This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	CD36 (GPIV)	<p>Mouse studies suggest antagonizing CD36 could help treat cerebral amyloid angiopathy. Symptoms of cerebral amyloid angiopathy include vascular and cognitive dysfunction caused by amyloid deposits in cerebral arteries. In a mouse model of AD expressing mutant amyloid precursor protein (APP), CD36 knockout prevented cerebrovascular dysfunction. CD36 knockout also decreased β-amyloid ($A\beta$) levels in the vasculature and increased both cognitive performance and levels of low-density lipoprotein-related protein 1 α-2-macroglobulin receptor (LRP1; CD91), which clears $A\beta$ from the brain, compared with no knockout. Next steps could include developing CD36 antagonists. Arteria S.A.'s CD36 inhibitor, AP5258, is in preclinical testing to treat dyslipidemia.</p> <p>SciBX 6(7); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.167 Published online Feb. 21, 2013</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Park, L. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online Feb. 4, 2013; doi:10.1073/pnas.1300021110 Contact: Costantino Iadecola, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, N.Y. e-mail: coi2001@med.cornell.edu Contact: Bruce S. McEwen, The Rockefeller University, New York, N.Y. e-mail: mcewen@mail.rockefeller.edu</p>