

This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Various				
Atherosclerosis; hyperlipidemia	Variability in response to cholesterol enriched atherogenic diet (DIET1); fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19)	Mouse studies suggest inhibiting DIET1 could help treat atherosclerosis or hyperlipidemia. In a mouse strain previously shown to be resistant to atherosclerosis and hyperlipidemia, a loss-of-function mutation was identified in <i>Diet1</i> that decreased levels of an FGF19 homolog. In normal mice, <i>Diet1</i> knockout increased bile acid production and decreased cholesterol levels compared with no knockout. Next steps include using a human intestinal cell-based assay to identify DIET1 modulators.	Findings unpatented; available for licensing	Vergnes, L. <i>et al. Cell Metab.</i> ; published online June 4, 2013; doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2013.04.007 Contact: Karen Reue, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. e-mail: reuek@ucla.edu
<p>SciBX 6(26); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.667 Published online July 11, 2013</p>				