

This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Inflammation				
Allergy	Not applicable	<p>Mouse studies suggest peptide immunotherapy may be most effective for allergic diseases driven by effector memory T cells, such as seasonal allergies. In a mouse model of allergic airway inflammation induced by adoptive transfer of ovalbumin-experienced effector memory T cells, peptide immunotherapy prior to challenge blocked cytokine production and T cell function. When allergic airway inflammation was induced by adoptive transfer of central memory T cells, the T cells retained cytokine production upon antigen challenge after peptide immunotherapy. Next steps could include testing the peptide immunotherapy in allergic diseases specifically driven by effector memory T cells.</p> <p>SciBX 7(9); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.263 Published online March 6, 2014</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Mackenzie, K.J. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online Feb. 10, 2014; doi:10.1073/pnas.1316178111 Contact: Stephen M. Anderton, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, U.K. e-mail: steve.anderton@ed.ac.uk</p>