This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Neurology				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	Inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor (ITPR; IP3R)	Mouse studies suggest antagonizing IP3R could be useful for treating AD. In two mouse models of AD, an engineered loss-of-function mutation that lowered *Ip3r* expression by 50% improved hippocampal function and decreased pathological intracellular calcium levels compared with wild-type *Ip3r* expression. In one of the models, lower *Ip3r* expression decreased levels of the AD markers β-amyloid (Aβ) and hyperphosphorylated microtubule-associated protein-τ (MAPT; tau; FTDP-17) compared with those seen in wild-type controls. Next steps could include examining the effect of *Ip3r* mutations on neurodegeneration and evaluating IP3R antagonists in AD models. *SciBX* 7(23); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.682 Published online June 12, 2014	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Shilling, D. *et al. J. Neurosci.*; published online May 14, 2014; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5441-13.2014 **Contact:** J. Kevin Foskett, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. e-mail: foskett@mail.med.upenn.edu