

This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Infectious disease				
Tuberculosis	DNA gyrase	<p><i>In vitro</i> and mouse studies identified a series of N-linked aminopiperidine DNA gyrase inhibitors that could help treat tuberculosis infection.</p> <p><i>In vitro</i>, the aminopiperidines inhibited DNA gyrase via a mechanism from fluoroquinolone antibiotics. In <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> culture, the aminopiperidines killed both fluoroquinolone-sensitive and fluoroquinolone-resistant strains. In mouse models of acute and chronic tuberculosis infection, the aminopiperidines decreased bacterial burden in the lung compared with fluoroquinolone antibiotics or vehicle. Researchers did not disclose next steps, which could include testing the compounds in additional animal models of tuberculosis infection.</p> <p>SciBX 7(24); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.714 Published online June 19, 2014</p>	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Hameed P, S. <i>et al. J. Med. Chem.</i> ; published online May 8, 2014; doi:10.1021/jm500432n Contact: Shahul Hameed P, AstraZeneca India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, India e-mail: shahul.mehar@astrazeneca.com