Novel Therapeutics for the Treatment of Schizophrenia

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Technology description

Our researchers have discovered that two key proteins, the dopamine D2 receptor (D2R) and the protein "disrupted in schizophrenia 1" (DISC1), form a protein-protein interaction complex which has been shown to contribute to the pathophysiology of schizophrenia. Through the characterization of the protein-protein interaction, we have developed a peptide that specifically interferes with this coupling; leading to the development of a breakthrough therapy capable of delivering enhanced affinity, efficacy, and a superior side effect profile.

Publication

A dopamine D2 receptor- **DISC1** protein complex may contribute to antipsychotic-like effects. Su P, Li S, Chen S, Lipina TV, Wang M, Lai TK, Lee FH, Zhang H, Zhai D, Ferguson SS, Nobrega JN, Wong AH, Roder JC, Fletcher PJ, Liu F. Neuron. 2014 Dec 17;84(6):1302-16. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2014.11.007. Epub 2014 Nov 26.

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