This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Model of progenitor cell fates following spinal cord injury (SCI)	<p>A model of progenitor cell fate following injury could aid in the design of new SCI therapies. In a mouse model of SCI, the composition of self-renewing cells in the CNS shifted from mostly astrocytes at 24 hours postinjury to mostly oligodendrocytes at 7 days postinjury. The initial bias toward astrocyte differentiation at 24 hours postinjury and the gradual shift toward oligodendrocyte differentiation correlated with temporal changes in molecular signaling cues. Next steps could include evaluating the role of progenitor cell progeny in the post-SCI repair process.</p> <p>SciBX 2(22); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.924 Published online June 4, 2009</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Sellers, D.L. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i>; published online May 20, 2009; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.4538-08.2009</p> <p>Contact: Drew L. Sellers, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. e-mail: drewfus@u.washington.edu</p> <p>Contact: Philip J. Horner, same affiliation as above e-mail: phorner@u.washington.edu</p>