This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Transgenic marmoset-based disease models with germline transmission	<p>Transgenic marmosets with germline transmission of human genes could provide a useful primate model to study human diseases. Transgenic marmosets were generated from transformed embryos expressing green fluorescent protein (GFP) and were transferred into surrogate marmoset mothers. About 6% of the embryo transfers resulted in healthy offspring, with four infants showing somatic cell transgene integration and two showing germ cell transgene integration. Progeny of the latter two marmosets also expressed GFP, indicating germline transmission of a gene. Next steps could include further optimizing the gene transfer process and generating models of familial Parkinson's disease (PD) and recessive juvenile amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (AML).</p> <p>SciBX 2(23); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.957 Published online June 11, 2009</p>	Patent application filed; available for licensing	<p>Sasaki, E. <i>et al. Nature</i>; published online May 28, 2009; doi:10.1038/nature08090</p> <p>Contact: Erika Sasaki, Central Institute for Experimental Animals, Kawasaki, Japan e-mail: esasaki@cilea.or.jp</p> <p>Contact: Hideyuki Okano, Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan e-mail: hidokano@sc.itc.keio.ac.jp</p>