This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Mouse model for multiple osteochondromatosis	<p>A mouse model could guide the development of therapies for multiple osteochondromatosis, an autosomal dominant disorder linked to mutations in exostosins 1 (EXT1), EXT2 and EXT3 that is characterized by the formation of bony projections around areas of active bone growth. The mouse model showed that postnatal inactivation of EXT1 was sufficient to induce osteochondroma formation with 100% frequency. Proliferating chondrocytes were responsible for osteochondroma formation. Next steps include identifying the specific signaling aberrations responsible for disease pathogenesis and evaluating the osteochondromas at various stages of development.</p> <p>SciBX 3(2); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.67 Published online Jan. 14, 2010</p>	Patent status undisclosed; unavailable for licensing	<p>Jones, K.B. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online Dec. 21, 2009; doi:10.1073/pnas.0910875107</p> <p>Contact: Kevin B. Jones, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah e-mail: kevin.jones@hci.utah.edu</p>