This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Mouse model for schizophrenia	<p>Neurochondrin (Ncdn; norbin)-deficient mice could be useful models of schizophrenia. <i>Norbin</i> knockout mice had alterations in schizophrenia-related startle response and locomotor activity compared with wild-type mice. The altered behaviors were similar to those seen in two established rodent models of schizophrenia based on knocking out or antagonizing metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 5 (Grm5; mGluR5). In mouse primary hippocampal neurons, <i>Norbin</i> colocalized with mGluR5 and helped regulate mGluR5 signaling. Next steps could include evaluating the effects of antipsychotics in <i>Norbin</i>-deficient mice.</p> <p>SciBX 3(2); doi:10.1038/scibx.2010.68 Published online Jan. 14, 2010</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Wang, H. <i>et al. Science</i>; published online Dec. 10, 2009; doi:10.1126/science.1178496 Contact: Marc Flajolet, The Rockefeller University, New York, N.Y. e-mail: flajolm@rockefeller.edu</p>