This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Drug platforms			
Genetic immunization in the lung to protect against respiratory pathogens	<p>Recombinant adenoviral vectors expressing antigens from infectious pathogens and delivered as aerosol droplets to the lung could help prevent respiratory infections. In nonhuman primates immunized with tuberculosis antigens, the aerosolized vectors led to 10- to 50-fold greater humoral immune responses than those from intramuscular immunization. In ferrets immunized with vectors encoding influenza hemagglutinin (HA), the aerosolized vectors led to greater cellular immune responses than those from intramuscular immunization, though both immunization routes resulted in 100% protection from influenza virus challenge. Next steps could include testing the immunization approach in other animal models of respiratory infection.</p> <p>SciBX 4(1); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.29 Published online Jan. 6, 2011</p>	Patent application filed; available for licensing from the NIH	<p>Song, K. <i>et al.</i> <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online Dec. 6, 2010; doi:10.1073/pnas.1015536108 Contact: Mario Roederer, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. e-mail: roederer@nih.gov Contact: Leonore A. Herzenberg, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. e-mail: lenherz@darwin.stanford.edu</p>