This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Genetic mouse model of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	<p>Mice lacking a gene linked to ADHD could be used to help develop new therapies to treat the disorder. In a study of Korean children, a SNP in the intron of <i>G protein-coupled receptor kinase interacting ArfGAP 1</i> (<i>GIT1</i>) was associated with ADHD. Cell culture studies suggested that the SNP decreased GIT1 expression. In mice lacking Git1, hyperactivity was increased and memory was impaired compared with those in wild-type mice. Those phenotypes were suppressed by amphetamine, a common ADHD treatment. Next steps include determining if the decreased inhibitory synaptic signaling and increased neuronal excitation observed in the Git1-deficient mouse model contribute to its behavioral phenotypes.</p> <p>SciBX 4(17); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.497 Published online April 28, 2011</p>	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	<p>Wong, H. <i>et al. Nat. Med.</i>; published online April 17, 2011; doi:10.1038/nm.2330</p> <p>Contact: Eunjoon Kim, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon, South Korea e-mail: kime@kaist.ac.kr</p>