This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cell-derived neurons from patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD)	<i>In vitro</i> studies suggest differentiating neurons from patient-derived iPS cells could help determine the mechanisms of sporadic AD. Neurons differentiated from fibroblast-derived iPS cells from two patients with familial AD and one patient with sporadic AD displayed disease pathology markers, including higher levels of secreted β -amyloid 40 (A β 40), greater amounts of phosphorylated- τ (p- τ) 231 and active glycogen synthase kinase 3 β (GSK3B), whereas neurons from healthy controls and one patient with sporadic AD did not. Next steps could include generating iPS cell-derived neurons from a larger population of patients with sporadic AD.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Israel, M.A. <i>et al. Nature</i> ; published online Jan. 25, 2012; doi:10.1038/nature10821 Contact: Lawrence S.B. Goldstein, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, Calif. e-mail: lgoldstein@ucsd.edu
	SciBX 5(7); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.191 Published online Feb. 16, 2012		