This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Assays & screens			
Assay measuring impact of secreted proteins on kinase inhibitor sensitivity in human tumor-derived cell lines	An assay measuring the impact of secreted proteins on kinase inhibitor sensitivity in human tumor-derived cell lines could guide the development of combination therapies to prevent drug resistance. A cell-based assay screened the potential of 3,482 secreted proteins to activate alternative kinase pathways and cause resistance to kinase inhibitors in tumor cells. A number of secreted proteins induced resistance, with ligands of epidermal growth factor receptor 1 (EGFR1; HER1; ErbB1), fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) and c-Met proto-oncogene (MET; HGFR) families showing a broad ability to compensate for inhibition of the original targeted kinase. Next steps could include analyzing the effects of secreted proteins in additional kinase-activated, human tumor-derived cell lines.	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Harbinski, F. <i>et al. Cancer Discov.</i> ; published online Aug. 10, 2012; doi:10.1158/2159-8290.CD-12-0237 Contact: Ralph Tiedt, Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research, Basel, Switzerland e-mail: ralph.tiedt@novartis.com
	SciBX 5(33); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.875 Published online Aug. 23, 2012		