This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Drug platforms			
Lin-28 homolog A (LIN28A)-dependent metabolic reprogramming for tissue repair	<p>Mouse studies suggest elevating LIN28A activity could help promote tissue regeneration after injury or in advanced age. In tissue injury assays in mice, Lin28a overexpression promoted regrowth of shaved hair and regeneration of amputated digits and complex tissues. The regenerative effects of Lin28a depended on repression of microRNA <i>let-7</i> (<i>Mirlet7</i>; <i>Let-7</i>) and enhanced translation of Lin28a-bound mRNAs encoding key enzymes for glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation. In shaved, Lin28a-overexpressing mice, pharmacological inhibition of glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation suppressed hair regrowth. Next steps could include identifying stimulators of Lin28 activity in regenerating tissues.</p> <p>SciBX 6(48); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.1407 Published online Dec. 19, 2013</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Shyh-Chang, N. <i>et al. Cell</i>; published online Nov. 7, 2013; doi:10.1016/j.cell.2013.09.059</p> <p>Contact: George Q. Daley, Boston Children's Hospital and Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, Mass. e-mail: george.daley@childrens.harvard.edu</p>