This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Drug platforms			
Human induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cell-derived oligodendrocyte progenitor cells for treating demyelinating diseases	<p>Mouse studies suggest iPS cell-derived oligodendrocyte progenitors could help treat demyelinating diseases. A six-stage differentiation protocol was developed to generate oligodendrocyte progenitors from human iPS cells. In myelin-deficient mice, implantation of 100,000 of the iPS cell-derived oligodendrocyte progenitors in the corpus callosum led to extensive cell engraftment and brain myelination. In the same mouse model, implantation of 300,000 of the progenitors across five sites in the brain increased survival compared with injection with saline. Long-term safety studies to evaluate iPS cell-derived oligodendrocyte progenitors in mouse models are ongoing.</p> <p>SciBX 6(7); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.179 Published online Feb. 21, 2013</p>	Covered by multiple issued and filed patents; available for licensing	<p>Wang, S. <i>et al. Cell Stem Cell</i>; published online Feb. 7, 2013; doi:10.1016/j.stem.2012.12.002</p> <p>Contact: Steven A. Goldman, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, N.Y. e-mail: steven_goldman@urmc.rochester.edu</p>