This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
An aged mouse model for protein tyrosine phosphatase non-receptor type 22 (PTPN22; LYP)-associated autoimmunity	An aged mouse model for LYP-associated autoimmune diseases could be used to identify new treatments for conditions including multiple sclerosis (MS) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA). In mice engineered to express PEP-R619W, the mouse ortholog of a human LYP variant that is associated with autoimmune disease, aged mice developed autoantibodies and features of systemic autoimmunity, whereas young mice did not. In the aged mouse model, the stability of the variant protein was similar to that of wild-type protein, but it was functionally altered and caused increased T and B cell proliferation. Next steps could include using the model to identify new autoimmune disease therapeutics.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Dai, X. <i>et al. J. Clin. Invest.</i> ; published online April 24, 2013; doi:10.1172/JCI66963 Contact: David J. Rawlings, Seattle Children's Research Institute, Seattle, Wash. e-mail: drawling@u.washington.edu
	SciBX 6(19); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.474 Published online May 16, 2013		