This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Nonhuman primate model of β -amyloid ($A\beta$)-induced Alzheimer's disease (AD)	<p>Nonhuman primates receiving intracerebroventricular injections of $A\beta$ oligomers could be useful as models for evaluating new treatments for AD. Brains of nonhuman primates that received $A\beta$ oligomer injections to the lateral ventricle showed hallmarks of human AD, including astrocyte and microglia activation, synaptic loss, hyperphosphorylation of microtubule-associated protein-τ (MAPT; tau; FTDP-17) and neurofibrillary tangle formation. Next steps include testing whether agents known to have neuroprotective properties in rodents can prevent the AD-like pathology in the brains of the $A\beta$ oligomer-injected nonhuman primates.</p> <p>SciBX 7(41); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.1214 Published online Oct. 23, 2014</p>	Unpatented; licensing status not applicable	<p>Forny-Germano, L. <i>et al. J. Neurosci.</i>; published online Oct. 8, 2014; doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1353-14.2014 Contact: Fernanda G. De Felice, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil e-mail: felice@bioqmed.ufrj.br Contact: Douglas P. Munoz, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada e-mail: doug.munoz@queensu.ca</p>