This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Markers			
Monitoring microRNA-1202 (miR-1202) expression to predict antidepressant treatment response	<p>Cell culture and patient sample studies suggest monitoring miR-1202 expression could help predict response to antidepressants in patients with depression. In human prefrontal cortex samples, miR-1202 levels were lower in patients with depression than healthy controls. In human neural progenitor cells, chronic treatment with the marketed antidepressants imipramine or Celexa citalopram increased miR-1202 levels compared with no treatment. In blood samples from patients with depression, miR-1202 expression was lower in remitter patients than nonresponders and controls, and miR-1202 levels were higher in patients after Celexa treatment than before treatment. Next steps could include testing correlations of miR-1202 with other antidepressants and in wider patient populations.</p> <p>Imipramine is a generic tricyclic antidepressant. Citalopram is a generic selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor and is marketed by H. Lundbeck A/S and Actavis plc as Celexa.</p> <p>SciBX 7(27); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.814 Published online July 17, 2014</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Lopez, J.P. <i>et al. Nat. Med.</i>; published online June 8, 2014; doi:10.1038/nm.3582</p> <p>Contact: Gustavo Turecki, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada e-mail: gustavo.turecki@mcgill.ca</p>