

This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Mouse model of spontaneous relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS)	<p>Transgenic mice expressing a T cell receptor specific for a myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG)-derived peptide could serve as a model for relapsing-remitting MS. The mice developed an MS-like disorder that subsided and relapsed periodically. As with human patients, the brains of affected mice were infiltrated by macrophages, T cells and MOG-specific B cells and antibodies. Next steps include studying the effect of MOG-specific antibodies in the development of disease.</p> <p>SciBX 2(25); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.1025 Published online June 25, 2009</p>	Unpatented; licensing status not applicable	<p>Pöllinger, B. <i>et al. J. Exp. Med.</i>; published online June 1, 2009; doi:10.1084/jem.20090299</p> <p>Contact: Hartmut Wekerle, Max Planck Institute of Neurobiology, Martinsried, Germany e-mail: hwekerle@neuro.mpg.de</p> <p>Contact: Florian C. Kurschus, same affiliation as above e-mail: kurschus@neuro.mpg.de</p>