This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Mouse model of schizophrenia	Mice deficient in <i>NMDA receptor subunit NR1</i> (<i>Grin1</i>; <i>Nr1</i>) could serve as a model of human schizophrenia. Knockout of <i>Nr1</i> in the cortical and hippocampal neurons of mice led to schizophrenia-like behavior that resembled what is seen in mice with chemically induced schizophrenia. The behavior of <i>Nr1</i> knockouts was improved by an antipsychotic. Ongoing work includes investigating the mechanisms by which NR1 deficiency induces schizophrenia-like symptoms and testing antipsychotics in the model. SciBX 2(46); doi:10.1038/scibx.2009.1711 Published online Dec. 3, 2009	Unpatented; unlicensed	Belforte, J. <i>et al. Nat. Neurosci.</i>; published online Nov. 15, 2009; doi:10.1038/nn.2447 Contact: Kazu Nakazawa, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md. e-mail: nakazawk@mail.nih.gov