This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Humanized mice to study lung inflammatory diseases	Mice engineered to express human IL-3 and granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF; CSF2) could help model lung inflammatory diseases. In mice, the murine *Il3* and *Gm-csf* genes were replaced with human homologs. In the transgenic mice, compared with nontransgenic mice, engraftment of human hematopoietic cells led to a greater inflammatory response and the appearance of proinflammatory alveolar macrophages. In engrafted mice, infection with the H1N1 strain of Influenza A stimulated a 100-fold greater human immune response than that in engrafted, nonhumanized mice. Next steps include engineering additional human immune genes into the mouse model. *SciBX* 4(7); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.203 Published online Feb. 17, 2011	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Willinger, T. *et al.* *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*; published online Jan. 24, 2011; doi:10.1073/pnas.1019682108 **Contact:** Richard A. Flavell, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn. e-mail: richard.flavell@yale.edu **Contact:** Markus G. Manz, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland e-mail: markus.manz@usz.ch