

## This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Assays &amp; screens</b>			
Monitoring serum DNA signatures to determine risk of organ transplant rejection	Measuring serum levels of donor DNA could provide a noninvasive method for monitoring the risk of organ rejection after transplantation. Genotyping identified SNPs that could distinguish between donor and recipient DNA. In samples of DNA purified from the blood of heart transplant patients, donor-specific SNP levels increased at the time of biopsy-determined rejection compared with those of donor DNA prior to rejection or levels in patients with no rejection. Next steps could include monitoring donor DNA in patients receiving other types of organ transplants.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Snyder, T.M. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> ; published online March 28, 2011; doi:10.1073/pnas.1013924108 <b>Contact:</b> Stephen R. Quake, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. e-mail: <a href="mailto:quake@stanford.edu">quake@stanford.edu</a>
	<b>SciBX 4(14); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.409</b> Published online April 7, 2011		