



## This week in techniques

Summary	Licensing status	information
A cellular model of serous ovarian carcinoma could help identify markers and therapeutic targets of the disease. In a fallopian epithelial cell line derived from healthy subjects, expression of <i>c-Myc</i> and knockdown of a <i>protein phosphatase 2 (PPP2CA; PP2A)</i> subunit resulted in greater rates of growth, proliferation and colony formation than those in the unmodified cell line. Injection of the modified cells in normal mice produced tumors that expressed markers associated with serous ovarian carcinoma. Ongoing work includes using the model to identify genetic factors involved in disease development and progression as potential therapeutic targets and/or markers for early detection.  SciBX 4(16); doi:10.1038/scibx.2011.464	Patented by the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; available for licensing	Karst, A. et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA; published online April 18, 2011; doi:10.1073/pnas.1017300108  Contact: Ronny Drapkin, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. e-mail: ronny_drapkin@dfci.harvard.edu
A Marian	cellular model of serous ovarian carcinoma could help identify markers at the therapeutic targets of the disease. In a fallopian epithelial cell line erived from healthy subjects, expression of <i>c-Myc</i> and knockdown of a <i>rotein phosphatase 2 (PPP2CA; PP2A)</i> subunit resulted in greater rates of rowth, proliferation and colony formation than those in the unmodified ell line. Injection of the modified cells in normal mice produced tumors nat expressed markers associated with serous ovarian carcinoma. Ongoing rork includes using the model to identify genetic factors involved in isease development and progression as potential therapeutic targets and/ r markers for early detection.	cellular model of serous ovarian carcinoma could help identify markers and therapeutic targets of the disease. In a fallopian epithelial cell line cerived from healthy subjects, expression of <i>c-Myc</i> and knockdown of a concernification and colony formation than those in the unmodified cell line. Injection of the modified cells in normal mice produced tumors that expressed markers associated with serous ovarian carcinoma. Ongoing fork includes using the model to identify genetic factors involved in issease development and progression as potential therapeutic targets and/or markers for early detection.