

This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Drug platforms			
Antisense oligonucleotides composed of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro (2'-F) nucleotides to modulate splicing	<p>Antisense oligonucleotides composed of 2'-F nucleotides could help modulate splicing for therapeutic applications. In human cells, an antisense oligonucleotide composed of 2'-F nucleotides recruited interleukin enhancer binding factor 2 (ILF2) and ILF3, which led to the skipping of exon 7 in <i>survival of motor neuron 2 centromeric (SMN2)</i>.</p> <p>In transgenic <i>SMN2</i> mice, injection of a 2'-F antisense oligonucleotide increased the number of transcriptions with a skipped exon 7 compared with injection of saline. Next steps include exploring potential therapeutic applications of the modified oligonucleotides and looking at other chemical modifications that produce similar effects.</p>	Patent applications filed; available for licensing or partnering for some applications	<p>Rigo, F. <i>et al. Nat. Chem. Biol.</i>; published online April 15, 2012; doi:10.1038/nchembio.939</p> <p>Contact: C. Frank Bennett, Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc., Carlsbad, Calif. e-mail: fbennett@isisph.com</p>
	<p>SciBX 5(20); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.535 Published online May 17, 2012</p>		