This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Assays & screens			
Silicon-based peptide arrays for mapping antibody-histone interactions	<p>A silicon-based peptide array for mapping the interactions of antibodies with differentially modified histones could be used to identify patients who will respond to therapy. An array was constructed that contained all possible peptides found in the N-terminal domain of histone H2B ranging from 1 to 21 amino acids in length and included all combinations of these peptides in unmodified, acetylated or methylated forms. Autoantibodies in the sera of patients with severe systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) showed greater reactivity with distinct epitopes on the arrays than autoantibodies from patients with low disease severity. Next steps include testing whether autoantibody specificity can be used to predict response to therapy in patients with SLE and other autoimmune diseases.</p> <p>SciBX 5(37); doi:10.1038/scibx.2012.990 Published online Sept. 20, 2012</p>	Unpatented; available for licensing or partnering	<p>Price, J.V. <i>et al. Nat. Med.</i>; published online Aug. 19, 2012; doi:10.1038/nm.2913 Contact: Jordan V. Price, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, Calif. e-mail: jvprice@stanford.edu Contact: Paul J. Utz, same affiliation as above e-mail: pjutz@stanford.edu</p>