This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Transgenic scavenger receptor class B member 2 (SCARB2) mice to model enterovirus 71 (EV71) neuropathogenesis	Transgenic mice that express human SCARB2 could be useful for studying the neuropathogenesis of EV71 infection and could help identify new treatments and vaccines for the disease. Current mouse models of EV71 infection do not recapitulate disease neuropathology because the virus fails to infect murine CNS tissues. In transgenic mice expressing SCARB2, a known receptor for EV71, infection with EV71 resulted in viral replication in CNS tissue, ataxia, paralysis and death, recapitulating the neuropathology of EV71 infection in humans. Next steps could include using the model to evaluate candidate therapies and vaccines against EV71 infection.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	Fujii, K. *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*; published online Aug. 19, 2013; doi:10.1073/pnas.1217563110 **Contact:** Satoshi Koike, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, Tokyo, Japan e-mail: koike-st@igakuken.or.jp

SciBX 6(36); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.1011
Published online Sept. 19, 2013