

This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
A doxycycline-inducible serum amyloid A (SAA) transgenic mouse model of systemic amyloidosis	Mice expressing a doxycycline-inducible SAA transgene could help model systemic amyloidosis. Systemic amyloidosis is a complication of chronic inflammation that can lead to renal failure. In the mouse model, doxycycline-induced expression of SAA specifically in the liver led to reversible, systemic amyloid deposition. In the mice, re-induction of SAA overproduction at a later time point led to rapid amyloid deposition in the kidney and renal failure. Next steps could include using the model to discover factors that influence the sites of amyloid deposition or for the development of noninvasive, <i>in vivo</i> amyloid imaging methods.	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Simons, J.P. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i>; published online Aug. 19, 2013; doi:10.1073/pnas.1306621110</p> <p>Contact: Philip N. Hawkins, University College London, London, U.K.</p> <p>e-mail: p.hawkins@ucl.ac.uk</p> <p>Contact: J. Paul Simons, same affiliation as above</p> <p>e-mail: p.simons@ucl.ac.uk</p>
	<p>SciBX 6(37); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.1041</p> <p>Published online Sept. 26, 2013</p>		