

This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) derived from somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT)	<p>SCNT could be useful for creating patient-matched hESCs for disease modeling and therapeutic applications. Previous efforts to use nuclear transfer to generate hESCs have not been successful because the cells undergo early embryonic arrest after nuclear transfer and do not yield stable cell lines. In donated human oocytes, an optimized SCNT protocol was used to fuse a fibroblast derived from a human cell line with an enucleated donor human oocyte. A subset of the resulting oocytes developed into blastocysts, which were used to establish stable hESC lines bearing the genome of the donor fibroblast. Next steps could include comparing the hESC lines generated with other pluripotent stem cell lines.</p> <p>SciBX 6(21); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.530 Published online May 30, 2013</p>	Patents pending; available for licensing	<p>Tachibana, M. <i>et al. Cell</i>; published online May 15, 2013; doi:10.1016/j.cell.2013.05.006 Contact: Shoukhrat Mitalipov, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Ore. e-mail: mitalipo@ohsu.edu</p>