This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Drug platforms			
mAb antagonists against glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor (GIPR)	<p>mAb antagonists against GIPR could be useful as tools to develop improved inhibitors and study receptor function in human disease. Highly specific and potent GIPR antagonists with long <i>in vivo</i> half-lives have not been previously reported. Phage and ribosome display libraries were used to generate Gipg013, which selectively antagonized human GIPR with an <i>in vitro</i> K_d value of 7 nM. In mice, Gipg013 had a half-life of about 10 days. MedImmune LLC did not disclose next steps, which could include evaluating the mAb antagonists in disease models.</p> <p>SciBX 6(24); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.611 Published online June 20, 2013</p>	Patent status undisclosed; licensing status not applicable	<p>Ravn, P. <i>et al. J. Biol. Chem.</i>; published online May 20, 2013; doi:10.1074/jbc.M112.426288 Contact: Peter Ravn, MedImmune LLC, Cambridge, U.K. e-mail: ravn@medimmune.com</p>