

## This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Disease models</b>			
<i>Serine racemase (Srr)</i> knockout mouse model for schizophrenia	<i>Srr</i> knockout mice could be useful for identifying and evaluating therapies to treat schizophrenia. <i>Srr</i> is needed to make the NMDAR coagonist D-serine, which is known to be at low levels in patients with schizophrenia. <i>Srr</i> knockout mice had less brain D-serine than wild-type mice and showed schizophrenia-associated electrophysiological, biochemical and behavioral markers. Peripheral treatment with D-serine increased D-serine levels in the mouse brains compared with vehicle treatment and corrected schizophrenia-like phenotypes. Next steps could include testing other NMDAR modulators in <i>Srr</i> knockout mice.	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	Balu, D.T. <i>et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> ; published online May 31, 2013; doi:10.1073/pnas.1304308110 <b>Contact:</b> Joseph T. Coyle, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. e-mail: <a href="mailto:joseph_coyle@hms.harvard.edu">joseph_coyle@hms.harvard.edu</a>
	<b>SciBX 6(25); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.637</b> Published online June 27, 2013		