This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Optogenetic models for obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) in mice	Mouse studies suggest optogenetic control of brain activity could be useful for studying OCD. In mice, repeated optogenetic activation of cortical glutaminergic neurons led to long-term repetitive grooming behavior. Also in the mice, the antidepressant Prozac fluoxetine decreased optogenetically induced grooming compared with vehicle. In a separate, genetically induced model for OCD, optogenetic activation of the lateral orbitofrontal cortex decreased grooming behavior compared with no optogenetic activation. Next steps could include testing therapeutic candidates in both models for OCD. Eli Lilly and Co. markets Prozac to treat major depressive disorder, OCD, bulimia nervosa and panic disorder. *SciBX* 6(26); doi:10.1038/scibx.2013.670 Published online July 11, 2013	Patent and licensing status undisclosed for both studies	Ahmari, S.E. *et al. Science*; published online June 7, 2013; doi:10.1126/science.1234733 **Contact:** Susanne E. Ahmari, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. e-mail: sea2103@columbia.edu Burguière, E. *et al. Science*; published online June 7, 2013; doi:10.1126/science.1232380 **Contact:** Ann M. Graybiel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. e-mail: graybiel@mit.edu