

### This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
<b>Disease models</b>			
Marmoset model of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) infection	<p>The common marmoset could be useful as a model organism for studying MERS-CoV infection. MERS-CoV does not replicate in wild-type mice, hamsters and ferrets, and current nonhuman primate models only develop mild respiratory disease. In marmosets, infection with MERS-CoV resulted in severe respiratory disease with progressive pneumonia and extensive lung pathology. The infected marmosets showed greater disease severity, disease duration and viral loads in the lung than infected nonhuman primates. Next steps could include evaluating therapeutic strategies for MERS-CoV in the marmoset model.</p> <p><b>SciBX 7(36); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.1079</b>            Published online Sept. 18, 2014</p>	Patent and licensing status unavailable	<p>Falzarano, D. <i>et al.</i> <i>PLoS Pathog.</i>; published online Aug. 21, 2014; doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1004250  <b>Contact:</b> Vincent J. Munster, National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, Mont.            e-mail: <a href="mailto:munstervj@niaid.nih.gov">munstervj@niaid.nih.gov</a>  <b>Contact:</b> Heinz Feldmann, same affiliation as above            e-mail: <a href="mailto:feldmannh@niaid.nih.gov">feldmannh@niaid.nih.gov</a></p>