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This week in techniques

Approach	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Disease models			
Human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) generated from somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) using postnatal somatic cells	SCNT could be useful for creating patient-matched hESCs for disease modeling and therapeutic applications. Previous efforts to reliably generate hESCs with nuclear transfer protocols have been limited to using nuclei from fetal as opposed to postnatal somatic cells. Fibroblasts from a 32-year-old female with type 1 diabetes or a newborn male were fused to enucleated donor human oocytes and activated with an oocyte activation protocol. A subset of the oocytes bearing the diploid genome of the donor fibroblasts developed into blastocysts, which were used to establish stable hESC lines. Next steps include comparing induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cell lines to nuclear transfer cell lines of the same genetic makeup to understand key differences between the two types of cells.	Patent application filed; licensing status undisclosed	Yamada, M. *et al. Nature*; published online April 28, 2014; doi:10.1038/nature13287 **Contact:** Dieter Egli, The New York Stem Cell Foundation, New York, N.Y. e-mail: d.egli@nyscf.org

SciBX 7(21); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.622
Published online May 29, 2014