

Research; and 93.839, Blood Diseases and Resources Research, National Institutes of Health)

Dated: August 9, 1996.

Susan K. Feldman,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96-20942 Filed 8-15-96; 8:45 am]

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National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meetings of the National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel:

Agenda/Purpose: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Committee Name: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: August 13, 1996.

Time: 2:15 p.m.

Place: Parklawn Building, Room 9C-18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Contact Person: W. Gregory Zimmerman, Parklawn Building, Room 9C-18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, Telephone: 301, 443-1340.

Committee Name: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: August 16, 1996.

Time: 4 p.m.

Place: Parklawn Building, Room 9C-26, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Contact Person: Phyllis D. Artis, Parklawn Building, Room 9C-26, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, Telephone: 301, 443-6470.

The meetings will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in secs. 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meetings due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle. (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers 93.242, 93.281, 93.282)

Dated: August 12, 1996.

Susan K. Feldman,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96-20940 Filed 8-13-96; 1:24 pm]

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Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

The inventions listed below are owned by agencies of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for U.S. companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESS: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by contacting Allan Kiang, J.D., at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804; telephone: 301/496-7735 ext 270; fax: 301/402-0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Immunization With Synthetic Peptides Generate Cytotoxic T Cell Responses Against the EWS/FL1 1 Ewing's Sarcoma Fusion Protein and the PAX-3/FKHR Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma Fusion Protein

TJ Goletz, LJ Helman, JA Berzofsky (NCI), Filed 14 Sept 95, Serial No. 08/528,129

This invention provides novel methods of producing vaccines and therapeutics to viral infections or cancer(s). This method utilizes irradiated, peptide-pulsed antigen presenting cells (APCs) which are coated with synthetic or recombinant peptides. These APCs can be used to induce a tumor specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) response. This broadly applicable method uses safe, non-toxic synthetic or recombinant peptides and does not utilize harmful adjuvants or live viral vectors. Peptides derived from viral or bacterial antigens or mutant oncogene or tumor suppressor gene products may be applied towards this method. For example, using this method, a synthetic peptide which corresponds to the site of the mutation in the tumor suppressor gene product p53 can be used to induce a CTL response which kills tumor cells endogenously expressing the mutant p53 gene. (portfolio: Cancer—Therapeutics, biological response modifiers; Cancer—Therapeutics, vaccines)

O-Malonltyrosyl Compounds, O-Malonltyrosyl Compound-Containing Peptides, and Uses Thereof

TR Burke, B Ye, M Akamatsu, X Yan, HK Kole, PR Roller (NCI), Filed 31 Mar 95, Serial No. 08/414,520

Phosphotyrosyl residues in signalling proteins, which appear to act as

molecular switches in phosphotyrosyl-dependent cellular signal transduction pathways, are potential targets for therapeutic agents. The phosphotyrosyl-dependent signal transduction pathway is composed of three elements: the protein kinases which add phosphates to tyrosine residues, the protein phosphatases which remove the phosphate, and the interaction of other signaling proteins with proteins containing phosphotyrosyl residues. This invention describes a phosphotyrosyl mimetic O-malonltyrosine (OMT) which uses a malonate moiety in place of phosphate that can be derivatized and thus potentially made permeable to cell membranes. Peptides containing OMT residues are therefore potential therapeutic agents for disease states with altered cellular signaling including cancer. (portfolio: Cancer—Therapeutics, conventional chemotherapy, antimetabolites)

Assay for Sensitivity of Tumors to DNA-Platinating Chemotherapy

E Reed, M Dadholkar, F Bostick-Burton (NCI), Filed 07 Mar 95, Serial No. 08/399,617

The invention provides a method for determining the sensitivity of a tumor tissue to treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy. The method is based on detecting high levels of the mRNA for ERCC1 which includes exon VIII or concurrent expression of ERCC1 and XPAC mRNAs in fresh tumor tissues. Studies show that this method clearly distinguishes between platinum-sensitive and platinum-resistant tumors (J. Clin. Invest. 94:703-708, 1994). (portfolio: Cancer—Research Reagents, DNA based)

Confirmationally Constrained Diacylglycerol Analogues

VE Marquez, J Lee, R Sharma, S Wang, GWA Milne, MC Nicklaus, PM Blumberg, NE Lewin (NCI), Filed 13 Jan 95, Serial No. 08/372,602

Diacylglycerol (DAG) is a member of the second messenger system in cell signal transduction. DAG is released from membrane phospholipids in response to the binding of a variety of agonists. Once released, DAG binds to the regulatory domain of protein kinase C (PK-C) and in doing so aids in the activation of the kinase. PK-C, when activated, is capable of phosphorylating a variety of other proteins involved in cellular processes including growth, differentiation, inflammation, nerve function, tumor promotion, and oncogenic expression. Given the global action of PK-C, molecules that can activate or inactivate this enzyme would be very useful. The claims of this

invention describe a series of a diacylglycerol analogues, which act as potent pharmacological agonists of PK-C and can be easily synthesized. (portfolio: Cancer—Therapeutics, conventional chemotherapy, antimetabolites)

Treatment of Cancer With Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

Y Lunardi-Iskandar, RC Gallo, JL Bryant (NCI), Filed 5 Aug 94, Serial No. 08/286,299

A major complication in treating tumors is that many of the known treatments, such as surgery, radiation or chemotherapy, have serious side effects. Other types of cancers are not amenable to conventional therapies due to the fact that the exact mechanism by which the disease develops is unknown. An example of this type of cancer is Kaposi's sarcoma. Kaposi's sarcoma is the most common malignancy in AIDS patients. Current therapies for Kaposi's sarcoma can cause myelotoxicity and neurotoxicity. In addition, these treatments can also induce immunosuppression. This invention describes the use of a naturally occurring human hormone, human chorionic gonadotropin, for the treatment of Kaposi's sarcoma. Human chorionic gonadotropin may also be useful for the treatment of breast, prostate, ovary, and stomach carcinomas, as well as neuroblastomas. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, anti-virals, AIDS; Cancer—Therapeutics, conventional chemotherapy, hormonal compounds)

Therapeutic Polyamines

HS Basu, LJ Marton, BG Feuerstein, K Samejima (University of California; Josai University; NCI), Filed 05 Nov. 93, Serial No. 08/147,527

Most previous attempts to retard the growth of tumor cells by depleting the

intracellular polyamine pool have been directed at inhibiting enzymes in the polyamine biosynthetic pathway; a process that does not completely deplete endogenous stores of these molecules. To date, most attempts at using polyamine biosynthetic inhibitors have resulted in incomplete inhibition of cell growth. With this invention, analogs have been developed that, while binding physically to DNA, do not function like natural polyamines and indeed cause almost complete depletion of intracellular stores of these compounds. These compounds have shown great promise *in vitro* and *in vivo* against various tumors. Additionally, these synthetic polyamines have proven to be tumor sensitizers in conjunction with other conventional chemotherapeutics *in vivo*. (portfolio: Cancer—Therapeutics, conventional chemotherapy, other)

Topoisomerase II Inhibitors And Therapeutic Uses Therefor

Y Pommier, T MacDonald, JS Madalenoitia (NCI), Filed 23 Oct 92, Serial No. 07/965,922 CIP of 07/868,408)

DNA topology is maintained in all cells by the action of a class of enzymes termed topoisomerases. Many drugs used in cancer chemotherapy function by inhibiting the action of topoisomerases. This invention embodies a compound, azatoxin, which is a inhibitor of both topoisomerase II and tubulin polymerization. Azatoxin is unique compared to other topoisomerase inhibitors in that it inhibits the catalytic activity of the enzyme at specific sites of DNA. Certain derivatives of azatoxin are capable of inhibiting either topoisomerase activity or tubulin polymerization but not both. Therefore these derivatives are expected to be especially potent therapeutic

compounds. (portfolio: Cancer—Therapeutics, conventional chemotherapy, antimetabolites)

Dated: August 6, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 96-20943 Filed 8-15-96; 8:45 am]

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Periodically, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) will publish a list of information collection requests under OMB review, in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these documents, call the SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer on (301)443-0525.

Proposed Project: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse—Revision—The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is a survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, age 12 and over. The data are used to estimate the prevalence of use of cigarette, alcohol, and illicit drug use, and abuse of licit drugs. The results are used by SAMHSA, ONDCP, other Federal agencies, and other organizations and researchers to establish policy, direct program activities, and better allocate resources. A 200-household field test of a computer assisted data collection methodology will also be conducted. The total annual burden estimate is 23,592 hours as shown below:

	No. of respondents	No. of responses per respondent	Average burden per response	Total burden
1997 NHSDA	53,082	1	0.44 hrs.	23,403 hrs.
CAPI/ACASI Field Test	562	1	0.34 hrs.	189 hrs.
Total				23,592 hrs.