Dated: February 15, 1996.
Martin K. Trusty,
Executive Officer, NIAAA.
[FR Doc. 96–4368 Filed 2–26–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Proposed Data Collection Available for Public Comment

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Cancer Institute (NCI) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed project, call Ruth A. Kleinerman, M.P.H., Epidemiologist, at (301) 496–6600.

Comments are invited on: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Ruth A. Kleinerman, M.P.H., National Cancer Institute, EPN 408, 6130 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20892–7364. Written comments should be received by April 29, 1996.

Proposed Project: Leukemia Among Chernobyl Cleanup Workers—renewal—A cohort study will be conducted to quantify the risk of radiation-induced leukemia and other cancer among 10,000 workers from Latvia and Lithuania who were sent to Chernobyl to cleanup after the reactor accident in 1986. The workers will be asked to respond to a mail questionnaire which collects information about specific duties during the cleanup, incident cancers and risk factors for those cancers to evaluate cancer risk associated with occupational exposure to low-level ionizing radiation, taking into account potentially confounding factors. The information will be used by the National Cancer Institute to determine cancer specific radiation risk estimates. Burden estimates are as follows:

	No. of respondents	No. of responses per respondent	Avg. burden/response
Cleanup Workers	3,300	1	.33 hours.

Dated: February 16, 1996.
Philip D. Amoruso,
NCI Executive Officer.
[FR Doc. 96–4362 Filed 2–26–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health.

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.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated licensing specialist at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804 (telephone 301/496–7057; fax 301/402–0220). A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Azo Dye Derivatives Exhibiting Anti-HIV Activity, Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing the Same and Methods for Using the Same

Haugwitz, R.D., Zalkow, L., Deutsch, H., Gruszecka-Kowalik, E., Asibal, C., Qazi, S. (NCI)
Filed 7 Jun 95
Serial No. 08/479,540 (FWC of 08/167,296)
Licensing Contact: Cindy K. Fuchs, 301/496–7735 ext 232

A method of obtaining substantially pure azo stilbenes offers an important new tool for combating HIV infection. A number of dyes have been shown to have anti-HIV activity; however, it has previously not been possible to purify the anti-HIV components of these compounds. This pure preparation of azo stilbenes have a broad range of antiviral activity, including anti-HIV activity. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, antivirals, AIDS)

Amido Substituted Stilbenes and Related Compounds With In Vitro Anti-HIV Activity

Haugwitz, R.D., Zalkow, L., Gruszecka-Kowalik, E., Burgess, E. (NCI)
Filed 17 Feb 95
Serial No. 08/390,057
Licensing Contact: Gloria H. Richmond, 301/496–7056 ext 268

Aroylaniline derivatives which exhibit antiviral activity, methods for synthesizing these compounds, pharmaceutical formulations containing these compounds, and methods for treating viral infection are described in this invention. The aroylaniline derivatives are capable of preventing the replication of virus in a cell, such as human T-cell, without staining the tissue. These compounds may effectively treat viral infections of mammals, particularly human. A main target for these compounds can be treatment against infections caused by retroviruses such as HIV. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, antivirals, AIDS)

A Method for Isolating Dendritic Cells

Cohen, P.A., Czerniecki, B.J., Carter, C., Fowler, D.H., Kim, H. (NCI)
Filed 27 Jan 95
Serial No. 08/379,227
Licensing Contact: Stephen Finley, 301/496–7735 ext 215

Antigen presenting cells (APCs) are cells that are involved in the presentation of antigens to the immune system. APCs can stimulate the immune system—T lymphocytes—to fight infections, including HIV and some forms of cancer. A wide variety of cells have the capability to act as APCs, including monocytes, macrophages, B cells, and dendritic cells; however, extensive research has indicated that the most potent antigen presenting cell is the dendritic cells. Previous methods for isolating dendritic cells have relied on either the isolation of bone marrow precursor cells from blood followed by

stimulation to form dendritic cells, or the collection of precommitted cells from peripheral blood. Both of these methods have drawbacks: the necessity to treat the patient with cytokines to increase the number of precursor cells in the blood or techniques that lead to physical trauma of the dendritic cells. This invention embodies a method to isolate dendritic cells from blood in which leukapheresis is employed as a preliminary step to enrich for precursor cells in a patient without the requirement for cytokine treatment followed by countercurrent centrifugal elutriation. The purity of the cells isolated is much greater than any other known method. (portfolio: Central Nervous System—Research Tools and Reagents)

AAMP–1

Beckner, M.E., Liotta, L.A. (NCI)
Filed 25 Jun 93
Serial No. 08/083,945 (CIP of 07/827,043)
Licensing Contact: Susan Rucker, 301/496–7056 ext 245

AAMP–1, a novel protein that has human cell adhesion properties has been characterized. Peptides derived from that protein have been shown to exhibit herparin-binding and cell-adhesive properties. The heparin-binding properties of the peptides may be useful for the treatment of conditions in which the presence or absence of heparin and/or heparin-sulfate needs to be regulated. These conditions could include heparinization to prevent blood clotting and possibly inflammatory, immune, or neoplastic disorders, and wound-healing in human patients. The cell-adhesion properties of the peptides may be useful for mediating cell-cell and cell-substrate adhesion. These properties might be particularly useful for producing materials for use in prosthetic devices-cell adhesion to a prosthetic device could potentially be controlled by regulating the presence or absence of heparin in the bodily system of the patient receiving a prosthetic device made with the peptides. The peptides retain their properties following crystallization, and the crystallized peptides are heat-stable and not inactivated by solvents. The small size and enhanced stability and processability of the crystalline peptides versus the native AAMP–1 protein suggest that the peptides will be more useful therapeutic agents and better raw materials for device fabrication than the native protein. (portfolio: Cancer—Diagnostics, in vitro, other; Cancer—Therapeutics, biological response modifiers)

Vaccine Against Hepatitis A Virus

Purcell, R.H., Ticehurst, J.R., Cohen, J.L., Emerson, S.U., Feinstone, S.M., Daemer, R.J., Gust, I.D. (NCI)
Filed 16 Jan 92
Serial No. 07/822,639 (Reissue of Serial No. 07/217,824; U.S. Patent No. 4,894,228 issued 16 Jan 90)
Licensing Contact: Gloria H. Richmond, 301/496–7056 ext 268

An attenuated hepatitis A virus (HAV) offers an important new tool for the development of a protective vaccine. Previously, immune serum globulin (ISG) is the only effective vaccine for preventing HAV infection; however, ISG elicits only low levels of neutralizing antibodies and, thus, requires repeated doses. This attenuated HAV, which is a mutant of the wild-type strain, elicits serum-neutralizing antibody production in chimpanzees and is suitable for vaccine development. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Vaccines, viral, non-AIDS)

Dated: February 20, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 96–4363 Filed 2–26–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Cancer Institute; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the meeting of the National Cancer Institute Board of Scientific Advisors Cancer Centers Program Working Group, March 12, 1996 at the Hyatt Regency Bethesda, One Bethesda Metro Center, Bethesda, Maryland.

This meeting will be open to the public on March 12, from 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. for overview and discussion of the Institute's Cancer Centers Extramural Program.

The meeting will be closed to the public on March 12, from 10:00 a.m. to adjournment for discussion of confidential issues relating to the review, discussion and evaluation of individual programs and projects conducted by the Cancer Centers Extramural Program. These discussions will reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information including consideration of personnel qualifications and performance, the competence of individual investigators and similar matters, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Information pertaining to the meeting may be obtained from Dr. Paulette Gray, Executive Secretary, National Cancer Institute Board of Scientific Advisors, National Cancer Institute, 6130 Executive Blvd., EPN., Rm. 600, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301–496–4218). Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations should contact Dr. Paulette Gray in advance of the meeting.

Dated: February 21, 1996.

Susan K. Feldman,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96–4361 Filed 2–26–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Cancer Institute; 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 Cancer Institute Initial Review Group:

Agenda/Purpose: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Committee Name: Subcommittee A—Cancer Centers Subcommittee.

Date: March 28–29, 1996.

Time: 7:30 a.m.

Place: The Holiday Inn, Chevy Chase, Chevy Chase, MD.

Contact Person: David E. Maslow, Ph.D., 6130 Executive Blvd., Room 643A, Bethesda, MD 20892, Telephone: 301–496–2330.

Committee Name: Subcommittee C—Preclinical and Basic Studies.

Date: April 1–3, 1996.

Time: 7:30 a.m.

Place: The Holiday Inn, Georgetown, 2101 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Contact Person: Virginia Wray, Ph.D., 6130 Executive Blvd., Room 635D, Bethesda, MD 20892, Telephone: 301–496–9236.

Committee Name: Subcommittee E—Prevention and Control Subcommittee.

Date of Meeting: April 17, 1996.

Time: 8 a.m. to adjournment.

Place of Meeting: Doubletree Hotel, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Dr. Sally A. Mulhern, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Executive Plaza North, Room 643, 6130 Executive Boulevard MSC 7405, Bethesda, MD 20892–7405, Telephone: 301/496–7413.

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.