Dated: September 7, 1999.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 99–24124 Filed 9–15–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: 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 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 contacting Richard U. Rodriguez, M.B.A., Technology Licensing Specialist, at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804; telephone: 301/496–7056 ext. 287; fax: 301/402–0220; e-mail: rr154z@nih.gov. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Methods for Treating Tumors Using Anti-Angiogenic Compounds

Steven K. Libutti, Andrew L. Feldman (NCI), Serial No. 60/133,243 filed 07 May 1999.

Angiogenesis is the process of tumor vascularization which involves both positive and negative regulators. It is recognized as a critical process in tumor progression and is essential for the growth and persistence of solid tumors and their metastases. This vacularization is induced by a variety of pro-angiogenic factors, which are balanced against naturally occurring negative regulators of angiogenesis, such as endostatin.

Endostatin is a protein derived from the cleavage of the precursor collagen XVIII. It is an endogenous inhibitor of angiogenesis and tumor growth that can inhibit angiogenesis and can induce dormancy or regression of large tumors in mice. Furthermore, endostatin does not induce acquired drug resistance, a problem associated with chemotherapy and other cytochemical therapies. However, difficulties in producing sufficient recombinant endostatin for widespread clinical use has presented significant obstacles in developing an endostatin therapy model.

The present invention describes a method of delivering endostatin as well as other inhibitors of angiogenesis by administering an adenovirus vector carrying a modified endostatin gene. This method allows the host to produce high levels of secreted endostatin systemically and in the local tumor environment.

This invention obviates the need to systemically administer recombinant protein and may allow for more efficient treatment strategies.

Methods for Identifying Modulators of GADD45 Polypeptide Activity

Xin Wei Wang, Curtis C. Harris, Albert J. Fornace Jr., Jill D. Coursen. Qimin Zhan (NCI), Serial No. 60/126,069 filed 25 Mar 1999.

A common method of treatment for cancer is to give radiation or chemicals to damage cancer cell's DNA so badly that the cell dies. However, these treatments are equally toxic to healthy cells. One approach to protecting normal cells from exposure to anti-cancer treatments would be to simultaneously treat the cells with a second agent which interacts preferentially with the cancer cells making them more susceptible to toxic radiation or chemical effective. This could be achieved by ''sensitizing'' the cancer to toxic treatments so the growing tumor cells die with a smaller amount of toxic radiation or chemical.

This invention describes a method of ''sensitizing'' the DNA of a cancer cell making it more susceptible to conventional therapies including radiation. Utilizing this technology, patients could be exposed to radiation doses that would inactivate the cancer cell but spare the healthy cells. Normally, a cell with unrepaired DNA damage will die by apoptosis as it progresses part G2/M into mitosis. If the cell can ''stall'' its cell cycle long enough to repair this DNA damage, the self-destructive reaction may be avoided. However, if this stalling mechanism can be disturbed, less DNA repair time is available and thus relatively lesser amounts of anti-cancer agent are needed to kill the cell.

One possible mediator of this stalling mechanism is GADD45, a ubiquitously expressed polypeptide induced by irradiation or DNA damaging agents. Inhibiting GADD45 prevents the cell from sufficiently repairing DNA damage to prevent its self-destructive passage to apoptosis. Thus, when a GADD45 inhibitor is co-administered with a DNA damaging drug, the cell is more sensitive to the irradiation or damaging drug.

The present invention describes ingenious methods that have been embodied in a variety of ways so that, for the first time, GADD45 can be envisioned as a platform from which a variety of therapeutic interventions might be envisioned. These include but are not limited to, novel methods to assay for modulators of GADD45 as means to sensitize a proliferating cell to a DNA damaging agent by administration of novel inhibitors of GADD45 polypeptide activity.

Method for Detecting Radiation Exposure

Albert J Fornace, Jr. (NCI), Sally A. Amundson (NCI), Jeffrey Trent (NHGRI), Serial No. 60/121,756 filed 26 Feb 1999.

Ionizing radiation has many medical, industrial and military uses. Ionizing radiation is often used in the therapy of diseases such as cancer, however, exposure to biologically significant levels of such radiation can also cause genotoxic stress. In addition, many individuals are potentially exposed to radiation through occupational or accidental exposure. Such radiation can elicit a variety of cellular responses, ranging from cell-cycle arrest to mutation, malignant transformation, or cell death. The present invention describes a method for detecting exposure of organisms to biologically significant or hazardous amounts of ionizing radiation.

This invention describes the identification of a large set of genes that are induced by ionizing radiation. Different patterns of gene induction are produced depending upon dose of radiation and time after treatment. Many of these genes are induced by physiological doses of radiation routinely used for cancer therapy. These genes sets may be useful as markers of exposure to hazardous radiation, or as markers to predict the likely response of a particular tumor to radiation therapy, and subsequently to track and access the response of patients to radiotherapy. In addition, these gene sets may also be useful in toxicological and epidemiological research and studies.

Dated: September 7, 1999.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institute of Health.

[FR Doc. 99–24125 Filed 9–15–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Cancer Institute Director's Consumer Liaison Group.

The meeting will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting.

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Director's Consumer Liaison Group.

Date: October 18–19, 1999.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: NCI Director's Report; Discussion of NCI web site from the consumer perspective; New clinical trial system; Accessibility and appropriateness of NCI services and resources.

Place: Natcher Conference Center, Conference Room D, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Eleanor Nealon, Director, Office of Liaison Activities, Building 31—Room 10A16, 9000 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20892, 301/594–3194.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.392, Cancer Construction; 93.393, Cancer Cause and Prevention Research; 93.394, Cancer Detection and Diagnosis Research; 93.395, Cancer Treatment Research; 93.396, Cancer Biology Research; 93.397, Cancer Centers Support; 93.398, Cancer Research Manpower; 93.399, Cancer Control, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 10, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24126 Filed 9–15–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Cancellation of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of the cancellation of the President's Cancer Panel, September 22, 1999, 9:00 AM to September 22, 1999, 4:00 PM, National Institutes of Health, Building 31, C Wing, Conference Room 10, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on August 24, 1999, 64 FR 46207. The meeting is cancelled due to scheduling conflicts.

Dated: September 10, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24127 Filed 9–15–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the National Cancer Institute Special Emphasis Panel, September 13, 1999, 1:00 p.m. to September 13, 1999, 2:00 p.m., 6130 Executive Boulevard, EPN/F, Rockville, MD 20852 which was published in the **Federal Register** on August 24, 1999, 64FR46208.

The meeting has been rescheduled for October 4, 1999 at 1:00 p.m. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: September 10, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24128 Filed 9–15–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Notice of Closed Meeting

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 meeting.

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

Name of Committee: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Special Emphasis Panel Review of Applications for Research Training. September 30–October 1, 1999.

Date: September 30–October 1, 1999.

Time: September 30, 1999, 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evalute grant applications.

Place: 5520 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Time: October 1, 1999, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Holiday Inn Chevy Chase, 5520 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Contact Person: Eric H. Brown, PhD, Scientific Review Administrator, NIH, NHLBI, DEA, Rockledge Building II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Suite 7204, Bethesda, MD C 7956, (301) 435–0299.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.233, National Center for Sleep Disorders Research; 93.837, Heart and Vascular Diseases Research; 93.838, Lung Diseases Research; 93.839, Blood Diseases and Resources Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 9, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24134 Filed 9–15–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Notice of Closed Meeting

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 meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which