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 invention described below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is 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 application listed below may be obtained by contacting Catherine Joyce, Ph.D., 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. 258; fax: 301/402–0220; e-mail: *joycec@od.nih.gov.* A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent application.

Development of a Single Vector Containing cre Recombinase and Two Functional lox Sites: Active cre Produced in Eukaryotic but not Prokaryotic Systems,

Stan Kaczmarczyk, Jeffrey E. Green (NCI), DHHS Reference No. E–172–00/0 filed 04 Apr 2001

The bacterial recombinase *cre* will recombine lox sites within bacteria. Since this will occur with extremely low levels of *cre,* it has not been possible to place the *cre* gene within a vector which also contains two lox recombination site and clone the construct in bacteria. Therefore, in order to use *cre*-lox technology, the use of two separate vectors has been required—one containing *cre* and another containing the lox sites. The inventors have devised a strategy to generate vectors that contain *cre* in a form which is not translated in bacteria thereby allowing for the co-existence of two lox sites within the same vector. Under these circumstances, the vector can be cloned and grown in bacteria enabling experiments to be conducted in eukaryotic cells using just one vector instead of two separate vectors. This system provides a significant advantage in performing many types of experiments.

In *in vitro* transfection experiments, only one vector needs to be incorporated into a cell instead of two separate vectors. This overcomes the inherent problem of trying to transfect two vectors into one cell, where the relative ratios of the two vectors which enter the cells can vary widely. Of even greater significance is the application of this technology to transgenic animal work where the incorporation of one vector into a line of transgenic animals is all that is required, instead of the generation of two separate lines of transgenic animals which then must be crossed to produce an animal which contains both constructs. In addition, this technology can be applied to gene therapy approaches in which the tissue-specific expression of a therapeutic gene can be activated by *cre* contained within the same construct. The technology allows generation of one vector which contains the *cre*-variant and two lox sites enabling one to either switch the expression of one gene to another gene and/or amplify the expression of a particular gene to high levels in a tissue specific manner.

This research has appeared, in part, in Kaczmarczyk and Green, Nucleic Acids Res 2001 Jun 15;29(12):E56.

Dated: September 28, 2001.

Jack Spiegel,

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

[FR Doc. 01–25829 Filed 10–12–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer 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 Cancer Institute Initial Review Group. Subcommittee F—Manpower & Training.

Date: November 13–15, 2001.

Time: 6:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Georgetown Holiday Inn, 2101 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20007.

Contact Person: Mary Bell, PhD, Scientific Review Administrator, Grants Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, PHS, DHHS, 6116 Executive Boulevard, Room 8113, Bethesda, MD 20892–8328, 301–496–7978.

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

(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: October 2, 2001.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 01–25791 Filed 10–12–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Notice of Closed Meeting

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