DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by an agency 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.

ADDRESS: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated licensing contact 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.

ARH3, a Therapeutic Target for Cancer, Ischemia, and Inflammation

Description of Technology: ADP-ribosylation is important in many cellular processes, including DNA replication and repair, maintenance of genomic stability, telomere dynamics, cell differentiation and proliferation, and necrosis and apoptosis. Poly-ADP-ribose is important in a number of critical physiological processes such as DNA repair, cellular differentiation, and carcinogenesis. Until recently, only one human enzyme, PARP, had been identified that degrades the ADP-ribose polymer. Another ADP-ribose, O-acetyl-ADP-ribose, is formed via the deacetylation of proteins, such as acetyl-histone, by proteins in the Sir2 family. Sir2 proteins have been implicated in regulation of chromatin structure and longevity.

The NIH announces the discovery of a novel PARG-like enzyme, ARH3. ARH3 possesses PARG activity, yet it is structurally distinct from PARG. ARH3 also hydrolyzes O-acetyl-ADP-ribose, and is the only protein recognized to date with such activity. ARH3 thus appears to function in two important signaling pathways, serving to regulate both poly-ADP-ribose and O-acetyl-ADP-ribose levels. It may affect chromatin structure through effects on both pathways. Since ARH3 structures differ from PARG or other enzymes that participate in these pathways, it may be possible to design specific inhibitors to target both the poly-ADP-ribose and Sir2 pathways. These drugs may be used as anticancer agents, radiosensitizers or antiviral agents, or for treating disorders involving oxidative damage, such as acute tissue injury, ischemia, and inflammation.

Applicataions: (1) Development of therapeutics for cancer or disorders associated with excessive DNA damage; (2) Development of therapeutics for diseases involving oxidative damage, such as acute tissue injury, ischemia, and inflammation.

Market: (1) Patients with chemotherapy-resistant tumors, or with cancers that are genetically deficient in DNA repair; (2) Patients with inflammatory or ischemia/reperfusion diseases, particularly those associated with acute cardiovascular disease.

Development Status: Early stage.

Inventors: Joel Moss et al. (NHLBI).

Related Publications:


Licensing Status: Available for exclusive or non-exclusive licensing.

Licensing Contact: Tara L. Kirby, PhD; 301/435–4426; tarak@mail.nih.gov.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine Branch in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize the invention. Please contact Marianne Lynch in the NHLBI Office of Technology Transfer and Development by phone (301–594–4094) or e-mail (lynchn@nhlbi.nih.gov) for more information.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Library of Medicine; Notice of 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 open to the public as indicated below, 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.

The portions of the meeting devoted to the review and evaluation of journals for potential indexing by the National Library of Medicine will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in section 552b(c)(9)(B), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. Premature disclosure of the titles of the journals as potential titles to be indexed by the National Library of Medicine, the discussions, and the presence of individuals associated with these publications could significantly frustrate the review and evaluation of individual journals.

Name of Committee: Literature Selection Technical Review Committee.


Open: February 22, 2007, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Agenda: Administrative reports and program discussions.

Place: National Library of Medicine, Building 38, Board Room, 2nd Floor, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894.

Closed: February 22, 2007, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate journals as potential titles to be indexed by the National Library of Medicine.

Place: National Library of Medicine, Building 38, Board Room, 2nd Floor, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894.

Closed: February 23, 2007, 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate journals as potential titles to be indexed by the National Library of Medicine.

Place: National Library of Medicine, Building 38, Board Room, 2nd Floor, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894.

Closed: February 23, 2007, 8:45 a.m.

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[USCG 2006–25522]

Exercise of Authority To Require Pilots To Submit Results of Annual Chemical Test for Dangerous Drugs and Extension of Deadline for Pilots To Submit Most Recent Annual Physical Examination

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: By this notice, the Coast Guard is exercising authority currently set forth in Coast Guard regulations to require all first class pilots on vessels greater than 1600 GRT, and those individuals who “serve as” pilots in accordance with 46 CFR 15.812(b)(3) & (c) on vessels greater than 1600 GRT, to submit copies of their annual physical examinations until April 11, 2007.

The Coast Guard is extending the deadline for pilots to submit a copy of their most recent physical examinations until April 11, 2007. This information was initially requested to be submitted to the Coast Guard no later than December 27, 2006 in a Federal Register notice published on September 28, 2006 at 71 FR 56999.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 28, 2006, the Coast Guard provided notice that it is exercising its authority to require first class pilots on vessels greater than 1600 GRT, and those individuals who “serve as” pilots in accordance with 46 CFR 15.812(b)(3) & (c) on vessels greater than 1600 GRT, to submit copies of their annual physical examinations until April 11, 2007. This information was initially requested to be submitted to the Coast Guard no later than December 27, 2006 in a Federal Register notice published on September 28, 2006 at 71 FR 56999.

Copies of that notice, as well as this notice are available electronically by searching for docket number USCG–2006–25522 at http://dms.dot.gov. The purpose of the physical examination notice was to implement the recommendation made by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), in their report on the 2003 allision of the Staten Island Ferry ANDREW J. BARBERI, that the Coast Guard require submission of annual pilot physicals. This notice is a continuation of the Coast Guard’s efforts to fully implement the NTSB’s recommendation.

Coast Guard regulations require that, unless excepted under 46 CFR 16.220(c), each pilot who is required to complete an annual physical examination must also pass a chemical test for dangerous drugs, and that he or she must submit the passing (i.e., negative) results of the chemical test to the Coast Guard when applying for license renewal, or when requested by the Coast Guard. 46 CFR 16.220(b). This includes first class pilots on vessels greater than 1600 GRT, and those individuals who “serve as” pilots in accordance with 46 CFR 15.812(b)(3) &