the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, contact Dr. Linda Kupfer, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, 16 Center Drive, Building 16, Bethesda, MD 20892–6705 or call non-toll-free number 301–496–3288 or E-mail your request, including your address to: *Kupferl@mail.nih.gov*.

Comments Due Date: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 60-days of the date of this publication.

Dated: November 5, 2004.

Richard Miller,

Executive Officer, FIC, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 04–25281 Filed 11–12–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

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 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.

ADDRESSES: 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.

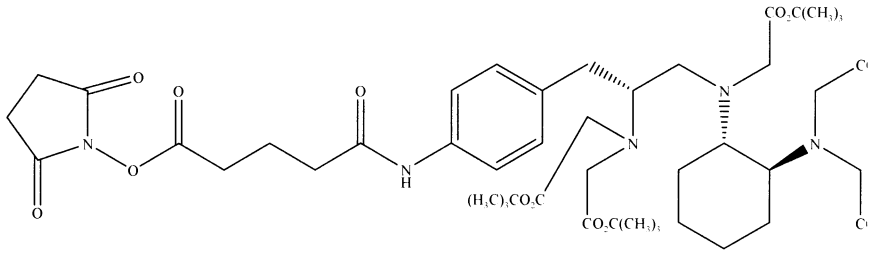
Metal Chelators and Target-Moiety Complexes for Imaging

Martin W. Brechbiel and Thomas Clifford (NCI).

U.S. Provisional Application filed 23 Aug 2004 (DHHS Reference No. E–317–2004).

Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich; 301/435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov*.

Available for licensing and commercial development are bifunctional metal chelators, metal chelator-targeting moiety complexes, metal chelator-targeting moiety-metal conjugates, kits, and methods of preparing them. These chelators are useful in diagnosing and/or treatment of cancer and thrombosis. The metal chelators may be used in conventional and solid-phase synthetic methods to form targeting moieties (*e.g.*, peptides, and Starburst polyamidoamine dendrimers (PAMAM), capable of conjugating diagnostic and/or therapeutic metals. The formulae for two such chelators is shown below:



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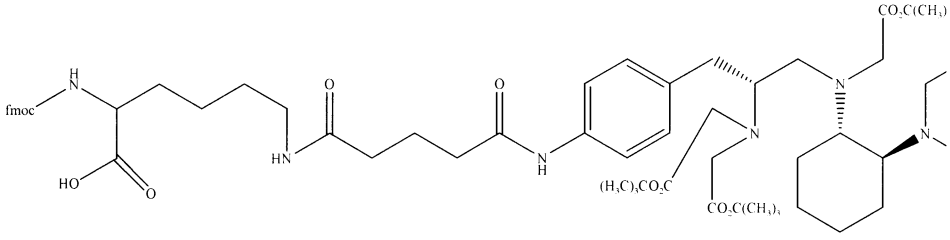

II

Anti-HIV Peptide Secreting Bacteria: Therapeutics and Methods of Use

Dean Hamer (NCI).

U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/604,051 filed 25 Aug 2004 (DHHS Reference No. E–233–2004/0–US–01).

Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich; 301/435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov*.

Available for licensing and commercial development are genetically

engineered commensal bacteria compositions that secrete HIV infectivity interfering peptides with the aid of co-expressed translocation mediators such as *HylB, HylD* or *tolC* gene products. The bacteria can be, for example, *Escherichia coli* and are preferably those that colonize the gastrointestinal or genitourinary tracts. The secreted anti-HIV peptide can be a functional inhibitory fragment from the C-terminus of HIV, SHIV or SIV, or an inhibitory peptide derived from the N-terminus receptor-binding domain of SIV gp41, HIV–1 gp41, or HIV–2 gp41. The secreted anti-HIV peptide can also be a peptide from the allosteric domain of gp120, an extracellular loop of CCR5, an anti-CD4 immunoglobulin, a mimetic of CD4, an alpha-defensin or theta-defensin, a CD38 fragment homologous to the V3 loop of gp120, polphemusin II (a CXCR4 antagonist), a RANTES peptide that binds to CCR5 or an HIV surface binding peptide such as cyanovirin.

Method of Assessing Ischemia in a Patient

Steven Warach, Lawrence Latour (NINDS).

U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/381,611 filed 17 Mar 2002 (DHHS Reference No. E–082–2002/0–US–01); PCT Application No. PCT/US03/15368 filed 16 May 2003 (DHHS Reference No. E–082–2002/0–PCT–02).

Licensing Contact: Michael Shmilovich; 301/435–5019; *shmilovm@mail.nih.gov.*

Hyperintense acute reperfusion marker (HARM) is well correlated with reperfusion and is a precursor to or concomitant with reperfusion injury. The inventors have developed a novel technique of assessing injuries associated with ischemia, stroke, or reperfusion injury in a patient by administering a contract agent to the patient, acquiring a fluid-attenuated inversion-recovery (FLAIR) image, and observing the presence or absence of HARM on the acquired image. The technique can also be used to determine the effectiveness of a therapeutic protocol for the treatment or prevention of reperfusion injury in a patient that has previously suffered an ischemic event.

This research has been described, in part, in Latour *et al.*, ''Early Blood-Brain Barrier Disruption in Human Focal Brain Ischemia,'' Ann. Neurol. 2004 56:568–477.

Dated: November 4, 2004.

Steven M. Ferguson,

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

[FR Doc. 04–25278 Filed 11–12–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

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.

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Infectious Clone of Human Parvovirus B19 and Methods of Use

Ning Zhi *et al.* (NHLBI).

U.S. Patent Application No. 10/887,770 filed 09 Jul 2004 (DHHS Reference No.E–178–2004/0–US–01 and corresponding Canadian patent application (DHHS Reference No. E–178–2004/0–CA–02).

Licensing Contact: Susan Ano; 301/435–5515; *anos@mail.nih.gov.*

This technology described in this patent application relates the first reported infectious human parvovirus B19 clone, methods of cloning the parvovirus B19 genome as well as other viral genomes that have secondary DNA structures that are unstable in bacterial cells. The infectious clone and methods of producing the same would be useful in producing infectious virus, which can in turn be used, among other things, to identify and develop therapeutic agents for treatment and/or prevention of human parvovirus B19 infections. The infectious parvovirus B19 clone is also available for licensing. Additional information about this invention can be found in Virology 2004, 318(1), 142–152.

Immunogenic Compositions for Eradication of Latent HIV

Genoveffa Franchini *et al.* (NCI).

U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/536,467 filed 13 Jan 2004 (DHHS Reference No. E–072–2004/0–US–01); U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/536,976 filed 16 Jan 2004 (DHHS Reference No. E–072–2004/1–US–01).

Licensing Contact: Susan Ano; 301/435–5515; *anos@mail.nih.gov.*

HIV infects CD4+ cells and, after incorporation of the viral genome into the host genome, can either produce infectious virus or remain latent. HIV that is latent presents a challenge for complete removal of the virus in infected individuals and is becoming an increasingly important consideration in the identification of potential therapeutics or treatment regimens. This patent application describes immunogenic compositions based on inhibiting the function of $p28^{TEV}$ protein, the first protein expressed during HIV infection, for treatment of latent HIV infection. Specifically, these compositions include the $p28^{TEV}$ polypeptide, a polypeptide with significant sequence homology to $p28^{TEV}$, or immunogenic fragments of these polypeptides. Additional compositions include antibodies and other compounds that act to inhibit $p28^{TEV}$ activity. This technology can also be utilized to detect latent HIV in biological samples. These compositions and methods offer a potential solution for complete virus eradication in therapeutic treatment of HIV infected individuals.

Accelerated Vaccination Strategies To Provide Protection Against Viral Infections

Gary J. Nabel *et al.* (NIAID).

U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/491,933 filed 01 Aug 2003 (DHHS Reference No. E–317–2003/0–US–01); PCT Application filed on 01 Aug 2004 (DHHS Reference No. E–317–2003/0-PCT–02).

Licensing Contact: Susan Ano; 301/435–5515; *anos@mail.nih.gov.*

The technology described in this patent application relates to recombinant viruses for use as vaccines. These viruses contain a single or plurality of sequences encoding antigens from pathogenic viruses