

Isolation of Cellular Material Under Microscopic Visualization

Liotta *et al.* (NCI)

Serial No. 08/203,780 filed 01 Mar 1994, issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,843,644; Serial No. 08/544,388 filed 10 Oct 1995, issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,843,657; Serial No. 08/882,699 filed 25 Jun 1997; Serial No. 08/925,894 filed 08 Sep 1997, issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,010,888; Serial No. 09/388,805 filed 02 Sep 1999
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The present technology provides methods and devices for the isolation and analysis of cellular samples on a molecular or genetic level. More particularly, the invention relates to methods and devices for the microdissection, for example, utilizing laser capture microdissection (LCM), and the diagnosis and analysis of cellular samples which may be used in combination with a number of different technologies that allow for analysis of enzymes, antigens, mRNA, DNA, and the like from pure populations or subpopulations of particular cell types.

Nucleic Acid Constructs Containing HIV Genes with Mutated Inhibitory/Instability Regions and Methods of Using Same

George N. Pavlakakis, Barbara K. Felber (NCI)

Serial No. 07/858,747 filed 27 Mar 1992; U.S. Patent 5,972,596 issued 26 Oct 1999; U.S. Patent 5,965,726 issued 12 Oct 1999; Serial No. 09/414,117 filed 08 Oct 1999; PCT/US93/02908
Licensing Contact: Carol Salata; 301/496-7735 ext. 232; e-mail: salatac@od.nih.gov

This invention describes methodology for modifying the inhibitory/instability sequences (INS) of mRNA by making multiple nucleotide substitutions without altering the coding capacity of the mRNA of interest. Mutating INS allows for or increases the expression of genes that would otherwise have not been expressed or would have been poorly expressed because of the INS normally present on the mRNA transcript. This novel approach also improves the stability of the mRNA. These methods can be used to increase the production of protein from many genes producing, for example, growth hormone, interferons, interleukins, and HIV Gag and env. DNA constructs are described which encode Gag protein which is highly expressed and does not require HIV rev for production. Thus it is a potentially useful HIV DNA vaccine. Assays have also been developed to

facilitate detection of the boundaries of INS sequences of any mRNA.

Dated: September 20, 2000.

Jack Spiegel,

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

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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 listed 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.

ADDRESS: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent application listed below may be obtained by contacting Susan S. Rucker, J.D., at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804; telephone: 301/496-7056 ext. 245; fax: 301/402-0220; e-mail: ruckers@od.nih.gov. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive a copy of the patent application.

HGF-SF Monoclonal Antibody Combinations

B Cao, S Koochekpou, M Oskarsson, D Bjurickovic, M Fivash, R Fisher and GR Vande Woude (NCI)
Serial No. 60/164,173 filed 09 Nov 1999

The invention described and claimed in this application relates to a composition which comprises a combination of two or more antibodies which specifically bind one or more epitopes of the growth factor known as hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor (HGF/SF) which is able to inhibit HGF/SF signaling. In particular, the antibodies which specifically bind to HGF/SF are monoclonal antibodies. Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF) activates migration and proliferation of endothelial cells and is angiogenic,

acting through the tyrosine kinase receptor encoded by the Met protooncogene. In addition, HGF/SF displays a unique feature in inducing "branching morphogenesis", a complex program of proliferation and motogenesis in a number of different cell types. Moreover, HGF is involved in the invasive behavior of several tumor cells both in vivo and in vitro. This combination of antibodies may be useful in drug screening assays, detection of HGF/SF expression or activity or in treating HGF/SF related diseases such as cancer.

Dated: September 21, 2000.

Jack Spiegel,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Notice of Meeting: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Coordinating Committee

In accordance with 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 Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Coordinating Committee.

Name: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Coordinating Committee

Time and Date: Wednesday, October 25, 2000, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Place: Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Room 800, 200 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20201.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room will accommodate approximately 100 people. 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.

Notice: In the interest of security, the Department has instituted stringent procedures for entrance to the Hubert H. Humphrey Building by non-government employees. Thus, persons without a government identification card will need to provide a photo ID and must know the subject and room number of the meeting in order to be admitted into the building. Visitors must use the Independence Avenue entrance.

Purpose: The Committee is charged with providing advice to the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Commissioner, Social Security Administration (SSA), to assure interagency coordination and communication regarding chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) research and