

proposing analytical and theoretical research on costs, quality, access, and efficiency of the delivery of health services for the research grant program administered by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR).

Agenda: The open session of the meeting on June 8 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:45 a.m. will be devoted to a business meeting covering administrative matters and reports. During the closed sessions, the Subcommittee will be reviewing and discussing grant applications dealing with health services research issues. In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, section 10(d) of 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2 and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6), the Administrator, Agency for Health Care Policy Research, has made a formal determination that these latter sessions will be closed because the discussions are likely to reveal personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications. This information is exempt from mandatory disclosure.

Anyone wishing to obtain a roster of members, minutes of the meeting, or other relevant information should contact Patricia G. Thompson, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, Scientific Review Branch, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Suite 602, Executive Office Center, 2101 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Telephone (301) 594-1451.

Name: Health Care Technology Study Section.

Date and Time: June 19-20, 1995, 8:00 a.m.

Place: Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza, 1750 Rockville Pike, Conference Room TBA, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Open June 19, 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

Closed for remainder of meeting.

Purpose: The Study Section is charged with conducting the initial review of health services research grant applications concerned with medical decisionmaking, computers in health care delivery, and the utilization and effects of health care technologies and procedures.

Agenda: The open session on June 19 from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. will be devoted to a business meeting covering administrative matters and reports. The closed session of the meeting will be devoted to reviewing and discussing grant applications dealing with health services research issues. In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Section 10(d) of 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2 and 5 U.S.C., 552b(c)(6), the Administrator, Agency for Health Care for Policy and Research, has made a formal determination that these latter sessions will be closed because the discussions are likely to reveal personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications. This information is exempt from mandatory disclosure.

Anyone wishing to obtain a roster of members, minutes of the meeting, or other relevant information should contact Karen Rudzinski, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, Scientific Review Branch, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Suite 602, Executive Office Center, 2101 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Telephone (301) 594-1437.

Name: Health Services Research Dissemination Study Section.

Date and Time: June 29-30, 1995, 8:00 a.m.

Place: Chevy Chase Holiday Inn, 5520 Wisconsin Avenue, Palladian Room, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815.

Open June 29, 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m.

Closed for remainder of meeting.

Purpose: The Study Section is charged with the review of and making recommendations on grant applications for Federal support of conferences, workshops, meetings, or projects related to dissemination and utilization of research findings, and AHCPR liaison with health care policy makers, providers, and consumers.

Agenda: The open session of the meeting on June 29 from 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. will be devoted to general business matters. During the closed portions of the meeting, the Study Section will be reviewing and discussing grant applications dealing with health services research issues. In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, section 10(d) of 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2 and 5 U.S.C., 552b(c)(6), the Administrator, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, has made a formal determination that these latter sessions will be closed because the discussions are likely to reveal personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications. This information is exempt from mandatory disclosure.

Anyone wishing to obtain a roster of members, minutes of the meeting, or other relevant information should contact Linda Blankenbaker, Scientific Review Administrator, Scientific Review Branch, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Suite 602, 2101 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Telephone (301) 594-1438.

Agenda items for all meetings are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Dated: May 3, 1995.

Clifton R. Gaus,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-11472 Filed 5-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-90-M

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

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 U.S. 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 Specialist at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804 (telephone 301/496-7735; fax 301/402-0220). A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

2,5-Diamino-3,4-Disubstituted-1,6-F-Diphenylhexane Isosteres Comprising Benzamide, Sulfonamide and Anthranilamide Subunits and Methods Of Using Same

Randad, R.S., Erickson, J.W. (NCI)

Filed 20 Dec 94

Serial No. 08/359,612

Licensing Contact: Robert Benson (301/496-7056 ext 267)

This invention concerns retroviral protease inhibitors which are potential drugs for the treatment of HIV infection. The compounds of the invention contain novel nonpeptidic and achiral substituents, wherein achiral benzamide, sulfonamide and anthranilamide subunits are introduced onto the 2,5-diamino-3,4-disubstituted-1,6-diphenylhexane isostere core. The compounds are more resistant to viral and mammalian protease degradation. The best compounds had a K_i (inhibition constant) of less than 100 pM for HIV protease. CEM cells chronically infected with HIV-1 were used to test anti-retroviral activity. The concentrations needed to inhibit 50% of viral activity were on the order of 5 nM. Therefore, these compounds compare favorably in their anti-viral potency to the best HIV protease inhibitors currently in clinical trials. [*portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, anti-virals, AIDS*]

Conformationally Locked Nucleoside Analogs

Marquez, V.E., Rodriguez, J.B., Nicklaus, M.C., Barchi, J.J. (NCI)

Filed 24 Sep 94

Serial No. 08/311,425 (CIP of 08/126,796)

Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/496-7735 ext 287)

Novel nucleoside analogues have been developed that may facilitate structure-function analysis of anti-HIV compounds. Recently, there has been intense interest in the design and use of nucleoside analogues that can inhibit the replication of viruses such as HIV-1. The three-dimensional conformation of such analogues has been implicated in their ability to successfully inhibit viral replication; however, in the past, it has been difficult to conduct structure-

function analyses because the sugar part of the nucleoside is flexible and the conformation often changes. These newly developed nucleoside analogues make such studies more feasible because they employ cyclopropane-fused di-deoxynucleosides, which lock the conformation of the sugar part of the molecule in place. [portfolio: Internal Medicine—Miscellaneous]

Mammalian Bilirubin UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase Clones, and Methods for Use Thereof

Owens, I., Ritter, J. (NICHD)
Filed 8 Sep 94
Serial No. 08/303,315 (CIP of 08/209,688, FWC of 07/639,453)
Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/496-7735 ext 287)

Liver transplantation is now the only treatment for Crigler-Najjar Type I syndrome. Other hyperbilirubinemic syndromes are difficult and expensive to diagnose. This cDNA clone encodes a mammalian bilirubin UDP-glucuronosyltransferase. Applications include gene therapy for patients with Crigler-Najjar Type I syndrome, a gene-based fetal diagnostic probe for the syndrome, and diagnostic tools for other hyperbilirubinemic syndromes such as Gilbert syndrome. [portfolio: Internal Medicine—Miscellaneous]

Nucleotide and Deduced Amino Acid Sequences of the Envelope 1 Gene Of 51 Isolates Of Hepatitis C Virus and the Use Of Reagents Derived from These Sequences in Diagnostic Methods and Vaccines

Bukh, J., Miller, R.H., Purcell, R.H. (NIAID)
Filed 15 Aug 94
Serial No. 08/290,665
Licensing Contact: Girish Barua (301/496-7735 ext 263)

The invention is in the field of hepatitis virology and relates to complete nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the envelope 1 (E1) gene of hepatitis C virus (HCV) isolates from around the world and the grouping of these isolates into twelve distinct HCV genotypes. More specifically, this invention covers oligonucleotides, peptides and recombinant proteins derived from the envelope 1 gene sequences of the 51 isolates of hepatitis C virus and to diagnostic methods and vaccines which employ these reagents. [portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Vaccines]

Isolation of A New Murine Helicobacter Bacteria, Tentatively Classified as A Helicobacter Hepaticus

Ward, J.M., Fox, J.G., Collins, M.J., Gorelick, P.L., Benveniste,

R.E., Tully, J.G., Gonda, M.A. (NCI)
Filed 24 Jun 94
Serial No. 08/266,414
Licensing Contact: Girish Barua (301/496-7735 ext 263)

An isolated bacterium of the genus *Helicobacter*, characterized by the 16S ribosomal RNA encoding nucleotide sequence is described. An isolated nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence is also defined. Such a nucleic acid can be used for diagnosis of infection with *H. hepaticus*. A nucleic acid of the present invention in a vector suitable for expression of the nucleic acid is provided. The vector can be in a host suitable for expressing the nucleic acid. A purified antigen specific for *H. hepaticus* and a method of making an animal model for chronic *Helicobacter* infection is also described. [portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Miscellaneous]

Cloning, Expression, and Diagnosis of Human Cytochrome P450 2C19: The Principal Determinant of S-Mephenytoin Metabolism

Goldstein, J.A., Romkes-Sparks, M., DeMoraes, S. (NIEHS)
Filed 6 May 94
Serial No. 08/238,821 (CIP of 08/201,118, CIP of 07/864,962)
Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/496-7735 ext 287)

Two novel cytochrome P450 enzymes have been isolated and characterized that appear to be the principal human determinant of S-mephenytoin metabolism. This invention has particular application to the development of more effective anticonvulsant drugs. Mephenytoin is used for the control of grand mal, focal, Jacksonian, and psychomotor epileptic seizures that are refractory to other types of anti-convulsant drugs. In most individuals, mephenytoin is metabolized by 4/-hydroxylation of S-mephenytoin. This is accomplished by a cytochrome P450 enzyme in liver cells; however, some subpopulations of individuals have defects in this P450 enzyme, resulting in reduced levels of S-mephenytoin 4/-hydroxylase activity and severe side effects. The DNA sequence that encodes enzymes from the cytochrome P450 2C subfamily of enzymes has been isolated and cloned. Polymorphisms of these enzymes, designated 2C18 and 2C19, appear to be the principal reason that certain individuals cannot effectively metabolize S-mephenytoin and, thus, have adverse side effects with this drug. This invention provides purified cytochrome P450 2C19 peptides and purified cytochrome P450 2C18

polypeptides, as well as the cDNA encoding these polypeptides. The invention, among other things, also provides methods for screening for a drug that is metabolized by S-mephenytoin 4/-hydroxylase activity, for determining the metabolites activated by a xenobiotic or carcinogenic compound, and for diagnosing patients with a deficiency in S-mephenytoin 4/-hydroxylase activity. [portfolio: Internal Medicine—Miscellaneous]

Rotavirus Strain And Related Composition

Glass, R.I., Gentsch, J.R., Das, B.K., Bhan, M.K. (CDC)
Filed 15 Apr 94
Serial No. 08/231,041
Licensing Contact: Girish Barua (301/496-7735 ext 263)

Rotavirus is the leading cause of severe diarrheal disease in infants in both developed and developing countries, and development of a vaccine for this disease is therefore a global priority. The availability of both cloned rotavirus genes and protein sequences of important rotavirus antigens should permit yet additional approaches to vaccine development.

This invention covers an isolated rotavirus of strain G9P11 and an isolated nucleic acid encoding the rotavirus and a purified antigen specific for rotavirus. An isolated nucleic acid that selectively hybridizes under high stringency conditions with the nucleic acid encoding the virus is provided. A purified antibody which selectively binds the virus of strain G9P11 is covered. The G9P11 rotavirus in a pharmaceutical carrier for administration in an immunization protocol is disclosed. Also provided are an isolated rotavirus of strain G9P11, wherein the G9 gene and P11 gene are substituted. [portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Diagnostics, viral; Infectious Diseases—Vaccines, viral]

Hepatitis C Virus Core Peptide for Stimulation Of Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes

Berzofsky, J.A., Feinstone, S.M., Shirai, M. (NCI)
Filed 8 Apr 94
Serial No. 08/224,973
Licensing Contact: Girish Barua (301/496-7735 ext 263)

The invention covers a series of peptide fragments of hepatitis C virus core protein and their use as activators of cytotoxic T lymphocytes. The peptides can be used as vaccines or components of vaccines to prevent hepatitis C. Besides the peptide

fragments, pharmaceutical compositions and methods of immunization and diagnostics are also claimed. [portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, anti-virals]

Superactive Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Antagonist

Gozes, I., Brenneman, D.E., Fridkin, M., Moody, T.W. (NICHD)
Filed 7 Feb 94
Serial No. 08/194,591
Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/496-7735 ext 287)

A potent antagonist of the vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) has been developed that may be useful in inhibiting the growth of certain kinds of lung cancers, among others. VIP is a widely distributed peptide hormone and neurotransmitter that mediates a variety of physiologic responses including gastrointestinal secretion; relaxation of gastrointestinal, vascular, and respiratory smooth muscle; pituitary hormone secretion; and penile erection. Receptors for VIP also have been detected in cells derived from small cell lung carcinoma and three other major types of lung cancer, and VIP has been shown to promote the growth of these types of lung cancers. Traditionally, lung cancer is treated with chemo- and/or radiation therapy, but survival rates for these types of therapies are quite low. Researchers have now developed a number of short polypeptide sequences that are able to bind to VIP receptors in various types of cells but do not display biologic activity. Thus, these polypeptides are potent inhibitors of VIP activity and may be effective chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of certain VIP-sensitive lung cancers. These polypeptides, which are designed to discriminate between the various VIP receptors in the body, also may be useful for delineating the physiologic function of VIP in the CNS and other tissues. [portfolio: Internal Medicine—Miscellaneous]

IgE-Binding Epitopes of A Major Heat-Stable Crustacean Allergen Derived From Shrimp

Metcalf, D.D., Martin, B.M., Rao, P.V.S. (NIAID)
Filed 10 Nov 93
Serial No. 08/149,809
Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/496-7735 ext 287)

Epitopes of a major heat-stable shrimp allergen, which may be valuable for desensitizing individuals who are allergic to shrimp and other crustacea, have been developed. Crustacea are among the foods most frequently associated with immunoglobulin E

(IgE)-mediated type I hypersensitive reactions in individuals with food allergies. Previously, there has been no method for effectively desensitizing individuals to crustacea-related allergic reactions. This problem has been overcome by isolating the IgE allergenic epitopes of the SA-I and SA-II heat-stable shrimp antigens. These epitopes—or their peptide derivatives—could potentially be given to patients in order to desensitize them to the antigens. The use of antigenic epitopes for desensitization is preferable to using the entire antigen because it minimizes the possibility of a severe adverse reaction. Because this IgE-binding antigen is highly conserved among crustacea, potential application includes diagnosis and treatment of a wide range of crustacea-induced allergies with only these two allergenic epitopes. [portfolio: Internal Medicine—Miscellaneous]

Nitric Oxide-Releasing Compounds for the Sensitization Of Hypoxic Cells in Radiation Therapy

Mitchell, J.B., Krishna, M.C., Wink, D., Liebman, J.E., Russo, A. (NCI)
Filed 8 Oct 93
Serial No. 08/133,574
Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/496-7735 ext 287)

A novel method has been developed for sensitizing oxygen-poor, or hypoxic, tumor cells, which will increase the effectiveness of radiation treatment. It has long been known that ionizing radiation is more effective in killing cancer cells if the cells are in an oxygen-rich environment; however, the farther tumor cells are away from the blood supply, the more hypoxic they are and the more resistant they are to radiation therapy. Current methods for delivering oxygen to hypoxic cells have limitations because they are toxic to normal tissue, require oxygen for their activity, or they have too short a half-life. This development overcomes such problems by employing a nitrous oxide (NO)-containing compound that spontaneously releases NO under physiologic conditions without requiring oxygen. This compound—which has a relatively long half-life and is nontoxic to normal cells—has the dual advantages of being able to sensitize hypoxic tumor cells to ionizing radiation while protecting normal cells from the effects of radiation. [portfolio: Internal Medicine—Therapeutics, cardiology]

Transmission-Blocking Vaccine Against Malaria

Kaslow, C.K., Isaacs, S., Moss, B. (NIAID)
Filed 23 Aug 93

Serial No. 08/110,457 (CON of 07/908,765, CON of 07/658,845)
Licensing Contact: Robert Benson (301/496-7056 ext 267)

A transmission-blocking vaccine developed against malaria contains a recombinant virus, which encodes a unique portion of the sexual-stage surface antigen of *Plasmodium falciparum* (referred to as Pfs25), or the Pfs25 protein purified from infected host cells. Mice inoculated with the recombinant virus developed antibodies capable of blocking transmission of the virus. None of the mAbs known to block transmission recognize the reduced Pfs25 antigen. This vaccine, which induces high, long-lasting titers at low cost, can be useful for controlling malaria. [portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Vaccines, parasite]

Rat Thyrotropin Receptor Gene, and Its Uses

Kohn, L.D., Akamizu, T., Ikuyama, S., Saji, M., Kosugi, S., Ban, T. (NIDDK)
Filed 29 Nov 93
Serial No. 08/064,058
Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/496-7735 ext 287)

The rat thyrotropin receptor gene has been cloned, which will make it significantly easier to study this important biologic receptor and to develop therapies for thyroid gland disorders. Thyrotropin, or thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), is a pituitary hormone that regulates the development and activity of the thyroid gland. Abnormal binding of thyrotropin to its specific thyroid cell receptor may be the cause of variety of syndromes such as hypothyroidism; however, the *in situ* structure of the thyrotropin receptor remains unclear because a number of proteins appear to bind to it. Pure sources of this receptor are unavailable because of the extraordinarily small numbers of receptors in thyroid cells. Although thyrotropin receptor genes previously have been cloned for two species (dog and human), a more desirable starting point for elucidating the structure and function of the thyrotropin receptor would be to study it in a more utilizable animal model, such as the rat. The gene product of the cloned FRTL-5 rat thyroid cell receptor can be used in assays to look for ligands that bind to the receptor. Truncated forms of the protein also may be used for studying the structure and function of various domains of the receptor. Ultimately, this invention is useful for developing treatments for disorders arising from dysfunctions of this receptor. [portfolio: Internal Medicine—Miscellaneous]

Nucleotide-Deduced Amino Acid Sequence, Isolation, and Purification of Heat Shock Chlamydial Proteins

Morrison, R.B., Caldwell, H.D. (NIAID)
 Filed 25 Feb 92
 Serial No. 07/841,323 (DIV of 07/
 679,302, DIV of USPN 5,071,962)
 Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/
 496-7735 ext 287)

The chlamydial heat shock protein (HSP60) is an immunodominant genus common antigen which has been implicated in immunopathologic delayed type hypersensitivity reactions during chlamydial infections. The HypB gene which encodes the chlamydial HSP60 has been cloned and characterized. High levels of HSP60 expression have been obtained in prokaryotic vectors and methods have been developed for the purification of the chlamydial HSP60 protein. Availability of large quantities of purified recombinant chlamydial HSP60 offers novel approaches to preventing, treating, and diagnosing chlamydial infections of humans. [portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Diagnostics, bacterial]

Methods and Compositions for Diagnosing Cat Scratch Disease and Bacillary Angiomatosis

Regnery, R.L., Anderson, B.E. (CDC)
 Serial No. 07/822,539
 Patent Issued 21 Mar 95
 U.S. Patent No. 5,399,485
 Licensing Contact: Carol Lavrich (301/
 496-7735 ext 287)

A previously unidentified pathogenic species of the rickettsia-like *Bartonella*, named *B. henselae*, *sp. nov.*, has been identified and characterized. (Note: The genus designation *Bartonella* is now applied to and replaces the *Rochalimaea* genus designation.) This new organism causes two clinically related diseases: Bacillary angiomatosis and cat scratch disease. Currently, diagnosis of *Bartonella* diseases is limited to detection of the etiologic agent associated with "trench fever", referred to as *B. quintana*. Novel diagnostic tests using immunofluorescence assays or ELISAs can detect the newly discovered pathogen in sera from infected individuals and distinguish it from *B. quintana*, thus offering improved differential diagnosis for disease syndromes such as "trench fever", bacillary angiomatosis, cat scratch disease, and bacillary peliosis hepatitis. [portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Diagnostics, bacterial]

Effect of Cadmium on Human Ovarian Cancer Cells With Cisplatin Resistance

Bo Lee, K., Parker, R.J., Reed, E. (NCI)

Filed 3 Mar 95
 Serial No. 08/398,460
 Licensing Contact: Raphe Kantor (301/
 496-7735 ext 247)

The present invention describes Cadmium (Cd) as a potential anticarcinogenic compound useful in treating ovarian cancer. The inventors observed strong tumor suppressive effects when applied to human ovarian cancer cell lines *in vitro*. The effects of Cd on cellular sensitivity, cellular drug accumulation and efflux, and Cd-DNA adduct formation and repair were examined. Cadmium is shown to have a subcellular profile that is similar, though not identical, to cisplatin, suggesting the possibility of future use of Cd as an anti-cancer agent. [portfolio: Cancer—Therapeutics, conventional chemotherapy, antimetabolites]

Trapping of Aflatoxins and Phytoestrogens

Umrigar, P.P., Kuan, S.S. (FDA)
 Filed 6 Jan 93
 Serial No. 08/001,573
 Licensing Contact: John Fahner-Vihtelic
 (301/496-7735 ext 285)

A unique process has been invented for removing aflatoxins and phytoestrogens from food samples that is a significant improvement over currently available methods. Aflatoxins are carcinogenic substances that are found in foods such as grains and peanuts and, thus, are a danger to public health. Phytoestrogens—structurally related to aflatoxins—are found in soy products and also are of concern to public health. Therefore, it is important to be able to measure concentrations of these compounds in foodstuffs. The current method for determining aflatoxin or phytoestrogen concentrations in foods requires passing a food sample through an affinity column containing immobilized antibodies specific for aflatoxins or a solid phase extraction (SPE) column for phytoestrogens. The bound aflatoxins or phytoestrogens are eluted from the affinity column and then measured using high performance liquid chromatography; however, such affinity columns and SPE columns are extremely expensive, have limited shelf life, and cannot be reused. These limitations have been overcome by developing columns packed with new derivatives of a copolymer of cyclodextrin and epichlorohydrin. These new copolymers, which have proven particularly useful in trapping aflatoxins and phyto-estrogens, are extremely stable and are not damaged when aflatoxins or phytoestrogens are removed by a suitable solvent. Thus,

these materials are re-usable. [portfolio: Devices/Instrumentation—Miscellaneous]

Dated: May 1, 1995.

Barbara M. McGarey,
Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 95-11422 Filed 5-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Meetings

Pursuant to Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given of meetings of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

The National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism meeting on June 1 will be open to the public, as noted below, to discuss Institute programs and other issues relating to committee activities as indicated in the notice. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact Ida Nestorio at 301-443-4375.

The following meetings will be closed to the public as indicated below in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6) of Title 5, U.S.C. and section 10(d) of Public Law 92-463, for the review, discussion and evaluation of individual research grant applications. These applications and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Summaries of the meetings and the rosters of committee members may be obtained from: Ms. Ida Nestorio, Office of Scientific Affairs, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Willco Building, Suite 409, 6000 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20892-7003, Telephone: 301-443-4375. Other information pertaining to the meetings can be obtained from the contact person indicated.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Executive Secretary: James F. Vaughan, 6000 Executive Blvd., Suite 409, Bethesda, MD 20892-7003, 301-443-4375.

Dates of Meeting: June 1, 1995.

Place of Meeting: Delegate Room D, Building 45 (Natcher), NIH Campus, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Open: June 1, 10:30 a.m. to adjournment.