Title	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Number of responses	Hours per response	Total burden hours
Biennial Entity Verification Document	5,750	1	5,750	.25	1,438
Entity File Update	1,150	1	1,150	.25	288

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 167,489 hours

Written comments and recommendations concerning the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of this notice to: Allison Eydt, Human Resources and Housing Branch, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Dated: Decmber 14, 1995.

J. Henry Montes,

Associate Administrator for Policy Coordination

[FR Doc. 95–30885 Filed 12–19–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–15–U

National Institutes of Health

Opportunity For Licensing: Sequence Modification of Oligonucleotide Primers to Manipulate Non-Templated Nucleotide Addition

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Pubic Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institutes of Health (NIH) seeks licensees to commercialize a method to manipulate non-templated nucleotide addition to ensure that all amplified DNA products of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) are either specifically modified or unmodified.

This technology was developed by Dr. Jeffrey R. Smith and Dr. John Carpten of the National Center for Human Genome Research and Dr. Michael Brownstein of the National Institute of Mental Health.

The invention embodied in U.S. Provisional Patent Application 60/005, 761 filed October 20, 1995, entitled ''Sequence Modification of Oligonucleotide Primers to Manipulate Non-Templated Nucleotide Addition,'' 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 or pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 241 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a summary of the technology or other questions and comments concerning the biomedical aspects of this technology should be directed to: Dr. Ronald King, National Center for Human Genome Research, 9000 Rockville Pike, Building 31, Room 3B13, Bethesda, MD 20892; Telephone: 301/402–2537; Fax 301/402–9722.

Requests for a copy of the patent application, license application form, or other questions and comments concerning the licensing of this technology should be directed to: Carol Lavrich, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852–3804; Telephone 301/496–7735 ext 287; Fax 301/402–0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive a copy of the patent application.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Thermostable DNA polymerases are employed in PCR to amplify DNA for sizing in medical diagnostics, forensics, and genotyping, as well as for molecular cloning. Several of these enzymes, including the widely used Taq DNA polymerase, can catalyze non-templated addition of a nucleotide (predominantly adenosine) to the 3′ end of amplification products. As a result, an amplified DNA fragment may be incorrectly sized by one base pair in length and introduce error into a genotyping study. Artifactual variations in marker size may adversely impact interpretations of family relationships, medical diagnosis, and forensics. Moreover, full automation of genotyping has been hampered by the necessity of manually editing collected data to correct for allele misidentification due to the unpredictability of non-templated nucleotide addition. In addition, TA cloning methods that rely upon the modification will often fail when the amplified DNA is not modified.

In response to this problem, Drs. Smith, Carpten, and Brownstein have characterized short DNA sequences (''tails'') that may be added to the unlabeled primer of a PCR primer pair to confer modification by a thermostable DNA polymerase, or to protect from the modification. This allows uniformity in allele sizing that is essential for automated genotyping. Furthermore, this prevents introduction of error and enables high TA cloning efficiency.

The NIH seeks licensee(s), who in accordance with requirements and regulations governing the licensing of government-owned inventions (37 CFR part 404), have the most meritorious plan for the development of this method to meet the needs of the public and with the best terms for the NIH. The criteria that NIH will use to evaluate exclusive or non-exclusive license applications will include those set forth by 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(ii)–(iv).

Dated: December 8, 1995.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 95–30935 Filed 12–19–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

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 U.S. companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and a copy of the U.S. patent application referenced below may be obtained by contacting Robert Benson at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804 (telephone 301/496–7056 ext 267; fax 301/402–0220). A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive a copy of the patent application.

Immunogenic Chimeras Comprising Nucleic Acid Sequences Encoding Endoplasmic Reticulum Signal Sequence Peptides and at Least One Other Peptide, and Their Uses in Vaccines and Disease Treatments

Nicholas P. Restifo, Steven A. Rosenberg, Jack R. Bennink, Igor Bacik, and Jonathan W. Yewdell (NCI)

Serial Number 08/032,902 filed March 17, 1993

This invention concerns the use of chimeric peptides as vaccines for the cellular immune system. One portion of the chimeric peptide, the ER signal peptide, serves to transport the chimeric