

Dated: February 15, 1996.
 Martin K. Trusty,
Executive Officer, NIAAA.
 [FR Doc. 96-4368 Filed 2-26-96; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 4140-01-M

Proposed Data Collection Available for Public Comment

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Cancer Institute (NCI) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed project, call Ruth A. Kleinerman, M.P.H., Epidemiologist, at (301) 496-6600.

Comments are invited on: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Send comments to Ruth A. Kleinerman, M.P.H., National Cancer Institute, EPN 408, 6130 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20892-7364. Written comments should be received by April 29, 1996.

Proposed Project: Leukemia Among Chernobyl Cleanup Workers—renewal—A cohort study will be conducted to quantify the risk of radiation-induced leukemia and other cancer among 10,000 workers from Latvia and Lithuania who were sent to Chernobyl to cleanup after the reactor accident in 1986. The workers will be asked to respond to a mail questionnaire which collects information about specific duties during the cleanup, incident cancers and risk factors for those cancers to evaluate cancer risk associated with occupational exposure to low-level ionizing radiation, taking into account potentially confounding factors. The information will be used by the National Cancer Institute to determine cancer specific radiation risk estimates. Burden estimates are as follows:

	No. of respondents	No. of responses per respondent	Avg. burden/response
Cleanup Workers	3,300	1	.33 hours.

Dated: February 16, 1996.
 Philip D. Amoruso,
NCI Executive Officer.
 [FR Doc. 96-4362 Filed 2-26-96; 8:45 am]
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Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health.
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 301/496-7057; fax 301/402-0220). A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Azo Dye Derivatives Exhibiting Anti-HIV Activity, Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing the Same and Methods for Using the Same
 Haugwitz, R.D., Zalkow, L., Deutsch, H., Gruszecka-Kowalik, E., Asibal, C., Qazi, S. (NCI)
 Filed 7 Jun 95
 Serial No. 08/479,540 (FWC of 08/167,296)
Licensing Contact: Cindy K. Fuchs, 301/496-7735 ext 232

A method of obtaining substantially pure azo stilbenes offers an important new tool for combating HIV infection. A number of dyes have been shown to have anti-HIV activity; however, it has previously not been possible to purify the anti-HIV components of these compounds. This pure preparation of azo stilbenes have a broad range of antiviral activity, including anti-HIV activity. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, antivirals, AIDS)

Amido Substituted Stilbenes and Related Compounds With In Vitro Anti-HIV Activity
 Haugwitz, R.D., Zalkow, L., Gruszecka-Kowalik, E., Burgess, E. (NCI)
 Filed 17 Feb 95
 Serial No. 08/390,057
Licensing Contact: Gloria H. Richmond, 301/496-7056 ext 268

Aroylaniline derivatives which exhibit antiviral activity, methods for synthesizing these compounds, pharmaceutical formulations containing

these compounds, and methods for treating viral infection are described in this invention. The aroylaniline derivatives are capable of preventing the replication of virus in a cell, such as human T-cell, without staining the tissue. These compounds may effectively treat viral infections of mammals, particularly human. A main target for these compounds can be treatment against infections caused by retroviruses such as HIV. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, antivirals, AIDS)

A Method for Isolating Dendritic Cells
 Cohen, P.A., Czerniecki, B.J., Carter, C., Fowler, D.H., Kim, H. (NCI)
 Filed 27 Jan 95
 Serial No. 08/379,227
Licensing Contact: Stephen Finley, 301/496-7735 ext 215

Antigen presenting cells (APCs) are cells that are involved in the presentation of antigens to the immune system—T lymphocytes—to fight infections, including HIV and some forms of cancer. A wide variety of cells have the capability to act as APCs, including monocytes, macrophages, B cells, and dendritic cells; however, extensive research has indicated that the most potent antigen presenting cell is the dendritic cells. Previous methods for isolating dendritic cells have relied on either the isolation of bone marrow precursor cells from blood followed by