

Date: November 10–11, 1998.

Time: 8:30 AM To 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Holiday Inn Chevy Chase, 5520 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Contact Person: Mary Clare Walker, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5104, MSC 7852, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1165.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel, ZRZ–AARR–03(01).

Date: November 10, 1998.

Time: 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Double Tree Hotel, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Mohindar Poonian, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5110, MSC 7852, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1168.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel ZRG–1 AARR–2–(02).

Date: November 11, 1998.

Time: 7:30 PM to 10:00 PM.

Place: Hyatt Regency Bethesda, One Bethesda Metro Center, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Sami A. Mayyasi, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6710 Rockledge Drive, Room 5112, MSC 7852, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1169.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine, 93.306; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: October 26, 1998.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 98–29071 Filed 10–29–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) ENV-Coded Peptide Capable of Eliciting HIV-Inhibiting Antibodies in Mammals

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice in accordance with 15 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i) that the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services, in contemplating

the grant of a limited field of use exclusive world-wide license to practice the invention embodied in U.S. Patent No. 5,562,905, issued October 8, 1996 (U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/324,027, filed March 20, 1989), entitled “Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) ENV-Coded Peptide Capable of Eliciting HIV-Inhibiting Antibodies in Mammals” and non-U.S. patent applications claiming priority to U.S. patent application SN 07/148,692 entitled “Synthetic Antigen Evoking Anti-HIV Response” to BioQuest, Inc. of Houston, Texas, U.S.A. These patent rights are either assigned or exclusively licensed to the United States of America.

DATES: Only written comments and/or application for a license which are received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before January 28, 1999 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of this issued patent or applications, inquiries, comments, and other materials relating to the contemplated license should be directed to: Carol A. Salata, Technology Licensing Specialist, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852–3804; Telephone: (301) 496–7735 ext 232; Facsimile: (301) 402–0220; E-Mail: salatac@OD.NIH.GOV.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The patent describes the use of a chemically synthesized 15 amino acid peptide, designated peptide 1–69, which has the sequence of amino acids numbers 308 to 322 of the human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV–1) IIIB env-coded protein to immunize animals against HIV. Peptide 1–69 elicited antibodies in animals that block HIV proliferation and block HIV-induced cell fusion in cell culture.

It is anticipated that this license may be limited to the field of treatment or prevention of HIV using a specific 15 amino acid peptide (RIQRGPGRAFVTIGK).

The prospective exclusive license will be royalty-bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. This prospective exclusive license may be granted unless within 90 days from the date of this published notice, NIH receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

Applications for a license filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated license. Comments and objections submitted in response to this notice will not be made available for

public inspection, and, to the extent permitted by law will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: October 21, 1998.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology, Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 98–29073 Filed 10–29–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH; National Toxicology Program

Notice of workshop on “Scientific Issues Relevant to Assessment of Health Effects from Exposure to Methylmercury”, November 18–20, 1998, at the Brownstone Hotel in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Background

At the request of the White House Office of Science and Technology an interagency committee has organized the subject workshop to discuss and evaluate the major epidemiological studies associating methylmercury exposure with an array of developmental measures in children. The organizing committee is chaired by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, with representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Office of Management and Budget.

The major studies being considered at the workshop are those which have examined populations in Iraq and the Seychelles, the Faeroe Islands, and the Amazon, along with the most relevant animal studies for estimating human risks. Workshop participants will try to reach consensus on what we can conclude and what the uncertainties are for each of the studies alone and for the studies taken together. The product of the workshop should be policy relevant and facilitate agreement on risk assessment issues.

Workshop Agenda

Scientists involved in the major studies will present and discuss their