

Dated: March 9, 1999.

William K. Hubbard,

Acting Deputy Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 99-6265 Filed 3-12-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

Notice of Listing of Members of the Food and Drug Administration's Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the members of the FDA Performance Review Board (PRB). This action is intended to ensure that members of the PRB's are appointed in a manner that provides consistency, stability, and objectivity in performance appraisals, and that notice of the appointment of members of the board be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Arlene S. Karr, Office of Human Resources and Management Services (HFA-408), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-827-4183.

The following persons will serve on FDA's PRB, which oversees the evaluation of performance appraisals of FDA's Senior Executive Service members in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 4314(c)(4):

Michael A. Friedman, Chairperson
Robert J. Byrd
Margaret J. Porter
Sharon Smith Holston
Linda A. Suydam

Dated: February 11, 1999.

Jane E. Henney,

Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

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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 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 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 Joseph Hemby, J.D., at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804; telephone: 301/496-7057 ext. 265; fax: 301/402-0220; e-mail: jh259b@nih.gov. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

A Novel ATP Binding Cassette Responsible for Cytotoxin Resistance

Michael C. Dean, Susan Bates, Tito A. Fojo, Rando Allikmets (NCI)
Serial No. 60/110,473 filed 30 Nov 98

This technology describes a new human gene (ABCP) that is a member of a subfamily that includes several multidrug resistance (MDR) transporters. It is highly expressed in placenta and is amplified 10-12 fold in the MCF ADVp3000 cells (mitoxantrone-resistant cells), but not in the SI-m1-0 (human colon carcinoma cells). The gene is important in the study of MDR and the development of drugs to block the transporter's function in MDR, as well as important in the role in placental function and fetal health. Mutations in this gene may predispose individuals to miscarriages or birth defects. The described technology may have utility as a diagnostic marker for drug resistance and drug screening for drugs that block the gene. The gene may also be a diagnostic marker for tumors of the breast and other tissues. Monoclonal antibodies to the ABCP gene are described in this technology. Also described are methods for overexpressing the ABCP gene in a cell. Protein and cDNA sequences of the ABCP gene are also disclosed.

Cloning and Characterization of Two Novel Human Factors, p52 and p75, That Mediate Transcriptional Activation and/or Pre-mRNA Splicing

Hui Ge (NICHD)
Serial No. 60/108,248 filed 13 Nov 98

This technology involves two novel, human transcriptional co-activators, p52 and p75 which are 52kd and 75kd polypeptides purified with Positive Co-

factor 4 (PC4) and are involved in the regulation of transcription. Mediation of transcription is extremely important since it is involved in almost every biological function. The co-activator, p52, has been implicated in pre-mRNA through interaction with Alternative Splicing Factor (ASF)/Splicing Factor 2 (SF2). Pre-mRNA splicing can generate multiple mRNAs for different proteins with different functions from a single gene, which is considered to be essential for the viability of many vertebrate organisms. These factors control and regulate gene expression of most genes and thus may have diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic utilities in the detection and treatment of many cancers and other genetic disease. The technology further describes the isolation of the cDNAs encoding the two transcriptional co-activators. The two co-activators share a region of 325 residues; however, they show distinct co-activator properties. Both co-activators interact directly with the VP16 activation domain and with components of the general transcription machinery. Sp1, a glutamine rich cellular activator which can bind the GC-box present in many cellular and viral promoters, is essential for the activation of the HIV-1 gene and others, requires the presence of the transcriptional co-activator p52. Thus, the technology may have a therapeutic utility in the prevention and therapy of AIDS.

Triplex Mediated Site Directed Mutagenesis

TA Winters, K Mezhevaya, I Panyutin,
RD Neumann (CC)
DHHS Reference No. E-285-98/0 filed
08 Oct 98

This technology describes triple helix forming oligonucleotides (TFOs) which specifically bind to a target site in a DNA molecule to induce double strand breaks (DSB's). These TFO's are labeled with ¹²⁵I and are used to generate mutations at specific target sites. DNA DSB's are known to be highly mutagenic. Auger emitting radioisotopes such as ¹²⁵I are known to induce DNA DSB's when they disintegrate in close proximity to, or within the DNA duplex. In addition, radionuclides such as ¹²⁵I which emit ~20 Auger electrons upon disintegration would be expected to produce DSB sites that also contain base damage proximal to the strand break ends.

Potential applications of this technology include diagnostics or therapeutics where site specific mutagenic disruption or knock-out of target genes involved in genetic diseases such as cancer, HIV, human hepatitis B