496–7056 ext. 270; e-mail: *rambosej@od.nih.gov.*

This technology relates to transgenic knockout mice that may serve as an animal model for dental disease. Using gene-targeting techniques, mice have been created which are disrupted for the amelogenin gene. These mice lack the amelogenin protein, which is normally expressed only in the teeth. Since these mice lack this protein, they are expected to mimic an inherited tooth disorder called ''amelogenesis imperfecta (AI)''. AI is an inherited condition that is transmitted as a dominant trait and causes the enamel of the tooth to be soft and thin resulting in discoloration, disintegration and disfigurement of the teeth. The damaged teeth are also susceptible to decay. The amelogenin knockout mice display an interesting tooth phenotype. Their maxillary incisors are chalky white in color and opaque in appearance.

These changes are associated with mild attrition of incisor tips and molar cusps. Detailed analysis of this phenotype is in progress. The amelogenin knockout mice may be used as an animal model to develop therapeutic approaches to AI.

Transgenic Mouse Model for Tooth Disorders Such as Dentin Dysplasia and Dentinogenesis Imperfecta

Drs. Thyagarajan, Sreenath, and Kulkarni (NIDCR), DHHS Reference No. E–150–00/0, Licensing Contact: John Rambosek, Ph.D.; 301/496–7056; e-mail: *rambosej@od.nih.gov.*

This technology describes transgenic mice that selectively overexpress transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF-beta1) in odontoblast and ameloblast cells of teeth. Ameloblasts mainly make enamel, whereas odontoblasts make dentin. These transgenic mice mimic dental symptoms similar to those seen in common tooth disorders such as dentin dysplasia and dentinogenesis imperfecta. Both of these human dentin defects are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner and appear to be caused by abnormal dentin production by odontoblasts and associated poor mineralization of the dentin matrix. In both diseases, teeth are discolored and fractured, causing difficulties in eating food. Experimentally, these mice display discolored and fractured teeth with defective dentin. This transgenic mice model will be valuable to advance our understanding of the molecular pathogenesis underlying dentin dysplasia and dentinogenesis imperfecta and also for developing therapeutic strategies.

This material is available for licensing through a PHS Biological Materials License.

Dated: November 13, 2000.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 00–29716 Filed 11–20–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

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 contacting Dale Berkley, Ph.D., J.D., at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804; telephone: 301/496–7735 ext. 223; fax: 301/402–0220; e-mail: berkleyd@od.nih.gov. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Automated Core Biopsy Instrument

Erik Kass, Carter Vanwaes (NIDCD), DHHS Reference No. E–269–00/0 filed 20 Sep 2000.

The invention is an automated core biopsy instrument that may be operated with one hand. The instrument has a single activation element that causes a stylet to advance into the tissue of interest as a cutting cannula disposed around the stylet is fired to shear off the tissue into specimen notches disposed in the stylet. The invention is constructed so that the stylet and cutting cannula may be separately driven and biased. The cocking mechanism of the automated core biopsy instrument is used to cock both the stylet assembly and cutting cannula assemblies against separate biasing springs. Manipulation of the cocking mechanism permits the exposure of tissue in the specimen notches when desired. The instrument has a locking mechanism that is used to prevent inadvertent firing of the automated core biopsy instrument.

EZ Navigator and EZ Forms Software

Andrew Schwartz, William K. Jones, Michelle R. Ugas, Ta-Jen Hu (CIT), DHHS Reference No. E–236–00/0.

The EZStart invention is a method of accessing a database management system that can be used to convert non-relational data to relational data and create and manage relational data over a network such as the Internet. The invention provides user-friendly access to data stored in a database management system, allowing users with little or no knowledge of database management systems to access, store and manage data using only a web browser. EZStart provides a generic platform from which any user can select, insert, update and delete data without creating a custom software application for each user. The invention automatically generates navigation and data forms, allowing access to a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) while masking the complexity of the RDBMS. Using a function of EZStart coined EZNavigator, users can easily maneuver through the RDBMS, view lists of objects, drill-down into column, view and index definitions, and manage object privileges. A separate function of EZStart, known as EZForms, allows a user to select, insert, update and delete rows in tables. No Structured Query Language (SQL) knowledge is required to perform these functions, but advanced users can use EZForms to generate SQL into a text area for modification and execution of the SQL. The SQL can be saved into and retrieved from a repository.

Integrated Low Field MRI/RF EPRI for Co-Registering Imaging of In Vivo Physiology and Anatomy in Living Objects

Murali K. Cherukuri et al. (NCI), DHHS Reference No. E–120–99/0 filed 01 Nov 1999.

Obtaining physiological information in a non-invasive manner from living tissue will provide valuable information, rather than invasive methods that are sometimes not available and also may damage living tissue. EPRI (Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Imaging) is the technique to investigate physiological information such as oxygen imaging and

pharmacokinetic imaging in a non-invasive manner after non-toxic infusion of the spin probe.

However, the disadvantage of EPRI is the lack of proper orientation of the physiological image with respect to anatomy. On the contrary, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) methods are excellent for providing images with fine anatomical detail, but are often not possible methods that provide physiological information co-registered with anatomy with clinically relevant resolution.

The current invention complements a MRI with EPRI methods to solve each method's problem described above. A low-field MRI(5–30 mT) module is integrated into an EPRI(5—20 mT) system to provide an MRI scout image to properly orient the EPRI physiological information with respect to anatomy (A common magnet/gradient coil assembly is used for both MRI and EPRI scans).

Therefore, the EPR images contain spectral information regarding the local physiological conditions such as oxygen status. This data, when overlaid with anatomical images of MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging), co-register anatomical MR images and EPR physiological images.

Dated: November 13, 2000.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 00–29717 Filed 11–20–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institutes of Health Guidelines for Research Using Human Pluripotent Stem Cells; Correction

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The National Institutes of Health published in the **Federal Register** on August 25, 2000, the final National Institutes of Health Guidelines for Research Using Human Pluripotent Stem Cells (65 FR 51976). The final Guidelines contained incorrect citations and other errors. The final Guidelines, with the corrections made in this notice, are available on the NIH stem cell information web site at:(*http://www.nih.gov/news/stemcell/index.htm*). For additional information on human pluripotent stem cells, refer to this web site.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: NIH Office of Science Policy, Attention: HPSCRG, Building 1, Room 218, MSC 0166, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–7741 or e-mail *stemcell@mail.nih.gov.*

Corrections

1. In Section II.A.2.d of the Guidelines (65 FR 51980, first column), change ''human pluripotent stem cells,'' at the end of the section, to ''embryo.''

2. In Section II.B.1.a. of the Guidelines (65 FR 51980, second column), change ''Section II.A.2'' to ''Section II.B.2.''

3. In Section II.B.2.a. of the Guidelines (65 FR 51980, third column), add the following at the end of the section: ''and with 42 U.S.C. § 289g–2(b).''

4. In Section IV.B. of the Guidelines (65 FR 51981, first column), change ''applications shall'' in the first sentence to ''documentation of compliance with the Guidelines will'' and insert after ''by HPSCRG and'' the words, ''all applications will be reviewed''.

Dated: November 15, 2000.

Ruth L. Kirschstein,

Principal Deputy Director, NIH.

[FR Doc. 00–29791 Filed 11–20–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–4565–N–31]

Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Comment Request; Section 203(k) Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance Program

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection requirement described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Department is soliciting public comments on the subject proposal.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* January 22, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: Wayne Eddins, Reports Management Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, L'Enfant Plaza Building, Room 8001, Washington, DC 20410.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vance T. Morris, Director, Office of Single Family Program Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 708–2121 (this is not a toll free number) for copies of the proposed forms and other available information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department is submitting the proposed information collection to OMB for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended).

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information to: (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

This Notice also lists the following information:

Title of Proposal: 203(k) Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance.

OMB Control Number, if applicable: 2502–0527.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: This request for OMB review involves a reinstatement of a previously approved information collection for 203(k) Rehabilitation Mortgage insurance (OMB control number 2502–0527) that expired on October 31, 2000. The information collection implements recommendations to mitigate program abuses that were cited in an Audit Report of HUD's Office of Inspector General. The information collection focuses on the loan origination process and requires (1) certifications and disclosures concerning identity–of–interest borrowers and program participants, and (2) proficiency testing of home inspectors/consultants. Periodic reporting of the collected information is not required.

Agency form numbers, if applicable: HUD–92700 & HUD–9746–A.

Estimation of the total numbers of hours needed to prepare the information collection including number of respondents, frequency of response, and