Numbers: PHS 398, 2590, 2271, 3734 and HHS 568.

Need and Use of Information Collection: The application is used by applicants to request Federal assistance for research and research-related training. The other related forms are used for trainee appointment, final invention reporting, and to relinquish rights to a research grant.

Frequency of response: Applicants may submit applications for published receipt dates. If awarded, annual progress is reported and trainees may be appointed or reappointed.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households; Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; and State, Local or Tribal Government.

Type of Respondents: Adult scientific professionals. The annual reporting burden is as follows:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 114,407;

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1;

Average Burden Hours Per Response: 12.040; and

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours Requested: 1,377,548. The estimated annualized cost to respondents is $48,214,180.

Request for Comments

Written comments and/or suggestions from the public and affected agencies are invited on one or more of the following points: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the function of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, contact Ms. Jan Heffernan, Division of Grants Policy, Office of Policy for Extramural Research Administration, NIH, Rockledge 1 Building, Room 1196, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892–7974, or call non-toll-free number (301) 435–0940, or E-mail your request, including your address to: *Heffernj@OD.NIH.GOV*

Comments Due Date

Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received on or before February 5, 2001.

Dated: November 29, 2000.

Carol Tippery,

Acting Director, OPERA, NIH, GOV.

[FR Doc. 00–31213 Filed 12–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Call for Nominations for the National Cancer Institute Director's Liaison Group

The National Cancer Institute (NCI), the federal government's primary agency for cancer research, is seeking nominations for five new members of the NCI Director's Consumer Liaison Group (DCLG) who will be appointed in July 2001. The DCLG helps NCI to identify appropriate advocates to serve on its program and policy advisory committees, and it serves as a channel for consumer advocates to voice their views and concerns. The DCLG is a federal chartered advisory committee of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). It consists of 15 consumer advocates who are involved in cancer advocacy and who reflect the diversity among those whose lives are affected by cancer.

NCI brings together these advocates from many communities to advise and make recommendations to the Director, NCI from the consumer advocate perspective on a wide variety of issues, programs and research priorities. All DCLG members must be U.S. citizens. Specifically the DCLG members:

- Help develop and establish processes, mechanisms, and criteria for identifying appropriate consumer advocates to serve on a variety of program and policy advisory committees responsible for advancing the mission of the NCI.
- Serve as a primary forum for discussing issues and concerns and exchanging viewpoints that are important to the broad development of the NCI programmatic and research priorities.
- Establish and maintain strong collaborations between the NCI and the cancer advocacy community to reach common goals.

Eligibility Requirements for Individual Members

To serve on the DCLG, a member must meet the following minimum eligibility requirements:

- Be involved in the cancer experience as a cancer survivor, a person affected by the suffering and consequences of cancer, or a professional or volunteer who works with survivors or those affected.
- Represent a constituency (formally or informally) with whom she or he communicates regularly on cancer issues and be able to serve as a conduit for information both to and from his/her constituency.

DCLG members must be committed to participating in all activities of the DCLG which includes at least two meetings a year in Bethesda.

Criteria for Evaluating Individual Candidates

Nominees who meet the minimum eligibility requirements will be further assessed based on the following criteria:

- Cancer Advocacy experience
- Ability to communicate effectively
- Ability to represent broad issues, think ''globally''
- Ability to contribute to an effective group process
- Leadership ability

Characteristics of the DCLG

In addition to the criteria for individual candidates, the following characteristics of the DCLG as a group are intended to ensure that it reflects the breadth and diversity of the consumer advocacy community:

- Multicultural diversity
- A broad mix of cancer sites
- Representation of the medically underserved
- Men and women
- A range of organizations (local/regional and national)
- Age diversity
- Geographic diversity (rural/urban mix)

Selection Process

A call for nominations is disseminated annually to a broad range of groups, including local, regional and national organizations, to encourage nominations of candidates reflecting the diversity sought for the DCLG. All nominees are screened for eligibility, then evaluated according to the criteria. A list of highly qualified candidates who reflect balance and diversity of representation is forwarded to the Director, NCI, who selects the DCLG members. The original members of the DCLG endorsed this process, which will be used to select future members.

NCI encourages nomination of candidates reflecting the diversity sought on the DCLG. Nominations can be made by organizations, including local/regional and national groups, or individuals, including self-nominations. To receive a nomination package for the DCLG, send your name, advocacy/voluntary organization affiliation (if any), address and phone number to the Office of Liaison Activities, NCI, c/o Palladian Partners, 1010 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1200, Silver Spring, MD 20910, FAX (301) 650 8676. Nominations must be postmarked by February 15, 2001.

Dated: November 30, 2000.

LaVerne Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 00–31197 Filed 12–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

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 the indicated licensing contact 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.

Immunoglobulin-G Constant Region Fusion Proteins as Molecular Weight Markers

Stephen V. Angeloni, Ph.D. (NIDDK)
DHHS Reference No. E–292–00/0, Licensing Contact: Marlene Shinn; 301/496–7056 ext. 285; e-mail: shinnm@od.nih.gov

The technology portrayed in this invention is available through a Biological Materials License as a research tool and for use in diagnostic tests. Current methods of protein detection and size determination can be made more efficient by the utilization of more stable protein markers that cover a wider range of molecular weights for western blotting and other diagnostics applications. As embodied in this invention, construction of recombinant proteins containing constant regions of Immunoglobulin-G from mouse, rabbit and other species, allow the production of protein standards that can be detected simultaneously on the same western blot as the sample proteins. Such markers will increase the accuracy in determining sample protein size and in combination with recombinant or chemically labeled second antibodies, will allow the detection of an increased number of sample proteins simultaneously on the same blot.

A Forward Mutational Assay for Use With PhiX174 Transgenic Mice

Carrie R. Valentine (FDA), Heinrich V. Malling (NIEHS), Bentley A. Fane (Univ. of Arizona)

DHHS Reference No. E–254–00/0 filed 11 July, 2000, Licensing Contact: Marlene Shinn; 301/496–7056 ext. 285; email: ms482m@nih.gov

The aforementioned invention is currently available through a Biological Materials License as a research tool. This assay can detect 19 different base substitutions at 13 different sites in gene A of the PhiX174 transgene present in the transgenic Malling mouse and is an improvement over the previous reversion assay, which was limited to mutation at a single site. The ability to detect mutations at multiple sites will allow the detection of mutagenic test compounds with affinity for different sequence contexts, while retaining the advantage of the inexpensive recovery of this transgene, which is by electroporation.

The evaluation of new drugs for their potential for inducing mutations is a necessary part of evaluating the safety of pharmaceuticals or environmental chemicals. One advantage of this assay is that it may be automated to be performed in microplate dishes. In addition, this assay has the potential to be utilized in a microarray system because of the limited number of possible mutations. Therefore, it would be more rapid and less expensive than the currently used transgenic systems.

Adult Human Dental Pulp Stem Cells in vitro and in vivo

Dr. Songtao Shi *et al.* (NIDCR)
DHHS Reference No. E–233–00/0 filed 21 July 2000, Licensing Contact: Marlene Shinn; 301/496–7056 ext. 285; e-mail: shinnm@od.nih.gov

Many individuals with ongoing and severe dental problems are faced with the prospect of permanent tooth loss. Examples include dentinal degradation due to caries or periodontal disease; (accidental) injury to the mouth; and surgical removal of teeth due to tumors associated with the jaw. Clearly, a technology that offers a possible alternative to artificial dentures by designing and transplanting a set of living teeth fashioned from the patient's own pulp cells would greatly improve the individual's quality of life.

The NIH announces a new technology wherein dental pulp stem cells from an individual's own postnatal dental pulp tissue (one or two wisdom teeth) can potentially be used to engineer healthy living teeth. This technology is based upon the discovery of a subpopulation of cells within normal human dental pulp tissue that has the ability to grow and proliferate in vitro. These (dental pulp) stem cells can be induced under defined culture conditions to form calcified nodules in vitro and have been shown to differentiate into a dentin/pulp like structure in vivo.

PTH2 and PTH1 Receptor Ligands

Ted B. Usdin and Samuel R. Hoare (NIMH)
DHHS Reference No. E–123–99/1 filed 15 June 2000, Licensing Contact: Norbert Pontzer; 301/496–7735, ext. 284; e-mail: pontzern@od.nih.gov

Parathyroid hormone receptors found on osteoblasts in bone and renal tubule cells in kidney elevate blood calcium levels when stimulated by parathyroid hormone (PTH) and PTH-related protein (PTHrP). Excessive secretion of PTH from the parathyroid gland results in primary hyperparathyroidism. Production of PTHrP by various tumors results in humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy. In both of these conditions, excessive blood calcium levels lead to clinically significant morbidity. A parathyroid hormone antagonist could therefore have therapeutic value.

Until now, no effective antagonists for the classical parathyroid hormone receptor (PTH1 receptor) were known. This invention describes a peptide which binds with high affinity ($K_d = 1.3 \pm 0.1$ nM, dissociation $T_{1/2} = 14$ min.) and acts as purely competitive antagonist at the PTH1 receptor. This novel peptide is related to