Device for Sequential Protein Transfer From a Gel

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Available for licensing and commercialization is a device for sequentially eluting proteins and peptides. The device comprises a separation medium having an outlet, and a collector having a first receptacle and second receptacle that can be sequentially brought into contact with the outlet of the separation medium by translating (rotating) the first receptacle and the second receptacle in relation to the outlet of the separation medium. The invention is adaptable to capillary electrophoresis as well. Multiple sequential protein transfer from SDS–PAGE gel to a mass spectrometer is made possible. Separated protein bands sequentially eluted from SDS–PAGE gel into low melting agarose plugs distributed along the surface of a plastic drum. The effective electrophoresis of a protein from a gel band to an agarose filled slot. The drum is rotated to receive each band individually. Migrating SDS linearized proteins are electrophoresed into the receptacle slot drum. The drum is rotated until each protein of interest is separated. Agarose plugs are lifted from the drum slots; enzymatically dissolved, and loaded directly onto a MALDI spectrometer. Between two agarose layers, gel free collection chambers can be formed inside the drum providing solution phase fraction collection.

This research is described, in part, in Mertz E.L., Leikin S. “Interactions of Inorganic Phosphate and Sulfate Anions with Collagen”, Biochemistry, in press.

FIG. 1

Simultaneous HDL/LDL/Total Lipoprotein Single Tube Homogeneous Assay

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Available for licensing is an invention in which a single tube assay is used for determining high-density lipoprotein HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C), low density lipoprotein (LDL-C) and total cholesterol (total-C), from a single serum sample. This assay is an efficient tool for use in determining patient risk factors for heart disease. Previously, multiple costly tests were performed in order to determine low-density lipoprotein LDL-C and HDL-C by measuring total-C, total triglyceride, and HDL-C. That method of testing had limitations and was complex. Using this methodology, the homogeneous assay for HDL-C does not require physically separating HDL. The new assay developed is efficient, less costly, and compares favorably to current assays for HDL-C, total cholesterol, and triglyceride. This technology may also be used to simplify the procedure for the point of care testing of hyperlipidemia.


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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Correction of Meeting Notice

Pursuant to Pub. L. 92–463, notice is hereby given of a correction of a notice of a meeting of the Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) National Advisory Council to be held in October 2004.

Public notice was given in the Federal Register on September 27, 2004 (Volume 69, Number 186, page 57711) that the CSAP National Advisory Council would be meeting on October 5 and 6, 2004 at The Times Building, One Times Square, Third Floor, New York, New York. The place for this meeting has subsequently changed to The Renaissance New York Hotel Times Square, Two Times Square, 714 Seventh Avenue at W. 48th Street, New York, New York. The agenda and date of the meeting and contact for additional information remain as announced.


Toian Vaughn,
SAMHSA Committee Management Officer, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [FR Doc. 04–22339 Filed 10–1–04; 8:45 am]

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