experiments that more closely simulate the biological development of tumors in organs rather than at the surface of the skin. Additionally, since twelve different vectors with different gene promoters were developed, they can be tested in individual tumor models to find the best vector for visualizing that particular tumor cell line. The vectors are able to sustain long-term expression of both visualization markers, depending on the cell type and promoter in each vector.

Potential Commercial Applications:

- The vectors will be extremely useful for experiments in which both *in vivo* and *in vitro* analysis is desired.
- The vectors can also be used for screening cancer cell lines and in tumor models for reporter gene activity.
- The vectors can be useful in drug development.

Competitive Advantages:

- The bioluminescent marker allows for effective visualization of deep (non-surface) tumors in mice.
- The fluorescence label permits efficient sorting of tumor cells from normal (non-labeled) cells after tumors are excised from the mice.
- The vectors allow *in vivo* experiments that more closely simulate the biological development of tumors in organs rather than at surface of skin.
- The vectors sustain long-term expression.

Development Stage:

- Early-stage
- Pre-clinical
- *In vitro* data available
- *In vivo* data available (animal)

Inventors: Dominic Esposito, Chi-Ping Day, Glenn Y. Merlino (NCI)

Publication: Day CP, *et al.* Lentivirus-mediated bifunctional cell labeling for *in vivo* melanoma study. Pigment Cell Melanoma Res. 2009 Jun;22(3):283–95. [PMID 19175523]

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–132–2011/0—Research Tool. Patent protection is not being pursued for this technology.

Licensing Contact: Sury Vepa, J.D., Ph.D.; 301–435–5020; *vepas@mail.nih.gov*.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Cancer Institute is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate or commercialize dual luminescent/fluorescent vectors. For collaboration opportunities, please contact John D. Hewes, Ph.D. at *hewesj@mail.nih.gov*.

Epigenetic Factors Associated with the Development of Age-related Macular Degeneration

Description of Technology: Recent studies have demonstrated genetic associations between Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) and specific genes. In the case of identical twins in which only one twin develops AMD, a direct genetic cause seems unlikely. NIH researchers explored the epigenetic mechanisms that control the pathogenesis of AMD. A DNA methylation study identified sites on selected gene promoters that can potentially serve as markers to distinguish patients likely to develop AMD from those less likely to develop the disease. The strongest association was found in the IL17RC gene and later studies confirmed this association, first in siblings that were discordant for AMD and then in AMD patients as compared with age-matched controls.

Potential Commercial Applications: Diagnosis of Age-related Macular Degeneration.

Competitive Advantages: This technology is potentially a more sensitive means of diagnosing patients with AMD.

Development Stage: In vitro data available.

Inventors: Lai Wei, Robert Nussenblatt, Baoying Liu, Chi-Chao Chan (NEI).

Publication: Wei L, *et al.* Hypomethylation of the IL17RC promoter associates with age-related macular degeneration. Cell Rep. 2012 Nov 29;2(5):1151–8. [PMID 23177625]

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–075–2011/0—

- US Application No. 61/435,989 filed 25 Jan 2011
- PCT Application No. PCT/US2012/022511 filed 25 Jan 2011

Licensing Contact: Jaime M. Greene; 301–435–5559; *greenejaime@mail.nih.gov*.

Dated: April 5, 2013.

Richard U. Rodriguez,

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

[FR Doc. 2013–08414 Filed 4–10–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable materials, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; Epilepsy Genetics Review.

Date: May 1, 2013.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: William C. Benzing, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, NINDS, NIH, NSC, 6001 Executive Blvd., Suite 3208, MSC 9529, Bethesda, MD 20892–9529, 301–496–0660, *benzingw@mail.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.853, Clinical Research Related to Neurological Disorders; 93.854, Biological Basis Research in the Neurosciences, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 5, 2013.

Carolyn Baum,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2013–08416 Filed 4–10–13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Initial