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 Heart, Lung, and Blood Advisory Council.

Date: October 27, 2020.

Closed: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Agenda: To Review and Evaluate Grant Applications and/or Proposals.

Place: NIH, Bethesda, MD (Virtual Meeting).

Open: 12:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To Discuss Program Policies and Issues.

Place: NIH, Bethesda, MD (Virtual Meeting).

Virtual Access: The meeting will be videocast and can be accessed from the NIH Videocast. [https://www.nih.gov/about/advisory-and-peer-review-committees/advisory-council]. Please note, the link to the videocast meeting will be posted within a week of the meeting date.

Contact Person: Laura K. Moen, Ph.D., Director, Division of Extramural Research Activities, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Room 206–Q, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–5517, moenl@mail.nih.gov.

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person. Any member of the public may submit written comments no later than 15 days after the meeting.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: [www.nih.gov/meetings/nhlbac/index.htm](http://www.nih.gov/meetings/nhlbac/index.htm), where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.172, Human Genome Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)


Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2020–21673 Filed 9–30–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Human Genome Research Institute; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, 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 Human Genome Research Institute Special Emphasis Panel; Advancing Genomic Medicine Research.

Date: December 1, 2020.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Suite 300, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Barbara J. Thomas, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Suite 300, Bethesda, MD 20892–9306, 301–402–0838, barbara.thomas@nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.172, Human Genome Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)


Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2020–21674 Filed 9–30–20; 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, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Licensing information may be obtained by emailing Brian W. Bailey, Ph.D., bbailey@mail.nih.gov. The indicated licensing contact at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood, Office of Technology Transfer and Development Office of Technology Transfer, 31 Center Drive, Room 4A29, MSC2479, Bethesda, MD 20892–2479; telephone: 301–402–5579. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement may be required to receive any unpublished information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Methods To Produce Very Long-Chain Fatty Acids (VLCFA)

Available for licensing and commercial development are patent rights covering methods for synthetically producing highly pure, polyunsaturated very long-chain fatty acids (C20–C40) that are highly scalable, do not require toxic mercury, and are applicable to the synthesis of highly deuterated (≤90%), partially deuterated, and non-deuterated lipids. VLCFAs, while present in very small concentrations in living organisms, nonetheless play vital roles in certain biological processes. The present invention addresses an unmet need for VLCFAs for experimental and therapeutic uses that is currently inadequately met through labor intensive and time consuming extractions from natural sources or technically difficult overexpression in cell cultures, which give very small yields. This invention also includes a method for treating and preventing macular degeneration using VLCFAs.

This technology is available for licensing for commercial development in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.

Potential Commercial Applications:

• Synthesis of very-long chain fatty acids for in vitro and in vivo research purposes
• Synthesis of very-long chain fatty acids for therapeutic purposes
• Treatment and prevention of macular degeneration, inflammatory disorders and other disorders and conditions associated with very-long chain fatty acid deficiencies

Development Stage:

• Preclinical
• Mouse data

Inventors: Rolf Swenson (NHLBI), Zhen-Dan Shi (NHLBI), Zhi-Hong Yang (NHLBI) and Alan Remaley (NHLBI).
as a lung epithelial protein that regulates PMN entry into the inflamed airspace. EMP2 knockout mice have reduced PMN accumulation and exhibit increased survival during bacterial infection. Inhibition of EMP2 can potentially reduce intra airway PMN accumulation and provide a specific treatment for various lung disorders.

**Potential Commercial Applications**

Development of EMP2 inhibitor for treatment of neutrophil-dependent lung disorders, such as:

- Acute lung injury
- Pneumonia (bacterial, viral, fungal)
- Bronchiectasis
- COPD and asthma
- Radiation- or chemotherapeutic-induced pneumonia
- Idiopathic or induced interstitial lung disease
- Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
- Lung transplant rejection

**Competitive Advantages**

- EMP2 can selectively target PMN accumulation in the lung, rather than broadly affecting PMN trafficking through all tissues.

**Development Stage**

- Early stage
- *In vitro* and *in vivo* (animal) data available

**Inventors:** Michael Brian Fessler (NIEHS), Carmen J. Williams (NIEHS), and Wan-Chi Lin (NIEHS).


**Licensing Contact:** Vidita Choudhry, Ph.D.; 301–594–4095; vidita.choudhry@nih.gov. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement may be required to receive any unpublished information.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Technology description follows.

**Reducing Bloodstream Neutrophils as a Treatment for Lung Infection and Inflammation**

During lung infection, bloodstream neutrophils (PMNs) responding to infection travel to the airspace lumen. Although successful arrival of microbicidal PMNs to the airspace is essential for host defense against inhaled pathogens, excessive accumulation of PMNs in the lung contributes to the pathogenesis of several prevalent lung disorders, including acute lung injury, bronchiectasis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Unfortunately, there is no treatment for controlling PMN accumulation in the lung. The subject invention describes epithelial membrane protein 2 (EMP2)