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.

Postnatal Stem Cells and Uses Thereof

Drs. Songtao Shi and Pamela Robey (NIDCR)
PCT Application No. PCT/US03/12276 filed 19 Apr 2003 (HHS Reference No. E–018–2003/0–PCT–01), which published as WO 2004/094588 A2 on 04 Nov 2004.
Licensing Contact: Marlene Shinn-Astor; (301) 435–4426; *shinnm@mail.nih.gov*.

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

The NIH announces a new technology wherein human postnatal deciduous dental pulp stem cells commonly known as ''baby teeth'', are used to create dentin and have been shown to differentiate into cells of specialized function such as neural cells, adipocytes, and odontoblasts. It is believed that these cells could be manipulated to repair damaged teeth, induce the regeneration of bone, and treat neural injury or disease.

This research is described, in part, in Miura *et al.*, ''SHED: Stem cells from human exfoliated deciduous teeth,'' Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, vol. 100 (no. 10; May 13, 2003) pp. 5807–5812.

Multipotent Postnatal Stem Cells From Human Periodontal Ligament and Uses Thereof

Dr. Songtao Shi *et al.* (NIDCR)
PCT Application No. PCT/US04/39248 filed 22 Nov 2004 (HHS Reference No. E–033–2004/0–PCT–02), claiming priority to 20 Nov 2003.
Licensing Contact: Marlene Shinn-Astor; (301) 435–4426; *shinnm@mail.nih.gov*.

It is estimated that over 40 percent of the adult population in the United States has periodontal disease in one form or another. Periodontal Disease is a chronic infection of the periodontal ligament (PDL) and the adjacent bone and cementum. The effects of Periodontal Disease range from simple gum inflammation to, in extreme cases, tooth loss.

The NIH announces a new technology wherein stem cells from the PDL have been isolated from adult human PDL. These cells are capable of forming cementum and PDL in immunocompromised mice. In cell culture, PDL stem cells differentiate into collagen fiber forming cells (fibroblasts), cementoblasts, and adipocytes. It is anticipated that these PDL stem cells will be useful for periodontal tissue regeneration to treat periodontal disease.

Dated: July 15, 2005.

Steven M. Ferguson,

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

[FR Doc. 05–14498 Filed 7–21–05; 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 an agency 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.

Cloning of a Genomic DNA Fragment Containing the Guinea Pig CXCR1 Gene, a Specific Receptor for Guinea Pig Interleukin-8

Teizo Yoshimura (NCI)
HHS Reference No. E–242–2005/0—Research Tool
Licensing Contact: Jesse S. Kindra; (301) 435–5559; *kindraj@mail.nih.gov*.

The present invention relates to cloning of a genomic DNA fragment containing the guinea pig CXCR1 gene, a specific receptor for guinea pig interleukin-8 (IL–8).

More specifically, the IL–8–CXCR1 axis is a major chemokine-chemokine receptor system that regulates the recruitment of neutrophils into sites of inflammation. In this invention, the inventors cloned a genomic DNA clone containing the gene for guinea pig IL–8 receptor CXCR1. Mice and rats are the most commonly used small animals to examine the efficacy of drugs developed for human use. However, neither IL–8 nor CXCR1, a specific receptor for IL–8, is present in these animals, making it impossible to use them as a model to test the effects or IL–8 or CXCR1 antagonists. Identification of CXCR1, along with IL–8, in the guinea pig may enable evaluation of the in vivo effects of the antagonists.

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

Anti-CD30 Antibodies That Bind To Intact CD30 but not to Soluble CD30

Satoshi Nagata and Ira Pastan (NCI)
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/681,929 filed 16 May 2005 (HHS Reference No. E–208–2005/0–US–01),
Licensing Contact: Jesse S. Kindra; (301) 435–5559; *kindraj@mail.nih.gov.*

Human CD30 is a promising target for cancer immunotherapy since CD30 is highly expressed in Hodgkin's disease and anaplastic large-cell lymphoma. However, soluble CD30, the extracellular domain of CD30 that is shed from the cells, can reduce the effects of CD30-targeting agents by competitive binding.

This invention is the first successful attempt of producing CD30-targeting agents without the disadvantage of the reducing effects caused by soluble CD30. More specifically, two (2) epitopes on membrane-associated CD30 have been identified that are missing on soluble CD30. These epitopes are potentially superior targets for immunotherapy since targeting the epitopes should be free from the competitive effects of soluble CD30. Accordingly, the antibodies described in this invention may be used as targeting reagents for cancer therapy.

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further

development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

Isolation, Cloning and Characterization of New Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) Serotypes

Michael Schmidt *et al.* (NIDCR)
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/676,604 filed 29 April 2005 (HHS Reference No. E–179–2005/0–US–01)
Licensing Contact: Jesse S. Kindra; (301) 435–5559; *kindraj@mail.nih.gov.*

This invention relates to new adeno-associated viruses (AAV), vectors and particles derived therefrom and also provides methods for delivering specific nucleic acids to cells using the AAV vectors and particles. Vectors based on these new AAV serotypes may have a different host range and different immunological properties, thus allowing for more efficient transduction in certain cell types. In addition, characterization of these new serotypes will aid in identifying viral elements required for tissue tropism.

More specifically, in order to identify and characterize novel AAV isolates for development as gene therapy vectors, the inventors screened approximately one hundred (100) viral stocks. The inventors cloned and sequenced the genomes of AAVs found in twelve (12) simian adenovirus isolates and determined that the AAVs were novel. Ten (10) of these isolates had high similarity to AAV1 and AAV6 (>98%). Despite the high homology to AAV6, these novel AAVs demonstrated distinct cell tropisms and reactivity towards a panel of lectins, suggesting that they may use a distinct entry pathway. Therefore, these novel AAVs may be useful for gene therapy applications.

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

Anti-Mesothelin Antibodies Useful for Immunological Assays

Ira H. Pastan and Masanori Onda (NCI)
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/681,104 filed 12 May 2005 (HHS Reference No. E–015–2005/0–US–01),
Licensing Contact: Jesse S. Kindra; (301) 435–5559; *kindraj@mail.nih.gov.*

This invention provides antibodies that have a surprisingly good combination of affinity for mesothelin and ability to be used in immunological assays for detecting the presence of mesothelin in biological samples. The invention further relates to methods of using antibodies and kits comprising them. The antibodies can also be used to target toxins and other agents to cells expressing mesothelin, and can be used in methods and medicaments for inhibiting the growth of such cells.

In addition to licensing, the technology is available for further development through collaborative research opportunities with the inventors.

Methods for the Identification and Use of Compounds Suitable for the Treatment of Drug Resistant Cells

Gergely Szakacs *et al.* (NCI)
HHS Reference No. E–075–2004/2–PCT–01 filed 17 Jun 2005
Licensing Contact: Jesse S. Kindra; (301) 435–5559; *kindraj@mail.nih.gov.*

There is an important need to overcome cancer multiple drug resistance (MDR). ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters are a family of transporter proteins that contribute to drug resistance via ATP-dependent drug efflux pumps. Accordingly, based on the expression profile of 48 ABC transporters in sixty (60) cell lines, the present invention provides a method to identify (1) drugs that retain action in cells expressing MDR proteins, (2) compounds that reduce MDR by interfering with the efflux pumps. In addition, the invention describes a method to identify compounds whose antiproliferative effect is potentiated by the ABCB1/MDR1 transporter. These compounds might avoid the well-documented side-effects observed in clinical trials of ''classical'' MDR1 inhibitors and may serve as leads for development of novel anti-cancer agents to treat resistant disease.

Dated: July 15, 2005.

Steven M. Ferguson,

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

[FR Doc. 05–14499 Filed 7–21–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Human Genome Research Institute; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research.

The meeting will be open to the public as indicated below, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the 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/or contract proposals 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 and/or contract proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research.

Date: September 11–13, 2005.

Closed: September 11, 2005, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications and/or proposals.

Place: Double Tree Rockville, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Open: September 12, 2005, 8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Agenda: To discuss matters of program relevance.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 5635 Fishers Lane, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Closed: September 12, 2005, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on September 13, 2005.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications and/or proposals.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 5635 Fishers Lane, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Mark S. Guyer, PhD, Director of Extramural Research, National Human Genome Research Institute, 5635 Fishers Lane, Suite 4076, MSC 9305, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–496–7531, *guyerm@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.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *http://www.genome.gov/11509849*, 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)

Dated: July 15, 2005.

Anthony M. Coelho, Jr.,

Acting Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 05–14492 Filed 7–21–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M