bypasses the human metabolic machinery needed to convert the drug into its active metabolite(s).

- Decreased CNS side effects.

Development Stage: In vivo data available (animal).

Inventors: Irving W. Wainer, Ph.D. (NIA), Carlos A. Zarate, M.D. (NIMH), Ruin Moaddel, Ph.D. (NIA), Michel Bernier (NIA), Michael E. Goldberg, M.D., Marc C. Toriman, Ph.D.

Publications:

1. Moaddel R, *et al.* A parallel chiral-achiral liquid chromatographic method for the determination of the stereoisomers of ketamine and ketamine metabolites in the plasma and urine of patients with complex regional pain syndrome. Talanta. 2010 Oct. 15;82(5):1892–1904. [PMID 20875593]
2. Zarate CA Jr., *et al.* Relationship of Ketamine's Plasma Metabolites with Response and Diagnosis, and Side Effects in Major Depression. Manuscript in preparation.
3. Ibrahim L, *et al.* Course of Improvement in Depressive Symptoms to a Single Intravenous Infusion of Ketamine vs. Add-on Riluzole: Results from a Four-Week, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study. Neuropsychopharmacology, in press.
4. Zhao X, *et al.* Population Pharmacokinetic Modeling of Ketamine and Three Major Metabolites in Patients with Treatment-Resistant Bipolar Depression. Br. J. Clin. Phamaco., in press.

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–092–2011/0—U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/547,336 filed 14 Oct. 2011.

Related Technologies: HHS Reference No. E–174–2006/0—

- U.S. Patent Application No. 11/688,603 filed 20 Mar. 2007
- Related international applications

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

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Institute on Aging, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, Bioanalytical Chemistry and Drug Discovery Section, is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate or commercialize this technology. For collaboration opportunities, please contact Nicole Guyton, Ph.D. at *darackn@mail.nih.gov.*

Improved DNA-Protein Vaccination Protocols

Description of Technology: Nucleic acid based vaccines are attractive alternatives to conventional vaccines for a number of reasons. One of the issues with nucleic acid based vaccines is the poor immunogenicity in humans. The subject technology is a method for eliciting improved immune responses with DNA based vaccines. The method involves co-administration of a nucleic acid vaccine with a protein vaccine for the same antigen of interest that is encoded by the DNA vaccine in a prime-boost protocol. This methodology increased the immune responses in a SIV macaque model to examine DNA based vaccines of HIV and vaccine protocols. The methodology can potentially be applied to other disease indications to elicit greater immune responses.

Potential Commercial Applications: Improve immunogenicity of nucleic acid based vaccines.

Competitive Advantages: The methodology increases the immune response of DNA based vaccines.

Development Stage:

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

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–239–2009/0—International PCT Application No. PCT/US2011/026325 filed 25 Feb. 2011.

Licensing Contact: Kevin W. Chang, Ph.D.; 301–435–5018; *changke@mail.nih.gov.*

Dated: February 8, 2012.

Richard U. Rodriguez,

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

[FR Doc. 2012–3412 Filed 2–13–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Eye Institute; 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 section 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended, for the review, discussion, and evaluation of individual intramural programs and projects conducted by the National Eye Institute, including consideration of personnel qualifications and performances, and the competence of individual investigators, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Board of Scientific Counselors, National Eye Institute.

Date: March 4–5, 2012.

Time: 7:00 PM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate personal qualifications and performance, and competence of individual investigators.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Building 31, 31 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Sheldon S. Miller, Ph.D., Scientific Director, National Institutes of Health, National Eye Institute, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 451–6763.

In the interest of security, NIH has instituted stringent procedures for entrance onto the NIH campus. All visitor vehicles, including taxicabs, hotel, and airport shuttles will be inspected before being allowed on campus. Visitors will be asked to show one form of identification (for example, a government-issued photo ID, driver's license, or passport) and to state the purpose of their visit.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *www.nei.nih.gov,* where an agenda and any additional information will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.867, Vision Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: February 8, 2012.

Jennifer S. Spaeth,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–3432 Filed 2–13–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

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 meetings.

The meetings 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