

on Aging, Gateway Building, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 2C212, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-402-7705, JOHNSONJ9@NIA.NIH.GOV.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Aging Special Emphasis Panel; Mild Cognitive Impairment.

Date: June 5, 2013.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, Suite 2C212, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: William Cruce, Ph.D., Scientific Review Branch, National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 2C212, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301-402-7704, crucew@nia.nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.866, Aging Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 1, 2013.

Melanie J. Gray,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2013-10854 Filed 5-7-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: Use of Oligodeoxynucleotide as Neuroprotectants in Cerebral and Other Ischemic Injury

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i), that the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services, is contemplating the grant of an exclusive license to practice the inventions embodied in U.S. provisional patent application No. 60/176/115 (E-078-2000/0-US-01) filed 1/14/2000; PCT application No. PCT/US01/01122 (E-078-2000/0-PCT-02) filed 1/12/2001; U.S. patent No. 7,521,063 (E-078-2000/1-US-01) filed 07/12/2002 and issued 04/21/2009; U.S. patent No. 7,919,477 (E-078-2000/1-US-02) filed 05/10/2007 and issued 04/05/2011; U.S. patent No. 8,232,259 (E-078-2000/1-US-03) filed 02/11/2011 and issued 07/31/2012; E.U. patent No. 1322655 (E-078-2000/0-EP-03) filed 1/12/2001 and issued 11/14/2007 and validated in AT, GB, and IE (E-078-2000/0-AT-05, E-078-2000/0-GB-07, & E-078-2000/0-IE-08) and issued 12/13/2007 as patent No. 6031430 and validated in Germany (E-078-2000/0-DE-06); and E.U. patent

application No. 07021557.9 (E-078-2000/0-EP-04) filed 11/05/2007; each entitled "Oligodeoxynucleotide and Its Use to Induce an Immune Response"; by Klinman et al. (FDA) to Oregon Health Sciences University having a place of business at 3181 SW. Sam Jackson Park Rd. Portland, Oregon 97239. The patent rights in this invention have been assigned to the United States of America.

DATES: Only written comments and/or application for a license that are received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before June 7, 2013 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of the patent application, inquiries, comments and other materials relating to the contemplated license should be directed to: Tedd Fenn, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852-3804; Email: fennea@mail.nih.gov; Telephone: 301-435-5031; Facsimile: 301-402-0220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The prospective worldwide exclusive license will be royalty bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless, within thirty (30) days from the date of this published Notice, NIH receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

The subject patents relate to compositions and methods of use of oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) expressing CpG motifs to induce immune responses. These ODNs mimic signals of invading pathogens. ODN motifs trigger immune system responses via Toll-like receptor 9 (TLR9). They also mediate inflammatory responses to tissue injury, such as those responses following ischemic damage to the central nervous system. Structural differences between various ODNs may stimulate distinct cell populations, allowing selective targeting of immune responses for therapeutic purposes. Non-human primate and animal models using specific ODNs for pharmacological preconditioning have shown that ODNs may act therapeutically as neuroprotectants from ischemic damage. These TLR ligands as may be useful therapeutically as neuroprotectants in cerebral ischemic injury.

The field of use may be limited to pharmacological preconditioning against excitotoxic injury, ischemia and/or hypoxia.

Properly filed competing applications for a license filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the contemplated license. Comments and objections submitted in response to this notice will not be made available for public inspection, and, to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: May 2, 2013.

Richard U. Rodriguez,

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

[FR Doc. 2013-10858 Filed 5-7-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement: Gene Therapy and Cell-Based Therapy for Cardiac Arrhythmias

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i), that the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, is contemplating the grant of a Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement to Pace Biologics, LLC, a company having a place of business in Elkridge, Maryland, to practice the inventions embodied in U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/180,491, filed May 22, 2009 (HHS Ref. No. E-134-2009/0-US-01), PCT Patent Application No. PCT/US2010/035823, filed May 21, 2010 (HHS Ref. No. E-134-2009/0-PCT-02), and U.S. Patent Application No. 13/322,066, filed November 22, 2011 (HHS Ref. No. E-134-2009/0-US-03), all entitled "Engineered Biological Pacemakers." The patent rights in these inventions have been assigned to the Government of the United States of America. The territory of the prospective Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement may be worldwide, and the field of use may be limited to "Gene therapy and cell-based therapy for cardiac arrhythmias in humans."

Upon the expiration or termination of the Start-up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement, Pace Biologics will have the exclusive right to execute a Start-Up Exclusive Patent

License Agreement which will supersede and replace the Start-up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement, with no greater field of use and territory than granted in the Start-up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement.

DATES: Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before May 23, 2013 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the patent application(s), inquiries, comments and other materials relating to the contemplated Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement should be directed to: Tara L. Kirby, Ph.D., Senior Licensing and Patenting Manager, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852-3804; Telephone: (301) 435-4426; Facsimile: (301) 402-0220; Email: tarak@mail.nih.gov. A signed confidentiality nondisclosure agreement will be required to receive copies of any patent applications that have not been published or issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office or the World Intellectual Property Organization.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This invention consists of biological pacemakers engineered to treat arrhythmia by generating a normal heart rhythm. These pacemakers include viral vectors suitable for gene therapy that incorporate Ca²⁺-activated adenylyl cyclase, as well as cardiac cells or cardiac-like cells derived from embryonic stem cells or mesenchymal stem cells, which are suitable for cell-based therapy.

In contrast to implantable artificial pacemakers, these biological pacemakers are not externally powered, are not subject to interference from other devices, and have a lower risk of infection. They would be particularly appropriate for patients who are not candidates for artificial pacemakers, such as children or those who have had an implantable pacemaker removed due to complications or other problems.

The prospective Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement is being considered under the small business initiative launched on October 1, 2011 and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement and a subsequent Start-Up Exclusive Patent License Agreement may be granted unless the NIH receives written evidence and argument, within fifteen (15) days from the date of this

published notice that establishes, that the grant of the contemplated Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

Complete applications for a license in the prospective field of use that are filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated Start-Up Exclusive Evaluation Option License Agreement. Comments and objections submitted to this notice will not be made available for public inspection and, to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: May 2, 2013.

Richard U. Rodriguez,

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

[FR Doc. 2013-10859 Filed 5-7-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Announcement of Requirements and Registration for the National Radiological and Nuclear Detection Challenge

AGENCY: Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: DNDO announces the National Radiological and Nuclear Detection (Rad/Nuc) Challenge, a participation challenge being conducted under the America Competes Reauthorization Act, for state, local, and tribal law enforcement, other first responders, public safety officials, and Civil Support Team members.

DATES: The Rad/Nuc Challenge will be held from August 20 through August 22, 2013.

ADDRESSES: The Rad/Nuc Challenge will be hosted at the I.G. Brown Air National Guard Training and Education Center, Alcoa, Tennessee, near Knoxville.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy Smith, (202) 254-7297, Radnucchallenge@hq.dhs.gov. To register for and find additional information about the Rad/Nuc challenge, visit <http://www.radnucchallenge.org>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

General

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), announces the

National Radiological and Nuclear Detection (Rad/Nuc) Challenge, a participation challenge authorized under 15 U.S.C. 3719(c)(3), for state, local, and tribal law enforcement, other first responders, public safety officials, and Civil Support Team members. The purpose of the Rad/Nuc Challenge is to increase proficiency, improve Concepts of Operations, and promote proper use of Radiation and Nuclear Detection (RND) equipment by state and local agencies in support of the domestic RND mission to prevent the illicit use and/or movement of radioactive materials within the United States.

The Rad/Nuc Challenge will consist of a competitive RND search exercise held over a three-day period. The competition is designed to develop and recognize enhanced RND search skills, train on the use of various pieces of RND equipment, and influence vendors and developers to adapt and improve RND equipment capability and suitability for field use.

The event will be hosted at the I.G. Brown Air National Guard Training and Education Center located in Alcoa, Tennessee, near Knoxville. Equipment specific and RND search refresher training will be provided for all competitors on the first day of the event prior to the start of the competition.

I. Subject of Challenge Competition

The purpose of the Rad/Nuc Challenge is to further DNDO's vision of a Nation ready to detect and interdict terrorist radiological and/or nuclear threats by the effective and efficient integration of capabilities and resources of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). Specifically, the Rad/Nuc Challenge will serve to coordinate implementation of the domestic portion of the GNDA, strengthen its operational relationships, and improve detection capabilities across the GNDA. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will provide a mechanism to improve radiation detection capabilities of Federal, state, local, and tribal stakeholders through competitive exercise, increased awareness and cooperation, and first-hand interaction with RND equipment vendors and developers. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will exploit the proven success and cost-effectiveness of trade shows and challenge competitions to advance capabilities in the RND field.

The Rad/Nuc Challenge is an RND proficiency competition. Even though it is designed to incorporate specific RND job skills or tasks, it may be necessary to deviate from, or be innovative in the application of, certain existing protocols and procedures in order to obtain the