Institutes of Health (NIH), has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve the information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the Federal Register on November 3, 1995, page 55845 and allowed 60 days for public comment. One public comment was received, requesting a copy of the NIH approved study protocol. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment. The National Institutes of Health may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

PROPOSED COLLECTION: Title: Familial Cancer and the BRCA1 Gene in the Jewish Community of Greater Washington. Type of Information Collection Request: EXTENSION. Need and Use of Information Collection: This research study will determine how common a particular alteration in the BRCA1 gene occurs in Jewish individuals, and what the risk of cancer is in individuals who carry this alteration. With the assistance of Jewish community leaders in the Washington, D.C. area, Jewish volunteers will be recruited for the study. Volunteers will donate a small blood sample and complete a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire will include a brief personal medical history, and a detailed family history of cancer. Participants will be notified of the overall study results, which may include recommendations about genetic testing and the availability of testing programs. Frequency of Response: One-time. Affected Public: Individuals. Type of Respondents: Jewish adult volunteers. The annual reporting burden is as follows: Estimated Number of Respondents: 7,700; Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1; Average Burden Hours per Respondent: .50; and Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours Requested: 3850. The annualized cost to respondents is estimated at: $38,500. There are no Capital Costs to report. There are no Operating or Maintenance Costs to report.

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS: Written comments and/or suggestions from the public and affected agencies are invited on one or more of the following points: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DIRECT COMMENTS TO OMB: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the: Office of Management and Budget, Office of Regulatory Affairs, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, D.C. 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for NIH. To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, contact: Dr. Jeffery P. Struewing, Principal Investigator, Genetic Epidemiology Branch, NCI, NIH, Building EPN Room 439, 6130 Executive Blvd MSC 7372, Bethesda, MD 20892–7372, or call non-toll-free number (301) 496–4375 or E-mail your request, including your address to: struewing@nih.gov.

COMMENTS DUE DATE: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30-days of the date of this publication.

Dated: April 1, 1996.

Philip D. Amoruso,

NCI Executive Officer.

[FR Doc. 96–9526 Filed 4–17–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health.

ACTION: Notice.

The inventions listed below are owned by agencies 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 U.S. 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 (CDA) will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Dimeric Arylisoquinoline Alkaloids and Synthesis Methods Thereof

Bringmann, G., Boyd, M.R., Gotz, R., Kelly, T.R. (NCI)

Filed 23 Dec 94

Serial No. 08/363,684

Licensing Contact: Gloria Richmond, 301/496–7056 ext 268

The present invention relates to a new method of chemical synthesis of known and new dimeric arylisoquinoline alkaloids. These compounds are members of a general class known as naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids. These dimeric alkaloids have been found to be effective inhibitors of HIV replication in human immune cells. The method of this invention provides access not only to known but also heretofore unknown medically useful compounds. The invention also provides for new dimeric arylisoquinoline compounds and derivatives thereof. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, antivirals, AIDS)

Dimeric Naphthylisoquinoline Alkaloids and Synthesis Methods Thereof

Bringmann, G., Harmsen, S., Boyd, M.R. (NCI)

Filed 22 July 94

Serial No. 08/279,339

Licensing Contact: Gloria Richmond, 301/496–7056 ext 268

This invention embodies the synthesis of homodimeric and heterodimeric naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids and derivatives. The methods presented in the invention are advantageous because they permit, for the first time, the *in vitro* synthesis of compounds for which the only known natural source is the rare tropical vine, *Ancistrocladus korupensis* of Central Africa. This class of compounds has been demonstrated to be effective in inhibiting the ability of HIV to replicate and infect cells. Therefore, the dimeric alkaloids appear to comprise a novel class of antiviral drugs that may be very useful by themselves or in combination with other treatments. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, antivirals, AIDS)

Monomeric Naphthylisoquinoline Alkaloids and Synthesis Methods Thereof

Bringmann, G., Gotz, R., Boyd, M.R. (NCI)
Filed 22 Jul 94
Serial No. 08/279,291
Licensing Contact: Gloria Richmond, 301/496–7056 ext 268

Monomeric naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids and their derivatives are medically useful for the treatment of parasitic infections including malaria. However, these particular alkaloids are available in a limited supply since they are obtained from scarce plants which have a limited geographic distribution. This invention embodies methods for the preparation of monomeric naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids, including the antiparasitic korupensamines and related compounds, as well as non-korupensamines. New, medically useful, naphthylisoquinoline compounds and derivatives are also described. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, anti-parasitic)

Antimalarial Naphthylisoquinoline Alkaloids and Pharmaceutical Compositions and Medicinal Uses Thereof

Francois, G., Bringmann, G., Phillipson, J.D., Boyd, M.R., Assi, L.A., Dochez, G., Schneider, C., Timperman, G. (NCI)
Filed 14 Feb 94
Serial No. 08/195,547
Licensing Contact: Gloria Richmond, 301/496–7056 ext 268

This is a new class of napthylisoquinoline alkaloid compounds, present in plant species of the *Ancistrocladaceae* and *Dioncophyllaceae* plant families which are found in tropical Africa and southern and southeast Asia, that exhibit effective antimalarial properties and offer important new weapons in the treatment of this devastating disease. The deadliest malarial parasites have become resistant to previously effective antimalarial drugs; therefore, effective new antimalarial drugs are urgently needed. These new naphthylisoquinoline compounds effectively inhibit the growth, reproduction, and pathologic effects of a broad spectrum of *Plasmodia* parasites, including drug-resistant strains. Licensees of this invention will be required to comport with all applicable federal and country-of-collection policies relating to biodiversity. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, anti-parasitic)

Antimalarial Korupensamines and Pharmaceutical Compositions and Medical Uses Thereof

Boyd, M.R., Francois, G., Bringmann, G., Hallock, Y.F., Manfredi, K.P., Cardellina, J.H. (NCI)
Serial No. 08/195,260
U.S. Patent No. 5,409,938 issued 25 Apr 95
Licensing Contact: Steve Ferguson, 301/496–7735 ext 266

The class of compounds known as korupensamines exhibit *in vitro* and *in vivo* antimalarial activity and offer a potent new means for treating and controlling this devastating disease. As many as 2–3 million people worldwide die from malaria each year, and many more suffer from long-term chronic infection. The deadliest malarial parasites have become resistant to previously effective antimalarial drugs such as chloroquine and other clinically useful agents; therefore, effective new antimalarial drugs are urgently needed. These korupensamine compounds, which are isolated from a new species of the plant genus *Ancistrocladus* which is found in tropical Africa and southern and southeast Asia, effectively inhibit the growth, reproduction, and pathologic effects of a broad spectrum of *Plasmodia* parasites when given alone or in conjunction with previously available antimalarial agents. Licensees of this invention will be required to comport with all applicable federal and country-of-collection policies relating to biodiversity. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, anti-parasitic)

Michellamine Antiviral Agents, Compositions, and Treatment Methods

Boyd, M.R., Cardellina, J.H., Manfredi, K.P., Blunt, J.W., Pannell, L.K., McMahon, J.B., Gulakowski, R.J., Cragg, G.M., Bringmann, G., Thomas, D., Jato, J. (NCI)
U.S. Patent 5,455,251 issued 3 Oct 95
Serial No. 08/049,824 (CIP of 07/684,197 with a priority date of 12 Apr 91)
Licensing Contact: Gloria H. Richmond, 301/496–7056 ext 268

Michellamines, structurally novel naphthalene tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids, are a new class of antiviral compounds present in the plant *Ancistrocladus korupensis*. The *Ancitrocladaceae* is a small paleotropical family, with 20 species known from Asia and tropical Africa. *A. korupensis* contains three distinct michellamines, A, B, and C. Michellamine B, the most prevalent and potent of the three, is capable of inhibiting two distinct stages of the HIV life cycle. The compound is able to inhibit HIV-induced cell killing of infected cells but has no effect on HIV virons or initial binding of HIV to target cells. In addition, michellamine B inhibits the enzymatic activity of both the normal HIV reverse transcriptase and the activity of several mutant transcriptases which are resistant to several nonucleoside inhibitors. The claims of this invention relate to michellamine compounds and derivatives, methods for the isolation of the michellamines from *A. korupensis*, and methods for the administration of these antiviral compounds for treating patients infected with HIV. Licensees of this invention will be required to comport with all applicable federal and country-of-collection policies relating to biodiversity. (portfolio: Infectious Diseases—Therapeutics, anti-virals, AIDS)

Dated: April 9, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 96–9527 Filed 4–17–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 Funding Opportunities for Knowledge Development and Application Cooperative Agreements

AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Addendum.

SUMMARY: Public notice was given in the Federal Register on April 9, 1996, Volume 61, Number 69, pages 15810–15815, that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) anticipate that FY 1996 funds will be available for Knowledge Development and Application cooperative agreements for the following five activities: Managed Care, Homelessness Prevention, Predictor Variables and Development, Wrap Around Services, and Cannabis Dependence Treatment.

The notice should have also stated that the full text of each of the five activities is available electronically via the following:

SAMHSA's World Wide Web Home Page (address: HTTP://WWW.SAMHSA.GOV); SAMHSA's Bulletin Board (800–424–2294 or 301–443–0040); the Center for Mental Health