

## National Institutes of Health

### Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

**AGENCY:** National Institutes of Health.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The invention referenced below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is 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.

U.S. Patent 4,790,987 issued on December 13, 1988 and entitled "Viral Glycoprotein Subunit Vaccine"—This patent discloses subunit vaccine compositions for the prevention of viral infections including influenza virus, parainfluenza virus, herpes virus, paramyxoviruses, rabies virus, and human T-cell lymphotropic viruses. The patent also discloses a method for preparing the vaccine compositions. A novel feature of the invention is the utilization of a dialyzable detergent for solubilization of the active component, which allows a relatively simple purification process on a large scale. Thus, these vaccines are easier to prepare than other glycoprotein subunit vaccines and retain their antigenicity to a greater extent than formalin-inactivated subunit vaccines.

The invention claimed in this patent is available for licensing on a nonexclusive basis. Interested parties should respond by June 12, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Licensing information and a copy of the issued patent may be obtained by contacting Cindy K. Fuchs, J.D., at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804 (telephone 301/496-7735 ext 232; fax 301/402-0220).

Dated: May 1, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

*Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.*

[FR Doc. 96-11907 Filed 5-10-96; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4140-01-M**

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commercialization of results of federally funded research and development.

U.S. Patent 4,788,181 issued on November 29, 1988 and entitled "5-Substituted-2',3'-Dideoxycytidine Compounds with Anti-HTLV-III Activity"—5-substituted-2',3'-dideoxycytidine analogs and their phosphorylated derivatives are effective inhibitors of HTLV-III/LAV (HIV) infection, especially in the brain. Although the parent compound 2',3'-dideoxycytidine can scarcely enter the central nervous system, 2',3'-dideoxy-5-fluorocytidine readily penetrates the blood-brain barrier and, thus, is more effective against the AIDS virus in the brain.

The invention claimed in this patent is available for licensing on either an exclusive or nonexclusive basis.

Interested parties should respond by August 12, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Licensing information and a copy of the issued patent may be obtained by contacting Robert Benson at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804 (telephone 301/496-7056 ext 267; fax 301/402-0220).

Dated: May 2, 1996.

Barbara M. McGarey,

*Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.*

[FR Doc. 96-11909 Filed 5-10-96; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4140-01-M**

### National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed 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 the following meeting of the National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel:

**Agenda/Purpose:** To review and evaluate grant applications.

**Committee Name:** National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

**Date:** May 17, 1996.

**Time:** 10 a.m.

**Place:** Parklawn, Room 9C-18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

**For Further Information Contact:** Angela L. Redlingshafer, Parklawn, Room 9C-18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, Telephone: 301, 443-1367.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in secs. 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure

of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle. (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers 93.242, 93.281, 93.282)

Dated: May 7, 1996.

Margery G. Grubb,

*Senior Committee Management Specialist, NIH.*

[FR Doc. 96-11906 Filed 5-10-96; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4140-01-M**

## Public Health Service

### National Toxicology Program; Announcement of Intent To Conduct Toxicological Studies of 9 Chemicals

**Request for Comments:** As part of an effort to obtain public input into the selection of chemicals for evaluation, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) routinely announces in the Federal Register the lists of chemicals for which plans to develop protocols for toxicological studies are underway. This announcement will allow interested parties to comment and provide information on chemicals under consideration. Chemicals and types of studies under consideration are listed below.

Allyl Bromide (CAS No. 106-95-6) is used in both organic and biochemical synthesis, commonly as a chemical intermediate, in the synthesis of perfumes and pharmaceuticals, polymers and resins, and the production of agricultural chemicals.

The National Cancer Institute nominated allyl bromide based on widespread use, its persistence as an environmental pollutant and the lack of toxicology data. There is potential for human exposure both from production and manufacturer as well as during its end use. Possible routes of human exposure include inhalation, oral and dermal routes. Allyl bromide is one of a group of organohalogen compounds identified in waste water or drinking water. Plans are underway to develop protocols for toxicity and carcinogenicity studies.

Divinylbenzene (CAS No. 1321-74-0) (DVB) is a specialty monomer used in polymer applications that require additional heat resistance and strength. It is used in styrene-butadiene rubber to improve the swelling shrinkage, and extrusion properties of the product. In addition, DVB is used as a cross-linking monomer for copolymerization with styrene, and acrylic or methacrylic acid to produce ion exchange resins.