	Estimated annual reporting and recordkeeping burden			
	Annual number of respondents	Annual frequency	Average burden per	Annual burden hours
§ 52b.10(f)	15	1	1	15
§ 52b.10(g)	30	12	1	360
§ 52b.11(b)	100	1	1	100
Recordkeeping:				
§ 52b.10(g)	30	260	1	7,800
Total	176			8,275.50

The annualized cost to the public, based on an average of 30 active grants in the construction phase, is estimated at: $273,000.

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS: Written comments and/or suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following points: (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information and recordkeeping are necessary for the proper performance of the function of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information and recordkeeping, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected and the recordkeeping information to be maintained; and (4) 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 and recordkeeping techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

To request more information contact Jerry Moore, NIH Regulations Officer, Office of Management Assessment, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Room 601, MSC 7669, Rockville, MD 20852, or call 301–496–4607 (this is not a toll-free number), or E-mail your request to <moorej@OD.NIH.gov.>

Comments Due Date: Comments regarding this information collection and recordkeeping are best assured to having their full effect if received on or before August 3, 1998.

Dated: May 27, 1998.

Jerry Moore,

Regulations Officer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 98–14498 Filed 6–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing: DNA Vaccines for Chlamydia Trachomatis

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: 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 companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications and issued patent listed below may be obtained by contacting Robert Benson, Ph.D., Technology Licensing Specialist, 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; e-mail: rb20m@nih.gov. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

Nucleotide, Deduced Amino Acid Sequence, Isolation and Purification of Heat-Shock Chlamydial Proteins

RB Morrison, HD Caldwell (NIAID)

Serial No. 07/531,317 Filed 31 May 90 (U.S. Patent 5,071,962 Issued 10 Dec. 91); Serial No. 07/841,323 Filed 25 Feb. 92 (Divisional of 07/531,317); Serial No. 09/071,506 Filed 01 May 98 (Divisional of 07/841,323)

This invention concerns the discovery of a novel gene that encodes the HSP60 protein from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, referred to as HypB in the application. This immunodominant protein is a major target for *Chlamydia trachomatis* vaccine development and diagnostics. This gene and protein, or fragments thereof, are useful in the development of both recombinant protein and DNA based vaccines. The recombinant protein or DNA sequence also have potential for the development of diagnostic tests for *C. trachomatis*. The three patent properties claim different aspects of the invention. The issued patent claims monoclonal antibodies reactive against *C. trachomatis* HSP60 protein. Serial No. 07/841,323 claims the HSP60 protein and its use as a vaccine. Serial No. 09/071,506 claims DNA sequences, and protein fragments thereof, encoding HSP60. This DNA sequence would be useful in a DNA vaccine, alone or with the MOMP DNA sequences claimed in Serial No. 07/853,359. No foreign patent rights exist.

Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences of the Four Variable Domains of the Major Outer Membrane Proteins of Chlamydia Trachomatis

H Caldwell et al. (NIAID)

Serial No. 07/853,359 Filed 16 Mar. 92 (With Priority to 17 Mar. 89)

Chlamydia trachomatis is the leading sexually transmitted infectious agent in the United States, causing about 10 million new cases per year. It is a major cause of involuntary infertility in women. This invention claims the DNA sequences, and their encoded amino acid sequences, of the four variable domains from the major outer membrane protein (MOMP) of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, from the serovars Ba, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L3. Serovars D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K are the most common serovars associated with *Chlamydia trachomatis* caused sexually transmitted diseases. The claimed variable domains of MOMP contain the major antigen targets of protective immunity including neutralizing antibodies capable of preventing chlamydial infection. Thus, these sequences are useful for the development of recombinant protein, peptide, and DNA based vaccines

against *C. trachomatis* caused sexually transmitted diseases. The variable domains also represent the primary serotyping antigenic determinants of *C. trachomatis* organisms making these variable domain sequences potential useful targets for the development of DNA or antibody based diagnostic assays for *C. trachomatis*. The invention is described further in Ying et al., Infection & Immunity *57*, 1040–1049, 1989. Zhang et al., J. Infect. Dis. *176*, 1035–1040, 1997 describes DNA vaccines utilizing MOMP DNA.

Dated: May 21, 1998.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology, Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 98–14496 Filed 6–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Pubic Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: 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 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.

Applicator System And Method Of Use

MJ Lenardo, G Fisher (NIAID)

Serial No. 09/005,475 Filed 12 Jan 98

Licensing Contact: John Fahner-Vihtelic, 301/496–7735 ext. 270.

The present application describes a novel microcentrifuge tube and tube cap and research method, which allows for dispensing the contents of a microcentrifuge tube without pipetting. The design eliminates pipetting volume error and prevents the cross-contamination which can be experienced in conventional pipetting. This invention is particularly useful for such applications as loading tube contents into an electrophoresis gel after a reaction such as PCR. Using the disclosed apparatus and methods increases the speed of a variety of routine procedures and prevents contamination of samples due to soiled lab apparatus.

Linking Compounds Useful For Coupling Carbohydrates To Amine-Containing Carriers

P Kova, J Zhang (NIDDK)

Serial No. 60/069,686 Field 12 Dec 97

Licensing Contact: Robert Benson, 301/496–7056 ext. 267.

This invention describes an inexpensive and easy method of linking carbohydrates and carriers containing an amino group to form neoglycoconjugates. The resulting neoglycoconjugates are useful as vaccines (i.e., bacterial LPS or LOS-carrier protein conjugate vaccines) or as biologically active chromatographic substrates (i.e., carbohydrates bound to aminopropyl glass). The method involves specific linkers that are easily made from inexpensive commercially available starting materials. The carbohydrates to be used in the method are limited only by the ability to convert such carbohydrates into glycosyl donors. Claimed are the linkers, conjugates made with the linkers and intermediates, and methods of synthesizing the linkers and conjugates. The invention is described in Tetrahedron letters 39, 1091–1094, 1998.

System And Method For Intelligent Quality Control Of A Process

JM DeLeo (CIT), AT Remaley (CC)

Serial No. 60/066,624 Filed 26 Nov 97

Licensing Contact: John Fahner-Vihtelic, 301/496–7735 ext. 270.

The present application is a methodology for monitoring the quality control of a process on-line for the purpose of predicting and preventing unusual/untoward events or failures in that process. Such processes include (but are not limited to) acquisition of medical data from laboratory instruments, assembly line manufacturing, and general plant or factory operations. The methodology is based on a two-tiered automated intelligent agent architecture. Intelligent agents in the first tier are neural networks trained to detect specific errors for specific process environment parameters. The single-agent second tier is an expert system that integrates inputs from first tier agents to derive corrective action decisions that are manually or automatically executed in the process environment. Error prevalence and wrong-decision cost information are factored into the action decision-making process. For clinical laboratory instruments, the method monitors patient laboratory data and provides significant improvement in quality control at reduced cost compared to existing methods.

Identification Of The Human Pendred Syndrome Gene

E Green, et al. (NHGRI)

DHHS Reference No. E–004–98/0 Filed 28 Oct 97

Licensing Contact: Dennis Penn, 301/496–7065, ext. 211.

Pendred syndrome is a recessively inherited disorder which was poorly understood until the discovery of the Pendred syndrome gene. This syndrome, which is associated with congenital deafness and thyroid goiter, may account for upwards of 10% of hereditary deafness. The gene encodes for the protein pendrin which transports sulfate across cell membranes. However, the gene, when mutated, is responsible for producing defective pendrin and causing Pendred syndrome. Pendrin therefore plays a key role in thyroid function and the development and functioning of the auditory system. Learning how pendrin functions could lead to a better understanding of thyroid function and the development of the auditory system. Finally, the resulting knowledge into the genetic basis of Pendred syndrome will allow for improved diagnosis of syndrome-specific mutations in at-risk individuals. This research has been published in Nature Genetics 1997 December; 17(4):411–22.

Local Magnetization Spoiling Using A Gradient Insert For Reducing The Field Of View In Magnetic Resonance Imaging

DG Wiesler, H Wen, RS Balaban, SD Wolff (NHLBI)

Serial No. 60/043,292 Filed 11 Apr 97

Licensing Contact: John Fahner-Vihtelic, 301/496–7735, ext. 270.

The present invention provides a method and device for eliminating alias artifacts encountered in MRI when the field of view is made smaller than the subject being imaged. Significant