

complexes thereof, compositions thereof and methods of using same. The compounds of the present invention possess the same octadentate coordinating groups as DOTA and DTPA; however, these compounds have a combined macrocyclic and acyclic character. The macrocyclic component chosen is based upon 1,4,7-triazacyclononane-N,N',N''-triacetic acid ("NOTA"), while the acyclic component is a pendant bis(carboxymethyl)amino donor group that is connected by an alkylene bridge that is optionally substituted with an aralkyl group. The cooperative binding of the pendant donor groups coupled with the pre-organization and macrocyclic effect of the NOTA sub-structure accelerates complexation with metal ions and isotopes (e.g., Y(III), Gd(III); etc.) while maintaining a high level of stability of the complexes.

Compositions and Methods for Inhibiting Vascular Channels and Methods of Inhibiting Proliferation

Myung Hee Park, Paul M.J. Clement, Hartmut M. Hanauske-Abel, Edith C. Wolff, Hynda K. Kleinman, Bernadette M. Cracchiolo (NIDCR). DHHS Reference No. E-320-2001/0 filed 23 Aug 2001 and PCT/US02/26909 filed 23 Aug 2002.

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Angiogenesis, the recruitment of new blood vessels, is recognized as an important factor in tumor proliferation in many types of cancer. It is generally accepted that therapeutic approaches that inhibit angiogenesis effectively limit, or even prevent, the formation of solid tumors. It has also been shown that anti-angiogenic therapeutics allow conventional radiation therapy and chemotherapy to be more effective.

This invention pertains to certain compounds that inhibit angiogenesis in a previously unrecognized way. These compounds also inhibit the proliferation of cells within intraepithelial neoplasias (clusters of abnormally proliferating epithelial cells that are the origin of cancers). The subject compounds specifically block the formation of the amino acids hypusine and hydroxyproline. The former is the critical residue of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 5A (eIF5A), which is important in cell cycle progression, and hydroxyproline constitutes the critical residue of the collagens. The targeted enzymes are deoxyhypusine hydroxylase and prolyl 4-hydroxylase, respectively.

This invention provides evidence for an important role of eIF-5A in angiogenesis, and discloses a family of

compounds with useful clinical properties. Specifically, these compounds include the core structures and potential derivatives of cyclopirox olamine, deferiprone, deferoxamine, and 2,2'-dipyridyl.

Cyclopirox olamine has potential for treatment of oral-pharyngeal cancer, and chemoprevention and treatment of cervical and vulvar cancer. Notably, this drug is FDA-approved in the USA as a topical medication against fungal infections while, in Europe, it is also approved for the treatment of yeast infections of the genital tract. The compound has a known clinical profile and lacks teratogenicity, potentially expediting clinical trials for new cancer treatment indications.

sFRP and Peptide Motifs That Interact With sFRP and Methods of Their Use

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Serial No. PCT/US02/00869 filed 10 Jan 2002; Serial No. 60/260,908 filed 10 Jan 2001.

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These patent applications describe and claim inventions related to the protein sFRP-1 and methods of regulating signal transduction pathways using sFRP-1. sFRP-1 is a member of a family of secreted proteins (secreted Frizzled Related Proteins) that were originally identified as being able to bind to Wnt proteins. When bound to Wnts, sFRP-1 alters the ability of Wnt protein to bind its receptor (Frizzled), typically acting as an antagonist of Wnt signaling.

More particularly, the patent applications and inventions claimed therein relate to methods for influencing bone remodeling using sFRP-1. In particular, the patent application and claimed inventions relate to methods of inhibiting osteoclastogenesis with the sFRP-1 protein. The ability to inhibit osteoclast formation may be of value in developing treatments for diseases such as post menopausal osteoporosis, Paget's disease, lytic bone metastases, multiple myeloma, hyperparathyroidism, rheumatoid arthritis, periodontitis and hypercalcemia of malignancy.

In addition to describing the method of inhibiting osteoclast formation, the patent applications disclose various peptides containing a conserved motif that allows the peptide containing the motif to bind to sFRP-1.

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National Institutes of Health

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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.

Scytovirins and Related Conjugates, Antibodies, Compositions, Nucleic Acids, Vectors, Host Cells, Methods of Production and Methods of Using Scytovirin

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Serial No. 60/381,322 filed 16 May 2002,

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This invention provides: (1) Isolated and purified antiviral peptides or antiviral proteins named Scytovirins isolated and purified from aqueous extracts containing the cyanobacteria, *Scytonema varium*; (2) an antibody which binds an epitope of Scytovirin isolated and purified from *Scytonema*