

to methods and compositions for modulating oxygen homeostasis for therapeutic application. In one aspect, the inventors contemplate the use of a more stable form of HIF-1 α protein for therapeutic angiogenesis purposes such as may be useful in ischemic vascular disease. In another aspect, the inventors contemplate the use of this particular site in a screen for targeted drugs that modulates HIF-1 α activity. The inventors also suggest that Leu574 could be used for developing drugs targeted to HIF hydroxylase binding, thereby altering HIF-1 α stability.

This technology is available for licensing on an exclusive or a non-exclusive basis.

Vasostatin as Marrow Protectant

Giovanna Tosato *et al.* (NCI)
U.S. Patent No. 6,596,690 B2 issued 22 Jul 2003 (DHHS Reference No. E-230-2000/0-US-01); U.S. Patent Application No. 10/405,588 filed 01 Apr 2003 (DHHS Reference No. E-230-2000/0-US-02)
Licensing Contact: Matthew Kiser; 301/435-5236; kiserm@mail.nih.gov.

This patent relates to the stimulation of hematopoiesis, more specifically to the protection of hematopoietic stem cells from toxic agents, including chemotherapeutic agents and/or irradiation. The subject patent discloses specific fragments of vasostatin, and their application as stimulants of hematopoiesis in vitro and in vivo. Also disclosed is a method for stimulating the proliferation/survival of hematopoietic cells exposed to a chemotherapeutic agent or irradiation using these fragments. In one embodiment, a method is disclosed for stimulating the growth or survival of hematopoietic stem cells with a fragment of vasostatin, in the presence of a growth factor.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by an agency 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.

A Microfluidic Flow-Through Immunoassay for a Simultaneous Detection of Multiple Proteins in a Sub-Microliter Biological Sample

Nicole Y. Morgan *et al.* (NIH/NIST)
DHHS Reference No. E-024-2004/0-US-01 filed 30 Oct 2003
Licensing Contact: Michael Ambrose; 301/594-6565; ambrosem@mail.nih.gov.

This invention presents a high throughput, multi-analyte microfluidic chip device. This device can be used for the detection and characterization of proteins, immuno-affinity assays as well as analyte detection in biological samples or other media. The sub-microliter volumes for use make this device applicable where biological samples are rare and difficult to obtain.

The device consists of a series of channels that are connected via communication ports for sample flow. The channels can be individually loaded with detection reagents via portals at their ends. As such, the assay channels can be run in series using a single sample source or individually via the loading ports, thus increasing the utility of the microchip device. Each channel can then be detected via colorimetric, fluorimetric or other detection method as desired. The chip can be integrated into multiple detection devices or other analytical equipment.

The chip as designed, is manufactured using photolithographic etching, thus the number and size of the individual reaction channels can be modified to increase the number of channels or the volume the channels can hold. The chip should also be

reusable, thus further increasing the utility of the device.

Method for Analysis of Biomarkers Concentrated With Biomarker Attractants

Arpita Mehta *et al.* (NCI)
DHHS Reference No. E-167-2003/0-US-01 filed 08 Oct 2003
Licensing Contact: Fatima Sayyid; 301/435-4521; sayyidf@mail.nih.gov.

Biological fluids are the repositories of vast number of molecules that are excreted or otherwise shed by cells. These molecules present in biological fluids reflect the physiological and pathological states of the cells that are in contact by the fluids or the cells from which these molecules are derived. A major goal of clinical diagnostics is to correlate the particular molecules (biomarkers) present in biological fluids with particular disease states.

The present invention relates to analysis of molecules present in biological fluids. Specifically, it discloses a diagnostic method for isolating/analyzing biomarker attractant molecules for the presence of bound fragments of cellular proteins that are known to correlate with particular biological states in specific anatomic or physiologic locations.

Regulation of RNA Stability

Wi Lai *et al.* (NIEHS)
U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/451,976 filed 06 Mar 2003 (DHHS Reference No. E-314-2002/0-US-01)
Licensing Contact: Jesse S. Kindra; 301/435-5559; kindraj@mail.nih.gov.

This invention relates to the discovery that tristetraprolin (TTP) can promote the poly(A)RNase (PARN) mediated deadenylation of polyadenylated substrates containing AU-rich elements (AREs). As one aspect of the invention, the inventors have developed a cell free system that may be used for the purposes of assessing the effects of the various system components or their derivatives (*i.e.* AREs, PARN, or TTP) on the deadenylation process or the effects of various test agents on the deadenylation process. Aspects of this work have been published as follows: Lai *et al.*, 2003, Tristetraprolin and Its Family Members Can Promote the Cell-Free Deadenylation of AU-Rich Element-Containing mRNAs by Poly(A) Ribonuclease, MCB 23(11):3798-3812.

This technology is available for licensing on an exclusive or a non-exclusive basis.