DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is available for licensing and/or co-development in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404 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 and/or co-development.

ADDRESSES: Invention Development and Marketing Unit, Technology Transfer Center, National Cancer Institute, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Mail Stop 9702, Rockville, MD 20850–9702.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information on licensing and co-development research collaborations, and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by contacting: Attn. Invention Development and Marketing Unit, Technology Transfer Center, National Cancer Institute, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Mail Stop 9702, Rockville, MD, 20850–9702, Tel. 240–276–5515 or email ncitechtransfer@mail.nih.gov. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement may be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of invention: Synthetic Human-Derived Peptides and Peptidomimetics for Cancer Therapeutics

Keywords: Rpn13, selective proteasome inhibitor, proteasome ubiquitin receptors, (competition: carfilzomib and bortezomib too toxic, resistance developed), solid tumors, hematological cancer, HPV associated cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, gastric cancer, breast cancer, or colorectal cancer

Description of Technology: FDA approved 26S proteasome inhibitors, such as carfilzomib and bortezomib (Velcade®) have proven to be effective at treating hematologic cancers. However, resistance to these agents as well as their toxicity have raised concerns and highlight the need for new 26S proteasome inhibitors.

Investigators at the NCI’s Structural Biophysics Laboratory have developed a new class of proteasome inhibitors. They are hRpn2-derived peptides capable of specifically targeting the Pru domain of hRpn13. Disruption of the Rpn2/Rpn13 interaction inhibits proteolysis by a mechanism that differs from those of the approved proteasome inhibitors.

Potential Commercial Applications:

• New class of proteasome inhibitors, targeting hRpn13 of the regulatory particle.

Value Proposition:

• Synergistic with, and more specific than, known proteasome inhibitors.

• Alternate mechanism of action compared to approved proteasome inhibitors.

Development Stage: Discovery (Lead ID).

Inventor(s): Kylie J. Walters (NCI), Fen Liu (NCI), and Xiuixiu Lu (NCI).

Intellectual Property:


Contact Information: Requests for copies of the patent application or inquiries about licensing, research collaborations, and co-development opportunities should be sent to John D. Hewes, Ph.D., email: john.hewes@nih.gov.

Dated: July 26, 2016.

John D. Hewes, Technology Transfer Specialist, Technology Transfer Center, National Cancer Institute.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Modification of the National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) Test Concerning the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Portal Accounts To Establish the Protest Filer Account and Clarification That the Terms and Conditions for Account Access Apply to All ACE Portal Accounts


ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP’s) plan to modify the National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) test concerning Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Portal Accounts to establish the ACE Protest Filer Account. After CBP deploys the ACE Protest Module test at a later date, participants with an ACE Protest Filer Account will be able to file an electronic protest in ACE. This document also clarifies that CBP’s previously published terms and conditions governing access to and use of the NCAP test of ACE Portal Accounts apply to all ACE Portal Accounts, including all ACE Portal Account types created after the previously published terms and conditions. All other aspects of the ACE Portal Accounts Test remain the same as set forth in previously published Federal Register notices.

DATES: The modifications and clarifications of the ACE Portal Account Test made by this notice are effective on August 8, 2016.

The clarification to the terms and conditions applies to all ACE Portal Accounts regardless of when the account was created.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this notice and any aspect of the modified ACE Portal Account Test may be submitted at any time during the testing period via email to Josephine Baiamonte, ACE Business Office (ABO), Office of Trade at josephinabaiamonte@cbp.dhs.gov. In the subject line of your email, please indicate, “Comment on ACE Portal Account Test FRN”.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For technical questions related to the application or requests for an ACE Portal Account, including ACE Protest Filer Accounts, contact the ACE Account Service Desk by calling 1–866–530–4172, selecting option 1, then option 2, or by emailing ACE.Support@cbp.dhs.gov for assistance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)

A. The National Customs Automation Program

The National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) was established by Subtitle B of Title VI—Customs Modernization in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Modernization Act (Customs Modernization Act) (Pub. L. 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057, 2170, December 8, 1993) (19 U.S.C. 1411). Through NCAP, the thrust of customs modernization was on trade compliance and the development of ACE, the planned successor to the Automated Commercial System (ACS). ACE is an automated and electronic system for commercial trade processing which is intended to streamline business processes, facilitate growth in trade, ensure cargo security, and foster participation in global commerce, while ensuring compliance with U.S. laws and regulations and reducing costs for CBP and all of its communities of interest. The ability to meet these objectives depends on successfully modernizing