SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Sensitive and specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays which detect Clostridium botulinum neurotoxins serotypes A, B, E, and F in a sample are described. The assay is based upon affinity-purified antibodies directed against the C-fragments of each toxin. These assays demonstrate sensitivity close to that on the mouse bioassay without the use of animals and in a much simpler format than other assays of similar sensitivity.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 02–5899 Filed 3–11–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Availability for Non-Exclusive, Exclusive, or Partially Exclusive Licensing of U.S. Patent Application Concerning Method for Detecting Clostridium Botulinum Neurotoxin Serotypes A, B, E and F in a Sample

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with 37 CFR 404.6, announcement is made of the availability for licensing of U.S. Patent Application No. 60/232,929 entitled ''Method for Detecting Clostridium Botulinum Neurotoxin Serotypes A, B, E and F in a Sample'' filed September 15, 2000. Foreign rights are also available (PCT/US01/28641). The United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Army has rights in this invention.

ADDRESSES: Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, ATTN: Command Judge Advocate, MCMR–JA, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21702–5012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For patent issues, Ms. Elizabeth Arwine, Patent Attorney, (301) 619–7808. For licensing issues, Dr. Paul Mele, Office of Research & Technology Assessment, (301) 619–6664, both at telefax (301) 619–5034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The present invention relates to a simple, sensitive colorimetric capture ELISA for BoNTs with detection limits at or below 1 mouse unit. The assay is reproducible and accurate with negligible cross-reactivity between serotypes. The strength of the assay relies on its novel format and the unique preparation of the antibodies used in the assay. The antibodies are affinity-purified to the heavy chain C-fragment of the toxin. Others have used antibodies, which are not affinity purified or which are purified to the whole toxin molecule. We reasoned that since the C-terminal region of the heavy chain is where the binding domain is located, this portion of the molecule should not be covered by associated proteins, if the binding domain is located, this portion of the molecule should not be covered by associated proteins; if the binding domain was blocked, then the molecule would be precluded from binding to the cell surface and would not be toxic. Thus, the binding region ''looks'' the same in both the purified and complex forms. Antibodies to this region should recognize preparation of the antibodies is that they do not cross-react between serotypes, they recognize neutralizing epitopes, and they recognize purified and complex toxins equally.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 02–5905 Filed 3–11–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Availability for Non-Exclusive, Exclusive, or Partially Exclusive Licensing of U.S. Patent Application Concerning Diagnosis of Exposure to Toxic Agents by Measuring Distinct Patterns in the Levels of Specific Genes

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with 37 CFR 404.6, announcement is made of the availability for licensing of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/876,249 entitled ''Diagnosis of Exposure to Toxic Agents by Measuring Distinct Patterns in the Levels of Specific Genes'' filed June 7, 2001. Foreign rights are also available (PCT/US00/02756). The United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Army has rights in this invention.

ADDRESSES: Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, ATTN: Command Judge Advocate, MCMR–JA, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21702–5012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For patent issues, Ms. Elizabeth Arwine, Patent Attorney, (301) 619–7808. For licensing issues, Dr. Paul Mele, Office of Research & Technology Assessment, (301) 619–6664, both at telefax (301) 619–5034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The present invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing the exposure to toxic agents based on relative ratios or changes in levels of the genes/proteins in mammalian tissue or body fluids from normal levels. The present invention further relates to compositions and uses thereof for treating lethal shock induced by toxic agents.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 02–5900 Filed 3–11–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Availability for Non-Exclusive, Exclusive, or Partially Exclusive Licensing of U.S. Patent Application Concerning Digital Radiographic Sensor View Capture

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with 37 CFR 404.6, announcement is made of the availability for licensing of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/954,678 entitled ''Digital Radiographic Sensor View Capture'' filed Sept. 14, 2001. Foreign Rights are also available (PCT/US01/29662). The United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Army has rights in this invention.

ADDRESSES: Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, ATTN: Command Judge Advocate, MCMR–JA, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21702–5012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For patent issues, Ms. Elizabeth Arwine, Patent Attorney, (301) 619–7808. For licensing issues, Dr. Paul Mele, Office of Research & Technology Assessment, (301) 619–6664, both at telefax (301) 619–5034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: An apparatus including but not limited to a charge-coupled device (CCD)-array sensor positioning mechanism, the positioning mechanism structured to position a CCD-array sensor to capture a first target area; and the CCD-array sensor to capture a second target area proximate to the first target area, the first and second target areas spatially related such that a first radiographic image recorded at the first target area may be combined with a second