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FAX

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ACS Picks Up Study Of Tobacco Industry Influence On Voting By State Legislators

If anyone out there ever intended to set back the work of Stanton Glantz, they have failed.

Nine months after the House Appropriations Committee sought to eliminate funding for Glantz's study of the influence of the tobacco industry on state legislators, the University of California at San Francisco professor actually has more money to spend on research.

The Congressional fury erupted over an NCI-funded study in which
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In Brief

San Antonio Cancer Institute Designated Comprehensive; Yeast DNA Described

SAN ANTONIO Cancer Institute has been designated as comprehensive cancer center by NCI, director **Charles Coltman** announced last week. SACI is one of 27 NCI-designated comprehensive cancer centers in the US. The center received an NCI core grant as a clinical cancer center in 1991. The center's 134 member scientists receive about \$30 million in grant support annually. "We have always known that the quality and level of research being conducted in our labs and clinic has been outstanding," Coltman said. "What this does is unambiguously establish the primacy of our level of research in San Antonio, so we're now up there with the big guys." . . . **COMPLETE DNA SEQUENCE** of yeast has been spelled out, the National Center of Human Genome Research said last week. The sequence of about 6,000 genes will be available publicly for scientific research. The yeast initiative involved 92 laboratories in Europe, the US, Canada and Japan. **HHS Secretary Donna Shalala** called the work "a significant achievement in biology and biomedical research. This information will launch a new era in biomedical research by allowing scientists to study the cell as a complete system." . . . **CHANEL INC.** has donated \$1.5 million to endow the Chanel Women's Health Education Program, of the Society of Memorial Sloan-Kettering's Wellness and Prevention Center. . . . **JOSEPH NEVINS** was appointed editor-in-chief of Cell Growth & Differentiation, the journal on molecular biology published by American Association for Cancer Research. Nevins, who will succeed **George Vande Woude** next Jan. 1, is chairman of the Dept. of Genetics, Duke University Medical Center. . . . **CORRECTION:** Incorrect fax number was listed in **The Cancer Letter** April 19 for RFP NCI-CM-77014-28. Correct fax for contract specialist Carolyn Barker is 301/402-6696, and phone is 301/496-8620.

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Deft Maneuvers Avoid Battle, Increase Voting Study Funding

(Continued from page 1)

Glantz tracked the voting records of state legislators who accepted campaign contributions from tobacco lobbies (**The Cancer Letter**, Aug. 4, 1995).

Now, most of Glantz's NCI funding remains intact, and the small portion of the grant that offended House Republicans has been taken over and expanded by the American Cancer Society.

Thus, with nearly \$75,000 in ACS money, Glantz will be able to continue tracking the voting records of legislators in six states, and add three more states. Under the NCI grant, Glantz was going to spend about \$13,000 on the project, he said.

Funding from ACS is scheduled to start July 1.

"I've come out of all this in stronger shape than I went into it," Glantz said to **The Cancer Letter**. "Having said that, I would have just as well not gone through it. I would have preferred to have been left alone."

An attack from Congress has made Glantz into something of a celebrity.

Glantz's supporters took out an ad in *The New York Times* to decry Congressional interference with the scientific process. *Newsweek* put him on its list of 100 newsmakers of the year. *The Nation* published a cover story on his travails. *The California Journal* named him one of the 25 most influential Californians.



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"It was in large part because of the attack by Congress," Glantz said.

"When I said to the people in the *California Journal*, 'God, why am I on this list?' They said, anybody that Congress hates this much must be important."

As he was winding up a telephone interview with **The Cancer Letter**, *People* magazine called, presumably to talk about his new book based on internal documents of Brown & Williamson, a tobacco company.

Potentially Unhappy Situation

A happy outcome for Glantz—or NCI—seemed anything but assured last August, when the controversy began.

In a report that accompanied the appropriations bill for NCI, the House Appropriations Committee wrote:

"The committee was disturbed to learn that NCI has funded a research grant studying tobacco industry campaign contributions to state legislators and voting records by those individuals on tobacco control initiatives.

"While the committee is not rendering judgment on the merits of the grant proposal, it feels strongly that such research projects do not properly fall within the boundaries of the NCI portfolio, especially when nearly three quarters of approved research projects go unfunded.

"Accordingly, the committee does not provide any further funding for this research grant within the NCI appropriations."

For NCI, this language posed several problems that ranged in severity from explosive to merely ticklish.

Glantz's grant was approved through peer review, which meant that the political mandate from the House was in direct conflict with the Institute's grant approval procedure.

To make things worse, the report language was placed in the bill by Rep. John Porter (R-IL), chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS and Education, who is widely regarded as one of NCI's most loyal allies in the House (**The Cancer Letter**, Aug. 11, 1995).

And, if all of the above wasn't bad enough, potential legal issues were making the dilemma even more complicated:

Glantz was targeted only in the report by the

House committee. The House appropriations bill said nothing of his research. Furthermore, neither the Senate report nor the Senate bill mentioned his work.

Traditionally, federal agencies try to implement the language of the House reports, or at least make a reasonable appearance of doing so. Was it feasible to deny Glantz the funding for a peer-reviewed and properly awarded grant?

If anyone in Bethesda ever asked that question, they had to be aware that Glantz is a kind of a swashbuckling academic who loves a good fight.

Thus any solution would have required Glantz's cooperation, which was anything but assured.

Surveying the Battlefield

Early in the controversy, Glantz took the strategic advice from officials at the ACS Washington office.

The advice was to temper his statements and wait to see what forces his adversaries and his allies were willing to commit to both the battlefield and the peace talks. Hence, his original statements on the controversy were firm but cautious:

"I think it's amazing that this one grant has been singled out this way," he said to **The Cancer Letter** at the time. "I think it speaks volumes to the contributions to cancer control that our work has been making."

The House appropriations report appeared literally days after the White House announced the appointment of Richard Klausner to the top post at NCI.

Soon after Klausner took office, Glantz gave him a call.

"I said, 'Hi, this is Stan Glantz, Do you know who I am?'" Glantz reconstructed his conversation with the NCI Director.

"He said, 'Oh, yes.'"

"I started my little speech about why this work was important, about lung cancer being the leading cancer killer, and tobacco being what causes most of lung cancer, blah-blah-blah..."

"I got about one sentence into that, and he cut me off, and he said, 'Don't waste your time. I completely agree with you. We think your work is very important. We are very supportive of your work. The question is how do we deal with this problem.'"

"I have utmost respect for that guy," Glantz said of Klausner. "He came in as the new NCI director, and got hit with this thing, and behaved in what I thought was a very principled manner."

Narrow Point, Narrow Solution

Meanwhile, behind the scenes, NCI was trying to wade through the language of the House report, trying to pinpoint a solution that would be acceptable to both Porter and Glantz.

Was the House targeting Glantz's entire grant, which receives about \$200,000 a year in NCI funds, as the report language suggests? Or was it targeting just the state legislature project, which accounts for a small portion of that project?

Fortunately, for Glantz and NCI, it was the latter. And, also fortunately, the impact of the original news stories about the report language prompted Porter to explain his stand.

While Porter issued a statement reaffirming his position that NCI should limit its portfolio to clinical and behavioral research, a spokesman for the Congressman urged a reporter to read between the lines:

"Mr. Porter's inclination was to send a message [to NCI] that this was a lapse of judgment that could conceivably backfire on NCI by giving ammunition to the opponents of tobacco research," Dave Kohn, Porter's spokesman, said to **The Cancer Letter**.

"Had Mr. Porter felt like taking a swipe at NCI's grant-making in this area, the committee would have cut funding for this project, or inserted legislative language, or something heavy-handed like that."

Porter's action was not prompted by the tobacco interests, Kohn said. Rather, the Congressman learned about the Glantz project after receiving an inquiry from *The Washington Times*, a conservative newspaper.

"He is making a narrow point here, but one that he thinks is important," Kohn said (**The Cancer Letter**, Aug. 11).

For NCI, Porter's 'narrow point' signaled that a solution would be feasible: the Institute needed to help find Glantz funding for the state legislature project.

At that point, Edward Sondik, deputy director of the NCI Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, made a call to Harmon Eyre, ACS Executive Vice President for Cancer Control and Research. Sondik asked whether the society would be willing to fund a portion of Glantz's grant, sources said.

As it happened, ACS had the funds, the interest, the mandate, and the new funding mechanism to say yes.

"When ACS heard from NCI that there was pressure to discontinue the policy-related research in

the tobacco control areas, we had been in the process of completing a research program evaluation, and our outside advisors have recommended that ACS get into policy research," said Eyre.

"It turned out to be a real opportunity for us to look at our funding mechanisms and fund research in an area where ACS can make a significant contribution," Eyre said to **The Cancer Letter**.

Eyre referred the issue to John Laszlo, the society's national vice president for research.

"I called Dr. Glantz, and discussed the situation with him," recalled Laszlo.

"He said to me that he would be appreciative if ACS could help with this, but at the same time he was rather indignant that Congress would impose itself to peer reviewed research," Laszlo said to **The Cancer Letter**.

Taking a Stand vs. Expanding Research

Glantz said the invitation to apply for an ACS grant entailed an ethical dilemma.

On the one hand, by separating the state legislatures project from his NCI grant, he was bowing to political pressure.

On the other hand, ACS offered Glantz an opportunity to expand the very research that was clearly causing discomfort among his adversaries, he said.

"I could have said, 'Screw you, I am not going to do this,'" Glantz said. "Basically, what I have done is let Rick Klausner off the hook on one part of the project, which was winding down anyway, and in the process ended up with a more extensive research project.

"It was very hard for me to say no to that," he said.

Money was not discussed in the conversation with Laszlo, Glantz said. However, his research proposal submitted to ACS called for the continuation of the study of voting records of legislators in California, Washington, Colorado, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

He would also initiate studies in Arizona, Wisconsin and Ohio.

Glantz's proposal was peer-reviewed by ACS and funded for \$74,934, the amount Glantz requested. The application was among the first to go through the society's newly established Research Opportunity Grants program, created to take advantage of urgent research opportunities.

Next year, Glantz will be eligible for funding under a regular research program grant, Laszlo said.

"We don't have the kind of money that NCI does, but we do have flexibility, which the government doesn't," Laszlo said to **The Cancer Letter**.

Final Showdown, Sort Of

Last week, the Glantz controversy surfaced unexpectedly during Klausner's testimony before the Labor, HHS & Education Appropriations Subcommittee.

The issue was brought up by Rep. Roger Wicker (R-Miss.), who is president of the Republican freshman class of the 104th Congress.

"Dr. Klausner, could you describe the work of Stanton Glantz, whose voting analysis of tobacco campaign money includes state legislators," Wicker said at the hearing April 24. "Particularly, how much does the Institute spend on this? The subcommittee has tried to get politics out of science, and let scientists practice scientific research. Do you believe that this brings scientists into the arena of politics?"

"Dr. Glantz has made enormous contributions to our understanding of tobacco and cancer, and specifically, the behavioral issues that we individuals become addicted," Klausner said.

"The specific issue in the grant that you are referring to is the area of the grant that we are no longer funding, and, based on recommendations of this committee, all the aspects that relate to voting records of state legislators have been separated out from Dr. Glantz's grant.

"It was only a small part of a larger grant, looking at the patterns of tobacco use and the relationship to advertising. And NCI is no longer funding that."

WICKER: "Could you estimate how much of the funding went into that particular aspect?"

KLAUSNER: "We are now doing accounting... The other aspects of Dr. Glantz's work will continue. We think it's been valuable. In peer review it has always gotten the highest rating.

"We recognize that there is a very difficult boundary issue of when science becomes political science, and the best we can do is use our best judgment to continue to look at all that we do that deals with issues that come up to those borders."

WICKER: "Possibly, someone should be doing such a study, some public interest group, maybe the American Cancer Society, but that's not the purview of federal scientists."

New NCI Offices To Handle Special Populations, Survivors

NCI is establishing two new offices to handle issues related to cancer survivorship and special populations, NCI Director Richard Klausner said in Congressional testimony last week.

The special populations office will be a part of the office of the NCI Director, Klausner said April 24, in testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS & Education.

The survivorship office will be expected to develop a research agenda in survivorship issues, Klausner said.

“We need to look at questions beyond the acute diagnosis and treatment, beyond prevention, and deal with the many research issues presented by individuals who are survivors of cancer,” Klausner said.

New Role For Frederick Center

In other highlights of testimony before the subcommittee:

—Klausner said the Frederick Cancer Research & Development Center is being restructured into a center for development of therapeutics, diagnostics, animal models and genetics.

The center’s informatics component would link the intramural and extramural programs. The Institute’s plans include using the supercomputer located in Frederick to link the NIH Clinical Center with all the cancer centers, he said.

—Klausner said he has invited the investigators involved in the Swedish mammography trials to participate in an NCI consensus conference and submit their data for publication in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

The consensus conference will re-examine the role of mammography screening in extending survival among women between the ages of 40 and 49.

—All NIH institutes have been encouraged to establish mechanisms for funding a portion of grants that fall a few points under the payline.

“The important thing is that there should be some means in the institutes to review the [grantees’] responses to the critique,” NIH Director Harold Varmus said at the hearing.

NCI was the first institute to use such a mechanism.

The testimony, Klausner’s first before the

subcommittee, drew praise from the subcommittee chairman, Rep. John Porter (R-IL).

“I have never seen anyone go at a position the way you have, and bringing vitality and a new way of looking at things,” Porter said. “You’ve certainly been a real example of reinventing government.”

The excerpted text of the testimony follows:

PORTER: “Which mechanisms did you cut [as NCI increased the investigator research grants], and why did you feel they could absorb the reduction?”

KLAUSNER: “We recognized that the heart of the institute is investigator-initiated research.

“The two areas that we looked at most particularly are the intramural program, but also we looked very hard at the large contract line. Some of these contracts have not been carefully looked at for some time. We looked at them one by one, and we asked the questions: Did we still need them? Were they producing?”

“From the contract line alone we were able to free up over \$30 million, and we put it into the Research Project Grant pool.”

PORTER: “Dr. Klausner, you’ve spoken of shifting the Institute’s orientation from organ emphasis to a focus on the disease process of cancer.

“The advocacy groups tend to be organized around site-specific cancers. Is that also true of the research community, or will they be able to shift gears?”

KLAUSNER: “The research community has long recognized that it is very difficult—often impossible—to know what cancer you are working on. Most of what we are learning that is going to affect breast cancer, prostate cancer, colon cancer, lung cancer, will be fundamental to the nature of cancer itself.

“We need to make sure that we maintain lines of communication across special interests, so that we recognize that we are all working toward the same goals.

“An important aspect of that is for the Institute to be open to working very closely with the advocacy groups. I have set up a new liaison office to make sure that there is good communication, so we can both be looking at the needs that are specific to the cancer sites as well as the scientific opportunities either associated with those sites or with the general problem of understanding cancer.”

PORTER: “A significant share of intramural research in your Institute is conducted off-campus, in Frederick, MD, through a contractor.

“How did this contract mechanism develop historically, and how is thought desirable to hire outside scientists to operate your intramural program?”

KLAUSNER: “I am not sure I can give a good explanation for all the decisions that went before me.

“But let me tell you how we are thinking about Frederick. Those components of the intramural research activities that are clearly intramural research have now become reincorporated into the intramural divisions.

“Some are still using contract mechanism funding, but we will gradually be looking at this.

“The most important thing is that they have now become integrated and subject to the same budgeting and review processes as the rest of the intramural program.

“My plan for Frederick is largely to ensure that it becomes a service center to serve the entire nation.

“We’ve moved already to deal with that, to make it a center for complex genetics, a center for informatics. We have a supercomputer there, and we are now developing a plan so that supercomputer links together the NIH Clinical Center, with the intramural program, with all cancer centers.

“We have proposed that to cancer center directors. They are very interested. I think Frederick provides us with an opportunity to become a center that serves the entire nation in development of therapeutics, in development of diagnostics, in animal models, in complex genetics, and computing and informatics.

Breast Cancer Screening Data

NITA LOWEY (D-NY): “I understand that there is new Swedish data regarding the age at which women should be screened regularly for breast cancer. Can you comment on these new findings. What is NCI doing as follow-up?”

KLAUSNER: “There was a meeting in Falun, Sweden, which reviewed five different Swedish trials where mammography screening begins at the age of 40.

“The results reported at those meetings are that mortality rates in that population of women dropped by about 23 percent, and it was statistically significant. We are very interested, of course, in that data. We sent representatives there.

“What I have done now is invite all of these investigators to submit their data for publication in JNCI, and we are now organizing a meeting, to be

held as soon as possible, sponsored by the NCI, as a new consensus conference where we can view those data.

“While we are very excited and encouraged about those reports, those data have not yet been analyzed and subjected to the scrutiny of peer review. But we are all very interested, very excited, and our suspicion is that the data looks very good.

Minority Cancer Rates

LOUIS STOKES (D-OH): “The five-year cancer survival rate for the general population is 56 percent. African Americans fall significantly below this.

“Last year, the Institute indicated that five-year survival among African American females was 46.9 percent, and 37.9 percent among African American males. How are you utilizing this information to help change the direction of the Institute’s research, research training and outreach initiatives?”

KLAUSNER: “We know these numbers. We need to know them well. We need to know how they distribute in the population in order to be able to formulate the questions as to why.

“Let me give you an example. It turns out there is an increased incidence of prostate cancer in African American men in the Southeast.

“It turns out, 40 percent of that increase, perhaps, can be explained by farming. Individuals engaged in farming. And that’s led us to look specifically at the question of pesticides, insecticides, herbicides as potentially causative. And that’s the type of thing you have to do.

RFAs Available

RFAs and Program Announcements may be obtained electronically through the NIH Grant Line (data line 301/402-2221), the NIH GOPHER (gopher.nih.gov), and the NIH Website (http://www.nih.gov), and by mail and e-mail from the program contacts listed below.

RFA CA-96-012

Title: **Multi-Institutional Cooperative Agreements For Clinical Evaluation Of Magnetic Resonance Imaging In Breast Cancer**

Letter of Intent Receipt Date: May 15

Application Receipt Date: July 30

The Radiation Research Program, NCI Division of

Cancer Treatment, Diagnosis and Centers, invites applications for a cooperative agreement (U01) to study the role of MRI in improved detection and staging of breast cancer.

NCI is seeking scientists from academic, non profit and for-profit research organizations who will interact with other members of a Cooperative Consortium, and with RRP in a concerted way to evaluate and optimize new approaches to breast cancer diagnosis.

One Consortium, consisting of multiple institutions and called "Multi-Institutional Cooperative Agreements for Clinical Evaluation of MRI in Breast Cancer," will be funded.

The purpose of this RFA is to facilitate the clinical evaluation of sensitivity, specificity and local staging accuracy of breast MRI compared to conventional radiologic approaches in about 3,000 women with abnormal x-ray mammograms and/or abnormal physical examination (e.g. palpable mass).

The MRI data in detection and staging of breast cancer may be compared to that of ultrasound and other imaging modalities. Histopathologic correlation of and/or follow up imaging studies will be required for all patients.

A sufficient number of patients must be available in each participating institution for successful completion of the proposed clinical trial.

Each participating institution must have experience with clinical studies in BMRI (at least 100 previous examinations) and must demonstrate the plan for histopathologic evaluation and/or follow up of MRI-detected lesions.

It is anticipated that the two awards will be made at approximately \$1,500,000 total costs per year for four years.

Inquiries: Carl Mansfield, DCTDC, NCI, 6130 Executive Blvd Suite 800-MSB 7440, Bethesda, MD 20892-7440, tel: 301/496-6111, fax: 301/480-5785, e-mail: mansfieldc@dtpepn.nci.nih.gov

RFA HG-96-001

Title: **Large Scale Functional Analysis Of The Yeast Genome**

Letter of Intent Receipt Date: Aug. 9

Application Receipt Date: Sept. 6

The availability of the entire yeast DNA sequence will provide experimental and computational biologists with an incomparable resource for systematic and comprehensive analyses of the genetic basis of biological function including, for example, analyses of gene function, the regulation of gene expression, the interactions between functional and structural elements, and the biological consequences of genomic organization.

This RFA calls for research projects that will enrich

the yeast sequence with biological information in rapid and comprehensive, and efficient ways and/or take advantage of the complete DNA sequence of *S. cerevisiae* in new, global approaches to the study of biological phenomena important for human health and disease, including cancer.

These studies should be based on technologies that are efficient, cost-effective and scalable to the entire yeast genome, and that use and/or add value to the complete DNA sequence.

Applications to develop new technologies that could be applied to the yeast genome in a timely manner will also be considered. It is anticipated that these studies will provide functional information, resources and infrastructure that will serve as a platform for more in-depth, specific studies in the future. It is anticipated that approximately \$ 2.5 million (total costs) will be available for this initiative in fiscal year 1997.

Inquiries: Elise Feingold, Mapping Technology Branch, National Center for Human Genome Research, 38 Library Drive, Room 614-MSB 6050, Bethesda, MD 20892-6050, tel: 301/496-7531, fax: 301/480-2770, e-mail: elise_feingold@nih.gov

Cheryl Marks, NCI Div. of Cancer Biology, Executive Plaza North, Room 505, Bethesda, MD 20892-7385, tel: 301/496-7028, fax: 301/402-1037, e-mail: cheryl_marks@nih.gov

Program Announcements: **NCI Seeks Applicants For Howard Temin Award**

PAR-96-046

Title: **The Howard Temin Award**

NCI announces a new career development award, which will be designated the Howard Temin Award. The goal of this award is to bridge the transition from a mentored research environment to an independent research career for scientists who have demonstrated unusually high potential during their initial stages of training and development.

This special award is aimed at fostering the research careers of outstanding, junior, basic, clinical, and behavioral scientists who are committed to developing research programs highly relevant to the understanding of human biology and human disease as it relates to the etiology, pathogenesis, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer. This award will be supported through the Research Scientist Development Award (K01) mechanism.

Inquiries: Vincent Cairoli, NCI Division of Cancer Treatment, Diagnosis, and Centers, 6130 Executive Blvd. Rm 520 MSC 7390, Bethesda, MD 20892-7390, tel: 301/496-8580, fax: 301/402-4472, e-mail: vc14z@nih.gov

PA-96-034

Title: Aging Women And Breast Cancer

The National Institute on Aging, NCI, the National Institute of Nursing Research, and the National Institute of Mental Health invite research project grant (R01) and First Independent Research Support and Transition (FIRST) (R29) award applications that focus on the unique problems of older women with breast cancer.

The purpose of this broad-based program announcement is to inform the scientific community of the interests of NIA, NCI, NINR, and NIMH, and to expand the knowledge base on breast cancer in older women through studies in the fields of biology, clinical medicine, epidemiology, and the behavioral and social sciences.

Inquiries: Rosemary Yancik, Geriatrics Program, NIA, Bldg 31 Rm 5C05, Bethesda, MD 20892, tel: 301/496-5278, fax: 301/496-2793, e-mail: YancikR@31.nia.nih.gov

Claudette Varicchio, Div. of Cancer Prevention and Control, NCI, Executive Plaza North, Suite 300, Bethesda, MD 20892, tel: 301/496-8541, fax: 301/496-8667, e-mail: Varricci@dopcepn.nci.nih.gov

June Lunney, NINR, Bldg 45 Rm 3AN12, Bethesda, MD 20892-6300, tel: 301/594-6908, fax: 301/480-8260, e-mail: Jlunney@ep.ninr.nih.gov

Enid Light, Mental Disorders of the Aging Research Branch, NIMH, Parklawn Bldg Rm 18-105, Rockville, MD 20857, tel: 301/443-1185, fax: 301/594-6784, e-mail: ELight@nih.gov

PA-96-040

Title: Exploratory Grants For Correlative Laboratory Studies And Clinical Trials

The NCI Division of Cancer Treatment Diagnosis and Centers invites research grant applications from investigators to conduct innovative therapeutic clinical trials or new correlative laboratory studies using patient specimens from therapeutic clinical studies.

The exploratory/developmental (R21) grant mechanism is utilized for pilot projects or feasibility studies to support creative, novel, high risk/high payoff research that may produce innovative advances in science.

The objective of this PA is to encourage applications from individuals who are interested in testing novel or conceptually creative ideas that are scientifically sound and may advance progress in human health.

The exploratory grant program provides limited funds

(maximum of \$100,000 direct costs per year not including indirect costs of any collaborating institutions) for short-term (up to two years) research projects.

Inquiries: Diane Bronzert or Roy Wu, NCI DCTDC, 6130 Executive Blvd Rm 734-MSB 7432, Bethesda, MD 20892-7432, tel: 301/496-8866, fax: 301/480-4663, e-mail: bronzert@dct.nci.nih.gov or wur@dct.nci.nih.gov

PA-96-042

Title: Ethical, Legal, And Social Implications Of Human Genetics Research

This program announcement is designed to solicit projects to support research and education activities that focus on anticipating, analyzing, and addressing the ethical, legal, and social issues that arise from the use of the knowledge and technologies resulting from human genetics research.

This PA restates the interest of the National Center for Human Genome Research and encompasses the interests of the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Nursing Research.

All three NIH components are interested in receiving applications for research grants; NCHGR and NIMH are also interested in receiving applications for education grants and conference grants.

Inquiries: Elizabeth Thomson, Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications Branch, National Center for Human Genome Research, Bldg 38A Rm 617-MSB 6050, 38 Library Dr., MSC 6050, Bethesda, MD 20892-6050, tel: 301/402-4997, fax: 301/402-1950, e-mail: Elizabeth_Thomson@nih.gov

PA-96-043

Title: Lineage-Specific Differentiation Of Hematopoietic Stem Cells

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Division of Kidney, Urologic and Hematologic Diseases, and the NCI Cancer Immunology Branch support fundamental and applied research aimed at understanding the fundamental processes underlying the normal and pathologic function of blood cells and the blood forming system.

The purpose of this PA is to identify and characterize gene expression involved in hematopoietic cell regulation including, but not restricted to:

- (1) Stem cell self-renewal or commitment;
- (2) Expression of growth factor receptors as part of the commitment process of stem cells;
- (3) Developmentally-related changes in stem cell biology and differentiation.

Inquiries: David Badman, Division of Kidney, Urologic and Hematologic Diseases, NIDDK, 45 Center Dr. Rm AS-13C-MSB 6600, Bethesda, MD 20892-6600, tel: 301/594-7717, fax: 301/480-3510, e-mail: David_Badman@nih.gov