interactions with sulfated glycoconjugates on host cells.

The role of the Division of Cancer Biology, Diagnosis and Centers (DCBDC) of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) under the CRADA will include the following:

1. The government will continue preclinical development of the peptides and mimetics as inhibitors of tumor growth and metastasis *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Data from these studies will be provided to the pharmaceutical company and evaluated jointly.

2. The government will provide available data and expertise in structure-function relationships and conformational analysis of the active peptides and peptidomimetics. These data will be evaluated jointly in order to assess an efficient research path.

3. As appropriate, the government will initiate collaborative clinical trials under its extramural clinical trials network, thus ensuring the clinical evaluation of the compounds.

4. Relevant Patent rights are available for licensing through the Office of Technology Transfer, NIH. For further information contact: Ms. Carol Lavrich, Technology Licensing Specialist., Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland 20852– 3804. (301) 496–7735 (ext. 287), Fax (301) 402–0220. There is no deadline by which license applications must be received. *See* 35 U.S.C. 207 and 37 C.F.R. Part 404.

The role of the successful pharmaceutical company under the CRADA will include the following:

1. Prepare and characterize GMP quality nonmetabolizable, analogs (as determined by both parties) of the active peptides and provide these to the DCBDC, NCI for characterization as angiogenesis and metastasis inhibitors.

2. Provide funds for preclinical development of the peptides *in vitro* and for screening activities in appropriate animal models.

 Collaborate in the planning and support for clinical development leading to FDA approval and marketing.

Criteria for choosing the pharmaceutical company include the following:

1. Experience in preclinical and clinical drug development.

2. Experience and ability to produce, package, market, and distribute pharmaceutical products in the United States.

3. A willingness to cooperate with the Public Health Service in the collection, evaluation, publication, and maintenance of data from clinical trials of investigational agents. 4. A willingness to cost share in the development of heparin binding peptides as outlined above. This includes acquisition of material and synthesis of heparin binding peptides and/or peptidomimetics in adequate amounts as needed for future clinical trials and marketing.

5. An agreement to be bound by the DHHS rules involving human and animal subjects.

6. The aggressiveness of the development plan, including the appropriateness of milestones and deadlines for preclinical and clinical development.

7. Provisions for equitable distribution of patent rights to any inventions arising under the CRADA. Generally the rights of ownership are retained by the organization which is the employer of the inventor, with (1) an irrevocable, non-exclusive, royalty-free license to the Government (when a company employee is the sole inventor) or (2) an option to negotiate an exclusive or non-exclusive license to the company on terms that are appropriate (when a Government employee is the sole inventor).

Dated: December 22, 1994.

## Karen Maurey,

Acting Director, Office of Technology Development, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health. [FR Doc. 95–1665 Filed 1–23–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

## **Public Health Service**

## National Toxicology Program; Announcement of Intent To Conduct Toxicological Studies of 16 Chemicals

Request for Comments: As part of an effort to inform the public, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) routinely announces in the **Federal Register** the lists of chemicals for which plans to develop protocols for Toxicological studies are underway. This announcement will allow interested parties to comment and provide information on chemicals under consideration. Chemicals and types of studies under consideration are listed below.

*Chemical 1.* 2-Cyclohexene-1-one (CAS No. 930–68–7) 14-day, 13-week and 2-year toxicology and carcinogenesis inhalation studies.

2-Cyclohexene-1-one (2–CHX–1) belongs to a class of chemicals termed alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones. This class of chemicals was nominated by National Cancer Institute for carcinogenicity and mechanistic toxicity studies with high priority due to

demonstrated human industrial and consumer exposure and inadequate health effects testing. 2-CHX-1 is being studied as an example of a cyclic member of the class of aliphatic alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones. It is used as an industrial chemical intermediate in the chemical, pharmaceutical, and agricultural chemical industries. It is used in the synthesis of resorcinol, phenol, 11-deoxy-prostaglandins, immunostimulants, anti-inflammatory agents, fungicides and herbicides. Consumer exposure includes the use of 2-CHX-1 in low-odor permanent wave hair preparations, antifungal agents and mold inhibitors for bread storage containers, smoke flavor preparations, and detergents. 2-CHX-1 is present in tobacco smoke and is present in sidestream smoke from tobacco combustion. Natural occurrence of 2-CHX-1 includes wild rice fermentation products, a component of beech wood and roasted coffee. 2-CHX-1 may also be present in foods and consumer products as an impurity in the flavor enhancer tetrahydronaphthalenone. The major effect reported on the toxic effects of 2-CHX-1 in animals is the depletion of glutathione in various tissues of rodents. 2-CHX-1 is a weak, direct acting mutagen in the Salmonella assay and in a rat hepatocyte/DNA repair test. 2-CHX-1 was able to react covalently with deoxyguanosine.

*Chemical 2.* Methyl Vinyl Ketone (CAS No. 78–74–4) 14-day, 13-week and 2-year toxicology and carcinogenesis inhalation studies.

Methy Vinyl Ketone (MVK), a member of the class of chemicals termed alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones, was nominated by the National Cancer Institute for carcinogenicity and mechanistic toxicity studies with high priority due to demonstrated human industrial and consumer exposure and inadequate health effects testing. MVK was selected as the prototype non cyclic member of the major class of straightchain aliphatic alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones. MVK is used commercially in the production of pesticides, perfumes, plastics and resins. It is a pharmaceutical intermediate in the synthesis of steroids, vitamin A, and anticoagulants. Consumer exposure to MVK is widespread due to its presence in cigarette smoke, its production by gamma-irradiation from sugars in tropical fruit, and as a ubiquitous air pollutant due to its presence in vehicular exhaust. MVK is an alkylating agent and may interact with DNA to form covalent adducts. MVK was reported by the NTP to be mutagenic in the Salmonella assay.