amount of protection provided against exposure to an agent which affects cholinesterase, or both, screen a subject for having a drug sensitivity or a particular disease, detect a change in red blood cell count of a subject, determine whether a candidate compound affects cholinesterase. Also disclosed are devices and kits for detecting, measuring, or monitoring the activities and concentrations of AchE, BCchE, or both.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 03–13595 Filed 5–30–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Availability of Exclusive, Partially-Exclusive, or Non-Exclusive Licensing of U.S. Army Patent for ''Flameless Tracer Ammunition''

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army announces the availability of exclusive, or non-exclusive, licensing of U.S. Army Patent 6,497,181 issued on December 24, 2002 entitled ''Flameless Tracer Ammunition'' by Leon Manole, Stewart Gilman, and Ernest Logsdon, Jr., of the U.S. Army TACOM–ARDEC, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, based upon patent application serial no. 10/095,342 filed March 11, 2002 claiming priority date December 4, 2001 of provisional application 60/337,751; Army docket no. 2000–005. Any license granted shall comply with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John Moran, Chief, Intellectual Property Law Division, AMSTA–AR–GCL, U.S. Army TACOM–ARDEC, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806–5000, e-mail: *jfmoran@pica.army.mil* telephone (973) 724–6590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: New tracer is non-burning (thus addressing a safety concern), as well as environmentally friendly. This new approach for tracer ammunition uses the novel application of chemiluminescent chemicals in compartments designed to activate an intense light emitting chemical reaction capable of being seen, day or night, upon firing for tracing the trajectory path of each tracer round in flight. A further advantage is that upon impact, the glowing continues from the same chemicals marking the landing on the target. Accordingly the results of the firing can be readily seen, evaluated and acted upon. Further advantages of this new flameless tracer ammunition are associated with its routine handling and lifecycle characteristics compared to conventional tracer ammo as well as avoiding the clean up after use of conventional pyrotechnic chemicals from existing tracer ammo. These advantages provide clear benefits for both military and non-military organizations, such as police, National Guard, private and commercial rifle ranges, which commonly conduct training practices and tactical exercises. The patented invention covers applications of flameless tracers ranging in size from small munitions to large caliber cannon projectiles.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 03–13600 Filed 5–30–03; 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 of Establishing Cultures of Human Dendritic Cells and Use Thereof

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with 37 CFR 404.6 and 404.7, announcement is made of the availability for licensing of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/712,688 entitled ''Method of Establishing Cultures of Human Dendritic Cells and Use Thereof,'' filed November 14, 1999. Foreign rights are also available (PCT/US00/31465). 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, MD 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: A simple method for producing dendritic cells from peripheral blood monocytes is provided. The dendritic cells may be used as adjuvants for vaccines and immunotherapies. The mature dendritic cells also provide an effective means of producing novel T cell dependent antigens comprised of dendritic cell modified antigens useful as vaccines or for the treatment of disease.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 03–13597 Filed 5–30–03; 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 and Related U.S. Patent Application Concerning Protein Biomarker for Mustard Chemical Injury

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with 37 CFR 404.6 and 404.7, announcement is made of the availability for licensing of U.S. Patent No. 6,124,108, entitled ''Protein Biomarker for Mustard Chemical Injury,'' filed May 13, 1997, and related U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/482,604, filed January 14, 2000 and having the same title. 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, MD 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: This invention relates to the use of a test to evaluate exposure to mustard gas. This invention relates to the discovery that toxicity to mustard may be evaluated by diagnostic test means disclosed. Upon electrophoretic separation (sodium dodocyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS–PAGE)) of buffered extract of human skin cells (normal human epidermal keratinocytes (NHEK)) which had been exposed to mustard-type chemical compounds a band at approximately 50,000 to 80,000 daltons molecular weight was found. The protein band constitutes a biomarker. The marker protein can be