interference with this alternate pathway, the T cells themselves can be controlled which in turn can be a treatment for conditions or diseases characterized by T cell activation such as autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, graft-versus-host disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, and viral infections such as HIV infections.

Human Neuronal Cells for Therapeutic Uses

Jong-Hoon Kim, Raja Kittappa, and Ronald D. McKay (NINDS); U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/495,346 filed 14 Aug 2003 (DHHS Reference No. E–056–2003/0–US–01); Licensing Contact: Norbert Pontzer; (301) 435–5502; *pontzern@mail.nih.gov.*

Embryonic stem (ES) cells from various animal models demonstrate pluripotency, the ability to generate the multiple cell types found in the adult body. ES cells can also proliferate indefinitely in an undifferentiated state *in vitro*. These properties may allow cells derived from ES cells to replace diseased or injured cells and tissue. While the local milieu may direct some naïve ES cells into the appropriate fate for that tissue, the formation of teratomas and other unwanted cell types remains an unsolved problem. Thus, the ability to direct the differentiation of embryonic stem (ES) cells into specific fates may be a necessary condition for their use in transplantation therapy for diseases such as Parkinson's.

Using mouse ES cells, this laboratory previously produced a highly enriched population of midbrain neuronal cells that, when transplanted into rat models of Parkinson's disease, improved motor function and demonstrated *in vivo* electrophysiological properties consistent with functioning dopamine neurons. Using a similar culturing strategy, but with conditions specifically modified for human ES cells, these inventors have now produced a highly enriched population of human neuronal cells that exhibit electrical activity and synaptic vesicle release. Another simplified method differentiates ES cells grown as a monolayer into neurons, without going through an embryoid body stage. This intellectual property provides methods for producing human neuronal cells in general and dopaminergic cells specifically, the cells themselves, and methods of treating diseases caused by neuronal degeneration.

Dated: July 21, 2004.

Steven M. Ferguson,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 04–17468 Filed 7–30–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: Methods and Compositions for the Promotion of Hair Growth Utilizing Actin Binding Peptides

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR part 404.7(a)(1)(i), that the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, is contemplating the grant of an exclusive patent license to practice the inventions embodied in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/351,386 (re-filed), PCT Patent Application Serial No. PCT/US03/01973, filed January 22, 2003 (DHHS Ref. E–053–2002/0–PCT–02), entitled ''Methods and Compositions for the Promotion of Hair Growth Utilizing Actin Binding Peptides'' to Panacea Biotec Ltd., which has offices in New Delhi, India. The patent rights in these inventions have been assigned to the United States of America.

The prospective exclusive license territory may be limited to India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines, and the field of use may be limited to the use of actin binding proteins for the development of a topical hydrogel treatment for alopecia to promote hair growth (This notice modifies a previous **Federal Register** notice published in 69 FR 13859, March 24, 2004).

DATES: Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before October 1, 2004 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the patent application, inquiries, comments, and other materials relating to the contemplated exclusive license should be directed to: Jesse S. Kindra, J.D., M.S., Technology Licensing Specialist, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852–3804; telephone: (301) 435–5559; facsimile: (301) 402–0220; e-mail: *kindraj@mail.nih.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The technology describes methods and compositions for treating a subject (human or animal) suffering from hair loss. More specifically, the technology relates to the discovery that actin binding peptides promote hair growth. In one example, the technology describes the exogenous delivery of a seven amino acid peptide of Thymosin-β4 to promote hair growth.

The prospective exclusive license will be royalty bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless within sixty (60) days from the date of this published notice, the NIH receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.7.

Applications for a license in the field of use filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated exclusive license. Comments and objections submitted to this notice will not be made available for public inspection and, to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: July 23, 2004.

Steven M. Ferguson,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 04–17465 Filed 7–30–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Public Affairs; Submission for Emergency Processing for Ready for Kids Mascot Naming Contest

AGENCY: Public Affairs, DHS.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments; correction.

SUMMARY: On July 26, 2004, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) published a **Federal Register** notice advising the public that DHS would submit an information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, for the Ready for Kids Mascot Naming Contest.

This notice corrects the July 26, 2004 notice. The Ready for Kids Mascot Naming Contest is not subject to