

APPENDICES

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LEGISLATIVE CHRONOLOGY

NOV. 1, 1948

The National Microbiological Institute was established under authority of section 202 of the Public Health Service Act, as implemented by General Circular No. 55, Organization Order No. 20, dated October 8, 1948.

DEC. 29, 1955

NIAID was established (replacing the National Microbiological Institute) under authority of the Omnibus Medical Research Act (Public Law 81-692, 64 Stat. L. 443), as implemented by a Public Health Service Briefing Memorandum of November 4, 1955, from the Surgeon General to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NOV. 4, 1988

NIAID was provided with additional authorities for AIDS research under Title II of the Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988 (HOPE legislation) (Public Law 100-07), the first major law to address AIDS research, information, education, and prevention.

AUG. 14, 1991

The Public Health Service Act was amended by Public Law 102-96, the Terry Beirn Community-Based AIDS Research Initiative Act of 1991, which reauthorized NIAID's Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS (CPCRA). CPCRA was renamed in honor of Mr. Beirn (an AIDS activist and congressional staffer who died in 1991) and was reauthorized for an additional 5 years.

JUNE 10, 1993

The Public Health Service Act was amended by Public Law 103-43, the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993. This comprehensive legislation required NIAID to include research on tropical diseases in its mission statement and directs the Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, to ensure that individuals with expertise in chronic fatigue syndrome or neuromuscular diseases are appointed to appropriate NIH advisory committees.

DEC. 14, 1993

The Preventive Health Amendments of 1993 were passed, which included provisions requiring the Director, NIAID, to conduct or support research and research training regarding the cause, early detection, prevention, and treatment of tuberculosis. (The Institute already had authority to conduct such research under its authorities in Title IV, Public Health Service Act.)

NOV. 29, 1999

The fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-113) established the NIH Challenge Grants program to promote joint ventures between the NIH and the biotechnology, pharmaceutical, and medical device industries. A one-time funding level of \$20 million was provided within the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.

OCT. 17, 2000

The Children's Health Act (Public Law 106-310) required the Directors of NIAID and the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases to expand and intensify the activities of their Institutes with respect to research and related activities concerning juvenile arthritis and related conditions.

NOV. 13, 2000

The Public Health Improvement Act (Public Law 106-505) authorized the NIAID Director to establish a program of clinical research and training awards for sexually transmitted infections.

July 21, 2004

The Project Bioshield Act (Public Law 108-276) authorized the Director of NIH to employ expedited peer review procedures for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements addressing qualified countermeasures research. In addition, the Act authorized the Director of NIAID to award grants or contracts to public and nonprofit private entities to expand, remodel, renovate, or alter existing research facilities or construct new facilities.

Previous Directors

Victor H. Haas, M.D., 1948–1957

Justin M. Andrews, Sc.D., 1957–1964

Dorland J. Davis, M.D., D.P.H., 1964–1975

Richard M. Krause, M.D., 1975–1984

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Technology transfer in Federal laboratories facilitates the dissemination of new technologies and research materials developed by Government scientists. This technology transfer fuels further innovation and commercialization by the extramural research and development community, ultimately resulting in improved public health and increased competitiveness by U.S. industry. Federal legislation mandates and defines the Government's technology transfer activities. The key pieces of legislation are the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 and the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995.

The NIAID Office of Technology Development (OTD) accomplishes technology transfer by facilitating the transfer of significant research advances and resources to the broader scientific community and promoting development of collaborative relationships among NIAID scientists, industry, and academia. NIAID uses various mechanisms to accomplish these ends, including Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs), Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs), Materials-CRADAs (M-CRADAs), Confidential Disclosure Agreements (CDAs), Clinical Trial Agreements (CTAs), Drug Screening Agreements, Research Collaboration Agreements (RCAs), and, through the NIH Office of Technology Transfer (OTT), patenting of inventions and negotiation of various license agreements.

NIAID scientists report inventions to OTD by submitting Employee Invention Reports (EIRs). The EIRs are reviewed by OTD and, with the assistance of the NIAID Technology Evaluation Advisory Committee (TEAC), are evaluated for the appropriateness of filing domestic and foreign patent applications. In FY 2005, TEAC reviewed 36 EIRs and recommended that patent applications be filed on 23 of them. At the end of FY 2005, NIAID had 422 active U.S. patent

properties, including 213 issued patents and 209 pending patent applications.

NIAID had a total of 245 active license agreements at the end of FY 2005 for both patented inventions and biological materials. Fifty-eight new licenses were executed during FY 2005. These licenses generated about \$14.5 million in royalty income, which was first used to pay NIAID inventors their share according to Federal law and NIH policy. The Institute also distributed royalty income to intramural laboratories to support research projects and equipment acquisition that otherwise would not have been accomplished with appropriated funds. The remaining royalties were used to pay OTD's entire operating budget, including patent prosecution fees, staff salaries, associated office expenses, and overhead charged by OTT.

In FY 2005, a total of 149 MTAs (of which 17 were with for-profit companies), 9 CTAs, 92 CDAs, 4 CRADAs, 12 M-CRADAs, 8 RCAs, and 15 other agreements were negotiated by OTD and executed. NIAID extramural divisions referred technology transfer issues to OTD on 23 contracts, and OTD NIAID scientists performed research under 28 CRADAs and 38 M-CRADAs in FY 2005. The following table provides a history of NIAID's patent, license, and CRADA activities.

NIAID Technology Transfer Activities

Fiscal Year	Pending Patents	Issued Patents	Licenses In Effect	Active CRADAs
1992	77	48	65	21
1994	85	65	84	29
1995	96	71	101	31
1996	95	84	120	42
1997	128	91	131	71
1998	154	83	155	95
1999	169	94	195	74
2000	229	100	196	86
2001	194	125	190	93
2002	147	139	197	85
2003	174	168	245	71
2004	177	209	226	70
2005	212	255	270	76

Technology Transfer Highlights

In FY 2005, OTD negotiated or facilitated the following public-private partnerships:

- **Development of Live-Attenuated Vaccines for Pandemic Influenza. (MedImmune)**

The emergence of new strains of influenza infectious to humans is recognized globally as a genuine public health concern. Although the specific location or source of an outbreak cannot be precisely predicted, there is worldwide recognition that such an occurrence could be devastating to human populations. NIAID will collaborate under this CRADA with MedImmune Vaccines to use genetic techniques to develop vaccines against potential pandemic strains of influenza. The NIAID/MedImmune partnership was announced in September 2005. For more details, see www3.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2005/medimmune.htm.

- **Genome Integration Site Analysis Following *Ex Vivo* Transduction of Hematopoietic Stem/Progenitor Cells by Replication Incompetent Retrovirus Vectors. (Johnson and Johnson Research Pty Limited)** NIAID and Johnson and Johnson Research Pty Limited will determine the pattern of distribution of retrovirus vector insert sites in the genome of human hematopoietic progenitor cells that are transduced with retrovirus vectors that have been used in the past by each of the groups for *ex vivo* gene transfer targeting human hematopoietic progenitor cells. This is relevant to the important safety issue of determining the risk of cancer induction (insertional oncogenesis) associated with

ex vivo gene transfer targeting human hematopoietic progenitor cells. The study will determine whether particular genes or locations within genes are targeted in hematopoietic progenitor cells with different marrow reconstitution potential and whether the pattern is different in different retrovirus vectors. Such knowledge could not only allow assessment of risk, but could guide changes in vector design and/or *ex vivo* transduction conditions that might reduce the risk of insertion-site-mediated oncogenesis.

- **Development of Procedures to Validate, Reagents, Assays, and Instrumentation for Measuring Immunogenicity. (ReaMetrix)**

Under this CRADA, investigators in the ImmunoTechnology Section of the Vaccine Research Center (VRC) at NIAID and ReaMetrix will devise standardized technology for the validation and implementation of complex immune assays, with the development of a novel high-throughput imaging-based cytotoxicity assay as a core project.

- **Development of Electroporation (EP) or Prophylactic Therapeutic HIV Plasmid DNA (pDNA) Vaccines. (Vical)**

Investigators at the NIAID VRC and Vical, Inc., will collaborate in the development and evaluation of HIV DNA vaccine candidates. The VRC and Vical will evaluate electroporation as a means of delivery that could enhance or improve the immune response to HIV and select the best constructs and formulations of HIV DNA vaccine candidates appropriate for clinical development.

New CRADAs

During FY 2005, NIAID scientists entered into the following four new CRADAs:

Collaborator	Investigator	Title
Johnson and Johnson Research (Australia)	Harry Malech, M.D. Laboratory of Host Defenses	Genome Integration Site Analysis Following <i>Ex Vivo</i> Transduction of Hematopoietic Stem/Progenitor Cells by Replication Incompetent Retrovirus Vectors
MedImmune	Kanta Subbarao, M.B.B.S., M.P.H. Laboratory of Infectious Diseases	Development of Live-Attenuated Vaccines for Pandemic Influenza
ReaMetrix	Mario Roederer, Ph.D. Vaccine Research Center	Development of Procedures to Validate, Reagents, Assays, and Instrumentation for Measuring Immunogenicity
Vical	Phillip Gomez III, Ph.D., M.B.A. Vaccine Research Center	Development of EP or Prophylactic Therapeutic HIV pDNA Vaccines

Ongoing CRADAs

In addition to the new CRADAs listed above, during FY 2005, NIAID scientists also conducted research under the following CRADAs:

Collaborator	Investigator	Title
Anacor Pharmaceuticals	Clifton E. Barry III, Ph.D. Laboratory of Immunogenetics	<i>In Vitro</i> and <i>In Vivo</i> screening of Novel Anti-tubercular Agents
BioVex	Phillip Gomez III, Ph.D., M.B.A. Vaccine Research Center	Evaluation of HSV Vectors Encoding HIV-1 Proteins
Chiron	Harlan D. Caldwell, Ph.D., Laboratory of Intracellular Parasites	Chlamydia Antigen Discovery
Chiron	H. Clifford Lane, M.D. Laboratory of Immunoregulation	Research and Development of IL-2 as a Treatment for HIV Infection
Crucell	Phillip Gomez III, Ph.D., M.B.A. Vaccine Research Center	Development of an Improved Recombinant Adenovirus Vector for Vaccination Against the Ebola Virus
Genetics Institute	Ethan Shevach, M.D. Laboratory of Immunology	Analysis of Gene Expression in Immunoregulatory T Cells that Co-express the CD4 and CD25 Surface Markers
GenVec	Phillip Gomez III, Ph.D., M.B.A. Vaccine Research Center	Evaluation of Adenoviral Vectors Encoding HIV-1 Proteins
GenVec	Phillip Gomez III, Ph.D., M.B.A. Vaccine Research Center	Evaluation of Adenoviral Vectors Encoding Proteins Associated with SARS
GlaxoSmithKline	Holli Hamilton, M.D., M.P.H. Barbara Savarese, R.N. Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases	A Double-Blind, Randomized, Controlled Phase III Study to Assess the Prophylactic Efficacy of rgD/Alum/MPL Vaccine in the Prevention of Genital Herpes Disease in Young Sexually Active Women (DMID#01–643)
Ichor Medical Systems	Phillip Gomez III, Ph.D., M.B.A. Vaccine Research Center	Evaluation of Electroporation-Mediated Delivery of an HIV DNA Vaccine

Collaborator	Investigator	Title
Innogenetics	Robert H. Purcell, M.D. Laboratory of Infectious Diseases	Analysis of the Immune Response to Hepatitis C Virus
Invitrogen	Thomas Kindt, Ph.D. Michael Wilson, Ph.D. Research Technologies Branch, Division of Intramural Research	Oligonucleotide Control Sets for Microarray Applications
MacroGenics, Inc.	Robert H. Purcell, M.D. Laboratory of Infectious Diseases	Development of Prophylactic and Therapeutic Monoclonal Antibodies to Vaccinia/Smallpox, SARS, and Anthrax
Maxygen	Louis Miller, M.D. Carole Long, Ph.D. Allan Saul, Ph.D. Laboratory of Parasitic Disease	Novel, Polyspecific Malaria Vaccine Development Based on PfEMP1 Using Molecular Breeding™ Directed Molecular Evolution Technologies
Merck	Gary Nabel, M.D., Ph.D. Vaccine Research Center	Development of an Adenoviral-Based HIV Vaccine
Merck	Stephen Straus, M.D. Laboratory of Clinical Investigation	A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study of the Efficacy of Live-Attenuated Oka/Merck Varicella Zoster Vaccine in Reducing the Incidence and/or Severity of Shingles in Adults
Merial	José Ribeiro M.D., Ph.D. Laboratory of Parasitic Disease	Evaluation of DNA Vaccines Encoding Sand Fly Salivary Proteins as Candidates to Control <i>Leishmania infantum</i> Infection in Dogs
Osel	Edward Berger, Ph.D. Laboratory of Viral Diseases	SCD4-17b Expressed by/on <i>Lactobacillus</i> as an Anti-HIV Topical Microbicide
Quantum Dot	Mario Roederer, Ph.D. Vaccine Research Center	Use of Quantum Dots for Improved Cellular Classification in Flow Cytometry
Vical, Inc.	Phillip Gomez III, Ph.D., M.B.A. Vaccine Research Center	Development and Selection of Research-Grade Plasmid DNA Vectors Encoding West Nile Virus Proteins and Formulations for Potential Use as Prophylactic Vaccines in Human and Veterinary Applications
Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines	George Curlin, M.D. Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases	Preventing Childhood Mortality—An Efficacy Trial of a Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine in Upper and Central River Divisions, The Gambia

NIH EXTRAMURAL FUNDING MECHANISMS USED BY NIAID

Fellowship Programs

- F31** Predoctoral Individual National Research Service Award (NRSA)—provides predoctoral individuals with supervised research training in specified health and health-related areas leading toward the research degree (e.g., Ph.D.).
- F32** Postdoctoral Individual NRSA—provides postdoctoral research training to individuals to broaden their scientific background and extend their potential for research in specified health-related areas.
- F33** NRSA for Senior Fellows—provides opportunities for experienced scientists to make major changes in the direction of their research careers, to broaden their scientific background, or to acquire new research capabilities.
- F35** Intramural NRSA Individual Postdoctoral Program—supports a postdoctoral trainee in the NIH intramural program.

Research Career Programs

- K02** Independent Scientist Award—provides support for newly independent scientists who can demonstrate the need for a period of intensive research focus as a means of enhancing their research careers.
- K08** Clinical Investigator Award—provides the opportunity for promising medical scientists (with demonstrated aptitude to develop into independent investigators) or faculty members who will pursue research aspects of categorical areas applicable to the awarding unit, and aids in filling the important academic faculty

gap in these shortage areas within health professional institutions of the country.

- K22** Career Transition Award—provides support to outstanding newly trained basic or clinical investigators to develop their independent research skills through a two-phase program: an initial period involving an intramural appointment of the NIH and a final period of support at an extramural institution. The award is intended to facilitate the establishment of a record of independent research by the investigator to sustain or promote a successful research career.
- K23** Mentored Patient-Oriented Research Career Development Award—provides support for the career development of investigators who have made a commitment to focus their research endeavors on patient-oriented research. This mechanism provides support for a 3-year minimum up to a 5-year period of supervised study and research for clinically trained professionals who have the potential to develop into productive clinical investigators.
- K24** Midcareer Investigator Award in Patient-Oriented Research—provides support for experienced clinicians to allow them protected time to devote to patient-oriented research and to act as mentors for beginning clinical investigators.
- K25** Mentored Quantitative Research Career Development Award—supports junior faculty-level investigators with quantitative scientific and engineering backgrounds outside of biology or medicine who have the potential to integrate their expertise with biomedicine and to develop into productive investigators with a period of mentored study and research.

K30 Clinical Research Curriculum Award (CRCA)—awarded to institutions to stimulate the inclusion of high-quality, multidisciplinary didactic training as part of the career development of clinical investigators. This award supports the development of new didactic programs in clinical research at institutions that do not offer such programs or in institutions with existing programs in clinical research. In the latter, it supports the expansion of programs or improvement in the quality of instruction.

Research and Development-Related Contracts

N01 Research and Development (R&D) Contract—develops or applies new knowledge or tests, screens, or evaluates a product, material, device, or component for use by the scientific community.

Research Program Projects and Centers

P01 Research Program Project—provides a qualified institution, on behalf of a principal investigator, with the support of a broad-based, multidisciplinary, often long-term research program with a particular major objective or theme. A program project involves the organized efforts of groups of investigators who conduct research projects related to the overall program objective. The grant can provide support for the projects and for certain shared resources necessary for the total research effort. Each project supported under a program project grant is expected to contribute to the overall program objective.

P30 Center Core Grant—supports shared resources and facilities for categorical research by a number of investigators

from different disciplines who provide a multidisciplinary approach to a joint research effort or from the same discipline who focus on a common research problem. Although funded independently of the center's component projects or program projects, the core grant relates integratively to them. By providing more accessible resources, this support is expected to ensure greater productivity than that obtained from the separate projects and program projects.

P50 Specialized Center—supports any part of the full range of R&D, from basic to clinical, and may involve ancillary supportive activities, such as protracted patient care necessary to the primary research or R&D effort. The spectrum of activities comprises a multidisciplinary attack on a specific disease entity or biomedical problem area. These grants differ from program project grants in that they are usually developed in response to an announcement of the programmatic needs of an Institute or Division and subsequently receive continuous attention from its staff. Centers also may serve as regional or national resources for special research purposes.

Research Project Grants and Grants Related to Research Projects

R01 Research Project Grant (traditional)—provides support to an institution (domestic or foreign) on behalf of a principal investigator for a discrete project related to the investigator's interests and competence. Most of the research that the NIH supports is maintained through this funding mechanism. Although rare, such a grant may be awarded directly to an individual.

- R03** Small Grant—provides research support specifically limited in time and amount for studies in categorical program areas. Small grants provide flexibility for initiating studies, which are generally for preliminary short-term projects and are nonrenewable.
- R09** Scientific Evaluation—provides the chairman of an initial review group funds for operation of the initial review group.
- R13** Conference Grant—provides funding for conferences to coordinate, exchange, and disseminate information related to program interests. In general, such awards are modest and limited to participation with other organizations in the support of conferences rather than as a provision of sole support. Among the costs eligible for support are salaries, equipment rental, travel, consultant services, and supplies. Prospective applicants should inquire in advance concerning possible interest on the part of an Institute.
- R15** Academic Research Enhancement Award (AREA)—provides support to scientists at eligible domestic institutions for small-scale, new, or expanded health-related research projects, such as pilot research projects and feasibility studies; development, testing, and refinement of research techniques; secondary analysis of available data sets; and similar discrete research projects that demonstrate research capability. This award is directed toward smaller, less-prominent 4-year public and private colleges and universities that provide undergraduate training for a significant number of U.S. research scientists but have not had an adequate share in the growth of the NIH extramural program.
- R18** Research Demonstration and Dissemination Project—provides support to develop, test, and evaluate health-service activities and to foster the application of existing knowledge for the control of categorical diseases.
- R21** Exploratory/Developmental Grant—used by NIAID for bridge awards. The bridge award provides support for a limited time and amount to investigators to enable them to continue meritorious research and improve the competitiveness of future grant applications.
- R24** Resource-Related Research Project—supports research projects that will enhance the capability of resources to serve biomedical research.
- R25** Education Project—provides support to develop or implement a program in education, information, training, technical assistance, coordination, or evaluation.
- R33** Exploratory and Developmental Grants, Phase II—provide a second phase of support for innovative, exploratory, and developmental research begun as an R21 award. Only R21 awardees are eligible to apply for R33 support. Applications are accepted only in response to RFAs and PAs that specify the R33 mechanism.
- R34** Clinical Trial Planning Grant—provides support for initial development of a clinical trial, for example, establishing a research team, developing tools for managing data and overseeing the research, and developing a trial design, protocol, recruitment strategies, and procedure manuals. Only those investigators who have received the R34 planning grant are eligible to apply for the clinical trial implementation (U01) grant.

R37 Method to Extend Research in Time (MERIT) Award—provides long-term, stable support to investigators who are likely to continue to perform in an outstanding manner and spares them the administrative burdens associated with preparing and submitting research grant applications. An initial 5-year award is accompanied by an opportunity for a 3- to 5-year extension, based on an expedited review of the accomplishments during the initial award period. Investigators may not apply for a MERIT award. NIH staff and advisors base their selection of MERIT award recipients on competing R01 applications, prepared and submitted in accordance with NIH procedures. MERIT awards are awarded to a limited number of selected investigators who have demonstrated superior competence and outstanding productivity during previous research endeavors.

Small Business Funding Opportunities

R41 Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Grant, Phase I—supports cooperative R&D projects between small business concerns and research institutions, limited in time and amount, to establish the technical merit and feasibility of ideas that have potential for commercialization. Awards are made to small business concerns only.

R42 STTR Grant, Phase II—supports cooperative R&D projects between small business concerns and research institutions, limited in time and amount, to establish the technical merit and feasibility of ideas that have potential for commercialization. Awards are made to small business concerns only.

R43 Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Grant, Phase I—enables small businesses to contribute to the R&D mission of the NIH. Phase I grants support projects, limited in time and amount, to establish the technical merit and feasibility of ideas that ultimately might lead to commercial products or services. The research must be conducted in the United States.

R44 SBIR Grant, Phase II—enables small businesses to contribute to the R&D mission of the NIH. Phase II grants support indepth development of ideas whose feasibility has been established in Phase I and that are likely to result in commercial products or services. The research must be conducted in the United States.

Research Training Programs

T32 Institutional NRSA—enables institutions to grant NRSA for predoctoral and postdoctoral research training in specified shortage areas to individuals selected by the institutions.

T35 NRSA Short-Term Research Training—provides individuals with research training during off-quarters or summer periods to encourage research careers or research in areas of national need.

Cooperative Agreements

U01 Research Project (Cooperative Agreement)—provides an assistance relationship between NIH and a recipient, but with substantial programmatic involvement by NIH. NIH assists, supports, or stimulates the recipients and is involved substantially with recipients in conducting projects similar in program content to those for

grants, with NIH playing a “partner” role in the effort.

- U19** Research Program (Cooperative Agreement)—supports a research program of multiple projects directed toward a specific major objective, basic theme, or program goal that requires a broad-based, multidisciplinary, and often long-term approach.
- U24** Resource-Related Research Projects/ Cooperative Agreements—support research projects contributing to improvement of the capability of resources to serve biomedical research.
- U42** Animal (Mammalian and Nonmammalian) Model and Animal and Biomedical Materials Resource Cooperative Agreements (National Center for Research Resources)—develop and support an animal (mammalian and nonmammalian) model or animal or biological materials resources available to all qualified investigators without regard to the scientific disciplines or disease orientations of their research activities or specifically directed to a categorical program. Nonmammalian resources include nonmammalian vertebrates, invertebrates, cell systems, and nonbiological systems.
- U54** Specialized Centers Cooperative Agreements—support research and development from basic to clinical, including ancillary supportive activities that create a multidisciplinary focus on a disease or a biomedical problem. Centers also can serve as regional or national resources for special research purposes.

U56 Exploratory Grants Cooperative Agreements—support planning for new programs, expansion or modification of existing resources, and feasibility studies for interdisciplinary programs that can lead to specialized or comprehensive centers.

UC1 NIH Challenge Grants and Partnerships Program, Phase II, Cooperative Agreements (NIAID)—promote joint ventures between NIH and both domestic and global entities to facilitate rapid biomedical or biotechnology R&D for infectious diseases to benefit public health; projects should have a commercial potential that could not have been attained without matching funds.

Interagency and Intra-Agency Agreements

Y01 NIH Interagency Agreement—provides a written reimbursable agreement by which a component of NIH provides a source of funds to another Federal organization outside the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to acquire specific products, services, or studies.

Y02 NIH Intra-agency Agreement—provides a written reimbursable agreement by which a component of NIH provides funds to another NIH component or to another organization within DHHS to acquire specific products, services, or studies.

ACRONYMS

AACTG	Adult AIDS Clinical Trials Group
ACE	Autoimmunity Center of Excellence
ACTG	AIDS Clinical Trials Group
ADCC	Autoimmune Diseases Coordinating Committee
ADV	adenoviral
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ARAC	AIDS Research Advisory Committee
AREA	Academic Research Enhancement Award
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASIR	Richard M. Asofsky Scholars In Research award
AVRWG	AIDS Vaccine Research Working Group
BFMB	Budget and Financial Management Branch
BSC	Board of Scientific Counselors
BSE	bovine spongiform encephalopathy
BSIP	Bioinformatics and Scientific IT Program
BSL	biosafety level
CAB	community advisory board
CASG	Collaborative Antiviral Study Group
CAVE	Capital Area Vaccine Effort
CBO	community-based organization
CCTPT	Cooperative Clinical Trials in Pediatric Transplantation
CDA	Confidential Disclosure Agreements
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEG	Community Education Group
CEOPP	Community Education and Outreach Partnership Program
CFAR	Centers for AIDS Research
CHAVI	Center for HIV/AIDS Vaccine Immunology
CIPRA	Comprehensive International Program of Research on AIDS
CJD	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
CMP	Contract Management Program
CMV	cytomegalovirus
CoV	corona virus
CPCRA	Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS
CRADA	Cooperative Research And Development Agreement
CRC	Cooperative Research Centers
CRCA	Clinical Research Curriculum Award
CTA	Clinical Trial Agreement

CWD	chronic wasting disease
DAIDS	Division of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
DAIT	Division of Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation
DC	dendritic cell
DEA	Division of Extramural Activities
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DIR	Division of Intramural Research
DMID	Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases
DoD	Department of Defense
DTPA	diethylenetriaminepentaacetate
EAMB	Extramural Administrative Management Branch
EIR	Employee Invention Reports
ELISPOT	enzyme-linked immunospot
EM	erythema migrans
EP	electroporation
ESB	Extramural Services Branch
ESPRIT	Evaluation of Subcutaneous Proleukin in a Randomized Intervention
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
GALT	gut-associated lymphoid tissue
GAS	Group A streptococci
GBS	Group B streptococci
GMB	Grants Management Branch
HAART	highly active antiretroviral therapy
HALT-C	hepatitis C antiviral long-term treatment against cirrhosis
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HLA	human leukocyte antigen
HOPE	Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988 (legislation)
HPTN	HIV Prevention Trials Network
HSV	herpes simplex virus
HVAD	HIV Vaccine Awareness Day
HVCC	HIV Vaccine Communications Campaign
HVDDT	HIV Vaccine Design and Development Teams
HVTN	HIV Vaccine Trials Network
IAMB	Intramural Administrative Management Branch
ICER	International Centers for Excellence in Research

ICIDR	International Collaborations in Infectious Diseases Research
ICU	intensive care unit
IHWG	International Histocompatibility Working Group
IL-2	interleukin-2
IL-4	interleukin-4
IND	investigational new drug
INRO	Intramural NIAID Research Opportunities
IOD	Immediate Office of the Director
IOM	Institute of Medicine
IPCP-HTM	Integrated Preclinical/Clinical Program for HIV Topical Microbicides
IPM	International Partnership for Microbicides
IRES	internal ribosome entry site
IRID	International Research in Infectious Diseases
IRTA	Intramural Research Training Awards
ISB	Intramural Services Branch
ITN	Immune Tolerance Network
KMO	Knowledge Management Office
LACMB	Legislative Affairs and Correspondence Management Branch
<i>M.tb</i>	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>
MACS	Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study
MADGC	Multiple Autoimmune Disease Genetics Consortium
MSB	Management Services Branch
M-CRADA	Materials-CRADA
MDDT	Microbicide Design and Development Team
MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
MERIT	Method to Extend Research in Time award
MHC	major histocompatibility complex
MIP	Microbicide Innovation Program
MPIB	Mission Planning and Integration Branch
MR4	Malaria Research and Reference Reagent Resource Center
MRSA	methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
MS	multiple sclerosis
MSM	men who have sex with men
MTA	Material Transfer Agreement
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MVA	modified vaccinia Ankara
MVDB	Malaria Vaccine Development Branch

NAAIDC	National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council
NARAC	North American Rheumatoid Arthritis Consortium
NARSA	Network on Antimicrobial Resistance in <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
NDRI	National Disease Research Interchange
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NP	nucleoprotein
NPIB	News and Public Information Branch
NRSA	National Research Service Award
NVITAL	NIAID Vaccine Immune T-cell and Antibody Laboratory
NVP	nevirapine
NVPO	National Vaccine Program Office
OAS	Office of Administrative Services
OBR	Office of Biodefense Research
OCGR	Office of Communications and Government Relations
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OCPL	Office of Communications and Public Liaison
OCTANE	Optimal Combined Therapy after NVP Exposure study
OD	Office of the Director
OE	Office of Ethics
OGR	Office of Global Research
OI	opportunistic infection
OMO	Office of Management and Operations
OSPFM	Office of Strategic Planning and Financial Management
OSPRT	Office of Special Populations and Research Training
OSRD	Office of Scientific Resource Development
OTD	Office of Technology Development
OTIS	Office of Technology Information Systems
OTSEP	Office of Training and Special Emphasis Programs
OTT	Office of Technology Transfer (NIH)
OWER	Office of Workforce Effectiveness and Resources
PACTG	Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group
PATH	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PAVE	Partnership for AIDS Vaccine Evaluation
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
pDNA	plasmid DNA
PEG-IFN	pegylated-interferon

PEPFAR	President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief
PFGRCC	Pathogen Functional Genomics Resource Center
PGA	poly-gamma-DL-glutamic acid
PHACS	Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cohort Study
PIDR	Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases Registry
PRMB	Policy and Resources Management Branch
PRP	polyribosylribose phosphate
PRSP	penicillin-resistant <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
R&D	Research and Development
rAd	recombinant adenoviral vector
RBL	Regional Biocontainment Laboratory
RCA	Research Collaboration Agreement
RCE	Regional Center of Excellence
RCMI	Research Center in Minority Institution
RFA	request for application
RFP	request for proposals
RML	Rocky Mountain Laboratories
rPA	recombinant protective antigen
RPAB	Referral and Program Analysis Branch
RSV	respiratory syncytial virus
SAISB	Scientific Applications and Information Systems Branch
SARS	severe acute respiratory syndrome
SBIR	Small Business Innovation Research
SHIV	simian-human immunodeficiency virus
SIV	simian immunodeficiency disease
SMART	Strategies for Management of Anti-Retroviral Therapy study
SPEB	Strategic Planning and Evaluation Branch
STD	sexually transmitted disease
STI	sexually transmitted infection
STTR	Small Business Technology Transfer Research
TAACF	Tuberculosis Antimicrobial Acquisition and Coordinating Facility
TACC/DACC	Tri-Service AIDS Clinical Consortium Data Analysis and Coordinating Center
TB	tuberculosis
TBRU	Tuberculosis Research Unit
TDRU	Tropical Diseases Research Unit
TEAC	Technology Evaluation Advisory Committee
TIGR	The Institute for Genomic Research
TMP-SMX	trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

TMRC	Tropical Medicine Research Centers
TRIM	tripartite motif
TSE	transmissible spongiform encephalopathy
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USAMRIID	U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases
USAMRMC	U.S. Army's Medical Research and Materiel Command
USMHRP	U.S. Military HIV Research Program
VDRG	Vaccine Developmental Resources Group
VEE	Venezuelan equine encephalitis
VPP	Vaccine Pilot Plant
VRC	Vaccine Research Center
VRE	vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i>
VRSA	vancomycin-resistant <i>S. aureus</i>
WHO	World Health Organization
WIHS	Women's Interagency HIV study
WMRB	Workforce Management Resources Branch
WNV	West Nile virus
WRDB	Workforce Retention and Development Branch

INDEX

A

Academic Research Enhancement Award (AREA) 192, 195

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) 11, 13, 15-18, 20-21, 29, 31, 33, 35-36, 40-43, 45, 54, 75, 100-101, 103, 115-118, 122-123, 131, 133, 139, 150, 181, 184, 195, 199, 202, 215

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Review Committee 20, 164

Acute HIV Infection and Early Disease Research Program 101

Adenoviral Vectors (ADV) 38, 40, 188

Adult AIDS Clinical Trials Group (AACTG) 16, 21, 118

agreements 6, 42, 102, 186

AIDS. *See* acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

AIDS Research Advisory Committee 20, 43

AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program 16, 21, 150

AIDS Vaccine Research Working Group (AVRWG) 20

allergen immunotherapy (AIT) 58

allergy iii, 23, 31-33, 56-58, 123, 157, 170

Alliance for Cellular Signaling 72

Animal (Mammalian and Nonmammalian) Model and Animal and Biomedical Materials Resource Cooperative Agreements 194

anthrax 13, 27, 61, 63, 66, 69, 84, 86, 94, 100, 150

anthrax lethal toxin 66, 157, 201

antimicrobial drug resistance 28

antiretroviral therapy (ART) 16-17, 45, 75, 101, 116, 131, 196, 201

antiviral agents 78, 153

arbovirus 154

arthritis iii, 23, 60, 75, 80, 89, 97, 99, 109, 185

Arthritis Foundation 60, 99

Aspergillus fumigatus 94

asthma iii, 22-23, 31, 33, 56, 58, 80-81, 98-99, 108, 114-115, 157

Asthma and Allergic Diseases Research Centers (AADRC) 22, 25, 57

atopic dermatitis 25, 58, 61

autoimmune diseases 14, 22-23, 32, 59-60, 80-81, 98-99, 108, 114-115, 146, 151

Autoimmune Diseases Coordinating Committee (ADCC) 59, 115

Autoimmunity Centers of Excellence (ACE) 23, 25, 59, 80, 99, 110, 115

avian influenza i, 27, 31, 82, 91, 92, 102, 143, 147

awards 14, 24, 31, 42-43, 64, 99, 100, 102, 118, 123, 182, 185, 192-193

azithromycin 80, 120

B

bacterial vaginosis 126

bacteriology 26

Bacteriology and Mycology Biostatistical and Operations Unit (BAMBU), DMID 79

Bacteriology and Mycology Branch 2, 213

Bacteriology and Mycology Study Group (BAMSG) 54, 79, 101

Basic Immunology Branch (BIB), DAIT 2, 213

Basic Sciences Program (BSP), DAIDS 2, 15, 212

bilateral programs 102

Biodefense Research Agenda for CDC Category A Agents 13

biodiversity 103

bioengineering 71

bioinformatics 27, 63, 65, 71, 73, 97, 98, 155

Bioinformatics and Scientific IT Program, NIAID 7, 195

Bioinformatics Integration Support Contract (BISC) 73

Biomedical Research After School Scholars 10

biosafety level (BSL) 32, 65, 85, 195, 211

Biotechnology Engagement Program 103

Board of Scientific Counselors (BSC) 34, 43, 174

borreliosis 86, 90

bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) 92, 195, 201

breastfeeding 19, 49, 117

Brucella suis 62

BSL-3 32, 211

BSL-3/2 65, 85

BSL-4 32

BSL-4/3/2 65, 85

bubonic plague 66

budget iv, 12, 14, 42-43, 102, 174, 186
 Budget and Financial Management Branch (BFMB),
 NIAID 6, 195, 210
 BufferGel® 128
Burkholderia mallei 62, 67, 87
Burkholderia pseudomallei 67, 87

C

carcinogenesis 103
 Career Development Award 190
 Career Transition Award 190
 Category A, B, and C agents 27, 62, 97
 Category A, B, and C pathogens 63, 97
 CD25 188
 CD4+ T cells 45-47
 Center Core Grant 191
 Centers for AIDS Research (CFAR) 16, 21, 101, 119
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 13, 20, 54, 59, 61, 79, 86-87, 90, 116, 122, 134, 143-
 144
 Center for HIV/AIDS Vaccine Immunology
 (CHAVI) ii, 18, 142, 217
 chlamydia 30, 94, 96, 119, 126, 138-139, 143, 158, 188
 chronic fatigue syndrome 184
 chronic wasting disease (CWD) 31, 92, 93
 cidofovir 64
 Civilian Research and Development Foundation 103
 Clinical Immunology Branch, DAIT 2, 213
 Clinical Investigator Award 190
 Clinical Research Curriculum Award 191
 Clinical Research Management Branch, DAIDS 2,
 212
 Clinical Research Resources Branch, DAIDS 2, 212
 clinical studies 16
 clinical trials 11, 16-17, 23-24, 26-28, 35, 37, 40, 59,
 79-80, 99, 101, 109, 115, 118, 124, 126, 128, 130,
 134, 143
Clostridium botulinum 86
Clostridium perfringens 62, 87
Coccidioides immitis 86
 Collaborative Antiviral Study Group (CASG) 54, 64,
 79
 Committee Management Office 43
 community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) 54, 79
 Community Advisory Board (CAB) 21

Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS
 (CPCRA) 16, 21, 118, 184
 Complications and Co-Infections Research Branch,
 DAIDS 2, 212
 Comprehensive International Program of Research on
 AIDS (CIPRA) 19, 101-102
 computer linkages 32
 Confidential Disclosure Agreements 186
 Contract Management Program 42, 214
 Cooperative Agreement(s) 42, 60, 106, 122, 127, 131,
 161, 164, 172, 185, 193-194
 Cooperative Centers for Translational Research on
 Human Immunology and Biodefense 25, 62, 146
 Cooperative Clinical Trials in Pediatric
 Transplantation (CCTPT) 130
 Cooperative Research and Development Agreement
 (CRADA) 186
 coronavirus 78, 86, 87, 153
Coxiella burnetii 62, 87
 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease 92
 Crucell 188
Cryptococcus neoformans 94
Cryptosporidium parvum 62, 87, 94
 cytokine 37, 47, 57, 82, 98, 109
 cytomegalovirus (CMV) 26, 78, 138, 143, 153
 cytotoxic T lymphocytes 19

D

Dale and Betty Bumpers Vaccine Research Center
 (VRC) 2, 35, 100, 139, 211, 217
 databases 30, 63, 73, 75, 94, 97-98
 dengue iii, 34, 64, 86, 95, 139, 146, 153
 Department of Defense 20, 27, 61
 Department of Energy 95
 Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
 1, 3, 12, 27, 102-103, 138, 177, 184, 194
 diabetes iii, 59, 75, 80, 98, 109, 130
 diagnostic tools 26, 79
 diarrheal diseases 53
 directors 20, 34, 59, 104, 185
 Division of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
 (DAIDS) 2, 15, 42, 75-79, 81, 101, 127, 138, 150,
 212
 Division of Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation
 (DAIT) 2, 22-23, 42, 56, 59-60, 73, 80, 97-98, 108-
 109, 130-131, 139, 145, 151, 213
 Division of Clinical Research 2, 210

Division of Extramural Activities (DEA) 2, 42, 213
 Division of Intramural Research (DIR) 2, 31-34, 36, 55, 66, 69, 82, 86, 100, 106, 123-124, 139, 146, 151, 174, 189, 215
 Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (DMID) 2, 26-28, 30, 35-36, 39, 42, 78-79, 94, 127-128, 133, 138, 142, 144, 146, 152, 188, 189, 213
 DNA 30, 32, 37-38, 62, 75, 82, 89, 94, 98, 100, 143-144, 150-151, 188-189
 Drug Development and Clinical Sciences Branch 2, 212
 drug discovery 16, 26, 33, 75-76, 78, 135
 drug resistance 26, 28, 34, 52, 54, 76, 105

E

Ebola virus 13, 38, 67-68, 148, 188
 Education Project 192
 ehrlichiosis 86, 90
 Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases 27, 85
 Emerging Viral Diseases Centers 89
 end-stage renal disease 130
Entamoeba histolytica 62, 87, 94
 enteric 2, 29, 62, 103, 85, 156, 213
 Environmental Protection Agency 57
 enzyme-linked immunospot 99, 109
Escherichia coli 62
 Expert Panel on Atopic Dermatitis and Vaccinia Immunization 61
 Expert Panel on Immunity and Biodefense 61
 Exploratory/Developmental Grant 192
 Exploratory and Developmental Grants-Phase II 192
 Exploratory Grants Cooperative Agreements 194
 Extramural Administrative Management Branch (EAMB), NIAID 4, 196
 Extramural Services Branch (ESB), NIAID 7, 196, 210

F

Fauci, Anthony S. iv, 209, 216
 filariasis 153
 fiscal year (FY) 14, 23-24, 58-59, 63-64, 78-81, 86, 97, 99-102, 114, 120-121, 126, 130, 145, 151, 177, 179, 180-182, 185-188
 flaviviruses 34
 FluMist® 28, 146
 Fogarty International Center 1, 138

food allergy 23, 33, 56
 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 1, 28, 39, 41, 54, 59, 78-79, 87, 134, 143
Francisella tularensis 86
 Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center 32, 217

G

genome 1, 75-76, 78, 94-98, 111, 134, 137, 145
 genomics 25, 27, 29-30, 63, 67, 71-72, 94, 96-98, 121, 133, 155
Giardia lamblia 62, 87
 GlaxoSmithKline 80, 120, 127, 188
 Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization 103, 143
 global health 13, 27, 29, 79, 84, 100, 452
 Global Health Research Plan for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis 13, 100
 gonorrhea 28, 30, 94, 119, 126, 143
 gp120 36, 38
 graft rejection 23, 81, 98, 115, 121, 130-131
 grants iv, 15, 18, 27-29, 42-45, 54, 63, 76, 79, 126, 134, 138, 185, 191-194
 Grants Management Branch 42, 214

H

H5N1 i, 39, 91, 92, 147
 health disparities 13-14, 114
 Health Omnibus Programs Extension 184
 hematopoietic stem cell 115, 122
 hemorrhagic fevers 78, 86, 153
 hemorrhagic fever virus 87
 hepatitis A ii, 87
 hepatitis C 86, 105, 115, 189
 Hepatitis C Cooperative Research Centers 106, 115
 hepatitis C virus (HCV) 14, 104-106, 115
 hepatitis E 86
 herpes simplex virus 119
 Herpevac Trial for Women 120, 127
HHS Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan i
 highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) 16, 45, 75, 116-117, 131
 histocompatibility 71, 121, 151
 HIV/AIDS 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 29, 35, 45, 75, 100-102, 115-116, 118

- HIV Prevention Trials Network 18, 21, 101, 117, 127
 HIV Vaccine Education Program 10, 21, 118, 142, 196
 HIV Vaccine Design and Development Teams 18, 21
 HIV Vaccine Developmental Resources Contracts 21
 HIV Vaccine Research and Design Program 18, 21
 HIV Vaccine Trials Network 17, 21, 40, 101, 118, 150
 host response 33, 67, 90-91, 96, 133, 157
 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) iii, 13, 15, 45
 human leukocyte antigen 19, 121
 human papillomavirus 116-117
- I**
- Immediate Office of the Director (IOD), NIAID 3, 197
 immune-based therapies 23, 57, 64, 80, 98
 immune response ii, 16-17, 30, 32-33, 37, 41, 58, 67-68, 71, 87, 97, 99, 131-132, 143-144, 146
 immune system iii, 15-17, 22-23, 32, 35-36, 45, 55, 57, 59, 61, 71, 75-76, 80-81, 97-98, 108-109, 114, 130-131, 132-133, 138
 immune tolerance 60, 81, 98, 108-110, 130-131
 Immune Tolerance Network (ITN) 23, 25, 58, 60, 81, 99, 108-109, 115, 131
 immunogenetics 98, 170
 immunomodulation trials 25, 145
 immunostimulants 63
 Independent Scientist Award 190
 infectious diseases 13, 26-27, 30-33, 52, 61-63, 66, 75, 78, 82, 84, 94, 96, 100-101, 103, 123, 132, 138, 144, 151, 194
 influenza 26-28, 34, 75, 78, 87, 143-144, 146, 153
 Inner-City Asthma Consortium 23, 25, 57
 Inner-City Asthma Study 56-57, 114
 innovation grants 18
 Innovation Grants for AIDS Research Program 127
 Institute of Medicine 12, 142, 197
 Institutes, Centers, and Divisions 34
 Institutes and Centers 59, 100, 104, 181
 Institutional NRSA 193
 insulin 98, 109
 Integrated Preclinical/Clinical AIDS Vaccine Development Program 18, 21
 Integrated Preclinical/Clinical Program 16, 21, 76, 127
 Integrated Preclinical/Clinical Program for HIV Topical Microbicides (ICPC-HTM) 127
 intensive care units 53
 Interagency Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance 54
 interferon 104, 115, 153
 interleukin-4 98
 international agencies and organizations 103
 International Centers for Excellence in Research 100
 International Centers for Infectious Diseases Research 80
 International Collaboration in Infectious Disease Research (ICIDR) 101
 International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups Program 103
 International Histocompatibility Working Group 99
 Intramural Administrative Management Branch (IAMB), NIAID 4, 196
 Intramural NIAID Research Opportunities (INRO) 123
 Intramural NRSA Individual Postdoctoral Program 190
 Intramural Research Programs 66
 Intramural Research Training and Collaborative Research 100
 Intramural Services Branch (ISB), NIAID 7, 197, 210
- J**
- Japan 100, 102
 Japanese encephalitis virus 69, 87
Jordan Report 28
 Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation International 58, 60, 81, 99, 108, 115, 131
- K**
- kidney 24, 81, 98, 109, 121, 130-131
 Knowledge Management Office (KMO), NIAID 6, 197, 210
 Kyasanur Forest virus 87
- L**
- Laboratory of Allergic Diseases (LAD), DIR 2, 215
 Laboratory of Animal Medicine (LAM), VRC 2, 211
 Laboratory of Bacterial Diseases (LBD), DIR 2
 Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Immunology (LCMI), DIR 2, 215
 Laboratory of Clinical Infectious Diseases (LCID), DIR 2, 215

- Laboratory of Host Defenses (LHD), DIR 2, 188, 215
- Laboratory of Human Bacterial Pathogenesis (LHBP), DIR 2, 215
- Laboratory of Immunogenetics (LI), DIR 2, 188, 215
- Laboratory of Immunology (LI), DIR 2, 188, 211, 216
- Laboratory of Immunopathology (LI), DIR 2, 216
- Laboratory of Immunoregulation, (LI) DIR 2, 188, 216
- Laboratory of Infectious Diseases (LID), DIR 2, 146, 188-189, 216
- Laboratory of Intracellular Parasites (LIP), DIR 2, 188, 216
- Laboratory of Malaria and Vector Research (LMVR), DIR 2, 216
- Laboratory of Molecular Immunology (LMI), DIR 2, 216
- Laboratory of Molecular Microbiology (LMM), DIR 2, 45, 216
- Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases (LPD), DIR 2, 216
- Laboratory of Persistent Viral Diseases (LPVD), DIR 2, 216
- Laboratory of Viral Diseases, DIR 2, 189, 216
- Laboratory of Virology (LV), DIR 2, 175, 211
- Laboratory of Zoonotic Pathogens (LZP), DIR 2, 216
- laboratory review process 34
- Lactobacillus* 189
- Large-Scale Antibody and T Cell Epitope Discovery Program 146
- Lassa virus 13, 41
- Legislative Affairs and Correspondence Management Branch (LACMB), NIAID 5, 197
- legislative chronology 184
- leprosy 103, 152
- licensure 28, 40, 41, 126
- Lyme disease 26-27, 89-90
- M**
- M.tb* 122, 133, 152
- “mad cow” disease. *See* bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
- major histocompatibility complex (MHC) 71, 73, 136, 146-146, 151, 197
- malaria 26, 28, 31, 33, 52-53, 72, 78, 84, 94-95, 97, 100-101, 122, 133, 138, 142, 148, 152
- Malaria Research and Reference Reagent Resource 97
- Malaria Vaccine Development Branch, DIR 2, 147
- malignancies 75, 117, 131
- Management Services Branch (MSB), NIAID 4, 197, 209
- Marburg virus 13
- mast cells 33, 98
- Maxygen 189
- Mentored Patient-Oriented Research Career Development Award 190
- Mentored Quantitative Research Career Development Award 190
- men who have sex with men (MSM) 10, 118, 127, 129, 197
- methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) 28, 52, 156, 197
- Method to Extend Research in Time (MERIT) Award 193
- MHC tetramer core facility 151
- microbes 13, 26-28, 30-31, 61-63, 71, 94, 120, 126
- microbicides 15, 18, 117, 120, 126-127
- microchip drug delivery system 73
- Midcareer Investigator Award in Patient-Oriented Research 190
- minorities’ and women’s health 114
- minority health 1, 114
- Minority Researchers’ Training Programs 123
- Mission Planning and Integration Branch (MPIB), NIAID 6, 197
- modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA) 63, 67-68
- monkeypox 27, 68
- mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) ii, 17-18, 117
- Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study (MACS) 15, 21, 117, 150
- multidrug-resistant tuberculosis 53, 67, 87
- Multilateral Initiative on Malaria 103, 143, 152
- Multiple Autoimmune Disease Genetics Consortium 60, 99, 151
- multiple sclerosis iii, 75, 80, 109, 114
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M.tb)*. *See M.tb*
- mycology 26, 54, 79, 101, 213
- Mycoses Study Group 79
- N**
- National Academy of Sciences 31, 142
- National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council (NAAIDC) 12, 34, 42, 102, 174

- National Biocontainment Laboratories (NBL) 65, 85
 National Cancer Institute 72, 146
 National Center for Research Resources 118, 194
 National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities 1, 114
 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute 1, 7, 57, 81, 130
 National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) i-iv, 1-2, 9, 12-14, 16-18, 20, 23-24, 26-30, 32, 34-36, 42-43, 45, 54-59, 61, 63-64, 66, 68, 71-73, 75, 79, 85-86, 89-90, 92-94, 96-97, 99-101, 103-104, 106, 108, 114-115, 118-120, 123, 126-127, 129-135, 143-144, 146, 150-154, 174, 177, 179-182, 184-186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 209
 National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases 1, 60, 99, 185
 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development 1, 18, 99
 National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) 1, 58-59, 73, 81, 99, 106, 108-109, 115, 121, 130-131
 National Institute of Environmental and Health Sciences (NIEHS) 56-57, 144
 National Institute of General Medical Sciences 1, 72
 National Institute on Drug Abuse 1, 18
 National Institutes of Health (NIH) 1, 3, 9, 12, 16, 27, 31-32, 34, 43, 59, 63-64, 69, 73, 79, 82, 90, 93, 100, 102, 104, 115, 123-124, 133, 150, 174, 181-182, 184-186, 190-194, 217
 National Research Service Award (NRSA) 193, 190
National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza i
 National Vaccine Program Office 143
 Network on Antimicrobial Resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus* 54, 154
 neurosyphilis 126
 neutrophil 67
 nevirapine (NVP) 50, 117, 198
 new drugs and therapeutic agents 16
NIAID Strategic Plan for Biodefense Research ii, 13
 North American Rheumatoid Arthritis Consortium 60, 99
 nosocomial (hospital-acquired) respiratory and bloodborne infections 26, 52
 NRSA for Senior Fellows 190
- O**
- Office of Administrative Services (OAS), NIAID 3, 198, 209
 Office of Biodefense Research, NIAID 2, 4, 198, 213
 Office of Clinical Research, NIAID 213
 Office of Communications and Government Relations (OCGR), NIAID 2, 209
 Office of Communications and Public Liaison (OCPL) 9, 11, 198
 Office of Ethics, NIAID 2, 209
 Office of Global Research (OGR), NIAID 2, 5, 198, 209
 Office of Management and Operations (OMO), NIAID 2, 209
 Office of Naval Research (ONR) 95
 Office of Special Populations and Research Training (OSPRT), NIAID 43, 114, 214
 Office of Strategic Planning and Financial Management (OSPFM), NIAID 2, 5, 198
 Office of Technology Development (OTD), NIAID 2, 186-187
 Office of Technology Information Systems (OTIS), NIAID 2, 6-7, 198
 Office of Technology Transfer, NIH 186, 198
 Office of the Director (OD), NIAID 2, 42, 209
 Office of Training and Special Emphasis Programs (OTSEP), NIAID 2, 198, 123-124
 Office of Workforce Effectiveness and Resources (OWER), NIAID 2, 8, 198
 opportunistic infections (OI) 16, 45, 75, 117, 118
 organ transplantation 80, 130
 outreach activities 9, 20, 114, 118, 124
- P**
- Pandemic Preparedness in Asia contract 87
 parainfluenza virus 78
 parasites iii, 26, 31, 33, 52, 53, 72, 78, 94, 153
 Partnership for AIDS Vaccine Evaluation 20
 Pathogen Functional Genomics Resource Center (PFGRC) 96, 134, 154
 pathogen genomics 30
 Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group (PACTG) 16, 21, 117-118
 pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) 29, 119
 pertussis vaccine 102
 PfEMP1 189
 plague 13, 26, 30, 34, 63, 65-67, 94
 planning 12, 20, 43, 129, 194
Plasmodium falciparum 94
 pneumococcal 138, 153, 189

- Pneumococcal Reference Laboratory 153
 pneumococcus 143
 pneumonia ii, 26, 28, 45, 53, 54, 78-79, 85, 143
 Policy and Resources Management Branch (PRMB),
 NIAID 8, 199
 policy retreats 12
 polymerase chain reaction 69
 polyribosylribose phosphate 153
 Postdoctoral Individual NRSA 190
 poxvirus iii, 31, 41, 68-69, 78, 149
 Predoctoral Individual National Research Service
 Award (NRSA) 190
 prevention research 15, 17, 212
 Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases Registry 99, 151,
 199
 primates 32-33, 37-38, 68, 76, 93, 128, 148
 prion diseases 31, 34, 86, 92
 PRO 2000/5 gel 128-129
Profile iv
 program announcement 73, 118
 program reviews 12, 14
 protease 75, 105
 protease inhibitors 17, 50
 proteins 15, 26, 30, 37-38, 62-63, 71-73, 75-76, 86, 88,
 92, 96, 121, 133, 154
 proteomics 30, 63, 67, 71, 87, 96-97
 Public Health Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial
 Resistance 29, 54, 79
- R**
- re-emerging diseases iii, 27
 re-emerging infectious diseases iii, 11, 33, 61, 63, 73,
 97, 100, 103, 145
 Reagents and Reference Standards 153
 Referral and Program Analysis Branch, DEA 42, 214
 Regional Biocontainment Laboratories (RBL) iii, 27,
 65, 85, 199
 Regional Centers of Excellence for Biodefense and
 Emerging and Infectious Diseases (RCEs) iii, 65,
 84, 199
 repositories 150, 153
 requests for applications (RFAs) 42, 102, 192
 requests for proposals (RFPs) 42, 199
 research and development (R&D) 17, 19, 42, 74, 80,
 127, 138, 143, 146, 180, 186, 191, 193-194, 199
 Research Centers in Minority Institutions 118
 Research Centers of Excellence 27
 Research Demonstration and Dissemination Project
 192
 Research Program Project 191
 Research Project Grant 191
 Research Supplements for Underrepresented
 Minorities 119, 123
 Resource-Related Research Project 192
 Resource-Related Research Projects/Cooperative
 Agreements 194
 respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) 34, 78, 142, 146, 153
 reverse transcriptase 17, 75
 Richard M. Asofsky Scholars In Research 123
Rickettsia typhi 62
 Rift Valley fever 13, 64, 86
 RNA 47, 75, 86-87
 Rocky Mountain Laboratories (RML) 2, 9, 32, 90, 93,
 217
- S**
- Salmonella* 53, 62, 87
 SARS. *See* severe acute respiratory syndrome
 SARS-CoV 86-87
 schistosomiasis 153
 Scientific Applications and Information Systems
 Branch (SAISB), NIAID 7, 199
 Scientific Evaluation 192
 Scientific Planning and Evaluation Branch (SPEB),
 NIAID 6
 Scientific Review Program 42, 215
 scleroderma 114-115
 scrapie 92
 screening program 78, 153
 severe acute respiratory syndrome 27-28, 34, 36, 38,
 62, 69, 85-86, 143, 146, 149-150, 153, 188-189
 severe combined immunodeficiency disease 151
 sexually transmitted diseases 14, 18, 80, 120, 126
 sexually transmitted infections (STIs) 26, 29, 78, 119-
 120, 126, 185, 213
Shigella 53, 62, 87
 Simian Vaccine Evaluation Units 21, 150
 Sjögren's syndrome 114
 skin diseases 1, 60, 99, 185
 Small Business Biodefense Program 63
 Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) 43, 76,
 126, 193, 214
 Small Business Technology Transfer 43, 193

Small Grant 192
 smallpox 13, 27, 34, 36, 61, 63-64, 67, 69, 84, 86, 138, 145
 Specialized Center 191
 St. Louis encephalitis virus 34
Staphylococcus 28, 54, 55, 62, 79, 86, 154, 198
 STD Clinical Trials Unit 80, 120, 126
 STD Cooperative Research Centers 126
 STD Prevention Primate Unit 127
 Strategic Plan for Addressing Health Disparities 13, 114
 strategic planning 12-13
 Strategic Planning and Evaluation Branch (SPEB), NIAID 6, 199
Streptococcus pneumoniae 53
 Summer Policy Retreat 12, 14
 syphilis 80, 119-120, 126, 143
 systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 59, 80, 98-99, 114

T

T cell 37, 40, 73, 98, 109, 146, 151
 technologies i, 22, 30, 32, 36-37, 43, 54, 71, 79, 94, 96-97, 134, 138, 143-144, 146, 152, 155, 186
 Technology Evaluation Advisory Committee 186, 199
 technology transfer 66, 150, 152, 186
 Terry Beirn Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS (CPCRA) 16, 21, 118
 Tetramer Core Facility 151
 Tetramer Facility 146
 The Institute of Genomic Research 96
 therapeutics ii, 16, 27-28, 33, 61, 63-64, 66, 77, 82, 86, 96, 101, 134, 150, 154
 thyroiditis 114
 topical microbicides 15, 18, 117, 120, 126, 127
 Topical Microbicides Program 120
Toxoplasma gondii 62, 94
 transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) 93, 200
 transplantation 14, 22-24, 80, 98, 109, 115, 121, 130, 131
Trichomonas vaginalis 120
 trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX) 53
 tropical diseases 34, 100, 184
 Tropical Medicine Research Centers 102
Trypanosoma brucei 94

Trypanosoma cruzi 94, 96
 tuberculosis (TB) 13-14, 27-29, 33, 53-55, 62, 67, 84, 87, 94, 100-101, 103, 122, 133-135, 138, 143, 152, 185
 Tuberculosis Antimicrobial Acquisition and Coordinating Facility 134
 Tuberculosis Research Unit 29, 54, 101, 134
 tularemia 13, 26, 63, 65, 67, 86

U

U.S.–Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program 102
 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) 103, 134, 143, 148
 U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) 38, 67-68

V

Vaccine and Treatment Evaluation Units (VTEUs) 27, 54, 80, 143
 vaccine candidates ii, 19, 37, 40, 63, 134, 148, 152
 vaccine research and development 17, 138, 143, 146
 Vaccine Research Center (VRC). *See* VRC
 vaccinia 58, 61, 63, 67, 78, 153, 189
 vancomycin-resistant enterococci 52
 varicella-zoster virus (VSV) 78, 153
Vibrio cholerae 53, 62
 viral hemorrhagic fevers 86, 153
 viruses iii, 22, 30, 31, 33, 36, 63, 71, 75, 78, 86-87, 89, 145-146, 153-154
 VRC 2, 10, 35-36, 38, 40, 46, 67, 70, 89, 100, 123, 139, 148-149, 169, 176, 187, -189, 200, 211, 217. *See* Dale and Betty Bumpers Vaccine Research Center

W

Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center 31, 82
 West Nile virus (WNV) 27-28, 34, 36, 62, 69, 78-79, 87-88, 143, 146, 149, 153, 189
 Winter Program Review 12, 14
 women's health 43, 114
 Women and Infants Transmission Study (WITS) 150
 Women's Interagency HIV Study (WIHS) 15, 21, 117, 150
 Workforce Management Resources Branch (WMRB), NIAID 8, 200, 210

Workforce Retention and Development Branch
(WRDB), NIAID 8, 200, 210

World Health Organization (WHO) 85, 103, 122,
133, 143, 150, 153

World Reference Center for Arboviruses 89

X

xenotransplantation 132

Y

yellow fever 64, 87-88, 95, 153

Yersinia pestis 62, 66, 86

