



Recommended Statement for Sharing of Model Organisms

Following the characterization and peer-reviewed publication of model organisms developed by this project, the organisms will be distributed to investigators at academic institutions who wish to use them for non-commercial research as designated by the terms delineated below. Individual requests for shipment of animal models to AAALAC accredited institutions will be honored once the recipient investigators provide written assurance and evidence that the animals will be used solely in accord with local IACUC review; that animals, or derivatives thereof, will not be further distributed by the recipient without consent of the providing program; and that the animals will not be used for commercial purposes. The recipients will also be required to assure that the providers (the providing investigator and Loyola University of Chicago Stritch School of Medicine) will be acknowledged in any publications resulting from the use of the models. Moreover, before transfer, the recipients will be required to disclose to the providers the purpose and aims of the studies that will be conducted. The providers will then determine if the studies proposed by the recipients constitute any conflict or scientific overlap with the research goals of the providers. If conflict or scientific overlap is identified, the providers may release the organisms to the recipients on a collaborative arrangement, ensuring that both parties will have at least equal recognition on any resulting publications, patents, etc. Should the providers deem that their contribution constitutes the major intellectual input, then authorship on resulting publications by the recipients or patents rights of the recipients will be negotiated before transfer.

Requests for model organisms from for-profit corporations to use the organisms commercially will be negotiated by our institution's technology transfer office. All licensing shall be subject to distribution pursuant to my institution's policies and procedures on royalty income. The technology transfer office will report any invention disclosure submitted to them to the appropriate Federal Agency.

In addition, transgenic, knock-out or knock-in mice generated during the course of this project may be deposited in an NIH supported mouse repository. NIH supported repositories cryopreserve embryos or sperm and distribute the frozen embryos or mice to biomedical researchers. The distribution to repositories may depend in part on the ability to protect the rights of the providers, as discussed above. Mice generated during the course of this project will be identified by standard nomenclature, as approved by the Mouse Genome Informatic (MGI) nomenclature committee (<http://www.informatics.jax.org/mgihome>). Similarly, other model organisms will be identified by standard nomenclature and may be deposited in appropriate repositories as available with the same restrictions designated above.

To facilitate sharing and distribution of the rodent models and associated resources developed under this grant, animals will be maintained in a specific pathogen free facility. The animals will be monitored routinely to ensure that they are free of

identifiable micro-organisms and pathogens, and to ensure that infected specimens are not transferred to recipient institutions.

"Other Research Resources" generated with funds from this grant will include DNA constructs, cell lines, yeast strains, purified proteins, antibodies, etc. After publication of their use, these resources, as available, would also be distributed to qualified academic investigators for non-commercial research under the same policies as those described for animals, including the right of the providers to determine whether the research plans of the recipient conflicts or overlaps with the providers' research aims.

My institution and I will adhere to the NIH Grants Policy on Sharing of Unique Research Resources including the "Sharing of Biomedical Research Resources: Principles and Guidelines for Recipients of NIH Grants and Contracts" issued in December, 1999. http://ott.od.nih.gov/NewPages/Rtguide_final.html. Specifically, material transfers would be made with no more restrictive terms than those in the UBMTA as well as the terms included in the paragraphs above. Should any intellectual property arise which requires a patent, we would ensure that the technology remains widely available to the research community in accordance with the NIH Principles and Guidelines document as long as our patent rights and benefits derived (potential or immediate) by the providers are not jeopardized.