

NIH 102 (NIH 101: The sequel)

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NIH 102 follow-up:

- **Where should a grant proposal be targeted?**

Highlighted Topics

How do I get it there?

Is there a special call for your proposal?

If not: What is the problem you are addressing? IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

What gap are you filling?

Highlighted topics (<https://grants.nih.gov/funding/find-a-fit-for-your-research/highlighted-topics>):

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

NIGMS prioritizes the discovery of generalizable principles related to the interaction of microbes with the human-built environment in the context of model systems and surrogate microbes rather than actual infectious agents. Areas of interest include but are not limited to:

Characterization of microbes interacting with the built environment (e.g., identities, numbers, interactions with other microbes)

Investigation of the physical and chemical principles governing interactions, release, and viability of microbes on/in solids, liquids and gases related to the built environment

Investigation of modes of interaction between humans/other model hosts and microbes in the built environment

Technology development/improvement for microbe detection, sampling, and culturing

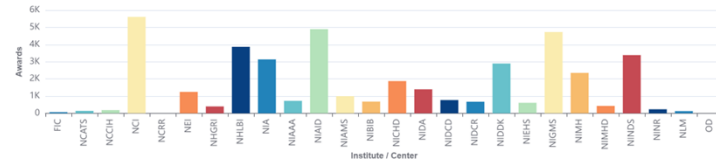
Applications from multidisciplinary teams including architects, engineers, epidemiologists, microbiologists, physicists, chemists, data scientists, and physicians will also be a higher priority for funding.

IC may give special consideration to support meritorious applications in this topic area.

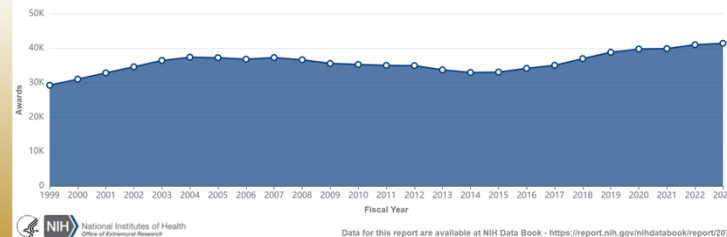
- Research on the Transition from Pediatric to Adult Health Care
- Advancing Prevention and Treatment of Bacterial Sexually Transmitted Infections in HIV-Affected Populations
- Understanding the Impact of Immune Function on Neurocognition and Substance Use Disorder Risk Across the Lifespan (IMMUNE-LIFESPAN)
- Sleep, Circadian Rhythms, and Substance Use Disorders
- Research on Drowning Prevention
- Effects of Contraception as Treatment for Gynecologic Disorders
- School Mental and Behavioral Health: Expanding Access to Evidence-Based Interventions and Services
- Understanding and Combating Chronic Disease Burden: The Role of Trauma
- Priority Research Questions in Fundamental Cellular and Molecular Neuroscience
- Research on Short-Lived and Long-Lived Plasma Cells in Humans
- Accelerating Research in Celiac Disease
- Technology Development for Genomics
- Advancing the Use of Genomic Information Into Clinical Care
- Leveraging New Approach Methodologies and Non-Animal Technologies to Accelerate Osteoarthritis Research
- Supporting Research on Microbes and the Built Environment

Research Project Grants: Awards, by Institute / Center

Awards for 2023



Awards Trend NIH Total



NIH National Institutes of Health
Office of Extramural Research

Data for this report are available at NIH Data Book - <https://report.nih.gov/nihdatabook/report/207>

Success rates by mechanism and institute

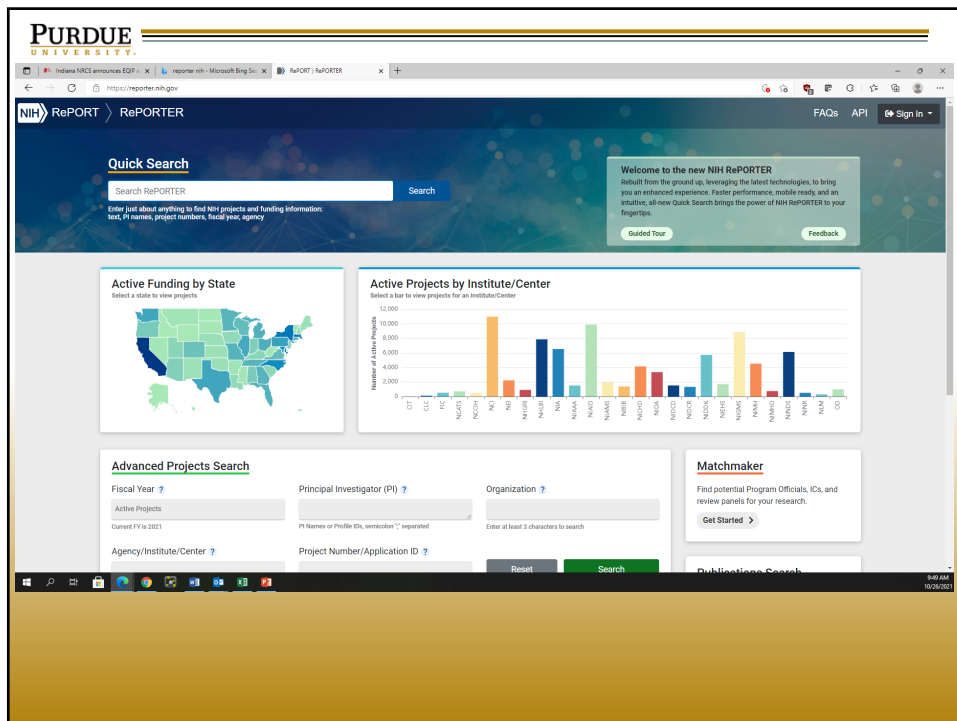
Targeting:


What is the problem? Does it need to be addressed?

What has been done already to address this problem?

What is the gap that still remains (your north star)?

How do you propose to address this gap?




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RESEARCHER AND ORGANIZATION

Principal Investigator (PI) / Project Leader:
(Last Name, First Name) Use '%' for wildcard in PI names
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City: Use '%' for wildcard

State: [SELECT](#)

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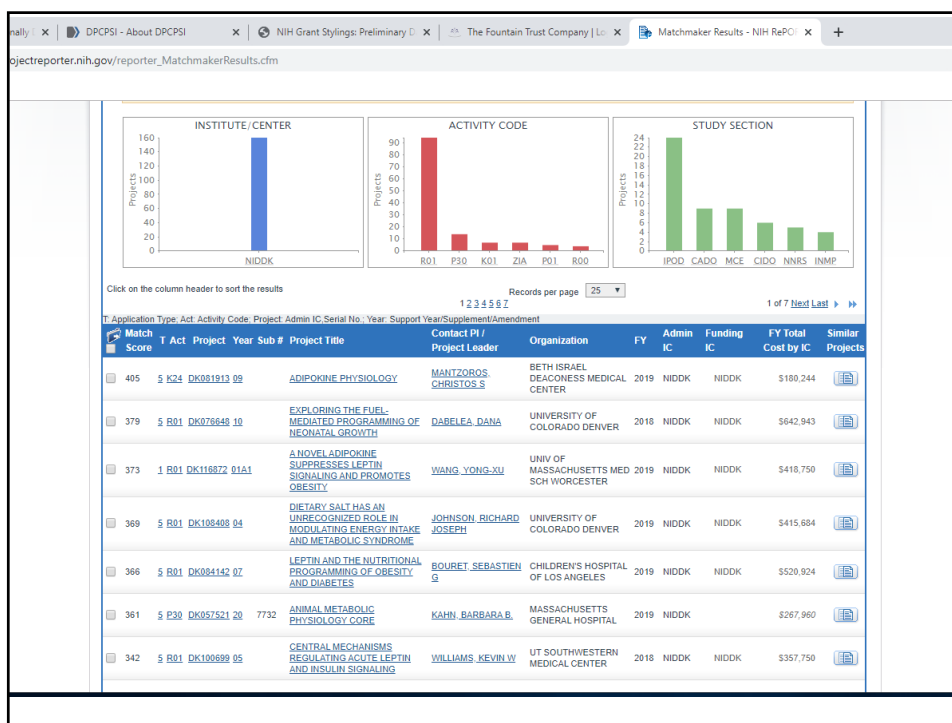
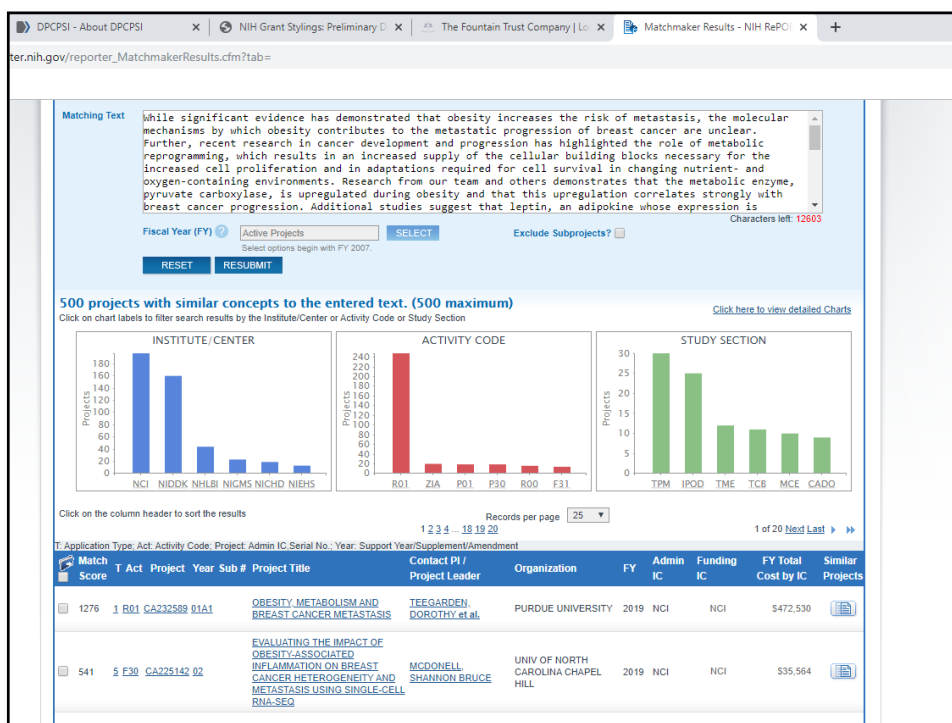
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Project Information 1R01DK116872-01A1 Back to Matchmaker Hlist Matchmaker Print Version

PREVIOUS Project 3 of 160 NEXT PI PROFILE LINKS MORE INFO

DESCRIPTION DETAILS RESULTS HISTORY SUBPROJECTS SIMILAR PROJECTS NEARBY PROJECTS BETA LINKS NEWS AND MORE

Project Number: 1R01DK116872-01A1
 Title: A NOVEL ADIPOKINE SUPPRESSES LEPTIN SIGNALING AND PROMOTES OBESITY
 Contact PI / Project Leader: WANG, YONG-XU
 Awardee Organization: UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS MED SCH WORCESTER

Contact PI / Project Leader Information: Program Official Information: Other PI Information: Profile Exists No Profile

Name: WANG, YONG-XU
 Email: [Click to view Contact PI / Project Leader email address](#)
 Title: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Name: LAUGHLIN, MAREN R
 Email: [Click to view PO email address](#)
 Not Applicable

Organization: Department Type/ Organization Type: Congressional District:

Name: UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS MED SCH WORCESTER
 City: WORCESTER Country: UNITED STATES (US)
 ANATOMY/CELL BIOLOGY SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE
 State Code: MA District: 02

Other Information:

FOA: [PA-18-484](#)
 Study Section: [Cellular Aspects of Diabetes and Obesity Study Section \(CADO\)](#)
 Fiscal Year: 2019 Award Notice Date: 14-DEC-2018

DUNS Number: 603847393
 Project Start Date: 1-JAN-2019
 Budget Start Date: 1-JAN-2019

CFDA Code: 847
 Project End Date: 31-DEC-2022
 Budget End Date: 31-DEC-2019

Administering Institutes or Centers:
 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

Project Funding Information for 2019:

Year	Funding IC	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs	FY Total Cost by IC
2019	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES	\$250,000	\$168,750	\$418,750

Total Funding: \$418,750

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NIH 102 follow-up:

- **How to approach a potential program officer:**
 - **Never email on a Monday or Friday**
 - **Introduce yourself (briefly) and give a short description of your research program/proposal**
 - **Ask for a brief phone call**

NIH 102 follow-up:

- **What should I do to help my proposal be reviewed well?**
- **Hit significance very, very hard. Use 20-25% of your space to address why this work must be done**
- **Judicious use of figures and white space**
- **Grammar and consistency of outline**

- **Know the mission and priorities of the IC(s) and the President**
- **Co-PIs, co-investigators, consultants**
- **Early stage investigators and/or new investigators**
- **“A hammer in search of a nail” versus innovation or merging into a new field**

The need for preliminary data

- Demonstrate that your proposed research is promising
- Demonstrate a credible ability to carry it out your proposal
- The more surprising the results the more data you will need to convince the reviewers
- Must convince the reviewers of a high likelihood of success
- Demonstrate that you can interpret or analyze data correctly
- The preliminary data must address your **north star***. Do not include data that does not help you address the north star of the proposal
- Sometimes it is feasibility data
- Insert it in the proposal where it is relevant

What has changed at the NIH in the last 18 months?

Review criteria (and, thus, how to write for the review)

How the reviews are done

What they are and are not looking to fund

How awards are made and disbursed (e.g. multi-year funding, reduced success rates [NCI at 4%, NIAID at 10%,16%, NINDS 8%,16%])

Budget? Reorganization?

What are the new NIH review criteria?

Five regulatory criteria reorganized into three factors

For due dates before Jan
25, 2025

(all considered in overall impact
score)

- **Significance** - scored
- **Investigator(s)** - scored
- **Innovation** - scored
- **Approach** - scored
- **Environment** - scored



For due dates on/after Jan
25, 2025

- **Factor 1 : Importance of the Research**
 - Significance, Innovation
 - Scored 1 - 9
- **Factor 2 : Rigor and Feasibility**
 - Approach (also includes Inclusion and Clinical Trial (CT) Study Timeline)
 - Scored 1 - 9
- **Factor 3 : Expertise and Resources**
 - Investigators, Environment
 - Evaluated as appropriate or gaps identified; gaps require explanation
 - Considered in overall impact; no individual score

Factor 1:
“How will this
move the field
forward?”, and
“Should this be
done?”

Factor 2:
“Can this work
be done well?”

Factor 3:
Unacceptable
or acceptable

Considering the new NIH review criteria:

Factor 1:

Do not use the old headers Significance and Innovation, and add a lot more narrative concerning the importance of the work.

What are the short-and long-term impacts?

Refer to the rigor of the hypothesis and background work more.

The score on this section sets the standard for the overall impact score.

Factor 2:

“Can this work be done well?”

Factor 2 score cannot be better than the score for factor 1, i.e. factor 2 cannot help your score, but it can hurt it.

Factor 3:

Unacceptable or acceptable

Do not address the strength of the team *per se*. Let the biosketches state your case

Considering the new NIH review criteria:

Efficiency reviews

Study section scores and reviews are being utilized as guidelines for the next round of “efficiency reviews”. While these reviews have always been done, they were carried out by the IC staff to ensure programmatic priorities, budgetary issues, and potential conflicts were dealt with.

The new type of efficiency reviews are being carried out by appointees to ensure that the awarded proposals meet the priorities set out by the administration.

Faculty are being advised to write the public-facing sections of the proposal to a 9th grader. This is primarily the abstract and the public health relevance statement. However, when possible, simplify the language and terms used in the proposal itself.


Justify models! In fact, justify everything that might be misinterpreted or misunderstood.

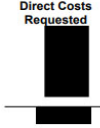
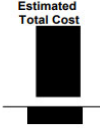
- NIH will only accept six new, renewal, resubmission, or revision applications from an individual Principal Investigator/Program Director or Multiple Principal Investigator for all council rounds in a calendar year.
- NIH is establishing a new award structure that will prohibit foreign subawards from being nested under a parent grant.
- Plans for Enhancing Diverse Perspectives (PEDP)
 - PEDP requirements have been removed from funding opportunities.
 - PEDP plans included in applications under review will not be evaluated or considered in funding decisions.
- NIH will not consider applications that are either substantially developed by AI, or contain sections substantially developed by AI, to be original ideas of applicants.

- **Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have approved their versions of the FY 2026 Appropriations Act for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. As part of these bills, both House and Senate appropriators rejected proposed cuts to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) proposed in the President's budget request, as well as the proposed reorganization of the agency. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a \$400 million increase for NIH above the FY 2025 funding level, while the House Appropriations Committee approved and NIH increase of \$99 million over current levels.**
- **The Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative receives \$195 million, split evenly between the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)).**

NIH 102 follow-up:

- **What is in a summary statement and what does it mean?**

PROGRAM CONTACT:  Principal Investigator GANDHI, MONICA Applicant Organization: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO Review Group: BSCH Behavioral and Social Consequences of HIV/AIDS Study Section Meeting Date: 11/15/2016 Council: JAN 2017 Requested Start: 04/01/2017	SUMMARY STATEMENT (Privileged Communication) Release Date: 12/12/2016 Revised Date: Application Number: 2 R01 AI098472-06 Qual IC(s): HD	RFA/PA: PA16-160 PCC: A23E
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Project Title: "Hair Extensions": Using Hair Levels to Interpret Adherence, Effectiveness and Pharmacokinetics with Real-World Oral PrEP, the Vaginal Ring, and Injectables SRG Action: Impact Score: 15 Percentile: 1 Next Steps: Visit http://grants.nih.gov/grants/next_steps.htm Human Subjects: 30-Human subjects involved - Certified, no SRG concerns Animal Subjects: 10-No live vertebrate animals involved for competing appl. Gender: 1A-Both genders, scientifically acceptable Minority: 5A-Only foreign subjects, scientifically acceptable Children: 1A-Both Children and Adults, scientifically acceptable Clinical Research - not NIH-defined Phase III Trial	Direct Costs Requested  TOTAL	Estimated Total Cost  TOTAL
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ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET NOTE: The budget shown is the requested budget and has not been adjusted to reflect any recommendations made by reviewers. If an award is planned, the costs will be calculated by Institute grants management staff based on the recommendations outlined below in the COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS section.

CRITIQUE 1:

Significance: 3
 Investigator(s): 2
 Innovation: 3
 Approach: 3
 Environment: 1

Overall Impact: The investigators hypothesize that the AAV-mediated T cell response is dependent on the capsid dose response. The investigation will evaluate these types of responses and determine if they can be mitigated by reducing the empty capsids present in rAAV vector preparations. In addition, these T cell responses are dependent on capsid proteasome interactions and capsid ubiquitination. The investigators will use AAV capsid libraries that will lead to the creation of vectors with optimized human hepatocyte transduction and reduced immunogenicity. To do this, the investigators will study AAV antigen (Ag) presentation after exposure to various doses of empty capsids and or empty/full capsids. They will establish class I vs. II Ag presentation via use of two different knockout mouse strains. The importance of proteasome inhibitors and capsid ubiquitination will be evaluated. Ultimately novel AAV capsids will be isolated in a humanized mouse models. Variants found to be robust at transducing human hepatocytes in these mouse models will be further evaluated in B6 mice for their antigenicity. There is enthusiasm for attempting to define the parameters that are responsible for the T cell-mediated response in humans infused with various AAV vectors. There is real concern that the immune responses observed in the mouse models will not accurately predict the human condition as mice or any other animal models tested to date do not stimulate similar responses. Nevertheless, this proposal may ultimately provide additional insights into this important yet unexplained process as well as provide new AAV vectors that may have reduced immunogenicity in humans.

1. Significance:

Strengths

- The cell-mediated immune response in humans treated with AAV vectors remains a challenge and a better understanding of how AAV induces such responses will be an important step forward in developing a means to overcoming this limitation.
- While it may be obvious to some, the value of removing empty capsids from clinical grade AAV vectors remains controversial. Thus, providing solid data to support the removal of empty capsids is important to the field.
- Evaluating the T cell response in mice may provide important insights with the caveat listed below.

Weaknesses

- Although there has been great effort, no one has created an animal model that recapitulates the events that occur in humans. Thus it is not possible to know whether the events studied will be relevant to humans.
- The parameters that reduce antigen presentation may be inherently linked to efficacy and if so, capsids that have reduced immunogenicity may have reduced transduction.

2. Investigator(s):

Strengths:

- Dr. Samulski is a world leader in AAV vector biology. Dr. Li did two post docs, the last ended with Dr. Samulski in 2004. Together they have a strong publication record with Dr. Li as first author.

Weaknesses

- Is Dr. Li has few senior author papers. He has been a faculty for 10 years yet most if not all of his publications are with Dr. Samulski— many of which Dr. Samulski is the senior author.

3. Innovation:

Strengths

- Identifying effective humanized AAV variants that are resistant to ubiquitination result in a lower risk for activation of T cells is the most innovative feature of the proposal.

Weaknesses

- Most of the methods and approaches are not highly innovative because it involves approaches and methods that are relatively well established.

4. Approach:

Strengths

- The experiments are well described and the logical progression through each of the aims is easy to follow.
- To provide experimental support to show the proportion of empty capsids may influence the immune response is important. This is especially true because, as the investigators point out, not all of the T cell responses are dose dependent.
- The use of two serotypes, AAV-2 and AAV-8, are important because they have very different transduction efficiencies in mice.

Weaknesses

- The AAV-2 and AAV-8 variants, while having different transduction in mice, appear to have similar transduction in humans. The same may be true for the various capsid variants described herein.
- One mouse inbred strain is studied and the immune parameters measured may have nothing to do with the human condition.
- How is the capsid load ultimately removed from the cell if ubiquitination and other degradation pathways are blocked — especially in terms of alternate processing and ultimate alternative antigen loading processing?