R01ES029944

Principal Investigator: Chatzi, Vaia Lida	
Institute Receiving Award	University Of Southern California
Location	Los Angeles, CA
Grant Number	R01ES029944
Funding Organization	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Award Funding Period	15 Aug 2019 to 31 May 2024
DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant):	ABSTRACT Young-onset type 2 diabetes (T2D) is a priority public health issue, since it is often unrecognized, responds poorly to treatment, and results in rapid progression of microvascular and macrovascular complications. Thus, an improved understanding of the factors that trigger young-onset T2D development and pathological progression is needed. This is especially important among Hispanic youth, a minority group with high rates of T2D. Animal studies show that even at low levels of exposure, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), including organochlorine compounds, perfluoroalkyl substances, and brominated flame retardants, contribute to T2D pathogenesis. Human exposure to POPs is widespread and individuals are exposed not only to a single chemical but also to a mixture of environmental chemicals that may have synergistic actions. However, evidence from human studies is inconclusive and largerly based on cross-sectional adult studies examining single exposures. Importantly, no previous study has examined the effects of multiple chemical exposures on longitudinal alterations of glucose metabolism and insulin secretion prior to disease development, a critical period in which interventions have the potential to stop or delay T2D development. Our overarching hypothesis is that the burden of exposure to multiple environmental chemicals may increase susceptibility to T2D in youth. This hypothesis is based on our strong preliminary data and compelling prior evidence from experimental models. Our multidisciplinary team of investigators proposes to test this hypothesis in a discovery longitudinal cohort of Hispanic adolescents at risk for T2D with existing gold standard clinical assessments of glucose homeostasis, insulin secretion, and β-cell function (the Study of Latino Adolescents at Diabetes Risk, SOLAR), and to replicate findings and examine generalizability in a longitudinal cohort of similar design with a representative sample of Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth (Children Health Study, CHS). In addition, high resolution metabolomics profiles will advance our understanding of the mechanisms underlying the diabetogenic effects of POPs. In both cohorts, we will use novel statistical and bioinformatics methods to predict subgroups of youth at increased risk for T2D based on their exposure to environmental chemicals and metabolomics profiles. Our specific aims

Principal Investigator: Chatzi, Vaia Lida	
	are to determine the extent to which POPs exposures are individually and/or jointly associated with: 1) longitudinal alterations of glucose metabolism, insulin sensitivity, and β-cell function in youth (Aim 1), and 2) impairment in the regulation of lipid and amino acid metabolism pathways associated with increased susceptibility to T2D (Aim 2). Ultimately, we aim to predict subgroups of youth with increased susceptibility to T2D based on their POPs exposure and metabolomics profiles using novel statistical approaches (Aim 3). The study is innovative and offers a unique opportunity to advance our understanding on environmental contributions to T2D and open new avenues for diabetes prevention in youth.
Science Code(s)/Area of Science(s)	Primary: 48 - Diabetes/Metabolic Syndrome Secondary: -
Publications	See publications associated with this Grant.
Program Officer	Thaddeus Schug

R01ES030364

Principal Investigator: Chatzi, Vaia Lida	
Institute Receiving Award	University Of Southern California
Location	Los Angeles, CA
Grant Number	R01ES030364
Funding Organization	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Award Funding Period	01 Feb 2020 to 30 Nov 2024
DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant):	Abstract The environmental obesogen hypothesis posits that lipophilic persistent organic pollutants (POPs) accumulate in adipose tissue (AT) and can disrupt metabolic systems. However, the underlying molecular mechanisms of these toxicants on AT function remain poorly understood. As the most studied POP, dichlorodiphenyl- dichloroethylene (DDE), a persistent metabolite of the insecticide dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), provides a model for assessing the metabolic health impact of lipophilic POPs. Almost all U.S. children and adolescents have detectable DDE blood levels. Despite abundant evidence from experimental studies showing that DDE disrupts metabolic homeostasis, mechanisms underlying metabolic disruption by DDE in humans are unclear. We therefore propose a novel study design for investigating mechanisms of

Principal Investigator: Chatzi, Vaia Lida	
	DDE metabolic effects in humans, based on a remarkable archive of clinical data and visceral AT samples from the Teen-Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (Teen-LABS) study and an in vitro human adipocyte experimental model. We hypothesize that the large metabolic changes after bariatric surgery provide a "natural experiment" that will magnify effects of the prototypical obesogen DDE, and that DDE in visceral AT will attenuate the reduction in body mass index and insulin resistance after bariatric surgery in a concentration-dependent manner (Aim 1). Although we know that high doses of DDE impair thermogenesis and insulin signaling in animal models, we still do not know whether these mechanisms underlie metabolic disruption by DDE in humans. We will assess effects of DDE on these pathways in a human primary adipocyte cell line, an experimental model that will be free from the potential for uncontrolled confounding in human observational studies and that may also identify new pathways (Aim 2). We will then test these pathways in metabolome and transcriptome profiles of human AT from Teen-LABS study participants, using a hierarchical modeling approach (Aim 3). Finally, we will integrate results from the DDE omics analyses in human AT and in the adipocyte cell line, using a novel latent variable modeling framework, to identify subgroups of adolescents who have less weight loss and less improvement in insulin resistance after bariatric surgery, based on their DDE exposure and multi-omics profile in AT (Aim 4). The proposed research will be the first human study to examine mechanisms of DDE toxicity to AT in humans, using adipose tissue-specific exposure and omic measures, and clinically relevant metabolic outcomes such as BMI and insulin resistance. A strong interdisciplinary team of investigators brings expertise in environmental epidemiology, bariatric surgery, toxicology, omics, and biostatistics. Our study, integrating in vitro and human observational approaches, has the potential to establish a new paradigm for the study of lipophilic obesogenic chemicals and to advance our understanding of environmental contributions to obesity and type 2 diabetes.
Science Code(s)/Area of Science(s)	Primary: 48 - Diabetes/Metabolic Syndrome Secondary: 03 - Carcinogenesis/Cell Transformation
Publications	See publications associated with this Grant.
Program Officer	Melissa Smarr

R01ES030691

Principal Investigator: Chatzi, Vaia Lida	
Institute Receiving Award	University Of Southern California
Location	Los Angeles, CA
Grant Number	R01ES030691
Funding Organization	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Award Funding Period	01 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2024
DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant):	ABSTRACT The prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in children has almost tripled over the past 20 years. NAFLD currently affects 8-12% of the general pediatric population in the U.S. and more that 30% of obese children. It is associated with an increased risk of developing advance stages of liver disease as well as cardiovascular and metabolic diseases. Mounting evidence suggests that early life environmental exposures contribute to the etiology of NAFLD. PFAS are persistent compounds widely used in water repellant textiles, nonstick coatings, and food packaging products, and have long half-lives (up to a decade) in humans. Almost all U.S. children and adolescents have detectable PFAS blood levels. Even low dose exposure to PFAS induces hepatotoxic effects in animal models. Despite abundant evidence from experimental studies, epidemiologic study is limited to a few cross-sectional studies in adults. We therefore propose a novel study design for investigating PFAS hepatotoxic effects in humans. We will leverage clinical and liver histopathological data from the Teen- Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (Teen-LABS) study, which is the largest national multi-center longitudinal, prospective study on teenagers undergoing bariatric surgery, and offers a unique archive of liver tissue and blood samples. We hypothesize that higher PFAS concentrations will be associated with NAFLD and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH, more severe NAFLD) at the time of surgery; furthermore, the large metabolic changes occurring after the bariatric surgery “natural experiment” will magnify effects of PFAS exposures, resulting in attenuated improvement in liver injury after surgery. To test this hypothesis, we will use archived samples collected at the time of surgery to measure PFAS concentrations in plasma and liver and assess associations with liver histopathology at the time of surgery and with improvement in liver injury during follow up (Aims1&2). We will then identify pathways altered by PFAS exposure based on high resolution metabolomics profiles in liver tissue and plasma samples, using a hierarchical modeling approach (Aim 3). Finally, we will integrate results from the PFAS-omics analyses, using a novel latent variable modeling framework, to identify subgroups of adolescents who have less

Principal Investigator: Chatzi, Vaia Lida	
	improvement in liver injury after bariatric surgery, based on their PFAS exposure and metabolomics profiles (Aim 4). The proposed research will be the first human study to examine the effects of PFAS exposure on NAFLD using the gold standard of liver biopsies for disease diagnosis and liver-specific and plasma metabolomic measures for examining biological mechanisms linking exposure to disease. A strong interdisciplinary team of investigators brings expertise in environmental epidemiology, pediatric hepatology, bariatric surgery, metabolomics, and biostatistics. The study, utilizing existing data and biosamples from a well-phenotyped clinical adolescent bariatric surgery cohort, is an innovative, cost-effective approach to advance our understanding of environmental contributions to pediatric liver disease that may identify new targets for prevention and intervention starting early in life.
Science Code(s)/Area of Science(s)	Primary: 48 - Diabetes/Metabolic Syndrome Secondary: 03 - Carcinogenesis/Cell Transformation
Publications	See publications associated with this Grant.
Program Officer	Melissa Smarr

T32ES013678

Principal Investigator: Gauderman, William James	
Institute Receiving Award	University Of Southern California
Location	Los Angeles, CA
Grant Number	T32ES013678
Funding Organization	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Award Funding Period	01 Jul 2006 to 30 Jun 2024
DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant):	ABSTRACT A recent trend in the health sciences is the increasing use of not only genomic but also other –omics data. Scientists who can effectively design studies to collect these data, develop computational and statistical methods to analyze these data, and/or deploy prevention or diagnostic programs that utilize these data will be playing leadership roles in tomorrow's research world. The field of environmental health is rapidly evolving in response to these new technologies. No longer simply concerned with describing exposure- response relations in human populations (epidemiology) and model organisms (toxicology), new avenues for research include advances in exposure science (mobile sensing technologies, biomonitoring, etc.), in mechanisms of environmental diseases (integrative genomics including gene-environment interactions), and novel ways of integrating epidemiologic, genetic and toxicological approaches. Training the next generation of scientists in this field will require a highly multi-disciplinary approach. This is a renewal of the University of Southern California T32 training grant in "Environmental Genomics", aimed at providing multidisciplinary education and research training for five pre-doctoral and four postdoctoral trainees. For Ph.D. candidates, the Program involves rigorous course work within our Ph.D. degree programs in Biostatistics and Epidemiology (with tracks, among others, in statistical genetics, environmental statistics, genetic and molecular epidemiology, and environmental epidemiology), with a set of core knowledge aimed at bridging these various fields. At the postdoctoral level, the emphasis is on research experience within one of the leading research departments in the country. A large interdisciplinary team of faculty with a tradition of individual hands-on research mentorship and extensive portfolios of research grant support in environmental epidemiology, genetics, biostatistics, and bioinformatics are available to trainees.
Science Code(s)/Area of Science(s)	Primary: 87 - Institutional Training/Institutional Career Development Grants Secondary: 01 - Basic Cellular or Molecular processes
Publications	See publications associated with this Grant.

Principal Investigator: Gauderman, William James	
Program Officer	Carol Shreffler

P2CES033433

Principal Investigator: Mcconnell, Rob S	
Institute Receiving Award	University Of Southern California
Location	Los Angeles, CA
Grant Number	P2CES033433
Funding Organization	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Award Funding Period	09 Dec 2021 to 30 Nov 2026
DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant):	OVERALL: PROJECT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT Near-roadway and regional air pollution, industrial releases, goods movement and growing oil and gas production in urban areas vulnerable to wildfires all threaten to increase the burden of environmental disease. In California and worldwide, these threats disproportionately affect children, especially in marginalized communities and communities of color. Air pollution has adverse effects on childhood respiratory health, obesity and metabolic outcomes, and neurodevelopment. New children's environmental health science (CEHS) translation is needed to develop and implement effective, science-based interventions to address these unfavorable trends. The mission of the Southern California Center for Children's Environmental Health Translational Research (SC- CCEHTR) is to leverage scientific knowledge to reduce the burden of environmentally related diseases by developing: (1) multidisciplinary CEHS translational teams building an innovative framework for multidirectional, action-oriented engagement with communities, academia and policymakers, and (2) model collaborations supporting junior investigators and communities to use emerging CEHS, leading to better decision-making. Accordingly, the theme of the SC-CCEHTR is Urbanism, Air Pollution, Children's Health and Environmental Justice. The SC-CCEHTR will build on a foundation of a large CEHS grant base across three NIEHS Centers and of innovative multidirectional engagement with communities and decision-makers. The proposed SC- CCEHTR framework includes novel approaches to youth engagement and community science, urban design and policy solutions, and communication and public knowledge. Investigators new to CEHS from communication, policy and urban design, sociology, dramatic arts, education, network analysis and implementation science will bring fresh approaches to this framework, focused on identifying solutions to urban air pollution by "re-imagining" the design of the city to reduce air

Principal Investigator: Mcconnell, Rob S	
	pollution exposure and improve children's health. A Translation Core will bring the SC-CCEHTR tools to bear on the development of pilot projects to better translate CEHS into community knowledge and action. A Developmental Core responds to career development needs of junior investigators and to emerging CEHS challenges. Innovative translational and career development collaborations will be promoted with the Moving Forward Network of environmental justice communities, the International Society for Children's Health and the Environment, other Children's Environmental Health Research Translation Centers and NIEHS P30 Core Centers, and policymakers across the country.
Science Code(s)/Area of Science(s)	Primary: 29 - Children's Centers Secondary: 03 - Carcinogenesis/Cell Transformation
Publications	See publications associated with this Grant.
Program Officer	Kimberly Gray

P30ES007048

Principal Investigator: Mcconnell, Rob S	
Institute Receiving Award	University Of Southern California
Location	Los Angeles, CA
Grant Number	P30ES007048
Funding Organization	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Award Funding Period	01 Jun 1997 to 28 Feb 2026
DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant):	OVERALL: PROJECT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT The mission of the Southern California Environmental Health Sciences Center (SCEHSC) is to develop the scientific knowledge base, investigator teams, and community engagement needed to reduce the burden of diseases and disability from environmental impacts. The SCEHSC explores the effects of environmental exposures across the lifecourse with an emphasis on susceptible populations, critical developmental periods, and major diseases which are mediated through shared molecular and biological pathways. The SCEHSC's theme is Environmental Exposures, Host Factors and Human Disease across the Lifecourse. Scientifically, the SCEHSC is organized around six Environmental Health Research Programs: two Methods Research Programs (Exposure Sciences; Biostatistics & Data Science) and four Health Outcomes Research Programs (Cardiorespiratory; Neurological; Obesity & Metabolic;

Principal Investigator: Mcconnell, Rob S	
	Cancer). The Research Programs are led by collaborative multidisciplinary teams and supported by the SCEHSC's Administrative and three Facility Cores. The Community Engagement Core promotes multidirectional science communication with community partners and the public. The SCEHSC fosters innovative research in environmental health sciences (EHS) using the Pilot Projects Program, state-of-the-art Facility Cores, and collaborative mechanisms including seminar series, workshops and symposia, working groups, retreats, and career development activities. Over the past 24 years, the SCEHSC has functioned as an integrated program of research excellence. We have a strong research base in EHS as demonstrated by ongoing peer-reviewed research projects. Our EHS identity has been further distinguished by our success in bringing together multidisciplinary research teams tackling compelling and complex issues in EHS, attracting new and accomplished investigators to EHS, and fostering new lines of research. The SCEHSC is a national leader in community engagement, improving environmental health literacy and employing innovative approaches for community involvement and multi-directionally communicating EHS research results. This engagement with community organizations, policymakers, the public health community, social and traditional media, and the general public has a proven track record of fostering solutions-oriented and sustainable policy. In the renewal period, we propose to build on these approaches to promote cutting-edge science, translational research, and community engagement, and to develop the next generation of EHS leaders. The SCEHSC's mission, theme, structure, goals, strategic approaches, and future directions will contribute to advancing many elements of the NIEHS Strategic Plan. The broad spectrum of expertise among our diverse membership's strong track record in collaborative multidisciplinary research, career development, and solutions-oriented community engagement position the SCEHSC to effectively address today's critical problems and tomorrow's emerging EHS challenges.
Science Code(s)/Area of Science(s)	Primary: 31 - Environmental Health Sciences Centers Secondary: 00 - Use when there is no secondary code assigned
Publications	See publications associated with this Grant.
Program Officer	Claudia Thompson

CEX2018-000806-S

International Summer School in Advanced Methods for Global Health

Online/synchronous, 6-10 September, English

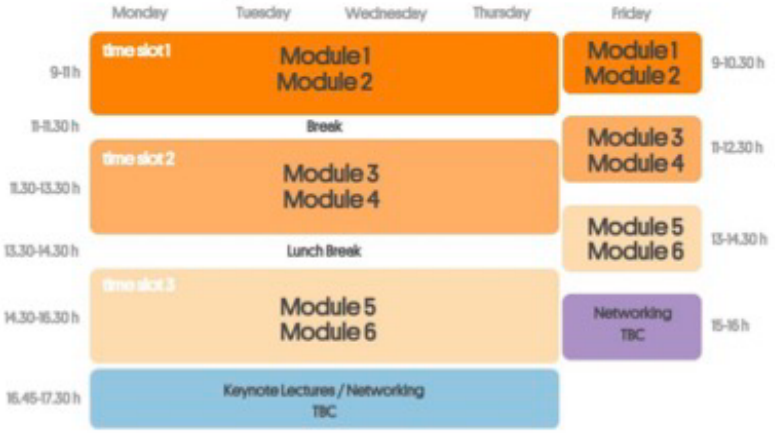
Funded by the **ISGlobal Severo Ochoa Strategic Programme (https://www.isglobal.org/severo-ochoa)**, this **online course** proposes a unique interdisciplinary teaching programme, organised in **six different modules**, with **theoretical and practical** sessions.

The objective is to give an in-depth overview of **cross-cutting methods for global health** and address **key global health challenges**. The course is organised into **six modules** on these topics:

- Quantitative **health impact assessment** methods
- **Data science** algorithms applied to health and biology
- **eHealth** tools
- Innovative methods for predicting health and diseases in **exposome** studies
- **Planetary Health**: An approach to **climate change** and other challenges of the Anthropocene
- The disruptive impact in the society of **infectious diseases**

While registering (https://www.isglobal.org/course-registration), you will have to **choose your module/s of interest** (choose one module for time slot, maximum three modules in total) and

indicate the course modules that you would like to attend in the **letter of motivation**.



Note the course is **free of charge** for participants from **low- and middle-income countries**.

The Summer School is supported by funding from our **"Centro de Excelencia Severo Ochoa 2019-2023" Program (CEX 2018-000806-S)** from the Spanish State Research Agency, a body affiliated with the Ministry of Science and Innovation.

For **more information** please check the course webpage **here (https://www.isglobal.org/-/international-summer-school-on-advanced-methods-in-global-health)**.

(https://iseepi.org/)

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IJC2020-043630-I

RESOLUCIÓN DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE LA AGENCIA ESTATAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN, POR LA QUE SE RESUELVE EL PROCEDIMIENTO DE CONCESIÓN DE LAS AYUDAS JUAN DE LA CIERVA-INCORPORACIÓN, CONVOCATORIA 2020.

Por Orden CNU/692/2019, de 20 de junio, se aprobaron las bases reguladoras para la concesión de ayudas públicas en el marco del Programa Estatal de Promoción del Talento y su Empleabilidad en I+D+i del Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica y de Innovación 2017-2020 destinadas a personas físicas y organismo de investigación y de difusión de conocimientos.

Por Resolución de 23 de noviembre de 2020, de la Presidencia de la Agencia Estatal de Investigación se aprobó la convocatoria, correspondiente al año 2020, de diversas actuaciones contempladas en el Subprograma Estatal de Formación y en el Subprograma Estatal de Incorporación, del Programa Estatal de Promoción del Talento y su Empleabilidad, en el marco del Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica y de Innovación 2017-2020, entre las que se encuentran las ayudas Juan de la Cierva-incorporación, cuyo extracto se publicó en el BOE el día 27 de noviembre de 2020 (identificador de la Base de Datos Nacional del Subvenciones: 533524).

Por Resolución de 6 de abril de 2021, de la Presidencia de la Agencia Estatal de Investigación, se modificó la resolución de 23 de noviembre de 2020 por la que se aprobaba la convocatoria, correspondiente al año 2020, de las ayudas Juan de la Cierva-incorporación a fin de adaptar la convocatoria a la financiación procedente del Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia.

El Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia del Gobierno traza la hoja de ruta para la modernización de la economía española, la recuperación del crecimiento económico y la creación de empleo, para la reconstrucción económica sólida, inclusiva y resiliente tras la crisis de la COVID, y para responder a los retos de la próxima década. Este Plan recibirá la financiación de los fondos Next Generation EU, entre ellos el Mecanismo de Recuperación y Resiliencia.

El componente 17 del Plan, denominado "Reforma institucional y fortalecimiento de las capacidades del sistema nacional de ciencia, tecnología e innovación", pretende reformar el Sistema Español de Ciencia, Tecnología y de Innovación (SECTI) para adecuarlo a los estándares internacionales y permitir el desarrollo de sus capacidades y recursos. Se propone utilizar los recursos públicos para realizar cambios rápidos que adapten y mejoren la eficacia, la coordinación, la colaboración y la transferencia entre los agentes del SECTI y la atracción del sector privado, con gran impacto en el corto plazo sobre la recuperación económica y social del país. El compromiso claro del país de incrementar y acelerar la inversión en I+D+I de forma sostenible a largo plazo, hasta alcanzar la media europea en 2027, requerirá cambios estructurales, estratégicos y de digitalización en el sistema para ser eficiente. En este componente se marca una orientación estratégica y coordinada que permitirá la inversión en áreas prioritarias de I+D+I y el incremento del volumen de ayudas públicas a la innovación empresarial, en particular a las pymes.

Las ayudas Juan de la Cierva-incorporación forman parte de la inversión I4 «Nueva carrera científica», del componente 17 del Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia, cuyo objetivo es promover la estabilidad de la carrera científica.

La inversión I4 anteriormente citada tiene dos objetivos vinculados. La convocatoria contribuirá a la consecución del objetivo 263 y 264 de la Decisión de Ejecución del Consejo (CID por sus siglas en inglés Council Implementing Decision) de 13 de julio relativa a la aprobación de la evaluación del plan de recuperación y resiliencia de España. Por un lado, el primer objetivo (número 263 del CID) es la concesión de ayudas para la incorporación de, al menos, 2.070 investigadores a través del programa de incorporación Juan de la Cierva, el programa de formación Juan de la Cierva, el Programa de Doctores Industriales y el programa Torres Quevedo. Además, al menos 750 investigadores habrán recibido una dotación adicional para la investigación (start-up package) en el marco de un contrato estable similar al de desempeño de un puesto con posibilidad de nombramiento como titular (tenure track). Este primer objetivo deberá conseguirse en el segundo trimestre de 2024.

Por otro lado, el segundo objetivo (número 264 del CID), es el fortalecimiento de la carrera científica española con la incorporación de 2.070 investigadores, como mínimo, que habrán completado el programa de incorporación Juan de la Cierva, el programa de formación Juan de la Cierva, el Programa de Doctores Industriales y el programa Torres Quevedo. Este segundo objetivo deberá conseguirse en el segundo trimestre de 2026.

El Mecanismo de Transformación y Resiliencia (MRR) regulado en el Reglamento (UE) 241/2021, de 12 de febrero, se ha configurado como un instrumento en el que la subvencionalidad de las medidas (reformas e Inversiones) financiadas con cargo al mismo se determina según lo dispuesto en el artículo 17 de dicho Reglamento y en el que los pagos, conforme al artículo 24, se realizarán por la Comisión Europea tras el cumplimiento de los hitos y objetivos previamente fijados en el Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR) y en cumplimiento de lo acordado por la Comisión en el CID.

El artículo 48.1 del Real Decreto-ley 36/2020, de 30 de diciembre, por el que se aprueban medidas urgentes para la modernización de la Administración Pública y para la ejecución del Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia ha declarado la tramitación de urgencia y el despacho prioritario, en los términos previstos en los artículos 33 y 71 respectivamente de la Ley 39/2015, de 1 de octubre, del Procedimiento Administrativo Común de las Administraciones Públicas, de los procedimientos administrativos que impliquen la ejecución de gastos con cargo a los fondos europeos, dentro del Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia.

El artículo 33.1 de la Ley 39/2015, de 1 de octubre, establece que la aplicación del procedimiento de la tramitación de urgencia reducirá a la mitad los plazos establecidos para el procedimiento ordinario, salvo los relativos a la presentación de solicitudes y recursos.

De conformidad con todo lo anterior, y dado que las ayudas previstas en esta convocatoria están financiadas con recursos procedentes del Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia, el plazo ordinario de veinte días hábiles establecido en el artículo 71 de la resolución de convocatoria para la formalización y presentación del contrato se reduce a la mitad, resultando por tanto dicho plazo en diez días hábiles.

Cumplidos los requisitos establecidos en la citada Orden de bases y de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 13 de la Resolución de convocatoria, esta Agencia Estatal de Investigación,

RESUELVE:

1.- Conceder las subvenciones, a los organismos beneficiarios que se citan en el Anexo I de la presente resolución, para financiar contratos Juan de la Cierva-incorporación, por un importe total de 26.406.000,00 euros. Su financiación se imputará a las aplicaciones presupuestarias del presupuesto de gastos de la Agencia Estatal de Investigación que se indican a continuación o las que correspondan en ejercicios posteriores, según el siguiente desglose:

Aplicación presupuestaria	2022	2023	2024	Total
28-303-000X-730	0,00	0,00	1.799.500,00	1.799.500,00
28-303-000X-732	2.171.200,00	1.799.500,00	0,00	3.970.700,00
28-303-460D-74002	257.600,00	213.500,00	0,00	471.100,00
28-303-460D-75002	6.918.400,00	5.734.000,00	0,00	12.652.400,00
28-303-460D-78002	588.800,00	488.000,00	0,00	1.076.800,00
28-303-463B-740	0,00	0,00	213.500,00	213.500,00
28-303-463B-750	0,00	0,00	5.734.000,00	5.734.000,00
28-303-463B-780	0,00	0,00	488.000,00	488.000,00
TOTAL	**9.936.000,00**	**8.235.000,00**	**8.235.000,00**	**26.406.000,00**

P01CA196569

High Performance Computing

Parent Project Number	Sub-Project ID	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
1P01CA196569-01A1	7601	CHEN, GARY K	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Description

Abstract Text

Abstract The unprecedented progress in the area of technologies for generating genomic data has led to an imbalance where efforts to analyze these data is now becoming the bottleneck. Common methods in the statistician's toolbox often falter in the face of these datasets which are massive not only in the number of data points but the dimension of parameters to be estimated. Each of the four projects will be faced with these challenges. It will be the responsibility of Core C to collaborate with project researchers in developing novel computational methods and tools that scale well. As an example, Project 1 will rely heavily on MCMC and high-dimensional regression. Fitting parameters with these statistical models entail massive number of iterations, so development of innovative approaches such as data-parallel algorithms for Graphics Processing Units will be a critical activity of the core. Other projects involve deploying extensive simulations that explore a constellation of model parameterizations, assumptions about disease effects, false discovery rates, etc. To this end, we will streamline such processes with re-usable code that can be easily tailored for specific simulation experiments.

Public Health Relevance Statement

Narrative The High Performance Computing and Simulations Core (Core C) will create pipelines for simulations and high performance software libraries and also assist project investigators with implementations. The Core will also develop new user-friendly web applications for users to quickly deploy and test new simulations.

NIH Spending Category

Bioengineering Biotechnology Cancer Cancer Genomics Genetics Human Genome Networking and Information Technology R&D

Project Terms

Acceleration Algorithms Apache Area Bayesian Method Burn injury Charge Code Complex Computer software Computing Methodologies Coupling Data Data Analyses Data Set Development Devices Dimensions Disease Ensure Generic Drugs Genomics Goals High Performance Computing Libraries Life Malignant Neoplasms Markov Chains Memory Methods Modeling Monte Carlo Method Occupations Performance Process Program

R01ES032831

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Similar Projects

Mapping the blood cancer exposome for environmental risk profiles of mature B-cell neoplasms

Project Number	Former Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
1R01ES032831-01A1	1R01ES032831-01	WALKER, DOUGLAS IAN	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI

Description

Abstract Text

PROJECT SUMMARY Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and multiple myeloma are the most common mature B-cell neoplasms (MBNs), with approximately 500,000 new cases and ~20,000 deaths per year. Both genetics and environment contribute to MBN risk, but no single agent plays a dominant role, with environmental determinants remain largely unknown and uncharacterized. The rapid increase in incidence of MBNs during the latter 20th century, strongly supports environmental factors as key contributors; yet there have been no systematic studies of complex environmental exposures contributing to MBN risk, or studies designed to discover previously unknown environmental factors. Leveraging a powerful untargeted high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) approach in a robust nested case–control study design, we will perform the first pre-diagnosis comprehensive characterization of the blood exposome for MBNs and primary subtypes. The exposome represents cumulative life-long environmental exposures that produce biological response signatures influencing health and disease; exposome characterization is widely recognized as the greatest unmet challenge in cancer epidemiology. Implementation of exposomic studies have been limited by the technological challenges of measuring the thousands of chemicals that define it. Our team is at the forefront in developing critical advances in HRMS methodologies and algorithms for chemical detection, high-dimensional approaches for biomarker selection, and advanced mixtures statistics that address the complexity of the real-life environment. We are thus poised to conduct cutting-edge exposomic research to overcome these barriers and identify environmental determinants of MBN and biological response mechanisms underlying carcinogenesis. Using blood samples collected years before diagnosis in cases and matched controls in two independent cohorts, we will: 1) Identify blood exposome biomarkers associated with MBN primary subtypes and time-to-diagnosis using a hybrid HRMS approach that combines targeted quantification of known environmental pollutants while screening for and discovering unexpected or uncharacterized environmental exposures that predict MBN; 2) Determine exposomic risk scores for estimating the cumulative effect of multiple environmental exposures on disease risk by applying novel statistical mixture and machine learning approaches to identify stratification profiles for MBNs; and 3) Integrate exposure, biological response pathways, and genetic risk factors to uncover mechanisms contributing to disease pathogenesis. Our results will identify novel pre-diagnostic exposome biomarkers of risk for MBNs and determine how exposure and biological response contribute to disease pathogenesis. Our study is the critical first step needed to establish exposomic technologies and methods as tools to better understand cancer risk. This study will therefore also serve as a model for future exposomic research in cancer precision medicine and will highlight the exposome as a crucial layer of multi-omic measures for disease.

Public Health Relevance Statement

PROJECT NARRATIVE Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and multiple myeloma are the most commonly diagnosed mature B-cell neoplasms in the world. Disease risk

Was this page helpful? Yes No

R01ES033688

Perfluoroalkyl substances and incident type 2 diabetes in a multi-ethnic population: A metabolome-genome investigation

Project Number	Former Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
5R01ES033688-02	1R01ES033688-01	VALVI, DAMASKINI	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI

Description

Abstract Text

PROJECT SUMMARY Increasing prevalence of type 2 diabetes (T2D) is accompanied by racial/ethnic disparities, but etiological factors promoting the T2D epidemic and T2D disparities are not fully understood. Growing experimental evidence shows that exposures to endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs), such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), promote T2D development, likely in synergy with known risk factors such as genetic variations. PFAS are ubiquitous and persistent chemicals that perturb metabolism. However, few prospective studies examined the association between PFAS and T2D risk, and those were almost exclusively in White populations. Previous studies also lacked clinically ascertained T2D diagnosis, investigated only a few of the many potentially hazardous PFAS, and did not examine potential effects of PFAS mixtures or gene–PFAS interactions. State-of- the-art integrated omics approaches can overcome these barriers to advance the field. We propose the first integrated metabolome–genome approach to (1) characterize the associations between PFAS concentrations (individual PFAS and mixtures) in prediagnostic plasma samples and incident T2D risk and potential effect modification by genetic predisposition to T2D using polygenic risk scores as an innovative solution for studying interactions, (2) identify underlying dysregulated metabolic pathways, and (3) identify metabolic signatures in prediagnostic plasma samples defined by EDC exposures and endogenous metabolites associated with T2D risk. We will perform a nested case–control study leveraging BioMe, an ongoing electronic health record-linked biobank with >55,000 participants enrolled while seeking primary care at Mount Sinai Hospital (NY) since 2007. Incident T2D cases are matched (1:1) to BioMe T2D-free controls (N = 1,700) and are of African American, Hispanic and White ancestry, with ~6 years average time between blood draw and T2D diagnosis. We will use prediagnostic plasma to measure PFAS and metabolic pathways using state-of-the-art high-resolution metabolomics (HRM) approaches. We will replicate findings among incident T2D cases and matched controls from the population-based Multiethnic Cohort (MEC) study in Los Angeles and Hawaii with extant genome data and prediagnostic plasma concentrations of PFAS and HRM measured at the same lab as BioMe samples. In contrast to prior studies, we incorporate a wide suite of legacy and emerging PFAS, exposure-mixture effects, and gene–environment interactions by leveraging state-of-the-art metabolome–genome approaches and a rigorous discovery–replication design in two unique, well-phenotyped multiethnic cohorts with prediagnostic plasma samples to identify early biomarkers associated with T2D. This research relies on a multidisciplinary team of seasoned investigators with expertise in environmental/genetic epidemiology, PFAS and T2D research, and state-of-the-art HRM, genomics, and biostatistical exposure–mixture methods. Findings will inform precision medicine approaches for T2D prevention and treatment, particularly for high-risk multiethnic populations.

Public Health Relevance Statement

PROJECT NARRATIVE The prevalence of type 2 diabetes and its severe complications have been rising in the U.S. and globally. The goal of this research is to d

U01HG013288

Longitudinal integration of environmental exposures, omics, and childhood NAFLD (LEON) Study

Project Number	Former Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
1U01HG013288-01	1U01ES035576-01	CHATZI, VAIA LIDA Other PIs	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Description

Abstract Text

ABSTRACT Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common chronic liver disease in the pediatric population with a projected 20% increase in prevalence over the next 10 years. NAFLD in children is more likely than in adults to be characterized by hepatocyte injury in portal regions, reflecting a more severe disease type. Latinos are one of the largest and fastest growing ethnic groups in the US and are disproportionately affected by NAFLD, including a prevalence of cirrhosis that is 9 times the national average. Omics data integration, including genomics, epigenetics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, and the microbiome, can provide insight on dysregulation of biological pathways and may help identify risk factors and early molecular indicators of NAFLD risk and disease progression and severity. Studying these specific omics layers in the context of pediatric NAFLD is particularly important to identify both modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors which predispose children to this disease. Environmental pollutant exposures are modifiable exposures that can cause liver injury and contribute to NAFLD risk and disease progression and severity. Numerous widespread chemical pollutants have been associated with fatty liver disease in animal models including persistent industrial pollutants, toxic metals, pesticides, and plasticizers. Previous human studies underscore limitations such as small sample sizes, cross-sectional study design, lack of gold standard imaging methods for NAFLD phenotyping, and lack of focus on Latinos, who are disproportionally affected by NAFLD. Therefore, in response to RFA-HG-22-008, we propose the first and largest longitudinal investigation to integrate multi-omic signatures, environmental exposures, and social and behavioral factors to detect and assess molecular "profiles" characterizing the etiology and progression of NAFLD in Latino youth. Our specific aims are to: (1A) Examine associations between multiple environmental exposures and pediatric NAFLD risk and disease progression and severity in Latino youth; (1B) Evaluate whether these relationships are modified by social factors, behavioral factors, and genetic predisposition; (2A) Identify omics signatures that will serve as biomarkers of NAFLD risk and disease progression and severity; (2B) Evaluate whether these signatures are modified by social and behavioral factors; and (3) Integrate multi-omics data, environmental exposures, social determinants of health and clinical data to identify precise risk profiles of NAFLD risk, and disease progression and severity. Collectively, this study will increase our understanding of NAFLD risk and disease progression in Latino children, who face increasingly higher burdens of the disease. Findings may have broad-reaching clinical and public health implications including precision prevention approaches for pediatric NAFLD in high-risk populations.

Public Health Relevance Statement

PROJECT NARRATIVE Our transdisciplinary study is the largest and most comprehensive study on environmental exposures and the underlying mechanisms driving NAFLD risk and NAFLD progression that result in health disparities in Latino children. We will integrate state-of-the-art om signatures using data science approaches to identify robust r

U2CES030859

Mount Sinai HHEAR Network Untargeted Lab Hub

Project Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
1U2CES030859-01	ARORA, MANISH	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI

Description

Abstract Text

PROJECT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT FOR OVERALL The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai will leverage our research expertise in environmental epidemiology, analytical chemistry and clinical practice to renew our Human Health Exposure Analysis Resource (HHEAR) Laboratory Network Hub (formerly known as "CHEAR" in grant cycle 1). We will use a suite of `omic' technologies to measure environmental exposures and their response across all life stages to help NIH funded researchers determine how the environment affects human health, development and risk of disease across the life span. In the last 3 years we have expanded our laboratory resources to include liquid handlers to automate sample prep/aliquoting and worked with data scientist to automate data processing to speed the pace of our jobs. In addition we doubled the number of mass spectrometers from 7 to 14 and hired additional faculty all in preparation for this renewal application. We will leverage our substantial institutional investments, including our new $30 million Institute for Exposomics, to serve the HHEAR Lab network and its NIH researcher clients. Our Untargeted Resource will use molecular enviromics and metabolomics to measure exposure to environmental chemicals and their metabolites as well as the internal response to those exposures. We will supplement those measures with metallomics, proteomics and lipidomics. However, we are cognizant of the ever-changing landscape of health research and have included Microbiome and Viromics to prempt the NIH funded researchers' interest in including these measures to existing studies. We have state-of- the-art analytical methodologies and instrumentation that were made available to CHEAR users. While we will continue to offer these well-established methods to HHEAR clients, we are also committed to listening to the needs of HHEAR users and develop new biomarkers to meet those needs. Our Developmental core will build upon its highly successful work in creating novel methods to measure current and past chemical exposures in novel biological matrices (e.g. teeth, hair, placenta, neonatal dry blood spots) and develop new assays that arise from HHEAR's targeted and environmental resources. Our Administrative Core will coordinate planning and communication internally among all Hub components and externally with the HHEAR Coordinating Center, Data Center and the other HHEAR Network Hubs. Internally, the Administrative Core will streamline and prioritize HHEAR jobs, assess assay needs, promote and disseminate new assays as they are developed, harmonize protocols and QA/QC procedures and coordinate day-to-day operations. Our Hub will advise applicants on sample requirements, sample quality, results interpretation, sample collection, storage protocols and sample shipping specifications and guide them to the most innovative environmental health science.

Public Health Relevance Statement

PROJECT NARRATIVE The Mount Sinai Human Health Exposure Analysis Resource (HHEAR) Laboratory Network Hub will advance public health in the United States by supporting state-of-the-art exposure science and biological response methods designed to discover the environmental causes of disease and disability in people of all ages.

R01DK128117

Brain VDR Regulate Glucose Balance

Project Number	Former Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
1R01DK128117-01A1	1R01DK128117-01	SISLEY, STEPHANIE RENEE	BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Description

Abstract Text

Our lack of understanding regarding how vitamin D regulates glucose prevents its use as an effective diabetes therapy. We have shown that vitamin D can act in the brain to lower glucose levels and that loss of vitamin D receptors (VDR) within the paraventricular hypothalamus (PVH) of the brain are critical for normal glucose levels in obese, but not lean, animals. However, the neurocircuitry/function of VDRPVH neurons, the role of the PVH VDR responding to dietary vitamin D, and mechanisms underlying effects in obese but not lean states are unknown. This raises basic questions regarding how vitamin D receptors mediate glucose balance. We have generated a genetic mouse model with Cre recombinase expression in VDR positive cells (VDRCre). This provides an excellent model to determine the function, necessity, and downstream neuronal targets of VDRPVH neurons. Additionally, utilizing other genetic tools, we can determine if VDR within the PVH are necessary for changes in blood glucose by dietary vitamin D. Last, we can utilize these tools to determine the mechanisms underlying weight-specific effects of vitamin D in the brain on glucose regulation. The objective of this grant is to determine the mechanisms of vitamin D in the brain on glucose balance. We hypothesize that VDR regulate glucose levels through distinct neuronal circuits and through genomic effects in PVH neurons. The central hypothesis will be tested by three specific aims: 1) identifying neuronal mechanisms for PVH VDR positive neurons; 2) determining if PVH VDR are required or sufficient for dietary-vitamin D changes in glucose homeostasis; and 3) establishing mechanisms for the glucose-protective effect of vitamin D in an obese model. In Aim 1, we will use chemogenetics, single-cell genomics, and immunohistochemistry to determine the function, identity, and circuitry of VDRPVH neurons. In Aim 2, we will use different dietary manipulations of vitamin D to test if PVH VDR are necessary for high-vitamin D induced glucose improvements. Additionally, we will determine if central administration of active vitamin D can overcome deleterious effects of low dietary vitamin D on glucose balance. In Aim 3, we will determine how obesity alters the transcriptomic and neuronal activation response to active vitamin D (1,25D3). Additionally, we will determine if there are differences in VDR expression or VDR+ neuronal number in obese vs. lean states. The research proposed is innovative, because it investigates the function of a novel neuronal population (VDRPVH) on glucose tolerance, using a novel mouse model. The proposed research is significant because it is expected to identify new paradigms to understand vitamin D action, as well as possibly identifying a novel circuit in the PVH with critical glucose-regulating properties. Results from this research may ultimately explain some of the variance in clinical trials utilizing vitamin D as a therapy and provide critical information to advance the use of vitamin D as a therapeutic agent. Altogether, I envision that the completion of this proposal will move this research towards the long-term goal of understanding how to utilize vitamin D as an effective therapy for type 2 diabetes.

Public Health Relevance Statement

The proposed research is relevant to public health because low vitamin D levels are associated with multiple diseases including diabetes and hypertension. Additional studies are needed to understa how vitamin D receptors in the brain control glucose. The results from this project will provide

UM1DK072493

Teen Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (Teen-LABS) renewal

Project Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
5UM1DK072493-09	INGE, THOMAS HARRIS	CINCINNATI CHILDRENS HOSP MED CTR

Description

Abstract Text

2006 as an ancillary study to the Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (LABS) study. Long range goals are to detail the outcomes of bariatric surgery in youth over multiple decades including multigenerational effects of treatment. The immediate goals are to address important gaps in our understanding of the impact of early onset obesity and the efficacy and safety of bariatric surgery in adolescents compared to adults. The primary achievements of Teen-LABS during the first funding cycle include; 1. establishment of a strong collaborative multi-institutional working group of investigators committed to Teen-LABS, 2. defining the principal domains of the study, building on the study design of the LABS consortium, 3. establishing a functional research infrastructure including multiple committees and a data coordinating center, 4. enrollment, as of January 31, 2011, of 83% of the planned 250 adolescent and caregiver participants, 5. initiating a 2 year outcomes study, 6. supporting the needs of 11 Teen-LABS ancillary and 4 substudies. In addition to documenting the immediate trajectories of weight loss, acute changes in comorbidities, and safety of bariatric procedures in adolescents over 2 years, a thorough examination of the durability and consequences of surgery beyond 2 years will address a major gap in our understanding of the long term outcome of bariatric surgery in this high risk group of patients. In the next 5 years, the consortium will concentrate on scientifically critical research questions that cannot be addressed with the limited follow-up that currently exists. In the renewal period, Teen-LABS will examine mid- and longer-term outcomes. An extension will permit Teen-LABS to continue to collect follow-up data in parallel with the LABS consortium, now already in their second funding cycle. Teen-LABS will be expanded and establish new relationships with experts in other disciplines to permit the evaluation of myriad emerging effects of surgery in a vulnerable patient population, as well as effects that change over time, and determine whether the response to surgery in adolescent age groups differs from adults. The research approach in this proposal will focus on 1) retention strategies that will maintain the cohort, insuring availability for longer term study and 2) dissemination of research findings from baseline characterization and early outcomes. An extension of Teen-LABS will build on the already productive five center research network, representing several care delivery systems and patient populations. Teen-LABS enrolls from four academic pediatric medical centers with dedicated adolescent bariatric programs and one adult academic center with a hybrid adult-adolescent bariatric program that jointly serves as a LABS/Teen-LABS site. We have collaboratively assembled a well-phenotyped adolescent cohort with a range of patient characteristics, and undergoing state of-the-art surgical procedures. The critical scientific strengths of the multicenter Teen-LABS consortium include a diverse participant base to insure generalizability of findings, the ability to recruit a large number of subjects including important subgroups, the use of an existing research infrastructure with meticulous and high quality baseline and follow-up data collection practices, and an outstanding group of clinician scientists who continues to contribute greatly to the interpretation of the findings from the studies. The data coordinating center will continue to insure very high levels of data accuracy and completeness so that the investigators will be able to produce a long list of publications addressing important research questions with clinical significance. This proposal describes the process by which the Teen-LABS study was initiated, the consortium's progress to date and provides our goals for the next five years of study.

UM1DK095710

Teen Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (Teen-LABS) renewal

Project Number	Former Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
5UM1DK095710-05	2UM1DK072493-07	BUNCHER, CHARLES RALPH	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Description

Abstract Text

Bariatric surgery is effective in treating extreme obesity in adults, and is most commonly used in the 5th decade of life. However, as the prevalence of extreme obesity in adolescence increases, more and more youth are seeking bariatric surgery. Many questions regarding the health benefits and risks of surgical weight loss in adolescents still remain. In 2006, Teen-Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (Teen-LABS) was awarded funds as an ancillary study to Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (LABS). The TeenLABS central hypothesis was that severe obesity in adolescence is associated with medical and psychosocial impairments which may be more effectively treated with bariatric surgery during adolescence rather than later in adulthood. During the initial 5 years of Teen-LABS, several noteworthy achievements were accomplished: establishment of a research infrastructure, including several sub-committees and work groups; enrollment of 207 subjects (through January 2011) - over 80% of the desired 250 subjects; infrastructure supporting 10 ancillary studies and 3 sub-studies; and collection and storage of biospecimens (DNA, serum, plasma, urine) in the NIDDK-Biospecimen Repository. The Data Coordinating Center (DCC) thus far has established a research infrastructure and database characterized by standardized and rigorous data collection, data accuracy, and completeness. The overarching goals ofthe Teen LABS study forthe five year renewal period will focus on the completion of stated goals ofthe Teen LABS protocol, in addition to several other new areas of scientific investigation. With this extension, the core functions of DCC will be to continue support of Consortium processes and investigators by focusing on core responsibilities including: data collection and management, statistical analysis and reporting, laboratory and repository sample tracking, partnership in study publications, coordination of study meetings, study staff training & certification. IRB and NIH reporting requirements, site auditing and monitoring, database quality assurance, coordination and support of all study committee functions, DSMB and Steering Committee meeting coordination, and informed consent tracking.

Public Health Relevance Statement

RELEVANCE (See instmctions): There is little evidence to suggest non-surgical treatments of obesity are effective in youth. However, the safety and efficacy of bariatric surgery in adolescents has not yet been established. Extending Teen-LABS DCC funding for five additional years will take advantage of a well-developed research infrastructure that enables the consortium to address scientifically important research questions.

NIH Spending Category

Clinical Research Obesity Patient Safety Pediatric Prevention

Project Terms

Loans and Grants

The California Environmental Protection Agency and its boards, departments, and office offer funding opportunities authorized by legislation to assist public and private entities in the safe and effective management of environmental protection. Use the list below to access more detailed information about the individual loan and grant programs.
Downloadable listing (PDF 264KB)

You can also visit the California Climate Investments website for information and programs!

CalEPA

Grants

- Environmental Enforcement and Training Grants. Program provides financial Assistance for environmental enforcement, education and training to enhance statewide enforcement of environmental laws. Funding sources are donations from environmental enforcement settlements that contribute to the Environmental Enforcement and Training Account. (Penal Code Section 14300).
  Contact: Jessica Aresca
  Deadline: Grant application period is annually August 1 – 31.
- Environmental Justice Small Grants Program. Program provides grants to eligible community-based grassroots non-profit organizations and federally recognized tribal governments that are located in areas adversely affected by environmental pollution and hazards and are involved in addressing environmental justice concerns.
  Contact: Maria Salinas, (916) 341-6285
  Deadline: Contingent upon funding availability.
- Rural CUPA (California State Unified Program) Reimbursement Program. Provides reimbursement of funds to rural counties for activities associated with implementing the California State Unified Program (CUPA). A CUPA is a local agency that is responsible for hazardous materials management and oversight.
  Contact: Fiona Humphrey, (916) 445-6809
  Deadline each year September annually.

California Air Resources Board

Share

Back to Search Results

Pilot Project Program

Parent Project Number	Sub-Project ID	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
2P30ES023515-10	8193	WRIGHT, ROBERT O	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI

Description

Abstract Text

Project Summary- Pilot Project Program The Pilot Projects Program (PPP) of the Mount Sinai P30 Center on “Health and Environment Across the LifeSpan” provides funding for “start-up” research projects targeting important environmental health science (EHS) issues, particularly those that fit our life course theme and research groups. The PPP is supplemented with >$100,000 of institutional funding annually which allowed us to award an average of $397,000 (direct costs) in EHS pilot grants annually this grant cycle. Going forward, in this proposal, we will partner with three other NIH- funded Mount Sinai P30 Centers (i.e. Cancer, Aging, and Skin Biology), City University of New York (CUNY), and our Clinical Translational Science Aware (CTSA) to co-fund EHS-focused pilot grants (e.g., aging and the environment, clinical translational environmental health). These partnerships not only further augment EHS pilot grant funding, they also build new collaborations and attract researchers with no previous EHS research experience to our Center. PPP applications are peer-reviewed using NIH review criteria and are prioritized if 1) they are likely to lead to a larger extramural grant, 2) if the PI is an early stage investigator (ESI); 3) if the proposal is a multi-PI grant with a postdoctoral fellow who pledges to use the project for a K grant application, and 4) if the proposed pilot is a Community-Based Participatory Research project (CBPR). In the Center's first 8 years, we distributed 78 pilots totaling ~$2.4 million. In return, these pilots have led to 43 NIH grant applications, 19 of which are already funded. We have doubled our NIEHS overall funding from 2018 to today, and tripled our NIEHS funding since the Center was founded. The PPP also enhances Facility Core usage and provides a strong vehicle for career development. Our ESI support mechanisms have been remarkably successful, with 48 of 78 funded pilot grants awarded to ESIs. Our Center has fueled many new cross-disciplinary pilot grant collaborations among its Members, and Pilot Project PIs have come from multiple departments, including Genetics (Drs. Faith and Pandey), Global Health (Dr. Vreeman), Oncology (Drs. Muhammed and Lujambio), Otolaryngology (Dr. van Gerwen), Dermatology (Dr. Chipuk), Neuroscience (Dr. Morishita), Pediatrics (Drs. Berin, Chu, Satlin), and Nephrology (Drs. Nadkarni and Zhou) among others. These PIs had no prior EHS research experience before receiving a P30 pilot grant. Our CBPR funding set- aside program and prioritization efforts increased CBPR funding from 3 grants in the Center's first 4 years, to 12 CBPR grants in the last 4 years. The PPP Core created many of the supports that accelerated our remarkable growth over the Center's first 8 years. We have clearly demonstrated our ability to leverage pilot grants for future NIH awards and to bring new investigators into EHS. Going forward, we will increase our total outlay in pilot funding through cross-disciplinary partnerships with other Mount Sinai P30 Centers, CUNY and our CTSA, ensuring that our Center expands into cross-disciplinary research programs, meets pressing EHS research needs and engages communities while bringing EHS into greater regional and national attention.

Public Health Relevance Statement

Data not available.

NIH Spending Category

Project Terms

Acceleration Aging Applications Grants Attention Award Awareness Biology Cities Clinical Clinical and Translational Science Awards Collaborations Communities Core Facility Data Data Science Dermatology Direct Costs Ensure Environment Environmental Health Extramural Activities Faculty Faith Feedback Funding Future Genetic Goals Grant Growth Health Incentives Individual Institution Investments Joints K-Series Research Career Programs Legal patent Life Cycle Stages Longevity Malignant Neoplasms Mission

Read More

Details

Contact PI/ Project Leader

Name
WRIGHT, ROBERT O

Title
PROFESSOR AND ETHEL H WISE CHAIR

Contact

View Email

Other PIs

Not Applicable

Program Official

Name

Contact
Email not available

Organization

Name
ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI

City
NEW YORK

Country
UNITED STATES (US)

Department Type
Unavailable

Organization Type
Domestic Higher Education

State Code
NY

Congressional District
13

Other Information

Opportunity Number
RFA-ES-20-006

Study Section
Environmental Health Sciences Review Committee[EHS (P)]

Fiscal Year
2023

Award Notice Date
29-May-2023

Administering Institutes or Centers
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

CFDA Code

DUNS Number
078861598

UEI
C8H9CNG1VBD9

Project Start Date
18-June-2014

Project End Date
30-April-2028

Budget Start Date
01-April-2023

Budget End Date
31-March-2024

Project Funding Information for 2023

Total Funding
$422,500

Direct Costs
$250,000

Indirect Costs
$172,500

Year	Funding IC	
2023	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	$422,500

Sub Projects

No Sub Projects information available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

Publications

Disclaimer

No Publications available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

Patents

No Patents information available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

Outcomes

The Project Outcomes shown here are displayed verbatim as submitted by the Principal Investigator (PI) for this award. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed are those of the PI and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Institutes of Health. NIH has not endorsed the content below.

No Outcomes available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

Clinical Studies

No Clinical Studies information available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

News and More

Related News Releases

No news release information available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

History

No Historical information available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

Similar Projects

No Similar Projects information available for 2P30ES023515-10 8193

Principal Investigator: Thomas Baranowski& Janice Baranowski	
Institute Receiving Award	Baylor College of Medicine
Location	Houston, TX
Grant Number	6250-51000-053
Funding Organization	U.S. Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Research Service
Award Funding Period	0/01/2012 - 08/30/2018
DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant):	The goal of this research involved a detailed investigation of the relationship between eating patterns and obesity in children and young adults. 6250-51000-053-10S: prevention of childhood obesity through lifestyle changes. 6250-51000-053-20S: prevention of childhood obesity through lifestyle changes. 6250-51000-053-30S: web-based and multi-media interventions to promote healthy eating and physical activities in females and youth. 6250-51000-053-40S: development of obesity-related eating behaviors in childhood. 6250-51000-053-50S: understanding environmental factors and behavioral changes for childhood obesity. 6250-51000-053-60S: physical activity interventions to prevent childhood obesity. 6250-51000-053-70S: childhood obesity risk factor characterization.
Publications	See publications associated with this Grant.
Grant	$420,743.00

European Commission

HORIZON EUROPE

Disentangling the early-life environmental determinants of pediatric LIVER injury: An eXposome-wide approach

Fact Sheet

Project Information

LIVER-X

Grant agreement ID: 101059245

DOI
10.3030/101059245

EC signature date
24 August 2022

Start date
1 September 2023

End date
31 August 2025

Funded under
Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)

Total cost
€ 0,00

EU contribution
€ 181 152,96

Coordinated by
FUNDACION PRIVADA INSTITUTO DE SALUD GLOBAL BARCELONA
Spain

Project description

Role of environmental factors in paediatric liver health

Poor liver health represents a problem with long-term consequences. Elevated levels of liver injury markers and paediatric non-alcoholic fatty liver disease are increasingly reported at young ages in the western world. Funded by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions programme, the LIVER-X project will address the contribution of a complex environment to liver health in childhood

and beyond. The project will follow an exposome-wide approach to study environmental impact using biomonitoring and geospatial exposure data collected during pregnancy and childhood, the most vulnerable stages of life. Advanced analysis techniques will provide evidence on the combined and individual effects of multiple environmental factors on liver injury markers in childhood and adolescence.

Fields of science

medical and health sciences > health sciences > **public health**

medical and health sciences > clinical medicine > **obstetrics**

medical and health sciences > health sciences > **nutrition**

natural sciences > earth and related environmental sciences > environmental sciences > **pollution**

medical and health sciences > clinical medicine > **hepatology**

Programme(s)

HORIZON.1.2 - Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) MAIN PROGRAMME

Topic(s)

HORIZON-MSCA-2021-PF-01-01 - MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowships 2021

Call for proposal

HORIZON-MSCA-2021-PF-01

See other projects for this call

Funding Scheme

HORIZON-AG-UN - HORIZON Unit Grant

Coordinator

FUNDACION PRIVADA INSTITUTO DE SALUD GLOBAL BARCELONA

Net EU contribution

€ 181 152,96

Address

C rossello 132 planta 05
08036 Barcelona
Spain

Region

Este > Cataluña > Barcelona

Activity type

Research Organisations

Links

Contact the organisation Website
Participation in EU R&I programmes
HORIZON collaboration network

EU contribution

No data

Partners (1)

ERASMUS UNIVERSITAIR MEDISCH CENTRUM ROTTERDAM

Netherlands

Net EU contribution

€ 0,00

Address

Dr molewaterplein 40
3015 GD Rotterdam

Region

West-Nederland > Zuid-Holland > Groot-Rijnmond

Activity type

Higher or Secondary Education Establishments

Links

Contact the organisation Website
Participation in EU R&I programmes

HORIZON collaboration network

Other funding

No data

Last update: 10 March 2023

Permalink: https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101059245