“NIA Funding Opportunities”

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2017 CALERIE Research Network Workshop:
Opportunities for CALERIE-Based Ancillary Studies
September 6, 2017

PA 17-088, "Secondary Analyses of Existing Cohorts, Data Sets and Stored Biospecimens to Address Clinical Aging Research Questions (R01)"

(Existing FOAs)

- This FOA will support activities addressing specific hypotheses in clinical aging research and/or inform the design and implementation of future epidemiologic or human intervention studies, or current geriatric practice in maintenance of health, management of disease, and prevention of disability.

- Data set and stored biospecimens from a completed clinical trial of sustained caloric restriction in humans (i.e., CALERIE trial; Comprehensive Assessment of Long-term Effects of Reducing Intake of Energy).

PA 17-088, "Secondary Analyses of Existing Cohorts, Data Sets and Stored Biospecimens to Address Clinical Aging Research Questions (R01)"

(Existing FOAs)

Research Objectives

- Analysis of complex effects of sustained caloric restriction in humans on protective and risk factors for aging processes and diseases associated with aging.
- Physiologic, molecular, cellular and genetic mechanisms of sustained caloric restriction in humans.

PA 17-088, "Secondary Analyses of Existing Cohorts, Data Sets and Stored Biospecimens to Address Clinical Aging Research Questions (R01)"

(Existing FOAs)

- Standard NIH receipt dates apply: February 5, June 5, October 5
- Existing data sets may also be used to develop and test new statistical analytical approaches.
- Costs for archiving of data to be made publicly available and those associated with data harmonization or assay refinement/validation may be included in the budget, as long as these activities are pertinent to the proposed secondary analyses.
- Applicants are responsible for adhering to the individual study policies governing ancillary projects and access to clinical trials data and/or biorepository samples.

Companion PA 17-089, "Secondary Analyses of Existing Cohorts, Data Sets and Stored Biospecimens to Address Clinical Aging Research Questions (R21)"

(Existing FOAs)

- Intended to support exploratory, hypothesis-driven analyses
- Standard NIH receipt dates apply: February 16, June 16, October 16
- Direct costs are limited to $275,000 over a two-year period, with no more than $200,000 in direct costs allowed in any single year.
- Applicants are responsible for adhering to the individual study policies governing ancillary projects and access to clinical trials data and/or biorepository samples.

Upcoming NIA FOAs

- Analyses of CALERIE Data and Biospecimens to Elucidate Mechanisms of Caloric Restriction (CR)-Induced Effects in Humans (R01)
- Analyses of CALERIE Data and Biospecimens to Elucidate Mechanisms of Caloric Restriction (CR)-Induced Effects in Humans (R03)
    - Small research grants provide flexibility for initiating studies which are generally for determining feasibility or obtaining pilot data.
    - Standard receipt dates: February 16, June 16, October 16
    - Application budgets are limited to $50,000 in direct costs per year.
    - The total project period may not exceed two years.

Upcoming NIA FOAs
(Research Objectives)

- Support research projects that involve secondary analyses of the CALERIE Phase 2 data sets and stored biospecimens to increase our understanding of the effects of CR on risk factors for chronic diseases, as well as, the cellular/ molecular mechanisms mediating the effects of sustained CR in humans.

- Analyses which propose to leverage CALERIE data and biospecimens for the translation of CR findings from laboratory animal studies are especially of interest.

- Studies of cellular effects of CR that would be useful in identifying novel molecular targets/CR mimetics are also encouraged.

Upcoming NIA FOAs

(Few words about analysis of the CALERIE CTS)

CALERIE Phase II trial implemented an intensive behavioral toolkit to promote adherence (a.k.a. Computer Tracking of Adherence System).

- Insight into the behavioral aspects of sustained caloric restriction in humans.
  - Variations in adherence of participants and underlying factors
  - Comparing adherence strategies used in CALERIE with those used in other intensive lifestyle intervention studies

- Comparison of characteristics of CALERIE participants with those of self-selected, calorically restricted individuals to potentially identify better screening tools.

- Potential for T2 translation (e.g., beside to community) of the adherence strategies.

Thank you!

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NIH National Institute on Aging