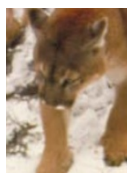




### Mitch's metrics

The White House reveals assessment criteria for science p4



### Lion watching

Predation studies get go-ahead despite concerns p5



### AIDS vaccine

HIV trial set to proceed as rival is abandoned p6



### Badger blight

Genome of bovine tuberculosis bacterium sequenced p8

# Britain banks on embryonic stem cells to gain competitive edge

David Adam, London

Britain is staking an aggressive claim for global leadership in stem-cell research by offering all of its biologists easy access to newly derived, high-quality embryonic stem-cell lines.

On 27 February, the Medical Research Council (MRC) confirmed its plans to establish a public cell bank to characterize and store adult and embryonic stem cells. It will also distribute these cells for a nominal charge to both academic and commercial research groups.

Coming on top of recent British regulations, which are among the first in the world to endorse publicly funded research on embryonic stem cells, science administrators hope that the cell bank will help to foster world leadership in the emerging field of regenerative biology.



Wise investment? A new cell bank will make stem cells far more readily available to researchers.

"I think it's a very smart thing to do, it's a very positive move," says Ron McKay, a leading stem-cell researcher at the US National

Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. "The position of Britain now in this field is critical."

The bank, which should open in 2003, will house embryonic stem-cell lines that are expected to be derived in Britain over the coming months, together with some imported lines already existing. The MRC announced its plans to build the bank just as a House of Lords select committee on stem-cell research published a report recommending that such a facility be established.

No UK group has yet derived embryonic stem cells, although supporters argue that Britain now has a regulatory framework that will give its researchers an inside track to the early clinical application of such cells. The House of Lords report also clears the way for 'therapeutic' cloning of a patient's cells to create early-stage embryos as a source of stem cells, which Britain permits under a law passed at the end of 2000.

Stem cells taken from early embryos can turn into any type of tissue, and researchers believe the cells could be used to treat a range of conditions including Parkinson's disease, hepatitis, diabetes and leukaemia.

"The MRC supports this area of research and believes that it has real potential," says George Radda, the council's chief executive. "The stem-cell bank will allow researchers to explore this enormous potential."

Radda says that researchers using MRC funds to derive embryonic stem cells will be

## Call for cloning ban splits UN

Erika Check, Washington

The United States and its European allies are once again on a collision course over an international agreement. This time, the bone of contention is a proposed global ban on human cloning, under consideration at the United Nations (UN).

The UN committee began deliberating the proposal last week. But on the first day of the talks, the American delegation said that any anti-cloning agreement should also ban the 'therapeutic' cloning to form human embryos for research purposes.

China, Japan and some European nations already permit such research, and their representatives will argue that the US position would prevent scientists from carrying out potentially beneficial work.

The UN set up the Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention Against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings in December in response to a request made last August by France and Germany for a ban on human reproductive cloning.

After the meeting, committee chair Peter

Tomka of Slovakia said that the group did not reach a consensus and would meet again in September. Shortly after that meeting, the UN's General Assembly is expected to decide whether to pass a resolution against cloning.

The US delegation's declaration, which states that "to ban 'reproductive' cloning effectively, all human cloning must be banned", reflects the views of the administration of President George Bush. But the United States has no laws against either reproductive or therapeutic cloning.

Observers say that the US position is unlikely to win the support of the UN. But it could serve to deadlock the process and prevent the reproductive cloning ban from going ahead.

"This could be a Kyoto of the embryos," says Arthur Caplan, director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania, who advised the Clinton administration on bioethics and is working with the UN ad hoc committee. The United States "is out of step with the world's position", he says. ■

required to place the resulting cell lines in the new bank; other UK funding agencies are expected to introduce similar guidelines. Providing the cells meet strict quality-control criteria, they will then be frozen, stored and made available to anyone who wants them for projects approved by an advisory committee.

At first, only groups in Britain will be eligible to apply, but Radda says that the MRC “in principle” would be willing to make them available to overseas groups.

The bank’s location has yet to be determined, although Radda says it will not be at a university, a commercial organization or an MRC research institute, as the MRC wants to avoid a situation in which researchers involved in stem-cell research have a say in decisions about who should be supplied with the cells. A decision on location will be made in July, the MRC says.

The ease with which UK researchers will be able to obtain identical cell lines from the bank will help different groups to compare their results, says Richard Gardner, an embryologist at the University of Oxford and chairman of the Royal Society working group on stem-cell research.

Dozens of embryonic stem-cell lines have already been derived worldwide, but Gardner says their quality depends on the conditions under which they were derived — which were highly variable. To provide the best research resource, he suggests, “one essentially needs to start again under very carefully defined conditions” ■

## White House sets three-point performance plan for science

Geoff Brumfiel, Washington

The White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has unveiled its long-awaited criteria for evaluating basic research supported by the US government.

Research organizations had worried that the criteria would force agencies to quantify the output of basic research programmes and so would damage high-risk projects (see *Nature* 413, 5; 2001).

At a meeting at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington on 27 February, OMB officials said that basic research will be measured by three criteria: the quality of the research, its relevance to the funding agency, and its performance based on defined goals and measures.

They added that research programmes should be reviewed every three to five years, and that each agency should set appropriate standards against which its overall research performance can be assessed annually. These measures have yet to be set, and it remains unclear how they will influence agencies’ future budgets.

Mitch Daniels, director of the OMB, told the meeting that he was strongly committed to the criteria for basic science. “Even in this most speculative area of government investment, our decisions cannot be immune from standards and quality,” he said.



Setting standards: Mitch Daniels is a keen advocate of performance criteria for research.

The meeting did manage to provide some assurance that the process will be managed carefully. “The nervousness people had was that this was some kind of ideological juggernaut,” says David Goldston, chief of staff for the science committee in the House of Representatives. “One of the things the OMB did at the meeting was to put that to rest.”

But concerns remain. Mildred Dresselhaus, a professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, warned the meeting that the OMB’s calls for regular reports might hurt areas of research that flounder for years before succeeding. “How will we incorporate failure into the criteria?” she asked. ■

♦ [www7.nationalacademies.org/gpra/index.html](http://www7.nationalacademies.org/gpra/index.html)

## Stem-cell reverse angers Australian biologists

Carina Dennis, Sydney

Hints that the Australian government is planning a national ban on the generation of new human embryonic stem-cell lines have drawn fire from biologists and their backers in some of the nation’s state governments.

Kevin Andrews, the minister for ageing — who is responsible for stem-cell research and

cloning policy — has given the cabinet a set of proposals which, according to reliable reports, include a ban on the use of human embryos to extract new stem-cell lines.

Andrews has refused to comment on his submission, but has made his opposition to embryo research clear in the past.

Although the government has not finalized its position, supporters of the research are angered by what they see as an attempt to overturn the findings of a two-year parliamentary inquiry into cloning and stem-cell research, completed last September. The inquiry committee — which Andrews chaired — was unanimous on all issues except the use of discarded embryos in stem-cell research, which was approved by a majority. Andrews was one of the minority opposed to such work.

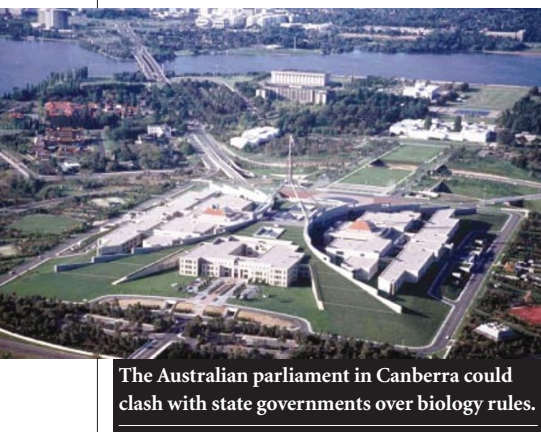
Martin Pera, of the Monash Institute of Reproduction and Development, Melbourne, whose group was one of the first to isolate human embryonic stem-cell lines, argues that additional lines are crucial to offer more

options to researchers, and to ensure that genetically diverse lines are available for clinical application.

Robert Jansen, a professor at the University of Sydney and head of Sydney IVF, an *in-vitro* fertilization clinic, says that restrictive laws in stem-cell research “will put Australia into a backwater” and force researchers abroad.

Under the Australian constitution, health-related matters normally fall under the jurisdiction of the states, not the federal government. The questions of whether federal or state governments will legislate, and of which stem-cell research and cloning technologies should be permitted, will be discussed at the next Council of Australian Governments’ meeting in April.

The federal government and the states — several of which are governed by the opposition Labor Party — look set to clash on the issue, probably delaying implementation of the agreement reached last year to establish nationally consistent rules by June. ■



The Australian parliament in Canberra could clash with state governments over biology rules.