Grant Title: BASIC AND TRANSITIONAL RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOCIAL NEUROSCIENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH (R01)

Grant Number: PA-06-389

Area of Research: Research that examines the neurobiological bases of social behavior, including its developmental, cognitive and affective components.

Release and Expiration Dates: May 4, 2006 release; September 26, 2008 expiration


Annual Closing Date: September 25, 2006; September 25, 2007; September 25, 2008

Amount: R01 mechanism: Typically under $500,000 per year in direct costs; if request equals or exceeds $500,000, prior approval is required.

Length of Support: R01 mechanism: Up to 5 years.

Eligible Applicants: For-profit, not-for-profit, public and private institutions, units of state and local governments, eligible agencies of the federal government, domestic or foreign institutions/organizations.

Agency/Department: NIH; NIMH

Summary: This funding opportunity supports research that examines the neurobiological bases of social behavior, including its developmental, cognitive and affective components. NIMH is interested in these research topics at both the basic and translational levels of analysis. It is our intent that findings derived from these approaches will ultimately aid in our understanding of the etiology or pathogenesis of mental disorders, or will add to the knowledge base necessary for developing appropriate biomarkers or identifying key endophenotypes that will further advance our understanding of the causes and treatments of mental disorders across the developmental lifespan. This is a 3-year FOA intended to help establish a foundation of basic and translational research projects in relevant areas of social neuroscience. Translational research offers the potential to directly contribute to understanding of clinical practice, whether that is diagnosis, treatment or prevention. With translational research, the connection between the subject matter and the clinical condition is immediate. Basic research, in contrast, contributes to understanding of processes in the absence of a direct link to a clinical phenomenon. This fundamental understanding might come from the study of human subjects or animal models.