



Current Funding Opportunities — February 2018

1) Cancer Prevention and Control Clinical Trials Grant Program (R01 Clinical Trial Required)
[\(PA-18-559\)](#)

SPONSOR: National Cancer Institute

Synopsis: Through this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA), the National Cancer Institute (NCI) invites applications that include investigator-initiated clinical trials related to the programmatic interests of the NCI Division of Cancer Prevention and the NCI Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences as based on their scientific missions. Applications for clinical trials submitted under this FOA should be hypothesis-driven, have clearly described aims and objectives and have the potential to reduce the burden of cancer through improvements in knowledge, early detection and diagnosis, prevention, healthcare delivery, quality of life, and/or survivorship related to cancer; with such attributes, the proposed studies should also have the potential to positively impact clinical practice and/or public health.

Application Receipt/Submission Date: March 15, 2018

2) National Cancer Institute's Investigator-Initiated Early Phase Clinical Trials for Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis (R01 Clinical Trials Required)
[\(PAR-18-560\)](#)

SPONSOR: National Cancer Institute

Synopsis: The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to solicit research projects that implement early phase (Phase 0, I and II) investigator-initiated clinical trials of relevance to the research mission of the National Cancer Institutes (NCI) Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis (DCTD) programs.

Application Receipt Date: March 15, 2018

3) Early-life Factors and Cancer Development Later in Life (R01 – Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
[\(PA-18-529\)](#)

SPONSOR: National Cancer Institute

Synopsis: The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to stimulate research focused on the role of early-life factors (maternal-paternal, in utero, birth and infancy, puberty, adolescence and young adult years) in cancer development later in life. Given that the current emerging evidence from limited research indicates a potentially important role for early-life events and exposures in cancer development, it is necessary to better understand 1) the early-life (maternal-paternal, in utero, birth and infancy, puberty, adolescence and young adult years) factors that are associated with later cancer development; 2) how early-life factors mediate biological processes relevant to carcinogenesis; and 3) whether predictive markers for cancer risk based on what happens biologically at early life can be measured and developed for use in cancer prevention strategies.

Application Receipt/Submission Date(s): Standard dates apply