detection. Results from our flow cytometry studies demonstrate that GD2/3 expression is significantly higher than EpCAM expression, across all OS cell lines within our panel. The cell capture efficiency strongly correlates with the cell surface expression data obtained from flow cytometry analysis. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: OS is the most common primary bone tumor and the third leading cause of pediatric cancer deaths. At diagnosis, 80% of patients will present with metastasis, however only 20% of these cases are clinically detectable. Innovative strategies to identify patients at risk of metastasis would allow for stratification of intervention therapies. Liquid biopsies are a novel alternative to current diagnostic imaging systems to monitor metastatic incidence and treatment efficacy. The detection of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) through routine blood sampling has the potential to be used clinically for earlier detection, monitoring the treatment of metastatic cancers and surveying the effect of therapeutic interventions on metastasis. To date, the majority of the studies on CTCs have evaluated their presence in carcinomas. Although sarcomas are rare, they generally have a poorer prognosis. This study will address one of the unmet medical needs in the field of CTC detection; the identification of cell surface OS makers to improve binding specificity, increase purity, and maintain a high capture efficiency.

3222

University of Mississippi Center for Clinical and Translational Science (CCTS): A Catalyst for Clinical and Translational Sciences

Leigh Ann Ross[1], Christian R. Gomez[1], Ingrid C. Espinoza[1], Kim G. Adcock[1] and Lauren S. Bloodworth[1]
[1]University of Mississippi

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: To introduce CCTS to the clinical and translational research community. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Established in the summer of 2017, the Center for Clinical and Translational Science (CCTS) fosters cooperative clinical and translational sciences between the University of Mississippi School of Pharmacy (UMSOP) and the University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC). CCTS facilitates the translation of basic research discoveries into clinically validated therapies to improve the health of populations in Mississippi and beyond. Priority areas of investigation in CCTS include Cardiometabolic disorders, Cancer, Neuroscience, Infectious diseases, Precision Medicine, and Community-Based Research. To accomplish CCTS mission three overarching goals have been defined: I) Develop progressive and sustainable capacity for clinical and translational research in Mississippi; II) Promote interprofessional engagement in clinical and translational science; and III) Foster research collaboration among stakeholders in and outside of Mississippi. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: To carry its CCTS's mission three research units have been established: 1) The Pre-clinical Research Unit: Develops processes to move basic science discoveries towards translation into research in humans. This unit provides guidance in the development of Investigational New Drug (IND) applications; and identifies and pursues opportunities to develop progressive capacities for in vitro, ex vivo, in vivo, and in silico approaches for evaluating new pharmaceutical and therapeutic agents. 2) The Clinical Research Unit: Transitions projects that have received IND approval into the first phase of clinical trials. It also transitions clinical trials from Phase I to Phase II and to Phase III; develops standard operating procedures (SOPs), personnel training plans, and policies to guide clinical research; works with industry sponsors and governmental funding agencies; and assures compliance with regulatory requirements. 3) Community/population Research Unit: Develops, coordinates, and facilitates research activities and translation between clinical and community/population research stages. To do so, this unit works closely with community partners and Population Health programs on the Oxford and Jackson campuses. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Since its inception, the CCTS has surpassed 1.5 million dollars in competitive funding. This early success positions the CCTS well to promote research collaboration between UMSOP and UMMC and to progress in becoming a national leader in clinical and translational investigation.

3336

Who's ready to collaborate? Evaluating new measures of collaboration readiness among early career scholars in the CTSA network

Larry Hawk[1], Eugene Maguin[1], Timothy Murphy[1], Katherine Hartmann, MD, PhD[2] and Morgan Jusko[1]
[1]University at Buffalo and [2]Vanderbilt University Medical Center

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: Many CTSA network activities aim to promote collaboration. Who should we target, and how should we evaluate short-term success? This study examined the validity of recently developed collaboration readiness indices among early career scholars, an important and understudied portion of the translational workforce. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Participants were 107 scholars within 10 years of completing terminal degree or residency (mean age = 38; 69% female; 29% MD) who applied to one of two week-long NCATS-funded Innovation Labs (www.buffalo.edu/innovationlabs.html). Measures included the MATRICx (Mallinson et al., 2016), which assesses 17 collaboration motivators and 31 threats; the Transdisciplinary Orientation Scale (TDO; Misra et al., 2015), an assessment of attitudes and behaviors theorized to predict effective collaboration; and a brief measure of one's perceived ability to succeed in different aspects of collaboration (i.e., self-efficacy; see teamscience.net). RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Factor analyses of individual measures and evaluation of cross-scale correlations suggest that collaboration readiness is multi-dimensional. Factor analysis of the MATRICx suggests 3 moderately-correlated facets of motivators (benefits to world, self, and others rs = +.50 to +.62) and threats (process concerns, external barriers, and leadership style, rs = +.29 to +.53). Most correlations between motivator and threat scales (except process concerns) were modest, suggesting they reflect relatively independent aspects of collaboration readiness. The TDO scales seemed to capture a different aspect of collaboration readiness; correlations with MATRICx motivator and threat scales were mostly modest (rs = -.26 to +.43). As expected, collaboration self-efficacy was positively related to collaboration motivators and TDO (rs = +.41 to +.59) and negatively related to collaboration threats (particularly process threats, r = -.47). Participants typically scored in the upper half of the TDO, MATRICx motivator, and collaboration self-efficacy scale ranges, and in the lower half of the MATRICx threat scale ranges. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Collaboration readiness is a reasonable short-term target of efforts to promote collaboration. However, this work suggests that no single scale captures the entire conceptual space, and multiple measures should be assessed.

https://doi.org/10.1017/cts.2019.306 Published online by Cambridge University Press