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Frequently Asked Questions for Illuminating the Druggable Genome (IDG) Program CEIT
(Cutting Edge Informatics Tools) FOA

- 1) What is the Common Fund?
 - a. The NIH Common Fund is a component of the NIH budget which is managed by the Office of Strategic Coordination/Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Coordination/Office of the NIH Director. Common Fund programs address emerging scientific opportunities and pressing challenges in biomedical research that no single NIH Institute or Center (IC) can address on its own, but are of high priority for the NIH as a whole. The Common Fund is a unique resource at NIH, functioning as a “venture capital” space where high-risk, innovative endeavors with the potential for extraordinary impact can be supported. Common Fund programs are short-term, goal-driven strategic investments, with deliverables intended to catalyze research across multiple biomedical research disciplines.
- 2) What is the IDG Program?
 - a. The goal of the Illuminating the Druggable Genome (IDG) Program is to improve our understanding of the properties and functions of proteins that are currently not well studied within commonly drug-targeted protein families. During the Implementation Phase, IDG aims to expand the informatics tools developed in the Pilot Phase, elucidate the function of understudied proteins from three key druggable protein families (GPCRs, ion channels, and kinases), and disseminate the IDG-generated resources to the greater scientific community.
- 3) What are the experimental approaches being taken in the IDG Program?
 - a. The IDG program experimentally is focused on three families of proteins, protein kinases, G protein-coupled receptors and ion channels. Detailed information about the goals of each of these projects along with milestones and experimental workflow can be found [here](#). Please email DruggableGenome@mail.nih.gov if you have additional questions.
- 4) What are some of the technical/software requirements for making tools and software available in Pharos?
 - a. You can find more detailed about the expectations for any tools/models developed and its accessibility within Pharos and other details about the software used in developing Pharos [here](#).
- 5) Are experimental components required when applying to this FOA?
 - a. Yes, experimental validation is required. The specific details of which/what experiments are needed and makes sense depends on the overall proposal, the IDG program goals, and experiments being undertaken within the three centers of the IDG Program as described above.
- 6) What are cooperative agreements?
 - a. A cooperative agreement funding mechanism supports discrete, specified, circumscribed projects to be performed by investigators in an area representing

their specific interest and competencies and is used when substantial NIH programmatic involvement is anticipated. In addition to a Program Officer from the administering Institute, each award will be assigned a Project Scientist from NIH who will participate with the Principal Investigators on a Steering Committee.

- 7) Can an institution/research team submit more than one application to the RFA?
 - a. Yes, there is no prohibition on the number of applications an institution may submit, provided the applications are scientifically distinct.