hemodynamics as a measure of responsiveness to cocaine infusions. This procedure also provides a benchmark to evaluate the potential impact of pharmacologic treatments on cocaine-induced hemodynamic changes and patient perceptions of cocaine response.

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Parental concerns about child participation in s reflect a need to move beyond traditional notions of trust and race
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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: The objective of this study was to identify factors influencing parental willingness of adolescent participation in clinical trials.

METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We applied community engaged research principles to conduct a theory-based, cross-sectional study of parental willingness. Parents (N=307) were given a survey from November 2014 to April 2015. Factors influencing parental willingness were identified using binary logistic regression. SPSS version 22.0 was used to perform analyses, and p<0.05 was considered statistically significant. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The most impactful factor on willingness was Advantages of Adolescent Clinical Research (r = 0.01), followed by Disadvantages of Clinical Research (r = 0.06). Knowledge of Adolescent Clinical Trials (r = 0.029), and Perceived Health Status of Adolescent (p = 0.36). In further exploring the influence of Perceived Advantages and Perceived Disadvantages, “My child will do something to help others.” (p = 0.26) and “My child is too young to participate in a clinical trial.” was the only significant Perceived Disadvantages (p<0.01) were significantly associated with parental willingness. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Improving parental knowledge and understanding of adolescent clinical trials, the advantages and disadvantages of adolescent participation, and the health status requirements for child participation are important factors to address when influencing parental willingness to allow adolescents to participate in clinical trials. Recruitment strategies that integrate this information could improve future adolescent participation in clinical trials, ultimately promoting adolescent health and disease prevention.

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Dietary polyunsaturated fatty acid consumption is associated with improved body composition in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis patients
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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a common cause of chronic liver disease in the United States characterized by fat accumulation, inflammation, and fibrosis. Higher amounts of fat-free mass (FFM) and lower amounts of fat mass (FM) have been associated with better outcomes in several chronic diseases, recently also in NASH. Body composition is highly influenced by diet. However, the role of diet on body composition in patients with NASH is largely unknown. We hypothesized that consumption of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), healthy fatty acids mainly found in fish, nuts, and some vegetable oils, is associated with improved body composition, specifically greater FFM and lower FM, in NASH patients. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: In total, 13 patients with histologically confirmed NASH underwent body composition testing via bioelectrical impedance analysis to estimate FFM% (% of body weight), FM% (% of body weight), and FFM/FM ratio. PUFA and saturated fat consumption was measured using dietary questionnaires. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Percent of calories from PUFA was 9.6% (5.4–10.9), followed by Disadvantages of Clinical Research (p = 0.037). Additional, a higher PUFA to saturated fatty acids ratio was also significantly correlated with greater FFM% (R = 0.58, p = 0.039), lower FM% (R = 0.64, p = 0.020), and greater FFM/FM ratio (R = 0.57, p = 0.043). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: In patients with NASH, the consumption of PUFA is associated with higher FFM and lower FM, which suggests a protective role of these nutrients on body composition. A larger study on patients with NASH is warranted to confirm our findings on PUFA consumption and body composition, as well as to determine whether these effects will improve clinical outcomes.

COMMERCIALIZATION/ENTREPRENEURSHIP/REGULATORY SCIENCE

2254

I-Corps at NCATS: Toward entrepreneurial training for clinical and translational investigators and lessons learned in team-based customer and stakeholder discovery
Molly Wasko, Elaine Morrato, Nicholas Kenyon, Suhrid Rajguru, Bruce Conway, Sara Love, Nate Hafer, Pamela Bhatti, Jonathan Fay and Seth Zonies

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: The goal of this abstract/presentation is to share lessons learned from participation in the NIH SBIR I-Corps Train-The-Trainer Program, discuss our experiences offering programs at our local institutions, and communicate our plans to develop an I-Corps@NCATS program that can be disseminated across the CTSA network. We believe that an I-Corps@NCATS program will enhance the process of scientific translation by taking best practices from NSF I-Corps and adapting the program to meet the needs of biomedical scientists in academic medical centers. As applicable for the project, we hypothesize that the clinical and translational investigator base will be better prepared to identify new innovations and to accelerate