

discussions. Participants came from the fields ranging from basic chemistry and drug development to infectious disease and pediatrics and represented both methodological and topical experts. Focus groups lasted, on average, 1 hour, were audio recorded. Interviews lasted ~30 minutes. Audio recordings were transcribed and deidentified, and transcripts were coded using Dedoose™. We used a deductive-inductive procedure to develop the framework for stakeholder engagement in T1 research. A deductive codebook was developed from the focus group and interview guides; emergent themes were added and the codebook was revised after preliminary inductive analysis. Two coders analyzed all transcripts using a constant comparison approach. We used an inductive process to identify themes and form them into a framework that could be used by T1 researchers in their work. The framework was developed through sequential reviews with coauthors and research participants. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Preliminary findings suggest that stakeholders in early stage translational research (T1) do not fit into the same framework as those further down the translational spectrum (T2-T4). Basic scientists can identify stakeholders, however, and would like more guidance on who, how, and when to engage them in their research. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: By showing T1 researchers how to identify and involve their stakeholders in (1) defining research questions, (2) carrying out research activities, and (3) disseminating research evidence, this work has the potential to improve the use of basic science evidence in latter stages of translation from bench to bedside.

2292

Implementation and dissemination of a unique training program in stem cell biology and regenerative medicine

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: Provide an innovative, integrative, and interdisciplinary training program which will leverage a unique and internationally recognized strength of BU and establish an environment that facilitates translational team science interactions with MD scientists and clinicians, thereby synergistically bridging research strengths with interdisciplinary approaches. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: This overall mission of the RMTP is pursued through 2 independent aims. Aim 1: Provide an innovative, integrative, and interdisciplinary training program which will leverage a unique and internationally recognized strength of BU. Aim 2: Establish an environment that facilitates translational team science interactions with MD scientists and clinicians, thereby synergistically bridging research strengths with interdisciplinary approaches. To achieve these aims, we have developed a specialized didactic curriculum that is fully integrated in graduate school training and can be shared for the benefit of others outside of the BU community. We are also developing online iPSC practicum workshops for more efficient distribution of didactic content. Interdisciplinary team science approaches to stem cell research related to cures for human diseases are fostered across investigators across diverse hubs at BU, BU Medical Center, the Charles River Campus and the Framingham Heart Study. All methodology, data and materials are provided in a transparent and open-source manner to benefit the greater scientific community and ensure rigorous reproducibility. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: As a nascent TLI training program, we are just arriving at the end of our second year. At this point, 5 out of a total of 11 appointed trainees have concluded RMTP support, all of whom have transitioned into biomedical science-related pursuits; 2 predoctoral trainees were awarded F31 fellowships, 2 postdoctoral trainees were awarded career transition grants (K99/R00 and LERN fellowship), and 1 postdoctoral trainee became a Senior Scientist at a Biopharmaceutical company. Given the quality of our trainees and their RMTP mentors, we anticipate that close to 100% of those supported by this mechanism will continue their career development in the biomedical sciences. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Implementation of the RMTP TLI would not only serve to increase the capacity of trainees within the CREM, but would also extend the scope of regenerative medicine research to other CTSI-participating hubs and more broadly to other scientific disciplines.

2305

Advancement of translational sciences: Development of an interprofessional program and outcome measures for foundational, clinical, and health care researchers

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: To improve translational research, we have developed a program called Duke Multidisciplinary Education and Research

in Translational Sciences (Duke MERITS). Duke MERITS will facilitate cross-disciplinary collaboration among faculty involved in foundational, clinical and/or health care research and in turn also prepare them to train the next generation of translational researchers. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The program aims are (1) to define metrics and outcomes measures so faculty can track their progress and identify impact of their collaborative research in translational sciences; (2) to offer a multi-modal faculty development series to promote team science, improve didactic teaching, and incorporate innovative resources to promote interdisciplinary approach to translational research; (3) to provide module-based hands-on-training sessions in bench to bedside research and training in translational grant writing to facilitate the development of multidisciplinary research collaborations. The present study describes results from Aim 1 and includes (a) development of baseline outcome assessment tools necessary to gauge the impact of our programs on both the participating faculty and the research culture within Duke University, (b) impact of a specific course offering in Translational Medicine. In order to achieve this, we conducted multiple focus group sessions with faculty self-identified as junior-, mid-, or advanced-career, a mixed group at any career level and included a group of graduate students and postdoctoral trainees to study the impact of a graduate level course in Translational Aspects of Pathobiology. The activities during these translational science focus groups were designed to define what successful translational science is, to determine what resources support translational Science at Duke, and to decide what resources we need in order to enhance Duke's position as a leader in research and scientific education. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: We identified that translational science is changing standards while incorporating leadership, teamwork, collaborations, and movement primarily focusing on the overall goal of improving all aspects of health. Participants categorized their field of study and the fields of their coparticipants most frequently as basic discovery and a combination of intervention and health services. The most frequently identified pros/benefits of performing translational science at Duke include industry connections, collaborations with other departments resulting in disciplines being bridged, improving patient care, and access to resources as well as money. The most frequently identified cons/barriers of performing translational science includes the expensiveness, silos, and lack of resources willing to absorb risks. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: The identification of these defined factors from the focus groups has allowed us to issue a comprehensive, sliding Likert scale-based anonymous survey from the secure RedCap system and is being rolled out throughout Duke University, including schools of medicine, nursing, Trinity, biomedical engineering. We envision that Duke MERITS education program will facilitate interprofessional efforts, which we define as a team science approach to identify the clinical "roadblock" and then seek an innovative approach or technology to help overcome this "roadblock"? It can facilitate institutional and departmental recognition in faculty career development. The common goal is to gain fundamental new insights that will result in significant improvement of the existing "standard of care" and meet the challenges of dwindling extramural support.

2315

Documenting ADAPT (Addressing Disparities in Asian Populations through Translational research): The growth of a community-research collaborative

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OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIMS: Addressing Disparities in Asian Populations through Translation research (ADAPT) is a community-research partnership funded by the Tufts Clinical Translational Sciences Institute (CTSI). Founded in 2011, this collaborative brings together 7 Chinatown-serving community-based organizations and academic researchers with the goal of improving health for the local Chinatown community and beyond. The goal of this research project was to document the best practices, lessons learned, and process through which ADAPT has developed and grown. The aim of this project is to disseminate the model to other CTSA's who are currently engaged in METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: We used a combination of qualitative interviews and content analysis to gather data on the evolution of ADAPT over the last 5 years. Current members from both community organizations and the university/medical center were interviewed about their experiences participating in ADAPT. When possible, interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Deidentified transcripts and administrative documents including meeting minutes, conference summaries, bylaws, and mission statements were coded using Dedoose analytic software. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Established community-based participatory research (CBPR) principles, including mutual respect, transparency, and commitment, are viewed as necessary, but not sufficient. Patience—both with other members and with the group as a work in progress—is highlighted as being a necessary characteristic of