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What is Pharmacology?

Often confused with pharmacy, pharmacology is a separate discipline in the health sciences.

**Pharmacology**

is the science of how drugs act on biological systems and how the body responds to the drug. The study of pharmacology encompasses the sources, chemical properties, biological effects and therapeutic uses of drugs.

**Pharmacy**

uses the knowledge derived from pharmacology to achieve optimal therapeutic outcomes through the appropriate preparation and dispensing of medicines.

If you:

• are a highly motivated student seeking a career in the biomedical sciences,
• have a strong interest in making a major contribution to the understanding of both novel and current disease processes,
• would like to be involved in the development of new therapies used in the clinic,

then you should:

**Explore Pharmacology!**

Learning more is the first step to a challenging, productive, and rewarding career.
Pharmacology integrates the knowledge of many disciplines, including medicine, pharmacy, nursing, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.
This integrative nature allows pharmacology to have a **unique perspective for solving** drug, hormone, and chemical-related **problems** as they impinge on human health.

Since pharmacology can be studied at so many different levels, it has a **broad range of applications**, including:

- Focusing on **treatment and prevention** of major diseases
- Examining the **effects of chemical agents** on subcellular mechanisms
- Dealing with the potential **hazards of pesticides** and herbicides

Some of the **new and exciting areas in pharmacology** are:

- **Personalized precision medicine and gene therapy** through genomic and proteomic approaches
- **Regenerative pharmacology** to optimize development of bioengineered and regenerating tissues
- **Computational and modeling approaches** as both design and drug discovery tools to understand cell function
- **Nanotechnology-based approaches** to fighting disease

While remarkable progress has been made in developing new drugs and in understanding how they act, **the opportunities that remain are endless!**

Ongoing discoveries regarding fundamental life processes will continue to raise **new and intriguing questions** that stimulate further research and evoke the need for fresh scientific insight.

This booklet provides a broad **overview of the discipline** of pharmacology and describes the many employment opportunities that await graduates in the pharmacological sciences, as well as outlines the academic path that they can follow for a promising career in pharmacology.

“My interest in pharmacology developed from my mother, herself a medical professional, and my many visits to her hospital opened my eyes to the reality of suffering due to various diseases. As a kid, I used to wonder how a small pill could cure complex diseases. With my perpetual interest in pharmacology, I opted to pursue a PhD in cardiovascular pharmacology. Cardiovascular diseases, being the leading cause of death, always have many exciting research opportunities. For example, my PhD dissertation work is focused on deciphering vasoactive effects of the novel adipokine ‘apelin’. This research has broad implications on currently on-going clinical trials and will enhance knowledge about the apelinergic system in health and disease.”

*Amreen Mughal, Graduate Research Assistant, PhD Candidate, North Dakota State University; Fargo, ND*
What Do Pharmacologists Study?

Pharmacology is the study of how a drug affects a biological system. These effects can be therapeutic or toxic, depending on many factors. Pharmacologists are often interested in therapeutics, which focuses on the effects of drugs and other chemical agents that minimize disease, or toxicology which involves the study of the adverse, or toxic, effects of drugs and other chemical agents. Toxicology can refer to both drugs used in the treatment of disease and with chemicals that may be present in household, environmental, or industrial hazards.

Pharmacology has two major branches: pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics.

- **Pharmacodynamics**: Molecular, biochemical, and physiological effects of drugs, including drug mechanism of action.
- **Pharmacokinetics**: Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs.

The pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of a drug will change with disease states, leading to decreased therapeutic effect and increased toxicity. Age, sex, liver and kidney function can also change drug response!

**Pharmacodynamics is what the drug does to the body and pharmacokinetics is what the body does to the drug.**

Pharmacology is closely interwoven with other bioscience disciplines including physiology, biochemistry, cellular and molecular biology, microbiology, immunology, genetics, neuroscience, and pathology.
Pharmacology can be divided into a variety of topical areas:

**Focus:** Behavioral Pharmacology  
**Purpose:** Investigate effects of drugs on behavior and of how behaviors can influence drug effects  
**Examples of Research Areas:** Study the effects of psychoactive drugs on learning, memory, wakefulness, sleep, and drug addiction; understand behavioral consequences of experimental intervention on enzyme activity or brain neurotransmitters and metabolism; study how behaviors influence drug-taking

**Focus:** Biochemical Pharmacology  
**Purpose:** Investigate how drugs interact with, and influence, the chemical “machinery” of the organism  
**Examples of Research Areas:** Study biosynthetic pathways and their kinetics; investigate how drugs can correct the biochemical abnormalities that are responsible for human illness

**Focus:** Cardiovascular Pharmacology  
**Purpose:** Investigate effects of drugs on the heart, the vascular system, and those parts of the nervous and endocrine systems that participate in regulating cardiovascular function  
**Examples of Research Areas:** Study the effects of drugs on arterial pressure, blood flow in specific vascular beds, release of physiological mediators, and neural activity arising from central nervous system structures

**Focus:** Chemotherapy  
**Purpose:** Investigate drugs used for treatment of microbial infections and malignancies  
**Examples of Research Areas:** Study and develop chemotherapeutic drugs that will selectively inhibit the growth of, or kill, the infectious agent or cancer cell without seriously impairing the normal functions of the host

**Focus:** Clinical Pharmacology  
**Purpose:** Investigate the application of pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics to patients with diseases; this discipline now has a significant pharmacogenetic component  
**Examples of Research Areas:** Study how drugs work, how they interact with the genome and with other drugs, how their effects can alter disease processes, and how disease can alter the effects of drugs

**Focus:** Drug Metabolism  
**Purpose:** Investigate the metabolic breakdown of drugs and how they are changed by the body  
**Examples of Research Areas:** Study ways to control how drugs are altered by the body in order to maximize their therapeutic effects and minimize their undesirable side effects
Focus: Endocrine Pharmacology
Purpose: Investigate drugs that are either hormones, hormone derivatives, or drugs that may modify the actions of hormones normally secreted by the body
Examples of Research Areas: Study the nature of diseases of metabolic origin; understand use of drugs to help regulate and control endocrine function

Focus: Ethnopharmacology
Purpose: Investigate the use of traditional remedies (plants, fungi, or animals) for medicinal and/or health purposes
Examples of Research Areas: Study and document indigenous medical knowledge; contribute to improved health outcomes in regions of study; search for pharmacologically unique principles from existing indigenous medicines

Focus: Molecular Pharmacology
Purpose: Investigate the biochemical and biophysical characteristics of interactions between drug molecules and those of the cell
Examples of Research Areas: Study how cells respond to hormones or pharmacologic agents, and how chemical structure correlates with biological activity

Focus: Neuropharmacology
Purpose: Investigate effects of drugs on components of the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, and the nerves that communicate with all parts of the body
Examples of Research Areas: Study ways to use drugs in the treatment of specific disease states of the nervous system; determine functions of the nervous system that are modified by drug action; elucidate the neurobiological nature of disease processes

Focus: Pharmacogenomics
Purpose: Investigate how a person's genetic makeup affects their response to drugs
Examples of Research Areas: Study drug-gene interactions; investigate novel therapeutics tailored specifically to a person's genetic makeup

Focus: Toxicology
Purpose: Investigate the toxic effects of drugs and other chemicals
Examples of Research Areas: Study the adverse effects of drugs on development, organ systems, and molecular and cellular processes

Focus: Translational Pharmacology
Purpose: Investigate the efficacy and usefulness of new treatment modalities in human experiments
Examples of Research Areas: Study and predict human drug response on the basis of mathematical models; support drug development and safe and effective dosing
A Brief History of Pharmacology

Distinctions between the useful actions of drugs and their toxic effects were recognized thousands of years ago. As people tried plant, animal, and mineral materials for possible use as foods, they noted both the toxic and the therapeutic actions of some of these materials.

Past civilizations contributed to our present knowledge of drugs and drug preparations. Ancient Chinese writings and Egyptian medical papyri represent the earliest documented compilations of pharmacological knowledge. They included classifications of diseases to be treated and recommended prescriptions for such diseases.

The introduction of many drugs from the New World in the 17th century stimulated experimentation on crude preparations. These experiments were conducted chiefly to get some ideas about the possible toxic dosage for such drugs as tobacco, ipecac, cinchona bark, and coca leaves. By the 18th century, many such descriptive studies were being conducted. How drugs produced their effects was, however, still a mystery.

The term pharmacology comes from the Greek words pharkamon, meaning a drug or medicine, and logos, meaning study.
The birth of modern experimental pharmacology is generally associated with the work of the French physiologist Francois Magendie (1783 – 1855) in the early 19th century. Magendie’s research on strychnine-containing plants clearly established the site of action of these substances as being the spinal cord and provided evidence for the view that drugs and poisons must be absorbed into the bloodstream and carried to the site of action before producing their effects. The work of Magendie and his pupil, Claude Bernard, on curare-induced muscle relaxation and carbon monoxide poisoning helped to establish some of the techniques and principles of the science of pharmacology.

During the second half of the 19th century, pharmacology emerged as a well-defined discipline when Rudolf Buchheim (1820 – 1879) established the first institute of pharmacology at the University of Dorpat in Estonia (then a part of Russia) in 1847.

Among the notable students who received research training in Buchheim’s laboratory was Oswald Schmiedeberg (1838 – 1921), sometimes referred to as the “father of modern pharmacology”. In his 46 years at the University of Strassburg, Schmiedeberg trained some 120 students, many of whom later occupied academic chairs in pharmacology departments throughout the world.

One of the most eminent of Schmiedeberg’s students was John Jacob Abel (1857 – 1938), who brought the new science of experimental pharmacology from Germany to the USA and became the first American full-time professor of pharmacology. He co-founded the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics in 1908.

The progress and contributions of 20th century pharmacology were immense, with over twenty pharmacologists having received Nobel prizes. Their contributions include discoveries of many important drugs, neurotransmitters, and second messengers, as well as an understanding of a number of physiological and biochemical processes.

Did you know that 22 ASPET members and pharmacologists have won the Nobel Prize? Learn more about them at www.aspet.org/nobel
Achievements and New Frontiers

Pharmacology in the 21st century continues to build on previous discoveries. **Current research in pharmacology extends across a wide frontier that includes:**

- developing *new drugs*
- discovering *new druggable targets*
- learning more about the properties and *novel indications* of drugs already in use
- investigating the effects of *environmental pollutants*
- using drugs as probes to study *cell and organ system functions*
- exploring how genetic variation impacts *drug disposition and efficacy*

A major contribution of pharmacology has been the advancement of knowledge about cellular receptors with which hormones and chemical agents interact. **New drug development** has focused on steps in this process that are sensitive to modulation. Identifying the structure of receptors *will allow scientists to develop highly selective drugs with fewer undesirable side effects.*

Many significant discoveries have resulted from this research. For example, advances in antibacterial and anticancer chemotherapy have played a major role in **reducing infectious diseases and producing cures** for certain types of cancers. Other research has led to the development of drugs for the treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and cardiac...
arrhythmias, as well as more effective treatments for asthma, pain, anxiety, and chronic psychiatric disorders with far fewer unpleasant side effects.

Obtaining the sequence of the human genome greatly expanded the study of pharmacogenetics/pharmacogenomics, i.e., how variation in genetic information impacts how a particular drug is absorbed, metabolized, and/or eliminated, as well as how the particular drug interacts with its cellular targets. This field offers considerable promise for development of novel therapeutics, optimized drug trials, and medicine tailored to each person’s response.

Over the next several decades, the knowledge emerging from pharmacological studies will have an immeasurable impact on society. There are still many diseases that we don’t know how to cure or manage adequately – cancer, autism, depression, and drug use disorder, to name just a few.

Major challenges include developing better drugs for treating severe infections like AIDS and other viral diseases, cancer, drug-resistant bacteria, and preventing rejection of organ transplants. Research on drug addiction holds the promise of developing new treatments for drug dependence and withdrawal as well as identifying individual differences that may influence a person’s susceptibility to addiction.

Gene therapy opens the possibility of developing gene products that could alter the course of a disease. The emergence of tissue engineering to treat failing organs demands drugs that can facilitate the process. Nanotechnology approaches to drug discovery open the door for site-selective delivery and more accurate dosing.

Pharmacology is such an integral part of our lives that we often aren’t even aware of it. Aspirin, antibiotics, and antiseptics are so common in our lives that we forget there was a time when they did not exist. As a pharmacologist, there are so many ways that you can help improve human health. It is an exciting time to Explore Pharmacology!
“Pharmacology appealed to me because of the highly translational component. It also offered me interdisciplinary training, which really provided me with multiple theoretical and technical skill sets to make me competitive for a career in science. Think cross-fit training. By identifying novel mechanisms of action of toxicants I hope to decrease the risk that these compounds pose to humans.”

Brian Cummings, PhD, Professor and Director, Interdisciplinary Toxicology Program, Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Sciences, University of Georgia, College of Pharmacy; Athens, GA

“In my role at Pfizer, I integrate knowledge from different disciplines including: chemistry, biology, safety, and clinical pharmacology to predict/estimate efficacious dose and dosing regimens. The success of these predictions and benefit to patients really demands that we understand the target pharmacology. What excites me most about my career is that one of these molecules may become a successful drug and may make a difference in the quality of lives of our patients! I find that hope extremely rewarding.”

Aarti Sawant-Basak, PhD, Senior Principal Scientist, Pharmacokinetics, Dynamics and Metabolism, Pfizer Inc.; Cambridge, MA

“Pharmacology is the ideal translational bridge between basic science and clinical medicine. The excitement of basic scientific discovery related to drugs and drug action is enhanced by moving the findings into tools to better understand biology, and ultimately drugs that can potentially treat human disease. The satisfaction of engaging in the many stages of drug discovery -- using drugs as tools to understand biology, drug development, and drug evaluation and regulation -- are all part of the domain of the pharmacologist. These diverse areas also represent the multitude of career opportunities that training in pharmacology creates.”

Darrell Abernethy, MD, PhD, Associate Director for Drug Safety, Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

“For pharmacologists, the first challenge is to understand the molecular defects that cause disease. That requires an appreciation of human genetics, biochemistry and physiology, and also a willingness to learn from the simplest model organisms. To eventually “fix the machine” we need to be thinking about chemical pharmaceuticals but also about emerging technologies like biologics and gene therapy. Being a pharmacologist requires both a broad perspective and a focused research strategy.”

Henrik Dohlman, PhD, Professor and Chair, Department of Pharmacology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Chapel Hill, NC

“As an educator of medical students, I thrive on the “lightbulb” moments when the mechanism of how a drug works suddenly comes alive for the students.”

Kelly Karpa, PhD, Professor, Department of Pharmacology, Penn State College of Medicine; Hershey, PA
“What drew me to pharmacology was the integrative nature of pharmacological research. My research directly impacts the health and well-being of animals in extensive grazing systems. Grazing livestock are continuously exposed to a variety of bioactive molecules from plants and some of them can be toxic. I use pharmacology to investigate the mechanism of toxin action, and work as part of a scientific team to formulate evidence-based management plans to prevent livestock poisoning from occurring. What I like most about my career is that my work directly contributes to improving animal health and welfare.”

Benedict (Ben) Green, PhD, Research Pharmacologist, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service; North Logan, UT

“As a young child I was fascinated with nature – from the giant sequoias to the little lizards and bugs – all leading me to focus on science in school. What amazed me then, and now, is how life can readily adapt to so many different conditions and that wonderment led me to study chemistry and biology. What I now realize is that the beauty of nature is the realization of unseen molecules dancing with each other and that is pharmacology – the secret of life.”

Craig Beeson, PhD, Professor, Department of Drug Discovery & Biomedical Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina; Charleston, SC

“I realized my passion for the field of pharmacology and toxicology when I was undergoing the training to become a pharmacist. It was exciting to learn about delicate mechanisms by which various drugs work to affect our body. The more I learned about the intricacy of medicine, I wanted to dive deeper into this field so I decided to go to graduate school. With the increasing need for personalized medicine, I expect that pharmacology will be a key discipline to lead the next generation of patient therapy.”

Dahea You, PharmD, PhD Candidate, Rutgers University, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy; Piscataway, NJ

“Pharmacology is the most fundamental way to fight diseases. It is all about understanding what drugs do to our body and what our body does to the drugs. Without this understanding we couldn’t move anywhere in modern medicine.”

Katharina Brandl, PhD, Assistant Professor, University of California – San Diego, Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences; San Diego, CA

“Imagine knowing that your research directly contributed to finding a new treatment which helps patients! That gives me the day-to-day excitement I feel in applying pharmacology to discover drug targets that can modify or prevent disease. Understanding the principles of drug action in physiological systems opens the door for a universe of careers. These principles guide testing of ideas through bench research to understand effectiveness of the novel molecule. Toxicologists assess its safety and clinical pharmacologists design trials in humans. Regulatory scientists evaluate all this to enable the US Food and Drug Administration’s decision on approval. It is never, ever boring to come to work each day.”

Pamela Hornby, PhD, Senior Scientific Director & Fellow, Cardiovascular & Metabolic Disease Therapeutics, Janssen, Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson; Spring House, PA
## Career Opportunities

Pharmacology knowledge is necessary in just about all biomedical and veterinary related fields. There is also an increasing need for experts who can study, comprehend, and translate pharmacology in a number of related fields. The diverse career opportunities in pharmacology reflect the integrative nature of the field.

### What career options are available for those with training in pharmacology?

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Pharmacologists who wish to pursue teaching and/or research careers in academic institutions can join university faculties in all areas of the health sciences, including medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences, and nursing. Universities also offer research opportunities in virtually every pharmacology specialty.

**Government organizations** employ pharmacologists in research centers such as the National Institutes of Health, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Centers for Disease Control. Opportunities range from basic research to study the actions and effects of pharmacological agents to drug safety and regulatory responsibilities.

The applications of pharmacology to health and agriculture have resulted in phenomenal growth of the drug manufacturing industry. **Pharmaceutical corporations** employ pharmacologists to develop products and to determine molecular or biochemical actions of various chemicals; toxicologists determine the safety of drugs with therapeutic potential.

**Private research foundations** involved in addressing vital questions in health and disease also draw from the research expertise of pharmacologists. Some pharmacologists hold administrative positions in government or private industry. Working in this capacity, they may direct or oversee research programs or administer drug-related programs.

The need to communicate science effectively with policymakers and the public has yielded opportunities in science writing, science policy, and outreach. The biotechnology field requires tech transfer and patent professionals who can help translate and advance discoveries for wider use.

Regardless of the setting, pharmacologists often work as members of multidisciplinary groups. Collaborating with professionals from many backgrounds contributes to the thrill of entering unexplored realms and participating in discoveries that have an impact on life and health.
Preparing for a Career in Pharmacology

Suggested bachelor’s degrees for pharmacology:

For students who attend schools that may not offer pharmacology courses or degrees, students are advised to earn a bachelor’s degree (either a B.S. or a B.A.) in one of the biological sciences, chemistry, or biochemistry.

Suggested coursework to prepare for a degree in pharmacology:

- Writing and Language
- Literature
- Biochemistry
- Molecular biology
- Organic chemistry
- Physics
- Calculus
- Statistics
- Pharmacology
- Toxicology
- Pathology
- Anatomy and Physiology

Research experience is invaluable

Hands-on research experience will help you learn how to solve problems and think like a scientist. Get acquainted with professors who have active research programs and inquire about working as a laboratory assistant, either during the academic year or during the summer. There are also many formal undergraduate research programs available, including the Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship (SURF) program offered through the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. Information on this program can be obtained at https://www.aspet.org/awards/SURF/.
Post-baccalaureate programs
Some students find that post-baccalaureate (“post-bac”) programs are a useful additional step to improve their skills after the bachelor’s degree. Post-bac programs may help with additional research experience or in completing coursework required to apply to graduate programs. They may be formal programs or involve more independent study. Students interested in these opportunities should seek programs that match their career goals.

Graduate study
Depending on your chosen career field, a master’s, PhD, or other professional doctoral degree (MD/DO or PharmD) may be required. PhD programs in pharmacology can also be found in schools that offer medical, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine degrees, and in graduate schools of biomedical sciences. Many programs offer assistantships and fellowships that will provide a stipend, tuition, and health insurance while you are enrolled. If you would like to obtain a medical or pharmacy degree as well, look into combined MD/PhD, DO/PhD, PharmD/PhD, or DVM/PhD programs. Earning a PhD degree generally requires four to six years. Earning a dual degree takes about two to three years longer.

What courses are typically offered in a pharmacology PhD program?
- Physiology
- Cell and molecular biology
- Biochemistry
- Statistics
- Research design and methods
- Pharmacology
- Toxicology
- Immunology
- Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics (PK/PD)
- Discipline-specific courses (e.g., cardiovascular pharmacology, neuropharmacology, immunotoxicology)

The major portion of the graduate degree program is devoted to laboratory research. The primary goal is to complete an original and creative research study that yields new information and withstands peer review. Because each program has different areas of emphasis, it is important to consider several programs, keeping in mind how they relate to your own areas of interest.

What should you consider when deciding on a pharmacology PhD program?
- Areas of research expertise among faculty
- Publications of faculty
- Research funding of faculty
- Student flexibility in choosing research projects
- Availability of training grants and stipends designated for graduate student support
- Extent to which research efforts are independent or linked by interdisciplinary team approaches
- Current positions held by previous graduates

Post-doctoral research
PhD graduates have the option to complete two to four years of additional training in a post-doctoral (“post-doc”) position to expand their research skills and experience and to mature as an independent scientist. The combination of graduate and post-doctoral experiences enables young investigators to contribute new perspectives on unique areas of research. It is important to note that not all careers require the completion of post-doctoral training. Typically, those who wish to enter research and teaching fields will need some post-doctoral experience. If your interests lie outside the lab, a post-doc may not be necessary.

No matter what training you pursue, you should focus on gaining transferable skills, such as writing, public speaking, collaboration and teamwork, critical thinking and problem-solving, and project management.
How Professional Societies Can Help You

Navigating through the steps required for the career you want can sometimes feel overwhelming. Joining a professional society like the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (ASPET) can help provide guidance with benefits such as:

**Networking**
As a member, you can learn from the expertise of more senior scientists as well as make connections with peers. Networking opportunities are available in person at our Annual Meeting and chapter meetings, and virtually through a variety of online member groups.

**Fellowships and Awards**
ASPET’s Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship (SURF) program provides stipend support for undergraduates to conduct summer research in pharmacology. See [https://www.aspet.org/awards/SURF/](https://www.aspet.org/awards/SURF/) for more information. Travel awards and poster awards are also available for undergraduate members to attend and present their research at the ASPET Annual Meeting. See [https://www.aspet.org/awards/](https://www.aspet.org/awards/) for more information.

**Career Center**
ASPET’s Career Center is constantly posting new jobs in pharmacology and related health science fields, including post-doctoral positions.

“Being at the forefront of developing new treatments for patients is what drew me to pharmacology. My lab possesses the expertise to collaborate directly with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies from around the world to understand how specific compounds work to treat pain.”

Beverly Greenwood-Van Meerveld, PhD, Professor of Physiology, Director Oklahoma Center for Neuroscience, Oklahoma University Health Science Center; Oklahoma City, OK
News and Perspectives

ASPET’s monthly newsletter, quarterly membership magazine, social media presence, and website all provide news from the field, career opportunities, and other updates relevant to members. PharmTalk, a blog by and for young scientists, provides perspectives on careers and leadership opportunities.

Publications

Stay up to date with the latest research and publish your own findings in ASPET’s journals, Drug Metabolism and Disposition, The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Molecular Pharmacology, and Pharmacological Reviews.

For more information on becoming a member of ASPET, please visit: https://www.aspet.org/membership/ – we look forward to welcoming you!

“Pharmacology has opened so many doors for me because of its breadth and depth – meaning the study of therapeutics in disease can involve so many disciplines from molecular biology to whole animal physiology – to me that is the beauty of modern pharmacology!”

Walter J. Koch, PhD, Professor and Chair, Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine; Philadelphia, PA

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Department of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics

Offering both PhD and MD/PhD degrees in pharmacology, we are currently one of only four programs in New England with an NIH Predoctoral Training Grant in the Pharmacological Sciences. With more than fifty faculty members engaged in cutting-edge research in the biomedical sciences, we provide training opportunities relevant to the treatment of cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and cardiovascular disorders.

As dedicated mentors, we instill an interdisciplinary approach to discovery in future leaders of academia, industry, and government. We offer first-year research internships in Boston area pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms and provide stipends, full tuition remission, and health insurance to all students.

Application Deadline - 1 December

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

The Department of Pharmacology has a rich tradition of discovery at the cellular and molecular levels, translating to clinically relevant drug targets. The NIH-funded Molecular Therapeutics Training Program prepares trainees for a broad variety of careers in independent investigative work and teaching.

The Program offers specialized training in four tracks:
- Molecular Pharmacology & Cell Regulation
- Membrane Structural Biology & Pharmacology
- Cancer Therapeutics
- Translational Therapeutics

The rich research environment and inter-disciplinary program foster interactions among students and faculty with basic and clinical interests around the common theme of therapeutics.

For more information about our program, please contact us at http://case.edu and learn more at http://pharmacy.case.edu

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- Microbiology...................3 credits
- Seminar.......................1 credit

**Spring Curriculum**
- Pharmacology...............4 credits
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- Seminar.......................1 credit
- Creative Component.........2 credits
- Elective......................2 credits

vetmed.iastate.edu/BMS

DEGREES OFFERED: PhD | MS | BS/MS

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SHREVEPORT
Health Sciences Center
Department of Pharmacology
Toxicology & Neuroscience

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Ph.D., M.S. & M.D./Ph.D.

Application Deadline: February 1, 2018

A graduate student will gain expertise in several areas including:

- Molecular mechanisms in addiction: methamphetamine, cocaine, and alcohol
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- Research in neurodegenerative diseases: Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s, Huntington’s, and ALS
- Toxicology, kidney function, and therapeutic interventions
- Molecular mechanisms in cancer
- Relevant training for academic, governmental and industry positions, and careers in research and teaching

For more information, visit http://lsuhscshreveport.edu/
or contact us at tmoren@lsuhsc.edu
Mayo Clinic Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences
Molecular Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics PhD Training

Molecular Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (MPET) PhD training at Mayo Clinic Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences (MCGSBS) offers a distinctive research experience that prepares students to address complex therapeutic challenges through a greater understanding of human disease. Through a pharmacology-focused curriculum, electives reflecting the latest in therapeutic development and dozens of diverse research laboratories, PhD candidates can tailor their thesis work to their individual research interests. Our students are immersed in state-of-the-art training in basic pharmacology research, regenerative medicine and individualized therapeutics.

The MPET program uniquely positions students to approach clinically relevant research challenges by connecting them with world-class researchers and physicians as well as providing access to patient samples and clinical data. Our students thrive in this collaborative environment and benefit from the larger infrastructure of MCGSBS and Mayo Clinic, which feature:

• Guaranteed stipend support for up to 5 years – no required teaching responsibilities
• Affordable cost of living – high stipend to rent ratio
• Great quality of life – safe location and short commutes within a rapidly developing city

Applications are accepted from September 1 through December 1.

Visit our website Review admission requirements Complete application

For additional information email: Richard Weinshilboum, M.D., MPET Program Director and Liewei Wang, M.D., Ph.D., MPET Program Director
### Degree Information

The PDD program is tailored to individuals currently employed, or seeking employment, in the pharmaceutical industry as well as foreign nationals seeking additional training in a research laboratory.

The degree program includes required and elective coursework, with a focus on basic and clinical pharmacology as it relates to drug development, acquisition of proficiency in contemporary laboratory research methodology and problem-solving approaches, and mentored biomedical research, that leads to a thesis of publishable quality.

The degree can be completed in just under two years with matriculation in September and graduation in May of the second year.

### MS in Pharmacology & Drug Development (PDD)

Pharmacology is an exciting discipline that sits at the core of translational research. Therapies that alleviate disease are studied on the molecular and cellular levels and also applied to pre-clinical and clinical models. A strong combination of didactic study coupled with bench research allows trainees to become well-versed in state-of-the-art approaches. Introductions to human subjects research and regulatory affairs are also provided.

Our program is well-suited to trainees who are already pursuing careers in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry and wish to acquire new skills. Those who seek additional preparation for doctoral training or who have not yet decided if a doctoral program is right for them will find that this program can help them prepare and explore their options.

### Curriculum

Students in the Program in Pharmacology and Drug Development complete required and elective didactic courses and participate in seminars and journal clubs that are designed to provide a strong knowledge base for their research and a deep understanding of pharmacology.

Students complete an MS thesis that is based on laboratory research. Students conduct two laboratory rotations in their first year and use the experience to identify a thesis topic which they explore in year two.

### Application Requirements

The application deadline is May 1 for September admission.

Required documents include a personal statement, a resume, transcripts, GRE scores, and three letters of recommendation. Applicants for whom English is not the native language must also demonstrate English proficiency.

For more details and a link to the application, please visit our website at sackler.tufts.edu.

### Contact us

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sackler-school@tufts.edu  
sackler.tufts.edu

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Graduate Programs in Molecular Cellular and Biochemical Pharmacology

MS Program
(http://med.uc.edu/ms-in-pharmacology)
- Gain hands-on training with expert UC and Cincinnati Children’s faculty.
- Connect with guest speakers from our drug industry partners: Eli Lilly, Battelle, J&J, et al.
- Prepare for future academic programs (MD, PhD) with degree completion in just one year.

PhD Program
(http://med.uc.edu/pharmacology-phd)
- Faculty’s expertise applies cutting edge approaches to numerous pharmacology subdisciplines.
- PhD students receive tuition scholarships; competitive stipends available.

Application deadline for graduate programs
- MS Program submission deadlines:
  Domestic applications: June 1
  International applications: March 1
- PhD Program submission deadline: February 1

For more information, contact Nancy Thyberg: thyberg@ucmail.uc.edu

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GRADUATE STUDIES IN PHARMACOLOGY and TOXICOLOGY

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- Training opportunities in over 50 laboratories with a breadth of research interests and expertise
- Average time to degree: ~5 years
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- Deadline for doctoral fellowship consideration: December 1
- M.S. application review begins in March for fall admissions

Degrees Offered:
- M.S. | Ph.D. | M.D./Ph.D.

Learn more about admissions guidelines and faculty research:
louisville.edu/medicine/departments/pharmacology
Email: phxapps@louisville.edu

This University of Louisville is an equal opportunity institution. The University of Louisville is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities.

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Pharmacology

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BROAD RANGE OF RESEARCH AREAS  Specialize in Cancer, Cardiovascular, Renal, Endocrine, or Neuro Pharmacology, Precision Medicine, G-Protein Signaling, Ion Channels & Transporters, or Protein Folding & Structure.

DRUG DISCOVERY  Identify new drug targets and discover new therapeutics in partnership with the U-M Center for the Discovery of New Medicines.

TOP-RANKED CLINICAL ACCESS  Michigan Medicine is rated among the nation’s best in a broad range of adult and pediatric specialties.

FANTASTIC ALUMNI NETWORK  Academic and industry leaders around the world started here and continue to serve as mentors for our students.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE TO LIVE  Ann Arbor offers the best of cosmopolitan culture, cuisine and all-season adventure in a compact setting.

WHAT WILL YOUR IMPACT BE?

APPLY FOR FALL 2018 ADMISSION
PH.D. APPLICATION DEADLINE: December 1, 2017
S.U.R.P. APPLICATION DEADLINE: February 15, 2018
M.S. APPLICATION DEADLINE: April 15, 2018

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Choose a path to make your impact in the world!

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Dynamic, cutting edge research and training programs

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Stem Cells
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Take your next step by contacting us

phcograd@med.unc.edu
Department of Pharmacology
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
http://med.unc.edu/pharm/

UNC Ph.D. Program in Pharmacology
The Vanderbilt University Department of Pharmacology Graduate Training Program is a leader in scientific citations and faculty scholarly productivity. Fifty scientists in training are addressing important issues in fields such as neurosciences, receptor signaling, and drug development and metabolism. Our trainees are ideally suited for a wide range of careers and our program is committed to developing leaders in academia, industry, and regulatory affairs.

Vanderbilt University
Department of Pharmacology Graduate Training Program

Please visit our web site for more information:
www.vanderbilt.edu/pharmacology

Vanderbilt University School of Medicine
Department of Pharmacology
12 South 14th Avenue South & Pierce
Nashville, TN 37232-6600
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- Ion Channels
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Application Deadline: January 1st
For More Information Visit: www.urmc.rochester.edu/phph/education

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http://www.utexas.edu/pharmacy/divisions/pharmtox
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- Physiological Basis of Aging
- Cancer Therapeutics
- Neuroscience
- Cardiovascular Physiology
- Endocrinology: Obesity, Diabetes, Stress Responsivity
- Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms of Pain

Financial Support:
- Stipend $26,000
- Resident tuition and fees are paid by the doctoral program
- Basic student health benefits are also included

For More Information:
UT Health
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Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences
pharmacology.uthscsa.edu/ppgd.asp
Established in 1891, UTMB was the first medical school in Texas and has grown from 23 students and 13 faculty members to more than 3,200 students and about 900 faculty in the schools of Medicine, Nursing, Health Professions, and the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences. The GSBS has graduate programs in nine distinct areas of investigation including the graduate program in Pharmacology and Toxicology (PHTO). There are currently 31 faculty and 14 students, with an additional 41 postdoctoral fellows and research associates/analysts/technicians in the Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology. With the recent growth of the department’s faculty and technical staff, we are especially interested in growing our graduate student program as we believe we have an outstanding department with excellent research and training opportunities. Our program is supported by three institutes for advanced study, a network of hospitals and clinics that provide a full range of primary and specialized care, and numerous research facilities. UTMB is a part of The University of Texas System as well as the Texas Medical Center in Houston.

RESEARCH TOPICS

- Cancer pharmacology
- Neuro- and behavioral pharmacology of drugs of abuse
- Environmental and molecular toxicology
- Structural biology of receptor and enzyme proteins
- Vaccine development
- Drug design and synthesis

Applications open Sept. 1, recommended to submit by Dec 1.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT PHTO, VISIT www.utmb.edu/phtox/PHTOX-Graduate-Program
TO APPLY, VISIT gsbs.utmb.edu/prospective-students

www.utmb.edu  Working together to work wonders.®  The University of Texas Medical Branch  Member, Texas Medical Center®
The IPP Program provides state-of-the-art research training in integrating molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, and clinical information to investigate mechanisms of disease and responses to therapeutics in experimental animal models as well as patients.

**PhD/MBA Program**

The IPP program participates in the Wake Forest University PhD/MBA Program. This Program is a synthesis of curricula from the IPP Program and the Evening MBA Program of the School of Business with specialized course work and opportunities for industrial and business internships. See the website for more information: [http://internal.graduate.wfu.edu/admissions/phdmba.html](http://internal.graduate.wfu.edu/admissions/phdmba.html).

**Areas of Study**
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Cardiovascular Physiology and Hypertension
- Regenerative Medicine
- Neuro- and Behavioral Pharmacology
- Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism
- Cancer Therapeutics
- Lifespan Physiology

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• Collaborate with faculty and other students
• Build and expand their professional networks
• Learn about careers in research and related health care disciplines

Fellows receive stipend support to conduct 10 weeks of summer research.

For more info and to apply, visit us online at: www.aspet.org/awards/SURF

American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
Ph.D. Studies in Pharmacology & Therapeutics at UF

The University of Florida’s Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics has been at the forefront of research and student training since it was founded in 1955. Ph.D. Candidates in the department are trained by world-renowned faculty specializing in neuropharmacology, muscle therapeutics and immunopharmacology.

Upon graduation, students will have access to the department’s robust alumni network, which includes top leaders in academics, industry and government.

The department is situated on UF’s main campus in Gainesville, Fla., and enjoys strong ties with other disciplines in the university, including neuroscience, medicine, chemistry, biological sciences and engineering.

Application Deadline: December 1, 2017
For more information about programs offered through the department, visit pharmacology.med.ufl.edu/education
For application instructions, visit graduateschool.ufl.edu/admission

Contact Us
352-294-5355 | gonzalotorres@ufl.edu | @UFAdmissions
The objective of the Graduate Program in Molecular and Cellular Pharmacology is to equip students with state-of-the-art skills applied to a variety of basic, translational and discovery-based research projects. Students emerge as independent scientists ready for a variety of career paths in academia, industry, and government.

Molecular and Cellular Pharmacology Faculty and students work in a diverse array of schools and departments across the University of Wisconsin — the largest graduate training institution in the country.

AREAS OF RESEARCH EXPERTISE INCLUDE:
- Molecular Structure and Function
- Cellular Signal Transduction
- Biochemistry and Chemistry
- Biomedical Engineering
- Cancer Neuroscience
- Cardiovascular Biology
- Virology
- Drug Discovery Epigenetics
- Metabolism
- Proteomics
- Genomics
- Stem Cell Fate

Contact: Dr. Jon Audhya, Program Director: audhya@wisc.edu or Kristin Cooper, Program Coordinator: kgcooper@wisc.edu