Postdoctoral Research Associate in the Neural Control of Feeding and Body Weight

An NIH-funded postdoctoral research associate position is available to study the neural mechanisms controlling feeding and body weight. The Roseberry lab (www.roseberrylab.gsucreate.org) uses a diverse array of techniques at the cellular, circuit and behavioral levels to study how dopamine circuits control feeding, activity, and body weight and how these circuits are altered by changes in feeding and body weight, such as obesity. Multiple projects utilizing different combinations of techniques are available to the successful candidate. Candidates should have a PhD or MD at the time of appointment, and salary will be based on the NIH postdoctoral fellow pay scale. To apply, please send a cover letter briefly describing your research experience, a detailed CV, and the names and contact information for 3 references to Dr. Aaron Roseberry at aroseberry@gsu.edu. The neuroscience community at Georgia State University is a highly interactive and collegial environment with excellent opportunities for collaboration and professional development. Georgia State University, a Research University of the University System of Georgia, is an *EEO/*AA employer and encourages applications from women and under-represented minority groups.

The main interest of the Roseberry laboratory is the neural regulation of feeding and body weight, including the development of obesity. We focus primarily on the mesolimbic dopamine system, which is the brain's "reward" circuitry. While these neural "reward" circuits are primarily associated with their roles in drug abuse and addiction, it is thought that they were originally designed to respond to natural rewards such as food and water. For example, multiple studies have shown that food can act as a "reward" to stimulate dopamine release in specific regions of the brain similar to what is seen with abused drugs. Overall, our research is broadly focused on two related questions: 1-how do dopamine circuits control different aspects of feeding; and 2-how do changes in feeding and body weight (e.g. obesity, fasting/food restriction) alter the activity of dopamine circuits (which then affect dopamine's ability to further regulate feeding and weight).