POSTDOCTORIAL TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH FELLOWSHIPS

Oregon State University

Oregon State University (OSU) offers interdisciplinary postdoctoral training in toxicology through research programs in environmental and molecular toxicology, biochemistry, pharmacy, and molecular and cellular biology. The **NIEHS Training Grant**, available to U.S. citizens or permanent residents only, offers financial support and provides unique research opportunities to selected Postdoctoral Fellows. Support is available on a competitive basis to applicants with a Ph.D. in chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacology, toxicology, or the biological sciences. Training is provided in diverse areas including analytical, aquatic, biochemical, comparative, environmental, developmental, and molecular toxicology with an emphasis on mechanistic approaches. Research projects focus on some aspect of toxicology or environmental health.

OSU is the home of two NIEHS-supported Centers: **Environmental Health Sciences Center (EHSC)** and the **Superfund Research Program (SRP).** Both Centers utilize state-of-the-art equipment, as well as specialized research facilities and opportunities in the area of environmental health sciences. Training is also available with faculty at the Oregon Health and Sciences University (OHSU) in Portland.

More Information

Visit the EHSC web site http://ehsc.oregonstate.edu (see "Training Programs")—for information on the faculty and their areas of research.

To apply send a current CV, graduate transcripts, names and addresses of three references and a one- page letter describing your background and career goals to: **Dr. Robert Tanguay,** 28645 East HWY 34, Department of Environmental and Molecular Toxicology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97333; email: robert.tanguay@orst.edu; telephone: 541-737-6514.

Oregon State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and complies with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Minority applications are encouraged.

To build a solid foundation to improve health, it is essential that we continue to bore deeper into the underlying mechanisms that impact health benefits as well as risks.