Henry Ford Health System (HFHS)
Detroit, Michigan

DIVISION HEAD
Hypertension and Vascular Research

The Department of Internal Medicine is seeking applications to lead the Hypertension and Vascular Research Division. The Division has 9 investigators and >30 support staff focused on the pathogenesis, cardio-renal regulation, and end-organ damage in hypertension.

The Division is well supported by NIH grants, foundation grants, and institutional funds. HFHS has a record of excellence in basic, clinical, and epidemiological research, with external funding exceeding $60M in 2013. Incredible opportunity exists to expand the division’s portfolio by enhancing collaboration with clinical departments.

Position Description: The Division Head will be responsible for overall strategic direction as well as educational and mentorship activities. A generous support package including space and funds commensurate with the applicant’s background will be provided to ensure success.

Qualification: An established scientist or physician-scientist (Ph.D., M.D. or equivalent) with expertise in a compatible field and a track record of NIH support. Candidates should also possess the leadership, vision and energy to foster overall program growth and enhance translational science connecting the laboratory and clinic.

Submission Instructions: Interested applicants should contact Dr. David Lanfear, Chair, Search Committee (c/o Jennifer Feddersen) at 313-874-4674 or JFEDDER1@hfhs.org. AA/EEO
New from Avanti: Sphingadienine

• The dienic long-chain base (sphingadienine) of human plasma sphingomyelins has been identified as d-erythro-1,3-dihydroxy-2-amino-4-trans-14-cis-octadecadiene. A similar sphingosine was also detected in plasma sphingomyelins of rat, rabbit and cat. The key reaction in the structural studies was partial reduction of sphingadienine with hydrazine to cis-14-sphingenine and 4-sphingenine.


• “Sphingosin” was first described by J. L. W. Thudichum in 1884 and structurally characterized as 2S,3R,4E-2-aminoocadec-4-ene-1,3-diol in 1947 by Herb Carter, who also proposed the designation of “lipides derived from sphingosine as sphingolipides.” This category of amino alcohols is now known to encompass hundreds of compounds that are referred to as sphingoid bases and sphingoid base-like compounds, which vary in chain length, number, position, and stereochemistry of double bonds, hydroxyl groups, and other functionalities. Some have especially intriguing features, such as the tail-to-tail combination of two sphingoid bases in the alpha,omega-sphingoids produced by sponges. Most of these compounds participate in cell structure and regulation, and some (such as the fumonisins) disrupt normal sphingolipid metabolism and cause plant and animal disease. Many of the naturally occurring and synthetic sphingoid bases are cytotoxic for cancer cells and pathogenic microorganisms or have other potentially useful bioactivities; hence, they offer promise as pharmaceutical leads. This thematic review gives an overview of the biodiversity of the backbones of sphingolipids and the broader field of naturally occurring and synthetic sphingoid base-like compounds.


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Natural Sphingomyelin
Synthetic Sphingomyelin & Derivatives
Natural Glycosylated Sphingolipids
Gangliosides
Synthetic Glycosylated Sphingolipids
Synthetic Sulfatides
Synthetic Phosphosphingolipids
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