



Preparing for a Faculty Career and Job Search

August 4th and August 7th, 2023

For postdoctoral fellows and late stage graduate students interested in faculty careers

Thanks to our faculty panelists and presenters

Chris Barton (Belmont) Karen Meisch (Austin Peay)

Maria Byndloss Neil Osheroff

Jin Chen Henrique Serezani

David Cortez Wallace Sharif (Morehouse)

Kathy DelGiorno Eric Skaar

Kathy Gould Chris Wright

Maria Hadjifrangiskou Qiangjun (QJ) Zhou

and to BRET and the ASPIRE team, especially Angela Zito and Mary Gray Lindstrom

Resources page on the Workshop website

BRET Career Development ASPIRE Program Helpful resources Event Description Registration Shared by workshop speakers & panelists Session Descriptions Schedule At-A-Glance Finding and attaining the right fit: understanding faculty roles at US academic institutions and overview of the faculty job search process Helpful Resources O Carnegie Classifications of US institutions of higher education O Academic Career Readiness Assessment (ACRA) - developed at UCSF, ACRA is a rubric to facilitate understanding of expectations of faculty at different types of academic institutions. O NIH faculty recruitment website NSF list of federally funded R&D centers Oak Ridge Institute of Research and Education (ORISE) - manages postdoctoral fellowships and internship programs for the U.S. Department of Energy and national labs ASBMB article about research careers at independent research institutes O Institutional members of the Association of Independent Research Institutes (AIRI) employ many biomedical research o The BRET ASPIRE Program interviews alumni about their careers in the Beyond the Lab series; a range of faculty and other careers are included in the series. Planning your independent research career O Not discussed: the unspoken rules for a career in academic medicine research (book by Vanderbilt professor, Dr. Mike



https://medschool.vanderbilt.edu/career-development/faculty-job-search-resources/

Workshop schedule

	TODAY	MONDAY			
9:00-10:45	Finding and attaining the right fit	11:00-12:30	Mock faculty search committee (with lunch)		
11:00-12:20	Planning your independent research	12:45-1:45	Negotiating your faculty compensation & start-up		
	career and applying for faculty jobs	2:00-3:00	Teaching-intensive faculty panel		
12:30-2:10	Interviews and job talks (with lunch)	3:00-4:00	Writing a teaching philosophy		
2:15-3:15	International faculty panel		i - F J		

Snacks and water available throughout the day

Finding the right fit: understanding US institutions, faculty roles, and the job search process

Kim Petrie, PhD
Assistant Dean for Biomedical Career Development
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

Kathy Gould, PhD
Louise B. McGavock Chair
Professor of Cell and Developmental Biology
Senior Associate Dean for Biomedical Research, Education, and Training

Agenda

- Landscape of academia
- Overview of the academic job search
- A few key resources

Academic Career Readiness Assessment



Carnegie Classification – framework to understand academia

- Created in 1970 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; updated every few years
- Classifies all US institutions of higher education
 - Types and numbers of degrees they award
 - Research activity
 - Characteristics of the student body
- Useful tool for academic job seekers >>>
 - Create lists to target based on geography or student body type, look up institutions with open positions, etc.



https://carnegieclassifications.acenet.edu

There are 3939 higher ed institutions classified into 7 basic types.



- Doctoral universities
 (3 subtypes: R1, R2, R3 based on R&D expenditures)
- 2. Master's colleges and universities
- 3. Baccalaureate colleges
- 4. Baccalaureate colleges/Associate's colleges
- 5. Associate's colleges
- 6. Special-focus institutions (law, art, medicine, etc)
- 7. Tribal colleges and universities

For research-focused jobs, academia is not the only option!

US government laboratories

US government laboratories

- NIH has many "intramural" labs led by Pls (~1100 Pls + 2000 research staff + 4000 trainees)
- NIH recruits ~30 tenuretrack faculty/year, many through Stadtman program path

How intramural funding works

https://irp.nih.gov/our-research/irp-review-process









US government laboratories

- NIH, CDC, FDA
- EPA, USDA, NASA
- Military and law enforcement labs
- 39 federally-funded R&D centers,
 e.g. Oak Ridge, Frederick National
 Lab for Cancer Research (see NSF list at https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/ffrdclist/)
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

Where to look for positions

- ORISE (internships & postdocs, not NIH): https://orise.orau.gov/index.html
- USAJobs.com (staff)
- Pls often recruited directly through agency website; e.g. NIH faculty recruitment:

https://irp.nih.gov/careers/faculty-level-scientific-careers

Independent research institutes (IRI)

- Nonprofits that operate independently of universities or companies
- Often started by an endowment to conduct research in a specific area or topic
- ASBMB article about IRI
- Association of Independent
 Research Institutes (AIRI) has

 >80 members

Sanford Burnham Prebys

MEDICAL DISCOVERY INSTITUTE

























Additional roles to consider in 'academia'

- Staff scientists
- Core facility directors
- Research faculty
- Research or academic administration



- Research project manager
- Grants management
- Technology transfer
- Development

- Communications
- Graduate and postdoc offices
- Undergraduate programs or advising
- Science outreach

Where to learn about careers and employers

Beyond the Lab



https://medschool.vanderbilt.edu/ career-development/beyond-thelab-see-listen/

Annual Career Symposium



PhD Career Stories



https://medschool.vanderbilt.edu/career-development/events/



The academic job search (faculty positions)

Application package

Always need

- CV
- Cover letter
- List of 3-5 referees who can speak to your potential to be an outstanding faculty member

May also need

- Research plan/statement
- Statement of prior research accomplishments
- Diversity statement
- Teaching philosophy
- Teaching evaluations/portfolio
- Statement of faith (some religiously affiliated institutions)

Faculty search timeline usually begins ~1 year prior to job start

Self-reflection, networking, discussions w/ mentors





late summer	early to	mid to late	winter-	February -	late
to early fall	mid-fall	fall	spring	April	summer
Open jobs advertised	Application deadlines	1 st interviews	Campus interviews	Job offers	

Sessions about self-reflection and planning

Self-reflection, networking, discussions w/ mentors



Finding the right fit (today)

Planning your independent research career and applying for faculty jobs (today)

Effective poster presentations (10/5/23, Biomedical Scientist's Toolkit)

K awards (9/14/23, ASPIRE Postdoc Café)



late summer	early to	mid to late	winter-	February -	late
to early fall	mid-fall	fall	spring	April	summer
Open jobs advertised	Application deadlines	1 st interviews	Campus interviews	Job offers	Appointment starts

Sessions about preparing your application materials

Planning your independent research career and applying for faculty jobs (today)

Writing a teaching philosophy/educator portfolios (Monday)

Mock search committee (Monday)

late summer	early to	mid to late	winter-	February -	late
to early fall	mid-fall	fall	spring	April	summer
Open jobs advertised	Application deadlines	1 st interviews	Campus interviews	Job offers	Appointment starts

Sessions about interviewing, job talks, and chalk talks

Faculty interviews and job talks (today)

late summer	early to	mid to late	winter-	February -	late
to early fall	mid-fall	fall	spring	April	summer
Open jobs advertised	Application deadlines	1 st interviews	Campus interviews	Job offers	Appointment starts

Sessions about negotiation

Negotiating your faculty compensation and start-up package (Monday)

late summer to early fall		mid to late fall	winter- spring	February - April	late summer
Open jobs advertised	Application deadlines	1 st interviews	Campus interviews	Job offers	Appointment starts

Sessions pertinent to international scholars and faculty positions in teaching-intensive institutions

International faculty panel (today)

Teaching-intensive faculty roles (Monday)

late summer	early to	mid to late	winter-	February -	late
to early fall	mid-fall	fall	spring	April	summer
Open jobs advertised	Application deadlines	1 st interviews	Campus interviews	Job offers	Appointment starts

Sessions about successfully starting up your lab

Preparing to mentor

(3/21/24, Biomedical Scientists' Toolkit)

Setting Up and Running a New Lab (4/18/24, ASPIRE Café for Postdocs)

late summer	early to	mid to late	winter-	February -	late
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Faculty search timeline usually begins ~1 year prior to job start

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late summer	early to	mid to late	winter-	February -	late
to early fall	mid-fall	fall	spring	April	summer
Open jobs advertised	Application deadlines	Screening interviews	Campus interviews	Job offers	



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https://medschool.vanderbilt.edu/career-development/faculty-job-search-resources/

Other great online resources

Institutional faculty manuals



Chapter 1: About Vanderbilt University

A: History

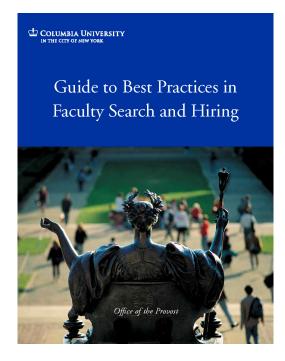
Vanderbilt University is an independent, privately-supported University founded in 1873 through a gift from Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. Born of modest means and not formally educated, the Commodore, a nickname Vanderbilt received in his youth, built a fortune from steamboat lines and railroads. The endowment of the University was his only major philanthropy, and his hope was that Vanderbilt would "contribute to strengthening the ties that should exist between all geographical sections of our common country."

Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, whose wife was a cousin of Vanderbilt's second wife, Frank Armstrong Crawford, was leading a movement within the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to establish "an institution of learning of the highest order." In 1872, a charter was

NIH OITE

- OITE Careers Blog
 Posts tagged "Faculty"
 offer good advice on all
 aspects of the faculty
 job search

Institutional hiring guides



Vanderbilt Center for Teaching



- Workshops and events
- >80 teaching guides on topics from facilitating discussions to teaching lab courses to writing a diversity statement
- Certificate in College Teaching
- Sign up for their newsletter

A few interesting recent papers

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

NEUROSCIENCE

Myths and facts about getting an academic faculty position in neuroscience

Nina S. Hsu[†], K. Paul Rezai-zadeh[†], Michael S. Tennekoon, Stephen J. Korn*

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The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2022–23

(JUNE 2023)



Salary data

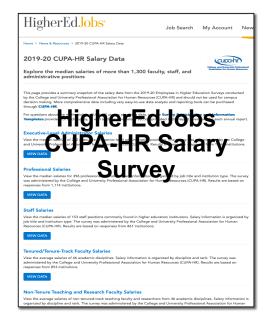






The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2022–23

(JUNE 2023)



Faculty salaries at state universities are public information; do a Google search for the university.

The Academic Career Readiness Assessment (ACRA)

Helping Biomedical Scholars Explore, Prepare for and Apply to Faculty Positions

Supported by:

Burroughs Wellcome Fund

Plan for this session:

- 1. Define the 3 main categories of institutions used in the ACRA tool
- 2. Describe the study conducted to develop the ACRA tool
- 3. Explain how to use the ACRA tool
- 4. Answer as many of your questions as I can on the ACRA

After completing the session, you should be able to:

- 1. Describe the findings of the Academic Career Readiness Assessment study
- 2. Describe essential hiring criteria at the type of institution at which you would like to work as faculty
- 3. Assess your level of competitiveness for the positions of choice

The Different Types of Institutions Where You Could Be a Faculty Member



Research-Intensive Institutions

 $(R)^*$ *The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education $^{\mathsf{TM}}$

- Offer a full range of baccalaureate programs
- Are committed to graduate education through the doctorate
- Give high priority to research
- Award 50 or more doctoral degrees each year
- Receive annually \$40 million or more in federal support

Research-Intensive Institutions (R1)

Success at this type of institution means:

- Obtaining and sustaining large grants
- Publishing regularly in high-impact journals
- Achieving national & international recognition and collaborations





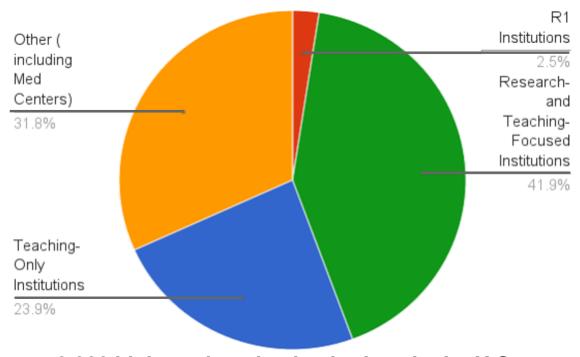




What proportion of U.S. institutions are R1 institutions?

- A. 2.5%
- B. 22.5%
- C. 42.5%
- D. 62.5%

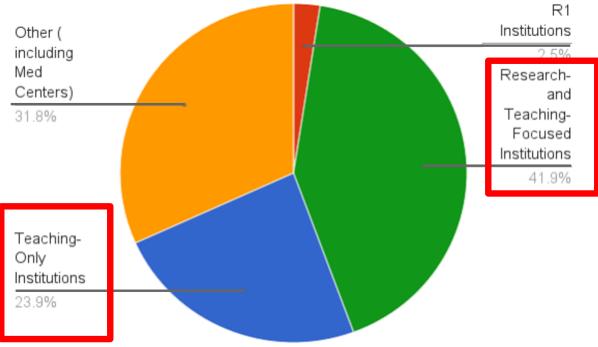
Answer: 2.5%



3,939 higher education institutions in the U.S.

Source: The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education ™ http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu/index.php

Answer: 2.5%



3,939 higher education institutions in the U.S.

Source: The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education ™ http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu/index.php

Research- and Teaching-Focused Institutions (RT)

Table 2: ACRA Categories are based on the Carnegie Classification

Carnegie Basic Classification		ACRA Category
Doctoral Universities ¹ - Highest Research Activity	R1	R
Doctoral Universities ¹ - Higher Research Activity	R2	RT
Doctoral Universities ¹ - Moderate Research Activity	R3	RT
Master's Colleges & Universities ² - Larger Programs	М1	RT
Master's Colleges & Universities ² - Medium Programs	M2	RT
Baccalaureate Colleges ³	BAC	RT
Associate's Colleges ⁴ (Community Colleges)	СС	Т

Source: The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education TM http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu/index.php
Awarded > 20 research/scholarship doctoral degrees during the year; Awarded > 50 master's degrees and < than 20 doctoral degrees during the year; Institutions where baccalaureate or higher degrees represent > 50 % of all degrees but with < than 50 master's degrees or 20 doctoral degrees; Institutions at which the highest level degree awarded is an associate's degree

Research- and Teaching-Focused Institutions (RT)

Expectations:

- Balancing research with a significant teaching load
- Publication and funding expectations vary widely across institutions (from R1level to very low requirements)
- High teaching and mentoring expectations





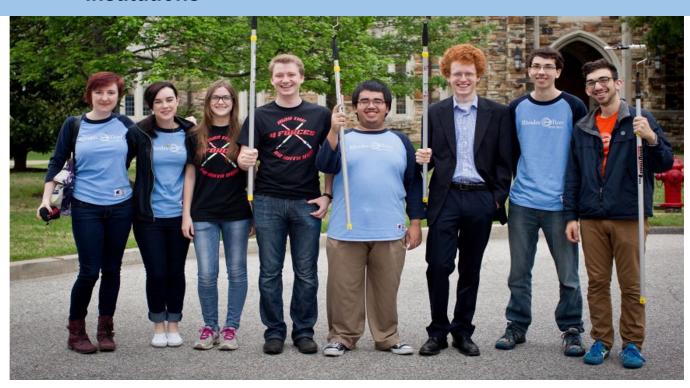






Teaching And Mentoring Environment:

- Access primarily to undergraduates
- Research projects seen as learning experiences for students
- Significant teaching load and emphasis on teaching quality
- Diversity of the student body varies widely across RT institutions



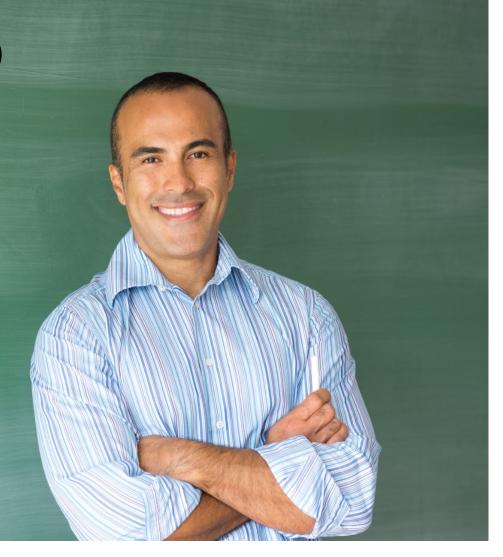
Teaching-Only Institutions

(T)

Teaching-Only Institutions (T)

Success at this type of institution is different still:

- Teaching effectiveness, support of diverse student needs, and collegiality are important
- Tenure is usually more of a formality: selection happens at the hiring level









Environment:

- No research
- Very high teaching load
- Student body is extremely diverse

Review

R: Research-intensive

→ Also known as R1s

RT: Research and Teaching (dual focus)

→ For example, Baccalaureate colleges/ Liberal Arts

T: Teaching-Only

- → Also known as Associate's Colleges
- → For example, Community Colleges

Introduce yourselves to each other (briefly).

Select a discussion leader and a note-taker for reporting out.

Discuss what you think the criteria are for each of the position types.

Discuss the criteria for each institution for ~12 minutes.

R: Research-intensive

→ Also known as R1s

RT: Research and Teaching (dual focus)

→ For example, Baccalaureate colleges/

Liberal Arts

T: Teaching-Only

→ Also known as Associate's Colleges

→ For example, Community Colleges

Let's hear what everyone is thinking about these positions!

What does it take to get hired at these institutions?

<u>A</u>cademic <u>C</u>areer <u>R</u>eadiness <u>A</u>ssessment



How ACRA was built

Interviewed Faculty (n=20)

Category R Institutions (n=5)

R1 (Doctoral Universities, Highest Research Activity)

Category RT Institutions (n=10)

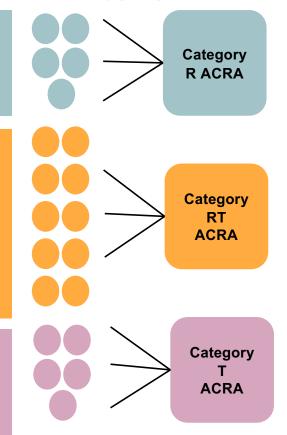
R2 and R3 (Doctoral Universities, Higher and Moderate Research Activity);

M1 and M2 (Master's Colleges & Universities, Larger and Medium Programs);

BAC (Baccalaureate Colleges)

Category T Institutions (n=5)

Associate's Colleges (Community Colleges)



Qualification			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Teaching Pr	Teaching Practices			Level 1 & Candidate is familiar with the evidence supporting the use of active learning strategies in the classroom.	Level 2 & Candidate demonstrates that they can use active learning strategies effectively in the classroom.	Level 3 & Candidate reflects on own teaching effectiveness and uses an iterative process to teaching to improve curriculum (1).
	Т	91% Required	18%	27%	27%	18%
	RT	91% Required	14%	36%	32%	9%
	R	42%	32%	11%		
Teaching Ex	Teaching Experience			Candidate has been fully responsible for organizing (3) and teaching a course.	Candidate has been fully responsible for organizing (3) and teaching a course with a comparable student population (4).	Candidate has been fully responsible for organizing (3) and teaching a variety of courses (5) with a comparable student population (4).
	т	100% Required	18%	18%	55%	9%
	RT	86% Required	27%	36%	14%	9%
	R	21%	21%			
Serve a Dive	Commitment and Ability to Serve a Diverse Student Population			Level 1 & Candidate has immersed self in a diverse community, or has mentored, advised or taught diverse populations of students.	Level 2 & Candidate has used strategies to support learning of diverse populations of students.	Level 3 & Candidate can articulate a personal experience with equity or social justice that inspires them to improve learning experiences of diverse populations of students. (6)
	T 82% Required		27%		45%	9%
	RT	82% Required	59%	9%	3%	9%
	R 34%					3%

Т

Qualification Level 1 Level 3 Level 4 Level 2 Level 1 & Candidate Inclusion of Undergraduate Candidate demonstrates Level 2 & Research plan Level 3 & Candidate is a clear understanding understands the is specifically tailored to able to propose projects Research Experiences that they will be working implications of doing the institution's of different calibers for with undergraduate research with non-PhD undergraduate and/or different student in Research Plan and/or Master's students on scope of Master's population. populations. (7) project. students. 9% 9% 18% 9% 9% RT 91% Required 55% 5% **RT** Candidate can articulate Level 1 & Candidate has Level 2 & Research Level 3 & Data produced **Experience Conducting** a scientific mentoring experience conducting conducted with non-PhD by non-PhD students Research with Students philosophy that meets research with non-PhD students produced was included in a the needs of the nonscientific poster or paper. students preliminary data. PhD student population served by this institution. 27% 18% 9% 36% RT 82% Required 45% 16% 13% 3%

Qualification Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Level 4

Research Feas with Available		•	Candidate demonstrates ability to develop a research program within the limitations of the start-up funds. (8)	Level 1 & Candidate demonstrates the ability to independently manage and run the equipment required for their research program. (9)	Level 2 & Research program is feasible in the institution's research and geographic environment, which includes some minor constraints. (10)	Level 3 & Research plan is tailored to the non-R1 institution's highly limited resources. (11)
	Т	9%	9%		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
R'	т	82% Required	14%	9%	36%	23%
i	R	66% Required	16%	26%	24%	
Verbal Comm of Research	Verbal Communication of Research			Can present science clearly to scientists in the same sub-discipline (for example, to other microbiologists).	Can present science clearly and effectively to scientists outside of subfield.	Can present science clearly and effectively and can spark the interest of scientists outside of subfield and non-PhD students.
	Т	27%	9%		9%	9%
R'	Т	73% Required			14%	59%
I	R	87% Required		3%	61%	24%
Publications			Candidate has produced a few papers, regardless of authorship or impact.	Candidate has produced first author papers during postdoc and (12) PhD (regardless of impact) (13).	Candidate has produced first author papers during postdoc and (12) PhD, with at least one paper contributing significantly to the field (14).	Candidate has produced first author papers during postdoc and (12) PhD, at least one of which was published in Cell, Nature, or Science (15).
New T 18%			18%			
R'	-	77% Required	9%	64%	5%	
R 100% Required				3%	95%	3%

RT

Research Independence Exciting (16) with a clear direction and includes explicit, feasible steps to attain this direction over the first couple of years. Prunding Plan Candidate can suggest specific funding agencies and program names to fund proposed research program: (18) R 68% Required Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposard independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proporam independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proporam independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proporam independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proporam independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independence through advisor's	1		Qualification		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
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Research Independence Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. (22) Tow RT 59% Required 8% 24% 34% Level 1 & Candidate shows ability to lead a research program, by developing own ideas and new collaborations independently. (23) Level 2 & Candidate's proposed research program does not appear to be in competition with their current advisor's. (24) Level 3 & Candidate carron program does not appear to be in competition with their current advisor's recommendation letter (24)			Т	9%	9%			
Research Independence Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. (22) Tow RT 59% Required Candidate has the technical expertise to run their proposed research program, by developing own ideas and new collaborations independently. (23) Level 2 & Candidate's proposed research program does not appear to be in competition with their current advisor's. (24) Level 3 & Candidate caprovide evidence of independence through advisor's recommendation letter shows ability to lead a research program, by developing own ideas and new collaborations independently. (23) Tow 23% 5% 5% 5%			RT	45%	45%			
technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. (22) T 0% RT 59% Required technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently. (27% 23% 5% 5% 5% 5%			R	68% Required	8%	24%	34%	3%
RT 59% Required 27% 23% 5% 5%			т 0%		technical expertise to run their proposed research program independently.	shows ability to lead a research program, by developing own ideas and new collaborations	proposed research program does not appear to be in competition with their current advisor's.	independence through
R 82% Required 11% 32% 24% 16%					27%	23%	5%	5%
		R 82% Required			11%	32%	24%	16%

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Level 4

Qualification

	Recommendations				ons	Enthusiastic and personalized recommendations from both PD and PhD advisors. (25)	Level 1 & letters from other respected scientists who are well known by the search committee AND who know the candidate well. (26)	Level 2 & letters emphasize candidate's ability to be successful as a principal investigator.	Level 3 & letters emphasize that the candidate shows the potential to become a leader in the field.
Т				Т	36%	27%	9%		,
				RT	73% Required	59%	9%	5%	
				R	92% Required	24%	5%	32%	32%
			Collegiality			Candidate demonstrates the ability to interact with colleagues in a professional manner.	Levels 1 & Candidate demonstrates the interpersonal skills well- suited for the department' s culture. (27)	Level 2 & Candidate demonstrates willingness to share ideas and resources with colleagues. (28)	Level 3 & Candidate demonstrates the ability to develop collaborative projects with colleagues. (29)
	RT			т	91% Required	27%	27%	27%	9%
				RT	77% Required	5%	41%	27%	5%
				R	76% Required	16%	13%	42%	5%
			Fit			Candidate has sought experiences that align with the institution's teaching/ research mission. (30)	Level 1 & Research or teaching disciplines meet the needs of the department. (31)	Level 2 & Candidate has the ability and determination to handle the high workload. (32)	Level 3 & Candidate highlights potential synergies with others in department or institution.
		R		т	82% Required	18%	45%	9%	9%
				RT	95% Required		55%	23%	18%
				R	82% Required	5%	29%	16%	32%

To summarize

Significant contributors to hiring decisions

Productivity & Long-term fundability RT

Learning needs of students (research and classroom)

Learning needs of students (classroom) from all backgrounds









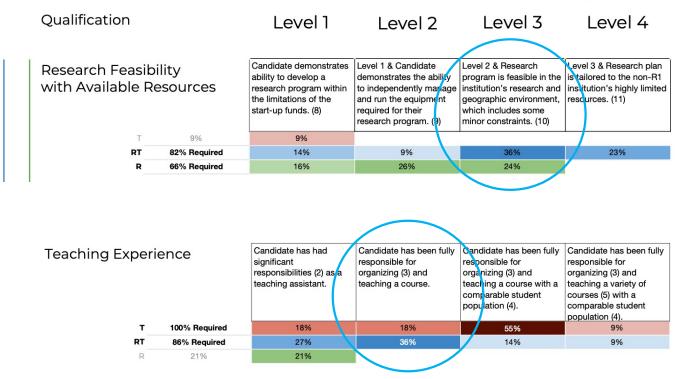
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Next steps in using the ACRA tool

1) Conduct a self-assessment of your strengths using the ACRA tool and identify areas that need improvement for a faculty position

https://career.ucsf.edu/phds/academic/acra

2) Be strategic about the way you spend your time to acquire the qualifications you will need



Develop a plan - Examples

Qualification	Goal	Activities	Timeline
Research Feasibility	Level 3: Research plan is feasible in the institution's environment, which includes some constraints	→ Get coffee/zoom with someone in a similar position now and ask what kinds of resources or constraints exist at the liberal arts college they are now at.	Now
		→ Draft my research plan and send it to them for review	Aug-Sept
Teaching Experience	Level 2: Candidate has been fully responsible for	→ Look for internship opportunities	Now
	organizing and teaching a course	→ Collect evaluations from students at the end of the course	Dec



Authors and Contact Information

Authors:

Laurence Clement, PhD Jennie Dorman, PhD



To find out more:

career.ucsf.edu/ACRA



Questions?

Next up: 11:00-12:20

Panel discussion with faculty

Planning your independent research career and applying for faculty jobs

David Cortez, PhD

Chair and Professor of Biochemistry
Ingram Professor of Cancer Research

Kathy DelGiorno, PhD

Assistant Professor, Cell & Developmental Biology

Eric Skaar, PhD MPH

Ernest W. Goodpasture Professor of Pathology, Microbiology, and Immunology Vice Chair for Basic Research, Department of Pathology, Microbiology, and Immunology

Mariana Xavier Byndloss, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Pathology, Microbiology and Immunology

Jin Chen, MD/PhD

Professor of Medicine and Cell and Developmental Biology, Director of NCI T32 Program

Chris V. Wright, D. Phil.

Professor of Cell and Developmental Biology
Louise B. McGavock Chair

Maria Hadjifrangiskou, Ph.D.

Associate Director, Vanderbilt Institute for Infection, Immunology and Inflammation
Associate Professor of Pathology, Microbiology and Immunology
Associate Professor in Urology

C. Henrique Serezani, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Medicine, Infectious Disease
Associate Professor of Pathology, Microbiology and Immunology
Associate Professor of Pharmacology

Qiangjun Zhou, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Department of Cell and Developmental Biology
Training Faculty, Vanderbilt Brain Institute
Member, Center for Structural Biology and Vanderbilt Kennedy Center