

PhD funded position

A 4-year PhD contract (FPI) will be offered to join the Neuroendocrine Regulation of Metabolism lab at **CiMUS (University of Santiago de Compostela)**, associated with our recently funded AEI project.

The candidate will join a team of researchers working on the neurocircuits implicated in the control of metabolism, their molecular mechanisms as well as their hormonal effectors. Specifically the PhD student will participate in a project aimed to investigate the hypothalamic nuclear receptors in the regulation of energy balance and obesity. The work plan involves the use of wide array of methods, such as cell-specific mouse knock-out models, virogenetic manipulation of the central nervous system, indirect calorimetry, immunohistochemical characterization of brain areas, and molecular analyses among others.

We are looking for committed, motivated and team player candidates. They should hold a degree in biology, pharmacy, medicine, biochemistry or any other life science studies plus a Master degree.

Selection criteria:

- Good academic record.
- Previous experience working in a lab and with mouse models (molecular biology and neuroscience profiles will be valued).
- High English proficiency.

The official procedure to apply will be informed from September 2023. However, it is highly encouraged that interested candidates send CV (with academic record), motivation letter and reference letters before the official procedure to: ismael.gonzalez@usc.es

Recent PI publications:

- [González-García I](#) et al. (2023) Estradiol regulates leptin sensitivity to control feeding via hypothalamic Cited1. **Cell Metabolism**. 35, 438-455
- [González-García I](#), et al. (2022) Olfactomedin 2 deficiency protects against diet-induced obesity. **Metabolism**. 129: 1-5
- Urizarri A*, [González-García I*](#), et al (2021) BMP8 and activated brown adipose tissue in human newborns. **Nature Communications**. 12 – 5274: 1-13.
- [González-García I](#), et al. (2018) Estradiol regulates energy balance by ameliorating hypothalamic ceramide-induced ER stress. **Cell Reports**. 25: 413-423.

