

Sergio T. Ferreira – Vitae

Education: BS (Chemistry), MSc (Biochemistry), PhD (Biophysics), Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). Postdoctoral training, Department of Physics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Professional activities: Professor of Biophysics, Biochemistry, and Neuroscience, Institutes of Biophysics and Medical Biochemistry of UFRJ. Served as Chair and Scientific Director of the Institute of Medical Biochemistry at UFRJ. Currently Associate Director of the National Institute for Translational Neuroscience (a network comprising 23 research groups, funded by the Brazilian Ministry of Science & Technology). I have received national and international awards, including from the Pew Charitable Trust, Guggenheim Foundation, and HHMI. I was Vice-Chair/Chair of the Pan American Association for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (PABMB), member of the Committee on Symposia of IUBMB, a council member for the Brazilian Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, and member of the Board of the General Assembly of the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS).

My main research focus is into molecular/cellular mechanisms of pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. I have published over 170 papers, reviews and book chapters, which have received over 9,800 citations (Google Scholar). I serve/have served on editorial boards of Alzheimer's & Dementia: Diagnosis, Assessment and Disease Monitoring, Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, Journal of Alzheimer's Disease Reports, Journal of Neurochemistry, FEBS J, PLOS One, and Biochemical Journal.

Involvement with ISN: I am a member of the ISN Committee on Symposia and was a member of the Editorial Board of J Neurochemistry. If elected to the ISN Council, I would like to use my previous connections with other international societies and Unions to increase the visibility of ISN in related areas, with the goal to explore possible joint initiatives. I would also like to develop and support initiatives aimed to increase the presence of Neurochemistry in countries in which it is still insufficiently developed.