



Post-doctoral Position

Genetics and Genomics of Insulin Secretion

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Most of the genes associated with type 2 diabetes affect the function or mass of pancreatic β -cells. These genes affect cell development, proliferation, nutrient sensing, and vesicle trafficking in the secretory pathway. Our lab uses mouse genetics and multi-omics bioinformatic methods to identify genes that regulate this pathway. We have several well-developed projects available for a talented post-doctoral scholar.

- A transcription factor that is a potent negative regulator of insulin secretion.
- A chaperonin that inhibits insulin secretion, and a drug-like selective inhibitor of the chaperone that reverses the inhibition *in vivo*.
- A carbonyl reductase that regulates insulin secretion

In addition, we have projects that a highly motivated post-doctoral fellow can develop involving genetic association mapping to discover novel genes associated with insulin secretion.

If interested, please send your CV and a letter of interest to Alan Attie (adattie@wisc.edu).