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Date: October 24, 1985

## RELEASE ON RECEIPT

DALLAS, Texas -- Two faculty members of The University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas, Michael S. Brown, M.D., and Joseph L. Goldstein, M.D., today (October 24) were named Regental Professors by the University of Texas Board of Regents.

The two research scientists were jointly named as winners of the 1985 Nobel Prize in medicine last week in Stockholm.

The UT Board also announced it will provide \$1 million over the next five years to further the research efforts of the two Nobel laureates. Each professor will be granted an aggregate of \$100,000 per year during the period: \$50,000 per year for general programmatic and research support and \$50,000 per year for equipment purchases. The grants will be made from funds controlled by the UT Board of Regents.

Only three other UT faculty members have been named Regental Professors by the Board. The designation is given only to a faculty member who has received the Nobel Prize.

Two of the Regental Professors are on the faculty at UT Austin. Dr. Ilya Prigogine received the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1977 and shares his time between the Austin campus and the Free University of Brussels. Dr. Steven Weinberg received his Nobel Prize in physics in 1979 and joined the UT faculty in Austin in 1980. The first Nobel laureate to join The University of Texas was Dr. Polykarp Kusch, who received the 1955 Nobel Prize in nuclear physics. He joined the UT Dallas faculty in 1972 and retired in 1980. He currently carries the title of Regental Professor of Physics Emeritus.

On Oct. 14, Drs. Goldstein and Brown were named as the winners of the 1985 Nobel Prize. In announcing the prize, the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm said the research of the two scientists had "revolutionized our knowledge about the regulation of cholesterol metabolism and the treatment of diseases caused by abnormally elevated cholesterol levels."

The pair discovered basic molecular mechanisms which cause some persons to inherit an impaired ability to handle cholesterol. The research, which identified tiny receptors on cell surfaces as binding a form of cholesterol known as LDL, or low density lipoprotein, opened up a number of fertile new avenues of investigation in other diseases.

"The translation of the new knowledge to the improved treatment and potential prevention of heart attacks and strokes will follow inevitably," said Dr. Charles Sprague, president of UTHSCD. "As importantly, their research findings provide insights that have implications for understanding many other human diseases."

Added Dr. Kern Wildenthal, dean of Southwestern Medical School: "Their work has also provided significant new insights into the normal functioning of cells and genes in general. The ultimate impact of their many contributions to medical science is impossible to overestimate, and the potential benefits to mankind that will follow from it are incalculable."

Drs. Goldstein and Brown are scheduled to receive the Nobel Prize Dec. 10 in Stockholm.

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