

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS

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UT SOUTHWESTERN NOBEL PRIZE WINNER NAMED REGENTAL PROFESSOR; GILMAN HONORED BY TEXAS SENATE

DALLAS — December 15, 1994 — Dr. Alfred Gilman, chairman of pharmacology at UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas and winner of the 1994 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine, has been named Regental Professor by the University of Texas System Board of Regents. UT Southwestern's other three Nobel laureates, Drs. Michael Brown, Joseph Goldstein and Johann Deisenhofer, also hold the title of Regental Professor.

Gov.-elect George W. Bush and a host of other state and local officials came to UT Southwestern's campus Thursday to help celebrate Gilman's honors.

Gilman's work also was recognized by the Texas Senate in a proclamation presented by state Sen. Royce West of Dallas.

As a regental professor, Gilman's laboratory will receive \$500,000 from The University of Texas System over the next five years to support his research.

"I am gratified by these honors," Gilman said. "The regental award will help our lab move closer to our goal of designing drugs that work with greater precision and effectiveness. I also appreciate the honor the Senate has accorded this 'naturalized' Texan with its proclamation," he added.

Dr. Kern Wildenthal, UT Southwestern president, said the honors are appropriate recognition for Gilman's "prestigious achievement. While Dr. Gilman has obviously made important contributions to medical science, this award recognizes the equally significant efforts he has made to raise the standard of excellence at UT Southwestern."

Gilman, who joined the UT Southwestern faculty in 1981, holds the Raymond Willie Jr. Distinguished Chair in Molecular Neuropharmacology, in Honor of Harold B. Crasilneck, Ph.D.

Gilman shares the 1994 Nobel Prize in medicine with Dr. Martin Rodbell, formerly of the National Institute of Environmental Health. Gilman was presented the Nobel Prize in ceremonies in Stockholm last Saturday by the king

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of Sweden. The prize recognized his work in G proteins; critical parts of the biochemical "switchboard" that control how cells develop and interact with each other. His research eventually may lead to the development and production of more effective drugs for cancer and a wide variety of other illnesses.

Gilman was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1985, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1988 and the Institute of Medicine in 1989. He earned his medical and doctorate degrees from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

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