**Tony M. Plant, Ph.D.**

**Biographical Sketch**

Dr. Tony M. Plant was born in the United Kingdom and completed his undergraduate and graduate training at the University of London, receiving the Ph.D. degree in Physiology in 1971. For postdoctoral studies, he joined the group of Ernst Knobil in the Department of Physiology at the University of Pittsburgh in 1974. While in Knobil’s laboratory, he was a member of the team that made the fundamental discovery that sustained gonadotropin secretion by the anterior pituitary gland required intermittent stimulation from the hypothalamic hormone, known as gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH). In 1978 he joined the faculty of the Department of Physiology as Assistant Professor, and in 1981 he became Director of the Center for Research in Reproductive Physiology at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Plant has served on the NIH Reproductive Endocrinology Study Section and on the Editorial Boards of several journals, and has been instrumental in organizing a series of International Conferences on the Control of the Onset of Puberty. He served as President of the International Neuroendocrine Federation from 2007-2010, and is Co-editor in Chief of the 4th edition of Knobil and Neill’s Physiology of Reproduction, which is recognized by many to be the “Bible of Reproduction”. In 1991, he received the Serono Lecture Award from the American Society of Andrology for his work on the hypothalamic control of testicular function in higher primates, and in 2014 he was named the Geoffrey Harris Memorial lecturer, the highest honor bestowed by the International Neuroendocrine Federation. Dr. Plant is a fellow of the Pakistan National Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of both the Polish Neuroendocrine Society and the British Society for Neuroendocrinology. He is currently Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.

The author of more than 150 full-length publications, Dr. Plant’s research is focused on three important areas of reproductive biology using the rhesus monkey as an experimental model. The first is directed at elucidating the neurobiological mechanisms that govern the timing of the onset of puberty in highly evolved primates. The second interest of his laboratory concerns the endocrine mechanisms that control the development and function of the testis, and the third, and most recent, is directed to elucidating the genomic mechanisms that determine whether a spermatogonial stem cell commits to a pathway of differentiation or renewal.

**Selected Publications**

**Plant TM**, Gay VL, Marshall GR and Arslan M. Puberty in monkeys is triggered by chemical stimulation of the hypothalamus. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 86:2506-2510, 1989. PMID2648405

Shahab M, Mastronardi C, Seminara SB, Crowley WF, Ojeda SR and **Plant TM**. Increased hypothalamic GPR54 signaling: a potential mechanism for initiation of puberty in primates. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 102:2129-2134, 2005. PMCID: PMC548549.

Ramaswamy S, Marshall GR, McNeilly AS and **Plant TM**. Dynamics of the follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)-inhibin B feedback loop and its role in regulating spermatogenesis in the adult male rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) as revealed by unilateral orchidectomy. Endocrinology 141:18-27, 2000. PMID10614619

Ramaswamy S, Razack BS, Roslund RM, Suzuki H, Marshall GR, Rajkovic A, **Plant TM**. Spermatogonial SOHLH1 nucleocytoplasmic shuttling associates with initiation of spermatogenesis in the rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*). Mol Hum Reprod 2013; 20: 350-357. PMID: 24324034