
Dr. Aramandla Ramesh, PhD Associate Professor, Department of Biochemistry & Cancer Biology at Meharry Medical College



Dr. Ramesh focuses on bioavailability, toxicokinetics, and biotransformation, acute and subchronic toxicity of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Before joining the faculty at Meharry in 2001, Dr. Ramesh was a research specialist in the Departments of Family & Preventive Medicine, and Pharmacology at Meharry. His earlier research focused on acute and subchronic toxicity of benzo(a)pyrene and fluoranthene found in hazardous waste sites that were in close proximity to minority communities. As a Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Associate, his current research is focused on exposure of minority communities to environmental chemicals and health disparities. Dr. Ramesh has extensively published in environmental chemistry & toxicology (more than 60 peer reviewed publications, and 8 book chapters). He completed 6 National Institutes of Health (NIH) funded projects in toxicology & chemical carcinogenesis.

Clark RS, Pellom ST, Booker B, Ramesh A, Zhang T, Shanker A, Maguire M, Juarez PD, Patricia MJ, Langston MA, Lichtveld MY, Hood DB. (2016). Validation of research trajectory 1 of an Exposome framework: Exposure to benzo(a)pyrene confers enhanced susceptibility to bacterial infection. *Environ Res.*,146: 173-84.

Harris KL, Pulliam SR, Okoro E, Guo Z, Washington MK, Adunyah SE, Amos-Landgraf JM, Ramesh A (2016). Western Diet enhances benzo(a)pyrene-induced colon tumorigenesis in a Polyposis In Rat Coli (PIRC) rat model of colon cancer. *Oncotarget* 7: 28947-60; PMID: PMC5045369.

Yang F, Yang H, Ramesh A, Goodwin JS, Okoro EU, Guo Z (2016). Overexpression of catalase enhances benzo(a)pyrene detoxification in endothelial microsomes. *PLoS One*, 11: e0162561; PMID: PMC5015903.