Dr. Goldberg, a Professor of Cell Biology at Harvard Medical School, has been on the faculty of that institution for nearly his entire academic career. His important discoveries have concerned the biochemical mechanisms and physiological regulation of protein breakdown in cells, and the importance of this process in human disease. His laboratory first demonstrated the non-lysosomal ATP-dependent pathway for protein breakdown, now termed the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. They first demonstrated the involvement of the 20S and 26S proteasomes in this process and discovered the ATP-dependent proteases responsible for protein degradation in bacteria and mitochondria. Also of wide impact have been Dr. Goldberg's studies showing that activation of the ubiquitin proteasome pathway is critical in muscle atrophy in many disease states as well as their elucidation of the key role of the proteasome in antigen presentation to the immune system. He and his colleagues also first introduced proteasome inhibitors now widely used as research tools, and he initiated the work leading to the development of the proteasome inhibitor, Velcade, now widely used in the treatment of multiple myeloma.

Dr. Goldberg received his AB degree in Biochemistry and his PhD in Physiology in 1968 from Harvard University, after attending Harvard Medical School and Cambridge University as a Churchill Scholar. Dr. Goldberg's accomplishments have been recognized with many awards, including the Novartis-Drew Award for Biochemical Science (2003), the Severo Ochoa Award (2005,New York University), and the Ernst Knobil Prize (2007,Univ Texas Medical School). He has also been honored with many distinguished plenary and prize lectureships, including the Nobel Forum Lecture (Karolinska Institute, Stockholm), Fay Memorial Lecture (University of Massachusetts Medical School), the Leonardo da Vinci Lecture (University of Milan), B. Rothchild Lecture (Israeli Academy of Sciences), and Centennial Lecture (Biochemical Society). Dr. Goldberg has served on the Scientific Advisory Boards and been a consultant to a number of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences and is among the 1% most cited authors in the life sciences.