BIOGRAPHY OF MATTHEW CARPENTER

Dr. Carpenter received his Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from the University of Vermont in 2003, and relocated to the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) in Charleston SC, for internship and postdoctoral training. He joined the MUSC faculty in 2006 and is currently a Professor, jointly affiliated with the Addiction Sciences Division within the Department of Psychiatry, and also the Hollings Cancer Center, where he serves as Co-Leader of the Cancer Control Program and Co-Director of the Tobacco Research Program.

His primary research interests relate to tobacco use across a broad methodological continuum: from lab-based studies of craving and nicotine dependence, to small and large scale clinical trials for smoking cessation, to public health policy for effective tobacco control.

He has led a number of large national cessation trials, including a large cluster randomized trial in primary care. He leads a robust program of research on alternative products, including clinical trials of e-cigarettes. He is an innovator of methods for remote clinical trials. Dr. Carpenter has had continuous funding from NIH since 2007. Prior/current funding includes a Career Development Award (K23), multiple R01s and R21s (NCI & NIDA), and foundation grants, all as Principal Investigator. Dr. Carpenter has served on a wide number of NIH study sections, including Chair of both Addiction Risks and Mechanisms (ARM), and for Fellowship (F31/F32) Review Panels.

He serves on the editorial board of both *CNS Drugs* and the *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*. Dr. Carpenter has mentored a number of junior investigators across various NIH grant mechanisms (T32, F32, K07, K12, K23). He regularly speaks to community and school groups on the science of smoking cessation, vaping, and health. Honored with several state and federal awards, Dr. Carpenter was most recently awarded with the South Carolina Governor's Award for Research Excellence.

A list of his current publications (140+) can be found here:
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/myncbi/1-KNbcqz-Hmkf/bibliography/public/.