Πρόσκληση

Ημερίδα σε θέματα Μοριακής Βιολογίας/Βιοτεχνολογίας Φυτών

Τρίτη
29 Μαΐου
ώρα 15:00 - 17:00

Αμφιθέατρο Πεύκιος Γεωργιάδης
Κτήριο Ανδρέας Θεμιστοκλέους
Οδός Αθηνών, Λεμεσός

Τεχνολογικό Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου

Πρόσκληση

Το Τμήμα Γεωπονικών Επιστημών, Βιοτεχνολογίας και Επιστήμης Τροφίμων του Τεχνολογικού Πανεπιστημίου Κύπρου σας προσκαλεί σε ημερίδα σε θέματα Μοριακής Βιολογίας/Βιοτεχνολογίας Φυτών:

Program:

15:00-15:40 ***Prof. Panagiotis Moschou*** **- Cutting in the middleman: the afterlife of proteolytic fragments**

15:40-16:20 ***Prof. Mark Tester*** **- Genetic characterization of salinity tolerance traits to increase salinity tolerance in crops**

16:20-17:00 ***Prof. Dirk Inze*** **- Gene Networks for Boosting Crop Yield**

Θα ακολουθήσει Question & Answer session για μισή ώρα

Πληροφορίες:
Τηλ. 25002418
www.cut.ac.cy

Panagiotis Moschou

Cutting in the middleman: the afterlife of proteolytic fragments

Panagiotis Moschou obtained a Master degree and Ph.D. in Plant Molecular Physiology and Biotechnology at the University of Crete (Greece).
He did a postdoc at Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala (Sweden), where he studied mechanisms by which plant cell polarity and fate are coupled by proteolysis. In 2016 he spent a year in the lab of Prof. Jonathan Jones (The Sainsbury Lab, UK) as a visiting researcher focusing on the development of new methods for studying proteolysis. At the same time, he started his lab in the Department of Plant Biology at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences as an Associate Professor. His group focuses on RNA and protein catabolism.

Mark Tester

Genetic characterization of salinity tolerance traits to increase salinity tolerance in crops

Mark Tester is professor of plant science at King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, affiliated with the Desert Agriculture Initiative. Prior to joining KAUST in February 2013, he was an ARC Federation Fellow and professor of plant physiology at the University of Adelaide. During that time, he established The Plant Accelerator. Previously, he was a Senior Lecturer at the University of Cambridge, where he also received his PhD, back in 1988. Mark's research aims at understanding the molecular processes that allow plants to survive in suboptimal conditions and using this to improve abiotic stress tolerance of crops. In 2017, he and his colleagues published a high-quality sequence of the quinoa genome in Nature.

Biosketch – Dirk Inzé

Gene Networks for Boosting Crop Yield

Dirk Inzé is a global leader in plant biology and an ISI 'most cited author'. His research ambition is to obtain a holistic understanding of the molecular networks regulating plant organ growth and crop productivity. His work has opened up new perspectives for the identification of optimal growth regulatory networks that can be selected by advanced breeding, or for which more robust variants can be obtained through genetic engineering. As such, Dirk Inzé's work significantly contributes to providing food security for the growing world population.

Dirk Inzé received his PhD at Ghent in 1984. In 1990, he was appointed Research Director of the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), where he initiated highly successfully research programs on the plant cell cycle and growth control. In 1995, he became Professor at Ghent University and he was the scientific founder of the biotechnology company CropDesign, which was established in 1998 and acquired in 2006 by BASF Plant Science. In 2002, Dirk was appointed Director of the Department of Plant Systems Biology of the VIB (Flanders Institute of Biotechnology). Under his directorship, the Department of Plant Systems Biology – currently employing approximately 300 individuals – became one of the world leading centers for advanced plant sciences. Dirk's research was recognized by numerous awards and he is a member of several science advisory boards. Dirk owns an advanced ERC grant and his work received >48,000 citation (H-factor 121). Dirk was recently awarded with the prestigious World Agriculture Prize.