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1977 Ph.D., d'Etat Es Sciences Naturelles, Paris 6 University
1977 Institut de Biologie Cellulaire et Moléculaire (Director Pr. J.P. Zalta) CNRS, Toulouse-Rangueil, France
1978-1999 Laboratory for Cell Biology, INRA, Versailles, France
1979-1980 Laboratory of Pr G. Lark, Biology Department, Utah University, Salt Lake City, UT, USA
1996-1997 Laboratory for Photoperception and Signal Transduction, Pr. Kendrick, Research Frontier Programme, RIKEN Institute, Wako, Tokyo, Japan

Honors

1980 Scientific Prize Philip Morris
1996 Prize of Max Planck Society and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for International Cooperation
1994-present Consulting Professor at Institut National Agronomique, Department of Biology
Associate of the CADAS (Comité des Applications Scientifiques, French Academy of Sciences) and Associate of the French Academy of Science
Member of the European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO)
President of the Directoire Opérationnel of GENOPLANTE, a structure created to support plant genomics in France

Plant Genome Analysis in France: From the Functional Analysis of the Arabidopsis Thaliana Genome to GENOPLANTE

Arabidopsis has been selected as a model for the analysis of the structure and organization of plant genomes. The short reproductive cycle autogamy and diploidy of this species led to the choice of *Arabidopsis* for genetic analysis. The size of the *Arabidopsis* genome (130 Mb) and the relatively low proportion of repeated sequences were also favorable to the molecular analysis of this genome. Three main programs were developed in France on the analysis of the *Arabidopsis* genome: an EST program started in 1990. The CIC-YAC project leading to the coverage of the genome with overlapping genomic fragments. In a third program, insertional mutagenesis with T-DNA and reverse genetic approaches were used as a route to develop the functional analysis of this genome. Genoscope, the central facility for genome sequencing is also contributing to the sequencing of *Arabidopsis Chr3*. To fill the gap between model genomes and crops, we are now developing a genome program involving the participation of public and private partners. This five-year program, named GENOPLANTE, will be described. It involves two major research areas: generic research (development of new tools for genome analysis, *Arabidopsis* and rice genomics, and bioinformatics) as well as genomic research on major crops (wheat, corn, and oilseed crops).