## New Director of the Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, FORTH

Dr. Ioannis Talianidis, Research Director at the Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology of FORTH, was elected Director of the Institute on June 6, 2017. His official appointment is expected in the next few weeks.

Dr Ioannis Talianidis received his diploma from the Semmelweis University Medical School in Budapest Hungary in 1981. He continued his post-graduate studies in the Department of Biochemistry of the same University, where he obtained his PhD degree in Biology. Between 1985 and 1987, Dr Talianidis worked as a postdoctoral researcher at the Dept. of Biological Chemistry of Harvard University Medical School in Boston. He then continued his postdoctoral studies at the Dept. of Chemistry of University of California Berkeley until 1990, when he was elected Group Leader in the Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology of the Foundation for Research and Technology-Hellas (IMBB-FORTH) in Greece. In 2007 he was appointed as Director of the Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics at the BSRC Al. Fleming in Vari. At the end of 2016 he moved back to the IMBB-FORTH. Dr Talianidis is an elected member of EMBO (2004), Academia Europaea (2013) and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (2013). From early 2017 he is a holder of the AXA-Chair in Epigenetics position. His research as principal investigator has been funded by 8 national programs and 24 international, mostly EU programs. He is a recipient of an ERC Advanced Investigator Award (2012) and has coordinated 9 EU collaborative programs. Dr Talianidis has 81 peer-reviewed publications. Pubmed link:

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?cmd=PureSearch&db=pubmed&term=taljanidisz[All+Fields]+OR+talianidis[All+Fields]

His main research interest is on the field of hepatic gene expression mechanisms with focus on chromatin organization and the regulated assembly of the transcription machinery on genes involved in the regulation of liver development, hepatic metabolic pathways and hepatocarcinogenesis.