

Stylianos E. Antonarakis

Professor of Medical Genetics, Division of Medical Genetics, University of Geneva Medical School, Geneva Switzerland.

Director, Division of Medical Genetics, University and Cantonal Hospital of Geneva.

CV

EDUCATION

Athens University School of Medicine, 1969-1975 M.D. degree (magna cum laude) 1975 Athens University School of Medicine Doctoral Thesis (magna cum laude) 1983

INTERNSHIP AND RESIDENCY

(Prof. Th. Giogarakis)

Internal Medicine, 1976-1978
King Paul's University Hospital, Dept. of Medicine
(Prof. G. Daikos)
Hellenic Air Forces Gen. Hospital, Dept. of Medicine
(Dr. G. Psimenos)
Pediatrics, 1978-1980
Kozani General Hospital, Dept. of Pediatrics
(Dr. P. Economopoulos)
Patras Children's Hospital, Dept. of Pediatrics

Aghia Sophia University Children's Hospital, Dept. of Pediatrics (Prof. N. Matsaniotis)

LICENSES TO PRACTICE MEDICINE

Athens, Greece 1975

State of Maryland, USA, 1984 License # D304

Post-Doctoral Fellowship

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine;

Department of Pediatrics, Genetics Unit (Jul 1980 - Mar 1983)

Professor Haig H. Kazazian, Jr., M.D

CONTACT INFORMATION

http://medgen.unige.ch/

Stylianos Emmanuel Antonarakis, M.D., D.Sc.
Division of Medical Genetics
Centre Medical Universitaire - CMU 9
1 rue Michel Servet, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland
Tel: 41-22-702-5707 or 8 Fax: 41-22-702-5706
Email: Stylianos.Antonarakis@medecine.unige.ch

Chromosome 21; a Small Genomic Land of Fascinating Disorders			
Chromosome 21 is the smallest human chromosome,		 	
three copies of which are associated with Down syn-			
drome. The determination of the nucleotide sequence of		 	
33.5 Mb of DNA of the (almost) entire long arm was		 	
achieved after an international collaborative effort in 2000. The total number of genes of chromosome 21 has		 	
not yet been accurately determined, but the current esti-			
mate is approximately 240. In addition, a considerable	*****	 	
sequence variation has been determined. These achievements now provides unprecedented		 	
opportunities to understand the molecular pathophysiol-		 	
ogy of trisomy 21, elucidate the mechanisms of all			
monogenic disorders of chromosome 21, and discover functional sequence variations that predispose to com-		 	
mon complex disorders. All of that requires the function-		 	
al analysis of gene products and the determination of the		 	
sequence variation of this chromosome.			

	••••		

