

**დავით ფრანგიშვილი** კონფერენციის სამეცნიერო კომიტეტის თავმჯდომარე, პასტერის ინსტიტუტი, საფრანგეთი

## David Prangishvili Institut Pasteur, Paris, France

David Prangishvili gained a Master of Science degree in 1971 at Tbilisi State University, Georgia, and a PhD (1977) and Habilitation (1989) from Institute of Molecular Biology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow. He pioneered research on Archaea, the third domain of life, in the USSR and in 1986-1991 was a head of the department of Molecular Biology of Archaea at the Georgian Academy of Sciences, Tbilisi. In 1991-2004 he has worked in Germany, at Max-

Planck Institute for Biochemistry and at Regensburg University. Since 2004 he is working at the Pasteur Institute of Paris. David Prangishvili received a prize of Council of Ministers of the USSR for Excellence in Science and Technology in 1989. David Prangishvili has been elected Member of the Academia Europaea (2018), Member of the European Academy of Microbiology (2015), Foreign Member of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (2011), visiting professor of Chinese Academy of Sciences (2015).

David Prangishvili has affected the field of prokaryotic virology by the discovery and description of many new Archaea,[1][2] species and families of DNA viruses which infect encompassing families Ampullaviridae, Bicaudaviridae, Clavaviridae, Globuloviridae, Guttaviridae, Spiraviridae (6) Tristroma viridae, and Portogloboviridae and the order Ligamenvirales (families Rudiviridae and Lipothrixviridae). He is an author of more than 180 publications in scientific journals and books:135 original papers, 49 book chapters and reviews, 1 book. Prangishvili's studies have helped to reveal that DNA viruses of Archaea constitute a distinctive part of the viral world and that Archaea can be infected by viruses with a variety of unusual morphologies which have not been observed among viruses from the other two domains of life, Bacteria and Eukarya. The results of his research provide new perspectives concerning the diversity and evolution of viruses and virus-host interactions.