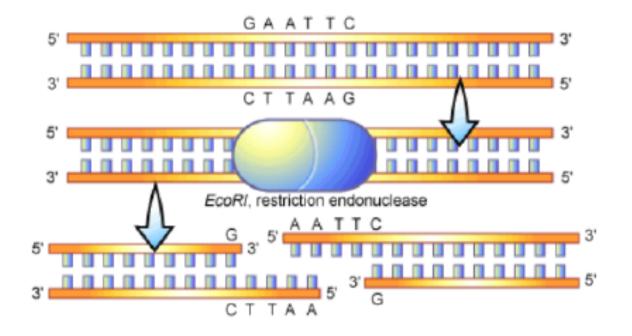
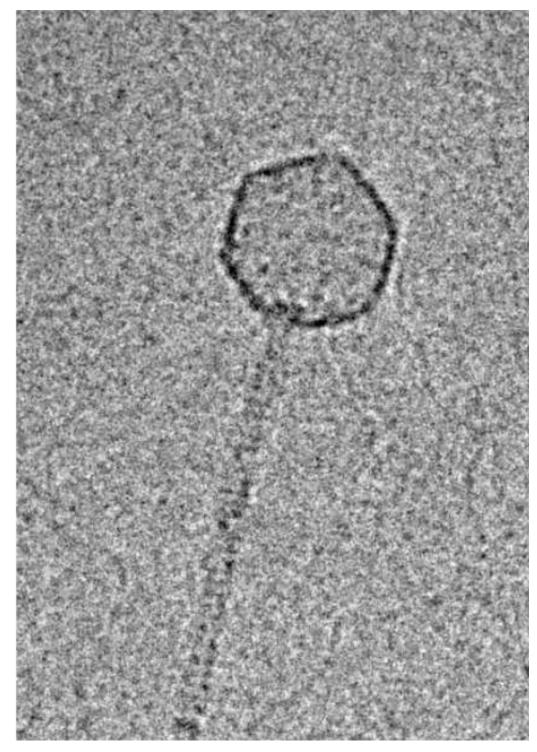
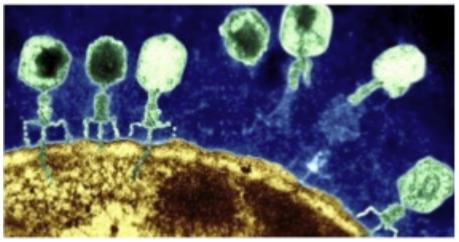
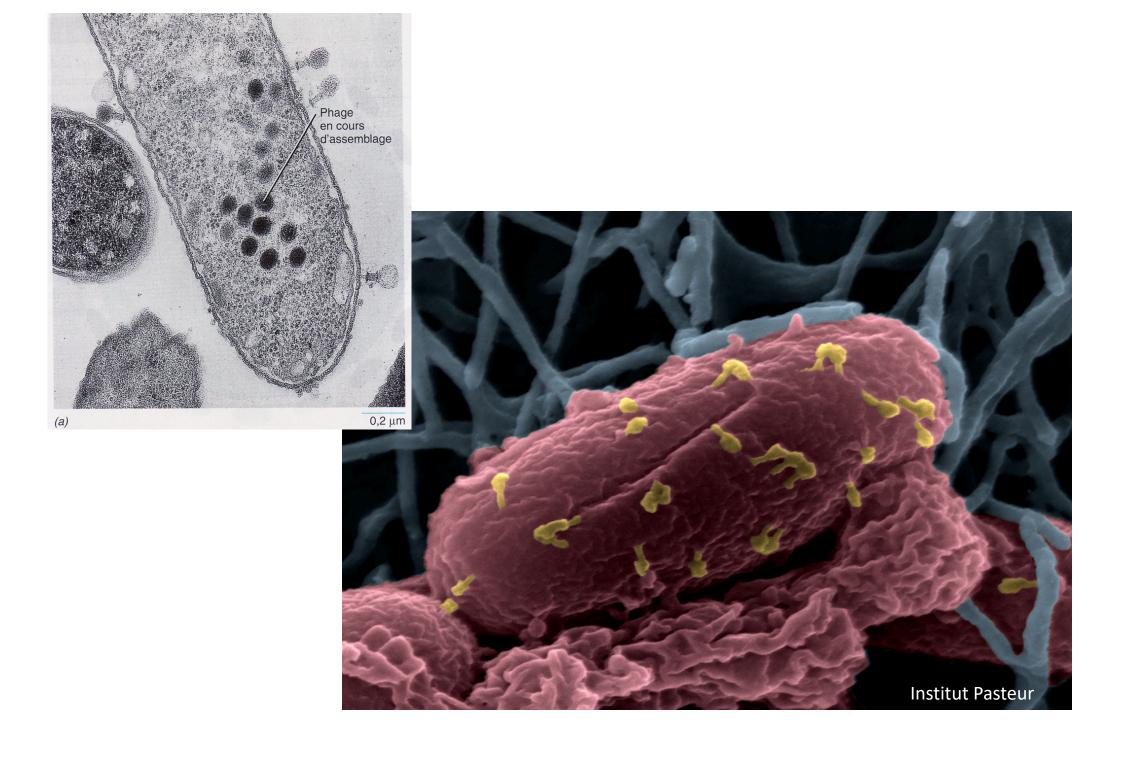


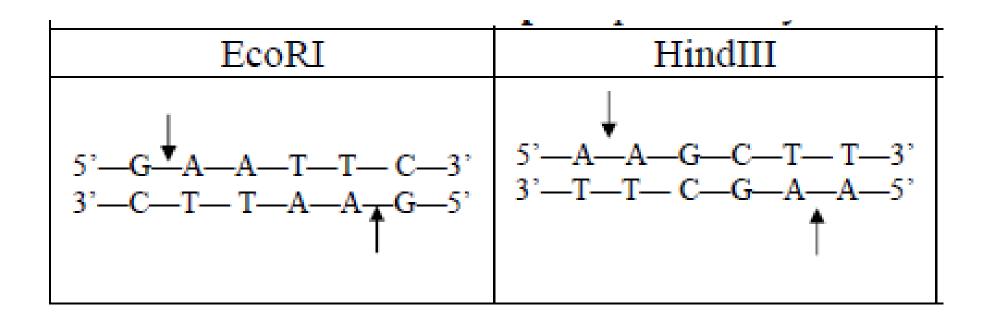
Electrophorèse de l'ADN du génome du phage λ digéré par des enzymes de restriction

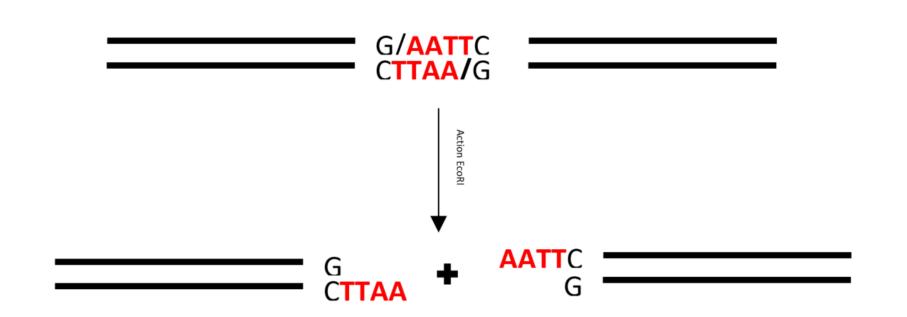




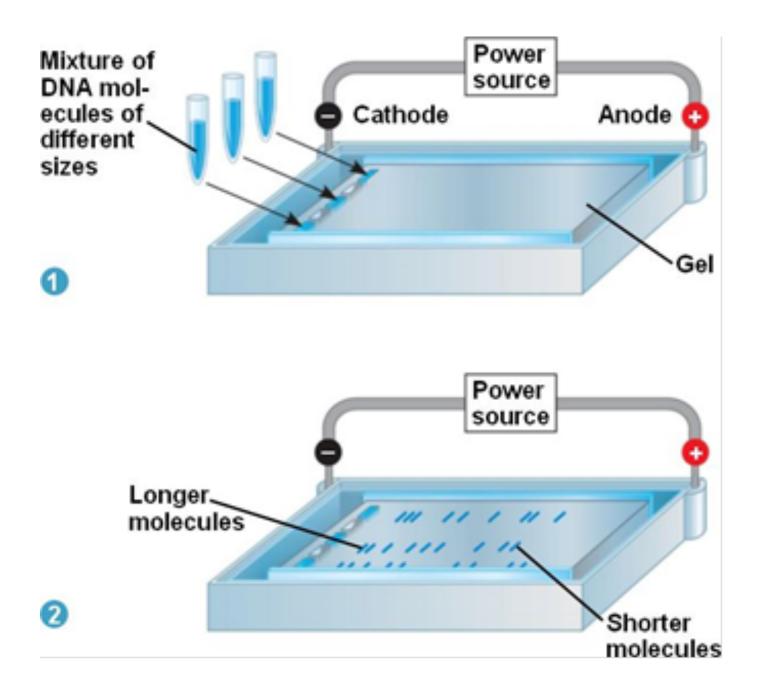




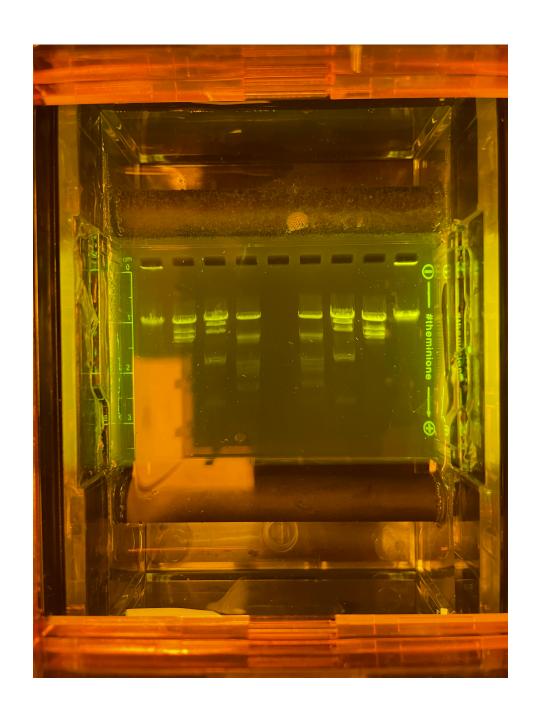


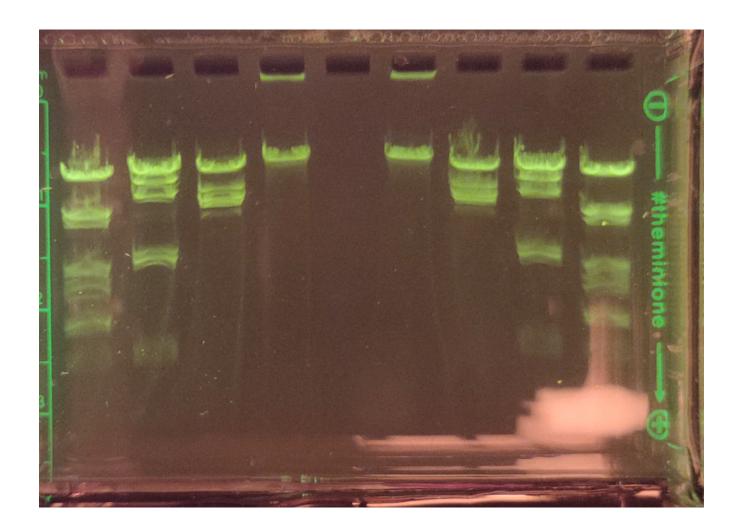


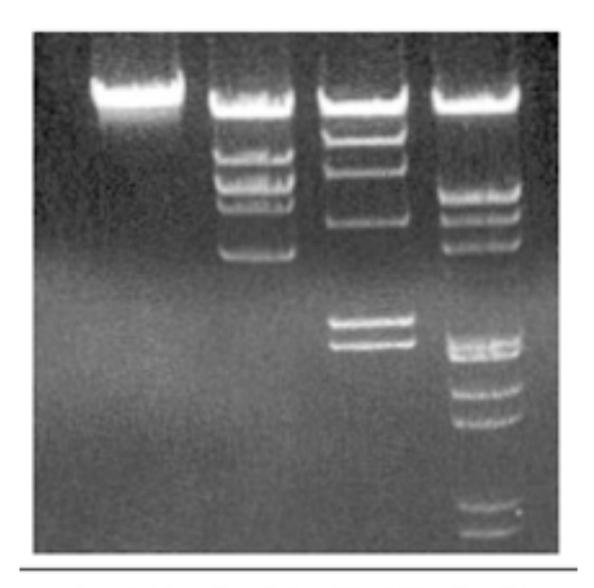
Principe de l'électrophorèse



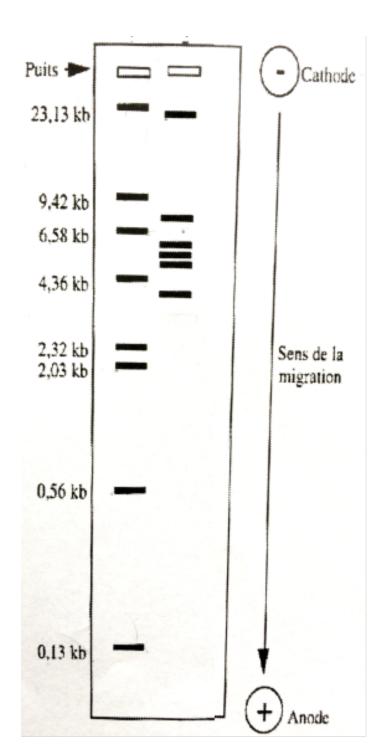
Résultats de l'électrophorèse d'ADN

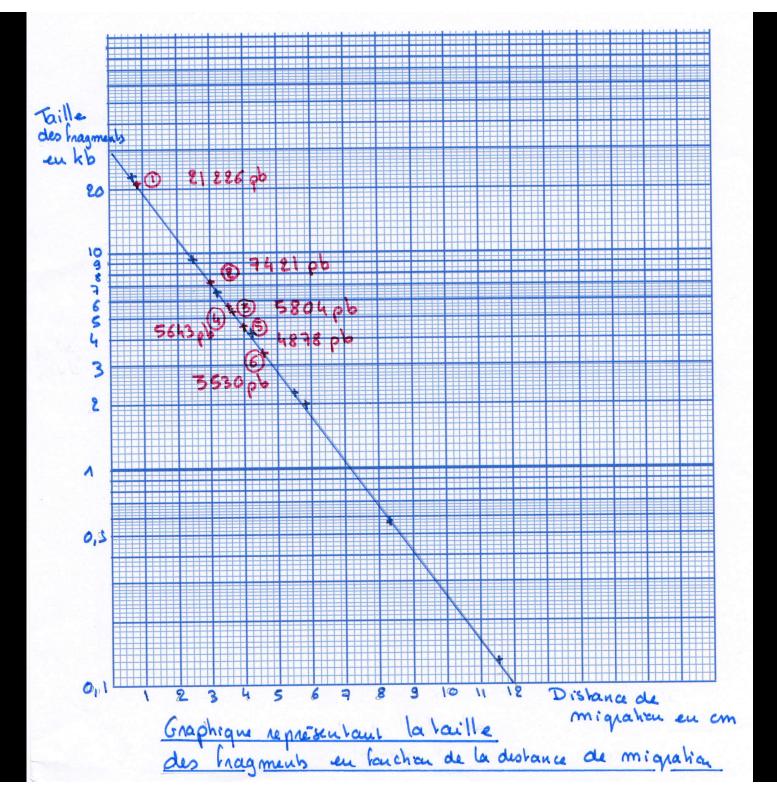






Contrôle EcoR I Hind III EcoRI + HindII



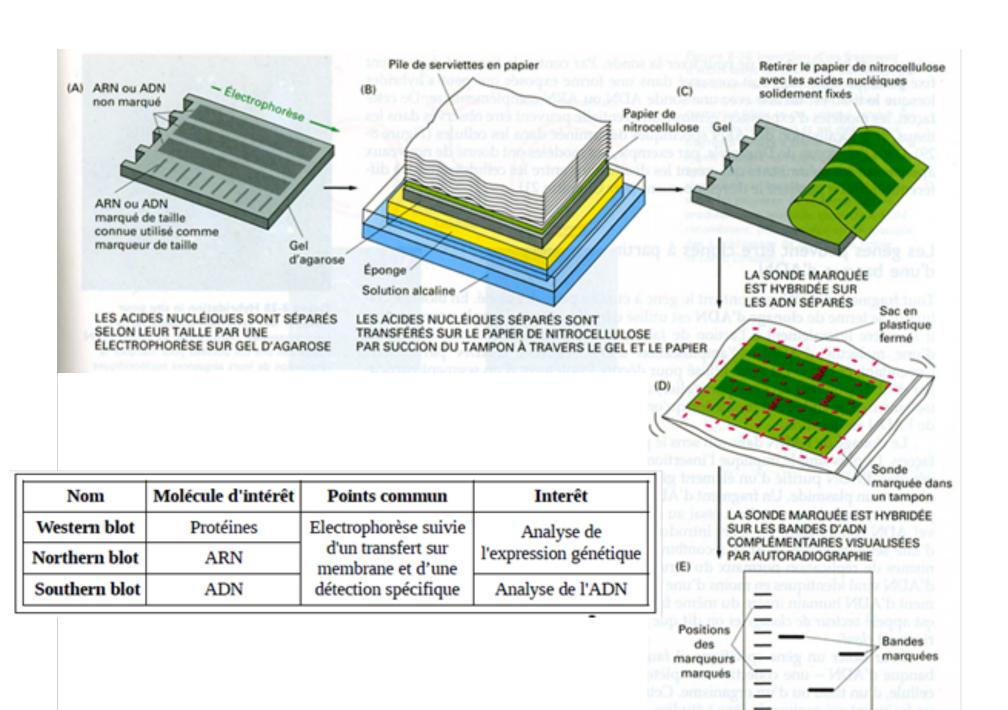


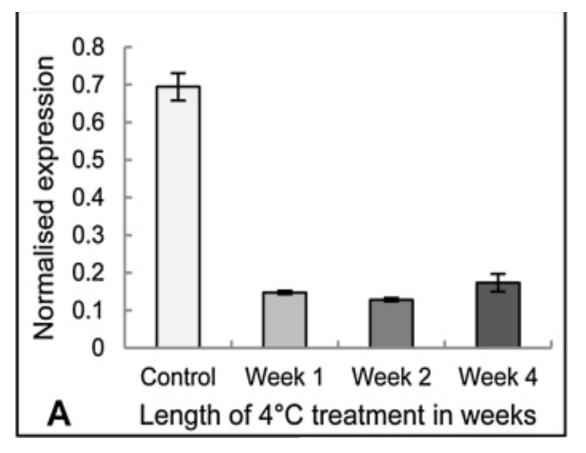
Génome du phage étudié		é Génome d'un	Génome d'une autre souche de phage			
		23130 9416 6682			23130 6682 6019	
		4361]		4361 3397	
		2322 2027			2322 2027	

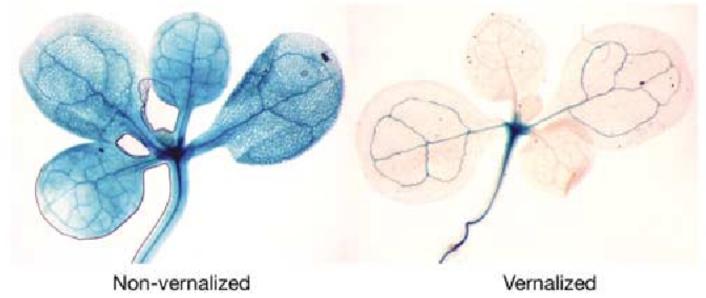
Contrôle de la floraison par des facteurs abiotiques : exemple de la vernalisation



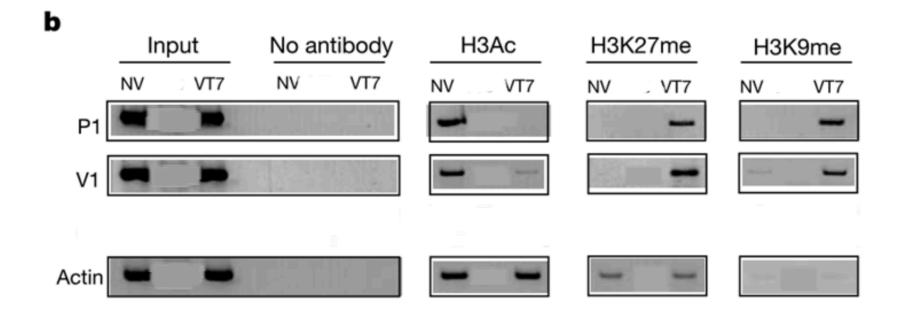
	-VRN	+VRN
FLC		Je - Se
flc	J.	Je - Se
Northern blot sur l'ARNm de <i>FLC</i>		

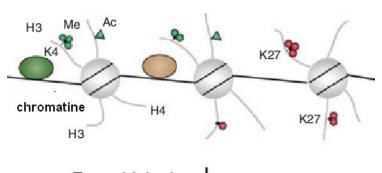


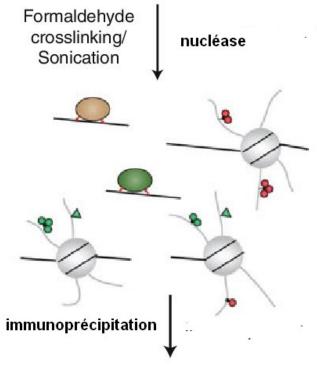


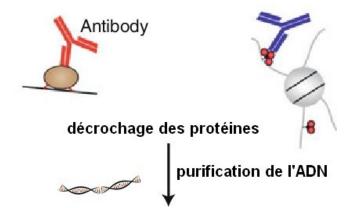




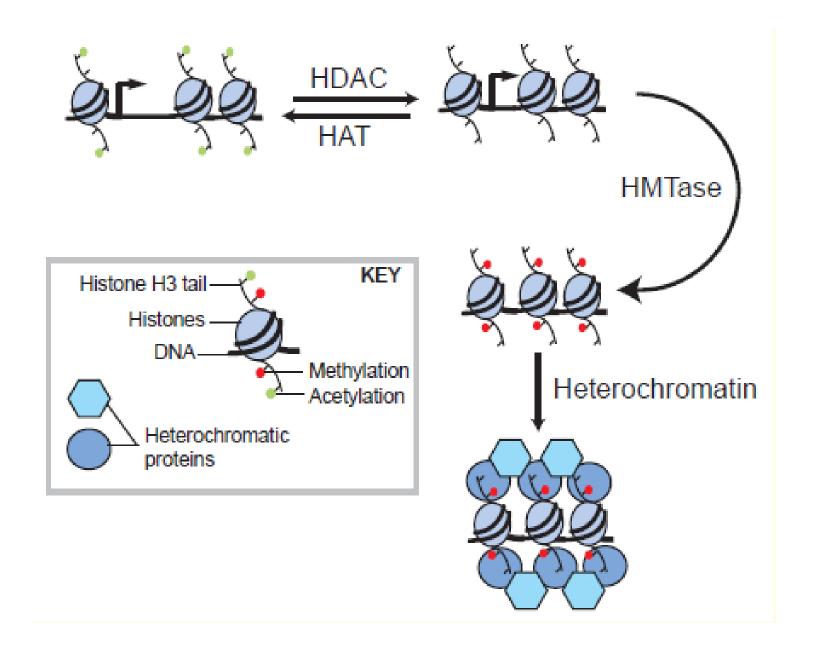


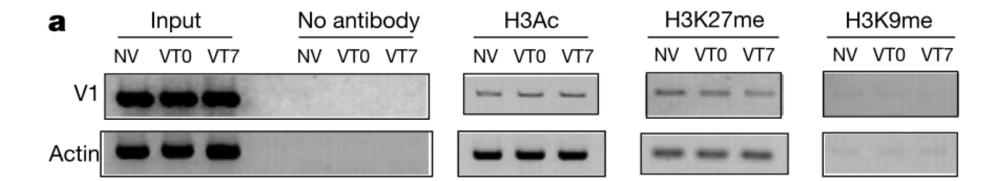






Technique de ChIP : immunoprécipitation de chromatine





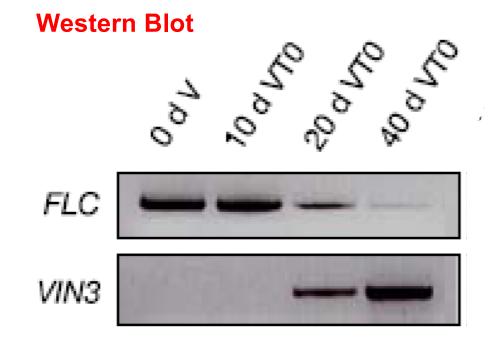
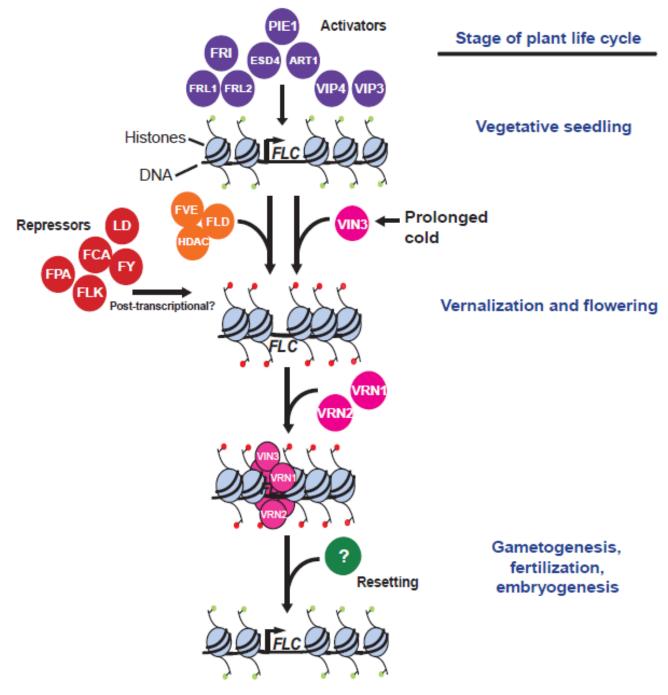
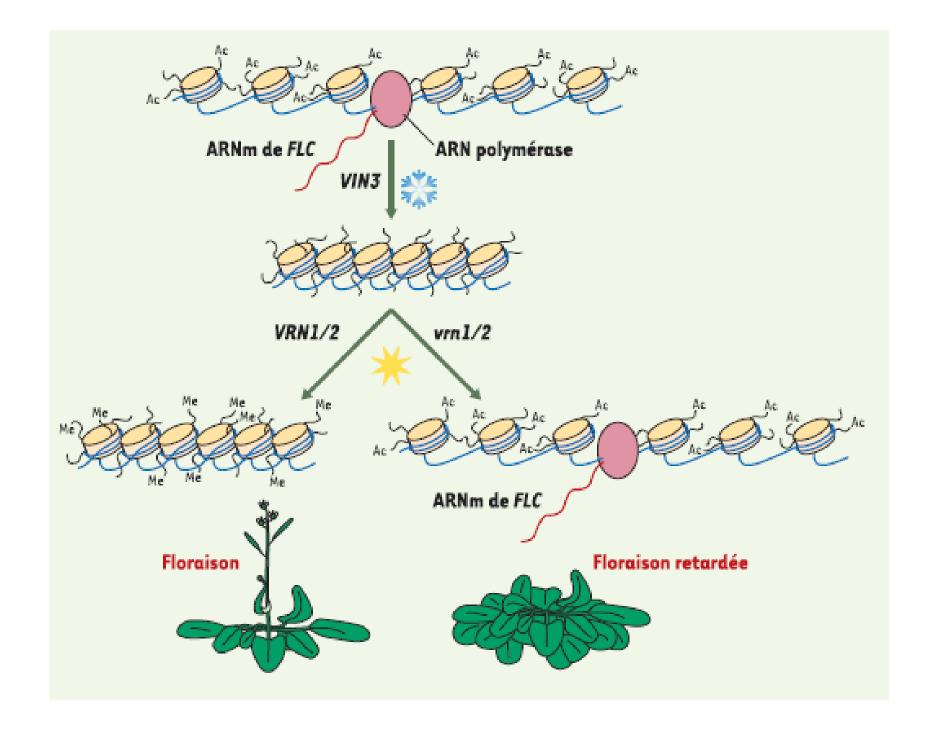


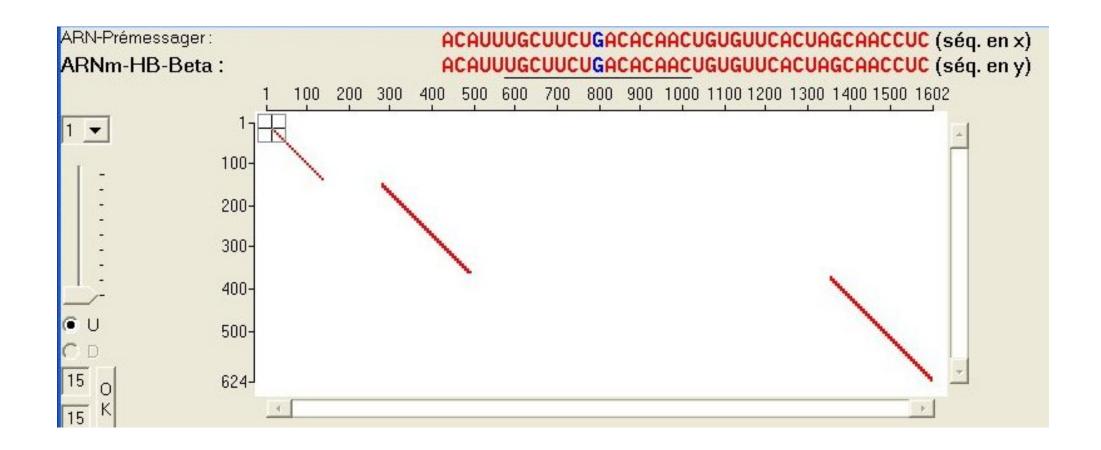
Fig. 3. Model for the regulation of the floral repressor FLC throughout the Arabidopsis life cycle. During seedling growth, a group of genes encode proteins that function as activators of FLC expression (shown in purple); these genes include FRI, FRL1, FRL2, ESD4, ART1, PIE1, VIP3 and VIP4. These proteins may maintain FLC chromatin in an active state (indicated by an open structure and the presence of active histone tail modifications shown in green). The autonomous pathway functions antagonistically to the activators to repress FLC expression. The RNA-binding proteins FCA, FPA and FLK, and the polyadenylation factor FY, may function posttranscriptionally to achieve this and are shown in red. The FVE/FLD proteins act with a putative histone deacetylase (HDAC; all shown in orange) to promote an inactive FLC chromatin state, represented by a closed structure with inactive histone tail modifications (red). FLC is also repressed by exposure to long periods of cold (vernalization). The proteins acting in the vernalization pathway are shown in pink. Prolonged cold induces VIN3 expression, which promotes an inactive FLC chromatin state. Subsequently,

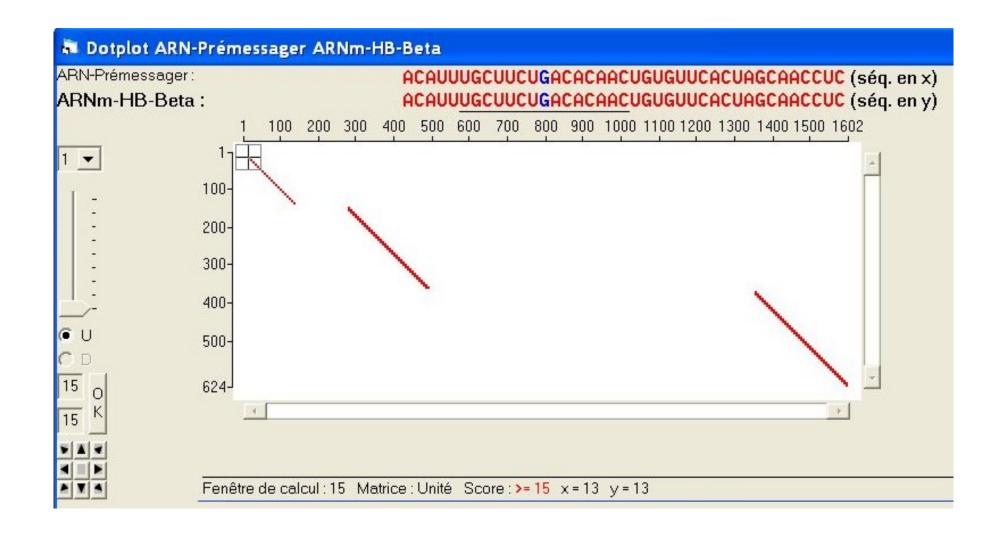


the VRN1 and VRN2 proteins are recruited to *FLC*, and are required for the methylation of *FLC* histones and the maintenance of silencing. These marks may promote the association of silencing factors with *FLC* chromatin that reinforce its repression. During meiosis, gametogenesis or early embryogenesis, *FLC* repression is overcome, thus resetting its expression in the next generation.

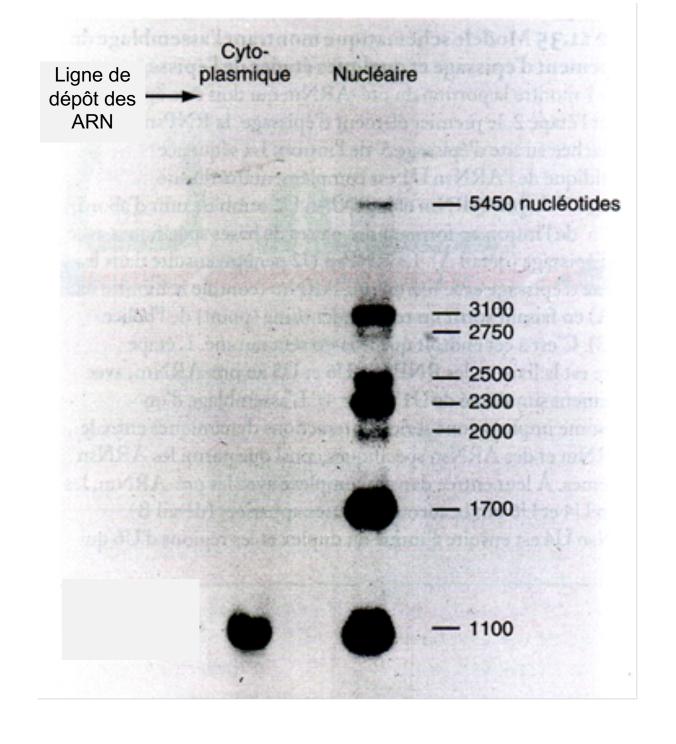


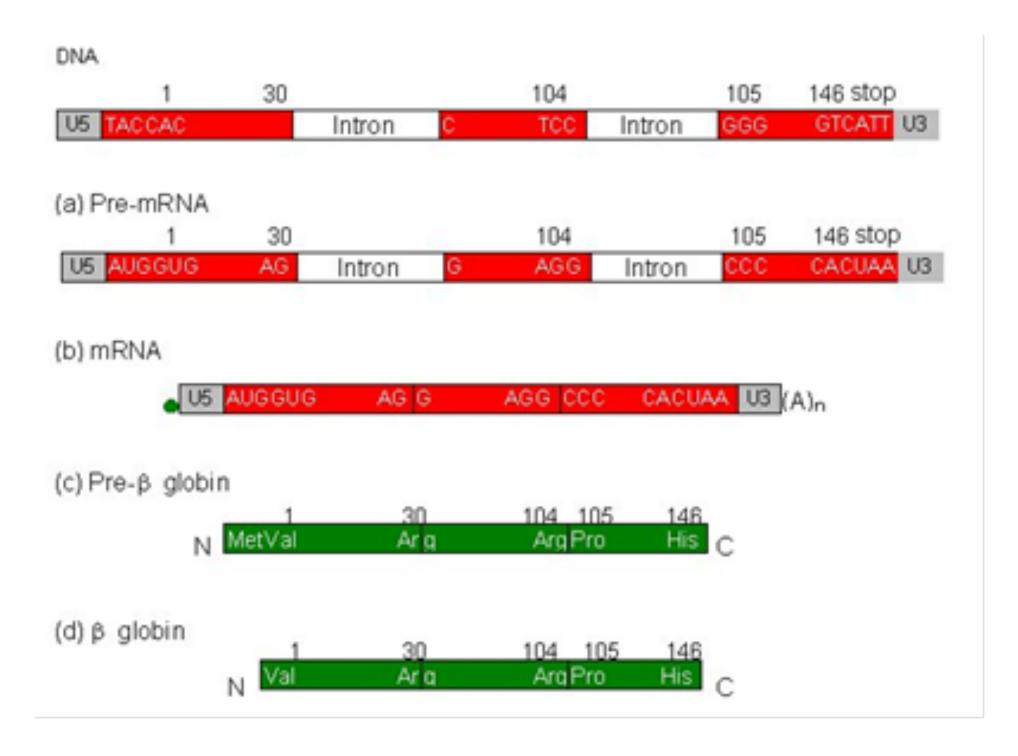
Pour s'entraîner

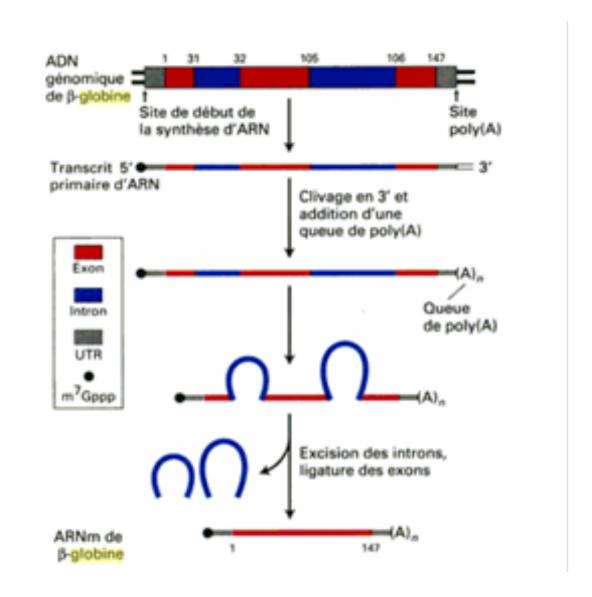




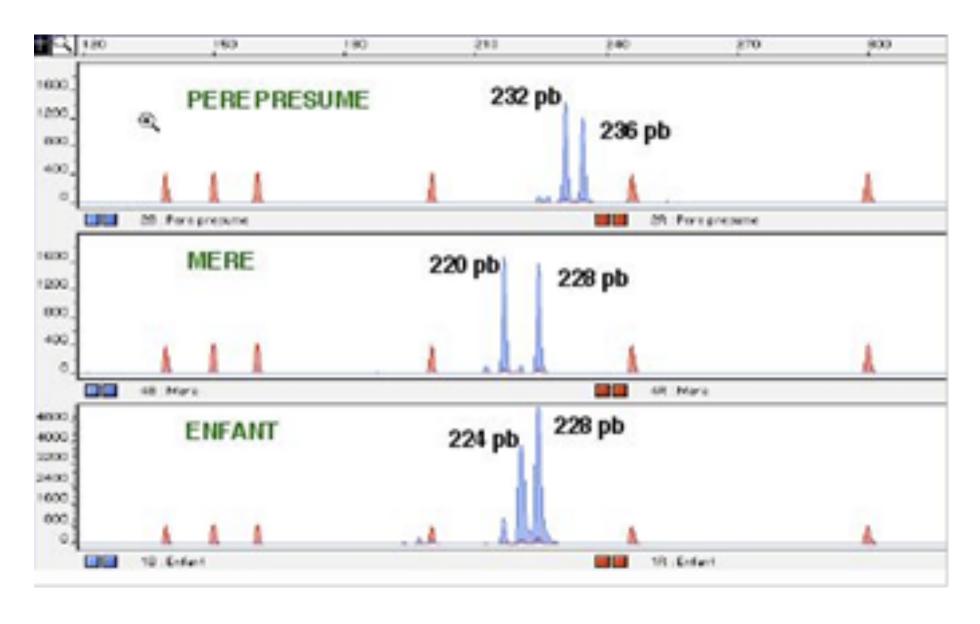








Exploitation des microsatellites



Sondes Sondes Mélange 1 Mélange 2 Mère Enfant Père Mère Enfant Père

