Dr. Jose L. Garcia-Perez' laboratory research is focused on Transposable Elements, how they move and impact eukaryotic genomes, and how the host regulates them.

He obtained his B.S. degree in Chemistry (1997), at University of Granada, Spain. Immediately after, he joined the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC, Granada, Spain), and received a PhD scholarship from *Fundacion Ramon Areces*. In 2002, he obtained his Ph.D. degree in Cell and Molecular Immunology for his work in the Lab of Dr. Manuel Carlos Lopez-Lopez, focused on Trypanosome LINE retrotransposons encoding an RNase H domain. For his PhD thesis, he was awarded with an Extraordinary Prize Mention (granted to the best Thesis from the University of Granada each academic year).

In 2003, Dr. Garcia-Perez received a Fulbright post-doctoral fellowship (Government of Spain) and joined the Department of Human Genetics, University of Michigan Medical School, US (Lab of Dr John V., Moran). In 2007, he was promoted to Faculty Research Investigator, and he was a visiting researcher from June 2008 until June 2012.

In 2008, he returned to Spain to set up his independent Research Program at Genyo (Center for Genomic and Oncological studies, Granada, Spain). He was promoted to Associate Professor in 2011, within CSIC (Principal Investigator). As an independent researcher, he has secured funding from National and International Calls, including an ERC-Consolidator grant. In January 2012, he was appointed by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute as an International Early Career Scientist, and in 2016 he was awarded a Chancellor's Fellowship from the University of Edinburgh, UK and joined the MRC Human Genetics Unit at the Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine (IGMM).

His laboratory is interested in human active Transposable Elements, denominated LINE-1 or L1 for Long INterspersed element class 1, and his group has developed physiological models to understand TE accumulation in humans, their impact, and their epigenetic regulation. More recently, and aiming to understand the impact of LINE-1 mobilization in the brain, his group has developed new in vivo models of LINE retrotransposition, using zebrafish.