

HS Lesson 6 Reproducible

- 1865 – Gregor Mendel
- 1909 – Wilhelm Johannsen (coined the term “gene,” replacing Mendel’s word “factor”)
- 1911 – Thomas Hunt Morgan (proved chromosomes contained genes)
- 1939 – Rosalind Franklin, as a 19-year-old student, made the first sketch of a nucleic acid in the shape of a helix.
- 1943 – Oswald Avery (Suggested genes are made of DNA, not protein)
- 1944 – Barbara McClintock (Some genes aren’t fixed on chromosomes, but can move around as “jumping genes”)
- 1952 – Hershey and Chase (Genes ARE DNA)
- 1953 – Watson and Crick (DNA’s structure is a double helix)
- 1957 – Elliot Volkin & Lazarus Astrachan (RNA involved in the making of proteins)
- 1961 – Sydney Brenner (RNA acts as a messenger in the making of proteins)
- 1961 – Marshall Nirenberg (discovered codons code for amino acids)
- 1968 – Hamilton Smith (discovered restriction enzymes that can snip pieces of DNA)
- 1973 – Stanley Cohen & Herbert Boyer (a gene from a virus can be snipped out and pasted in bacteria)
- 1975 – Fred Sanger (invented a way to sequence long DNA sequences)
- 1977 – Phillip Sharp & Richard Roberts (within genes are long pieces of unused DNA)
- 1981 – Frank Costantini & Elizabeth Lacy (injected rabbit genes into fertilized eggs of mice & created the first “transgenic” mammal)
- 1983 – Kary Mullis (invented a fast and cheap way of making lots of copies of a small piece of DNA)
- 1986 – Leroy Hood (invented the first automated DNA sequencing machine)
- 1990 – Human Genome Project (a number of scientists undertook the project of sequencing the entire human genome)
- 2000 – Human Genome Project (the first draft of the human genome completed)