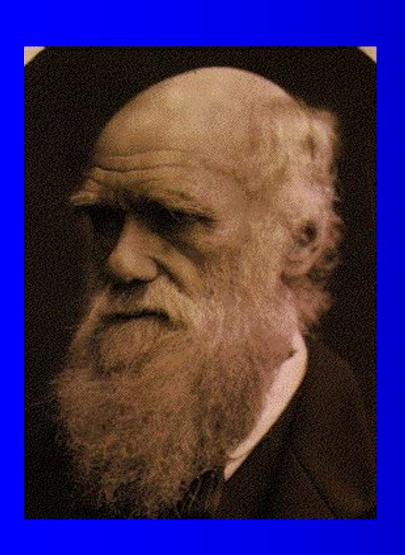
A brief history

of

Molecular biology

Big names



• Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

On the origin of species
by means of the natural selection
(1859)

Cell theory

Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723)

Robert Hooke (1635-1703)

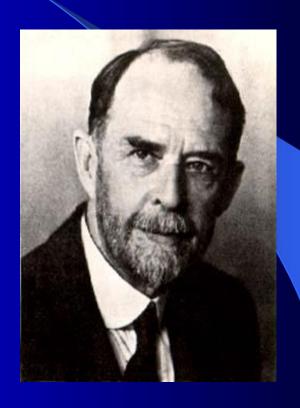
Theodor Schwann (1810-1882)

Matthias Schleiden (1804-1881)

Classical genetics



Gregor Mendel 1822-1884



Thomas Hunt Morgan 1866-1945 Nobel prize (1933)

Molecular genetics

The discovery of DNA

1869, Friedrich Miescher

The composition of genes

1944, Avery

The relationship between genes and proteins

1941, George Beadle & EL Tatum

Activities of genes

- How genes are replicated
 1953, J Waston, F Crick. 1958, M Meselson, F Stahl
- How genes direct the production of polypeptides

1966, M Nirenberg, HG Khorana

- How genes accumulate mutations
- Gene cloning



James Waston (1928-)

Francis Crick (1916-2004)

Noble prize winner in 1962

Molecular biology time line

1859	Charles Darwin	Published Of	n the	Origin	of Species
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865 Gregor Mendel Advanced the principles of segregation

and independent assortment

1869 Friedrich Miescher Discovered DNA

1900 HD Vries, C Correns Rediscovered Mendel's principles

EV Tschemak

1902 Archibald Garrod Noted the first genetic disease

902 W Sutton, T Boveri Proposed the chromosome theory

1910	Thomas Hunt Morgan	Demonstrated that genes are on
1916	Calvin Bridges	chromosome
1913	AH Sturtevant	Constructed a genetic map
1927	HJ Muller	Induced mutation by X-rays
1931	Harriet Creighton,	Obtained physical evidence for
	Barbara McClintock	recombination
1941	G Beadle, EL Tatum	Proposed the one gene-one enzyme
		hypothesis
1944	O Avery, C Mcleod	Identified DNA as the material
	M McCarty	genes are made of
1953	J Waston, F Crick	Determined the structure of DNA
	R Franklin, M Wilkins	
1958	Matthew Meselson,	Demonstrated the semiconservative
	Franklin Stahl	replication of DNA

1961	S Brenner, F Jacob	Discovered messenger RNA
1701	5 Dienner, 1 Jacob	Discovered messenger KNA
	M Meselson	
1966	Marshall Nirenberg	Finished unraveling the genetic code
	Har Gobind Khorana	
1972	Paul Berg	Made the first recombination DNA
		in vitro
1973	H Boyer, S Cohen	First used a plasmid to clone DNA
1977	W Gilbert, F Sanger	Worked out methods to determine the
		sequence of bases in DNA
1977	Frederick Sanger	Determined the base sequence of an
		entire viral genome (174)
1977	P Sharp, R Roberts	Discovered introns in genes
1990	LC Tsui, F Collins,	Found the gene that is responsible for
	J Riordan	cystic fibrosis

1990 J Waston and others	Launched the Human Genome Project to map the entire human genome and,
	ultimately to determine its base sequence
1991 WF Anderson	First successful gene therapy performed
and others	on two girls with severe combined
	immunodeficiency, bubble-boy syndrome
1993 The Huntington's	Identified the Huntington's disease gene
Disease Group	
1995 Craig Venter	Determined the base sequences of the
Hamilton Smith	genomes of two bacteria
1996 Many investigators	Determined the base sequence of the
	genome of one yeast
1997 F Blattner,	Determined the base sequence of the
T Horiuchi,	genome of Escherichia coli
and others	

- 1997 Ian Wilmut and others Cloned a sheep (Dolly) from an adult udder cell
- The genome of *Caenerhabditis elegans*, a small soil nematode, was completely sequenced (97Mb)
- 1999 *Drosophila melanogaster* (fruitfly) genome completely sequenced (175 Mb)
- 2000 Completion of the *A rabidopsis thaliana* sequence (157 Mb)

 Human genome draft version finished (3200 Mb)
- Presentation of human genome by Celera Genomics and the collaborating group of laboratories supported by public foundation

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Main topics of molecular biology

- DNA recombination

- Gene expression and regulation

Structure and function of biological macromolecules

- Genomics, proteomics, bioinfomatics