Great biologists and their contributions pdf online free

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Å a our alphabetical list of the most popular biologists, or collaborators in biology, health and medicine on the Famous Scientists website, sorted by surname. Oswald Avery 1877 1955. Discovered that DNA passes instructions of inheritance through successive generations of organisms it carries the chemical code of life, as revealed by the AveryâAmacLeodâAmcCarty experiment, James Black 1924ÂA 2010. Revolutionary design with beta-blockers for heart disease and histamine antagonists for gastric ulcers. Elizabeth Blackwell 1821 1910. The first woman to qualify as a doctor in America; founder of the first women's medical school. Linda Buck Born 1947. Co-discovered how our sense of smell works: humans have about 350 different types of odor receptor cells that send signals directly into the olfactory bulb brainÂ. Santiago RamÃÂ3n y Cajal 1852 to 1934. Founder of modern neuroscience: He demonstrated the neuron doctrine, which says that neurons behave as biochemically distinct cells rather than as a network of interconnected cells. Rachel Carson 1907 (1964). Founder of 20th century environment, leading to bans and severe restrictions. George Washington Carver c.1860 to 1943. It has improved the agricultural economy of the United States by promoting nitrogen-providing peanuts as an alternative to cotton to prevent soil depletion. Erwin Chargaff 1905 2002. The rules of Chargaff A¢Âs paved the way for the discovery of the structure DNAÂ. Jacques Cousteau 1910 (1997). Oscar-winning marine pioneer; co-invented the on-demand valve for scuba diving; popularized marine biology with several television drama series. Francis Crick 1916 2004. Structure and replication mechanism of discovered DNA; the hypothesis of sequence and the central dogma; Discovered that DNA uses a triple code to control the formation of proteins from amino acids. Marie Curie 1867â € Â "1934. 1934. the radio and polonium chemical elements; has given numerous pioneering contributions to the study of radioactive elements; He carried out the first research on the treatment of tumors with radiation. Charles Darwin 1809 Â 1882. Author of one of the most famous books of history, on the origin of species, in which he describes and provides evidence for the theory of evolution by natural selection. John Eccles 1903 Â «1997. Discovered how messages pass between nerve cells in mammals, establishing that both exciting and inhibitors are chemical, rather than electric. Empedocle c. 490 BC Â «C 430 BC. An ancient theory of natural selection theory; mass conservation; And the four elements that are often erroneously attributed to Aristotle today. Ronald Fisher 1890 â € "1962. Invented the experimental design; Designed the statistical concept of variance; Unified evolution for natural selection with Mendel's hereditary rules, thus defining the new field of populations genetics. Alexander Fleming 1881, 1955. He discovered that the treatment of wounds and infections with antiseptic agents caused more deaths that if it did not intervene. He discovered penicillin and expected the increase in antibiotic resistant bacteria. Howard Florey and his scientific team transformed penicillin from scientific curiosity into a powerful antibiotic, a magic bullet that saved countless millions of lives. Rosalind Franklin 1920 â € "1958, provided most of the experimental data used to establish the DNA structure: Discovered that the DNA can exist in two forms. Galeno 129 Â «c. 216 He began his practice as a doctor for gladiators and establish a link between nutrition and health. Galeno created an imperfect doctrine that dominated Western and Arabic medicine for 1500 years. Jane Goodall, born in 1934. Revolutionary discoveries in the behavior of chimpanzees; It has been established that the chimpanzees have a social similar to that of man and who make tools and hunt meat. Stephen Jay Gould 1941 "2002. 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Karl Landsteiner 1868 – 1943. Discovered the human blood group system, paving the way for safe blood transfusions; discovered the RH factor in the blood; Proved poliomyelitis is an infectious disease spread by a virus; discovered Haptens. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek 1632-1723. The father of microbiology, used self-made lenses to discover single cell animals and plants, bacteria and sperm. Carolus Linnaeus 1707-1778. organized our view of the natural world with the two-part naming system we use to classify all life forms; named and classified about 13,000 life forms; He broke with tradition by classifying humans in the same way as other life forms. Barbara McClintock 1902 – 1992. Revolutionary genetics: showed that genes change or turn off the physical traits of an organism; discovered – that genes can move within chromosomes. Gregor Mendel 1822 – 1884. founded the science of genetics; identified many of the rules of inheritance; Recessive and dominant traits are passed from parents to offspring in a mathematically predictable way. Franz Mesmer 1734 – 1815. Mesmer mistakenly believed he had discovered a remarkable new phenomenon, which he called animal magnetism. He used this to treat people with psychosomatic diseases. Treatment actually worked through the power of suggestion, later recognized as the genuine phenomenon of hypnosis (or mesmerism). Charles Nicolle 1866 – 1936. He discovered that typhus is carried by lice; he showed how epidemics could be prevented. Discovered unseen infections. Florence Nightingale 1820 â - "1910. One of health that transformed nursing into a respected and highly trained profession; statistics used to analyze wider health outcomes; supported health reforms largely attributed to having added 20 20 life expectancy between 1871 and 1935. Louis Pasteur 1822 - 1895. The father of modern microbiology; transformed chemistry and biology with his discovery of molecules of image mirrors; anaerobic bacteria discovered; established the theory of disease germs; Food preservation invented by pasteurization. Linus Pauling 1901 â1994. Giant maverick's chemistry; formulated valence bond theory and electronegativity; founded the fields of quantum chemistry, molecular biology and molecular genetics. Discovered the alpha-helium structure of proteins; showed that sickle cell anemia is a molecular disease. Wilder Penfield 1891 – 1976. A pioneer in brain surgery who mapped the human brain, showing which parts are strongly associated with functions such as different senses, different body movements and speech. Philippe Pinel 1745 â ¬ 1826. Founded Scientific Psychiatry; has made human changes to the conditions under which the mentally ill should be understood as individuals. Francesco Redi 1626 – 1697. designed and carried out the first controlled experiments in scientific history; he showed that flies reproduce and lay eggs and do not spawn spontaneously; Modern parasitology founded. Theodor Schwann 1810 – 1882. established that the cell is the basic unit of all living beings; His cell classification is the basic of modern histology; he discovered the enzymatic pepsin; he identified the role that microorganisms play in alcohol fermentation. Gene Shoemaker from 1928 to 1997. The first astrogeologist and founder of Planetary Impact Science; The proposed microscopic life could travel between planets on rocks blown up into space by asteroid impacts. B. F. Skinner 1904 to late 1990. The most influential psychologist of the 20th century: opened the science of behaviorism; discovered the power of positive reinforcement .2191" -⠢à 1681 snevetS eitteN .ilibitepir etnemavitatitnauq itatlusir onocudorp ehc icigolocisp itnemirepse imirp i otattegorp onnah That the sex of an organism is determined by its chromosomes, now known as the XY sex determination system - the discovery was the first time that a link has been demonstrated between a physical characteristic and chromosomal differences. Susumu Tonegawa was born in 1939. He discovered how the immune system produces millions of different antibodies to fight almost every microorganism. In doing so, he solved the long-term tempting puzzle of the diversity of antibodies. Youyou born in 1930. He discovered the drug Artemisinin, a treatment for malaria, by extracting it from Sweet Wormwood, an herb used to treat Chinese fever for over 2000 years. Artemisinin and its derivatives have saved or improved the lives of millions of people. Harold Urey 1893 â1981. discovered deuterium; showed how isotope ratios in rocks reveal Earth's climates beyond; founded modern planetary science; The Miller-Urey experiment showed that by electrically unleashing simple gases it produces amino acids-the building blocks of life. Craig Venter was born in 1946. First to read the entire genome of a free-living organism; played an important role in mapping the human genome; discovered more genes than had ever been previously documented; created synthetic DNA and new species of bacteria. Andreas Vesalius 1514 – 1564. He founded modern anatomy, overturning misconceptions about the body that had persisted for over a thousand years. Rudolf Virchow 1821 – 1902. A founder of pathology and social medicine, Virchow has correctly identified that diseases are caused by malfunctioning cells. He called leukaemia and was the first to catalogue and name conditions such as embolism, thrombosis, cords and osteosis. George Wald 1906 – 1997. He explained the chemistry of the eye after discovering the vitamin a chemical cycle that allows our eyes to record light. He established the chemistry of the vision of and the blindness of colour. Selman Waksman 1888 â ¬ "1973. Discover antibiotics made by bacteria living in the soil, including streptomycin, the first effective treatment. 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