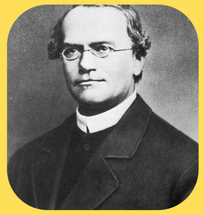


1865

Mendel Documents patterns of heredity in pea plants

1869

Miescher First identifies DNA ("nuclein")

1902

Sutton and Boveri Propose chromosome theory of heredity

1915

Morgan and his "Fly Room" colleagues Confirm the chromosome theory of heredity

1927

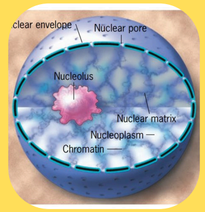
Muller Shows that X-rays induce mutations

1928

Griffith "Transformation experiments" transform non-pathogenic bacteria strains to pathogenic

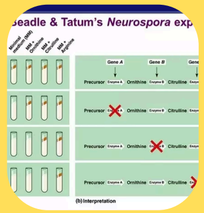
1930

Hämmerling Shows that hereditary information is contained in the nuclei of eukaryotic cells



1931

Beadle and Tatum Describe the "one gene–one enzyme" hypothesis

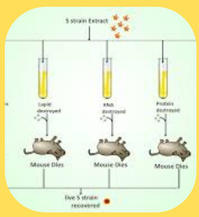


1941

McClintock Demonstrates genetic recombination in corn

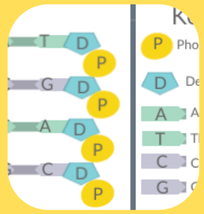
1944

Avery, McLeod, and McCarty Show that DNA is the "transforming principle" responsible for heredity



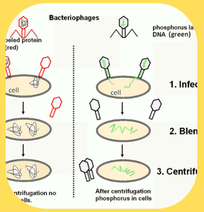
1950

Chargaff Discovers that A = T and C = G (Chargaff's rules)



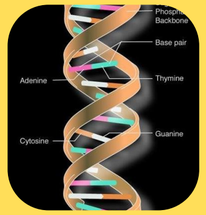
1952

Hershey and ChaseUse radioactive labeling to prove that DNA is responsible for heredity



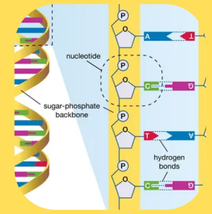
1953

Watson and CrickPropose the double helix structure of DNA



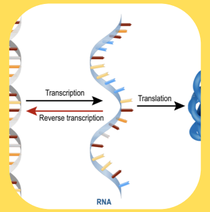
1961

Genome sequencing projects begin



1990s

Jacob and MonodPropose the existence of mRNA



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