Hermann J Muller Biographical

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Biographical H ermann Joseph Muller was born in New York City on December 21, 1890. His grandparents on his father ' s side were of artisan and professional background and, though at first Catholics, had emigrated from the Rhineland during the wave of reaction of 1848 to seek the greater freedom of America.

Hermann J. Muller - Biographical - NobelPrize.org
Hermann Joseph Muller, (born Dec. 21, 1890, New York, N.Y., U.S.—died April 5, 1967, Indianapolis, Ind.), American geneticist best remembered for his demonstration that mutations and hereditary changes can be caused by X rays striking the genes and chromosomes of living cells.

Hermann Joseph Muller | American geneticist | Britannica
Hermann Joseph Muller (December 21, 1890 – April 5, 1967) was an American geneticist, educator, and Nobel laureate best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation (mutagenesis), as well as his outspoken political beliefs.

Hermann Joseph Muller - Wikipedia
Hermann J. Muller was born in New York City on Dec. 21, 1890. His father died before Hermann was 10 years old, but he had already been imbued by his father with a sense of the grandeur of evolution and a sympathy for oppressed people. After graduation from Morris High School in the Bronx, he entered Columbia University.

Hermann Joseph Muller biography, birth date, birth place ...
Hermann J. Muller - Biographical - NobelPrize.org Hermann Joseph Muller (December 21, 1890 – April 5, 1967) was an American geneticist, educator, and Nobel laureate best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation (mutagenesis), as well as his outspoken political beliefs.

Hermann J Muller Biographical - onestopgit.arlingtonva.us
Hermann Joseph Muller (December 21, 1890-April 5, 1967) was born in New York City. He received a B.A. in 1910 and a Ph.D. in 1915, both from Columbia University, where he was a student of T.H. Morgan in his Drosophila laboratory.

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Hermann Joseph Muller (December 21, 1890-April 5, 1967) was born in New York City. He received a B.A. in 1910 and a Ph.D. in 1915, both from Columbia University, where he was a student of T.H. Morgan in his Drosophila laboratory.

Hermann J. Muller - Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory ...
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Hermann J Muller Biographical - electionsdev.calmatters.org
BIOGRAPHY Born in New York, December 21, 1890, Hermann J. Muller's interest in nature, and the sciences began at an early age; while attending public high school in the Bronx, Hermann and a few classmates founded the first ever high school science club. Though not well-established financially, Hermann was provided with the opportunity to attend ...

Hermann J. Muller - IU
Hermann J. Muller - Biographical - NobelPrize.org Hermann Joseph Muller (December 21, 1890 – April 5, 1967) was an American geneticist, educator, and Nobel laureate best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation (mutagenesis), as well as his outspoken political beliefs.

Hermann J Muller Biographical - cdnx.truyenyy.com
Muller was born in New York City on December 21, 1890, to Hermann Joseph and Frances Lyons, both first-generation Americans. Hermann Joseph continued his own father's fine art metal business but sadly died of a cerebral stroke when young Hermann was only ten. Muller in 1897, age 7 (Photo from the Lilly Library, Indiana University)

Hermann J Muller - Part I - Integrative Biology
Download File PDF Hermann J Muller Biographical Hermann Joseph Muller, (born Dec. 21, 1890, New York, N.Y., U.S.—died April 5, 1967, Indianapolis, Ind.), American geneticist best remembered for his demonstration that mutations and hereditary changes can be caused by X rays striking the genes and chromosomes of living cells.

Hermann J Muller Biographical - modularscale.com
ermann joseph mulleris best known as the founder of the field of radiation genetics, for which he received the nobel prize in physiology or medicine in 1946.

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Hermann Joseph Muller was a pathbreaking geneticist and dedicated social activist. A cosmopolitan figure, his career was an intriguing mix of world travel, scientific discovery, and controversy. During his time, Muller was not only an internationally renowned scientist but a brave defender of his ideals.

H.J. Muller Biography | CSHL Event | CSHL Archives
Hermann Joseph Muller, generally known as H. J. Muller, (21 December 1890 – 5 April 1967) was an American geneticist, educator, and Nobel Prize winner. He was best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation, as well as his outspoken political beliefs.

Hermann J Muller Biographical - ncsps.niohsb.fifa2016coins.co
Hermann J. Muller - Biographical - NobelPrize.org Hermann Joseph Muller (December 21, 1890 – April 5, 1967) was an American geneticist, educator, and Nobel laureate best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation (mutagenesis), as well as his outspoken political beliefs.

The genome's been mapped. But what does it mean? Arguably the most significant scientific discovery of the new century, the mapping of the twenty-three pairs of chromosomes that make up the human genome raises almost as many questions as it answers. Questions that will profoundly impact the way we think about disease, about longevity, and about free will. Questions that will affect the rest of your life. Genome offers extraordinary insight into the ramifications of this incredible breakthrough. By picking one newly discovered gene from each pair of chromosomes and telling its story, Matt Ridley recounts the history of our species and its ancestors from the dawn of life to the brink of future medicine. From Huntington's disease to cancer, from the applications of gene therapy to the horrors of eugenics, Matt Ridley probes the scientific, philosophical, and moral issues arising as a result of the mapping of the genome. It will help you understand what this scientific milestone means for you, for your children, and for humankind.

Discover some of the inspirational men and women who have received Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry and Medicine from 1901 to the present day, among them Marie Curie, Hermann Joseph Muller, and Donna Strickland. A glimpse into the often surprising lives and sometimes accidental discoveries of a group of extraordinary scientists, this fascinating collection shows that the science you learn at school really can change the world.

Originally published in 1990, Nobel Laureates in Medicine or Physiology is a biographical reference work about the recipients of Nobel Prizes in Medicine or Physiology from 1901-1989. Each article is written by an accomplished historian of medicine or science. The book is designed to be accessible to students and general readers as well as to specialists in medical science and history. Each article combines personal and scientific biography, and each has an extensive biography to guide further reading and research.

Ranging from Darwin to the accomplishments of Nobel laureate Hermann J. Muller, a history of genetics as seen through the eyes of a dozen or so central players offers readers the background they need to understand the latest findings in genetics and future trends in the field.

Biographic Memoirs Volume 82 contains the biographies of deceased members of the National Academy of Sciences and bibliographies of their published works. Each biographical essay was written by a member of the Academy familiar with the professional career of the deceased. For historical and bibliographical purposes, these volumes are worth returning to time and again.

Histocampatibility covers the genetic, immunologic, and the chemical studies on allograft rejection process. The book is composed of 13 chapters that describe how these studies relate to medicine, organ transplantation in man, basic immunology, cell membrane structures, and cancer research. After briefly dealing with the early studies on isografts and allografts in laboratory animals, the book describes the histogenetic methods of gene manipulation and transplantation that permit identification of individual histocompatibility loci. The following chapter examines the significance of congenic resistant lines in determining the diversity of histocompatibility loci and allele and immune response genes. Other chapters present immunogenetic and serological methods, as well as the applications of these methods in studying alloantigens and H-2 complex loci and of immunogenetic methods to human. The book also discusses the practical implication of HLA immunogenetics in organ transplantation and describes the biochemical, immunochemical, and dynamic properties of alloantigens. A chapter discusses the associations between HLA system and disease and the various mechanisms that have been suggested to explain these associations. The last chapter focuses on allograft reaction and on established facts of cellular immunity. This book is a valuable source of information for researchers in the fields of medicine, organ transplantation in man, basic immunology, cell membrane structures, and cancer.

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