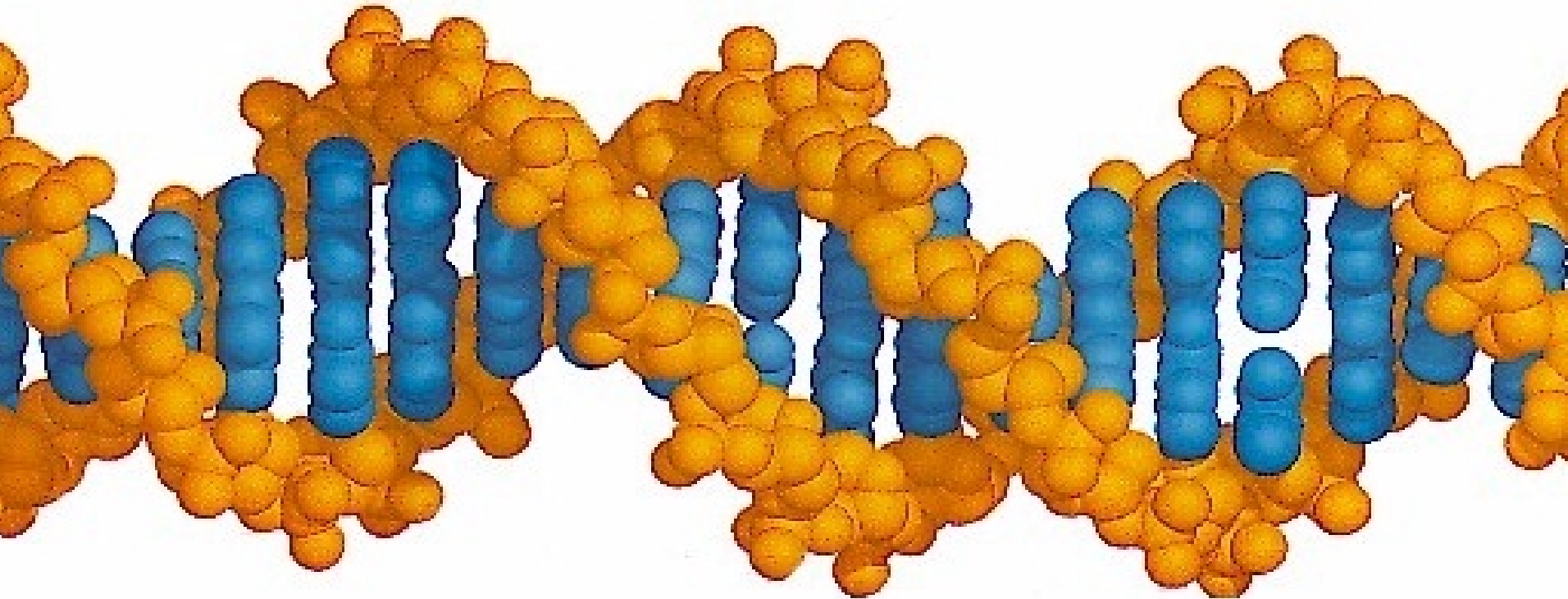


A Short History of DNA Technology



1865 - Gregor Mendel

The Father of Genetics



The Augustinian
monastery in old
Brno, Moravia

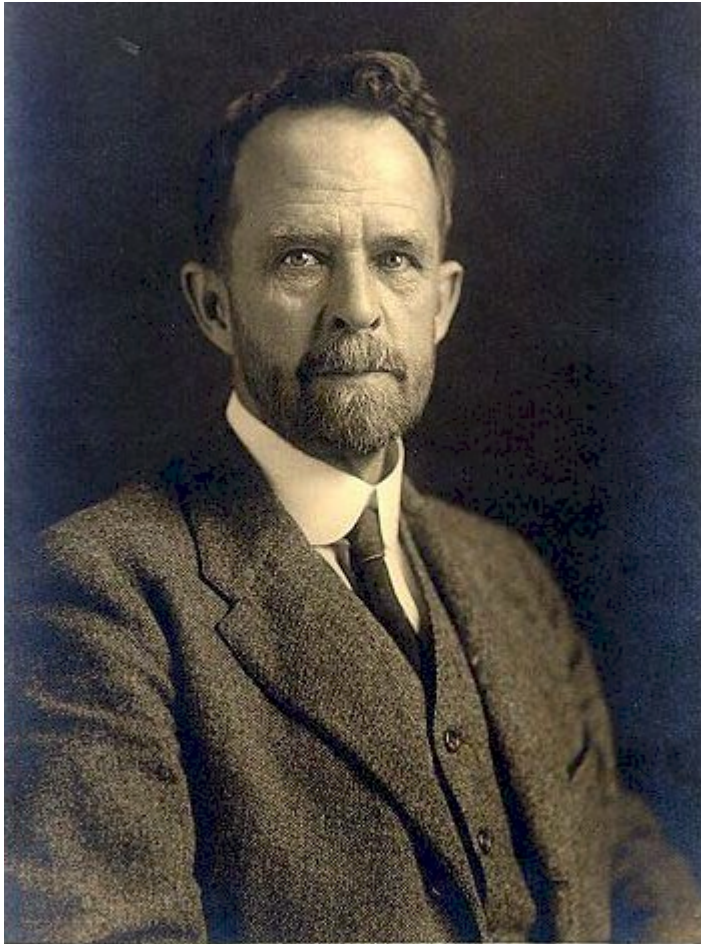
1865 - Gregor Mendel

- Law of Segregation
- Law of Independent Assortment
- Law of Dominance



1865

1915 - T.H. Morgan

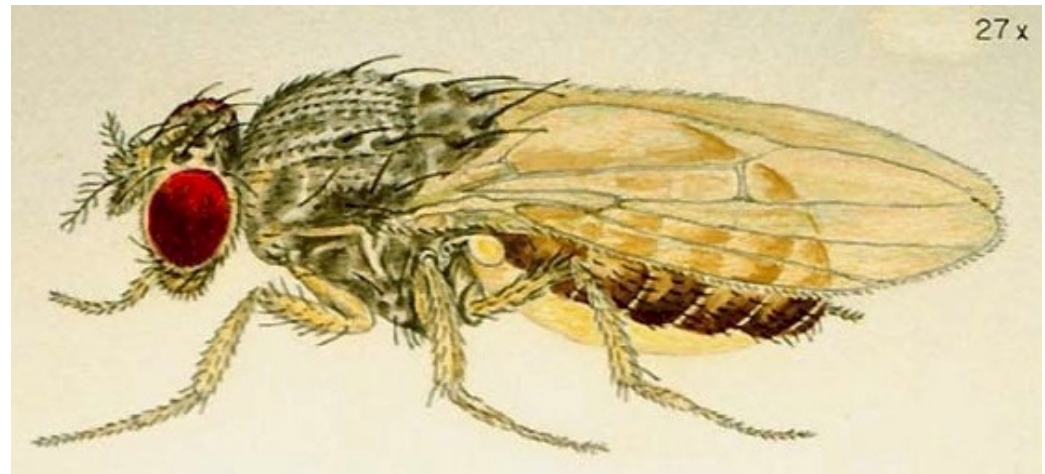


May 30, 1920.

T. H. Morgan.

Genetics of *Drosophila*

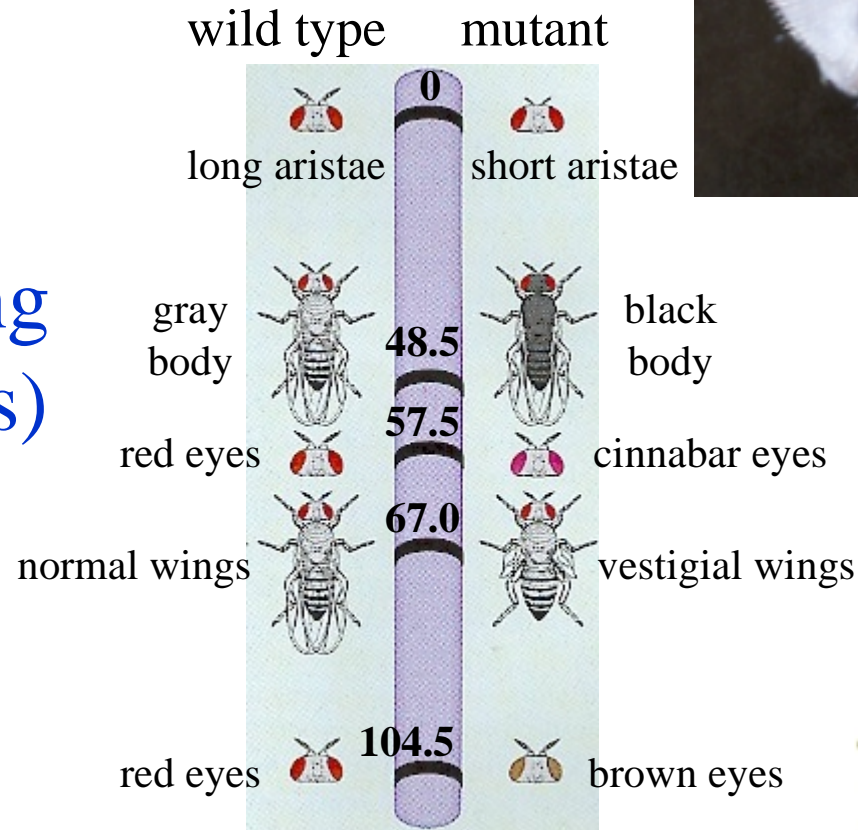
- Short generation time
- Easy to maintain
- Only 4 pairs of chromosomes



1865

1915 - T.H. Morgan

- Genes located on chromosomes
- Sex-linked inheritance
- Gene linkage
- Recombination
- Genetic mapping (cross-over maps)



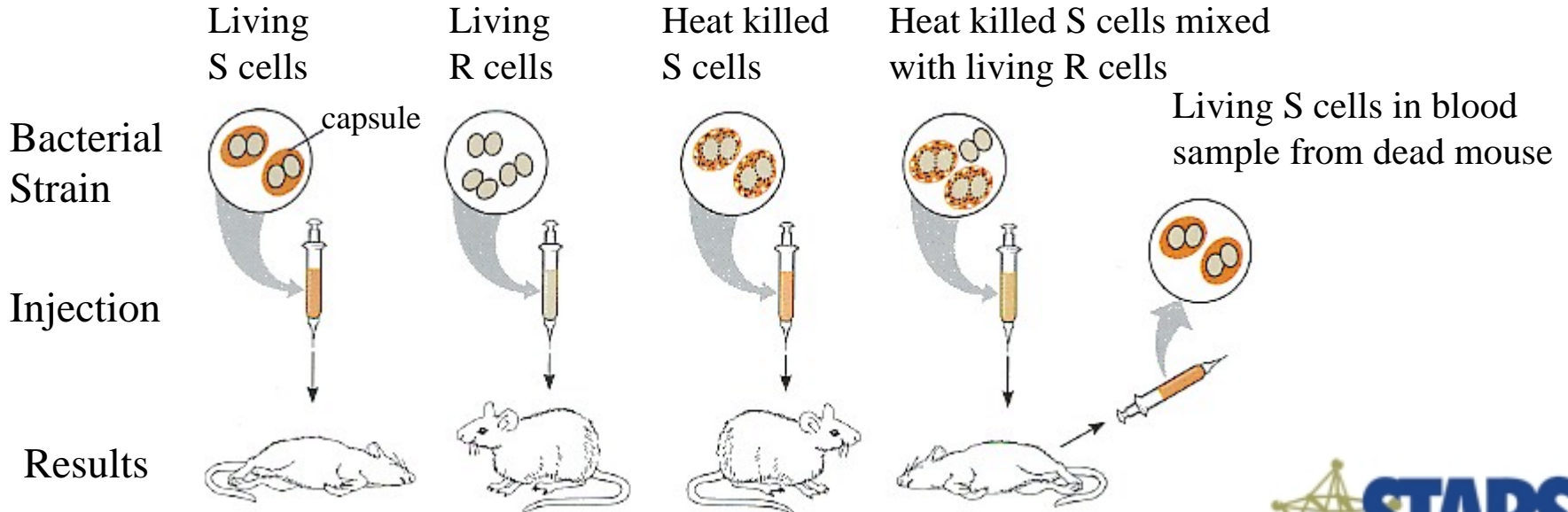
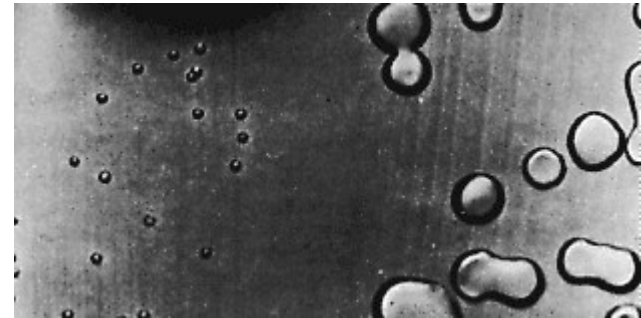
1865

1928 - Frederick Griffith

Transformation of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

“Rough” colonies

“Smooth” colonies



Beadle & Tatum - 1941

1865

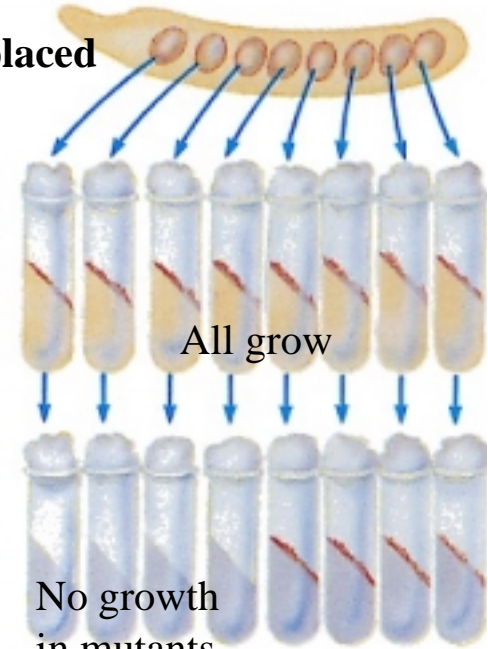
One Gene - One Enzyme Hypothesis

Neurospora crassa

Ascus

Fruiting
body

Ascospores placed
on complete
medium



Fragments placed
on minimal medium

Minimal

Minimal +
vitamins

Minimal +
amino acids

Minimal plus:

Cys

Glu

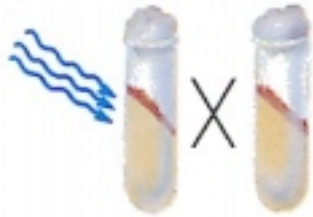
Arg

Lys

His

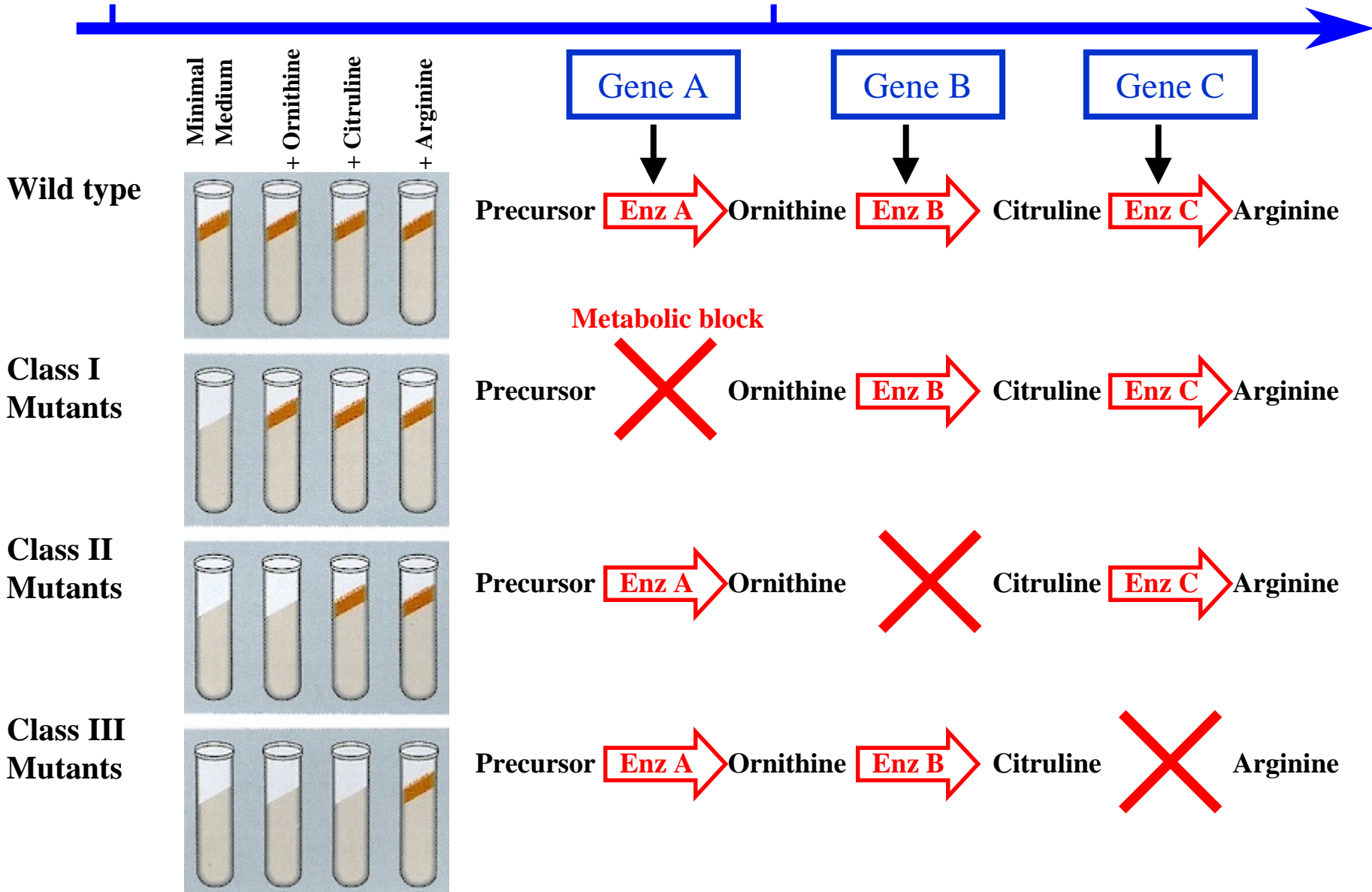
Mutant deficient in enzyme
that synthesizes arginine

X-rays



Beadle & Tatum - 1941

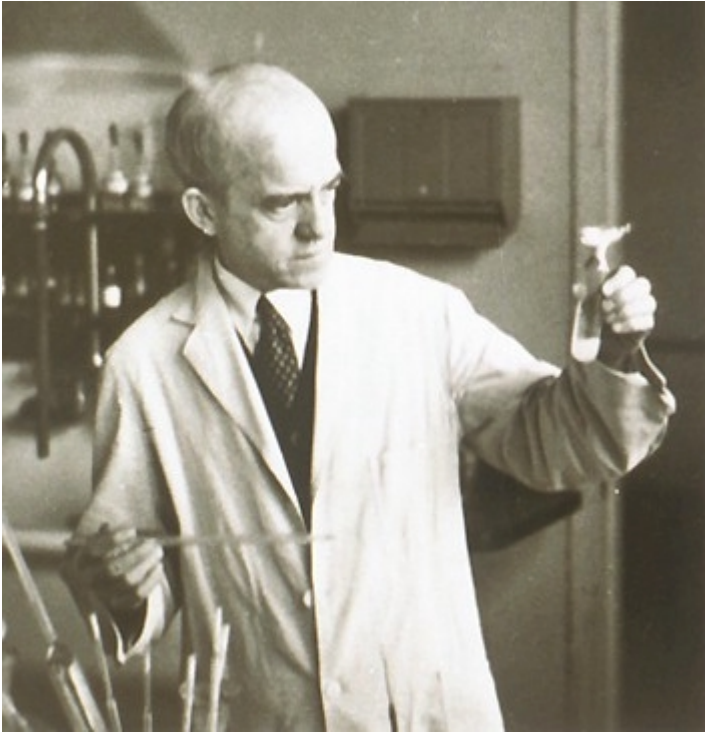
1865



1865

1944 - Avery, MacLeod & McCarty

Purified DNA as transforming factor



Oswald Avery

- Work not well-received
- Protein more complex & better able to store information



Colin MacLeod



Maclyn McCarty

1865

1947 - Erwin Chargoff

DNA bases follow certain
“rules”

- Base composition is species specific
- $A = T$, $C = G$ for all species



1865

1952 - Hershey & Chase

Viral DNA (not protein) programs cells



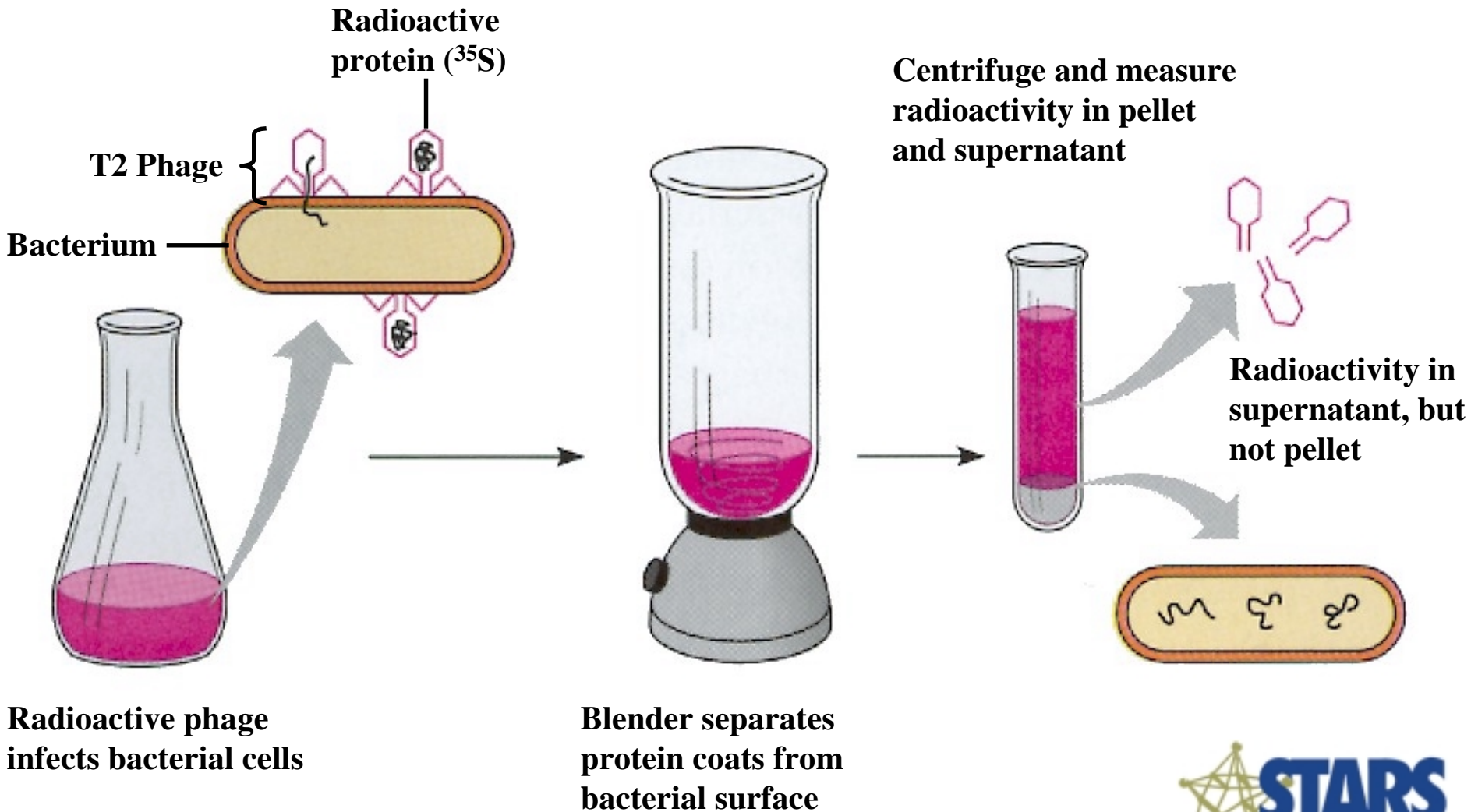
Martha Chase & Alfred Hershey



Bacteriophages

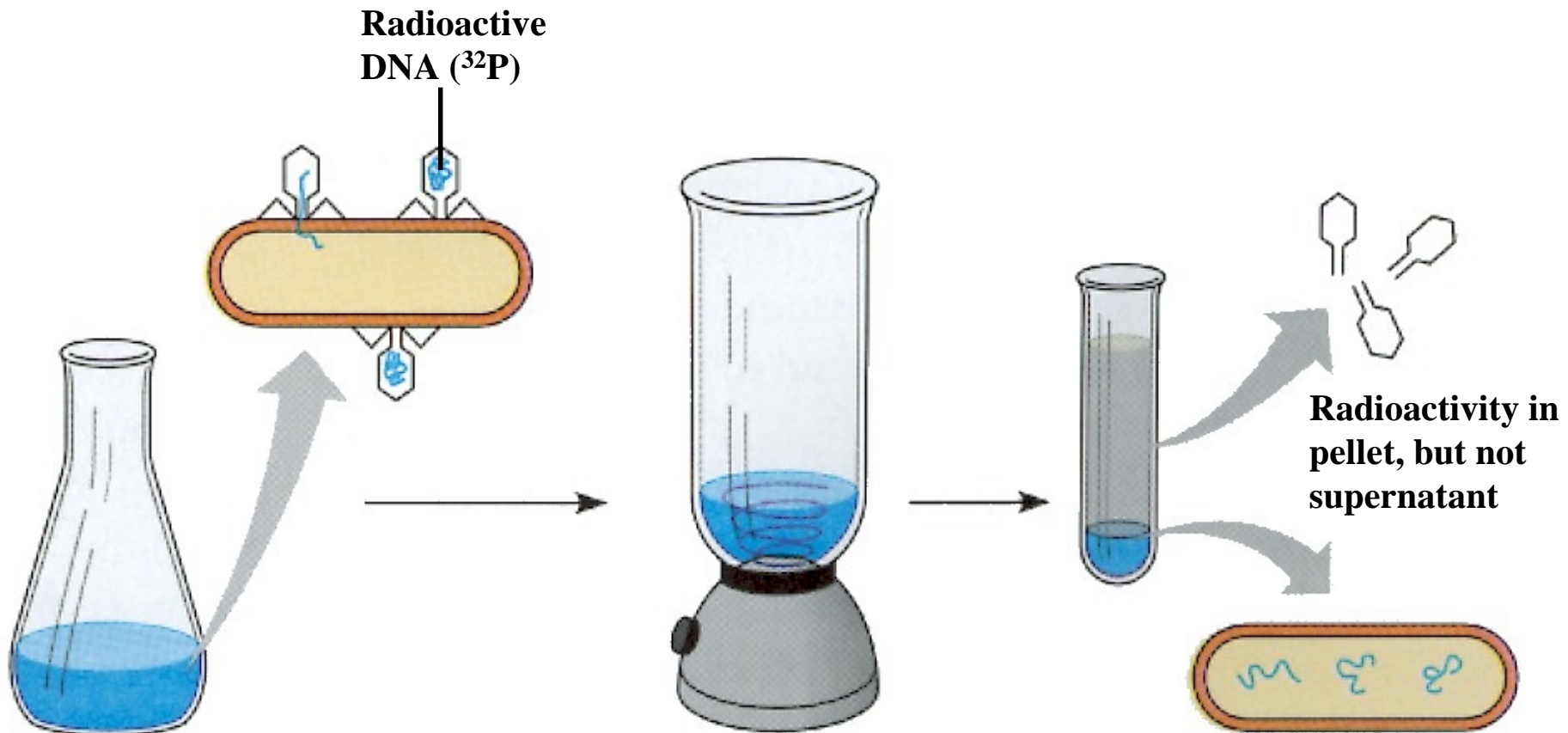
1865

1952 - Hershey & Chase



1865

1952 - Hershey & Chase



Therefore, it is the viral DNA, and not protein, that programs cells to make copies of the virus.

1865

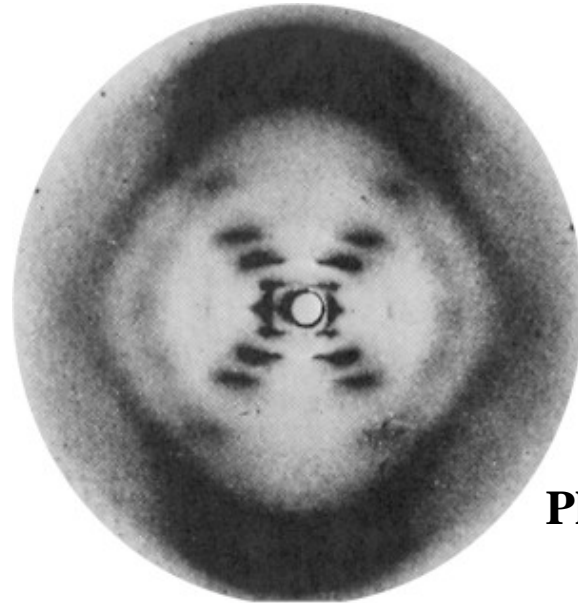
1953 - Franklin & Wilkins



Elucidation of the helical nature of DNA



Rosalind Franklin



Photographic film

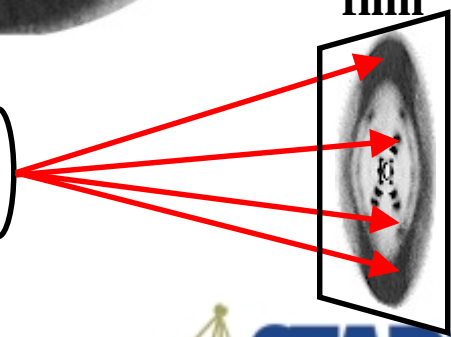


Maurice Wilkins

X-ray source



Crystallized DNA



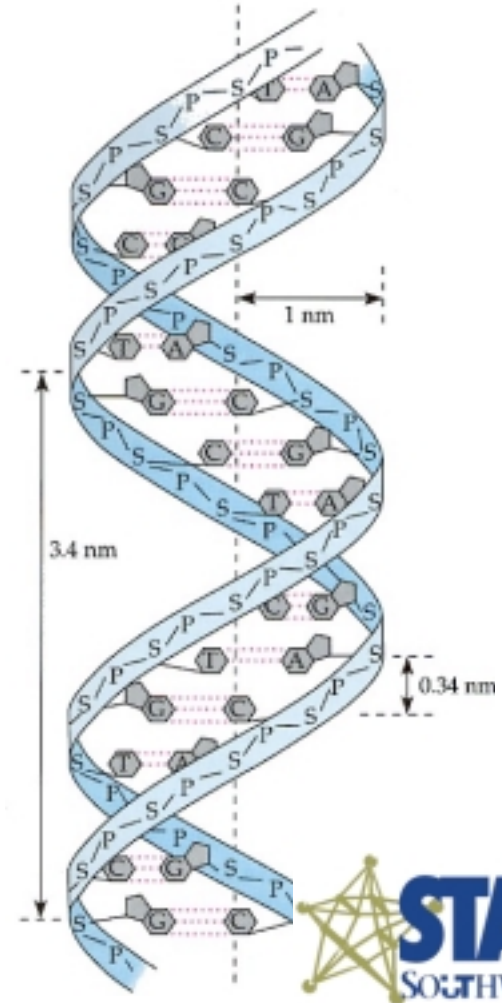
1865

1953 - Watson & Crick

Description of the 3-D structure of DNA



Francis Crick & James Watson



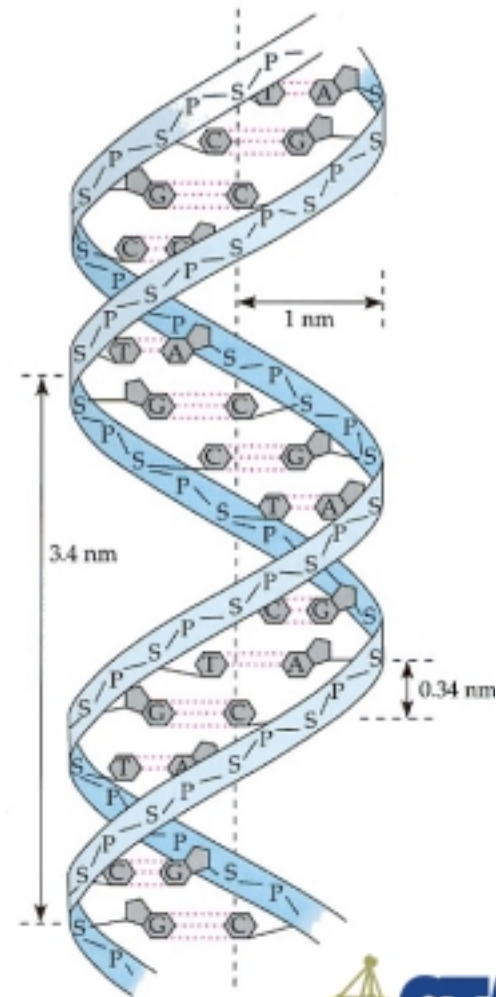
What they deduced from:

Franklin's X-ray data

- Double helix
- Uniform width of 2 nm
- Bases stacked 0.34 nm apart

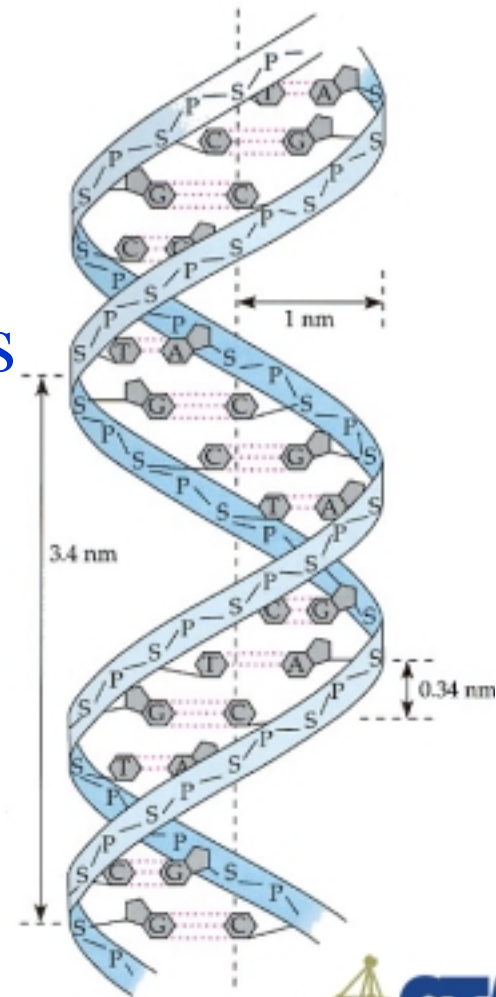
Chargoff's "rules"

- Adenine pairs with thymine
- Cytosine pairs with guanine



What they came up with on their own:

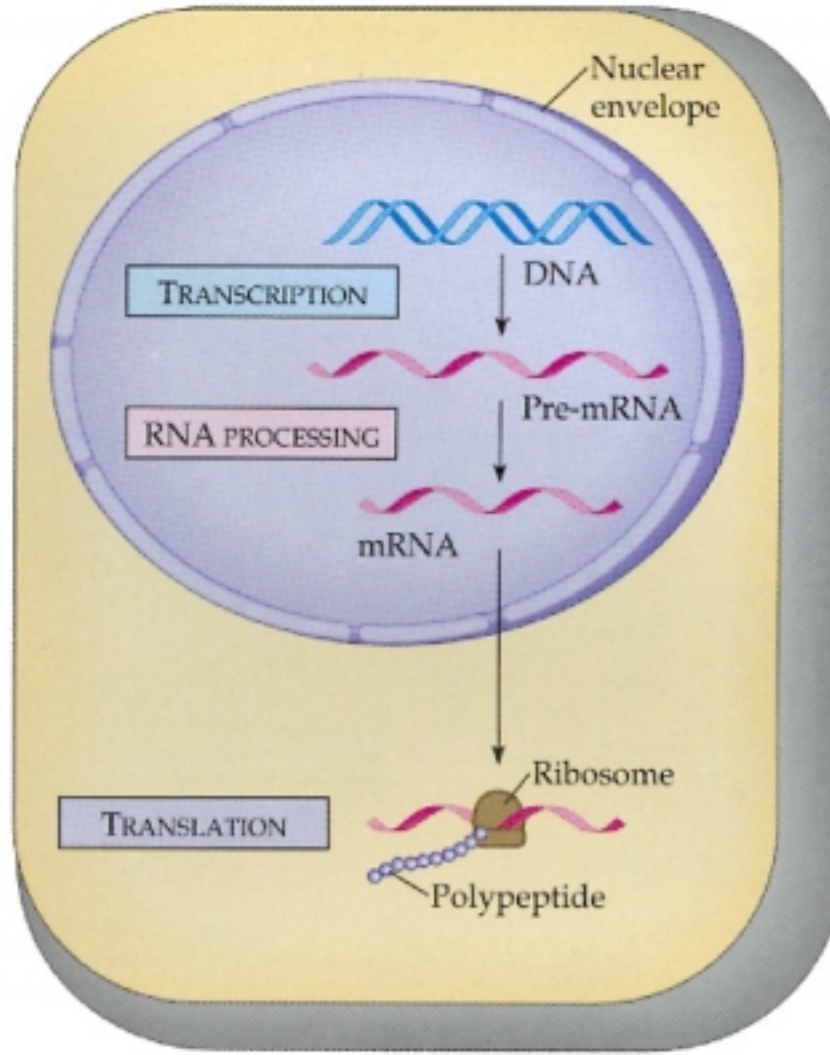
- Bases face inward, phosphates and sugars outward
- Hydrogen bonding
- Hinted at semi-conservative model for replication



1865

1957 - Francis Crick

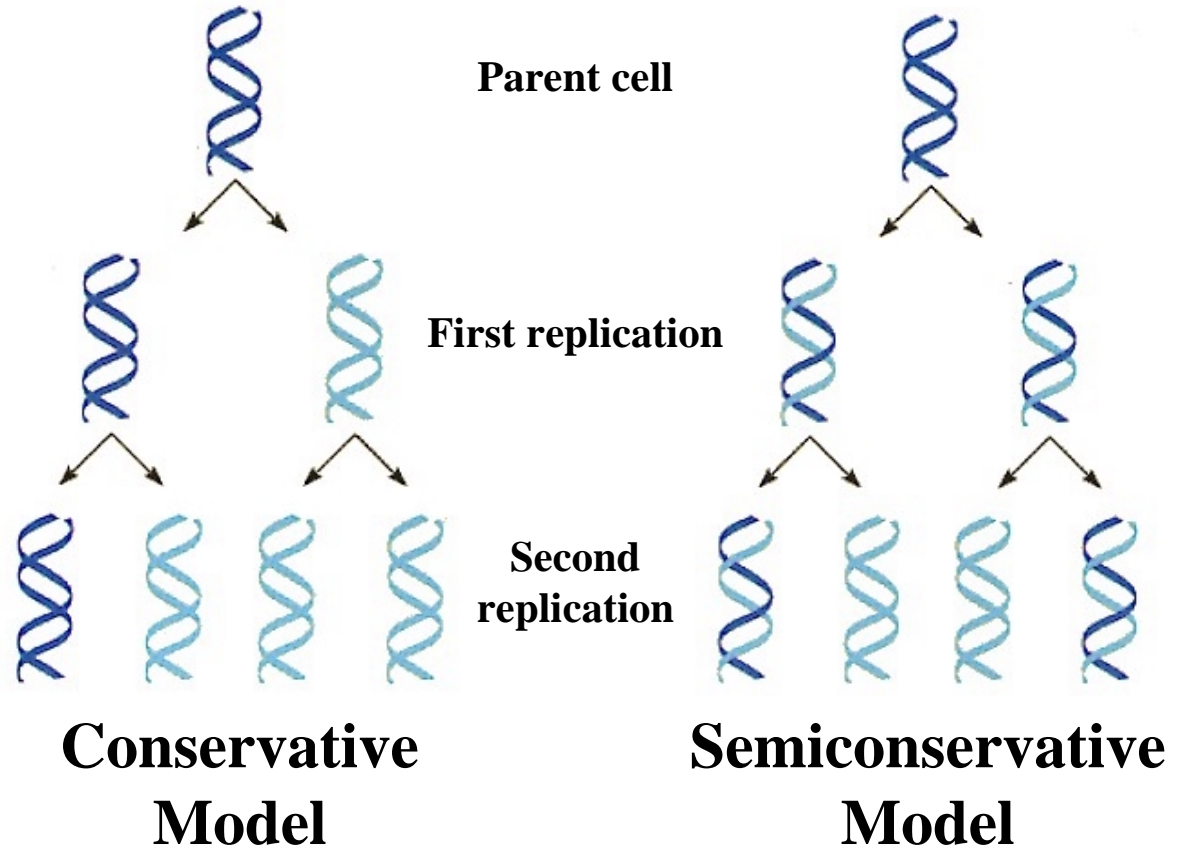
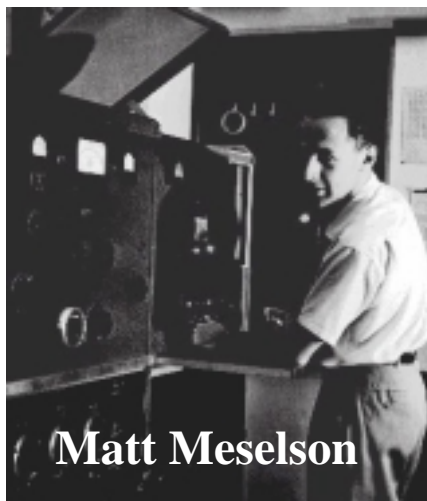
Proposal of the Central Dogma



1865

1958 - Meselson & Stahl

DNA replication is semi-conservative



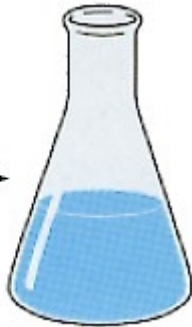
1865

1958 - Meselson & Stahl

Bacteria grown on heavy nitrogen (^{15}N) medium



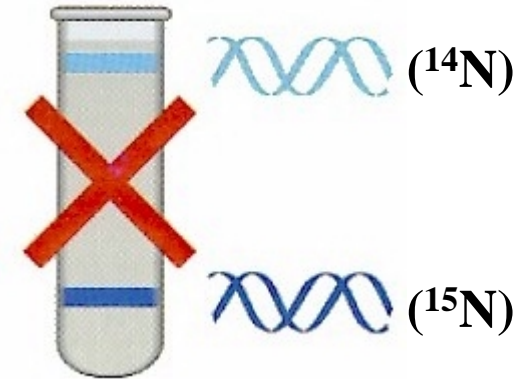
Bacteria transferred to light nitrogen (^{14}N) medium



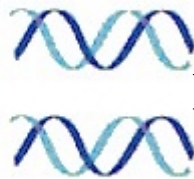
Centrifuge samples in a density gradient

After 20 minutes (1 replication)

Predicted outcome based on the conservative model



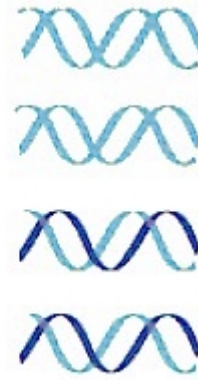
After 20 minutes (1 replication)



Hybrid

Predicted outcome based on the semiconservative model

After 40 minutes (2 replications)



1865

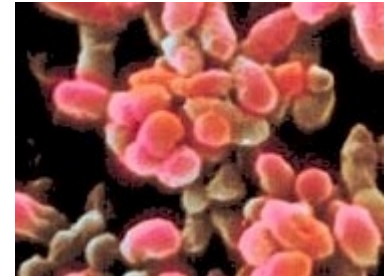
1970 - Smith & Nathans

Discovery of restriction endonucleases



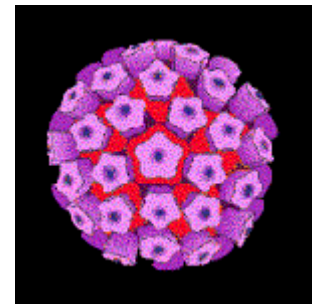
Hamilton Smith

- Discovered *HindII* in *Haemophilus influenzae*



Daniel Nathans

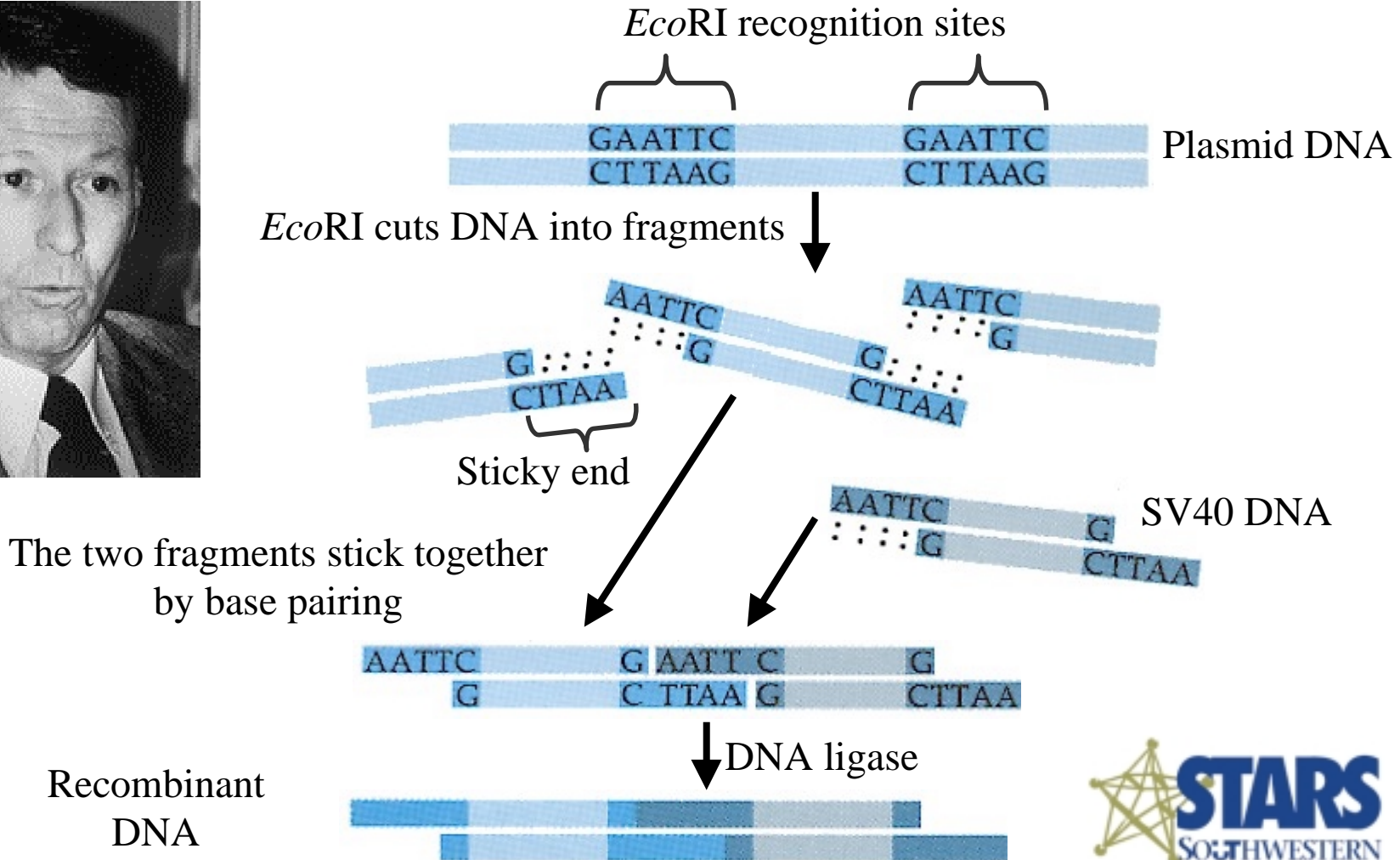
- Used *HindII* to make first restriction map of SV40



1865

1972 - Paul Berg

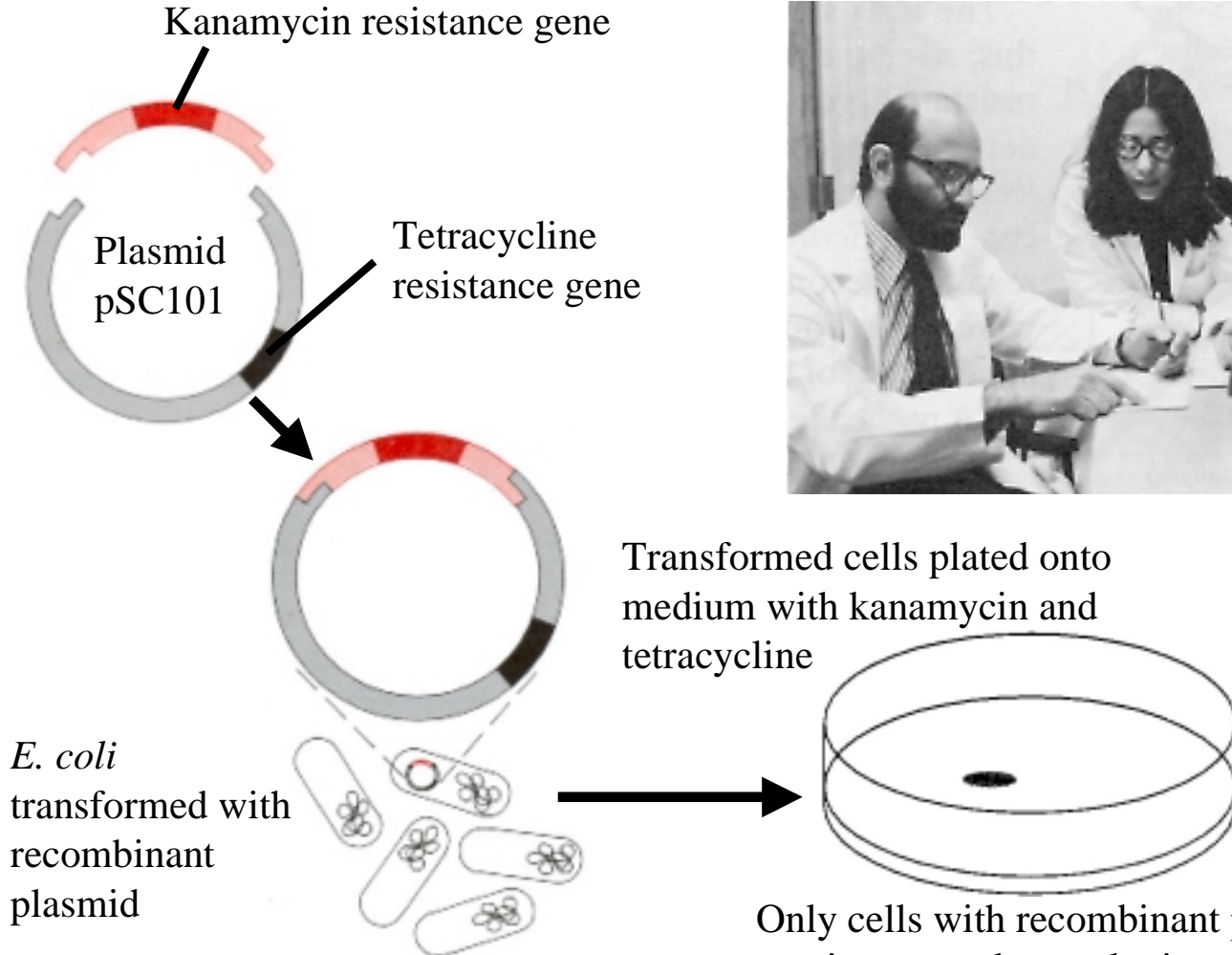
Produces first recombinant DNA using *EcoRI*



1865

1973 - Boyer, Cohen & Chang

Transform *E. coli* with recombinant plasmid



Stanley Cohen & Annie Chan



Herbert Boyer

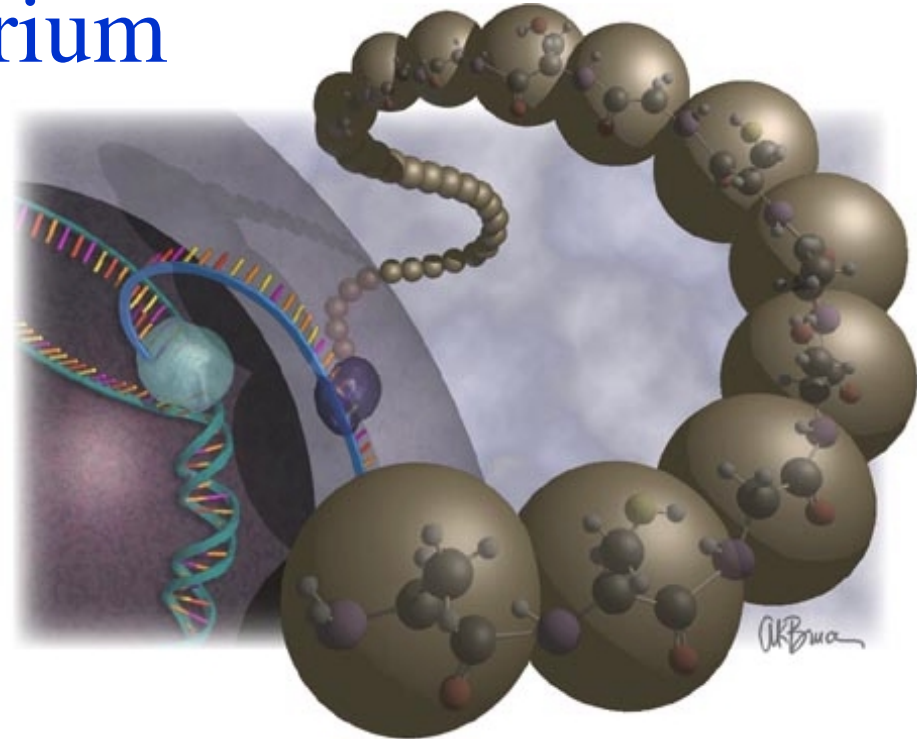


1865

1977 - Genentech, Inc.

First human protein (somatostatin) produced from a transgenic bacterium

- Company founded by Herbert Boyer and Robert Swanson in 1976
- Considered the advent of the Age of Biotechnology



Genentech, Inc.



1865

1977 - 2000 The Floodgates Open



1977

- Walter Gilbert and Allan Maxam devise a method for sequencing DNA.

1978

- David Botstein discovers RFLP analysis

1980

- U.S. Supreme Court rules that life forms can be patented
- Kary Mullis develops PCR. Sells patent for \$300M in 1991

1981

- First transgenic mice produced

1982

- The USFDA approves sale of genetically engineered human insulin



1865

1977 - 2000 The Floodgates Open



1983

- An automated DNA sequencer is developed
- A screening test for Huntington's disease is developed using restriction fragment length markers.

1984

- Alec Jeffreys introduces technique for DNA fingerprinting to identify individuals

1985

- Genetically engineered plants resistant to insects, viruses, and bacteria are field tested for the first time
- The NIH approves guidelines for performing experiments in gene therapy on humans

1865

1977 - 2000 The Floodgates Open



1987

- invention of YACs (yeast artificial chromosomes) as expression vectors for large proteins

1989

- National Center for Human Genome Research created to map and sequence all human DNA by 2005.

1990

- UCSF and Stanford issued their 100th recombinant DNA patent and earning \$40 million from the licenses by 1991.
- BRCA-1 discovered
- First gene therapy attempted on girl with immune deficiency

1865

1977 - 2000 The Floodgates Open



1992

- U.S. Army begins "genetic dog tag" program

1994

- The Flavr Savr tomato gains FDA approval
- The first linkage map of the human genome appears

1995

- The first full gene sequence of a living organism is completed for *Hemophilus influenzae*.
- O.J. Simpson found not guilty despite DNA evidence

1996

- Genome of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is sequenced

1865

1977 - 2000 The Floodgates Open



1997

- Dolly cloned from the cell of an adult ewe
- DNA microarray technology developed

1998

- The first animal genome (*C. elegans*) is sequenced

1999

- 1,274 biotechnology companies in the United States
- At least 300 biotechnology drug products and vaccines currently in human clinical trials
- Human Genome Project is on time and under budget, the complete human genome map expected in five years or less

2000?