

DNAi Timeline: a scavenger hunt



Go to www.dnai.org > **Timeline**

Use the DNAi Timeline to identify scientists, dates, events, and facts.

You may have to read a scientist's biography, watch an interview, or work through an experiment to resolve the clue.

Clues:

1. It took him eight years and more than 10,000 pea plants to discover the laws of inheritance.

2. Even though he added an extra strand to the structure of DNA, he ultimately won two Nobel Prizes: the Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the Nobel Peace Prize.

3. This scientist won two Nobel Prizes in Chemistry: one for his work on the structure of protein and another for work on the determination of base sequences in nucleic acids.
Quite a sequence of events!

4. These scientists used a common kitchen appliance to help show that phage DNA carries instructions to make new phage particles. Thinking of making a milkshake?

5. Next time you're munching away at the movies, think of this Nobel-Prize winning scientist who figured out the process of transposition in corn chromosomes.

6. When did Drs. Watson, Crick and Wilkins receive the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for solving the structure of DNA?

7. This scientist found that some viruses have an RNA-dependent DNA polymerase that was later named "reverse transcriptase." He was one of three who shared in the 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

8. Even though he had worked on a potato farm, Steve Fodor's work led to the development of this kind of chip (you can't eat it!).

9. J. Craig Venter's company, *Celera Genomics*, worked on this very important project.

10. Meselson and Stahl invented this new technique in their quest to prove that DNA replication is semi-conservative.

11. In which year was the first test-tube baby born?

12. I first isolated DNA using pus collected from bandages at a local hospital. Since white blood cells are a major component of pus, they were my source of DNA. Yuck!

13. The "fly room" at Columbia University was established through my efforts. Imagine working in a room filled with bottle after bottle of fruit flies!

14. We worked together to demonstrate how genes work during development to change a single egg cell into a complex organism. Follow our experiment and find out what the names of the stages are that a fruit fly goes through when maturing from a fertilized egg to an adult.

15. I showed that RNA could act as its own catalyst. Because of my work, it is no longer correct to state, "all enzymes are proteins".
