**Lecture 1**

1.1868 Johann Miescher discovered DNA

2.Mendel and Morgan find inherited factor

2.1940s-1960s Griffith & Avery Concluded that DNA, not protein, transforms bacteria

Hershey and Chase find DNA from viruses is injected to host bacteria cells.

the two experiment show that DNA is the hereditary material not protein

3.1938 William Astbury creat 1st X-ray diffraction pattern

4.1950 Rosalind Franklin & Maurice Wilkins creat High quality X-ray diffraction patterns

5.1952 Alexander Todd find Nucleotides of DNA are linked by 3-5’phosphodiester bonds

6.1952 Rosalind Franklin succeeded intaking very good diffractograms of 'wet' DNA fibres.

7.Chargaff Chargaff’s Rule(A=T;C=G)

8.1953 Jim Watson & Francis Crick propose DNA double-stranded structure

9.1962 Waston, Click & Wilkins win Nobel Prize

**Lecture 2**

1. 1975–1977, Blackburn, working as a postdoctoral fellow at Yale University with Joseph Gall, discovered the unusual nature of telomeres, with their simple repeated DNA sequences composing chromosome ends.

2.2009,Elizabeth Blackburn, Carol Greider, and Jack Szostak were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase

**Lecture 3**

1.1953 Watson & Crick proposed model of replication

2.1958,Meselson, M. and Stahl, F.W. thrugh the expirement"TheReplication of DNA in Escherichia coli ",prove Semiconservative Replication.

3.1959,Arthur Kornberg found DNA polymerase

**Lectuer4**

无

**Lecture5**

2009 Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, Thomas A. Steitz, Ada E. Yonath win Noble chemistry prize through their study on ribosome structure and function

**Lecture6**

1961 F.H.C.Crick in bacteriophage T4 prove codon consist of three continuous nucleotides.

**Lecture7**

1961，Monod and Jacob the model of operon, win 1965 Noble Prize

**Lecture8**

1961年，Monod和Jacob提出Operon学说，获1965年诺贝尔生理学和医学奖

**Lecture9**

Frederick Sanger 1958 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work in sequencing proteins. His second Nobel Prize, awarded in 1980 was developing the technique still used today - 'dideoxy' or 'Sanger' sequencing.

**Lecture10**

1993 The Nobel Prize in Chemistry"for his invention of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method"（人物待考证）