

TEXT SUPPLEMENT (Ch 2): Landmarks in Genetics

Major events in the history of genetics

Mendel conducts his experiments on plant hybridization	1865
Mendel's long-overlooked experiments are rediscovered	1900
Sutton proposes his chromosomal theory of inheritance and predicts linkage	1902
Archibald Garrod publishes his "Inborn Errors of Metabolism," documenting several human genetic traits	1909
T.H. Morgan discovers sex-linked traits	1910
Discovery of chromosome abnormalities in fruit flies	1910s
Griffith conducts experiments with transformation in pneumonia-causing bacteria	1928
Creighton and McClintock confirm the chromosomal theory	1931
Various chromosomal abnormalities described in humans	1938–1959
Avery and others achieve bacterial transformation <i>in vitro</i> and identify DNA as the 'transforming principle'	1944
Chargaff studies proportions of bases in DNA, showing that A = T and G = C	1950
Hershey and Chase demonstrate that DNA is essential for viral replication	1952
Watson and Crick publish their 'double helix' model of DNA structure	1953
The nucleic acid protein 'coding dictionary' is decoded	1969
The first molecular markers (RFLPs) are used	1980
The Human Genome Project is first proposed	1986
Draft sequence of the complete human genome is published	2001