

SCIENTIST CONTRIBUTIONS IN REGENERATIVE MEDICINE STUDY GUIDE

MARTIN EVANS

- Martin Evans graduated from the University of Cambridge in 1963 and gained his doctorate at University College, London. In 1978, he returned to the University of Cambridge, where he worked with Dr. Matthew Kaufman. In 1981, they discovered embryonic stem cells in mice. In 1999, he moved to Cardiff University, where he is a professor of mammalian Genetics. He is a fellow Royal Society, and in 2003 he was given a knighthood for his services to medical science.

ROBERT HOOKE

- Robert Hooke was born on the Isle of Wight, England. As well as making discoveries in the world of biology, he was a great scientist and invented many scientific instruments, including the spirit level, barometer, and hypodermic needle. He also revised laws of physics such as Hooke's law. The results of his observations using the microscope were published in Micrographia in 1665. He was the first person to use the word 'cell' after the Great Fire of London in 1666. He worked with his friend Sir Christopher Wren to rebuild the city of London.

JOHN GEARHART

- He went to Pennsylvania State University with the aim of studying horticulture but decided to do genetics instead. He got a master's degree from the University of New Hampshire in plant genetics, and a doctoral degree in genetics from Cornell University. For the past 20 years, he has studied the genetic disease, Down syndrome. This research led him to see the need for identifying and studying human stem cells. In 1998, he led the Johns Hopkins team that successfully grew human embryonic stem cells.

ANTON VAN LEEUWENHOEK

- Anton van Leeuwenhoek has been called the father of microbiology. He built his own microscopes, some of which were able to magnify objects 270 times. He lives in Holland. Although, he never attended a university and never had a formal scientific training. He made some astounding discoveries. He was the first scientist ever to give a detailed description of RBC (red blood cells in 1675) and human sperm cells (1677) or to see bacteria (1683). Van Leeuwenhoek made his discoveries known in letters to