

JAMES NEEL creates the nation's first department of human genetics at the U-M Medical School.



1956

MYRON LEVINE and HAMILTON SMITH characterize genes that regulate how bacterial viruses integrate their DNA into the bacterial chromosome.

1964

DIANE BAKER establishes the master's degree program in genetic counseling.

1979



1988

PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL GENETICS, the first textbook to include advances in molecular genetics, is published.



1989

FRANCIS COLLINS (above) and I-C TSUI discover the gene for cystic fibrosis.



1993

ANDREW FEINBERG shows that loss of imprinted genes is linked to the development of human tumors.



1993

JEFFREY CHAMBERLAIN uses gene therapy to cure Duchenne muscular dystrophy in mice.



1997

Zinc therapy developed by GEORGE BREWER is approved for treatment of patients with Wilson's disease.



1998

DAVID BURKE and researchers at the U-M College of Engineering create a miniature genetics lab on a microchip.



1999

DAVID GINSBURG discovers a modifier gene in mice that increases the severity of von Willebrand's disease.



2002

THOMAS GLOVER discovers that DNA damage response proteins regulate the stability of fragile sites on chromosomes.



2005

NOAH ROSENBERG analyzes genetic differences in DNA from native populations around the world to track the path of human migration out of Africa.



2003

MIRIAM MEISLER identifies a modifier gene that alters the severity of inherited neurological disorders in mice.



2002

JOHN MORAN finds that "junk DNA" can alter the human genome by knocking out genes or repairing damaged DNA.