

History of DNA Scientists

- Avery, McCarty and MacLeod
 - Chargaff
 - Franklin
 - Griffith
 - Hershey and Chase
 - Linus Pauling
 - Meselson and Stahl
 - Okazaki
 - Watson and Crick
1. By using viruses (bacteriophage) determined once and for all that DNA and not protein was the material which is responsible for trait we observe on bacteria or us.
 2. Decided that DNA replication is "semi-conservative" which means that one half of each new DNA molecule has one strand from the original DNA and one new strand.
 3. Determined that the DNA molecule was in the shape of a double helix and had two bases in the center; won the Nobel Prize for the effort.
 4. Developed rules for base pairing (A=T and G=C).
 5. Found out the DNA molecule has discontinuous on one strand and continuous replication on the other.
 6. Repeated Griffith's work and added that DNA was the transforming factor.
 7. Used bacteria to study transformation of harmless pneumonia bacteria into harmful bacteria through the action of the transforming factor.
 8. Used x-ray crystallography to determine that the DNA molecule was in the shape of a helix.
 9. Determined that proteins naturally form into a helix.