Animal Roles in Medical Discoveries

Nobel Prizes for Medicine & Physiology from 1901 to present. Research with animals must continue for similar medical advances to continue.

Contribution to Modern Medicine





Immune reactions and functions of phagocytes Knowledge of cell chemistry through work on proteins, including nuclear substances Surgical advances in the suture and grafting of blood vessels Discovery of capillary motor regulating mechanism Consumption of oxygen and lactic acid metabolism in muscle Discovery of insulin and mechanism of diabetes

Role of the sinus and aortic mechinisms in the regulation of respiration

Development of yellow fever vaccine Discovery of streptomycin, the first antibiotic effective against tuberculosis Characterization of the citric acid cycle

Culture of poliovirus that led to development of vaccine

Nature and mode of action of oxidation enzymes

Production of synthetic compounds and their action on the vascular system and skeletal muscles

Understanding of acquired immunological tolerance Physical mechanism of stimulation in the cochlea

Mechanisms of control and the communication between nerve cells

Regulation of cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism

Tumor-inducing viruses and hormonal treatment of cancer

Primary physiological and chemical processes of vision

Interpretation of genetic code and its role in protein synthesis

Mechanism of storage and release of nerve transmitters

Mechanism of the actions of hormones

Chemical structure of antibodies

Organization of social and behavior patterns in animals

Structural and functional organization of cells

Interaction between tumor viruses and genetic material

New mechanisms for the origin and dissemination of diseases Discoveries concerning the peptide hormone production of the brain

Development of computer assisted tomography (CAT scan)

Identification of histocompatibility antigens and mechanism of action

Processing of visual information by the brain Discovery of prostaglandins

Techniques of monoclonal antibody formation

Discoveries concerning the regulation of cholesterol metabolism

Nerve growth factor and epidermal growth factor

Discovery of the genetic principle for generation of antibody diversity

Discoveries of important principles for drug treatment Cellular origin of retroviral oncogenes

Organ transplantation techniques

Chemical communication between cells

Discoveries concerning reversible protein phosphorylation as a biological regulatory mechanism

Discovery of G-proteins and the role of these proteins in signal transduction in cells

Genetic control of early embryonic development Recognition of virus-infected cells by the immune system

Discovery of prions, a new biological principle of infection

Regulation of blood pressure with nitric oxide (NO)

Discovery that proteins have intrinsic signals that govern their transport and localization in the cell

Discoveries in signal transduction in the nervous system

Discoveries of key regulators of the cell cycle

Genetic regulation of organ development and programmed cell death

Discoveries concerning magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Discoveries of odorant receptors and the organization of the olfactory system

Discovery of the bacterium Helicobacter pylori and its role in mouse, gerbil gastritis and peptic ulcer disease

Discovery of RNA interference — gene silencing by double-stranded RNA

Development of knock-out mice

Discovery of human papilloma viruses (HPV) causing cervical cancer

Discovery of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

Discovery of a key mechanism in the genetic operations of cells

Development of in vitro fertilization

Discoveries concerning adaptive and innate immunity

Discoveries that mature cells can be reprogrammed and how mature cells can be transformed into stem cells

Machinery regulating vesicle traffic, a major transport system in our cells

Discovery of the brain's "inner GPS"

O'Keefe, Moser, Moser

2014



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