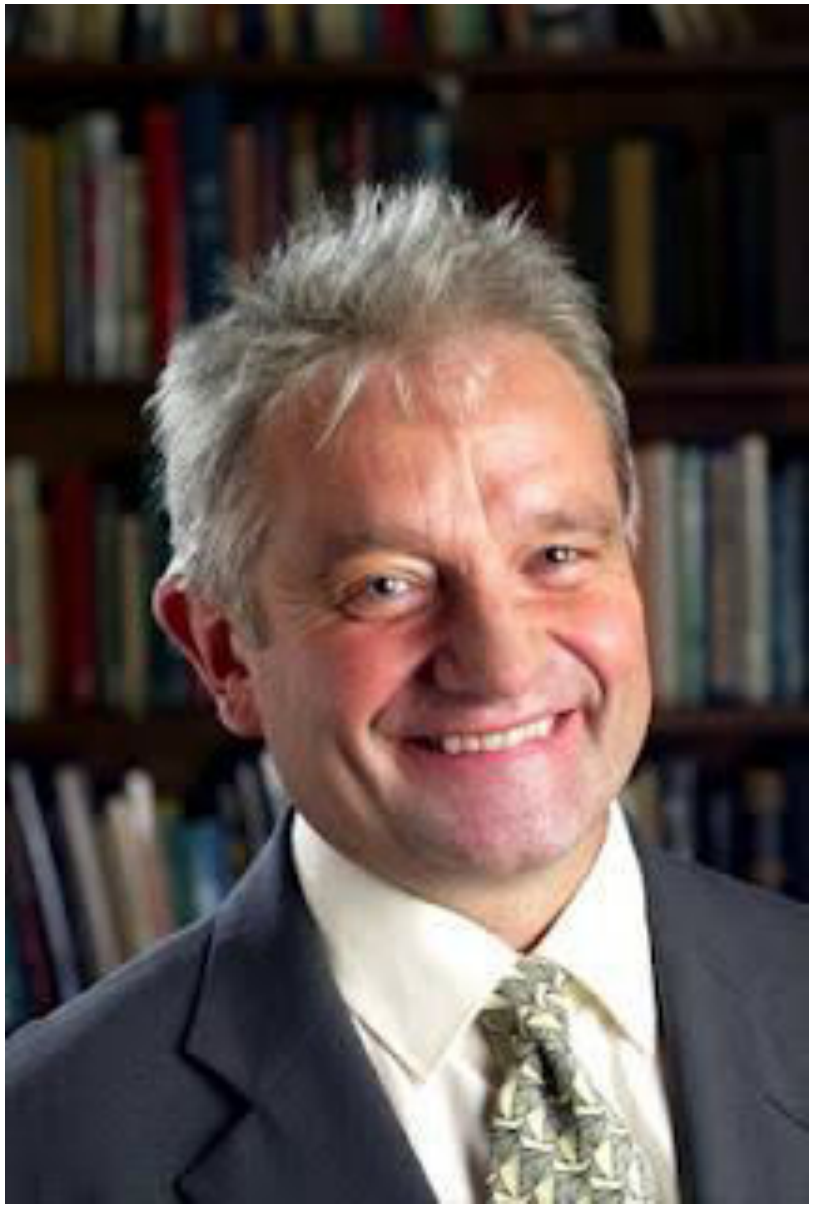
Barbara McClintok:

Barbara was an American geneticist. She made her first significant contribution as a graduate student, developing cytological techniques that allowed her to identify each of the ten maize chromosomes. Another one of Barbara's contribution in the field of genetics is the clarification of telomere and centromere phases of cell replication. She also won the Nobel Prize in Medicine for her contribution in her discovery of genetic transportation on how genes were able to change position on chromosomes, after experimenting with kernels.



- **Sir Paul Maxime Nurse:**

- **Sir Paul Maxime Nurse is a British genecist and cell biologist. He was awarded the Nobel Laureate due to his contributions regarding the cell cycle by cyclin and cyclin dependent kinases. His contributions include of:**

  - **Discovering the cell cycle through the cell division process when studying and experimenting with baker's yeast.**
- **Discovered a specific gene : cdc2; it acts as a switch, controlling the cell-cycle event timing**
- **He found the same gene in humans after later research which was called cyclin-dependent kinase 1 (*cdk1*)**
- **His discoveries and contributions aided the process of cell division and cancerous cells in the future.**

- Boveri was a German cytologist who showed chromosomes are separate, continuous entities within the nucleus of a cell and one chromosome is responsible for certain hereditary traits and the importance of cytoplasm. He also theorized, with Edouard van Beneden, that the egg and sperm cells contribute an equal number of chromosomes to the new cell created during fertilization. Boveri introduced the term centrosome to describe the division center for a cell during cell division.

1912-2008

- George Emil Palade was a Romanian cell biologist. Described as "the most influential cell biologist ever", in 1974 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, together with Albert Claude and Christian de Duve. The prize was granted for his innovations in electron microscopy and cell fractionation which together laid the foundations of modern molecular cell biology. , the most notable discovery being the ribosomesof the endoplasmic reticulum – which he first described in 1955.

Camillo Golgi
1843-1926

- **Golgi apparatus**, also known as the **Golgi complex** or **Golgi body**, is an organelle found in most eukaryoticcells. It was identified in 1897 by the Italian physician Camillo Golgi and named after him in 1898