

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY 2022



Cromos Pharma Celebrates Remarkable Women in Research. Throughout history women have made pioneering contributions to science and medicine. Today we celebrate just some of these trailblazers.



Marie Curie (1867–1934)

Marie Curie was a Polish mathematician and chemist who developed the theory of radioactivity. She also discovered two chemical elements of the periodic table - polonium and radium. She is only woman in history to be awarded two Nobel Prizes – for Physics in 1904 and Chemistry in 1911. She founded the Curie Institute in Paris in 1920 which remains a leading cancer research centre to this day.



Margaret Oakley Dayhoff (1925–1983)

Margaret Oakley Dayhoff was an American physical chemist and research biochemist. She is known as one of the most influential scientists in the development of bioinformatics. She did this through her pioneering application of mathematics and computational techniques to the sequencing of proteins and nucleic acids. In 1965, Oakley Dayhoff published the first publicly available database for research in the area.



Rosalyn Yalow (1921–2011)

Rosalyn Yalow was an American medical physicist. In 1977 Rosalyn Yalow became the second woman in history to win a Nobel prize in medicine for co-developing radio-immunoassay (RIA). This discovery has revolutionized nearly every field of medicine. It provides precise and specific measurements of the concentration of peptide hormones and many other biologically relevant substances in blood and other body fluids.



Gertrude "Trudy" Elion (1918–1999)

Gertrude "Trudy" Elion was an American biochemist and pharmacologist who helped develop the first chemotherapy for childhood leukemia. She was the recipient of the 1988 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the development of innovative techniques for drug development known as rational drug design. Throughout her career, she and her team, developed breakthrough drugs for the treatment of AIDS, malaria, gout, herpes, and organ rejection.



Françoise Barré-Sinoussi (1947–)

Françoise Barré-Sinoussi is a French virologist who has performed some of the fundamental work in the identification of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) as the cause of AIDS. In 2008, Barré-Sinoussi was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for her discovery of HIV. Her work has been critical in improving treatment methods for people with AIDS.



Tu Youyou (1930–)

Tu Youyou is a Chinese scientist and phytochemist known for her isolation and study of the antimalarial substance qinghaosu. In 2015, she received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for her work which has been credited as saving the lives of millions.



Emmanuelle Charpentier (1968–) Jennifer Doudna (1964–)

Emmanuelle Charpentier is a French professor and researcher in microbiology, genetics, and biochemistry and Jennifer Doudna is an American biochemist. In 2020, they were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their work on CRISPR-Cas9—a method to edit DNA. The technology they developed allows precise edits to the genome has revolutionized the life sciences.