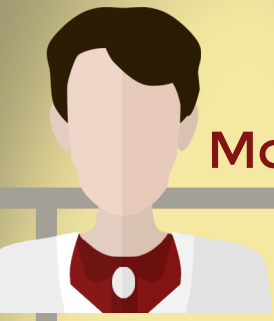


Barbara McClintock

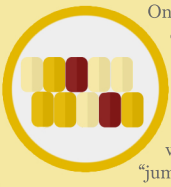
Dr. McClintock grew up independent and determined. Her university did not offer a MS or PhD in genetics, so she recieved a degree in botany and started a cytogenetics research group.

As a student, in addition to her reserach, she played banjo in a jazz band and participated in student government.

A-maize-ing Advances

Barabara developed techniques for visualization of chromosomes. This allowed her to develop the first genetic map for maize, tracing traits to regions of the chromosome and showing the order of their physical location.

She also discovered that in corn, chromosomes had protective caps on the end to keep them from fusing together and circularizing. We know these as telomeres.



One of her most famous discoveries was transposons. Transposons are pieces of DNA that can move through the genome to regulate genes. She is often called the woman who discovered "jumping genes".

Dr. McClintock continued her work in maize by contributing to the field of ethnobotany She studied the evolution of different maize varities in South and Central America

Dr. McClintock has received many awards and acknowledgements for her work including the National Medal of Science, the Nobel Prize, and she was elected as the frist female president of the Genetics Society of America.

Sources
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Corn icon adapted from flat icon, karyotype adapted from Florida State University

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