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Johannes Müller (1801—1858), one of the fountainheads of modern medicine, was born in Coblenz, Germany. He received his M.D. from the University of Bonn in 1822 and practiced as a physician for only a short period before pursuing an academic career. He was professor of pathology, physiology, and comparative anatomy at the University of Berlin until his retirement. Müller's studies were conducted within the framework of the prevailing blastema theory of cell genesis which held that "globules," the basic structural element, arose within an amorphous material, blastema, by coagulating into a nucleus around which the rest of the cells formed in effect, a theory of spontaneous generation.
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