

Laureate Citations

Kettering Prize

- 1979: Henry S. Kaplan.** For distinguished leadership in the development of a highly effective therapeutic regimen for the treatment of Hodgkin's disease.
- 1980: Elwood V. Jensen.** For discovering the steroid receptor protein present in certain mammary cancers and for developing a method for determining which breast cancers were hormonally sensitive and thereby responsive to endocrine therapy.
- 1981: E. Donnell Thomas.** For developing the technique of bone marrow allografting in man and for integrating this procedure with whole body irradiation and intensive chemotherapy as an effective treatment for patients with acute leukemia and aplastic anemia.
- 1982: Howard E. Skipper.** For the conceptual and experimental contributions that led to cures of acute leukemia, lymphoma and solid tumor malignancies.
- 1983: Emil Frei III and Emil J. Freireich.** For the clinical and preliminary trial of intensive intermittent combination chemotherapy that resulted in long-standing and, in many cases, permanent remissions, of acute leukemia in children.
- 1984: Barnett Rosenberg.** For the discovery of cisplatin and the significant role of platinum coordination complexes in the treatment of human cancer. Cisplatin-based combination chemotherapy has proven especially effective against testicular cancer, ovarian cancer and head and neck cancer.
- 1985: Paul C. Lauterbur.** For the discovery, development and subsequent refinement of the technique of magnetic resonance imaging.
- 1986: Donald Pinkel.** For the development of a curative treatment for acute lymphocytic leukemia, the most common cancer in children.
- 1987: Basil I. Hirschowitz.** For the invention and development of the flexible fiberoptic endoscope, an instrument that revolutionized the diagnosis of many common cancers.
- 1988: Sam Shapiro and Philip Strax.** For the first definitive study demonstrating that a screening program of mammography and clinical examination is effective in reducing death rates from breast cancer.
- 1989: Mortimer M. Elkind.** For describing the repair of sublethal injury in irradiated mammalian cells and for defining the implications of the reparative process.
- 1990: Sir David Cox.** For the development of the Proportional Hazard Regression Model.
- 1991: Victor Ling.** For the elucidation of the biochemical basis of multi-drug resistance in tumor cells.
- 1992: Lawrence H. Einhorn.** For the development of a chemotherapy regimen that cures the majority of patients with advanced testicular cancer.
- 1993: Gianni Bonadonna and Bernard Fisher.** For developing a combined conservative surgical and chemotherapeutic regimen that was a more effective breast cancer treatment.
- 1994: Laurent Degos and Wang Zhen-Yi.** For elucidating the molecular defect, and developing cytodifferentiation therapy, of acute human promyelocytic leukemia.
- 1995: Norbert Brock.** For his role in developing the concept and application of prodrugs and for his seminal role in the development of cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide and mesna; drugs currently used in the curative treatment of cancer.
- 1996: Malcolm A. Bagshaw and Patrick C. Walsh.** For their outstanding contributions to the treatment of prostate cancer.

- 1997: Herman D. Suit.** For demonstrating the efficacy of combined regional resection and radiotherapy in the non-amputative treatment of patients with extremity sarcomas.
- 1998: H. Rodney Withers.** For devising the therapeutic concept of "hyperfractionation" in radiation therapy.

Mott Prize

- 1979: Sir Richard Doll.** For outstanding leadership in the development of knowledge concerning the environmental causes of cancer in man. This included definitive investigations of the roles of tobacco smoking and exposure to occupational and therapeutic x-rays in the causation of human cancer.
- 1980: Elizabeth C. Miller and James A. Miller.** For contributions to understanding the metabolic steps required for the interaction of environmental carcinogens and cellular constituents *in vivo*. Their contributions provided a unifying concept of the mechanism of chemical carcinogenesis and a basis for the development of effective short-term tests for carcinogenicity.
- 1981: Takashi Sugimura.** For contributions to understanding how chemicals, and to some extent which chemicals, cause cancer. His work especially enhanced knowledge of the relationship between mutagenesis and carcinogenesis.
- 1982: Denis P. Burkitt.** For defining the clinical syndromes of Burkitt's lymphoma and for his unceasing efforts to understand the epidemiology of the tumor and its suspected viral origin.
- 1983: Bruce N. Ames.** For the invention, development and refinement of a method of detecting mutagenic chemical compounds.
- 1984: Robert C. Gallo.** For the discovery of interleukin 2, a specific T-cell growth factor and for the discovery of human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV-1), the first virus proven to cause cancer in humans.
- 1985: J. Christopher Wagner.** For contributions to our knowledge of asbestos fibers, and other fibrous silicates, in the etiology of malignant mesothelioma.
- 1986: Harald zur Hausen.** For the discovery of the virus most likely to cause cervical cancer. His research group was the first to link human papilloma virus (HPV) to genital cancer.
- 1987: R. Palmer Beasley and Jesse Summers.** For their studies linking hepatitis B virus and liver cancer. Dr. Beasley's epidemiologic studies provided the first conclusive evidence linking this virus to liver cancer and showed that immunization of newborns can prevent malignancies. Dr. Summers clarified the genetic structure and mode of reproduction of the hepatitis B virus and proved it to be carcinogenic in laboratory animals.
- 1988: Alfred G. Knudson, Jr.** For the synthesis of two-step mutational mechanisms in heredity, as well as nonhereditary cancers, that led to the concept that many cancers may be due to loss of tumor suppressor genes.
- 1989: Peter C. Nowell and Janet D. Rowley.** For their complementary contributions that established the etiologic role, clinical importance, and mechanistic significance of chromosome abnormalities in human malignancies and preneoplastic disorders.
- 1990: Webster K. Cavenee and Raymond L. White.** For providing the first genetic proof that loss of heterozygosity, by deletion of both copies of a tumor suppressor gene, can initiate oncogenesis.
- 1991: Peter K. Vogt.** For discovering the *jun* oncogene, the first oncogene directly involved in regulating transcription.

- 1992: Brian MacMahon.** For defining relationships between hormonal and reproductive factors and the risk of breast cancer.
- 1993: Carlo M. Croce.** For identifying the genes at chromosomal breakpoints that contribute to the etiology and progression of human leukemias and lymphomas.
- 1994: Tony Hunter.** For discovering the crucial role of phosphorylation of tyrosines in cellular transformation and growth regulation.
- 1995: Frederick P. Li and Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr.** For studies of genetic and environmental determinants in cancer prone families, leading to the identification of the novel syndrome of diverse cancers that bears their names. They used a combined clinical, analytic and experimental approach that predated the evolving field of molecular and genetic epidemiology.
- 1996: Paul L. Modrich and Richard D. Kolodner.** For their pioneering discoveries in the fundamental mechanisms by which recombination and DNA repair led directly to important insights into the genesis of the more common human cancers.
- 1997: M. Judah Folkman.** For his fundamental contributions to the field of tumor angiogenesis.
- 1998: Suzanne Cory and Stanley J. Korsmeyer.** For the discovery of the Bcl-2 gene code's oncogenic effects through suppression of programmed cell death rather than increased cell division.
- Sloan Prize**
- 1979: George Klein.** For his pioneering work on the interrelation of cancer, and the immune system in mammalian species. He and his associates showed that Burkitt's lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells contain both integrated and non-integrated Epstein-Barr DNA sequences. This was the first form of human cancer indisputably linked to the presence of specific viruses.
- 1980: Isaac Berenblum.** For the discovery that cancer caused by chemicals involves two distinct steps, initiation and promotion.
- 1981: Cesar Milstein and Wallace P. Rowe.** For the development of a technique for making monoclonal antibodies.
- 1982: Stanley Cohen.** For the discovery, isolation and elucidation of the mode of action of epidermal growth factor.
- 1983: Raymond L. Erikson.** For the discovery of the transforming gene product and associated studies of its chemistry and function.
- 1984: J. Michael Bishop and Harold E. Varmus.** For the discovery that oncogenes are derived from the genome of eukaryotic cells.
- 1985: Robert T. Schimke.** For the discovery of gene amplification in mammalian cells.
- 1986: Phillip A. Sharp.** For the discovery of ribonucleic acid (RNA) splicing and nonsense segments in genes.
- 1987: Robert A. Weinberg.** For the discovery and description of human oncogenes.
- 1988: Yasutomi Nishizuka.** For the identification, purification and characterization of protein-kinase C with elucidation of its role in intracellular signaling processes.
- 1989: Donald Metcalf and Leo Sachs.** For the discovery and characterization of the colony stimulating factors that regulate the growth and differentiation of blood cells.
- 1990: Mark S. Ptashne.** For the discovery of a key genetic switch that regulates genes.
- 1991: Leland H. Hartwell.** For pioneering the use of yeast genetics as a powerful tool in deciphering cell cycle control in eukaryotes from yeast to man.
- 1992: Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard.** For seminal contributions to understanding the genetic control of early development.
- 1993: Hidesaburo Hanafusa.** For seminal contributions to understanding oncogenic transformation and the roles of various oncogenes, both viral and cellular. For the discovery of the *crk* oncogene and its functional composition.
- 1994: Mario R. Capecchi and Oliver Smithies.** For the development and use of gene targeting technology.
- 1995: Edward E. Harlow, Jr.** For the demonstration that an adenovirus oncoprotein, E1A, binds to a cellular tumor suppressor protein, a product of the retinoblastoma gene, thereby providing a new model for oncogenesis.
- 1996: Mark M. Davis and Tak W. Mak.** For the identification of T-lymphocyte receptor genes.
- 1997: Paul M. Nurse.** For his seminal studies of the molecular regulation of the cell cycle.
- 1998: H. Robert Horvitz.** For demonstrating that programmed cell death is an active biological process that is genetically determined and for identifying a large number of genes that either drive cells to die or protects them from dying.

Cancer Research

The Journal of Cancer Research (1916–1930) | The American Journal of Cancer (1931–1940)

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