

## Cümleler - 5. Ders

Aziz Sancar came into the world in Mardin on 8th September 1946 as the seventh of eight children. He has 7 brothers and sisters. He finished primary school and high school in Mardin. Sancar chose the medical school as a career path in his life. He started the Istanbul University School of Medicine in 1963. He graduated in first place from Istanbul University School of Medicine in 1969. Aziz Sancar worked for a few years as a physician in Turkey. Then, he went to the United States for education and work. Stan Rupert discovered DNA repair in 1958. Aziz Sancar met Rupert at the University of Texas at Dallas. Sancar joined Rupert as a graduate student in 1974. He studied for doctorate at Texas University. Sancar cloned the gene of the enzyme photolyase in 1975. Sancar earned his Ph.D. for this work in 1977. Then, Sancar moved on as a postdoc to Yale University. Aziz Sancar took up a position as a laboratory technician at the Yale University School of Medicine. Here, he worked on DNA repair, cell cycle, cancer treatment, and biological clock. Aziz Sancar mapped nucleotide excision repair. Sancar cloned the genes responsible for nucleotide excision repair in bacteria. Sancar also investigated nucleotide excision repair in humans. He discovered the rhythmic clock for the treatment of cancer. Aziz Sancar married to Gwen Boles Sancar in 1978. Gwen Boles Sancar is a biochemist. Aziz Sancar invented the maxicell method and published his findings in

1979. Sancar returned to his photolyase research in 1982. He earned his full professorship in 1988. He joined the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics at the University of North Carolina in 1997. At UNC, Sancar continued his work on bacterial light-dependent photolyase and nucleotide excision repair. He purified photolyase at the University of North Carolina. Sancar published around 400 articles and 33 books. He won numerous awards. Aziz Sancar received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2015.