Archibald Edward Garrod Encyclopedia Article

Archibald Edward Garrod

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Archibald Edward Garrod Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Archibald Edward Garrod.....3

Archibald Edward Garrod

1857-1936

English physician who conducted pioneering studies of genetic diseases, which he referred to as "inborn errors of metabolism." Garrod concluded that these disorders were the results of an inherited alteration in some metabolic process. He studied the characteristics and hereditary patterns of alcapatonuria, albinism, cystinuria, and pentosuria, arguing that these disorders resulted from "inborn errors of metabolism." The investigation of the family trees of affected individuals suggested that these conditions were inherited as Mendelian recessive genes.