



The Founding Trio (l to r): Dr. Robert Redfield,
Dr. Robert Gallo and Dr. William Blattner.

THE VISION

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, a world-renowned virologist, spent 30 years at the National Institutes of Health's National Cancer Institute where he was head of its Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology. His list of accomplishments had made him one of few scientists to become a household name. Internationally recognized as co-discoverer of the HIV virus that causes AIDS and the most referenced scientist in the world during the 1980s-90s, Dr. Gallo's work still was not done. With the AIDS epidemic reaching deadly new heights, this pioneering scientist was ready to pursue a vision he had promoted years earlier - the formation of a first-of-its-kind institute assembling a world-class team of researchers, scientists and physicians all specializing in viral disorders. These pioneers in their fields would pool talents, share resources and work side-by-side to speed the pace of discovery in a global effort to halt what was fast becoming the worst epidemic and deadliest disease in medical history.

DR. GALLO WAS NOT ALONE IN THIS ENDEAVOR.

Dr. William A. Blattner, an NIH epidemiologist who played a critical role in defining the natural history of HIV infection, had first collaborated with Dr. Gallo in 1974 and would later introduce him to **Dr. Robert R. Redfield**, who broke scientific ground in 1985 when he became the first physician to demonstrate the heterosexual spread of the HIV virus.

Long-time friends, colleagues and collaborators, this trio in 1994 formulated the concept of the Institute of Human Virology. They each believed that a new approach was essential if modern medicine were to make dramatic progress in the fight against AIDS.

Their proposal made national headlines and their partnership was dubbed by *Science* magazine as

“the dream team of AIDS research.”

The trio was courted by multiple cities throughout the United States and, in May 1995, they announced Baltimore would be home to the Institute of Human Virology. The IHV opened its doors the following year.

“Each year, close to 1,000 top HIV/AIDS scientists come to Baltimore from around the world to learn about cutting-edge work being done globally and at the Institute. The IHV has succeeded in bringing many key players – some of the best and brightest minds – to the Institute and the discoveries they have made have been remarkable.”

Stewart Greenebaum

Chairman of the IHV Board of Advisors



Professor Maria Salvato and Mahmoud Djavani, Ph.D.



An historic gathering of luminaries of 20th-century life-sciences research commemorated the 1996 opening of the Institute of Human Virology. Special guests included:

Dr. David Baltimore, Ph.D., the 1975 Nobel Prize recipient who discovered reverse transcriptase

Theodor Diener, Dr.Sc.nat., a pioneer in the field of plant virology best known for his discovery of viroids, the smallest known agents of infectious disease

Freeman Dyson, Ph.D., a theoretical physicist credited with popularizing science through seminal articles in publications such as *Scientific American* and *The New Yorker*

Manfred Eigen, Ph.D., the 1967 Nobel Prize recipient who with colleagues developed fluorescence correlation spectrometry for detecting single molecules

Judah Folkman, M.D., credited with founding the field of angiogenesis research

Laurie Garrett, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and Science & Medical Writer, *Newsday*

Tasuku Honjo, M.D., Ph.D., the first to demonstrate that isotype switching involves a deletion of chromosomal DNA unique to lymphocytes

Sir Aaron Klug, Ph.D., the 1982 Nobel Prize recipient who founded the field of electron microscope crystallography

Brian W. J. Mahy, Ph.D., Sc.D., who made seminal contributions to knowledge of the genetic structure and replication of influenza viruses

Maclyn McCarty, M.D., whose landmark studies led to the demonstration that DNA is the substance that transmits hereditary information

Marvin Minsky, Ph.D., one of the founders of the field of Artificial Intelligence

Stanley Prusiner, M.D., Nobel Prize winner who discovered an entirely new class of pathogens, prion proteins that replicate without nucleic acid

Alexander Rich, M.D., whose discoveries include Z-DNA, the three-dimensional structure of transfer RNA and the molecular structure of collagen

Hamilton Smith, Ph.D., Nobel Prize winner best known for the discovery of Type II restriction enzymes

Hans Wigzell, M.D., D.Sc., renowned immunologist who discovered natural killer (NK) cells and is Rector of the Karolinska Institute

Edward Wilson, Ph.D., whose discovery of connections between the size and remoteness of ecosystems and their diversity has proved crucial in understanding extinction

