

EDWARD C. KENDALL, PH.D., D.SC.

DOCTOR KENDALL WAS BORN ON MARCH 8, 1886, IN SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT. HE RECEIVED THE DEGREES OF B.S. (1908), M.S. (1909) AND PH.D. (1910), COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY; AND D.SC. (1922) UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI. HE WAS A RESEARCH CHEMIST IN THE STUDY OF THE THYROID (1910-1914). DOCTOR KENDALL WAS APPOINTED HEAD OF THE MAYO SECTION ON BIOCHEMISTRY IN 1914. HE ADVANCED THROUGH THE ACADEMIC RANKS TO BECOME PROFESSOR IN THE MAYO GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE IN 1921. IN HIS LABORATORY AT MAYO, DR. KENDALL ISOLATED THYROXINE, THE HORMONE OF THE THYROID GLAND. HE ALSO BECAME KNOWN FOR HIS CRYSTALLIZATION OF GLUTATHIONE. THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ADRENOCORTICAL HORMONES WAS THE DEMONSTRATION AND PARTIAL SYNTHESIS OF WHAT CAME TO BE KNOWN AS "CORTISONE" (1946-1948). FOR THIS WORK, KENDALL AND HIS MAYO ASSOCIATE, DR. PHILIP S. HENCH, AND A SWISS CHEMIST, T. REICHSTEIN, RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN 1950. KENDALL WAS ACTIVE AND RECEIVED HONORS IN NUMEROUS PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE ENDOCRINE SOCIETY. HE WAS THE RECIPIENT OF SEVEN HONORARY DEGREES AND TWENTY SCIENTIFIC AWARDS. DOCTOR KENDALL RETIRED FROM MAYO IN APRIL, 1951 AND DIED ON MAY 4, 1972.

(PROVIDED BY THE MAYO HISTORICAL UNIT, MAYO CLINIC, ROCHESTER, MN)