GENERAL SCIENCE 11 October 2026

Frederick G. Banting and John J.R. Macleod's Nobel-Winning Discovery of Insulin

Commemoration of the pioneering 1923 Nobel-winning discovery of insulin that revolutionized diabetes treatment worldwide.

Insulin is a vital hormone regulating blood glucose levels, discovered through breakthrough pancreatic research in experimental physiology and biochemistry.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- **Frederick G. Banting** and **John J.R. Macleod** were awarded the **1923** Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of insulin.
- Their breakthrough research investigated **pancreatic extracts** and **blood glucose** regulation to manage diabetes effectively.
- The discovery successfully transformed experimental physiology, biochemistry, and **clinical medicine** into life-sustaining treatments.
- Insulin functions fundamentally as a hormone that regulates **blood glucose levels** in the human body.

DID YOU KNOW..!?

The **Nobel Prize** in Physiology or Medicine is awarded annually by the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet in **Sweden**.

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose resulting from defects in insulin production or action.

The **pancreas** plays a dual role in human physiology acting as both an exocrine gland for digestion and an endocrine gland producing insulin and glucagon.

World Diabetes Day is observed globally on **November 14** every year to mark the birth anniversary of Sir Frederick Banting alongside Charles Best.

REVISION FLASHCARD

Frederick Banting and John Macleod won the 1923 Nobel Prize in Medicine for discovering insulin.

Syllabus Relevance: Important for static general science questions covering major scientific discoveries and Nobel laureates.

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