A PIONEER IN BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN CHINA

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2016 marks the 100th anniversary of Zhang’s birth. The School of Life Sciences at PKU organized a symposium in March to honor Zhang. It was attended by members of Zhang’s family, former colleagues and students, as well as current faculty members and students at the university. Delegates from the Chinese Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, the Peking University Education Foundation and the SungenBio Company also attended the symposium. Participants recalled Zhang’s remarkable contributions and paid tribute to his remarkable contributions to the university and China. Participants also witnessed the establishment of the Longxiang Zhang Memorial Fund, to which SungenBio contributed 3 million RMB. This fund will be used for various functions in the School of Life Sciences, including activities organized by the alumni association, a financial relief programme for teachers and students and the promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship of faculty and students.

Born on 19 March 1916 in Nanxun in Zhejiang Province, Zhang obtained his bachelor’s degree in chemistry at Tonghua University in 1937. In 1939, he became a research assistant at the Agricultural Research Institute of Tonghua University and was admitted to the Biowissenschaften Scholarship Program. He went to the University of Toronto in 1960 for his doctoral studies in biochemistry, which focused on the metabolism of carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. In 1982, Zhang conducted postdoctoral research in the Department of Chemistry at Yale University, studying the lipid chemistry of the pathogenic bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

In 1944, Zhang returned to China to work as a researcher at Chongqing Tung Oi Institute. He later joined PKU as a professor in the Department of Chemistry and subsequently joined its Department of Biology. Since the foundation of the People’s Republic of China, Zhang held various administrative positions at PKU, including the associate secretary-general, director of research administration, vice-president and president of PKU. He passed away in 1996.

Research achievements in biology

Zhang pioneered research on China’s premier peptide hormone. In the early 1960s, Zhang systematically studied the molecular mechanism of tryptophan aminopeptidase in the intestine. He established a well-equipped research laboratory on protein structure and function in 1985. Zhang’s laboratory also led in launching the tryptophan molecular design and protein engineering project, which

Zhang was a fellow in promoting international collaboration for biotechnology education and research. In the 1980s, Zhang was appointed chairman of the PKU Foundation Funds for Distinguished Young Scholars, which selected and funded Chinese students for postgraduate studies to pursue a PhD degree in top universities. In 1990, Zhang led PKU to become a founding member of the 863 Program. Zhang’s laboratory also contributed to the development of biotechnology in China.

In 2001, Zhang was named a member of the US National Academy of Sciences. He was appointed chairman of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2007. In 2009, he was appointed chairman of the Peking University Education Foundation.

Promoting other developments in science and technology

Zhang’s contribution to Chinese science extends beyond the field of biotechnology. While in charge of research at PKU, Zhang supported many major projects of great significance. For example, he promoted research on the synthesis of the chemical structure of the protein insulin, which was a collaborative effort between PKU and the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry and the Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences. After seven years of effort, the team successfully synthesized bovine insulin in 1985 — the first synthesis of a bioactive protein in the world.

Zhang’s laboratory also led in the development of a Chinese-character laser phototypesetting system. It consistently supported the project from 1976 to 1985, when a prototype was developed. This system quickly entered the market and revolutionized the Chinese printing industry.

Zhang was also a key figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China. He had been a leading figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China. He had been a leading figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China. He had been a leading figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China. He had been a leading figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China.

Reestablishing the biochemistry major in China

In addition to his research accomplishments, Zhang promoted the re-establishment of the biochemistry major in China. After the foundation of the People’s Republic of China, Zhang faced various challenges. He established the School of Life Sciences at PKU to provide undergraduate and postgraduate education in biochemistry and related sciences. Since the foundation of the People’s Republic of China, Zhang has been a key figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China. He has been a leading figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China. He has been a leading figure in the development of the biochemistry major in China.

Zhang was a founder of the Chinese Society of Biochemistry (now the Chinese Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology) and served in several positions, including secretary-general, vice-president and president of the society. He also served three terms as executive editorial board member of the Chinese Biochemical Journal, which was established in 1985. Because of his expertise, Zhang was invited to review grants in the fields of protein engineering and biotechnology for China’s 863 Program from 1987 to 1993.

Zhang was a former member of the National Science Foundation’s National Advisory Committee, which selects and funds major scientific projects. He was also a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the US National Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the US National Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Reforming China’s higher education

Zhang devoted much of his life to reforming China’s higher education. In the 1980s, Zhang participated in formulating policies that put China’s postgraduate education on the right track. This greatly promoted the healthy development of postgraduate education in China.

When Zhang became president of PKU in 1981, only five years after the end of the chaotic Cultural Revolution, he reinforced solidarity and stability in the university, boosted its policy of opening up to the world and established connections with other world-famous universities, and steadily implemented various reforms. He used a loan from the World Bank to accelerate

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