

# NOAH TECHNOLOGIES HONORS

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*in memory of*

# DR. JANE

*Pioneering Cancer Researcher and Surgeon*

# C. WRIGHT

*Noted for Her Contributions to Chemotherapy*

*“SHE NEVER LOOKED AT  
THINGS AS OBSTACLES,  
SHE LOOKED AT THEM  
AS CHALLENGES.”*



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# A Passion for Solving the Puzzle of Cancer

*Jane Cooke Wright (November 20, 1919 – February 19, 2013) was a pioneering cancer researcher and surgeon noted for her contributions to chemotherapy.*

In the mid-twentieth century, when both women and African-Americans were marginalized, Dr. Jane Cooke Wright rose to the top of the medical profession despite the prevalent cultural and gender biases of the era and became one of the most distinguished physician-scientists in modern medicine.



Dr. Wright's tenacious spirit led her to become a trailblazer not just for her race and gender, but for the medical community at large. Her daughter Allison W. Jones, Ph.D., says her mother "never looked at things as obstacles, she looked at them as challenges." This worldview positioned Dr. Wright to tackle one of the most pervasive diseases we face in the modern world: cancer.

## A Strong Foundation

Before turning to medicine, Dr. Wright graduated from Smith College in 1942 with a degree in art. She soon enrolled in New York Medical College on a full scholarship and graduated with honors in 1945. After completing her residency at Harlem Hospital, she took a position with New York City Public Schools as a staff physician, but she maintained her relationship with Harlem Hospital by working as a visiting physician.

Although her departure from art into medicine may seem surprising, Dr. Wright's choice to become a physician likely stemmed from a family tradition of practicing medicine. In fact, her future in the world of

oncology was foreshadowed by her father, Dr. Louis Wright who focused his career on cancer research. He participated in some of the earliest cancer research trials and in 1948 he founded the Harlem Hospital Cancer Research Foundation.

## Joining The Family Business

In 1949, just a year after her father founded the foundation, she joined him. Together they worked on the anti-cancer drugs we now refer to as chemotherapy, the "Cinderella" of cancer research. Father and daughter tested various anti-cancer agents by comparing the response of culture samples to that of patients. The two also worked on groundbreaking practices that changed the way doctors use medicine to treat cancer. Together they introduced combination chemotherapy, the system of administering a combination of drugs in a specific order to avoid cancer cell mutation and drug resistance. Their findings led her to write new cancer treatment guidelines.

Unfortunately, the father-daughter duo was able to work only a few short years together. In 1952, Dr. Louis Wright passed away. After his death, Dr. Jane Wright was named director of the Harlem Hospital Cancer Research Foundation.

Despite the loss of her father, Dr. Wright continued to excel in her work. Her 1957 paper, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, illustrated the

importance of testing culture samples to find the best drug treatment for each patient. This is considered one of the first recorded steps toward personalized medicine. Then in 1964, she published the results of a study describing new methods of drug administration which suggested chemotherapy could be infused through major blood vessels. Wright developed a non-surgical procedure using a catheter to deliver chemotherapy drugs to previously inaccessible tumors in the kidneys and spleen. Before her work, many cancers were untreatable or required major surgery to treat. Wright tested and proved that drugs could work to treat tumors of the brain and other organs.

## Academia Calls

Eventually, Dr. Wright was called back to the classroom, but this time as a professor. In 1955 she joined the faculty of New York University, as an associate professor of surgical research and director of cancer chemotherapy research.

In 1967 she left NYU to take the role of Associate Dean at New York Medical College, becoming the first African-American woman in the position making her the highest-ranked African-American woman at a nationally recognized medical institution.

## Building Opportunities To Share Information

As a thought-leader in the profession, Dr. Wright held many prestigious roles and published 135 scientific papers. She used her position in the medical community to help create knowledge-sharing opportunities for other professionals.

In 1964, she and her colleagues noticed a gap in the medical community. There were no resources dedicated to the issues faced by oncology patients. She and 6 other oncologists founded the American Society of Clinical Oncology, appointing her as secretary-treasurer. Though she left the role in 1967, she remained an active participant in the organization. In 1971 she became the first woman elected president of the New York Cancer Society.

*She instilled in her patients the will to keep fighting and provided a source of hope and encouragement.*

## Empowering Patients with Fierce Determination

Dr. Wright's many professional contributions and accolades are impressive but her bedside manner revealed the warm, passionate person behind the lab coat. Her personality was not one of cold professionalism.

Rather, she shared her passion for fighting cancer alongside her patients.

While many of Dr. Wright's colleagues were reluctant to advise patients to try clinical trials she embraced them, earning her a reputation for taking on patients that other doctors deemed a lost cause. She saw clinical trials as a chance to uncover groundbreaking advancements in cancer treatment.

Dr. Wright's fierce determination to overcome challenges led her to a career filled with awards and honors. She not only applied her values to her work she lived them. By sharing hope and her will to fight cancer alongside her patients, she showed them an authenticity in their care. Although she passed away in 2013, her strong spirit and determination live on through her medical achievements which continue to impact oncology today.

## General Product Listing



Noah Technologies can scale up from R&D laboratory quantities to full production quantities as needed. Our products are manufactured in various purities ranging from 99 percent pure up to 99.9999+ percent pure, in addition to national specifications for ACS, USP/NF, and FCC. Many of our chemical products are custom manufactured according to precise specifications.

Aluminum Nitrate	Chromium Oxide	Mercury Oxide	Sodium Chloride
Aluminum Potassium Sulfate	Chromium Potassium Sulfate	Molybdenum Oxide	Sodium Citrate
Aluminum Sulfate	Cobalt Chloride	Molybdic Acid	Sodium Cobaltinitrite
Ammonium Acetate	Cobalt Nitrate	Nickel Sulfate	Sodium Cyanide
Ammonium Bromide	Cobalt Acetate	Oxalic Acid	Sodium Diethyldithio-carbamate
Ammonium Carbonate	Copper Acetate	Phosphomolybdic Acid	Sodium Fluoride
Ammonium Chloride	Copper Chloride	Phosphoric Acid	Sodium Formate
Ammonium Citrate	Copper Nitrate	Potassium Acetate	Sodium Hydroxide
Ammonium Fluoride	Copper Oxide	Potassium Bicarbonate	Sodium Iodide
Ammonium Iodide	Copper Sulfate	Potassium Bromate	Sodium Metaperiodate
Ammonium Iron Sulfate	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid	Potassium Bromide	Sodium Molybdate
Ammonium Metavanadate	Iron Nitrate	Potassium Carbonate	Sodium Nitrate
Ammonium Molybdate	Iron Sulfate	Potassium Chlorate	Sodium Nitrite
Ammonium Nitrate	Iron Chloride	Potassium Chloride	Sodium Nitrate
Ammonium Oxalate	Lanthanum Chloride	Potassium Chromate	Sodium Oxalate
Ammonium Phosphate	Lead Chromate	Potassium Ferricyanide	Sodium Peroxide
Ammonium Sulfate	Lead Nitrate	Potassium Ferrocyanide	Sodium Phosphate
Ammonium Thiocyanate	Lead Oxide	Potassium Fluoride	Sodium Pyrophosphate
Antimony Potassium Tartrate	Lead Acetate	Potassium Hydrogen Sulfate	Sodium Sulfate
Arsenic Oxide	Lead Carbonate	Potassium Hydroxide	Sodium Sulfide
Barium Acetate	Lead Subacetate	Potassium Iodate	Sodium Sulfite
Barium Carbonate	Lithium Carbonate	Potassium Iodide	Sodium Tartrate
Barium Chloride	Lithium Chloride	Potassium Nitrate	Sodium Tetraborate
Barium Hydroxide	Lithium Hydroxide	Potassium Nitrite	Sodium Thiosulfate
Barium Nitrate	Magnesium Acetate	Potassium Oxalate	Sodium Tungstate
Bismuth (III) Nitrate	Magnesium Chloride	Potassium Permanganate	Strontium Chloride
Boric Acid	Magnesium Nitrate	Potassium Persulfate	Strontium Nitrate
Cadmium Chloride	Magnesium Oxide	Potassium Phosphate	Tin Chloride
Cadmium Sulfate	Magnesium Sulfate	Potassium Sodium Tartrate	Zinc Acetate
Calcium Carbonate	Manganese Chloride	Potassium Sulfate	Zinc Chloride
Calcium Chloride	Manganese Sulfate	Potassium Thiocyanate	Zinc Oxide
Calcium Hydroxide	Mercury Acetate	Silver Nitrate	Zinc Sulfate
Calcium Nitrate	Mercury Bromide	Silver Sulfate	
Calcium Sulfate	Mercury Chloride	Sodium Acetate	
Cerium Ammonium Nitrate	Mercury Iodide	Sodium Arsenate	
Cerium Ammonium Sulfate	Mercury Nitrate	Sodium Bicarbonate	
		Sodium Bromide	
		Sodium Carbonate	

