

AWARD-WINNING RESEARCH

Kyoto University is acknowledged as one of the most accomplished research-oriented universities in Asia. That reputation is testified by the accolades conferred on our alumni and researchers, most notably nine Nobel Prize laureates who undertook vital research during their time at the university. In addition to those awards, several other Kyoto University faculty members have received major accolades, including two Fields Medalists and one Gauss Prize winner.

Nobel Prize



1949, Physics
Hideki Yukawa



1965, Physics
Shinichiro Tomonaga



1981, Chemistry
Kenichi Fukui



1987, Physiology and Medicine
Susumu Tonegawa



2001, Chemistry
Ryoji Noyori



2008, Physics
Makoto Kobayashi



2008, Physics
Toshihide Maskawa



2012, Physiology or Medicine
Shinya Yamanaka



2014, Physics
Isamu Akasaki

Fields Medal



1970, Mathematics
Heisuke Hironaka



1990, Mathematics
Shigefumi Mori



2006, Mathematics
Kiyoshi Ito

Gauss Prize



1995, Basic Sciences
Chushiro Hayashi



1998, Basic Sciences
Kiyoshi Ito



2004, Advanced Technology
Alan Curtis Kay



2010, Advanced Technology
Shinya Yamanaka

Kyoto Prize

Japan Prize



2005, Information and
Media Technology
Makoto Nagao



2005, Cell Biology
Masatoshi Takeichi



1987, Basic Medical
Research
Susumu Tonegawa



1989, Basic Medical
Research
Yasutomi Nishizuka



1998, Basic Medical
Research
Yoshio Masui



2009, Basic Medical
Research
Shinya Yamanaka



2014, Basic Medical
Research
Kazutoshi Mori

Lasker Award

*photos provided by the Japan Prize Foundation

Professor Kazutoshi Mori wins the 2014 Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research



Professor Kazutoshi Mori of Kyoto University's Graduate school of Science received the 2014 Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award in New York City on September 19.

Professor Mori shares the award with Prof. Peter Walter of the University of California, San Francisco. The Two scientists received the award for their "discoveries concerning the unfolded protein response (UPR)—an intracellular quality-control system that detects harmful misfolded proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum and signals the nucleus to carry out corrective measures."

