**Dr. Robert N Langer, Institute Professor (Highest level) , Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

**Chair, NIACC Technology Academic Advisory Board**

Dr. Robert N Langer, Institute Professor (Highest level) , Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dr. Langer has written over 1,250 articles and also has nearly 1,050 patents worldwide.  Dr. Langer’s patents have been licensed or sublicensed to over 250 pharmaceutical, chemical, biotechnology and medical device companies.

Dr. Langer has received over 220 major awards.  He is one of 5 living individuals to have received both the United States National Medal of Science (2006) and the United States National Medal of Technology and Innovation (2011).  He also received the 2002 Charles Stark Draper Prize, considered the equivalent of the Nobel Prize for engineers, the 2008 Millennium Prize, the world’s largest technology prize, the 2012 Priestley Medal, the highest award of the American Chemical Society, the 2013 Wolf Prize in Chemistry, the 2014 Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences and the 2014 Kyoto Prize.  He is the also the only engineer to receive the Gairdner Foundation International Award; 82 recipients of this award have subsequently received a Nobel Prize.  Among numerous other awards Langer has received are the Dickson Prize for Science (2002), Heinz Award for Technology, Economy and Employment (2003), the Harvey Prize (2003), the John Fritz Award (2003) (given previously to inventors such as Thomas Edison and Orville Wright), the General Motors Kettering Prize for Cancer Research (2004), the Dan David Prize in Materials Science (2005), the Albany Medical Center Prize in Medicine and Biomedical Research (2005), the largest prize in the U.S. for medical research, induction into the National Inventors Hall of Fame (2006), the Max Planck Research Award (2008), the Prince of Asturias Award for Technical and Scientific Research (2008), the Warren Alpert Foundation Prize (2011) and the Terumo International Prize (2012).  In 1998, he received the Lemelson-MIT prize, the world’s largest prize for invention for being “one of history’s most prolific inventors in medicine.”  In 1989 Dr. Langer was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1992 he was elected to both the National Academy of Engineering and to the National Academy of Sciences, and in 2012 he was elected to the National Academy of Inventors.

* 2016: [Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Franklin_Medal_%28Franklin_Institute%29)
* 2015: [Hoover Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoover_Medal)
* 2015: [Kazemi Prize (Royan Institute)](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kazemi_Prize_(Royan_Institute)&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Kazemi Prize (Royan Institute) (page does not exist))
* 2015: [Scheele Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheele_Award)[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Scheele-28)
* 2015: Named [Cornell University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University)'s 2015 Entrepreneur of the Year.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-2015CornellEntrepreneur-29)
* 2015: [Queen Elizabeth Prize for Engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Elizabeth_Prize_for_Engineering), the most influential prize in the world for engineering.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-QueenElizabeth2015-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-QE_Prize-9)
* 2014: [Kyoto Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyoto_Prize) [[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Kyoto_prize-30)
* 2014: Awarded the $3 million [Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breakthrough_Prize_in_Life_Sciences) for his work.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Breakthrough-31)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-MITnodate-32)
* 2014: The [Chemical Heritage Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_Heritage_Foundation) (CHF) and the [Biotechnology Industry Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biotechnology_Industry_Organization) (BIO) selected Robert Langer as the winner of the 2014 [Biotechnology Heritage Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biotechnology_Heritage_Award) for significant contribution to the growth of biotechnology.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-2014Bio-26)
* 2013: [Wolf Prize in Chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolf_Prize_in_Chemistry) for conceiving and implementing advances in polymer chemistry that provide both controlled drug-release systems and new biomaterials.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Wolf-33)
* 2013: United States [National Medal of Technology and Innovation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Medal_of_Technology_and_Innovation) from President Obama. He had previously received the United States [National Medal of Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Medal_of_Science), in 2006, from President George W. Bush.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-MIT2013-34)
* 2012: [Priestley Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priestley_Medal), the highest honor conferred by the American Chemical Society (ACS), for distinguished service in the field of chemistry.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Priestley-35)
* 2012: [Wilhelm Exner Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_Exner_Medal).[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-36)
* 2012: [Perkin Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perkin_Medal), recognized as the highest honor given for outstanding work in applied chemistry in the United States.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Perkin2012-37)[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-SCI2012-38)
* 2011: [Warren Alpert Foundation Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warren_Alpert_Foundation_Prize) [[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Warren_Alpert_Foundation_Prize-39)
* 2011: [The Economist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Economist)'s Innovation award in the category of bioscience for his proven successes in drug-delivery and [tissue engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tissue_engineering).[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Economist2011-40)
* 2010: Appointed an International [Fellow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellow)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-List_of_Fellows-1) of the [Royal Academy of Engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Academy_of_Engineering).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-List_of_Fellows-1)
* 2008: Awarded [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland)'s [Millennium Technology Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millennium_Technology_Prize) for developing innovative [biomaterials](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biomaterial) for controlled drug release.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-ESF2008-41)
* 2008: [Prince of Asturias Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Asturias_Award) for Scientific Research [[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Prince_of_Asturias_Award-42)
* 2008: Max Planck Research Award 2008 [[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Max_Planck_Award-43)
* 2002: [Charles Stark Draper Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Stark_Draper_Prize) (considered the equivalent of the Nobel Prize for engineers).[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-Draper2002-44)
* 2002 Langer received the [Dickson Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dickson_Prize) in science

Langer has honorary degrees from 30 universities from around the world including Harvard and Yale.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_S._Langer#cite_note-LangerLab-24)