

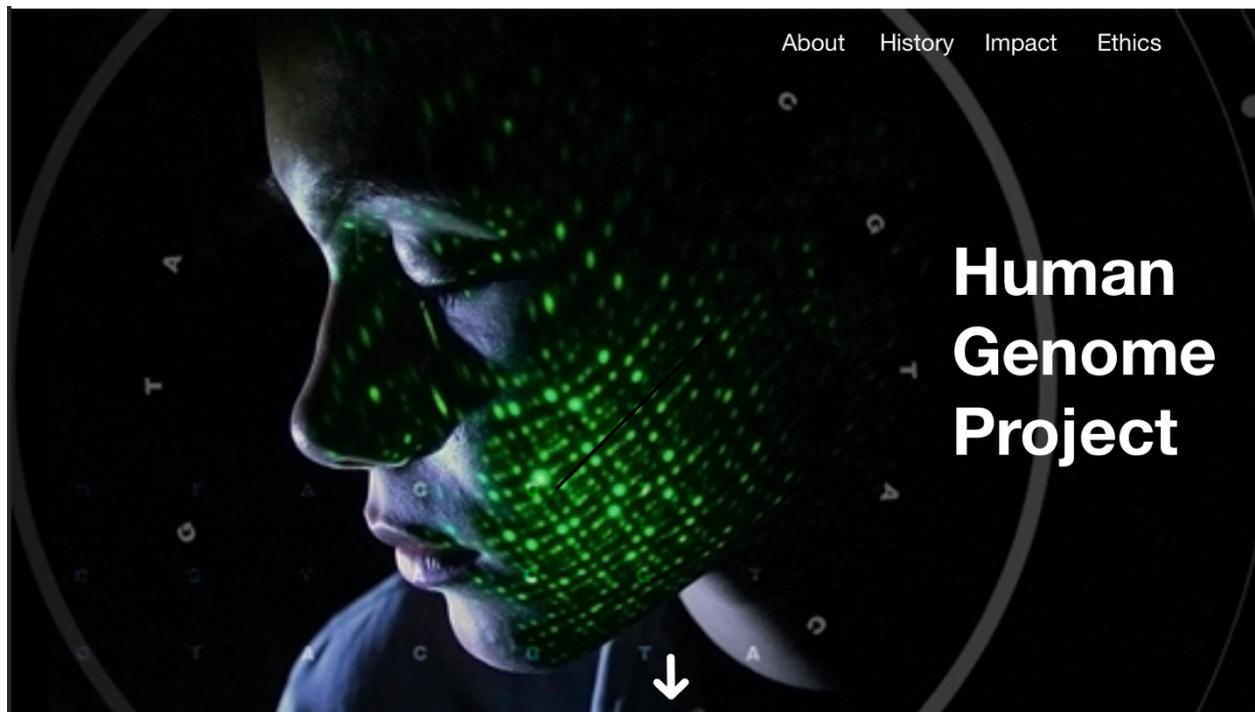
Notes from mockup review

Creative Director: Ali Gold

Designer: Mustapha Barrie

Discuss what works, and what needs to change. Make a plan for improvements and post your notes from the discussion here.

- Change the Human Genome Project title to something unique,
- Align them all left for the Human Genome Project.
- Make timeline a two-column list with the dates on the left and text on the right.
- Blur the background on the second page.
- Add the human genome project logo if possible, to a location someplace
- Make the text larger
- Possibly use the Futura font or any of the google fonts
- Switch ethics and Impact page.



About

The **Human Genome Project (HGP)** was an international scientific research project with the goal of determining the base pairs that make up human DNA, and of identifying and mapping all of the genes of the human genome from both a physical and a functional standpoint.

The main goals of the Human Genome Project were first articulated in 1988 by a special committee of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and later adopted through a detailed series of five-year plans jointly written by the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Energy.

[About](#) [History](#) [Impact](#) [Ethics](#)

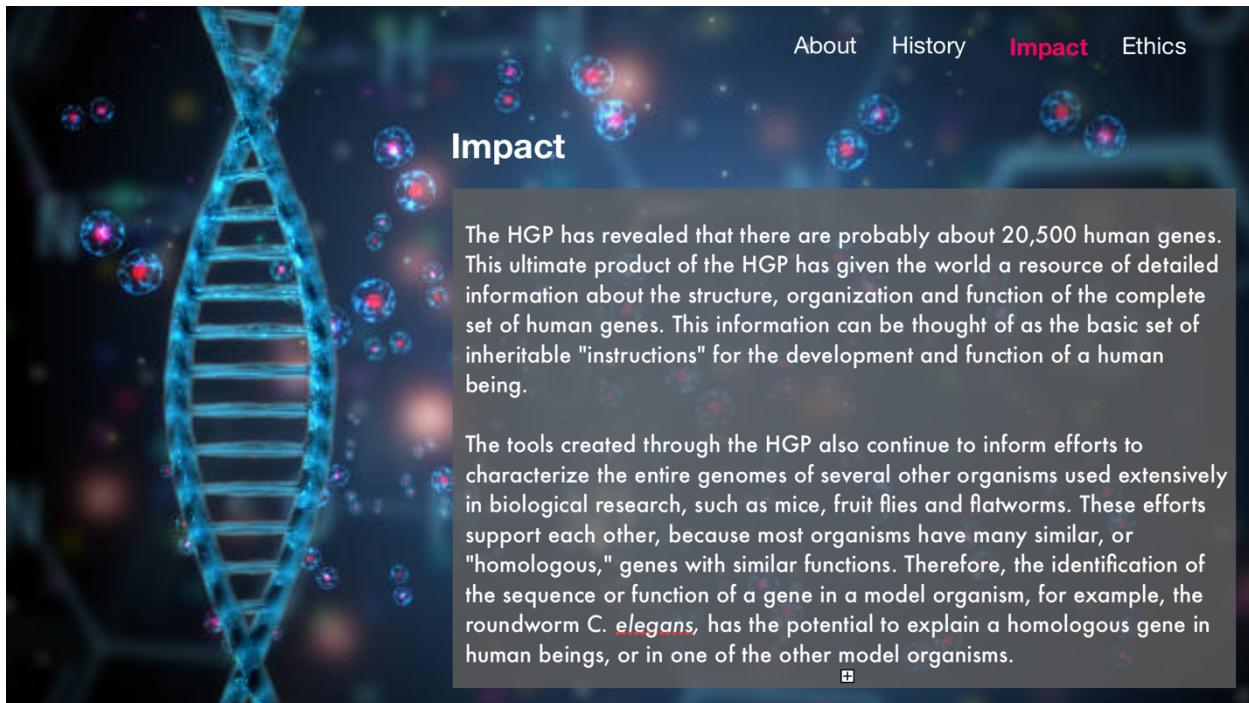
Ethics

About History Impact **Ethics**

At the onset of the Human Genome Project several ethical, legal, and social concerns were raised in regard to how increased knowledge of the human genome could be used to discriminate against people.

One of the main concerns of most individuals was the fear that both employers and health insurance companies would refuse to hire individuals or refuse to provide insurance to people because of a health concern indicated by someone's genes.

In 1996 the United States passed the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) which protects against the unauthorized and non-consensual release of individually identifiable health information to any entity not actively engaged in the provision of healthcare services to a patient.



The HGP has revealed that there are probably about 20,500 human genes. This ultimate product of the HGP has given the world a resource of detailed information about the structure, organization and function of the complete set of human genes. This information can be thought of as the basic set of inheritable "instructions" for the development and function of a human being.

The tools created through the HGP also continue to inform efforts to characterize the entire genomes of several other organisms used extensively in biological research, such as mice, fruit flies and flatworms. These efforts support each other, because most organisms have many similar, or "homologous," genes with similar functions. Therefore, the identification of the sequence or function of a gene in a model organism, for example, the roundworm *C. elegans*, has the potential to explain a homologous gene in human beings, or in one of the other model organisms.