

Sample Editing / Proofreading Marks

(This is a good example of how to edit someone's paper - do not edit your own paper.)

In the introduction paragraph, there is no clear distinction between "ethics" and "safety", which are two general directions of the argument. At the same time, there is ~~not~~ no argument from the perspective of "ethics" in body paragraphs. It should be considered ~~to delete the content in thesis or add argument in the body par~~

Hook
film GATTACA) ["GATTACA depicts a two-tier society where inequalities based on prenatal genetic enhancement and the socially determinant role of genetic information are the norm." (Rueda, 2023) While many anticipate an ideal world shaped by gene editing, the films, GATTACA (1997), demonstrate an opposite future.] The genetic engineering can effectively deal with the diseases indeed. However, due to ethical concerns, the concerns here, the technology has not been widely recognized. To allow gene editing to play a role in safety concerns clinical field, governments and scholars should actively carry out research on genetic engineering and meanwhile (promote the legislation and enforcement) about the safety and ethic to make complete safeguard. Three arguments from the body paragraphs should be mentioned as the road map "genetic privacy", "potential risks about social equity" and "handling methods"

Background
(deal with diseases but have ethical concerns)

(Firstly) the public concern over the genetic privacy should be resolved by the laws and regulations. As gene editing can be applied to every aspect in life, the information exchange is consequent, which may cause problem during the genetic information sharing, collection and conservation. More seriously, this concern became one of the most critical dystopian characteristics. As Greenbaum and Gerstein (2022) investigated, some people even concerned that the genetic tests including PCR test during COVID-19 pandemic could generate information leakage (p. 1759). Concerns like this is understandable due to unknown measures and incomplete regulations to reassure safety. There is no obvious correlation between the deciphering of a person's genetic information and the threat to his or her life, property and privacy. A specific explanation should be added here.

It would be better if there were concrete data here

Take, for example, thalassemia, a disease that is highly prevalent in only one ethnic group or region. as the argument.

Or what countries or regions are pushing for gene editing legislation?

Why are these two countries specifically mentioned here? I don't see the correlation and cities in China lack proven technique to ensure the safety of genetic information. here.

In that case, the application of gene editing should have the cyber biosecurity methods and complete laws to protect the privacy and make public accept the technique.

Furthermore, potential risks about social equality should also be secured before gene editing technology being applied in order to avoid class differentiation and social instability. Just as the film GATTACA narrates, the genetic technology can impact the quality of newborn and the selection of talents. According to Rueda's research(2022), immoderate and radical gene editing may have profound societally disruptive consequences, including social inequality, different hierarchy and population divides (p.

7). When phenomena above happen, the living quality of some groups of people and

There is no strong correlation between the peaceful of the world will become serious problem. For example, if the lower class the two sentences.

What kind of advantages does gene editing bring after it is applied to people, so that people who can't afford it will suffer unfair because of this gap.

or the people in Africa cannot afford the technique, the future they will face is to be massacred, enslaved, abandoned and finally fade away. More seriously, this is a great

impact on human civilization. As for the unfairness, the focus of legislation is to avoid gene-based social fragmentation and to prohibit genes from becoming a new source of inequality in society (Wang, 2017, p. 101). It's not just people at the top of society who

are completely free from diseases like Alzheimer's and HIV. Hence, the application of gene editing should be popularized only when it has a reasonable price and perfect laws which can make the benefits spread to all.

What is more, since the safety and therapeutic effect cannot be fully secured, laws for handing methods about editing error should be clarified. With the technology developing, there are lots of potential risks arising from technology itself such as the

This sentence is like a concluding statement and should not be placed in the middle of the whole paragraph

The problem with this paragraph is that the meaning of legislation is to restrict the behavior that people can control, but the off-target effect problem is more like a technical problem that has not been overcome, which cannot be solved by law. The focus should be on the compliance of those who use this technology, such as the Jiankui case where the researchers did not regulate the use of the technology.

When Rothschild (2020) summarizes the experiments of gene editing, she states that although efficient, the probability of OTMs is really high (p. 41). This can not only cause panic in public, but also produce problems on how to handle the results of OTMs.

As a result, lawmaker should collaborate with scientists to make regulations to overcome the challenge.

However, some may argue that since lots of difficulties and problems exist, it is unnecessary to develop gene editing technology. Even after the experiment reported by Dr. He, some leading figures in the CRISPR community have claimed a pause for series of experiments (Barrangou, 2019, p. 247). [It ignores the great benefits of this technique and essence of problems prevent us from applying it, which is the blurred line between medical treatment and radical enhancement (Greenbaum, D. & Gerstein, M., 2022, p. 1760).] If we can make it a clear distinction with complete laws and regulations, gene editing technology will become the most efficient and effective methods to treat the diseases especially sickle cell anemia. Furthermore, through gene editing, social productivity and achievements of science and technology may be improved with better qualities and characteristics. Thus the attitude to gene editing is to avoid its harm or provide protection and then get all of the benefits of it, rather than totally repudiate the technique.

In conclusion, efforts should be made to develop the advantages of gene editing, and laws and regulations on ethic and safety should be improved at the same time. [The

Summary
ethic and safety concerns)
genetic privacy is a great barrier on the way of development as well as the social equality should be taken in consideration when applying technology and making laws.]

The ending paragraph and the first paragraph have the same problem, that is, the ~~middle~~ body paragraphs don't mention "ethic" issues, but

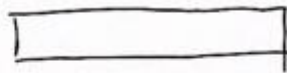
Remarks

I think you could try a different kind of closing strategy, where the repeated emphasis on legislation is a little cumbersome

[In addition, we must gradually overcome the impact of side effects under reasonable methods and complete regulatory guidance. It is necessary to be positive to technology development and acknowledge its advantages. With the lack of experience and existing achievements, the solution is to take action to explore more potentiality of gene editing technology and form complete legal principle to promote the clinical application, which will bring the bright prospect and benefit humanity.]

If you want to try to add a discussion of ethics to the body paragraph, here are 3 possible perspectives:

1. It affects the definition of the relationship between parents and children. Editing and modifying the gene of embryos alters the natural intergenerational transmission of genes from parent to child.
2. How to define the relationship between siblings in the family. In families, blood and legal relationships between gene-edited babies and other siblings can also be affected.
3. The marriage and fertility problems of gene-edited people. Whether or not to allow gene-edited people to marry and procreate, if so, could have unpredictable consequences for the human gene pool.



miss the title "References"

Barrangou R. (2019). Thinking About CRISPR: The Ethics of Human Genome Editing.

CRISPR J.;2(5):247-248. doi: 10.1089/crispr.2019.29072.rba. PMID: 31599676.

Greenbaum, D., Gerstein, M. (2022). GATTACA is still pertinent 25 years later. Nat

Genet 54, 1758–1760. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-022-01242-5>

Rothschild J. (2020). Ethical considerations of gene editing and genetic selection. J Gen

Fam Med. 2020; 21: 37–47. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jgf2.321>

Rueda, J. (2023). Problems with dystopian representations in genetic futurism. Nat

Genet 55, 1081. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-023-01416-9>

Rueda, J. (2022). Genetic enhancement, human extinction, and the best interests of post

humanity. Bioethics, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bioe.13085>

Wang, K. (2017). Renlei Jiyinbianji Duowei fengxian de Falv Guizhi [Legal Regulation

of Multidimensional Risks of Human Gene Editing]. Seeker 11, 98–107.

doi:10.16059/j.cnki.cn43-1008/c.2017.11.012.