(Edit to add: all speculation on my part attempting to connect dots on the sun by staring to long at it. Just some ideas to discuss.)

Many of the leading NFT platforms right now are open to anyone.

To sell through the expected GME NFT marketplace you must apply as a creator, a review of your work is completed, a decision is made to accept the work (wether that's a human or computer, not sure yet).

This is a progression of technology is natural, certain people crawl so others can run. In this case, so apes can go to the moon.

GameStop NFT adds credibility, security, and opens the door for regulation (not always bad) of NFT creators and what they sell.

Apply to be a creator links required the proof of your work, links to sites and other data points. "Show us what you got" - Cromulons

I'm assuming they are using some PoW system to identify creators to feature.

Currently NFTs are viewed as "scams" or "friends making each other rich by buying their own NFTs". And that's not a bad take, cause the current systems in place *do* allow that to occur.

However, this application of Proof of Work to be accepted as a creator, takes us into a new era of the technology.

Here's an [comment](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/proof-work.asp) abour PoW:

Proof of work was initially created as a proposed solution to the growing problem of spam email.

How Does Proof of Work Validate a Crypto Transaction?

For the Some, it involves iterations of SHA-256 hashing algorithms. The "winner" of a round of hashing, however, aggregates and records transactions from the mempool into the next block. Because the "winner" is randomly-chosen proportional to the work done, it incentivizes everybody on the network to act honestly and record only true transactions.

Why Do Cryptocurrencies Need Proof of Work?

Because they are decentralized and peer-to-peer by design, blockchains such as cryptocurrency networks require some way of achieving both consensus and security. Proof of work is one such method that makes it too resource-intensive to try to overtake the network. Other proof mechanisms also exist that are less resource-intensive, but which have other drawbacks or flaws, such as proof of stake (PoS) and proof of burn. Without a proof mechanism, the network and the data stored within it would be vulnerable to attack or theft.