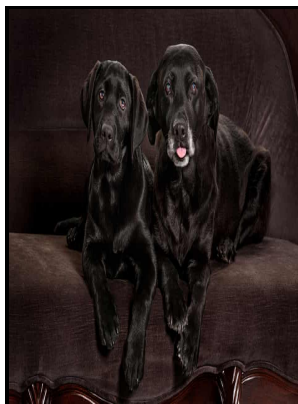


Cloning

ReferencePoint Press - Facts About Cloning



Description: -

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Italians -- New York (State) -- New York -- Newspapers.

Cloning -- Social aspectsCloning

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Compact research seriesCloning

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

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Tags: #Cloning

Myths about Cloning

The embryo is virtually genetically identical to, and thus a clone of the somatic cell donor.

How to Clone a Weed Plant

The process of obtaining embryonic stem cells through nuclear transplantation does not involve the placement of an embryo in a uterus, and it cannot produce a new individual. Certain pests can also leave markers—spider mites leave spots and webbing, and other insects can leave trace bite marks. WILL CLONES LOOK AND BEHAVE EXACTLY THE SAME? Human Clones and the Law, New York: Cambridge University Press.

Cloning Fact Sheet

Only three of these embryos survived until birth, and only one survived to adulthood.

Myths about Cloning

A less common view holds that obtaining stem cells from cloned embryos poses fewer ethical problems than obtaining stem cells from discarded IVF embryos.

Cloning

Patrick Bennett and Trevor Hennings contributed to this article. In 2017, the world's first gene-editing clone dog, Apple, was created by Sinogene Biotechnology.

Cloning Fact Sheet

In 2011, a team of scientists from the New York Stem Cell Foundation Laboratory was the first to have succeeded in creating two embryonic stem cell lines from human embryos produced through SCNT Noggle et al. For a specifically Jewish perspective on cloning, see, for example,

Lipschutz 1999 , for an Islamic perspective, Sadeghi 2007 and for a Catholic perspective, Doerflinger 1999. So far, mice, rats, rabbits, cattle and the closely related but endangered gaurs and bantengs , swine, sheep, goats, deer, horses, mules, cats, and dogs are the mammals that have been cloned.

Cloning

A remaining question is, then, whether those who condemn cloning because of its experimental nature should continue to condemn it morally and legally. Thus, there is no embryonic development beyond the 64 to 200 cell stage, and no fetal development.

Cloning

In the case of unicellular organisms such as bacteria and yeast, this process is remarkably simple and essentially only requires the of the appropriate medium. Reproductive and therapeutic cloning share many of the same techniques, but are done for different purposes.

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