



HUMAN CLONING

Hoangthi Le

Biomedical Engineering, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881

In general, cloning can be defined as production of multiple identical copies of a single gene, cell, virus, or organism. But in biological, clone is the artificial production of a organism with the same genetic material. Scientists actually called the transferring of a nucleus from the cell of one organism to an enucleated egg cell nuclear transfer (Wilmut, 1997). This will produce an organism that has the exact genetic material as that of the donor cell. And then scientist are using current techniques exceedingly more, and with a variety of species.

In nature, human clone is really just a time delayed identical twin of another person without sex involves. Human clone would be human just like us. They have the same gene as their single parent. They would carry and delivered after nine months by a human mother, and also grow up in a family like everyone. They would require 18 years to become adult like everyone else. However, a clone twin will be younger than original person will be. As with identical twins the clone and DNA donor would have different fingerprints.

Human cloning is occurring in science technology with four procedures:

1. Purify genetic material away from other component cell.
2. Break the genetic material into small pieces so that the genes of interest can be isolated from other genes.
3. We need methods to transfer the genes of interests from the test tube to a living cell where multiple copies of the genes can synthesize.
4. We have to ensure that once introduced into the cell, the gene will be inherited from once cell division to the next.

Nowaday, human cloning is a good technology at some point, but it also discarded with ethical people, because they thought human born by clone not nature, and will not act like human being when they grow up, also in United State Human cloning is not accepted as legal permission.