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Human Biological Cloning

Despite researchers celebrated numerous accomplishments in biological materials cloning such as tissues, embryos, genes as well as wholesome organisms such as Dolly the sheep scientists should bulge to the fact that human biological cloning is a serious quip and a fiction bound to be retold based on the solid scientific pieces of evidence of human embryonic cloning failures as well as verbatim ethical issues involved. According to Fakruddin in his works, ⁷ *Critical factors affecting the success of cloning, expression, and mass production of enzymes by recombinant E. coli*, while there is a voluminous publicized claim of reports that purport to have applied the techniques in the mammary cell cloning of Dolly the sheep to pioneer successful human embryonic cloning such as human skin cells to embryonic stem cell lines, primates as well as human cloning is way more complex than in other mammals. This is attributed to genetic makeup of primates' egg cells necessary for cell division distinct orientation, and cell division interference threat in quest of biological cloning process.

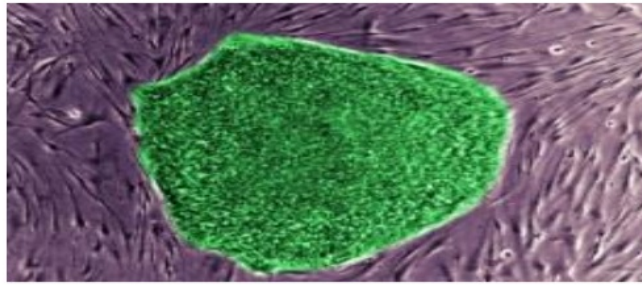


Figure 1: *Photomicrograph of human embryonic stem cells*

The multimodal image in figure 1 above claims that there is a potential for successful human cloning without regard to ethical issues the topic raises. However, scientists still wallow in wishful thoughts on the topic than scientific accomplishment as human cells have continued to be obstinately resilient to cloning process. Up until now, the photomicrograph above is claimed to hold the distinctive evidence of fruitful human cells reprogramming back to embryonic stem cells (Klimanskaya et al. 483). The latter milestone was deemed to aid in muscle, nerve otherwise cells collection development for human body tissues. The argument is attributed to be a profound milestone that took a few months to realize.

Although the researchers behind human skin cells cloning into embryonic stem cell lines defend the purpose of their study from the fact of an intentional human clones' production, the nuclear transfer technique applied had been successful in cloning dozens of other species (Cowan et al. 1371). Hence, their effort was primarily based on the hypothesis that successful mammal cells cloning of Dolly the sheep could yield like results in human cells. Consequently, one could easily conclude this is a hop into human biological cloning through the New York stem Cells Foundation human cell cloning scientist Dieter Egli's sentiments that embryonic stem cells lines cloning from human skin cells were a significant improvement and that he held high levels of confidence that version of human nuclear transfer technique was bound to succeed and

it was what experts in human biological cloning field have been eagerly awaiting (Hall et al. 1189).

At this juncture, it suffices to say the above message holds a vital standpoint for researchers and scientists because now that they have managed to ascertain nuclear transfer technique works with cells extracted from humans, the latter process laid a foundation for resources necessary for producing cloned stem cells that could eventually treat human patients (Tachibana et al. 1235). These experts appeal to the societal emotions into embracing human biological cloning by improving the technique to treat mitochondrial related illness. Since it is the mitochondrial cells' DNA structure which makes them differ from the rest of nucleus cells, and their chief function is to produce the energy required for cells functioning but are deemed to be located outside the nucleus. Thus, cell transfusion in patients with mitochondrial illness into the egg of a donor would help generate populace of cells that is disease-free (Cherry et al. 1289). The undertakings experts have proved to work in human eggs post trials with monkey eggs, varied species as well as sheep.

This argument was developed at a time when a scandal involving Seoul National University scientist Hwang Woo-Suk in 2004, fabricated claims that he had succeeded to attain similar feat yet through fake data. He failed to develop embryonic stem cells using nuclear transfer techniques and adopted the cells from a 24 hours old embryo what a Wisconsin University professor had already attained six years earlier (Kim 33). Subsequently, Yamanaka et al. in his work *Nuclear reprogramming factor*, posit that it was an opportune moment for human embryonic skin cell cloning as at the time this argument was set to realize a milestone in stem cell cloning. A 2007 research from Kyoto University had attained a breakthrough in adult human

skin cells reprogramming into embryonic state using induced pluripotent stem cell technique that had more advantages than downsides.

However, despite the acclaimed medical breakthrough human skin cells cloning have for patients such as mitochondrial disease victims, the study fails to face the fact that it is solely based on principles of human biological cloning process, and it entails ethical concerns associated with the perils of encouraging research work that could amount to human cloning. They blindfolded the naïve society through logos appeals that; Embryonic skin cells created from human skin cells have medical value. This could help mitochondrial disease patients. Therefore, it has no underlying ethical implications. Nevertheless, the Kyoto University research by Shinya Yamanaka through induced pluripotent stem cells technique simply missed the mark of similarity owing to the reason that the cells, nerve muscles and the heart that were created could not compare to those made from embryonic stem cells that utilized the 'standard' nuclear transfer technique, which has raised many ethical concerns uproar than acceptance.

The multimodal format depicted presents a weak argument based on several reasons. First, stem cell researchers, as well as scientists, are yet to establish the reliability as well as robustness of nucleus transfer process through replication of the process. Also, these experts are teaming against innumerable hurdles they ought to iron out before standardizing the nucleus transfer technique. Correspondingly, despite the promise to relieve suffering mitochondrial disease patients, the argument presented fails to vividly outline whether nucleus transfer process could efficiently work with older adult cells as well as available compensations for healthy egg contributors as in the state of Oregon where scientists offer recompenses for contributors. Though, with all these hurdles out of the way, a significant source of stem cells could be established to help patients engender cells to eventually treat themselves.

This multimodal format presents an argument founded on an implausible comparison as an analogical fallacy arises when scientists from Oregon Health and Science University reported a successful embryonic state creation from human skin cells reprogramming. Using nucleus transfer technique, proudly deem the latter to be the standard measure for human biological cloning processes and fail to embrace Kyoto University's similar but more ethical based breakthrough on the ground that, it failed to meet its successor's standard process to achieve their results. Also, the argument involves apparent slanting as the scientists that spearheaded embryonic stem cell creation from human skin cells ignore the fact that their effort was outright human cloning attempt with numerous underlying ethical concerns and soldier on to prove their achievement was the answer to mitochondrial disease patients.

The photomicrograph of human embryonic stem cells and scientific reports on successful human stem cell cloning presents a weak argument on human biological cloning. It claims to have achieved therapeutic cloning to create an embryo clone for primarily generating embryonic stem cells exhibiting similar DNA as the cell of the benefactor aimed at treating mitochondrial disease. Yet there exists no landmark evidence for human embryos production for therapeutic cloning. Similarly, primates, as well as human cloning, is problematic based on the technical perception that the spindle proteins necessary for cell division are situated quite close to primate eggs' chromosomes, and interference occurs to the proteins in an attempt to remove the egg's nucleus to pave way for donor nucleus.

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