Genetic Engineering & Cloning

Robert C Newman & Bartholomew J Votta



What is Genetic Engineering?

"Genetic engineering is the technology for modifying the genetic information in a plant, animal or human in order to produce some desired trait or characteristic"

A Brief History of Genetic Engineering

- * The name is new, the practice is not.
- Plants and animals have been bred for thousands of years.
- * Human breeding has also been done now and then.
- * All of this has worked by trying to enhance desired characteristics, without knowing how they are transmitted.

Genetic Engineering in the 20th Century

- * There have been great advances in our knowledge of genetics:
 - How genetic information is stored
 - How it is transmitted
 - How it is used
- * The entire DNA sequence of several organisms is now known, with human DNA just about done.
- * We are just beginning to decipher what each unit means and how it works.

Prospects for Genetic Engineering

- Designing plants & animals "from scratch"
 - This is not going to happen anytime soon
- * Transgenic Engineering
 - Putting genetic information from one type of plant or animal into another
- * Cloning
 - Making genetic copies of an existing plant or animal
- * Let's look at the latter two of these.



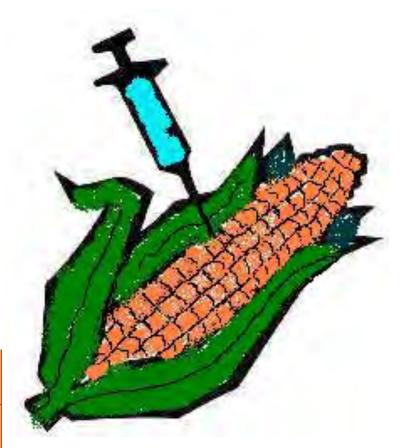
* An organism is called "transgenic" if it has genetic information added to it from a different type of organism.

* Viruses do something of this sort when they infect plants, animals or humans.

* Humans have begun to do this with plants and animals.

* We are not yet making flying pigs!

ostracts of Powerpoint Tall



This is the work that is furthest along:

- Corn with its own insecticide
- Soybeans & cotton resistant to herbicides
- Papayas resistant to viruses
- Transgenic crops are being grown in the Americas, South Africa, Europe, Australia and China

Abstracts of Powerpoint Talks

6/8/12

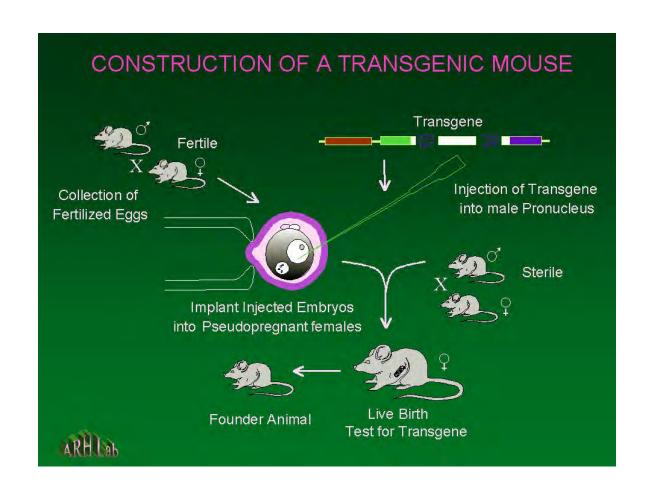


Transgenic Animals

- The work is less advanced here.
- * Human genes have been inserted into:
 - Bacteria
 - Mice
- * To produce various human proteins for treating diseases.



Making Transgenic Mice





Advantages of Transgenic Engineering

* Plants:

- More disease-resistant
- Larger yields
- More transportable
- More nutritious

* Animals:

- Make proteins for medicinal purposes
- Make organs for transplant to humans



Concerns about Transgenic Engineering

* Plants:

- Are they safe to eat?
- Will they harm wildlife?
- Will some become super-pest weeds?
- Replace or contaminate natural plants?

* Animals:

- Will they be harmful?
- Replace or contaminate natural animals?



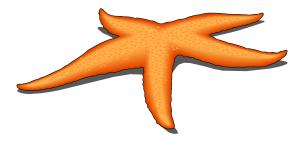
Cloning

- * A "clone" is a copy of something.
- Computers that mimic IBMs are called "clones."
- In genetics, a clone is a genetic copy of another organism.
- Clones occur naturally:
 - Asexual breeding in plants & lower animals
 - Identical twins (triplets) in higher animals



A Brief History of Cloning

- For centuries it has been known that simple animals – worms & starfish – can be cloned by cutting them in half.
- This doesn't work for higher animals!
- Part of the problem is cell specialization:
 - Nerve
 - Bone
 - Muscle, etc.



Cloning in the 20th Century

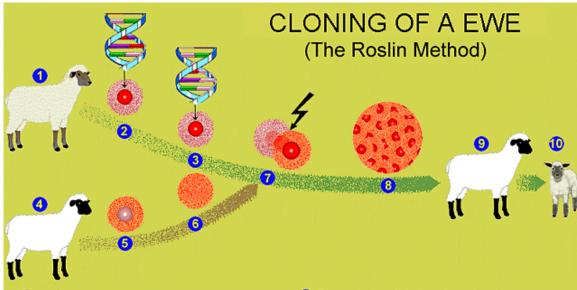
- * We now realize that each specialized cell has all the genetic information, but much of it is turned off.
- Problem how to reset the "program" so this information is usable?
- Cloning of frogs successful in 1950s
- Cloning of livestock from fetal cells in 1970s





- Clone from an adult sheep cell by Scots researchers under lan Wilmut
- Had only one success in 300 tries.
- * Dolly grew to maturity, and successfully had a lamb by natural means in 1998.
- * But Dolly seems to be prematurely old.

Cloning Dolly



- 1 An ewe provides the mammary cell to be cloned.
- 2 A mammary cell contains copies of all genes needed to produce a sheep, but only genes for proteins required by mammary cells are active.
- 3 Cells grow and divide, generating precise copies of themselves. Then the cells are deprived of nutrients, inducing them to dormancy. At this stage all of their genes can be activated.
- 4 Another (or even the same) ewe provides the egg.
- 6 The egg is preserved in a laboratory dish.

- 6 The nucleus is dislodged from the egg.
- 7 The mammary cell and the nucleus from the egg blend with a spark of electricity. Molecules in the egg then program genes in the mammary cell to engender the embryo.
- 6 Clusters of embryonic cells are grown.
- Embryos are implanted into a surrogate mother.
- The resulting lamb is a clone of the donor ewe.

jose jaramillo ©



stracts of Powerpoint Talks

Cloning since Dolly

- * Cloning of this sort has now been done on cattle, pigs and mice also.
- * The success rate has improved considerably.
- * Cloning humans begins to show up in science fiction in 1970s.
- * This is now a realistic possibility.



Advantages of Cloning

- * With an adult plant or animal, the breeder knows what its traits are; this is not the case with fetal cell cloning.
- Cloning allows making a genetically identical copy of the desired plant or animal.



Concerns re/ Cloning

- * The success rate from adult animal cells is still rather low.
- * This would be unacceptable for cloning humans in most societies.
- The evidence suggests that the clones which survive are still not right.
- The genetic program has probably not been completely reset.
- * We still don't understand what we are doing in cloning from adult cells.

19

How Should Christians React?

- * How should we respond to:
 - Food containing transgenic ingredients?
 - Making mice which produce insulin?
 - Making pigs to harvest for human organ replacements?
- * What does the Bible have to say about such things?
 - Nothing directly, but important principles



Abstracts of Powerpoint Talk

God's Commandments in Eden

- * God's Purposes (Genesis 1:26):
 - Mankind to be in God's image
 - Humans to rule over animals, etc.
- * God's Commands (Gen 1:28):
 - Be fruitful, multiply, fill the earth.
 - Subdue the earth.
 - Rule over animals, fish, birds.



God's Commandments at Ararat

- * Be fruitful, increase, fill the earth.
- * Animals will fear you.
- * Animals are given into your hands.
- * They will be your food, but you must not eat their lifeblood.
- Neither you nor they may shed human blood. (Gen 9:1-7)

Treatment of Animals

"A righteous man cares for the needs of his animal, but the kindest acts of the wicked are cruel." (Proverbs 12:10)



God's Commands at Sinai

- Have no other gods but God.
- Make & worship no images.
- * Don't misuse God's name.
- * Remember to keep his Sabbath rest.
- * Honor your parents.
- Don't murder, commit adultery, steal.
- Don't give false testimony.
- * Don't desire what is not yours. (Ex 20:3-17)

Abstracts of Powerpoint Talks

- * Technology is good, because creation is.
- Mankind is fallen, "a ruin" (Buswell).
 - Not just a pile of shapeless stones, an artifact.
 - Not what it was designed to be.
- Man has always used the latest technology, for good or evil.
- * This is bound to happen with genetic engineering, too.



What Should We Expect?

- * By God's mercy, there has been less nuclear, chemical, biological warfare than we had any right to expect.
- * Given the world situation, we can expect genetic engineering will be used for both good and evil.
- * This will surely include human cloning unless it backfires terribly.

What Should We Do?

- * We should act as Christians are supposed to, whatever the situation:
 - Salt taste, preservative, thirst, stings
 - Light visible, illuminating
- * We should obey God's commands ourselves & encourage others to righteousness as best we can.
- * We should pray that God will be glorified and Jesus lifted up in whatever situation God puts us in.



- * Seek first God's rule and God's righteousness, and all these things (food, clothing, etc.) will be yours as well.
- * We may have to take unpopular stands.
- Don't let short-term benefits outweigh doing what is right & compassionate.

Genetic Engineering & Cloning

Not The End!

