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CLONING

Cloning is the process by which we can create a copy of an organism that is exactly identical to it. The copy of the organism which is created is called its clone. This clone is genetically identical to the organism. In cloning a single cell of an organism is used to make a genetically identical clone by culturing it in a laboratory. One of the important aspects of cloning is genetic engineering where clones are genetically modified.

There are two types of cloning: natural cloning and artificial cloning. A natural clone is created when an organism reproduces naturally e.g.: yeast. A natural clone can also be created accidentally when an animal has identical twins. This occurs when the zygote splits into two smaller cells and two embryos are formed instead of one.

Artificial cloning is of many different types, (1) DNA cloning (2) reproductive cloning or the cloning of an organism and (3) therapeutic cloning.

DNA cloning or gene cloning

DNA Cloning is a process where a gene is taken from one animal and inserted into another animal where it can be used and studied. Cloning a gene means isolating an exact copy of a single gene from an organism. Usually this involves copying the DNA sequence of that gene into a smaller, more accessible piece of DNA, such as a bacterial plasmid. This makes it easier to study the function of the individual gene in the laboratory. Scientists studying a particular gene often use bacterial plasmids to generate multiple copies of the same gene. DNA Cloning is usually done for research e.g.: it can be used to study a gene that causes disease in an organism and modify it or remove it to prevent that disease.

Organism cloning

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