

Dolly: 1st Cloned Sheep: 1st Cloned Sheep #ABDO, 2011 #Joeming Dunn #32 pages #2011 #9781616417093

Dolly, 1st Cloned Mammal (Sheep) â†. Dolly (July 5, 1996 â€ February 14, 2003), a ewe, was the first mammal to be cloned from an adult somatic cell. The cell used was a mammary cell, which is why she was named Dolly, after the curvaceous country western singer Dolly Parton. She was cloned at the Roslin Institute in Edinburgh, Scotland, and lived there until her death at age six. Her birth was announced in February 1997. More â€ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolly_(sheep) â†. View â€ Books â† â€ Images â† â€ Videos â†. Dolly (July 5, 1996 â€ February 14, 2003), a ewe, was the first mammal to be cloned f Dolly: The 1st Cloned Sheep introduces readers to the historical climate of the 1990s and the cloning debate, background on the different types of cloning and Dolly, a chronology of Dolly's life, and how her creation influenced history. Colorful graphic art, diagrams of DNA, fast fact Animals have been an influential part of science, technology, and travel throughout time. Dolly: The 1st Cloned Sheep introduces readers to the historical climate of the 1990s and the cloning debate, background on the different types of cloning and Dolly, a chronology of Dolly's life, and how her creati Dolly the sheep, as the first mammal to be cloned from an adult cell, is by far the world's most famous clone. However, cloning has existed in nature since the dawn of life. From asexual bacteria to â€virgin birthsâ€™ in aphids, clones are all around us and are fundamentally no different to other organisms. A clone has the same DNA sequence as its parent and so they are genetically identical. Several clones had been produced in the lab before Dolly, including frogs, mice, and cows, which had all been cloned from the DNA from embryos. Dolly was remarkable in being the first mammal to be clone... Dolly, female Finn Dorset sheep that lived from 1996 to 2003, the first clone of an adult mammal, produced by British developmental biologist Ian Wilmut and colleagues of the Roslin Institute, near Edinburgh, Scotland. The announcement in February 1997 of Dollyâ€™s birth marked a milestone in.Â Dolly the sheep was successfully cloned in 1996 by fusing the nucleus from a mammary-gland cell of a Finn Dorset ewe into an enucleated egg cell taken from a Scottish Blackface ewe. Carried to term in the womb of another Scottish Blackface ewe, Dolly was a genetic copy of the Finn Dorset ewe. EncyclopÃ|dia Britannica, Inc. Four cloned sheep that are genetically identical to Dolly, the first cloned mammal, are still healthy even in old age, a new study found. The four sheep, which were derived from the same batch of cells as Dolly and could be considered her clone "sisters," have just reached their 9th birthday, which is equivalent to age 70 in human years, researchers who have been studying the sheep said. A detailed study of these four sheep and nine other cloned sheep that are not related to "the Dollies" found that the animals were healthy. All of the sheep were free from many diseases com