

SHOULD WE CLONE OUR PETS?

Maybe you love giving your dog belly rubs or using toys with your cat. Pets are parts of our family. We love them and grow up with them. That's why it's sad when they get old or sick and pass away. But what if you could make a clone, or exact copy, of your cat, dog, or horse? It turns out you can, if you have enough money. There are companies that offer pet genetic preservation and cloning.

YES, WE SHOULD CLONE THEM

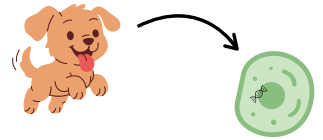
Pets are part of our family, which is why it's sad when they pass. Cloning helps soften this hurt by creating a new pet that looks just like the one that was lost. That way you can continue loving and making memories with the pet. Loss can be hard to move on from when you're younger, so cloning also helps avoid that as well. Cloning can also be helpful for people with disabilities who use service animals. If a trained service dog is cloned, the clone could grow and train alongside the original so that they would be able to best support the owner.

NO, WE SHOULDN'T CLONE THEM

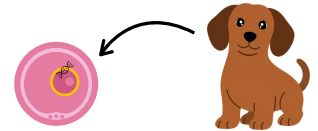
While the cloned pet will look like your original pet, it's not the same. It won't remember anything your old pet remembered. It may have a different personality as well! Your old dog could have loved belly rubs or head scratches while the clone pet could dislike them. Also, feeling sad when we lose something we love is a normal part of life, and as much as it hurts, it also helps us grow. Lastly, the service is expensive: cloning a cat or dog costs \$50,000! It's something that few people can afford.

HOW TO CLONE A PET

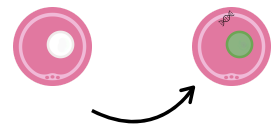
1. A muscle sample is taken from a pet.



2. An egg cell is taken from another animal.



3. The DNA from the egg is replaced with the pet's DNA.



4. The egg is helped to grow into an embryo.



5. The embryo is placed in a mother animal, where it will grow into a puppy, kitten, or foal before being born.

