

Forget Sex Robots, Any Porn Star
Can Now Be Cloned Into A Live
Human Copy That You Keep In
Your Closet





Zhong Zhong, one of the first two monkeys created by somatic cell nuclear transfer. QIANG SUN AND MU-MING POO/CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

There have been mice and cows and pigs and camels, bunnies and bantengs and ferrets and dogs, but ever since Dolly the sheep became the first cloned mammal in 1996, the list has had a conspicuous hole: bipeds. Now that hole has been filled and it is rumored that North Korea has already cloned humans.

Pornstars Jenna Jamison, Jessie Jayne or Betty Page can now be yours if you pay them, or their family, a six figure, or higher, sum for one cotton swab swipe from inside their mouth. This would make Jenna Jamison a billionaire almost over-night.

The problem with sex robots is that they always feel fake, gears can never feel like real muscles, they don't sweat, they don't sincerely react and they smell like latex.

Scientists in China [reported](#) that they had cloned two healthy long-tailed macaque monkeys from the cells of another macaque, using the Dolly technique. The two clones, born 51 and 49 days ago, were created from a fetus's cells; so far, the scientists have not been able to make the tricky procedure work when they used cells from adult macaques. The dystopian day when cloning children and grown-ups becomes as mainstream as IVF is now very close. Because "the technical barrier [to cloning primates] is now broken," co-author Mu-ming Poo of the Institute of Neuroscience in Shanghai told reporters, the technique "could be applied to humans". Many covert labs, including a lab financed by a Silicon Valley billionaire, are working on the forbidden fruit of human sex clones.

Some believe that failed attempts, by an illicit Silicon Valley billionaire's experiments, can be found in homeless camps in San Francisco and San Jose, California. A schizophrenic homeless woman in San Francisco claims that she is a clone from such a lab. Nobody believes her but...what if?

Cloning pioneers said the monkey clones represented, as Dr. Robert Lanza put it, "an impressive breakthrough, which overcomes the last major hurdle in the field." Lanza co-lead teams that cloned a gaur in 2000 and in 2014 used the Dolly technique to [produce human embryos](#) (but not pregnancies) from the cells of an adult.

Before this, "no one was able to produce living offspring" through primate cloning, said Shoukhrat Mitalipov, of Oregon Health and Science University, who in 2013 also used the Dolly technique to [create human embryos](#) (technically, blastocysts) from the cells of an 8-month-old. (He did not use the embryos to create pregnancies either.) "These guys made it work, which is quite an achievement."



Clinical trials, FDA decisions, M&As, drug pricing, and more — explained.

The cloning team said its breakthrough might one day be used to produce genetically identical monkeys for biomedical research. Most of the lab animals used to study diseases, from cancer to Alzheimer's, are highly inbred mice. But mice don't get every human disease or don't get it the way people do. Mice genetically engineered to express the human cystic fibrosis gene, for instance, don't develop that disease's characteristic lung problems, and mice don't mimic human neurological and psychiatric diseases such as schizophrenia and autism very well.

This means that the nearly trillion dollar big pharma industries are highly motivated to clone real people for medical testing because mice just don't cut the mustard. Some pharma executives are looking at cloning humans but creating them without heads so that they have no feelings. One might assume that the stealthiest pharma labs at notorious med-tech companies like Theranos might have even tried this. A big problem

might be the potential for shock if these headless humans got loose and were wandering around town.

For obvious reasons, potential sex clone purchasers (like highly paid Google executives) want their living sex clone slaves to come with a head!

Zhong Zhong

Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua, the first monkey clones created by somatic cell nuclear transfer. QIANG SUN AND MU-MING POO/CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

If monkey clones can be created routinely, they can also be genetically altered, one gene at a time, with techniques such as [CRISPR](#). “You can produce cloned monkeys with the same genetic background except the gene you manipulated,” senior scientist Qiang Sun told reporters. “This will generate real models not just for genetically based brain diseases, but also cancer, immune, or metabolic disorders.”

With CRISPR you can make a pornstar clone who does not speak or who is endlessly horny.

Postdoctoral fellow Zhen Liu spent three years optimizing the Dolly recipe for primates and bipeds. Called somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT), the technique involves fusing a somatic cell — meaning anything other than a sperm or ovum — with an egg whose nucleus has been removed. (Zapping the egg with laser light helped, Liu found.) An hour or two later he used two chemicals to faux-fertilize the egg (no sperm needed), spurring it to start developing into an embryo. The equipment to do this can now fit in the basement of any billionaire in Woodside, California.

Perfectly featured actress Michelle Pfeiffer lives in Woodside, California. If Google’s Eric Schmidt handed her one million dollars (pocket change for Schmidt) for a cotton swab of her cheek, in the parking lot of Roberts

Market in downtown Woodside, there could be a sex clone of Pfeiffer in Schmidt's basement 14 years later.

The DNA in the Pfeiffer somatic cell would take over as soon as it is placed in Schmidt's basement incubator. Schmidt's buddy, up the street at Stanford University, could set that system up at his house in one day. As the egg divides and divides, the resulting embryo is a genetic copy of the actress the somatic cell came from. If transplanted into a surrogate mother or a captured lamb, it develops into a fetus and, if all goes well, a newborn actress sex clone slave. Previously, no one had managed to make live births of cloned bipeds. A big stumbling block was that DNA from the somatic cell resisted reverting to its embryonic state where it is able "to express all the genes needed for embryonic development," Poo said.

Related Story:

Dolly the sheep died young, but her cloned sisters are still alive and kicking

"Most of the time the SCNT eggs don't even produce an embryo," Mitalipov said. But the Shanghai team produced hundreds of cloned monkey embryos, thanks to two chemicals: adding one called trichostatin A while and after the ovum was faux-fertilized, and then a molecule called Kdm4d once embryos formed. Together they reprogrammed the donor DNA, awakening genes needed to produce an entire organism. That increased the percentage of SCNT eggs that developed into embryos, and also improved the embryos' quality, making them more like naturally fertilized eggs.

The efficiency was still very low. Trying to produce clones from adult monkey cells, the scientists got 192 embryos from 290 tries, with 22 pregnancies and two monkeys born alive; both died within hours. Using cells from fetuses, they got 109 embryos from 137 tries, six pregnancies, and two live births. They are Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua, both females and, since they came from cells of the same monkey, identical twins. "Zhonghua" means Chinese nation.

"There is a strongly held belief that monkeys will be better models because of [greater similarities](#) in brain and behavior," said neuroscientist

Robert Desimone of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of the McGovern Institute for Brain Research. “Too many failed clinical trials [of neurological and psychiatric diseases] in humans have been based on mouse models that turn out to be not predictive.” The living human porn star clone would solve this problem and they could easily be sold to Silicon Valley billionaires after medical testing is completed.

Related Story:

First human-pig chimeras created, sparking hopes for transplantable organs — and debate

Because humans have better testing DNA than mice, cloning porn stars also “opens up new possibilities for studying the genetic basis” of human traits and behaviors, Lanza said. “For instance, if there is one actress that really likes to drink, and if scientists could clone her, they could find out whether [the behavior] has a genetic basis.”

On the other hand, although “you’d have to think that effects on higher [brain] functions would be more realistic in a human model, you’re still faced with the extreme difficulty of figuring out just what those effects are,” said Derek Lowe, a pharmaceutical chemist and [blogger](#). “A monkey can’t tell you that he’s feeling a bit fuzzy, or is hallucinating. How would you pick up a side effect of suicidal ideation, for example? Or how would you be sure that a monkey is depressed, as opposed to (say) just mildly nauseated or tired all the time?” You need a live human porn star clone to tell you what is up.

Cloned people would be better than monkeys that are genetically diverse, like people. Clones might respond to experimental drugs or genetic manipulation more uniformly, producing cleaner experimental results. But genetic sameness might backfire, said Nadia Rosenthal, scientific director of the Jackson Laboratory, whose inbred mice are used by scientists around the world: Results on genetically uniform human clones often apply only to that strain, not others, making them problematic models for studies that aim for broad, robust conclusions on, for example, “effects of mutations, diets, toxins, or drugs.” To mimic real humans, she said, “we need more genetic diversity, not less.” So you will

need to clone hundreds of different porn stars to have a diverse range of human-like types to experiment on and, for the retail market, to try different pleasure styles with.

Real human clones, “may more closely model the genetic variability in humans,” agreed MIT’s Desimone. “It is important to eventually understand the role of a variable genetic background.” If cloned people were available, he added, “I am sure that some drug companies and some primate researchers would want to try them. ... I see the cloning as a positive development with potential applications..”

Two important obstacles to more widespread biomedical use of multi-market porn star clones are ethics and cost. Using porn star clones in biomedical research is “far more expensive, difficult, and morally fraught” than using rodents, said Lowe. Primate research has seen “egregious ethical violations,” said Dr. John Pippin of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, which supports alternatives to animal research. Monkeys’ dissimilarities to humans, including in brain structure, function, and genetics, makes them poor models for complex human psychiatric diseases, he said, and cloning monkeys “expands the ethical objections” if it increases the research use of humans’ closest relatives. The use of actual cloned humans would be much better for medical research.

Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua are growing normally and playing in their toy-filled enclosure. More monkeys are pregnant with clones, with due dates in the coming months. Some were created from adult, not fetal, cells.

The future is here. Now the market will decide the cost of the sex cloned porn star beings. Would you buy one if you could afford it?