

Human rights and CRISPR: Will gene editing be monopolized by the rich?

We are all subject to the genetic lottery. That's how it's always been, and for a while, we thought that was how it would always be.

Then, in 2014, a [gene-editing technology called CRISPR](#) was introduced. With CRISPR, geneticists could edit sections of the genome to alter, add, or remove parts of the DNA sequence. To date, it is by far the easiest way we've found to manipulate the genetic code, and it is already paving the way for more efficient and effective [treatments of conditions with a genetic component](#).

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The potential to change someone's DNA even before they are born has led to claims that CRISPR will be used to create "designer babies." Detractors were appalled at the hubris of science being used to engineer the human race. Supporters, on the other hand, are saying this ability should be a human right.

To be fair, most advocates of genetic editing aren't rallying for support so CRISPR can be used to create a superior human race. Rather, they believe people should have free access to technology that is capable of curing diseases. It's not about rigging the genetic game — it's about putting the technique to good use while following a set of ethical recommendations.

The GLP aggregated and excerpted this blog/article to reflect the diversity of news, opinion, and analysis. Read full, original post: [Should Gene Editing Be a Human Right?](#)