Viewpoint: Hunting cloned sheep? What weird things might happen as our bioengineering skills improve?

Sheep have been <u>domesticated</u> for roughly 12,000 years. Sheep have also been <u>cloned</u> since 1996; Dolly was the first mammal to suffer that indignity. But this news was featured in the March 14 issue of *Business Insider*.

Montana rancher paid \$4,200 to clone a dead sheep and launched a farm of super hybrids worth up to \$550,000

Some people — not just Montanans but Texans too and probably others — pay to indulge in "captive hunting," and large sheep make excellent targets. Neither the cloning nor the sale nor the hunt would be illegal per se, except that the "franken-sheep" as the <u>Daily Mail</u> inevitably dubbed them, are native to Kyrgyzstan and covered by the US Endangered Species Act.

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Humans have <u>cross-bred</u> several species — Tigons, Ligers, Zebroids, Beefalo, Geep and more — but the most ambitious such undertaking is pursued by the <u>media-savvy</u> Colossal Biosciences, which is trying to "de-extinct" the dodo and the woolly mammoth.

. . .

Meanwhile, some rich people elect to experiment on themselves, pursuing <u>immortality</u> rather than resurrection. <u>Bryan Johnson</u>, a techie entrepreneur who cashed out in his late thirties with an estimated \$400 million, is the most active proselytizer. He is now 46 and spends <u>\$2 million a year</u> on his own healthcare. <u>Time</u> profiled him at length last September and described his obsession with reducing his "biological age."

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