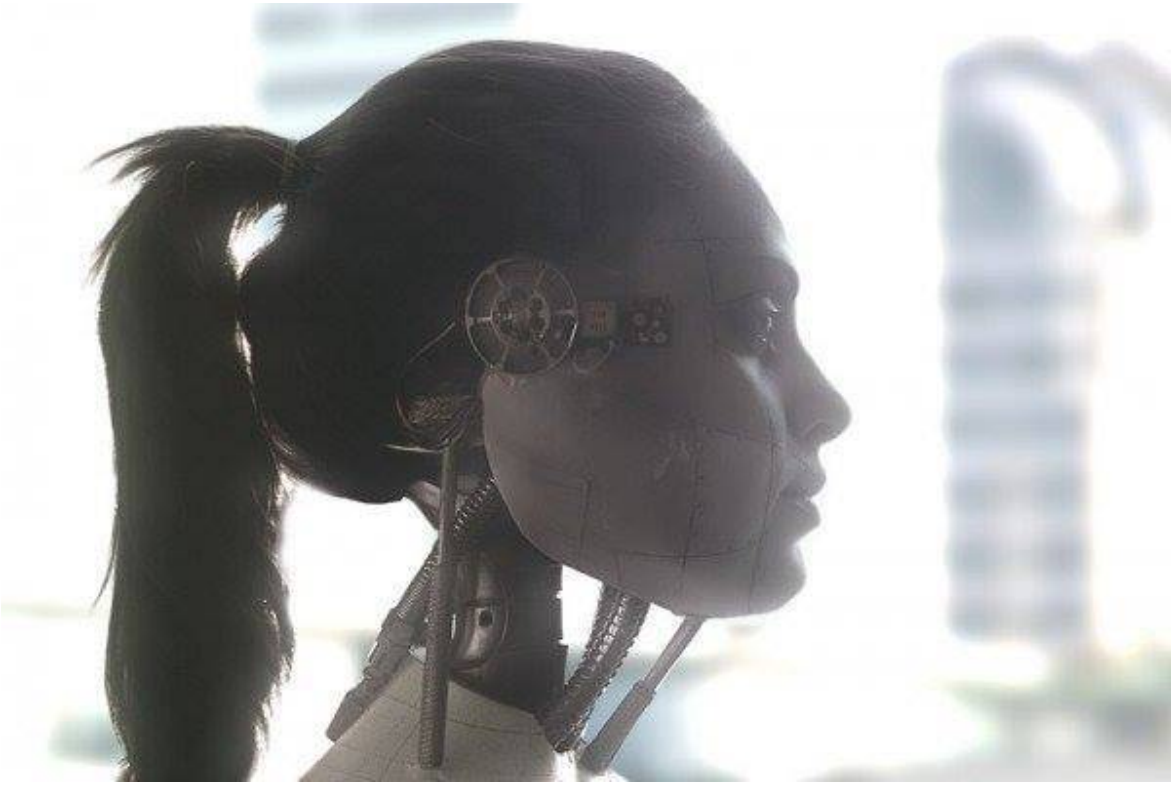


Tech Company Plans To Bring You Back After Death

TN Note: Humai isn't the only company working on this. Ray Kurzweil was the original theorist who cooked up these ideas, and he is currently driving technology and engineering at Google. People are already paying big bucks to have their heads cryonically stored until the technology advances so that they can "come back to life." Nevertheless, Humai boldly states that it is "*Humai is an AI company with a mission to reinvent the afterlife. We want to bring you back to life after you die.*"

A technology company says it's working on a project which would allow a human's consciousness to be transferred to an artificial body after their death.

In what sounds like a plot from a science fiction blockbuster, tech company Humaiare working on human resurrection through artificial intelligence.

They're hopeful that the technology – bionics, nanotechnology and

artificial intelligence – will be ready in just three decades.

Creating an imprint of people to remain after they go , Humai is using artificial intelligence and nanotechnology to store data of conversational styles, behavioral patterns, thought processes and information about how bodies function.

This data will be coded into multiple sensor technologies, which will be built into an artificial body with the brain of a deceased human.

The science as they explain it means using cloning technology, they will be able to restore the brain as it matures.

Their website explains: “Humai is an AI company with a mission to reinvent the afterlife. We want to bring you back to life after you die.”

Humai, based in Los Angeles, is funded entirely by CEO and founder Josh Bocanegra.

Bocanegra told Australian Popular Science that the brain of the deceased will be frozen using cryonics technology so that when the technology is fully developed they can implant the brain into an artificial body.

“The artificial body functions will be controlled with your thoughts by measuring brain waves.

“As the brain ages we’ll use nanotechnology to repair and improve cells,” he adds, saying that cloning technology is going to help, and: “We believe we can resurrect the first human within 30 years.”

Read the full story here…

China Cloning Factory To Produce One Million Calves Per Year

TN Note: Cloning is a Transhuman dream because the ultimate achievement would be cloning yourself. While cattle have bred successfully throughout history, the Technocrat idea of cloning stresses efficiency and pushing the scientific envelope. The USDA has already approved cloned animals for human consumption as being "substantially equivalent" to a non-cloned animal.

The world's biggest animal "cloning factory" is due to open in China, producing one million calves a year, sniffer dogs and even genetic copies of the family pet.

The £21 million "commercial" facility will edge the controversial science "closer to mainstream acceptance", Chinese media said, following the

development of a technique which began when Dolly the sheep became the first cloned mammal when she was born in Scotland in 1996.
The centre may cause alarm in Europe, where the cloning of animals for farming was banned in September due to animal welfare considerations. But Xu Xiaochun, chairman of Chinese biotechnology company BoyaLife that is backing the facility, dismissed such concerns.

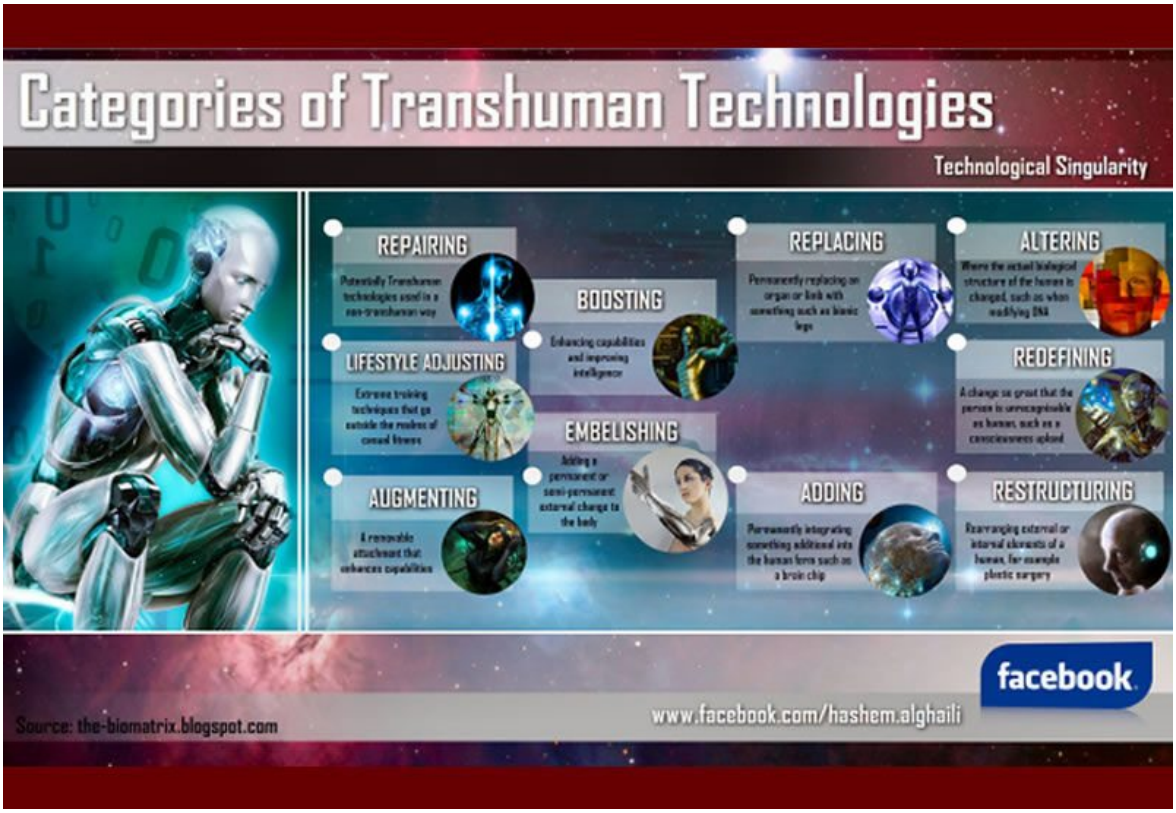
“Let me ask one question. Was this ban based on scientific rationale or ethical rationale or political agenda?” Mr Xu told The Telegraph.

“Legislation is always behind science. But in the area of cloning, I think we are going the wrong way and starting to kill the technology.”

Interest in agricultural biotechnology has been rapidly increasing in China, where farmers are struggling to provide enough beef for the country’s growing middle classes. Prices of the meat are said to have tripled from 2000 to 2013.

Mr Xu said his new facility will clone racehorses and a handful of dogs for people with “emotional ties” to their pets, but its main focus was producing cattle.

Read the full story…



London's Super-Rich Trying To Buy Immortality

TN Note: Transhumanism is not just another fad. Scientists and engineers are racing to apply science to the human condition and wealthy are stampeding to buy whatever they can to save their own lives. Life extension may be the short-term goal, but immortality is the real goal.

When you have everything you ever dreamed of, what's left to want? Time to enjoy it, of course. Rebecca Newman investigates the cutting-edge treatments helping London's super-rich stay forever young — and just how much they're prepared to pay for them.

You've got the Lamborghini and the Learjet, the houses and quite possibly the palaces; Erdem designs your dresses and you've got heaps of diamonds. What next? Well, adornment can only take you so far: what good is that Lech heli-skiing pad when your knees are shot? What's the point in building a multibillion-pound business when you're unwittingly

courting a heart attack? As technology evolves ever more rapidly, ultra high net worth individuals are turning their attention inward, investigating how to stall the ageing process, and spending serious money to load their dice against death.

Across the road from Harrods sits Omniya clinic, a calm, contemporary white space amid the hustle of Knightsbridge. At street level it is a luxuriously reimagined pharmacy, whose curated selection includes recent launches from Hollywood's favourite 'cosmeceutical' brands Zo Skin Health and Dr Levy. 'I wanted to create a place that brings the newest advancements in medical and regenerative health to London,' says co-founder Danyal Kader, a former lawyer, radiant with bien-être. He was so depressed by the difficulty of finding the best medical treatment for his father, who suffers from a heart condition, that he decided to create his own one-stop conduit to wellness. 'We optimise the lives our clients can lead, body, mind and soul.' To this end, he has brought together a team of leading specialists who analyse the health of their clients in the most minute and sophisticated detail — a kind of space-age human MOT.

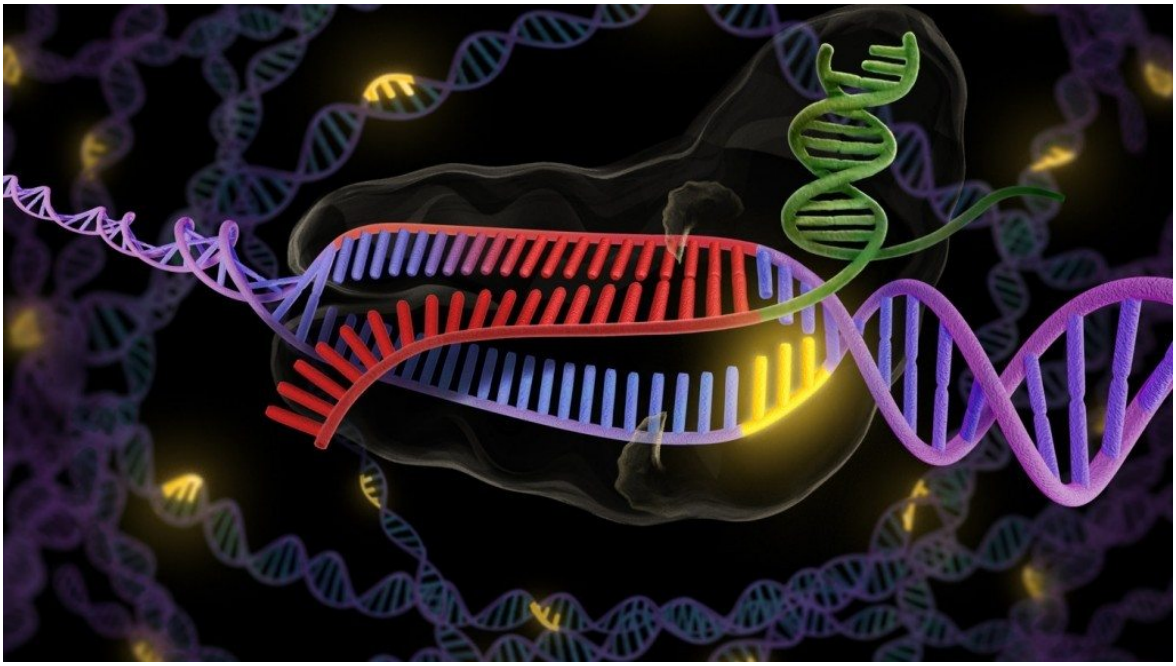
One of these is cellular ageing specialist Dr Mark Bonar. As his title suggests, Bonar is passionate about the very specific degradations that happen in the cells of the body as we age — and still more excited about the new ways he can use to slow such deterioration. Consider, for example, telomeres. 'Telomeres are the caps on the ends of our DNA,' Bonar explains. 'A bit like the plastic on the end of a shoe lace, they prevent the ends from fraying. By measuring their length in the lab we can determine how well the body is ageing' — for instance, if at 30, you show the wear and tear you'd expect in a 40-year-old. 'The length can also inform you about your risk of various kinds of disease such as breast or bowel cancer.'

More dramatically, Bonar continues, a product has been patented — it has been around in the States since 2011 — called TA-65, which can rebuild your telomeres, pausing this process central to ageing. In fact, by making the telomere length longer, you can actually make cells 'younger', he argues. In one study, fruit flies given TA-65 doubled their life expectancy, while another study on rats discovered that the risk

of them developing certain cancers fell by some 30 per cent. And yes, Bonar can prescribe it for you, in a capsule or a cream.

Telomeres are, however, only one part of the therapy. If you suffer from low energy, Bonar might look to the functioning of your mitochondria — the cell powerhouses that produce energy; or glycation, typically the result of sugar molecules bonding to protein, which makes your blood more ‘gloopy’ and your cells more brittle and liable to break down. He might also consider using artificial means, such as the Human Growth Hormone (HGH), to stimulate cell reproduction. HGH usually peaks in our twenties and then declines; as well as making you feel like you’ve only just turned 21, it will also give you better hair, skin, nails and tremendous energy. HGH can be administered via a drip, but it is of course better to encourage the body to make its own, which is where Bonar’s work overlaps with another Omniya specialist, nutritionist Peter Cox.

Read the full story here…



Genetically Modified Humans Are Only Two Years Away

TN Note: The new gene-editing technology called CRISPER (Clustered, Regularly Interspaced, Short Palindromic Repeat) is still rudimentary, but it can be compared to a typewriter-like editing tool for writers. It is sophisticated enough that geneticists are willing to use it to modify the human genome. The danger in such usage is that human DNA is far more complex than anyone understands, and "edits" in one area could cause a raft of unintended consequences elsewhere that could take years to manifest. Crispr research is a boon to Transhuman fantasies of modifying aging sequences to achieve immortality. Current baby steps will lead to more aggressive experiments in the near future.

Biotech company Editas Medicine is planning to start human trials to genetically edit genes and reverse blindness.

Humans who have had their DNA genetically modified could exist within two years after a private biotech company announced plans to start the first trials into a ground-breaking new technique.

Editas Medicine, which is based in the US, said it plans to become the first lab in the world to 'genetically edit' the DNA of patients suffering from a genetic condition – in this case the blinding disorder 'leber congenital amaurosis'.

The disorder prevents normal function of the retina; the light-sensitive layer of cells at the back of the eye. It appears at birth or in the first months of life and eventually sufferers can go completely blind.

The rare inherited disease is caused by defects in a gene which instructs the creation of a protein that is essential to vision.

But scientists at Editas Medicine in the US believe they can fix the mutated DNA using the ground-breaking gene-editing technology Crispr.

Katrine Bosley, the chief executive of Editas Medicine, told a conference in the US that the company hopes to start trialling the technology on blind patients in 2017.

It would be the first time the technology has been used on humans. Gene editing is currently banned in the US, so the company would need special permission from health regulators.

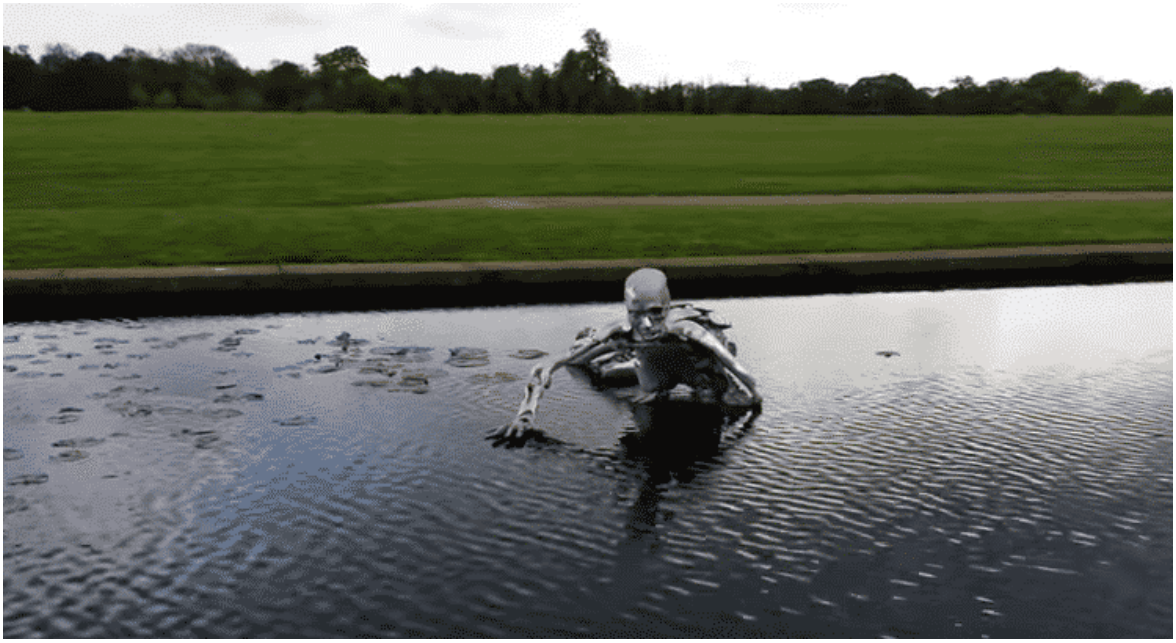
“It feels fast, but we are going at the pace science allows,” Bosley told the EmTech conference in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Crispr, which stands for Clustered, Regularly Interspaced, Short Palindromic Repeat, is a naturally-occurring defence mechanism used by bacteria.

Bacteria carry in their DNA strands of genetic code belonging to viruses so that they can recognise them when they come near. When they spot a virus they release an enzyme which attacks, snipping away this area of code.

Scientists have harnessed this mechanism to use as a kind of ‘molecular scissors’ which removes mutated areas of DNA.

Read the full story here...



Transhumanism: How The Elite Plan To Live Forever

TN Note: A society of haves and have-nots is at hand. Those with unlimited funds are dumping millions into life extension technologies, but it is very doubtful there will be a trickle-down effect to bring benefit to the lower classes.

The eugenicists at The Royal Society, in conjunction with Academy of Medical Sciences, British Academy and Royal Academy of Engineering came together this month to discuss the potentials, opportunities and challenges of the melding of man with machine (i.e. transhumanism) under the guise of augmentation technologies.

At the Human Enhancement and the Future of Work conference, and further expanded upon in their published report, explains how science and ethics are coming into conflict as technology promises to replace the faulty human body with an eternal, mechanical replacement.

These transhumanists define human enhancement as everything that "encompasses a range of approaches that may be used to improve

aspects of human function (e.g. memory, hearing, mobility). This may either be for the purpose of restoring an impaired function to previous or average levels, or to raise function to a level considered to be 'beyond the norm' for humans.

Rebuilding the human body is being researched in institutions such as Stanford University in California has recently devised a mathematical algorithm, called ReFIT that can decipher neurological signals in the brain that convey movement, speed and accuracy. The public justification for this study is to improve "prosthetic system performance and robustness in paralyzed people", yet the implications could serve to create super humans and super soldiers.

The Food and Drug Administration has approved ReFIT for human clinical trials as the researchers endeavor to create neuroprosthetics where mind – controlled robotic limbs will become a viable future.

One working prototype is the Bebionic3 myoelectric hand, formed from aluminum with alloy knuckles that mimic real human hand movements. This neuroprosthetic sends electro-signals to the human brain and helps the mind operate and control the function of the prosthetic.

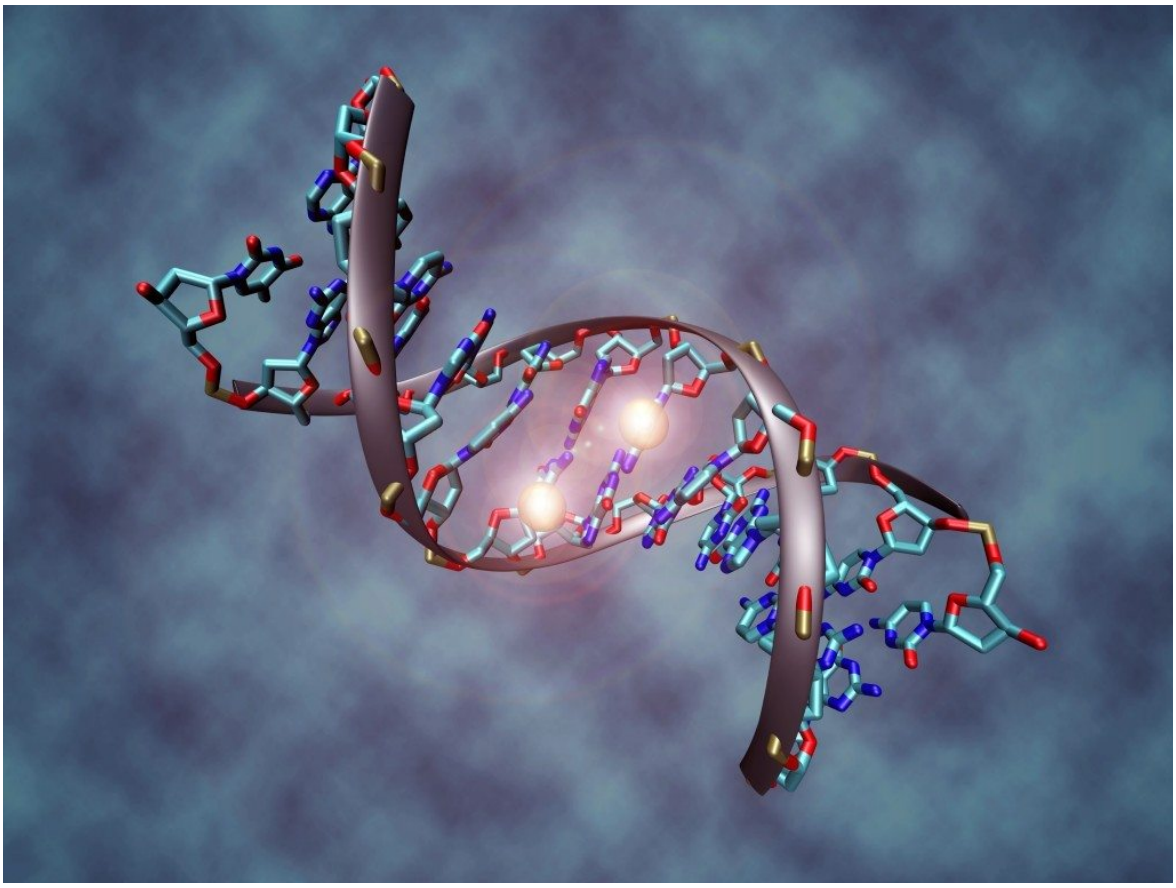
The replacement of bio-mechanical creations in "the nature of work" for the future is expected to improve society by:

- Using autonomous robots in the workplace
- Altering the global temperament of work and business
- Transition robotic workforce to provide goods and services
- Structure organizations that influence international understanding of robotic advancements
- Utilize robotics in medical care to advert disease, change illnesses and add to the progress of medicine
- Promote a new sense of physical well-being

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) has a $2 billion yearly budget for research into creating a super solider as well as developing a synthetic police force. Working with the human genome, DARPA hopes to manipulate certain gene expressions. In experimentation, DARPA and the military industrial pharmaceutical

complex are using natural abilities that are enhanced through genetic engineering.”

Read the full story here…



Genetic Scientists Perform First Surgery On The Human Genome

TN Note: This is a new discovery relating to manipulating the human genome. Previously, editing the DNA strand was a linear process, but now the much more advanced method of 3-D editing is being perfected.

> This will unquestionably bolster the transhuman movement to push ahead with actual experimentation on humans in the future.

Ever since the human genome was mapped in 2001, scientists have been finding new and novel ways to manipulate it: intervening to remove offending genes or DNA sequences that can contribute to disease, and fixing mutations that can affect people's health. As remarkable as those advances have been, however, they have only occurred on one dimension—the linear sequence of DNA.

Now scientists report in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences their success in manipulating the genome in 3D. The human genome that's squeezed into every microscopic cell in the body measures more than two meters long. To stuff it into a space just a few microns wide (the human hair, by comparison, is 40 to 50 microns in diameter) requires some masterful origami-like transformation.

In the study, Erez Lieberman Aiden, director of the center for genome architecture at Baylor College of Medicine and Rice University, and his colleagues describe how DNA performs this shrinking act. It turns out that there is a sequence in the genome—a DNA "word"—that signals when a long string of DNA should turn and form a loop. The end of that loop is signaled by the same word but in reverse, a mirror image of the original. Where these matched-up words appear on the genome determines which genes are exposed in a relatively accessible place and therefore which genes are more active. Loops formed in cells in the heart, for example, will be different from ones generated in skin cells or bone cells.

Read the full story here...

Chinese Scientists Again: Now

Its Genetically Modified Dogs

TN Note: First come the animals, then come humans. Chinese scientists are not constrained by ethics or scientific peers in creating odd animals using genetic modification. Just yesterday, it was revealed that micro-pigs were showcased in China. Now its muscle-bound whippets. It is just a matter of time before genetic modification for bizarre human traits are announced.

Chinese scientists have created genetically-engineered, extra-muscular dogs, after editing the genes of the animals for the first time.

The scientists create beagles that have double the amount of muscle mass by deleting a certain gene, reports the MIT Technology Review. The mutant dogs have "more muscles and are expected to have stronger running ability, which is good for hunting, police (military) applications", Liangxue Lai, one of the researchers on the project, told the magazine.

Now the team hope to go on to create other modified dogs, including those that are engineered to have human diseases like muscular dystrophy or Parkinson's. Since dogs' anatomy is similar to those of humans', intentionally creating dogs with certain human genetic traits could allow scientists to further understand how they occur.

To create the dogs, researchers edit out the myostatin gene. If that is inhibited, animals can gain significantly more muscle mass and become much stronger than usual.

Recent developments in genome editing allow scientists to edit out or change genes relatively easily. The scientists said that the muscular dogs were mostly a proof of concept, and that they hope to go on to create more edited dogs.

Read full story here...

Genetic Modifications: Micro Pigs Make Debut In China

TN Note: Some scientists are already talking about modifying human DNA to create smaller humans in an effort to fight climate change. (see Scientists: Genetically Modified Humans Can Fight Climate Change) With the advent of "micro-pigs", the possibility moves closer.

Have you been pining for a "teacup" pig but worried that the supposedly petite porcine pet might grow as big as your bathtub?

A Chinese biotech firm says it now has the answer: a genetically modified swine that tops out around 33 pounds.

BGI, a company based in the southern city of Shenzhen that is known for its work sequencing human, plant and animal DNA, recently announced that it intends to start selling $1,600 miniature pigs that it initially created as laboratory models for studying human ailments.

The pigs created a splash late last month when BGI showed them at the

Shenzhen International Biotech Leaders Summit. The pint-size porkers were created through a process known as gene editing. Rather than introduce another organism's DNA into the pigs, scientists "edit" the swine's own genetic material, disabling a copy of the growth hormone receptor gene so that cells don't get a signal to grow.

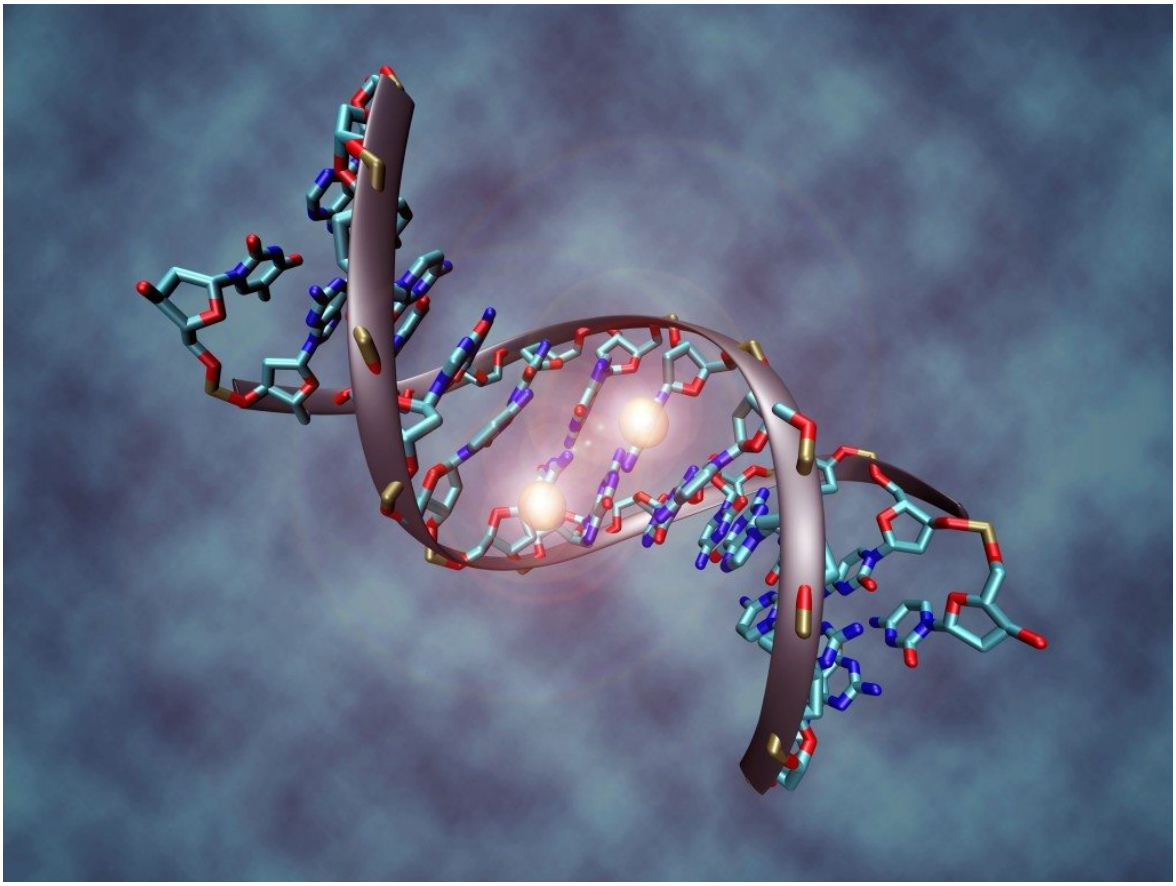
Swine-loving celebrities will have to wait for further innovation for truly purse-portable pigs (Miley Cyrus' Bubba Sue and Paris Hilton's Princess Pigelette are more than a handful, while George Clooney's 18-year companion, Max, grew to 250 pounds before he died in 2006).
But animal breeders and advocates say the prospect of even a 33-pound pig could reduce the problem of people abandoning pet swine that pack on the pounds beyond their owners' expectations. Curt Mills, a board member of the Southern California Assn. for Miniature Potbellied Pigs, says four regional shelters for the animals are all at capacity, with about 150 oinkers looking for homes.

"Pigs are good pets, but a lot of issue is the size," said Patty Morrisroe, a pig breeder in Dallas, Ore., who says she has spent 30 years selectively breeding swine to produce pigs she calls "Royal Dandies" and "Dandie Extremes" that can be around 39 pounds full grown. But with just four breeding sows, her litters are limited — about 20 piglets a year — and she charges $2,500 to $5,500 per animal.

"If you could immediately make a small pig, it would be very cool, but there are still a lot of questions," she said.

Kenneth Bondioli, a professor of animal sciences at Louisiana State University, said BGI's gene-edited micro pigs would need to be evaluated to see if they develop healthily and to determine whether they would could harm the environment or other livestock if they were released or escaped. It is unclear whether BGI intends to offer its pigs for sale outside China, but if Americans wanted them, U.S. regulators would have to determine whether they could be imported.

Read full story here…



Scientists: Boost Lifespan 60 Percent by Deleting Genes

TN Note: The holy grail of Transhumanism is longevity, and perceived mastery over the human genome – life itself – is creating a mad race to discover how to turn off aging altogether.

The secret of extending life by decades may lie in switching off certain genes, scientists believe, after showing that small genetic tweaks can make organisms live 60 per cent longer.

Ten years of research by the Buck Institute for Research on Ageing and the University of Washington has identified 238 genes that, when silenced, increase the lifespan of yeast cells.

Many of the genes are present in mammals, including humans, suggesting that switching them off could dramatically increase lifespan.

“This study looks at aging in the context of the whole genome and gives us a more complete picture of what aging is,” said lead author Dr Brian Kennedy.

“Almost half of the genes we found that affect aging are conserved in mammals.

“In theory, any of these factors could be therapeutic targets to extend healthspan. What we have to do now is figure out which ones are amenable to targeting.”

To determine which genes were responsible for ageing, researchers examined 4,698 strains of yeast, each with a single gene deletion and then monitored how long cells lived for before they stopped dividing.

Read the whole store here…

Scientists: Genetically Modified Humans Can Fight Climate Change

It was just a matter of time before Eugenics met Climate Change. Even if it sounds like science fiction and absurd speculation, the discussion is taking place now in scientific circles.

In fact, this is the ultimate application of science to the human condition. For instance, designer babies might be genetically engineered to be smaller as adults: This would proportionally reduce their carbon footprint.

Or genes might be inserted to improve night vision. That would allow nighttime lighting requirements to be reduced, thus saving boatloads of energy and reducing carbon.

Other ideas are increased body hair could keep you warm in the winter to save on heating oil and less intelligence so you wouldn't be so tempted to be greedy and over-consume earth's resources. Well of course: Everyone knows that simple-minded people don't have strong materialistic aspirations.

Somebody might even get the idea to combine all these traits at once to suggest the ideal human design to fight climate change: short, hairy, simple-minded with cat-like eyes to see better at night than in the daytime. Can you imagine a world full of Ewoks?

https://soundcloud.com/meanwhileinthefuture/the-carbon-gene

This stuff is so disturbing that even the United Nations – the global home of climate-change religion – is warning against it. Apparently, people at the U.N. are tracking this discussion and are alarmed. In a recent press release, the U.N. stated,

> *5 October 2015 – Warning that rapid advances in genetics make "designer babies" an increasing possibility, a United Nations panel*

today called for a moratorium on "editing" the human genome, pending wider public debate lest changes in DNA be transmitted to future generations or foster eugenics.

While acknowledging the therapeutic value of genetic interventions, the panel stressed that the process raises serious concerns, especially if the editing of the human genome should be applied to the germline, thereby introducing hereditary modifications.

"Gene therapy could be a watershed in the history of medicine and genome editing is unquestionably one of the most promising undertakings of science for the sake of all humankind," the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said in anews release on a report by its International Bioethics Committee (IBC).

But the IBC added: "Interventions on the human genome should be admitted only for preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic reasons and without enacting modifications for descendants." The alternative would "jeopardize the inherent and therefore equal dignity of all human beings and renew eugenics," it said.

This is not the first time that a UN body has raised such concerns. In 2010, UN chief Ban Ki-moon said that "as we develop technologies that enable us to make life-or-death decisions, we need a shared, value-based approach to what are fundamentally moral questions."

In 2004, former Secretary-General Kofi Annan questioned whether such processes might promote a world dominated by eugenics like that imagined by Aldous Huxley in the novel Brave New World.

"The greatest fear is that we may be trying to 'play God,' with unforeseeable consequences, in the end precipitating our own destruction," Mr. Annan warned then, asking whether the dangers outweigh the benefits and where the line should be drawn between what is feasible and what is desirable or ethical.

In today's report IBC, comprising scientists, philosophers, lawyers and government ministers, noted that recent advances have opened

the door to genetic screening and testing for inherited diseases, gene therapy, the use of embryonic stem cells in medical research and the possibility of cloning and genetic "editing" for both medical and non-medical ends.

It noted that scientists and bioethicists are calling for a wider public debate about the power of science to modify genetically human embryos in the laboratory, so as to control inherited traits, such as appearance and intelligence.

A new genome "editing" technique called CRISPR-Cas9 makes it possible for scientists to insert, remove and correct DNA simply and efficiently, IBC added. It holds out the prospect of treating or even curing certain illnesses, such as sickle cell diseases, cystic fibrosis and some cancers. But germline editing can also make changes to DNA, such as determining a baby's eye colour, easier for scientists working with human embryos, eggs and sperm.

The report also cautions against the hidden danger of do-it-yourself genetic testing, saying that consumers who tested their own DNA using so-called Direct-to-Consumer (DTC) kits bought online, needed professional genetic and medical counselling to understand and act on the results. It called for clear regulations and information for consumers about such tests.

UNESCO member States adopted the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights in 2005 to deal with ethical issues raised by rapid changes in medicine, life sciences and technology. It states lists the human genome as part of the heritage of humanity, outlining rules that need to be observed to respect human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

However, methinks the lady doth protest too much. The U.N.'s dream of Sustainable Development is precisely a Brave New World. As Aldous Huxley penned that book in 1932, he was looking straight in to the face of the Technocracy movement that was sweeping both the U.S. and Germany.

Even though Huxley well-understood Scientific Dictatorship when he

saw it, I expect that even he would agree that sometimes truth is stranger than fiction.

Other resources:

Human Engineering and Climate Change – Matthew Liao

How Engineering the Human Body Could Combat Climate Change

Is “Human Engineering and Climate Change” Paper a Case of Academic Trolling?

Bioengineer Humans to Tackle Climate Change, say Philosophers

The Genesis Engine