Genetically Engineered Super Horses Designed For Speed, Strength

Horses now follow after mice, rats, pigs, goats and sheep to receive genetic restructuring. Technocrats consider humans to be no different than animals, so nothing is stopping them from eventually editing human genes to bring forth specific traits. Such changes will be transmitted to offspring, meaning that eventually the entire planetary gene pool will be contaminated with man-made changes to DNA. TN Editor

Genetically engineered super-horses could be born in 2019 after a genetic breakthrough by a laboratory that has previously cloned polo ponies.

Using gene editing technique Crispr, scientists could create faster and stronger racehorses – and they have already created a healthy embryo.

Under current rules, the genetically enhanced animals would be allowed to compete at all international events, including the Olympics.

Genetically modified horses will be faster and stronger than current horses, and they could be born in 2019. Under current rules, the genetically enhanced animals would be allowed to compete at all international events, including the Olympics (stock image)

WHAT IS CRISPR?

Crispr is a tool for making precise edits in DNA, discovered in bacteria.

The acronym stands for 'Clustered Regularly Inter-Spaced Palindromic Repeats'.

The technique involves a DNA cutting enzyme and a small tag which tells the enzyme where to cut.

By editing this tag, scientists are able to target specific regions of DNA and make precise cuts, wherever they like.

Here, the scientists focused on the myostatin gene sequence which controls and limits the growth of muscles.

By changing this, the horses will be able to develop significantly more muscle mass.

By suppressing the myostatin gene sequence the horses can develop greater muscle mass.

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Experts from Kheiron Biotech, a specialist equine cloning facility based in Buenos Aires, have focused on the myostatin gene sequence which

controls and limits the growth of muscles.

By changing this, the horses will be able to develop significantly more muscle mass.

In theory, by altering this process the animals will be able to run quicker for longer.

The process has already created healthy embryos and they are expected to be implanted into surrogate mothers within two years.

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