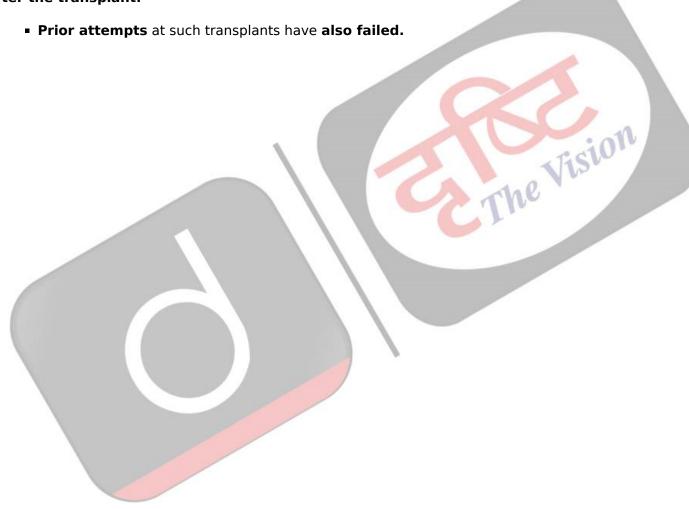


Xenotransplantation

Why in News?

Genetically modified pig heart took longer than usual to beat for human receiver in the <u>first-ever</u> <u>transplant of the gene-edited pig heart to human</u>. The human recipient **lived only for 61 days after the transplant**.

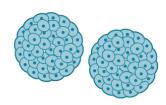


Genetically engineering pigs as organ donors

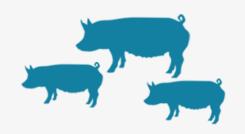
Adding and removing genes
with gene-editing technology
creates genetically-altered
pig cells



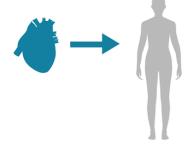
These are used to make pig embryos



The genetically-engineered pigs are raised in a controlled, bio-sealed environment



The organ is removed
from adult pig and
transplanted into patient



Patient must still take
immunosuppressant drugs,
to prevent their body
rejecting the new organ



What is Xenotransplantation?

About:

- Xenotransplantation involves the transplantation of nonhuman tissues or organs into human recipients.
 - In the recent heart transplant from pig to human, **gene-editing** was adopted to remove a sugar in its cells that's responsible for that hyper-fast organ rejection.
 - Genome editing (also called <u>gene editing</u>) is a group of technologies that give scientists the ability to change an organism's <u>Deoxy-Ribonucleic</u> <u>Acid (DNA)</u>.

• One of the biggest obstacles to transplantation is organ rejection.

Significance:

- This development could bring us one step closer to solving the global organ shortage.
 - In India, patients need 25,000-30,000 liver transplants annually. But only about 1,500 end up receiving them.
- Pigs are increasingly becoming popular candidates for organ transplantation.
 - Pigs offer advantages over primates for organ procurements, because they are easier to raise and achieve adult human size in six months.
 - The pig's anatomical and physiological parameters are similar to that of humans, and the breeding of pigs in farms is widespread and cost-effective.

Source: DTE

