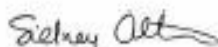


WHAT 41 NOBEL LAUREATES SAY ABOUT 'THERAPEUTIC CLONING'

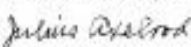
Legislation introduced by Senator Brownback (R-Kan.) would seriously impede progress against some of the most debilitating diseases known to man. This legislation – if it becomes law – would have a chilling effect on all scientific research in the United States.



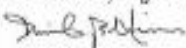
Sidney Altman
Senior Professor of Biology
Yale University
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1989



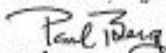
Kenneth J. Arrow
Professor of Economics and Professor of
Operations Research, Emeritus
Stanford University
Nobel Prize in Economics, 1972



Julius Axelrod
Scientific Director
National Institutes of Health
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1970



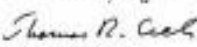
David Baltimore
President and Professor of Biology
California Institute of Technology
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1975



Paul Berg
Cellul Professor of Cancer Research and
Biotechnology, Emeritus
Director, Beckman Center for Molecular and
Genetic Medicine, Emeritus
Stanford University School of Medicine
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1980



J. Michael Bishop
University Professor and Chancellor
University of California, San Francisco
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1989



Thomas R. Cech
Distinguished Professor
University of Colorado, Boulder
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1989



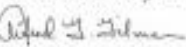
Stanley Cohen
Distinguished Professor of Biochemistry
Director
Yale University
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1980



Elias James Corey
Shelden Emory Research Professor of Chemistry
Harvard University
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1990



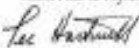

Walter Gilbert
Carl M. Loh University Professor
The Biological Laboratories
Harvard University
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1980



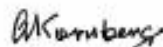
Alfred G. Gilman



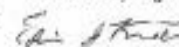
Paul Greengard
Marion Acker Professor
Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular
Neuroscience
The Rockefeller University
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2000



Lee Hartwell



Arthur Kornberg
Emma Pfleger Merse Professor
Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry
Stanford University School of Medicine
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1959



Edwin C. Kohn

Two National Academy of Sciences expert committees, as well as noted national and international organizations, have evaluated current scientific and medical information and have concluded that cloning a human being using the method of nuclear transplantation cannot be achieved safely. Such attempts in other mammals often have catastrophic outcomes. Furthermore, virtually nothing is known about the potential safety of such procedures in humans.

Consequently, there is widespread and strong agreement that an attempt to clone a human being would constitute unwarranted experimentation on human subjects and should be prohibited by legislation that imposes criminal and civil penalties on those who would implant the product of nuclear transplantation into a woman's uterus.

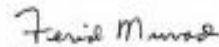
Unfortunately, some legislation, such as that introduced by Senator Brownback (R-KS) would foreclose the legitimate use of nuclear transplantation technology for research and therapeutic purposes. This would impede progress against some of the most debilitating diseases known to man. For example, it may be possible to use nuclear transplantation technology to produce patient-specific embryonic stem cells that could overcome the rejection normally associated with tissue and organ transplantation. Nuclear transplantation technology might also permit the creation of embryonic stem cells with defined genetic constitution, permitting a new and powerful approach to understanding how inherited predispositions lead to a variety of cancers and neurological diseases such as

Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.

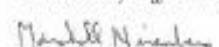
A critical element of the Brownback bill would prevent the importation into the United States of medical treatments developed in other parts of the world using nuclear transplantation. It seems unbelievable that the United States Senate would deny advanced medical treatment to hundreds of millions of suffering Americans because of an aversion to a technology that was used in its development.

By declaring scientifically valuable biomedical research illegal, Senator Brownback's legislation, if it becomes law, would have a chilling effect on all scientific research in the United States. Such legal restrictions on scientific investigation would also send a strong signal to the next generation of researchers that unfettered and responsible scientific investigation is not welcome in the United States.

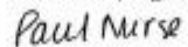
We, the undersigned, urge that legislation to impose criminal and civil sanctions against attempts to create a cloned human being be enacted. We also oppose strongly any legislation that would prohibit or impede the scientifically legitimate, responsible use of nuclear transplantation technology for research and therapeutic purposes. Similarly, any attempt to prohibit the use of therapies in the United States that were developed with the aid of nuclear transplantation technology overseas denies hope for those seeking new therapies for the most debilitating diseases known to man.



Ferid Murad
Professor and Chairman
Department of Integrative Biology
Pharmacology and Physiology
University of Iowa, Iowa
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1992



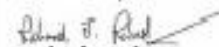
Marshall Nirenberg
Chief, Laboratory of Biomedical Genetics
National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute
National Institutes of Health
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1968



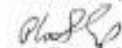
Sir Paul Nurse
Director-General, Cancer
Cancer Research UK
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2001



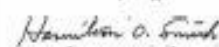
Burton Richter
Paul D. Pitzer Professor in the Physical State
Director, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
Director
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1976



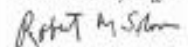
Richard J. Roberts
Research Director
New England Biolabs
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1980



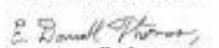
Phillip A. Sharp
Institute Professor
Director, McGovern Institute
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1991



Hamilton O. Smith
Senior Director of DNA Research
Cetus Corporation
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1980



Robert M. Solow
Institute Professor, Emeritus
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Nobel Prize in Economics, 1987



E. Donnall Thomas
Professor of Medicine, Emeritus
University of Washington
Member, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research
Center
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1975