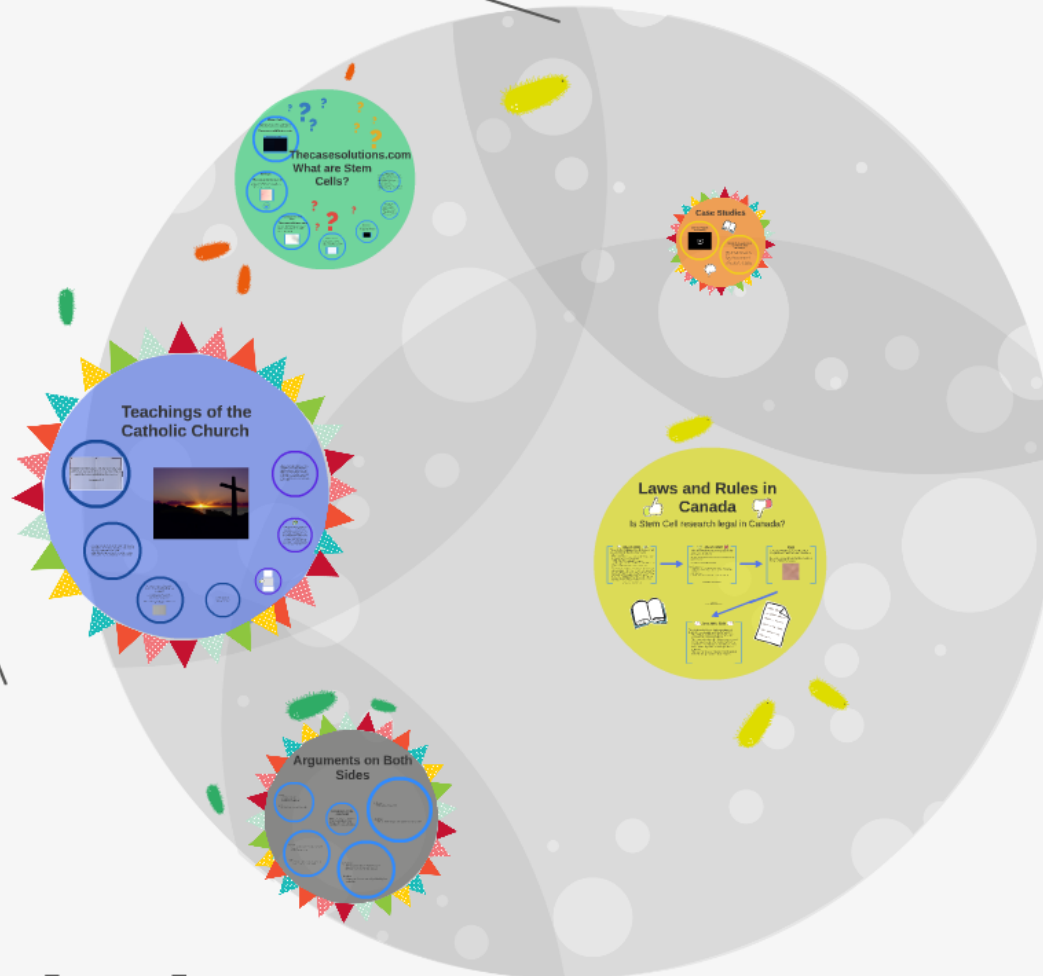




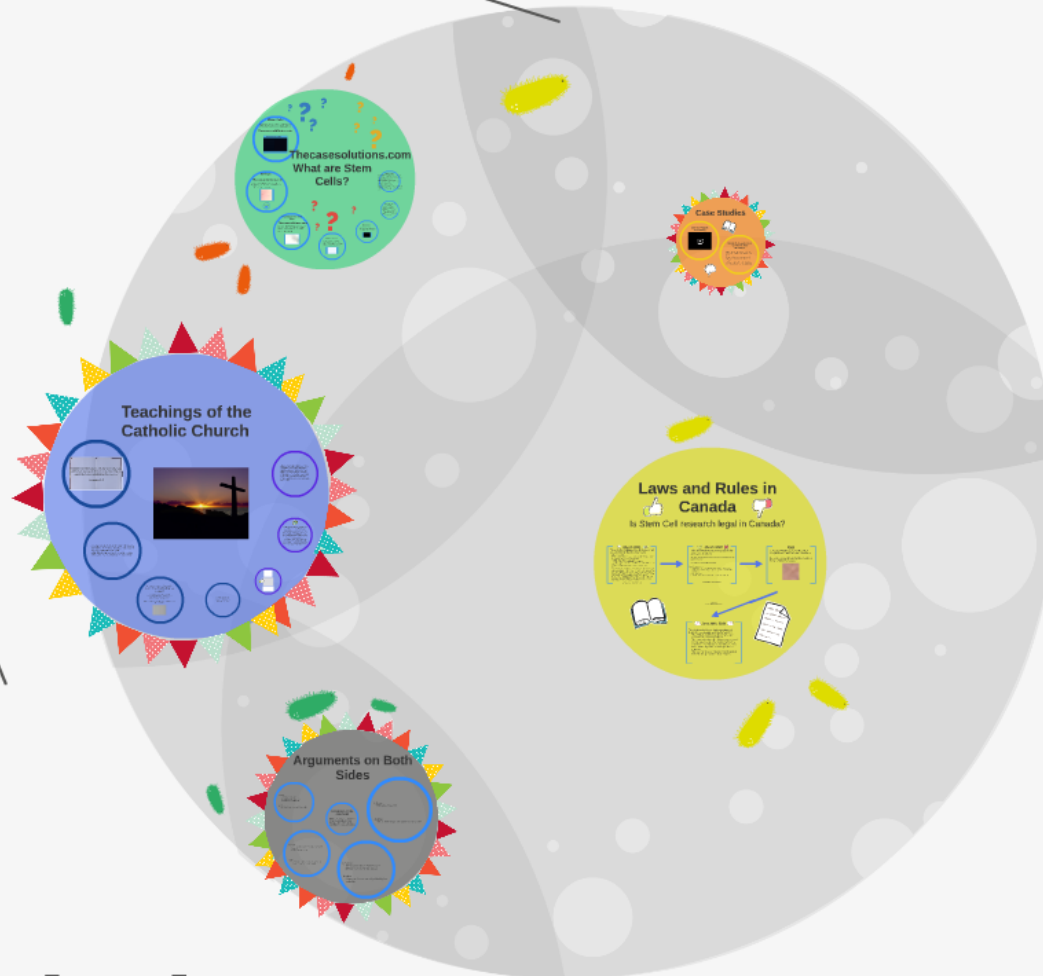
Managing Renewable Resources: The Case Of The Global Marine Fisheries



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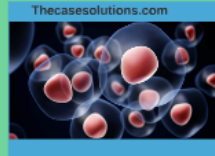
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Stem Cells

Stem Cells are cells with the ability to divide continuously to give rise to specialized cells.

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Embryo

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In humans, the developing organism from the time of fertilization until the end of the eighth week of gestation, when it is called a **fetus**.

In other words, a potential human being.



Somatic (adult) Stem Cells

Thecasesolutions.com

They are rare undifferentiated cells found in many organs and differentiated tissues with a limited capacity for both self-renewal and differentiation.

They are non-embryonic.



Blastocysts

A hollow sphere of cells that form the inner cell mass, which will develop into the embryo.



Amniotic Stem Cells

A mixture of stem cells found in the amniotic fluid surrounding a fetus during pregnancy. They, as well, have the potential to transform into various tissue types.



Works Cited

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Stages of Embryonic Stem Cell Research

1. Fertilization: An egg and a sperm cell combine to form a zygote.
2. Cleavage: The zygote divides into two, four, eight, and then sixteen cells.
3. Morula: The cells form a hollow sphere.
4. Blastocyst: The cells form a hollow sphere with a fluid-filled cavity.
5. Implantation: The blastocyst attaches to the uterine wall.

Stem Cells

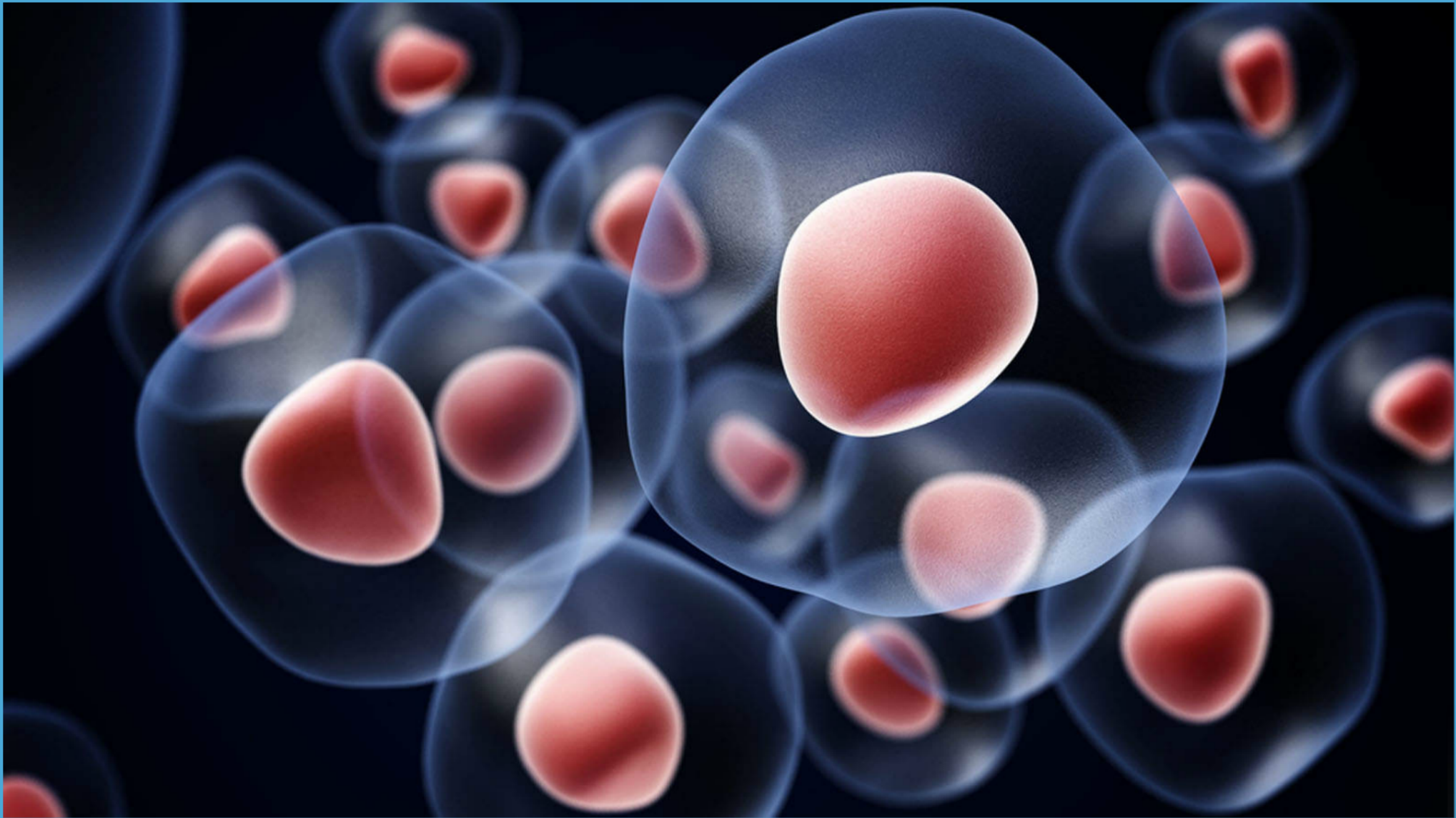
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Embryonic Stem
Cells

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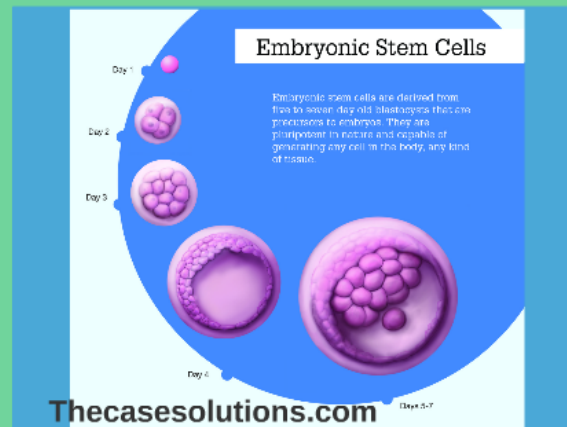
Primitive cells found in a 5-day old embryo that are capable of dividing without differentiating for a prolonged period, and are known to develop into cells and tissues of the three primary germ layers.



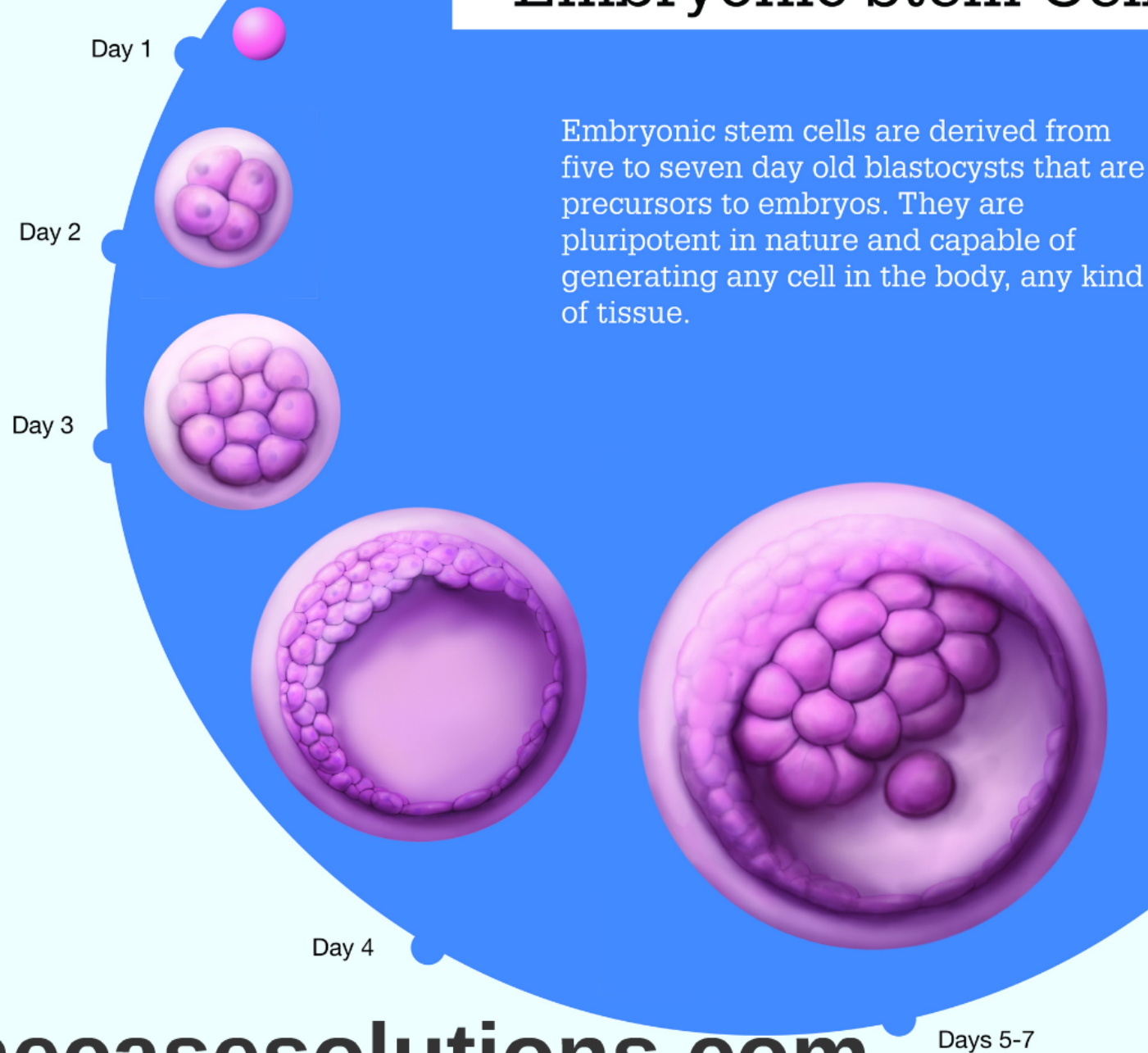
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