

In January 1951, there was a girl named (Henrietta Lacks) who is a poor African-American farmer, who had severe pain in her stomach. She went to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, the only hospital near Lacks' home and treated the African Americans. While the doctor noticed unusual cells in the cervix, they performed a biopsy. The results showed that Lacks had a malignant form of cancer in the cervix. The head of the research, George Otto Gee, decided to create a cell line – a collection of cells that continue to divide without dying – and named it the HeLa cell line after the first two letters of Lacks' first and last name. HeLa cells were used in vaccine development, cloning, and gene sequencing. Henrietta Lacks' experiment and the use of HeLa cells raise a number of ethical issues for science and medicine. On the night of October 4, 1951, Henrietta Lacks died at the age of 31. Shortly after her death, researchers removed several cancer cells from her body because they thought they would be useful for a variety of studies. Then, over the next few decades, its cells grew, sold, and used in thousands of different research studies, which earned millions of dollars for the medical industry. From Lacks to research. Cancer cells that have cared about their doctors cannot be cured. The HeLa cell line will become the most important cell line in history.