

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 Lack's home and treated the Africans Americas. While the doctor noticed unusual cells in the cervix, they performed a biopsy. The results showed that Lack 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 Hella cell line after the first two letters of Lac's first and last name. Hella cells were used in vaccine development, cloning, and gene sequencing. Henrietta Lax's experiment and the use of Hella 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 search. Cancer cells that have cared about their doctors cannot be cured. The Hella cell line will become the most important cell line in history.