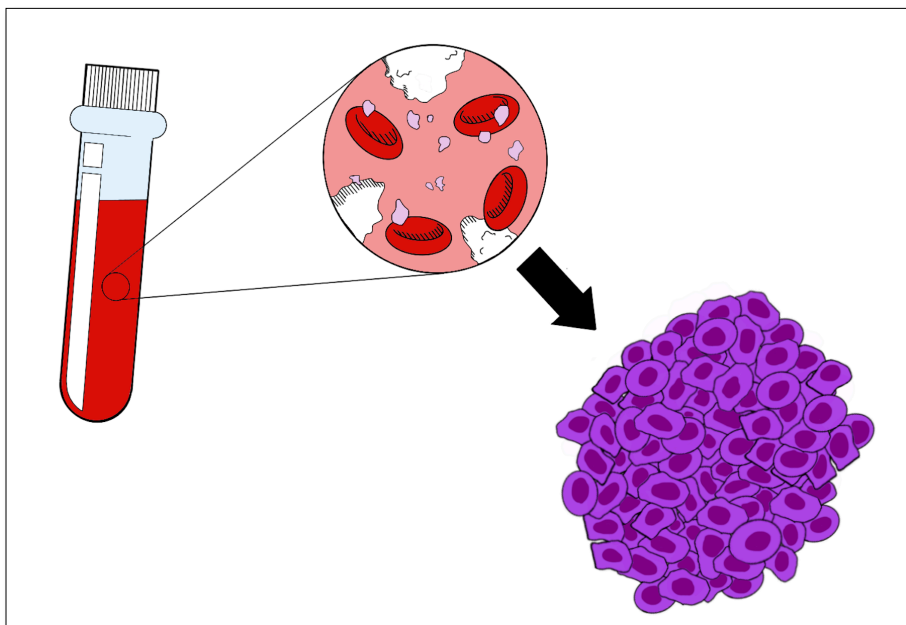
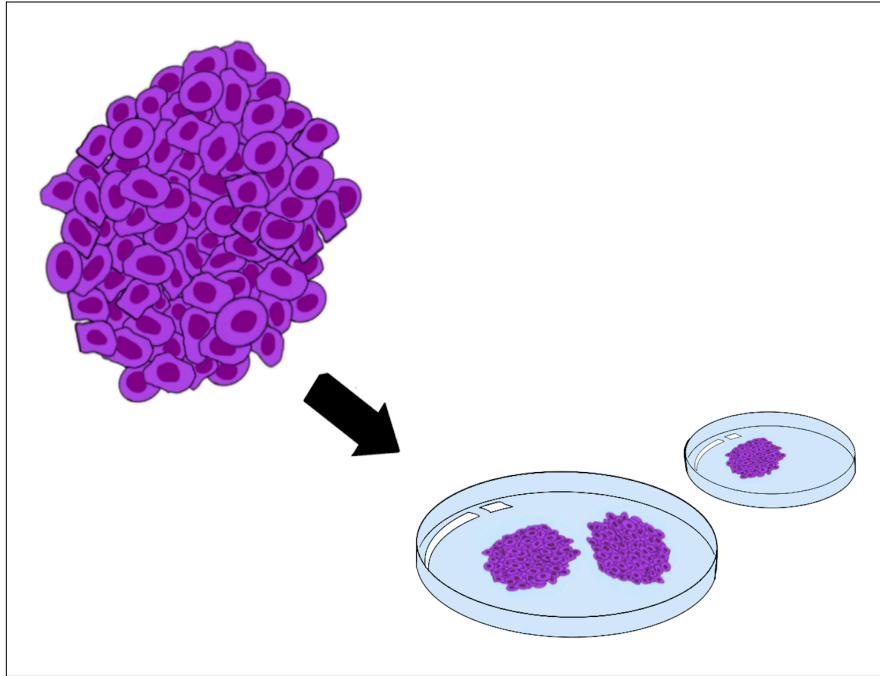


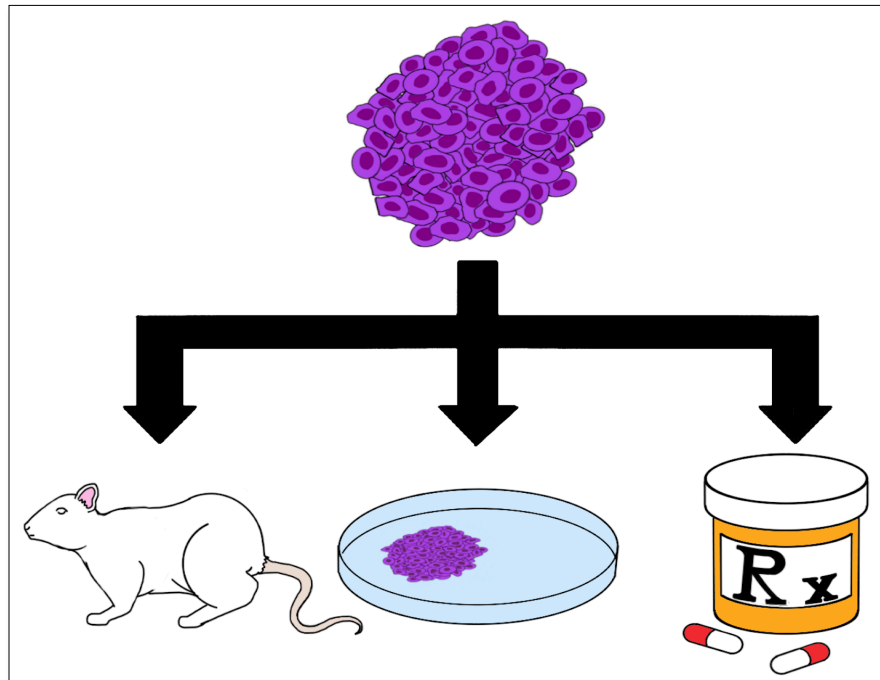
We will ask you for a blood sample.



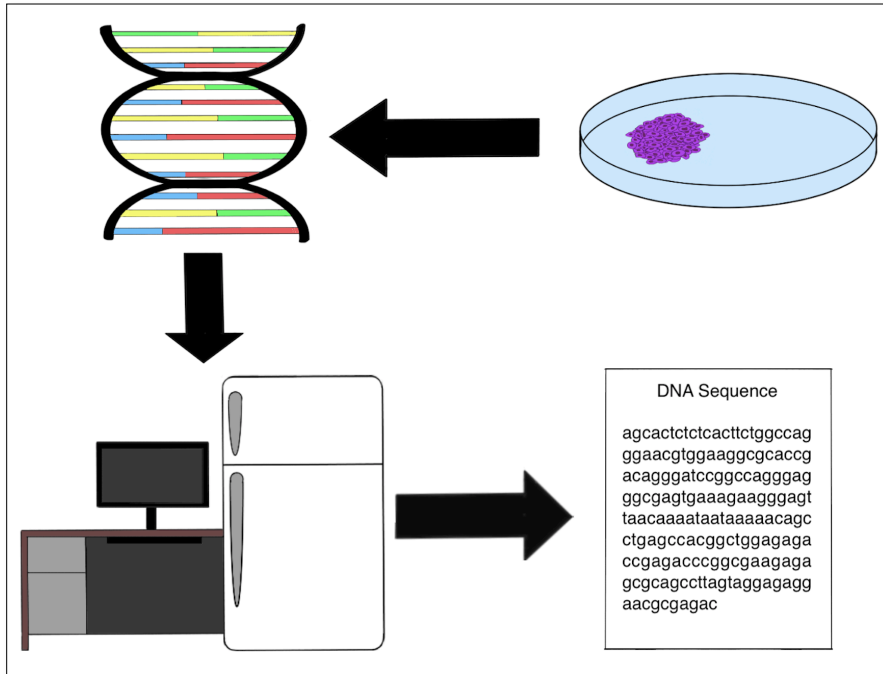
The blood cells in your sample will be turned into stem cells in the lab. Stem cells are cells that can turn into any type of body cell. Your stem cells and any cells that they turn into will have your whole genome, which contains most of your DNA.



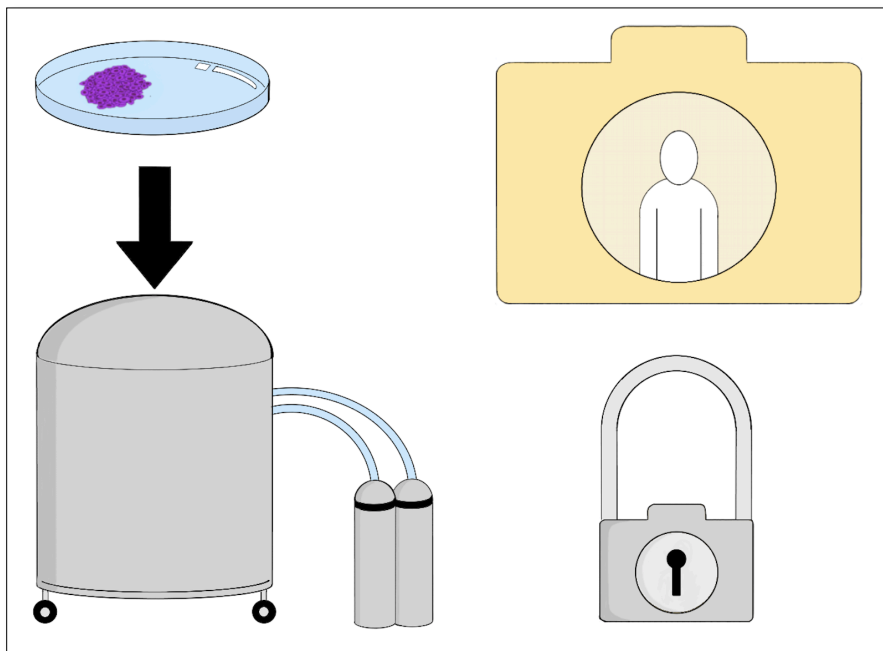
Stem cells can keep growing in a dish so that researchers can keep using them for a long time. Your stem cells will be preserved for as long as researchers need to use them.



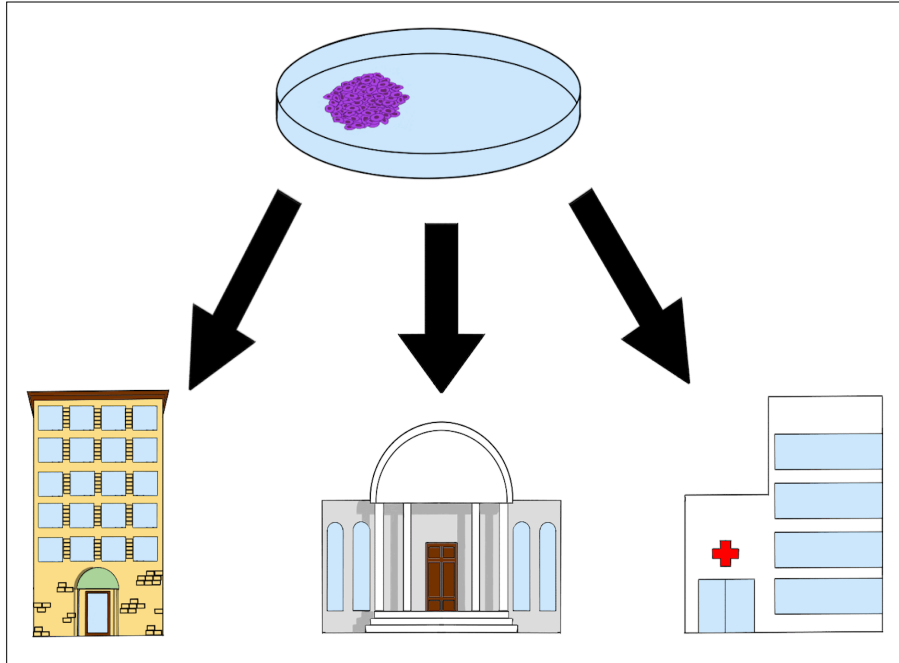
Your stem cells can be used in many different ways. Stem cells can be put into laboratory animals or grown in a dish to learn about human diseases. Stem cells can also be used to develop new drugs.



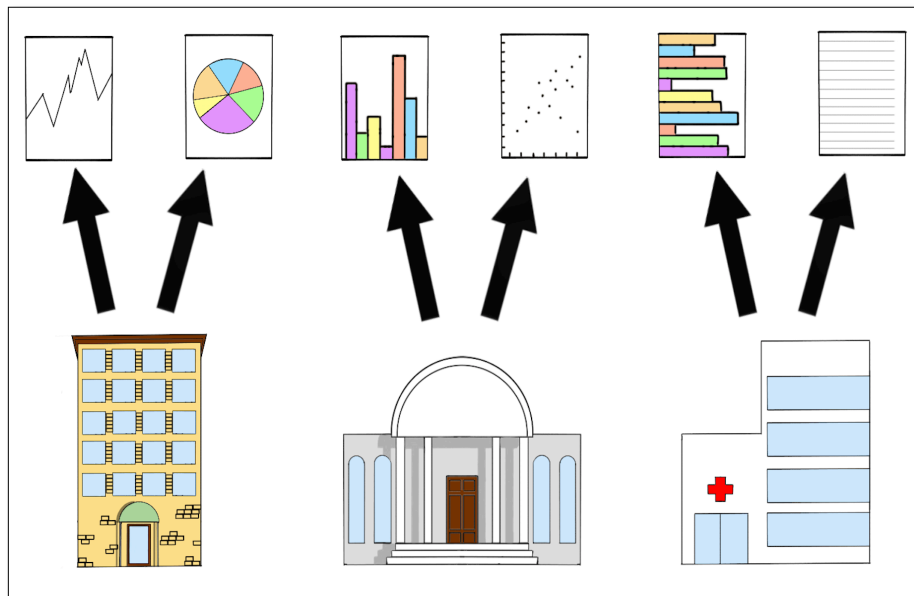
The usefulness of stem cells can be improved if scientists sequence their whole genome, or all of the DNA inside the cells. Whole genome sequencing allows scientists to read your entire genetic code to compare it with other people's genomes.



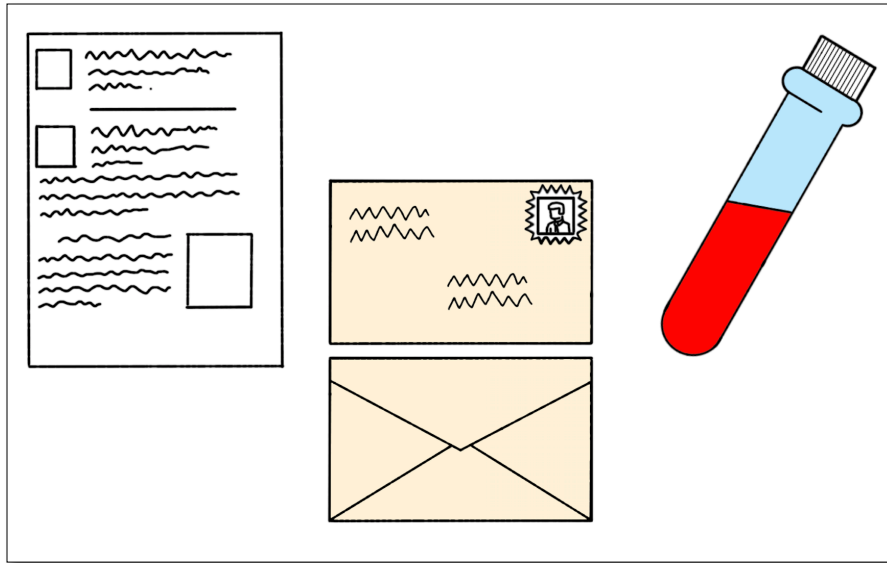
Your stem cells will be kept in storage for future use and research. Your name and personal information will be kept separately from the stem cells in a password-protected database that only authorized people will be able to access.



Your stem cells may be shared with researchers at other academic institutions or private companies. If you no longer want your stem cells to be used, your stem cells in the original storage site will be destroyed. However, some stem cells and their stem cell products that have already been shared might not be destroyed.



By sharing your stem cells with other researchers, more data might be collected that could reveal new information about your health.



With your permission, researchers may recontact you for additional samples or for updates on your health.

[Created by Dylan Hyun]
[Graphics by Matthew Yoder]