

How is the genetic information manipulated to create a new crop variety by classical breeding?



Triticum monococcum



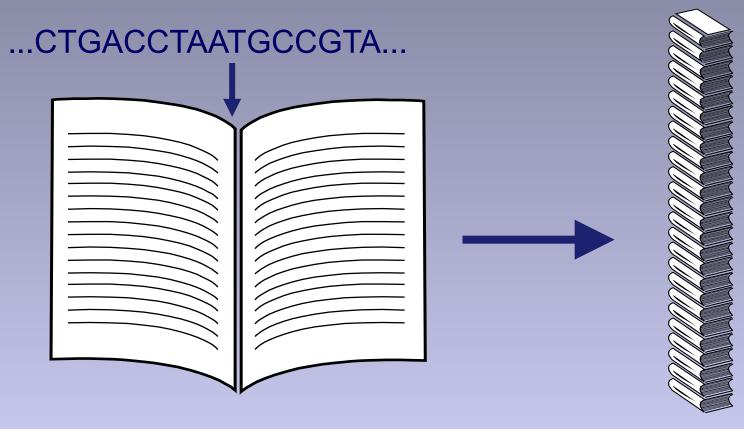
Triticum aestivum

Ancient variety Modern bread variety



Information in the wheat genome

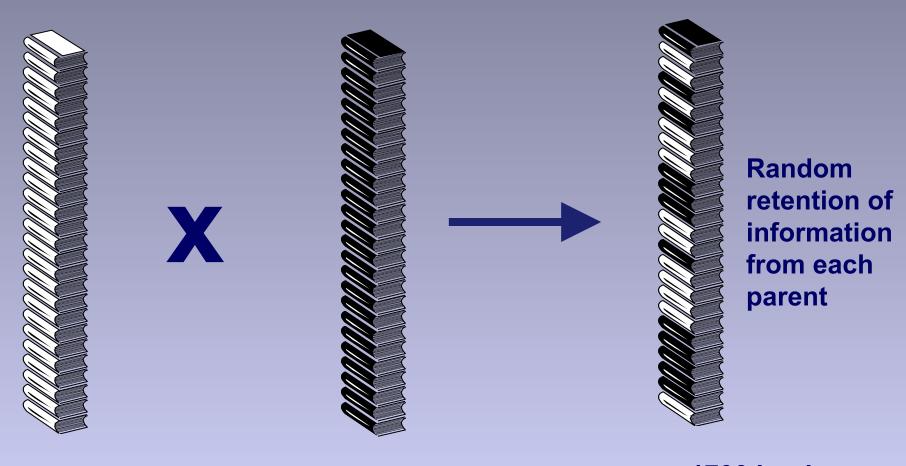
Chemical units represented by alphabetic letters



1700 books 1000 pages each 1700 books (or 1.7 million pages)



Hybridization or cross breeding of wheat

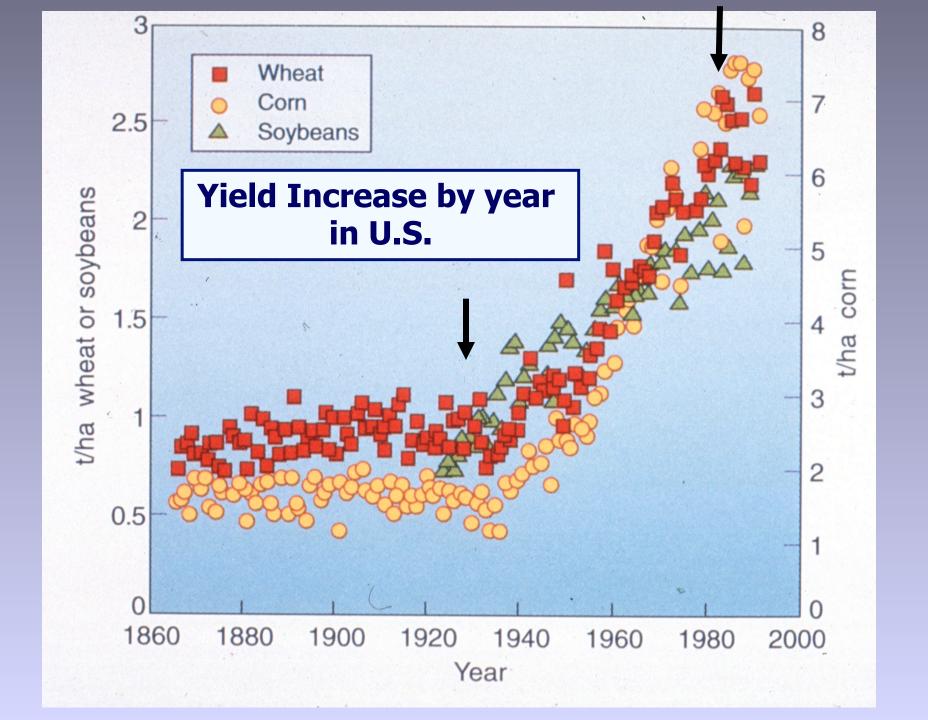


1700 books (or 1.7 million pages)

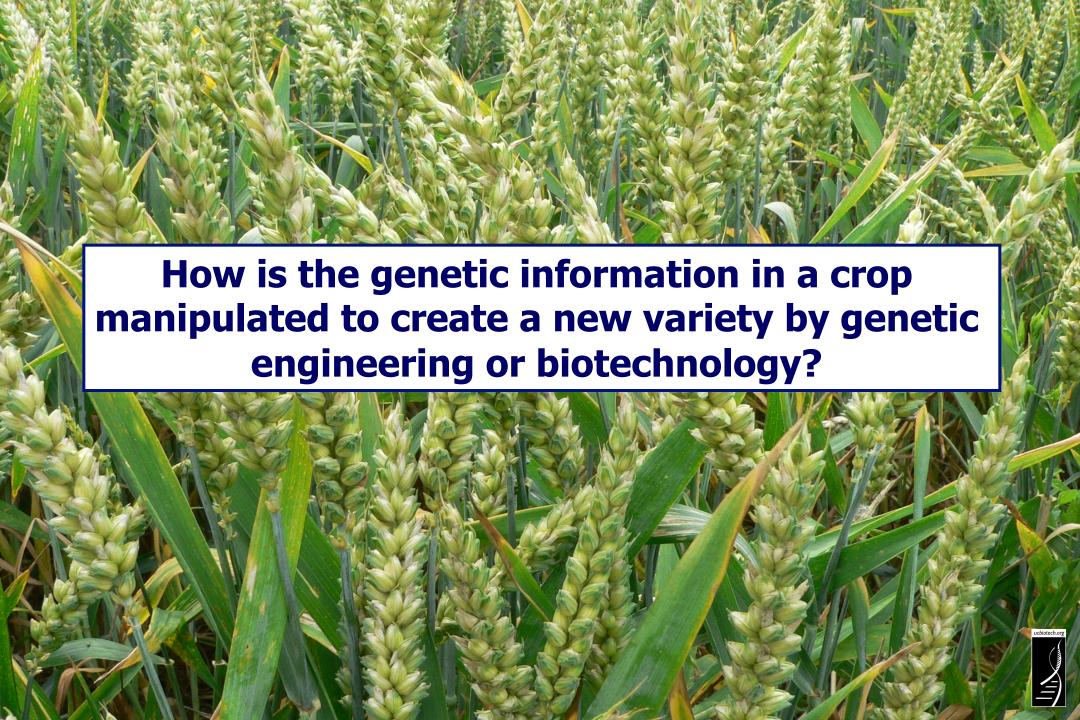
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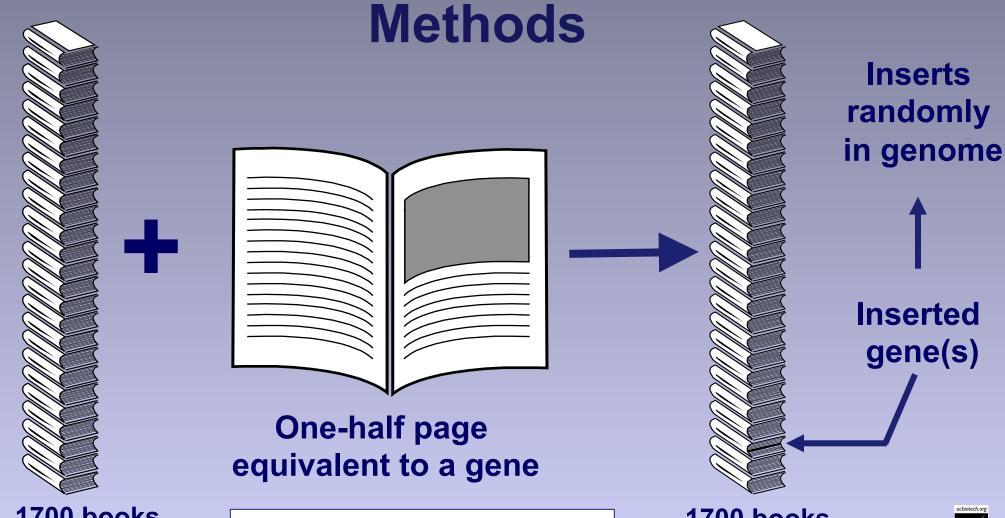








Genetic Engineering or Biotechnology

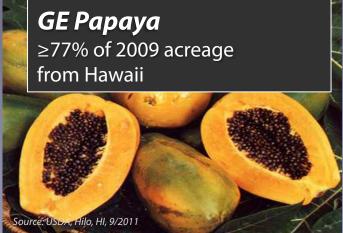


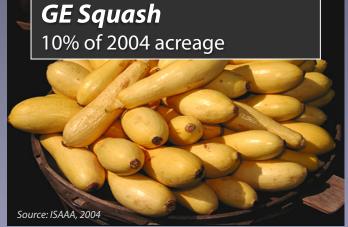
1700 books (or 1.7 million pages)

These are called GMO's, GE or GM crops or foods

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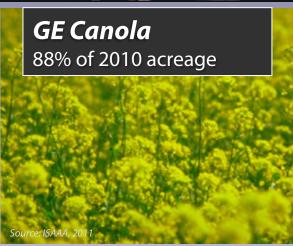


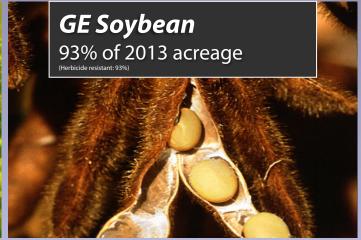


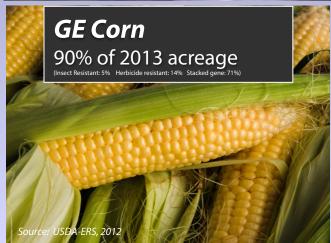


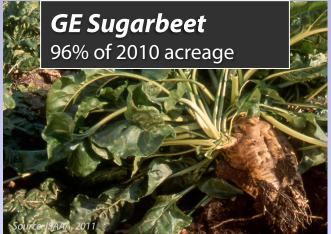
What GE crops are in commercial marketplace?















Isn't everything we're eating genetically engineered?



Types of GE Crops Leads To Estimates that 75% of Processed Foods in U.S. Have GE Ingredients in Minor Amounts





What GE crops are in the research pipeline?







Arcadia Biosciences develops canola that uses 50% less nitrogen fertilizer











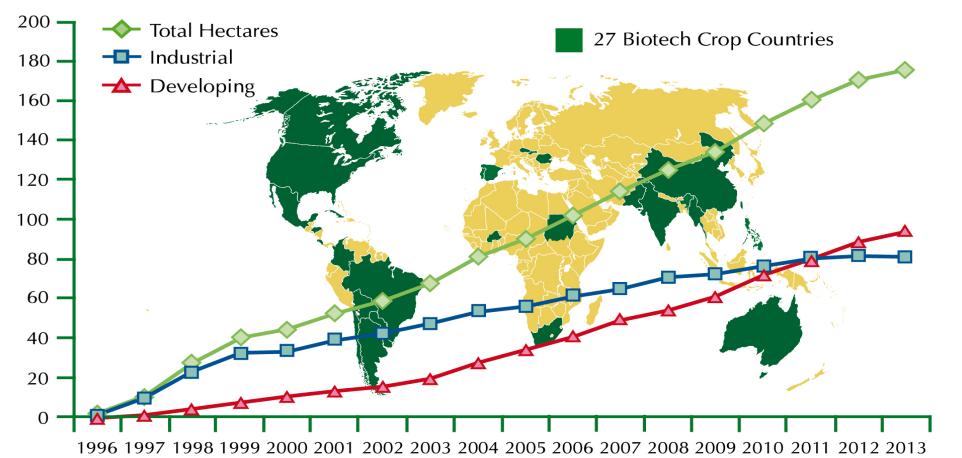
Slow-Mow grass addresses watering, maintenance and weed problems



http://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/22/business/22offline.html? r=1&oref=slogin

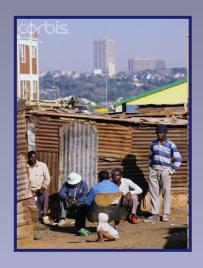
Why do we even need genetic engineering?





2013 figures indicate 15.4 million farmers in 27 countries planted 433M acres (>3X California) – over 90% were small resource-poor farmers in developing countries

Consider this...perhaps needs are greatest in developing countries



❖ One billion of the world's poorest people live on ≤ \$1 per day.

- ❖ No country has risen rapidly from poverty without increasing agricultural productivity
- **❖ Perhaps GE crops can help?**





What is the federal approval process for GE crops?





U.S. Regulatory Agencies

USDA

FDA

EPA

- Field testing
 - -Permits
 - -Notifications
- Determination of non-regulated status

- Food safety
- Feed safety

- Pesticidal plants

 tolerance
 exemption
 registrations
- Herbicide registration

Plant pest?

Danger to people?

Risk to environment?

APHIS Determines Nonregulated Status – 86 granted

(8-11-2012)

Once nonregulated, organism no longer requires APHIS review for movement or release in U.S.

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✓ Alfalfa – HT –removed, reinstated
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- ✓ Corn HT, IR, AP
- ✓ Cotton HT, IR
- √ Soybean HT, PQ
- ❖ Potato IR, VR
- Tomato PQ Squash - VR
- ✓ Canola HT

Papaya - VR

❖ Rice - HT

Rapeseed - HT, AP, PQ

- ✓ Sugar beet HT
- ❖ Flax HT

Chicorium - AP

Tobacco - PQ

Rose - PQ



[✓] Large-scale production

Not on market



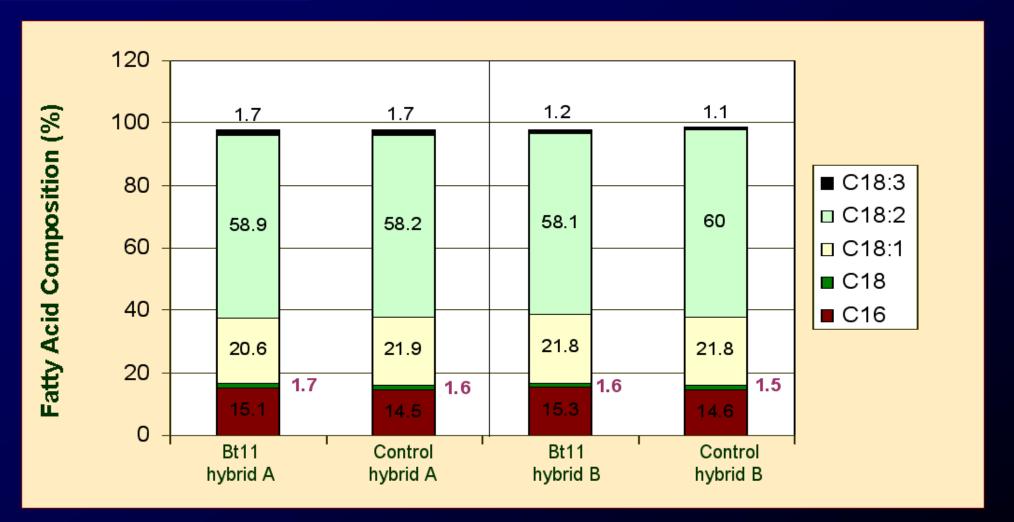
FDA uses the concept of substantial equivalence:

Modified food has essentially all characteristics of nonmodified food with respect to food and feed value except

for the introduced genetic material and the products made from it. These products are tested and analyzed separately for specificity and mode of action of protein, source of protein, stability during digestion and processing



Substantial Equivalence: Fatty Acids

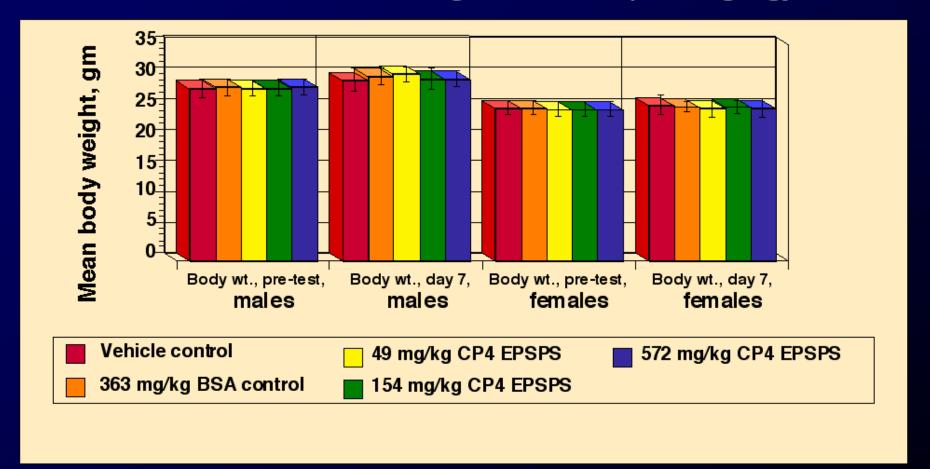


These results have been generated on Event Bt 11. Data showing similar fatty acid composition have been generated on the other corn events.



Toxicity Assessment: Roundup Ready/CP4 EPSPS protein

No deleterious effects at highest dose (572mg/kg)





Why Are GE Crops and Foods (GMOs) So Controversial?





It started in Europe: Factors that fueled controversy in Europe

- Food safety scares
- Involuntary nature of the change
- Cultural differences
- Economic incentives







Investigative report

Monsanto's practices weed out competition

Licensing pacts, science propel seed company

to dominate position



- Large agrichemical companies are creating today's commercial GE crops.
- They control most of the intellectual property.
- This may or may not be good for agriculture.

Associated Press investigation has found.

With Monsanto's patented genes being inserted into roughly 95 percent of all soybeans and 80 percent of all corn grown in the U.S., the company also is using its wide reach to control the ability of new biotech firms to get wide distribution for their products, according to a review of several Monsanto licensing



Dan Gill/Associated Press

A farmer holds Monsanto's Roundup Ready soybean seeds. Confidential contracts detailing Monsanto Co.'s business practices reveal how the world's biggest seed developer protects its dominance over the multibillion-dollar market for genetically altered crops, an Associated Press investigation has found.



Are there short- or long-term human food safety issues?





Intermittent
studies are
published
casting doubts
on GE food
safety, like this
one published
by a French
researcher in
Sept. 2012 –

Subsequently reviewed by European Food Safety Authority and found to have no merit.

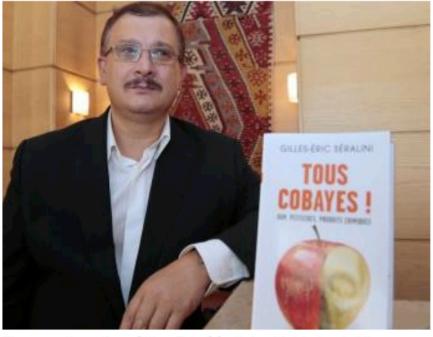
French academies trash GM corn cancer study

By RFI

A controversial study that linked genetically modified maize to cancer in lab rats is a "scientific non-event", six French scientific academies said in a rare joint statement Friday.



Claim that
Monsanto's
RR corn
causes tumors
in rats



The report's author, Gilles-Eric Séralini, with his book All Guineapigs

AFP /Jacques Demarthon

It's stories like these that capture consumers' attention...even featured on Dr. Oz show

veterinary studies.

Are there allergy problems with GE foods?



- Oct 2000: StarLink *Bt* gene found in foods, forced massive recalls
- People claimed allergic reactions, but no StarLink was found in food
- Likely allergic reactions not due to Starlink
- No other medically confirmed allergic reactions to GE foods
- Efforts to check allergenicity of introduced GE products before market
- Allergic reactions to GE foods could occur, also with classically bred foods

NET WT 4.5 UZ (12/9/

2012 Meta-analysis Review from France

Twelve long-term (>90d to 2yr) and Twelve multigenerational (2 to 5 generations) feeding trials in animals of five GE crops

- Nutritionally equivalent to non GE foods
- Can be safely consumed in food and feed



maize

potato





soy

rice





triticale



Anne Glover, the first European chief scientific adviser, appears to look at science and technology in a different light than many Europeans.



"I would be confident in saying that there is <u>no more risk in</u> eating GMO food than eating conventionally farmed food...it has nothing to do with genetic engineering... I would argue that we use every technical possibility – not just GMOs – it requires every tool in our toolkit to deliver."

Do animals fed engineered foods have more organ damage?

Used ~80 pigs on GM and non-GM diet for ~22 weeks

Claims:

- No differences for feed intake, weight gain, mortality, and blood biochemistry
- Noted gastric and uterine differences
- Higher rate of severe stomach inflammation

Thoughts on study:

 Food Standards of Australia and New Zealand, like the US FDA, concluded data gave no reason to change their determination of safety of these GE varieties



Figure 1. Different levels of stomach inflammation found (clockwise from top left): nil (from non-GM-fed pig, number B41), mild (from a non-GM-fed pig, number B15), moderate (from a GM-fed pig, number C34) and severe (from a GM-fed pig, number D22).

- No dose-response, i.e., heaviest uterus in GM group weighed < heaviest uterus in non-GM group
- Did not control for different crop varieties used or for contamination in grain
- Did not look for indications of inflammation other than red color (due to other conditions?)
- Animals used for the study did not appear to be in optimal health

Have more questions?
Check the Biotech information section of http://ucbiotech.org





"Food Fights in the Marketplace: What are the Issues with Engineered Crops (GMOs)?"

What is genetic engineering, explain terms GE, GM, GMO and biotechnology What is traditional breeding vs. genetic engineering. All breeding is genetic modification.

Why do we even need genetic engineering?

Why is genetic engineering so controversial?

What GE traits are currently marketed?

What does the future bring as far as GE crops in the short and long term?

What is the approval process for GE crops?

How are the potential risks to human health evaluated and assessed?

Are there long-term health effects of foods from genetically engineered plants?

Are foods from GE crops more likely to cause an allergic reaction?

Is there any truth to the claims that animals fed GE crops have organ damage?

In your professional opinion what are the risks associated with GE crops? - Putnam and PGL