# Food and Feed from GE plants: U.S. Approach to Safety Assessment

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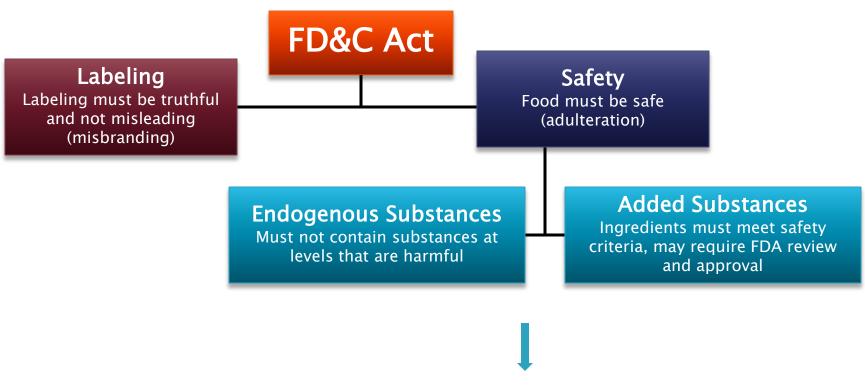
### Overview



- FDA's Approach to Food and Feed Safety Assessment
  - Elements of the safety evaluation of food and feed from GE crops
  - Hypothetical case: GE banana
  - Evaluations to-date



# Federal Food Drug & Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act)



## 1992 Statement of Policy: Foods Derived from New Plant Varieties

> elements of the safety evaluation



#### **Basic Information**

Endogenous Substances

Must not contain
substances at levels that
are harmful

Added Substances
Ingredients must meet
safety criteria, may require
FDA review and approval

- Information about the crop species
- Intended use
- Molecular characterization
- Trait stability





#### **Basic Information**

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### Compositional assessment:

- Key nutrients
- Anti–nutrients
- Toxicants
- Allergens

### Comparative approach

- Relative to other commonly consumed varieties
- If there are differences, do they raise safety issues?





#### **Basic Information**

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### Toxicity assessment

- Is the source organism safely consumed?
- Is the source organism known to have toxic proteins?
- Is the new protein similar to known toxic proteins?
- Level of exposure? Fate? Further toxicological studies?





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### Allergenicity assessment

- Is the source organism known to be allergenic?
- Is the new protein similar to known allergens?
- Digestibility and heat stability?
- Human serum testing?
- New metabolic pathways?





# Hypothetical case: GE banana



#### **Basic Information**

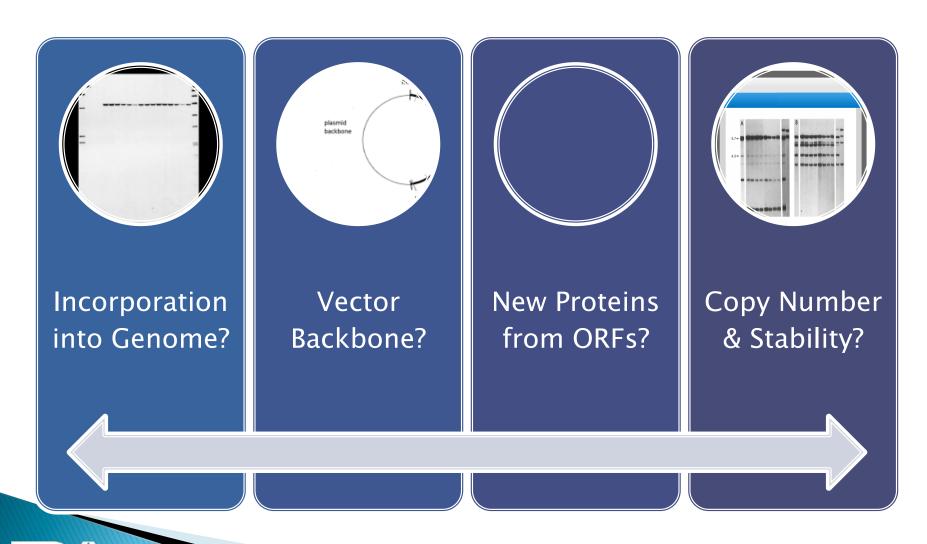
- What do we know about bananas?
- How are bananas used?
- What is the genetic change? Is it stable?

INGREDIENTS: WATER (75%), SUGARS (12%) (GLUCOSE (48%), FRUCTOSE (40%), SUCROSÉ (2%), MALTOSÉ (<1%)), STARCH (5%), FIBRE E460 (3%), AMINO ACIDS (<1%) (GLUTAMIC ACID (19%), ASPARTIC ACID (16%), HISTIDINE (11%), LEUCINE (7%), LYSINE (5%), PHENYLALANINE (4%), ARGININE (4%), VALINE (4%), ALANINE (4%), SERINE (4%), GLYCINE (3%), THREONINE (3%), ISOLEUCINE (3%), PROLINE (3%), TRYPTOPHAN (1%), CYSTINE (1%), TYROSÍNE (1%), METHIONINE (1%)), FATTY ACIDS (1%) (PALMITIC ACID (30%), OMEGA-6 FATTY ACID: LINOLEIC ACID (14%), OMEGA-3 FATTY ACID: LINOLENIC ACID (8%), OLEIC ACID (7%), PALMITOLEIC ACID (3%), STEARIC ACID (2%), LAURIC ACID (1%), MYRISTIC ACID (1%), CAPRIC ACID (<1%)), ASH (<1%), PHYTOSTEROLS, E515, OXALIC ACID, E300, E306" (TOCOPHEROL), PHYLLOQUINONE, THIAMIN, COLOURS (YELLOW-ORANGE E101 (RIBOFLAVIN), YELLOW-BROWN E160a), FLAVOURS (3-METHYLBÙT-1-YL ETHÁNOATE, 2-METHYLBUTYL ETHANOATE, 2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL, 3-METHYLBUTYL-1-OL, 2-HYDROXY-3-METHYLETHYL BUTANOATE, 3-METHYLBUTANAL, ETHYL HEXANOATE, ETHYL BUTANOATE, PENTYL ACETATE), 1510, NATURAL RIPENING AGENT (ETHENE GAS).

http://jameskennedymonash.wordpr ess.com/2013/12/12/ingredientsof-an-all-natural-banana



### Molecular Assessment





## Compositional Assessment

Endogenous Substances

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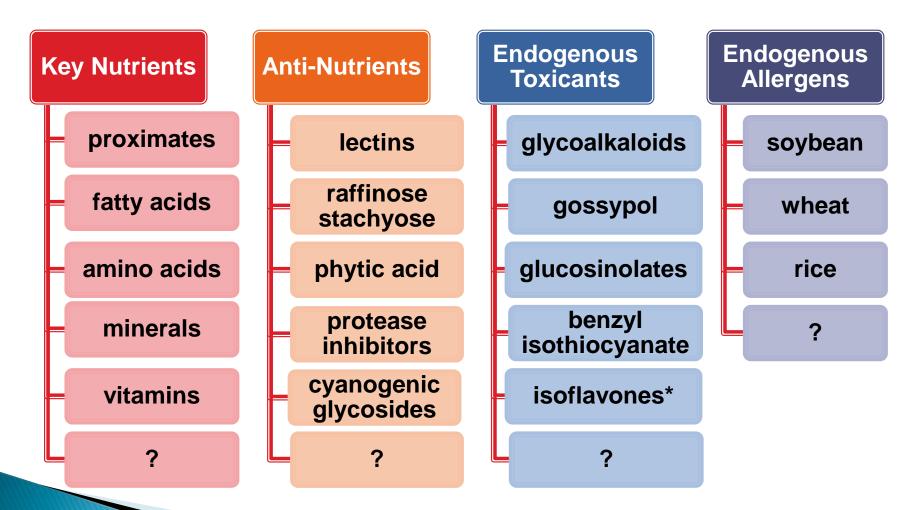
- Key components?
- Edible tissues? Raw or processed?
- Are there differences that raise safety questions?



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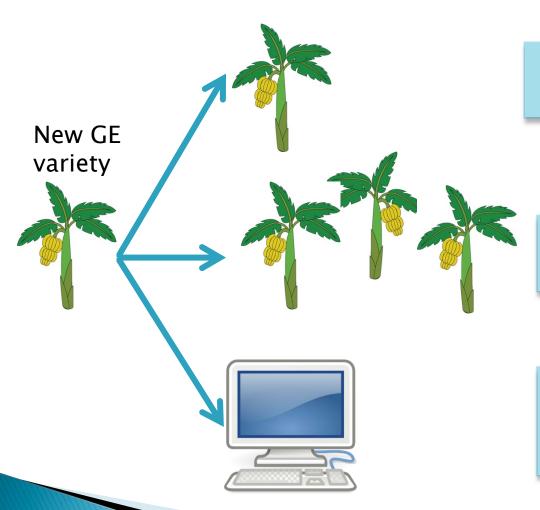


# Compositional assessment: key components





# Compositional Assessment: comparative approach



Appropriate comparator (experimental control)

Reference varieties (range of variation)

and/or

Published data in journals or databases (range of variation)



# Compositional Assessment: data evaluation

New GE variety

Appropriate comparator (experimental control)

Reference varieties (range of variation)

Published data in journals or databases (range of variation)

## Risk Assessment of Differences

- Are statistical differences biologically meaningful?
- Do any differences raise safety questions?
  - In the context of human or animal diets
  - Wholesomeness studies in livestock (if needed)



### Assessment of Added Substances

Added Substances
Ingredients must meet
safety criteria, may require
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- Toxicity
- Allergenicity
- New Metabolic Pathways



INGREDIENTS: WATER (75%), SUGARS (12%) (GLUCOSE (48%), FRUCTOSE (40%), SUCROSÉ (2%), MALTOSÉ (<1%)), STÀRCH (5%), FIBRE E460 (3%), AMINO ACIDS (<1%) (GLUTAMIC ACID (19%), ASPARTIC ACID (16%), HISTIDINE (11%), LEUCINE (7%), LYSINE (5%), PHENYLALANINE (4%), ARĞININE (4%), VALINE (4%), ALANINE (4%), SERINE (4%), GLYCINE (3%), THREONINE (3%), ISOLEUCINE (3%), PROLINE (3%), TRYPTOPHAN (1%), CYSTINE (1%), YROSINE (1%), METHIONINE (1%)), FATTY ACIDS (1%) (PA TIC ACID (30%), OMEGA-6 FATTY ACID: LINOLEIC ACID OMEGA-3 FATTY ACID: LINOLENIC ACID LMITOLEIC ACID (3%), STEARIC ACID MYRISTIC ACID (1%), CAPRIC ACID (<1%)), ASH (<1% TOSTEROLS, E515, OXALIC ACID, E300, E306 (TOCOPHE , PHYLLOQUINONE, THIAMIN, COLOURS (YELLOW-ORANCE E101 (RIBOFLAVIN), YELLOW-BROWN E160a), FLAVOURS (3-MÉTHYLBÚT-1-YL ETHÁNOATE, 2-METHYLBUTÝL ETHANOATE, 2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL, 3-METHYLBUTYL-1-OL, 2-HYDROXY-3-METHYLETHYL BUTANOATE, 3-METHYLBUTANAL, ETHYL HEXANOATE, ETHYL BUTANOATE, PENTYL ACETATE), 1510. NATURAL RIPENING AGENT (ETHENE GAS).



# Safety assessment of added substances in GE crop

Added Substances
Ingredients must meet
safety criteria, may require
FDA review and approval

#### **Potential for toxicity**

- source of DNA
- bioinformatic comparison (proteins)
- function, digestibility, heat lability
- exposure
- oral toxicity studies (if needed)

#### **Potential for allergenicity**

- source of DNA
- bioinformatic comparison
- digestibility and heat lability
- human serum testing (if needed)

#### New Metabolic Pathway

 new/altered levels of substance(s) and information on ADME

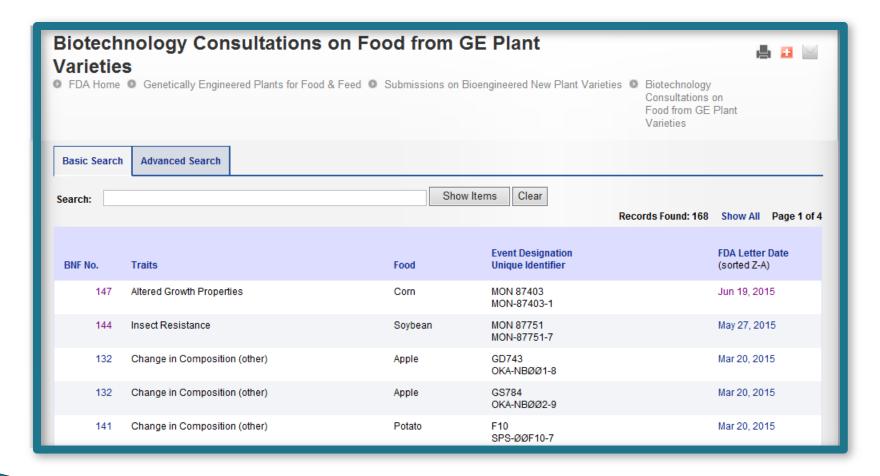


# FDA's Approach to the Safety Assessment of Food from GE crops

- Case-by-case
  - integrates history of safe use
- Comparative approach
  - evaluates biological relevance of statistical differences
- Considers the safety of endogenous substances
- Considers the safety of added substances
  - stepwise approach; weight of the evidence
- Consistent with Codex Alimentarius
  - Guideline for the Conduct of Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant-DNA Plants



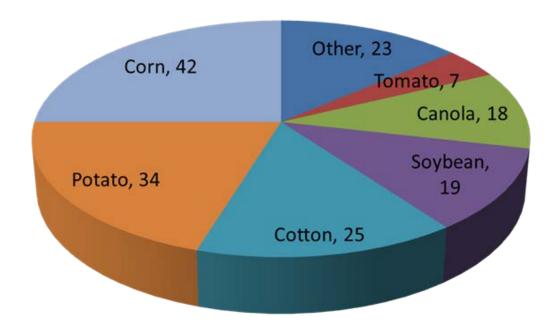
# Biotechnology Consultations on Food from GE Plant Varieties





http://www.fda.gov/bioconinventory

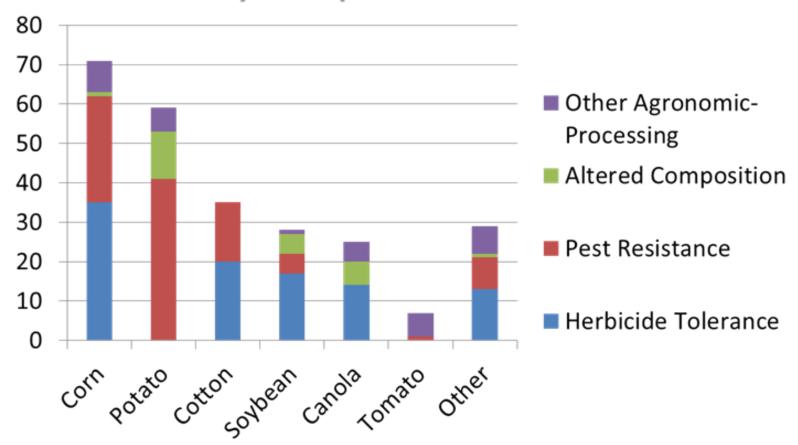
# Evaluations to-date: number of events by crop



\*Other (≤3): alfalfa, radicchio, sugar beet, apple, cantaloupe, papaya, rice, squash, creeping bentgrass, flax, plum, wheat



# Evaluations to-date: trait trends by crop



<sup>\*</sup>Other: e.g., male sterility, female fertility, delayed ripening, delayed browning, reduced black spot, altered lignin profile



### For More Information

#### Internet:

#### **FDA**

http://www.fda.gov/GEplantfoods

#### Email:

- FDA India Office...... <u>NDBoxFDAIndiaOffice@state.gov</u>
- Biotech Program...... <u>Robert.Merker@fda.hhs.gov</u>
- NPC Program............ <u>Carrie.McMahon@fda.hhs.gov</u>

