Safety Assessment of GM Mustard Hybrid A Case Study



Economic importance of mustard

- Mustard is one of the major oilseed crop of India grown in around 6-7 MHa of land
- □ India has emerged as the largest importer of vegetable oil
- **Domestic production is half of total consumption**

Three country comparison of rapeseed mustard yield



Development of GM mustard hybrid DMH-11

- GM mustard hybrid, DMH-11, has been developed by CGMCP, University of Delhi South Campus
- Trait introduced is male sterility and fertility restorer using barnase/barstar genes and bar gene has been used as a selectable marker
- The technology was ready by 2002 with funding from National Dairy Development Board and DBT
- Patented in US, Canada and India
- □ Field evaluation undertaken for 2 years after seeking regulatory approvals, primarily to study the efficacy of the system
- □ Trials conducted for two years by ICAR to check performance of hybrid
- □ The hybrid showed 20-30% heterosis over check varieties

Functions of the introduced genes

| Genes | Codes for | Source | Trait |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| barnase | Barnase ribonuclease | Bacillus amyloliquefaciens | Male Sterility |
| barstar | Barnase ribonuclease inhibitor | Bacillus amyloliquefaciens | Fertility restorer |
| Bar* | Phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) | Streptomyces hygroscopicus | Marker |

*The expression of the *bar* gene is not intended for herbicide tolerance; will be used only for selection of lines during the seed production.







Male sterile flower with barnase gene (Transgenic)

Regulatory approval status of GM canola with barnase/barstar system

| Event | Country | Environment | Food and Feed | Food | Feed |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------|------|
| ACS-BNØØ4-7 x ACS- | Australia | 2003 | 2002 | | |
| BNØØ1-4 (MS1, RF1 | <u>Canada</u> | 1995 | | 1995 | 1995 |
| =>PGS1) | <u>China</u> | | 2004 | | |
| | European Union | | 2005 | | |
| | <u>Japan</u> | 1996 | | 1996 | 1996 |
| | <u>Korea</u> | | | 2005 | 2008 |
| | South Africa | | 2001 | | |
| | United States | 2002 | 1996 | | |
| ACS-BNØØ4-7 x ACS- | <u>Australia</u> | 2003 | 2002 | | |
| BNØØ2-5 (MS1, RF2 | <u>Canada</u> | 1995 | | 1995 | 1995 |
| =>PGS2) | <u>China</u> | | 2004 | | |
| | European Union | | 2005 | | |
| | <u>Japan</u> | 1997 | | 1997 | 1997 |
| | <u>Korea</u> | | | 2005 | 2008 |
| | South Africa | | 2001 | | |
| | United States | 2002 | 1996 | | |
| ACS-BNØØ5-8 x ACS- | <u>Australia</u> | 2003 | 2002 | | |
| BNØØ3-6 (MS8xRF3) | <u>Canada</u> | 1996 | | 1997 | 1996 |
| | <u>China</u> | | 2004 | | |
| | European Union | | 2005 | | |
| | <u>Japan</u> | 1998 | | 1997 | 1998 |
| | <u>Korea</u> | | | 2005 | 2005 |
| | <u>Mexico</u> | | 2004 | | |
| | South Africa | | 2001 | | |
| | United States | 1999 | 1996 | | |

Studies conducted on DMH-11 and its parental lines

| Event generation | \succ | Gene sequences, constructs, transformation and molecular | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| and Molecular | | characterization | | | |
| characterization | \succ | Expression studies for the inserted genes | | | |
| Food/feed safety | \checkmark | Cloning, expression, purification and production of expressed proteins | | | |
| studies | | in heterologous system | | | |
| | \succ | Acute oral toxicity with pure protein | | | |
| | \succ | Sub-chronic toxicity with whole grain/edible plant parts | | | |
| | \succ | Compositional analysis | | | |
| Allergenicity | \succ | Bioinformatics analysis | | | |
| Studies | \succ | Pepsin digestibility | | | |
| | \succ | Heat stability | | | |
| Environmental | | BRL-1 field trials for two years and BRL-II trials for one year | | | |
| safety studies | \succ | Weediness potential and aggressiveness parameters | | | |
| | \succ | Crossability and pollen flow studies | | | |
| | \succ | Pollination behavior, pollen morphology and physiology | | | |
| | \succ | Impact on soil microflora | | | |
| Detection protocols | \succ | Protocol for testing at a level of detection (LOD) of 0.01% | | | |
| | \succ | Development of ELISA kits | | | |

BRL-I & II confined field trials

Conducted under the Coordination of Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Bharatpur During Rabi 2010 and 2011, 2014

Lines tested

- i. Varuna Barnase bn 3.6 *bar*, *barnase*
- ii. EH2 Barstar modbs 2.99 *bar*, *barstar*
- iii. Varuna (also a national check)
- iv. EH2
- v. DMH-11 bar, barnase, barstar
- vi. RL 1359/ Maya (local checks)

Mean Seed yield (Kg/Ha) of DMH-11 (BRL- 1 and 2)

| S No | Entry | Mean S | Seed Yield | Ovorall | % Increase | |
|------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|-------|
| | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2014-15 | Mean | over |
| 1 | Varuna | 2093 | 2617 | 1887 | 2199 | 28.41 |
| 2 | Varuna (barnase) | 2096 | 2640 | 1861 | 2199 | |
| 3 | EH-2 | 1897 | 2007 | 1378 | 1761 | |
| 4 | EH-2 (barstar) | 2009 | 1856 | 1558 | 1808 | |
| 5 | Maya/RL-1359 (ZC) | 2037 | 2323 | 1776 | 2045 | 38.05 |
| 6 | DMH-11 | 2600 | 3485 | 2386 | 2824 | |

Studies undertaken by CROs

| Activities | CRO |
|--|--|
| Cloning and purification and Production of sufficient quantities of pure proteins Bar, Barnase and Barstar | Premas Biotech, Gurgaon |
| Development of ELISA kits for the three proteins | Amar Immunodiagnostics Hyderabad |
| Assessment of possible Allergenicity (bioinformatics studies), heat stability and pepsin digestibility | NIN, Hyderabad |
| Acute oral toxicity studies and sub-chronic toxicity studies | NIN, Hyderabad |
| Compositional analysis | NIN, Hyderabad |
| Impact on soil microflora | IMTECH, Chandigarh |