

WELCOME!

'GMOs: A Hot Topic in the Media and Classroom: Monsanto Discussion and Presentation'

6/21/17

2:15-3:30pm











Quick Highlight- Keep on Radar



http://foodevolutionmovie.com/screenings/

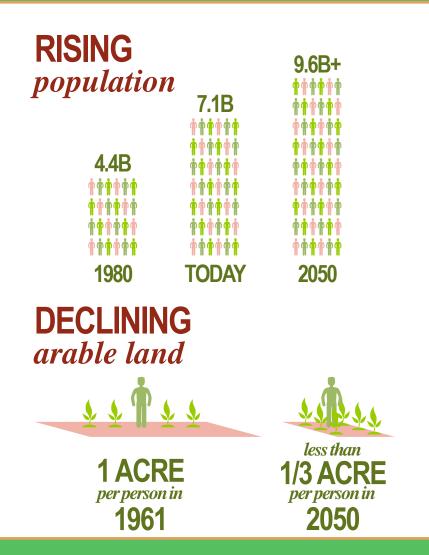
Anticipatory Set



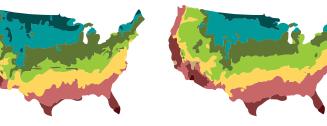


We Will Need to Grow as Much Food in the Next 50 Years, as in the Past 10,000 Years Combined

1960 – 1 Farmer fed 25 people Today – 1 Farmer feeds roughly 155 People







2012

1990

CHANGING economies & diets

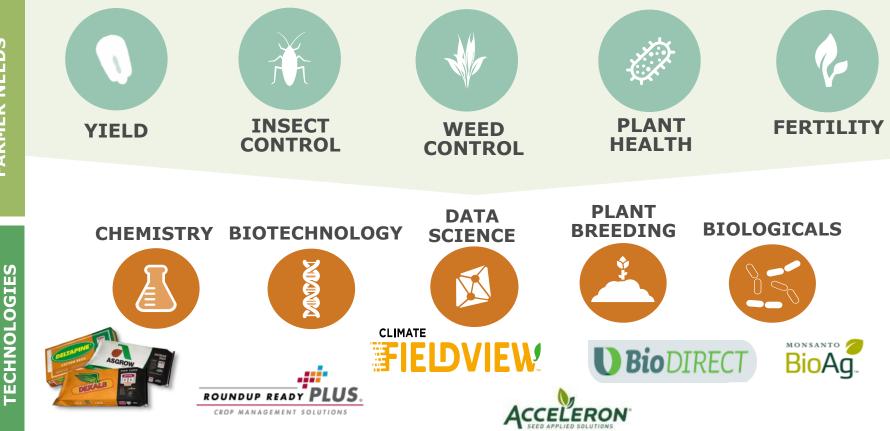


Source: The World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO-STAT), Monsanto Internal Calculations



Developing Solutions for Farmers

A grower makes 40+ key decisions that influence how successful their harvest will be each growing season



FARMER NEEDS

MONSANTO

Methods of Crop Modification

Cross-Breeding

Polyploidy

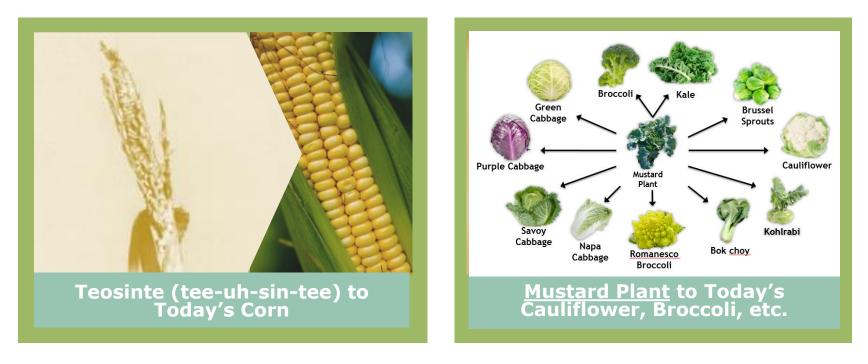
Mutagenesis

Gene Editing

Transgenics (GMO/ Biotech)



Many of the Foods We Eat Today are a Result of Breeding Innovation



Mustard plant → Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage, Kale, Brussels Sprouts and Kohlrabi.

•Breeders built up mustard plant's ability to store starch in different areas

Carrots → Black, white, red and purple
 Were bitter, only bred for orange because of Netherlands in 17th century "house of orange"
 10 | MONSANTO

Methods of Crop Modification

Cross-Breeding

Polyploidy

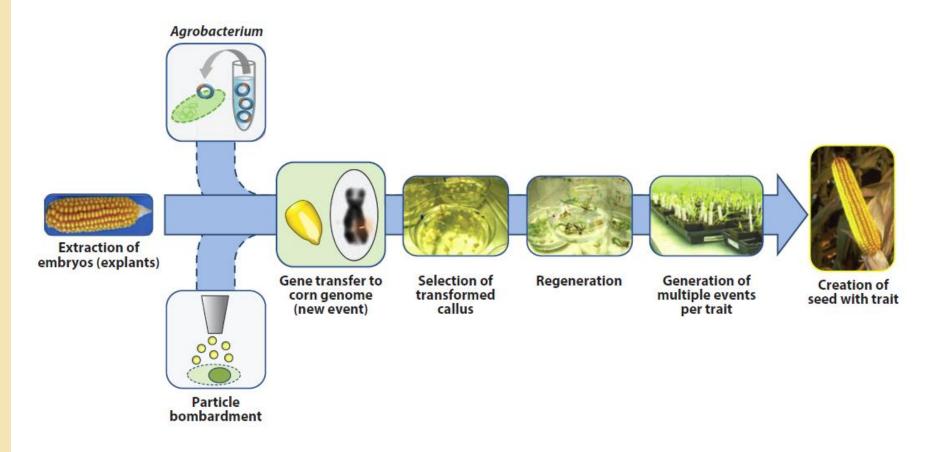
Mutagenesis

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Methods for making a new GMO









Science News

from research organizations

Horizontal gene transfer: Sweet potato naturally 'genetically modified'

- Date: April 21, 2015
- Source: Ghent University
- Summary: Sweet potatoes from all over the world naturally contain genes from the bacterium Agrobacterium, researchers report. Sweet potato is one of the most important food crops for human consumption in the world. Because of the presence of this "foreign" DNA, sweet potato can be seen as a "natural GMO," the researchers say.



RELATED TOPICS

FULL STORY

Plants & Animals

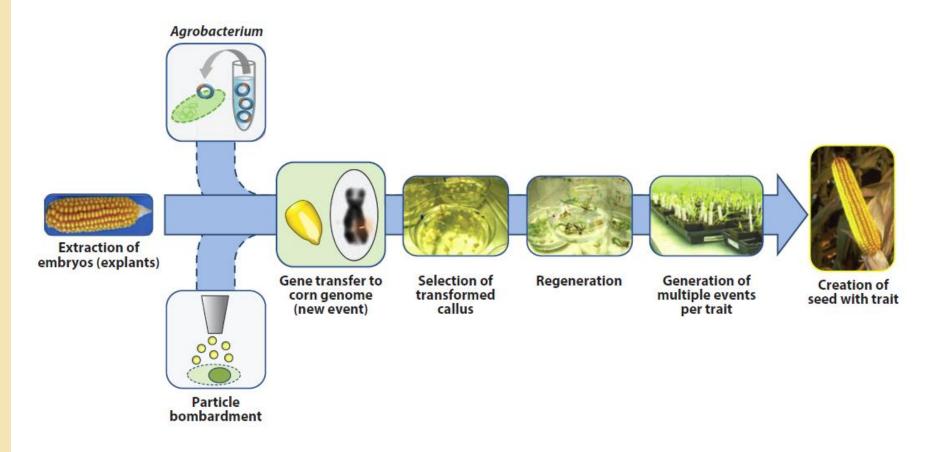
- Biotechnology and Bioengineering
- > Biochemistry Research
- > Biotechnology
- > Evolutionary Biology



https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/04/150421084204.htm



Methods for making a new GMO





Currently, there are 8 commercially available GMO crops:





Sugar

Beets



Sovbeans

Papaya







Cotton with reduced pesticide usage that enables us to produce more fiber for clothing and other goods

BIOTECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN RESEARCHED FOR OVER 30 YEARS AND GROWN COMMERCIALLY FOR 18 YEARS

BIOTECHNOLOGY

results



Corn that is resistant to drought, insects and disease

Papaya that resists a disease that threatened to wipe out the crop

What is <u>not</u> a GMO?



These crops (among many others) are <u>not</u> the result of modern genetic modification:



Honeycrisp Apple



Seedless Watermelon



Grape Tomatoes



Wheat

MONSANTO





GMOs Used Outside of Ag/Crops in Many Common Products



Enzymes

Nearly all cheese is made using rennin produced through biotechnology

Yeast

Scientists use biotechnology to create unique yeast strains for use in brewing beer and making bread

Medicine

Most insulin used by diabetics is produced through biotechnology.

GMO testing and regulation is similar to clinical trials for medicine.

	Discovery Gene/trait identification	Phase 1 Proof of concept	Phase 2 Early development	Phase 3 Advanced development	Phase 4 Prelaunch	
Average duration	54 months	27 months	30 months	37 months	49 months	
Average cost	USD 31 million	USD 28.3 million	USD 13.6 million	USD 45.9 million	USD 17.2 million	
Key activity	 High-throughput screening Model crop testing 	 Gene optimization Crop transformation 	 Trait development Preregulatory data Large-scale transformation 	 Trait integration Field testing Regulatory data generation Product development 	 Regulatory submission Seed bulk-up Premarketing Product development 	
	Discovery and collaborative partners			Field te Product Regulat	development ory data ory submission	
	Thousands of ge	nes are often tested	A few genes are advanced for optimization Products combine vector and breeding stacks			

Annu. Rev. Plant Biol. 2014.65:769-790. Downloaded from www.annualreviews.org Access provided by Monsanto Company on 03/27/17. For personal use only



Biotechnology, from an idea to the field

Product concept	Gene discovery	Evaluation	Event selection	Variety development	Regulatory process	Field production	Market
Choice of genes/proteins		Agronomic assessment		Characterization of gene product and comparative analysis		Postmarket assessment	
 Source Initial molecular characterization History of safe use Mode of action 		 Greenhouse to field Agronomic performance Phenotypic screening of events Event selection (<1%) 		 Toxicity Allergenicity Nutrition Compositional analysis Environment Further molecular characterization 		 Postmarket surveillance Supplemental food/feed studies, as needed 	



Monsanto GMO Traits

- 1. Bt Products
- 2. Roundup Ready Crops
- 3. Disease resistant Squash
- 4. Drought Tolerant Corn
- 5. Soybeans reducing Trans/Saturated fats
 - SDA Omega-3 soybeans
 - Vistive® Gold soybeans Industrial/non toxic benefits of replacing petroleum-based products and synthetic oils <u>http://www.monsanto.com/products/p</u> ages/vistive-gold-soybeans.aspx



Insect Protected (Bt crops)

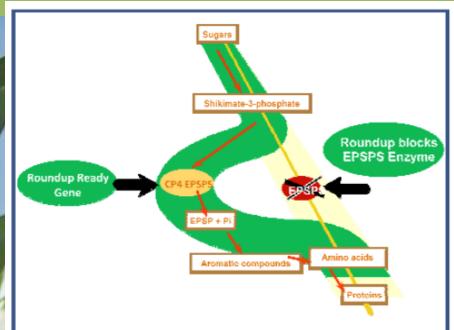
- The bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, makes several proteins that are toxic to specific insects (*Coleoptera and Lepidoptera*). These protein toxins are activated in the insect gut and bind to specific receptors in the insect.
- Humans and other animals have <u>acidic</u> stomachs and thus the <u>protein</u> is digested.
- Mammals lack the receptor to bind the protein making it completely <u>non-toxic</u> to humans and other animals.

YIELDGARD PLUS MAXIMUM INSECT

PROTECTION

NSECTICIDE

Roundup Ready Crops (tolerant to the herbicide Roundup)



5-EnolPyruvylShikimate-3-Phosphate Synthase

- Glyphosate binds to EPSPS and disrupts amino acid synthesis pathway
- Monsanto discovered an *epsps* gene from a bacterium that was not sensitive to glyphosate but still performed the same function.



Glyphosate Safety

- Comprehensive toxicological studies in animals have demonstrated that glyphosate does not cause cancer, birth defects, DNA damage, nervous system effects, immune system effects, endocrine disruption or reproductive problems.
- Registered in more than **<u>160 countries</u>** with a **<u>40 year history</u>** (1974), average half-life is <u>32</u> <u>days</u> (13 studies, 5 countries, 47 different sites)

Lesson Plans & Kit

Activity 1 – Anticipatory Set: Weeds and Planted Crop Competition Simulation

Activity 2 – Growing Roundup Ready Soybeans and Conventional Soybeans

Activity 3 – Quickstrip Test using Whole Seed- Protein detection

Activity 4 – Quikstrip Test using Leaf Tissue- Protein detection

Activity 5 – PCR Test using Soybean Tissue



Additionally, a lesson plan titled Monsanto Crop Biotechnology: Growing and Testing Roundup Ready Soybean Kit will be included (send to email after NSTA conference).

This gift is subject to the following conditions:

- Children (anyone under 18 years old) may only use the material subject to strict adult supervision.
- The Material may only be used for the purposes listed in the guidebook and consistent with those instructions. Any additional products used in conjunction with the referenced material, including but not limited to glyphosate, may only be used consistent with those product's label instructions.
- 2. The Material and/or individual genes in the Material may be covered by one or more patents, and no license under those patents is granted beyond the specific sample supplied. If the Material contains enhanced traits subject to patents or trade secrets, no grant, permission, or license to use the enhanced traits extends beyond the use of the Material for the purposes described in the request form.
- You must dispose of the Material Monsanto has given to you (including test Material and unused Material) in a safe and secure manner, as permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

Example: Activity 2





Continued. Activity 2

Treated Conventional Soybeans



Continued. Activity 2

Treated Herbicide-Tolerant Soybeans



Environmental Benefits

The reduction in pesticides from 1996 to 2014 was estimated at **1.3 billion lbs.** or **8.2% reduction**

In 2014 alone, biotech helped prevent an estimated **49.4 billion lbs. of CO₂ emissions**, equivalent to removing **10 million cars** from the road for a year.

Without biotech, it would take an additional **44.7 million acres** (1 acre roughly size of football field) to produce the same amount of food produced during 1996 to 2014.



Source: ISAAA 2013 Report





Other Industry Products

Golden Rice/Super Banana – Vitamin A (2020)

• to cure Vitamin A deficiency in developing countries which kills <u>670,000</u> children each year.

Citrus Greening Resistant Oranges

• gene from spinach for resistance to the bacterium, Liberibacter.

Aphid Resistant Wheat

• Natural defense to Aphids which require repeat pesticide usage to combat pests.

Potato – resist bruising (gene taken from wild variety)

- Lowers Acrylamide in high temperature cooking
- Lowers bruises

Mosquitoes (Eliminates transmission of Malaria)

- GMO mosquito blocks malaria parasite infection
- Could be used for Zika vírus?

Arctic Apples (Apples that don't brown)

 Reduction in production of one protein- Polyphenol oxidase (PPO)

Check it out!

BioBuilder- Teacher PD

Talking Biotech- Podcast

Science Vs- Podcast

Journey of a Gene – University of NE

"Ag Education Discussion Lab"- FB group

League of Nerds- Interview with Fred Perlak Bt Cotton Launch

Skeptics in the Pub- Idea to Market GMO Crops - Larry Gilbertson

monsanto.com/STEM

Questions?

Monsanto.com/STEM

