Overview of Methods for the Detection and Quantification of Living Modified Organisms

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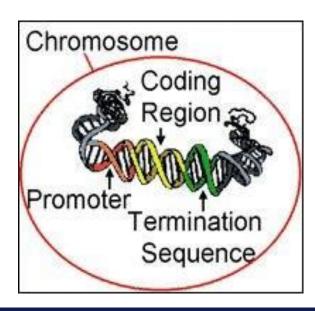


GM: Genetic Modification

GMO: Genetically Modified Organism

GE: Genetic Engineering

LMO: Living Modified Organism

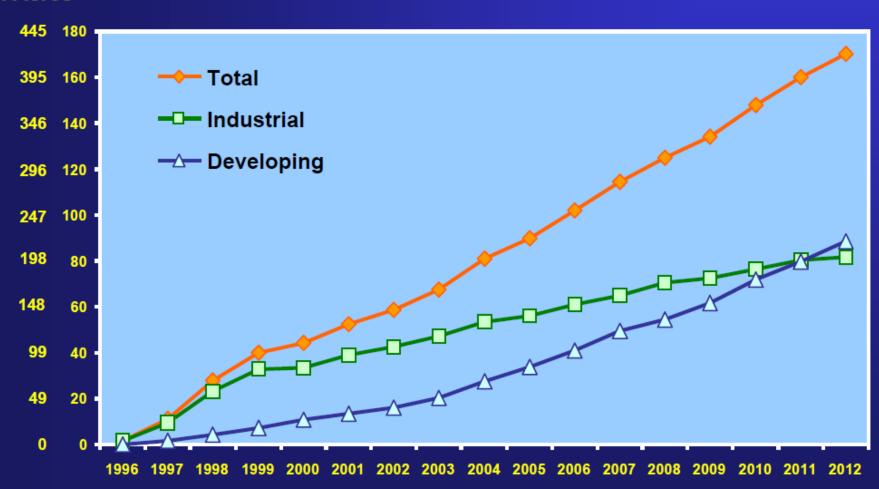


Introduction to GM Crop Production

Global Area of Biotech Crops, 1996 to 2012: Industrial and Developing Countries (M Has, M Acres)



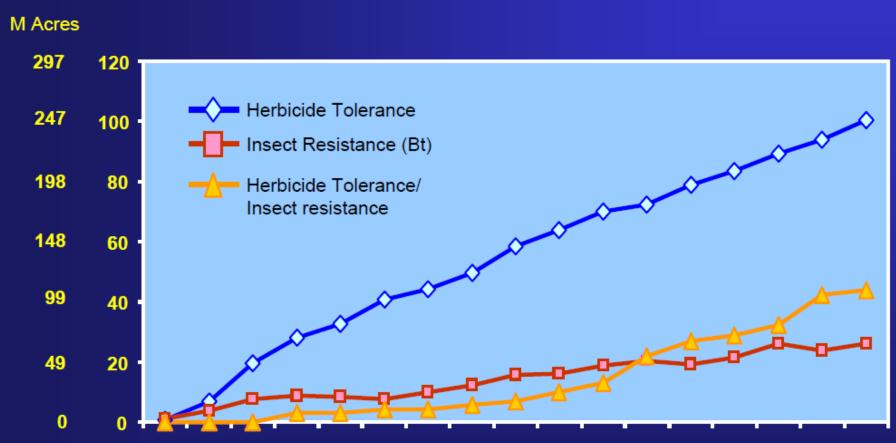




Source: Clive James, 2012

Global Area of Biotech Crops, 1996 to 2012: By Trait (Million Hectares, Million Acres)



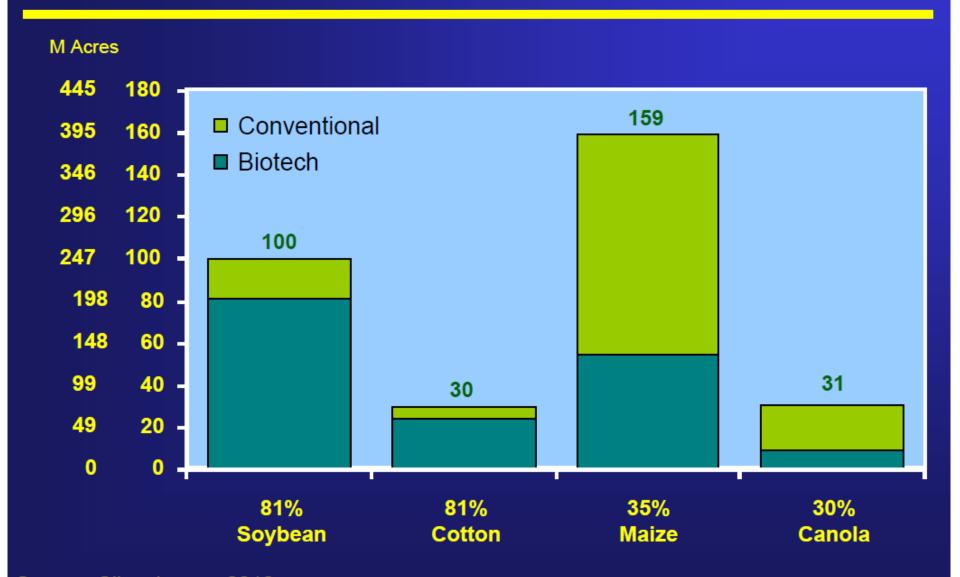


1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Source: Clive James, 2012

Global Adoption Rates (%) for Principal Biotech Crops (Million Hectares, Million Acres), 2012





Source: Clive James, 2012

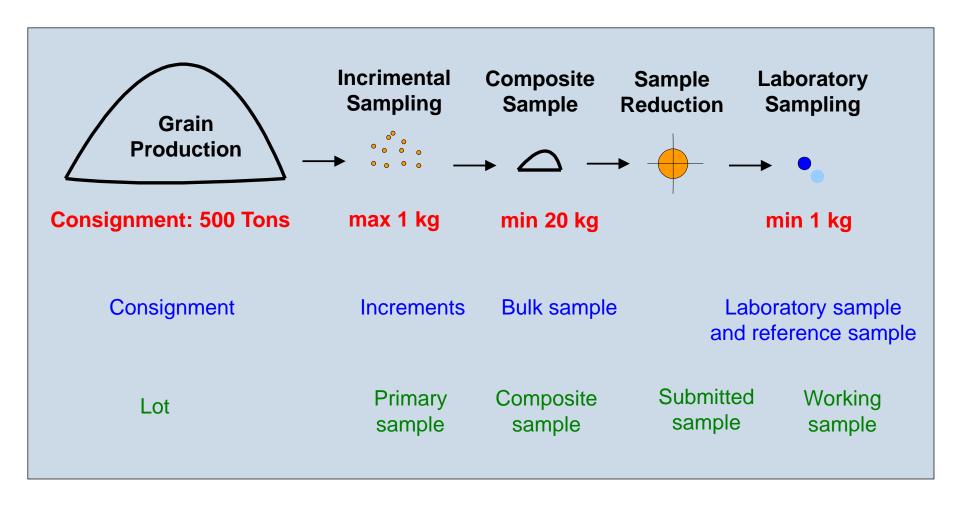
Events for Major GM Crops

Crop	Trait	Genes	Commercial events	Countries with environmental release
Canola	FA and HT	als, bar, bxn, bay, epsps, pat	15	Australia, Canada, Japan, USA
Cotton	HT and IR	als, bar, bxn, epsps, cry1Ab, cry1Ac, cry2Ab, cry2AB2, cry1F, pat, vip3A	21	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Burkino Faso, Colombia, India, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, USA
Maize	AA, IR and HT	als, amy797E, bar, cry1Ab, cry1A.105, cry2Ab, cry1Fa2, mcry3A, cry3Bb1, cry9C, cry34Ab1, cry35Ab1, epsps, pat	58	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, EU, Japan, Korea, Philippines, South Africa, USA, Uruguay
Soybean	FA, HT and IR	bar, csr1-2, cry1Ac, epsps, fad2-1, gat4601, pat	13	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Paraguay, South Africa, Uruguay, USA

(http://cera-gmc.org)

Sampling for GMO Detection

GMO Sampling



Sample Homogeneity vs Particle Size

Increasing homogeneity / representation

Particle Size

Probability Table for Sample Size

Table 1: Determining Laboratory Sample sizes using the binomial distribution

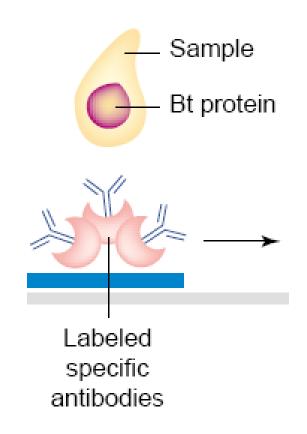
Probability level

Nr of grains	90%	95%	99%	
100	2.28%	2.95%	4.50%	
200	1.14%	1.49%	2.28%	
300	0.76%	0.99%	1.52%	
400	0.57%	0.75%	1.14%	
800	0.29%	0.37%	0.57%	
1200	0.19%	0.25%	0.38%	
2000	0.12%	0.15%	0.23%	
2500	0.09%	0.12%	0.18%	
3000	0.08%	0.10%	0.15%	
6000	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%	
10000	0.02%	0.03%	0.05%	

GMO Testing Methods

- Protein Detection (Antibody Recognition)
- DNA Detection (DNA Sequence Recognition)

Protein Antibody Recognition



Protein Testing

- Strip test
 - Qualitative
 - Can be used at point of entry
 - LOD (>0.1%)
- ELISA
 - Qualitative / Quantitative
 - Requires a plate reader
 - LOD/LOQ (≈0.1% to 0.2%)





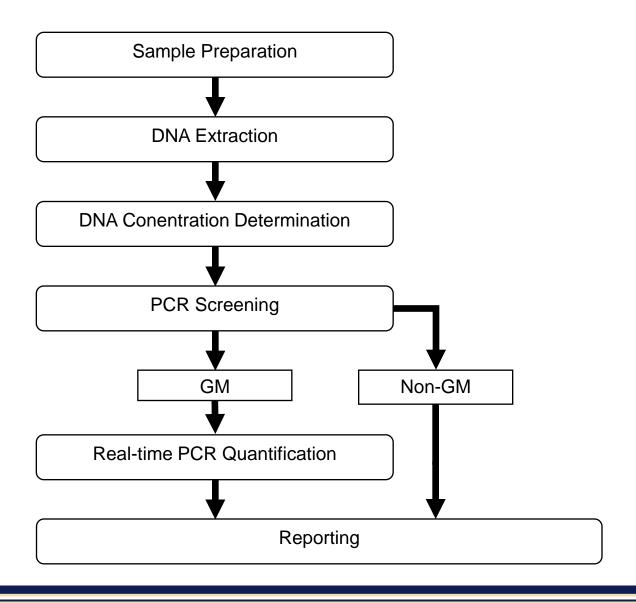


Protein Testing

- Advantages
 - Easy / Moderately Easy
 - Reasonably Low Technology Input
 - Qualitative / Quantitative
- Disadvantages
 - Specific for a Particular Transgene Protein
 - Relies on Commercial Availability of Antibodies

DNA Detection

Workflow for DNA Based Testing



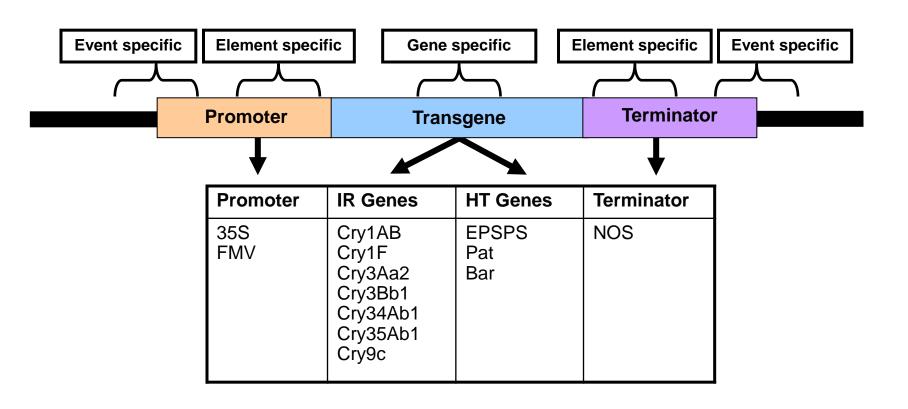
DNA Extraction

- Matrix Specific Extraction Methods
- Ensure Quality and Quantity of DNA

DNA Based Testing

- Qualitative PCR Screening
 - Element
 - Gene
 - Construct
 - Event
- Quantitative Real-time PCR
 - Element Quantification (Limited Application)
 - Event Quantification

The Transgene Construct



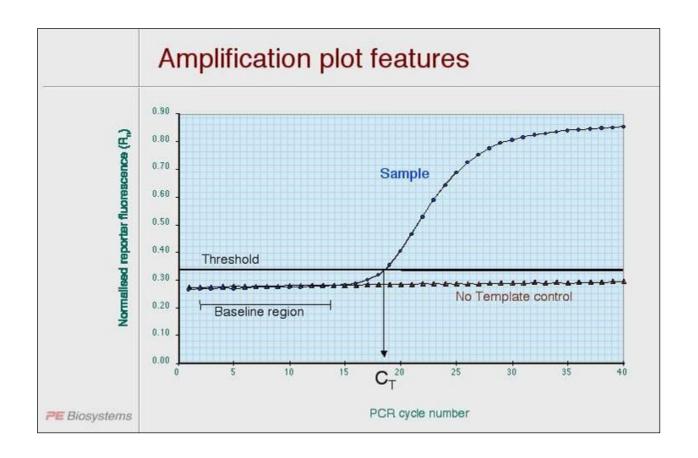
Detection Scheme

Event	Unique Identifier	Element		Gene		Frant
Event		35S	NOS	NPTII	D-SYN	Event
GA21	MON-00021-9		+			+
MON810	MON-00810-6	+				+
NK603	MON-00603-6	+	+			+
MON863	MON-00863-5	+	+	+		+
LY038	REN-00038-3				+	+
MIR604	SYN-IR604-5		+			+

Real-time PCR Detection / Quantification

- PCR in "Real-time"
- One-step Detection and Verification
- Detection using Fluorescent Probes

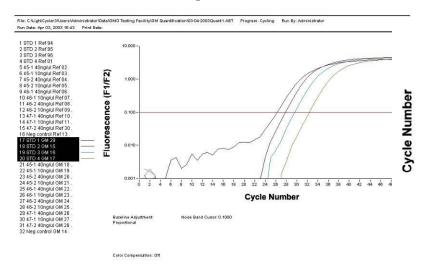
PCR Amplification Curve



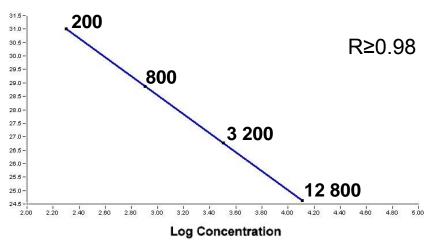
Ct:Threshold Cycle

PCR Amplification Curve

Reference Amplification Curve



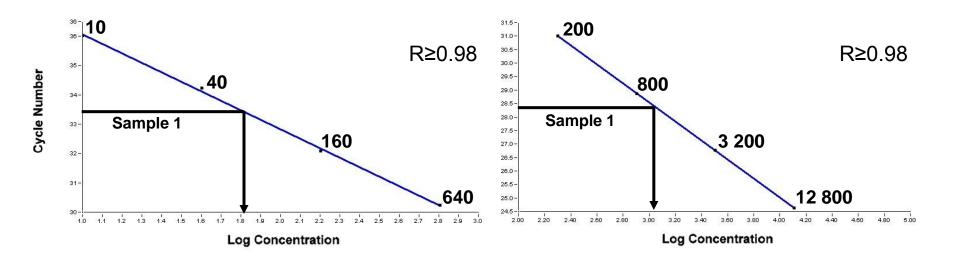
Reference Standard Curve



Standard Curves

GM Standard Curve

Reference Standard Curve



$$%GMO = \frac{GM Copy Number}{Ref Copy Number} \times 100$$

Considerations for PCR Based GMO Testing

- Inhibition of PCR
- Prevention of Contamination
- Method Validation

Challenges for PCR Based GMO Testing

- Availability of Transgene Sequence
- Availability of Reference Material
- Difficulty in Detecting Unknown / Unexpected GMOs





TRAINING COURSE ON

THE ANALYSIS OF FOOD SAMPLES FOR THE PRESENCE OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

USER MANUAL

Edited by Maddalena Querci, Marco Jermini and Guy Van den Eede

This publication is also available online at: http://mbq.jrc.ec.europa.eu/capacitybuilding/documentation.htm

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GMOMETHODS:

EU Database of Reference Methods for GMO Analysis
Home



Quantitative GMO detection PCR methods

- · GMO specific
 - Event specific
 - Maize
 - Soybean
 - Cotton
 - Oilseed rape
 - Potato
 - Rice
 - Sugar beet
 - Construct specific
 - Element specific
- Taxon specific
 - Validated independently
 - Validated in combination with other method(s)

Qualitative GMO detection PCR methods

- GMO specific
 - o Event-specific
 - o Construct-specific
 - Element-specific
 - Cauliflower Mosaic Virus 35S promoter (CaMV P-35S)
 - Figwort Mosaic Virus 35S promoter (P-FMV)
 - Neomycin phosphotransferase II gene (nptll)
 - Nopaline synthase terminator (T-nos)
 - Phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase gene (bar)
- Taxon specific
 - Validated independently
 - Validated in combination with other method(s)
 - Plant-specific

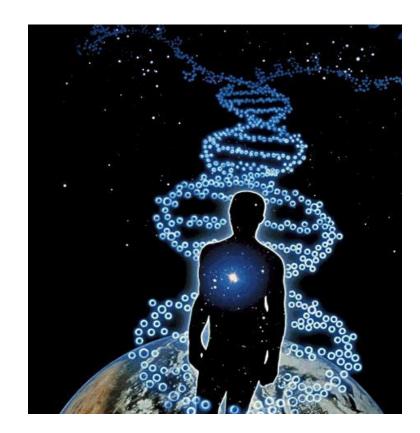
http://gmo-crl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmomethods/



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http://irmm.jrc.ec.europa.eu/activities/GMO_reference_materials



The End!

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