

Overview of C5 Honeysweet Plum Risk Assessment



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Background

The EPA Office of Pesticides regulates the sale, distribution, and use of all pesticides in the U.S. in order to protect human health and the environment.

Including: GE Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIPs), such as the plum pox resistant plum tree



Plum Pox Virus (PPV)

- Virus infecting stone fruits (Prunus) and several other dicotyledonous plants
 - Host range varies with strain type
- Detected in Bulgaria 1915, Chile in 1992, then in Pennsylvania in 1998; Canada 1999, then NY and MI; China 2005.
- Aphid transmitted (Myzus, Brachycaudus)



PPV on Apricot

Leaf symptoms on plum



United States Environmental Protection Agency



EPA Regulation of PIPs

- EPA regulates the gene and its product
- Inert ingredients are also considered
- EPA does not regulate the plant itself
- Regulation continues as long as the product is in commerce (licensing)
- Food / feed safety and environmental assessments are performed for all PIPs



C5 Honeysweet Plum

- Prunus domestica var. domestica
- Agrobacterium-mediated transformation
- DNA sequences from vcp gene of PPV
- RNAi based mechanism; no protein
- Most of our toxicity studies are based upon a protein as the active ingredient
- Waiver granted for acute oral tox and allergenicity testing



PPV-CP Plum

- 35S promoter PPV-CP gene inserts
- β-lactamase with cos insert non-fxnl
- pBR322 sequences non-coding
- Short TMV sequence non-coding
- β–D-glucuronidase gene marker
- nptll gene for antibiotic selection
- PTGS through dsRNA product



Regulatory Considerations

- Long history of plant virus consumption
- Putative CP protein has no homology with known toxins or allergens
- Food tolerance exemption for RNA / DNA, GUS and NPT II proteins
- No infectious viral particles produced
- No gene flow issues based upon ploidy differences with native / introduced species.



Environmental Assessment Tests Waived

- Wild mammal toxicity
- Aquatic invertebrate toxicity
- Freshwater fish toxicity
- Non-target arthropod toxicity
- Honeybee toxicity
- Estuarine / Marine organism toxicity



Other EPA Regulatory Considerations

- Conditional FIFRA Registration 3(c)(7)(C)
 - Validated analytical method required
 - 1 year registration prior to review
- Requirement to report hypersensitivity incidents and adverse effects – FIFRA
- Aggregate exposure FFDCA 408(b)(2)(D)(vi), all vcp pesticides



Coat Protein Gene of Plum Pox Virus Biopesticides Registration Action Document May 07, 2010

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Timeline

- June 2007 submission
- 30-day comment period / 62 comments
- May 7, 2010 FIFRA registration
- Independent laboratory validation of the applicant's analytical method
- Current consideration of FIFRA exemption



Food for Thought

- Communicate with the Agency early and often, even in the development stage
- Consider the overall costs and whether / when tech transfer may be appropriate
- Regulations are dynamic, not static
- Trade issues need to be considered when your product may go international



Useful websites

- http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/biopesticides/pi ps/index.htm
- http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/re g_of_biotech/eparegofbiotech.htm
- http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/biopesticides/in gredients/tech_docs/brad_006354.pdf