# GM animals - developments

## 3 May 2012, Esther Kok





# Bull Herman



One of the first GM animals in Europe..



## **Bull Herman**



- Born in 1990 (Pharming)
- Lactoferrin gene
- > 55 off-spring
- All females showed low lactoferrin production
- > Died in 2004



# **Bull Herman**



Museum Naturalis, Leiden, The Netherlands



# Glofish





# Current developments

First International Workshop on the Food and Environmental Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Animals

5-9 September, Buenos Aires City, Argentina

EFSA: dr. Yi Liu

EFSA GMO Panel: dr. Gijs Kleter

WG Food/feed safety of GM animals: dr. Esther Kok (financed by the Dutch Government)



# Current developments

No reports of GM animals on the market



# Current developments

No reports of GM animals on the market

Which countries are most active?

China (focus on pigs, cattle and sheep)

Argentina Brazil Canada/US



- Production of pharmaceutical compounds, a.o:
  - Lactoferrin
  - Lysozym
  - Insulin
  - Human growth hormone
  - Erythropoetine
  - Albumin
  - Interferon-alpha
  - Monoclonal antibodies
  - Fucosyltransferase
  - Lactoperoxidase



- Increased production characteristics:
  - Growth hormone, continuous expression







OpAFP-GHc2: regulatory sequences from an ocean pout AFP gene and protein-coding sequence from a chinook salmon grown hormone (GH) gene



- Increased production characteristics:
  - Growth hormone, continuous expression



CSIRO, Australia

- Reduction of myostatin (trout)
- Cutinase in salivary glands of sheep (to improve feed intake



- Improved nutritional characteristics of animal products:
  - High lysin milk of GM cows
  - Meat from pigs and cows with high omega-3-levels

Improved fertility in pigs



- Improved disease resistance:
  - Disease-resistant chicken
  - Mastitis-resistant cows
  - BSE-resistant cows (similar in pigs)
  - Virus-resistant pigs



Reduced environmental effects of animal

production:

Enviropig



Yorkshire pigs that can digest phosphorous more efficiently than traditional Yorkshires



#### Enviropig



Enviropig produces phytase in the salivary glands (parotid, submaxillary and sublingual), and thus secretes the enzyme in the saliva



Reduction of vectors for human disease

GM mosquitoes with lethal genes to keep the number of female mosquitoes low, to reduce the incidence of Dengue Fever

Open field trials:

- Grand Cayman ('09/'10)
- Malaysia ('10)
- Brazil (''11)





- Production of new substances:
  - Goats producing spider silk
  - Sheep producing fine/Cashmere wool



- Production of animal models to study human disease
- Production of animal models for xenotransplantation
- Production of GM animals for ornamental purposes





# Regulations safety assessment

- As with GM plants: all countries apply similar strategies, in line with
  - the Codex guideline for the food/feed safety assessment of products derived from GM animals
  - Cartagena Protocol on the risk assessment of LMOs (environmental assessment)
- No guidelines yet for GM animals with nonheritable traits



### Conclusions 1

The production of GM animals is in its second phase and is likely to stay

The number of animals and traits is still relatively limited, but will probably increase in the years to come

Regulations are to a large extent harmonised



#### Conclusions 2

- Genetic modification is very closely linked to cloning, especially in the larger husbandry animals
  - it allows selection of nuclei that have taken up the genetic construct, and
  - to more rapidly increase the number of GM animals for breeding
- As a result of the different techniques (GM and cloning) currently GM animals are often mosaic



# Thank you for your attention!



