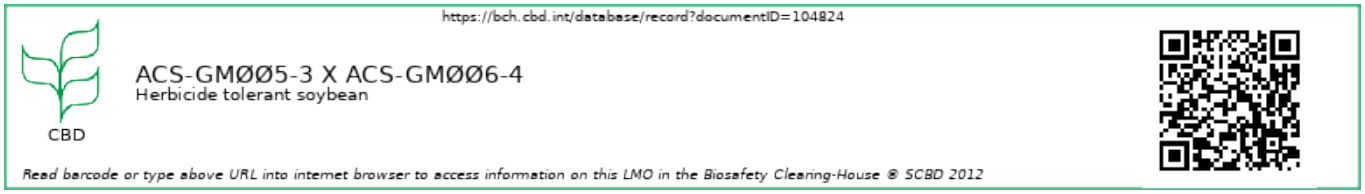
LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM (LMO) BCH-LMO-SCBD-104824-2

? Decisions on the LMO ? Risk Assessments

LAST UPDATED: 24 JUL 2013

Living Modified Organism identity

The image below identifies the LMO through its unique identifier, trade name and a link to this page of the BCH. Click on it to download a larger image on your computer. For help on how to use it go to the LMO quick-links page.



Name

Herbicide tolerant soybean | EN

Transformation event

A2704-12 x A5547-127

Unique identifier

ACS-GMØØ5-3 x ACS-GMØØ6-4

Developer(s)

- ORGANIZATION: BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP | BCH-CON-SCBD-104792-1

ORGANIZATION

Bayer CropScience LP
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Description

The stacked soy line ACS-GMØØ5-3 x ACS-GMØØ6-4 was obtained through the traditional cross breeding of each of the parental organisms to produce soy that expresses phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase which confers tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate. | EN

Recipient Organism or Parental Organisms

The term “Recipient organism” refers to an organism (either already modified or non-modified) that was

subjected to genetic modification, whereas “Parental organisms” refers to those that were involved in cross breeding or cell fusion.

BCH-ORGA-SCBD-10453-6 ORGANISM | GLYCINE MAX (SOYBEAN, SOYA BEAN, SOYA, SOYBN) |
Crops

BCH-LMO-SCBD-14764-9 LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM | ACS-GMØØ5-3 - HERBICIDE-TOLERANT SOYBEAN |
Resistance to herbicides - Glufosinate

BCH-LMO-SCBD-14857-8 LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM | ACS-GMØØ6-4 - LIBERTY LINK™ SOYBEAN |
Resistance to herbicides - Glufosinate

Characteristics of the modification process

Vector

pB2/35SAcK	EN

Techniques used for the modification

Cross breeding

Genetic elements construct

P-35S-CaMV	CS-pat-STRVR	T-35S-CaMV
0.540 kb	0.550 kb	0.200 kb

Introduced or modified genetic element(s)
Some of these genetic elements may be present as fragments or truncated forms. Please see notes below, where applicable.

BCH-GENE-SCBD-100287-7 CAMV 35S PROMOTER |
Promoter

BCH-GENE-SCBD-15002-4 PHOSPHINOTHRICIN N-ACETYLTRANSFERASE GENE |
Protein coding sequence | Resistance to herbicides (Glufosinate)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-100290-6 CAMV 35S TERMINATOR |
Terminator

Notes regarding the genetic elements present in this LMO

DNA insert from ACS-GMØØ5-3 and ACS-GMØØ6-4 vector pB2/35SAcK Both parental organisms contained identical transformation cassettes, transformed with the same vector, containing the coding sequence for the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (pat) gene. This results in an LMO containing two copies of the transformation cassette with tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate. For additional information on this LMO, please refer to the records of the parental LMOs.	EN

LMO characteristics

Modified traits

Resistance to herbicides
Glufosinate

Common use(s) of the LMO

Food

Detection method(s)

External link(s)

? ACS-GMØØ5-3 - EU Reference Laboratory for GM Food and Feed (EURL-GMFF) *(English)*

? ACS-GMØØ6-4 - EU Reference Laboratory for GM Food and Feed (EURL-GMFF) *(English)*

Additional Information

Other relevant website addresses and/or attached documents

? ACS-GMØØ5-3 x ACS-GMØØ6-4 - OECD *(English)*

BCH-LMO-SCBD-104824-2

Further Information

Questions about the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety or the operation of the Biosafety Clearing-House may be directed to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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