LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM (LMO)

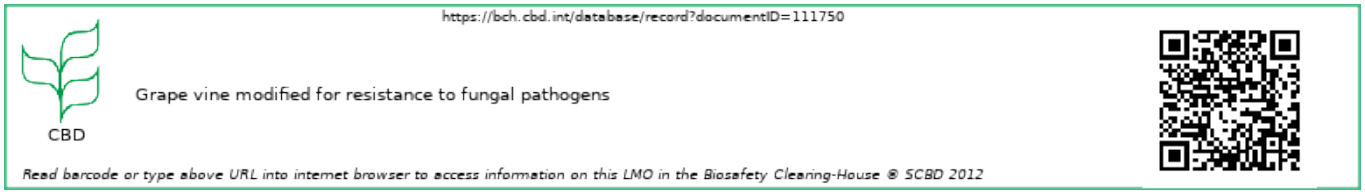
BCH-LMO-SCBD-111750-1 EN DE

? Decisions on the LMO ? Risk Assessments

LAST UPDATED: 03 MAR 2017

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

Grape vine modified for resistance to fungal pathogens	EN

Transformation event

77 independent lines (chi2 and rip30)

Developer(s)

- PERSON: BAZ | BCH-CON-DE-101384-2

PERSON

BAZ
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RELATED ORGANIZATION

Description

Vitis vinifera was modified to constitutively express the endochitinase gene chi2 and the ribosome inactivating protein rip30 from *Hordeum vulgare*. The modification is used to increase the plant's resistance to pathogenic fungi.	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-101177-3 ORGANISM | VITIS VINIFERA (GRAPE VINE)

Trees

Related LMO(s)

BCH-LMO-SCBD-111751-1 | Grape vine modified for resistance to fungal pathogens | BAZ Resistance to antibiotics - Kanamycin Resistance to diseases and pests - Fungi

Characteristics of the modification process

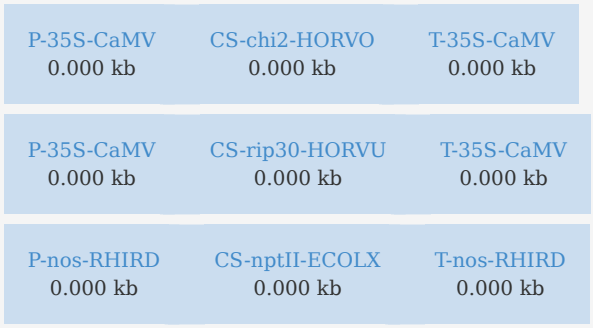
Vector

pGJ42 EN

Techniques used for the modification

Agrobacterium-mediated DNA transfer

Genetic elements construct



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-111745-1 ENDOCHITINASE 2 GENE | (BARLEY)

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to diseases and pests (Fungi)

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

Terminator

BCH-GENE-SCBD-111747-1 RIBOSOME-INACTIVATING PROTEIN I GENE | (BARLEY)

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to diseases and pests (Fungi)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-100270-6 NOPALINE SYNTHASE GENE PROMOTER

Promoter

BCH-GENE-SCBD-15001-5 NEOMYCIN PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE II | (BACTERIA)

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to antibiotics (Kanamycin)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-100269-8 NOPALINE SYNTHASE GENE TERMINATOR

Terminator

LMO characteristics

Modified traits

Resistance to diseases and pests
Fungi
Resistance to antibiotics
Kanamycin
Neomycin

Common use(s) of the LMO

Research

Additional Information

Other relevant website addresses and/or attached documents

? Biochemical and molecular characterization of three barley seed proteins with antifungal properties. *(English)*

BCH-LMO-SCBD-111750-1

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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