





Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)

LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM (LMO)

BCH-LMO-SCBD-116284-2

? Decisions on the LMO ? Risk Assessments

LAST UPDATED: 27 SEP 2021

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.

https://bch.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=116284



ACS-BNØØ5-8 × MON-ØØØ73-7 Male-sterile, Herbicide-tolerant canola



Read barcode or type above URL into internet browser to access information on this LMO in the Biosafety Clearing-House @ 5CBD 2012

Name

Male-sterile, Herbicide-tolerant canola

ΕN

Transformation event

MS8 × RT73

Unique identifier

ACS-BNØØ5-8 × MON-ØØØ73-7

Developer(s)

- PERSON: BAYER CROPSCIENCE | BCH-CON-SCBD-111462-3

PERSON

Bayer CropScience

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Phone: +49 21 73 - 38-0

Website: https://www.cropscience.bayer.com/en, https://www.cropscience.bayer.de/de-DE

RELATED ORGANIZATION

Description

The modified canola (*Brassica napus*) was produced through cross breeding of previously modified parental lines for male sterility and herbicide tolerance. The male tissue specific expression of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* barnase, disrupts pollen development and results

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in male sterility. For herbicide tolerance, the modified canola expresses *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (glufosinate tolerance), *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (glyphosate tolerance) and *Ochrobactrum anthropi* glyphosate oxidoreductase (glyphosate tolerance).

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-12083-7 ORGANISM | BRASSICA NAPUS (TURNIP, RAPESEED, CANOLA PLANT, OILSEED RAPE, RAPE, BRANA)

Crops

BCH-LMO-SCBD-14759-8 LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM | ACS-BNØØ5-8 - INVIGOR™ CANOLA

Changes in physiology and/or production - Reproduction - Male sterility Resistance to herbicides - Glufosinate

BCH-LMO-SCBD-14795-11 LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM | MON-ØØØ73-7 - ROUNDUP READY™ CANOLA |

Resistance to herbicides - Glyphosate

Characteristics of the modification process

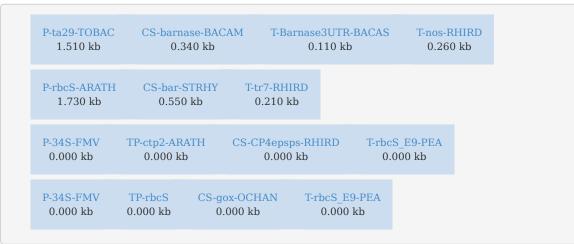
Vector

pTHW107; PV-BNGT04

Techniques used for the modification

Cross breeding

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-101407-6 PTA29 POLLEN SPECIFIC PROMOTER | (TOBACCO PLANT)

Promoter

BCH-GENE-SCBD-14973-6 BARNASE

Protein coding sequence | Changes in physiology and/or production (Reproduction, Male sterility)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-104825-2 BARNASE 3' UNTRANSLATED REGION

Terminator

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

Terminator

BCH-GENE-SCBD-103851-5 RBCS PROMOTER | (THALE CRESS)

Promoter

BCH-GENE-SCBD-14972-12 PHOSPHINOTHRICIN N-ACETYLTRANSFERASE GENE

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to herbicides (Glufosinate)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-103067-9 TRANSCRIPT 7 GENE 3' UNTRANSLATED REGION

Terminator

BCH-GENE-SCBD-101507-5 FMV 34S PROMOTER

Promotei

BCH-GENE-SCBD-100365-6 CHLOROPLAST TRANSIT PEPTIDE 2 | (THALE CRESS)

Transit signal

BCH-GENE-SCBD-14979-7 5-ENOLPYRUVYLSHIKIMATE-3-PHOSPHATE SYNTHASE GENE

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to herbicides (Glyphosate)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-101877-5 RBCS-E9 GENE TERMINATOR | (GARDEN PEA)

Terminator

BCH-GENE-SCBD-101902-4 RBCS TRANSIT PEPTIDE | (THALE CRESS)

Transit signal

BCH-GENE-SCBD-14998-4 GLYPHOSATE OXIDOREDUCTASE GENE

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to herbicides (Glyphosate)

Notes regarding the genetic elements present in this LMO

DNA insert from pTHW107 from MS8 (ACS-BNØØ5-8) canola

The DNA insert contains two cassettes: *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* barnase and *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (*bar*).

Barnase is under control of a *Nicotiana tabacum* TA29 pollen specific promoter and an *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* nopaline synthase terminator. An additional sequence, *B. amyloliquefaciens* barnase 3' untranslated region, which contributes to the polyadenylation of the coding sequence, can be found between the barnase coding sequence and nopaline synthase terminator.

Phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase is under control of an *Arabidopsis thaliana* ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase (Rubisco) small subunit promoter and *A. tumefaciens* transcript 7 3' untranslated region.

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Note:

- The coding sequence of bar has the two N-terminal codons modified to ATG and GAC.
- Southern blot and PCR analysis indicated that a single intact copy of the transformation cassette was integrated into the parental genome.

DNA insert from PV-BNGT04 from RT73 (MON-ØØØ73-7) canola

The DNA insert contains two gene cassettes: *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (*cp4-epsps*) and *Ochrobactrum anthropic* glyphosate oxidoreductase (*gox*).

The *cp4-epsps* coding sequence is under control of a *Figwort mosaic virus* 34S promoter and a *Pisum sativum* rubisco small subunit terminator. A transit peptide from ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase (Rubisco) small subunit was included before the *cp4-epsps* coding sequence. The transit peptide leads to high-level of expression in leaf tissues.

Note:

- The size of the genetic elements were not available at time of this record's creation
- The *gox* coding sequence differs from the wild-type version of the gene at 3 amino acid sites (G85S, R153K and R334H) and was designated as goxv247.
- The *cp4-epsps* sequence was optimized for expression in plants.
- PCR and southern blot analyses indicated that the parental genome contains a single insertion event containing one copy of the T-DNA from plasmid PV-BNGT04. No genetic elements from outside of the right and left borders of the plasmid were transferred into or are present in the genomic DNA of the LMO.

For more information, kindly refer to the parental LMO records.

LMO characteristics

Modified traits

Resistance to herbicides

Glufosinate

Glyphosate

Resistance to antibiotics

Kanamycin

Changes in physiology and/or production

Reproduction

Male sterility

Common use(s) of the LMO

Food

Feed

Detection method(s)

External link(s)

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? GMO Detection method Database - RT73 (GT73) canola ( English )
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? GMO Detection method Database - MS8 canola (English)

? ACS-BNØØ5-8 - EU Reference Laboratory for GM Food and Feed (EURL-GMFF) (English)

- ? MON-ØØØ73-7 EU Reference Laboratory for GM Food and Feed (EURL-GMFF) (<code>English</code>)
- $\ref{eq:condition}$ Croplife Detection Methods Genuity $\ref{eq:condition}$ Roundup Ready $\ref{eq:condition}$ canola ($\ref{eq:condition}$ Croplife Detection Methods Genuity $\ref{eq:condition}$ Roundup Ready $\ref{eq:condition}$ canola ($\ref{eq:condition}$ Croplife Detection Methods Genuity $\ref{eq:condition}$ Roundup Ready $\ref{eq:condition}$ canola ($\ref{eq:condition}$ Croplife Detection Methods Genuity $\ref{eq:condition}$ Roundup Ready $\ref{eq:condition}$

Additional Information

Other relevant website addresses and/or attached documents

? EUginius - MS8 x GT73 (English)

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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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