

Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)

LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM (LMO)


BCH-LMO-SCBD-14837-7

[? Decisions on the LMO ? Risk Assessments](#)

LAST UPDATED: 15 OCT 2015


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.



FLO-00015-3
Moondust™ carnation

<https://bch.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=14837>



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

Name

Moondust™ carnation

EN

Transformation event

15

Unique identifier

FLO-00015-3

Developer(s)

- **PERSON:** STEPHEN CHANDLER | [BCH-CON-SCBD-4953-5](#)

PERSON

Stephen Chandler

Cosultant

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Australia

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RELATED ORGANIZATION

Description

Colour-modified carnation produced through introduction of two anthocyanin biosynthetic genes to result in a violet/mauve colouration, the dfr gene which encodes dihydroflavonol

EN

reductase and the hf1 gene which encodes flavonoid 3',5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H) from *Petunia hybrida*. A variant form of acetolactate synthase (ALS) from *Nicotiana tabacum* was used as a selectable marker to confer tolerance to sulfonylurea herbicide.

Note: This line was never commercialised

NOTE: This LMO was formerly referred to with the UID FLO-00015-2.

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-4954-7](#) ORGANISM | DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS (CARNATION, DIACA) |
Crops

Related LMO(s)

[BCH-LMO-SCBD-14836-7](#) | FLO-07442-5 - Moondust™ carnation | Stephen Chandler Changes in quality and/or metabolite content - Pigmentation / Coloration Resistance to herbicides - Chlorsulfuron, Sulfonylurea
[BCH-LMO-SCBD-14828-9](#) | FLO-40619-8 - Moonshade™ carnation | Stephen Chandler Changes in quality and/or metabolite content - Pigmentation / Coloration Resistance to herbicides - Chlorsulfuron, Sulfonylurea Selectable marker genes and reporter genes
[BCH-LMO-SCBD-14834-6](#) | FLO-40644-6 - Moonlite™ carnation | Stephen Chandler Changes in quality and/or metabolite content - Pigmentation / Coloration Resistance to herbicides - Chlorsulfuron, Sulfonylurea
[BCH-LMO-SCBD-14838-7](#) | FLO-00016-4 - Moondust™ carnation | Stephen Chandler Changes in quality and/or metabolite content - Pigmentation / Coloration Resistance to herbicides - Chlorsulfuron, Sulfonylurea
[BCH-LMO-SCBD-14840-7](#) | FLO-00004-1 - Moondust™ carnation | Stephen Chandler Changes in quality and/or metabolite content - Pigmentation / Coloration Resistance to herbicides - Chlorsulfuron, Sulfonylurea

Characteristics of the modification process

Vector

pCGP1470

EN

Techniques used for the modification

Agrobacterium-mediated DNA transfer

Genetic elements construct

P-35S-CaMV 0.000 kb	CS-SuRB-TOBAC 0.000 kb	T-SuRB-TOBAC 0.000 kb
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P-CHS 0.000 kb	CS-F35H-PETHY 0.000 kb	T-D8 0.000 kb
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P-mac-1
0.000 kb

CS-DFR-PETHY
0.000 kb

T-mas
0.000 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-15009-4 DIHYDROFLAVONOL-4-REDUCTASE | (PETUNIA) |

Protein coding sequence | Changes in quality and/or metabolite content (Pigmentation / Coloration)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-15010-3 FLAVONOID 3', 5' HYDROXYLASE GENE | (PETUNIA) |

Protein coding sequence | Changes in quality and/or metabolite content (Pigmentation / Coloration)

BCH-GENE-SCBD-15177-7 ACETOHYDROXY ACID SYNTHASE GENE | (TOBACCO PLANT) |

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to herbicides (Chlorsulfuron, Sulfonylurea)

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

Promoter

BCH-GENE-SCBD-100390-7 ACETOHYDROXY ACID SYNTHASE GENE TERMINATOR | (TOBACCO PLANT) |

Terminator

BCH-GENE-SCBD-103771-1 CHALCONE SYNTHASE GENE PROMOTER | (COMMON SNAPDRAGON, SNAPDRAGON) |

Promoter

BCH-GENE-SCBD-103772-2 D8 GENE TERMINATOR | (PETUNIA) |

Terminator

BCH-GENE-SCBD-103773-1 MAC-1 PROMOTER |

Promoter

BCH-GENE-SCBD-103774-1 MANNOPINE SYNTHASE GENE TERMINATOR |

Terminator

LMO characteristics

Modified traits

Resistance to herbicides

Sulfonylurea

Changes in quality and/or metabolite content

Pigmentation / Coloration

Common use(s) of the LMO

Ornamental

Additional Information

Additional Information

These carnations were developed using recombinant DNA techniques to produce flowers with a unique violet/mauve colour by introducing two genes from petunia (*Petunia hybrida*) that function together in the biosynthesis of the anthocyanin pigment delphinidin. The transgenic lines were

derived from the parent cultivar 'White Unesco', which is a white coloured carnation that was selected for a mutation in the dihydroflavonol reductase (DFR) encoding gene that did not allow for expression of a functional enzyme, and thus did not produce the anthocyanin type pigments that give rise to blue and red coloured flowers. The two genes from *Petunia hybrida* introduced into the transgenic carnation lines included a functional dihydroflavonol reductase encoding gene (*dfr*) and a gene (*hf1*) encoding the enzyme flavonoid 3', 5'-hydroxylase (F3'5'H), a member of the NADPH-Cytochrome P450 reductase family. Expression of the F3'5'H encoding gene allows for the production of blue coloured delphinidin anthocyanin pigments, which are not normally found in carnations.

Tolerance to sulfonyl urea herbicides was produced via the introduction of a chlorsulfuron tolerant version of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) encoding gene from tobacco (SuRB).

Other relevant website addresses and/or attached documents

- ? [OECD UID Database](#) (*English*)
- ? [CERA GM Database](#) (*English*)
- ? [FLO-ØØØ15-2 - ISAAA](#) (*English*)

[BCH-LMO-SCBD-14837-7](#)

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.

**Secretariat of the Convention
on Biological Diversity**

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