



# **Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)**

# LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISM (LMO)

BCH-LMO-SCBD-48362-8

# ? Decisions on the LMO ? Risk Assessments

LAST UPDATED: 29 APR 2020

EN

### 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=48362

 BPS-PHØ48-1

 Fortuna potato

 Read barcode or type above URL into intermet browser to access information on this LMO in the Biosafety Cleaning-House & SCBD 2012

 Name

 Fortuna potato
 EN

 Transformation event

PH05-026-0048

Unique identifier

BPS-PHØ48-1

Developer(s)

#### - PERSON: BASF PLANT SCIENCE GMBH | BCH-CON-DE-48128-3

PERSON

BASF Plant Science GmbH Carl-Bosch-Str. 38 Ludwigshafen 67056 , Germany Phone: +49 621 60-0 Fax: +49 621 60-42525 Email: global.info@basf.com Website: http://www.basf.com/group/corporate/de/products-and-industries/biotechnology/ plant-biotechnology/index

Description

The potato was modified for resistance to *Phytophthora infestans* through the expression of the resistance (R) genes *Rpi-blb1* and *Rpi-blb2* from a wild relative *Solanum bulbocastaneum*.

The R genes encode nucleotide-binding site-leucine rich repeat type proteins and play a role in host defence against the pathogenic fungus.

Additionally, a selectable marker, *Arabidopsis thaliana* acetohydroxyacid synthase, was included for imidazolinone selection during transformation. The enzyme carries a point mutation, S653N, which confers herbicide 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-12106-6 ORGANISM | SOLANUM TUBEROSUM (POTATO, SOLTU)

Crops

# **Characteristics of the modification process**

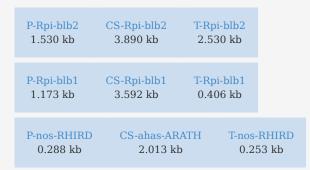
Vector

Vector VCPMA16 derived from pPZP200

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-41318-3 PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS RESISTANCE GENE 2 | (ORNAMENTAL

#### NIGHTSHADE, POTATOES)

Protein coding sequence | Resistance to diseases and pests (Phytophthora infestans resistance)

#### BCH-GENE-SCBD-41317-5 PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS RESISTANCE GENE 1 | (ORNAMENTAL

#### NIGHTSHADE, POTATOES)

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

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

#### Promoter

#### BCH-GENE-SCBD-48073-8 ACETOHYDROXY ACID SYNTHASE GENE | (THALE CRESS)

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

ΕN

BCH-GENE-SCBD-100269-8 NOPALINE SYNTHASE GENE TERMINATOR Terminator BCH-GENE-SCBD-103775-1 PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS RESISTANCE GENE 2 PROMOTER | (ORNAMENTAL NIGHTSHADE, POTATOES) Promoter BCH-GENE-SCBD-103776-1 PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS RESISTANCE GENE 2 TERMINATOR | (ORNAMENTAL NIGHTSHADE, POTATOES) Terminator BCH-GENE-SCBD-103777-1 PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS RESISTANCE GENE 1 PROMOTER | (ORNAMENTAL NIGHTSHADE, POTATOES) Promoter BCH-GENE-SCBD-103778-1 PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS RESISTANCE GENE 1 TERMINATOR | (ORNAMENTAL NIGHTSHADE, POTATOES) Terminator BCH-GENE-SCBD-101415-9 TI PLASMID LEFT BORDER REPEAT Plasmid vector BCH-GENE-SCBD-101416-6 TI PLASMID RIGHT BORDER REPEAT Plasmid vector

Notes regarding the genetic elements present in this LMO

#### Expression cassettes:

The insertion contains three gene expression cassettes: *Solanum bulbocastaneum Phytophthora infestans* resistance gene 1 (*Rpi-blb1*), *Solanum bulbocastaneum Phytophthora infestans* resistance gene 2 (*Rpi-blb2*) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* acetohydroxyacid synthase (*ahas*).

Transcription of *Rpi-blb1* and *Rpi-blb2* are under control of the native promoters and<br/>terminators. Transcription of *ahas* is under control of the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* nopaline<br/>synthase promoter and terminator. The R gene cassettes were originally excised from the<br/>donor genome as genomic fragments and inserted into the vector.EN

The coding sequence of *ahas* contains a point mutation S653N (serine to asparagine at amino acid position 653), which confers herbicide tolerance.

# LMO characteristics

Modified traits

Resistance to diseases and pests Fungi Phytophthora infestans resistance Resistance to herbicides Imidazolinone Sulfonylurea Resistance to antibiotics Streptomycin Common use(s) of the LMO

Food

### **Detection method(s)**

Additional Information

Low level of expression of both *Rpi-blb1* and *Rpi-blb2* was detected by real-time PCR analysis in leaves, stems, tubers and roots. In flowers, low expression of *Rpi-blb2 was detected*. However, the expression of *Rpi-blb1* was not detected in floral tissues.

Due to the *nos* promoter, low expression levels in all parts of the plant are expected for *ahas*. Expression of *ahas* was essential for the selection of transformants during tissue culturing.

### **Additional Information**

Additional Information

#### **Vector information**

Derivate of pPZP200. Reference: Hajdukiewicz et al (1994) Plant Mol. Biol., 25, 989-994.

Other relevant website addresses and/or attached documents

?07-r42-01-app-a1.pdf (English)

? European Patent Application - EP2535416A1.pdf ( 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. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity 413 rue Saint-Jacques, suite 800 Montreal, Québec, H2Y 1N9 Canada Fax: +1 514 288-6588 Email: secretariat@cbd.int ΕN