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Certified Reference Materials

AOCS 0711-D5

Report of the certification process for

Topas 19/2

Canola

Fifth Batch

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ISO 17034:2016
A2LA Certificate 3438.01

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Abstract

This report describes the preparation and certification of the canola CRM AOCS 0711-D5 produced by AOCS Technical Services in 2020. The CRMs have been prepared according to ISO 17034:2016 and are intended to serve as control material for third party testing of canola for transformation events and for no other purpose. The purity of the Topas 19/2 canola was verified using event-specific, qualitative PCR analysis by Food Chain ID, Fairfield, IA (an ISO 17025-accredited laboratory). AOCS 0711-D5 is available in 0.5 ml skirted screw-cap self-sealing tubes. The Topas 19/2 canola DNA was extracted from clean leaves by BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC. The leaf DNA extract sample shall be stored in the self-sealing tube at +4 ˚C in the dark.

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Glossary

AOCS	American Oil Chemists' Society
Conventional Crop	Crop variety with no history of modern biotechnology and is produced through plant-breeding techniques that rely on selecting and mating parent plants possessing promising traits and repeatedly selecting for superior performance among their offspring
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
Detection Limit	Lowest level at which target DNA can be detected in a sample and be reliably tested by PCR methods. It is typically expressed as a percentage: the ratio of the number of modern biotechnology derived genomes to the number of crop genomes times 100 percent
EC	European Commission
Genome	The complete set of genes and DNA associated with an organism
GMO	Organism that has had genetic sequences modified using molecular-level techniques
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction: technique used to determine whether a sample of plant tissue contains a particular DNA sequence. PCR relies on primer sets that zero in on a particular target DNA sequence and a special DNA-copying enzyme (DNA polymerase) that makes enough copies of the target sequence for identification and measurement
Qualitative PCR	PCR methods that determine the presence or absence of a specific target DNA sequence at a particular level of detection
Quantitation Limit	Lowest level at which the amount of target DNA sequence in a sample can be reliably quantified. It is typically expressed as the ration of the number of transgenic genomes to the number of crop genomes times 100 percent
Quantitative PCR	PCR methods that estimate the relative amount of target DNA sequence in a mixture of DNA molecules
Trait: Topas 19/2	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerance and male sterility

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Introduction

Plant biotechnology is an extension of traditional plant breeding. It allows plant breeders to develop crops with specific traits including insect, disease, and herbicide resistance; processing advantages; and nutritional enhancement. An important component for identifying these new traits is a Certified Reference Material created from leaf, seed, or grain containing the new trait as well as a CRM created from the conventionally bred matrix. The European Commission has mandated that from 18 April 2004, a method for detecting a new event derived from modern biotechnology and Certified Reference Material must be available before the EC will consider authorizing acceptance of a new crop derived from modern biotechnology. Several nations outside Europe also require grain and ingredients to be labeled above a threshold level before accepting a shipment.

To meet the above regulatory requirements for measurement standards, AOCS 0711-D5 was manufactured according to ISO 17034:2016 and in accordance with EC No 1829/2003, EC No 641/2004 and EC No 619/2011. This CRM are available from AOCS.

Materials and Methods

BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC prepared the bulk material by taking source leaf material from plants which had been tested individually using several quality standards and was grown from seeds harvested from plants that had themselves passed the same criteria. Plants not meeting the quality standards were removed and destroyed. Leaf material was harvested from the plants which met the quality standards and frozen immediately, stored at -70 ˚C. The genomic DNA was extracted from leaves of one or more plants according to CTAB-based (Doyle JJ and Doyle JL, 1987) protocol. The integrity and concentration of the genomic DNA was determined by electrophoresis in a 1.0% agarose gel and ethidium bromide-staining and compared to lambda molecular weight standards by digital imaging quantification. The concentration measurement was done in triplicate, repeated in three different gels. No indications for physical degradation were apparent and the DNA migrated at positions higher than 40 Kb.

BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC delivered 3.0 mg of Topas 19/2 canola leaf DNA extract to AOCS. Ten (10) working samples of DNA, 10 µg each, were prepared from the

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composite and sent to Food Chain ID, Fairfield, IA (an ISO 17025-accredited laboratory) for event-specific, qualitative PCR analysis to screen for the presence of the intended event, Topas 19/2. This testing was for purity as well as homogeneity purposes.

The leaf used to manufacture the Topas 19/2 materials was shown to contain the Topas 19/2 event as well as the absence of T45, 3'nos, epspscp4-1Pa using PCR protocols at BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC. The DNA was packaged by SGS-Midwest Seed Services in sterile, 0.5 ml skirted screw-cap self-sealing tubes in aliquots of 10 μg.

AOCS used the Random Number Generator function of Microsoft Excel to select samples for verification of purity, homogeneity, and to rule out contamination during packaging. Sample numbers AOCS 0711-D5: 29, 53, 79, 91, 105, 165, 180, 221, 250, and 289 were sent to Food Chain ID, Fairfield, IA (an ISO 17025-accredited laboratory) for event-specific, qualitative PCR analysis to screen for Topas 19/2 presence in the samples.

Stability

Stability of these CRMs has been listed as 1 year from the introduction date. The materials were sealed and stored under refrigerated conditions, therefore not exposed to air and are expected to be stable for longer than the estimated expiration date. The stability of the leaf DNA extract material will be reevaluated annually. If the samples are still representative of the certified value, the certificates will be extended.

Results and Discussion

Sample Homogeneity and Prepared Sample Verification

After the bulk material was processed and packaged, ten (10) samples were identified by the Microsoft Excel Random Number Generator and sent to Food Chain ID, Fairfield, IA (an ISO 17025-accredited laboratory) for event-specific, qualitative PCR analysis. These results are presented in Table 1. This data confirms the presence of the A5547-127 gene after the packaging of AOCS 0711-D5.

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Table 1. Results for the verification of AOCS 0711-D5 Topas 19/2 canola material as tested by FoodChain ID, Fairfield, IA with Topas 19/2 event-specific, qualitative PCR analysis.	
Sample	**Topas 19/2 Presence**
AOCS 0711-D5 29	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 53	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 79	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 91	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 105	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 165	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 180	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 221	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 250	Positive
AOCS 0711-D5 289	Positive

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References

Center for Environmental Risk Assessment GM Database
http://www.cera-gmc.org/?action=gm_crop_database

FoodChain ID Testing, 504 N. 4th St., Suite 102, Fairfield, IA 52556 Telephone: 1 888 229 2011 www.foodchainid.com

International Seed Testing Association, International Rules of Seed Testing: Seed Science and Technology Rules, 2012

ISO 17025:2005 and ISO 17025:2017, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories

ISO 17034:2016 (E) General Requirements for the Competence of Reference Material Producers

Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A32003R1829&from=en

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