

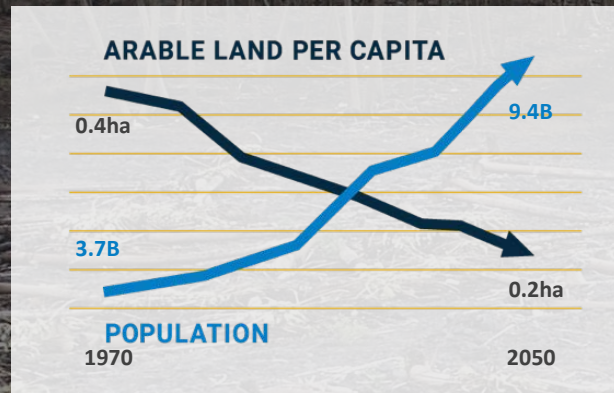
The Hidden Problem



Diseases are
stealing
our food

Our Global Food Challenge

Less Land to Farm



Production at Risk from Crop Disease




10-15%
lost every year

Up to 100%
lost from
catastrophic diseases

Source: https://www.census.gov/population/international/data/worldpop/table_population.php
<http://www.dani2989.com/gold/potashgb.htm>

*Photo – Dennis Gonsalves

Catastrophic Crop Diseases

	WHEAT 50% of Global Diet	SOY Top 10 Commodity	POTATO 3 rd Most Important Crop
Disease	Stem Rust/Stripe Rust 	Asian Soybean Rust 	Late Blight 
Crop Loss	50-70% 90% varieties susceptible	Up to 80%	Up to 100%

Fundamental Impact on Livelihoods



FOR LARGE SCALE FARMERS

Chemical use
Large scale production impact



FOR SMALL HOLDER FARMERS

Food loss
Income loss
Unsafe chemicals



FOR ALL

Malnutrition
Rising food prices and
economic instability
Civil unrest and
political instability



**NOT PRO-GM OR PRO-GE
BUT PRO TECHNOLOGY
THAT CAN MAKE A
DIFFERENCE**

Proven Solutions to Crop Disease

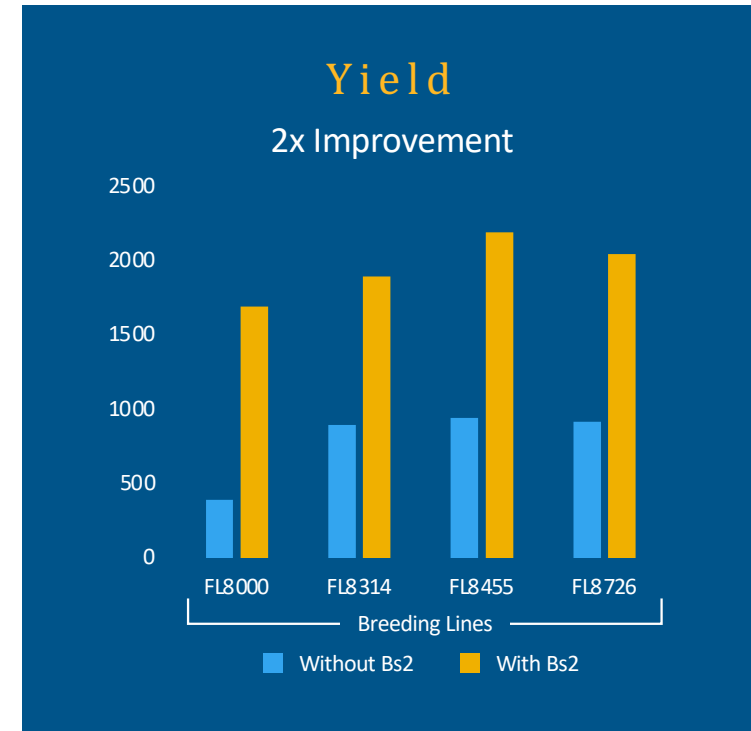
Tomatoes Infected with Bacterial Spot



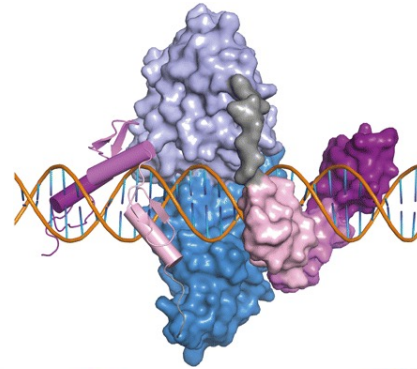
Control plants
WITHOUT Bs2 gene



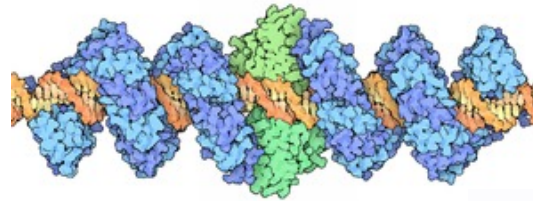
Control plants
WITH Bs2 gene



ZINC FINGERS



TALENs



2BLADES
FOUNDATION

CRISPR-CAS9



2BLADES
FOUNDATION

CRISPR-CAS9



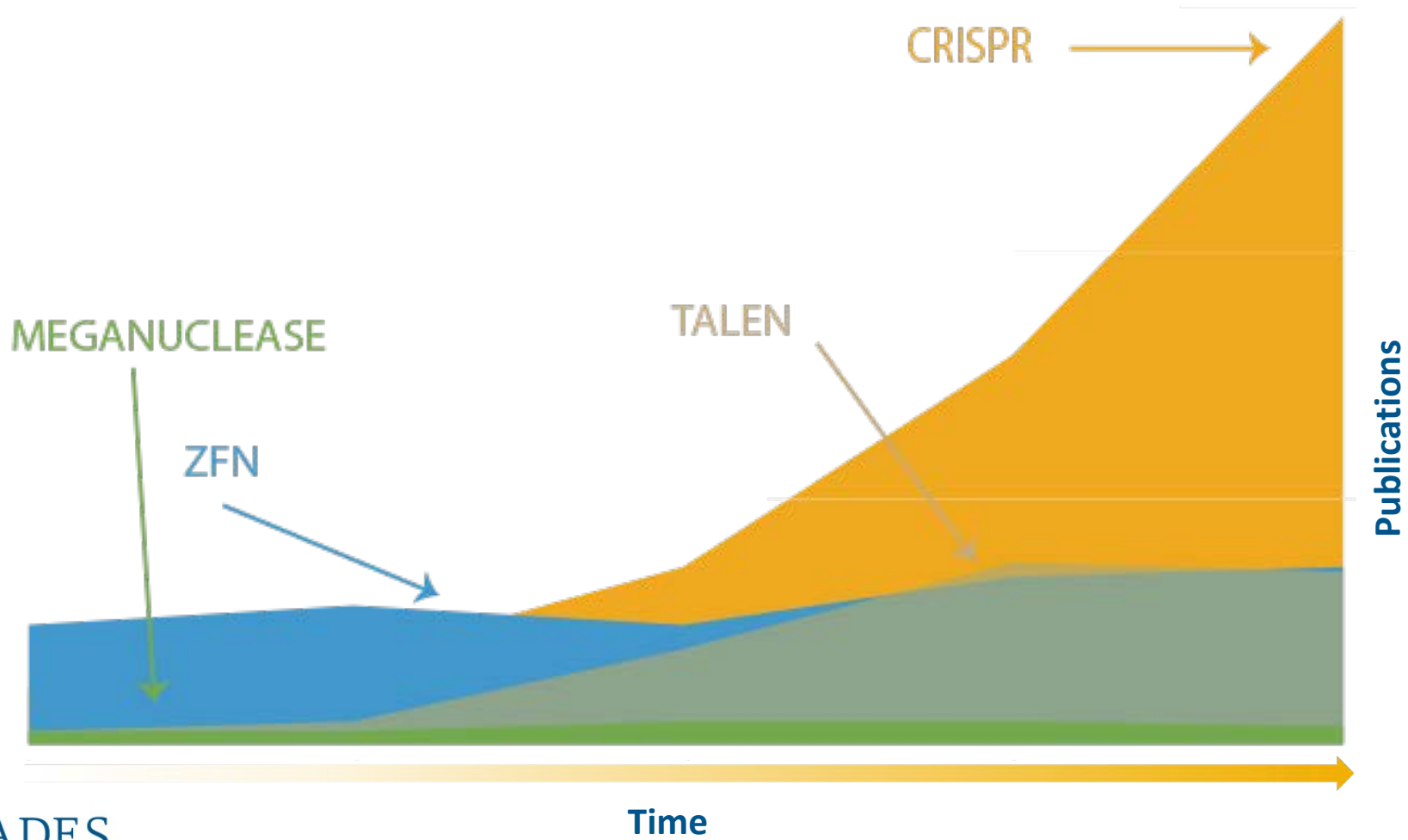
**Guide RNA enables
modularity**



THE GENOME EDITING PARADOX: **REVOLUTIONARY** **DISRUPTIVE** **OVERHYPED**

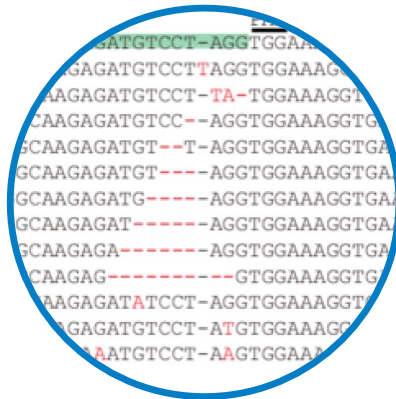
THE GENOME EDITING PARADOX: REVOLUTIONARY

DISRUPTIVE
OVERHYPED



EXISTING CAPABILITIES

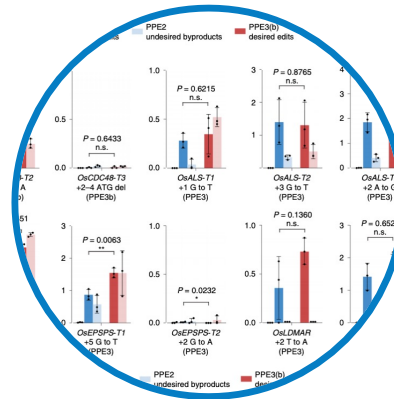
Simple editing



100%

Double strand breaks, gene "deletion"

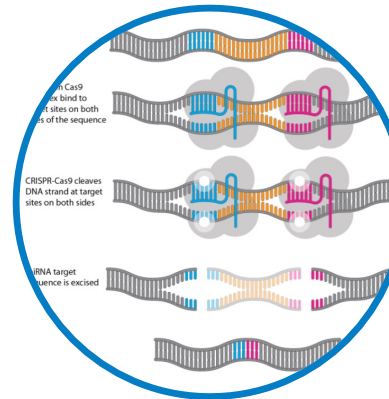
Prime editing



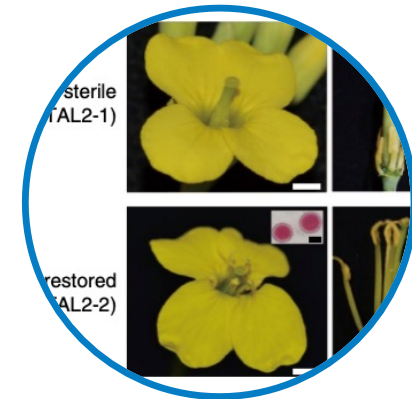
100%

complete excision of the miRNA

miRNA Editing



Organelle editing



100%

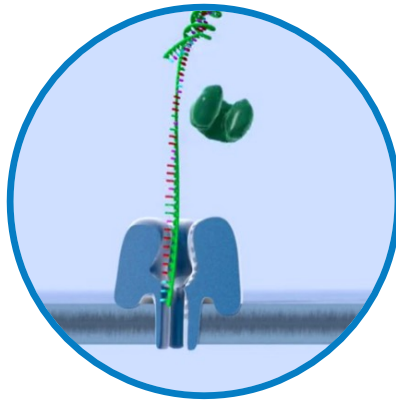
Prime editing, or nicking the DNA leading to more specific edits

100%

Uses TALENs with localization signals

EXISTING CAPABILITIES

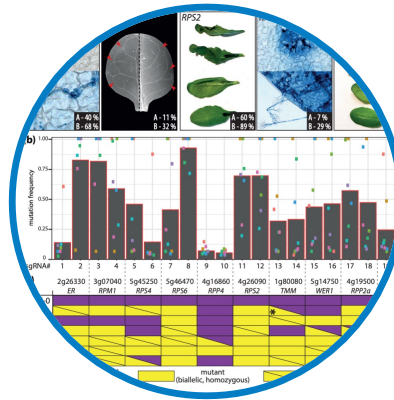
Targeted sequencing



100%

Targeted sequencing using nanopore

Multiplex editing zCas9i



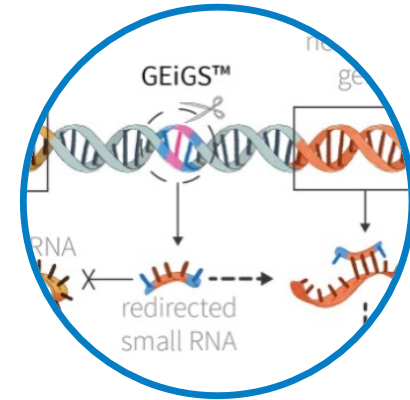
80%

Removes need for tissue culture step in genome edits

de novo induction of gene-edited meristems



Gene Editing induced Gene Silencing

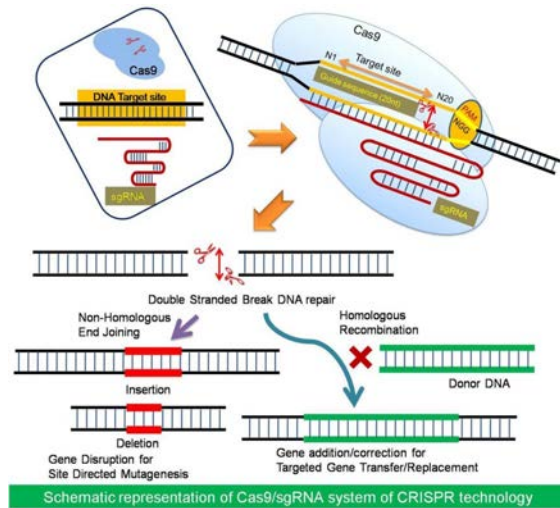


100%

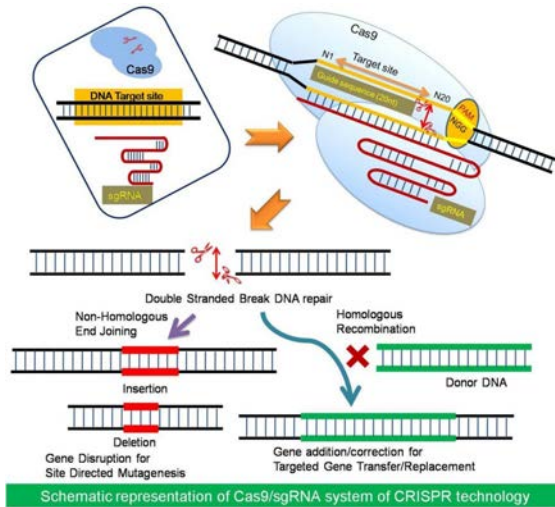
Activity of non-coding genes towards target genes

100%

Assembly of nuclease constructs expressing up to 32 sgRNAs



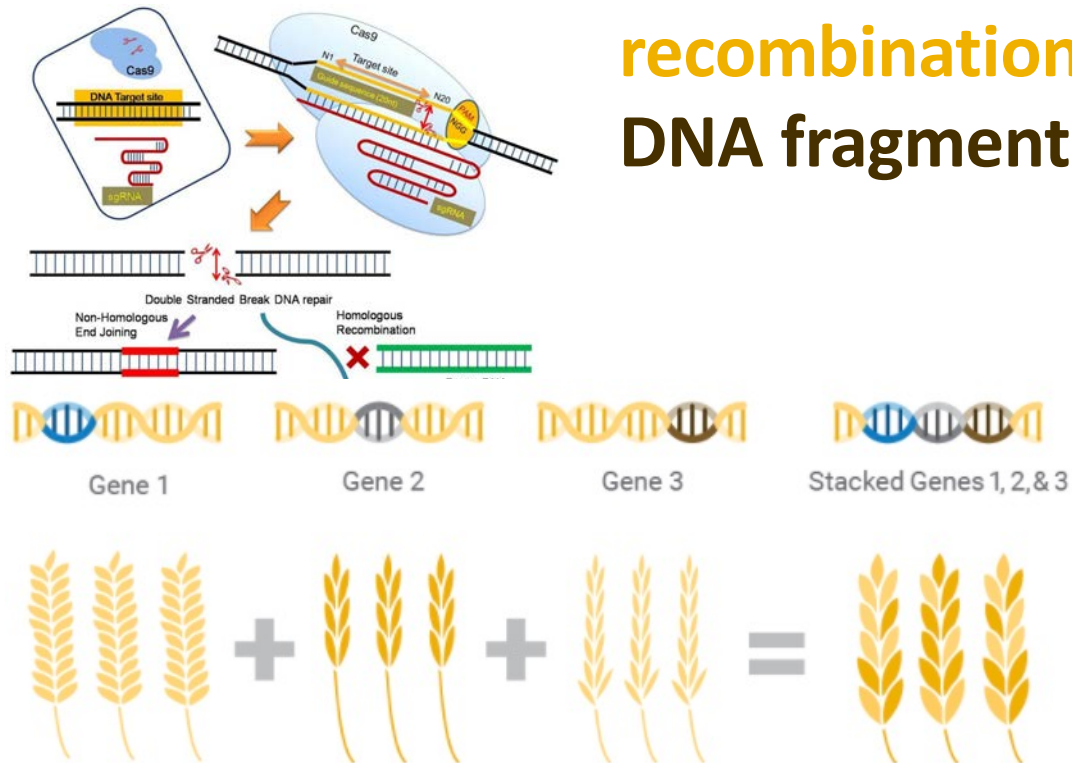
Marker free homologous recombination of large DNA fragments



Marker free homologous recombination of large DNA fragments

Happens at
extremely low
Frequency (0.01%)

Marker free homologous recombination of large DNA fragments



Happens at
extremely low
Frequency (0.01%)

HIGH IMPACT TARGETS

$$2n=3x$$



$$2n = 4x$$



$$2n = 8x$$



$$(2n)=(6x)$$





THE GENOME EDITING PARADOX: REVOLUTIONARY **DISRUPTIVE** OVERHYPED

Gene-edited CRISPR mushroom escapes US regulation

A fungus engineered with the CRISPR–Cas9 technique can be cultivated and sold without further oversight.



De-risked (replicating RNAi and mutagenesis results)

- Reduced oxidative browning (PPO)
 - Apple, Potato
- High and Low-amylose starch (starch branching enzyme and synthesis genes)
 - Barley, Maize, Wheat, Potato, Rice
- Mildew resistance (MLO)
 - Already produced via tilling
 - Wheat, Grape, Strawberry
- Bacterial Resistance
 - SWEET genes
- Viral resistance (eIF4E)
 - Tomato, Cucumber



THE GENOME EDITING PARADOX: REVOLUTIONARY DISRUPTIVE OVERHYPED

TRAITS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE TRACTABLE



FOUNDATION



TRAITS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE TRACTABLE

THE UP AND COMING BOTTLENECKS



FOUNDATION



TRAITS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE TRACTABLE

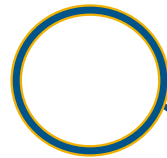
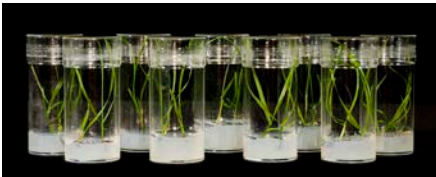
THE UP AND COMING BOTTLENECKS



TECHNOLOGY FOR
IMPLEMENTATION
IS NOT

TRAITS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE TRACTABLE

THE UP AND COMING BOTTLENECKS

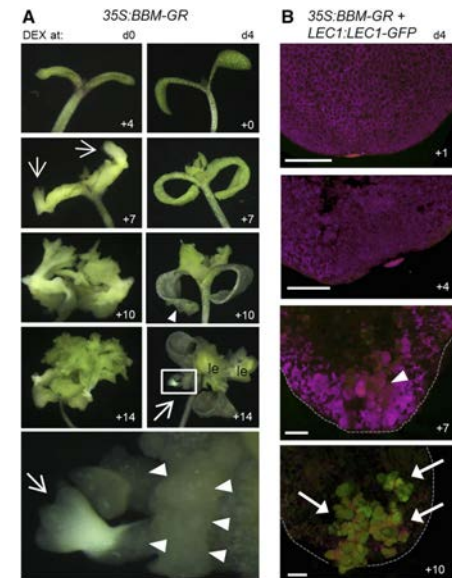
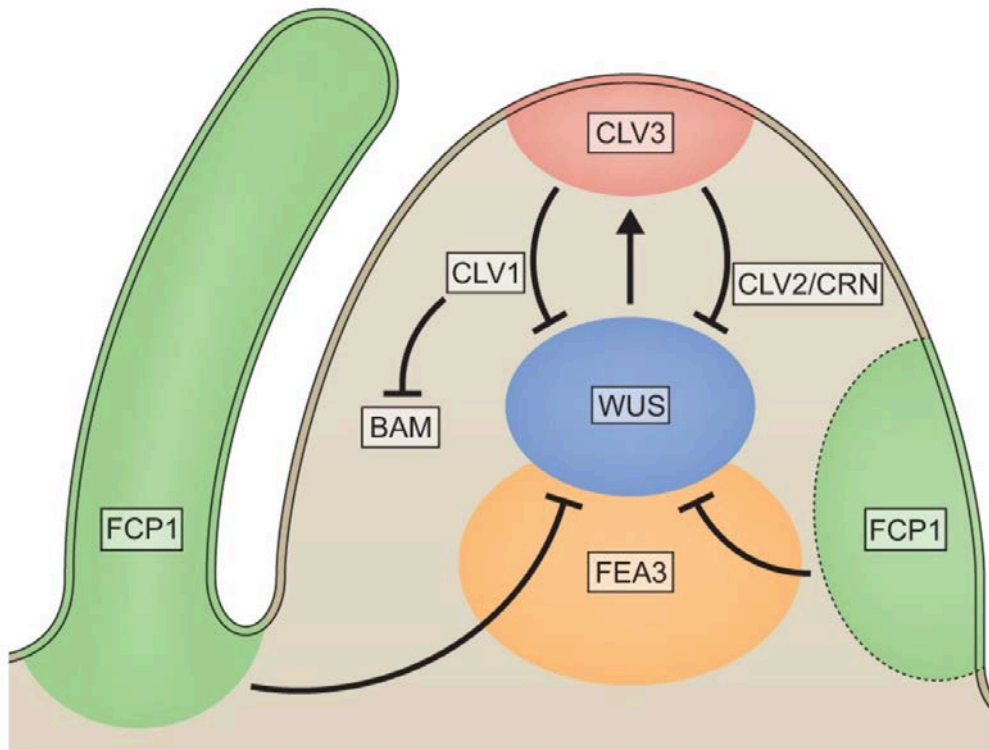


TECHNOLOGY FOR
IMPLEMENTATION
IS NOT

PLANT TRANSFORMATION FOR ALL CROPS



**WHY IS IT THAT SOME CROPS
CAN BE READILY TRANSFORMED
WHILE OTHERS DO NOT?**

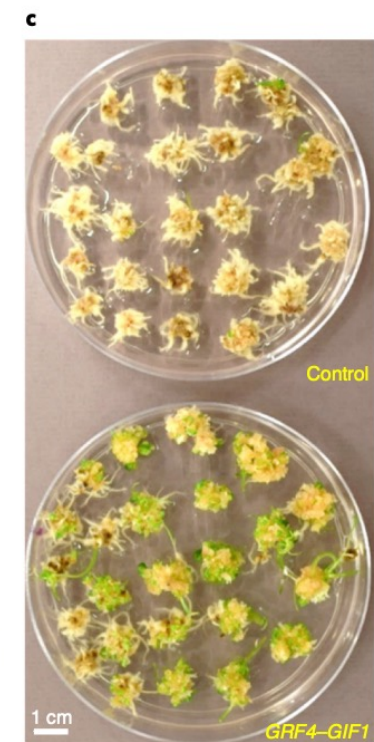
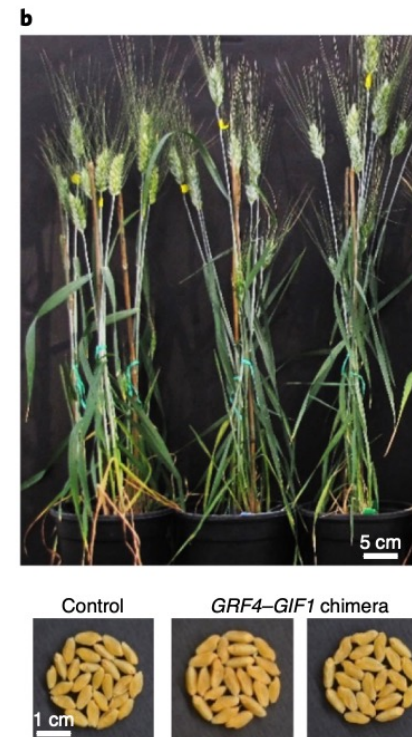
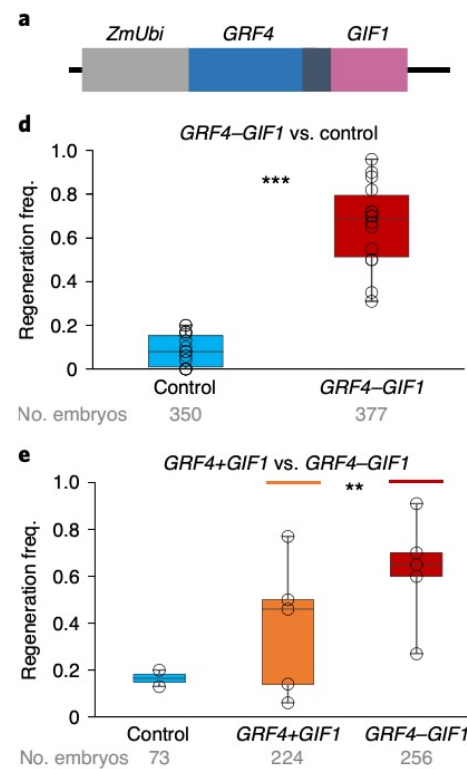


Letter | Published: 12 October 2020

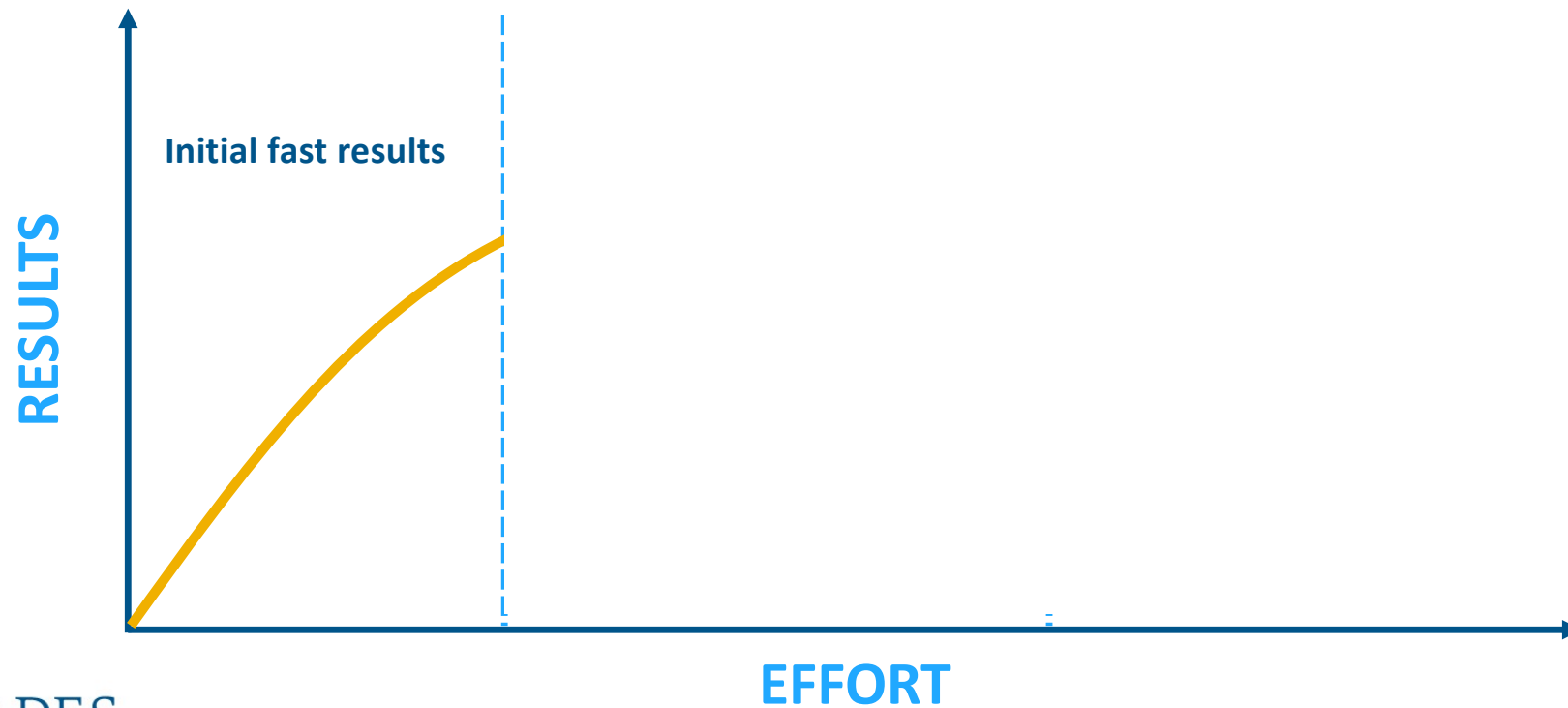
A GRF–GIF chimeric protein improves the regeneration efficiency of transgenic plants

Juan M. Debernardi, David M. Tricoli, Maria F. Ercoli, Sadiye Hayta, Pamela Ronald, Javier F. Palatnik & Jorge Dubcovsky 

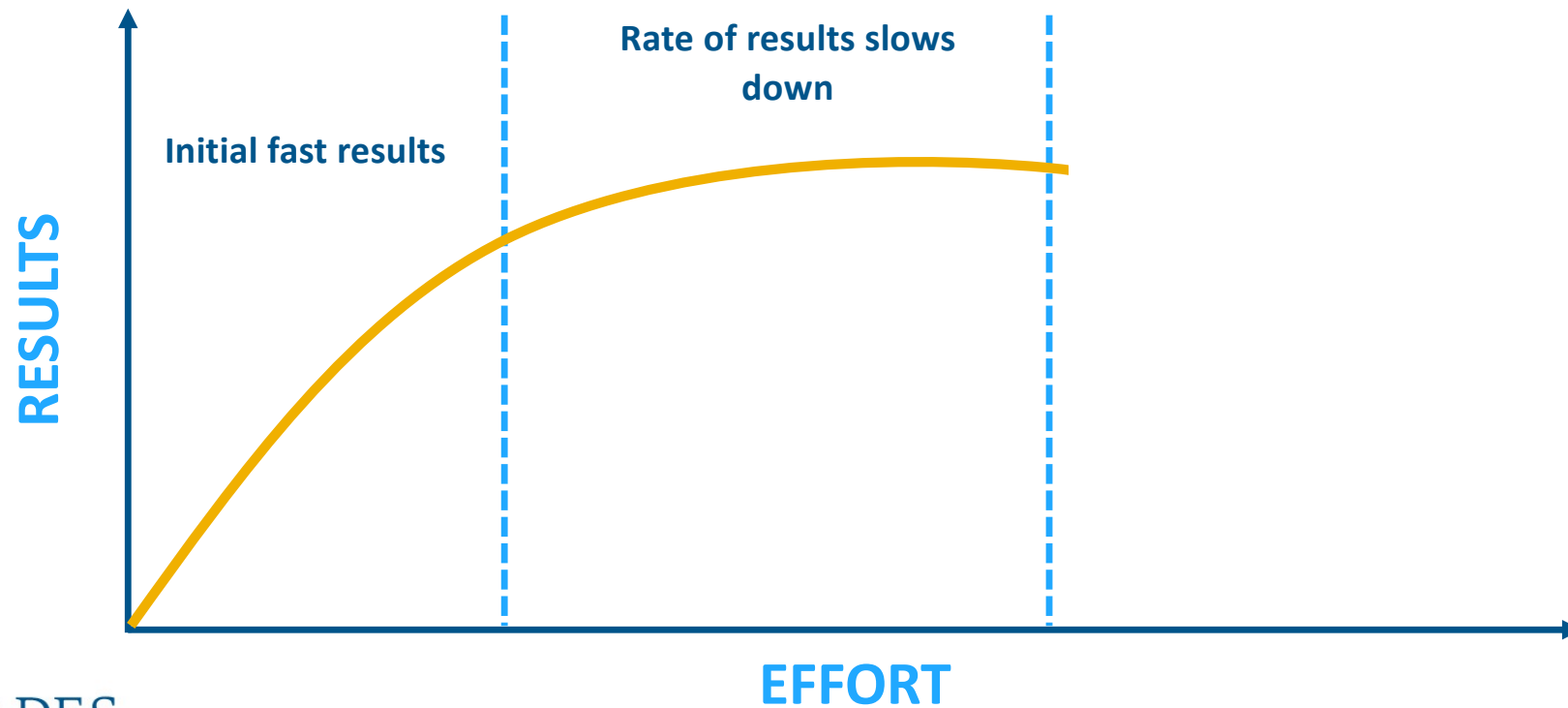
Nature Biotechnology (2020) | [Cite this article](#)



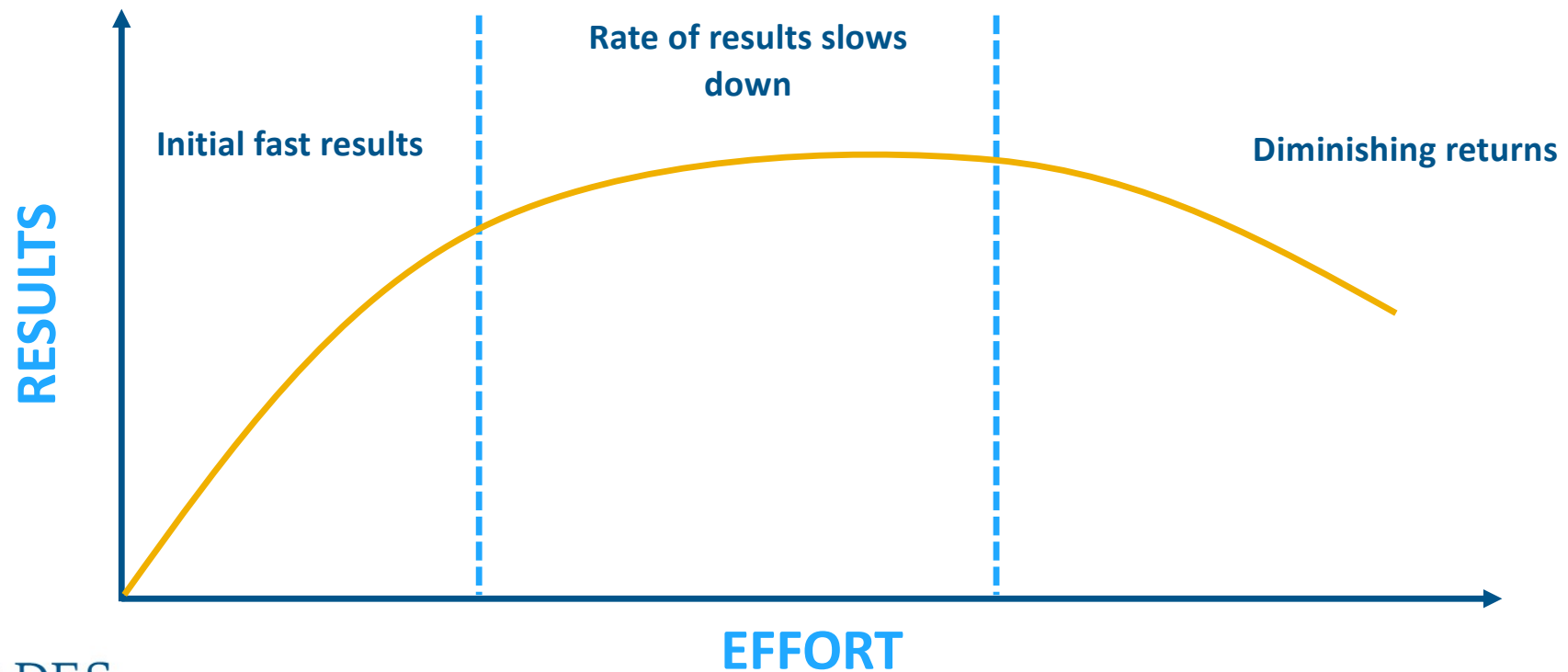
Law of Diminishing Returns



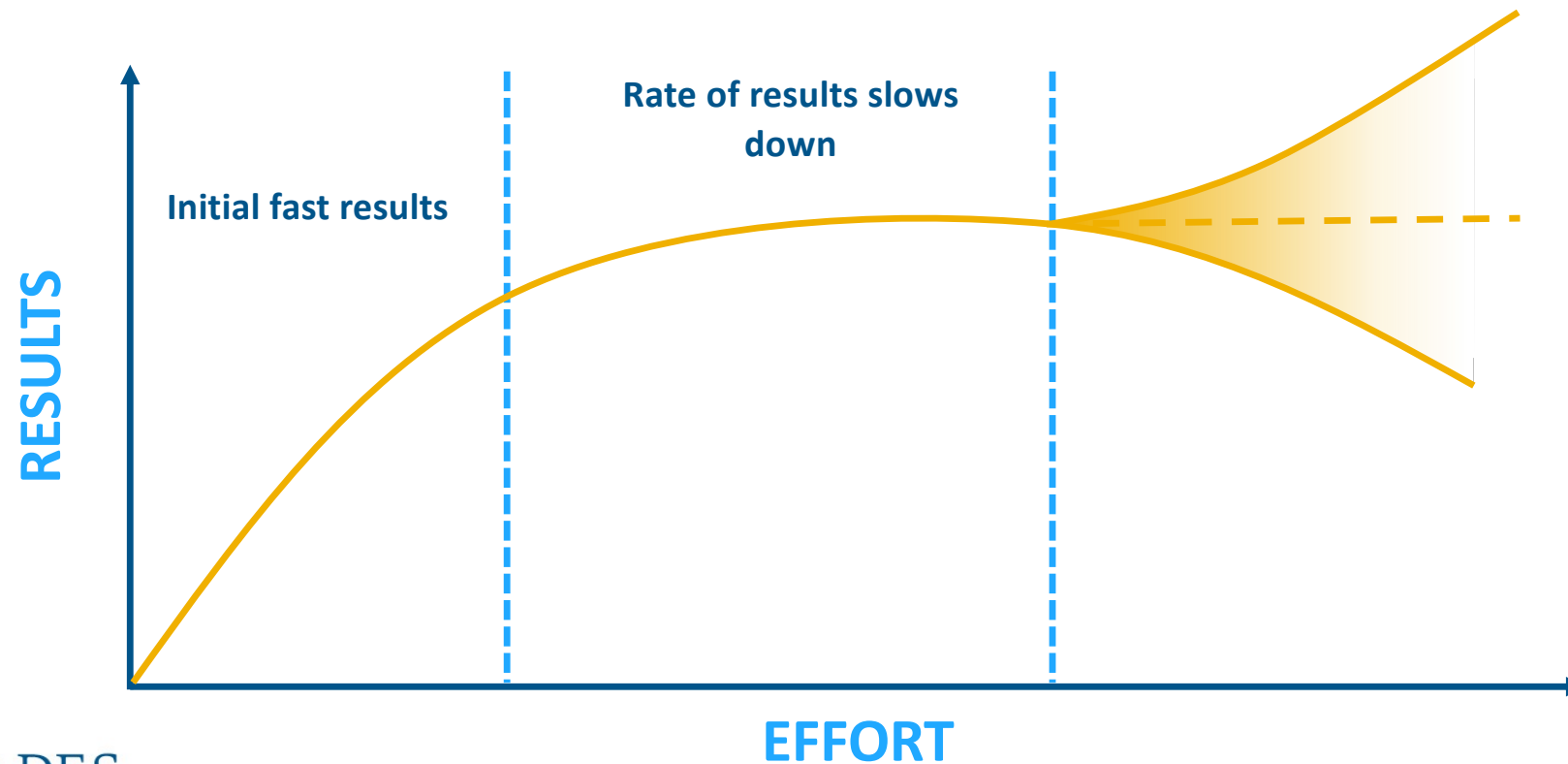
Law of Diminishing Returns



Law of Diminishing Returns

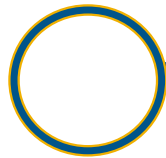
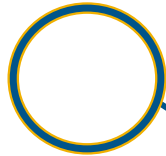
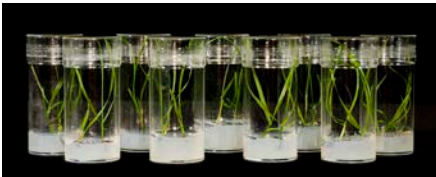


Law of Diminishing Returns



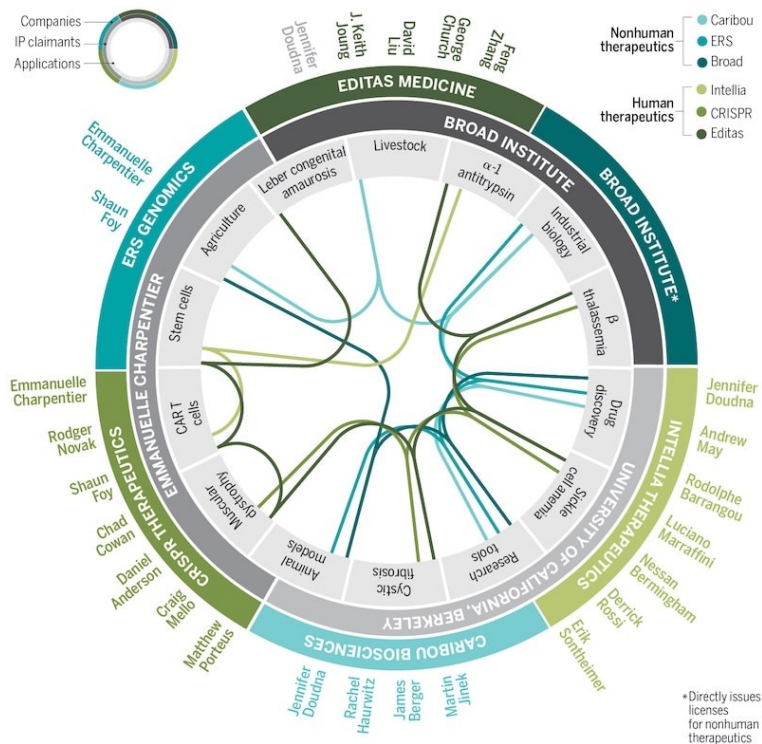
TRAITS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE TRACTABLE

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LEGISLATION FOR
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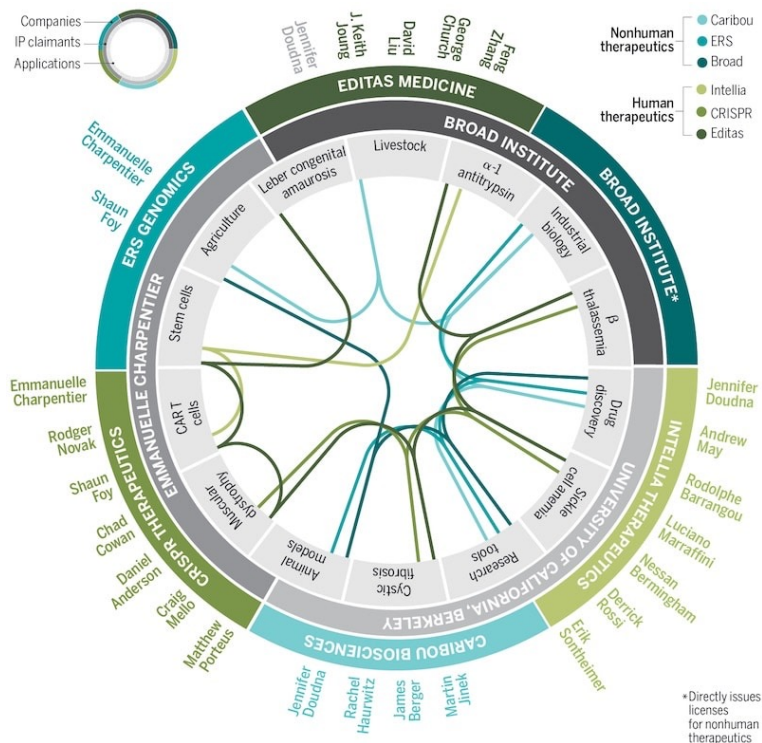
Who owns CRISPR?



1700 PATENTS
100 NEW PATENTS
EACH MONTH

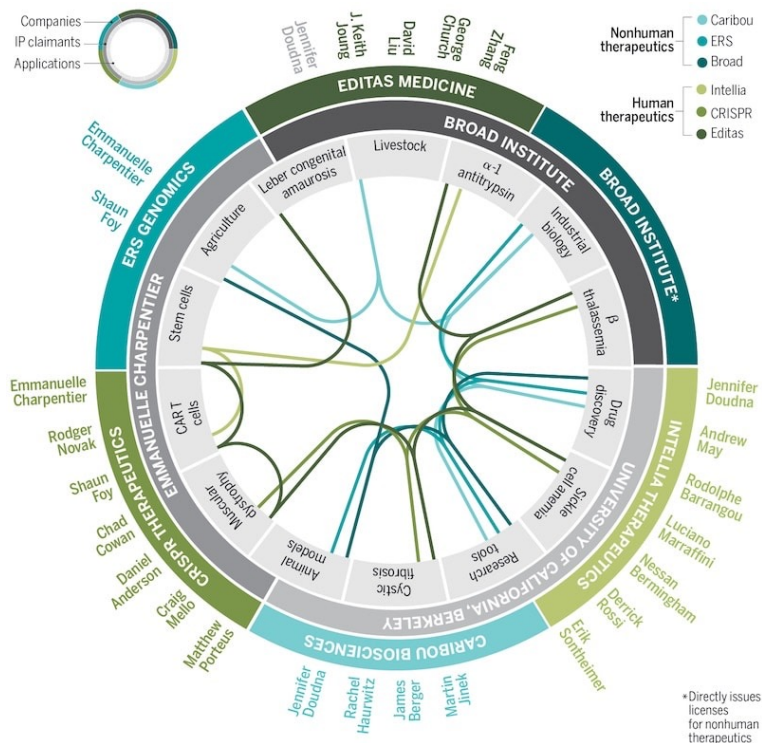
Who owns CRISPR?

"DEMOCRATIC LICENCE" SCIENTIST NON-COMMERCIAL



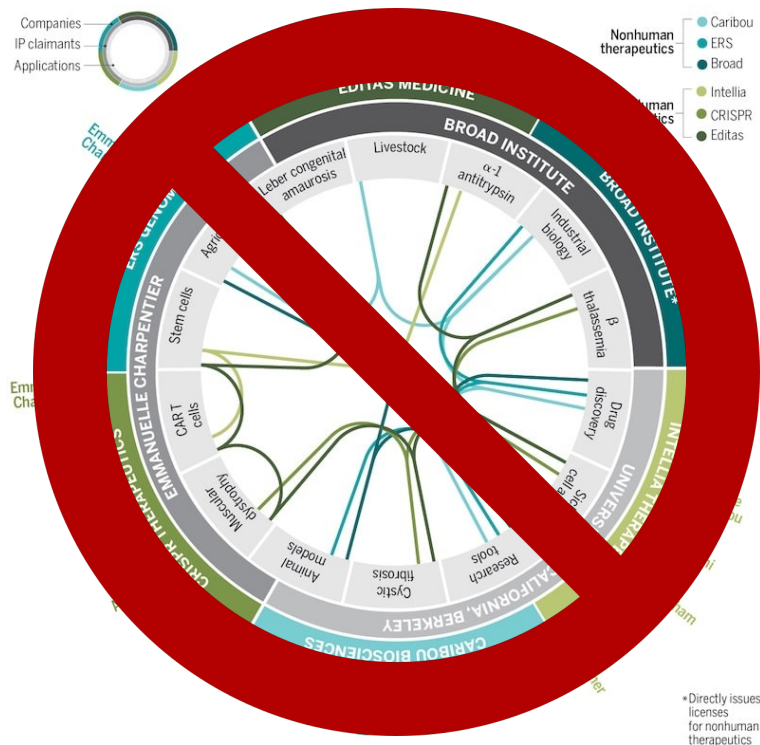
Who owns CRISPR?

ROYALTIES PROPOSED BY LICENCE HOLDERS

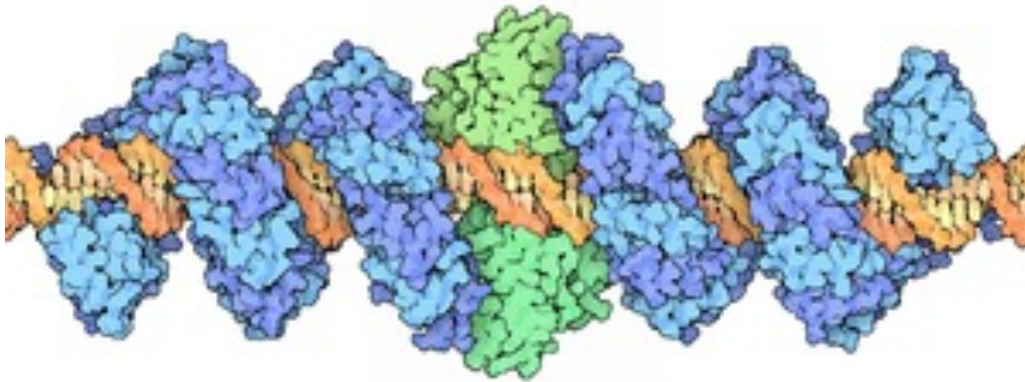


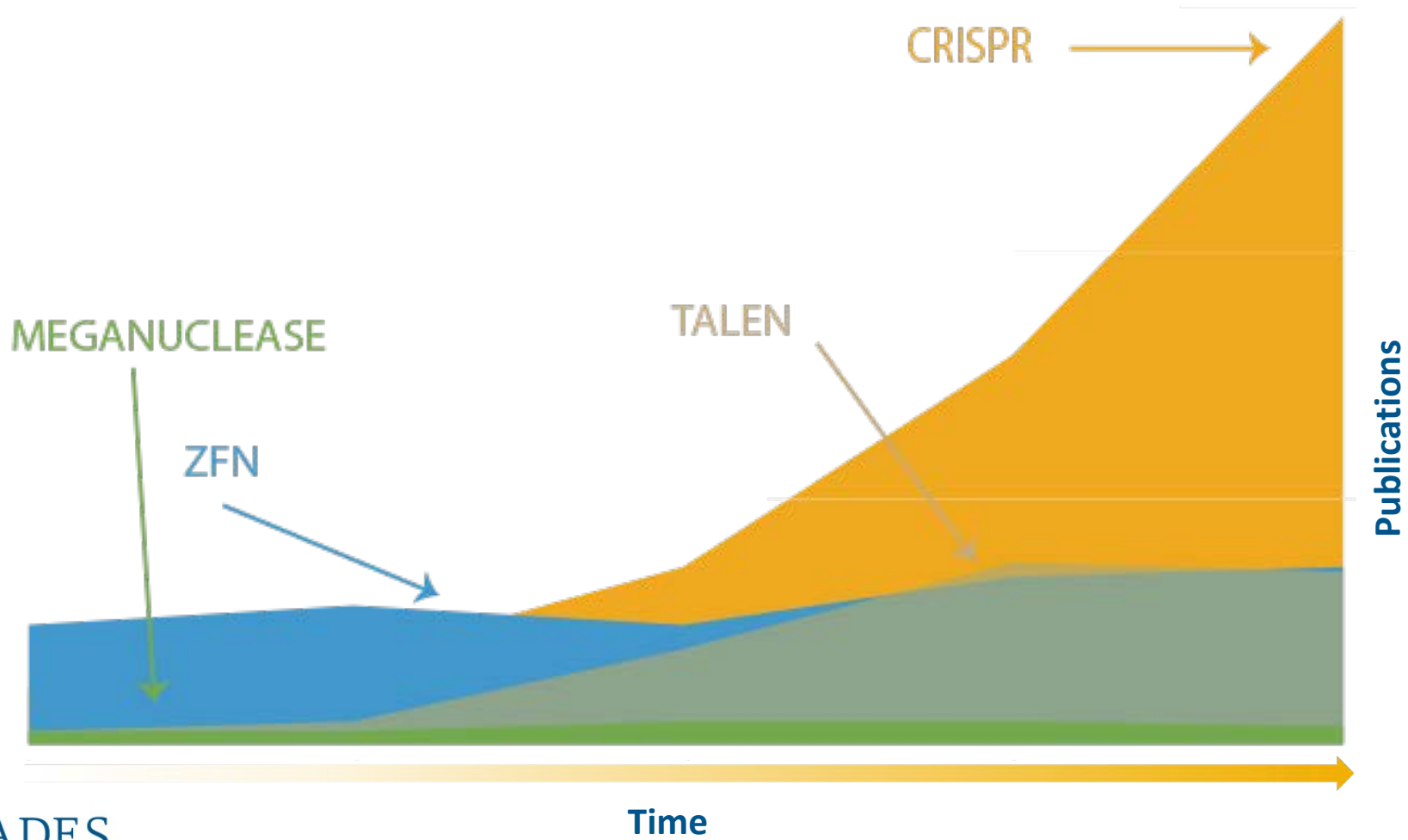
Who owns CRISPR?

**OFTEN MAKE
COMMERCIAL
INNOVATION
A NON-STARTER**



NON-EXCLUSIVE TIERED BASED LICENCING?

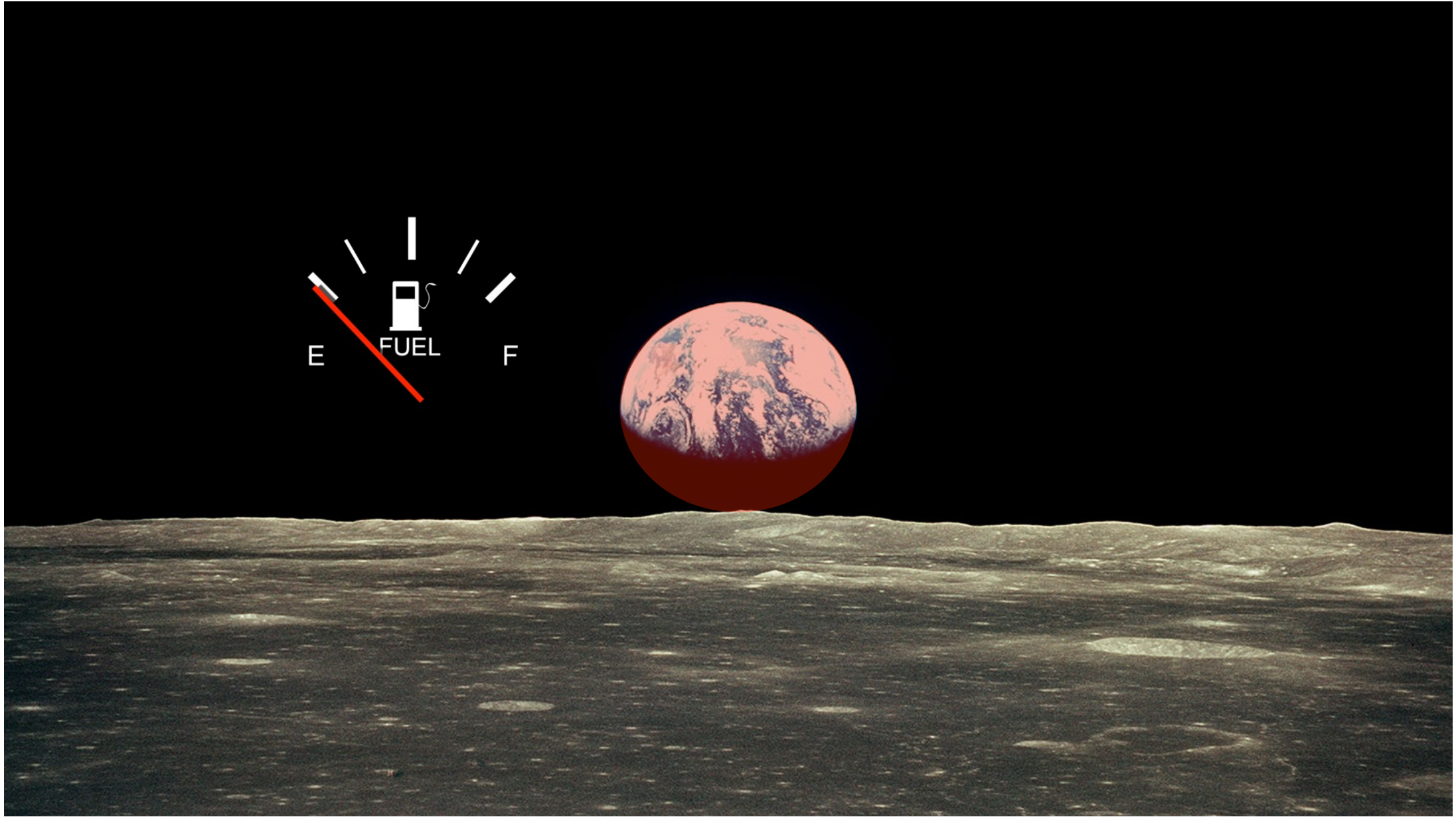


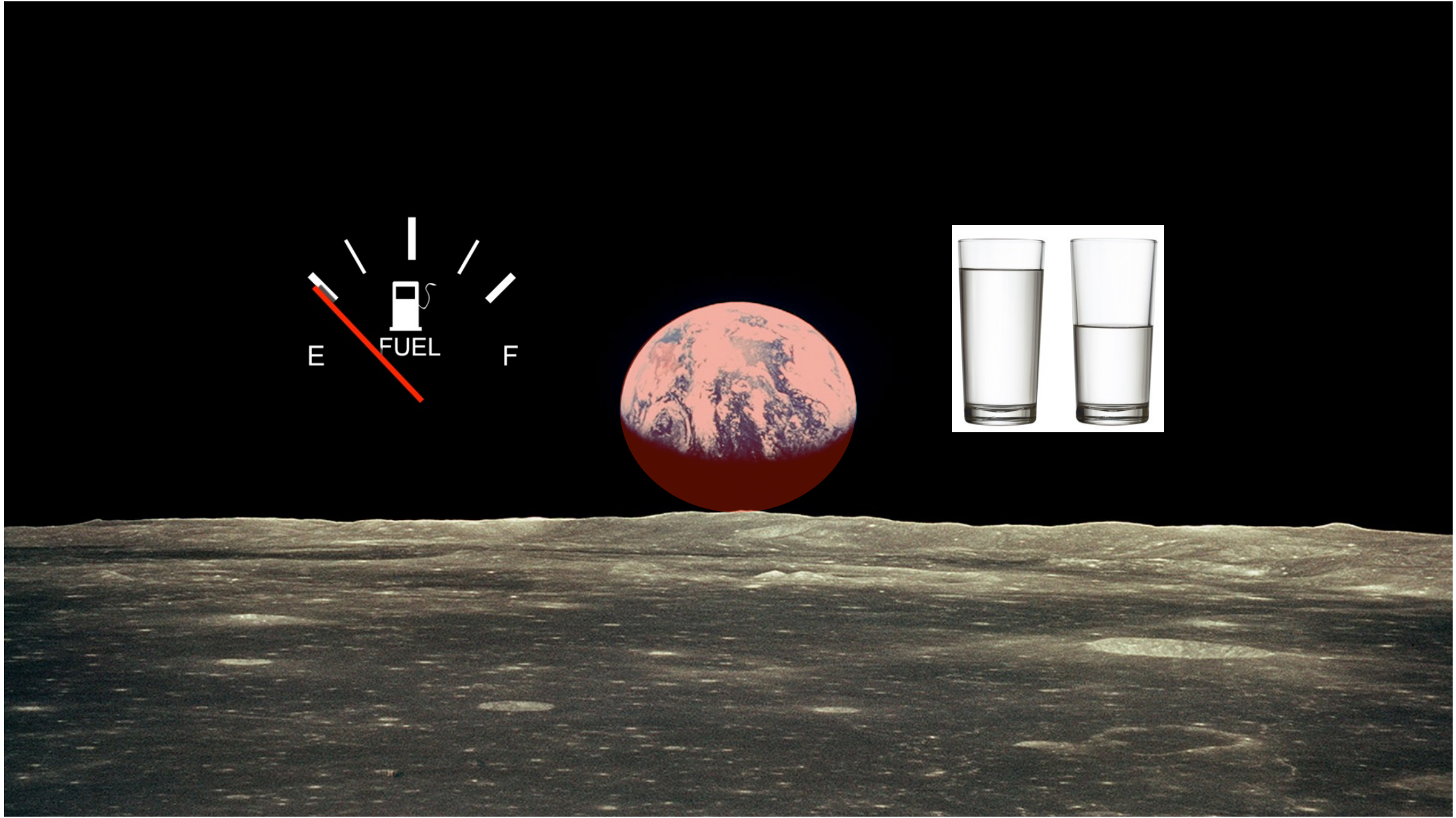


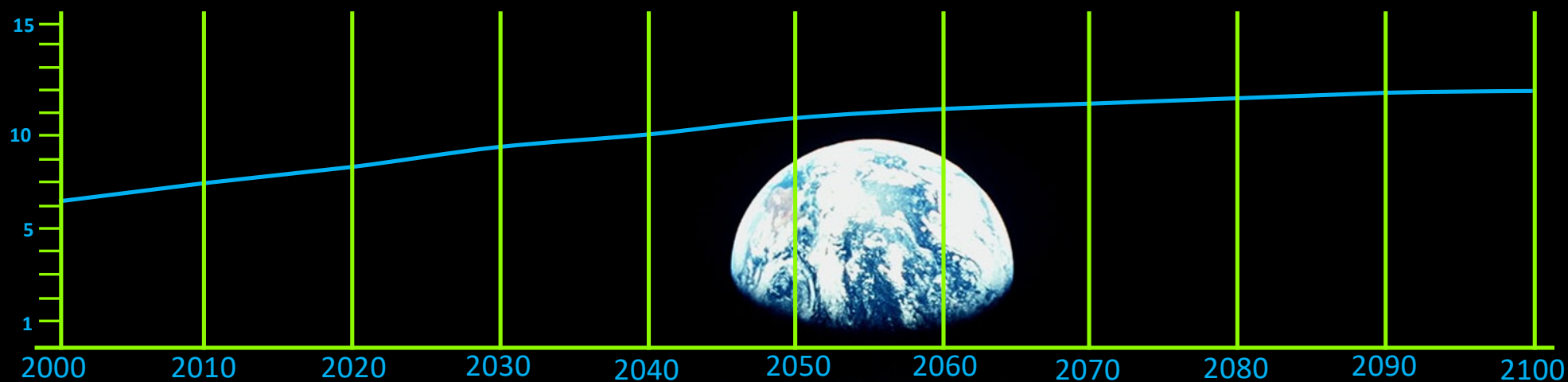


Bill Anders, Apollo 8

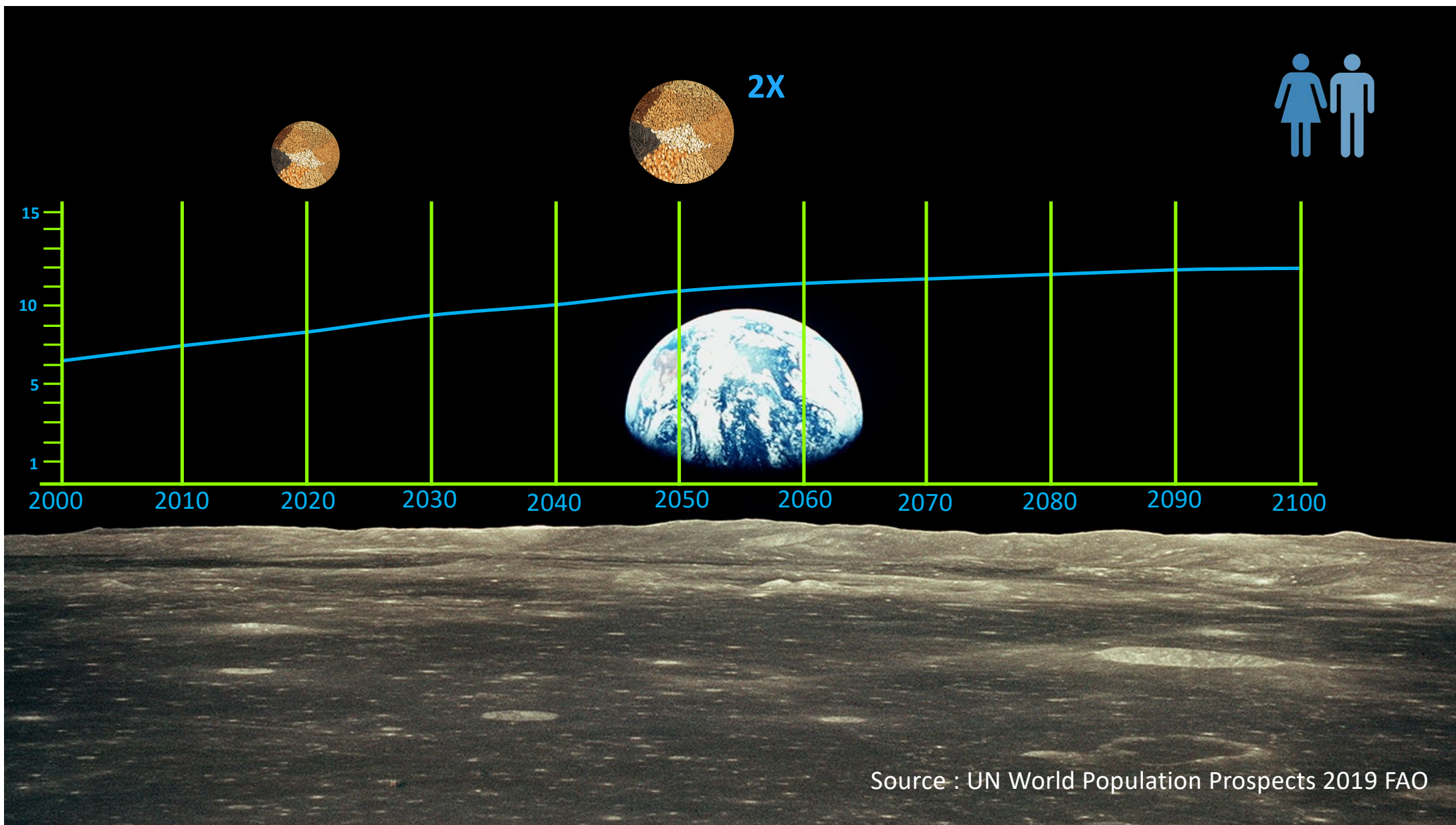


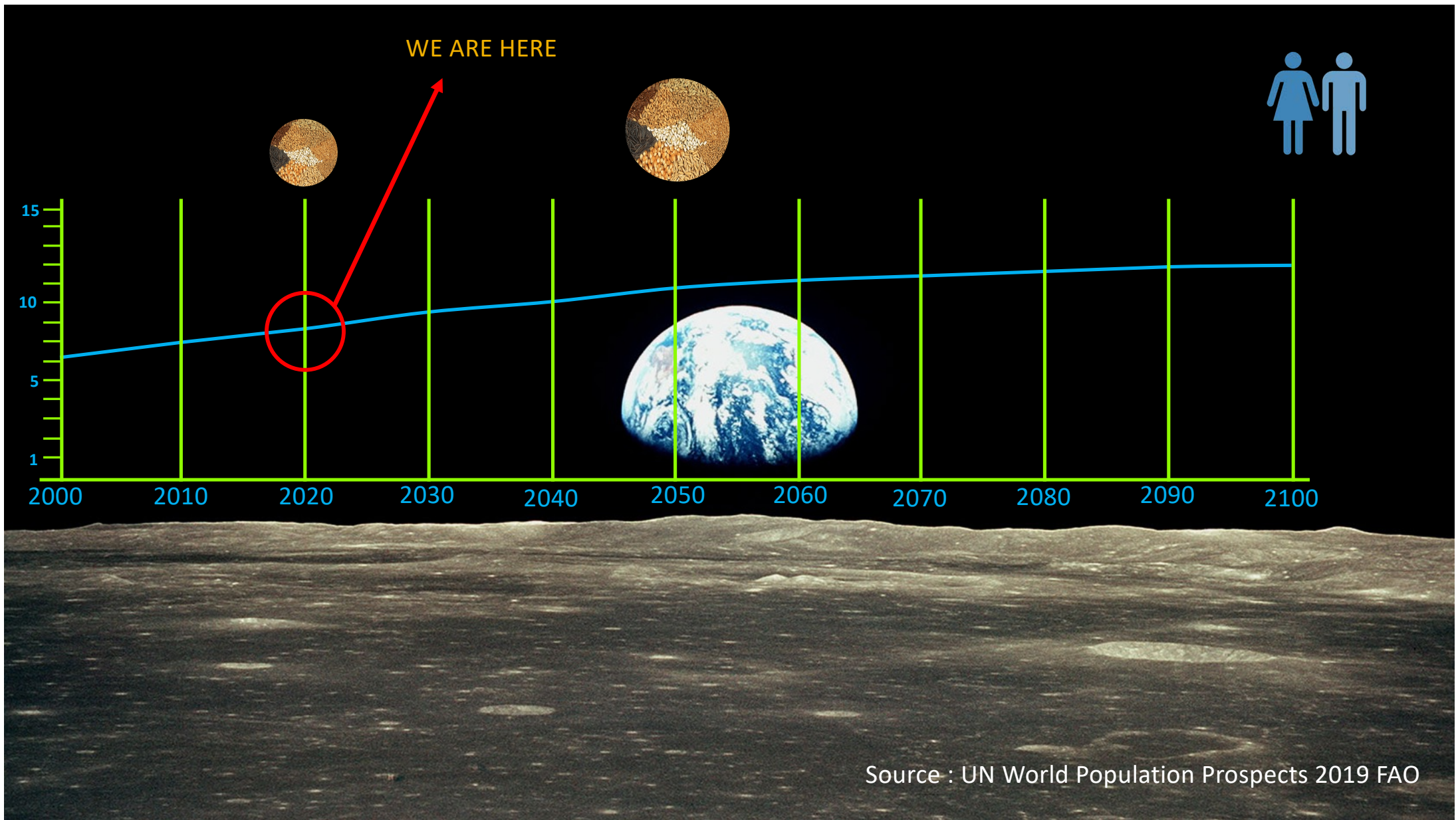






Source : UN World Population Prospects 2019 FAO

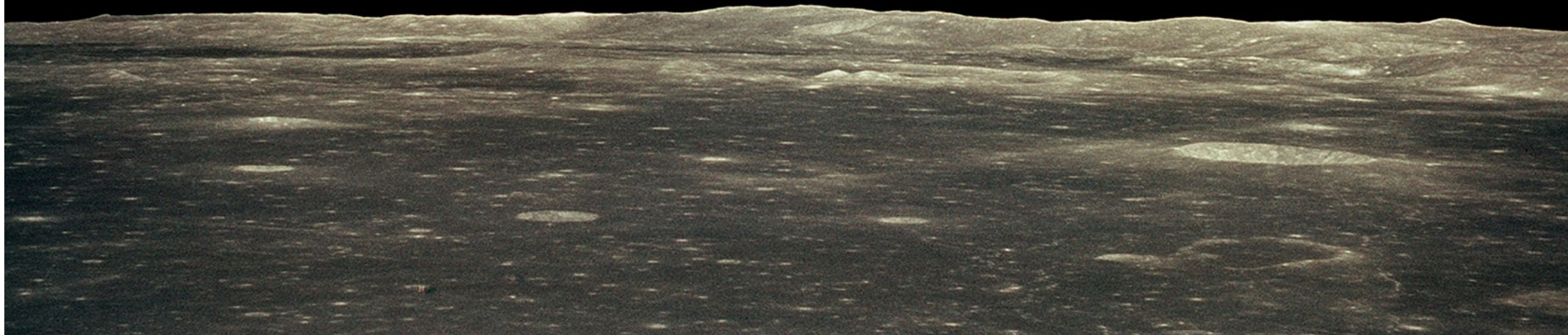




2021



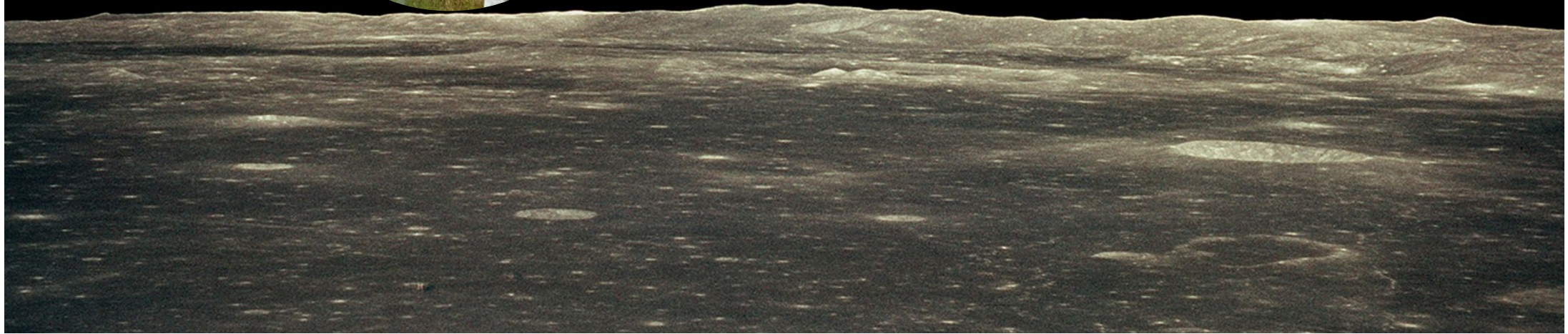
2050



2021



2050



2021

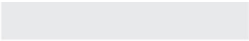
2050



- 
- **Statement 1:** The innovation that comes with genome editing technology can hardly be overstated. However downstream bottlenecks need to be tackled to bring the science into practice.

► **Statement 2:** We cannot send mixed messages to a well-informed public. Therefore, we need to be factual and:

- Focus legislation on the end-product and not the method
- Regulation should be trait-based for any trait that could not be made with traditional technology (breeding, mutagenesis, TILLING, crossing, tissue culture, hybridisation, etc.)
- Organisms modified by GE that do not contain foreign DNA should not be regulated as GMO.

- 
- **Statement 3:** To face the challenges of the coming decades, we need a fundamental different approach in our mindset and revenue model for enabling technologies such as genome editing.



Bill Anders, Apollo 8