This is a provisional English translation of an excerpt from the original full report.

Safety Assessment Report

Maize resistant to lepidopteran insect pests and tolerant to herbicide glyphosate (DAS1131)

(Genetically Modified Feed)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ) September 2024

ABSTRACT

The FSCJ conducted a safety assessment of "Maize resistant to lepidopteran insect pests and tolerant to the herbicide glyphosate (DAS1131)."

Maize line DAS1131 was developed through introducing the modified cry1Da2 transgene derived from Bacillus thuringiensis and the dgt-28 epsps transgene derived from Streptomyces sviceus into the dent corn line B104 (Zea mays ssp.mays (L.) Iltis) as a host. The expression of the modified Cry1Da2 protein confers resistance to lepidopteran insect pests, and the expression of the DGT-28 EPSPS protein confers resistance to the herbicide glyphosate.

The assessment, conducted referring to the "Stance of Safety Assessments of Genetically Modified Feed and Feed Additives, 1" indicated that no additional harmful substances were produced in this strain, leading to the conclusion that additional harmful substances could not transfer into meat, milk, eggs, or other livestock products. Furthermore, it is also deemed highly unlikely that components resulting from this genetic modification could be converted into or accumulated as harmful substances in livestock products, or that harmful substances could be generated by these components resulting from this genetic modification interacting with the metabolic systems of livestock.

Considering the above, it was considered unnecessary to reconduct a safety assessment in reference to the "Standards for the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Foods (Seed Plants)²". It has been concluded that livestock products derived from animals fed this line is unlikely to pose concerns relevant to human health.

¹ Decision of FSCJ dated May 6, 2004

² Decision of FSCJ dated January 29, 2004