

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

## Safety Assessment Report

### Maize resistant to coleopteran insect pests (MON95275 line) (Genetically Modified Feed)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)  
June 2025

#### ABSTRACT

The FSCJ conducted a safety assessment of “Maize resistant to coleopteran insect pests (MON95275 line).”

Maize line MON95275 was developed by introducing a partial fragment of the *Snf7* gene (*DvSnf7* gene) derived from Western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*, hereafter referred to as “WCR”) in the form of an inverted repeat sequence, the *mpp75Aa1.1* transgene derived from *Brevibacillus laterosporus*, and the *vpb4Da2* transgene derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* into the dent maize line LH244 (*Zea mays subsp. mays* (L.) *Iltis*) as a conventional variety. Expressions of double-stranded RNA (*DvSnf7* dsRNA), *Mpp75Aa1.1* protein, and *Vpb4Da2* protein confer resistance to coleopteran insect pests.

When WCR ingests this maize, the *DvSnf7* dsRNA is taken up into cells and suppresses the expression of the *DvSnf7* gene which is an essential for the maintenance of the physiological function of the cell via the RNA interference, thereby exerting insecticidal activity. The *Mpp75Aa1.1* and *Vpb4Da2* proteins are selective insecticidal proteins that bind to receptors on the midgut epithelial cell membranes of coleopteran insects such as WCR, damaging the midgut tissue and thereby exhibiting insecticidal activity.

The assessment, conducted referring to the “Stance of the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Feed and Feed Additives<sup>1</sup>”, indicated that no additional harmful substances were produced in this line, leading to the conclusion that such 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 interacting with the metabolic system of livestock.

Considering the above, it was deemed unnecessary to reconduct a safety assessment in reference to the “Standards for the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Foods (Seed Plants)<sup>2</sup>”, and it has been

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<sup>1</sup> Decision of the FSCJ dated May 6, 2004

<sup>2</sup> Decision of the FSCJ dated January 29, 2004



concluded that livestock products derived from animals fed this line is unlikely to pose concerns relevant to human health.