



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

## Safety Assessment Report

### MON87403 Maize with increased ear biomass at silking

(Genetically Modified Foods and Feeds)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)

October 2017

#### ABSTRACT

FSCJ conducted a safety assessment of MON87403 line, maize with increased ear biomass at silking, based on the documents submitted by the applicant.

This line was generated through the introduction of ATHB17 gene derived from *Arabidopsis thaliana*. This gene insertion results in the expression of ATHB17Δ113 protein where 113 amino acid residues at N-terminal end are deleted due to the post-transcriptional splicing of the inserted gene, and this protein expression is considered to result the increased ear biomass at silking.

The safety of the donor of the inserted gene, toxicity and allergenicity of the protein produced from the inserted gene, post-insertion analysis of the nucleotide sequence, stability of the inserted gene in the successive generations, influences on metabolic pathways in the plants, comparative characterization of nutrients and toxic ingredients in the plants and others were evaluated based on the “Standards for the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Foods (Seed Plants)”<sup>1</sup>. None of newly generated safety concerns were detected in comparison with maize line without genetical modification.

Consequently, FSCJ concluded that MON87403 line, maize with increased ear biomass at silking, has no concern relevant to human health.

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<sup>1</sup> “Standards for the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Foods (Seed Plants) (Decision of the Commission dated 29 January 2004)”