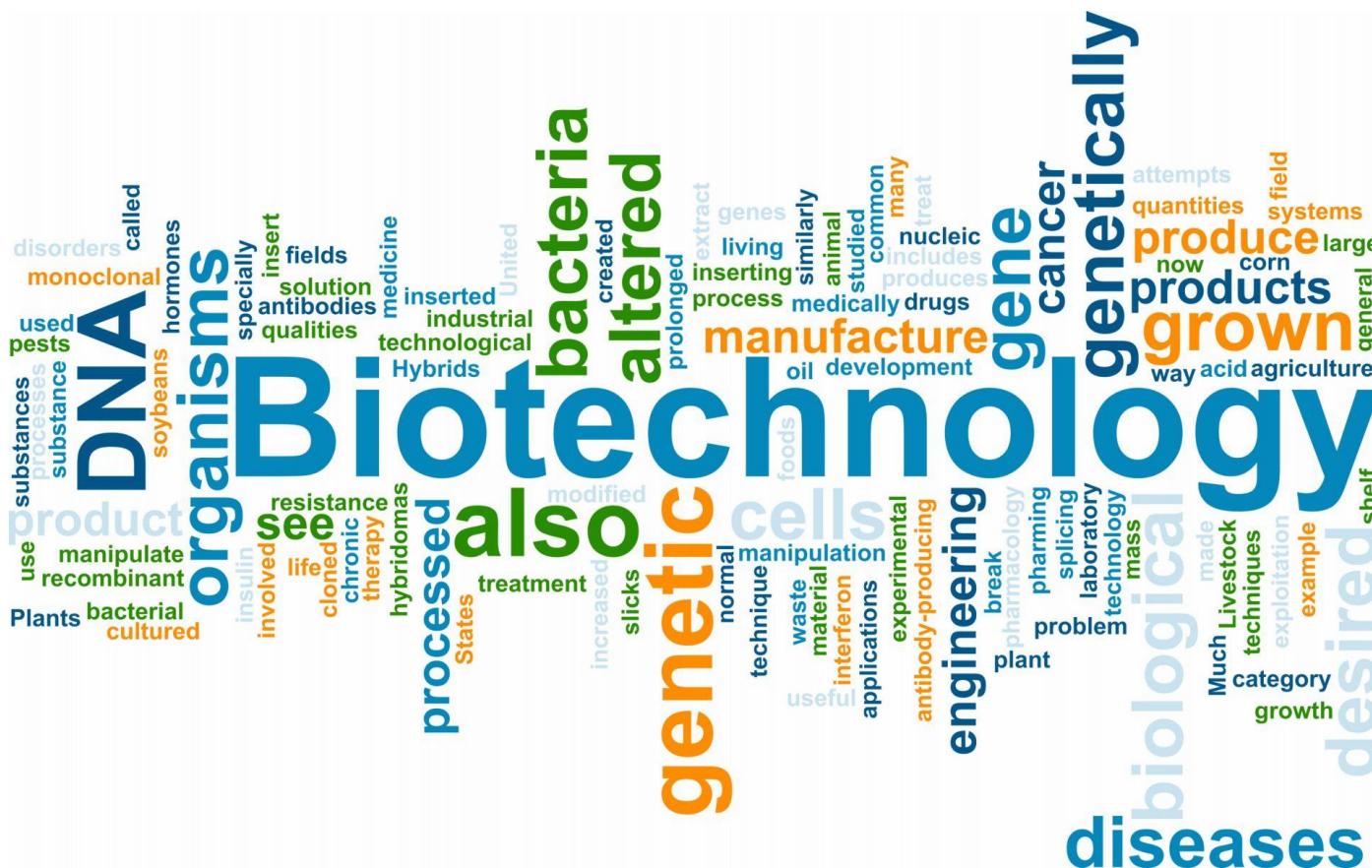


Uvod u molekularnu biologiju i genetiku



9. Biotehnologija i GMO

Biotehnologija:

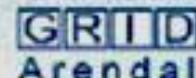
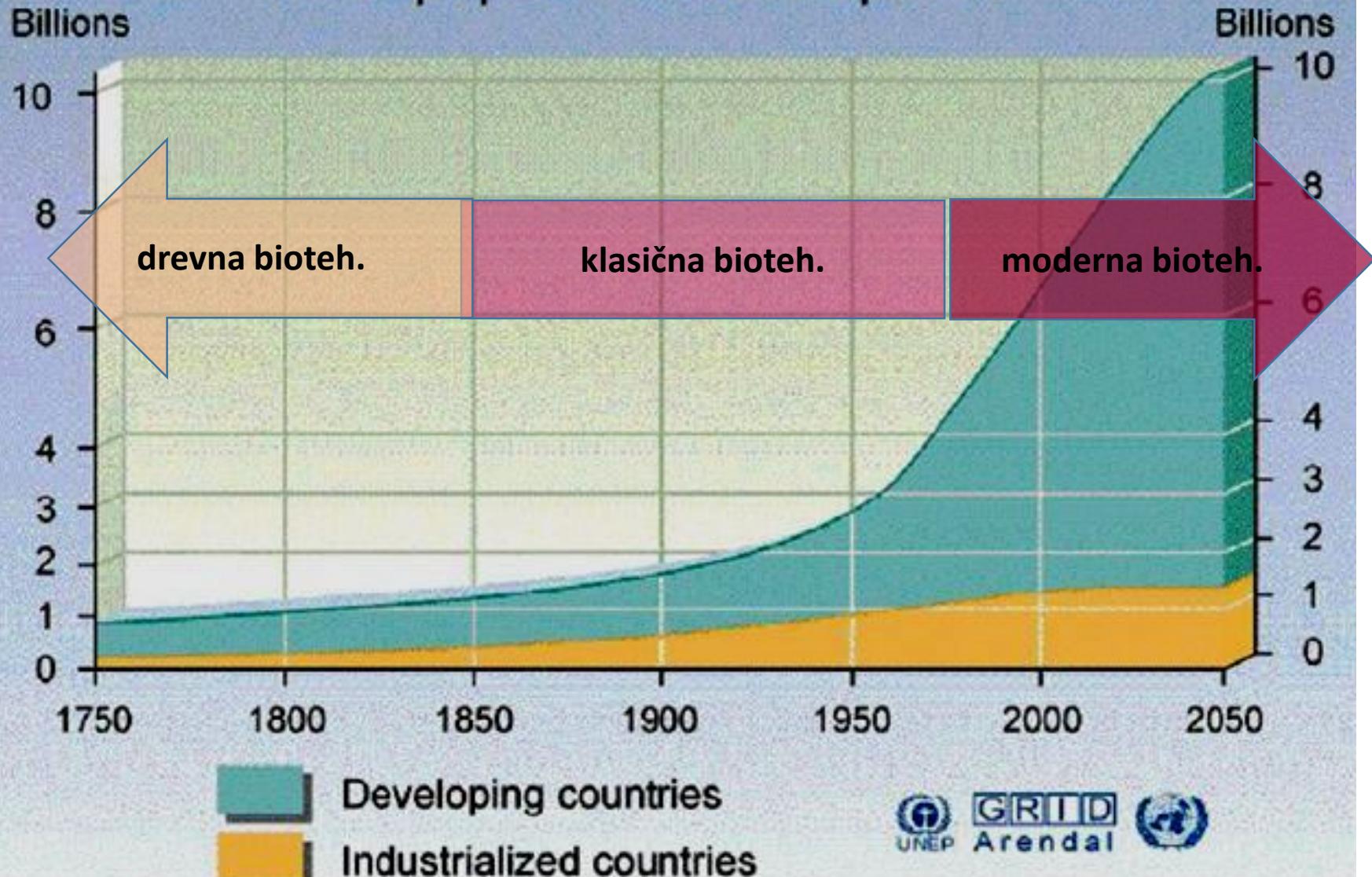
BIOTEHNOLOGIJA JE TEHNOLOGIJA BAZIRANA NA BIOLOGIJI,
TO NIJE SAMO UPOTREBA GENETIČKOG INŽENJERSTVA.

- *European Federation of Biotechnology* (1989):
Biotehnologija je integracija prirodnih i inženjerskih znanosti s ciljem primjene organizama, stanica i njihovih dijelova te molekulske analoga u proizvodnji i uslugama.
- *Konvencija o biološkoj raznolikosti ujedinjenih naroda* (1992):
Biotehnologija je svaka tehnologija koja koristi biološke sustave, žive organizme ili njihove dijelove, za proizvodnju ili promjenu proizvoda ili procesa za posebnu namjenu.

Kategorije biotehnologije:

- **Medicinska biotehnologija („crvena”)**
 - vakcine, diagnostika i farmaceutski proizvodi
- **Industrijska biotehnologija („bijela”)**
 - mikroorganizmi i enzimi za obradu proizvoda
- **Biotehnologija u poljoprivredi („zelena”)**
 - nove biljne kulture i životinjske pasmine

World population development



Što je prethodilo biotehnologiji?



Lovačko-sakupljačke zajednice:

- život „u skladu s prirodom“ s minimalnim utjecajem na okoliš → izlov



„Faza 0“: korištenje svega što je nastalo prirodnom selekcjom tj. produkt je evolucije

Prva faza biotehnologije: domestikacija / udomaćivanje:

- preduvjet za razvoj civilizacije
- kulture koje su prve ovladale domestikacijom → brzi napredak
- bile su uspješnije u širenju svojih gena i kulture (jezika)
- međutim: vrlo malo vrsta se dalo domesticirati

domestikacija životinja ≠ pripitomljavanje (eng. *taming*)

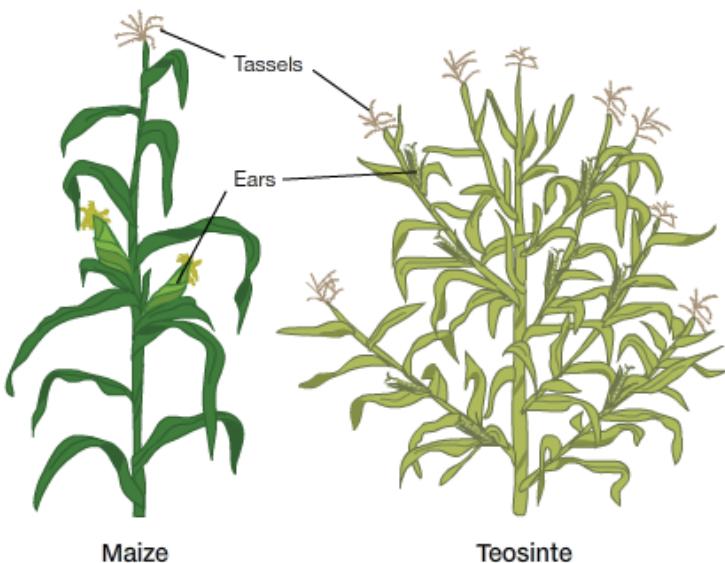
-
- ```
graph TD; A[domestikacija životinja ≠ pripitomljavanje] --> B["• uzgoj u zatočeništvu
• kontrola razmnožavanja
• kontrola prehrane
• selekcija poželjnih osobina"]; A --> C["• privremeno dresiranje
• uvijek de novo (ispočetka)"]
```
- uzgoj u zatočeništvu
  - kontrola razmnožavanja
  - kontrola prehrane
  - selekcija poželjnih osobina
- privremeno dresiranje
  - uvijek *de novo* (ispočetka)

# Domestikacija pšenice i ječma: genetički aspekt

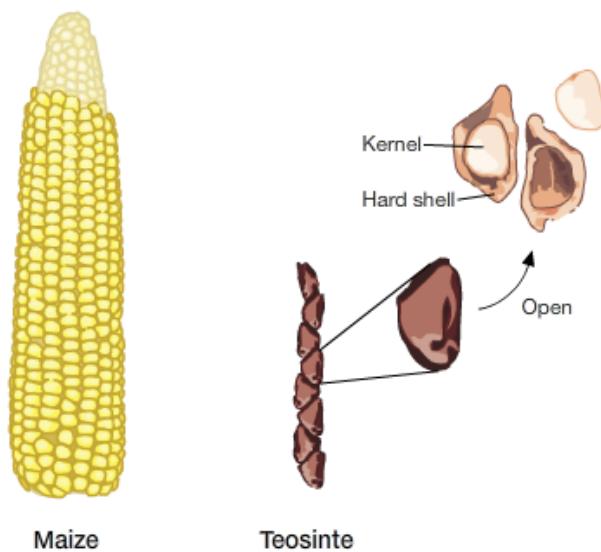
- povremene mutacije koje sprječavaju otpadanje sjemenki:
  - poželjno svojstvo iz ljudske perspektive!
  - uzgajivač kontrolira reprodukciju
- mutacije koje dokidaju dormanciju (mirovanje) sjemena:
  - klijanje odmah po sjetvi (planiranje sjetve!)
  - uzgajivač čeka optimalne okolišne uvjete
- pšenica, ječam, riža su samooplodni
  - (samo)oprašivanje prije otvaranja cvijeta → čiste linije
  - sprječavanje hibridizacije (križanja) s drugim genotipovima
- mutacija koja daje „golo“ zrno
  - zrno se lako odvaja od „ljudske“ (ovojnica, mekinje)



# Kukuruz (*Zea mays*): predak je teozinta (teosinte)

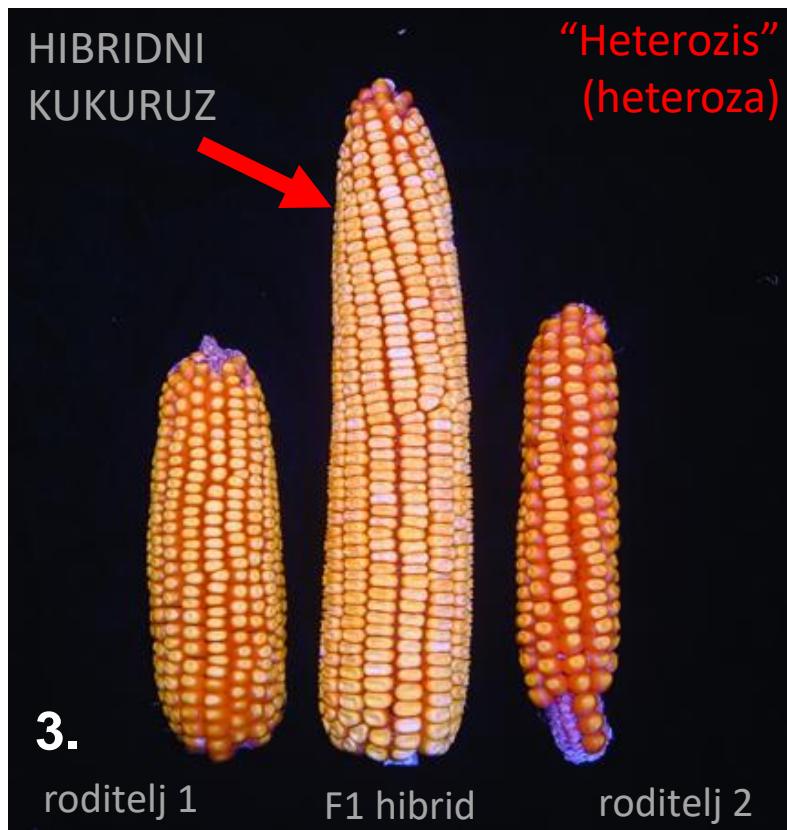


- kukuruz je domesticiran prije 10.000 godina na području Meksika
- brzo je proširen Amerikom, a u Europu su ga prenijeli već 1493.
- novije genetičke studije pokazuju da je teozinta predak današnjeg kukuruza



# Kukuruz (*Zea mays*)

- do 1940.-tih u SAD-u gotovo sve površine pod kukuruzom bile su zasijane hibridima, a do kraja 1950.-tih privatne kompanije su potpuno preuzele trgovinu hibridnog kukuruza.



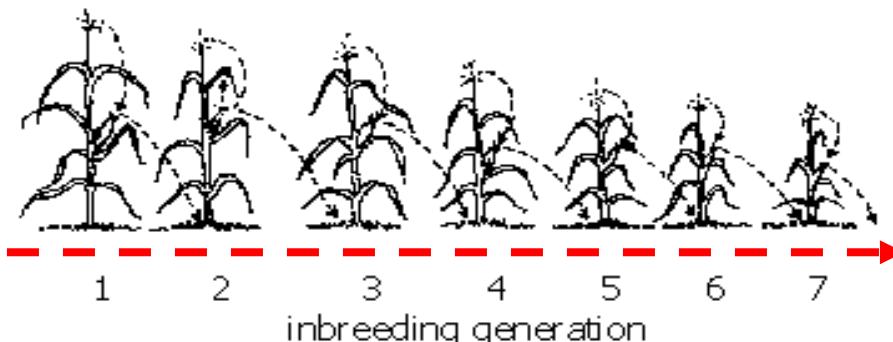
"Prirodne" varijante kukuruza (*landraces*)



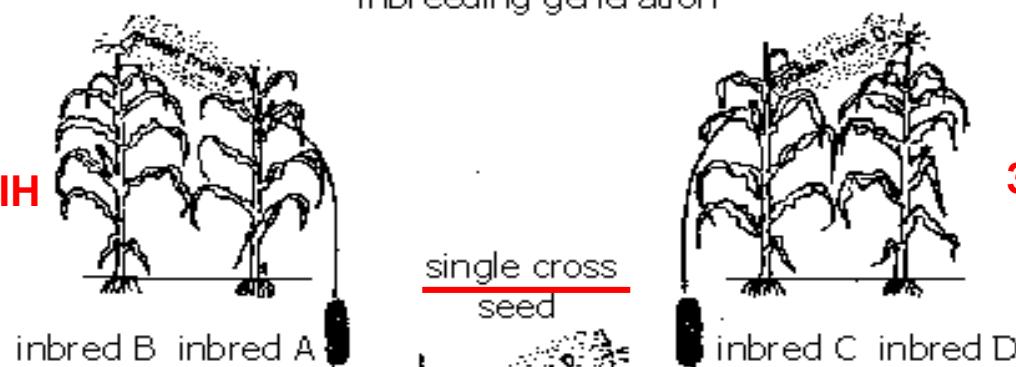
Teozinta (teozinte)

# Još malo klasičnog oplemenjivanja: hibridni kukuruz

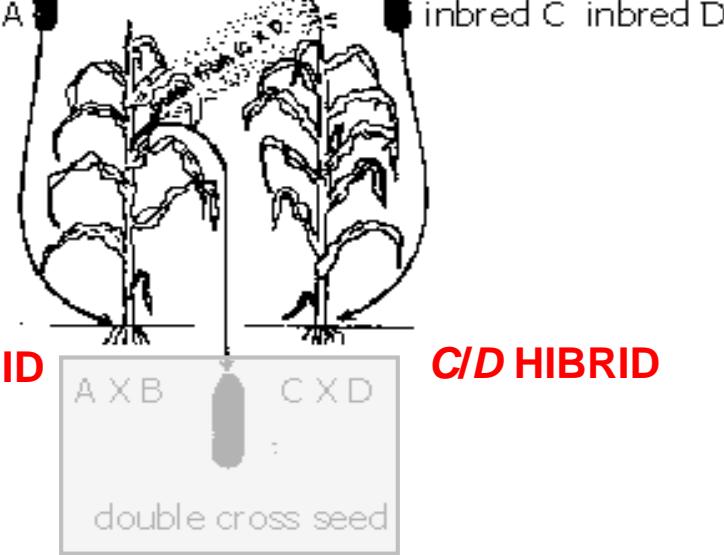
## 1. SAMOOPLODNJA



## 2. KRIŽANJE ČISTIH LINIJA A I B



## 3. KRIŽANJE ČISTIH LINIJA C I D



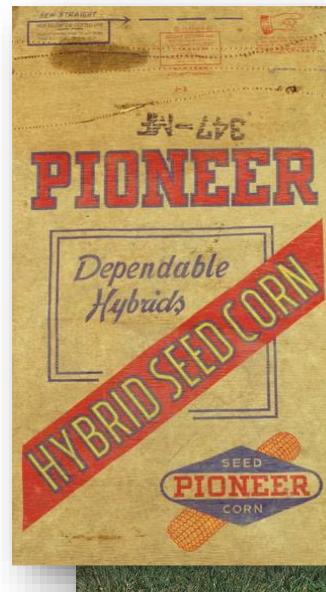
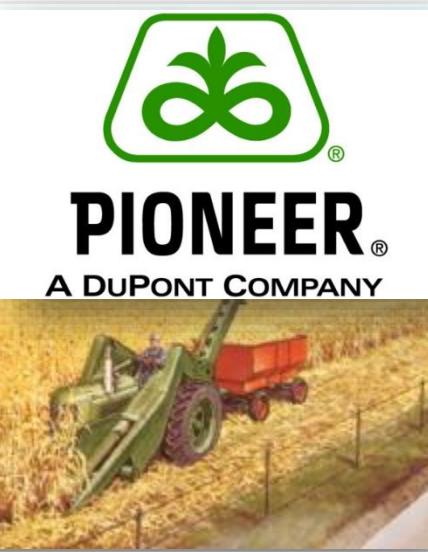
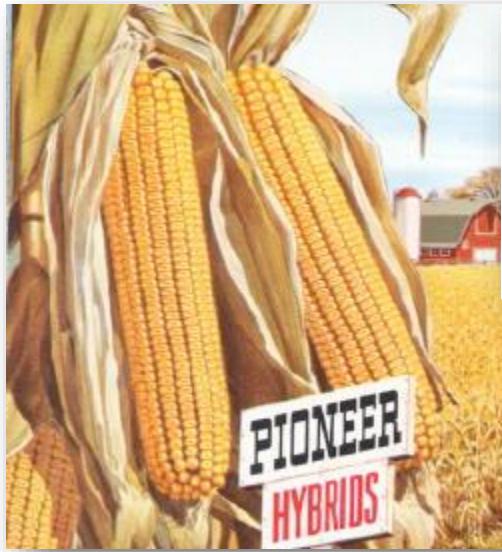
A/B HIBRID

C/D HIBRID

HIBRIDNA SNAGA

Križanjem čistih linija dobiju se hibridi koji pokazuju heterozis (heterozu).

# Dobivanje hibridnog kukuruza: SAD i Hrvatska



Hrvatska:



Hibridi nisu GMO, nego „genetički trik” kojim su kompanije počele „prisiljavati” seljake/farmere da svake godine od njih kupuju novo sjeme.

# Tržište hibridne riže i pšenice raste:



Tehnologija hibrida ide ruku pod ruku s komercijalizacijom sjemena (i postojala je prije pojave GM kultura).

# Uspješnost domestikacije životinja je bila skromna:

148 vrsta životinja je pogodno za domesticiranje, ali samo 14 ih je domesticirano (13 su euroazijske vrste)

Od 200.000 biljaka, oko 100 je domesticirano.

TABLE 9.2 Mammalian Candidates for Domestication

|                                       | Continent |                    |              |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
|                                       | Eurasia   | Sub-Saharan Africa | The Americas | Australia |
| Candidates                            | 72        | 51                 | 24           | 1         |
| Domesticated species                  | 13        | 0                  | 1            | 0         |
| Percentage of candidates domesticated | 18%       | 0%                 | 4%           | 0%        |

A "candidate" is defined as a species of terrestrial, herbivorous or omnivorous, wild mammal weighing on the average over 100 pounds.

TABLE 9.1 The Ancient Fourteen Species of Big Herbivorous Domestic Mammals

*The Major Five*

1. *Sheep*. Wild ancestor: the Asiatic mouflon sheep of West and Central Asia. Now worldwide.
2. *Goat*. Wild ancestor: the bezoar goat of West Asia. Now worldwide.
3. *Cow, alias ox or cattle*. Wild ancestor: the now extinct aurochs, formerly distributed over Eurasia and North Africa. Now worldwide.
4. *Pig*. Wild ancestor: the wild boar, distributed over Eurasia and North Africa. Now worldwide. Actually an omnivore (regularly eats both animal and plant food), whereas the other 13 of the Ancient Fourteen are more strictly herbivores.
5. *Horse*. Wild ancestor: now extinct wild horses of southern Russia; a different subspecies of the same species survived in the wild to modern times as Przewalski's horse of Mongolia. Now worldwide.

*The Minor Nine*

6. *Arabian (one-humped) camel*. Wild ancestor: now extinct, formerly lived in Arabia and adjacent areas. Still largely restricted to Arabia and northern Africa, though feral in Australia.
7. *Bactrian (two-humped) camel*: Wild ancestor: now extinct, lived in Central Asia. Still largely confined to Central Asia.
8. *Llama and alpaca*. These appear to be well-differentiated breeds of the same species, rather than different species. Wild ancestor: the guanaco of the Andes. Still largely confined to the Andes, although some are bred as pack animals in North America.
9. *Donkey*. Wild ancestor: the African wild ass of North Africa and formerly perhaps the adjacent area of Southwest Asia. Originally confined as a domestic animal to North Africa and western Eurasia, more recently also used elsewhere.
10. *Reindeer*. Wild ancestor: the reindeer of northern Eurasia. Still largely confined as a domestic animal to that area, though now some are also used in Alaska.
11. *Water buffalo*. Wild ancestor lives in Southeast Asia. Still used as a domestic animal mainly in that area, though many are also used in Brazil and others have escaped to the wild in Australia and other places.

# Lista 14 uspješno domesticiranih (velikih) životinjskih vrsta:

## 11. Vodeni bivol



12. *Yak*. Wild ancestor: the wild yak of the Himalayas and Tibetan plateau. Still confined as a domestic animal to that area.

13. *Bali cattle*. Wild ancestor: the banteng (a relative of the aurochs) of Southeast Asia. Still confined as a domestic animal to that area.

14. *Mithan*. Wild ancestor: the gaur (another relative of the aurochs) of Indian and Burma. Still confined as a domestic animal to that area.

12. Jak (Tibet)



14. Mithan/Mithun/Gayal  
(Indija)



Lista 14 uspješno  
domesticiranih (velikih)  
životinjskih vrsta:

13. Bali-govedo



12. *Yak*. Wild ancestor: the wild yak of the Himalayas and Tibetan plateau. Still confined as a domestic animal to that area.

13. *Bali cattle*. Wild ancestor: the banteng (a relative of the aurochs) of Southeast Asia. Still confined as a domestic animal to that area.

14. *Mithan*. Wild ancestor: the gaur (another relative of the aurochs) of Indian and Burma. Still confined as a domestic animal to that area.

**FERMENTACIJE:** osim za „rituale”, alkoholna pića su imala važne prednosti u odnosu na vodu:

- alkoholna pića su se mogla duže čuvati
- bila su sigurnija za piće od (neprokuhanе) vode

**U VINU JE MUDROST,  
U PIVU JE SLOBODA,  
U VODI SU BAKTERIJE.**



- alkoholna fermentacija piva (prije 8.000 g.)
- alkoholna fermentacija vina (prije 9.000 g.)
- dizani kruh (prije 6.000 g.)  
 $\text{glukoza} \rightarrow \text{etanol} + \text{CO}_2$
- mliječno-kisela fermentacija → dobivanje sira  
 $\text{laktoza} \rightarrow \text{mliječna kiselina}$   
→ propionska kiselina (*Ementaler*) + CO<sub>2</sub>

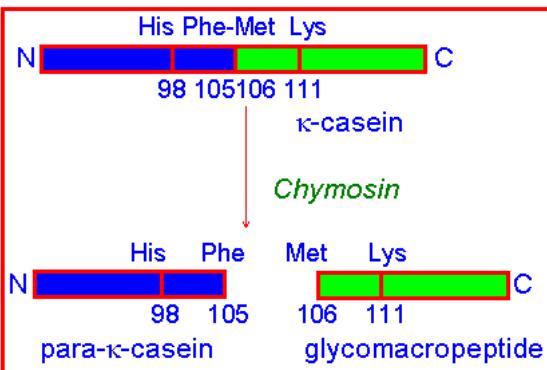
## 2. Enzim uzrokuje koagulaciju mlijeka:



- osim nekih tipova svježih sireva kod kojih se mlijeko zgrušava mlijecnom kiselinom, većina proizvodnje sireva ovisi o stvaranju skute pomoću renina (enzim želuca teladi → vegetarijanci ☹)

### **RENIN (proteaza) = kimozin**

- hidroliza peptidne veze između Phe105 i Met 106 kazeina → glikomakropeptid + para- $\kappa$ -kazein
- Ca<sup>2+</sup> pomaže precipitaciju/koagulaciju pri čemu se također zarobe mlijecne masti
- koagulacija kazeina je osnovni proces u nastajanju sira
- danas je u širokoj upotrebi rekombinantni kimozin mikroorganizama (vegetarijanci ☺ )



MLIJEKO →  
SIRUTKA I SKUTA

...pa to je GMO! ☹

## 2. Enzim uzrokuje koagulaciju mlijeka:



ili



Sirilo (rennet): enzim iz telećeg želuca (ekstrakt iz želuca naziva se *rennet*, sadrži enzim *renin*)

Kimozin: enzim dobiven biotehnološki

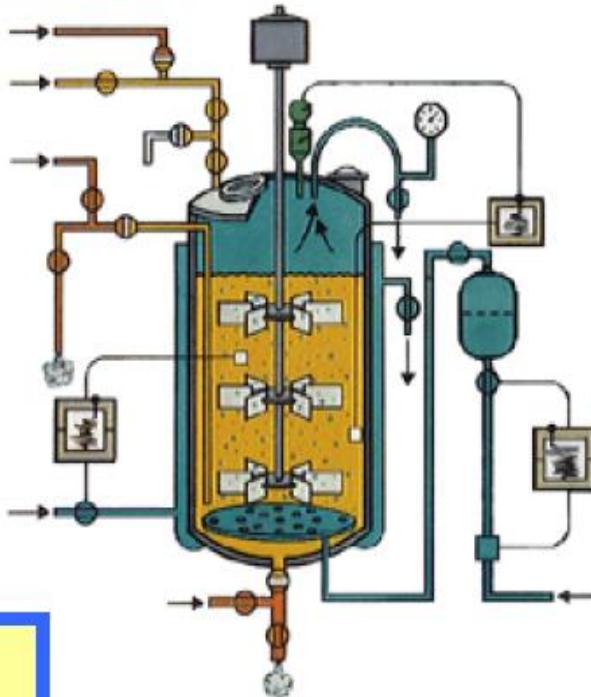
cDNA za goveđi kimozin se eksprimira u:  
*Aspergillus niger* (askomiceta),  
*Kluyveromices lactis* (kvasac) ili  
*Escherichia coli* (bakterija)

# PROIZVODNJA U BIOREAKTORIMA

# Koncept rada s bioreaktorima:

2.

## Bioprocес u bioreaktoru



1.

### *Upstream processing*

- čišćenje i sterilizacija bioreaktora
- priprema hranjivog medija
- priprema staničnog inokuluma

3.

### *Downstream processing*

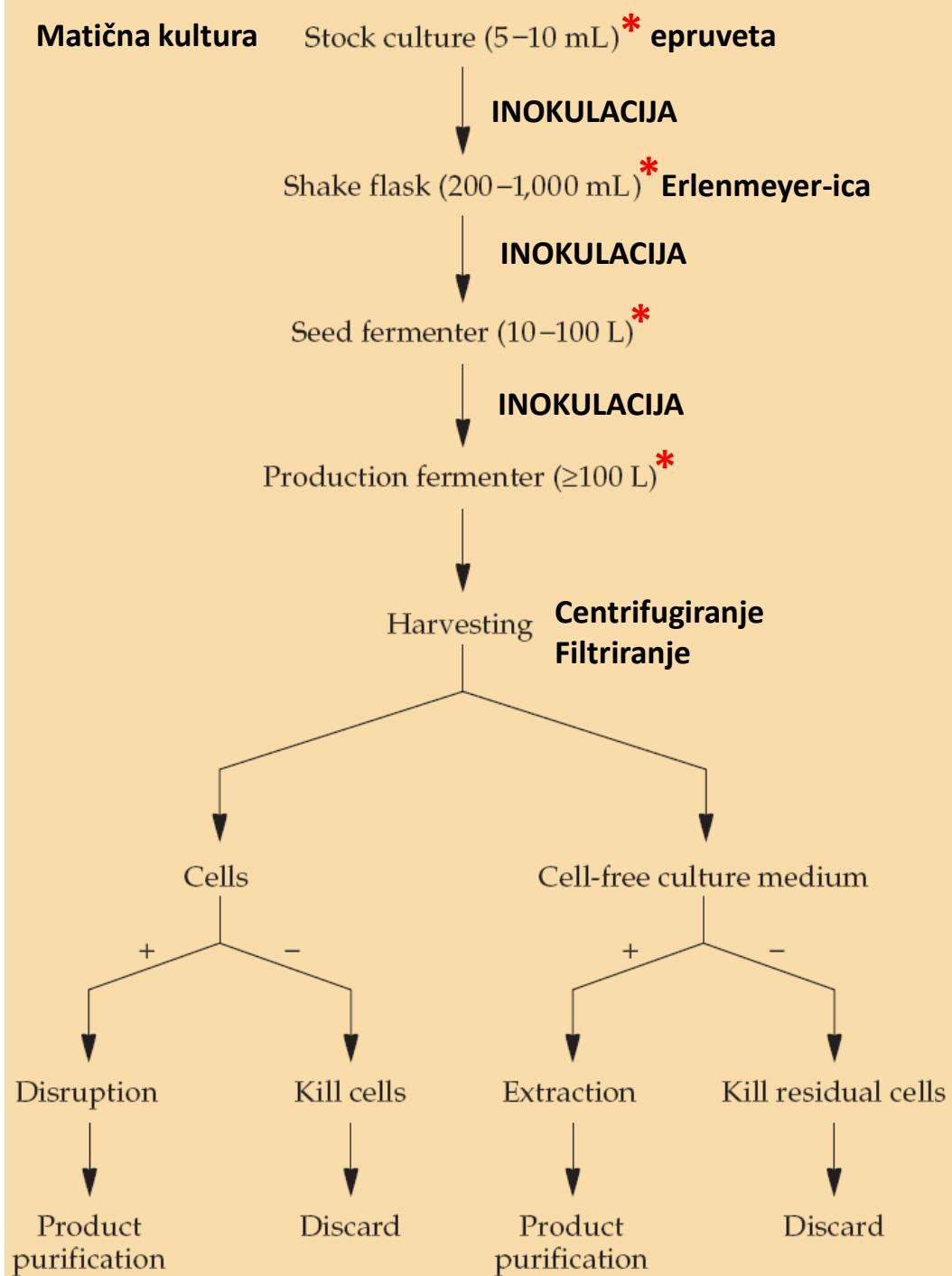
- izolacija proizvoda
- pročišćavanje proizvoda

Prije početka bioprocresa:

Po završetku bioprocresa:

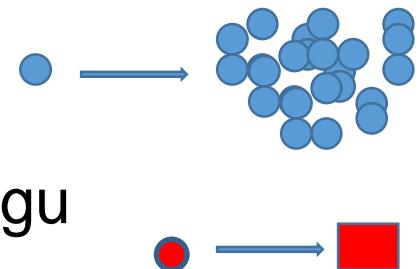
# Osnovni koraci u pripremi biotehnološkog procesa (*bioprocesa*):

- formulacija i sterilizacija odgovarajućeg hranjivog medija
- sterilizacija bioreaktora (fermentora)
- inokulacija (nacijepljivanje) hranjivog medija odgovarajućim sojem



# Bioreaktor ili fermentor

- Uređaj ili posuda u kojoj putem biokemijskih reakcija od supstrata nastaje produkt
  - proizvodnja biomase i / ili metabolita
  - biotransformacija jedne molekule u drugu
- Reakcije u bioreaktoru kataliziraju biokatalizatori:
  - mikroorganizmi (bakterije, kvasci, pljesni, alge) te biljne ili životinjske stanice
  - enzimi
- bioreaktori su se počeli razvijati u 20. st. tijekom optimizacije proizvodnje pekarskog kvasca, organskih spojeva (acetona, butanola) i antibiotika (penicilina)



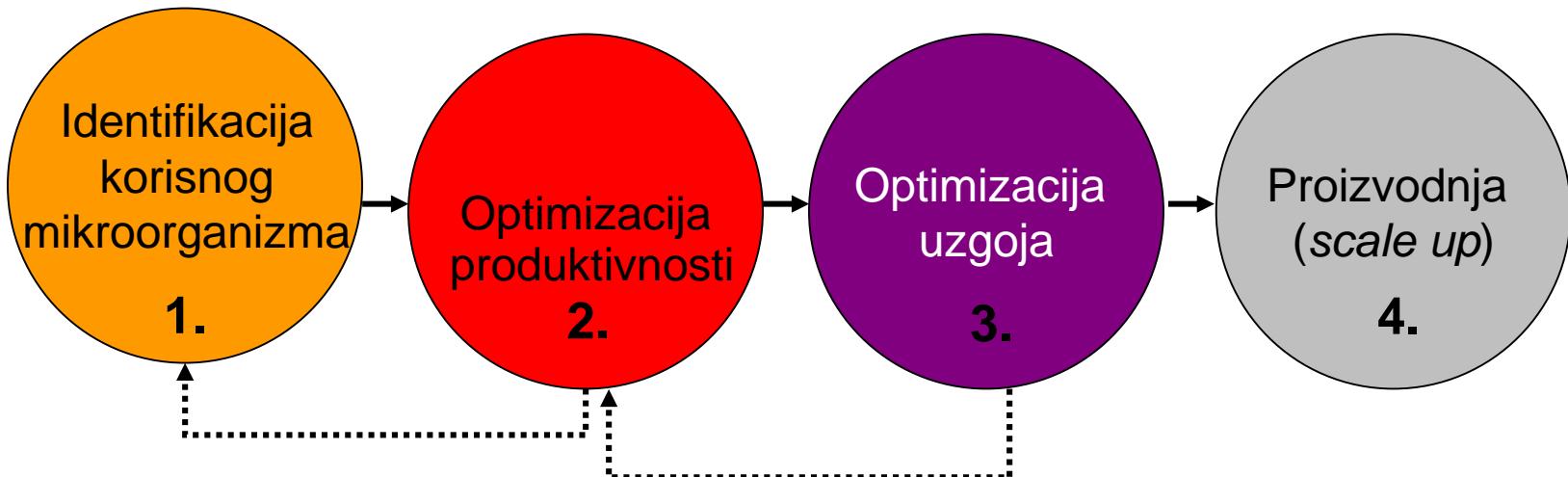
# Sterilizacija bioreaktora (fermentora):



# Pripremanje staničnog inokuluma:

## Razvoj i optimiranje uzgoja mikroorganizama:

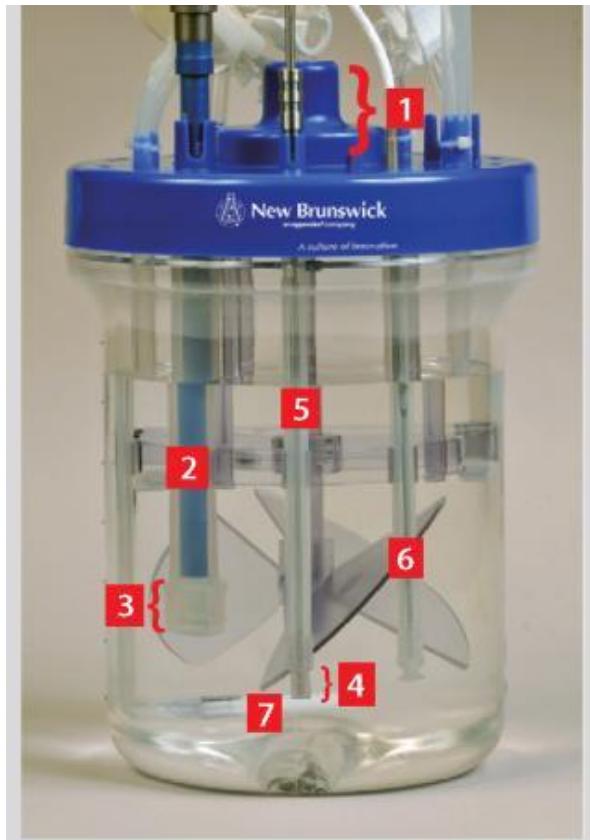
- I) faza: identifikacija vrste koje sintetiziraju željeni produkt
- II) faza: povećanje produktivnosti odabranog soja
- III) faza: optimiranje hranjivih podloga i uvjeta kultiviranja
- IV) faza: iz laboratorija do industrije razine (*scale up*)



# Optimizacija uzgoja selektiranog genotipa /soja:



Minijaturni *stirred-tank* (s miješalicm) bioreaktor.



<sup>1</sup> Encapsulated magnetic drive

<sup>2</sup> Dissolved oxygen (DO) probe seated in a noninvasive sleeve

<sup>3</sup> Semipermeable silicon DO probe membrane end cap

<sup>4</sup> Location of pH probe tip facing dot impregnated with two luminophors

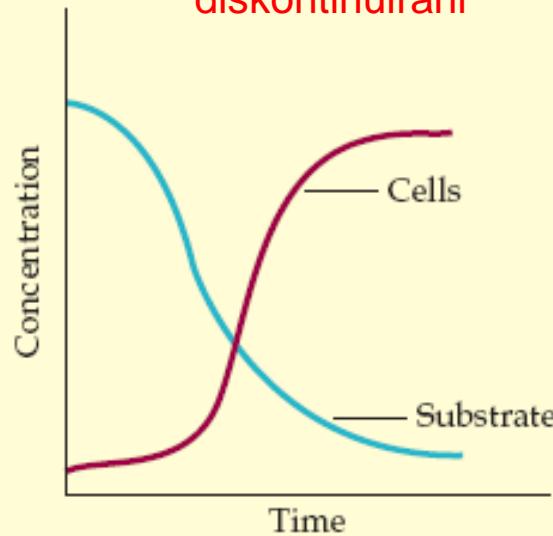
<sup>5</sup> pH probe seated inside a noninvasive silicon sleeve

<sup>6</sup> RTD temperature seated inside a noninvasive silicon sleeve

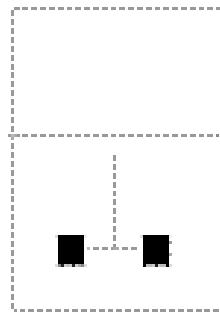
<sup>7</sup> Porous polymer microsparger (pore size 6–12 µm)

# Načini uzgoja mikroorganizama u bioreaktorima (obzirom na dotok hranjivog medija):

A Batch šaržni / diskontinuirani

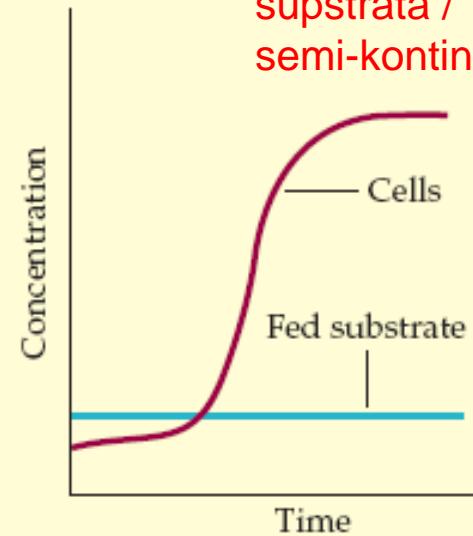


Time

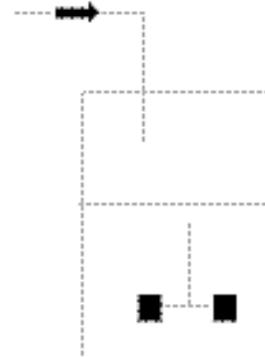


Batch

B Fed batch šaržni s pritokom supstrata / semi-kontinuirani

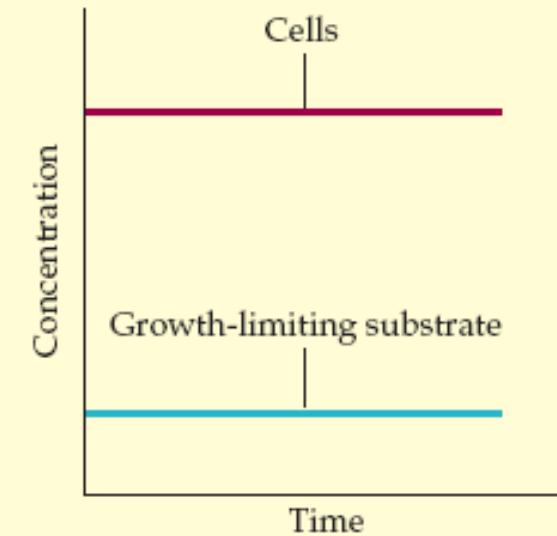


Time

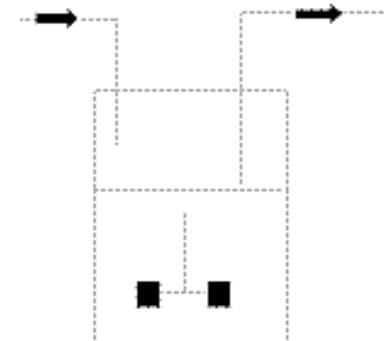


Fed-batch

C Continuous kontinuirani



Time



Continuous

# Kako jeftino “nahrani” mikroorganizme u bioreaktorima?

Potrebno je:

- jeftni izvor škroba
  - melasa (nusprodukt proizvodnje šećera iz šećerne repe)
  - sirutka (nusprodukt u proizvodnji sira, bogat laktozom)
- jeftini izvor aminokiselina
  - sojino brašno (sojin ekstrakt)
  - ostaci komine (taloga ječmenih klica) iz pivovara
  - *corn steep liquor* (ostatak “mokro” mljevenog kukuruza)
- minerali (anorganske soli)
- kisik (najčešće su potrebni aerobni uvjeti): čisti O<sub>2</sub> ili zrak
- dvostruka korist: izvor hrane (za bakterije) je jeftin, a ujedno i ekološki najbolji način zbrinjavanja otpadnih produkata iz drugih industrija

# Procesi nakon bioreaktora: *downstream processing*

- cijena finalnog produkta najviše ovisi o njegovoj koncentraciji u bioreaktoru (obično 95% voda)
- najčešće se zahtjeva vrlo visoka čistoća produkta, u farmaceutskoj industriji 99,999%

## Pet osnovnih koraka:

1. Razbijanje stanica (mehaničko ili npr. termičko)
  - potrebno samo za proekte koji se nakupljaju u stanicama
2. Odvajanje stanica od medija (filtracija ili centrifugiranje)
3. Koncentriranje produkta (precipitacija ili ultrafiltracija)
4. Pročišćavanje produkta (ekstrakcija, kristalizacija, kromatografija)
5. Formuliranje produkta (stabilizacija)

# **PRIMJERI PROIZVODA IZ BIOREAKTORA**

## **(cijeli mikroorganizmi kao produkt)**

KRUTI  
(SVJEŽI)

TEKUĆI



KRUTI  
(SUHI)



Kvasac:

Instant Dry Yeast

Active Dry Yeast



*Roraty vacuum filter in yeast production:*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ciBjxxbO4Xg>

0:10

# Probiotici: *Lactobacillus* *Bifidobacterium*



## Probiotici ≠ prebiotici

- prebiotici su hraniva (hrana) za mikroorganizme probavnog sustava
  - u pravilu je riječ o biljnim polisaharidima: inulin, oligofruktoza, laktuloza (cikorijska, čičoka ili jeruzalemska artičoka)

The diagram illustrates the difference between Probiotics and Prebiotics. On the left, two large purple Pac-Man-like shapes represent Probiotics, with the word "Probiotics" written below them. On the right, several smaller teal blob-like shapes represent Prebiotics, with the word "Prebiotics" written below them. A copyright notice "© Fooducate, 2013" is located near the bottom center of the prebiotic shapes.

This is your gut (intestines)

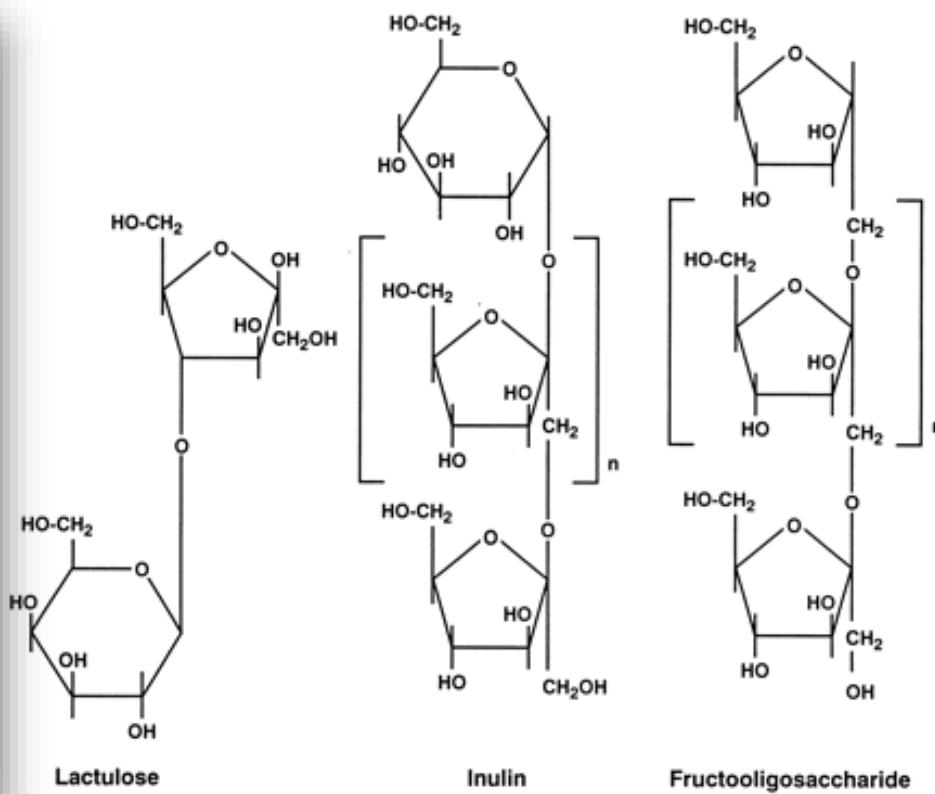
Probiotics

Prebiotics

© Fooducate, 2013

Probiotics are alive!  
Usually bacteria or yeast  
Aid digestion & other health benefits  
**Good sources are:**  
Yogurt, kefir, buttermilk, aged cheese, sauerkraut, kimchi, sourdough bread, miso, tempeh, kombucha, beer, wine

Prebiotics are a form of fiber  
Serve as food for probiotics!  
**Good sources are:**  
Chicory root, Jerusalem artichoke and dandelions  
**Foods you'll actually eat:**  
Garlic, leeks, onions, whole wheat, fruits, vegetables, legumes



# Spirulina



- popularno ime za dvije vrste cijanobakterija
  - *Arthrospira platensis* i *Arthrospira maxima*
  - kultivira se diljem svijeta
    - upotrebljava se kao hrana ili dodatak hrani
    - u obliku tablete, listića ili praška
    - dodatak hrani za životinje – u peradarskoj industriji te u uzgoju riba
- sadrži ukupno 55% proteina (77% u suhoj tvari)
  - sadrži sve esencijalne aminokiseline





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mK5vfrEWIhc>



# Klorela (*Chlorella*)-zelena alga

- sadrži 45% proteina, **20% masti**, 20% ugljikohidrata, 5% vlakana, i 10% minerala i vitamina
- jako korisna i hranjiva, ali teška za uzgoj u prirodnim uvjetima, a bioreaktori zahtijevaju propuhivanje CO<sub>2</sub> i osvjetljavanje, te to jako poskupljuje postupak
- “No. 1 anti-aging food”



Zbog visokog sadržaja masnih kiselina iznimno zanimljiva u proizvodnji biodizela

# **PRIMJERI PROIZVODA IZ BIOREAKTORA (male molekule)**

# Aminokiseline:

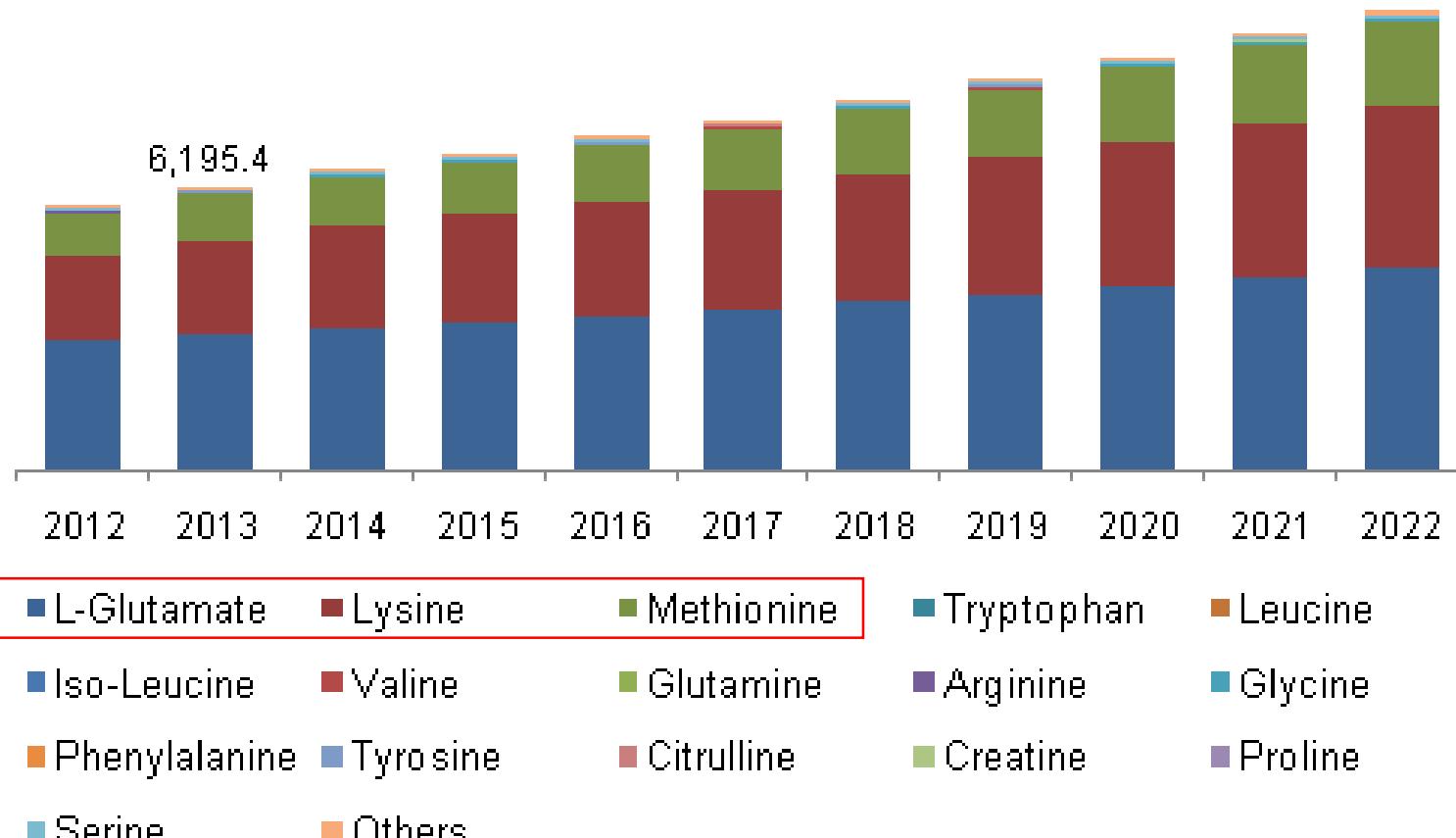
Table 14.1 Amounts of amino acids being currently produced

| Production scale<br>(tonnes $y^{-1}$ ) | Amino acid      | Preferred production<br>method        | Main use                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1200000                                | L-Glutamic acid | Fermentation                          | Flavour enhancer                 |
| 600000                                 | L-Lysine        | Fermentation                          | Feed additive                    |
| 550000                                 | D,L-Methionine  | <u>Chemical synthesis</u>             | Feed additive                    |
| 40000                                  | L-Threonine     | Fermentation                          | Feed additive                    |
| 16000                                  | Glycine         | <u>Chemical synthesis</u>             | Food additive, sweetener         |
| 14000                                  | L-Aspartate     | Enzymatic catalysis                   | Aspartame, polymer               |
| 13000                                  | L-Phenylalanine | Fermentation                          | Aspartame                        |
| 4500                                   | L-Cysteine      | Reduction of cystine,<br>fermentation | Food additive,<br>pharmaceutical |
| 3500                                   | L-Cystine       | Extraction, fermentation              | Cysteine, pharmaceutical         |
| 2000                                   | L-Arginine      | Fermentation, extraction              | Pharmaceutical                   |
| 1500                                   | L-Alanine       | Fermentation, extraction              | Sweetener, building block        |
| 1200                                   | L-Tryptophan    | Fermentation                          | Feed, pharmaceutical             |
| 1200                                   | L-Leucine       | Fermentation, extraction              | Pharmaceutical                   |
| 1000                                   | L-Valine        | Fermentation, extraction              | Pesticides, pharmaceutical       |
| 500                                    | L-Isoleucine    | Fermentation, extraction              | Pharmaceutical                   |

**Table 12.1** Commercial applications of amino acids

| Amino acid    | Application(s)                                                |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alanine       | <u>Flavor enhancer</u>                                        |
| Arginine      | Therapy for liver diseases                                    |
| Aspartic acid | <u>Flavor enhancer</u> ; sweetener synthesis                  |
| Asparagine    | Diuretic                                                      |
| Cysteine      | <u>Bread production</u> ; therapy for bronchitis; antioxidant |
| Glutamic acid | <u>Flavor enhancer</u>                                        |
| Glutamine     | Therapy for ulcers                                            |
| Glycine       | <u>Sweetener synthesis</u>                                    |
| Histidine     | Therapy for ulcers; antioxidant                               |
| Isoleucine    | <u>Intravenous solutions</u>                                  |
| Leucine       | <u>Intravenous solutions</u>                                  |
| Lysine        | <u>Feed additive</u> ; food additive                          |
| Methionine    | <u>Feed additive</u>                                          |
| Phenylalanine | <u>Infusions</u> ; <u>sweetener synthesis</u>                 |
| Proline       | <u>Intravenous solutions</u>                                  |
| Serine        | Cosmetics                                                     |
| Threonine     | <u>Feed additive</u>                                          |
| Tryptophan    | <u>Intravenous solutions</u> ; antioxidant                    |
| Tyrosine      | <u>Intravenous solutions</u> ; precursor for L-DOPA           |
| Valine        | <u>Intravenous solutions</u>                                  |

# Amino Acids Market Will Grow To \$35.40 Billion By 2022



Global Amino Acids Market Volume By Product, 2012-2022 (Kilo Tons)

Aminokiseline iz bioreaktora se masovno koriste u stočarstvu. Zabrana upotrebe „koštanog brašna“ (otpad mesne industrije) bila je pokretač rasta potražnje.

## 15% Amino Acids Injection

NDC 0264-3200-55  
REF S3200-SS

1000 mL

PHARMACY BULK PACKAGE - NOT FOR DIRECT INFUSION

Protect from light until use.  
For Intravenous UseStore at 20 to 25°C (68 to 77°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.]  
Solution that has been frozen must not be used. Do not expose to light before using. Once closure is penetrated, transfer contents promptly, total time not to exceed 4 hours. See package insert for proper use of Pharmacy Bulk Package.

Entry Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

15% Amino Acids Injection

NDC N.O. (01) 1-02643-20055-5

Each 100 mL contains:

## \* Essential Amino Acids

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Lysine (from Lysine Acetate, USP) | 1.18 g |
| Leucine, USP                      | 1.04 g |
| Phenylalanine, USP                | 1.04 g |
| Valine, USP                       | 960 mg |
| Isoleucine, USP                   | 749 mg |
| Methionine, USP                   | 749 mg |
| Threonine, USP                    | 749 mg |
| Tryptophan, USP                   | 250 mg |

## \* Nonessential Amino Acids

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Alanine, USP                   | 2.17 g |
| Arginine, USP                  | 1.47 g |
| Glycine, USP                   | 1.04 g |
| Histidine, USP                 | 894 mg |
| Proline, USP                   | 894 mg |
| Glutamic Acid                  | 749 mg |
| Serine, USP                    | 592 mg |
| Aspartic Acid, USP             | 434 mg |
| Tyrosine, USP                  | 39 mg  |
| Sodium Metabisulfite, NF added | 30 mg  |
| Water for Injection USP        | qs     |

pH 5.6 (5.2-6.0), adjusted with acetic acid.  
Acetate: 151 mEq/L, including quantity used for pH adjustment.Calculated Osmolarity:  
1383 mOsmol/LContains no more than  
25 mcg/L of aluminum.Sterile, nonpyrogenic.  
Single dose container.  
Use only if bottle and seal  
are undamaged and solution  
is clear with vacuum  
present.  
Administer intravenously.

Rx only

**B|BRAUN**B. Braun Medical Inc.  
Irvine, CA 92614-5895 USA  
1-800-227-2862  
[www.bbraun.com](http://www.bbraun.com)  
Made in USA

LD-243-1 Y37-002-179

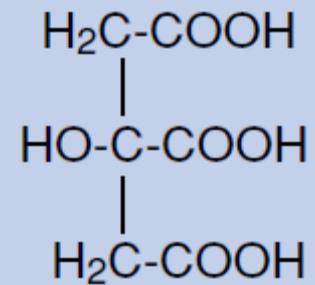
Patent za tijesto:  
EP 1562433 A1<https://www.google.com/patents/EP1562433A1?cl=en>

| Ingredients  | %              |
|--------------|----------------|
| Salt         | 1.8 - 2.3      |
| Yeast        | 3.0; 2.5 - 4.5 |
| Sweetener    | 0.3 - 2.0      |
| Gluten       | 0.5 - 4.0      |
| L-Cysteine * | 10 - 100 PPM   |
| Water        | 50 - 65        |
| Oxidant      | 0.1 - 0.5      |
| Enzymes      | 0.01 - 0.5     |
| Gum          | 0.01 - 0.5     |

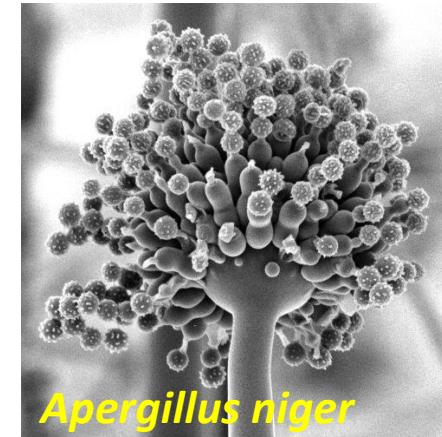


# Limunska kiselina (E330):

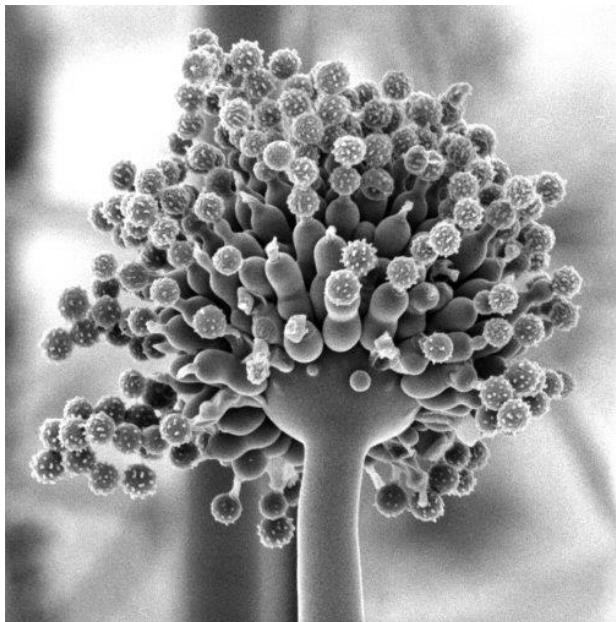
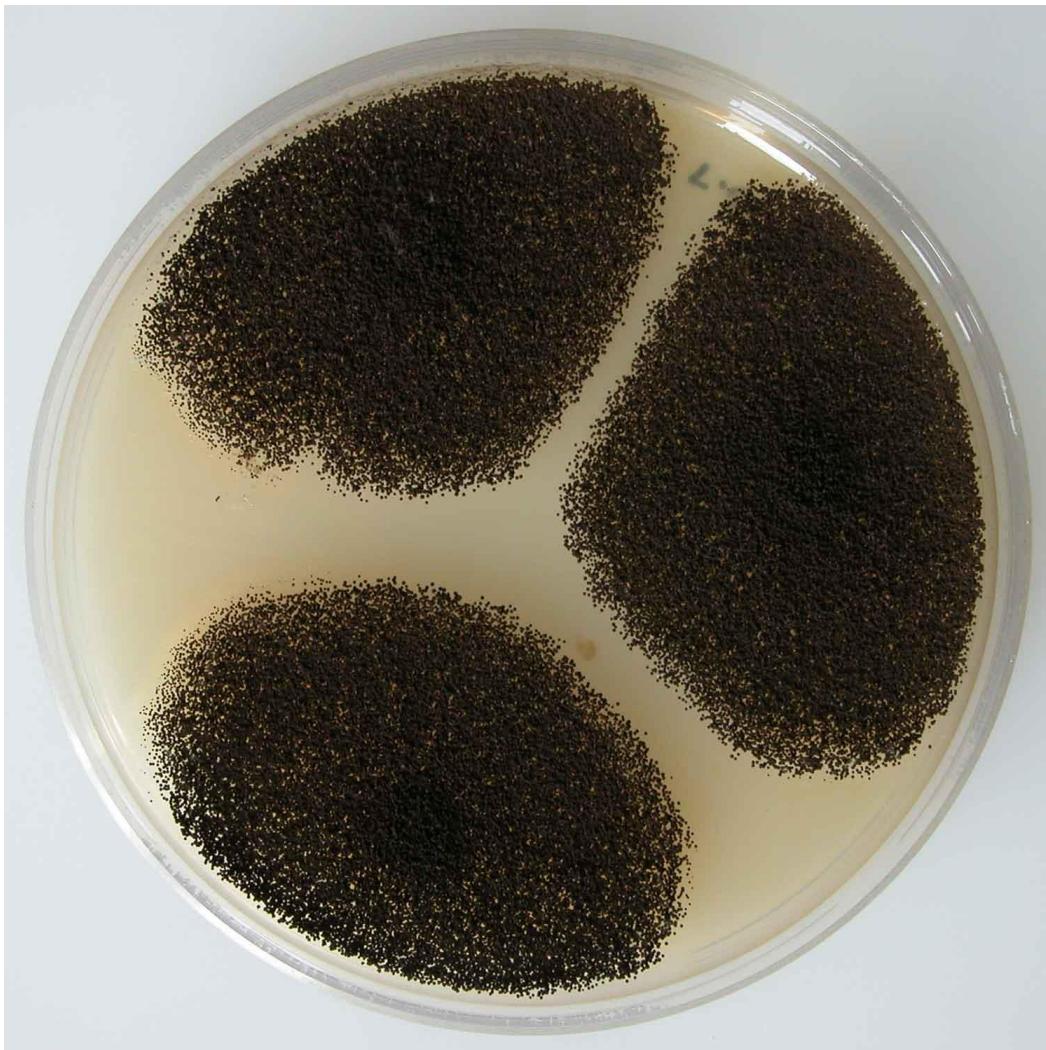
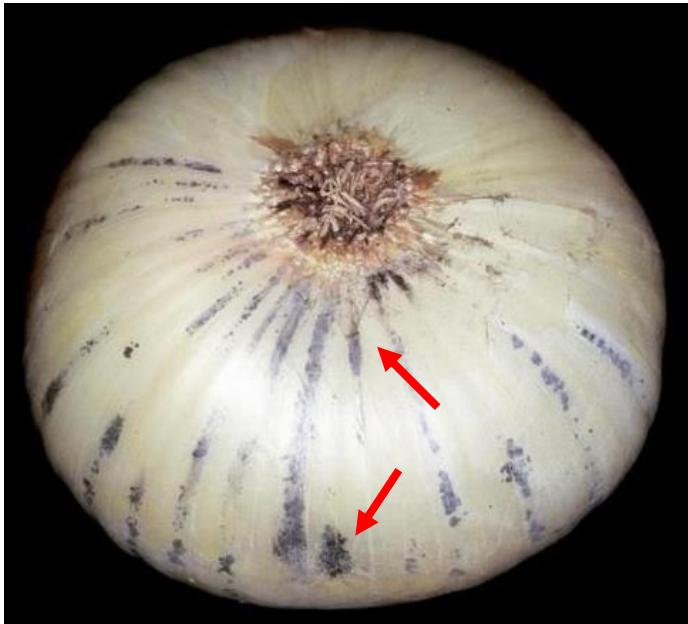
- slaba organska kiselina
  - ciklus limunske kiseline
  - naranče i grejp 0,005 mol/L
  - limun i limeta 0,03 mol/L  
(8% suhe tvari)
- prirodni konzervans
- antioksidans
- detoksifikacija kod trovanja
- početak industrijske proizvodnje u Italiji 1860 g. iz limuna
- odabrani sojevi pljesni *Apergillus niger* u nizu biokemijskih reakcija šećere hranjive podloge transformiraju u limunsку kiselinu (godišnja proizvodnja: 2,8 milijuna tona)



LIMUNSKA KISELINA



# *Aspergillus niger*- crna pljesan (eng. *black mold*)



*A. niger* stvara limunsku kiselinu u suvišku tijekom kasne log faze, a i kasnije ukoliko ima dovoljno glukoze i kisika.

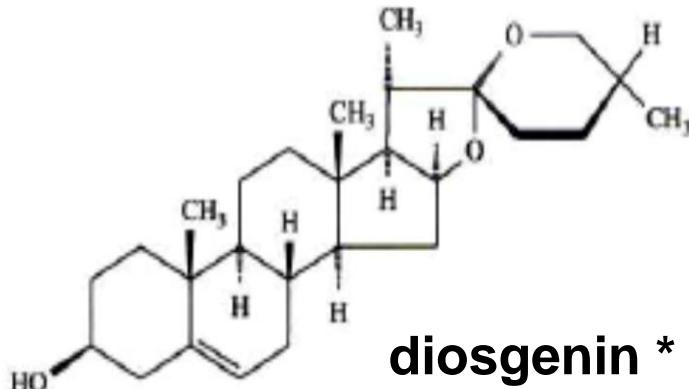
# Steroidni hormoni: kortizon, progesteron, testosteron

- 1930. Kendall i Reichstein izoliraju i određuju strukturu kortizona
- kortizon ima antiupalno i analgetičko djelovanje npr. kod reumatoidnog artritisa → nagli porast potražnje
- 1. kompleksna kemijska sinteza u 36 koraka (Merck, CH)
  - izvor sirovine je goveda žuč →  $1\text{ g} = 260\text{ \$}$   MERCK → 
  - KOLESTEROL**
- 2. progesteron, testosteron, kortizon → kemijska sinteza iz **diosgenina** (Syntex, Meksiko) → proizvodnja iz d. jama
- 3. kemijsko-biotehnološka sinteza u 11 koraka
  - gljivice *Rhizopus arrhizus*, *Penicillium* sp. i *Curvularia* sp.
  - sirovina je biljka divlji jam (2000 tona godišnje)
  - monopol Meksika do 2000. → diosgenin zamjenjen s **sitosterolom** (iz uljane repice) i **stigmasterolom** (iz soje)
  - proces 26x jeftiniji! →  $1\text{ g} = 10\text{ \$}$  →→→  $1\text{ g} = 1.30\text{ \$}$

# Steroidni hormoni: kortizon, progesteron, testosteron



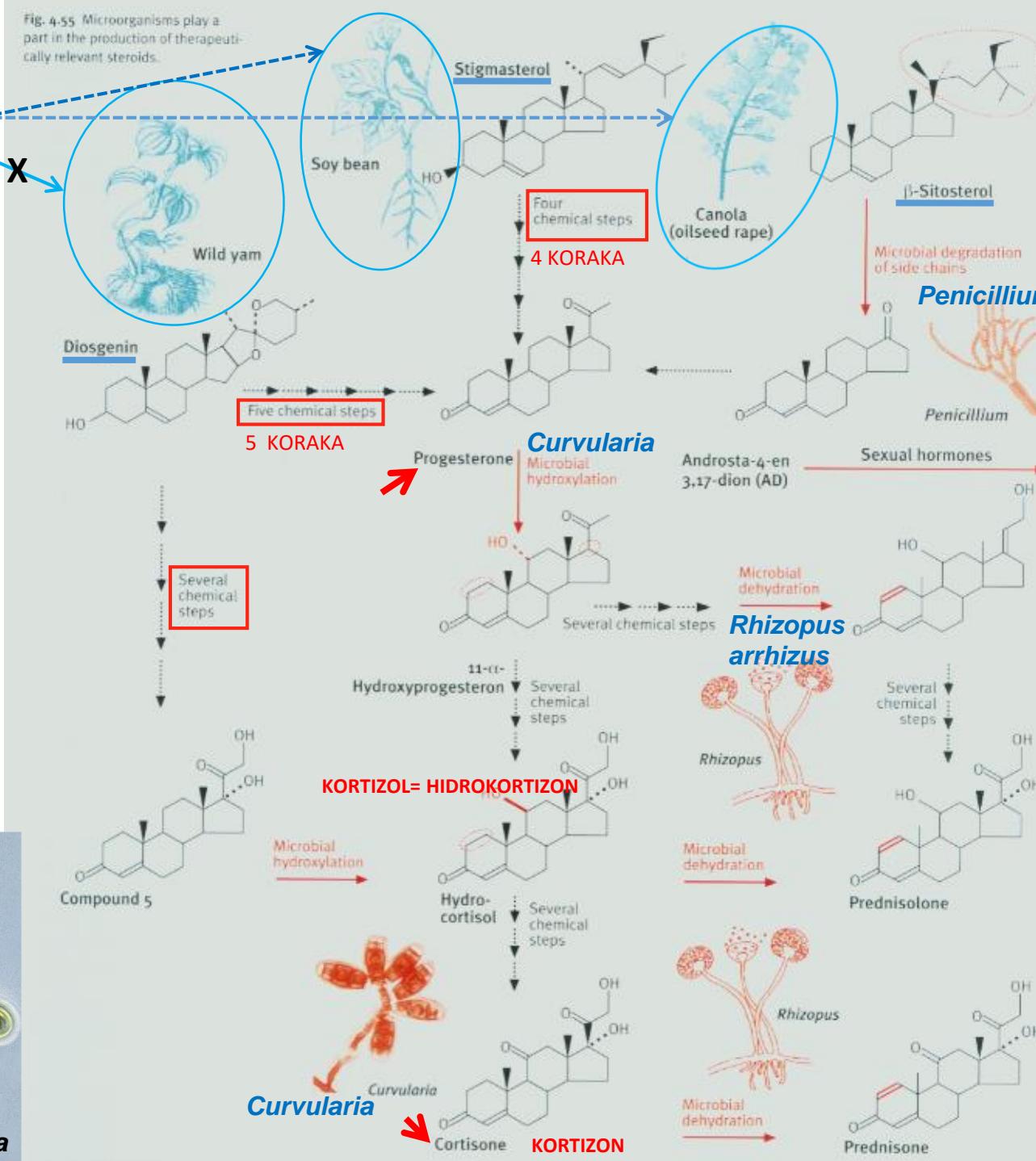
- diosgenin je prirodni supstrat za sintezu steroidnih hormona



- divlji jam, *Dioscorea villosa*, nakuplja 10% diosgenina (suha t.)
- najveći proizvođač je bio Meksiko

Fig. 4-55 Microorganisms play a part in the production of therapeutically relevant steroids.

polazna  
sirovina



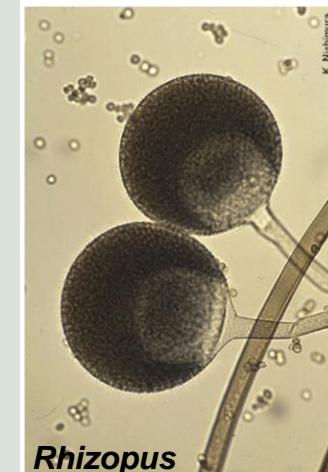
*Curvularia*



SOJA



ULJANA  
REPICA



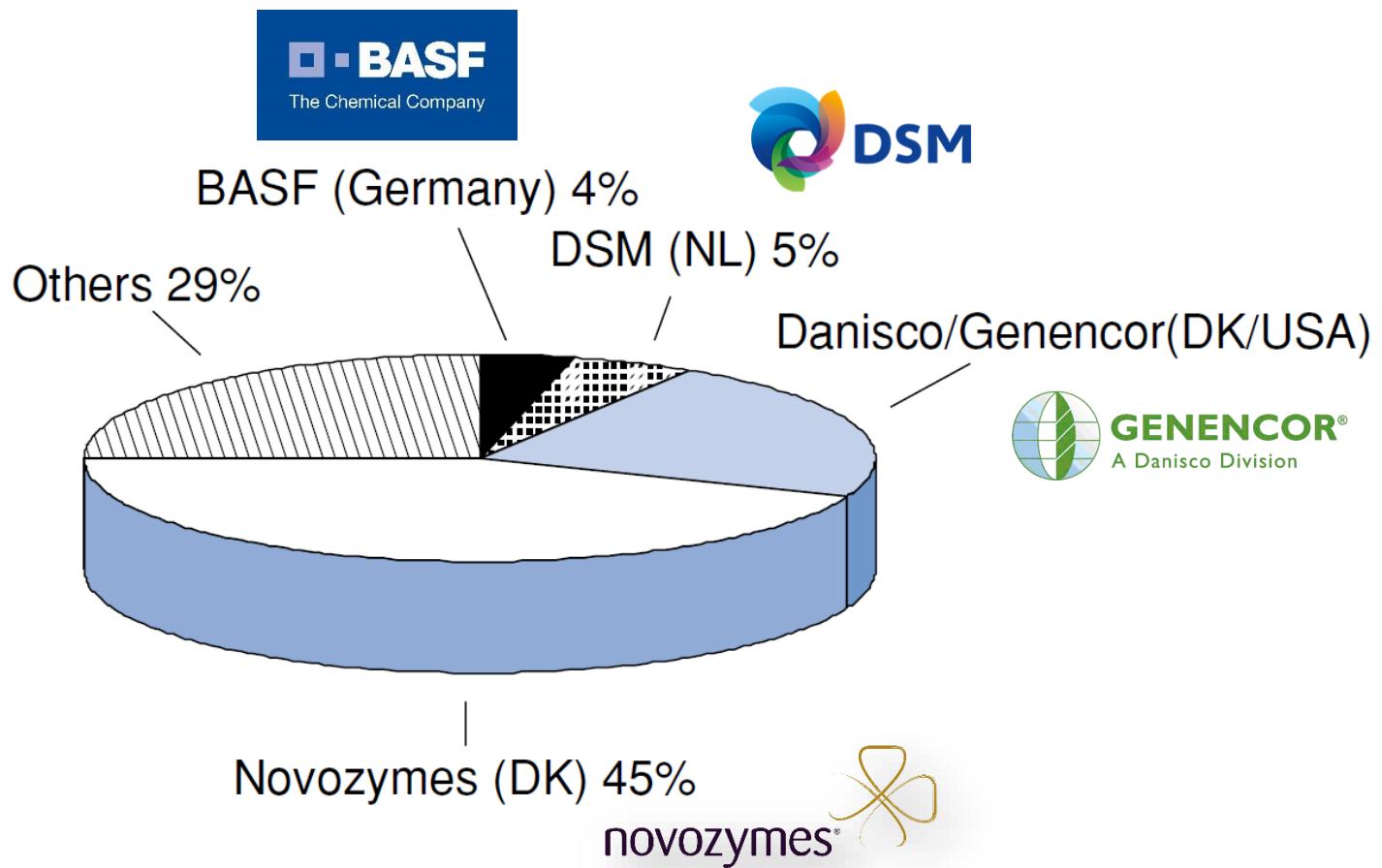
*Rhizopus*

# Steroidni hormoni: kortizon, progesteron, testosteron



# PRIMJERI PROIZVODA IZ BIOREAKTORA (makromolekule)

# Kompanije koje se bave proizvodnjom enzima:



## Svjetsko tržište enzima:

- enzimi za tehničke aplikacije (deterdženti, tekstil, koža, papir, goriva) **63%**
- enzimi za prehrambenu industriju **31%**
- enzimi za hranu za životinje **6%**

# Primjer: ubrzano dozrijevanje sira Cheddar

Cheddar cheeses treated with microbial enzymes developed higher soluble protein and free volatile fatty acids and displayed better flavor and greater acceptability than control cheeses. Added microbial proteases contributed to the breakdown of casein, especially  $\beta$ -casein. Also,  $\alpha_s_1$ -I casein and free amino acids were high in cheeses treated with protease. Increased rate of proteolysis in enzyme-treated cheese had a direct relation to accelerated ripening.

Enzyme combinations and concentrations were used: fungal protease 31000 (Miles), 0.005% + fungal lipase-MY (Meito) 0.00005 to 0.0002%; and fungal protease P-53 (Rohm & Haas), 0.0035% + fungal lipase-MY (Meito), 0.00005 to 0.0002%

[http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.S0022-0302\(79\)83516-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.S0022-0302(79)83516-X)

Proteoliza i lipoliza stvaraju hlapljive komponente važne za konačnu aromu.

Skraćeno vrijeme dozrijevanja sira.

# Novozymes Saphera®

The next generation of lactase



**Novozymes Saphera® is the only lactase on the market that achieves**

- Better control of lactose elimination
- Better sweetness stability during product shelf life of sweetened lactose-free dairy products
- Improved suitability in fermented dairy products

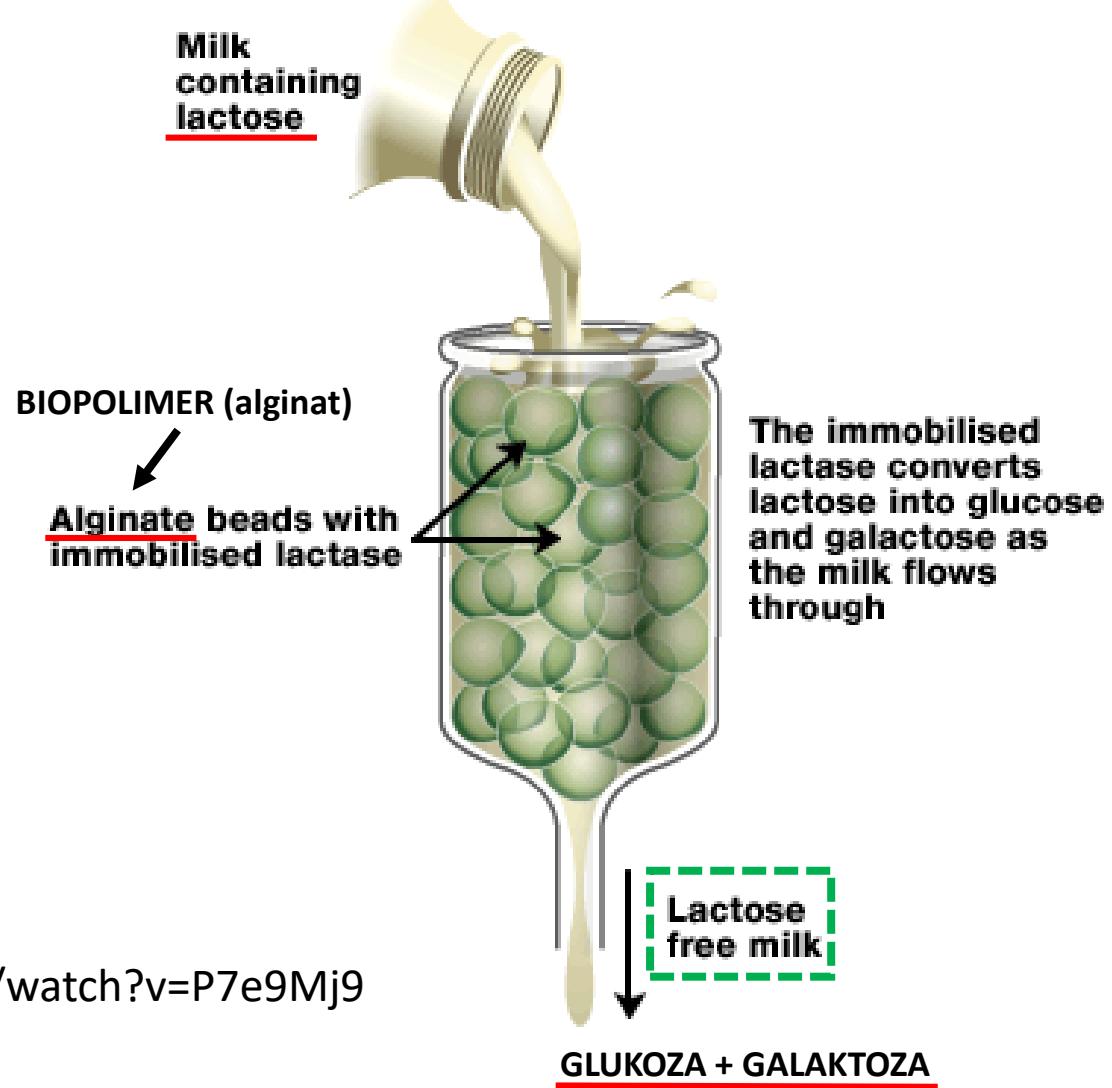
Dairy producers gain improved production control and the versatility to create high-quality lactose-free products with this innovative lactase.

Originated from Bifidobacterium bifidum, Saphera® has many advantages:

<http://www.novozymes.com/en/solutions/food-and-beverages/dairy/lactose-free/novozymes-saphera>

# Jedan primjer primjene imobiliziranih enzima:

## Imobilizirana laktaza ( $\beta$ -galaktozidaza)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7e9Mj9>

ATpQ

0:50



**Novozymes Acrylaway®**  
- A natural solution to a natural problem

(Watch our new video)

Fi  
Food ingredients  
EUROPE EXCELLENCE AWARDS 2013 WINNER

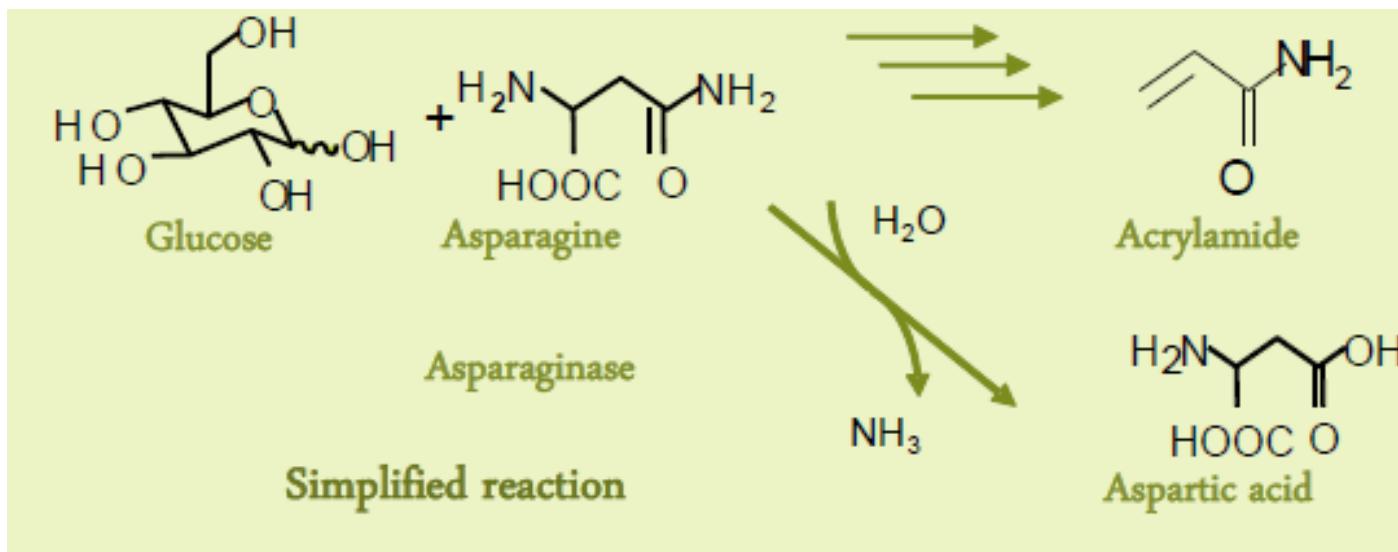
Back to basics

<http://www.acrylaway.novozymes.com/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Acrylamide is a chemical compound that is naturally formed in starchy foods when they are baked or fried. During heating the amino acid asparagine, naturally present in starchy foods, is converted into acrylamide in a process called the Maillard reaction. The reaction is responsible for giving baked or fried foods their flavor, crust, and brown color.

In 2007, Novozymes, the world's leading enzyme supplier, launched Acrylaway, an enzyme that reduces acrylamide formation by up to 90% in many food products. By adding Acrylaway before baking or frying the food, asparagine is converted into aspartic acid, which does not take part in the acrylamide formation.

# ACRYLAWAY = ASPARAGINAZA



Asparaginazu proizvodi genetički modificirani soj *Aspergillus oryzae*.

# Primjer enzimskog procesa: industrijska proizvodnja fruktoznog sirupa

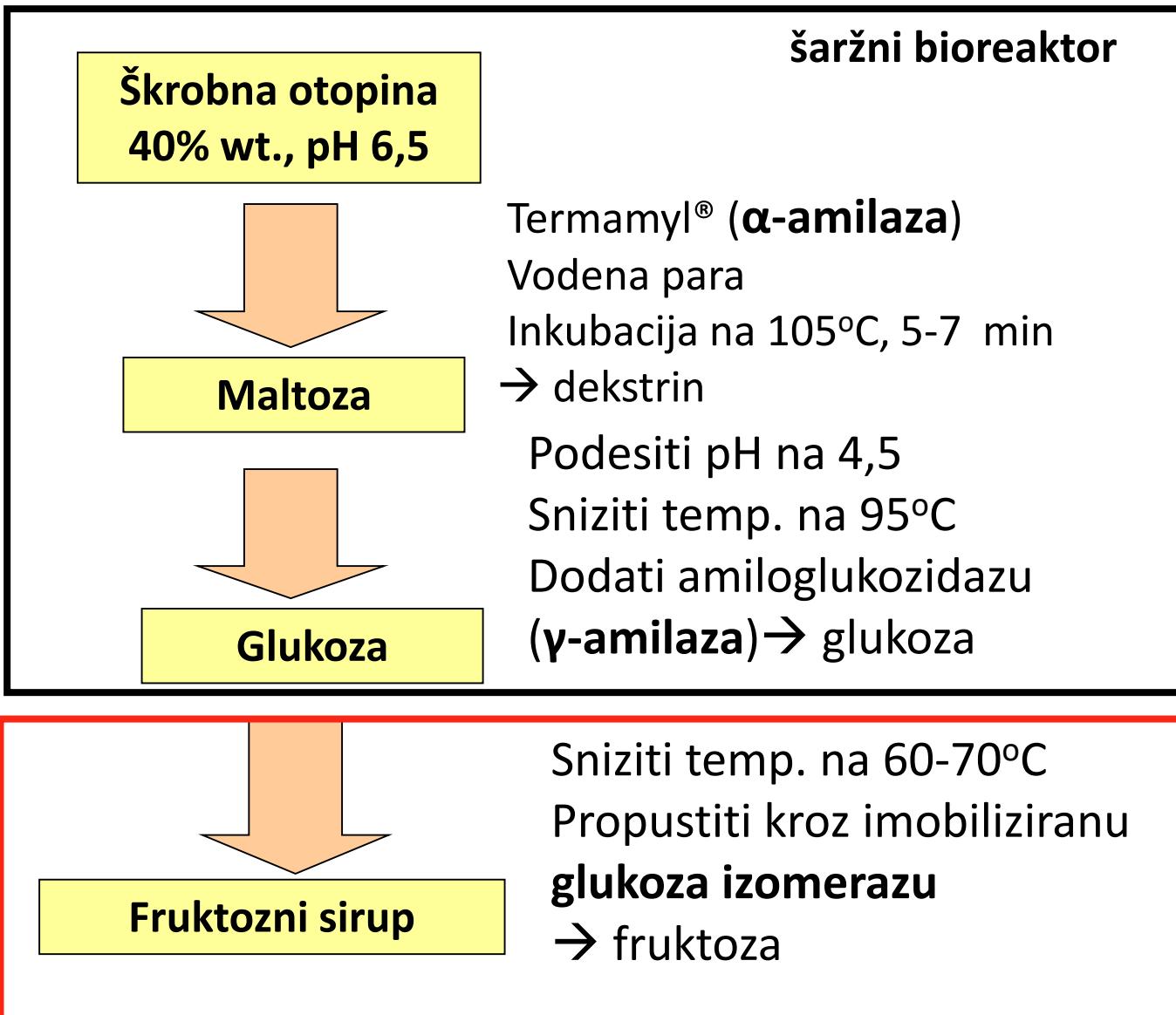
## *High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS)*



- potražnja za šećerom kontinuirano raste:
  - šećerna repa i šećerna trska nisu idealne su za proizvodnju saharoze zbog klimatskih ograničenja za obje vrste i jer se moraju brzo preraditi (veliki udio vlage!)
  - škrob se lako čuva (zrna kukuruza su suha!) i može se dobiti iz više vrsta biljaka → problem: glukoza nije slatka kao saharoza!

HFCS je sirup koji se dobiva iz škroba → ključna reakcija je **enzimska izomerizacija** glukoze u fruktozu

# Obrada škroba u proizvodnji HFCS:



# Alternativni pristup: invertni sirup iz saharoze

## Proizvodnja invertnog šećera (hidrolizom saharoze)

Enzim invertaza immobilizirana adsorpcijom na ionski izmjenjivač ili kovalentno vezana na makroporozni pleksiglas



Saharoza iz š. repe

Saharoza iz š. trske

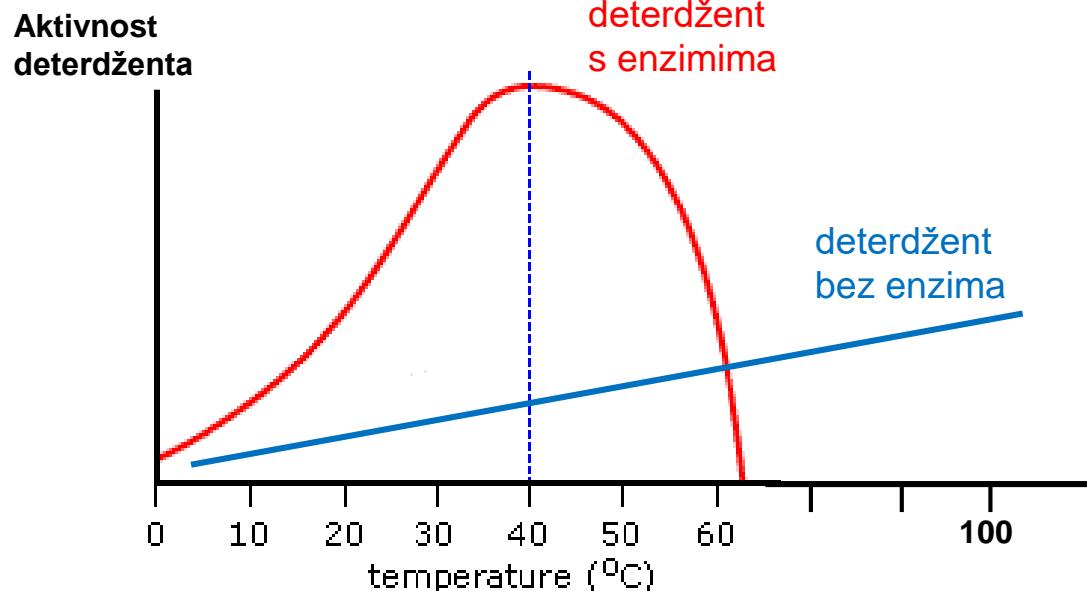
INVERTNI SIRUP  
(90% KONVERZIJE)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y0HlwMguR8M>



Potpuna ili djelomična hidroliza saharoze na glukuzu i fruktozu ("inverzija") daje sirup koji je znatno stabilniji (manje podložan kristalizaciji!) i sladi od čistih otopina saharoze.

# Enzimi u deterdžentima:

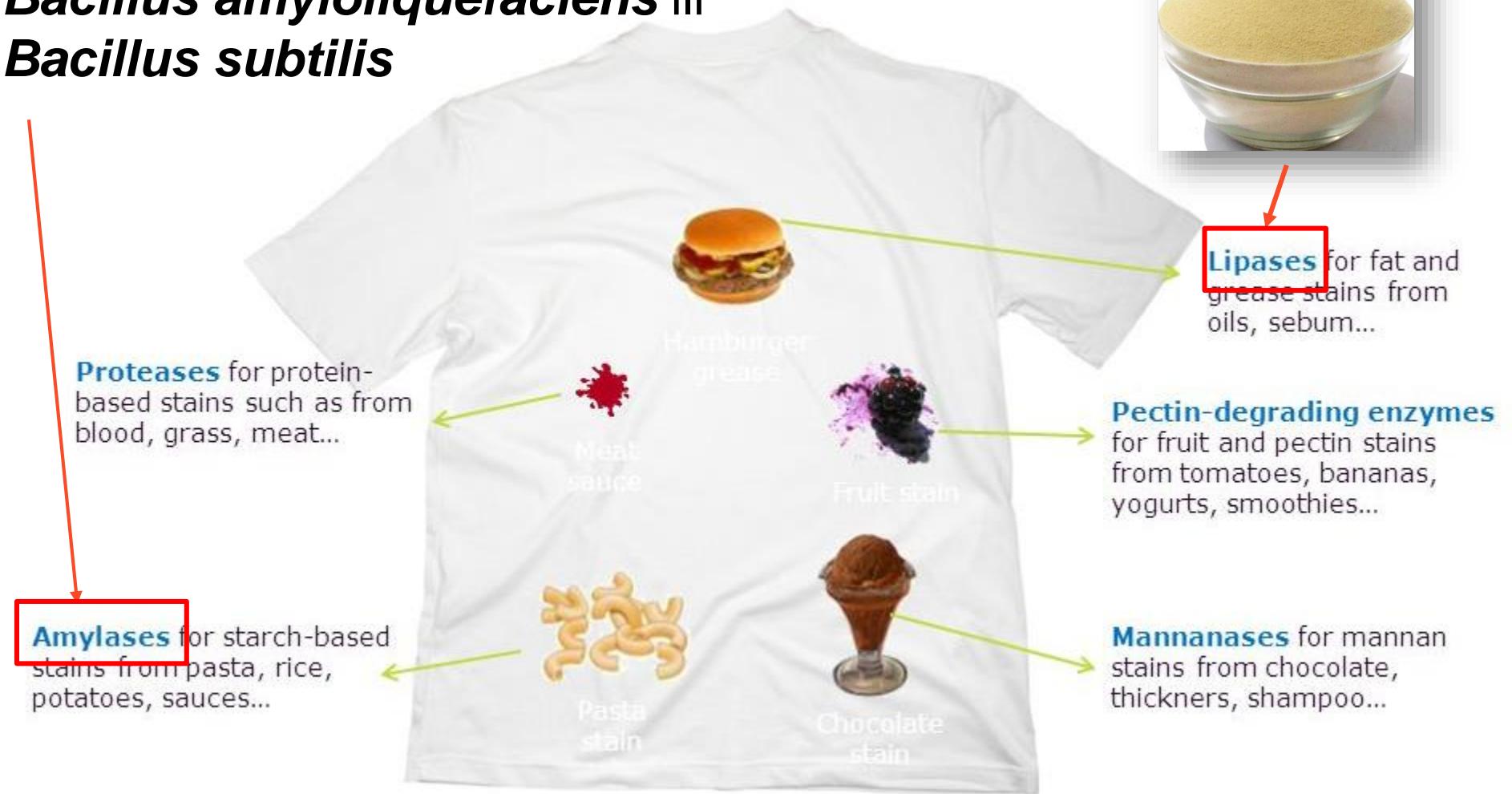


Godišnje se proizvede > 1000 t enzima za deterdžente: najviše su to rekombinantne varijante subtilizina → stabilne kod pH 10 i 60°C, otporne na izbjeljivače, surfaktante...

...u mutiranim ili genetički modificiranim bakterijama (*Bacillus sp.*) ili gljivicama (*Aspergillus sp.*)



Gen za amilazu iz vrsta *Bacillus stearothermophilus*,  
*Thermoactinomycetes* sp. i  
*Pseudomonas* sp. dodan u vrste  
***Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*** ili  
***Bacillus subtilis***



Gen za lipazu iz vrste *Humicola insolens* dodan u ***Aspergillus niger***

HETEROLOGNA EKSPRESIJA



**Lipases** for fat and grease stains from oils, sebum...

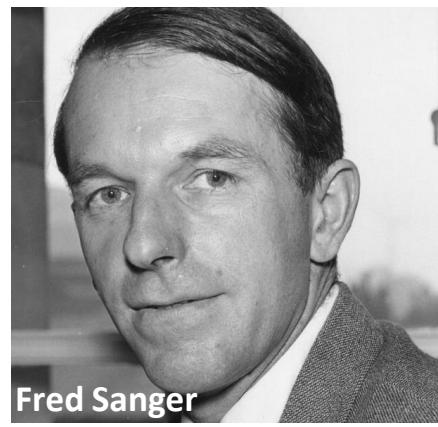
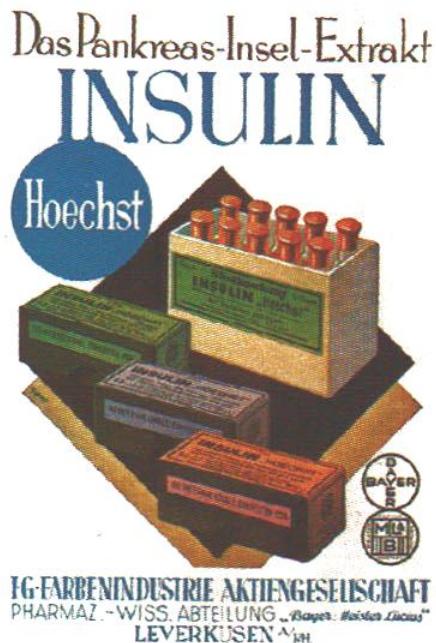
**Pectin-degrading enzymes** for fruit and pectin stains from tomatoes, bananas, yogurts, smoothies...

**Amylases** for starch-based stains from pasta, rice, potatoes, sauces...

**Mannanases** for mannan stains from chocolate, thickeners, shampoo...

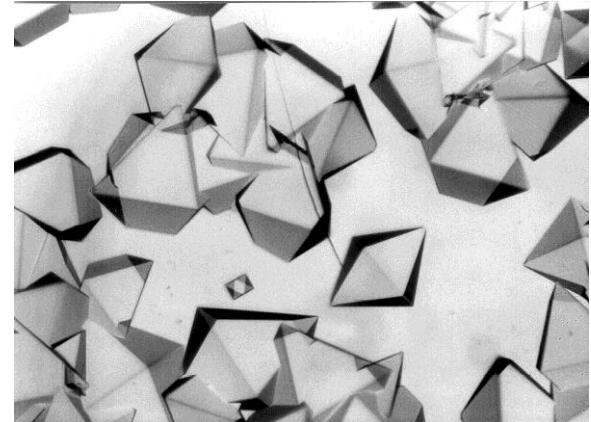
# Enzimi kao terapeutici: inzulin

- nakon obroka raste koncentracija glukoze u krvi → guštereča luči inzulin (1.8 mg je dnevna potreba zdrave osobe)
- nedostatak inzulina → hiperglikemija → dehidracija, promjena pH krvi
- prvo rješenje: svinjski inzulin → od ljudskog različit u 1 a.k.  
(Fred Sanger opisao strukturu inzulina → Nobelova nagrada)



**50 svinja godišnje →  
za 1 pacijenta**

KRISTALI INZULINA



# Ljudski, svinjski i govedji inzulin:



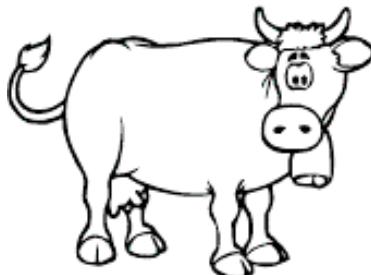
**A-lanac** → GIVEQCCTSICSLYQLENYCN **21 a.k.**

**B-lanac** → FVNQHLCGSHLVEALYLVCGERGFFYTPKT  
**30 a.k.**



GIVEQCCTSICSLYQLENYCN

FVNQHLCGSHLVEALYLVCGERGFFYTPKAA



GIVEQCCASVVCSLYQLENYC

FVNQHLCGSHLVEALYLVCGERGFFYTPKAA

# Proizvodnja inzulina u *E.coli*: 1. način

DNA sintetizer:



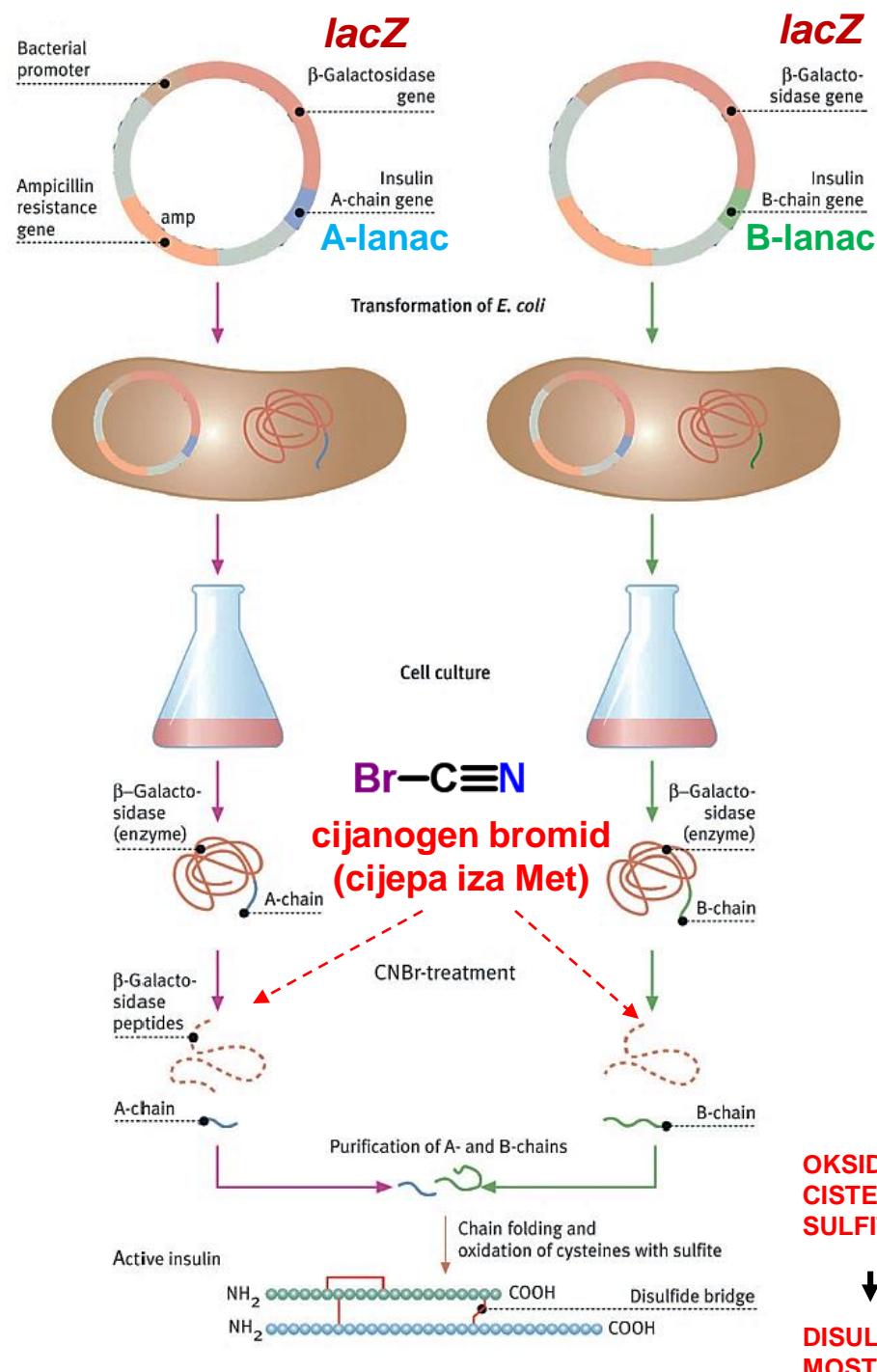
**A lanac**

**B lanac**

**KLONIRANJE**

**plazmid 1**

**plazmid 2**



# Najnovije “dizajnerske” varijante inzulina:

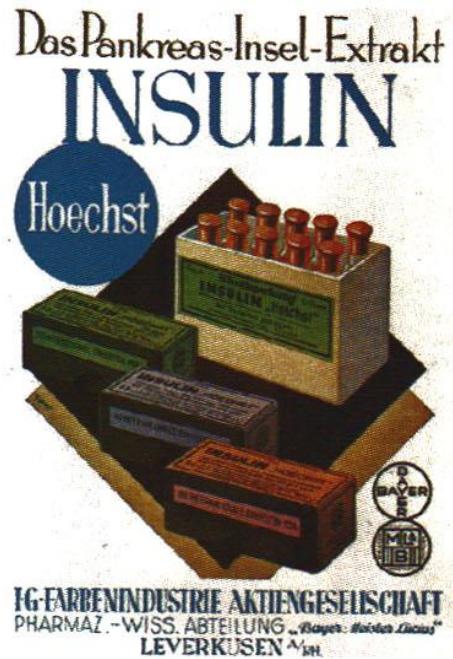
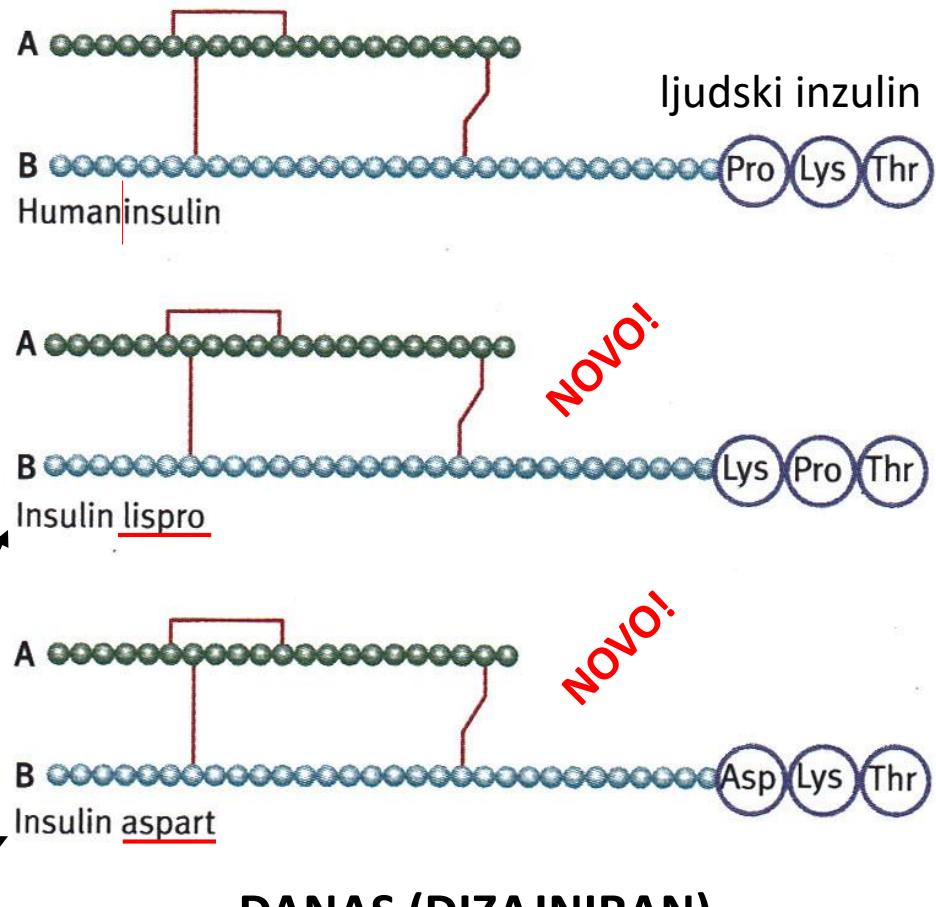


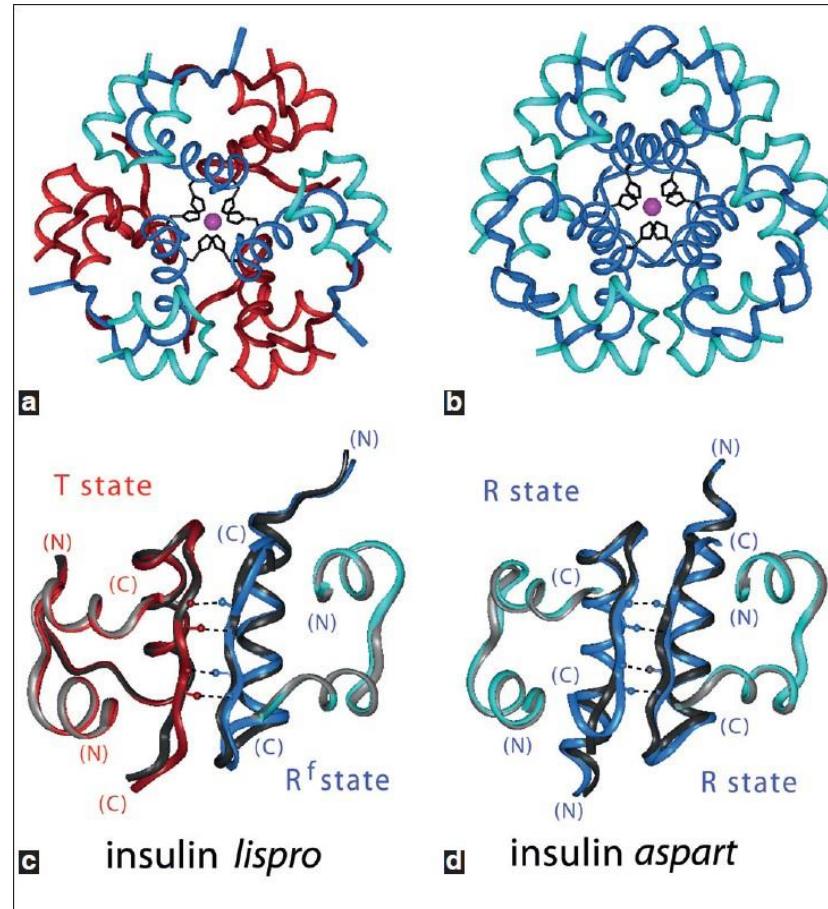
Fig.3.51 Above: Advert for pig insulin from Hoechst in the 30ies; right: Insulin variants.

**NEKAD (ŽIVOTINJSKI)**



- brzodjelujući inzulini: doseganje maksimalne koncentracije aktivnog inzulina u plazmi je 60 min. (inače 90 min.)

# Visokokoncentrirani inzulin je **heksamer**: mora disocirati da bi djelovao



Humilin (DT)  
Lyspro  
Aspart  
Glargin  
Detemir  
Degludec



Vrste  
inzulina:

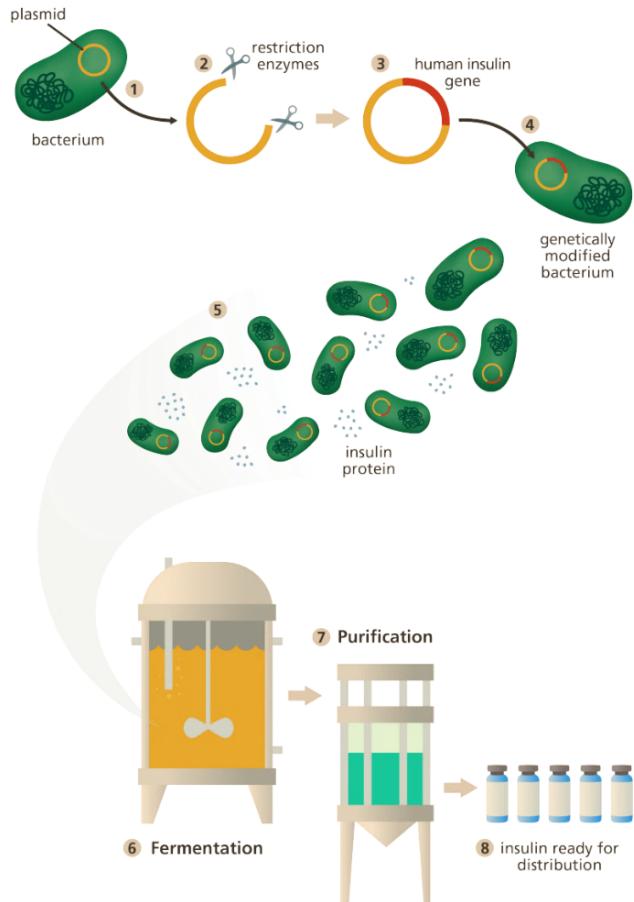
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CdydQNfAXE>

Proizvodnja  
inzulina:

[https://youtu.be/y\\_a7Y2SHTqM?t=149](https://youtu.be/y_a7Y2SHTqM?t=149)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CdydQNfAXE>

# Industrijska (bijela) i medicinska (crvena) biotehnologija:



OČITA KORIST + ZATVORENI SUSTAV

# Zelena biotehnologija:



KORIST SAMO ZA PROIZVOĐAČA + OTVORENI SUSTAV

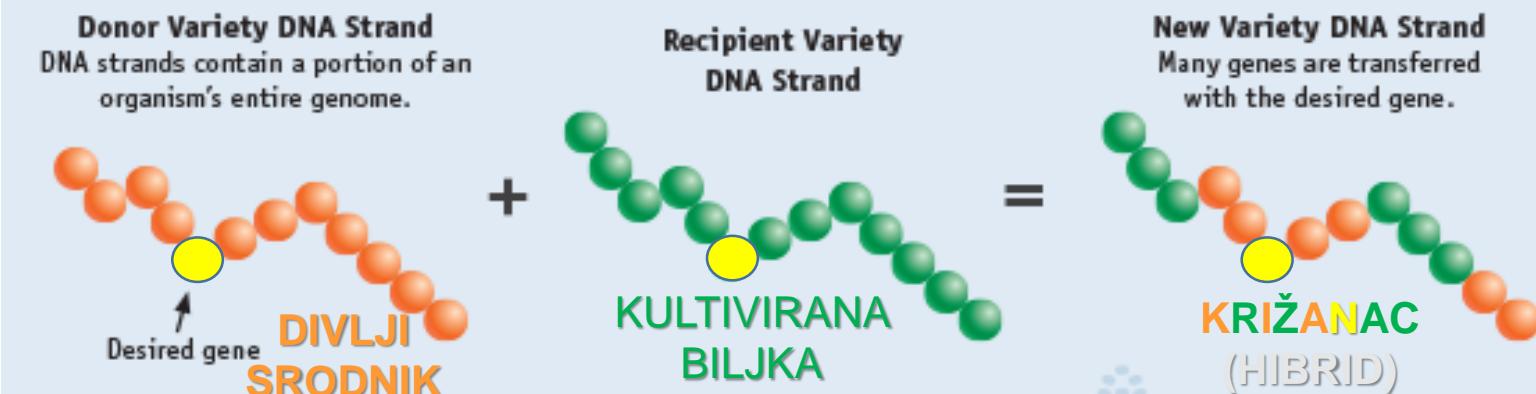
# **ZELENA BIOTEHNOLOGIJA**

**(transgenične tj.genetički modificirane  
biljke i životinje)**

# Što nije genetičko inženjerstvo: kontrolirana križanja

## Traditional

The traditional plant breeding process introduces a number of genes into the plant. These genes may include the gene responsible for the desired characteristic, as well as genes responsible for unwanted characteristics.



K  
R  
I  
Ž  
A  
N  
J  
E

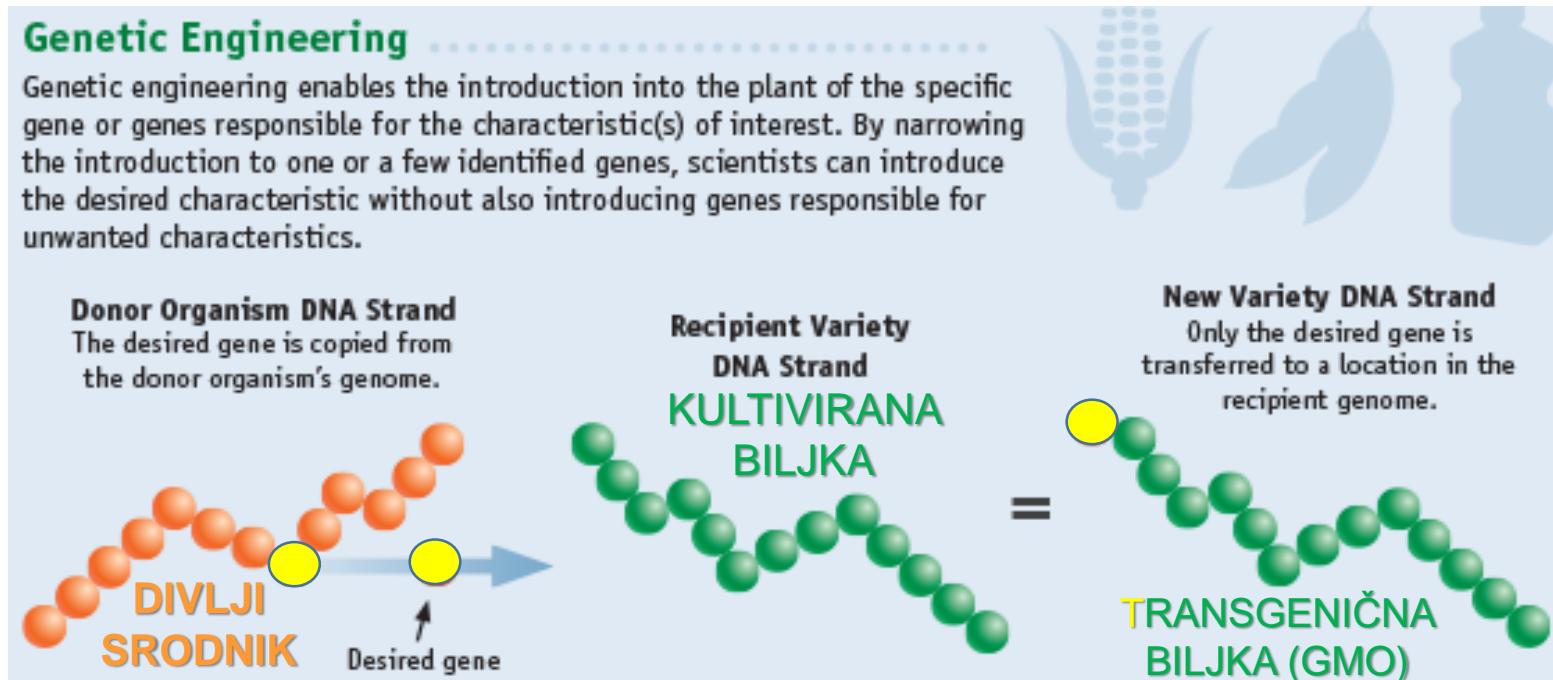
→ 50% → 75% → 87,7% → 93,75% → 96,87% → 98,45 % → → → → 99,9%

→ 50% → 25% → 12,3% → 6,25% → 3,13% → 1,55 % → → → → 0,1%

P1      P2      P3      P4      P5      P6, 7, 8, 9

Dugotrajan postupak + „višak“ gena **divljeg srodnika**.

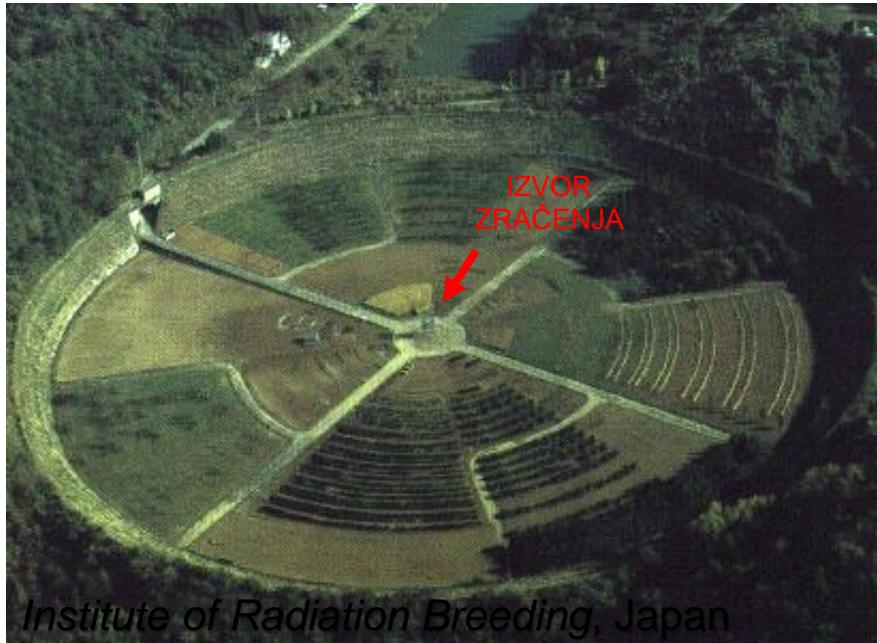
# Genetičko inženjerstvo u modernom smislu:



Na ovaj način dodajemo samo željeni **gen** iz divljeg srodnika.

# Što nije genetičko inženjerstvo: mutageneza

- inducirana mutageneza → izazivanje mutacija kemijskim ili fizikalnim putem



## Zračenje:

- X-zrake
- $\gamma$ -zrake



KROMOSOMSKI  
REARANŽMANI

## Kemijski mutageni:

- etil metansulfonat
- 5-bromouracil
- 2- aminopurin



TOČKASTE MUTACIJE

Table 1. Crops improved through induced mutation and the traits improved.

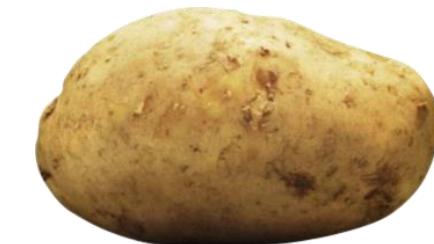
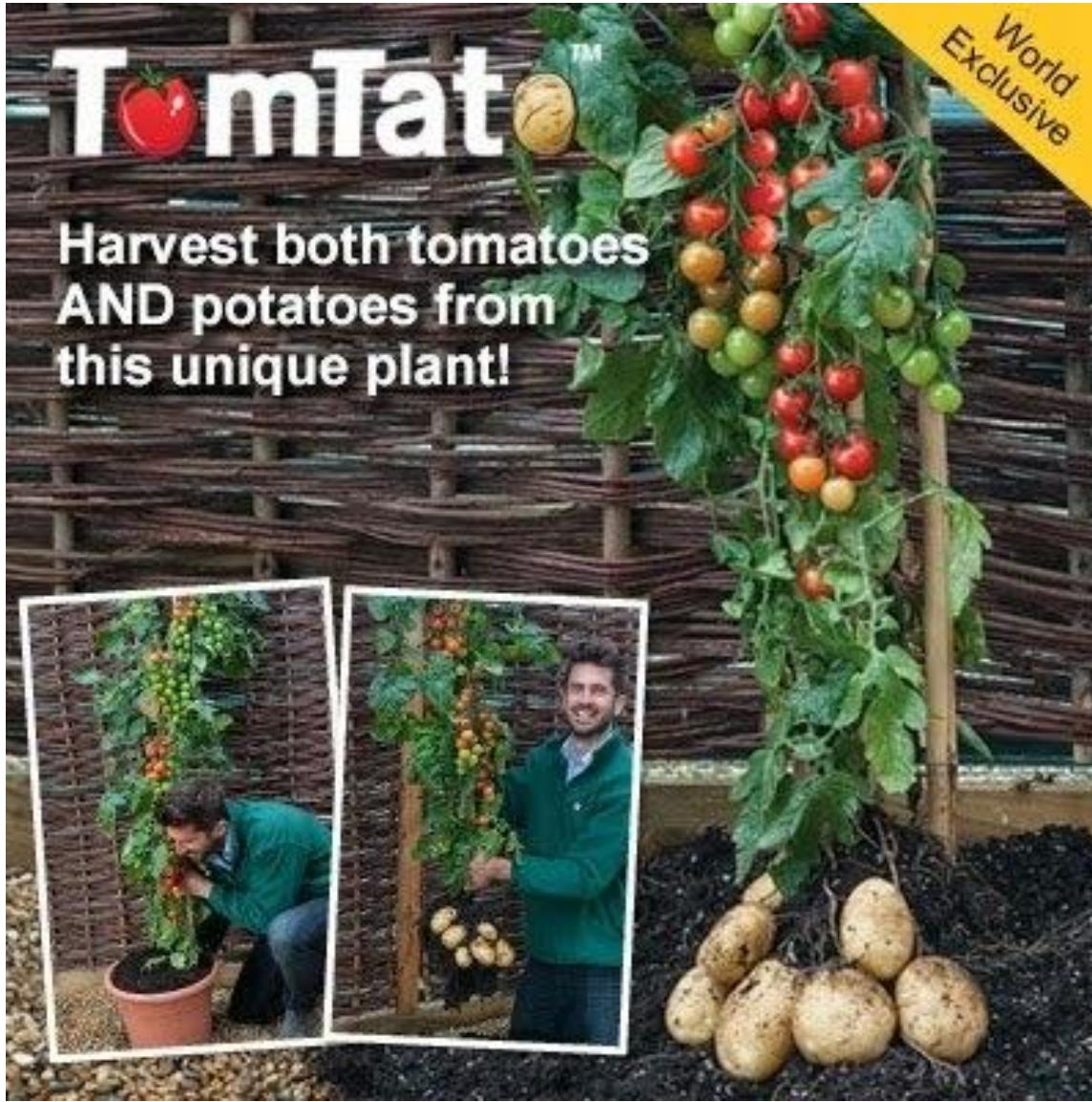
| Crop       | Mutagen  | Trait alteration                               |                                   |
|------------|----------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rapeseed*  | EMS      | Increased oleic acid, reduced poly unsat. fats | (Auld et al., 1992)               |
| Rapeseed   | EMS      | Sulfonyl-urea resistance                       | (Tonnemaker et al., 1992)         |
| Rice       | Gamma    | Dwarf, high yield                              | (Chakrabarti, 1995)               |
| Rice       | Gamma    | Thermosensitive, genetic, male sterility       | (Maruyama et al., 1991)           |
| Flax       | EMS      | cooking oil quality                            | (Rowland, 1991)                   |
| Sunflower  | X-ray    | High oleic acid, high palmitic                 | (Fernández-Martínez et al., 1997) |
| Apple      | Gamma    | Skin color                                     | (Brunner and Keppl, 1991)         |
| Pear       | Gamma    | Disease resistance                             | (Masuda et al., 1997)             |
| Grapefruit | X-ray    | Flesh color, seedlessness                      | (Hensz, 1991)                     |
| Pineapple  | In vitro | Spineless                                      | (Lapade, 1995)                    |

\* Largely adapted from Ahloowalia and Maluszynski, 2001

## Mutageneza:

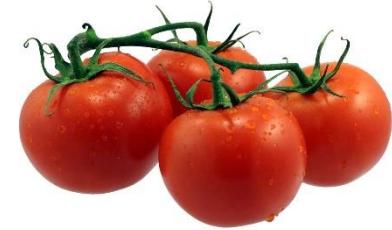
- nasumično izazivanje mutacija
- nepoznate promjene DNA
- selekcija poželjnog fenotipa

„Pomato“ dobiven cijepljenjem, ne genetičkim inženjerstvom:  
(KALEMLJENJEM)



*Solanum tuberosum*

+

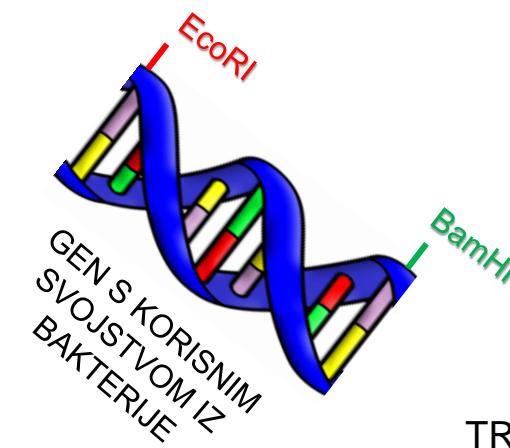
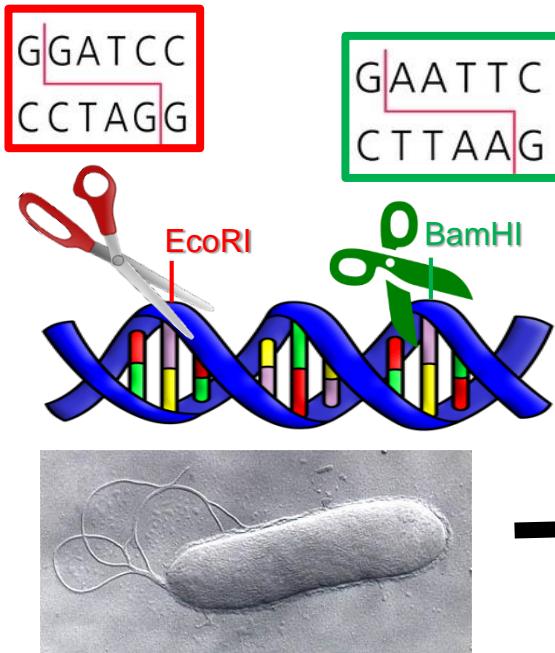


*Solanum lycopersicum*

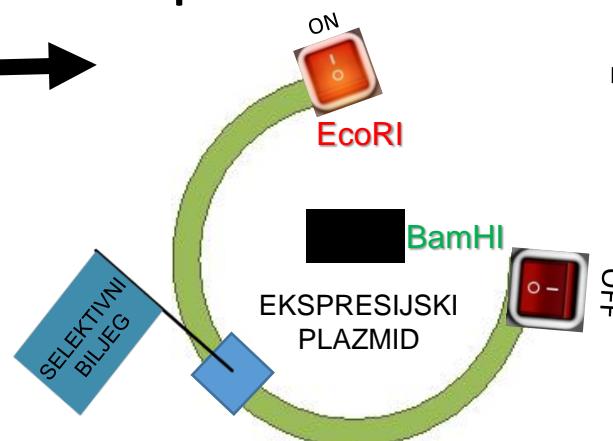
- „dvostruka“ žetva
- ne može se „plagirati“

# Genetičko inženjerstvo u modernom smislu: otkriće restriktivskih endonukleaza (1970.-te)

- postaje moguće ***in vitro*** prekrajanje DNA iz potpuno nesrodnih organizama



+



TRANSFORMACIJA  
ILI  
TRANSFEKCIJA

*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*  
ili  
„Gene-gun“  
ili  
elektroporacija

TRANSGENIČNA  
BILJKA



ILI

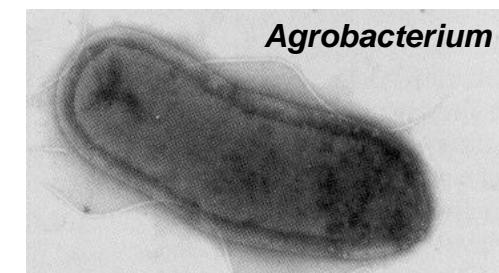
TRANSGENIČNA ŽIVOTINJA



# GMO biljke: transformacija biljnih stanica

- posredovanjem agrobakterija  
*Agrobacterium tumefaciens* i  
*Agrobacterium rhizogenes*

**DIKOTILEDONI (DVOSUPNICE):**  
soja, pamuk, uljana repica itd.



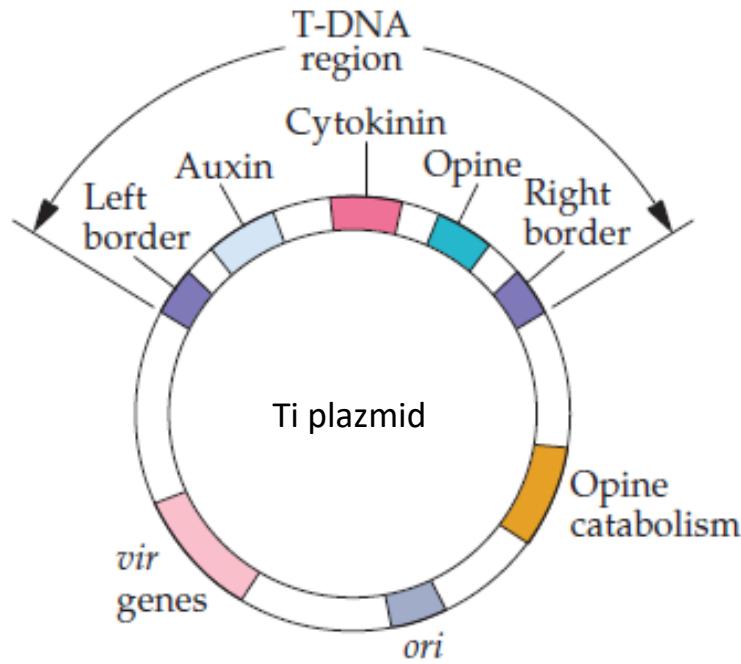
- bombardiranjem tkiva  
(eng. *particle bombardment*)
  - *particle gun / gene gun / biolistic*



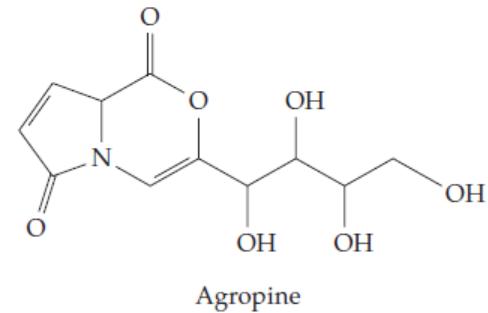
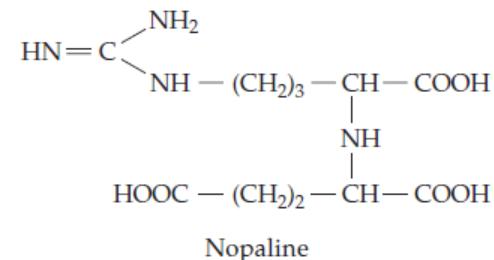
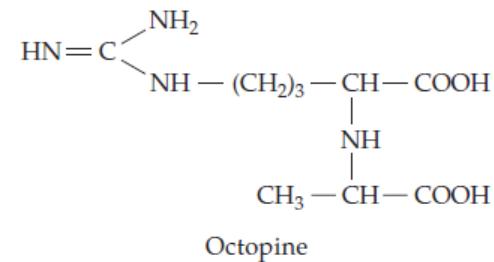
**MONOKOTILEDONI (JEDNOSUPNICE):**  
riža, kukuruz, ječam itd.



# *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*: prirodni “genetički inženjer”:

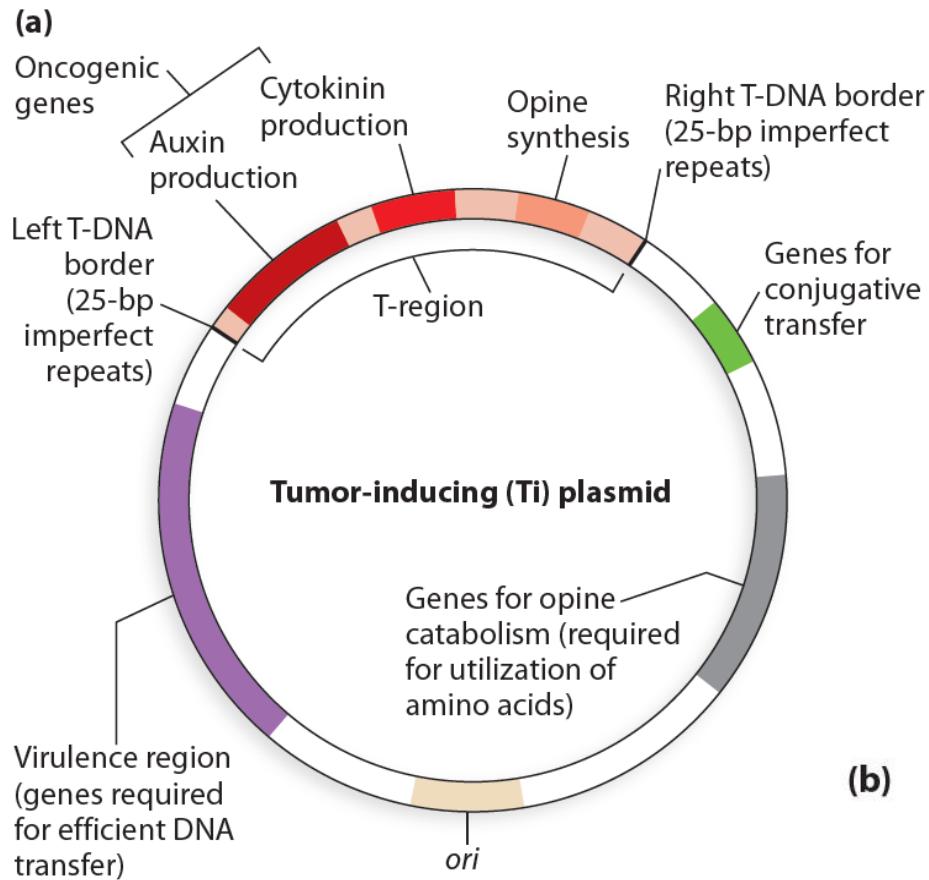


Right      5'-TGNCAGGATATATNNNNNNGTNANN-3'  
Left        5'-TGGCAGGATATATNNNNNTGTAAAN-3'

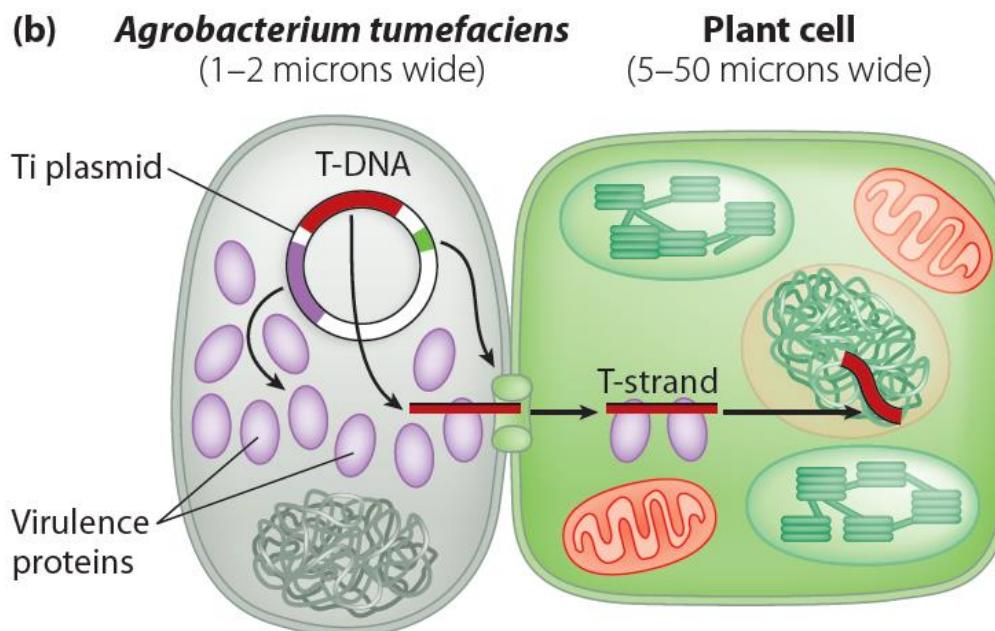
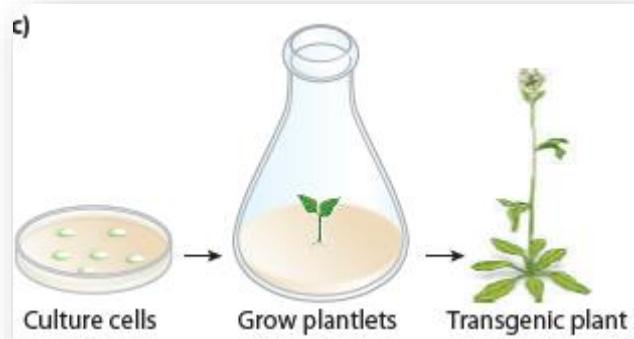


Kod prirodnih sojeva *A.tumefaciens*, tumori su “tvornica” hrane za agrobakterije.

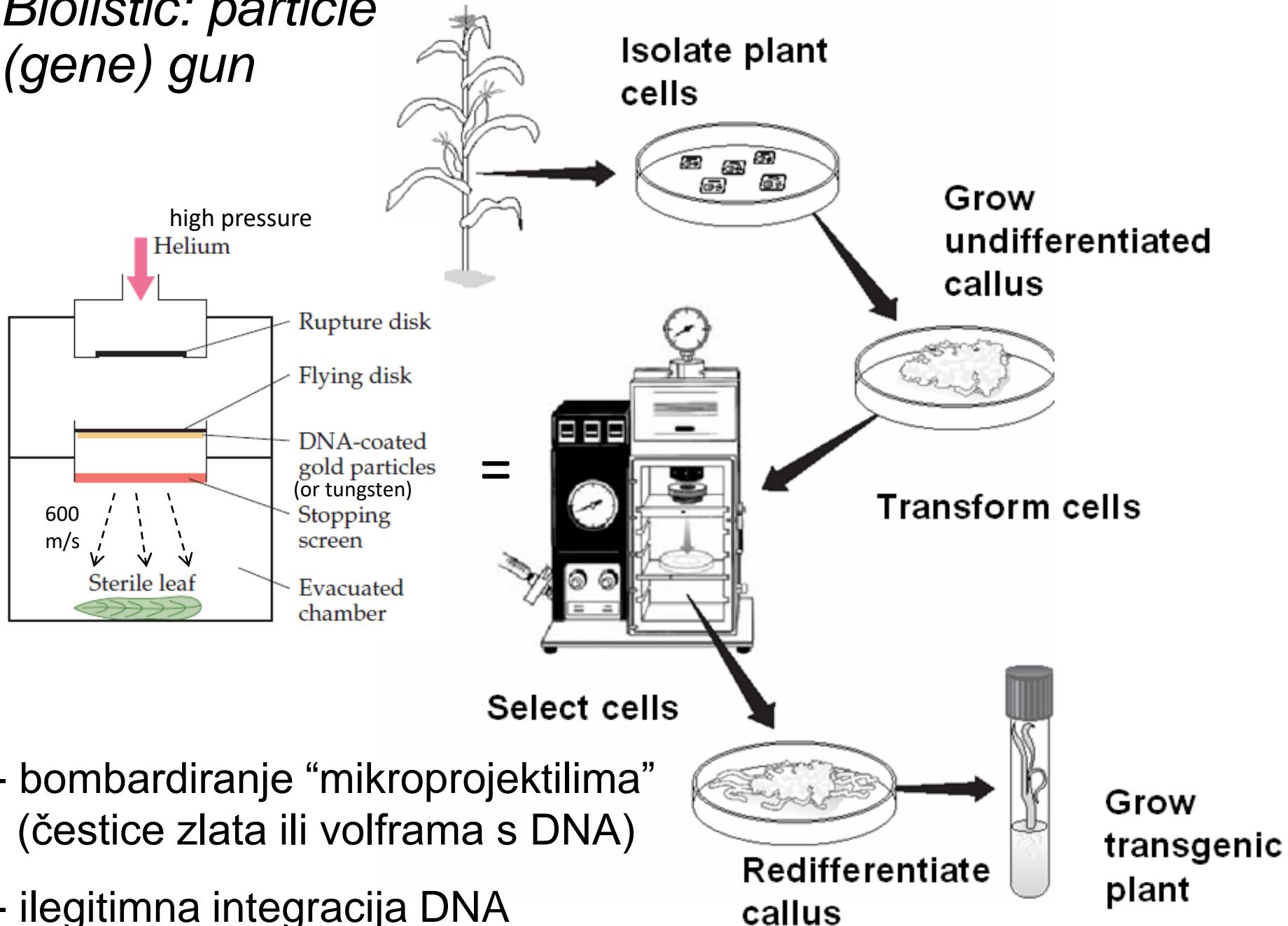
# *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*: prirodni genetički inženjer



Transfer DNA (T-DNA) contains auxin and cytokinin biosynthetic genes and genes for amino acid biosynthesis.



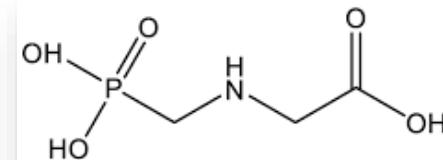
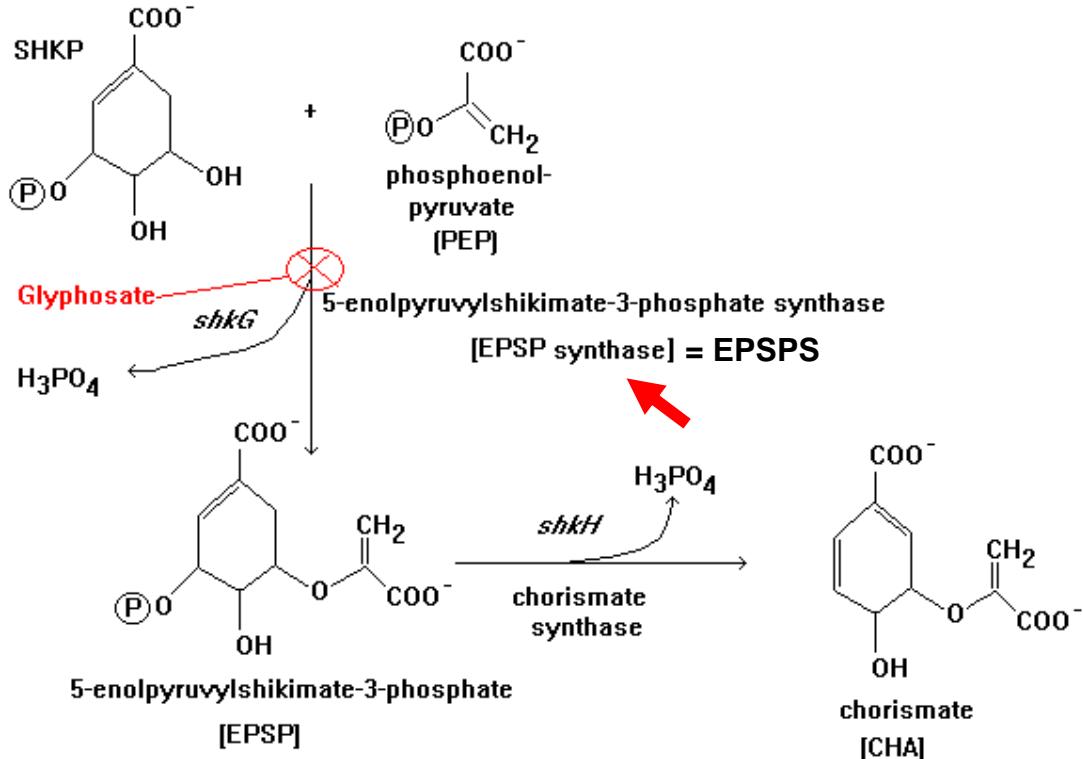
# *Biostatic: particle (gene) gun*



- bombardiranje "mikroprojektilima" (čestice zlata ili volframa s DNA)
- ilegitimna integracija DNA

# Rezistencija na herbicid glifozat (*Roundup*):

- glifozat inhibira sintezu aromatskih a.k.



N-(Phosphonomethyl)-glycine (Glyphosate)

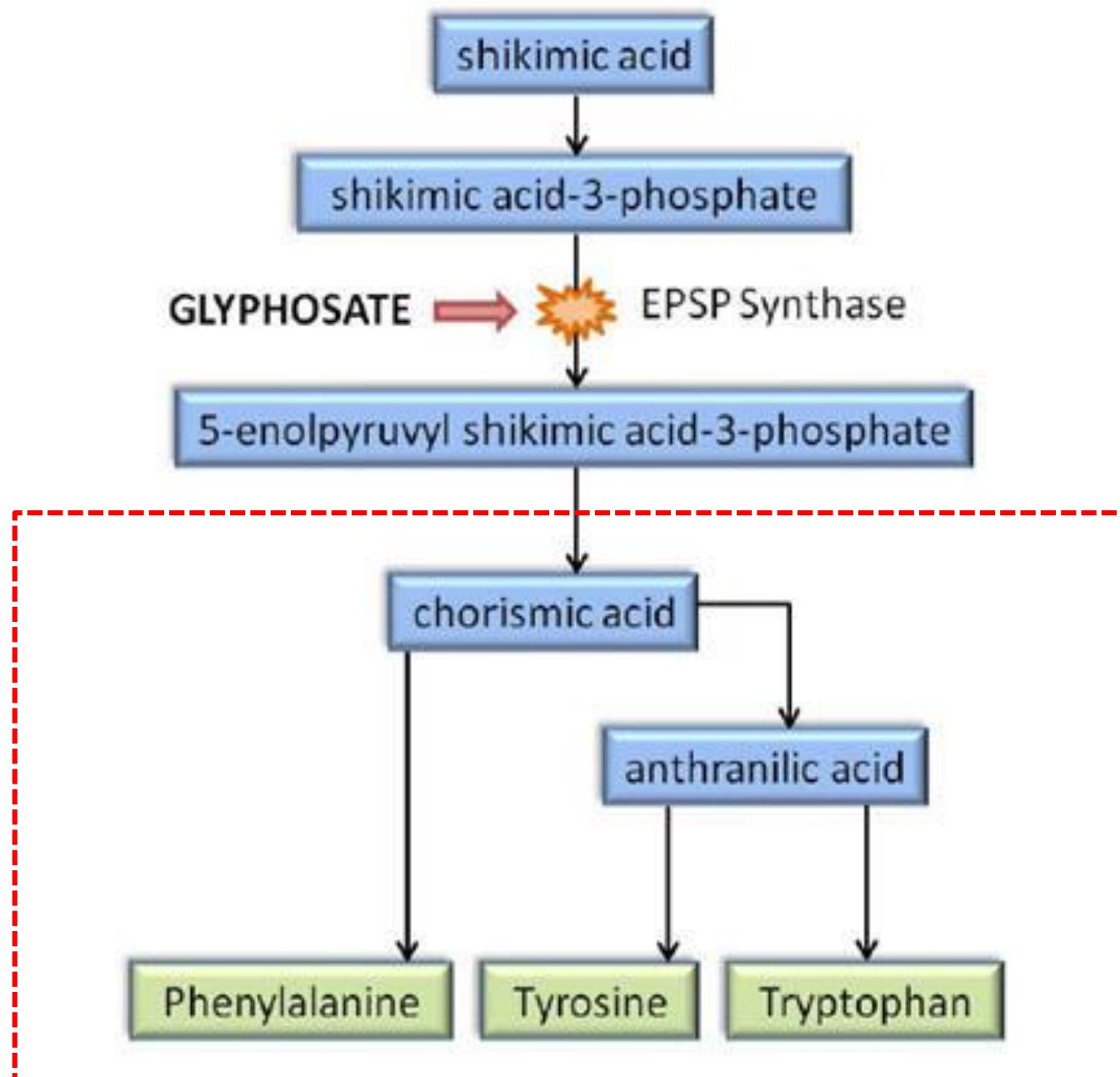


*Roundup* blokira sintezu aromatskih aminokiselina kod svih biljaka (sistemska herbicid): GM i non-GM!

Rezistentne GM biljke imaju bakterijski enzim (EPSPS) otporan na glifosat (na T-DNA).



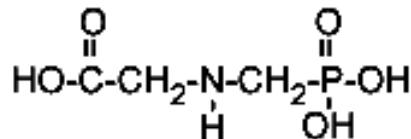
# Glifozat inhibira sintezu aromatskikh a.k.



# Biljke osjetljive na Roundup (Monsanto → Bayer):

Šikimatna kis. + fosfoenol piruvat

+ Glifosat



~~Dijna  
EPSP sintaza~~

3-Enolpiruvil Šikimat-5-fosfat  
(EPSP)

Bez  
aromatskih AK  
biljka vene



Aromatske AK



# GM biljke otporne na Roundup (Monsanto → Bayer):

Šikimatna kis. + fosfoenol piruvat

+ Glifosat

Bakterijska  
EPSP sintaza  
(T-DNA)

+ Glifosat

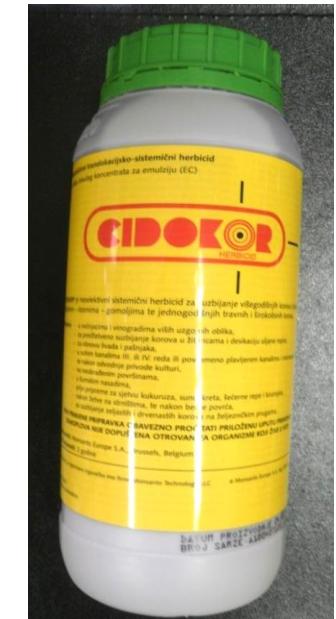
Rijna  
~~EPSP~~ sintaza

3-enolpiruvil šikimat-5-fosfat  
(EPSP)

Žive (otporne)  
biljke



Aromatske  
aminokiseline

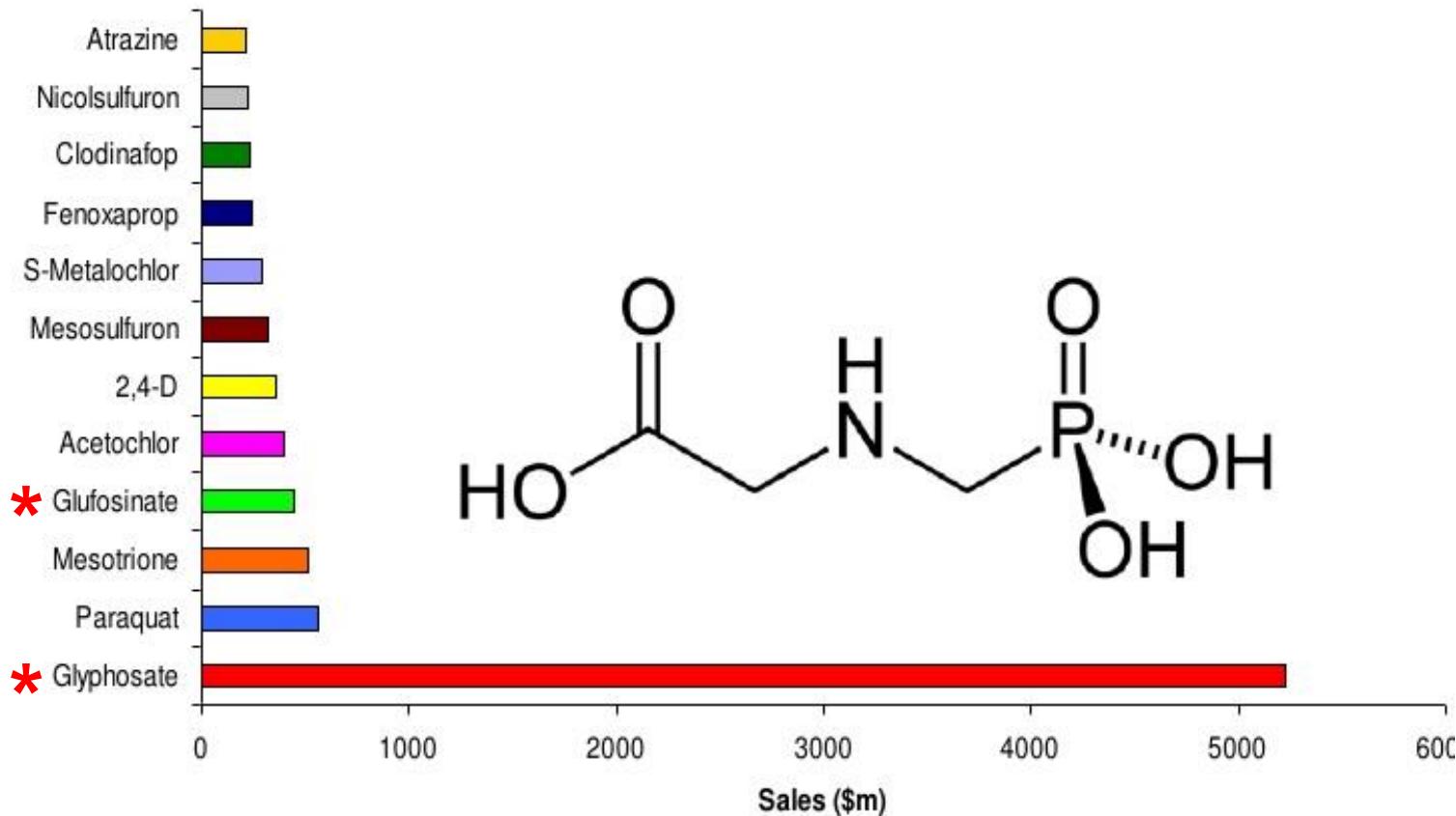


RoundUp nema učinka jer bakterijski enzim nije supstrat za vezanje glifozata.

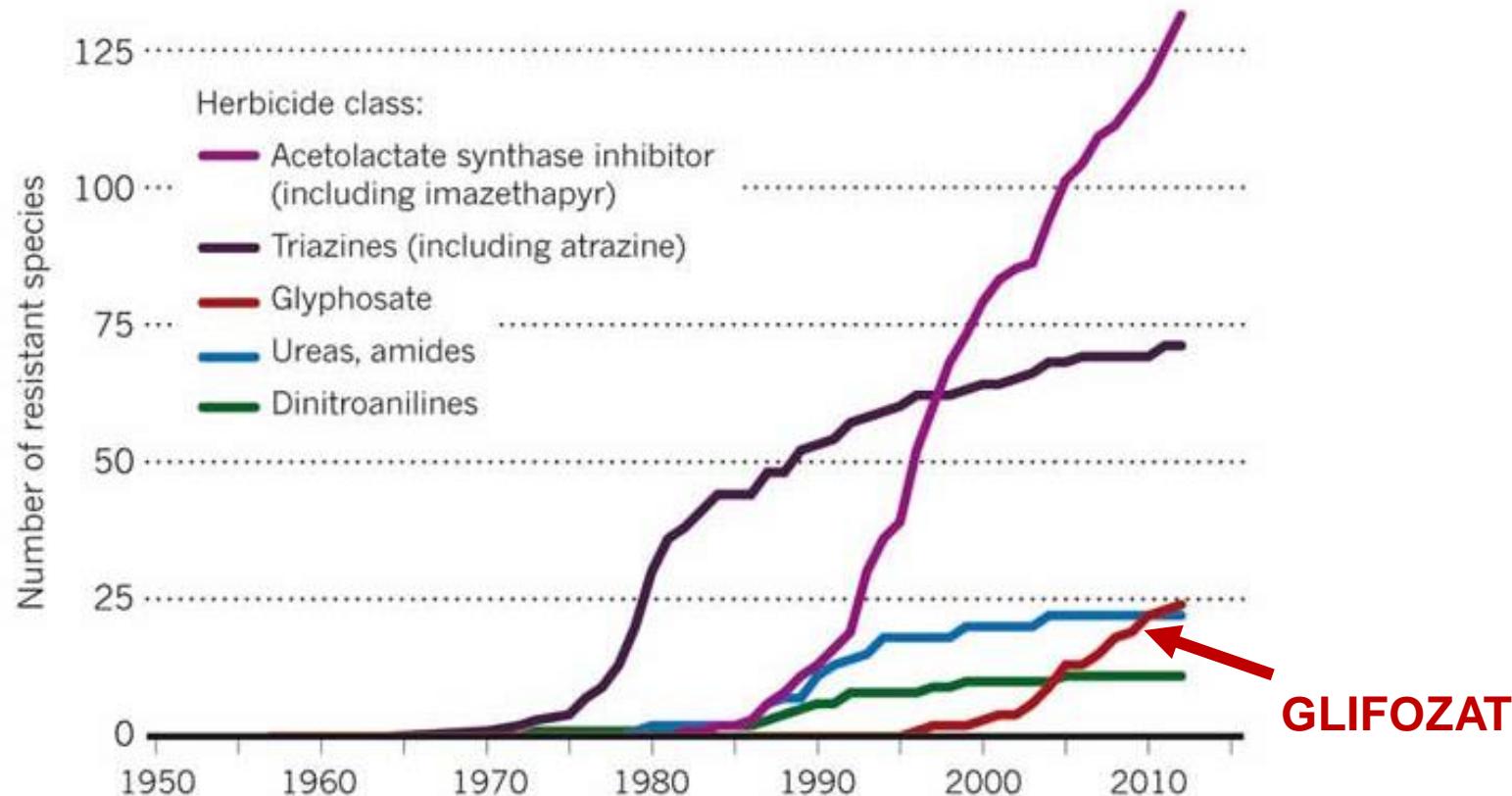
# Problem: rezistencija na herbicide

## 2009 Global Herbicide Sales

Source: Cropnosis Ltd



# Problem: rezistencija korova na herbicide



Rezistancija se javlja na sve herbicide (GM & non-GM kontekst).

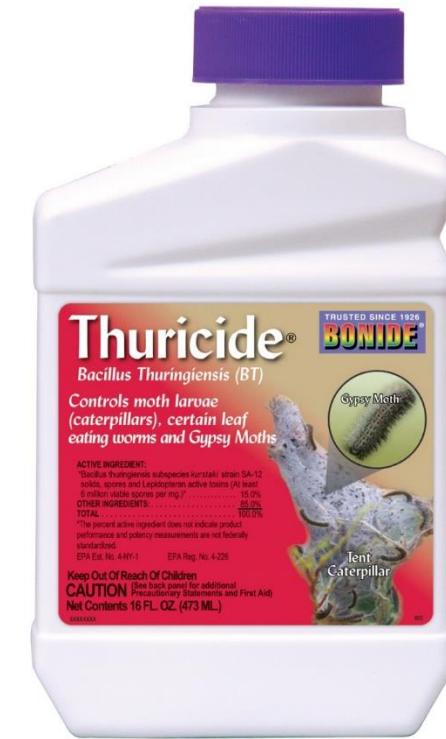
„Rješenje”: prskanje korova s većom koncentracijom herbicida.

Novi problem: GM biljka ima svoj maksimum tolerancije.

# *Bt* kulture: otpornost na insekte

- Bt toksini su za insekte toksični bakterijski proteini
  - nakupljaju se u sporama bakterije *Bacillus thuringiensis*, čine kristale koji su toksični za insekte
  - sinteza toksina kodirana *cry* genima
  - GM biljke s dodanim *cry* genima su otporne na insekte

# *Bt* toksin u ekološkoj poljoprivredi: različite formulacije su na tržištu od 1961.



- „organski“ *Bt* insekticid, ali i konvencionalni insekticidi apliciraju se na površinu biljke → insekti unutar bilje su nedostupni
- *Bt* toksin koji proizvode GM biljke eksprimiraju se u svim stanicama → insekt se ne može „sakriti“ dublje u tkivo

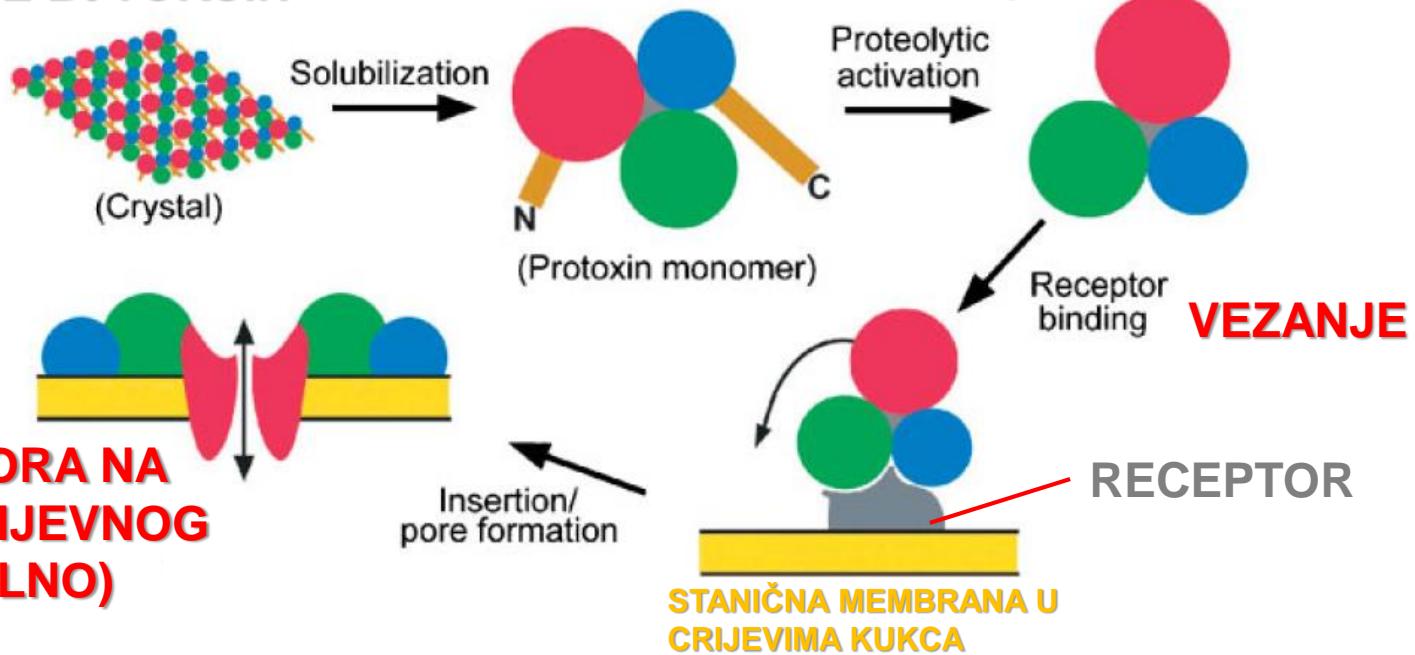
Table 1. Insect-resistant transgenic plants expressing *B. thuringiensis* toxins.

| Crop plant | Toxin                 | Target insect                                                                                                                                             | Reference                                                |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Alfalfa    | cry1Ca                | <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> (Boisduval) (Lep.)                                                                                                           | Sthrizhov <i>et al.</i> (1996)                           |
| Broccoli   | cry1C                 | <i>Plutella xylostella</i> (L.) (Lep.)                                                                                                                    | Zhao <i>et al.</i> (2001)                                |
| Cabbage    | cry1Ab                | <i>P. xylostella</i>                                                                                                                                      | Bhattacharya <i>et al.</i> (2002)                        |
| Canola     | cry1Ac                | <i>Thrichoplusia ni</i> (Hübner) (Lep.), <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> (Hübner),<br><i>Heliothis virescens</i> (Fabr.), <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> (Boddie) (Lep.) |                                                          |
|            | cry1Ac                | <i>P. xylostella</i>                                                                                                                                      | Stewart <i>et al.</i> (1996b)                            |
| Cotton     | cry1Ab                | <i>H. virescens</i> , <i>H. zea</i>                                                                                                                       | Ramachandran <i>et al.</i> (1998)                        |
|            | cry1Ac and cry2Ab     | <i>S. exigua</i> , <i>Pseudoplusia includens</i> (Walker) (Lep.)                                                                                          | Perlak <i>et al.</i> (1990)                              |
| Eggplant   | cry1Ab                | <i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i> Guenée (Lep.)                                                                                                                 | Adamczyk <i>et al.</i> (2001)                            |
|            | cry3A                 | <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say) (Col.)                                                                                                             | Kumar <i>et al.</i> (1998)                               |
| Corn       | cry1Ab                | <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (Hübner) (Lep.)                                                                                                                 | Jelenkovic <i>et al.</i> (1998)                          |
|            | cry9c                 | <i>O. nubilalis</i>                                                                                                                                       | Koziel <i>et al.</i> (1993)                              |
| Poplar     | cry1Aa                | <i>Lymantria dispar</i> (L.) (Lep.)                                                                                                                       | McCown <i>et al.</i> (1991)                              |
|            | cry3Aa                | <i>Chrysomela tremulae</i> F. (Col.)                                                                                                                      | Cornu <i>et al.</i> (1996)                               |
| Potato     | cry1Ab                | <i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zeller) (Lep.)                                                                                                            | Peferoen <i>et al.</i> (1992), Rico <i>et al.</i> (1998) |
|            | cry1Ab                | <i>Heliothis armigera</i> (Hübner)                                                                                                                        | Chakrabarti <i>et al.</i> (2000)                         |
|            | cry3Aa                | <i>L. decemlineata</i>                                                                                                                                    | Adang <i>et al.</i> (1993), Perlak <i>et al.</i> (1993)  |
| Rice       | cry1Ab                | <i>Chilo suppressalis</i> Walker (Lep.)                                                                                                                   | Coombs <i>et al.</i> (2002)                              |
|            | cry1B                 | <i>C. suppressalis</i>                                                                                                                                    | Fujimoto <i>et al.</i> (1993)                            |
|            | cry1Ac, cry2A and CNA | <i>Cnaphalocrosis medinalis</i> Guenée (Lep.)                                                                                                             | Marfa <i>et al.</i> (2002)                               |
|            | cry1Ab and cry1Ac     | <i>C. medinalis</i> , <i>Scirpophaga incertulas</i> Walker (Hom.)<br><i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> Stål (Hom.)<br><i>C. suppressalis</i>                      | Wunn <i>et al.</i> (1996)                                |
|            |                       |                                                                                                                                                           | Maqbool <i>et al.</i> (2001)                             |
|            |                       |                                                                                                                                                           | Cheng <i>et al.</i> (1998)                               |
| Soybean    | cry1Ac                | <i>H. virescens</i> , <i>H. zea</i>                                                                                                                       |                                                          |
|            |                       | <i>P. includens</i>                                                                                                                                       | Stewart <i>et al.</i> (1996a)                            |
| Tobacco    | cry1Aa                | <i>Manduca sexta</i> (L.) (Lep.)                                                                                                                          | Barton <i>et al.</i> (1987)                              |
|            | cry1Ab                | <i>M. sexta</i>                                                                                                                                           | Vaeck <i>et al.</i> (1987)                               |
|            | cry1Ab and cpTI       | <i>M. sexta</i>                                                                                                                                           | Perlak <i>et al.</i> (1991)                              |
|            | cry1Ab                | <i>M. sexta</i>                                                                                                                                           | Williams <i>et al.</i> (1993)                            |
|            | cry1Ac                | <i>H. virescens</i> , <i>H. zea</i> , <i>S. littoralis</i>                                                                                                | McBride <i>et al.</i> (1995)                             |
|            | cry1C                 | <i>S. littoralis</i>                                                                                                                                      | Strizhov <i>et al.</i> (1996)                            |
|            | cry2A                 | <i>H. armigera</i>                                                                                                                                        | Selvapan diyan <i>et al.</i> (1998)                      |
|            | cry2A                 | <i>H. virescens</i> , <i>H. zea</i>                                                                                                                       |                                                          |
|            |                       | <i>S. exigua</i>                                                                                                                                          | Kota <i>et al.</i> (1999)                                |
| Tomato     | cry1Ab                | <i>H. virescens</i>                                                                                                                                       | Fischolff <i>et al.</i> (1987)                           |
|            | cry1Ac                | <i>H. armigera</i>                                                                                                                                        | Mandaokar <i>et al.</i> (2000)                           |

Lep = Lepidoptera; Col = Coleoptera; Hom = Homoptera

# *Bacillus thuringiensis*: mehanizam djelovanja Bt toksina

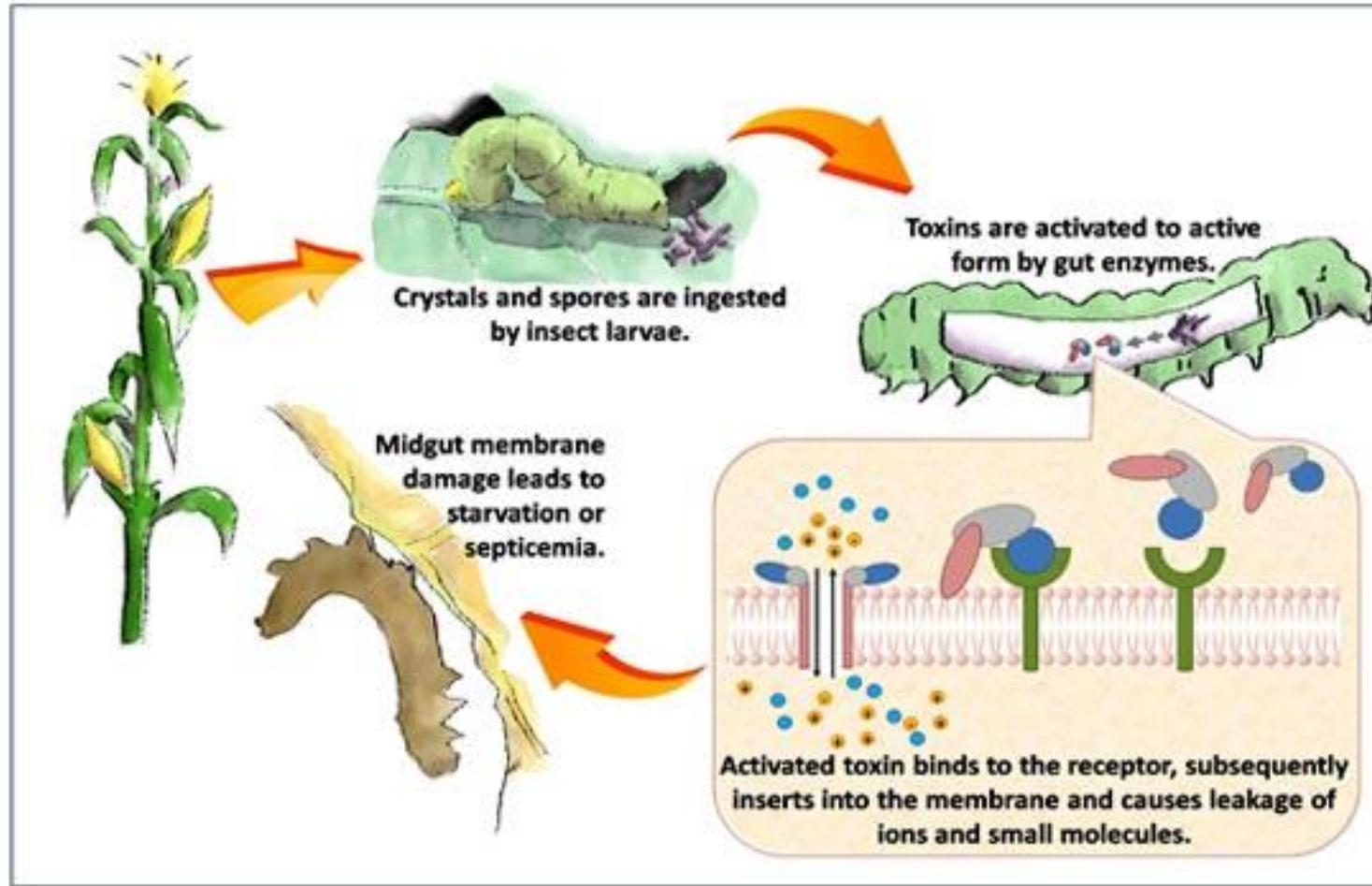
**INSEKT POJEDE Bt TOKSIN**



**STVARANJE PORA NA  
MEMBRANI CRIJEVNOG  
EPITELA (FATALNO)**

- vezanjem *Bt* toksina (Cry proteina) na odgovarajući membranski receptor stanična membrana crijevnog epitela kukca postaje propusna (kralješnjaci nemaju taj receptor)
- različite varijante *Bt* toksina za različite redove insekata: *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, *Diptera* te nematode

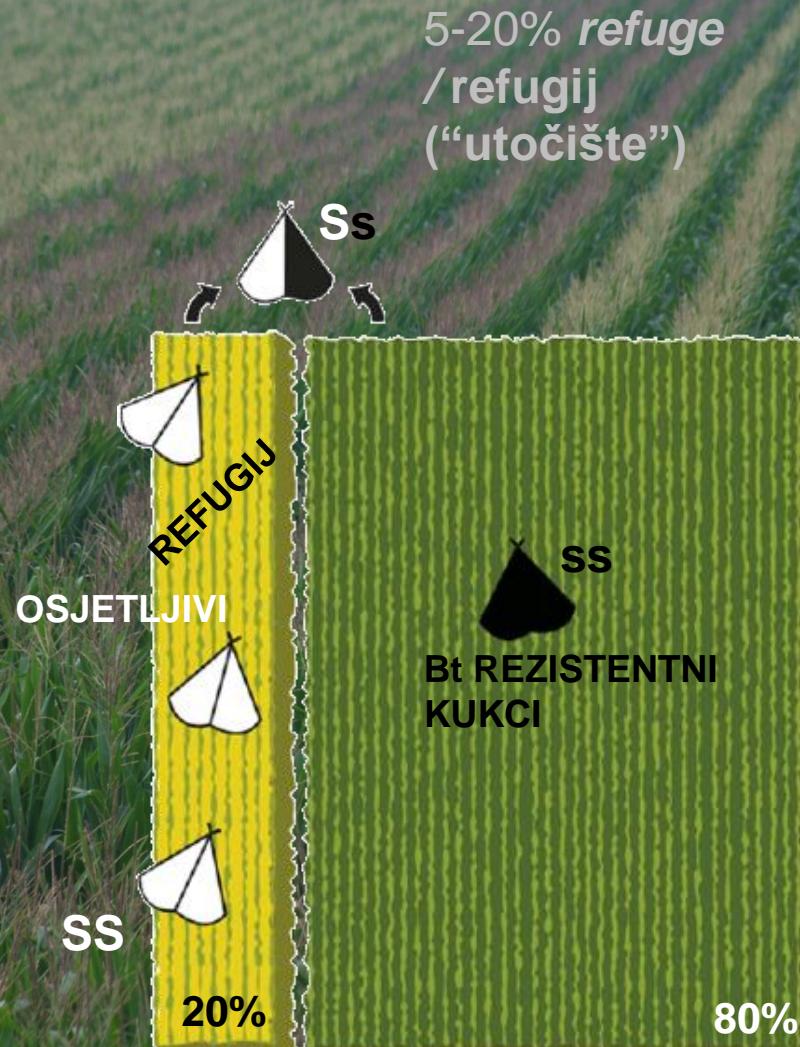
# Djelovanje *Bt* toksina: razvoj rezistencije



Problem: pojava rezisencije na *Bt*

Rješenje: sađenje pojasa *običnog kukuruza* → osjetljive biljke

# Strategija sprječavanja brzog širenja otpornosti na *Bt* toskin:



# Obavezna sadnja refugij zone: ovisi o zakonodavstvu zemlje



Refuge Comparison between Genuity VT Double PRO RIB Complete and Genuity VT Double PRO Corn

- Refuge Product
- Trait(s)-Included Product

- u zemljama koje su provodile ovu mjeru ni 25 godina od početka upotrebe nema razvoja rezistencije na Bt
- još jedna strategija: rotacija različitih Bt kultura

# *“FlavrSavr”* rajčica (1994.)



Zrioba voća i povrća – etilen (eten)

- voće i povrće se bere zeleno te se naknadno tretira etilenom



# Prva GM hrana na tržištu : *Flavr Savr* rajčica

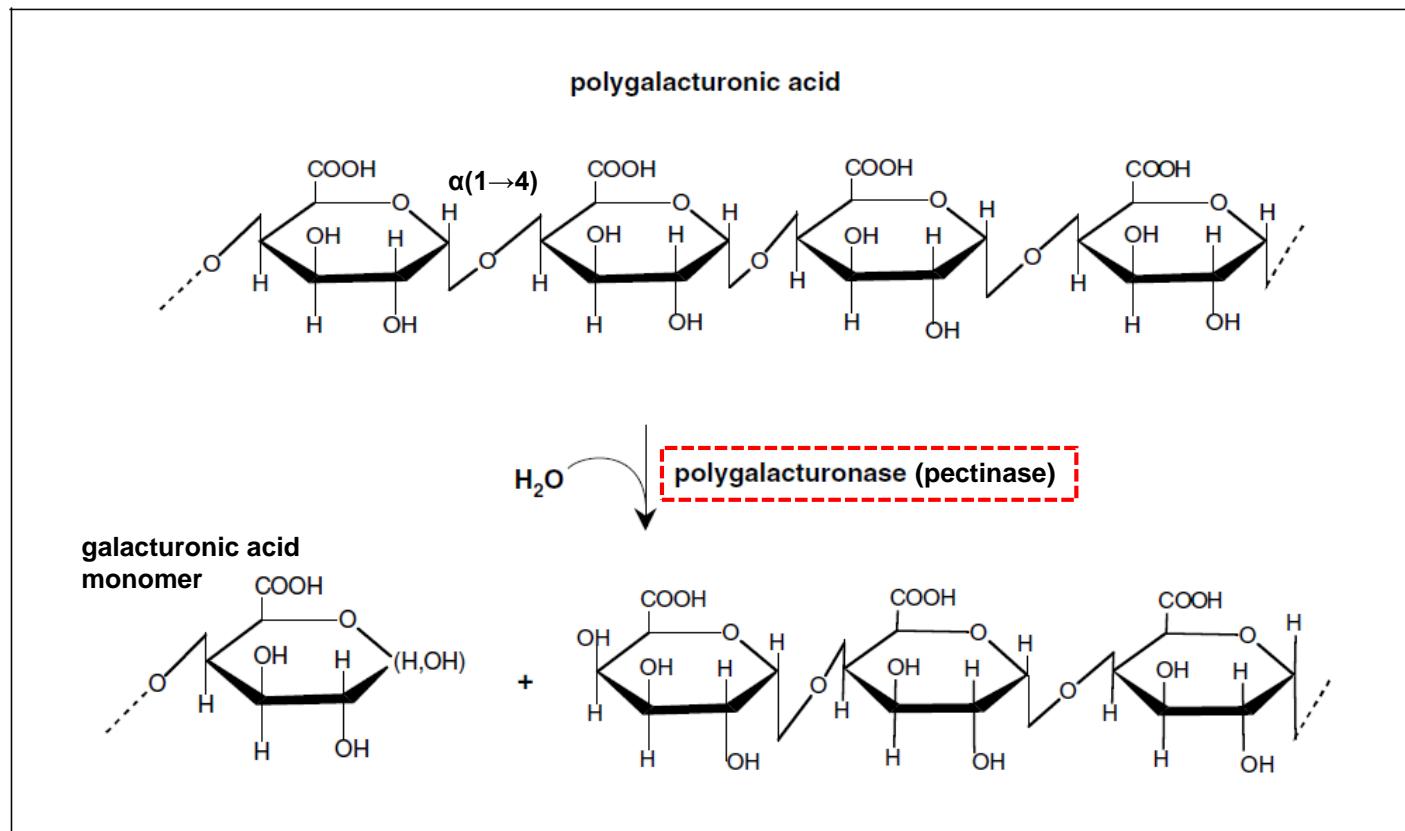
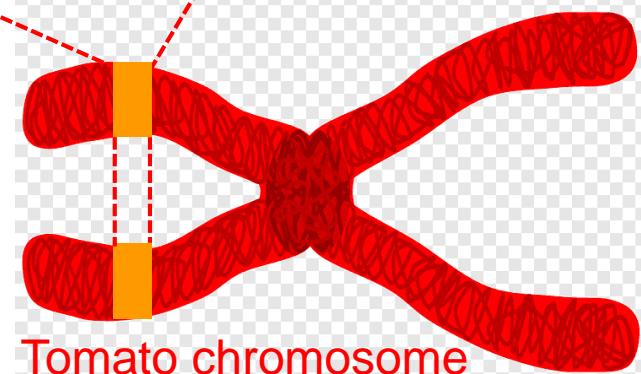
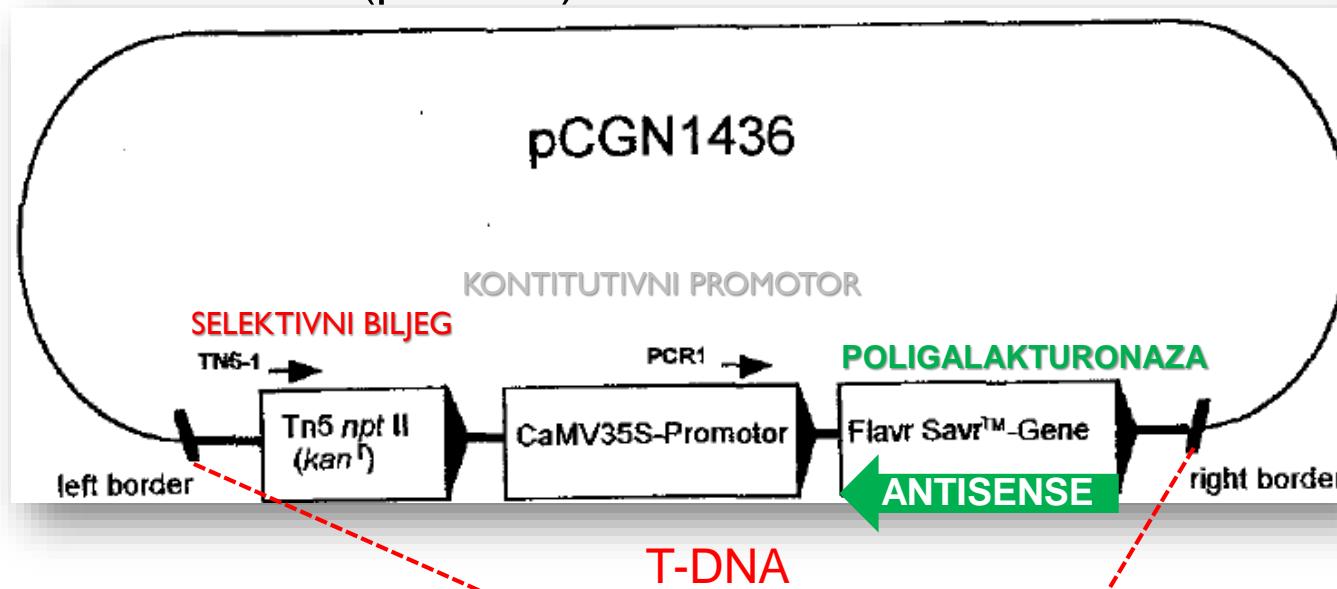


Figure C1.2.1 Reaction catalyzed by polygalacturonase.

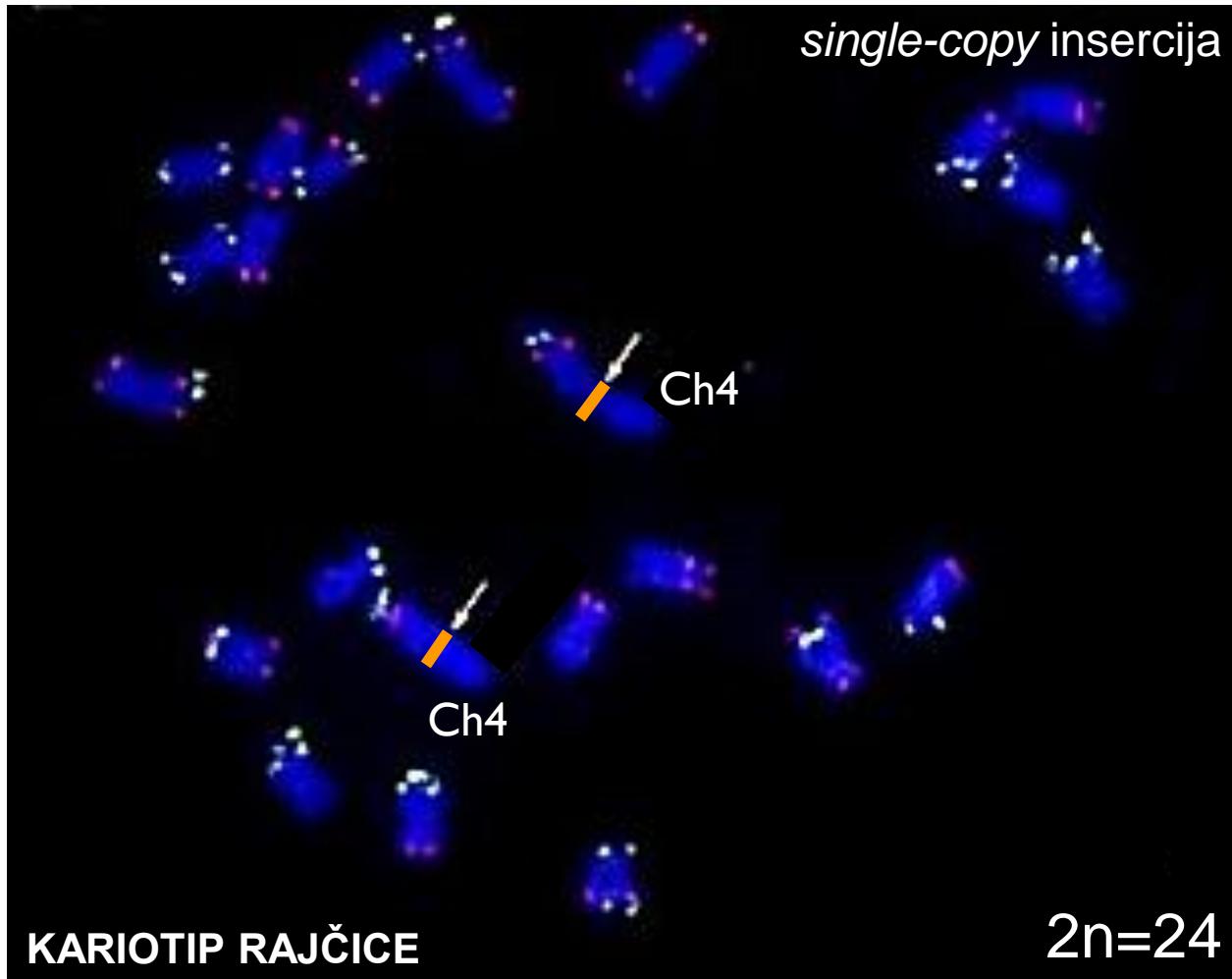
Sazrijevanje rajčice je usporeno zbog stabilne strukture pektina → kasnija berba (razvijanje prirodne arome).

# Prva GM hrana na tržištu : *Flavr Savr* rajčica

Binarni vektor (plazmid)



# Kromosomi GM rajčice:



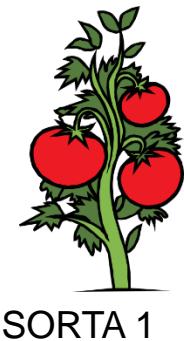
- genom rajčice: 790.000.000 nukleotida
- veličina transgena (T-DNA): ~ 4.000 nukleotida
- udio dodane DNA u genomu: 0,0005 %

# Genetičko inženjerstvo se kombinira s klasičnim oplemenjivanjem:

Laboratorijska GM biljka (prototip)

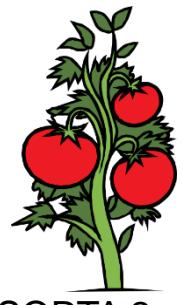
(II)

(I)



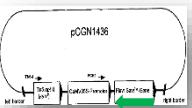
SORTA 1

Event 1



SORTA 2

Event 2



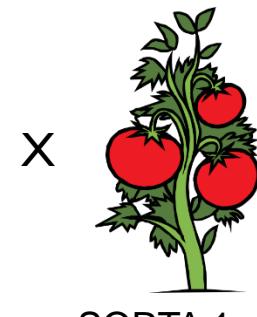
SORTA 3

Event 3

Komercijalna GM sorta



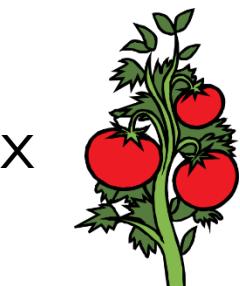
(II)



PROTOTIP  
(EVENT 1)



PROTOTIP  
(EVENT 1)



PROTOTIP  
(EVENT 1)

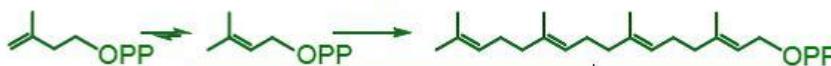
## Zlatna riža:

- nedostatak  $\beta$ -karotena (provitamina A) uzrokuje sljepoću 350.000 djece god. (provitamin A  $\rightarrow$  vitamin A ili retinol)
- kako povećati količinu  $\beta$ -karotena u endospermu (ljuštene) riže?

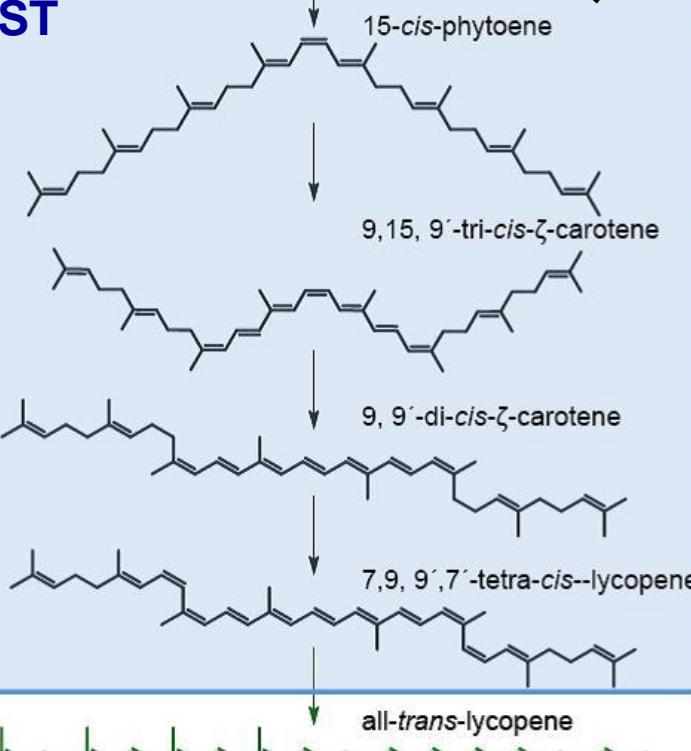
# Zlatna riža:

## ENDOSPERM (aktivni koraci)

▪ GGPP-Synthase

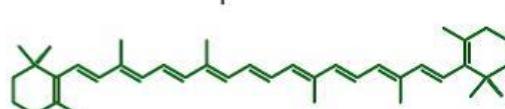


## LIST



koraci aktivni u listu, neaktivni u endospermu

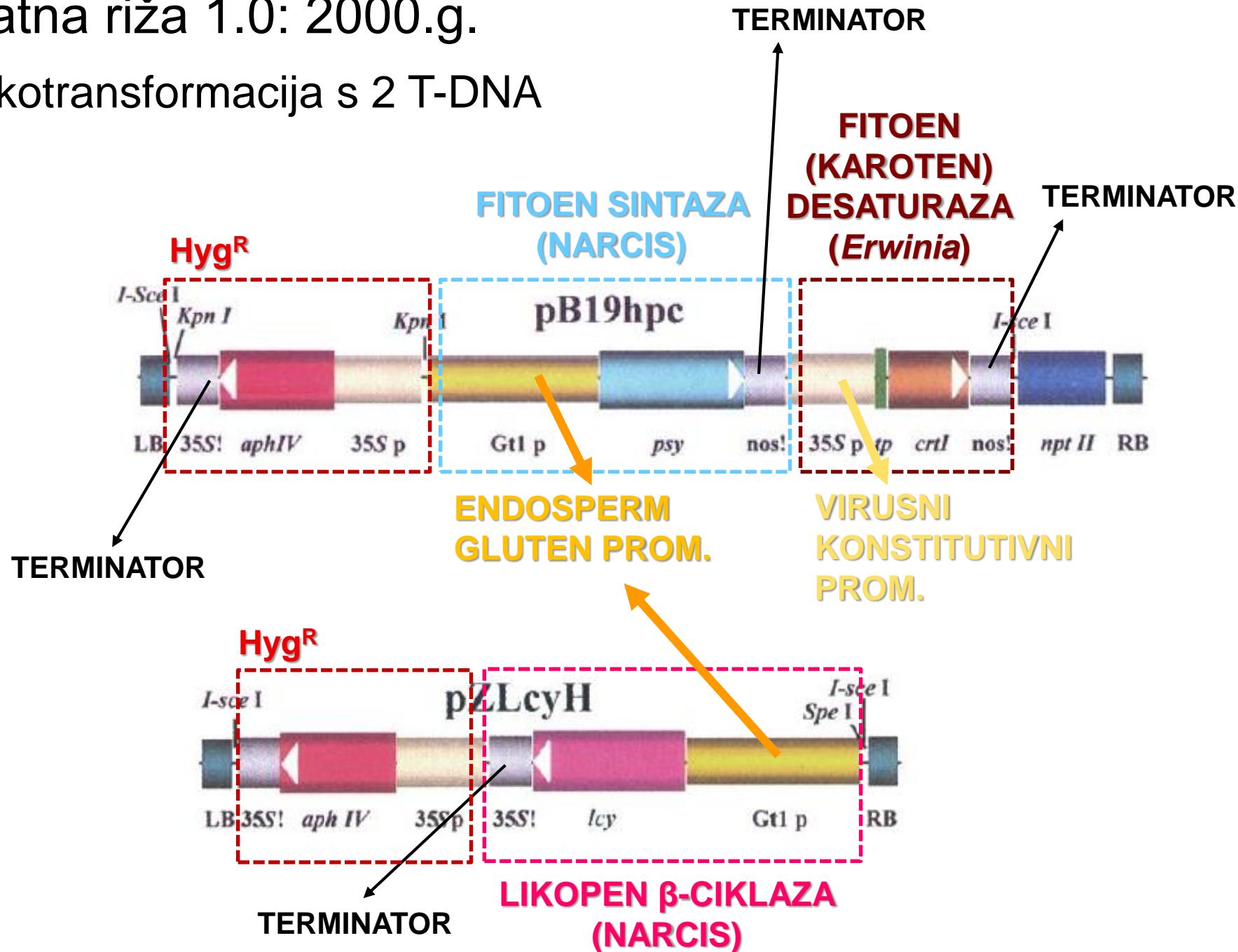
- Phytoene Synthase
- Phytoene Desaturase
- $\zeta$ -Carotene Isomerase
- $\zeta$ -Carotene Desaturase
- Lycopene Isomerase
- $\alpha, \beta$ -Lycopene Cyclase



## ENDOSPERM (aktivni koraci)

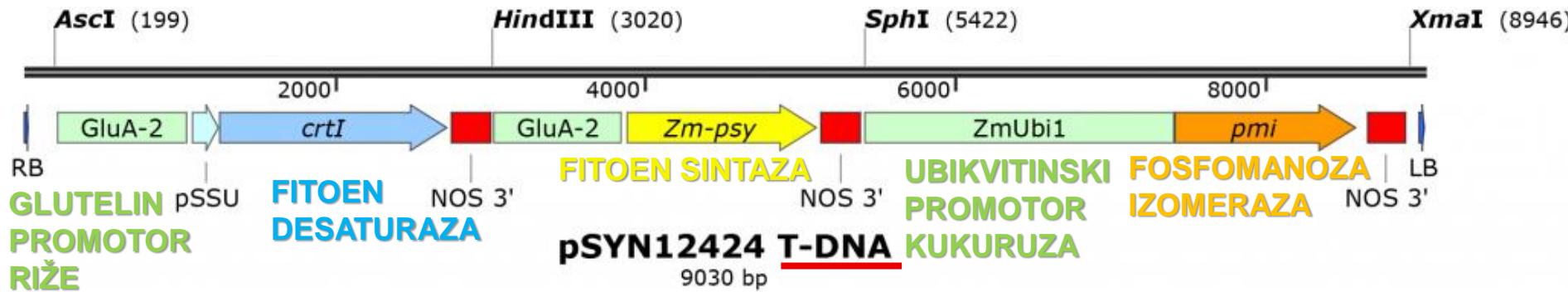
# Zlatna riža 1.0: 2000.g.

- kotransformacija s 2 T-DNA



# Zlatna riža 2.0: 2005.

- transformacija s 1 T-DNA



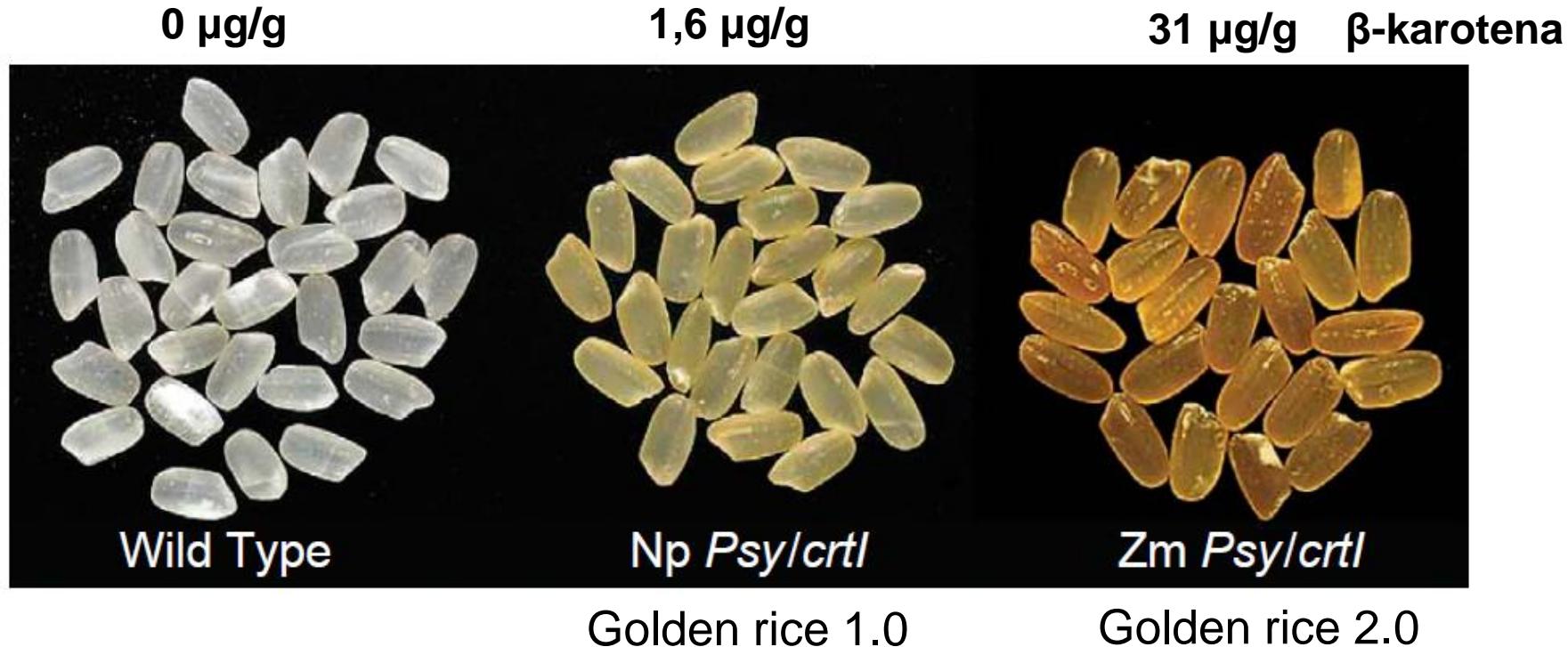
**FITOEN SINTAZA (psy)**- kukuruzni enzim (*Zea mays*), umjesto narcisa

**FITOEN DESATURAZA (crtI)**- bakterijski enzim (*Erwinia uredovora*)

**FOSFOMANOZA IZOMERAZA (pmi)**- selektivni marker (*E.coli*)

## Zlatna riža 2.0:

- postignuta je željena količina provitamina A



- pojačana ekspresije gena → više β-karotena
- fitoen sintaza iz kukuruza efikasnija od one iz narcisa
- ima ~20 puta više β-karotena od 1. generacije zlatne riže



Javno-privatno partnerstvo:

- Syngenta:

Dr. Adrian Dubock

- Akademija:

Prof. Ingo Potrykus (Švicarska)

Prof. Peter Beyer (Njemačka)



<http://www.goldenrice.org/>



Zlatna riža 1.0 i 2.0 su zapravo bile laboratorijske linije → *proof of concept*

# Problemi na putu do tržišta: administrativni i NGOs

... devastacija poljskih pokusa  
na Filipinima



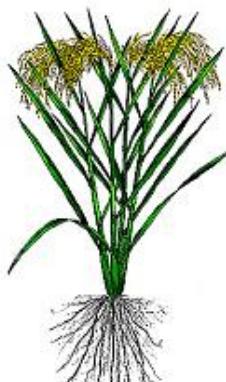
**GREENPEACE**

# Međutim, osnovni problem bio je tehničko-regulatorni:

*Os var. japonica* (cultivar *Taipei 309*)

23 event-a:

- I) GR2G (nedostaje sekvenca!)
- II) GR2R (niski prinosi → mutacija!)
- III) GR2E (konačno dobar event !)



APLIKACIJA  
REGULATORNIM  
TIJELIMA



DOZVOLA  
(DEREGULACIJA)

Golden rice 2.0  
(prototip)

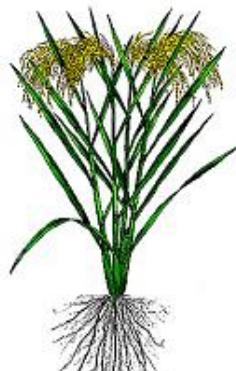
*Os var. indica*  
cultivars:

*PSB Rc82*

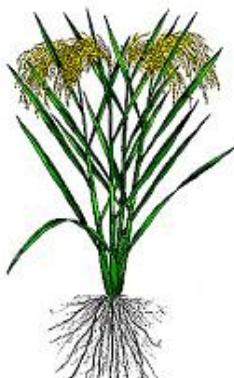
*BR29*

*IR64*

*IR36*



SORTA 1



SORTA 2



SORTA 3



SORTA 4

# Zlatna riža je „deregulirana” / autorizirana u više zemalja:

## Event Name: GR2E

Event Code : IR-00GR2E-5

Trade Name: Golden Rice

Crop: *Oryza sativa L.* - Rice

| Basic Information                                                          | Authorizations                      | Documents and Links                 |                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Summary of Regulatory Approvals: Country, Year and Type of Approval</b> |                                     |                                     |                                                 |
| Country                                                                    | Food<br>direct use or<br>processing | Feed<br>direct use or<br>processing | Cultivation<br>domestic or non-<br>domestic use |
| <a href="#">Australia</a>                                                  | 2017                                |                                     |                                                 |
| <a href="#">Canada</a>                                                     | 2018                                |                                     |                                                 |
| <a href="#">New Zealand</a>                                                | 2017                                |                                     |                                                 |
| <a href="#">Philippines</a>                                                | 2019 *                              | 2019 *                              | 2021                                            |
| <a href="#">United States</a>                                              | 2018                                | 2018                                |                                                 |

\* point mouse arrow over year for notes

Last updated: July 23, 2021

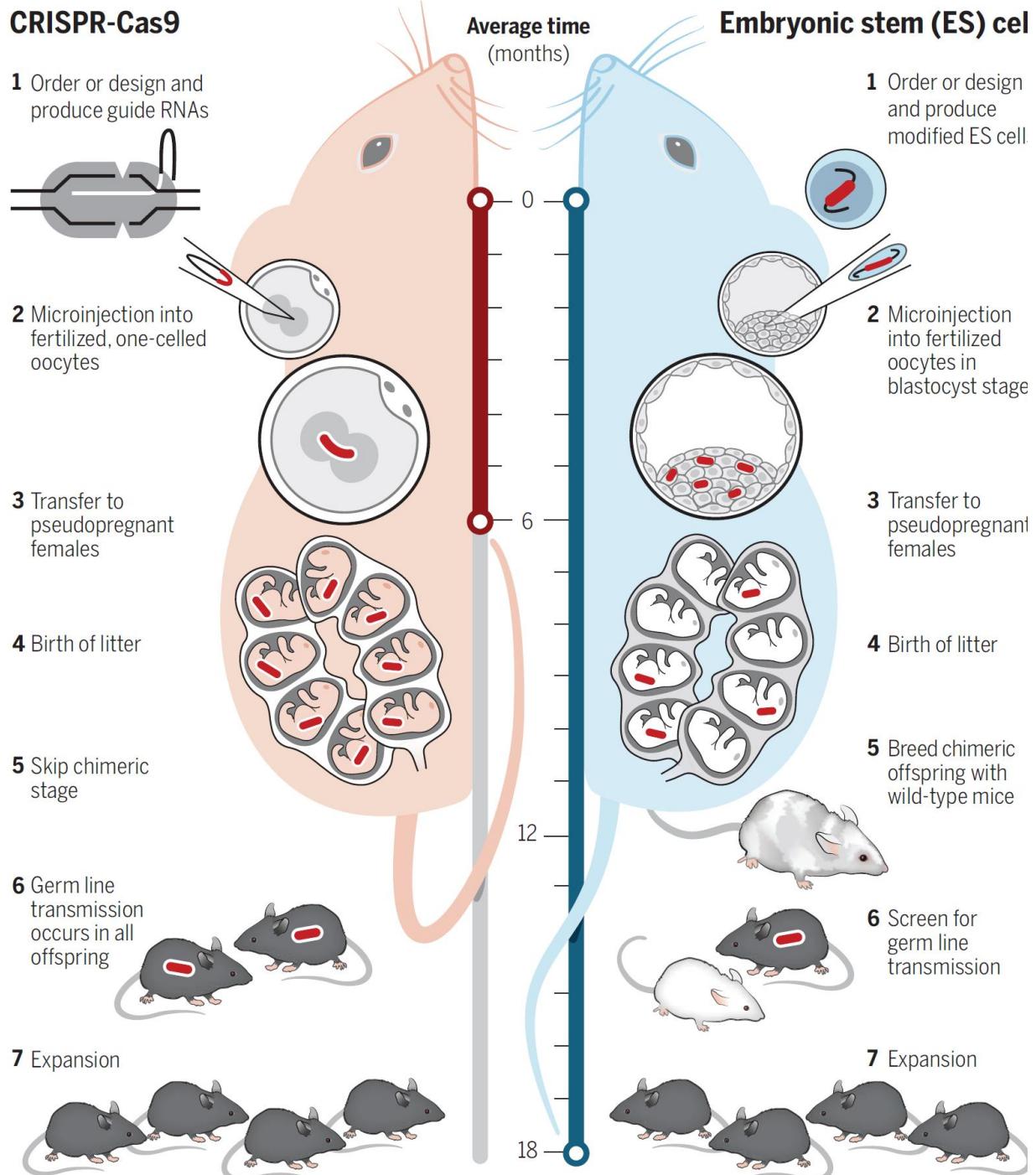
Autorizacija u tijeku: Indija, Bangladeš, Vijetnam, Indonezija...  
Dopušten (komercijalni) uzgoj na Filipinima 2021.

# Kako se dobivaju transgenične životinje? (tj. životinje sa stranim genima)

- *gene gun* (čestice zlata prekrivene s DNA)
- unos gena pomoću „razoružanih” virusa (ne mogu stvarati nove viruse); kapacitet >8 kb
- direktno mikroinjektiranje u zigotu
- *in vitro* unos stranog gena u EMS, te vraćanje transformiranih EMS u blastocistu (EMS-embryonalne matične stanice)

# Najpoznatije transgenične životinje su KO (knock-out) miševi:

- koriste se u eksperimentima
- služe kao modeli za ljudske bolesti
- obično imaju inaktiviran samo jedan gen (zanimala nas fenotip)



# Transgenične životinje na tržištu:

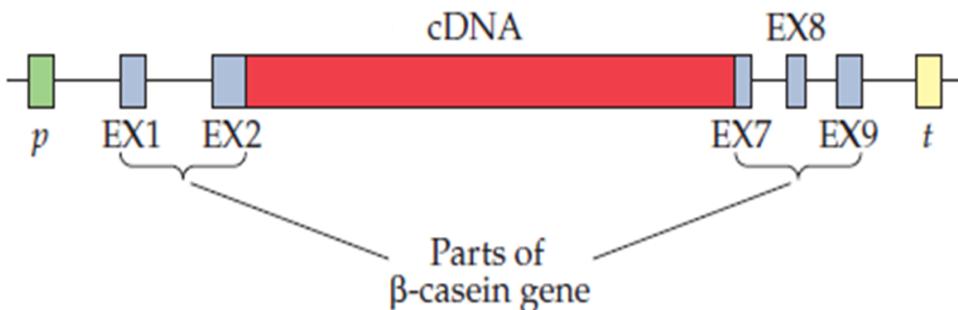
## Životinje:

- transgenični losos (brži rast)
- transgenične akvarijske ribice (fluoresciraju u akvariju pod UV-om)
- transgenična koza (proizvodi ljudski antitrombin u mlijeku)
- transgenična kokoš (proizvodi ljudsku lisozomsku lipazu u jajima)



# Proizvodnja rekombinantnih proteina u mlijeku:

- gen za protein koji se želi proizvoditi u mlijeku ugrađuje se u nefunkcionalan gen za  $\beta$ -kazein
- promotor osigurava tkivno-specifičnu ekspresiju. Egzoni kazeinskog gena osiguravaju lučenje rekombinantnog proteina u mlijeko, a introni kazeinskog gena osiguravaju pojačanu transkripciju.



| Organism | Annual milk yield<br>(liters) | Estimated recombinant<br>protein per female (kg/year) |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Rabbit   | 5                             | 0.02                                                  |
| Pig      | 300                           | 1.5                                                   |
| Sheep    | 500                           | 2.5                                                   |
| Goat     | 900                           | 4                                                     |
| Cow      | 10,000                        | 60                                                    |

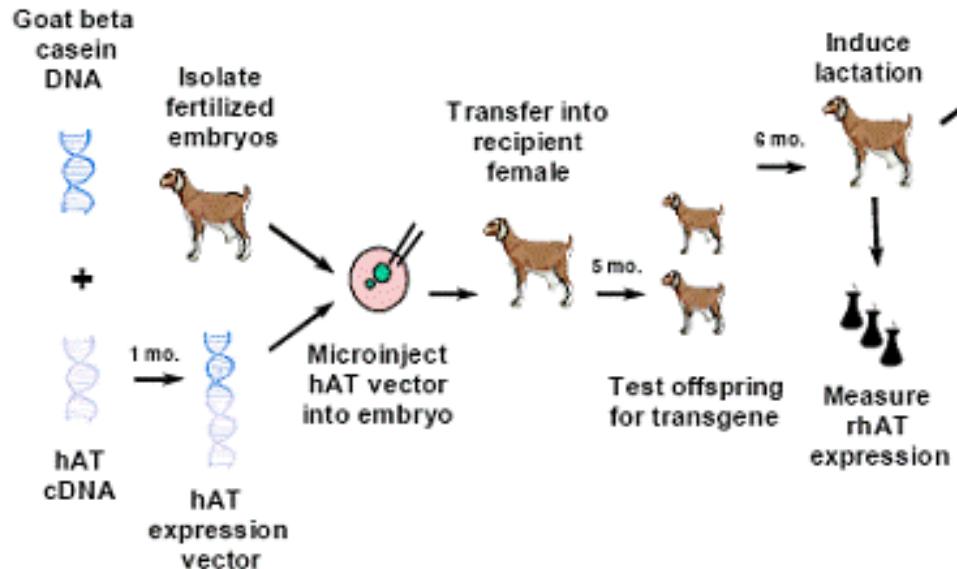
1 krava zadovoljava godišnje potrebe!

**TABLE 21.2** Some human proteins that have been expressed in the mammary glands of transgenic animals

Antithrombin III  
 $\alpha_1$ -Antitrypsin  
Calcitonin  
Erythropoietin  
Factor IX  
Factor VIII  
Fibrinogen  
Glucagon-like peptide  
 $\alpha$ -Glucosidase  
Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor  
Growth hormone  
Hemoglobin  
Serum albumin  
Insulin  
Insulin-like growth factor 1  
Interleukin 2  
 $\alpha$ -Lactalbumin  
Lactoferrin  
Lysozyme  
Monclonal antibodies  
Nerve growth factor  
Protein C  
Superoxide dismutase  
Tissue plasminogen activator

# Antitrombin je prvi rekombinantni protein životinjskog porijekla (koza) odobren za terapiju ljudi: ATryn

<https://www.google.com/patents/US7019193>

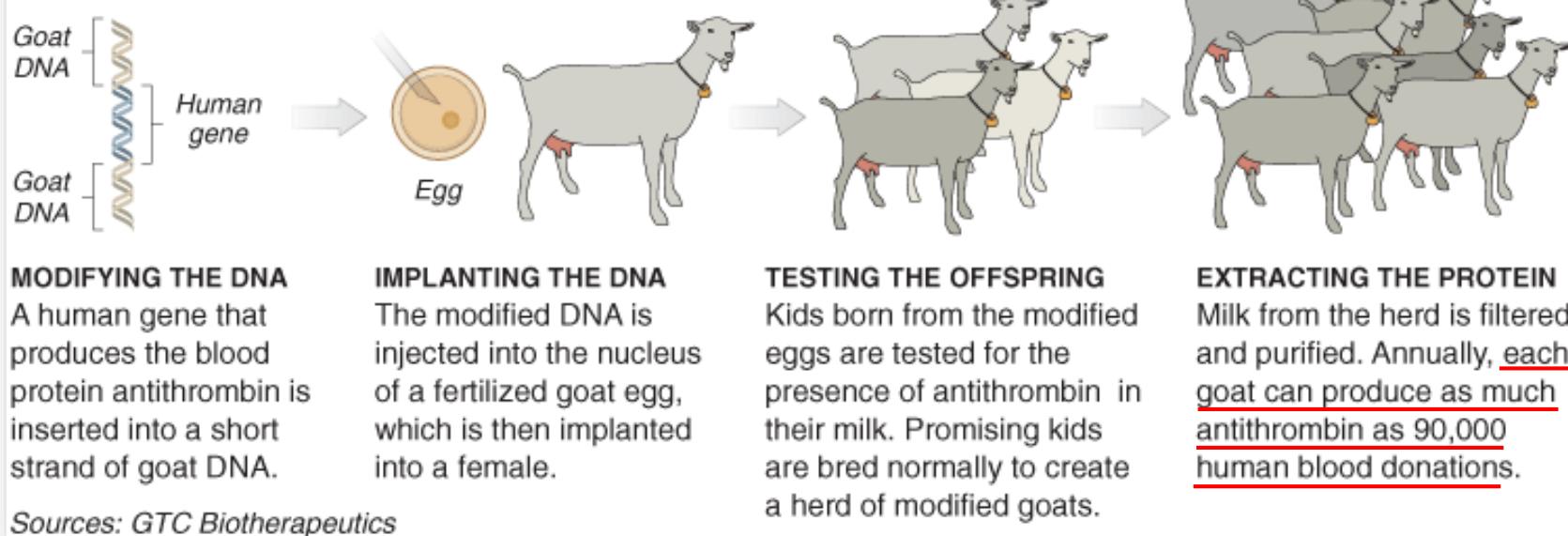


- ekspresijski konstrukt: nefunkcionalni kozji gen za kazein s dodanom ljudskom cDNA za antitrombin

# Antitrombin je prvi rekombinantni protein životinjskog porijekla (koza) odobren za terapiju ljudi: ATryn

## Bioengineering on the Farm

The Food and Drug Administration has approved the first drug produced in the milk of genetically engineered animals.



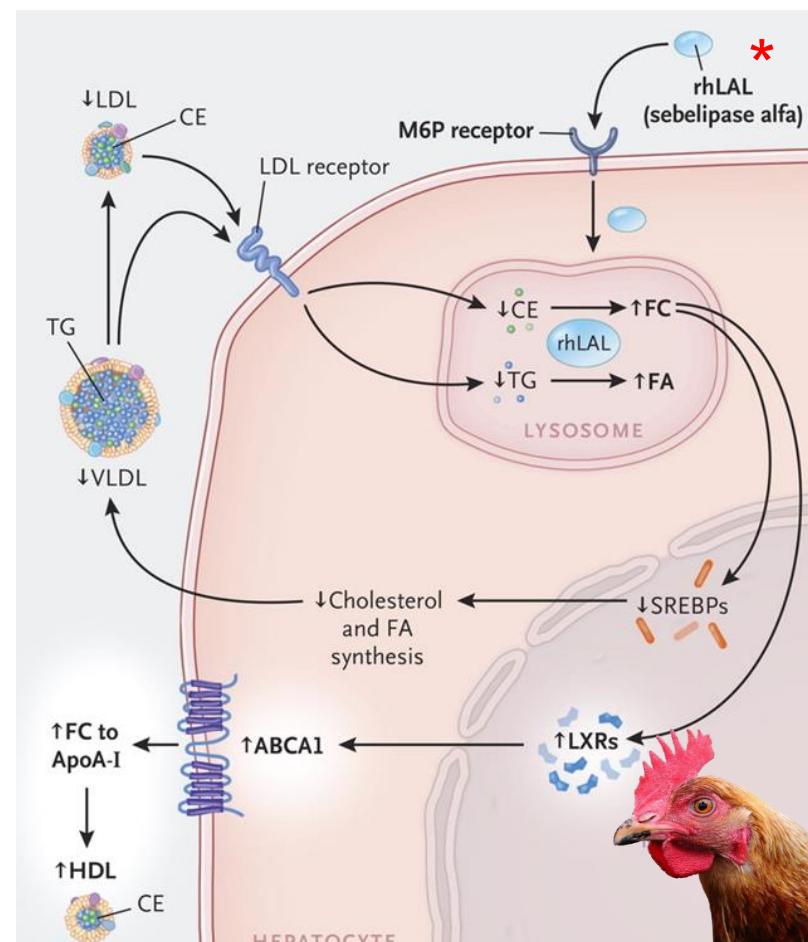
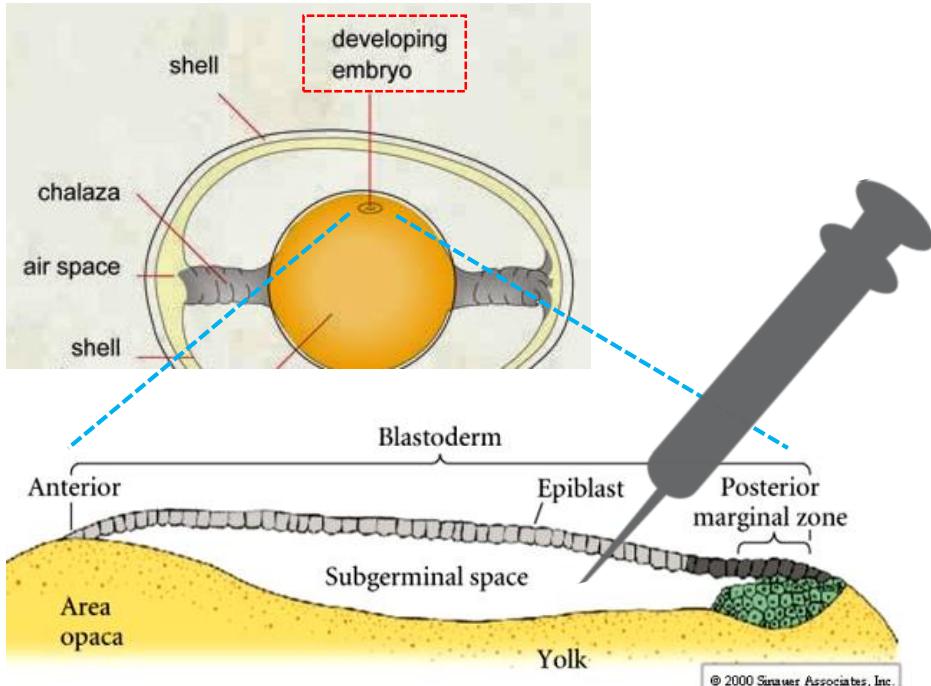
- pročišćavanje iz mlijeka: afinitetnom kromatografijom gdje stacionarna faza ima imobiliziran heparin

# Transgenične kokoši (jaja):



2015.

- problem: nasljedna deficijencija lizosomske kisele lipaze (LAL) → par tisuća pacijenata (SAD)
- rješenje: proizvodnja ljudske kisele lipaze (rhLAL\*) u jajima  
("orphan drug")
- u oplođeno jaje se uštrcava 10.000 kopija virusa s vektorom



## Transgenične kokoši (jaja):

- rhLAL se nakuplja u bjelanjku jajeta selektiranih jedinki; koriste se ovalbuminski ili lizozimski promotori aktivni u jajovodu) → 1-10 mg proteina/mL bjelanjka
- rhLAL se pročišćava iz bjelanjka
- pacijenti jednom tjedno primaju injekcije rhLAL-a → godišnji troškvi su oko 375.000 \$ → etički problem

# Transgenične ribe: GM losos odobren za tržište (FDA)

## Prednosti:

- odgovor na povećanu potražnju za ribom
- smanjenje izlova divljih populacija
- brži rast → manja cijena
- efikasno iskorištavanje hrane (1:1)

<https://aquabounty.com/innovation/>

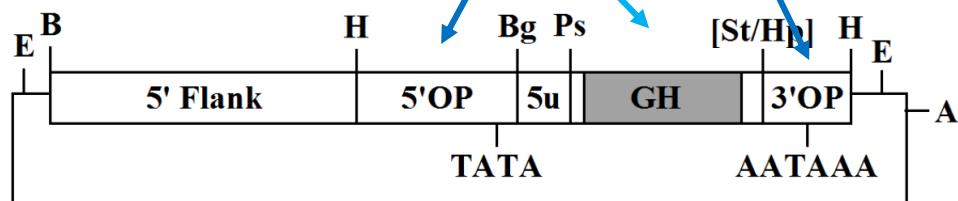
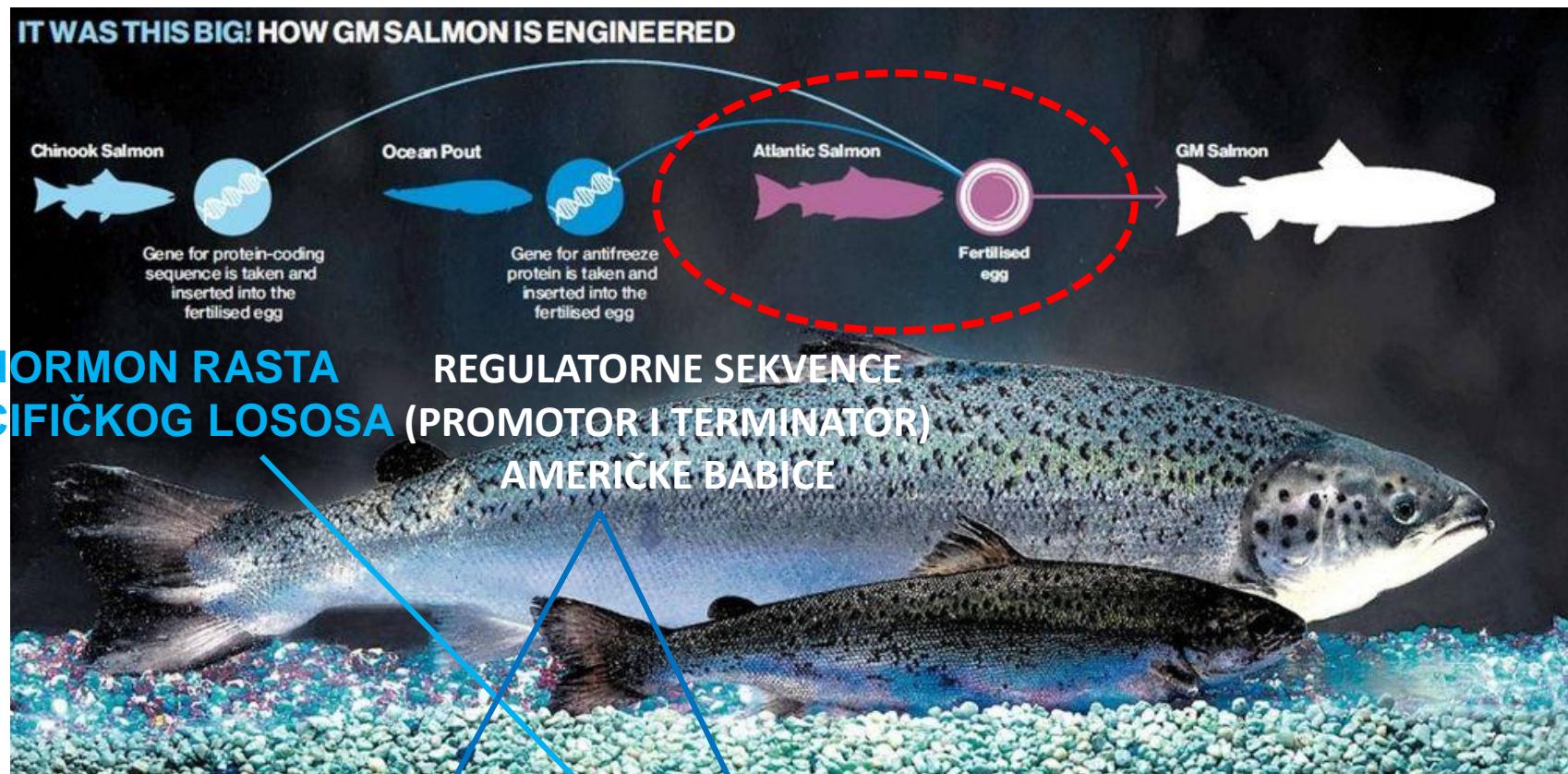
## **GM losos (AquaBounty Technologies)**



## Nedostaci:

- nepoznati dugoročni efekti
- utjecaj na prirodne populacije u slučaju bijega u okoliš?
- raspoloženje tržišta negativno?
- obvezno obilježavanje (deklaracija)?

# Atlantski GM losos je još uvijek losos, samo brže raste:



# Transgenične ribe: GM losos odobren za tržište (FDA)



## Mjere osiguranja:

- uzgoj u zatvorenom sustavu
- sve jedinke su ženke
- nisu fertilne (99%)  
→ triploidne



GM losos je prva GM životinja odobrena za ljudsku prehranu (prodaje se u Kanadi, ne i u SAD-u).

<http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/GeneticEngineering/GeneticallyEngineeredAnimals/ucm473237.htm>

<http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/GuidanceDocumentsRegulatoryInformation/ucm469802.htm>

# GM hrana u kontekstu stavljanja za tržište:

- do sada je postupak stavljanja GM sorte na tržište koštao oko 100 milijuna \$ te je u prosjeku trajao > 10 godina
- testira se: mjesto ugradnje i broj transgena, kemijski sastav, hranjiva vrijednost, toksičnost, alergenost, stabilnost novog svojstva (višegodišnji poljski pokusi), procjena rizika utjecaja na okoliš i srodne vrste i kukce, domet širenja polena
- posljedica: uglavnom samo velike multinacionalne kompanije mogu podnijeti takve uvjete poslovanja → monopol na tržištu



Pile on left: documents required in support of the application for the GMO flax variety CDC Triffid, which was approved for Canadian release only. File folder on right: documents supporting the non-GMO flax variety CDC Normandy, approved for worldwide distribution, cultivation, and sale. © Alan McHughen. Used with permission.

*Ed Regis: „Golden rice” (2020)*