

#36G-19 Alfalfa tolerant to glyphosate and ALS-inhibiting herbicides by genome editing

INTA has developed the first experimental synthetic (ES) variety of transgenic alfalfa completely generated in Argentina. This experimental synthetic variety is highly resistant to ammonium-gluphosynate herbicide (Exp.S05:3543/15 CONABIA).

Since weeds are harvested together with alfalfa, this causes a significant loss of nutritional value of fodder yields and reduces their market value.

In order to reduce potential productivity losses in this pasture by 50 and 80%, caused by more than 120 weed species, the work group from the INTA Genetics Institute (IGEAF) is working to obtain a new alfalfa event that is tolerant to multiple herbicides by way of genome editing. This will avoid the transition of the commercial deregulation process.

ADVANTAGES:

- Crop tolerant to ammonium-gluphosynate and acetolactate synthase (ALS)- inhibitors.
- First alfalfa event tolerant to multiple herbicides.
- National development of the transgenic event.
- Fewer commercial deregulation processes for the event.

TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVEL:

Presently, the product is in the early development stage. However, the work group has gathered extensive experience in gene delivery and registered numerous events.

DNA de Vinculación Tecnológica y Relaciones Institucionales - National Coordination Office for Technological Cooperation and Institutional Relations, INTA . Intellectual Property Department-Technological Antenna5- Dr. Mariana Nanni
nanni.mariana@inta.gob.ar

