



TBS/AFDC 11 (1611) DTZS/ TS 21569-2:2021

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Molecular biomarker analysis - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Part 2: Construct-specific real-time PCR method for detection of event FP967 in linseed and linseed products

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

0 NATIONAL FOREWORD

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is a statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This Tanzania Standard is being prepared by the Biotechnology Technical Committee, under supervision of Agriculture and Food Standards Divisional Committee (AFDC)

This Tanzania standard is identical to the ISO/TS 21569-2:2021 Molecular biomarker analysis - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Part 2: Construct-specific real-time PCR method for detection of event FP967 in linseed and linseed products, published by International Organization for Standardization.

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS

This text of the international standards if found suitable, may be approved for application as a Tanzania Standard without deviations.

Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania standards, it is current practice to use a full point on the base line as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this Standard they should read as “Tanzania Standard”.

1. SCOPE

This Tanzania standard specifies a procedure for the detection of a DNA sequence present in a genetically modified linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) line (event FP967, also named as “CDC Triffid”). For this purpose, extracted DNA is used in a real-time PCR and the genetic modification (GM) is specifically detected by amplification of a 105 bp DNA sequence representing the transition between the nopaline synthase gene terminator (Tnos) from *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and the dihydrofolate reductase gene (*dfrA1*) from a Class 1 integron of *Escherichia coli*.

This Tanzania standard is applicable for the analysis of DNA extracted from foodstuffs. It can also be suitable for the analysis of DNA extracted from other products such as feedstuffs and seeds. The application of this method requires the extraction of an adequate amount of amplifiable DNA from the relevant matrix for the purpose of analysis.