

Thursday 25th June 2015 14:00 BST

Press Contact: Dr Matina Tsalavouta

matina.tsalavouta@rothamsted.ac.uk

Office: +44 (0) 1582 763133 ext 2525



===STARTS===

Title: Scientists disappointed at results from GM wheat field trial

The full results of the GM wheat field trial held by Rothamsted Research in 2012-2013 are published in the scientific journal *Scientific Reports* this week. The data show that the GM wheat did not repel aphid pests in the field as was hypothesised and was initially seen in laboratory experiments conducted by scientists at the Institute.

Aphids are serious pests of wheat and other arable crops cultivated in the UK, transmitting viruses and reducing yield. Farmers spray insecticides to control aphids when infestations become severe due to lack of an alternative approach. Scientists at Rothamsted Research conducted experiments to discover whether wheat could be genetically modified (GM) to produce an aphid alarm pheromone and whether it would repel aphids in the lab and field. This would allow farmers to reduce insecticide spraying, benefiting the environment and making farming more sustainable.

Although the GM wheat did not repel aphids in the field, the five-year project did score some notable successes. The use of genetic engineering to provide wheat able to produce the aphid alarm pheromone (*E*)- β -farnesene (*E* β f) was successful and robust - this is a world first and an important proof of concept in plant science overall. GM wheat plants produced the pheromone in significant quantities without major unexpected changes seen in the appearance or performance of the new wheat plants, which looked and yielded as normal.

In addition, in laboratory experiments aphids were successfully repelled by the *E* β f signal. Scientists went on to test the GM plants in open field conditions. However, in the field trials there was no statistically significant difference in aphid infestation between the GM wheat and the conventional wheat used as a control (both of the same variety, Cadenza).

Professor Huw Jones, senior molecular biologist at Rothamsted Research with oversight for the genetic changes in the plants said: "As scientists we are trained to treat our experimental data objectively and dispassionately but I was definitely disappointed. We had hoped that this technique would offer a way to reduce the use of insecticides in pest control in arable farming. As so often happens, this experiment shows that the real world environment is much more complicated than the laboratory."

Professor Jones added: "However, many aspects of this experiment were highly successful. The genetic engineering component worked very well and GM wheat plants performed as hoped during cultivation. It would have been a fantastic outcome if the experiment had given positive results in the field too but this was not the case and for a first attempt, this was not entirely unexpected."

Plant scientists working in disease and pest control are accustomed to finding a divergence of results between the laboratory and the more realistic conditions of the open field. The challenge lies in answering the question of why this is. For the GM wheat, the experiment was complicated by the fact that the 2013 growing season saw a wet summer with low aphid numbers - this may have made it less likely that a statistically significant result might have been obtained.

Dr Toby Bruce, first author of the study and senior chemical ecologist at Rothamsted Research commented: "In science we never expect to get confirmation of every hypothesis. Often it is the negative results and unexpected surprises that end up making big advances - penicillin was discovered by accident, for example.

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If we knew the answers to every question before we started, there would be no need for science and there would be no innovation. This trial has ended up yielding more questions than answers, but that means we have more work to do to understand the insect-plant interaction and to better mimic what happens in nature."

Rothamsted scientists think that the aphids may simply have become habituated to the constant production of the alarm pheromone - this might be akin to people ignoring a car alarm that never stops ringing. This opens up the prospect for further scientific work at Rothamsted to try to better mimic the production of the pheromone in nature.

As Professor John Pickett, FRS and Michael Elliott Fellow at Rothamsted Research said: "The research project overall provided us with fascinating results. We now know that in order to repel natural aphid populations in the field, we may need to alter the timing of release of the alarm signal from the plant to mimic more closely that by the aphid, which is a burst of release in response to a threat rather than continuous."

"This may require altering release rates of alarm pheromone from the plants, but also engineering the wheat plant to release the pheromone only when the aphid arrives. We might also consider conducting trials in environments where high populations of aphids are more likely, to reduce the likelihood of planting the trial and then having relatively few aphids arrive, as happened in this experiment," Professor Pickett added.

Professor Achim Dobermann, Rothamsted Research's Director and Chief Executive, emphasised the role of this innovative trial to deliver more environmentally sustainable agriculture: "We will build upon the knowledge acquired from this study to further develop solutions for sustainable agriculture that will deliver enough healthy food, using less pesticides and minimise the burden on the environment. It is our strategic priority to achieve this goal and we will explore the potential of all available technologies with rigorous scientific experimentation."

Professor Jackie Hunter, BBSRC Chief Executive, said: "The challenges of feeding an ever-increasing population, in the face of climate change and reductions in herbicide and pesticide use, require innovative thinking and experimentation. However, the reason we do field trials in plant biology is the same as the reason we carry out clinical trials in medicine – laboratory results are not always predictive of real life situations. All negative results are important for guiding future research and so, although on this occasion the lab findings were not replicated in the field, the experimental data will be used to inform the next steps in this vitally important research."

The Rothamsted Research study was funded entirely by Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), which invests in world-class bioscience research and training on behalf of the UK public. Total costs for the research project were £732,000.00. Additionally, £444,000 was invested in fencing to use in this and future research trials. The fencing protects the site from intruders as well as preventing wild animals from entering the trial site. An additional £1,794,439 was provided by the BBSRC for security measures in response to threats of vandalism and attempted criminal damage by anti-GM activists. Apart from the increased security, project costs were in line with what would normally be expected for a plant science project of this nature and duration.

The results of the GM wheat project are published open access in the *Scientific Reports* journal and so are available to everyone without the need for a journal subscription, in line with Rothamsted Research's commitment to making scientific information as openly available to the UK and wider public as possible.

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Notes to the Editors

Publication: Bruce et al. (2015) The first crop plant genetically engineered to release an insect pheromone for defence *Scientific Reports* 5:11183 DOI: 10.1083/srep11183

Key points about this study

- Rothamsted Research scientists, working towards ecological pest management approaches, carried out experimental work to test whether wheat plants can be genetically modified (GM) to produce an aphid alarm signal that can repel aphids and attract natural enemies
- Experiments were carried out in the lab and the field
- The results of the study have been published in a peer reviewed journal
- The study demonstrates that:
 - this is the first time that wheat plants have been successfully genetically modified to release an aphid alarm signal
 - the alarm signal released from the GM wheat plants, can repel aphids in the lab and can attract aphid natural enemies
 - the trait is stable in that the GM wheat plants were releasing the aphid alarm signal both in laboratory and field conditions
 - the GM wheat plants showed no toxicity to the aphids or the aphid natural enemies
 - the GM wheat plants when grown in the field in 2012 and 2013 did not effectively repel aphids or attract aphid natural enemies
- The current study was funded by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), who is the main funder of biological/food research in the UK
- Rothamsted Research scientists build upon the knowledge acquired from this study to further develop solutions for sustainable agriculture that will deliver enough healthy food, using less pesticides and minimise the burden on the environment

The authors of this study will be sending the findings of their work to the thousands of people that signed a petition in 2012 supporting their research.

For an extensive Q&A on this work visit:

<http://www.rothamsted.ac.uk/our-science/rothamsted-gm-wheat-trial>

For images related to this study contact: Matina Tsalavouta matina.tsalavouta@rothamsted.ac.uk

About Rothamsted Research

We are the longest running agricultural research station in the world, providing cutting-edge science and innovation for nearly 170 years. Our mission is to deliver the knowledge and new practices to increase crop productivity and quality and to develop environmentally sustainable solutions for food and energy production. Our strength lies in the integrated, multidisciplinary approach to research in plant, insect and soil science.

Rothamsted Research is strategically funded by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC). In 2013-2014 Rothamsted Research received a total of £32.9M from the BBSRC.

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About BBSRC

The Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) invests in world-class bioscience research and training on behalf of the UK public. Our aim is to further scientific knowledge, to promote economic growth, wealth and job creation and to improve quality of life in the UK and beyond. Funded by Government, BBSRC invested over £484M in world-class bioscience in 2013-14. We support research and training in universities and strategically funded institutes. BBSRC research and the people we fund are helping society to meet major challenges, including food security, green energy and healthier, longer lives. Our investments underpin important UK economic sectors, such as farming, food, industrial biotechnology and pharmaceuticals.

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