



BSI Standards Publication

# Horizontal methods for molecular biomarker analysis — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products

Part 6: Real-time PCR based screening  
methods for the detection of *cry1Ab/Ac*  
and *Pubi-cry* DNA-sequences

**National foreword**

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**Horizontal methods for molecular  
biomarker analysis — Methods  
of analysis for the detection of  
genetically modified organisms and  
derived products —**

**Part 6:  
Real-time PCR based screening  
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*cry1Ab/Ac* and *Pubi-cry* DNA  
sequences**

*Méthodes horizontales d'analyse moléculaire de biomarqueurs —  
Méthodes d'analyse pour la détection des organismes  
génétiq uement modifiés et des produits dérivés —*

*Partie 6: Méthodes de dépistage PCR en temps réel pour la détection  
de séquences ADN *cry1Ab/Ac* et *Pubi-cry**





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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 34 – *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 16, *Horizontal methods for molecular biomarker analysis*.

A list of all the parts in the ISO/TS 21569 series can be found on the ISO website.

# Horizontal methods for molecular biomarker analysis — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products —

## Part 6:

## Real-time PCR based screening methods for the detection of *cry1Ab/Ac* and *Pubi-cry* DNA sequences

### 1 Scope

This document specifies a procedure for the detection of a DNA sequence of the modified *cry1Ab/Ac* gene and a procedure for the detection of the DNA transition sequence between the maize ubiquitin promoter (*Pubi*) and the *cry1Ab/Ac* gene. The modified *cry1Ab/Ac* gene and the *Pubi-cry* construct are frequently found in genetically modified Bt plants. Both detection methods are based on real-time PCR and can be used for qualitative screening purposes. For identification and quantification of a specific genetically modified plant (event) a follow-up analysis has to be carried out.

This document is applicable for the analysis of DNA extracted from foodstuffs. It may also be suitable for the analysis of DNA extracted from other products such as feedstuffs and seeds. The application of these methods requires the extraction of an adequate amount of amplifiable DNA from the relevant matrix.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 21569, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Qualitative nucleic acid based methods*

ISO 21570, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Quantitative nucleic acid based methods*

ISO 21571:2005, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Nucleic acid extraction*

ISO 24270, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — General requirements and definitions*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 16577 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>