



OXITEC

Oxitec Insect Control for public health and agriculture

ABIM 2014 (20-22 Oct 2014)

Camilla Beech

Oxitec insect control technology

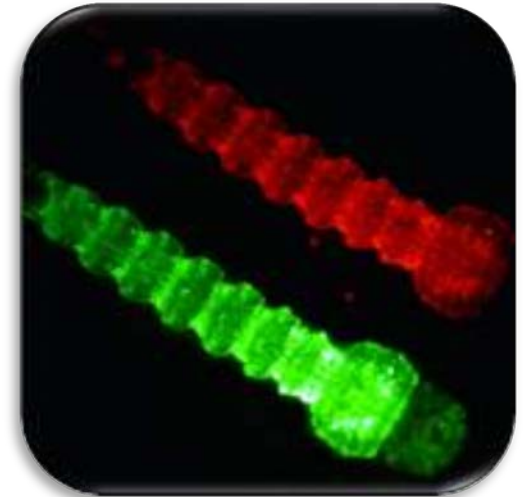


Combat insect-borne diseases

Improve crop yields



through the reduction of pest insect populations



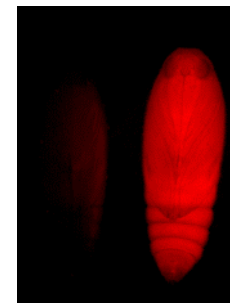
biological approach that is safe, sustainable, economic and applicable to many insect species worldwide

New control solutions needed for public health and agriculture

- consumer demand for more food on less land
- demand for residue reduction
- changing pest pressures
- fewer available pesticides
- pesticide resistance



Oxitec introduces two genes



Self Limiting Gene

Fluorescent Marker Gene

Self Limiting Gene

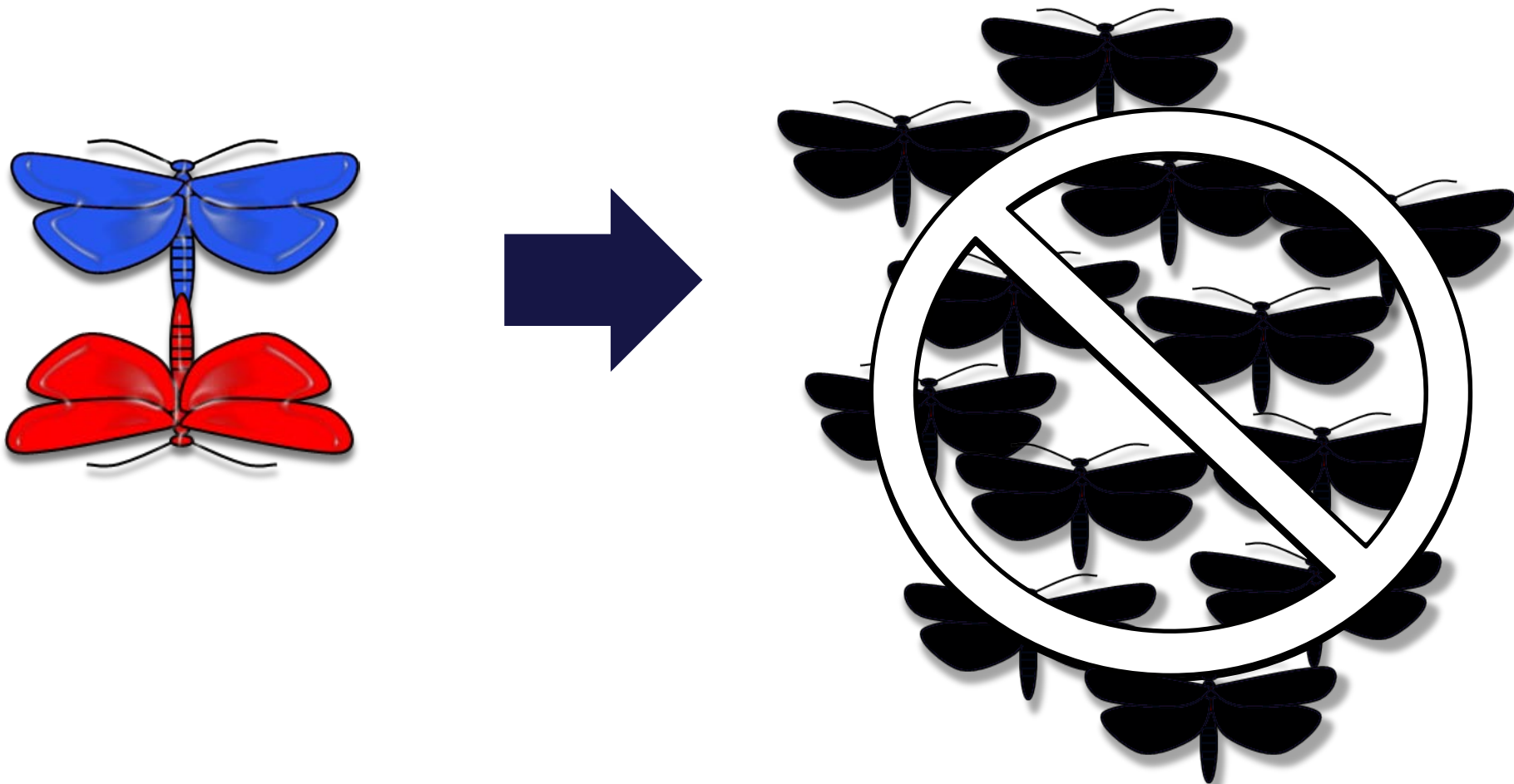
- Repressed with an antidote during male insect production
- Passed on to progeny fathered by Oxitec males
- Prevents offspring from developing into reproductive adults
- Without continued release disappears from the gene pool and environment

Marker Gene

- Fluorescent Protein detected by special light
- Allows track and trace for Oxitec insects
- Allows estimation of pest population sizes
- Allows effective monitoring of pest population suppression

Our approach

Oxitec technology disrupts the reproductive cycle of pest insects



Oxitec self limiting technology

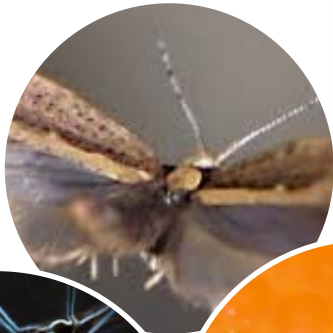


Oxitec technology is species specific

- No effects on beneficial insects like bees
- Compatible with Crop Protection technology

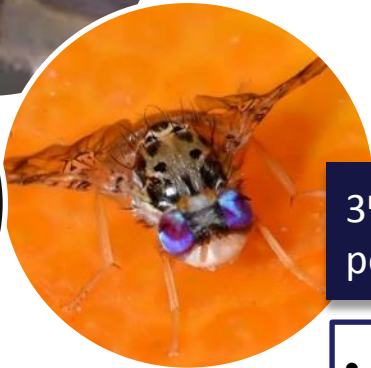
1st Generation population control

- Physical sorting males
- Effects male and female offspring, which fail to reach adulthood



2nd Generation Male selection






- Genetic sorting to give males
- Effects only female offspring which fail to reach maturity






3rd Generation early population control

- Genetic sorting to give males
- Effects both males and female



Agriculture

Target	Crop
 Medfly	Citrus/pome/ stone fruit
 Olive fly	Olive
 Diamondback moth	Brassica
 Pink bollworm	Cotton
 Silkworm	Silk

Public Health

Target	Vector of
 <i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Dengue
 <i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Chikungunya & dengue
 <i>Anopheles stephensi</i>	Malaria

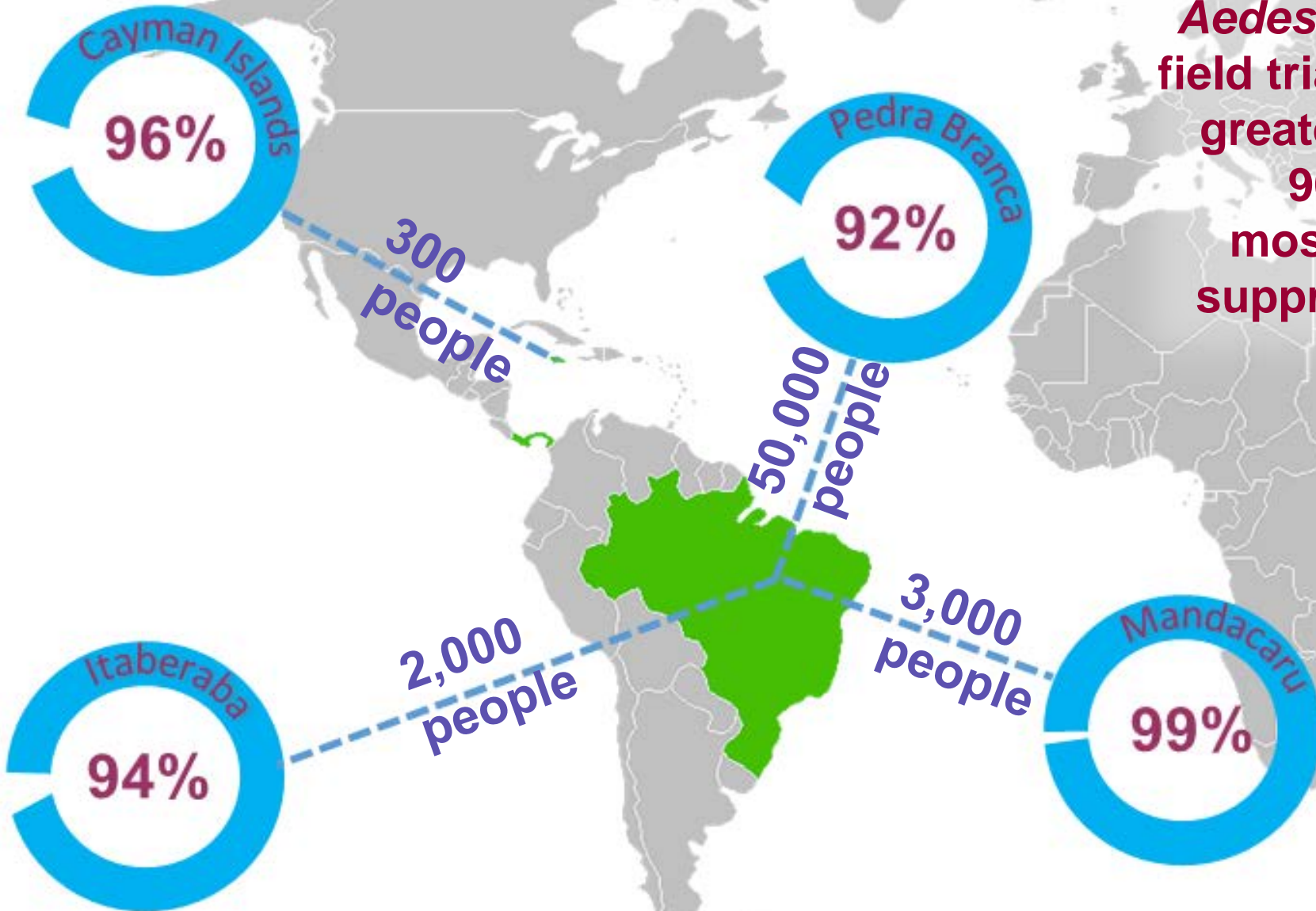
In development

Target	Crops
 <i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	Soft fruit
 Red flour beetle	Stored products

Effectiveness



Aedes aegypti
field trials show
greater than
90%
mosquito
suppression



Key benefits summary



Efficacy

- Reduces insect pest population below disease or economic threshold
- Highly targeted - uses the biological imperative of a male to seek out females

Control

- Released insects and their progeny die in a few days – providing a self-limiting or ‘dead end’ strategy
- Simple monitoring using fluorescent protein – provides ‘track and trace’ and predictive capability

Environment

- Reduce or more effective insecticide use – ideal in IPM programmes
- Species-specific – no impact on beneficial insects
- Does not persist in the environment or crop
- ‘Environmentally preferable’ approach – USDA

The challenge:



Disruptive innovation

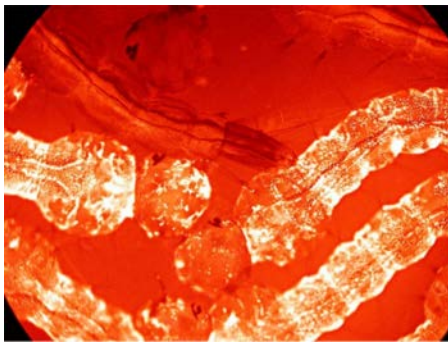
- Often no clear regulatory pathway
- Currently using a mix of GM legislation (EU, Brazil) and product legislation (USA)
- GM legislation (safety) followed by product legislation (label)
- May hinder progress and use

Proportionate pragmatic regulation

- Risk – benefit analysis key to decision making
- Ideally a “ product “ registration including safety
- Biological control may be a precedent?

Regulatory progress

All applications successful across all Oxitec GM insects
“ Environmentally preferable”



Oxitec *Aedes aegypti*
received approval for
commercial releases in
Brazil April 2014

**Outdoor release
approved**

**Import and contained
trials approved**

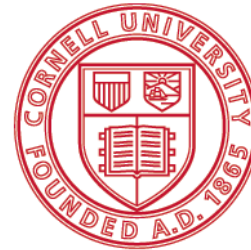
- Austria
- France
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Israel
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Vietnam
- UK

**Current applications
for outdoor release**

- India
- Spain
- Caribbean

- Brazil
- Cayman
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- USA
- Panama

Acknowledgements



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