



AMÉRICA LATINA



Desafíos para lograr una efectiva observancia de los derechos de obtentores vegetales

Perspectiva desde el Sector Académico

QUITO, ECUADOR – 6 Y 7 DE FEBRERO 2020

Dr. Miguel Rapela

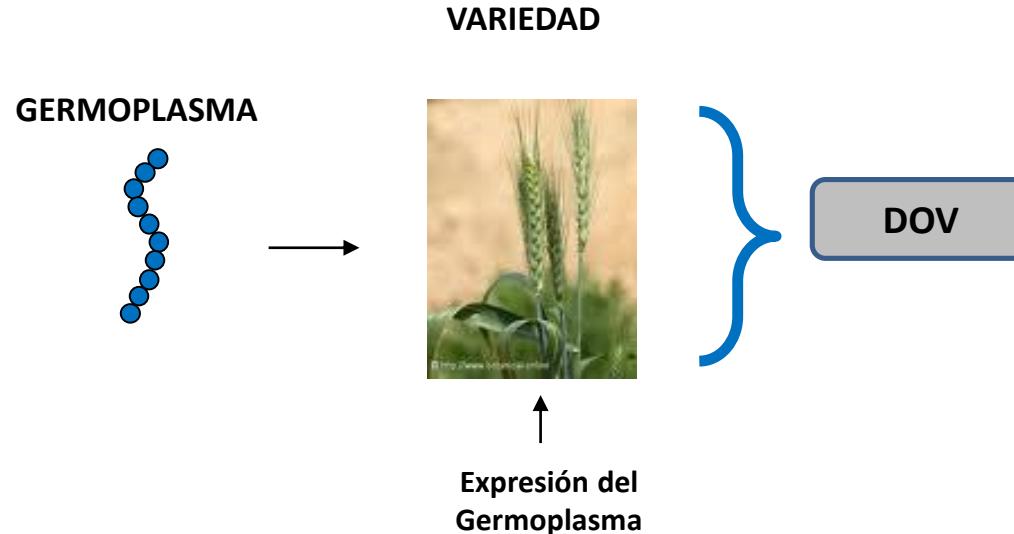
Director Académico CPI Universidad Austral
Director Vinculación Plataforma Genómica UBATEC

www.ipkey.eu



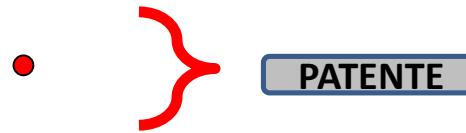
Desafíos no resueltos de los últimos 20 años

Coexistencia de Derechos

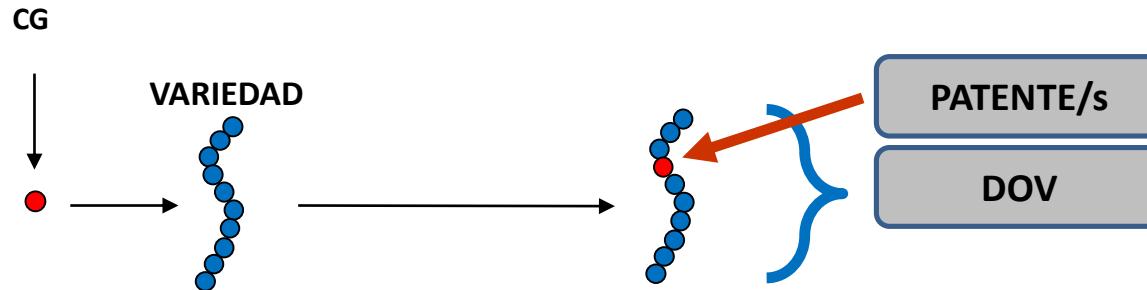


Coexistencia de Derechos

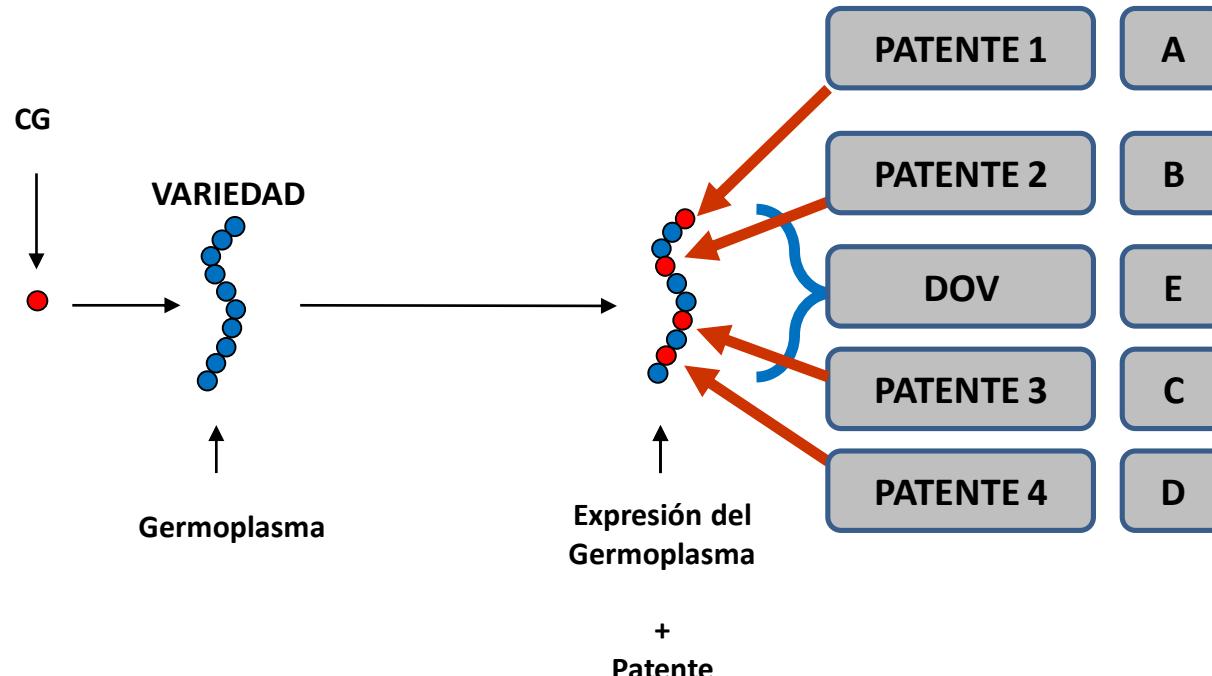
CG



Coexistencia de Derechos



Coexistencia de Derechos

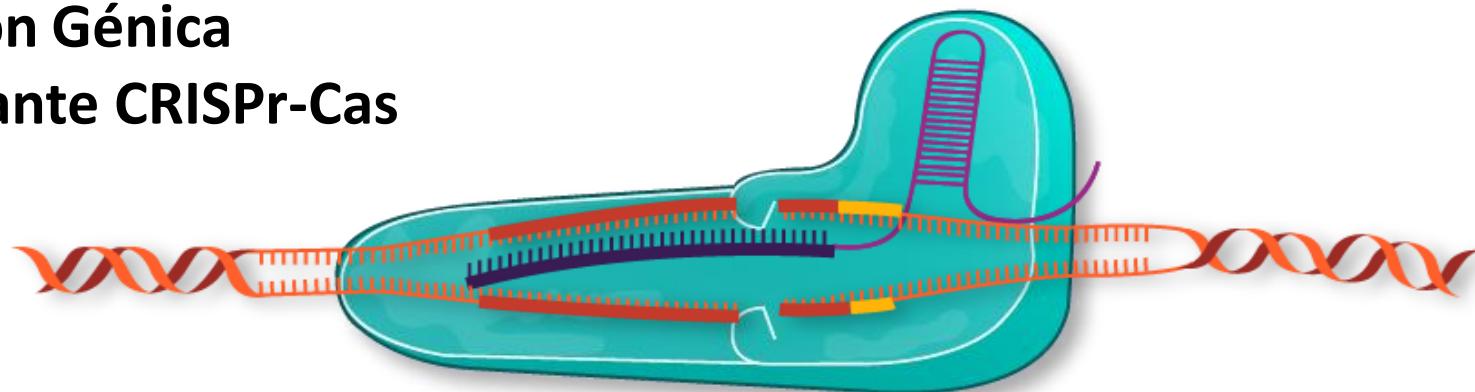


Desafíos presentes ... tampoco resueltos



Coexistencia de Derechos

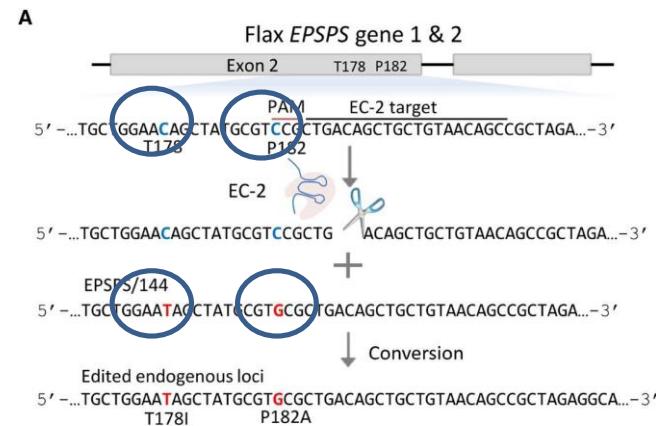
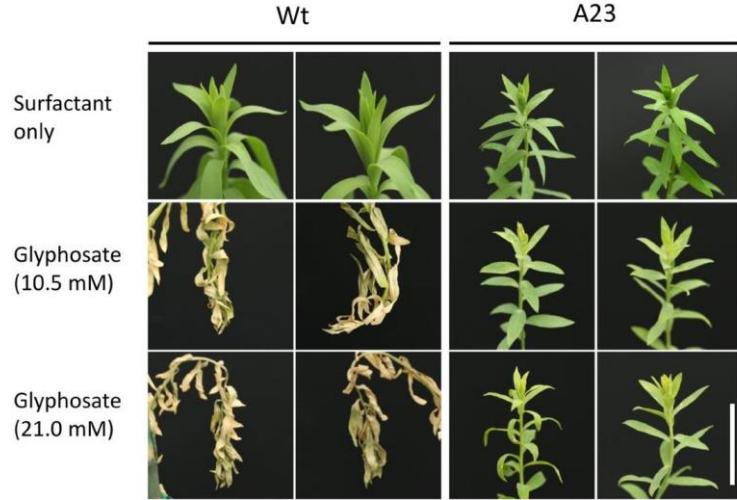
Edición Génica mediante CRISPr-Cas



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Caso #1



Oligonucleotide-mediated genome editing provides precision and function to engineered nucleases and antibiotics in plants

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Caso #1

Compañía A



Compañía C



Variedad 3
No Transgénica
CRISPR-Cas9
Tol. glfosato

Compañía B



Variedad 1
Convencional



¿Definición de Variedad?

Caso #2

Zachary Lippman en el Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory de los Estados Unidos analizó una colección de 4.193 variedades silvestres de tomate, buscando aquellos con patrones de ramificación inusuales, identificando genes de elevada aptitud comercial (Lippman y col, 2008).

Con estos genes descubiertos, usaron CRISPR-Cas9 para editar una variedad de tomate comercial, generando una gama de arquitecturas en la planta, desde largas y delgadas ramas con racimos de flores, hasta tupidos ramitos de flores con una arquitectura similar a la coliflor; incluyendo algunos con rendimientos mejorados (Soyk y col, 2017). En otros términos, para este desarrollo, no se hizo uso ni se tomó acceso físico al material que conforma el recurso genético, sino solo información del mismo. **DEMATERIALIZACIÓN**



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GENETICS

CRISPR editing seeks the perfect tomato

Geneticists correct harmful interaction of two desirable plant mutations.

BY HEIDI LEDFORD

From giant fruit to compact plants, today's tomatoes have been sculpted by thousands of years of breeding. But mutations linked to prized traits — including one that made the fruit easier to harvest — yield an undesirable plant when combined, geneticists have found.

It is a rare example of a gene harnessed during domestication that later hampered crop-improvement efforts, says geneticist Zachary Lippman of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York. After identifying the mutations, he and his colleagues used CRISPR gene editing to engineer more-productive plants — a strategy that plant breeders are eager to adopt.

"It's pretty exciting," says Rod Wing, a plant geneticist at the University of Arizona

in Tucson. "The approach can be applied to crop improvement, not just in tomato, but in all crops."



Tomatoes have been bred for thousands of years.

Lippman knows his way around a tomato farm. As a teenager, he spent his summers picking the fruit by hand — a chore he hated. "Rotten tomatoes. The smell lasts all day long," he says. "I would always pray for rain on tomato-harvest day."

But years later, his interest in the genetics that control a plant's shape led him back to tomato fields, to untangle the genetic changes that breeders had unknowingly made.

In the 1950s, researchers found a new trait in a wild relative of tomatoes growing in the Galapagos Islands: it lacked the swollen part of the stem called the joint.

Joints are weak regions of the stem that allow fruit to drop off the plant. Wild plants benefit from dropping fruit because it helps seed dispersal. But with the advent of mechanical tomato pickers, farmers wanted their fruit

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Lippman ZB, Cohen O, Alvarez JP, Abu-Abied M, Pekker I, Paran I, et al. (2008) *The Making of a Compound Inflorescence in Tomato and Related Nightshades*. PLoS Biol 6(11): e288. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0060288>

Soyk S, Lemmon ZH, Oved M, Fisher J, Liberatore KL, Park SJ, Goren A, Jiang K, Ramos A, van der Knaap E, van Eck J, Zamir D, Eshed Y, Lippman ZB (2017). *Bypassing Negative Epistasis on Yield in Tomato Imposed by a Domestication Gene*. Cell DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2017.04.032>

Caso #2

Variedad 1



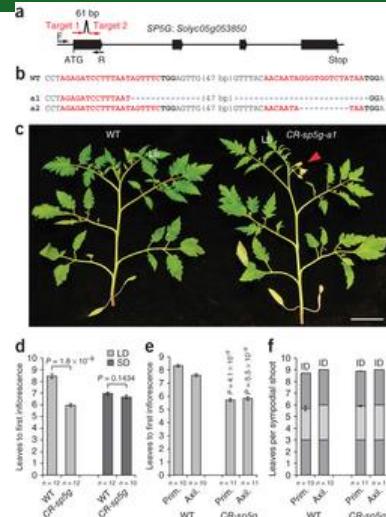
Edición génica a partir
de información sobre
un RRGG



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Información
genética



Silvestre

¿Se hizo utilización
del recurso genético?



EUROPEAN UNION
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

Caso #3

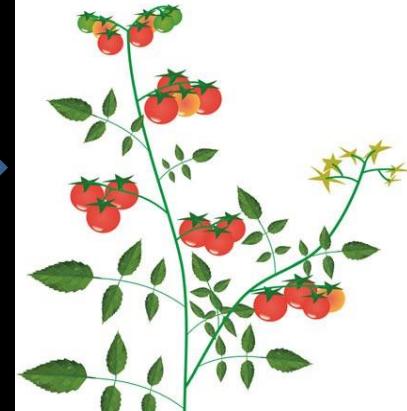
TOMATE

Domesticación



Tomate Silvestre

10.000 años



Tomate Domestizado



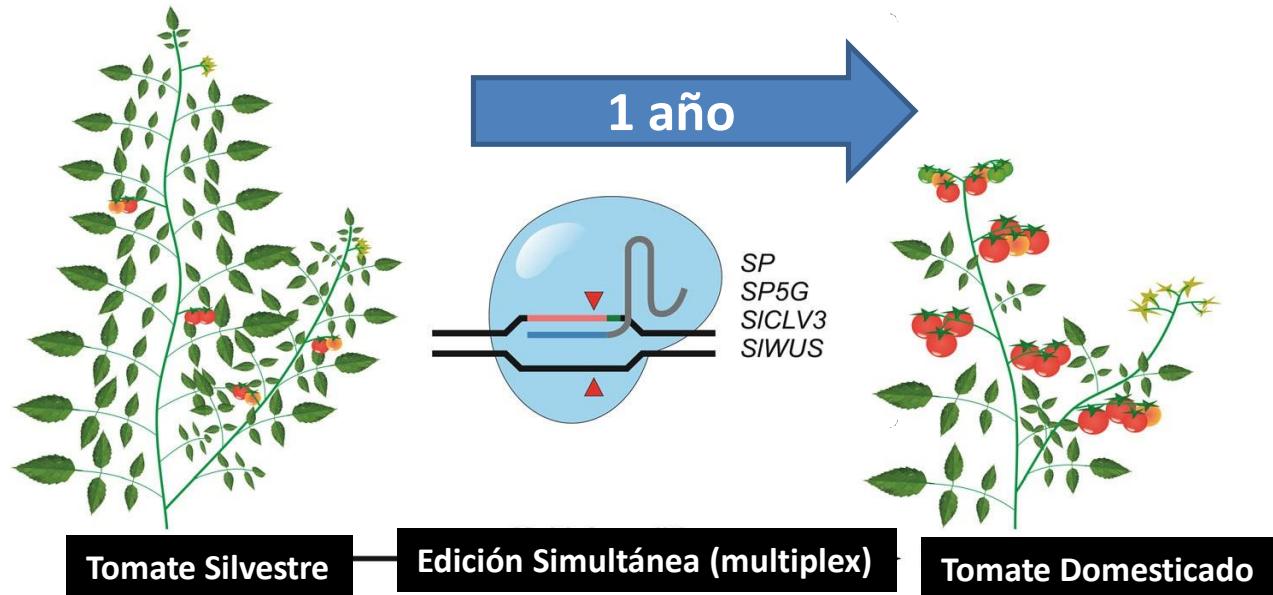
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Caso #3

2018

Domesticación
acelerada



Edición Génica simultánea de 4 genes involucrados en: 1) arquitectura de planta (SP); 2) días a floración (SP5G); 3) tamaño del fruto (SCLV3); 4) tamaño del fruto (SIWUS).



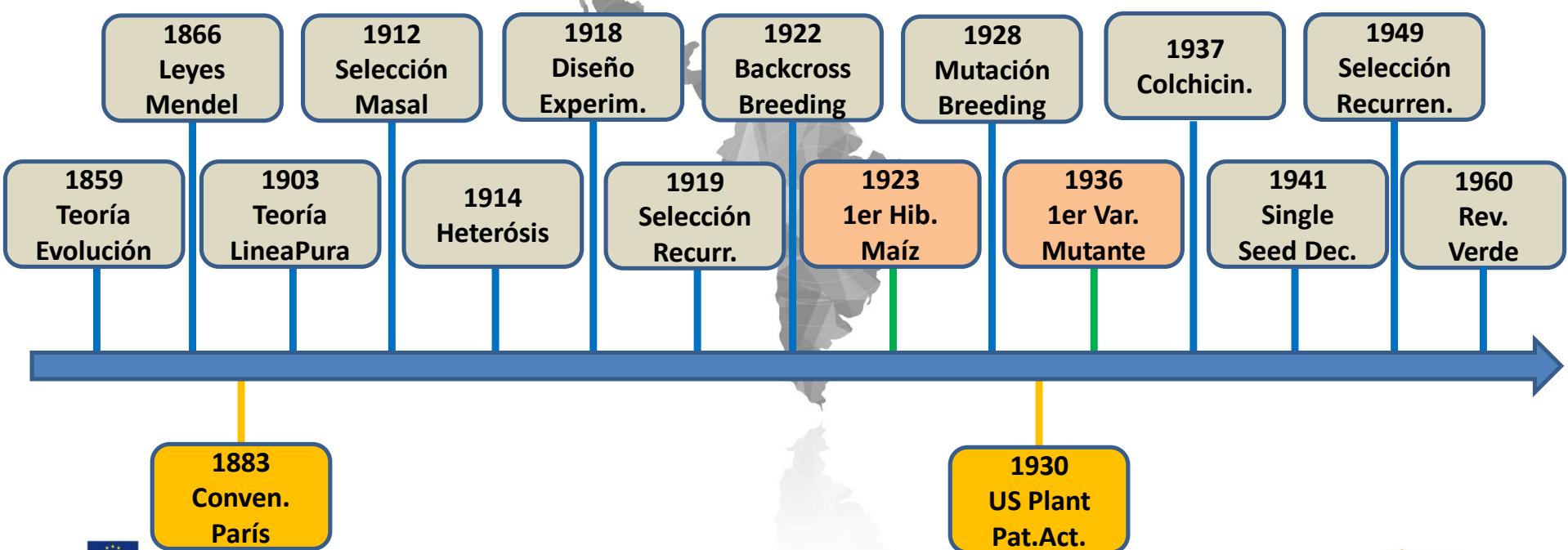
Li T, Yang X, Yu Y, Si X, Zhai X, Zhang H, et al. Domestication of wild tomato is accelerated by genome editing. *Nat Biotechnol*. 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.4273>

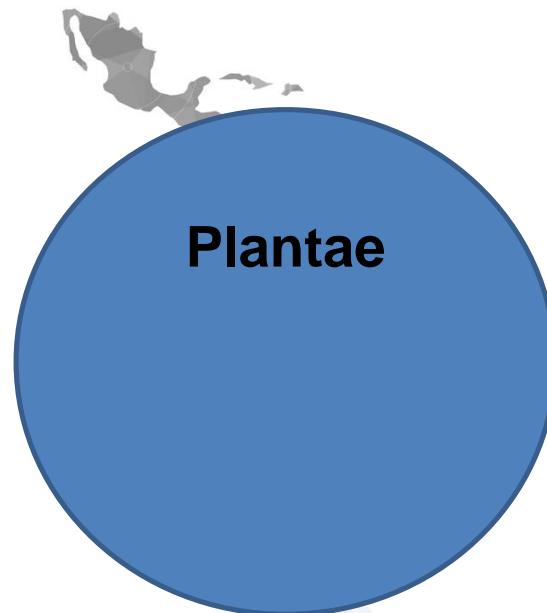


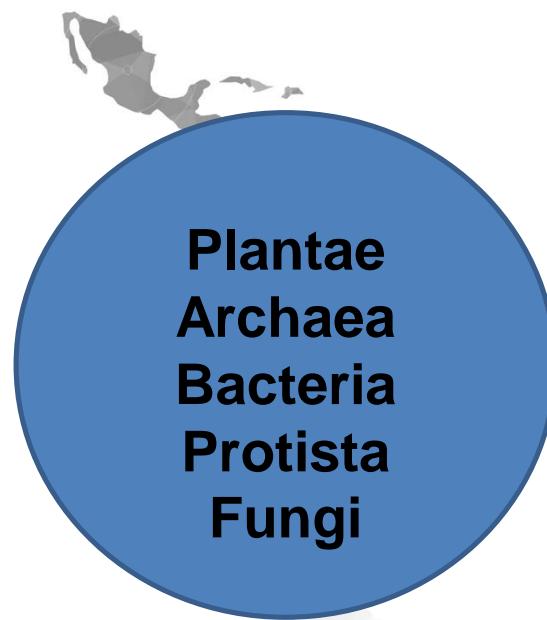


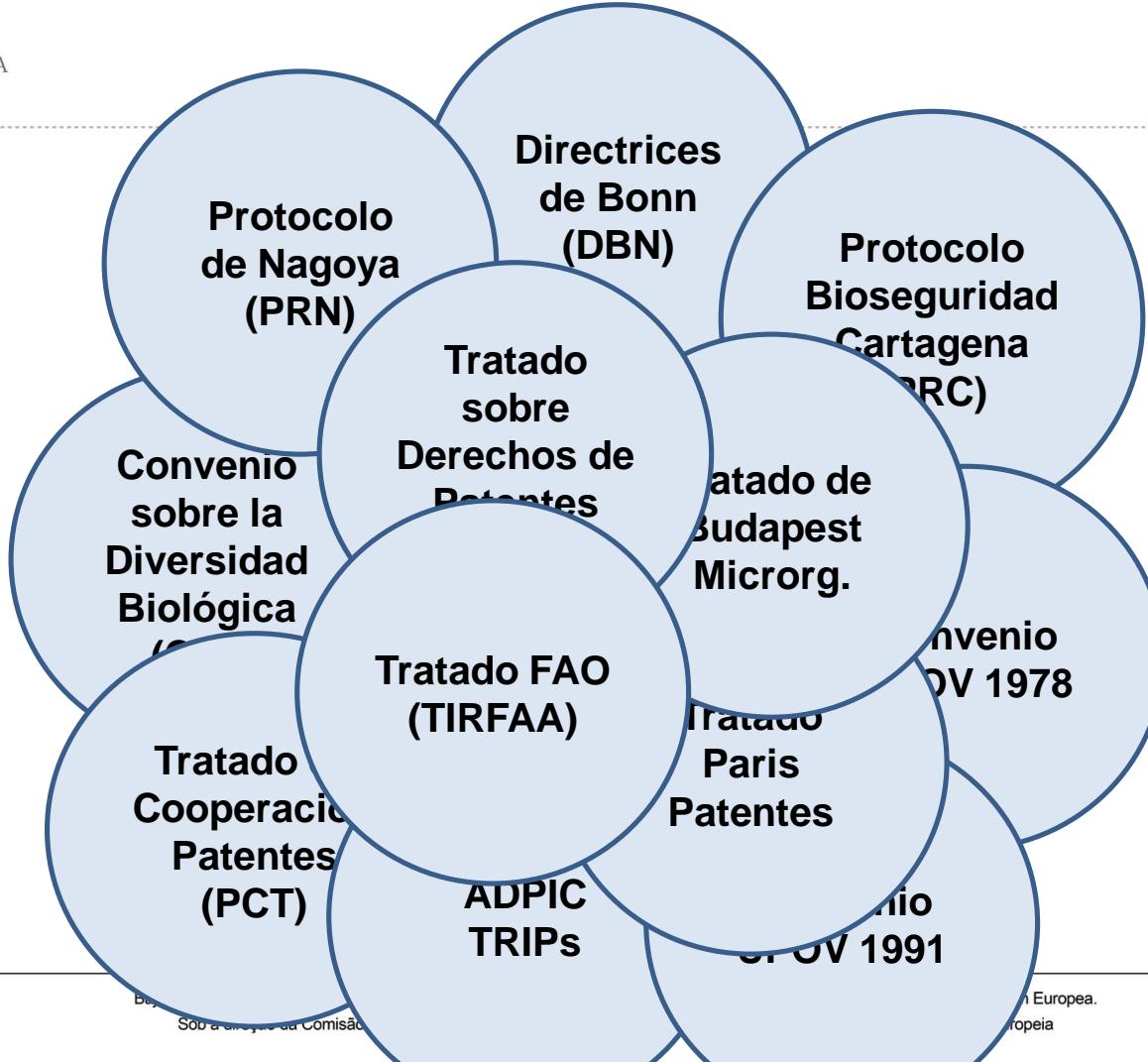
Futuros Desafíos

Línea de tiempo









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sobre la
Diversidad
Biológica
(CDB)**

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de Bonn
(DBN)**

**Protocolo
de Nagoya
(PRN)**

**Tratado de
Budapest
Microrg.**

**Tratado
sobre
Derechos de
Patentes
(TDP)**

**Tratado de
Cooperación
Patentes
(PCT)**

**Plantae
Archaea
Bacteria
Protista
Fungi**

**ADPIC
TRIPs**

**Convenio
UPOV
1978**

**Tratado
FAO
(TIRFAA)**

**Tratado
Paris
Patentes**

**Protocolo
Bioseguridad
Cartagena
(PRC)**

**Convenio
UPOV
1991**

Sistema Integral sobre Germoplasma

Plantae
Archaea
Bacteria
Protista
Fungi



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Gracias



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