

OBJECTIVES:

- 1** To determine why this kind of food is created
- 2** To prove what are the most used techniques
- 3** To observe metabolic and physiological changes
- 4** To examine problems and advantages associated with their elaboration, production or commercialization
- 5** To demonstrate the ethical problems that happens in society

Oryza sativa. Human Lysozyme: Ventria Bioscience

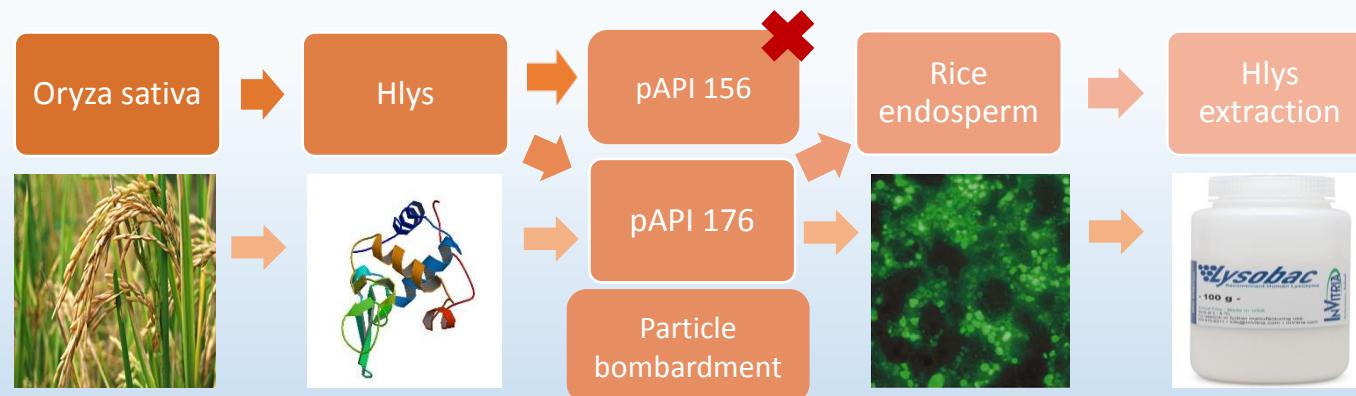


Figure 1: Rice:
Oryza sativa [1]

Figure 2: Human lysozyme [2]

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1 These products are created to satisfy the current needs of demand in their respective sectors
- 2 The techniques are different depending on the food which is treating (animal or vegetal)
- 3 There are several changes both in metabolic and physiological ambits
- 4 Companies have more problems than advantages in the elaboration, production and commercialization of this products
- 5 The ethical problems related to transgenic foods are so many. Some independent public doesn't have the correct information about this products due to the information that national press publish to society, among others

***Salmo salar*. GH: AquAdvantage salmon**



Figure 5: Real comparison between AquAdvantage salmon (bigger size) and non transgenic salmon (smaller size) [5]

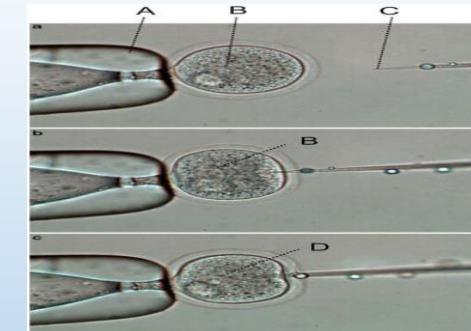


Figure 7: Pronuclear microinjection.

- A: Micropipette maintains the zygote**
- B: Fertilized pronucleus**
- C: Microinjection needle**
- D: Expansion of nuclear envelope → Embryo successfully micro-injected [6]**

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6. Liu, C., Xie, W., Gui, C., & Du, Y. (2013). Pronuclear microinjection and oviduct transfer procedures for transgenic mouse production.
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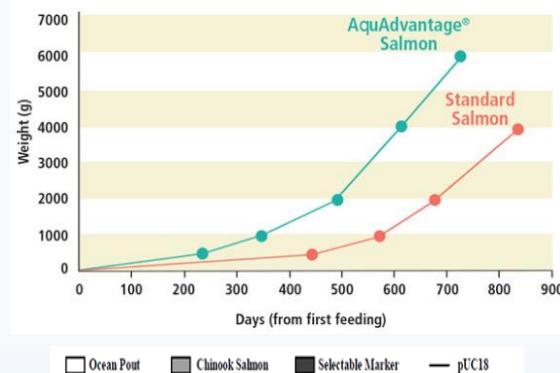


Figure 8: Graphic comparison (Weight/Days) between Aqua salmon Advantage with non-transgenic Atlantic salmon during the growth stage [5]

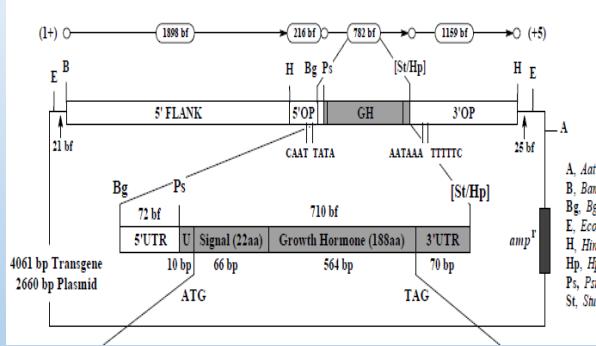


Figure 6: Physical description of the opAFP-GHc2 AquAdvantage Construct [7]