

The Science and Ethics of Gene Drive Technology

A preliminary foresight analysis

Gene Drive and Malaria: the case of Target Malaria



Malaria: some facts

- Transmitted by female *Anopheles* mosquitoes
- 219 million cases globally in 2017
- 435 000 deaths globally in 2017
 - 266 000 were children under 5
- No significant progress in 2015-2017 period
- The required funds are predicted to rise from \$5.1 billion in 2017 to \$9 billion per year by 2030
 - Funds actually available reached only \$3.1 billion.
- Consensus: we need new tools*



Gene Drive

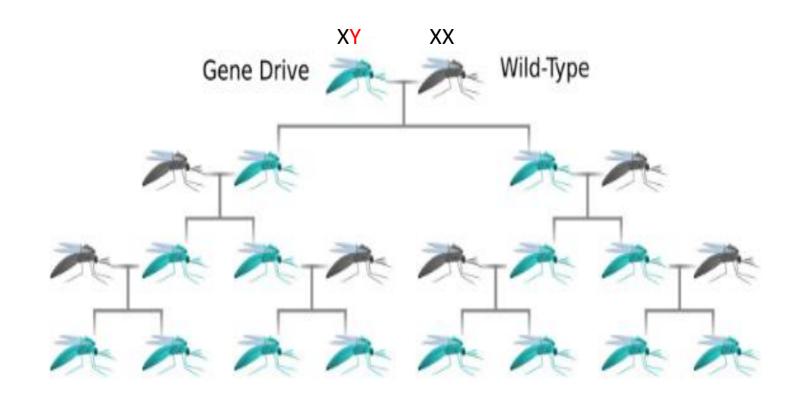
- Causes the biased inheritance of a genetic element in a sexually reproducing organism.
- Larger fraction each generation -> spread of genetic element.
 - "driven into the population".
- This phenomenon occurs in nature too "selfish genes"
- Applications: disease-transmitting insects, invasive alien species, agricultural pests



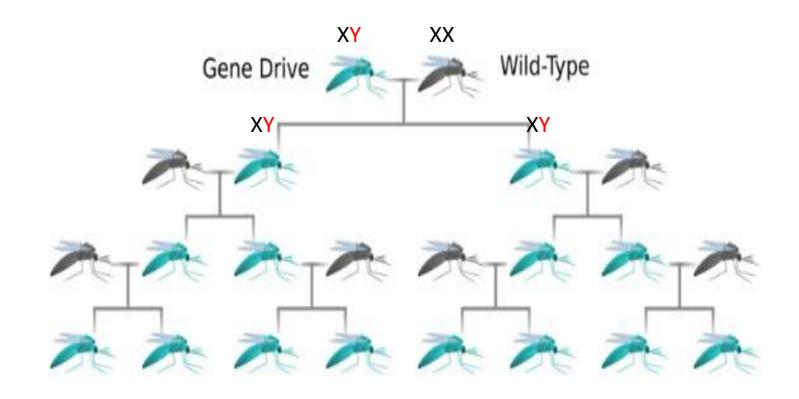
Target Malaria gene drive

- Target Malaria: Anopheles gambiae, Anopheles coluzzii, and Anopheles arabiensis
- By altering the sex-ratio of mosquito populations
 - XX = female
 - XY = male
- How? The Y-chromosome is engineered to contain an X-cutting gene

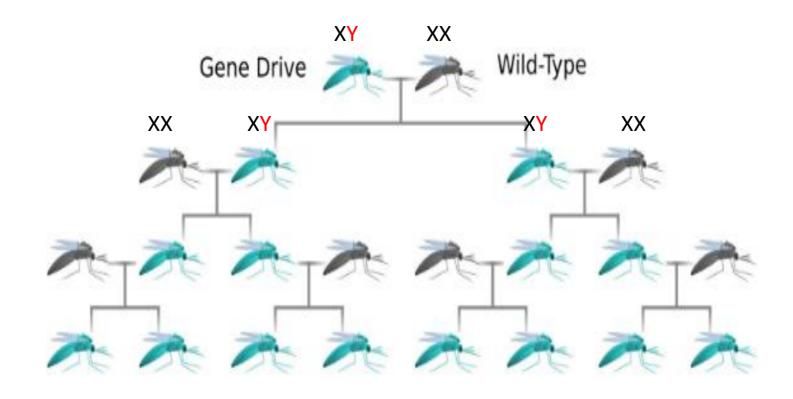




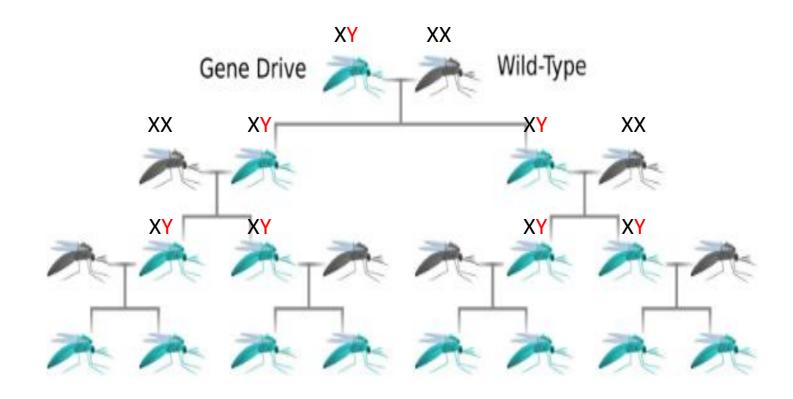




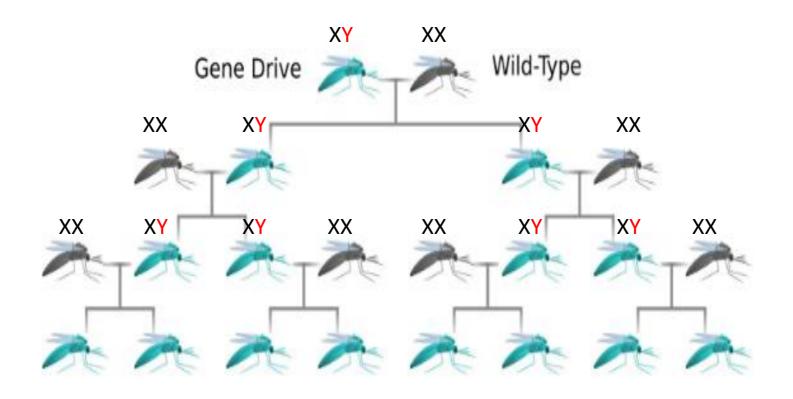




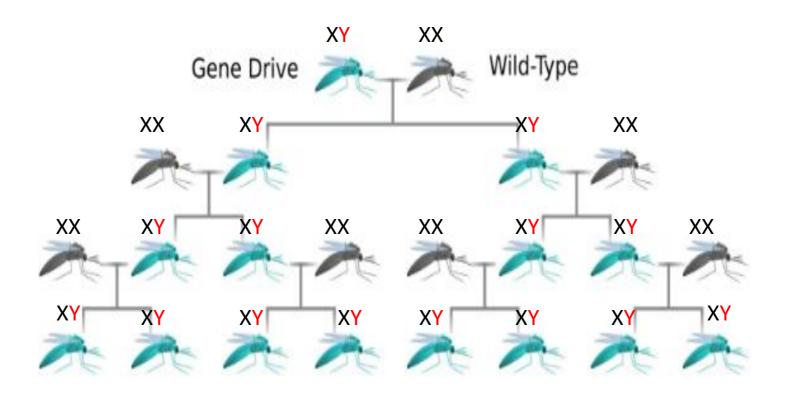




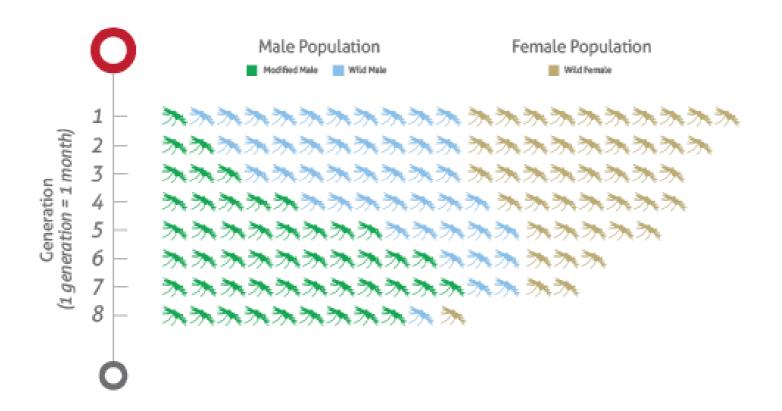














Risks and safeguards

- Potential impact on the wider ecosystem
 - environmental and health effects of insecticide-based mosquito control methods?
 - Little evidence for this in the case of *Anopheles**
- Potential transfer of the gene drive to related mosquito species
 - Mating must be physiologically, anatomically and ecologically possible
- Accidental release from labs
 - Research is performed where mosquitoes are not endemic

Research into risks is still young, more required – NASEM report**

Regulation

- Gene drive organisms fall under GMO regulations
- Several national authorities have reviewed their GMO regulation
- UN Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity



Thank You

