GMM DERIVED ENZYMES, ENZYME SAFETY & REGULATIONS

Dnyaneshwar Jondhale 09th August, 2019

OUPONT

Our Journey to Three: Creating World Leading Companies





Welcome to a new DuPont

Specialized solutions

Essential innovations from highly engineered products and naturally sourced ingredients to shape industries and everyday life





Transforming Everyday Lives in 70+ countries





Nutrition & Biosciences Touches People's Lives Everyday

140 billion

2	
∇	

Scoops of icecream sold containing DuPont ingredients

4 billion



Times per year that DuPont alginates bring acid reflux relief to consumers

1 in 3

Pharmaceutical tablets sold globally with DuPont ingredients **60**%

DuPont enzyme technology used in laundry wash loads across the globe

11.7 million



Car equivalent CO₂ removed through ethanol in gasoline in 2018. DuPont is a leader in providing enzyme and yeast technologies for ethanol Probiotic supplements sold globally with DuPont probiotics

1 in 3



Serving Customers Through Three Strong Platforms



Food & Beverage

- Functional Solutions
- > Emulsifiers & Sweeteners
- > Protein Solutions



Health & Bioscience

- > Probiotics, HMO, Fibers
- Cultures, Food Enzymes, Food Protection
- > Animal Nutrition
- > Grain Processing
- > Household & Personal Care
- Microbial Control



Pharma Solutions

- > Pharma Excipients
- Global Specialty Solutions
- Nitrocellulose



Our Core Values











Enzymes Are Proteins

- Chains of amino-acids (20)
- Folded into a 3-dimensional structure
- Produced by plant, animals and microorganisms (naturally occurring)





Enzymes Are Natural Catalysts

- They speed up chemical reactions, lowering the energetic threshold
- They are specific (substrate + reaction)
- Required in very small amounts as they are not consumed during the reaction



Classification according to reaction catalyzed by the enzyme:

International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology



Enzymes Have Long History of Safe Use











How are enzymes used?





Sustainability benefits of enzymes





DEVELOPMENT & SCALE UP





Why Microbial Enzymes?

Sourced from bacteria, fungi and yeast

Preferred over the enzymes sourced from plants and animals because

 \checkmark Can tailor the enzyme to the application

 \checkmark More controlled process

✓ More consistent in quality

 \checkmark More cost-effective to produce

✓ Safer

- Well-established published safety evaluation procedures for enzymes produced with modern biotechnology, which take into account the enzyme, the production organism, the manufacture process, and safety studies:
 - Pariza & Cook (2010); Sewalt et al. (2016)

Approaches to the Development of Enzyme Products





How Enzymes are made



FROM LAB TO CONSUMER PRODUCT:

Scientists engineer the metabolic pathways of micro-organisms to produce enzymes, proteins, and other biomolecules at industrial scale

Commercial enzymes are produced from the fermentation of specially selected nonpathogenic, nontoxigenic strains of microorganisms Enzyme products are formulated into products using a variety of physical forms: Liquids, slurries, granules, and powders



Fermentation Processes Are Built from the Ground Up



5 mL

250 mL

15 L

> 100,000 L

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Typical Industrial Enzyme Production Process





ENZYME SAFETY



Safety Evaluation of Food Enzymes

5 Essential Elements:





Pariza & Johnson (2001) Decision Tree







Enzymes are 'Intrinsically safe' proteins (Olempska-Beer et al., 2006)

- Can be categorized as "practically non-toxic"... based on 40+ years of testing, use in commerce, and an in-depth knowledge of their properties
- Lack of oral toxicity, not reproductive or developmental toxins

Lack of Genotoxicity

- Enzymes are not mutagenic, and not clastogenic
- Supported by plethora of data, e.g. Pariza & Johnson (2001) reported over 100 Ames assays and over 60 Chromosomal Aberration studies, all testing negative.

Enzymes are used at very low levels

• Any contaminants, if present, would be at 'de minimis' levels.

Industry Handling safety

- As with any protein, enzymes, when inhaled, have the potential to elicit an allergic response in atopic individuals
- Proteases can irritate skin and mucous membranes

REGULATORY PROVISIONS



Regulatory provisions

• **AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:** Positive List (updated 23rd August 2018):

https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C01002

- BRAZIL: List of Permitted Enzymes for Food Use (November 2014) : Issued by Ministry of Health (Brazilian positive list for food enzymes)
- **DENMARK**: Issues Health Certificates to authenticate approvals by authority
- JECFA: http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/scientific-advice/jecfa/jecfa-additives/en/
- SINGAPORE: List of Permitted Enzymes for Food Use (March 2017) : Issued by Singapore Food Agency (SFA).

https://sso.agc.gov.sg/SL-Supp/S152-2017/Published/20170331?DocDate=20170331



Regulatory provisions

- USA: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/fdcc/?set=GRASNotices
- INDIA:
 - Processing Aid
 - GMM absence
 - Safe Usage History





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