

Using DNA Technology as a Complimentary Tool in the Value Chain for Source & Content Verification



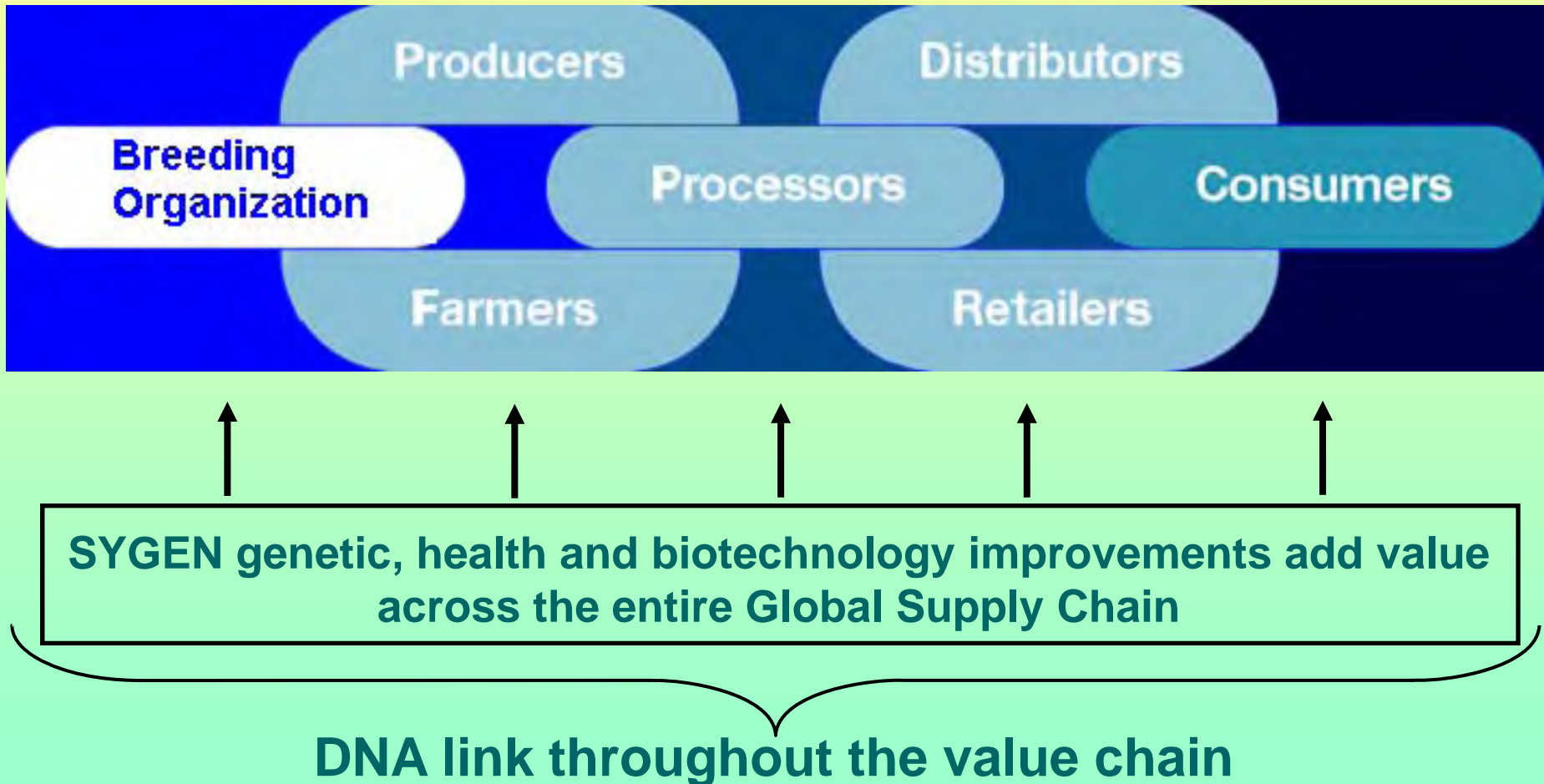
Stephen Pearce
Director of Biotech Research Business
Development

SYGEN Mission

**Leadership in creating value
through the innovative application
of
quantitative genetics & biotechnology
to
animal breeding**

SYGEN Business Model

Global Meat/Protein Supply Chain



SYGEN Companies Around the World



Meat trade is becoming increasingly international

SYGEN Multi-Species Strategy & Application

Biotechnology/Genomics



Quantitative Genetics



✓ Acquisition

✓ JV

✓ License



SYGEN Leading R&D Team

- **25 Molecular Biologists**
- **25 Quantitative Geneticists**
- **20 Veterinarians/Nutritionists**
- **15 Reproduction/Meat Scientists**
- **50+ PhDs**
- **Laboratories in US and UK**





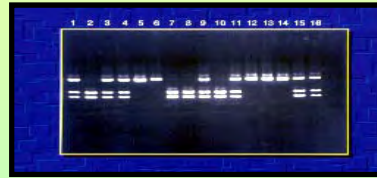
R&D How we select

➤ Quantitative Genetics



- Leverage 40 years of quantitative genetics experience
- “*Statistical sampling*” of groups/herds of animals
- Identify individual animals with trait of interest

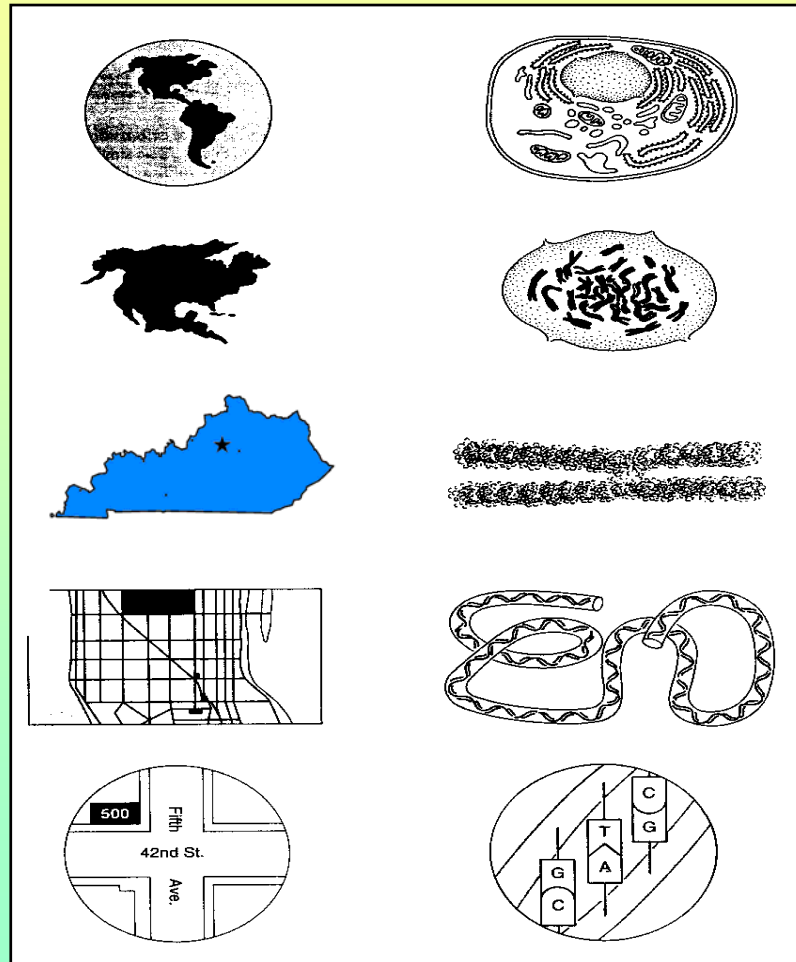
➤ Biotechnology



- Leverage 15 years of biotechnology experience
 - Utilize biotechnology and genetic research
 - Identify individual genes responsible for trait of interest
- Utilize *technology transfer vehicles* (e.g. Animals) to transfer/sell our technology products to our customers

SYGEN Genome Research in Perspective

Earth
Continent
State
City
Street
Address



Cell
Cell Nucleus
Chromosomal
DNA
Chromosomal
DNA Fragment
Nucleotides



Verispec™

- A Tool to Verify Traceability Systems
- A DNA based identity preservation program (*patent applied for*) capable of linking a DNA sample from an animal, carcass or cut of meat back to its genetic origin
- Assigns individual animals as parents to a resulting DNA sample and/or links a DNA sample collected at the packer or retail level back to the individual from whom the tissue was originally derived

Value Chain Questions

- Are you who you say you are?
- Are you where you say you are from?
- How do I substantiate the claims you make?
- Are you safe?

Complex Networks with Many Touch Points

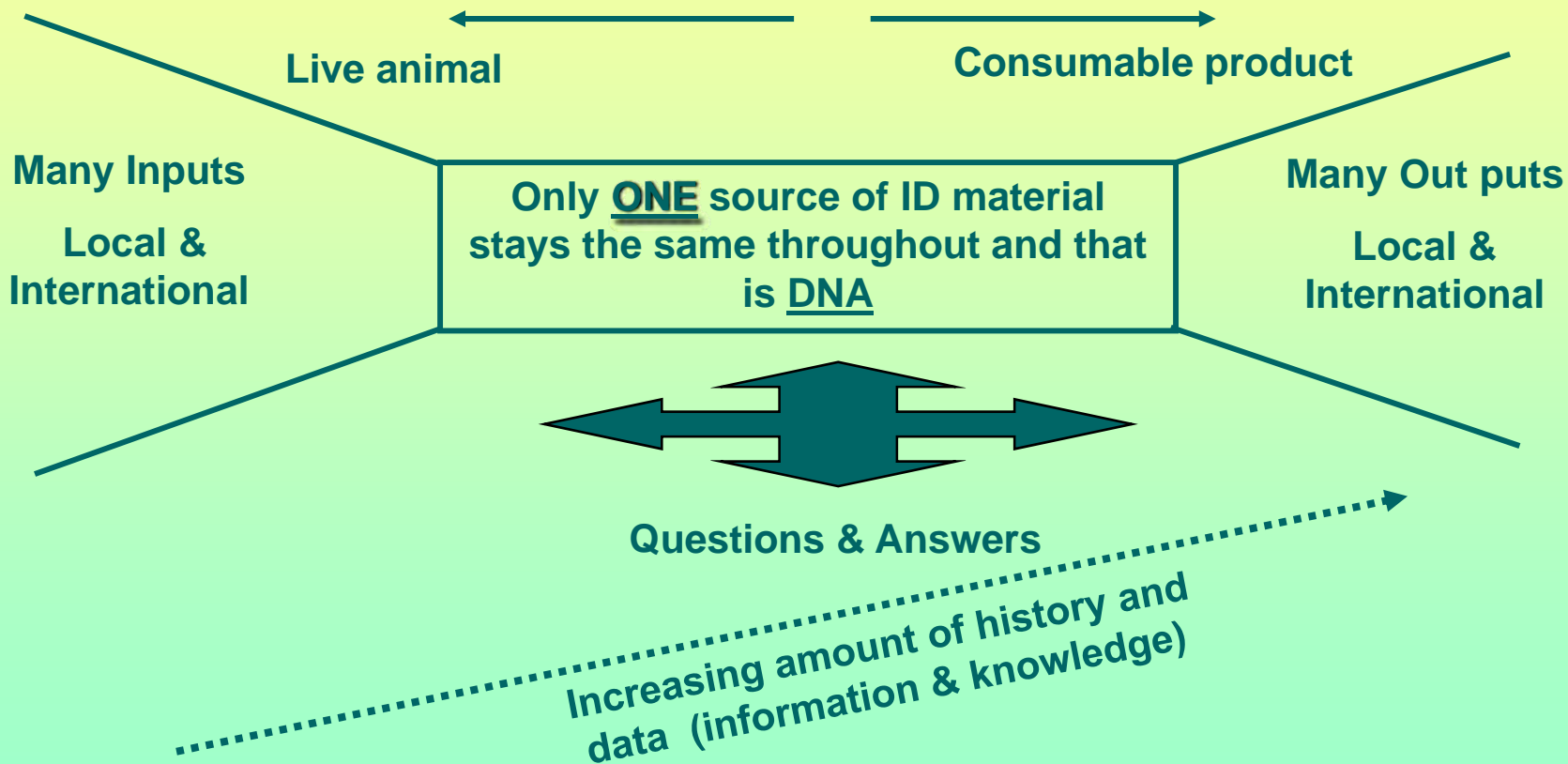
- Supply chain verification at first glance seems like a big bowl spaghetti.
- It has many expectations that are varied in content and requirement, some random some constant



**Meat (live or fabricated) comes in different flavors
(Species, breeds, programs)**

All contains a wealth of information in the form of DNA

“Bow Tie” Supply Chain



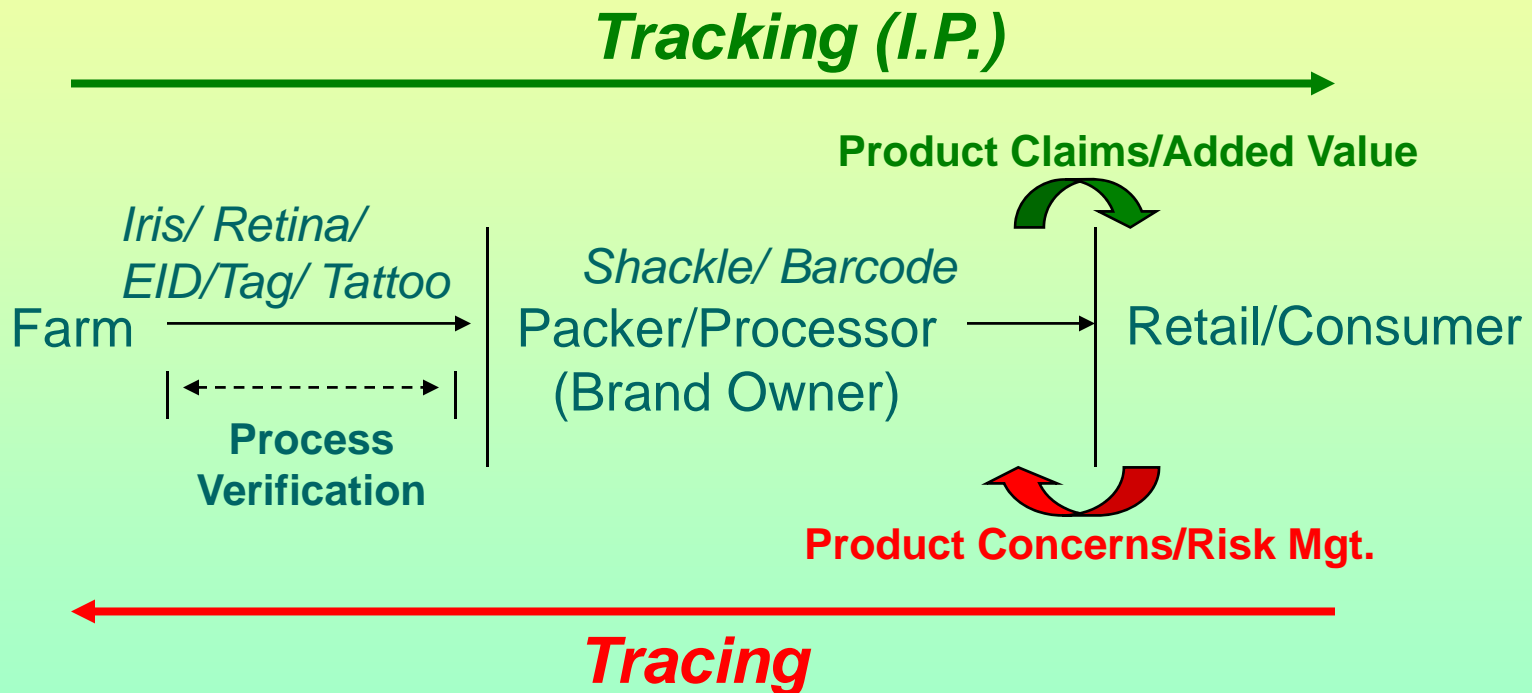
Using Genetic Markers in Traceability & Content Verification

- **Regulatory Traceability**
Disease (Control , Diagnosis & Prevention)
Product Recall (Non-compliance, Not “in the spec”)
Supply Chain Security
(Fraud, Bioterrorism, other acts of Malice)
- **Commercial Traceability**
Value Attributes
(Brand Differentiation & Genetic line customization)



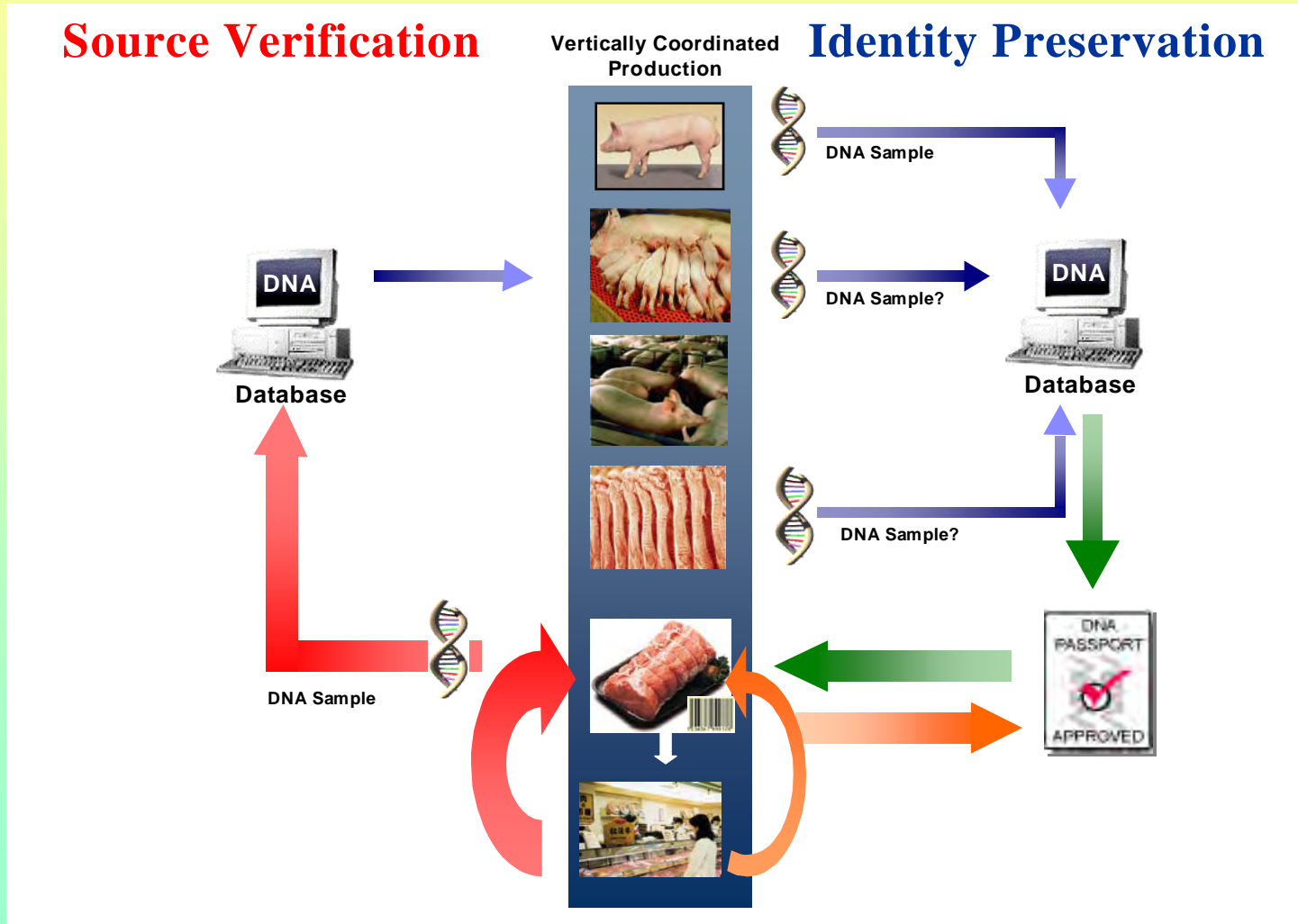
Source / Process Verification

Identity Preservation: Tracking vs. Tracing



DNA is a link through different parts of the chain

DNA Markers and Traceability in the Pig Industry

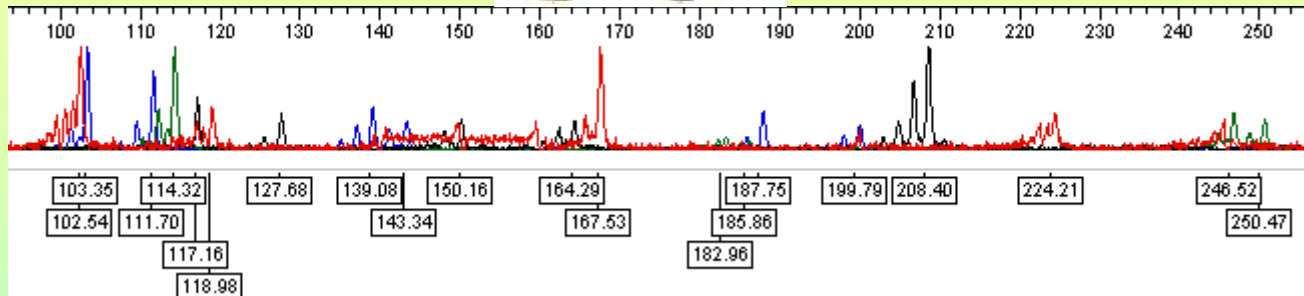


DNA Markers and Traceability in the Pig Industry- Lessons Learned Identification Programs

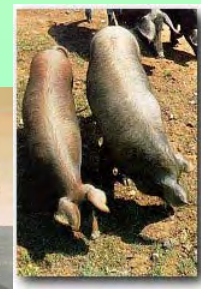


Analysis of DNA

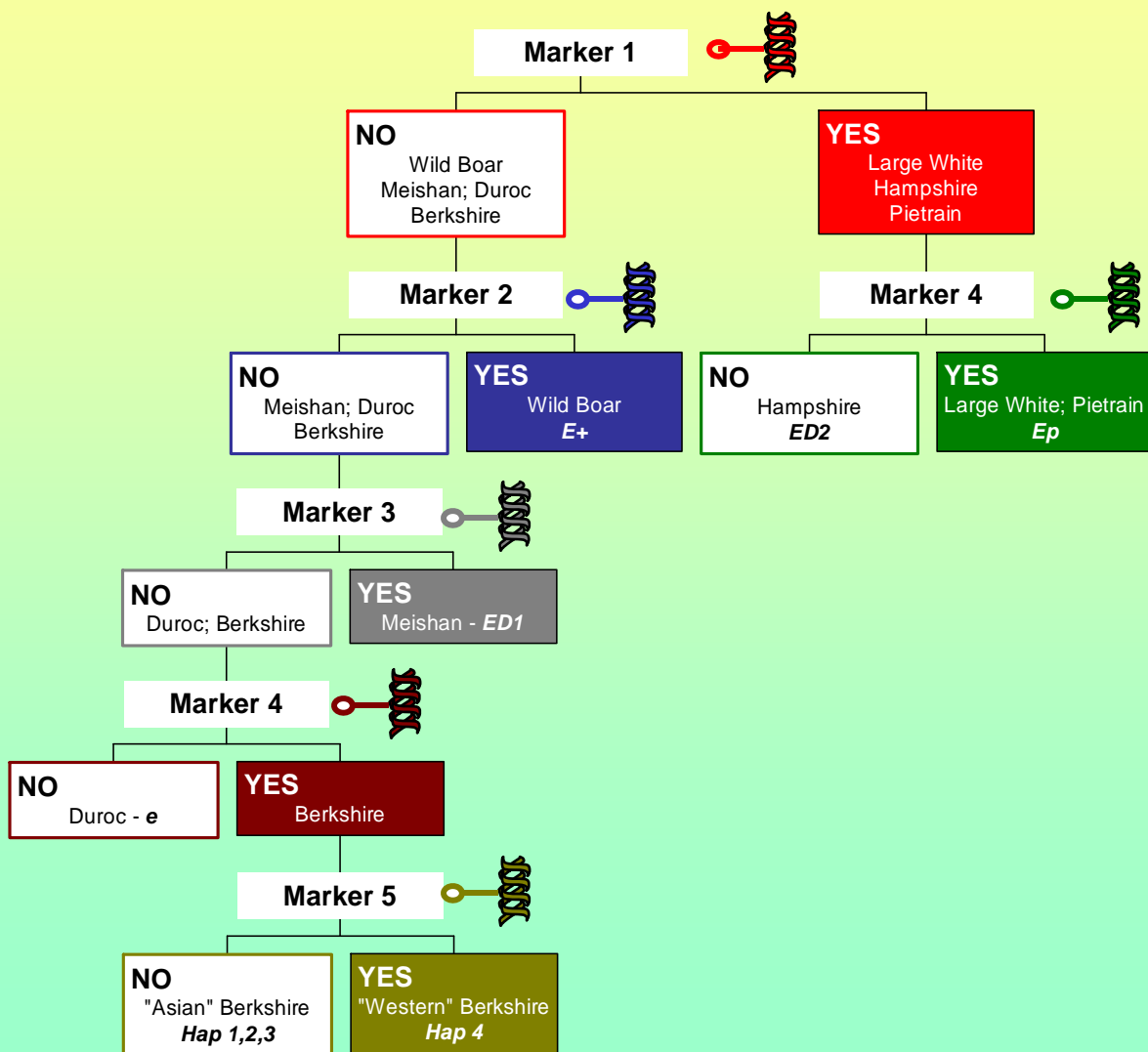
Sequencing DNA e.g. CATCATCATCATCAT



Establish the presence of genes associated with breed determination



Breed Identity Preservation Test



Sygen Breed Identity Preservation Programs



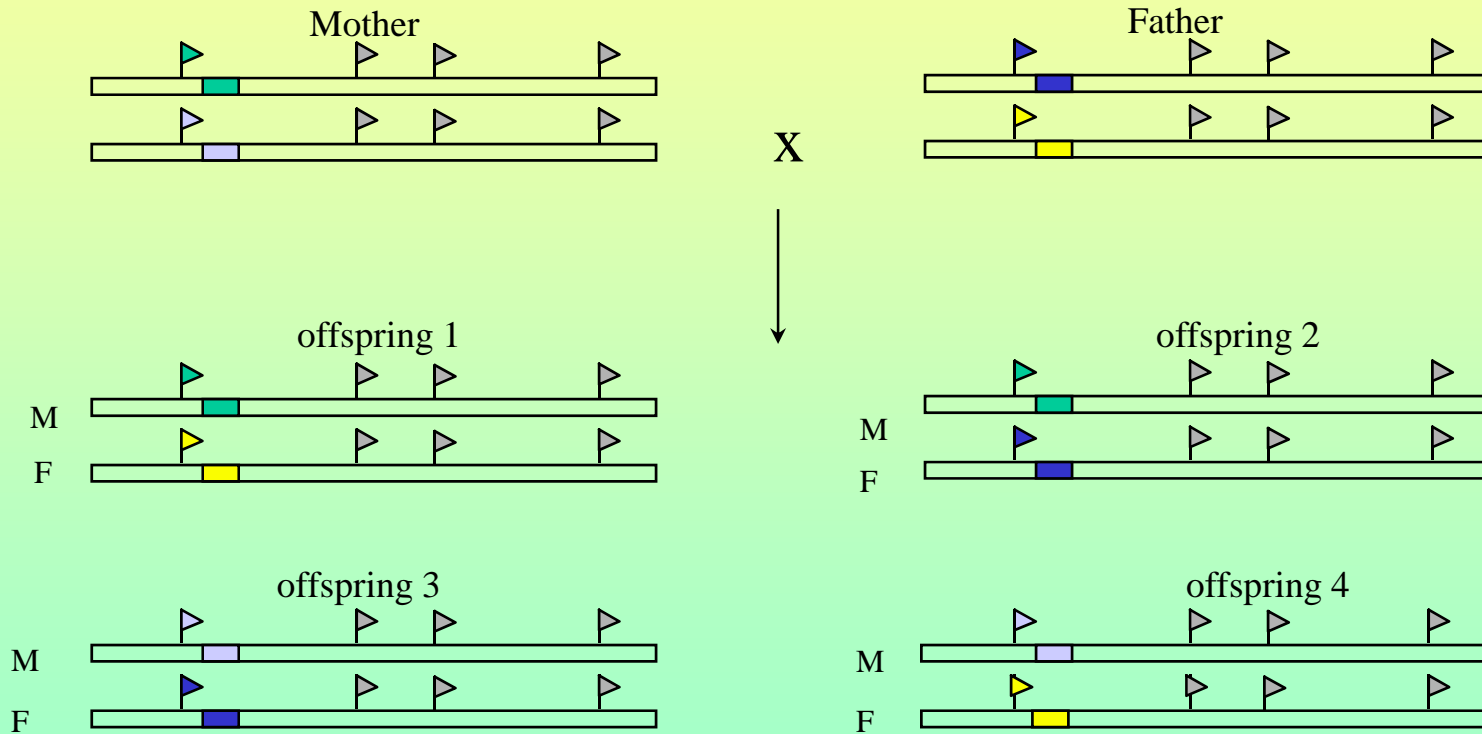
Genetic Methodology

Understanding Microsatellites and SNPs

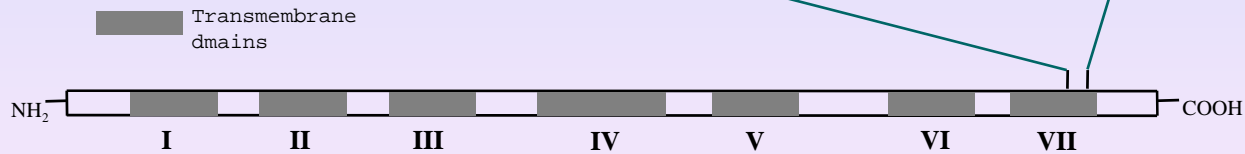
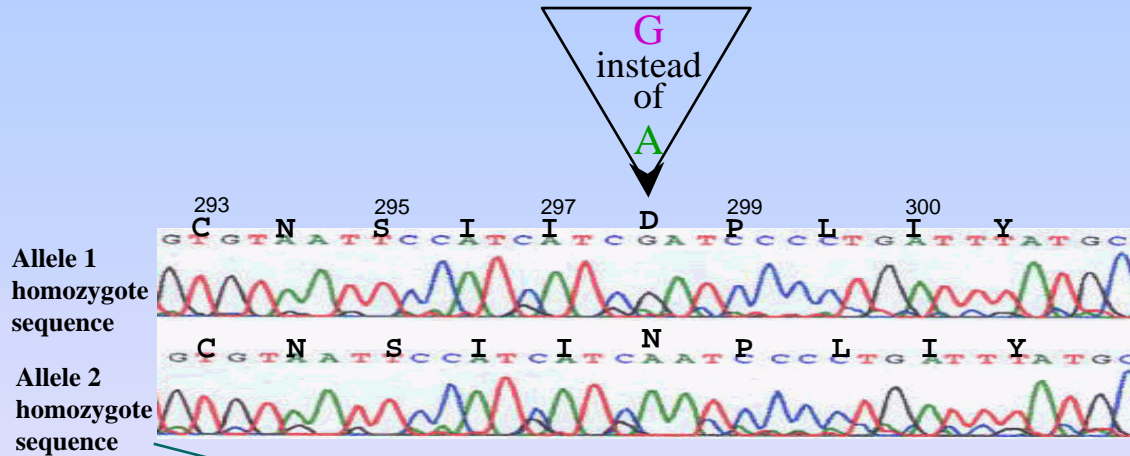
- Microsatellites
- SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms)
 - Informative & Non-informative

Microsatellite Markers

BACKGROUND -Parentage

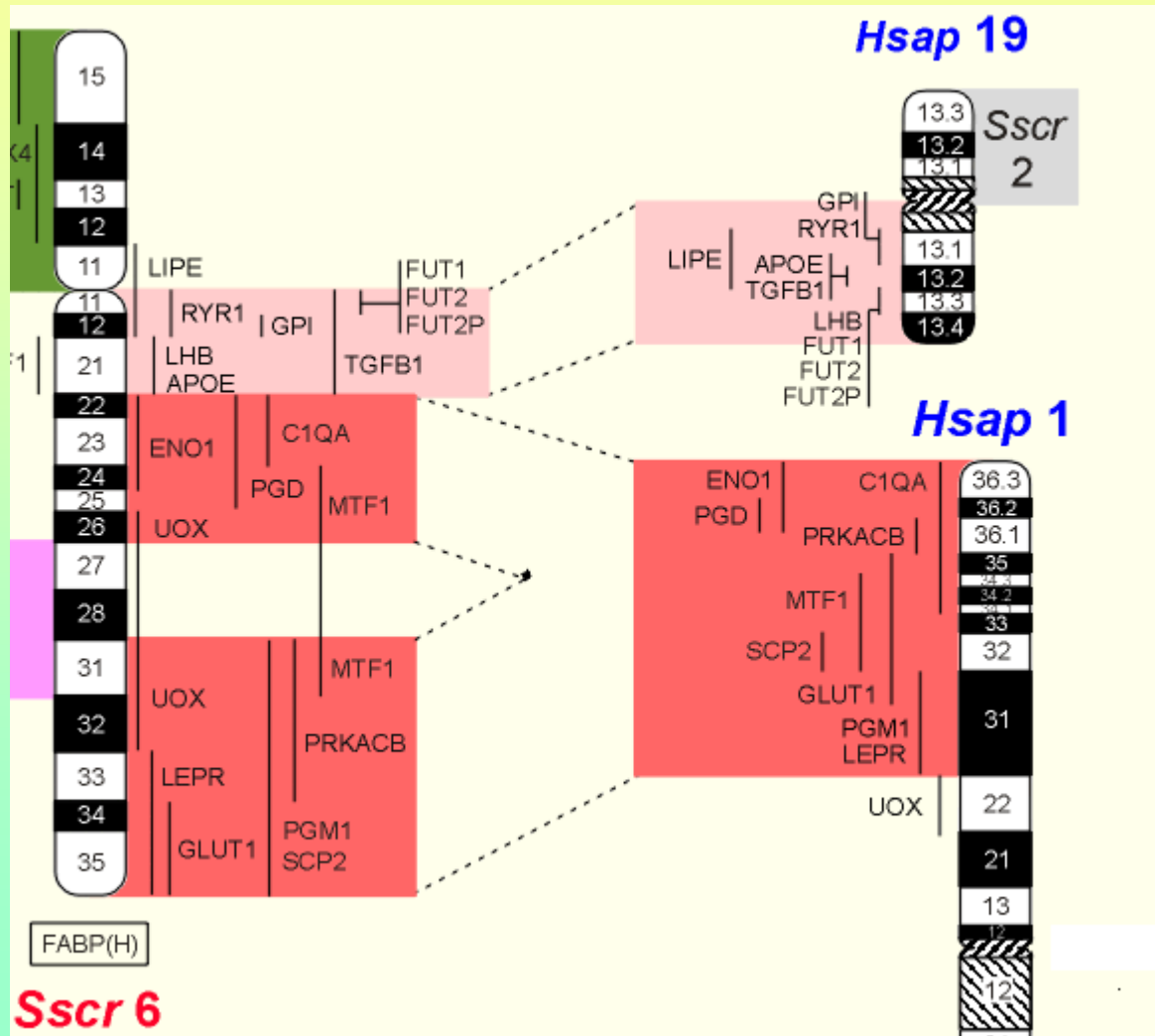


A Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP)



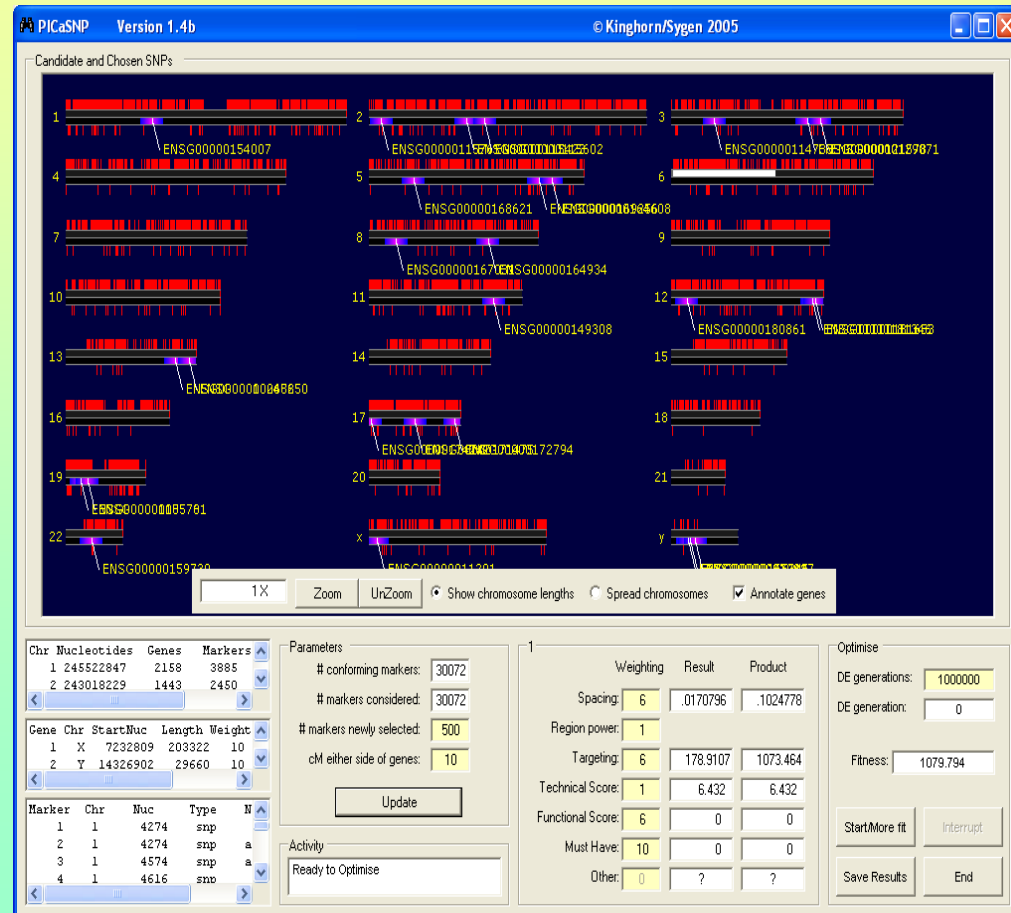
A marker that affects appetite and therefore leanness

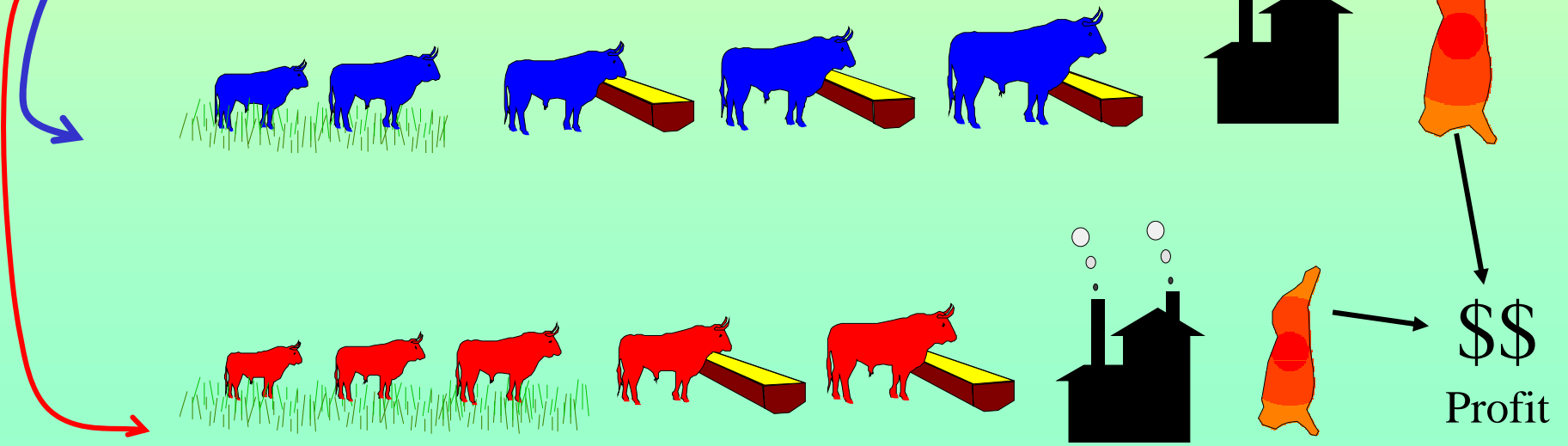
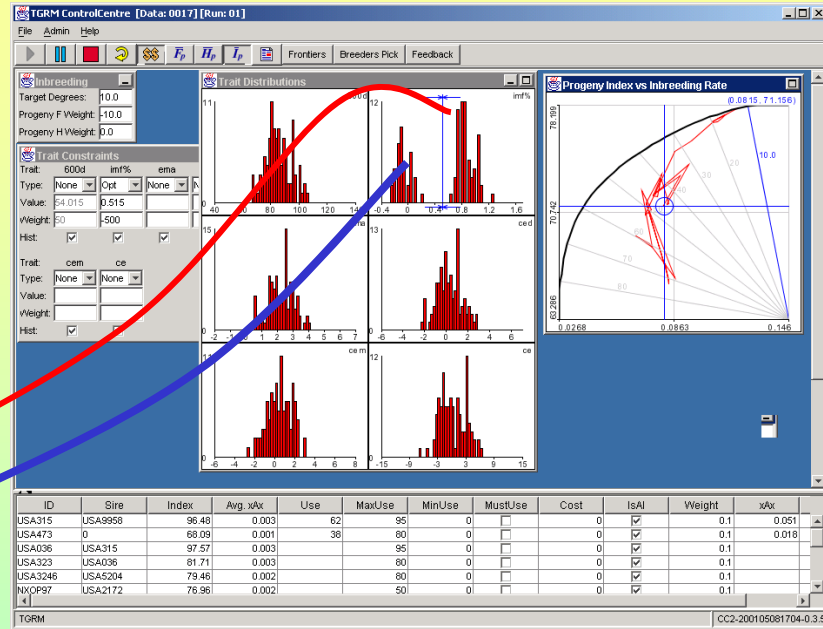
Different Species / Common Genes



Genetic Markers in Beef Cattle Improvement Programs & Customized Line Development

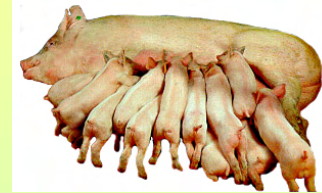
- Growth & appetite
- Ultimate pH
- Japanese meat quality
- Data base of >40K markers
- Unique sample selection & association analysis tools
- Continuous discovery
- Traceability
- Food safety





Traceability to the farm of origin Dams vs. Sires

Dams



- Need for testing ALL dams in the system to form a reference database, so high number of reference tests required

Sires



- If sires are dedicated to a system, traceability to the system is the least-cost option. All sires need to be tested to form a reference database

CORONA Version 3.0 © Kinghorn/Sygen 2004

Trait settings

Trait	Weight	#/tail
ldg	4	18
mus_dep	4	18
aloc_bf	4	18
fcr	6	28
ham_auto	2	9
lea_auto	2	9
lean_auto	2	9
loin_auto	2	9
marb_ld	4	18
min_ld	4	18
ph24_ld	4	18
ph24_sm	4	18
tnbMPPA	2	9
lbMPPA	6	28
morMPPA	6	28

Total by truncation: **401**

Activity: Ready to optimise again ...

Trait **Mean** **S. D.**

ldg 2.087 1.08

Optimise

DE generations: 1000000 Start / More fit

DE generation: 155350

Fitness: 10.92844 Interrupt

TruncDist	Weighting	Result	%
10.97299	Distance: 1	10.73602	97.84
	Relationships: 25	-0.07039	
	Tail balance: 0	0	
	# With sire chosen: 0.0012	307	
	# Sire families: 0	254	

Memory for NRM: 7500 Results to %out End

Truncation control

Candidates: 2500

Total selected: 800

PreSelected: 22

TailSelected: 401

Postselected: 377

Competing: 2077

Cutoff: 0

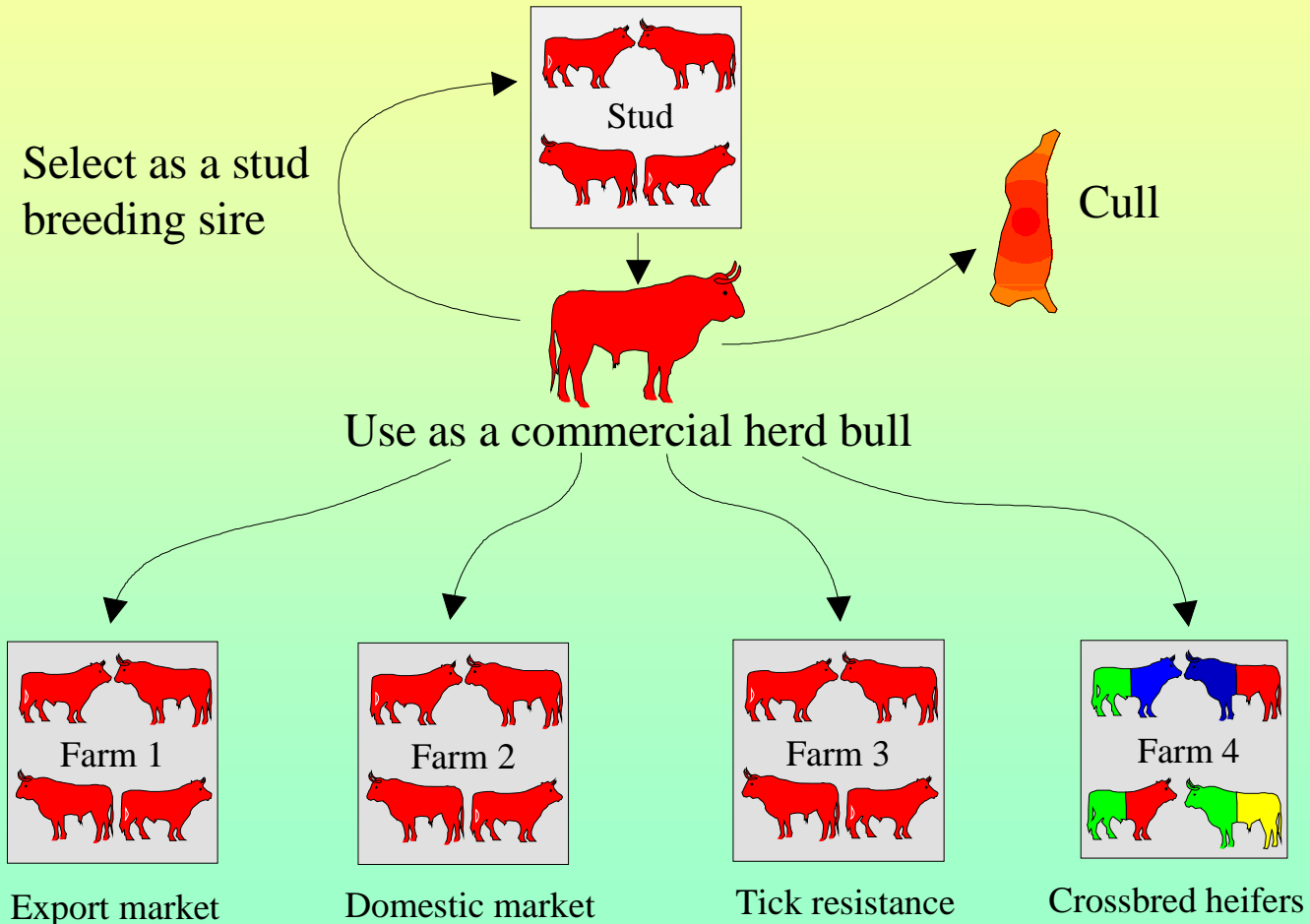
Cutoff%: 0

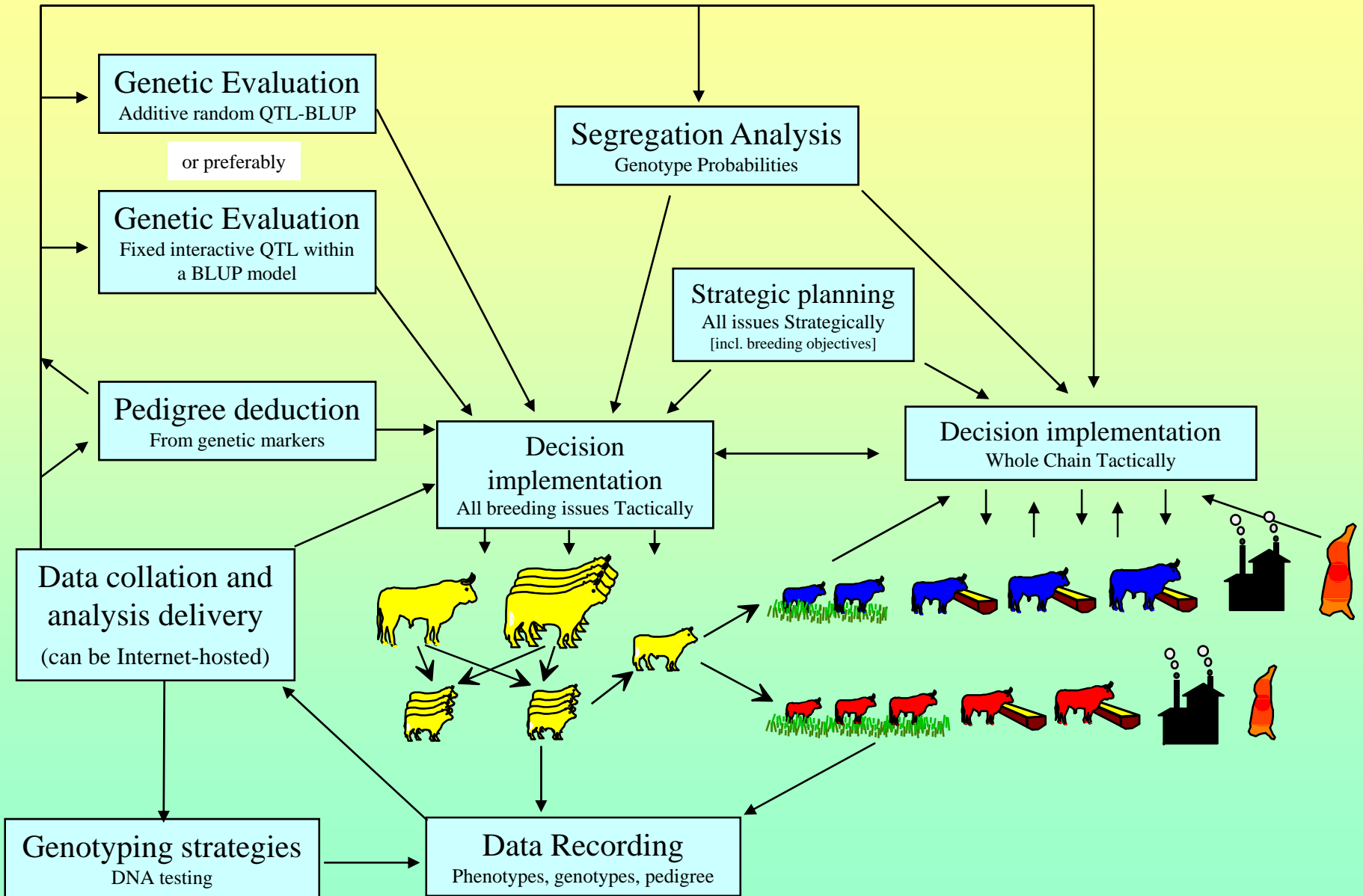
Update Truncation

Sires with ticket: 207

Solution space

Point size: 1 Use





DNA Markers and Traceability in the Pig Industry

Lessons Learned

- DNA-based traceability programs are in place now and working in Pork Supply Chain systems
- Applications of DNA-based traceability programs depend on the intrinsic control of genetics within the system
- Speed of implementation will depend on the Supply Chain's ability to define value of 'Farm-to-Consumer' DNA-based traceability programs
- DNA verification may assist with issues of animal health, zoonoses, security, as systems develop – timing is the issue
- DNA technology will continue to improve in the future enabling its wide application in the Meat Industry