Studies on some genetically modified food crops

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It is clear that genetic manipulation is a new and very important tool, while the industry is genetically modified organisms opportunity to increase their profits; However, the public looks at these organisms with suspicion in many countries, often do not have a coherent government policy on genetically modified organisms, as well as they are no longer regulatory instruments and infrastructure was not suitable implement them yet. Hence there is no unanimity of views in most countries on how to deal with biotechnology and genetically modified crops, in particular the major challenges in food and agriculture sector. We must move cautiously and to understand all the factors involved in this process fully understood; we are- particularly pleased to take stock of genetically modified organisms in terms of its impact on food security, poverty and Biosafety and Safety Agriculture not are treated transgenic crops in isolation but as simply a technical achievement. Therefore, we have to study in this letter and countless types of food crops genetically modified potato Solanum tubersum (Spunta) was Transfer gene resistant ”worm potato tubers” and wheat Triticum aestivum L (Giza 164) transferred him gene resistant drought, which got them from the Institute of Agricultural Genetic Engineering - The Institute of Agricultural Research - Giza, compared with their peers engineers and others, particularly genetically used in feed and animal rights and interference in food processing (such as wheat - potato) in Egypt. A survey on the molecular genetic level ofDNA isolated from the seeds and tubers using Technique Specific-PCR, using a set of genes used in the detection of genetically modified crops, such as (Bar gene, Nos3 gene, Cry LA gene, T-35S gene and P-35S gene), all results have been highly positive with all genes. A survey on the molecular biochemical level of total soluble and non soluble proteins isolated from the cereal and tuber crop by type of user using technique of protein electrophoresis SDS_PAGE compare with the standard strains of plants genetically modified crop and each control have found differences in limited Individualization proteins in wheat compared with the gene transferred to the wheat gene expression occurs in the root of the total increase of thought and do not bear up to grain unlike potato where there were differences on the level of proteins Individualization of the transferred gene because it urges gene expression in tubers to increase the resistance of the worm potato tubers. A survey biochemical content carbohydrates and fats, mineral elements derived from grains and tubers, depending on the type of crop strains compare with the standard plant genetically modified crops and each had there were differences on the degree of high-morale is remarkably and we have to study synthetic chemical analytical Samples of the four in terms of (ash - humidity - fats -fiber - protein - starch and carbohydrates) in addition to the Gluten and the degree to absorb the water samples of wheat in addition to some minerals (such as zinc - iron - calcium -phosphorus) and the study also include vitamin C for both types and a look quick on these results can discover that there is no difference between the samples have been conducting analyses of samples of amino acids by an amino acid, where we get 16amino acid in each sample, without a difference between the samples. Conclude from the previous talk that it could use some genetically modified crops are safely in nutrition after further genetic tests on animals before moving on to humans and this is a new beginning taking place in Egypt for the first time, thereby encouraging the use of genetically modified food if it took into account all Necessary precautions against pollution of environment and safety is vital to the samples before the address.