

Synthetische Biologie: Ethik und Forschungsförderung in Europa

















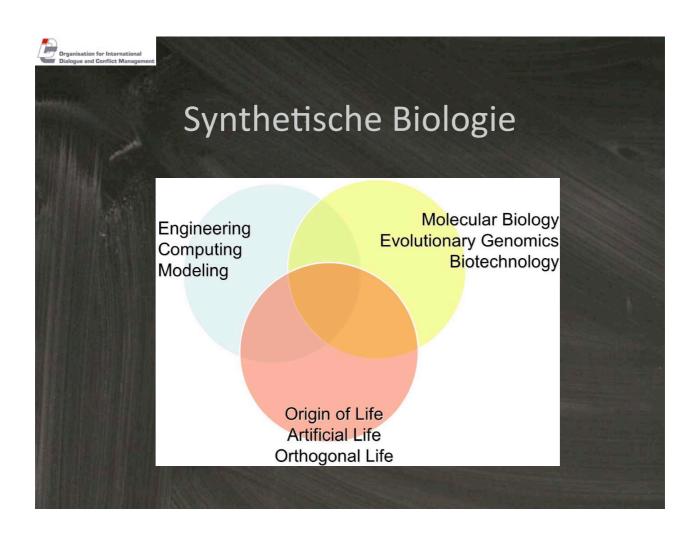


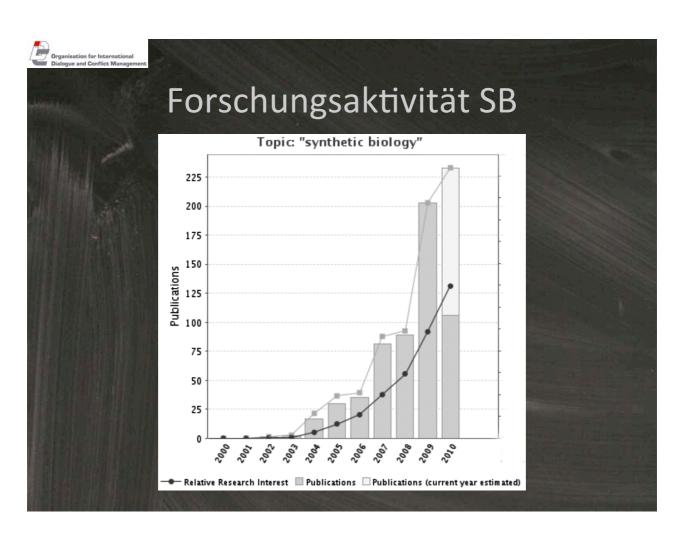
Markus Schmidt, Lei Pei (IDC), Sibylle Gaisser **Biosafety Working Group** TA10, Wien 1. Juni 2010

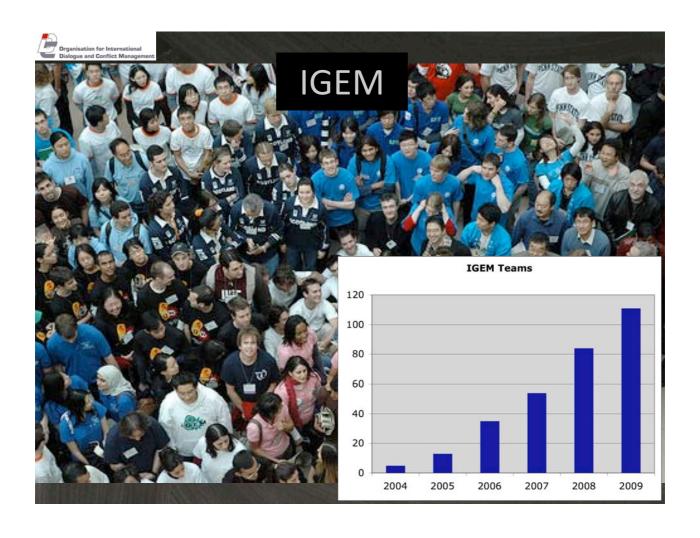


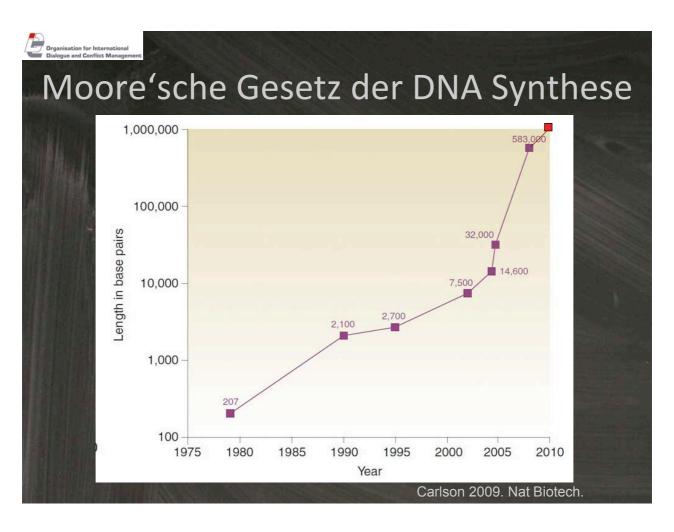
Was ist synthetische Biologie?

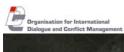
- Viele Definitionen, aber zentral ist die
- Anwendung ingenieurs-wissenschaftlicher Prinzipien in der Biologie.
- Herstellung von neuen und unnatürlichen biologischen Systemen.



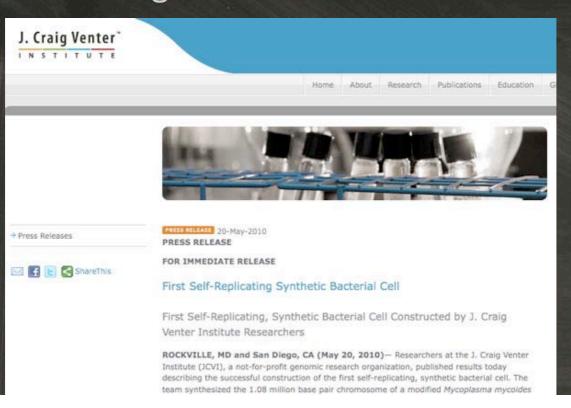








Venter: globales Medieninteresse





THE WHITE HOUSE

VASHINGTON

May 20, 2010

Dr. Amy Gutmann President and Christopher H. Browne Distinguished Professor of Political Science University of Pennsylvania 1 College Hall, Room 100 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104-6380

Dear Dr. Gutmann,

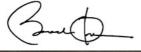
As you know, scientists have announced a milestone in the emerging field of cellular and genetic research known as synthetic biology. While scientists have used DNA to develop genetically modified cells for many years, for the first time, all of the natural genetic material in a bacterial cell has been replaced with a synthetic set of genes. This development raises the prospect of important benefits, such as the ability to accelerate vaccine development. At the same time, it raises genuine concerns, and so we must consider carefully the implications of this research.

I therefore request that the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues undertake, as its first order of business, a study of the implications of this scientific milestone, as well as other advances that may lie ahead in this field of research. In its study, the Commission should consider the potential medical, environmental, security, and other benefits of this field of research, as well as any potential health, security or other risks. Further, the Commission should develop recommendations about any actions the Federal government should take to ensure that America reaps the benefits of this developing field of science while identifying appropriate ethical boundaries and minimizing identified risks. My Science and Technology Advisor, Dr. John P. Holdren, will be in communication with you about the scope and progress of your study.

I ask that the Commission complete its study within six months and provide me with a report with its findings, as well as any recommendations and suggestions for future study that the Commission deems appropriate. Given the importance of this issue, I request that the Commission consult with a range of constituencies, including scientific and medical communities, faith communities, and business and non-profit organizations.

It is vital that we as a society consider, in a thoughtful manner, the significance of this kind of scientific development. With the Commission's collective expertise in the areas of science, policy, and ethical and religious values, I am confident that it will carry out this responsibility with the care and attention it deserves.

Sincerely,

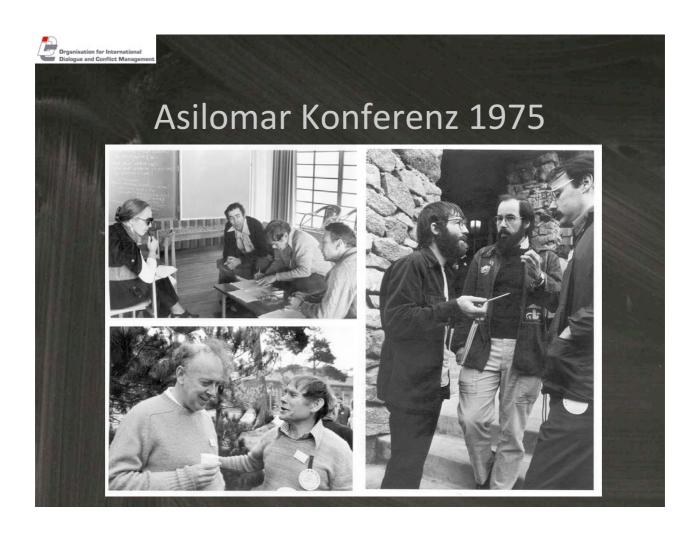


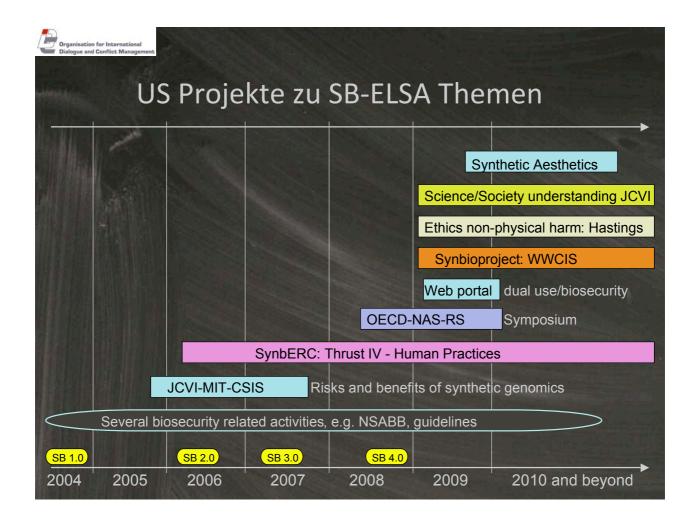
"I therefore request that the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical issues undertake, as their first order of business, a study of this scientific milestone…"

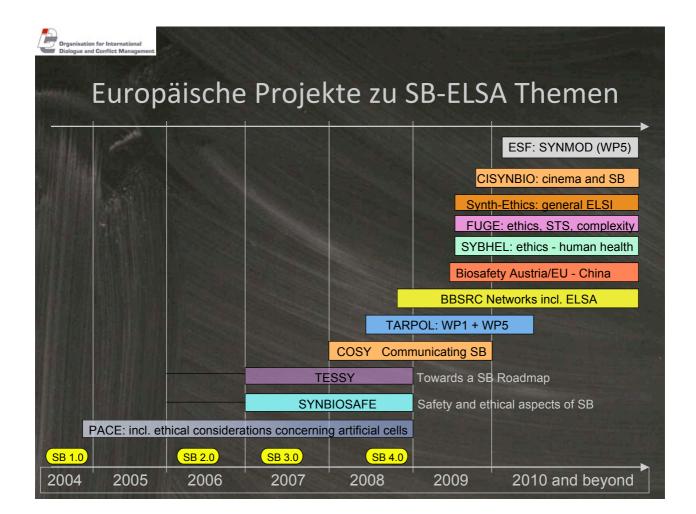
Barack Obama on SB
May 20th, 2010

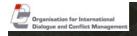














EUROCORES Programme

Synthetic Biology: Engineering Complex Biological Systems

(EuroSYNBIO)

Call for Outline Proposals

What is EUROCORES?

The ESF European Collaborative Research (EUROCORES) Programmes offer a flexible framework for researchers from Europe to work on questions which are best addressed in larger sche Collaborative research

Programmes allow excellent researchers from different participating countries to collaborate in research projects 'at the bench'. They also allow, when appropriate, colleagues from non-European countries, for example the US, to participate. The Programmes encourage and foresee networking and collaboration of researchers to achieve synthesis of scientific

Synthetic Biology: Engineering

Complex Biological Systems

(EuroSYNBIO)

Following agreement with funding organisations in Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, the European Science Foundation is launching a Call for Outline Proposals for Collaborative Research Projects (CRPs) to be undertaken within the EUROCORES Programme EuroSYNBIO. EuroSYNBIO will run for 4 years and it includes national research funding, as well as support for networking and dissemination activities provided through the ESF¹. The Programme aims to support high quality multidisciplinary research.



4 Themenfelder

- 1) System assembly and molecular and cellular complexity in a context of Darwinian evolution
- 2) Computational design tools
- 3) The biosystems design laboratory
- 4) The social context



ESF EUROSYNBIO

24 Proposals Stufe 1

18 eingeladen in Stufe 2

9 positiv bewertet

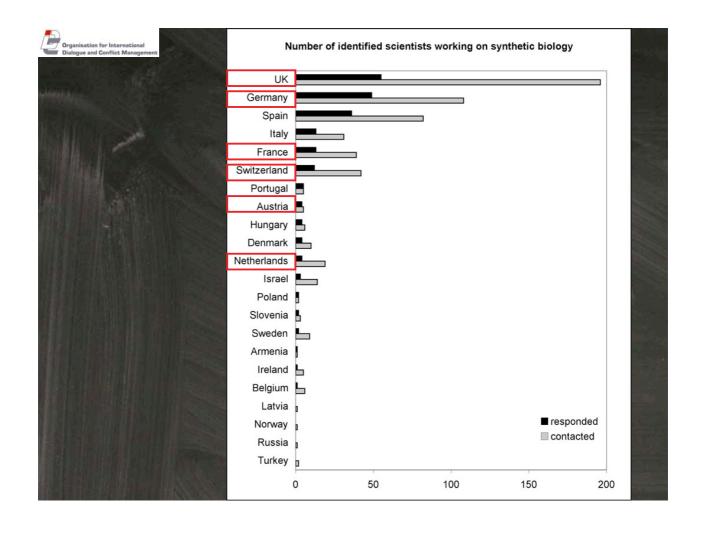
5 Projekte werden gefördert

-> ca 30 Individual Projects, davon nur 1 ELSA

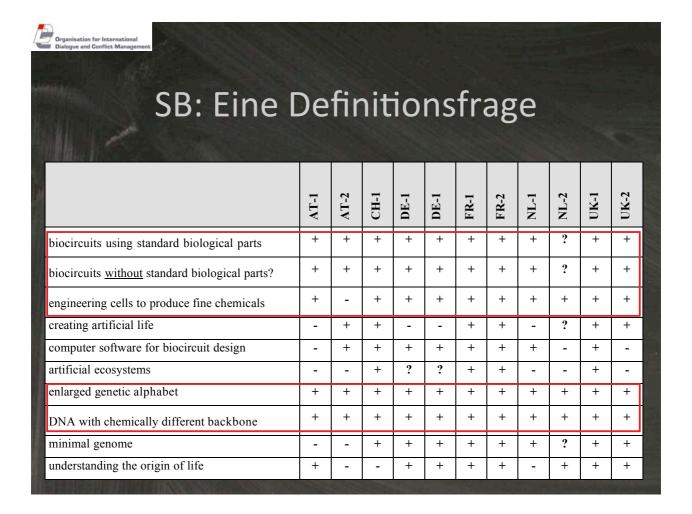


Ethik und Forschungsförderung in Europa

- Auswahl relevanter/interessanter Länder
- UK, DE, FR, NL, CH, AT
- Interviews mit nationalen
 Forschungsförderern (jeweils 2 pro Land)





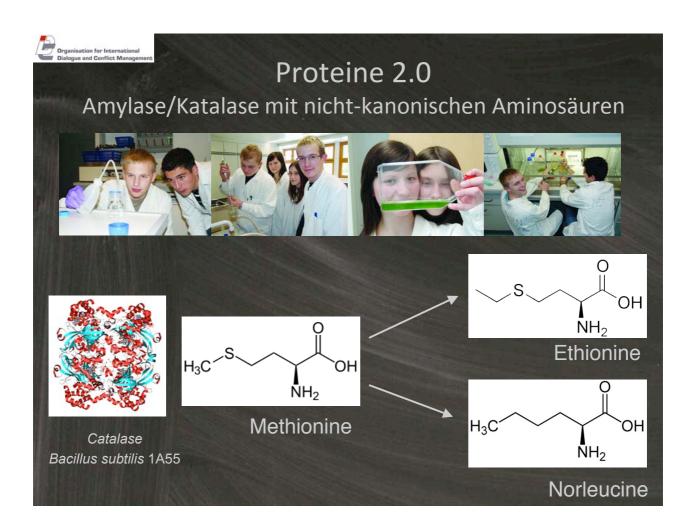




Ergebnisse Fördersituation

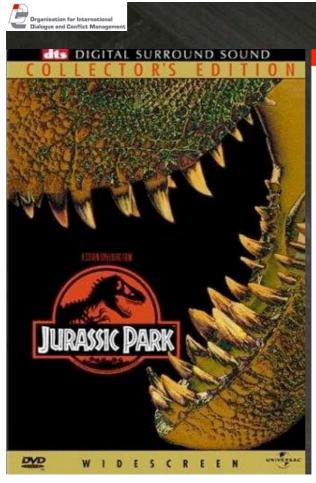
Land	SB community	ELSA community	SB Förderung	ELSA Förderung	Link Förderung / community
Austria	_	+	_	+	+
France	+	+/-	_	_	_
Germany	+	+	+	+	_
Netherlands	+	+	+	+/-	+
Switzerland	+	+/-	+	+/-	+
UK	+	+	+	+	+











NEWS FEATURE DARWIN 200

T BENG AMERIKA wanter 2015

The order of the reference list and citations have been corrected in this PDF.



LET'S MAKE A MAMMOTH

Evolution assumes that extinction is forever. Maybe not. **Henry Nicholls** asks what it would take to bring the woolly mammoth back from the dead

a 1990 the late Michael Crichton gave the side of reviving entirect species a slicity plausible and enormously entertaining it worktown in him once Hannie Park At that requenced was that of a virus. The best particular consequences have been published. This week, of the first time, the genome of something or the first time, the genome of something comments of the properties of the first time, the genome of something consequences have been published. This week, the properties have been published. This week, the properties have been published. This week, the first the first time smanned to Manufacture printings uniformly if Jega want to bring a species lock to life, the manumenth would be almost at domainst as a discoust Androlulle.

It is a fair bet that a complete genom loosely related species would looke it easier to pull a Cirichton on amazmoth than on a dinosur. But easier is far from easy, to put flesh on the bones of the laft sequence—to go from senome to a living, breathing seast—would require you to master, at the very least, the following stepse defining exactly

une sequence or requence in your want for your creature; synthesizing a full set of chromosomes from these sequences; engulfing them in a nuclear enwelope; transferring that nucleus into an egg that would support it, and getting that egg into a womb that would carry it to term. None of those steps is currently possible. From getting a definitive sequence to harvesting eggs from an elephant there are all—but-insumountable obstacles at every stage,

and no evidence that anyone is going to work very hard to solve them. But do any of them actually make the drawn impossible?

dreum impossible?

lenge is to obtain a sequence good enough for us to contemptie using it as the basis for aliving being. The sequencing of long-dead DNA such as that of mammoth use fragments at various levels of degradation. To detect and correct the base-pair changes that can occur after death and to avoid the inevitable errors involved in assembling millions of these timy fragment into a observative content, it is necessary to sequence

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Max Planck Ir
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tionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, who has worked on Neunderthal genomes? The sme published today has roughly 0.7-fold rage. Reasonable quality for science does nean the sort of genome you would want with: in a human genome that error rate

would mean 300,000 mutations.

Coverage can be improved as long as there's
the money to do it, but old samples offer particular challenges: a lot of contamination by



University of Copenhagen. Peercheeper sequencies, however, and the possibility of better preserved and prepared samples, mean that those expenses of cost and time will ere from producing a mammond personne sagoods as my groome todyst stome point in the future. Whether such a genome would be good nough for a living being meanins as somewhat open question — but with time and effort, it's plausable that a medificately error. Gree genome

A sequence on it own, hopels, incottenough, incottenough researchers will need to work out exactly how consolidation would be to tot up the number of cost solution would be to tot up the number of the chromosomes in an insteat renument he cill an sift through the genomic data locking for the significant part of the significant part of the control of the size of the cost of the size of th

