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# Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Quantitative nucleic acid based methods

*Produits alimentaires — Méthodes d'analyse pour la détection des organismes génétiquement modifiés et des produits dérivés — Méthodes quantitatives basées sur l'utilisation des acides nucléiques*

Reference number
ISO 21570:2005(E)

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
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# Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 21570 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 275, *Food Analysis — Horizontal methods*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

# Introduction

The search for ingredients of genetically modified origin is performed by means of the following successive (or simultaneous) steps. After sample collection, nucleic acids are extracted from the test portion. Extracted nucleic acids can be further purified, simultaneously or after the extraction process. Afterwards, they are quantified (if necessary), diluted (if necessary) and subjected to analytical procedures (such as PCR). These steps are detailed in the present and in the following International Standards:

ISO 21569, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Qualitative nucleic acid based methods*

ISO 21570, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Quantitative nucleic acid based methods*

Further information about definitions and general items involving the steps cited above are collected in:

ISO 24276, *Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — General requirements and definitions*.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent concerning the PCR technology.

ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

ISO has been informed that Applied Biosystems, Roche Molecular Systems, Inc. and Hoffman-La Roche hold patent rights concerning PCR technology. The companies have assured the ISO that they are willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of these patent rights are registered with ISO. Information may be obtained from:

Licensing Department
Applied Biosystems
850 Lincoln Centre Drive
Foster City, CA 94404,
USA

and

Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.
Licensing Department
1145 Atlantic Avenue
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