

## INFLUENCE OF GM-SOYA ON THE POSTERITY OF RATS.

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### Scheme of experiments.

Investigations of the influence of GM-soya (Roundup Ready, RR) on Wistar rats and first posterity were performed. Rat females received additionally to the diet the soya flour (5-7 g for each rat) two weeks before mating, during mating, pregnancy and lactation: traditional soya and GM-soya (Roundup Ready, RR). Group of rats, which received only diet without any food additives, was considered as the control group. The weight, size and mortality of rat kids were analyzed.

### Results

Table 1. MORTALITY OF RAT KIDS (data in three weeks after birth)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Delivered females</i>	<i>Number of newborn rats</i>	<i>Number of died kids</i>	<i>Died kids in %</i>
Control	4 (from 6)	44	3	6,8%
Traditional soya	3 (from 3)	33	3	9%
GM-soya	4 (from 6)	45	<b>25</b>	<b>55,6%</b>

### NUMBER OF DIED RAT KIDS FROM GM-SOYA GROUP.

<i>Females</i>	<i>Number of newborn rats</i>	<i>Number of died rat kids</i>	<i>Died kids in %</i>
1 female	11	7	64%
2 female	8	4	50%
3 female	13	6	46%
4 female	13	8	62%

Table2 WEIGHT OF RAT KIDS

(in two weeks after birth)

<i>1 series</i>	
<i>Groups</i>	<i>Weight</i>
Control	31,9 $\pm$ 7,6
Traditional Soya	26,6 $\pm$ 3,4
GM-soya	<b>15<math>\pm</math>1,22</b>
<i>2 series (additional)</i>	
Control	28,3 $\pm$ 3,9
GM-soya	25,9 $\pm$ 6,3

### DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHT OF RAT KIDS IN BOTH SERIES (IN %)

<b>Groups</b>	<b>50-40 grammes</b>	<b>40-30 g</b>	<b>30-20 g</b>	<b>20-10 g</b>
Control	12,5%	37,5%	44%	6%
GM-soya	0%	23%	41%	<b>36%</b>
Tradit. soya	0%	20%	73,3%	6,7%

**Conclusion:** So, the high mortality (~ 55,6%) of rat kids in first generation after addition of GM-soy (Roundup Ready, RR) into the diet of rat females (before pregnancy, during pregnancy and during lactation) were revealed in these experiments. Weight of 36% rat kids, whose mothers were fed by GM-soya, was less than 20 grammas in two weeks after birth in comparison with control group and group “tradit. soya” (6% and 6,7% accordingly).

These data were represented at the session of GMO risks during Gastroenterological Week in Russia (10-12.10.05) (<http://www.regnum.ru/english/526651.html>).

I would be very glad if you apply to scientists of your country with the request to perform this kind of experiments with GMO (GM-potatoes, or GM-soya, or GM-corn and others).

With Best Wishes, Irina Ermakova