

5 TOP CRISPR Search Questions

1

What is CRISPR?



CRISPR gene editing can create an improved plant that does not include DNA from a different species. CRISPR makes it possible to deliver nutritious plants that could occur in nature or be developed through conventional breeding, but faster and more efficiently.

2

How does CRISPR work?



CRISPR works much like editing text in a word processing application. Researchers can use CRISPR gene editing to make specific and exact changes in a plant by deleting, moving or editing a gene in the plant's own DNA to achieve a specific characteristic such as drought resistance, disease tolerance or improved nutritional value.

3

What can CRISPR do?



In agriculture, CRISPR has the potential to create fruits and vegetables with more vitamins and nutrients, reduce food waste due to fruits and vegetables that don't brown or rot quickly, and grow more environmentally sustainable food using fewer resources. CRISPR is also being used to discover treatments or cures for serious genetic diseases and conditions, such as cancer, sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis and early-onset Alzheimer's, which could improve the lives of millions.

4

Is CRISPR a GMO?



"GMO" is a term that is traditionally used to refer to transgenic plants. "Transgenic" means that the plant includes DNA from a different species that has been inserted via genetic engineering. In contrast, researchers can use CRISPR to create an improved plant that does not include DNA from a different species.

5

Is CRISPR safe?



Yes, CRISPR can be used in agriculture to deliver plants that are as safe as plants found in nature, produced through conventional breeding or GMO technology. Corteva Agriscience™, Agriculture Division of DowDuPont, rigorously tests CRISPR-produced seeds to confirm the intended changes are made to a plant's own DNA and the resulting plants perform as expected.