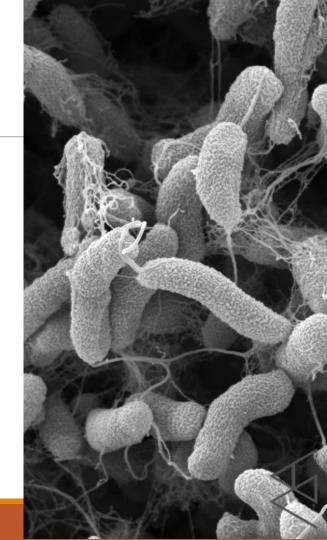
Biological weapons and biotechnology

JAKUB DRMOLA

Types

- bacteria
 - anthrax, cholera, salmonela, tetanus, tularemia, yersinia pestis, ricketsia, typhus, Q fever, glanders
- viruses
 - encephalitis, smallpox, marburg virus, ebola
- fungis
- toxins
 - botulotoxin, ricin, enterotoxin
- in some cases, animals can also be considered as biological weapons (dogs, dolphins, snakes, bees, ...)



Vectors of infection

- inhalation or consumption
- through blood or skin
- aerosol dispersal (trucks, planes, drones, missiles)
- detonation (problematic)
- infiltration (water, food, ventilation)
- other organisms (humans, rats, flees, mosquitos, ...)





Targets

- people
 - to kill
 - to incapacitate
- animals
 - as food
 - as transport
- plants
 - as food
 - against drugs



Strategic and tactical aspects



- operational support
- demoralize enemy
- attack population
- annihilation
- highly dependent on weather and environmental conditions
- quite unpredictable
- friendly fire
- latent and hard to detect

History

- ancient history (poisoned arrows, wells, during sieges, use of snakes and wasps, and even plague?)
- native americans decimated by smallpox
- vaccination discovered 1796
- deployed during WW1
 - mostly against animals
- deployed during WW2
 - esp. by Japan in China (2-500 000 dead)
 - plans to attack USA: "Cherry Blossoms at Night"
 - other powers quite behind, eager to "learn"
- very active development during Cold War on both sides





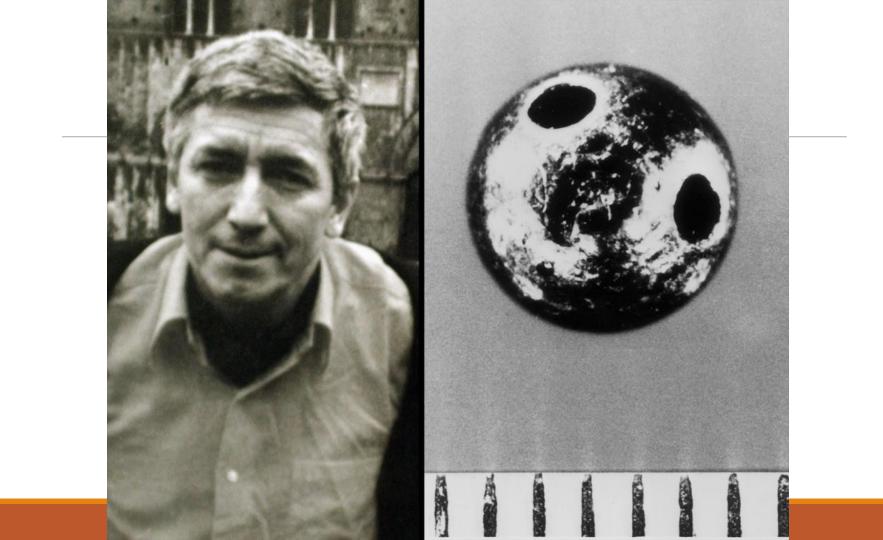
Spanish Flu

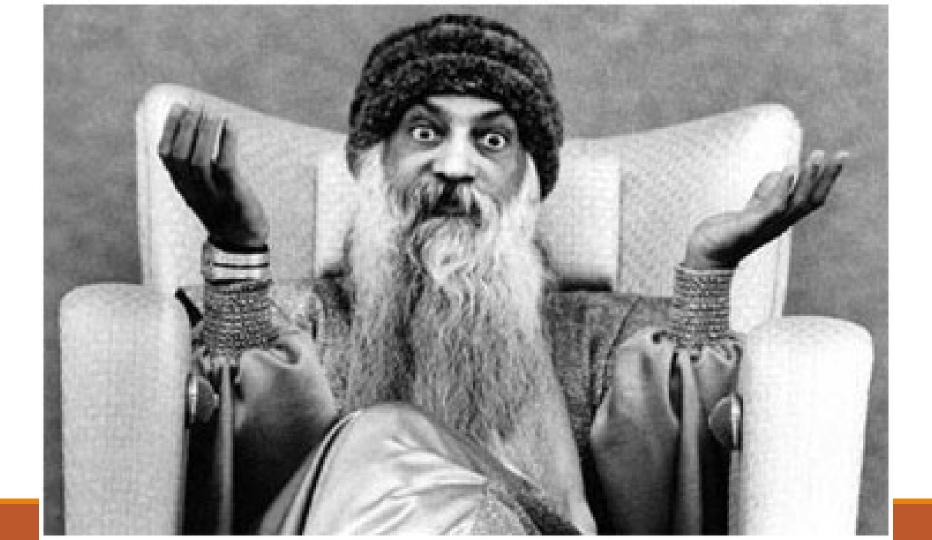
- 1918-1920
- global population around 1,75 bil.
- WW1 casualties:
 - 15-20 mil.
- WW2 casualties:
 - 40-100 mil.
- Spanish Flu:
 - 50-100 mil.
- Black Death:
 - 75-200 mil.



Terrorism and assassinations and others

- 1978, Bulgarian dissident, Georgi Markov killed by ricin pellet
- 1984, Dalles, Rajneesh and salmonella
 - 751 infected, 45 hospitalized
 - today known as Osho, still popular
- 1990-5, Aum Shinrikyo
 - unsuccessful attempts to deploy anthrax, botulin and ebola
- 2001, Bruce Ivins, anthrax letters
 - 22 infected, 5 dead
 - ended with suicide, still unclear motivation
- many unfulifled threats and plans from a number of organizations







GREENSALE SLAUEL SENATOR DASCHLE 509 HART SAMATE OFFICE WASHINGTON DS.2054

STA SAADE

09-11-01 YOU CAN NOT STOP US. WE HAVE THIS ANTHRAX. YOU DIE NOW. ARE YOU AFRAID? DEATH TO AMERICA. DEATH TO ISRAEL. ALLAN IS FREAT.

09-11-01 THIS IS NEXT TAKE PENACILIN NOW DEATH TO AMERICA DLATH TO ISRAEL ALLAH IS GAEAT

and the second

TOM BROKAW

30 ROCHEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK NY 10112

NBC TV

09-11-01 THIS IS NEXT TAKE PENACILIN NOW DEATH TO AMERICA DLATH TO SRAEL ALLAH IS GREAT

NEW YORK POST

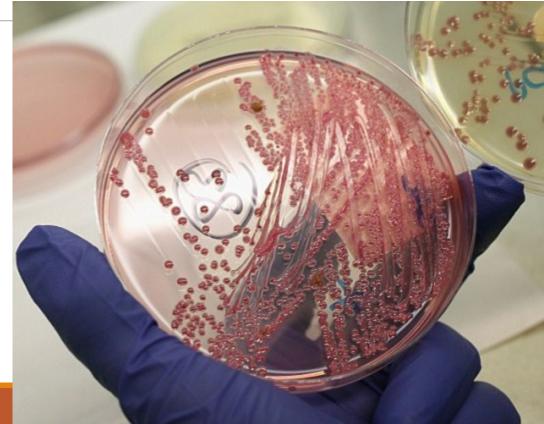
1211 Ave. of the harden a

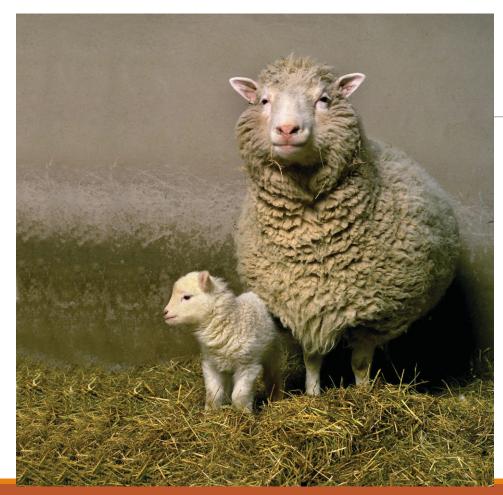
New KRANY 100363

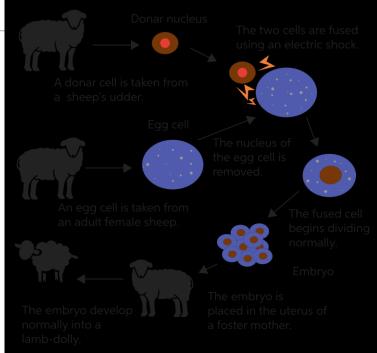


Current situation

- development relatively cheap, but difficult
- deployment very difficult
- growing bacterial resistance
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=plVk4NVIUh8
- can be directly gentically modified now
 - chimeras, deimunization, genetic targeting
- can accidentally leak or be acquired by terrorists
- engineered anti-material bioweapons possible











SECOND INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT ON

- HE-





Crop Modification Techniques

Cross Breeding

Combining two sexually compatible species to create a variety with the desired traits of the parents



The Honeycrisp Apple gets its famous texture and flavor by blending the traits of its parents.

Mutagenesis

Use of mutagens such as radioactivity to induce random mutations, creating the desired trait



Radiation was used to produce a deeper color in the red grapefruit.

Polyploidy

Multiplication of the number of chromosomes in a crop to impact its fertility



Seedless watermelons are created by crossing a plant with 2 sets of chromosomes with another that has 4 sets. The seedless fruit has 3 sets.

Protoplast Fusion

Fusion of cells or cell components to transfer traits between species

inster traits between species cre



www.biofortified.org

Transgenesis

Addition of genes from any species to create a new variety with desired traits



The Rainbow Papaya is modified with a gene that gives it resistance to the Papaya Ringspot Virus.

Genome Editing

Use of an enzyme system to modify DNA directly within the cell



Genome editing was used to develop herbicide resistant canola to help farmers control weeds.

Follow us on Twitter (@franknfoode) or join our Facebook Page By Layla Katiraee (@BiochicaGMO) in collaboration with Karl Haro von Mogel (@kijhvm)

2015 Biology Fortified, Inc Shared under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License



Other controversies

- designer babies
- artificial organs
- synthetic organisms
- gene editing
- gene drives

