

# Protein derived from cottonseed for human nutrition one step closer to reality

17 October 2018, by Kay Ledbetter



Seeds containing gossypol have glands showing up as black specs. Credit: Texas A&M AgriLife photo by Dr. Devendra Pandeya

Cottonseed ground into flour to deliver protein to millions of people, a project to which Dr. Keerti Rathore has devoted more than half his professional career, is one step closer to reality.

Rathore, a Texas A&M AgriLife Research plant biotechnologist in College Station, received word that Texas A&M's "Petition for Determination of Non-regulated Status for Ultra-Low Gossypol Cottonseed (ULGCS) TAM66274" has been approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or APHIS.

Texas A&M University Chancellor John Sharp, who oversees Texas A&M AgriLife Research along with 11 universities and seven state agencies, said

Rathore's work will have a dramatic effect across the world.

"The work and dedication of Dr. Rathore has paid off," Sharp said. "He and his team exemplify the values of the Texas A&M System, and because of them, more than half a billion people across the world may have access to a new form of protein, and our farmers will be able to earn a much better living."

Through a project funded by Cotton Incorporated, Rathore and the Texas A&M team have developed a transgenic [cotton](#) plant – TAM66274 – with ultra-low gossypol levels in the seed that maintains normal plant-protecting gossypol levels in the rest of the plant.

Dr. Kater Hake, vice president of agricultural and environmental research at Cotton Incorporated, said it has been a decades-long journey.

"Gossypol suppression in cottonseed has been part of our funded research portfolio for over 30 years," Hake said. "It took time to tap the innate protein potential in the seed; time for the right technologies to develop; and time for the right research team to come along."

Tom Wedegaertner, director of cottonseed research and marketing at Cotton Inc., underscores the potential of the breakthrough and the journey through the regulatory process.

"Gossypol in the leaves and stalks of the cotton plant serve as a pest deterrent, but its presence in the seed serves no purpose," Wedegaertner said. "The more widespread use of cottonseed as a livestock feed and even for human consumption has been stymied by the natural levels of gossypol in the seed. As we progress through the regulatory review, the ability to utilize the protein potential in the seed gets that much closer."

The recent USDA action confirms that TAM66274 and any cotton lines derived from crosses between TAM66274 and conventional cotton or biotechnology-derived cotton granted non-regulated status by APHIS are no longer considered federally regulated articles, he said.

Only six months after starting to work with Texas A&M in 1995, Rathore, who had never seen cotton growing in a field prior to coming to Texas, decided something needed to be done about the underutilized protein in cottonseed.



The glands are still there, but are much lighter, reflecting the very low levels of gossypol in the deregulated cottonseed. Credit: Texas A&M AgriLife photo by Dr. Devendra Pandeya

For the past 23 years, he has been determined to create cotton plants that produce seeds containing gossypol well below what the U.S. Food and Drug Administration considers safe levels while maintaining normal levels of gossypol and related chemicals in the foliage, floral parts, boll rind and roots.

Gossypol, while toxic to humans and monogastric animals such as pigs, birds, fish and rodents, is

useful to cotton plants for defense against insects and pathogens. Therefore, cottonseed containing gossypol is currently used mainly as ruminant animal feed, either as whole seed or cottonseed meal after oil extraction.

"Biotechnology tools that made the ULGCS technology successful had just become available when I started looking at the potential to make this new source of protein available to hundreds of millions of people," Rathore said.

"I also realized the value to cotton farmers everywhere of removing gossypol from the cottonseed because such a product is likely to improve their income without any extra effort on their part or additional input," he said. "Such a product can also be important from the standpoint of sustainability because farmers will produce fiber, feed and food from the same crop."

Cotton-producing countries with a limited supply of feed protein can realize great benefits by utilizing this seed-derived protein as a feed for poultry, swine or aquaculture species, Rathore said.

These animals are significantly more efficient in converting plant protein into high-quality meat protein, he said. Egg and broiler production could become the most efficient use of any available feed protein source, including the ULGCS.

Despite the obstacles, failures and lack of funding at times, Rathore said it was the dedication and loyalty of his team and supporters such as the late Dr. Norman Borlaug, who was known as the "father of the Green Revolution," that kept him going on this project.

"Dr. Borlaug was the biggest supporter of this project and during the lean times when I was struggling to get funding and after the failed attempts – there were many, it was his words of encouragement that provided the inspiration to continue," Rathore said.

While there were many team members over the years working on the project, he said key contributors to its advancement were Dr. Devendra Pandeya, LeAnne Campbell, Dr. Sreenath Palle

and Dr. Sunilkumar Ganesan, all who worked in his laboratory at Texas A&M, as well as by Dr. Robert Stipanovic and associates with USDA-Agricultural Research Service who conducted biochemical analysis of gossypol levels in the ULGCS lines.

"It feels good to have come this far as Texas A&M AgriLife is only the fourth public institution to have accomplished such a feat as deregulation of an engineered crop."

Rathore's research has been reported on in numerous peer-reviewed science journals and he has been granted several U.S. patents. In 2006, he published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* announcing the [cotton plants](#) had been successfully altered in the lab to "silence" gossypol in the seed. In 2009, field trials verified the lab and greenhouse studies indicating the crop could become a source of protein.



Dr. Keerti Rathore discusses the ultra low gossypol cotton with his team, Dr. Devendra Pandeya and LeAnne Campbell. Credit: Texas A&M photo by Beth Luedeker

The cottonseed from these plants met World Health Organization and FDA standards for food consumption, he said, thus opening the potential to make the new source of high-protein food available to hundreds of millions of people a year.

Rathore said cottonseed, with about 23 percent protein content, can play an important role in

human nutrition with the gossypol eliminated, especially in countries where cereal/tuber-based diets provide most of the calories but are low in protein content.

"Growing up in rural India as the son of a doctor, I had seen the effects of malnutrition firsthand in my father's patients," he said. "Many of their health issues were due to inadequate food and nutrition."

Rathore said for every pound of cotton fiber, the plant produces about 1.6 pounds of seed. The annual global cottonseed production equals about 48.5 million tons.

"The kernels from the safe seed could be ground into a flour-like powder after oil extraction and used as a [protein](#) additive in food preparations or perhaps roasted and seasoned as a nutritious snack," he said.

Rathore said cotton will continue to be grown as a source of natural fiber, but the adoption of the ultra-low gossypol varieties by farmers has the potential to make the seed just as valuable as the lint.

"Our approach, based on the removal of a naturally occurring, toxic compound from the cottonseed, not only improves its safety but also provides a novel means to meet the nutritional requirements of the burgeoning world population," he said.

Aside from the human aspect, Rathore said the potential of ultra-low gossypol cottonseed as a fish meal replacement in the diets of shrimp and southern flounder has been demonstrated. Additional aquaculture and poultry feeding studies are planned to fully evaluate the nutritional value of the unique cottonseed.

Even after this deregulation hurdle has been jumped, the team knows the work is not done.

"The next major effort will be aimed at activities to demonstrate the value-added potential of this technology," Wedegaertner said. "The first step will be to produce enough ULGCS seed for a commercial-scale production run at a cottonseed oil mill. This will take a couple of years."

Rathore said development of ULGCS involved several patented technologies, so additional steps must be taken to secure agreements with the patent holders, then to find a seed company willing to market the ULGCS trait and make it available to cotton farmers worldwide.

Rathore said as a scientist who has conceived and developed this technology, "My personal preference as we move forward would be to follow the 'Golden Rice' example in terms of its use for humanitarian purposes."

**More information:** G. Sunilkumar et al.

Engineering cottonseed for use in human nutrition by tissue-specific reduction of toxic gossypol, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2006). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.0605389103](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0605389103)

Provided by Texas A&M University

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