ᲡᲐᲥᲐᲠᲗᲕᲔᲚᲝᲡ ᲔᲠᲝᲕᲜᲣᲚᲘ ᲡᲢᲐᲜᲓᲐᲠᲢᲘ

ᲙᲕᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲞᲠᲝᲦᲣᲥᲢᲔᲑᲘ. ᲖᲔᲜᲔᲢᲘᲙᲣᲠᲐᲦ ᲛᲝᲦᲘᲤᲘᲪᲘᲠᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲝᲠᲒᲐᲜᲘᲖᲛᲔᲑᲘᲡᲐ ᲓᲐ ᲛᲐᲗᲒᲐᲜ ᲛᲘᲦᲔᲑᲣᲚᲘ ᲞᲠᲝᲦᲣᲥᲢᲔᲑᲘᲡ ᲐᲦᲛᲝᲩᲔᲜᲘᲡᲐᲗᲕᲘᲡ ᲐᲜᲐᲚᲘᲖᲘᲡ ᲛᲔᲗᲝᲦᲔᲑᲘ. ᲜᲣᲙᲚᲔᲘᲜᲘᲡ ᲛᲣᲐᲕᲘᲡ ᲔᲥᲡᲢᲠᲐᲥᲪᲘᲐ

ᲡᲐᲘᲜᲤᲝᲠᲛᲐᲪᲘᲝ ᲛᲝᲜᲐᲪᲔᲛᲔᲑᲘ

- 1 შემუშამებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტებისა და ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ
- 2 **ღამტაიცებულია ღა შემოღებულია სამოძმე¤ო** საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2010 წლის 15 ივნისის №77 "ს" განკარგულებით
- 3 მიღებულია გარეკანის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის სტანდარტი 0ს(?) 21571 : 2005 "კვების პროდუქტები. გენეტიკურად მოდიფიცირებული ორგანიზმებისა და მათგან მიღებული პროდუქტების აღმოჩენისათვის ანალიზის მეთოდები. ნუკლეინის მჟავის ექსტრაქცია"

4 30ᲠᲕᲔᲚᲐᲓ

5 რმბისტრირმბულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2010 წლის 14 ივნისი №268-1.3-4468

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Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Nucleic acid extraction

Produits alimentaires — Méthodes d'analyse pour la détection des organismes génétiquement modifiés et des produits dérivés — Extraction des acides nucléiques



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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.

ISO 21571 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 genetically modified origin of ingredients 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 this and the following International Standards:

ISO 21568, Foodstuffs — Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Sampling.

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 — Nucleic acid based 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 silica-based extraction method (No. EP 0389063/USP 5,234,809) given in Clause A.4.

ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured the ISO that he/she is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with ISO. Information may be obtained from:

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