



Study: Gene-edited tomatoes could be a new source of vitamin D



Tomate genome editing may provide a route to vitamin D sufficiency, says a study, which also states the waste material produced could provide the basis of increased supplement production.

The UK research team detail how they engineered provitamin D3 accumulation in the tomato by turning off a specific molecule in the plant's genome increasing the vitamin in both the fruit and leaves of tomato plants. It was then converted to vitamin D3 via exposure to UVB light.

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Quinta das Pratas Avenida 25 de Abril
2070-158 Cartaxo
Lisboa

