Genetically Modified Mosquitoes to Wipe Out Malaria - Literated Market Research

Scientists claim that they have developed a technique to genetically modify the DAN of mosquitoes in a way that could reduce the spread of malaria

BANGALORE, INDIA, December 21, 2015 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Two promising developments in genetic modifications in mosquitoes in recent months have been made that are claimed to be able to reduce and even eradicate malaria causing mosquito from developing countries.
Scientists claim that they have developed a technique to genetically modify the DAN of mosquitoes in a way that could reduce the spread of malaria. The researchers also claim to have successfully inserted the new trait through a population of the insects.

The insects' genome was modified to make females sterile by scientists in London. This, the scientists hope would crash the population of mosquitoes that carry malaria parasites.

Special DNA inserted in mosquitoes created the ability in such mosquitoes to block the malaria parasite so it would not be transmitted through the insect bites, as disclosed by researchers at the University of California last month.
Biotechnologists say that both the efforts and studies are not more than a year away from something that could conceivably be released in the wild and expected to work. They say that the developments can be a pioneer in the "gene drive" technology used by to insure its safety.

However, in comparison to the two studies the latest one is more comprehensive as it used the mosquito species that is responsible for about 100 million cases of malaria every year across the world.

Though excited, experts in the field are of the opinion that it will be at least 10 more years before gene-drive malaria mosquitoes could be a working intervention as much more lab research as well as field trials are needed before gene-drive mosquitoes could be released into the environment.

The latest research is considered to be another success in the fast-moving science of gene drive and was recently published in Nature Biotechnology journal.

The new genetic technology allows circumventing the rules of inheritance and allows a trait to be passed on to all of a parent's offspring rather than only some. The new technology, experts say, could be used to fight diseases like malaria, dengue, and Lyme disease that are insect- or arachnid-borne illnesses. This can happen with the passing of the infused DNA trait through an entire population of

carriers rather than waiting for standard inheritance to do so.

At present, mosquito born diseases such as malaria and dengue are only preventable by spreading of insecticides and the use of bed nets. However, with the use of the new genetic technology, controlling of these diseases would become more effective and easy.

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