Genetic Modification of Maize to Influence Body Weight Control

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Abstract

Genetically modified (or GM) plants have attracted a large amount of media attention in recent years and continue to do so. Do spite this, the general public remains largly unawar of what a GM plant actually is or what advantages and disadvantages the technology has to offer, particularly with regard to the range of applications for which they can be used. From the first generation of GM crops, two main areas of concern have emerged, namely risk to the environment and risk to human health.

ASGM plants are gradually being introduced into European Union there is likely to be increasing public concern regarding potential health issues. Factories that are important in human health are fiber-rich plants. Because fiber in addition to its herapeutic properties, also help control weight, because excessive weight and weight gain can be threat to human health. If plant regeneration contributes increasing fiber content were.

Keywords: Genetically; GM; Concern; Fiber

Introduction

Studies in one of the caves in Mexico show that in South America, the cultivation of plants has gradually taken place and at diẇerent time's diẇerent plants have been considered and over time, diẇerent varieties of each plant have been cultivated. One of the plants that have been used in this area is corn [1]. Native corn is South America; there are approximately 250,000 species of excellent plants available, of which only 2,000 species are used by human beings [2].

Material and Method

Modern maize has been obtained from a podcorn corn; this corn is completely diẇerent with other types of corn, and each of the grains is surrounded by a single pod.

HXe widespread use of corn hybrids, combined with crop improvement by farmers, has increased the yield of corn in the United States more than 3 times over the ẐHy years of the 1930s, with no increase in the number of crops in the world, including the share of crop breeding Corn is estimated at 60%.

Heterosis

HXe deẐnition of heterosis or hybrid growth is: to produce heterozygosity with rapid growth increased growth and yield, resistance to diseases, pests or natural adverse conditions.

Description of fber in corn

Corn, one of the richest Ẑber sources of Ẑber used in the diet, is the wheat, oatmeal, rice and other cereal seeds [3]. Earlier, when the seeds were milled, their bran was mostly cast oẇ.

Starch and applications starch

Corn is one of the most important cereals [4]. HXe source of this continent is the United States, and aнer wheat, the world's largest agricultural land is dedicated to corn. Corn is rich in vitamins C, B and A, and mineral salts of calcium, potassium and iron, and most of it consists of starchy substances [5].

T e e f ect of corn in the human body

Corn is considered to be important aнer wheat and rice, and it is rich in vitamins A, B and alloys such as calcium, potassium, phosphorus and magnesium. Most of it is starchy and its fat content is low.

Genetic modi f cation of corn which increases cellulose (f ber) percentage in corn

HXe purpose of introducing the coixis to say that, as a plant like corn from the maydeae family, we want to determine the extent of the relationship between the size of the shawl and how much it is, and whether it is theocinet or trypsacom. In addition, the shale seed has a starchy material, and this plant has therapeutic properties and crosses with corn, and the medicinal properties of this plant are transmitted to maize [6].

Due to the high carbohydrate content and low Ẑber content, corn has an increasing body weight. People with weight loss with corn consumption will increase their weight [7]. But someone who has

Result

Modern maize has been obtained from a podcorn corn.

Podcorn, one of the richest Ẑber sources of Ẑber used in the diet. Corn is considered to be important аꞇer wheat and rice, and it is rich in vitamins A, B and alloys such as calcium, potassium, phosphorus and magnesium. Most of it is starchy and its fat content is low [10-12].

Conclusion

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References

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