

# “The Life Sciences, Biosecurity, and Dual-Use Research”

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# What We are Doing

## **ESRC Project: Coding Research: Biological Weapons, Security & the Silencing of Science**

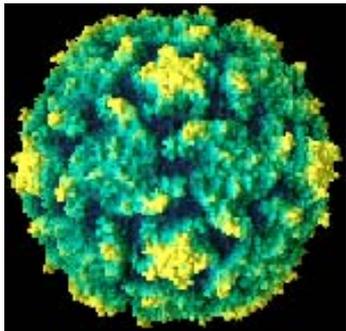
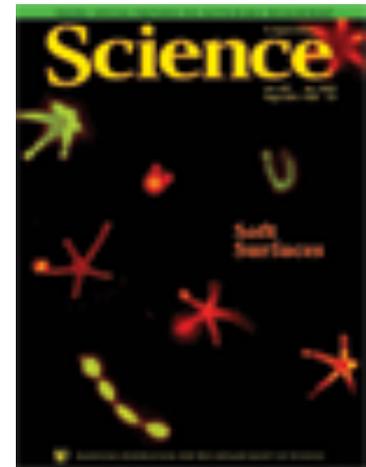
- How, if at all, might regulatory controls challenge the existing norms and conduct of research?
- How can policy makers develop new approaches for minimising bioweapon threats through engagement with bioscience communities?
- Can codes of conduct be a viable and effective policy option?

*Starting Points:* Importance of keeping the conversation going; testing out views

*Ethics & Research:* Information, consent, & contact

# Cause for Concern?: Synthetic Polio Virus

- In 2002 Wimmer et al. (State University of New York) synthesised chemically polio virus
- Over a few years made to order DNA segments & public sequence info used to construct full-length cDNA version, then a viable virus
- Danger: Suggested technique for synthetically creating other viruses (e.g. Ebola *New Scientist*)
- Controversy: Novel? Necessary?



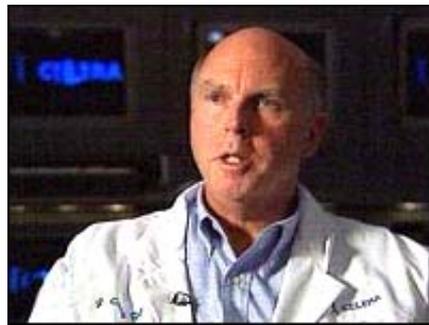
**Should it have been done?**

# Cause for Concern?

- ‘I think it's inflammatory, without scientific justification...To purposely make a synthetic human pathogen is irresponsible.’  
Venter, *NYT*, July 2002
- November 2003 Craig Venter et al. synthesise the bacteriophage phi-X174 from segments

- Improved process with less contamination, took 14 days
- Funded by US Department of Energy to find new ways of environmental clean-up

**Is artificial synthesis still a good idea?**



“We have the enabling technology to take us to these next exciting frontiers”

Dr Craig Venter

# Mousepox: What Should be Done?

- 2001 Australian researchers employ mousepox to immunize mice against egg protein, insertion of the IL-4 gene to > antibody response
- Recombinant virus killed mice genetically resistant to mousepox and those immunized against it
- ‘Unforeseen’ potential for >> lethality of smallpox
- To publish or not to publish?

**Should such experimental results have been widely circulated?**

# The British Reserve

- Officials reported that in late 1990s similar results to the Australian mousepox research were (unexpectedly) obtained
- Researchers informed HSE, but deliberately avoided discussing bioweapons implications
- Bembridge et al. *Journal of Virology* 1998 72: 4080-7???
- IL-4 in vaccinia virus
- Manipulation with IL-4 had definite negative effects on the course of recovery

**How should researchers make their research results available to others?**

# **Responding to Bioweapons Threats: Keeping Ahead Through Research**

## 2001 -- Leaked US Initiatives

- (1) Genetically enhance the potency of the bacterium that causes anthrax to test defenses
- (2) Assembled and tested of an old Soviet cluster germ bomb (w/stimulant)
- (3) Built bioweapon plant from commercially available materials (w/stimulant)

**Should we always seek to ‘run faster’ ?**

# US Fink Committee: What is Being Done

- New research controls: Post 9-11 and anthrax attacks in the US
- Recommendations include expansion of NIH rDNA review procedures for ‘experiments of concern’ including:
  - How to make vaccine ineffective
  - Alter host range of pathogen
  - Enhance virulence of pathogen
  - Confer resistance to useful antibiotics & antivirals
- Proposals submitted to Local Institutional Biosafety Committee, perhaps to national expanded RAC for ‘assessment’
- Establishment of National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity to review, survey and educate bioscientists

**Is this oversight reasonable, dangerous, etc?**

# Spanish Flu: What Should be Done?

- 1918 'Spanish' flu killed ~30 million
- 1997 US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology isolate and sequence nine fragments of viral RNA; full sequencing now near completion
- 2001+ Recombinant viruses of influenza formed using 1918 flu genes; molecular analysis possible
- 2004 1918 surface proteins substituted in mouse and human flu strains



**Are there any limits on what should be done or how it is communicated?**

# Data Access and Genomics Research

Data access – info, biomaterials, etc. – as negotiated  
e.g., Hilgartner, S. 1998. In *Private Science*

## HGP Single Chromosome Workshops in 1990s

- ‘Gene Hunters’ : to share or not to share?
- Strategic calculations: delayed release, not submit to Genome Data Base, decline to release clones
- Forced requirement for presented materials to be made public
- Other examples from Yeast Sequencing, Sequence-Tagged Sites

**In practice does science work according  
to free and open communication?**

# Beyond Bugs

*Fink Committee:* ‘The Committee has initially limited its concerns to cover those possibilities that represent a plausible danger... Over time, however, the Committee believes that it will be necessary to expand the experiments of concern to cover a significantly wider range of potential threats.’

## Bioregulators and Weaponry

- US/UK historical interest in ‘incapacitants’ (e.g., 3-quinuclidinyl benzilate)
- Pennsylvania State University, *The Advantages and Limitations of Calmatives for Use as a Non-Lethal Technique* (2000)

*Drug classes:* Benzodiazepines,  $\alpha_2$  adrenergic receptor agonists, Dopamine D3 receptor agonists

**Conflict between serving nation and not developing biochemical weapons?**

# A Code of Conduct?

- ‘Codes of Conduct’ : Royal Society, Foreign Office, ICRC, BMA, and House of Commons Committees. House of Commons S&T Committee ‘urge scientific learned societies to consider introducing an overt ethical code of conduct as a prerequisite of membership’ into the scientific profession
- Why code?
- Biological Weapons Convention international meeting in 2005 about codes  
UK Foreign Office as chair

**What individual and collective responsibilities should be included?**

# Forthcoming Codes

“If the scientific community does not take stronger action to regulate itself then it risks having ill-judged restrictions placed on it by politicians.”

-- UK House of Commons Science  
& Technology Committee (2003)

“Every major technology - metallurgy, explosives, internal combustion, aviation, electronics, nuclear energy - has been intensively exploited, not only for peaceful purposes but also for hostile ones. Must this also happen with biotechnology, certain to be a dominant technology of the twenty-first century?”

Matthew Meselson  
Professor of Molecular Biology, Harvard University

**What steps might be taken by you as individuals  
and by bioscience bodies to avoid this  
happening?**

# Thank You

For further information:

[www.ex.ac.uk/codesofconduct](http://www.ex.ac.uk/codesofconduct)

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