## **MIT Biological Research Registration Categories and Experiments**

Categories III-D to III-F (most common research):

Category	III-D	III-E	III-F
Definition	<ul> <li>Modifying pathogens or work with DNA from pathogens</li> <li>DNA/RNA virus work</li> <li>Viral vectors</li> <li>Modifying animals or microorganisms going into animals</li> <li>Modifying weeds, exotic plants, or plant pathogens</li> <li>Certain influenza studies</li> <li>Large scale GMO research (&gt;10L volume)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Eukaryotic virus work (&lt;2/3 of viral genome) in tissue culture at BL1 containment</li> <li>Modifying domestic, non-weed plants or non-pathogenic organisms in plants</li> <li>Transgenic mouse work at BL1 containment</li> <li>Anything else not covered by Categories III A-D or III-F</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Material that can't replicate in living cells or can't enter living cells</li> <li>Low risk material already found in nature</li> <li>Transposons found in nature</li> <li>Work with specific nonpathogenic organisms</li> </ul>
Examples	<ul> <li>Cloning GFP plasmid into <i>P. aeruginosa</i></li> <li>CrispR-Cas9 modification of <i>H. pylori</i></li> <li>Using modified <i>P. falciparum</i> purchased from ATCC</li> <li>Cloning <i>S. typhimurum</i> genes into</li> <li><i>E. coli BL21</i></li> <li>Packaging a 3rd generation lentiviral vector in HEK cells</li> <li>Using GFP to make fluorescent mice</li> <li>Injecting modified HeLa cells into mice</li> <li>Feeding mice <i>L. reuturi</i> containing GFP</li> <li>Growing 11L of <i>E. coli K12</i> with YFP</li> <li>Generating a new novel strain of influenza by combining fragments from different seasonal strains</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Modifying Arabidopsis</li> <li>Adding <i>B. subtilis</i> with GFP to the soil of spinach</li> <li>Creating transgenic mice requiring only BL1 containment</li> <li>Cloning GFP in <i>E. coli BL21</i></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Agents containing less than 1/2 of any eukaryotic virus propagated &amp; maintained in cells in tissue culture</li> <li>GMO of E. coli K-12, S. cerevisiae, S. uvarum, K. lactis, or B. subtilis strains</li> </ul>
Approvals for amendments	<ul><li>EHS Biosafety</li><li>CAB/ESCRO</li><li>Project initiation</li></ul>	<ul> <li>EHS Biosafety</li> <li>Administrative approval*</li> <li>Project initiation</li> <li>CAB/ESCRO</li> <li>Project continuation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>EHS Biosafety</li> <li>Administrative approval*</li> <li>Project initiation</li> <li>CAB/ESCRO</li> <li>Project continuation</li> </ul>

<sup>\*</sup>Administrative approval can give be given at discretion of Institutional Biosafety Officer.



## **MIT Biological Research Registration Categories and Experiments**

## Categories III-A to III-C (less common experiments that require additional approval):

Category	III-A	III-B	III-C
Definition	Making a pathogen resistant to an antibiotic used as a primary method to treat the infection	<ul> <li>Adding toxin genes into an organism</li> <li>Specific experiments considered "Major Actions" by the NIH</li> </ul>	Gene therapy or clinical studies with recombinant material in human subjects
Examples	<ul> <li>Making Staphylococcus aureus resistant to doxycycline</li> <li>Making Clostridium difficile resistant to vancomycin</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cloning botulinum toxin into Escherichia coli BL21Cloning tetanus toxin into Staphylococcus aureus</li> <li>Please see the NIH guidelines for specific examples of Major Actions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Initiating a clinical research experiment to test the efficacy of a retroviral vector targeting a specific disease</li> <li>Introducing CRISPR-Cas9 to human patients to target a cancer gene</li> </ul>
Approval Process	<ul> <li>EHS Biosafety</li> <li>CAB/ESCRO</li> <li>NIH review</li> <li>Project initiation</li> </ul>	<ul><li>EHS Biosafety</li><li>CAB/ESCRO</li><li>NIH review</li><li>Project initiation</li></ul>	<ul> <li>EHS Biosafety</li> <li>CAB/ESCRO and COUHES</li> <li>NIH review</li> <li>Project initiation</li> </ul>

