

Recent progress in rapid methods for food quality and safety control

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Recent progress in rapid methods for food quality and safety control Experiences from CONFIDENCE

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Contents

- ✓ Introduction to CONFIDENCE
 - What ?
 - Why ?
 - Who ?
- ✓ Results and challenges
- ✓ Conclusions

Contents

- ✓ Introduction to CON*ff*IDENCE
 - What ?

CONFIDENCE in a nutshell

CONTaminants in *food and feed*:
Inexpensive DETection
for Control of Exposure



CONFIDENCE passport

- ✓ FP7 Collaborative Project first call “Food, Agriculture & Fisheries, and Biotechnology”
- ✓ Duration: May 2008 – April 2012
- ✓ 16 partners from 10 countries, representing universities, research institutes, industry and SMEs
- ✓ Coordinator: RIKILT - Institute of Food Safety, part of Wageningen UR (NL)

The commodities

Food

- ✓ Fish/shellfish
- ✓ Cereals
- ✓ Potatoes/vegetables
- ✓ Honey
- ✓ Eggs
- ✓ Meat
- ✓ Dairy products

&

Feed

Fish feed

Cereal-based feed



The target contaminants

- ✓ POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants):
 - dioxin-like PCBs
 - brominated flame retardants
 - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)
- ✓ Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs)
- ✓ Pesticides
- ✓ Veterinary drugs: - antibiotics
 - coccidiostats
- ✓ Heavy metals speciation: inorganic arsenic, methyl mercury
- ✓ Biotoxins: - alkaloids
 - marine biotoxins
 - mycotoxins

Contents

✓ Introduction to CON*ff*IDENCE

- What ?
- **Why ?**

Why CONFIDENCE (1) ?

- ✓ To assure chemical safety and quality in the European food supply; support of EC policies and competitiveness of food and feed industries
- ✓ To improve multi-detection (“multiplex”) possibilities
- ✓ To improve inexpensive screening possibilities

Why CONFIDENCE (2) ?

- ✓ To speed-up analysis for factory approval of lots



- ✓ To contribute to the assessment of risks of emerging contaminants
 - e.g. plant toxins such as pyrrolizidine alkaloids



Why CONFIDENCE (3) ?

What is the challenge ?

- ✓ Fast and cost-effective screening tests for contaminants in food and feed:
 - Product acceptance by companies
 - Official control

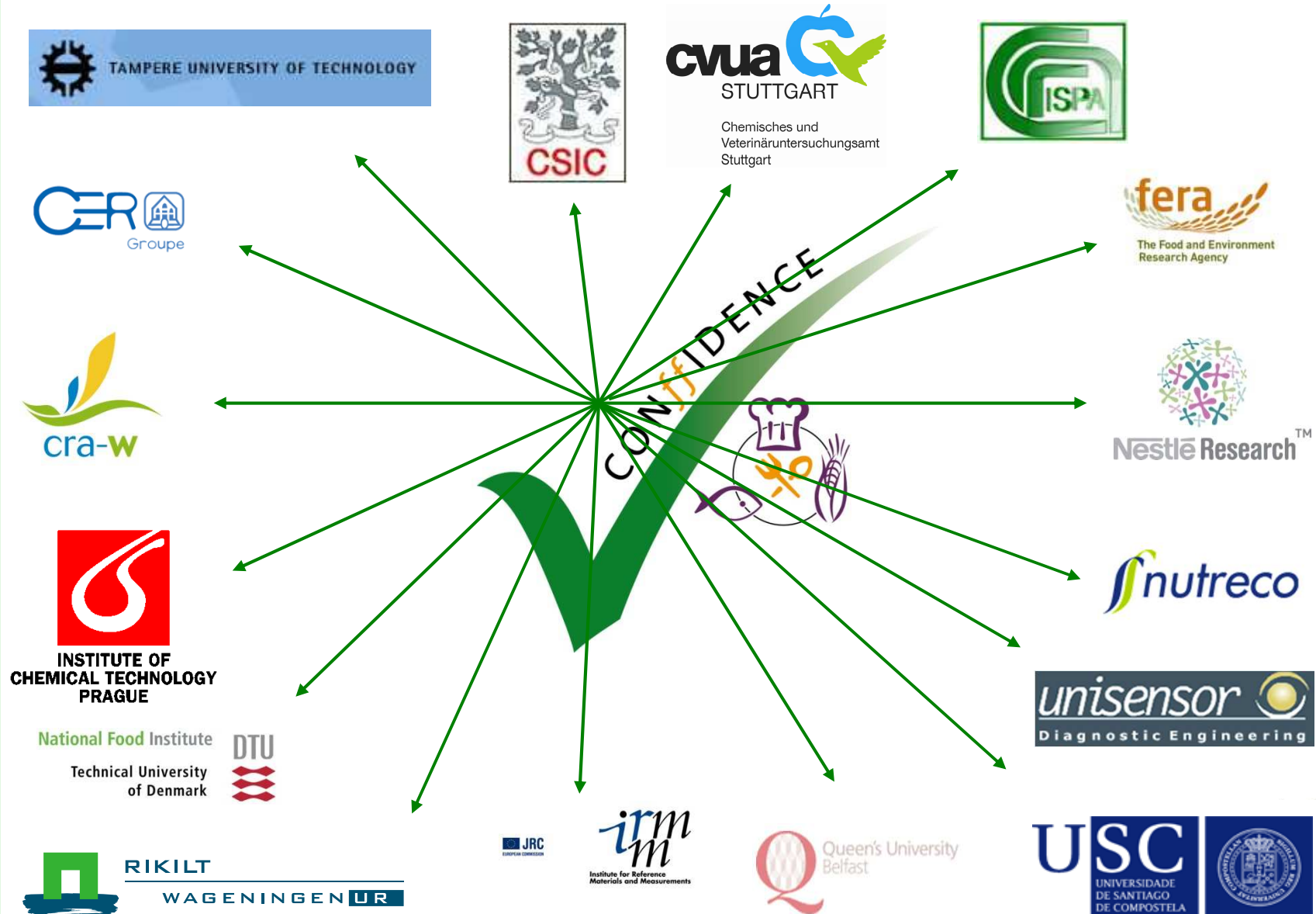


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- What ?
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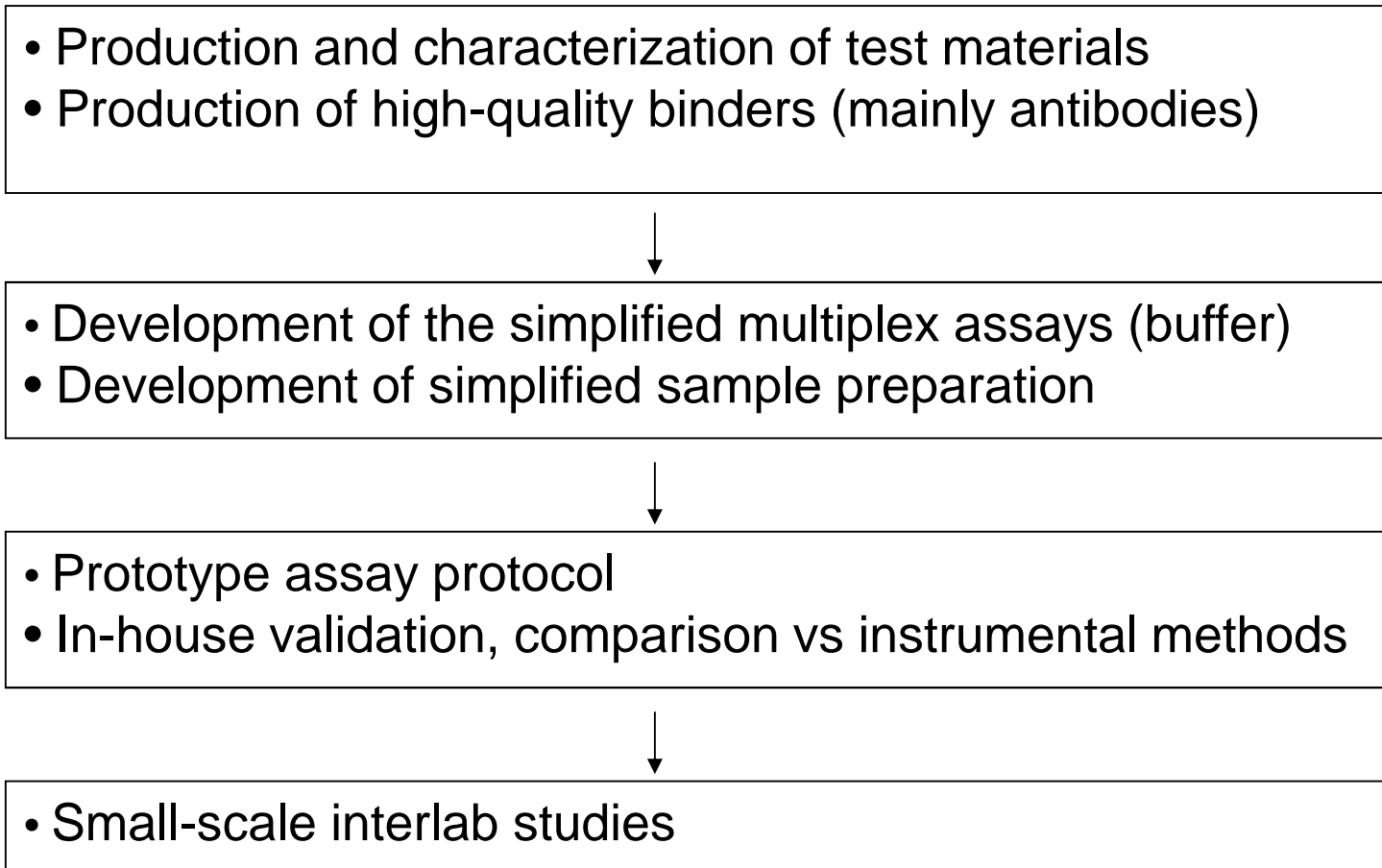
The consortium



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- ✓ Results and challenges

Current state of progress



Year 1

Year 4

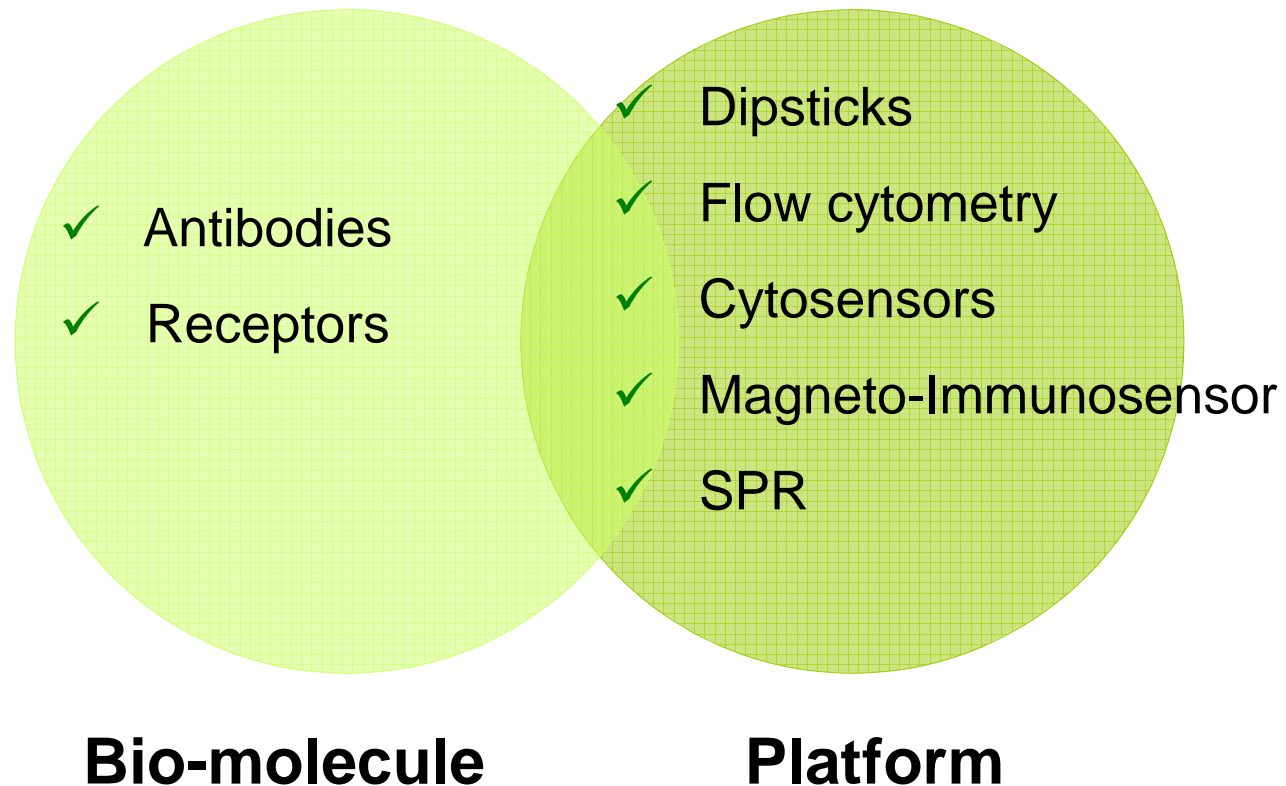
Techniques in CONfIDENCE

- ✓ Bio-analytical techniques
- ✓ Spectroscopic techniques
- ✓ MS-based techniques

Techniques in CONfIDENCE

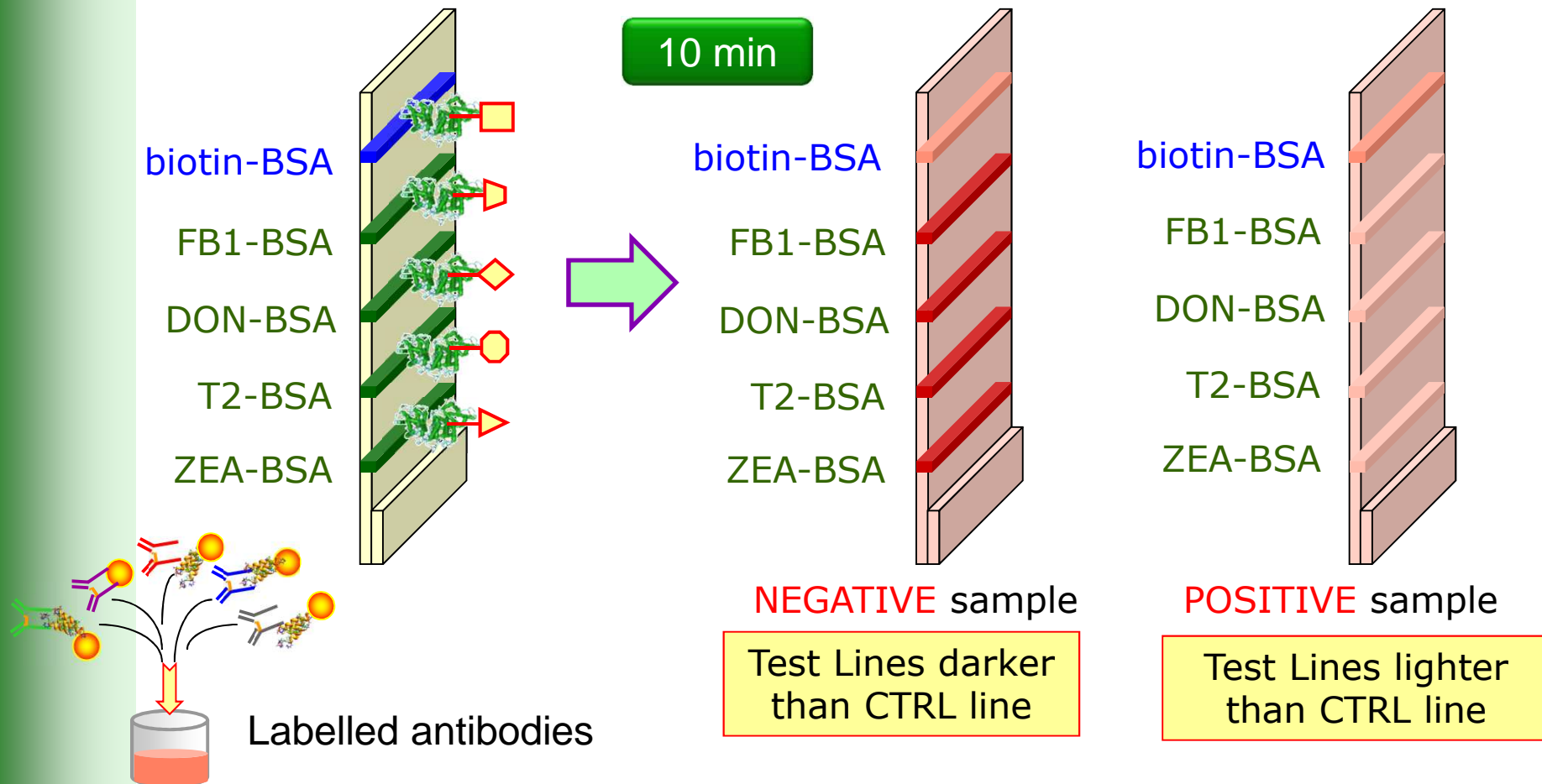
- ✓ **Bio-analytical techniques**
- ✓ Spectroscopic techniques
- ✓ MS-based techniques

Bio-analytical detection



Multiplex dipstick for mycotoxins

- Indirect competitive immunoassay; 10 min incubation at 40 °C



Mycotoxins: procedure for maize feed



**Total analysis
time: 30 min**



- ✓ Add water; 2 min blending
- ✓ Add methanol; 2 min blending



Dilution and
analysis



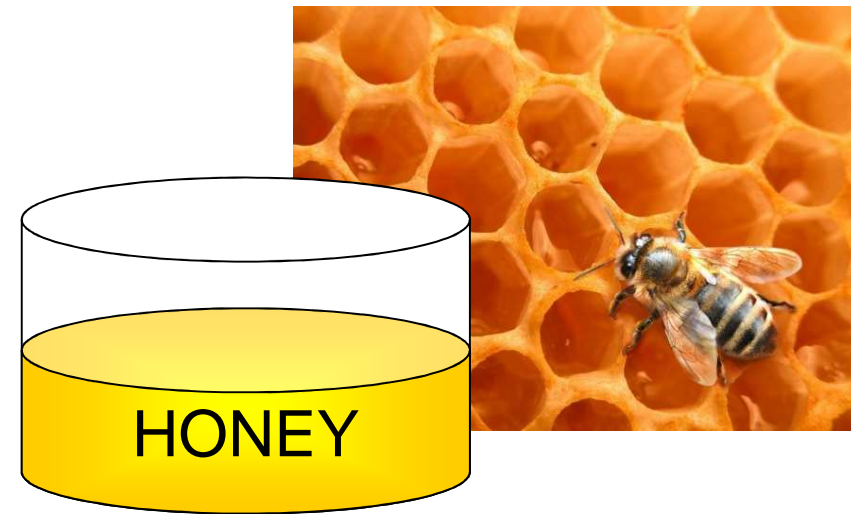
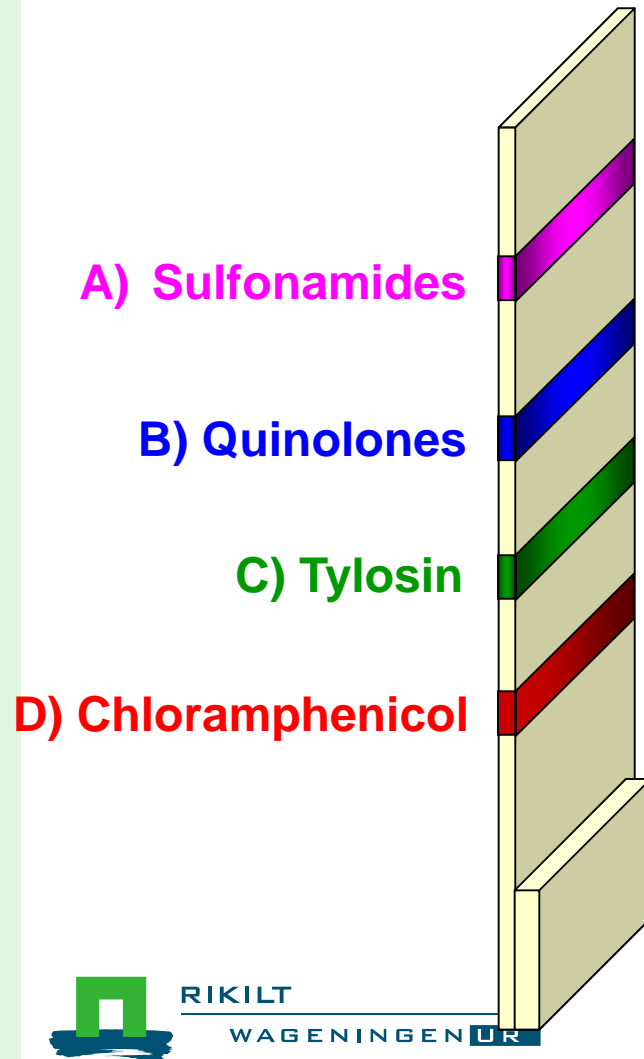
Incubation at 40 C, 10 min
Migration, 10 min



Negative sample
positive ZEA
Positive ZEA/T2
Positive ZEA/T2/DON
Positive ZEA/T2/DON/FB1



Multiplex dipstick Antibiotics in honey (1)



Multiplex dipstick Antibiotics in honey (2)

Two approaches under development:

1. A rapid laboratory based procedure incorporating acid hydrolysis (for sulfonamides), a generic ethyl acetate extraction and concentration step; > 80 % of the target analytes can be detected below recommended ML's; **≤ 90 min**
2. A simplified field based procedure incorporating an acid hydrolysis / buffer dilution step for detection of gross contamination in raw honey under field test conditions; **≤ 30 min**



Requirements for dipstick assays

✓ Good quality antibodies or receptors



✓ Conjugates for:

- Production of antibodies
- Assay competitors
- ELISA characterization



Requirements for dipstick assays

- ✓ Good quality antibodies or receptors

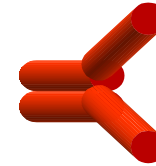
- ✓ Conjugates for:
 - Production of antibodies
 - Assay competitors
 - ELISA characterization

- ✓ Expertise in dipstick production



Dipstick experiences in CONFIDENCE

- ✓ Good quality antibodies (and prototype dipsticks !) have been produced for e.g.
 - Mycotoxins
 - Ergot alkaloids
- ✓ Sensitivity may be a problem, viz. for chloramphenicol: MRPL in honey: 0.3 µg/kg !
- ✓ Sensitivity of antibodies may differ between ELISA characterization and dipstick prototype, e.g. for pyrrolizidine alkaloids ELISA results are better



Dipstick demonstrations (+ posters)

CONFIDENCE Open Day

Dipstick demonstrations (+ posters)

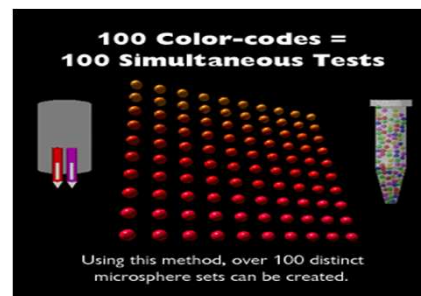
CONFIDENCE Open Day

- ✓ Mycotoxins in wheat, N. Nivarlet
- ✓ Antibiotics in honey, V. Chabottaux

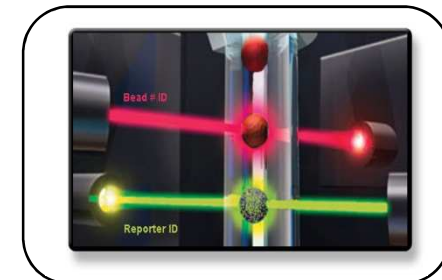


Multiplex flow cytometry

- ✓ Flow cytometry in combination with the xMAP technology (Luminex)
- ✓ Principle: see presentation of **A. Meimaridou** (RIKILT)
- ✓ Applications in **CONFIDENCE**:
 - **POP's** in fish
 - **Coccidiostats**: cross-contamination of feed and transfer to eggs



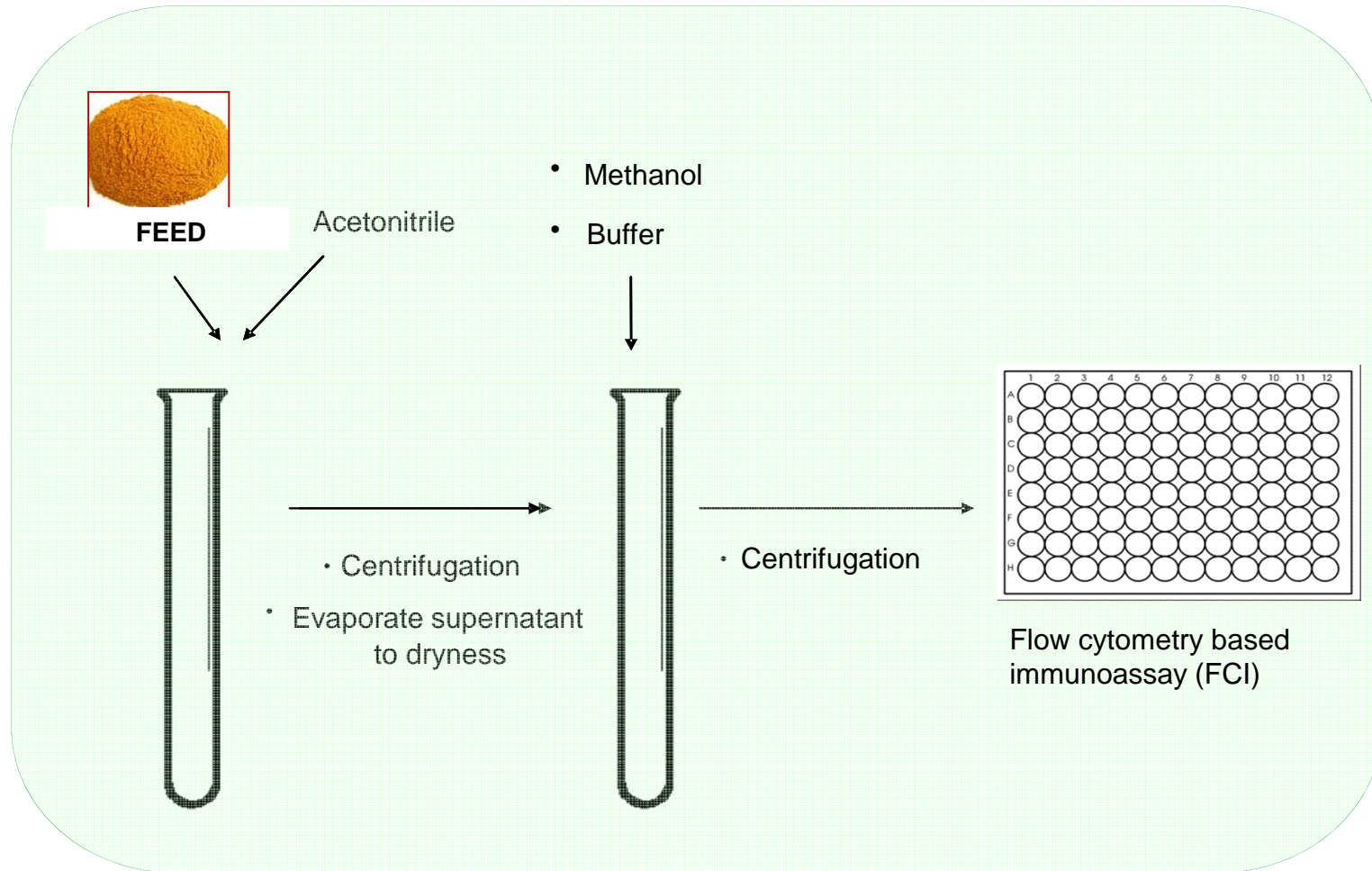
<http://www.luminexcorp.com/>



Multiplex flow cytometry: results

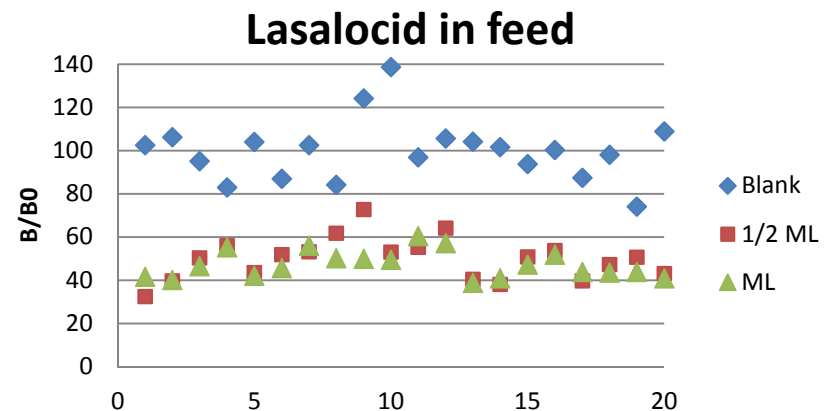
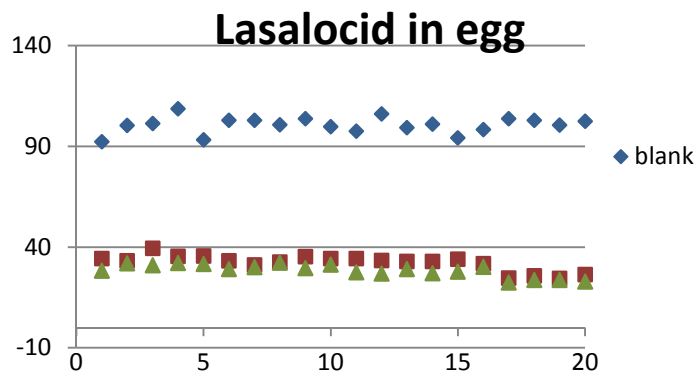
- ✓ Good results both for
 - POP's in fish: see presentation [A. Meimaridou](#)
 - Coccidiostats:
 - ✓ Cross-contamination in feed and residues in eggs
 - ✓ Target analytes: lasalocid A, monensin, salinomycin, narasin, nicarbazin and diclazuril
 - ✓ Most probably it will be possible to reach the MRL's in egg and feed (exception: diclazuril in feed ?)
 - ✓ Multi-screening of 40 samples per day per analyst
 - ✓ See poster + video + PPT [M. Bienenmann-Ploum](#), **Open Day**

5-Plex assay for coccidiostats



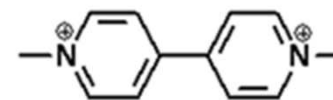
Flow cytometry experiences in CONFIDENCE - Coccidiostats

- ✓ Performance of antibodies may differ between ELISA characterization and flow cytometry: in most cases better results were obtained with flow cytometry
- ✓ Difference between matrix EGGS and FEED

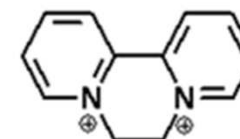


Electrochemical immunosensor (1)

- ✓ Objective: multiplex sensor for **paraquat (PQ)** and **diquat (DQ)**
- ✓ Specific antibody against paraquat could be produced but for diquat despite many attempts it proved to be impossible to synthesize a suitable hapten



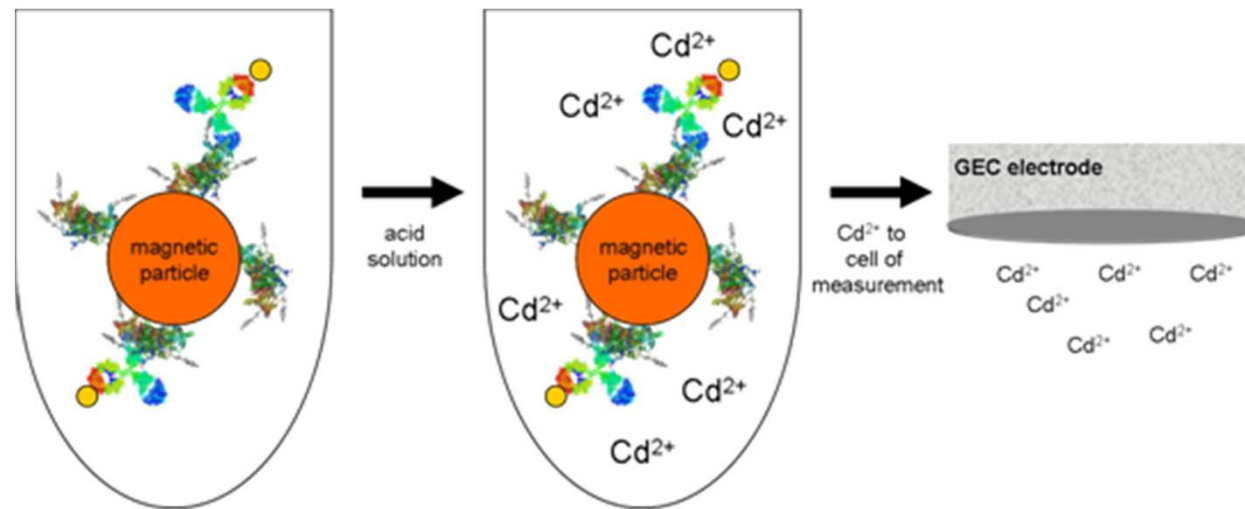
Paraquat



Diquat

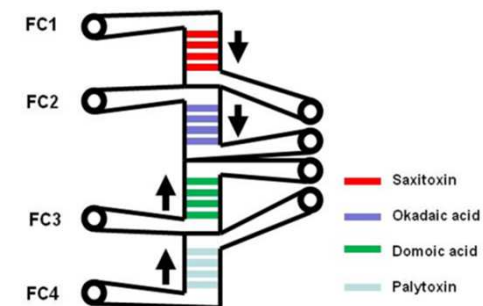
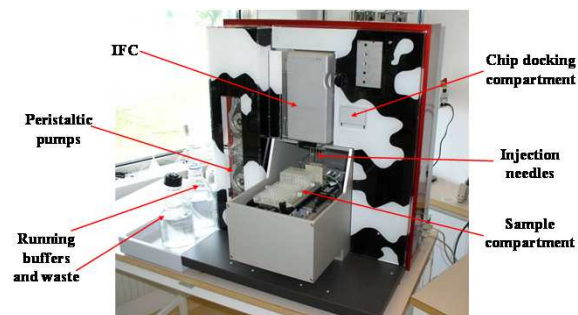
Electrochemical immunosensor (2)

- ✓ LOD PQ in potato samples: < 0.001 mg/kg
- ✓ See poster [E. Valera](#), CONFIDENCE Open Day



Multiplex Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)

- ✓ **Multiplex** Immunoassay based on optical SPR biosensors
- ✓ Marine Biotoxins: high-throughput multiplex method established for representatives from **PSP / DSP / ASP shellfish toxin classes** + **Palytoxin** (emerging)
- ✓ See presentation **K. Campbell**, Natural Toxins II session
- ✓ See poster + video **K. Campbell**, **Open Day**



Heavy metal speciation

Objective:

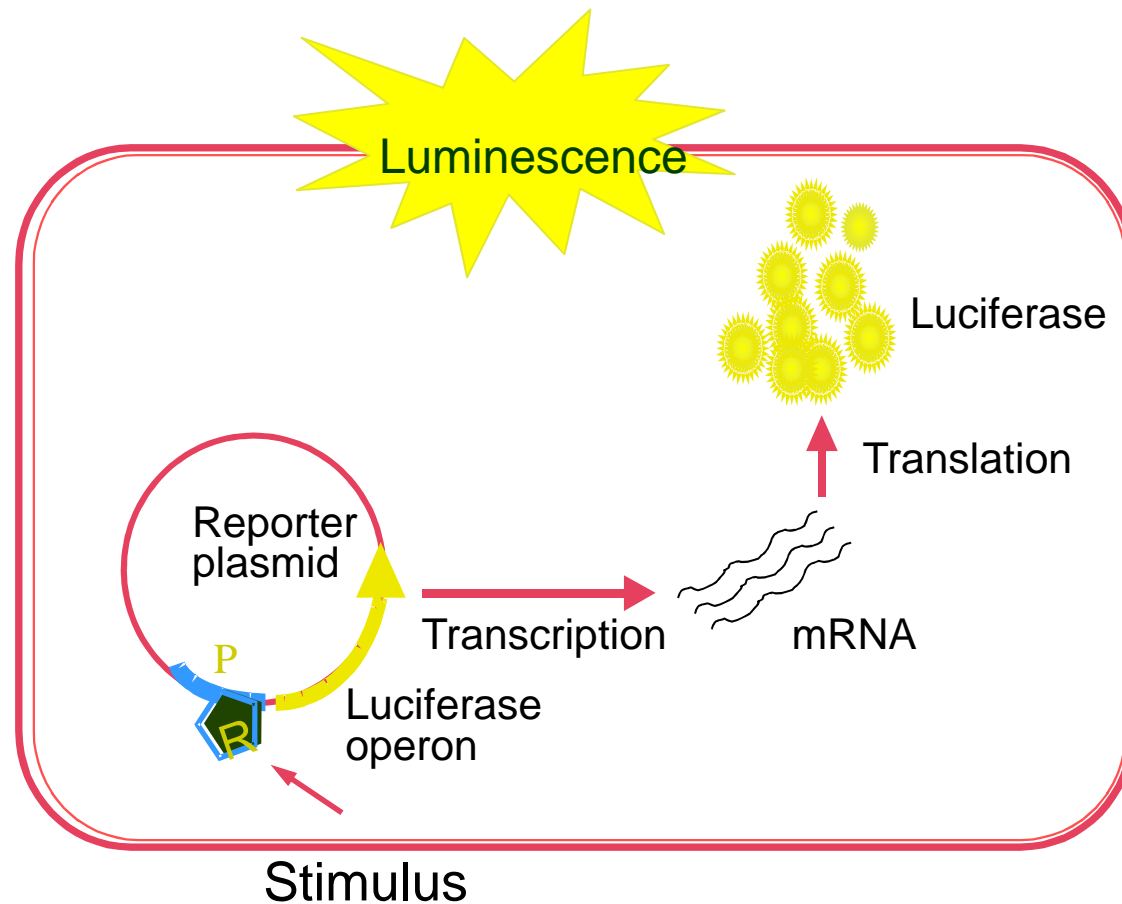
- ✓ Speciation of **inorganic arsenic** and **methyl mercury** in food and feed

Two different approaches:

1. **Cytosensor platform:** Whole-cell, light-emitting **microbial sensors**; to be incorporated into a **portable device**
2. **Selective separation** by **SPE**, followed by AAS



Principle of the luminescence-based sensor strains for specific detection of inorgAs and MeHg



P = promoter
R = regulatory protein

Results Cytosensor platform – iAs (1)

- ✓ Specific cytosensor for inorganic arsenic (iAs) was available prior to the start of CONFIDENCE – was already successfully applied in environmental (sediment) analysis
- ✓ Dilute acid (HCl, HNO₃) not compatible with sensor cells → boiling with water applied; sufficient recovery

Results Cytosensor platform – iAs (2)

- ✓ At target LOD's (0.5 ppm for food and 1 ppm for feed) signal is below quasi-linear range of the calibration curve
- ✓ Inhibition of luminescence signal: strongly dependent on matrix type, e.g.
 - fish meal \leftrightarrow fish fillet
 - mussel \leftrightarrow cockney
- ✓ Conclusion: not possible to develop a rapid and robust test

Techniques in CONfIDENCE

- ✓ Bio-analytical techniques
- ✓ **Spectroscopic techniques**
- ✓ MS-based techniques

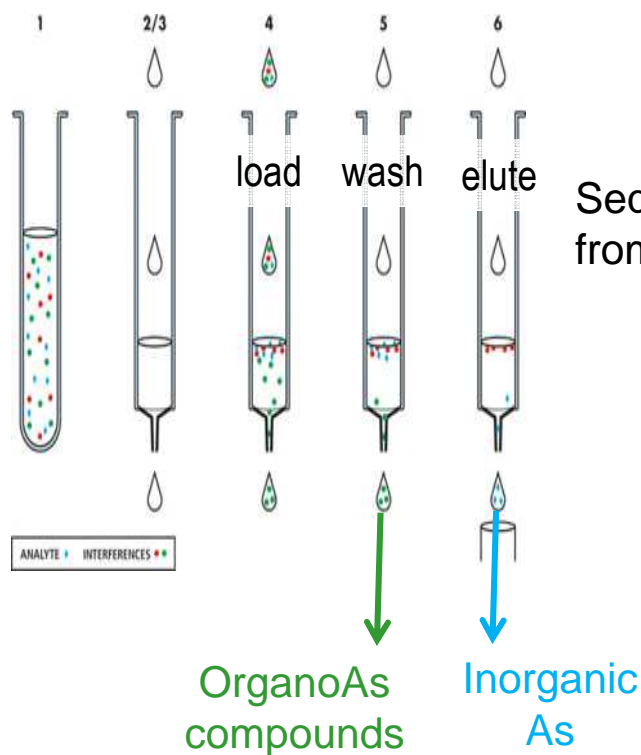
SPE-HG-AAS – a novel speciation alternative...

μ-wave extraction

Separation by SPE

Detection by HG-AAS

Inexpensive detection system



Sequential elution for selective separation of inorg As from organo As species by SPE

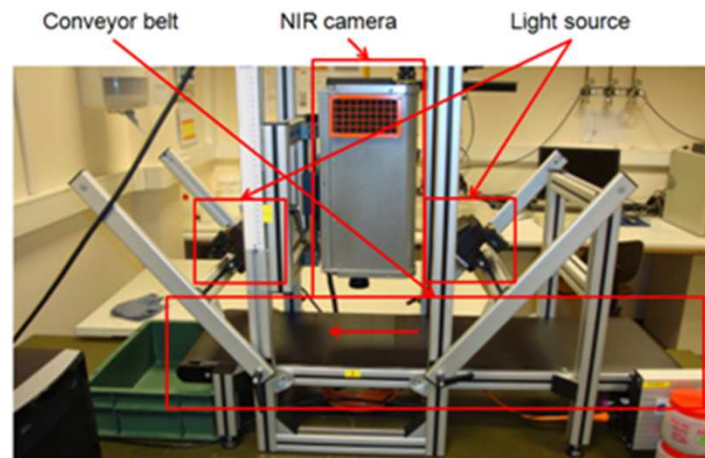
See presentation [R. Rasmussen](#)

See poster + demo [R. Rasmussen](#)
Open Day

NIR Hyperspectral imaging (1)

Objective:

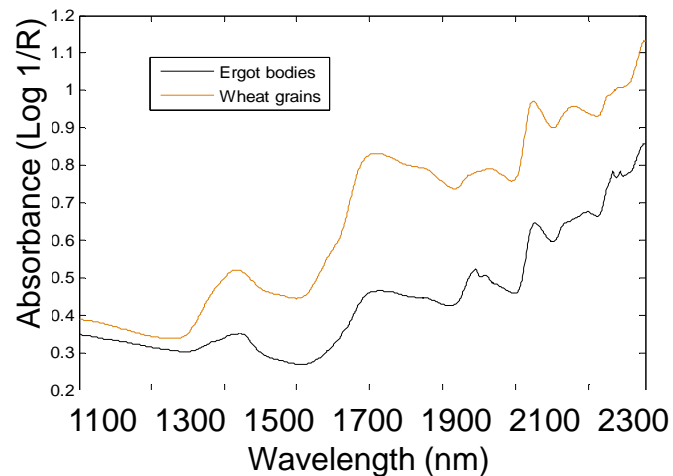
- ✓ Detection and quantification of **ergot sclerotia** in wheat
- ✓ Moving belt system – transfer to a feed mill lab



NIR Hyperspectral imaging (2)

Results:

- ✓ Proof of principle has been shown
- ✓ Satisfactory LOQ (0.5 mg/kg)
- ✓ Rapid: 250 g sample in 1 min (microscopy: 30 to 60 min)
- ✓ See poster + movie **P. Vermeulen Open Day**



Ergot bodies



Wheat grains

Techniques in CONfidence

- ✓ Bio-analytical techniques
- ✓ Spectroscopic techniques
- ✓ **MS-based techniques**

Results for GC-MS of POPs

POPs: - PCBs (dioxin-like and non-dioxin-like)
- brominated flame retardants
- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

- ✓ Simplified and rapid determination of PCBs, PBDEs and PAHs in seafood and fish feed integrated into a single method



INSTITUTE OF
CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY
PRAGUE

Jana Hajslova, Jana Pulkrabova and Lucie Drabova

- ✓ See poster [Lucie Drabova, Open Day](#)

Integrated sample preparation

BFR **PCB** **PAH** **Non-ortho PCB**

Extraction
Shaking (H₂O + ethylacetate)

Isolation
10 min

Partition (transfer into organic phase)
induced by MgSO₄ + NaCl

Clean up
30 min

Clean up
Silica minicolumn

Identification & quantification
1 h

Identification & quantification
GC-TOFMS (EI)
GC GC-TOFMS (EI)

**6 SAMPLES /
< 1 HOUR**



**SINGLE GC
INJECTION**

Oil Spill - Gulf Of Mexico 2010



Call for Methods



NEWS FLASH-

Methods for Measurement of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) Compounds in Gulf of Mexico Seafood

AOAC INTERNATIONAL is inviting method developers to submit methods for consideration and possible evaluation through the AOAC *Official Methods*SM program. Prospective methods must be able to quantify polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) “seafood”.

Acceptable methods must be able to demonstrate a **Limit of Quantification of 1 ppb** (ng/g) for benzo(a)pyrene in seafood.

Currently accepted analytical methods require 96 to 120 hours to complete. Evaluation of analytical methods that **significantly reduce the time-to-signal** (including sample preparation and extraction) is a **primary goal of this call for methods.**





NEWS FLASH

PAH Update: Candidate Method to Enter Collaborative Study

Due to the urgent need for rugged, reliable methods to determine polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds in seafood from the Gulf, AOAC expedited a process that, ultimately, led to a candidate method ready for AOAC validation. AOAC facilitated a stakeholder panel and working group meetings; established a fitness-for-purpose statement; issued calls for methods and collaborators; evaluated available methodology purported to meet fitness for purpose; and selected the best candidate method for further evaluation and validation—all within 3 months. Further, AOAC has developed, and is currently finalizing, a validation study protocol, and the method is about to enter into collaborative study. AOAC validation of a method to detect PAHs in seafood is expected to take less than 6 months from start to finish.

In choosing a candidate method, AOAC reviewed approximately 30 methods for the detection of PAHs. Consequently, the PAH Working Group on Quantitative Methods, chaired by **Gina Ylitalo**, NOAA NWSFC, recommended a method by **Lucie Drabova et al.** at the Institute of Chemical Technology in Prague, Czech Republic as the most promising candidate method for further evaluation and, ultimately, validation as an AOAC-approved method.

In general, the method (Rapid Method for Simultaneous Determination of PAHs, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers in Fish and Seafood Using GC-TOF/MS) is easy to perform, uses common laboratory equipment, and meets fitness-for-purpose and AOAC single-laboratory validation (SLV) requirements. The method uses a gas chromatography system coupled to a mass spectrometer detector that allows identification and quantification of all target PAHs.



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Conclusions

- ✓ The CONfidence project contributes to improved safety of food and feed through the production of **rapid, simplified, cost-effective and high-throughput** methods for a wide variety of **chemical contaminants**
- ✓ Progress has been made for a variety of **bio-analytical, spectroscopic and MS-methods**
- ✓ Part of these methods (the dipsticks) can be used under **“field”** conditions; other methods require well equipped laboratories
- ✓ Some challenges ahead, e.g. heavy metal speciation

More information

Website: www.confidence.eu

Contact:

coordination@confidence.eu

e-newsletter

(registration on website)

Open Day CONFIDENCE



CONFIDENCE: Safer food through rapid and cost-efficient tests for chemical contaminants in the food chain

Open Day at RAFA 2011

3 November 2011

Stella Hall: 13:00 – 16:00

Posters (23)

Demonstrations (8)



Acknowledgements

- ✓ Many colleagues from CONfidence partners
- ✓ The CONfidence project has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° KBBE-211326

Thank you for your attention !

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