

CONFIDENCE in Food and Feed: a new European Research Project

Jacob de Jong, Stefan Weigel and Michel Nielen

www.confidence.eu



Contents

➤ Introduction to CONfidence

- What ?
- Why ?
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➤ Methods in CONfidence

- Detection modes
- Primary extraction methods
- Sample preparation

➤ Method validation

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- Introduction to CONfidence
 - What ?

CONFIDENCE in a nutshell

Chemical CONTaminants

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
- 17 partners from 10 countries, representing universities, research institutes, industry and SMEs
- Volume: 7.5 Mio €
- Co-ordinator: RIKILT - Institute of Food Safety, part of Wageningen UR (NL)

The objectives

- Development and validation of new simplified inexpensive detection methods for chemical contaminants from farm to fork
- Improved exposure assessment through monitoring of selected contaminants
- Contribute to validation of predictive hazard behaviour models
- Dissemination and training of new detection methods to all relevant stakeholders, to advance technology exploitation

The target contaminants

- POPs:
 - dioxin-like PCBs + metabolites
 - brominated flame retardants
 - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)
- Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs)
- Pesticides: paraquat/diquat, dithiocarbamates
- Veterinary drugs:
 - antibiotics, e.g. tetracyclines
 - coccidiostats, e.g. ionophores
- Heavy metals speciation: inorganic arsenic, methyl mercury
- Biotoxins:
 - alkaloids
 - marine biotoxins
 - mycotoxins

The commodities

Food & Feed

- Fish/shellfish
 - Cereals
 - Potatoes/vegetables
 - Honey
 - Eggs
 - Meat
 - Dairy products
- Fish feed
- Cereal-based feed



Contents

➤ Introduction to CONfidence

- 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, e.g. for antibiotics
- To improve inexpensive screening possibilities, e.g. for metal speciation

Why CONFIDENCE (2) ?

- To speed-up analysis for factory approval of lots



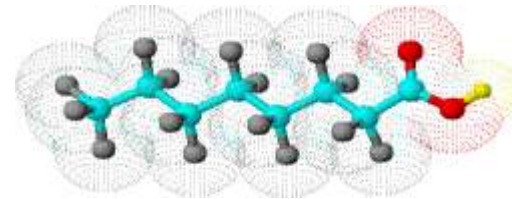
- To contribute to the assessment of risks of emerging contaminants

- New classes of marine biotoxins: spirolides and palytoxins
- Plant toxins, e.g. pyrrolizidine alkaloids
- Perfluorinated compounds

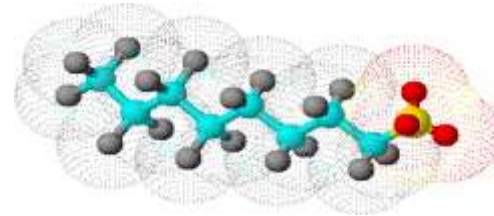


Why CONFIDENCE (3) ?

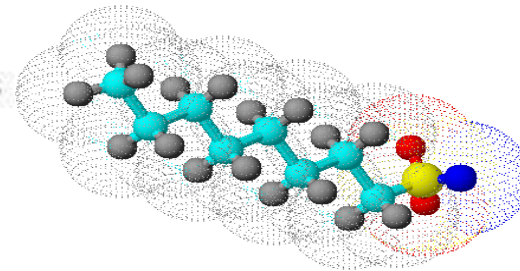
➤ Perfluorinated compounds



PFOA



PFOS



PFOSA



Why CONFIDENCE (4) ?

- To contribute to the generation of data for exposure assessment, e.g. for PFC's:



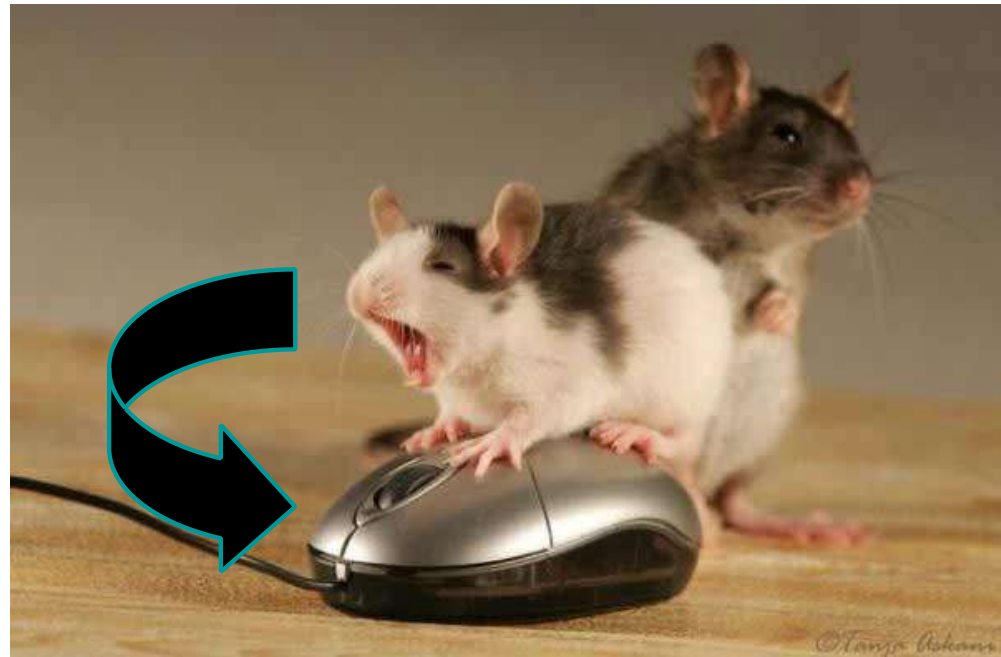
**Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS),
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and their salts**
Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Contaminants in
the Food chain

Adopted on 21 February 2008

“Due to the substantial lack of suitable analytical data, many assumptions have been made in order to derive exposure estimates.”

Why CONFIDENCE (5) ?

- To replace animal based bioassays, e.g. the mouse assay for marine biotoxins



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The consortium

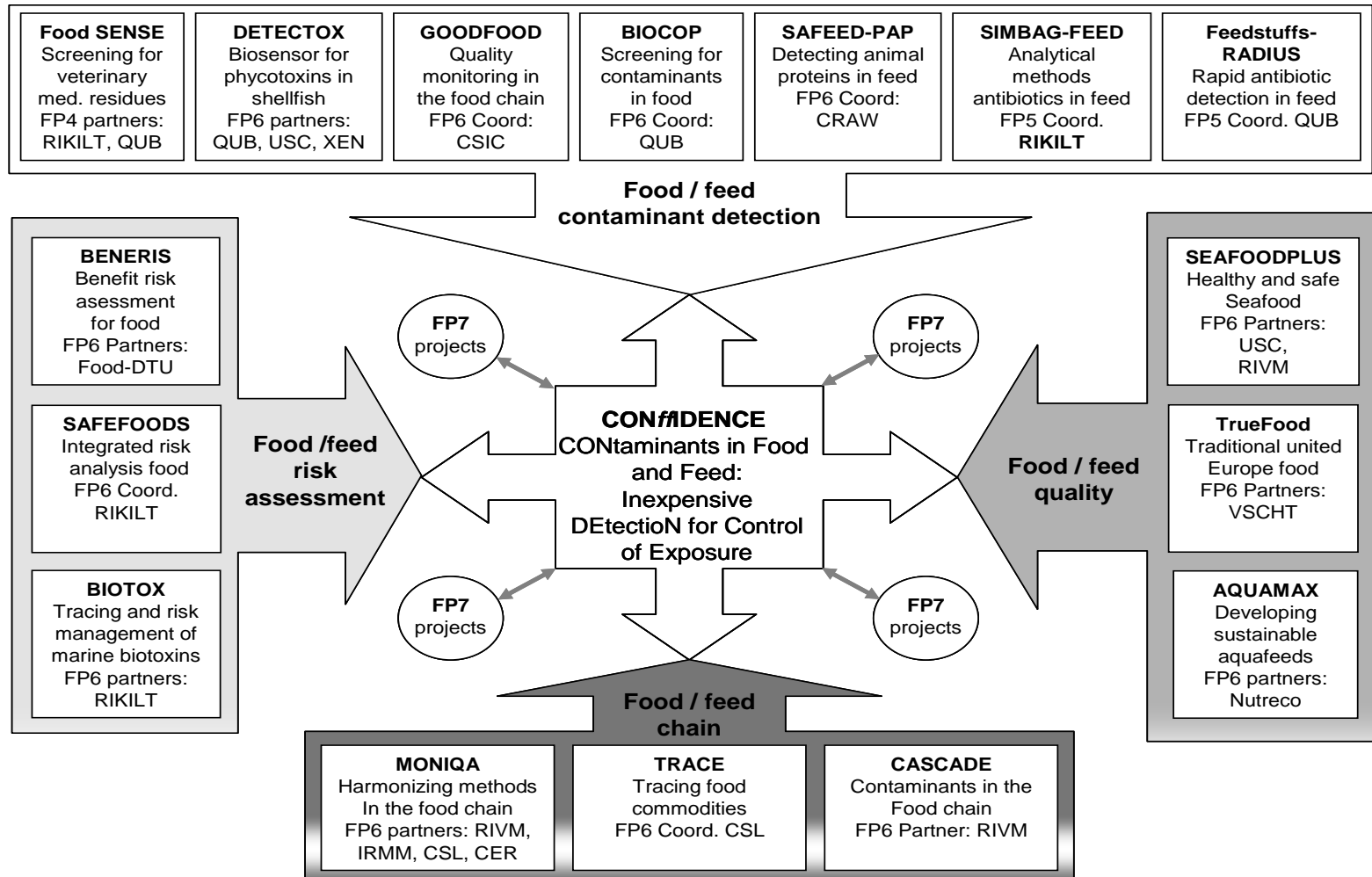


The Advisory Board

Representatives from:

- FAO/IAEA
- DG-SANCO
- EFSA CONTAM panel
- CEN committee Food analysis – Horizontal methods (CEN/ TC 275)

European approach



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➤ Methods in CONfidence

- **Detection modes**

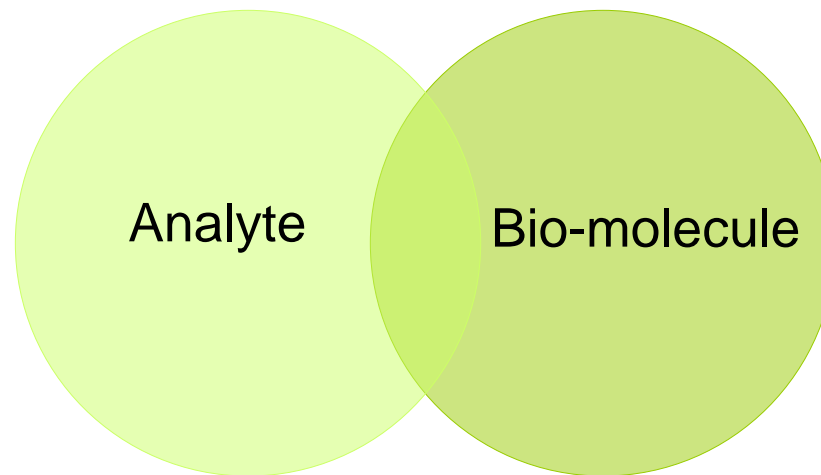
Detection modes

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

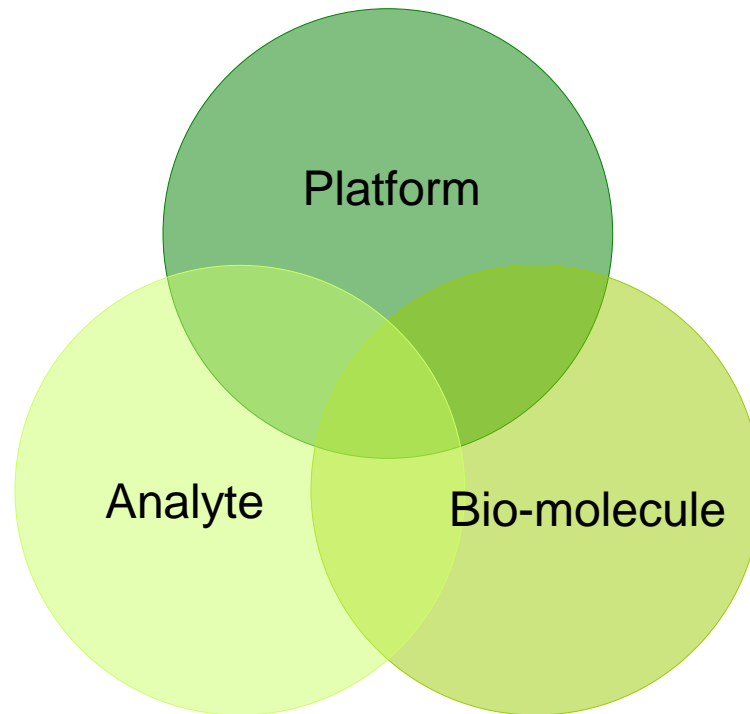
Detection modes

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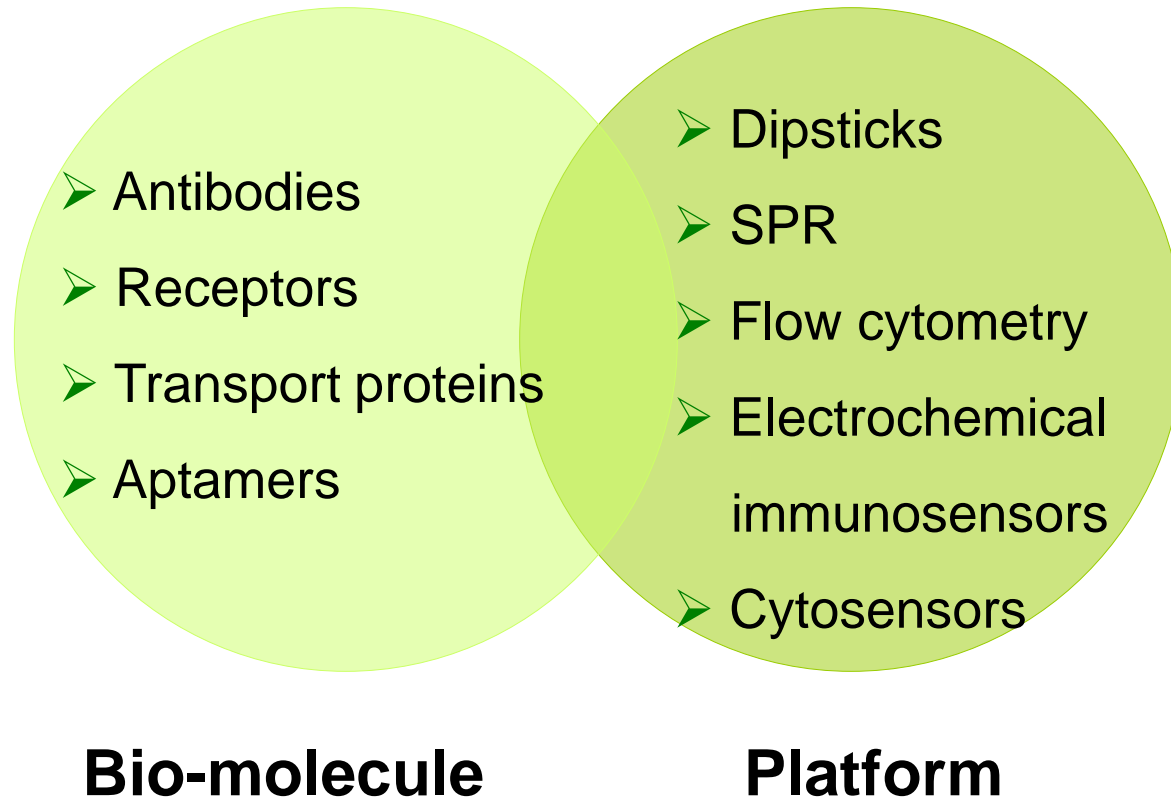
Bio-analytical detection



Bio-analytical detection



Bio-analytical detection



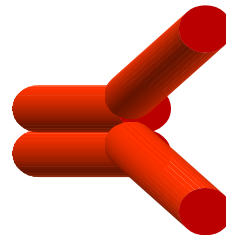
Bio (=binding) molecules

- **Antibodies**
- Receptors
- Transport proteins
- Aptamers

Bio (=binding) molecules

➤ Antibodies

- Polyclonal *and* Monoclonal
- Already available *or* produced in
CONFIDENCE



Bio (=binding) molecules

- Antibodies
- **Receptors**
- Transport proteins
- Aptamers

Receptors

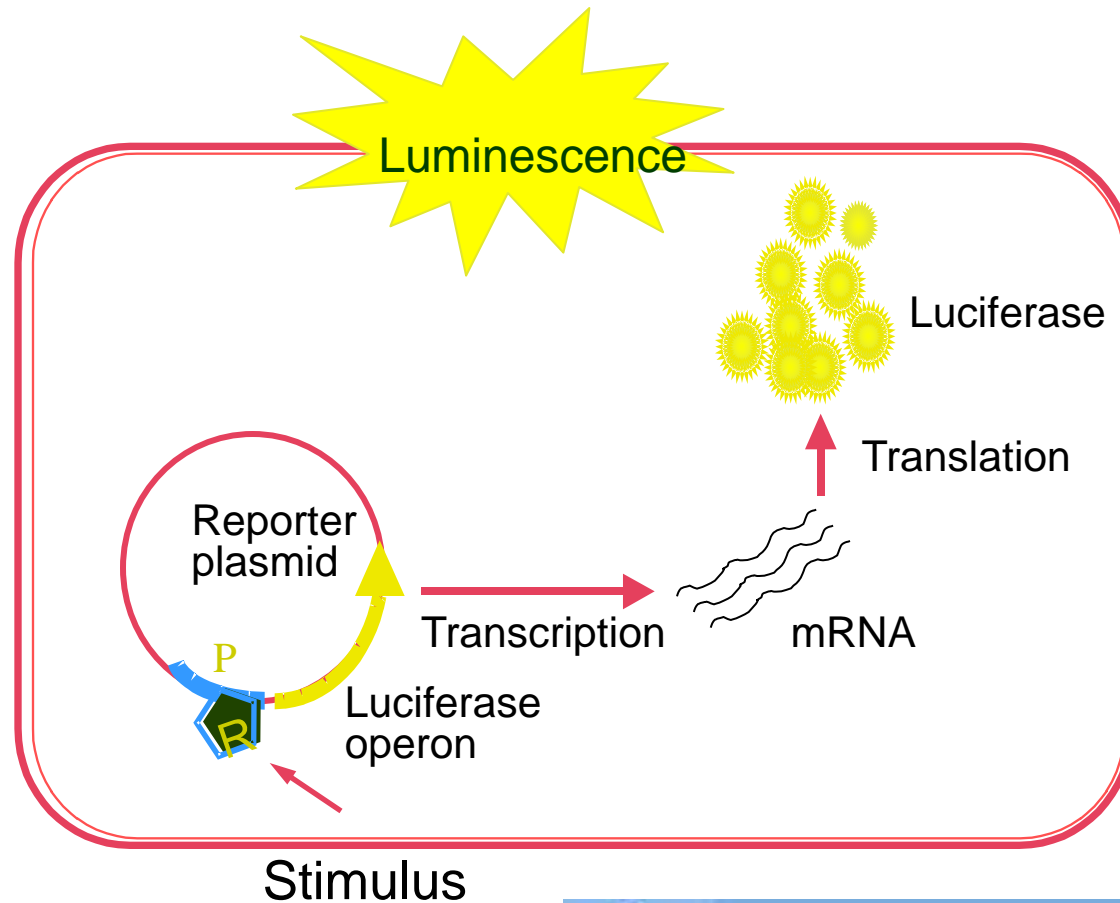
- **Receptors** = proteinic complexes binding analytes with high specificity and affinity

Application in CONFIDENCE:

- Whole-cell, light-emitting microbial sensors for heavy metals
- Reporter gene technology enabling rapid detection of metal bioavailability



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



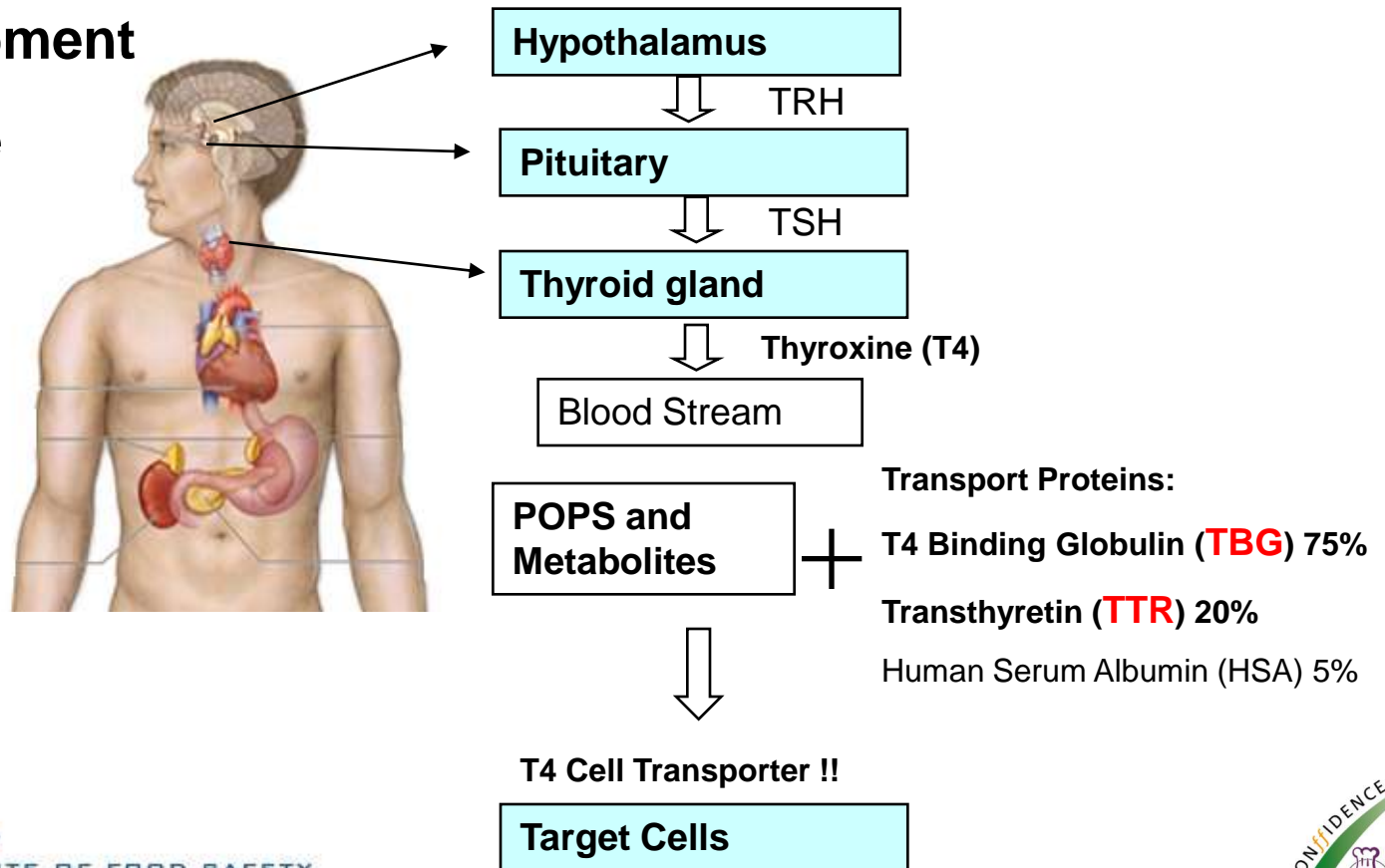
P = promoter
R = regulatory protein

Bio (=binding) molecules

- Antibodies
- Receptors
- **Transport proteins**
- Aptamers

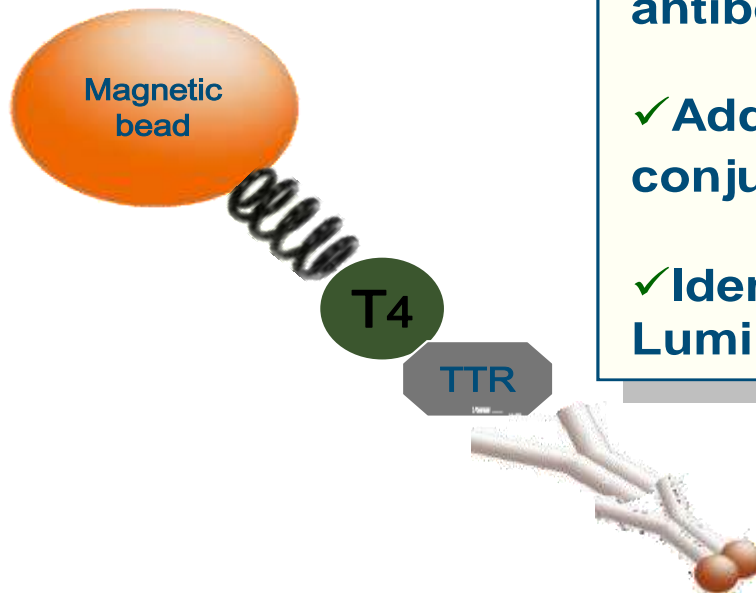
Transport proteins: mechanism

- Brain Development
- Metabolic rate



Transport proteins in **CONFIDENCE**: OH-metabolites of PBDEs

- ✓ Thyroxine (T4) immobilization on the bead surface via spacer.
- ✓ Addition of transthyretin (TTR).
- ✓ Bound TTR detection with monoclonal antibody against TTR.
- ✓ Addition of the secondary antibody conjugated with Phycoerithrin (PE).
- ✓ Identification and quantification by Luminex.



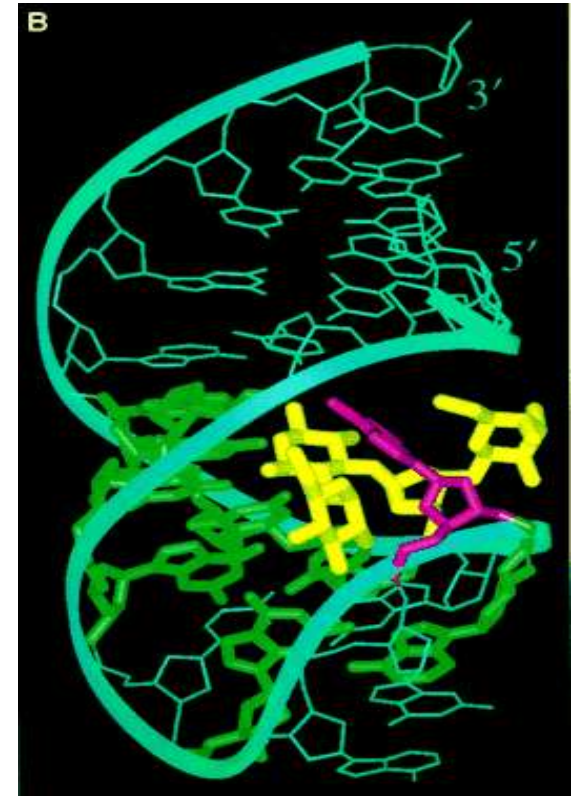
Bio (=binding) molecules

- Antibodies
- Receptors
- Transport proteins
- **Aptamers**

Aptamers

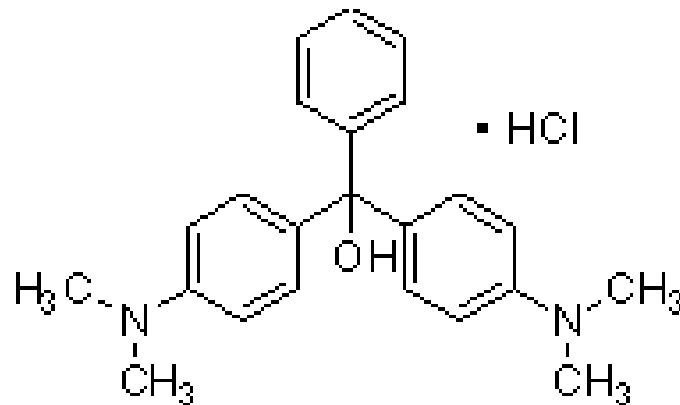
□ *Aptus* : to fit, *Meros* : particle

= short single stranded
oligonucleotides that form 3-D
structures that **bind** with **high**
affinity and **specificity** to
proteine and non-protein targets



Aptamers in CONFIDENCE:

- Malachite green (MG) in fish tissue and fish feed



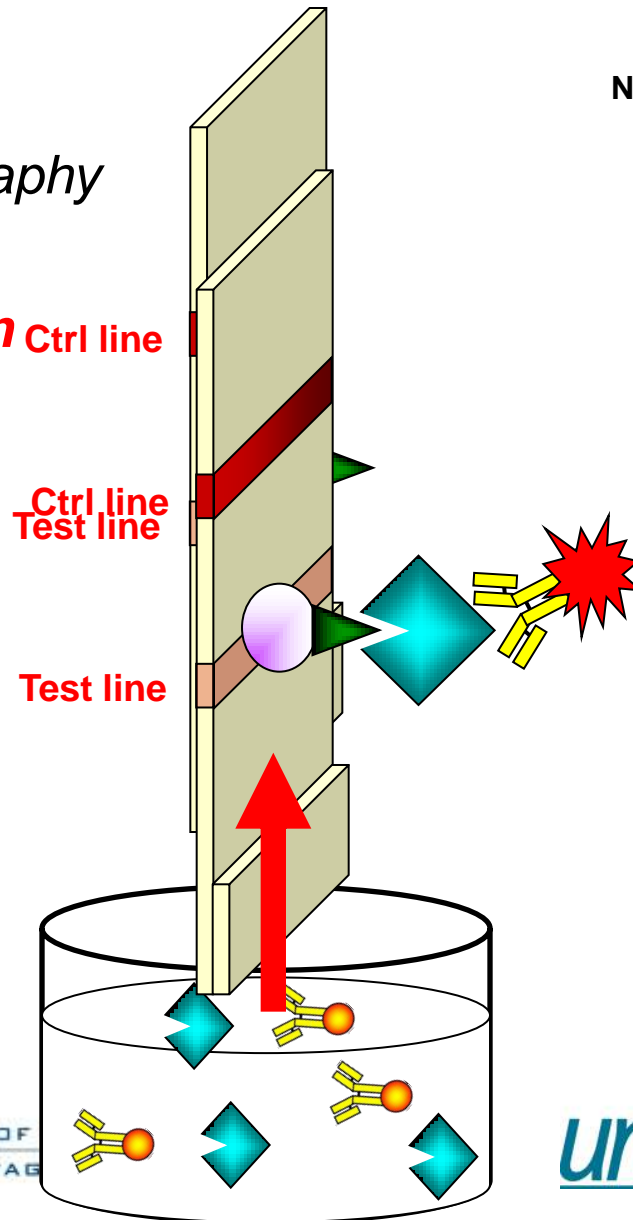
Platforms

- **Multiplex dipstick assays**
- Multiplex SPR biosensor
- Multiplex flow cytometry
- Electrochemical immunosensors
- Cytosensors

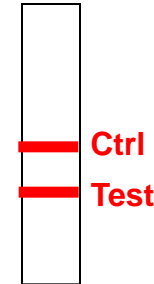


Principle of Dipstick Assay

Lateral Flow
Chromatography
Indirect
Competition
Dipstick
Assay



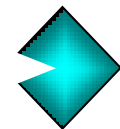
Negative test



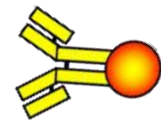
Carrier



Hapten X



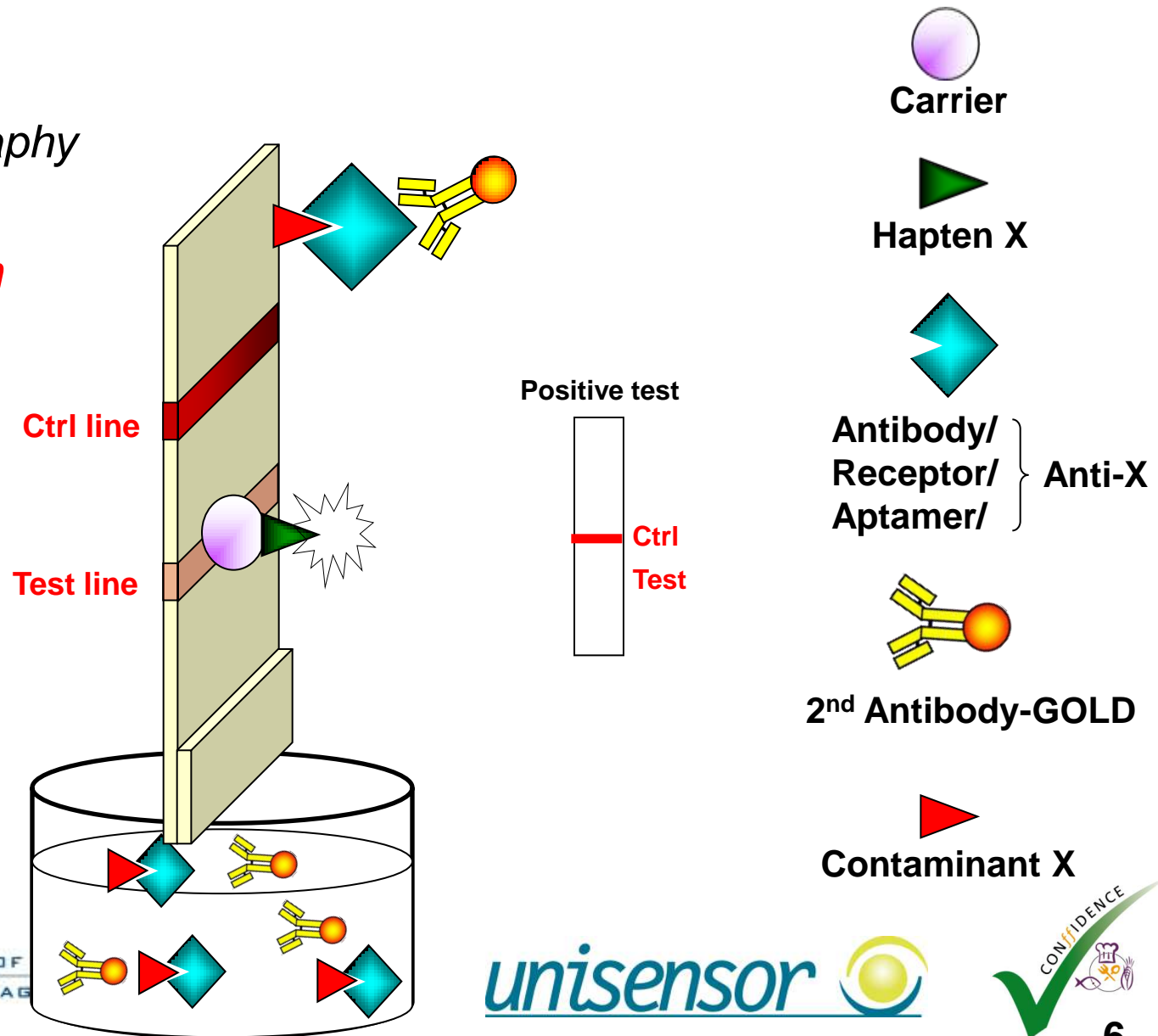
Antibody/
Receptor/
Aptamer/ } Anti-X



2nd Antibody-GOLD

Principle of Dipstick Assay

Lateral Flow
Chromatography
Indirect
Competition
Dipstick
Assay



Multi-dipsticks in CONFIDENCE: antibiotics in honey

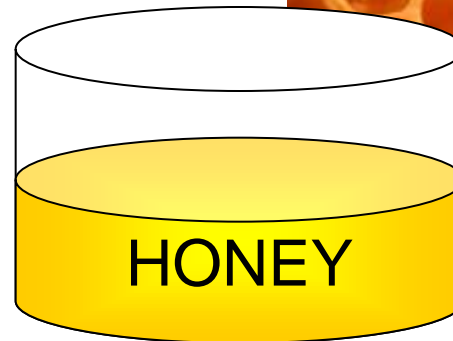
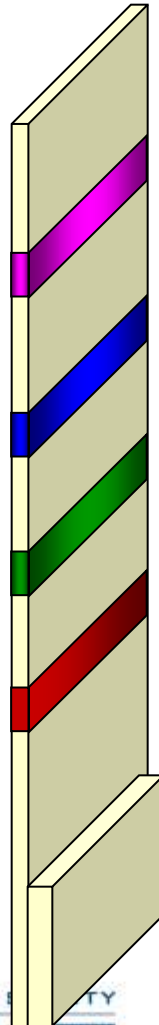


A) Sulfonamides

B) Quinolones

C) Tylosin

D) Chloramphenicol



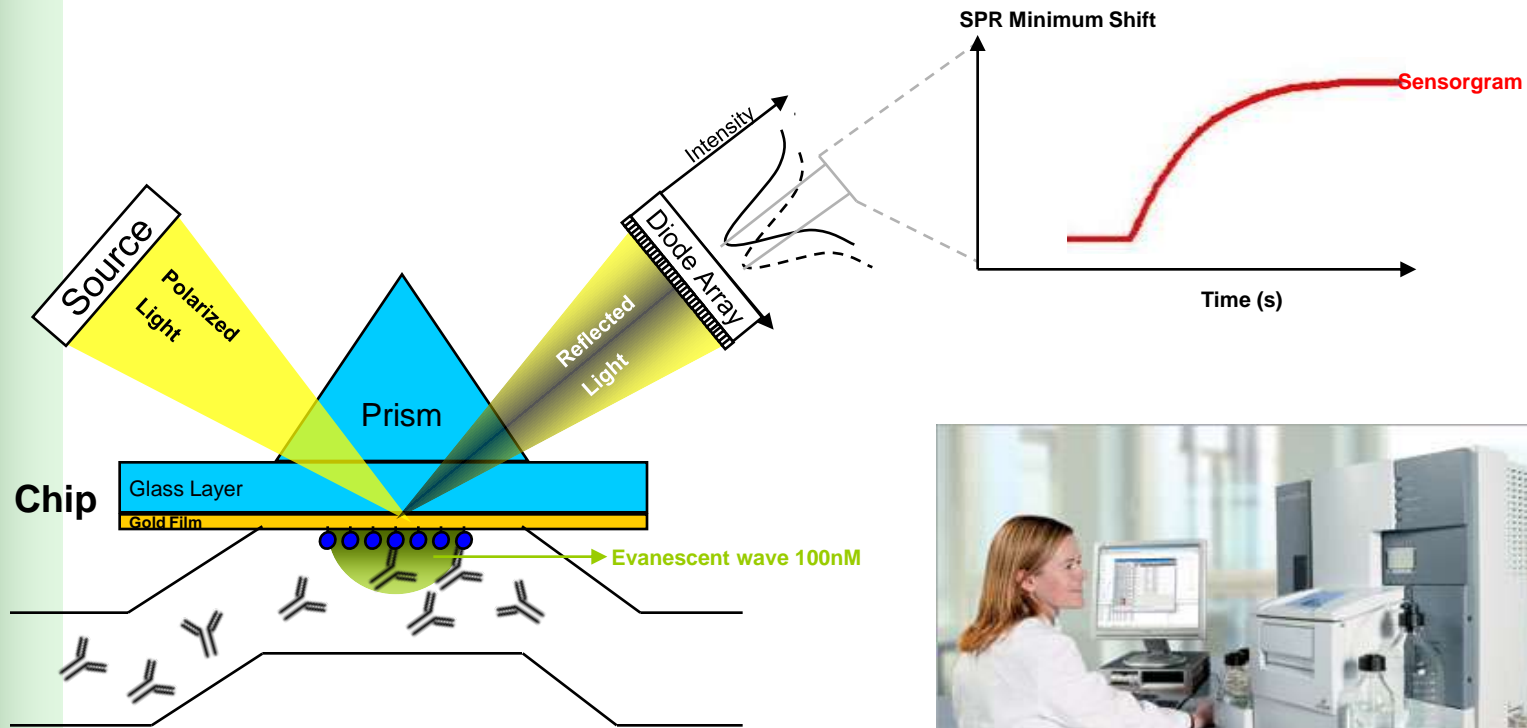
RIKILT
INSTITUTE OF FOOD SAFETY
WAGENINGEN UR



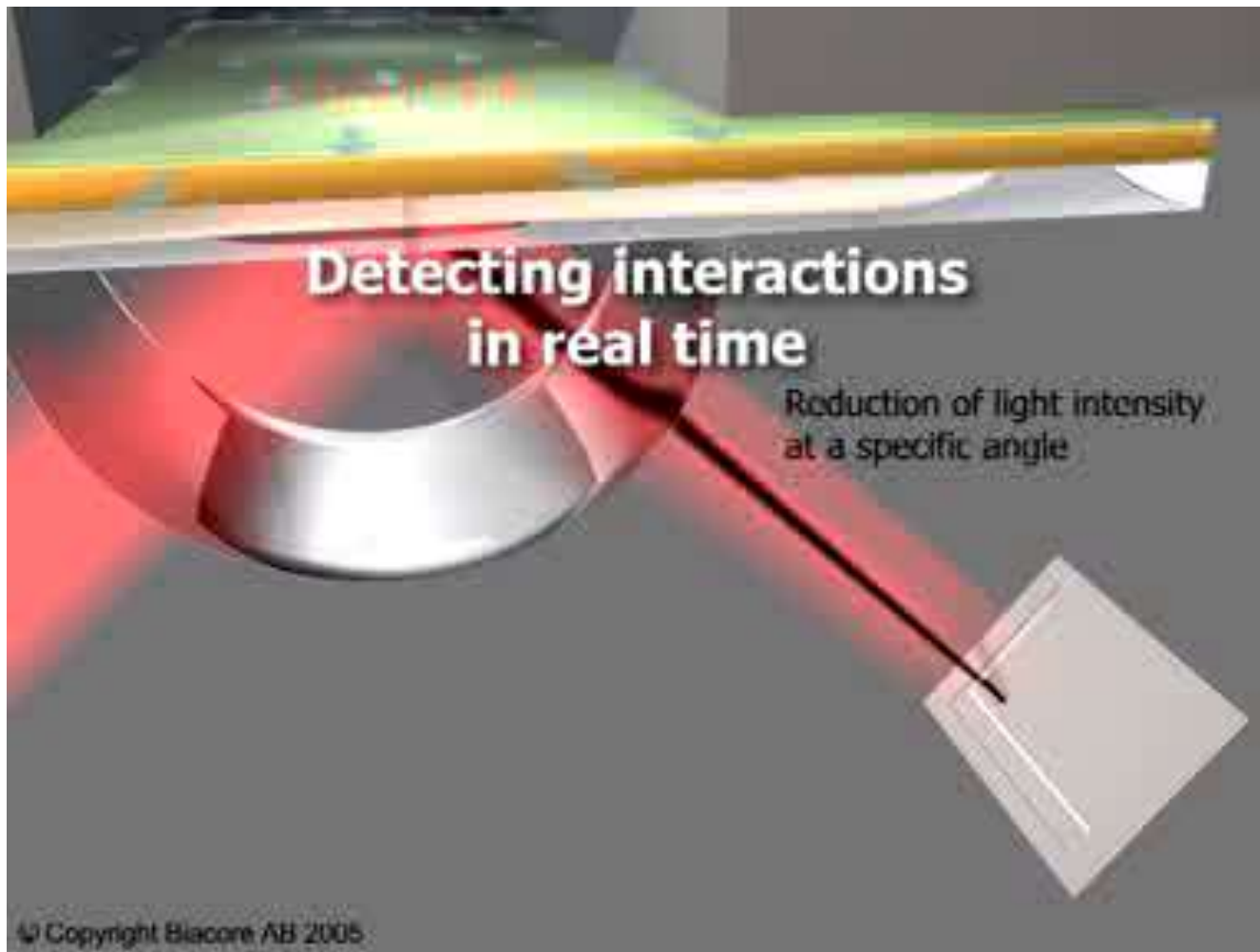
Platforms

- Multiplex dipstick assays
- **Multiplex SPR biosensor**
- Multiplex flow cytometry
- Electrochemical immunosensors
- Cytosensors

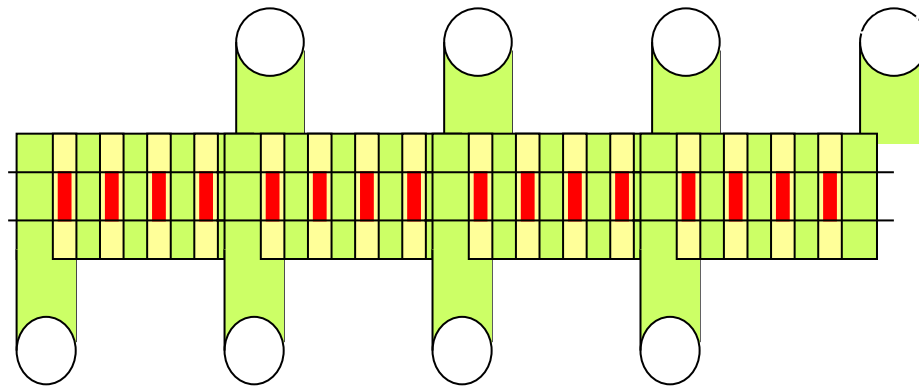
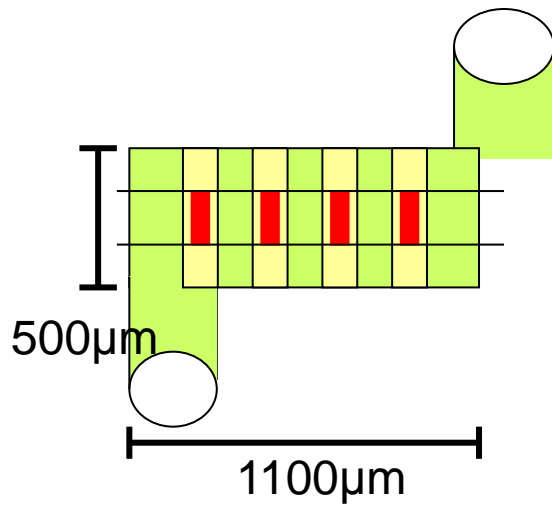
Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)



Demo of SPR



SPR Multiplexing



SPR application in CONFIDENCE

➤ Development of

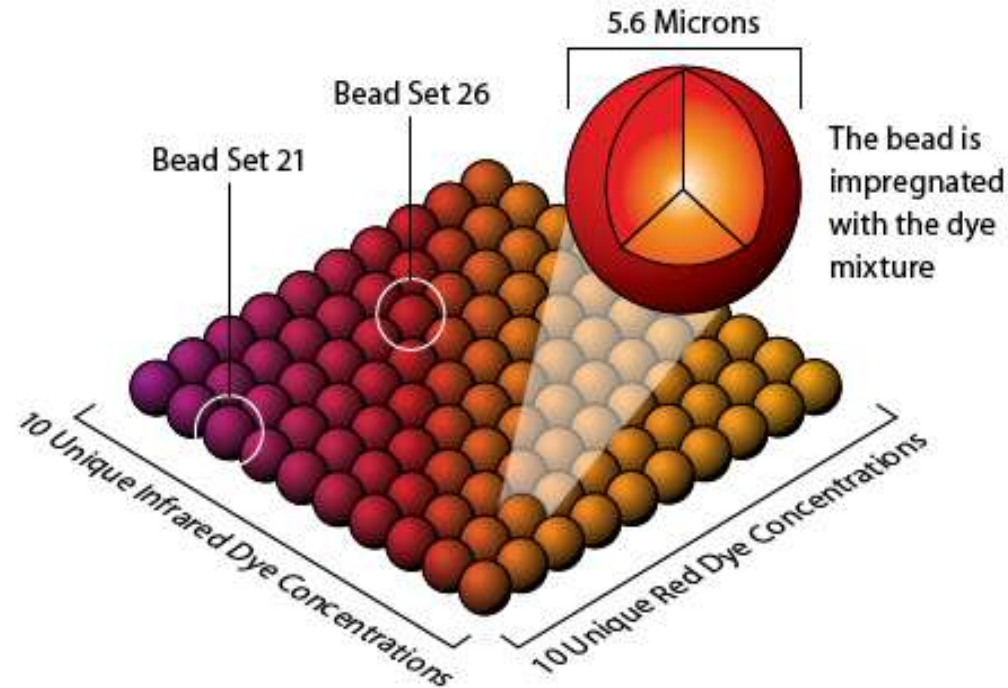
- a rapid multiplex assay capable of detecting a combination of PSP and DSP toxins in shellfish based on interaction with specific antibodies
- assays for emerging toxins palytoxin and spirolides, to add to the multiplex assay (based on risk assessment evaluations)



Platforms

- Multiplex dipstick assays
- Multiplex SPR biosensor
- **Multiplex flow cytometry**
- Electrochemical immunosensors
- Cytosensors

Principles of multiplex flow cytometry



Luminex® (xMAP) Technology

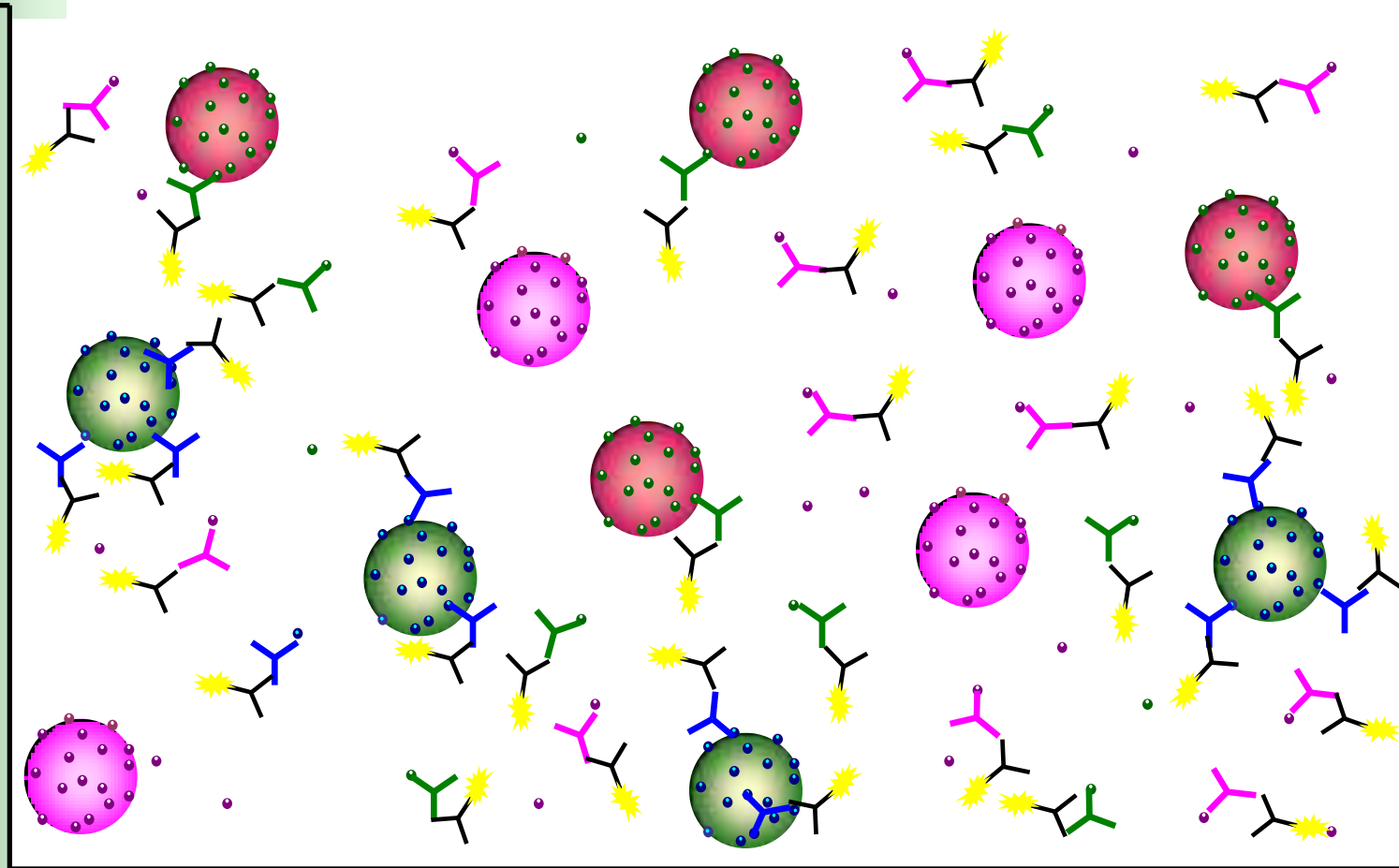
Flow cytometry application in CONFIDENCE : coccidiostats

- Development of a multiplex **immunoassay** for residues of the following **coccidiostats** in eggs and their cross-contamination in non-targeted feed (laying hens feed):
 - Lasalocid
 - Monensin
 - Salinomycin
 - Narasin
 - Nicarbazin
- **Transfer study** for lasalocid from
feed ⇨ eggs

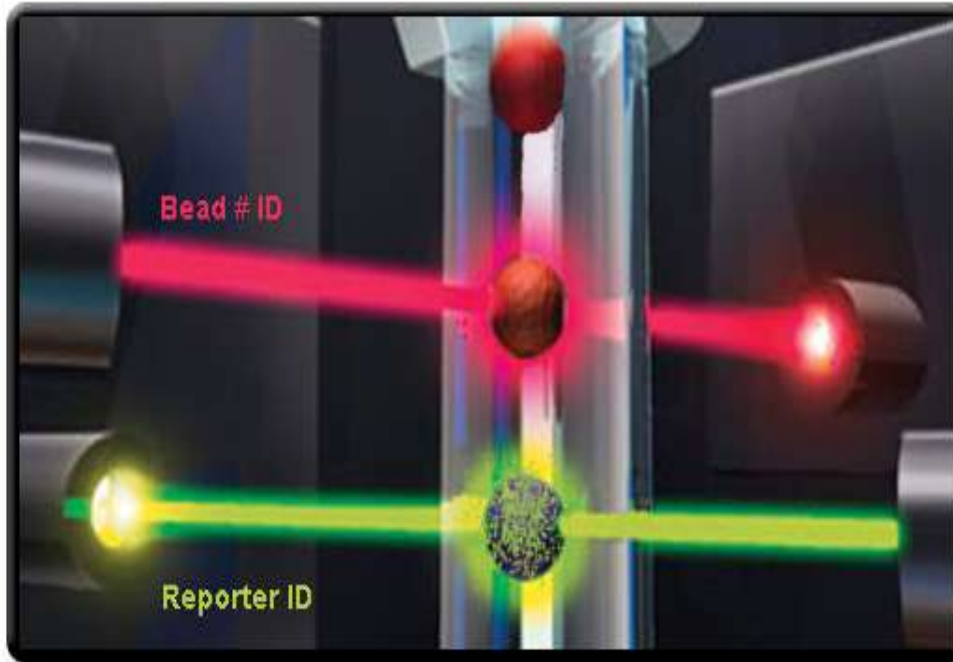
Flow cytometry application in CONFIDENCE : coccidiostats

- A multiplex **immunoassay** for residues of the following **coccidiostats** in eggs and their cross-contamination in non-targeted feed (laying hens feed):
 - Lasalocid: **bead set 1**
 - Monensin: **bead set 2**
 - Salinomycin: **bead set 3**
 - Narasin: **bead set 4**
 - Nicarbazin: **bead set 5**

Example for 3 coccidiostats



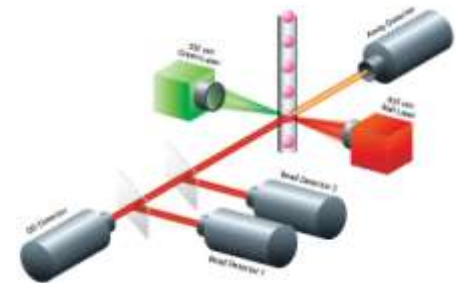
The flow cell



Red laser reads the bead,
i.e. the target

Green laser detects the
amount of the target

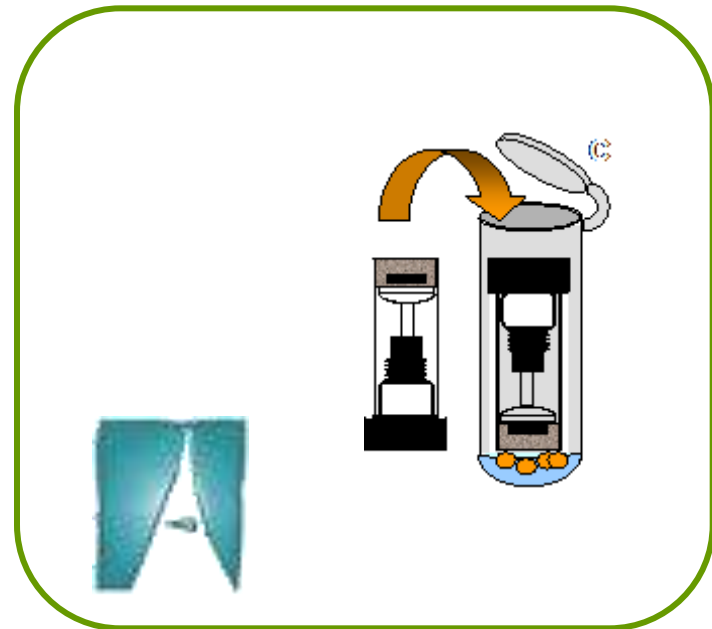
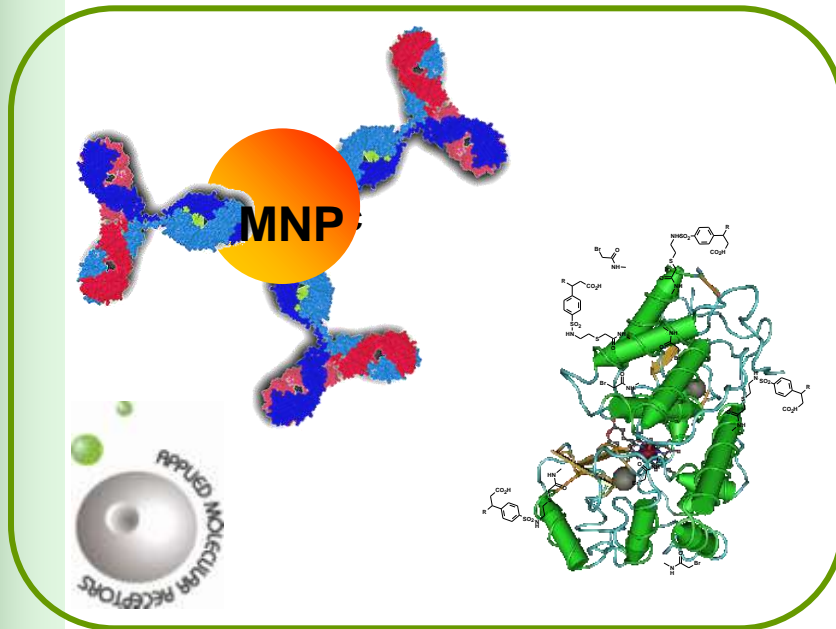
Luminex® (xMAP)
Technology



Platforms

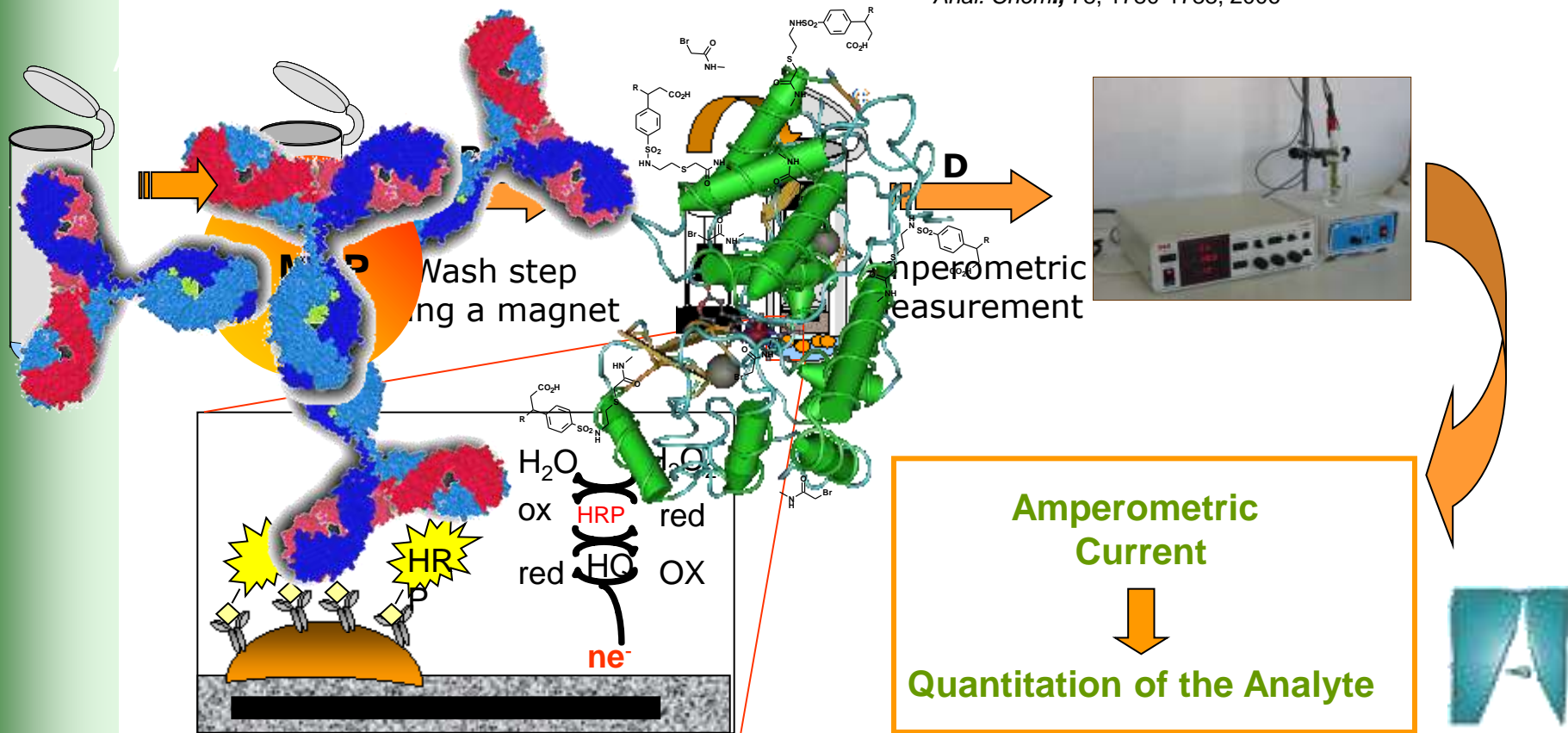
- Multiplex dipstick assays
- Multiplex SPR biosensor
- Multiplex flow cytometry
- **Electrochemical immunosensors**
- Cytosensors

Electrochemical immunosensor

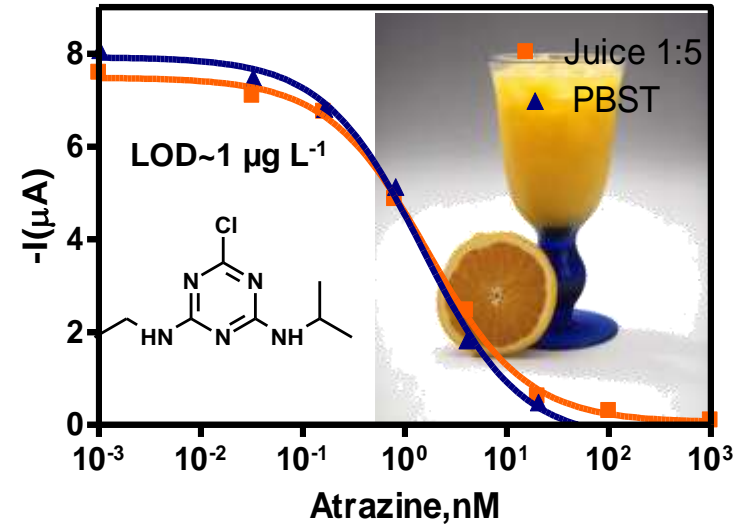
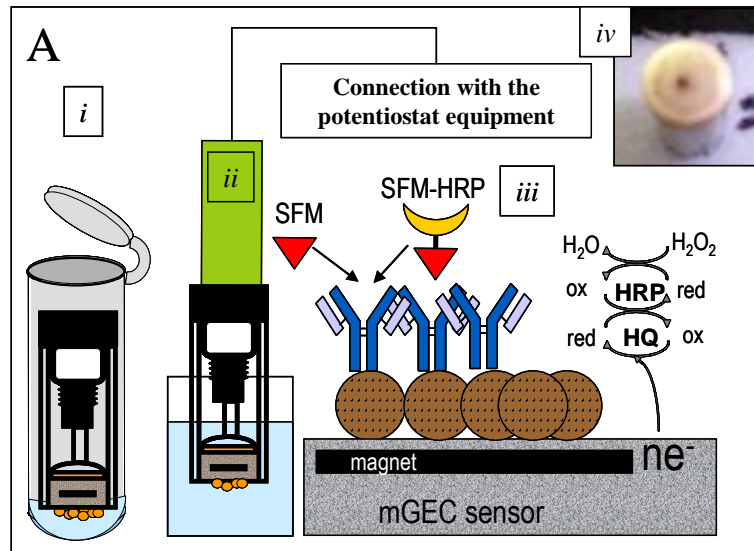


Electrochemical immunosensor

E. Zacco, M. I. Pividori, S. Alegret, R. Galve and M.-Pilar Marco
Anal. Chem., 78, 1780-1788, 2006



Electrochemical immunosensor



- (1) Zacco, E.; Pividori, M. I.; Alegret, S, R. Galve and M.-Pilar Marco; *Analytical Chemistry* 2006, 78, 1780-1788.
- (2) Zacco, E.; Galve, R.; Marco, M. P.; Alegret, S.; Pividori, M. I. *Biosensors & Bioelectronics* 2007, 22, 1707-1715.

Electrochemical immunosensors in CONFIDENCE:

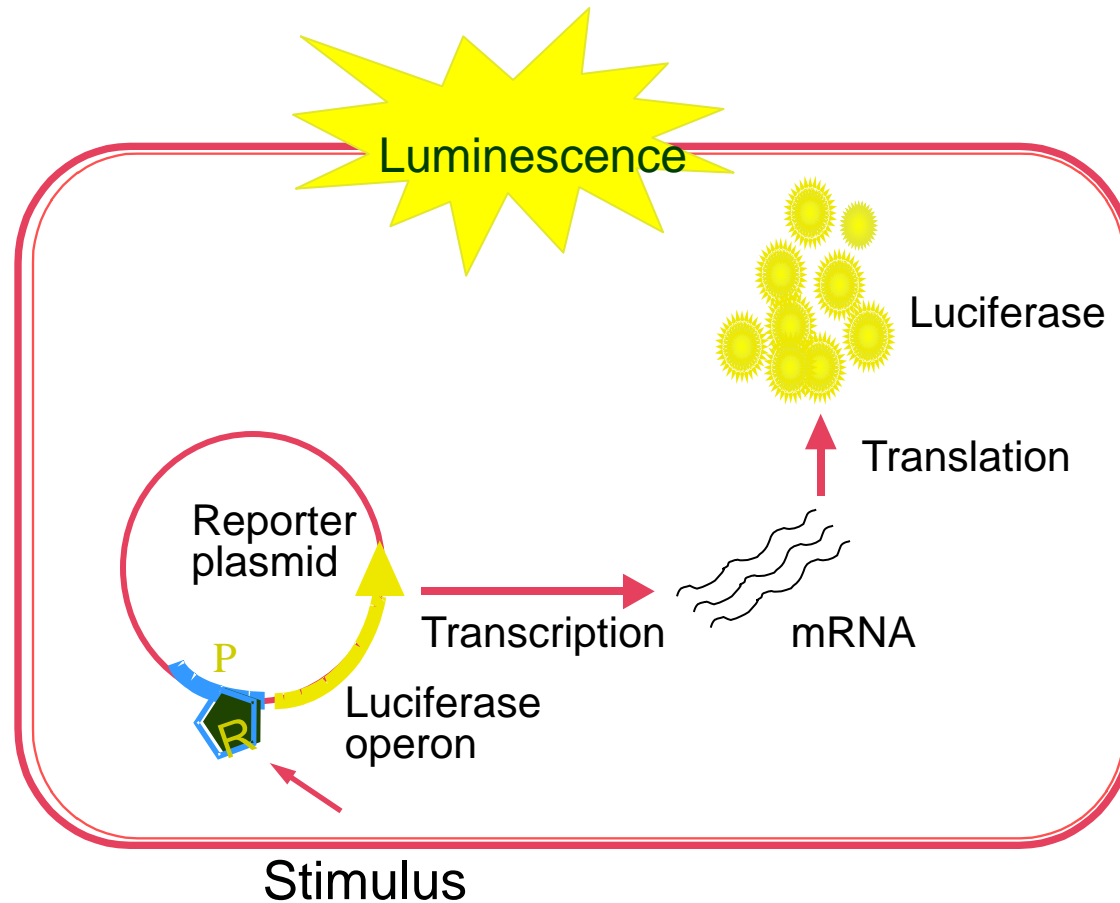
- Development of a method for paraquat and diquat in potato and cereals



Platforms

- Multiplex dipstick assays
- Multiplex SPR biosensor
- Multiplex flow cytometry
- Electrochemical immunosensors
- **Cytosensors**

Cytosensor for heavy metal speciation: portable device for field usage



P = promoter
R = regulatory protein

Detection modes

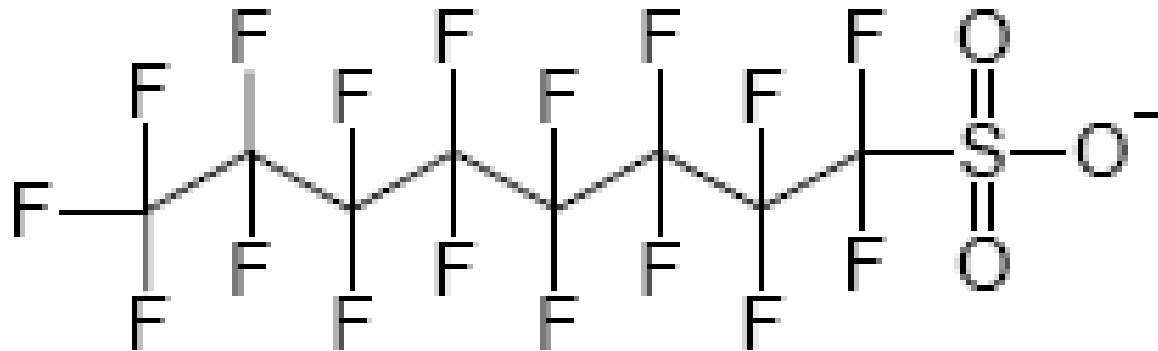
- Bio-analytical
- **MS-based**
- Spectroscopic

MS-based detection

➤ LC-MS or LC-MS/MS

Example: Perfluorinated compounds

NOTE: bio-analytical methods are not feasible due to impossibilities to find appropriate binding molecules !



MS-based detection

- Simplified ambient mass spectrometric (MS) methods

Example: DESI-MS and DART-MS for dithiocarbamates in crops

Detection modes

- Bio-analytical
- MS-based
- **Spectroscopic**

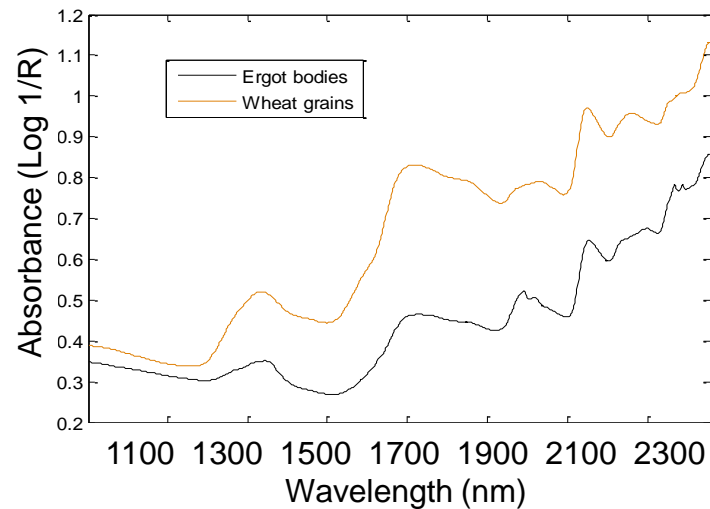
Detection of ergot bodies in wheat grains by NIR spectroscopy



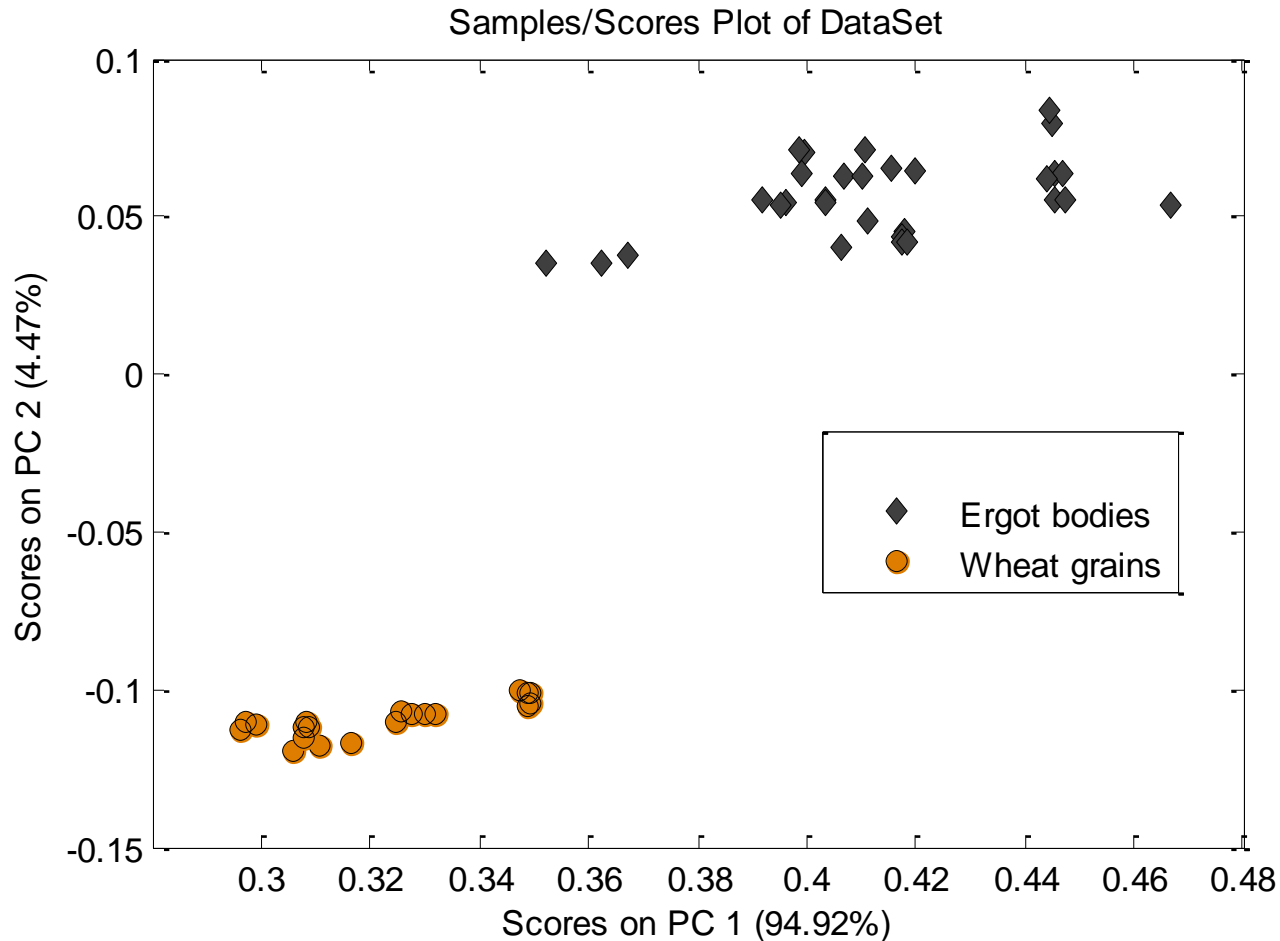
Ergot bodies



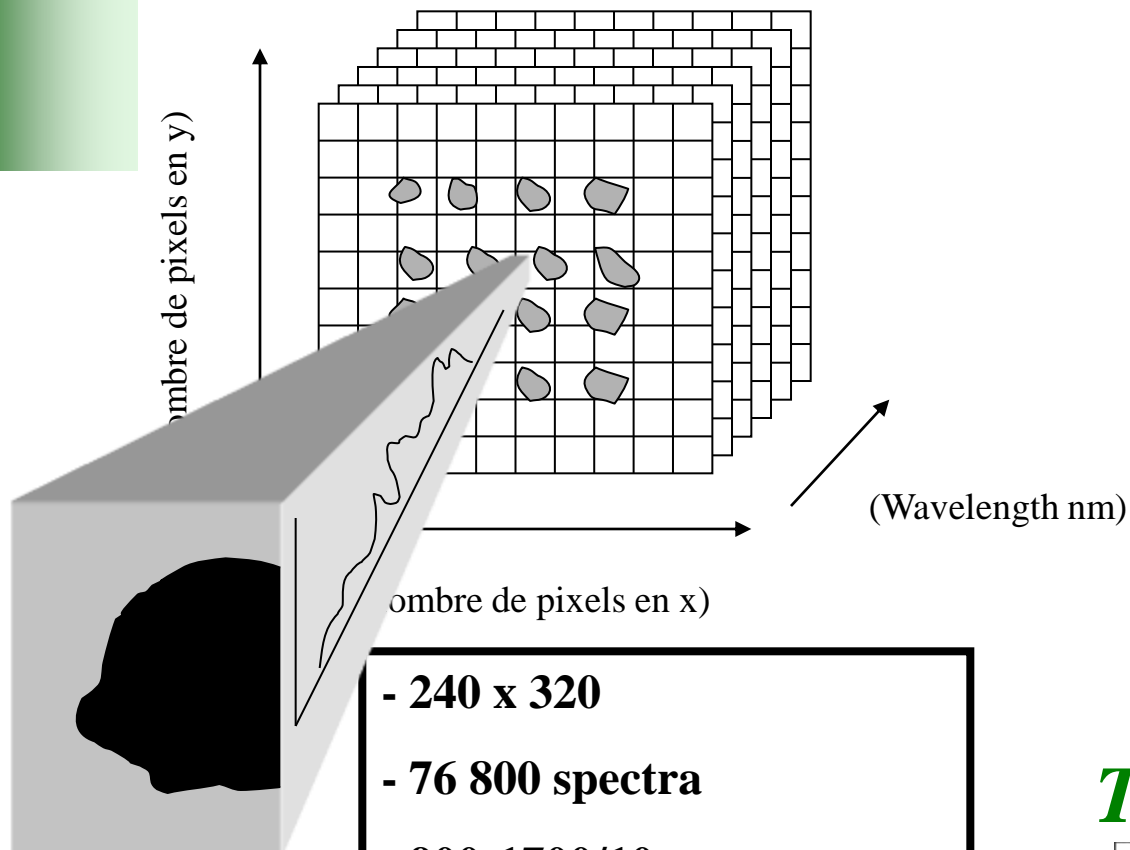
Wheat grains



Discrimination between ergot bodies and wheat grains by NIR spectroscopy



Infrared Hyperspectral Imaging System



- 240 x 320
- 76 800 spectra
- 900-1700/10 nm
- 3 to 5 minutes



The NIR camera



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➤ Methods in CONfidence

- Detection modes
- **Primary extraction methods**

Primary extraction methods

➤ Multi-compound & Multi-class: generic extraction methods, a challenge for e.g.

■ POP's and their metabolites



■ Mycotoxins



■ Plant alkaloids



➤ Rapid methods, e.g. Pressurized solvent extraction

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➤ **Methods in CONFIDENCE**

- Detection modes
- Primary extraction methods
- **Sample preparation**

Sample preparation

- **No** clean-up as far as possible
- Fast and simple clean-up, e.g.
 - Magnetic beads: integrated sample preparation for
 - Flow cytometry
 - Electrochemical immunosensor
 - SPE with selective sorbents: separation of organic vs. inorganic arsenic

National Food Institute
Technical University
of Denmark



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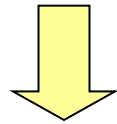
➤ Methods in CONfidence

- Detection modes
- Primary extraction methods
- Sample preparation

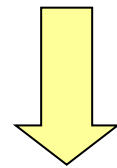
➤ **Method validation**

Method validation

Method development



In-house method validation



Validation by means of small-scale interlab studies

Need for well characterised test materials



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- **Expected results**

Expected results (Summary)

- Increased food and feed safety through more effective chemical contaminant monitoring
- Excellent screening tools for statutory control and industry
- Simple, fast, inexpensive multiplex assays (multi-analyte & multi-class detection), validated at 50 % of the regulatory limits
- Surveys that will enable exposure assessments
- Contributions to the validation of predictive models for transfer from feed to food



Acknowledgements

- The CONfIDENCE project is financially supported by the European Commission under Grant Agreement no. 211326

Acknowledgements

- Many CONFIDENCE colleagues contributing to this presentation:
 - Philippe Delahaut (CER)
 - Vincent Baeten and Philippe Vermeulen (CRA-W)
 - M-Pilar Marco and Marinella Farré (CSIC)
 - Matti Karp (TUT)
 - Benoit Granier (Unisensor)
 - Chris Elliott (QUB)
 - Wim Beek, Willem Haasnoot, Anastasia Meimaridou, Monique Bienenmann-Ploum, Toine Bovee (RIKILT)
- Biacore for use of the SPR animation

More information

Website: **www.confidence.eu**

Contact:

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e-newsletter

(registration on website)

Thank you for your attention !

www.confidence.eu

