

# **Electrochemical Magneto Immunosensing Antibiotic Residues in Honey Samples**



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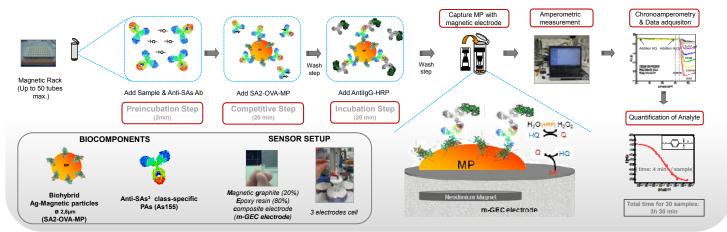
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#### 1. Introduction

The purpose of this work has been to develop a working procedure for the analysis of sulfonamide (SA) antibiotic residues in honey samples using an amperometric magneto immunosensor. The amperometric magneto immunosensor has been applied before1 to the analysis of these antibiotics in milk samples<sup>2</sup>. In this work, we have expanded the number of sulfonamide antibiotic congeners detected and evaluated their performance in hydrolyzed honey, more than 10 SAs are detected in the matrix below 25 µg Kg<sup>-1</sup>. Although maximum residue limits have not been established in the EU, countries such as Switzerland have established a tolerance limit of 50 μg Kg<sup>-1</sup>.

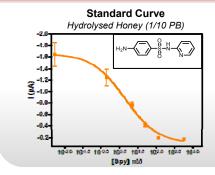
### 2. Electrochemical Magneto Immunosensor



#### 3. Honey Treatment

# Strong acid hydrolysis required 1. Hydrolysis of SA conjugates ✓ 2N HCl for hydrolysis of sugar conjugates 2. Conditioning ✓ 2N NaOH to neutralize ( pH 7-8) ✓ Buffering and dilution (10 times with PB) (time 1h and 10min)

## 4. Immunosensor Features

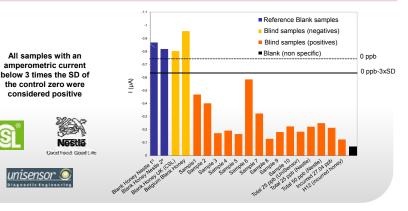


Hydrolysed Honey (1/10 PB)
-1.65
-0,10
-0,49
1.50 (15 μg Kg <sup>-1</sup> )
0,02 ( <mark>0,2 μg Kg<sup>-1</sup>)</mark>
0,95

## 5. Specificity Studies

#### 10 SAs at 25 ppb Hydroliysed blank spiked honey (1/10 PB) 0 ppb 0 ppb-3xSD 10 different SAs were detected below 25 ppb with an amperometric signal below 3 times the SD of the control zero. STZ SQ SQ SCP

# 6. Analysis of Blind Honey Samples



#### 7. Conclusions

- · A simple, fast and inexpensive screening method for sulfonamide antibiotic analysis in honey has been developed using an amperometric magneto immunosensor.
- The use of magnetic microparticles allows an efficient removal of matrix interences and a
- The experiments performed in other laboratory have demostrated that the immunosensor is robust and portable.

# simple assay procedure.

## Acknowledgements



- This work was supported by Conffidence Project
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