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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ МИКОТОКСИНОВ / О. В. Прищепко, Ю. М. Новожицкая

В статье приведены результаты сравнительного изучения современных методов определения микотоксинов в зерне и продуктах егопереработки, используемых в лабораториях Украины и стран Европейского сообщества.

Ключевые слова: микотоксины, высокоэффективная жидкостная хроматография, тонкослойная хроматография, иммуноферментный анализ, высокоэффективная хроматомассспектрометрия

MODERN METHODS OF MYCOTOXINS DETERMINATION. (COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS) / O. Prishchenko, Y. Novozhitskaya

There are many human and animal diseases caused by the presence in cereals and its products of naturally occurring toxins - mycotoxins. These toxins are not less dangerous than chemical toxins.

Diseases caused by mycotoxins mostly have not specific clinical picture or asymptomatic. Also such diseases are complicated by secondary microflora and accepted as other diagnoses. Many of mycotoxins possess long-term effects: teratogenic, mutagenic, embryotoxic, carcinogenic. They are characterized by immunosuppressive effect and absence of sensitizing properties.

In addition mycotoxins are quite chemically stable compounds. Their presence is due to the presence of toxicogenic fungus mycelium and production of mycotoxins associated with changes of humidity and temperature.

The main objects of mycotoxin contamination are agricultural products especially grain. Contamination is possible at all stages of production, storage, processing and transportation of such products.

Today mycotoxins determining and scientific substantiation of its maximum permissible levels are actual problems. High quality products production provided by precise laboratory control and prevention of contamination of raw materials. Specific hazard of mycotoxin action to human and animal health is their ability to demonstrate the negative effect at low concentrations, which can not be detected by low-sensitive methods. Therefore it is important to develop and use in practice more sensitive methods of determination.

The purpose of our work was to compare sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of modern and well-known detection methods for mycotoxins that are used today. Installation requirements for methods determination of mycotoxins.

Question about detection of mycotoxins has been asked for some time and therefore there are many methods of its determination. Some of them are used for screening analysis (thin layer chromatography, ELISA), other confirm results (high performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection, LS-MS). Depending on aim all these methods have their advantages, disadvantages and limits of determination that should be considered when we choose the method.

Such method as thin layer chromatography (TLC) is widely spread. Analytical TLC is a screening, qualitative method of substances analysis. The intensity of the color stain is pretty approximate quantitative characteristic. Such an assessment is possible when universal developers are using and detection is performing visually or by using densitometer. The accuracy of the detection depends on the reagents purity and qualification of specialists because visual assessment is very important. In laboratories this method is used as an alternative method for mycotoxins determination.

ELISA method is based on the interaction of antigen to antibody and sensitive at low concentrations of mycotoxins. Evaluation of the reaction is carried out automatically by special equipment that allows to standardize these methods. This is a screening method that allows to conduct examination of numerous samples for a short time. This is quite specific, highly sensitive method.

The method of liquid chromatography (HPLC) is used as a confirmatory method for mycotoxins determination. As a method of analysis, HPLC is part of methods that, given the complexity of the objects, includes the separation of complex mixtures on simple components. The modern capabilities allow use immunoaffinity chromatography for purification of samples based on the formation of antigen-antibody complex. This improves recovery of the analyte from the sample, which allows more accurate detect mycotoxin with the help of appliance. This method requires sensitive equipment, qualified personnel and high purity reagents. At that rate, method needs small amounts of reagents, expenses of time and provides a fairly high percentage recovery.

Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) is one of modern hybrid methods that combines chromatographic and mass spectrometric analysis. Combining capabilities of mass spectrometry and chromatography under the single chromatography-mass spectrometry method allows us to detect and identify of small concentrations of mycotoxins. This is a confirming method in the determination of mycotoxins.

Methods should be selected based on their practical application, but priority is given to methods that are validated. Commission Regulation EC 401/2006 establishes common criteria to methods determination for mycotoxins. Manual for the development of numerical values is developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

The method should be used for appropriate analytical purposes or products categories. Moreover it must be established in which concentration levels should be method apply. Calculation and evaluation of the recovery percentage are part of confirmation correctness of the selected method.

Keywords: mycotoxins, high performance liquid chromatography, thin layer chromatography, ELISA, LS-MS-MS.

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Рукопис надійшов 19.08.2014 року.