

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6870

Second edition
2002-04-15

Animal feeding stuffs — Qualitative determination of zearalenone

Aliments des animaux — Dosage qualitatif de la zéaralénone



Reference number
ISO 6870:2002(E)

© ISO 2002

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO 2002

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 6870 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Animal feeding stuffs*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6870:1985), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The title has been changed to stress that the method is only qualitative and the scope now states that the method is for screening purposes only. The temperature range in 3.8.2 has been corrected to 0 °C to 5 °C.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

Animal feeding stuffs — Qualitative determination of zearalenone

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a qualitative method for the determination of zearalenone in animal feeding stuffs and, in particular, in maize. This method is for screening purposes only.

The limit of determination of zearalenone is approximately 50 µg/kg.

NOTE Although sorghum gives interfering fluorescent spots identical to those of zearalenone, the method is still applicable to this feed because the R_f values are different after development of the chromatogram in the second direction. These spots are not developed by the specified confirmation technique.

2 Principle

A test portion is extracted with a mixture of acetonitrile and potassium chloride solution, then filtered, and an aliquot portion is defatted with isooctane, followed by purification in a mixture of acetonitrile, water and lead acetate in the presence of diatomaceous earth. After filtration, an aliquot portion is extracted with chloroform which is subsequently evaporated.

The dry extract is dissolved in a mixture of benzene and acetonitrile. Two-dimensional thin-layer chromatography is performed on an aliquot portion of this solution. The zearalenone content is determined by visual measurement or by measurement of the intensity of fluorescence of the spot under UV light by comparison with known quantities of zearalenone applied to the same plate.

The identity of the zearalenone is confirmed using bis-diazotized benzidine reagent.

3 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and distilled or demineralized water or water of equivalent purity.

3.1 Acetonitrile.

3.2 Isooctane.

3.3 Chloroform.

WARNING — Chloroform is a toxic substance. Avoid inhalation of and exposure to chloroform. Work in a fumehood when handling the solvent and solutions thereof.

3.4 Benzene/acetonitrile, 98 + 2 mixture, by volume.

WARNING — Benzene is toxic by inhalation and contact with skin and is highly flammable.

3.5 Developing solvents.

3.5.1 Toluene/ethyl acetate/formic acid, 6 + 3 + 1 mixture, by volume.

3.5.2 Chloroform/ethanol, 95 + 5 mixture, by volume.

3.6 Potassium chloride, 40 g/l solution.

3.7 Lead acetate solution, prepared as follows.

Weigh 200 g of lead acetate into a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask, add 3 ml of acetic acid, dilute to the mark with water and mix.

3.8 Bis-diazotized benzidine reagent, prepared as follows.

WARNING — Benzidine is a carcinogen, and is toxic by inhalation, contact with the skin and ingestion.

3.8.1 Preparation of 5 g/l benzidine solution

Place 0,5 g of benzidine in a 100 ml flask containing 20 ml of water and 1,5 ml of hydrochloric acid and make up to volume with water.

Keep this solution protected from light in a brown glass bottle.

3.8.2 Preparation of the reagent

Cool equal volumes of the benzidine solution (3.8.1) and of a 100 g/l sodium nitrite solution to between 0 °C and 5 °C.

Thoroughly mix the two solutions. The solution obtained is dark purple and turbid. Leave to attain room temperature (yellow colour) before use.

Prepare this reagent just before use.

3.9 Diatomaceous earth (Celite 545), hydrochloric acid washed.

3.10 Nitrogen.

3.11 Zearalenone, standard solution of concentration 10 µg/ml, in benzene.

Determine the absorption spectrum of the solution between 300 nm and 330 nm by means of a spectrometer, using 10 mm silica optical cells and using benzene as reference. Record the maximum absorbance, A , which is close to 317 nm.

Calculate the zearalenone concentration, in micrograms per millilitre, of the solution, by means of the formula

$$\frac{318 \times A \times 1\,000}{6\,060}$$

where

318 is the molar mass of zearalenone;

6 060 is the molar extinction coefficient.

4 Apparatus

Usual laboratory equipment and, in particular, the following.

4.1 Grinder, suitable for preparing a product to pass completely through a sieve of aperture size 1 mm.

4.2 Shaker, capable of producing about 100 oscillations per minute.

4.3 Filter papers, medium grade (a rapid grade filter paper gives a turbid solution; a slow grade filter paper will become clogged).

4.4 Rotary evaporator with round bottom flask.

4.5 Apparatus for thin-layer chromatography, i.e. apparatus required for the preparation of the plates (4.6) and application of spots (capillary pipettes or microsyringes), a developing tank, and apparatus for spraying the reagent (3.8) on the plates.

4.6 Glass plates for thin-layer chromatography, of dimensions 200 mm × 200 mm, prepared as follows (the quantities indicated are sufficient for the preparation of five plates).

Weigh 30 g of silica gel G-HR into a conical flask, add 60 ml of water, stopper and mix thoroughly for 1 min. Spread the slurry over the plates in such a way that a uniform layer of thickness 0,25 mm is obtained. Allow to dry in air and store the plates in a desiccator. Activate the plates before use by placing them in an oven, maintained at $110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h.

Commercially available prepared plates may be used if the results obtained are comparable to the results obtained with plates prepared as specified in the previous paragraph.

4.7 Short wavelength UV lamp (wavelength 253 nm).

The intensity of irradiation shall be such as to clearly distinguish a spot of 25 ng of zearalenone on thin-layer plate when the lamp is placed at a distance of 100 mm from the plate.

WARNING — In view of the danger of UV light to the eyes, eye protection shall be worn.

4.8 Test tubes, of capacity 10 ml, with a polyethylene stopper.

4.9 Fluorodensitometer (optional, but desirable).

4.10 Water bath, capable of being maintained at $60^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4.11 Conical flask, of capacity 500 ml, with a ground glass stopper.

4.12 Separating funnels, of capacity 250 ml.

4.13 Measuring cylinders, of capacities 100 ml and 250 ml.

4.14 Pipettes, of capacities 50 ml and 100 ml.

4.15 Microsyringes.

5 Sampling

Take the laboratory sample of the product to be tested in accordance with the International Standard appropriate to the product concerned, unless sampling for the determination of zearalenone is excluded from its field of application. If an appropriate International Standard does not exist, the parties concerned shall reach agreement on this subject, taking into account the characteristics of the product to be sampled.

6 Procedure

6.1 Preparation of test sample

Grind the sample so that it passes completely through a sieve of aperture size 1 mm. Mix thoroughly.

6.2 Test portion

Weigh, to the nearest 0,01 g, 50 g of the test sample into the 500 ml conical flask (4.11).

6.3 Extraction

Add 180 ml of the acetonitrile (3.1), and 20 ml of the potassium chloride solution (3.6) carefully measured from a measuring cylinder (4.13). Stopper the flask, mix and shake for 30 min with the shaker (4.2). Filter through a filter paper (4.3).

Transfer, by means of a pipette (4.14), 100 ml of the filtrate to a separating funnel (4.12) and defat by carrying out two successive extractions each time with 50 ml of the isooctane (3.2).

Collect the acetonitrile phase in the round-bottom flask of the rotary evaporator (4.4) and evaporate to dryness under reduced pressure.

6.4 Purification

Add to the residue obtained, 20 ml of the acetonitrile (3.1), 60 ml of water and 20 ml of the lead acetate solution (3.7), carefully measured from a measuring cylinder (4.13). Mix and allow to separate for 10 min in the water bath (4.10) maintained at 60 °C. A precipitate is formed. Add 5 g of the diatomaceous earth (3.9) and filter through a filter paper (4.3).

Transfer by means of a pipette (4.14), 50 ml of the filtrate to a separating funnel (4.12) and carry out three successive extractions, each time with 50 ml of the chloroform (3.3). Dry the chloroform fractions over sodium sulfate. Collect the chloroform fraction in the round-bottom flask of the rotary evaporator (4.4) and evaporate almost to dryness under reduced pressure.

Transfer the residue quantitatively to the test tube (4.8) by rinsing with chloroform, then evaporate to dryness under nitrogen (3.10) on the water bath (4.10).

Cautiously add, using a microsyringe, 0,5 ml of the benzene/acetonitrile mixture (3.4) and stopper the tube tightly.

6.5 Two-dimensional thin-layer chromatography

6.5.1 Application of solutions (see Figure 1)

Draw on a plate (4.6) two straight lines parallel to adjacent sides (at 50 mm and 60 mm, respectively, from the edges) to mark the limit of migration of the solvent fronts. Apply the following solutions to the plate by means of microsyringes:

- at point A, 25 µl of the purified extract (6.4);
- at point B, 10 µl of the standard solution (3.11);
- at point C, 5 µl of the standard solution (3.11);
- at point D, 10 µl of the standard solution (3.11);
- at point E, 15 µl of the standard solution (3.11).

Dry under a stream of air or of nitrogen. The spots obtained should have, at most, a diameter of about 5 mm.

6.5.2 Development (see Figure 1)

Develop the chromatogram in direction I using the developing solvent (3.5.1) (10 mm layer in a saturated tank) protected from light, until the solvent front has reached the marked line. Remove the plate from the tank, and leave to dry for at least 15 min at ambient temperature, protected from light.

It may be advantageous, after development in direction I, to view the chromatogram briefly under 253 nm ultraviolet light and outline possible zearalenone spots lightly with a pencil (the spot at point B shows the position of the zearalenone).

Dimensions in millimetres

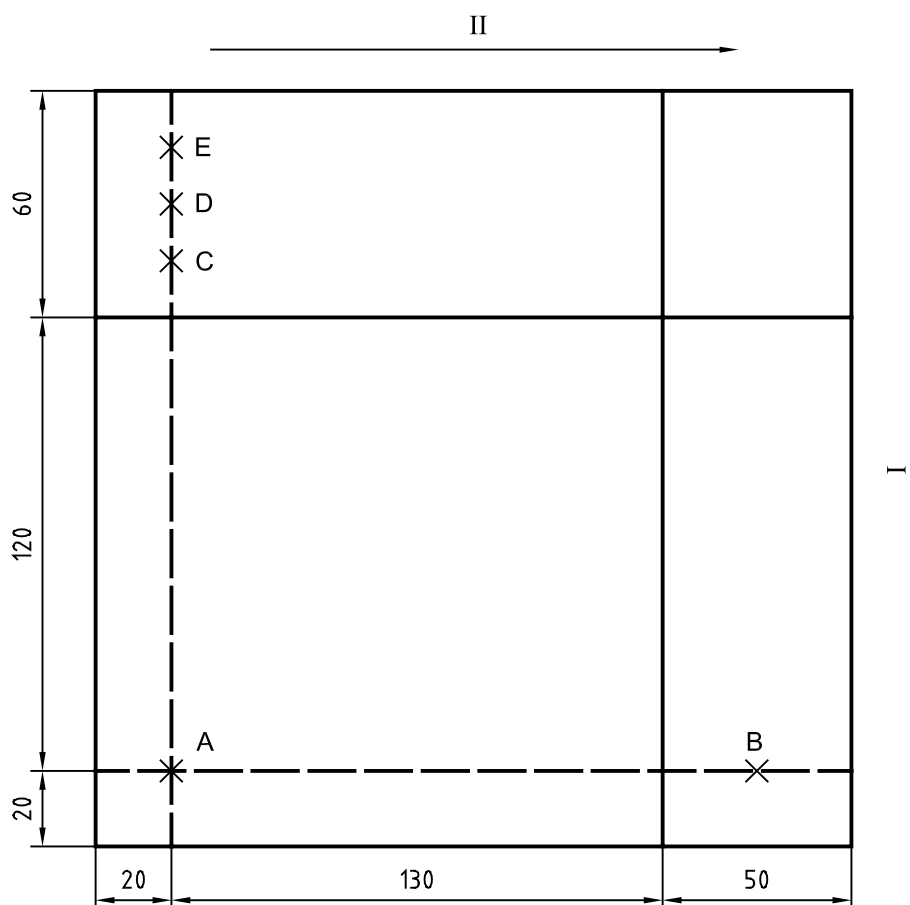


Figure 1 — Application of solutions and development of chromatogram

Subsequently, develop the chromatogram in direction II using the developing solvent (3.5.2) (10 mm layer in an unsaturated tank), protected from light, until the solvent front has reached the marked line. Remove the plate from the tank, and leave to dry at ambient temperature, protected from light.

6.6 Determination

6.6.1 General

Two methods of determination may be used: visual or fluorodensitometric measurement. The latter is preferable if apparatus is available.

6.6.2 Visual measurement

Determine the quantity of zearalenone in the sample spot by comparing the intensity of fluorescence under UV light of the spot of the extract with the intensities of spots C, D and E of the standard solution, with the plate placed at a distance of 10 cm from the UV lamp (4.7). Interpolate if necessary.

If the intensity of fluorescence of the 25 μl of extract is greater than that of the 15 μl of the standard solution, apply a smaller volume at point A or dilute the extract with the benzene/acetonitrile mixture (3.4) and repeat the thin-layer chromatography (6.5).

6.6.3 Fluorodensitometric measurement

Measure the intensity of fluorescence of the spots using the fluorodensitometer (4.9) at, for example, an excitation wavelength of 313 nm and an emission wavelength of 443 nm (maximum emission at 470 nm).

Determine the zearalenone content of the sample spot by comparing the intensity of fluorescence of the spot of the extract with the intensities of spots C, D and E of the standard solution.

6.7 Confirmation test for zearalenone

Spray the plate obtained in 6.5 with the bis-diazotized benzidine reagent (3.8). Zearalenone gives a bright brick-red spot at room temperature, which fades after being exposed to the air for at least 15 min.

7 Expression of results

7.1 Visual measurement

The zearalenone content, expressed in micrograms per kilogram of product, is equal to

$$\frac{c V_1 V_3}{m V_2}$$

where

c is the zearalenone concentration, in micrograms per millilitre, of the standard solution (3.11);

m is the mass, in grams, of test portion corresponding to the volume of the extract subjected to purification (12,5 g);

V_1 is the final volume, in microlitres, of the extract taking into account possible dilutions;

V_2 and V_3 are, respectively, the volumes, in microlitres, of the extract and of the zearalenone standard solution (3.11) applied to the plate, which show similar intensities of fluorescence.

7.2 Fluorodensitometric measurement

The zearalenone content, expressed in micrograms per kilogram of product, is equal to

$$\frac{m_1 V_1}{m V_2}$$

where

m is the mass, in grams, of test portion corresponding to the volume of the extract subjected to purification (12,5 g);

m_1 is the mass, in nanograms, of zearalenone in the spot of the extract (taking into account volume V_2), deduced from the determinations;

V_1 is the final volume, in microlitres, of the extract taking into account possible dilutions;

V_2 is the volume, in microlitres, of the extract applied to the plate (25 μ l).

8 Precision

Details of an interlaboratory test on the precision of the method are summarized in annex A. The values derived from this interlaboratory test may not be applicable to concentration ranges and matrices other than those given.

9 Test report

The test report shall specify:

- all information necessary for the complete identification of the sample;
- the sampling method used, if known;
- the test method used with reference to this International Standard;
- the method of determination used (visual or fluorodensitometric);
- all operating details not specified in this International Standard, or regarded as optional, together with details of any incidents which may have influenced the test result(s);
- the test result(s) obtained.

Annex A (informative)

Interlaboratory test

An international interlaboratory test among 20 laboratories (only 16 of which supplied usable results for maize B), each having carried out three determinations, gave the statistical results (evaluated in accordance with ISO 5725:1986¹⁾) shown in Table A.1.

Table A.1 — Results of interlaboratory test

Sample	Maize A	Maize B (maize A diluted to 1/3)
Number of laboratories remaining after elimination of outliers	20	15
Mean, $\mu\text{g/kg}$	734	219
Standard deviation of repeatability, s_r , $\mu\text{g/kg}$	78	34
Coefficient of variation of repeatability, %	11	15
Repeatability limit, r ($2,83 s_r$), $\mu\text{g/kg}$	221	96
Standard deviation of reproducibility, s_R , $\mu\text{g/kg}$	282	125
Coefficient of variation of reproducibility, %	38	57
Reproducibility limit, R ($2,83 s_R$), $\mu\text{g/kg}$	798	354

1) ISO 5725:1986, *Precision of test methods — Determination of repeatability and reproducibility for a standard test method by inter-laboratory tests* (now withdrawn) was used to obtain the precision data.

ICS 65.120

Price based on 8 pages

© ISO 2002 – All rights reserved