

# Mycotoxins in cereals in a changing world

*EuroCereal, December 6, 2011*

Monique de Nijs



## Outline of presentation

- RIKILT – Institute of Food Safety;
- Introduction & history;
- Regulations/RASFF results;
- Challenges:
  - Methods of analysis;
  - Emerging risks (new legislation, masked mycotoxins, climate, changing environment);
  - Decontamination / binders;
  - Bioethanol;
- Summary



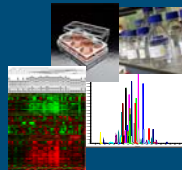
# RIKILT - Institute of Food Safety

[www.rikilt.wur.nl](http://www.rikilt.wur.nl)

- Part of Wageningen UR since 1998
- About 200 employees



# RIKILT –Institute of Food Safety



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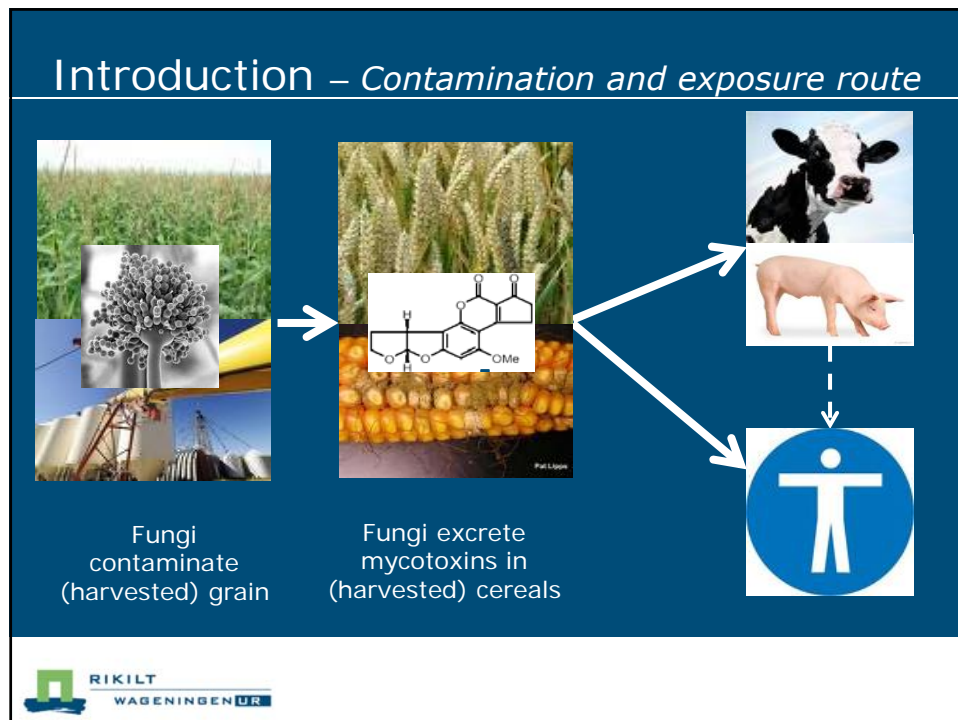
- Environment & process contaminants:
  - *Dioxins in eggs in Germany;*
- Radioactivity:
  - *Imports from Japan;*
- Pesticides;
- Natural toxins (*mycotoxins, plant toxins, phycotoxins*);
- Animal treatment medicines and residues;
- GMO's;
- Allergens;
- Nutrients / Quality:
  - *Identify organically produced eggs;*
  - *Authenticity identification (is this the fruit juice I selected?).*



## Outline of presentation

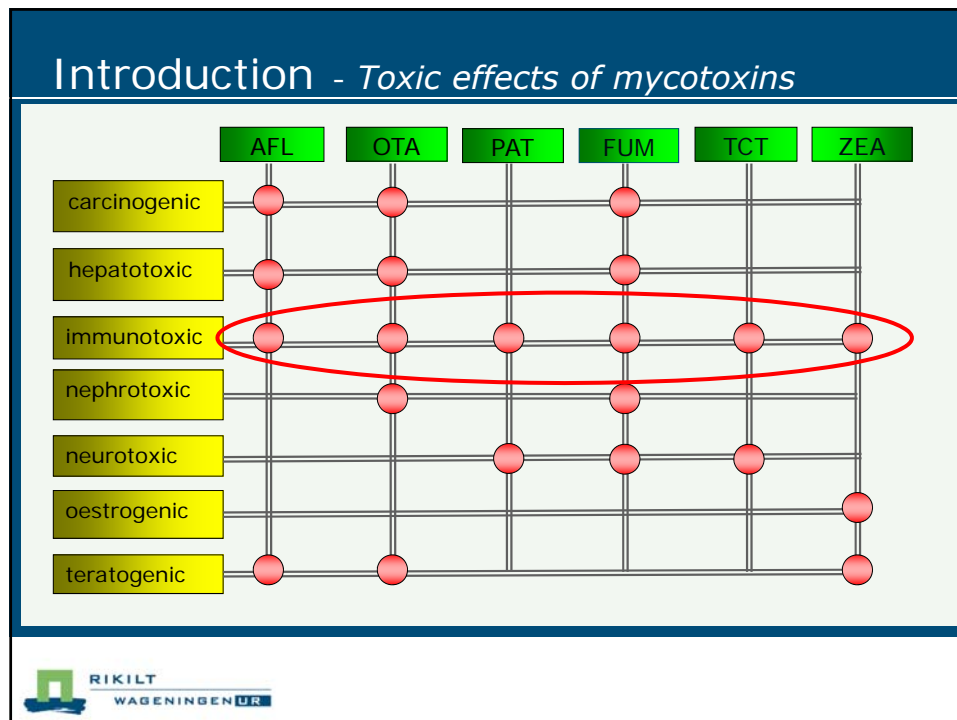
- **Introduction & history;**
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### Introduction – Incidents and issues

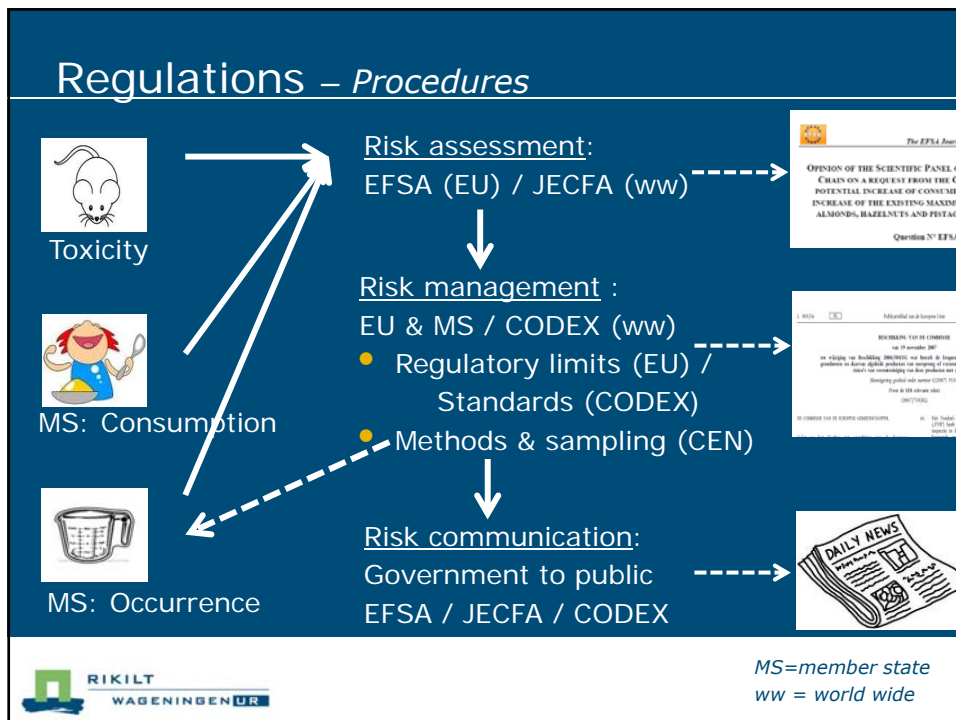
<u>Year</u>	<u>Toxicosis</u>	<u>Toxin</u>	<u>Fungus</u>
994	Holy fire	lysergic acid deriv.	<i>C. purpurea</i>
1890	Cardiac beriberi	citreoviridin	<i>P. citreo-viride</i>
1913	Alimentary toxic aleukia	trichothecenes	<i>F. sporotrichioides</i>
1952	Balkan endemic nephropathy	ochratoxin	<i>P. verrucosum</i>
1960	Turkey X disease	aflatoxins	<i>A. flavus</i>
1988	Hole in the head syndr.	fumonisin	<i>Fusarium</i>
2004 & '05 & '10	Hum. aflatoxicosis	aflatoxins	Not determined 317 people ill, 127 fatalities (Kenya)



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## Regulations – EU Food (1/2)

- Commission *Regulation* (EC) No 1831/2003 (and its amendments): Setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in food
- Commission *Decision* (EC) No 401/2006 (and its amendments): Laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of the levels of mycotoxins in food

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## Regulations – Member state (the Netherlands) Food

(2/2)

- The Netherlands: Warenwetbesluit bereiding en behandeling van levensmiddelen Artikel 12



*Fungal and bacterial toxins in quantities that can be harmful to the public health must be absent in food, drinks and raw materials*

## Regulations - EU Feed (1/2)

- *Directive* (EC) of the European Parliament and the Council No 2002/32 (and its amendments): On undesirable substances in animal feed
- *Commission Recommendation* 2006/576/EC: On the presence of deoxynivalenol, zearalenon, ochratoxin A, T-2 and HT-2 and fumonisins in products intended for animal feeding



## Regulations - EU Feed (2/2)

- Commission *Regulation* (EC) No 152/2009: Laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed



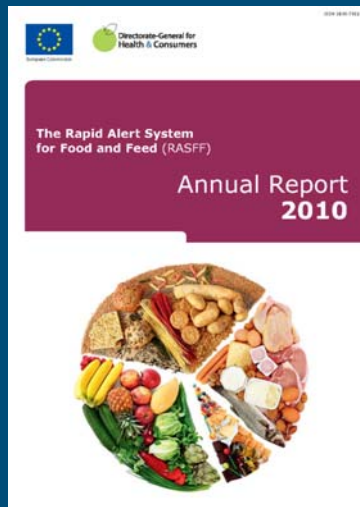
## Regulations - EU import controls

- Commission *Regulation* (EC) No 669/2009 (and its amendments): Implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC
- Commission *Regulation* (EC) No 1152/2009: imposing special conditions governing the import of certain foodstuffs from certain third countries due to contamination risk by aflatoxins and repealing Decision 2006/504/EC



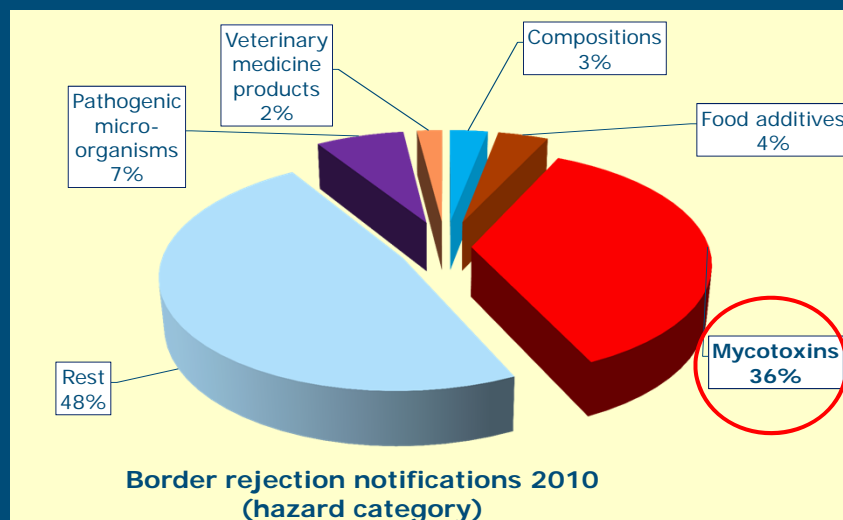


## Regulations - EU Rapid alert system for food & feed



- Quick information-exchange in the EU on risks to human health;
- Allows MS to identify potential problems and take measures;
- In 2010: 679 mycotoxin issues incl 586 border rejections

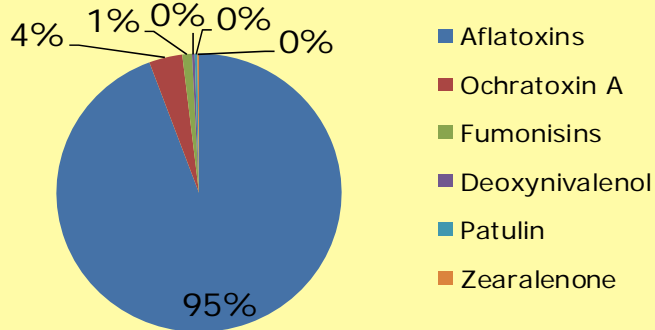
## Regulations - EU Rapid alert system for food & feed



Regulations - EU Rapid alert system for food & feed

**Specific mycotoxin hazards RASFF**

July 2003 - June 2009

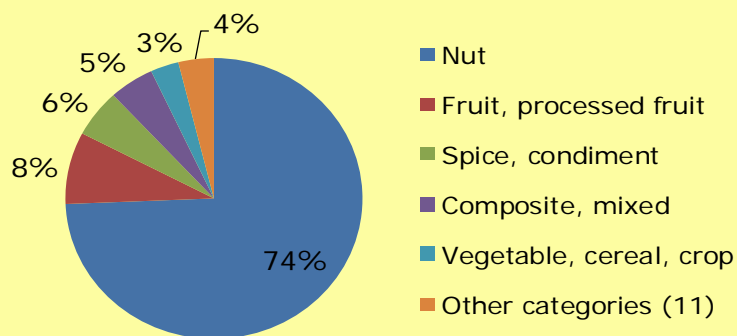


Adapted from Kleter 2010

Regulations - EU Rapid alert system for food & feed

**Mycotoxin-containing products RASFF**

July 2003 - June 2009



Adapted from Kleter 2010

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## Challenges – Analytical methods

Current legislation: single compound chemical analysis



- US based, international involvement;
- Development and validation of methods of analysis and improvement of AQA;
- Approx. 45 mycotoxin methods in "OMA".

- European equivalent of ISO;
- Performance criteria approach, usually based on interlaboratory studies;
- 22 mycotoxin methods standardized;
- EU interlaboratory studied methods



CEN



## Challenges – Analytical methods

Single compound chemical analysis



Multiple compound chemical analysis

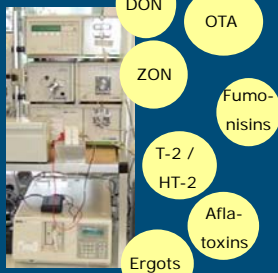
Single / multiple compound effect analysis



## Challenges – Analytical methods

### Single compound methods:

- Optimized extraction;
- SPE and/or IAC clean-up (derivatisation);
- LC-UV, LC-Flu, GC-ECD



### Multi-compound methods:

- Generic extraction;
- No/limited clean up;
- Dilute and shoot;
- LC-MS/MS (*RIKILT 37 mycotoxins + 10 plant toxins*)

Aflatoxins  
OTA DON  
Fumonisins  
ZON T-2/HT-2  
Ergot alkaloids  
**Many other mycotoxins**

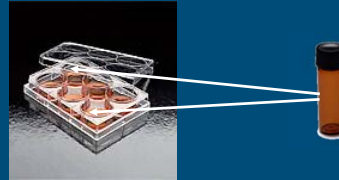


*Spanjer et al, Food Additives and Contaminants (2008), 25, 472;*  
*Mol et al, Anal. Chem. (2008), 80, 9450;*  
*Mol et al. Food Additives and Contaminants (2011) accepted*



## Challenges – Effect analysis (1/2)

*In vitro* testing: effects of mycotoxins on gene expression



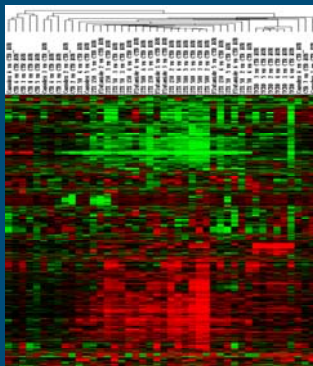
1. Culture human Caco-2 cells
2. Seed cells; expose to compounds or sample extracts of interest
3. Isolate RNA from Caco-2 cells;
4. Conversion in cDNA, amplify cDNA, labelling;
5. Hybridisation, detection and data acquisition;
6. Data analysis.



## Challenges – Effect analysis (2/2)

Affected genes whole array  
(44000 spots from 25000 genes)

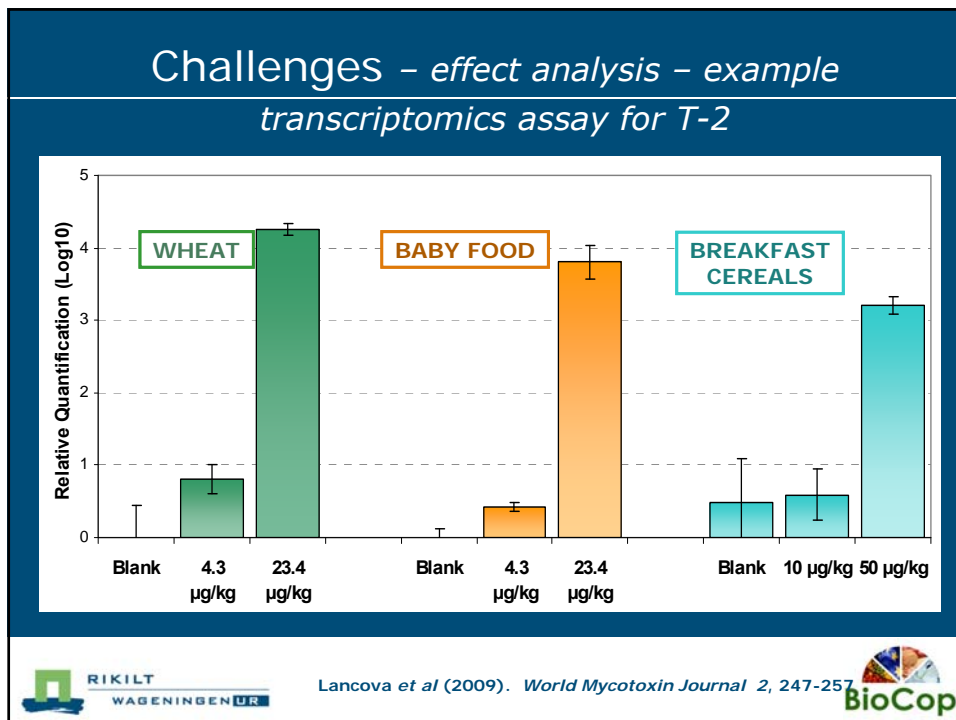
- Red: up-regulated
- Green: down-regulated



Further method development, e.g.:

- Caco-2 cell line clones with luciferase expression when exposed to mycotoxins;
- Multiplex qRT-PCR on several specific up- and down-regulated genes;






### Challenges - Emerging risks – New legislation

Mycotoxin	Target date EFSA opinion
T-2 and HT-2 toxin	31 Dec 2011
<i>Alternaria</i> toxins	Oct 2011
Ergot alkaloids	2012
Beauvericin & enniatins	2012
Moniliformin	
Diacetoxyscirpenol	2012
Nivalenol	
Citrinin	2013
Sterigmatocystin	2013
Phomopsis	2013

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/mycotoxins.htm>



## Challenges - Emerging risks – Masked mycotoxins

- First report 1985 by Miller JD & Young JC;

*(Deoxynivalenol in an experimental Fusarium graminearum infection of wheat, Canadian Journal Plant Pathology, (1985), 7, 132-134);*



- Plant metabolises the mycotoxin into, compound that is harmless to the plant;
- Most known: deoxynivalenol-3- $\beta$ -D-glucoside (D3G);
- Relevance:
  - Occurrence: D3G analyzed by LC MS/MS;
  - Toxicity:
    - Increased exposure by release in intestinal tract?
    - Absorbed by intestinal cells?



## Challenges - Emerging risks – Climate changes

- Expected: changes in range of latitudes where certain fungi are able to compete;
  - Example: *F. graminearum* growth: NIV increase
- Drought, flooding and other consequences of climate change may result in more mycotoxins and changed toxin profiles;
  - Example: aflatoxins found in Italian cereals since 2003, and in other parts of Central Europe
- Response of insects and plant diseases to climate change poorly understood, but increases expected.



Ine van der Fels-Klerx

10:00 hours



## Challenges - Emerging risks – Changing environment



**994:** Holy fire lysergic acid deriv. *C. purpurea*

**1568:** Pieter Brueghel *The Cripples*  
'Holy fire' by ergot alkaloids in **rye**  
(gangrene followed by *necrosis* / *hallucinations*)

2011: Ergots in **cereals**; EFSA opinion expected in 2012  
Regulatory limits on groups of toxins (in addition to ergot sclerotia)

## Challenges - Emerging risks – Changing environment

- Handcraft production / locally sourced food (locatarians):
  - Insufficient knowlegde on contamination routes:
    - New cultivars, susceptible cultivars;
    - Storage of harvested product;
  - Patulin in handcraft produced apple juice (2009): 18 of 42 samples > regulatory limit 50 µg/l (*adult*)  
(Gillard et al (2009) *WMJ* (1) 95-104)





## Challenges - *Emerging risks – Changing environment*

- (Re-)introduction of crops:
- Introduction of lupin as GMO-soy replacer: risk of phomopsis contamination (Australia & NZ 5 µg/kg)



- Increase area oats as healthy grain: no recent reports on occurrence of mycotoxins in oats in the Netherlands.

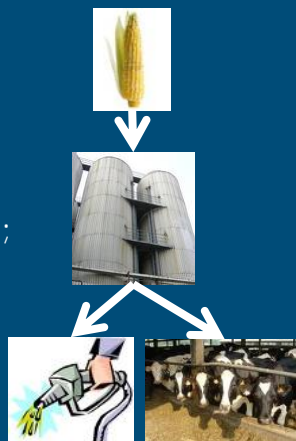


## Challenges - *Decontamination – Binders*

- In EU decontamination is not allowed;
- Mycotoxin binders are considered as feed additives *regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European parliament and of the council on additives for use in animal nutrition*;
- Admission of the binder can only take place when efficacy is proven and no toxicity is detected. *regulation (EC) No 429/2008 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European parliament and of the Council as regards the preparation and the presentation of applications and the assessment and the authorisation of feed additives*;
- AND.... only when feed meets the EU limits on mycotoxins;

## Challenges - *Bioethanol*

- Animal feed is by-product of bioethanol production
- Raw material quality defines feed quality:
  - Use of chemical plant protection;
  - Cultivars, monoculture in area;
  - GMO;
  - Storage of raw materials;
  - Drying of feed;



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## Summary

- Legislation for more mycotoxins;
- Challenges due to climate and lifestyle changes;
- Further work on the relevance of masked mycotoxins;

## Mycotoxins

Past performance is no guarantee of future results!



Thank you for your attention



Thank you!

Questions

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