



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Animal feeding stuffs -- Qualitative determination of zearalenone

Aliments des animaux -- Dosage qualitatif de la zéaralénone

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 6870:2002**

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
6870**

Second edition
2002-04-15

Animal feeding stuffs — Qualitative determination of zearalenone

Aliments des animaux — Dosage qualitatif de la zéaralénone

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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.

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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.

ISO 6870:2002(E)**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).

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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).