Enhanced Automated Online Immunoaffinity Liquid Chromatography-Fluorescence Method for the Determination of Aflatoxin M1 in Dairy Products

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Abstract

Background: Aflatoxin M1 (AFM1) is found in the milk of cows exposed to feed spoiled by Aspergillus fungi species. These fungi may produce the secondary metabolite aflatoxin B1, which is converted in the cow liver by hydroxylation to AFM1 and is then expressed in milk. AFM1 is regulated in milk and other dairy products because it can cause serious health issues, such as liver and kidney cancers, in humans and is an immunosuppressant.

Objective: To optimize the chromatographic protocol and to extend the matrix scope to include a wider range of dairy products: whey powder, whey protein concentrate, whey protein isolate, liquid milk, skim milk powder, whole milk powder, adult nutritional products, and yogurt.

Method: AFM1 is extracted using 1% acetic acid in acetonitrile incorporating ionic salts. The AFM1 in the resulting extract is concentrated using an automated RIDACREST IMMUNOPREP online cartridge coupled to quantification by HPLC-fluorescence.

Results: The method was shown to be accurate, with acceptable recovery (81.2–97.1%) from spiked samples. Acceptable precision was confirmed, with a relative standard deviation (RSD) for repeatability of 6.6–11.2% and an RSD for intermediate precision of 7.5–16.7%. Method LOD and robustness experiments further demonstrated the suitability of this method for routine compliance testing. Analysis of an international proficiency trial sample generated results that were comparable with the value assigned from alternative independent methods.

Conclusions: A method with improved chromatography for high-throughput, routine testing of AFM1 in an extended range of

Wood, J.E., Gill, B.D., McGrail, I.J., & Indyk, H.E. (2023). Enhanced Automated Online Immunoaffinity Liquid Chromatography–Fluorescence Method for the Determination of Aflatoxin M1 in Dairy Products. Journal of AOAC International, 106, 671–677.
doi.org/10.1093/jaoacint/qsad009

dairy products is described. The method was subjected to single-laboratory validation and was found to be accurate, precise, and fit for purpose.

Highlights: Single-laboratory validation of an automated online immunoaffinity cleanup fluorescence HPLC method for AFM1 in whey proteins, milk powders, nutritional products, liquid milk, and yogurt. Allows for high-throughput analysis of AFM1 with enhanced chromatographic performance. Method applicable to the analysis of AFM1 in an extended range of milk and milk-based products.

Introduction

Aspergillus fungi grow primarily on cereal grain, corn, soyabean concentrates, and other cow feeds in tropical and subtropical conditions (1, 2), with aflatoxin B1 being a secondary metabolite (3). Aflatoxin M1 (AFM1) is a liver-hydroxylated metabolite of aflatoxin B1 and may be found in the milk from cows that have ingested feed contaminated with *Aspergillus flavis* and *A. parasiticus* (4, 5). Because of the climatic conditions and the predominant pasture-feeding practice, the presence of AFM1 in the milk of the New Zealand dairy herd is a rare event (6–8). AFM1 is a highly regulated potential contaminant in dairy products because of the multiple serious and deleterious human health conditions that it can induce when consumed (9–11). The Codex regulatory limit for AFM1 in milk is 0.5 mg/kg and the European regulatory limit is 0.05 mg/kg (12, 13). AFM1 at or above regulatory limits in raw bovine milk has commonly been reported in several countries as part of global surveys (14, 15), and, because AFM1 is not degraded by pasteurization, it will be found subsequently in processed dairy products (16–18).

A wide variety of quantitative chromatographic or semiquantitative ELISA and biosensor methods to measure the AFM1 content in foods have been developed (19–21). Irrespective of the quantitative end point technique used, most methods reported for the quantitation of AFM1 in complex food matrixes rely on highly manipulative and time-consuming manual solid phase extraction or immunoaffinity cartridge cleanup, thereby limiting the overall sample throughput (19, 21). Recently, methods utilizing online solid-phase extraction or immunoaffinity cleanup with either LC-MS or HPLC-fluorescence detection have been published (22, 23). It has previously been reported that, because of the high specificity of the binding antibody, immunoaffinity cleanup facilitates superior performance and that fluorescence detection can be more sensitive than LC-MS for aflatoxins (19, 24).

ELISA has been widely used to screen milk and some dairy product samples for AFM1 because it is rapid, less costly, has fewer cleanup steps, and uses small sample sizes (19, 21, 25). However, as ELISA can suffer both from cross-reactivity with similar compounds and from matrix interferences, confirmatory analysis is usually performed using HPLC with either MS or fluorescence detection (21, 26, 27). Screening methods for the analysis of AFM1 using electrochemical and optical biosensors have also been reported; however, these are not commonly utilized by analytical food chemistry laboratories (28–30). Matrix assisted laser

desorption/ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) MS has been used to screen for other aflatoxins, with a recent quantitative method coupling MALDI-TOF with triple quadrupole MS to quantify AFM1 in milk (31, 32).

Only one method has reported a fully automated technique that couples both immunoaffinity cleanup and LC in an integrated system for the analysis of AFM1 in selected dairy products (33). The present work reports the enhancement of that methodology through a more robust and selective chromatographic protocol and a wider scope of sample type. The chromatography for the previous method was achieved utilizing a phenyl-hexyl chemistry that allowed for the analysis of samples spiked with AFM1 as it has a very characteristic peak; however, the chromatogram was relatively congested with unidentified peaks with retention times close to that of AFM1. This may lead to confusion, particularly when AFM1 is either absent or close to the LOD in the sample, with the risk of misidentification of AFM1. The improved chromatography system reported in this study utilized octadecylsilane column chemistry, as used by AOAC INTERNATIONAL and International Dairy Federation (IDF) reference methods; however, it was implemented with gradient rather than isocratic elution, thereby facilitating superior and unequivocal peak resolution (34, 35).

This manuscript describes the validation of an improved high-throughput method for the routine analysis of AFM1 in a variety of dairy products including whey powder, whey protein concentrate, whey protein isolate, liquid milk, skim milk powder, whole milk powder, adult nutritional products (supplementary powders for expectant mothers, sport nutritionals, and special dietary powders), and yogurt. Cheese and milk protein concentrate contain higher concentrations of casein than other products and were excluded from this study as low recovery was observed, putatively because of the known binding affinity of casein for AFM1 (36).

Experimental

Apparatus

(a) Pipettes.—Research plus, 20 and 200 lL, and 1 and 10 mL (Eppendorf, Hauppauge, NY).

(b) Centrifuge.—Heraeus Multifuge X3 centrifuge (ThermoFisher, Waltham, MA).

(c) Centrifuge tubes.—Polypropylene 15 and 50 mL (ThermoFisher).

(d) Vortex mixer.—Genius 3 (IKA, Wilmington, NC).

(e) Analytical balance.—AE 260 analytical delta range (6 0.1 mg) or equivalent (Mettler-Toledo, Columbus, OH, USA), calibrated with NIST (Gaithersburg, MD) traceable calibration weights.

(f) HPLC column.—Prodigy octadecylsilane 5 mm, 4.6 mm 150 mm (Phenomenex, Torrance, CA).

(g) HPLC system.—Prominence HPLC system consisting of two LC-20AT pumps, an SIL-20AC autosampler, a CTO-20AC column oven, a CBM-20A control module, an RF-20AX fluorescence detector, a DGU-

20A5R degasser unit, and data processing with Lab Solutions software version 5.73 (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). RIDACREST ICE controlled by Clarity software version 8.2 (R-Biopharm, Darmstadt, Germany).

(h) Immunoaffinity cartridges.—IMMUNOPREP ONLINE AFM1 cartridges (R-Biopharm Rhone, Glasgow, United Kingdom).

(i) Graduated cylinders.—100, 250, and 1000 mL.

(j) Volumetric flasks.—500 and 1000 mL.

(k) HPLC injection vials.—Amber, 2 mL with Teflon-coated caps.

(l) Conical flasks.—250 mL.

(m) Linear shaker.—HS 501 digital (Ika-Werke, Staufen, Germany).

(n) pH Meter.—S220 pH/Ion meter (Mettler Toledo).

(o) Evaporator.—Techne sample concentrator (Cole-Palmer, Vernon Hills, IL).

(p) Glass test tubes.—15 mL.

(q) Nylon syringe filters.—0.2 mm, Phenex (Phenomenex).

(r) Disposable 6 mL plastic syringes.—(Electrolube, Brookvale, NSW, Australia).

(s) HPLC sample vials.—1.5 mL, screw-top, polypropylene (Machery Nagel, Düren, Germany).

Reagents

(a) Acetic acid (CH_3COOH).—Reagent grade (Mallinckrodt, Staines, United Kingdom).

(b) Ammonium acetate (NH_4CH_3COO).—Reagent grade (Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, MO).

(c) Sodium hydroxide (NaOH).—Reagent grade (Merck, Kenilworth, NJ).

(d) Methanol (CH_3OH).—HPLC grade (Mallinckrodt).

(e) Water (H_2O).—Purified to ————————————18.2 MX/cm with Genpure water system (ThermoFisher).

(f) Acetonitrile (CH_3CN).—HPLC grade (Mallinckrodt).

(g) Nitric acid (HNO_3).—Reagent grade (Mallinckrodt).

(h) Triton X-100.—Reagent grade (Mallinckrodt).

(i) SupelQuE citrate extraction tubes.—Reagent grade, each containing 4 g magnesium sulfate, 1 g sodium chloride, 1 g sodium citrate tribasic dihydrate, and 0.5 g sodium citrate dibasic sesquihydrate (Sigma Aldrich).

(j) Tris(hydroxmethyl)aminoethane.—Reagent grade (Sigma Aldrich).

(k) AFM1 stock standard.—500 µg/L (R-Biopharm Rhone, Glasgow, UK).

(l) Isopropanol ($CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$).—HPLC grade (ThermoFisher).

Solutions

(a) Extraction solution.—5 mL acetic acid and 495 mL acetonitrile.

(b) Sodium hydroxide solution (1 M).—4 g sodium hydroxide pellets were dissolved in 100 mL water.

(c) Loading buffer.—1.54 g ammonium acetate was dissolved in 1 L water, with the pH adjusted to 6.8–7.0 using sodium hydroxide solution, (b).

(d) Reconstitution buffer.—450 mL loading buffer, (c), was mixed with 50 mL methanol.

(e) Elution buffer.—3.85 g ammonium acetate was dissolved in 640 mL water; 100 mL acetonitrile, and 260 mL methanol were added and the pH was adjusted to 2.0 using concentrated nitric acid.

(f) Cartridge wash buffer.—1.54 g ammonium acetate and 3.02 g tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane were dissolved in 875 mL water, 125 mL methanol was added, and the pH was adjusted to 8.0 with nitric acid.

(g) Mobile phase A.—Water.

(h) Mobile phase B.—Acetonitrile.

(i) Autosampler wash.—250 mL water and 250 mL acetonitrile.

(j) Pump seal wash.—Isopropanol.

Standards

An intermediate AFM1 standard solution (10 mg/L) was prepared by diluting 0.020 mL of the 500 mg/L stock standard with 0.98 mL acetonitrile. Standards of 0.025, 0.05, 0.15, and 0.2 mg/L were prepared by dilution of the intermediate standard and used to validate detector linearity.

The spike standard was prepared by diluting 100 mL of the intermediate standard with 9.9 mL reconstitution buffer.

Samples

Samples of whey powder (WP), whey protein concentrate (WPC), whey protein isolate (WPI), liquid milk, skim milk powder (SMP), whole milk powder (WMP), adult nutritional products (ANP), and yogurt that were known to be free of AFM1 were used to carry out spiked recovery experiments. A WMP interlaboratory proficiency scheme sample with an assigned consensus value of 0.026 mg/kg of AFM1 (Fapas, York, United Kingdom) was used during the evaluation of method accuracy.

Sample Preparation

Whey protein solutions were made by dissolving WP, WPC, and WPI powders (18 ± 0.05 g) into separate 250 mL conical flasks with 150 mL water. The flask was placed on a hot plate stirrer at 50 °C, mixed with a

stir bar for 30 min, and then cooled to room temperature. The whey protein solutions (10 ± 0.05 g) were weighed into 50 mL centrifuge tubes, to which 50 and 100 mL spike standards (0.05 and 0.1 mg/L) were added.

Milk (1060.01 g) and whey protein solutions (10 ± 0.05 g) were accurately weighed in 50 mL centrifuge tubes, to which 50 and 100 mL spike standards (0.05 and 0.1 mg/L) were added. Yogurt (5 ± 0.05 g), and SMP and WMP (4 ± 0.05 g) were accurately weighed in 50 mL centrifuge tubes, to which 50 and 100 mL spike standards (0.05 and 0.1 mg/L) were added. Water (50 °C, 10 mL) was added, and the sample was cooled to room temperature.

ANP (1.4 ± 0.05 g) was accurately weighed in 50 mL centrifuge tubes, to which 50 and 100 mL spike standard (0.05 mg/L) was added. Water (50 °C, 10 mL) was added, and the sample was cooled to room temperature.

Sample Extraction

Extraction solution (20 mL) and the citrate salts in one extraction tube were added to the prepared sample solutions and vortex mixed. The sample tubes were shaken (200 revolutions per min, 90 min) and centrifuged (3400 relative centrifugal force, 10 min). The top acetonitrile layer (2 mL) was transferred to a test tube, one drop of Triton X100 was added, and the sample was dried under nitrogen at 60 °C until a small viscous residue remained. Reconstitution buffer (2 mL) was added, and the test tube was vortex mixed. A syringe filter was used if the sample extract was cloudy, prior to transfer of a minimum of 1.5 mL to an autosampler vial.

Online Immunoaffinity–HPLC Conditions

(a) RIDACREST ICE conditions.—Settings in Table 1.

(b) Column temperature.—40 °C.

(c) Injection volume.—1000 µL.

(d) Binary gradient.—Settings in Table 2.

(e) Fluorescence detector.—Excitation: 355 nm; emission: 430 nm.

Quantitation

Routine quantitation of the AFM1 content in samples was performed by interpolation of the calibration curve (forced through zero) of a single-level external standard (0.05 µg/L) subjected to the entire procedure.

Final results were calculated as in Equation (1):

$$\mathrm{AFM_1\ (ng/g)} = \frac{\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{L}} \times \frac{2}{\mathrm{M}} \quad (1)$$

where A = peak area of AFM1 in sample; L = slope of single point calibration curve; 2 = volume of extracted sample (mL); and M = mass of sample (g).

Results and Discussion

Method Optimization

To facilitate extraction and to avoid potential matrix interferences during chromatographic detection, QuEChERS (Quick Easy Cheap Effective Rugged Safe) ionic salts mixtures are commonly used during the extraction of milk products prior to immunoaffinity cleanup (37). The efficacy of these salts in optimizing recovery during the solvent extraction of AFM1 from milk has recently been demonstrated (38). The use of polypropylene vials was adopted to avoid the risk of AFM1 binding to the vial surface, which can occur when non-silanized glass vials are used (34).

The modified chromatographic protocol implemented in this enhanced method was developed to overcome the partial co-elution of unknown compounds with AFM1, which was occasionally observed in milk powder samples with the previous method (33). Initially, chromatography on the octadecylsilane column was evaluated isocratically with different percentages of the modified eluents as reported in IDF/ISO (International Standards Organisation) and AOAC methods; however, it was determined that gradient elution consistently yielded an AFM1 peak that was fully resolved from other unidentified compound peaks, thereby achieving unequivocal identification and quantitation (Figure 1).

Method Validation

Method validation procedures were performed consistent with those described by the Stakeholder Program on Infant Formula and Adult Nutritionals (39). These procedures describe the estimation of parameters including recovery, LOD, and precision.

Linearity was demonstrated through the analysis of multilevel AFM1 standard solutions (n = 4) covering an analyte range of 0.025–0.2 mg/L by direct injection, bypassing the RIDACREST ICE and yielding a linear regression with a correlation coefficient of 0.9982 (Figure 2).

Method recovery was determined by spiking samples of WP, WPC, WPI, SMP, WMP, ANP, liquid milk, and yogurt with 0.05 and 0.1 mg/L AFM1 (Table 3). Average recoveries were estimated as 81–97% and are consistent with a prescribed expected recovery (50–120%) at < 1 mg/kg concentration (40).

Method precision was evaluated by the analysis of independent duplicates of WP, WPI, WPC, WMP, SMP, ANP, liquid milk, and yogurt with 0.05 mg/L AFM1. Acceptable precision was demonstrated, with a within-day repeatability of 6.6–11.2% RSD_r, and calculated HorRat values of 0.3–0.5. Intermediate precision was calculated from independent samples of the same matrix, analyzed on different days and was estimated as 7.5–16.7% RSD_{iR} (Table 3).

The instrumental LOD was estimated by serial dilution of the AFM1 standard solution until a S/N of 3 was obtained, yielding a measured value of 0.01 mg/L. This value is equivalent to an LOD of 0.0025 mg/kg in SMP and WMP, 0.0072 mg/kg in ANP, 0.002 mg/kg in yogurt, 0.001 mg/kg in milk, and 0.0084 mg/kg in whey powders.

Method robustness was investigated by performing a Plackett–Burman trial as previously described (41). The seven factors assessed were: extract volume (9.5, 10.5 mL), centrifuge speed (2450, 2550 × g), shaker time (80, 100 min), Triton drops (2, 0.5), reconstitution volume (1.9, 2.1 mL), aflatoxin spike amount (0.045, 0.055 mg/L), vortex before shaking (yes, no), and a dummy factor. The method was found to be robust for the parameters evaluated, and the results obtained were normally distributed, with variances conforming to that expected by chance (Figure 3). As with all external standard-based methods, critical method parameters included accurate measurement of the sample weight, extract volume, and aliquot volume.

A WMP interlaboratory proficiency scheme sample was analyzed using this method and yielded an AFM1 concentration of 0.021 mg/kg. This sample has previously been analyzed for AFM1 content with a range of methods, including ELISA, LC-MS, HPLC-fluorescence, and immunoaffinity optical biosensor, which gave a range of AFM1 concentrations (0.016–0.036 mg/kg), with an average of 0.026 mg/kg and a SD of 0.008 mg/kg, as shown in Table 4 (29). Single-factor analysis of variance suggested that there was no difference between methods (P = 0.58). The equivalence of quantitative data from independent analytical methods is generally considered to be indicative of an unbiased estimate of analyte content. Despite the fundamentally different analytical principles used in the method comparison, all techniques yielded a comparable estimate of AFM1 content with no significant overall differences, confirming that each method provides a reliable estimate of the AFM1 content in dairy products.

The present study describes an enhancement of the chromatographic separation protocol and extends the scope of the previously published method (33). This method has several advantages as it (1) complies with the recommended regulatory procedures for the quantitative analysis of AFM1 (34, 35), (2) incorporates online, selective immunoaffinity purification facilitating a high throughput of samples, (3) utilizes highly sensitive fluorescence detection, and (4) uses a modified HPLC system that is significantly less costly and simpler in operation compared with alternative LC-MS systems.

The automated RIDACREST ICE-HPLC-fluorescence coupled platform allows for high-throughput analysis of the AFM1 content in manufactured dairy products in the analytical range below and above regulatory limits (0.5 mg/kg for Codex and 0.05 mg/ kg for European regulations) for milk and milk-based products (12, 13).

Conclusions

An improved chromatographic method, intended for use in high-throughput laboratories as part of routine product compliance release testing to demonstrate that dairy products contain less than the maximum regulatory levels of AFM1, is described. The method was subjected to single-laboratory validation and was determined to be accurate, precise, and fit for purpose.

CRediT Author Statement

Jackie Wood: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Methodology, Validation, Writing—original draft. Brendon Gill: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Visualization, Writing—review & editing. Iain McGrail: Methodology, Resources. Harvey Indyk: Conceptualization, Writing—review & editing.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Claire Woodhall (Fonterra, Palmerston North) for proofreading this manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

None of the authors have any conflict of interest.

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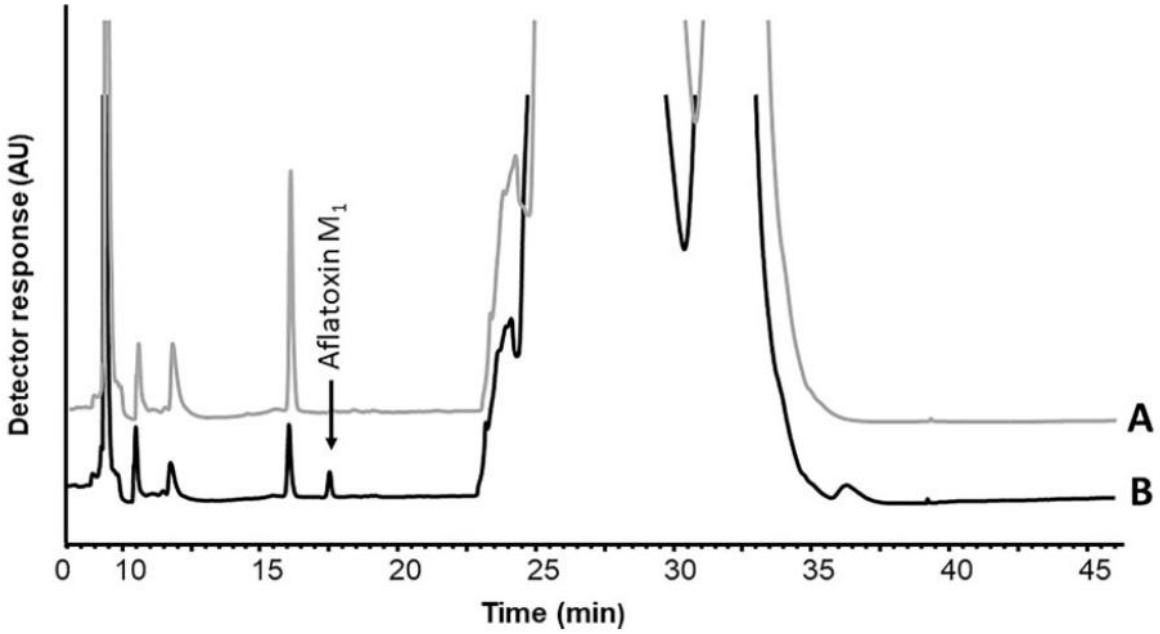

Figure 1. Overlaid chromatograms showing either unspiked skim milk powder (A) or spiked with 0.010 mg/kg of aflatoxin M1 (B)

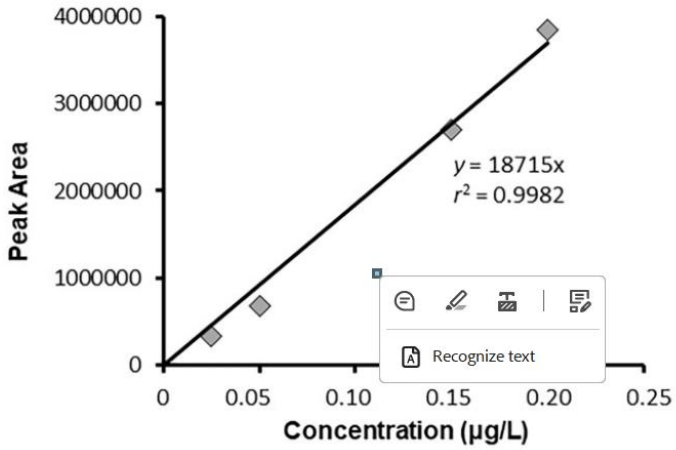

Figure 2. Calibration curve with linear detector dose response (forced through zero)

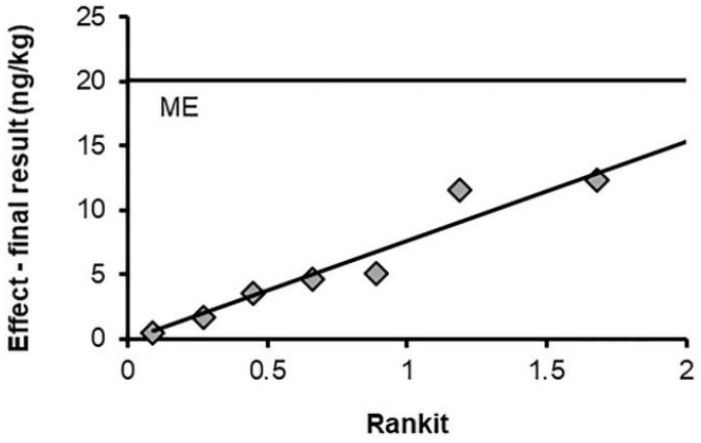

Figure 3. Half-normal plot demonstrating robustness of the aflatoxin M1 method in liquid milk

Table 1. RIDACREST ICE conditions[a]

Step	High pressure dispenser flow, mL/min	Solution	Volume,
Conditioning	5.0	Loading buffer	2.0
Sample extract	1.0	Loading buffer	1.0
Cartridge wash	2.0	Cartridge wash buffer	6.0
Elution	0.3	Elution buffer	0.6
Clamp wash	5.0	Loading buffer	2.0

[a] Run time = 49 min, configured to operate in single-cartridge mode only, with each cartridge used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, a maximum of 15 times

Table 2. HPLC gradient conditions used following automated cartridge cleanup

Time, min	High pressure dispenser flow, mL/min	Mobile phase composition	
		A, %[a]	B, %[b]
0.0	0.7	80	20
5.0	0.7	80	20
5.3	0.1	80	20
8.0	0.1	80	20
8.3	1.0	80	20
10.7	1.0	80	20
12.7	1.0	75	25
26.0	1.0	32	68
29.0	1.0	32	68
32.0	1.0	50	50
36.0	1.0	100	0
37.0	1.0	80	20
49.0	1.0	80	20

[a] Mobile phase A = water

[b] Mobile phase B = acetonitrile

Table 3. Recovery and precision of aflatoxin M1 from a range of matrixes spiked at 0.05 µg/L and 0.1 µg/L

Sample	0.05 µg/L average recovery, %	0.1 µg/L average recovery %	Repeatability RSD, %, (HorRat)	Intermediate precision RSD, %
WP[a]	82.8 (n = 6)[b]	87.2 (n = 3)	8.7 (0.4)	7.5 (d = 3)[c]
WPI[d]	93.0 (n = 6)	83.7 (n = 3)	8.9 (0.4)	13.4 (d = 3)
WPC[e]	95.4 (n = 8)	90.1 (n = 3)	10.6 (0.5)	9.8 (d = 3)
Adult nutritional	97.1 (n = 3)	ND[f]	7.1 (0.4)	16.7 (d = 2)
Liquid milk	83.9 (n = 6)	83.6 (n = 3)	6.6 (0.3)	7.9 (d = 3)
Yogurt	87.1 (n = 6)	84.8 (n = 3)	6.7 (0.3)	9.4 (d = 3)
WMP[g]	82.6 (n = 6)	84.4 (n = 3)	9.8 (0.5)	9.4 (d = 3)
SMP[h]	88.0 (n = 6)	87.3 (n = 3)	11.2 (0.5)	9.1 (d = 3)

[a] WP = Whey protein.
[b] n = Number of replicates.
[c] d = Number of days.
[d] WPI = Whey protein isolate.
[e] WPC = Whey protein concentrate.
[f] ND = Not determined.
[g] WMP = Whole milk powder.
[h] SMP = Skim milk powder.

Table 4. Comparison of aflatoxin M1 content in an interlaboratory proficiency trial sample (mg/kg)

Time, min	High pressure dispenser flow, mL/min
Immunoaffinity HPLC–fluorescence[a]	0.021
Optical immunoassay[b]	0.027 (0.019–0.036)
ELISA[b]	0.026 (0.020–0.036)
LC–MS/MS[b]	0.026
HPLC–fluorescence[b]	0.023 (0.016–0.030)

[a] Current method.

[b] From reference 29 with permission from Springer Nature