

Current trends in analytical detection of Mycotoxins

- Mycotoxins are toxic fungal metabolites that appear in food and feed as a result of fungal infection of crops such as cereals, dried fruit and many other agricultural products and commodities.
- Widespread mycotoxins such as aflatoxins are the most potent natural carcinogen known. Other mycotoxins are genotoxic, or may target the kidney, liver or immune system; hence, mycotoxins are a well-known cause of illness or death.
- Mycotoxin analysis of food and feed is required by legislation in over 100 countries. Mycotoxins are toxic in very low concentrations, therefore sensitive and reliable instrumentation and methods are required for their detection.
- State of the art analytical methods for mycotoxin detection include HPLC with UV or fluorescence detection, GC/ECD, GLC, GC/MS, HPLC/MS, and HPLC-FLD
- Accurate analysis of mycotoxins depends on the use of certified mycotoxin standard reference materials that are used for calibration and validation of these food safety analytical instruments and methods.
- Fermentek Ltd. offers its highly purified crystalline mycotoxin reference materials as well as the FermaSol series of standard solutions for precise detection of regulated mycotoxins. Fermentek is ISO-9000 and ISO 13485 certified, and is qualified as GMP Q7A compliant.