## UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA

FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

PATRÍCIA DINIZ ANDRADE

MICOTOXINAS EM CEREAIS E SEUS PRODUTOS: DESENVOLVIMENTO DE MÉTODO ANALÍTICO E AVALIAÇÃO DO RISCO DA EXPOSIÇÃO NA DIETA

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Tese de Doutorado apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Farmacêuticas da Faculdade de Ciências da Saúde, Universidade de Brasília, como requisito parcial à obtenção do título de Doutora em Ciências Farmacêuticas.

Orientadora: Eloisa Dutra Caldas

Brasília 2016 PATRÍCIA DINIZ ANDRADE

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Aprovada em 12 de Agosto de 2016.

#### Banca examinadora

Prof<sup>a</sup>. Dr<sup>a</sup>. Eloisa Dutra Caldas - Universidade de Brasília

Prof<sup>a</sup>. Dr<sup>a</sup>. Adriana Pavesi Arisseto Bragotto - Universidade Estadual de Campinas

Prof. Dr. Fernando Fabriz Sodré – Universidade de Brasília

Prof<sup>a</sup>. Dr<sup>a</sup>. Marta Hiromi Taniwaki – Instituto de Tecnologia de Alimentos

Prof. Dr. Carlos Martín Infante Córdova - Universidade de Brasília

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## LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS E SIGLAS

15AcDON	15-acetil-deoxinivalenol
3AcDON	3-acetil-deoxinivalenol
А	Absorbância
ACN	Acetonitrila
AcOH	Ácido acético
AFB1	Aflatoxina B1
AFB2	Aflatoxina B2
AFBO	AFB1-8,9-exo-epóxido
AFG1	Aflatoxina G1
AFG2	Aflatoxina G2
AFM1	Aflatoxina M1
AFP1	Aflatoxina P1
AFQ1	Aflatoxina Q1
AFs	Aflatoxinas
ALARA	As low as reasonably achievable
ANVISA	Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária
APPCC	Análise de Perigos e Pontos Críticos de Controle
ARfD	Dose de referência aguda
aw	Atividade de água
BEN	Nefropatia endêmica dos Bálcãs
BMDL	Benchmark dose lower confidence limit
BPA	Boas Práticas Agrícolas
BPF	Boas Práticas de Fabricação
CAST	Council for Agriculture, Science and Tecnology
CCD	Cromatografia em camada delgada
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CE	Collision energy
CG-FID	Cromatografia gasosa acoplada a detector de chamas
CG-MS	Cromatografia gasosa acoplada a espectrômetro de massas
CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Ácido fórmico
CTV	Citreoviridina
CV	Coeficiente de variação

CXP	Collision cell exit potential
D3G	Deoxinivalenol-3- $\beta$ -(D)-glicosídeo
DLLME	Microextração líquido-líquido dispersiva
DNA	Ácido desoxirribonucleico
DOM-1	Deepoxi-deoxinevalenol
DON	Deoxinivalenol
DP	Declustering potential
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
ELISA	Teste imunoenzimático
ESI	Ionização por eletrospray
EtOH	Etanol
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FB1	Fumonisina B1
FB2	Fumonisina B2
FB3	Fumonisina B3
FB4	Fumonisina B4
FC	Fator de correção
FP	Fator de processamento
FUMO	Fumonisinas
GEMS/Food	Global Environment Monitoring System/Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme
GSH	Glutationa reduzida
HBsAg⁻	Não portadores do vírus da hepatite B
HBsAg <sup>+</sup>	Portadores do vírus da hepatite B
HBV	Vírus da hepatite B
HFB1	Fumonisina hidrolisada B1
HFB2	Fumonisina hidrolisada B2
HFB3	Fumonisina hidrolisada B3
HFBx	fumonisinas hidrolisadas
HPLC-FD	Cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência com detector de fluorescência
HPLC-UV	Cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de UV
IAC	Colunas de imunoafinidade
IARC	Internation Agency for Research on Cancer
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística
IEDI	International Estimated Daily Intake

ILSI	International Life Science Institute
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
LACEN-DF	Laboratório Central de Saúde Pública do Distrito Federal
LB	Lower bound
LC-HRMS	Cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas de alta resolução
LC-MS/MS	Cromatografia líquida acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial
LMR	Limite máximo de resíduo
LM	Limites máximos
LOD	Limite de detecção
LOQ	Limite de quantificação
MAPA	Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento
MeOH	Metanol
MM	Massa molar
MOE	Margem de exposição
MRM	Multiple reaction monitoring
MSPD	Dispersão de matriz em fase sólida
NCM-FB1	N-caboximetil-FB1
ND	Não detectado
NDA	Naftaleno 2,3-dicarboxaldeído
NDF-FB1	N-(1-deoxi-D-frutos-1-il)-FB1
NI	Não informado
ΟΤΑ	Ocratoxina A
OTB	Ocratoxina B
PMTDI	Provisional Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake
POF	Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares
RBC	Rede Brasileira de Calibração
RE	Recuperação
RNA	Ácido ribonucleico
SAR	Relação estrutura molecular e atividade
SPE	Extração em fase sólida
SUA	Food Supply Utilisation Account
TCAs	Ácidos tricarboxílicos
TFMSA	Ácido trifluormetanossulfônico

TLC	Thin-layer chromatography
TOL	Tolueno
UB	Upper bound
USFDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
UV	Ultravioleta
WHO	World Health Organization
Z4G	Zearalenona 4- $\beta$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo
Z4S	Zeralenona-4-sulfato
ZON	Zearalenona
a-ZOL	a-zearalenol
α-ZOL-4G	$\alpha$ -zearalenol-4- $\beta$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo
β-ZOL	$\beta$ -zearalenol
β-ZOL-4G	$\beta$ -zearalenol-4- $\beta$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo

#### RESUMO

ANDRADE, Patrícia Diniz. **Micotoxinas em cereais e seus produtos: desenvolvimento de método analítico e avaliação do risco da exposição na dieta**. Brasília, 2016. Tese de Doutorado em Ciências Farmacêuticas – Faculdade de Ciências da Saúde, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília 2016.

A dieta da população mundial é baseada no consumo de cereais como o arroz, milho, trigo e seus derivados, alimentos que podem estar contaminados por micotoxinas, metabólitos secundários potencialmente tóxicos ao homem e animais. O presente estudo teve como objetivos: 1) Avaliar a situação mundial da contaminação de cereais por aflatoxinas (AFs) e conduzir uma avaliação de risco da exposição na dieta; 2) Desenvolver e validar um método multi-micotoxinas para determinar aflatoxinas, ocratoxina A, fumonisinas, deoxinivalenol, zearalenona e citreoviridina em arroz, produtos de milho e produtos de trigo; 3) Otimizar um método para análise de fumonisinas totais (formas livres e ligadas/ocultas) em produtos de milho; 4) Analisar amostras de arroz, produtos de milho e produtos de trigo quanto ao teor das micotoxinas; 5) Conduzir uma avaliação de risco da exposição brasileira a estas micotoxinas pela dieta. Os dados da ocorrência mundial de AFs em cereais in natura (arroz, milho, trigo e sorgo) foram obtidos de artigos publicados e do banco de dados do GEMS/Food. Consumo de alimentos e peso corpóreo foram obtidos das 17 dietas Cluster do GEMS/Food. Os resultados indicaram alta incidência de aflaltoxinas em cereais, principalmente do arroz, com potencial risco à saúde em todos os clusters avaliados. O método multi-micotoxinas otimizado inlcui extração com acetonitrila acidificada e análise por LC-MS/MS, com LOQs entre 0,5 e 121 µg/kg. As fumonisinas ligadas/escondidas foram determinadas após a extração das formas livres (multi-micotoxinas) por meio de hidrólise básica. No total, foram analisadas 196 amostras de arroz, produtos de milho e trigo adquiridas no comércio de Brasília. Todas as amostras de produtos de trigo estavam contaminadas com pelo menos uma micotoxina, 90,7 % das amostras de produto de milho e 16% das amostras de arroz também estavam contaminadas. As micotoxinas mais prevalentes foram fumonisinas (produtos de milho), DON e ZON (produtos de trigo). As formas ligadas/ocultas foram encontradas em todas as amostras de produtos de milho, principalmente em alimentos que passaram por tratamento térmico, como massas, cereais matinais e salgadinhos. A ingestão crônica total de DON pela população total e consumidores de produtos de milho e trigo representou 31 e 107% do PMTDI, respectivamente; a ingestão aguda representou 117% da ARfD, indicando um potencial risco para a saúde. A ingestão total de fumonisinas correspondeu a 8 e 85% do PMTDI para população total e consumidores, e a de ZON 10 e 37% do PMTDI, respectivamente. Os alimentos que mais contribuíram para a ingestão de fumonisinas foi o fubá, e para a ingestão de DON e ZON, as massas. Os resultados deste estudo indicam a necessidade do monitoramento constante de micotoxinas em cereais, particularmente DON, pois devido ao seu elevado consumo, qualquer nível de contaminação pode impactar fortemente na exposição.

Palavras chave: micotoxinas, cereais, LC-MS/MS, avaliação da exposição pela dieta, risco.

#### ABSTRACT

ANDRADE, Patrícia Diniz. Mycotoxins in cereals and derived products: method development and dietary risk assessment. Brasília, 2016. Doctoral Thesis in Pharmaceutical Sciences - Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Brasília, Brasília 2016.

Cereals such as maize, rice, wheat and derived products are staple foods in diets around the world. They can be contaminated with mycotoxins, secondary fungi metabolites which are potentially toxic for humans and animals. The objectives of this study were: 1) to evaluate the worldwide occurrence of aflatoxins (AFs) in cereals and conduct a dietary risk assessment; 2) to develop and validate a multi-mycotoxin method to determine the presence of aflatoxins, ochratoxin A, fumonisins, deoxynivalenol, zearalenone and citreoviridin in rice, maize-based products and wheat-based products; 3) to optimize a method to determine total fumonisins (free and bound/hidden forms) in maize-based products; 4) to evaluate the occurrence of these mycotoxins in rice, maize-based products and wheat-based products; and 5) to conduct a dietary risk assessment of these mycotoxins for the Brazilian population. Data on the worldwide occurrence of AFs in raw cereals (rice, maize, wheat and sorghum) were obtained from published papers and from the GEMS/Food database; food consumption and body weight data were obtained from the 17 Cluster Diets. Results indicated a high incidence of aflatoxins in cereals, mainly rice, and a potential health risk for all clusters evaluated. The validated multimycotoxin method was based on extraction with acidified acetonitrile and LC-MS/MS analysis, with LOQs ranging from 0.5 to 121  $\mu$ g/kg. Bound/hidden fumonisins were determined after extraction of the free forms (multi-mycotoxin), using a basic hydrolysis procedure. A total of 196 samples of rice, maize and wheat-based products were analyzed. All samples of wheatbased products were contaminated with at least one mycotoxin; 90.7% of maize-based products and 16% of rice samples were also contaminated. The most prevalent mycotoxins were fumonisins in maize-based products, and DON and ZON in wheat-based products. Bound/hidden forms were found in all maize products, mainly in samples submitted to heat treatments such as pasta, breakfast cereals and maize snacks. The total DON chronic intake estimated for total population and for consumers of maize and wheat-based products represented 31 and 107% of the PMTDI, respectively; acute intake represented 117% of the ARfD, indicating a potential health risk. Total fumonisin intake for the total population and consumers represented 8 and 85% of the PMTDI, and ZON intake represented 10 and 37% of the PMTDI, respectively. Foods that most contributed to total intakes were maize meal for fumonisins and pasta for DON and ZON exposure. Results indicate that the occurrence of mycotoxins should be continuously monitored for cereals, particularly DON, since their occurrence in highly consumed products have a significant impact on dietary exposure estimates.

Keywords: mycotoxins, cereals, LC-MS/MS, dietary risk assessment, risk.

## I. INTRODUÇÃO

A alimentação da população humana fundamenta-se, tradicionalmente, no consumo de cereais como o arroz, milho, trigo e seus derivados (BRASIL, 2008; FAO, 2014). Entretanto, estes cereais, assim como outras commodities agrícolas, não estão livres da presença de contaminantes. As micotoxinas, metabólitos secundários produzidos por fungos (FRISVAD; THRANE; SAMSON, 2007), estão entre os contaminantes de alimentos de maior relevância para a saúde humana (DESPHANDE, 2002; KOTSONIS & BURDOCK, 2008).

A contaminação de alimentos por fungos produtores de micotoxinas pode ocorrer no campo, nas diversas fases de produção, durante o processamento dos produtos e no armazenamento (KUIPER-GOODMAN, 2004). A toxicidade das micotoxinas está relacionada principalmente às propriedades genotóxicas, carcinogênicas, imunotóxicas e nefrotóxicas (BRERA et al., 2008).

Embora sejam conhecidos mais de 300 tipos de micotoxinas, relativamente poucas são de grande preocupação no que diz respeito à saúde humana e animal (NICHOLSON, 2004). Dentre as principais classes de micotoxinas encontram-se as aflatoxinas, os tricotecenos, as fumonisinas, a zearalenona e a ocratoxina A (CAST, 2003). As micotoxinas são relativamente estáveis durante as condições usuais empregadas no processamento de alimentos (inclusive ao tratamento térmico), podendo ser transferidas para o produto final na sua forma original ou modificadas (BULLERMAN; BIANCHINI, 2007).

Não é possível eliminar completamente a presença das micotoxinas nos cereais e, portanto, sua presença em alimentos deve ser reduzida ao nível mais baixo possível (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 1995). Considerando a dificuldade de eliminação das micotoxinas em cereais e derivados e a importância destes alimentos na dieta brasileira, faz-se necessário uma contínua avaliação da exposição humana na dieta para que seja possível identificar potenciais prejuízos à saúde humana.

A realização de um estudo mais completo com relação à contaminação de cereais que constituem a base da dieta brasileira é de extrema importância, pois além de ser uma ferramenta de vigilância sanitária (verificação da adequação dos níveis de contaminação à legislação vigente), fornecerá dados relacionados à presença de fumonisina-ligada/escondida nos alimentos, informações já solicitadas por comitês internacionais (FAO/WHO, 2011).

### II. REVISÃO DE LITERATURA

Micotoxinas são metabólitos secundários produzidos por fungos que, ao serem ingeridos, inalados ou entrarem em contato com a pele, causam diminuição de desempenho, doenças ou até mesmo morte de animais e seres humanos expostos (PITT, 1996). Uma pequena proporção dos fungos comuns são toxigênicos e a presença de certo fungo em uma *commodity* não implica necessariamente na presença da toxina (PITT, 1996). Por outro lado, a ausência de sinais visíveis da colonização também não é sinônimo da inexistência de micotoxinas, pois estas podem permanecer no alimento mesmo após a eliminação do microrganismo produtor (TANIWAKI; IAMANAKA; SILVA, 2013).

Acredita-se que os metabólitos secundários de fungos, inclusive as micotoxinas, conferem alguma vantagem seletiva ao microrganismo produtor, sendo produzidas como resposta às alterações ambientais, geralmente em função do desencadeamento de condições de estresse (MAGAN; ALDRED, 2007). A hipótese mais provável é que muitos desses metabólitos não sejam produzidos aleatoriamente, mas sim com a intenção de alterar a ecologia do meio, causando inibição do crescimento de microrganismos competidores, insetos, etc (PITT et al., 2012).

Assim como no crescimento fúngico, a produção de micotoxinas é governada por uma série de fatores, entre eles (TANIWAKI; IAMANAKA; SILVA, 2013):

- Fungo: apenas alguns gêneros são toxigênicos, embora nem todas as espécies desses gêneros sejam produtores de micotoxinas;
- Substrato: alimentos com alto teor de carboidratos e algumas sementes oleaginosas são mais susceptíveis à produção de micotoxinas quando comparados a outros tipos de alimentos;
- Umidade relativa e atividade de água (a<sub>w</sub>): grande parte dos fungos necessita de umidade relativa acima de 80% e valores de a<sub>w</sub> entre 0,6 e 0,9 para a produção de micotoxinas;
- Temperatura: a temperatura ótima de produção de micotoxinas geralmente encontrase na faixa de temperatura de crescimento fúngico (mínima-máxima). Climas tropicais e sub-tropicais favorecem o crescimento da maioria dos fungos toxigênicos;
- Atmosfera: são aeróbios, em sua maioria;
- Interação microbiana: a presença de outros microrganismos pode alterar a produção de micotoxinas de diferentes maneiras, ou seja, a produção pode ser estimulada ou

mesmo inibida. Além disso, alguns microrganismos são capazes de remover ou degradar as micotoxinas presentes no meio.

Os fungos podem estar associados às plantas durante o seu crescimento (pré-colheita) como comensais, simbióticos ou patógenos ou não ter afinidade alguma pela cultura, no caso da infecção da planta e produção de micotoxinas ocorrerem pós-colheita (secagem, transporte e armazenamento), como acontece com a maioria dos fungos produtores de micotoxinas (PITT, 1996). Os gêneros Aspergillus, Penicillium e Fusarium são os mais importantes quando consideramos a ocorrência mundial de fungos e sua capacidade em produzir micotoxinas (PITT; HOCKING, 2009). Espécies de Fusarium são patógenos destrutivos em culturas de cereais e outras commodities, produzindo micotoxinas antes, ou imediatamente após a colheita. Algumas espécies de Aspergillus e Penicillium também são patógenos de plantas ou comensais (crescem no vegetal sem afetá-lo), mas esses gêneros são mais comumente associados a commodities e alimentos durante os processos de secagem e armazenamento. O Aspergillus flavus é uma exceção, podendo ser patógeno, comensal ou fungo de armazenamento, produzindo micotoxinas nas três condições (PITT et al., 2012). Fumonisinas, tricotecenos e zearalenona são bons exemplos de micotoxinas formadas na pré-colheita, ocratoxina A é formada tipicamente na pós-colheita (PITT, 1996) e aflatoxina pode ser formada ao longo de toda a cadeia produtiva (PITT; TANIWAKI; COLE, 2013).

São conhecidos mais de 300 tipos de micotoxinas, de estruturas químicas extremamente variáveis e efeitos tóxicos diversos (NICHOLSON, 2004). Porém, muitos desses compostos são de baixa relevância, pois são produzidos por fungos raramente encontrados em alimentos e ração animal, ou por apresentarem toxicidade somente em condições de teste (não apresentam toxicidade quando expostos por via natural) ou ainda por serem encontrados em concentrações tão baixas que não apresentam um risco real em condições normais (seus efeitos, quando manifestados, não são mensuráveis) (PITT et al., 2012). As micotoxinas de maior importância no contexto mundial são: aflatoxinas, ocratoxina A, fumonisinas, alguns tricotecenos (deoxinivalenol e nivalenol) e zearalenona (MILLER, 1995).

A Tabela 1 mostra as condições de crescimento e produção de micotoxinas para algumas das espécies fúngicas de maior relevância. É possível observar que a maioria dos fungos produtores de micotoxinas necessita de temperaturas altas para atingirem o máximo de crescimento (acima de 25°C), além da necessidade de elevada disponibilidade de água livre

(a<sub>w</sub>>0,85). As condições para produção de micotoxinas estão, geralmente, dentro daquelas necessárias para o crescimento fúngico.

	Micotoxina	Crescimento fúngico		Produção de micotoxina	
Fungo		T °C (ótima)	aw	T°C	aw
A. flavus	AFs	10-48 (33)	0,82 <sup>a</sup>	13-37	0,82 (mín.)
A. parasiticus	AFs	12-42(32)	0,82 <sup>a</sup>	12-40	0,86 (mín.)
P. citreonigrum	CTV	(27-30)	0,8 <sup>b</sup>	10-37	-
F. graminearum	DON	(24-26)	0,9 <sup>c</sup>	25	0,95-0,995 <sup>c</sup>
F. culmorum	DON	0-31 (21)	0,87 <sup>d</sup>	25	0,96-0,995
F. verticillioides	FUMO	2,5-37 (25)	0,87 <sup>a</sup>	-	0,92 (mín.)
F. proliferatum	FUMO	(25)	0,88	25	0,92
P. verrucosum	OTA	0-31 (20)	0,8	0-31	0,86 (mín.)
A. carbonarius	OTA	10-41(30)	0,96-0,98	15-20	0,95-0,98
F. graminearum	ZON	(24-26)	0,9	20	-

**Tabela 1** - Condições de crescimento fúngico e produção de micotoxinas para algumas espécies de Aspergillus, Penicillium e Fusarium.

AFs: aflatoxinas B1, B2, G1 e G2; CTV: citreoviridina; DON: deoxinivalenol: FUMO: fumonisinas B1, B2 e B3; OTA: ocratoxina A; ZON: zeralenona; <sup>a</sup>a<sub>w</sub> mínima a 25°C; <sup>b</sup>a<sub>w</sub> mínima em 20, 25 e 30°C; <sup>c</sup> a<sub>w</sub> mínima para crescimento entre 15-25°; <sup>d</sup> a<sub>w</sub> mínima entre 20-25° C; Adaptado de CX/CF 14/8/14 (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 2014).

Assim, dependendo da espécie do fungo produtor, as micotoxinas podem ser encontradas em alimentos produzidos tanto em regiões de clima temperado como clima tropical. Os principais alimentos afetados são cereais, nozes, frutas secas, café, cacau, pimentas, óleos vegetais, ervilhas secas, feijão e frutas, especialmente maçã e uva. Elas também podem ser encontradas em cervejas e vinhos em função da utilização de matérias-primas contaminadas. Além disso, as micotoxinas podem entrar na cadeia alimentar pelo consumo de carne e/ou outros produtos de origem animal como ovos, leite e derivados, provenientes de animais tratados com ração contaminada (TURNER; SUBRAHMANYAM; PILETSKY, 2009).

A Figura 1 resume os principais alimentos susceptíveis à formação de micotoxinas e os respectivos fungos produtores em regiões de clima quente e úmido, como no Brasil. Adicionalmente, em locais de clima frio a temperado, tem-se o favorecimento da produção de

ocratoxina A em grãos pequenos (*P. verrucosum*), uvas (*A. carbonarius*), café (*A. ochraceus*, *A. carbonarius* e *A. westerdijkiae*) e cacau (*A. ochraceus* e *A. carbonarius*).



**Figura 1** - Fungos envolvidos na produção de micotoxinas nas commodities mais susceptíveis em locais de clima quente e úmido. Grãos pequenos: arroz, trigo, aveia, cevada, etc. Adaptado de Pitt et al. (2012).

As micotoxinas não são completamente eliminadas durante o processamento de alimentos e, portanto, a melhor estratégia para seu controle ainda é a prevenção. Para prevenir a formação desses metabólitos tóxicos é importante conhecer o tipo de associação que o fungo exerce com o alimento, ou seja, se as micotoxinas serão formadas antes ou depois da colheita. Conhecendo o mecanismo de produção das micotoxinas é possível direcionar as ações de controle de acordo com o tipo de fungos produtores, pré ou pós-colheita, uma vez que as estratégias utilizadas são bem diferentes (PITT, 1996).

Controlar a formação de micotoxinas na pré-colheita é uma tarefa mais difícil, uma vez que fatores ambientais (como clima e temperatura) determinam o crescimento do fungo e a produção de micotoxinas. Segundo Pitt (2006), é possível fazer duas generalizações quanto à produção de micotoxinas na pré-colheita: o crescimento de fungos toxigênicos ocorre apenas em culturas específicas, onde há uma nítida associação fungo-planta e os fungos que produzem micotoxinas crescem apenas em elevada atividade de água (aw) e, desta maneira, as toxinas formadas na pré-colheita raramente serão formadas durante o armazenamento. As Boas Práticas Agrícolas (BPA), as Boas Práticas de Fabricação (BPF), além de sistemas de qualidade complementares como o APPCC (Análise de Perigos e Pontos Críticos de Controle), são ferramentas importantes na tentativa de controlar e manejar a contaminação dos alimentos por micotoxinas (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 2003). Rotação de culturas, cultivo de variedades de sementes resistentes ao ataque de fungos e insetos, uso de pesticidas e secagem rápida dos grãos são recomendações contidas no Código Práticas para prevenção e redução da contaminação por micotoxinas em cereais (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 2003).

#### 1. AFLATOXINAS

As aflatoxinas (AFs) são produzidas por pelo menos 10 espécies de *Aspergillus*, sendo o *A. flavus* e o *A. parasiticus* os maiores produtores em alimentos (PITT et al., 2012). Em torno de 50% das cepas de ocorrência natural de *A. flavus* são produtoras de AFs enquanto quase todos os isolados conhecidos de *A. parasiticus* são toxigênicos (PITT, 2006). Na Figura 2 estão as principais aflatoxinas produzidas naturalmente, as aflatoxinas B1 (AFB1), B2 (AFB2), G1 (AFG1) e G2 (AFG2) (PITT; HOCKING, 2009). O *A. flavus* produz apenas aflatoxinas B, enquanto o *A. parasiticus* produz aflatoxinas B e G (PITT, 2006).

O *A. flavus* é ubíquo em culturas de zonas tropicais e subtropicais, já o *A. parasiticus* tem uma distribuição mais limitada (PITT et al., 2012). O *A. flavus* é comensal no algodão (KLICH; THOMAS; MELLON, 1984) e, provavelmente também no milho (LILLEHOJ et al., 1980), permitindo que o fungo cresça na planta, em sementes e grãos em desenvolvimento antes da colheita, fornecendo uma grande vantagem ecológica sobre fungos competidores. Como comensal, a planta não reage à presença do *A. flavus* e este não produz dano visível à planta ou a semente (PITT, 2006).

*A. flavus* e, em menor grau, *A. parasiticus*, tem sido isolados de uma ampla variedade de alimentos (PITT; HOCKING, 2009). Culturas susceptíveis à formação de aflatoxinas são em sua maioria nozes e oleaginosas, nas quais o teor de sólidos solúveis (açúcares) é baixo nas commodities secas e o conteúdo de óleo é alto. Os produtos de maior risco de contaminação por AFs no comércio internacional incluem amendoim, milho e caroço de algodão, seguidos de todos os tipos de frutos de casca rija (castanha do Brasil, pistache e produtos semi-processados do coco), pimentas (provenientes de países tropicais), figos secos e, ocasionalmente, nozes, avelãs e castanha de caju (PITT et al., 2012).



Figura 2 – Estruturas químicas das aflatoxinas B1, B2, G1 e G2.

A produção de aflatoxinas em milho, algodão e amendoim pode ocorrer na pré-colheita, entretanto para outras culturas como nozes, castanha do Brasil, noz-pecã, pistache, oleaginosas e pequenos grãos (trigo e cevada) as aflatoxinas são formadas essencialmente na pós-colheita, como resultado da secagem inadequada e/ou armazenamento incorreto (PITT, 2006). Estes dois fungos são capazes de crescer em até 0,8 a<sub>w</sub> e em temperaturas de até 37°C ou mais, o que os torna capaz de produzir toxinas em culturas armazenadas inadequadamente, o que ocorre principalmente nos trópicos úmidos (PITT, 2006).

O potencial tóxico das aflatoxinas em homens e animais pode ser tanto agudo como crônico, produzindo efeitos distintos que vão de danos agudos ao fígado, cirrose hepática, indução de tumores, efeitos teratogênicos a efeitos imunossupressores e interferência com a absorção de proteínas (CHAYTOR et al., 2011; GURSOY-YUZUGULLU et al., 2011; KUNIHOLM et al., 2008; WILLIAMS et al., 2004; WOO et al., 2011). As quatro aflatoxinas de ocorrência natural são classificadas como carcinógenos humanos (IARC, 1993).

A AFB1 é a mais tóxica entre as quatro aflatoxinas de ocorrência natural e sua toxicidade está associada ao processo de biotransformação que ocorre principalmente no fígado após a absorção (BENNETT; ESSIGMANN; WOGAN, 1981; IARC, 2002). A AFB1 é transformada pela ação de enzimas a um epóxido (AFBO) capaz de formar adutos covalentes

com DNA, RNA e proteínas. Adutos com DNA em regiões transcricionalmente ativas, se não removidos por enzimas de reparação, podem levar a alterações somáticas (BEDARD; MASSEY, 2006). Entretanto, a formação de adutos pode ser prevenida se o AFBO for conjugado com glutationa reduzida (GSH) e excretado como ácido mercaptúrico na urina (GROSS-STEINMEYER; EATON, 2012). As enzimas do citocromo P450, além de mediar à formação do AFBO, também atuam nas vias de detoxificação da AFB1, levando à formação de metabólitos menos tóxicos como a AFM1 (originalmente identificada no leite), AFQ1 e AFP1 (Figura 3) (EATON; GALLAGHER, 1994; GROSS-STEINMEYER; EATON, 2012).



Figura 3 – Alguns metabólitos da aflatoxina B1.

Diferentes estratégias devem ser utilizadas para o controle de aflatoxinas nos alimentos. Na pré-colheita, por exemplo, o melhoramento de plantas está sendo empregado para aprimorar a resistência de cultivares de amendoim e milho à seca e ataque de insetos, fatores que predispõe à formação de AFs (PITT et al., 2012). Produtos de biocontrole, baseados no controle da produção de aflatoxinas pela exclusão competitiva entre cepas toxigênicas e não toxigênicas, estão disponíveis comercialmente (Afla-guard® e *Aspergillus flavus* AF36) para o milho, amendoim, algodão e pistache (MEDEIROS et al., 2012).

Além disso, a necessidade de garantir a qualidade microbiológica e a produção de alimentos seguros, estimulou o interesse no uso the modelos matemáticos para quantificar e

predizer o comportamento microbiológico nos alimentos (GARCIA et al., 2009). O modelo preditivo é uma ferramenta utilizada para estimar a probabilidade da ocorrência de determinado fungo e/ou micotoxina em uma cultura, baseado em fatores ambientais da região avalida (BATTILANI et al., 2008; HOOKER; SCHAAFSMA; TAMBURIC-ILINCIC, 2002; PRANDINI et al., 2009). A aplicação de modelos preditivos possibilita novas oportunidades de gerenciamento, pois fornece informações que poderão auxiliar na redução da contaminação ou no re-direcionamento de alimentos altamente contaminados dentro do processo produtivo (SCHAAFSMA; HOOKER, 2007). O AfloMan é um modelo preditivo que pode ajudar na prevenção da formação de AFs no campo (PITT et al., 2012), pois auxilia o produtor a escolher o melhor momento para realizar determinadas práticas agrícolas (APSIM, 2014).

Os processos de separação e limpeza dos cereais, geralmente reduzem a concentração de AFs, pois eliminam os componentes de baixa qualidade (grãos quebrados, danificados e matéria estranha) onde normalmente encontra-se o maior nível de contaminação (JOHANSSON et al., 2006). No processo de moagem, as AFs podem ser redistribuídas e concentradas em certas frações obtidas no processamento, usualmente as partes externas dos grãos destinadas à fabricação de ração animal (CASTELLS et al., 2008; PIETRI; ZANETTI; BERTUZZI, 2009). Por exemplo, na produção de arroz polido e farinha de milho, a concentração de AFs foi reduzida em 92-97% quando comparada aos grãos não processados (CASTELLS et al., 2007; SIWELA et al., 2005).

As AFs são compostos termorresistentes e, portanto, não são completamente eliminadas durante o processamento dos alimentos (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 2013). Entretanto, dependendo do teor de água, componentes da matriz e do binômio tempo-temperatura utilizado, alguma redução pode ser atingida com o tratamento térmico. O aquecimento de grãos úmidos de trigo (100°C/30 min) reduziu a concentração de AFB1 em até 47%, enquanto o cozimento do arroz, em condições normais e sob pressão, diminui o teor de AFs em 37 e 78%, respectivamente (HWANG; LEE, 2006; PARK; KIM, 2006). A redução de AFs após o processo de extrusão também foi avaliada, obtendo valores de redução entre 10-25% para farinha de milho e 51-95% em farinha de arroz (CASTELLS et al., 2006; CAZZANIGA et al., 2001). Até o momento, não foi relatada moléculas resultantes de modificações das AFs em decorrência do processamento de alimentos.

#### 2. OCRATOXINA A

O *Penicillium verrucosum* é o maior produtor de ocratoxina A (Figura 4) em cereais em países de clima temperado, enquanto em países de clima tropical os maiores produtores são espécies de *Aspergillus*, como *A. carbonarius* e *A. westerdijkiae* (PITT; HOCKING, 2009).



Figura 4 – Estrutura química da ocratoxina A.

A ecologia da formação de ocratoxina A (OTA) nos alimentos é um pouco mais complexa do que para as aflatoxinas, pois a OTA é produzida primordialmente por três espécies fúngicas distintas (e espécies relacionadas), provenientes de nichos ecológicos diferentes. Entretanto, por outro lado, a questão se torna mais fácil já que não existe evidência suficiente que essas espécies fúngicas estejam associadas a culturas específicas antes da colheita, ou seja, nenhum dos fungos produtores de OTA são conhecidos como invasores sistemáticos ou patógenos (PITT, 2006).

*P. verrucosum* cresce comumente em cereais cultivados em locais de clima temperado a frio, em regiões indo do norte ao centro da Europa, Canadá e norte da Ásia. OTA é encontrada em cereais e derivados, especialmente pão e derivados de farinha (PITT, 2006). Além dos cereais, principalmente trigo e cevada, a exposição à OTA também está relacionada ao consumo de cerveja, vinho, cacau e derivados, café, frutas secas, especiarias, produtos cárneos (principalmente suínos) e, em menor frequência, milho e sorgo (AISH et al., 2004; PITT et al., 2012).

O principal efeito da exposição humana à ocratoxina A é a nefrotoxicidade, embora também possua efeitos imunotóxicos, teratogênicos e genotóxicos em animais, sendo classificada como possível carcinógeno humano (IARC, 1993; LIU et al., 2012; PFOHL-LESZKOWICZ, 2009; WILK-ZASADNA; MINTA, 2009). O nível de ingestão diária tolerável máxima (PMTDI - *Provisional Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake*) estabelecido para OTA é de 100ng/kg pc/dia (JECFA, 2001).

A exposição à OTA já foi considerada agente causal do desenvolvimento da nefropatia endêmica dos Bálcãs (BEN) e aparecimento de tumores uroteliais (O'BRIEN; DIETRICH, 2005). BEN é uma doença renal crônica e progressiva que atinge a população da Bósnia, Bulgária, Croácia, Romênia e Sérvia, ocorrendo em vilarejos rurais situados à margem do rio Danúbio (TATU et al., 1998). Embora tenha sido bastante estudada nos últimos 50 anos, sua etiologia exata ainda é desconhecida (BATUMAN, 2006). Entretanto, estudos mais recentes forneceram evidências fortes de que, na verdade, o fator etiológico principal para o desenvolvimento de BEN seja o ácido aristolóquico, presente em ervas daninhas de plantações da região afetada pela doença (GROLLMAN et al., 2007). Desta maneira, a toxicidade renal da OTA em humanos tem sido questionada.

Em mamíferos, a OTA é absorvida do trato gastrointestinal, ligando-se às proteínas plasmáticas do sangue (principalmente a albumina), de onde é direcionada principalmente para os rins e, em menores quantidades, para o fígado, músculo e tecido adiposo (JECFA, 2001; PITT et al., 2012). A ocratoxina α, metabólito consideravelmente menos tóxico que a OTA, é frequente encontrada nas diversas espécies analisadas (JECFA, 2001). Pela sua semelhança estrutural com a fenilalanina, a OTA inibe competitivamente a fenilalanina-tRNA ligase, restringindo a síntese de proteínas, RNA e DNA (PITT et al., 2012). Além disso, existem outros mecanismos moleculares pelos quais a OTA pode exercer seus efeitos tóxicos, como a formação de adutos com DNA, interferência na peroxidação lipídica e inibição da respiração mitocondrial (BAYMAN; BAKER, 2006; O'BRIEN; DIETRICH, 2005).

Já que a OTA é produzida principalmente na pós-colheita, a melhor ferramenta de controle da contaminação dos cereais é pela secagem rápida e eficiente dos grãos (PITT et al., 2012). Geralmente as práticas de limpeza e seleção não são de grande importância na redução da contaminação por OTA, uma vez que os valores obtidos são baixos (<3% para cevada), porém isso depende muito da contaminação inicial do cereal (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 2014; SCUDAMORE; BANKS; MACDONALD, 2003). Assim como para as AFs, o teor de OTA é maior em produtos obtidos de farinha integral, considerando que a toxina se concentra na parte externa dos grãos (gérmen e farelo), removida para a obtenção das farinhas comuns (SCUDAMORE; BANKS; MACDONALD, 2003).

Os efeitos do processamento dos alimentos nos níveis de OTA são variáveis. Por exemplo, não houve redução durante a produção de pães, enquanto para biscoitos assados a diminuição atingiu 60% (SCUDAMORE; BANKS; MACDONALD, 2003; SUBIRADE, 1996). A torrefação de grãos de café de diferentes origens produziu resultados heterogêneos,

com média de redução de 66% (13-93%), enquanto a extrusão de farinha integral de trigo diminui em, no máximo, 40% o teor de OTA (OBANOS; CERAIN; GONZÁLEZ-PEÑAS, 2005; SCUDAMORE; BANKS; GUY, 2004).

Cramer et al. (2008) identificaram os dois principais produtos da degradação térmica da OTA durante a torrefação de café, o 14-(R)-OTA e o 14-decarboxi-OTA. Durante a análise de amostras de café, encontraram o 14-(R)-OTA em quantidades até 25,6% da concentração de OTA, enquanto o 14-decarboxi-OTA foi encontrado em níveis traço. Os autores ainda avaliaram a toxicidade dos produtos de degradação, concluindo que estes são menos citotóxicos (células epiteliais dos rins) que a OTA. Uma vez que a baixa formação dos compostos 14-(R)-OTA e 14-decarboxi-OTA não explica completamente a redução de OTA durante a torrefação de café, Bittner et al. (2013), recentemente comprovaram a formação de ésteres de OTA com polissacarídeos do café durante o processamento térmico de amostras contaminadas artificialmente. O estudo utilizou, primeiramente, um modelo experimental com o  $\alpha$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo de metila representando os polissacarídeos e, após confirmar a ligação com as moléculas de OTA, também confirmou sua ligação em modelos utilizando celulose, bem como utilizando o próprio grão de café.

#### 3. FUMONISINAS

O maior grupo das toxinas de *Fusarium*, as fumonisinas, são produzidas por *F*. *verticillioides* (anteriormente chamado de *F. moniliforme*) e *F. proliferatum* (PITT, 2006). Essas espécies são sistêmicas no milho cultivado no mundo todo, estando sempre presente nas plantas e até mesmo nos grãos saudáveis (MILLER, 1995). Alguns estudos sugerem que o *F. verticillioides* pode ter papel importante no cultivo de milho (PITT, 2006), pois indicam que este fungo é capaz de suprimir o crescimento de outros fungos da espiga (REID et al., 1999) e que sua ausência no grão (decorrente de prévio tratamento térmico do grão) pode alterar o crescimento do vegetal (germinam, porém não crescem) (FOLEY, 1962). Entretanto, o *F. verticillioides* e *F. proliferatum* também são responsáveis pela podridão rosa da espiga, doença recorrente em anos secos e quentes em plantações com elevado dano por insetos (LOGRIECO et al., 2002).

Recentemente, estudos mostraram que o *Aspergillus niger* também é capaz de produzir fumonisina B2 (FRISVAD et al., 2007). Esse achado pode alterar o panorama de contaminação por fumonisinas, pois este fungo, além de também ser produtor de OTA, é frequentemente isolado de alimentos como uvas, uvas passas, vinho, café, frutas frescas e cebola, alimentos até

pouco tempo considerados de baixa relevância para a contaminação por fumonisinas (PITT; HOCKING, 2009; PITT; TANIWAKI; COLE, 2013).

As fumonisinas são encontradas principalmente em milho e derivados e no sorgo (CALDAS; SILVA, 2007; PITT, 2006). Aparentemente, são produzidas apenas quando a planta sofre estresse hídrico ou em outras condições desfavoráveis em que ocorre um distúrbio do equilíbrio entre fungo e planta (PITT, 2006). A principal observação que pode ser feita sobre as toxinas de *Fusarium* é que todas as espécies desse gênero crescem exclusivamente em situações de elevada atividade de água, acima de 0,9 (PITT; HOCKING, 2009), e a produção da toxina ocorre apenas na pré-colheita ou nos primeiros estágios da secagem, ocorrendo no armazenamento somente em condições muito precárias (JACKSON; JABLONSKI, 2004; MARIN et al., 1995).

Em 1988, as fumonisinas foram isoladas pela primeira vez, a partir de culturas de *Fusarium verticillioides* e denominadas fumonisinas B1 (FB1) e B2 (FB2) (GELDERBLOM et al., 1988). Posteriormente, as fumonisinas B3 (FB3) e B4 (FB4) foram descritas por Cawood et al. (1991). Os análogos de fumonisinas até então caracterizados, 28 no total, foram divididos em quatro grupos principais: fumonisinas das séries A, B, C e P (RHEEDER; MARASAS; VISMER, 2002). As fumonisinas do grupo B, especialmente FB1, FB2 e FB3 (Figura 5), são os compostos de ocorrência natural encontrados com maior frequência nas amostras de milho contaminadas (NELSON; DESJARDINS; PLATTNER, 1993). Entretanto, pesquisa mais



Figura 5 – Estruturas químicas das fumonisinas B1, B2 e B3.

recente, sugere a existência de pelo menos mais 23 compostos relacionados, incluindo duas novas séries, FD (possui menor número de átomos de carbono, provável precursor das fumonisinas já bem conhecidas) e FX (1 ou 2 grupamentos hidroxilas ligados à estrutura conhecida das fumonisinas foram esterificados) (BARTÓK et al., 2006).

A exposição humana a fumonisinas pelo consumo de milho e derivados altamente contaminados tem sido associada ao aparecimento de câncer no esôfago, no fígado, defeitos do tubo neural e problemas cardiovasculares (MISSMER et al., 2006; SYDENHAM et al., 1995; UENO et al., 1997; WAES et al., 2005). O PMTDI para fumonisinas B1, B2 e B3, sozinhas ou combinadas é de 2  $\mu$ g/kg pc/dia (JECFA, 2001) e a fumonisina B1 foi classificada como um provável carcinógeno humano (IARC, 2002). A fumonisina B1 foi identificada como um potente inibidor da enzima ceramida sintase (Figura 6), e seus efeitos tóxicos podem estar relacionados ao comprometimento da biossíntese e metabolismo de esfingolipídios (VOSS et al., 2009; WANG et al., 1991).



**Figura 6** – Via biossintética da formação de esfingolipídeos e possível mecanismo de ação das fumonisinas. Adaptado de Merril et al. (2001).

Como dito anteriormente, estresse hídrico e ataque de insetos propiciam o desenvolvimento das espécies fúngicas produtoras de fumonisinas e, desta maneira, a irrigação, utilização de grãos transgênicos (cultivares Bt) e de cultivares adaptadas ao clima da região produtora são ferramentas importantes no controle da contaminação por esta micotoxina (PITT; TANIWAKI; COLE, 2013; VISCONTI, 1996). Além disso, modelos preditivos como o FUMAgrain ajudam a prever a contaminação do milho por fumonisinas em função da combinação dos dados de plantio, condições meteorológicas (temperatura, umidade relativa, intensidade de chuvas, velocidade do vento) e uso de fungicidas, possibilitando a tomada de ações que evitem que os níveis da toxina ultrapassem o limite permitido nos grãos (MAIORANO et al., 2009).

A limpeza e seleção dos grãos removem grande parte do material contaminado, reduzindo em até 84% os níveis de fumonisinas nos cereais (AFOLABI et al., 2006; FIRRAO et al., 2010; PIETRI; ZANETTI; BERTUZZI, 2009; PITT et al., 2012; VAN DER WESTHUIZEN et al., 2011). Assim como as AFs, as fumonisinas se concentram no gérmen e farelo do milho após a moagem e, portanto, a contaminação no produto processado dependerá da fração utilizada para sua obtenção (BRERA et al., 2004; PIETRI; ZANETTI; BERTUZZI, 2009; SCUDAMORE; PATEL, 2009; VANARA; REYNERI; BLANDINO, 2009).

As fumonisinas são relativamente termorresistentes (suportam temperaturas de até 100-120°C), podendo ser encontradas após o processamento e preparo dos alimentos (HUMPF; VOSS, 2004). A maioria dos estudos relata reduções significativas nos níveis de fumonisinas nos alimentos submetidos a tratamento térmico acima de 150°C, como ocorreu com farinha de milho (190°C; redução de 40%) (SCOTT; LAWRENCE, 1994), *muffins* (175-200°C; redução de até 84%) (JACKSON et al., 1997) e milho em conserva, farinha de milho e creme de milho (9- 100% de redução) (CASTELO; SUMNER; BULLERMAN, 1998). O cozimento do arroz pelo método convencional levou a uma redução de 80% para arroz polido parboilizado, 68% para arroz polido e 70% para arroz integral (BECKER-ALGERI et al., 2013).

O efeito da extrusão na estabilidade das fumonisinas depende dos parâmetros utilizados no processo, ou seja, da temperatura, velocidade da rosca e presença de açúcares redutores no meio. Os valores de redução obtidos na extrusão de flocos de milho podem variam entre 45-94%, dependendo das condições escolhidas (CASTELO et al., 2001; JACKSON et al., 2011; KATTA et al., 1999). A nixtamalização, cozimento alcalino do milho para obtenção de tortilhas, também pode reduzir a contaminação por fumonisinas em até 80% (DE LA CAMPA; MILLER; HENDRICKS, 2004; DOMBRINK-KURTZMAN et al., 2000).

Alguns produtos de degradação das fumonisinas já foram descritos na literatura. Durante o processo de nixtamalização (cozimento do milho em meio alcalino – fabricação de tortillas), ocorre a remoção das cadeias laterais de ácidos tricarboxílicos (TCA) das moléculas de fumonisinas (Figura 7), formando as fumonisinas hidrolisadas (HFBx) (HOPMANS; MURPHY, 1993; SYDENHAM et al., 1995). A significância toxicológica das fumonisinas hidrolisadas ainda não é bem clara, embora testes revelem menor toxicidade in vivo e maior citotoxicidade quando comparada a FB1 (GELDERBLOM et al., 1993; HUMPF; VOSS, 2004).



**Figura 7** – Estruturas dos produtos da fumonisina B1 formados sob condições de processamento térmico. Adaptado de Humpf e Voss (2004).

O processamento dos alimentos também pode levar a formação de complexos entre as fumonisinas e componentes da matriz, ou mesmo a reação com outros ingredientes do alimento (HUMPF; VOSS, 2004). Por exemplo, quando a FB1 é aquecida na presença de açúcares ocorre uma reação entre o grupamento amina da toxina e o açúcar redutor, nos moldes da reação de Maillard (Figura 7), levando à formação de produtos como o *N*-(1-deoxi-D-frutos-1-il)-FB1 (NDF-FB1) e *N*-caboximetil-FB1 (NCM-FB1) (HOWARD et al., 1998; LU et al., 2002). Dados toxicológicos referentes às fumonisinas N-substituídas são limitados, mas o estudo feito utilizando derivados *N*-acetilados de FB1 e FB2 mostrou que o bloqueio do grupamento amina

previne a toxicidade em culturas de hepatócitos de ratos, bem como em testes *in vivo* (GELDERBLOM et al., 1993).

Além disso, testes de digestão realizados *in vitro* mostraram que estes compostos não eram clivados e, portanto, a fumonisina primária não era liberada no trato digestivo, embora esta hidrólise ocorra sob condições alcalinas (FALAVIGNA et al., 2012). A ocorrência de NDF-FB1 e NCM-FB1 nos alimentos submetidos ao tratamento térmico, extrusão e nixtamalização, é extremamente baixa e, portanto, apenas sua formação não explica adequadamente a redução da contaminação por fumonisinas obtidas com este tipo de processamento (SEEFELDER; HARTL; HUMPF, 2001; VOSS et al., 2001).

Além do grupamento amina, as moléculas de fumonisinas possuem cadeias laterais de ácidos tricarboxílicos (TCA) que podem reagir com componentes do alimento (HUMPF; VOSS, 2004). Shier et al. (2000) propuseram que as fumonisinas seriam capazes de se ligar covalentemente ao amido e proteínas presentes no alimento, o que foi posteriormente confirmado por Seefelder et al. (2003). Os modelos experimentais utilizados mostraram que as fumonisinas eram capazes de se ligar aos grupamentos funcionais de polissacarídeos e proteínas por meio das cadeias laterais de TCA, após tratamento térmico, levando à formação de conjugados alcila (Figura 7).

Acredita-se que a hidrólise em condições básicas nos alimentos rompe a ligação entre o amido e as proteínas ligadas às moléculas de fumonisinas, liberando os análogos hidrolisados da micotoxina (FALAVIGNA et al., 2012; SEEFELDER; KNECHT; HUMPF, 2003). Kim et al. (2003) encontraram em amostras de cereais matinais submetidos à hidrólise alcalina uma quantidade de fumonisinas equivalente a quase 3 vezes o valor inicial. Entretanto, testes de digestão realizados *in vitro* mostraram que estes conjugados alcila também não são liberados nessas condições, assim como acontece com os conjugados alquila (NDF-FB1 e NCM-FB1) (FALAVIGNA et al., 2012).

Além disso, ainda no campo, pode ocorrer associação entre as moléculas de fumonisina e os macroconstituintes das plantas, como uma resposta da planta à infecção fúngica, permitindo a compartimentalização do analito na estrutura do vegetal. Assim, esses compostos podem ser encontrados em milho *in natura*, pois não necessitam de tratamento térmico para sua formação (DALL'ASTA et al., 2009a). Diferentemente dos compostos formados durante o tratamento térmico, essas formas associativas de fumonisinas são clivadas em testes de digestão *in vitro*, podendo liberar o composto original no trato gastrointestinal (FALAVIGNA et al., 2012; SEEFELDER; KNECHT; HUMPF, 2003).

#### 4. DEOXINIVALENOL

Os tricotecenos são as toxinas de maior ocorrência entre aquelas produzidas por espécies de *Fusarium*, largamente presentes em vários cereais, principalmente trigo. Os tricotecenos são uma família de micotoxinas quimicamente relacionadas, mas o deoxinivalenol (DON) é considerado o tricoteceno de maior relevância. DON pode ser produzido por *F. graminearum* (comumente listado com *Gibberella zeae*, seu estágio sexual), *F. culmorum* e espécies relacionadas (PITT; HOCKING, 2009; PITT, 2006). *F. graminearum* é frequentemente encontrado no milho e em grãos pequenos (especialmente trigo e cevada), enquanto o *F. culmorum* é mais comuns nos grãos pequenos (PITT, 2006). Essas duas espécies de *Fusarium* são patógenos de plantas, invadindo vegetais e grãos e causando doenças, conhecidas como Giberela e Fusariose, prevalentes em locais de clima temperado, especialmente em anos chuvosos (PITT, 2006). Diferentemente das micotoxinas relacionadas anteriormente, o DON não é formado em condições de estresse hídrico, mas sim como resultado da chuva, principalmente na antese (florescimento) (SCHAAFSMA; HOOKER, 2007; VAN DER FELS-KLERX et al., 2012).

Os tricotecenos podem ser divididos em quatro grupos, A-D, de acordo com seus grupamentos funcionais. O DON (Figura 8) pertence ao grupo B, compostos que possuem uma carbonila no C8 (JECFA, 2001). Em condições naturais, seus dois derivados acetilados, o 3-acetil-deoxinivalenol (3AcDON) e o 15-acetil-deoxinivalenol (15AcDON), também podem ser excretados pelas espécies de *Fusarium* acima relacionadas e, embora produzidos em menor quantidade, sua ocorrência concomitantemente com o DON nos alimentos tem sido relatada (BERTHILLER et al., 2009, 2013).



Figura 8 – Estrutura química do deoxinivalenol.

Cereais infectados com fungos produtores de DON são capazes de detoxificar essa micotoxina por meio dos mecanismos de biotransformação (BERTHILLER et al., 2013). A maior via de detoxificação do DON em vegetais se dá pela conjugação da micotoxina a

moléculas de glicose, formando o deoxinivalenol-3- $\beta$ -(D)-glicosídeo (D3G), composto isolado de culturas de milho tratadas com DON, e também de milho e trigo naturalmente contaminados (BERTHILLER et al., 2005, 2013; POPPENBERGER et al., 2003).

Como todas as micotoxinas do grupo dos tricotecenos, o DON é inibidor de síntese proteica (COSTA et al., 2011; ROBBANA-BARNAT et al., 1987; WALLE et al., 2010) e em altas doses pode causar dores abdominais, tontura, dores de cabeça, náusea, vômitos e outros efeitos no homem (PESTKA; SMOLINSKI, 2005; PESTKA, 2010). Casos de intoxicação aguda são raros, mas surtos já foram reportados na Índia, Japão e China (JECFA, 2001; PESTKA, 2010). O DON possui um grupo epóxido (Figura 8), altamente reativo, não precisando de ativação metabólica para exercer seus efeitos biológicos (PITT et al., 2012). O metabolismo de DON varia entre as espécies, podendo ser metabolizado pela microflora intestinal, levando a formação do deepoxi-deoxinivalenol (DOM-1) que, posteriormente, é conjugado com ácido glicurônico (ERIKSEN et al., 2002; GRATZ; DUNCAN; RICHARDSON, 2013).

Estudos *in vitro* e de toxicidade oral aguda mostraram similaridade ou toxicidade pouco menor para os compostos acetilados (3AcDON e 15AcDON) quando comparados à molécula de DON (DAENICKE et al., 2011; ERIKSEN; PETTERSSON; LUNDH, 2004; FORSELL et al., 1987). O JECFA, em sua mais recente avaliação do DON, considerando que os derivados acetilados contribuem para a toxicidade total induzida pela exposição ao DON, determinou o PMTDI de 1  $\mu$ g/kg pc e ARfD (dose de referência aguda) de 8  $\mu$ g/kg pc para a combinação de DON, 3AcDON e 15AcDON (JECFA, 2011). Estudos recentes também mostraram que o D3G pode ser clivado por bactérias intestinais, se tornando biodisponível e contribuindo para a exposição total por DON (BERTHILLER et al., 2011; NAGL et al., 2012).

O controle da produção de DON nos cereais tem sido feito utilizando cultivares mais resistentes à infecção fúngica (adaptados a cada região), grãos transgênicos (menor dano por insetos) e aplicação de fungicidas, principalmente na antese (PITT et al., 2012). Além disso, modelos preditivos também estão sendo utilizados no Canadá, Uruguai e alguns países Europeus para prever a contaminação por DON em trigo (PITT et al., 2012; SCHAAFSMA; HOOKER, 2007; VAN DER FELS-KLERX et al., 2009).

Os processos de seleção e limpeza podem reduzir os níveis de contaminação por DON em cereais, embora os valores de redução obtidos variem consideravelmente entre os estudos conduzidos (6-78%; trigo) (ABBAS et al., 1985; NEAGU et al., 2012; SCUDAMORE; PATEL, 2008; VISCONTI et al., 2004). Tkachuk et al. (1991) mostrou que grãos altamente

infectados por *Fusarium* se tornavam murchos e perdiam massa e, consequentemente, podiam ser separados de grãos não contaminados utilizando mesas gravitacionais. Assim como para as demais micotoxinas, o DON é distribuído entre as frações obtidas pela moagem dos grãos, concentrando-se, principalmente no gérmen e farelo (LANCOVA et al., 2008; VISCONTI et al., 2004).

A influência do processamento térmico no conteúdo de DON nos alimentos tem sido frequentemente avaliada. Durante a produção de pães, a redução varia bastante, indo de efeitos não significativos a 63% de redução (LANCOVA et al., 2008; VIDAL et al., 2014; VOSS; SNOOK, 2010). Os resultados obtidos após o processo de extrusão também são bem diversificados. Cazzaniga et al. (2001) relatou uma redução de até 95% (dependendo das condições escolhidas) na extrusão de farinha de milho artificialmente contaminada, enquanto Scudamore & Patel (2008) não encontraram grandes efeitos na quantidade de DON durante a fabricação de cereais matinais a partir de farinha de trigo. O efeito da fabricação de dois tipos de macarrão asiáticos (amarelo alcalino e instantâneo) a base de farinha de trigo também foi avaliado por Farahany & Jinap (2011), obtendo reduções de 43,2% e 55,4%, respectivamente.

Os produtos da degradação do DON hoje conhecidos foram obtidos após intenso tratamento térmico ou sob condições moderadamente alcalinas, são eles: isoDON, norDON-A, norDON-B, norDON-C, norDON-D, norDON-E, norDON-F, 9-hidroximetil-DON-lactona e DON-lactonas (BRETZ et al., 2006; GREENHALGH et al., 1984; GROVE, 1985; YOUNG; BLACKWELL; APSIMON, 1986). Os produtos de degradação norDON-A, nor-DON-B e nor-DON-C já foram encontrados em amostras de produtos a base de cereais (29-66%; 3-15 µg/kg), comprovando a significância destes produtos de degradação (BRETZ et al., 2006). DON-oligossacarídeos foram descritos recentemente por Zachariasova et al. (2012) e encontrados em 67-80% das amostras de malte, cerveja e produtos de panificação analisados.

#### 5. ZEARALENONA

A zearalenona (ZON) também é produzida por várias espécies de *Fusarium*, sendo encontrada em todos os cereais, principalmente no milho e trigo (CAST, 2003). A ZON (Figura 9) é produzida pelos mesmos fungos que produzem deoxinivalenol e, geralmente, nas mesmas condições. Portanto, a ecologia da produção de zearalenona se espelha na de DON (PITT, 2006).


Figura 9 – Estrutura química da zearalenona. E= ligantes de maiores números atômicos em lados opostos.

A zearalenona causa síndrome estrogênica em suínos, efeito que pode potencialmente ocorrer no homem (SHERIF; SALAMA; ABDEL-WAHHAB, 2009). O PMTDI para zearalenona é de 0,5µg/kg pc (JECFA, 2000). Em animais, a ZON é metabolizada durante a absorção pelos tecidos intestinais ao  $\alpha$ -zearalenol ( $\alpha$ -ZOL) e  $\beta$ -zearalenol ( $\beta$ -ZOL) e, após uma nova redução, ao  $\alpha$  e  $\beta$ -zearalanol (JECFA, 2000). O  $\alpha$ -ZOL possui maior potencial estrogênico quando comparado à ZON, sendo o principal metabólito produzido em estudos *in vitro* (FINK-GREMMELS; MALEKINEJAD, 2007).

A ZON e seus metabólitos podem se ligar aos receptores de estrogênio, embora também seja um substrato competitivo para enzimas envolvidas na síntese e metabolismo de esteroides, o que a torna um potencial desregulador endócrino (PITT et al., 2012). Ding et al. (2006) demonstraram que a ZON é um ligante eficaz do receptor de pregnano X (regula a expressão de inúmeras enzimas responsáveis pelo metabolismo hepático de drogas), ou seja, a ZON pode ter efeitos generalizados sobre a expressão genética, como resultado da modificação da atividade desse fator de transcrição nuclear (PITT et al., 2012).

Espécies de *Fusarium* também são capazes de produzir conjugados, como a zeralenona-4-sulfato (Z4S), composto que mantém a capacidade estrogênica do composto original e já foi encontrado em amostras de milho em concentrações de 0,1-50 µg/kg (BERTHILLER et al., 2009; PLASENCIA; MIROCHA, 1991). A Z4S é facilmente convertida à forma original (ZON), por sulfatases ou hidrólises químicas durante a o processo de extração (BERTHILLER et al., 2009).

Outros microrganismos, quando incubados com a ZON, também são capazes de produzir conjugados. O *Rhizopus arrhizus* é capaz de catalisar a sulfatação de ZON à  $4-\beta$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo (Z4G), enquanto espécies de *Rhizopus*, *Mucor bainieri* e *Thamnidium elegans* tem a habilidade de converter ZON a Z4G e zearalenona 2,4-(O)- $\beta$ -diglicosíedo (apenas

*Thamnidium elegans*) (EL-SHARKAWAY et al., 1991; EL-SHARKAWY; ABUL-HAJJ, 1987; KAMIMURA, 1986).

As plantas também se protegem contra a presença de xenobióticos, convertendo-os a compostos mais polares que, posteriormente, podem ser armazenados nos vacúolos ou conjugados com biopolímeros, como os componentes da parede celular (BERTHILLER et al., 2009). Os produtos resultantes da biotransformação da ZON em plantas foram elucidados por um modelo utilizando a *Arabidopsis thaliana*. O modelo mostrou que a ZON se transforma rapidamente em 17 compostos diferentes, incluindo glicosídeos, malonil glicosídeos, dihexosídeos e pentosil-hexosídeos de ZON, alem de seus metabólitos de fase I, o  $\alpha$ -ZOL e  $\beta$ -ZOL (BERTHILLER et al., 2006). Assim como o D3G, a ZON ainda pode ser glicosilada por enzimas presentes nos vegetais (UDP glicosiltransferases), produzindo a zearalenona-4-(O)-glicosídeo e prevenindo a ligação entre ZON e receptores estrogênicos (POPPENBERGER et al., 2006).

Uma vez que a ZON é produzida pelas mesmas espécies produtoras de DON, as estratégias utilizadas no controle dessas micotoxins são similares, ou seja, utilização de cultivares resistentes e transgênicos, aplicação de fungicidas e uso de modelos preditivos (PITT et al., 2012). Brera et al. (2006) mostraram que durante a moagem de milho a ZON também se concentra no farelo e no gérmen.

O processamento térmico de trigo e cevada, em temperaturas entre 140-220°C/forno convencional, levou a uma redução máxima de 85% no teor de ZON (220°C/60 min) (YUMBE-GUEVARA; IMOTO; YOSHIZAWA, 2003). Cetin & Bullerman (2005) avaliaram o processo de extrusão de produtos de milho como uma potencial técnica de detoxificação para a ZON. Os resultados encontrados demonstraram uma redução de 60-81% nos níveis de ZON, dependendo das condições escolhidas (temperatura e velocidade da rosca), além da diminuição da toxicidade (testes *in vitro*).

#### 6. CITREOVIRIDINA

O *Penicillium citreonigrum* é o principal produtor de citreoviridina (CTV) e, embora não seja uma espécie comumente isolada, é amplamente distribuído (EL-BANNA; PITT; LEISTNER, 1987; PITT; HOCKING, 2009), sendo encontrado no arroz, milho e ocasionalmente em trigo e derivados, feijão e pimentas (PITT; HOCKING, 2009; ROSA et al., 2010). A CTV (Figura 10) é produzida em ampla faixa de temperatura (10-37°C), porém o máximo de produção é obtido próximo a 20°C (UENO, 1972).



Figura 10 – Estrutura química da citreoviridina.

A CTV foi considerada a causa do beribéri cardíaco agudo, doença prevalente por muito tempo na Ásia, que ficou conhecida como doença do "arroz amarelo" (PITT; HOCKING, 2009; UENO, 1971; URAGUCHI, 1969). O beribéri é causado pela deficiência de vitamina B1 (tiamina), decorrente de deficiência nutricional, alcoolismo, aumento da demanda ou da eliminação de tiamina. Pode manifestar-se como beribéri úmido ou beribéri Shoshin, afetando principalmente o sistema cardiovascular, ou beribéri seco e Síndrome de Wernick-Korsakoff, atuando sobre o sistema nervoso (THURNHAM, 2009). Quando se trata de beribéri induzido pela exposição à CTV, acredita-se que a toxina possua um efeito anti-tiamina, inibindo a adenosina trifosfato e a tiamina difosfato (DATTA; GHOSH, 1981).

No Brasil, em 2006, houve um surto de beribéri no Maranhão, totalizando 1207 casos e 40 óbitos até o final de 2008 (PADILHA et al., 2011). Amostras de arroz coletadas na região dos surtos foram analisadas e diversas espécies de fungos foram encontradas, inclusive *Peniclillium citreonigrum*. Além disso, cinco amostras estavam contaminadas com CTV (ROSA et al., 2010). Entretanto, um estudo de caso-controle conduzido no Maranhão não foi capaz de estabelecer uma associação entre o consumo de arroz contaminado com CTV e os casos de beribéri apresentados, pois não encontraram amostras contaminadas com CTV e nem isolaram fungos produtores desta toxina. Apesar disso, encontraram uma associação entre a doença e o consumo de arroz de subsistência, além dos fatores de risco tradicionais para o beribéri (LIMA et al., 2010). Atualmente, o beribéri associado à CTV tem apenas interesse histórico no Japão (PITT; HOCKING, 2009), porém, com o surto ocorrido no Brasil, a exposição à CTV se tornou importante no contexto da saúde pública brasileira.

#### 7. MICOTOXINAS MASCARADAS

O termo micotoxina mascarada foi introduzido na década de 90 (GAREIS et al., 1990) para descrever a presença em cereais do composto zearalenona-glicosídeo, micotoxina não detectada pelos métodos convencionais de análise até então utilizados, mas que era hidrolisada durante o processo digestivo ao composto original, a zearalenona. Desde então, o termo foi utilizado para descrever uma grande variedade de compostos oriundos de algum tipo de modificação da molécula original da micotoxina e que não poderiam ser detectados por métodos de rotina (CIRLINI; DALL'ASTA; GALAVERNA, 2012; PARK et al., 2004a).

Posteriormente, o termo micotoxina conjugada também passou a ser utilizado, considerando que as alterações sofridas pelas substâncias poderiam ser resultantes do metabolismo de plantas, animais ou mamíferos ou ainda decorrentes do processamento de alimentos (BERTHILLER et al., 2009). As formas conjugadas foram divididas conforme eram encontradas nos alimentos: solúveis (*masked mycotoxins*) ou ligadas às macromoléculas (*bound mycotoxins*). Em 2011, o ILSI (*International Life Science Institute*) definiu que o termo micotoxinas mascaradas deveria ser utilizado apenas para designar micotoxinas metabolizadas por plantas (BERTHILLER et al., 2013), o que não resolveu o problema da falta de harmonização entre as definições dos compostos resultantes de alterações das micotoxinas "originais".

Buscando incluir todos os potenciais compostos derivados das micotoxinas e visando a conciliação dos termos utilizados, um novo esquema foi proposto por Rychlik et al. (2014). A Figura 11 mostra a estrutura proposta pelos autores, de acordo com os três grupos criados: micotoxinas livres, associadas à matriz e modificadas. No primeiro grupo, micotoxinas livres ou não modificadas, encontram-se as micotoxinas primárias, ou seja, os metabólitos secundários tóxicos produzidos por vários fungos em vias biossintéticas bem conhecidas, como a aflatoxina B1 (AFB1), ocratoxina A (OTA), fumonisina B1 (FB1), zearalenona (ZON), deoxinivalenol (DON), 3-acetil-deoxinivalenol (3AcDON) e 15-acetil-deoxinivalenol (15AcDON).

No grupo das micotoxinas associadas à matriz estão os compostos que formam complexos com os componentes da matriz, são fisicamente dissolvidos ou compartimentalizados e os que se ligam covalentemente aos elementos da matriz, como acontece com as fumonisinas ligadas ao amido ou proteínas presentes no alimento.

O terceiro grupo, das micotoxinas modificadas, inclui as substâncias que sofreram qualquer tipo de modificação, seja química ou biológica, em sua estrutura básica. No grupo das micotoxinas biologicamente modificadas estão os compostos resultantes do processo de biotransformação, tanto de reações de fase I (adição ou exposição de grupos funcionais) como de fase II (conjugação com substâncias endógenas), além de outros tipos de modificações biológicas. Entre os metabólitos de fase I, temos a formação da AFB1-8,9-exo-epóxido,

composto responsável pelos efeitos tóxicos da AFB1 através da ligação covalente com moléculas de DNA. As micotoxinas conjugadas, metabólitos de fase II, incluem as substâncias resultantes de reações de conjugação realizada por plantas (deoxinivalenol-3-glicosídeo), animais (DON-glicuronídeos) e fungos (ZON-4-sulfato). O terceiro grupo dos modificados biologicamente compreende todos os outros tipos de alterações biológicas, como por exemplo, a formação de deepoxi-deoxinevalenol (DOM-1) pela microbiota intestinal de animais e humanos.



**Figura 11** – Esquema da proposta de harmonização dos termos utilizados para designar micotoxinas e seus potenciais compostos derivados (RYCHLIK et al., 2014).

Os compostos quimicamente modificados abrangem os compostos formados tanto na presença de tratamento térmico quanto na sua ausência. Degradações e modificações térmicas podem ocorrer durante o processamento de alimentos, nos processos de cozimento, torrefação, frituras ou extrusão. A reação da FB1 com açúcares redutores formando o *N*-1-deoxi-(D)-frutose-FB1 e o *N*-carboximetil-FB1 são exemplos de modificação térmica enquanto a formação de hidrolisados de fumonisina (HFB<sub>x</sub>) em condições alcalinas é um tipo de modificação não térmica (HOPMANS; MURPHY, 1993; HOWARD et al., 1998).

Rychlik et al. (2014) concordam com a definição do ILSI para micotoxinas mascaradas (exclusivo para metabólitos produzidos por plantas) e ressaltam que alguns compostos podem ser gerados de diferentes maneiras, ou seja, a mesma substância poderá pertencer a diferentes categorias. Entretanto, destacam que com essa divisão, todas as formas potencialmente relevantes das micotoxinas seriam incluídas nas novas definições (Figura 11). Independente da definição adotada, homens e animais que consomem alimentos contaminados por micotoxinas não estão expostos apenas ao composto nativo, mas também às substâncias modificadas. Como o conhecimento sobre a ocorrência, biodisponibilidade e metabolismo subsequente desses compostos modificados ainda é pequeno, faz-se necessário desenvolver métodos analíticos que sejam capazes de identificar e quantificar esses compostos para que estes possam ser incluídos no processo de avaliação do risco, garantindo proteção à saúde do consumidor. O Quadro 1 mostra os compostos derivados de micotoxinas que serão analisados neste trabalho.

**Quadro 1** - Micotoxinas modificadas que serão analisadas neste trabalho, segundo a classificação proposta por Rychlik et al. (2014)

Micotoxina	Estrutura	Classificação
HFB1	$H_3C$ $H_3C$ $H_0$ $H_3C$ $H_0$ $H_3C$ $H_1$ $H_2$	Quimicamente
HFB2	$H_3C$	modificadas/formadas sem tratamento térmico ou biologicamente modificadas/outros tipos de modificação biológica
HFB3	$H_{3C}$ $H$	de modificação ofotogica
Fumonisinas ligadas ao amido ou proteínas	$H_{H,C} \xrightarrow{(H)}_{H_{H,C}} \xrightarrow{(H)}_{CH_{3}} \xrightarrow{(H)}_{CH_{3}} \xrightarrow{(H)}_{CH_{3}} \xrightarrow{(H)}_{H_{2}A} ($	Micotoxinas associadas à matriz/ligação covalente ou micotoxinas quimicamente modificadas/formadas sob tratamento térmico
Fumonisinas asssociadas a macroconstituintes do vegetal	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 $	Micotoxinas associadas à matriz/formação de complexos

Micotoxina	Estrutura	Classificação
3AcDON	H <sub>3</sub> C O HO O HO O HO CH <sub>3</sub>	Livres ou biologicamente modificados/metabólitos de fase II/conjugados por
15 AcDON		Livres ou biologicamente modificados/metabólitos de fase II/conjugados por plantas
D3G	H <sub>3</sub> C O CH <sub>3</sub> OH OH OH OH OH OH OH	Biologicamente modificados/metabólitos de fase II/conjugados por plantas
DOM-1	H <sub>3</sub> C O CH <sub>2</sub> O O CH <sub>2</sub>	Biologicamente modificadas/outros tipos de modificação biológica
α-ZOL	HO CH3 HO CH3	Biologicamente modificados/metabólitos de fase I

### 8. LEGISLAÇÃO

Como mostrado anteriormente, o processamento e preparo dos alimentos não são suficientes para eliminar completamente as micotoxinas, além de poder causar modificações em sua estrutura, dificultando sua detecção no produto final. Sendo assim, a melhor maneira de diminuir a exposição humana às micotoxinas é diminuir seus níveis nos alimentos não processados, como os cereais *in natura*, com ações de manejo e controle no campo, armazenamento e transporte. Adicionalmente, o estabelecimento de limite máximo (LM) é uma estratégia de gestão importante para retirar do comércio alimentos altamente contaminados e diminuir a exposição humana (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 1995).

A primeira legislação brasileira sobre micotoxinas entrou em vigor em 1977 e estabeleceu LM de 30 µg/kg para o somatório de AFB1 e AFG1 em alimentos destinados ao consumo humano (CNNPA, 1977). Em 2002, a RDC n° 274 (BRASIL, 2002) incluiu LM para AFM1 em leite fluido e leite em pó (0,5 µg/L e 5,0 µg/kg, respectivamente) e AFs (AFB1+AFB2+AFG1+AFG2) em amendoim, pasta de amendoim, milho em grão e farinha ou sêmola de milho para consumo humano (20 µg/kg), revogando parcialmente a resolução do CNNPA (Comissão Nacional de Normas e Padrões para Alimentos). Como as legislações brasileiras anteriores estabeleciam LM apenas para AFs (BRASIL, 2002; CNNPA, 1977), a RDC n° 7 (BRASIL, 2011) incluiu LM para OTA, DON, fumonisinas (FB1+FB2), patulina e

ZON e expandiu a lista de alimentos para os quais os LM de AFs se aplicam. A RDC n° 7 escalonou os prazos para a aplicação dos LM para que o setor produtivo tomasse as medidas necessárias para atender à nova legislação. Os limites estabelecidos foram divididos entre os de vigência imediata (2011) e os de aplicação nos anos de 2012, 2014 e 2016 (OTA, DON, fumonisinas e ZON). No entanto, atendendo às solicitações do setor produtivo, os LM com prazos de adequação para 2014 e 2016 foram prorrogados até janeiro de 2017 (BRASIL, 2013). A Tabela 2 mostra alguns dos LM vigentes para AFs, OTA, DON, fumonisinas e ZON em alimentos destinados ao consumo humano no Brasil.

 Tabela 2 - Limites máximos (LM) para AFs, OTA, DON, fumonisinas e ZON em alimentos destinados ao consumo humano no Brasil.

Micotoxina	Alimento	LM (µg/kg)
AFB1+AFB2+	Alimentos à base de cereais para alimentação infantil,	1
AFG1+AFG2	fórmulas infantis	1
	Cereais e derivados (exceto milho), feijão	5
	Milho, milho em grão (inteiro, partido, amassado, moído),	20
	farinhas ou sêmolas de milho	20
ΟΤΑ	Alimentos à base de cereais para alimentação infantil	2
	Cereais e derivados, feijão, café torrado (moído ou em	10
	grão), café solúvel	10
DON	Alimentos à base de cereais para alimentação infantil	200
	Arroz beneficiado e derivados	750
	Farinha de trigo, massas, crackers, biscoitos de água e sal,	1750
	produtos de panificação, cereais e derivados (exceto trigo)	1/50
	Trigo integral, trigo para quibe, farinha de trigo integral,	2000
	farelo de trigo, farelo de arroz, grão de cevada	2000
FB1+FB2	Alimentos à base de milho para alimentação infantil	200
	Milho de pipoca, amido de milho e outros produtos à base	2000
	de milho	2000
	Farinha de milho, creme de milho, fubá, flocos de milho,	2500
	canjica, canjiquinha	2500
ZON	Alimentos à base de cereais para alimentação infantil	20
	Farinha de trigo, massas, crackers, produtos de panificação,	
	cereais e derivados (exceto trigo), arroz beneficiado e	200
	derivados	
	Arroz integral	800

Micotoxina	Alimento	LM (µg/kg)
	Milho de pipoca, canjiquinha, canjica, derivados de milho	300
	Trigo integral, farinha de trigo integral, farelo de trigo	400
Fonte: RDC n°7	de 18 de fevereiro de 2011 (BRASIL, 2011).	

Na União Europeia existem limites para AFs em diversos produtos, como nozes, castanhas, frutas secas, cereais e derivados, pimentas e alimentos infantis, com LM variando entre 0,1  $\mu$ g/kg e 12  $\mu$ g/kg, além de limites para AFM1 em leite e derivados (0,025 – 0,05  $\mu$ g/kg). Para DON e ZON existem limites para cereais e seus produtos, com valores de LM entre 200-1750  $\mu$ g/kg e 20-400  $\mu$ g/kg, respectivamente. A presença de fumonisinas (B1+B2) é regulada em milho e derivados (200-4000  $\mu$ g/kg) e a OTA em cereais e seus produtos, frutas secas, café, cacau, vinho, suco de uva e produtos destinados à alimentação infantil, entre outros (0,5-30  $\mu$ g/kg). A legislação Europeia ainda prevê o controle de patulina e das toxinas T-2 e HT-2 (EC, 2006). Nos Estados Unidos, existe limite para aflatoxinas em alimentos de maneira geral (20  $\mu$ g/kg) e fumonisinas (FB1+FB2+FB3) em milho e derivados (2000-4000  $\mu$ g/kg) (NGFA, 2011).

No âmbito internacional, o *Codex Alimentarius* estabelece limites para AFs em amendoim, amêndoa, avelã, castanha do Brasil, figos secos e pistache (10-15  $\mu$ g/kg) e para OTA em trigo cru, cevada e centeio (5  $\mu$ g/kg) (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 1995). Em 2014, o Comitê de Contaminantes do Codex aprovou limites para fumonisinas (FB1+FB2) em grãos de cereais crus (4000  $\mu$ g/kg) e em fubá e farinha de milho (2000  $\mu$ g/kg). O estabelecimento de limites para DON (cereais crus, produtos processados e cereais para alimentação infantil) e AFs em arroz, milho, sorgo e trigo ainda está em discussão (FAO/WHO, 2014).

## 9. MÉTODOS DE ANÁLISE E OCORRÊNCIA DE MICOTOXINAS NOS ALIMENTOS

Nas Tabelas 3 a 8 são mostrados alguns dos métodos frequentemente utilizados para a determinação de micotoxinas em cereais. De maneira geral, os procedimentos analíticos envolvem etapas de amostragem, homogeneização, extração, *clean up* (purificação), concentração ou diluição do extrato. A separação e a detecção dos analitos são efetuadas, geralmente, por técnicas cromatográficas (com diferentes detectores) ou por métodos imunoquímicos.

A cromatografia líquida acoplada à espectrometria de massas sequencial (LC-MS/MS) tem se tornado a ferramenta analítica mais utilizada na determinação de multi-micotoxinas e

seus metabólitos (BERTHILLER et al., 2007; CAPRIOTTI et al., 2012). Ao contrário dos métodos baseados em cromatografia gasosa, os compostos polares são facilmente analisados, sem a necessidade de derivatização. Outras vantanges da utilização de LC-MS/MS incluem os baixos limites de detecção atingidos, a confirmação da identidade dos analitos, baixo requerimento de tratamento de amostra e a possibilidade de cobrir uma vasta gama de analitos de diferentes polaridades (BERTHILLER et al., 2007; CAPRIOTTI et al., 2012; MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014). Os espectrômetros de massas são detectores bem gerais, não tão dependentes das características químicas dos compostos como os detectores de UV e fluorescência (FD) (BERTHILLER et al., 2007).

Entretanto, os efeitos de matriz limitam o potencial do LC-MS/MS e, supressão e/ou aumento de sinal são observados em função da presença de componentes da matriz que coeluem com os analitos de interesse (GOSETTI et al., 2010; MATUSZEWSKI; CONSTANZER; CHAVEZ-ENG, 1998; VARGA et al., 2012). O efeito de matriz pode ser compensado pela diluição do extrato antes da injeção, pelo uso de curva em matriz , pela utilização de calibração interna ou ainda pela inclusão de mais etapas no preparo de amostras (BERTHILLER et al., 2007; MATUSZEWSKI; CONSTANZER; CHAVEZ-ENG, 1998; VARGA et al., 2012).

A calibração interna utilizando padrões analíticos isotópicos tem sido recomendada para o tratamento de efeito matriz, pois suas características químicas e físicas são praticamente idênticas aos compostos de interesse e, desta maneira, quando analisados juntamente com os respectivos analitos podem compensar a variabilidade observada nas respostas dos espectrômetros de massas (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014; RYCHLIK; ASAM, 2008). A utilização de padrões internos isotópicos tem sido aplicada com sucesso na análise de mycotoxinas, como descrito por Rychlik & Asam (2008), Häubl et al. (2006a), Varga et al. (2012) e Liao et al. (2013).

A Tabela 3 mostra os métodos normalmente utilizados na análise de AFs bem como sua ocorrência em cereais e derivados. A extração das AFs é comumente realizada utilizando misturas entre água e solventes orgânicos (acetonitrila e metanol), sendo que em métodos multimicotoxinas costuma-se acidificar a fase extratora (BELTRÁN et al., 2013; SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007). A purificação dos extratos é obtida principalmente pela utilização de colunas de extração em fase sólida (SPE), colunas de imunoafinidade (IAC) ou ainda pela adição de soluções clarificantes como o sulfato de cobre (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; CALDAS; SILVA, 2007; LATTANZIO et al., 2011), dependendo do método instrumental escolhido. A identificação e quantificação das AFs são conduzidas fundamentalmente por cromatografia em camada delgada (CCD), cromatografia líquida acoplada a detectores de fluorescência e espectrometria de massas sequencial (HPLC-FD; LC-MS/MS – modo positivo) (CARVALHO et al., 2010; LIAO et al., 2013; NUNES et al., 2003). Para aumentar a sensibilidade da AFB1 e AFG1 analisadas por fluorescência, é comum adotar técnicas de derivatização pré ou pós-coluna (Kobra-cell e fotoquímicas) (CAMPONE; PICCINELLI; RASTRELLI, 2011; KABAK, 2012).

Os métodos de análise de AFs (AFB1+AFB2+AFG1+AFG2) têm limites de quantificação (LOQs) variando de 0,06  $\mu$ g/kg (HPLC-FD) (ALMEIDA et al., 2012) a 25  $\mu$ g/kg (LC-MS/MS) (VISHWANATH et al., 2009) e valores de recuperação entre 32 (AFG1; LC-MS/MS) (VISHWANATH et al., 2009) e 137% (AFB2; CCD) (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006) (Tabela 3). As aflatoxinas foram analisadas principalmente em arroz (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; CARVALHO et al., 2010; DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011), milho e derivados (CAMPONE; PICCINELLI; RASTRELLI, 2011; KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006; SEKIYAMA et al., 2005; WARTH et al., 2012) e farinha de trigo (RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011), e detectadas em níveis entre 0,022  $\mu$ g/kg (AFB2; produtos de cereais) (KABAK, 2012) e 636  $\mu$ g/kg (AFB1; milho) (WARTH et al., 2012).

Os métodos de determinação de OTA em cereais (Tabela 4) também se baseiam na extração com ACN/MeOH e água (geralmente 80% de fase orgânica), purificação, se necessário, por SPE, IAC ou soluções clarificantes (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; LATTANZIO et al., 2011; SEKIYAMA et al., 2005), seguido de análise por CCD, HPLC-FD e LC-MS/MS (modo positivo) (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; VARGA et al., 2012). Os LOQs dos métodos variam entre 0,06 µg/kg (UPLC-MS/MS) (BELTRÁN et al., 2013) e 10 µg/kg (CCD) (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006) e os valores de recuperação obtidos vão de 38 a 105% (UPLC-MS/MS) (BELTRÁN et al., 2013; LIAO et al., 2013; RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011) e também no arroz (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; LIAO et al., 2013; NUNES et al., 2003), em níveis entre 0,2 µg/kg (arroz) (ALMEIDA et al., 2012) e 128 µg/kg (arroz) (NUNES et al., 2003). As determinações de OTB foram realizadas utilizando métodos multi-micotoxinas, baseados na extração por solventes orgânicos e determinação por LC-MS/MS (SULYOK; KRSKA;

SCHUHMACHER, 2007; VISHWANATH et al., 2009), porém nenhuma amostra positiva foi encontrada (WARTH et al., 2012).

As fumonisinas (Tabela 5) também são extraídas por misturas entre água e solventes orgânicos, porém, melhores resultados são obtidos quando se emprega misturas mais polares como, por exemplo, MeOH:H<sub>2</sub>0 (80:20) (QUEIROZ et al., 2012) e H<sub>2</sub>0:ACN:MeOH (50:25:25) (DALL'ASTA et al., 2008; PARK et al., 2004a). Quando necessário, a purificação é feita com o auxílio de SPE (CASTRO et al., 2004; KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006) ou IAC (PARK et al., 2004a; QUEIROZ et al., 2012) e a detecção principalmente por HPLC-FD (CALDAS; SILVA, 2007; KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006) ou LC-MS/MS (DALL'ASTA et al., 2009b; RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011; SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007). Os LOQs dos métodos variam entre 0,1  $\mu$ g/kg (FB1; UPLC-MS/MS) (BELTRÁN et al., 2013) e 125  $\mu$ g/kg (FB1,FB2; LC-MS/MS) (OLIVEIRA et al., 2013). Os produtos com maior incidência de fumonisinas foram milho e seus derivados, com níveis de contaminação entre 3,5  $\mu$ g/kg (FB1; cereais matinais) (BELTRÁN et al., 2013)e 8600  $\mu$ g/kg (FB1; produtos de milho) (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006).

Para a análise das fumonisinas associadas à matriz ou quimicamente modificadas (sob tratamento térmico), o resíduo da matriz já analisado para as formas livres é hidrolisado (meio alcalino e/ou dissolução de proteínas por detergentes) e depois determinado como fumonisinas hidrolisadas (DALL'ASTA et al., 2008, 2009b; PARK et al., 2004). Os LOQs estabelecidos para as formas hidrolisadas vão de 0,8 µg/kg (HFB1; LC-MS/MS) (VISHWANATH et al., 2009) a 125 µg/kg (HFB1, HFB2; LC-MS/MS) (OLIVEIRA et al., 2015), com níveis de recuperação entre 67% (HFB1; LC-MS/MS) (SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007) e 98% (HFB3; LC-MS/MS) (DALL'ASTA et al., 2008). As fumonisinas associadas à matriz ou quimicamente modificadas são encontradas principalmente em produtos de milho como flocos, farinha, salgadinhos extrusados, cereais matinais, chips, tortilhas, pães e bolos, em níveis que variam entre 22 (ligadas a proteínas) (PARK et al., 2004a) e 4740 µg/kg (DALL'ASTA et al., 2009b).

Os métodos utilizados na determinação de DON e seus conjugados (Tabela 6) consistem na extração com misturas entre água e solventes orgânicos como ACN:H<sub>2</sub>0 (84:16) (LATTANZIO et al., 2011; RASMUSSEN et al., 2012) ou misturas mais polares como MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10) (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; OLIVEIRA; SOARES; SAWAZAKI, 2001), seguida de purificação com SPE (LATTANZIO et al., 2011; OLIVEIRA; SOARES; SAWAZAKI, 2001), IAC (ALMEIDA et al., 2012) ou colunas multifuncionais (Mycosep) (RASMUSSEN et al., 2012; TRAN; SMITH; GIRGIS, 2012). A detecção tem sido realizada tanto por técnicas de cromatografia líquida (CCD, HPLC-UV, LC-MS/MS) (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; LIAO et al., 2013) quanto por cromatografia gasosa (CG-FID, CG-MS) (NUNES et al., 2003; TRAN; SMITH; GIRGIS, 2012). Os LOQs variam de 0,2 µg/kg (DON; LC-HRMS) (LATTANZIO et al., 2011) a 250 µg/kg (DON; LC-MS/MS) (VENDL et al., 2010), com valores de recuperação entre 54% (D3G; LC-MS/MS) (SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007) e 124% (3AcDON; LC-MS/MS) (RASMUSSEN et al., 2012). DON e seus derivados foram encontrados principalmente em amostras de aveia, trigo e milho (incluindo seus produtos) (BOEVRE et al., 2012; RASMUSSEN et al., 2012; VENDL et al., 2010), em concentrações de 5 µg/kg (DON; milho) (BOEVRE et al., 2012) a 14000 µg/kg (DON; milho) (TRAN; SMITH; GIRGIS, 2012).

Alguns dos métodos adotados na análise de ZON e derivados em cereais e seus produtos são mostrados na Tabela 7. A extração é realizada com misturas mais polares, como MeOH:H<sub>2</sub>0 (75:25) (HEWITT et al., 2012) ou misturas frequentemente utilizadas em métodos multimicotoxinas, como ACN:H<sub>2</sub>0 (85:15) (LIAO et al., 2013). Os métodos de purificação utilizados para ZON, são os mesmos aplicados a DON, ou seja, SPE (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; LATTANZIO et al., 2011), colunas multifuncionais (ALMEIDA et al., 2012), IAC (HEWITT et al., 2012; QUEIROZ et al., 2012), ou soluções clarificantes (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006; SEKIYAMA et al., 2005). A separação e identificação dos compostos têm sido realizadas principalmente por LC-MS/MS (modo negativo) (BELTRÁN et al., 2013; RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011; SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007; VARGA et al., 2012; VENDL et al., 2010), ou ainda por CCD seguido de confirmação por CG-FID (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; NUNES et al., 2003) ou mesmo HPLC-FD (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; HEWITT et al., 2012).

Os LOQs dos métodos utilizados nas análises de ZON e derivados em cereais variam de 0,1  $\mu$ g/kg (ZON; UPLC-MS/MS) (BELTRÁN et al., 2013) a 195  $\mu$ g/kg (ZON; CCD) (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011), com recuperações entre 39% (ZON) (BELTRÁN et al., 2013) e 114% (ZON) (HEWITT et al., 2012). ZON e seus derivados têm sido encontrados em amostras de aveia (BOEVRE et al., 2012), milho e derivados (BOEVRE et al., 2012; LIAO et al., 2013; QUEIROZ et al., 2012; SEKIYAMA et al., 2005; VENDL et

al., 2010), trigo e derivados (BOEVRE et al., 2012; VENDL et al., 2010) e também no arroz (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011), em concentrações entre 1  $\mu$ g/kg (produtos de milho, trigo e centeio) (VENDL et al., 2010) e 1071  $\mu$ g/kg (milho) (BOEVRE et al., 2012).

A citreoviridina é extraída principalmente com diclorometano (Tabela 8) (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; ROSA et al., 2010), o extrato purificado em SPE e a detecção realizada por CCD (WICKLOW; COLE, 1984); HPLC-FD (ROSA et al., 2010; STUBBLEFIELD; GREER; SHOTWELL, 1988), HPLC-UV (ALMEIDA, 2008; ALMEIDA et al., 2012) ou LC-MS/MS (VISHWANATH et al., 2009). Os LOQs variam de 0,9  $\mu$ g/kg (HPLC-UV) (ALMEIDA et al., 2012) a 25  $\mu$ g/kg (LC-MS/MS) (VISHWANATH et al., 2009), com recuperações entre 86 e 103% (ROSA et al., 2010; STUBBLEFIELD; GREER; SHOTWELL, 1988). A citreoviridina foi encontrada principalmente em arroz (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; ROSA et al., 2010), mas também já foi detectada em amostras de milho (WICKLOW; COLE, 1984; WICKLOW et al., 1988). As concentrações encontradas vão de 0,9  $\mu$ g/kg (arroz) (ALMEIDA et al., 2012) a 2790  $\mu$ g/kg (milho) (WICKLOW et al., 1988).

Com a necessidade de analisar diversas classes de micotoxinas em uma mesma amostra se torna necessário, cada vez mais, o desenvolvimento de metodologias multi-resíduos. Entretanto, no Brasil, não foi encontrada publicação em que um método multi-micotoxinas tivesse sido desenvolvido e aplicado à análise de cereais. Além disso, com relação às micotoxinas modificadas, apenas a análise de fumonisinas escondidas (*hidden*) foi descrita no Brasil (OLIVEIRA et al., 2015).

Aflatoxinas	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
AFB1	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (80:20), 0,1% CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : Diluição: LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS:	0,03-3,1	58-104	Arroz ( $0/10$ ; ND), cereais matinais ( $0/10$ : ND), cervaia ( $0/10$ : ND)	<b>Espanha</b> (BELTRÁN et al., 2013)
AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Curva em matriz	0,03-0,43 0,05-1,5 0,03-0,77	69-113 58-112 61-118	(0/10, ND), cerveja (0/10, ND), massas (0/10; ND), produtos de panificação (0/50; ND) e produtos de soja (0/10; ND)	(D2211111 ( et all, 2010)
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (85:15); LC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	0,3-0,4 0,2-0,7 0,2-1,0 0,2-0,9	83-114 81-107 73-111 83-111	Arroz (0/6;ND), milho (0/18;ND) e trigo (0/16;ND)	Estados Unidos (LIAO et al., 2013)
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (84:16); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : SPE; LC-HRMS (modo positivo); Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	$0,1-1,6^{a}$ $0,1-0,7^{a}$ $0,1-1,2^{a}$ $0,1-1,5^{a}$	73-108 84-114 77-109 84-112	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Itália</b> (LATTANZIO et al., 2011)
AFB1	Extração: ACN:MeOH (50:50), 1mM formiato de amônio; C <i>lean up</i> : MSPD; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	0,25	73-81	Farinha de aveia (0/2; ND), farinha de milho (0/9; ND), farinha de soja (0/1; ND), farinha de trigo (0/25; ND), produtos de panificação (0/8; ND)	<b>Espanha</b> (RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011)
AFB2		1,5	69-76	Farinha de aveia (1/2; 1,6), farinha de milho (0/9; ND), farinha de soja (0/1; ND), farinha de trigo (1/25; 2), produtos de panificação (0/8; ND)	
AFG1		0,25	71-80	Farinha de aveia (0/2; ND), farinha de milho (0/9; ND), farinha de soja (0/1; ND), farinha de trigo (2/25;	

 Tabela 3 - Métodos de análise de aflatoxinas e corrência nos alimentos.

Aflatoxinas	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
AFG2		0,75	77-81	0,53-0,72), produtos de panificação (0/8; ND) Farinha de aveia (0/2; ND), farinha de milho (0/9; ND), farinha de soja (0/1; ND), farinha de trigo (1/25; 1,0), produtos de panificação (2/8; LOQ-1,2)	
AFB1	Extração: MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (80:20); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : DLLME; HPLC-FD;	0,11-0,15	68-90	Arroz e derivados (0/12; ND), milho e derivados (1/17; 0,5), trigo e	Itália (CAMPONE;
AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Derivatização fotoquímica pós-coluna	0,04-0,1 0,19-0,57 0,29-0,33	74-88 71-79 76-85	derivados (0/15; ND) Arroz e derivados (0/12; ND), milho e derivados (0/17; ND), trigo e derivados (0/15; ND)	PICCINELLI; RASTRELLI, 2011)
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0: AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	$0,8^{a}$ $0,7^{a}$ $0,5^{a}$ $1,0^{a}$	101 108 102 104	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007)
AFs	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	2,5 <sup>b</sup>	90-97	Arroz integral, polido e parboilizado (0/10; ND)	<b>Brasil</b> (NUNES et al., 2003)
AFB1	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	2,6	86	Arroz parboilizado (3/32; 11-74)	<b>Brasil</b> (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011)
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; HPLC-FD	0,07 0,05 0,11 0,16	65,4-99,8	Arroz polido, parboilizado, integral, orgânico (1/36;1,2) Arroz polido, parboilizado, integral, orgânico (0/36;1,2)	<b>Brasil</b> (CARVALHO et al., 2010)

Aflatoxinas	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
AFs	Extração: MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (80:20); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : IAC; HPLC-FD	0,06	88-102	Arroz (75/166; 0,11->30)	<b>Brasil</b> (ALMEIDA et al., 2012)
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	1 1 1 1	110 137 96 103	Produtos de milho $(5/74; \le 20)$ Produtos de milho $(3/74; \le 3)$ Produtos de milho $(0/74; ND)$	<b>Brasil</b> (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006)
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	2 0,96 2 0,48	106 109 106 109	Produtos de milho (3/121; 8-59) Produtos de milho (2/121; 2,4) Produtos de milho (0/121; ND)	<b>Brasil</b> (SEKIYAMA et al., 2005)
AFs	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	0,5-3,2	109,5	Produtos de milho (7/123; 3,3 – 23,9)	<b>Brasil</b> (AMARAL et al., 2006)
AFs	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	2 <sup>b</sup>	NI	Produtos de milho (0/101; ND)	<b>Brasil</b> (CALDAS; SILVA, 2007)
AFB1	Extração: MeOH:H2O (8:2); <i>Clean</i> <i>up:</i> IAC; HPLC-FD; Derivatização	0,034	89,9-90,7	Produtos de cereais (27/110; 0,052-0,233)	<b>Turquia</b> (KABAK, 2012)
AFB2	Kobra-Cell	0,021	86,1-88,2	Produtos de cereais (14/110; 0,022-0,044)	
AFG1		0,046	88,6-90,3	Produtos de cereais $(7/110; 0.053-0.149)$	
AFG2		0,029	83,9-92,0	Produtos de cereais (2/110; 0,033-1,125)	
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0: CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (80:19,9:0,1); seguida de extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0: CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (20:79,9:0,1);	0,1 0,1 0,1 0,4	105 100 101 101	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (VARGA et al., 2012)

Aflatoxinas	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
	LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna				
AFB1	Extração: ACN:H2O:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS	3	33	Milho (13/26; 3,4-636), outros cereais e derivados (4/30;3,1-19,1)	Burkina Faso e Moçambique
AFB2		6	36	Milho (4/26; 7,4-46,3), outros cereais e derivados (0/30;ND)	(VISHWANATH et al., 2009; WARTH et al.,
AFG1		8	32	Milho (7/26; 12,3-56,8), outros cereais e derivados (0/30:ND)	2012)
AFG2		8	42	Milho (1/26; 13,2), outros cereais e derivados (0/30:ND)	
AFB1	Extração: ACN:H2O(80:20); LC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS: Curva em matriz	0,1-0,9	73,2- 104.8	Milho $(1/3; 2,7)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais matinais $(0/5)$ .	<b>Espanha</b> (FRENICH et al., 2009)
AFB2	(calibração externa)	0,3-2,1	73,7- 100.5	Milho $(1/3; 2,2)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais matinais $(0/5)$ .	(
AFG1		0,5-3,5	71,9- 108 4	Milho $(1/3; 3,3)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais matinais $(0/5)$ .	
AFG2		0,8-2,9	72,5- 103,1	Milho $(1/3; 3,4)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais matinais $(0/5)$ .	
AFB1 AFB2 AFG1 AFG2	Extração: ACN:H2O:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em solvente (calibração externa)	1,9 2,0 4,1 12,0	74-87 91-105 68-93 102-104	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014)

AFs: AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, AFG2; LOQ: limite de quantificação; RE: recuperação; ND = não detectado; ACN: acetonitrila; MeOH: metanol; AcOH: ácido acético;  $CH_2O_2$ : ácido fórmico; SPE: extração em fase sólida; MSPD: dispersão de matriz em fase sólida; DLLME: microextração líquido-líquido dispersiva; IAC: colunas de imunoafinidade; LC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas de alta resolução; HPLC-FD: cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de fluorescência; CCD-UV: cromatografia em camada delgada com detecção em gabinete de UV; <sup>a</sup> valores de LOD; <sup>b</sup>para cada aflatoxina.

Ocratoxina	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	<b>RE</b> (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (80:20) 0,1% CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ; Diluição; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz	0,06-0,4	38-105	Arroz (0/10; ND), cereais matinais (3/10; LOQ), cerveja (0/10; ND), massas (0/10; ND), produtos de panificação (19/50; LOQ) e produtos de soja (0/10; ND)	<b>Espanha</b> (BELTRÁN et al., 2013)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (85:15); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	0,3-0,7	79-101	Arroz (1/6; 3,3), milho (0/18;ND) e trigo (5/16; 1,5-2,7)	Estados Unidos (LIAO et al., 2013)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (84:16); <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; LC-HRMS (modo positivo); Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	0,2-2,9ª	67-102	Não analisou amostras reais	Itália (LATTANZIO et al., 2011)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:MeOH (50:50) 1mM formiato de amônio; <i>Clean up</i> : MSPD; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	3,0	71-83	Farinha de aveia (0/2; ND), farinha de milho (0/9; ND), farinha de soja (0/1; ND), farinha de trigo (3/25; LOQ-3,5), produtos de panificação (1/8; LOQ)	<b>Espanha</b> (RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011)
OTA OTB	Extração:ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	1,0 <sup>a</sup> 1,0 <sup>a</sup>	103 102	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	6,0	90-97	Arroz integral, polido e parboilizado (2/10; 104-128)	Brasil (NUNES et al., 2003)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	2,6	86	Arroz parboilizado (4/32; 13-26)	<b>Brasil</b> (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011)

 Tabela 4 - Métodos de análise de ocratoxinas e corrência nos alimentos.

Ocratoxina	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	<b>RE (%)</b>	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
OTA	Extração: MeOH (3% bicarbonato de sódio); <i>Clean up</i> : IAC; HPLC-FD	0,1	95	Arroz (46/165; 0,2->10)	<b>Brasil</b> (ALMEIDA et al., 2012)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up:</i> solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	10	54	Produtos de milho (0/74; ND)	<b>Brasil</b> (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	6,4	102	Produtos de milho (1/121; 64)	<b>Brasil</b> (SEKIYAMA et al., 2005)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (80:19,9:0,1); seguida de extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0: CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (20:79,9:0,1); LC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	0,4	93	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (VARGA et al., 2012)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:H2O: AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS	5,0	92	Milho (1/26; 18,6), outros cereais e derivados (1/30;13,8)	Burkina Faso e Moçambique
OTB		5,0	84	Milho (0/26; ND), outros cereais e derivados (0/30;ND)	(VISHWANATH et al., 2009; WARTH et al., 2012)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:H2O(80:20); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz (calibração externa)	0,9-4,3	76,6- 103,5	Milho $(0/3)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais matinais $(0/5)$ .	<b>Espanha</b> (FRENICH et al., 2009)
ΟΤΑ	Extração: ACN:H2O:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em solvente (calibração externa)	2,2	70-88	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014)

OTA: ocratoxina A; OTB: ocratoxina B; LOQ: limite de quantificação; RE: recuperação; ND = não detectado; ACN: acetonitrila; MeOH: metanol; AcOH: ácido acético;  $CH_2O_2$ : ácido fórmico; SPE: extração em fase sólida; MSPD: dispersão de matriz em fase sólida; DLLME: microextração líquido-líquido dispersiva; IAC: colunas de imunoafinidade; LC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial iquida a detector de fluorescência; CCD-UV: cromatografia em camada delgada com detecção em gabinete de UV; <sup>a</sup> valores de LOD.

Fumonisina	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
FB1	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (80:20) 0,1% CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ; diluição; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz	0,1-6	65-117	Arroz (0/10;ND), cereais matinais (6/10; 3,5), cerveja (10/10; LOQ-13), produtos de panificação (0/50;ND), produtos de soja (0/10;ND)	<b>Espanha</b> (BELTRÁN et al., 2013)
FB2		0,1-3,7	43-109	Arroz (0/10;ND), cereais matinais (0/10;ND), cerveja (0/10; ND), produtos de panificação (0/50; ND), produtos de soja (0/10; ND)	
FB1	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (85:15); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração	7,3-9,1	66-86	Arroz (0/6;ND), milho (11/18;41-1.143) e trigo (0/16;ND)	<b>Estados Unidos</b> (LIAO et al., 2013)
FB2	interna	7,4-9,6	70-87	Arroz (0/6;ND), milho (8/18;25-937), e trigo (0/16;ND)	
FB1	Extração: ACN:MeOH (50:50) 1mM formiato de amônio; <i>Clean up</i> : MSPD; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	83	77-84	Farinha de aveia (0/2; ND); farinha de milho (0/9; ND); farinha de soja (0/1; ND); farinha de trigo (0/25; ND); produtos de panificação (0/8; ND).	<b>Espanha</b> (RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011)
FB2		84	85-90	Farinha de aveia (0/2; ND); farinha de milho (2/9; 230-468); farinha de soja (0/1; ND); farinha de trigo (0/25; ND); produtos de panificação (1/8; LOQ).	
FB1 FB2	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz;	$8,0^{a}$ 7,0 <sup>a</sup>	79 96	Não analisou amostras reais	Áustria (SULYOK;
FB3 HFB1	Calibração externa	4,0 <sup>a</sup> 17 <sup>a</sup>	88 67		KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007)

**Tabela 5.** Métodos de análise de fumonisinas e ocorrência nos alimentos.

Fumonisina	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
FB1	Extração MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (3:1); <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; Derivatização (OPA); HPLC-FD	12	86	Produtos de milho (71/74; 20-8600)	<b>Brasil</b> (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006)
FB1 FB2	Extração: MeOH:H20 (3:1); <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; Derivatização (OPA); HPLC-FD	20 20	60-110 58-102	Produtos de milho (40/81; nd-4930) Produtos de milho (44/81; nd-1380)	<b>Brasil</b> (MACHINSKI JUNIOR; SOARES, 2000)
FB1 FB2 FB3	Extração: MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (70:30); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : SPE; Derivatização (ácido o- fosfórico); HPLC-FD	20 20 20	NI NI NI	Produtos de milho (117/196; 171-5825) Produtos de milho (106/196; 28-1687) Produtos de milho (106/196; 16-549)	<b>Brasil</b> (CASTRO et al., 2004)
FB1, FB2	Extração: MeOH:H20 (70:30); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : SPE; Derivatização (NDA); HPLC- FD	20 <sup>b</sup>	75-97	Produtos de milho (168/208; 20-6170)	<b>Brasil</b> (CALDAS; SILVA, 2007)
FB1 FB2 FB3 HFB1 HFB2 HFB3 Total	Extração: H <sub>2</sub> 0:ACN:MeOH (50:25:25); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS Liofilização do resíduo; Hidrólise alcalina (NaOH; 25°C; 60min);	5 5 12 70 70 70 70	95-97 96-98 95-96 93 93-94 95-98 93-98	Produtos de milho (10/10; 50-450) NI NI Produtos de milho (10/10; 50-150) NI NI Produtos de milho (10/10; 50-300)	Itália (DALL'ASTA et al., 2008)
	Extração: acetato de etila; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS				
FB1 FB2 FB3	Extração: H <sub>2</sub> 0:MeOH (30:70) – 2 vezes; Concentração; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS	5 5 12	92-98	Produtos de milho (33/40; LOQ-3310)	Itália (DALL'ASTA et al., 2009b)
HFB1 HFB2		70 70		Produtos de milho (33/40; LOQ-621)	

Fumonisina	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
HFB3 Total	Hidrólise alcalina da matriz (KOH; 60min); Extração com ACN; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS	70 70	92-98	Produtos de milho (21/21; LOQ-4740)	
FB1 FB2	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (80:19,9:0,1); seguida de extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0: CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (20:79,9:0,1); LC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	4,3 3,9	101 88	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (VARGA et al., 2012)
FB1 FB2 HFB1	Extração: 2X com MeOH:ACN:H <sub>2</sub> O (25:25:50); <i>Clean up</i> IAC; HPLC-FD Extração: 2X com MeOH:ACN:H <sub>2</sub> O (25:25:50); <i>Clean up</i> :SPE; HPLC-FD	8-10	82-85 82-90 76-83	Produtos de milho (21/30; 13-237) Produtos de milho (2/30; 21-23) Produtos de milho (4/30; 7-47)	<b>Canadá</b> (PARK et al., 2004a)
Total	Extrair matriz com SDS (1%); <i>Clean up</i> IAC; Hidrólise com KOH (2N; 60°C; 1h); <i>Clean up</i> SPE; HPLC-FD	8-10	76-83	Produtos de milho (15/30; 22-176)	
Total	Hidrólise do resíduo sólido com KOH (2N; 60°C; 1h); <i>Clean up</i> SPE; HPLC- FD			Produtos de milho (20/30; 28-418)	
Fumonisinas	Extração: MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> O (80:20); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : IAC; Fluorômetro	NI	71,1-91,2	Milho (40/40; 230-6450)	<b>Brasil</b> (QUEIROZ et al., 2012)
FB1	Extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> O: AcOH (79:20:1): LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS	20	72	Milho (21/26; 22,5-1343) e outros cereais e derivados (1/30:73.8)	Burkina Faso e Mocambique
FB2		10	77	Milho $(18/26; 11, 3-589)$ e outros cereais e derivados $(1/30.282)$	(VISHWANATH et al. 2009:
FB3		20	94	Milho (12/26; 23,2-274) e outros cereais e derivados (0/30;ND)	WARTH et al., 2012)

Fumonisina	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
HFB1		0,8	96	Milho (0/26;ND) outros cereais e derivados (0/30;ND)	
FB1 FB2 HFB1 HFB2	Extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> O (50:50); LC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS Hidrólise alcalina da matriz (KOH; 10 min; T <sub>ambiente</sub> ); Extração com ACN; LC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS	125 125 125 125	98,8 99,2 91,2 93,2	Milho (72/72; NI)	<b>Brasil</b> (OLIVEIRA et al., 2015)
FB1 FB2 HFB1 HFB2 PHFB1 PHFB2 FB1 FB2	Extração com MeOH:ACN:tampão fosfato/citrato (25:25:50); LC-HRMS Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> O(80:20); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS	10 10 10 10 10 10 0,5-6,2 0,6-2,5	90-97 87-89 88-92 81-82 98-99 90-93	Milho e derivados $(18/24; 60-6500)$ Milho e derivados $(16/24; 20-2430)$ Milho e derivados $(4/24; 30-100)$ Milho e derivados $(1/24;10)$ Milho e derivados $(9/24; 10-120)$ Milho e derivados $(6/24; 10-140)$ Milho $(0/3)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais matinais $(0/5)$ . Milho $(0/3)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais	Itália (GIROLAMO et al., 2014)
FB1 FB2	Extração: ACN:H2O(80:20); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz (calibração externa)	0,5-6,2 0,6-2,5	70,2-83,6 72-87,2	matinais (0/5). Milho (0/3), biscoitos (0/5) e cereais matinais (0/5).	<b>Espanha</b> (FRENICH et al., 2009)
FB1 FB2 FB3	Extração: ACN:H2O:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em solvente (calibração externa)	21,6 6,3 12,4	50-59 53-67 60-62	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014)
FB1 FB2 FB3 HFB1 HFB2 HFB3	Extração com MeOH:ACN:H <sub>2</sub> O (25:25:50); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz (calibração interna) Hidrólise alcalina da matriz (KOH; 24h; T <sub>ambiente</sub> ); Extração com diclorometano; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS	13 13 13 22 22 22 22	102 106 97 94 99 97	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Polônia</b> (BRYŁA et al., 2015)

FB1: fumonisina B1; FB2: Fumonisina B2; FB3: fumonisina B3; HFB1: fumonisina hidrolisada B1; HFB2: fumonisina hidrolisada B2; HFB3: fumonisina hidrolisada B3; PHFB1: fumonisina parcialmente hidrolisada B1; PHFB2: fumonisina parcialmente hidrolisada B2; Total: fumonisinas livres + fumonisinas ligadas (*bound*) + fumonisinas escondidas (*hidden*). LOQ: limite de quantificação; RE: recuperação; ND = não detectado; NI: não informado ACN: acetonitrila; MeOH: metanol; AcOH: ácido acético; CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: ácido fórmico; NDA: naftaleno 2,3-dicarboxaldeido; SPE: extração em fase sólida; MSPD: dispersão de matriz em fase sólida; DLLME: microextração líquido-líquido dispersiva; IAC: colunas de imunoafinidade; LC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada espectrômetro de massas de alta resolução; HPLC-FD: cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de fluorescência; CCD-UV: cromatografia em camada delgada com detecção em gabinete de UV; <sup>a</sup>valores de LOD; <sup>1</sup>para cada fumonisina.

Тіро	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - µg/kg)	Local Referência
DON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (80:20) 0,1% CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ; Diluição; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz	2,4-40	71-110	Arroz, (0/10; ND), cereais matinais (7/10; LOQ-203), cerveja (0/10; ND), massas (0/10; ND), produtos de panificação (40/50; LOQ-203), produtos de soja (0/10; ND)	<b>Espanha</b> (BELTRÁN et al., 2013)
3AcDON		2-17	77-112	ND <sup>a</sup>	
15AcDON		1,5-73	70-109	ND <sup>a</sup>	
DON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (85:15); LC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz;	10,1-11,3	76-97	Arroz (0/6;ND), milho (3/18;78-134) e trigo (2/16;63-88).	<b>Estados Unidos</b> (LIAO et al., 2013)
15AcDON	Calibração interna (isótopo)	10,2-12,8	77-116	ND	
DON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0: AcOH (79:20:1) + 5mL hexano, Concentração; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS;	10-26	90	Aveia (1/6; 46), flocos de milho (1/6; 207), milho (6/6; 5-245), pão (4/6; 20-102), trigo (4/6; 16-150).	<b>Bélgica</b> (BOEVRE et al., 2012)
3AcDON	Curva em matriz; Calibração interna		89	Aveia (6/6; 34-116), flocos de milho (5/6; 29-52), milho (6/6; 63-613), pão (6/6; 29-51), trigo (1/6; 17).	
15AcDON			104	Aveia (3/6; 15-27), flocos de milho (1/6; 17), milho (6/6; 61-792), pão (1/6; 18), trigo (ND).	

Tabela 6. Métodos de análise de deoxinivalenol e compostos relacionados e ocorrência nos alimentos.

Тіро	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - µg/kg)	Local Referência
D3G			90	Aveia (4/6; 28-97), flocos de milho (3/6; 24-28), milho (6/6; 36-1003), pão (5/6; 26-29), trigo (2/6; 16-18).	
DON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (84:16); <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; LC-HRMS (modo negativo); Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	0,2-3,4 <sup>b</sup>	89-108	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Itália</b> (LATTANZIO et al., 2011)
DON	Extração: ACN:MeOH (50:50) 1mM formiato de amônio; <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : MSPD; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	31	80-89	Farinha de aveia (1/2; 153); farinha de milho (0/9; ND); farinha de soja (0/1; ND); farinha de trigo (5/25;45-367); produtos de panificação (2/8; 32,5-180).	<b>Espanha</b> (RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011)
DON 3AcDON 15AcDON DOM-1 D3G	Extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	20 <sup>b</sup> 20 <sup>b</sup> 50 <sup>b</sup> 15 <sup>b</sup> 15 <sup>b</sup>	98 109 101 100 54	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007)
DON	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : minicolunas de carvão ativado:alumina:celite; Derivatização; Padrão interno; CCD; Confirmação: CG-FID	120	80,5	Arroz integral, polido e parboilizado (1/10; 266)	<b>Brasil</b> (NUNES et al., 2003)
DON	Extração com MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>clean up</i> com minicolunas de sílica:alumina:celite; derivatização; padrão interno; CCD; confirmação por CG-FID	59-180	82-90	Arroz parboilizado (3/32; 11-74)	<b>Brasil</b> (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE- FURLONG, 2011)
DON	Extração: H <sub>2</sub> 0+polietileno glicol; <i>Clean up</i> : IAC; HPLC-UV	30	93	Arroz (15/65; >30)	Brasil

Tipo	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - µg/kg)	Local Referência
					(ALMEIDA et al., 2012)
DON	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; Derivatização; CG-FID	30	NI	Milho de pipoca (5/105; 32-770)	<b>Brasil</b> (OLIVEIRA; SOARES; SAWAZAKI, 2001)
DON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS	100-250	93	Produtos de milho, trigo e centeio (8/25; 100-254)	<b>Áustria</b> (VENDL et al., 2010)
D3G		100-250	97	Produtos de milho, trigo e centeio (2/25; 100)	
3AcDON		25-50	87	Produtos de milho, trigo e centeio (0/25; ND)	
DON	Extração: ACN:H20 (84:16); Clean up: Mycosep; LC-ESI-	18	85-118	Aveia (9/11; 62-2216); milho (10/10; 32-2246); trigo (6/6; 46-2638)	<b>Dinamarca</b> (RASMUSSEN et al.,
D3G	MS/MS; Calibração interna	35	35-82	Aveia (5/11; 162-287); milho (0/10; ND); trigo (3/6; 96-342)	2012)
3AcDON		40	54-124	Aveia (4/11; 79-136); milho (0/10; ND); trigo (0/6; ND)	
DON	Extração; <i>Clean up</i> : Mycosep; CG-MS	120	NI	Milho (62/86; 70-14.000)	<b>Canadá</b> (TRAN; SMITH;
Conjugados	Extração com H <sub>2</sub> 0 (30 min); Hidrólise: TFMSA; Neutralização: carbonato de sódio; ELISA	0,0125 μg/mL	NI	Milho (72/86; 100-340)	GIRGIS, 2012)
DON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (80:19,9:0,1); seguida de extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (20:79,9:0,1); UPLC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	2,9	103	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (VARGA et al., 2012)

Тіро	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - µg/kg)	Local Referência
DON	Extração: ACN:H2O: AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS	20	75	Milho (1/26; 31,4) e outros cereais e derivados (10/30; 22,3-250)	Burkina Faso e Moçambique
D3G		10	105	Milho (0/26; ND) e outros cereais e derivados (2/30; 23,6-39,7)	(VISHWANATH et al., 2009; WARTH et al., 2012)
DON	Extração: ACN:H2O(80:20); UPLC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz (calibração externa)	3,7-5,9	74,8-98,5	Milho $(0/3)$ , biscoitos $(0/5)$ e cereais matinais $(1/5; 42, 1)$ .	<b>Espanha</b> (FRENICH et al., 2009)
DON	Extração: ACN:H2O(84:16); LC- ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em solvente (calibração interna)	8µg/L	95-99	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (HÄUBL et al., 2006b)
DON	Extração: ACN:H2O:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em solvente (calibração externa)	18,2	93-95	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014)

DON: deoxinivalenol; 3AcDON; 3-acetildeoxinivalenol; 15AcDON: 15-acetildeoxinivalenol; DON-3G: deoxinivalenol-3-glicosídeo; DOM-1: deepoxi-deoxinivalenol; LOQ: limite de quantificação; RE: recuperação; ND: não detectado; NI: não informado; ACN: acetonitrila; MeOH: metanol; AcOH: ácido acético; CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: ácido fórmico; TFMSA: ácido trifluormetanossulfônico; ELISA: teste imunoenzimático; SPE: extração em fase sólida; MSPD: dispersão de matriz em fase sólida; DLLME: microextração líquido-líquido dispersiva; IAC: colunas de imunoafinidade; UPLC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de utraperformance acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de UV; CCD: cromatografia em camada delgada; CG-FID: cromatografia gasosa acoplada a detector de chamas; CG-MS: cromatografia gasosa acoplada a sepectrômetro de massas; amesmas amostras analisadas para DON; <sup>b</sup>valores de LOD.

				Alimento analisado	
Тіро	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	(n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação -	Local Referência
				μg/kg)	
ZON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (80:20) 0,1% CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ; diluição; UPLC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; curva em matriz	0,1-1,1	39-106	Arroz, (0/10; ND), cereais matinais (0/10;ND), cerveja (0/10;ND), massas (0/10;ND), produtos de panificação (6/50; <loq) de="" e="" produtos="" soja<br="">(0/10;ND)</loq)>	<b>Espanha</b> (BELTRÁN et al., 2013)
ZON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (85:15); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	7,3 – 9,8	81-111	Arroz (0/6;ND), milho (4/18;115-339) e trigo (0/16;ND)	<b>Estados Unidos</b> (LIAO et al., 2013)
ZON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:AcOH (79:20:1) + 5mL hexano; Concentração; LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> - MS/MS; Curva em matriz e calibração interna	10-26	74	Aveia (4/6; 13-85), flocos de milho (5/6; 31-90), milho (5/6; 59-1071), pão (5/6; 19-53), trigo (5/6; 12-109)	<b>Bélgica</b> (BOEVRE et al., 2012)
α-ZOL			77	Aveia (2/6; 51-68), flocos de milho (2/6; 26-34), milho (6/6; 22-262), pão (2/6; 18-110), trigo (2/6; 15-16)	
β-ZOL			79	Aveia (1/6; 46), flocos de milho (4/6; 44-63), milho (6/6; 12-103), pão (3/6; 55-96), trigo (1/6; 49)	
Z4G			89	Aveia (ND), flocos de milho (ND), milho (1/6; 274), pão (2/6; 20), trigo (ND)	

Tabela 7. Métodos de análise de zearalenona e compostos relacionados e ocorrência nos alimentos.

Тіро	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - ug/kg)	Local Referência
α-ZOL-4G			80	Aveia (ND), flocos de milho (ND), milho (1/6; 283), pão (ND), trigo (ND)	
β-ZOL-4G			81	Aveia (1/6;20), flocos de milho (ND), milho (3/6; 92-193), pão (ND), trigo (ND)	
Z4S			78	Aveia (1/6;12), flocos de milho (ND), milho (1/6; 51), pão (1/6; 24), trigo (2/6; 11)	
ZON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0 (84:16); <i>Clean up:</i> SPE; LC-HRMS (modo negativo); Curva em matriz; Calibração interna	0,3-2,3ª	64-97	Não analisou amostras reais	Itália (LATTANZIO et al., 2011)
ZON	Extração: ACN:MeOH (50:50) 1mM formiato de amônio; <i>Clean up</i> : MSPD; LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	12,6	77-79	Farinha de aveia (0/2; ND); farinha de milho (1/9; 70,5); farinha de soja (0/1; ND); farinha de trigo (1/25; 39,3); produtos de panificação (0/8; ND)	<b>Espanha</b> (RUBERT; SOLER; MAÑES, 2011)
ZON α-ZOL β-ZOL Z4G Z4S	Extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração externa	$0,4^{a}$ 3,0^{a} 4,0^{a} 5,0^{a} 0,3 <sup>a</sup>	106 110 111 108 111	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007)
ZON	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : minicolunas de carvão ativado:alumina:celite; Derivatização; Padrão interno; CCD; Confirmação: CG-FID	45	90	Arroz integral, polido e parboilizado	<b>Brasil</b> (NUNES et al., 2003)

				Alimente englisado	
Тіро	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	(n° positivas / n°analisado faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
ZON	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : minicolunas de sílica:alumina:celite; Derivatização; Padrão interno; CCD; Confirmação: CG-FID	40-195	61-75	Arroz parboilizado (6/32; 317- 396)	<b>Brasil</b> (DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011)
ZON	Extração: ACN:H20 (84:16); <i>Clean</i> <i>up:</i> Mycosep; HPLC-FD	3,6	94	Arroz (49/165; 3,6->400)	<b>Brasil</b> (ALMEIDA et al., 2012)
ZON	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	50	99	Produtos de milho (0/74; ND)	<b>Brasil</b> (KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006)
ZON	Extração: MeOH:KCl 4% (90:10); <i>Clean up</i> : solução clarificante e celite; Partição: clorofórmio; CCD-UV	76,8	102	Produtos de milho (1/121; 448)	<b>Brasil</b> (SEKIYAMA et al., 2005)
ZON $\alpha$ -ZOL $\beta$ -ZOL Z4G Z4S $\alpha$ -ZG $\beta$ -ZG	Extração: ACN:H20:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI-MS/MS	10 25-50 25 10 1-2,5 10-25 10-25	91 89 89 73 43 80 75	Produtos de milho, trigo e centeio (8/25; 10-44,2) Produtos de milho, trigo e centeio (0/25; ND) Produtos de milho, trigo e centeio (13/25; 1-6,1) Produtos de milho, trigo e centeio (0/25; ND)	<b>Áustria</b> (VENDL et al., 2010)
ZON	Extração: MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> O (75:25); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : IAC; HPLC-FD	2	76,4-114,4	Milho e produtos de milho (13/35; LOD-19,5)	<b>Estados Unidos</b> (HEWITT et al., 2012)
ZON	Extração: ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0:CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (80:19,9:0,1); seguida de extração com ACN:H <sub>2</sub> 0: CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (20:79,9:0,1);	2,9	103	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Áustria</b> (VARGA et al., 2012)

Тіро	Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
	UPLC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz; Calibração interna				
ZON	Extração: MeOH:H2O (80:20); <i>Clean</i> <i>up</i> : IAC; Fluorômetro	NI	71-110	Milho (38/40; 1,8-99)	<b>Brasil</b> (QUEIROZ et al., 2012)
ZON	Extração: ACN:H2O: AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS	10	83	Milho (2/26; 11-15,8) e outros cereais e derivados (8/30; 12,3- 17)	<b>Burkina Faso e</b> <b>Moçambique</b> (VISHWANATH et al., 2009; WARTH et al., 2012)
ZON	Extração: ACN:H2O(80:20); UPLC- ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em matriz (calibração externa)	5,1-6,3	74,3-102,9	Milho (0/3), biscoitos (0/5) e cereais matinais (0/5).	<b>Espanha</b> (FRENICH et al., 2009)
ZON	Extração: ACN:H2O:AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>-</sup> -MS/MS; Curva em solvente (calibração externa)	0,7	87-109	Não analisou amostras reais	Áustria (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014)

ZON:zearalenona;  $\alpha$ -ZOL: alfa-zearalenol;  $\beta$ -ZOL: beta-zearalenol; Z4G: zearalenona 4- $\beta$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo;  $\alpha$ -ZOL-4G:  $\alpha$ -zearalenol-4- $\beta$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo;  $\beta$ -ZOL-4G:  $\beta$ -zearalenol-4- $\beta$ -(D)-glicopiranosídeo; ZON-4S: zeralenona-4-sulfato; LOQ: limite de quantificação; RE: recuperação; ND: não detectado; NI: não informado; ACN: acetonitrila; MeOH: metanol; AcOH: ácido acético; CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: ácido fórmico; TFMSA: ácido trifluormetanossulfônico; ELISA: teste imunoenzimático; SPE: extração em fase sólida; MSPD: dispersão de matriz em fase sólida; DLLME: microextração líquido-líquido dispersiva; IAC: colunas de imunoafinidade; UPLC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-ESI<sup>-</sup>MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-ESI<sup>-</sup>MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo positivo; LC-ESI<sup>-</sup>MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletrospray no modo negativo; LC-HRMS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas de alta resolução; HPLC-FD: cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de fluorescência; HPLC-UV: cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de UV; CCD: cromatografia em camada delgada; CG-FID: – cromatografia gasosa acoplada a detector de chamas; <sup>a</sup> valores de LOD.

Tabela 8. Métodos de análise de citreoviridina e ocorrência nos alimentos.

Método	LOQ (µg/kg)	RE (%)	Alimento analisado (n° positivas / n°analisadas; faixa de contaminação - μg/kg)	Local Referência
Extração: diclorometano; <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; HPLC-FD	1	86	Arroz (5/420; 12-254)	<b>Brasil</b> (ROSA et al., 2010)
Extração: ACN:H2O: AcOH (79:20:1); LC-ESI <sup>+</sup> -MS/MS	25	122	Milho (0/26; ND) e outros cereais e derivados (0/30; ND)	<b>Burkina Faso e</b> <b>Moçambique</b> (VISHWANATH et al., 2009; WARTH et al., 2012)
Extração: diclorometano; <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; CCD/HPLC-UV	1,8-5,3	NI	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Brasil</b> (ALMEIDA, 2008)
Extração com diclorometano; <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; HPLC-FD	2	NI	Milho (5/8; 19-2790)	<b>Estados Unidos</b> (WICKLOW et al., 1988)
Extração com diclorometano; <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; HPLC-FD	2	89-102,8	Não analisou amostras reais	<b>Estados Unidos</b> (STUBBLEFIELD; GREER; SHOTWELL, 1988)
Extração com clorofórmio; <i>Clean up</i> : SPE; CCD	NI	NI	CTV foi detectada em milho ainda no campo (NI)	<b>Estados Unidos</b> (WICKLOW; COLE, 1984)
Extração: diclorometano; <i>Clean up</i> : cartuchos de SPE; HPLC-UV	0,9	95	Arroz (4/65; 0,9->30)	<b>Brasil</b> (ALMEIDA et al., 2012)

LOQ: limite de quantificação; RE: recuperação; ND: não detectado; NI: não informado; ACN: acetonitrila; AcOH: ácido acético; SPE: extração em fase sólida; LC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS: cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência acoplada a espectrômetro de massas sequencial, ionização por eletronebulização no modo positivo; HPLC-FD: cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de fluorescência a; HPLC-UV: cromatografia líquida acoplada a detector de UV; CCD: cromatografia em camada delgada.

# 10. AVALIAÇÃO DE RISCO DA EXPOSIÇÃO HUMANA A MICOTOXINAS NA DIETA

A avaliação de risco é um procedimento constituído por 4 etapas distintas e que tem como objetivo estimar a probabilidade da ocorrência de um efeito adverso após a exposição humana a substancias potencialmente tóxicas presentes na dieta, inclusive micotoxinas (IPCS, 2009). A Figura 12 ilustra as etapas do processo, que é função da toxicidade da substância e da exposição. Na primeira etapa, identificação do perigo (*hazard identification*), identifica-se a natureza do efeito adverso causado pela exposição humana a uma determinada substância (IPCS, 2009). Relação estrutura molecular e atividade (SAR), testes *in vitro*, experimentação animal e estudos epidemiológicos são fontes comumente utilizadas para obter este tipo de informação (JARDIM; CALDAS, 2009).





Figura 12 – Etapas da avaliação de risco.

Na segunda etapa (caracterização do perigo ou *hazard characterization*) tenta-se estabelecer uma relação quantitativa entre a exposição e o substância em estudo (relação dose/resposta) (IPCS, 2009; JARDIM; CALDAS, 2009). A partir desse tipo de dados é possível estimar parâmetros de ingestão segura, crônica e aguda, das substâncias. Para as micotoxinas, este parâmetro para exposição crônica é comumente denominado de Ingestão Diária Provisória

Máxima Tolerável (*Provisional Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake*, ou PMTDI) (JECFA, 2000, 2001, 2011). O DON é a única micotoxina para qual existe uma dose segura de exposição aguda, a dose de referencia aguda (ARfD) (JECFA, 2011). Para substâncias genotóxicas, como as aflatoxinas, não é possível estabelecer doses de ingestão segura e, portanto, recomenda-se que a exposição seja mantida no nível mais baixo possível (ALARA – *As low as reasonably achievable*) (IPCS, 2009). Parâmetros toxicológicos para avaliação de risco quantitativo a aflatoxinas incluem a benchmark dose (BMDL, o limite inferior desta estimativa) ou o risco carcinogênico (JECFA, 1999, 2006).

Na terceira etapa, realiza-se avaliação da exposição ao contaminante na dieta (ingestão; Figura 12), levando em consideração a concentração da substância no alimento e o padrão de consumo dos alimentos. Os dados de concentração podem ser obtidos em estudos de monitoramento de alimentos ou, na ausência destes, utilizando limites legais (LM) (IPCS, 2009). Os dados de consumo de alimentos, quando possível, devem estar associados ao peso corpóreo de cada indivíduo, podendo ser obtidos de dados de suprimentos de alimentos (GEMS/Food Cluster diets), disponibilidade de alimentos no domicílio (POF – Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares – IBGE), consumo individual (questionário de frequência alimentar, recordatório 24 horas) ou por estudos de dieta duplicada (JARDIM; CALDAS, 2009). O cálculo da ingestão pode ser feito usando modelos determinísticos (valores pontuais de concentração e consumo, como médias ou percentis), ou modelos probabilísticos (curvas de distribuição de contaminação e consumo – modelos matemáticos) (IPCS, 2009).

Na etapa de caracterização do risco, estima-se a probabilidade da ocorrência do efeito adverso em uma população exposta (IPCS, 2009). No caso de substâncias não genotóxicas, compara-se a ingestão calculada com o parâmetro de ingestão segura estabelecido na etapa de caracterização da relação dose/resposta (o PMTDI para micotoxinas).

No caso de substâncias genotóxicas, como as aflatoxinas, algumas das opções para a caracterização do risco são a estimativa do risco de câncer e o cálculo da margem de exposição (MOE) (JARDIM; CALDAS, 2009). Para as aflatoxinas, o cálculo do risco de câncer pode ser realizado de acordo com o procedimento estabelecido pelo JECFA (1999). A estimativa considera a potência carcinogênica das aflatoxinas em indivíduos portadores de hepatite B (HBsAg<sup>+</sup>) e em não portadores (HBsAg<sup>-</sup>), sendo a potência no primeiro grupo 30 vezes maior que no segundo. Assim o cálculo do risco de câncer para uma dada população advindo da exposição a aflatoxinas pode ser determinado de acordo com as equações 1 e 2.

$$P_{estimada} = [PHBsAg^{+} \ \% População \ HBsAg^{+}] + [PHBsAg^{-} \times \ \% População \ HBsAg^{-}]$$
Eq. 1

Risco de câncer = 
$$P_{estimada} \times Ingestão$$
 Eq. 2

O risco resultante da exposição às aflatoxinas também pode ser caracterizado pelo cálculo da MOE (Eq. 3), onde a referencia toxicológica utilizada é normalmente a BMDL. O EFSA (*European Food Safety Authority*) estimou, baseado em dados da carcinogenicidade em ratos expostos a AFB1, uma BMDL<sub>10</sub> de 0,17µg/kg pc/dia. Quanto maior a MOE calculada, menor a preocupação e, geralmente, valores abaixo de 10000 podem indicar risco à saúde humana (EFSA, 2005).

$$MOE = \frac{Referência toxicológica}{Ingestão}$$
 Eq. 3

No quadro 2 temos a classificação e os parâmetros de ingestão segura crônica (PMTDI) e aguda (ARfD; apenas para DON) existentes para as micotoxinas que serão analisadas neste trabalho. Atualmente, o perfil toxicológico da citreoviridina ainda não foi definido pela OMS e a caracterização do risco desta micotoxina não pode ser finalizada.

A avaliação da exposição às micotoxinas pelo consumo de cereais tem sido conduzida no mundo todo. No Brasil, Caldas & Silva (2007) realizaram uma avaliação da exposição da população à fumonisinas (FB1+FB2) a partir do consumo de produtos à base de milho. Foram analisadas amostras coletadas no Distrito Federal e, para avaliação da exposição da população brasileira, foram incluídos resultados descritos na literatura. A exposição foi avaliada tanto para os consumidores (indivíduos que relatarm consumo dos alimentos de interesse) quanto para população total (média de consumo calculada incluindo consumidores e não consumidores dos produtos avaliados). A média de contaminação das amostras variou entre 0,058 mg/kg (milho enlatado) e 3,32 mg/kg (fubá) para a soma das fumonisinas B1 e B2. O resultado da avaliação da exposição demonstrou que consumidores desta classe de produtos podem estar numa situação risco, pois a ingestão calculada de fumonisinas representou 355% do PMTDI (2 µg/kg) enquanto que para a população total, este valor ficou em 24,1%. O produto que contribuiu com a maior parte da ingestão foi o fubá, representando 74% da ingestão total.
Micotoxinas	Classificação IARC	Ingestão diária tolerável máxima (PMTDI)	Caracterização do risco
AFs	Carcinógenos <sup>a</sup> (Grupo 1)	-	<ol> <li>Risco de câncer</li> <li>MOE = BMDL<sup>b</sup>/ingestao MOE&lt;10.000 pode representar preocupaçao para a saúde</li> </ol>
OTA	Provável carcinógeno <sup>a</sup> (Grupo 2B)	0,1 µg/kg pc °	
Fumonisinas	Provável carcinógeno <sup>d</sup> (Grupo 2B)	2 μg/kg pc <sup>c</sup>	% PMTDI = <u>(Ingestão x</u> <u>100)</u> PMTDI
DON	Evidências inadequadas <sup>a</sup> (Grupo 3)	$\frac{1 \mu g/kg pc^{c}}{ARfD = 8 \mu g/kg pc^{e}}$	Risco pode existir quando % PMTDI > 100
ZON	Evidências limitadas <sup>a</sup> (Grupo 3)	$0,5 \mu g/kg  pc^{f}$	

Quadro 2 - Classificação e parâmetros de ingestão segura, exposição crônica e aguda (DON).

<sup>a</sup> (IARC, 1993); <sup>b</sup> BMDL10 de 0,17µg/kg pc/dia (EFSA, 2005). <sup>c</sup> (JECFA, 2001); <sup>d</sup>(IARC, 2002); <sup>e</sup>(JECFA, 2011); <sup>f</sup> (JECFA, 2000).

Martins et al. (2012) avaliaram a ingestão de FB1+FB2 pelo consumo de produtos de milho pela população do Paraná, encontrando um valor médio de 120,6 ng/kg (6% do PMTDI). O nível de contaminação das amostras analisadas por Martins et al. (2012) (média FB1+FB2 = 211  $\mu$ g/kg) foi bem menor do que o nível encontrado nas amostras analisadas por Caldas & Silva (2007). Um estudo publicado recentemente estimou a ingestão de FB1 no estado de São Paulo a partir do consumo de produtos de milho, e o resultado obtido representou apenas 3% do PMTDI (BORDIN et al., 2014b). Diferentemente do estudo conduzido por Caldas & Silva (2007), Bordin et al. (2014b) estimaram a ingestão apenas para FB1 e utilizaram dados de consumo obtidos com a aplicação de questionários de frequência alimentar. Além disso, a contaminação por FB1 nos produtos analisados nesse último estudo (média de contaminação do fubá = 476,4  $\mu$ g/kg) é consideravelmente menor do que a encontrada no trabalho anterior (FB1+FB2) (média de contaminação do fubá = 1,68 mg/kg).

A ingestão de DON pelo consumo de pão francês e massas alimentícias foi estimada pela análise de amostras de trigo coletadas no Paraná e Rio Grande do Sul (SANTOS et al., 2011). 72,2% (n=36) das amostras de trigo analisadas estavam contaminadas, com média de 321,6  $\mu$ g/kg. A ingestão de DON representou de 25 a 36,5% do PMTDI (1  $\mu$ g/kg), dependendo

da faixa etária avaliada. Embora tenham analisado grãos de trigo, os autores realizaram estimativas para obter valores equivalentes de contaminação nos produtos processados. Uma nova avaliação da exposição de DON pelo consumo de produtos de trigo (pães e massas) foi realizada pelo mesmo grupo, porém, desta vez as amostras de trigo foram coletadas apenas no Paraná. Foram analisadas 113 amostras, sendo 66,4% positivas para DON. A média de contaminação nas amostras foi de 1894,9 µg/kg e avaliação da exposição mostrou que a ingestão estimada ultrapassava a PMTDI (113%) (SANTOS et al., 2013).

Amaral et al. (2006) avaliaram a ingestão de AFB1 pelo consumo de produtos de milho no Brasil e obtiveram um valor médio de 0,34 ng/kg pc/dia. Ao avaliar apenas a ingestão de AFs pelo consumo de fubá, o valor médio obtido foi de 0,14 ng/kg pc/dia, variando entre 0,04 ng/kg pc/dia (população de alta renda) e 0,21 ng/kg pc/dia (população de baixa renda).

Um estudo recente realizado pelo nosso grupo de pesquisa mostrou que a ingestão calculada de aflatoxinas pela população brasileira foi maior do que a encontrada na Europa e no Japão e menor que na maioria dos países africanos (ANDRADE et al., 2013). O trabalho incluiu avaliação do resultado de análise de amostras de amendoim e seus produtos, castanha do Brasil e outras castanhas, além de algus protutos de milho (fubá, canjica, pipoca, cereais matinais, etc) e amostras de arroz. Os dados foram coletados de laudos de análise do LACEN-DF e obtidos da literatura. Assim como no trabalho conduzido para avaliação da exposição de fumonisinas por Caldas & Silva (2007), a avaliação de aflatoxinas foi avaliada tanto para os consumidores quanto para população total. A ingestão de aflatoxinas para a população total foi de 6,6-6,8 ng/kg pc/dia, alcançando 16,3-27,6 ng/kg pc/dia para os consumidores. Para a população total, o arroz representou quase 100% da ingestão diária de aflatoxinas, enquanto que para os consumidores esse valor ficou em torno de 50%. Os autores concluíram que o arroz também deveria ser incluído no monitoramento de micotoxinas, uma vez que é a base da dieta brasileira e qualquer valor de contaminação impacta fortemente na exposição.

A exposição simultânea a AFB1, OTA e ZON pelo consumo de massas e produtos de panificação foi avaliada recentemente por Bol et al. (BOL et al., 2016). Os níveis de concentração utilizados na estimativa foram obtidos após experimentos de determinação de fatores de processamento para massas e produtos de panificação (cozimento/assamento), a partir de amostras de farinha de trigo artificialmente contaminadas (no limite máximo da legislação brasileira). As maiores reduções nas concentrações de AFB1, OTA e ZON foram obtidas na produção de bolo, respectivamente, 70, 90 e 95%, enquanto as menores reduções foram obtidas para massas (10% para AFB1 – 75% para ZON). Considerando estes fatores de

processamento, as ingestões estimadas representaram 12.6% do PMTDI estabelecido para ZON e 30.5% do PTWI para OTA. Para a AFB1 a margem de exposição estimada foi de 24,6.

A exposição simultânea às micotoxinas é uma questão importante e deve ser monitorada, uma vez que podem ocorrer interações entre seus efeitos. Por exemplo, a exposição simultânea à AFB1 (genotóxica) e a FB1 (promotora da carcinogênese) em ratos demonstrou o efeito sinergístico entre estas micotoxinas (GELDERBLOM et al., 2002).

Portanto, considerando a predominância destes cereais na dieta e a co-ocorrência destas micotoxinas nestes grupos de alimentos, é de extrema importância realizar um monitoramento contínuo da presença de contaminantes como aflatoxinas, ocratoxina, fumonisinas, deoxinivalenol, zearalenona e citreoviridina em cereais e derivados e gerar dados para a realização de estudos de avaliação de risco na dieta.

## **III. OBJETIVOS**

## Geral

Avaliar o risco da exposição às aflatoxinas, fumonisinas, deoxinivalenol, citreoviridina, ocratoxina A e zearalenona pelo consumo de cereais e seus produtos.

## Objetivos específicos

- Avaliar a situação mundial da contaminação de cereais por aflatoxinas e conduzir uma avaliação de risco da exposição a estas micotoxinas na dieta;
- Desenvolver e validar um método multi-micotoxinas para analisar aflatoxinas (AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, AFG2), citreoviridina, deoxinivalenol (DON, 15AcDON, 3AcDON, D3G e DOM), fumonisinas (FB1, FB2, FB3 e HFB1), ocratoxina A e zearalenona (ZON e α-ZOL) em arroz, produtos de milho e produtos de trigo;
- Obter padrões das fumonisinas hidrolisadas HB1, HFB2 e HFB3 e realizar a determinação de fumonisinas totais (formas livres e ligadas/ocultas) em produtos de milho;
- 4. Coletar e analisar amostras de arroz, produtos de milho e produtos de trigo quanto ao teor das micotoxinas em estudo;
- Estimar a ingestão diária e conduzir uma avaliação de risco da exposição brasileira a estas micotoxinas pela dieta.

#### **IV. ESTRUTURA DA TESE**

Os métodos utilizados e os resultados obtidos neste trabalho serão apresentados em formato de artigo, em três capítulos distintos. O primeiro capítulo (1. *Aflatoxins in cereals: worldwide occurrence and dietary risk assessment*) trata dos resultados relacionados ao primeiro objetivo deste estudo e foi publicado no periódico *World Mycotoxin Journal* em 2015 (ANDRADE; CALDAS, 2015).

O segundo capítulo (2. *Multi-mycotoxins analysis in cereals and determination of total fumonisins in maize products using isotope labeled internal standard and LC-MS/MS*) traz os resultados da otimização e validação do método de análise de micotoxinas em cereais, assim como o de determinação de fumonisinas totais em produtos de milho, atendendo aos objetivos 2 e 3 deste trabalho.

O terceiro capítulo (3. *Mycotoxins in cereals and derived products: occurrence and risk assessment*), contempla o quarto e quinto objetivos que incluem a coleta e análise das amostras de cereais, e uma avaliação preliminar da exposição da população brasileira a estas micotoxinas pela dieta.

## 1. AFLATOXINS IN CEREALS: WORLDWIDE OCCURRENCE AND DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Este estudo foi publicado na World Mycotoxin Journal 2015; 8 (4): 415-431 (Anexo I) e os objetivos, materiais e método, resultados e conclusões estão resumidos abaixo:

**Objetivos:** Avaliar a situação mundial da contaminação de aflatoxinas em cereais e conduzir uma avaliação de risco da exposição a estas micotoxinas na dieta.

**Materiais e métodos:** A ocorrência mundial de aflatoxinas (AFB1, AFB2, AFG1 e AFG2), micotoxinas genotóxicas, foi avaliada em amostras de arroz, milho, trigo e sorgo, coletadas a partir de 2000 e disponibilizadas no banco de dados do GEMS/Food ou publicadas na literatura científica. A avaliação da exposição a aflatoxinas pela dieta foi conduzida utilizando os dados de ocorrência extraídos do banco de dados do GEMS/Food e os dados de consumo das 17 dietas Cluster. A caracterização do risco da exposição às aflatoxinas foi realizada tanto pelo cálculo do risco de câncer quanto pela determinação da margem de exposição (MOE).

**Resultados e discussão:** No total, foram encontradas 89 publicações, relatando análise de 18097 amostras, sendo 37,6% positivas para pelo menos uma aflatoxina. A média de contaminação no limite superior (LS) de todas as amostras analisadas foi 13,6  $\mu$ g/kg, sendo as mais altas para arroz (24,6  $\mu$ g/kg) e sorgo (25,9  $\mu$ g/kg). Com relação aos dados obtidos do banco de dados do GEMS/Food, foram encontrados resultados referentes a 4536 amostra, sendo 12,7% delas positivas para pelo menos uma aflatoxina. A média do LS para todas as amostras foi 1,9  $\mu$ g/kg, sendo maior para arroz (2,4  $\mu$ g/kg) e milho (1,6  $\mu$ g/kg). As ingestões totais variaram de 3,0 ng/kg pc/dia (Cluster 11) a 17,1 ng/kg pc/dia (Cluster 09). Na média, o consumo de arroz contribuiu com 41,6% da ingestão total de aflatoxinas em todos os clusters, seguido de trigo (35,4%), milho (21,2%) e sorgo (1,8%). O menor valor para o risco de câncer foi encontrado no cluster 11 (0,057 cancer/ano/10<sup>5</sup> indivíduos). A MOE variou entre 56 (cluster 11) e 10 (cluster 9), indicando um potencial risco à saúde dos consumidores.

Os resultados encontrados ressaltaram a necessidade de ações contínuas pelas autoridades de saúde, visando a diminuição da contaminação dos cereais por afaltoxinas, uma vez que estes são considerados a base de dietas do mundo todo. Essas ações incluem a adoção de códigos de prática no nível nacional e o estabelecimento de níveis máximos de contaminação de aflatoxinas em cereais pelo Codex, no âmbito internacional.

## 2. ANALYSIS OF MULTI-MYCOTOXINS IN CEREALS AND DETERMINING TOTAL FUMONISINS IN MAIZE PRODUCTS USING ISOTOPE LABELED INTERNAL STANDARD AND LC-MS/MS

Patrícia Diniz Andrade, Rebecca Rodrigues Dantas, Tatiana Loureiro da Silva de Moura-Alves, Eloisa Dutra Caldas.

#### **1. Introduction**

Mycotoxins are secondary fungi metabolites that can contaminate a wide range of foods (FRISVAD; THRANE; SAMSON, 2007), and which may lead to the development of adverse effects, both in humans and animals (NICHOLSON, 2004; PITT, 1996). The most common classes of mycotoxins are aflatoxins, trichothecenes, and especially deoxinivalenol, fumonisins, zearalenone and ochratoxin A, produced mainly by the genera *Aspergillus, Penicillium* and *Fusarium* (CAST, 2003). Their chemical structures, as well as their toxic effects, are extremely variable, mainly due to their genotoxic, immunotoxic and nephrotoxic properties (BRERA et al., 2008; NICHOLSON, 2004). Cereals are staple foods in diets around the world, and can be a major source of dietary exposure to mycotoxins (ANDRADE; CALDAS, 2015; FAO, 2014; FRISVAD; THRANE; SAMSON, 2007). Small grains, such as rice and wheat, are susceptible to deoxynivalenol, ochratoxin A and zearalenone contamination, and fumonisins are the main mycotoxins found in maize and maize products (PITT et al., 2012).

In addition to the parental forms, food can also contain derivative/trasnformed compounds produced during food processing or as a result of plant/animal metabolism (RYCHLIK et al., 2014). For instance, fumonisins can covalently bind to matrix macroconstituents during food thermal processing (e.g., linkage between fumonisin tricarboxylic acids - TCA and starch, or proteins; Figure 1) (HUMPF; VOSS, 2004; SEEFELDER; KNECHT; HUMPF, 2003; SHIER et al., 2000). The bound-fumonisins are not detected by common analytical methods, which may lead fumonisin levels in food to be underestimated (DALL'ASTA et al., 2009a). The bound-fumonisin link can be broken under alkaline conditions, such as in nixtamalization processes (e.g. production of tortillas), releasing the hydrolyzed forms (HFB1; Figure 1) that can be analyzed by routine methods (FALAVIGNA et al., 2012; SEEFELDER; KNECHT; HUMPF, 2003). Fumonisins can also be linked to matrix macroconstituents that are not submitted to a heat treatment by an associative mechanism

which, in this case, are known as hidden fumonisins or non-covalently bound fumonisins (DALL'ASTA et al., 2009a).



**Figure 1** - Chemical structures of AFB1, AFG1, OTA, DON, FB1, HFB1, ZON and CTV, some of the mycotoxins evaluated in this study.

In general, methods used to analyze mycotoxins are based on extraction with organic solvents, clean-up (solid phase extraction, immunoaffinity columns), and followed by concentration/dilution steps (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; CAPRIOTTI et al., 2010; FRENICH et al., 2009; LIAO et al., 2013; SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007). Detection methods include HPLC-FD or UV, GC-FID, and LC-MS or MS/MS (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; KAWASHIMA; VALENTE SOARES, 2006; SULYOK; KRSKA; SCHUHMACHER, 2007; TRAN; SMITH; GIRGIS, 2012).

Matrix matched calibration, internal calibration and sample dilution are procedures commonly used to compensate matrix effects observed in LC-MS/MS analyses (VARGA et al., 2012). The use of isotope labeled internal standards seems to be the best tool to cope with matrix effects and ensure reliable results. However, the high costs and limited availability of

isotopically labeled internal standards restrict its application (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014). Stable isotope dilution in mycotoxin analyses has been reviewed by Rychlik and Asam (2008), and successfully applied by several researchers (ASAM; RYCHLIK, 2007; HÄUBL et al., 2006; LIAO et al., 2013; VARGA et al., 2012).

The aim of this study was to optimize and validate a method for the simultaneous analysis of aflatoxins (AFB1, AFB2, AFG1 and AFG2), citreoviridin (CTV), deoxynivalenol (DON), 15-acetyldeoxynivalenol (15AcDON), 3-acetyldeoxynivalenol (3AcDON), deoxynivalenol-3-glucoside (D3G), deepoxydeoxynivalenol (DOM), fumonisins (FB1, FB2 and FB3) and their hydrolyzed forms (HFB1, HFB2 and HFB3), ochratoxin A (OTA), zearalenone (ZON) and alfa-zearalenol ( $\alpha$ -ZOL) in maize, rice and wheat-derived products, using isotope labeled internal standards, and LC-MS/MS.

#### 2. Materials and method

#### 2.1 Chemicals and reagents

HPLC-grade acetonitrile (ACN), ethyl acetate (AcOEt) and methanol (MeOH) were purchased from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany); HPLC-grade toluene was obtained from Mallinckrodt Baker (Phillipsburg, USA); formic acid from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA); acetic acid from J.T Baker (Phillipsburg, USA); ammonium formate and ammonium acetate from Fluka (Buchs, Switzerland); anhydrous sodium sulphate, potassium hydroxide (KOH) and hydrochloric acid (HCl) from Vetec (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); ultrapure water obtained through a Milli-Q purification system, and the syringe filters used were Millex<sup>TM</sup>, both from Millipore (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA).

Standards of AFB1 (99.0%), AFB2 (99.0%), AFG1 (99.0%), AFG2 (99.5%) and d1-DON (97.5%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). CTV (97.0%) was acquired from Enzo Life Sciences International Inc. (Farmingdale, NY, USA). 15AcDON (98.8%), 3AcDON (99.4%), D3G (96.0%), DOM (98.0%), DON (99.4%), FB1 (97.6%), FB2 (99.0%), FB3 (98.5%), HFB1 (98.4%), ZON (99.4%),  $\alpha$ -ZOL (98.7%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>17</sub>)-AFB1 (99.0%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>17</sub>)-AFG1 (99.0%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>18</sub>)-ZON (99.2%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>20</sub>)-OTA (98.7%) and (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>34</sub>)-FB1 (97.8%) were obtained from Biopure (Tulin, Austria). Stock solutions of aflatoxins were prepared in toluene-ACN (9:1), of CVT in ethyl acetate, of OTA in toluene-acetic acid (99:1), and of fumonisins in ACN-water (50:50). Stock solutions of the remaining compounds were prepared in ACN. Concentrations of aflatoxins, OTA, ZON, DON, 3AcDON, 15AcDON and CTV solutions were checked monthly, using UV spectrophotometry. Wavelength and molar absorptivity used to check mycotoxins concentration are shown in Table 1 (MAPA, 2011). Parameters for 3AcDON and 15AcDON were obtained from Krska et al (2007), and for CTV from Rocha, Resck and Caldas (2015). Solutions were considered valid when a maximum of 3% variation was estimated in relation to the first check (MAPA, 2011).

Mycotoxin	Molecular weight	Concentration (µg/mL)	Solvent	Wavelength	Molar absorptivity
15AcDON	338.5	50	ACN	218.8	7033
<b>3AcDON</b>	338.3	50	ACN	219.8	7108
AFB1	312.2	8-10	TOL:ACN (9:1)	350	19300
AFB2	314.3	8-10	TOL:ACN (9:1)	350	21000
AFG1	328.3	8-10	TOL:ACN (9:1)	350	16400
AFG2	330.3	8-10	TOL:ACN (9:1)	350	18300
CTV	402.5	1-15	MeOH	294	21959
DON	296.6	50	ACN	208	6400
OTA	403.8	40	TOL:AcOH (99:1)	333	5440
ZON	318.3	50	MeOH	274	13900

**Table 1** - Parameters used to check mycotoxins concentration.

Adapted from MAPA (2011). ACN: acetonitrile; TOL: toluene; MeOH: methanol; AcOH: acetic acid.

Maize multi-mycotoxin reference material TR-MT100 (MTC-9999E) containing aflatoxins, fumonisins, DON, OTA and ZON was purchased from Trilogy Analytical Laboratory (Washington, MO, USA).

#### 2.2 LC-MS/MS conditions

LC-MS/MS analysis was performed using a Shimadzu LC system (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) coupled to a 4000 Qtrap triple-quadrupole mass spectrometer (Sciex, Framingham, MA, USA), fitted with a Turbo Ion Spray electrospray ionization (ESI) source. System operation and data acquisition were controlled by Analyst<sup>®</sup> (V 1.5.2) software (Sciex).

The analyte-dependent MS/MS parameters were optimized by direct infusion of mycotoxin solutions (200-800 ng/mL; dissolved in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O, containing the selected additive) into the mass spectrometer, at a flow rate of  $10 \,\mu$ L/min. The best mobile phase additive was chosen after testing the effects of acetic acid (0.1%), formic acid (0.1%), ammonium formate (5mM) or ammonium acetate (5mM) in the preparation of aflatoxins, fumonisins, OTA,

CTV, HFB1, DON, 3AcDON, 15AcDON, DOM, D3G and ZON solutions. The additive that gave the best ionization results was also tested in different concentrations. ESI-MS/MS was performed in the multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) mode, and both positive and negative polarities were evaluated. Declustering potential (DP), collision energy (CE) and collision cell exit potential (CXP) were optimized for the three most abundant transitions for each analyte. In most cases, the two most abundant transitions were used in the method (quantifier and qualifier).

Ion source parameters were automatically optimized using flow injection analysis of 80 ng/mL D3G standard solution (0.8 mL/min), which was the less sensitive compound in the preliminary tests. The optimal conditions of the mass spectrometer ion source were: entrance potential at 10 V, ion source at 500°C, ion source gas 1 and 2 at 50 (GS1) and 40 psi (GS2), ion spray voltage at 5500 V, curtain gas at 12 psi, and collision gas at medium.

Chromatographic separation was performed with a Gemini C18 analytical column  $(150\times4.6 \text{ mm}, 5 \mu \text{m})$  preceded by a C18 security guard cartridge  $(4.0\times3.0 \text{ mm}, 5 \mu \text{m})$ , both from Phenomenex<sup>®</sup> (Torrance, CA, USA). The column was kept at 40°C and a flow rate of 0.8 mL/min was used. The mobile phase consisted of a gradient of water (A) and methanol (B), both with the additive chosen in the analyte-dependent MS/MS parameters optimization procedure. The gradient started at 40% B; held for 1 min; increased to 86% B in 11 min, held for 2 min; increased to 95% B in 2 min and held for 4 min. The system was equilibrated at the initial condition for 6 min between consecutive runs.

#### 2.3 Multi-mycotoxin extraction optimization

Rice, maize meal and wheat flour were used as model matrix during the development and validation of the analysis procedure, and were obtained at retail stores in Brasília (Federal District). Cereals samples were quartered, ground (blender), homogenized, and sieved (18 mesh) to ensure the uniformity of processing. The homogenized samples were then transferred to polyethylene bags and stored at room temperature for further use. The analytical procedure was based on a solid-liquid extraction (SLE) using an ultrasonic bath, followed by centrifugation and filtration prior to injection, as described below. Five grams of the homogenized samples were weighted into a 50 mL falcon tube, and 20 mL of a solvent mixture were added. The mixture was agitated for 20s (vortex), submitted to the ultrasonic bath for 15 min, and centrifuged at 3500 rpm/10 min/18°C. 1mL of supernatant was evaporated (Centrivap Vacuum Concentrator System – LABCONCO/Germany), redissolved in 1mL methanol:water (40:60), and filtered through a syringe filter (0.45 µm) before injection in the LC-MS/MS.

When isotope labeled internal standards were used, an aliquot of 180 µL of the extract was transferred to an insert and combined with 20 µL of the internal standard working solutions, at the following concentrations:  $({}^{13}C_{17})$ -AFB1= 25.7 ng/mL,  $({}^{13}C_{17})$ -AFG1= 25.9 ng/mL,  $({}^{13}C_{18})$ -ZON= 2 µg/mL,  $({}^{13}C_{20})$ -OTA= 414 ng/mL,  $({}^{13}C_{34})$ -FB1= 753 ng/mL and d1-DON= 5 µg/mL. Isotope dilution assay was used for internal calibration for all mycotoxins, except CTV (no isotope available).  $({}^{13}C_{17})$ -AFB1 was used for quantification of AFB1 and AFB2;  $({}^{13}C_{17})$ -AFG1 for AFG1 and AFG2;  $({}^{13}C_{18})$ -ZON for ZON and α-ZOL;  $({}^{13}C_{20})$ -OTA for OTA;  $({}^{13}C_{34})$ -FB1 for fumonisins and their hydrolyzed forms; d1-DON for D3G, DON, DOM, 15AcDON and 3AcDON.

In order to select the best solvent mixture for the extraction procedure, three different compositions were tested: A=ACN:H20 (80:20 0.1% formic acid), B=ACN:H20 (80:20), and C= MeOH:H20 (80:20). The SLE procedure was tested for maize meal, rice and wheat flour. Recovery tests were carried out in triplicate, for each solvent composition, at concentrations ranging from 2.2  $\mu$ g/kg (AFB1, AFG1) to 224  $\mu$ g/kg (15AcDON, 3AcDON). Matrix matched standard curves were prepared at concentrations between 0.96 and 1600  $\mu$ g/kg. The optimized method was submitted to validation.

#### 2.4 Multi-mycotoxin method validation

For method validation, the extraction procedure was miniaturized, using 0.5 g of sample and the same sample/solvent ratio (1 g/4 mL). *Selectivity* was evaluated by analyzing the LC-MS/MS chromatograms of blank and fortified cereal samples, checking for interferences eluting at the same retention time as the mycotoxins of interest. *Matrix effect* was evaluated for each analyte at five different concentrations, six replicates at each level, using both internal and external calibration; % matrix effect in each case was estimated by the ratio between the average instrument response (areas) of matrix matched standards and neat solution standards. Signal suppression/enhancement above  $\pm 20\%$  was considered a significant matrix effect.

*Linearity* was checked by analyzing the same set of samples used in the matrix effect evaluation. The linear parameters of the regression were estimated by the ordinary least squares method, the presence of outliers verified by the Grubbs test, the homogeneity of variances by Cochran test, and the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) and significance of the regression obtained using ANOVA. For heterocedastic data, different weighting factors were tested (1/x,

 $1/x^2$ , 1/y,  $1/y^2$ , ln x and ln y) and the one that produced the lowest sum of relative errors was chosen for the regression. Calibration curves (five points) ranged from LOQ to 5xLOQ for D3G and  $\alpha$ -ZOL, from LOQ to 10xLOQ for DOM, FB3 and HFB1, and from LOQ to up 100xLOQ for 15AcDON, 3AcDON, AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, AFG2, CTV, DON, FB1, FB2, OTA and ZON. For isotope internal calibration, weighted/ordinary calibration curves were obtained for each analyte by plotting the compound concentrations versus the relative areas, which was the ratio between the analyte peak area and the corresponding isotope internal standard peak area.

*Recoveries* of the analytes in each matrix were evaluated by fortifying the samples at 5 different levels (n=3-6 at each level) and comparing the areas of the spiked samples and the area of the matrix matched external standards, expressed as %. The experiment was performed on the same day by the same analyst. For isotope internal calibration, recoveries were obtained by comparing relative areas of the spiked samples with relative areas of the matrix matched set, also expressed as %. *Repeatability* was expressed as the relative standard deviations (%RSD<sub>r</sub>, n=3-6; each level). *Intermediate precision* was evaluated by analysis of samples fortified at five concentration levels, by the same analyst, on different days (%RSD<sub>p</sub> , n=3-6 each level; two days).

*Trueness* was evaluated by analyzing five replicates of the TR-MT100 multi-mycotoxin maize reference material. For each mycotoxin, the LOQ was defined as the lowest level for which the method was satisfactorily validated (recovery between 80 and 120% and RSD<sub>r</sub>  $\leq$  20% and RSD<sub>p</sub>  $\leq$  25%). All replicates used for validation were prepared from independent working solutions. Spiked samples were left for 2 days at room temperature in the fumehood, protected from light, to allow solvent evaporation and analyte-sample equilibration.

#### 2.5 Hydrolyzed fumonisin preparation

Since standards of hydrolyzed fumonisin B2 and B3 were not commercially available, they were prepared from pure fumonisins standards, based on the procedure of Dall'Asta et al. (2009b). Solutions of FB1, FB2 and FB3 were evaporated to dryness (Centrivap Vacuum Concentrator System – LABCONCO/Germany), redissolved in KOH 2M (1mL/50 $\mu$ g standard) and allowed to react in a thermal bath (60°C) under constant agitation, during 0, 15, 30, 60, 120 and 180 min. After hydrolysis, the mixture was extracted three times with acetonitrile (1mL/50 $\mu$ g standard), agitated (vortex), and then centrifuged (1500 rpm, 15°C, 5 min). Organic phases were pooled, evaporated, redissolved in ACN:H<sub>2</sub>O (50:50), filtered through a syringe filter (0.45  $\mu$ m), and injected in the LC-MS/MS to determine the yield of the reaction. The optimizing experiments were conducted in triplicate.

#### 2.6 Total fumonisin extraction procedure

Total fumonisins concentrations were obtained by determining both free and bound/hidden fumonisin forms. Free fumonisins were extracted with the multi-mycotoxin procedure, described in Section 2.3. Bound/hidden forms were then obtained with the hydrolysis procedure described below, and determined as the hydrolyzed fumonisins (HFB1, HFB2 and HFB3). The hydrolysed forms were converted to FB1, FB2 and FB3 using molar mass ratios.

After the multi-mycotoxin extraction procedure, cereal solid residues were completely dried in the lyophilizer (Liobras/K105). A procedure based on the work of Dall'Asta et al. (2009b) was tested. In summary, 10 mL KOH (2M) was added under stirring (vortex) to 1 g of the residues, kept at 60°C under agitation for 60 min, the mixture extracted three times with 10 mL of ACN, vortex, centrifuged (1500 rpm, 15°C, 5 min) and the organic phases pooled and evaporated to dryness (Centrivap Vacuum Concentrator System – LABCONCO/Germany) for LC-MS/MS analysis. However, this procedure required a long time to evaporate the organic phase, which still contains some aqueous basic solution, and yielded low recoveries (<50% for most analytes; data not shown).

In order to improve the extraction procedure, solid-liquid extraction with low temperature purification was used (SLE-LTP). After the hydrolysis step, 10 mL of ACN was added, the pH adjusted to  $3.0 \pm 0.5$ , tubes were taken to sonication for 15 min, centrifuged (3500 rpm/5min/12°C), and left in the freezer (-18°C) for 12 h. The liquid supernatant (organic phase) was filtered in anhydrous sodium sulfate and the extract evaporated under a vacuum concentrator system (Centrivap – LABCONCO/Germany). The residues were dissolved in 1 mL MeOH:H<sub>2</sub>0 (40:60), filtered through a syringe filter (0.45 µm), and injected in the LC-MS/MS.

## 3. Results and discussion

#### 3.1 Optimization of LC-MS/MS

Direct infusion of mycotoxins solutions in positive mode showed sufficient formation of the ammonium adducts  $[M+NH_4]^+$  for 15AcDON (5mM ammonium formate and 5mM ammonium acetate), DOM (5mM ammonium formate), D3G (5mM ammonium formate) and

HFB1 (5mM ammonium formate). However, except for D3G, intensities were lower than those obtained for the protonated adducts [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.

In the negative mode, only 3AcDON, DOM, DON and D3G yielded good responses when using 5mM ammonium acetate, while ZON was successfully ionized using all four additives tested. The formation of the acetate adduct was only observed for 3AcDON, DOM and DON. Responses of all product ions formed in negative mode were significantly lower than in positive mode using the same additives. These results agree with Boevre et al. (2012), who also observed better ionization results for DON, D3G, 3AcDON, 15AcDON, ZON,  $\alpha$ -ZOL and DOM in positive mode. However, other studies reported higher ionization in negative mode, mainly for ZON (BELTRÁN et al., 2013; BERTHILLER et al., 2005; CAPRIOTTI et al., 2010; VARGA et al., 2012). Considering the overall intensities obtained in both polarities for all analytes, positive mode was chosen for the LC-MS/MS multi-mycotoxin method.

Figure 2 shows the responses obtained in positive mode for the two most intense transitions for each analyte, and the additive used in the mobile phase. Higher intensities were observed for all compounds using ammonium acetate, except for fumonisins, the major mycotoxin in maize products. Overall, the use of ammonium formate as additive produced reasonable responses for all analytes, and was selected by this study. Additionally, 0.1% formic acid was added to the mobile phase to improve the chromatography of fumonisins (CAVALIERE et al., 2005; SORENSEN; ELBAK, 2005; SULYOK et al., 2006).

The effect of different concentrations of ammonium formate in the analyte response was also evaluated. Mycotoxins solutions (AFB1, CTV, OTA, DON, FB1 and ZON) containing 0.1 % formic acid and 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1 and 5 mM ammonium formate were infused into the mass spectrometer and ionization enhancement or suppression observed. Results showed that 5 mM ammonium formate caused ionization suppression for all analytes, except AFB1, and 1 mM ammonium formate gave the best overall results (data not shown).

Table 2 summarizes the optimized ESI<sup>+</sup> parameters for the mycotoxins and isotope internal standards obtained by direct infusion of the analyte solutions diluted in MeOH:H<sub>2</sub>0 (50:50), containing 0.1 % formic acid and 1mM ammonium formate. For all analytes, the protonated forms [M+H]<sup>+</sup> were monitored, except for D3G, for which the ammonium adduct [M+NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> was selected. The DON acetylated isomers (15AcDON and 3AcDON) coeluted under the chromatographic conditions used. Acetonitrile and methanol, both containing 0.1 % formic acid and 1mM ammonium formate, were also tested as the organic component of the mobile phase. Although acetonitrile increased sensitivity for most compounds (aflatoxins,

OTA, fumonisins), the presence of methanol was essential to improve the peak shapes of DON and its derivatives. Tests with different injection volumes (10 to 100  $\mu$ L, n=5 in each case) showed that peak areas increased proportionally with injection volumes up to 50  $\mu$ L and, from this point on, peak width began to increase. Thus, as a compromise between sensitivity and peak integration quality, 25  $\mu$ L was selected as injection volume.

## 3.2 Multi-mycotoxin analysis – optimization and method validation

In the optimization of the extraction procedure, the best results were obtained using acidified ACN as the extraction solvent, and was chosen for the validation procedures (data not shown). The chromatograms of blanks did not show any interfering peaks eluting in the same retention times of the analytes under evaluation, indicating satisfactory selectivity of the method. Validation results are shown in Tables 3 to 5. For maize meal (Table 3), matrix effects using external calibration showed ion suppression of over 30% for seven analytes, including aflatoxins (27.8 to 45.1% matrix effect), and a large ion enhancement for HFB1 (170.8%) (Table 3). For the isotope internal standard, matrix effects were in the range of 76 to 122% for all analytes, except for HFB1 (141.4%). The behavior of the residues of the analytical curves obtained by the least squares method showed heteroscedasticity (C<sub>calculated</sub> < C<sub>critical</sub>: 5.6) for all mycotoxins, except D3G and  $\alpha$ -ZOL (homoscedastic, ordinary least squares adjustment). For the heteroscedastic compounds, the best weighting factors found were 1/y (15AcDON and ZON), 1/x (3AcDON, DOM, DON, FB1 and FB3) and 1/x<sup>2</sup> (AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, AFG2, CTV, FB2, HFB1 and OTA). Coefficients of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) were higher than 0.98, regressions were significant (p<0.05), and there was no lack-of-fit for the regressions used in calibration procedures (data not shown).



Quantifier Qualifier

**Figure 2** - Intensity of selected transitions (quantifier and qualifier) after direct infusion into the mass spectrometer using different additives (0.1% Formic acid; 0.1% Acetic acid; 5mM Ammonium formate; 5mM Ammonium acetate).

Analyte	Precursor ion	DP (V)	Tr	ansit ( <i>m/z.</i> )	ion )	CE (V)	CXP (V)	Retention time (min)	Ion ratio (RSD; %)
( <sup>13</sup> C <sub>17</sub> )-AFB1	$[M+H]^+$	86	330	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	301 251	35 55	22 18	8.0	1.6 (5.2)
AFB1	$[M+H]^+$	96	313	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	285 241	33 53	22 18	8.0	1.5 (0.1)
AFB2	$[M+H]^+$	111	315	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	287 259	37 41	22 20	7.5	1.3 (11.2)
( <sup>13</sup> C <sub>17</sub> )-AFG1	$[M+H]^+$	81	346	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	257 212	39 57	18 14	6.9	1.7 (8.8)
AFG1	$[M+H]^+$	96	329	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	243 311	39 31	18 24	6.9	1.3 (10.5)
AFG2	$[M+H]^+$	91	331	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	313 245	35 43	24 18	6.3	1.7 (10.2)
СТУ	$[M+H]^+$	71	403	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	315 139	13 33	10 10	12.4	1.4 (18.7)
d1-DON	$[M+H]^+$	56	298	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	249 203	15 23	18 14	3.4	2.0 (9.7)
DON	$[M+H]^+$	76	297	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	249 203	17 23	20 16	3.4	2.0 (10.4)
15AcDON	$[M+H]^+$	81	339	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	321 137	13 17	10 10	5.6	1.9 (6.8)
3AcDON	$[M+H]^+$	71	339	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	231 203	17 23	18 16	5.7	1.8 (5.8)
D3G	$[M{+}NH_4]^+$	41	476	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	297 459	19 11	26 16	3.0	1.8 (12.2)
DOM	$[M+H]^+$	66	281	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	233 215	17 19	18 14	4.5	1.2 (11.8)
( <sup>13</sup> C <sub>34</sub> )-FB1	$[M+H]^+$	106	756	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	374 356	53 59	28 18	8.0	1.0 (9.4)
FB1	$[M+H]^+$	106	722	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	334 352	57 53	18 10	8.1	1.1 (8.6)
FB2	$[M+H]^+$	96	706	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	336 318	51 55	10 22	10.0	1.8 (8.7)
FB3	$[M+H]^+$	116	706	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	336 668	53 41	10 24	9.2	1.6 (12.2)
HFB1	$[M+H]^+$	66	406	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	388 370	25 29	12 12	6.6	1.4 (8.3)
( <sup>13</sup> C <sub>20</sub> )-OTA	$[M+H]^+$	41	424	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	250 377	35 21	18 10	12.7	1.1 (7.3)
ОТА	$[M+H]^+$	61	404	$\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	239 358	35 21	18 10	12.7	1.2 (16.0)
$(^{13}C_{18})$ -ZON	$[M+H]^{+}$	41	337	$\rightarrow$	319	13	10	12.3	1.3 (5.9)

 $\label{eq:table2-optimized ESI^+-MS/MS parameters and chromatographic retention times used for the multi-mycotoxin LC-MS/MS analysis of cereals and derived products.$ 

Analyte	Precursor ion	DP (V)	Transition (m/z)	CE (V)	CXP (V)	Retention time (min)	Ion ratio (RSD; %)
			$\rightarrow$ 301	17	24		
70N		66	$_{210} \rightarrow 301$	15	10	12.2	22(266)
ZUN	[INI+II]	00	$\rightarrow 283$	19	8	12.5	3.2 (20.0)
a 701		50	$221 \rightarrow 303$	11	18	10.1	1 2 (12 0)
α-ΖΟΓ	$[M+H]^+$	56	$321 \rightarrow 285$	17	24	12.1	1.2 (13.0)

DP= declustering potential; CE=collision energy; CXP=collision cell exit potential; Ion ratio: quantifier/qualifier obtained through the validation experiments (N=270); RSD: relative standard deviation.

LOQs ranged from 0.5 to 1.2  $\mu$ g/kg for aflatoxins, being higher for DON and its derivatives (up to 121  $\mu$ g/kg for 15AcDON). Recoveries ranged from 91.4 % ( $\alpha$ -ZOL) to 116.6 % (FB2), considering all levels of fortification and using matrix matched curves and isotope internal standard, except for CTV for which no isotope standard was available. Precision was evaluated both as repeatability (r) and intermediate precision (p). RSD<sub>r</sub> ranged from 7.5 % (FB2) to 15.6% (CTV), and RSD<sub>p</sub> from 10.4 % (DON) to 27.8% ( $\alpha$ -ZOL), all within the acceptable range. Recoveries and precision obtained for each level of fortification are shown in Table S1 (*Supplementary data*).

	Mat	rix effe	ct (RSD	,%)	Internal calibration							
Mycotoxin	External calibration		Inte calibi	ernal ration	Weighting factor	LO (µg/)	Q I kg)	Recoveries (RSD, %)	Intermediate precision (RSD, %)			
AFB1	27.8	(16.7)	95.5	(15.7)	$1/x^{2}$	1.2	109.3	(11.9)	93.0 (23.6)			
AFB2	35.1	(14.1)	121.7	(14.2)	$1/x^{2}$	0.7	104.8	(12.0)	100.9 (22.4)			
AFG1	40.3	(23.4)	90.7	(13.1)	$1/x^{2}$	0.7	106.8	(9.2)	96.2 (22.3)			
AFG2	45.1	(12.7)	107.5	(10.6)	$1/x^{2}$	0.5	104.4	(11.4)	96.1 (22.8)			
CTV	61.0	(19.6)	NA	NA	$1/x^{2}$	16	111.3	(15.6)	96.9 (23.7)			
DON	91.0	(11.0)	88.1	(14.2)	1/x	39	103.7	(9.7)	99.9 (10.9)			
15AcDON	88.8	(10.5)	87.0	(11.8)	1/y	121	110.9	(10.9)	98.9 (16.5)			
3AcDON	88.5	(9.8)	88.5	(9.8)	1/x	77	109.6	(11.0)	99.5 (15.8)			
D3G*	89.7	(7.6)	88.0	(8.4)	Ordinary	60	98.4	(15.1)	85.8 (20.9)			
DOM	101.8	(13.3)	103.0	(15.3)	1/x	40	98.0	(12.3)	91.6 (15.9)			
FB1	114.6	(14.2)	86.4	(13.8)	1/x	19	93.7	(8.3)	82.4 (21.2)			
FB2	80.4	(17.3)	76.7	(27.1)	$1/x^{2}$	8	116.1	(7.5)	99.3 (20.6)			

Table 3 – Validation parameters obtained in five different concentration levels for maize meal.

	Mat	rix effe	ct (RSD	, %)		In	terna	l calibration	
Mycotoxin	External calibration		Inte calib	ernal ration	Weighting factor	LO (µg/	Q kg)	Recoveries (RSD, %)	Intermediate precision (RSD, %)
FB3	117.6	(20.4)	86.9	(22.0)	1/x	32	105	.6 (12.0)	90.7 (24.5)
HFB1	170.8	(16.0)	141.4	(17.5)	$1/x^{2}$	6	98.	1 (12.1)	87.7 (20.1)
ОТА	58.4	(16.8)	82.4	(12.1)	$1/x^{2}$	4	106	.4 (9.8)	92.6 (21.9)
ZON	45.5	(12.0)	90.0	(9.7)	1/y	24	104	.3 (9.9)	96.4 (14.5)
a-ZOL*	53.9	(10.8)	100.7	(10.0)	Ordinary	28	91.	4 (7.8)	85.8 (27.8)

LOQ: limit of quantification; RSD: relative standard deviation; NA: isotope labeled internal standard not available; Matrix effect: six replicates; Recoveries: 3-6 replicates; Intermediate precision: triplicates, two different days; \*Recoveries and intermediate precision: only two different fortification levels (LOQ and medium).

Validation results obtained for rice are shown in Table 4. Matrix effects were less pronounced for rice compared to maize meal, and although the use of isotope internal standard decreased the effect for most analytes, external calibration was considered satisfactory for all analytes ( $\pm$  10%), except AFB2 (Table 4). Analytical curves showed heteroscedastic behavior for all mycotoxins (C<sub>calculated</sub><C<sub>critical; 5:6</sub>), with 1/x<sup>2</sup> the best weighting factor found for seven of the analytes (Table 4); R<sup>2</sup> were higher than 0.98, regressions were significant (p<0.05), and there was no lack-of-fit. The lowest LOQs were also found for aflatoxins (0.5 to 1.6 µg/kg) and the highest LOQ for 15AcDON (72 µg/kg). Recoveries were considered acceptable for all analytes except HFB1 (55.2%; n=3). Repeatability (RSD<sub>r</sub>) exceeded 20% for three analytes (up to 25.6 % for HFB1), and RSD<sub>p</sub> were acceptable for all mycotoxins ( $\leq$  25%; n=3-6 each level; 2 days), except HFB1 (29.9%). Complete recoveries and precision data obtained for rice are shown in Table S2 (*Supplementary data*).

	Mat	trix effe	ct (RSD	,%)		In	ternal o	calibration	
Mycotoxin	Exte	ernal ration	Inte calib	ernal ration	Weighting factor	LO (µg/	QF kg) (	Recoveries RSD, %)	Intermediate precision (RSD, %)
AFB1	89.2	(14.3)	97.3	(13.3)	1/y	0.5	101.5	(14.6)	91.5 (20.5)
AFB2	78.1	(10.0)	86.7	(12.0)	$1/x^{2}$	1.2	102.2	(13.7)	92.4 (17.4)
AFG1	84.5	(12.2)	91.9	(11.6)	$1/y^{2}$	1.0	104.3	(14.6)	93.3 (19.8)
AFG2	90.4	(17.1)	95.2	(12.9)	$1/x^{2}$	1.6	108.5	(16.5)	92.7 (19.3)
CTV	97.6	(13.5)	NA	NA	$1/x^{2}$	16	90.0	(15.3)	86.1 (19.7)
DON	91.8	(12.4)	95.5	(16.7)	1/x	1/x 40 100.3		(18.9)	98.5 (20.1)
15AcDON	96.5	(10.4)	95.2	(14.0)	$1/x^{2}$	72 100		(19.0)	94.9 (19.2)
<b>3AcDON</b>	94.9	(9.7)	98.5	(15.2)	$1/x^{2}$	48	100.7	(19.1)	94.5 (18.9)
D3G*	99.6	(7.1)	106.1	(11.6)	$1/y^{2}$	60	83.0	(17.0)	84.6 (23.3)
DOM	104.1	(9.7)	107.9	(16.3)	1/x	24	102.8	(17.7)	96.4 (18.4)
FB1	100.8	(13.9)	96.5	(16.0)	$1/x^{2}$	21	86.6	(20.3)	85.9 (20.6)
FB2	97.2	(8.9)	93.4	(18.5)	$1/x^{2}$	12	85.7	(13.6)	83.8 (16.7)
FB3	98.4	(14.3)	92.5	(15.5)	1/x	24	92.2	(18.6)	87.8 (21.5)
HFB1	101.7	(16.0)	93.8	(17.2)	1/x	8	55.2	(25.6)	66.0 (29.9)
ОТА	91.4	(14.1)	98.5	(14.2)	1/x	3	88.1	(17.3)	87.3 (19.0)
ZON	89.7	(16.0)	101.6	(12.7)	$1/y^{2}$	16	101.0	(12.2)	94.5 (15.0)
a-ZOL*	88.7	(11.3)	97.5	(13.4)	1/y	28	93.3	(22.4)	82.6 (20.4)

**Table 4** - Validation parameters obtained in five different concentration levels for rice.

LOQ: limit of quantification; RSD: relative standard deviation; NA: isotope labeled internal standard not available; Matrix effect: six replicates; Recoveries: 3-6 replicates; Intermediate precision: triplicates, two different days; \*Recoveries and intermediate precision: only two different fortification levels (LOQ and medium).

Table 5 shows the validation parameters obtained for wheat flour. When external calibration was used, signal suppression was observed for most compounds (up to 53% for AFB2), and signal enhancement of almost 40% was observed for DOM. The use of isotope internal standard decreased the matrix effects in all cases, but was still important for AFB2 (67.7%) and DOM (150.3%). The analytical curves were homoscedastic for only D3G and  $\alpha$ -ZOL; for the heteroscedastic compounds the best weighting factors were either  $1/x^2$  or 1/x. R<sup>2</sup> were higher than 0.98, regressions were significant, with no lack-of-fit. As for the other matrices, lowest LOQs were found for aflatoxins (0.6 to 1.6 µg/kg), and the highest for the acetylated forms of DON (72 and 80 µg/kg). Recoveries ranged from 80.1 % (3AcDON) to

	Mat	rix effec	ts (RSI	), %)		In	ternal c	alibration	
Mycotoxin	Exte calib	External calibration		ernal ration	Weighting factor	LO (µg/	QR kg) (]	ecoveries RSD, %)	Intermediate precision (RSD, %)
AFB1	61.2	(18.7)	89.0	(11.5)	$1/x^2$	0.6	103.9	(9.4)	95.7 (16.4)
AFB2	47.0	(18.7)	67.7	(12.1)	1/x	1.2	104.3	(12.0)	97.3 (18.0)
AFG1	62.3	(19.6)	86.7	(11.3)	1/x	1.2	109.7	(10.7)	100.7 (11.8)
AFG2	60.9	(16.1)	84.8	(11.4)	$1/x^{2}$	1.6	104.4	(9.8)	95.4 (15.8)
CTV	73.6	(14.2)	NA	NA	$1/x^{2}$	12	110.9	(12.1)	100.0 (18.1)
DON	108.6	(26.3)	91.7	(13.2)	1/x	40	114.0	(9.5)	112.5 (13.5)
15AcDON	76.5	(12.5)	85.7	(14.0)	$1/x^{2}$	80	92.6	(21.1)	84.2 (20.7)
3AcDON	77.0	(14.7)	84.1	(14.6)	$1/x^{2}$	72	80.1	(19.4)	77.5 (16.2)
D3G*	121.5	(15.5)	114.3	(18.3)	ordinary	15	102.5	(15.6)	95.9 (14.5)
DOM	139.4	(13.5)	153,3	(14.8)	$1/x^2$	40	104.7	(11.9)	96.6 (16.3)
FB1	73.5	(17.8)	102.8	(13.3)	$1/x^{2}$	19	104.3	(14.3)	98.8 (19.0)
FB2	51.5	(20.2)	71.3	(12.9)	1/x	8	113.3	(13.4)	100.9 (21.8)
FB3	67.7	(19.7)	102.2	(14.7)	1/x	24	98.9	(16.7)	92.6 (18.9)
HFB1	90.0	(19.1)	121.5	(20.3)	$1/x^{2}$	8	113.0	(9.8)	99.9 (21.0)
OTA	66.5	(19.4)	98.4	(13.2)	1/x	3	111.2	(7.5)	103.8 (15.5)
ZON	53.1	(15.7)	93.5	(9.3)	1/x	16	107.5	(9.5)	97.8 (15.5)
a-ZOL*	60.0	(13.3)	111.4	(14.4)	ordinary	10	117.1	(16.0)	110.7 (20.9)

Table 5 - Validation parameters obtained in five different concentration levels for wheat flour.

LOQ: limit of quantification; RSD: relative standard deviation; NA:isotope labeled internal standard not available; Matrix effect: six replicates; Recoveries: 3-replicates; Intermediate precision: triplicates, two different days; \*Recoveries and intermediate precision: only two different fortification levels (LOQ and medium).

Trueness of the validated method was evaluated through the analysis of maize multimycotoxin reference material, naturally contaminated with aflatoxins (total aflatoxin level reported, AFs), fumonisins (total fumonisin level reported, FBs), DON, OTA and ZON (Table 6). The results were within the reported uncertainty range for all mycotoxins, except for zearalenone, for which the level found (238.1  $\mu$ g/kg) was slightly below the lower bound of the uncertainty range (239.4  $\mu$ g/kg). Considering the standard deviation ranges also reported for the reference material, the results found were in the first range for fumonisins, in the second range for aflatoxins, deoxynivalenol and ochratoxin A, and in the third range for zearalenone (Table 6).

**Table 6** - Analysis of maize reference material for aflatoxins, fumonisins, deoxynivalenol, ochratoxin A e zearalenone.

Mycotoxin	Reported value range <sup>a</sup>	SD range <sup>b</sup>	Measured value (RSD, %)
AFs	22.1 μg/kg 14.4-29.8 μg/kg	18.4-25.8/14.7-29.5/11.0-33.2	15.0 µg/kg (14.0)
FBs	37.1 mg/kg 27.2-47.0 mg/kg	32.9-41.3/28.7-45.5/24.5-49.7	39.7 mg/kg (6.8)
DON	2.6 mg/kg 2.2-3.0 mg/kg	2.4-2.8/2.2-3.0/2.0-3.2	2.2 mg/kg (3.6)
ΟΤΑ	4.0 μg/kg 0.5-7.5 μg/kg	2.3-5.7/0.6-7.4/0-9.1	6.1 µg/kg (10.4)
ZON	352.0 μg/kg 239.4-464.6 μg/kg	306-398/260-444/214-490	238.1 µg/kg (10.0)

AFs: AFB1+AFB2+AFG1+AFG2; FBs: FB1+FB2+FB3; RSD: relative standard deviation; <sup>a</sup>including uncertainty; <sup>b</sup>1<sup>st</sup> range/2<sup>nd</sup> range/3<sup>rd</sup> range.

Heterocedastic behavior was found in this study for all compounds for which the range of the calibration curves was wider (10 or 100xLOQ), but not for those with a narrow working range (5xLOQ; D3G and  $\alpha$ -ZOL), except rice. The matrix effect found for almost all analytes was expected, since the extraction procedure did not include any clean-up or dilution of the extracts. The use of stable isotope internal standard was essential to compensate these effects for maize meal and wheat flour, but may be less important when analyzing mycotoxins in rice. Matrix effect comparisons using stable isotope internal standard or external calibration have not been presented in studies (ASAM; RYCHLIK, 2007; HÄUBL et al., 2006; LIAO et al., 2013), except for Varga et al. (2012), who confirmed our findings for aflatoxins, fumonisins, DON, OTA and ZON in maize, in addition to the trichothecenes T2 and HT-2.

Overall, the LOQs found is this study were similar to those reported by Sulyok et al. (2007), Malachová et al. (2014), Liao et al. (2013), Varga et al. (2012) and Frenich et al. (2009) for cereals and derived products using LC-MS/MS. The limits obtained for DON, 3AcDON, 15AcDON and ZON, however, were much higher than those reported in the literature (0.7-12  $\mu$ g/kg) (BOEVRE et al., 2012; FRENICH et al., 2009; (MALACHOVÁ et al., 2014; VARGA et al., 2012). Low values of LOQs were obtained through analysis of these mycotoxins in the negative polarization mode or using a method with the inclusion of a single class of mycotoxins (trichothecenes). The optimized extraction procedure met the performance criteria required for

recovery (80% - 120%), repeatability (RSD <20%), and intermediate precision (RSD <25%) for most analytes evaluated.

## 3.3 Preparation of hydrolyzed fumonisins

In this study, the reaction time for hydrolysis of standards of fumonisins under 60°C and basic conditions (2M KOH) was investigated. Hydrolysis efficiency was determined using quantification of both the remaining parental fumonisin standards (FB1, FB2 and FB3) and the expected formation of HFB1 (the only commercially available standard). At least 99% of the fumonisins were hydrolyzed at 0 time (RSD up to 1.3 %; n=3), a situation that remained over time (15, 30, 60, 120 and 180 min.), with a single exception (98.6% of FB3 at 30 min). Hence, the conditions chosen to be applied to maize samples was 60 min/60°C in order to ensure complete hydrolysis in complex matrices. The quantification of HFB1 also showed that all FB1 was hydrolysed to HFB1.

The produced HFB2 and HFB3 were infused into the mass spectrometer and the analytedependent MS/MS parameters optimized. Transitions monitored for HFB2 and HFB3 were: HFB2: 390/372 (DP: 61 V; CE: 27 V; CXP: 12 V) and 390/336 (DP: 61 V; CE: 33 V; CXP: 20 V); HFB3:390/354 (DP: 51 V; CE: 27 V; CXP: 24 V) and 390/336 (DP: 51 V; CE: 31 V; CXP: 22 V).

## 3.4 Total fumonisins extraction procedure

The hydrolysis efficiency (2M KOH at 60°C/60 min) in maize products was confirmed by analyzing six replicates of the maize reference material, and comparing with samples where the KOH was replaced by water (non-hydrolyzed maize flour). In the non-hydrolyzed maize flour only the parental fumonisins were found (FB1, FB2 and FB3), while in the hydrolyzed maize flour just the hydrolyzed forms were found (HFB1, HFB2 and HFB3), proving the efficiency of the procedure for maize samples (Figure 3). Chromatograms of hydrolyzed and non-hydrolyzed naturally contaminated maize flour samples are shown in Figure 4.



**Figure 3** - LC-MS/MS analysis of maize flour naturally contaminated with fumonisins submitted or not to hydrolysis procedure (n=6).

The absence of maize flour free of fumonisins made evaluation of the matrix effects for the hydrolyzed fumonisins impossible. As the hydrolyzed forms were more sensitive than the parental compounds, when the free forms found in the matrix were hydrolyzed, the levels were higher than the initial calibration point. Therefore, quantification was conducted using calibration curve made in the solvent (MeOH:H<sub>2</sub>O; 40:60) and isotope internal calibration ( $^{13}C_{34}$ -FB1). Recoveries for HFB1, HFB2 and HFB3 were evaluated in six replicates fortified with the prepared standards (Section 2.5) at level of 1.2, 1.8 and 2.5 µg/kg, respectively. Recoveries were 75.6 % (RSD of 6.6%) for HFB1, 108.0 (RSD of 10.6 %) for HFB2 and 74.9 % (RSD of 12.2%) for HFB3. Falavigna et al. (2012) reported that both bound and hidden fumonisins can be cleaved under alkaline hydrolysis and, therefore, results obtained showed that this procedure may also be used to release these two forms from maize food products to enable the determination of the total fumonisin content.



**Figure 4** - LC-MS/MS chromatograms of naturally contaminated maize flour submitted to the total fumonisin extraction procedure. (A) non-hydrolyzed maize flour; (B) hydrolyzed maize flour.

## 4. Conclusions

Since the complete elimination of mycotoxins from the food supply is not feasible, it is critical that their occurrence in food be constantly monitored. Considering the high levels of cereal consumption worldwide and the prevalence of mycotoxins in these commodities and derived products, the development and validation of analytical methods are essential to determine dietary exposure to mycotoxins and to ensure the safety of consumers.

The use of acidified ACN as the extraction solvent proved to be suitable for the multimycotoxin method for wheat, maize and rice products, as well as a rapid and cost effective extraction procedure. The method developed for the simultaneous analysis of AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, AFG2, CTV, DON, 15AcDON, 3AcDON, D3G, DOM, FB1, FB2, FB3, HFB1, OTA, ZON and  $\alpha$ -ZOL in maize, rice and wheat-derived products using LC-ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS/MS was satisfactorily validated. Matrix effects were compensated using external calibration and matrix matched standard curves for rice, but to accurately determine mycotoxins in maize meal and wheat flour, the use of isotope internal standard was important. Hydrolyzed fumonisin standards were successfully prepared and total fumonisin content was obtained through an optimized procedure. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study reporting determination of total fumonisin (free and bound forms) together with the determination of other mycotoxins.

#### 5. Supplementary data

Mycotoxin	Range	Lev	vel 1	Lev	vel 2	Lev	vel 3	Lev	vel 4	Level 5	
AFB1	1.2-122	109.7	(12.8)	113.1	(7.4)	107.8	(13.4)	114.3	(15.2)	102.4	(8.9)
AFB2	0.7-72	108.1	(12.0)	112.1	(10.3)	97.8	(6.6)	108.7	(14.9)	98.0	(10.0)
AFG1	0.7-74	116.1	(10.0)	113.4	(8.5)	101.3	(9.1)	108.3	(7.1)	101.9	(7.5)
AFG2	0.5-48	113.9	(9.0)	109.2	(10.8)	101.4	(13.8)	96.0	(4.2)	102.6	(11.4)
CTV	16-1602	102.6	(12.7)	106.5	(12.4)	119.5	(13.4)	115.7	(18.5)	110.1	(19.8)
DON	39-3911	102.7	(8.1)	111.3	(7.8)	100.3	(9.7)	106.2	(11.8)	100.1	(9.1)
15AcDON	121-1260	114.8	(16.6)	117.8	(7.1)	106.0	(9.3)	113.0	(8.6)	103.6	(1.0)
<b>3AcDON</b>	77-7719	119.6	(11.4)	106.8	(8.4)	113.0	(11.9)	103.2	(7.8)	101.2	(5.0)
D3G*	60-180	95.1	(10.4)	-	-	102.6	(19.8)	-	-	-	-
DOM	40-120	93.2	(13.7)	103.5	(8.4)	100.3	(18.4)	91.2	(12.3)	99.5	(8.8)
FB1	19-1952	98.9	(9.0)	93.3	(7.2)	94.3	(10.4)	90.5	(7.8)	92.5	(7.2)
FB2	8-800	111.8	(5.9)	117.4	(5.9)	119.0	(9.6)	116.1	(13.3)	118.6	(4.1)
FB3	32-96	107.4	(11.6)	102.1	(12.5)	100.2	(14.1)	106.5	(14.0)	111.3	(11.2)
HFB1	6-18	111.1	(16.1)	96.8	(9.9)	95.7	(9.7)	94.6	(3.3)	93.9	(10.7)
OTA	4-402	115.0	(10.1)	109.4	(13.0)	103.7	(9.1)	101.3	(4.8)	105.4	(11.1)
ZON	24-2441	102.6	(7.1)	103.5	(11.5)	96.1	(10.8)	106.0	(11.3)	113.3	(3.3)
a-ZOL*	28-84	95.7	(2.2)	-	-	87.0	(9.9)	-	-	-	-

**Table S1** – Recoveries (%) and relative standard deviations (RSD; %) obtained in five different concentration levels ( $\mu$ g/kg) for maize meal.

Recoveries: 3-6 replicates; \*Recoveries and intermediate precision: only two different fortification levels (LOQ and medium). Levels of fortification: AFB1= 1.2; 2.4; 12.2; 60.8 and 121.7 μg/kg; AFB2 = 0.7; 1.4; 7.2; 35.9 and 71.7 μg/kg; AFG1= 0.7; 1.5; 7.4; 36.8 and 73.7 μg/kg; AFG2= 0.5; 1.0; 4.8; 24.1 and 48.2 μg/kg; CTV= 16; 32; 160.2; 800.8 and 1601.7 μg/kg; DON= 39.1; 78.2; 391.1; 1955.3 and 3910.7 μg/kg; 15AcDON= 120.6; 241.2; 1206; 6030.2 and 12060.3 μg/kg; 3AcDON= 77.2; 154.4; 771.9; 3859.4 and 7718.7 μg/kg; D3G= 60 and 120 μg/kg; DOM= 39.9; 59.9; 79.8; 99.8 and 119.7 μg/kg; FB1= 19.5; 39; 195.2; 976 and 1952 μg/kg; FB2= 8; 16; 80; 400; 800 μg/kg; FB3= 32; 48; 64; 80 and 96 μg/kg; HFB1= 6; 9; 12; 15.1 and 18.1 μg/kg; OTA= 4; 8; 40.2; 201 and 402.1 μg/kg; ZON= 24.4; 48.8; 244.1; 1220.4 and 2440.8 μg/kg; α-ZOL= 28 and 56 μg/kg.

Mycotoxin	Range	Lev	vel 1	Lev	vel 2	Lev	vel 3	Lev	vel 4	Lev	vel 5
AFB1	0.5-48	99.3	(21.6)	118.0	(9.7)	94.0	(16.8)	100.2	(11.2)	97.9	(9.1)
AFB2	1.2-120	115.0	(15.0)	109.6	(9.8)	94.0	(17.1)	103.0	(14.3)	99.5	(6.8)
AFG1	1.0-104	118.4	(9.4)	117.3	(9.9)	90.5	(17.0)	98.4	(14.1)	103.7	(10.0)
AFG2	1.6-159	118.1	(16.8)	116.1	(19.7)	103.5	(18.9)	104.4	(12.8)	102.1	(11.7)
CTV	16-1602	92.4	(15.9)	79.9	(10.7)	86.2	(18.2)	90.9	(18.3)	98.8	(10.2)
DON	40-4000	118.4	(13.2)	104.2	(19.7)	98.7	(18.5)	95.8	(15.7)	88.7	(17.4)
15AcDON	72-7198	118.3	(18.3)	119.0	(11.8)	100.4	(12.1)	97.6	(15.3)	83.1	(16.3)
3AcDON	48-4800	117.0	(7.2)	118.0	(16.1)	94.1	(11.6)	95.4	(18.9)	84.4	(15.2)
D3G*	60-80	93.0	(8.5)	-	-	72.9	(15.9)	-	-	-	-
DOM	24-71.4	113.3	(13.1)	104.1	(13.8)	111.3	(13.5)	102.3	(17.7)	77.8	(12.1)
FB1	21-3200	111.4	(18.2)	92.7	(17.5)	79.3	(11.7)	81.5	(10.2)	75.7	(15.5)
FB2	12-1200	83.8	(7.2)	92.6	(18.6)	82.3	(11.3)	85.6	(14.1)	82.0	(11.7)
FB3	24-72	103.6	(20.0)	85.6	(10.9)	100.2	(18.1)	91.1	(17.2)	76.0	(12.9)
HFB1	8-24	76.9	(17.4)	54.7	(6.0)	52.8	(18.2)	42.2	(10.1)	49.3	(18.2)
OTA	3-322	77.7	(20.8)	90.7	(18.3)	73.6	(12.7)	101.1	(11.0)	91.8	(8.9)
ZON	16-1598	100.2	(5.4)	106.8	(10.7)	95.2	(16.6)	102.2	(15.2)	100.2	(10.6)
a-ZOL*	28-84	77.4	(19.9)	-	-	109.2	(8.9)	-	-	-	-

**Table S2** - Recoveries (%) and relative standard deviations (RSD; %) obtained in five different concentration levels ( $\mu g/kg$ ) for rice.

Recoveries: 3-6 replicates; \*Recoveries and intermediate precision: only two different fortification levels (LOQ and medium). Levels of fortification: AFB1= 0.5; 1.0; 4.8; 24.1 and 48.2  $\mu$ g/kg; AFB2= 1.2; 2.4; 12; 59.8 and 119.6  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG1= 1.0; 2.1; 10.4; 51.9 and 103.7  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG2= 1.6; 3.2; 15.9; 79.6 and 159.2  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16; 32; 160.2; 800.8 and 1601.7 $\mu$ g/kg; DON= 40; 79.9; 399.5; 1997;6 and 3995.2  $\mu$ g/kg; 15AcDON= 72; 144; 719.8; 3598.8 and 7197.6  $\mu$ g/kg; 3AcDON= 48; 96; 479.9; 2399.7 and 4799.5  $\mu$ g/kg; D3G= 60 and 120  $\mu$ g/kg; DOM= 23.8; 35.7; 47.6; 59.5 and 71.4  $\mu$ g/kg; FB1= 21.3; 42.7; 213.4; 1600 and 3200  $\mu$ g/kg; FB2= 12; 24; 120; 600 and 1200  $\mu$ g/kg; FB3= 24; 36; 48; 60 and 72  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8; 12; 16; 20 and 23.9  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2; 6.4; 32.2; 160.8 and 321.6  $\mu$ g/kg; ZON= 16; 32; 159.8; 798.8 and 1597.6 $\mu$ g/kg;  $\alpha$ -ZOL= 28 and 56  $\mu$ g/kg.

Mycotoxin	Range	Lev	vel 1	Lev	vel 2	Lev	vel 3	Lev	vel 4	Level 5	
AFB1	0.6-61	113.7	(9.4)	106.4	(13.5)	104.7	(8.5)	100.4	(5.5)	99.0	(6.2)
AFB2	1.2-120	104.1	(10.3)	106.6	(14.6)	98.5	(7.8)	100.5	(6.4)	111.0	(15.9)
AFG1	1.2-120	114.8	(17.4)	112.4	(11.6)	109.6	(8.7)	111.9	(9.7)	103.5	(10.1)
AFG2	1.6-159	111.2	(15.4)	106.0	(7.9)	107.6	(3.3)	105.0	(4.6)	94.0	(10.0)
CTV	12-1204	117.9	(13.6)	112.5	(6.7)	112.7	(11.6)	100.8	(15.6)	117.2	(5.6)
DON	40-4016	117.0	(9.6)	108.1	(4.7)	117.3	(6.9)	117.7	(19.6)	112.8	(7.9)
15AcDON	80-8008	119.2	(17.5)	85.4	(8.9)	74.3	(16.1)	81.3	(17.7)	77.9	(15.3)
3AcDON	72-7224	98.2	(16.8)	84.8	(15.7)	71.4	(16.3)	81.6	(16.2)	70.0	(19.4)
D3G*	15-77	89.5	(10.7)	-	-	115.4	(5.8)	-	-	-	-
DOM	40-120	111.2	(14.4)	102.1	(14.2)	104.3	(12.6)	103.1	(5.7)	103.1	(13.4)
FB1	19-1952	103.9	(16.7)	115.8	(18.8)	101.1	(10.0)	100.9	(14.6)	101.7	(10.2)
FB2	8-800	112.8	(10.3)	119.3	(14.4)	112.8	(12.6)	104.5	(16.9)	118.0	(15.6)
FB3	24-72	81.5	(3.2)	110.1	(10.9)	97.2	(10.3)	88.3	(10.7)	112.7	(18.9)
HFB1	8-24	106.7	(5.5)	112.2	(15.3)	111.7	(9.0)	115.4	(8.8)	118.8	(11.9)
ОТА	3-322	119.1	(5.9)	114.6	(2.1)	112.7	(5.6)	102.9	(7.5)	109.8	(8.1)
ZON	16-1598	103.0	(6.6)	114.4	(9.2)	106.5	(11.2)	104.0	(7.9)	108.0	(10.2)
a-ZOL*	10-49	117.1	(19.1)	-	-	117.1	(16.7)	-	-	-	-

**Table S3** - Recoveries (%) and relative standard deviations (RSD; %) obtained in five different concentration levels ( $\mu g/kg$ ) for wheat flour.

Recoveries: 3-6 replicates; \*Recoveries and intermediate precision: only two different fortification levels (LOQ and medium). Levels of fortification: AFB1= 0.6; 1.2; 6.1; 30.4 and 60.8  $\mu$ g/kg; AFB2= 1.2; 2.4; 12; 59.8 and 119.6  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG1= 1.2; 2.4; 12; 60 and 120.1  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG2= 1.6; 3.2; 15.9; 79.6 and 159.2 $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 12; 24.1; 120.4; 602.1 and 1204.2  $\mu$ g/kg; DON= 40.2; 80.3; 401.6; 2008.2 and 4016.4  $\mu$ g/kg; 15AcDON= 80.1; 160.2; 800.8; 4004.0; 8008.1  $\mu$ g/kg; 3AcDON= 72.2; 144.5; 722.4; 3612.0 and 7223.9  $\mu$ g/kg; D3G= 61.3 and 131.4  $\mu$ g/kg; DOM= 39.9; 59.9; 79.8; 99.8 and 119.7  $\mu$ g/kg; FB1= 19.5; 39; 195.2; 976 and 1952  $\mu$ g/kg; FB2= 8; 16; 80; 400 and 800  $\mu$ g/kg; FB3= 24; 36; 48; 60 and 72  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8; 12; 16; 20 and 23.9  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2; 6.4; 32.2; 160.8; 321.6  $\mu$ g/kg; ZON= 16; 32; 159.8; 798.8 and 1597.6  $\mu$ g/kg;  $\alpha$ -ZOL= 39.2 and 84  $\mu$ g/kg.

# 3. MYCOTOXINS IN CEREALS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS: OCCURRENCE AND PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT

Patrícia Diniz Andrade, Tatiana Loureiro da Silva de Moura-Alves, Nathalya Evelyn Silva Araujo, Gabriel Moreira de Souza, Alessandra Page Brito, Eloisa Dutra Caldas.

## 1. Introduction

Mycotoxins are toxic fungi metabolites that can contaminate food before and/or after harvesting or even under post-harvest conditions (FRISVAD; THRANE; SAMSON, 2007; KUIPER-GOODMAN, 2004; PITT, 1996). Aflatoxins, fumonisins, ochratoxin A trichothecenes and zearalenone are among the classes of mycotoxins most relevant to human and animal health (CAST, 2003; NICHOLSON, 2004).

Aflatoxins (AFB1, AFB2, AFG1 and AFG2) are human liver carcinogens, with AFB1 being classified as a genotoxic compound by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 1993). They are produced mainly by *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* and are found mainly in cereals and derived products, nuts, peanuts and dried fruits (ANDRADE; CALDAS, 2015; PITT; HOCKING, 2009; PITT et al., 2012). Since there is no safety threshold to aflatoxins exposure, it is recommended to be as low as reasonably achievable (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 1995).

Fumonisins are produced by *Fusarium verticilliodes* and *Fusarium proliferatum* endemic fungi in maize crops, being found mainly in maize and derived products (CALDAS; SILVA, 2007; MILLER, 1995; PITT, 2006). More than 50 types of fumonisins have been described, but group B fumonisins, especially FB1, FB2 and FB3, are the compounds of naturally occurrence most found in contaminated maize samples (BARTÓK et al., 2006; NELSON; DESJARDINS; PLATTNER, 1993; RHEEDER; MARASAS; VISMER, 2002). Human exposure to fumonisins has been associated with the development of esophageal and liver cancers, neural tube defects and cardiovascular diseases (MISSMER et al., 2006; SYDENHAM et al., 1995; UENO et al., 1997; WAES et al., 2005). Fumonisin B1 was classified as probable human carcinogen (IARC, 2002) and the FAO/WHO Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) established a Provisional Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake (PMTDI) of 2  $\mu$ g/kg bw for FB1, FB2, FB3, alone or combined (JECFA, 2001).

Ochratoxin A (OTA) is produced by *Penicillium verrucosum* and several species of *Aspergillus*, such as *A. carbonarius* and *A. westerdijkiae*, and has been found in cereal and derived products, mostly wheat flour based products (PITT; HOCKING, 2009; PITT, 2006). Additionally, exposure to OTA has also been related to consumption of beer, wine, cocoa and derived products, coffee and dried fruits (AISH et al., 2004). OTA is a nephrotoxic compound, classified as a possible human carcinogen (IARC, 1993), with a PMTDI of 0.1  $\mu$ g/kg bw (JECFA, 2001).

Trichothecenes are a family of chemically related mycotoxins, with deoxynivalenol (DON) being the most relevant in the group. DON is produced by *Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium culmorum* and related species and can be found mostly in wheat, but also in maize, oatmeal and other small grains (BOEVRE et al., 2012; PITT; HOCKING, 2009; PITT, 2006; RASMUSSEN et al., 2012; VENDL et al., 2010) DON inhibits protein synthesis, and in high doses can cause abdominal pain, dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting (COSTA et al., 2011; WALLE et al., 2010; PESTKA; SMOLINSKI, 2005; PESTKA, 2010; ROBBANA-BARNAT et al., 1987). The JECFA established a PMTDI of 1  $\mu$ g/kg bw and an Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) of 8  $\mu$ g/kg bw for DON and its acetylated derivatives, 3-acetyldeoxynivalenol (3AcDON) and 15-acetyldeoxynivalenol (15AcDON) (JECFA, 2001, 2011).

Zearalenone (ZON) is also produced by several *Fusarium* species, especially those reported for DON, and has been found in cereals, mainly maize and wheat (CAST, 2003; PITT, 2006). ZON is known to cause estrogenic syndrome in pigs, which may also happen in humans (SHERIF; SALAMA; ABDEL-WAHHAB, 2009). A PMTDI of 0.5  $\mu$ g/kg bw was established for ZON (JECFA, 2000).

Acute cardiac beriberi was a prevalent disease in Asia for a long time, and was related to exposure to citreoviridin (CTV), a mycotoxin produced mainly by *Penicillium citreonigrum* (PITT; HOCKING, 2009; UENO, 1971; URAGUCHI, 1969). CVT has been found mostly in rice, and occasionally in maize, wheat, beans and peppers (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; PITT; HOCKING, 2009; ROSA et al., 2010; WICKLOW et al., 1988). In 2006, there was a beriberi outbreak in northern Brazil (Maranhão State), with 1207 cases and 40 deaths by the end of 2008 (PADILHA et al., 2011). *P. citreonigrum* was isolated from rice samples collected in the region and some were also contaminated with CTV (ROSA et al., 2010). Further, a case control study did not find any contaminated rice samples, however an association was found between beriberi cases and consumption of rice produced by the local population (LIMA et al., 2010). After this

event, no oher studies were conducted to investigate the level of CVT in rice consumed in Brazil and its relation with beriberi.

This study aimed to evaluate the occurrence of aflatoxins, fumonisins, ochratoxin A, deoxynivalenol, zearalenone and citreoviridin in rice, maize and wheat products commercialized in Brazil, and to estimate the dietary exposure to these mycotoxins and the potential health risks arising from this exposure.

## 2. Materials and methods

#### 2.1 Samples

A total of 196 samples of maize, rice and wheat-based food products were purchased at retail stores in Brasília (Federal District), from May 2015 to February 2016. Products collected weremaize starch (n=6), degermed maize (n=18), maize grits (*canjiquinha*; n=3), breakfast cereal (n=10), maize flour (n=18), maize meal (n=10), popcorn (n=13), maize snacks (n=18), maize pasta (n=1), rice (n=39), rice flour (n=3), rice pasta (n=2), crackers (n=14), wheat snacks (n=4), pasta (n=30) and wheat flour (n=7). At least 500 g/sample was collected, except for breakfast cereals, crackers and snacks (50 g minimum per sample). Cereals samples were quartered, ground (blender), homogenized, sieved (18 mesh) and stored in polyethylene bags at room temperature until analysis.

#### 2.2 Standards and reagents

Standards of AFB1 (99.0%), AFB2 (99.0%), AFG1 (99.0%), AFG2 (99.5%) and d1-DON (97.5%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). CTV (97.0%) was from Enzo Life Sciences International Inc. (Farmingdale, NY, USA). 15AcDON (98.8%), 3AcDON (99.4%), D3G (96.0%), DOM (98.0%), DON (99.4%), FB1 (97.6%), FB2 (99.0%), FB3 (98.5%), HFB1 (98.4%), ZON (99.4%), α-ZOL (98.7%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>17</sub>)-AFB1 (99.0%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>17</sub>)-AFG1 (99.0%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>18</sub>)-ZON (99.2%), (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>20</sub>)-OTA (98.7%) and (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>34</sub>)-FB1 (97.8%) were obtained from Biopure (Tulin, Áustria). HPLC-grade acetonitrile (ACN), ethyl acetate (AcOEt) and methanol (MeOH) were purchased from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany); HPLC-grade toluene were obtained from Mallinckrodt Baker (Phillipsburg, USA); formic acid from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA); acetic acid from J.T Baker (Phillipsburg, USA); ammonium formate and ammonium acetate from Fluka (Buchs, Switzerland); anhydrous sodium sulphate, potassium hydroxide (KOH) and hydrochloric acid (HCl) from Vetec (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); Ultrapure water was obtained through a Milli-Q purification system and the syringe filters used were Millex<sup>TM</sup>, both from Millipore (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA).

#### 2.3 Multi-mycotoxin method

Samples were analyzed using previously validated method (Chapter 2). Briefly, 5g of the homogenized samples were weighted into a 50 mL falcon tube and 20 mL of ACN:H<sub>2</sub>0 (80:20; 0.1% formic acid) was added. Tubes were agitated for 20 s (vortex), extracted in the ultrasonic bath for 15 min and then centrifuged at 3500 rpm/10 min/18°C. 1mL of supernatant was evaporated (Centrivap Vacuum Concentrator System – LABCONCO/Germany), redissolved in 1 mL methanol:water (40:60), filtered through a syringe filter (0.45  $\mu$ m) and injected in the LC-MS/MS. Three fortified samples (at the intermediate level) were included in each extraction batch for internal quality control. Rice and maize samples submitted to multi-mycotoxin method were analyzed using external calibration and matrix matched calibration curves. For that, 180  $\mu$ L of the extract was transferred to an insert and combined with 20  $\mu$ L of the internal standard working solutions.

## 2.4 Total fumonisins analysis

Total fumonisin were obtained through determination of free and bound/hidden fumonisins. Bound forms are fumonisins covalently bound to matrix constituents (starch or proteins) after a heat treatment. Hidden fumonisins are formed by a non-covalent interaction between the free forms and matrix constituents, without heat treatment. Both bound and hidden forms can be separated from matrix constituents after an alkaline hydrolysis. Therefore, maize-based products were extracted using the multi-mycotoxin method, the extract dried in the lyophilizer (Liobras/K105) and the residues submitted to hydrolysis to cleave non-extracted bound/hidden fumonisins present in the sample. 1 g of lyophilized sample was transferred to a 50 mL falcon tube, 10 mL of KOH (2M) added under constant stirring (vortex) and the mixture allowed to react in a thermal bath ( $60^{\circ}$ C) under constant agitation, during 60 min. 10 mL of acetonitrile was added, pH adjusted ( $3.0 \pm 0.5$ ), tubes were taken to sonication (15 min) and centrifugation ( $3500 \text{ rpm/5min}/12^{\circ}$ C) and then stored in a freezer ( $-18^{\circ}$ C) for 12 h. The liquid supernatant (organic phase) was passed through a funnel containing anhydrous sodium sulfate and the extract was completely evaporated under vacuum (Centrivap Vacuum Concentrator System – LABCONCO/Germany The residues were dissolved in 1 mL MeOH:H<sub>2</sub>0 (40:60)

andfiltered through a syringe filter  $(0.45 \,\mu\text{m})$ . 180  $\mu$ L of the extract was transferred to an insert, combined with 20  $\mu$ L of the internal standard working solution and then injected in the LC-MS/MS. Samples were quantified using isotope labeled internal standards and neat solvent calibration curves. The hydrolyzed forms were expressed as the parental compound by applying the molar mass ratio. Total fumonisin (FB1, FB2 and FB3) was the sum of the free fumonisins determined in the multi-mycotoxin method and the bound/hidden fumonisins.

## 2.5 LC-MS/MS conditions

A Shimadzu LC system (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) coupled to a 4000 Qtrap triplequadrupole mass spectrometer (Sciex, Framingham, MA, USA), fitted with a Turbo Ion Spray electrospray ionization (ESI) source was used for LC-MS/MS analysis. Chromatographic separation was performed at 40°C, with a flow rate of 0.8 mL/min, using a Gemini C18 analytical column ( $150 \times 4.6$  mm, 5 µm) preceded by a C18 security guard cartridge ( $4.0 \times 3.0$ mm, 5 µm), both from Phenomenex<sup>®</sup> (Torrance, CA, USA). Chromatographic and mass spectrometer parameters used were previously described method (ANDRADE et al., 2016; *Chapter 2*). ESI-MS/MS was done in the positive mode, using the multiple reaction monitoring (MRM), scanning two fragmentation reaction per analyte. Data acquisition and quantification were carried out using the software Analyst<sup>®</sup> (V 1.5.2).

## 2.6 Food consumption data

Brazilian consumption of maize, rice and wheat-based products were estimated from the raw data of the *Pesquisa de Orçamento Familiar* (POF) conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), from July 2008 to June 2009. The 2008/2009 POF provided individual consumption data for 34003 individuals, aged 10 years or older, obtained in 2 non-consecutive days (food records). In addition, age and body weight were provided for each individual. Mean consumptions were estimated both for consumers (mean consumption among individuals that reported a certain food) and total population (all participants of the survey).

#### 2.7 Dietary risk assessment

Total intake of mycotoxins was estimated according to FAO/WHO recommendation (FAO/WHO, 2005), as shown in equation 1. Intakes were obtained both for lower bound

(considering samples below the LOQ as zero) and upper bound (considering samples below the LOQ as 0.5LOQ).

$$Total intake = \sum \frac{(consumption \times concentration)}{body weight}$$
(1)

For chronic exposure, intakes were calculated using mean contamination levels found in products analyzed in this study and mean consumption data estimated from the 2008/2009 POF. Individual consumption for each food was obtained through the average of the two records provided; when only one record was provided, a zero was inputted to the second one. For DON acute exposure, intake was estimated using the 97.5 percentile of contamination and the 97.5 percentil of a distribution of individual consumption of the food that most impacted in the chronic exposure. For the remaining products, the mean of contamination and of consumption (total population) were used for the intake calculation (EFSA, 2011).

Risk characterization arising from mycotoxin exposure was conducted by comparing the total intakes estimated in this study with the respective PMTDI/ARfD (Equation 2). Intakes higher than the safety toxicological parameter may indicate a public health concern. Risk characterization was not performed for CVT as no toxicological parameter is currently available.

%PMTDI or 
$$ARfD = \frac{Total intake}{PMTDI or ARfD} \times 100$$
 (2)

## 3. Results and discussion

#### 3.1 Mycotoxins occurrence

All 196 samples were analyzed using external standard method, and in addition, the wheat-based products and samples analyzed for bound/hidden fumonisins (maize-based products) were quantified using isotope labeled internal standards. As shown in *Chapter 2*, matrix effects were negligible for all mycotoxins in rice and for fumonisins in maize-based products, but had a greater impact for AFs, OTA and ZON in maize products. Internal quality controls (n=3), included in each batch of extraction, were within the acceptable range for recoveries (70-120%; RSD<sub>r</sub><20%), confirming that the method performed well during routine analysis.

Mycotoxins occurrence in the samples analyzed are shown in Table 1. Fumonisins (FB1, FB2 and/or FB3) were found in 90% of all 97 maize-based samples analyzed (including breakfast cereals), FB2 being the most prevalent (80%), followed by FB1 (77%) and FB3 (34%). Co-occcurrence of FB1, FB2 and FB3 was observed in 20 samples, mainly maize meal

(n=8). Fumonisins were found in all samples analyzed of maize flour, grits, meal, pasta and in popcorn. The highest mean levels (free form) were found in maize meal (687.0 ± 536.6  $\mu$ g/kg) and maize flour (490.0 ± 609.5  $\mu$ g/kg). HFB1 was found in maize flour, maize snack and popcorn (10.3 – 22.6  $\mu$ g/kg) (Table 1).

DON was found in all 55 wheat-based products analyzed, in addition to maize flour, snacks, grits and popcorn, and in two breakfast cereals, which was made of maize, rice and wheat flour (Table 1). Highest mean and maximum levels were found in crackers (560.7 and 916.1  $\mu$ g/kg, respectively). D3G was found in one pre-cooked maize flour (99.6  $\mu$ g/kg) and in 18 wheat-based products, mainly crackers. 15AcDON/3AcDON was found only in a pre-cooked maize flour that also contained D3G and DON.

ZON was found in 46 wheat-based products, including all 14 cracker samples (mean of 60.7  $\mu$ g/kg), in addition to 3 maize flour and meal samples.  $\alpha$ -ZOL was found in only one sample (wheat snack) and OTA in two wheat pasta samples. CTV was found in 5 rice grain samples (1 parboiled and 4 polished), in one maize snack sample and in one cracker sample at very high level (8640  $\mu$ g/kg). AFB1 and AFG2 were found in only two samples (rice pasta and maize snack). AFB2, AFG1 and DOM were not found in any samples. Examples of chromatograms obtained from contaminated samples are shown in Figure 1.

Levels of AFs, fumonisins, DON, OTA and ZON found in samples analyzed did not exceed the established maximum limit (ML) set by Brazilian authorities (BRASIL, 2011), except for a whole wheat pasta contaminated at 205.6  $\mu$ g/kg (ML=200  $\mu$ g/kg). In general, there is a low prevalence of mycotoxins occurrence in rice samples analyzed in Brazil, although the occurrence of AFs, OTA, DON, ZON and CTV has been reported (ALMEIDA et al., 2012; CARVALHO et al., 2010; DORS; BIERHALS; BADIALE-FURLONG, 2011; NUNES et al., 2003; ROSA et al., 2010). Levels of CTV found in two polished rice samples (704.0 and 3472.0  $\mu$ g/kg) were much higher than the levels previously found in samples collected in the region of the beriberi outbreak in Brazil (12-254  $\mu$ g/kg) (ROSA et al., 2010).

High prevalence of free fumonisins in maize-based samples collect in Brazil was expected, as previously shown other authors, although the levels differ among the studies. For example, mean fumonisins levels found in the present study for maize meal was 687  $\mu$ g/kg (FB1, FB2, FB3), while Caldas et al. (2007) found 3.32 mg/kg (FB1 and FB2), Bordin et al. 476  $\mu$ g/kg (FB1) and Martins et al. 297  $\mu$ g/kg (FB1 and FB2). Occurrence of DON and ZON in wheat and wheat-based products in Brazil has also been frequently reported (ALMEIDA et al., 2016; CALORI-DOMINGUES et al., 2016; SAVI et al., 2014).
Products	Ν	FB1	FB2	FB3	HFB1	DON	D3G	15AcDON	ZON	a-ZOL	ОТА	CTV	AFB1	AFG2
Maize flour	18	15/537.7 (23.4-2051.2)	17/34.8 (11.9-85.3)	4/43.9 (27.2-66.8)	1/22.6	1/956.0	1/99.6	1/245.2	2/78.2 (77.6-78.8)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Degermed maize	18	10/225.8 (17.3-757.7)	13/30.4 (7.5-127.3)	4/58.9 (29.4-123.4)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/83.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/83.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/83.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>1/83.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	1/83.6	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Maize snacks	18	13/37.3 (18.0-71.1)	9/13.0 (8.0-20.1)	4/42.3 (30.4-71.0)	1/30.2	2/57.6 (55.2-60.0)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/544</td><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.7</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/544</td><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.7</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/544</td><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.7</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/544</td><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.7</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>1/544</td><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.7</td></loq<></td></loq<>	1/544	<loq< td=""><td>1/0.7</td></loq<>	1/0.7
Popcorn	13	13/167.9 (22.2-539.8)	12/37.7 (12.3-151.5)	6/93.6 (27.9-190.0)	1/10.3	1/102.8	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Maize meal	10	10/550.5 (76.6-2051.2)	10/80.2 (13.6-135.0)	8/70.4 (40.2-104.1)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/62.8</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/62.8</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/62.8</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>1/62.8</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	1/62.8	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Maize starch	6	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/94.3</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>1/94.3</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	1/94.3	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Maize grits	3	3/53.1 (31.4-73.4)	1/25.9	1/110.3	<loq< td=""><td>1/135.2</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	1/135.2	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Maize pasta	1	<loq< td=""><td>1/28.4</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	1/28.4	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Breakfast cereals	10	3/150.4 (50.3-326.8)	7/20.5 (7.9-34.7)	1/80.3	<loq< td=""><td>2/116.0 (107.2-124.8)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	2/116.0 (107.2-124.8)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Wheat pasta	30	4/39.7 (22.8-67.6)	3/30.2 (14.0-62.4)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>30/366.2 (84.0-860.8)</td><td>3/102.0 (54.8-138.8)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>22/55.0 (18.8-205.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>2/5.3 (5.3-5.3)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>30/366.2 (84.0-860.8)</td><td>3/102.0 (54.8-138.8)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>22/55.0 (18.8-205.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>2/5.3 (5.3-5.3)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	30/366.2 (84.0-860.8)	3/102.0 (54.8-138.8)	<loq< td=""><td>22/55.0 (18.8-205.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>2/5.3 (5.3-5.3)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	22/55.0 (18.8-205.6)	<loq< td=""><td>2/5.3 (5.3-5.3)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	2/5.3 (5.3-5.3)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Crackers	14	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>14/560.7 (139.4-916.1)</td><td>12/145.2 (60.4-335.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>14/60.7 (26.5-117.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/8640</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>14/560.7 (139.4-916.1)</td><td>12/145.2 (60.4-335.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>14/60.7 (26.5-117.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/8640</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>14/560.7 (139.4-916.1)</td><td>12/145.2 (60.4-335.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>14/60.7 (26.5-117.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/8640</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>14/560.7 (139.4-916.1)</td><td>12/145.2 (60.4-335.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>14/60.7 (26.5-117.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/8640</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	14/560.7 (139.4-916.1)	12/145.2 (60.4-335.2)	<loq< td=""><td>14/60.7 (26.5-117.6)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/8640</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	14/60.7 (26.5-117.6)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/8640</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>1/8640</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	1/8640	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Wheat flour	7	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>7/256.4 (79.7-597.5)</td><td>1/183.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td>6/49.6 (17.4-79.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>7/256.4 (79.7-597.5)</td><td>1/183.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td>6/49.6 (17.4-79.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>7/256.4 (79.7-597.5)</td><td>1/183.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td>6/49.6 (17.4-79.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>7/256.4 (79.7-597.5)</td><td>1/183.6</td><td><loq< td=""><td>6/49.6 (17.4-79.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	7/256.4 (79.7-597.5)	1/183.6	<loq< td=""><td>6/49.6 (17.4-79.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	6/49.6 (17.4-79.2)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Wheat snacks	4	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>4/372.6 (278.6-476.5)</td><td>2/74.8 (68.4-81.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>4/71.3 (36.6-102.8)</td><td>1/149.2</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>4/372.6 (278.6-476.5)</td><td>2/74.8 (68.4-81.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>4/71.3 (36.6-102.8)</td><td>1/149.2</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>4/372.6 (278.6-476.5)</td><td>2/74.8 (68.4-81.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>4/71.3 (36.6-102.8)</td><td>1/149.2</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>4/372.6 (278.6-476.5)</td><td>2/74.8 (68.4-81.2)</td><td><loq< td=""><td>4/71.3 (36.6-102.8)</td><td>1/149.2</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	4/372.6 (278.6-476.5)	2/74.8 (68.4-81.2)	<loq< td=""><td>4/71.3 (36.6-102.8)</td><td>1/149.2</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	4/71.3 (36.6-102.8)	1/149.2	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
Rice	39	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>5/849.4 (19.8-3472)</td><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	5/849.4 (19.8-3472)	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
<b>Rice flour</b>	3	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
<b>Rice pasta</b>	2	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>1/0.6</td><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	1/0.6	<loq< td=""></loq<>

**Table 1** - Mycotoxins occurrence in maize, wheat, and rice product samples. Number of positive samples/Mean of positive samples (range),  $\mu g/kg$ . No samples were contaminated with AFB2, AFG1 and DOM.

N: number of samples analyzed; LOQ: limit of quantification. LOQs for maize meal and derived products: AFB1= 1.2  $\mu$ g/kg; AFB2= 0.7  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG1= 0.7  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG2= 0.5  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16  $\mu$ g/kg; DON= 39.1  $\mu$ g/kg; 15AcDON= 120.6  $\mu$ g/kg; 3AcDON= 77.2  $\mu$ g/kg; D3G= 60  $\mu$ g/kg; DOM= 39.9  $\mu$ g/kg; FB1= 19.5  $\mu$ g/kg; FB2= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; FB3= 32  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 6  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 4  $\mu$ g/kg; ZON= 24.4  $\mu$ g/kg;  $\alpha$ -ZOL= 28  $\mu$ g/kg. LOQs for wheat flour and derived products: AFB1= 0.6  $\mu$ g/kg; AFB2= 1.2  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG2= 1.6  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 12  $\mu$ g/kg; DON= 40.2  $\mu$ g/kg; 15AcDON= 80.1  $\mu$ g/kg; 3AcDON= 72.2  $\mu$ g/kg; D3G= 61.3  $\mu$ g/kg;

DOM= 39.9  $\mu$ g/kg; FB1= 19.5  $\mu$ g/kg; FB2= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; FB3= 24  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg; ZON= 16  $\mu$ g/kg;  $\alpha$ -ZOL= 39.2  $\mu$ g/kg. LOQs for rice and derived products: AFB1= 0.5  $\mu$ g/kg; AFB2= 1.2  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG1= 1.0  $\mu$ g/kg; AFG2= 1.6  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16  $\mu$ g/kg; DON= 40  $\mu$ g/kg; 15AcDON= 72  $\mu$ g/kg; 3AcDON= 48  $\mu$ g/kg; D3G= 60  $\mu$ g/kg; DOM= 23.8  $\mu$ g/kg; FB1= 21.3  $\mu$ g/kg; FB2= 12  $\mu$ g/kg; FB3= 24  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16  $\mu$ g/kg; FB3= 24  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16  $\mu$ g/kg; FB3= 24  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 28  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 16  $\mu$ g/kg; CTV= 28  $\mu$ g/kg; HFB1= 8  $\mu$ g/kg; OTA= 3.2  $\mu$ g/kg;



**Figure 1**- LC-MS/MS chromatograms of naturally contaminated samples. (A) rice pasta, AFB1=0.6  $\mu$ g/kg; (B) cracker, CTV=8640  $\mu$ g/kg; (C) snacks, ZON=102.8  $\mu$ g/kg; (D) pasta, D3G=54.8  $\mu$ g/kg; (E) wheat flour, DON=326.4  $\mu$ g/kg; (F) maize meal, total fumonisins 633.3  $\mu$ g/kg.

#### 3.2 Total fumonisins

Mean levels of total fumonisins are shown in Table 2 and expressed as the sum of free and bound/hidden fumonisins. Free fumonisins were determined after the multi-mycotoxin extraction procedure and bound/hidden fumonisins were obtained after alkaline hydrolysis. Bound/hidden forms were found in all maize-based samples, even in those without quantifiable amounts of the free forms. Considering the samples contaminated with the free forms (n=88/97), bound/hidden forms represented, on average, 24.9% of total fumonisins concentration in maize pasta, 15.8 % of breakfast cereals, 10.9% of maize snacks and 9.7% of degermed maize. These results are expected since these products are submitted to thermal treatment and susceptible to the formation of bound fumonisins.

Draduata	Total fumonisins	Mean %
Products	Mean (range), µg/kg	bound/hidden
Maize pasta	37.8	24.9
Breakfast cereals	71.3 (nd – 333.8)	15.8
Maize snacks	46.9 (5.5 – 119.5)	10.9
Degermed maize	164.3 (2.7 – 1016.8)	9.7
Maize flour	495.8 (14.8 - 2077.8)	4.1
Maize starch	18.8 (2.9 – 97.7)	3.5
Popcorn	251.6 (60.6 - 805.1)	3.1
Maize grits	101.7 (57.6 – 144.4)	2.7

**Table 2** – Total fumonisins (free + bound/hidden, FB1+FB2+FB3) in maize-based products,and % of bound/hidden\*.

\*only samples containing free fumonisins were considered.

Maize meal 697.6 (101.9 – 2077.8

A recent study published in Brazil showed that hidden fumonisins (not covalently bound to maize components) in maize grain corresponded to 1.5-3.8 times the concentration of free fumonisins (FB1 and FB2) (OLIVEIRA et al., 2015), much higher than what was found in the present study for degermed maize and maize grits (up to 0.7). Levels of bound/hidden fumonisins found was also lower for other maize products such as breakfast cereals, pasta and snacks than reported in the literature ((DALL'ASTA et al., 2008, 2009c; PARK et al., 2004). Our results showed that bound/hidden fumonisins represented, at most, 73.3% of the free forms concentration, while those other studies showed that occurrence of bound/hidden forms were at least the same found for free forms.

2.1

#### 3.3 Food consumption and dietary risk assessment

Dietary risk assessment was carried out for DON, fumonisins and ZON in maize-based and wheat-based products. The remaining mycotoxins and food products were not included in the exposure estimation because of the low prevalence of contamination. Food in which a mycotoxin was not found in any sample was also not considered in the intake estimation (e.g., fumonisins in crackers or DON in maize meal; Table 1).

A summary of consumption data estimated for the foods relevant to this work, estimated from the 2008/2009 POF is shown in Table 3. A total of 34004 people participated on the survey, with a total of 66903 records for the relevant foods. The age of the participants ranged from 10 to 104 years (mean of  $36.6 \pm 18.4$ ) and body weight from 19 to 150 kg ( $65.6 \pm 15.6$  kg).

Products	Chron	Acute exposure	
	Consumers <sup>b</sup>	Total population <sup>c</sup>	97.5 %
Pasta	1.88	0.61	10.24
Maize starch	1.44	0	13.2
Maize grits	1.43	0.01	14.01
Maize meal	1.34	0.2	7.35
Bread	1.15	0.84	3.86
Snacks	0.96	0.04	4.58
Degermed maize	0.69	0.01	4.86
Crackers	0.45	0.1	3.46
Maize flour	0.38	0	1.67
Breakfast cereals	0.3	0	1.67
Popcorn	0.27	0.01	1.61

**Table 3 -** Consumption of maize, rice and wheat-based products obtained from 2008/2009 POF, estimated both for chronic exposure and acute exposure (g/bw day).

<sup>a</sup>individual consumption was obtained through the average of the two records, of the same person, in two different days; <sup>b</sup> mean consumption among individuals that reported a type food; <sup>c</sup>all participants of the survey.

For chronic exposure, mean consumption was estimated for consumers (mean consumption among the individuals that reported a certain food) and total population (all participants of the survey). Pasta had the highest mean consumption for consumers (~2 g/kg bw/day), and bread the highest consumption for the total population (0.84 g/bw day). For acute exposure, 97.5 percentile of consumption was estimated for consumers only (Table 3).

Chronic exposure was evaluated for DON, fumonisins and ZON and acute exposure just for DON, the only mycotoxin with an ARfD. Previous studies have shown that D3G can be cleaved to the original form (DON) by intestinal bacteria (BERTHILLER et al., 2011; NAGL et al., 2012) and that the acetylated derivatives (15AcDON and 3AcDON) can also contributed to total toxicity due to DON exposure (JECFA, 2011). Thus, the mean level of contamination of D3G, 3AcDON/15AcDON were converted to DON (molar mass ratio) and added to the DON levels for the estimation of dietary exposure to DON.

It was assumed that consumption of pasta reported in the POF was wheat pasta, as it is the most consumed in the country. Consumption of snacks did not specify the cereal used, and it was considered to be either of wheat or maize. Contamination on wheat flour was used to estimate mycotoxin exposure from the consumption of bread, considering that wheat flour accounts for 66.5% of bread composition (ARAÚJO; GUERRA, 2007; FISBERG; VILLAR, 2002; PINHEIRO et al., 2004).

Chronic intakes estimated for DON from the consumption of maize and wheat-based products are shown in Table 4. Total intakes ranged from 0.29 (LB; total population) to 1.071  $\mu$ g/kg bw day (UB; consumers). Pasta was the product that most contributed to total intake (60.8-71.3%), followed by bread (10.2-26.0%) and snacks (1.1-9.7%). The great contribution of pasta to total intake was due both to its high level of contamination (338.9-346.5  $\mu$ g/kg) and consumption (about 2 g/kg bw/day, in average). Chronic intakes represented up to 31% of the PMTDI stablished for DON (1  $\mu$ g/kg bw) for the total population and up to 107% for consumers. Acute exposure to DON is shown in Table 5. Total intakes ranged from 9.33 (LB) to 9.34  $\mu$ g/kg bw day (UB), with pasta contributing to up 99% of the intake (LB). Intakes estimated to acute exposure represented 117% of the ARfD set for DON (8  $\mu$ g/kg bw), both for the lower and upper bounds.

Dietary exposure to DON was evaluated in two studies in southern Brazil through the consumption of bread and pasta using data found in wheat samples (transformed to equivalent contamination in wheat-based products) and consumption data obtained through food questionnaires (SANTOS et al., 2011, 2013). In the first study, wheat grain samples collected during 2006, 2007 and 2008 seasons showed a DON mean level of 321.6  $\mu$ g/kg, with a mean exposure though the consumption of bread and pasta of 0.308  $\mu$ g/kg bw day (30.8% of the PMTDI). The second study used contamination data found in wheat samples collected during 2008 and 2009 seasons, which was much higher (1894.9  $\mu$ g/kg bw day), leading to an exposure that represented 113% of the PMTDI, similar to what was found in the present study.

	Contominatio		Intake (µg/kg bw day)					
Products	Containination (µg/kg)		Consun	ners <sup>a</sup>	Total population <sup>b</sup>			
	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB		
Pasta	338.9	346.5	0.637	0.651	0.207	0.211		
Bread	84.9	95.0	0.098	0.109	0.071	0.080		
Crackers	80.9	101.6	0.036	0.046	0.008	0.010		
Snacks	77.4	108.0	0.074	0.104	0.003	0.004		
Maize flour	68.7	155.8	0.026	0.059	0.0	0.0		
Maize grits	45.1	58.1	0.064	0.083	0.0	0.001		
Breakfast cereals	23.2	38.8	0.007	0.012	0.0	0.0		
Popcorn	7.9	25.9	0.002	0.007	0.0	0.0		
	То	otal intake	0.945	1.071	0.290	0.306		
%	g bw day)	94	107	29	31			

**Table 4 -** Chronic dietary exposure assessment of deoxynivalenol from the consumption of maize and wheat-based products.

LB: lower bound; UB: upper bound; PMTDI: provisional maximum tolerable daily intake; <sup>a</sup>mean consumption among individuals that reported a type food; <sup>b</sup>all participants of the survey.

Droduota	Contamination (µg/kg)	Intake (µg/kg bw day)			
Products	Lower-upper bound				
Pasta	903.0 - 903.0	9.25 - 9.25			
Bread	84.9 - 95.0	0.071-0.08			
Crackers	80.9 - 101.6	0.008 - 0.01			
Snacks	77.4 - 108.0	0.003 - 0.004			
Maize flour	68.7 - 155.8	0.0 - 0.0			
Breakfast cereals	23.2-38.8	0.0 - 0.0			
Maize grits	45.1 - 58.1	0.0 - 0.001			
Popcorn	7.9 - 25.9	0.0 - 0.0			
	Total intake	9.33 - 9.34			
%	117 - 117				

**Table 5** - Acute dietary exposure assessment of deoxynivalenol from the consumption of maize and wheat-based products.

ARfD: acute reference dose.

Table 6 shows the intakes estimated for total fumonisins (free and bound/hidden forms). Total intakes ranged from 0.15 (LB; total population) to 1.7  $\mu$ g/kg bw day (UB; consumers). For total population, maize meal contributed the most for total intake (83.4-92.1%), followed by pasta (3.5 -11.9%) and popcorn (1.5-1.7%). For consumers, maize meal was also the food that most contributed for total intake (55.2-60.3%), followed by maize flour (11.4-12.2%),

maize grits (9.4-9.7%) and popcorn (4.1-4.4%). Fumonisin intakes represented up to 8% of the PMTDI (2.0  $\mu$ g/kg bw) for total population and up to 85% for consumers.

	Contomin	otion (ug/kg) _	Intake (µg/kg bw day)				
Products	Containin	iation (µg/kg)	<b>Consumers</b> <sup>a</sup>		Total population <sup>b</sup>		
	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	
Maize meal	697.6	700.8	0.935	0.939	0.140	0.140	
Maize flour	495.8	510.1	0.188	0.194	0.0	0.0	
Popcorn	251.2	260.1	0.068	0.070	0.003	0.003	
Degermed maize	164.3	182.1	0.113	0.126	0.002	0.002	
Maize grits	101.7	115.0	0.145	0.164	0.001	0.001	
Breakfast cereals	68.0	90.2	0.020	0.027	0.0	0.0	
Snacks	38.4	57.0	0.037	0.055	0.002	0.002	
Maize starch	18.8	45.7	0.027	0.066	0.0	0.0	
Pasta 8.7		32.9	0.016	0.062	0.005	0.020	
		Total intake	1.5	1.7	0.15	0.17	
%	PMTDI (2	µg/kg bw day)	77	85	8	8	

**Table 6** - Chronic dietary exposure assessment of total fumonisins from the consumption of maize and wheat based products.

LB: lower bound; UB: upper bound; PMTDI: provisional maximum tolerable daily intake; <sup>a</sup>mean consumption among individuals that reported a type food; <sup>b</sup>all participants of the survey.

Fumonisins intakes estimated for the Brazilian total population were similar to those calculated by Bordin et al. (2014) and Martins et al. (2012), who found intakes representing 3 and 6% of the PMTDI, respectively. Bordin et al. (2014), analyzed just FB1 in corn products (103.5 – 476.6  $\mu$ g/kg; mean level) and estimated food consumption through application of food questionnaires. Samples collected by Martins et al. (2012) were analyzed for FB1 and FB2 (457  $\mu$ g/kg; mean level of maize-based products) and food consumption obtained from the 2008/2009 POF. Previously work conducted by Caldas, Silva. (2007) using the data from 2003/2004 POF also showed that maize meal was the main contributor to fumonisins exposure for the Brazilian population (74% of total intake), although the intakes were much higher, representing 24.1 % of the PMTDI for total population and 355 % for consumers. The lower intakes found in the present study compared to the work by Caldas and Silva is probably due to the establishment of MLs by Brazilian authorities in 2011 (BRASIL, 2011). For example, mean level of fumonisin contamination in maize meal dropped from 3320  $\mu$ g/kg (CALDAS; SILVA, 2007) to 697.6  $\mu$ g/kg in the present study (ML=2500  $\mu$ g/kg, since 2014).

Total intakes estimated for ZON ranged from 0.04 (LB; total population) to 0.18  $\mu$ g/kg (UB; consumers) (Table 7). Products that most contributed to total intake for consumers were pasta (40.4-49.6%), crackers (14.9-19.7%), bread (10.3-10.9%) and snacks (9.0-11.9%). For total population, higher intakes were due to consumption of pasta (49.7-54.1%), bread (26.8-28.5%), crackers (12.5-14.7%) and maize meal (3.0-7.1%). ZON intakes represented up to 10% of the PMTDI (0.5  $\mu$ g/kg bw) for the total population and up to 37% for consumers. Recently, ZON exposure was also evaluated for the Brazilian population through the consumption of pasta and bakery products (BOL et al., 2016). Intake estimated represented 12.6% of the PMTDI, almost 4 times lower than the estimated in this work, probably due to the fact that maize-based products were not included in the estimation and processing factors were applied to the levels of ZON in wheat flour (75-95% reduction of ZON during preparation of pasta and bakery products).

	Contomination	o (ug/ltg)	Intake (µg/kg bw day)				
Products	Containination (µg/kg) -		Consun	ners <sup>a</sup>	Total population <sup>b</sup>		
	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	
Pasta	36.7	39.4	0.069	0.074	0.022	0.024	
Bread	13.2	16.4	0.015	0.019	0.011	0.014	
Crackers	60.7	60.7	0.027	0.027	0.006	0.006	
Degermed maize	4.6	16.0	0.003	0.011	0.0	0.0	
Maize flour	8.7	19.4	0.003	0.007	0.0	0.0	
Maize meal	6.3	17.1	0.008	0.023	0.001	0.003	
Snacks	13.0	22.8	0.012	0.022	0.001	0.001	
	То	tal intake	0.14	0.18	0.04	0.05	
%P	MTDI (0.5 µg/kg	g bw day)	28	37	8	10	

**Table 7 -** Chronic dietary exposure assessment of zearalenone from the consumption of maize and wheat based products.

LB: lower bound; UB: upper bound; PMTDI: provisional maximum tolerable daily intake; <sup>a</sup>mean consumption among individuals that reported a type food; <sup>b</sup>all participants of the survey.

Intakes estimated in this study for fumonisins, DON and ZON may be overestimated as they did not consider the effect of processing factors on mycotoxin contamination. For example, the great contributor for both DON and ZON intakes was pasta, a food that undergoes further preparations steps before consumption. Farahany and Jinap (2011) estimated that the reduction of DON contamination in pasta due to cooking was up to 35% and, if this factor was used here, the intakes estimated for DON would not surpass the PMTDI and ARfD stablished for this compound. On the other hand, not all types of food that could be contaminated with these mycotoxins were included in the intakes estimation. For instance, fumonisins, DON and ZON have been found in beer samples analyzed and, therefore, could contribute to total micotxins intakes (BAUER et al., 2016; BELTRÁN et al., 2013; RODRÍGUEZ-CARRASCO et al., 2015).

In this study, only two cereal samples were contaminated with aflatoxins, one maize snack sample containing AFG2 and one rice pasta containing AFB1 (0.6-0.7  $\mu$ g/kg), a low incidence compared to other studies. A high occurrence of aflatoxins was found in rice samples (37%) analyzed in Brazil, with rice accounting for up to 98% of AFs intake for total population (ANDRADE et al., 2013). Andrade and Caldas (2015) showed that 12.7% of all raw samples of maize, rice, wheat and sorghum analyzed worldwide were contaminated with at least one aflatoxin. The dietary exposure conducted in the study using GEMS/Food Cluster diets indicated a potential health risk for consumers of all clusters evaluated (different parts of the world).

#### 4. Conclusion

The high prevalence of fumonisins (maize-based products), DON and ZON (wheatbased products) were shown in samples collected in the Federal District. Levels of CTV found in samples of crackers, maize snacks and rice were considerably high, although with a low prevalence. Bound/hidden fumonisins were found in all maize-based samples, but contributed the most to the total fumonisins concentration in samples submitted to thermal treatment such as maize pasta, breakfast cereals and maize snacks.

The preliminary dietary risk assessment conducted is this study indicates a health concern for consumers of maize and wheat products for DON, both for chronic and acute exposures (Intake > PMTDI). Fumonisins and ZON exposures did not exceeded the stablished PMTDIs neither for total population nor for consumers, and do not indicate a health concern. Samples that most contributed to the total intakes were maize meal (fumonisins) and pasta (DON and ZON). It is important to note that the impact of food preparation on mycotoxins concentration was not taking into account in this study and, considering that maize meal and pasta were the products that most contributed to the estimated intakes, any level of reduction obtained through processing could have an impact on the dietary risk assessment.

Although just one sample analyzed was above the ML stablished by Brazilian Government, any level of mycotoxin contamination in cereals and cereals-based products have an important impact in the total exposure due to the high consumption of these products. Thus,

the occurrence of mycotoxins in cereals and cereals-based products should be continuously monitored and the processing factors for food preparation should be determined in order to refine the estimated dietary risk assessment.

#### V. CONCLUSÕES FINAIS

A avaliação dos dados mundiais de contaminação de arroz, milho, trigo e sorgo por aflatoxinas, obtidos a partir da literatura existente bem como do banco de dados do GEMS/Food, revelou um panorama de elevada incidência de AFs nos cereais comercializados internacionalmente. O arroz foi um dos cereais com maior número de amostras positivas, além de apresentar também os maiores índices de contaminação por AFs. A avaliação da exposição às AFs pela dieta indicou risco à saúde para as populações de todas as regiões do mundo (todos os clusters), e em especial aquelas que têm o arroz como base na alimentação, o que é o caso do Brasil. Estes resultados demonstram a importância do monitoramento constante da presença de contaminantes em cereais e, considerando sua participação na dieta da população mundial, reafirmam a necessidade de ações que mantenham o nível de AFs o mais baixo possível.

É importante destacar que o risco da exposição deve ser continuamente reduzido, mas a segurança alimentar (disponibilidade de alimentos) deve ser garantida. Entre as ações que impactam na redução da contaminação de cereais por AFs podemos ressaltar a elaboração e divulgação de Código de Práticas, bem como o estabelecimento de limites máximos. Pelos resultados apresentados, as ações de controle devem ser priorizadas para as commodities arroz, milho e trigo.

Foi possível estabelecer e validar um método multi-micotoxinas para análise de aflatoxinas (AFB1, AFB2, AFG1 e AFG2), CTV, DON, 15AcDON, 3AcDON, D3G, DOM, fumonisinas (FB1, FB2, FB3 e HFB1), OTA, ZON e  $\alpha$ -ZOL em arroz e derivados, produtos de milho e produtos de trigo, utilizando calibração interna isotópica e LC-MS/MS. O método utilizado é de fácil implementação, pois não utiliza etapas de purificação, o que reduz o tempo e o custo de análise. O efeito de matriz foi pronunciado para algumas micotoxinas em produtos de milho e trigo, o que foi solucionado pela utilização da calibração interna isotópica.

A determinação das fumonisinas totais foi obtida pela soma das formas livres determinadas pelo método multi-micotoxinas com as formas ligadas/ocultadas avaliadas após a hidrólise em meio alcalino dos produtos de milho. O método utilizado se baseou na conversão das formas ligadas/ocultas nas formas hidrolisadas (HFB1, HFB2 e HFB3) pela ação do KOH, seguido de extração sólido líquido com purificação à baixa temperatura e análise por LC-MS/MS. A eficiência da hidrólise foi determinada com sucesso, tanto para a produção dos padrões analíticos das fumonisinas hidrolisadas, quanto na hidrólise de farinha de milho naturalmente contaminadas por fumonisinas.

A análise das amostras coletadas no Distrito Federal demonstrou alta incidência de contaminação nos produtos avaliados, principalmente pela presença de fumonisinas nos produtos de milho e DON e ZON nos produtos de trigo. A presença de CTV em amostras de arroz, salgadinhos de milho e bolachas salgadas (trigo) em níveis altos de contaminação, mostra a necessidade da inclusão desta micotoxina em ações de monitoramento, especialmente após o surto de beribéri ocorrido no norte do Brasil. As fumonisinas ligadas/ocultas foram encontradas em todas as amostras de produtos de milho avaliadas, mesmo naquelas que não estavam contaminadas pelas formas livres. As formas ligadas/ocultas tiveram maior contribuição para o valor de contaminação das fumonisinas totais nas amostras que foram submetidas a tratamentos térmicos, como massas, cereais matinais e salgadinhos.

De maneira geral, as ingestões de DON, fumonisinas e ZON estimadas neste estudo para a população total não demontraram situação de risco, entretanto, as estimativas realizadas para DON em consumidores de produtos de milho e trigo mostraram um cenário de potencial risco à saúde, tanto para a exposição crônica, quanto para a aguda. É importante ressaltar que, neste estudo de avaliação preliminar da exposição, não foram considerados os fatores de processamento e, portanto, as ingestões podem estar superestimadas. Sendo assim, considerando a importância dos cereais para a dieta brasileira, é de extrema importância o contínuo monitoramento da presença de micotoxinas nesses produtos, uma vez que qualquer nível de contaminação pode causar grande impacto na exposição. Além disso, para que as estimativas de exposição sejam cada vez mais realistas é fundamental que fatores de processamento sejam estimados, principalmente para os produtos como fubá e massas alimentícias, alimentos que mais impactaram nas ingestões calculadas neste estudo.

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ANEXO I

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### Aflatoxins in cereals: worldwide occurrence and dietary risk assessment

#### P.D. Andrade and E.D. Caldas<sup>®</sup>

Laboratory of Toxicology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Brasília, Campus Darci Ribeiro, 70910-900, Brasília, DF, Brazil; eloisa@unb.br

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## **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

#### Abstract

The worldwide occurrence of aflatoxins (AFB<sub>1</sub>, AFB<sub>2</sub>, AFG<sub>1</sub>, AFG<sub>2</sub>), genotoxic mycotoxins, in raw maize, rice, sorghum and wheat samples collected since the year 2000 was evaluated using published data and occurrence data from the GEMS/Food database (https://extranet.who.int/gemsfood). Dietary risk assessments were conducted using GEMS/Food total aflatoxin occurrence and food consumption data obtained from the 17 Cluster Diets. Risk characterisation arising from aflatoxin exposure was conducted using both cancer risk and margin of exposure (MOE) approaches. A total of 89 publications were retrieved from the literature, reporting data related to 18,097 samples, of which 37.6% were positive for at least one aflatoxin. The total upper bound (UB) mean for all samples analysed was 13.6  $\mu$ g/kg, and was higher for rice (24.6  $\mu$ g/kg) and sorghum (25.9  $\mu$ g/kg). Of data related to the analysis of 4,536 samples reported to GEMS/Food database, 12.7% were positive for at least one aflatoxin. The total UB mean was 1.9  $\mu$ g/kg, and was higher for rice (2.4  $\mu$ g/kg) and maize (1.6  $\mu$ g/kg). Total intakes ranged from 3.0 ng/kg bw/ day (Cluster C11) to 17.1 ng/kg bw/day (Cluster C09). On average, the consumption of rice contributed to 41.6% of the total aflatoxin intake in all clusters, followed by wheat (35.4%), maize (21.2%) and sorghum (1.8%). The lowest cancer risk was found in cluster C11 (0.057 cancers/year/ $10^5$  individuals), and the highest in cluster C09 (0.467cancers/year/ $10^5$  individuals). MOE ranged from 56 (C11) to 10 (C09), indicating a potential risk to consumers. These results highlight the need for continuous action by health authorities to decrease aflatoxin contamination in cereals, as they are staple foods in diets worldwide. These actions include the enforcement of code of practices at the national level and the establishment of maximum contamination levels by the Codex System.

Keywords: aflatoxins, cereal diets, dietary exposure, carcinogenicity, risks

#### 1. Introduction

Cereals are staple foods in diets around the world. Wheat is the main cereal consumed in America and Asia accounting, respectively, for 14.1 and 24.3% of the total calorie intake in these regions. Rice is the main contributor to the total energy intake in Asia (28.5%) and wheat and maize contribute equally (30%) in Africa (FAO, 2014). The contamination of cereals with aflatoxins  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ ,  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  (AFB<sub>1</sub>, AFB<sub>2</sub>, AFG<sub>1</sub> and AFG<sub>2</sub>) has been reported worldwide. Mean concentrations in positive maize samples in Argentina and Uganda were, respectively, 35.8 µg/kg (total aflatoxins; 264/3,192 samples) (Garrido *et al.*, 2012), and 19.5 µg/kg (total aflatoxins; 296/390 samples) (Kaaya and Kyamuhangire, 2006). The mean level of aflatoxins; found in rice from Pakistan was 11.2 µg/kg (total aflatoxins;

185/413 samples) (Iqbal *et al.*, 2012), while in South Korea it was only 1.7 µg/kg (total aflatoxins; 6/160 samples) (Ok *et al.*, 2014). In Nigeria, 55% of the 168 sorghum samples were contaminated with AFB<sub>1</sub> with levels up to 1,164 µg/kg (Hussaini *et al.*, 2009), while in Turkey wheat samples reached levels up to 643.5 µg/kg (total aflatoxins; 24/41 samples) (Giray *et al.*, 2007).

Aflatoxins are human liver carcinogens, with AFB<sub>1</sub> shown to be genotoxic (IARC, 1993); as such, exposure should be as low as reasonably achievable (CAC, 1995). The complete elimination of aflatoxins from the food supply, however, is not possible, and worldwide strategies are needed to control and manage contamination (CAC, 2003). *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* infection and aflatoxin production in cereals are influenced by several environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, insect damage and drought (Miraglia *et al.*, 2009). Furthermore, aflatoxins can also be produced after harvesting the grain (Pitt *et al.*, 2013), mainly during storage.

Several countries have established regulatory limits to control the presence of aflatoxins in cereals, including Brazil (Anvisa, 2011), European Union (EC, 2006), and the United States (USFDA, 2000). Internationally, maximum levels (ML) for aflatoxins in cereals are currently under discussion at the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (FAO/WHO, 2014). Given the difficulty of eliminating aflatoxins from the food chain and considering the worldwide consumption of cereals, dietary risk assessments for aflatoxins are essential to help government authorities and the Codex Alimentarius to take actions aimed at reducing risk while still ensuring the food security.

In the context of food safety, risk assessment is a fourstep conceptual framework that aims to estimate the risk of occurrence of adverse health effects after exposure to chemicals present in food. The hazard identification step is designed to identify the nature of the adverse health effects caused by human exposure to the contaminant, and the aim of the hazard characterisation step is to establish a quantitative relationship between exposure and the incidence of adverse effects. In the exposure assessment step the likely intake of contaminants through the diet is estimated, taking into account the concentration of the chemical in food, as well as consumption patterns. The risk characterisation step finalises the process, providing an estimation of the probability of occurrence of health outcomes in a population under defined exposure conditions (IPCS, 2009).

Dietary exposure assessments for aflatoxins have been conducted worldwide. In most studies, cereals accounted for over 90% of the total intake (Andrade et al., 2013; Ding et al., 2012; Li et al., 2014; Park et al., 2004; Yazdanpanah et al., 2013). Risk characterisation for aflatoxins has been conducted using two different approaches. The first, developed by the FAO/WHO Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), estimates the cancer risk for a given population considering the incidence of the hepatitis B virus (HBsAg<sup>+</sup> individuals) and the carcinogenic potency of aflatoxins, which was defined for HBV carriers and noncarriers (FAO/WHO, 1998). More recently, the margin of exposure (MOE) approach has been used by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and was recommended by JECFA to evaluate compounds that are both carcinogenic and genotoxic (EFSA, 2005; FAO/WHO, 2006). The MOE is the ratio of a toxicological threshold obtained from animal studies and the estimated human exposure (IPCS, 2009).

This study aimed to evaluate the current scenario on aflatoxin contamination in raw maize, rice, sorghum and

wheat commercialised worldwide, and to estimate the dietary exposure to aflatoxins and the potential health risks arising from this exposure. The first draft of this paper was the basis for the preparation of the Discussion Paper on Aflatoxins in Cereals presented at the 8<sup>th</sup> Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food (CX/CF 14/8/15; CAC, 2014a).

#### 2. Materials and methods

#### Aflatoxins occurrence: data obtained from the literature

Occurrence data on aflatoxins in raw maize, rice, sorghum and wheat were obtained from published studies related to samples collected from 2000 to 2014. The search was conducted in the Web of Science database and Google Scholar in September 2012, July 2013, and May 2014, using the following keywords: 'mycotoxin' and 'aflatoxin' alone, or in combination with 'maize', 'rice', 'sorghum' and 'wheat', using the logical operator AND. Papers related to samples that were inoculated with mycotoxin producing fungi in the laboratory were excluded. Only peer review papers were considered in the search, written in English or in other languages.

For each crop, the mean values estimated for all studies were calculated by weighting the reported mean of each study by the number of samples analysed in that study. When only the median value was reported in the study, this value was used to estimate the weighted mean. When only the concentration range was reported, the midrange was used in the calculation. The lower bound of the total mean (LB) was estimated considering samples below the limit of detection (LOD) or below the limit of quantification (LOQ) as zero. The upper bound (UB) was obtained considering samples below LOD or below LOQ as ½LOD or ½LOQ. Whenever the LOD or LOQ of the method used in the study were not reported, limits found in other studies that used a similar analytical method were used in the calculation of the UB mean. When both LOD and LOQ were reported, the latter was used in the estimation.

# Aflatoxins occurrence: data from the GEMS/Food database

The Global Environment Monitoring System/Food Contamination Monitoring and Assessment Programme (GEMS/Food) compile surveillance and monitoring data on food contamination submitted by national government authorities. In July 2013, the JECFA issued a specific public call for data on aflatoxin contamination in cereals, to be submitted to GEMS/Food (https://extranet.who. int/gemsfood). Data on total aflatoxin (AFB<sub>1</sub> + AFB<sub>2</sub> + AFG<sub>1</sub> + AFG<sub>2</sub>) in raw maize, rice, sorghum and wheat were extracted from the GEMS/Food database using an ADS WHO partner login, and exported to MS Excel (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA) spreadsheets. Data were obtained for all WHO regions and countries, with the sampling period starting in 2000. Data were extracted on October 21, 2013 and on July 02, 2014.

The informed food codes (WHO food identifier, WHO food code and local food identifier) were used to identify processed commodities, which were not included in this study. Rice samples that included inedible portions (husk) or that were submitted to heat treatment (cooked) prior to analysis were also excluded. When the portion analysed was not mentioned, it was assumed that the analysis was performed in the cereal edible portion. Information regarding analytical quality assurance was also obtained from the GEMS/Food database.

For some samples, there were up to six entries in the database (individual aflatoxins, sum of  $AFB_1$  and  $AFB_2$ , and total aflatoxins), but only the total aflatoxins value was considered. When the total aflatoxins value was not included, it was estimated from the individual aflatoxin values. When values reported were below LOQ or LOD, they were considered as 0 or ½LOQ/LOD in the LB or UB estimations of the means, respectively. When both LOD and LOQ were reported, ½LOQ was used. Where LOD or LOQ was not reported, the value informed for other samples from the same laboratory or country was used.

#### Consumption of cereals: data from the 17 GEMS/Food Consumption Cluster Diets

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) compiles country-level data on the production and trade of food commodities, producing food balance sheets that provide data on the overall per capita supply of commodities within countries (FAO, 2014). GEMS/Food uses the FAO Food Supply Utilisation Account data to determine the food consumption patterns that are used in chronic dietary risk assessments conducted at the international level by FAO/WHO scientific panels, including the JECFA. The 17 GEMS/Food cluster diets were elaborated based on FAO Food Supply Utilisation Account data from 2002 to 2007 for 179 countries. Clusters were formed according to their consumption system profiles (combination of different food products and local factors such as availability, seasonality and socio-cultural habits) using statistical methods (Sy et al., 2013). The average data were weighted by the population size to determine the average kg/person/cluster over a 5 year period. The countries included in each Cluster are shown in Figure 1. Body weight (bw) is 60 kg for all clusters, except cluster 09 (55 kg).

#### **Dietary risk assessment**

Total chronic intake of aflatoxins through the consumption of rice, maize, wheat and sorghum for each of the GEMS/ Food Cluster Diets was estimated using the International Estimated Daily Intake (IEDI) 17 Cluster diets template, developed by the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, in cooperation with the WHO, to conduct dietary intake by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (FAO/WHO, 2013).

The IEDI 17 Cluster diets template estimates the dietary intake of aflatoxins, according to FAO/WHO recommendation (FAO/WHO, 2005), as shown in Equation 1:



Figure 1. 17 GEMS/Food Consumption Cluster Diets (WHO, 2014).

$$Total intake = \sum \frac{(consumption \times concentration)}{body weight}$$
(1)

The Cluster diet consumption figures used in the intake estimation includes processed food. For maize, it includes flour, oil, beer, germ and starch; for rice, it includes polished and husked rice, flour, oil, beverages and starch; for sorghum, it includes beer and flour; and for wheat, it includes whole meal, flour, beverages, pasta, bread, starch, gluten, and mixed grain. The concentration used in the intake estimations was obtained from samples submitted to the GEMS/Food database (UB mean concentration).

Risk characterisation arising from aflatoxin exposure was conducted using both the cancer risk (FAO/WHO, 1998) and MOE approaches (EFSA, 2005). The cancer risk for each cluster was calculated by multiplying the carcinogenic potency ( $P_{cancer}$ ) by the total intake of AFs (Equation 2). The  $P_{cancer}$  considers both the carcinogenic potency of AFs for individuals with hepatitis B virus (PHBsAg<sup>+</sup> = 0.3 cancers/ year/100,000 individuals/ng aflatoxin/bw/day) and for noninfected individuals (PHBsAg<sup>-</sup> = 0.01 cancers/year/100,000 individuals/ng aflatoxin/bw/day), as well as the percentage of carriers (HBsAg<sup>+</sup>) and non-carriers (HBsAg<sup>-</sup>) of hepatitis B virus in the population (Equation 3). The worldwide prevalence of chronic hepatitis B virus infection among adults published by CDC (2014) was used to estimate the prevalence of hepatitis B virus (HBsAg<sup>+</sup>) for each cluster.

$$Cancer \ risk = P_{cancer} \times \ total \ intake \tag{2}$$

 $P_{cancer} = (PHBsAg^{+} \times \% \text{pop.}HBsAg^{+}) + (PHBsAg^{-} \times \% \text{pop.}HBsAg^{-})$ (3)

The MOE was given by the ratio between the benchmark dose level that caused a 10% increase in cancer incidence in rodents (BMDL10 = 170 ng/kg bw/day; 95% lower confidence limit) (EFSA, 2007) and the total intake (Equation 4). MOE values lower than 10,000 may indicate a public health concern (EFSA, 2005).

(4)

#### 3. Results

#### Aflatoxins occurrence: data from the literature

A total of 89 publications reporting data on aflatoxins contamination in raw cereal samples collected since 2000 were retrieved from the literature. The first such study was published in 2003, and the highest numbers of papers were found in 2011 and 2012 (15 and 14 papers, respectively). A summary of the published studies, grouped by continent, is shown in Table 1. Data covers samples collected in a wide range of countries. Most papers concerned maize (n=47) and rice (n=39), and 18 studies analysed two or more cereals of interest to this study. The majority of papers

Country	Cereal <sup>1</sup>	Reference
African continent		
Algeria	W	Riba <i>et al.</i> , 2010
Benin and Togo	М	Egal <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Burkina Faso	М	Probst et al., 2014; Warth et al., 2012
Cameroon	М	Abia et al., 2013; Probst et al., 2014
Egypt	М	Nogaim et al., 2011
Ethiopia	S	Chala et al., 2014; Probst et al., 2014
Kenya	M, W	Daniel et al., 2011; Muthomi et al., 2008; Mwihia et al. 2008; Probst et al., 2014
Ivory Coast	M, R	Probst et al., 2014; Sangare-Tigori et al., 2006
Lesotho	М	Mohale et al., 2013; Probst et al., 2007
Malawi	S	Matumba et al., 2011; Probst et al., 2014
Могоссо	W	Zinedine et al., 2006
Mozambique	М	Probst et al., 2014; Warth et al., 2012
Nigeria	M, R, S, W	Adejumo <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Ayejuyo <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Bandyopadhyay <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Bankole and Mabekoje, 2004; Hussaini <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Makun <i>et al.</i> , 2011
South Africa	М	Chilaka et al., 2012; Shephard et al., 2013
Tanzania	М	Kimanya <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Probst <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Tunisia	M, R, S, W	Ghali <i>et al.</i> , 2008, 2009, 2010; Oueslati <i>et al.</i> , 2012
Uganda	М	Kaaya and Kyamuhangire, 2006; Probst et al., 2014
Zambia	М	Mukanga et al., 2010; Probst et al., 2014
D. Republic of Congo, Ghana,	Μ	Probst <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Mali, Rwanda, Senegal,		
Sierra-Leone, Somalia,		
Zimbabwe		

Table 1. Summary of published data on aflatoxins in cereal samples collected from 2000 onwards.
#### Table 1. Continued.

Country	Cereal <sup>1</sup>	Reference
American continent		
Argentina	Μ	Broggi et al., 2007; Garrido et al., 2012
Brazil	M, R	Almeida et al., 2012; Carvalho et al., 2010; Dors et al., 2011, 2013; Moreno et al., 2009; Nunes et al., 2003; Oliveira et al., 2010; Rocha et al., 2009
Canada	M, R, W	Bansal <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Martos <i>et al.</i> , 2010
United States of America	M, R, W	Abbas et al., 2006; Bruns et al., 2007; Liao et al., 2013
Asian continent		
China	M, R	Fu et al., 2008; Gao et al., 2011; Lai et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2006; Sun et al., 2011; Zhu et al., 2013
India	R, S, W	Ratnavathi et al., 2012; Reddy et al., 2009; Toteja et al., 2006
Iran	M, R	Ghiasian <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Karami-Osboo <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Mazaheri, 2009; Mohammadi <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Sani <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Yazdanpanah <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Japan	M, R	Sugita-Konishi et al., 2006
Korea	M, R	Kim <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Park <i>et al.</i> , 2004
Malaysia	R, W	Khayoon <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Rahman and Jinap, 2010; Reddy and Baharuddin, 2010; Soleimany <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Soleimany <i>et al.</i> , 2012
Pakistan	M, R, S, W	Ahsan et al., 2010; Asghar et al., 2014; Hussain et al., 2011; Iqbal et al., 2012; Khatoon et al., 2012; Lutfullah and Hussain, 2012; Shah et al., 2010
Qatar	R, W	Abdulkadar et al., 2004
South Korea	R	Ok et al., 2014
Taiwan	R	Yu et al., 2013
Vietnam	R	Nguyen et al., 2007
European continent		
Austria	R	Reiter et al., 2010
Germany	M, R	EFSA, 2007; Reinhold and Reinhardt, 2011
Italy	M, W	Covarelli et al., 2011; EFSA, 2007; Pace et al., 2012
Serbia	M, W	Jakic-Dimic <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Kos <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Turkey	M, R, W	Alptekin et al., 2009; Aydin et al., 2011; Giray et al., 2007; Oruc et al., 2006
Belgium, Cyprus, Czech	Μ	EFSA, 2007
Republic, Denmark, Estonia,		
Finland, France, Greece,		
Hungary, Ireland, Latvia,		
Luxembourg, Slovakia,		
Slovenia, Spain, Sweden		

<sup>1</sup> M = maize; R = rice; S = sorghum; W = wheat.

(56) reported method validation data. One study reported that the laboratory participated in proficiency testing, two in interlaboratory studies, and one reported the use of certified reference material for method validation. Thirty papers did not provide any analytical quality assurance information. Even though quality assurance information was not available in some studies, all data were included in the dataset in order to describe the occurrence scenario.

Table 2 summarises the published data on aflatoxin levels in cereals. A total of 18,097 samples were analysed in the studies, with maize accounting for 54.3% of the samples (9,819 samples), followed by rice (21.1%). About 41% of the samples were collected in Asia, of which 39.2% were rice samples. Maize was the main cereal analysed in American countries, accounting for 85.6% of the samples for the region. Most of the analysed wheat samples were from Asian countries (72.1%). Sorghum was only analysed in samples from African and Asian countries.

Considering all samples analysed in the studies, 37.6% were positive for at least one aflatoxin (Table 2). Sorghum had the highest incidence of positive samples (68.9%), followed by rice (52.3%). Contaminated rice, sorghum and wheat samples were mostly from Asia (about 80%), while 40% of contaminated maize came from Africa. There was no positive wheat sample reported in the American continent and the lowest incidence of aflatoxins for the other commodities was also found in this continent.

	n <sup>1</sup>	Positive/analysed samples (%)	Positive samples	Total mean <sup>2</sup>		
			Mean ± SE <sup>1</sup>	Range	LB <sup>3</sup> - UB <sup>4</sup> (µg/kg)	
Maize	47	2,496/9,819 (25.4)	28.2±5.5	0.01-48,000	7.2-8.1	
Africa	20	997/2,771 (36.0)	25.9±6.2	0.01-48,000	9.3-9.7	
America	9	409/4,056 (10.1)	30.8±4.5	0.1-1,393	3.1-4.9	
Asia	12	655/1,134 (57.8)	35.6±19.9	0.02-888.3	20.5-20.8	
Europe <sup>5</sup>	6	435/1,858 (23.4)	20.1 <sup>(6)</sup> ±5.5	0.01-820	4.8-5.0	
Rice <sup>7</sup>	39	1,995/3,811 (52.3)	46.6±3.6	0.002-371.9	24.4-24.6	
Africa	6	64/99 (64.6)	28.9±13.3	0.3-371.9	18.7-18.8	
America	7	205/625 (32.8)	5.2±7.6	0.002-176.3	1.7-2.3	
Asia	23	1,654/2,889 (57.3)	54.0±4.6	0.01-308	30.9-31.0	
Europe	3	72/198 (36.4)	8.8±3.1	0.05-21.4	3.2-3.5	
Sorghum	11	1,433/2,079 (68.9)	37.3±17.4	0.01-1,164	25.7-25.9	
Africa	9	257/463 (55.5)	79.7±21.1	0.34-1,164	44.2-44.3	
Asia	2	1,176/1,616 (72.8)	27.8±11.4	0.01-264	20.2-20.4	
Wheat	18	874/2,388 (36.6)	18.0±9.1	0.05-643.5	6.6-7.8	
Africa	6	66/206 (32.0)	4.9±1.4	0.13-37.4	1.6-2.0	
America	2	0/56 (0.0)	-	-	ND-3.7	
Asia	7	691/1,721 (40.2)	14.4±1.9	0.1-606	5.8-7.2	
Europe	3	117/405 (28.9)	46.9±51.4	0.05-643.5	13.5-13.9	
Total	89	6,798/18,097 (37.6)	34.2±3.4	0.002-48,000	12.9-13.6	

#### Table 2. Worldwide occurrence of total aflatoxin in cereals obtained from published literature (samples collected from 2000 onwards).

<sup>1</sup> n = number of studies; SE = standard error.

<sup>2</sup> Mean of all samples.

 $^{3}$  Lower bound: samples < LOD/LOQ = zero.

<sup>4</sup> Upper bound: samples < LOD/LOQ =  $\frac{1}{2}LOD/\frac{1}{2}LOQ$ .

<sup>5</sup> Includes monitoring data collected by EFSA (2007).

<sup>6</sup> Mean of positive samples not available in EFSA (2007).

<sup>7</sup> Mostly rice collected on the market, but some studies may include rice samples with the husk.

The mean aflatoxin level found in positive samples, considering all cereals, was  $34.2\pm3.4 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$ , with rice samples having the highest mean among the grains analysed ( $46.6\pm3.6 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$ ). The highest aflatoxin level ( $48,000 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$ ) was found in a sample collected in Kenya (Daniel *et al.*, 2011). Samples of maize and rice analysed from Asia had the highest mean of positive samples ( $35.6 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$  and  $54.0 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$ , respectively), while Africa showed the highest mean level of contamination in sorghum (79.7  $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ), and Europe in wheat ( $46.9 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$ ). The total UB mean of all samples analysed was  $13.6 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$ . Sorghum samples had the highest total mean, with similar lower and UB levels ( $25.7 \ \text{and} 25.9 \ \mu\text{g/kg}$ ).

# Aflatoxins occurrence: data from the GEMS/Food database

Figure 2 shows the countries that submitted data on aflatoxins in raw maize, rice, sorghum and wheat to the GEMS/Food database, related to 4,536 samples collected since the year 2000. Singapore submitted the largest dataset

(1,028 samples), followed by Canada (967), the Republic of Korea (392), Germany (387), and Brazil (377). Most maize samples came from the USA (27.9%), rice from Singapore (27.8%), sorghum from Republic of Korea (85.5%) and wheat from Canada (81.5%). On average, 324 samples were collected for analysis each year, most of which in 2005 and 2011 (32% of all samples). The smallest number of samples was obtained in 2000 (0.9%), and 2004 (0.6%).

The GEMS/Food dataset was comprised mainly of samples collected by random sampling (78.5% of the samples), and 20.0% by target sampling. For 1.5% of the samples, the sampling method was not informed. Information on portions analysed was not available for 21 samples, none of which were contaminated with aflatoxins. Regarding analytical quality assurance of the laboratory, the GEMS/ Food system allows one of four options to be checked: officially accredited methodology, internal quality assurance, proficiency testing, and unknown. For most of the samples (53.3%) officially accredited methodologies were used; for 19.3% the laboratory had internal quality



Figure 2. Number of samples submitted to the GEMS/Food database on aflatoxin in maize, rice, sorghum and wheat by country.

assurance, and for 17.9% the laboratory participated in proficiency testing. This information was unknown or was not provided for the remaining samples (9.5%). All samples were kept in the dataset, even those analysed by laboratories that have not provided quality assurance information.

Table 3 summarises the data submitted to GEMS/Food, grouped by continent. Considering all samples analysed, 12.7% were positive for aflatoxins, with a mean of  $10.7\pm35.3$  µg/kg. Total LB and UB means were, respectively, 1.4 µg/kg and 1.9 µg/kg. Rice was the commodity with the largest number of records in the database (66.6%), and with the highest incidence of positive samples (17.7%), including the highest aflatoxin level (347 µg/kg in a Mali sample). Rice also had the highest LB and UB values (1.9 and 2.4 µg/kg, respectively). Wheat was the cereal with the lowest incidence and levels of aflatoxins (Table 3).

### Consumption of cereals: data from the 17 GEMS/Food Cluster Diets

Consumption data for maize, rice, sorghum and wheat (including processed products) for the 17 clusters are summarised in Figure 3. Wheat is the cereal most consumed worldwide (daily mean of 205.8 g/person), and the most consumed in 11 of the 17 clusters, including C01, C02, and C06 (mainly countries in Northern Africa and Asia; Figure 1). Rice is the second cereal most consumed (91.3 g/person/day), and the main cereal consumed in clusters C05, C09, and C14 (mostly South American and Asian countries; Figure 1). Maize (mean of 48.9 g/person/day) is the main cereal consumed in clusters C03, C13, and C16 (mostly African countries; Figure 1). The mean worldwide consumption of sorghum is 11 g/person/day, with the highest consumption in clusters C13 (89.2 g/person/day), and C16 (35.4 g/person/day).

# Dietary risk assessment of aflatoxins using GEMS/Food data

The UB total intakes of aflatoxins through the consumption of maize, rice, sorghum and wheat ranged from 3.0 ng/kg bw/day (Cluster C11) to 17.1 ng/kg bw/day (Cluster C09) (Table 4). LB intakes varied from 0.7 to 12.1 ng/kg bw/day (data not shown). As the concentration for each cereal in the intake calculation was constant (UB mean concentration for each crop; Table 3), only the consumption pattern had an impact on the total aflatoxin intake among the clusters.

On average, the consumption of rice contributed to 41.6% of the total intake in all clusters, followed by wheat (35.4%), maize (21.2%) and sorghum (1.8%). Figure 4 shows the impact of each cereal in total intake for each cluster. The highest impact of rice was mainly due to the highest contamination level (2.4  $\mu$ g/kg), while for wheat, high consumption was the parameter that most affected intake, as the concentration was low (0.6  $\mu$ g/kg). The consumption of rice contributed from 46.8 to 89.1% to total intake for eight clusters, including C05, C09, C14 and C17 (mostly Asian countries; Figure 1). Wheat consumption contributed the most to intake in seven clusters (42.9 to 71.3%; including C02, C07 and C11). Maize was the main contributor to total intake for clusters C13 and C16 (42.4-59.4%; mostly African countries; Figure 1). The contribution of sorghum to total intake reached a maximum of 13.4% in C13 (Figure 4).

Risk characterisation from the exposure to aflatoxins was estimated using the cancer risk and MOE approaches, and the results are shown in Table 4. The lowest cancer risk was found in cluster C11 (0.057 cancers/ year/ $10^5$  individuals) and the highest in cluster C09 (0.467 cancers/year/ $10^5$  individuals). MOE ranged from 56 (C11) to 10 (C09).

		<b>ö</b> 1 <i>y</i>						
	Positive/analysed	Positive samples	Positive samples (µg/kg) <sup>1</sup>					
	samples (%)	Mean ± SD	Range	LB <sup>3</sup> – UB <sup>4</sup> (µg/kg)				
Maize <sup>5</sup>	33/588 (5.6)	13.0±18.7	0.2-93.1	0.7-1.6				
America	20/279 (7.2)	18.3±22.2	1.7-93.1	1.3-2.3				
Asia	9/224 (4.0)	5.9±6.3	0.2-14.8	0.2-0.6				
Europe	4/85 (4.7)	2.1±1.4	1.0-3.3	0.1-1.8				
Rice	536/3,021 (17.7)	10.6±36.3	0.002-347	1.9-2.4				
Africa	84/98 (85.7)	41±71.3	0.2-347	35.1-35.2				
America	223/615 (36.3)	8.8±28.7	0.002-272.2	3.2-3.5				
Asia	66/1,553 (4.2)	0.4±0.4	0.02-2.5	0.02-0.5				
Europe	163/755 (21.6)	1.5±2.5	0.04-17.0	0.3-1.0				
Sorghum	4/83 (4.8)	8.6±5.4	0.6-12.0	0.4-0.6				
America	2/2 (100.0)	12±0.07	11.9-12.0	12.0				
Asia	2/80 (2.5)	5.2±6.4	0.6-9.7	0.1-0.3				
Europe	0/1(0.0)	ND	ND	ND-0.08				
Wheat	3/844 (0.4)	1.0±0.7	0.1-1.4	0.003-0.6				
America	0/688 (0.0)	ND	ND	ND-0.5				
Asia	0/54 (0.0)	ND	ND	ND-0.5				
Europe	3/102 (2.9)	1.0±0.7	0.1-1.4	0.03-1.4				
Total	576/4,536 (12.7)	10.7±35.3	0.002-347	1.4-1.9				

#### Table 3. GEMS/Food data on aflatoxins in cereals grouped by continent.

<sup>1</sup> ND = not detected; SD = standard deviation.

<sup>2</sup> Total mean = mean of all samples.

<sup>3</sup> Lower bound: samples < LOD/LOQ = zero.

<sup>4</sup> Upper bound: samples < LOD/LOQ = ½LOD/½LOQ

<sup>5</sup> Africa: samples from Mali; America: samples from Brazil, Canada and USA; Asia: samples from Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand; Europe: samples from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.



Figure 3. Consumption of maize, rice, sorghum and wheat for the 17 Cluster diets, including consumption of processed cereals (WHO, 2014). For Clusters, see Figure 1.

Table 4. Upper bound of the aflatoxin intake, cancer risk and margin of exposure through the consumption of maize, rice, wheat and sorghum for GEMS/Food Clusters C01 to C17 (ng/kg bw/day).

	Aflatoxins	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17
	(µg/kg)																	
HBsAg <sup>+</sup>		3%	6%	8%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	6%	3%	3%	6%	8%	6%	3%	8%	6%
Rice	2.4	1.8	0.6	3.4	4.5	7.8	3.7	0.8	0.6	14.8	3.0	0.7	3.4	2.1	11.4	0.7	0.8	3.0
Maize	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.7	3.1	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.9
Wheat	0.6	3.8	3.4	0.4	2.8	1.7	4.3	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	2.7	0.3	1.3
Sorghum	0.6	0.04	0.001	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.07	0.9	0.02	0.0	0.4	0.0
Total	1.9	6.5	5.2	6.8	8.8	11.2	10.1	3.9	3.8	17.1	6.4	3.0	6.9	6.7	12.8	4.5	3.4	5.2
Cancer risk <sup>1</sup>		0.121	0.143	0.227	0.165	0.21	0.189	0.072	0.071	0.467	0.121	0.057	0.189	0.222	0.352	0.084	0.114	0.144
MOE <sup>2</sup>		26.3	32.6	24.8	19.2	15.1	16.8	44.0	44.9	10.0	26.4	56.0	24.6	25.5	13.2	37.8	49.4	32.4

<sup>1</sup> Cancers/year/10<sup>5</sup> individuals, estimated according to FAO/WHO (1998).

<sup>2</sup> Based on a BMDL<sub>10</sub> in rodents of 170 ng/kg bw/day (EFSA, 2007).





### 4. Discussion

In this study, we reported data on aflatoxin contamination in maize, rice, wheat and sorghum grains obtained from the published literature and the GEMS/Food database. Literature data concerned samples collected in 64 countries; data from the GEMS/Food were submitted by 24 countries. No data on samples collected in Oceania countries were available in either dataset. Aflatoxin contamination data were mostly available for maize (54.2% of all samples analysed in the studies), while most of the data submitted to GEMS/Food were related to rice (66.6%). The interest in sorghum was lower in the literature in comparison with the other cereals, and the data provided to GEMS/Food were also very limited (83 samples), and did not include samples collected in African countries, the highest consumers of sorghum worldwide. This dataset will probably increase in the next few years as a FAO/WHO project on mycotoxins in sorghum is being conducted, with samples collected in the four largest producing/exporting countries of this commodity (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, and the Sudan) (CAC, 2012). Under this project, up to February 2014, a total of 20,908 of sorghum samples have been analysed, with 3.1% of samples positive for mycotoxins, mainly aflatoxins, fumonisins, and sterigmatocystin (CAC, 2014b). Data reported in the literature may include some monitoring data submitted to the GEMS/Food database, however it was not possible to trace it back. Nevertheless, the dietary risk assessment was conducted using only the GEMS/ Food dataset.

With the exception of rice samples from Africa and American continents, the incidence of aflatoxins and the concentration were higher in the published data than in the GEMS/Food database, probably due to sampling differences in the two data sources. Research studies normally do not follow strict sampling plans, and may include samples involved in outbreaks of mycotoxin contamination, not reflecting the general scenario of a specific region or country. This was the case of a survey conducted in Kenya, where some samples were collected in households of patients involved in the aflatoxicosis outbreak (Daniel et al., 2011). On the other hand, the data provided to the GEMS/Food by national authorities were mostly collected under monitoring programs (non-target sampling) and are more representative of mycotoxin contamination in a given country.

In general, higher incidence and concentration calculated from the literature lead to higher aflatoxin mean levels (for positive samples and for all samples) compared to GEMS/ Food data. On the other hand, mean levels calculated from published data may be overestimated, as in some studies only the concentration range was reported, and the midrange was used in the estimation (Matumba *et al.*, 2011; Ratnavathi *et al.*, 2012; Reddy *et al.*, 2009; Reiter *et al.*, 2010; Riba *et al.*, 2010). The exclusion of the study that reported the highest value of aflatoxin contamination (maize sample – 48,000 µg/kg) did not have a significant impact on the mean values for this cereal.

UB and LB of total means did not differ greatly in both datasets, which show that LOQs and or LODs of the methods used for analysis were low. The method LOQs for aflatoxins in the published studies ranged from 0.03  $\mu$ g/kg (high-performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection) (Reinhold and Reinhardt, 2011; Yazdanpanah *et al.*, 2013) to 4  $\mu$ g/kg (thin layer chromatography) (Garrido *et al.*, 2012). Method LOQs provided to GEMS/Food were in the range of 0.05-8.7  $\mu$ g/kg, although method description was not available in the database. It is important to emphasise that the uncertainties of the UB and LB estimations made using literature or GEMS/Food data could not be assessed due to the limitation of the information provided in both cases.

In this study, we used the UB mean concentration for each crop derived from all the data provided to GEMS/Food to estimate the total exposure. This is justifiable as the crops produced in one region may be in the international trade and consumed elsewhere. With the concentration level for each cereal remaining constant, only the consumption pattern had an effect on the total aflatoxin intake in each cluster. In four of the five clusters that showed the highest intake (8.8 to 17.1 ng/kg bw/day), rice was the cereal that most contributed to the total intake, indicating the importance of controlling fungi infection and aflatoxin levels in this commodity.

Various studies published in the literature have estimated the dietary intake of aflatoxins (Table 5). In Malaysia (C05), the total UB intake of 58.0 ng/kg bw/day (from the consumption 38 foods, both raw and processed) (Chin *et al.*, 2012) was much higher than the intake for cluster C05 estimated in this study (11.2 ng/kg bw/day). On the other hand, the UB intake estimated for the total Brazilian population, also included in cluster C05, was considerably lower (6.8 ng/kg bw/day) (Andrade *et al.*, 2013), with rice contributing to 97.1% of the total intake.

The intakes obtained for C06, C07, C09 and C10 in this study were higher than the intakes found in countries belonging to these clusters. For example, the intake in France (C07), estimated through consumption of 212 foods (including rice and wheat products), was 0.9 ng/kg bw/ day (Sirot et al., 2013) while in China (C09) the intake of individual commodities reached 5.8 ng/kg bw/day (rice) (Ding et al., 2012), as shown in Table 5. Most studies considered cereals in the intake estimations, but focused mainly on processed products, unlike the present study in which only contamination data on the raw commodity were considered. A case in point is the assessment performed in Japan, which only considered cooked rice (Sakuma et al., 2013). Intakes found in the present study were also higher than the most recent risk assessment conducted by JECFA (Bendford et al., 2010; FAO/WHO, 2008) (0.4-3.7 ng/kg bw/day), using the previous GEMS/Food Consumption Cluster Diets (13 Clusters). The only cereal considered in the JECFA assessment was maize (including processed products), in addition to peanuts, oilseeds, cocoa products, dried fruits, peanut oil, spices, tree nuts, dried figs, butter of Karité, and other nuts.

Chronic dietary risk characterisation for aflatoxins from the consumption of cereals was conducted in this study using two available approaches. One limitation to the cancer risk approach estimate is related to the prevalence rates of the hepatitis B virus, which were derived from the prevalence map made by the CDC (2014), and agreement with the GEMS/Cluster was not always possible. For example, Brazil (C05), Canada and the United States of America (C10) are considered by CDC as countries with low prevalence of hepatitis B virus (<2% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>). In this paper, a prevalence rate of 3% HBsAg<sup>+</sup> was used for C05 and C10, as they include countries with low-intermediate prevalence of hepatitis B virus (2-4% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>). Estimation made by the Brazilian Ministry of Health indicates that actual prevalence in the country is 0.37% (Brasil, 2010).

The total exposure to aflatoxins and the risk estimates shown in this paper may be overestimated, as they do not consider the impact of cereal processing on aflatoxin levels,

#### Table 5. Dietary exposure and risk characterisation for aflatoxins estimated in the present study using GEMS/Food occurrence data and assessments reported in other studies.

Country	Food analysed	Intake <sup>1</sup>	Cancer risk <sup>2</sup>	MOE <sup>3</sup>
Present work <sup>4</sup>	Maize, rice, sorghum and wheat	3.0-17.1	0.057-0.467	56-10
Africa – C03/C13 (Shephard, 2008) <sup>5</sup>	Beer, groundnuts, kenkey, maize, millet, peanut butter, rice, sorghum and yam chips	1.4-850	0.1-70.1	121.4-0.2
Brazil – C05 (Andrade <i>et al.</i> , 2013) <sup>6</sup>	Brazil nuts, maize products, other nuts, peanuts, peanut products and rice	6.6-6.8	0.0731-0.0753	25.8-25.0
China – C09 (Ding <i>et al.</i> , 2012) <sup>7</sup>	Maize and derived products, peanuts, peanut oil and rice	0.11-5.8	0.003-0.2	24.7-0.5
China – C09 (Li <i>et al.</i> , 2014)	Edible oils, maize, oats and other coarse grains, peanuts, rice, soybean and wheat <sup>8</sup>	8.3	_9	-
France – C07 (Sirot <i>et al.</i> , 2013) <sup>10</sup>	212 foods <sup>11</sup>	0.9	0.011	-
Iran – C06 (Yazdanpanah et al., 2013)	Bread, peanuts, puffed maize snack, rice and wheat flour	3.6	-	-
Japan –C10 (Sakuma <i>et al.</i> , 2013) <sup>12</sup>	Cooked rice	1.2	0.0021	209
Japan – C10 (Sugita-Konishi <i>et al.</i> , 2010) <sup>13</sup>	24 foods <sup>14</sup>	0.003-0.004	0.00004-0.00005	-
Malaysia – C05 (Chin <i>et al.</i> , 2012) <sup>15</sup>	38 foods (raw and processed) <sup>16</sup>	28.8-58.0	0.72-1.45	-
New Zealand – C10 (Cressey and Reeve, 2013) <sup>17</sup>	Dried fruits, maize and derived products, peanut	0.09 <sup>18</sup>	0.0015-0.0019 <sup>18</sup>	-
	and derived products, snacks, spices, tree nuts and derived products	0.12 <sup>19</sup>	0.0018-0.0022 <sup>19</sup>	
Republic of Korea – C10 (Park et al., 2004) <sup>20</sup>	Barley and its products, maize and its products, <i>meju</i> and rice	1.2-5.8	-	-
Worldwide – 13 Cluster Diets (FAO/WHO, 2008)	Butter of Karité, cocoa products, dried figs, dried fruits, groundnuts, maize, oilseeds, other nuts, peanut oil, spices and tree nuts	0.4-3.7	-	-
<ul> <li><sup>1</sup> ng/kg bw/day.</li> <li><sup>2</sup> Cancers/year/10<sup>5</sup> individuals.</li> <li><sup>3</sup> Margin of exposure; based on a BMDL<sub>10</sub> in roden</li> </ul>	t of 170 ng/kg bw/day, except for China and Japan (14	10 ng/kg bw/day	).	

<sup>4</sup> Lower-upper bound, 3-8% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Range of individual commodities from different African countries, 25% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Lower-upper bound, 0.37% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> AFB<sub>1</sub> only, range of individual commodities.

<sup>8</sup> Including derived products of all foods.

<sup>9</sup> Not estimated.

<sup>10</sup> Upper bound, 1% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Selected based on pattern of consumption and main known contributors to aflatoxins exposure – includes rice and wheat products.

<sup>12</sup> AFB<sub>1</sub> only, 95<sup>th</sup> percentile.

<sup>13</sup> AFB<sub>1</sub> only, 95<sup>th</sup> percentile, lower-upper bound, 1% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> Selected on the basis of knowledge on the occurrence of AFs – includes rice and wheat.

<sup>15</sup> Lower-upper bound, 5.24% HBsAg<sup>+</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> Selected based on knowledge on the occurrence of AFs – type of food not informed.

17 1.5% HBsAg+

<sup>18</sup> Female.

<sup>19</sup> Male.

<sup>20</sup> AFB<sub>1</sub> only, lower-upper bound.

such as sorting, milling and cooking (Castells et al., 2007; Hussain and Luttfullah, 2009; Hwang and Lee, 2006; Park and Kim, 2006; Pearson et al., 2004; Siwela et al., 2005). On the other hand, no other sources of aflatoxin exposure

were considered, such as peanuts and oil seeds, which were shown to contribute significantly to the total exposure estimated by the JECFA for the 13 Cluster Diets (FAO/ WHO, 2008; Benford et al., 2010).

This work clearly showed that aflatoxin in rice is a major concern due to its high concentration and consumption patterns in certain regions of the world. Currently, the Codex ML for aflatoxins are only established for almonds, Brazil nuts, hazelnuts, peanuts, pistachios, and dried figs (CAC, 1995), food commodities whose average consumption is much lower than for cereals (maximum of 18.8 g/person/ day for peanuts in C13; WHO, 2014). The establishment of a ML for rice would remove the most contaminated samples from the market and would have a significant impact on exposure in various regions of the world. For example, if a hypothetical ML of aflatoxins in rice were set at 40  $\mu$ g/kg, the cancer risk would decrease by up to 48% in comparison with a no limit situation. At MLs of 20 and 10  $\mu$ g/kg, the risk would be reduced by up to 63%. Lower limits would not have a significant impact on cancer risk for all clusters, except C09 and C14 (Asian countries), for which a ML of  $1 \mu g/kg$  would decrease the risk by 76 and 77.8%, respectively. This lower level, however, would have a significant impact on the food supply (about 20% of the samples rejected), when compared with the higher MLs (up to 4% of the samples rejected).

The dietary risk assessment of aflatoxins in cereals conducted in this study used incidence data provided to the GEMS/Food up to July 2014, in response to a public call made by the JECFA and requested by the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the CCCF (REP13/CF) to support the discussion on aflatoxins in cereals at the international level. However, only 24 countries responded to this call, yielding a database which is not representative of every region of the world. For example, no rice data were available for China, a country with a high rice consumption rate and that is part of Cluster C09, which had the highest total intake of aflatoxins. In spite of these limitations, the information provided in this paper is of most relevance as it shows rice as a major driver of mycotoxin exposure in most clusters. Furthermore, the study clearly indicates the need for additional data on aflatoxin contamination in cereals, mainly from countries for which these data are lacking, in support of a more sound risk assessment, and the establishment of ML by the Codex Alimentarius.

## 5. Conclusions

Occurrence data summarised in the present study showed that raw cereals are frequently contaminated with aflatoxins, a genotoxic mycotoxin. Rice was one of the most contaminated cereals, and presented the highest concentration in both literature and GEMS/Food datasets. The dietary risk assessment conducted in this paper indicated a health concern for all 17 GEMS/Food Clusters (MOE<50), with the consumption of rice, wheat and/or maize as the main contributors to aflatoxin intake. Even if the impact of cereal processing on contamination levels had been considered, the MOE would still be much lower than that considered of low health concern for genotoxic compounds such as aflatoxins (>10,000).

Since cereals are staple foods worldwide, and the elimination of aflatoxins from the food supply is not possible, they should be constantly monitored and actions taken to maintain concentration as low as possible. Actions aimed at lowering the risk of aflatoxin exposure, while still ensuring the food supply, include the enforcement of codes of practices and the establishment of ML. Therefore, considering the results of this study, priority should be given to actions focusing on rice, wheat and maize.

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