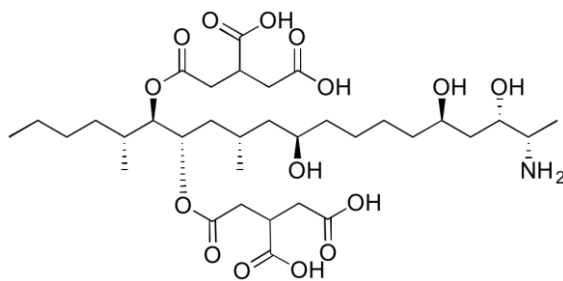


# Primjena otpada riblje industrije u uklanjanju mikotoksina FB<sub>1</sub>

dr.sc. Iva Čanak





Zaklada Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti

projekt „Uklanjanje mikotoksina otpadom  
riblje industrije „

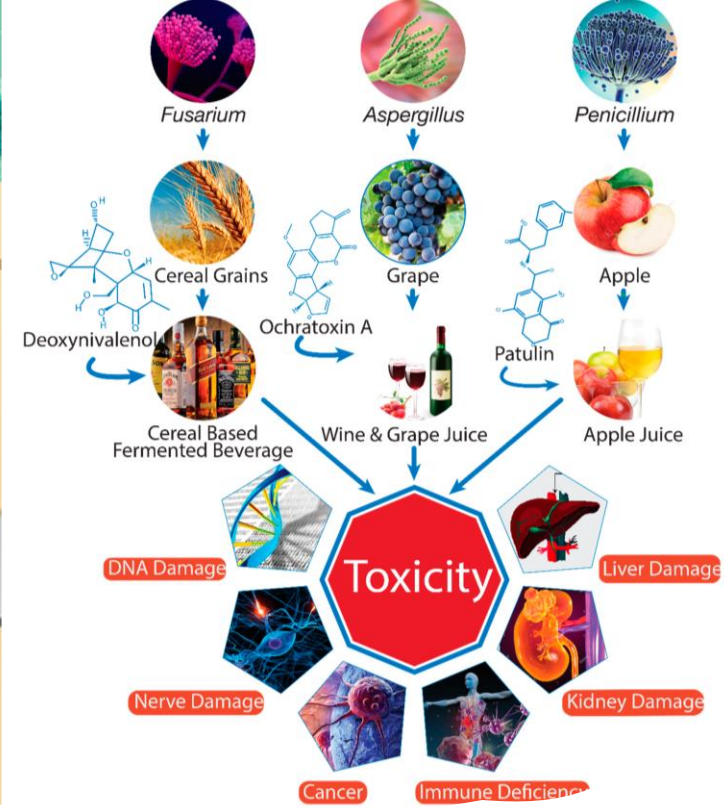
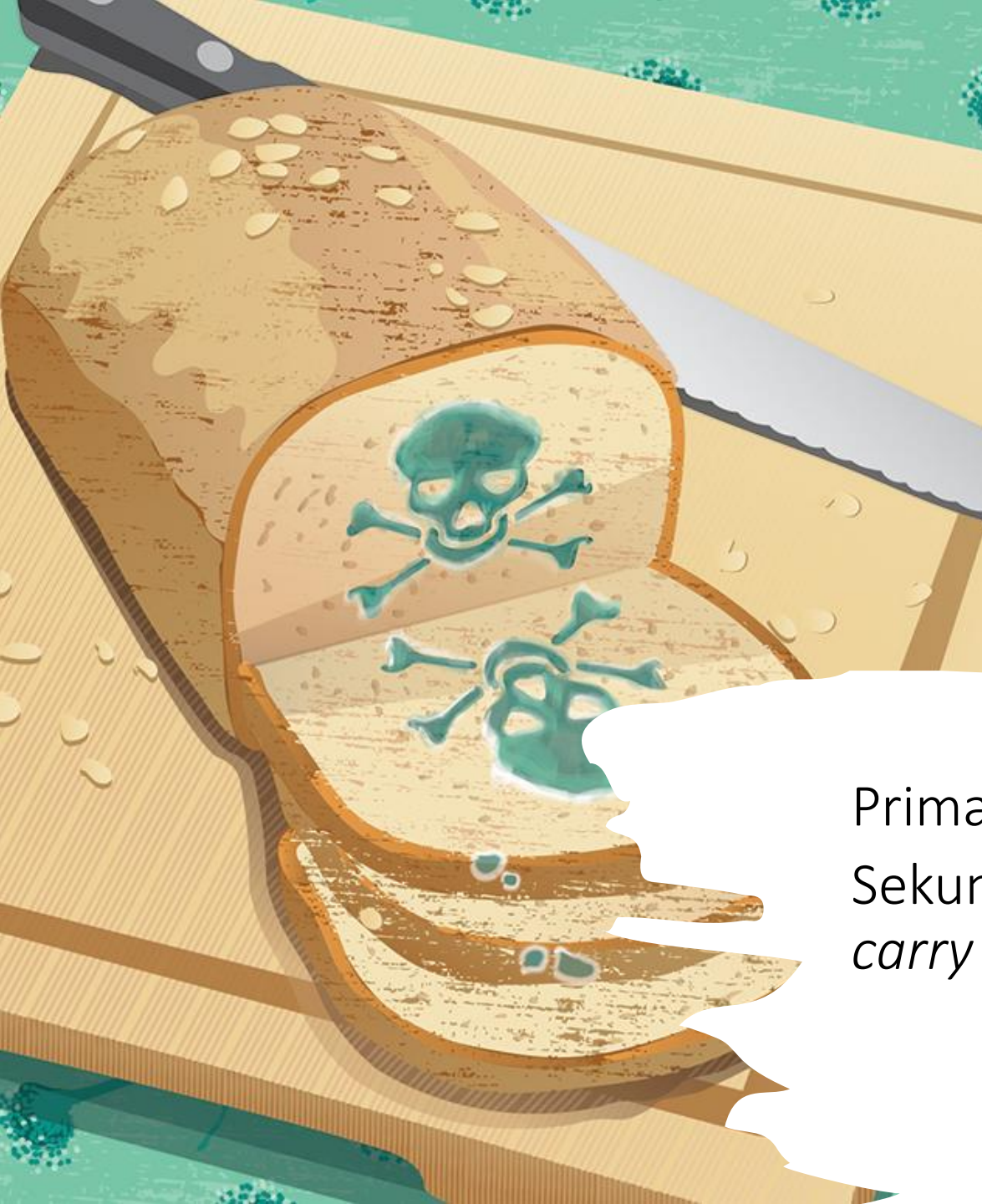
prof.dr.sc. Ksenija Markov  
prof.dr.sc. Jadranka Frece  
dr.sc. Željko Jakopović  
dr.sc. Deni Kostelac

# Mikotoksini

- Sekundarni produkti metabolizma nekih plijesni (*Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* itd.)
- Sinteza tijekom rasta na supstratima biljnog i životinjskog podrijetla
- Česti onečišćivači hrane; uzročnici značajne štete u gospodarstvu; uzročnici različitih bolesti
- Velik problem za ljude i životinje u brojim zemljama svijeta
  
- Prema procjeni FAO-a, 25 % hrane koja se proizvodi u svijetu kontaminirano je mikotoksinima

Aflatoxins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Aspergillus flavus</i></li><li>• <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i></li><li>• <i>Aspergillus aflatoxiformans</i></li></ul>
Ochratoxin A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Aspergillus carbonarius</i></li><li>• <i>Aspergillus westerdijkiae</i></li><li>• <i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i></li><li>• <i>Aspergillus steynii</i></li></ul>
Fumonisin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Aspergillus niger</i></li><li>• <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i></li><li>• <i>Fusarium verticillioides</i></li><li>• <i>Fusarium proliferatum</i></li></ul>
Zearalenone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Fusarium graminearum</i></li><li>• <i>Fusarium culmorum</i></li><li>• <i>Fusarium crookwellense</i></li></ul>
Deoxynivalenol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Fusarium graminearum</i></li><li>• <i>Fusarium culmorum</i></li></ul>





Primarne mikotoksikoze  
Sekundarne mikotoksikoze-  
*carry over* efekt



Izvor: Licencirane fotografije / Autor: Milsing

Državni inspektorat Republike Hrvatske izvjestio je da se povlače dodatni proizvodi Lectranal, a riječ je o svim serijama s valjanim rokom Lectranal kaps a 60 kom, Lectranal acute kaps a 30 kom, Lectranal acute a 20 kaps, priopćila je u petak Hrvatska agencija za poljoprivredu i hranu.

Proizvođač Milsing d.o.o. iz Velike Gorice odlučio je povući sve serije spomenutih proizvoda s valjanim rokom koje nisu obuhvaćene prijašnjim povlačenjem kako bi se osigurala maksimalna sigurnost, dodaje se u priopćenju

Proizvodi koji su bili obuhvaćeni prijašnjim povlačenjem mikotoksina – okratoksina A u sirovini korišten u skladu s europskom uredbom o utvrđivanju u kontaminiranoj hrani te utvrđivanju postupaka u području sigurnosti

NAJNOVIJA VJESTI SPORT SHOWBIZ LIFESTYLE TEMATSKI PRILOGI PODCASTI KOLUMNISTI TISAKO DIGITALNO

VJESTI: 600 više od pola milijuna eura • 11. rujna 2022. Baruti: "Eti bili najbogatiji svjetom a kini kao što je bila i ruskinjama" • 11. rujna 2022. Putin 11

HRVATSKA

### S tržišta povučene Naturine sušene smokve. Pronađene povećane količine aflatoksin mikotoksina



4. rujna 2022. 10:40

Autor: fotografije11

» Naslovnica » Novosti » S tržišta se povlači sok od jabuke: razlog epiziva mikotoksin-patulin



### S tržišta se povlači sok od jabuke: razlog opoziva mikotoksin-patulin

» Mirjana Bošković Smrekar • 27 lis 2022. • Novosti • Komentari isključeni

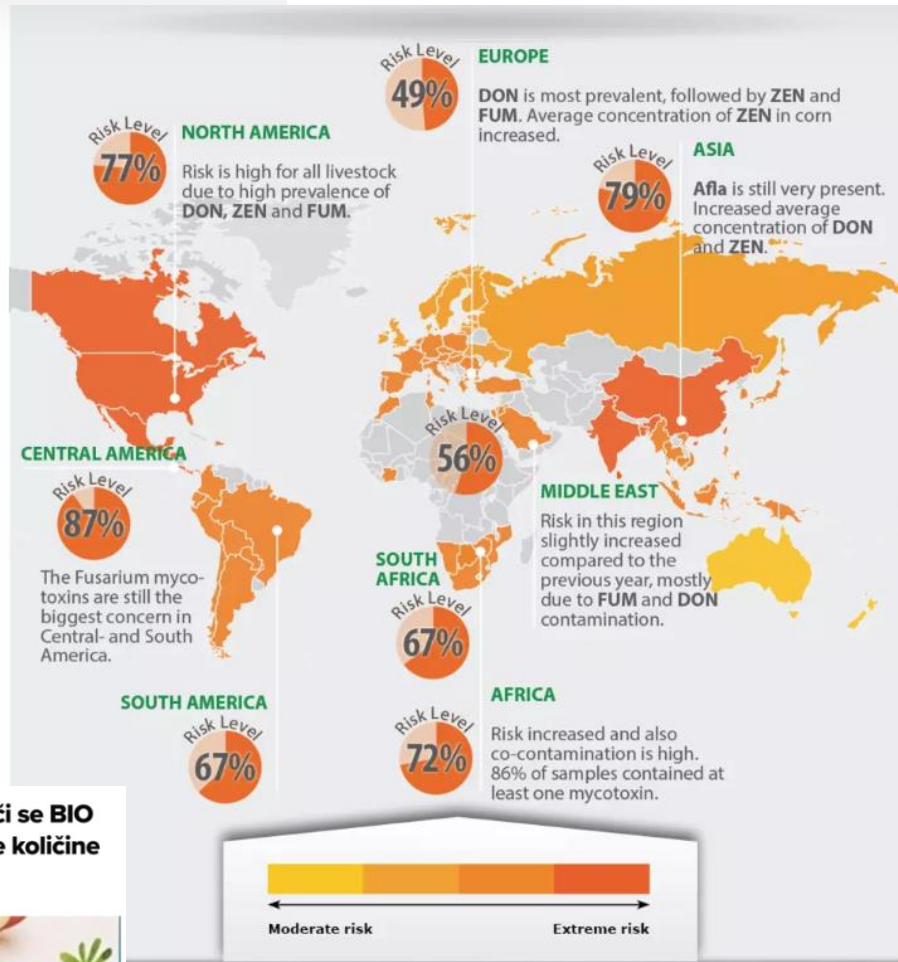
Subjekt u poslovanju s hranom u postupku samokontrole otkrio je da je u soku od jabuke povećan sadržaj mikotoksina-patulina zbog čega su ga povukli s tržišta.

## Iz trgovine povučena i izvjesna organska heljda! Zbog aflatoksin mikotoksina!

1 min read

9 mjeseci ago • Franc Mihic

Proizvod nije u skladu s Uredbom (EZ) br. 1881/2006 od 19. prosinca 2006. o kontaminiranoj u hrani.



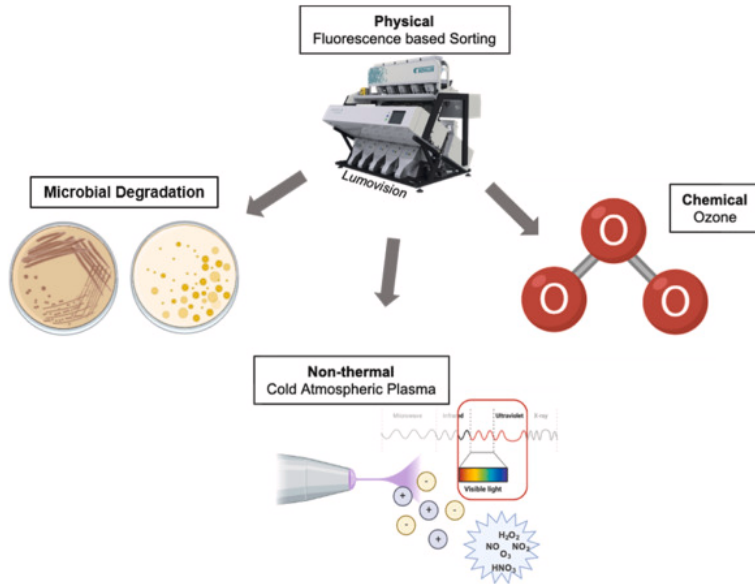
### OBAVEZNO PROVJERITE / Povlači se BIO kašica za djecu. ima povećane količine mikotoksina-okratoksina A



Proizvođač BIO kašice je Gittis Naturprodukte GmbH, Puch bei Hallein, Austrija, a na tržište ga stavlja dm-drogerie markt d.o.o., Zagreb.

# Comparative efficacy of agricultural by-products in sequestering mycotoxins

Donato Greco, Vito D'Ascanio, Elisa Santovito, Antonio F Logrieco and Giuseppina Avantaggiato\*



DOI: 10.5937/FFR1802087B

UDK 582.28:615.918:661.183



Review article

## IN VITRO REMOVING OF MYCOTOXINS BY USING DIFFERENT INORGANIC ADSORBENTS AND ORGANIC WASTE MATERIALS FROM SERBIA

Aleksandra S. Bočarov Stančić<sup>1</sup>, Zorica R. Lopičić<sup>2</sup>, Marija I. Bodroža Solarov<sup>3</sup>, Slavica Ž. Stanković<sup>4</sup>, Snežana M. Janković<sup>1</sup>, Jelena V. Milojković<sup>2</sup>, Jelena A. Krulj<sup>2</sup>

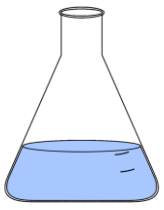
**ABSTRACT:** Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> (AFB<sub>1</sub>), ochratoxin A (OTA), zearalenone (ZON), deoxynivalenol (DON) and T-2 toxin are the most extensively studied toxic fungal metabolites. Once mycotoxins enter the food/feed production chain keeping their toxic characteristics, it is very difficult to remove or eliminate them. One of promising methods to reduce mycotoxins in contaminated food/feedstuffs is the use of mycotoxin binders. This paper presents the results of *in vitro* investigations of mineral mycotoxin binders (bentonite - BEN, diatomite - DIA and zeolite - ZEO), and organic mycotoxin binders - agricultural waste materials (*Myriophyllum spicatum*, peach and sour cherry pits). Chemical compositions of the adsorbents have showed that they do not consist of elements toxic to the animals. Inorganic adsorbents (BEN, DIA and ZEO) tested *in vitro* were better binders of AFB<sub>1</sub> (94.97% - 96.90%), while the biosorbents were more efficient in adsorption of OTA (19.98% - 66.66%), ZON (33.33% - 75.00%) and T-2 toxin (16.67% - 50.00%). Inorganic adsorbents and organic waste materials expressed similar binding capacity for DON *in vitro*, with the exception of *M. spicatum* that did not at all adsorb this type B trichothecene. Our results indicate that feed contamination with different types of mycotoxins might be diminished by a product that combines different inorganic and organic adsorbents with diverse mycotoxin binding properties.

**Key words:** mineral adsorbents, biosorbents, mycotoxins, *in vitro* binding

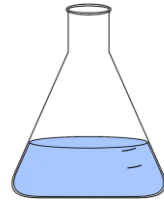
**Table 1.** AFB<sub>1</sub>, ZEA, OTA, FB<sub>1</sub>, and DON adsorption by selected agricultural by-products tested at different pH values (7 and 3) and at 1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> dosage towards a multi-mycotoxin solution containing 1 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> of each toxin. Values are means of triplicate experiments

Agricultural by-product	Mycotoxin adsorption (%)									
	AFB <sub>1</sub>		ZEA		OTA		FB <sub>1</sub>		DON	
	pH 7	pH 3	pH 7	pH 3	pH 7	pH 3	pH 7	pH 3	pH 7	pH 3
1 Pea seed	0	1	7	25	0	26	0	0	0	0
2 Pea seed-pod	0	3	5	18	0	3	1	0	2	0
7 Green bean	2	3	16	25	0	8	2	31	3	1
8 Cranberry beans	3	4	14	13	2	7	0	21	0	0
9 Cranberry beans (seed pod)	3	0	19	16	0	0	7	27	0	3
21 Lentil	0	4	8	22	0	18	12	4	1	1
22 Haricot bean	0	2	4	13	0	9	0	12	1	0
23 Cicerchia*	0	2	0	8	0	17	11	17	1	0
26 Chickpea	0	1	14	14	0	4	0	0	1	5
25 Broad bean	0	3	7	14	1	17	3	0	0	5
4 Onion leaf	4	5	15	26	0	16	4	11	1	2
5 Onion bulb	4	1	0	7	0	1	4	6	1	1
6 Cauliflower leaf	6	4	8	16	1	0	2	25	16	0
10 Brassica rapa stem and leaf	3	0	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
11 Broccoli stalk	3	1	9	10	0	0	14	29	0	4
12 Celery stalk	4	4	11	12	0	0	9	49	2	2
13 Fennel bulb	1	3	4	12	0	0	5	35	0	0
15 Potato tuber skin	3	5	0	7	0	1	24	30	1	3
35 Tomato fruit skin	4	8	18	35	1	21	11	0	3	0
3 Asparagus stem	11	14	27	33	0	29	0	0	0	0
37 Wheat straw	21	18	23	30	0	12	6	0	2	0
24 Broad bean (dry skins)	25	25	8	13	1	17	3	58	4	0
27 Olive tree branches	30	21	39	39	0	15	2	0	4	3
28 Olive tree leaves	29	13	60	58	0	30	0	0	1	6
29 Almond shell	38	40	26	24	0	15	3	40	1	0
36 Almond hull	45	48	21	31	3	38	9	7	3	0
14 Artichoke bud	51	31	62	31	0	4	9	18	2	0
16 Artichoke stalk	47	19	54	20	0	0	10	15	0	8
17 Artichoke leaf veins	39	13	44	15	0	0	9	34	1	13
18 Artichoke heart	46	12	74	19	0	7	18	49	1	6
19 Artichoke involucre bract	39	8	53	17	0	0	19	48	0	0
20 Artichoke leaf blades	37	17	62	44	0	15	18	7	2	18
30 Primitivo grape pomace	58	60	29	31	4	29	2	37	1	0
31 Sangiovese grape pomace	65	66	31	35	6	33	17	11	0	0
32 Malvasia grape pomace	58	53	27	25	6	18	19	4	0	0
33 Greco di Tufo grape pomace	51	50	27	30	5	19	15	19	1	0
34 Aglianico grape pomace	58	52	30	31	5	28	11	18	6	0

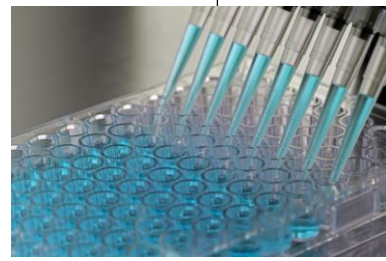
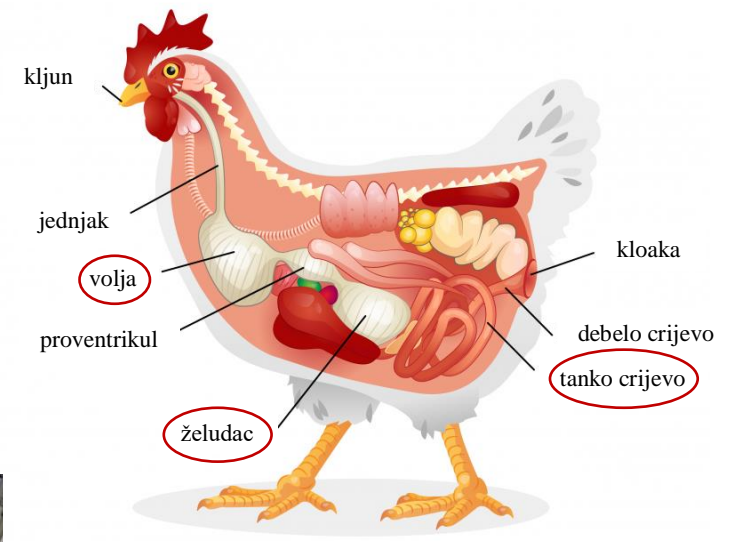
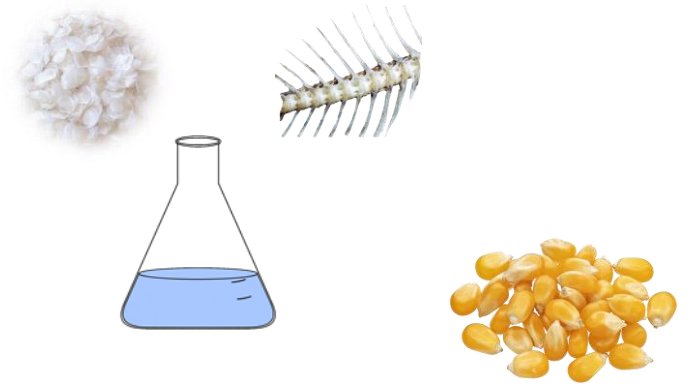
# Metode



fosfatni pufer pH7



citratni pufer pH3



# Rezultati

**Tablica 1.** Postotak vezanja FB<sub>1</sub> u fosfatnom i citratnom puferu kostima brancina

Vrijeme (h)	% vezanja	
	Fosfatni pufer pH 7	Citratni pufer pH 3
0	63,95	84,05
2	75,1	61,1
4	96,55	69,25
24	56,1	66,1

**Tablica 2.** Postotak vezanja FB<sub>1</sub> u fosfatnom i citratnom puferu kostima orade

Vrijeme (h)	% vezanja	
	Fosfatni pufer pH 7	Citratni pufer pH 3
0	53,3	94,55
2	44,5	93,1
4	80,6	86,4
24	93,7	87,75

**Tablica 3.** Postotak vezanja FB<sub>1</sub> u fosfatnom i citratnom puferu ljuskama

Vrijeme (h)	% vezanja	
	Fosfatni pufer pH 7	Citratni pufer pH 3
0	95,7	82,8
2	96,7	73,35
4	94,65	86,35
24	94	82,9

**Tablica 4.** Postotak vezanja FB<sub>1</sub> u simuliranim uvjetima GIT-a peradi

Adsorbens	% vezanja		
	Volja	Želudac	Tanko crijevo
Kosti brancina	21,51	20,43	22,58
Kosti orade	31,18	0	0
Ljuske	2,15	38,71	27,96



Hvala na pažnji!

