Importance of Aflatoxin M_1 Determination

Aflatoxins are highly toxic mycotoxins produced by a variety of molds such as *Aspergillus flavus, A. parasiticus* and *A. nomius.* These toxins are known carcinogens and can be present in grains, nuts, cottonseeds and other foods consumed by humans or in animal feed.

Crops may be contaminated by some of these toxins during growth, harvest or storage. The toxins most frequently detected are Aflatoxin B_1, B_2, G_1, and G_2. When animals are fed contaminated feed, Aflatoxin B_1 is converted by hydroxylation to M_1, which is subsequently secreted into the milk of lactating animals. Human breast milk can also contain Aflatoxin M_1 if a lactating woman has consumed food contaminated with Aflatoxin B_1.

Aflatoxin M_1 is very stable throughout milk processing methods such as pasteurization.

To protect humans, regulatory agencies around the world have imposed regulatory limits regarding the amount of Aflatoxins that are allowable in human and animal foods. In Europe, the Aflatoxin M_1 tolerance levels (ML) are as follows:

Milk (raw milk, milk used in the production of milk based products and heat treated milk): 0.05 ppb
Infant formula and infant milk: 0.025 ppb
Dietary foods intended for infants: 0.025 ppb

The Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA allows the determination of 42 samples in duplicate determination. 1 mL of milk sample is required. The test can be performed in less than 2 hours.

Performance Data

Test sensitivity: The detection limit for Aflatoxin M_1 is 11 pg/mL (mean of 6 blank determinations minus 3 standard deviations). The middle of the test (50% B/B_0) is at approximately 100 pg/mL. Determinations closer to the middle of the calibration range of the test give the most accurate results.

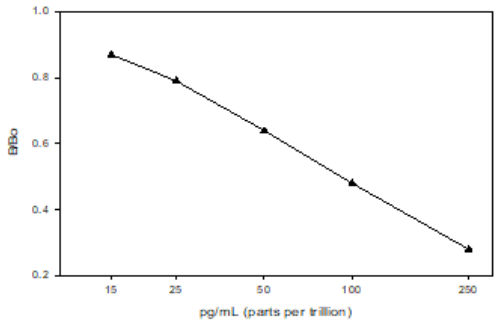
Test reproducibility: Coefficients of variation (CVs) for standards: <10%; CVs for samples: <15%.

Specificity: The cross-reactivity of the Abraxis Aflatoxin M_1 Kit for various other Aflatoxins (B_1, B_2, G_1, and G_2) in milk were not determined as these mycotoxins are not excreted in milk.

Recoveries: Recoveries of Aflatoxin M_1 from spiked whole milk are as follows:

M_1 Spiked (ppt)	M_1 Recovered (ppt)	Recovery (%)
50	50.3	100.6
100	104.6	104.6
200	188.1	94.1
Average Recovery		99.8

Standard Curve:



For demonstration purposes only. Not for use in sample interpretation.

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Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA (Microtiter Plate)

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay for the Determination of Aflatoxin M_1 in Contaminated Samples

Product No. 53012M

1. General Description

The Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA is an immunoassay for the quantitative and sensitive screening of Aflatoxin M_1. This test is suitable for the quantitative and/or qualitative screening of Aflatoxin M_1 in milk and milk products (please refer to the appropriate technical bulletins for extraction/dilution procedures). Samples requiring regulatory action should be confirmed by HPLC, GC/MS, or other conventional methods.

2. Safety Instructions

The standard solutions in this test kit contain small amounts of Aflatoxin M_1. In addition, the substrate solution contains tetramethylbenzidine and the stop solution contains diluted sulfuric acid. Avoid contact of stopping solution with skin and mucous membranes. If these reagents come in contact with the skin, wash with water.

3. Storage and Stability

The Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA kit should be stored in the refrigerator (4–8°C). The solutions must be allowed to reach room temperature (20-25°C) before use. Reagents may be used until the expiration date on the box.

4. Test Principle

The test is a forward ELISA based on the recognition of Aflatoxin M_1 by specific antibodies. The calibrators and sample extract(s) are pipetted into test wells coated with Aflatoxin M_1 antibody to initiate the reaction. After a 30 minute incubation, the contents of the wells are removed and the wells are washed. Aflatoxin M_1-HRP conjugate is then added, followed by a 60 minute incubation period during which the HRP conjugate binds to unbound sites on the Aflatoxin M_1 antibody. Following this 60 minute incubation, the contents of the well are removed and the wells are washed to remove any unbound Aflatoxin M_1-HRP conjugate. A clear substrate is then added to the wells. Any bound enzyme conjugate causes the conversion of the colorless substrate to a blue color. Following a 20 minute incubation, the reaction is stopped and the amount of color in each well is read using an ELISA reader. The color of the unknown samples is compared to the color of the calibrators and the Aflatoxin M_1 concentration of the samples is derived. The concentrations of the samples are determined by interpolation using the standard curve constructed with each run.

5. Limitations of the Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA, Possible Test Interference

Although many organic and inorganic compounds commonly found in samples have been tested and found not to interfere with this test, due to the high variability of compounds that might be found in samples, test interferences caused by matrix effects cannot be completely excluded.

Milk fats will cause interference in the test, therefore milk samples should be defatted as instructed in the sample preparation step (Milk Sample Preparation, Section D) before analysis.

Mistakes in handling the test can also cause errors. Possible sources for such errors can include: inadequate storage conditions of the test kit, wrong pipetting sequence or inaccurate volumes of the reagents, too long or too short incubation times during the immune and/or substrate reaction, extreme temperatures during the test performance (lower than 10°C or higher than 30°C).

Each reagent is optimized for use in the Abraxis Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA kit. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other Abraxis Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA kits with different lot numbers.

The Abraxis Aflatoxin M_1 ELISA kit provides screening results. As with any analytical technique (GC/MS, HPLC, etc.), samples requiring regulatory action should be confirmed by an alternative method.

A. Reagents and Materials Provided

1. Microtiter plate (12 X 8 strips) coated with polyclonal anti-Aflatoxin M_1 antibody, in a re-sealable aluminum pouch.
2. Standards (6): 0, 15, 25, 50, 100, 250 pg/mL (ppt) of Aflatoxin M_1, 1 mL each.
3. Sample Diluent, 25 mL. Use to dilute samples.
4. Aflatoxin M_1-HRP Conjugate, 12 mL.
5. Wash Buffer (5X) Concentrate, 100 mL. Must be diluted 1:5 with deionized water before use, see Test Preparation (Section E)
6. Substrate (Color) Solution (TMB), 12 mL.
7. Stop Solution, 6 mL (Handle with care).

B. Additional Materials (not included with the test kit)

1. Micro-pipettes with disposable plastic tips (50-200 µL)
2. Multi-channel pipette (50-250 µL) or stepper pipette with disposable plastic tips (50-250 µL)
3. Microtiter plate washer (optional)
4. Microtiter plate reader (wave length 450 nm)
5. Container with 500 mL capacity (for diluted 1X Wash Buffer, see Test Preparation, Section E)
6. Deionized or distilled water
7. Paper towels or equivalent absorbent material
8. Timer
9. Microcentrifuge capable of spinning at 12,000 – 14,000 RPM
10. Microcentrifuge tubes
11. Pasteur pipettes and bulb
12. 4 mL glass vials with Teflon-lined caps

C. Notes and Precautions

This procedure is recommended for use with milk or milk products. Milk fats will cause interference in the test, therefore milk samples should be defatted as instructed in the sample preparation step (Milk Sample Preparation, Section D) before analysis.

To avoid drift and obtain accurate results, the addition of the standards/samples, conjugate, color, and stop solutions should be performed in less than 2 minutes for each reagent. If additions to the entire microtiter plate cannot be completed in less than 2 minutes, run size should be decreased to the number of rows which can be pipetted in less than 2 minutes.

Highly contaminated samples (those outside of the calibration range of the assay) must be diluted further in sample diluent and re-analyzed in order to obtain accurate quantitative results.

Please only use the reagents and standards from one package lot in one test, as they have been adjusted in combination.

D. Milk Sample Preparation

1. Pipette 1 mL of milk into a labeled microcentrifuge tube and centrifuge at 12,000 – 14,000 RPM for 5 minutes.
2. Using a Pasteur pipette, carefully remove the **middle** layer (the milk fat is the top layer) and transfer to a labeled 4 mL glass vial with Teflon-lined cap.
3. Analyze 100 µL (per well) of the **middle** layer directly in the assay (Assay Procedure, Section G, Step 1).
4. Highly contaminated samples (those outside of the calibration range of the assay) must be diluted in sample diluent and re-analyzed.

E. Test Preparation

Micro-pipetting equipment and pipette tips for pipetting the standards and the samples are necessary. We recommend using a multi-channel pipette or a stepping pipette for adding the enzyme conjugate, the substrate solution and the stop solution in order to equalize the incubation periods on the entire microtiter plate. Please only use the reagents and standards from one package lot in one test, as they have been adjusted in combination.

1. Adjust the microtiter plate and the reagents to room temperature before use.
2. Remove the number of microtiter plate strips required from the aluminum pouch. The remaining strips are stored in the aluminum pouch with desiccant and zip-locked closed. Store the remaining kit in the refrigerator (4-8°C).
3. The standard solutions, enzyme conjugate, substrate (color), and stop solution are ready to use and do not require any further dilutions.
4. Dilute the wash buffer (5X) concentrate at a ratio of 1:5. If using the entire bottle (100 mL), add to 400 mL of deionized or distilled water.
5. The stop solution must be handled with care as it contains diluted H_2SO_4.

F. Working Scheme

The microtiter plate consists of 12 strips of 8 wells, which can be used individually for the test. The standards must be run with each test. Never use the values of standards which have been determined in a test performed previously.

Std 0-Std 5: Standards
(0; 15; 25; 50; 100; 250 ppt)

Sam1, Sam2, etc.: Samples

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Std 0	Std 4	etc.									
B	Std 0	Std 4	etc.									
C	Std 1	Std 5										
D	Std 1	Std 5										
E	Std 2	Sam 1										
F	Std 2	Sam 1										
G	Std 3	Sam 2										
H	Std 3	Sam 2										

G. Assay Procedure

1. Add **100 µL of the standards or prepared milk samples (Section D)** into the wells of the test strips according to the working scheme given. Analysis in duplicates or triplicates is recommended.
2. Cover the wells with parafilm or tape and mix the contents by moving the strip holder in a circular motion on the benchtop for about 30 seconds. Be careful not to spill contents. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
3. After incubation, remove the covering and vigorously shake the contents of these wells into a sink. Wash the strips **three times** using the diluted wash buffer. Please use at least a volume of **250 µL of 1X wash buffer** for each well and each washing step. Remaining buffer in the wells should be removed by patting the inverted plate dry on a stack of paper towels.
4. Add **100 µL of enzyme conjugate** solution to the individual wells successively using a multi-channel pipette or a stepping pipette.
5. Cover the wells with parafilm or tape and mix the contents by moving the strip holder in a circular motion on the benchtop for about 30 seconds. Be careful not to spill contents. Incubate the strips for 60 minutes at room temperature.
6. After incubation, remove the covering and vigorously shake the contents of these wells into a sink. Wash the strips **three times** using the diluted wash buffer. Please use at least a volume of **250 µL of 1X wash buffer** for each well and each washing step. Remaining buffer in the wells should be removed by patting the inverted plate dry on a stack of paper towels.
7. Add **100 µL of substrate (color) solution** to the wells. Cover the wells with parafilm or tape and mix the contents by moving the strip holder in circular motion on the benchtop for about 30 seconds. Incubate the strips for 20 minutes at room temperature. Protect the strips from direct sunlight.
8. Add **50 µL of stop solution** to the wells in the same sequence as for the substrate solution.
9. Read the absorbance at 450 nm using a microplate ELISA photometer within 15 minutes after the addition of stopping solution.

H. Evaluation

The evaluation of the ELISA can be performed using commercial ELISA evaluation programs (4-Parameter (preferred) or Logit/Log). Results can also be obtained by using a spreadsheet macro available from Abraxis upon request, or through manual calculation. For manual evaluation, calculate the mean absorbance value for each of the standards. Calculate the $\%B/B_0$ for each standard by dividing the mean absorbance value for each standard by the Zero Standard (Standard 0) mean absorbance. Construct a standard curve by plotting the $\%B/B_0$ for each standard on the vertical linear (y) axis versus the corresponding Aflatoxin M_1 concentration on the horizontal logarithmic (x) axis on graph paper. $\%B/B_0$ for samples will then yield levels in ppt (pg/mL) of Aflatoxin M_1 by interpolation using the standard curve.

The concentrations of the samples are determined using the standard curve run with each test. Samples showing lower concentrations of Aflatoxin M_1 compared to standard 1 (15 ppt) must be reported as containing <15 ppt Aflatoxin M_1. Samples showing a higher concentration than standard 5 (250 ppt) must be diluted to obtain accurate results.

Semi-quantitative results can be derived by simple comparison of the sample absorbances to the absorbance of the standards. Sample containing less color than a standard will have a concentration of Aflatoxin M_1 greater than the concentration of that standard. Samples containing more color than a standard will have a concentration less than the concentration of that standard.

As with any analytical procedure (GC/MS, HPLC, etc.), samples requiring regulatory action should be confirmed by an alternative method.