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Analytical techniques for deoxynivalenol detection and quantification in wheat destined for the manufacture of commercial products

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Abstract

The concern regarding toxicity from the presence of deoxynivalenol (DON) in wheat that affects both economy and public health leads to the need to find appropriate detection methods for determining the degree of DON contamination in terms of the equipment available and the speed required for obtaining the incidence. The objective of this study was to compare the performance of two alternative analytical techniques for DON quantification for use in the food industry with a reference technique. Samples of wheat and the commercial by-products were analysed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with an ultraviolet detector as the reference method and the results compared with those obtained from a rapid lateral-flow immunochromatographic device (Reveal Q+) and of a Fourier-transform-infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy technique. Pearson's correlation coefficient between the HPLC and Reveal-Q+ data (0.45), although significant ($P<0.0003$), was lower than that obtained between HPLC and the FTIR method (0.94, $P<0.0001$). Both methods were considered efficient in quantifying DON levels in wheat-flour samples. This study was aimed at assisting the producers in choosing an appropriate tool for the purpose of analysis and upon consideration of the available equipment.

Keywords: deoxynivalenol, wheat, high-performance liquid chromatography, Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy, lateral-flow immunochromatography

1. Introduction

Wheat is an essential food source for many people around the world (Shewry, 2009). Special attention is required regarding health-related and commercialisation issues, such as the major threat to public health and agroeconomy posed by *Fusarium*-toxin contamination. Within this group, deoxynivalenol (DON) is the most relevant mycotoxin for wheat and wheat-derived products due to the toxin's widespread occurrence and the potential impact on animal and human health (Prelusky *et al.*, 1994). The detection of DON is usually a good indicator that other *Fusarium* toxins are also present in the same substrate (Sobrova *et al.*,

2010). Since the number of reported DON-contamination incidents has increased during the last ten years, the development and application of various DON-detection methods represents a pressing issue in the food industry (Koch, 2004). In view of the potential danger that DON represents to human and animal health, the European Community set a threshold for this toxin at 1.75 µg/g for unprocessed durum-wheat grains, 0.75 µg/g for cereals (wheat, maize, and barley) for direct human consumption or for flours and dried pastas, 0.50 µg/g for bread, and 0.20 µg/g for cereal-based foods for infants and young children (EC, 2007).

The analytical methods most frequently used for the detection and quantitation of these metabolites in wheat and by-products are liquid chromatography and gas chromatography, owing to the precise specificity and high sensitivity of those techniques. Liquid chromatography is a useful tool because of the ability to separate substances with different characteristics (heat-labile, nonvolatile, polar, and nonpolar), thus constituting a reproducible technique for accurate quantitation (Ran *et al.*, 2013). Nevertheless, liquid chromatography is costly, requires highly qualified personnel, and is time-consuming. For these reasons – and in response to the demand for rapid screening for mycotoxins – an extensive number of immunological technologies have been developed for quantitation of DON in cereals; and, depending on the purpose of the analysis, different kits have been manufactured in several lateral-flow formats. All of these commercial kits employ a procedure that is particularly well suited for on-site detection and are designed for the analysis of single samples by users having minimal laboratory training (Alldrick *et al.*, 2009). The Reveal-Q+ assay for DON – a single-step lateral-flow immunochromatographic assay based on a competitive-immunoassay format intended for the quantitative testing of DON in maize, barley, malted barley, oats, and wheat products – is used for routine measurement for DON quantification in the milling industry because of the low operating cost, simple use for producers, and wide distribution in the agricultural sector.

Current state-of-the-art methodology relies mostly on LC-MS, HPLC-UV and HPLC-FLD for the determination of several toxin concentrations. Especially, LC-MS methods are highly sensitive and have been comprehensively validated to provide documented accuracy and precision for regulatory purposes. Analyses require advanced laboratory facilities and highly qualified personnel, thus making these methods difficult and costly to use for food-processing companies. In contrast, spectroscopy-based rapid screening methods provide suitable and easy-to-use tools without the need for extensive laboratory facilities and highly qualified personnel (Kos *et al.*, 2016). Accordingly, during the last decades, vibrational and optical spectroscopy-based techniques for the characterization and quantitation of fungal metabolites and toxins have been introduced. In particular, Fourier-transform-infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy has beneffited quality-control laboratories enabling rapid cost-effective results for DON determination with respect to numerous substrates, thus proving to be a robust and reliable technique (Dvořáček *et al.*, 2012; Hossain and Goto, 2014; Ruan *et al.*, 2002). Moreover, optical spectroscopy is currently emerging as a modern and green analytical technique for food analyses, due to the non-destructive nature of measurements (Ivanova and Spiteller, 2014; Mignani *et al.*, 2016).

The selection of the desired technology for implementation in the food industry will depend on the purpose of the detection method used, the matrix of the specific sample, the required limit of detection (LOD), the cost, the equipment available, and operator training. The aim of this study was therefore to comparatively assess the usefulness of three analytical methods, differing in complexity and sensitivity for quantitation of the levels of DON – the predominant mycotoxin in the wheat-cropping area of Argentina – in samples of wheat and its by-products destined for commercial products.

2. Materials and methods

Chemicals and materials

Acetonitrile and methanol were purchased from J.T. Baker (Phillipsburg, NJ, USA) and ultrapure water produced by a Millipore Milli-Q system (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). A stock solution of DON (>99% pure) at 1 mg/ml in acetonitrile was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA).

Sample preparation

We selected 20 representative samples from different regions of the Argentine pampas and at differing stages in commercial wheat-grain production, which specimens were received and stored in the mills until use. Due to the heterogeneous distribution of mycotoxins in wheat grains, the samples were treated equally for all determinations. Appropriate sampling procedures were used to obtain reliable results. Each sample (processed or whole) was ground and divided into four quadrants. After homogenisation, two opposite quadrants were remixed and redivided into four quadrants. The procedure was repeated until the amount of sample needed to perform all extractions was obtained. Three subsamples (about 100 g) were obtained from each sample and stored in the freezer until the time of DON analysis.

Deoxynivalenol extraction from wheat samples

DON was extracted and purified by Mycosep 225 clean-up columns (Romer Labs Inc., Union, MO, USA). For this purpose, 25 g of milled wheat was added to 100 ml of a solvent mixture consisting of acetonitrile:sterile water (84:16, v/v) and blended for 3 min before filtration of the supernatant. Then, 8 ml of the filtered supernatant was transferred to a glass tube and passed through the clean-up column; 4 ml was recovered and evaporated to dryness.

Deoxynivalenol quantitation by high-performance liquid chromatography

For the HPLC analysis, the extracts from the clean-up columns were reconstituted in 500 μl of 12% (v/v) aqueous methanol solution used in the mobile phase. From each extract, 50 μl was injected onto a liquid-chromatography system (Waters 717plus Autosampler™; Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, USA) containing a C18 reverse-phase column (150×4.6 mm, 5 μm particle size; Waters Corporation) with an ultraviolet diode-array detector set at 220 nm. The DON levels were detected as described by Cooney *et al.* (2001). The stock solution of DON (1 mg/ml) was used for preparing the working standard solutions (ranging from 0.5 to 5 μg/ml of DON) after evaporation of the acetonitrile from the stock solution under nitrogen and dissolution of the residue in an appropriate volume of mobile phase. Injections were made in triplicate and quantitation performed by means of Empower software (Chromatography Data System; Waters Corporation).

Analysis of deoxynivalenol by lateral-flow devices

The Reveal Q+ kit for DON (Neogen Corporation, Lansing, MI, USA) was provided by a local milling industry. The extraction of DON from the wheat samples was carried out as described by Van der Fels-Klerx and De Rijk (2014). Briefly, 10 g of each sample was ground, weighed, and suspended in 100 ml of distilled water. The mixture was vigorously shaken for 30 min, filtered, and then directly tested with the kit as indicated by the manufacturer. Of the sample diluent provided by the manufacturer, 1000 μl was added to the antibody-coated red dilution microwell of the Reveal-Q+ test plate before addition of 100 μl of the sample extract. The contents of the well were mixed vigorously by pipetting five times, and 100 μl were then transferred to a sample cup. A Reveal-Q+ strip was placed into the sample cup and after 3 min the strip was placed in the AccuScan Pro Reader™ (Neogen Corporation). The range of DON quantitation specified for this technique according to the kit's instructions is between 0.3 and 6 μg/g of sample.

FTIR spectroscopy: spectral acquisition and data analysis

FTIR-spectroscopy measurements were made through the application of dried-film technology (Naumann, 2000). For this purpose, the purified extracts obtained from the wheat samples by means of the Mycosep columns were reconstituted in 200 μl of distilled water and an aliquot of 80 μl transferred to ZnSe optical plates (13 mm diameter, Korth Kristalle GMBH, Altenholz, Germany). Samples were further dried at 40 °C for 40 min to produce transparent films (Bosch *et al.*, 2006; Naumann, 2000).

FTIR spectra were obtained between 4,000 and 650/cm with 64 scans at 6/cm of spectral resolution in a Spectrum One™ FTIR spectrometer (Perkin-Elmer Instruments, Waltham, MA, USA). Before data analysis, raw spectra were subjected to a data-preprocessing procedure consisting in a baseline correction (by the rubber-band-correction method involving a 40-point baseline and 10 interactions) and calculation of second derivatives (through the use of the Savitzky-Golay 9-point smoothing algorithm) in order to enhance the spectral resolution of overlapping bands. A semi-quantitative estimation of DON was performed with the preprocessed spectra by calculating the so-called β-ratio, which parameter was obtained from the area of the band at 1,018/cm (1,140-980/cm) – assigned to the of the C-O-C vibrational mode in DON molecules – divided by the area of the band at 2,920/cm (2,946-2,983/cm) – the result of C-H stretching in methylene (-CH$_2$-) groups, those being used as a reference for the total amount of sample (Naumann, 2000) – i.e. $\beta = A_{1,018}/A_{2,920}$. The frequencies, the number of peaks to be fitted in the region, and the half-width of each peak used to start a least-squares iterative curve-fitting procedure were those obtained from the second derivative of the original spectra (Fabian and Schultz, 2000; Ferrer *et al.*, 2008). The areas of the bands were calculated by integration of the corresponding fitted bands. For a best fit, a straight baseline passing through the ordinates at 1,140 and 980/cm was adjusted. The curve fitting was performed by a stepwise iterative adjustment towards a minimum root-mean-square error of the different parameters determining the shape and position of the absorption peaks. This step was carried out by assuming an initial mixed Lorentzian-Gaussian line-shape function, with a full-width band at half-height of 20-50/cm and a maximum resolution factor. Data preprocessing, curve fitting, and peak-area calculation were carried out by means of the OPUS software (version 4.0 and 7.0, Bruker Optics GmbH, Ettlingen, Germany). The semi-quantitative determination of DON was obtained from the average of three β-values calculated from the spectra acquired from independent extractions.

Validation of analytical method

Validation of the analytical methods was based on the criteria of linearity, specificity, reproducibility, LOD, limit of quantification (LOQ) and recovery. The linearity of each method was confirmed using the calibration curve. The calibration curves were constructed with different DON concentrations from 0.5 to 5 μg/ml. Linearity was shown with the correlation coefficient (R^2) through linear regression analysis. The selectivity of the method was determined through the comparative analysis of DON free wheat samples and spiked wheat samples at 0.1, 2 and 10 μg/g of DON. The sensitivity of the methods was assessed using the method LOD and LOQ. The LOD was defined as the minimum concentration of an analyte in the sample inducing multiple reaction monitoring mode with

a signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio of at least 3 while an S/N ratio of 10 was considered as the method LOQ. The recovery process was set by contaminating DON free samples of wheat with above mentioned DON concentrations on the same HPLC conditions.

Statistical analysis

The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to evaluate the strength of the relationships among the DON determinations by HPLC, Reveal Q+, and FTIR spectroscopy.

3. Results and discussion

In order to assist the producer in choosing the most appropriate tool according to the purpose of the analysis, we put the different techniques available within the food industry for determining DON levels in wheat and wheat by-products side by side for comparison. The performances of both the competitive immunochromatographic assay and the technique of absorbance-and-transmission FTIR spectroscopy for toxin detection were analysed and compared with HPLC, the latter being a widely accepted method of standard reference, in order to obtain the values

of the DON content in all the reference samples of wheat tested (Table 1).

Validation of analytical method

According to the regression analysis, calibration curves for DON were linear from all analysed range for the three investigated methods. Mycotoxin recoveries varied considerably, depending on the DON concentration; the variation generally decreased with increasing toxin concentration. The reproducibility, LOD, LOQ and mean recoveries are presented in Table 2. These results suggest that the chosen analytical methods exhibited good accuracy and precision for the detection of DON in these wheat samples.

HPLC quantitation

The DON content of the samples was quantified by HPLC with ultraviolet detection. This technique is recognised as the most widely used method of DON screening, due to its high degree of accuracy, specificity, and reproducibility. HPLC was also adopted by the International Association of Analytical Communities and the European Committee for Standardization for the determination of DON (Meenely

Table 1. Concentration of deoxynivalenol (DON) estimated by different analytical techniques on wheat samples.[1]

Sample ID	Samples[2]	DON (µg/g ± standard deviation)		FTIR (β-value)
		HPLC	Reveal Q+	
1	durum wheat	ND	ND	0.18±0.03
2	durum wheat	ND	0.10±0.00	0.25±0.03
3	soft wheat	ND	0.30±0.05	0.56±0.05
4	soft wheat	ND	0.40±0.12	0.57±0.01
5	flour 000	0.16±0.01	0.15±0.05	0.27±0.05
6	flour 000	0.17±0.02	0.15±0.04	0.39±0.01
7	flour 000	0.17±0.05	0.10±0.00	0.33±0.01
8	wheat from the initial cleaning	0.28±0.04	0.30±0.01	0.54±0.01
9	flour 000	0.29±0.03	0.25±0.05	0.43±0.03
10	soft wheat	0.31±0.03	0.10±0.00	0.64±0.00
11	flour 000	0.38±0.03	0.25±0.05	0.61±0.01
12	soft wheat	0.41±0.40	0.25±0.02	0.61±0.01
13	wheat with impurities	0.45±0.05	0.80±0.07	0.67±0.02
14	bran	0.56±0.18	1.40±0.36	0.73±0.02
15	fine by-products of wheat milling	1.00±0.20	1.55±0.20	0.93±0.05
16	mixture of soft and durum wheat	1.09±0.20	1.45±0.22	0.99±0.00
17	fine product of wheat milling	1.30±0.04	0.75±0.23	1.52±0.13
18	soft wheat	2.30±0.47	2.90±0.87	2.58±0.12
19	durum wheat	2.50±0.02	2.54±0.31	2.31±0.12
20	fraction from a cleaning of the destoner machine	14.20±3.72	>7	12.4±0.50

[1] HPLC = high-performance liquid chromatography; Reveal Q+ = a lateral-flow device; FTIR = Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy; ND = not detected.
[2] The different types of samples are representative of the sequential steps to obtain wheat flour.

Table 2. Validation parameters for determining deoxynivalenol concentrations in 20 contaminated wheat samples destined for the manufacture of commercial products using different analytical techniques.[1]

Validation parameters	HPLC	Reveal Q+	FTIR
RSD$_r$ (%)[2]	1.57	3.33	4.00
Detection limit	0.12 (µg/g)	–	0.12 (β-value)
Quantification limit	0.30 (µg/g)	0.3 (µg/g)	0.15 (β-value)
Recovery (%)[3]	87-95	76-88	82-93
r^2 [4]	0.981	*	*

[1] HPLC = high-performance liquid chromatography; Reveal Q+ = a lateral-flow device; FTIR = Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy; ND = not detected.

[2] Mean relative standard deviation for repeatability.

[3] The value represent the mean toxin recoveries within all assayed concentrations (n=4 replicates).

[4] Regression coefficient of the method; * no standard curve was developed.

et al., 2011). The DON levels in the 20 wheat and wheat by-product samples varied from 'not detected' (indicated in Table 1 for values below the LOD) to 14.2 µg/g, with a mean value of 1.3 µg/g. This concentration range covered the majority of the DON levels found in routine analyses performed in wheat mills in order to evaluate the quality of both the incoming raw materials and the potential wheat by-products (Table 1).

The analysis of these samples was performed with the objective of determining specificity – i.e. discriminating between the desired and the unwanted components present. In addition, the purity of the peaks was determined by performing a spectral-homogeneity test with Empower PDA Software (Waters Corporation). The samples analysed indicated a degree of purity below the impurity threshold determined by the program, confirming the spectral homogeneity. The reproducibility of the method enabled a determination of results over a short time interval under identical conditions (i.e. the interassay precision) that gave a relative standard deviation of 1.57%. The ability of a testing method to provide results directly proportional to the analyte concentration within a given range (linearity) has been reported as the variance of the slope of the regression line (standard error 0.2296, R^2=0.9871). The LOD and LOQ of this method were 0.12 µg/g and 0.3 µg/g, respectively.

The Mycosep clean-up columns applied in this study as a purification procedure also proved to be suitable for DON determination. Previous studies have utilised this preparative method for the simultaneous detection of DON and other trichothecenes in cereal grains (Berthiller *et al.*,

2005a,b; Böhm *et al.*, 2008; Klinglmayr *et al.*, 2009; Neuhof *et al.*, 2009); this technique representing one of the most widely used approaches for the extraction of DON.

While for the separation and detection of DON from wheat and by-products, gas chromatography (Schothorst and Jekel, 2001; Vega and Castillo, 2006) and liquid chromatography (Makun *et al.*, 2011; Sebaei *et al.*, 2012; Trucksess *et al.*, 2010) were widely used, more recently, the favoured method of detection DON from several foodstuff matrixes has shifted to tandem mass spectrometry (Boutigny *et al.*, 2012; Goertz *et al.*, 2010; Ji *et al.*, 2014; Liu *et al.*, 2016; Tanaka *et al.*, 2000; Tralamazza *et al.*, 2016) which has greater flexibility in simultaneously detecting and identifying various groups of these metabolites, as well as reaching lower detection limits than those obtained in this study. However, in the range of the assayed concentrations, the detection limits obtained by the three tested methods proved useful, reliable and suitable according to the current legislation for its commercialization.

Analysis by lateral-flow devices

Table 1 delineates the DON concentrations obtained by the lateral-flow immunochromatographic technique for the 20 samples of wheat and the associated by-products. These results properly demonstrated the usefulness of the Reveal-Q+ device for the milling industry in view of the method's advantages in expediting commodities and products through marketing channels, thus saving time and costs and enabling the employment of staff with little technical training. Nevertheless, as indicated by the HPLC results, these advantages are gained at the expense of lower accuracy and precision. In this regard, we wish to stress that although the limit of quantitation given by the manufacturers of the Reveal Q+ is stated to be 0.3 µg/g, our results indicated an excellent correlation (0.92) between the HPLC and the Reveal Q+ method at a very high level of significance (*P*<0.0001) when DON concentrations were within the range between 0.1 and 0.3 µg/g.

The results with the Reveal Q+ kit for DON in the present study were in agreement with those obtained by numerous authors, who also observed a certain dispersion in the values measured with the commercial kits and those obtained by the analytical method used as the reference technique. Matthews and Pratt (2007) and Tangni *et al.* (2010) found little difference in a comparison to DON concentrations obtained by the commercial kit RosaFast DON™ (Charm Sciences Inc., Lawrence, MA, USA) with those provided by liquid-chromatography-mass-spectrometry. In contrast, Maragos and Plattner (2002) observed that the kit RidaQuick DON™ (R-Biopharm AG, Darmstadt Germany) overestimated the DON concentrations because of the extensive antibody cross-reactions. In addition, Van der Fels-Klerx and De Rijk (2014), in a recent evaluation of the

performance of these lateral-flow-immunoassay test kits for DON quantitation in wheat, observed that the recovery of the RidaQuick kit was the lowest.

FTIR spectroscopy detection and semi-quantitative analysis

Infrared spectroscopy has found widespread use in the analysis of chemical compounds in various materials related to the food industry. For example, different approaches employing mid-infrared spectroscopy have been previously applied to DON detection and quantitation in grains, with most of those techniques being based on attenuated total reflectance and/or drift reflection (Abramovic *et al.*, 2007; Kos *et al.*, 2002, 2003). In the work reported here, we applied dried-film technology (Naumann, 2000) to absorbance-transmission spectroscopy in order to semi-quantitate the DON levels in wheat samples. Figure 1A shows an overlay of the average FTIR spectra acquired from three different wheat samples (IDs: 11, 14, and 17) containing dissimilar amounts of DON along with the spectrum of one of the DON standards used for the calibration curve. These IR spectra provide information on the chemical composition of the wheat extracts recovered after the clearance step. The band positions and shapes and the relative peak intensities of the average spectra obtained from each sample were analysed in the following spectral regions: W_1, 3,000-2,800/cm, known as the lipid region and containing the bands attributed to the symmetric and antisymmetric stretching modes of the C-H bond in the methyl (CH_3-) and methylene (-CH_2-) groups; W_2, 1,700-1,580/cm, containing the amide-I and amide-II bands, with C=O stretching vibrations belonging to esters and amides along with the N-H bending and some contribution of the C-N stretching vibrations; W_3, 1,450-1,350/cm (the mix region); and finally W_4, 1,200-900/cm, corresponding to a broad band that comprises the peaks mainly assigned to the stretching modes of carbohydrate rings and side groups (e.g. C-O-C, C-OH, C-H; cf. Bosch *et al.*, 2010; Helm and Naumann, 1995; Kacurakova *et al.*, 2000; Naumann, 2000).

The spectra of both the DON standards and the wheat samples displayed a band in the region 1,100-980 that could be deconvoluted into three peaks (1,106, 1,048, 1,018/cm) with the one at 1,018/cm proving to be sensitive to the DON concentration (Figure 1B) for all the wheat samples analysed. We wish to emphasise that previous studies performed on DON detection and quantitation by infrared spectroscopy in wheat samples reported the ester band at 1,750-1,700/cm to be sensitive to the DON concentration (Abramovic *et al.*, 2007). Nevertheless, when an enhanced-resolution technique, such as the second-derivative analysis, was applied to the spectra obtained from the samples studied here, we found that the band at 1,750-1,700/cm was not sensitive to DON concentration. In the majority of the samples, this broad band was the result of

two or three C=O stretching contributions – depending on the sample – at 1,735-1,740, 1,729, 1,714-1,712/cm, owing to the COOR, COOH, and COO- moieties, respectively (Naumann, 2000). Thus, although both the peak area and the peak height were sensitive to DON concentrations in the spectra from the samples of the DON calibration curve, those parameters proved to be not so sensitive in the wheat samples that we analysed. Nevertheless, we found that the spectra of both the DON standards and the wheat samples displayed a band in the region 1,100-980/cm that, when deconvoluted, revealed a peak at 1,018/cm that proved to be sensitive for DON detection in all wheat samples with concentrations higher than 0.15 µg/g. Therefore, on the basis of this consideration, the semi-quantitative determination of DON was achieved by calculating the β-ratio with these data: i.e. $A_{1,018}/A_{2,920}$ (Table 1).

The LOD of DON by FTIR measurements was determined by the minimum concentration at which the peak at 1,018/cm could be detected in the spectrum, which level corresponded to 0.12 β-value of wheat, while the limit of semi-quantification was determined by the minimum area of the peak at 1,018/cm that could be calculated by the software (i.e. an area ≥0.025), corresponding to a DON content of >0.15 β-value. Other authors using (FT) IR spectroscopy employ the technique with attenuated total reflectance or diffuse reflectance on raw samples (they did not extract) and classify the spectra in ranges or classes according to the values obtained by gold-standard methodologies to estimate DON concentrations in agricultural commodities (De Girolamo *et al.*, 2014; Hossain and Goto, 2014; Kos *et al.*, 2016). In this paper, we implement the technique of dry film technology on extracts and apply a semi quantitative method which allowed to achieve greater precision and better detection limits. The reproducibility of the semi-quantification performed by FTIR spectroscopy depends on the DON concentration in the sample: the relative standard deviation of the β-value obtained for the three independent replicates varied from 3 to 8% (Table 1).

The dried-film-FTIR-spectroscopy-based approach offers multiple advantages for DON detection and quantification. The β-values generated by the technique correlated well with the data obtained by HPLC. Moreover, the detection method does not involve the addition of solvents or toxic substances and is rapid since the extracts obtained from the clean-up columns are simply reconstituted in water, placed onto the ZnSe window, dried, and measured. No additional sample preparation is required, thus maintaining a low cost in operation.

In brief, the dried-film-FTIR-spectroscopy method was successfully used for determining and quantifying DON from wheat and by-products obtaining very good detection limits values comparable with those obtained by other
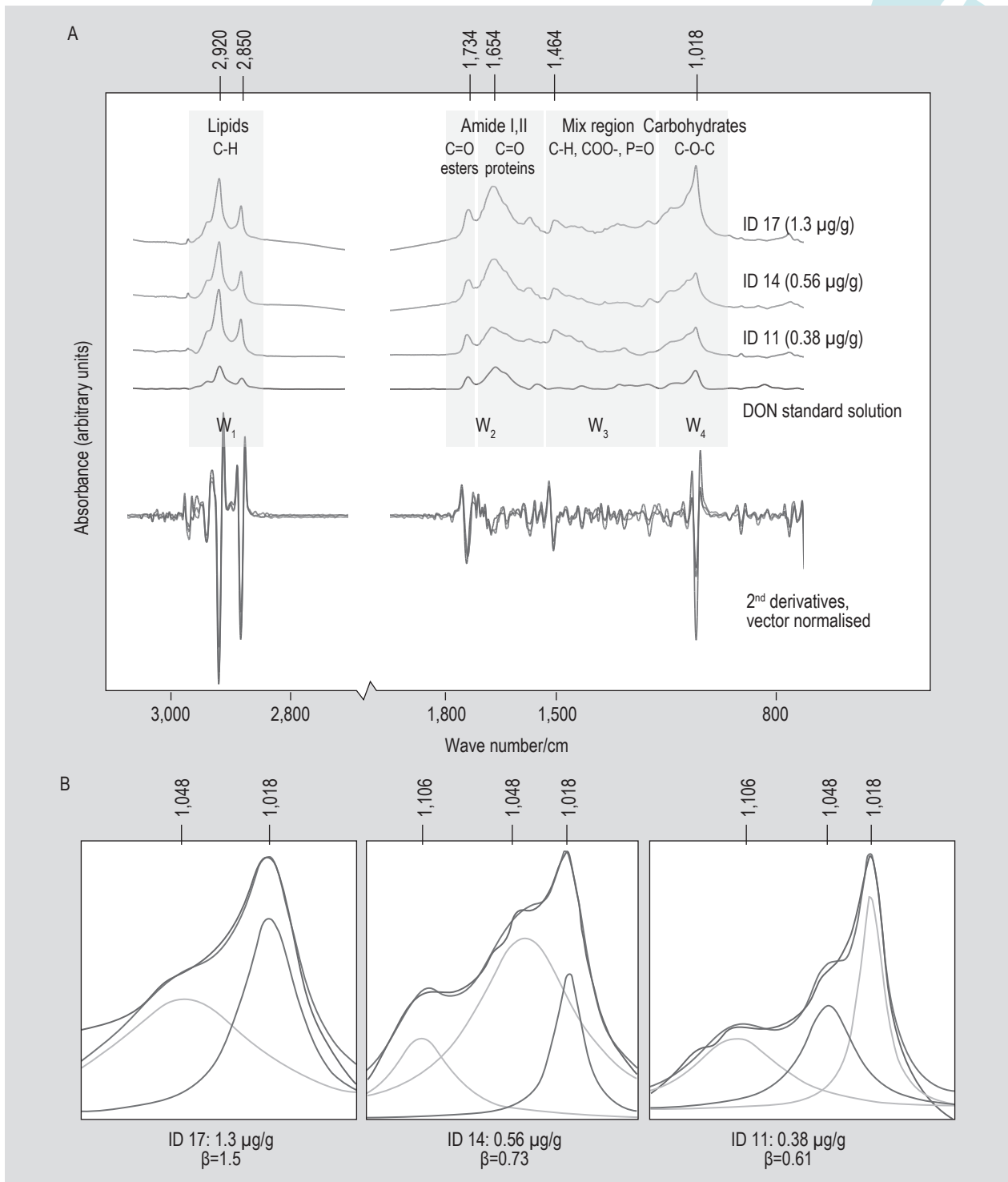
Figure 1. (A) Overlay of the average Fourier-transform-infrared (FTIR)-absorbance spectra from replicates of three different wheat samples (IDs 11, 14, and 17) containing increasing deoxynivalenol (DON) levels (0.38, 0.56, and 1.3 µg/g of DON as measured by HPLC). The spectral windows and band assignments are indicated. (B) Semiquantification of DON by curve-fitting and estimation of the β coefficient, calculated as the ratio of the areas under the peaks from Figure 1A at 1,018/cm (resulting from DON absorption) and 2,920/cm (considered as representative of the total amount of sample).

optical spectroscopy techniques, which are currently emerging as modern and 'green' analytical techniques for food analyses, such as Raman spectroscopy which also

demonstrated good potentials for non-destructive and rapid screening of DON-contaminated wheat samples (Liu *et al.*, 2009; Mignani *et al.*, 2016). These methods, however, are

hindered by the intense and broad spectral bands attributed to naturally occurring moisture. Raman spectroscopy could be an alternative to IR and NIR due to its insensitivity to water and fewer overlapping bands. Since non-polar groups give intense absorbance's in Raman spectra and polar groups cause high-absorption peaks in FTIR spectroscopy, the use of both spectroscopic techniques in a complementary fashion can provide important and complete information (Ma and Phillips, 2002). An important difference to remark between these techniques is that the O-H stretching vibration is very strong in IR, but very weak in Raman spectra. For this reason, water is practically 'invisible' in Raman spectroscopy, while it dominates the IR spectrum, if present. An another great difference is that the FTIR equipment is relatively inexpensive compared to Raman equipment (Ferrer *et al.*, 2008).

Correlation obtained among HPLC, FTIR, and Reveal-Q+ methodologies

Significant Pearson correlation coefficients were obtained among the results obtained by the three assay methods.

A strongly positive correlation at a high significance level was observed between HLPC and the semi-quantitative β-value calculated by the FTIR method, unlike the low degree of correlation seen with the data obtained by Reveal Q+ (Table 3, analysis A). We therefore decided to repeat the correlation analysis considering only the whole-wheat (i.e. durum or soft) and wheat-flour samples and rejecting, at once, samples from the wheat with impurities, the bran, the fine products and by-products of the wheat milling, and the fraction from the cleaning of the destoner machine (Table 1; numbers 13, 14, 15, 17, and 20, respectively) since the impurities present in the products or by-products arising during the processing of the wheat flour probably have other compositional characteristics that do not allow a satisfactory DON detection and also influence the subsequent DON extraction and quantification (Table 3, analysis B).

4. Conclusions

Table 4 summarizes the main features of each of the methods used, and states the advantages and disadvantages in the implementation of those methods in the milling industry.

Table 3. Pearson´s correlation coefficient among DON concentrations obtained by HPLC, Reveal Q+, and FTIR spectroscopy.

Analysis[1]	Methods	FTIR		Reveal Q+	
		Correlation value	*P*-value	Correlation value	*P*-value
A	HPLC	0.94	<0.0001	0.45	0.0003
	FTIR			0.46	0.0002
B	HPLC	0.95	<0.0001	0.70	<0.0001
	FTIR			0.75	<0.0001

[1] The data pool was conformed by a value for n in A of 60 and in B of 45.

Table 4. Comparison of the three analytical methods for detection of deoxynivalenol (DON).

Analytical methods[1]	Main characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages
HPLC	• gold standard method • suitable for DON quantitation in a wide range of concentrations, even low levels	• excellent sensitivity • good selectivity • good repeatability and reproducibility	• expensive equipment • expensive accessories are required (e.g. carriers, columns) • samples need a clean-up step
Reveal Q+	• suitable for rapid screening in the milling industry • commercial test kit available	• rapid and simple • single step and low cost • no specific training required • can be used *in situ*	• low sensitivity (cross-reactivity) • possible false positive
FTIR	• no accessories are required after DON extraction	• good sensitivity • rapid detection • expertise is not required	• relatively expensive instrument • samples need a previous clean-up step • semi-quantitative method

[1] HPLC = high-performance liquid chromatography; Reveal Q+ = a lateral-flow device; FTIR = Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy.

The results obtained in this work have indicated that both methods of assay – Reveal Q+ and FTIR-spectroscopy – are effective for DON detection from samples of wheat and the commercial by-products according to the sensitivity required by the milling sector.

The FTIR-spectroscopic dried-film technology, used here for the first time for DON detection, constitutes an alternative approach for screening a large number of samples of wheat and the commercial by-products in order to determine whether the DON concentrations assayed are in conformity with the international regulations.

In addition, this study compares the complexity of the two methods for extracting DON depending on the matrix and also demonstrates that the Reveal-Q+ approach could be more precise for the quantification of DON in samples of whole wheat (durum or soft) and of wheat flour. Therefore, the protocol for DON extraction from samples originating during the elaboration of wheat flour should be accordingly reformulated.

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