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Rapid ochratoxin A determination in red wine using supported liquid membrane extraction followed by fluorescence spectroscopy

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This work describes a rapid sample preparation coupled with independent fluorescence detection for ochratoxin A determination in red wine samples, which has been proven to have the advantages of low solvent consumption, high recovery efficiency and user-friendly operating processes. The validated linear detection range was from 12.5 ppb to 200 ppb with a R² coefficient of 0.9959. The limit of detection is 50.7 ppb, which needs further optimisation to reach the maximum acceptable limit regulated by European Commission (2 ppb).

Supported Liquid Membrane Extraction (SLME)

Based on the principle of pH gradient assisted molecular transport, SLME is suitable for molecules of which the polar status can be manipulated. OTA is a weak organic acid with a pKa value of 7.1 and a log P value of 4.74, allowing the molecule to achieve protonation and deprotonation by the adjustment of pH, making it a great target for SLME.

Fluorescence Spectroscopy

The fluorescence measurements were carried out with a macroscopic laboratory set-up consisting of a Ti-sapphire laser, a harmonic generating unit, a sample holder and an optical spectrum analyser. The sample was positioned on the sample holder, which contains a circular aperture. In this work, the sample plate was put upside down and the laser came from the bottom, exciting the extracted solution through the sealing tape.

Validation of SLME recovery efficiencies

Fig. 3 96-well microplate SLME acceptor phase OTA concentration versus sample OTA concentration (sample volume 250 µL, sample OTA linear range 1 - 10 µg L⁻¹; acceptor solution volume 50 µL; n = 3) using red wine samples with error bars representing relative standard deviations. The concentration of the extracted phase corresponds with 5 times the sample concentration, with a R² coefficient of 0.9966, therefore it can be regarded as exhaustive extraction.

DID YOU KNOW

Ochratoxin A (OTA) is a well-known mycotoxin found in several types of food. It is not only classified as possibly carcinogenic but also nephrotoxic and immunotoxic.

Wine is considered to be the second most significant source of human OTA intake.

Red wine is more likely to be contaminated due to the longer contact time between grape skins and juices during fermentation.