
**Milk and milk powder — Determination of
aflatoxin M₁ content — Clean-up by
immunoaffinity chromatography and
determination by high-performance liquid
chromatography**

*Lait et lait en poudre — Détermination de la teneur en aflatoxine M₁ —
Purification par chromatographie d'immunoaffinité et détermination par
chromatographie en phase liquide à haute performance*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14501|IDF 171 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products*, and the International Dairy Federation (IDF). It is being published jointly by ISO and IDF.

This second edition of ISO 14501|IDF 171 cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14501:1998), which has been technically revised.

Foreword

IDF (the International Dairy Federation) is a worldwide federation of the dairy sector with a National Committee in every member country. Every National Committee has the right to be represented on the IDF Standing Committees carrying out the technical work. IDF collaborates with ISO in the development of standard methods of analysis and sampling for milk and milk products.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Action Teams and Standing Committees are circulated to the National Committees for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 50 % of the IDF National Committees casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. IDF shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14501|IDF 171 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products* and the International Dairy Federation (IDF). It is being published jointly by ISO and IDF.

All work was carried out by the Joint IDF-ISO Action Team on *Organic contaminants* of the Standing Committee on *Analytical methods for additives and contaminants* under the aegis of its project leader, Mr. L. Sørensen (DK).

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Milk and milk powder — Determination of aflatoxin M₁ content — Clean-up by immunoaffinity chromatography and determination by high-performance liquid chromatography

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin M₁ content in milk and milk powder. The limit of detection is 0,08 µg/kg for whole milk powder, i.e. 0,008 µg/l for reconstituted liquid milk.

The method is also applicable to low fat milk, skimmed milk, low fat milk powder, and skimmed milk powder.

CAUTION

- 1 The method described in this protocol requires the use of solutions of aflatoxin M₁. Aflatoxins are carcinogenic to humans. Attention is drawn to the statement made by the International Agency for Research on Cancer [4], [5].
- 2 Protect the laboratory in which the analyses are performed adequately from daylight and keep aflatoxin standard solutions protected from light, e.g. by using aluminium foil.
- 3 The use of non-acid-washed glassware (e.g. tubes, vials, flasks, beakers, syringes) for aqueous aflatoxin solutions may cause loss of aflatoxin.

Moreover, brand new laboratory glassware, before coming into contact with aqueous solutions of aflatoxin, should be soaked in dilute acid (e.g. sulfuric acid, 2 mol/l) for several hours, then rinsed well with distilled water to remove all traces of acid (check to ensure pH is in the range 6 to 8).

- 4 Use decontamination procedures for laboratory wastes such as solid compounds, solutions in organic solvents, aqueous solutions and spills, and for glassware coming into contact with carcinogenic materials. Suitable decontamination procedures have been developed and validated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer [4], [5].

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

aflatoxin M₁ content

concentration or mass fraction of substances determined by the procedure specified in this International Standard.

NOTE The aflatoxin M₁ concentration is expressed in micrograms per litre and the mass fraction in micrograms per kilogram.

3 Principle

Aflatoxin M₁ is extracted by passing the test portion through an immunoaffinity column that contains specific antibodies bound onto a solid support material.