

# 谷物及制品中真菌毒素前处理及检测 技术研究进展

## Research progress in detection technologies of mycotoxins in cereals and cereal-based products

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**摘要:** 谷物及其制品在生产、贮藏、运输的各个环节均易受到真菌毒素的污染,且真菌毒素种类多、浓度低、毒性强、性质差异大,防治困难。文章综述了谷物及其制品中真菌毒素的前处理技术(液液萃取技术、固相萃取技术、QuEChERS 技术、免疫亲和层析技术)和检测技术(免疫层析技术、光谱技术、液相色谱技术、液质联用技术),并对真菌毒素检测技术的发展趋势进行了展望。

**关键词:** 谷物; 谷物制品; 真菌毒素; 前处理技术; 检测技术

**Abstract:** Cereals and cereal-based products are easily polluted by mycotoxins in all aspects of production, storage and transportation, and mycotoxins are difficult to prevent due to their variety, low concentration, strong toxicity and large difference in nature. This paper summarizes the new development of the pretreatment technologies (liquid-liquid extraction, solid-phase extraction, QuEChERS, immunoaffinity chromatography) and detection technologies (immunochromatography technology, optical spectrum technology, liquid chromatography and liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry) of mycotoxins in cereals and products. The development trend of mycotoxin detection technologies was also prospected.

**Keywords:** cereals; cereal-based products; mycotoxins; pretreatment technologies; detection technologies

真菌毒素为曲霉菌、镰刀霉菌、青霉菌、麦角菌、链格

孢霉菌等真菌产生的有毒次级代谢产物,有 300 多种<sup>[1]</sup>,且大部分具有较强的生物毒性,可致癌、致畸、致突变<sup>[2]</sup>。研究<sup>[3-4]</sup>显示,真菌毒素污染发生率可达 60%~80%。在中国,谷物及其制品中真菌毒素污染率高达 90%以上<sup>[4]</sup>。污染谷物及其制品的真菌毒素主要为黄曲霉毒素 B<sub>1</sub>(AFB<sub>1</sub>)和 B<sub>2</sub>(AFB<sub>2</sub>)、赭曲霉毒素 A(OTA)、脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(DON)、玉米赤霉烯酮(ZEN)、伏马毒素(FBs)、展青霉素、T-2 毒素、HT-2 毒素、桔青霉素、链格孢毒素等<sup>[5-8]</sup>。由于谷物及其制品从农田到餐桌的各个环节均可不同程度地受到多种真菌毒素的污染,所以污染很难从根本上消除,且多种毒素容易发生复杂的毒性作用<sup>[9]</sup>,毒素协同作用的危害比相加作用的危害更大<sup>[10]</sup>。

谷物及其制品中真菌毒素的分析检测主要包括样品预处理和检样两个环节。文章拟综述近 5 年来,国内外真菌毒素的检测技术,旨在为推动谷物及其制品中多种真菌毒素高通量检测技术的发展及质量控制提供依据。

## 1 前处理技术

### 1.1 液液萃取技术(LLE)

LLE 是真菌毒素的主要前处理方法之一,为了实现多种真菌毒素的高通量检测,萃取剂的选择是关键,有机相(乙腈/甲醇)—水—少量酸液(如甲酸/乙酸/柠檬酸)等组成的混合体系是真菌毒素常用的提取液,其他提取试剂如乙酸乙酯、丙酮等<sup>[11-12]</sup>,可通过改变提取液的组成改变提取效率。研究<sup>[13-18]</sup>发现,以双咪唑环和氧杂萘邻酮为基本结构的黄曲霉毒素(AFT)<sup>[13]</sup>、以两个咪唑环为基本结构的杂色曲霉毒素<sup>[13]</sup>、以 L-β-苯基丙氨酸与异香豆素为基本结构的赭曲霉毒素<sup>[14]</sup>、以酚和二羟基苯酸的內酯结构为基本结构的 ZEN<sup>[19]</sup>等均为亲脂性较强的毒素,适当提高有机相比例有利于提高亲脂性毒素的提

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取效率;谷物及其制品中亲水性较高的毒素——呕吐毒素类<sup>[15]</sup>,如 DON、3-乙酰基脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(3-AcDON)、15-乙酰基脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(15-AcDON),以多氢醇和丙三羧酸为基本结构,具有一定亲水性和酸性的 FBs<sup>[18]</sup>,通过提高纯水的比例有助于提高回收率。研究<sup>[16-18]</sup>发现,乙腈对蛋白质的沉淀效果以及提取液离心后的澄清程度均优于甲醇。加入少量的酸,有利于蛋白质变性,可提高含羟基类毒素(如 FBs、OTA 等)的提取<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

LLE 成本低廉、快速简便、易于实现,应用广泛,但试剂用量大、无特异性、多组分检测可能需要分步提取<sup>[20-21]</sup>。近年来,具有溶剂用量少、富集倍数高、萃取效率高等优点的分散液液微萃取技术(DLLME)及加速溶剂萃取技术(ASE)被逐渐应用于真菌毒素的前处理中。DLLME 技术是在分散剂的协同作用下,将少量的萃取剂以小液滴形式分散于提取体系中,使其充分接触目标物质,提高萃取效率。Bochetto 等<sup>[22]</sup>将 DLLME 技术应用于 DON 和 ZEA 的前处理,富集系数可达 20 倍,DON、ZEA 的检出限分别为 10.62、9.18  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ,提高了检测灵敏度;韩艺焯等<sup>[23]</sup>优化了 AFB<sub>1</sub> 等 8 种真菌毒素的最佳 DLLME 条件,在 pH 为 5 的酸性条件下,以 60  $\mu\text{L}$  的三氯苯胺为萃取剂,以 1.5 mL 的 HCl 溶液为分散剂,8 种真菌毒素回收率为 75.6%~110.0%,适用于痕量真菌毒素的检测。萃取剂及分散剂的选择是 DLLME 技术的关键,采用绿色、环保、高选择性的新型溶剂代替有毒的溶剂是 DLLME 技术的研究方向。ASE 技术是在较高的温度和压力下,对目标物质进行提取,可提高提取效率,减少提取溶剂用量,缩短提取时间。方真等<sup>[24]</sup>将 ASE 技术与 QuEChERS 技术相结合应用于 ZEN 等 16 种

真菌毒素的检测,检出限为 0.008~0.300  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ,回收率为 70.8%~118%。ASE 技术提取速度快、自动化程度高,在真菌毒素检测中将有越来越广阔的应用。

### 1.2 固相萃取技术(SPE)

SPE 是真菌毒素富集净化的常用前处理方法之一,用于谷物及其制品中真菌毒素检测的商业化固相萃取小柱主要有反相 C<sub>18</sub> 固相萃取小柱,亲水亲脂平衡的聚苯乙烯-二乙烯苯固相萃取小柱(如 Oasis HLB 柱、Cleanert PEP 柱、Ohnasis PRIME HLB 小柱等),离子交换固相萃取小柱(如 WAX 柱、MAX 柱等),含有极性、非极性 & 离子交换等多种官能团的复合吸附剂作为填料的多功能复合固相萃取柱(如 Mycosep226 柱、MycoSep 227 柱)等。经研究(表 1)发现,C<sub>18</sub> 小柱和 HLB 小柱对毒素不具专一吸附性,易造成部分毒素回收率偏低。张淑琼等<sup>[29]</sup>研究发现,富集净化粮谷类中的 5 种真菌毒素时,采用 Mycosep226 多功能柱与免疫亲和柱相比,二者回收率相当,但前者可实现一步式净化,操作更为简单。在 HLB 小柱基础上开发的 PRIME HLB 小柱,可有效去除磷脂、盐和蛋白质等基质干扰物,净化效果好,对部分真菌毒素(如 ZEN、DON、FBs 等)具有较好的回收率,且可直接上样,无需活化和平衡,简便快速<sup>[26-28]</sup>。李克等<sup>[28]</sup>发现检测谷物中的 ZEN、OTA 时,PRIME HLB 小柱对基质的净化效果、回收率均优于多功能净化柱。随着新型吸附剂填料的不断发展,一些新型固相萃取小柱,如一步式净化柱<sup>[17,19]</sup>等,在多种真菌毒素的检测中具有较好的检测效果。

### 1.3 免疫亲和层析技术(IAC)

IAC 的成本高,特异性强、重现性好,净化效果好,适用于复杂基质样品<sup>[30]</sup>,但主要针对单一或一类真菌毒

表 1 谷物及其制品中常用商业化固相萃取小柱研究比较

Table 1 Comparison of commonly used commercial solid phase extraction columns in cereals and their products

样品基质	检测的毒素	比较的 SPE 柱	采用的 SPE 柱	回收率/%	文献
玉米、燕麦	AFB <sub>1</sub> 、ZEN	MycoSep 227 柱、HLB 柱	Qasis MycoSep 227 多功能柱	86.4~91.4	[25]
粮食	DON、OTA、ZEN、AFTB <sub>1</sub>	免疫亲和柱、MycoSep 227 柱、C <sub>18</sub> 柱、HLB 柱、PRIME-HLB 柱	PRIME-HLB 柱	75.5~98.6	[26]
饲料	FB <sub>1</sub> 、B <sub>2</sub> 、B <sub>3</sub>	Multistep 211Fum 柱、HLB 柱、PRIME HLB 柱、MAX 柱	PRIME HLB 柱	80.3~93.7	[27]
谷物	ZEA、OTA	MycoSep226 柱、MycoSep227 柱、PRIME HLB 柱	PRIME HLB 柱	83.0~101.3	[28]
粮谷类	AFTB <sub>1</sub> 、AFTB <sub>2</sub> 、AFTG <sub>1</sub> 、AFTG <sub>2</sub> 、ZEN、DON、3-AcDON、15-AcDON	免疫亲和柱、Mycosep <sup>TM</sup> 226 多功能柱	Mycosep226 多功能柱	73.5~112.5	[29]

素进行样品净化,通用性差,不适合高通量检测。刘飞等<sup>[31]</sup>采用 IAC 在线净化富集饲料中的 4 种 AFT,回收率为 94.6%~114.3%,方法分析时间短,净化效果好。曾羲等<sup>[32]</sup>比较了 HLB 柱、MAX 柱、免疫亲和柱富集净化粮食及其制品中 OTA、OTB、OTC 的富集净化效果,采用免疫亲和固相柱时回收率为 93.83%~107.34%,高于 MAX 柱(72.02%~78.73%)及 HLB 柱(63.86%~67.04%)。王伟岗等<sup>[33]</sup>采用复合免疫亲和柱富集净化,测定了谷物及其制品中 9 种真菌毒素,回收率均 > 80%。Naomi 等<sup>[34]</sup>使用多抗体免疫亲和柱(IAC)净化饲料中多种真菌毒素,其净化效果好,无需采用同位素标记及基质匹配液即可准确定量,回收率为 74%~117%。Solfrizzo 等<sup>[35]</sup>对比了固相萃取法、QuEChERS 法、免疫亲和和层析法等前处理方法,最终采用两根抗体免疫柱进行前处理,实现了谷物及饲料中 7 种真菌毒素的同时检测。

#### 1.4 QuEChERS 技术

QuEChERS 技术以其快速、简单、廉价、高效、灵活、安全等优势,被广泛应用于农残<sup>[36-37]</sup>、兽残<sup>[38]</sup>的检测,近年来被逐渐应用于真菌毒素的检测<sup>[39-40]</sup>。对于真菌毒素高发、高淀粉、高蛋白质的谷物及其制品,单一采用乙腈作提取剂,易使淀粉、蛋白质等发生交联形成网络结构,致使毒素难以游离出来;提取剂中加入适量水、酸,利于浸润样品,可提高有机溶剂对非水溶性基质的渗透性和提取效率。Nakhjavan 等<sup>[41]</sup>检测玉米样品中 AFB<sub>1</sub>、AFB<sub>2</sub>、AFG<sub>1</sub>、AFG<sub>2</sub>、OTA 等 14 种真菌毒素时发现,提取剂中加入适量的水、酸可有效提高目标毒素的回收率,多种真菌毒素提取率可增加 0.1%~13.5%。改进的 QuEChERS 方法采用的盐类有无水硫酸镁、无水硫酸钠、氯化钠、柠檬酸钠等。Liang 等<sup>[42]</sup>研究发现,将硫酸镁、氯化钠和柠檬酸钠添加到水相中,可增加离子强度,有助于真菌毒素从水相溶出到有机相中,14 种真菌毒素的回收率均有提高。

QuEChERS 技术常用的吸附净化剂有 PSA、C<sub>18</sub>、石墨化炭黑(GCB)、Al-N、弗罗里硅土、磁性材料等。PSA 主要用于吸附样品中的有机酸、色素、糖类等;C<sub>18</sub>对去除脂类、蛋白质、糖类等有良好的效果;GCB 主要用于去除样品提取液中的色素,但对具有平面结构的毒素,如 AFT<sup>[39]</sup>、ZEN<sup>[39]</sup>、链格孢酚(AOH)<sup>[43]</sup>、交链格孢酚单甲醚(AME)<sup>[43]</sup>等具有吸附作用。中性氧化铝 Al-N 可以吸附芳香烃和脂肪胺等富电化合物,Florisis 主要吸附强极性组分。通常为达到更好的净化效果,会同时结合使用不同的吸附剂<sup>[44-45]</sup>。

由于基质复杂、毒素种类多且含量较低,为了得到更为准确的检测结果、提高灵敏度、降低干扰,需要结合多种前处理技术对样品基质进行更好的富集净化。

Rezaeefar 等<sup>[46]</sup>将 DLLME 技术与 DSPE 相结合,同时从豆浆样品中提取了 5 种真菌毒素,检出限和定量限分别为 0.13~0.83, 0.43~2.70 ng/L。Zhao 等<sup>[47]</sup>采用 QuEChERS 技术和 DSPE 技术净化复杂谷物基质样品,测定了其中 21 种真菌毒素,回收率为 60.49%~97.46%,RSD 值 < 13%。刘柏林等<sup>[48]</sup>采用冷诱导液液萃取结合 DSPE 技术提取净化谷物基质中的白僵菌素和 4 种镰孢菌素,降低了分析成本,提高了检测效率。

## 2 检测技术

### 2.1 免疫分析技术

2.1.1 酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA) 常用的 ELISA 法有双抗体夹心法、间接法、竞争法(图 1),但该方法易受样品基质、pH 值、重金属离子和脂肪等干扰发生交叉污染,产生“假阳性”结果,需要用其他方法进行验证。近年来,具有简单、高效、灵敏等优点的间接竞争酶联免疫吸附法(ic-ELISA)被逐渐应用于谷物及其制品中真菌毒素的检测。于瑶等<sup>[49]</sup>采用 ic-ELISA 法测定了玉米中 FB<sub>1</sub>、FB<sub>2</sub> 含量,检测限为 24.5 μg/kg,回收率为 89.36%~108.54%。唐颂等<sup>[50]</sup>优选了高质量的商品化抗原、抗体,建立了玉米面基质中 ZEN 的 ic-ELISA 法,其回收率为 81.29%~105.80%,且与 OTA、AFB<sub>1</sub>、DON、FB<sub>1</sub>、T-2 毒素无交叉反应,适用于 ZEN 的初筛检测。

2.1.2 胶体金免疫层析技术(GICA) GICA 简便、快速、成本低,对基质净化纯度要求低,适用于现场快速检测,是快速初筛半定量方法,但易受样品基质干扰,结果重现性差,灵敏度低,也需要其他方法辅助确证,其检测原理如图 2 所示。Zhang 等<sup>[51]</sup>应用制备的二联定量胶体金免疫层析试纸条,检测了玉米、小麦、饲料中的 OTA、ZEN 含量,回收率为 77.3%~106.3%,与 LC-MS/MS 法具有良好的 consistency。

免疫分析法除 ELISA、GICA 外,被逐渐应用于谷物中真菌毒素检测的方法如时间分辨荧光免疫层析法<sup>[52]</sup>,基于荧光寡核苷酸和磁分离的超灵敏荧光寡核苷酸免疫分析法等<sup>[53]</sup>。

### 2.2 光谱分析检测技术

近年来,光谱检测技术,尤以近红外光谱检测技术(NIR)、拉曼光谱技术(Ram)为主,以其快速高效、无损、不需要复杂的净化过程、绿色环保等优势被逐渐应用于谷物及其制品中真菌毒素的现场快速检测。NIR 易受样品基质的干扰,灵敏度低,适用于真菌毒素含量较高、干扰小的基质。Tyska 等<sup>[54]</sup>采用 NIR 技术分析了 236 份玉米中的总 FBs 和 440 份玉米样品中 ZEN 的污染水平,所得检测值与通过 LC-MS/MS 获得的检测值无明显差异。Ram 光谱信号具有指纹性和特异性,但需要结合表面增强技术以提高检测精准度,即表面增强拉曼光谱(SERS)

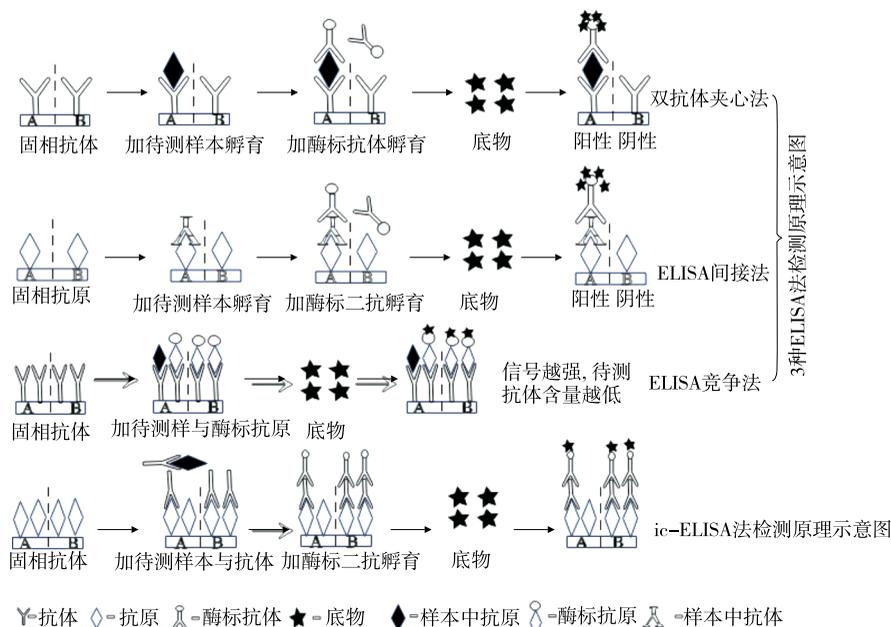


图 1 ELISA 法检测原理示意图

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of ELISA detection principle

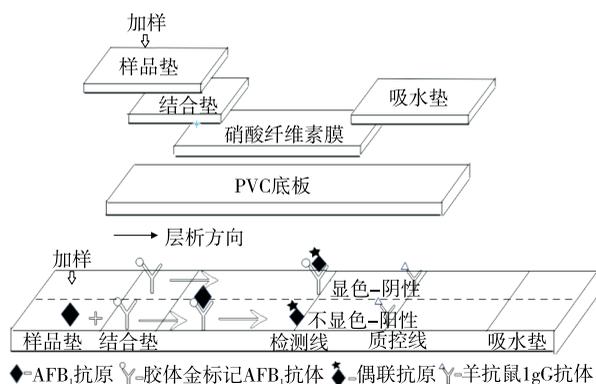


图 2 胶体金免疫层析技术原理示意图

(以 AFB<sub>1</sub> 检测为例)

Figure 2 Schematic diagram of colloidal gold immunochromatography technology principle

技术, SERS 技术可提供丰富的光谱信息, 具有检测速度快、灵敏度高(增强因子可达  $10^6 \sim 10^{10}$ )等特点, 近年来被广泛应用于真菌毒素的检测。He 等<sup>[55]</sup>以合成的银纳米管作为增强基底, 将 SERS 技术应用于玉米中 AFB<sub>1</sub> 的检测, 精密度高, 检出限可低至  $3.0 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ , 加标回收率为 92%~107%。Li 等<sup>[56]</sup>将 SERS 技术与化学计量学结合应用于同时检测玉米中 AFB<sub>1</sub>、DON、ZEN 含量, 检出限分别为 1.8, 24.8, 47.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ , 加标回收率为 94%~110%。

### 2.3 液相色谱分析检测技术

应用于谷物及其制品中的确证检测技术主要有液相

色谱技术(LC)及液质联用技术(LC-MS/MS), LC法和 LC-MS/MS法均是真菌毒素检测的实验室仲裁方法。LC法检测结果可靠, 且相较于 LC-MS/MS法, 其仪器使用维护成本低, 更易操作、普及, 因此是实验室广泛采用的真菌毒素检测分析方法<sup>[57-58]</sup>。王丽君等<sup>[15]</sup>采用免疫亲和柱净化粮谷类样品中的 DON, 并在 220 nm 下进行检测, 检出限为 2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ , 回收率为 87.6%~98.9%。李克等<sup>[28]</sup>采用 LC法同时检测谷物中具有荧光吸收的 ZEA 和 OTA。Koichi 等<sup>[59]</sup>采用免疫亲和凝胶为吸附剂, 经分散固相萃取技术净化富集, 衍生化后采用高效液相色谱-荧光检测器检测复杂基质中的 AFT 残留。

液相色谱法的定性主要依据保留时间, 定量的基础是有良好的分离。由于色谱柱分离能力有限, 对于基质复杂的样品, 易对目标物定性定量产生干扰, 对前处理要求较高, 因此, 采用高效液相色谱法检测谷物及其制品中的真菌毒素, 多与富集净化能力较强的免疫亲和柱结合, 其成本较高, 适用于检测单一类型的真菌毒素, 不适用于同时高通量检测复杂样品基质中的多种真菌毒素残留。

### 2.4 液相色谱-质谱联用分析检测技术

近年来, 具有分析速度快、灵敏度高、定性定量准确、检测限低、抗干扰能力强、可多组分同时高通量检测等优势 LC-MS/MS法成为谷物及其制品中多种真菌毒素、隐蔽型真菌毒素、新兴真菌毒素及真菌毒素次级代谢物的高通量检测的主流分析方法<sup>[60]</sup>。相较于色谱方法, LC-MS/MS法无需复杂的衍生化反应, 强大的定性能力更适用于多种毒素同时存在的复杂基质样品的检测。谷

物及其制品中真菌毒素检测的液质仪器有高效液相—三重四级杆质谱<sup>[61]</sup>、高效液相—四级杆—飞行时间质谱(LC-QTOF-MS)<sup>[62]</sup>、高效液相色谱四级杆/静电场轨道阱结合高分辨率质谱(UHPLC-Q-Orbitrap HRMS)等<sup>[63]</sup>。其中高分辨率质谱分析仪,如静电轨道阱(Orbitrap)和飞行时间(TOF)质量分析仪,以其超高分辨率、超高质量数准确度等优点被应用于痕量真菌毒素的大通量检测中<sup>[64]</sup>。Zainudin等<sup>[62]</sup>在飞行时间多反应监测(TOF-MRM)模式下使用LC-QTOF-MS分析检测复杂基质样品中的OTA和AFB<sub>1</sub>、AFB<sub>2</sub>、AFG<sub>1</sub>、AFG<sub>2</sub>,提出了使用多反应监测过渡产物离子质量准确度来防止假阳性和阴性的新识别标准,所建方法回收率为75.4%~107.8%,定量限为0.7~1.4 ng/g。胡巧茹等<sup>[63]</sup>采用UPLC-Q-Orbitrap HRMS建立了快速筛查和确证粮谷类产品中20种真菌毒素的方法,在全扫描模式下以目标分析物的保留时间、一级母离子信息实现快速筛查,以二级碎片离子信息进行确证,20种真菌毒素的回收率为72.9%~117.8%,相对标准偏差为2.9%~15.2%,方法检测限为0.25~20 μg/kg。高分辨率质谱近年来也被广泛应用于新兴真菌毒素的检测中<sup>[65]</sup>。

研究<sup>[62,64-65]</sup>表明,相较于低分辨率质谱,高分辨率质谱可更好地消除基质干扰,显著提高定性定量的准确度,实现真菌毒素的大通量快速筛查和确证。随着液质联用技术的高速发展,LC-MS/MS方法将越来越多地被应用于真菌毒素检测中。

### 3 总结与展望

积极发展检测技术,尽早筛查出被污染的食品,是减少真菌毒素暴露风险,保障食品质量安全的重要措施。现有的检测技术在检测准确性、可操作性、高效性和成本方面仍需要不断改进与创新。对于易受检测环境影响,易发生交叉反应的免疫分析技术,筛选出稳定性更好、敏感性更高、亲和力更强的真菌毒素抗体是该技术的重要研究方向;对于需要结合化学计量学方法分析的光谱分析技术,开发高性能的计量学软件,提高光谱数据定性定量分析模型的精度,减少复杂基质干扰,可大幅度提高该技术在真菌毒素检测中的应用;对于多种毒素同时检测的色谱联用技术,如何采用多种净化技术相结合,提高多种毒素检测时的回收率是后续研究的重点。开发高通量、快速、操作简便、成本低、精确度高和多方法联用的技术将成为谷物中真菌毒素检测的发展方向。随着新材料、新技术的发展,多种技术联用、“一步式”净化的前处理技术,高通量、简单快速、便于现场检测的技术会更多地应用于真菌毒素检测研究中;针对新兴、隐蔽型、未知真菌毒素的研究更为深入,建立相关快速、准确检测方法,实现大量数据积累,建立更全面的真菌毒素限量标

准;建立并完善谷物及其制品的安全监管预警机制,从谷物及其制品生产的源头迅速准确地进行真菌毒素的筛查,降低真菌毒素污染造成的危害。

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