Mycotoxins in Grain

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Agricultural Research Service

US Department of Agriculture



Agricultural Research Service



Outline

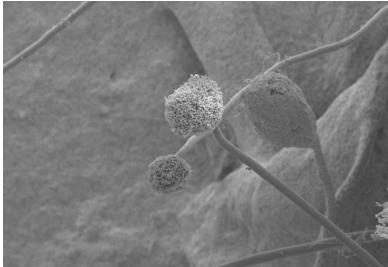
- What are mycotoxins?
- Why are mycotoxins a concern?
- How do mycotoxins impact the grain processing industry?
- Some of the research being done on mycotoxins.

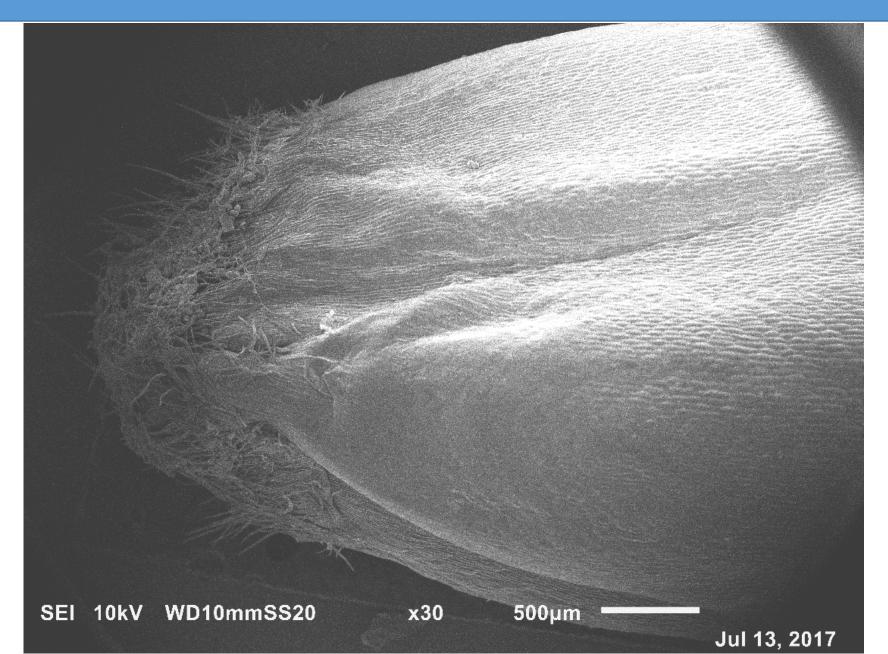


• 'myco' comes from the Greek 'mykes', meaning mushroom or fungus.







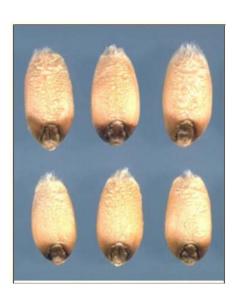




- Mycotoxins are chemicals produced by fungi, which are toxic to people, animals, and/or plants.
- A variety of chemical, produced by a variety of different fungi, are all referred to as 'mycotoxins'.

Not all fungi that grow on grain produce mycotoxins.







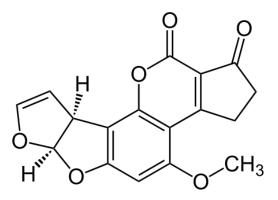


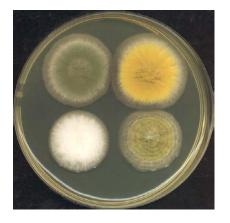


- Toxic effects on people and animals.
- Only very small quantities are needed (parts-per-million or parts-per-billion).
- Typically not degraded during food processing.
- Heavily contaminated grain should not enter the food or feed supply!

Aflatoxin

- A potent liver carcinogen
- In livestock, lowers breeding efficiency, birth weights, growth rates, egg production
- Toxin passes into milk





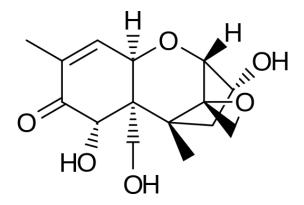
Ochratoxin

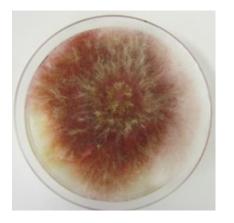
- Damaging to kidneys
- Fat-soluble and not readily excreted
- Among livestock, primarily affects poultry and swine



Vomitoxin

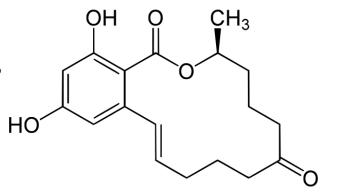
- Also known as deoxynivalenol (DON)
- Causes loss of appetite, feed refusal and vomiting

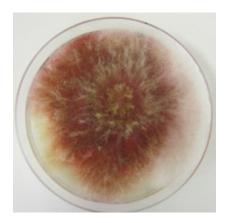




Zearalenone

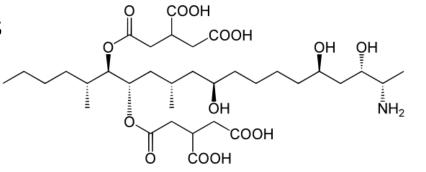
- Mimics the hormone estrogen
- Causes a variety of health problems related to the reproductive system
- Swine are particularly sensitive





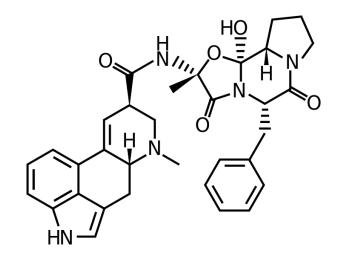
Fumonisin

- Interferes with biosynthesis of sphingolipids (an important component of the brain and nerves)
- Particularly toxic to horses, causing 'blind staggers' disease





- Ergotamine / ergot alkaloids
 - Causes blood vessel constriction, leading to swollen limbs, gangrene, internal bleeding
 - Can lead to abortion
 - Fungal structures mixed with grain, rather than in the grain itself







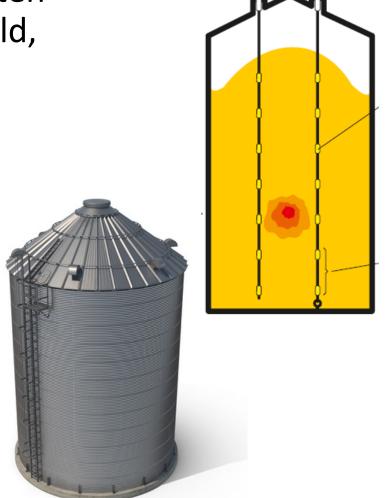
Effects of Mycotoxins

DON - Deoxynivalenol ZEN, DON, T-2, DAS, Ergots ZEN - Zearalenone · Decreased hatchability AFB₁ - Aflatoxin B₁ OTA · Decreased egg production FUM - Fumonisins · Kidney damage Ovarian cysts · Increased water consumption T-2 - T-2 Toxin · Embryonic loss HT-2 - HT-2 Toxin Delayed sexual maturation NIV - Nivalenol AFB₁, FUM, T-2, DON, DAS - Diacetoxyscirpenol DAS, NIV, OTA OTA - Ochratoxin A · Fatty liver Ergots - Ergot Alkaloids Immunosuppression · Inhomogeneous flocks T-2, HT-2, NIV, DAS, DON, AFB1, Ergots · Impaired feathering · Oral and dermal lesions · Organ damage . Inflammation of mucousmembrane of oral cavity · Impaired performance · Respiratory difficulties · impaired intestinal health EGG: T-2, DON AFB₁, OTA, T-2, DON, ZEN Gizzard lesions Residues · Feed refusal · Poor egg shell quality Decreased feed intake · Blood and meat spots Diarrhea · Creamy yolk Vasoconstriction (necrosis) For further information about mycotoxins please visit www.mycotoxins.info

Poor storage can exacerbate a mycotoxin problem

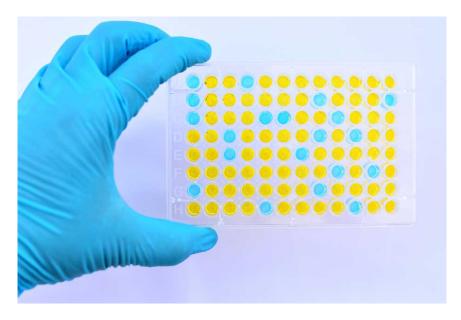
 However, accumulation often happens mainly in the field, before harvest



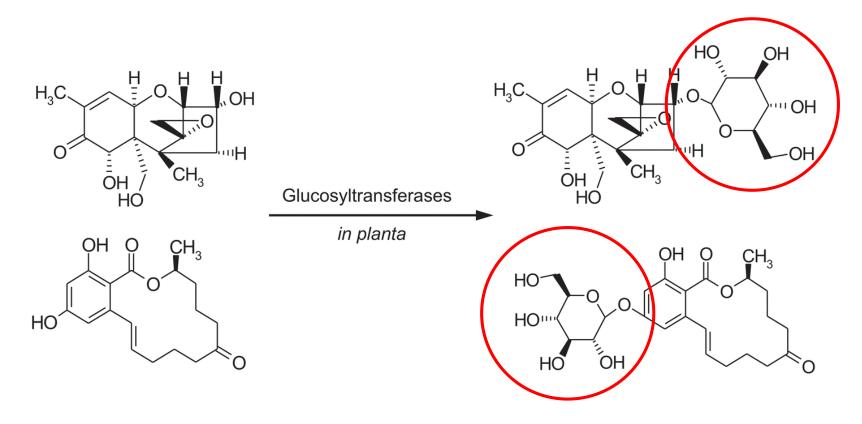


- Mycotoxin content is a component of grain quality
 - Assessed by testing
 - Sampling methods
 - Measurement methods





- Several mycotoxins exist in a range of chemical variants
 - Implications for testing



- Several mycotoxins exist in a range of chemical variants
 - Profile of mycotoxins present in a region can change over time (e.g., with introduction of foreign fungi)

- Mycotoxin content is a component of grain quality
 - Which downstream customers and processes are concerned with this aspect of grain quality?
 - Different customers may have more or less stringent requirements for tolerable mycotoxin concentrations



- Food and Drug Administration advisory levels for vomitoxin:
 - 1 ppm: immature animals, dairy animals, or destination unknown
 - 5 ppm: breeding cattle/swine, or mature poultry
 - 10 ppm: finishing swine > 100 pounds



- Food and Drug Administration *action* levels for *aflatoxin*:
 - 20 **ppb**: immature animals, dairy animals, or destination unknown
 - 100 ppb: breeding cattle/swine, or mature poultry
 - 200 ppb: finishing swine > 100 pounds
 - 300 ppb: finishing beef cattle



- Weather conditions can strongly influence mycotoxin levels across an entire region... but different conditions are required for different toxins
 - Vomitoxin is a larger problem when conditions are humid and wet during flowering & grain fill
 - Aflatoxin and fumonisins will be a larger problem when conditions are hot and dry during grain fill



- Early alert to potential mycotoxin issues
 - Communication with other grain handlers in the region
 - Routine monitoring of incoming loads



Cleaning grain may be possible
& effective in some cases





- Blending is sometimes used to reduce mycotoxin concentrations below tolerable maximums
 - Blending is generally not permitted for aflatoxin



What research is being done on mycotoxins?



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Mycotoxin Prevention and Applied Microbiology Research: Peoria, IL

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Mycotoxins are toxins produced by molds (fungi) and can accumulate in crops, where they pose health hazards to humans and animals. Mycotoxins are estimated to affect 25% of the world's crops and cost US agriculture approximately \$1 billion each year.



more about mycotoxins



Mycotoxin Prevention and Applied Microbiology (MPM) Research

- Mission Statement
- Strategic Goals
- · Major Accomplishments

MPM NEWS

Dr. Martha Vaughan Speaks about Women in Science

ARS Culture Collection: A Valuable Resource

Dr. Martha Vaughan is a 2017 USDA, ARS Scientist of the Year

Dr. Cletus Kurtzman is inducted into the ARS Science Hall of Fame

NCAUR celebrates it's 75th Anniversary

The Mycotoxin Prevention and Applied Microbiology Research is located in Peoria, IL and is part of the Midwest Area. The Research Leader is Todd Ward.

What research is being done on mycotoxins?

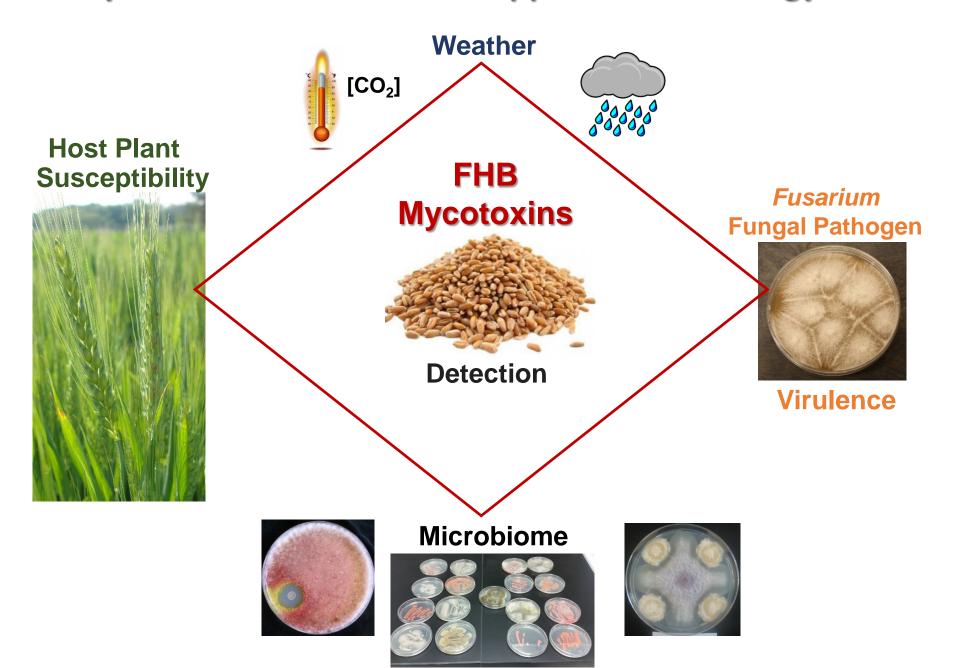
- Current research in the Mycotoxin Prevention & Applied Microbiology research unit:
 - Faster/cheaper/better methods for detecting mycotoxins
 - How and why do different species and strains of fungi vary in their capacity to produce mycotoxins?
 - How do environmental factors impact mycotoxin accumulation?
 - Can other microorganisms be used to reduce mycotoxin contamination?



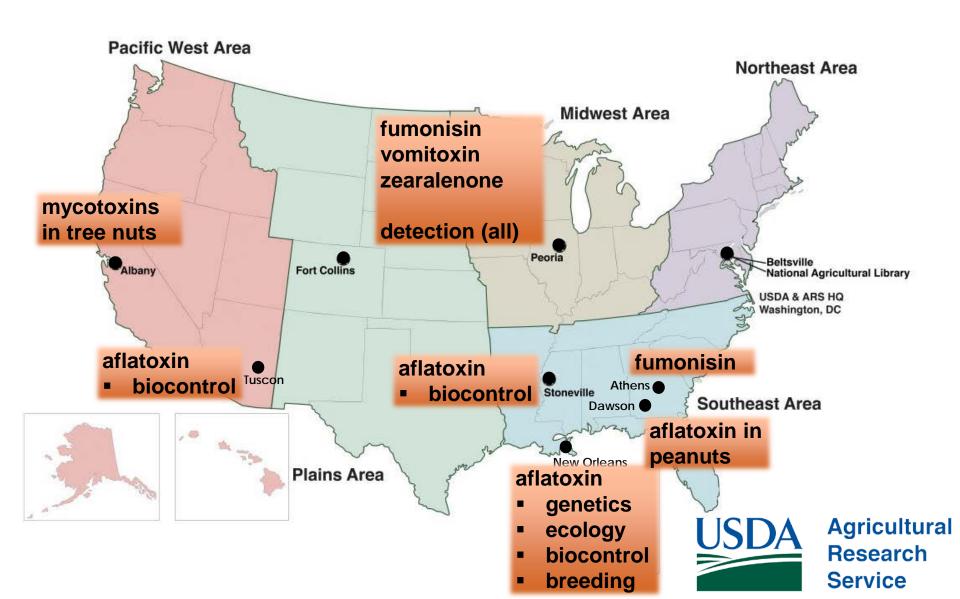
What research is being done on mycotoxins?

 Because many mycotoxin issues arise in-field, the grain processing industry benefits from research targeting the production setting

Mycotoxin Prevention and Applied Microbiology Unit

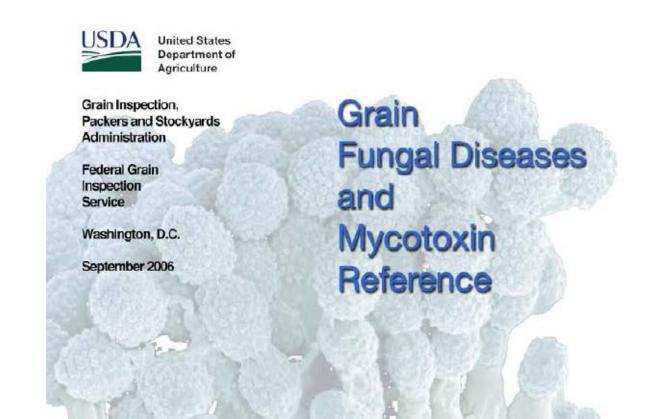


USDA Agricultural Research Service locations performing research related to mycotoxins



For more information:

- Federal Grain Inspection Service
 - Performance verified testing kits
 - (Government reorganization recently moved them into the Agricultural Marketing Service)



Questions?

We'd love to hear from you Re: research directions that would be the most impactful for your industry!

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