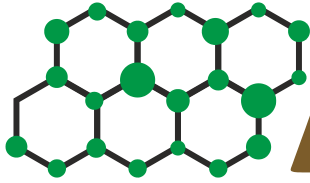


**1st International Electronic Conference on Toxins
(IECT2021).**

**Contamination status of lipophilic marine toxins in
commercial shellfish from Spain, Chile and South East
Pacific.**

**Dr. Paz Otero
Department of Pharmacology
Veterinary Faculty, University of Santiago de Compostela (USC)**





ALERTOXNET

EAPA_317/2016
(2017-2020)

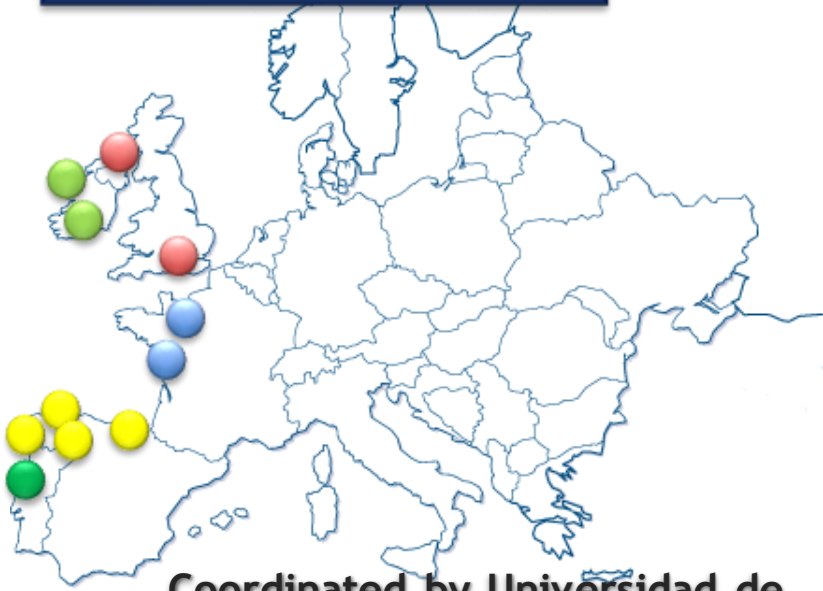
ATLANTIC AREA NETWORK FOR INNOVATIVE TOXICITY
ALERT SYSTEMS FOR SAFER SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

Partnership

Toxicity Alert Systems
Emerging marine toxins



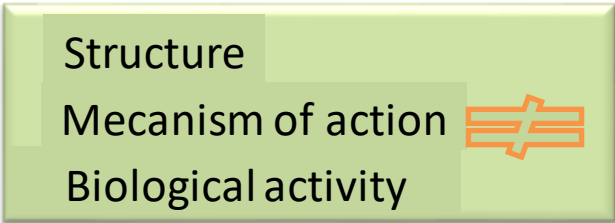
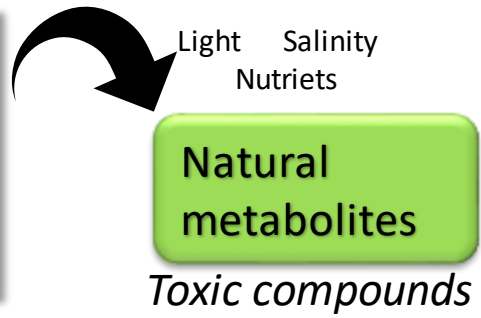
International Institutions:



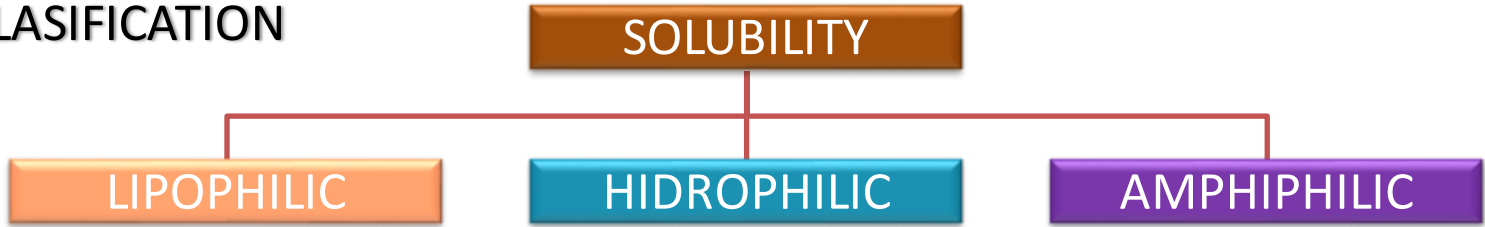
**Coordinated by Universidad de
Santiago de Compostela (USC)**
(Prof. Luis Botana)



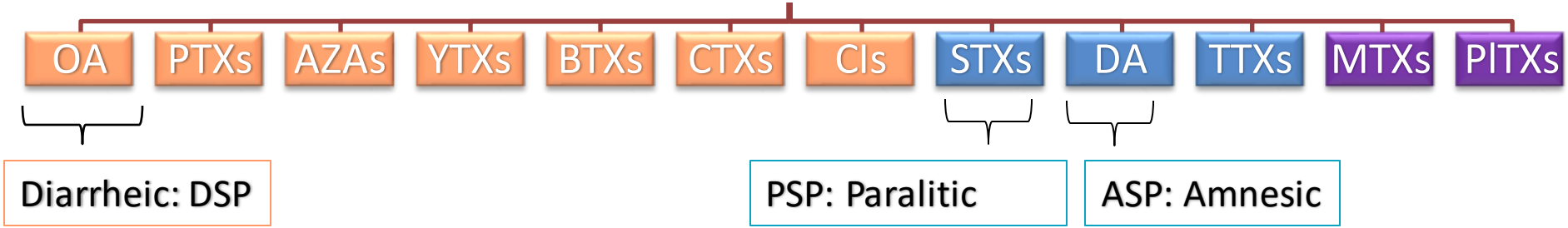
Marine Toxins



CLASIFICATION



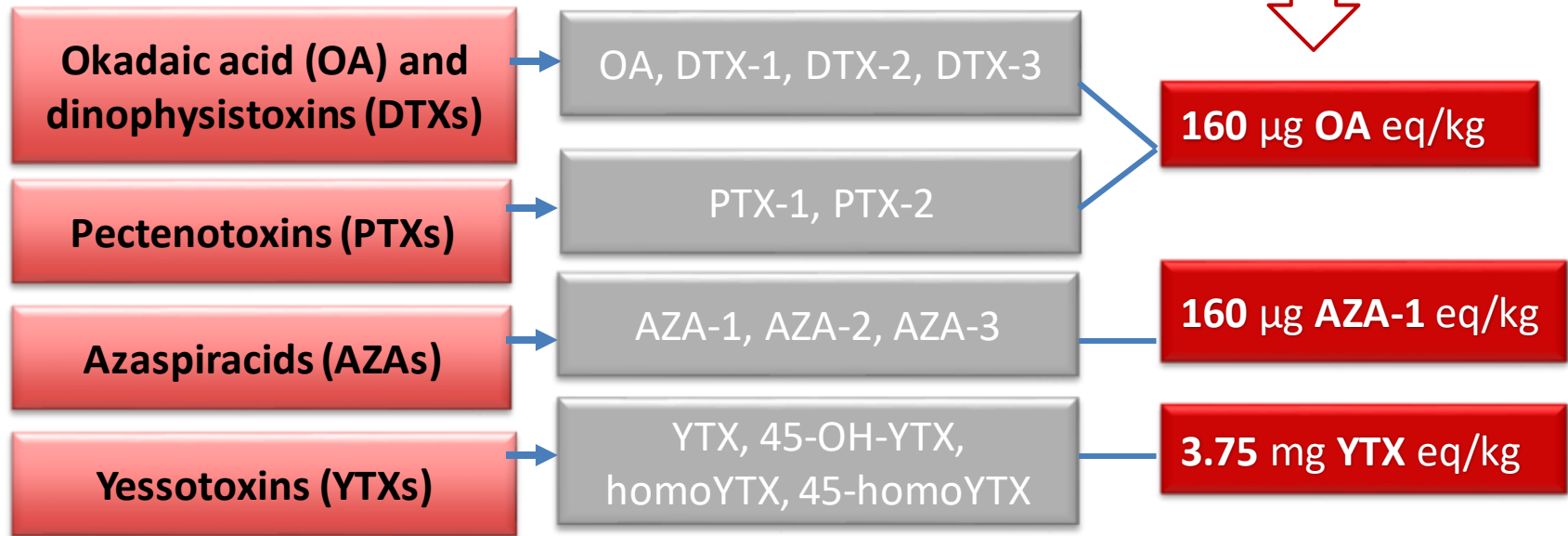
TOXIN GROUPS



Group of Lipophilic Marine Toxins



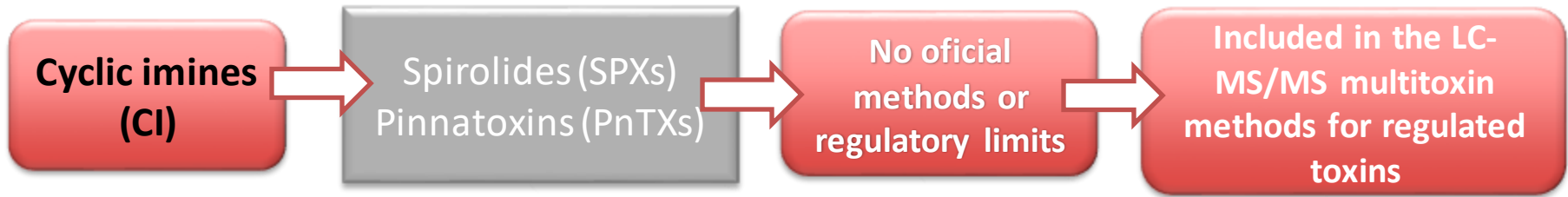
LEGISLATED LIPOPHILIC TOXINS



LC-MS/MS reference method (2015)



EMERGING TOXINS



OBJECTIVE



To study the lipophilic toxin profile including emerging toxins in commercial molluscs in 3 locations (Galicia, Chile and South East Pacific) in order to establish a potential risk when ingested.





ANALYSIS OF LIPOPHYLIC MARINE TOXINS IN GALICIAN COMMERCIAL MUSSELS

53 shellfish samples from 3 locations (Galicia, Chile and SouthEast Pacific).

Dec 2018 to Dec 2019

41 samples fresh mussels *Mytilus galloprovincialis*: Galicia (North West of Spain).

6 samples frozen mussels *Mytilus chilensis*: Chile.

6 samples frozen clams *Tawera gayi* and *Meretrix lyrata*: South East Pacific.



All molluscs were purchased in local markets in Lugo (Spain).



METHODOLOGY

EU-Harmonised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Lipophilic marine biotoxins in mollusk by LC-MS/MS (version 5)

SAMPLE PREPARATION



1. LIPOPHILIC TOXIN EXTRACTION

2 g of mussel homogenate

2 extractions with 100% MeOH

Metanolic supernatants

Aliquot

LC-MS/MS

OA (free)
PTXs, AZAs, YTXs

Transformation

OA group toxins

OA
DTX-1
DTX-2

OA
DTX

DTX-3

Fatty acids
ester derivatives

2. ALKALINE HYDROLYSIS (Total contact of OA group toxins):

NaOH → 40 min, 76 °C → HCl

- Acylated esters of OA and/or DTXs
- OA and/or DTX-1 or DTX-2 toxins

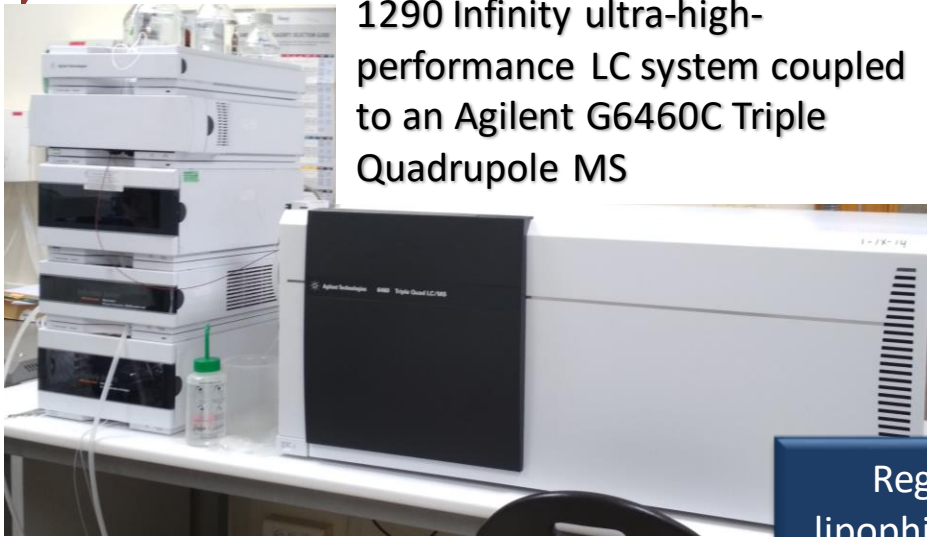
Esterified
OA group
toxins

METHODOLOGY

3. ANALYSIS BY LC-MS/MS

MS detection: **Multiple Reaction Monitoring (MRM) mode**

1290 Infinity ultra-high-performance LC system coupled to an Agilent G6460C Triple Quadrupole MS



2 transitions compound

Regulated lipophilic marine toxins

Toxins	Precursor Ion	Product Ion	Frag	CE	CAV	Polarity
45-OH-homo-YTX	1171.5	1091.5	250	40	4	Negative
		869.5		88		
45-OH-YTX	1157.5	1077.5	240	38	4	Negative
		871.5		86		
Homo-YTX	1155.48	1075.5	250	40	4	Negative
		869.4		88		
YTX	1141.47	1061.5	240	38	4	Negative
		855.4		86		
PTX-1	892.5	821.5	175	28	2	Positive
		213.2		44		
PTX-2	876.5	823.5	175	28	2	Positive
		213.2		44		
AZA-1	842.5	824.5	206	32	2	Positive
		806.5		44		
AZA-2	856.5	838.5	213	36	4	Positive
		820.5		44		
AZA-3	828.5	810.5	216	32	2	Positive
		792.5		44		
OA/DTX-2	803.46	113.2	350	66	7	Negative
		255.1		50		
DTX-1	817.5	255.1	350	54	7	Negative
		113.2		70		

SPX-13	692.45	674.4	180	42	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
SPX-13,19	678.44	660.4	149	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
SPX-20G	706.47	688.4	152	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
PnTX-G	694.47	458.3	149	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
PnTX-E	784.5	446.3	149	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
PnTX-D	782.48	446.3	149	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
PnTX-F	766.5	446.3	149	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
PnTX-B and C	741.47	458.3	149	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		
PnTX A	712.44	458.3	149	30	4	Positive
		164.1		54		

LC separation:

Column C18 (2.7 μm, 3.0 x 150 mm)

Mobile phase:

Water
ACN

Formic acid 50 mM +
Ammonium formiate 2 mM

Flow: 0.4 mL/min

Injection volumen: 5 μL

Emerging toxins
CIs

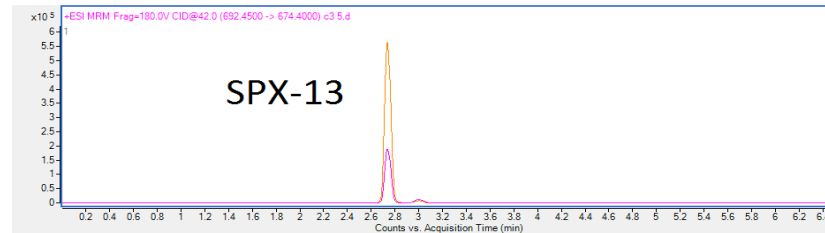
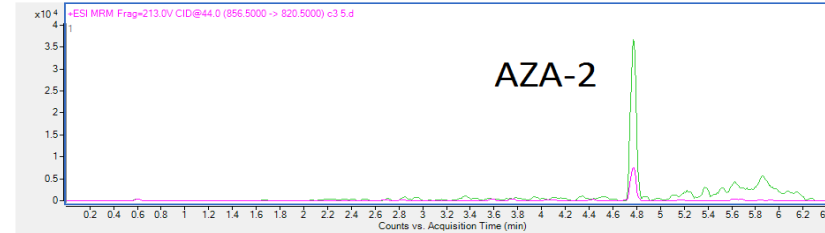
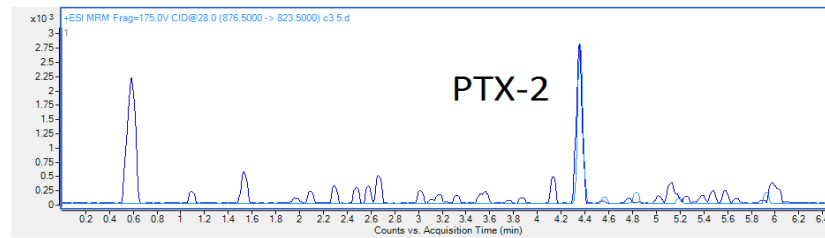
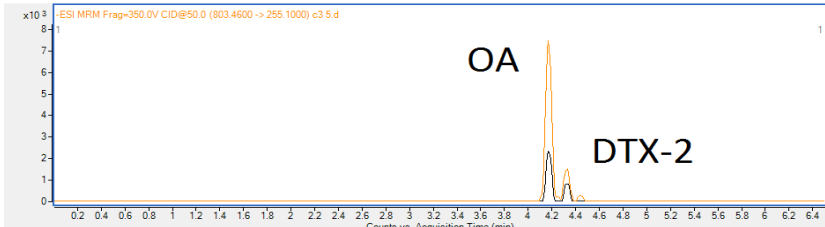
SPXs /PnTXs

+ frequent emerging toxins in Europe

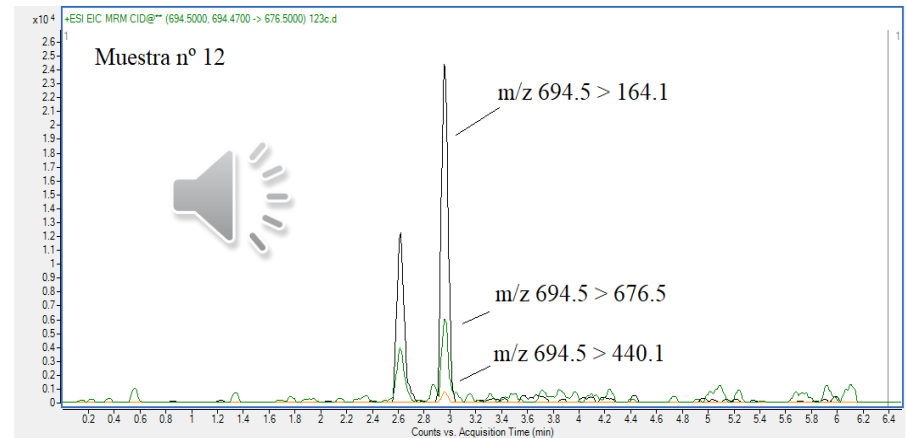
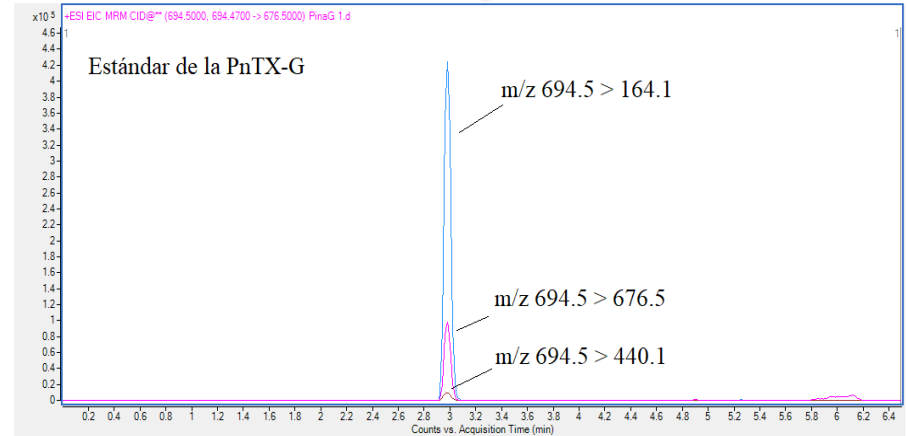
RESULTS



Toxin identification: Samples from Galicia (NorthWest Spain)



PnTX-G in Galician comercial mussels



Dynophysis spp. *Azadinium* spp. *Alexandrium* spp.

Vulcanodinium rugosum

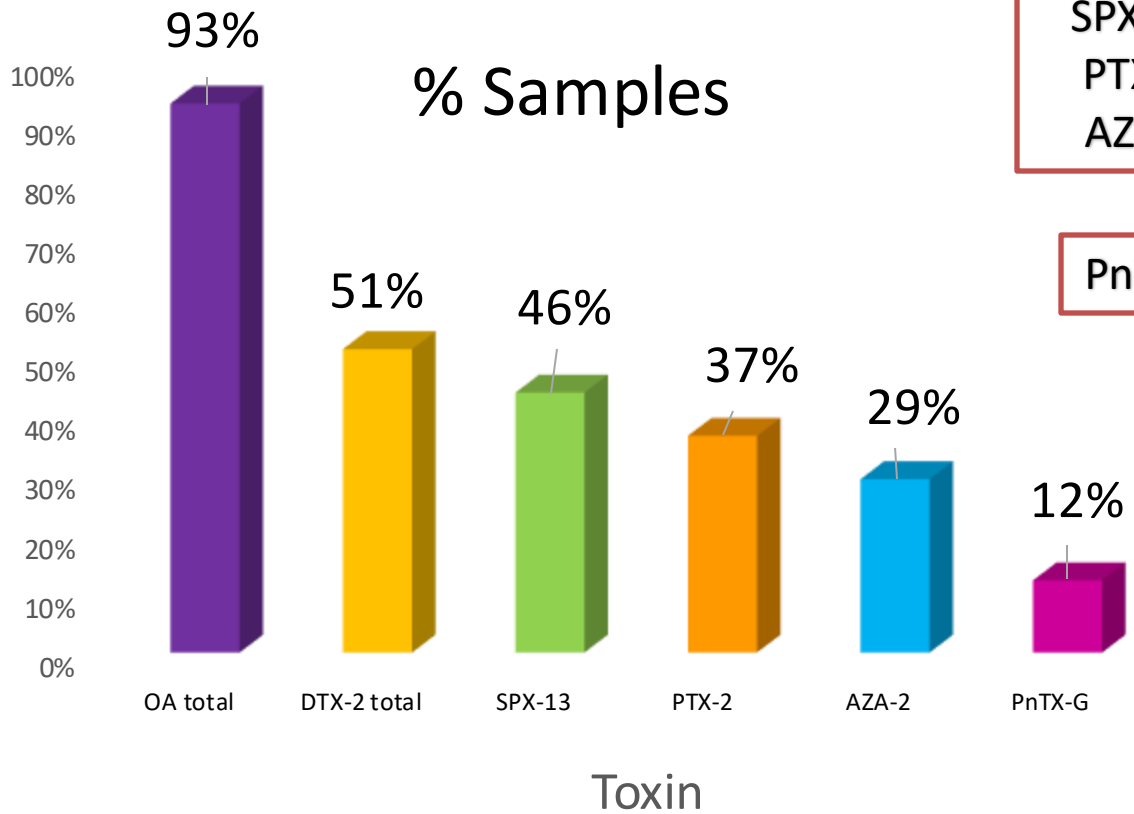
RESULTS

➔ Toxin levels: Samples from Galia (NorthWest Spain)

OA detected in 38 samples (93%)
DTX-2 detected in 21 samples (51%)

SPX-13: 18 samples (46%)
PTX-2: 15 samples (37%)
AZA-2: 12 samples (29%)

PnTX-G in 5 samples (12%)



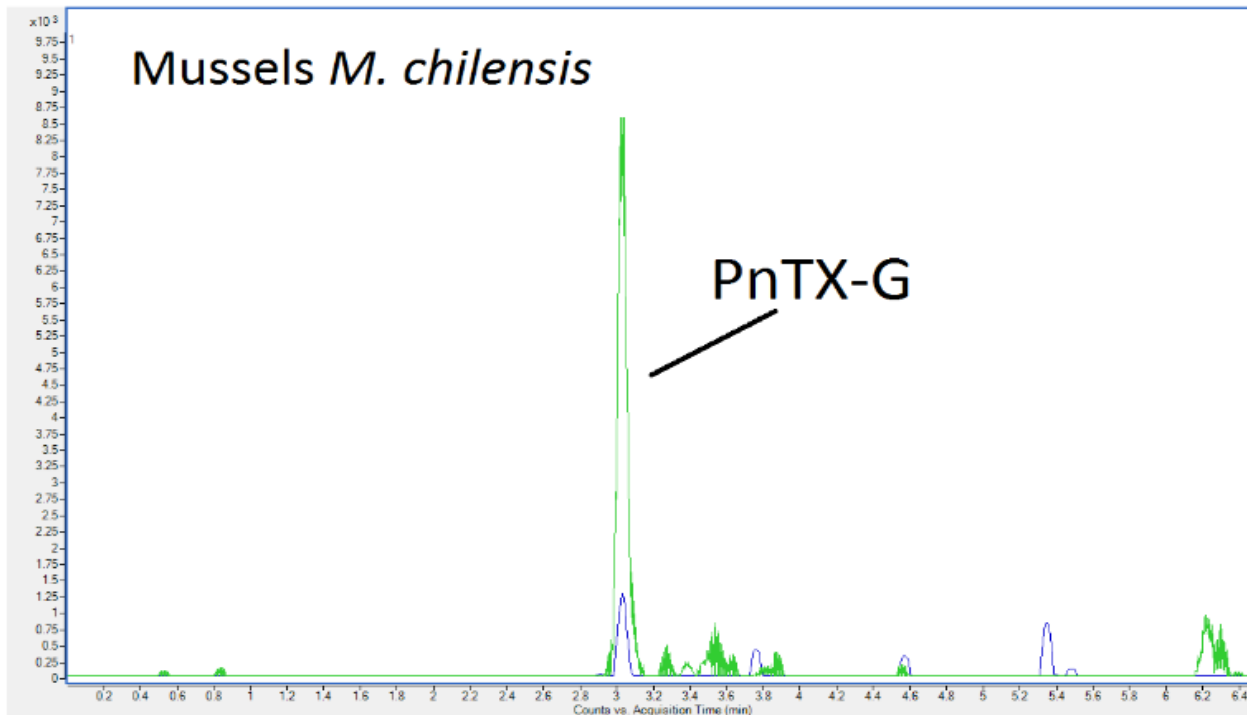
RESULTS

➔ Toxin levels: Samples from Chile (NorthWest Spain)

Emerging PnTX-G in all samples

Levels up to 5.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.

First PnTX-G record in *M. chilensis*.



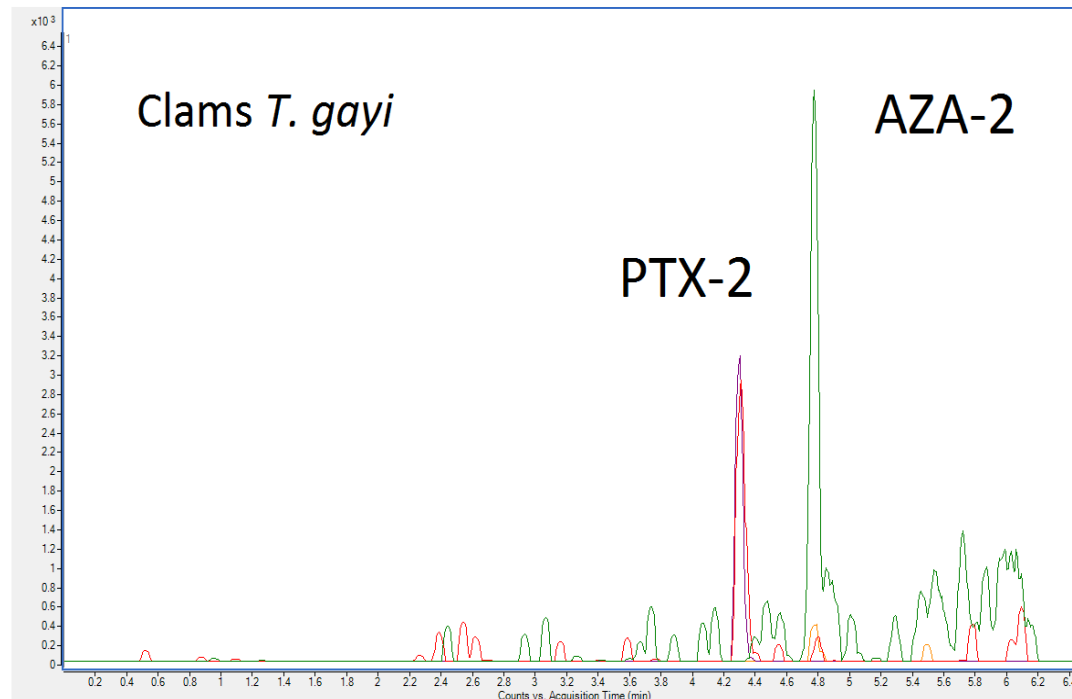
Chromatogram of PnTX-G from a mussel sample *Mytilus chilensis* from market.

RESULTS



Toxin levels: Samples from South East Pacific

Tawera gayi: AZA-2 and PTX-2 at levels up to 4.33 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ and 10.88 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, respectively.



Chromatogram of PTX-2 and AZA-2 from *T. gayi* from market.

Meretrix lyrata: No lipophilic toxins were found



1. OA group toxins continue being the main lipophilic toxins in Galician molluscs. These toxins were detected in the 93% of the samples, followed by SPX-13, detected in the 46% of the samples.



CONCLUSIONS

2. PnTX-G is confirmed in commercial mussels from Chile for the first time. However, the low levels found ($<6 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$), means that there is no potential risk through mussel ingestion for the emerging toxin PnTX-G.

3. Although it does not seem to pose a potential risk through mussel consumption for the emerging toxins (SPX-13 and PnTX-G), the presence of new analogs must be considered in the shellfish safety monitoring programmes by LC-MS/MS methods.



Thank you!!!!!!

