



Detection Of Adulterated Horsemeat In Food Products

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²Adulterated I

Adulteration:

Adulteration is to (illegally) add impure or unallowed ingredients to a product. Or to substitute a cheaper ingredient for a more expensive one without proper labelling.

Why Is Food adulterated?

To increase the quantity of production



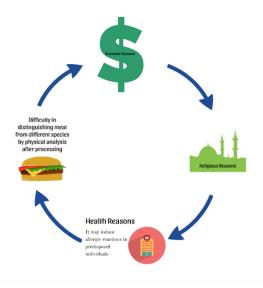
To increase the profit



To lower the cost of production

Reasons to check for adulteration











Difficulty in distinguishing meat from different species by physical analysis after processing





DIFFERENT CASES OF ADULTERATION AROUND THE WORLD



South Africa:

Species Substitution and mislabeling have been detected in meat products

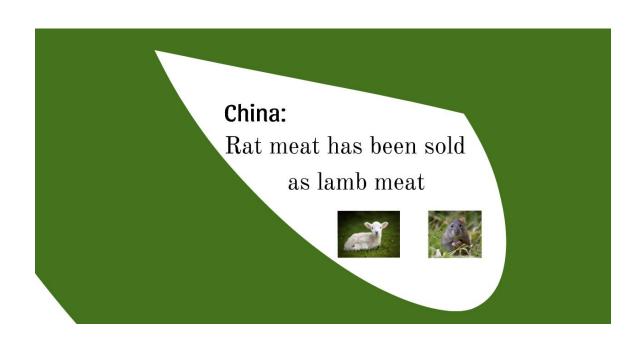
India:

Excess amount of lead have been found in instant noodles

Taiwan:

Cooking oil have been blended with recycled cookig oil, grease and leather cleaner

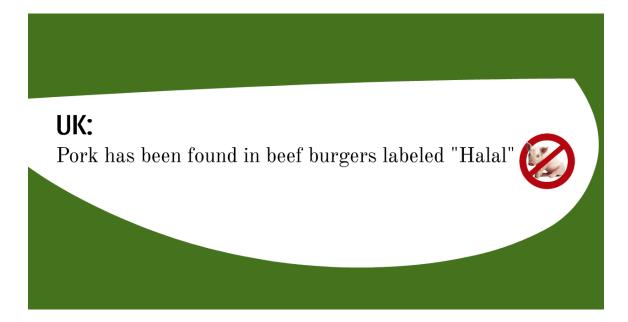




Europe:

Horsemeat has been sold as beef





Horsemeat scandal

Ireland & UK

Horsemeat scandal



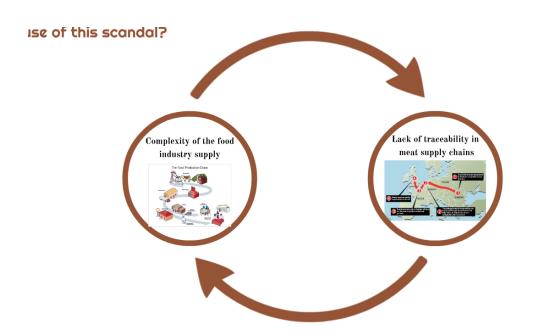




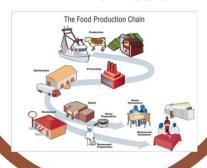
DNA



What was the cause of this scandal?



Complexity of the food industry supply



Lack of traceability in meat supply chains





Beef is geting more expensive.



Sick and dead horses



The distance between the end consumer and the source



The product passes through lots of hands

In



Increasing the error in the production system

Why it is important to check for horse adulteration in our region?



High number of horses







To ensure the safety of consumers



Make a survey & launch a service





Ways to detect meat authentication

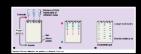
2 methods

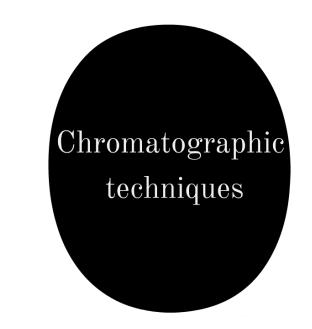
Protein based methods

Immunological assays (ELISA)



Electrophoretical techniques





DNA based methods

PCR technique

Real Time PCR

DNA sequencing

Method used to detect horsemeat

Writing and todatest however

RT-PCR

Materials

Beef burger samples have been collected and tested



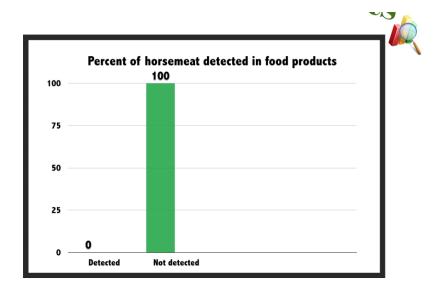


- Extraction of DNA by the addition of lysis buffer and proteinase k enzyme to sample.
 - Binding of DNA to silica beads.
 - Multiple washing steps.

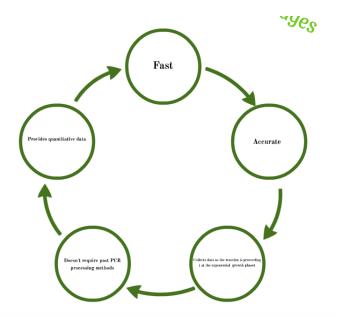
• Binding of DNA to silica beads.
• Multiple washing steps.
• Drying.
Multiple weeking stope
Multiple washing steps.
• Drying.
• Elution of targeted DNA.

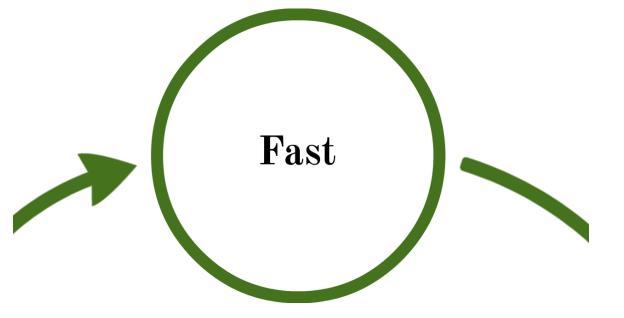
- Drying.
- Elution of targeted DNA.
- Detection of targeted DNA by RT-PCR instrunment.





Advantages





Accurate

Collects data as the reaction is proceeding (at the exponential growth phase)

Doesn't require post PCR processing methods

Provides quantitative data

