Journal of Nutritional Disorders & Therapy

Food Summit 2020

Elucidating the origin of production of Milk Powder commercially distributed on the Chinese market using multi element stable Isotope Technique

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Abstract

The economically motivated adulteration of powdered milk within the Chinese market has increasingly become a serious public concern. The study was done to determine the feasibility of utilizing δ2H, δ18O and δ15N stable isotope technique in elucidating the authenticity and origin of milk products on the Chinese market. powdered milk from North America, Oceania and China were analyzed. An elemental analyzer was connected to an isotope ratio spectrometer operated within the continuous flow mode was utilized. Statistical analysis was performed using descriptive statistics and one-way ANOVA. The study revealed that both δ2H and δ18O had a good range of mean values: 13.86 to 22.25‰ and -82.86 to -28.5‰, respectively. There was a big difference within the δ2H and δ18O composition of the milk samples of ($P<0.05$; $F=1399.0$), respectively. Both the δ2H and δ18O isotopic technique could provide a transparent distinction between all the precise regions-of-origins that were evaluated except between the northern a part of China (mean=21.63) and New Zealand (mean=21.62), δ18O isotopic couldn't discriminate. The feasibility of δ2H and δ18O is especially supported the distinct isotopic signatures of water in several geographic localities. The sort of the despicable δ15N standards of the models was identical close, 3.06 to 5.61%. The nitrogen stable isotope couldn't provide a transparent distinction for many of the milk products because δ15N of an animal reflects that of the diet. Hence in cases of comparable diet, it cannot provide a distinction between the animals using this system.

Materials and Methods

Sample preparation and Statistical analysis: Forty-two milk samples were collected from different geographical origins, including the us of America (USA), Canada (CA), Southern a part of China (SC), Northern a part of China (NC), Australia (AU), New Zealand (NZ). Each δ2H, δ18O and δ15N composition of the samples (n=7 for every region) represent the mean of three replicates. Each liquid milk sample was obtained from genuine sources and was100% authentic. the info obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) within the Excel Analysis ToolPak. A confidence level of 95% was accepted while an alpha value of 0.05 was utilized in the -one-way ANOVA.

Milk water: Moderate rennet (activity ≥105 U/g) obtained from the USA was added to pure milk and therefore the samples were left overnight at temperature . After, the milk water was collected by filtration then frozen at −20 °C until analysis.

Standards: Stable isotope ratios are expressed in delta (δ) annotation was wont to describe the isotopic difference between the sample and a world standard, which is defined by the equation.

Measurements: The liquid milk samples were analysed using an isotope ratio spectrometer (IRMS) operating within the continuous flow mode (Integra CN, Sercon, Cershire, UK) with a mixture of a high temperature conversion elemental analyzer (TC/EA) attached Flash Element Analyser 1112 HT-Delta V advantage, Thermo-Fisher for oxygen isotope analysis. For hydrogen isotopic analysis, the IRMS was equipped with an energy Thermo-Fisher. The reactor consists of a glassy carbon tube with glassy carbon filling, ensuring that neither sample nor reaction gasses can get into contact with oxygen-containing surfaces. Their action gasses are separated in an isothermal gas chromatograph, which is additionally a part of the TC/EA. The gasses were admitted to the IRMS for isotope analysis. Quantities were completed using standardization of

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the organization with orientation hydrogen and oxygen gas and reference standard material of VSMOW in regular repetitions.

Results and Discussion

Hydrogen and Oxygen Stable Isotope

The mean δ2H and δ18O composition of milk samples are shown The range of the mean values for δ2H and δ18O are -82.86 to -28.50‰ and 13.86 to 22.25‰ respectively. The difference within the δ2H (F=20880; P= 7.876E-43; n=7) and δ18O (F=1399.0; P= 9.215E-29; n=7) composition of the samples were highly significant. Discrimination between the regions-of-origins of milk using oxygen and hydrogen stable isotope technique.

Stable isotope analysis of may be a powerful tool for provenance determination of food materials because isotopic compositions of the materials reflect many factors within the natural environment]. Reno et al. (2004) indicated stable isotope analysis are often a useful gizmo in showing a transparent disparity between milk products from different regions [8]. Studies indicate that the H and O stable isotope values of tissue correlates with the isotopic composition of local precipitation. The δ2H and δ18O composition in water consumed by animals shows a robust correlation with the δ2H and δ18O content present in animal products like milk]. Particularly, Chess on et al. (2010) established that the δ2H and δ18O value of milk water show the isotopic composition of beverage and water consumed from fresh forage, with minor deviations thanks to the contribution of food and atmospheric oxygen to the water body.

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