





Nell'ambito del Programma di attrazione di Visiting Professors *@UniTO,* il Dipartimento di Scienza e Tecnologia del Farmaco -Università degli Studi di Torino con i Corsi di Laurea Magistrale in Farmacia e Chimica e Tecnologia Farmaceutiche - organizza un WEBINAR di Approfondimento sui temi di Sicurezza Alimentare e Diagnostica Rapida ospitando come relatrice la Visiting Professor

Prof.ssa Katrina Campbell Institute for Global Food Security School of Biological Sciences Queen's University, Belfast



"Food Safety – Future Directions in Food Analysis" Piattaforma Webex - 27 giugno 2022 - 15.00-16.30 CEST

La partecipazione è gratuita, verrà rilasciato su richiesta un attestato di partecipazione, l'iscrizione è obbligatoria al link: https://forms.gle/G7XhWDX9BuTbwiQRA

Con la Collaborazione della Scuola di Dottorato UniTO - Indirizzo di Scienze Farmeceutiche e Biomolecolari e il Gruppo Interdivisionale di Chimica degli Alimenti (GICA) della Società Chimica Italiana. UniTO e Queen's University of Belfast sono partner EIT-FOOD.





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"Food Safety – Future Directions in Food Analysis"

Abstract

Contaminant monitoring from microbiological, chemical and fraudulent sources in agri-food production is an important yet complex issue. A huge investment in time and effort is placed on these activities by regulatory and industrial laboratories. Although sophisticated techniques such as chromatography and spectrometry provide accurate and conclusive results, screening tests allow a much higher low cost throughput of samples with less operator training. Biosensors combine a biological recognition element with a transducer to produce a measurable signal proportional to the extent of interaction between the recognition element and contaminant. The different uses of biosensing instrumentation available are extremely varied, with agri-food analysis illustrating emerging applications. However, ELISA and lateral flow tests dominate this market as difficulties remain in combining sample preparation for feed/food contaminant analysis with biosensor technology for point of site testing. Nonetheless, the advantages offered by biosensors over traditional immunoassay screening methods with respect to food analysis, include automation, improved reproducibility, speed and real time analysis. The miniaturisation of immunoassays and biosensors towards nanosensing offers enhanced sensitivity, portability and multiplexing capabilities. Increased demands from stakeholders and consumers to improve food integrity illustrates a need for new tools including smart nano-technologies for sample preparation and analysis. The aim of this work is to show the progress that has been made in the development and validation of nanoarrays as next generation lateral flow arrays to be fit for purpose for the detection of both single and multiple contaminants in environmental and food samples to offer an interchangeable and holistic approach to agri-food safety. ELISA spot and planar waveguide technologies have been developed for the rapid and multiplex analysis of marine biotoxins, allergens, antibiotic residues, pesticides and mycotoxins to be compatible with food control procedures. Combining advances in sample preparation tools, portable nanosensors and remote connectivity offer solutions for improved food security.





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