



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of
the United Nations**



**World Health
Organization**

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Agenda Item 7

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES

Forty-fifth Session

Beijing, China 18-22 March 2013

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE IDENTITY AND PURITY OF FOOD ADDITIVES ARISING FROM THE 76TH JECFA MEETING

The following comments have been received from the following Codex members and observers

Chile, Egypt and AMFEP

CHILE

Chile agrees with the document and considers the available information delivered by JECFA very useful to analyse the different additives and verify if they comply with the specifications given by the provider of food additives. Therefore, we support the document and accept the specifications prepared by the 76th JECFA meeting.

EGYPT

Referring to your document CX/FA 13/45/15 concerning request for specifications for the identity and purity of food additives arising from the 76th JECFA meeting.

We would like to inform you that Egypt agrees on the content of the document.

ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND FORMULATORS OF ENZYME PRODUCTS (AMFEP)

AMFEP kindly asks to take into account the enclosed additions/corrections to the phytase specifications to allow for a proper control of phytase enzyme preparations against these specifications. Proposed changes are editorially minor, but important for the correct performance of the methodological part in the specifications.

PHYTASE FROM *ASPERGILLUS NIGER* EXPRESSED IN *A. NIGER*

New specifications prepared at the 76th JECFA (2012) and published in FAO JECFA Monographs 13 (2012). An ADI "not specified" was established at the 76th JECFA (2012).

SYNONYMS	Phytase, 3-phytase
SOURCES	Phytase is produced by submerged fed-batch fermentation of a non pathogenic and non toxicogenic genetically modified strain of <i>Aspergillus niger</i> which contains the phytase encoding gene derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> . The enzyme is secreted and then isolated from the fermentation broth by filtration to remove the biomass and concentrated by ultrafiltration. The enzyme concentrate is subjected to germ filtration and is subsequently formulated and standardized to the desired activity using food-grade compounds.
Active principles	3-phytase
Systematic names and numbers	Myo-Inositol hexakisphosphate 3-phosphohydrolase, EC 3.1.3.8, CAS 37288-11-2
Reactions catalysed	Hydrolysis of myo-inositol hexakisphosphate (phytate) to inositol pentaphosphate (IP5), and further to give a mixture of myo-inositol di-phosphate (IP2), myo-inositol mono-phosphate (IP1) and free orthophosphate
Secondary enzyme activities	No significant levels of secondary enzyme activities

DESCRIPTION	Brownish liquid or yellow to light brown powder.
FUNCTIONAL USES	Enzyme preparation. Used to degrade phytate found in plant derived foods, particularly cereal grains and legumes, in order to improve mineral bioavailability.
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	Must conform to the current edition of the JECFA General Specifications and Considerations for Enzyme Preparations Used in Food Processing.
CHARACTERISTICS	
IDENTIFICATION	
Phytase activity	The sample shows phytase activity. See description under TESTS.
TESTS	
<u>Phytase activity</u>	<p>Principle This procedure is used to determine the activity of enzymes releasing phosphate from phytate. The assay is based on enzymatic hydrolysis of sodium phytate under controlled conditions by measurement of the amount of ortho inorganic phosphate released.</p> <p>The phytase activity is expressed in phytase units (FTU). One phytase unit (FTU) is defined as the amount of enzyme that liberates 1 micromole of inorganic phosphorus per minute from 0.0051 mol/l sodium phytate at 37° and pH 5.50 under the conditions of the test.</p> <p>Reagents and Solutions</p> <p>[NOTE- Ensure the absence of phosphate in all glassware.]</p> <p>[NOTE- The enzyme protein is easily absorbed by plastic. Do not use disposable plastic tubes. It is also recommended not to use disposable plastic cuvettes.]</p> <p>Acetate buffer pH 5.50:</p> <p>Dissolve 1.76 g (1.68 ml) glacial acetic acid (C₂H₄O₂), 30.02 g of sodium acetate trihydrate (C₂H₃O₂ Na·H₂O), and 0.147g of calcium chloride dihydrate (CaCl₂·2H₂O) in about 900 ml of water. Transfer the solution into a 1000-ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, and mix. Adjust the pH to 5.50 ± 0.05.</p> <p>Substrate solution:</p> <p>Dissolve 0.8.40 g of sodium phytate decahydrate (C₆H₆O₂₄P₆Na₁₂·10H₂O) in 9100 ml of acetate buffer. Adjust the pH to 5.50±0.05 at 37 °C by adding 4 M acetic acid. Cool to ambient temperature. Quantitatively transfer the mixture to a 1000 ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with acetate buffer, and mix. Prepare fresh daily.</p> <p>Nitric acid solution (27%):</p> <p>While stirring, slowly add 70 ml of 65% nitric acid to 130 ml of water.</p> <p>Ammonium heptamolybdate solution:</p> <p>Dissolve 100 g of ammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate [(NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄·H₂O] in 900 ml of water in a 1000-ml volumetric flask. Add 10 ml of 25% ammonia solution (NH₄OH ammonium hydroxide), dilute to volume with water, and mix. This solution is stable for 4 weeks when stored at ambient temperature and shielded from light.</p> <p>Ammonium vanadate solution:</p> <p>Dissolve 2.35 g of ammonium monovanadate (NH₄VO₃) in 400 ml of warm (60° water. While stirring, slowly add 20 ml of nitric acid solution (27%). Cool to ambient temperature. Quantitatively transfer the mixture to a 1000-ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, and mix. This solution is stable for 4 weeks when stored at ambient temperature and shielded from light.</p> <p>Colour/stop solution:</p> <p>While stirring, add 25 ml of ammonium vanadate solution to 25 ml of ammonium heptamolybdate solution. Continue stirring and Sslowly add 16.5 ml of 65% nitric</p>

acid. **Cool to ambient temperature**, **Q**uantitatively transfer the mixture to a 100-ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, and mix. Prepare fresh daily.

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution:

Dry a sufficient amount of >99% purity potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH₂PO₄) in an oven at 105° for 4 h. Cool to ambient temperature in a desiccator over dried silica gel. In two separate 1 l volumetric flasks, weigh accurately 0.245 g of dried potassium dihydrogen phosphate and dilute with acetate buffer to 1 l to obtain potassium dihydrogen phosphate solutions A and B, each containing 1.80 mmol/l of potassium dihydrogen phosphate.

Phytase standard: obtained from **Gist-BrocadesDSM**, Delft, The Netherlands, with an assigned activity or equivalent.

Phytase standard solution: In duplicate, accurately weigh an adequate amount of phytase standard and dissolve and dilute in acetate buffer to obtain a solution containing 0.06 ±0.01 phytase units per 2.0 ml. Quantify the activity of the phytase standard according to procedure described below.

Procedure for quantifying the activity of the phytase standard

Using 6 individual 20-x150-mm glass test tubes add to one tube 2.00 ml of the phytase standard solution, add to 3 tubes 2.00 ml of potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution A, and to the remaining 2 tubes 2.00 ml of potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution B. Place the tubes into a 37.0±0.1° water bath, at regular time intervals and allow their contents to equilibrate for 5 min.

At time equals 5 min, in the same order and within the same time intervals as the tubes were added, add 4.0 ml of substrate solution (previously equilibrated to 37.0±0.1°), to each of the tubes. Mix the tubes, and replace in the 37.0±0.1° water bath.

At time equals 35 min, in the same order and within the same time intervals, terminate the incubation by adding 4.0 ml of colour/stop solution to each of the tubes. Mix, and cool to ambient temperature. Prepare an enzyme blank by adding 2.00 ml of phytase standard solution into one 20-x150-mm glass test tube. Prepare reagent blanks by adding 2.00 ml of water into a series of five separate 20-x150-mm glass test tubes. Add 4.0 ml of colour/stop solution to all blank tubes and mix. Next add 4.0 ml of substrate solution, and mix. Determine the absorbance of all solutions at 415 nm in a 1-cm pathlength cell with a spectrophotometer, using water to zero the instrument.

Calculation of the activity of the phytase standard

Calculate the corrected absorbances (AR) for each sample preparation (absorbance of the standard phytase solution minus the corresponding absorbance of the blank) and for each potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution, A_p (absorbance of the potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution minus average absorbance of the reagent blanks). Calculate C, the phosphate concentration of each potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution:

$$C \text{ (mmol/2 ml)} = (W \times 1000 \times 2) / MW.$$

Calculate the absorbances (D) for each potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution after correction for the amount of potassium dihydrogen phosphate weighed:

$$A_p / C = D \text{ (absorbance units/mmol of phosphate per 2 ml)}.$$

Calculate the average of results D, giving E (maximum allowable difference, 5%).

Calculate the activity for the phytase standard:

$$FTU/g = (AR \times f) / (30 \times R \times E),$$

where,

AR is the corrected absorbance of the phytase standard solution;

f is the total dilution factor of the standard preparation;

60 is the incubation time, in min; R equals sample weight, in g;
 E is average of D factors;
 W is the weight of potassium dihydrogen phosphate, in g;
 MW is the molecular weight of potassium dihydrogen phosphate,
 136.09 (g/mol).

Determination of phytase activity in samples

Sample preparation: Suspend or dissolve and dilute accurately weighed amounts of sample in acetate buffer so that 2.0 ml of the final solution will contain between 0.01 and 0.08 phytase units.

Preparation of phytase standard curve: Weigh, in duplicate, with an accuracy of ± 1 mg, an amount of phytase standard based on the activity which corresponds to about 20,000 phytase units in 200-ml volumetric flasks. Dissolve in and dilute to volume with acetate buffer, and mix. Use this stock solution and dilute with acetate buffer to obtain standard solutions containing approximately 0.01, 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, and 0.08 phytase units per 2.0 ml.

Add 2.00 ml of each phytase standard solution and 2.00 ml of the sample solution into separate 20-x150-mm glass test tubes. Place the tubes into a $37.0\pm 0.1^\circ$ water bath, at regular time intervals and allow their contents to equilibrate for 5 min. At time equals 5 min, in the same order as the tubes were added, add 4.0 ml of substrate solution (previously equilibrated to $37.0\pm 0.1^\circ$) to the each of the test tubes. Mix, and replace in the $37.0\pm 0.1^\circ$ water bath. At time equals 35 min, in the same order and within the same time intervals, terminate the incubation by adding 4.0 ml of colour/stop solution to each of the tubes. Mix, and cool to ambient temperature.

Prepare enzymes blanks as described for quantifying the activity of the phytase standard. Centrifuge all test tubes for 5 min at 3000 xg. Determine the absorbance of each solution at 415 nm in a 1-cm pathlength cell with a spectrophotometer, using water to zero the instrument.

Calculation of phytase activity in samples

Calculate the corrected absorbance (sample minus blank) for each sample preparation and phytase standard solution. Plot the calculated phytase activity (FTU per 2 ml) of each phytase solution against the corresponding absorbance. From the curve, determine the phytase activity in each sample preparation (FTU per 2 ml):

$$\text{Activity (FTU/g)} = (\text{FTU per 2 ml} \times \text{dilution}) / \text{sample weight}$$