

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract (in English)	v
Abstract (in Thai)	vii
List of tables	xiii
List of figures	xiv
Abbreviations and symbols	xv
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Rationale	1
1.2 Research objectives	4
1.3 Usefulness of the Research	4
<b>Chapter 2 Review of literature</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Agricultural development on honey bees in Thailand	5
2.2 Contamination in honey and bee health management	6
2.3 The quality of honey	7
2.4 Antibacterial properties of honey	9
2.5 Main chemicals used in honey bees of Thailand	10
2.6 Residues of antibiotics in honey	12
2.7 Techniques for antibiotic residue test in honey	16
2.7.1 Agar diffusion test	16
2.7.2 The microbial growth inhibition assay	17
2.7.3 The immunological method	18
2.7.4 Other screening test kits	19
2.7.5 Quantitative confirmatory methods	20

<b>Chapter 3 Materials and methods</b>	22
3.1 Raw material	22
3.2 Bacteria	23
3.3 Equipment	23
3.4 Chemical reagents	25
3.5 Microbiological media	27
3.6 Research designs and methods	27
3.6.1 Optimal method for reduction of inhibines in honey	27
3.6.1.1 Determination of hydroperoxides in honey	27
3.6.1.2 Effect of pH and concentration of honey on inhibition zone diameter	28
3.6.2 Production of test kit	29
3.6.2.1 Preparation of media	29
3.6.2.2 Preparation of bacteria culture	31
3.6.2.3 Preparation of antibiotic standard solutions	32
3.6.2.4 Preparation of acaricide standard solutions	32
3.6.2.5 Preparation of test kit	32
3.6.2.5.1 Normal test kit	32
3.6.2.5.2 freeze-dried test kit	33
3.6.3 Preparation to test the test kit	33
3.6.4 Validation of test kit with HPLC technique	34
3.6.5 Effect of storage time on effectiveness of test kit	34
3.6.6 Application of test kit for acaricide and antibiotic residues	35
3.6.6.1 Determination of acaricides in honey	35
3.6.6.2 Determination of antibiotic in honey	35
3.6.7 Determination of antibiotic residues by HPLC technique	35
3.6.8 Statistical evaluation	36
<b>Chapter 4 Results and discussion</b>	37
4.1 Quality of longan honey	37

4.2 Optimal method for reduction of inhibines in honey	37
4.3 Production and test of test kit	40
4.3.1 Media formulation of test kit	40
4.3.2 Result of negative control	41
4.3.3 Result of positive control	46
4.4 Result of Freeze-dried test kit	47
4.5 Validation of normal test kit with HPLC technique	51
4.6 Storage time on effectiveness of normal test kit	54
4.7 Analytical acaricide residues by normal test kit	55
4.8 Physico-chemical properties of commercial honey	56
<b>Chapter 5 Conclusion and recommendation</b>	59
5.1 Conclusion	59
5.2 Recommendation	60
<b>References</b>	61
<b>Appendices</b>	73
Appendix A: Results of study	74
A.1 Data of HPLC technique	74
A.2 Details of commercial honey	76
A.3 Experimental figures	79
Appendix B: The measurement of the assay	81
B.1 Color analysis by a colorimeter	81
B.2 pH values by pH meter	82
B.3 Total soluble solid by a refractometer	83
B.4 Water activity measurement	84
B.5 Viable counts of <i>Geobacillus stearothermophilus</i>	85
B.6 Viable counts of total bacteria, yeasts and mold	86

B.7 QUANTOFIX <sup>®</sup> Peroxide 25	87
Appendix C: Details of commercial test kits for honey	88
C.1: Primi <sup>®</sup> test	88
C.2: Quicking Tetracycline Rapid test	90
C.3: Tetrasensor honey kits	93
C.4: Charm II test antibiotic	95
Appendix D: Regulation for Chemical residues in Honey	96
Appendix E: Presentations and publications	98

**Curriculum vitae**

117

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
3.1 Composition of the media	29
4.1 Effect of temperature, time and concentration of honey on H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	38
4.2 Effect of pH and concentration of honey on inhibition zone diameter	40
4.3 Effect on diluents and concentration of honey on a negative reaction	43
4.4 Effect of diluents and concentration of honey on pH values	44
4.5 Colour of negative reaction at various temperatures and dilutions of honey	45
4.6 Show height (mm) of yellow colour formation on positive reaction at various temperature and dilution of honey	46
4.7 Colour of positive control in freeze-dried test kit	48
4.8 Height (mm) of yellow colour formation on positive control of normal F2 test kit	50
4.9 Detection limits of the screening test kit and HPLC technique	51
4.10 Retention time of tetracycline group by HPLC technique	52
4.11 Values of spiked honey samples with antibiotic by HPLC technique	52
4.12 Validity of normal F2 test kit	53
4.13 Effect of storage time on yellow colour formation in normal F2 test kit	54
4.14 Analytical acaricide residues in honey by normal test kit	56
4.15 Physico-chemical properties of commercial honey	58
A.1 Physico-chemical properties of 120 commercial honey	76
D.1 Comparison of different regulation for antibiotics in honey	96
D.2 Comparison of different regulation for acaricides in honey	97

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
3.1 0.1 ml of bacteria and mixture 0.1 ml of bacteria and 0.4 ml media	32
4.1 An agar well diffusion assay on nutrient agar	39
4.2 10-50 % concentration of honey in micro vial	39
4.3 0.1 ml of 10-50% concentration of honey in test kits	42
4.4 Complete yellow colour of test kit on negative reaction	42
4.5 Incomplete yellow colour of test kit on negative reaction	42
4.6 Colour formation in test kit with positive and negative control	47
4.7 Coloured results of freeze-dried test kit	49
4.8 Before and after to add 0.5 ml deionized water in freeze-dried test kit	49
A.1 Chromatograms of standard solution of Tetracycline group	74
A.2 Calibration report Tetracycline group	74
A.3 Calibration curve and Linearity of Tetracycline group	75
A.4 <i>G. stearothermophilus</i> on nutrient agar	79
A.5 10, 100 and 1000 µg/kg antibiotics and negative control of normal test kits	79
A.6 Test pH with negative control by pH paper	80
A.7 Test pH with positive control (high concentration) by pH paper	80
A.8 Test pH with positive control (low concentration) by pH paper	80
C.1 Quicking Tetracycline Rapid Test (Honey)	90
C.2 Visual interpretation of Tetrasensor Honey dipsticks	94

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

%	Percentage
°C	Degree Celsius
µg	Microgram
µg/kg	Microgram per kilogram
µl	Microliter
CFU	Colony forming unit
CTC	Chlortetracycline
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
EU	European Union
g	Gram
<i>G. stearothermophilus</i>	<i>Geobacillus stearothermophilus</i>
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen peroxide
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
kg	Kilogram
LC-MS	Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
LC-MS/MS	Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry/Mass Spectrometry
M	Molar
min	Minute
mg	Milligram
mg/g	Milligram per gram
mg/kg	Milligram per kilogram
MIA	Microbial Inhibition assay
ml	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter

MRL	Maximal residue limit
nm	Nanometer
OD	Optical density
OTC	Oxytetracycline
pH	Power of hydrogen ion
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline and Chlortetracycline
TC	Tetracycline
USA	United States of America