**Supplementary materials 3: Excluded studies**

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| **(Authors, years) reference** | **Country** | **Title** | **Type of study** | **Reason of exclusion** |
| (Manfredi et al. 2015)(33) | Italy | Multiplex liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry for the detection ofwheat, oat, barley and rye prolamins towards the assessment of gluten-free productsafety | Originale article | prevalence of contamination was not indicated |
| (Colgrave et al., 2016)(34) | Australia | Identification of barley-specific peptidemarkers that persist in processed foods and arecapable of detecting barley contamination by LC-MS/MS | Originale article | prevalence of contamination was not indicated |
| (García-García et al. 2019)(35) | Spain | A sensitive and specific real-time PCR targeting DNA from wheat, barley andrye to track gluten contamination in marketed foods | Originale article | Prevalence of contamination was not indicated |
| (Freedman, et al. 1987)(36) | UnitedKingdom | Monoclonal antibody ELISA to quantitate wheat gliadincontamination of gluten-free foods | Original article | The time of the study is before January of the year 2000. |
| (Lerner et al. 2019)(37) | USA | Detection of Gluten in Gluten-Free Labeled Restaurant FoodAnalysis of Crowd-Sourced Data | Originale article | Method used not appropiate |