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# Modelling the Growth Inhibition of Common Food Spoilage and Pathogenic Micro-organisms in Presence of Solvent Extract from Irish York Cabbage

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# Modelling the growth inhibition of common food spoilage and pathogenic micro-organisms in the presence of solvent extracts from Irish Crucifer vegetables

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## Abstract

Crucifer vegetables are a rich source of phytochemicals such as flavonoids and glucosinolates and their hydrolysis products. These phytochemicals possess antimicrobial and anti-oxidant activities. In order to assess the antimicrobial potential of different members of crucifer family, Irish York cabbage, Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts, the effect of solvent extracts on the growth inhibition of common food spoilage and pathogenic bacteria was studied. Broccoli and Brussels sprouts, at a concentration of 2.8%, showed a weak inhibition in the range of 11-50% and 7-38%, respectively, against the different micro-organisms. Extracts from York cabbage were highly effective at a concentration of 2.8% resulting in 100%, 75% and 57% inhibition against *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella abony* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, respectively. Growth/survival of the micro-organisms in presence of York cabbage extract was mathematically modelled using the Baranyi model. Lower concentrations of cabbage extract prolonged the lag phase and reduced both the maximum specific growth rate and final population densities.

## Materials and Methods

### Raw Material

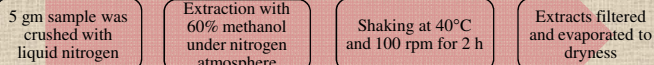


Broccoli

Brussels Sprouts

York Cabbage

### Extraction Procedure (Gupta et al., 2010)



### Antimicrobial Analysis

Bacterial cultures used in the present study

#### Gram Positive

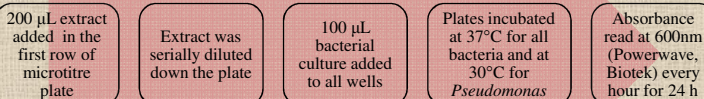
- Food Pathogen: *Listeria monocytogenes*
- Food Spoilage: *Enterococcus faecalis*

#### Gram Negative

- Food Pathogen: *Salmonella abony*
- Food Spoilage: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Microtitre plate based analysis (Gupta et al., 2010)

Extract concentration: 5.6%



Antimicrobial activity was calculated in terms of % inhibition of growth as follows (Casey et al., 2004)

$$\text{Percentage Inhibition} = \frac{(C_{24} - C_0) - (T_{24} - T_0)}{(C_{24} - C_0)} \times 100$$

$C_{24}$  is the OD<sub>600</sub> of the bacteria at 24 h,  $C_0$  is the OD<sub>600</sub> of the bacteria at 0 h,  $T_{24}$  is the OD<sub>600</sub> of the organism in the presence of extract at 24 h,  $T_0$  is the OD<sub>600</sub> of the organism in the presence of extract at 0 h.

### Analysis of Growth Kinetics

The OD values were converted into log CFU/ml by a standard curve for each bacterium. Growth kinetics in the presence of cabbage extract was described by DM-Fit program implemented in Microsoft excel (DM-Fit; Institute of Food Research, Norwich, UK, (Baranyi et al., 1993)

Kinetic parameters calculated were:

- Maximum specific growth rate ( $\mu_m$ ),
- Log<sub>10</sub> maximum population density ( $\gamma$ ),
- Lag time ( $\lambda$ )

## Results and Discussion

### Antimicrobial Activity

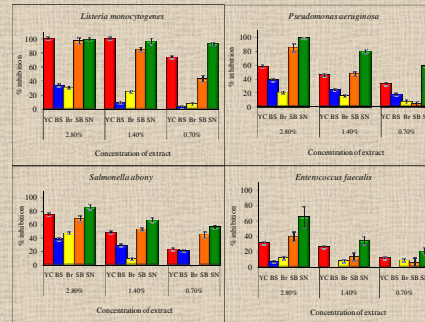


Fig 1: Comparative study of antimicrobial activities for York cabbage (YC), Broccoli (Br) and Brussels Sprouts (BS) with positive controls Sodium Benzoate (SB), Sodium nitrite (SN)

### Growth/Inhibition Kinetics

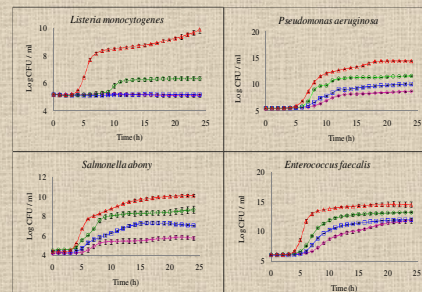


Fig 2: Growth kinetics of food spoilage and pathogenic bacteria in presence of different concentrations of cabbage extract (◇: 2.8%; □: 1.4%; ○: 0.7%; △: control)

### Growth Kinetics using Baranyi Model

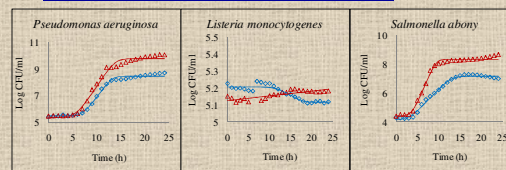


Fig 3: Fitting of the Baranyi model at an extract concentration of (◇) 2.8% and (△) 1.4%. (smooth lines: predicted; values; points: experimental data)

Table 1: Value of model parameters

	Conc. (%)	$\lambda$ (h)	$\mu$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )
<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	2.8%	11.3	-0.014
	1.4%	-	0.003
	0.7%	8.1	0.316
	control	2.2	0.685
<i>S. abony</i>	2.8%	4.065	0.24
	1.4%	3.07	0.31
	0.7%	3.6	-
	control	-	0.53
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	2.8%	7.01	0.469
	1.4%	5.62	0.533
	0.7%	5.4	1.06
	control	3.9	1.1

- Reducing the extract concentration to 0.7% resulted in 4 and 2 times increase in  $\lambda$  for *L. monocytogenes* and *P. aeruginosa*, respectively.
- Addition of extract at 2.8% resulted in 57% and 55% reduction in the  $\mu_m$  of *P. aeruginosa* and *S. abony*, respectively.

## Conclusions

- Extracts from York cabbage have the potential of imparting microbiological safety to food products.
- Higher antimicrobial activity was seen against *L. monocytogenes* and *S. abony* as compared to typical food preservatives such as sodium benzoate and sodium nitrite.
- The present finding brings out a new insight towards the development of natural antimicrobial agents against *L. monocytogenes* from Irish York cabbage.

## References

- Baranyi J., Roberts T.A. and McClure P. (1993) Food Microbiol 10: 43-59.
- Casey J.T., O' Cleirigh C., Walsh P.K. and O' Shea D.G. (2004). J Microbiol Methods 58: 327-334.
- Gupta S., Rajauria G. and Abu-Ghannam N. (2010) Int J Food Sc Technol 45: 482-489.