



Original Scientific Article

STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF *ECHINOPHORA PLATYLOBA* ETHANOLIC EXTRACT ON SURVIVAL OF *LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES* IN LIGHVAN CHEESE DURING RIPENING TIMESiavash Ghaderi¹, Saman Mahdavi², Alireza Yousefi³¹*Department of Food Engineering, Maragheh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Maragheh, Iran*²*Department of Microbiology, Maragheh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Maragheh, Iran*³*Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Bonab, Bonab, Iran*

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ABSTRACT

Listeria monocytogenes is one of the most frequent foodborne bacteria that can be transmitted through dairy products. The demand for replacing chemical preservatives with natural compounds has increased recently. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of *Echinophora platyloba* DC ethanolic extract on the survival of *L. monocytogenes* in Lighvan cheese during ripening time. Three concentrations of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract (0, 0.5, 1 and 1.5%) were added to raw milk at the beginning of Lighvan cheese manufacture, and the population of *L. monocytogenes* was counted on days 15, 30, 60 and 90. Furthermore, the pH and salt concentration of Lighvan cheese were evaluated in these periods. The results showed that an increase in the concentration of ethanolic extract, as well as the ripening time of Lighvan cheese, resulted in a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the levels of *L. monocytogenes* (cfu/g). Moreover, the logarithm of the *L. monocytogenes* population (log cfu/g) was significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) as the concentration of the added ethanolic extract was enhanced over the ripening time, but no significant changes in pH and salt concentration were observed in Lighvan cheese ($p > 0.05$). It was found that the optimal concentration of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract for the complete inhibition of *L. monocytogenes* was 1-1.5% following 90 days of the ripening.

Key words: *Echinophora platyloba*, ethanolic extract, Lighvan cheese, *Listeria monocytogenes***INTRODUCTION**

Listeria monocytogenes is a Gram-positive, non-sporing, bacilliform bacterium that is relatively heat-tolerant, widely dispersed in nature, and can be found in raw milk. As a psychrotroph, this bacterium grows well in the refrigerator during storage (1). *L. monocytogenes* causes listeriosis which is a worldwide zoonotic disease. It enters the body by

contaminated foods such as cheese and vegetables, causing meningoencephalitis, rarely affecting other organs. Neonates, pregnant women, the elderly and immunosuppressed people are considered to be a risk group for this disease (2). Traditional cheeses can be considered as one of the main sources of pathogens due to the unsanitary production and storage conditions. The prevalence of *L. monocytogenes* in cheeses produced from raw milk compared to those produced from pasteurized milk is higher (3). Furthermore, the prevalence of *L. monocytogenes* in soft and semi-soft cheeses due to their high moisture content is higher than in hard cheeses (4).

It is reported that about 1-5% of food-borne intoxications are associated with the consumption of milk and dairy products, among which 53% have been due to the consumption of contaminated cheeses (5). The presence of 10^3 - 10^4 cfu of *L. monocytogenes* per gram of cheese can cause

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disease. However, in people with weakened immune systems, the infectious dose is probably less than 1,000 bacterial cells (6). Khedmati Morasa et al. (7) showed that 2.3% of Lighvan cheese in Qazvin (central part of Iran) was contaminated with *L. monocytogenes*. Lighvan cheese is a white brine cheese that is usually made of cow, buffalo, goat milk, or its mixture (8). Raw milk is used in the traditional production of Lighvan cheese. Annually, at Lighvan village (located in the Northwest of Iran), nearly 3,150 tons of Lighvan cheese are produced (8). In the traditional method of Lighvan cheese production, raw milk is coagulated by rennet, and the resulting clot after dehydration is cut into pieces. Then, salt is added and the pieces are put into cans, adding brine as well. Afterward, the produced cheeses are allowed to go through a ripening period of 3-12 months at 10 °C (9). Many stages of cheese production are performed manually using traditional equipment, thus increasing the risk of contamination with spoilage germs, especially animal, human (workers) and environmental pathogens. All these factors reduce the hygienic quality and shelf life of this product (8, 10). The most effective way of protecting dairy products from pathogenic germs could be a sufficient heat treatment, which is not widely accepted by rural producers due to its adverse effect on sensory properties and milk quality (11). Local cheeses are produced by heating below 50 °C, which is insufficient to kill most microbes (12). Due to the cultural habits of people to consume foods without chemical preservatives, the food industry utilizes plants as a source of antimicrobial and flavoring compounds (13). This alternative is a suitable solution to control pathogenic bacteria and increase food shelf life.

Echinophora platyloba DC is a native plant in Iran and is traditionally used as a food flavoring in yogurt and cheese (14, 15). Recently, the essential oils and extracts of this herb have been introduced in the dairy industry, yielding promising results as long-term preservative and flavoring agents in yogurt and cheese. Flavonoids and other phenolic compounds are widely distributed in plants having diverse biological effects: antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and vasodilatory. Phenolic compounds in plant extracts with antioxidant properties can play an important role in preserving food products and maintaining human health (16). The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of various concentrations of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract (0-1.5%) on the survival of *L. monocytogenes* in Lighvan cheese during 90 days of ripening time.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Collection and identification of E. platyloba

E. platyloba was purchased locally from a medical plant supplier in Maragheh city (Eastern Azarbaijan province, Northwest of Iran) and was transferred to the herbarium of Islamic Azad University, Maragheh Branch for identification.

Ethanolic extraction

The ethanolic extract was obtained by the maceration method. Twenty grams of *E. platyloba* was soaked in 1 liter of ethanol 80% (Merck, Germany) and the mixture was transferred to a shaker for 24 h at room temperature. Then, this mixture was filtered and desolvented with a rotary evaporator (Wiggins, Germany). The ethanolic extract was poured into a dark bottle and stored in a refrigerator at 4 °C.

Evaluation of antimicrobial activity by microdilution method (In vitro)

Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) methods were used for the determination of the antimicrobial effect of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract. For this purpose, *L. monocytogenes* PTCC 1298 (provided by Iran industrial research organization) was cultured in sterile Brain Heart Infusion (BHI; Merck company, Germany) for 24 hours at 37 °C. The serial dilutions were prepared using Müller Hinton Broth medium (MHB; Merck company, Germany) from 20 to 0.039 mg/ml. MIC test was performed by microdilution method. First, 100 µL of MHB was added to each well (except for the first well). Then, 100 µL of the ethanolic extract with a concentration of 20 mg/ml was poured into the first and second wells, and 100 µL was transferred from the second well to the third well. This procedure was continued to the 10th well. Therefore, dilutions of 20 to 0.039 mg/ml of ethanolic extract were prepared. A 100 µl of the fresh bacterial culture (the equivalent of concentration of 0.5 McFarland test) was added to each well and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. After 24 h, the presence of turbidity (compared to the control row) indicated bacterial growth, whereas transparency indicated no bacterial growth. The lowest concentration in which no bacterial growth was observed was considered as MIC. A higher and a lower concentration than the MIC were selected and cultured in BHI agar medium and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. The first plate associated with the well

that did not show bacterial colony was considered as the ethanolic extract MBC (2.5 mg/ml). The MBC was defined as the concentration in which no microorganism growth was observed (17, 18). All of the tests were repeated in three replicates and the means of the results were considered as MIC and MBC. Finally, three concentrations that were higher than MBC (20 mg/ml) were considered to be added to the raw milk.

Analysis of raw milk

The characteristics of raw cow milk were analyzed before the cheese making. Acidity was determined based on Dornic degree by the AOAC method (19). The amount of fat was measured by the Gerber method (20). The Kjeldahl method was considered for protein measurement (21).

Manufacture of Lighvan cheese and addition of ethanolic extract

Rennet was added to 1 L of raw milk together with 10 ml of *L. monocytogenes* PTCC 1298 broth (the equivalent of turbidity of 0.5 McFarland test (1.5×10^8 cfu/ml)). The salt concentration for all the samples was adjusted to 6% (w/v). Three concentrations of the ethanolic extract of *E. platyloba* (0, 0.5, 1 and 1.5%) were added to the samples. Sampling and microbial enumeration of the samples were performed at 15, 30, 60 and 90 days after the addition of rennet.

Enumeration of L. monocytogenes in Lighvan cheese

Ten grams of homogenized cheese were added to 90 ml of sterile distilled water. The mixture was vortexed for 5 minutes. Then, serial dilutions of samples (10^{-1} – 10^{-7}) were prepared and cultured on Listeria Palcam Agar (Merck, Germany) containing potassium thiocyanate (37.5 g/L) and nalidixic acid (50 mg/ml), and were incubated at 37 °C for 48 h.

After the incubation period, microbial enumeration was performed.

Evaluation of pH and salt concentration in Lighvan cheese

At 15, 30, 60 and 90 days after rennet addition, the salt concentration and pH of the cheese were measured simultaneously with the *L. monocytogenes* enumeration of the samples.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed in a 4×4 factorial experiment with a completely randomized design with four levels of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract (0, 0.5, 1 and 1.5%) at four time intervals (15, 30, 60 and 90 days) with 3 replications per treatment. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS 9.2 software (2014) GIM procedure and mean comparisons were performed by Tukey test.

RESULTS

Analysis of raw milk

The characteristics of the raw milk were as follows: Acidity (%) 16.5 ± 0.0 , fat-free dry matter (%) 11.13 ± 0.00 , density (g/ml) 36.6 ± 0.0 , fat (%) 1.55 ± 0.00 and protein (g) 3.47 ± 0.00 .

Assessment of MIC and MBC of E. platyloba ethanolic extract

Both MIC and MBC of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract were 2.5 mg/ml.

L. monocytogenes enumeration, assessment of pH and salt concentration in Lighvan cheese

As it is evident from the results shown in Table 1, the logarithm of *L. monocytogenes* population (log cfu/g) was significantly decreased over the ripening time for the control samples ($p < 0.05$).

Table 1. The effect of ripening time on pH, salt concentration and *L. monocytogenes* population (log cfu/g) in Lighvan cheese (control samples)

Time (Days)	pH	Salt concentration (%)	<i>L. monocytogenes</i> population
15	4.965 ± 0.107^a	4.283 ± 0.439^a	5.736 ± 0.116^a
30	4.890 ± 0.092^a	4.008 ± 0.080^a	5.835 ± 0.103^a
60	4.985 ± 0.114^a	4.042 ± 0.077^a	3.841 ± 0.076^b
90	4.771 ± 0.209^a	4.117 ± 0.024^a	1.914 ± 0.045^c
SEM	0.097	0.195	0.283

a-c: within a column, values not sharing the same superscript letter were considered as significantly different ($p < 0.05$). SEM: Standard error of the mean. The reported mean for *L. monocytogenes* is logarithmic conversion

Table 2. The effect of different levels of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract on pH, salt concentration and *L. monocytogenes* population (log cfu/g) in Lighvan cheese after 15 days of ripening

Levels of ethanolic extract (%)	pH	Salt concentration (%)	<i>L. monocytogenes</i> population
0	4.965±0.107 ^a	4.283±0.439 ^a	5.736±0.116 ^a
0.5	4.870±0.051 ^a	3.975±0.100 ^a	4.501±0.176 ^b
1	4.990±0.207 ^a	3.825±0.150 ^a	4.026±0.089 ^c
1.5	4.990±0.219 ^a	3.825±0.150 ^a	2.867±0.621 ^d
SEM	0.096	0.194	0.278

a-c: within a column, values not sharing the same superscript letter were considered as significantly different ($p < 0.05$). SEM: Standard error of the mean

As it can be seen in Table 2, the increase in level of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract addition led to a significant diminution in population of *L. monocytogenes* (log cfu/g) for the Lighvan cheese samples at day 15 of ripening ($p < 0.05$).

Simultaneous increment in the levels of added *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract and time resulted in a statistically significant decrement in

L. monocytogenes population logarithm in Lighvan cheese ($p < 0.05$), whereas no significant influence on pH and salt concentration were observed ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3). *L. monocytogenes* was not detected for two treatments (at concentrations of 1% and 1.5% of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract) at day 90 of the ripening.

Table 3. Interaction effects of different levels of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract and ripening time on pH, salt concentration and *L. monocytogenes* population (log cfu/g) in Lighvan cheese

Ethanolic extract level (%) × Time (Days)	pH	Salt concentration (%)	<i>L. monocytogenes</i> population
0.0×15	4.965±0.107	4.283±0.439	5.736±0.116
0.5×15	4.870±0.051	3.975±0.100	4.501±0.176
1.0×15	4.990±0.207	3.825±0.150	4.206±0.089
1.5×15	4.990±0.219	3.825±0.150	2.867±0.621
0.0×30	4.890±0.092	4.008±0.080	5.835±0.103
0.5×30	4.923±0.066	4.401±0.210	3.867±0.112
1.0×30	5.103±0.311	3.667±0.189	3.402±0.084
1.5×30	5.103±0.240	3.667±0.167	2.935±0.035
0.0×60	4.985±0.114	4.042±0.077	3.841±0.076
0.5×60	4.783±0.163	3.833±0.099	3.103±0.067
1.0×60	4.957±0.076	4.109±0.230	2.735±0.029
1.5×60	4.957±0.044	4.102±0.241	0.767±0.018
0.0×90	4.771±0.209	4.117±0.024	1.914±0.045
0.5×90	4.873±0.127	3.933±0.069	1.563±0.023
1.0×90	4.917±0.284	4.136±0.196	0.000±0.000
1.5×90	4.913±0.191	4.133±0.144	0.000±0.000
SEM	0.196	0.384	0.542

a-c: within a column, values not sharing the same superscript letter were considered as significantly different ($p < 0.05$). SEM: Standard error of the mean

DISCUSSION

The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that about 30% of people from industrialized nations suffer from foodborne illnesses annually (22). The results of most studies show that *L. monocytogenes* is widespread in most food products, especially in dairy foods (23). The presence of *L. monocytogenes* in traditional dairy products indicates the potential risk of infection with this bacterium in consumers. The presence of this pathogenic microorganism in traditional dairy products is of particular importance because it can be a health hazard especially for pregnant women, the elderly, infants, and immunocompromised people and the mortality rate in high-risk groups has been reported to be 20-75% (24).

The results of the current study showed that although during the manufacture of Lighvan cheese (90 days) the logarithm of *L. monocytogenes* population decreased in the absence of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract ($p > 0.05$), its enumeration was not lower than 80 cfu/ml even after 90 days of ripening. Similar results have also been reported by Mirzaei for Lighvan cheese (8). Ryser and Marth (25) reported that, during the first 14 to 28 days of ripening, the number of *L. monocytogenes* cells (cfu) increased in Cheddar cheese. This is not in agreement with the results of the present study. This evidence suggests that some growth of the organism may have occurred during the early stages of ripening in Cheddar cheese having a pH of 5-5.1. Almost the same result was observed for Lighvan cheese. The Mexican-style cheese was reported as a source for the California listeriosis outbreak in 1985, containing about 100-1,000 *L. monocytogenes* cells/g of cheese (25). Accordingly, it can be claimed that some samples of the Lighvan cheese manufactured in this study can cause illness (regardless of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract) if they are consumed by susceptible individuals.

In the present study, *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract showed a significant bactericidal effect on *L. monocytogenes* in Lighvan cheese during the ripening time. As the concentration of ethanolic extract increased, its bactericidal activity on *L. monocytogenes* increased ($p < 0.05$), as well. Boniadian et al. reported that ethanolic extract of *E. platyloba* DC showed an acceptable anti-listeria effect in milk compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). MIC and MBC for ethanolic extract of *E. platyloba* were reported 70 mg/ml and 100 mg/ml, respectively. They also revealed that as the concentration of ethanolic extract increased,

L. monocytogenes population decreased significantly in the milk ($p < 0.05$) (26). These results are in compliance with the findings obtained in our investigation. Sharafati-chaleshtori et al. (27) reported that both MIC and MBC of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract for *L. monocytogenes* were 31.25 mg/ml, but the value of MIC and MBC corresponding to the *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract for *L. monocytogenes* was found to be 2.5 mg/ml in the present study (in vitro). Entezari et al. (28) revealed that 30,000 mg/ml of *E. platyloba* methanolic extract causes inhibition of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. It was reported that MIC and MBC of *Echinophora cinerea* essential oil for *L. monocytogenes* were 22 and 24 mg/ml, respectively (29). The different results attained for antimicrobial effects of *E. platyloba* in various studies may be in association with the differences in the methods of preparation of the ethanolic extract, the concentrations and solvents used, the microbial strains, the method of evaluation of the antimicrobial effect, and the temperature of the environment.

The antimicrobial activity has also been attributed to the presence of some active constituents in the extract of *E. platyloba* such as stigmasterol and sitosterol (30). The mechanism of the antibacterial effect of plant extracts is related to their hydrophobic properties, which leads to the penetration of such compounds into the phospholipids membrane of bacteria, disrupting their structure, and increased permeability. This causes the inhibition and flow of ions and other cellular compounds that eventually lead to bacterial death (13). In food, major factors such as fats and proteins, water activity (a_w), antioxidants, pH, salt and external factors such as temperature, packaging and microorganism properties, can affect the antibacterial activity of the extract (13). According to the results of the current study, a concentration of 1.5% of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract in Lighvan cheese can be considered as the best for the control of *L. monocytogenes*.

CONCLUSION

This study investigated the effect of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract added as an antibacterial biocomponent in the Lighvan cheese aimed to control the population of *L. monocytogenes*. The addition of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract did not lead to any significant changes in pH as well as the salt concentration of Lighvan cheese

during the ripening time. As the concentration of added *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract increased, the logarithmic population of *L. monocytogenes* decreased. Accordingly, the best concentration of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract which resulted in the complete destruction of *L. monocytogenes* was 1-1.5% and, in this respect, it was concluded that the best age for Lighvan cheese ripening was 90 days. The results of this work clearly showed that the addition of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract can be a promising method for control of the *L. monocytogenes* population in Lighvan cheese. This could be a promising antibacterial, naturally derived compound that could be used by traditional cheese producers. According to similar studies, the use of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract may also improve the sensory properties of Lighvan cheese, but further investigations should be conveyed to validate this claim. In this study, only the standard strain of *L. monocytogenes* was used in Lighvan cheese. It should be noted that the behavior and the virulence of different strains of this bacterium can also affect its survival time in Lighvan cheese. Both MIC and MBC of *E. platyloba* ethanolic extract would probably be different for each strain and, therefore, the optimal concentration of ethanolic extract for controlling the pathogens in Lighvan cheese may be different as well.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declared that they have no potential conflict of interest with respect to the authorship and/or publication of this article.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

SG performed the research. SM designed and led the research and wrote the article. AY performed statistical analyzes of the research.

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