

Type of the Paper (Proceedings)

In Vitro Growth-Inhibitory Activity of Liquid and Vapour Phases of Essential Oils from Spice Mixtures against Foodborne Bacterial Pathogens +

Ayesha Tajammul 1*, Jan Gabor 1, Olajumoke Ayomikun Alagbe 1, Marketa Houdkova 1 and Ladislav Kokoska 1

Prague, 16500 Prague, Czech Republic;
ondence: tajammul@ftz.czu.cz;
ed at 4th International Electronic Conference on Foods: Focus on Sustainable Food Systems: Cu and Advances, online, 15–30 October, 2023. Available online: https://foods2023.sciforum.net

Foodborne diseases are global public health concerns; therefore, food protection 13 against bacterial spoilage and contamination is vital in the food sector [1]. Since spice es-14 sential oils (EOs) are necessary flavouring food ingredients possessing antimicrobial ac-15 tivity in the vapour phase, they have been suggested as active agents in antimicrobial at-16 mosphere packaging, such as stickers, absorbent pads, and emission sachets. Although 17 the antibacterial properties of vapours of EOs of individual spices are very well-known 18 [2], the growth-inhibitory effects of their mixtures, traditionally used in cousins world-19 wide, have not been fully explored yet. 20

The study aimed to determine minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of EOs 21 hydrodistilled from spice mixtures (Tunisia Bharat and Mulling spice) and their ingredi-22 ents (Cinnamomum cassia, Laurus nobilis, Myristica fragrans, Pimenta dioica, Piper nigrum, 23 Rosa × damascena, and Syzygium aromaticum) against foodborne bacterial pathogens (Bacil-24 lus cereus, Enterococcus faecium, Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella enterica Typhimurium and 25 Streptococcus bovis) in liquid and vapour phase using broth-microdilution volatilization 26 method in vitro [3]. 27

Tunisia Bharat and Mulling spice EOs produced the most potent antibacterial effect 28 (MIC = 256 μ g/mL) in liquid and vapour phases against *B. cereus* as well as against *S. bovis* 29 and L. monocytogenes, respectively. In addition, EO of C. cassia, a primary ingredient of 30 Tunisia Bharat and Mulling spice, showed an excellent inhibitory effect (128-256 µg/mL) 31 against *Bacillus cereus* in both phases, which as per our previous findings ($\geq 256 \ \mu g/mL$) 32 [4]. These findings suggest that EO from Tunisia Bharat is a promising source of volatile 33 antibacterial agents that can be used for further research and development of new prod-34 ucts in natural food preservatives. 35

Acknowledgments: Funded by IGA 20233109.

References: 1. Crotta: M. et al. (2022) Food. Control. 141:109152, 2. Houdkova, M. et al. (2020) Planta. 37 Med. 86: 822-857, 3. Houdkova, M. et al. (2017) Fitoterapia, 118: 56-62. 4. Vihanova, K. et al. (2021) J. 38 Food Saf. e12900. 39

Citation: To be added by editorial staff during production.

Published: date



Copyright: © 2023 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/license s/by/4.0/).



1

2

3

4

5

11 12

36