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Biological tools for microbial control: Leuconostoc mesenteroides and Lactiplantibacillus plantarum strains isolated from Apulian honeys as promising antifungal agents

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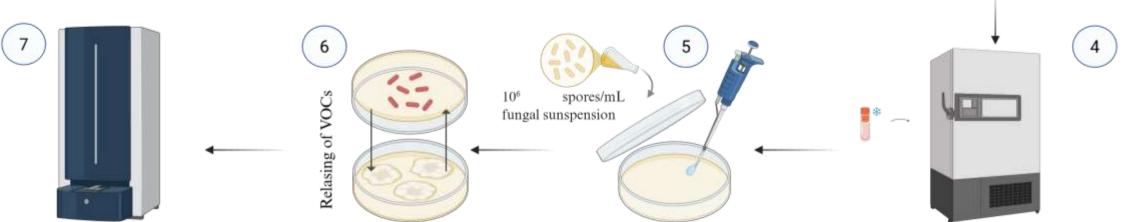


INTRODUCTION & AIM

Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) are emerging as valuable agents for microbial biocontrol, due to their ability to produce broad-spectrum antagonistic compounds, including organic acids, bacteriocins, bioactive peptides, short-chain fatty acids, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

The use of LAB as natural preservatives aligns with current trends toward sustainable and eco-friendly food production systems, offering an alternative to synthetic chemical preservatives. The aim of this study was to assess the antifungal potential of 10 LAB strains belonging to the species *Leuconostoc* (*Leuc.*) *mesenteroides* and *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum*, isolated from five varieties of Apulian honey: i) honeydew honey, ii) French honeysuckle (Sulla) honey, iii) wildflower honey, iv) coriander honey, and v) *Eucalyptus* honey. Antifungal activity was investigated through a sequential assay combining the agar *overlay* method and the 'Plate-on-Plate' technique, tested against *Aspergillus* (*A.*) *niger*, *Penicillium* (*P.*) *crustosum*, *P. roqueforti*, *Aureobasidium* (*Au.*) *pullulans* and *Geotrichum* spp.

Sampling, plating, and incubation at 37° C - Morphological visualisation, selection, aerobiosis and anaerobiosis. METHODS 3 9.0 mL sterile water (0.86% NaCl) 1:10 Preliminary biochemical (Gram stain and catalase test), and antibacterial characterisation.



Molecular **identification** of the most promising strains (MALDI-ToF-MS).

MC-1

Tab. 1

VOCs production evaluation ("*Plate-on-Plate*" assay).

First antifungal screening using a double-layer ("*overlay*") agar assay.

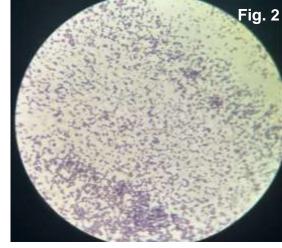
Lactiplantibacillus plantarum

Preservation of selected putative LAB strains at $-80\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ for long-term storage.

ID strains Isolation source Species MME-1 Honeydew honey Leuconostoc mesenteroides MME-2 Leuconostoc mesenteroides Honeydew honey MME-3 Honeydew honey Leuconostoc mesenteroides MME-4 Honeydew honey Leuconostoc mesenteroides MME-9 Honeydew honey Lactiplantibacillus plantarum MM1 Wildflower honey Lactiplantibacillus plantarum MM9 Wildflower honey Lactiplantibacillus plantarum Sulla honey Lactiplantibacillus plantarum MS1-CB Eucalyptus honey ME-4 Lactiplantibacillus plantarum

Coriander honey





LAB strains were preliminarily selected based on morphological and biochemical characterisation (Figs. 1–2). The most promising isolates were then identified at the species level by Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization—Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry (MALDI-ToF MS).

CONCLUSIONS

The results support the application of LAB from non-conventional matrices as bioprotective agents in food and packaging systems, promoting the development of 'green' solutions in line with the principles of sustainability and the circular bioeconomy.

AKNOWLEDGMENTS

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RESULTS & DISCUSSION

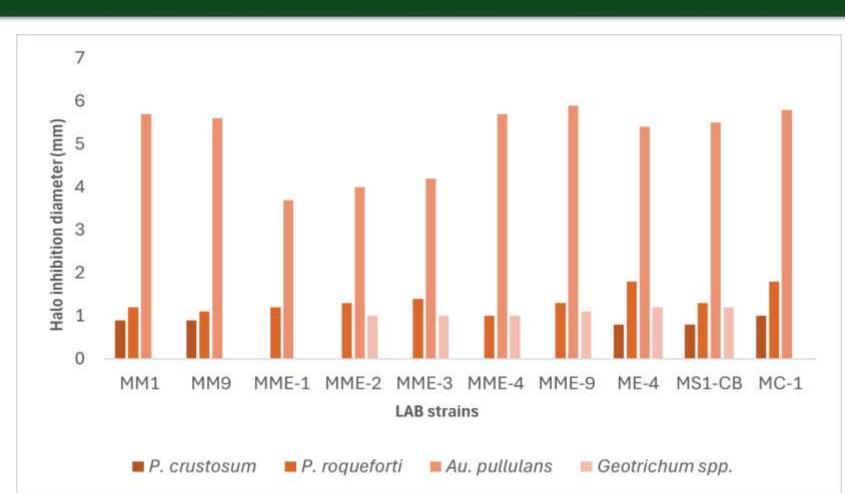


Fig. 3. Halo inhibition diameter (mm) of LAB strains using the *overlay* assay.

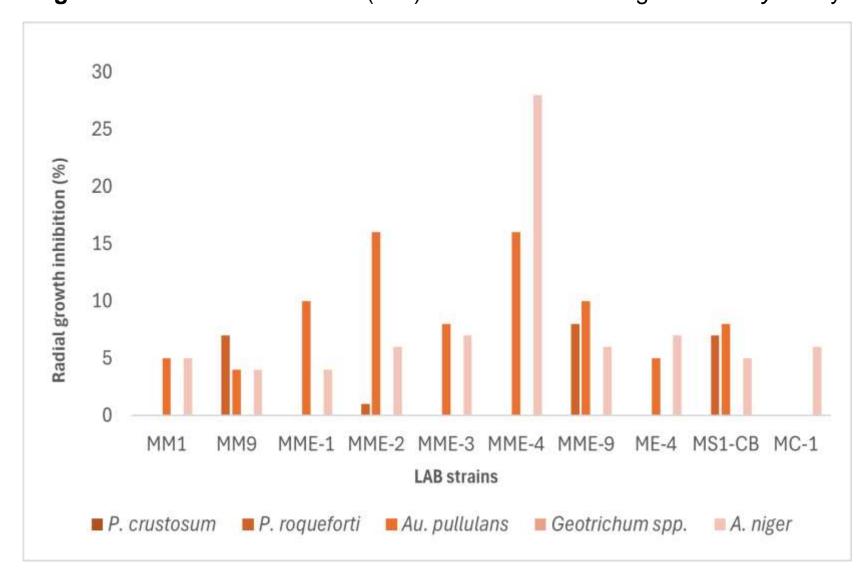
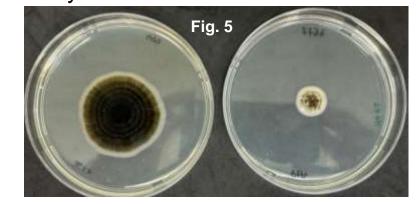
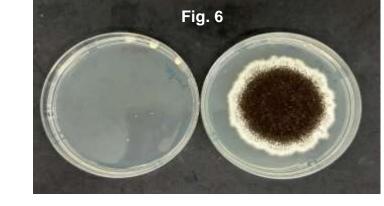


Fig. 4. Radial growth inhibition (%) by LAB VOCs using the 'Plate-on-Plate' assay.





In both cases, all strains exhibited moderate to high inhibitory activity against *P. roqueforti* and *Au. Pullulans* (Fig. 3-4). *Leuc. mesenteroides* MME-2 exhibited clear inhibition halos against *Au. pullulans* (Fig. 5). Complete inhibition of *A. niger* mycelial growth was observed exclusively for *Leuc. mesenteroides* MME-4 in the '*Plate-on-Plate*' assay, suggesting the involvement of bioactive VOCs within the shared headspace (Fig. 6).

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

- Integrate omic approaches to link genotype and antimicrobial phenotype;
- Validate selected LAB strains in real food/packaging systems;
- Assess honey-derived LAB in sustainable food preservation and biocontrol system.

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