D Springer

European Food Research and Technology

Home > European Food Research and Technology > Editors

Editors

Editor-in-Chief T. Henle Technische Universität Dresden Institut für Lebensmittelchemie Dresden, Germany

Editorial Board

Elke Anklam, Geel, Belgium Anna Arnoldi, Milan, Italy Ralf Einspanier, Berlin, Germany Michael Gaenzle, Edmonton, Canada Martina Gastl, Munich, Germany Shela Gorinstein, Jerusalem, Israel Tom Haertle, Nantes, France Michael Hellwig, Dresden, Germany Francisco Morales, Madrid, Spain Mercedes Ramos, Madrid, Spain Gianni Sagratini, Camerino, Italy Sam Saguy, Rehovot, Israel Peter Schieberle, Garching, Germany Livia Simon-Sarkady, Budapest, Hungary Leif Skibsted, Frederiksberg C, Denmark Masako Toda, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan Varoujan Yaylayan, Montreal, Canada

For authors	
Submission guidelines	
Language editing services	
Ethics & disclosures	
Open Access fees and funding	
Contact the journal	
	Submit manuscript

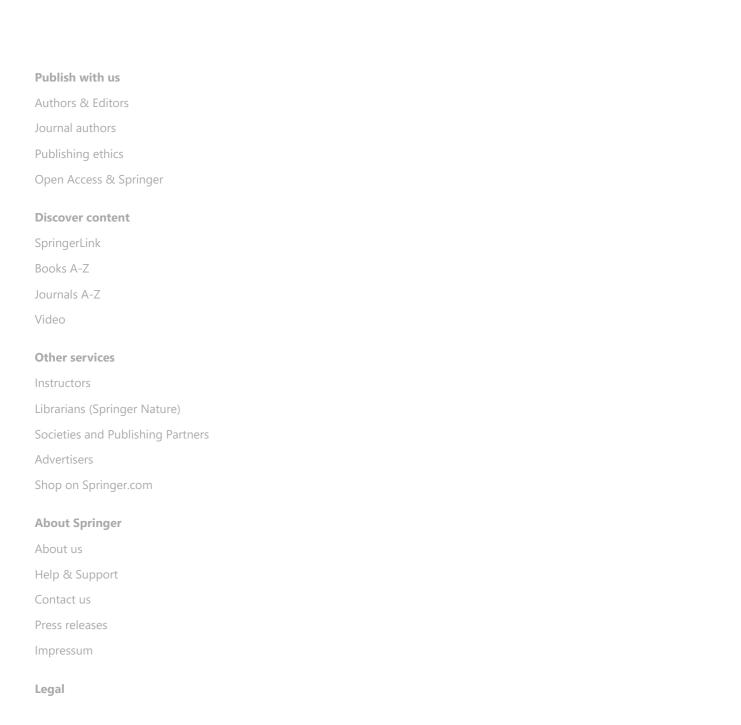
Eq

Working on a manuscript?

Avoid the most common mistakes and prepare your manuscript for journal editors.

<u>Learn more</u> \rightarrow

Explore	
Online first articles	
Volumes and issues	
Collections	
	Sign up for alerts



10/27/23, 9:32 AM

General term & conditions

Your US state privacy rights

Rights & permissions

Privacy

How we use cookies

Your privacy choices/Manage cookies

Accessibility

Not logged in - 125.164.9.248 Not affiliated

SPRINGER NATURE

© 2023 Springer Nature Switzerland AG. Part of Springer Nature.

SPRINGER LINK

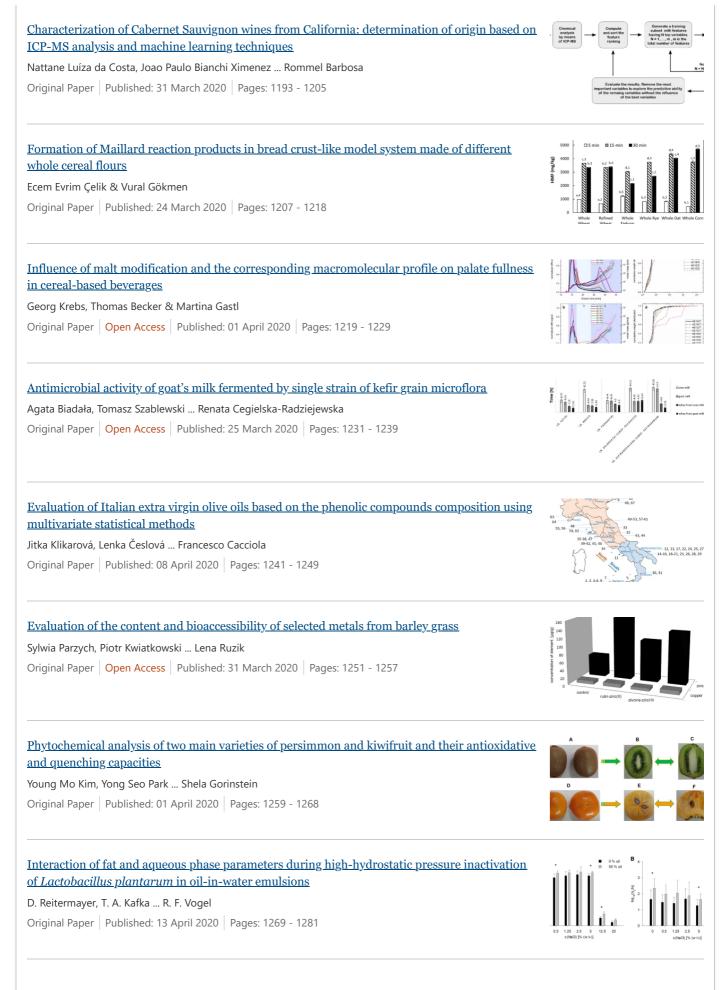


≡ Menu

Q Search

🔆 Cart





/23, 9:35 AM European Food Research and Technology Volume 24	6, issue 6
Aging status characterization of Chinese rice wine based on key aging-marker profiles combined with principal components analysis and partial least-squares regression Na Wang, Zhemin Zhou & Shuang Chen Original Paper Published: 09 April 2020 Pages: 1283 - 1296	
Release of adsorbed ferulic acid in simulated gastrointestinal conditions Gonçalo N. Martins, Vítor Spínola & Paula C. Castilho Original Paper Published: 09 April 2020 Pages: 1297 - 1306	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
Possible complementary packaging label in honey based on the correlations of antioxidant activity, total phenolic content, and effective acidity, in light of the F.O.P. index using mathematical modelling Ioannis K. Karabagias, Vassilios K. Karabagias & Anastasia V. Badeka Original Paper Published: 08 April 2020 Pages: 1307 - 1316	1 4400 1 1400 1 140
An alternative strategy to detect bacterial contamination in milk and water: a newly designed electrochemical biosensor 5. Maral Özcan, N. Cenk Sesal Atıf Koca Original Paper Published: 18 April 2020 Pages: 1317 - 1324	40 - GCE/TEMPO-ZaPv electoode GCE -20 -20 -40
Influence of organic cultivation and sampling year on quality indexes of sweet pepper during 3 years of production Roberto Lo Scalzo, Gabriele Campanelli Giulia Bianchi Original Paper Published: 23 April 2020 Pages: 1325 - 1339	
For outborg	
For authors	
Submission guidelines	
Language editing services	
Ethics & disclosures	
Open Access fees and funding	
Contact the journal	



Working on a manuscript?

Avoid the most common mistakes and prepare your manuscript for journal editors.

<u>Learn more</u> \rightarrow

Explore

Online first articles

Volumes and issues

Collections

Sign up for alerts



WestminsterResearch

http://www.westminster.ac.uk/westminsterresearch

The combined impact of sauerkraut with Leuconostoc mesenteroides to enhance immunomodulatory activity in Escherichia coli-infected mice Zubaidah, E., Susanti, I., Yuwono, S.S., Rahayu, A.P., Srianta, I.

and Tewfik, I.

This is an author's accepted manuscript of an article published in European Food Research and Technology, 246 (8), 2020.

The final publication is available at Springer via:

https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00217-020-03540-w

The WestminsterResearch online digital archive at the University of Westminster aims to make the research output of the University available to a wider audience. Copyright and Moral Rights remain with the authors and/or copyright owners.

1	The combined impact of sauerkraut with Leuconostoc mesenteroides to enhance		
2	immunomodulatory activity in Escherichia coli-infected mice		
3	Elok Zubaidah ^{a*} , Ike Susanti ^a , Sudarminto Setyo Yuwono ^a , Aldila Putri Rahayu ^b , Ignatius Srianta ^c and		
4	Ihab Tewfik ^d		
5	^a Department of Food Science and Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Brawijaya		
6	University, Malang, Indonesia 65145		
7	^b Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia 65145		
8	^c Department of Food Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Widya Mandala Catholic		
9	University Surabaya, Jalan Dinoyo 42-44, Surabaya, Indonesia 60265		
10	^d School of Life Sciences, University of Westminster, 115 New Cavendish Street, London W1W 6UW,		
11		United Kingdom	
12	Corresponding author:		
13 14 15	Elok Zubaidah, Department of Food Science and Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Brawijaya University, Jalan Veteran, Malang, Indonesia 65145, Tel. +62 341-569214, elok@ub.ac.id, elzoeba@yahoo.com.		
16		Authors ORCID	
17	Elok Zubaidah:	0000-0002-7405-5632	
18	Ike Susanti:	0000-0001-9859-7252	
19	Sudarminto Setyo Yuwono:	0000-0003-3772-5972	
20	Aldila Putri Rahayu:	0000-0001-6974-5105	
21	Ignatius Srianta:	0000-0001-9810-7735	
22	Ihab Tewfik:	0000-0001-9760-6532	
23			

Abstract

This study investigated the pooled impacts of sauerkraut and *Leuconoctoc mesenteroides* culture on immunomodulatory activity in experimental animal. The in vivo immunomodulatory activity of *Escherichia coli* infected-Balb-C mice was ascertained in fermented sauerkrauts [test vs. control]. Both sauerkrauts enhanced the adaptive immune-response [evidenced by an increase in CD4⁺ CD8⁺ IFN- γ , TNF α] and innate immune response [represented by a decrease of CD68- IL-6]. Nevertheless, the in vivo

immunomodulatory activity of sauerkraut combined with *Leconoctoc mesenteroides* was higher than that showed in sauerkraut control solely.

Keywords: immunomodulatory activity; sauerkraut; Leuconostoc mesenteroides; mice

25

26

27 Introduction

28 The immune system plays a pivotal role in maintaining the body-integrity against foreign objects and 29 pathogens. Bacterial infection poses negative impact on immune system by reducing its capacity and may 30 cause disease. Immunomodulator is defined as compound that enhances the immune system capacity [1-2]. 31 Sauerkraut has been reported as effective, potent immunomodulatory. Sauerkraut is a cabbage vegetable 32 produced by the fermentation of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) which occurs spontaneously with the addition 33 of salt. Leuconostoc mesenteroides is a heterofermentative Gram positive bacterium that plays key roles in 34 fermentation of foods such as: kimchi, sauerkraut, and milk, leading to the production of various organic 35 acids and aromatic compounds. Additional, bacteria species that have role in fermentation process are: 36 Leuconostoc mesenteroides, Lactobacillus cucumeris, Lactobacillus plantarum and Lactobacillus 37 pentoacetius [3-4].

At the beginning of fermentation process, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* dominate to produce lactic and
acetic acids that decrease pH. The fermentation process is then sustained by the bacteria *Lactobacillus plantarum* and *Lactobacillus brevis* until the pH reaches 3 [5-6]. The addition of *L. mesenteroides and L. plantarum* cultures accelerate the fermentation process and reduce the amount of added salt [7-8].

In the literature it was noted that lactic acid bacteria increases vitamins, phenolic and glucosinolate compounds of Sauerkraut [insert reference, please]. Meanwhile, phenolic compounds are famous with their antioxidant activity and the ability to scavenge free radicals, [10-11]. Sulforaphan which is an isothiocyanate derivative, has the ability to prevent cancer through DNA protection by modulating enzymes and inhibiting gene mutations [9-13]. Notwithstanding, a study on the addition of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* as immunomodulator has never been reported, hence, this study aimed to investigate the immunomodulatory activity of sauerkraut combined with *L. mesenteroides* culture.

49 Materials and Methods

50 Materials

White cabbage (*Brassica olerace* L. var) were obtained from local markets. *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* [FNCC 0023] was obtained from Food and Nutrition Culture Collection [give details]. All
chemical used were analytical grade purchased from local distributors.

54 Sauerkraut Production

Fresh cabbage was washed, shredded, before the addition of salt at a concentration of 0.5%, then inoculated with 20% culture [give details is it *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* ?], and incubated at room temperature (28°C) for 5 days. A control sauerkraut was prepared with salt concentration at 2% without culture addition. Subsequently, the prepared sauerkrauts were subjected to quality analysis and immunomodulatory activity assay.

60 Sauerkraut quality analysis

61 Total lactic acid bacteria was determined according to Penas et al. [9] with counting the colonies grow on 62 MRS Agar after incubation at 37°C for 48 hours. Titratable acidity was measured according to Rangana 63 [13] using direct titration with NaOH solution of 0.1N and expressed as % lactic acid. pH was measured by 64 using pH meter (Manual pH meter Micro Bench TI 2100). Total phenolic content was determined according 65 to Yang et al. [14] with measurement of complex compound formed, after the reaction with Folin 66 Ciocalteau reagent and Na₂CO₃ solution, spectrophotometrically at 750 nm, and the content was expressed 67 as mg GAE/g. DPPH scavenging activity was determined by measuring the absorbance at 517 nm, and was 68 expressed as IC₅₀. Sulforaphane content analysis was carried out using Liquid Chromatography-Mass 69 Spectrometry according to Kim et al. [15] under the below conditions:

HPLC system was equipped with API 400 Q TRAP mass spectrometry system, electrospray ionization
mass (ESI) on positive ions ([M + H] +) mode, ion spray voltage (5.5 kV), gas (20 psi), nebulisation gas
(50 psi), heater gas (50 psi), nitrogen purity (N2), heater gas temperature (550°C), de-clustering potential
(100 V), entrance potential (10 V), and spectrum range (m/z 100-1000) in 4.8 seconds.

74 Immunomodulatory activity assay

75 The immunomodulatory activity assays of the sauerkrauts were performed in vivo with 20 female six-week-

- 76 old Balb/c mice, 18-20 grams weight. The experimental protocols and procedures of care and use of animals
- vised in the present work were approved (ethical clearance No. KEP-751-UB) by the Ethics Committee.
- 78 The National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No.
- 79 8023, revised 1978) was followed in the this experiment. After 7 days adaptation, mice were divided into

- four groups: P0 (negative control), P1 (positive control), P2 (sauerkraut without culture) and P3 (sauerkraut with culture). Sauerkrauts were administered orally at a dose of 0.15 ml / kg / BW / day for 14 days. *E. coli* of $1.3 \times 10^8 \text{ CFU} / \text{ml}$ was injected into the mice on the 15^{th} day and then incubated for 5 days, and then CD4⁺ CD8⁺ INF- \Box , TNF- α^+ and CD68⁺ IL-6 were analyzed with flowcytometry. Total *E. coli* in intraperitoneal fluid was determined on violet red bile agar (VRBA) with incubation at 37°C for 24 hours [16].
- 86 Statistical analysis
- 87 Data were analyzed by complete random design along with analysis of variance (ANOVA) and further
- analysis by Tukey at $\alpha = 5\%$.
- 89 Results and Discussion
- 90 Sauerkraut quality
- 91 During the sauerkraut fermentation, lactic acid bacteria grew and created the sauerkraut92 characteristics. Table 1 presents the results of the sauerkraut quality analysis.
- 93

94 Table 1 Sauerkraut quality with and without *L. mesenteroides* culture addition

Parameter	Sauerkraut with culture	Sauerkraut without culture
Lactic acid bacteria (CFU/ml)	2.40 x 10 ⁸	2.60 x 10 ⁷
Titratable acidity (%)	1.41 ± 0.01	0.80 ± 0.02
рН	3.67 ± 0.06	4.97 ± 0.09
Total Phenolic content (mg GAE/g)	72.24 ± 0.92	46.59 ± 0.42
Antioxidant activity (IC50, ppm)	95.39 ± 2.37	135.12 ± 2.75
Sulforaphane content (ng/g)	848.65	776.47

96 Total LAB in sauerkraut with culture addition was higher than that of control, which resulted in higher 97 titratable acidity and lower pH value. This can be explained on the basis that lactic acid bacteria synthesize 98 various enzymes such as invertase, cellulase, and amylase which are capable of breaking the complex 99 between phenol compounds and tissue or cell structures to release the phenolic compounds [17-18]. Lee *et* 100 *al.* also reported that fermentation of mulberry leaves by *L. plantarum* increase the total phenol, due to 101 duration of the fermentation [19]. These activities resulted an increasing in total phenol and DPPH

- 102 scavenging activity. Data of sulforaphane content reflected that during fermentation the lactic acid bacteria
- 103 produce myrosinase, which is capable of transforming glucoraphanin into sulforaphane compounds.

104 Immunomodulatory activity of the sauerkraut

- 105 The immune response analysis in this study was carried out on the T cell adaptive immune response
- with cytokines CD4⁺, CD8⁺, IFN- γ^+ , TNF- α^+ . The results are presented in Table 2.

107 Table 2 Immunomodulatory activity of sauerkraut

Group	CD4+IFN γ^+ (%)	CD4 ⁺ TNF α^+ (%)	CD8+IFN γ^+ (%)	CD8 ⁺ TNF α^+ (%)
Control negative (P0)	0.36±0.14°	0.44±0.19 ^b	0.23±0.04°	1.57±0.14°
Control positive (P1)	0.51±0.11°	0.78 ± 0.30^{b}	0.43 ± 0.17^{bc}	5.08±1.01ª
Sauerkraut without culture (P2)	1.50±0.27 ^b	1.17±0.38 ^{ab}	0.64 ± 0.14^{b}	3.02±0.17 ^b
Sauerkraut + culture (P3)	2.07±0.67ª	1.98±1.30ª	1.30±0.20ª	2.28±0.54°

108 Note: Values are means ± standard deviations (n=5). Different letter in the same column mean significant

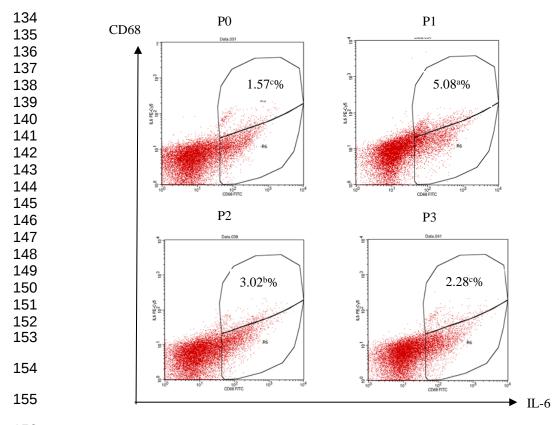
109 different at $\alpha = 5\% (p < 0.05)$.

110 The results of cytokines in spleen were significantly different (p<0.05) between the sauerkraut with and 111 without *L. mesenteroides* culture. It was reported that IFN- γ induces macrophages by improving their ability 112 to kill bacteria and parasites, while TNF- α inhibits the replication of intracellular pathogenic bacteria and 113 directly kill infected cells. Notably, CD4⁺ functions as a co-receptor that strengthens the transduction signal 114 so that T cells are activated, whereas CD8⁺ is a transmembrane protein that functions as a co-receptor on 115 killer T cells. Castillo *et al.* has reported that lactic acid bacteria in mice can increase TLR2, TLR4, and 116 TLR9 expression and surge TNF- α , IFN- γ and IL-10 secretion in Peyer patche's [20].

117 The immune response analysis process was carried out on innate immune responses on CD68 and 118 IL-6 macrophages (Figure 1). Statistical analysis results showed significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$) between 119 the sauerkraut without culture and that with culture. The reduction of CD68⁺ IL-6⁺ level is due to sauerkraut 120 stimulation and enhancement of innate immune system when infected with E. coli, macrophage which can 121 work against pathogens and phagocytosis and normalizing the infected immune system. Furthermore, lactic 122 acid bacteria inhibits inflammation and activates the innate immune system that balances the Th1 and Th2 123 responses so that they can fight off pathogenic bacterial infections. Lactic acid bacteria also modulates the 124 expression of cytokines, maturation of immune cell surface markers, and increases lymphocyte 125 proliferation. IL-6 is a multifunctional cytokine that regulates immune responses, acute phase responses, hematopoiesis, and inflammation. This release of IL-6 stimulates macrophage cells to maturation stage sothey are able to carry out phagocytosis more efficiently [21-22].

Lactic acid bacteria in sauerkraut plays a pivotal role in phagocytic pathogens. Lactic acid bacteria inhibits the growth of microorganisms by decreasing the pH of the environment. Total *E. coli* decreased after the treatment with sauerkrauts (Table 3). Bioactive compounds and BAL in sauerkraut improve the performance of the immune and antibacterial response. Furthermore, 2-phenylethyl isothiocyanate is one of the bioactive substances present in cabbage with antimicrobial ability [23-24].

133



156 Fig. 1 CD68⁺IL-6⁺ macrophage cells at different treatments: (P0) control negative, (P1) control positive,

157 (P2) sauerkraut without culture, (P3) sauerkraut + culture

158

_

Table 3 Total *E. coli* in mice at different treatments

Group	Total E. coli (CFU/ml)
Control negative (P0)	-
Control positive (P1)	2.3 x 10 ⁷

		Sauerkraut without culture (P2) 3.3×10^3	
		Sauerkraut with culture (P3) 1.7 x 10 ²	
160			
161	Co	nclusion	
162	Ou	r findings highlighted that sauerkraut enhances the adaptive immune respone [evidenced by an increase	
163	in	CD4 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ IFN-7, TNFa] and innate immune response [denoted by a decrease of CD68- IL-6].	
164	However, the in vivo immunomodulatory activity of sauerkraut combined with Leconoctoc mesenteroides		
165	was much higher than that showed in sauerkraut without fermenting bacteria.		
166			
167	Ac	knowledgements	
168	Thi	is work was financially supported through Professor Research Grant, Brawijaya University, with contract	
169	nur	mber of 2571/UN10.F10/PN/2019.	
170	Ref	ferences	
171	1.	Spelman K, Burns J, Nichols D, Winters N, Ottersberg S, Tenborg M (2006) Modulation of cytokine	
172		expression by traditional medicines: a review of herbal immunomodulator. Altern Med Rev	
173		11(2):128-150.	
174	2.	Abbas AK, Lichtman AH, Pillai S (2007) Cellular and molecular immunology, 6th Edition. Elsevier,	
175		Philadelphia.	
176	3.	Penas E, Martinez-Villaluenga C, Frias J, Sanchez-Martines MJ, Perez-Corona MT, Madrid Y,	
177		Camara C, Vidal-Valverde C (2012) Se improves indole glucosinolate hydrolysis product content,	
178		Se-methylselenocysteine content, antioxidant capacity and potential anti-inflammatory properties of	
179		sauerkraut. Food Chem 132(2):907-914.	
180	4.	Vaughn RH (1985) in Wood, BJB (ed) Microbiology of vegetable fermented foods. Elsevier, London.	
181	5.	Lu Z, Breidt F, Plengvidhya V, Fleming HP (2003) Bacteriophage ecology in commercial sauerkraut	
182		fermentations. Appl Environ Microbiol 69:3192-3202.	
183	6.	Plengvidhya V, Breidt F, Lu Z, Fleming HP (2007) DNA fingerprinting of latic acid bacteria in	
184		sauerkraut fermentations. Appl Environ Microbiol 73:7697-7702.	

- 185 7. Wiander B, Ryhänen, EL (2005) Laboratory and large-scale fermentation of white cabbage into
 186 sauerkraut and sauerkraut juice by using starters in combination with mineral salt with a low NaCl
 187 content. Euro Food Res Technol 220:191–195.
- Yang X, Hu W, Jiang A, Xiu Z, Ji Y, Guan Y, Sarengaowa, Yang X (2019) Effect of salt concentration
 on quality of Chinese Northeast sauerkraut fermented by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* and
 Lactobacillus plantarum. Food Biosci. 30: 100421. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fbio.2019.100421.
- Penas, E, Frias J, Sidro B, Vidal-Valverde C (2010) Chemical evaluation and sensory quality of
 sauerkraut obtained by fermentations at different NaCl levels from *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* cv. Bronco grown in Eastern Spain. Effect of storage. J Agric Food Chem 58:3549-3557.
- 194 10. Shahidi F and Ho CT (2005) in Shahidi F and Ho CT (eds) Phenolics Compounds in food and natural
 health products. American Chemical Society, Washington DC.
- 11. Murray RK, Granner DK, Mayes PA, Rodwell VW (2003) Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry, 26th
 ed. McGraw-Hill Medical, New York.
- 12. Romeo L, Iori R, Rollin P, Bramanti P, Mazzon E (2018) Isothiocyanates: an overview of their
 antimicrobial activity against human infections. Molecules 23(3):624. https://doi.org/
 10.3390/molecules23030624.
- 201 13. Ranggana S (1977) Handbook of analysis and quality control for fruit & vegetable products. McGraw202 Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Yang J, Paulino R, Janke-Stedronsky S and Abawi F (2007) Free radical scavenging activity and total
 phenol of noni (*Moriada citrifolia* L.) juice and powder in processing and storage. Food Chem
 102(1):302-308.
- 15. Kim HJ, Lee MJ, Jeong MH, Kim JE (2017) Identification and quantification of glucosinolates in
 kimchi by liquid chromatography-electrospray tandem mass spectrometry. Int J Anal Chem Article
 ID 6753481. https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/6753481.
- 16. Hosseinzadeh H, Bazzaz BSF, Haghi MM (2007) Antibacterial activity of total extracts and essential
 oil of *Nigella sativa* L. seeds in mice. Pharmacologyonline 2:429-435.
- Tolonen M, Rajaniemi S, Pihlava JM, Korhonen H, Ryhanen EL (2004) Formation of nisin, plant
 derived biomolecules and antimicrobial activity in starter culture fermentations of sauerkraut. Food
 Microbiol 20: 391-395.

- 214 18. Essawet NA, Cvetkovic D, Velicanski A, Canadanovic-Brunet J, Vulic J, Maksimovic V, Markov S
- (2015) Polyphenols and antioxidant activities of Kombucha beverage enriched with coffeeberry
 extract. Chem Ind Chem Eng Q 21(3):399 409.
- 217 19. Lee NK, Jeong JH, Oh J, Kim Y, Ha YS, Jeong Y (2015) Conversion of flavonols, kaempferol and
 218 quarcetin in mulberry (*Morus alba* L.) leaf using plant-fermenting *Lactobacilluc plantarum*. J Food
 219 Biochem 39:765-770.
- 20. Castillo NA, Perdigon G, de Moreno de LeBlanc A 2011. Oral administration of a probiotic
 Lactobacillus modulates cytokine production and TLR expression improving the immune response
 against *Salmonella enterica* serovar typhimurium infection in mice. BMC Microbiol 11:177.
 https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2180-11-177.
- 224 21. Lestari LA, Soesatyo M, Iravati S, Harmayani E (2012) Enhancement of phagocytic activity and nitric
 225 oxide production of peritoneal macrophage of spague Dawley rats fed with *Lactobacillus plantarum*226 Mut7 and sweet potato fiber. J Gizi Klinik Indones 9(2):64-72.
- 227 22. Martinez-Villaluenga C, Penas E, Sidro B, Ullate M, Frias J, Vidal-Valverde C (2012) White cabbage
 228 fermentation improves ascorbigen content, antioxidant and nitric oxide production inhibitory activity
 229 in LPS-induced macrophages. LWT Food Sci Technol 46(1):77-83.
- 23. Hayes J, Kelleher M, Eggleston I (2008) The cancer chemopreventive actions of phytochemicals
 derived from glucosinolates. Eur J Nutr 47(Suppl. 2):73–88.
- 232 24. Aires A, Mota VR, Saavedra MJ, Rosa EA, Bennett RN (2009) The antimicrobial effects of
- 233 glucosinolates and their respective enzymatic hydrolysis products on bacteria isolated from the human
- intestinal tract. J Appl Microbiol 106:2086-2095.