

Dense Phase Carbon Dioxide: A Novel Non-Thermal Technique for Inactivation of Micro-Organisms in Food



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Submission: 📅 April 28, 2018; Published: 📅 July 05, 2018

Abstract

Dense phase CO₂ (DPCD) is a non-thermal technology that can inactivate certain micro-organisms and enzymes at temperatures low enough to avoid the thermal effects of traditional pasteurization. This technology has been investigated over the past 50 years, particularly in the past 2 decades, and its effects on vegetative cells and spores of various microorganisms including pathogens, spoilage bacteria, yeasts, and molds, and various enzymes of importance to foods have been demonstrated. Many liquid foods retained fresh-like sensory, nutritional, and physical properties after DPCD treatment along with some solid foods. This paper is a review of mechanisms of microbial reduction, enzyme and spore inactivation, DPCD treatment systems and examples of applications with effects on quality attributes.

Keywords: Dense phase CO₂; Non-thermal pasteurization; Microbial inactivation; Enzyme inactivation; Quality

Introduction

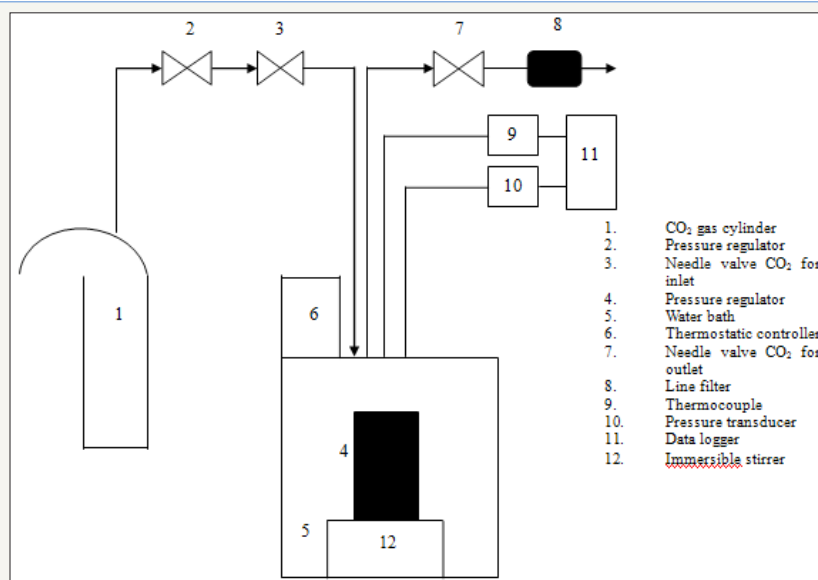


Figure 1: Block diagram of a batch type dense phase carbon dioxide (DPCD) system.

The need for a food preservation method that is safe, inexpensive, and that preserves heat-sensitive compounds resulted in the use of pressurized carbon dioxide (CO₂) as a food preservation method. CO₂ is used because of its safety, low cost, and high purity. Dense-phase carbon dioxide (DPCD) treatment

has attracted great interest in the non-thermal treatment of liquid foods or liquid model solutions. DPCD has been shown to inactivate microorganisms as well as conventional heat pasteurization without the loss of nutrients or quality changes that may occur due to thermal effects. In the DPCD process, food is contacted with

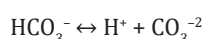
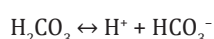
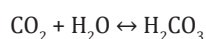
pressurized sub- or supercritical CO₂ for a period in a batch, semi-batch or continuous manner. The CO₂ pressures can range from 7.0 to 40.0MPa. These levels are much lower than those of ultra high-pressure processes. Process temperatures can range from 20 to 60°C whereas treatment times can be ranged from about 3 to 9min for continuous, or from 120 to 140min for semi-continuous or batch DPCD processes. A block diagram of batch type DPCD system is given in (Figure 1).

Inactivation of Micro-Organisms by DPCD

The mechanism of inactivation of micro-organisms by DPCD is a complex phenomenon. Several authors have given many concepts of microbial inactivation through DPCD which are summarized below [1-6].

pH lowering effect

It has been found that CO₂ can lower the pH of food matrix when dissolved in the aqueous part of food by forming carbonic acid, which further dissociates to give bicarbonate, carbonate and H⁺ ions lowering extracellular pH.



A good correlation is obtained between water and liquid foods under DPCD by predicting the pH and comparing with measured pH [7]. Lowering of pH is reduced by dissolved acids and salts in DPCD. The internal pH of microbial cells is responsible for greater part of destruction of micro-organisms. With abundance in the environment, CO₂ penetrates through the cell membrane consisting of phospholipid layers and lowers internal pH by exceeding the cell's buffering capacity. Cell always try to maintain a pH gradient between the internal and external environment by pumping H⁺ ions out of the cell. But, the permeation of excess CO₂ into cells causes in reduction of internal pH which inactivates the micro-organisms by inhibiting essential metabolic systems including enzymes [8].

Inhibitory effect of molecular CO₂ and bicarbonate ion

Bacterial enzymes may be inhibited by CO₂. At low pH, protein-bound arginine may interact with CO₂ to form a bicarbonate complex, inactivating the enzyme [9,10]. Other researches show that decarboxylases are inhibited by excess CO₂, breaking the metabolic chain [11]. A complete inactivation of alkaline protease and lipase is observed at 35 °C, 15MPa using a micro-bubble system. Another proposed mechanism is precipitation of intracellular carbonate Ca⁺², Mg⁺² from bicarbonate [12]. Certain types of Ca and

Mg sensitive proteins can be precipitated by carbonate resulting a lethal change to the biological system.

Modification of cell membrane and extraction of cellular components

Another mechanism suggested by the researchers is based on the lipo- and hydrophilicity and solvent characteristics of CO₂. Research shows that extraction of intracellular substances such as phospholipids can be a possible mechanism of microbial inactivation [13]. Another proposed mechanism is that molecular CO₂ diffuses into cell membrane and accumulates there because the inner layer is hydrophilic. Accumulated CO₂ increases fluidity of the membrane due to the order loss of the lipid chains, also called the 'anesthesia effect', and this causes an increase in permeability [14]. Extraction of lipids or other vital components of cells or membranes causes inactivation. Cells treated with DPCD (7 MPa, 30 °C, 10min) has irreversible cellular damage including loss of salt tolerance, leakage of UV-absorbing substances, release of intracellular ions, and impaired proton permeability [15].

Disordering of the intracellular electrolyte balance

Lethal damage to the biological system of the cells may also be produced when the applied CO₂ pressure accumulates in the cytoplasmic interior of the bacterial cells. This may convert HCO₃⁻³ to CO₃⁻², which can precipitate intracellular inorganic electrolytes (such as Ca⁺², Mg⁺² and similar ions) from cells and cell membranes. Since these inorganic electrolytes aid in maintaining the osmotic relationships between cells and their surrounding media, this can have deleterious effects on the volume of cells. Microbial inactivation achieved by DPCD ranges from 2 to 12 logs, using pressures below 50MPa, and temperatures between 5 °C and 60 °C, mostly in the 25 °C to 35 °C range. Treatment time is significantly different; depending on the system used and can be as long as 6h with batch system and as low as 2.5min with continuous or semi-continuous system.

Inactivation of Spores and Enzymes

Spores are highly resistant forms of bacteria to the physical treatments such as heat, drying, radiation, and chemical agents [16]. A limited number of studies in the literature investigating inactivation of spores by DPCD show that the inactivation achieved, changes with treatment conditions, treatment systems, and the type of organism. Studies suggest that processing temperature has a significant role in inactivation of spores by DPCD. Several researchers observe that a temperature threshold should be exceeded to achieve a killing effect on bacterial or fungal spores [17-28]. This temperature can be different for different spores.

Table 1: Summary of the studies on inactivation of various microorganisms/ spores/ enzymes by dense phase CO₂ (DPCD).

Treatment in Batch Type DPCD System						
Solution	Micro-organism	Pressure (MPa)	Time(min)	Temperature (°C)	Log reduction	Reference
Physiological saline	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	20	120	35	7.5 (C)	Kamihir et al. [19]
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	20	120	35	6.5 (C)	
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	20	120	35	5 (C)	
	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	20	120	35	5 (C)	

Herbs	Total bacteria count	5.52	120	45	5-8 (C)	Haas et al. [20]
Apple juice	Total bacteria count	5.52	30	45	>3 (C)	Ballestra et al.
Orange juice	Total bacteria count	5.52	30	55	4 (C)	Erkmen [21]
Nutrient broth	<i>E. coli</i>	6.21	120	Room temp.	2	Shimoda et al. [22]
	<i>S. aureus</i>	6.21	120	Room temp.	2	
	<i>Salmonella seftenberg</i>	6.21	120	Room temp.	2	
Distilled water	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	6.18	120	35	9 (C)	Wei et al. [16]
Egg yolk	<i>Salmonella thyphimurium</i>	13.7	120	35	>8	Erkmen [21]
Orange juice	Total plate count (TPC)	33	60	35	2	Arreola et al. [23]
Growth medium	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	6.9	15	35	7 (C)	Lin et al.
Growth medium	<i>Leuconostocdextranicum</i>	6.9-20.7	15-20	35	>8	Lin et al.
Sterile water	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	4	> 180	40	8 (C)	Nakamura et al. [24]
Physiological saline	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	25	30	35	6 (C)	Ballestra et al.
	<i>E. coli</i>	5	20	35	6 (C)	
Sterile water	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	15	60	40	8	Kumagai et al.
MRS broth	Lactic acid bacteria	6.9	200	30	5	Hong et al. [25]
TSB w/ polymers	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	20.5	240	60	8 (C)	Dillow et al.
	<i>Listeria innocua</i>	20.5	36	34	9 (C)	
	<i>S. aureus</i>	20.5	240	40	9 (C)	
	<i>Salmonella salford</i>	20.5	240	40	9 (C)	
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	20.5	240	40	8 (C)	
	<i>E. coli</i>					
	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	20.5	30	34	8 (C)	
	<i>Legionella dunnifi</i>	20.5	36	34	8 (C)	
		20.5	90	40	4 (C)	
Growth medium	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	13.8	30	30	>6 (C)	Hong et al. [25]
PS with broth	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	6	75	35	6.98 (C)	Erkmen [21]
PS	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	6.05	18	35	8 (C)	Erkmen [21]
Fruit juice milk	<i>E. faecalis</i>	6.05	180-360	45	5 (C)	Erkmen [21]
Pysiological saline	<i>Brocothrixthermosphacta</i>	6.05	100	35	5.5 (C)	Erkmen [21]
Skinned meat	<i>Brocothrixthermosphacta</i>	6.05	150	35	5 (C)	
MRS broth	<i>L. plantarum</i>	7	100	30	>8	Hong et al. [25]
Pysiological saline	<i>Salmonella thyphimurium</i>	6	15	35	7 (C)	Erkmen [21]
PS with broth	<i>S. thyphimurium</i>	6	140	25	7 (C)	
Whole milk	<i>E. coli</i>	10	360	30	6.42 (C)	Erkmen [21]
Skim milk	<i>E. coli</i>	10	360	30	7.24 (C)	
Carrot juice	Aerobic plate count	4.9	10	5	4	Park et al. [12]
Treatment in Semi-continuous type DPCD system						
Physiological saline	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	7.4	2.5	38	7 (C)	Spilimbergo et al. [26]
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	7.4	2.5	38	7 (C)	
Treatment in Continuous type DPCD system						
Sterile water	<i>E. coli</i>	7.5	5.2	24	8.7	Sims & Estigarribia
Orange juice	<i>E. coli</i>	15	4.9	24	>6	
	<i>Leuconostocmesenteroids</i>	15	<10	25	>6	

Apple juice	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	15	<10	25	12	Kincal et al. [13]
	<i>L. plantarum</i>	7.5	<10	35	>8	
	<i>S. thyphimurium</i>	38	10	25	6	
	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	38	10	25	6	
	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7	107	10	25	5	
	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7	20.6	12	25	5.7	
Watermelon juice	Aerobic plate count	34.4	5	40	6.5	Lecky [27]
Mandarin juice	Aerobic plate count	41.1	9	35	3.47	Yagizet al. [9]
Coconut water	Aerobic plate count	34.5	6	25	>5	Damar & Bala-ban [28]

C = complete inactivation.

A summary of inactivation rate achieved of various micro-organisms, treatment conditions and type of DPCD systems used is given in Table 1. DPCD can inactivate certain enzymes at temperatures where thermal inactivation is not effective [22]. Enzyme inactivation by DPCD can be due to many causes such as pH lowering, conformational changes of the enzyme, and inhibitory effect of molecular CO₂ on enzyme activity. A study on Pectin esterase (PE) inactivation in orange juice is done in DPCD [28]. The pH of orange juice must be lowered to 2.4 for substantial PE inactivation. DPCD lowers pH only to 3.1. Therefore, only the pH lowering effect is not sufficient to explain enzyme inactivation. The results of other researchers also support this conclusion [29].

Applications of DPCD in Food and its Effects on Quality

Different researchers did many works regarding the applications of DPCD on physiological, biochemical and nutritional quality of foods as well as the inactivation and death kinetics of different micro-organisms.

Some of them are mentioned below:

Cloudy apple juice is treated with supercritical carbon dioxide (SC-CO₂) and the activity of polyphenol oxidase (PPO), color, and browning degree is investigated at 8, 15, 22, and 30MPa for 60min at 55 °C during storage at 4 °C for 4 weeks [30]. The PPO activity is substantially reduced with increase in pressure. The total color difference (ΔE), which is significantly less than that of untreated sample, decreased by enhancing the pressure level. Cloud retention in orange juice is increased between 446% and 84.6% with increase in pressure 38 to 108MPa [21]. Comparison study between effect of supercritical carbon dioxide (SC-CO₂) with gaseous CO₂ (G-CO₂) and liquid CO₂ (L-CO₂) shows that endospores of *Bacillus subtilis* and *B. stearothermophilus* are resistant to SC-CO₂.

Water content has a significant effect on sterilization process. 70 ~90% water content leads to better inactivation of Baker's yeast, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and conidia of *Aspergillus niger* at 200 atmospheres and 35 °C whereas water content of 2 ~ 10% cannot be sterilized under the same conditions. G-CO₂ and L-CO₂ has no sterilizing effect against both wet and dry baker's yeast cells, while wet *E. coli* cells are sterilized with G-CO₂ [24]. Treatment at 100 bar CO₂ pressure for 6h causes a decrease of 6.42 and 7.24 log cycles of *E. coli* in whole and skim milk [31]. Increased

CO₂ concentrations and temperatures will significantly enhance the bactericidal effect, resulting in a maximum reduction of 7.31 log cfu/ml of *E. coli* in apple cider at 8% CO₂ and 42 °C [23]. Resistance of microorganisms to HPCD treatment changes as a function of treatment time, leading to significant tailing in the survival curves, and is dependent on pressure and temperature.

Transmission electron microscopy shows that HPCD treatment has a profound effect on the intracellular organization of the micro-organisms and influences the permeability of the bacterial cells by introducing pores in the cell wall [17]. Reduction in haze formation along with increase in aroma and flavor retention is found in pasteurization of beer by a continuous dense-phase CO₂ system. A maximum log reduction of 7.38 logs in yeast populations is predicted at 26.5MPa, 21 °C, 9.6% CO₂ and 4.77min residence time [32]. Similarly, a reduction of more than a 6-log cycle of yeast population is found in grape juice at the processing condition of 35 °C at a pressure of 48.3MPa with a CO₂ concentration of 170g kg⁻¹ [20]. Suspension medium like fat or oil has adverse effect on the lethality rates of bacteria in DPCD treatment system [33].

It is also showed that an increase in temperature from subcritical to supercritical of carbon dioxide leads to a significant enhancement of rapture rates of yeast cell wall under high pressures, while the functional properties of proteins and the removal of off-flavors are relatively insensitive to the variation of temperature if the process is maintained at or below 35 °C. At higher temperatures, the activities of enzymes begin to decay and are lost at about 55 °C. In comparison to conventional treatment, supercritical CO₂ has higher lethality rates for *Bacillus subtilis* spores at a temperature of 60 °C in 6h. Use of micro-bubble system plays a significant role for inactivation of microorganisms. Micro-bubble SC-CO₂ treatment of *B. cereus*, *B. subtilis*, *B. megaterium*, *B. polymyxa*, and *B. coagulans* at 40 °C and 30MPa for 30min produces greater reduction (about 3 log cycles of reduction) than a similar treatment without a filter and with increase in temperature, the lethality rate gradually increases [34]. HPCD treatment cannot alter the Newtonian flow behavior of the juice, for example, carrot juice, but causes a significant increase in juice viscosity (P<0.05). The browning degree (BD) and pH of HPCD-treated carrot juice is decreased but the cloud and titrable acidity (TA) is increased significantly.

Conclusion

DPCD is an emerging non-thermal technology among all other technologies of future generations that can inactivate certain microorganisms and enzymes at temperatures low enough to avoid the thermal effects of traditional pasteurization. For that it is also called as 'Cold Pasteurization'. Retention of antioxidants, phytochemicals, organoleptic such as taste, color and appearance by DPCD system will add value to its first successful commercialization. The relatively low process temperatures, the lack of oxygen in the environment, and for some nutrients, the lower pH, protect the vitamins such as vitamin C. DPCD treatment does not only improve food quality, but also promote shelf life and (long-term) safety by inactivating spoilage and pathogenic microorganisms.

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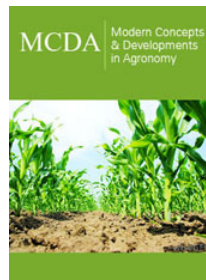
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