

Progress on the biocontrol of food-borne pathogens on leafy greens with non-pathogenic microbes

M.O. Olanya and D.O. Ukuku

USDA Agricultural Research Service, Eastern
Regional Research Center, Wyndmoor, PA



Outbreaks of food-borne illnesses

Produce	Outbreaks	Year	Pathogens
Frozen product	19 States (35 cases)	2013	<i>E. coli</i> O121
Cucumber	18 States (81 cases)	2013	<i>Salmonella</i> Saintpaul
Spinach & spring mix	5 States (33 cases)	2012	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7
Raw clover sprouts	11 States (29 cases)	2012	<i>E. coli</i> O26
Cantaloupe	24 States (261 cases)	2012	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium
Unidentified	9 States (18 cases)	2012	<i>E. Coli</i> O145 (STEC)
Romaine lettuce	10 States (60 cases)	2011	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7
Cantaloupes	28 States (147 cases)	2011	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>
Cantaloupes	9 States (20 cases)	2011	<i>Salmonella</i> Panama
Alfalfa / spicy sprout	5 States (25 cases)	2011	<i>Salmonella</i> Entiritidis
Fresh Papaya (pawpaw)	25 States (106 cases)	2011	<i>Salmonella</i> Agona



Source: CDC, Atlanta, GA

Inhibition of the growth & survival of human pathogens by *Pseudomonas fluorescens*

Biocontrol	Targeted pathogen	Produce	References
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	Alfalfa sprout	Fett 2006
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	<i>S. enterica</i> <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	Bell pepper	Liao & Fett, unpublished
<i>P. fluorescens</i> <i>P. chlororaphis</i>	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	Endive	Carlin <i>et al.</i> 1996
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	<i>S. enteritidis</i> <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7	In <i>vitro</i> assays	Cheng <i>et al.</i> 1995
Microbial mix	<i>S. enterica</i>	Alfalfa sprout	Matos & Garland 2005



Objectives

- To determine the efficacy of *P. fluorescens* for biocontrol of *E. coli* O157:H7 on spinach as a post-harvest intervention strategy.
- Evaluate the effects of storage temperatures and time on biocontrol efficacy on leafy green.
- Assess the inactivation of *Salmonella* serovars by *P. fluorescens* and *P. chlororaphis*.





Slyphi

BPH/Slyphi

BPH/Slyphi

BPH/Snark

BPH/Snark
T1

Slyphi

Slyphi
2H5
T1

Slyphi
T2

Snark
T2

Snark
T2

BPH
T2

BPH
T1

BPH
2H5
T1

BPH
2H5
T1

BPH
2H5
T1

BPH
2H5
T1

BPH/Slyphi
2H5

BPH/Snark

BPH/Snark
2H5
T1

Snark
2H5
T2

Snark
2H5





RESULTS

Progress in biocontrol of *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella* serovars on spinach and tomato

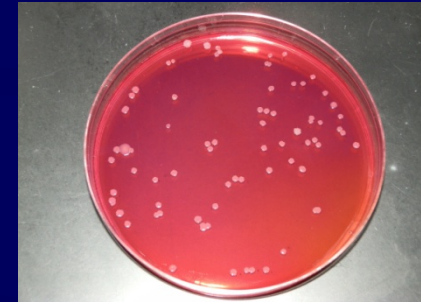
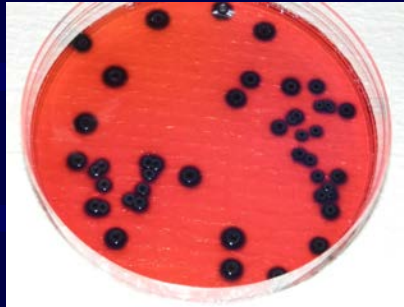


Recovery of *E. coli* O157:H7 (*Ec*) and *P. fluorescens* (*Pf*) and both bacteria (*Ec* & *Pf*) from broths and inoculated spinach

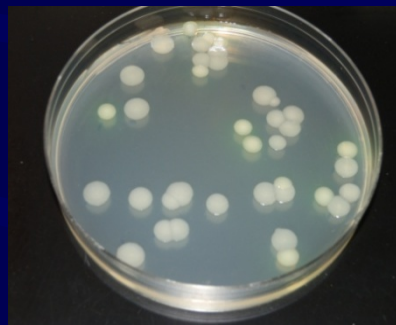
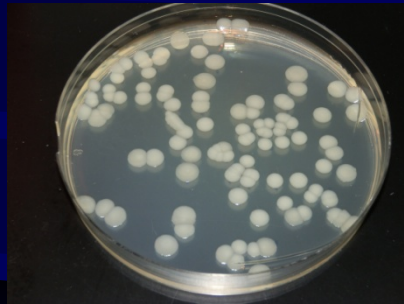
Ec

Ec and *Pf*

Pf



RFCM



PAF

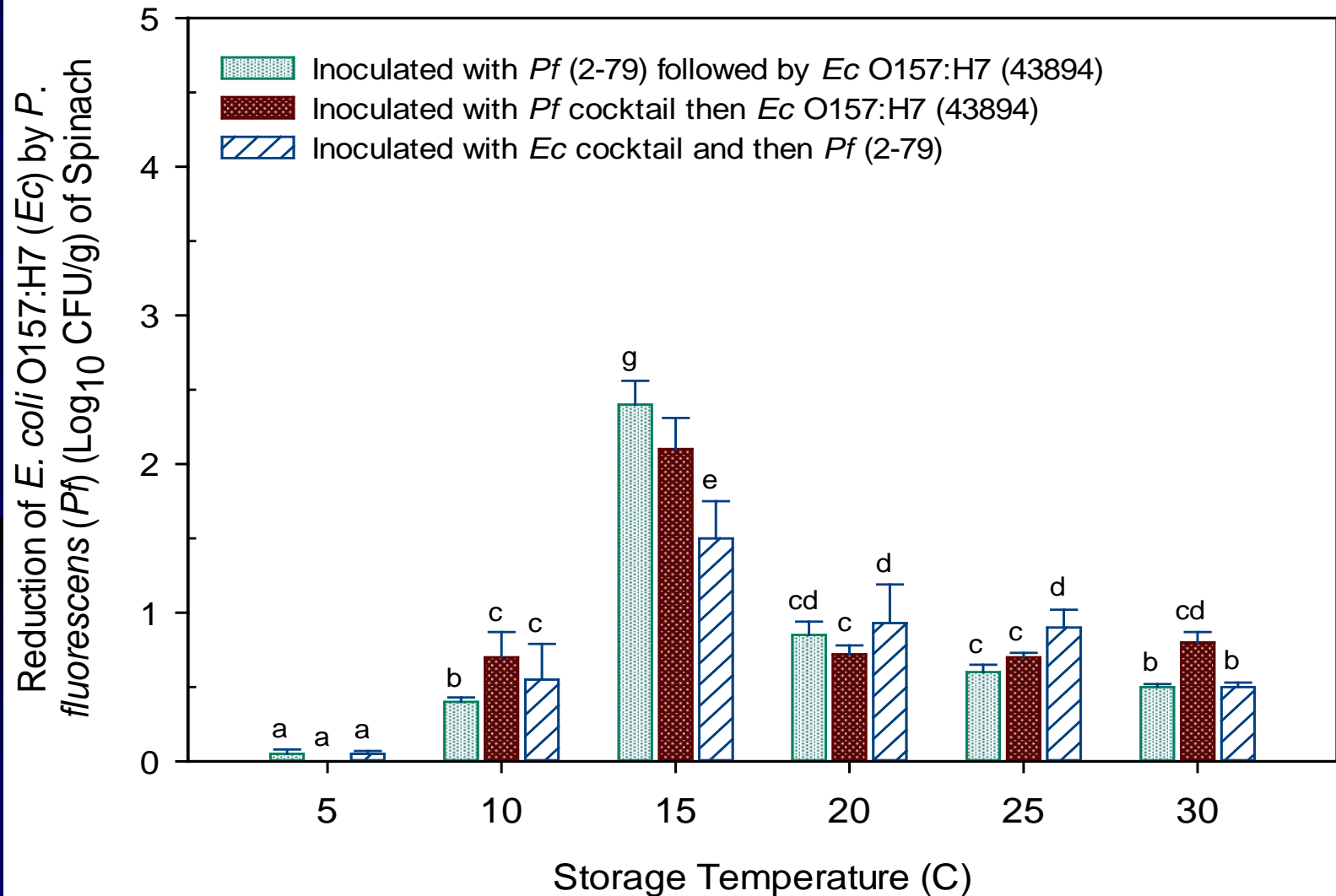


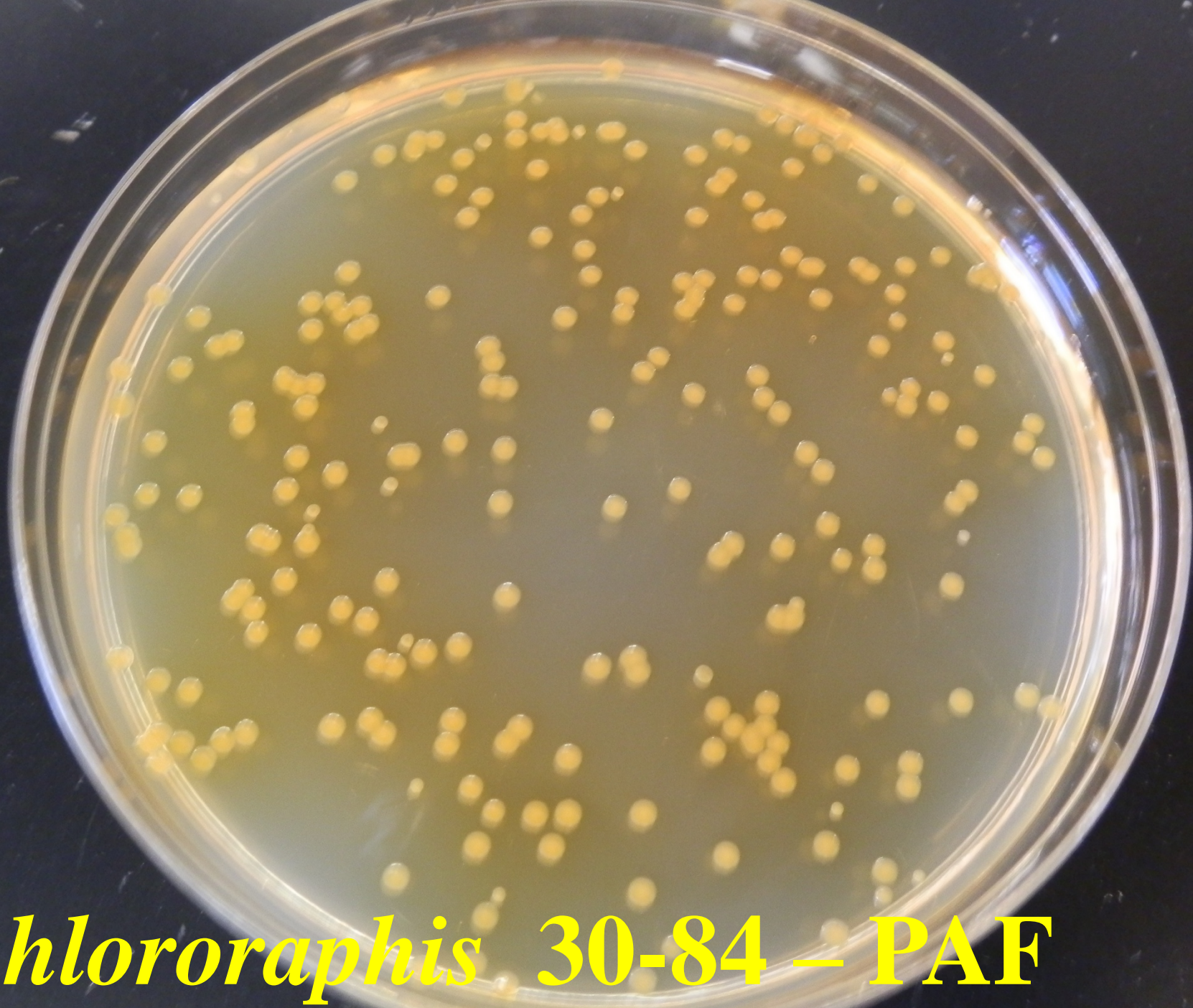
CT-SMAC

Efficacy of *P. fluorescens* on the reduction of *E. coli* O157:H7 (*Ec*) on spinach (20 °C)

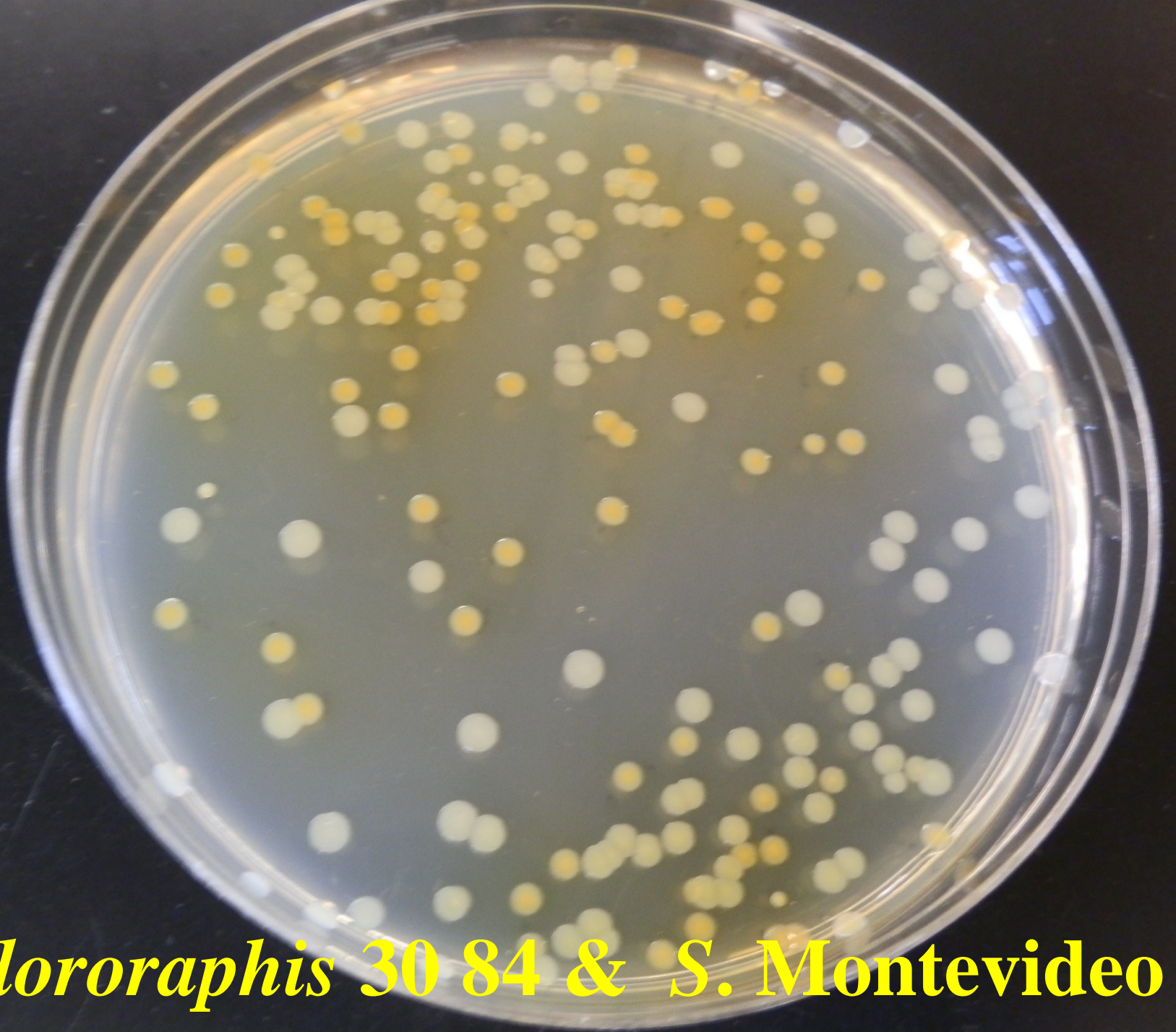
Treatment	24 Hrs	48 hrs
<i>P. fluorescens</i> (Pf) and <i>Ec</i>	Reduction of <i>Ec</i> (Log CFU/g)	Reduction of <i>EC</i> (Log CFU/g)
<i>Ec</i> 43894 + <i>Pf</i> 2-79	0.95±0.45b	0.57±0.12a
<i>Ec</i> 43894 + <i>Pf</i> Q287	2.10±0.00a	0.48±0.21a
<i>Ec</i> 43894 + <i>Pf</i> 2-79	1.60±0.00ab	0.70±0.13a
<i>Ec</i> 43895 + <i>Pf</i> 2-79	1.05±0.65b	0.70±0.02a
<i>Ec</i> 43895 + <i>Pf</i> Q287	1.50±0.20ab	0.48±0.24a
<i>Ec</i> 43895 + <i>Pf</i> 2-79	0.80±0.16b	0.53±0.11a

Biocontrol of *E. coli* O157:H7 (*Ec*) by *P. fluorescens* (*Pf*) at various temperatures

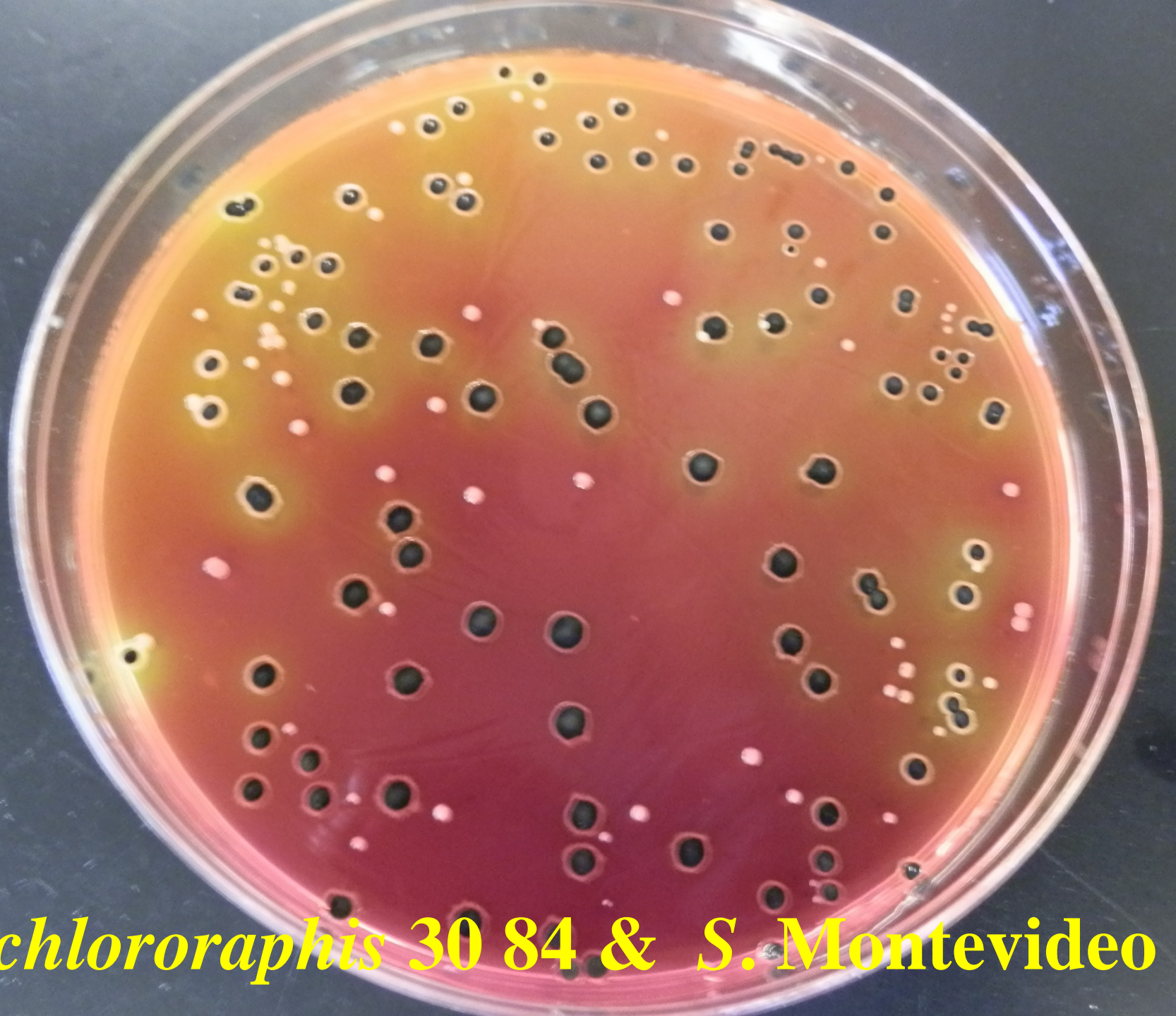




P. chlororaphis 30-84 – PAF



P. chlororaphis* 30 84 & *S. Montevideo



P. chlororaphis 30 84 & *S. Montevideo*

Reduction of *Salmonella* populations (Log Cfu/ml) by *P. fluorescens* (Pf) and *P. chlororaphis* in co-cultures

<i>Salmonella</i> serovars	<i>P. fluorescens</i> 2-79	<i>P. chlororaphis</i> 30-84	<i>P. chlororaphis</i> B-977
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium	0.82a	0.60a	0.70a
<i>Salmonella</i> Montevideo	1.36a	0.69a	0.18a
<i>Salmonella</i> Poona	0.06b	0.47a	1.47b
Means	0.74	0.58	0.78
LSD (0.05)	0.55	0.47	0.62

Efficacy of *Pseudomonas* strains for biocontrol of *Salmonella* serovars on spot-inoculated tomatoes

Biocontrol applications	<i>Salmonella</i> Montevideo (Log CFU/g)	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium (Log CFU/g)
<i>P. chlororaphis</i> 30-84	0.95±0.18a	1.35±0.24ab
<i>P. chlororaphis</i> B-997	0.74±0.12a	2.00±0.08a
<i>P. fluorescens</i> 2-79	0.90±0.11a	1.07±0.09ab
<i>P. fluorescens</i> Q2 87	0.53±0.13a	0.49±0.11b
<i>P. fluorescens</i> Q8 R1	0.51±0.10a	0.46±0.07b

Summary

- Reduction of *E. coli* by *P. fluorescens* ranged from 0.5-2.1 log Cfu/g of spinach. Low to moderate reductions of *Ec* populations by *Pf* may be attributed to equal ratios of biocontrol to the pathogen .
- Efficacy of biocontrol was significantly ($P < 0.05$) affected by storage temperatures. Suppressive effects were greater at 15 °C (1.5-2.4 log Cfu/g) than at other temperatures (<0.93 log Cfu/g).
- Inoculation sequences affected the efficacy of biocontrol. Pre-emptive inoculations, simultaneous & post-pathogen inoculations imply competitive exclusion and others contributing to biocontrol efficacy.

Summary

- Pseudomonas strains (biocontrol agent) and *Salmonella* serovars were readily recovered and enumerated on PAF and XLT-4 media.
- Biocontrol of *Salmonella* serovars by *P. fluorescens* and *P. chlororaphis* varied in co-cultures.
- On tomatoes, mean reductions ranged from 0.25-2.00 log Cfu/g of produce (low to moderate).
- As a post-harvest intervention measure, the addition of competing bacteria such as *P. fluorescens* or *P. chlororaphis* may supplement physical and chemical measures on produce.

Acknowledgements

- Janysha Taylor for technical support
- USDA-ARS collaborators

