INTRODUCTION

Utilization of Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) in food ingredients as natural biopreservative agents have been much studied and one of them is bacteriocin. Bacteriocin is a peptide compound produced by lactic acid bacteria, which have antimicrobial activity. The bacteria which are derived from LAB have the potential inhibition capability of pathogenic bacteria like Escherichia coli and Shigella. Lactobacillus plantarum IIA-1A5 is one of the lactic acid bacteria producing bacteriocin known as plantaricin (Diep et al. 1996; Holo et al., 2001; Maldonado et al., 2003).

Arief et al. (2013) succeeded in isolating several strains of L. plantarum referred to as L. plantarum 1A5, 1B1, 2B2 and 2C12. The four of strains have the inhibition capability of pathogenic bacteria groups. L. plantarum IIA-1A5 is an Indonesian indigenous strain of L. plantarum isolated from Indonesian beef, as identified by using 16S rRNA gene sequencing methods (Arief 2011; Arief et al., 2015). L. plantarum IIA-1A5 has been found to produce bacteriocin with some specific characteristics, such as ability to with stand in pasteurization temperature (80°C for 30 min) and sterilization temperature (121°C for 15 min), remaining active in a pH range of 4 to 9, can be degraded by protease enzyme and being proven able to inhibit the growth of pathogenic bacteria like Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhimurium, Bacillus cereus and Staphylococcus aureus (Arief et al., 2013).

The research focused on the application of pure plantaricin as natural preservative on beef which is expected to replace the use of chemicals as food preservatives. The use of chemicals as food preservatives are very risky to human health, especially when the users do not follow the terms of the security commission, they tend to be toxic to the body tissues. Plantaricin application will be a breakthrough for the development of biotechnology in food preservation because it is safe to be consumed, active in a low concentration and has a good shelf life.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plantaricin purification aimed to obtain pure plantaricin, which consisted of several stages, among others, a stage of partial purification using ammonium sulfate, dialysis and purification using cation exchange chromatography as practiced by Arief et al. (2013), but
there was a modification, where in Arief et al. (2013) cell free supernatant evaporation was not done. In this research, evaporation was conducted in cell-free supernatant until the volume reached half of the initial volume.

**Antimicrobial activity of Plantaricin IIA-1A5:**
Antimicrobial activity of pure plantaricin against pathogenic bacteria such as *Salmonella* 38, EPEC K11 and *Shigella* A33, which were tested using a well diffusion method (Savadogo et al., 2006). Pathogenic bacteria were refreshed 2 times and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. The culture of pathogenic bacteria was inoculated in 0.85% NaCl so that its concentration became 10⁶ cfu/mL (compared with standard solution of McFarland). The culture was as much as 1 mL and diluted with 9 mL of 0.85% NaCl so that its concentration became 10⁵ cfu/mL. The same dilution was repeated in order to obtain bacterial concentration of 10⁵ cfu/mL. 1 mL of pathogenic bacteria culture was pipetted on a petri dish and added by 20 mL of medium MHA (*Muller Hinton agar*, Oxoid). Once the agar hardened, a well was made using a cork borer with a diameter of 5 mm. Next, pure plantaricin IIA-1A5 was pipetted into the well as much as 50 µL and then stored at a refrigerator at 7°C for 3 h. After that the plate was incubated at 37°C for 24 h. Finally, antimicrobial activity was shown by the formation of a clear zone around the well.

**Application of bacteriocin plantaricin IIA-1A5 to Beef:** Seventy five grams of *top side* beef was placed in two sterile plastic (control and 0.2% plantaricin). For plantaricin treatment, 0.2% plantaricin was diluted 100x with aquabidest. Then, plantaricin is evenly sprayed to all parts of the beef and wait 30 min until plantaricin has seeped into the beef. Next, the beef is divided in four sterile plastic to be analyzed at 0, 5, 10 and 15 h at room temperature.

**Microbiological quality analysis of beef:** Briefly, 25 g of beef was suspended in 225 mL of *Buffer pepton water* (BPW) (w/v). Microbiological analysis was carried out by a pour plate method using media of *Baird Parker Agar* (BPA, Merck) to test *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria, *Xyloge Lysine Desoxycholate Agar* (XLDA) to test *Salmonella* bacteria and of *Esyn Methylene Blue Agar* (EMBA, Merck) test for *E. coli*. Pathogenic bacteria were taken from the dilutions of 10⁻¹, 10⁻² and 10⁻³. The samples were incubated for 24 hours at 37°C (AOAC 2005).

**Physicochemical quality analysis of beef:** pH values were measured using a pH meter (Hanna Instruments, USA). Water activity was measured with a w_a meter SAL-T and Sensor-Check SC Number 75 with manufacturer’s protocols.

**Data analysis:** The research data was collected and analyzed using the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) based on a completely randomized design (2×3 factorial) with two treatment (0.2% plantaricin and control) with 3 replications. If there is a significant difference between the treatments, it will be followed by Tukey’s test (Steel and Torrie, 1995).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Antimicrobial activity of Plantaricin IIA-1A5:** Enteropatogenic *Escherichia coli* (EPEC K11) was the bacteria isolated from the feces of children with diarrhea (Budiarti, 1997). EPEC is one of the six virotypes of *E. coli* that can cause acute diarrhea. The second pathogenic bacteria most frequently detected in patients with diarrhea are *Shigella* (Eppy, 2009). *Salmonella* is a type of bacteria that often contaminate foods of animal origin such as meat, milk and other dairy products which can result in an outbreak of salmonellosis. Salmonellosis outbreak could cause about 3 million deaths each year in developing countries (Zein et al., 2004).

Plantaricin produced by *Lactobacillus plantarum* IIA-15A could inhibit the growth of *Salmonella* 38, EPEC K11 and *Shigella* A33 (Table 1). Antimicrobial activities of plantaricin IIA-1A5 against those pathogenic bacteria was a good moderate level based on criteria from Ismail et al. (2013). Plantaricin IIA-1A5 against EPEC K11 was better than antibiotics, because EPEC K11 bacteria are resistant to tetracycline and ampicillin (Budiarti and Mubarik, 2007). Raw beef and chicken are the foods that often cause diarrhea. Therefore, plantaricin IIA-1A5 can be recommended as a natural preservative to reduce the risk of diarrheal disease in Indonesia.

In general, plantaricin IIA-1A5 produced by gram positive bacteria could inhibit gram negative bacteria, called an unusual case (Todorov et al., 2007). Boziaris and Adams (1999) reported that gram negative organisms had protective outer membranes blocking bacteriocins work. Some *Lactobacillus plantarum* strains, that produced bacteriocins that could inhibit gram negative bacteria, had been reported. *Lactobacillus plantarum* ST202Ch and *Lactobacillus* ST216Ch produced bacteriocins which had antimicrobial activity against gram positive and negative bacteria (Todorov et al., 2005). *Lactobacillus plantarum* isolated from two Nigerian fermented foods, ogi and Tufu, inhibited more than 40% of strains of gram negative bacteria from catfish (Ogunshe and Olakbode, 2009). Inhibitory activity of *Lactobacillus* depended on the producers and the pathogenic bacteria strains (Smetankova et al., 2014).
important physicochemical parameters of food quality. The pH value could affect meat color, tenderness and quality of food (Jelenikova et al., 2008). Table 2 shows that at the beginning of spraying plantaricin IIA-1A5 as a natural preservative on beef could increase the water activity of meat, because the sprayed plantaricin was first diluted in aquabidest. After 5 h storage, aw value of beef tended to decrease. Arief et al. (2012) stated that the use of preservative plantaricin in meatballs tended to decrease the water activity. Actually, a decrease in aw was an appropriate condition to inhibit the growth of bacteria in food. The decrease in the water activity in food was done by adding solids, ionic, hydrophilic colloids, freezing and drying.

The pH values obtained in the study were good, ranging from 5.3 to 5.4. According to Puolanne et al. (2001), the average value of the final meat pH ranged from 5.4 and 6.0, depending on the glycolytic potential at the slaughter time. The difference in pH values in beef with 0.2% plantaricin and control (without plantaricin) was caused by the water activity which was slightly higher in beef with 0.2% plantaricin compared with control. After 5 hours storage, the pH value of the beef with 0.2% plantaricin tended to be more stable according to the study Arief et al. (2012). This is in contrast to the pH value of the meat without plantaricin which tended to increase during storage time. The increase in the pH value reflected the degree of spoilage to the beef through the process of protein degradation by the production of free amino acids, which led to the formation of alkaline compounds such as NH3 and amines (Vásquez et al., 2009).

Total microbial or Total Plate Count (TPC), Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli are indicator of contamination, because this bacteria are naturally present in meat and if the amount exceeds the normal range will cause foodborne disease. Escherichia coli is a bacteria that is used as an indicator of sanitation. In the beginning, E. coli contamination in beef with 0.2% plantaricin addition met appropriate standards by Indonesian standars that is a maximum of 1 log cfu/g. This suggested that the beef was not indicator of contamination from the worker and tools. After 5 h storage, bacteria Staphylococcus aureus tended to decrease. Population of Staphylococcus aureus on beef with 0.2% plantaricin is lower than maximum standart allowed by Indonesian standard of fresh beef (2 log cfu/g). In control (without plantaricin addition), population of Staphylococcus aureus increased continuously every hour (3 log cfu/g). Based on Table 3, it was known that the beef did not contain Salmonella. This suggested that the beef was not
contaminated by the infected cattle dung. Salmonellosis affecting cattle could contaminate the surrounding food. *Salmonella* is a harmful pathogenic bacterium. Based on microbiology quality, plantaricin IIA-1A5 was effective to inhibit gram positive and negative bacteria. This is in contrast with nisin that is only capable against gram positive bacteria (McAuliffe *et al*., 1999).

**CONCLUSION**

Plantaricin IIA-1A5 has a good moderate antimicrobial activity against pathogenic bacteria cause diarrhea. Plantaricin IIA-1A5 is effective in inhibiting gram negative and positive pathogenic bacteria normally present on beef so that it can be recommended as a natural preservative for meat. Plantaricin IIA-1A5 is able to extend the self life of meat stored at room temperature, according to physichochemical and microbiology quality.

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