Data article

Data on volatile compounds produced by serotype D *Clostridium botulinum*

Satoshi Nojima, Takao Myoda, Kazuki Toeda, Koichi Niwa, Toshihiro Watanabe, Yoshimasa Sagane

Department of Food and Cosmetic Science, Faculty of Bioindustry, Tokyo University of Agriculture, 196 Yasaka, Abashiri Hokkaido 099-2493, Japan

**ARTICLE INFO**

Article history:
Received 5 April 2018
Received in revised form 8 May 2018
Accepted 10 May 2018
Available online 23 May 2018

**Keywords:**
*Clostridium botulinum*
Volatile compounds
Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
Food poisoning
Botulism

**ABSTRACT**

We analyzed the volatile compounds produced by serotype D *Clostridium botulinum* (D-CB16) in trypticase peptone/yeast extract/glucose (TYG) medium using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS). The volatile compounds were captured by solid-phase microextraction and applied to GC/MS for separation and identification of the compounds in TYG medium with or without the cultivation of *C. botulinum* D-CB16. Thirty-five and 34 volatile compounds were identified in media without and with D-CB16 cultivation, respectively. Of the compounds identified in the medium with the strain, twenty-one were not detected in the original medium, indicating that these were produced by *C. botulinum* D-CB16.

© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license ([http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)).
Specifications Table

| Subject area | Biology |
|--------------|---------|
| More specific subject area | Microbiology |
| Type of data | Table |
| How data was acquired | Volatile compounds in the TYG medium with or without cultivation of *C. botulinum* were analyzed using gas chromatography (GC: 7890 A, Agilent Technologies, Inc.) coupled with mass spectrometry (MS: 5975 C, Agilent Technologies, Inc.). |
| Data format | Analyzed |
| Experimental factors | *C. botulinum* serotype D strain CB16 was cultured in trypticase peptone/yeast extract/glucose (TYG) medium. |
| Experimental features | Determined the retention index and identified the volatile compounds and their relative peak areas from the gas chromatograph. |
| Data source location | Abashiri, Japan |
| Data accessibility | Data are presented in this article |

Value of the data

- This is the first study to provide information on the volatile compounds produced by *C. botulinum* serotype D strain.
- The present data will help in understanding the metabolism of *C. botulinum* strains.
- The data will be useful for developing rapid detection methods for *C. botulinum* strains, which will assist in preventing outbreaks of food-borne botulism and distribution of botulinum strains related to bioterrorism.

1. Data

The tabular data in this article lists the retention indexes and names of the identified volatile compounds in TYG medium without or with cultivation of *Clostridium botulinum* serotype D strain CB16, as well as the relative peak area of each compound to that of the internal standard (1 μg/ml 2-octanol) in the gas chromatograph. The retention index and names of the identified compounds, as well as their relative peak areas, are provided in Table 1. The chromatograms obtained from the analyses are shown in Supplementary Figs. 1 and 2.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Design

Serotype D of *C. botulinum* strain CB16 (D-CB16) was cultured in TYG medium for production of volatile compounds. Volatile compounds were captured from medium both with and without cultivation of the strain.

2.2. Materials

*C. botulinum* D-CB16, obtained from Japanese soil [1], was used in this study.
Table 1
Results of GC/MS analysis of volatile compounds collected from TYG medium without (w/o D-CB16) and with (w/ D-CB16) C. botulinum D-CB16 strain. The relative peak areas are indicated as ratios when the area of the internal standard (1 μl/ml 2-octanol) is set as 1.000.

| Retention index | Compound                          | Peak area (%) | w/o D-CB16 | w/ D-CB16 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 773             | 3-Methylbutanal                   | 0.022 ± 0.002 | n.d.       |           |
| 788             | S-Methyl thiocetate               | n.d.          | 0.99 ± 0.602 |           |
| 799             | Methylcyclohexane                 | 0.002 ± 0.000 | n.d.       |           |
| 801             | Pyrazine                          | 0.013 ± 0.002 | n.d.       |           |
| 807             | Dimethyl disulfide                | n.d.          | 0.345 ± 0.158 |           |
| 818             | Methylbenzene (Toluene)           | 0.01 ± 0.003  | n.d.       |           |
| 824             | 1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane           | 0.003 ± 0     | n.d.       |           |
| 829             | Butanoic acid                     | n.d.          | 0.246 ± 0.042 |           |
| 833             | Octane                            | 0.015 ± 0.005 | n.d.       |           |
| 845             | 2-Methylpyrazine                  | 0.051 ± 0.011 | 0.039 ± 0.009 |           |
| 847             | 2,6-Dimethylheptane               | 0.017 ± 0.001 | n.d.       |           |
| 862             | Methyl 2-Methylbutanoate          | n.d.          | 0.003 ± 0.000 |           |
| 881             | Xylene                            | 0.029 ± 0.008 | 0.066 ± 0.017 |           |
| 895             | 1-Ethyl-4-methylcyclohexane       | 0.007 ± 0.001 | n.d.       |           |
| 895             | 5-Methyl thiobutanoate            | n.d.          | 0.247 ± 0.123 |           |
| 900             | Butyl propionate                  | n.d.          | 0.32 ± 0.148  |           |
| 903             | Nonane                            | 0.055 ± 0.015 | 0.045 ± 0.013 |           |
| 905             | Methional                         | 0.01 ± 0.006  | n.d.       |           |
| 909             | Benzyl propionate                 | n.d.          | 0.374 ± 0.086 |           |
| 929             | Isopropylbenzene                  | 0.004 ± 0.001 | n.d.       |           |
| 957             | Propylbenzene                     | 0.005 ± 0.002 | n.d.       |           |
| 961             | Benzaldehyde                      | 0.067 ± 0.028 | 0.027 ± 0.013 |           |
| 962             | Amyl propionate                   | n.d.          | 2.049 ± 0.000 |           |
| 976             | Dimethyl trisulfide               | n.d.          | 0.627 ± 0.426 |           |
| 977             | Ethyltoluene                      | 0.01 ± 0.001  | 0.018 ± 0.006 |           |
| 991             | 2-Octanone                        | n.d.          | 0.044 ± 0.027 |           |
| 1000            | Butyl butanoate                   | n.d.          | 0.353 ± 0.000 |           |
| 1018            | 2-Acetylthiazole                  | 0.013 ± 0.003 | 0.026 ± 0.000 |           |
| 1022            | 2,6-Dimethylnonane                | 0.007 ± 0.000 | n.d.       |           |
| 1033            | dl-Limonene                       | 0.007 ± 0.003 | 0.012 ± 0.004 |           |
| 1041            | Butyl 2-methylbutanoate           | n.d.          | 0.286 ± 0.043 |           |
| 1045            | Benzeneacetaldehyde               | 0.018 ± 0.009 | n.d.       |           |
| 1055            | Isoamyl butanoate                 | n.d.          | 0.666 ± 0.506 |           |
| 1064            | 2-Methyldecane                    | 0.004 ± 0.001 | n.d.       |           |
| 1068            | Acetophenone                      | 0.005 ± 0.001 | 0.015 ± 0.009 |           |
| 1079            | 3-Ethyl-2,5-dimethylpyrazine      | 0.011 ± 0.003 | n.d.       |           |
| 1083            | 1-Ethyl-2,3-dimethylbenzene       | 0.003 ± 0.002 | n.d.       |           |
| 1092            | 2-Nonanone                        | n.d.          | 0.565 ± 0.408 |           |
| 1101            | Undecane                          | 0.027 ± 0.009 | n.d.       |           |
| 1104            | Nonanal                           | 0.017 ± 0.008 | n.d.       |           |
| 1115            | Phenylethyl alcohol               | n.d.          | 0.034 ± 0.031 |           |
| 1119            | 2-Formyl-5-methylthiophene        | 0.027 ± 0.009 | 0.039 ± 0.017 |           |
| 1122            | 3-Methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde| 0.054 ± 0.021 | n.d.       |           |
| 1152            | 3-Methylbutyl pentanoate          | n.d.          | 0.054 ± 0.04  |           |
| 1177            | l-Menthol                         | n.d.          | 0.012 ± 0.001 |           |
| 1193            | 2-Decanone                        | n.d.          | 0.073 ± 0.053 |           |
| 1201            | Dodecane                          | 0.015 ± 0.005 | 0.025 ± 0.008 |           |
| 1206            | Decanal                           | 0.009 ± 0.005 | 0.011 ± 0.007 |           |
| 1213            | 2,6-Dimethylundecane              | 0.002 ± 0.001 | n.d.       |           |
| 1223            | Dimethyl tetrasulfide             | n.d.          | 0.09 ± 0.084  |           |
| 1225            | 3-Phenylfuran                     | 0.006 ± 0.001 | 0.011 ± 0.008 |           |
| 1258            | Benzyl propionate                 | n.d.          | 0.007 ± 0.004 |           |
| 1294            | Indole                            | 0.006 ± 0.002 | 2.899 ± 1.831 |           |
| 1300            | Tridecane                         | 0.014 ± 0.006 | n.d.       |           |
| 1400            | Tetradecane                       | 0.008 ± 0.004 | n.d.       |           |
| 1433            | β-Phenylethyl butanoate           | n.d.          | 0.045 ± 0.028 |           |

n.d.: not detected
2.3. **Cultivation of C. botulinum strains**

*C. botulinum* D-CB16 was precultured at 37°C overnight in 50 ml TYG medium (pH 7.2), which contained 3% trypticase peptone (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA), 2% yeast extract (BD Biosciences), 0.5% glucose (Wako Pure Chemical, Osaka, Japan), and 0.15% cysteine-HCl (Wako Pure Chemical), as previously reported [2]. The preculture was inoculated in 2500 ml fresh TYG medium, and then further cultured at 37°C overnight. Three thousand milliliters fresh TYG medium was used as “medium without cultivation of the strain.” As an internal standard, 1 μl/ml 2-octanol (10 μl) was added to each medium.

2.4. **Volatile compound analysis**

Solid-phase microextraction (SPME) was used to identify the volatile compounds in the medium. Volatile compounds in the samples were extracted using a SPME fiber coated with 50/30 μm divinylbenzene/carboxen/polydimethylsiloxane (DVB/CAR/PDMS) (Supelco Co., Bellefonte, PA, USA) with 1-cm standard needle for manual operation Supelco Co., Ref. 57328-U, Bellefonte, PA, USA. Briefly, the SPME fiber was exposed to the headspace of 3,000 mL of each medium at 37°C for 1 h to capture the volatile compounds, following which, it was injected into a gas chromatography (GC) (7890A, Agilent Technologies Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA) DB-5 column (60 m × 0.32 mm i.d., 0.25 μm film thickness; Agilent Technologies Inc.) coupled with mass spectrometry (MS) (5975 C, Agilent Technologies, Inc.) at 220°C for 5 min in splitless mode. The oven temperature was initially held at 60°C and then increased to 230°C at the rate of 3°C/min. Helium was used as the carrier gas at a flow rate of 2.0 mL/min. The temperature of the detector was held at 230°C. Electron impact (EI) mass spectra were recorded at 70 eV in an *m/z* range of 30–400. The compounds were identified by their GC retention indices, which were calculated from their retention time with respect to those of a series of C6-C18 n-alkanes on a DB-5 capillary column (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25 μm film thickness; J & W Scientific), and by computer matching using AromaOffice 2D (Nishikawa Keisoku, Tokyo, Japan). The relative amount of each compound was determined from the respective peak area compared to that of 1 μl/ml 2-octanol.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors thank Ms. Yuhki Asanoma, Ms. Asami Ohkawa, Ms. Mato Atarashi, and Ms. Mebuki Kodama for their technical assistance.

**Funding**

This study did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Transparency document. Supporting information**

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.057](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.057).

**Appendix A. Supporting information**

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.057](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.057).
References

[1] K. Oguma, T. Yamaguchi, K. Sudou, N. Yokosawa, Y. Fujikawa, Biochemical classification of Clostridium botulinum type C and D strains and their nontoxigenic derivatives, Appl. Environ. Microbiol 51 (1986) 256–260.

[2] Y. Sagane, K. Hasegawa, S. Mutoh, H. Kouguchi, T. Suzuki, H. Sunagawa, T. Nakagawa, A. Kamaguchi, S. Okasaki, K. Nakayama, T. Watanabe, K. Oguma, T. Ohyama, Molecular characterization of GroES and GroEL homologues from Clostridium botulinum, J. Protein Chem. 22 (2003) 99–108.