Lesson 3

Fermented foods

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# 1. Introduction Microorganisms involved in food fermentation

- ✓ Acetic acid bacteria (vinegar)
- ✓ Propionic acid bacteria (emmental cheese)
- ✓ Moulds (cheese, soy sauce, Sake, Tempeh)
- ✓ Lactic acid bacteria
- ✓ Yeasts

# 1.1. Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB)

- Gram-positive
- Asporogenic
- Aerotolerant anaerobic (catalase negative)
- Ferment glucose producing:
  - Mainly lactic acid (homofermentatives)
  - <u>Lactic acid</u>, CO<sub>2</sub>, ethanol/acetate (**heterofermentatives**)

#### **Activities of LABs in food**

- Lactic fermentation
- Malolactic fermentation

Malic acid — Lactic acid

Improves wines (reduces acidity, improves body and tasting..)

- Antimicrobial activity
  - Acid pH (3,5-4,5)
  - Organic acids (Lactic and Acetic)
  - Ethanol (heterofermentation)
  - Bacteriocins (Nisin)
  - $H_2O_2$
  - Diacetyl.....

#### **Health-promoting effects**

- Relief lactose intolerance
- Stimulation of immune system (activate macrophages, increase levels of IgA and  $\gamma$ -interferon)
- Antitumor effects (reduce activity of enzymes that transform pro-carcinogens in carcinogens)
- Hypocholesterolaemic action
- Inhibition of gut pathogens (shorter duration of diarrhoea in human infants)

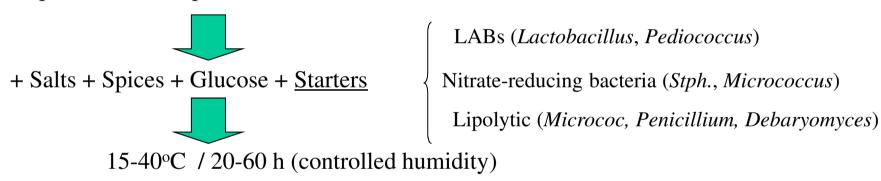
## 1.2. Yeasts

- Saccharomyces cerevisiae: (Fermentations of fruits and vegetables)
  - Aerobiosis: oxidation  $\longrightarrow$  CO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O (biomass)
  - Anaerobiosis: fermentation  $\longrightarrow$  ethanol + CO<sub>2</sub>
- *Debaryomyces hansenii*: halotolerant (meat in brine, fermented sausages)
- *Kluyveromyces marxianus* (milk fermentation: Kefir, Koumiss, butter)

  Hydrolyze lactose and ferments galactose
- Schizosaccharomyces pombe (tropical fermented beverages)
- Zygosaccharomyces rouxii: osmo-halo-tolerant (fermentation of vegetables in brine)

## 2. Fermented Meats

Unprocessed (non-pasteurized) Meat (decontamination with acid solutions)





Smoked, drying, pasteurization, refrigeration?

## 3. Fish fermentations

#### Very perishable

neutral pH, water and soluble nutrients (nitrogen compounds) Rigor Mortis limited (pH > 6,2)

- Fish sauce (Nam Pla): Fish, shelfish (viscera, plankton) + 25% NaCl 3-18 months / 25-35°C : fermentation + autolysis Filtration and maturation (months)
- Fish paste: partially dehydrated (sun-dried, salted), limited autolysis
- Fish + vegetables (Izushi): fish meat + 10-20% salt



# 4. Fermented Milk

4.1. Cheese

4.2. Yoghurt

## 4.1. Cheese

(Consolidated curd of milk solids in which milk fat is entrapped by coagulated casein)

Mild Pasteurization Starters addition Coagulation (rennet)

(1-16 hours)

Ripening Salt added? Whey extraction (heat, mechanical action)

(1 week to > 1 year)

#### **Starters:**

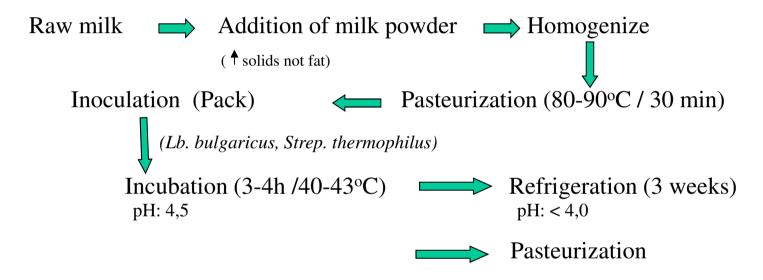
*Lc. lactis* + *Lc. cremoris* : Low cooking temperature

Strep. thermophilus + Lb. bulgaricus: High cooking temperature

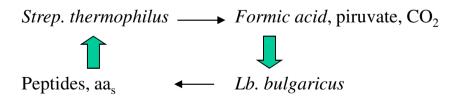
- + Propionibacterium freudenrreichii: Emmental
- + *Penicillium roqueforti*: Mould ripened (Roquefort, Cabrales, Blue)
- + *Penicillium camemberti*: Soft cheese (Brie, Camembert)

**Problems: Antibiotics, Phage infections** 

# 4.2. Yoghurt



#### **Cooperative fermentation:**



#### **Problems:**

- Phage infections
- Antibiotics

# 5. Vegetable Fermentations

**Natural Fermentation** (no blanching)

**Salting:** selection of LABs + inhibition of pectinolytic enzymes

*Leuco. mesenteroides*  $\Longrightarrow$  *Lb. brevis* + *Pediococcus cerevisiae*  $\Longrightarrow$  *Lb. plantarum* 

Acidification (pH < 3.8) + anaerobiosis + aromatic substances

#### **Problems:**

Listeriosis

Spoilage by yeasts (inhibition of LABs due to low pH → ↑ [saccharides] )

!!Buffered brines!!