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# Influence of osmoprotectants on survival of *Salmonella* Typhimurium strains during desiccation

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## Background

Outbreaks caused by *Salmonella* associated with low moisture products are commonly reported, and *Salmonella* are known to survive desiccation well. The environment incl. food contains naturally occurring osmoprotectants, which may increase the survival of *Salmonella* cells in low moisture environments.

## Aim

To investigate the desiccation tolerance of *S.*Typhimurium strains of different origin, and the osmoprotective effect of extracellular added betaine, proline, carnitine, and sucrose.

## Method

- ❖ 20µl of 10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml cell solution pr. well were desiccated in 0.9% w/v saline added 0.1% w/v peptone and 1% w/v glucose (PSP-G) in 48 well plates in closed chambers at 22°C, 43%RH (Figure 1).
- ❖ Sampling was performed after resuscitation for 30 min in PSP and plating of appropriate dilutions on BHI (incubated at 37 °C, 23 ± 1h).
- ❖ Reduction was calculated using Equation 1 and plotted against time for modelling starting from day 1. (Day 0 to day 1 was not included due to initial growth)
- ❖ Testing with osmoprotectants was performed with 1mM betaine, 50mM betaine, proline and carnitine, and 10%w/v sucrose in PSP-G.

$$\text{Equation 1: Reduction [CFU/ml]} = \log \left( \frac{N_t}{N_0} \right)$$

$$\text{Equation 2: \% Reduction} = \frac{\text{mean (Reduction day 13)}_{\text{osmoprotectant}} - \text{mean (Reduction day 13)}_{\text{control}}}{\text{mean (Reduction day 13)}_{\text{control}}} \times 100$$

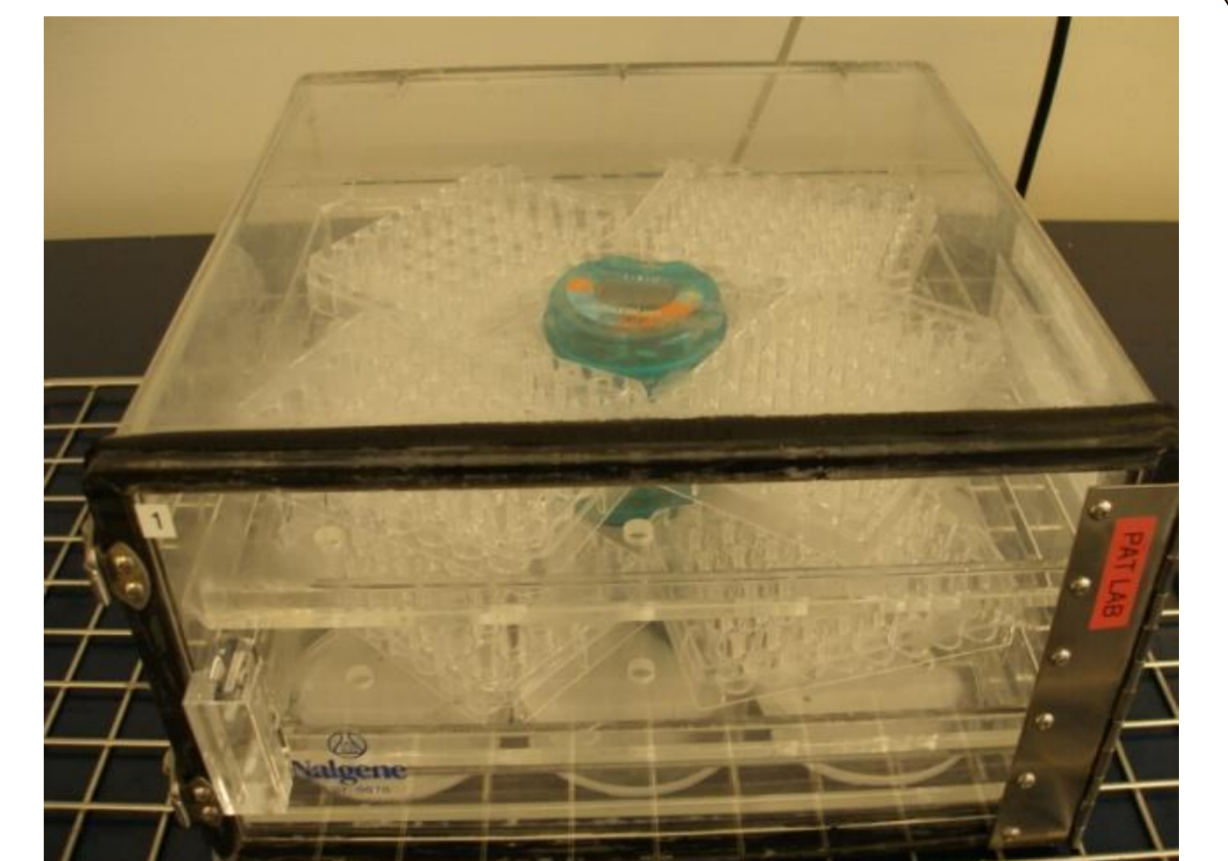


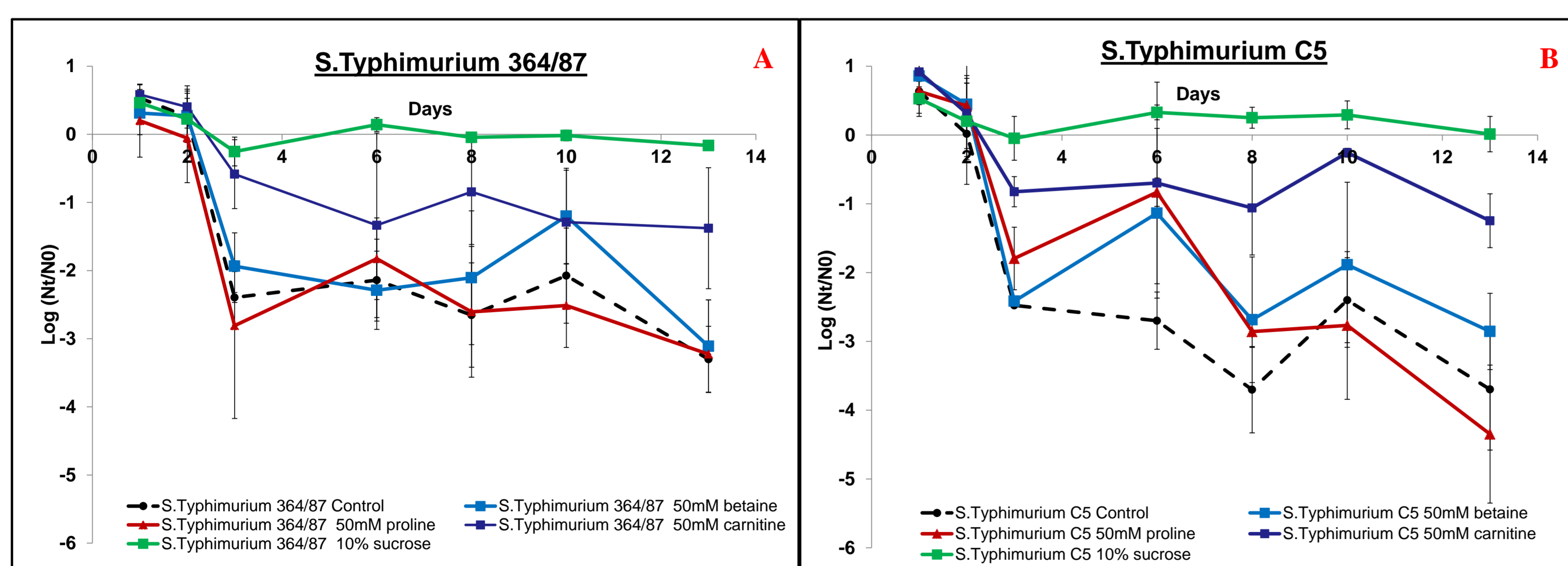
Figure 1: Cells desiccated in 48 well plates in closed chambers at 22°C, 43% RH.

## Results

**Table 1:** Reduction of seven *S.*Typhimurium strains after desiccation for 14 days at 22°C and 43%RH calculated using equation 1. The reduction on day 14 is shown as mean of five technical replicates ± standard deviation. One way ANOVA test was performed to identify strains with significant higher reduction on day 14 compared with *S.*Typhimurium 364/87, as this strain was chosen as the one with the lowest reduction. *S.*Typhimurium C5 was chosen as the strain with the highest reduction based on the reduction and p-value from the one way ANOVA test (both strains are marked with red boxes)

<i>S.</i> Typhimurium strains	Strains selected for testing with osmoprotectants	Origin	Reduction day 14 [CFU/ml] mean ±std. dev	One way ANOVA p-values
<b><i>S.</i> Typhimurium 364/87</b>	<b>Lowest reduction</b>	Chocolate	<b>-3.18±0.6</b>	-
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium U292		Pig	-3.50±0.8	0.54
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium 4/74		Bovine	-6.25±2.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.01
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium 224/87		Clinical	-5.75±3.2	0.12
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium DT12		Clinical	-3.79±1.3	0.40
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium U292		Clinical	-8.87±1.5 <sup>a</sup>	<0.00
<b><i>S.</i> Typhimurium C5</b>	<b>Highest reduction</b>	Mouse	<b>-9.94±0.7<sup>b</sup></b>	<0.00

<sup>a</sup> Values are significant (p<0.05) from *S.*Typhimurium 364/87 in a One way ANOVA test based in the p-values.



**Figure 2:** Reduction kinetics for *S.*Typhimurium 364/87 and *S.*Typhimurium C5 desiccated for 13 days at 22°C, 43%RH (mean values of four replicates and standard deviation shown with bars for each sampling point). A and B: *S.*Typhimurium 364/87 and *S.*Typhimurium C5 desiccated in PSP-G alone, or added 50mM betaine, proline, carnitine or 10%w/v sucrose, respectively.

**Table 2:** % reduction in relation to the control on day 13 as calculated using equation 2, are shown for *S.*Typhimurium 364/87 and *S.*Typhimurium C5 desiccated at 22°C, 43%RH. The cells were desiccated in PSP-G alone or added 1mM betaine, 50mM betaine, proline, carnitine or 10%w/v sucrose, respectively. Significant positive impact on reduction was seen with carnitine and sucrose when performing One way ANOVA test (marked with red box) compared to the control.

Set-up	1mM betaine	50mM betaine	50mM proline	50mM carnitine	10%w/v sucrose
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium 364/87	3%	-18%	-5%	-55% <sup>b,d</sup>	-92% <sup>a</sup>
<i>S.</i> Typhimurium C5	22%	-6%	28%	-58% <sup>c</sup>	-94% <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Significant (p <0.01) for all three trial.

<sup>b</sup> Significant (p <0.05) for all three trials.

<sup>c</sup> Significant (p <0.01) for one trial out of two trials as data is missing for one trial.

<sup>d</sup> Statistical analysed performed with t-test as only one endpoint value for control is available.

## Discussion

➤ *S.*Typhimurium strains tested varied in desiccation tolerance based on reduction (Table 1). *S.*Typhimurium 364/87 and *S.*Typhimurium C5 (marked with red) represented highest and lowest desiccation tolerance.

➤ Previous studies have demonstrated a positive effect of betaine, proline and carnitine on survival of *Salmonella* subjected to NaCl stress (Cairney *et al.* 1985a; Cairney *et al.* 1985b; Gutierrez & Csonka 1995). Here, desiccation tolerance increased for both strains investigated (364/87 and C5) with carnitine and, in particular, with sucrose (Figure 2A+B) while limited effect was seen for proline and betaine.

➤ Hardly any reduction was seen within the period with sucrose (Figure 2A+B).

➤ **Sucrose and carnitine** had a significant (p<0.05) positive effect on desiccation tolerance based on reduction on day 13 (Table 2)

## Conclusion

➤ Desiccation tolerance differs within the same serovar.

➤ The presence of 10% w/v sucrose and 50mM carnitine, respectively, increased the desiccation tolerance in that order for *S.*Typhimurium 364/87 and *S.*Typhimurium C5, with a very marked effect of sucrose.