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## Antibacterial activity of Bulgarian wines against selected pathogens and opportunistic pathogens

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### SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to assess antimicrobial effect of selected white and red wines from Bulgaria made from *Vitis vinifera* L. grapes. Altogether, eight different white and red wines produced in Bulgaria were selected for the study. The antibacterial activity of wine against Gram-positive bacteria: *Bacillus cereus* CCM 2010, *Clostridium perfringens* CCM 4435, *Enterococcus faecalis* CCM 4224, *Staphylococcus aureus* subs. *aureus* CCM 4223, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* CCM 4501 and Gram-negative bacteria: *Escherichia coli* CCM 3988, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* CCM 1959, *Salmonella enterica* subs. *enterica* CCM 3807, *Serratia rubidaea* CCM 4684,

*Salmonella enterica* subs. *enterica* CCM 3807, *Serratia rubidaea* CCM 4684, *Yersinia enterocolitica* CCM 5671.

*Yersinia enterocolitica*

, *Yersinia enterocolitica*

2007).

2004).

(Satué-Garcia et al., 1999; Sun et al., 2009).

Ricke, 2003).

*Yersinia enterocolitica* CCM 5671 bacteria stains were studied using the disc diffusion method. Good results on antibacterial activity of wine were found against Gram-positive bacteria. The best antimicrobial activity was identified against *Yersinia enterocolitica* from Gram-negative bacteria. The antibacterial activity of selected wines indicates that the wines possess the potential to inhibit the growth of certain bacterial strains, including pathogens and opportunistic pathogens.

**Key words:** Gram-positive, Gram-negative bacteria, Bulgarian wine, disc diffusion method, *Yersinia enterocolitica*

## INTRODUCTION

Moderate wine consumption has beneficial effects on human health with the antioxidant activity to be among the most important (Daglia et al., 2007). The antioxidant activity depends on the content of phenols, which are affected by growth cultivation techniques, oenological techniques and ageing process of wine (Yilmaz and Toledo, 2004).

Besides the phenols, the total polyphenol concentration and the content of individual phenols are important (Satué-Garcia et al., 1999; Sun et al., 2009).

Wines are known to exhibit not only antioxidant but the antioxidant activity as well. The exact mechanism of the antimicrobial effect of wine is still not fully understood, but wine contains several compounds known to have antimicrobial activity. Organic acids of wine, especially malic and tartaric acid, possess the antimicrobial effect, especially at the low pH found in wine (Hsiao and Siebert, 1999; Ricke, 2003).

The antibacterial properties of wine against the food-borne pathogens were demonstrated in several studies (Weisse

(Weisse et al., 1995; Sugita-Konishi et al., 2001; Correia et al., 2003; Moretro and Daeschel, 2004; Fernandes et al., 2007; Waite and Daeschel, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2008). Weisse et al. (1995)

5-6

20

, Sugita-Konishi et al. (2001)

*Salmonella enteritidis*, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. Moretro and Daeschel (2004)

*E. coli*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella typhimurium* *Staphylococcus aureus*, Carneiro et al. (2008) Fernandes et al. (2007)

*Listeria* *Campylobacter jejuni*.

and Wiriya, 2013).

(Chanyalew

et al., 1995; Sugita-Konishi et al., 2001; Correia et al., 2003; Moretro and Daeschel, 2004; Fernandes et al., 2007; Waite and Daeschel, 2007; Carneiro et al., 2008). Weisse et al. (1995) reported that red and white wines reduced the concentration of agents of traveller's diarrhoea by 5-6 log cycles in 20 min. Similarly, Sugita-Konishi et al. (2001) was found the antimicrobial activity of wines against *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. Moretro and Daeschel (2004) have shown that the antimicrobial activity of wine against *E. coli*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, but Carneiro et al. (2008) and Fernandes et al. (2007) studied the antimicrobial activity of wine against the food-borne pathogens as *Listeria* and *Campylobacter jejuni*. The antimicrobial properties of wine are attributed to different components of wines and evident antimicrobial properties were associated with red wine than with white wine, in fact because of high level of phenolic compounds in red than those in white wine (Chanyalew and Wiriya, 2013).

The present study was undertaken to explore the antibacterial activity of white and red Bulgarian wines against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Samples

The study was carried out at the Institute of Viticulture and Enology (IVE) - Pleven, Bulgaria and the Slovak University of Agriculture (SUA) – Nitra, Slovakia. The study was focused on wines of vintage 2015, made from the wine varieties Misket Vrachanski, Pamid, Gamza, Misket Kaylashki, Rubin, Kaylashki Rubin and Trapezitsa which are newly-selected or local typical in Bulgaria and on the Balkan Peninsula and Cabernet Sauvignon – a variety grown in

(Radulov et al., 1992).

(Ivanov et al., 2010).

(Radulov et al., 1992; Simeonov et al., 2009; Nakov et al., 2013).

(Radulov et al., 1992; Nakov et al., 2013).

(Ivanov et al., 2012).

(Radulov et al., 1992; Simeonov et al., 2009).

all viticultural regions in the world.

*Misket Vrachanski* is white grape wine middle-ripening variety. Grapes are characterized by good sugar accumulation. The wines have a gold-yellowish colour, fine and lasting muscat aroma and harmonious taste (Radulov et al., 1992).

*Misket Kaylashki* is white late-ripening variety, obtained by crossing of Misket Hamburgski x Vilar blanc. Grapes are characterized by high sugar accumulation and titratable acidity. The wines have a gold-yellowish colour, fine and lasting muscat aroma and fresh, harmonious taste (Ivanov et al., 2010).

*Pamid* is red middle-ripening variety. Grapes are distinguished by high sugar accumulation and low titratable acidity. The wines are light red and rose with poor acidity and low extract and therefore are not suitable for aging (Radulov et al., 1992; Simeonov et al., 2009; Nakov et al., 2013).

*Gamza* is red late-ripening variety. The grapes have good sugar accumulation. The wines have bright ruby red color, fruity aroma and harmonious soft, resinous flavor with pleasant freshness. They are suitable for aging (Radulov et al., 1992; Nakov et al., 2013).

*Trapezitsa* – red, early to middle-ripening variety, obtained by crossing of Dunavska Gamza x Marsilsko ranno. The grapes have good sugar accumulation. The wines have ruby red colour, fruity aroma, and harmonious soft flavor with pleasant freshness (Ivanov et al., 2012).

*Rubin* is red middle-ripening variety, obtained by crossing of Nebiolo x Shiraz. Grapes are distinguished by high sugar accumulation and low titratable acidity. The wines are dark coloured, with high extract, suitable for aging (Radulov et al., 1992; Simeonov et al., 2009).

(*Vitis amurensis*). (VI 2/15) (Ivanov et al., 2012). (Radulov et al., 1992). (Yankov, 1992).

*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 20 g/hl, 18° 25°

mg/dm<sup>3</sup> SO<sub>2</sub>. 30

: *Bacillus cereus* CCM 2010, *Clostridium perfringens* CCM 4435, *Enterococcus faecalis* CCM 4224, *Staphylococcus aureus* subs. *aureus* CCM 4223, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* CCM 4501 : *Escherichia coli* CCM 3988, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* CCM 1959, *Salmonella enterica* subs. *enterica* CCM 3807, *Serratia rubidaea* CCM 4684, *Yersinia enterocolitica* CCM 5671.

*Kaylashki Rubin* – red, middle-ripening variety, obtained by crossing of (Pamid x Hybrid VI 2/15) x (Gamay Noir x *Vitis amurensis*). It has good sugar accumulation. Wine is ruby-red in colour with a high content of anthocyanins, pleasant fruity flavour, full, harmonious taste, suitable for aging (Ivanov et al., 2011).

*Cabernet Sauvignon* is red middle-ripening variety with high sugar accumulation, relatively high titratable acidity and high content of coloring substance. The wines have a dark ruby color, aroma of berries, extractive, full-bodied taste with medium level of acidity. They are suitable for aging in bottles or in oak barrels (Radulov et al., 1992).

The varieties were grown at the Experimental base of IVE - Pleven (Central Northern Bulgaria). Upon reaching technological maturity, the grapes were picked up and processed at the Experimental winery under the conditions of micro-vinification. The classical methods for producing of red and white dry wines were applied (Yankov, 1992). The alcoholic fermentation was induced by pure culture - lyophilized wine yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in the amount of 20 g/hl at 18° for white and 25° for red wines. After the completion of the process, the wines were decanted and further sulfated to 30 mg/dm<sup>3</sup> of free SO<sub>2</sub>.

### Antibacterial assay

#### Microorganisms

Ten strains of microorganisms were tested in this study, including five Gram-positive bacteria: *Bacillus cereus* CCM 2010, *Clostridium perfringens* CCM 4435, *Enterococcus faecalis* CCM 4224, *Staphylococcus aureus* subs. *aureus* CCM 4223, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* CCM 4501 and Gram-negative bacteria: *Escherichia coli* CCM 3988, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* CCM 1959, *Salmonella enterica* subs. *enterica* CCM 3807, *Serratia rubidaea* CCM 4684, *Yersinia enterocolitica* CCM 5671. All tested strains were collected

( , ).  
 - (MHB, Oxoid,  
 Basingstoke, )  
 37°C.

(0.1 ml 10<sup>5</sup> cfu/ml)  
 - (MHA, Oxoid,  
 Basingstoke, ).  
 (6 mm )  
 15 µl  
 4°C 2  
 37°C  
 24 , *Clostridium* -  
 37°C 24 .

-  
 - *B. cereus* (3.33±0.58  
 mm), *E. faecalis* (3.33±0.58 mm), *S.*  
*aureus* (3.33±1.53 mm) -  
*C. perfringens* (2.67±0.58 mm)  
*S. pneumoniae* (2.33±1.53 mm). -

*B. ereus* and *S. ureus*,  
*C.*  
*erfringens*, *E. faecalis* *S. pneumoniae*.  
 -  
 - *B. ereus*,  
 - *S. pneumoniae*.  
 -  
*perfringens*, *E. faecalis* *S. pneumoniae*  
 (5.33±0.58 mm).  
 -

- from the Czech Collection of micro-  
 organisms (Brno, Czech Republic). The  
 bacterial suspensions were cultured in the  
 Muller Hinton broth (MHB, Oxoid,  
 Basingstoke, United Kingdom) at 37°C.

### Disc diffusion method

- The agar disc diffusion method was  
 used for the determination of antimicrobial  
 activities of the white and red wines. A  
 suspension of the tested microorganism  
 (0.1 ml of 10<sup>5</sup> cfu/ml) was spread on  
 Mueller Hinton Agar (MHA, Oxoid,  
 Basingstoke, United Kingdom). Filter  
 paper discs (6 mm in diameter) were  
 impregnated with 15 µl of the wine and  
 placed on the inoculated agars. Agars  
 were kept at 4°C for 2 h, and later were  
 incubated at 37°C for 24 h and for  
*Clostridium* anaerobically at 37°C for 24 h.  
 The diameters of the inhibition zones  
 were measured in millimeters. All the tests  
 were performed in triplicate.

### Statistical analyses

- For each wine and pathogenic  
 - microorganisms the mean values and the  
 standard deviation were calculated.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The best antibacterial activity of  
 Misket Vrachanski wine was found  
 against *B. cereus* (3.33±0.58 mm), *E.*  
*faecalis* (3.33±0.58 mm) and *S. aureus*  
 (3.33±1.53 mm) but lower against *C.*  
*perfringens* (2.67±0.58 mm) and *S.*  
*pneumoniae* (2.33±1.53). The best  
 antibacterial acitivity of Misket Kaylashiki  
 was found agains *B. cereus* and *S.*  
*aureus* but were no differences in activity  
 against the *C. perfringens*, *E. faecalis* and  
*S. pneumoniae*. The best antibacterial  
 activity of Pamid wine was against *B.*  
*cereus* and the lowest against *S.*  
*pneumoniae*. Gamza wine showed the  
 best antimicrobial activity against *B.*  
*cereus*, *C. perfringens*, *E. faecalis* and *S.*  
*pneumoniae* (5.33±0.58 mm). Trapezitsa  
 wine showed the best antimicrobial  
 activity against *C. perfringens* (7.67±1.15

*C. perfringens* (7.67±1.15 mm),  
*E. faecalis* (2.00±1.00 mm).  
*C. perfringens* (7.33±0.58 mm).  
*S. pneumoniae* (7.00±1.00 mm).  
*E. faecalis* (7.67±0.58 mm).

mm) and the lowest against *E. faecalis* (2.00±1.00 mm). Kaylashki Rubin wine showed the best antimicrobial activity against *C. perfringens* and *S. pneumoniae* (7.33±0.58 mm). Rubin wine showed the best antimicrobial activity against *E. faecalis* and *S. pneumoniae* (7.00±1.00 mm). Cabernet Sauvignon showed the best antibacterial activity against *E. faecalis* (7.67±0.58). The antibacterial activity of the wines against the Gram-positive pathogens is shown in Table 1.

1.  
 1.  
 ( mm)

**Table 1. Antimicrobial activity of wine against Gram-positive bacteria (in mm)**

Samples	BC	CP	EF	SA	SP
Misket vrachanski	3.33±0.58	2.67±0.58	3.33±0.58	3.33±1.53	2.33±1.53
Misket kaylashki	5.00±1.00	2.33±0.58	2.33±0.58	2.67±0.58	2.33±0.58
Pamid	6.67±0.58	2.67±1.15	2.67±0.58	3.00±1.00	2.33±0.58
Gamza	5.33±0.58	5.33±0.58	2.00±1.00	5.33±0.58	5.33±0.58
Trapezitsa	7.33±0.58	7.67±1.15	2.00±1.00	3.00±0.71	5.67±0.58
Kaylashki rubin	4.67±0.58	7.33±0.58	5.00±1.00	5.67±0.58	7.33±0.58
Rubin	4.33±1.15	5.00±1.00	7.00±1.00	5.33±0.58	7.00±1.00
Cabernet Sauvignon	5.00±0.00	7.00±1.00	7.67±0.58	5.33±0.58	6.67±0.58

BC-*Bacillus cereus* CCM 2010, CP-*Clostridium perfringens* CCM 4435, EF-*Enterococcus faecalis* CCM 4224, SA-*Staphylococcus aureus* subs. *aureus* CCM 4223, SP-*Streptococcus pneumoniae* CCM 4501

*E. coli* (5.00±1.00 mm)  
*P. aeruginosa* (6.67±1.52 mm)  
*S. enteriditis* (5.33±0.58 mm)  
*S. rubidaea* (5.33±1.53 mm)  
*Y. enterocolitica* 10±1.00 mm

2.

The best antibacterial activity against Gram-negative *E. coli* (5.00±1.00 mm) was found in Cabernet Sauvignon wine. The strongest antibacterial activity against *P. aeruginosa* (6.67±1.52 mm) and *S. enteriditis* (5.33±0.58 mm) was found in Gamza wine. The strongest antibacterial activity against *Se. rubidea* (5.33±1.53 mm) was found in Kaylashki Rubin wine. The best antibacterial activity against *Y. enterocolitica* was found in Cabernet Sauvignon wine with the widest inhibition zone of 10±1.00 mm among all strains tested. The antibacterial activity of the wines against the Gram-negative pathogens is shown in Table 2.

2.  
( mm)

Table 2. Antimicrobial activity of wine against Gram-negative bacteria (in mm)

Samples	EC	PA	SE	SeR	YE
Misket vrachanski	2.67±0.58	2.33±0.58	2.00±1.00	3.33±0.58	1.66±0.58
Misket kaylashki	2.67±0.58	3.00±1.00	1.67±0.58	2.33±0.58	3.00±1.00
Pamid	2.00±1.00	1.67±0.58	4.00±1.00	2.67±0.58	4.00±1.00
Gamza	2.00±1.00	6.67±1.52	5.33±0.58	5.00±1.00	5.00±1.00
Trapezitsa	1.67±0.58	5.33±1.53	1.67±0.58	1.33±0.58	2.00±0.00
Kaylashki rubin	1.33±0.58	5.33±0.58	2.00±1.00	5.33±1.53	6.67±1.53
Rubin	1.66±1.15	3.00±1.00	2.00±1.00	3.00±1.00	9.67±0.58
Cabernet Sauvignon	5.00±1.00	2.33±0.58	2.33±0.58	5.00±2.00	10.00±1.00

EC-*Escherichia coli* CCM 3988, PA-*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* CCM 1959, SE-*Salmonella enterica* subs. *enterica* CCM 3807, SeR-*Serratia rubidaea* CCM 4684, YE-*Yersinia enterocolitica* CCM 5671

Most wine extracts exhibited some kind of antibacterial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens. In almost all extracts, the diameter of the inhibition zone for Gram-positive pathogens were wider than for Gram-negative pathogens, indicating that the Gram-positive bacteria were more sensitive than the Gram-negative.

This observation can be attributed to differences in the structure of bacteria cell wall. The less complex structure of the cell wall in the Gram-positive bacteria makes it more permeable to the antimicrobial compounds (Papadopoulou et al., 2005).

(Papadopoulou et al., 2005).

Historically, wine has been believed to aid digestion. Recently, the consumption of alcohol has been reported to have a protective effect during the food-borne outbreaks of *Salmonella Enteritidis* (Bellido-Blasco et al., 2002). Various *in vitro* studies indicate that *Enterobacteriaceae* counts were rapidly reduced after treatment with wine than other alcoholic beverages (Weisse et al., 1995; Harding and Maidment 1996). Jayaprakasha et al. (2003) reported that all the grape seed extracts showed

*Salmonella Enteritidis*  
(Bellido-Blasco et al., 2002).

*Enterobacteriaceae*

(Weisse et al., 1995; Harding and Maidment 1996). Jayaprakasha et al. (2003)



*Bacillus* spp., *S. aureus*, *E. coli*  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Rhodes et al.  
 (2006),

*V. vinifera*

*Bacillus cereus*,  
*Salmonella Menston*, *E. coli* *S. Aureus*,  
 Vaz et al. (2012)

*B. cereus*.

Friedman et al. (2007)

*Bacillus cereus*, *S. enterica*,  
*E. coli* O157:H7 *L. monocytogenes*,

*S. typhimurium*, *S. sonnei*  
*E. coli* (Sheth et al., 1988;  
 Weisse et al., 1995; Bellido et al., 1996)  
*C. jejuni* (Carneiro et al., 2007).

*S. pyogenes* *S. mutans* (Daglia et al.,  
 2007).

LP1

*C. jejuni*

(Gañan et al., 2009).

*Yersinia enterocolitica*

antibacterial effect against *Bacillus* spp.,  
*S. aureus*, *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas*  
*aeruginosa*. Rhodes et al. (2006), who  
 investigated the antibacterial effect of *V.*  
*vinifera* variety Ribier, documented that  
 grape juice was inactive against *Bacillus*  
*cereus*, *Salmonella Menston*, *E. coli* and  
*S. aureus* but Vaz et al. (2012) proved  
 the strong inactivation effect against  
 vegetative cells of *B. cereus*. Also  
 Friedman et al. (2007) have evaluated  
 the bactericidal activity of wine marinades  
 against *Bacillus cereus*, *S. enterica*, *E.*  
*coli* O157:H7 and *L. monocytogenes* and  
 the wine marinades were highly effective  
 against the Gram-positive and Gram-  
 negative pathogens. Also the  
 antimicrobial effect wine has been  
 reported in studies carried out with  
 intestinal pathogens: *S. typhimurium*, *S.*  
*sonnei* and enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (Sheth  
 et al., 1988; Weisse et al., 1995; Bellido  
 et al., 1996) and *C. jejuni* (Carneiro et al.,  
 2007). The commercial red and white  
 wines against displayed activity against  
 oral streptococci responsible for caries  
 development, pharyngitis causing *S.*  
*pyogenes* and *S. mutans* (Daglia et al.,  
 2007).

The red wines possess the higher  
 microbicidal effect against *C. jejuni* LP1  
 than white wine. This could be related to  
 the presence of some components which  
 are more present in red wines than in  
 white wines, for example, phenolic  
 compounds (Gañan et al., 2009).

## CONCLUSIONS

The antimicrobial properties of wine  
 were confirmed against the Gram-positive  
 and Gram-negative food-borne pathogens  
 in previous studies. Also this study shows  
 that the Bulgarian wines exhibited the  
 antimicrobial activity with better results  
 against Gram-positive bacteria. *Yersinia*  
*enterocolitica* was the most sensitive  
 against the antimicrobial effect of  
 Cabernet Sauvignon wine among Gram-

- negative bacteria indicating the possible application against pathogenic microorganisms. The best antimicrobial effect against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria was showed by Gamza and Cabernet Sauvignon wines.

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## Sensory analysis and biological activity of different low budget wines

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### SUMMARY

( - , , ),  
(Gamay 2015, Beaujolais) (Chardonnay-Colombard 2015, ),  
(Tempranillo 2015, ),  
(Pinot Gris 2015, ), (Chianti 2015, )  
) 2015, Western Cape).  
( (FT-IR),  
( , , ,  
)  
100 .

Aim of this study was to evaluate biological activity (antioxidant activity, total polyphenol, flavonoid, phenolic acid content and in red wines also total anthocyanin content), sensory analysis and chemical parameters of low budget wines from France (Gamay 2015, Beaujolais), Australia (Chardonnay-Colombard 2015, south eastern Australia), Spain (Tempranillo 2015, La Mancha), Italy (Pinot Gris 2015, Venice), (Chianti 2015, Tuscany) and South Africa (Cabernet Sauvignon 2015, Western Cape).

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) was used for measuring of fourteen chemical parameters in wine, include (alcohol content, pH, organic acids, sugar content, density and glycerol). Sensory analysis was evaluated by 100 points scale

OIV ( ) .

ABTS ( )

87 (82 .), (85 .), (80 .) (77 .)

1 5 ( )

Tempranillo

(2608.36 ± 0.83 mg TEAC/L, TEAC - Trolox )

ABTS (1008.28 ± 30.25 mg TEAC/L).

(362.88 ± 14.85 mg QE/L, QE - Chianti )

(718,67 ± 9,43 mg GAE/L, GAE - )

(751,45 ± 5,83 mg/L). Gamay

(532.96 ± 3.19 mg CAE/L, CAE - )

OIV, :

system. This scale system was used based on the OIV protocol (*International Organization of Vine and Wine*). Antioxidant activity was determined by ABTS method and molybdenum reducing antioxidant power method. The content of phytochemicals (polyphenols, flavonoids, phenolic acids, and in red wines also anthocyanins) was measured by colorimetric methods.

Tempranillo wine was the best with 87 points (p.), Gamay (85 p.), Chardonnay-Colombard (82 p.), Chianti and Cabernet Sauvignon (80 p.) and Pinot Gris (77 p.). Specific sensory evaluation was performed by own wine evaluation sheet. Different parameters such as fruitiness, body, sweetness, acidity, alcohol and tannins (red wines) were rated by 1 to 5 points and evaluated by radar charts. The most specific aromas overall in white wines marked by evaluators were gooseberry, apple and lemon. Blackberry, sour cherry and black currant were the most evaluated aromas in red wines. Results of antioxidant activity showed that Tempranillo had the best activity tested by molybdenum reducing antioxidant power method (2608.36 ±0.83 mg TEAC/L; TEAC – Trolox equivalent antioxidant activity), and also by ABTS method (1008.28±30.25 mg TEAC/L). In this sample was also detected the highest content of total flavonoid (362.88 ±14.85 mg QE/L; QE – quercetin equivalent). Chianti wine showed the best total polyphenol (718.67 ±9.43 mg GAE/L; GAE – gallic acid equivalent) as well as total anthocyanin content (751.45 ±5.83 mg /L). In sample Gamay was determined the highest level of total phenolic acid content (532.96 ±3.19 mg CAE/L; CAE – caffeic acid equivalent) with compare to other tested wines.

**Key words:** sensory analysis, wine, OIV test, polyphenols, flavonoids, phenolic acids

Vitis  
(OIV, 2016),  
7,53  
2015  
(Biasi et al., 2014; Schrieks et al., 2013)  
(Walzem, 2008 )  
(Basli et al., 2012).  
(Tuberoso  
et al., 2017).  
(4  
2 ).  
: Pinot Gris 2015 ( ,  
); - Colombard 2015  
( , ),  
: Gamay 2015 (Beaujolais,  
), Tempranillo 2015 ( ,  
), Chianti 2015 ( ,

## INTRODUCTION

*Vitis* is widely cultivated around the world. According to the OIV statistical report on world vitiviniculture (OIV, 2016), global grape planting areas have increased rapidly in recent years, and are forecast to reach 7.53 Mha in 2015. As an important grape product, wine is an alcoholic beverage that is enjoyed globally. Wine is an integral part of the Mediterranean diet. Moderate consumption of wine has been linked to a variety of health benefits. Specifically, minor components, such as phenolic compounds, seem to be responsible for the protective effects of wine against oxidative stress (Biasi et al., 2014; Schrieks et al., 2013), and for the maintenance of healthy cardiovascular (Walzem, 2008) and nervous systems (Basli et al., 2012). Because the composition of wine is greatly influenced by the grape cultivars used along with the winemaking techniques used, it therefore essential to know the chemical-physical characteristics of each wine (Tuberoso et al., 2017).

The aim of this study was to sensory analysis, determine chemical parameters, and biological activity of six different wine samples includes antioxidant activity, total polyphenol, phenolic acids and flavonoids.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Wine samples

In our research six wine samples were used. We obtain the wine samples from the Slovak local shop in Nitra (4 red a 2 white wine). We purchase one bottle of each sample and choose the wines from five different countries. White wines: Pinot Gris 2015 (Venice, Italy); Chardonnay – Colombard 2015 (south eastern Australia), these two wines were closed with screw cap. Red wines: Gamay 2015 (Beaujolais, France), Tempranillo 2015 (La Mancha, Spain), Chianti 2015 (Tuscany, Italy) closed with synthetic cork,

), Nomacorc® 2015 (Western Cape, ).

Sigma-Aldrich ( )

Central Chem (SK). FT-IR

Optics, ). Alpha FT-IR (Bruker FT-IR

14 :

10 mL

130 °C . Opus FT-IR

FT-IR

100- OIV ( )

( )

Nomacorc®, and Cabernet Sauvignon 2015 (Western Cape, South Africa) screw cap.

All chemicals used in this work were analytical grade and were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (USA) and CentralChem (SK).

#### FT-IR Spectrometry

The chemical parameters of wine were evaluated by Alpha FT-IR (Bruker Optics, Germany). Alpha FT-IR means Fourier transform infrared spectrometry. Obtained results from 14 chemical parameters of wine: alcohol, acetic acid, citric acid, density, glucose, fructose, sucrose, lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, pH, glycerol, total acids and total sugars. About 10 mL of wine sample was injected by syringe into the flow-through cell and the measurement button was pressed. Measurement and analysis was then performed fully automatically within less than five minutes per sample. One sample was measured 130 times at constant 40 °C temperature. Opus software was used for results collection. Commercially available FT-IR instrumentation with versatile and innovative software, designed specifically for grape and wine analysis, has recently received much attention. FT-IR spectroscopy is based on the principle that functional groups within a sample will vibrate upon exposure to IR radiation. Most compounds with covalent bonds absorb specific frequencies of radiation in the IR region of the electromagnetic spectrum.

#### Sensory analysis

The wine samples were analyzed by 100-point scale OIV (International organization of Wine and Vine) and aromatic profile of wines were determined by our sensory test. This test include parameters as fruitiness, body, sweetness, acidity, alcohol, tannin (only red wines) colour intensity and persistence. The aromatic profile of wines

( - ) 5 ( - )  
 100  
 (> 92 .), (> 85 .),  
 (> 82 .) - (80  
 .).  
 (2 ), -  
 (3 ), - (4  
 ) - .

ABTS

ABTS

Re et al., (1999)

Jenway (6405 UV/Vis,  
 734 nm. (6-  
 2,5,7,8- -2-  
 )  
 mg/L

Prieto et al. (1999)

Jenway (6405 UV/Vis,  
 700 nm. (6- -2,5,7,8-  
 ) -2-  
 )  
 mg/L

Singleton Rossi (1965)  
 Folin-Ciocalteu.

Jenway  
 (6405 UV/Vis, ) 700 nm.  
 mg/L

1 was presented by radar charts with scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) perception of each parameter. Samples have gained points by 100-point scale test from assessors and shall be classified according to the following level categories: Grand Gold (>92 p.), Gold (>85 p.), Silver (>82 p.) and Brozne (at least 80 p.). The test was classified in four main categories, first sight (2 subcategories), second aroma or nose (3 subcategories), third taste or palate (4 subcategories) and fourth general impression.

#### Antioxidant activity

#### *ABTS radical cation decolorization assay*

ABTS radical cation decolorization assay of sample was measured according Re et al., (1999) with slight modifications. Absorbance of the reaction mixture was determined using the spectrophotometer Jenway (6405 UV/Vis, England) at 734 nm. Trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid) was used as the standard and the results were expressed in mg/L Trolox equivalent.

#### Molybdenum reducing antioxidant power method

Molybdenum reducing antioxidant power method of samples was measured according Prieto et al., (1999) method with a slight modification. Absorbance of the reaction mixture was determined using the spectrophotometer Jenway (6405 UV/Vis, England) at 700 nm. Trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid) was used as the standard and the results were expressed in mg/L Trolox equivalent.

#### Total polyphenol content

Total polyphenol content extracts was measured by the method of Singleton and Rossi, (1965) using Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. Absorbance of the reaction mixture was determined using the spectrophotometer Jenway (6405 UV/Vis, England) at 700 nm. Gallic acid was used as the standard and the results were expressed in mg/L gallic acid equivalent.



Willett, (2002).  
 ) 415 nm. Jenway (6405 UV/Vis,  
 mg/L

Polska (1999).  
 ) 490 nm. Jenway (6405 UV/Vis,  
 mg/L

Lee et al., (2005).  
 )  
 520 700 nm. Jenway (6405 UV/Vis,  
 mg -3-

SAS (THE SAS SYSTEM V 9.2.).  
 CORR (SAS,  
 2009).

IR 6 FT-  
 14 .  
 1,  
 , , , , ,  
 (Ribéreau-Gayon et  
 al., 2006).

Total flavonoid content  
 Total flavonoids were determined using the modified method of Willett, (2002). Absorbance of the reaction mixture was determined using the spectrophotometer Jenway (6405 UV/Vis, England) at 415 nm. Quercetin was used as the standard and the results were expressed in mg/L quercetin equivalent.

Total phenolic acid content  
 Total phenolic acid content was determined using the modified method of Pharmacopea Polska, (1999). Absorbance of the reaction mixture was determined using the spectrophotometer Jenway (6405 UV/Vis, England) at 490 nm. Caffeic acid was used as the standard and the results were expressed in mg/L caffeic acid equivalent.

Total anthocyanin content  
 Total anthocyanin content was determined spectrophotometrically according Lee et al., (2005) method. Absorbance of the reaction mixture was determined using the spectrophotometer Jenway (6405 UV/Vis, England) at 520 and 700 nm. Results were expressed in mg cyanidine-3- glucoside equivalent per liter of sample.

Statistical analysis  
 The basic statistical analyzes were realized in SAS programming packages (THE SAS SYSTEM V 9.2.). Correlation coefficients were calculated by CORR analysis (SAS, 2009).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In our research 6 different wine samples were analyzed by FT-IR spectroscopy. We obtain results from 14 chemical parameters of wine. As you can see on the (Table 1), five organic acid, three sugars, pH, density, glycerol, alcohol and total sugar and acid content were analyzed. The assessment of grape and grape juice quality usually includes an assessment of acidity (Ribéreau-Gayon et al., 2006). The main organic acids in wine are tartaric acid (~1.5–4.0 g/L), malic acid

g/L), (~ 1.5-4.0 g/L), (~ 0-4.0 g/L), (~ 0.1-3.0 g/L), (~ 0-4.0 g/L), acetic acid (>0.2 g/L measured as volatile acidity), citric acid (~0-0.5 g/L), and in some cases, succinic acid (0-2 g/L).

(> 0.2 g/L), (~ 0-0.5 g/L),

0,5 g/L) (0-2 g/L).

(Bauer et al., 2008).

(> 0.3 g/l),

mg/l, 100

1 g/l,

(Jackson, 2014).

Thus, acidity is generally measured in terms of both total titratable acid and the pH of the wine (Bauer et al., 2008).

Amount of acetic acid in wine is very important from sensory standpoint. Small amounts of acetic acid are produced by yeasts during fermentation.

At normal levels (>0.3 g/l), acetic acid can be a desirable flavorant, adding complexity to taste and odor.

Acetic acid with ethanol produce acetate esters and these compounds tend to generate fruity aromas, but in concentration no more than 100 mg/l, above this concentration the wine smells like vinegar or nail polish. If the amount of acetic acid rises above 1 g/l, however, it progressively generates a sour (vinegary) taste and taints the fragrance (Jackson, 2014).

1.

**Table 1. Chemical parameters of wine samples**

Parameter	<i>Pinot Gris</i>	<i>Char. - C.*</i>	<i>Gamay</i>	<i>Tempranillo</i>	<i>Chianti</i>	<i>CS*</i>	unit
Acetic acid	0.40	0.44	0.78	0.64	0.64	0.79	g/L
Alcohol	11.2	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	13.5	%
Citric acid	0.69	0.47	0.11	0.27	0.49	0.45	g/L
Density	0.9932	0.9935	0.9915	0.9952	0.9942	0.9945	g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Fructose	2.7	3.7	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.2	g/L
Glucose	3.3	3.9	2.6	4.4	3.0	2.4	g/L
Sucrose	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	g/L
Glycerol	7.9	8.0	10.2	11.0	10.5	11.7	g/L
Lactic Acid	0.07	0.00	0.80	1.11	0.63	0.84	g/L
Malic acid	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	g/L
pH	2.51	2.60	2.71	2.86	2.78	2.84	g/L
Tartaric acid	4.26	3.92	4.41	4.32	4.32	4.32	g/L
Total acid	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.4	g/L
Total sugar	6.0	7.6	4.6	7.7	5.5	4.6	g/L

\*Cabernet Sauvignon (CS), \*Chardonnay - Colombard (Char. - C.)

1 g/l

In our study wine samples not contain more than 1 g/l acetic acid, but the highest content present in red wines

(Gamay 0,78 g/l Cabernet Sauvignon 0,79 g/l).

Pinot Gris 0,69 g/l.

( )

)

: 0-4 g/l , 12.1-45

( ).

ú

(Jackson, 2014).

(Gamay 0,78 g/l and Cabernet Sauvignon 0.79 g/l). As you can see on the Table 1, white wines contain lower content of acetic acid than reds.

Citric acid was also present in standard concentration (0.5 g/l), only wine Pinot Gris has higher content 0.69 g/l. Very important parameter is sugar content, respective presence of glucose and fructose (or sucrose) in wine.

Total sugar content (reducing sugars) are important in categorization by sweetness. Still wines in Slovakia categorized by total sugar content: 0-4 g/l are dry, 4.1-12 semidry, 12.1-45 semisweet and >45 g/l sweet. At this reason all of our studied wines were categorized as semidry wines (dry in label).

Tartaric acid is the major grape acid and its concentration not to decline markedly during grape ripening.

Malic acid may constitute about half the total acidity of grapes and wine.

Therefore, malic acid content has often been one of the prime indicators used indetermining harvest date.

A small amount of lactic acid is produced by yeast cells during fermentation.

However, when lactic acid occurs as a major constituent in wine, it comes from malolactic fermentation (Jackson, 2014).

Other acids in our samples have very similar results for red and white wines. In red wines the lactic acid present in higher concentration than in white wines. We not detected lactic acid in Chardonnay-Colombard.

On the other hand, malic acid has higher concentrations in white wines than in red. It's because the malolactic fermentation is important mostly in red winemaking process, and in this reason the malic acid

(2-15 g/L)  
 (Bauer et al., 2008).

(~ 7 g/l) (~ 10 g/l),  
 Cabernet Sauvignon 11,7 g/l  
 Tempranillo (11 g/l).

100-  
 : 87 (.) Tempranillo >  
 85 . Gamay > 82 .  
 > 80 . /  
 > 77 .

(Swiegers et al. 2005 .).  
 1000

µg mg/l (Ferreira, 2010).  
 (Jiang et al., 2013; Zhang  
 et al., 2013).

(Berdeja et al., 2014; Dennis et al., 2012).  
 (

is convert to lactic acid.

Glycerol is a major component of wine (2–15 g/L), and its determination at various stages of wine-making process provides quality control information (Bauer et al., 2008).

In dry wine, glycerol is commonly the most abundant compound, after water and ethanol. It is often higher in content in red (~10 g/liter) than white (~7g/liter)wines. It was often assumed to be of sensory significance, notably in viscosity perception. Glycerol also possesses a moderately sweet taste. The most “glycerol” wine was Cabernet Sauvignon with 11.7 g/l and Tempranillo (11 g/l).

Sensory analysis

Sensory analysis of wines includes 100-point scale test with results: 87 points (p.) Tempranillo >85 p. Gamay > 82 p. Chardonnay-Colombard > 80 p. Cabernet Sauvignon / Chiantiand > 77 p. Pinot Gris.

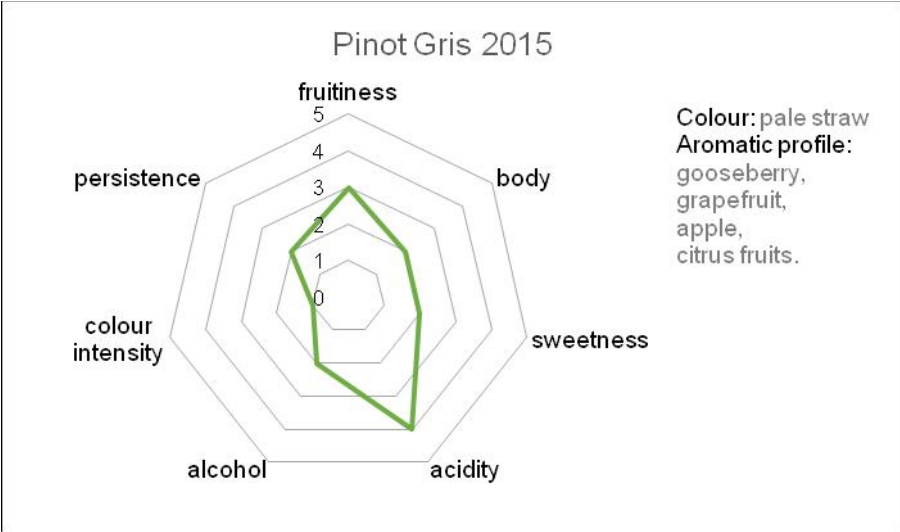
The aroma of wine is a complex equilibrium of volatile compounds that originate from grapes (varietal and pre-fermentative aromas), secondary products formed during the wine fermentation (fermentative aromas) and ageing (post-fermentative aromas) (Swiegers, et al., 2005). Wine contains more than 1000 aroma compounds with different polarities, volatilities and odour impacts have been identified in wine aromas with a wide concentration range ng, µg or mg/l (Ferreira, 2010).

Aroma is an important attribute of the wine (Jiang et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2013). Many factors influence the aroma attribute such as the grape variety, climate conditions, vineyard management practices and etc. (Berdeja et al., 2014; Dennis et al., 2012).

The first two wine samples (white wines) were totally different in sensory

aspect. It is depends not only from varietal characteristics, but also from sugar content, vineyard position or country of origin. White wine from Italy (Pinot Gris or Pinot Grigio) (Figure 1) has pale straw colour, short persistence (1-2 second), and mostly acidic character. This wine was a little bit tangy with medium fruitiness and smells and taste like gooseberries, sour apples or citrus fruits.

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1. Pinot Gris 2015  
Fig. 1. Sensory profile of Pinot Gris 2015

Pinot Gris. (2). (3-4)

The second white wine from south eastern Australia was a blend of Chardonnay and Colombard (Figure 2). It was smells after tropical fruits, e.g. pineapple, or lemon and tastes after mango, cantaloupe and lychee. This wine was less fruity and acidic than Pinot Gris. Wine has medium yellow colour with medium-low persistence (3-4 sec.) but easy to drink. The flavour and aroma compounds in ripe grapes depend on multiple variables, including variety, environmental conditions during the growing season and cultural practices. In grape berries there are hundreds of compounds that could potentially

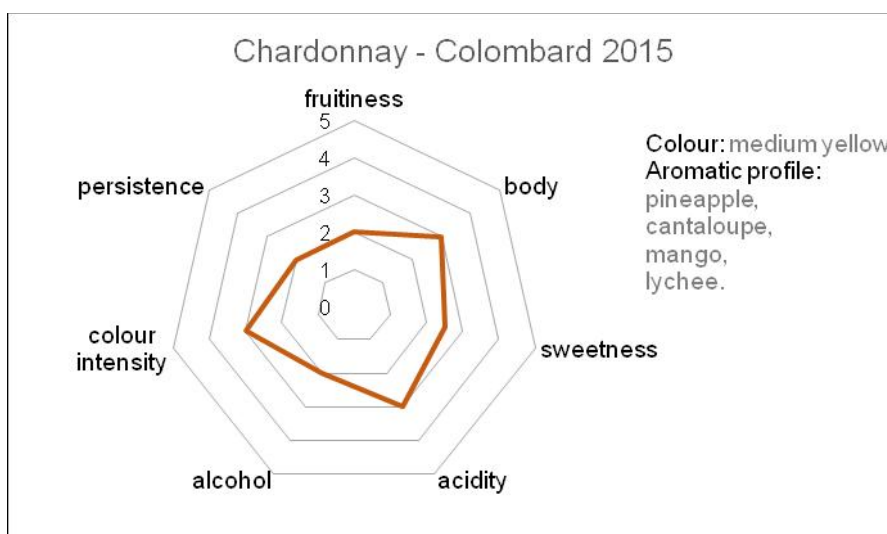
(Dunlevy et al., 2009).

C13

(Aznar et al. 2001, Ferreira et al., 2002, Rap and Mandery, 1986).

(Roberts et al., 2007)

contribute to the flavour and aroma of wine. Wine is a complex mixture in which flavour and aroma compounds have multiple origins (Dunlevy et al., 2009). Among the compounds responsible for wine aroma are terpenols, C13norisoprenoids, alcohols, esters, volatile acids and volatile phenols (Aznar et al., 2001; Ferreira et al., 2002; Rap and Mandery, 1986). The volatile composition of grapes has been shown to be affected by leaf removal (Roberts et al., 2007).

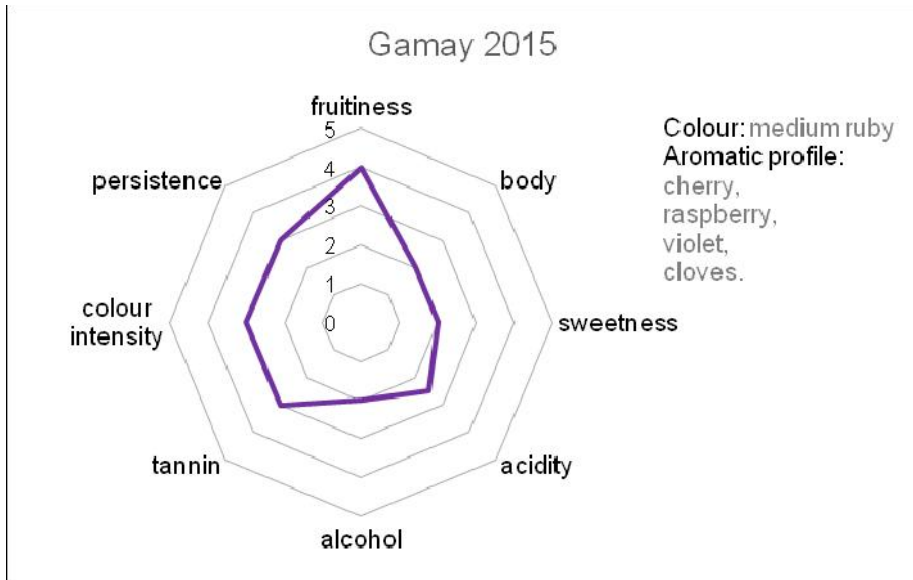


2. - Colombard 2015  
Fig. 2. Sensory profile of Chardonnay – Colombard 2015

3  
Beaujolais - Gamay.

Beaujolais.

Figure 3 shows the sensory profile of wine from France, Beaujolais – Gamay. This wine was light, fresh and fruity, with low tannin. Wine with medium ruby colour and same intensity, it is typical for wines from Beaujolais. Persistence was only medium. The fruitiness was the most important parameter in this wine. Wine smells after cherries, raspberries with the same taste and tones of violet and cloves. These wines are good only in young vintages, and not recommended for long storage.



3. **Gamay 2015**  
**Fig. 3. Sensory profile of Gamay 2015**

Tempranillo  
(4) -  
( ) -  
Gamay.  
(4-5 ) -  
, , , -  
"crianza".  
, - -  
Tempranillo -  
205,975 (20% ),  
( 6500kg/ha)  
(Gamero et al., 2014).  
D.O. "crianza"  
, - 6  
12

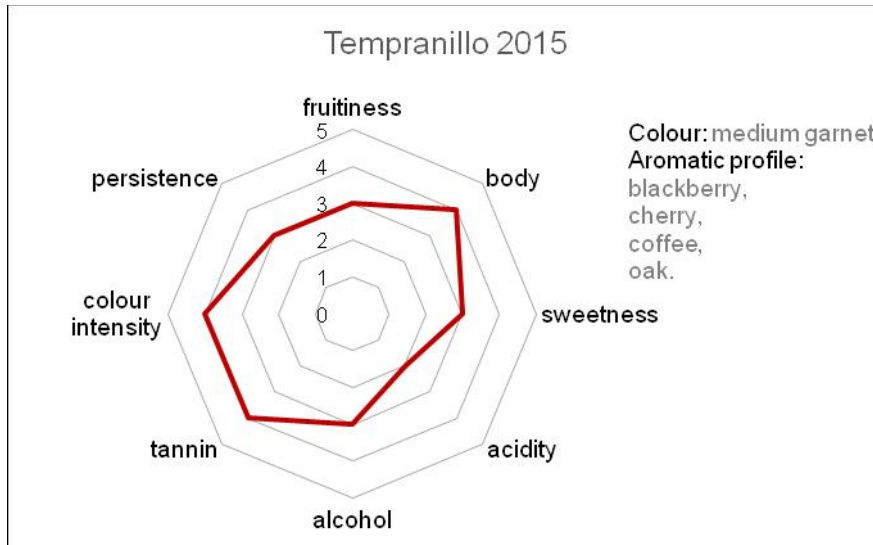
On the other hand Tempranillo (Figure 4) from La Mancha wine region (Spain) was totally different from French Gamay. This wine was medium garnet colour, medium persistence (4-5 sec.) and smells and tastes like blackberry, cherry, coffee, oak and little bit after tobacco leaf and smoke. This wine belongs to the "crianza" aging category. The colour intensity, body and tannin content were in medium-high level. It was the best wine from a sensory point of view.

Tempranillo is the most common variety of red grape in Spain comprising a total of 205,975 ha (20% of Spain's total vineyard area), though most of these are cultivated under rainfed conditions with typically low yields ( 6500kg/ha) (Gamero et al., 2014).

In Spain, aged red wines are defined according to the time of storage in wood and in bottle. Thus, the term "crianza" is used in D.O. La Mancha to describe wines that have been kept for at least 6 months in wood barrels and a further 12 months in bottles. The term

12  
24  
"gran reserva"  
36  
(Castro-Vázquez et al., 2011).

"reserva" applies to wines that have been kept for at least 12 months in wooden barrels and 24 months in bottles. Finally, "gran reserva" refers to wines that have been kept for at least 24 months in wood and 36 months in bottles (Castro-Vázquez et al., 2011).



4. **Tempranillo 2015**  
Fig. 4. Sensory profile of Tempranillo 2015

Chianti ( 5) ( )  
6 2  
Chianti 70%  
Sangiovese, 15% Canaiolo 15% Malvasia  
Bianca XIX  
Chianti,  
1716 Gaiole, Castellina  
Radda; " " (

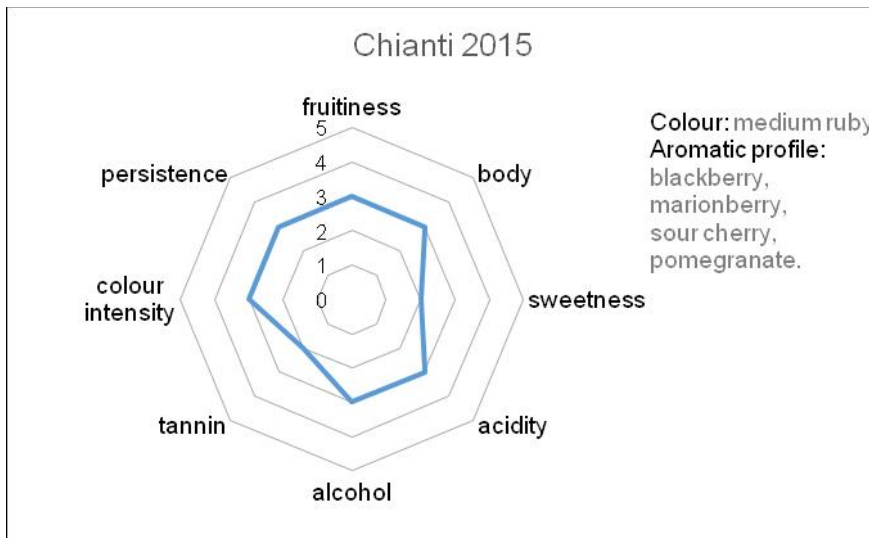
Sensory profile of Chianti (Figure 5) wine from Tuscany (Italy) has 6 medium and 2 medium-low parameters. We don't know the exact composition of this wine. It wasn't on the label. Colour was medium ruby with medium persistence. This wine smells against blackberries and taste like marion berries and sour cherry combined with pomegranate (acidity). The taste was not strong on the contrary, watery.

Chianti made of 70% Sangiovese, 15% Canaiolo and 15% Malvasia Bianca, and was created in the middle of the 19th century. The first definition of a wine-area called Chianti was made in 1716. It described the area near the villages of Gaiole, Castellina and Radda; the so-called Lega del Chianti and later Provincia del Chianti (Chianti province).



). 1932 . Chianti  
 : Classico, Colli Aretini, Colli  
 Fiorentini, Colline Pisane, Colli Senesi,  
 Montalbano Rufina (Robinson, 2006).

In 1932 the Chianti area was completely re-drawn and divided in seven sub-areas: Classico, Colli Aretini, Colli Fiorentini, Colline Pisane, Colli Senesi, Montalbano and Rufina (Robinson, 2006).



**Fig. 5. Sensory profile of Chianti 2015**

(6)  
 (Western Cape).

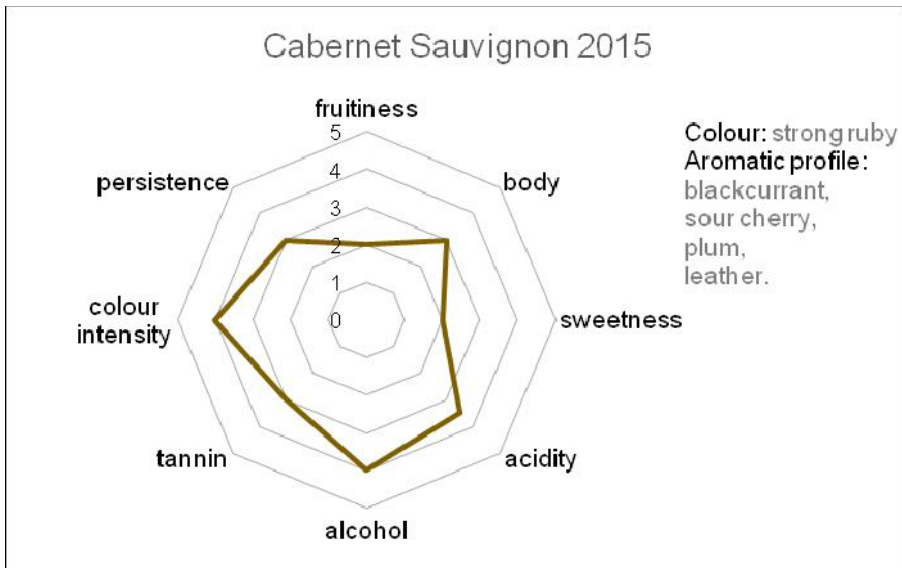
The last wine was Cabernet Sauvignon (Figure 6) from South Africa (Western Cape). Cabernet Sauvignon is the most planned blue grape variety on the world. This wine has strong ruby colour with medium persistence. Aromatic profile was composed from blackcurrant, sour cherry, plum and leather. Wine has medium-high colour intensity, alcohol and acidity. From all 4 red wines this sample has the highest alcohol content in sensory analysis and also confirmed by FT-IR spectroscopy (13.5%).

FT-IR (13.5%).  
 Rigou et al. (2013)

According Rigou et al. (2013) the blackcurrant aroma is typical also for Sauvignon (white) wine. The typical aroma comes from varietal thiol 4-mercapto-4-methyl-2-pentanone (4MMP) and could be responsible for such aroma development also in red wines. Varietal thiols such as 4-mercapto-4-methyl-2-pentanone (4MMP), 3-(mercapto) hexyl

3- ( )  
 3- -1- (3MH) L, 4 ng/L  
 60 ng/L,  
 Cabernet  
 Sauvignon,  
 (Peyrot des Gachons et al., 2002; Pineau  
 et al., 2009).

acetate (3MHA) and 3-mercapto-1-hexanol  
 (3MH), with perception thresholds in wine of  
 3 ng/L, 4 ng/L and 60 ng/L, respectively, are  
 powerful odoriferous volatile compounds  
 that constitute the varietal aroma of a wine.  
 They can find them in Cabernet Sauvignon,  
 Bordeaux blends etc. (Peyrot des Gachons  
 et al., 2002; Pineau et al., 2009).



**Fig. 6. Sensory profile of Cabernet Sauvignon 2015**

ABTS ( )  
 Tempranillo  
 Garaguso  
 Nardini (2015)  
 ( )  
 ABTS  
 Cabernet Sauvignon

**Antioxidant activity**  
 The highest antioxidant activity by  
 ABTS (Table 2) was detected in sample  
 Tempranillo and decreased in following  
 order: Cabernet Sauvignon > Gamay >  
 Chianti > Chardonnay > Pinot Gris.  
 Higher activity was signed in red wines  
 with compare to white wine, which is not  
 surprising due to the anthocyanins  
 content in these kinds of wines.  
 Garaguso and Nardini, (2015) tested  
 antioxidant activity of red organic (without  
 sulfites addition) and conventional wines  
 by ABTS method and found higher  
 activity in organic wines compared to  
 conventional wines, although differences  
 were not statistically significant. In their  
 study sample of Cabernet Sauvignon

15,2 mM TEAC/L, -  
 15,5 mM TEAC/L. Tauhen et al., (2015) -  
 Saperavi -  
 Cabernet Sauvignon. Pinot Noir -  
 (Garaguso and Nardini, 2015, Ivanova-Petropulos et al., 2015, Tauchen et al., 2015).

from organic production had antioxidant activity 15.2 mM TEAC/L whereas sample from conventional production 15.5 mM TEAC/L. Tauhen et al., (2015) tested antioxidant activity of wines from Georgian, Central and West Europe and found that Georgian red wines showed higher antioxidant potential than red wines from Central and Western Europe. In their study Georgian native cultivar Saperavi showed highest antioxidant effect followed by Pinot Noir and Cabernet Sauvignon. Further, Georgian red wines differed from Central and West European red wines by higher content of quercetin, kaempferol, and syringic acid and by lower content of *trans*-resveratrol. In our study we tested wines from Australia, Africa, Central and West Europe. Several studies confirmed that antioxidant effect and content of phenolics in wines are influenced by geographical origin and by cultivar as well as wine-making technology (Garaguso and Nardini, 2015; Ivanova-Petropulos et al., 2015; Tauchen et al., 2015).

2.

**ABTS (MRAP)**

**Table 2. ABTS radical cation decolorization assay and molybdenum reducing antioxidant power (MRAP) of evaluated wines**

/ Sample	ABTS [mg TEAC/L]	MRAP [mg TEAC/L]
Tempranillo	1008.28 ±30.25	2608.36 ±0.83
Cabernet Sauvignon	996.19 ±14.34	1154.73 ±6.91
Gamay	886.56 ±9.56	958.91 ±5.09
Chianti	796.96 ±4.79	1159.54 ±6.06
Chardonnay	535.76 ±8.97	1197.07 ±6.79
Pinot Gris	393.74 ±17.93	883.23 ±8.09

TEAC – Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity; ABTS (2,2'-azinobis[3-ethylbenzthiazoline]-6-sulfonic acid); ±standard deviation

TEAC - Trolox ; ABTS (2,2'- [3- ] - ); ±

Tempranillo ( 2)  
 : Chardonnay > Chianti >  
 Cabernet Sauvignon > Gamay > Pinot Gris.

By molybdenum reducing antioxidant power method the best values were detected in sample Tempranillo (Table 2) and decreased in following order: Chardonnay > Chianti > Cabernet Sauvignon > Gamay > Pinot Gris. The tendency of antioxidant activity by this

- method is little different with compare to  
 ABTS. ABTS  
 - ABTS and molybdenum reducing  
 - antioxidant power method run in different  
 - principle. In ABTS antioxidants from  
 , sample eliminate synthetic radical; as  
 , ABTS ,  
 ; eliminators works mainly mineral  
 , , compounds, vitamins as well as  
 - polypheols.  
 -  
 - In molybdenum reducing  
 - antioxidant power method antioxidants  
 ( ( mainly polyphenols and natural  
 ) colorants) from sample act as reductones  
 Mo VI Mo V. and reduce  $Mo^{VI}$  to  $Mo^V$ . From this  
 reason is necessary for testing  
 antioxidant activity of sample use more  
 than one method.  
 -  
 - Tempranillo -  
 -  
 - The higher activity by molybdenum  
 - reducing antioxidant power method was  
 - detected also in Chardonnay wine. In  
 Ma et al., (2014) study Ma et al., (2014) were evaluated  
 white wines and from these Chardonnay  
 and Chenin Blanc showed the highest  
 antioxidant activity as well as phenolic  
 contents. In sample of Pinot Gris was  
 detected in our study the lowest activity  
 by both used method.  
 -  
 - Total polyphenol, flavonoid and  
 - phenolic acid content  
 - Total polyphenol content (Table 3)  
 ( 3) in evaluated wines was the best in  
 - sample of Chianti and decreased in  
 - following order: Cabernet Sauvignon >  
 - Tempranillo > Gamay > Chardonnay >  
 - Pinot Gris. The highest value was found  
 - in sample of Chianti and Cabernet  
 - Sauvignon. Lucena et al., (2010)  
 - determined in Cabernet Sauvignon  
 - amount of total polyphenols 5400 mg  
 - GAE/L which is several times higher with  
 - compare to our study. Stratil et al., (2008)  
 - published in their study amount of total  
 - polyphenols in Cabernet Sauvignon from  
 - Czech Republic 1550 mg/L and in  
 - Cabernet Sauvignon from Argentina 1973  
 - mg/L. Miti et al., (2010) tested total

(253.8 mg GAE/L)  
 279.22 mg GAE/L  
 (p = 0,05)  
 = 0,921).

polyphenols in Chardonnay wine (253.8 mg GAE/L) and found similar results like in our study, when in Chardonnay wine was determined 279.22 mg GAE/L amount of polyphenols. Statistically strong correlation (p = 0.05) was observed in our study between total polyphenol content and ABTS method (r = 0.921).

3.

**Table 3. Total polyphenol, phenolic acid and flavonoid content of evaluated wines**

/ Sample	Total polyphenols [mg GAE/L]	Total phenolic acids [mg CAE/L]	Total flavonoids [mg QE/L]
Tempranillo	702.56 ±2.36	526.29 ±3.46	362.89 ±14.85
Cabernet Sauvignon	710.33 ±8.64	528.55 ±0.83	328.83 ±2.39
Gamay	684.22 ±9.86	532.96 ± 3.19	294.07 ± 5.22
Chianti	718.67 ±9.43	531.69 ± 3.61	221.45 ± 5.42
Chardonnay	279.22 ±0.79	119.92 ± 4.99	24.31 ± 3.41
Pinot Gris	222.01 ±7.28	83.55 ± 9.29	5.26 ± 0.07

GAE – Gallic acid equivalent; QE – quercetin equivalent; CAE – caffeic acid equivalent; ±standard deviation

GAE - ; ±

; QE -

; CAE -

(3)  
 Tempranillo  
 >  
 Cabernet Sauvignon  
 . Jiang Zhang (2012)  
 Cabernet Sauvignon  
 1129.8 2710.4 mg  
 GAE/L. Ma et al. (2014)  
 Cabernet Sauvignon  
 Gamay  
 .  
 .  
 .

Total flavonoid content (Table 3) in tested wines was the highest in sample of Tempranillo and decreased in following order: Cabernet Sauvignon > Gamay > Chianti > Chardonnay > Pinot Gris. Similarly like in total polyphenols, higher value of total flavonoids was found in Cabernet Sauvignon sample.

Jiang and Zhang (2012) tested total flavonoids in Cabernet Sauvignon wines from four different grape-growing region in China and their results in this kind of wine ranged from 1129.8 to 2710.4 mg GAE/L. Ma et al. (2014) found that in Cabernet Sauvignon wine is dominant from flavonoids catechin following by quercetin, in Gamay is similarly dominant catechin following by rutin.

These authors also confirmed that red wines had higher amount of flavonoids similar like in our study.

In Chardonnay and Pinot Gris was

<p>Miti et al. (2014)</p> <p>46.29 mg CE/L (p = 0,05)</p> <p>ABTS ( = 0,912).</p> <p>( 3)</p> <p>- Gamay : Chianti &gt; &gt; Tempranillo &gt; &gt; Pinot Gris. Ma et al., (2014)</p> <p>Gamay</p> <p>Burin et al., (2011) Cabernet Sauvignon,</p> <p>(Ma et al., 2014). (p = 0,05)</p> <p>ABTS ( = 0,917).</p> <p>Chianti – 751.45 ± 5.83 mg/L : (534.36 ± 2.58 mg/L) &gt; Tempranillo (450.87 ± 5.44 mg / &gt; Gamay (166.99 ± 3.98 mg/L).</p> <p>( " ")</p> <p>(Bakker et al., 1986). Aquirre et al., (2011)</p>	<p>determined the lowest content of total flavonoids. Miti et al. (2014) found in Chardonnay amount of flavonoids 46.29 mg CE/L (catechin equivalent). Statistically strong correlation (<math>p = 0.05</math>) was observed in our study between total flavonoid content and ABTS method (<math>r = 0.912</math>).</p> <p>Total phenolic acid content (Table 3) in tested wines was the highest in sample of Gamay and decreased in following order: Chianti &gt; Cabernet Sauvignon &gt; Tempranillo &gt; Chardonnay &gt; Pinot Gris. Ma et al., (2014) determined in Gamay wine presence of phenolic acids and found that from hydroxycinnamic acids is dominant in this wine caffeic acid following by chlorogenic and <i>p</i>-coumaric acid, whereas from hydroxybenzoic acids is dominant salicylic acid following by gallic and gentisic acid. Burin et al., (2011) determined in Cabernet Sauvignon wine caffeic acid, <i>p</i>-coumaric and ferulic acid. White wines had lower amount of these compounds. In Chardonnay is dominant caffeic and gentisic acid (Ma et al., 2014). Statistically strong correlation (<math>p = 0.05</math>) was observed in our study between total phenolic acid content and ABTS method (<math>r = 0.917</math>).</p> <p>Total anthocyanin content In red wines was also detected total anthocyanin content which was the highest in sample of Chianti – 751.45 ±5.83 mg/L and decreased in following order: Cabernet Sauvignon (534.36 ±2.58 mg/L) &gt; Tempranillo (450.87 ±5.44 mg/L) &gt; Gamay (166.99 ±3.98 mg/L). Anthocyanins in red wines are very important because the color of red wine is due principally to anthocyanins derived from the fruit (monomeric or free anthocyanins) and polymeric pigments formed from the anthocyanins by condensation with other flavonoid compounds and probably aldehydes during wine aging (Bakker et al., 1986). Aquirre et al., (2011) tested anthocyanin</p>
--	--

malvidin-3-O-

6, 7 8

Cabernet Sauvignon

composition in aged Chilean Cabernet Sauvignon red wines and as dominant anthocyanins in this wines found vitisin A of malvidin-3-O-glucoside. These authors also reported that the anthocyanins content in 6, 7 and 8 year old Cabernet Sauvignon wine stored in bottles are very different from the content in young wine. Free anthocyanins decreases significantly with age, with the concomitant increase in condensed products. The condensation products of anthocyanins in aged Cabernet Sauvignon red wines are responsible of their lower antioxidant capacity in relation to young wines.

### CONCLUSIONS

In summary, it was verified that the red wines had higher levels of total polyphenols, flavonoids as well as anthocyanins than white wines and the same is obtained for antioxidant capacity. Total phenolics and antioxidant activity by ABTS method were highly correlated. Results of biological activity showed that Tempranillo had the best activity tested by molybdenum reducing antioxidant power method, and also by ABTS method. In this sample was also detected the highest content of total flavonoid. The determination of biological activity could be a practical and simple measurement to evaluate the characteristics of different low budget wines. We also measured 14 chemical parameters and sensorically evaluated with a 100-point test. We have expressed the sensory profile of wine by radar charts. The results showed that the best wine was Spanish Tempranillo. We did not notice in sensory evaluation any wine spoilage or faults.

ABTS

Tempranillo

ABTS

14

100-

Tempranillo.

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## Effects of ultrasound technique on chemometric properties of wines

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### SUMMARY

Colored and non-colored phenolic compounds of wines gives not only the first and immediate image of the wine, but also acts as a quality indicator of wine. So, the objectives of this study were to determine the influences of ultrasound applications on chemometrical properties of different wines.

*Vitis vinifera* L. cvs. Merlot, Alicante bouschet and Colombard were harvested at optimum maturity (25 °Brix) and transported to the Experimental Winery. Wine production were done according to the accepted wine production procedures with exception of SO<sub>2</sub> (it was not added) addition.

Obtained wines were subjected to ultrasonication at 40 kHz / 10, 15, 20 and 40 minutes followed by incubation for 3h and 6h at 25 °C in the dark. In all samples basic wine parameters and some specific parameters were determined: %D280, %D420, %D520, CD: Colour density, CI: Colour intensity, T: Tint value,

%D620, CD  
 , dA%, %Y  
 , %R  
 %  
 .  
 ,  
 .  
 .  
 ( 40 ),  
 CIELAB.  
 :  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 (Boido et al.,  
 2006; Martín and Sun, 2013).  
 (Somers, 1998).  
 -  
 (Martín and Sun, 2013).  
 ,  
 ,  
 (Zhang et al.,  
 2016).  
 ,  
 . Zhang et al.  
 (100 kHz 60

dA %: Proportion of red color produced by flavylum cations, % Y: Proportion of yellow color, % R: Proportion of red color and % B:  
 - Proportion of blue colour. Additionally,  
 - correlation of chemometric wine properties and total phenols, antioxidant  
 - activates were determined. All standard  
 - parameters were determined to be within  
 - required ranges. Significant differences  
 - were determined for red wines (Merlot  
 - and Alicante bouschet) concerning  
 - treatment done with duration of 40  
 - minutes for CIELAB parameters. The  
 - results of this application demonstrated  
 - the importance of grape origin and  
 - varieties on chemometrical properties of  
 - wines and possibility of industrial  
 - evaluation of this technique with different  
 - purposes.  
**Key words:** ultrasound, chemometry,  
 wines

**INTRODUCTION**

The color of wine is not only the first property to be noticed, but it is also an important property that determines the level of consumer acceptance and informs about wine age and storage conditions (Boido et al.,2006; Martínand Sun, 2013). The colors of red and white wines are derived from the colored and non-colored phenolic compounds found in wine (Somers, 1998).  
 - Ultrasound application could be  
 - used in as accelerating wine aging and  
 - rapid extraction technique of wine  
 - production (Martín and Sun, 2013).During  
 - the ultrasonication process, some  
 - chemical reactions may occur due to the  
 - temperature and pressure that occur and  
 - the collapse of microbubbles. These  
 - chemical reactions that accelerate with  
 - ultrasound process can also cause some  
 - changes in wine (Zhang et al., 2016).  
 - Even the fact that this technique was  
 - begin to be used littleinformation in the  
 - literature is existed about its effects on  
 - wine color. Zhang et al. had reported that

min) L\* (Zhang et al., 2016). Masuzawa et al. (30 kHz 10 day) L\* (Masuzawa et al., 2000). Singleton and Draper (90 Hz 1 hour) (Singleton and Draper, 1963). (Zhang et al., 2016). (40 kHz / 10, 15, 20 and 40 minutes). *Vitis vinifera* L. (25 °Brix) SO<sub>2</sub>, 40 kHz / 10, 15, 20 and 40 minutes 3 and 6 hours 25°C. : pH (OIV, 1990), (OIV, 1990)

the ultrasonic treatment (100 kHz 60 min.) could decrease slightly the L\* value in Cabernet Sauvignon wine (Zhang et al., 2016). Masuzawa et al. had demonstrated that ultrasonic treatment (30 kHz 10 day) could increase the L\* value and decrease of a\* and b\* in red wines (Masuzawa et al., 2000). Singleton and Draper had found that ultrasonic treatments (90 kHz 1 hour) generally slightly increased visible absorption of the wine (Singleton and Draper, 1963). Despite the positive effect of ultrasound treatment on aging in some wines, some unwanted reactions or effects may occur (Zhang et al., 2016). Therefore, the effects of ultrasound should be investigated and effects on the chemometrical properties directly related to the quality of the wine must be cleared.

In this study was determined the influences of ultrasound applications on chemometrical properties of different wines (Merlot, Alicante bouschet, Colombard). Obtained wines were subjected to ultasonication at 40 kHz / 10, 15, 20 and 40 minutes. In all samples basic wine parameters and some specific parameters were determined.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Wine making

Grapes of *Vitis vinifera* L. cvs. Merlot, Alicante bouschet and Colombard were harvested at optimum maturity (25 °Brix) and transported to the the Experimental Winery of Food Engineering Department in Ege University, Izmir, Turkey. Wine production were done according to the accepted wine production procedures with exception of SO<sub>2</sub> (it was not added) addition.

The wine samples were subjected to ultasonication at 40 kHz / 10, 15, 20 and 40 minutes followed by incubation for 3h and 6h at 25 °C in the dark.

### Simple wine analysis

All samples were determined pH value (OIV, 1990), alcohol (OIV, 1990) and

(OIV, 2005).

Folin-Ciocalteu  
(Singleton and Rossi, 1965)

( )  
(Thermo Scientific USA Genesys 10s UV-  
VS) 565 nm.

(GAE),

(2,2- -2- - ) DPPH  
1958) (Blois,

( )  
(Thermo Scientific USA  
Genesys 10s UV-VS)  
517 nm

total acidity (OIV, 2005).

### Specific wine analysis

#### The total phenolic content

The total phenolic content was determined by the Folin-Ciocalteu method of (Singleton and Rossi, 1965) with some modifications. The absorbance (A) values were measured by spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific USA Genesys 10s UV-VS) at 565 nm. The results were expressed as gallic acid equivalents (GAE) using a calibration curve against gallic acid.

#### The antioxidant activity

The antioxidant activity was determined by the 2,2,-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazyl (DPPH) method of (Blois, 1958) with some modifications. The absorbance (A) values were measured by spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific USA Genesys 10s UV-VS) at 517 nm and converted into the percentage antioxidant activity using the following formula:

$$(\%) = \frac{(\quad) - (\quad)}{A(\quad)} \cdot 100$$

$$\text{Antioxidant activity}(\%) = \frac{A(\text{control}) - A(\text{sample})}{A(\text{control})} \cdot 100$$

(Pharmacia LKB, Novaspec<sup>®</sup> II).

280, 420, 520  
620 nm,

### Chemometric analysis

Absorbance measurements were done by using spectrophotometer (Pharmacia LKB, Novaspec<sup>®</sup> II). Absorbance values at 280, 420, 520 and 620 nm were measured and Glories parameters were determined from absorbance values:

$$\text{Colour density}(CD) = A_{420} + A_{520}$$

$$\text{Colour intensity}(CI) = A_{420} + A_{520} + A_{620}$$

$$\text{Tint value}(T) = \frac{A_{420}}{A_{520}}$$

$$\text{Proportion of red colour produced by flavylum cations}(dA\%) = \frac{A_{520} - \frac{A_{420} - A_{620}}{2}}{A_{520}} \cdot 100$$

$$\text{Proportion of yellow colour (Y\%)} = \frac{A420}{CI} * 100$$

$$\text{Proportion of red colour (R\%)} = \frac{A520}{CI} * 100$$

$$\text{Proportion of blue colour (B\%)} = \frac{A620}{CI} * 100$$

b\* CIE Lab  
HunterLab (colorflex, USA).  
a\* b\* (Bakker  
and Timberlake, 1986)

$$C = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$H = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

CIE Lab parameters L\*, a\* and b\* values were measured by used a colorimeter HunterLab (colorflex, USA). Croma and hue values were determined from a\* and b\* values by (Bakker and Timberlake, 1986) formula:

$$\text{Croma}(C) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{Hue}(H) = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Evaluation of basic wine analysis

The results of basic wine analyses could be seen in Table 1. The pH values of Merlot samples treated at 40 kHz ultrasonic application decreased slightly after 10 minutes of treatment. Similar results were found for both other wines: Alicante bouschet and Colombard.

Chang and Chen had demonstrated that the 20 kHz ultrasonic treatment increased slightly the pH values in maize and rice wines (Chang and Chen, 2002). Cui et al., had reported that the ultrasonic treatment (40kHz 40 min.) increased slightly the pH values in Italian Riesling produced as low alcohol sweet white wine (Cui et al., 2012).

The total acidity values were given as mg/L tartaric acid. The total acidity value of Merlot samples treated at 40 kHz ultrasonic application increased whereas in case of Alicante bouschet wine decreased at the 10 min. and slightly increased at 15-20-40 minutes. Both samples (Merlot and Alicante) have the highest amount of tartaric acid was after 40 minutes of ultrasonic treatment. The total acidity

1. pH  
40 kHz,  
10-  
Chang and Chen  
20 kHz,  
pH (Chang and Chen, 2002). Cui et al.  
(40 kHz 40 min.)  
pH  
(Cui et al., 2012).  
mg/L  
ú  
40 kHz  
10  
15, 20, 40  
40

10 40 kHz, value of Colombard wine treated at 40 kHz  
15, 20, 40 ultrasonic application decreased at the 10  
min. and increased at 15-20-40 minutes.

1.

**Table 1. Basic wine analysis**

Samples	Alcohol (%)	Total acidity (g/L)	pH
Merlot control	11.3	8.85	3.91
Merlot 40kHz/10 min.	11.7	10.50	3.92
Merlot 40kHz/15 min.	11.3	9.23	3.91
Merlot 40kHz/20 min.	10.9	10.13	3.88
Merlot 40kHz/40 min.	10.6	11.70	3.85
Alicante bouschet control	11.5	7.20	4.09
Alicante bouschet 40kHz/10 min.	11.5	5.10	4.09
Alicante bouschet 40kHz/15 min.	11.5	7.88	4.09
Alicante bouschet 40kHz/20 min.	11.5	6.38	4.08
Alicante bouschet 40kHz/40 min.	11.5	7.13	4.08
Colombard control	11	8.18	3.72
Colombard 40kHz/10 min.	10.8	7.13	3.70
Colombard 40kHz/15 min.	10.4	8.70	3.71
Colombard 40kHz/20 min.	10.8	9.00	3.70
Colombard 40kHz/40 min.	10.6	10.13	3.70

40 kHz 10 15 20-40-  
and Chen . Chang

The alcohol values were given as volumetric alcohol content. The alcohol content in 40 kHz /10 minute ultrasonic treated Merlot red wine decreased. In the following 15 minute alcohol content was the same as the control wine and decreased slightly at 20 and 40 minutes. The alcohol content in 40 kHz ultrasonic treated Alicante bouschet wine remained the same as the control group at all times. The alcohol content in 40 kHz ultrasonic treated Colombard wine decreased at all times. Chang and Chen

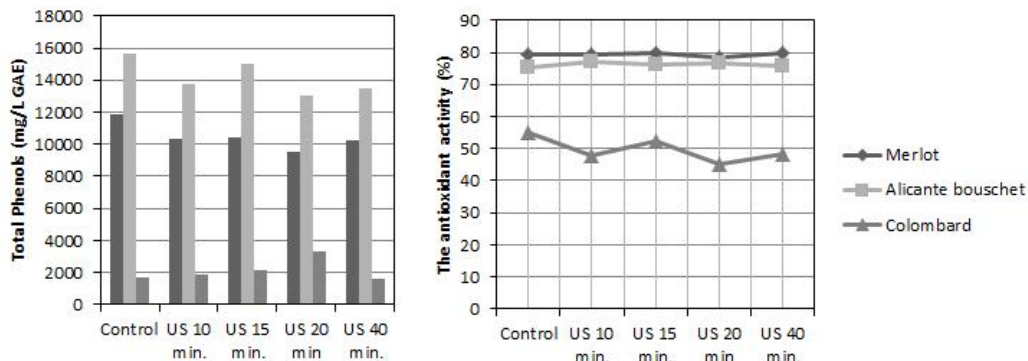


20 kHz  
 (Chang and Chen, 2002). Zheng et al. (45 kHz 10, 20, 30, 40, 50) (Zheng et al., 2014).

had found that the 20 kHz ultrasonic treatment increased the alcohol content in maize wines and decreased in rice wines (Chang and Chen, 2002). Zheng et al., had reported that the ultrasonic treatment (45 kHz 10-20-30-40-50 minute) decreased the alcohol content in greengage wine (Zheng et al.,2014).In our study, the results of white wine (Colombard) alcohol content was consistent with this study.

### Evaluation of specific wine analysis

Figure 1 demonstrated the values of total phenol content and antioxidant activities of wines treated at different ultrasound conditions.



**Fig. 1. The total phenol content and antioxidant activity values of wines at different ultrasound treatment**

mg/L GAE ( ) 11870  
 )  
 12%, 12 %, 19%, 13 %, 10, 15, 20 40  
 20  
 15655.71 mg/L GAE ( )

The total phenol content of Merlot wine (control) had 11870 mg/L GAE value and decreased at all ultrasonic applications. Reduction amounts were determined as 12%, 12%, 19%, 13% at 10, 15, 20 and 40 minutes, respectively. The most decrease was occurred at 20 minutes when compared with the control group. The total phenol content of Alicante bouschet wine (control) had 15655.71 mg/L GAE value and decreased at all ultrasonic applications.

12%, 4%,  
16%, 14%,  
10, 15, 20 40  
( ) 1655 mg/ L GAE  
10, 15 20  
12%, 23%, 98% 10,  
15 20  
15%  
40  
20-  
20-  
(79%/15 ),  
(76.93%/10 )  
(52%/15 ).

**CIELAB**  
L\* ( )  
40kHz  
10  
15, 20 40  
10, 15 20 40  
, L\*  
, L\*  
. Zh ng et al.  
(100 kHz 60  
L\*  
(Zhang et al.,  
2016). Masuzawa et al.

Reduction amounts were as: 12%, 4%,  
16%, 14% at 10, 15, 20 and 40 minutes,  
respectively. Just opposite to previous  
wines, the total phenol content of  
Colombard wine (control) had 1655 mg/L  
GAE value and increased in 10-15-20  
minutes of ultrasonic application.  
Increases amounts were found as: 12%,  
23%, 98%, respectively for 10-15-20  
minutes. However the total amount of  
phenol decreased 15% compared to the  
control group at 40 minutes. Comparing  
the total phenol content of Merlot and  
Alicante wines with the control group, the  
most reduction was detected the 20th  
minute. Concerning, Colombard white  
wine, the total amount of phenol in the  
20th minute has almost doubled.

The antioxidant activities of  
Colombard wines decrease slightly but  
remained the almost the same for Merlot  
and Alicante bouschet wines. The highest  
antioxidant activities in the samples  
treated with ultrasound method were  
observed as 79.15% at 15 min. in Merlot  
wine, as 76.93% at 10 minutes in Alicante  
bouschet wine and as 52.13% at 15  
minutes in Colombard wine.

**Evaluation of chemometric  
properties**

***Evaluation of CIELAB parameters***

The L\* value in 40 kHz ultrasonic  
treated Merlot wine decreased at 10 min.  
and increased at 15-20-40 minutes. The  
L\* value in 40 kHz ultrasonic treated  
Alicante bouschet wine increased at 10-  
15-20 minutes. During ultrasound  
application for 40 minutes, L\* value  
decreased and the color of Alicante  
bouschet wine reached the darkest  
color. In Colombard white wines, L\* value  
decreased in all ultrasound treatments  
and dark color of wine is decreased.  
Zhang et al. had reported the ultrasonic  
treatment (100 kHz 60 min.) decreased  
slightly the L\* value in Cabernet  
Sauvignon wine (Zhang et al., 2016).  
Masuzawa et al. had also found that

kHz 10 ) L\* (30  
 L\*  
 (Masuzawa et al., 2000).  
 kHz 10-20 40  
 15-40 ,  
 10, 15 20 .  
 ( \* )  
 Masuzawa et al. 40  
 (30 kHz 10 )  
 \*  
 et al., 2000). (Masuzawa  
 \* 10-15-20  
 40  
 10  
 b\* 40 kHz  
 10, 15 20 40-  
 40  
 b\*  
 10-  
 10  
 b\* 10, 20  
 40  
 15  
 ( ) (H)

ultrasonic treatment (30 kHz 10 day) increased the L\* value in red wines. In our study, the results of L\* value concerning Alicante bouschet wine was consistent with this study (Masuzawa et al., 2000).

The a\* value in 40 kHz ultrasonic treated Merlot red wine decreased at 10-20 minutes and increased in 15-40 minutes. In Alicante bouschet wines, the a\* value decreased in 10-15-20 minutes.

The highest (a\*) redness values for Merlot and Alicante wines were observed at 40 minutes.

Masuzawa et al. had demonstrated that ultrasonic treatment (30 kHz 10 day) increased the a\* value of red wines. In our study, Alicante bouschet wine a\* value was consistent with this study (Masuzawa et al., 2000). The a\* value of Colombar wines increased at 10-15-20 minutes and decreased slightly at 40 minute of ultrasound procedure. The highest a green value was observed at 10 minutes of the Colombar wine.

The b\* value at 40 kHz ultrasonic treated Merlot red wine decreased at 10-15-20- minutes and increased slightly at 40 minutes. The blue colour value of the Merlot wine decreased only at 40 minutes and increased at other times. The b\* value of Alicante bouschet wine increased slightly after 10 minutes of treatment. The yellow colour value of the Alicante bouschet wine decreased only at 10 minutes and increased in other times. The b\* value in Colombar wine decreased slightly at 10-20-40 minutes and increased slightly at 15 minute. The highest yellow colour value was observed in 15 minutes of the Colombar white wine.

Chroma (K) and Hue (H) values were calculated using CIELAB values. The K values expressing color saturation

CIELAB. , -  
 ,  
 0.11 -  
 1.29, 10  
 .  
 15 - 0.17,  
 20 - 0.51 40 -  
 0.21.  
 .  
 -  
 10 .  
 , 0.72, 10  
 0.08, 15 - 0.24  
 20 - 0.35.  
 .  
 0.64  
 40 .  
 ,  
 1.53. 15  
 1.80, 20  
 - 1.58 40 -  
 1.44.  
 .  
 10, 15 20 -  
 1.84 10 -  
 .  
 (H)  
 + \* 0°,  
 +b\* 90°, - \* 180°  
 -b\* 270° (McGuire,  
 1992). H\*  
 ,  
 397.65.  
 H\* 353.05° 40 -  
 .  
 10 - 282.61,  
 15 - 276.61 20  
 - 278.14.  
 .  
 368.64. 10, 15, 20 40  
 :  
 344.29, 309.75, 320.50 372.72.

were found to be 0.11 in the untreated wine produced from Merlot wine and reached the brightest value at 1.29at 10 minutes of ultrasound treatment. For other ultrasonic application times, the results were as 0.17 for 15 minute, as 0.51 for 20 minute and as 0.21 for 40 minute. The K value was increased in all ultrasound treatments. The brightness of Merlot wine increased, the best result were determined at 10 minute. The value of K in the untreated wine produced from Alicante bouschet wine was found to be 0.72. In other ultrasonic application times, it was determined as 0.08 for 10 minute, as 0.24 for 15 minute and as 0.35 for 20 minute. It has been determined that ultrasound reduce the color saturation at all application conditions. The brightest wine found as 0.64 for 40 minute.The value of K in the untreated wine produced from Colombard wine was found to be 1.53. In other ultrasonic application times the results were as 1.80 for 15 minute, as 1.58 for 20 minute and as 1.44 for 40 minute. It has been determined that ultrasound increase color saturation at 10-15-20 minute for Colomard wines. The brightest wine wine found as 1.84 value for 10 minute.

Hue values expressing color tone were expressed in degrees. The hue value lies on the + a \* axis at 0 °, the + b \* axis at 90 °, the -a \* axis at 180 ° and the -b \* axis at 270 ° (McGuire, 1992). The H \* value was found to be 397.65 when no ultrasound was applied on Merlot wines.Increasing the H \* value to 353.05 ° at 40 minute of ultrasound treatment also increased the value of redness. In other ultrasonic application times, the results were as 282.61 for 10 minute, as 276.61 for 15 minute and as 278.14 for 20 minute.

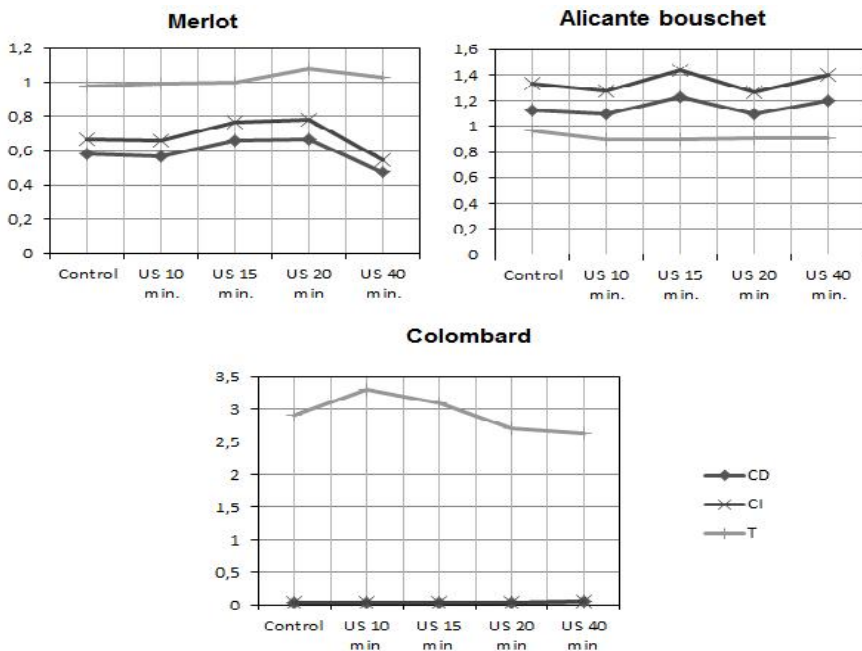
The H \* value was found to be 368.64 when no ultrasound was applied to Alicante bouschet wines. The H \* values for 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 20 minutes and 40 minutes ultrasonic application were found to be 344.29, 309.75, 320.50, 372.72,

10, 15 20  
 40  
 10, 15, 20 40-  
 402.76 405.28.  
 (CD), (T), (R%), (B%), dA%  
 2 3.

respectively. During 10 minutes, 15 minutes and 20 minutes of ultrasound application, the wines moved away from their value in terms of red color and took place in the area between red and blue color angle. The color angle was located in the region between the red and yellow color angles at 40 minute. The  $H^*$  value was found to be 406.52 when no ultrasound was applied to the wines of Colombard wines.  $H^*$  values for 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 20 minutes and 40 minutes ultrasonic application were found to be 395.44, 399.64, 402.76, 405.28 respectively.

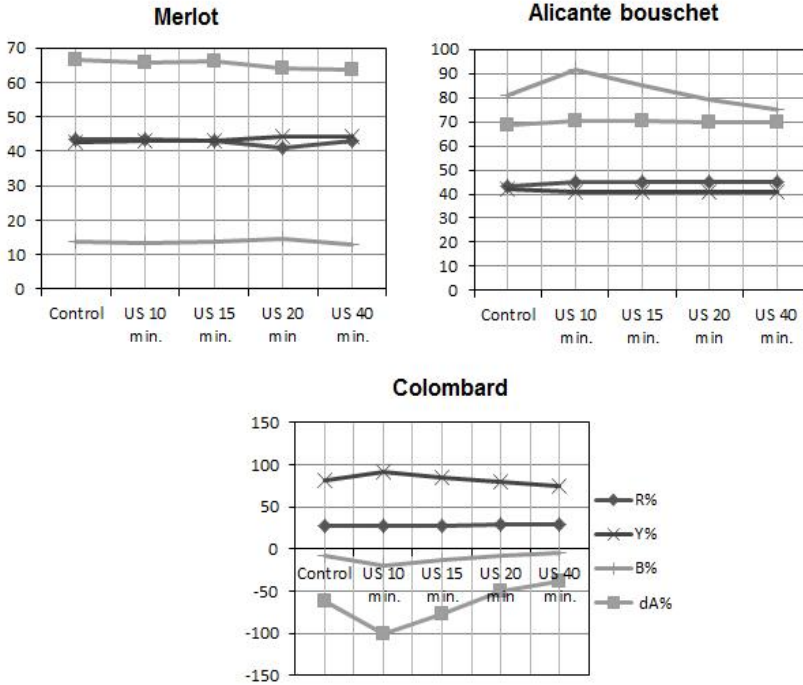
**Evaluation of specific color analysis**

In Figure 2 and Figure 3 were demonstrated the values of colour density (CD), colour intensity (CI), tint (T), proportion of red colour (R%), proportion of yellow colour (Y%), proportion of blue colour (B%), proportion of red colour produced by flavylum cations (dA%) of ultrasound treated and control wines.



. 2. (CD), (CI) (T)

**Fig. 2. The colour density (CD), colour intensity (CI) and tint (T) values of wines at different ultrasound treatment**



3. (Y%), (B%), dA%, (R%),

Fig. 3. The proportion of red (R%), yellow (Y%), blue (B%) and proportion of red colour produced by flavylum cations (dA%) values of wines at different ultrasound treatment

(CD), (T) 15 (CI) 40- (R%) 40- (Y%) 40- (CI) (CD)

The color density (CD), color intensity (CI) and tint (T) values of Merlot wines reached their highest value at 15 minutes of ultrasonic treatment. The CD, CI, T values were decreased in the application of ultrasonic for 40 minutes. While the proportion of red colour (R%) and dA% value of the Merlot red wines decreased in 40 minutes, the values of proportion of yellow (Y%) and blue (B%) color increased. The total phenol content and antioxidant activity of the Merlot red wines at 40 minutes show a positive correlation with the chemometric properties of the wines.

The colour density (CD) and colour intensity (CI) values of Merlot red wines reached their highest value at 15 minutes

15-  
 (T)  
 dA%  
 (R%)  
 (Y%)  
 (B%)  
 (CD),  
 (T)  
 15  
 40  
 dA%  
 (R%)  
 40  
 (Y%)  
 (B%)  
 CD CI  
 (T)  
 10 15  
 20 40  
 (Y%)

- of ultrasonic treatment. The tint (T) value  
 - decrease at all ultrasound treatment  
 - conditions. While the proportion of red  
 - colour (R%) and dA% value of the  
 - Alicante bouschet wines increased  
 - slightly at all ultrasound treatment times,  
 - the values of proportion of yellow (Y%)  
 - and blue (B%) colour decreased at all  
 - treatment.

- The total phenol content of the Alicante  
 - bouschet wines at all ultrasound  
 - treatment times demonstrated the  
 - positive correlation with the chemometric  
 - properties of the wines.

- The colour density (CD), colour  
 - intensity (CI) and tint (T) values of Merlot  
 - wines reached their highest value at 15  
 - minutes of ultrasonic treatment. The CD,  
 - CD,T values decreased at ultrasonic  
 - application for 40 minutes. While the  
 - proportion of red colour (R%) and dA%  
 - value of the Merlot wines decreased at 40  
 - minutes, the values of proportion of  
 - yellow (Y%) and blue (B%) colour  
 - increased.

- The color density (CD) and color  
 - intensity (CI) values of Colombar wines  
 - stayed nearly with the same values at all  
 - ultrasound application conditions. The tint  
 - value increased slightly at 10 and 15  
 - minutes. However, it decreased at 20 and  
 - 40 minutes. The proportion of yellow (Y%)  
 - value of the Colombar wines remained  
 - the same at all ultrasound conditions.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Ultrasound application demonstrated  
 - the importance of grape origin and  
 - varieties on chemometrical properties of  
 - wines and possibility of industrial  
 - evaluation of this technique with different  
 - purposes.

- The chemometrical properties directly  
 - related to the quality of the wines can be  
 - controlled according to the consumers  
 - expectations.

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## Managing of wine phenols evolution by lactic acid bacteria

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### SUMMARY

Wine is a complex food containing many valuable compounds. Among them are phenolic compounds which are most important ones due to their effects on wine quality and human health such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory properties. So, the main question is how these compounds could be extracted from grape skin for production of high quality wine or from wine by-products for production of required valuable phenolic compounds. One of the most promising ways is biotransformation done by lactic acid bacteria. Due to their probiotic properties recent years they are widely used in different food preparation. These bacteria have an ability to transform complex phenols into their aglycons or just the reverse, causing formation of new phenolic forms. Among the most interested compounds are aromatics ones such as p- vinyl/ ethyl phenol, p- vinyl/ ethyl catechol or phenolic acids as gallic acid and hydroxyferulic acid. In our studies, the most strong antioxidant

*L.plantarum*.

(German and Walzem, 2000).

(Carbonneau et al., 1997; Damianaki et al., 2000; Papadopoulou et al., 2005; García-Lafuente et al., 2009).

(Jackson, 2008; Moreno-Arribas and Polo, 2009).

(Rodríguez et al., 2009).

compounds namely pyrogallol, elenoic acid, hyrdoxytyrasol and tyrasol were successfully produced by *L.plantarum*. So, lactic acid bacteria could be a potential for improving quality of wines concerning their phenolic profile and way to obtainthe high added-value antioxidants from wine by-products.

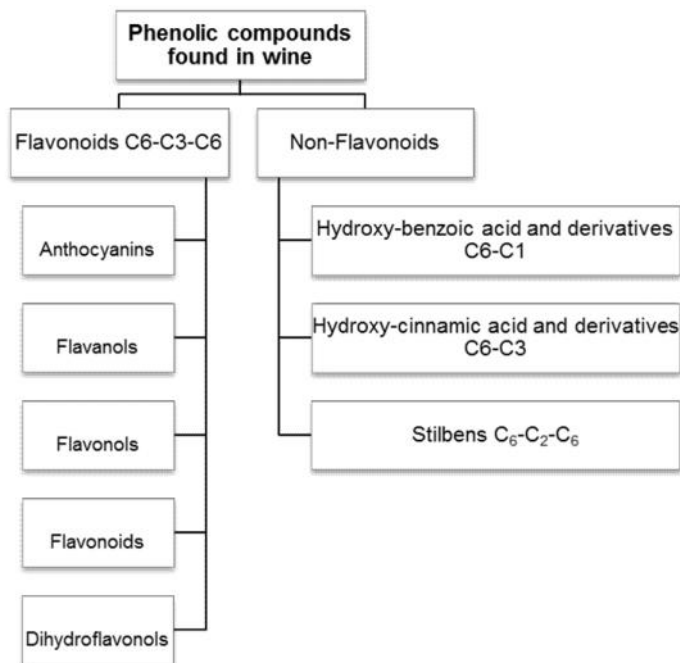
**Key words:** phenols, lactic acid bacteria, biotransformation

Wine is an alcoholic beverage made of fermented grapes. During fermentation, various chemical changes occur, leading to formation, conjugation, and extractions of phenolic compounds. Wine becomes is a unique food product, containing many valuable compounds (German and Walzem, 2000).

Among these compounds are phenolic compounds having antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiproliferative and anti-inflammatory properties (Carbonneau et al., 1997; Damianaki et al., 2000; Papadopoulou et al., 2005; García-Lafuente et al., 2009).

The phenolic compounds found in wine could be divided into two groups, flavonoids and non-flavonoids (Figure 1).

The group of flavonoids includes anthocyanins, flavan-3, contains flavonols, flavones, flavanones. The non-flavonoids include hydroxybenzoic acid, hydroxycinnamic acid and their derivatives, stilbenes, (Jackson 2008; Moreno-Arribas 2009). The phenolic compounds apart from contributing to human health affect the sensory properties such as taste, astringency and colorof wine that determine its quality (Rodríguez et al., 2009).



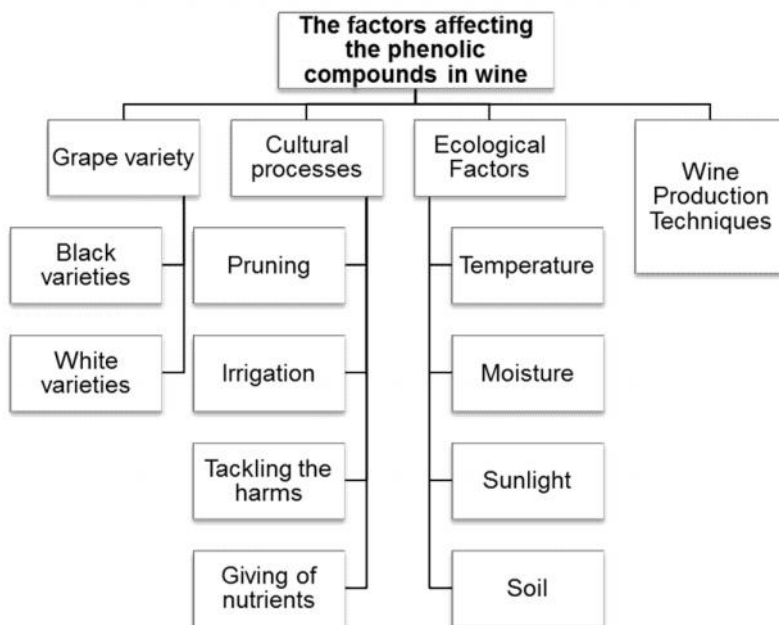
1.  
Fig. 1. Wine Phenols

Generally, the amount of phenol in wines varies according to grape varieties and "terrior", but the amount of phenolic compounds entering non-flavonoid group is about 200 mg/L GAE and the amount of flavonoid group is about 1200 mg/L GAE. In the group of flavonoids, anthocyanins, condense tannins, other flavonoids and flavanols were determined as 150 mg/L GAE, 750 mg/L GAE, 250 mg/L GAE and 50 mg/L GAE (Aktan and Yildirim, 2000).

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Concentrations of phenolic compounds in wines vary from grape variety to grape cultivation, depending on many factors applied during wine production (Figure 2). The antioxidant capacities of wines vary depending on the variety and the concentration of the phenolic compounds in the wines (Aktan and Yildirim, 2000).

Concentrations of phenolic compounds in wines vary from grape variety to grape cultivation, depending on many factors applied during wine production (Figure 2). The antioxidant capacities of wines vary depending on the variety and the concentration of the phenolic compounds in the wines (Aktan and Yildirim, 2000).



2.  
**Fig. 2. Main factors affecting wine phenols**

The amount of phenolic compounds in grape varies depending on the grape variety as well as the distribution within the fruit itself is also different: 1% in fruit flesh, 5% in fruit juice, 50% in skin, 55% in seed. Different phenolic compounds are located in different parts of the fruit. Anthocyanins are found in the skin, especially in hypodermal cells. The monomeric flavanols, such as polymeric tannins and catechins, are found in the seed, skin and very small amounts of fruit flesh. Cinnamic acid and its esters are found in fruit flesh and skin. In Alicante-Bouschet grapes, these compounds are present at a high concentration in fruit flesh (Aktan and Yıldırım,2000).

Phenols biotransformation by lactic acid bacteria

Biotransformation of phenolic compounds occurs through the secondary metabolism of microorganisms or by the exogenous enzymes they possess. Thus, microbial bioconversion of phenolic components plays an

(Madeira Junior, 2015).

(Soomro et al., 2002).

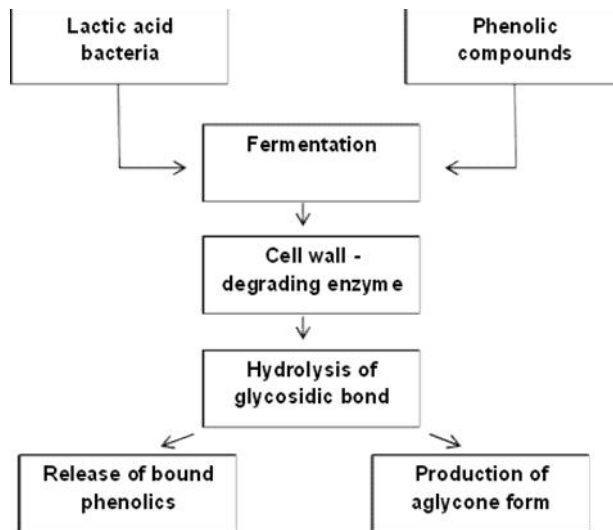
(Huynh, 2014).

3.

- important role in increasing the concentration of free and volatile phenolics, in obtaining different bioactive phenolic components, and in evaluating high phenolic wastes and by-products (Madeira Junior, 2015).

- Lactic acid bacteria have contributed to the volume of fermented foods grown worldwide due to their probiotic properties and their contribution to human health (Soomro et al., 2002).

- Biotransformation of phenolic compounds by lactic acid bacteria involves the hydrolysis of the glycosidic bond by the effect of enzymes possessed by these bacteria, the release of bound phenols and thus the production of compounds in the form of aglycons (Huynh, 2014). The mechanism of biotransformation of phenolic compounds by lactic acid bacteria could be summarized as in Figure 3.



. 3.

**Fig. 3. The mechanism of biotransformation of phenolic compounds by lactic acid bacteria**

- Many studies have been reported the reassessment of high content phenolic compounds of different sources by biotransformation of lactic acid bacteria. Some of them are given below.

Ciafardini et al. (1994)

*Lactobacillus plantarum*

*Lactobacillus plantarum*. Kachori and Hamdi (2004)

*Lactobacillus plantarum*

Rodríguez et al. 748<sup>T</sup>

*Lactobacillus plantarum* CECT 748<sup>T</sup>

m-

*L. plantarum*.

*L. plantarum*,

4- /4-

, 4- /4-

, 4- /4-

, 3-(3- ) m-

*L. plantarum* (Rodríguez et al., 2008).

(Cavin et al., 1993; Barthelmebs et al., 2001; Gury et al., 2004).

Ciafardini et al. had reported that oleuropein which is in the form of glycoside as the main phenolic compound was transformed into the aglycone form by the -glucosidase enzyme contained in *Lactobacillus plantarum* and then converted into hydroxytyrasol and elenoic acid by the esterase enzyme contained in *Lactobacillus plantarum* (Ciafardini,1994). Kachori and Hamdi had investigated that enrichment of fermented olive mill wastewater by *Lactobacillus plantarum*. It has been found that simple phenolic content increased such as *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic, vanillic and ferulic acids and tyrosol (Kachouri and Hamdi, 2004).Rodríguez et al. had reported that ability of *Lactobacillus plantarum* CECT 748<sup>T</sup> to metabolize food phenolic acids. Hydroxycinnamic acids such as *p*-coumaric, caffeic, ferulic, and *m*-coumaric acid were metabolized by *L. plantarum*. It has been found that *L.plantarum* produced 4-Vinyl phenol/4-ethyl phenol from *p*-coumaric acid, 4-Vinyl catechol/4-ethyl catechol from caffeic acid, 4-Vinyl guaiacol/4-ethyl guaiacol from ferulic acid, 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid) from *m*-coumaric acid. Also hydroxybenzoic acids such as gallic acid and protocatechuic acid were metabolized pyrogallol and catechol by *L.plantarum* (Rodríguez et al., 2008).

Many studies on lactic acid bacteria have reported that hydroxycinnamic such as ferulic acid and *p*-coumaric acids could be converted to volatile phenols by lactic acid bacteria (Cavin et al., 1993; Barthelmebs et al., 2001; Gury et al., 2004).There is a close relationship between the quality of the wine and the volatile phenols found in the wine. The precursors of volatile phenols are hydroxycinnamic acid, *p*-coumaric acid and ferulic acid. The conversion of these precursor compounds takes place by successive enzymatic reactions. If the precursor compound hydroxycinnamic acid is decarboxylated to the vinyl

(4-  
4-  
)  
(Landate et al., 2007).  
(Rodríguez et al., 2009).  
(de Las Rivas et al., 2008).

derivative (4-vinylphenol from p-coumaric acid or 4-vinylguaiacol from ferulic acid) in the first reaction then in the second reaction it is converted to the ethyl derivative (4-ethylphenol or 4-ethylguaiacol) via the reductase enzyme (Heresztyn, 1986, (Landate et al., 2007). These compounds which are contributed to the wine aroma could be obtained by converting phenols into volatile phenols by yeast and lactic acid bacteria (Rodríguez et al., 2009). In Table 1 are given some important phenols obtained by bioconversion of phenols by lactic acid bacteria. Some compounds such as hydroxycinnamic acids do not form a perceivable level of bitterness or astringency in terms of their sensory properties in wine. The conversion of these acids into derivatives such as volatile phenols significantly affects the wine aroma (de LasRivas et al., 2008).

1.

**Table 1. Some important phenols obtained by bioconversion of phenols by lactic acid bacteria**

Phenolic compound	Compound produced	References
Caffeic acid	/ Vinyl catechol / Ethyl catechol	Cavin et al., 1997
m-Coumaric acid	3-(3- ) / 3-(3-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid	Rodríguez et al.,2008b
p-Coumaric acid	/ Vinylphenol / Ethylphenol	Cavin et al., 1997
Ferulic acid	/ Vinylguaiacol / Ethylguaiacol	Cavin et al., 1997
Gallic acid	/ Pyrogallol	Rodríguez et al., 2008b
Methyl gallate	/ Gallic acid	Rodríguez et al., 2008b
Oleuropein	/ Hydroxytyrosol	Ciafardini et al.,1994
Protocatechuic acid	/ Catechol	Rodríguez et al., 2008b
Tannic acid	/ Gallic acid / Pyrogallol	Rodríguez et al., 2008a Rodríguez et al., 2008b

Lactic acid bacteria can make positive contributions to the quality of the final product by changing the composition

(Campos, 2003).  
Hernandez-Orte et al. (2009) -  
Garnacha (Verdejo, Chardonnay, Tempranillo).  
(Oenococcus oeni, Lactobacillus brevis, Lactobacillus casei)  
4- *O.oeni*,  
*O.oeni*  
2012).  
and Tataridis, 2006).  
(Nerantzis  
), ) ( , ,  
), ) ( )  
(Nerantzis and Tataridis, 2006; Soto et al., 2012).  
*Lactobacillus plantarum*  
*Lactobacillus plantarum*  
Yıldırım).

of the wine under appropriate conditions (Campos, 2003).

Hernandez-Orte et al. conducted a study by creating a synthetic wine medium with aroma components extracted from non-floral grape varieties (Verdejo, Chardonnay, Garnacha and Tempranillo). During malolactic fermentation of wine production were used lactic acid bacteria species (*Oenococcus oeni*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus casei*) and some aroma compounds such as the volatile phenols were evaluated. The results demonstrated that wines produced by *O.oeni* contained more 4-vinylphenol than the control group. It has been demonstrated that *O.oeni* can decarboxylate p-coumaric acid but not ferulic acid (Hernandez-Orte, 2009).

The production of required valuable phenolic compounds can be achieved by biotransformation the phenolic components containing in the wine by-products by lactic acid bacteria, also. The valuable phenolic compounds could be used with different applications in the products formation of food, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries (Soto et al., 2012). Winery by-products like grape pomace, grape seeds and grape stalks are included strong antioxidant sources (Nerantzis, 2006). Among the phenolic compounds identified in winery by-products are flavonols (quercetin, kaempferol, myricetin) flavan-3ols (catechin, epicatechin), phenolic acids (hydroxybenzoic and hydroxycinnamic acid and derivatives) and stilbenes (resveratrol) (Nerantzis, 2006; Soto et al., 2012). *Lactobacillus plantarum* is known to have enzymes such as tannase, phenolic acid decarboxylase, and benzyl alcoholdehydrogenase which convert some phenolic compounds. *Lactobacillus plantarum* have been used successfully used for pyrogallol production from gallic acid found in wine waste. (Thesis conducted by Yıldırım as supervisor).



Lactic acid bacteria can produce new compounds by decarboxylation of hydrolyzable tannins using the tannase enzyme. Thus, high-value-added phenolic compounds can be obtained by biotransformation of different phenolic components contained in grapes, wines and wine- by-products (Landate et al., 2007; Rodríguez et al., 2009).

(Landate et al., 2007, Rodríguez et al., 2009).

## CONCLUSIONS

Lactic acid bacteria are thought to have positive effects on wine quality due to their potential to increase phenolic compounds found in wines in the form of aglycone and the effects on the volatile phenols contributing to the wine aroma.

Additionally, higher value added antioxidants obtained from wine by-products by lactic acid bacteria can be used in different industries.

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