



**CAROLINA FIGUEIREDO COLLELA**

**DIVERSIDADE MICROBIANA E METABÓLITOS  
PRODUZIDOS DURANTE A FERMENTAÇÃO DE  
CAXIRI**

**LAVRAS – MG**

**2013**

**CAROLINA FIGUEIREDO COLLELA**

**DIVERSIDADE MICROBIANA E METABÓLITOS PRODUZIDOS  
DURANTE A FERMENTAÇÃO DE CAXIRI**

Dissertação apresentada à Universidade Federal de Lavras, como parte das exigências do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Microbiologia Agrícola, para obtenção do título de Mestre.

Orientadora

Dr<sup>a</sup> Rosane Freitas Schwan

**LAVRAS – MG**

**2013**

**Ficha Catalográfica Elaborada pela Coordenadoria de Produtos e Serviços  
da Biblioteca Universitária da UFLA**

Collela, Carolina Figueiredo.

Diversidade microbiana e metabólitos produzidos durante a fermentação de caxiri / Carolina Figueiredo Collela. – Lavras: UFLA, 2013.

83p. : il.

Dissertação (mestrado) – Universidade Federal de Lavras, 2013.

Orientador: Rosane Freitas Schwan.

Bibliografia.

1. Bebida fermentada alcoólica indígena - Microorganismos. 2. Cromatografia. 3. Análise molecular. 4. Fermentação alcoólica. I. Universidade Federal de Lavras. II. Título.

CDD – 576.163

**CAROLINA FIGUEIREDO COLLELA**

**DIVERSIDADE MICROBIANA E METABÓLITOS PRODUZIDOS  
DURANTE A FERMENTAÇÃO DE CAXIRI**

Dissertação apresentada à Universidade Federal de Lavras, como parte das exigências do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Microbiologia Agrícola, para obtenção do título de Mestre.

APROVADA em 13 de Maio de 2013.

Dr<sup>a</sup> Maria das Graças Cardoso UFLA

Dr<sup>a</sup> Maria Gabriela da Cruz Pedrozo Miguel UFLA

Dr<sup>a</sup> Karina Teixeira Magalhães UFLA

Dr<sup>a</sup> Rosane Freitas Schwan  
Orientadora

**LAVRAS – MG  
2013**

*Aos meus pais, Selma e Sergio, que com muito amor e garra me ensinaram que  
acima de tudo é preciso que haja humildade e sinceridade na vida.*

*Às minhas avôs, Luzia e Neide, pelo vínculo sublime na minha vida.*

*Á Angélica, pelo ombro nos momentos mais difíceis e pelas mais diversas  
alegrias*

*Às minha irmãs, pela amizade e carinho.*

*Á professora Rosane Freitas Schwan, pela amizade, pelos ensinamentos,  
confiança e dedicação.*

*Em especial, a Deus pela dádiva da vida.*

**DEDICO**

## AGRADECIMENTOS

À Universidade Federal de Lavras (UFLA) e ao Departamento de Biologia (DBI), pela oportunidade concedida para realização do mestrado.

À Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) pela concessão da bolsa de estudos.

Aos índios Pichanhã Juruna, Chidudu Juruna, Akan Juruna, Kureda Juruna, Mayudi Juruna, Yasenaku Juruna pela hospitalidade em sua aldeia e pela concessão das amostras da bebida, que foi imprescindível para o presente trabalho.

Ao Euziclei Gonzaga de Almeida e a Euzilvan Gonzaga de Almeida por terem auxiliado no contato com o povo *Yudjá* e pela coleta das amostras.

Aos professores do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Microbiologia Agrícola pelos ensinamentos transmitidos e harmoniosa convivência.

À professora Dr<sup>a</sup> Rosane Freitas Schwan, pela orientação, paciência, amizade, dedicação, e seus ensinamentos que foram de grande relevância para a realização deste trabalho e meu crescimento profissional.

Ao professor Dr. Disney Ribeiro Dias e ao professor Dr. Whasley Duarte Ferreira, pelos conhecimentos repassados das técnicas bioquímicas e cromatográficas.

Às Dr<sup>a</sup> Cíntia Lacerda Ramos, Dr<sup>a</sup> Karina Teixeira Magalhães e à professora Dr<sup>a</sup> Maria das Graças Cardoso por se dispor a participar como membros da banca examinadora.

Às companheiras de laboratório Ana Luiza, Gabriela Pedrozo, Claudia Auler, Marianna Rabelo, Fernanda Collela e Ivani Gervásio, pela preciosa ajuda na condução dos experimentos.

Muito Obrigada!

## RESUMO GERAL

*Caxiri* é uma bebida fermentada tradicional alcoólica produzida a partir da mandioca, milho e batata-doce pelos indígenas *Jurunas* ou *Yudjá* no Brasil. A fermentação do *caxiri* está associada ao aumento na população microbiana total, sendo que as leveduras representam a maior população. O produto final é caracterizado por maiores concentrações de etanol e de ácido láctico. A dinâmica da comunidade microbiana foi investigada por técnicas dependentes de cultivo. A comunidade microbiana complexa mudou na estrutura e composição durante o processo fermentativo. A população bacteriana variou 2,51 - 5,66 log UFC/mL, e a população de levedura variou de 4,15 log UFC/mL a 6,73 log UFC/mL, no decorrer de 48 horas de fermentação. De 237 isolados bacterianos foi possível identificar espécies dos gêneros *Lactobacillus*, *Weisella*, *Leuconostoc* e *Enterococcus*. De 108 isolados leveduriformes foi possível identificar as espécies *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Pichia kluyveri*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Debaryomyces fabryi* e *Rhodotorula* sp. Os valores de pH e de sólidos solúveis totais diminuíram, de 6,5 – 3,0 e de 9,0 – 3,0 durante a fermentação, respectivamente. A concentração final de etanol foi de 88,15 g/L, e a de ácido láctico foi de 14,25 g/L. Este estudo permitiu um melhor conhecimento da dinâmica da microbiota e dos metabólitos produzidos durante a fermentação do *caxiri*.

**Palavras-chaves:** *caxiri*, *Jurunas*, microrganismos, compostos.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT

*Caxiri* is a traditional alcoholic brew produced from cassava, corn and sweet potato *Yudjá* or *Jurunas* by Indians in Brazil. The *caxiri* fermentation is associated with increased of total microbial population, and yeasts represent the largest population. The final product is characterized by higher concentrations of ethanol and lactic acid. The dynamics of the microbial community was investigated by techniques dependent and independent of cultivation. The complex microbial community structure and composition changed during the fermentation process. The bacterial population ranged from 2.51 to 5.66 log CFU/mL, and yeast population ranged from 4.15 log CFU/ml to 6.73 log CFU/mL during 48 hours of fermentation. Of 237 bacterial isolates were identified species of the genera *Lactobacillus*, *Weisella*, *Leuconostoc* and *Enterococcus*. Of 108 isolates were identified yeast species *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Pichia kluyveri*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Debaryomyces fabryi* e *Rhodotorula* sp. The pH and soluble solids decreased from 6.5 to 3.0 and from 9.0 to 3.0 during fermentation, respectively. The final ethanol concentration was 88.15 g/L, and lactic acid was 14.25 g/L. This study allowed a better understanding of the dynamics of the microbiota and metabolites produced during fermentation of *caxiri*.

**Key-words:** *caxiri*, *Jurunas*, microorganisms, compounds.



## LISTA DE FIGURAS

Figura 1 Localização dos povos indígenas habitantes do Parque Indígena do Xingu – MT. Fonte: Departamento de Documentação/Dedoc, Fundação Nacional do Índio/Funai. ....	15
Figura 2 Catabolismo da glicose. Fonte: Lehninger (1995).....	17
Figura 3 Rota metabólica de micro-organismos do gênero <i>Clostridium</i> sp durante fermentação anaeróbia de vários substratos (De Sáa et al., 2014). ....	24
Figura 4 Formação de alcoóis superiores a partir de aminoácidos em leveduras fermentativas. Modificado de Swiegers et al. (2005). ....	27
Figura 5 Rota de formação dos ésteres acetato de etila e do acetato de isoamila em leveduras fermentativas. Modificado de Swiegers et al. (2005). ....	30
Figura 6 A flow diagram for the processing of cassava roots, corn and sweet potato into caxiri. ....	52
Figura 7 Numbers (log CFU/ml) of different microorganisms during 120 hours of fermentation of corn caxiri. ....	61
Figura 8 Changes in eukaryote (A) and prokaryote (B) communities during caxiri fermentation. The fingerprints were generated by PCR-DGGE of the V6-V8 region of the 16S rRNA gene from the bacterial community. The DNA from the yeast population was amplified with the eukaryotic universal primers NL1GC and LS2 which amplified fragment of the D1 region of the 26S rRNA. ....	66
Figura 9 Profile dynamics of maltose, lactic acid and ethanol during fermentation of corn caxiri. ....	70
Figura 10 Profile dynamics of fructose, glucose, glycerol and methanol during fermentation of caxiri.....	71
Figura 11 Profile dynamic organic acids identified by HPLC during fermentation caxiri. ....	73

## **LISTA DE TABELAS**

Tabela 1 Genbank accession number of microorganisms of the species identified.....	63
Tabela 2 Physical and chemical characters evaluated in the fermentation of alcoholic fermented beverage caxiri. ....	68
Tabela 3 Concentrations of volatiles compounds in the fermented alcoholic beverage caxiri, as determined by GC-FID. ....	74

## SUMÁRIO

RESUMO GERAL .....	6
GENERAL ABSTRACT .....	7
CAPÍTULO 1 FERMENTAÇÃO E BEBIDA FERMENTADA ALCOÓLICA INDÍGENA .....	12
1 INTRODUÇÃO .....	13
2 REFERENCIAL TEÓRICO .....	14
2.1 O povo <i>Yudjá (Juruna)</i> .....	14
2.2 Fermentação alcoólica .....	15
2.3 Microbiologia da fermentação .....	17
2.4 Alimentos fermentados produzidos a partir de diversos substratos .....	18
2.4.1 Alimentos fermentados indígenas .....	21
2.5 Metabólitos da fermentação .....	22
2.5.1 Álcoois .....	23
2.5.1.1 Etanol .....	23
2.5.1.2 Glicerol .....	24
2.5.1.3 Metanol .....	25
2.5.1.4 Alcoóis superiores .....	26
2.5.2 Compostos carbonílicos .....	28
2.5.3 Ácidos orgânicos .....	28
2.5.4 Ésteres .....	29
2.5.5 Compostos sulfurados .....	30
2.5.6 Compostos nitrogenados .....	30
2.5.7 Lactonas .....	31
2.5.8 Fenóis voláteis .....	31
2.6 O uso de métodos moleculares para estudos de diversidade microbiana..	32
2.7 Análise nutricional de alimentos .....	33
REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS .....	35
CAPÍTULO 2 MICROBIAL DIVERSITY AND METABOLITES PRODUCED DURING THE FERMENTATION OF <i>CAXIRI</i> .....	45

RESUMO.....	46
ABSTRACT .....	47
1 INTRODUCTION .....	48
2 MATERIAL AND METHODS.....	51
2.1 Beverage making and sampling.....	51
2.2 Microbial enumeration, isolation, purification and maintenance.....	53
2.3 Microbial Identification .....	53
2.3.1 Phenotypic characterization of isolates.....	53
2.3.2 Rep-PCR fingerprinting.....	54
2.4 Analysis of the microbial community during cassava corn <i>caxiri</i> fermentation by PCR-DGGE .....	56
2.4.1 Total DNA extraction and PCR amplification.....	56
2.4.2 PCR-DGGE analysis and bands sequencing.....	56
2.5 Physico-chemical analysis of the beverage.....	57
2.6 Substrates and metabolites.....	57
2.6.1 HPLC analysis .....	57
2.6.2 GC-FID analysis .....	58
3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	59
3.1 Microbial counts .....	59
3.1.1 Culture-independent analysis with PCR-DGGE.....	65
3.2 Chemical characterization of the beverage .....	66
4 CONCLUSIONS .....	77
REFERENCES .....	78

## **CAPÍTULO 1**

### **FERMENTAÇÃO E BEBIDA FERMENTADA ALCOÓLICA INDÍGENA**

## 1 INTRODUÇÃO

Os alimentos fermentados indígenas têm significativa importância na alimentação indígena e complexa diversidade de microrganismos. Sua microbiota ainda é pouco estudada. Estudos têm sido realizados com bebidas indígenas fermentadas produzidas de forma artesanal, a partir de diferentes substratos (SCHWAN et al., 2007; RAMOS et al., 2010; SANTOS et al., 2012). O estudo da microbiota e a análise nutricional destas bebidas são relevantes tanto para o conhecimento científico como para a saúde pública.

O *caxiri*, em particular, é tradicionalmente associado a rituais sagrados e profanos dos índios *Yudjá*, sendo que esta bebida é ritualmente consumida em festas ou por grandes grupos que se preparam para realizar um trabalho coletivo, tais como corte de árvores ou a plantação de campos de culturas (LIMA, 2005).

Este trabalho foi realizado com o objetivo de estudar a microbiota presente durante o preparo da bebida fermentada alcoólica indígena *caxiri* (produzida a partir de mandioca, milho e batata doce), utilizando técnica dependente de cultivo e método molecular para agrupamento dos isolados, assim como, conhecer e estudar a composição e o valor nutricional da bebida.

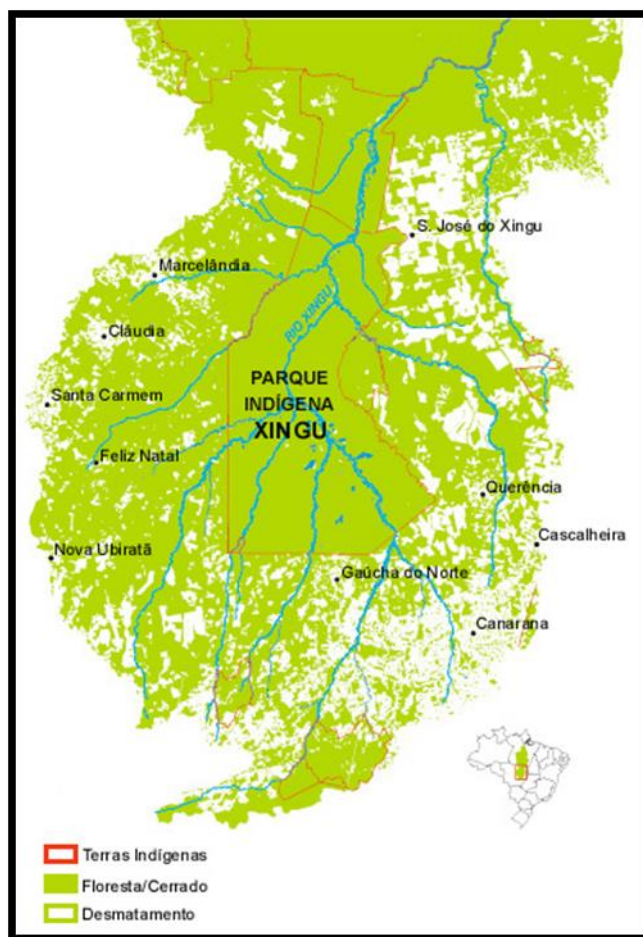
## 2 REFERENCIAL TEÓRICO

### 2.1 O povo *Yudjá* (*Juruna*)

No território brasileiro, segundo Pagliaro (2005), os povos indígenas somam mais de 200 povos, falantes de aproximadamente 180 línguas. Esses povos estão presentes em áreas rurais e urbanas, com características sociais e culturais, bem como com trajetórias históricas, econômicas e políticas diversas. A maior parte dessa população distribuiu-se por diversas aldeias, situadas no interior de 593 terras indígenas, de norte a sul do território nacional (INSTITUTO SÓCIO AMBIENTAL, 2007).

Muitos desses povos indígenas habitam o Parque Indígena do Xingu (Figura 1). Esse localiza-se na região nordeste do Estado do Mato Grosso, na porção sul da Amazônia brasileira (INSTITUTO SÓCIO AMBIENTAL, 2007). Segundo Garcia (2008), é possível constatar similaridades e diferenças entre os povos indígenas de uma mesma região, como os povos *Krahô*, *Makuna* e *Juruna*, que se localizam na região Amazônica Brasileira. Os povos *Makuna* e *Juruna* vivem em região de floresta amazônica, próximos de grandes rios, enquanto que os *Krahô* vivem em região de cerrado, próximos de pequenos rios.

A primeira notícia que se tem a respeito do povo *Yudjá* é data de 1625, informando sua localização ao norte do estado do Pará, segundo Oliveira (1970). Ainda no século XVII o povo *Juruna* sofreu um movimento migratório rumo ao Sul do estado do Pará, atingindo o estado de Mato Grosso. Este movimento migratório se deu, pois os *Jurunas* estavam sofrendo assédios de missionários e de expedições de resgates que tentavam catequizá-los. A figura 1 ilustra a localização dos povos indígenas habitantes do Parque Indígena do Xingu.



**Figura 1** Localização dos povos indígenas habitantes do Parque Indígena do Xingu – MT. Fonte: Departamento de Documentação/Dedoc, Fundação Nacional do Índio/Funai.

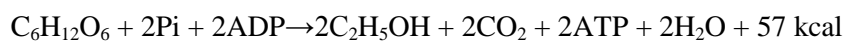
## 2.2 Fermentação alcoólica

A glicose está presente no metabolismo dos animais, dos vegetais e de microrganismos. Ela é relativamente rica em energia potencial e, por isso, é um bom combustível. Como os organismos vivos surgiram em uma atmosfera sem oxigênio, a quebra anaeróbia da glicose é, provavelmente, o mecanismo mais



antigo de obtenção de energia das moléculas orgânicas (NELSON e COX, 2011).

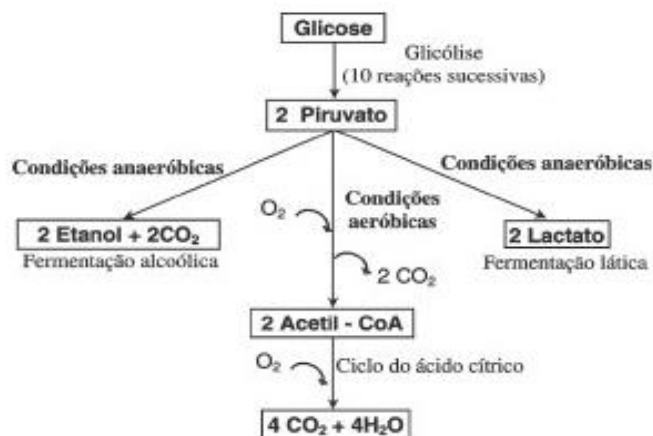
Resumidamente, a fermentação alcoólica pode ser representada pela Equação de Gay-Lussac. Nesta equação é possível observar que 1 mol de glicose (180 g) produz 2 moles de etanol (92 g) e dois moles de dióxido de carbono (CO<sub>2</sub>) (88 g) e 57 kcal de energia.



Sob o ponto de vista bioquímico, a fermentação é um processo catabólico anaeróbico que não envolve cadeia respiratória ou citocromos. O processo da fermentação alcoólica caracteriza-se como uma via catabólica, na qual há a degradação de moléculas de açúcar (glicose ou frutose), no interior da célula de microrganismos (levedura ou bactéria), até a formação de etanol e CO<sub>2</sub>, havendo liberação de energia química e térmica (NELSON e COX, 2011).

A glicólise é a via central do catabolismo da glicose, sendo que o piruvato é o produto final desse processo, o qual pode seguir diferentes vias metabólicas: fermentação alcoólica, fermentação láctea e respiração através do ciclo de Krebs e cadeia respiratória. Na fermentação alcoólica, leveduras e outros microrganismos são responsáveis pela transformação de glicose em etanol e CO<sub>2</sub> (Figura 2).

A glicose é convertida em piruvato pela glicólise, o piruvato é convertido em etanol e CO<sub>2</sub> em um processo de dois passos: o piruvato sofre descarboxilação em uma reação irreversível catalisada pela piruvato descarboxilase; e no segundo passo, por meio da ação da álcool desidrogenase, o acetaldeído é reduzido a etanol, com o NADH, derivado da atividade da gliceraldeído 3-fosfato desidrogenase, fornecendo o poder redutor (NELSON e COX, 2011).



**Figura 2** Catabolismo da glicose. Fonte: Lehninger (1995).

A piruvato descarboxilase é encontrada em todos os organismos que promovem a fermentação alcoólica e em leveduras utilizadas em cervejarias e em processos de panificação; a álcool desidrogenase é encontrada no fígado humano, e em muitos organismos que são capazes de metabolizar o álcool.

### 2.3 Microbiologia da fermentação

A fermentação é realizada principalmente por leveduras, entretanto algumas bactérias também são capazes de produzir álcool. As leveduras são fungos unicelulares, com tamanho médio de 5 a 8  $\mu\text{m}$  de diâmetro, formadas por membrana plasmática, espaço periplasmático e parede celular, a qual é constituída principalmente por polissacarídeos e pequenas quantidades de peptídeos, apresentando uma estrutura semi-rígida e permeável (WARD, 1991; PACHECO et al., 2002)

Segundo, Pacheco et al. (2002), as leveduras são hábeis para crescer e eficientes na produção de etanol em valores de pH de 3,5–6,0 e temperaturas de 28-35 °C. Contudo, conforme a concentração inicial de etanol produzida, a

temperatura chegará aproximadamente a 40 °C, resultando em um decréscimo da produtividade da fermentação. Este decréscimo ocorre devido aos efeitos que a levedura sofre pela formação do produto, uma vez que esta é bastante susceptível a inibições pelo etanol. Concentrações de 1–2 % (p/v) de etanol são suficientes para retardar o crescimento, e em concentrações em torno de 10 % (p/v) de etanol, a taxa de crescimento é quase nula.

Algumas espécies de bactérias também são capazes de fermentar sacarose, glicose e frutose. De acordo com McDonald et al., 1991, os *Lactobacillus buchneri* fermentam monossacarídeos (glicose e frutose) com maior eficiência, quando comparado com a fermentação de dissacarídeos (sacarose). Essa bactéria é capaz de converter ácido láctico em ácido acético e 1,2-propanodiol em condições de anaerobiose, sendo mais eficiente em pH baixo, próximo a 3,8 (OUDE ELFERINK et al., 2001).

As diferentes espécies de microrganismos presentes na fermentação do mosto influenciam diretamente na qualidade do produto final. Esses microrganismos precisam ter um bom desenvolvimento em condições específicas (temperatura, pH, concentração de sólidos solúveis totais, aeração, entre outros) do processo fermentativo, bem como, serem capazes de tolerar as diferentes concentrações de metabólitos produzidos durante a fermentação.

#### **2.4 Alimentos fermentados produzidos a partir de diversos substratos**

Fermentação pode ser descrita como mudanças bioquímicas provocadas pela atividade metabólica de microrganismos e/ou enzimas na oxidação de carboidratos em ambientes aeróbicos, anaeróbicos ou parcialmente anaeróbicos (WALKER, 1998). A fermentação é uma das formas mais antigas de processamento e preservação de alimentos no mundo, remontando mais de 7000 anos na Babilônia (SHETTY e JESPERSEN, 2006).

Alimentos fermentados tradicionais preparados a partir dos tipos mais comuns de cereais (arroz, trigo, milho ou sorgo) são bem conhecidos em várias partes do mundo. Alguns são utilizados como corantes, especiarias, bebidas e alimentos secundários da dieta, enquanto poucos são utilizados como alimentos principais da dieta (STEINKRAUS, 1998).

O ‘fufu’ é um tipo de alimento fermentado produzido a partir da fermentação da mandioca. As leveduras envolvidas durante a produção de fufu foram descritas por Oyewole (2001), sendo identificadas durante as 96 horas de fermentação leveduras dos gêneros *Pichia*, *Candida*, *Saccharomyces* e *Zygosaccharomyces* e bactérias pertencentes aos gêneros *Streptococcus*, *Geotrichum*, *Corynebacterium*, *Lactobacillus* e *Leuconostoc*. Neste mesmo trabalho o autor estudou a interação entre leveduras e bactérias ácido lácticas, sendo utilizados isolados de *Candida krusei* e *Lactobacillus plantarum*. Os resultados demonstraram que o desenvolvimento de culturas iniciadoras para fermentação de mandioca para produção de ‘fufu’ apresentou melhores resultados quando se inocula leveduras associadas às bactérias ácido lácticas.

A ‘agbelina’ é um alimento à base de mandioca, no qual as raízes são descascadas, raladas e misturadas a um inóculo tradicional. A microbiota predominante durante a fermentação envolve bactérias do ácido láctico, principalmente *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus brevis* e *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*. A lise da celulose presente no tecido da mandioca é realizada pelos *Bacillus* spp., *Candida krusei*, *C. tropicalis*, *Zygosaccharomyces bailii* e fungos filamentosos, através de sua atividade celulolítica. Este alimento é largamente consumido em países como Ghana, Togo e Benin (MANTE et al., 2003).

No Congo a partir da fermentação da mandioca é produzido o ‘sourdough’, uma massa muito utilizada como massa base para preparo de outros alimentos (MIAMBI, et al., 2003). Durante a fermentação para produção

de sourdough, foram identificadas bactérias e leveduras pertencentes aos gêneros *Lactobacillus*, *Pediococcus*, *Weissella*, *Clostridium*, *Propionibacterium*, *Bacillus*, *Candida* e *Saccharomyces*.

Um alimento produzido a partir da fermentação espontânea de mandioca é chamado de polvilho azedo (LACERDA et al., 2005). Esta farinha é amplamente usada na América Latina, especialmente na Colômbia e no Brasil, para produção de pães de queijo e outros alimentos tradicionais. A microbiota presente durante a fermentação do polvilho azedo é bem diversificada, sendo encontradas bactérias e leveduras de diferentes gêneros tais como *Lactobacillus*, *Bacillus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Candida*, *Debaryomyces*, *Kluyveromyces*, *Galactomyces* e *Issatchenkia*.

Segundo Tamang (2005), no nordeste da Índia, uma variedade de alimentos fermentados doces é produzida com soja, e são consumidos por pessoas da etnia da região.

Na África é bastante comum o consumo de alimentos fermentados produzidos a partir da fermentação de cereais. Abriouel et al. (2006) identificaram através de TTGE (Temporal Temperature Gradient Gel Electrophoresis) os micro-organismos presentes em dois alimentos fermentados tradicionalmente consumidos na África – ‘poto poto’ e ‘dégué’. O ‘poto poto’ é um alimento produzido pela fermentação de milho. Este alimento é utilizado pelas famílias do Congo para crianças que estão na fase de pós aleitamento materno. Já o ‘dégué’ é um alimento fermentado usando milheto como substrato, sendo consumido pelas famílias da Burkina Faso. Em ambos os casos a fermentação é espontânea e sem nenhum controle da microbiota envolvida durante a fermentação. Nos dois alimentos fermentados analisados por Abriouel et al. (2006), espécies de bactérias ácido lácticas foram dominantes, sendo encontrados *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *L. paraplantarum*, *L. acidophilus*, *L.*

*casei*, *Bacillus* e *Escherichia coli* nas amostras de ‘poto poto’. E *L. fermentum*, *L. casei*, *L. brevis*, *L. gasei* e *Enterococcus* nas amostras de ‘dégué’.

O ‘doenjang’ é uma pasta produzida na Korea, tradicionalmente obtida da fermentação da soja e tem sido consumida por séculos como uma fonte de proteína e ingrediente aromatizante. Durante a produção de ‘doenjang’ uma variedade de bactérias, leveduras e fungos filamentosos foram encontrados. Bactérias ácido lácticas – *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *L. sakei*, e outros grupos tais como *Bacillus subtilis*, *B. licheniformis*, *Leuconostoc mesenteroide*, *Enterococcus faecium*, foram predominantes, além de serem encontradas leveduras e fungos filamentosos tais como *Debaryomyces hansenii*, *Candida krusei*, *Candida etchellsii* e *Candida* (KIM et al., 2009).

#### **2.4.1 Alimentos fermentados indígenas**

A mandioca é um dos substratos muito utilizado pelos povos indígenas para preparo de seus alimentos. Estudos vêm sendo realizados com alimentos fermentados à base de mandioca, sendo que a fermentação é realizada de forma doméstica e espontânea (MIAMBI et al., 2003; LACERDA et al., 2005; SCHWAN et al., 2007; ALMEIDA et al., 2007).

O ‘cauim’ é uma bebida fermentada de mandioca produzida pelos povos indígenas Tapirapé. Almeida et al. (2007) e Schwan et al. (2007) identificaram a microbiota presente na fermentação da bebida cauim, e observaram que há uma grande diversidade de microrganismos. Ainda segundo Almeida et al. (2007), vários substratos são usados pelos Tapirapé para produção do ‘cauim’ tais como arroz, mandioca, milho, amendoin, semente de algodão, abobora, buriti, banana e outras frutas. A microbiota envolvida na fermentação da mandioca para produção do ‘cauim’ foi descrita por ambos os autores, sendo esta composta por bactérias do gênero *Lactobacillus*, mas ocorreram também os gêneros *Bacillus*,

*Corynebacterium* e *Paenibacillus*. Dentre as leveduras os gêneros encontrados foram *Saccharomyces*, *Candida*, *Pichia* e *Debaryomyces*.

O ‘Hawaijar’ é um fermentado indígena a base de soja com seu flavor e viscosidade característico, comumente consumida em Manipur, na Índia. Os microrganismos dominantes nesta bebida foram identificados, sendo encontradas espécies dos gêneros *Bacillus* – *B. cereus*, *B. subtilis*, *B. licheniformis* e *Staphylococcus* – *S. aureus*, *S. sciuri* (JEYARAM et al., 2008).

Ramos et al., 2010, estudaram a microbiota envolvida durante todo o processo de produção de cauim usando amendoim e arroz como substratos. Esta bebida também é produzida e consumida por índios Tapirapé. Foram encontradas espécies de *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *L. plantarum*, *L. paracasei*, bactérias do gênero *Corynebacterium* e *Bacillus*. Leveduras do gênero *Pichia*, *Saccharomyces*, *Candida* e *Kluyveromyces* também foram identificadas.

Santos et al. (2012), ressaltam a importância dos alimentos fermentados em todo o mundo, sendo que a diversidade de suas propriedades nutricionais e organolépticas, diferem de acordo com às diferentes matérias-primas utilizadas no preparo. Ainda os mesmos autores destacam o extenso uso da mandioca como substrato, para alimentos consumidos no Brasil, Ásia e África. O *caxiri* é produzido à base de mandioca e batata doce pelos índios *Yudjá*. As espécies de leveduras já descritas foram: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*, *Pichia membranifaciens*, *Pichia guilliermondii* e *Cryptococcus luteolus*. As bactérias encontradas foram *Bacillus pumilus*, *Bacillus* spp., *Bacillus cereus*, e *Bacillus subtilis*. Também foram encontradas as espécies *Sphingomonas* sp., e *Pediococcus acidilactici*.

## 2.5 Metabólitos da fermentação

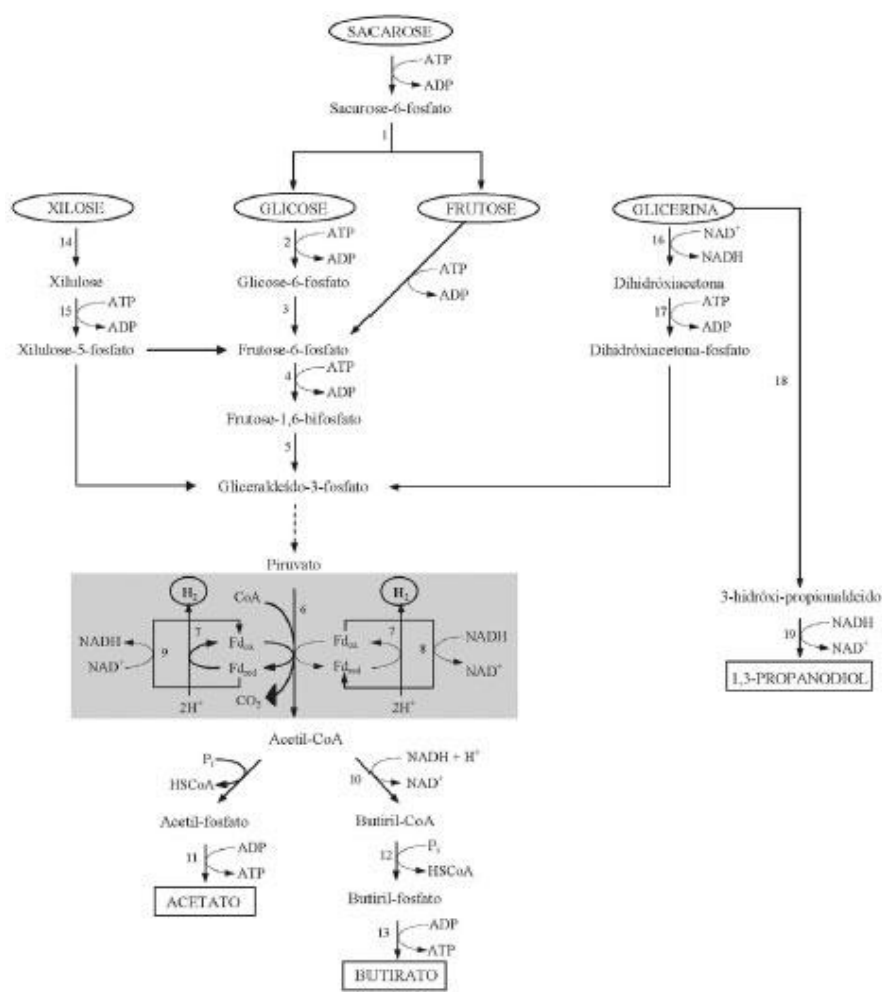
Durante a fermentação alcoólica são formados, além do etanol, importantes componentes em menores quantidades. Dentre eles, podem-se citar os alcoóis superiores, glicerol, aldeídos, ésteres e acetatos, compostos importantes para a formação do aroma de bebidas alcoólicas fermentadas, como o vinho (LURTON et al., 1995; DIAS, 1996; MARQUES & PASTORE, 1999).

## **2.5.1 Álcoois**

### **2.5.1.1 Etanol**

O etanol é um composto formado a partir da via Embden-Meyerhoff-Parnas (EMP) ou via glicolítica. Duas reações relacionadas a essa via conduzem à produção de etanol, por meio da fermentação alcoólica. Na primeira, o piruvato é descarboxilado, produzindo acetaldeído e liberando CO<sub>2</sub>. Em uma segunda reação, o acetaldeído é então reduzido para produzir etanol e, ao mesmo tempo, uma molécula de NADH é oxidada a NAD<sup>+</sup> para cada molécula de etanol produzida (CAMPBELL, 2005) (Figura 3).





**Figura 3** Rota metabólica de micro-organismos do gênero *Clostridium* sp durante fermentação anaeróbica de vários substratos (DE SÁA et al., 2014).

### 2.5.1.2 Glicerol

O 1,2,3-propanotriol conhecido como glicerol ou glicerina, é um composto formado em grandes quantidades nas fermentações realizadas por *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (ABBAS, 2006). Este é formado no princípio da

fermentação, pela redução da diidroxicetona-fosfato a glicerol-fosfato, o qual é fosforilado e gera o glicerol (Lehninger et al., 1995). Sua proporção depende da quantidade inicial de açúcares, das leveduras e das condições do processo fermentativo (PEYNAUD, 1989).

A produção de glicerol está envolvida com a produção de etanol. Em condições normais de crescimento, a maioria da glicose assimilada pela levedura é convertida a etanol. Nesse processo, o  $\text{NAD}^+$  é reduzido a NADH, que será reoxidado durante a redução do acetaldeído para a formação de etanol. Uma pequena porção do NADH é desviada e usada na redução da diidroxicetona-fosfato, a qual é desfosforilada e gera glicerol. Devido ao excesso de etanol, pode haver um desvio da rota e o NADH formado será utilizado para a formação de glicerol em vez de etanol (LENHINGER, 1995).

Ribereau-Gayon (1978) citam que, por seu sabor doce, quase igual ao da glicose, e por sua untuosidade, o glicerol contribui de forma importante para as propriedades organolépticas do vinho, que podem ser percebidas com as primeiras impressões gustativas.

### **2.5.1.3 Metanol**

O metanol ou álcool metílico é um composto natural presente nas bebidas alcoólicas, em quantidades pequenas em relação aos demais componentes (BLINDER et al., 1988).

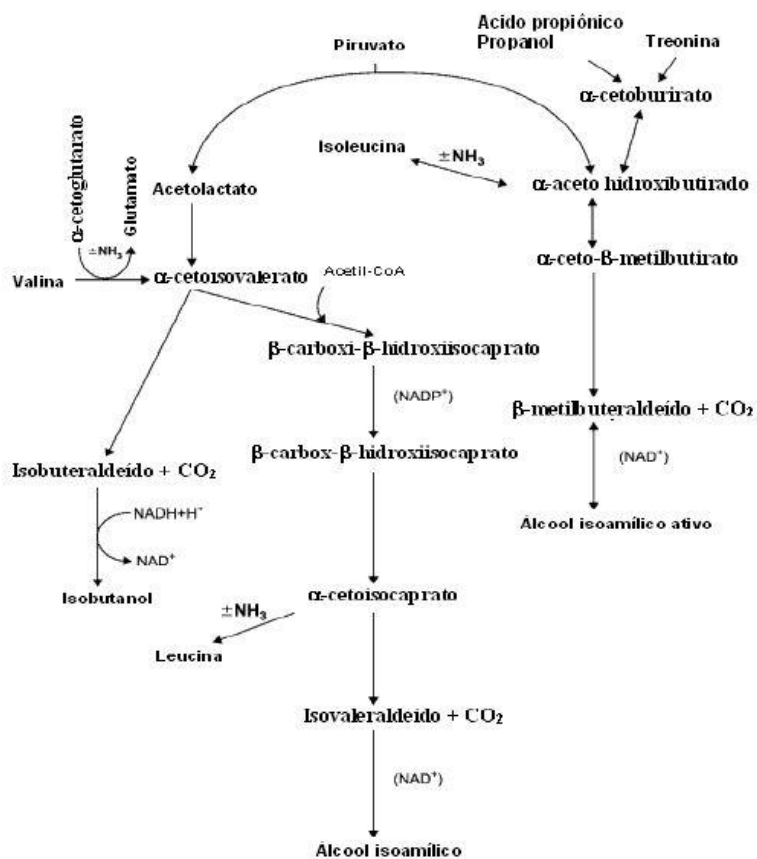
O metanol não é um produto normal da fermentação, ou seja, não é produzido pela levedura, e sim pela hidrólise da pectina metilada presente em algumas matérias-primas. Este processo é catalisado por uma enzima pectica, a pectinametilesterase (PME) que hidrolisa o grupo metil éster da pectina a metanol e poligalacturonato (ZOECLIN et al., 2001).

No organismo, o metanol é oxidado a ácido fórmico e, posteriormente, a  $\text{CO}_2$ , provocando uma acidose grave (diminuição do pH sanguíneo), afetando o sistema respiratório e podendo levar ao coma ou até mesmo à morte (MAIA, 1994). Sua ingestão, mesmo em quantidades reduzidas, em longos períodos de consumo, pode ocasionar cegueira e a morte (CARDOSO, 2006).

#### **2.5.1.4 Alcoóis superiores**

Os alcoóis superiores são alcoóis com mais de dois átomos de carbono, formados durante o processo oxidativo. A sua formação está ligada ao metabolismo dos aminoácidos. Existem duas vias para a biossíntese destes compostos: uma via catabólica dos aminoácidos por descarboxilação, seguida de redução dos alfa-cetoácidos obtidos por transaminação (mecanismo de Ehrlich); e uma via anabólica dos aminoácidos via os  $\alpha$ -cetoácidos correspondentes, a partir dos açúcares. Geralmente, a proporção relativa das duas vias são de 25% e 75%, respectivamente (BAYONOVE et al., 1998).

Os principais alcoóis superiores sintetizados durante a fermentação alcoólica são o 1-propanol, 2-metil-1-propanol ou isobutanol, 2-metil-1-butanol ou álcool amílico, 3-metil-1-butanol ou álcool isoamílico, feniletanol, 2,3-butanodiol (BARRE et al., 2000). Segundo Cardoso (2006) trabalhos indicam que os alcoóis superiores, conferem odores especiais às bebidas e são considerados como solventes sobre outras substâncias aromáticas, interferindo nos graus de volatilidade e nos efeitos sensoriais da bebida. As vias de formação de alguns desses alcoóis estão mostradas na Figura 4.



**Figura 4** Formação de alcoóis superiores a partir de aminoácidos em leveduras fermentativas. Modificado de Swiegers et al. (2005).

Quando presentes em concentrações muito baixas, os alcoóis superiores proporcionam características desejáveis às bebidas; no entanto, concentrações elevadas resultam em aroma forte e sabor picante (SWIEGERS et al., 2005).

Com o aumento do número de carbonos, o aroma modifica-se substancialmente e os alcoóis tornam-se oleosos, alguns deles lembram fortemente aroma de flores e são chamados de óleo fúsel e diminuem o valor comercial e a qualidade das bebidas fermentadas (CARDOSO, 2006).

Entre as variáveis que afetam a concentração de alcoóis superiores formados encontra-se o tipo de levedura, o estado nutricional do mosto, a temperatura da fermentação, o pH, a quantidade de sólidos em suspensão, época de colheita da matéria-prima e a presença de oxigênio (ZOEGLIN et al., 2001).

### **2.5.2 Compostos carbonílicos**

Os aldeídos são compostos muito voláteis, de odor penetrante, que afetam o aroma das bebidas alcoólicas. São compostos intermediários da formação dos alcoóis, sendo formados pela descarboxilação de oxo-ácidos ou, então, pela oxidação dos respectivos alcoóis, como ocorre com o furfural e o hidroximetilfurfural que possuem aroma penetrante e enjoativo (CARDOSO, 2006).

### **2.5.3 Ácidos orgânicos**

Os ácidos orgânicos são compostos de grande importância, pois tem influência sobre diversas propriedades organolépticas, como aroma, sabor e cor, e também estão relacionados ao controle da estabilidade microbiológica das bebidas (MATO et al., 2005).

Durante a fermentação alcoólica são formadas mais de uma centena de ácidos orgânicos, sendo que sua origem depende principalmente de três vias do metabolismo da levedura. Um determinado número de compostos como acetato, succinato,  $\alpha$ -cetoglutarato, malato e citrato derivam diretamente do piruvato pelo funcionamento limitado do ciclo dos ácidos tricarbóxicos. Esses ácidos orgânicos têm um efeito direto sobre as características organolépticas do produto acabado, e intervém no valor do pH da bebida fermentada. Outros ácidos orgânicos (ácido isovalérico e ácido isobutírico) derivam das vias de síntese dos

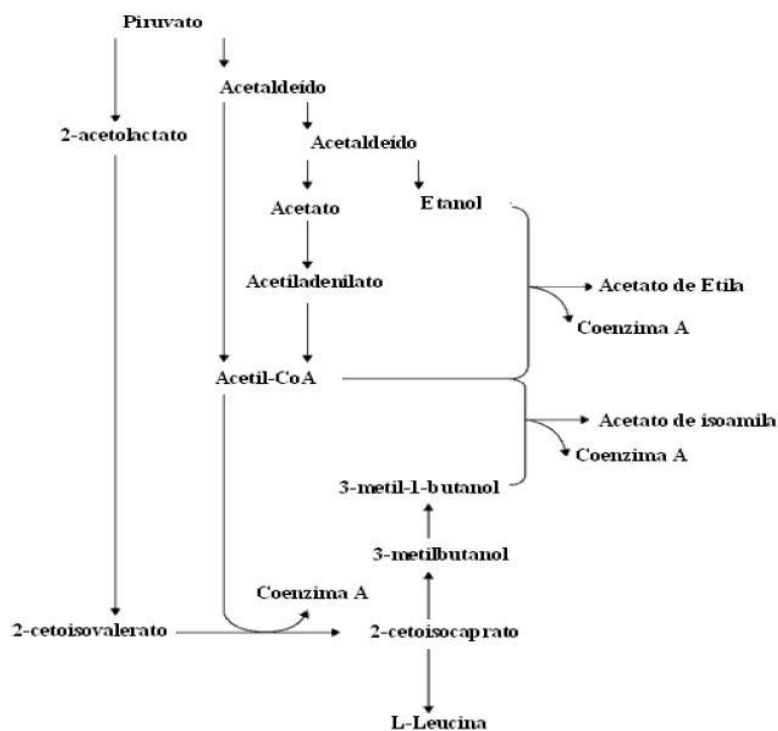
aminoácidos e dos alcoóis superiores. A maioria dos ácidos orgânicos restantes é produzida durante a via de síntese dos ácidos graxos, a partir de malonil-CoA (ALVES et al., 2011).

Os ácidos graxos possuem odores considerados negativos, mas a sua concentração raramente atinge o limiar de percepção; eles desempenham um papel de equilíbrio no aroma fermentativo (ETIÉVANT, 1991).

#### **2.5.4 Ésteres**

Estes compostos juntamente com os alcoóis superiores, são os principais constituintes do aroma fermentativo. Os ésteres são compostos, cuja, presença nas bebidas alcoólicas está direta e fortemente ligada ao aroma, sendo considerados os compostos produzidos por leveduras que tem mais influência sobre o aroma das bebidas (BERRY & SLAUGHTER, 2003; ABBAS, 2006).

Os ésteres etílicos e os acetatos de alcoóis superiores são biogeneticamente derivados do acil-CoA que dão origem aos ésteres etílicos dos ácidos graxos e aos acetatos de alcoóis superiores por alcoólise (BAYONOVE et al., 1998). A Figura 5 mostra as rotas de formação do acetato de etila e acetato de isoamila.



**Figura 5** Rota de formação dos ésteres acetato de etila e do acetato de isoamila em leveduras fermentativas. Modificado de Swiegers et al. (2005).

### 2.5.5 Compostos sulfurados

Os compostos sulfurados são classificados em dois grupos: os de baixo peso molecular e os de peso molecular superior. Para o primeiro, o grupo funcional sulfurado é predominante sobre o odor (cheiro de “ovo podre”). No segundo, a participação no aroma é mais complexa (ETIÉVANT, 1991; DUBOIS, 1994).

### 2.5.6 Compostos nitrogenados

Os compostos nitrogenados voláteis mais abundantes do vinho são as acetamidas de amins primárias e suas amins correspondentes (ALVES et al., 2011).

As acetamidas mais abundantes obtidas por acetilação das amins pela levedura são: N-(2-metilbutil)-acetamida, N-(3-metilbutil)-acetamida, N-(2-feniletil)-acetamida, N-(3-metilpropil)-acetamida, N-pentilacetamida, N-etilacetamida (DUBOIS, 1994; BAYONOVE et al., 1998).

### **2.5.7 Lactonas**

As lactonas são componentes aparentados dos hidroxiácidos, pois resultam da esterificação intramolecular desses ácidos. Os 4-hidroxiácidos conduzem às  $\gamma$ -lactonas (ciclo com cinco átomos) e os 5-hidroxiácidos, às  $\delta$ -lactonas (ciclo com seis átomos) (BAYONOVE et al., 1998). Um exemplo de lactonas macrocíclicas, são os antibióticos macrolídeos (de cadeia grande), pertencentes ao grupo da eritromicina (CAREY, 1999).

### **2.5.8 Fenóis voláteis**

Os principais fenóis voláteis produzidos pelas leveduras são obtidos por descarboxilação enzimática dos ácidos *p*-cumárico e ferrúlico. São eles o 4-vinilfenol e o 4-vinilgaiacol, respectivamente.

A formação desses compostos pode ser atribuída à contaminação por leveduras *Brettanomyces/Dekkera* ou, em quantidades mais baixas, à intervenção de bactérias (CHATONNET et al., 1995). O aumento e a produção do 4-etilfenol são inibidos por aumento da concentração de etanol, sendo inteiramente impedidos para teores de cerca de, 13% (v/v) (DIAS, et al., 2003).



## 2.6 O uso de métodos moleculares para estudos de diversidade microbiana

Vários meios de cultivo seletivos têm sido utilizados para a detecção de diferentes grupos de microrganismos, entretanto as técnicas dependentes de cultivo clássicas nem sempre são eficientes para a identificação (HOLZAPFEL, et al., 1997). A preparação dos meios de cultura seletivos é onerosa e tem a limitação de não ser absolutamente seletiva. Uma desvantagem é que nem todos os microrganismos são cultiváveis, ou seja, não podem crescer em meio de cultura. De acordo com Theunissen et al., (2005) torna-se impossível isolar e identificar um número significativo de espécies microbianas (THEUNISSEN et al., 2005). O uso de técnicas moleculares na microbiologia de alimentos tem oferecido várias melhorias no campo da detecção e identificação microbiana (COCOLIN et al., 2004). A rep-PCR é um método auxiliar e de rápida resposta para análise da diversidade e ecologia microbiana baseado em sequências de DNA dos microrganismos em estudo. Nielsen et al., 2011, estudaram clones de *Klebsiella pneumoniae* utilizando a rep-PCR. Bourdon et al., 2011, realizaram comparação de quatro métodos, incluindo semi-automatizado rep-PCR, para a tipagem de *Enterococcus faecium*. Bonacorsi et al., 2009 diferenciaram grandes grupos clonais de cepas de *Escherichia coli meningitis*.

Diferentes autores (MUYZER e SMALLA, 1998; ERCOLINI, 2004; COCOLIN et al., 2007) tem descrito a aplicação da técnica de DGGE para estudos no campo da ecologia microbiana. No início dos anos 90, Muyzer et al. (1993) desenvolveram a técnica de eletroforese em gel de gradiente desnaturante (DGGE) com a proposta de caracterizar o perfil dos microrganismos presentes em amostras ambientais. A técnica de DGGE permite analisar produtos de PCR, de acordo com suas sequências de nucleotídeos e o tamanho dos produtos (MUYZER et al., 1993).

As técnicas moleculares são ferramentas excepcionais para a detecção, identificação e caracterização de microrganismos envolvidos em diversos ambientes e ecossistemas de alimentos.

## **2.7 Análise nutricional de alimentos**

O aumento do interesse sobre a demanda orgânica de nutrientes nos alimentos e o estabelecimento de padrões nutricionais de ingestão tem elevado a necessidade de se determinar a composição química dos micronutrientes, como as vitaminas e aminoácidos, presentes nesses alimentos (PAIXÃO e STAMFORD, 2004).

Para uma melhor avaliação da composição nutricional dos alimentos fermentados indígenas, faz-se necessário uma análise físico-química aprofundada das amostras. Entre as análises, deve-se fazer a determinação dos açúcares solúveis totais, de proteína bruta, de amido, de pH, de sólidos solúveis totais (°Brix).

Por métodos analíticos de Cromatografia Líquida de Alta Eficiência, deve-se, determinar as concentrações de etanol, glicerol, metanol, ácidos orgânicos (ácido acético e ácido láctico), açúcares (glicose, frutose, sacarose e maltose), vitaminas e aminoácidos. A Cromatografia Líquida de Alta Eficiência (CLAE) é o método químico de identificação e quantificação de maior eficiência atualmente, podendo a separação analítica ser através da fase normal ou reversa, às quais se acoplam detectores de UV e/ou de fluorescência (PAIXÃO e STAMFORD, 2004). As colunas de fase normal são polares (sílica e outros) e produzem separação em fases móveis extremamente apolares (SNYDER et al., 1997; TURNER et al., 2001), enquanto as de fase reversa são revestidas em grau variável (de 6 a 18%) com polímeros apolares, octilsilano (C8) e octadecilsilano (C18), que propiciam melhor resposta com fases móveis polares (SNYDER et

al., 1997). Santos et al., (2012) e Alves et al., (2011), utilizaram a CLAE na determinação e quantificação de compostos produzidos durante a fermentação da bebida indígena *caxiri* e para o estudo da bebida fermentada de lichia, *Litchi chinensis* Sonn, respectivamente.

A Cromatografia Gasosa (CG) é uma técnica para separação e análise de misturas de substâncias voláteis. A amostra é vaporizada e introduzida em um fluxo de um gás adequado denominado de fase móvel gás de arraste. Este fluxo de gás com a amostra vaporizada passa por um tubo contendo a fase estacionária (coluna cromatográfica), onde ocorre a separação da mistura. A FE pode ser um sólido adsorvente (Cromatografia Gás-Sólido) ou, mais comumente, um filme de um líquido pouco volátil, suportado sobre um sólido inerte (Cromatografia Gás-Líquido com Coluna Empacotada ou Recheada) ou sobre a própria parede do tubo (Cromatografia Gasosa de Alta Resolução) (DEGANI et al., 2011). A GC É aplicável para separação e análise de misturas, cujos constituintes tenham ponto de ebulição de até 300 °C e que sejam termicamente estáveis. Para a substância ser arrastada por um fluxo de gás ela deve se dissolver ao menos parcialmente por esse gás. Sendo assim, misturas cujos constituintes seja voláteis ou semi-voláteis podem ser separadas por GC. A Cromatografia Gasosa tem sido utilizada em diversos trabalhos a fim de se obter o perfil de compostos voláteis encontrados em bebidas fermentadas e destiladas. Silva et al., (2009), através da Cromatografia Líquida de Alta Eficiência conseguiram detectar compostos voláteis de cachaças produzidas com leveduras de diferentes procedências. Duarte et al., (2009), utilizaram do método para a caracterização do mosto de gabirola *Campomanesia pubescens* (DC).

## REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

ABBAS, C. Production of antioxidants, aromas, colours, flavours and vitamins by yeasts. **Yeasts in Food and Beverages**, 285-334, 2006.

ABRIOUEL, H., OMAR, N. B., LÓPEZ, L., MARTÍNEZ-CAÑAMERO, M., KELEKE, S., GÁLVEZ. Cultured-independent analysis of the microbial composition of the African traditional fermented foods *poto poto* and *dégué* by using three different DNA extraction methods. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 111, 228-233, 2006.

ALMEIDA, E.G.; RACHID, C.C.T.C.; SCHWAN, R.F. Microbial population present in fermented beverage 'cauim' produced by Brazilian Amerindians. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 120, 146-151, 2007.

ALVES, J. A., DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, L. C., NUNES, C. A., DIAS, D. R., & SCHWAN, R. F. Chemical, physical-chemical, and sensory characteristics of lychee (*Litchi chinensis* Sonn) wines. **Journal of food science**, 76, 330-336, 2011.

BARRE, P. La levadura de fermentación alcohólica. Flanzzy, Claude. **Enología: Fundamentos científicos y tecnológicos**. AMV Ediciones. Mundi-Prensa. Madrid, 2000.

BAYONOVE, C. L. **Arômes: Oenologie-Fondements Scientifiques et Technologiques**, Lavoisier Tec & Doc, Paris, France, 163-235, 1998.

BERRY, D. R.; RUSSELL, I. STEWART, G. G. **Yeast biotechnology**. Allen & Unwin, 1987.

BERRY, D. R.; SLAUGHTER, J. C. Alcoholic beverage fermentations. **Fermented beverage production**. Springer US, 25-39, 2003.

BLINDER, F.; VOGES, E. & LAUGE, P. The problem of methanol concentration admissible in distilled fruit spirits. **Food Additives Contaminants**, London, 343-51, 1988.

BOURDON, N. Comparison of four methods, including semi-automated rep-PCR, for the typing of vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium*. **Journal of microbiological methods**, 84, 74-80, 2011.

BONACORSI, S. Semi-automated rep-PCR for rapid differentiation of major clonal groups of *Escherichia coli* meningitis strains. **International Journal of Medical Microbiology**, 299, 402-409, 2009.

CAMPBELL, M. K. **Bioquímica**. Porto Alegre. Artmed, 752, 2005.

CARDOSO, M. G. **Produção de aguardente de cana**. 2. ed. Lavras, MG: Ed. UFLA, 444. ISBN 8587692356, 2006.

CAREY, F. A. **Química Orgânica**. Vol. 1. McGraw Hill Brasil, 1999.

CHATONNET, P.; DUBOURDIEU, D.; BOIDRON, J. N. The influence of *Brettanomyces/Dekkera* sp. yeasts and lactic acid bacteria on the ethylphenol content of red wines. **American Journal of Enology and Viticulture**, 46, 463-468, 1995.

CHEN H. C., WANG S. Y., CHEN M. J. Microbiological study of lactic acid bacteria in kefir grains by culture-dependent and culture independent methods. **Food Microbiology**, 25, 492-501, 2008.

COCOLIN, L.; BISSON, L. F.; MILLS, D. A. Direct profiling of the yeast dynamics in wine fermentations. **FEMS Microbiology Letters**, 189, 81-87, 2000.

COCOLIN, L.; INNOCENTE, N.; BIASUTTI, M.; COMI, G. The late blowing in cheese: a new molecular approach based on PCR and DGGE to study the microbial ecology of the alteration process. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 90, 83-91, 2004.

DEGANI, A. L. G., QUEZIA B. C, e PAULO C. V. Cromatografia um breve ensaio. **Química Nova na Escola**, 2011.

DE SÁA, L. R. V., CAMMAROTAC, M. C., & FERREIRA-LEITÃO, V. S. PRODUÇÃO DE HIDROGÊNIO VIA FERMENTAÇÃO ANAERÓBIA- ASPECTOS GERAIS E POSSIBILIDADE DE UTILIZAÇÃO DE RESÍDUOS AGROINDUSTRIAIS BRASILEIROS. **Química Nova**, 37, 857-867, 2014.

DIAS, L. Factors affecting the production of 4-ethylphenol by the yeast *Dekkera bruxellensis* in enological conditions. **Food Microbiology**, 20, 377-384, 2003.

DUARTE, W. F. Indigenous and inoculated yeast fermentation of gabioba (*Campomanesia pubescens*) pulp for fruit wine production. **Journal of industrial microbiology & biotechnology**, 36, 557-569, 2009.

EDENBORN, S. L., SEXSTONE, A. J. DGGE fingerprinting of culturable soil bacterial communities complements culture-independent analyses, **Soil Biology & Biochemistry**, 39, 1570-1579, 2007.

ERCOLINI, D. PCR-DGGE fingerprinting: novel strategies for detection of microbes in food. **Journal of Microbiological Methods**, 56, 297-314, 2004.

ETIEVANT, P. X. Wine. **Volatile compounds in foods and beverages**, 483-546, 1991.

GARCIA, M. C. M. POVOS DA AMAZÔNIA: JURUNA - MAKUNA - KRAHÔ. **Revista Eletrônica do Curso de Geografia do Campus Jataí - UFG**, 11, 2008.

GIRAFFA, G., NEVIANI, E. DNA-based, culture-independent strategies for evaluating microbial communities in food-associated ecosystems. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 67, 19–34, 2001.

HERBERT, P.; BARROS, P.; RATOLA, N.; ALVES, A. HPLC Determination of Amino Acids in Musts and Port Wine Using OPA/FMOC Derivatives. **Food Chemistry and Toxicology**, 65, 7, 2000.

HOLZAPFEL, W.; SCHILLINGER, U.; DU TOIT, M.; DICKS, L. Systematics of probiotic lactic acid bacteria with reference to modern phenotypic and genomic methods. **Microbiology and Therapy**, 10, 1-10, 1997.

INSTITUTO SÓCIO AMBIENTAL. **Enciclopédia dos povos indígenas**. São Paulo, 2007.

JEYARAM, K., MOHENDRO SINGH, W., PRENARANI, T., RANJITA DEVI, A., SELINA CHANU, K., TALUKDAR, N. C., ROHINIKUMAR SINGH, M. Molecular identification of dominant microflora associated with ‘Hawaijar’ – A traditional fermented soybean (*Glycine max* (L.)) food of Manipur, Índia. **International Journal of FoodMicrobiology**, 122, 259-268, 2008.

JIANZHONG Z.; XIAOLI L.; HANHU J.; MINGSHENG D. Analysis of the microflora in Tibetan kefir grains using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis. **Food Microbiology**, 26, 770–775, 2009.

KIM, T. W., LEE, J. H., KIM, S. E., PARK, M. H., CHANG, H. C., KIM, H. Y. Analysis of microbial communities in doenjang, a Korean fermented soybean paste, using nested PCR-denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 131, 265-271, 2009.

KOLB, E. **Vinos de frutas**. Ed. Acribia, Zaragoza, Espanha, 280, 2002.

LACERDA, I.C.A.; MIRANDA, R.L.; BORELLI, B.M.; NUNES, A.C.; NARDI, R.M.D.; LACHANCE, M.A.; ROSA, C.A. Lactic acid bacteria and yeasts associated with spontaneous fermentations during the production of sour cassava starch in Brazil. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 105, 213–219, 2005.

LEHNINGER, A. L.; NELSON, D. L.; COX, M. M. **Princípios de bioquímica**. 2. ed. São Paulo: Sarvier, 839 , 1995.

LIMA, T. S. **Um peixe olhou para mim: o povo Yudjá e a perspectiva**, first ed. NUTI, Rio de Janeiro, 2005.

LURTON, L. U. C. Influence of the fermentation yeast strain on the composition of wine spirits. **Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture**, 67.4, 485-491, 1995.

MAGALHÃES, K. T., PEREIRA, G.V.de M., DIAS, D.R., SCHWAN, R. F. Microbial communities and chemical changes during fermentation of sugary Brazilian kefir. **World Journal Microbiology Biotechnology**, 26, 1241-1250, 2010.

MAIA, A. B. R. A. Componentes secundários da aguardente. **Stab Açúcar, Álcool e Subprodutos**, [S.l.], 12, 29-33, 1994.

MANTE, E.S., SAKYI-DAWSON, E. & AMOA-AWUA, W.K. Antimicrobial interactions of microbial species involved in the fermentation of cassava dough into agbelima with particular reference to the inhibitory effect of lactic acid bacteria on enteric pathogens. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 89, 41–50, 2003.

MARQUES, D. B.; PASTORE, G. M. Produção de aromas naturais por microrganismos. **Boletim SBCTA**, 33, p. 80-85, 1999.



MATO, I.; SUÁREZ-LUQUE, S.; HUIDOBRO, J. F. A review of the analytical methods to determine organic acids in grape juices and wines. **Food research international**, 38, 1175-1188, 2005.

MCDONALD, P.; HENDERSON, A. R.; HERON, S. J. E. **The biochemistry of silage**. 2.ed. Marlow: Chalcomb Publications, 340, 1991.

MEROTH, C. B., HAMMES, W. P., HERTEL, C. Identification and population dynamics of yeasts in sourdough fermentation processes by PCR-denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis. **Applied and Environmental Microbiology**, 69, 7453-7461, 2003.

MIGUEL, M. G. da C. P.; CARDOSO, P. G.; LAGO, L. de A.; SCHWAN, R. F. Diversity of bacteria present in milk kefir grains using culture-dependent and culture-independent methods. **Food Research International**, 43, 1523-1528, 2010.

MIAMBI, E.; GUYOT, J. P.; AMPE, F. Identification, isolation and quantification of representative bacteria from fermented cassava dough using an integrated approach of culture-dependent and culture-independent methods. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 82, 111-120, 2003.

MUYZER, G.; DE WAAL, E. C.; UITTERLINDEN, A. G. Profiling of complex microbial populations by denaturing gradient gel electroforesis analysis of polymerase chain reaction-amplified genes coding for 16S rRNA. **Applied and Environmental Microbiology**, 59, 695-700, 1993.

MUYZER, G., SMALLA, K. Application of denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) and temperature gradient gel electrophoresis (TGGE) in microbial ecology. **Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek**, 73, 127-141, 1998.

NELSON, DAVID L.; COX, MICHAEL M. **Principios de bioquímica de Lehninger**. 5. ed. Porto Alegre: Artmed, 1273 p. ISBN 9788536324180, 2011.

NIELSEN, D. S.; TENIOLA, O. D.; BAN-KOFFI, L.; OWUSU, M.; ANDERSSON, T. S.; HOLZAPFEL, W. H. The microbiology of Ghanaian cocoa fermentations analysed using culture-dependent and culture-independent methods. **International of Food Microbiology**, 114, 168-186, 2007.

NIELSEN, J. B. Identification of CTX-M15-, SHV-28-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST15 as an epidemic clone in the Copenhagen area using a semi-automated Rep-PCR typing assay. **European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases**, 30, 773-778, 2011.

OGUNTOYINBO, F. A., DODD, C. E. R. Bacterial dynamics during the spontaneous fermentation of cassava dough in gari production. **Food Control**, 21, 306–312, 2010.

OLIVEIRA, A. **Os índios Juruna do alto do Xingu**. São Paulo: Dédalo, 1970.

OUDE ELFERINK, S. J. W. H.; KROONEMAN, J.; GOTTSCHAL, J. C. Anaerobic conversion of lactic acid to acetic acid and 1,2-propanediol by *Lactobacillus buchneri*. **Applied and Environmental Microbiology**, 67, 125-132, 2001.

OYEWOLE, O. B. Characteristics and significance of yeast involvement in cassava fermentation for ‘fufu’ production. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 65, 213-218, 2001.

PACHECO, M. T. B.; SGARBIERI, V. C. Diferentes métodos de concentração de proteína de levedura e suas implicações nas propriedades funcionais. **Boletim SBCTA**, 36, 83-94, 2002.

PAGLIARO, H., AZEVEDO, M. M., & SANTOS, R. V. **Demografia dos povos indígenas no Brasil**. Editora Fiocruz, 2005.

PAIXÃO, J. A. E STAMFORD, T. L. M. Vitaminas lipossolúveis em alimentos – uma abordagem analítica. **Química Nova**, 27, 96-105, 2004.

PEREIRA J. R., N. Bioprocessos Industriais. In: PEREIRA JR., N.; BON, E. P. S., **Tecnologia Enzimática**. Rio de Janeiro-RJ, 24-46, 1999.

PEYNAUD, E. **Enología Práctica**, 3ª edición. Ed. Mundi-Prensa, Madrid. ISBN 8471142147, 1989.

RAMOS, C. L.; ALMEIDA, E. G.; PEREIRA, G. V. M.; CARDOSO, P. G.; DIAS, E. S.; SCHWAN, R. S. Determination of dynamic characteristics of microbiota in a fermented beverage produced by Brazilian Amerindians using culture-dependent and culture-independent methods. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 140, 22-231, 2010.

RAMOS, C. L., ALMEIDA, E. G., FREIRE, A. L., SCHWAN, R. S. Diversity of bacteria and yeast in the naturally fermented cotton seed and rice beverage produced by Brazilian Amerindians. **Food Microbiology** 28, 1380–1386, 2011.

RANTSIOU, K.; URSO, R.; IACUMIN, L.; CANTONI, C.; CATTANEO, P.; COMI, G.; COCOLIN, L. Culture-dependent and -independent methods to investigate the microbial ecology of Italian fermented sausages. **Applied and Environmental Microbiology**, 71, 1977-1986, 2005.

RIBEIRO, D. **Os índios e a civilização: a integração das populações indígenas no Brasil moderno**. Petrópolis, Brasil: Vozes, 509, 1982.

RIBEREAU-GAYON, P. Wine flavor. **Flavor of foods and beverages: chemistry and technology**, Academic Press, New York, 355-380, 1978.

ROEHR, M. Products of primary metabolism. **Reed, G. Biotechnology**. New York: Ed. VCH, 6, 123-168, 1996.

ROSS, R. P., MORGAN, S.; HILL, C. Preservation and fermentation: past, present and future. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 79, 3–16, 2002.

SANTOS, C.C.A.A., ALMEIDA, E.G., MELO, V.P., SCHWAN, R.F. Microbiological and physicochemical characterisation of caxiri, na alcoholic beverage produced by the indigenous Juruna people of Brazil. **International Journal of Food Microbiology** 156, 112-121, 2012.

SCHWAN, R. F.; ALMEIDA, E. G.; SOUZA-DIAS, M. A. G.; JESPERSEN, L. Yeast diversity in Rice-cassava fermentations produced by the indigenous Tapirapé people of Brazil. **FEMS Yeast Research**, 7, 966-972, 2007.

SHETTY, P. H. and JESPERSEN, L. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and lactic acid bacteria as potential mycotoxin decontaminating agents. **Trends in Food Science & Technology**, 16, 48-55, 2006.

SILVA, P. H. A. Chromatographic evaluation of volatile compounds in brazilian sugar cane spirits produced with yeasts from different locations. **Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos**, 29, 100-106, 2009.

SNYDER, L. R.; KIRKLAND, J. L.; GLAJCH, J. L. **Practical HPLC Method Development**, 2nd ed., Wiley Interscience Publication and John Wiley & Sons Inc.: New York, 1997.

STEINKRAUS, K. H. Bio-enrichment: production of vitamins in fermented foods. In: WOOD, J. B. **Microbiology of fermented foods**. London: Blackie Academic and Professional., 603–619, 1998.

SWIEGERS, J. H. Yeast and bacterial modulation of wine aroma and flavour. **Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research**, 11, 139-173, 2005.

TAMANG, J. P. Ethnic fermented foods of the Eastern Himalayas. **International conference on fermented foods, health status and social well-being**. SASNET, DEC, Anan Índia, 17-18, 2005.

THEUNISSEN, J.; BRITZ, T. J.; TORRIANI, S.; WITTHUHN, R. C. Identification of probiotic microorganisms in South African products using PCR-based DGGE analysis. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 98, 11-21, 2005.

TURNER, C.; KING, J. W.; MATHIASSEN, L. **Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry**, 49, 553, 2001.

VILELA, D. M.; PEREIRA, G. V. de M.; SILVA, C. F.; BATISTA, L. R.; SCHWAN, R. F. Molecular ecology and polyphasic characterization of the microbiota associated with semi-dry processed coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.). **Food Microbiology**, 27, 1128-1135, 2010.

WALKER, G. M. **Yeast Physiology and Biotechnology**. 350 p. Ed. John Wiley, 1998.

WARD, O. P. **Bioteconología de la fermentación: principios, procesos y productos**. ZARAGOZA (España). Ed. ACRIBIA, S.A, 155, 1991.

WINDHOLZ, M. **The Merck Index**. Rahway (New Jersey): Merck and Co, 1976.

ZOECKLEIN, B. **Análisis y producción de vino**. Zaragoza: Acribia, 613, 2001.7

**CAPÍTULO 2**

**MICROBIAL DIVERSITY AND METABOLITES PRODUCED DURING  
THE FERMENTATION OF *CAXIRI***

## RESUMO

Este trabalho foi conduzido com o objetivo de estudar a microbiota e avaliar as características físico químicas, da bebida indígena de mandioca e milho, *caxiri*. Foram utilizadas técnicas dependentes de cultivo e os métodos moleculares Rep-PCR (ITS1 e ITS4) e sequenciamento com a finalidade de se obter uma melhor análise da microbiota nas diferentes amostras da bebida. Foram encontradas as seguintes espécies de leveduras: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Pichia kluyveri*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Debaryomyces fabryi* e *Rhodotorula* sp.. Os isolados bacterianos identificados são *Bacillus subtilis*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus carnosus*, *Escherichia coli*. Através da cromatografia líquida (HPLC) foi possível observar a concentração final de etanol de 88,15 g/L e de ácido láctico foi de 14,25 g/L. O valor de pH decresceu de 6,50 para 3,00 e de sólidos solúveis totais de 9,0 para 3,0 durante a fermentação, respectivamente. Os compostos voláteis foram detectados através da cromatografia gasosa (GC-FID). O estudo permitiu conhecer a dinâmica da microbiota e a produção de metabólitos durante a fermentação do *caxiri*.

**Palavras-chave:** Bebida fermentada indígena, HPLC, GC-FID, *caxiri* de milho, diversidade microbiana.

## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to study the microbiota and to evaluate the physical chemical characteristics of the indigenous beverage cassava and corn, *caxiri*. Data dependent culture and molecular methods Rep-PCR (ITS1 and ITS4) and sequencing in order to obtain a better analysis of microbial diversity in the different samples was used beverage. The following species of yeasts were found: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Pichia kluyveri*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Debaryomyces fabryi* and *Rhodotorula* sp.. Bacterial isolates are identified *Bacillus subtilis*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphyococcus carnosus*, *Escherichia coli*. Through liquid chromatography (HPLC) was observed final ethanol concentration of 88.15 g/L and lactic acid was 14.25 g/L. The pH decreased from 6.50 to 3.00 and total soluble solids of 9.0 to 3.0 during fermentation, respectively. The volatiles were detected by gas chromatography (GC-FID). The study helped identify the dynamics of the microbiota and the production of metabolites during fermentation *caxiri*.

**Key-Words:** Indigenous fermented beverage, HPLC, GC-FID, *caxiri*, microbial diversity.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

Fermentations yielding alcohol and / or acid generally offer low-cost ways of preserving food. The ethanol is germicidal and, as long as the fermented product remains anaerobic, the product is reasonably stable and preserved (STEINKRAUS, 1997). Alcohol serves as a source of calories; undesirable for the overfed population, but valuable to the calorie-deficient villager (STEINKRAUS, 1996). The alcoholic fermented beverages are produced and consumed, usually in commemorative occasions, by different indigenous peoples. Depending on region and ethnicity, there are variations in the raw materials and the fermentation time for the production (ANDRADE et al., 2003).

Traditional or indigenous foods and beverages are normally produced by natural processes, being prepared artisanal and empirically, without knowledge of the presence of microorganisms to trigger the fermentation (STEINKRAUS, 1996; GOTCHEVA et al., 2000). In most of these products the fermentation involves mixed cultures of yeasts, bacteria and fungi. Some microorganisms may participate in parallel, while others act in a sequential manner with a changing dominant microbiota during the course of the fermentation (BLANDINO et al., 2003). Diversity and functional dynamics of microbial strains involved in different traditional fermented food should be diligently studied to get a full understanding of the microbial activities that can assist in technical development of the fermentation processes (OGUNTOYINBO e NARBAD, 2012).

Indigenous fermented products in different parts of the world are considered to have improved flavour, texture, increased shelf-life, bioavailability of micronutrients, and reduced or absence of antinutrition and toxic compounds among others (SEFA-DEDEH et al., 2004; OBILIE et al 2004). Previous works on Brazilian fermented foods have revealed a complex and significant microbial

biodiversity responsible for these inherent desirable characteristics (ALMEIDA et al., 2007; RAMOS et al., 2010 and 2011; SANTOS et al., 2012; MIGUEL et al., 2012). Some of these foods include *cauim* from cassava and rice, peanut and rice *cauim*, *cauim* from cotton seed and rice, *caxiri* from cassava and sweet potato, and corn and rice *calugi*.

According to Almeida et al. (2007) *Lactobacillus*, *Bacillus*, *Corynebacterium* and *Enterobacter* were identified in the *cauim* beverage, produced from cassava and rice. Ramos et al. (2010) reported that the *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus paracasei* and *Lactobacillus brevis* were dominant throughout fermentation of peanuts, cottonseeds and rice. Recently, Miguel et al. (2012) reported the presence of *L. plantarum*, *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus parasanguis*, *Weissella confusa*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Bacillus cereus* and *Bacillus* sp. and the yeasts *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Pichia fermentans* and *Candida* sp. during the fermentation of *calugi*, a porridge produced from corn and rice.

Santos et al (2012) studied the *caxiri* produced using cassava and sweet potato and found that during the alcoholic fermentation (104.69 g/L) occurred an increase in the total microbial population, with yeast being the largest group of microorganisms. The bacteria were mainly represented for *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus pumilus*, *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Pediococcus acidilactici* and *Enterobacter* sp.. The dominant yeast identified was *S. cerevisiae*, although *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*, *Pichia membranifaciens* and *Pichia guilliermondii* were also found. The authors also reported that the final product was characterized by a high content of ethanol and a high concentration of lactic acid.

Organic acids are generated in fermented products as a result of hydrolysis, biochemical metabolism and microbial activity. Quantitative determination of organic acids is of wide importance in fermented foods due to

technical, nutritional, sensorial and microbial reasons (SHUKLA et al., 2010). Some studies have examined the volatile organic acid contents in traditional fermented foods and beverages by using gas chromatography (GC) and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) methods (ALMEIDA et al., 2007; MAGALHÃES et al, 2009; SHUKLA et al., 2010; SANTOS et al., 2012; MIGUEL et al, 2012). These are the most widely used techniques in organic acid analysis, because of the speed, selectivity, sensitivity, reliability and simple sample preparation methods involved (AOAC, 1975; GOMIS and ALONSO, 1996; SHUKLA et al.,2010).

*Caxiri* is a spontaneously fermented alcoholic beverage produced mainly by *Yudjá* people, that inhabits the *Xingu* Indigenous Park, Brazil, one of the largest and most famous indigenous land worldwide. According with Lima (2005) *caxiri* is traditionally associated with sacred rituals and is ritually consumed at parties or by large groups preparing to perform collective work, such as felling trees or planting fields of crops. The *caxiri* produced by these people, is a brew primarily made with cassava and sweet potato, but other substrates can be used in its manufacture, like corn and regional fruits (SANTOS et al., 2012).

Due to the uncontrolled fermentation progression that occurs with natural microbiota, the traditional method of making cassava corn *caxiri*, have to be studied to deliver safe products, and moreover, to maintain the indigenous food traditions. Thus, the objective of the present study were to identify the microorganisms involved in the fermentation of cassava corn *caxiri* by PCR-DGGE and determine the metabolites present in the fermentation process by gas chromatography-flame ionization detection (GC-FID) and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

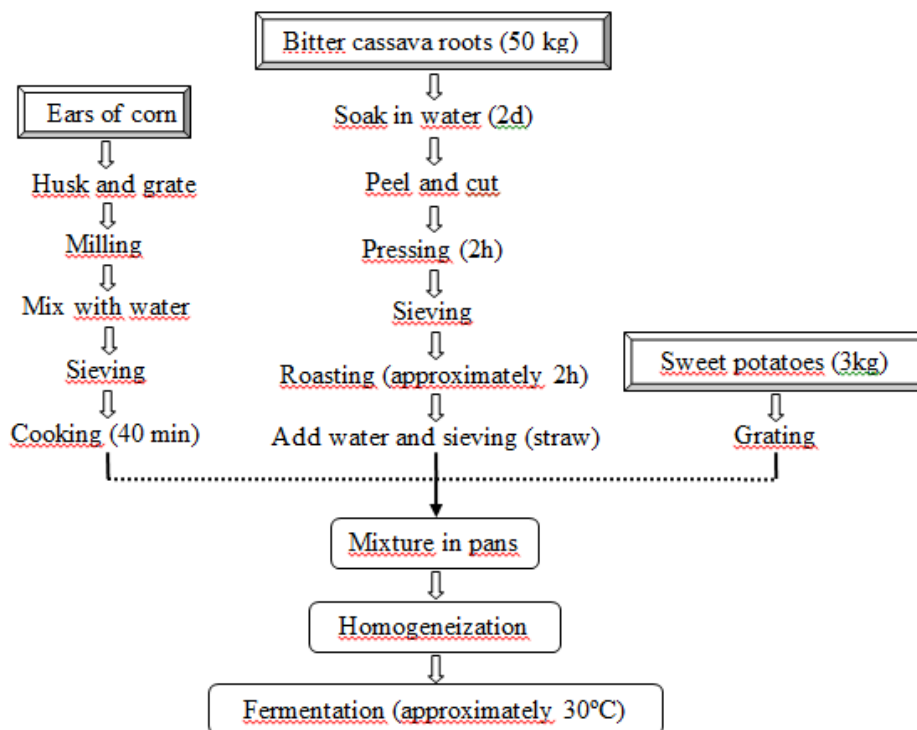
## 2 MATERIAL AND METHODS

### 2.1 Beverage making and sampling

The alcoholic cassava corn *caxiri* is traditionally prepared by women from the *Yudjá* people, at *Pakaya* tribe, located at São José do Xingu – Mato Grosso, Brazil. The substrates used in the preparation were native cassava, sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* L.) and corn (*Zea mays*).

To prepare approximately 100 L of the cassava and corn *caxiri*, 50 Kg of bitter cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) roots were harvest, cut into pieces and allowed to ferment for two days submerged in water. This process provides softening, and this softened and fermented cassava is known as *puba* (SANTOS et al., 2012). Then, the cassava tubers were peeled, cut in small pieces, put inside of raffia bags and placed in a handmade wood press for 2 hours, to remove the excess water. The cassava mass that resulted from the pressing was sieved to remove undesirable parts and subsequently grated into flour. Next, the mass was stirred with wooden paddles until the flour was uniformly roasted (approximately 2 h). Roasting and *pubas*'s processes are very important for preparing the beverage; these stages probably are related with detoxification by removing cyanide content of the bitter cassava roots. Thereafter, the flour was homogenized with approximately 80 L of water and passed through a sieve straw to obtain a homogenous liquid. Simultaneously, 21 ears of corn were harvested, husked and grated on artisanal aluminum graters. The grated corn was then milled in wooden mortar and the corn mass was mixed with about 20 L of water, sieved to retire the peels and cooked until obtained a corn porridge (40 minutes). Three kilogram of sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* L.) were grated and then mixed with other processed substrates. The mixture was well homogenized and placed inside the open vessel at room temperature

(approximately 30 °C) to initiate the fermentative process (Figure 6). Three fermentations were performed in the same conditions as described above.



**Figure 6** A flow diagram for the processing of cassava roots, corn and sweet potato into caxiri.

The samples were taken at 24 h intervals. At each time of sampling, 20 mL of fermenting substrate were collected into sterile empty bottles for physicochemical analysis and another 20 mL were added to sterile bottles containing 180 mL of saline peptone diluents (0.1% peptone (HIMEDIA, Mumbai, India), 0.5% NaCl (MERCK, Darmstadt, Germany), 0.03% Na<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (MERCK), 20% glycerol (HIMEDIA) for microbial analysis. They were kept at – 20 °C until analysis. Samples were taken by duplicate.

## **2.2 Microbial enumeration, isolation, purification and maintenance**

The samples were mixed in a stomacher at normal speed for 60 s, and 10-fold dilutions were prepared. Five different culture media were used to count the microorganisms: YPD agar (1% yeast extract (MERCK, Darmstadt, Germany), 1% peptone (HIMEDIA, Mumbai, India), 2% glucose (MERCK, Darmstadt, Germany), 2% agar (MERCK, Darmstadt, Germany) containing 100 mg/L chloramphenicol (SIGMA, St. Louis, USA) and 50 mg/L chlortetracycline (SIGMA, St. Louis, USA)) was used for yeast enumeration, the plates were incubated at 30 °C for 2-5 days; nutrient agar medium (MERCK, Darmstadt, Germany) was used as a general medium for the viable aerobic mesophilic bacteria (AMB) population, the plates were incubated for 3 days at 30 °C; MRS (De Man Rogosa Sharpe, MERCK, Darmstadt, Germany) agar containing 0.1% nystatin (SIGMA, St. Louis, USA) under anaerobic conditions was used for LAB count, the plates were incubated at 30 °C for 2 days; Glucose Yeast Calcium Carbonate (GYC) agar (5% glucose, 1% yeast extract, 3% CaCO<sub>3</sub>, 2% agar) at pH 5.6 was used for growth of acetic acid bacteria (AAB) the plates were incubated at 28 °C; and Violet Red Bile with Glucose (VRBG, MERCK Darmstadt, Germany) was utilized for the isolation of bile-tolerant Gram-negative Enterobacteriaceae (GNE), the plates were incubated at 37 °C for 48 hours. All samples were plated in triplicate.

## **2.3 Microbial Identification**

### **2.3.1 Phenotypic characterization of isolates**

Subsequently, the morphological characteristics of each colony type were recorded and counts were made. The square root of each colony type were isolated and purified. The purified isolates were stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The yeasts were characterized according to Kurtzman et al. (2011) by morphologic (macroscopically and microscopically) characteristics, and subsequently by biochemical tests: fermentation of carbohydrates (glucose, fructose, sucrose and maltose), carbohydrates assimilation (glycerol, raffinose and lactose), DBB (Diazonium Blue B test), urea hydrolysis, and cycloheximide and temperatures ( $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) tolerance.

Bacteria were grouped according to their shape and arrangement, Gram test (positive or negative) and catalase, oxidase, motility and sporulation capacities according to *Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology* (Holt et al. 1994) and *The Prokaryotes* (HAMMES AND HERTEL, 2003). The Gram-negative bacteria were identified using the kits Bac-Tray I, II and III (DIFCO) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

### **2.3.2 Rep-PCR fingerprinting**

The bacterial isolates were grouped by Rep-PCR technique. For amplification of DNA was used rep-PCR reaction with a total volume of  $20\ \mu\text{l}$  containing 1U of Taq polymerase,  $2.5\ \mu\text{l}$  of 10X buffer, 200 mM of each dNTP, 3.0 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.8 mM of primer GTG5 (5' GTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 3'), 1% (v/v) formamide, 0.1% (w/v) BSA,  $2\ \mu\text{l}$  DNA template and sterile milli-Q water to make up to  $20\ \mu\text{l}$ . The program used for reaction was: 5min initial denaturation at  $94^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 30 cycles of  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 30 s,  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 60s,  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 5 minutes, following a final extension of 16 min at  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  (GERVERS et al., 2001). The PCR product was separated by electrophoresis in 2% agarose gel in 1X TAE buffer with a voltage of 70 V for 4 hours using a DNA marker 1Kb

reference. Gels were stained with Syber-Green, visualized in UV light and photographed. From the different rep-PCR profiles were selected microorganisms, the genetic material of which were amplified and sequenced using primers from its rDNA region sequences is shown below the primer 27f (5'AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG3') and reverse 1512r primer (5'ACGGCTACCTTGTTACGACT 3') (DEVEREUX et al., 2004).

The yeast isolates were grouped by rep-PCR. The rep-PCR reaction was total volume of 20µl containing 1U of Taq polymerase, 2.5 µl of 10X buffer, 200 mM of each dNTP, 3.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.8 mM of GTG5 primer (5' GTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 3' ), 1% (v / v) formamide, 0.1% (w / v) BSA, 2 µl DNA template and sterile milli-Q water to make up to 20 µl. The program used for reaction was: 5min initial denaturation at 94 ° C, 30 cycles of 95° C for 30 s, 45° C for 60s, 60 ° C for 5 minutes, following a final extension of 16 min at 60 ° C (ANDRADE et al., 2006). The PCR product was separated by electrophoresis in 2% agarose gel in 1X TAE buffer with a voltage of 70 V for 4 hours using DNA marker 1Kb reference. Gels were stained with Syber-Green, visualized in UV light and photographed. From the different rep-PCR profiles were selected microorganisms, the genetic material of which were amplified and sequenced using primers from its rDNA region sequences is shown below ITS1 (5' TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG3') and ITS4 (5' TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC3') (WHITE et al., 1990). The resulting fingerprints were Analyzed using the BioNumerics, version 4.0 software package (APPLIED MATHS, Sint-Martens-Latem, Belgium) and the similarity among digitized profiles was Calculated using the Pearson correlation, and an average linkage (UPGMA unweighted pair group method or with arithmetic Averages) dendrogram was derived from the profiles. The PCR products were sequenced and sequences MacroGen she obtained will be aligned with the



GenBank database, using the BLAST program (NATIONAL CENTER FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY INFORMATION, Maryland, USA).

## **2.4 Analysis of the microbial community during cassava corn *caxiri* fermentation by PCR-DGGE**

### **2.4.1 Total DNA extraction and PCR amplification**

Total DNA from samples at different times of fermentation was extracted using the Nucleo Spin Tissue kit (MACHEREY-NAGEL, Düren, Germany) and was performed according to manufacturer's instructions. The DNA samples were verified in 1% agarose gels.

The DNA from the bacterial community was amplified with primers 968fGC /1401r (ZOETENDAL et al., 1988), spanning the V6–V8 region of the 16S rRNA gene. The DNA from the yeast population was amplified with the eukaryotic universal primers NL1GC and LS2 which amplified a fragment of the D1-region of the 26S rRNA gene with approximately 250 bp (COCOLIN et al., 2000). All reactions were performed in a 25 µL volume containing 0.625 U Taq DNA polymerase (PROMEGA, Milan, Italy), 2.5 mL 10X buffer, 0.1 mM dNTP, 0.2 mM each primer, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 1 mL of extracted DNA. The amplification was performed according to Ramos et al. (2010). Aliquots (2 mL) of the amplified products were analyzed by electrophoresis on 1% agarose gels before the DGGE analysis.

### **2.4.2 PCR-DGGE analysis and bands sequencing**

The PCR products from the microbial communities were analyzed by PCR–DGGE using a BioRadDCode Universal Mutation Detection System

(BIORAD, Richmond, CA, USA) according to the procedures previously described by Ramos et al. (2010). Denaturation gradients were used that varied from 40 to 70% for the bacterial products (100% corresponded to 7 M of urea and 40% [v/v] of formamide), and 30 to 60% for the yeasts products. Electrophoresis was conducted at a constant voltage of 70 V for 16 h (bacteria and fungi) and at a constant temperature of 60 °C. Following electrophoresis, the gels were stained with SYBR-Green I (Molecular Probes) (1:10.000 v / v) for 30 min. The images were visualized and photographed using a Transilluminator (LPix®).

Selected bands from the PCR–DGGE gels were excised with a sterile blade and placed in 50 µL of sterile Milli-Q water at 4 °C overnight to allow the DNA to diffuse out of the polyacrylamide matrix. The DNA was subsequently re-amplified using the same PCR conditions described above. The PCR products were purified and sequenced by Macrogen Inc. (SEOUL, South Korea) and the obtained sequences were compared with those available in the GenBank database with the BLAST algorithm (NATIONAL CENTER FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY INFORMATION, Maryland, USA).

## **2.5 Physico-chemical analysis of the beverage**

The samples in duplicate were characterized by pH, total soluble solids (° Brix), protein, fat (AOAC, 2000) and total sugars (DISCHE, 1962).

## **2.6 Substrates and metabolites**

### **2.6.1 HPLC analysis**

Carbohydrates (glucose, sucrose, maltose and fructose), organic acid (acetic acid, lactic acid, malic acid and succinic acid) and alcohol (ethanol and glycerol) analyses were performed according to methodology proposed by Duarte et al. (2010). A Shimadzu liquid chromatography system (Shimadzu Corp., Japan) equipped with a dual detection system consisting of a UV-Vis detector (SPD 10Ai) and a refractive index detector (RID-10Ai) was used. A Shimadzu ion exclusion column Shim-pack SCR-101 H (7.9 mm x 30 cm) was used at an operating temperature of 30 °C for ethanol and glycerol and 50 °C for acids. Perchloric acid (100 mM) was used as the eluent at a flow rate of 0.6 ml/min. Acids were detected via UV absorbance (210 nm), while alcohols were detected via RID. Carbohydrates were analyzed on a Supelcosil LC-NH2 column (4.6 mm x 25 cm) operating at 30 °C with acetonitrile: water (75:25) as the mobile phase at a flow rate of 1 ml/min. The sugars were detected via RID. Individual compounds were identified based in the retention time of standards injected at the same conditions, and their concentrations were determined using the external calibration method. All samples were examined in quadruplicate.

### **2.6.2 GC-FID analysis**

Volatile compounds from samples were extracted according to Duarte et al., (2010). The extract containing the volatile compounds was analyzed in a Shimadzu GC Model 17A equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and a capillary column of silica DB Wax (30m x 0.25mm.i.d. x 0.25µm) (J & W Scientific, Folsom, Calif., USA). The temperature program began with 5 min at 50 °C, followed by a gradient of 50 °C to 190 °C at 3 °C/min; the temperature was then maintained at 190 °C for 10 min. The injector and detector temperature were kept at 230 °C and 240 °C, respectively. The carrier gas (N<sub>2</sub>) was used at a flow rate of 1.2 ml/min. Injections of 1 µL were made in the split mode (1:10).

Volatile compounds were identified by comparing the retention times of the compounds in the samples with the retention times of standard compounds injected under the same conditions. Volatile compounds were quantified with 4-nonanol at a final concentration of 312 µg/L as an internal standard. The samples were examined in duplicate.

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Microbial counts

The microbial population dynamics in different fermentation times is shown in Figure 7. According to other studies microbial population found in different indigenous fermented foods is diverse and complex needs to be studied carefully (ALMEIDA et al., 2007; RAMOS et al., 2011; SANTOS et al., 2012; SCHWAN et al., 2007). The population of yeast during the fermentation process ranged between 4.15 and 6.73 CFU/mL, the microorganisms become dominant the end of the fermentation process. The 108 yeast isolates showed no ability to break down urea and all produced ascospores, being characterized as members of the Phylum Ascomycota. The yeasts may be characterized as fermentative yeasts, since all showed the ability to ferment at least one carbohydrate they were subjected (maltose, fructose, glucose and sucrose).

Among the main yeasts identified in indigenous fermented foods and beverages, the most common is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (JESPERSEN et al., 2003, SCHWAN et al., 2007, DUARTE et al., 2009, RAMOS et al., 2010, SANTOS et al., 2012). However, other yeast species also plays an important role in the spontaneous fermentation of fruits and grains. Ramos et al., (2010) detected in the drink *cauim* indigenous species *Candida* sp, *Pichia guilliermondii*, *Kluyveromyces lactis* and *Rodotorula toruloides*. In the last

hours of fermentation of peanut and rice were only detected species *Candida* sp, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *Kluyveromyces lactis*. According to Romano et al., (2006) of the species *S. cerevisiae* plays a vital role in fermentation of the maize dough, the basis of the daily diet in South America and Africa.

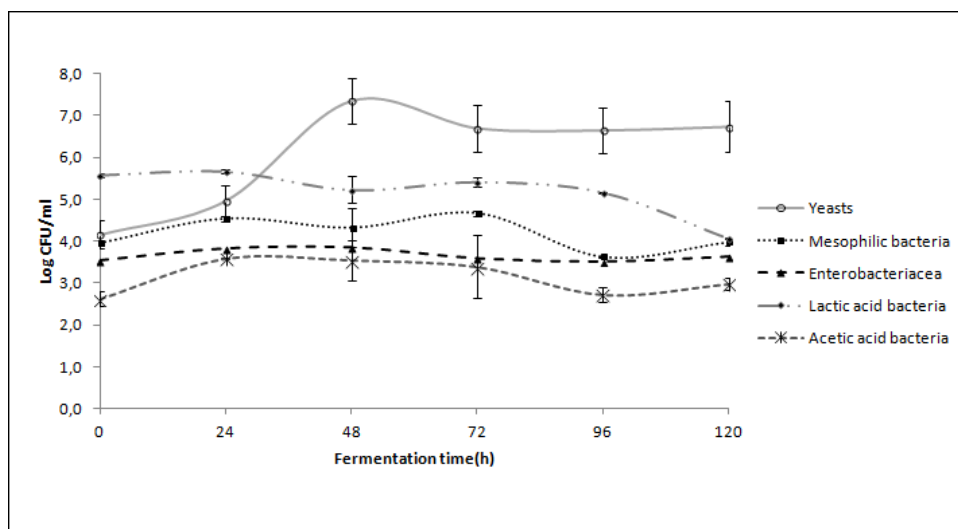
The population Enterobacteriaceae and acetic bacteria remained practically constant during the fermentation process, respectively reaching a population of 3.63 CFU/mL and 2.98 CFU/mL at 120 hours of fermentation. The mesophilic bacteria population ranged between 3.63 and 4.66 CFU/mL, whereas the end of the fermentation process the population was 3.97 CFU/mL. The population of lactic acid bacteria varied moderately reaching a value of 4.1 CFU/mL at the end fermentation process. According to Nout & Sarkar (1999), the growth of yeasts in fermented foods is favored by the acidification of the environment by bacteria, and the growth of bacteria is stimulated by the presence of yeasts, which can provide growth factors such as vitamins and soluble nitrogen compounds. Among the 237 isolated Gram-positive bacteria, 73.37% and 26.63% do not sporulate. Through microscopy it was possible to characterize them as bacilli (65%) and cocci (35%). Was characterized Gram-negative bacteria only 17.13% of the bacterial population.

Ramos et al., (2010) by DGGE identified on the beverage *cauim* indigenous the species *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *L. fermentum*, *L. paracasei*, *L. brevis* and *Bacillus* sp. Santos et al. (2012) detected the species *Pediococcus acidilactici*, *B. subtilis*, *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*, *B. pumilus*, *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*, *B. simplex* *Sphingomonas* sp., *B. megaterium* through grouping by ARDRA.

Lactic acid bacteria, acetic bacteria and yeasts are responsible for the production of lactic acid, acetic acid and alcohol (MIGUEL, et al., 2012). Blandino et al., (2003) emphasized that LAB, AAB and yeasts are important groups of microorganisms in food fermentation from cereals produced with

indigenous sorghum, wheat, corn and rice. According to Ramos et al., (2010) the production of acids and other antimicrobial components during fermentation can promote the security and stability of the final product.

Just as Santos et al. (2012) have not been isolated from filamentous fungi fermented alcoholic beverage *caxiri*.



**Figura 7** Numbers (log CFU/ml) of different microorganisms during 120 hours of fermentation of corn *caxiri*.

The population of AAB and Enterobacteriaceae remained practically constant during the fermentation process, reaching a population of 2.98 log CFU/mL and 3.63 log CFU/mL at 120 hours of fermentation, respectively. The mesophilic bacteria population ranged between 3.63 and 4.66 log CFU/mL, reaching at the end of the fermentation process the population of 3.97 log CFU/mL. Mesophilic bacteria have been found in many foods and beverages fermented from cereals and roots (ALMEIDA et al, 2007; GADAGA et al., 1999; RAMOS et al, 2011; FOMA et al., 2012; MIGUEL et al., 2012; SANTOS et al., 2012). The population of mesophilic bacteria found in cassava *caxiri* studied by Santos et al. (2012) was higher than that found in this study probably

because the use of different substrates. According to other indigenous fermented foods studies the microbial population found is diverse and complex and it vary according to the way and substrate utilized (ALMEIDA et al., 2007; RAMOS et al., 2011; SANTOS et al., 2012; SCHWAN et al., 2007).

A total of 345 strains were isolated and identified to species level. Among them, 108 isolate belong to yeast group. All yeast isolates showed no ability to break down urea and all produced ascospores, being characterized as members of the Phylum Ascomycota. These yeasts were characterized as fermentative yeasts, since all of them showed ability to ferment at least one of the carbohydrates tested (maltose, fructose, glucose and sucrose).

Among the 237 bacteria isolates, 82.87% were Gram-positive bacteria, and 17.13% were Gram-negative. The great majority of Gram-positive isolates were able to sporulate (73.37%). Through microscopy it was possible to characterize the Gram-positive ones as bacilli (65%) and cocci (35%) forms.

According to Rep-PCR, the isolates were grouped into groups. It was possible to identify the yeast species *Saccharomces cerevisiae*, *Pichia kluyveri*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Debaryomyces fabryi* and *Rhodotorula* sp. and regarding bacteria species, it was found species, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphyococcus carnosus*, *Escherichia coli* sp. (Table 1).

**Tabela 1** Genbank accession number of microorganisms of the species identified.

<b>Access number</b>	<b>Similarity</b>	<b>Species</b>
<b>Bacteria</b>		
GI:26245917	99%	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
JX406820.1	98%	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
JF811579.1	97%	<i>Lactobacillus fermentum</i>
GI:597512677	98%	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>
GI:2182827	91%	<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i>
GI:32330231	96%	<i>Staphylococcus carnosus</i>
<b>Yeasts</b>		
AB280539.1	100%	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
AM262826.1	99%	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
EU649673.1	100%	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
U53879.1	99%	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
AM262825.1	99%	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
FM199969.1	99%	<i>Pichia kluyveri</i>
HQ398237.1	98%	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>
FJ662410.1	100%	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>
EF197999.1	98%	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>
AY125962.1	99%	<i>Debaryomyces fabryi</i>

The species *S. cerevisiae* was the dominant yeast detected in the corn *caxiri*, as also described by Santos et al. (2007) in cassava *caxiri*.

Other indigenous fermented foods and beverages have identified *S. cerevisiae* as the most common yeast (JESPERSEN et al., 2003, SCHWAN et al., 2007, DUARTE et al., 2009, RAMOS et al., 2010, SANTOS et al., 2012). According to Romano et al., (2006) the species *S. cerevisiae* plays a vital role in fermentation of the maize dough, the basis of the daily diet in South America and Africa. However, other yeast species also plays an important role in the spontaneous fermentation of fruits and grains. Ramos et al., (2010) detected in *cauim* the indigenous species *Candida* sp, *Pichia guilliermondii*, *Kluyveromyces lactis* and *Rodotorula toruloides*. In the last hours of fermentation of peanut and



rice were only detected species *Candida* sp, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *Kluyveromyces lactis*. The *S. cerevisiae* dominance was not surprising, since *caxiri* is an alcoholic beverage, the high ethanol concentration (approximately 90 g/L) may eliminate the less alcohol tolerant yeasts. Further, some authors (ASSANVO et al, 2006; COULIN et al, 2006; SANTOS et al., 2012) have reported that the concentration of fermentable carbohydrates and protein favored the fermentative metabolism of yeast *S. cerevisiae*, which metabolizes sugars quickly and synthesizes ethanol. *S. cerevisiae* yeast species are more abundant and involved in several cassava fermented foods, such as *fufu*, *attieke* and *caxiri*.

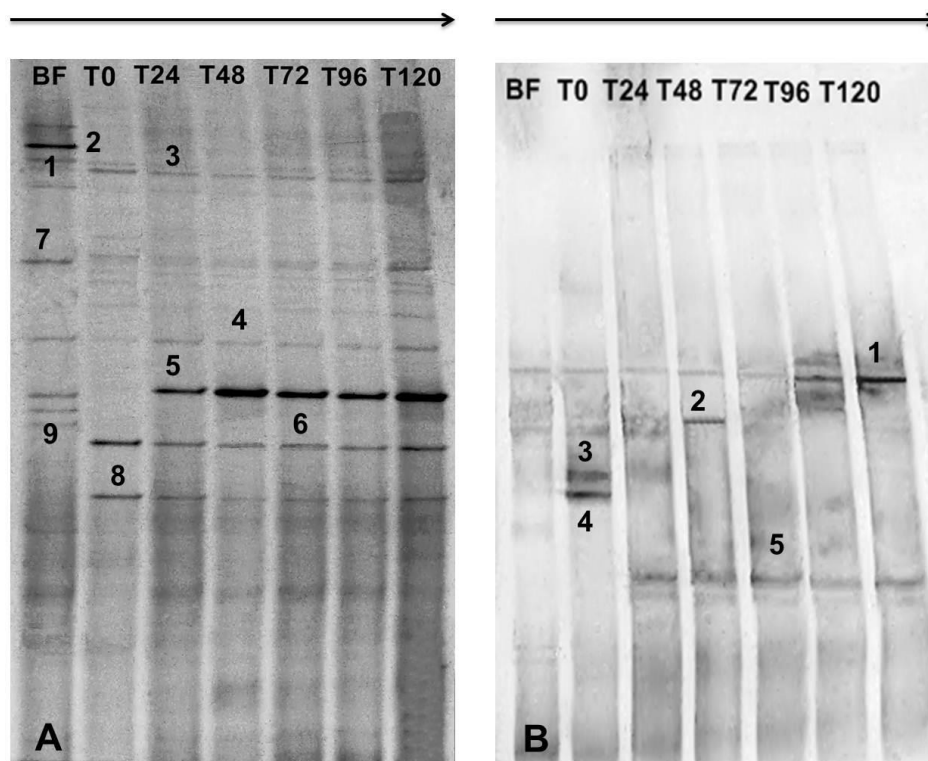
The microbiota present in fermented foods, such as lactic acid bacteria, acetic bacteria and yeasts may be associated with the production of lactic acid, acetic acid and alcohol (MIGUEL, et al., 2012). Blandino et al., (2003) emphasized that LAB, AAB and yeasts are important groups of microorganisms in food fermentation from cereals produced with indigenous sorghum, wheat, corn and rice. The production of acids and other antimicrobial components during fermentation can promote the security and stability of the final product (RAMOS et al., 2010). Therefore, the microbial diversity is directly related to sensorial and safety characteristics of the final product. Our results indicated that the methodology allowed the identification of *Saccharomces cerevisiae*, *Pichia kluyveri*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Debaryomyces fabryi*, *Rhodotorula*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphyococcus carnosus*, *Escherichia coli*. and their dynamics during the fermentation process. The yeast population was predominant during the fermentation process, being *S. cerevisie* responsible for the main ethanol content (11°GL). LAB was also found, being related to lactic acid content. The high concentrations of ethanol and lactic acid in corn *caxiri* may confer safety to the final product, since this beverage is rudimentary produced without hygienic practices. However, more studies should be performed in order to develop a

controlled process using selected starter cultures and to provide a final product with better quality.

### 3.1.1 Culture-independent analysis with PCR-DGGE

The Fig. 8 show the PCR-DGGE fingerprints eukaryotic communities (A) and prokaryotic (B), respectively. Samples taken at intervals of 24 hours fermentation *caxiri* (BF, T0, T24, T48, T72, T96 and T120 hours). Fingerprints PCR-DGGE detected that the eukaryotic communities (A) though has different profiles where nine bands were excised and their DNA was sequenced. Despite presenting different profiles, from DNA sequencing, was found just *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, possibly indicating the polymorphism of the species in the different profiles obtained.

Five different DNA fragments of prokaryotes were excised from the PCR-DGGE (Fig.8B) gel. The fragments were amplified and then sequenced using universal primers prokaryotic. It was found during the fermentation *caxiria* wide range of prokaryotes. In prokaryotic PCR-DGGE profile was detected *Lactobacillus fermentum* (band 2), *Enterobacter cloacae* (band 3), *Candidatus arthromitus* (band 4) and *Lactobacillus helveticus* (band 5).



**Figura 8** Changes in eukaryote (A) and prokaryote (B) communities during caxiri fermentation. The fingerprints were generated by PCR-DGGE of the V6-V8 region of the 16S rRNA gene from the bacterial community. The DNA from the yeast population was amplified with the eukaryotic universal primers NL1GC and LS2 which amplified fragment of the D1 region of the 26S rRNA.

### 3.2 Chemical characterization of the beverage

The results of chemical analysis are shown in Table 2. Fructose, glucose, maltose, ethanol, methanol and glycerol were detected, but not sucrose (Fig. 9 and Fig. 10). The hydrolysis of the sucrose, a disaccharide, results in the release of fructose and glucose in the fermentation medium. Obtaining simple sugars can be done by enzymes, *invertase* enzyme of the yeast *S. cerevisiae*. The glucose and fructose molecules are isomers. In the next step, the *zimase*, another

enzyme synthesized by *S. cerevisiae*, conversion catalyzes the reaction of glucose and fructose in ethanol and carbon dioxide. Tartaric, malic, succinic, lactic, acetic, propionic and butyric acids were also evaluated throughout the fermentation of *caxiri* (Table 2).

Different organisms may cause fermentation of different substances. The bacteria responsible for fermentation fats lead to the production of butyric acid (Table 2). The yeast ferments the glucose and some bacteria are able to ferment lactose. In industry, the lactic acid is manufactured by the controlled fermentation of hexoses milk, corn and molasses.

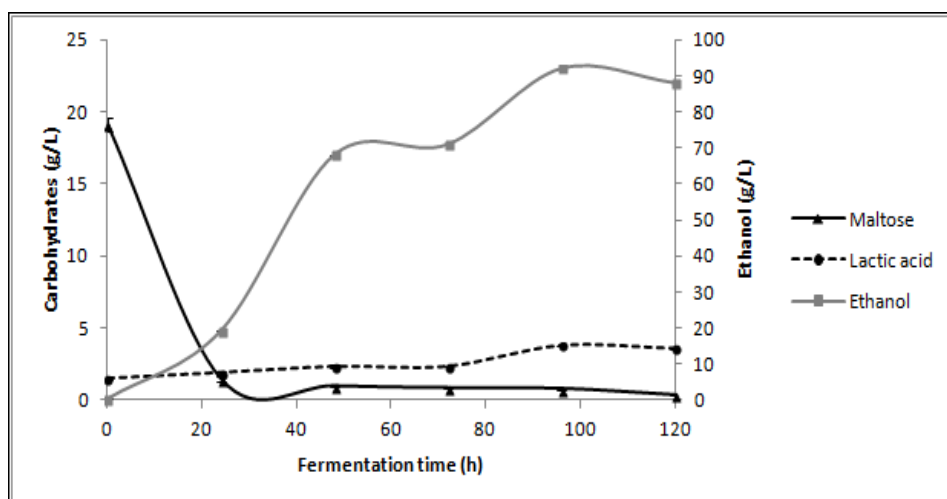
**Tabela 2** Physical and chemical characters evaluated in the fermentation of alcoholic fermented beverage caxiri.

	Fermentation time (h)					
	0	24	48	72	96	120
pH	6.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
°Brix	9.0	9.0	7.0	5.5	5.5	5.5
Protein (%)	0.21 ± 0.04	0.26 ± 0.00	0.29 ± 0.04	0.34 ± 0.01	0.30 ± 0.05	0.29 ± 0.01
Compounds (g/L)						
Acids						
Tartaric	0.05 ± 0.00	0.33 ± 0.03	0.31 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.04	0.21 ± 0.03	0.07 ± 0.10
Malic	0.09 ± 0.00	0.07 ± 0.01	0.27 ± 0.25	0.39 ± 0.01	0.51 ± 0.06	0.55 ± 0.04
Succinic	0.24 ± 0.00	0.21 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.00	0.20 ± 0.02	0.21 ± 0.02	0.24 ± 0.09
Lactic	5.85 ± 0.03	7.48 ± 0.41	9.19 ± 0.48	9.22 ± 0.05	15.09 ± 0.01	14.25 ± 0.00
Acetic	0.22 ± 0.00	0.28 ± 0.01	0.28 ± 0.01	0.34 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.00
Propionic	0.05 ± 0.01	0.04 ± 0.01	0.04 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.00	0.05 ± 0.00	0.05 ± 0.01
Butiric	0.10 ± 0.00	0.17 ± 0.00	0.17 ± 0.00	0.15 ± 0.03	0.13 ± 0.01	0.13 ± 0.01

The initial pH in *caxiri* was 6.5 decreasing during the fermentation process, reaching value of 3.0 at 48 h remaining constant until 120 h. This decrease may be directly related to the acids presence. Organic acids, mainly lactic acid, are produced by LAB activity, which were the predominant bacteria during the process, and the second largest group following the yeasts group. The °Brix value was reduced from 9.0°Brix (0 h) to 5.5 °Brix (120 h). The °Brix decrease may be related to yeast metabolism, mainly *S. cerevisiae*, producing high yield of ethanol. The amounts of protein remained constant throughout the fermentation process corn *caxiri*.

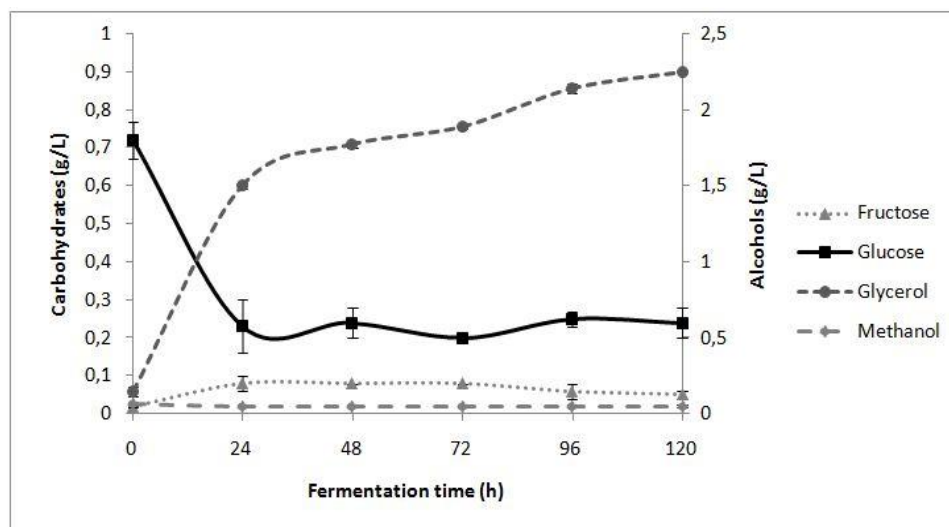
The Figure 9 presents the profiles of the maltose, lactic acid and ethanol compounds simultaneously. The lactic acid concentration ranged from 5.85 g/L (0h) to 14.25 g/L (120h) during fermentation. The maltose was the most abundant carbohydrate detected in *caxiri* with an initial concentration of 19.12 g/L (0h). During the first 24 hours of fermentation occurred a significant decrease of maltose, and it was observed a concentration of 0.33 g/L at the end of fermentation (120h) These results are in concurrence with those described by Santos et al. (2012), where it was associated the *Bacillus* species with the availability of maltose (via hydrolysis of starch). The ethanol content increased throughout the fermentation (Fig. 9). The initial concentration of ethanol was 0.16 g/L (0h) reaching its peak at 96 hours fermentation with 92.16 g/L, corresponding to approximately 11°GL. Santos et al., (2012) also found high ethanol concentration (83.9 g/L) in the cassava *caxiri* beverage, which was associated to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* presence, in concurrence with our results. Foma et al., (2012) reported that alcohol concentration of the beverage *munkoyo* was variable during fermentation process. This variation could be explained by the different initial populations of yeasts at the beginning of fermentation process and also by the interaction between yeast and LAB. The ethanol yield is dependent on a number of steps that must be followed from

obtaining the raw material and during the processing and storage of the product. Some factors of fermentation should be controlled, such as aeration, temperature, pH, nutrients, bacterial contamination, and the concentration of ethanol in the fermentable medium. Agitation should be performed at the beginning of fermentation for better multiplication of yeasts during fermentation being avoided because the presence of oxygen can promote the formation of acetic acid. In this study acetic acid was detected at concentrations of between 0.22 g/L at the beginning of the process and 0.21 g/L at the end of the fermentation process. The pH showed up around 6.5 to 3.0.



**Figure 9** Profile dynamics of maltose, lactic acid and ethanol during fermentation of corn caxiri.

Figure 10 shows the concentrations of fructose and glucose, glycerol and methanol in different samples of corn *caxiri*. The concentration of fructose showed moderate variation throughout the fermentation process (Fig. 10). The fructose concentration was almost constant during the process, varying from 0.02 g/L at 0 h to 0.08 g/L during the first 72h of fermentation. At the end of the process (120h) the concentration was 0.05 g/L. There was a decrease in the concentration of glucose in the fermentation corn *caxiri*. The initial glucose



**Figura 10** Profile dynamics of fructose, glucose, glycerol and methanol during fermentation of caxiri.

concentration was rapidly (24 h) consumed by microbial activity, reducing from 0.72 g/L (0h) to 0.24 g/L (120h). In contrast, there was an increase in glycerol production during the fermentative process. The initial concentration of glucose was rapidly (24 hours) consumed by microbial activity, reduction of 0.72 g/L (0h) 0.24 g/L (120h). In contrast, there was an increased glycerol production during the fermentation process, which is favored by low pH (4.0 – 3.0) of the fermentation medium.

This result indicated the yeast metabolism, since the increase of glycerol content is coincident with the increase observed in yeast population. The concentration of glycerol increased from 0.15 g/L (0h) to 2.25 g/L (120h). The methanol concentration was minimal (0.05 g/L) during the fermentation process.

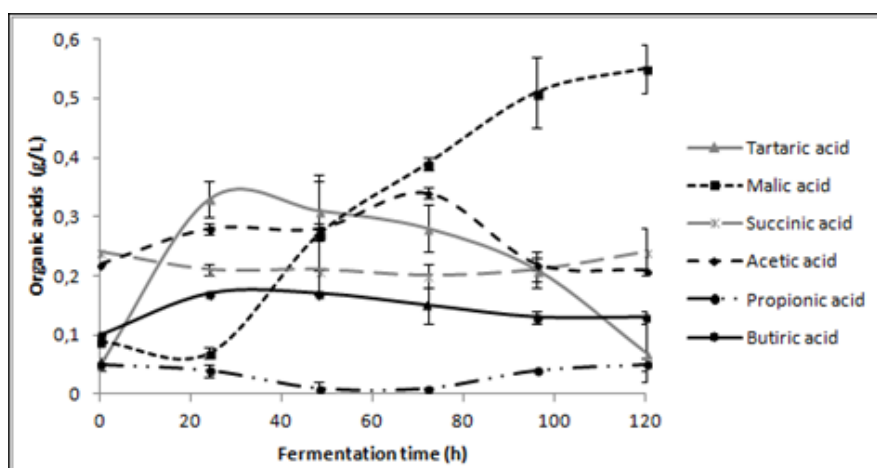
According to Lurton et al. (1995), *S. cerevisiae* strains are permanently in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, allowing the production of ethanol and secondary compounds such as glycerol esters, alcohols and other



compounds responsible for the aroma of alcoholic beverage. Oliveira et al. (2005) inferred that different yeast strains may directly influence quantitative variations of secondary compounds. Santos et al. (2012) observed the presence of different *S. cerevisie* strains, which may contribute for secondary compounds found in cassava *caxiri*.

The concentrations of organic acids such as tartaric, malic, succinic, acetic, propionic and butyric acids were found during the fermentation process and are presented in the Figure 11. The production of tartaric, acetic, propionic and butyric acids was relatively low. The production of acetic acid can be attributed to the presence of AAB, even with a low population observed in Figure 7, as well as the *S. cerevisiae* presence, which may also contribute for acid acetic production (LURTON et al, 1995). In contrast, the malic acid and succinic acids concentrations were high. The malic acid produced during the process, varied from 0.09 g/L (0h) to 0.55 g/L (120h). The high content of malic acid negatively influences the sensory quality of the beverages (DUARTE et al., 2009). The succinic acid concentration increased during the first 24 h of fermentation and was slowly reduced during the process, remaining 24 g/L at the end of fermentation. According, Swiegrs et al., (2005) succinic acid production was due to the presence of heterofermentative LAB that are able to grow during the fermentation of the beverage and producing succinic acid by fermentation of sugars.

The results of the volatiles compounds analysis are shown in Table 3. Thirteen volatiles compounds were identified and quantified during the fermentation of corn *caxiri*, using GC-FID. Aldehydes, acetaldehyde and furfural were detected.



**Figura 11** Profile dynamic organic acids identified by HPLC during fermentation *caxiri*.

**Tabela 3** Concentrations of volatiles compounds in the fermented alcoholic beverage caxiri, as determined by GC-FID.

Compounds ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Fermentation time (h)					
	0	24	48	72	96	120
Acetaldehyde	$51.35 \pm 1.68$	$55.76 \pm 1.44$	$37.26 \pm 1.66$	$34.78 \pm 1.27$	$35.68 \pm 2.40$	$42.35 \pm 2.90$
1,1-dietoxyethane	$19.65 \pm 1.67$	$32.39 \pm 6.97$	$213.06 \pm 1.95$	$226.24 \pm 3.04$	$77.08 \pm 1.90$	$15.21 \pm 0.33$
Isobutylacetate	$51.21 \pm 1.64$	$50.20 \pm 1.23$	$49.21 \pm 2.93$	$47.26 \pm 1.55$	$47.01 \pm 1.45$	$49.15 \pm 1.25$
Ethylbutyrate	nd	nd	$15.45 \pm 1.20$	$18.33 \pm 0.27$	$19.65 \pm 1.32$	$30.18 \pm 1.82$
Ethyllactate	nd	nd	$33.61 \pm 1.76$	$52.06 \pm 1.73$	$71.29 \pm 1.42$	$73.37 \pm 2.05$
Furfural	nd	nd	nd	$109.31 \pm 2.45$	$88.54 \pm 1.21$	$77.21 \pm 1.43$
Butyricacid	$12.39 \pm 1.38$	$14.76 \pm 1.23$	$19.89 \pm 1.16$	$25.86 \pm 1.22$	$25.06 \pm 1.03$	$21.23 \pm 2.04$
Furfuryl alcohol	nd	nd	$78.23 \pm 2.33$	$83.25 \pm 21$	$104.22 \pm 2.47$	nd
2-phenylethanol	nd	nd	$432.75 \pm 2.48$	$837.23 \pm 11.97$	$991.90 \pm 10.01$	$1022.76 \pm 2.78$
Diethylmalate	nd	nd	$44.39 \pm 2.02$	$59.37 \pm 1.09$	$88.32 \pm 2.27$	nd
Octanoicacid	nd	nd	$66.07 \pm 0.41$	$94.26 \pm 1.02$	$96.32 \pm 2.82$	$121.49 \pm 3.18$
Nonanoicacid	nd	nd	$30.09 \pm 1.32$	$28.12 \pm 1.21$	$18.62 \pm 2.02$	nd
Decanoicacid	nd	$98.02 \pm 0.60$	$122.31 \pm 1.83$	$123.04 \pm 0.32$	nd	nd

nd - not detected;  $\pm$  standard deviation

There was a decrease in concentration of acetaldehyde during the fermentation from 55.76  $\mu\text{g/L}$  (24 h) to 34.78  $\mu\text{g/L}$  (72h), showing an increase at 120 hours of fermentation to 42.35  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . Furfural was detected after 72 hours fermentation at a concentration of 109.31  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , which was reduced to 77.21  $\mu\text{g/L}$  at the end of the process. The organic acids may interact with other substances such as alcohols and aldehydes, which produce flavor compounds added during the fermentation process (LIU, HAN and ZHOU, 2011). Acetaldehyde is typically formed during fermentation process to produce foods and beverages from cereals, such as maize, rice and sorghum (BLANDINO et al. 2003). The furfural is formed from the acid hydrolysis of polysaccharides heating or fragments containing pentoses and hexoses (LAKE et al. 2001). This compound is commonly found in foods, including cocoa, coffee, alcoholic beverages, fruits, vegetables and bread (ADAMS et al., 1997).

Isobutyl acetate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl lactate and diethyl malate were the esters detected. The isobutyl acetate concentration remained almost constant, being detected early in the fermentation at a concentration of 51.21  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . The lowest concentration found was 47.01  $\mu\text{g/L}$  at 96 hours. A content of 15.45  $\mu\text{g/L}$  of ethyl butyrate was observed at 48 hours, but at the end of the fermentation the concentration was 30.18  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . Ethyl lactate, diethyl malate were detected in the first 24 hours of fermentation. However, after 48 hours there was an increase in the production of these compounds ranging from 33.61  $\mu\text{g/L}$  to 73.37  $\mu\text{g/L}$  and from 44.39  $\mu\text{g/L}$  to 88.32  $\mu\text{g/L}$  (96h), respectively. Diethyl malate was not produced after 120 hours. Ethyl acetate and isobutyl acetate were identified in the spontaneous fermentation of *thuanao* and it was correlated to fruit flavors such as apple, banana, pineapple (DAJANTA et al., 2011).

The production of butyric acid was observed during the entire process. The initial concentration of this compound was 12.39  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , and the highest concentration (25.86  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) was detected at 72 hours. Octanoic and nonanoic

acids were not detected in the first 24 hours of fermentation. The first compound showed an increase, reaching maximum concentration of 121.49  $\mu\text{g/L}$  the end of the process. Nonanoic acid reached maximum concentration of 30.09  $\mu\text{g/L}$  at 48h. Decanoic acid was detected after 24 hours of fermentation and had an initial concentration of 98.02  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . This compound reached maximum concentration of 123.04  $\mu\text{g/L}$  at 72h and after this time it was not detected.

The alcohols produced were furfuryl alcohol and 2-phenylethanol. They were detected only from 48 h of fermentation. The furfuryl alcohol showed an increase from 78.23  $\mu\text{g/L}$  at 48h to 104.22  $\mu\text{g/L}$  at 96 h. At 120 h this compound was not detected. The compound 2-phenylethanol had a significant production from 432.75 $\mu\text{g/L}$  at 48 h to 1022.76  $\mu\text{g/L}$  at the end of the process. The presence of alcohol was observed in other studies as essential compounds in the quality of taste of foods such as *soy sauce* (LEE and KWOK, 1987), *miso* (KU, CHEN and CHIOU, 2000) and Korean *doenjang* (PARK, GIL and PARK, 2003).

The production of 1,1-diethoxyethane was initiated with 19.65  $\mu\text{g/L}$  and was excessively increased during the first 72 hours of fermentation, obtaining a yield of 226.24  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . From 72 h, its concentration was reduced to 15.21  $\mu\text{g/L}$  (120h).

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

In this work we studied the diversity of microbial populations and the kinetics of these with the production of metabolites involved in alcoholic fermentation *caxiri* corn, food whose raw cassava, sweet potato and corn, produced and consumed by *Juruna* indigenous Brazil. Through the isolation of the microorganisms and with the aid of molecular techniques, it was possible to identify the *S. cerevisiae* species as a predominant throughout the fermentation process. Mesophilic bacterial species, Enterobacteriaceae, lactic acid bacteria and acetic acid, were also present during fermentation. It was possible to correlate the high concentrations of ethanol with the prevalence of *S. cerevisiae* and is known through other studies as more specialized microorganisms for ethanol production. Other compounds detected in the beverage as lactic acid are derived from the presence of different species of bacteria identified as *Lactobacillus fermentum*. Further studies are needed to develop a controlled process using microorganisms selected to ensure a quality final product to consumers.

**REFERENCES**

ADAMS, T. B., DOULL, J., GOODMAN, J. I., MUNRO, I. C., NEWBERNE, P., PORTOGHESE, P. S. The FEMA GRAS assessment of furfural used as a flavor ingredient. **Food and Chemical Toxicology**, 35, 739–751, 1997.

ALMEIDA, E.G., RACHID, C.C.T.C., SCHWAN, R.F. Microbial population present in fermented beverage ‘cauim’ produced by Brazilian Amerindians. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 120, 146–151, 2007.

ANDRADE, J. S.; PANTOJA, L.; MAEDA, R. N. Melhoria do rendimento e do processo de obtenção da bebida alcoólica de pupunha (*Bactrisgasipae* Kunth). **Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos**, Campinas, Suplemento, v. 23, p. 34-38, 2003.

AOAC. Seventeenth ed. **Official methods of analyses of the association of official analytical chemists**, vol 2. Association of official analytical chemists, Gaithersburg, pp. 915-922, 2000.

ASSANVO, J.B., AGBO, G.N., BEHI, Y.E.N., COULIN, P., FARAH, Z. Microflora of traditional starter made from cassava for attieke production in Dabou (Côte d'Ivoire). **Food Control**, 17, 37–41, 2006.

BLANDINO, A.; AL-ASEERIA, M.E.; PANDIELLA, S.S.; CANTERO, D.; WEBB, C. Cereal-based fermented foods and beverages. **Food Research International**, 36, 527–543, 2003.

COCOLIN, L., BISSON, L.F., MILLS, D.A. Direct profiling of the yeast dynamics in wine fermentations. **FEMS Microbiology Letter**, 189, 81–87, 2000.

COULIN, P., FARAH, Z., ASSANVO, J., SPILLMANN, H., PUHAN, Z.B. Characterisation of the microflora of attieke, a fermented cassava product,

during traditional small-scale preparation. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 106, 131–136, 2006.

DAJANTA, K., APICHARTSRANGKON, A., & CHUKEATIROTE, E. Volatile profiles of thuanao, a Thai fermented soy product. **Food Chemistry**, 125, 464–470, 2011.

DISCHE, Z. General color reactions. In: WHISTLER, R. L., WOLFRAN, M. L. (Eds.), Carbohydrates chemistry. **Academic Press**, New York, pp.477-512, 1962.

DUARTE, W.F., DIAS, D.R., PEREIRA, G.V.M., GERVÁSIO, I.M., SCHWAN, R.F. Indigenous and inoculated yeast fermentation of gabioba (*Campomanesia pubescens*) pulp for fruit wine production. **Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 36, 557–569, 2009.

DUARTE, W.F., DIAS, D.R., OLIVEIRA, J.M., TEIXEIRA, J.A., SILVA, J.B.A., SCHWAN R.F. Characterization of different fruit wines made from cacao, cupuassu, gabioba, jabuticaba and umbu. **LWT-Food Science Technology**, 43, 1564–1572, 2010.

FOMA, ROLAND KIBWEG. "Study of physicochemical parameters and spontaneous fermentation during traditional production of *munkoyo*, an indigenous beverage produced in Democratic Republic of Congo." **Food Control**, 25.1, 334-341, 2012.

GADAGA, T. H., MUTUKUMIRAA, A. N., NARVHUS, J. A., FERESUC, S. B. A review of traditional fermented foods and beverages of Zimbabwe. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 53, 1–11, 1999.

GOTCHEVA V, PANDIELLA SS, ANGELOV A, ROSHKOVA ZG, WEBB C. Microfora identification of the Bulgarian cereal-based fermented beverage boza. **Process Biochemistry**, 36:127-130, 2000.



JESPERSEN, L. Occurrence and taxonomic characteristics of strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* predominant in African indigenous fermented foods and beverages. **FEMS Yeast Research**, 3, 191–200, 2003.

KU, K. L., CHEN, T. P., & CHIOU, R. Y. Apparatus used for small-scale volatile extraction from ethanol-supplemented low-salt miso and GC–MS characterization of the extracted flavors. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 48, 3507–3511, 2000.

LAKE, B. G., EDWARDS, A. J., PRICE, R. J., PHILLIPS, B. J., RENWICK, A. B., BEAMAND, J. Lack of effect of furfural on unscheduled DNA synthesis in the in vivo rat and mouse hepatocyte DNA repair assays and in precision-cut human liver slices. **Food and Chemical Toxicology**, 39, 999–1011, 2001.

LEE, M. H., & KWOK, K. F. Studies on the flavor components of soy sauce. **Journal of the Chinese Agricultural Chemical Society**, 25, 101–111, 1987.

LIMA, T.S. **Um peixe olhou para mim: o povo Yudjá e a perspectiva**, firsted. NUTI, Rio de Janeiro, 2005.

LIN Y, TANAKA S. Ethanol fermentation from biomass resources: current state and prospects. **Applied Microbiology Biotechnology**, 69, 627– 642, 2006.

LIU Z. L, SAHA B. C, SLININGER P. J. **Lignocellulosic biomass conversion to ethanol by *Saccharomyces***. In: WALL J, HARWOOD C, DEMAINE A (eds) *Bioenergy*. ASM, Washington, DC, pp 17–36, 2008.

LIU, S., HAN, Y., & ZHOU, Z. Lactic acid bacteria in traditional fermented Chinese foods. **Food Research International**, 44, 643–651, 2011.

LURTON, L., SNAKKERS, G., ROULLAND, C., GALY, B. Influence of the fermentation yeast strain on the composition of wine spirits. **Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture**, 67, 485–491, 1995.

MA, MENGGEN AND Z. LEWIS LIU. "Mechanisms of ethanol tolerance in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*". **Applied microbiology and biotechnology**, 87.3, 829-845, 2010.

MIGUEL, M.G.C.P., SANTOS, M.R.R.M., DUARTE, W.F., ALMEIDA, E.G., SCHWAN, R.F. Physico chemical and microbiological characterization of corn and rice 'calugi' produced by Brazilian Amerindian people. **Food Research International**, 49, 524-532, 2012.

NOUT, M.J.R., SARKAR, P.K. Lactic acid fermentation in tropical climates. **Antonie van Leeuwenhoek**, 76, 395-401, 1999.

OBILIE EM, TANO-DEBRAH K, AMOA-AWUA WK: Souring and breakdown of cyanogenicglucosides during the processing of cassava into akyeke. **International Journal Food Microbiology**, 93, 115-121, 2004.

OGUNTOYINBO, F.A.; NARBAD, A. Molecular characterization of lactic acid bacteria and in situ amylase expression during traditional fermentation of cereal foods. **Food Microbiology**, 31, 254-262, 2012.

OLIVEIRA, E.S., CARDELLO, H.M.A.B., JERÔNIMO, E.M., SOUZA, E.R., SERRA, G.E. The influence of different yeast on the fermentation, composition and sensory quality of cachaça. **World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 21, 707-715, 2005.

OUTLA, W. J, COLLINS K. J, DUFFIELD J. A. **Agriculture as a producer and consumer of energy**. CABI, Oxfordshire, 2005.

PARK, H. K., GIL, B., & PARK, J. K. Characteristic flavor compounds of commercial soybean paste. **Food Science and Biotechnology**, 12, 377-607, 2003.

RAMOS, C.L., ALMEIDA, E.G., PEREIRA, G.V.M., CARDOSO, P.G., DIAS, E.S., SCHWAN, R.S. Determination of dynamic characteristics of microbiota in a fermented beverage produced by Brazilian Amerindians using culture-dependent and culture independent methods. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 140, 225–231, 2010.

RAMOS, C.L., ALMEIDA, E.G., FREIRE, A.L., SCHWAN, R.S. Diversity of bacteria and yeast in the naturally fermented cotton seed and rice beverage produced by Brazilian Amerindians. **Food Microbiology**, 28, 1380–1386, 2011.

ROMANO, PATRIZIA, ANGELACAPECE, AND LENE JESPERSEN. "Taxonomic and ecological diversity of food and beverage yeasts. **“Yeasts in Food and Beverages”**. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 13-53, 2006.

SANCHEZ O. J, CARDONA C. A. Trends in biotechnological production of fuel ethanol from different feedstocks. **Bioresource Technology**, 99, 5270–5295, 2008.

SANTOS, C.C.A.A., ALMEIDA, E.G., MELO, V.P., SCHWAN, R.F. Microbiological and physicochemical characterisation of *caxiri*, an alcoholic beverage produced by the indigenous *Jurunapeople* of Brazil. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 156, 112-121, 2012.

SCHWAN, R.F., ALMEIDA, E.G., SOUZA-DIAS, M.A., JESPERSEN, L. Yeast diversity in rice cassava fermentations produced by the indigenous Tapirapé people of Brazil. **FEMS Yeast Research**, 7, 966–972, 2007.

SEFA-DEDEH S, CORNELIUS B, AMOA-AWUA W, SAKYI-DAWSON E, AFOAKWA E. O. The microflora of fermented nixtamalized corn. **International Journal Food Microbiology**, 96, 97–102, 2004.

SHUKLA S., CHOI T. B., PARK H. Determination of non-volatile and volatile organic acids in Korean traditional fermented soybean paste (Doenjang). **Food and Chemical Toxicology**, 48, 2005-2010, 2010.

STEINKRAUS, K. H. **Handbook of Indigenous Fermented Foods**, Second edition. Marcel Dekker, New York, 1996.

STEINKRAUS, K. H. Classification of fermented foods: worldwide review of household fermentation techniques. **Food Control**, v. 8, n 5/6, pp. 311-317, 1997.

SWIEGRS, J. H., BARTOWSKY, E. J., HENSCHKE, P. A., & PRETORIUS, I. S. Yeast and bacterial modulation of wine aroma and flavor. **Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research**, 11, 139–173, 2005.

VAN DER MEULEN, R., SCHEIRLINCK, L., VAN SCHOOR, A., HUYS, G., VANCANNEYT, M., VANDAMME, P., DE VUYST, L. Population dynamics and metabolite target analysis of lactic acid bacteria during laboratory fermentations of wheat and spelt sourdoughs. **Applied Environmental Microbiology**, 73, 4741-4750, 2007.

VERTES A, QURESHI N, YUKAWA H, BLASCHEK, H. **Biomass to biofuels**. Wiley, West Sussex, 2010.

WALL J, HARWOOD C, DEMAIN, A. **Bioenergy**. ASM, Washington, 2008.

ZOETENDAL, E.G., AKKERMANS, A.D.L., DE VOS, W.M. Temperature gradient gel electrophoresis analysis of 16S rRNA from human fecal samples reveals stable host-specific communities of active bacteria. **Applied Environmental Microbiology**, 64, 3854–3859, 1998.