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Penetration of aerobic bacteria into meat: A mechanistic understanding

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17	Abstract
18	Understanding bacterial penetration into meat is critical to make it safe for consumption. A
19	mathematical model for transport of aerobic bacteria into meat was developed that
20	includes bacterial motility, chemotaxis driven by oxygen concentration, and growth. The
21	effect of proteolysis was also included in the model and the proteolytic kinetic parameters
22	of <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. on sarcoplasmic protein from poultry were measured. Deeper
23	penetration into the meat due to motility is counteracted by chemotaxis toward the
24	surface where oxygen concentration is higher and by a reduction in motility at deeper
25	locations due to oxygen starvation. More rapid bacterial penetration during proteolysis is
26	due to both high motility and increased oxygen diffusion (reduced starvation and
27	chemotaxis) in a reduced viscosity fluid caused by the degradation of the sarcoplasmic
28	protein. Penetration rates in both proteolytic and non-proteolytic bacteria are affected
29	more by oxygen starvation than by chemotaxis toward oxygen.
30	r
31	1. Introduction

World meat consumption continues to increase (FAO, 2003). When inspecting meat for bacteriological safety, the degree of contamination is checked using, e.g., the swab Download English Version:

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