

Extend Shelf-life of Vacuum-Packaged Herring Fish Fillets using Garlic and Ginger Extracts

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Abstract

The present study explored the preservation effect of the garlic and ginger extract (GGE) on herring fish fillets under refrigerated storage (4°C) for 8 weeks. The antioxidant and antimicrobial activity of GGE was evaluated: GGE exhibited a reasonable antioxidant activity and antimicrobial potency against some foodborne pathogens such as *Bacillus subtilis* DB 100 host, *Clostridium botulinum* ATCC 3584, *Escherichia coli* BA 12296, *Salmonella senftenberg* ATCC 8400, and *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 10788. The effect of GGE on the quality and shelf life of herring fish fillet was screened. The study findings highlight the effects of GGE treatment: significant microbial growth inhibition, postponed lipid oxidation, decreased thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) concentration and decreased protein oxidation. Additionally, GGE treatment preserved the pleasant appearance of the fish compared to that of the control after 8 weeks of storage. This study verified that GGE effectively maintained herring fish fillet quality and safety compared to the control treatment and the treatments with nisin or butylated hydroxyl-toluene (BHT).

Keywords: Antioxidant activity; Antimicrobial activity; Herring fish; Lipid oxidation; Natural preservation; Protein oxidation.

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INTRODUCTION

Herring is a popular, preferred seafood due to its high protein and polyunsaturated fatty acid contents. Cooling and freezing are common methods for storing herring because of its fast spoilage. The high pH and amino acid, water and trimethylamine oxide contents¹ of fish provide suitable conditions for gram-positive or gram-negative bacterial growth, which is the main cause of fish spoilage and enzymatic degradation, resulting in protein and lipid oxidation². Fish polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) are essential to the good sensory properties of fish, and their hydrolysis and oxidation produce volatile compounds that influence the distinct flavours of the product³. Primary free radicals, hydroperoxides, secondary aldehydes and other oxidation products interfere with the cellular components involved in producing colour. On the other hand, protein oxidation causes a reduction in the water holding capacity, which negatively impacts product texture⁴. Herring fish deterioration causes health and economic problems, so finding innovative natural preservatives that ensure fish product safety and quality has become a great need^{5,6}. Food manufacturers currently using some common synthetic preservatives like “BHT, BHA and THBQ” to extend shelf-life of herring fish products. Increasing consumer interest in healthy foods containing natural ingredients has driven demand away from synthetic chemicals because of the many health concerns associated with synthetic compounds⁷. Nisin has been the most common natural preservative used in the food industry for many years and is well known to inhibit most harmful bacteria (e.g., *Listeria monocytogenes*), particularly *Clostridium* and *Bacillus* species^{8,9,10}. Nowadays, more attention was paid for the efficacy of different kinds of natural extracts to improve the shelf life of foods^{11,12,13,14,15} due to their high content of phenolic compounds, which enhance the sensory characteristics, quality and safety of food products.

Smoking is a natural traditional preservation method for fish products and is based on phenols and formaldehyde as smoking compounds. This process usually consists of salting and cooled storage, resulting in shelf life prolongation¹⁶.

During the storage of herring, lipid oxidation affects the fish quality through deterioration of the flavour, odour, colour, nutritional value, and safety of foods^{5,17}.

In addition to serving as spices, ginger and garlic act as bio-preservatives due to their high content of bioactive components, such as phenolic compounds¹⁸. Several studies have focused on the effect of smoking and freezing on the oxidation of fish lipids^{19,20}, but neglected the effect of smoking and the addition of natural antioxidants on lipid and protein oxidation and the shelf-life of herring fish consumed in Egypt. Thus, the aim of this work was to investigate the effect of novel formulas of ginger and garlic extract on lipid and protein oxidation and the shelf life of herring consumed in Egypt.

METHODS

Raw material and chemicals

Herring fish were obtained from the Summer Moon Company, and garlic and ginger were purchased from a local market. 2-2-Azinobis-3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulphonic acid (ABTS), 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), BHT, DNPH, 2-thiobarbituric acid (TBA) and guanidine hydrochloride were procured from Alfa Aesar (Johnson Matthey, Massachusetts, USA). All other chemicals and reagents required were obtained from Merck (Germany).

Preparation of herbal extracts

Ginger and garlic extracts were prepared according to the method described by Cao et al.²¹. Briefly, 20 g of a dried sample was extracted by refluxing for 1 h with 200 ml of distilled water, and the obtained extract was cooled and filtered over Whatman no. 1 paper. The filtrates were pooled, concentrated under vacuum at 40°C and then lyophilized to obtain a water extract. A portion of the extract was diluted with distilled water to different concentrations for analysis.

Total phenolic content

The total phenolic content was determined according to Singleton et al.²² using the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) and calculated as gallic acid (mg) equivalents per gram by referring to slope and intercept data of the least-squares fit of a calibration curve computed using gallic acid as a reference standard.

Total flavonoids

The flavonoid content was determined according to the method of Kim et al 2003²³ which is based on the Flavonoid-Al(III) complex and measurement of the absorbance at 510 nm. The total flavonoid content was calculated from a calibration curve generated using catechin as a standard and expressed as catechin (mg) equivalents per 100 g of dried sample.

Antioxidant capacity**ABTS^{•+} radical-scavenging activity**

Spectrophotometric analysis of the ABTS^{•+} radical-scavenging activity was evaluated according to the method of Shirwaikar et al. (2006)²⁴. This method is based on the ability of antioxidants to quench the long-lived ABTS radical cation, a blue/green chromophore with distinctive absorption at 734 nm, in comparison to the quenching ability of standard antioxidants. The ABTS^{•+} activity was calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{ABTS}^{\bullet+} \text{ activity (\% inhibition)} = \frac{[(A_{t_0} - A_{t_{20}}) / A_{t_0}] \times 100}{}$$

DPPH radical-scavenging activity

The ability of a ginger extract, a garlic extract and a mixture of the two to scavenge DPPH radicals was estimated following the method of Kato et al. (1988)²⁵. DPPH can create stable free radicals in aqueous or ethanol solutions. The free radical-scavenging activity was evaluated as the decrease in absorbance due to the scavenging activity:

$$(\% \text{Inhibition}) = 100 - (A_{t_{20}} / A_{t_0}) \times 100$$

Antimicrobial activity

The agar well diffusion method was used to determine the diameters of inhibition zones made by plant extracts of garlic and ginger against various pathogenic strains (*B. subtilis* DB 100 host, *C. botulinum* ATCC 3584, *E. coli* BA 12296, *S. senftenberg* ATCC 8400, *S. aureus* NCTC 10788). Tests were performed in triplicate²⁶.

Storage experiments

Ten kilograms of fresh filleted herring fish (*Clupeaharengus*) were obtained from the Summer Moon Company and divided up for the following treatments: T0= control without any additives; T1= with nisin; T2 = with herbal extract; T3= with BHT; all tissue samples were vacuum packaged in oxygen-impermeable bags (PET+VMPET+LDPE, 120 µm) and stored at 4 °C.

Sampling was carried out at time zero and after 2,4,6 and 8 weeks of storage at 4°C.

Lipid oxidation in herring fish

The oxidative stability of herring fish was estimated using 2-thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) according to the guidelines of Liu et al. (2010)²⁷. In this context, 5 g of fish samples were weighed in a 50 mL Falcon tube and homogenized with 50 µL of BHT (7.2%) and 15 mL of deionized distilled water using a homogenizer for 15 s. One millilitre of fish homogenate was transferred to a disposable test tube (13 × 100 mm), and 2 mL of TBA/trichloroacetic acid (TCA; 15 mM TBA/15% TCA) solution was added. The mixture was vortexed and incubated in a boiling water bath for 15 min to develop the colour. Afterwards, samples were cooled in ice water for 10 min, vortexed again and centrifuged for 15 min at 2000 ×g and 4 °C. The absorbance of the resulting supernatant was determined at 531 nm against a blank containing 1 mL of deionized distilled water and 2 mL of TBA/TCA solution. The content of TBARS was expressed as mg of malondialdehyde (MDA)/kg of fish.

Protein oxidation in herring fish

Protein oxidation was evaluated on the basis of both the formation rate of carbonyl groups and the loss rate of sulphhydryl groups. The total carbonyl content was determined by the procedure of Oliver et al. 1987²⁸. Briefly, 1 g of fish was homogenized with 20 ml of 0.05 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.2), and a 0.5 ml aliquot of the homogenate was mixed with 0.5 ml of 20% TCA and centrifuged. The precipitated proteins were washed twice with HCl/acetone (3/100, v/v), followed by washing with 10% TCA to remove fish chromophores. One of the precipitates was treated with 1 ml of 2 N HCl for protein quantification, and the other was treated with 1 ml of DNPH 0.2% (w/v) in 2 N HCl for carbonyl quantification. Both solutions were incubated in the dark for 1 h at room temperature under regular stirring, the contents were centrifuged, and the precipitates were washed once with 5 ml of 20% TCA and three times with 5 ml of ethanol/ethyl acetate (1/1, v/v) to eliminate traces of DNPH. The precipitates were finally dissolved in 2 ml of 6 M guanidine hydrochloride with 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5. The protein concentration was calculated from the absorption at 280 nm of

the sample derived from the precipitate treated with HCl. For quantification purposes, a standard solution of bovine serum albumin (BSA) in 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer with 6 M, pH 6.5, guanidine hydrochloride was prepared, and the protein concentration was determined according to a standard curve. The carbonyl concentration was calculated from the absorption at 370 nm of the sample derived from the precipitate treated with DNPH and expressed as nmol of carbonyls/mg of protein using an adsorption coefficient of $22.0 \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Microbiological analysis

Fish samples (10 g) were weighed aseptically in sterile bottles, and 10 volumes of sterile saline solution (8.5 g/L) were added. After homogenization for 1 min, a series of 10-fold dilutions were prepared using saline. Nutrient agar was used for total aerobes, while violet red bile agar medium was used for Enterobacteriaceae bacteria²⁹. Salmonella-Shigella (SS) agar and mannitol salt agar were used for *Salmonella* sp. and *S. aureus*^{30,31}, respectively. Plates for the enumeration of *Staphylococci* sp., coliforms, total aerobes and *Salmonella* sp. were incubated at 37°C for 48 h. The results are expressed as \log_{10} CFU per g.

Electrophoresis

The polypeptide pattern of brines was analysed using sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). Fish samples were diluted to 1 mg/mL with 50 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.4) containing 1 mM EDTA (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) and further mixed 1:1 (v:v) with Laemmli buffer containing 10% DDT (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany). Subsequently, the mixture was boiled for 3 min and centrifuged for 3 min at 6000g. Samples and a See-Blue Standard (10 xL) were loaded onto a 12% SDS-PAGE gel and run with running buffer at 200 V for approximately 50 min. Finally, the gels were stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 overnight and washed with a destaining solution (15% ethanol and 5% acetic acid) until protein bands became clearly visible in the colourless gel matrix.

Sensory evaluation of herring fish

The attributes of herring fish (colour, odour, taste, texture, appearance and overall acceptance) were evaluated by a well-trained 10-members panel of laboratory of Food

Technology. Sensory evaluation was based on a nine-point scale according to Lawless et al.³²: “Dislike extremely” was represented by a score of 1, 5 represented “neither like nor dislike” and 9 represented “like extremely”.

Statistical analysis

Significant differences between results were calculated by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Duncan’s test. Differences were considered significant at $P < 0.05$ (95% confidence level). All statistical analyses were performed with SPSS 16.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Impact of the herbal extract on antioxidant activity

The antioxidant activity of the ginger and garlic extracts and their mixture was measured using two parallel assays: DPPH and ABTS. The extracts exhibited significant ($P < 0.05$) scavenging activities at high concentrations (25-100 mg). Ginger extract showed a significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher scavenging activity than garlic extract and the mixture of garlic and ginger. The IC_{50} was 20.43 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for ginger, 42.13 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for garlic and 18.10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for the mixture on the basis of the DPPH assay and 30.76 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for ginger, 45.51 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for garlic and 28.96 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for the mixture on the basis of the ABTS assay (Table (1)). Polyphenol compounds such as flavonoids, flavonols, proanthocyanidin and phenolics in plants have been reported to have strong antioxidant activities, which help to protect cells against oxidative damage by free radicals (McCune and John, 2002; Liao et al., 2008). The model of scavenging the stable DPPH radical is a widely used method for evaluating the free radical-scavenging ability of various compounds³³. Table (1) depicts that the DPPH-scavenging activities of all the extracts and standards are dose responsive; that is, the higher the concentration is, the greater the scavenging activity. The high antioxidant activity of *A. sativum* has been reported by Benkeblia et al. (2005)³⁴, but the activity of alliums depends on both phenolics and sulphur compounds. Nuutila et al. (2003)³⁵, in a study comparing the antioxidant properties of different *allium* species, and Capasso (2013)³⁶, in a study evaluating the antioxidant action of garlic, reported that the lowest antioxidant activity was in garlic (*A. sativum*), which is similar to the trend

observed in this study between the activities of garlic, ginger and the mixture of the two spices, as garlic showed the lowest DPPH- and ABTS radical-scavenging activity. According to Ghasemzadeh et al. (2010)³⁷, ginger showed high antioxidant activity with DPPH, which is similar to our observation in the present study, as ginger showed high DPPH- and ABTS-scavenging activities. We report here for the first time that the antioxidant activity was significantly increased in the mixture of garlic and ginger without any correlation with the phenolic content. This increase could be due to the synergism of the antioxidant activities of the two species.

Antimicrobial activity of the herbal extracts

Aqueous extracts of ginger, garlic and their mixture were screened for antimicrobial activity against five bacterial species (*B. subtilis* DB 100 host, *C. botulinum* ATCC 3584, *E. coli* BA 12296, *S. senftenberg* ATCC 8400 and *S. aureus* NCTC 10788) using the well diffusion method. The mixture of ginger and garlic extracts showed the

highest antimicrobial activity, and its sensitivity differed among the tested strains. The results shown in Table (2) display high antimicrobial activity of the extracts, but the sensitivity differed among the tested strains. Ginger and garlic extract mixtures exhibited stronger antimicrobial effects than the individual extracts. *S. senftenberg* ATCC 8400 exhibited the largest inhibition zone of 29 ± 1.05 mm against the extract mixture, followed by *B. subtilis* DB 100 host at 28.8 ± 1.05 mm, while *C. botulinum* ATCC 3584 showed the lowest inhibition zone of 21 ± 1.05 mm. GGE has antibacterial effects on both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, although the antimicrobial mechanism of action is different for each type. This may be attributed to the high phenolic compound content of the extract, which is common in most plant extracts and serves as a defence mechanism against biological attack^{38,39,14}.

Microbiological analysis of herring

Microorganism growth, both pathogenic and non-pathogenic, causes unfavourable changes in food products, making it unsuitable or unsafe

Table 1. Scavenging effects of aqueous extracts of ginger and garlic and their mixture on DPPH and ABTS radicals

Concentration of samples ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	% Inhibition of DPPH•			% Inhibition of ABTS•		
	Ginger	Garlic	Mix*	Ginger	Garlic	Mix*
25	61.30 \pm 0.98 ^a	52.83 \pm 1.75 ^b	62.90 \pm 1.65 ^a	40.6 \pm 1.60 ^a	37.83 \pm 1.25 ^b	43 \pm 1.00 ^a
50	68.46 \pm 0.89 ^a	59.30 \pm 0.79 ^b	74.23 \pm 0.30 ^a	51.56 \pm 1.72 ^a	46.50 \pm 1.41 ^b	54.33 \pm 1.40 ^a
75	81.50 \pm 1.10 ^a	68.30 \pm 0.98 ^b	85.56 \pm 1.43 ^a	59.63 \pm 1.76 ^a	54.96 \pm 1.86 ^b	65.13 \pm 1.02 ^a
100	92 \pm 1.58 ^a	85.46 \pm 1.26 ^b	94.66 \pm 0.61 ^a	68.16 \pm 1.25 ^a	61.13 \pm 1.41 ^b	76.23 \pm 1.16 ^a
IC ₅₀ ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	20.43 \pm 0.15 ^b	42.13 \pm 0.53 ^a	18.10 \pm 1.51 ^c	30.76 \pm 1.19 ^b	45.51 \pm 1.54 ^a	28.96 \pm 0.85 ^b

Values are the mean \pm SD (n = 3). Different lowercase letters within the same row indicate significant differences (p < 0.05).

*Mix (1:10) 1Ginger: 10Garlic

Table 2. Antimicrobial activity of aqueous extracts of ginger and garlic and their mixture against pathogenic bacteria

Samples	Strains				
	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> DB 100 host	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> ATCC 3584	<i>Escherichia coli</i> BA 12296	<i>Salmonella senftenberg</i> ATCC 8400	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> NCTC 10788
Ginger	15.23 \pm 2.15 ^c	11.5 \pm 1.32 ^c	18.23 \pm 1.75 ^c	21.5 \pm 1.50 ^c	17.23 \pm 0.92 ^c
Garlic	23.33 \pm 1.04 ^b	14.16 \pm 1.03 ^b	23.66 \pm 1.60 ^b	26.16 \pm 0.76 ^b	21.06 \pm 0.81 ^b
Mixture*	28.8 \pm 1.05 ^a	21 \pm 1.05 ^a	28.06 \pm 1.05 ^a	29 \pm 1.05 ^a	25.06 \pm 1.05 ^a

Values are the mean \pm SD (n = 3). Different lowercase letters within the same column indicate significant differences (p < 0.05).

*Mix (1:10) 1Ginger: 10Garlic

for consumption. Antioxidant compounds from different natural sources have proven to be effective antimicrobial agents^{40, 41, 13, 14}. Extracts of ginger and garlic and their mixture have strong antimicrobial activity against some pathogenic bacteria^{42, 43}. However, the antimicrobial effects of ginger, garlic and their mixture have not been tested on herring fish fillet until now. The total counts, Enterobacteriaceae, *Salmonella* sp. and *S. aureus* were analysed to assess the antimicrobial properties of the herbal extracts (Table 3). The total counts ranged between 2.48±0.52 and 7.20±0.88 log cfu/g, indicating that the addition of the herbal extract mixture significantly decreased the total counts compared with nisin treatment and the control after 8 weeks of storage. The obtained results are in agreement with other authors; treated smoked silver carp with garlic and ginger extracts⁴⁴. *C. botulinum* counts were not detected in any samples analysed during the storage time.

Regarding Enterobacteriaceae spp., *Salmonella* sp. and *S. aureus* counts in the control and nisin treatment samples significantly increased at the end of the experiment. In contrast, the counts of these microorganisms decreased as a consequence of the addition of GGE after 8 weeks of storage. The same trend was found in other studies^{45,46}.

Protein oxidation

Functional properties of protein, such as solubility, gelation and emulsification, differ in food products because of the essence and kind of proteins and their amino acids. Oxidation of amino acids generating carbonyl compounds that can affect the functionality and the quality of meat proteins. So, phenolic compounds as antioxidants able to retard the rate of protein oxidation^{47,48, 49,50}. The results indicated that after the first week of storage, the total carbonyl formation increased in all treatments and then began to decrease. GGE significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased the total carbonyl

Table 3. Microbial counts (log cfu/g) on herring fish fillet during refrigerated storage

	Control	Nisin	Treatment
Total bacterial counts			
Week 0	3.40±0.36 ^a	3.23±0.25 ^{ab}	2.48±0.52 ^b
2	3.63±0.51 ^a	3.58±0.37 ^a	3.10±0.40 ^a
4	4.86±0.65 ^a	4.64±0.44 ^{ab}	3.56±0.51 ^b
6	6.10±0.27 ^a	5.96±0.68 ^a	3.86±0.35 ^b
8	7.20±0.88 ^a	6.56±0.45 ^a	4.20±0.79 ^b
Enterobacteriaceae			
Week 0	3.35±0.3 ^a	2.86±0.70 ^{ab}	2.16±0.45 ^b
2	3.96±0.77 ^a	3.43±0.97 ^a	2.56±0.56 ^a
4	4.96±0.25 ^a	3.66±0.66 ^b	3.49±0.34 ^b
6	5.86±0.90 ^a	4.13±0.35 ^b	3.73±0.80 ^b
8	6.4±0.52 ^a	5.10±0.45 ^b	3.83±0.65 ^c
<i>Salmonella</i> sp.			
Week 0	1.77±0.15 ^a	1.55±0.13 ^a	1.46±0.23 ^a
2	3.49±0.25 ^a	2.04±0.29 ^b	1.61±0.30 ^b
4	3.63±0.30 ^a	2.71±0.44 ^b	1.96±0.35 ^c
6	4.68±0.33 ^a	3.23±0.25 ^b	2.23±0.32 ^c
8	4.75±0.41 ^a	3.83±0.55 ^a	2.76±0.56 ^b
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>			
Week 0	ND	ND	ND
2	2.63±0.51	ND	ND
4	3.66±0.64 ^a	2.33±0.47 ^b	1.56±0.20 ^b
6	4.16±0.35 ^a	2.70±0.62 ^b	2.10±0.52 ^b
8	4.43±0.56 ^a	3.40±0.36 ^b	2.33±0.45 ^c

Values are the mean ± SD (n = 3). Different lowercase letters within the same row indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

Treatment: ginger and garlic mixture (1:10)

* *C. botulinum* ATCC 3584 not detected in samples over the entire storage period

compound formation. These results (Table 4) illustrate the positive effect of GGE in lowering total carbonyl compound content after treatment with GGE (2.12 ± 0.36) followed by BHT (2.69 ± 0.09), whereas the highest carbonyl compound content in the control (3.98 ± 0.20) was observed at 8 weeks. Otherwise, the total carbonyl content in the TBARS herring fillet treatments was constant throughout the storage period, and these findings were in line with those of ⁵¹.

Lipid oxidation

Lipid oxidation is an important sign of deterioration of food. The measurement of

TBARS is a standard method for monitoring lipid oxidation changes in food during storage. The effects of ginger, garlic and their mixture on the TBARS values of herring fillet are shown in Table 5. At the beginning of the experiment, the TBARS values of all samples were approximately 0.66-0.89 mg MDA/kg herring fillet; then, the values increased rapidly after 8 weeks, especially in the control treatment. The TBARS value of the control treatment, 4.10 ± 0.20 mg MDA/kg fillet, was the highest among all the treatments, whereas the samples treated with the mixture of natural extracts was 1.96 ± 0.20 mg MDA/kg fillet. During

Table 4. Values of carbonyl compounds (nmol carbonyl compounds mg⁻¹ of protein) in the muscles of herring fish after treatment with the natural extract, with and without commercial antioxidant, for 8 weeks of storage at 4 °C

Groups	Weeks				
	0	2	4	6	8
Control	0.75 ± 0.06^a	1.28 ± 0.15^a	1.93 ± 0.30^a	2.94 ± 0.14^a	3.98 ± 0.20^a
BHT	0.79 ± 0.03^a	1.21 ± 0.09^a	1.59 ± 0.12^{ab}	2.52 ± 0.20^b	2.69 ± 0.09^b
Treatment	0.82 ± 0.06^a	1.34 ± 0.15^a	1.35 ± 0.13^b	1.91 ± 0.25^c	2.12 ± 0.36^c

Values are the mean \pm SD (n = 3). Different lowercase letters within the same column indicate significant differences (p < 0.05). Treatment: ginger and garlic mixture (1:10)

Table 5. TBARS values (mg.MDA.kg⁻¹ sample) in the muscles of herring fish after treatment with natural extract, with and without commercial antioxidant, for 8 weeks of storage at 4 °C

Groups	Weeks				
	0	2	4	6	8
Control	0.89 ± 0.10^a	1.70 ± 0.18^a	2.45 ± 0.12^a	3.30 ± 0.20^a	4.10 ± 0.20^a
BHT	0.68 ± 0.15^a	1.21 ± 0.08^b	1.96 ± 0.12^b	2.58 ± 0.20^b	3.12 ± 0.26^b
Treatment	0.66 ± 0.05^a	0.93 ± 0.10^c	1.13 ± 0.05^c	1.56 ± 0.15^c	1.96 ± 0.20^c

Values are the mean \pm SD (n = 3). Different lowercase letters within the same column indicate significant differences (p < 0.05). Treatment: ginger and garlic mixture (1:10)

Table 6. Effect of the addition of ginger and garlic extract on the sensory characteristics of herring fish fillet

Sensory characteristics	Groups			
	Control	Nisin	BHT	Treatment
Colour	7.43 ± 0.81^a	7.28 ± 0.77^a	7.15 ± 0.78^a	7.70 ± 1.03^a
Odour	6.44 ± 0.53^a	6.63 ± 1.22^a	6.88 ± 1.36^a	6.20 ± 1.18^a
Taste	7.92 ± 1.09^{ab}	8.20 ± 0.48^{ab}	7.40 ± 1.02^a	8.40 ± 0.69^a
Texture	6.90 ± 1.14^a	6.80 ± 0.94^a	7.60 ± 0.99^a	7.20 ± 0.85^a
Appearance	7.45 ± 0.43^a	7.50 ± 0.52^a	6.90 ± 1.32^a	7.51 ± 0.62^a
Overall acceptance	7.95 ± 0.59^{ab}	8.05 ± 0.76^{ab}	7.35 ± 1.05^b	8.20 ± 0.34^a

Values are the mean \pm SD (n = 3). Different lowercase letters within the same row indicate significant differences (p < 0.05). Treatment: ginger and garlic mixture (1:10)

storage, the TBARS values of the mixture of natural extracts were always significantly lower than those of the other treatments ($P < 0.05$). These results indicated that GGE decreased the TBARS values in the herring fillet compared to those in the other treatments, which could be related to the effect of the phenolic compounds in the extracts and their function as antioxidant. Several studies have shown that garlic, ginger, cayenne pepper and their mixture possess strong antioxidant activity⁵².

SDS-PAGE

The major trend observed in Figure (1) is as follows: as the degree of hydrolysis increased, the quantity of high molecular weight proteins decreased, and more proteins bands were present. This trend was also observed in protein hydrolysates made from salmon⁵³, sardines⁵⁴ and Atlantic cod viscera⁵⁵. The highest molecular weight peptide presents in all samples in Fig. 1 was ~84 kDa. The protein electrophoresis patterns of the herring muscle supernatant at time zero and after storage for 4 weeks and 8 weeks showed a decline in the high molecular weight band (band 3-9), which almost disappeared after 2 months (lanes 3, 6 and 9). The protein pattern of herring fish muscle found in this study is in agreement with previously published results of brines from traditional barrel-salted herring^{56, 57, 58}. The figure shows that the BHT and herbal extract treatments

resulted in intense degradation in the range of 40-26 and 17-10 kDa, and the same trend was observed in previous studies^{58, 57}, which revealed the existence of bands between 42, 50 and 30 kDa as a result of protein degradation in salted herring after a short storage period. Similar results were found in this study. Other studies have reported the degradation of herring myosin reflected in the 155, 146, 138, 123, 105, 65 and 56 kDa bands⁵⁶.

Sensory evaluation

The organoleptic assessment of food products is an essential tool to estimate consumer acceptability⁵⁹. The sensory properties of herring fillet fish, including colour, odour, taste, texture, appearance and acceptance, after treatment of nisin, BHT, and herbal extract compared with those of the control are shown in Table 6. There was a slight significant difference ($P < 0.05$) among all treatments; interestingly, the herbal extract treatments received the highest score in taste and overall acceptance. A similar trend has been reported previously⁶⁰. Thus, these sensory evaluation results indicate that the use of the herbal extract had a positive impact on the sensory quality of the herring fillet.

CONCLUSION

This study proved that the preservative capacity of GGE was superior to that of BHT and nisin, which are categorized as super-preservative agents. GGE displayed superior antioxidant activity and antimicrobial effects against serious pathogens. Storage experiments with herring fish fillets for 8 weeks at 4 °C confirmed that GGE addition led to a decrease in TBARS and protein oxidation values, offering good potential to improve the safety, shelf life and sensory qualities of herring fish fillets, which make these extracts appropriate alternative preservatives for use in the food industry.

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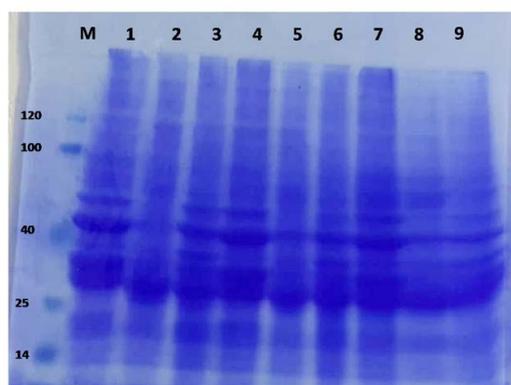


Fig. 1. SDS-PAGE of the supernatants from the muscles of herring fish. Lane M: prestained standard with indicated molecular weight (kDa); lane 1: control (time zero); lane 2: BHT (time zero); lane 3: herbal extract (time zero); lane 4: control (4 weeks); lane 5: BHT (4 weeks); lane 6: herbal extract (4 weeks); lane 7: control (8 weeks); lane 8: BHT (8 weeks); and lane 9: herbal extract (8 weeks)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declares that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

All authors listed have made a substantial, direct and intellectual contribution to the work, and approved it for publication.

FUNDING

None.

DATA AVAILABILITY

All datasets generated or analyzed during this study are included in the manuscript.

ETHICS STATEMENT

This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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