



Use of by-products for the production of pullulan for postharvest management of strawberries



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Postharvest control strategies

Fungicide treatment **NO!!!!**

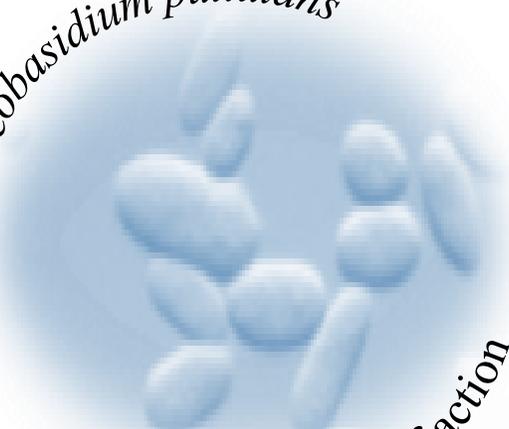
Sanitation practice **YES!!!**

Alternative approaches **YES!!!**



- ✓ Pullulan is a tasteless, odorless, non-toxic, non-hygroscopic polysaccharide, and safe for human consumption
- ✓ Recognized as an ideal substance for application in various food-related sectors by FDA

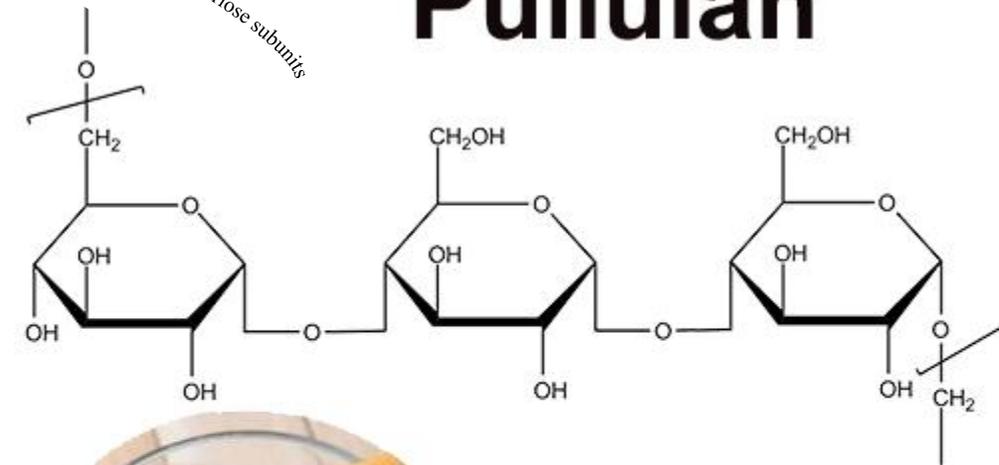
Aureobasidium pullulans



Mechanisms of action

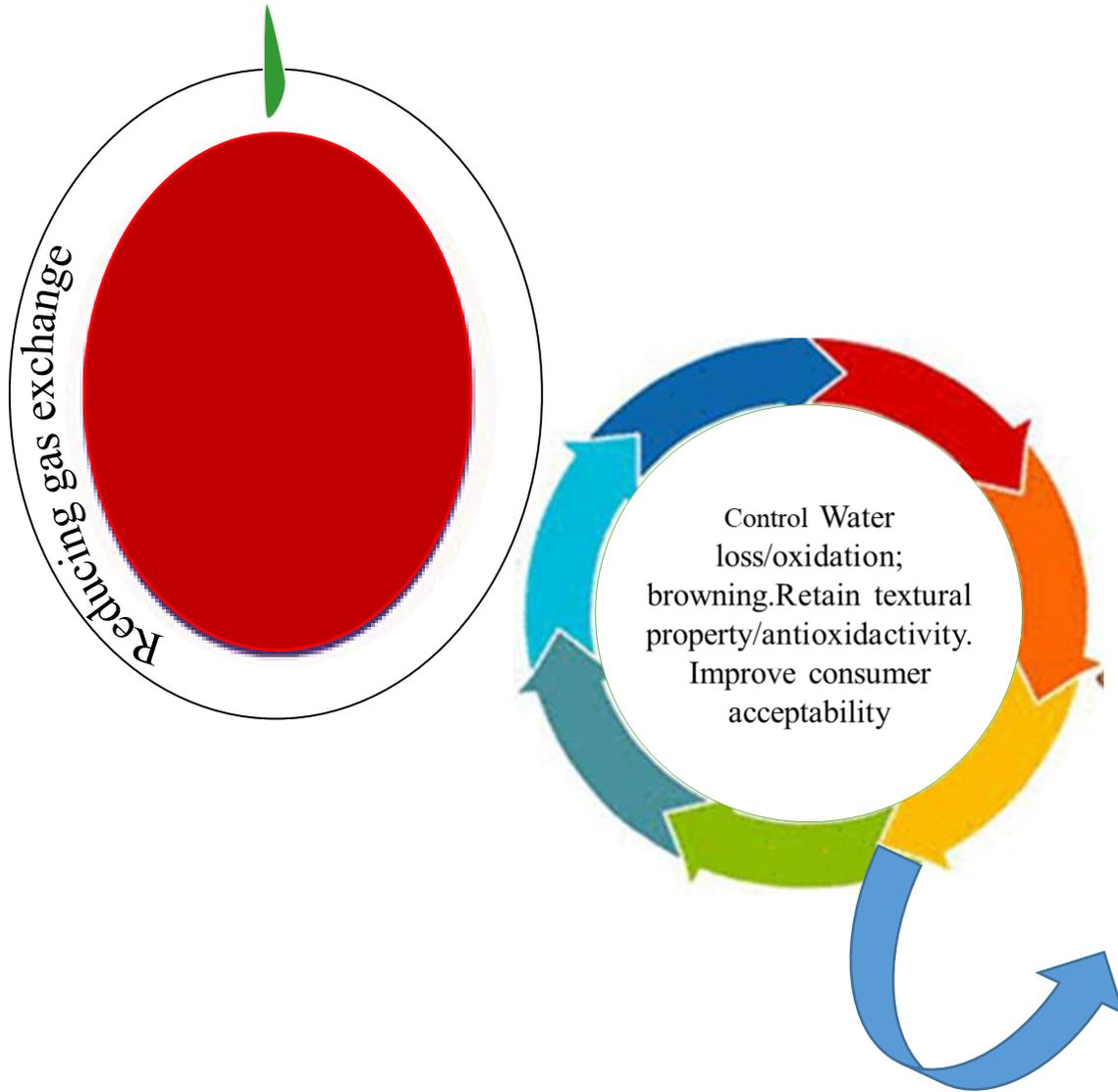


α -(1, 6) and α -(1, 4) maltotriose subunits



- **Medicine**
 - Food
 - Cosmetics
- **Pharmaceuticals**
 - Biomedical
 - Dairy
 - Industrial

Pullulan was suggested to be used as edible coatings of fruits and vegetables



Necrotrophic pathogens - Wound infections
(largely postharvest infections)



Hemibiotrophic pathogens - direct infections
(largely pre-harvest infections)



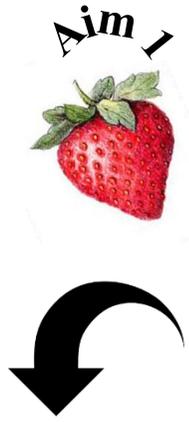
One pathogen – one disease symptom

Diseases with multi-species causal agents
mixed infections = “disease complex”



multiple pathogens/organisms – one disease symptom

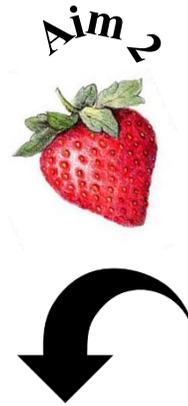
An excellent vehicle for bioactive compounds and BCAs



In vitro

To evaluate pullulan yield produced by *A. pullulans* (AP1) grown on:

- ***Mushroom Basal Bodies (MBB)***
 - *Molasses*
 - *Grape skin*

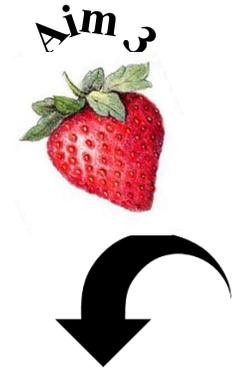


In vivo

To assess pullulan antifungal activity against *Botrytis*

cinerea

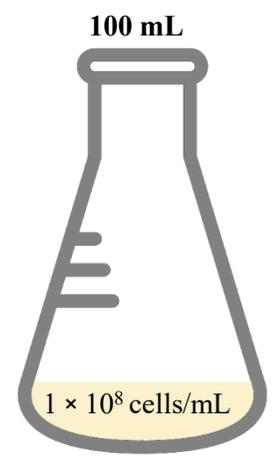
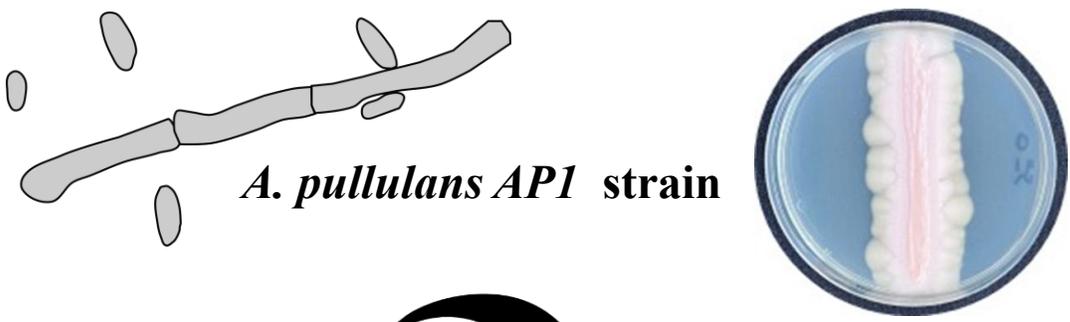
of strawberries cv 'Agnese'



Quality parameters

To evaluate pullulan effect on strawberries quality

- Hardness (kg/cm^2)
 - pH
- Soluble Solids ($^{\circ}brix$)
 - Weight (g)



EPS Medium

Sucrose 50 g, yeast extract 2 g, KH₂PO₄ 5 g, KCl 0,5 g, MgSO₄ • 7 H₂O 0,2 g, and NaCl 1 g per 1 L of DW



Grape skin

Sauvignon Blanc skins (15%) mixed with hot water (60°C), filtered and sterilized



MBB

Pleurotus ostreatus BB (10%) mixed with hot water (60°C), filtered and sterilized



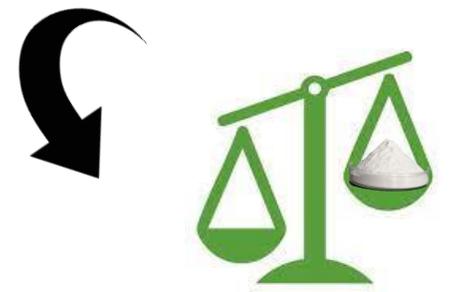
Molasses

Sugar beet Molasses (15%) mixed with hot water (60°C), filtered and sterilized

Supernatant was mixed with ethanol (1:2, v:v) overnight at 4 °C



To separate the polymer from the medium



Flasks incubated at 25°C for 5, 7 and 10 days



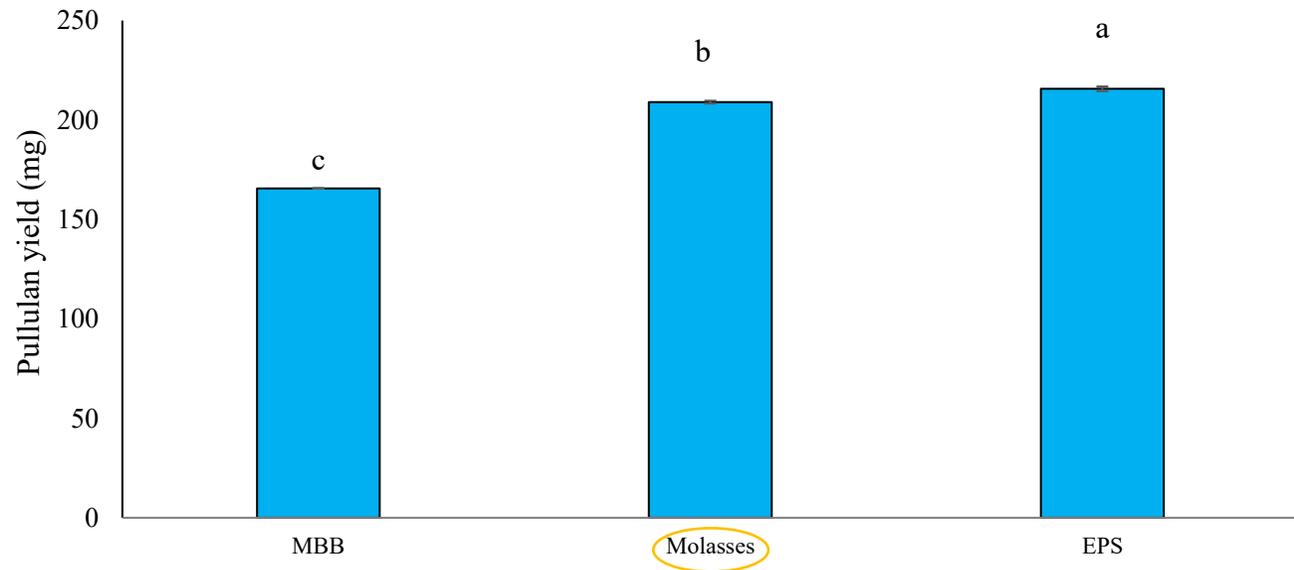
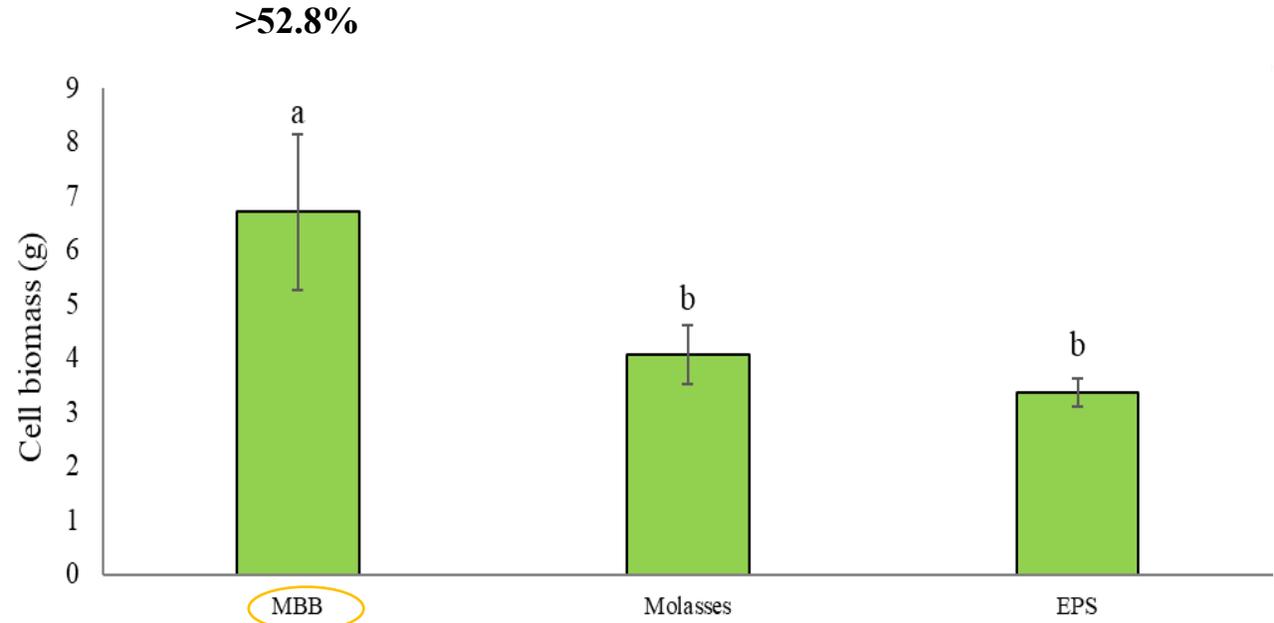
in vitro

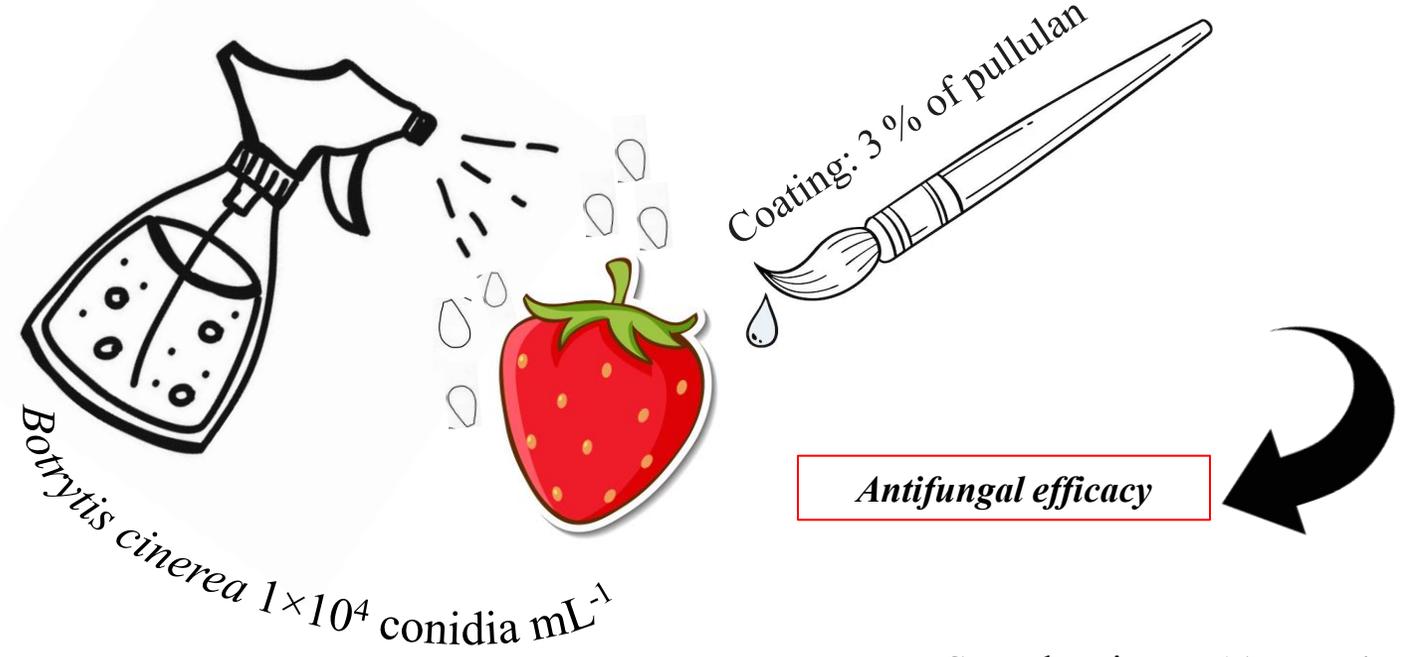
• Grape skin by-product inhibited *A. pullulans* AP1 growth

• Seven days of fermentation resulted the best time

• **MBB** → Increased yeast cells biomass (g)

• **Molasses** → The most promising by-product (209 mg/100 mL)





Quality parameters
(pre & post treatment)



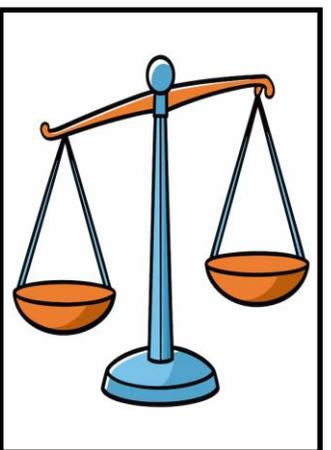
Hardness



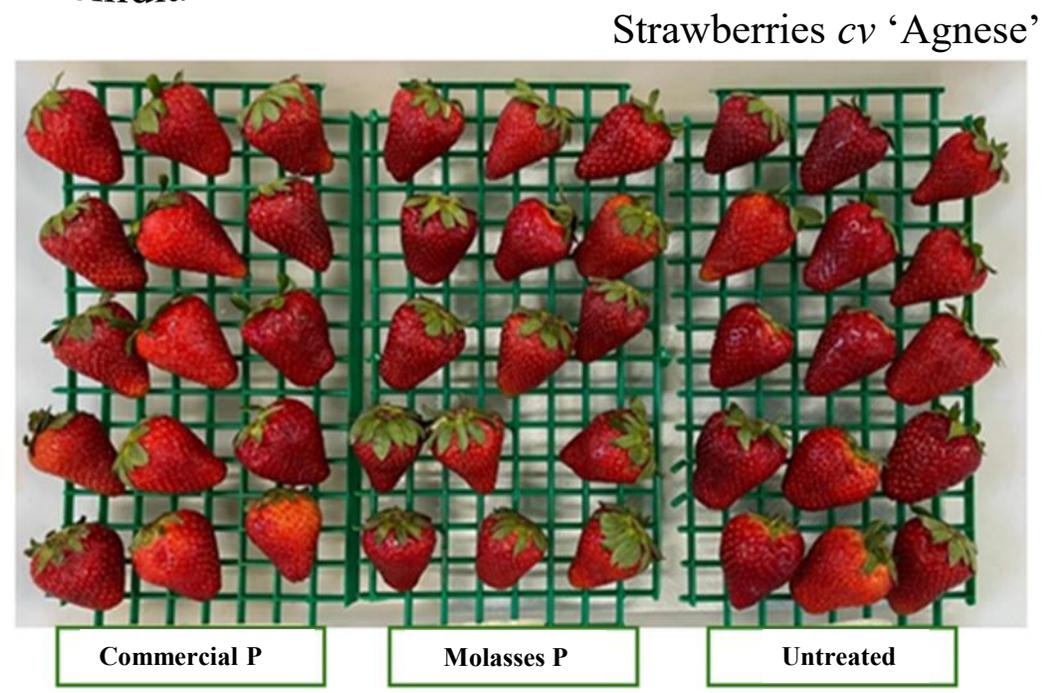
pH



Soluble solids



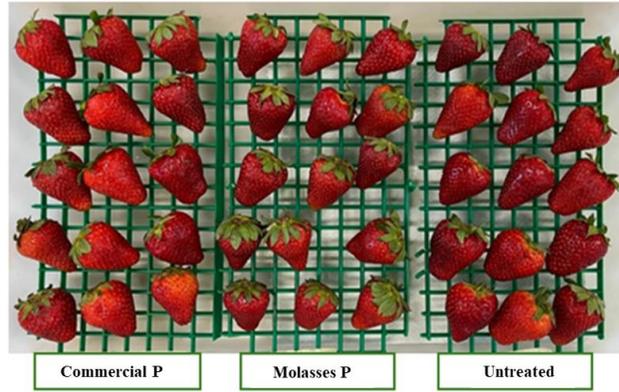
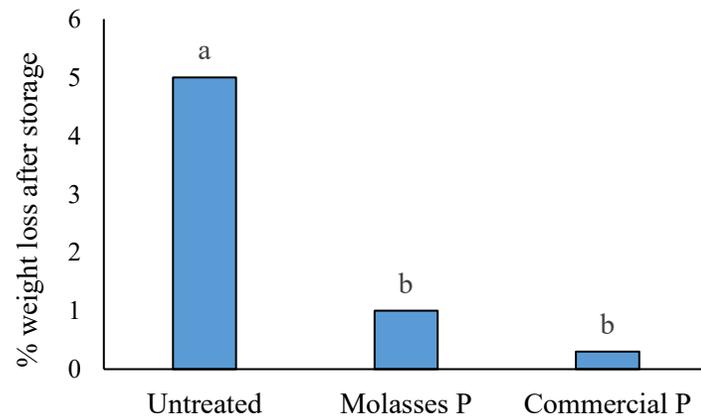
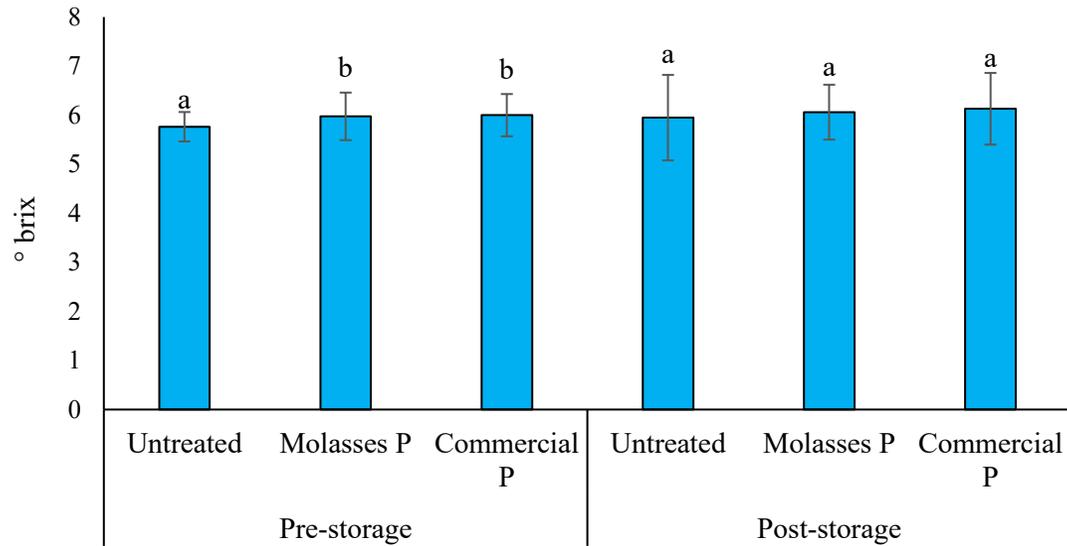
Weight



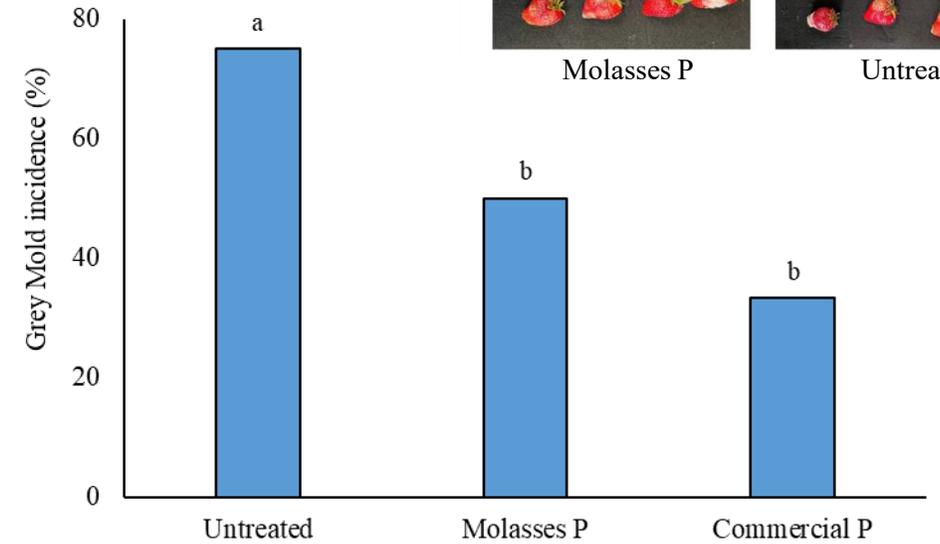
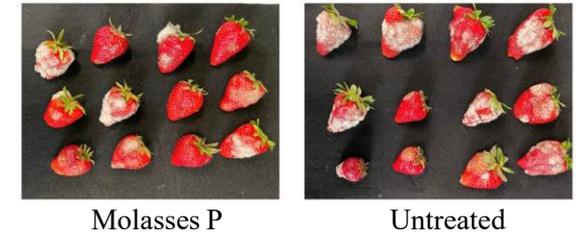
Incubated at 6°C for 5 days

Quality parameters (pre & post treatment)

- No differences were detected between pre and post storage for the **pH** (3.5) and **hardness** (1.03 Kg/cm²)



-30% with respect to the control



Antifungal efficacy



Synthetic polymers are gradually being replaced by biodegradable compounds as pullulan



Finding more potential pullulan producer strains remains the first requirement

✓ **Longer fermentations and medium** are key factors in the synthetic pathway of pullulan

✓ **Coating matrix** can provide:



Fruit quality improvement and a higher **Disease Control**



Many factors to consider for developing an active coating such as:

- **viability and stability** of the strain
- **total absence of potential food safety hazards**

A significant step forward in food and fruit postharvest management:



Improving the **fermentation substrate formula** could represent a new frontier to obtain a higher yield of pullulan with optimal chemical composition and optimizing costs



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FoodWaStop COST Action CA22134



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Postharvest Biology and Technology

Volume 230, December 2025, 113779



Exploring the biochemical, technical and applicative characteristics of pullulan produced by different strains of *Aureobasidium pullulans*

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The *Aureobasidium pullulans*



Thanks for your attention!