



Abstract Cooking with Microwave Bags Affects the Quality of Broccoli: Easy-to-Cook Is a Friend or Foe? ⁺

Erika Paulsen^{1,*}, Diego A. Moreno², Paula M. Periago³ and Patricia Lema¹

- ¹ Instituto de Ingeniería Química, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad de la República, Julio Herrera y Reissig 565, Montevideo 11600, Uruguay; plema@fing.edu.uy
- ² Phytochemistry and Healthy Food Laboratory (LabFAS), Department of Food Science and Technology,
- CEBAS-CSIC, Campus Universitario de Espinardo-Edificio 25, 30100 Murcia, Spain; dmoreno@cebas.csic.es ³ Departamento de Ingeniería Agronómica (ETSIA), Instituto de Biotecnología Vegetal,
- Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena, Paseo Alfonso XIII, 48, 30203 Murcia, Spain; paula.periago@upct.es * Correspondence: erikap@fing.edu.uy
- + Presented at the 2nd International Electronic Conference on Foods—"Future Foods and Food Technologies for a Sustainable World", 15–30 October 2021; Available online: https://foods2021.sciforum.net/.

Abstract: Cooking vegetables in microwave bags has become a popular cooking method. However, information about the effect of this cooking method on the phytochemical content and microbiological safety of vegetables is limited. The aim of this work was to study the effect of microwave-bag cooking vs. conventional microwaving, on the phytochemical content and microbiological quality of broccoli florets. The influence of cooking time on these quality parameters was also evaluated. Broccoli florets were placed into microwaveable bags and cooked in a microwave oven for 3 and 5 min. The product cooked under the same conditions, without using bag, was used as a control. Samples were taken before and after cooking. Glucosinolate (GSL) content and hydroxycinnamic acid (HCAs) content were analyzed by HPLC-DAD-ESI-MSn. To evaluate the microbiological quality, aerobic mesophilic bacteria, aerobic psychrotrophic bacteria and moulds and yeasts were analyzed. Microwaving broccoli for 3 min showed no significant losses of total GSL content, regardless of cooking method. For 5 min cooking, microwave-bag-cooked broccoli showed higher total GSL content ($32.3 \pm 2.6 \ \mu mol \ g^{-1}$) than conventional microwaved broccoli (26.4 \pm 1.3 μ mol g⁻¹). HACs content declined by 40% compared to fresh broccoli, in all conditions (from 2.52 \pm 0.08 $\mu mol~g^{-1}$ to 1.52 \pm 0.31 $\mu mol~g^{-1}$). Microwave-bag cooking showed a greater reduction in mesophilic and psychrotrophic bacteria than conventional microwaving. The counts of moulds and yeasts were <102 cfu/g, independently of cooking method and time applied. Microwave-bag cooking is a novel method that has been shown to be microbiologically safe, as well as preserving GSL content, the main bioactive compound of broccoli. Furthermore, this option is a fast, easy and clean cooking option, to fulfill modern consumers' needs.

Keywords: microwave cooking; microwaveable bag; microbiological quality; bioactive compounds; broccoli florets

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/Foods2021-11059/s1. Poster: Cooking with microwave bags affects the quality of broccoli: easy-to-cook is a friend or foe?

Author Contributions: E.P.: Formal analysis, Investigation and Writing—original draft; D.A.M.: Conceptualization, Methodology, Recourses, Writing—review & editing, Supervision; P.M.P.: Recourses; P.L.: Supervision. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.



Citation: Paulsen, E.; Moreno, D.A.; Periago, P.M.; Lema, P. Cooking with Microwave Bags Affects the Quality of Broccoli: Easy-to-Cook Is a Friend or Foe?. *Biol. Life Sci. Forum* **2021**, *6*, 7. https://doi.org/10.3390/ Foods2021-11059

Academic Editors: Francisco Barba and Diego Moreno-Fernandez

Published: 14 October 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/ 4.0/). Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Acknowledgments: Authors are indebted to ANII for granting Erika Paulsen a PhD scholarship and an internship at Phytochemistry and Healthy Foods Laboratory of the Department of Food Science and Technology at CEBAS-CSIC.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.