Studies on Utilization of Probiotic as Functional Starter Culture for the Food Fermentation

By

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B.Sc. Microbiology Y . . &

Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the degree of Master of Science in Microbiology

Department of Microbiology

Faculty of Science

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"رَبِّ أَوْرِغْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي الْمُعَمْتَ الْمَالُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْ

صدق الله العظيم

"سورة النمل الآية ١٩

List of Abbreviations

B: Bifidobacteria

BHI: brain heart infusion

cfu: colony forming unit

CD: Crohn's disease

E: Escherichia coli

EPS: exopolysaccharide

GI: gastrointestinal

H: Helicobacter

HNCMB: Hungarian national collection of medical bacteria

h: hour

HS: horse serum

IBD: Inflammatory bowel disease

IgA: Immunoglobulin A antibody

IgE: Immunoglobulin E antibody

L: Listeria

LAB: lactic acid bacteria

Lb: Lactobacillus

LDL: low density lipoproteins

MRS: Man Rogosa Sharpe

MRSC: Man Rogosa Sharpe Cystiene

NRRL: Northern regional research laboratory

S: Staphylococcus

UBT: urease breath test

UC: Ulcerative colitis

VLDL: very low density lipoproteins

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ABSTRACT

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Probiotic characteristics of four *Lactobacillus* species (*Lb. acidophilus*, *Lb. gasseri* B-1517A, *Lb. johnsonii* B-717A and *Lb. bulgaricus* Lb-17) and one *Bifidobacterium bifidum* Ch1 including bile tolerance, acid tolerance, antibiotic susceptibility, antimicrobial activity of culture supernatant against some pathogenic bacteria, antagonistic activity toward some pathogenic bacteria and assimilation of cholesterol from culture media were tested *Invitro*.

Results could be helpful in selecting the strains with the best probiotic characteristics for further examination to be applied in functional dairy product suitable for *Helicobacter pylori* infection treatment and in the production of a cream with low cholesterol content.

Results revealed that all of the tested strains proved to be probiotic as all the tested strains proved to be quiet resistant in the presence of \(^{\gamma}\) % of the bile salt. All strains survived well at pH \(^{\gamma}\) after \(^{\gamma}\), \(^{\gamma}\) b. acidophilus was the most tolerant strain. Antibiotic resistance test showed that \(^{\gamma}\). B. bifidum \(^{\gamma}\), \(^{\gamma}\), \(^{\gamma}\) bulgaricus \(^{\gamma}\) and \(^{\gamma}\) b. gasseri \(^{\gamma}\) \(^{\gamma}\) were resistant to \(^{\gamma}\) of the \(^{\gamma}\) antibiotics tested while \(^{\gamma}\). iohnsonii \(^{\gamma}\), \(^{\gamma}\) was resistant to \(^{\gamma}\) of the \(^{\gamma}\). antibiotics tested.

Lb. acidophilus achieved the highest activity by removing 10,1% of cholesterol from broth media, while B. bifidum Ch\(^1,^1\%\).

Also, results of cholesterol assimilation in culture media proved that all of the five probiotic strains were able to reduce the cholesterol content, but two strains (*Lb. acidophilus* and *Lb. gasseri* B-1517A) showed the highest cholesterol reducing effect so, they have been chosen for the production of cream with low cholesterol content.

Key words: probiotic, *Bifidobacteria*, *lactobacillus*, *H. pylori*, yogurt, cream and cholesterol.

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