

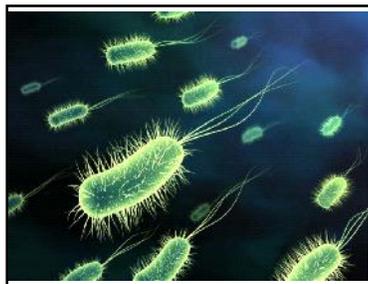
Probiotics and their uses

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Probiotics are live microorganisms thought to be beneficial to the host organism. According to the currently adopted definition by FAO/WHO, probiotics are: "Live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit on the host". Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) and bifidobacteria are the most common



types of microbes used as probiotics; but certain yeasts and bacilli may also be helpful. Probiotics are commonly consumed as part of fermented foods with specially added active live cultures; such as in yogurt, soy yogurt, or as

dietary supplements.

Etymologically, the term appears to be a composite of the Latin preposition *pro* ("for") and the Greek adjective $\sigma\upsilon\zeta\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$ (biotic), the latter deriving from the noun $\sigma\upsilon\zeta\eta$ (bios, "life").

At the start of the 20th century, probiotics were thought to beneficially affect the host by improving its intestinal microbial balance, thus inhibiting pathogens and toxin producing bacteria. Today, specific health effects are being investigated and documented including alleviation of chronic intestinal inflammatory diseases, prevention and treatment of pathogen-induced diarrhea, urogenital infections, and atopic diseases.

Preventing colon cancer:

In laboratory investigations, some strains of LAB (*Lactobacillus bulgaricus*) have demonstrated anti-mutagenic effects thought to be due to their ability to bind with heterocyclic amines, which are carcinogenic substances formed in cooked meat. Animal studies have demonstrated that some LAB can protect against colon cancer in rodents, though human data is limited and conflicting. Most human trials have found that the strains tested may exert anti-carcinogenic effects by decreasing the activity of an enzyme called β -glucuronidase (which can generate carcinogens in the digestive system). Lower rates of colon cancer among higher consumers of fermented dairy products have been observed in one population study.

Lowering cholesterol:

Animal studies have demonstrated the efficacy of a range of LAB to be able to lower serum cholesterol levels, presumably by breaking down bile in the gut, thus inhibiting its reabsorption (which enters the blood as cholesterol). Some, but not all human trials have shown that dairy foods fermented with specific LAB can produce modest reductions in total and LDL cholesterol levels in those with normal levels to begin with, however trials in hyperlipidemic subjects are needed.

Lowering blood pressure:

Several small clinical trials have indicated that consumption of milk fermented with various strains of LAB may result in modest reductions in blood pressure. It is thought that this is due to the ACE inhibitor-like peptides produced during fermentation.

Improving immune function and preventing infections:

LAB are thought to have several presumably beneficial effects on immune function. They may protect against pathogens by means of competitive inhibition (*i.e.*, by competing for growth) and there is evidence to suggest that they may improve immune function by increasing the number of IgA-producing plasma cells, increasing or improving phagocytosis as well as increasing the proportion of T lymphocytes and Natural Killer cells. Clinical trials have demonstrated that probiotics may decrease the incidence of respiratory tract infections and dental caries in children. LAB foods and supplements have been shown to aid in the treatment and prevention of acute diarrhea, and in decreasing the severity and duration of rotavirus infections in children and travelers' diarrhea in adults.

A 2010 study suggested that the anecdotal benefits of probiotic therapies as beneficial for preventing secondary infections, a common complication of antibiotic therapy, may be because keeping the immune system primed by eating foods enhanced with "good" bacteria may help counteract the negative effects of sickness and antibiotics. It was thought that antibiotics may turn the immune system "off" while probiotics turns it back on "idle", and more able to quickly react to new infections.

Antibiotic-associated diarrhea:

Antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD) results from an imbalance in the colonic microbiota caused by antibiotic

Probiotic research and producer information		
Strain	Producer	Potential effect in humans
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> NCFM	Danisco	Shown to reduce the side effects of antibiotic therapy.
<i>Lactobacillus johnsonii</i> La1	Nestlé	Reduces incidences of H pylori-caused gastritis and reduces inflammation
<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> L1A	Norrmejerier	Immune stimulation, improves digestive health, reduces antibiotic-associated diarrhea
<i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> ATCC 55730	BioGaia Biologics	Diarrhea prevention and mitigation in children, eradication of H. pylori infection, amelioration of gingivitis, general illness prevention in children and adults.

therapy. Microbiota alteration changes carbohydrate metabolism with decreased short-chain fatty acid absorption and an osmotic diarrhea as a result. Another consequence of antibiotic therapy leading to diarrhea is overgrowth of potentially pathogenic organisms such as *Clostridium difficile*.

Efficacy of probiotic AAD prevention is dependent on the probiotic strain(s) used and on the dosage. Up to a 50% reduction of AAD occurrence has been found. No side-effects have been reported in any of these studies. Caution should, however, be exercised when administering probiotic supplements to immunocompromised individuals or patients who have a compromised intestinal barrier.

Reducing inflammation:

LAB and supplements have been found to modulate inflammatory and hypersensitivity responses, an observation thought to be at least in part due to the regulation of cytokine function. Clinical studies suggest that they can prevent reoccurrences of inflammatory bowel disease in adults, as well as improve milk allergies. They are not effective for treating eczema, a persistent skin inflammation. How probiotics counteract immune system overactivity remains unclear, but a potential mechanism is desensitization of *T. lymphocytes*, an important

component of the immune system, towards pro-inflammatory stimuli.

Preventing harmful bacterial growth under stress:

In a study done to see the effects of stress on intestinal flora, rats that were fed probiotics had little occurrence of harmful bacteria latched onto their intestines compared to rats that were fed sterile water.

Treating irritable bowel syndrome and colitis:

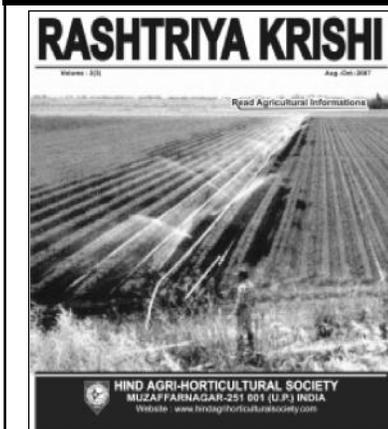
B. infantis 35624, sold as Align, was found to improve some symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome in women in a recent study. Another probiotic bacterium, *Lactobacillus plantarum* 299v, was also found to be effective in reducing IBS symptoms. Additionally, a probiotic formulation, VSL#3, was found to be safe in treating ulcerative colitis, though efficacy in the study was uncertain. *Bifidobacterium animalis* DN-173 010 may help. For maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis, Mutaflor (*E. coli* Nissle, 1917) there are 3 controlled, randomized, double blind clinical studies which have proven equivalence of Mutaflor and mesalazine (5-ASAs).

Managing urogenital health:

Several in vitro studies have revealed probiotics' potential in relieving urinary tract infections and bacterial vaginosis. Results have been varied on these studies, and in vivo studies are still required in this area to determine efficacy.

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