Gıda Teknolojisi Derneği; Yayın no 41 The Association of Food Technology, Turkey; Publication no 41

1st International Congress on Food Technology

Abstract Book

The Association of Food Technology, Turkey & Akdeniz University 03-06 November, 2010 Antalya/ TURKEY

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1st International Congress on Food Technology supported by Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)

EFFECTS OF ENCAPSULATION ON THE VIABILITY OF PROBIOTIC STRAINS EXPOSED TO LETHAL CONDITIONS

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The effect of microencapsulation in an alginate matrix on the viability of several potential probiotic strains (Lactobacillus paracasei LAFTI® L26, L. acidophilus Ki and Bifidobacterium animalis BB-12®), in the presence and absence of L-cysteine, during the exposure to lethal conditions of temperature (55 °C for L. acidophilus Ki and 60 °C for L. paracasei and B. animalis BB-12®, during 60 min), pH (3.0 during 6h) and salt (25% during 24h), was evaluated. The microcapsules were prepared via extrusion by aerodynamically-assisted flow. The effect of the disintegration of the microcapsules by mixing with sodium citrate in the enumeration of survivors was also evaluated. The lethal treatments were performed in whey protein concentrate medium and the survivors were enumerated accordingly. In general, the microencapsulated cells were more sensitive to the lethal conditions. The addition of L-cysteine to growth medium did not increase the viability of the tested strains except for B. animalis BB-12®. Furthermore, the disintegration in sodium citrate did not affect the viability. The survival of the probiotic strains was dependent on the lethal stress being imposed and planktonic cells were more resistant to the tested lethal conditions. Encapsulation of these probiotic bacteria did not improve their survival through lethal conditions.

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