

# Innovative use of sweet whey to improve the viability of spray-dried probiotic bacteria



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Science &  
Technology of  
Milk & Egg

83 standing fellow  
workers

25 PhD students

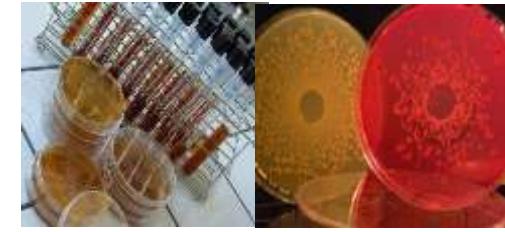


## A multidisciplinary and multiscale approach, reinforced by two high-calibre facilities:

Dairy Platform



Biological Resource Centre



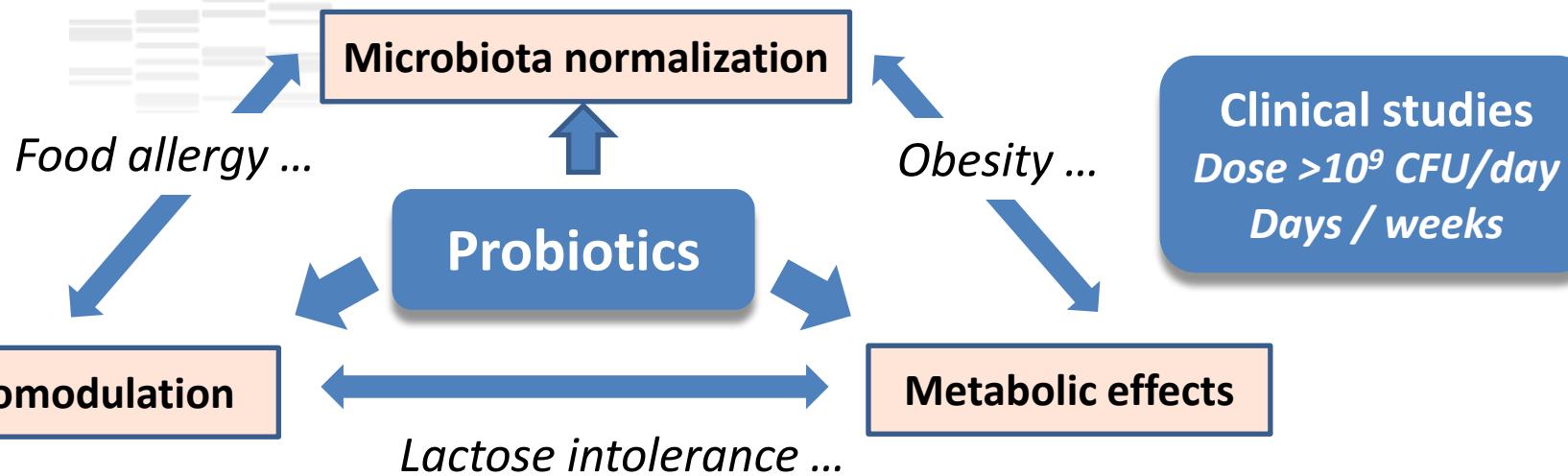
- Structuration / destructuration mechanisms of food matrix:  
*from structural characterisation to digestion***
- Dairy processing and cheese making, toward sustainable  
*dairy process engineering***
- Microbial interaction: food matrix and host cell**

Please visit [http://www6.rennes.inra.fr/stlo\\_eng](http://www6.rennes.inra.fr/stlo_eng)

1. • Background
2. • A Novel Process
3. • Underlying Mechanisms
4. • Scale-up and Application
5. • Conclusion and Perspectives

- Background

## Probiotic benefits and market



*Nat Rev Endocrinol. 2011, 7: 639-646*

*Lancet. 2007, 369: 1614-1620*

### Probiotics global market

~ 64,6 billion\$ in 2020



36.6 billion\$ in 2015

### Market share (companies)

Danone  
Yakult  
Nestle  
Danisco  
Chr. Hansen

} < 40% (2015)

*Markets and Markets, 2015; Global Market Insights, 2016; Mordor Intelligence, 2016*

## • Background

# *Infant milk formula: the gold rush!*



### IMF market

- Sustained by globalization, economical transition and population growth
- From 2007, 8-20% annual growth → 2 million tons produced /year
- China ~ 50% market
- Drives 80% of the European dairy investment since 2011

## *Mimicking breast milk*

g/l	Cow milk	Human milk
Proteins	32	10
Caseins	80%	35%
WP	20%	65%
Carbohydrates	50	75
Lipids	38	36
PUFA	2,9%	6,4%

## *Next generation*

### Incorporation of live probiotics

- key strategy to **reduce the incidence and severity of diarrhea** in infants
- Improves **intestinal health markers**
- Needs for a **better characterization of breast microbiota for probiotics selection**

*Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 2014, 26, 141–147*

*Nutrients 2016, 8, 279-289*

*Pediatric Research 2017, 81, 622-631*

## • Background

### Probiotic production



#### Typical freeze drying cycle



*Arnab Ganguly, Alexeenko, et al., 2010*

#### Dry / powder form

- **Stable / encapsulated** in the dry matrix
- Support **long storage** and more convenient for transport
- **Easier dosage** in foods

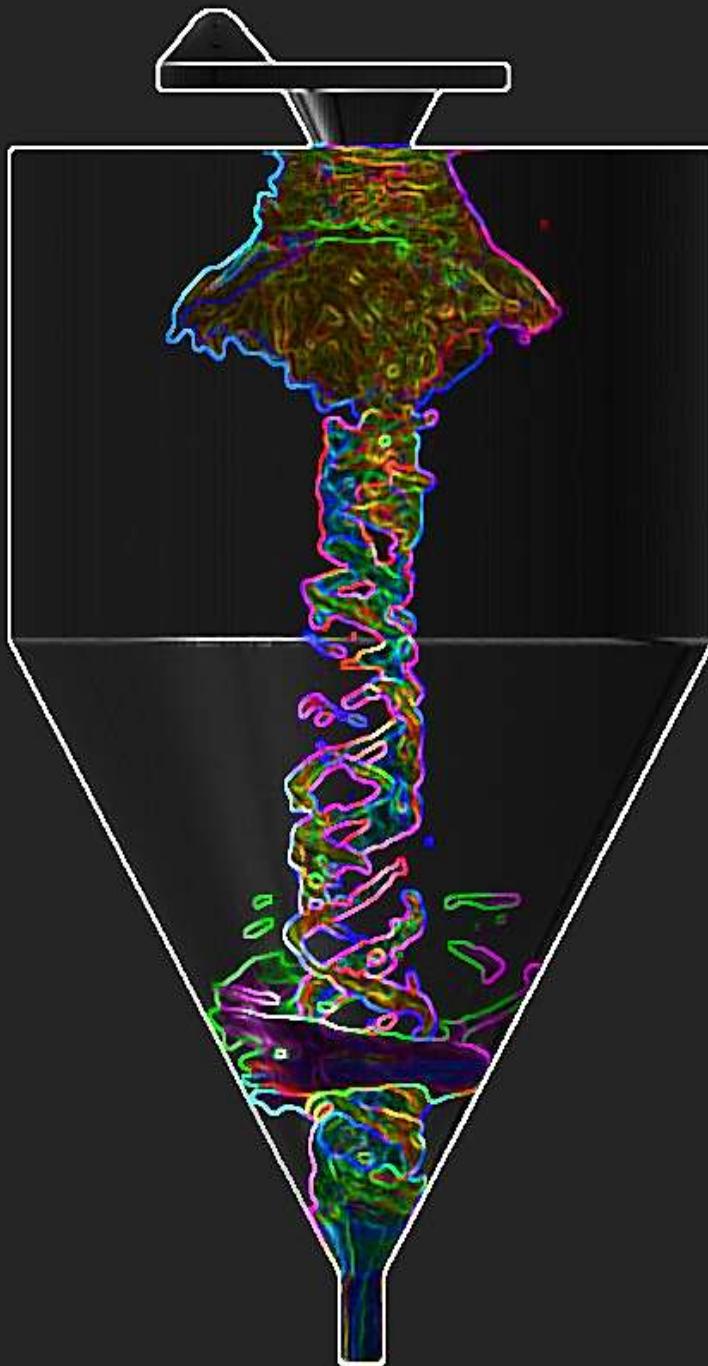
#### Mostly through freeze drying

- Efficient / high probiotics viability
- Discontinuous
- Low productive
- High energy cost: 10 MWh / ton water evaporated

Unable to meet the growing market demand in a sustainable way

# *Spray drying*

- ✓ Cost
- ✓ Continuous
- ✓ Productive
- ✓ Encapsulation



## *Challenges*

- Temperature
- Oxygen
- Shear force
- Shrinkage
- Dehydration

*Poor survival rates*

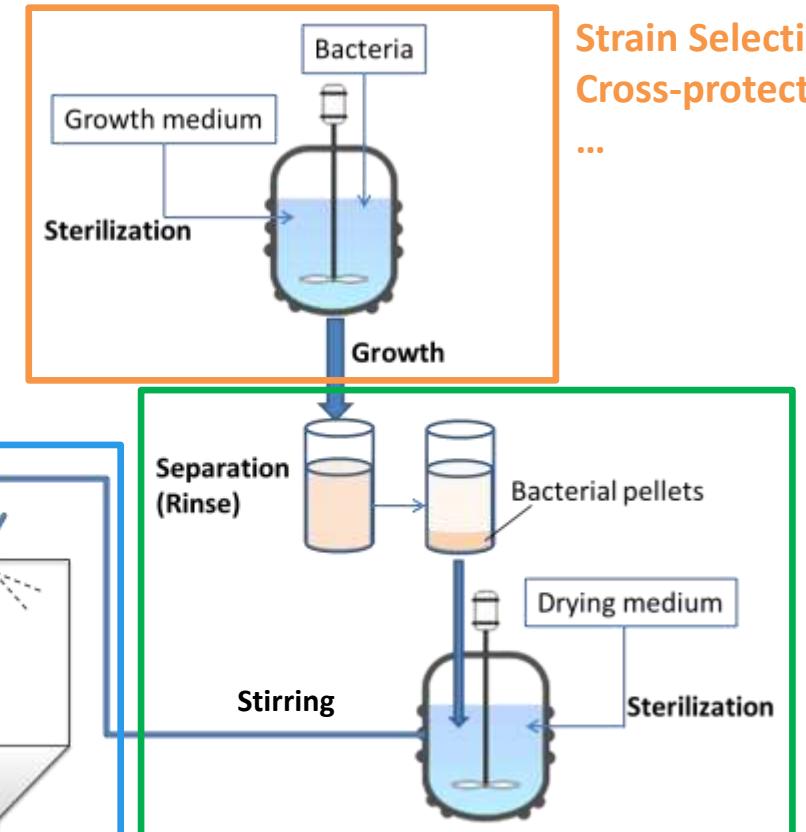
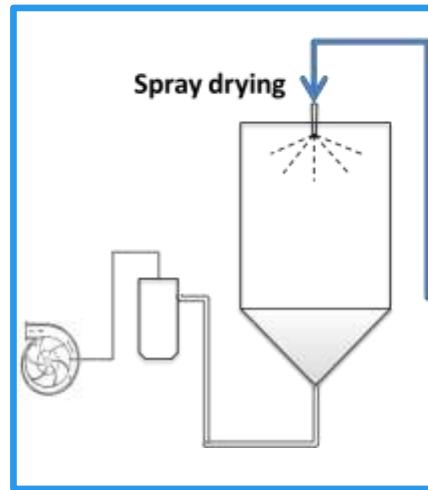
## • Background



# *Current strategies in probiotics spray drying Research*

Multi-stage drying  
Low-T techniques

...

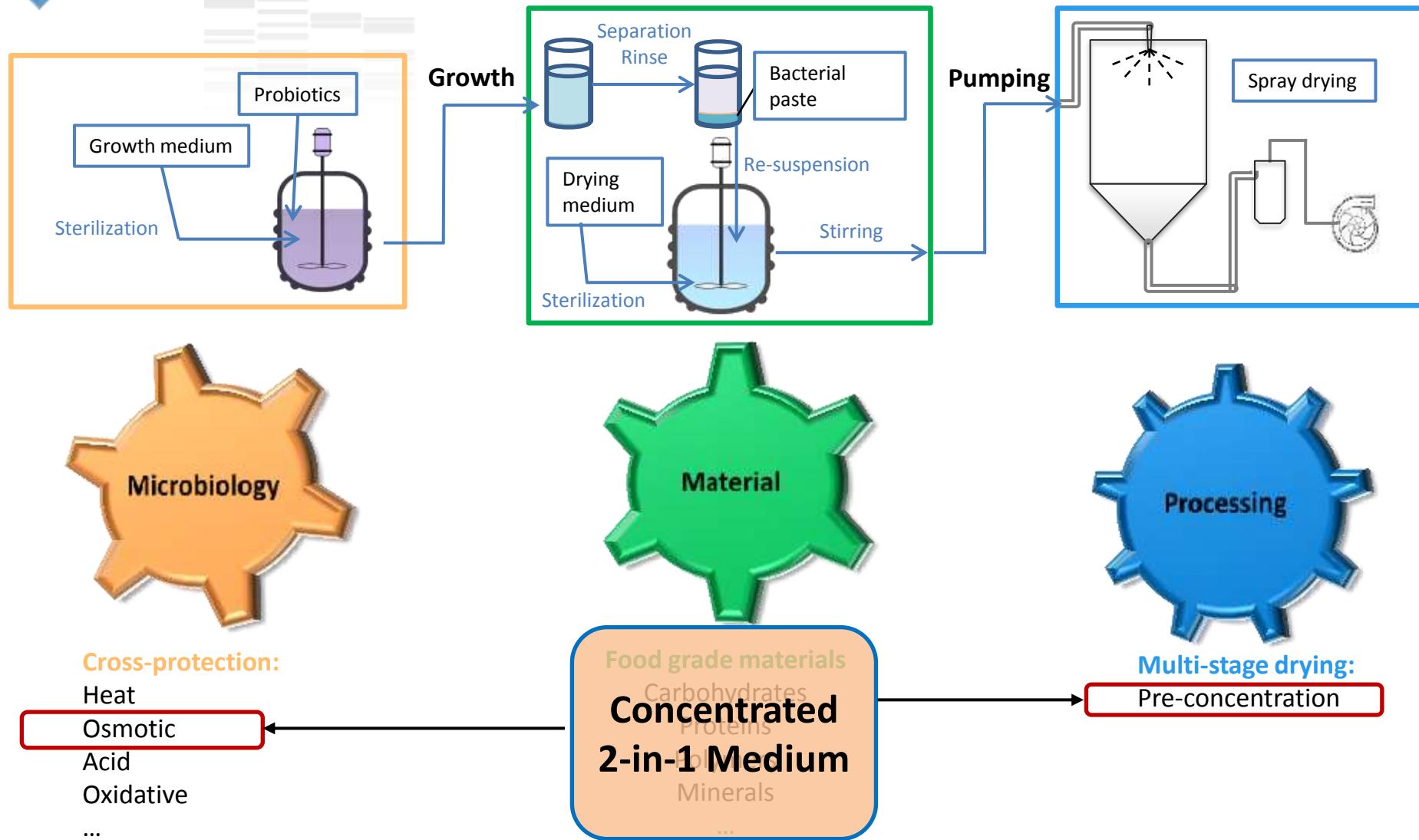


Strain Selection  
Cross-protection  
...

## • A Novel Process

2.

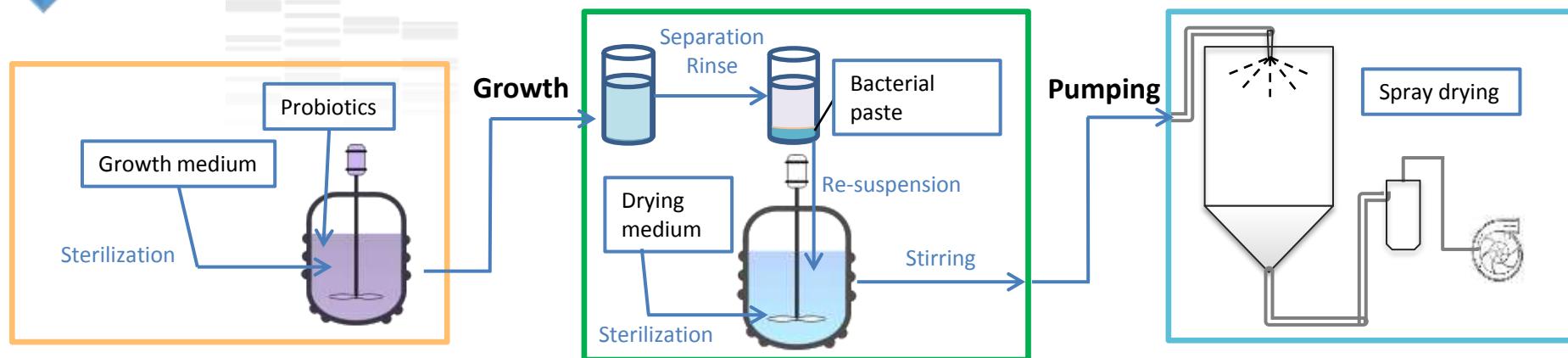
*A new horizon*



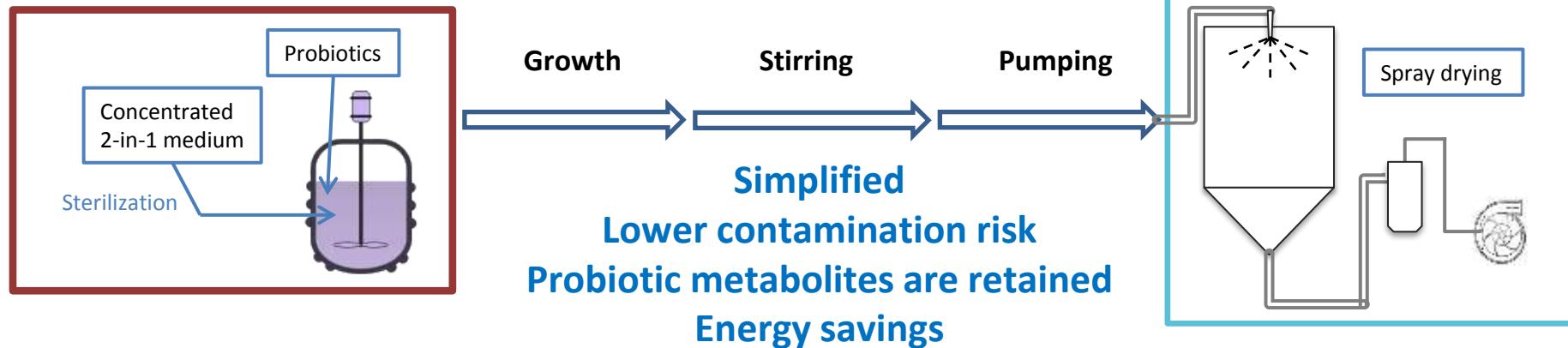
## • A Novel Process

2.

*A new horizon*



## *2-in-1 process*



2.

- A Novel Process

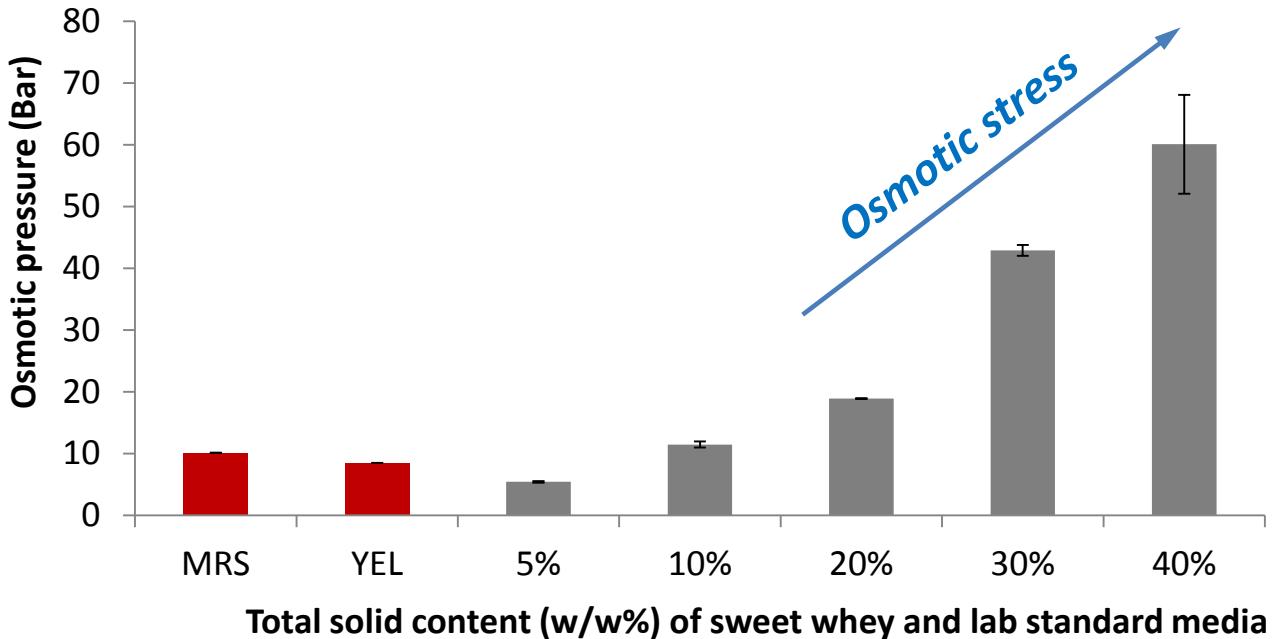
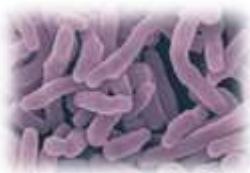
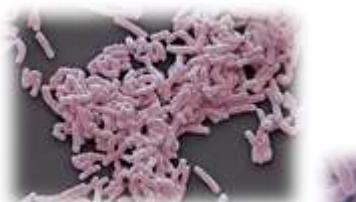


## Sweet whey

- Food grade
  - Nutritive / protective
  - Recombined at different concentration

## Probiotic strains

- *L. casei* BL23 (fragile)
  - *P. freudenreichii* 129  
(robust)

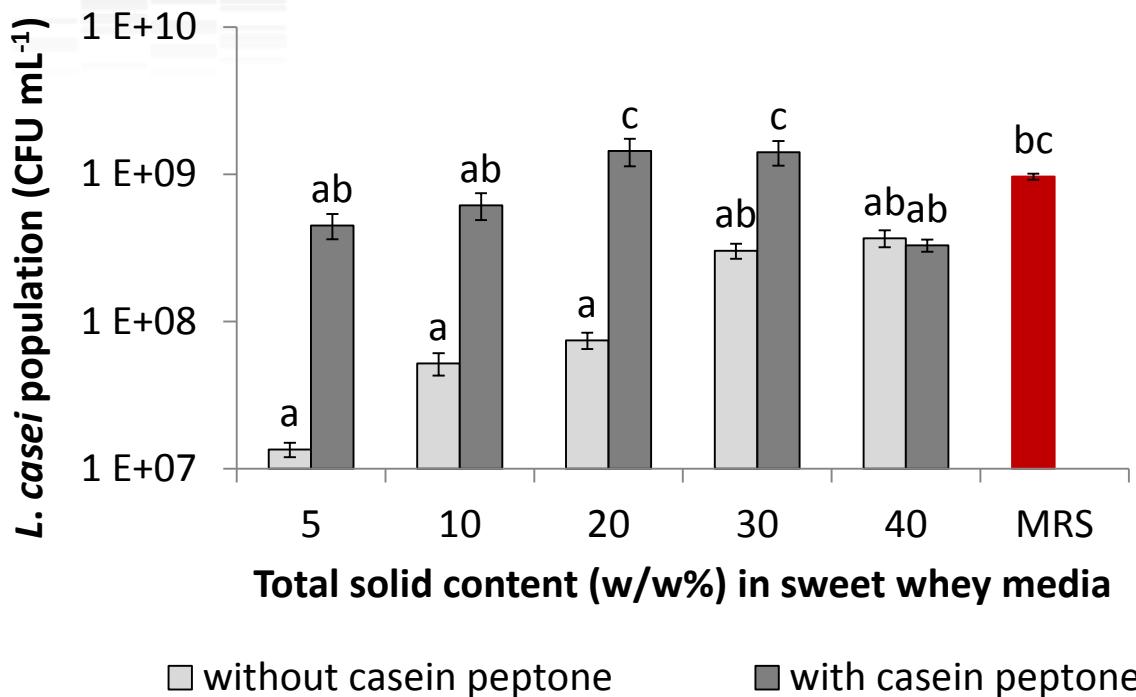


## • A Novel Process

2.

## Growth

*L. casei*

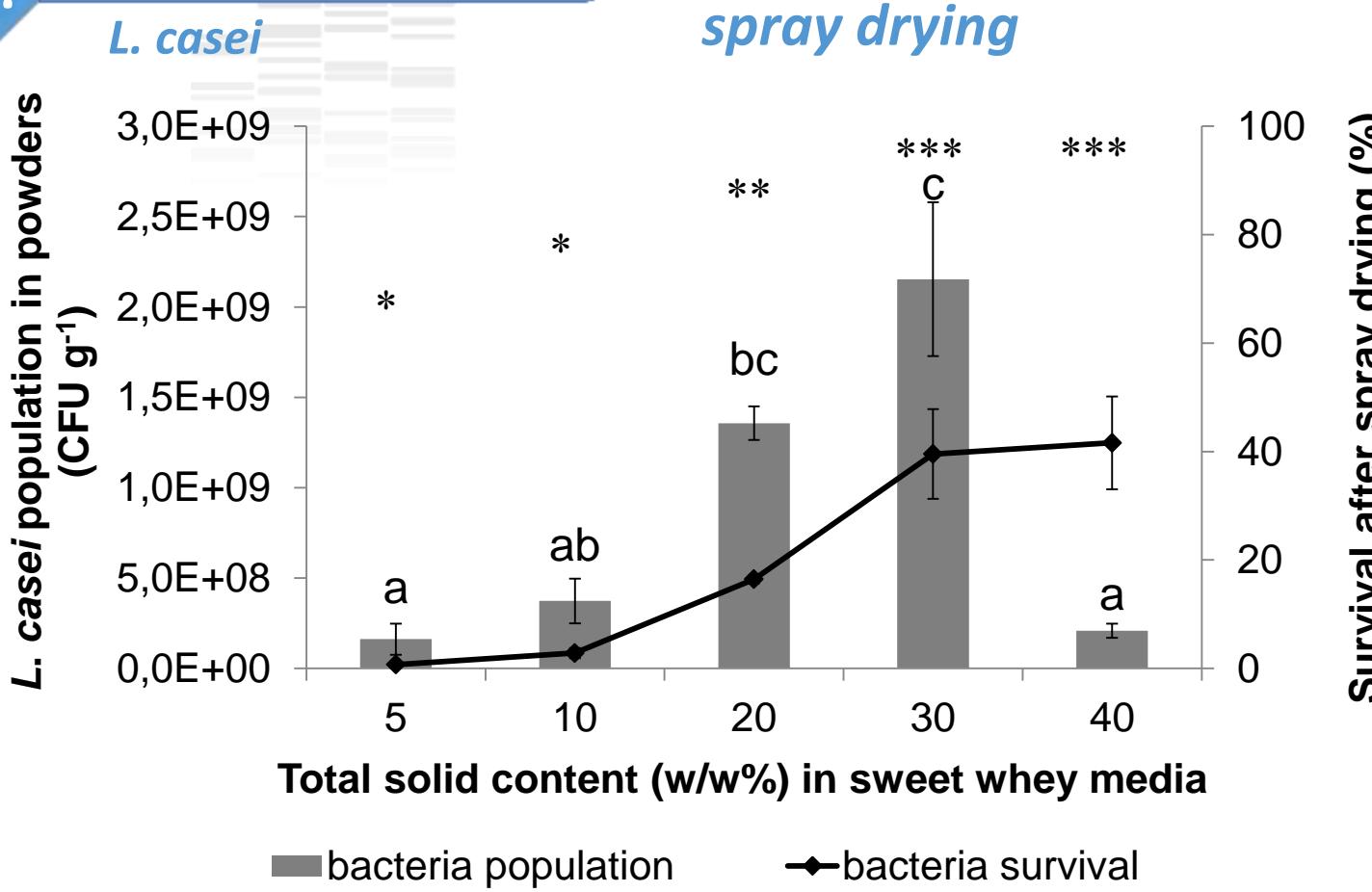


Competitive influence leading to optimum 30 % SW concentration

- Increasing concentration makes the nutrients (nitrogen) non-limiting
- Increasing concentration increases the osmotic pressure

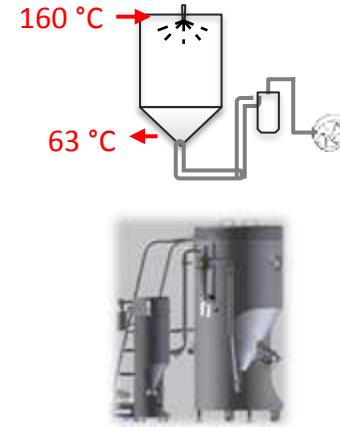
- A Novel Process

## *Bacteria behavior after spray drying*



30% sweet whey culture produces optimal probiotics population & survival rate

Lab-scale (~3kg/h)

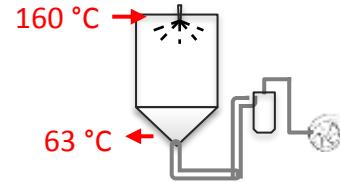


## • A Novel Process

*A generic trend*

Lab-scale  
(~3kg/h)

Bacteria sp.	Optimal growth concentration	Improved post spray-drying survival
<i>P. freudenreichii</i>	20-30%	yes ( $\rightarrow$ 80%)
<i>L. acidophilus</i>	30%	yes
<i>L. rhamnosus</i>	30%	Not yet tested
<i>L. plantarum</i>	30%	Not yet tested
<i>L. reuteri</i>	20%	Not yet tested
<i>L. bulgaricus</i>	30%	Not yet tested
<i>B. infantis</i>	20%	yes
<i>B. longum</i>	20%	Not yet tested



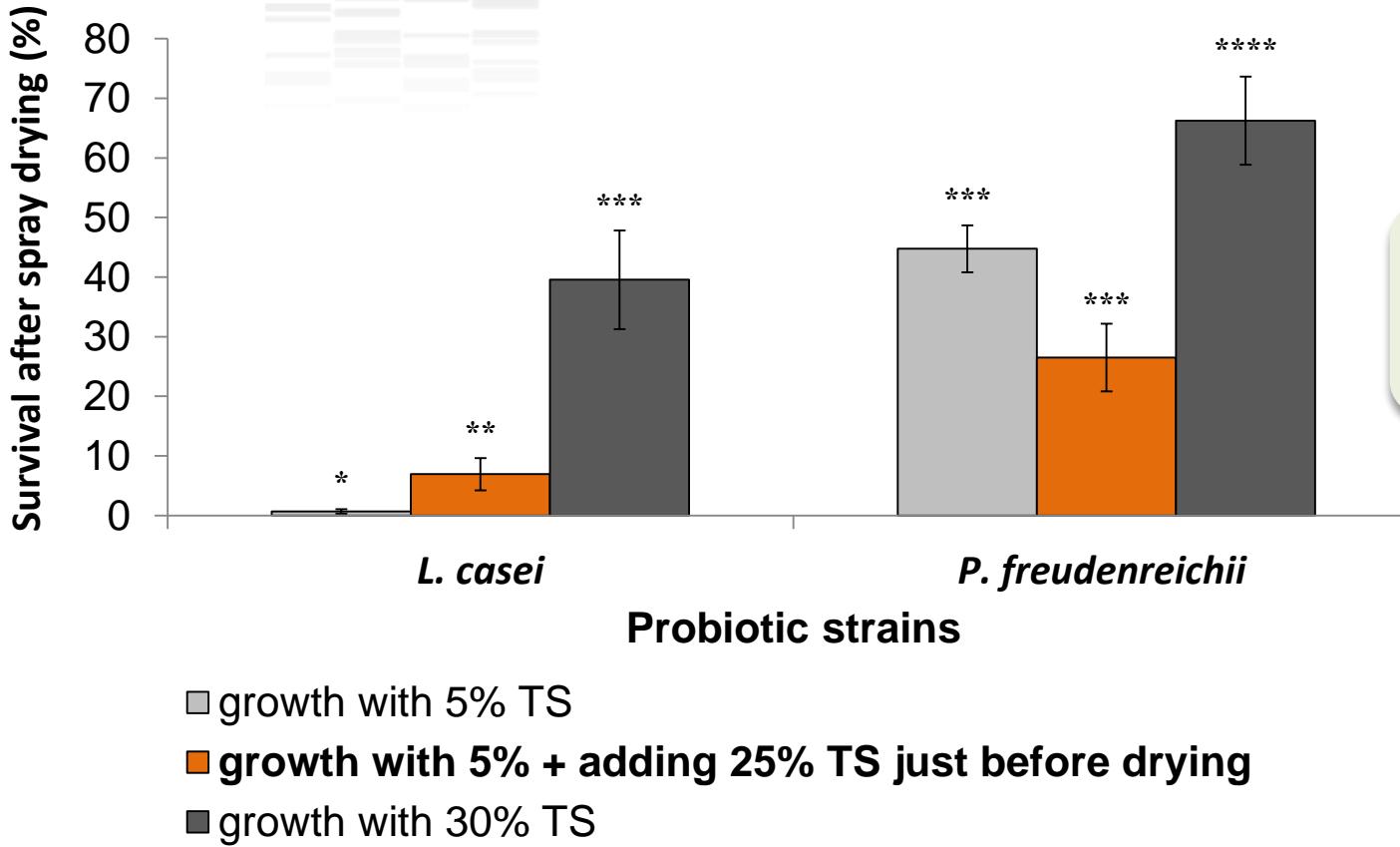
### Patented process EP 15 306465.4 - 1357

- 2-in-1 concentrated medium  $\rightarrow$  simplified scheme, lower contamination risk
- higher bacteria population
- higher bacteria survival after spray drying

What protects probiotics?

- Underlying mechanisms

*Is the protection due to the higher dry matter?*



Growth in 30% sweet whey is the key factor

### Hypothesis

30% sweet whey → Osmoregulation → Multi-stress tolerance (cross protection)

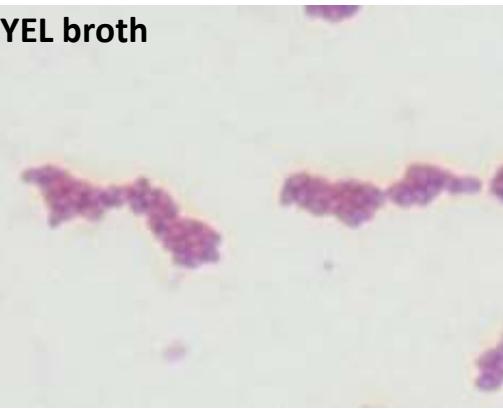
3.

- Underlying mechanisms

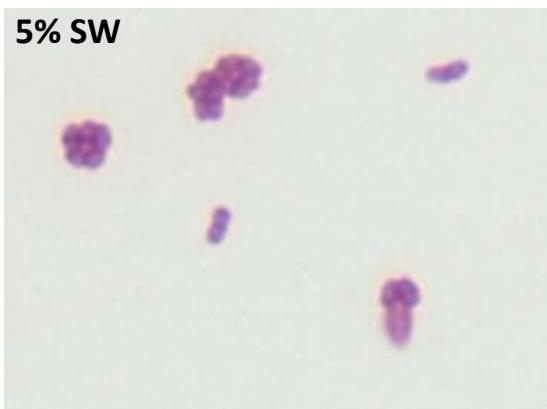
*P. freudenreichii*

*Periodic acid-Schiff staining*

YEL broth

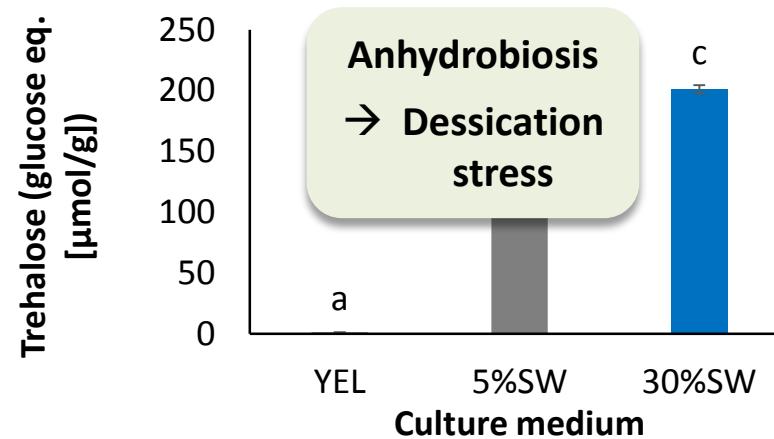
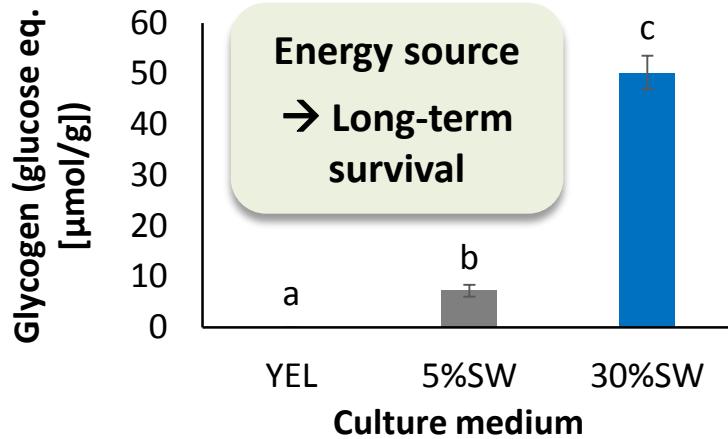


5% SW



*Osmoregulation during growth -  
Accumulation of osmoprotectant*

30% SW

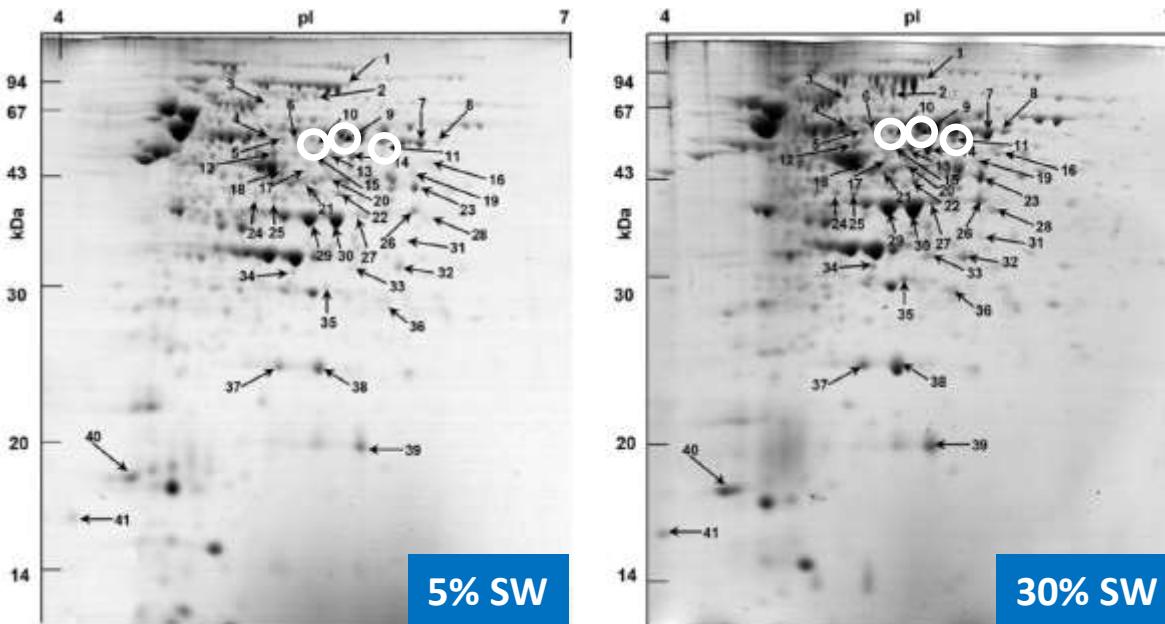


30% sweet whey induces bacterial sugar accumulation for osmoregulation

- Underlying mechanisms

*P. freudenreichii*

## 2-D gel proteomic analysis



## Osmoregulation during growth - Protein upregulation

### Osmoregulation proteins

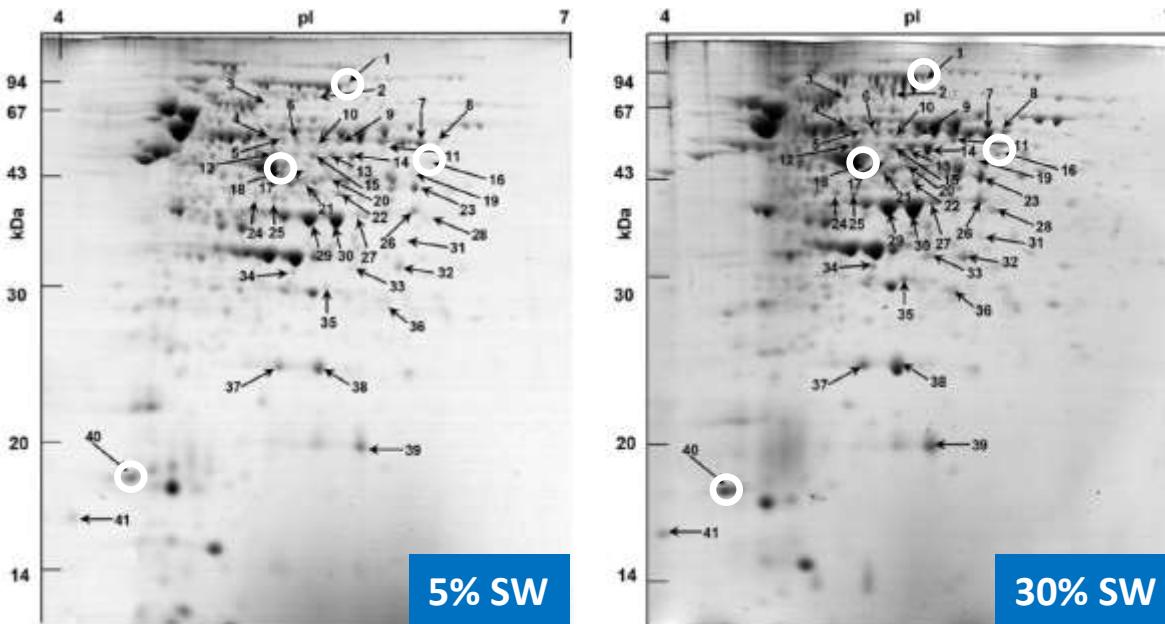
- **Glycine betaine transporter**  
ATP-binding OpuCA of  
osmoprotectant ABC transporter
- **Choline synthesis**  
Glycine hydroxymethyltransferase
- **Proline synthesis**  
Xaa-Pro aminopeptidase

30% sweet whey upregulates bacterial osmoregulation proteins  
→ osmoregulation

- Underlying mechanisms

*P. freudenreichii*

## 2-D gel proteomic analysis



## Osmoregulation during growth - Protein upregulation

### Stress proteins

- Multi-stress tolerance  
ClpB 2 chaperone  
Elongation factor EF-Tu
- Heat tolerance  
Heat shock protein 20
- Oxidative tolerance  
Cysteine synthase

30% sweet whey upregulates bacterial multi-stress proteins  
→ cross protection

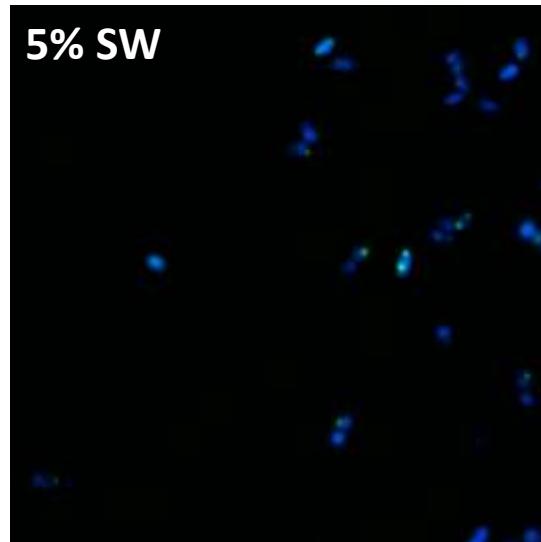
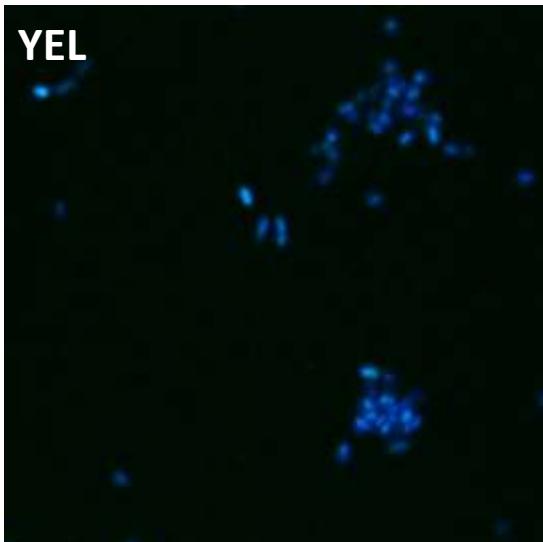
3.

- Underlying mechanisms

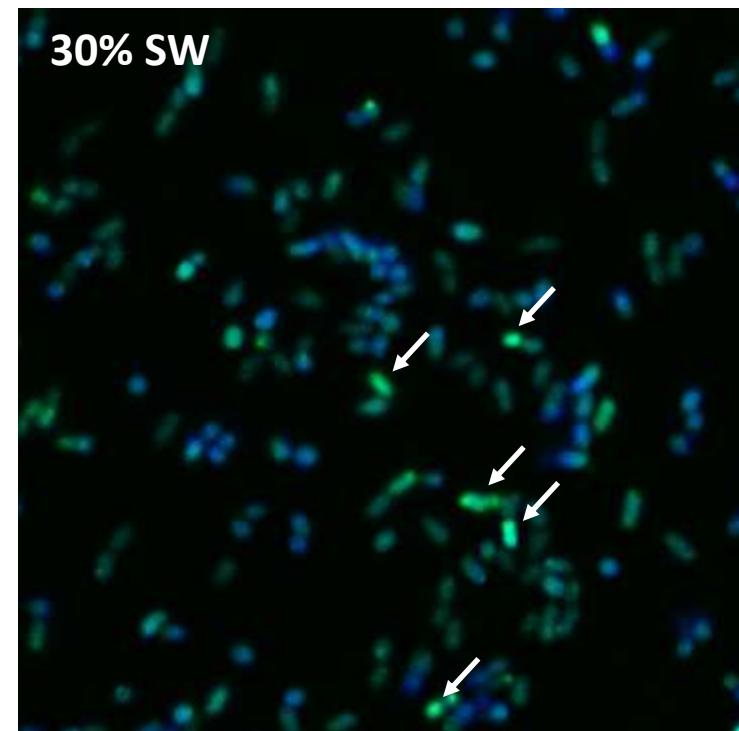
*P. freudenreichii*

DAPI staining, confocal microscopy

- Green fluorescence indicates poly(P)
- Blue indicates DNA



*Cross protection acquired during growth - Accumulation of polyphosphate*



30% sweet whey induces bacterial polyP accumulation

→ cross protection / ATP homeostasis and repairing of damaged proteins

*Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2015, 24:1-6*

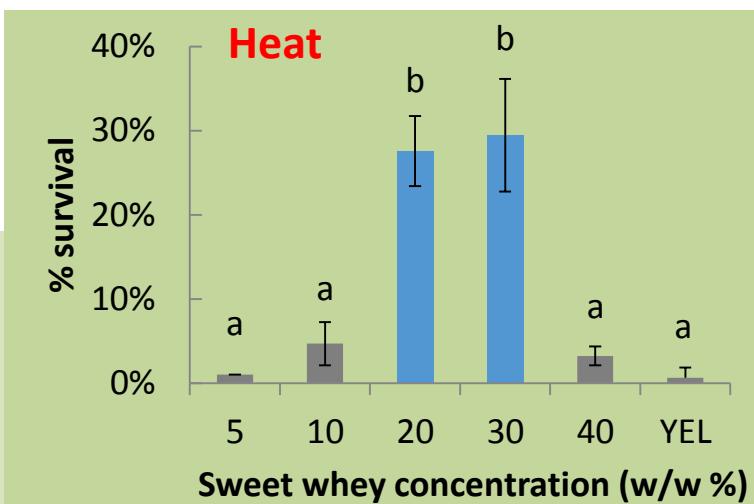
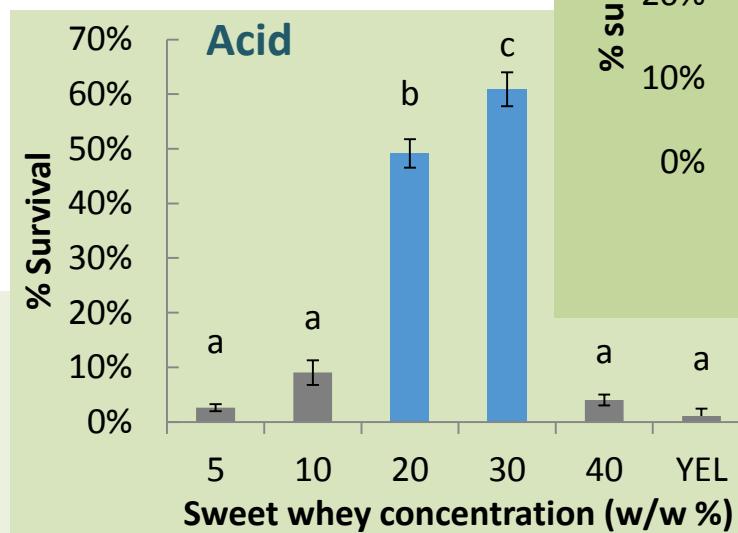
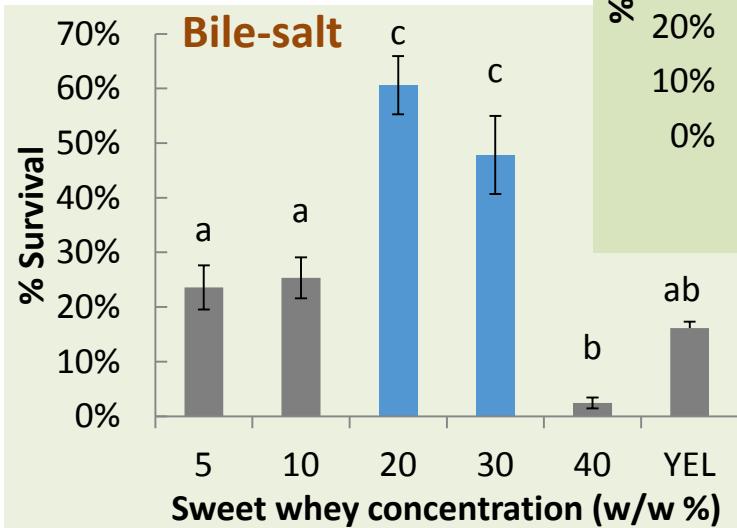
## • Underlying mechanisms

3.

*P. freudenreichii*

*Resistant phenotype of bacteria?*

### Bacteria stress challenge



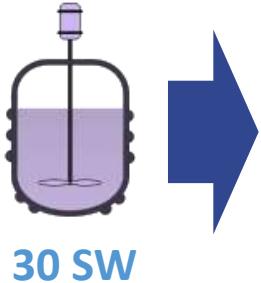
Bacteria in 20~30% sweet whey are multi-stress tolerant

3.

## • Underlying mechanisms

*L. casei*

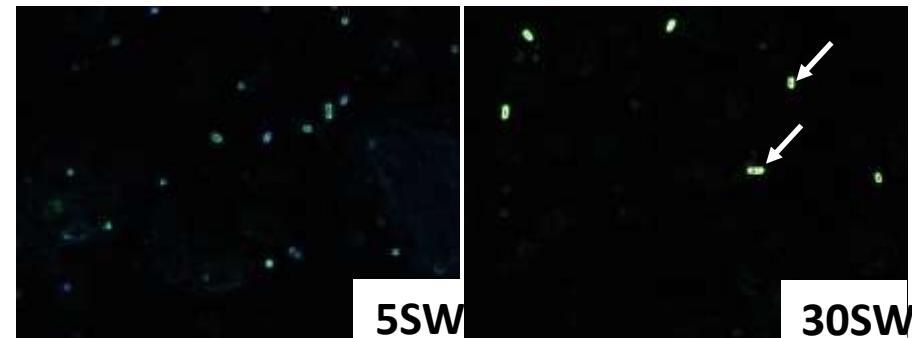
Growth



**Protein upregulation**  
(Label-free proteomics):  

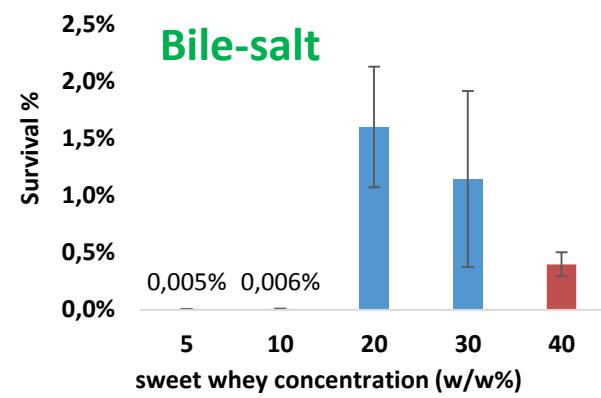
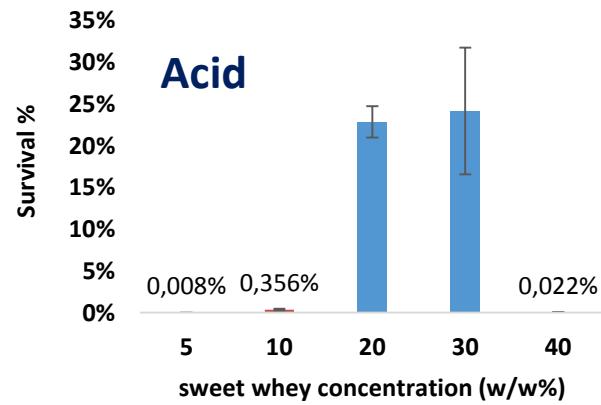
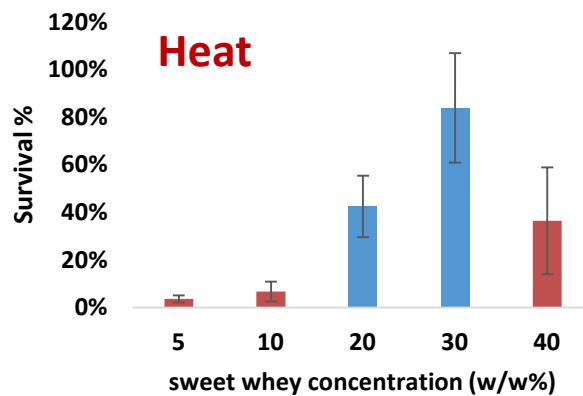
- Osmoregulation
- Multistress tolerance

*Generic osmoregulation induced protection mechanisms*



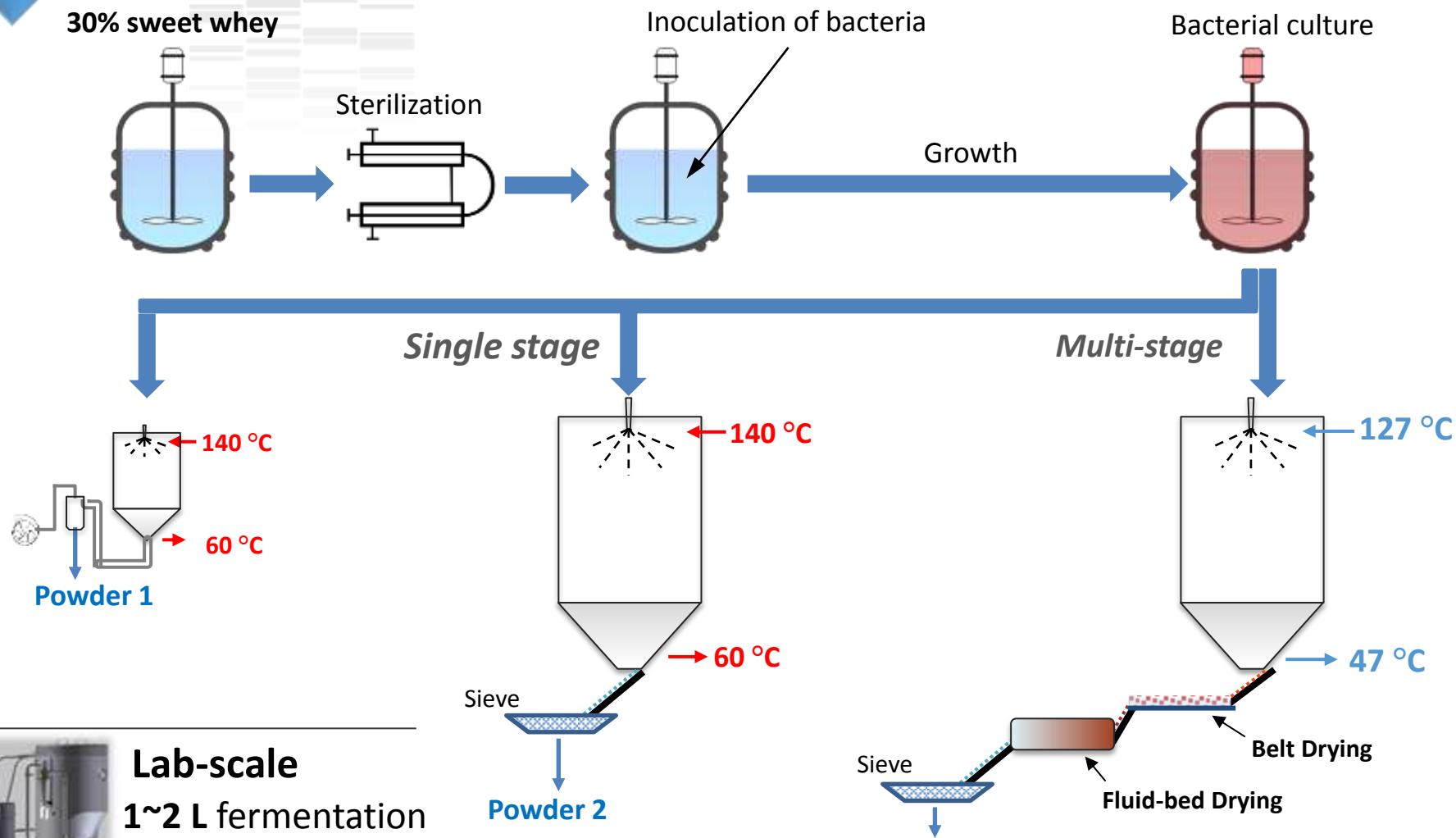
Polyphosphate accumulation

Multi-stress tolerance



4.

## • Scale-up and application

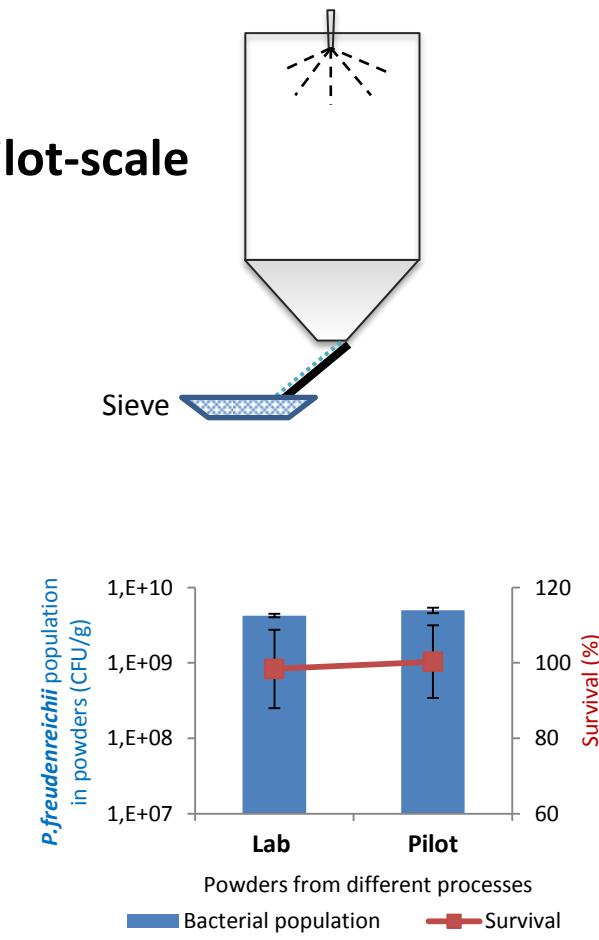
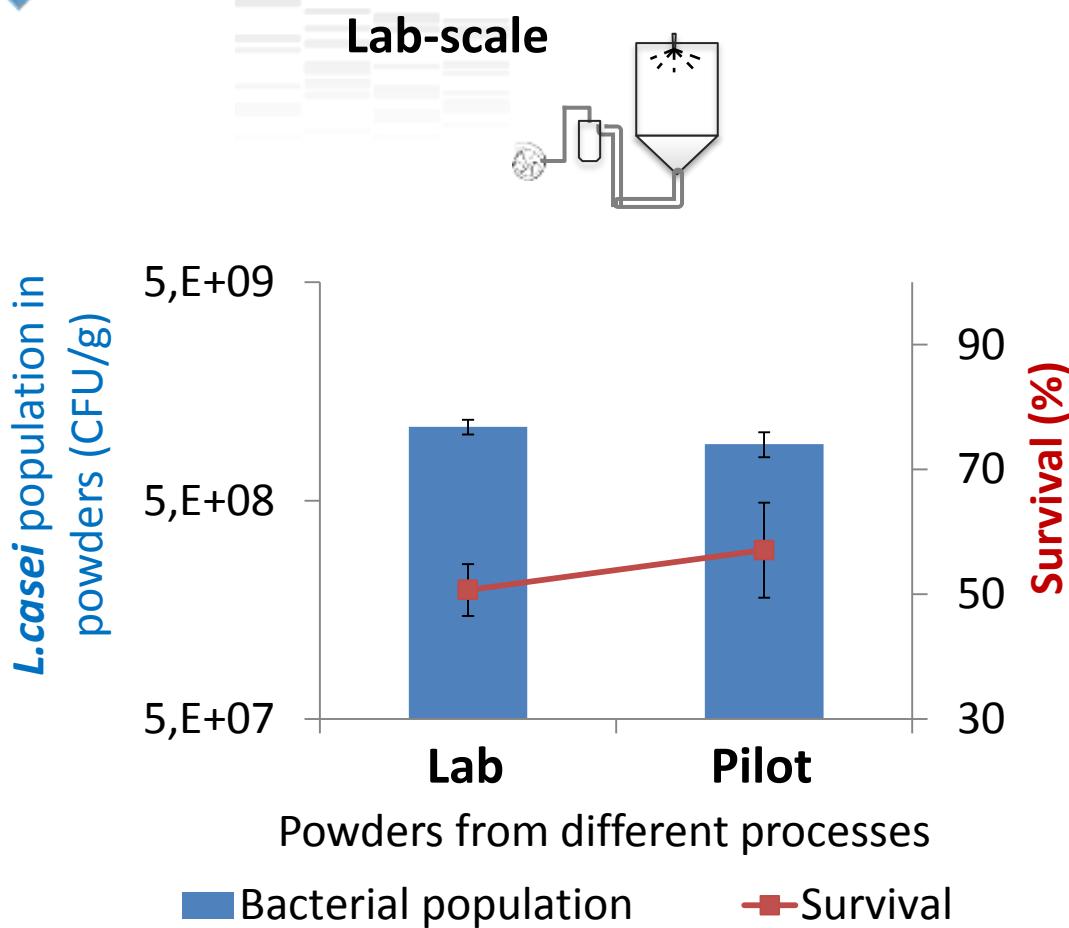


**Lab-scale**  
1~2 L fermentation  
~3 kg/h drying



**Pilot-scale BIONOV**  
500 L fermentation  
~100 kg/h drying

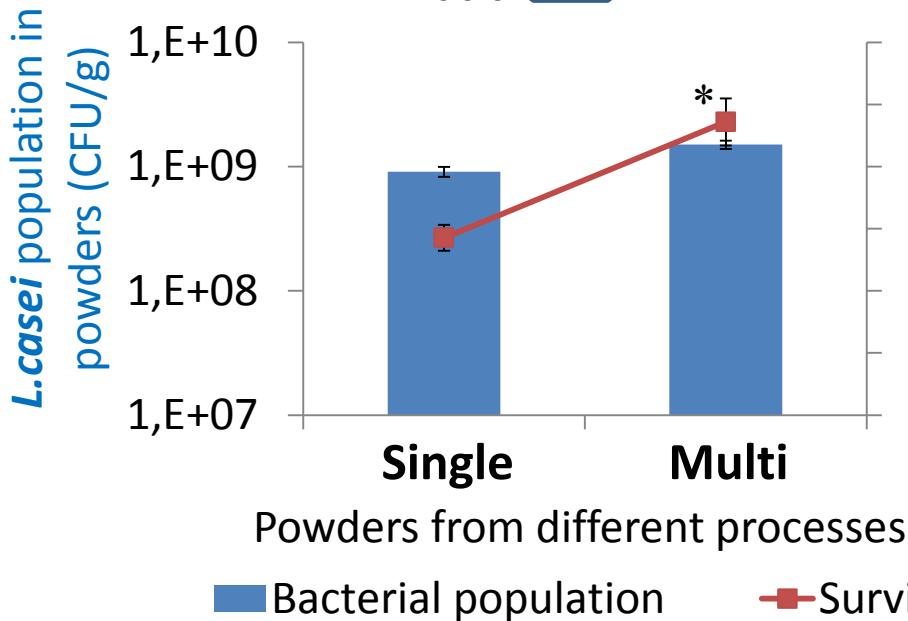
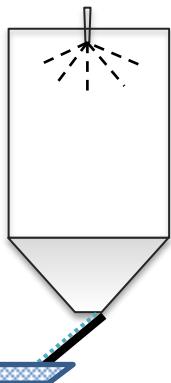
## • Scale-up and application



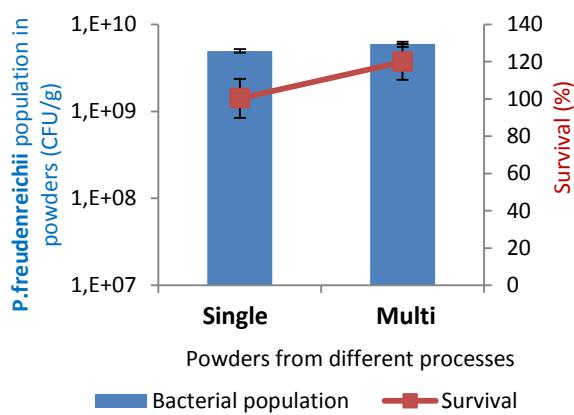
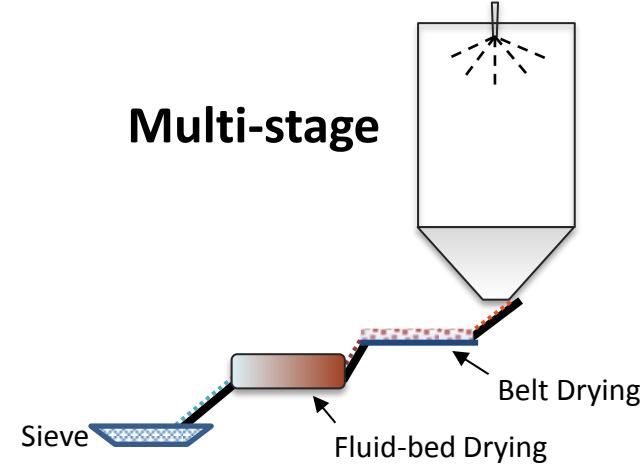
Scale-up feasibility

- Scale-up and application

### Single stage



### Multi-stage



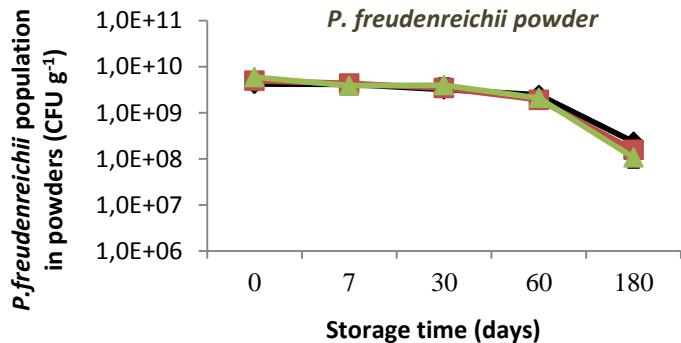
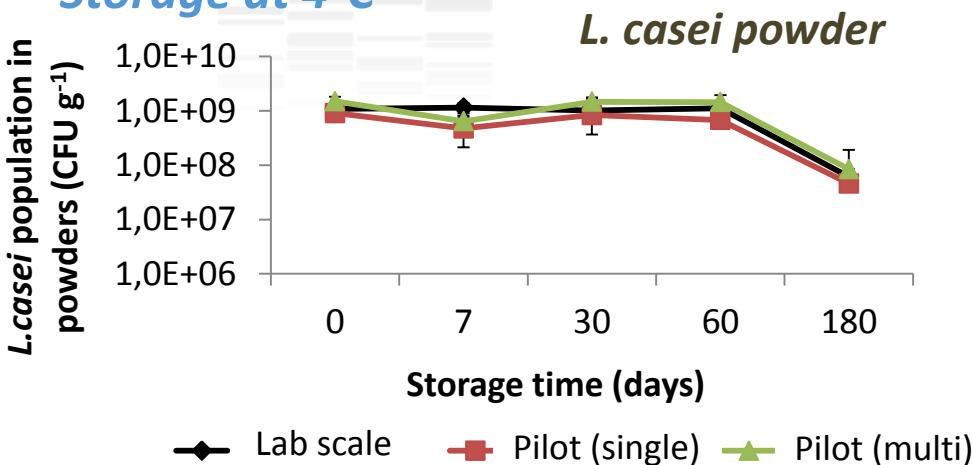
2-in-1 process run with multi stage scheme provides 100% survival

## • Scale-up and application

4.

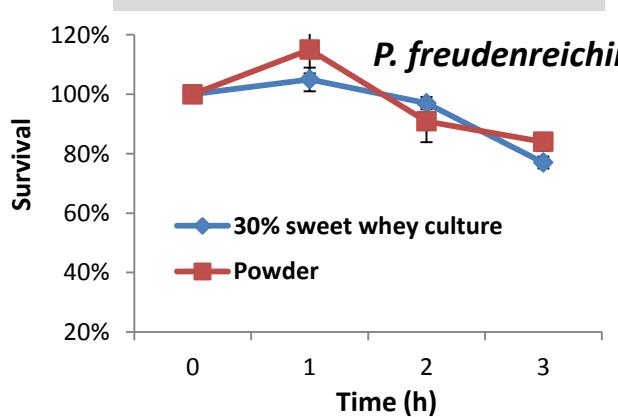
## Storage and digestion stability

### Storage at 4°C

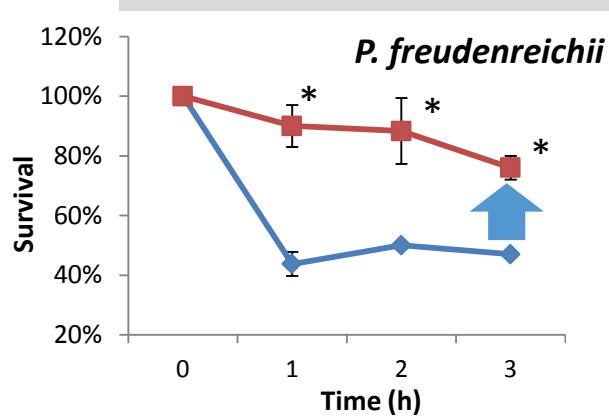


### In vitro digestion behavior: Fresh culture vs. Rehydrated powder

#### Simulated gastric fluid



#### Simulated intestinal fluid



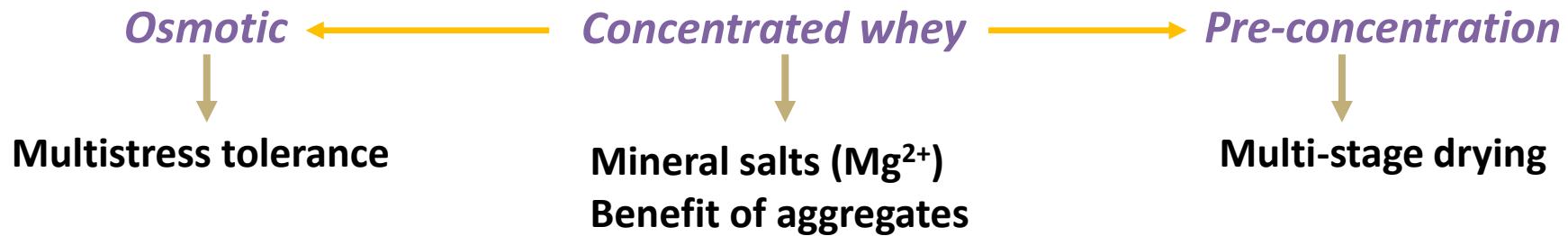
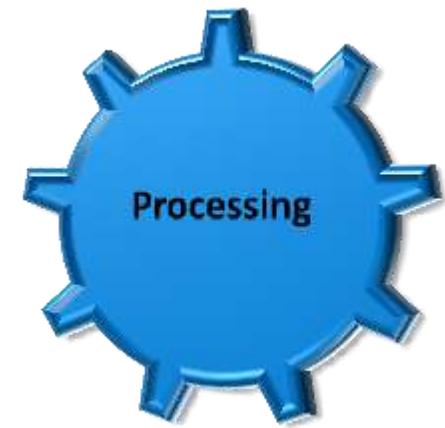
- Culture ≈ Powder in gastric survival
- Induced intestinal resistance, depending on the specie

## • Conclusion & Perspectives

Europ. Patent 15306465.4-1357

5.

One step, food grade, metabolites, energy savings...



- ✓ 100% survival
- ✓ Scale up feasibility
- ✓ Storage & Digestion behavior

## In vivo assessment

24 piglets  
*(P. freudenreichii)*

Fresh probiotic culture  
Sweet whey powders  
2-in-1 probiotic powders

controls

Work in Progress

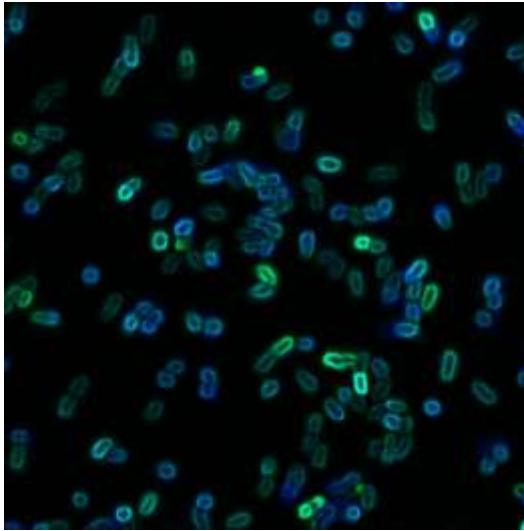
## Functional components in GIT and in feces

- Distribution of *P. freudenreichii*
- Immunomodulatory S-layer proteins content
- Short Chain Fatty Acids content

Do the gut associated immune cells have a significantly different activity ? (*Peripheral blood mononuclear cells , Immune cells from mesenteric lymph nodes*)

→ Immunomodulation markers : Cytokines (IFNg, TNFa, IL-8, IL-10) after stimulation by anti & pro- inflammatory stimuli

Merci



Thank you

*for your attention... Any questions?*

#### More information

- Huang et al., 2016, **J Funct Foods** **23**, 455-463
- Huang et al., 2016. **Applied Env Microbiol** **82**, 4641-4651
- Zheng et al., 2016. **Food Res Int** **90**, 226-234
- Yang et al., 2017. **Lett Appl Microbiol** **64**, 283-288
- Huang et al., 2017, **J Food Eng** **196**, 11-17
- Huang et al., 2017, **Trends Food Sci Technol** **63**, 1-17