Standardization of Synbiotic Drinkable Fruit based Yoghurt using *Lactobacillus brevis*

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A B S T R A C T

The demand for foods with specific functional characteristics and nutritional balance is increasing. This study was investigated for the feasibility of symbiotic yoghurt with *Lactobacillus brevis* as probiotics. This yoghurt was prepared by addition of natural fruits (mango or banana). Hereby the drinkable yoghurt might act as a good source of calcium, Vitamin D and other nutrients. The incorporation of fruits also enhances the flavour of yoghurt establishing the need to optimize the level of inclusion of these fruits in yoghurt. This study was carried out to analyze the effect of inclusion of different levels of fruits and prebiotic into yoghurt thus optimizing the composition of fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt. Sensory evaluation was conducted to assess the optimum inclusion levels of the above ingredients in the fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to study the significance of difference among the fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt.

**Keywords**

Yoghurt, Synbiotic, Mango, *Lactobacillus brevis*

**Article Info**

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**Introduction**

Yoghurt is one of the health promoting delicious dairy products liked by all age groups of people throughout the world. Yoghurt production is increasing every year tremendously. According to the Code of Federal Regulations of the FDA (CFR, 2013): Yogurt is the food produced by culturing one or more of the optional dairy ingredients with a characterizing bacterial culture that contains the lactic acid-producing bacteria, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus*. Probiotics are defined as “living microorganisms that, upon ingestion in certain numbers, exert health benefits beyond inherent basic nutrition” (Guarner and Schaafsma, 1998).
A similar definition was proposed by a United Nations and World Health Organization Expert Panel: “live micro-organisms which when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit on the host” (FAO/WHO, 2002). Younus et al., (2002) reported that the word “yoghurt” is derived from Turkish “jugurt”, used to describe any fermented food with an acidic in taste.

Karagul et al., (2004) stated that yoghurt was made by fermenting milk with indigenous microorganisms. Yoghurt having high nutritional and therapeutic properties is being highly produced and consumed worldwide. Goldin et al., (1992) reported that Lactobacillus can survive and temporarily colonize the human gastrointestinal tract and can affect the metabolic activity of the resident microflora.

Samona and Robinson (1994) reported that yogurt organisms tended to suppress the growth of the bifido bacteria, subsequent storage in the presence of the yogurt cultures did not lead to any significant decline in numbers. Axelsson, (1998) stated that lactic acid bacteria (LAB) family is composed of a heterogeneous group of Gram positive, non-spore-forming, catalase- and cytochrome-negative, anaerobic or aero tolerant bacteria. Ayad et al., (2004) observed that Lactobacillus brevis (B23) also showed moderate acidification activity at low pH with an increase in cell number found to be necessary for the production of high levels of abacteriocins like substance. Stanton, (2005) stated that the most important prebiotics are glucans, fructans and mannans. The consumption of fermented products has long been associated with good health given that they can contain probiotics, prebiotics or both.

Materials and Methods

Fresh Cow milk, Sugar, Skimmed milk powder, mango and banana pulp was purchased from the nearby super market was used to in the preparation of fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt. Drinkable yoghurt mix was prepared to contain a final composition of 3.5% fat, 8.5% SNF and 5% sugar in the drinkable yoghurt, as per BIS (IS: 12898, 1989) specification (Sukumar De, 2015). In each treatment, mix was preheated to 60°C and ingredients were homogenized as described in Arbuckle (1986) and then heated to 85°C for 30mins as suggested by Lee and Lucy (2010).

Mixes were cooled to 42°C and inoculated with yoghurt culture and Lactobacillus brevis at the rate of 1 per cent each and incubated for 3 to 5 hours in the incubator or till the titrable acidity reaches 0.75 per cent and cooled to 20 to 25°C.

Microbial analysis of fruit synbiotic drinkable yoghurts during storage

Total Viable Count, Coliform, Yeast and Mold in the fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt were determined as per the method described by Bureau of Indian Standards described in IS:12898 - 1989.

Sensory evaluation of developed product

The sensory assessments were conducted in the Department of Food Science and Technology laboratory with sensory panelist at College of Food and Dairy Technology, Koduvalli, Chennai. A sensory score card to evaluate colour and appearance, flavor, body and texture, sweetness, sourness and overall acceptability using 9 point hedonic scale was prepared and given to the sensory panelist.

Statistical analysis

The data collected on various parameters were analyzed as per the standard method of described by Snedecor and Cochran (1989).
Analysis of variance (one way ANOVA) was used to study the significant difference by post hoc Duncan, Tamhane’s T2 procedure.

**Results and Discussion**

**Different level of mango pulp added drinkable yoghurt Sensory scores**

The average overall sensory score card for drinkable yoghurt with different levels of mango pulp is represented in Table 1. The inclusion of mango pulp at 10 per cent level had maximum sensory score of 8.11 and the samples with 5, 10 and 15 per cent inclusion had the overall average scores of 7.47, 8.11 and 7.61, respectively; while the control had the average of 6.91. The inclusion of mango pulp at 10 per cent level has scored the maximum value for all the sensory characters and hence considered as optimum and chosen for further analysis.

In the present study as seen in Table 1, significant difference was observed in the sensory perception between control and mango drinkable yoghurt. The inclusion level of mango pulp into yoghurt was optimized at an acceptable level of ten per cent in the preparation of drinkable yoghurt. Studies by Venkateshaiah (1995) also showed that among pineapple, mango, banana and sapota fruit pulps tried with different levels in frozen yoghurt, mango fruit pulp at 10 per cent level was found to be highly acceptable product as compared to other types of fruit yoghurts.

**Different level of banana pulp added drinkable yoghurt Sensory scores**

The respective mean sensory scores for drinkable yoghurt prepared by inclusion of different levels of banana pulp. The inclusion level of banana pulp at 10 per cent level resulted in maximum score of 7.88. The samples with 5, 10 and 15 per cent inclusion had the overall average scores of 7.58, 7.88 and 7.13 respectively; while the control had the average of 6.91 shown in table 2. Since the yoghurt drink with 10 per cent banana pulp showed significant difference in sensory scores than the rest it was considered for further analysis. Ten per cent inclusion level of banana pulp for the preparation of drinkable yoghurt was found to be optimum since it scored maximum on sensory attribute as seen in table 2. In a similar study by Amna Mahmood et al., (2008), it was revealed that 8 per cent inclusion of banana pulp scored maximum followed by 10 per cent. This might be due to the amount of reducing sugar(carbohydrate) present in banana fruit.

**Probiotic properties of Lactobacillus brevis by bile salts tolerance test**

The bile tolerance of *L.brevis* to varying levels of bile salts. The respective mean viable count (log_{10} cfu/ml) of *L.brevis* for control, 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6 per cent of bile were 10.57±0.005, 8.36±0.049, 7.24±0.051 and 6.58±0.005 shown in table 3. Significant difference was observed in the viable counts between 0.2 per cent of bile treated culture and control. There was a decreasing trend in viability of *L. brevis* with increase in bile concentration. *L.brevis* showed tolerance to maximum bile concentration (0.6%) with a viability of 6.58±0.005 (log_{10} cfu/ml).

From Table 3, it may be seen that the *L. brevis* had tolerance towards varying levels of bile salts. *L. brevis* showed good tolerance to 0.4 and 0.6 per cent of bile. The mean viable count (log_{10} cfu/ml) at 0.4 and 0.6 per cent of bile were 7.24±0.051 and 6.58±0.005, respectively. Thus, the prerequisite of 10^6 cfu/ml recommended for a probiotic food as suggested by Samona and Robinson (1994) was met in this study.
Table 1 List of various proportions of synbiotic yoghurt preparations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TC</th>
<th>Control drinkable yoghurt (yoghurt culture + <em>Lactobacillus brevis</em>)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Drinkable yoghurt + Mango (5% pulp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Drinkable yoghurt + Mango (10% pulp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daa1T3</td>
<td>Drinkable yoghurt + Mango (15% pulp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>Drinkable yoghurt + Banana (5% pulp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5</td>
<td>Drinkable yoghurt + Banana (10% pulp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6</td>
<td>Drinkable yoghurt + Banana (15% pulp)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Sensory scores for the drinkable yoghurt prepared with different level of mango pulp (Mean± SE)²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion level of Mango pulp in yoghurt (%)</th>
<th>Colour and Appearance</th>
<th>Flavor</th>
<th>Body and Texture</th>
<th>Sweetness</th>
<th>Sourness</th>
<th>Overall acceptability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6.88±0.237ᵃ</td>
<td>7.18±0.102ᵇᵃ</td>
<td>6.96±0.137ᵃ</td>
<td>7.03±0.090ᵃ</td>
<td>7.18±0.236ᵃ</td>
<td>6.91±0.133ᵃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7.60±0.165ᵇᶜ</td>
<td>6.95±0.194ᵃ</td>
<td>7.08±0.079ᵃ</td>
<td>6.91±0.169ᵃ</td>
<td>6.88±0.219ᵃ</td>
<td>7.47±0.126ᵇᵃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7.87±0.144ᶜ</td>
<td>8.32±0.328ᵇᶜ</td>
<td>8.04±0.084ᵇ</td>
<td>8.378±0.187ᵇ</td>
<td>7.59±0.180ᶜ</td>
<td>8.11±0.232ᶜ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7.07±0.065ᵃᵇᶜ</td>
<td>7.90±0.280ᵇᶜ</td>
<td>7.03±0.216ᵃ</td>
<td>8.01±0.210ᵇ</td>
<td>7.27±0.124ᵃ</td>
<td>7.61±0.124ᵇᶜ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Average of eight trials
Means bearing different superscripts in a column differ significantly (P<0.05)

Table 3 Sensory scores for the drinkable yoghurt prepared with different level of banana pulp (Mean± SE)²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion level of banana pulp in yoghurt (%)</th>
<th>Colour and Appearance</th>
<th>Flavor</th>
<th>Body and Texture</th>
<th>Sweetness</th>
<th>Sourness</th>
<th>Overall acceptability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>6.88±0.237ᵃ</td>
<td>7.18±0.102ᵃ</td>
<td>6.96±0.137ᵃ</td>
<td>7.03±0.090ᵃ</td>
<td>7.18±0.236ᵃ</td>
<td>6.91±0.133ᵃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7.27±0.276ᵃ</td>
<td>7.30±0.248ᵃ</td>
<td>7.09±0.225ᵇᵃ</td>
<td>7.28±0.244ᵇᵃ</td>
<td>7.12±0.243ᵃ</td>
<td>7.58±0.168ᵇᵃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7.62±0.275ᵃ</td>
<td>8.06±0.377ᵇᵃ</td>
<td>7.88±0.165ᵇ</td>
<td>8.15±0.261ᵇ</td>
<td>7.76±0.251ᵇ</td>
<td>7.88±0.264ᵇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7.05±0.22ᵃ</td>
<td>7.24±0.431ᵃ</td>
<td>6.71±0.321ᵃ</td>
<td>6.94±0.361ᵃ</td>
<td>6.81±0.300ᵃ</td>
<td>7.13±0.259ᵇ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Average of eight trials
Means bearing different superscripts in a row differ significantly (P<0.05)

Table 4 Probiotic properties of *Lactobacillus brevis* by bile salt tolerance test (Mean± SE)²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the culture</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Percentage of bile salt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lactobacillus brevis</em></td>
<td>10.57±0.005ᶜ</td>
<td>8.36±0.049ᵇ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Average of eight trials
²log cfu/ml
Means bearing different superscripts in a row differ significantly (P<0.05)
Table 5 Lactobacillus brevis\(^{#}\) tolerance to acidity at pH 3 (Mean± SE) \(^{\circ}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the culture</th>
<th>Incubation period in minutes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lactobacillus brevis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.57±0.007(^{c})</td>
<td>4.00±0.015(^{b})</td>
<td>3.43±0.007(^{a})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}\) Average of eight trials; \(^{#}\) log\(_{10}\) cfu/ml

Means bearing different superscripts in a row differ significantly (P<0.05)

Chart 1 Preparation flow chart for Fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt
This was further affirmed by Prasad et al., (1999) who reported that one of the criteria for lactic acid bacteria to be called probiotic is its tolerance to bile salt. Jin et al., (1998) also reported that L.brevis showed tolerance to 0.3 per cent bile. In the present study the tolerance level of 0.6 per cent w/v bile concentration was observed for L. brevis.

**Probiotic properties of Lactobacillus brevisto acidity at pH 3**

The tolerance of L.brevis to acidity at pH 3. The respective mean values for tolerance of L.brevis to acidity at pH 3 in (log_{10}cfu/ml) at 0, 90 and 180 minutes were 7.57±0.007, 4.00±0.015 and 3.43±0.007. The lowest tolerance with 3.43±0.007log_{10}cfu/ml was observed in 180 minutes of incubation at pH 3 shown in Table 4. The findings are in agreement to the observations of L. brevis young–wood Kim et al., (2014) who stated that strains should be strongly tolerant to acidic condition as acid tolerance is an important quality for a probiotic.

The tolerance of L. brevis to acidity at pH 3 as in most in vitro assays, pH 3 has been preferred (Jin et al., 1994). This was in agreement with the findings of Pushkaraj Sawant et al., (2015) who reported that the fresh yoghurt contained 3.21 per cent protein and 3.35 per cent fat. As the mango pulp contains lower fat than milk, the decrease is very apparent and understandable. These results were in accordance with findings of Sengupta et al., (2014).

The addition of fruit has caused the increase in protein content of yoghurt as proved by Amna Mahmood et al., (2008). As per the Codex standards (2003) for fermented milk, there should be a minimum of 2.7 per cent of milk protein and less than 10 per cent of milk fat. The fortified synbiotic yoghurt in the present study had met the Codex requirement.

A study was conducted for the development of fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt. Skeletal disease of bone thinning and compromised bone strength, osteoporosis, continues to be a major public health issue as the population ages. This disease is characterized by bone fragility and an increased susceptibility to fractures, especially of the spine and hip, although any bone can be affected. Hence the drinkable yoghurt was developed by fortification with Vitamin D and calcium. This yoghurt was prepared by addition of natural fruits (mango or banana) in the presence of a prebiotic (honey or fructo-oligosaccharides). Hereby the drinkable yoghurt might act as a good source of calcium, Vitamin D and other nutrients. The incorporation of fruits also enhances the flavour of yoghurt establishing the need to optimize the level of inclusion of these fruits in yoghurt. This study was carried out to analyze the effect of inclusion of different levels of fruits and prebiotic into yoghurt thus optimizing the composition of fortified synbiotic drinkable yoghurt.

**References**


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