

CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2015 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s)

Daivd A. Colton

Project Number

35499

Project Title

The Survival of the Probiotic Lactobacillus acidophilus in a Model Stomach System

Abstract

Objectives/Goals

This project tested the viability of the probiotic Lactobacillus acidophilus in the acidic environment of the stomach using an in vitro stomach model consisting of artificial gastric juice maintained in an anaerobic environment at 35oC. L.acidophilus was incubated in the model and camples were taken at time points reflective of minimal stomach transit. MRS agar plates were inoculted with the L. acidophilus samples and colonies counted at 2-11 days. As a control L. acidophilus was incubated in deionized water under the same conditions.

Methods/Materials

MRS Agar (Remel)

Tomato juice, yeast, milk medium and L. acidophilus (Carolina Biological)

Artificial gastric juice (Carolina Biological)

Anaerobic chamber with GasPak (Fisher Sci.)

L. acidophilus capsules (Sprouts)

Tums

Results

Data from experimental incubations in the storiack model with the probiotic L. acidophilus capsules shown in Figure 10 were analyzed using a 2-tailed unpaired vtest. Data is not shown from the time zero incubation, because there were no colony quants recorded for any of the data groups. Results indicate significantly increased colony counts at 30 and 60 minutes for capsules incubated in deionized water with and without Tums compared to gastric juice with and without Tums as well as gastric juice without pepsin (p<0.05). No significantly higher values were observed with any of the incubations containing gastric juice alone or with either Tums or in the absence of pepsin.

Conclusions/Discussion

Conclusions

L. acidophilus delivered as a copsule or liquid ulture lost significant viability as measured by colony growth after incubation in an invite stomach model. This data supports the original hypothesis for this project. When L. acidophilus was co-formulated with the antacid it was found that there was a no statistically significant improvement in the viability.

statistically significant improvement in the viability.

This data, along with other probiotic research, hints that the viability of bacteria may not be the real reason that probiotics slow significant health benefits.

Recommendations

Summary Statement

Testing the sur rival rate of probiotics in a model stomach.

Help Received

Supervised in the school's lab.