

Immobilisation of bifidobacteria in biodegradable food-grade microparticles

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Abstract: The present research features a natural polymer that can be used for immobilisation of bifidobacteria as well as a method of immobilisation. We described a modified method of microencapsulation of probiotics using sodium alginate. The experiment studied the effect of encapsulation on probiotic stability and involved an *in vitro* model of human digestive tract. The test sample of microencapsulated *Bifidobacterium bifidum* 79I showed a decrease in the activity from 3.0×10^7 to 2.2×10^5 CFU/ml in a mouse model with pH 1.2. By contrast, the control sample, unprotected by biodegradable polymer microcapsules, demonstrated a higher death rate of bifidobacteria: from 2.6×10^8 CFU/ml to 5.0×10^3 CFU/ml. The control sample demonstrated the same downward trend in *in vitro* gastrointestinal models with pH values of 4.5, 6.8, 7.2, and 5.8. Because the total plate count fell down to 4.0l g CFU/ml in acidity gradients, the titres of the initial microencapsulated biomass had to be increased up to $> 10^9$ CFU/ml. According to the results of scanning electron microscopy, the new type of microcapsules obtained by using a resistant starch had a closed surface. Prebiotics increased the resistance of bacteria to low pH and bile salts. Bifidobacteria encapsulated with natural biodegradable polymers proved to be well-tolerated and harmless for mice. The experiment revealed that biodegradable polymer microcapsules did not cause any chronic or acute toxicity when administered orally at 2×10^7 CFU per 1 gram of animal mass. The microcapsules demonstrated neither dermonecrotic properties nor any irritant effect on the ocular mucosa and, thus, can be used for food enforcement.

Keywords: Microencapsulation, bifidobacteria, food products, yogurt, sheep milk

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INTRODUCTION

The functional food market keeps holding the leading positions around the world as consumers tend to choose products that taste better and provide additional health benefits. Most consumers would like to prevent some diseases and cure the ones they already have. Therefore, they buy products with bioactive supplements that are able to support their health physiologically. It has been scientifically proven that non-microbial and microbial functional products have a therapeutic effect and

can be used in preventive medicine. However, these biologically active ingredients are prone to rapid degradation during food processing, storage, and gastrointestinal transit. One of the best ways to prevent the degradation of these non-microbial and microbial bioactive components is to encapsulate them.

Recently, the popularity of functional foodstuffs on the global food market has increased significantly. The turnover of the global functional food market will reach several hundred billion dollars in the nearest fu-

ture. In addition to the positive effect they exert on human health, functional foods correspond to and satisfy all basic nutritional needs. Functional food products with probiotics and prebiotics have gained significant market share worldwide, especially in Europe, Asia (Japan), Australia, and, more recently, in the United States.

Despite all their fundamental differences, probiotic and prebiotic approaches to functional foods are equally beneficial for gastrointestinal tract (GIT). As a result, a symbiotic approach, i.e. a combination of probiotic and prebiotic approaches, is becoming more and more popular. Therefore, a number of symbiotic products are currently being developed for functional food markets.

Low survival rate of potential probiotics during storage and intestinal passage may limit the positive qualities of food products. Microencapsulation helps reduce the adverse effects on the viability of probiotics in GIT, as well as during food or nutraceutical processing, storage, and consumption. Microencapsulation separates and protects probiotic cells from the environment before their release.

There are various methods of gel microencapsulation that involve polymers: extrusion method, emulsification method, spray drying technology, etc. The main advantage of microencapsulation is in the controlled release of bacteria.

Microencapsulation is the process of enclosing substances in microcapsules, i.e. a material or a mixture of materials covered, or encapsulated, by another material or system. The coated material is called active, or base, material. It can be solid, liquid, or gaseous. The coating material is called shell, wall material, carrier, or encapsulating agent. Microparticles have a multicomponent structure with a diameter of 1–1,000 micrometers [1]. As a rule, microspheres are described as a matrix system where the active ingredient is dispersed/dissolved in a carrier matrix. Microcapsules have, at least, one discrete domain of the active agent, sometimes more (reservoir system) [2]. As a result, every microcapsule consists of a layer of an encapsulating agent that isolates and protects the active substance from any negative impact. Microcapsules can have a regular (spherical, tubular, or oval) or irregular shape [3].

An analysis of scientific resources resulted in the following list of substances used for microencapsulation of probiotics in food industry: sodium alginate, pectin, chitosan, carrageenan, gelatin, xanthan-gelatin mixture, and cellulose acetyl phthalate. All these substances help mitigate the process of immobilisation, thus, preserving the biological properties of substances and cell integrity. The most common encapsulating material is sodium alginate: it is simple, biocompatible, non-toxic, and cost effective. Alginate is a polysaccharide extracted from algae. It consists of β -D-mannuronic and α -L-guluronic acids. Different amounts and sequential distribution of β -D-mannuronic and α -L-guluronic acids in the chain can affect the functional properties of alginate as an auxiliary material [17].

If a polymer base is chosen as a shell, it results in the formation of microcapsules of various sizes, as well as in

a good packing degree, molecular weight, structure, and shape, which guarantees targeted delivery of viable probiotics into the GIT as a part of food matrix.

When microencapsulating probiotics, one should take into account the chemical nature of coating materials. The use of microencapsulation techniques increases the viability of probiotics, both within food products and during their passage through the GIT. However, coating materials behave differently, and, therefore, their ability to protect living microorganisms and deliver biologically active substances also varies. In addition, the effectiveness of material depends not only on its encapsulating properties and strength, but also on its low cost, availability, and biocompatibility [18].

Microcapsules are currently applied in food [4], textile, pharmaceutical [5, 6], cosmetic, and agrochemical [7] industries. This method allows the producers to improve and/or modify the characteristics and properties of the active material, as well as its protection, stabilisation and slow release.

Microencapsulation can modify the colour, shape, volume, pressure sensitivity, heat sensitivity, and photosensitivity of the encapsulated substance [8]. In addition, microencapsulation:

- protects the base material from ultraviolet rays, moisture, and oxygen;
- increases the shelf life of the volatile compound;
- reduces the rate of evaporation or transfer of active material from the core to the medium;
- prevents chemical reaction; reduces the problems of fine powders' agglomeration;
- improves the processing properties of sticky materials;
- controls the release of substances; and
- reduces toxicity.

Thus, a research in the following spheres seems very promising: immobilizing methods of bifidobacterial cells and their use in the development of enforced dairy products from goat or sheep milk. Microencapsulation of bifidobacteria is important since it allows one to preserve the useful properties of bifidobacteria in foodstuffs. In addition, it helps to protect the viable cells from gastric juice, bile, and other external conditions.

The research objective was to provide a scientific basis for choosing a natural polymer as a method of immobilisation of bifidobacteria; to evaluate their physical and chemical characteristics; to study the process of microencapsulation of probiotics with prebiotics; to study the morphological features of microparticles, formed by natural biodegradable polymer (sodium alginate), using optical and electron microscopy.

STUDY OBJECTS AND METHODS

The research featured extrusion technique in alginate gel microencapsulation of bifidobacteria. Thus, there were two study subjects: microcapsules with bifidobacteria and resistant starch (Hi-maize) as a part of the capsular structure and microcapsules without starch. Dehydrated and hydrated microcapsules were assessed for

average diameter, size, and general morphology characteristics.

To obtain a $\geq 10^9$ liquid bifidobacteria concentrate, we used a serial passage. For the first passage, we prepared a culture medium. A sublimated *Bifidobacterium bifidum* 791 was inoculated into the culture medium and incubated at 37–38°C to obtain microbacterial mass with the bifidobacteria content of 10^8 CFU/ml. During the second passage, 10% of the cultured *Bifidobacterium bifidum* 791 was inoculated into the second culture medium at 37–38°C. During the third passage, 10% of the cultured *Bifidobacterium bifidum* 791 was inoculated into the third culture medium at 37–38°C and incubated for 6 hours. Next, it was centrifuged at 4°C for 20 min at 5,000 rpm. The resulting bacterial concentrate contained at least 10^{10} CFU/ml and was used to obtain microcapsules.

The microcapsules were obtained using extrusion technique. Two kinds of solution were prepared: the first solution contained 1% of sodium alginate and 1% of prebiotic Hi-maize, the second – 1% of sodium alginate. After the polymers dispersed completely, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* 791 was added to the solutions. The multicomponent composition was sprayed from 30 cm into 0.1 M of CaCl_2 using an airbrush (model EW 110) with a 0.3 mm nozzle that was attached to an air compressor (model Jas – 1203). The resulting particles were stirred for 30 min in a CaCl_2 solution to ensure complete gelation. After that they were removed from the solution.

To define the specific activity of the encapsulated probiotics, we used Procedural Guidelines 1.2.2566-09*.

The acidic gastric environment was modeled by adding two components into the sterile physiological solution. The first component was 0.5 mg/ml of acidin-pepsin manufactured by RUP Belmedpreparaty (Minsk, Belarus), registration number LS-001355. Each tablet contained 50 mg of proteolytic pepsin enzyme and 200 mg of acidin. The second component was a 0.1 mol solution of HCl (pH ≤ 2.0), which corresponds to the average gastric juice acidity [State Pharmacopoeia CCC ed. XI]. The small intestine environment was modeled by adding 2.5 mg/ml of panzinorm forte 20,000 produced by OOO KRKA-RUS (Istra, Moscow region, Russia), registration number P No. 014602/01. The pH level was adjusted by sterile 0.1 mol solutions of NaOH and HCl.

As a rule, survival studies of probiotic microorganisms are performed on a model *in vitro*, simulating the process of digestion in the human body. During the first stage, microorganisms are incubated at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ first in an acidic model environment with acidin-pepsin (pH 2.0) and then in an alkaline model with panzinorm forte 20,000 (pH 6.8–5.8). The incubation time equals the period it takes mixed food to pass through the GIT. After that, the number of surviving microorganisms is assessed according to colony forming units of bifidobacteria (CFU/ml) in tenfold limiting dilutions, as recom-

mended in Procedural Guidelines 4.2.999-00**.

To study the protective properties of microcapsules, we used solutions with the following pH gradients: pH 2.0 – gastric environment model (exposure time = 30–120 min); pH 4.5 – duodenum environment model (15–60 min); pH 6.8 – jejunum environment (60–120 min); pH 7.2 – ileum environment (60–120 min); and pH 5.8 – large intestine environment (18 hours). The temperature was $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. The sample vials were intermittently stirred with circular motions. At each time point, we tested the probiotic survivability using the titration method of tenfold serial dilutions from 10^{-9} to 10^{-1} CFU/ml in two parallel rows of test tubes. The cell cultures were thermostated at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for 72 hours.

If no significant differences were registered in the number of CFU/ml of control and test samples, it was concluded that the concentration of the substance had no effect on the *in vitro* GIT model. If the CFU/ml in the test samples decreased significantly (up to one logarithmic order) in comparison with the control sample, the effect was declared inhibitory.

The general morphology of the microcapsules was determined with the help of a scanning electron microscope (SEM) (MIRA3 TESCAN). The microcapsules were placed on the substrate of the mechanical microscope stage using a double-sided gold-flashed tape. The accelerating direction of the microscope was 5 kV. The diameters of the microcapsules were determined using the ImageJ software (NIH, USA). The average diameter was calculated by measuring 100 microcapsules.

Fifty white mice of the SHK line of both sexes were selected to assess the safety level of the microcapsules. The animals were provided by the Research Centre for Biomedical Technologies of the Russian Federal Medical-Biological Agency (certificate number 05815, 11.05.2017 – 19.10.2017; veterinary certificate 250 № 0860445, 11.05.2017). The mice had a 21-day quarantine.

The dermonecrotic properties (irritant effect on mucous tissues) were studied on rabbits of Soviet Chinchilla breed. The animals were provided by the Federal State Unitary Enterprise, Experimental production farm (Manihino branch) (veterinary certificate 250 №0819660, 11.22.2016). The rabbits were quarantined for 30 days.

Three series of experiments were conducted to estimate the levels of safety, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, and dermonecrotic properties.

Sample groups were formed according to body weight and age factor. The animals were kept in a vivari-

*Procedural Guidelines 1.2.2566-09. Security assessment of nanomaterials based on *in vitro* and *in vivo* model systems. Moscow: Federal Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology Publ., 2010. 71 p.; General pharmacopoeia monograph 2.2.1.0005.15 Solubility. Moscow: Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Publ., 2015. 4 p.

**Procedural Guidelines 4.2.999-00. Bifidobacteria count in fermented milk products. Moscow: Federal Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology Publ., 2001. 18 p.; Procedural Guidelines 2.2602-10 System of pre-registration preclinical study of drug safety. Selection, verification, and storage of master seed strains used in the probiotics production. Moscow: Federal Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology Publ., 2010. 61 p.; State Standard R 4.1.1672-03 Guidelines for quality and safety control of dietary supplements. Moscow: Federal Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology Publ., 2004. 240 p.; General Pharmacopoeia Article 1.7.2.0009.15 Determination of the specific activity of probiotics. Moscow: Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Publ., 2015. 24 p.

um according to Sanitary Rules 2.2.1.3218-14***.

The analysis of safety and acute toxicity of microcapsules was conducted according to Procedural Guidelines 4.2.2602-10****. As a result, three experimental groups of five animals were formed. According to the key selective factors, each laboratory rodent had to be clinically healthy, well-fed, active and mobile, with a good pelage, normally coloured mucous membranes, and formed stool. The average animal weight was 20 ± 5 g.

A paste of microcapsules with concentration of bifidobacteria 1×10^8 CFU of microbial cells per 1 g was diluted with saline C080812 (expiration date September 2017). The paste was prepared in three doses. The ratio of the paste and the saline in the first dose was 1:5 while the amount of microbial cells was 2×10^7 CFU/ml. In the second dose, the ratio was 1:10, and the amount of cells equalled 1×10^7 CFU/ml. As for the third dose, the ratio was 1:15, and the amount of microbial cells was 6.7×10^6 CFU/ml. The solutions were administered orally using a 1 ml feeding tube. Four hours before the manipulations, the animals had stopped taking food and water. Feeding was resumed two hours after the procedure. As a control measure, physiological saline C080812 (expiration date: September 2017) was orally administered to the control group. The control group of five mice was used simultaneously in parallel experiments in safety, acute toxicity, and chronic toxicity. All the animals belonged to the same lot.

The dermonecrotic properties of the microcapsules were tested on rabbits of Soviet Chinchilla breed.

In vivo dermal irritation tests were performed on the anterior segment of the eyes of three rabbits. The animals weighed 1,500–2,500 g and were kept in a standard vivarium at $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ with a 12-hour synchronised change of the light period (Sanitary Rules 2.2.1.3218-14)*****. The animals were grouped according to body weight and age factor. During the whole research period, the animals received briquetted feed produced by OOO Laboratorkorm.

Animal testing was performed according to State Standard ISO 10993-10-2011*****.

The bifidobacteria microcapsules were tested for the chronic toxicity according to Procedural Guidelines 4.2.2602-10****. Three groups of six animals were formed. All animals received specialized briquetted feed produced by OOO Laboratorkorm and water.

Group no. 4 was experimental. These animals received an experimental preparation, i.e. microcapsules composed of natural biodegradable polymers containing bifidobacteria.

Group no. 5 was control group. Animals received an alternative preparation, i.e. Bifidobacterin produced by ZAO Ecopolis (Kirov, Russia), series 792 (release date: March 2017; expiration date: April 2019).

Physiological saline C 080812 (expiration date: September 2017) was orally administered to the animals of the control group. To analyse the chronic toxicity, the preparations were administered orally once a day for 14 days to six animals in the experimental groups. The amount was equivalent to that proposed for humans. The dose was calculated according to the number of bifidobacteria in Bifidobacterin as stated in the product label. The dose of bifidobacteria in the microcapsules was identical to that in Bifidobacterin. For a 14 g mouse the concentration was 2.14×10^5 CFU. The animal behaviour and state of health were registered during the 14 days of administration and 7 days after the trial. Death rate of animals, state of hair, activity, colour of mucous membranes, body weight, and bowel movements were daily recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are a lot of modern methods of microencapsulation, and this number continues to increase as companies keep patenting more and more innovative microencapsulation technologies [10, 11]. The methods make it possible to encapsulate active material. However, the final choice of microencapsulation method depends on the type of encapsulated material, the release characteristics of the encapsulated compound, application, and regulatory requirements, which can affect the final characteristics and properties of the microparticles. The whole spectre of microencapsulation methods can be divided into three main categories: chemical processes, which included interfacial and *in situ* polymerization methods; physicochemical processes, which involved coacervation (phase separation) and evaporation/emulsified solvent extraction; and physicomachanical processes, which involved air suspension method, spray drying, spraying, spray cooling, and fluidized bed coating.

Table 1 shows various methods of microencapsulation. The data presented in the table characterize the effectiveness of each encapsulation process.

Although complex and simple coacervation are the most effective methods, they are more costly. Spray drying and extrusion are second best according to the efficiency rating. Spray cooling and molecular incorporation are the least effective encapsulation techniques.

Table 2 demonstrates some of the most important and common methods of microencapsulation, the size

*** Sanitary Rules 2.2.1.3218-14. Procedural Guidelines 4.2.999-00. Bifidobacteria count in fermented milk products. Moscow: Federal Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology Publ., 2001. 18 p.

**** Procedural Guidelines 4.2.2602-10. System of pre-registration preclinical study of drug safety. Selection, verification, and storage of production strains used in probiotics production. Federal Center of Hygiene and Epidemiology Publ., 2010. 60 p.

***** Sanitary Rules 2.2.1.3218-14. Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the organization, equipment, and maintenance of experimental biological clinics (vivaria). Moscow: Official Publ., 2009. 7 p.

***** State Standard ISO 10993-10-2011. Medical devices. Biological evaluation of medical devices. Part 10. Tests for irritation and delayed-type hypersensitivity. Moscow: Standartinform Publ., 2014. 42 p.

Table 1. Efficiency characteristics of encapsulation methods

Microencapsulation method	Maximum load, %
Simple coacervation	< 60
Complex coacervation	70–90
Molecular inclusion	5–10
Spray drying	< 40
Spray cooling	10–20
Extrusion	16–40

Table 2. Size of particles obtained by various methods of microencapsulation; advantages and disadvantages of each method

Microencapsulation method	Particle size	Advantages	Disadvantages	Scientific resources
Simple coacervation	20–200	high encapsulating efficiency; effective particle size control	expensive method; particle aggregation; complex scaling; evaporation of volatile substances	[12, 13]
Complex coacervation	5–200	dissolving capacity of the active compound for further processing; product oxidation	expensive method; particle aggregation; complex scaling; evaporation of volatile substances	
Spray drying	1–50	cheap; easy scaling technique	uniform particles; low level of microcapsule loading, further processing is required	[12, 13]
Spray cooling	20–200	suitable for water soluble substances	high engineering costs	[18]
Film coating	> 100	low operating costs; high thermal efficiency; full temperature control	long process	[14]
Emulsification	0.1–100	small drops; limited particle size distribution; suitable for biodegradable and non-biodegradable polymer microparticles and a wide range of liquid and solid materials	low efficiency of encapsulation; expensive method	[12, 13]
Interfacial polymerization	0.5–1,000	easy scaling technique; high encapsulating efficiency	difficult to control; possibility of non-biodegradable and / or non-biocompatible monomers' formation	[13, 15, 16]
Extrusion	from 150 to 2,000 micrometers	easy scaling technique	formation of rather large particles	[15, 16]

of particles obtained by various methods of microencapsulation, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of every method.

According to Table 2, there are several advantageous techniques for immobilisation of bifidobacteria. However, extrusion proves to be the most acceptable variant, given the limitations described.

Polysaccharides are the most widely used materials for various encapsulation techniques. They are followed by proteins and lipids.

The following types of carriers were selected to obtain bifidobacteria microcapsules, based on the cost parameter, as well as on safety and technology indexes.

Alginate gels are quite suitable for encapsulation of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells. Microencapsulation using alginate gel was evaluated as a possible method for improving the viability of probiotics during the low pH exposure and storage.

Table 3. Physicochemical parameters of biopolymers

Bio-polymer sample	Score				
	Optimum pH range	Gelation conditions	Duration of dissolution, max, s	Moisture content, max %	Ash content, max, %
Potassium alginate	4.7–6.3	Exposure to gelling ions	720	10.0	23.0–25.0
Sodium alginate	4.5–6.5	Exposure to gelling ions	720	10.0	18.0–22.0

Table 3 presents some physicochemical parameters of natural non-toxic biodegradable biopolymers.

Thus, the analysis of the physicochemical properties presented in Table 3 allows one to conclude that all these samples of biological polymers can be used for the immobilisation of bifidobacteria.

As for the molecular aspect, the alginate creates a particularly strong molecular structure in the presence of Ca²⁺. As a result, one can obtain cold-prepared, thermoreversible, and freeze-thaw resistant microcapsules.

Probiotics are living microorganisms that help consumers to improve their health. However, such kinds of microorganisms lose their viability and stability rather

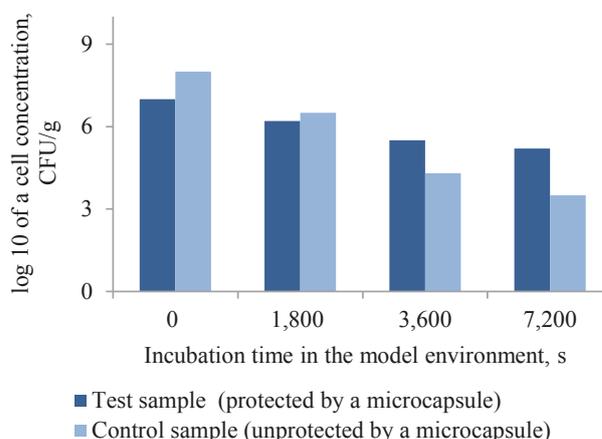


Fig. 1. Survival rate of bifidobacteria in the stomach model, pH 1.2.

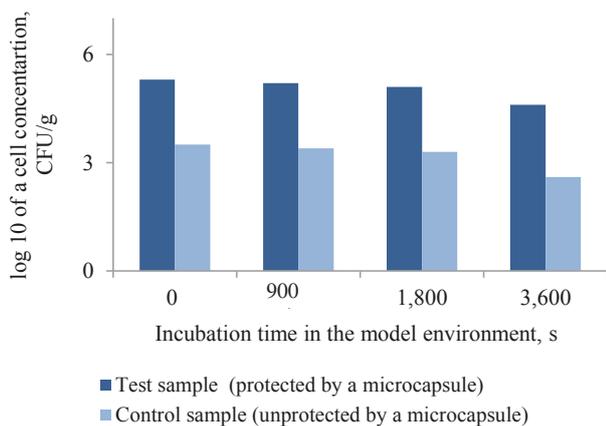


Fig. 2. Survival rate of bifidobacteria in the duodenum environment model, pH 4.5.

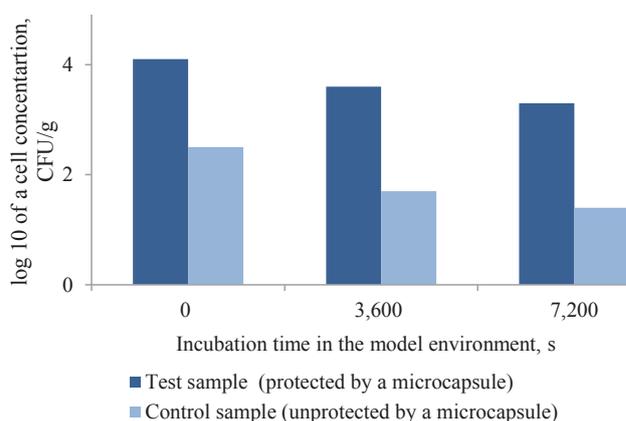


Fig. 4. Survival rate of bifidobacteria in the ileum environment model, pH 7.2.

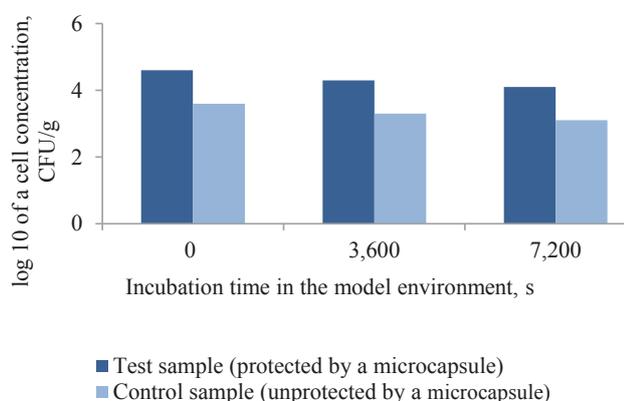


Fig. 3. Survival rate of bifidobacteria in the jejunum environment model, pH 6.8.

easily due to various physical and physiological conditions and factors.

The selected immobilisation method has a great effect on the viability of associated probiotic bacteria. It proved to be an effective method of probiotic viability improvement. Figs. 1–4 show some results of probiotic survivability *in vitro* in a GIT model.

During the test on bifidobacteria survival rate in a simulated gastric environment at pH 1.2 (Fig.3), the microencapsulated test sample demonstrated a reduction from 3.0×10^7 to 2.2×10^5 CFU/g. The unprotected control sample showed a higher death rate – from 2.6×10^8 CFU/ml to 5.0×10^3 CFU/g. The same downward trends in the viability of unprotected bifidobacteria were registered in *in vitro* GIT models with pH 4.5; 6.8; 7.2; and 5.8 (Figs. 1–4). This confirms the protective effect of the biodegradable natural polymer on bifidobacteria during their passage through the *in vitro* gastric model. However, because the total plate count fell down to 4.0 lg CFU/g in acidity gradients (*in vitro* GIT model), the titers of the initial microencapsulated biomass had to be increased up to $> 10^9$ CFU/g. Probiotics must have a 10^6 – 10^7 level of living microorganisms per 1 gram of product when administered orally to maintain viability when passing through the GIT.

Alginate immobilisation of bifidobacteria protects them from aggressive external factors. To increase the stability of bifidobacteria, resistant starch (Hi-maize) was introduced into the composition of the biodegradable microcapsules. If prebiotics are introduced into the walls of probiotic microcapsules, it provides an improved protection for active microorganisms.

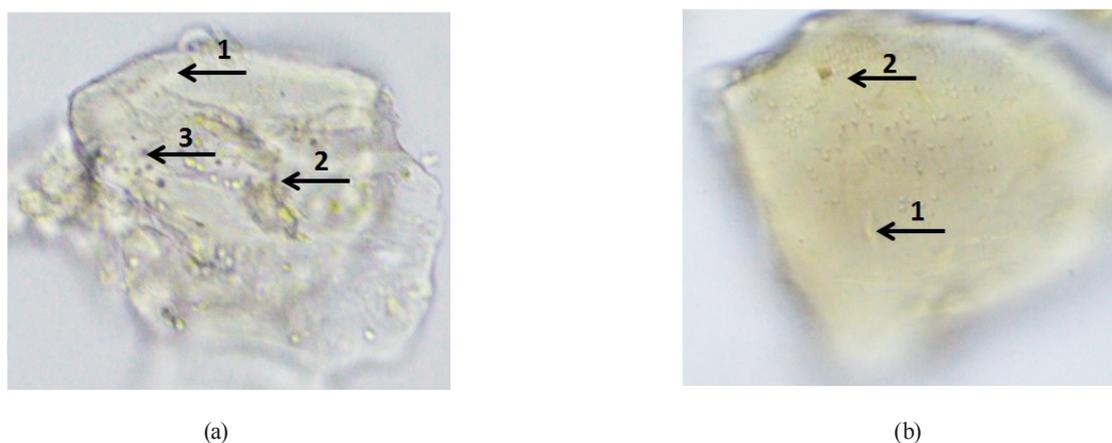


Fig. 5. Optical microscopy of alginate microparticles + Hi-maize. (a) and alginate microparticles: 1 – sodium alginate inside the particle; 2 – the microorganism inside the particle (200 ×); 3 – the prebiotic Hi-maize (200 ×); (b) Alginate microparticles: 1 – sodium alginate inside the particle; 2 – the microorganism inside the particle (200 ×).

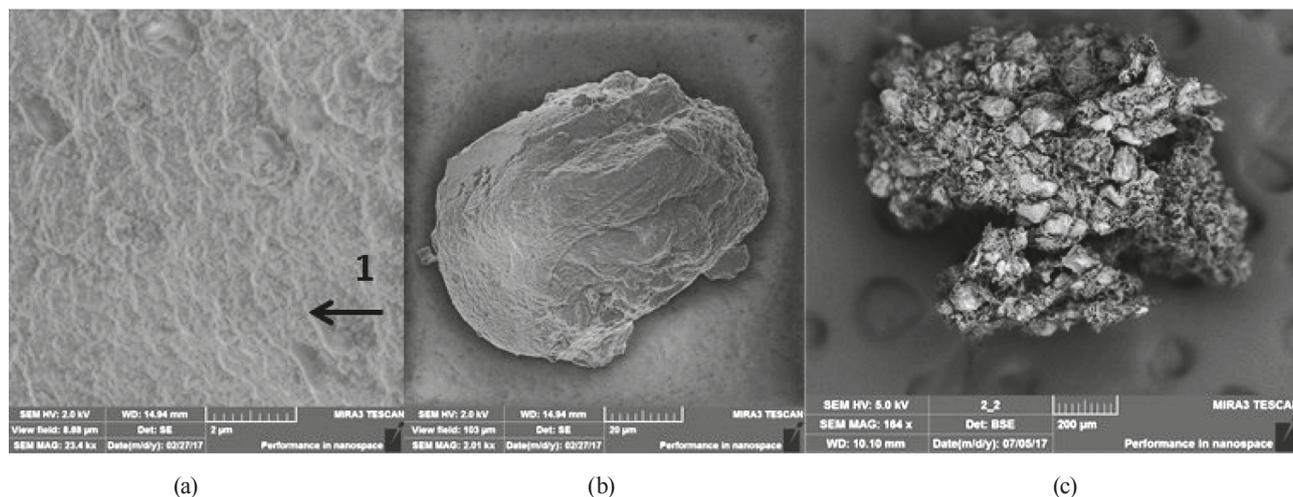


Fig. 6. Morphology and microstructure of lyophilized microparticles (alginate + Hi-Maize), obtained using scanning electron microscopy. (a) Surface of the microparticles with microorganisms (1 – the microorganism inside the particle); (b) microparticle (alginate + Hi-Maize); (c) particle distribution.

Some researchers also reported of a higher bacterial survival rate in alginate microcapsules containing prebiotics in a GIT model (fructo-oligosaccharides, galacto-oligosaccharides/inulin, fructo-oligosaccharides, monosaccharides, respectively) compared with alginate microcapsules without prebiotics [19, 20].

Some studies suggest that alginate-based microcapsules may provide a limited protection for probiotics due to its specific properties. For example, microcapsules obtained by extrusion using alginate as the main carrier and biopolymer are not stable in an acidic medium. Moreover, the microspheres obtained on the basis of alginate are characterized by a porous structure and provide an easy diffusion of acid into and out of the microspheres. These disadvantages can be effectively eliminated: alginate can be combined with other polymers or structurally modified using various additives [21].

Our method of obtaining microcapsules based on biodegradable non-toxic polymers of natural origin allows one to obtain microcapsules with a closed surface and specific sizes.

The optical microscopy of wet microparticles was performed using a microscope and a digital-still camera. The morphology of the lyophilized microparticles was evaluated using a scanning electron microscope. Microcapsules were mounted on aluminum plugs using a double-sided adhesive tape and then sprayed with gold.

The shape of the wet microparticles was close to spherical, and the core material was distributed throughout the matrix (Fig. 5). The optical micrographs show that alginate particles and microorganisms were found inside the microparticle. Thus, microencapsulation of *Bi-*

fidobacterium bifidum 791 was effective for both treatments.

Scanning electron microscopy (Fig. 6) revealed that the morphology of freeze-dried microparticles had a high agglomeration of particles and a variety of particle size distribution for both treatments.

A sharp dehydration of lyophilized polysaccharide gels results in a porous matrix. In the process of lyophilization, all microcapsules were exposed to low temperatures. This led to the formation of ice crystals and the sublimation of ice under reduced pressure, resulting in a porous, dry product. The microparticles containing resistant Hi-Maize starch were more agglomerated if compared to the alginate microparticles.

The use of Hi-maize resistant starch in the process of microencapsulation did not significantly affect the diameters of wet microparticles.

As a result, the lyophilized microparticles had an average diameter of 150 and 97 micrometers for the matrix of microparticles alginate + Hi-maize and the alginate matrix, respectively. The structural changes caused by the process of freeze-drying increase the pore size, which results in a quick and full rehydration. Thus, freeze-dried microparticles swell quickly after being immersed in water and get larger than those wet microparticles that have not been lyophilized.

Nontoxicity and harmlessness of the new components, as well as the benefits to the human health, are the key factors in using additives in food dairy products.

For this purpose, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, and dermonecrotic properties were tested in animals. The tests on the safety level and acute toxicity proved that

Table 4. Clinical score of animals (groups 1, 2, and 3) during the test on safety level and acute toxicity

Groups	Amount, CFU	The number of animals	Group mass before testing, g	Reaction	Observation time, 24-hour period	Results		Group mass after testing, g
						survived	died	
Group 1	2.0×10^7	5	118.5	negative	7	5	0	145.1
Group 2	1.0×10^7	5	113.2	negative	7	5	0	138.4
Group 3	6.7×10^6	5	115.5	negative	7	5	0	144.1
Control	–	6	121.4	negative	7	6	0	148.4

microcapsules made of natural biodegradable polymers with bifidobacteria were harmless to white mice of the SHK line of both sexes.

The mice were observed for 7 days. The experiment lasted 14 days. All animals survived the tests.

All the animals looked healthy and active, had a good appetite and a nice white thick tight pelage. The abdominal zone was not enlarged. The urinary frequency and urine colour corresponded to the physiological norm. The colour of the mucous membranes and the bowel habits remained the same during the entire time of the experiment. The behaviour of the test animals did not differ from that of the control group. Table 4 demonstrates the results of weighing.

On day 14 after the administration of the preparations, the animals were euthanized with chloroform, and further morphological studies of the internal organs followed.

A macroscopic examination did not register any effect of the preparations on the state of the internal organs of mice; no differences were found between the control and experimental groups.

The location of the internal organs was proper. Free fluid in the pleural and abdominal cavities was not detected. The lumen of the trachea and bronchi was unobstructed; the mucous membrane was moist and slimy. The spleen was elongated, not enlarged, with a dense texture and smooth surface. The liver was not enlarged, had a proper shape, with a dense homogeneous smooth and slimy texture without inclusions.

When administered orally, the dose of LD₅₀ was not determined since the administered doses caused no clinical signs of poisoning (dose limitation was due to the possibility of administering a concentrated preparation through a probe).

When determining the chronic toxicity of microcapsules, the biodegradable microcapsules did not produce any chronic toxicity effect on the white mice of the SHK-line of both sexes when administered orally.

When determining the dermonecrotic properties of microcapsules, the assessment of the local irritant effect on the ocular mucosa was carried out on rabbits: 1–2 drops (0.1 ml ≤ 100 mg) of suspended microcapsules were introduced into the conjunctival sac of the left eye in diluted form. The ratio of the paste and the saline was 1:5 while the amount of bacterial cells equalled 2×10⁷ CFU/g. Five minutes after application, the eyes were rinsed with distilled water. The ocular mucosa was inspected 1 hour after the introduction of the preparation and on the next day. The right eye of the animal served as a control sample. Observation of animals continued for 14 days. 24 hours after the preparations were applied to the rabbits' eyes, the following results were obtained: hyperemia – 0 points, swelling – 0 points, accumulation of serous secretions in the canthi – 0–1 points; cornea damages were not observed in any animal. The total score was 0–1. The results of irritation of the conjunctiva were assessed according to a 5-point scale, as recommended by Mikhailov [22].

On the second day after the exposure, the signs of eye irritation disappeared: the ocular mucosa recovered completely.

Thus, the preparation of biodegradable polymer microcapsules with bifidobacteria in diluted form 1:5 at a dose of 2×10⁷ CFU/g had a slight irritant effect on the oc-

ular mucosa. According to State Standard 1.12.007-76, it corresponds with the 4th hazard class.

CONCLUSION

The research featured a comparative analysis of various methods for obtaining immobilised probiotic cultures and their analogues.

The results of the analysis determined the choice of the method and the carrier for the immobilisation of bifidobacteria.

The morphological characteristics of microparticles were studied by using optical and scanning electron microscopy. The shape of the wet microparticles was close to spherical, and the core material was distributed throughout the matrix. The optical micrographs showed that alginate particles and microorganisms were found inside the microparticle.

The study also featured the effect of resistant starch on the process of immobilisation of bifidobacteria. The resistant starch (Hi-maize) in combination with alginate had a synergistic effect on gelation, providing additional protection for the probiotic cells.

We analysed the structural changes of microparticles caused by the process of freeze-drying. The scanning electron microscopy proved that the morphology of the freeze-dried microparticles had a high extent of agglomeration of particles, as well as a variety of particle size distribution.

All the characteristics of the obtained microcapsules underwent a comparative assessment. In the process of lyophilization, the microcapsules were exposed to low temperatures, which led to the formation of ice crystals and ice sublimation under reduced pressure, resulting in a porous, dry product. The microparticles containing resistant Hi-Maize starch were more agglomerated compared to the alginate microparticles. The lyophilized microparticles had an average diameter of 150 and 97 micrometers, corresponding to alginate microparticles with resistant starch (Hi-maize) microparticles with alginate matrix. The structural changes caused by the process of freeze-drying increased the pore size, which resulted in a quick and full rehydration.

The study proved the biodegradable polymer microcapsules with bifidobacteria to be well-tolerated and harmless for laboratory rodents. The experiment revealed that the microcapsules did not cause any chronic or acute toxicity if administered orally at a dose of 2×10⁷ CFU per 1 g of animal mass. The microcapsules demonstrated neither dermonecrotic properties nor irritant effect on the ocular mucosa and can be used for food enforcement.

The research revealed good prospects for studying the properties and structure of microcapsules with immobilised bifidobacteria and their use in the food industry. The functional characteristics of a biopolymer particle ultimately depend on its composition, physicochemical properties, and structural characteristics. Therefore, it is a priority to study the most important characteristics of biopolymer particles and their connection with the physicochemical and sensory properties of food products.

Immobilisation of bifidobacteria in microcapsules makes it possible to preserve the useful properties of bifidobacteria in foods. In addition, it helps protect the viable cells from the negative impact of gastric juice, bile, and other external conditions.

Based on the above, it seems promising to continue the studies of immobilizing methods of bifidobacterial cells in the structure of natural biodegradable polymers and their use in the development of fortified dairy products.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to this article.

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