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LANA DE SOUZA ROSA

**Obtenção de bebidas lácteas probióticas e avaliação do seu
potencial funcional**

**Obtaining of probiotic whey dairy beverages and evaluating their
functional potential**

Rio de Janeiro,
2022

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Tese de doutorado apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Alimentos e Nutrição, da Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro como requisito para obtenção do título de Doutor em Alimentos e Nutrição.

Orientador: Dr. Anderson Junger Teodoro.
Coorientador: Dr. Adriano Gomes da Cruz.

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*Dedico este trabalho a Deus, pois ele me sustentou
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mediram esforços
na realização dos meus sonhos.*

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“Então a nossa boca se encheu de riso e a nossa língua de cânticos. Então se dizia entre as nações: Grandes coisas fez o Senhor por eles. Sim, grandes coisas fez o Senhor por nós, e por isso estamos alegres”. (Salmos 126:2,3)

RESUMO

A taxa exponencial de urbanização e industrialização levou a mudanças nos padrões de dieta da população, que por sua vez tem sido acompanhado por um aumento da ocorrência de doenças crônicas não transmissíveis, como câncer. O comportamento do consumidor em relação à escolha dos alimentos vem mudando devido ao entendimento da relação entre dieta e saúde. Atualmente, os consumidores estão consumindo cada vez mais produtos fortificados com bactérias probióticas. O uso de probióticos na preparação de alimentos lácteos tem sido uma importante aposta de indústrias e grandes centros de pesquisa, pois melhoram as características físicas, químicas, sensoriais e funcionais dos alimentos, principalmente o aspecto antioxidante, o que justifica pesquisas contínuas sobre esse tipo de alimento e seus aspectos funcionais. Nesse sentido, o objetivo principal do estudo foi elaborar bebidas lácteas probióticas e avaliar seu potencial funcional. Para tal, o presente trabalho foi dividido em três etapas. Na primeira etapa do trabalho foi realizado um levantamento bibliográfico sobre produtos lácteos probióticos e câncer. A pesquisa foi realizada nas bases de dados como PubMed, Google Scholar e Scielo, considerando artigos publicados em português, inglês e espanhol entre os anos de 2003 e 2022, sobre composição e relação entre produtos lácteos e câncer. Na segunda etapa avaliou-se os efeitos antiproliferativos e apoptóticos de bebidas lácteas probióticas de soro de leite em linhagens celulares de câncer de próstata humano (PC-3 e DU-145). Foram fabricadas cinco diferentes bebidas de soro de leite: bebida controle (sem adição de cepa probiótica); e bebidas contendo *Lactobacillus acidophilus La-05*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus La-03*, *Lactobacillus casei-01* e *Bifidobacterium animalis Bb-12*. A viabilidade celular foi determinada por ensaio de MTT e o ciclo celular e apoptose por citometria de fluxo. Todas as amostras apresentaram atividades citotóxicas contra ambas as linhagens celulares. Uma diminuição na porcentagem de células PC-3 em G0/G1 e S, seguida de um aumento na fase G2/M foram observadas com bebidas *L. casei-01*, *Bb-12* e *La-05* (50,0 e 100,0 µg/mL). Os extratos das bebidas causaram extensa indução de apoptose em ambas as linhagens celulares, independente da cepa probiótica. No entanto, a bebida de soro de leite adicionada com *L. casei-01* mostrou ser um melhor candidato contra células de câncer de próstata. Na terceira etapa do trabalho foram preparados extratos aquosos de bebidas lácteas probióticas elaboradas com diferentes cepas e realizada a caracterização físico-química dos mesmos, determinação do teor de compostos fenólicos (Folin Ciocalteu), atividade antioxidante (DPPH, ABTS, FRAP e ORAC), atividade antidiabética (alfa-glicosidase e alfa-amilase) e identificação de peptídeos bioativos em diferentes dias de estocagem refrigerada das bebidas. O *Software GraphPad* foi utilizado para realização das análises estatísticas, sendo aceito nível de significância 5%. As bebidas elaboradas inibiram em 80% a atividade α -glicosidase. Não houve alteração no teor de compostos fenólicos totais na bebida controle. No ensaio DPPH, foi observada a maior atividade antioxidante após 15 dias de armazenamento. Nossos achados sugerem que as bebidas lácteas probióticas de soro de leite são um alimento funcional que pode exercer propriedades antidiabéticas e antioxidantes que promovem benefícios à saúde além de apresentarem uma elevada quantidade de peptídeos bioativos. Em geral, a bebida láctea probiótica de soro de leite apresentou-se como estratégia de tratamento do câncer de próstata. Ensaios clínicos em animais e humanos deve ser realizada para melhor compreensão e confirmação dos achados obtidos no presente estudo.

Palavras-chaves: câncer, probióticos, próstata, peptídeos bioativos

ABSTRACT

The exponential rate of urbanization and industrialization has led to changes in the dietary patterns of the population, which in turn has been accompanied by an increase in the occurrence of chronic non-communicable diseases such as cancer. Consumer behavior in relation to food choice has been changing due to the understanding of the relationship between diet and health. Currently, consumers are increasingly consuming products fortified with probiotic bacteria. The use of probiotics in the preparation of dairy foods has been an important bet for industries and large research centers, as they improve the physical, chemical, sensory and functional characteristics of foods, especially the antioxidant aspect, which justifies continuous research on this type of food and its functional aspects. In this sense, the main objective of the study was to develop probiotic whey dairy beverages and evaluate their functional potential. To this end, the present work was divided into three stages. In the first stage of the work, a bibliographic survey was carried out on probiotic dairy products and cancer. The research was carried out in databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar and Scielo, considering articles published in Portuguese, English and Spanish between 2003 and 2022, on the composition and relationship between dairy products and cancer. In the second step, the antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of probiotic whey dairy beverages on human prostate cancer cell lines (PC-3 and DU-145) were evaluated. Five different beverages were manufactured: control beverage (no probiotic strain added); and beverages containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-05, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-03, *Lactobacillus casei*-01 and *Bifidobacterium animalis* Bb-12. Cell viability was determined by MTT assay and cell cycle and apoptosis by flow cytometry. All samples showed cytotoxic activities against both cell lines. A decrease in the percentage of PC-3 cells in G0/G1 and S, followed by an increase in the G2/M phase was observed with *L. casei*-01, Bb-12 and La-05 beverages (50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL). The beverage extracts caused extensive induction of apoptosis in both cell lines, regardless of the probiotic strain. However, the beverage added with *L. casei*-01 was shown to be a better candidate against prostate cancer cells. In the third stage of the work, aqueous extracts of probiotic dairy drinks prepared with different strains were prepared and their physicochemical characterization was carried out, determination of the content of phenolic compounds (Folin Ciocalteu), antioxidant activity (DPPH, ABTS, FRAP and ORAC), antidiabetic activity (alpha-glucosidase and alpha-amylase) and identification of bioactive peptides on different days of refrigerated storage of beverages. The GraphPad Software was used to perform the statistical analyses, with a significance level of 5% being accepted. The elaborated beverages inhibited α -glucosidase activity by 80%. There was no change in the content of total phenolic compounds in the control drink. In the DPPH assay, the highest antioxidant activity was observed after 15 days of storage. Our findings suggest that probiotic whey dairy beverages are a functional food that may exert antidiabetic and antioxidant properties that promote health benefits in addition to having a high amount of bioactive peptides. In general, the whey probiotic dairy drink presented itself as a treatment strategy for prostate cancer. Clinical trials in animals and humans should be performed to better understand and confirm the findings obtained in the present study.

Keywords: cancer, probiotics, prostate, bioactive peptides.

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O presente trabalho segue as normas da tese no formato de artigo definido pelo Programa de Pós-Graduação em Alimentos e Nutrição em 14 de maio de 2019.

Assim esta tese, está dividida em 3 capítulos:

- I) Artigo de revisão bibliográfica: “Produtos lácteos e câncer – uma revisão narrativa”.
- II) Artigo original que contempla resultados e discussão dos experimentos: “Antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of probiotic whey dairy beverages in human prostate cell lines”.
- III) Artigo original que contempla resultados e discussão dos experimentos: “Evaluation of physical and chemical characteristics, antioxidant activity and bioactive peptide identification from probiotic whey dairy beverages”.

INTRODUÇÃO

INTRODUÇÃO

A taxa exponencial de urbanização, mecanização e industrialização levou a mudanças dramáticas no ciclo de vida e nos padrões de dieta da população, que por sua vez tem sido acompanhado por um aumento da ocorrência de doenças crônicas não transmissíveis como câncer (Sah et al., 2015).

O comportamento do consumidor em relação à escolha dos alimentos vem mudando devido ao entendimento da relação entre dieta e saúde. Atualmente, os consumidores estão consumindo cada vez mais produtos fortificados com bactérias probióticas (Shori, 2016).

O termo probiótico é derivado do grego, significando “para a vida”. Foi primeiramente utilizado por (Lilly & Stillwel, 1964) e vem recebendo muitas denominações conceituais (Denipote et al., 2010). Entretanto, a definição aceita internacionalmente é que de os probióticos são “microrganismos vivos que quando administrados de forma inadequada valores conferem benefício à saúde do hospedeiro” (FAO/OMS, 2002).

Evidências científicas suportam o conceito de que essas bactérias transitam o trato gastrointestinal e ajudam a manter ou criar um condição microbiana para fornecer função digestiva saudável e fornecer benefícios terapêuticos para o consumidor (Shori, 2016).

Os probióticos mais comerciais disponíveis no mercado de alimentos são espécies de *Lactobacillus* e *Bifidobacterium* (Shori, 2016). Sabe-se que os microrganismos são considerados um forte aliado no combate aos radicais livres devido à formação de substâncias antioxidantes a partir de seu metabolismo. O *Lactobacillus acidophilus* é um dos principais responsáveis pelo aspecto funcional do

alimento no qual está inserido. O uso de probióticos na preparação de alimentos lácteos tem sido uma importante aposta de indústrias e grandes centros de pesquisa, pois melhoram as características físicas, químicas, sensoriais e funcionais dos alimentos, principalmente o aspecto antioxidante, o que justifica pesquisas contínuas sobre esse tipo de alimento e seus aspectos funcionais (Antunes et al., 2021).

Nesse sentido, o objetivo principal do estudo foi elaborar bebidas lácteas probióticas e avaliar seu potencial funcional.

CAPÍTULO I

PRODUTOS LÁCTEOS PROBIÓTICOS E CÂNCER – UMA REVISÃO

NARRATIVA

PROBIOTICS DAIRY PRODUCTS AND CANCER- A NARRATIVE REVIEW

PRODUCTOS LÁCTEOS PROBIÓTICOS Y CÂNCER: UNA REVISIÓN

NARRATIVA

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PRODUTOS LÁCTEOS PROBIÓTICOS E CÂNCER – UMA REVISÃO

NARRATIVA

PROBIOTICS DAIRY PRODUCTS AND CANCER- A NARRATIVE REVIEW

PRODUCTOS LÁCTEOS PROBIÓTICOS Y CÂNCER: UNA REVISIÓN

NARRATIVA

RESUMO

O câncer é o principal problema de saúde pública no mundo e está entre as quatro principais causas de morte prematura no mundo. A sua etiologia tem uma forte associação com fatores dietéticos. Com base nestas informações, a produção de alimentos funcionais vem ganhando destaque na indústria alimentícia devido ao fato de os consumidores estarem mais conscientes da relação entre boa alimentação e saúde, e por isso tem aumentado a procura por alimentos que além de nutrir proporcionem benefícios à saúde, como por exemplo os produtos lácteos fermentados. A pesquisa foi realizada nas bases de dados como PubMed, Google Scholar e Scielo, considerando artigos publicados em português, inglês e espanhol entre os anos de 2003 e 2022, sobre composição e relação entre produtos lácteos e câncer. Os produtos lácteos fermentados são ricos em muitas vitaminas e minerais altamente biodisponível e seus benefícios estão associados aos alimentos peptídeos bioativos. Além disso, esses produtos possuem propriedades antioxidantes, anticarcinogênicas, antimutagênica e são excelentes matrizes para veiculação de bactérias probióticas. Dado o exposto, o desenvolvimento de alimentos lácteos funcionais requer o apoio de pesquisas científicas e deve considerar conhecer as expectativas do consumidor, o processo tecnológico, as técnicas adequadas de análise e marketing e as vantagens nutricionais. Mais estudos são necessários para

a melhor compreensão dos mecanismos de ação e na relação entre produtos lácteos e câncer.

Palavras-chave: leite; câncer; probióticos; alimentos funcionais.

ABSTRACT

Cancer is the main public health problem in the world and is among the four main causes of premature death in the world. Its etiology has a strong association with dietary factors. Based on this information, the production of functional foods has been gaining prominence in the food industry due to the fact that consumers are more aware of the relationship between good nutrition and health, and therefore the demand for foods that, in addition to nourishing, provide health benefits has increased, such as fermented dairy products. The research was carried out in databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar and Scielo, considering articles published in Portuguese, English and Spanish between 2003 and 2022, on the composition and relationship between dairy products and cancer. Fermented dairy products are rich in many highly bioavailable vitamins and minerals and their benefits are associated with bioactive peptide foods. In addition, these products have antioxidant, anticarcinogenic, antimutagenic properties and are excellent matrices for propagation of probiotic bacteria. Given the above, the development of functional dairy foods requires the support of scientific research and must consider knowing consumer expectations, the technological process, appropriate analysis and marketing techniques and nutritional advantages. More studies are needed to better understand the mechanisms of action and the relationship between dairy products and câncer.

Keywords: milk; cancer; probiotics; functional foods.

RESUMEN

El cáncer es el principal problema de salud pública en el mundo y se encuentra entre las cuatro principales causas de muerte prematura en el mundo. Su etiología tiene una fuerte asociación con factores dietéticos. A partir de esta información, la producción de alimentos funcionales ha ido cobrando protagonismo en la industria alimentaria debido a que los consumidores son más conscientes de la relación entre una buena nutrición y la salud, y por tanto la demanda de alimentos que además de nutrir aporten ha aumentado los beneficios para la salud, como los productos lácteos fermentados. La investigación se realizó en bases de datos como PubMed, Google Scholar y Scielo, considerando artículos publicados en portugués, inglés y español entre 2003 y 2022, sobre la composición y relación entre los lácteos y el cáncer. Los productos lácteos fermentados son ricos en muchas vitaminas y minerales altamente biodisponibles y sus beneficios están asociados con los alimentos con péptidos bioactivos. Además, estos productos tienen propiedades antioxidantes, anticancerígenas, antimutagénicas y son excelentes matrices para la propagación de bacterias probióticas. Dado lo anterior, el desarrollo de alimentos lácteos funcionales requiere del apoyo de la investigación científica y debe considerar conocer las expectativas del consumidor, el proceso tecnológico, las técnicas adecuadas de análisis y comercialización y las ventajas nutricionales. Se necesitan más estudios para comprender mejor los mecanismos de acción y la relación entre los productos lácteos y el cáncer.

Palabras clave: leche; cáncer; probióticos; alimentos funcionales

1. INTRODUÇÃO

1.1.CÂNCER

O câncer é o principal problema de saúde pública no mundo e está entre as quatro principais causas de morte prematura no mundo. A incidência e a mortalidade câncer vêm crescendo nos últimos tempos, em parte pelo envelhecimento, pelo crescimento populacional, como também pela mudança na distribuição e na prevalência dos fatores de risco de câncer, especialmente aos associados ao desenvolvimento socioeconômico. Verifica-se uma transição dos principais tipos de câncer observados nos países em desenvolvimento, com um declínio dos tipos de câncer associados a infecções e o aumento daqueles associados à melhoria das condições socioeconômicas com a incorporação de hábitos e atitudes associados à urbanização (sedentarismo e alimentação inadequada) (Bray et al., 2018).

A última estimativa mundial (2020), aponta que ocorreram no mundo 19 milhões de casos novos de câncer e 10 milhões de óbitos. O câncer de pulmão é o mais incidente no mundo seguido pelo câncer de mama, cólon e reto e próstata. Nos países com maior Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano (IDH), as taxas de incidência foram de duas a três vezes maiores que as dos países de médio ou baixo IDH. Em homens, os cânceres de pulmão e próstata apresentaram as maiores taxas, independente do IDH. Logo após, apresenta-se o câncer de cólon e reto para os países com alto IDH e os de lábio/cavidade oral nos países de médio e baixo IDH (Sung et al., 2021).

Para o Brasil, a estimativa para cada ano do triênio 2020-2022 aponta que ocorrerão 625 mil casos novos de câncer. O câncer de pele não melanoma será o mais incidente, seguido pelos cânceres de mama e próstata, cólon e reto, pulmão e estômago. A distribuição da incidência por Região geográfica mostra que a Região

Sudeste concentra mais de 60% da incidência, seguida pelas Regiões Nordeste (27,8%) e Sul (23,4%). Existe, entretanto, grande variação na magnitude e nos tipos de câncer entre as diferentes Regiões do Brasil. Nas Regiões Sul e Sudeste, o padrão da incidência mostra que predominam os cânceres de próstata e mama feminina, bem como o de pulmão e de intestino (Brasil, 2020).

A incidência dos diferentes tipos de câncer apresenta amplas diferenças regionais, provavelmente devido as diferenças nos hábitos alimentares. Nutrientes, incluindo gordura, proteína, carboidratos, vitaminas (vitamina A, D e E) e polifenóis, potencialmente afetam a patogênese e progressão do câncer, entretanto, estudos clínicos relataram resultados controversos entre diferentes nutrientes. Os efeitos de vitaminas e minerais podem se manifestar por meio de vários mecanismos, incluindo inflamação, efeitos antioxidantes e a ação dos hormônios sexuais. Padrões alimentares, incluindo os padrões ocidental, também influenciam o risco do câncer. Estudos recentes relataram que a microbiota intestinal contribui para a tumorigênese em alguns órgãos. A composição da dieta e o estilo de vida têm um efeito direto e profundo sobre as bactérias intestinais. Estudos em humanos relataram um aumento na abundância de bactérias intestinais específicas em pacientes com câncer de próstata. Embora existam poucos estudos sobre sua relação, dieta e nutrição podem influenciar o câncer de próstata , e isso pode ser mediado pela microbiota intestinal (Matsushita et al., 2020).

O consumo excessivo de alimentos industrializados, ricos em calorias, gorduras saturadas, ácidos graxos trans, açúcares simples e sódio, somado ao consumo reduzido de verduras, legumes e frutas, foi demonstrado como padrão alimentar favorável ao desenvolvimento de câncer. Esse padrão alimentar, aliado ao sedentarismo, são característicos do estilo de vida ocidental, e estão relacionados

à obesidade, neoplasias, diabetes melito, doenças cardiovasculares e neurodegenerativas. Em todas essas afecções, evidencia-se como base fisiopatológica comum, a inflamação subclínica, também denominada inflamação sistêmica de baixo grau, caracterizada pela síntese e aumento nos níveis circulantes de adipocitocinas, em decorrência do tecido adiposo em excesso. Nesse processo, os principais envolvidos são as interleucinas 6 (IL-6), 8 (IL-8) e 1 β (IL-1 β), o fator de necrose tumoral- α (TNF- α) e os receptores de membrana CD40/CD40L, responsáveis por sinalizar e/ou modular o estado de inflamação de baixo grau, além de promover o desenvolvimento de desordens clínicas. Nesse contexto, é oportuno considerar que os alimentos regularmente consumidos, com seus nutrientes e compostos bioativos, estabelecem um elo com marcadores de inflamação, permitindo atribuir à dieta habitual um caráter pró ou anti-inflamatório (Nogueira et al., 2019).

Devido parte do número de casos de cânceres ter associação com componentes dietéticos, muitos destes componentes e alguns produtos naturais tem chamado a atenção de pesquisadores, como por exemplo os alimentos funcionais (Saber et al., 2017).

Diante disso, levando em consideração a alta incidência de câncer, este trabalho de revisão tem como objetivo demonstrar estudos que relatam o papel dos alimentos lácteos, suas alterações, compostos formados durante a fermentação e suas implicações na saúde.

2. METODOLOGIA

O presente estudo compõe uma revisão narrativa da literatura que segundo (Ferrari, 2015), as revisões narrativas da literatura descrevem o conhecimento atual sobre um determinado assunto por meio de uma síntese, buscando novas áreas de conhecimento, estudo e fundamentos para pesquisas futuras. Esse tipo de revisão consiste de forma não sistemática, mais simplificada, visando a atualização em um curto período de tempo, por meio de uma busca mais ampla e relevante sobre um tema, não apresentando uma metodologia específica para a elaboração de suas etapas (Casarin et al., 2020; Ferrari, 2015). Neste estudo, a revisão foi composta pelas seguintes etapas: definição do problema; escolha de bancos de dados; estabelecimento de critérios de inclusão e exclusão de estudos; discussão e apresentação de resultados.

Para esta revisão narrativa, foram utilizadas as bases de dados PubMed, Google Scholar e Scielo, considerando artigos publicados em português, inglês e espanhol entre os anos de 2003 e 2022. Foram incluídas as seguintes publicações: texto completo disponível em inglês, espanhol e/ou português; acesso pago e/ou gratuito; artigos. Não foram considerados teses e dissertações, resumos de qualquer natureza, trabalhos apresentados em congressos, simpósios e incluídos em anais, trabalhos de conclusão de curso e trabalhos fora do idioma definido.

Em um primeiro momento, a busca considerou publicações de 2013, a partir de associações entre as palavras-chave: “leite”, “câncer”, “probióticos”, “alimentos funcionais” e “produtos lácteos”. Os resultados foram compilados em um texto objetivo sobre os principais mecanismos dos probióticos no câncer. Para a segunda parte do artigo, foram associadas as seguintes palavras-chave: “apoptose”, “ciclo celular”, “viabilidade celular”, “expressão gênica”, “ensaio *in vivo*” e “ensaio *in vitro*”.

Os produtos lácteos foram selecionados de acordo com sua menção em outras revisões sobre o assunto, bem como pela quantidade e relevância dos estudos experimentais encontrados para cada um deles. Dentro dessa amostra, os critérios de exclusão foram: supressão dos artigos duplicados, dos artigos que não abordavam a relação entre produtos lácteos e câncer, produtos formados durante fermentação de lácteos e suas implicações na saúde, efeitos antioxidantes de produtos lácteos.

Considerando os dados encontrados, foram selecionados os principais estudos, priorizando ensaios com processamento mínimo e sem associação com outros elementos. Os estudos selecionados foram utilizados para compor uma tabela para melhor avaliação dos resultados.

3.RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO

3.1.MERCADO DE ALIMENTOS FUNCIONAIS

A produção de alimentos funcionais é uma área que vem ganhando destaque na indústria alimentícia nos últimos anos devido ao fato dos consumidores estarem mais conscientes da relação entre boa alimentação e saúde, e por isso tem aumentado a procura por alimentos que além de nutrir proporcionem benefícios à saúde dos consumidores (Burgain et al., 2011; Gomes et al., 2007) . As indústrias alimentícias investem em pesquisadores e tecnologias visando os efeitos metabólicos, fisiológicos e benéficos à saúde (SILVA & ORLANDELLI, 2019).

A Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (ANVISA), diz que a alegação de propriedade funcional de um alimento ou ingrediente, deve ser relativa ao papel metabólico ou fisiológico que o nutriente ou não nutriente tem no crescimento,

desenvolvimento, manutenção e outras funções normais do organismo humano, devendo ser seguro para consumo sem supervisão médica (ANVISA, 1999).

Dentro de um nicho de mercado extremamente rentável, os alimentos funcionais são produtos com alto valor agregado e com um marketing agressivo na busca pelo consumo. Dentre os principais alimentos funcionais disponíveis destacam-se os vegetais, peixes, azeites, cereais, chás, produtos lácteos e enriquecidos com probióticos e prebióticos que visam estimular as funções múltiplas fisiológicas alegadas (Barros, 2021). A expansão no mercado de probióticos vem sendo presenciada desde 2016, com um aumento de 30%, equivalente a 32,2 bilhões de dólares para o ano de 2017, em 2022 a expectativa é de que o mercado para probióticos cresça em até 7% globalmente, isso representa 64 bilhões de dólares na sua taxa de crescimento anual composta. Os lácteos são os probióticos mais consumidos no Brasil e a inovação em que a indústria de laticínios se encontra permite uma diversidade de produtos disponíveis para a escolha do consumidor, visto na previsão de crescimento de 11% no mercado desses produtos, sendo o maior e o que cresce mais rápido (Filbido et al., 2019).

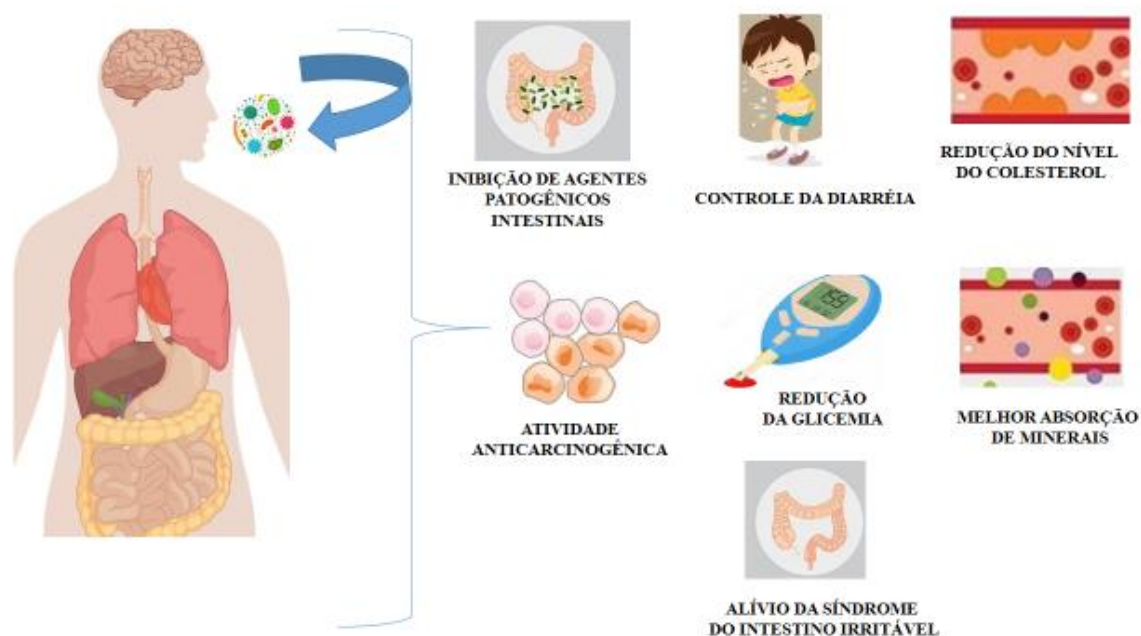
Os atributos físico-químicos dos alimentos (gordura, proteína, açúcares, pH, etc.), determinados ingredientes alimentares (agentes aromatizantes, espessantes, adoçantes, estabilizantes) e a adição de ingredientes funcionais (componentes bioativos) aos quais as bactérias probióticas estão expostas, podem afetar seu desempenho nesta matriz complexa, modificando sua funcionalidade e eficácia. Consequentemente, um ponto crítico na formulação de alimentos probióticos é a otimização de todas essas variáveis para melhorar a capacidade probiótica da cepa designada ou, pelo menos, para não modificá-la negativamente. Em particular, os produtos lácteos possuem atributos físico-químicos e funcionais que os tornam

veículos ideais para bactérias probióticas (Vinderola et al., 2011). Outra vantagem do uso de produtos lácteos como veículos de probióticos são que a fermentação atua retendo e otimizando a viabilidade microbiana e a produtividade, preservando simultaneamente as propriedades probióticas (Boza-Mendez et al., 2012).

Os probióticos são definidos como “microrganismos vivos que, quando administrados em quantidades adequadas, conferem benefícios à saúde do hospedeiro” (FOOD/WHO, 2001). Para que o microrganismo seja considerado probiótico para utilização na alimentação humana, algumas prerrogativas devem ser seguidas como a identificação fenotípica e genotípica da cepa, realização de testes *in vitro*, testes com animais para avaliação da segurança e testes com humanos, e só então após a obtenção de resultados confiáveis e seguros o microrganismo é considerado probiótico (FAO/WHO, 2001). Logo, para aplicação do probiótico na alimentação humana, este deve ser considerado GRAS e não causar mudanças sensoriais como textura, aroma, sabor e outros atributos importantes (Stanton et al., 2005).

Os efeitos benéficos dos probióticos (Figura 1) incluem redução da intolerância à lactose, a inibição de agentes patogênicos intestinais e controle da diarreia. Outros efeitos estudados incluem redução do nível do colesterol, infecções, alívio da síndrome do intestino irritável, melhor absorção de minerais, reforço da resposta imune, atividade antimutagênica e anticarcinogênica (Siva Kumar et al., 2015). No entanto, para alcançar os efeitos esperados, as bactérias probióticas devem ter a viabilidade e a atividade metabólica mantidas em todas as etapas de processamento do alimento, desde a manufatura até a ingestão pelo consumidor, significando também que eles devem ser capazes de sobreviverem no trato gastrointestinal (Sanz, 2007).

Figura 1: Efeitos benéficos do consumo dos probióticos



Vários mecanismos são sugeridos na literatura para elucidar os efeitos anticarcinogênicos dos probióticos como: estímulo da resposta imune do hospedeiro (por aumentar a atividade fagocitária, a síntese de IgA e a ativação de linfócitos T e B), a ligação e a degradação de compostos com potencial carcinogênico, alterações qualitativas e/ou quantitativas na microbiota intestinal envolvidas na produção de carcinógenos e de promotores, produção de compostos antimutagênicos no cólon (como o butirato), alteração da atividade metabólica da microbiota intestinal, alteração das condições físico-químicas do cólon com diminuição do pH e efeitos sobre a fisiologia do hospedeiro. Outras evidências também sugerem que os probióticos reduzem a resposta inflamatória (com diminuição das citocinas, da hipersensibilidade e aumento da atividade fagocitária), alteram a atividade metabólica das bactérias intestinais e reduzem o número de bactérias envolvidas na pró-carcinogênese e na mutagênese (Denipote et al., 2010). Existem referências quanto à habilidade que os *Lactobacilos* e as *Bifidobactérias* teriam em modificar a

flora intestinal e diminuir o risco de câncer pelas suas possíveis capacidades de diminuir as enzimas β -glucoronidase e nitroreductase, produzidas por bactérias patogênicas. A redução dessas enzimas leva à hidrólise de compostos carcinogênicos, diminuindo assim as substâncias nocivas (De Moreno De LeBlanc & Perdígón, 2005a).

As quantidades mínimas de probióticos devem ser de 10^6 a 10^7 UFC/g ou mL por porção de produto alimentício para conferir benefícios à saúde. No entanto, a tendência atual para a dosagem de probióticos está relacionada a um nível mínimo de 10^9 UFC por porção de produto alimentício (Balthazar et al., 2017). No Brasil, em relação à viabilidade de culturas probióticas, a legislação em vigor determina que na solicitação de registro do produto deve ser apresentado laudo de análise que comprove a quantidade mínima viável do microrganismo para exercer a propriedade funcional atribuída ao probiótico (s) adicionado. Essa viabilidade precisa ser mantida até o final do prazo de validade do produto e nas condições de uso, armazenamento e distribuição (Anvisa,2016).

As bactérias ácido lácticas principalmente dos gêneros *Bifidobacterium* e *Lactobacillus* são os probióticos mais comumente usados em alimentos (Balthazar et al., 2017; Ranadheera et al., 2017) . No entanto, essas bactérias crescem muito lentamente em matrizes de leite porque não possuem atividade proteolítica, assim, elas exigem a adição de outro microrganismo como *Streptococcus thermophilus* e *Lactobacillus delbrueckii ssp. bulgaricus* com maior potencial proteolítico, que é responsável por acelerar o processo da fermentação do leite (Casarotti et al., 2014). Além disso, o uso de suplementos, como soro de leite e concentrados de soro de leite, pode potencializar a viabilidade probiótica e as características físico-químicas e sensoriais de produtos lácteos probióticos. Juntamente com os extensos efeitos

sobre a saúde humana, os probióticos têm a capacidade de formar moléculas de baixo peso molecular, como CLA (ácido linoleico conjugado), ácido gama-aminobutírico (GABA) e bacteriocinas. No entanto, estudos sobre a biofuncionalidade de novos produtos com apelo são necessários (Yerlikaya, 2014).

A compatibilidade e adaptabilidade entre as cepas selecionadas e o alimento utilizado como carreador, podem representar um grande desafio tecnológico, já que muitos microrganismos probióticos são sensíveis à concentração de oxigênio, dióxido de carbono, sal, temperaturas altas e congelantes e ambientes ácidos. Também é importante observar a relação entre os probióticos e outros microrganismos fermentadores, pois pode haver efeitos sinérgicos ou antagônicos entre eles (Boza-Mendez et al., 2012).

3.2.PRODUTOS LÁCTEOS FERMENTADOS

A fermentação é um dos métodos mais antigos e econômicos de preparo de alimentos no mundo, e pode ser definida como uma tecnologia na qual o crescimento e as atividades metabólicas dos microrganismos são usados para conservar alimentos (Şanlıer et al., 2019) . É um processo barato que requer comparativamente pouca energia e, portanto, é a principal estratégia de produção de alimentos em algumas culturas (Chaves-López et al., 2014). A fermentação dos alimentos pode ser dividida em duas categorias: fermentação aeróbica, como fermentação fúngica e alcalina e anaeróbica, como álcool e ácido lático. Durante a fermentação, microrganismos decompõem os carboidratos fermentáveis em produtos finais, como ácido orgânico, dióxido de carbono e álcool (Rodríguez-Figueroa et al., 2013), bem como como metabólitos antimicrobianos, como bacteriocinas que aumentam a segurança alimentar matando ou inibindo patógenos

(Kim et al., 2016). A fermentação também aumenta a prazo de validade de alimentos, especialmente alimentos altamente perecíveis (Nuraida, 2015) e realça o propriedades dos alimentos, digestibilidade de proteínas e carboidratos e a biodisponibilidade de vitaminas e minerais (Altay et al., 2013; Hwang et al., 2017).

A formação de ácidos benzóico, sórbico e nucléico durante a fermentação do leite com diferentes fermentos lácticos comerciais (Tabela 1) foi o objeto de estudo de (Urbienė & Leskauskaitė, 2006). Eles observaram as alterações do teor dos ácidos orgânicos durante o armazenamento do leite fermentado e compararam com o leite cru e concluíram que no leite fermentador os teores destes ácidos eram superiores. A formação intensiva de ácidos orgânicos foi detectada durante 3-6 h de fermentação do leite, ou seja, durante a fase log. O teor de ácidos orgânicos pelo tipo de fermento láctico comercial utilizado e a maior concentração de ácidos orgânicos foi detectada no leite fermentado pelo iniciador La-5 contendo a bactéria *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. No entanto, nenhuma influência de um tipo de starter foi notada nas mudanças de ácidos durante o armazenamento do leite fermentado. Em todos os casos, o teor de ácidos benzóico e sórbico diminuíram durante o armazenamento e nenhuma alteração do teor de ácidos nucleicos foram detectados (Urbienė & Leskauskaitė, 2006).

O principal ácido orgânico no leite cru é o ácido cítrico que durante o armazenamento desaparece rapidamente como resultado da ação de bactérias. Os ácidos lácticos e acéticos são produtos da degradação da lactose, outros ácidos como os ácidos benzóico e sórbico, estão presentes no leite em menor quantidade no entanto, eles são importantes devido à sua preservação propriedades e juntamente com outros compostos biologicamente ativos do leite (imunoglobulinas, lisozima e lactoferrina) impedem o crescimento de vários microrganismos

aumentando a qualidade de um produto durante o armazenamento (Urbiené & Leskauskaitė, 2006).

Durante a fermentação do leite, a concentração de alguns ácidos orgânicos (lático, propiônico, acético) aumentam, enquanto a concentração dos outros ácidos orgânicos (hipúrico, orótico, cítrico) diminuem. Dependendo dos microrganismos envolvidos, a fermentação do leite prossegue pela via da glicólise com o quase formação exclusiva de ácido lático, via pentose fosfato com formação de ácidos lático e acético. Sabe-se que a formação de ácidos benzóico, sórbico e nucleicos também ocorrem no processo de fermentação de leite em quantidades significativamente menores. Apesar disso, seu papel como conservantes naturais é muito importante para o aumento qualidade dos produtos lácteos fermentados, especialmente para prolongar sua vida útil (Urbiené & Leskauskaitė, 2006).

Tabela 1: Produtos lácteos fermentados: compostos formados durante a fermentação

Produto	Alterações durante a fermentação	Microrganismo envolvido na fermentação	Fonte
Queijo	Degradação de aminoácidos em compostos com sabor; produção de compostos voláteis	<i>Lactococcus lactis</i>	(Van De Bunt et al., 2014)
Leite Fermentado	Aumento dos níveis de alguns ácidos orgânicos como propiônico, lático, acético, orótico e ácido cítrico; Produção enzimas lipolíticas, glicolíticas e proteolíticas	<i>Lactobacillus spp.</i>	(Sabrina Neves Casarotti & Penna, 2015; Urbiené & Leskauskaitė, 2006)
Queijo	Aumento da concentração de ácido acético e aminoácidos livres	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> , <i>Lb. casei</i> , <i>Lb. paracasei</i> e <i>Bifidobacterium spp.</i>	(Ong et al., 2006)

Leite ovino e queijo	Exibem atividades lipolíticas e proteolíticas e produzem aminoácidos e ácidos graxos livres.	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> LCN 17 e <i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> LCN 43	(Nespolo; & Brandelli, 2010)
logurte Queijo Leite Fermentado	Capacidade de sintetizar vitaminas hidrossolúveis como tiamina (B1), riboflavina (B2), biotina (B7), cobalamina (B12), ácido fólico (B9) e aumentar os teores delas nos alimentos	<i>Lactobacillus spp.</i> <i>Bifidobacterium spp.</i> <i>Propionibacterium sp.</i> <i>Streptococcus sp.</i>	(Leblanc et al., 2011)
Leite Fermentado	Produção de peptídeos inibidores da ECA e GABA (ácido gama-aminobutírico)	<i>Lactobacillus spp.</i>	(Nejati et al., 2013)

Os produtos lácteos fermentados contêm uma ampla gama de sabores resultantes das conversões bioquímicas dos nutrientes presentes no leite como caseínas, gordura e lactose. Particularmente no queijo, a bactéria ácida láctica do gênero *Lactococcus lactis* contribui significativamente para a degradação da caseína e muitos sabores de queijo são formados como resultado desses processos proteolíticos e especificamente, a conversão de aminoácidos. *L. lactis* pode importar pequenas peptídeos derivados dessa proteólise extracelular. As peptidases intracelulares convertem esses pequenos peptídeos em aminoácidos que são posteriormente convertidos em compostos responsáveis pelo sabor. Muitas das diferenças observadas na sabor de vários tipos de queijo estão relacionados com a presença de diferentes (combinações de) cepas de *L. lactis* (Van De Bunt et al., 2014).

Bactérias lácticas foram isoladas de leite ovino e queijos fabricados no Sul do Brasil e entre as cepas isoladas, parte apresentaram atividade antimicrobiana, proteolítica e lipolítica. Baseado nesta triagem, prévia as cepas *Lactobacillus plantarum* LCN 17 e *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* LCN 43 foram selecionados e testadas para a produção de substâncias semelhantes a bacteriocina. A bacteriocina

produzida por ambas bactérias isoladas apresentaram atividade antimicrobiana contra *Listeria monocytogenes*, enquanto aquela produzida por *L. plantarum* LCN 17 apresentou maior estabilidade a diferentes tratamentos de temperatura, pH e enzimas (Nespolo; & Brandelli, 2010).

Em outro estudo a influência de bactérias probióticas nos padrões proteolíticos e na produção de ácido orgânico durante o período de maturação de queijo do tipo Cheddar foi avaliado. Não foram observadas diferenças significativas ($P > 0,05$) na composição (gordura, proteína, umidade, teor de sal), mas a concentração de ácido acético foi maior no queijo probiótico. A avaliação da proteólise durante o amadurecimento não mostrou diferenças, mas a concentração de aminoácidos livres ácidos foram significativamente maiores em queijos probióticos (proteólise secundária) (Ong et al., 2006).

Os produtos do catabolismo das bactérias ácido lácticas contribuem não só para a conservação, mas também para o sabor, aroma e textura, ajudando assim a determinar características do produto. Neste mesmo estudo, foi observado que bactérias ácido lácticas apresentara atividade proteolítica. A proteólise tem um papel importante na alteração do sabor básico do queijo, mas seu papel pode estar mais relacionado com o fornecimento de substratos para enzimas envolvidos no catabolismo de aminoácidos, que são frequentemente limitantes para a formação de sabor. O sistema proteolítico das bactérias ácido lácticas inclui uma proteinase associada ao envelope celular, transporte sistemas de aminoácidos e peptídeos, e uma série de proteinases e peptidases intracelulares (Nespolo; & Brandelli, 2010).

Os produtos lácteos fermentados são ricos em muitas vitaminas e minerais altamente biodisponível (Fernandez et al., 2016). Eles representam um importante contribuição de vitaminas A, B1, B2, B6, B12, niacina, pantotênico ácido e ácido

fólico, bem como vitamina D, cálcio, fósforo, potássio, magnésio, zinco e iodeto de potássio (Moreno-Montoro et al., 2018; Sierra et al., 2006). Muitos desses micronutrientes têm uma maior biodisponibilidade nos produtos lácteos fermentados do que no leite cru devido ao processo de acidez e fermentação, que afeta principalmente a teor de vitaminas (Fernandez et al., 2006). Além disso, a contribuição do ácido láctico parece desempenhar um papel importante papel na absorção de cálcio, inibição de patógenos e na estimulação da secreção intestinal (Sierra et al., 2006).

Alguns estudos (Fabian et al., 2008; Jayashree, Sathyanarayanan, Jayaraman & Kalaichelvan, 2010) tem demonstrado exemplos onde as bactérias ácido lácticas foram capazes de produzir vitaminas em alimentos fermentados e com isso torna-las biodisponíveis. Mostrando ser uma estratégia na elaboração de novos produtos fortificados e uma alternativa econômica, pois agrega valor ao produto sem custos adicionais na produção. Além de riboflavina, folato e vitamina B12, níveis aumentados de outras vitaminas do grupo B, como niacina e piridoxina também foram relatados como resultado da fermentação bactérias ácido lácticas em iogurtes, queijos e outros produtos fermentados (Leblanc et al., 2011).

Os benefícios para a saúde associados aos alimentos fermentados são frequentemente atribuídos aos peptídeos bioativos que são sintetizados de degradação microbiana de proteínas pelas bactérias envolvidas na fermentação (Şanlıer et al., 2019).

Os peptídeos bioativos vêm despontando como uma importante ferramenta para o tratamento de diversas doenças. Esses peptídeos variam de 2 a 20 aminoácidos e alguns deles são multifuncionais e podem exercer mais de uma propriedade funcional. Nos últimos anos, os peptídeos têm mostrado diferentes

propriedades biológicas dependendo da sequência de aminoácidos, que inclui atividades anti-hipertensivas, antioxidantes, antibacterianas, antitrombóticas, imunomoduladoras, semelhantes a opiáceos, ligação a minerais e atividades hipocolesterolêmicas (Rai et al., 2017).

Está bem estabelecido que a proteína do leite pode atuar como precursora de peptídeos bioativos com várias propriedades fisiológicas. Atualmente, o leite fermentado é a principal fonte de diversos peptídeos bioativos e a ingestão diária de leite e produtos lácteos fermentados tem se mostrado importante tanto para adultos quanto para neonatos (Korhonen & Pihlanto, 2003; Hannu Korhonen & Pihlanto, 2006). As principais proteínas do leite são a α_1 -caseína e β -caseína, que têm a capacidade de liberar mais de 20.000 peptídeos cada, por hidrólise. Peptídeos biologicamente ativos da proteína do leite podem ser produzidos das seguintes formas: (a) fermentação do leite com fermento proteolítico (bactérias ácido lácticas, leveduras) ; (b) hidrólise da proteína do leite por enzimas derivadas de microrganismos (alcalase, proteases fúngicas) e plantas (por exemplo, papaína) (c) hidrólise por enzimas digestivas (por exemplo, tripsina, pepsina, quimotripsina). A hidrólise do leite com proteases específicas individuais resulta na formação de peptídeos de diferentes tamanhos e sequências de aminoácidos (Rai et al., 2017).

Um estudo detalhado sobre benefícios dos produtos lácteos fermentados à saúde, investigaram tripeptídeos biologicamente ativos Val-Pro-Pro(VPP) e Ill-Pro-Pro (IPP) (Jauhiainen et al., 2010) . Kim et al. (2010), propuseram que esses tripeptídeos possa ser uma estratégia dietética para hipertensão moderada. Outro estudo mostrou que o leite fermentado com *Lactobacillus spp.* pode ser um potencial tratamento contra hipertensão moderada pela produção de peptídeos inibidores da ECA e GABA (ácido gama-aminobutírico) (Nejati et al., 2013) . O

GABA é outro composto biogênico que está envolvido na neurotransmissão. Pode induzir hipotensão, ter efeito diurético, tranquilizante e atividade antitumorigênica. Efeito hipotensor do GABA é baseado em um mecanismo de ação diferente dos peptídeos inibidores da ECA: inibe a liberação de noradrenalina dos terminais nervosos simpáticos periféricos, este por sua vez inibe a estimulação do nervo perivascular e medeia o efeito hipotensor. Baseado nisto, a fermentação do leite por bactérias lácticas vem sendo exploradas como uma alternativa para enriquecer laticínios com GABA (Şanlıer et al., 2019).

À luz desses estudos, foi proposto que durante a fermentação do leite, as bactérias lácticas exibem ação proteolítica sobre as proteínas do leite e, portanto, produz peptídeos anti-hipertensivos (Hsieh et al., 2015). Leite fermentado por *Lactobacillus spp.* pode ter efeitos positivos em tratamento de doenças cardiovasculares causadas por hipertensão (Rodríguez-Figueroa et al., 2013). Além disso, estes tripeptídeos (VPP e IPP) exibiram potencial efeitos terapêuticos na prevenção e tratamento da síndrome metabólica e suas complicações, mostrando propriedades adipogênese semelhante à insulina e modulação da resposta inflamatória em adipócitos (Chakrabarti & Wu, 2015). Nakamura et al. (2013) sugeriram que os peptídeos VPP e IPP reduzir a disfunção arterial e, assim, prevenir doenças cardiovasculares. Além de seus efeitos anti-hipertensivos, esses tripeptídeos apresentam ação antimicrobiana, anti-inflamatória, antimutagênica, antioxidante e propriedades anti-hemolíticas (Aguilar-Toalá et al., 2017).

3.3. EFEITOS DOS PROBIÓTICOS EM DIFERENTES TIPOS DE CÂNCER

Nos últimos anos, muitos estudos têm sido realizados sobre o uso de probióticos na inibição e até mesmo tratamento de vários tipos de câncer (Tabela 2), especialmente cânceres do sistema digestivo. Isso se dá devido à localização e densidade do microrganismo probiótico no trato gastrointestinal. Alguns estudos sobre os efeitos de *L. acidophilus* em vários tipos de câncer foram realizados. Esses estudos relataram que *L. acidophilus* pode causar a morte de células cancerosas através da indução de apoptose. Além disso, as evidências mostraram que os probióticos desempenham um papel importante na regulação da proliferação celular e apoptose. Em um estudo recente de (Altonsy et al., 2010) sugeriram que o gênero *Lactobacillus* induz a via mitocondrial de apoptose em células de carcinoma colorretal (Isazadeh et al., 2021).

Um dos processos patológicos importantes no câncer colorretal é a inibição do processo de apoptose, que é causada por a supressão de genes pré-apoptóticos e/ou indução de genes antiapoptóticos. A proliferação celular descontrolada e a resistência à apoptose são duas características principais de células cancerosas. Portanto, vários compostos que induzem apoptose em células cancerosas, podem ser considerados agentes anticancerígenos. As evidências indicam que pelo menos 50% dos cânceres humanos são causados por uma dieta inadequada. Portanto, vários alimentos, como os probióticos e seus efeitos sobre as células cancerosas têm sido amplamente avaliados. Dados na literatura sugerem que os probióticos possuem atividade anticancerígena devido a indução de apoptose (Baldwin et al., 2010; Nami et al., 2015). Isazadeh et al. (2021) avaliaram o efeito de *L. acidophilus* na viabilidade celular, alterações morfológicas, alterações e expressão de genes relacionados à apoptose em células de câncer colorretal Caco-2. Eles observaram

em seu estudo que o sobrenadante e extrato de *L. acidophilus* pode causar inibição do crescimento de células de câncer colorretal além de causar alterações que indicam morte celular programada. A cepa probiótica também foi capaz de aumentar a expressão da proteína pró-apoptótica SMAC e diminuir a do gene survivina.

A survivina é um membro da família de proteínas inibidora da apoptose (IAPs), ela não é apenas uma molécula de proteína essencial para a regulação da mitose e inibição apoptótica, mas também desempenha um papel em certos processos fisiológicos, bem como em condições patológicas, como a carcinogênese em muitos órgãos/células humanas. A survivina é uma IAP que em casos de neoplasia, se apresenta elevada expressão. Seus níveis de expressão se correlacionam com a piora da evolução clínica da doença. A sua expressão de sobrevivência é mínima em tecidos normais, portanto, tem se tornado um alvo principal tanto para diagnóstico de tumores, prognóstico e também para terapias anticancerígenas. A superexpressão de survivina no câncer pode superar checkpoints do ciclo celular para facilitar a progressão aberrante de células transformadas por mitose. A survivina é altamente expressa na fase G2/M e declina rapidamente na fase G1 do ciclo celular, além de inibir caspases e bloquear morte celular (Jaiswal et al., 2015).

O consumo de produtos lácteos fermentados também vem sido associado a efeitos anticarcinogênicos. Em um estudo mulheres que consumiram 4 porções de laticínios com alto teor de gordura/dia (incluindo leite integral, leite, queijo, creme de leite, creme de leite e manteiga) teve uma taxa multivariada de proporção de câncer colorretal quando comparado com as mulheres que consumiram 1 porção/dia. Cada incremento de 2 porções de laticínios com alto teor de gordura/dia correspondeu a uma redução de 13% no risco de câncer colorretal. Esses dados prospectivos

sugerem que altas ingestões de laticínios com alto teor de gordura e ácido linoleico conjugado podem reduzir o risco de câncer (Larsson et al., 2005).

Os produtos escolhidos para incorporação de probióticos devem ser cuidadosamente estudados, pois a adição e/ou multiplicação de microrganismos probióticos pode produzir características nos produtos. Para muitos produtos, a adição de probióticos pode representar mudanças que impactam propriedades físico-químicas, devido à atividade metabólica desses microrganismos vivos e/ou alterações feitas nos procedimentos padrão de processamento de alimentos. Assim, a seleção cuidadosa de cepas é necessário para minimizar as perdas de qualidade causadas por alterações de sabor e textura de alimentos (Boza-Mendez et al., 2012).

Tabela 2: Efeitos dos probióticos em diferentes linhagens celulares de câncer e modelos animais.

Tipo de câncer	Linhagem celular/ Modelo animal	Microrganismo (s)	Efeito anticarcinogênico	Referências
Adenocarcinoma de cólon	HT-29	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	Bebidas lácteas probióticas exibiram efeitos antitumorais em linhagem celular humana, manutenção do nível normal de insulina no sangue, aumento da absorção de ácidos graxos	(Masood et al., 2011)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon	Caco-2	<i>L. acidophilus</i> (ATCC 4356)	Redução da viabilidade Celular; Indução a apoptose; aumento do gene SMAC e diminuição do gene Survivina.	(Isazadeh et al., 2021)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon	Caco-2	<i>E. faecium</i> RM11 e <i>L. fermentum</i> RM28	Leite Fermentado exibiu efeito antiproliferativo em células de câncer de colón	(Thirabunyanon et al., 2009)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon	Caco-2 e HRT-18	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> LA102 e <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> LC232	Atividade citotóxica	(Awaisheh et al., 2016)
Próstata	DU-145 PC-3	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> La-05, <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> La-03, <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> -	Bebidas lácteas apresentaram atividades citotóxicas contra ambas as linhagens celulares; Diminuição na porcentagem de células PC-3 na fase G0/G1 e S,	(Rosa et al., 2020)

		<i>01, and Bifidobacterium animalis Bb-12.</i>	seguido por um aumento na fase G2/M e indução de apoptose	
Adenocarcinoma gástrico	HGT-1	<i>Propionibacterium freudenreichii</i>	Leite fermentado induziu apoptose, escada de DNA, parada do ciclo celular e surgimento de uma população subG1 em células de câncer gástrico	(Cousin et al., 2012)
Carcinoma de pulmão humano; adenocarcinoma de cólon humano; adenocarcinoma do estômago e adenocarcinoma de mama humano	SK-MES-1; KCLB 30058; DLD-1; HT-29; AGS; KCLB 21739; MCF-7	<i>Lactococcus lactis NK34</i>	Redução da viabilidade Celular e de citocinas pró-inflamatórias	(Han et al., 2015)
Adenocarcinoma Gástrico, Cólon, Mama e Cervical	HeLa, MCF-7, AGS, HT-29 e Caco-2	<i>Enterococcus lactis IW5</i>	Diminuição da viabilidade Celular	(Nami et al., 2015)
Adenocarcinoma de Mama	MDA-MB-231	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus e Lactobacillus crispatus</i>	Redução da viabilidade Celular	(Azam et al., 2014)
Adenocarcinoma de Mama	MDA-MB-231	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	Redução da viabilidade Celular	(Kadirareddy et al., 2016)
Adenocarcinoma de Mama	MCF-7	<i>L. brevis MK05</i>	logurtes probióticos induziram a apoptose das células e ocasionou aumento de expressão de BAX e diminuição da expressão de BCL2L11 e Bcl-xL	(Pourbaferan i et al., 2021)
Colón	Camundongos	<i>Delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus and S. thermophilus</i>	A alimentação com iogurte diminuiu os níveis da enzima procarcinogênica (β-glicuronidase e nitrorredutase) no intestino grosso de camundongos com tumor de cólon	(De Moreno De LeBlanc & Perdígón, 2005b)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon	Adenocarcinoma de cólon em camundongos CT26	<i>B. longum, B. bifidum, L. acidophilus, L. plantarum</i>	Mix de probióticos ocasionou inibição significativa da proliferação celular, invasão e migração e uma indução da apoptose	(Shang et al., 2020)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon	Camundongos e HCT-116	<i>Pediococcus pentosaceus GS4</i>	Redução da proliferação de HCT-116, indução da apoptose, inibição NF-κB, diminuição eficientemente do câncer de cólon em modelo de camundongos com câncer de cólon induzido por azoximetano (AOM), redução da gravidade da doença, alívio do estresse oxidativo e caracteres neoplásicos	(Dubey et al., 2016)

Adenocarcinoma de cólon	Adenocarcinoma de cólon em camundongos CT26	<i>Lactobacillus</i> , <i>Lactobacillus plantarum A</i> e <i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus b</i>	Redução da viabilidade celular, prolongou o tempo de sobrevivência de camundongos portadores de tumor, produção de imunidade protetora contra as células CT26, aumento das funções efetoras das células CD8+, (NK), infiltração no tecido tumoral, regulação positiva da produção de IFN- γ e promoção de Th1,	(Hu et al., 2015)
Câncer de cólon de ratos	Ratos	<i>Lactobacillus salivarius Ren</i>	Redução da Incidência de tumor	(M. Zhang et al., 2015)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon humano	Humanos	<i>Lactobacillus johnsonii</i> e <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i>	Diminuição de contagem de <i>Enterobactérias</i> e <i>Enterococos</i> , redução da concentração de agentes patogênicos e aumento da modulação na imunidade local.	(Gianotti et al., 2010)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon humano	Humanos	<i>Lactobacillus paracasei sub sp. Paracasei</i> e <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	Aumento IL-6 em 72h no pós-operatório, associação entre prebióticos e probióticos foi capaz de substituir a limpeza colonica pré-cirurgica tradicional	(Horvat et al., 2010)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon humano	Humanos	<i>Lactobacillus Plantarum</i> , <i>Acidophilus</i> , <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i>	Diminuição de taxa de infecção, concentração sérica Zonulin (Proteína ligada à permeabilidade intestinal), tempo de febre pós-operatória, duração da terapia antibiótica e taxa de complicações infecciosas no pós-operatório, inibição da proteína-quinase	(Liu et al., 2013)
Adenocarcinoma de cólon humano	Humanos	<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> , <i>Lactobacilos acidófilos</i>	Aumento do nível de IgA, diminuição de Interleucina-6, IgG, IgM, IgA e complicações sépticas, melhora dos efeitos da disbiose bacteriana, imunidade, equilíbrio da flora intestinal; menor risco de infecção e complicação cirúrgica	(J. W. Zhang et al., 2012)

O potencial efeito anticarcinogênico de leite fermentado probiótico foi confirmado por (Thirabunyanon et al., 2009), onde células de adenocarcinoma de colón foram tratadas com leite fermentado pelas cepas *E. faecium* RM11 e *L. fermentum* RM28 desencadeando antiproliferação destas células de cólon com taxas de 21-29% e 22-29%, respectivamente. Isso sugeriu que ambas cepas podem ser usadas como potenciais probióticos em alimentos funcionais (Thirabunyanon et

al., 2009). Leite fermentado por *Propionibacterium freudenreichii* matou células HGT-1 (células de câncer gástrico humano) de uma maneira dependente do tempo e da dose. Foram observadas características do processo de apoptose, incluindo condensação da cromatina, formação de corpos apoptóticos, DNA escada, produção de EROS, potencial perturbação de membrana mitocondrial, ativação de caspase, parada do ciclo celular e surgimento de uma população subG1 (Cousin et al., 2012).

Rosa et al., 2020 estudaram os efeitos antiproliferativos e apoptóticos de bebidas lácteas probióticas feitas com diferentes cepas probióticas (*Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-05, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-03, *Lactobacillus casei*-01 and *Bifidobacterium animalis* -Bb-12) e uma amostra controle (sem adição de probiótico) em células de câncer de próstata humano DU-145 e PC-3. Todas as amostras testadas apresentaram atividades citotóxicas contra ambas as linhagens celulares. Uma diminuição na porcentagem de células PC-3 na fase G0/G1 e S, seguido por um aumento na fase G2/M foram observados quando as células foram tratadas com as bebidas *L. casei*-01, *Bb*-12 e *La*-05 (50,0 e 100,0 µg/mL). Os extratos das bebidas causaram extensa indução de apoptose em ambas as linhagens celulares, independentemente da cepa probiótica. No entanto, a bebida adicionada com *L. casei*-01 foi a que melhor apresentou resultado, indicando ser uma boa candidata contra as células do câncer de próstata. Esses efeitos foram confirmados por (Masood et al., 2011), que descreveram que bebidas lácteas probióticas produzidas com *Lactobacillus acidophilus* exibiram efeitos antitumorais em células de adenocarcinoma de colón (HT-29), além de auxiliar na manutenção do nível normal de insulina no sangue e aumento da absorção de ácidos graxos.

As atividades anticancerígenas e anti-inflamatórias do probiótico *Lactococcus lactis* NK34 foram demonstradas por (Han et al., 2015). Linhagens de células SK-

MS-1, DLD-1, HT-29, LoVo, AGS e MCF-7 foram tratadas com *L. lactis* NK34, resultando em forte inibição da proliferação (>77% de citotoxicidade, $p < 0,05$). A atividade anti-inflamatória de *L. lactis* NK34 também foi demonstrada, onde a produção de óxido e citocinas pró inflamatórias (fator de necrose tumoral- α (TNFs), interleucina-18 e ciclooxigenase-2 (COX-2) foram reduzidas. Esses resultados sugerem que *L. lactis* NK34 pode ser usado como um microrganismo probiótico para inibir a proliferação de células cancerosas e a produção de citocinas pró-inflamatórias (Han et al., 2015).

A inflamação é o processo de imunidade inata em resposta ao estresse físico, fisiológico e/ou oxidativo. Os TNFs e as citocinas estão envolvidos na promoção de respostas inflamatórias e desempenham papéis críticos na patogênese de doenças inflamatórias autoimunes e doenças malignas. Os TNFs são moléculas angiogênicas que podem facilitar a angiogênese, estimulando proliferação de células endoteliais e modulação da expressão de outros fatores pró-angiogênicos. Essas moléculas são conhecidas por terem atividade antitumoral mediando efeitos citostáticos e citotóxicos sobre tumores. A família TNF inclui TNF- α e TNF- β como as principais citocinas crescimento e inflamação. O TNF- α é uma potente citocina inflamatória, envolvida na manutenção e homeostase do sistema imunológico, inflamação e defesa do hospedeiro. Elevadas concentrações de TNF- α causa necrose tumoral hemorrágica em muitos tipos de câncer e em baixas concentrações aumenta o crescimento e progressão do tumor (Pooja et al., 2011).

A ciclooxigenase (COX) é uma enzima chave na via biossintética que leva à formação de prostaglandinas, que são mediadores de inflamação. Existe principalmente em duas isoformas COX-1 e COX-2. A COX-2 participa da resposta a estímulos inflamatórios, fatores de crescimento, angiogênese, hormônios,

mitogênese e carcinogênese. Os inibidores de COX-2 podem reduzir a angiogênese tumoral e promover apoptose. Estudos com modelos animais e humanos demonstraram que o uso de inibidores de COX-2 pode prevenir ou dificultar a progressão de adenomas para carcinomas. A expressão de COX-2 está aumentada de forma significativa em tecidos tumorais (Nogueira et al., 2013).

Em uma pesquisa cujo objetivo foi rastrear a atividade anticarcinogênica de extratos celulares de bactérias probióticas contra linhagens celulares (Caco-2 e HRT-18) de adenocarcinoma de cólon, os resultados demonstraram que *Lactobacillus acidophilus* LA102 e *Lactobacillus casei* LC232, possuem atividades citotóxicas pronunciadas, com inibição da proliferação de 37% e 68,5% de LA102, e 48% e 45,7% de LC232 contra Caco-2 e HRT-18, respectivamente, na concentração de 100 µg de extrato/ml. Mesmo que essas observações possam levar a uma perspectiva de uso desses probióticos na prevenção do câncer e até mesmo tratamento, mas investigações adicionais são necessárias para determinar o seu potencial para prevenir o câncer colorretal em humanos (Awaisheh et al., 2016).

O potencial antiproliferativo e apoptótico do *Lactobacillus plantarum* foi avaliado *in vitro* usando a linhagem de células de câncer de mama humano MDA-MB-231 como um sistema modelo. A proliferação de células MDAMB-231 foi inibida com concentrações crescentes de *Lactobacillus plantarum* com características morfológicas alteradas como descolamento celular, arredondamento das células e fragmentação oligonucleossomal do DNA. A citometria de fluxo confirmou a potencial apoptótico de *Lactobacillus plantarum* por dupla coloração ANNEXINA V/PI. Além disso, os resultados indicaram que a apoptose foi mediada por uma inibição da via NF-κB e a superexpressão da proteína Bax (Kadirareddy et al., 2016).

A inflamação está associada à ativação do NF-κB, ambas possuem um duplo papel no câncer. Por um lado, ativação do NF-κB faz parte da defesa imunológica, que atinge e elimina as células transformadas, a ativação completa do NF-κB é acompanhada por uma alta atividade de células imunes citotóxicas contra células cancerosas. Por outro lado, o NF-κB é constitutivamente ativado em muitos tipos de câncer e podem exercer uma variedade de efeitos pró-tumorigênicos (Hoesel & Schmid, 2013).

Lactobacillus brevis MK05 isolado de iogurte demonstrou atividade anticarcinogênica em células de câncer de mama MCF-7. A cepa induziu a apoptose das células e ocasionou aumento de expressão de BAX e diminuição da expressão de BCL2L11 e Bcl-XL, genes envolvidos na apoptose. BCL-2 e Bcl-xL são membros da família de genes antiapoptóticos que previne a apoptose inibindo os genes pró-apoptóticos Bax e Bak. O processo de apoptose é induzido quando a atividade dos fatores pró-apoptóticos aumenta com a diminuição do efeito inibitório de fatores antiapoptóticos. Vários estudos mostraram que na ausência de Bax e um aumento no Bcl-2, o câncer de mama se espalha rapidamente, e a razão Bcl-2/Bax é de particular importância na indução de apoptose. Os probióticos podem equilibrar e induzir apoptose suprimindo os agentes antiapoptóticos Bcl-2 e Bcl-xL, inibindo mediadores de proliferação celular. Sendo assim, o presente estudo apresenta uma espécie de bactéria probiótica isolada de produtos lácteos tradicionais como uma potencial nova cepa probiótica e confirma seu possível papel na cura do câncer de mama (Pourbaferani et al., 2021).

Em camundongos, a alimentação com iogurte probiótico foi capaz de inibir o câncer de cólon. A alimentação com iogurte diminuiu os níveis da enzima procarcinogênica (β -glicuronidase e nitrorredutase) no intestino grosso de

camundongos com tumor de cólon. Mesmo havendo muitas evidências de propriedades antiinflamatórias e imunomoduladoras para iogurtes, o efeito que explica a atividade anticarcinogênica de iogurtes é de que possivelmente as bactérias do iogurte também pode afetar as enzimas da flora intestinal relacionadas à carcinogênese do cólon, conforme relatado para outros probióticos em diferentes tumores animais (De Moreno De LeBlanc & Perdígón, 2005a).

O probiótico *Pediococcus pentosaceus* GS4 produz ácido linoleico conjugado (CLA) através biohidrogenação, que pode ser vital para a mitigação do câncer de cólon. (Dubey et al., 2016) avaliaram o potencial anticancerígeno do probiótico GS4 contra o câncer de cólon. CLA produzido pelo probiótico GS4 reduziu a proliferação de HCT-116 *in vitro* induziu a apoptose e subsequentemente inibiu NF-κB. O probiótico GS4 diminuiu eficientemente o câncer de cólon em modelo de camundongos com câncer de cólon induzido por azoximetano (AOM), o que foi evidenciado pela redução da gravidade da doença, alívio do estresse oxidativo e caracteres neoplásicos (Dubey et al., 2016).

Os efeitos anticarcinogênicos dos probióticos em modelos de células animais foram confirmados por outros estudos. (Shang et al., 2020) sugeriram que uma mistura de diferentes cepas probióticas inibiu significativamente a capacidade de proliferação, invasão e migração de células CT26 (adenocarcinoma de cólon em camundongos) em comparação com as células de controle ($P < 0,05$). Nos experimentos, o volume tumoral de camundongos que foram alimentados com a mistura probiótica foi significativamente menor do que o grupo controle. Mais células apoptóticas e infiltração de células imunes foram mostradas nos tecidos tumorais dos camundongos tratados com a mistura probiótica, e um aumento do número de

células CD8+ nos tecidos tumorais e do baço quando comparado com os camundongos do grupo controle.

Já Hu et al. (2015) indicaram que a administração de *L. rhamnosus* e *L. plantarum* inibiu o crescimento de células CT26, prolongou o tempo de sobrevivência de camundongos portadores de tumor, produziu imunidade protetora contra as células CT26, aumentando as funções efetoras das células CD8+ e natural killer (NK), infiltração no tecido tumoral, regulação positiva da produção de IFN- γ e promoção de Th1, sugerindo que *L. plantarum* pode aumentar a resposta da imunidade antitumoral e retardar a formação de tumor.

O uso de probióticos no tratamento oncológico segue inconclusivo, principalmente no que diz respeito aos respectivos efeitos sobre o tratamento dos pacientes submetidos a cirurgia colorretal (Horvat et al., 2010), os resultados mostraram que o uso da associação entre prebióticos e probióticos foi capaz de substituir a limpeza colônica pré-cirúrgica tradicional. (Gianotti et al., 2010), observou que o uso de probióticos por pacientes oncológicos foi capaz de diminuir contagem de *Enterobactérias* e *Enterococos*, e também a concentração de agentes patogênicos e aumentando da modulação na imunidade local. Além de diminuir taxas de infecção, tempo de febre pós-operatória, duração da terapia antibiótica, taxa de complicações infecciosas no pós-operatório e diminuição de Interleucina-6, IgG, IgM e IgA (Liu et al., 2013; J. W. Zhang et al., 2012).

4.CONCLUSÃO

Os produtos lácteos são capazes de fornecer benefícios para saúde do consumidor, pois possuem propriedades antioxidantes e podem atuar como coadjuvantes em terapias convencionais, abordando doenças cardiovasculares, doenças metabólicas, desordens intestinais além de possuírem propriedades quimiopreventivas. Os produtos lácteos fermentados, mostraram ser uma excelente matriz alimentar para veiculação de bactérias probióticas, são ricos em vitaminas e minerais altamente biodisponível e excelentes sintetizadores de peptídeos biologicamente ativos. Além disso, os alimentos probióticos exibiram efeitos anticarcinogênicos reduzindo a viabilidade de células tumorais, indução de apoptose, parada de ciclo celular e diminuição dos níveis de enzima procarcinogênica e modulação de genes envolvidos no mecanismo apoptótico. Sendo assim, mais estudos são necessários para elucidar o papel de produtos lácteos probióticos no câncer.

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CAPÍTULO II

ANTIPROLIFERATIVE AND APOPTOTIC EFFECTS OF PROBIOTIC WHEY DAIRY BEVERAGES IN HUMAN PROSTATE CELL LINES

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to evaluate the antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of probiotic whey dairy beverages in human prostate cancer cell lines (PC-3 and DU-145). Five different whey beverages were manufactured: conventional whey beverage (without addition of probiotic strain, CTL); and whey beverages containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-05, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-03, *Lactobacillus casei*-01, and *Bifidobacterium animalis* Bb-12. Cell viability was determined by MTT assay and cell cycle arrest, and apoptosis by flow cytometry. All the samples presented cytotoxic activities against both cell lines. A decrease in the percentage of PC-3 cells in G0/G1 and S, followed by an increase in G2/M phase were observed with *L. casei*-01, Bb-12 and La-05 beverages (50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL). The extracts of the whey beverages caused extensive apoptosis induction in both cells lines, regardless of the probiotic strain. However, the whey beverage added with *L. casei*-01 might be a better candidate against prostate cancer cells.

Keywords: Probiotic; Whey dairy beverages; Prostate câncer; Antiproliferative activity and Apoptotic effect.

1. Introduction

Whey dairy beverages have an important market worldwide (Mituniewicz-Małek, Zielińska, & Ziarno, 2019). Three important aspects for the growth of this market are: (a) economic value, as cheese whey is a low-cost by-product of the cheese industry, (b) great sensory acceptance, as it is a dairy food appreciated among consumers; and (c) environmental value, as cheese whey is as polluting waste and is normally rejected by cheese manufacturers (Chavan, Shraddha, Kumar, & Nalawade, 2015). In addition, the consumption of whey dairy beverages has presented growth, since it is an alternative to traditional yogurt, at a reduced cost due to the use of whey in its formulation (Janiaski, Pimentel, Cruz, & Prudencio, 2016). For Brazilian regulatory purposes, whey beverages must contain at least 51% dairy base (milk and Whey mixture) and can be fermented or unfermented, pasteurized or sterilized, and added with fruit preparations and vegetable fat (Brasil, 2005).

Probiotics are defined as live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host (Hill et al., 2014; Zendeboodi, Khorshidian, Mortazavian, & Cruz, 2020). The popularity of dairy products containing probiotic bacteria is intrinsically related to the palatability and favorable physiological effects (De Almada, Nunes de Almada, Martinez, & Sant'Ana, 2015; Roobab et al., 2020). Nowadays much attention has been paid on the development of probiotic whey beverages, because of the effects of probiotic strains on human health, such as lowering bloodstream cholesterol level and blood pressure, lactose metabolism improvement, anticarcinogenic properties, and immune system stimulation (Enujiugha & Badejo, 2017). Thus, whey beverage can be used as a probiotic carrier, promoting healthy benefits to the host. Furthermore, it is a cheaper product compared to the other probiotic dairy products. Cancer represents about one-eighth

of all deaths worldwide; therefore, it became the leading cause of mortality among people worldwide (Young, 2017). Developing new chemotherapeutics is an achievement that requires time, huge investment, and research. Therefore, the researchers are searching for new compounds that could have anti-cancer activities (Rosa, Silva, Soares, Monteiro, & Teodoro, 2016). In this sense, some biological activities of milk protein components are latent and are liberated only upon proteolytic activities. The major mode to generate functional peptides from milk proteins precursors can be listed as follows: (a) hydrolysis using a digestive enzyme, (b) fermentation using a proteolytic culture, and (c) proteolysis using plant or microbial enzyme (Dallas & Nielsen, 2018). Several peptides previously reported in the isolated fractions from fermented milk and dairy products share similar amino acid sequences with predicted anticancer peptides, therefore, bioactive peptides with anticancer potential can be isolated from fermented milk and dairy products (Sah, Vasiljevic, Mckechnie, & Donkor, 2015).

The bioactive peptides presented in fermented dairy products can contribute to anti-cancer potential due to a wide range of activities, specificity, and ability to destroy target cells. Some mechanisms to reduce cancer cells growth include the stimulation of phagocytic activities and lymphocytes, suppressing the activity of cancer causing enzymes and apoptosis induction, or arresting cancer cells population at an initial cell dividing process, preventing the cancer proliferation (Rafiq, Gulzar, Huma, Hussain, & Murtaza, 2020). To the best of our knowledge, there is no study covering probiotic whey beverage with cancer lines. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the Antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of probiotic whey dairy beverages in human prostate cancer cell lines.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Whey dairy beverage processing

Five different whey dairy beverage formulations were manufactured: one beverage added with the starter culture (*L. lactis* R-704) and without addition of the probiotic cultures (CTL); and whey dairy beverages containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-05 (La-05); *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-03 (La-03); *Lactobacillus casei*-01 (Lc-01); and *Bifidobacterium* Bb-12 (Bb-12) (Christian Hansen and Sacco, Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil) in accordance with Castro et al. (2013). Pasteurized milk (3.4% w/w fat, Lider, Lobato, Brazil) and cheese Whey (Alibra, Campinas, Brazil) were used to formulate the whey dairy beverages at a proportion of 70:30% v/v. The whey beverages were pasteurized at 72–75 °C for 15 s, cooled to 35–37 °C, and added with the starter culture (1% v/v, 6 log CFU/mL) and the probiotic bacteria (2% v/v, 7–8 log CFU/mL). Then, the beverages were incubated at 35–37 °C until reaching pH 4.7 and cooled in an ice bath (0 ± 2 °C) until achieving the refrigerator temperature (4 ± 1 °C). Then, the beverages were packaged in transparent polyethylene bottles (200 mL) and stored at refrigerator (4 ± 1 °C) until the analysis. At the point of storing, the probiotic counts were above 8 log CFU/mL, which is recommended for a probiotic beverage (Hill et al., 2014), while starter bacteria counts were above 9 log UFC/mL.

2.2. Water-soluble extracts

Water-soluble extracts (WSE) of the whey beverage formulations were prepared according to Meira et al. (2012). Ten milliliters of beverages formulations were suspended in 90 mL of distilled water, and homogenized under gentle stirring (150 rpm) at 4 °C. After centrifugation, the upper-fat layer was discarded, and the water extract was filtered through a Whatman no. 2 paper (Sigma-Aldrich, Sao Paulo, Brazil).

2.3. Cell culture and treatment protocol

Human prostate cancer cell lines (DU-145 E PC-3) were obtained from the Rio de Janeiro Cell Bank (Inmetro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), which have certified their identity and quality. The cells were plated in 25 cm² tissue culture flasks, 5.0 × 10⁶ cells/flask, and maintained routinely in Dulbecco's medium supplemented (DMEM) with 10% fetal bovine serum and 2 g/L HEPES buffer, pH = 7.4, under 5% CO₂ atmosphere. Cells were passaged at 70–80% confluence, about twice a week by trypsinization. Cells were seeded at 2.0 × 10⁴ cells/cm² in 6 multiwell plates (2 mL of standard medium culture) for cell cycle progression and apoptosis analyses and in 96-multiwell plates (200 mL of standard medium culture) for cell viability analyses. After 24 h, the medium culture was removed and the WSE was dissolved in standard medium culture in concentrations ranging from 5.0 μM to 100 μM. As control, cells maintained in DMEM and without WSE were included on each plate. For cell cycle and apoptosis analyses, cells were treated with 50 μM and 100 μM of WSE for 24 h. For cell viability analyses, cells were treated with concentrations ranging from 5 μM to 100 μM of each compound for 24 h.

2.4. MTT assay

The viability status of the cancer cell line was determined by MTT (3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; thiazolyl blue) assay (Sigma, New York, NY, USA) which is a pale yellow substrate that is reduced by living cells to a dark blue formazan product. It requires active mitochondria, and even recently dead cells do not reduce significant amounts of MTT. Exponentially growing cells were adjusted to $2.0 \times 10^4/\text{cm}^2$ with DMEM, plated in 96-well plates (Corning, Tewksbury, MA, USA) at 200 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$ and incubated for 24 h. The cells were then incubated with WSE (5 μM to 100 μM) for 24 h. Each well was also incubated with MTT (10 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$; 5 g/mL) for 4 h. At 85 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$, the liquid was removed, and at 50 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$, sodium dodecyl sulfate was added to dissolve the solid residue. Finally, the absorbance was measured using a microplate reader (POLARIS-CELER®, Celer Biotecnologia, Minas Gerais, BH, Brazil) at 570 nm. The cell proliferation inhibition rate was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Cell viability (relative \%ofcontrol)} = (1 - AVE / AVC) \times 100\%$$

Where AVE means average value of experimental group and AVC means average value of control group.

2.5. Cell cycle analysis

Cells were rinsed briefly with calcium and magnesium-free phosphate-buffered saline and detached with trypsin at room temperature. After centrifugation, the cells were washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline, and the cells were resuspended in 1.0 mL of ice-cold Vindelov solution (Vindelov, 1977) containing 0.1% Triton X-100, 0.1% citrate buffer and 0.1 mg/mL RNase, and 50 mg/mL propidium iodide (Sigma Chemical Co., Saint Louis, MO, USA). After 15 min of incubation, the cell suspension

was analyzed for DNA content by flow cytometry using a FACS Calibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA, USA). The relative proportions of cells with DNA content diploid G0-G1 (2n), S phase (> 2n), and G2/M phase (4n) was estimated with FlowJo software following the acquisition of 30.000 events. Cell dissociation procedure does not affect fluorescence under the experimental conditions that were used in this study or in any others of which we are aware. Nuclei of viable cells were gated according to FL-2 W × FL2-A relation. Doublets and DNA fragmented nuclei were excluded from the analysis.

2.6. Apoptosis

To measure the rate of apoptosis, control and WSE treated cells were collected, washed twice with ice-cold PBS and resuspended in 500 µL binding buffer (BD, Pharmigen, San Diego, CA, USA). Next, 5 µL annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) and 5 µL propidium iodide (PI) were added and the cells were incubated for 15 min at room temperature in the dark. FITC and PI staining were analyzed to determine the apoptotic rate. The percentage of total apoptotic cells was calculated by adding the percentages of early apoptotic gated cells (annexin V+/PI –) and late apoptotic gated cells (annexin V+/PI+). The reading was held on the flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA), following the acquisition of 20,000 events on CellQuest, and the data analyzed using the FlowJo software (FlowJo v.X).

2.7. Statistical analysis

The results presented are the mean and the corresponding standard deviation of three independent experiments performed in triplicate ($n = 9$). Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism statistical software (version 5.04, GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). The univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) with the Tukey post-hoc analysis at a 95% confidence level was used to test cell viability, cell cycle and apoptosis rate.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Cytotoxic activity

The screening of the cytotoxic activity of the probiotic whey dairy beverage extracts against PC-3 and DU-145 cell lines was measured using MTT assay; the current study showed cytotoxic activities of different beverages extracts against both cell lines (Figs. 1 and 3). This cytotoxic effect was not found in PC-3 cells treated with control beverages when compared to untreated cells (Fig. 2A). In DU-145 cells, this effect was only found at the concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Fig. 4A) ($p < 0.05$).

All the samples presented cytotoxic activities against both cell lines. Results in the literature demonstrated that probiotic strains (*Lactobacillus acidophilus* LA102 and *Lactobacillus casei* LC232) showed pronounced cytotoxic activities, with proliferation inhibition (at a concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g extract/mL}$) of 37% and 68.5% for LA102 against Caco-2 and HRT-18 cells, respectively. At the same time, LC232 inhibited 48% and 45.7% against Caco-2 and HRT-18 cells, respectively. The IC₅₀ values of the cytotoxic activity were 1.6 and 2.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ for LA102, and 15.4 and 6.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ for LC232 against Caco-2 and HRT-18, respectively.

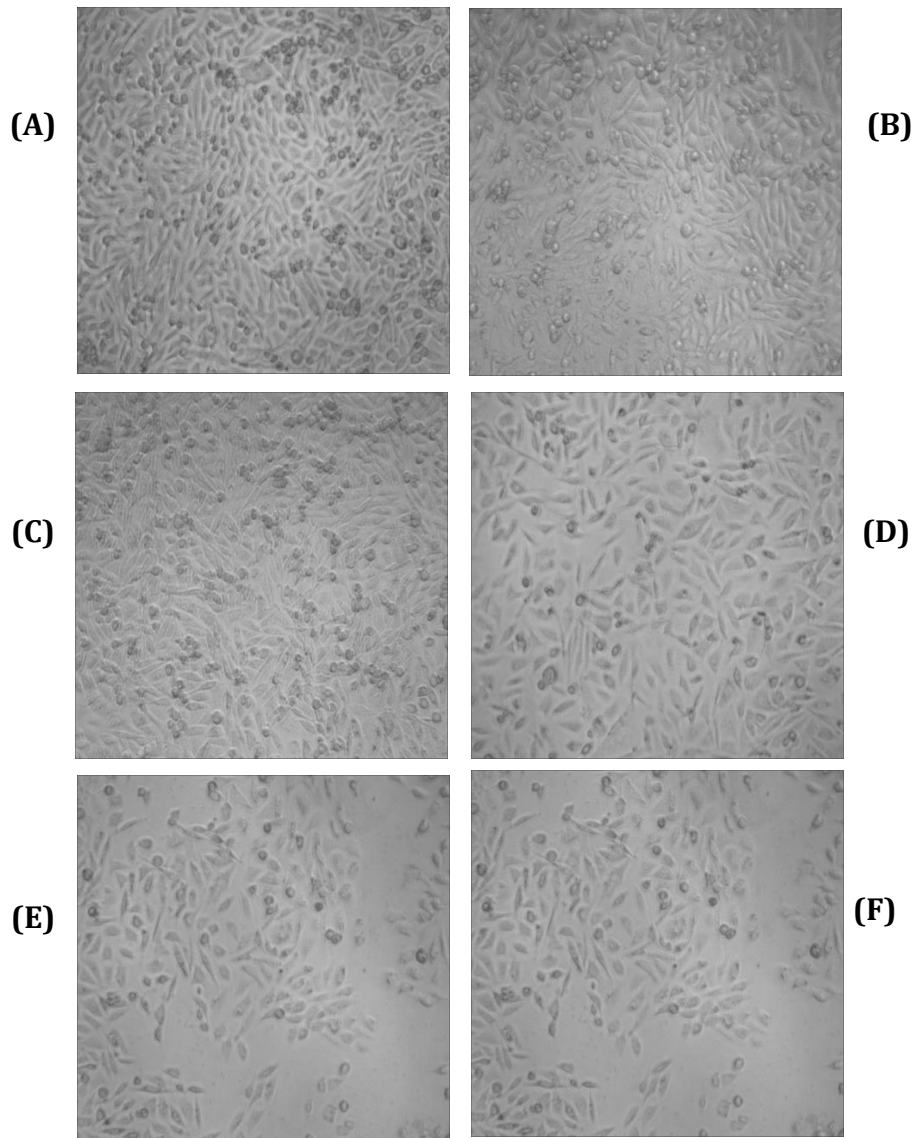


Figure 1 . Effect of probiotic beverage formulations (100 µg/mL) on PC-3 cells 24 h after incubation. (A) control cell (Without beverage formulation); (B) control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic) ; (C) beverage with addition of La-03; (D) beverage with addition of L. Casei-01; (E) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (F) beverage with addition of La-05.

At the same time, results showed that LA102 and LC232 isolates had no cytotoxic effect on the normal Vero cells. These observations raise the prospects of using these probiotic isolates for possible cancer prevention and even treatment (Awaisheh, Obeidat, Assaf, Rahahleh, & Processing, 2016).

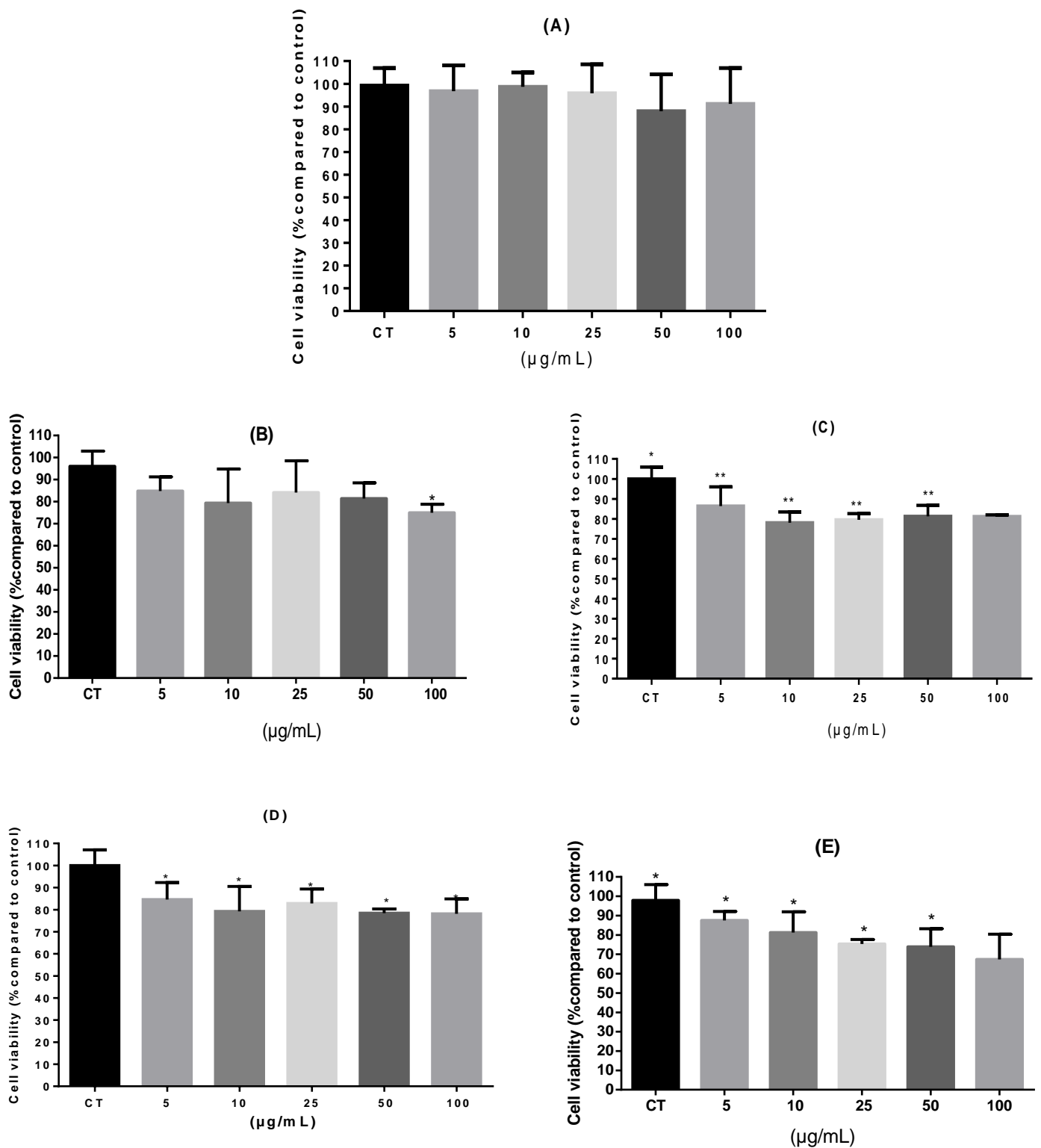


Figure 2. Effect of (A) control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic) ; (B) beverage with addition of La-03; (C) beverage with addition of *L. Casei-01*; (D) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (E) beverage with addition of La-05 on viability (mean SD) of PC-3 cells 24 h after incubation. Significant differences between the untreated cells (CT) and those incubated with the respective beverages (5.0 to 100 µg/mL) were compared by the One-way ANOVA test, with Tukey post-test (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$).

La-03 beverage promoted, on average, an inhibition of 20.0% of DU-145 cells treated with 10 to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (Fig. 4B) ($p < 0.05$). No effect was shown after La-03 beverage treatment with lower doses (5 to 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) in PC-3 cells; however, high concentrations of La-03 beverage (100.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) promoted a reduction of cells, with an average reduction of 30.0% at this concentration ($p < 0.05$). Among the tested probiotic whey beverages, Lc-01 showed cytotoxicity against PC-3 and DU-145 cells (Fig. 2C and 4C). The highest cytotoxicity values were 50.0% for Lc-01 and La-05 against DU-145 cell lines. The La-05 beverage caused a decrease in PC-3 viability (Fig. 2E) compared to control (30.0%). Bb-12 beverage, at concentrations of 5 to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, inhibited PC-3 cell viability, being observed an average inhibition of 20% ($p < 0.05$). Bb-12 beverage also inhibited DU-145 cell viability (Fig. 4E) with an average inhibition of 10% without difference between the concentrations tested ($p > 0.05$).

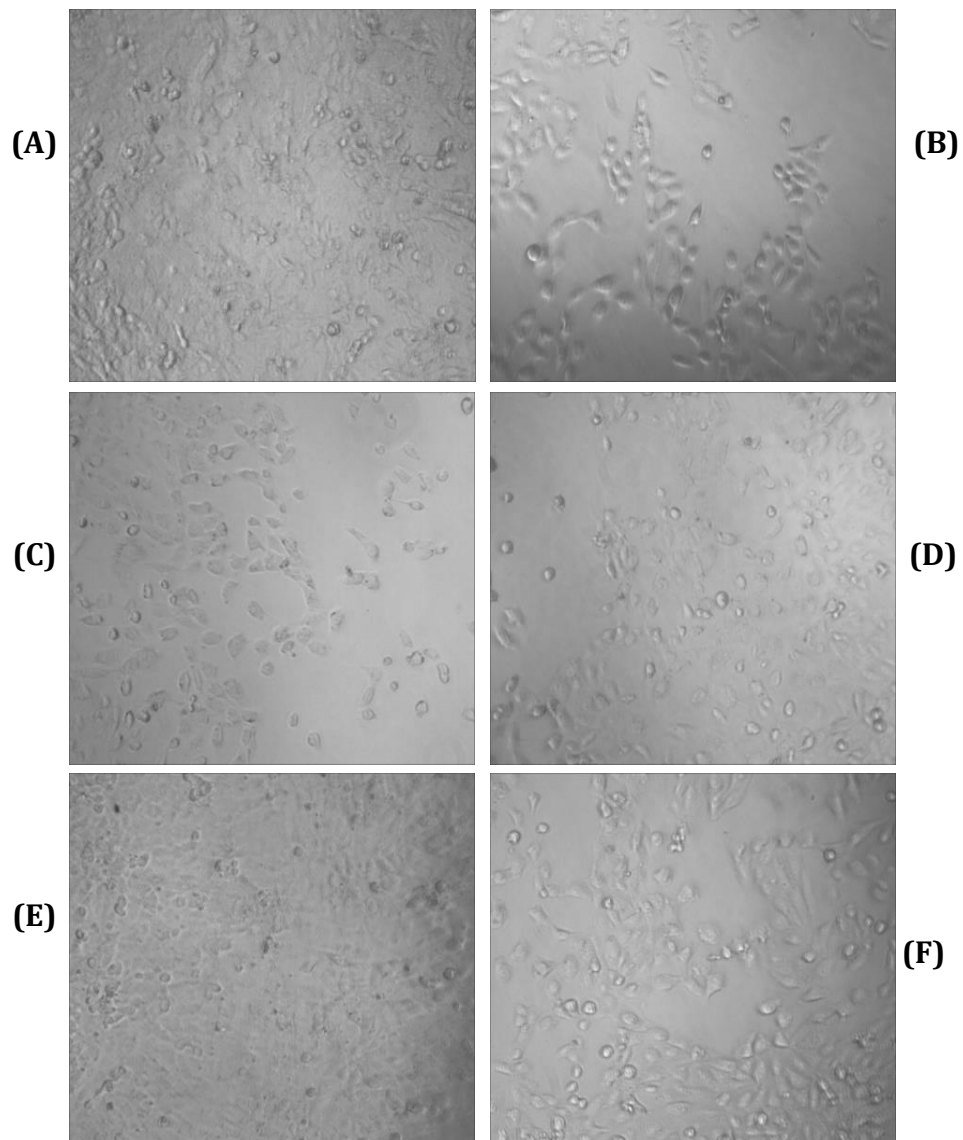


Figure 3. Effect of probiotic beverage formulations (100 µg/mL) on DU-145 cells 24 h after incubation. (A) control cell (Without beverage formulation); (B) control beverage (beverage without the addition of probiotic) ; (C) beverage with addition of La-03; (D) beverage with addition of *L. Casei*-01; (E) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (F) beverage with addition of La-05.

There are several reports showing the anticancer activity of probiotic dairy foods and/or milk constituents. The anticancer effect was observed with goat milk fermented by *Lactobacillus plantarum* and *Lactobacillus paracasei* (Nandhini & Palaniswamy, 2013), being observed an *in vitro* anticancer activity using HeLa cell lines, with a decrease in cell viability assayed by MTT with the increase in the concentration of goat milk hydrolysate. Cow, goat, sheep, mare, donkey and camel milks and their casein and whey proteins were also evaluated against MCF-7 cell line (Shariatikia, Behbahani, & Mohabatkar, 2017), with mare, donkey, cow and camel milks and their casein and whey proteins presenting potent cytotoxic activity against MCF-7 cells in a dose-dependent manner, while sheep and goat milks and their proteins did not reveal any cytotoxic activity. To the best of our knowledge, studies covering the anti-cancer activity of probiotic whey dairy beverages are limited or even scarce, which reinforces the innovative and relevant findings of this study.

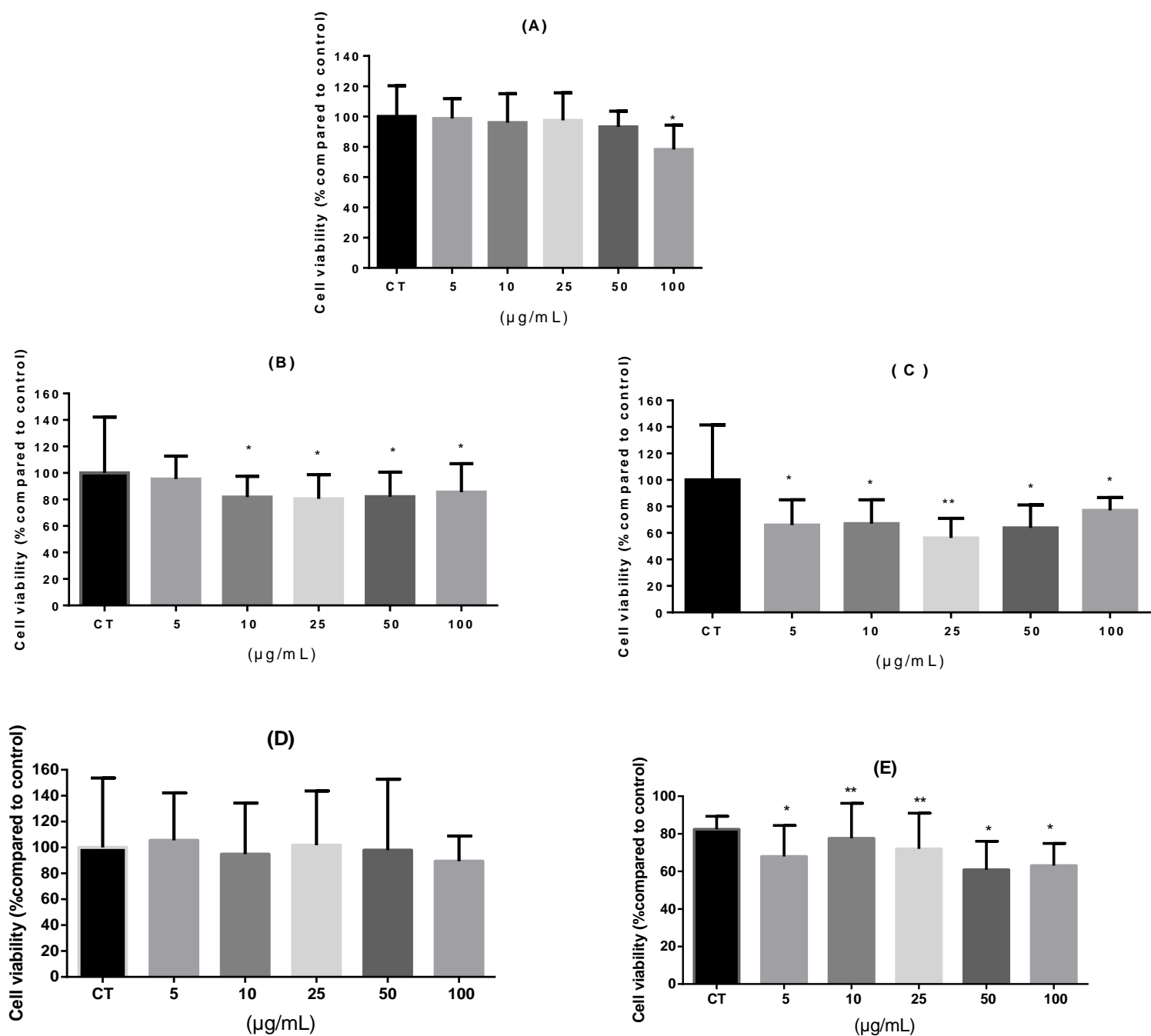


Figure 4. Effect of (A) control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic) ; (B) beverage with addition of La-03; (C) beverage with addition of *L. Casei*-01; (D) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (E) beverage with addition of La-05 on viability (mean SD) of DU-145 cells 24 h after incubation. Significant differences between the untreated cells (CT) and those incubated with the respective beverages (5.0 to 100 µg/mL) were compared by the One-way ANOVA test, with Tukey post-test (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$).

3.2. Cell cycle progression

The flow cytometry results showed (Table 1) no significant effects of control beverage on the G₀/G₁, G₂/M and S phases of PC-3 cell line (Fig. 5A). They caused similar results in DU-145 cell (Table 2), and significant effects ($p < 0.05$) were only observed at a 100 µg/mL concentration.

Table 1. Effect of whey-dairy probiotic beverages (50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL) on cell cycle progression in PC-3 cells 24 h after incubation.

Samples		G ₀ -G ₁	S	G ₂ /M
Control Beverage	CT	61.36±2.09 ^a	9.88±2.22 ^a	28.76±2.09 ^a
	50 µg/mL	63.74±0.38 ^a	9.82±0.36 ^a	26.44±0.44 ^a
	100 µg/mL	63.74±1.15 ^a	9.28±1.30 ^a	26.98±0.54 ^a
La-03 Beverage	CT	61.36±2.09 ^a	9.88±2.22 ^a	28.76±2.09 ^a
	50 µg/mL	65.47±1.54 ^b	4.11±0.60 ^b	30.42±1.06 ^a
	100 µg/mL	63.99±0.96 ^b	6.91±1.75 ^a	29.10±2.03 ^a
L. Casei-01 Beverage	CT	68.32±0.62 ^a	4.63±1.04 ^a	24.02±0.59 ^a
	50 µg/mL	68.10±0.69 ^a	4.92±1.00 ^a	24.37±1.01 ^a
	100 µg/mL	61.47±1.14 ^b	4.25±0.90 ^a	31.08±1.08 ^b
Bb-12 Beverage	CT	61.36±2.09 ^a	9.88±2.22 ^a	28.76±2.09 ^a
	50 µg/mL	55.97±3.87 ^b	5.79±0.78 ^b	38.24±4.05 ^b
	100 µg/mL	57.94±2.20 ^b	5.01±1.53 ^b	37.05±3.58 ^b
La-05 Beverage	CT	61.36±2.09 ^a	9.88±2.22 ^a	28.76±2.09 ^a
	50 µg/mL	58.62±2.23 ^a	8.01±1.36 ^a	33.37±1.33 ^b
	100 µg/mL	59.27±2.88 ^a	5.64±0.51 ^b	35.08±3.23 ^b

a, b, c different letters in the same column and substance, indicate statistical difference ($p < 0.05$).

Table 2. Effect of whey-dairy probiotic beverages (50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL) on cell cycle progression in DU-145 cells 24 h after incubation.

Samples		G₀-G₁	S	G₂/M
Control Beverage	CT	55.63±0.97 ^a	4.92±0.97 ^a	39.45±0.80 ^a
	50 µg/mL	52.98±9.39 ^a	4.91±1.37 ^a	42.12±8.59 ^a
	100 µg/mL	52.00±3.58 ^a	6.65±1.82 ^b	39.94±5.40 ^a
La-03 Beverage	CT	56.21±1.61 ^a	4.93±1.70 ^a	38.86±0.09 ^a
	50 µg/mL	49.00±10.33 ^b	5.57±0.89 ^b	39.58±11.17 ^b
	100 µg/mL	45.55±7.90 ^b	4.28±1.08 ^b	38.91±5.43 ^b
L. Casei-01 Beverage	CT	55.20±0.18 ^a	4.71±0.83 ^a	40.09±1.00 ^a
	50 µg/mL	46.80±1.68 ^b	6.24±0.83 ^b	43.53±2.16 ^a
	100 µg/mL	46.15±3.59 ^b	6.07±1.83 ^b	43.51±2.91 ^a
Bb-12 Beverage	CT	53.06±0.64 ^a	4.88±2.76 ^a	42.06±2.12 ^a
	50 µg/mL	54.58±0.50 ^a	5.10±1.05 ^a	40.33±1.39 ^a
	100 µg/mL	53.53±4.37 ^a	5.08±1.61 ^a	41.39±2.77 ^a
La-05 Beverage	CT	52.59±1.87 ^a	7.96±2.01 ^a	39.45±0.15 ^a
	50 µg/mL	53.09±0.54 ^a	5.05±0.92 ^b	41.86±0.71 ^a
	100 µg/mL	50.66±1.02 ^a	5.81±0.91 ^b	45.35±0.82 ^b

^{a,b,c} different letters in the same column and substance, indicate statistical difference ($p < 0.05$).

It was observed a decrease in the percentage of PC-3 cells in G₀/G₁ and S, followed by an increase in G₂/M phase after incubation with Lc-01, Bb-12 and La-05 beverages (50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL). An increase of cells in G₀/G₁ phase (50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL) and a low percentage of cells in the S phase (50.0 µg/mL) was noted after treatment with La-03 beverage (Fig. 5B)

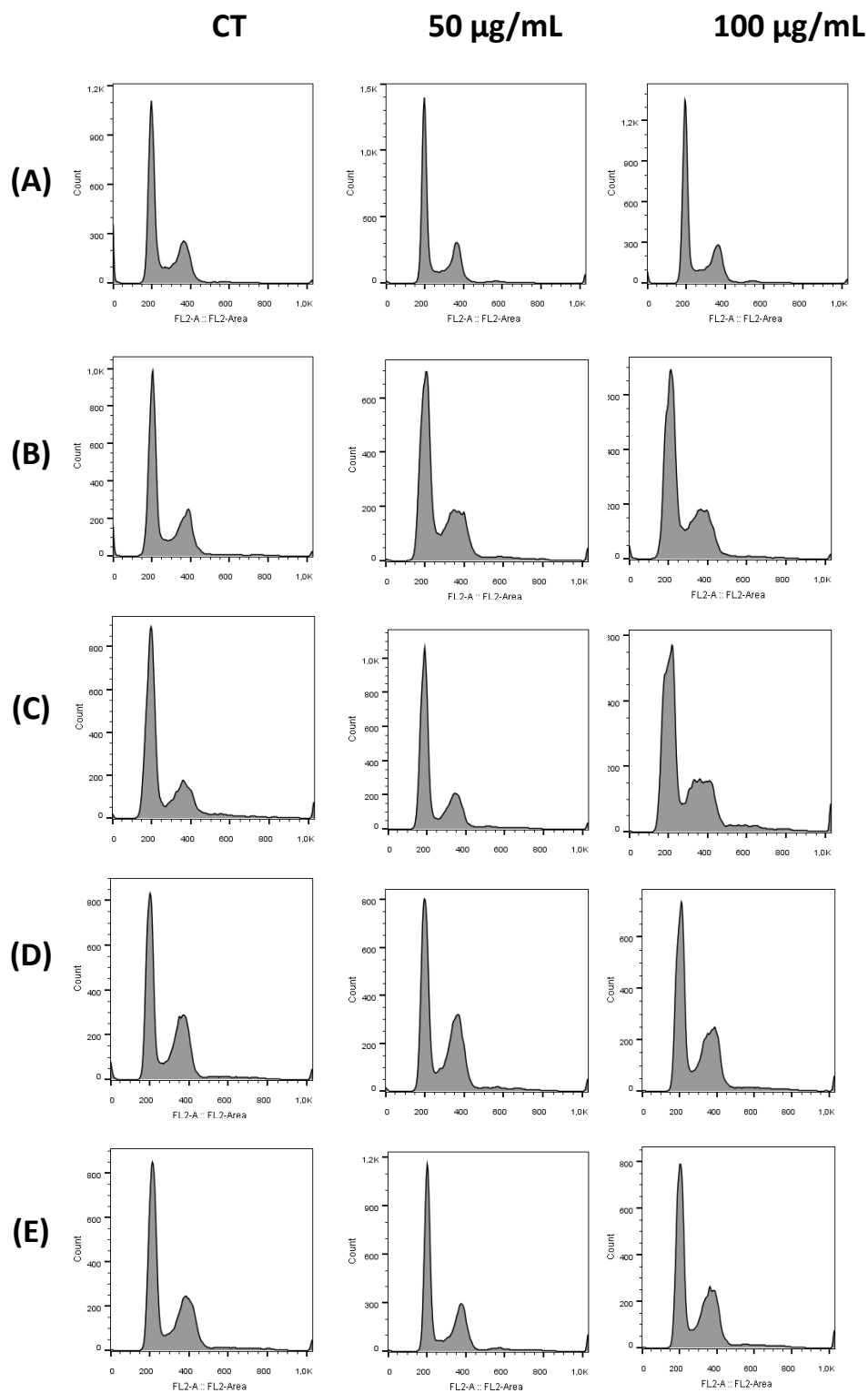


Figure 5. Illustration of effect (A) control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic) ; (B) beverage with addition of La-03; (C) beverage with addition of *L. Casei*-01; (D) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (E) beverage with addition of La-05 on cell cycle progression in PC-3 cells 24 h after incubation. The phases of the cell cycle are illustrated at untreated cell (CT) and treated with 50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL of these beverages.

The effect of probiotic whey dairy beverages on cell cycle progression in DU-145 cells is shown in Table 2. Treatment with 50 and 100.0 µg/mL of La-03 beverage showed the smallest number of DU-145 cells in G0/G1 phase and therefore a greater cell population in the G2/M phase (Fig. 6B). Lc-01 (50 and 100.0 µg/mL) induced a decrease in the percentage of cells in G0/G1 phase, followed by an increase of cell number in S and G2/M phases when compared to control group ($p < 0.05$, Fig. 6C). Bb-12 beverage caused an increase in the percentage of DU-145 cells in the G0/G1 phase, with a corresponding decrease in the G2/M ($p > 0.05$). Treatment with 50.0 µg/mL of La-05 beverage increased the cells in G0/G1 phases, followed by an increase G2/M phase.

4. Apoptosis

We examined the effect of probiotic whey dairy beverages on different stages of the PC-3 and DU-145 cell death process for 24 h. Tables 3 and 4 show the percentages of viable, early apoptotic, late apoptotic, and non-apoptotic cells after treatment with probiotic whey dairy beverages (50 and 100 µg/mL) and Figs. 7 and 8 show the influence of control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic); beverage with addition of La-03; beverage with addition of Lc-01; beverage with addition of Bb-12 and beverage with addition of La-05 on the apoptosis rate.

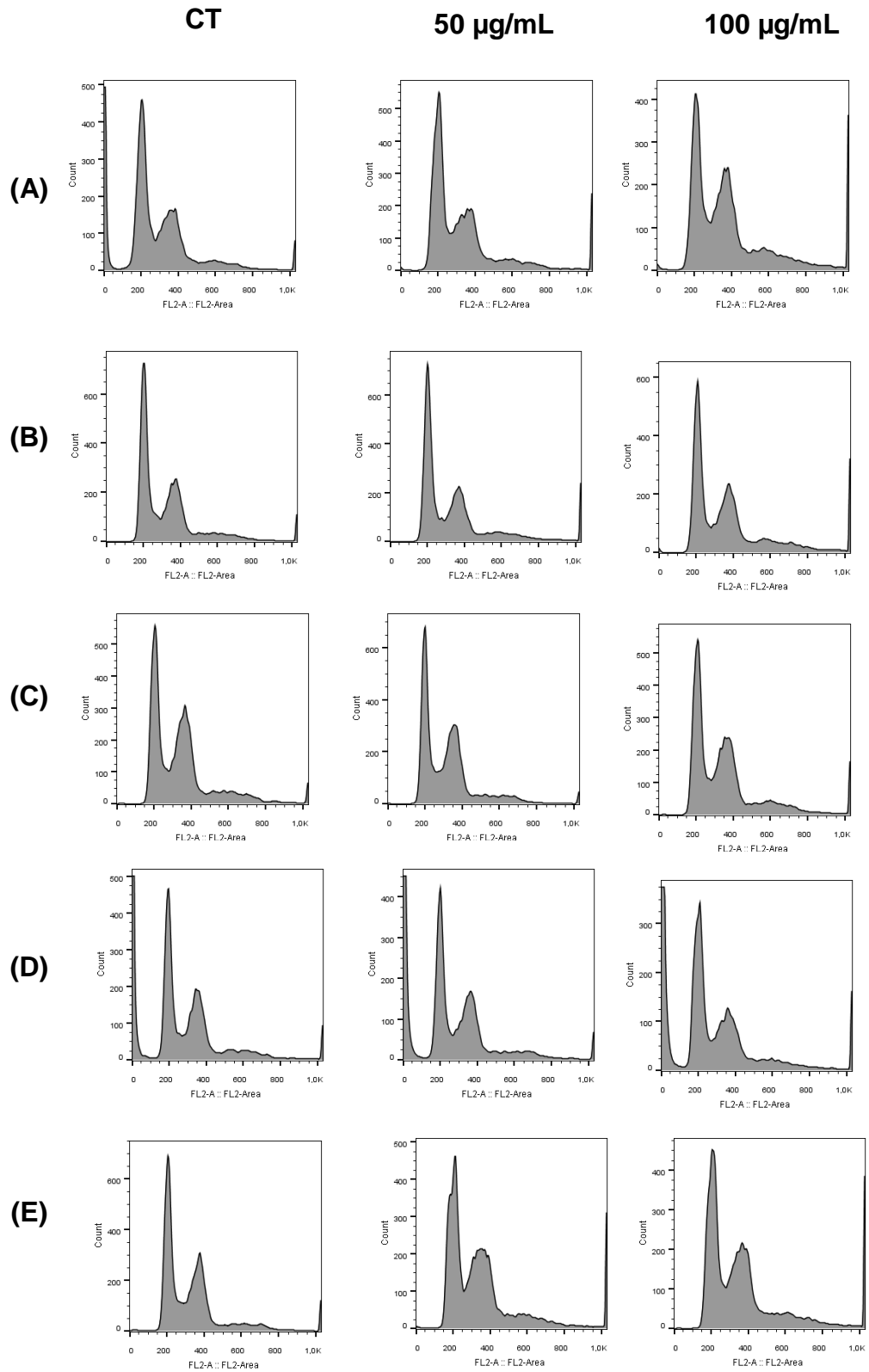


Figure 6. Illustration of effect (A) control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic) ; (B) beverage with addition of La-03; (C) beverage with addition of *L. Casei-01*; (D) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (E) beverage with addition of La-05 on cell cycle progression in DU-145 cells 24 h after incubation. The phases of

the cell cycle are illustrated at untreated cell (CT) and treated with 50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL of these beverages.

Different mechanisms have been reported on how LAB can inhibit colon cancer, which includes enhancing the host's immune response, binding and degrading carcinogens, producing antimutagenic compounds, and altering the physiochemical conditions in the colon (Hirayama & Rafter, 2000; Kumar et al., 2012). Moreover, probiotic bacteria can decrease the level of some hazardous enzymes in the human body such as glycosidase, b-glucuronidase, azoreductase, and nitroreductase which convert the precarcinogens into active carcinogens (De Moreno De LeBlanc, & Perdigon, 2005).

No significant decrease ($p > 0.05$) in the percentages of viable cells (50 and 100 µg/mL) and significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the percentages of apoptotic cells was observed after treatment with control beverage compared to untreated cells. The percentage of apoptotic cells (early and late apoptotic cells) of the PC-3 cells showed a high increase ($p < 0.05$) after treatment with 100 µg/mL of the La-03 beverage.

The increase in the percentage of cells in apoptosis (early and late apoptotic cells) was also found in PC-3 cells treated with 50 and 100 µg/mL of Lc-01 and Bb-12 beverages, which were statically different (exception 50 µg/mL of Bb-12) when compared to untreated cells. The La-05 beverage promoted significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the percentages of viable cells (50 and 100 µg/mL) and significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the percentages of apoptotic PC-3 cells. After treatment with all beverages, DU-145 cells showed a decrease in the population of viable cells ($p < 0.05$), all treatments also increased ($p < 0.05$) the rate of late apoptosis (Fig. 8).

Nowadays, consumers are increasingly demanding products fortified with probiotic bacteria (Stanton, Ross, Fitzgerald, & Van Sinderen, 2005). In order to meet

this demand, the food biotechnology industry has developed several fermented products containing probiotic strains. Sufficient numbers of the selected probiotics in the products can promote several advantages for human health, supporting the increase demand for probiotic-based beverages. The application of probiotic cultures in different dairy food matrices could represent a great challenge for the viability of probiotics (Balthazar et al., 2018). In this sense, probiotic whey dairy beverages are especially important to the human diet due to potential health improvement related to bioactive peptides released during fermentation (Balthazar et al., 2019). Indeed, milk-derived bioactive peptides have been identified as potential ingredients of health-promoting functional foods (Mohanty, Mohapatra, Misra, & Sahu, 2016). These bioactive peptides are targeted at diet-related chronic diseases especially the non-communicable diseases viz., obesity, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes besides playing a vital role in the prevention of cancer, osteoporosis and other disorders.

Table 3. Effect of whey-dairy probiotic beverages (50.0 µg/mL and 100.0 µg/mL) on stages of death process in human prostate adenocarcinoma cells (PC-3) after 24 h.

Samples		Viable cells (Annexin V- PI-)	Late apoptosis (Annexin V+ PI+)	Early apoptosis (Annexin V+ PI-)	Non-apoptotic cells (Annexin V- PI+)
Control Beverage	CT	96.00±0.42 ^a	1.33±0.13 ^a	1.41±0.30 ^a	1.27±0.03 ^a
	50 µg/mL	95.05±1.26 ^a	2.11±0.96 ^a	1.39±0.60 ^a	1.46±0.45 ^a
	100 µg/mL	91.95±0.51 ^a	3.94±0.41 ^b	1.41±0.59 ^a	2.71±0.93 ^a
La-03 Beverage	CT	95.85±0.21 ^a	1.50±0.11 ^a	1.23±0.55 ^a	1.42±0.18 ^a
	50 µg/mL	90.83±0.75 ^b	4.94±1.04 ^b	1.35±0.34 ^a	2.90±0.34 ^a
	100 µg/mL	86.08±1.23 ^c	7.81±0.95 ^c	4.44±1.99 ^b	1.66±0.14 ^a
L.Casei-01 Beverage	CT	96.55±0.78 ^a	1.68±0.42 ^a	0.82±0.47 ^a	0.98±0.16 ^a
	50 µg/mL	81.00±13.58 ^a	4.25±4.94 ^b	10.88±5.98 ^b	3.87±2.68 ^b
	100 µg/mL	68.50±0.42 ^b	9.05±3.61 ^c	21.95±4.31 ^c	0.54±0.33 ^a
Bb-12 Beverage	CT	96.05±0.07 ^a	1.57±0.01 ^a	0.92±0.11 ^a	1.43±0.16 ^a
	50 µg/mL	97.05±0.07 ^a	1.91±0.08 ^a	0.94±0.15 ^a	1.13±0.18 ^a
	100 µg/mL	91.30±0.28 ^b	4.75±0.07 ^b	2.80±0.06 ^b	1.17±0.18 ^a
La-05 Beverage	CT	96.30±0.54 ^a	1.62±0.25 ^a	0.87±0.29 ^a	1.20±0.29 ^a
	50 µg/mL	93.65±0.07 ^b	2.74±0.18 ^b	0.96±0.21 ^a	2.68±0.35 ^b
	100 µg/mL	89.90±1.70 ^c	3.73±0.80 ^c	5.08±0.74 ^b	1.28±0.14 ^a

* Results are expressed as mean ± standard deviation. a,b,c Different letters in the same column and substance, indicate statistical difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4. Effect of whey-dairy probiotic beverages (50.0 µg/mL and 100.0 µg/mL) on stages of death process in human prostate adenocarcinoma cells (DU-145) after 24h.

Samples		Viable cells (Annexin V- PI-)	Late apoptosis (Annexin V+ PI+)	Early apoptosis (Annexin V+ PI-)	Non-apoptotic cells (Annexin V- PI+)
Control Beverage	CT	91.05± 0.78 ^a	6.04±0.73 ^a	1.24±0.46 ^a	1.69±0.47 ^a
	50 µg/mL	86.18±0.86 ^b	9.61±1.14 ^b	1.09±0.53 ^a	3.13±0.78 ^b
	100 µg/mL	83.25±1.48 ^c	10.18±1.44 ^b	5.90±0.71 ^b	0.68±0.65 ^a
La-03 Beverage	CT	93.75±0.92 ^a	2.32±1.39 ^a	0.96±0.75 ^a	2.98±1.22 ^a
	50 µg/mL	80.13±1.45 ^b	9.36±0.62 ^b	6.87±1.52 ^b	3.62±0.62 ^a
	100 µg/mL	60.23±2.64 ^c	21.53±1.55 ^c	18.18±4.27 ^c	0.08±0.07 ^b
L. Casei-01 Beverage	CT	94.30±0.14 ^a	1.35±0.01 ^a	0.41±0.04 ^a	3.96±0.17 ^a
	50 µg/mL	81.00±3.77 ^b	8.83±1.40 ^b	9.76±5.34 ^b	0.45±0.19 ^b
	100 µg/mL	71.43±6.49 ^c	16.10±3.33 ^c	10.65±2.33 ^c	1.75±0.82 ^b
Bb-12 Beverage	CT	91.55±1.20 ^a	5.66±0.76 ^a	1.11±0.91 ^a	1.71±0.52 ^a
	50 µg/mL	85.95±2.19 ^b	10.02±1.81 ^b	1.77±0.16 ^a	2.29±0.50 ^a
	100 µg/mL	84.65±0.92 ^b	10.14±0.80 ^b	1.94±0.95 ^a	3.25±0.81 ^b
La-05 Beverage	CT	91.90±1.70 ^a	4.48±1.67 ^a	1.36±0.18 ^a	2.24±0.18 ^a
	50 µg/mL	87.75±1.77 ^b	8.47±1.82 ^b	2.03±1.00 ^a	1.80±1.05 ^a
	100 µg/mL	82.85±0.92 ^c	4.98±0.49 ^a	0.37±0.16 ^b	11.80±0.57 ^b

* Results are expressed as mean ± standard deviation. a,b,c Different letters in the same column and substance, indicate statistical difference ($p < 0.05$).

The antiproliferation activity of milk peptides has been reported in many works. Several hypotheses have been proposed to explain the mechanism(s) of the antiproliferative activity of milk peptides. Competition between the peptides and cancer growth factors for cancer cell-membrane receptors is one of these hypotheses. Another hypothesis is that the released peptides have specific cytotoxicity on cancer cells, which induces apoptosis (Pessione & Cirrincione, 2016; Picot et al., 2006). Ayyash, Al-nuaimi, Al-mahadin, and Liu (2018) investigated the anticancer activity of camel milk fermented with indigenous probiotic strains of *Lactobacillus* spp., compared with fermented bovine milk. The proliferations of Caco-2, MCF-7 and HELA cells were more inhibited ($p < 0.05$) when treated with WSEs from camel milk compared with bovine milk fermented by all present strains except Lp. DSM. Indeed, the anticancer properties of bovine whey proteins may be attributed to their ability to increase cellular levels of glutathione, an antioxidant. Also, it has been reported that whey proteins exhibit biological effects such as anticarcinogenic activity (Davoodi, Esmaili, & Mortazavian, 2013).

The majority of reports which have characterized milk-derived anticancer activity have come from *in vitro* studies using tumor cell lines, or *in vivo* studies using animal models of tumorigenesis. Although both approaches can provide valuable evidence on the potential anticancer activity of milk-derived molecules, caution should be taken with the *in vitro* studies for not extrapolating the results and make statements related to anticancer activity in humans.

In the case of *in vitro* studies, the demonstration of an anticancer effect should be taken to imply that the component under test has the potential to regress tumor development (not initiation), and moreover any given biological effect of a component

in vitro must be assessed in light of its perceived *in vivo* performance in the gastrointestinal tract. This is particularly important concerning human intestinal physiology: many potentially beneficial molecules in milk may be rendered inactive and remain unabsorbed in the human digestive tract, following gastric processing. The same cautions apply to *in vivo* studies of tumorigenesis in animal models, where the rodent gastrointestinal system may well respond to anticancer factors in a different way to the human digestive system (Nandhini & Palaniswamy, 2013).

Cancer is characterized by deregulation of apoptosis, cell proliferation, invasion, angiogenesis, and metastasis. It is desirable to have a compound capable of inhibiting the proliferation of cancer cells (Rosa et al., 2018). Cancer cells have the characteristic to induce both proliferation and apoptosis. The apoptosis cells are characterized by several unique features including cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation, DNA fragmentation and membrane blebbing (Sah et al., 2015). During oncogenesis, removal of genetically unstable cells through apoptosis is helpful in the down-regulation of proliferative tumor cells to treat cancer. However, malignant cells resist apoptosis signals and do not undergo apoptosis easily. Furthermore, previous study deciphered the potentiality of probiotics in regulation of apoptosis (Altonsy, Andrews, & Tuohy, 2010). Indeed, metabolites produced by probiotics confer protection against cancer, reducing mutagenicity, diminishing the genotoxicity of dietary carcinogens by mitigating xenobiotic metabolism, regulating apoptosis and suppressing tumor proliferation (Gayathri, Devaraja & Rashmi, 2016).

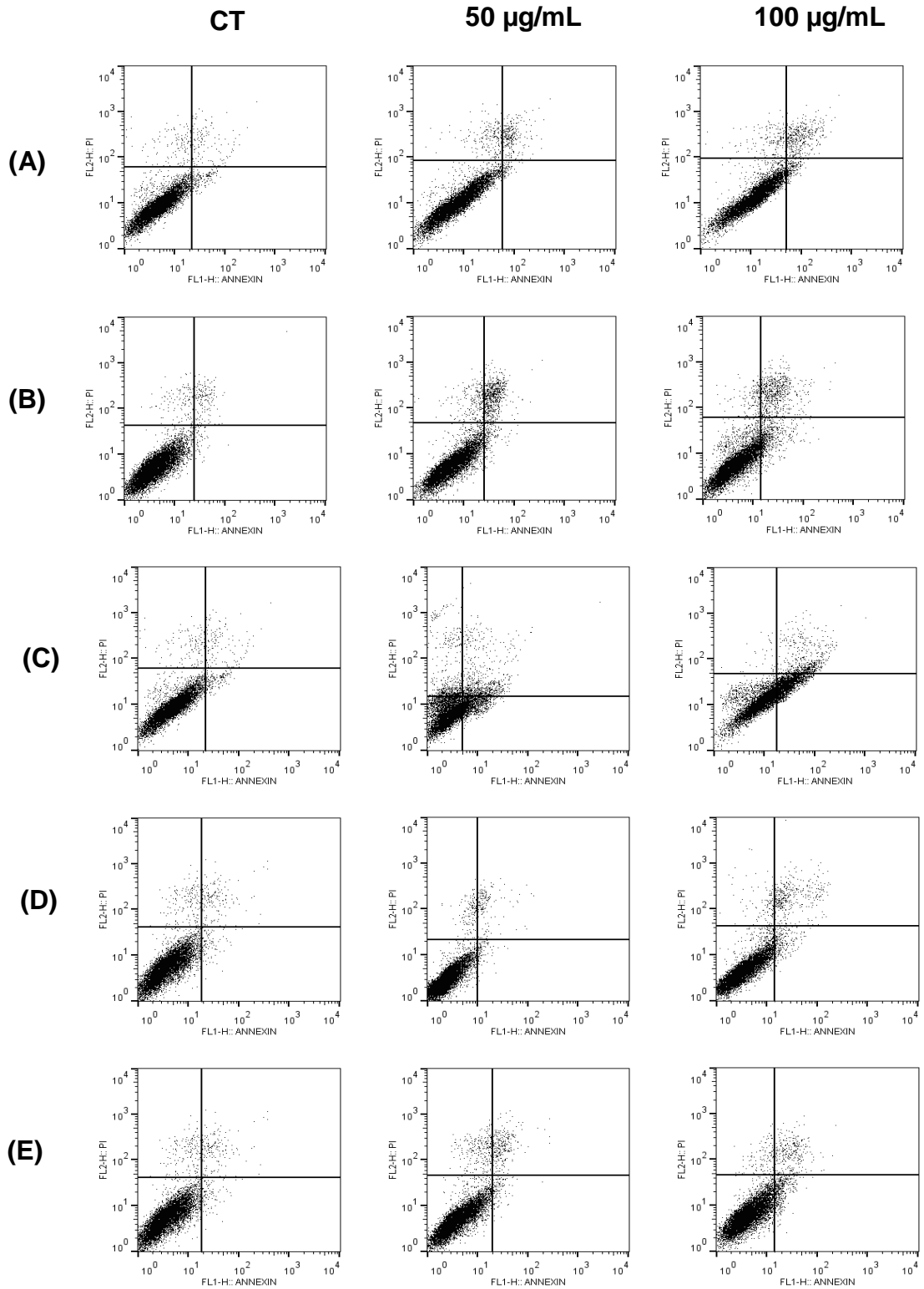


Fig. 7. Illustration of effect (A) control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic) ; (B) beverage with addition of La-03; (C) beverage with addition of *L. Casei*-01; (D) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (E) beverage with addition of La-05 on rate of apoptosis PC-3 cells 24 h after incubation according to concentration of these beverages . Untreated cell (CT) and treated with 50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL.

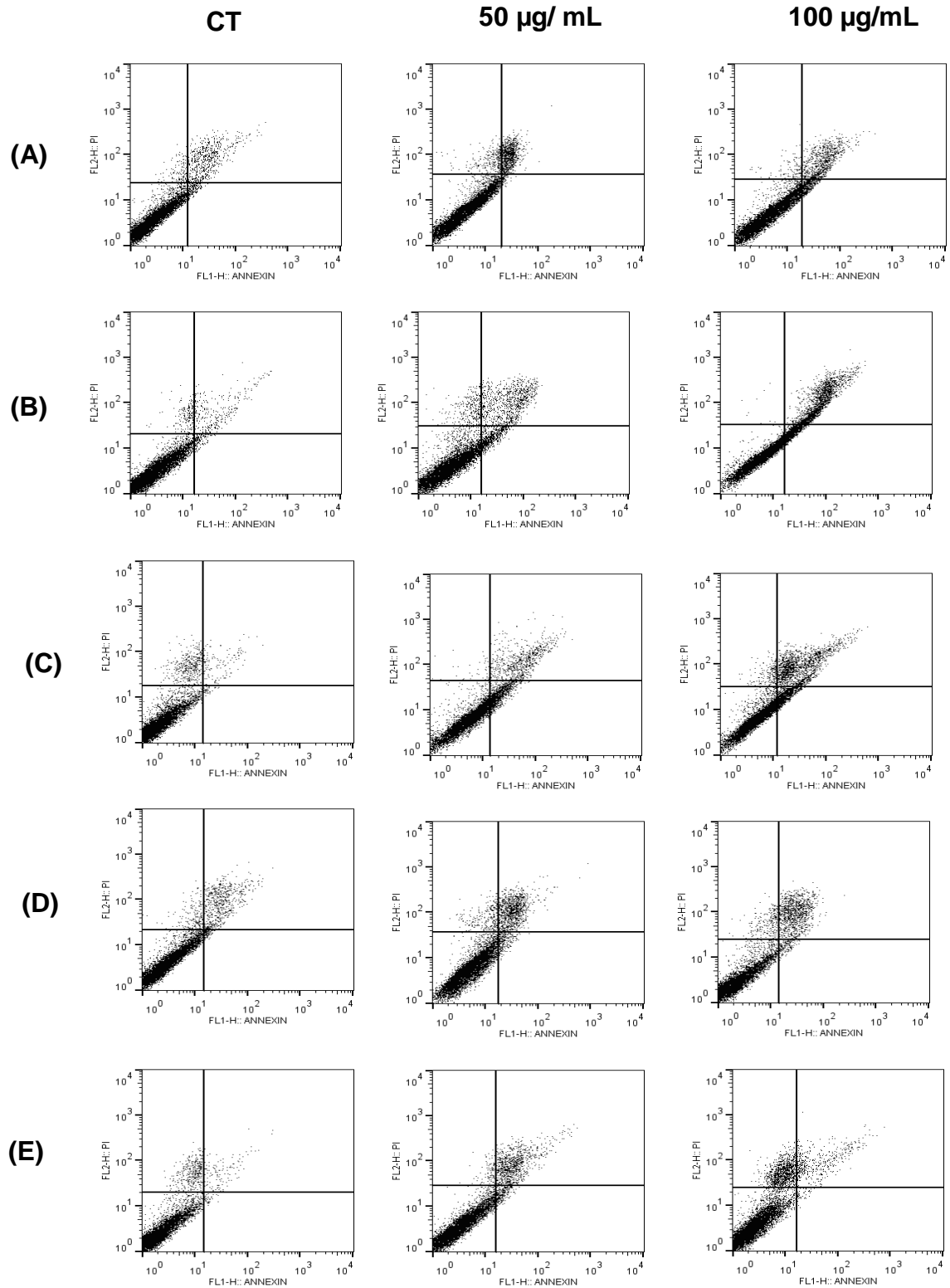


Fig. 8. Illustration of effect (A) control beverage (beverage without addition of probiotic) ; (B) beverage with addition of La-03; (C) beverage with addition of *L. Casei*-01; (D) beverage with addition of Bb-12; (E) beverage with addition of La-05 on rate of apoptosis DU-145 cells 24 h after incubation according to concentration. of these beverages . Untreated cell (CT) and treated with 50.0 and 100.0 µg/mL of these beverages.

Overall, probiotic whey dairy beverages, in particular added with *L.casei 01*, presented as an interesting and coadjuvant dietary strategy to prevent prostate cancer cells. Future clinical trials should be performed (Sarfraz et al., 2019; Shafi et al., 2019) to confirm the findings obtained in this study.

5. Conclusion

Probiotic whey dairy beverages demonstrated inhibition activity on the viability of prostate cancer cells (PC-3 and DU-145), causing extensive apoptosis induction. In addition, probiotic whey dairy beverages showed as adequate food matrix for delivering all the probiotic bacteria strains, but considering technological and health aspects, the product added with *L. casei-01* presented the best performance.

Overall, probiotic whey dairy beverage presented as a therapeutic strategy to treat prostate cancer. Animal and human clinical trials should be performed to have a better understanding and confirmation of the findings obtained in the present study.

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CAPÍTULO III

EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS, ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND BIOACTIVE PEPTIDE IDENTIFICATION FROM PROBIOTIC WHEY DAIRY BEVERAGES

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ABSTRACT

Whey dairy beverages have an important market worldwide and can be used as a probiotic carrier. This study aimed to elaborate dairy beverages with different probiotic strains bacteria and to evaluate the content of phenolic compounds, antioxidant capacity, chemical composition and identify bioactive peptides of this beverages in different days of storage refrigerated. It was observed that the values of fat content not showed significant values during storage ($p>0.05$). The percentagem of α -glucosidase inhibition ranged from >80% at 1 day to 30 days of storage for beverage with addition of La-03; La-05. After 7 days of the refrigerated storage, there was no change in the total phenolic compounds content in CTL beverage. In the DPPH assay, the highest antioxidant activity after 15 days of storage was observed. Ours findings suggest that probiotic whey dairy beverages is a functional food that can exert antidiabetic and antioxidante properties that health-promoting benefits.

KEY-WORDS: Probiotic, Whey dairy beverages, Bioactive Peptides

1.Introduction

Whey dairy beverages have an important market worldwide. Three important aspects for the growth of this market are: (a) economic value, as cheese whey is a low-cost by-product of the cheese industry, (b) great sensory acceptance, as it is a dairy food appreciated among consumers; and (c) environmental value, as cheese whey is as polluting waste and is normally rejected by cheese manufacturers. In addition, the consumption of whey dairy beverage has presented growth, since it is an alternative to traditional yogurt, at a reduced cost due to the use of whey in its formulation. For Brazilian regulatory purposes, whey beverages must contain at least 51% dairy base (milk and whey mixture) and can be fermented or unfermented, pasteurized or sterilized, and added with fruit preparations and vegetable fat (Rosa et al., 2020).

Probiotics are commonly defined as mono-or mixed cultures of living microorganisms, which, when used by humans or animals, have beneficial effects on the host, improving the properties of the existing microflora. The most commonly used probiotic strains belong to genera *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium*. *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Lactobacillus casei* are considered as the most important probiotic species, and are believed to have positive effects on human health. The survival and the viable cell counts of probiotic strains in the final product at the moment of consumption are their most important qualitative parameters. Although there is no universal agreement regarding the recommended level, the values of 10^6 - 10^8 CFU/mL are generally accepted as minimum and satisfactory levels (Šertović et al., 2019).

It is known that microorganisms are considered a strong ally in the fight against free radicals due to the formation of antioxidant substances from their

metabolism. *Lactobacillus acidophilus* is one of the main responsible for the functional aspect of the food in which it is inserted (Amaretti et al., 2013; Ejtahed et al., 2012a; H. S. Kim et al., 2006; Menkovska et al., 2017) .The use of probiotics on preparation of dairy foods has been an important bet of industries and large research centers, as they improve the physical, chemical, sensorial and functional characteristics of foods, especially the antioxidant aspect , which justifies continuous researches concerning this kind of food and its functional aspects (Antunes et al., 2021).

Nowadays much attention has been paid on the development of probiotic whey beverages, because of the effects of probiotic strains on human health, such as lowering bloodstream cholesterol level and blood pressure, lactose metabolism improvement, anticarcinogenic properties, and immune system stimulation (Enujiugha & Badejo, 2017). Thus, whey beverage can be used as a probiotic carrier, promoting healthy benefits to the host. Furthermore, it is a cheaper product compared to the other probiotic dairy products (Rosa et al., 2020).

Probiotics can be considered a “functional food” because they can provide health benefits beyond the traditional nutritional function (Lin, 2003). An official definition of functional foods commonly agreed upon by all countries does not exist. However, a consensus on four main aspects to define functional foods have been reported in literature which are health benefits, nature of the food, level of function and the consumption pattern viz. health benefits should enhance the target function or help to prevent the disease occurrence while the nature of food should remain as a traditional food. The level of function should be beyond its basic nutritional function and the consumption pattern should be as per normal routine diet (Nazir et al., 2019).

This study aimed to elaborate whey dairy beverages with different probiotic strains bacteria and to evaluate the content of phenolic compounds, antioxidant capacity, chemical composition and identify bioactive peptides of a this beverages in different days of storage refrigerated.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Whey dairy beverage processing

Five different whey dairy beverage formulations were manufactured: one beverage added with the starter culture (*L. lactis* R-704) and without addition of the probiotic cultures (CTL); and whey dairy beverages containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-05 (La-05); *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-03 (La-03); *Lactobacillus casei-01* (Lc-01); and *Bifidobacterium Bb-12* (Bb-12) (Christian Hansen and Sacco, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil) in accordance with (Castro et al., 2013). Pasteurized milk (3.4% w/w fat, Líder, Lobato, Brazil) and cheese whey (Alibra, Campinas, Brazil) were used to formulate the whey dairy beverages at a proportion of 70:30% v/v. The whey beverages were pasteurized at 72–75 °C for 15 s, cooled to 35–37 °C, and added with the starter culture (1% v/v, 6 log CFU/mL) and the probiotic bacteria (2% v/v, 7–8 log CFU/mL). Then, the beverages were incubated at 35–37 °C until reaching pH 4.7 and cooled in an ice bath (0 ± 2 °C) until achieving the refrigerator temperature (4 ± 1 °C). Then, the beverages were packaged in transparent polyethylene bottles (200 mL) and stored at refrigerator (4 ± 1 °C) until the analysis. At the point of storing, the probiotic counts were above 8 log CFU/mL, which is recommended for a probiotic beverage (Hill et al., 2014), while starter bacteria counts were above 9 log UFC/mL.

The authors carried out compositional and physicochemical from 1 to 30 days of refrigerated storage (4 ± 1 °C).

2.2. Probiotic dairy beverages composition

Examination of the chemical quality of organic probiotic dairy beverages was done using parameters such a lactose content, protein content, fat content, moisture content, pH and acidity content. A chemical examination was carried out using the Lactoscan Ultrasonic Milk Analyzer (Milkotronic, Bulgaria) device.

2.3. Water-soluble extracts

Water-soluble extracts (WSE) of the whey beverage formulations were prepared according to (Meira et al., 2012). Ten milliliters of beverage formulations were suspended in 90 mL of distilled water, and homogenized under gentle stirring (150 rpm) at 4 °C. After centrifugation, the upper-fat layer was discarded, and the water extract was filtered through a Whatman no. 2 paper (Sigma-Aldrich, São Paulo, Brazil).

2.4. α -Amylase inhibition assay

Prior to the assay, stored WSEs were prepared as described above. The α - amylase inhibition assay was carried out according to the method described by (Y. M. Kim et al., 2004) with minor modifications. Briefly, 100 ml of α -amylase from human salivary (1.0 unit/ml, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) was premixed with 100 ml of a WSE. After pre-incubation at 37°C for 5 min, 250 ml of 1% starch was added as a substrate in phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) to start the reaction. The reaction was performed at 37 C for 5 min and terminated by the addition of 200 ml of DNS reagent (1% 3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid and 12% sodium potassium tartrate in 0.4 M NaOH). The reaction mixture was heated for 15 min at 100 C and diluted with 2 ml of distilled

water in an ice bath. α -Amylase activity was determined by measuring absorbance at 540 nm.

2.5. α -Glucosidase inhibition assay

Prior to the assay, stored WSEs were prepared as described above. α -Glucosidase inhibition assay was carried out according to the method detailed elsewhere (Y. M. Kim et al., 2004) with some modifications. α -Glucosidase (1 unit/ml, Sigma) was dissolved in 100 ml of 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) and mixed with 50 ml of an WSE. After pre-incubation at 37°C for 10 min, 50 ml of 5 mM p-nitrophenyl α -D-glucopyranoside (pNPG) was added as the substrate. The enzymatic reaction was performed at 37° C for 30 min and stopped by the addition of 1 ml of 0.1 M Na₂-CO₃. α -Glucosidase activity was determined by measuring the release of p-nitrophenol from pNPG at 400 nm. A solution without the WSE sample was used as a control. A solution without the substrate was used as a blank. The inhibition percentage was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Inhibition\%} = (1 - \text{Abs sample} - \text{Abs blank} / \text{Abs control}) \times 100$$

2.6. Determination of antioxidant activity

The analysis of the antioxidant activities of WSE were evaluated through four different methods: DPPH scavenging activity; ABTS radical cation scavenging activity; ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP); and oxygen radical absorbance capacity (ORAC).

2.6.1 Evaluation of the sequestering activity of DPPH radicals.

The diluted extracts were mixed with 2.5 mL of DPPH methanolic solution (0.06 mM) and allowed to react for 1 h in the dark. Measurements were performed at 515 nm with a Shimadzu UV-VIS 2700 spectrophotometer (Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan). The analysis was performed in triplicate. The decline in the DPPH radical

absorbance concentration caused by the extracts was compared to a Trolox standard. The results were expressed as mmol Trolox equivalent (TE) /L of the samples (Brand-Williams et al., 1995).

2.6.2 Total antioxidant activity analysis by ABTS*+ radical capture.

ABTS cations were prepared by mixing an ABTS stock solution (7 mM in water) with 2.45 mM of potassium persulfate. This mixture was allowed to stand for 24 h at room temperature until the reaction was completed and the absorbance was stable. The ABTS solution (2.5 mL) was added to diluted sample extracts, or commercial antioxidant Trolox to obtain the calibration curve (Trolox equivalent – TEAC), and mixed thoroughly. Absorbance was measured at 734 nm after 6 min. Results were expressed as mmol Trolox of the samples. (Rufino *et al.*, 2007)

2.6.3 Determination of the total antioxidant activity by the iron reduction method (FRAP).

The extracts were measured for antioxidant activity by FRAP according to Rufino *et al.*, 2006) Aliquots of 2.7 mL of TPTZ reagent (ferric-2,4,6-tripyridyl-s-triazine) were mixed with the diluted extract samples. After 30 min at 37°C, the absorbance was read at 595 nm. The antioxidant capacity was expressed as ferrous sulphate equivalents (mmol FeSO₄ g⁻¹ dry liters of the samples).

2.6.4 Antioxidant activity test by the ORAC method.

The ORAC assay was conducted with an automatic plate reader (SpectraMax i3x, San Jose, CA, USA) with 96-well plates. Analysis was conducted with WSE, fluorescein solution and 60 mL of 2,20 -azobis (2-amidino-propane) dihydrochloride (AAPH) was added. (Yashin et al., 2013) Analysis was conducted in phosphate buffer with pH 7.4 at 37°C. Peroxyl radical was generated using the AAPH reagent, which was freshly prepared for each run. Fluorescein was used as the substrate.

Fluorescence conditions were as follows: excitation at 485 nm and emission at 520 nm. The standard curve was linear between 1 mM and 90 mM Trolox. Results were expressed as mmol of TE g⁻¹ dry liters of the samples.

2.7. Determination of total phenolic compounds

The total phenolic content of the extracts was determined according to the Folin–Ciocalteu method, as described by (Hudáková et al., 2016) From each of the dilutions, in triplicate, 500 mL was retrieved and added to 2.5 mL of Folin–Ciocalteu reagent and 2.0 mL of 4% sodium carbonate solution. The mixture was allowed to rest for 2 h in the dark. Measurements were performed at 750 nm in triplicate, in a Shimadzu UV-VIS 2700 spectrophotometer (Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan). Gallic acid, in the concentration range of 0–100 mg mL⁻¹, was used for the calibration curve. The concentration of total phenolic compounds of the extracts was expressed as gallic acid equivalents, which reflect the phenolic content as the amount of gallic acid in mg 100 g⁻¹ dry liters of the samples.

2.8. Peptide Analysis

The peptide profiles were analyzed using Q exactive Plus (ThermoScientific). The samples were returned in analytical grade water (TEDIA) in the proportion required for commercial milk powder, and then skimmed by centrifugation at 13,000xg for 10 minutes at room temperature. The samples were aliquoted for protein extraction after centrifugation. All tubes holding samples were treated with 1% acetic acid and acetonitrile before being placed in the thermomixer for 10 minutes at 900 rpm and room temperature. The samples were then centrifuged at 13,000xg for 10 minutes at room temperature, and the supernatant was collected and fully dried in Speed Vac. Subsequently the samples were resuspended in 0.1% formic acid and transferred to the Oasis HLB 3cc SPE (solid phase extraction) column. Elution was

performed in an eppendorf protein lobind with a solution of 1 ml 80% acetonitrile in 0.1% formic acid, dried completely in Speed Vac, resuspended in 0.1% formic acid and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 13,000xg at room temperature. The supernatant was then transferred to an injection vial and analyzed immediately in CL-EMAR. The data were collected with Proteome Discoverer 2.1 softwares, and the spectra were analyzed with Bos Taurus – Uniprot.

2.9. Statistical analysis

The results presented are the mean and the corresponding standard deviation of three independent experiments performed in triplicate ($n = 9$). Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism statistical software (version 5.04, GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). The univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) with the Tukey post-hoc analysis at a 95% confidence level was used.

3.0. Results and discussion

3.1. Probiotic dairy beverages composition

Physicochemical analysis results of of probiotic whey dairy beverages are shown in Table 1.

It was observed that the values of fat content not showed significant values during storage ($p > 0.05$). These results are similar to those reported in previous works (A. V. S. C. De Lima et al., 2016; León-López et al., 2020) based on the preparation of beverages with fermented milk whey and low fat content fat content. When the acidity content of probiotic whey dairy beverages was examined during storage, it was showed that beverages containing Bb12 strains had increased acidity (mean 0.66%), which was statistically different from the other strains ($p < 0.05$).

Table 1: Physicochemical characteristics of probiotic whey dairy beverages during refrigerated storage.

	Samples	Acidity (g% lactic acid)	Fat (%)	Lactose (%)	Moisture (%)	Protein (%)	pH
1°day	CTL	0,60±0,02 ^a	1,60±0,11 ^a	4,30±0,61 ^a	90,94±1,12 ^a	3,33±0,41 ^a	4,85±0,01 ^a
	La-03	0,62±0,01 ^a	1,83±0,18 ^a	5,15±0,31 ^b	89,94±0,68 ^b	3,69±0,25 ^b	4,81±0,02 ^a
	L. Casei-01	0,72±0,01 ^b	1,78±0,05 ^a	5,47±0,03 ^b	89,28±0,08 ^b	3,94±0,03 ^b	4,71±0,01 ^b
	Bb-12	0,67±0,01 ^c	1,90±0,09 ^a	4,93±0,25 ^b	90,44±0,49 ^b	3,51±0,05 ^b	4,76±0,07 ^b
	La-05	0,63±0,01 ^a	1,91±0,11 ^a	5,39±0,03 ^b	89,48±0,02 ^b	3,86±0,01 ^b	4,74±0,03 ^b
7°day	CTL	0,59±0,01 ^a	1,76±0,37 ^a	4,60±0,44 ^a	91,96±1,16 ^a	2,94±0,43 ^a	4,86±0,01 ^a
	La-03	0,61±0,02 ^a	2,00±0,21 ^a	4,10±0,01 ^b	92,28±0,06 ^b	2,83±0,03 ^b	4,82±0,01 ^a
	L. Casei-01	0,78±0,02 ^c	1,81±0,05 ^a	5,09±0,13 ^a	90,07±0,25 ^a	3,64±0,09 ^a	4,71±0,00 ^a
	Bb-12	0,65±0,01 ^b	1,73±0,04 ^a	4,95±0,27 ^a	90,01±0,54 ^a	3,54±0,21 ^a	4,57±0,40 ^a
	La-05	0,62±0,00 ^c	1,76±0,06 ^a	5,14±0,19 ^a	90,15±0,57 ^a	3,69±0,14 ^a	4,78±0,01 ^a
15°day	CTL	0,65±0,01 ^a	1,72±0,05 ^a	5,40±0,06 ^a	89,39±0,12 ^a	3,90±0,05 ^a	4,87±0,01 ^a
	La-03	0,62±0,08 ^a	1,84±0,09 ^a	5,52±0,17 ^a	89,17±0,31 ^a	3,98±0,12 ^a	4,83±0,01 ^a
	L. Casei-01	0,86±0,02 ^b	1,96±0,18 ^a	5,48±0,05 ^a	89,32±0,11 ^a	3,92±0,04 ^a	4,68±0,01 ^c
	Bb-12	0,71±0,01 ^a	1,88±0,08 ^a	5,47±0,10 ^a	89,30±0,19 ^a	3,93±0,07 ^a	4,81±0,01 ^a
	La-05	0,67±0,04 ^a	1,77±0,11 ^a	5,36±0,15 ^a	89,49±0,28 ^a	3,86±0,10 ^a	4,77±0,01 ^b
30°day	CTL	0,62±0,03 ^a	1,70±0,25 ^a	5,43±0,05 ^a	89,31±0,20 ^a	3,93±0,08 ^a	4,86±0,02 ^a
	La-03	0,59±0,05 ^a	1,56±0,09 ^a	5,54±0,07 ^a	89,04±0,17 ^a	4,03±0,06 ^a	4,72±0,01 ^b
	L. Casei-01	0,90±0,06 ^b	1,67±0,40 ^a	4,89±0,22 ^b	90,44±0,47 ^b	3,51±0,17 ^b	4,63±0,01 ^c
	Bb-12	0,67±0,01 ^a	1,67±0,28 ^a	4,81±0,37 ^b	90,59±0,68 ^b	3,45±0,25 ^b	4,80±0,00 ^a
	La-05	0,65±0,01 ^a	1,54±0,42 ^a	5,07±0,26 ^a	90,00±0,47 ^a	3,67±0,17 ^a	4,76±0,01 ^b

Data represent mean ± SD values of triplicate experiments. Different letters indicate statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level.

Fermentation is a non-oxidative process in which a carbon source is dissimilated by microorganisms to produce energy. Alcohols and organic acids such as lactic acid, acetic acid, and propionic acid are the principal end products of microbial fermentation. Food fermentation has long been used to preserve food and prevent spoiling, thanks to lactic acid bacteria. Lactic acid bacteria use ribosomes to make tiny proteins called bacteriocins, which are inhibitory to food borne pathogens and so provide safe food (Ayivi et al., 2020).

The findings of the first day storage behavior of the beverages did not demonstrate a significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between beverages without probiotic and probiotic, for lactose, moisture, and protein content. The same parameters, on the other hand, demonstrated a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the 7 ° day storage between beverages with and without probiotic strain.

According to several authors (Anema et al., 2014; Bak et al., 2001; Jacob et al., 2011; Vargas et al., 2008) changes in pH and acidity can affect the stability of the structural network of the drink which is reflected in the values of syneresis, because it has implications on the surface charge of casein micelles (Pacheco V. et al., 2017).

The pH values of the beverages did not differ when evaluated on the same day of storage (7 and 15 day) ($p > 0.05$). After 15 days of storage, there were variations ($p < 0.05$) in pH values only for beverages containing the strains La-03, L. *Casei*-01, and La-05.

In our findings, we observed that the lactose, moisture, and protein content of probiotic and control beverages did not alter significantly on the 15th day of storage ($p < 0.05$).

The same parameters were examined again 15 days after these findings (30th day of storage). Only the probiotic milk drinks made with the BB-12 and L. *Casei*-01

strains were significantly different from the control beverages ($p < 0.05$) Bb-12 and L. *Casei*-01 had lactose levels of (4.89 ± 0.22 ; 4.81 ± 0.37), moisture (90.44 ± 0.47 ; 90.59 ± 0.68), and protein (3.51 ± 0.17 ; 3.45 ± 0.25), respectively.

3.2. α -Amylase and α -Glucosidase inhibition assay

The inhibitory effects of all whey dairy beverages on α -amylase or α -glucosidase activity during 30 days of storage are presented in figure 1. The percentage of α -glucosidase inhibition ranged from $>80\%$ at 1 day to 30 days of storage for beverage with addition of La-03; La-05 and Bb-12 with a maximum inhibition percentage of 98% for beverage with addition of La-03. Although α -glucosidase inhibition to beverage without the addition of probiotic) increased ($P < 0.05$) during storage (Figure 1), ANOVA showed that α -glucosidase inhibition differed numerically but not significantly ($P > 0.05$) between some whey dairy beverages.

In other hand, α -amylase inhibition was significantly low ($P < 0.05$) in beverage with addition of La-05 than beverage with addition of La-03, L. *Casei*-01 and Bb-12 during first day storage. It was interesting to note that beverages made with L. *Casei*-01 showed higher α -amylase inhibition compared others beverages at day 7 of storage (Figure 1). The α -amylase inhibition in beverage with addition of Bb-12 remained $>50\%$ during 15 d of storage followed by a rapid increase to $>66\%$ at 21 d of storage (Figure 1).

Hydrolysis of dietary starch is the major source of glucose in the blood, with α -amylase and α -glucosidase being the key enzymes involved in starch breakdown and intestinal absorption, respectively. It is believed that inhibition of these enzymes can significantly decrease the postprandial increase of blood glucose level after a mixed carbohydrate diet, and therefore can be an important strategy in the

management of hyperglycaemia linked to type II diabete (Kwon et al., 2008). Human α -amylase is one of the major secretory products of the pancreas and salivary glands, playing a role in digestion of starch and glycogen (Kandra et al., 2004).

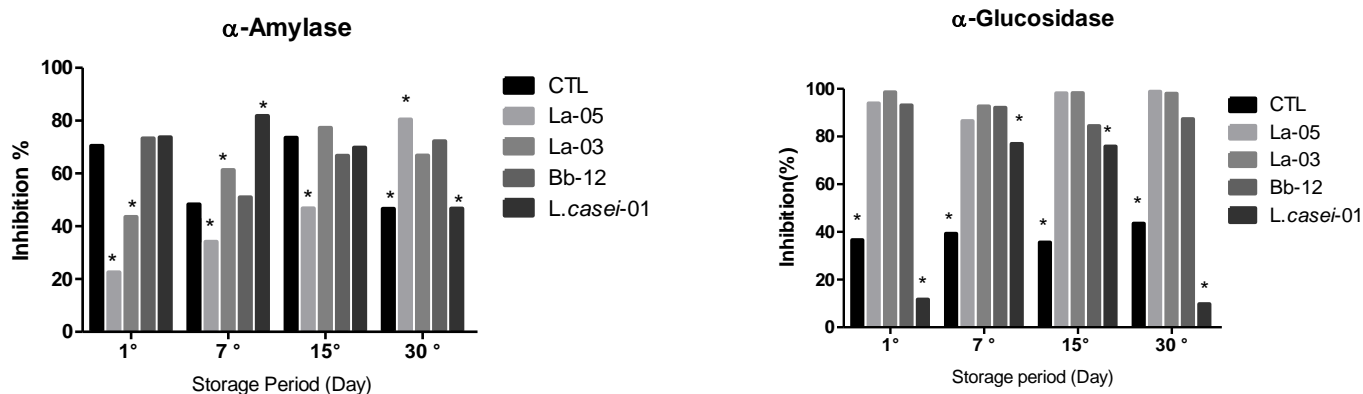


Figure 1 – α -Amylase and α -glucosidase inhibition (%) of CTL (beverage without addition of probiotic) and beverages with addition of different probiotics strain during refrigerated storage.

Other amylolytic enzymes also participate in the process of starch breakdown, but the contribution of α -amylase is a prerequisite for the initiation of this process. A second enzyme, α -glucosidase, which is also located in the brush-border surface membrane of intestinal cells, activates the final step of the digestive process. This exo-type carbohydrase enzyme catalyses the hydrolysis of complex carbohydrates and disaccharides to absorbable monosaccharides (Lordan et al., 2013).

The inhibition of α -amylase and α -glucosidase is considered an effective approach to control diabetes via diminishing carbohydrate hydrolysis (Donkor et al., 2012).

The general inhibition of both α -amylase and α -glucosidase enzymes could be attributed to bioactive peptides, particularly smaller ones, produced as a result of proteolytic enzymes secreted by the probiotic strains used (Ayyash et al., 2018).

The consumption of fermented foods with α -amylase inhibitory activity is currently regarded as a practical dietary approach to manage hyperglycemia and diabetes. Fermented milk products however have α -glucosidase inhibitory activities and this may explain how fermented milk products help to reduce postprandial hyperglycemia (Shori & Baba, 2014).

The addition of probiotics to whey dairy drinks may give advantages by increasing α -glucosidase inhibition and slowing the decline in this enzyme inhibitory activity during storage.

3.3. Concentration of the phenolic compounds

Phenolic compounds have been attracting growing research due to their antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antimutagenic properties. The antioxidant activity of these compounds involves the property of phenols to capture the more reactive varieties of oxygen and to inhibit the self-oxidant potential of cells (Antolovich et al., 2000). Increases in oxidant stress may play a fundamental role in the development of chronic diseases, such as heart disease and cancer (Galleano et al., 2012).

In our findings (Figure 2) there was no significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between CTL and probiotic beverages samples at first day storage. After 7 days of the refrigerated storage, there was no change in the total phenolic compounds content in CTL beverage sample (5.2947 mcg/100 mL) and La-05, Bb-12 and L. Casei-01. In contrast, the fermentation using La-03 impacted a great increase of total phenolic

compounds content which reached to (10.7263 mcg/100 mL), which considered the highest concentration reached among the storage intervals.

Several research has found that lactic acid bacteria fermentation increases the amounts of antioxidant molecules such as polyphenols (Dimitrovski et al., 2015; Wu et al., 2011).

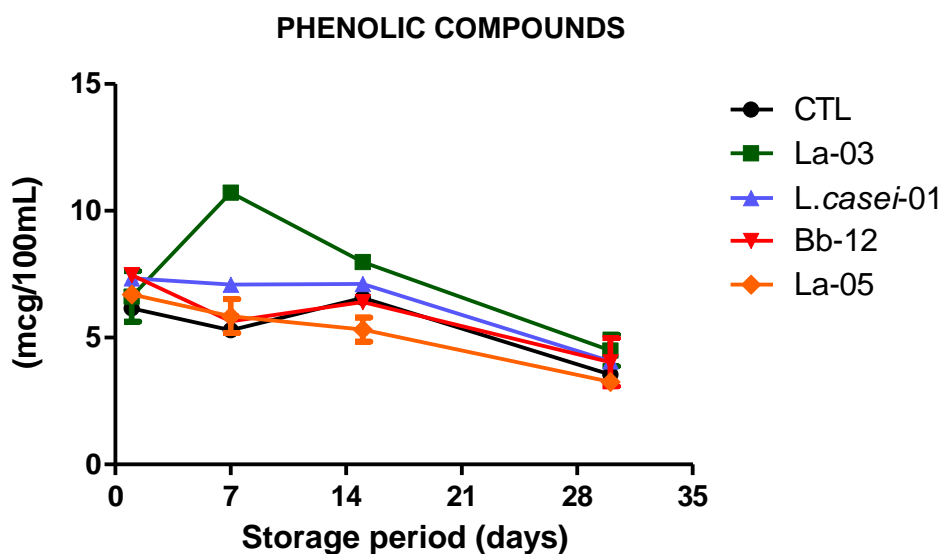


Figure 2 - The total phenolic compounds content in CTL (beverage without addition of probiotic) and beverages with addition of different probiotics strain during refrigerated storage.

It was previously identified that the fermentation process releases microbial enzymes that cause the plant to produce higher chemical compounds such as flavonoids, tannin, alkaloids, and phenylpropanoid (Nazarni et al., 2016). In addition, the fermentation process by *Lactobacillus* strains aids poly-phenoloxidase in the easy conversion and depolymerization of phenolic compounds with high molecular weight (Othman et al., 2009). Furthermore, natural fermentation with lactic acid bacteria lowers the pH, resulting in the activation of various involved enzymes in the

hydrolysis of complicated polyphenols, resulting in active, simpler, and higher polyphenols (Wijayanti et al., 2017).

The concentration of phenolic compounds was significantly decreased after 15 days of storage in all beverages.

According to (Bagher Hashemi & Mahmoodi, 2017) phenolic compounds can be degraded during storage as a result of enzymes and chemical interactions. Furthermore, the pH affects the stability of phenolic chemicals (Kwaw et al., 2018).

3.4. Antioxidant activity

Studies have shown that special strains of lactic acid bacteria have antioxidant properties. The antioxidative mechanisms of probiotics could be assigned to reactive oxygen species scavenging, metal ion chelation, enzyme inhibition, and the reduction activity and inhibition of ascorbate autoxidation. Studies using animal models of diabetes have also shown that *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Lactobacillus casei* attenuate oxidative stress and have antidiabetic effects (Ejtahed et al., 2012b).

The antioxidant activity by DPPH, ABTS, FRAP and ORAC measured are presented in figure 3. In the DPPH assay, the highest antioxidant activity after 15 days of storage was observed, with values 8456.11 μM trolox/L samples for beverages with Bb-12, 8221.31 μM trolox/L samples for beverages with *L.casei-01* and 7868.89 μM trolox/L samples for beverages with La-05 strain.

Wide dispersion of antioxidative parameter values was detected within each probiotic strain, irrespectively of the methodologies utilized (DPPH, ABTS, FRAP and ORAC), suggesting the strain specificity of this feature. These variations might be linked to the fact that these assays are based on various reactions that may be

impacted differently by unique molecular systems involved in oxidative stress defense.

Fermented milks have been reported as dietary sources of natural antioxidants because of the presence of antioxidant peptides. Most identified bioactive peptides were derived from α_s -casein and have been shown to exhibit free radical scavenging and inhibit enzymatic and non-enzymatic lipid peroxidation (Korhonen & Pihlanto, 2006). The antioxidant peptides derived from whey protein are likely the result of the presence of cysteine-rich proteins that aid in the synthesis of glutathione, a potent intracellular antioxidant (Hayes et al., 2007).

(Zhang et al., 2012) observed a shift in antioxidant activity after the fermentation process, which researchers believe was influenced by the bacterial strain. According to (Marazza et al., 2009), lactic acid bacteria that produce β -glucosidase (such as *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, and *Lactobacillus plantarum*) would increase the aglycone during the fermentation process, which acts as an antioxidant.

The results indicate a decrease in antioxidant activity in all samples by DPPH and ABTS assay after 15 days cold storage, it probably due to the reduction of total phenolic content in the beverages which strongly correlated with the antioxidant activity.

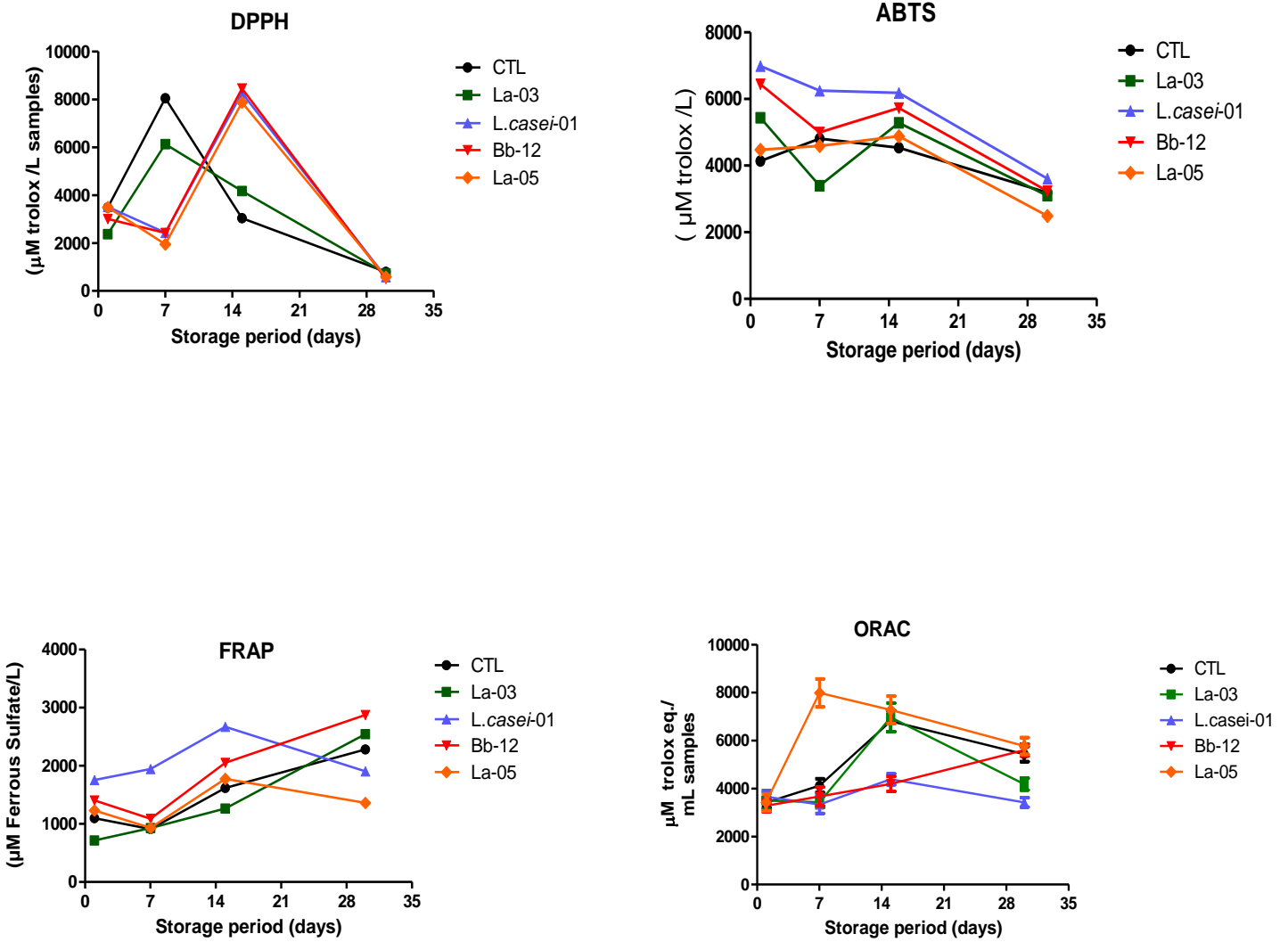


Figure 3 - Antioxidant activity according to DPPH, ABTS, FRAP and ORAC analysis of CTL (beverage without addition of probiotic) and beverages with addition of different probiotics strain during refrigerated storage.

3.5. Peptide Analysis

Table 2 displays the peptides identified in the probiotic whey dairy beverages according to the mass spectrometry spectrum compared to literature.

Bioactive peptides are defined as specific parts or fragments of encrypted proteins in the primary protein sequence that positively impact the function or condition of the body to affect the overall health status of the human body. These health benefits have been linked to various biological activities of bioactive peptides in the cardiovascular, digestive, immune, and nervous systems (Rubak et al., 2021).

Searches confirmed that 63 out of the 174 peptides founded in ours probiotics whey dairy beverages have previously bioactivit reported, including intracellular ROS and LOX lowering, angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE) inhibitory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, or immunomodulating, antihypertensive, allergenicity and antigenicity activity.

A total of 174, there were 112 Beta-casein, 22 Alpha-S1-casein, 26 Alpha-S2-casein, 7 Kappa-casein and 3 glycosylation-dependent cell adhesion molecule 1 segments among the sequenced peptides in ours beverages.

Bioactive peptides have been considered the new generation of biologically active regulators that can prevent, for example, oxidation and microbial degradation in foods. Functional foods and nutraceuticals have recently received a lot of attention, owing to the impact they can have on human health and their use in the prevention of certain diseases. As a result, over the last few years, there has been a lot of focus on the production and properties of bioactive peptides (Sánchez & Vázquez, 2017).

According to the literature many dairy products, including our probiotics whey dairy beverages contain bioactive peptides. (Ali et al., 2019), identified opioid-active peptides (β -Casein 106–119) in fermented control whey protein isolate. Opioid

peptides that exist in dairy products have pharmacological properties similar to morphine and play an active role in the central nervous system (Haque et al., 2008).

Bioactive peptides present in buffalo's yoghurt were also studied by (Taha et al., 2017) they reported different biological activities in their sample, including antioxidant and ACE-inhibitor activity in the β -Casein sequence (192-209), this same sequencing of peptides were found in ours samples. The antioxidant and ACE-inhibitor activity of ours samples was confirmed by other sequenced peptides, such as (β -Casein 189-204; β -Casein 192-206; β -Casein 194-206) and the results corroborate those described in literature by (Abdel-Hamid et al., 2019; Chang et al., 2014; M. dos S. F. de Lima et al., 2018; Juana Frias , Cristina Martinez-Villaluenga, 2017; Öztürk & Özel, 2020; Rubak et al., 2021).

Fermentation is an exciting approach to produce bioactive peptides from milk protein using microbes. Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) are the dominant bacteria involved during the fermentation process, several strains of *Lactobacillus* and *Lactococcus* have been used as starter cultures to produce bioactive peptides. During fermentation, LAB will actively hydrolyze proteins into amino acids and peptides for their growth needs. The peptides released vary in number and sequence of peptides, and among them are bioactive peptides. The release of these bioactive peptides in various fermented foods is strain-specific (Rubak et al., 2021).

Among the peptides released during fermentation are those that have immunomodulatory effects, for instance (β -Casein 193-206; β -Casein 195-206; β -Casein 194-206; β -Casein 143-160; β -Casein 193-209) fractions. ACE- inhibitory, antioxidant, and immunomodulatory peptides already were identified from yogurt, according to data reported in literatures (Jin et al., 2016).

The immunomodulatory effect of probiotics, and perhaps of most lactic acid bacteria present in fermented food products, involves the following: protection of epithelial cells by stimulating the production of mucin and the secretion of mucus; biofilm formation which probably saturates the receptors, including viral receptors; activation of dendritic cells to secrete proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6, IL-12 and interferon (IFN) γ ; boosting the innate immune cells. Immunomodulatory peptides can also act as antiviral agents because they regulate or improve immune responses. These biological active peptides have been identified in various fermented foods such as yogurt, cheese, fermented milk products (Öztürk & Özel, 2020).

Table 2: Peptides identified in the probiotic whey dairy beverages according to the mass spectrometry data compared to literature.

Protein Description (origin)	m/z	Amino Acid Sequence	Break MS	Biological Activity	Samples	Reference
Beta-casein	860	QEPVLGPVRGPFPIIV	94-209	Antihypertensive	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. Casei-01 and Bb-12	(Ha et al., 2015)
Beta-casein	919	SWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVLSL	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05 and L. Casei-01	-
Beta-casein	941	YQEPVLGPVRGPFPIIV	193-209	Antimicrobial activity; ACE-inhibitor; Upregulates MHC class II antigen expression and phagocytic activity	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. Casei-01 and Bb-12	(Birkemo et al., 2009; Corrons et al., 2017; Murray et al., 2018)
Beta-casein	873	HKEMPFKYPVEPF	106-119	Inhibit zinc-dependent enzymes and Opioid	CTL; La-03; La-05 and Bb-12	(Ali et al., 2019; Udechukwu et al., 2021)
Beta-casein	823	GVSKVKEAMAPKHKEMPFKYPVEPFES	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. Casei-01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	998	LYQEPVLGPVRGPFPIIV	192-209	ACE-inhibitor and Antioxidant	CTL; La-03; La-05 and L. Casei-01	(Taha et al., 2017)
Beta-casein	881	KAVPYPQRDMPIQAF	176-190	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03 and La-05	-
Beta-casein	1013	DVENLHLPLPLLQSWMHQPHQPLPPT	129-154	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-05 and L. Casei-01	-
Beta-casein	1034	SLSQSKVLPVPQKAVPYPQ	164-182	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05 and Bb-12	-

Beta-casein	667	MHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	144-160	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	723	MHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSV	144-162	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Beta-casein	752	SWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	142-160	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	891	LLYQEPVLGPVRGPPF	189-204	Antioxidant and ACE- inhibitor	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Abdel-Hamid et al., 2019)
Beta-casein	870	LLQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	139-160	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	835	LYQEPVLGPVRGPPF	192-206	Antioxidant and ACE- inhibitor	CTL; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Abdel-Hamid et al., 2019)
Beta-casein	761	MHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVL	144-163	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	895	LQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSV	-	Yet undescribed	CTL and La-03	-
Beta-casein	852	SWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVL	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	828	MHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVLSL	144-165	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05 and L. <i>Casei</i> -01	-
Beta-casein	833	LQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03 ; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and La-05	-
Beta-casein	820	SWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSV	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	778	YQEPVLGPVRGPPF	193-206	Immunomodulatory; ACE-inhibitor and Antioxidante	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(de Lima et al., 2018; Nongonierma & FitzGerald, 2016;

						Öztürk & Özel, 2020)
Beta-casein	932	LQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVL	140 -163	Dipeptidyl peptidase IV--inhibitor	CTL and La-03	(Nongonierma, Mazzocchi, et al., 2017)
Beta-casein	633	EPVLGPVRGPF	195-206	ACE-inhibitor and Immunomodulatory	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Gu et al., 2020; Öztürk & Özel, 2020; Solieri et al., 2018)
Beta-casein	928	MHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVLSLSQS	164-168	Yet undescribed	CTL and La-05	-
Beta-casein	697	QEPVLGPVRGPF	194-206	ACE-inhibitor; Antioxidant and Immunomodulatory	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(de Lima et al., 2018; Öztürk & Özel, 2020; Rubak et al., 2021)
Beta-casein	810	QEPVLGPVRGPFII	194-209	Antioxidant	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Jin et al., 2016)
Beta-casein	723	WMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	143-160	Immunomodulatory	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Xiang et al., 2019)
Beta-casein	823	WMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVL	143-163	ACE-inhibitor	CTL; La-03;La-05 and L. <i>Casei</i> -01	(Juana Frias , Cristina Martinez-Villaluenga, 2017)
Beta-casein	826	SKVLPVPQKAVPYPQ	168-182	Antioxidant	CTL	(Fan et al., 2019)
Beta-casein	620	PKHKEMPFK	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	991	GVSKVKEAMAPKHKEMPFKYPVEPF	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	631	GVSKVKEAMAPK	94-105	Antioxidant	CTL; La-05 and L. <i>Casei</i> -01	(Ali et al., 2019)
Beta-casein	1078	PPFLQPEVMGVSKVKEAMAP	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03;La-	-

					05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	
Beta-casein	642	MHQPHQPLPPT	144-154	Antitrotaviral activity	CTL; La-05 and Bb-12	(Ali et al., 2019)
Beta-casein	1014	TLTDVENLHLPLPLLQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	126-160	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	1054	LLYQEPVLGPVRGPFPIIV	191-209	ACE-inhibitor	CTL; LA-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Chang et al., 2014)
Beta-casein	757	MHQPHQPLPPTVM	144-156	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-05 and L. <i>Casei</i> -01	-
Beta-casein	1045	PPLTQTPVVVPPFLQPEVM	-	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	1110	IPPLTQTPVVVPPFLQPEVM	-	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Beta-casein	545	SKVKEAMAPK	-	Yet undescribed	CTL and La-03	-
Beta-casein	715	PPFLQPEVMGVSK	85-97	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	935	DVENLHLPLPLLQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	129-160	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03; La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	772	KAVPYPQRDMPIQ	176-188	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Beta-casein	501	KVKEAMAPK	97-105	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	881	SWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVLS	142-164	Yet undescribed	CTL and La-05	-
Beta-casein	691	HQPHQPLPPTVM	145-156	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-05 and L. <i>Casei</i> -01	-
Beta-casein	785	WMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSV	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03;La-05 and L. <i>Casei</i> -01	-
Beta-casein	795	QSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03;La-05	-

					and L. Casei-01	
Beta-casein	982	DVENLHLPLPLLQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSV	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03 and La-05	-
Beta-casein	778	SWMHQPHQPLPPT	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03;La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	939	SKVKEAMAPKHKEMPFKYPVEPF	96-119	Yet undescribed	LA-03;La-05 ;L. Casei-01 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	677	SKVKEAMAPKHK	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03 and La-05	-
Beta-casein	1045	SKVKEAMAPKHKEMPFKYPVEPFOTES	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03;La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	782	KVLPVPQKAVPYPQ	169-182	Yet undescribed	LA-03;La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	575	QEPVLGPVRGP	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03	-
Beta-casein	637	HKEMPFKYP	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03 and La-05	-
Beta-casein	926	HQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQ	145-160	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	834	KEAMAPKHKEMPFKYPVEPF	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	731	PVLGPVRGPFPIIV	96-209	Antihypertensive	La-05	(Ha et al., 2015)
Beta-casein	930	PPLTQTPVVPPFLQPE	75-91	Yet undescribed	La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	790	MHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVLS	144-164	Yet undescribed	La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	895	QSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVL	141-163	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	795	EPVLGPVRGPFPIIV	195-209	ACE-inhibitory	La-05	(Ali et al., 2019)
Beta-casein	621	DELQDKIHPF	58-67	ACE inhibitory	La-05	(Rubak et al., 2021)
Beta-casein	739	SITRINKKIEKF	22-33	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	665	SITRINKKIEK	-	Yet undescribed	La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	613	SKVKEAMAPKH	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-

Beta-casein	1175	PPLTQTPVVVPPFLQPEVMGVS	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	1211	PPFLQPEVMGVSKVKEAMAPKH	-	Yet undescribed	La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	1337	PPFLQPEVMGVSKVKEAMAPKHKEMPFKYPVEPF	-	Yet undescribed	La-05 and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	934	SQSKVLPVPQKAVPYPQ	166-182	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	1074	PPLTQTPVVVPPFLQPEVMG	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	892	YQEPVLGPVRGPFPII	193-209	Antimicrobial ; Immunomodulatory and Antioxidant	La-05 and Bb-12	(Jin et al., 2016; Rubak et al., 2021; Taha et al., 2017)
Beta-casein	574	KVLPVPQKAVPYPQR	169-183	ACE inhibitory	La-05	(Islam et al., 2014)
Beta-casein	735	WMHQPHQPLPPT	143-154	Antioxidant	La-05	(Nongonierma, Lalmahomed, et al., 2017)
Beta-casein	791	MPFPKYPVEPFTE	124-136	Antibacterial and DPP-IV inhibitory	La-05	(Scotta et al., 2021)
Beta-casein	699	GVSKVKEAMAPKH	-	Yet undescribed	La-05 and L. Casei-01	-
Beta-casein	805	KEMPFKYPVEPF	107-119	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	588	RINKKIEKF	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein Beta-casein	601	SITRINKKIE	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	1123	AMAPKHKEMPFKYPVEPF	101-119	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	1019	HQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSV	145-162	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein	786	LYQEPVLGPVRGPF	192-205	ACE-inhibitor	Bb-12	(Georgalaki et al., 2017)
Beta-casein	862	LQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQS	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	730	YQEPVLGPVRGPF	193-205	Immunomodulatory and ACE-inhibitor	Bb-12	(Nongonierma & FitzGerald, 2016)
Beta-casein	781	SWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQS	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-

Beta-casein	689	EPVLGPVRGPFPI	195-207	Immunomodulatory and ACE-inhibitor	Bb-12	(Öztürk & Özel, 2020; Rubak et al., 2021)
Beta-casein	835	YQEPVLGPVRGPFPI	93-207	Immunomodulatory ;ACE-inhibitor And antimicrobial	Bb-12	(Öztürk & Özel, 2020; Rubak et al., 2021)
Beta-casein	892	LYQEPVLGPVRGPFPI	192-207	Immunomodulatory and ACE-inhibitor	Bb-12	(Nongonierna & FitzGerald, 2016)
Beta-casein	746	EPVLGPVRGPFPII	195-208	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	515	RINKKIEK	-	Inhibitor of lipoxygenase (LOX)	Bb-12	(Schurink et al., 2007)
Beta-casein	690	MHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQS	144-161	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Beta-casein	961	LQSWMHQPHQPLPPTVMFPPQSVLS	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Beta-casein (Fragment)	960	DELQDKIHPFAQTQSLVYPPGPIH	-	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Beta-casein (Fragment)	873	HKEMPFKYPVEPF	106-119	Opioid	CT; La-03; La-05 and Bb-12	(Ali et al., 2019)
Beta-casein (Fragment)	885	AQTQSLVYPPGPIHN	53-68	Yet undescribed	CT and Bb-12	-
Beta-casein (Fragment)	828	AQTQSLVYPPGPIH	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03	-
Beta-casein (Fragment)	836	DKIHPFAQTQSLVYPPGPIHN	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Beta-casein (Fragment)	828	AQTQSLVYPPGPIH	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03	-
Beta-casein 64,7	813	RELEELNVPGEIVE	1-14	Antihypertensive	L. Casei-01 and Bb-12	(Ha et al., 2015)
Beta-casein 64,7	751	DVENLHLPLLLQ	-	Yet undescribed	L. Casei-01	-
Beta-casein 64,7	893	SWMHQPHQPLPPTVM	-	Yet undescribed	L. Casei-01	-
Beta-casein 64,7	850	WMHQPHQPLPPTVM	143-156	Yet undescribed	L. Casei-01	-

Beta-casein 71.4	625	PVLGPVRGPFPI	209–220	ACE-inhibitory	Bb-12	(Santiago-López et al., 2018)
Alpha-S1-casein	970	LRLKKYKVPQLEIVPN	99-114	Yet undescribed	CTL; LA-03 and La-05	-
Alpha-S1-casein	821	RPKHPIKHQGLPQEVLENLL	1-21	Yet undescribed	CTL and La-05	-
Alpha-S1-casein	556	RPKHPIKHQGLPQE	1-14	Antimicrobial activity	CTL; LA-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Fialho et al., 2018)
Alpha-S1-casein	470	RPKHPIKHQGLP	-	Yet undescribed	CTL and La-05	-
Alpha-S1-casein	664	RPKHPIKHQGLPQEVLN	1-17	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Alpha-S1-casein	707	RPKHPIKHQGLPQEVLNE	1-18	Allergenicity and Antigenicity	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Elsayed et al., 2004)
Alpha-S1-casein	745	RPKHPIKHQGLPQEVLNEN	1-19	Antihypertensive	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Skrzypczak et al., 2020)
Alpha-S1-casein	626	RPKHPIKHQGLPQEVL	1-16	ACE-inhibitor	CTL; La-03;La-05 and Bb-12	(Baptista et al., 2020)
Alpha-S1-casein	513	RPKHPIKHQGLPQ	1-13	Antihypertensive	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Skrzypczak et al., 2020)
Alpha-S1-casein	561	APFPEVFGKE	26-35	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Alpha-S1-casein	571	RPKHPIKHQ	1-9	ACE-inhibitor and antimicrobial activity	CTL; LA-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	(Chang et al., 2014; Fialho et al., 2018)
Alpha-S1-casein	778	KKYKVPQLEIVPN	102-114	Yet undescribed	LA-03	-
Alpha-S1-casein	684	FVAPFPEVFGKE	24-35	ACE-inhibitor	LA-03 and La-05	(Rubak et al., 2020)

Alpha-S1-casein	883	RPKHPIKHQGLPQEV	1-15	ACE-inhibitor	LA-03	(Torres-Llanez et al., 2011)
Alpha-S1-casein	714	KYKVPQLEIVPN	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Alpha-S1-casein	783	RPKHPIKHQGLPQEVLNENL	1-20	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Alpha-S1-casein	814	QLLRLKKYKVPQL	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Alpha-S1-casein	507	RPKHPIKH	1-8	ACE-inhibitory	La-05	(Chang et al., 2014)
Alpha-S1-casein	461	PFPEVFGK	27-34	Antihypertensive	Bb-12	(Paul et al., 2016)
Alpha-S1-casein	674	VAPFPEVFGKEK	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Alpha-S1-casein	669	HIQKEDVPSER	80-90	Antioxidative	Bb-12	(Skrzypczak et al., 2020)
Alpha-S1-casein	733	KHIQKEDVPSER	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	778	AMKPWIQPKTKVIPYVRYL	189-207	Antibacterial activity	La-05	(Vargas-Bello-Pérez et al., 2019)
Alpha-S2-casein	799	KPWIQPKTKVIPY	165-203	Antibacterial activity	La-05	(Artym & Zimecki, 2013)
Alpha-S2-casein	1292	VYQHQKAMKPWIQPKTKVIPY	183-203	Antimicrobial activity	La-05	(Akuzawa et al., 2009)
Alpha-S2-casein	992	VYQHQKAMKPWIQPKT	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Alpha-S2-casein	566	KNMAINPSKE	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Alpha-S2-casein	656	FLKKISQRYQ	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	622	KAMKPWIQPK	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-

Alpha-S2-casein	662	MKPWIQPKTKVIPYVR	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	728	KAMKPWIQPKTKVIPYVR	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	521	PITPTLNRE	118-126	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	456	PITPTLNR	118-125	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	1045	YLYQGPIVLNPWDQVQR	98-114	Antihypertensive	L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	825	QGPIVLNPWDQVQR	116-129	Increased cell viability under oxidative stress and Decreased intracellular ROS levels	CTL; La-03 and L. <i>Casei</i> -01	(Pan et al., 2020)
Alpha-S2-casein	573	IQPKTKVIPYVRYL	209–222	Activity antibacterial	CTL and La-05	(Tonolo et al., 2020)
Alpha-S2-casein	643	YQGPIVLNPWDQVQRN	115-130	Yet undescribed	CTL; La-03;La-05; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	1021	LYQGPIVLNPWDQVQRN	99-115	Yet undescribed	CTL; L. <i>Casei</i> -01 and Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	614	KVKEAMAPK	-	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Alpha-S2-casein	685	VLNPWDQVQRN	-	Yet undescribed	CTL and La-03	-
Alpha-S2-casein	942	VYQHQAAMKPWIQPK	-	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Alpha-S2-casein	721	IQPKTKVIPYVR	194-205	Antibacterial	CTL	(Gu et al., 2020)
Alpha-S2-casein	567	NFLKKISQR	-	Yet undescribed	CTL	-

Alpha-S2-casein	754	MKPWIQPKTKVIPYVRYL	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03 and La-05	-
Alpha-S2-casein	687	KLTEEEKNRLN	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03	-
Alpha-S2-casein	738	TKLTEEEKNRLN	151-161	Yet undescribed	LA-03;La-05 and Bb-12	-
Alpha-S2-casein	745	KTKLTEEEKNRL	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03	-
Alpha-S2-casein	576	KVIPYVRYL	214-222	Yet undescribed	LA-03 and La-05	-
Kappa-casein	699	AVRSPAQILQWQ	87-98	Yet undescribed	CTL; LA-03 and La-05	-
Kappa-casein	932	MAIPPCKKNQDKTEIPTINTIASGEPT	116-141	Yet undescribed	CTL; LA-03;La-05 and Bb-12	-
Kappa-casein	805	AVRSPAQILQWQVL	66-78	Yet undescribed	CTL; LA-03 and La-05	-
Kappa-casein	600	ARHPHPLSF	96-105	Antioxidant	CTL	(Rubak et al., 2021)
Kappa-casein	566	YAKPAAVRSPA	-	Yet undescribed	CTL	-
Kappa-casein	1138	MAIPPCKKNQDKTEIPTINTIASGEPTSTPTTE	106-137	Yet undescribed	LA-03 and La-05	-
Kappa-casein	725	AKPAAVRSPAQILQ	-	Yet undescribed	La-05	-
Glycosylation-dependent cell adhesion molecule 1	719	ILNKPEDETHLE	1-12	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Glycosylation-dependent cell adhesion molecule 1	600	LISKEQIVIR	-	Yet undescribed	Bb-12	-
Glycosylation-dependent	657	DLISKEQIVIR	-	Yet undescribed	LA-03	-

cell adhesion molecule 1						
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4. Conclusion

Ours findings suggest that probiotic whey dairy beverages is a functional food that can exert antidiabetic and antioxidante properties that health-promoting benefits, in addition to having biological active peptides. Probiotic whey dairy beverages showed as adequate food matrix for delivering all the probiotic bacteria strains, but considering technological and health aspects. More in vitro studies should be performed to have a better understanding and confirmation of the findings obtained in the present study.

5. References

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CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

O presente estudo forneceu informações sobre os efeitos de produtos lácteos probióticos e câncer. Foram avaliadas as características físico-químicas, atividade antioxidante, atividade antidiabética de bebidas lácteas probióticas de soro de leite elaboradas com diferentes cepas. Também foi realizado a identificação de peptídeos bioativos presente nas bebidas e seus efeitos anticarcinogênico em células de câncer de próstata.

As bebidas lácteas probióticas de soro de leite demonstraram atividade de inibição sobre a viabilidade das células do câncer de próstata (PC-3 e DU-145), causando extensa indução de apoptose. Além disso, as bebidas elaboradas no estudo mostraram ser uma matriz alimentar adequada para a veiculação de cepas de bactérias probióticas. Dentre as bebidas elaboradas, a que apresentou o melhor desempenho foi a bebida adicionada de *L. casei-01*.

As bebidas lácteas probióticas elaboradas no estudo apresentaram elevada atividade antioxidante, atividade antidiabética e presença de peptídeos bioativos.

Entre os peptídeos identificados nas bebidas elaboradas no presente estudo, estão os com função anti-hipertensiva, antioxidante, anticarcinogênica, inibidores da enzima conversora da angiotensina, imunomoduladores, antimicrobiano e antimicrobiana.

Em geral, a bebida láctea probiótica de soro de leite apresentou-se como estratégia de tratamento do câncer de próstata. Ensaios clínicos em animais e humanos deve ser realizada para melhor compreensão e confirmação dos achados obtidos no presente estudo.

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APÊNDICES

APÊNDICE A – Artigo publicado



Antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of probiotic whey dairy beverages in human prostate cell lines

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to evaluate the antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of probiotic whey dairy beverages in human prostate cancer cell lines (PC-3 and DU-145). Five different whey beverages were manufactured: conventional whey beverage (without addition of probiotic strains, CTL); and whey beverages containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-05, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-03, *Lactobacillus casei*-01, and *Bifidobacterium animalis* Bb-12. Cell viability was determined by MTT assay and cell cycle arrest, and apoptosis by flow cytometry. All the samples presented cytotoxic activities against both cell lines. A decrease in the percentage of PC-3 cells in G₀/G₁ and S, followed by an increase in G₂/M phases were observed with L. casei-01, Bb-12 and La-05 beverages (50.0 and 100.0 µg/ml). The extracts of the whey beverages caused extensive apoptosis induction in both cells' lines, regardless of the probiotic strain. However, the whey beverage added with L. casei-01 might be a better candidate against prostate cancer cells.

1. Introduction

Whey dairy beverages have an important market worldwide (Matusiewicz-Madek, Zielinska, & Ziarno, 2019). Three important aspects for the growth of this market are: (a) economic value, as cheese whey is a low-cost by-product of the cheese industry; (b) great sensory acceptance, as it is a dairy food appreciated among consumers; and (c) environmental value, as cheese whey is an polluting waste and is normally rejected by cheese manufacturers (Chavon, Srivastha, Kumar, & Nalawade, 2015). In addition, the consumption of whey dairy beverage has presented growth, since it is an alternative to traditional yogurt, at a reduced cost due to the use of whey in its formulation (Santaki, Pimentel, Cruz, & Proenca, 2016). For Brazilian regulatory purposes, whey beverages must contain at least 51% dairy base (milk and whey mixture) and can be fermented or unfermented, pasteurized or sterilized, and added with fruit preparations and vegetable fat (Brasil, 2006).

Probiotics are defined as live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host

(Hill et al., 2014; Zendeboodi, Khorshidian, Mortazavian, & Cruz, 2020). The popularity of dairy products containing probiotic bacteria is intrinsically related to the palatability and favorable physiological effects (De Almada, Nunes de Almada, Martinez, & Sanja, 2015; Roelab et al., 2020). Nowadays much attention has been paid on the development of probiotic whey beverages, because of the effects of probiotic strains on human health, such as lowering bloodstream cholesterol level and blood pressure, lactase metabolism improvement, anticarcinogenic properties, and immune system stimulation (Esmajough & Badojo, 2017). Thus, whey beverage can be used as a probiotic carrier, promoting healthy benefits to the host. Furthermore, it is a cheaper product compared to the other probiotic dairy products.

Cancer represents about one-eighth of all deaths worldwide; therefore, it became the leading cause of mortality among people worldwide (Young, 2017). Developing new chemotherapeutic is an achievement that requires time, huge investment, and research. Therefore, the researchers are searching for new compounds that could have anti-cancer activities (Rosa, Silva, Soares, Monteiro, & Teodoro, 2016). In this sense, some biological activities of milk protein components are latent

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APÊNDICE B – Artigo submetido



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[RSD] Submission Acknowledgement

1 mensagem

Research, Society and Development <articles@rsdjournal.org>

19 de março de 2022 21:56

Para: Lana de Souza Rosa <lanasrosa@gmail.com>, Adriano Gomes da Cruz <food@globo.com>

Hello,

Anderson Teodoro has submitted the manuscript, "Probiotics dairy products and cancer- a narrative review" to Research, Society and Development.

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Ricardo Shitsuka