



## The effect of different starter cultures on sensory properties of probiotic yogurt

Makarijoski Borce<sup>1</sup>, Stefche Presilski<sup>1</sup>, Sasho Trajchevski<sup>2</sup>, Biljana Trajkovska<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences, St. Kliment Ohridski University, Bitola, Macedonia

<sup>2</sup> Milk Processing Plant - Bimik, Bitola, Macedonia

**\*Corresponding author:** Prof. Presilski Stefche, PhD; Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences, St. Kliment Ohridski University, Bitola, Macedonia, mobile: ++389 72 252-131; e-mail: presilskistevo@yahoo.com

### Abstract

Fermented dairy products have been an important component of nutritional diet. Probiotic yoghurt is one of the most popular fermented milk product prepared by using probiotic starter cultures and also has a great consumer acceptability due to its health benefits. The aim of this survey was to follow the effect of different probiotic cultures on the sensory properties of the probiotic yogurt which was manufactured from three different starter cultures with the following commercial names: ABT-6, ABT-750 and ABT-10 consisting of *Streptococcus thermophilus*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Bifidobacterium bifidus*.

**Key words:** probiotic yogurt, culture, sensory properties;



## Introduction

Fermented dairy products are very important to the human diet. Fermented dairy products are products that can be produced with lactose fermentation by microorganisms especially by lactic acid bacteria. (Florence et al., 2012; Commane et al., 2005).

Yoghurt represents the most popular fermented milk product worldwide and originates from countries around the Balkan and the Eastern Mediterranean Sea (Staff, 1998).

Fermented dairy products are usually produced by using lactic acid bacteria and yeasts. The probiotics, live non-pathogenic microorganisms, are defined as microbial cell supplement which exert positive impact on the health of the host when ingested alive in sufficient amount. (Özer & Kirmaci, 2010).

The term probiotics is used to name ingested microorganisms associated with beneficial effects to humans and animals (Araya et al., 2006). Probiotics are also defined as the living microorganisms administered in a sufficient number to survive in the intestinal ecosystem and must have positive effect on the host (Gismondo et al., 1999).

The main health benefits include improved the intestinal microbial balance, lactose metabolism, stimulation of the digestive and immune system, reduction of blood cholesterol level, prevention against urinary infections, cardiovascular diseases, diarrhea, osteoporosis, as well as anti-mutagenic and anti-carcinogenic properties. (Ejtahed et al., 2011).

Probiotic yogurt has a pleasant and specific sour taste which mainly comes from the lactic acid. Starter cultures added in the production process have an influence on the final taste of the product. In probiotic yoghurts live bacteria are found, so the concentration of the characteristic flavor components is changing during the storage, which depends on the temperature and storage time (Trajchevski, 2015).

The main component that is produced during the fermentation process and storage of probiotic yogurt is acetaldehyde.

The optimal flavor and aroma of probiotic yoghurt is obtained when the acetaldehyde concentration ranges between 23 and 41ppm, while the concentration of diacetyl between 0.4 - 0.5ppm, ethanol between 2.8-10.1ppm (Kneifel et al., 1992). If probiotic yogurt is kept at temperature higher than 8°C, the concentration of acetaldehyde is decreasing. (McGregor & White, 1987).

Nowadays, the consumption of new and enriched foods has shown growth to higher rates. In our country. The use of probiotic yogurt as a functional food increases each day and in the future there will be growing demand on these products.

In this research paper three different types of probiotic yogurt were produced. The differences were in the probiotic starter cultures that were used in the production process. The impact of starter culture on sensory properties of probiotic yogurt were followed.

## Materials and Methods

### Materials

The following raw materials were used during the research work: standardized cow milk, 0.1% skimmed powder milk up to 0.7%, three types of frozen probiotic cultures - 0.02% which are produced by CHR Hansen (ABT10, ABT750 and ABT6), Copenhagen, Denmark and prebiotic oligofructose - 1.5%.

The probiotic cultures that were used in this research paper (ABT10, ABT750 and ABT6) were composed with the following types of bacteria in different proportion:

- Streptococcus thermophilus – St- M5;
- Lactobacillus acidophilus – LA – 5;
- Bifidobacterium bifidus – BB – 12;

The fermentation process was obtained according to the dairy industry standards and operating instructions of the probiotic cultures manufacturer CHR Hansen - Denmark.



### Methods

The sensory characteristics of probiotic yoghurt reflect a human reaction and can generally be described by terms defined within the categories of appearance, taste, odor and texture. The evaluation of sensory properties has been made to three variants of probiotic yogurt obtained with three different probiotic cultures and same prebiotic. The purpose of the sensory analysis was to evaluate the influence of starter cultures on the quality properties of probiotic yogurt (external appearance, viscosity, color, smell and taste) and its behavior during the storage period. The storage conditions were time (0-21d) and temperature (8°C). The sensory analysis was also made in order to determine the best variant of probiotic yogurt that is chosen by the final users-consumers. The sensory analysis was made by using the method by Baltadzieva (1987) for sensory evaluation of fermented dairy products with a 50 points system. The tests were made in room which met the standard ISO 6658:1985. A total of 42 untrained male panelists and 47 untrained female panelists between the ages of 18 to 61 years old completed the sensory evaluation.

### Results and Discussion

The score from the sensory evaluation of three variants of probiotic yogurt are presented in Table 1. According to the results presented in Table 1 the probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 is the most acceptable for the consumers. For external appearance the probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 got score 10, probiotic culture produced with starter culture ABT 750 got score 10 and probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 6 got score 8.33. For viscosity the probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 got score 10, probiotic culture produced with starter culture ABT 750 got score 10 and probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 6 got score 3.0. For color the probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 got score 10, probiotic culture produced with starter culture ABT 750 got score 10 and probiotic

yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 6 got score 10. For odor the probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 got score 10, probiotic culture produced with starter culture ABT 750 got score 9.17 and probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 6 got score 9.17. For taste the probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 got score 8.5, probiotic culture produced with starter culture ABT 750 got score 8.0 and probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 6 got score of 7.0. The probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 for all sensory properties got 48.50 points, probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 750 for all sensory properties got score 47.17 and probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 6 for all sensory properties got score 37.50.

### Conclusions

According to the presented data it can be concluded that starter cultures have significant impact on the sensory properties of probiotic yogurt. Probiotic yogurt produced with starter culture ABT 10 (St- M5, LA - 5, BB - 12) is the most acceptable for the consumers with total score of 48.50.

### References

- Araya, M., C. Stanton, L. Morelli, G. Reid, M. Pineiro (2006). Probiotics in food: health and nutritional properties and guidelines for evaluation. *Report of a Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Evaluation of Health and Nutritional Properties of Probiotics in Food including Powder Milk with Live Lactic Acid Bacteria*, Cordoba, Argentina, 1-4 October 2001 [and] Report of a Joint FAO/WHO Working Group on Drafting Guidelines for the Evaluation of Probiotics in Food, London, Ontario, Canada, 30 April -1 May 2002.
- Baltadzieva, B.G., European Patent Application, BG 19850071321, 1987.
- Commane, D., R. Hughes, C. Shortt, I. Rowland (2005). The potential mechanisms involved in the anti-carcinogenic action of probiotics. *Mutation Research / Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis*, **591**(1-2): 276-289. DOI: 10.1016/j.mrfmmm.2005.02.027



- Ejtahed, H. S., J. Mohtadi-Nia, A. Homayouni-Rad, M. Niafar, M. Asghari-Jafarabadi, V. Mofid, A. Akbarian-Moghari (2011). Effect of probiotic yogurt containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and *Bifidobacterium lactis* on lipid profile in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Journal of Dairy Science*, **94**(7): 3288-3294. DOI: 10.3168/jds.2010-4128;
- Florence, A. C. R., R. P. S. Oliveira, R. C. Silva, F. A. S. M. Soares, L. A. Gioielli, M. N. Oliveira 2012. Organic milk improves *Bifidobacterium lactis* counts and bioactive fatty acids contents in fermented milk. *LWT - Food Science and Technology*, **49**(1): 89-95. DOI: 10.1016/j.lwt.2012.04.023
- Gismondo, M. R., L. Drago, A. Lombardi (1999). Review of probiotics available to modify gastrointestinal flora. *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents*, **12**(4): 287-292. DOI: 10.1016/S0924-8579(99) 00050-3
- ISO 6658:1985 (1985). Sensory analysis - Methodology - General guidance. Revised by ISO 6658:2017
- Kneifel, W., F. Ulberth, F. Erhard, D. Jaros (1992). Aroma profiles and sensory properties of yogurt and yogurt-related products. I. Screening of commercially available starter cultures. *Milchwissenschaft*, **47**(3): 362-365.
- McGregor, J. U., C. H. White (1987). Effect of sweeteners on major volatile compounds and flavor of yogurt. *Journal of Dairy Science*, **70**(9): 1828-1834. DOI: 10.3168/jds.S0022-0302(87)80221-7
- Özer, B., H. Y. Kirmaci (2010). Functional milks and dairy beverages. *International Journal of Dairy Technology*, **63**(1): 1-15. DOI: 10.1111/j.1471-0307.2009.00547.x
- Staff, M. C. (1998). Cultured Milk and Fresh Cheeses. In: *The Technology of Dairy Products*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., (R. Early, Ed.), Blackie Academic and Professional, London. pp. 123-157.
- Trajchevski, S. (2015). The effect of different starter cultures on changes and sensory properties of probiotic yogurt during storage, MSc Thesis, Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences, University St Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, Macedonia.



**Table 1.** Sensory evaluation of probiotic yogurt (Baltadzieva, 1987)

Product:		Probiotic yogurt		
Sensory properties	Description of sensory properties	Average score		
		(ABT 10)	(ABT 750)	(ABT 6)
External appearance	Smooth structure without foam on the surface	10	10	8,33
	Smooth structure without separate serum			
	Grain structure			
	Decomposition			
Viscosity	Optimal density	10	10	3
	Too high density			
	Low density			
Color	White or yellow white	10	10	10
	Untypical			
Odor	Pleasant sour milk smell	10	9,17	9,17
	Poorly expressed sour milk smell			
	Strange odor, the smell of yeast			
Taste	Pleasant sour taste	8,50	8,00	7
	Poorly expressed sour milk taste			
	Acid taste of acetic fermentation			
	Bitter taste			
	External taste			
	Unnatural taste			
Total score		48,50	47,17	37,50