

# PETFOOD FORUM EUROPE

6 May, 2024

Nuremberg, Germany

## INSIGHTS INTO EUROPEAN PET FOOD TRENDS AND INNOVATION



#petfoodforum • [PetfoodForumEvents.com/Europe](https://PetfoodForumEvents.com/Europe)



Co-located with

**Interzoo 2024**



# Postbiotics **yeast** vs **bacteria**: what is the difference?

Francesca Susca, DVM, PhD | Global Pet Product Manager at Lallemand Animal Nutrition

# Lallemand develops, produces and markets high-value yeast and bacteria products.

48 plants including  
27 yeast and  
9 bacteria plants



ANIMAL  
NUTRITION



COFFEE



OENOLOGY



BAKING



COSMETICS



PHARMA



BIOFUELS



DISTILLED  
SPIRITS



PLANT CARE



BREWING



FERMENTATION  
MEDIA



SAVOURY  
INGREDIENTS



COCOA




HEALTH  
SOLUTIONS



SPECIALTY  
CULTURES

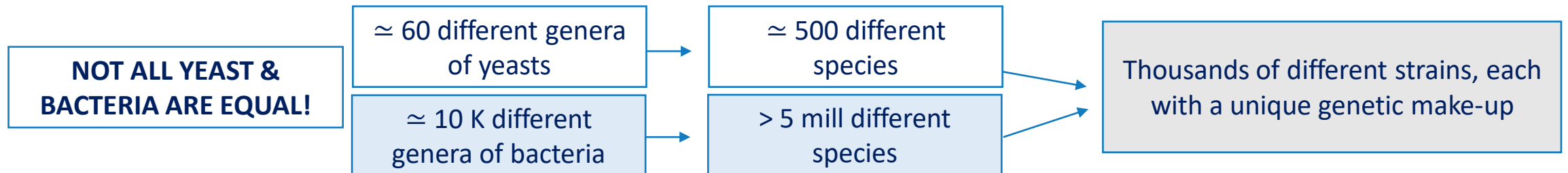


# LALPROBIOME, the Lallemand Animal Nutrition's platform for companion animals

- 
- LALPROBIOME is Lallemand Animal Nutrition's platform of innovative microbial solutions tailored for companion animals.
  - Leveraging the natural power of yeast and bacteria with cutting edge science to support companion animals' health and well-being, LALPROBIOME provides a wide range of innovative microbial solutions to meet the needs of companion animals and their owners today and for the future.

# Bacteria vs Yeast

Bacteria		Yeast
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Prokaryote organisms (no nucleus)</li><li>■ Size: <math>\sim 1\ \mu\text{m}</math></li><li>■ Reproduction: by cell division</li><li>■ Presence in the microflora: 99%</li><li>■ Sensitive to antibiotics</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Unicellular eukaryote organisms with cell wall and DNA in a nucleus</li><li>■ Size: <math>\sim 5\text{-}10\ \mu\text{m}</math></li><li>■ Reproduction: by budding</li><li>■ Presence in the microflora: 1%</li><li>■ Resistant to antibiotics</li></ul>





# Microbes: do they need to be alive to be beneficial?

The mechanisms underlying probiotic/postbiotic effects are generally attributed to:

## The interaction of probiotics with other microorganisms

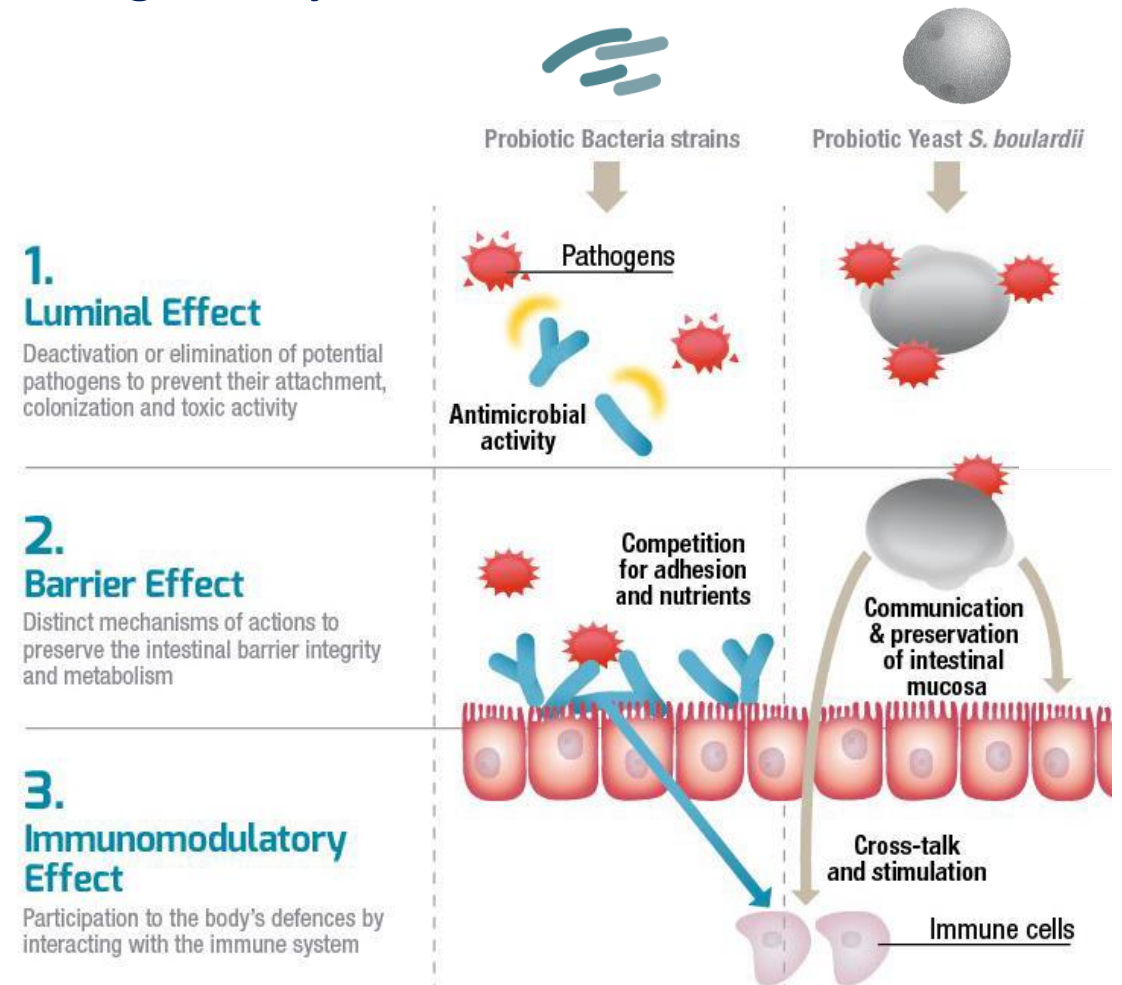
- Competitive exclusion (competition for nutrients)
- Direct inhibition of certain microorganisms
- Increased growth of healthy components of the microbiota (nutritional/environmental proto-cooperation)

**Dependent on viability\*** of probiotic cells

## The cross-talk of micro-organisms with host cells

- Competition for adhesion sites
- Yeast/bacteria components recognized by gut epithelial cells
- Pathogens binding capacity (yeast)

**Independent on viability\*** of probiotic cells



# Postbiotics | Consensus statement

## CONSENSUS STATEMENT



The International Scientific Association of Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) consensus statement on the definition and scope of postbiotics

Seppo Salminen<sup>1</sup>, Maria Carmen Collado<sup>2</sup>, Akihito Endo<sup>3</sup>, Colin Hill<sup>4,5</sup>, Sarah Lebeer<sup>6</sup>, Famonn M. M. Quigley<sup>7</sup>, Mary Ellen Sanders<sup>8</sup>, Prasenjit Shami<sup>9,10</sup>

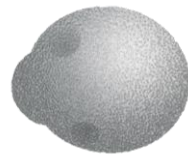
« A preparation of **inanimate microorganism** and/or their components that confers a **health benefit** on the host »

## Probiotic microbes: do they need to be alive to be beneficial?

Jasmeet Kataria, Nan Li, James L Wynn, and Josef Neu

*An essential symbiotic relationship exists between intestinal cells and commensal bacteria within the human gastrointestinal tract. Alteration or absence of this interaction may play a role in the development of human disease. Use of probiotic organisms has yielded improvement of certain medical conditions, such as inflammatory and infectious gastrointestinal disease, although the mechanisms of benefit remain poorly defined. The administration of live organisms is not without risk, both potential and realized, particularly in certain populations. Therefore, it is of considerable interest to determine if the health benefits of probiotics can be attained without the risks associated with administration of a live organism. Reviewed here is the evidence that heat-killed, ultraviolet-inactivated, and even components of these agents may be just as effective and considerably safer for the host.*

© 2009 International Life Sciences Institute



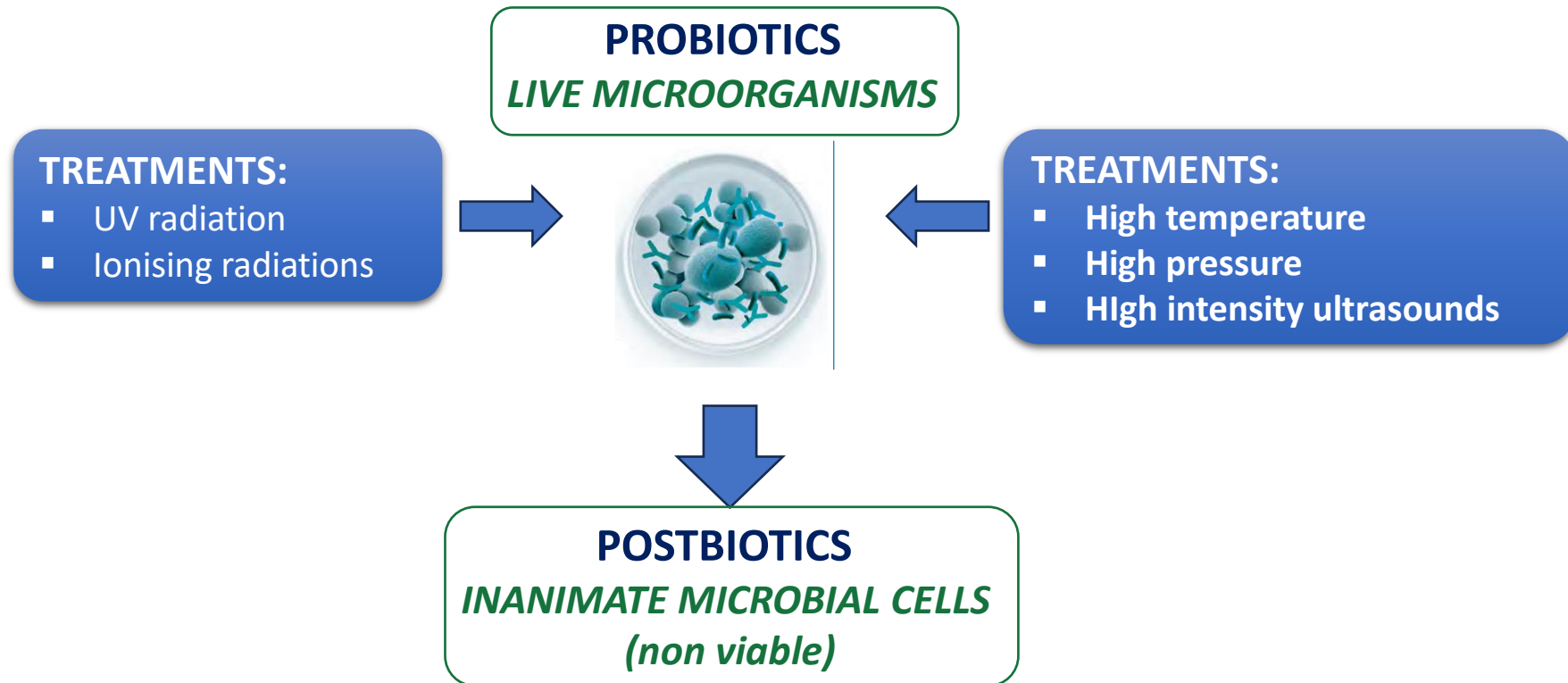
POSTBIOTIC  
Yeast



POSTBIOTIC  
Bacteria

# Postbiotics | Inactivation process

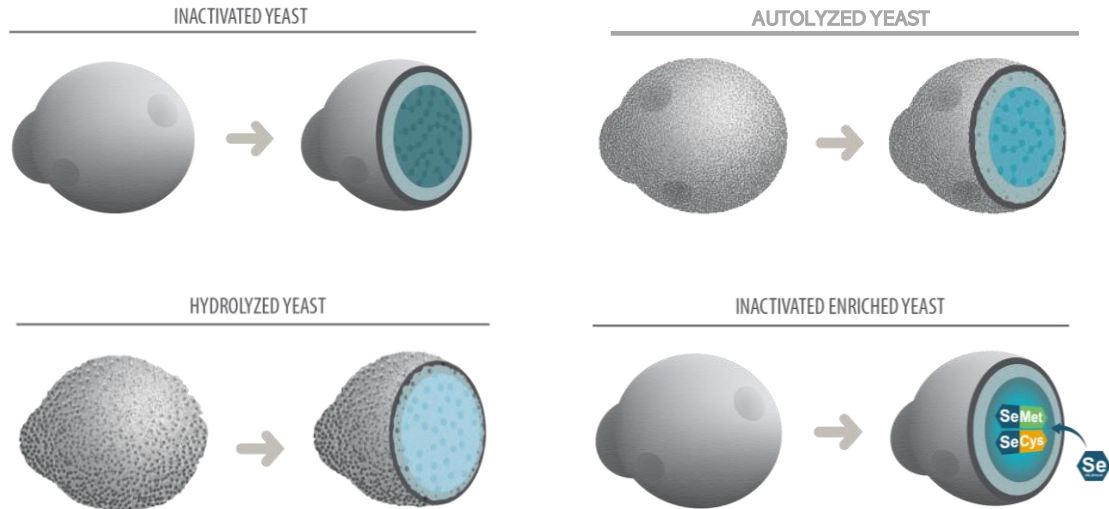
- Different methods of inactivation are described and may influence postbiotic biological activities
- Heat treatment is the method of choice.



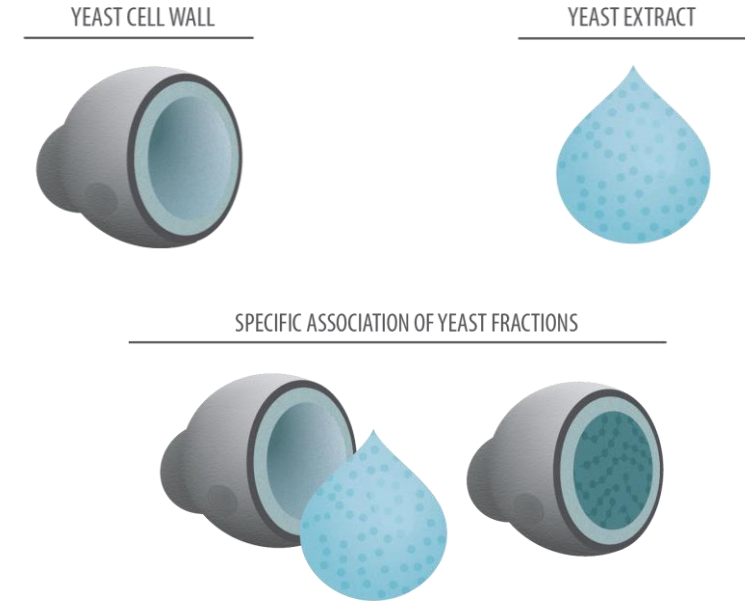


# Postbiotic Yeast

## WHOLE YEAST CELLS

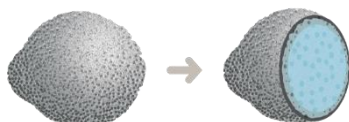
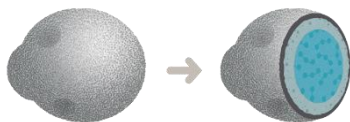
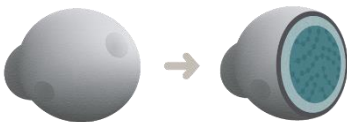


## YEAST FRACTIONS



NOT all inactivated or live microorganisms have Post/Probiotic effects  
→ Efficacy has to be demonstrated

# Postbiotic Yeast | The whole cell yeast



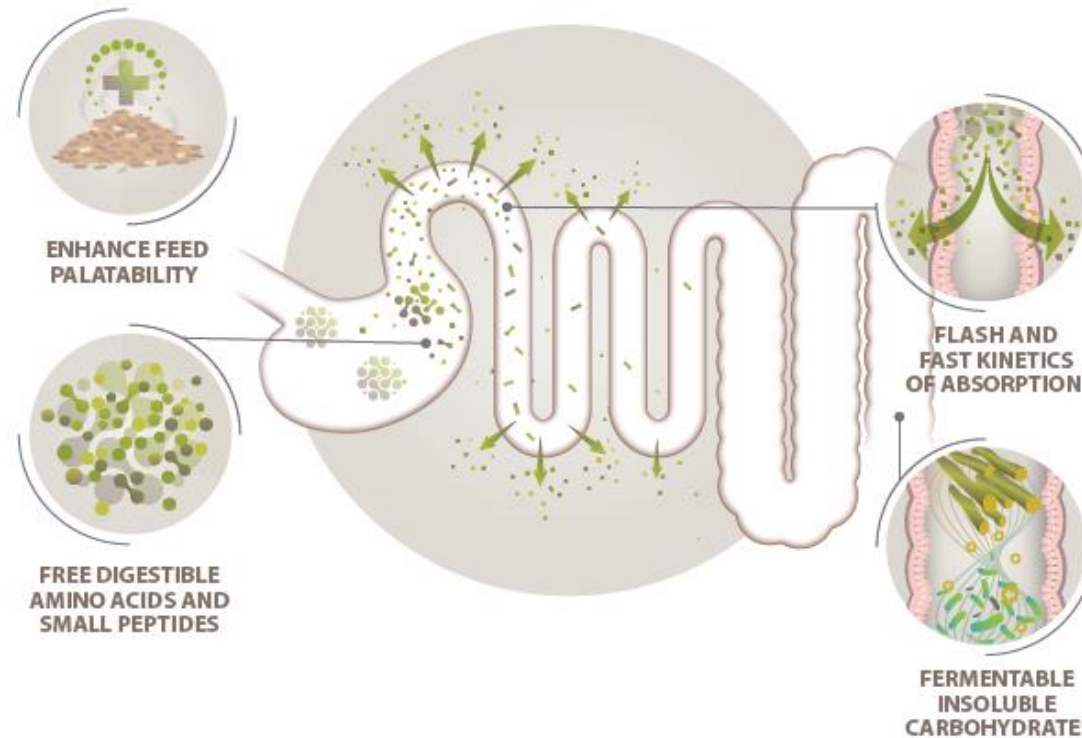
	INACTIVATED YEAST No enzymatic processes	AUTOLYZED YEAST Endogenous enzymes only	HYDROLYZED YEAST Endogenous + exogenous enzymes
Characteristics	Whole cell wall surrounded yeast extract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cracked cell wall and intracellular content</li><li>Proteins and nucleotides partially fragmented</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cell wall is broken</li><li>Peptides and nucleic acids are fragmented</li><li>Hydrolysis oriented and controlled: consistent product</li></ul>
Crude protein content	++	++	++
Digestibility	-	++	+++
Functionality	+	++	+++

Production process has an impact on yeast characteristics and functionality

# Postbiotic Yeast | The benefits of hydrolyzed yeast



A specifically designed hydrolyzed yeast offers highly digestible and functional nutrients that support digestive care and palatability while contributing to the feed protein balance.



- **In the upper gut:** highly digestible proteins (free amino acids and small peptides) → **early and fast amino acids absorption**

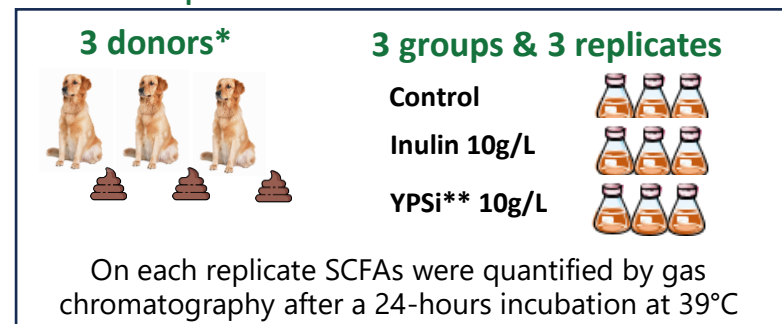
- **In the lower gut:**
  - ✓ decrease in proteolytic microbial compounds (i.e. ammonia)
  - ✓ fermentable insoluble carbohydrates → improved microbial diversity and activity with **release of SCFAs**



# Postbiotic Yeast | The benefits of hydrolyzed yeast



## In vitro trial | Protocol



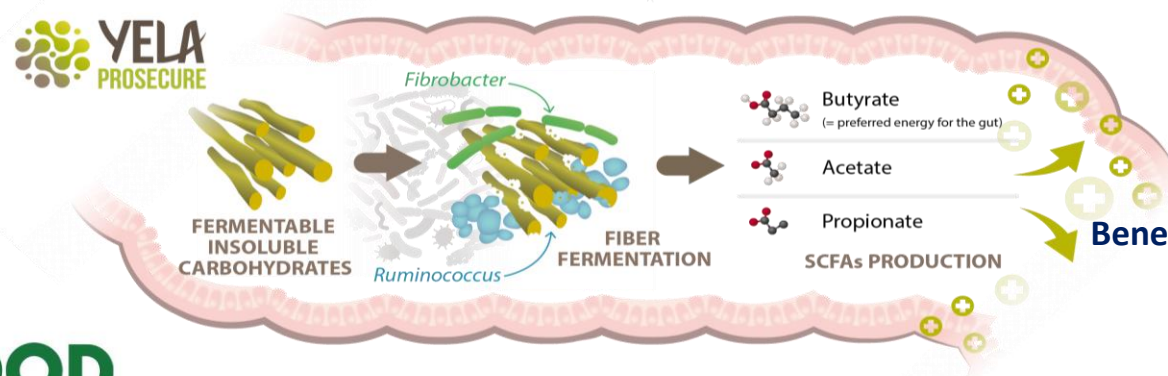
\*Same breed and breeding facility, age (13-17 months), diet since birth

\*\*YPSi: YelaProsecure insoluble fraction

SCFAs	T0	T24 - Control	T24-Inulin	T24-YPSi
Acetate	2.3 ± 0.4 <sup>a</sup>	8.7 ± 0.6 <sup>a</sup>	32.8 ± 19.3 <sup>b</sup>	44.2 ± 2.2 <sup>b</sup>
Propionate	1.6 ± 0.4 <sup>a</sup>	2.2 ± 0.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.4 ± 0.3 <sup>a</sup>	22.2 ± 4.6 <sup>c</sup>
Butyrate	0.4 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup>	1.2 ± 0.2 <sup>ab</sup>	2.1 ± 1 <sup>b</sup>	6.1 ± 1.9 <sup>c</sup>
Iso-butyrate	0.04 ± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 ± 0.08 <sup>b</sup>	0.02 ± 0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.6 ± 0.1 <sup>c</sup>
Valerate	0.07 ± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.08 ± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	0.08 ± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 ± 0.02 <sup>b</sup>
Iso-valerate	0.09 ± 0.05 <sup>a</sup>	0.3 ± 0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.06 ± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.8 ± 0.1 <sup>c</sup>
Total SCFAs	4.5 ± 0.4 <sup>a</sup>	12.6 ± 0.8 <sup>a</sup>	36.6 ± 19.7 <sup>b</sup>	74.1 ± 6.9 <sup>c</sup>

- concentration in mM  
- significant (P<0.05) difference between groups are shown with different superscript letters.

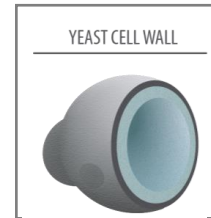
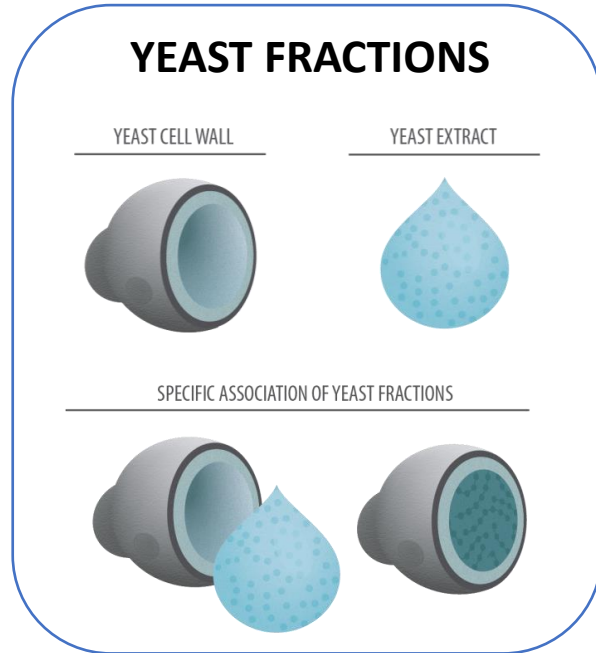
Results show that this specifically designed hydrolyzed yeast can be source of functional dietary fiber able to support non-selective SCFAs production.



## Benefits of short chain fatty acids (SCFAs):

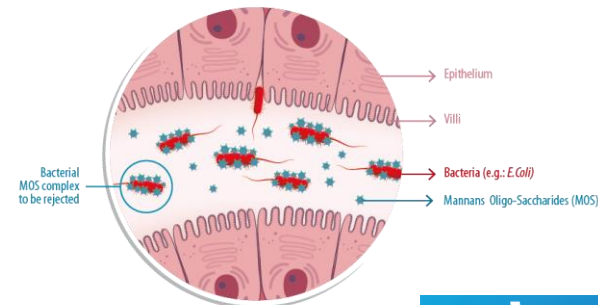
- Optimal gut integrity
- Closed tight junctions
- Mitigation of inflammation
- Modulation of gut microbiota

# Postbiotic Yeast | The benefits of yeast fractions

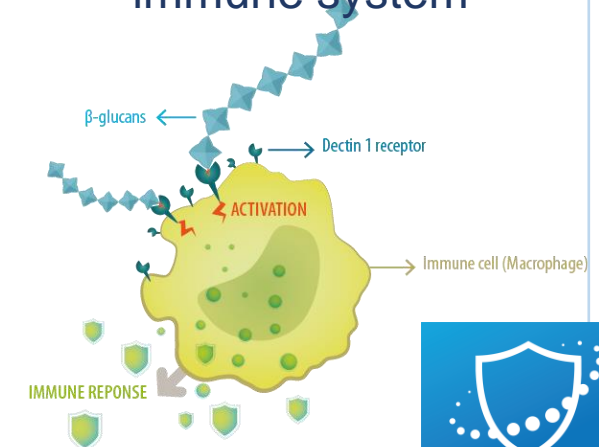


The **insoluble** fraction of the yeast

✓ **MOS** can bind undesirable bacteria

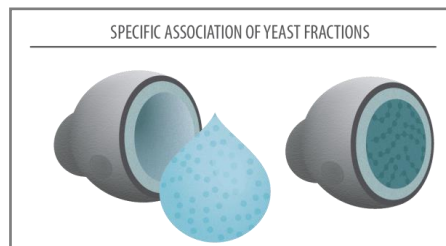


✓ **β-glucans** helps modulate the innate immune system



**The efficiency of YCWs is not only about MOS and β-glucans levels.** Strain, origin and production process may also influence product efficacy and batch-to-batch consistency

# Postbiotic Yeast | The benefits of yeast fractions

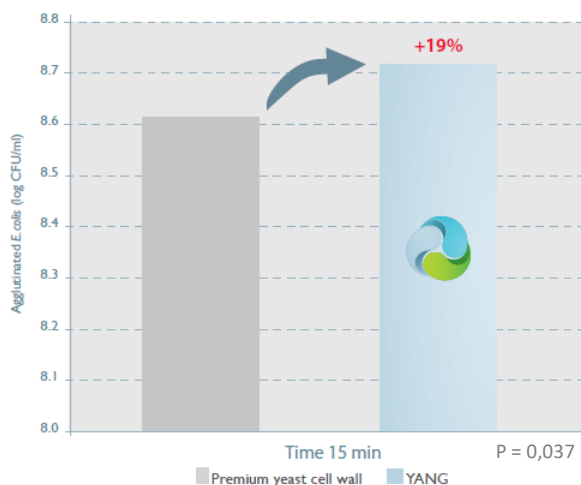


## A synergistic alliance of yeast fractions

A combination of expertise, science, technology and innovation allow to select inactivated yeast fractions according to their complementarity and expected synergism.

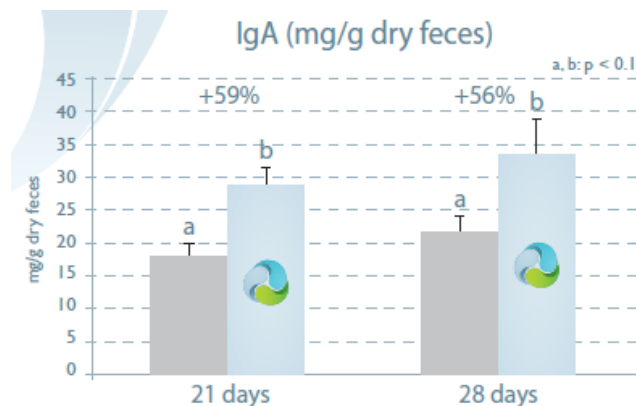
### IN VITRO TRIAL

- ✓ Binding capacity: **0,08% YANG** vs **0,2% MOS** Product (Mannans >25%)
- ✓ 5 strains of E. coli isolated from dog/cat faeces at different lifestages
- ✓ Strains collected during episodes of enteritis



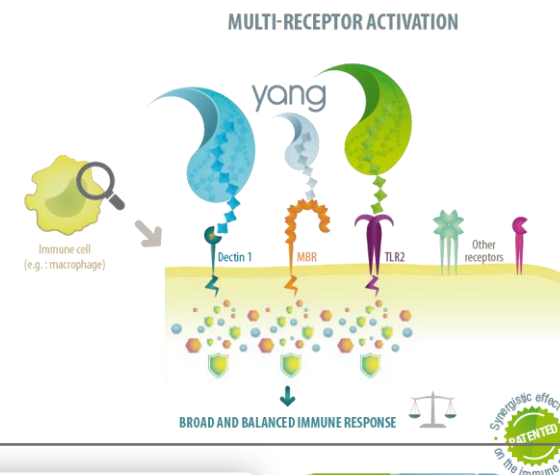
### IN VIVO TRIAL

Study conducted by Prof Biagi at DIMEVET of University of Bologna – 2018



**DURATION** 28 days.  
**ANIMALS** 16 healthy adult dogs - 1 to 8 years old.  
**TREATMENT** 0.8 g YANG /kg petfood.  
**MEASURED PARAMETERS** Fecal IgA and pH at 21 and 28 days.

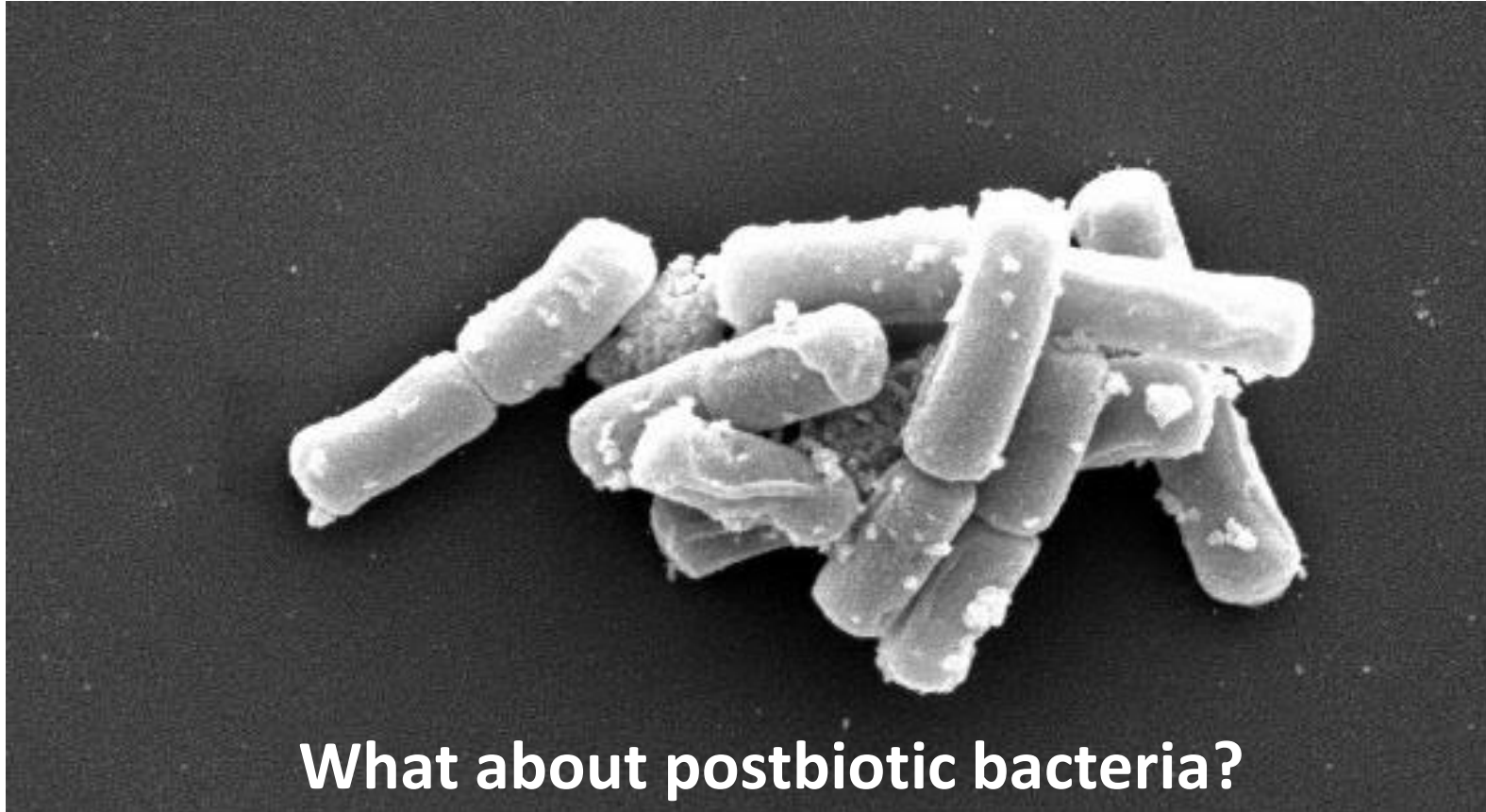
IgA plays an important role in maintenance of gastrointestinal homeostasis by coating the bacteria, favouring a tolerant, non-inflammatory relationship with the host and the homeostatic control of the intestinal redox environment.



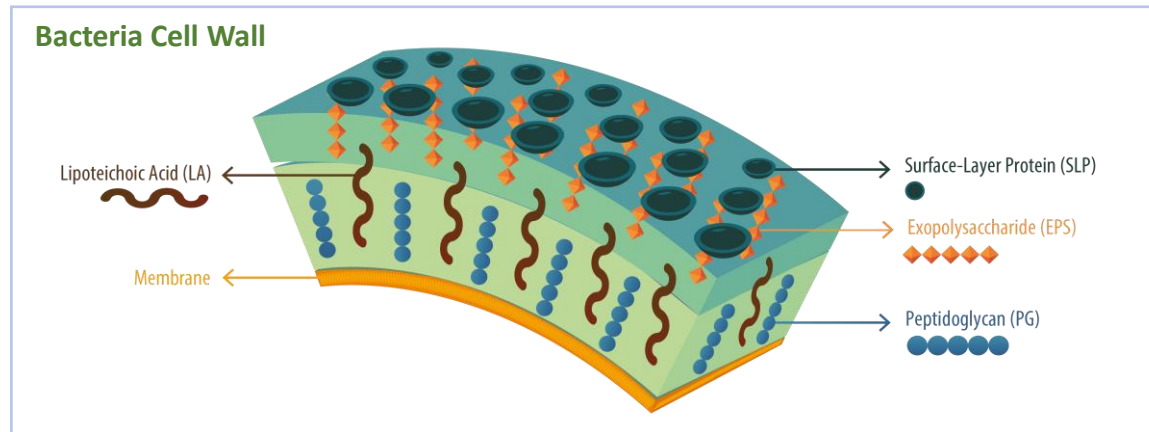
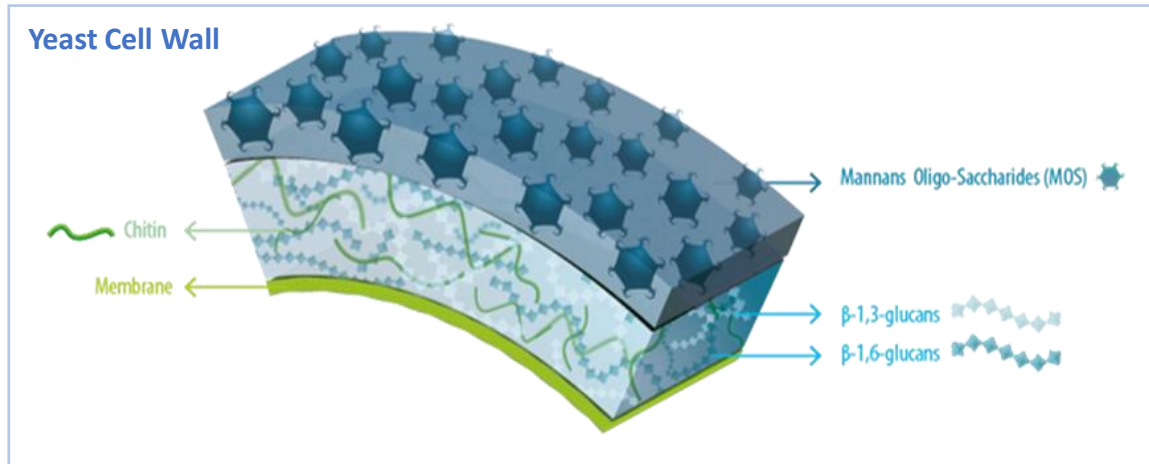
Strains combination + Multi-receptor activation = **SYNERGY**



# Postbiotic Bacteria



# Postbiotic Bacteria | Bacteria cell wall components

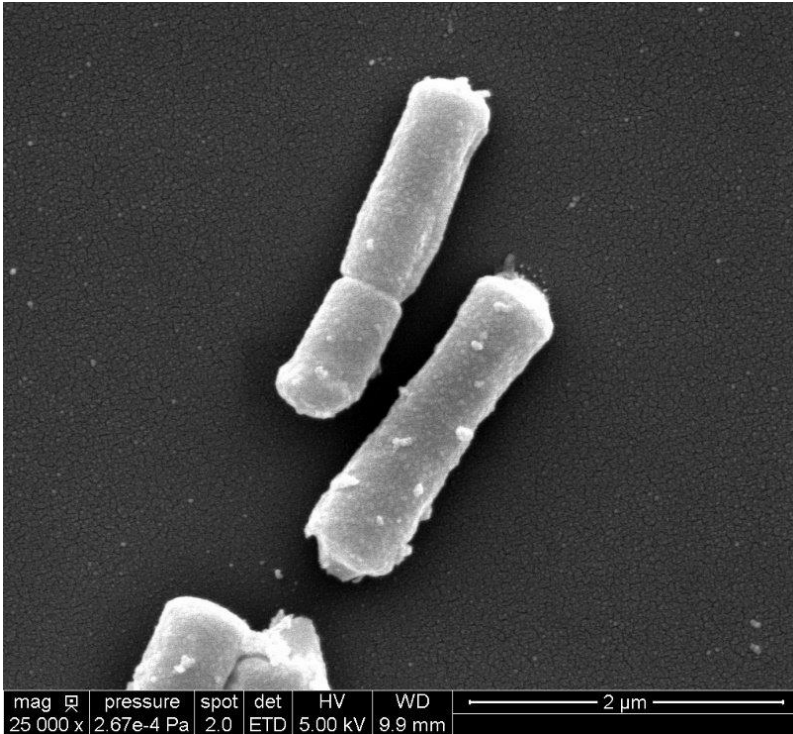


**Bacteria cell wall and its main components are very different from yeast cell wall:**

- **PG** accounting for up to 90% of Gram+ bacteria weight, are **well-known potent activator of immune response**.
- **SLP** are **determinant in the adhesion events** in *Lactobacilli*.
- **EPS** playing a role in intestinal homeostasis via **interaction with intestinal epithelial cells**.
- **LA** is a IL-12 inducer, thus responsible to **activate the innate immune functions**.

**The identification of key cell wall components is needed together with the assurance that these molecules maintain their activity after the heat treatment.**

# Postbiotic Bacteria | Other components



- Metabolites, cell fractions, and culture supernatants.
- Cell-free supernatants contain batch culture medium, metabolites, and other secreted products that can cross the mucus layer.
- Microvesicles: cytoplasmic constituents (RNA, protein and DNA)

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Isolation and characterization of  
*Lactobacillus*-derived membrane  
vesicles

received: 9 August 2018  
accepted: 22 November 2018

Scott N. Dean<sup>1</sup>, Dagmar H. Leary<sup>2</sup>, Claretta J. Sullivan<sup>3</sup>, Eunkeu Oh<sup>4</sup> & Scott A. Walper<sup>2</sup>



# Postbiotic Bacteria | Why?

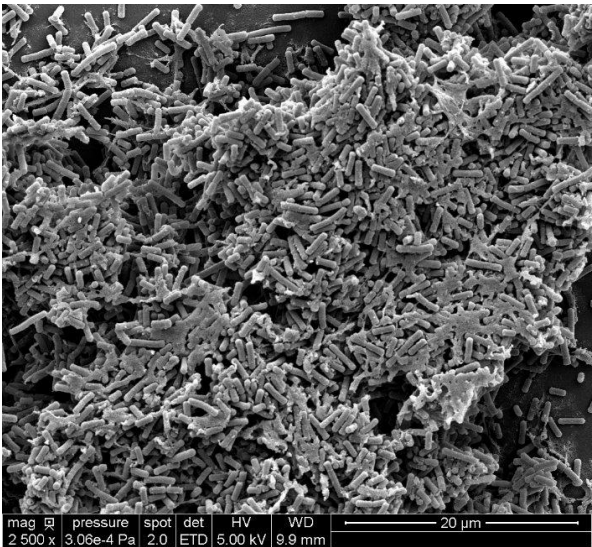


Table 1. Advantages of inactivated bacteria and/or purified compounds in comparison with live probiotics.

Aspect	Advantages
Safety	No risk of translocation from gut lumen to blood, particularly in vulnerable subjects. No risk of acquisition and retransfer of antibiotic resistance genes. No risk of interference with normal colonization of gut microbiota in neonates.
Physiological effects	Release of active molecules from the disrupted inactivated cells, passing through the mucus layers and stimulating epithelial cells more directly. Loss of viability and cell lysis can produce further and more complex beneficial effects.
Pharmaceutical characteristics	Easier to standardize, transport, and store.

*Pique et al., Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2019, 20, 2534*

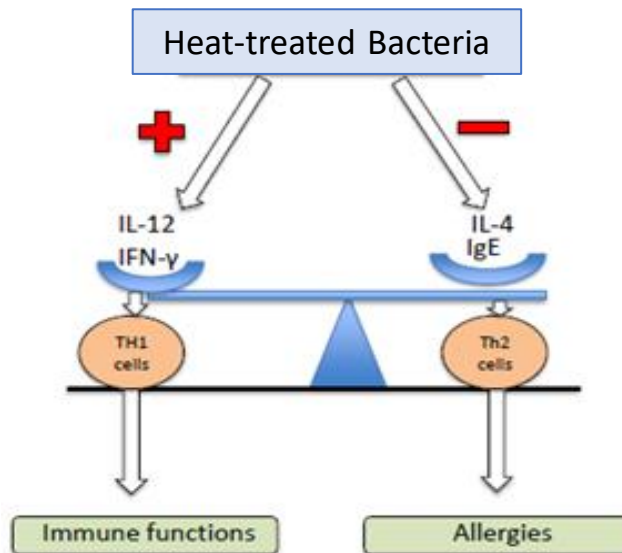
## Additional Advantages in the Pet Industry:

- **Technological:** Stable through all prod process and over shelf life
- **Regulatory:** Feed materials (EU), market access

# Postbiotic Bacteria | Mode of actions and expected benefits

## IMMUNE SUPPORT

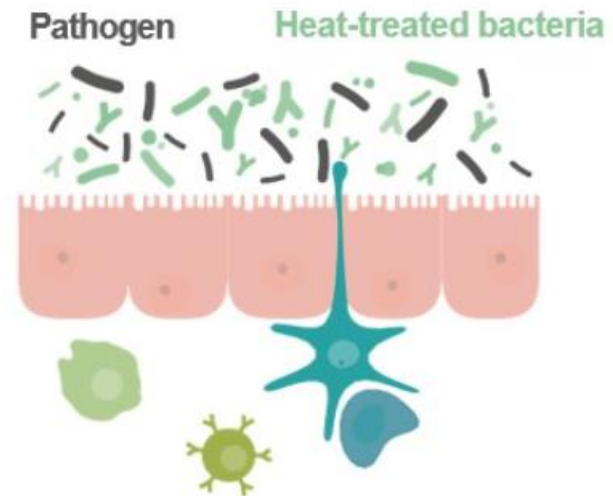
- PG, SLP, EPS, LA give rise to responses **helping stimulate the immune system.**
- Increase of **antimicrobial peptides**
- Optimization of **CD4:CD8 ratio**
- Able to turn a **Th2 response into a Th1 one**



IMMUNE SUPPORT

## DIGESTIVE CARE

- **Adhesion to epithelial cell lines:**
  - competition with pathogens for adhesion sites
  - Cross-talk
- **Strengthening of gut barrier integrity** mainly mediated by EPS and SLP



DIGESTIVE CARE

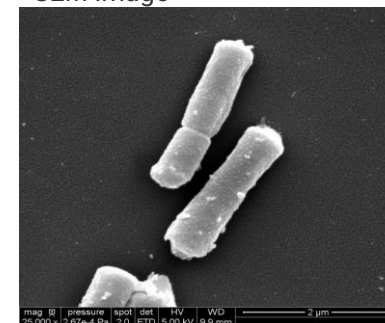
# Postbiotic Bacteria | Dedicated research program

A dedicated research program on a range of **selected non-viable bacteria strains** aimed to investigate mode of action and benefits of Heat Treated Bacteria

The **strain-specific gentle heat-treatment** process applied:

- enables to preserve the molecular membrane and cell structure whilst inhibiting their capacity to replicate
- ensures the production of **microbiologically non-viable, shelf stable, yet functionally active microbial cells**.

SEM image



LALPROBIOME *L. helveticus* HA-122

## Adhesion capacity (*in vitro*, internal data)

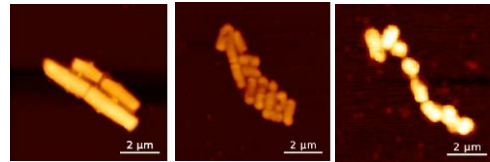
Strains	HT29* (Colon)	Caco2* (Colon)	FHs74* (Small intestine)
LALPROBIOME <i>L. helveticus</i> HA-122	++++	++++	++++
LALPROBIOME <i>L. paracasei</i> HA-108	++	++	+++
LALPROBIOME <i>L. plantarum</i> HA-119	++	++	+++

**Legend:** +++++  $X \geq 40 \times 10^6$  cells; +++  $10^7 \leq X < 40 \times 10^6$  cells; ++  $10^5 \leq X < 10^7$  cells; +  $10^3 \leq X < 10^5$  cells

\*human cells lines



# Postbiotic Bacteria | Dedicated research program



## Specificity/Quality/ Structure/Function

- Main features of heat treated bacteria strains
- Components explaining their efficacy



## In depth characterization



## Characterization of the effects

- Understanding the mode of action on a phenotyping *in vivo* model
- Challenged or not



→ Our phenotyping models confirm the potential of the strains tested

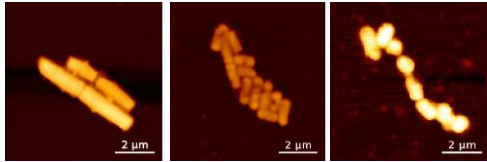


- *In vitro* and *in vivo* trials in companion animals

Validation in the  
target animals

WORK IN  
PROGRESS

# Postbiotic Bacteria | Strain characterization

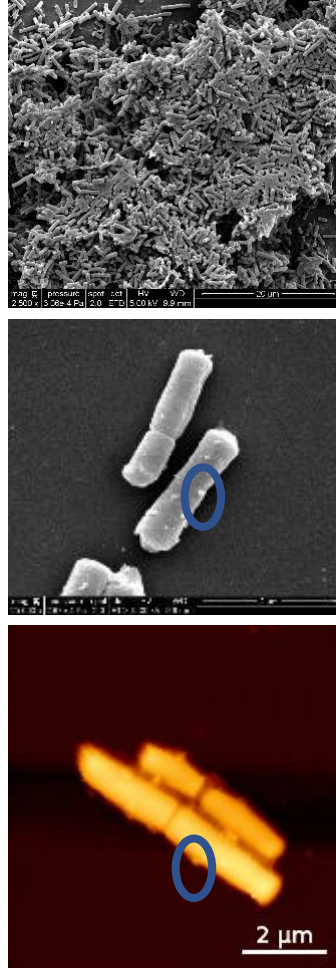


## Specificity/Quality/ Structure/Function

- **Main features** of heat treated bacteria strains
- **Components** explaining their efficacy



In depth  
characterization



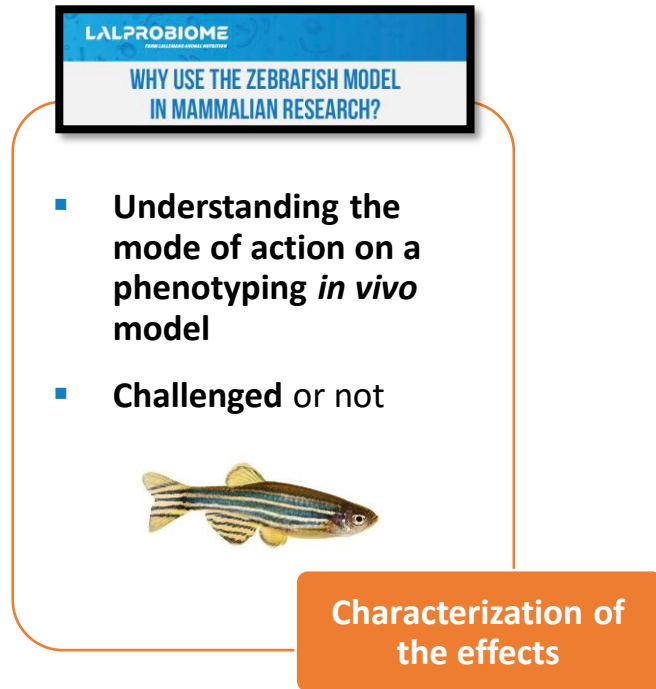
- Cells are intact, cell surface integrity is maintained, surface is smooth and rigid (elasticity of 20 MPa)
  - Observation of aggregates
  - Strain specificity in cell morphology
  - Observation of strain specific particles associated with or proximal to the cells at nanometric range
- Presence of micro vesicles containing proteins described as mediators of Lactobacillus probiotic effect

?

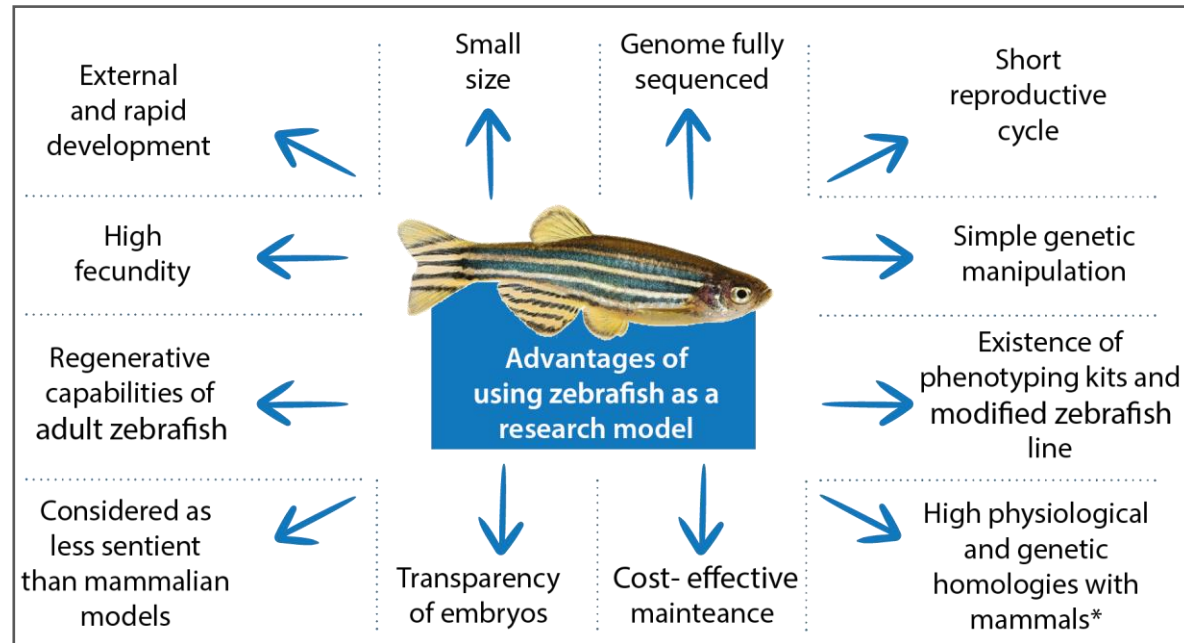
**p40 = surface antigen protein**  
**p75 = cell wall-associated hydrolase**

→ High-resolution AFM structural image

# Postbiotic Bacteria | Proof of concept with phenotyping model



## Zebrafish, a model in mammalian research



\*genome, immune and nervous systems, nutrient metabolism, intestine structure and functionality, cell differentiation or proliferation

- The replacement of mammalian models by animals considered as less sentient is frequently considered.
- The use of the zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) has exponentially increased among the scientific community over recent decades.

# Postbiotic Bacteria | Proof of concept in healthy animal model

**LALPROBIOME** selected probiotic and postbiotic bacterial strains as a nutritional strategy to support gut barrier function

(Research Facility at the University of Plymouth, UK)

UNITED KINGDOM





**microorganisms**

Article

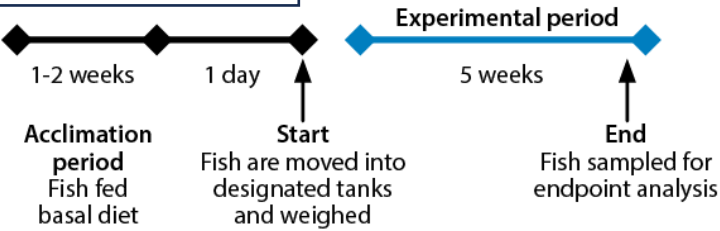
**Modulation of Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) Intestinal Mucosal Barrier Function Fed Different Postbiotics and a Probiotic from *Lactobacilli***

Mark Rawling <sup>1,\*</sup>, Marion Schiavone <sup>2</sup>, Amélie Mugnier <sup>2</sup>, Eric Leclercq <sup>2</sup>, Daniel Merrifield <sup>1</sup>, Andrew Foey <sup>1</sup> and Emmanuelle Apper <sup>2,\*</sup>

Presented at ESVCN 2022, Basel

## PROTOCOL

- **Animals:** Wild-type adult zebrafish (*Danio rerio*); 25 fish / tank
- **Duration:** 7 weeks
- **Feeding program:**



CONTROL	LHPro	LHPost	LPPost
Basal diet	Basal diet + <b>LALPROBIOME <i>L. helveticus</i> - HA122</b> at 6x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/g feed	Basal diet + <b>LALPROBIOME <i>L. helveticus</i> - HA122 (Ht)</b> at 6x10 <sup>6</sup> cells/g feed	Basal diet + <b>LALPROBIOME <i>L. plantarum</i> - HA119 (Ht)</b> at 6x10 <sup>6</sup> cells/g feed

- **Measured parameters:**
  - ✓ Goblet cell density (GCD) and coverage (GCC)
  - ✓ Levels and gene expression of innate immune markers (Lysozyme and Cathepsin) and gene expression of tight junction protein (ZO-2a)
  - ✓ Intraepithelial leukocytes (IELs; CD4+/CD8α+) quantification

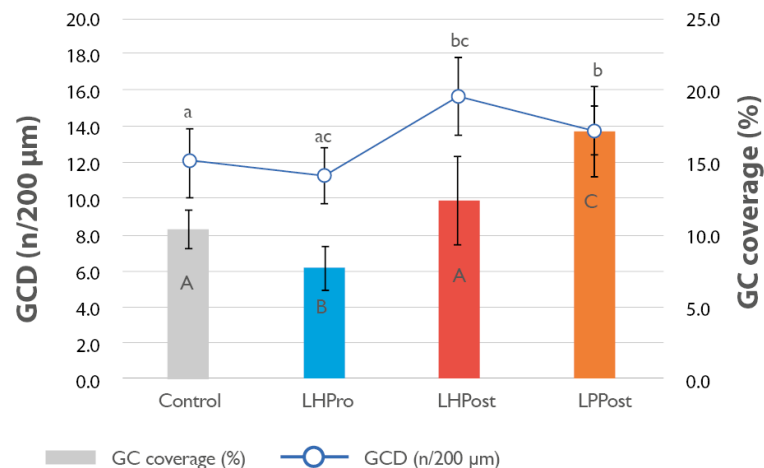


# Postbiotic Bacteria | Proof of concept in healthy animal model



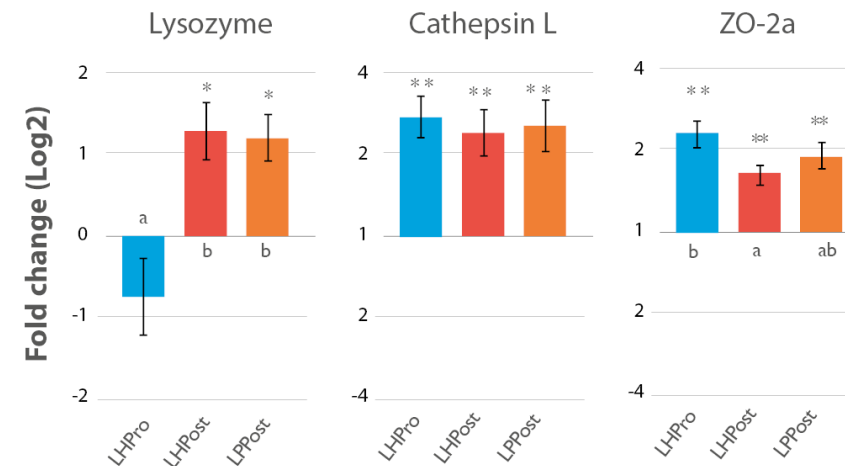
## RESULTS

Gut goblet cell coverage (GC) and density (GD)



Both groups supplemented with heat-treated bacteria (LHPost and LPPost) showed an **increase in goblet cell coverage and density** indicative of the ability of **the specific heat-treated strains to enhance the functional mucus barrier**.

Gene expression of innate immune markers and tight junction ZO-2a



**Elevations in protein gene expression levels** of lysozyme and cathepsin L were shown in both postbiotic groups while an increased gene expression level of Zonula-Occludin (ZO-2a) was demonstrated in all treatments confirming the **protection and strengthening of the gut barrier in groups supplemented with selected postbiotic strains**.

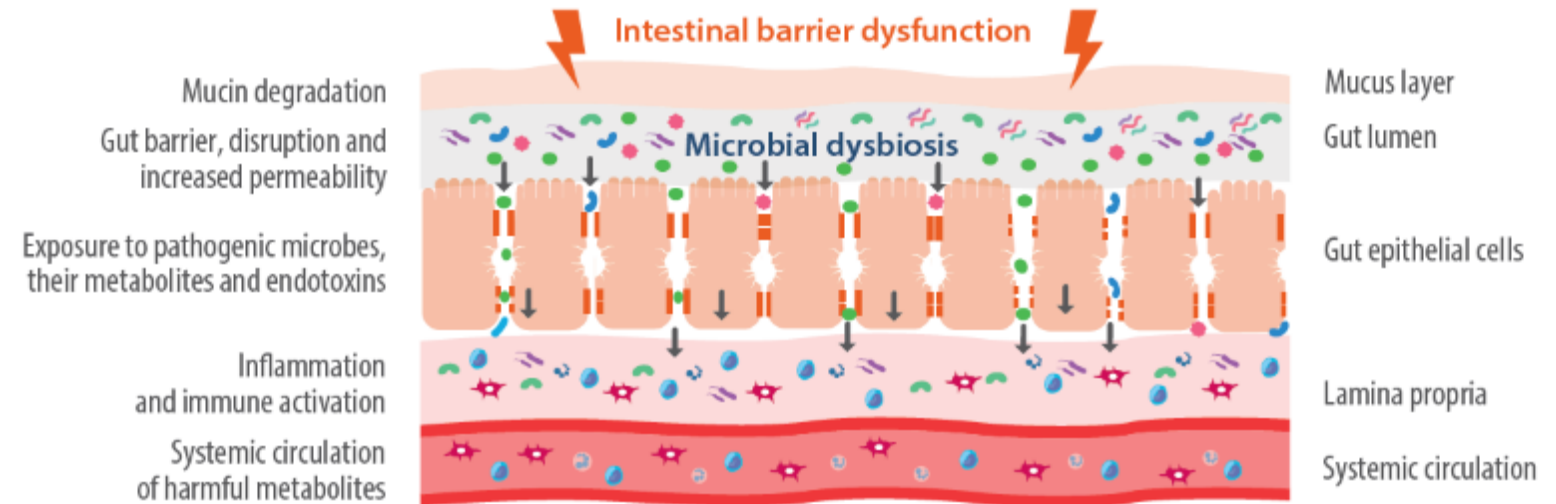
These results confirm the **protection and strengthening of the gut barrier in groups supplemented with selected postbiotic bacteria strains**.

# Postbiotic Bacteria | The importance of gut barrier integrity

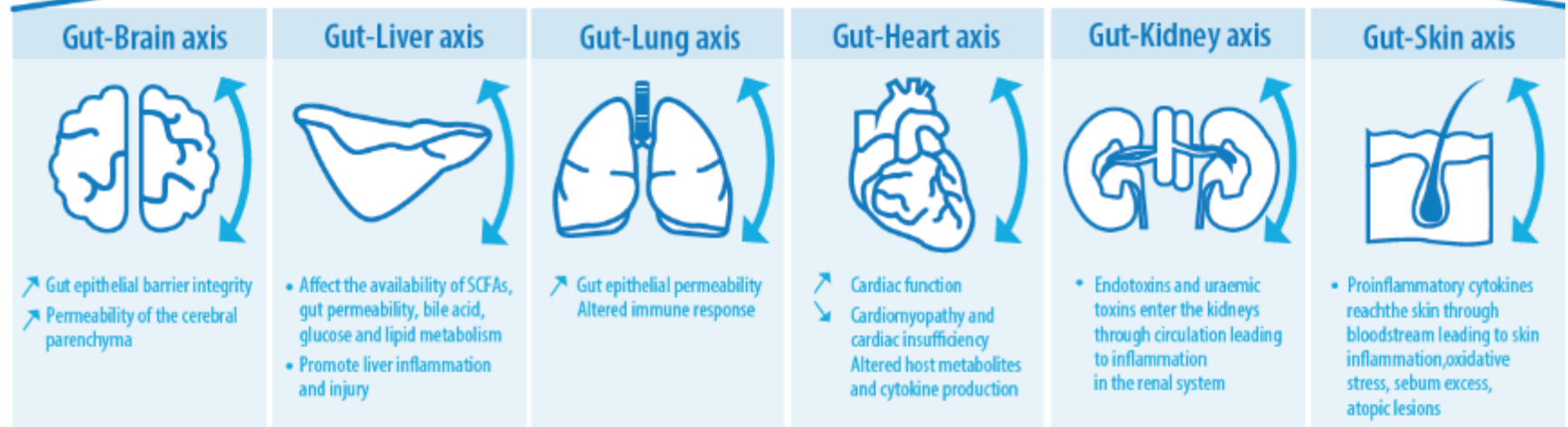
Pivotal role of gut barrier and gut microbiota in health and disease.

**"All disease begins in the gut"**  
(Hippocrates, -460 to -377)

INFLAMMATION, FOOD ALLERGIES, STRESS, OBESITY, AGEING, PATHOGENS, DRUGS, ETC.




BIDIRECTIONAL COMMUNICATION



# Postbiotic Bacteria | Proof of concept in challenged animal model

**LALPROBIOME** heat-treated bacteria help strengthen natural defenses  
(Research Facility at the Chungnam National University, Republic of Korea)



microorganisms

Article  
Modulation of Gut Barrier Function by Lactobacillus

**Publication under review**

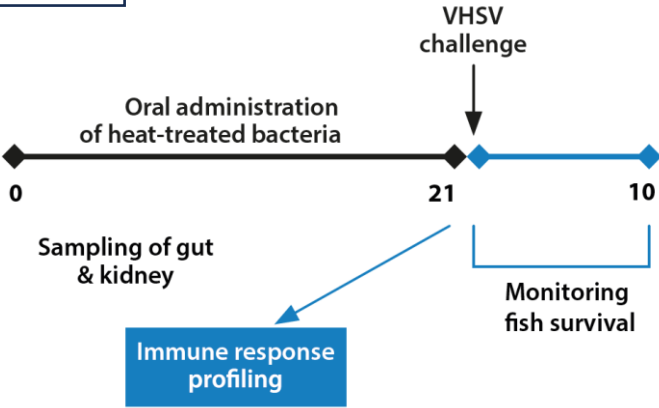
Presented at ESVCN 2023, Porto

## PROTOCOL

- **Animals:** Wild-type adult zebrafish (*Danio rerio*); 28 fish / tank
- **Duration:** 1 month
- **Feeding program:**



CONTROL 1	CONTROL 2	<i>L. Paracasei</i>	<i>L. plantarum</i>	<i>L. helveticus</i>
Basal diet	Basal diet Challenge with viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV)	Basal diet Challenge with VHSV + LALPROBIOME <i>L. paracasei</i> HA-108 at 6x10 <sup>6</sup> cells/g feed	Basal diet Challenge with VHSV + LALPROBIOME <i>L. plantarum</i> HA-119 at 6x10 <sup>6</sup> cells/g feed	Basal diet Challenge with VHSV + LALPROBIOME <i>L. helveticus</i> HA-122 at 6 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells/g feed



- **Measured parameters:**
  - ✓ mRNA expression of antimicrobial and antiviral factors in gut and kidney
  - ✓ Survival rate after challenge with viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV)

# Postbiotic Bacteria | Proof of concept in challenged animal model



## RESULTS

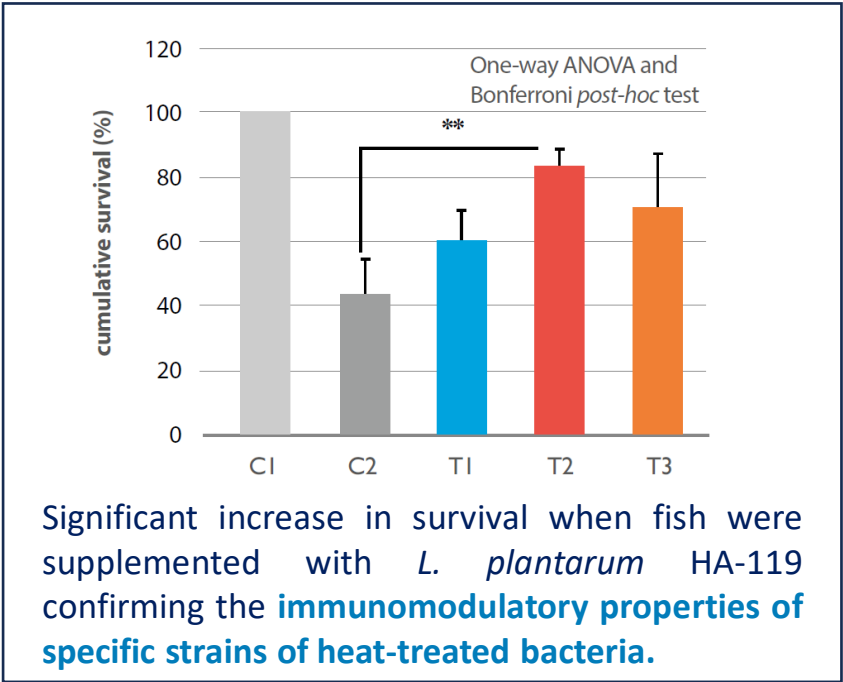
Heatmap of mRNA expression in gut and kidney (21d suppl.)

GENE CATEGORY	GENE NAME	ORGAN	T1	T2	T3
Antiviral	Interferon gamma (ifny)	Gut			
		Kidney			
	Interferon gamma1 (ifny1)	Gut			
		Kidney			
	Mx	Gut			
		Kidney			
Antimicrobial	CD8a	Gut			
		Kidney			
	$\beta$ -defensin $\beta$ 1 (def $\beta$ 1)	Gut			
		Kidney			
	Mucin 5.1 (muc5.1)	Gut			
		Kidney			

Heat-treated *L. plantarum* HA-119 enhanced the up-regulation of all the selected immune genes, dedicated to antiviral and antimicrobial responses, in both gut and kidney.

T1: *L. paracasei* HA108; T2: *L. plantarum* HA119; T3 *L. helveticus* HA122

Fish cumulative survival 10 days post challenge



Significant increase in survival when fish were supplemented with *L. plantarum* HA-119 confirming the immunomodulatory properties of specific strains of heat-treated bacteria.

The study shows the immunomodulatory strain-dependent properties of selected heat-treated bacteria.



# Postbiotic Yeast and Bacteria | Conclusions

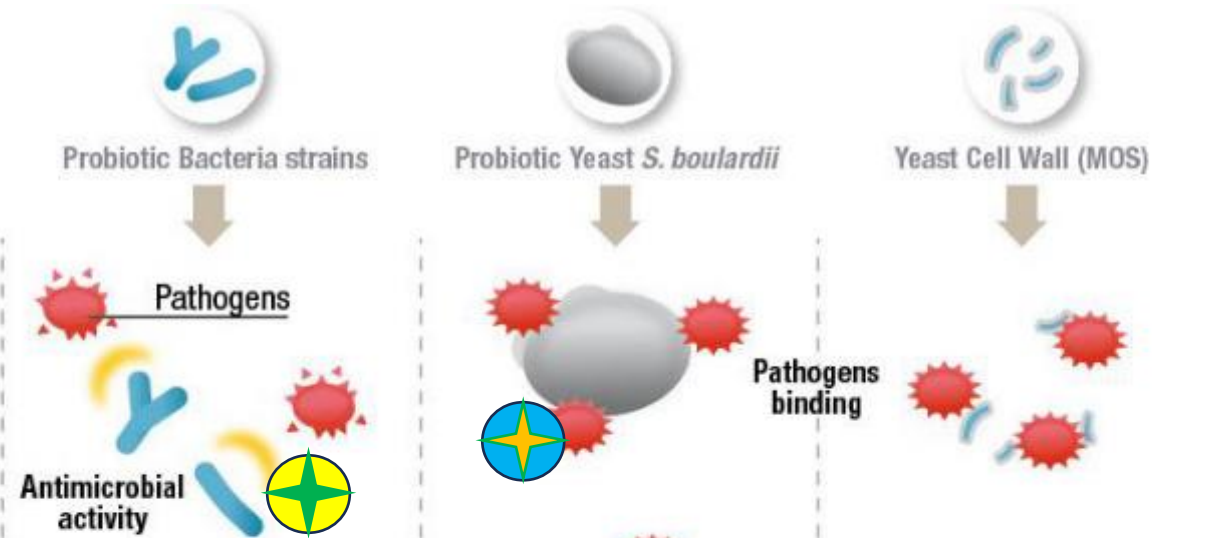


POSTBIOTIC Bacteria effect

POSTBIOTIC Yeast effect

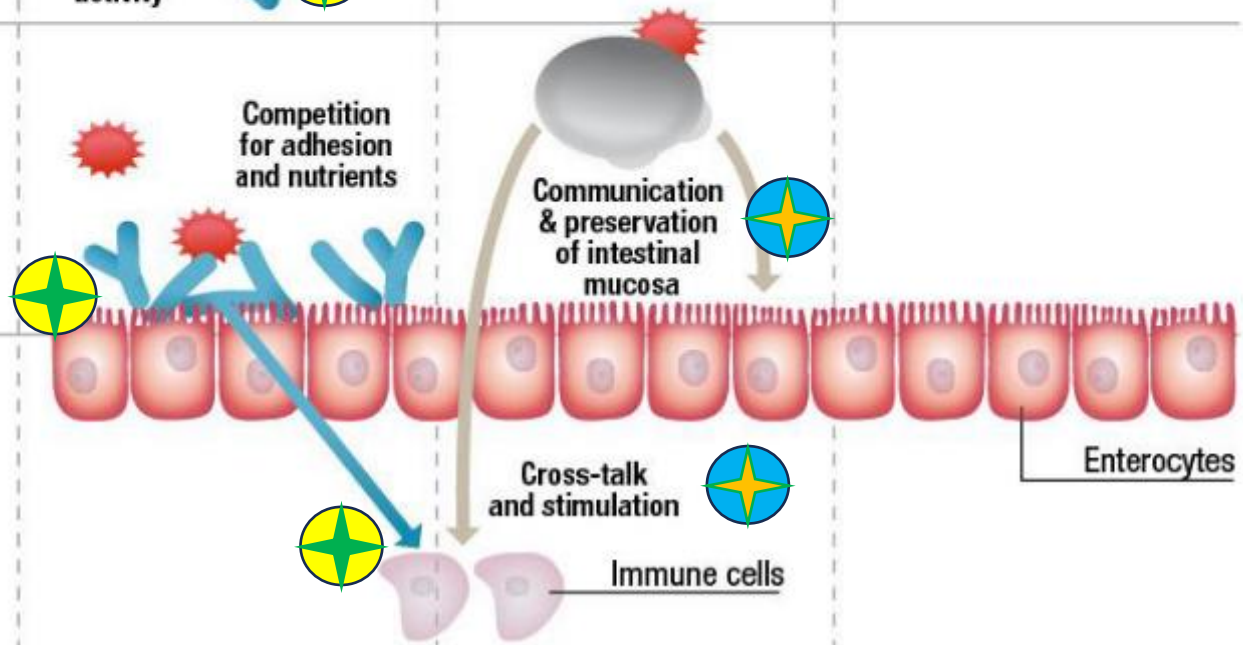
## 1. Luminal Effect

Deactivation or elimination of potential pathogens to prevent their attachment, colonization and toxic activity



## 2. Barrier Effect

Distinct mechanisms of actions to preserve the intestinal barrier integrity and metabolism

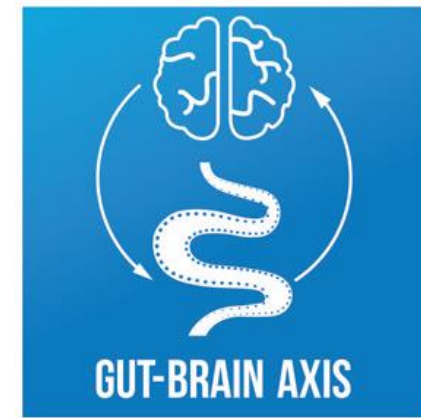


## 3. Immunomodulatory Effect

Participation to the body's defences by interacting with the immune system

# Postbiotic Yeast and Bacteria | Conclusions

- Yeast and bacteria have different structure and composition thus different mode of action
- NOT all inactivated or live organisms have Post/Probiotic effects → efficacy has to be demonstrated
- Studies have clearly shown that, no matter if yeast or bacteria:
  - ✓ efficacy **is strain-related**
  - ✓ some **benefits** are **INDEPENDENT** from **viability**
- As demonstrated for PROBIOTICS, also for POSTBIOTICS we can foresee a **potential complementarity and synergism between yeast and bacteria**







**Thanks for your attention!**

For further questions, please contact me at: [fsusca@lallemand.com](mailto:fsusca@lallemand.com)