



Studies on fermented pollen food

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1997

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1997. 12. 20.

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1997. 12. 20.

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가가 가

가

exine

(10 50 μm)

, , , , , ,

가

가

가

Bee-bread

(,)

() *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

가

가.

exine

sporopollenin

가

가 (germination pore membrane)

가

Pollen germination tubes :

pepsin, lysozyme

sonication, homogenization

가

French pressor :

French pressor

16,000 psi

가

Mortar grinder : Mortar grinder

30 40

Bantam mill :

Bantam mill

Glass bead mill :

(3 5 mm)

가

Homogenizer :

Sonicator :

sonicator

10

ammonium sulfate , ethyl-acetate ,

Sephadex gel , Thin-layer chromatography

_____ : 30%

15

가

_____ :

50:50 (w/v)

5

15

20

56

1.

가.	(Vibration mill)			
	30%		3%	<i>Lactobacillus</i>
<i>acidophilus</i> CH-2		14	16	
				<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> CH-2
50:50 (w/v)		5	10	
			15%	0.2%
dipotassium phosphate	가	121	37	3%
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> CH-2			14	16

2.

가.

가

SUMMARY

This study was carried out on the manufacturing of the fermented pollen food without a heat treatment. It increased the safety from the food-borne pathogens.

The main results of the study are as follows:

1. A vibration mill was selected for cracking the bee pollen loads.
2. To produce the fermented pollen food, a non-heat treated 30% cracked pollen solution was inoculated with 3% of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* CH-2 culture and incubated for 14-16 hrs to destroy the pathogens.
3. To produce the ripened pollen food, the cracked pollen and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* CH-2 culture were mixed (50:50, w/v) well, ripened at 5 °C for 10 days and confirmed the safety from pathogens.
4. The starter culture was prepared from the the fermented pollen food. The 15% cracked pollen solution with 0.2% dipotassium phosphate was heated at 120 °C and cooled to 37 °C. The sterilized pollen solution was inoculated with 3% *Lactobacillus acidophilus* CH-2 culture and incubated at 37 °C for 14-16 hrs.
5. The digestibility of the cracked pollen load in the intestinal tract of mice showed more effective digestibility than control groups. Although it showed variation among individual, the cracked pollen helped recovery from anaemia in human.
6. The antibacterial agent isolated from the fermented pollen showed remarkable antibacterial activity than from the fermented milk alone.
7. The bee pollen loads were analyzed for the contamination of agricultural insecticides. The analyses did not show any component of insecticide.

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1

1

가가 가

가

(Haydak, 1970),

가

(, 1994).

(花蜜)

(花粉瓊團, pollen load)

25 650

12 100 μm (, 1992),

(, 1982; , 1986),

가

(Vivino Palmer, 1944; Youssef , 1978; ,

1986; , 1987; , 1991; , 1989), (Youssef , 1978; , 1986; , 1987;

, 1982; , 1989), (Vivino Palmer, 1944; Youssef , 1978; , 1987; ,

1982; , 1989), (Youssef , 1978; , 1987; , 1989; , 1984), (, 1986; , 1987; , 1985; , 1989), (Vivino Palmer, 1944; , 1994)

, , , (Vivino Palmer, 1944; , 1982).

“
” (, 1986), 가

, hemoglobin 가 , 가 (, 1982).

, (, 1988).

, (, 1982), (, 1982) (ADH) 가 (, 1985), mouse 가 가 (, 1984).

exine intine , exine sporopollenin , (Stanley Wilson, 1974; , 1988; , 1984; , 1989).

가 .

pH

(de Klerk Coetzze, 1961; Gilliland , 1984; Wheater , 1951).

Lactobacillus acidophilus

Salmonella sp. (Adler Massa, 1980; Khedkar , 1990), *Shigella* sp., *Staphylococci* sp. (Dahiya Speck, 1968; Balasubramanyam Varadaraj, 1995), *Coliform* sp. (Watkins , 1982) (Collins Hardt, 1980)

(Gilliland Speck, 1977; Adams Hall, 1988; Cruywagen , 1996; , 1996).

Lactobacillus acidophilus , (Sandine , 1979; Klaenhammer Kleeman, 1981; Gilliland , 1984; Overdahl Edmund, 1991)

acidophilin (Shahani , 1972; Shahani , 1977), acidolin (Hamdan Mikolajcik, 1974), lactacin B (Barefoot Klaenhammer 1983), lactacin F (Muriana Klaenhammer, 1991) (Mikolajcik Hamdan, 1975; , 1984) , , cholesterol (Buck Gilliland, 1994; Brashears Gilliland, 1995; Grunewald, 1982; Gilliland Walker, 1990; , 1996).

(food-borne diseases) *Staphylococci* sp., *Salmonella* sp., *Shigella* sp., *Coliform* sp. , , .

72 15

vitamines, hormones, enzymes

가 가 .

2

1

sporopollenin

, ,
(Brooks Shaw, 1971).

가 , Wang (1989)

가 가

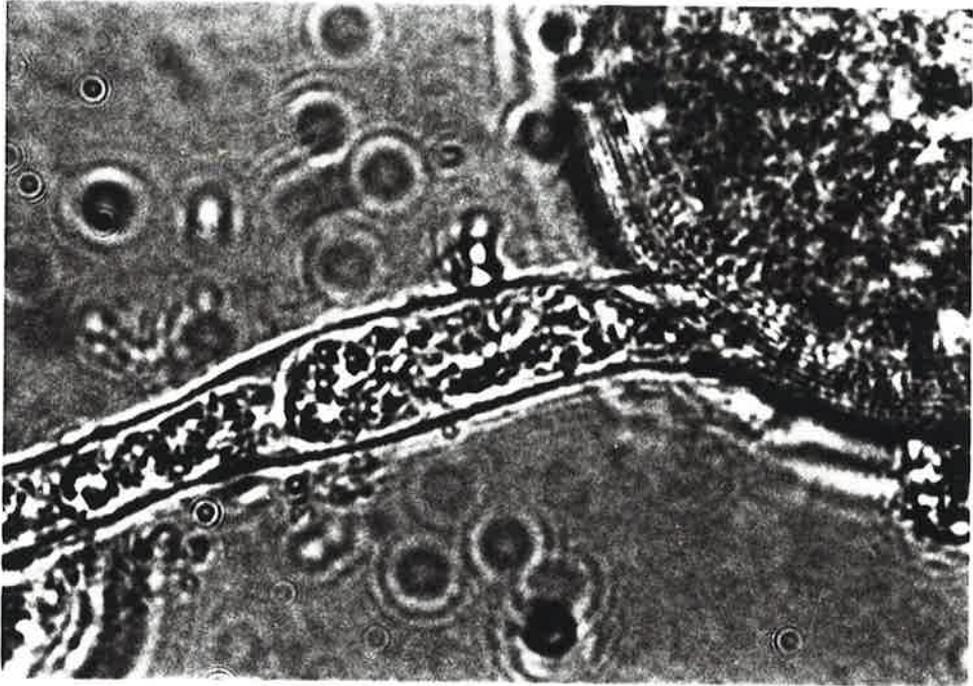
(germination tube)

가

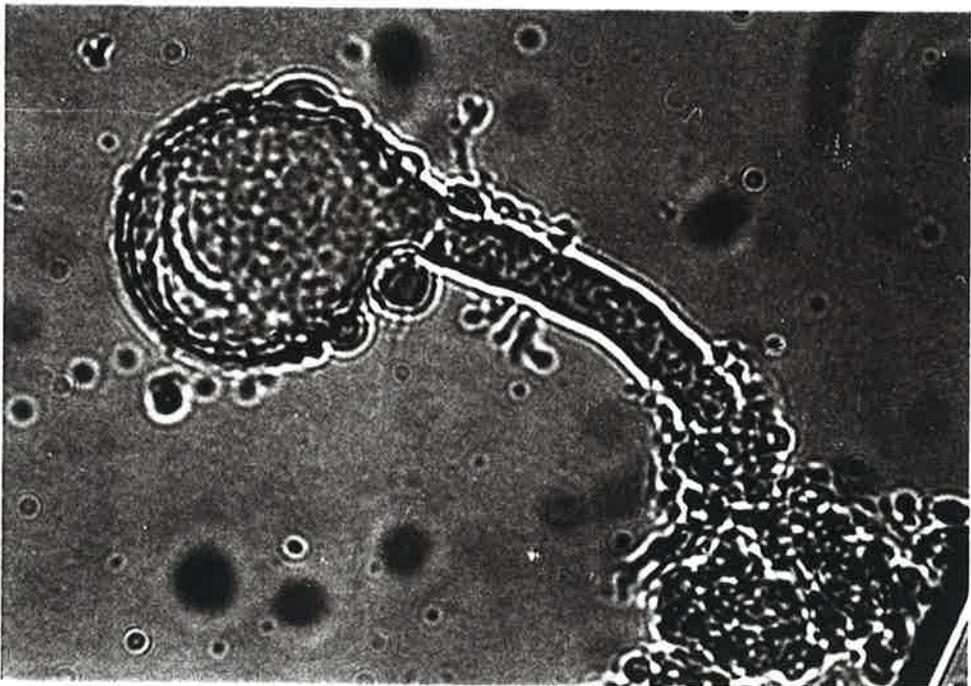
French pressor, Bantam mill, Glass bead mill, Homogenizer,

Sonicator, Vibration mill 가

가 Vibration mill ()

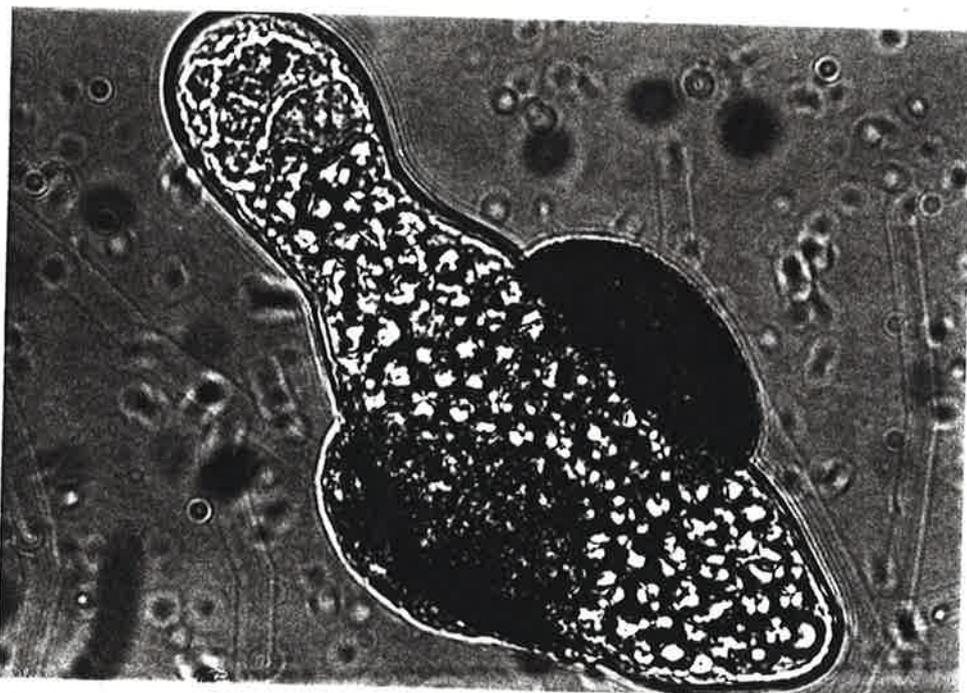


모과화분

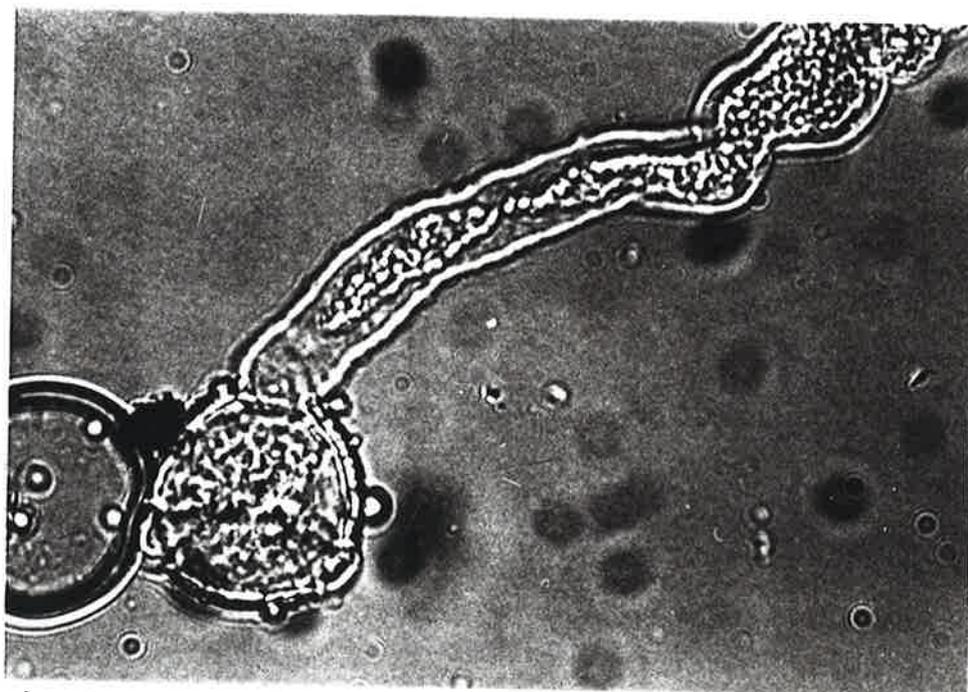


자두화분

Fig. 1. 각종 hand-collected pollen의 germination tubes.



송화 화분

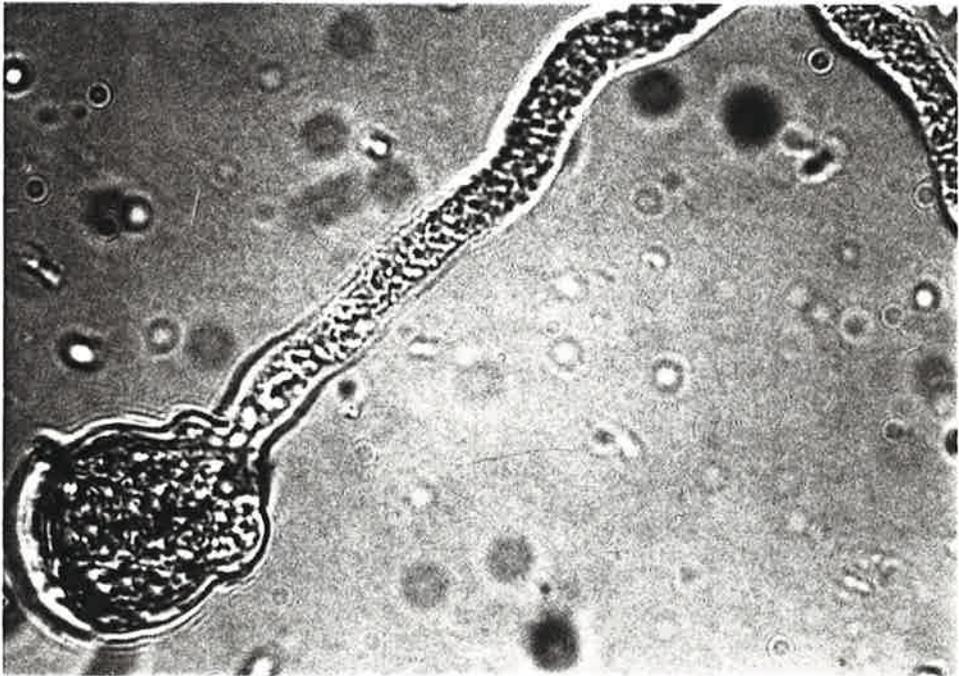


만리향 화분

Fig. 2. 각종 hand-collected pollen의 germination tubes.



매 화분



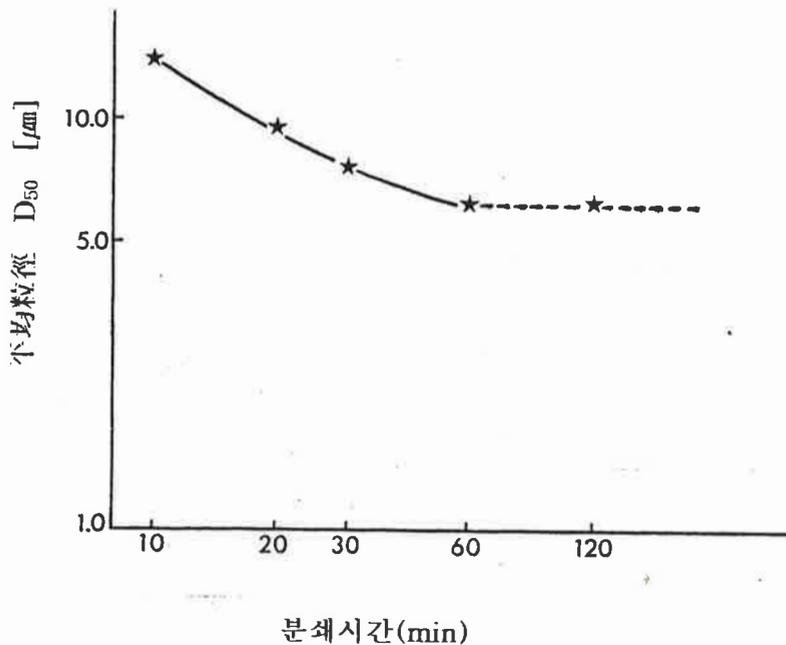
복숭아 화분

Fig. 3. 각종 hand-collected pollen의 germination tubes.

제 2 절 Vibration mill에 의한 화분파쇄

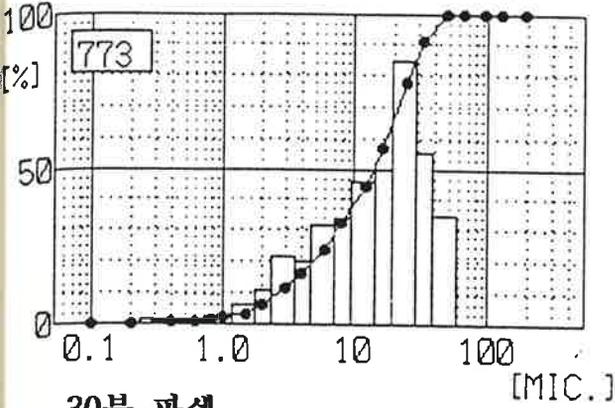
Vibration mill (중앙공업사, 일본)은 ceramic jar와 aluminium ball (직경 10, 15, 25 mm)로 구성되어 있다. 화분을 dry oven에서 수분함량을 3%이하로 건조시켜 파쇄용으로 사용하였다.

Ceramic jar에 aluminium ball과 화분을 넣고 (ball 무게 6 kg, 화분무게 400 g) 1,200/cpm에서 진동시키면서 화분의 파쇄율을 시간별로 측정하였다. Aluminium ball의 직경이 10 mm, 15 mm의 것을 사용할 때 작동 30분만에 화분이 덩어리가 되어 더 이상 파쇄기능이 나타나지 않았으며 이 때 화분의 파쇄율은 80%정도 되었다. 그러나 25 mm의 aluminium ball을 이용할 때는 작동 30분후에도 화분이 덩어리로 나타나지는 않았지만 파쇄율이 저조하여서 다시 계속해서 120분간 작동시켜서 화분의 파쇄율이 90%정도되어 가장 만족스러운 성적을 얻었다.

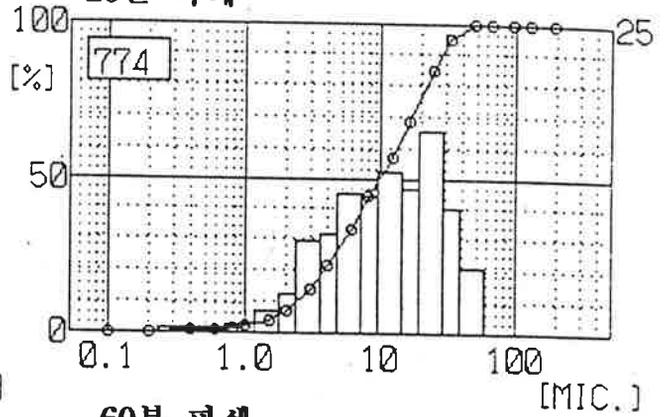


진동수 (CPM) : 1,200, ball 직경 : 25 mm, 분쇄매체 : 6 kg (80%)

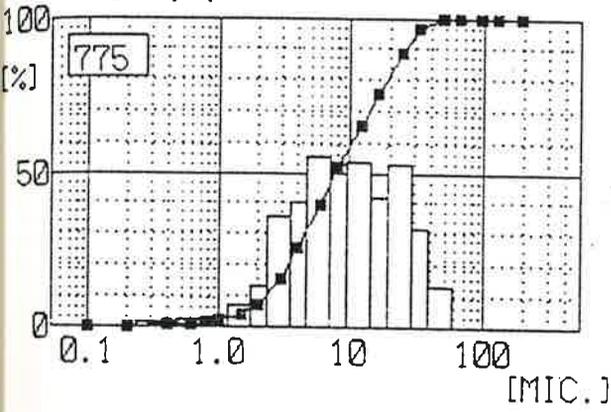
10분 파쇄



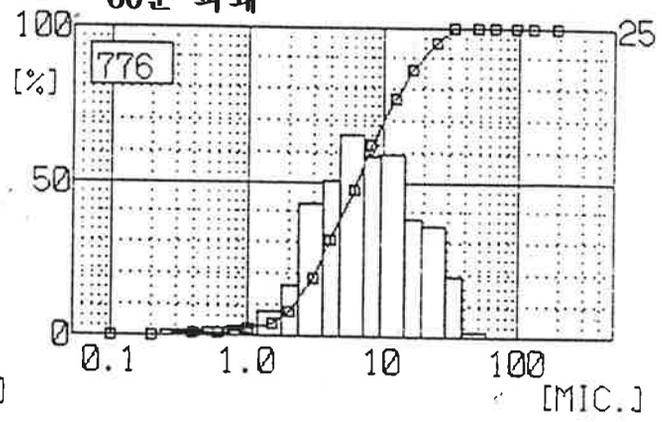
20분 파쇄



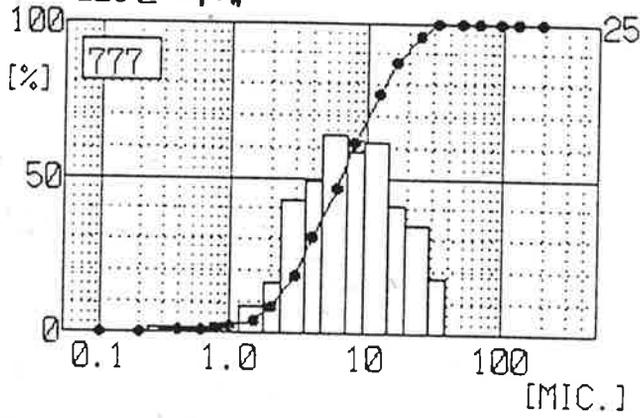
30분 파쇄



60분 파쇄



120분 파쇄



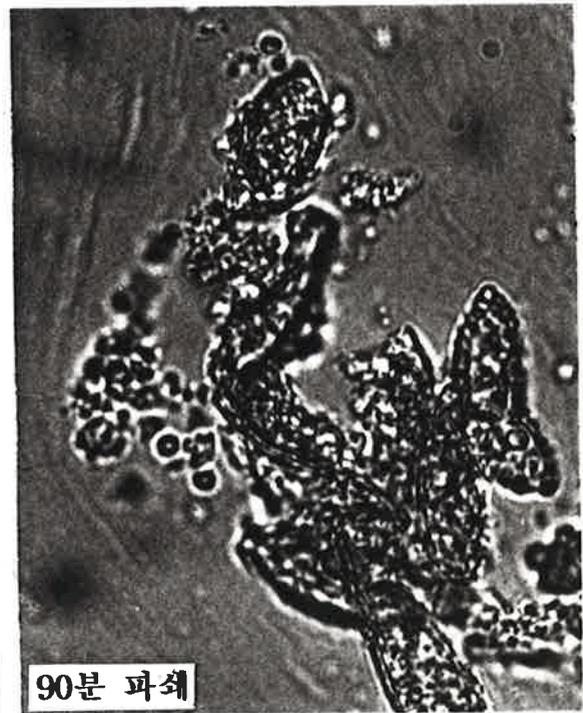
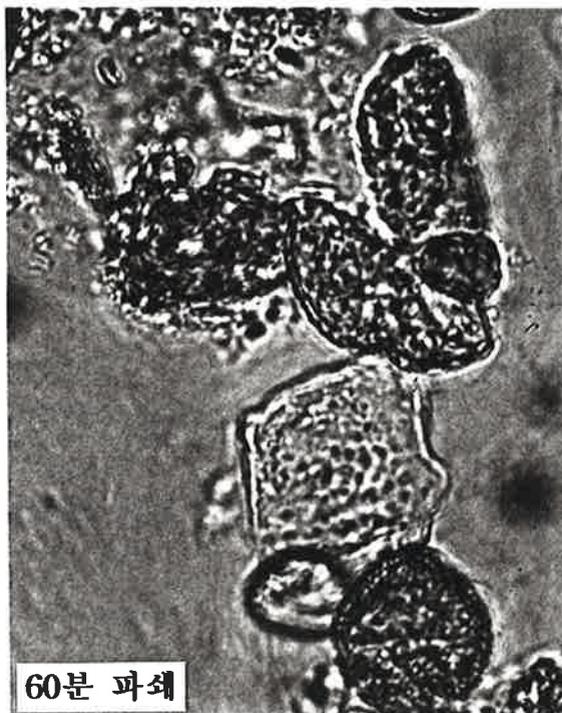
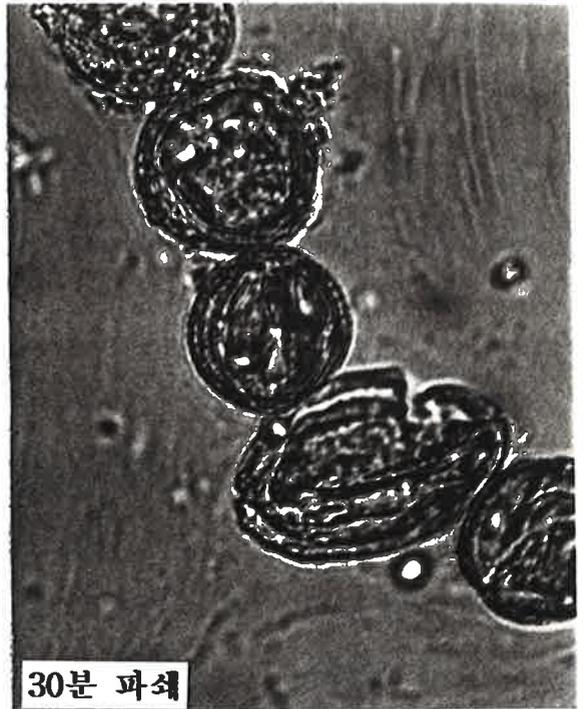
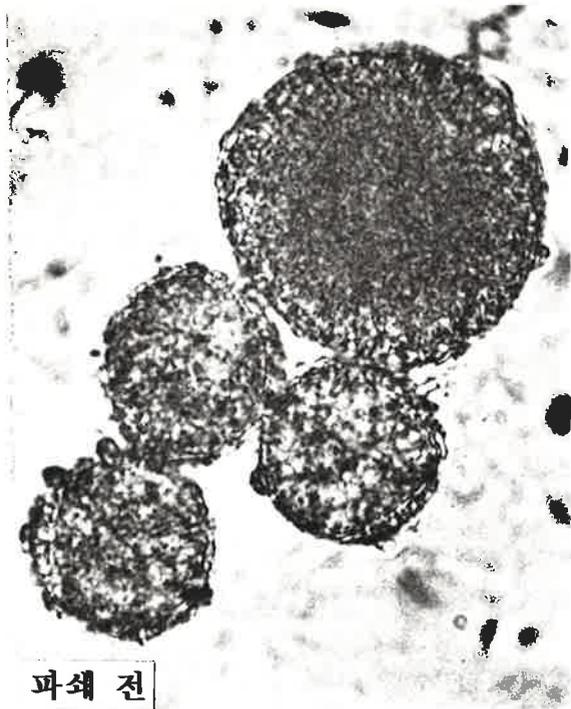


Fig. 4. 파쇄시간에 따른 화분의 형태 ($\times 1,000$).

3

vibration mill 25 mm aluminium ball dry oven 3%

1.

Pirisino (1983)
 5 g HPLC acetonitrile (Merck Co.,
 Germany) 10 Mℓ 가 4 , 12,000 rpm 20
 membrane filter (0.2 μm,
 PTFE, Millipore Co., USA) HPLC (Waters Associates)
 HPLC Table 1

Table 1. The operating conditions of HPLC for carbohydrate analysis

Items	Operating conditions
Column	Aminex HPX- 87H (300 × 7.8 mm i.d., cation exchange)
Column Temp.	65
Detector	R I
Mobile phase	0.009N H ₂ SO ₄
Flow rate	0.6 Mℓ/min
Chart speed	0.5 cm/min

HPLC peak (Merck Co., Germany) retention time

Table 2

glucose, fructose, arabinose, trehalose가 ,

glucose 3.55%, fructose 3.66%, arabinose 0.16%, trehalose 0.32%가 , fructose 가 ,

7.37% 0.32% . (1986) fructose가 17.74% ,

glucose가 14.08% , (1989) fructose 13.05%, glucose 10.63%

25.47% , 19.58% . (1982) 24.6 29.8% , 1.3 4.5%

가

sucrose

fructose glucose 가 ,

가

가 (,

1982).

Table 2. Carbohydrate composition of cracked pollen

Pollen Carbohydrate	Cracked pollen
 %
Glucose	3.55
Fructose	3.66
Arabinose	0.16
Trehalose	0.32

2.

Bullock Irvine (1956) O'Keefe
 (1976) . flask 10 g 25% TCA
 (Trichloroacetic acid, Yakuri chemicals Co., Japan) 20 Mℓ 가
 4 , 12,000 rpm 20 20 Mℓ . ethyl
 ether (Merck Co., Germany) rotary evaporator (Eyela, Tokyo Rikakikai Co.,
 Japan) 0.2M sodium citrate (pH 2.2) 20 Mℓ .
 membrane filter (0.2 μm, PTFE, Millipore) ,

Table 3 .

Table 3. The operating conditions of Auto Amino Acid Analyzer for amino acid analysis

Instrument : Biochrom 20 (Pharmacia, England)

Standard : Physical Fluid Calculation Standard

Coulmn : High Resolution Coulmn (250 × 4.6 mm + Resin Pot,
Bio 20 peek Lithium)

Detector : Photometer

Volume Loaded : 40 $\mu\ell$

Amount Loaded : 10 nm

O. D. Range/Gain : 440 nm ... 1.0, 570 nm ... 1.0

Flow Rate : 40 M ℓ /hr

Pressure : 88 bar

Reaction Coil Temperature = 135

Buffer	Molarity	pH	Batch No.
Buffer 1 - Lithium buffer A	0.20	2.80	05682
Buffer 2 - Lithium buffer B	0.30	3.00	05575
Buffer 3 - Lithium buffer CII	0.50	3.15	05667
Buffer 4 - Lithium buffer DII	0.90	3.50	05603
Buffer 5 - Lithium buffer pH 3.55	1.65	3.55	05679
Buffer 6 - Lithium hydroxide	0.30	-	05591

tryptophan
100 g mg
Table 4
, aspartic acid 439.50 mg
mg
가
22
, (1986)

Table 4
520.62 mg 가
arginine 204.99
, glycine 3.90 mg, ornithine 2.49 mg
가

1984) valine 0.8 mg, 0.92 mg, 0.88 mg (Takashi,
 55.76 mg 가
 가 가

Table 4. Free amino acid of cracked pollen

Free amino acid	Cracked Pollen(mg/100g)
Aspartic acid	439.50
Threonine	13.99
Serine	42.53
Glutamic acid	72.38
Glutamine	67.88
Proline	520.62
Glycine	3.90
Alanine	32.66
Citrulline	25.91
Valine	54.11
Cystine	13.60
Methionine	11.18
Isoleucine	10.80
Leucine	16.49
Tyrosine	12.56
- Alanine	8.29
Phenylalanine	61.88
- Aminoisobutyric acid	34.07
Ornithine	2.49
Lysine	14.60
Histidine	38.32
Arginine	204.99
Total amino acid	1702.75
Total essential amino acid	183.05

3.

Folch (1957) 5 ml chloroform methanol
 (2:1, v/v) (C/M) 1 g 1
 polytron homogenizer (Kinematica ag., Switzerland) ,
 5 ml C/M (2:1, v/v) 가 2
 가 2,000 rpm 10
 pasteur pipette .
 chloroform 가 (N2) chloroform
 , 3 ml C/M (2:1, v/v)
 -30 .
 C/M (2:1, v/v) 3 ml 200 µl
 가 internal standard [pentadecanoic
 acid (C15:0), 1 µl/1 µg] 30 µl 가 . 6%
 methanolic sulfuric acid 5 ml 90 90 methylation
 (Yeo , 1989).
 Methylation 4 ml petroleum ether 5
 vortex 2 ml 3 vortex 2,000 rpm 10
 . pet. ether 가 hexane
 gas liquid chromatography (GLC) injection .
 GLC Table 5 .

Table 5. Conditions of GLC for fatty acid analysis

Instrument	: Shimadzu Model GC- 17A
Integrator	: Shimadzu chromatopac Model C- R7A
Column	: DB- 225 capillary column(30 m × 0.25 mm) (J & W Scientific, USA)
Column initial temp.	: 100
Column final temp.	: 220
Detector temp.	: 250
Injection temp.	: 240
N2 flow rate	: 50 mL/min
Attenuation	: 2
Chart speed	: 7 mm/min
Range	: 102

10.86% Vivino (1944) 1.4 4.4%, Youssef
(1978) 8.36%, 9.31%, (1986) 2.07 3.45% Youssef
(1978) 10.25% .
Table 6 . linoleic acid (C18:2n- 6) 31.3 mol% 가
, linolenic acid (C18:3n- 3) 28.6 mol%, palmitic acid (C16:0) 25.7
mol%, oleic acid (C18:1) 6.2 mol%, stearic acid (C18:0) 5.2 mol% 5
, (/) 32.5 mol%
66.1 mol% 2.03 . (1987), (1989)
linoleic acid (C18:2n- 6)가 가 ,
(1987) (1989) ,

Table 6. Fatty acid composition of cracked pollen

Fatty acids		Composition (mol%)
		Cracked Pollen
C14:0	Myristic acid	0.4
C16:0	Palmitic acid	25.7
C18:0	Stearic acid	5.2
C18:1	Oleic acid	6.2
C18:2n-6	Linoleic acid	31.3
C18:3n-3	Linolenic acid	28.6
C20:0	Arachidic acid	0.7
C22:0	Behenic acid	0.5
uniden.a		1.2
Saturated fatty acid		32.5
Unsaturated fatty acid		66.1
UFA/SFA		2.03

a Unidentified fatty acids

4.

0.2517 g Teflon wear 3 Mℓ HNO₃ 0.5 Mℓ H₂O₂
 가 microwave (Digestion/Drying Module, Milestone 1200) 가
 . 250 watts 2 , 2 , 250 watts 6 , 400 watts 5 , 600
 watts 5 5 ventilation . beaker
 1% nitric acid가 3 100 Mℓ ,
 ICP- AES (Jobin Yvon, Model TY38 plus., France) .
 plasma gas (P1) 12 /min, argon gas (G1) 0.2 /min, Nebulizer (Mainhard
 nebulizer) 0.25 /min . Table 7 .

Table 7. Analytical conditions of ICP Emission Spectrometer

Conditions			Cu	Fe	Ca	Mg	P	K	Na
Ti	Zn	Mn							
Wave length(nm)			223.008	258.588	393.366	279.806	214.914	766.490	588.995
336.121	213.856	259.373							
Detection Limit(ppb)			13.0	15.0	0.2	15.0	76.0	60.0	29.0
53.0	1.8	1.6							
Interfering elements			-	-	V	Cr,Fe,V	Al,Cu	Ti	Ti
Ca,Cr,V	Al,Cu,T	Fe							
Standard Low (ppm)			0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	20.0	0.20
0.10	0.04	0.04							
Standard High(ppm)			1.00	4.00	10.0	20.0	40.0	50.0	2.00
0.995	2.00	0.40							
Voltage(V)			993	733	651	673	853	623	740
703	763	722							
Window size(nm)			0.0295	0.0325	0.0288	0.0312	0.0298	0.0293	0.0230
0.0306	0.0298	0.0278							

Table 8

10 , K
 655.19 mg/100 g 가 , P 506.95 mg/100 g, Mg 113.39 mg/100 g, Ca
 193.96 mg/100 g
 Fe 35.56 mg/100 g
 100 g 18.9 mg, 19.0 mg, 16.4 mg
 (, 1986), 10 g/kg/day 4 (Wister
) 12% 가, 13% 가, 56% 가 가 (,
 1982)
 Zn, Cu 7.50 mg/100 g 1.17 mg/100 g

Table 8. Mineral composition of cracked pollen

Element	Cracked pollen (mg/100g)
Cu	1.16
Fe	35.56
Ca	193.96
Mg	113.39
P	506.95
K	655.19
Na	34.14
Ti	2.32
Zn	7.50
Mn	12.15

4

가

1.

100 mL beaker 10 g 80 dry
 oven 24 , 48 desiccator 1
 (Mettler Toledo Model AB104., Switzerland)

Table 9. Moisture content of domestic and imported pollen load

	Moisture content (%)			
	Drying after 24 hr	Drying after 48 hr	Drying after 24 hr	Drying after 48 hr
	1.6627	1.7295	16.627	17.295
	1.6647	1.7265	16.647	17.265
	1.6759	1.7358	16.759	17.358
	1.6678	1.7306	16.678	17.306
	0.5729	0.6455	5.729	6.455
	0.5650	0.6348	5.650	6.348
	0.5543	0.6276	5.543	6.276
	0.5644	0.6360	5.644	6.360

<		>	<		>
24	:	16.7%	24	:	5.6%
48	:	17.3%	48	:	6.3%

: 2.75 가

2.

500 Mℓ beaker 100 g

() (Whatman filter paper #1)

dry oven 24 (48)

<	100 g	>	<	100 g	>
	:	0.0045 g (4.5 mg)		:	0.1654 g (165.4 mg)

: 37 가

3

(Starter culture preparation)

1

Lactobacillus acidophilus .

pH

(de Klerk Coetzze, 1961;

Gilliland , 1984; Wheater , 1951).

Lactobacillus acidophilus

Salmonella sp. (Adler Massa, 1980; Khedkar , 1990), *Shigella* sp., *Staphylococci* sp. (Dahiya Speck, 1968; Balasubramanyam Varadaraj, 1995), *Coliform* sp. (Watkins , 1982) (Collins Hardt, 1980)

(Gilliland Speck, 1977; Adams Hall, 1988; Cruywagen , 1996; , 1996).

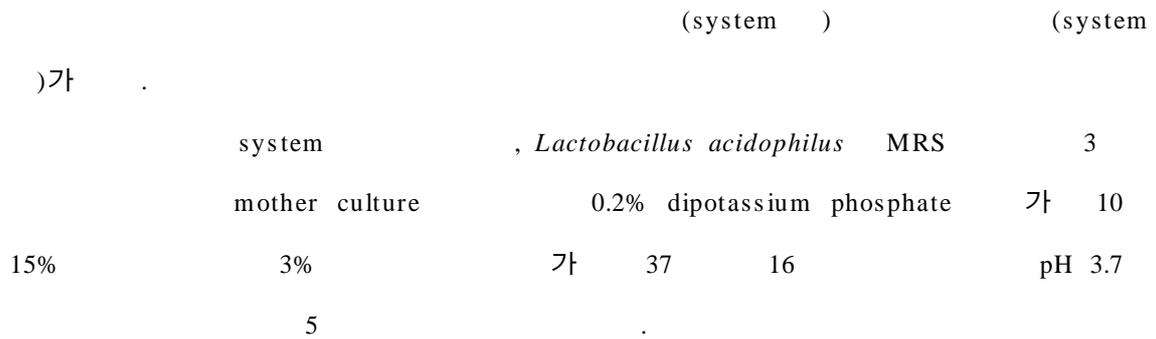
Lactobacillus acidophilus , (Sandine ,

1979; Klaenhammer Kleeman, 1981; Gilliland , 1984; Overdahl Edmund, 1991)

acidophilin (Shahani , 1972; Shahani , 1977), acidolin (Hamdan Mikolajcik, 1974), lactacin B (Barefoot Klaenhammer, 1983), lactacin F (Muriana Klaenhammer, 1991) (Mikolajcik Hamdan, 1975; , 1984) , ,

cholesterol (Buck Gilliland, 1994; Brashears Gilliland, 1995; Grunewald, 1982; Gilliland Walker, 1990; , 1996).

2



Lyophilized culture, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

MRS broth, 37 , 16 hr

transfer 1% to blank MRS broth

MRS broth, 37 , 16 hr

transfer 1% to blank MRS broth

MRS broth, 37 , 16 hr

transfer 1% to blank MRS broth

Cracked pollen medium with 0.2% dipotassium phosphate

37 , 16 24 hr

Pollen culture

Cool to 5

Pollen culture prepared

Fig. 5. Diagram of culture preparation.

4

1

가 , , 가가
가 .

Lactobacillus acidophilus

가 가

pH가

, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

(acidophilin)

2

1.

Vibration mill

stainless steel

가 30%

Lactobacillus acidophilus

3%

37

24

pH가 3.7

5

Vibration mill

25 mm aluminium ball + dried pollen, vibration for 2 hr

Cracked pollen

addition of water (70%)

Pollen solution (30% pollen)

addition of 3% active culture

Fermentation at 37 for 24 hr

pH 3.7, cool to 5

Fermented pollen food

Fig. 6. Diagram of fermented pollen food.

2.

가.

Lactobacillus (Lb.) acidophilus CH-2 Chr. Hansen's (Denmark)

, *Staphylococcus (Sta.) aureus* 7473, *Escherichia (E.) coli*

6-PE-4, *Salmonella (Sal.) typhimurium* 0901, *Shigella (Shi.) flexneri* 9199-NIH

. *Lb.*

acidophilus CH-2 Tomato juice agar (Difco Co., USA), *Sta. aureus* 7473

Staphylococcus medium 110 agar (Difco Co., USA), *E. coli* 6-PE-4 Violet red bile

agar (Difco Co., USA), *Sal. typhimurium* 0901 *Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH SS

agar (Difco Co., USA)

.

15% 0.2% dipotassium phosphate 가 15%

121 15 3% *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 37 24

. 4 0.1% peptone 10

Tomato juice agar (Standard plate count method; Diliello, 1982)

anaerobic GasPak jar (BBL, Beckon Dickinson Microbiology Systems., USA)

Lb. acidophilus CH-2

Lb. acidophilus CH-2 Fig. 7 15%

0.2% dipotassium phosphate 가 15% *Lb. acidophilus*

CH-2 12 7.4×10^7

dipotassium phosphate 가 8.6×10^8

Lb. acidophilus CH-2 dipotassium phosphate 가

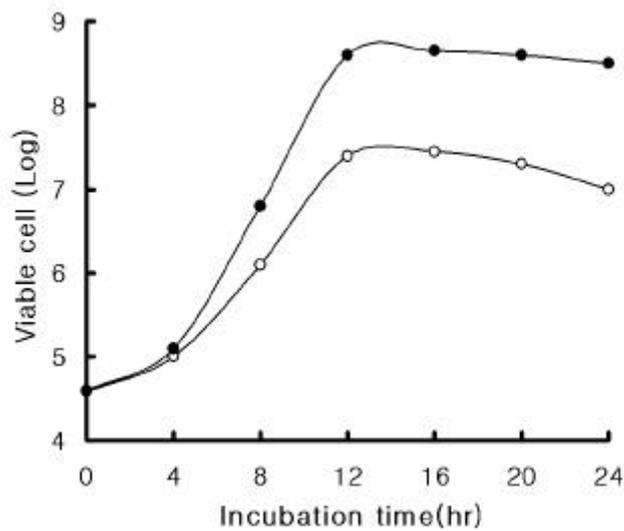


Fig. 7. Growth curve of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 at 37 in 15% cracked-pollen medium (○—○) and 15% cracked-pollen medium added with 0.2% dipotassium phosphate (●—●).

Lb. acidophilus CH-2
 30% 70 15 800 Mℓ
Lb. acidophilus CH-2 3% 4
Sta. aureus 7473, *E. coli* 6-PE-4, *Sal. typhimurium* 0901, *Shi. flexneri* 9199- NIH
 3% 37 3 24 0.1%
 peptone 10
 , 4
Lb. acidophilus CH-2 9 ,
 12 15
 (Fig. 8, 9). 4 *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 가 3
 , . *Lb.*
acidophilus CH-2
 (Fig. 10).

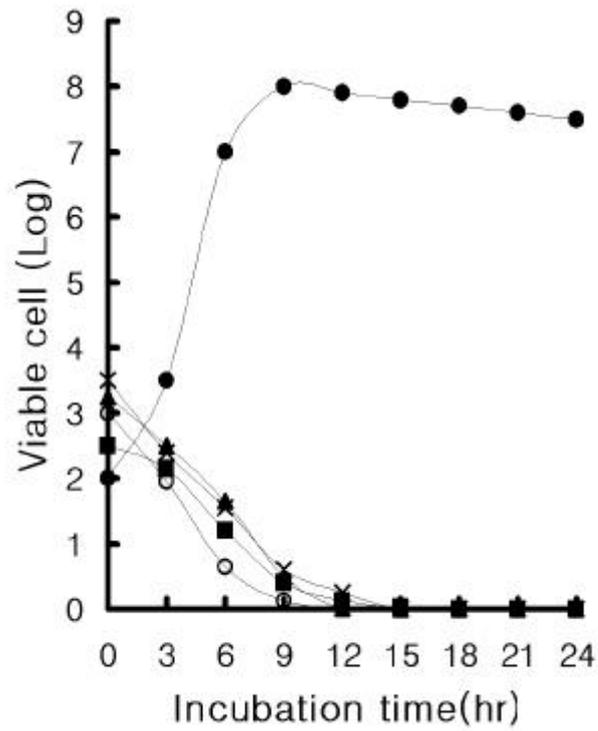


Fig. 8. Growth inhibition of pathogens (■—■:*E. coli* 6-PE-4, ▼—▼:*Sal. typhimurium* 0901, x—x:*Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH, ○—○:*Sta. aureus* 7473) and growth of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 (●—●) during incubation in the 30% cracked-pollen media (heated pollen) at 37 .

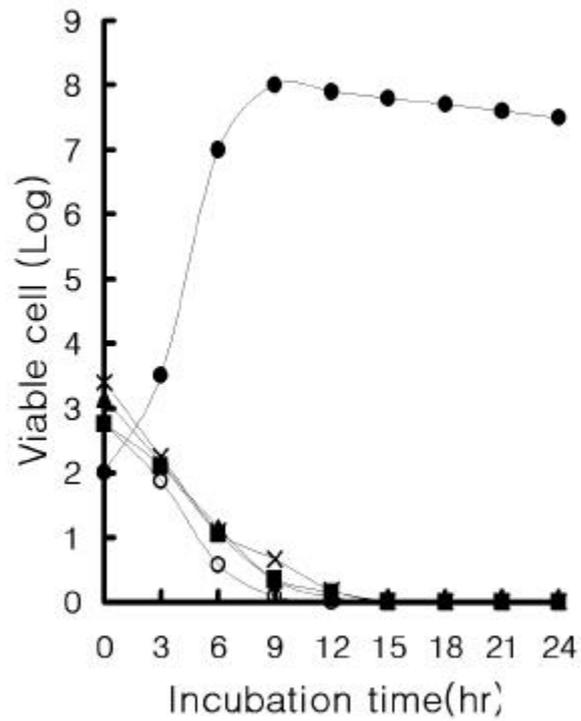


Fig. 9. Growth inhibition of pathogens (■—■:*E. coli* 6-PE-4, ▼—▼:*Sal. typhimurium* 0901, x—x:*Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH, o—o:*Sta. aureus* 7473) and growth of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 (●—●) during incubation in the 30% cracked-pollen media (non-heated pollen) at 37 .

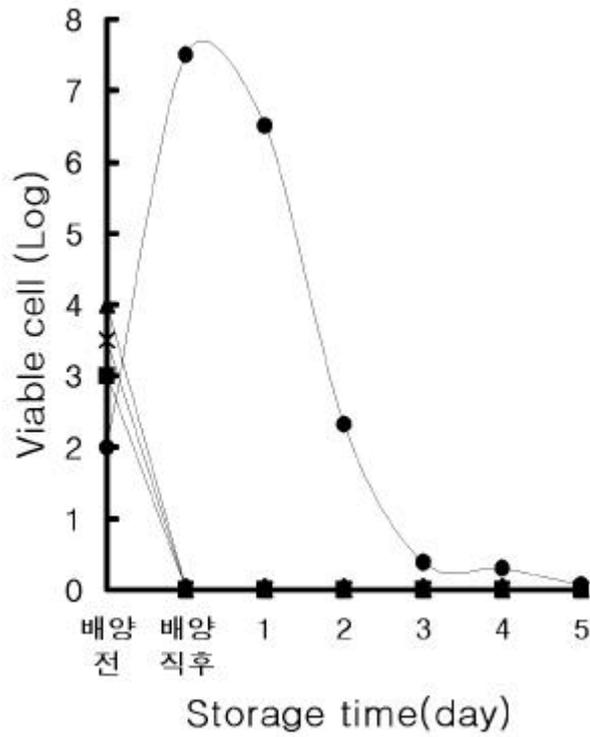


Fig. 10. Inhibition of pathogens (■—■:*E. coli* 6-PE-4, ▼—▼:*Sal. typhimurium* 0901, x—x:*Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH, ○—○:*Sta. aureus* 7473) and viable cell of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 (●—●) during storage at 4 °C after incubation in the 30% cracked-pollen media at 37 °C.

. pH

Lb. acidophilus CH-2 4 37 24
 3 pH (Corning pH meter 245,
 UK) pH 4.5 5.0 ,
 Fig. 11, 12 .

Lb. acidophilus CH-2 *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2

pH

(Fig. 8, 9), 12 pH 3.5 3.7, 24 pH 3.3 3.5

Lb. acidophilus CH-2가

24 가

가 (Fig. 10).

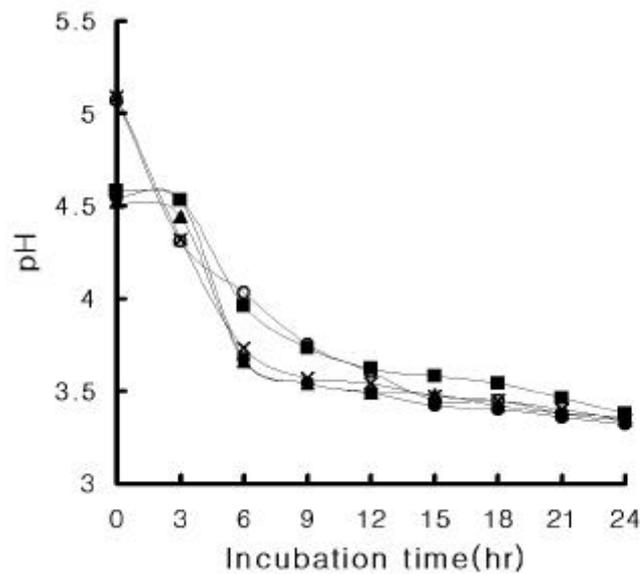


Fig. 11. pH changes during incubation of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 with each pathogen (■—■:*E. coli* 6-PE-4, ▼—▼:*Sal. typhimurium* 0901, x—x:*Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH, ○—○:*Sta. aureus* 7473) and *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 (●—●) in the 30% cracked-pollen media (heated pollen) at 37 .

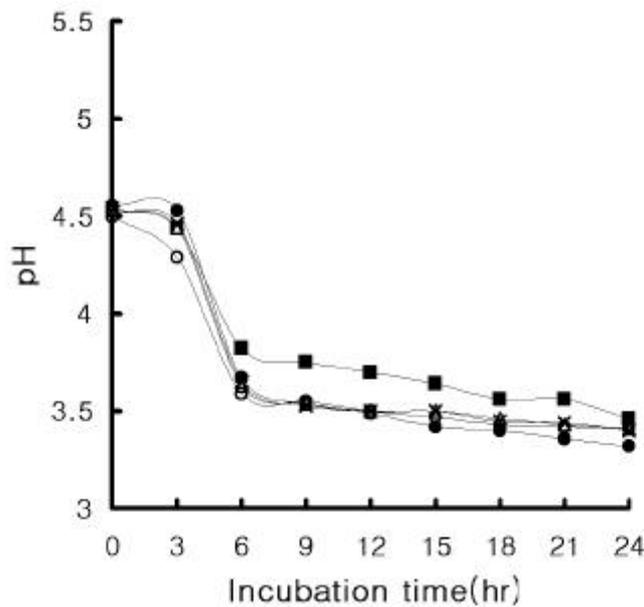


Fig. 12. pH changes during incubation of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 with each pathogen (■—■:*E. coli* 6-PE-4, ▼—▼:*Sal. typhimurium* 0901, x—x:*Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH, ○—○:*Sta. aureus* 7473) and *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 (●—●) in the 30% cracked-pollen media (non-heated pollen) at 37 .

Staphylococcus aureus 7473, *E. coli* 6-PE-4, *Salmonella typhimurium* 0901, *Shigella flexneri* 9199-NIH 15

3 (bee-bread)

1.

50%

(5

) 15

50% (3%)

Vibration mill

25 mm aluminium ball + dried pollen, vibration for 2 hr

Cracked pollen

addition of 50% culture and mix well

Pollen-culture mixture

| Cool to 5 , storage for 15 days

safety test against pathogens

Ripened pollen food

Fig. 13. Diagram of ripened pollen food manufacture.

2.

가.

Lb. acidophilus CH-2 pollen culture 50% (w/v) 가
 50% (w/v) 4 *Sta.*
aureus 7473, *E. coli* 6-PE-4, *Sal. typhimurium* 0901, *Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH 3%
 4 5 1 0.1% peptone
 10

Fig. 14 .

50% *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 pollen culture *Sta. aureus*
 7473, *Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH *Sal. typhimurium* 0901 10 , *E.*

coli 6-PE-4

15

50%

가

20

Lb. acidophilus CH-2

가

15

pollen culture

, pH,

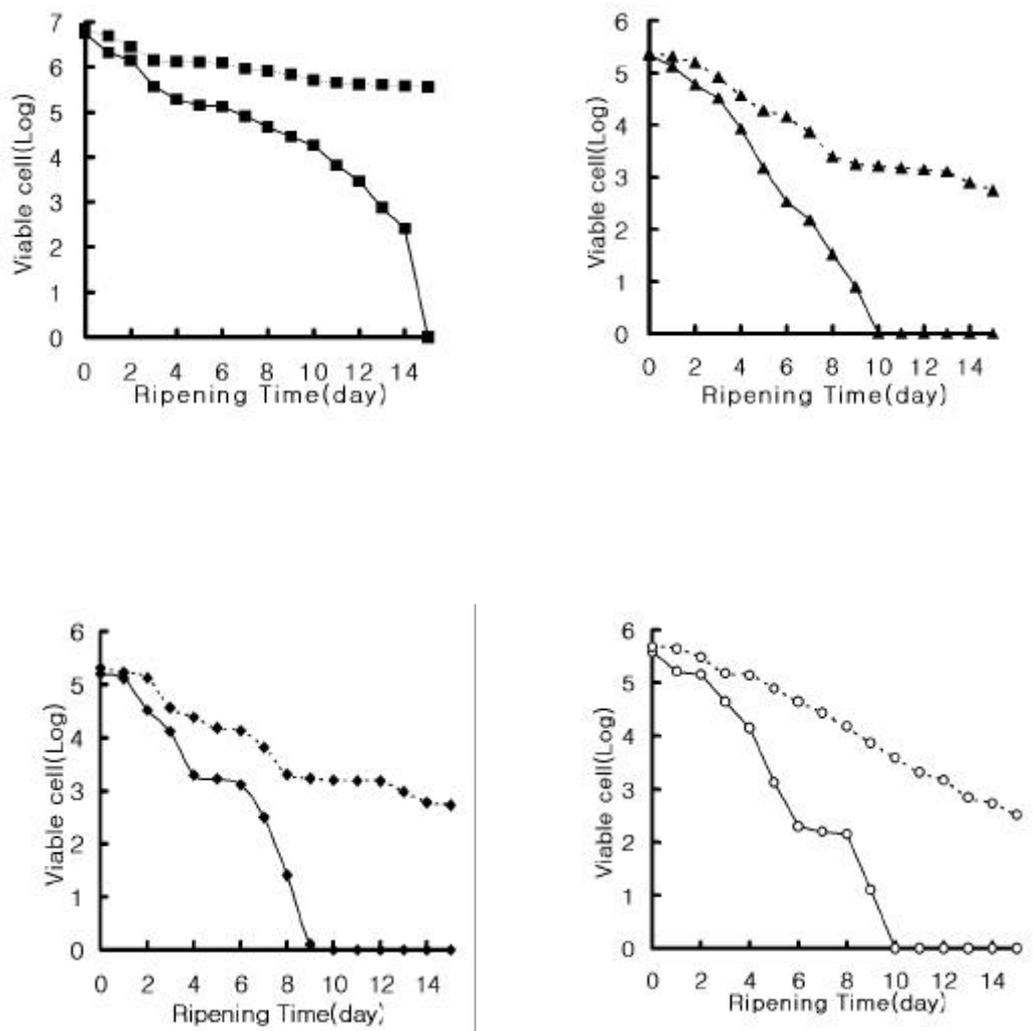


Fig. 14. Growth inhibition of pathogens (■—■:*E. coli* 6-PE-4, ▼—▼:*Sal. typhimurium* 0901, ◆—◆:*Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH, ○—○:*Sta. aureus* 7473) in the 50% cracked pollen mixed with 50% *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 pollen culture during ripening at 4 5 (— : 50% *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 pollen culture, ... : 50% sterilization water).

. Pollen culture

15% *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 3% 37 24
 pollen culture 4 , 8,000 rpm 15
 , pollen culture . 50 MØ 4
 3% 2

Fig. 15

6

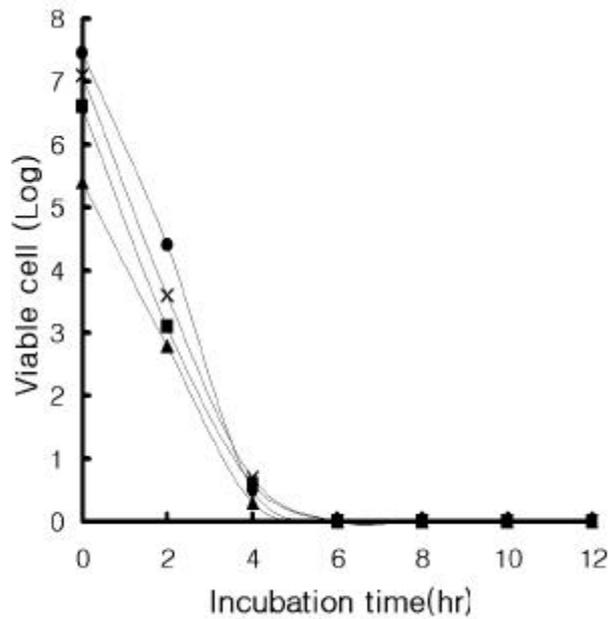


Fig. 15. Antibacterial effect (x-x:*E. coli* 6-PE-4, ●—●:*Sal. typhimurium* 0901, ■—■:*Shi. flexneri* 9199-NIH, ▼—▼:*Sta. aureus* 7473) of supernatant of 15% cracked and fermented pollen incubated at 37 with *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2.

5

1

Metchnikoff

(1908)가 Balkan

가 가 (Babel, 1977; Berridge, 1947; de Klerk Coetzze, 1961; Hamdy Miller, 1971; Kulp Rettger, 1924; Lindgren Clevstrom, 1978; Pinheiro , 1968; Price Lee, 1970; Sharma Gandhi, 1981; Sharma Gandhi, 1983; Tramer, 1966).

(Lindgren Clevstrom, 1978; Mather Babel, 1959; Pulusani , 1979; Reddy , 1970; Shahani , 1972).

(Frazier, 1967; Genske Branen, 1973; Hurst, 1973).

(Sorrells Speck, 1970), (Dahiya Speck, 1968), (Daly , 1971; Frazier, 1967; Genske Branen, 1973; Mather Babel, 1959; Reddy , 1970)

Hirsch (1951; 1947) Mattick (1947) Mather Babel (1959) *Lactococcus lactis* peptide nisin , Wheater (1951) *Lactobacillus lactis* lactobacillin , Kodama (1952)

Lactobacillus plantarum lactolin . Kavasnikov
 Sudenko (1967) *Lactobacillus brevis* lactobrevin .
 Vincent (1959) *Lactobacillus acidophilus* lactocidin
 , Shahani (1972; 1976; 1977; 1983) acidophilin , Mikolajcik
 Hamdan (1975) acidolin . (1983; 1984)
Lactobacillus acidophilus 264
 .
 Barefoot Klaenhammer (1983) lactacin .
Lactobacillus bulgaricus bulgarican (Shahani , 1976) ,
Lactococcus cremoris diplococcin (Oxford, 1944; Whitehead,
 1933; Whitehead Riddet, 1933) , Zajdel (1985)
 lactostrepcin 5가 . *Bifidobacterium bifidum* *Bifidobacterium*
longum bifidin bifilong (Anand , 1984; Jao , 1978; , 1986).
 (Collins
 Hardt, 1980).
 nisin bacteriocin ,
 bacteriocin
 가 .

2

1.

Lactobacilli sp. *Lb. plantarum* R (Rosell Institute), *Lb. helveticus* CH-1 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Lb. helveticus* LHB-02 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Lb. bulgaricus* Lb-12 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Lb. bulgaricus* 18 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Lb. casei* 01 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Lb. casei* YA-70 (Hankuk Yakult R & D), *Lb. casei* Chr. (Chr. Hansen's Lab.)

, lactococci sp. *Lc. lactis* CH-1 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Lc. lactis* R (Rosell Institute), *Lc. cremoris* CH-1 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Lc. cremoris* R (Rosell Institute), *Lc. diacetyllactis* R (Rosell Institute) , streptococci sp. *Str. thermophilus* A (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Str. thermophilus* C (Wiesby Co.), *Str. thermophilus* CH-1 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Str. thermophilus* ST-36 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Str. thermophilus* TH-3 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Str. thermophilus* TH-4 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), leuconostocs sp. *Leu. cremoris* R (Rosell Institute), *Leu. cremoris* CH-1 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Leu. cremoris* 08 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.), *Leu. cremoris* 09 (Chr. Hansen's Lab.) . Culture

culture , lactobacilli sp. Lactobacilli MRS broth (Difco Co.) , lactococci sp., streptococci sp. leuconostocs sp. Elliker broth (Difco Co.) 121
15 3 subculture .

lactobacilli sp. *Lb. helveticus* 42 , culture 37 ,
lactococci sp. leuconostocs sp. 30 , streptococci sp. 42 .

2. Lactococci sp., Streptococci sp., Leuconostocs sp., Lactobacilli sp.

5 lactococci sp., 6 streptococci sp., 4 leuconostocs sp., 8 lactobacilli sp. 36

Table 10 *Lb. helveticus* CH-1

가 25.0 mm (9 mm well) 가 , *Lb. casei* Chr. *Lb. casei* 01 가 17.5 mm 17.0 mm , 11.5 16.0 mm .

Table 10. Bacterial inhibiting zone diameter (mm) exhibited by various lactic acid bacterial strain fermented in reconstituted skim milk

No.	Species	Strain	Agar	Antibacterial zone dia.(mm) including well (9 mm)
1	<i>Lc. lactis</i>	CH-1	Nutrient (Nut)	13.0
2	<i>Lc. lactis</i>	R	Nut	13.0
3	<i>Lc. cremoris</i>	CH-1	Nut	12.5
4	<i>Lc. cremoris</i>	R	Nut	12.5
5	<i>Lc. diacetylactis</i>	R	Nut	14.0
6	<i>Str. thermophilus</i>	A	Nut	16.0
7	<i>Str. thermophilus</i>	C	Nut	14.3
8	<i>Str. thermophilus</i>	CH-1	Nut	15.0
9	<i>Str. thermophilus</i>	ST-36	Nut	14.0
10	<i>Str. thermophilus</i>	TH-3	Nut	13.2
11	<i>Str. thermophilus</i>	TH-4	Nut	14.0
12	<i>Leu. cremoris</i>	R	Nut	12.0
13	<i>Leu. cremoris</i>	CH-1	Nut	12.5
14	<i>Leu. cremoris</i>	08	Nut	-
15	<i>Leu. cremoris</i>	09	Nut	12.8
16	<i>Lb. helveticus</i>	CH-1	Nut	25.0
17	<i>Lb. plantarum</i>	R	Nut	12.0
18	<i>Lb. acidophilus</i>	CH-2	Nut	15.5
19	<i>Lb. casei</i>	Chr.	Nut	17.5
20	<i>Lb. casei</i>	01	Nut	17.0
21	<i>Lb. casei</i>	YA-70	Nut	11.5
22	<i>Lb. bulgaricus</i>	18	Nut	12.0
23	<i>Lb. bulgaricus</i>	Lb-12	Nut	15.5

3. Lactobacilli sp.

, MRS broth, 20% (20% CP), 20%
 7 가 (20% CP+7 ing.) 8 lactobacilli sp.
 36 , *Lb. casei*
 YA-70 milk (11.5 mm) 20%
 (24.0 mm), 7 가 20% 26.5
 mm milk 15.0 mm , MRS broth
 . *Lb. plantarum* R milk (12.0 mm) 20%
 (23.0 mm), 7 가
 25.0 mm , milk 13.0 mm .
Lb. acidophilus CH-2, *Lb. casei* Chr, *Lb. casei* 01 milk 20%
 7 가
 . *Lb. helveticus* 4 (23.5 26.0 mm), *Lb.*
bulgaricus 18 , *Lb. bulgaricus*
 Lb-12 strain 20% 가 7 가

(Table 11).

Table 11. Bacterial inhibiting zone diameter (mm) exhibited by lactobacilli sp. fermented in 4 media

Zone & Media Culture	Antibacterial zone dia.(mm) including well (9 mm)			
	Milk	MRS broth	20 CP	20 CP +7 ing*
<i>Lb. helveticus</i> CH-1	25.0	23.5	24.0	26.0
<i>Lb. plantarum</i> R	12.0	25.5	23.0	25.0
<i>Lb. acidophilus</i> CH-2	15.5	25.0	18.0	21.0
<i>Lb. casei</i> Chr.	17.5	24.0	24.0	26.0
<i>Lb. casei</i> 01	17.0	24.5	25.0	27.0
<i>Lb. casei</i> YA-70	11.5	24.0	24.0	26.5
<i>Lb. bulgaricus</i> 18	12.0	22.0	-	-
<i>Lb. bulgaricus</i> Lb-12	15.5	21.0	16.0	-

* 7 chemical ingredients

4.

20% 0 30%
 가 4 Table 12 *Lb. plantarum* R
 가 , *Lb. casei* 01 *Lc. diacetylactis* R
 가 15% 가 4

Table 12. Antibacterial effect of pollen extract added in skim milk for fermentation of lactic acid bacteria

Culture	Pollen extr. (%)	Antibacterial zone dia. (mm) including well(9 mm)						
		Amt.(%) of pollen extr. added in skim milk						
		C(0)	5	10	15	20	25	30
<i>Lb. casei</i> 01	20	17.0	18.5	20.0	20.0	19.5	19.5	19.5
<i>Lb. helveticus</i> CH- 1	20	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	21.5	21.5	21.5
<i>Lb. plantarum</i> R	20	15.5	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	21.0
<i>Lc. diacetylactis</i> R	20	12.0	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.0

5. 가 , pH, 20% 가

***Lactobacillus acidophilus* CH- 2**

20% 0 30% 가 , 20%
 (20% CP, pH 5.2 pH 6.9), pH 20% (20% CP, pH
 6.9) , 20% 7 가 (20% CP + 7
 ing., pH 5.2 pH 6.9) *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2
 , milk 가 가 가

pH 6.9 가
 , 7 가 가 (Table 13).

Table 13. Antibacterial effect of skim milk added cracked pollen, 20% cracked pollen solution (pH 5.2, 6.9) and 20% cracked pollen solution added 7 chemical ingredients (pH 5.2, 6.9) for incubation of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2

Culture	Antibacterial zone dia. (mm) including well (9 mm)										
	Amt.(%) of cracked pollen added in skim milk							20% CP	20% CP	20% CP + 7 ing.	20% CP + 7 ing.
	C(0)	5	10	15	20	25	30	pH 5.2	pH 6.9	pH 5.2	pH 6.9
<i>Lb. acidophilus</i> CH-2	16.0	19.5	20.0	19.5	20.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	26.0	27.0

pH milk 가 가 pH
 30% 가 pH 3.70 . 7 가
 (pH 3.66 3.80) 가 pH가
 (pH 4.02 4.10).

Table 14. pH after 36 hr incubation of *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 in media of skim milk added cracked pollen, 20% cracked pollen solution (pH 5.2, 6.9) and 20% cracked pollen solution added 7 chemical ingredients (pH 5.2, 6.9)

pH after 36 hr incubation of <i>Lb. acidophilus</i> CH-2											
	Amt. (%) of cracked pollen added in skim milk							20% CP	20% CP	20% CP + 7 ing.	20% CP + 7 ing.
	C(0)	5	10	15	20	25	30	pH 5.2	pH 6.9	pH 5.2	pH 6.9
pH	4.02	3.84	3.85	3.97	3.76	3.72	3.70	3.66	3.80	4.02	4.10

6. **pH** *Lactobacillus acidophilus* CH-2, *Lactobacillus plantarum* R

10, 20, 30% pH (pH 5.2)

(pH 6.9), 7 가

(20% CP + 7 ing., pH 5.2) 7 가 20%

(20% CP + 7 ing., pH 6.9) *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 *Lb. plantarum* R

7 가

가 , pH 가

10% 20, 30% 가 , 20% 30% 가

(Table 15). 20%

Table 15. Antibacterial effect to *Lb. acidophilus* CH-2 and *Lb. plantarum* R according to the concentrations of cracked pollen, pH and 7 chemical ingredients

			Antibacterial zone dia. (mm) including well (9 mm)					
			<i>Lb. acidophilus</i> CH-2			<i>Lb. plantarum</i> R		
			Not added 7 ing.	Added 7 ing.	Milk	Not added 7 ing.	Added 7 ing.	Milk
pH 5.2	Conc. of CP (%)	10	21.5	24.0	15.5	21.0	23.0	12.0
		20	23.0	25.0		22.5	24.3	
		30	23.0	25.2		22.7	24.5	
pH 6.9	Conc. of CP (%)	10	22.5	24.5		21.5	23.5	
		20	24.0	26.0		23.0	25.3	
		30	24.5	26.0		23.2	25.5	

7.

lactic acid well 150 $\mu\ell$ *Pseu. fluorescens*
 1% lactic acid 20.0 mm , 가
 가 5% 36.5 mm, 10% 50.0 mm

(Table 16).

Table 16. Antibacterial effect of % lactic acid against to the *Pseu. fluorescens*

		Antibacterial zone dia. (mm) including well (9 mm)/150 $\mu\ell$
Lactic acid (%)	1	20.0
	2	26.0
	3	31.5
	4	35.0
	5	36.5
	10	50.0

8.

1) Methanol- Acetone

, 20% , 7 가 20%
 37 28 320 ml 4 , 14,000 rpm 10
 (Vision Co. VS15,000CF., Korea) . 45 , rotary
 evaporator (Eyela Rotary Evaporator, Rikakikai., Japan)
 1,000 M ℓ methanol 가 1 stirring 4 , 14,000 rpm 10
 (Whatman fliter paper # 2)
 . 45 rotary evaporator .

2 methanol .
 methanol 1,000 Mℓ acetone 1 4 ,
 14,000 rpm 15 2
 45 rotary evaporator
 , Methanol- Acetone (M- A extract)

20% (20% CP) 7 가 20% (20% + 7
 ing.) methanol acetone
 methanol acetone .
 20% (20% CP) 7 가 20%
 (20% + 7 ing.) ethyl acetate methanol acetone

2) Ammonium sulfate - ethyl acetate

20% *Lb. plantarum* R 3% 37 28
 4 , 14,000 rpm 10 .
 ammonium sulfate 가 85% 1 stirring
 4 , 14,000 rpm 10 .
 45 , rotary evaporator 20 Mℓ
 methanol 가 1,000 Mℓ ethyl acetate 가 1
 stirring 4 , 14,000 rpm 10 ,
 ethyl acetate 2 .
 45 rotary evaporator , ammonium
 sulfate-ethyl acetate .

85% ammonium sulfate
 , TLC band .
 .
 20% (20% CP) 7 가 20%
 (20% CP + 7 ing.) 85% ammonium sulfate ,
 ethyl acetate methanol acetone

3) Thin-layer chromatography

Methanol , methanol-acetone , ethyl acetate , ammonium
 sulfate-ethyl acetate TLC plate sheet (Merck Co., Germany) 150 $\mu\ell$
 loading . Loading TLC sheet chloroform-methanol (90:10,
 v/v) TLC sheet UV
 . UV bands silica gel methanol
 12,000 rpm . (N2 gas)
 300 $\mu\ell$ methanol

Lb. plantarum R ethyl acetate , ammonium sulfate-ethyl acetate
 TLC plate UV band silica gel
 disc bioassay (disc/15 $\mu\ell$) ammonium sulfate-ethyl
 acetate 6 band 2 3 band (15.0 mm)가

6

1

가 .
Zinc (Zn)
가 .
rutin
가 McNab 90%
가
DNA
DNA RNA가 가
가 .

2

가 , , ,
100 μ m

가

5 mice

ball mill

1

pollen

5

2 7

60 80

24

Kejeldahl

pollen

$$\text{percent digestible protein} = 100 - 100 \left[\frac{\text{total protein g in feces}}{\text{total protein g in pollen}} \right]$$

$$= 100 - 100 \left[\frac{10.49}{22.91} \right] = 54.22\%$$

$$= 100 - 100 \left[\frac{9.60}{23.49} \right] = 59.13\%$$

가

54%

가

exine 가
(germination pores) 가
가

Wang 가 가
, C,

germination pore가

가

3

가

: , 20 g, 28

: 13 (10, 3)

: 10% (w/w)

15 (5, 10)

가 : 61.6 g

: 106.1 g

가 : 62.4 g

: 78.0 g

$$= \frac{\text{g diet cons}}{\text{g wt. gain}} = \frac{106.1 \text{ g}}{61.6 \text{ g}} = 1.72$$

$$= \frac{\text{g diet cons}}{\text{g wt. gain}} = \frac{78.0 \text{ g}}{62.4 \text{ g}} = 1.25$$

4

(4,000 10,000/ $\mu\ell$), (, 11.0 17.0 g/d ℓ), (400 550 / $\mu\ell$),
40 /mm³), (, 80 96 μg), (27 33 μg), (15
(32 36%), (, 0 15 mm/hr)
10 tea spoon 가

3 .

6

가 ,

<임상분석 결과>

복 용 전

검 사 명	참 고 치	검 사 결 과	관 측		
			정 상	유 소견	
혈 액 화 학 검 사	적혈구 수	400~550만/ μ l	470	0	+
	백혈구 수	4,000~10,000/ μ l	6900	0	+
	혈 색 소	남: 12.0~18.0g/dl 여: 11.0~17.0g/dl	10.0	0	+
	헤마토크리트	남: 36~54% 여: 35~52%	32	0	+
	혈 소 판 수	15만~40만/ mm^3	30	0	+
	평균적혈구용적	80~96 μ l	69	0	+
	평균적혈구혈색소	27~33 μ g	21	0	+
	평균적혈구혈색소농도	32~36%	30	0	+
	ESR(적혈구침강속도)	남 0~9 mm/hr 여 0~15 mm/hr	8	0	+
	백혈구분포				
Band	2~14%				
Seg	43~59%				
Eos	2~4%				
Bas	0~1%				
Mono	4~6%				
Lympho	25~35%				

복 용 후

검 사 명	참 고 치	검 사 결 과	관 측		
			정 상	유 소견	
혈 액 화 학 검 사	적혈구 수	400~550만/ μ l	581	0	+
	백혈구 수	4,000~10,000/ μ l	7000	0	+
	혈 색 소	남: 12.0~18.0g/dl 여: 11.0~17.0g/dl	11.4	0	+
	헤마토크리트	남: 36~54% 여: 35~52%	35.2	0	+
	혈 소 판 수	15만~40만/ mm^3	32	0	+
	평균적혈구용적	80~96 μ l	80.0	0	+
	평균적혈구혈색소	27~33 μ g	27.0	0	+
	평균적혈구혈색소농도	32~36%	32	0	+
	ESR(적혈구침강속도)	남 0~9 mm/hr 여 0~15 mm/hr	2	0	+
	백혈구분포				
Band	2~14%				
Seg	43~59%				
Eos	2~4%				
Bas	0~1%				
Mono	4~6%				
Lympho	25~35%				

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EPN, Diazinon, Demothoate, Melathion, Parathion, Fenotrothion, Fenthion, Phenthoate, Methidation, Chlorpyrifos, Dichlorvos, Azinphos- methyl, Omethoate, Pirimiphos- methyl, Chlorfenvinphos, Ethion, Phosalone, Phosmat, Carbofenothion 19 , BHC, DDT, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Captafol, Chlorobenzilate, Dicofol, Captan, Folpet, Tetradifon, Endosulfan, Chlorothalonil 13 , carbamate Carbaryl, Carbendazim, Methomyl 3 , Methamidofos, Ethoprophos, Terbufos, Edifenphos, Metribuzin, Dichlofluanid, Pendimethaline, Chinomethionate, Phoxim, Etrimfos, Metalxyl, Procymidone, Propagite, Triadimenol, Trichlorofon, Clofentezine, Triadimefon, Triforine, Thiodicarb, Amitraz

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Table 17

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Table 17. Pesticides analyzed in the experiment with domestic pollen-load

Compounds	Classification	Conc.	Compounds	Classification	Conc.
EPN	Organophos .	ND*	Folpet	Organochlorine	ND*
D i a z i n o n	"	"	Tetradifon	"	"
D e m o t h o a t e	"	"	Endosulfan	"	"
M e l a t h i o n	"	"	Chlorothalonil	"	"
P a r a t h i o n	"	"	Carbaryl	Carbamate	"
Fenotrothion	"	"	Carbendazim	"	"
F e n t h i o n	"	"	Methomyl	"	"
P h e n t h o a t e	"	"	Methamidofos	Micellaneous	"
M e t h i d a t i o n	"	"	Ethoprophos	"	"
C h l o r p y r i f o s	"	"	Terbufos	"	"
D i c h l o r v o s	"	"	Edifenfos	"	"
Azinphos- methyl	"	"	Metribuzin	"	"
O m e t h o a t e	"	"	Dichlofluanid	"	"
Pirimiphos- methyl	"	"	Pendimethaline	"	"
Chlorfenvinphos	"	"	Chinomethionate	"	"
Ethion	"	"	Phoxim	"	"
Phosalone	"	"	Etrimfos	"	"
Phosmat	"	"	Metalxyl	"	"
Carbofenothion	"	"	Procymidone	"	"
BHC	Organochlorine	"	Propagite	"	"
DDT	"	"	Triadimenol	"	"
Aldrin	"	"	Trichlorofon	"	"
Dieldrin	"	"	Clofentezine	"	"
Endrin	"	"	Triadimefon	"	"
Captafol	"	"	Triforine	"	"
Chlorobenzilate	"	"	Thiodicarb	"	"
Dicofol	"	"	Amitraz	"	"
Captan	"	"	Carbamate	"	"

*no detected

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