

Use of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) producing bacteria to develop sustainable goat milk product in Thailand



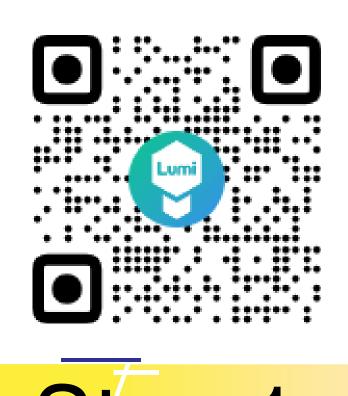


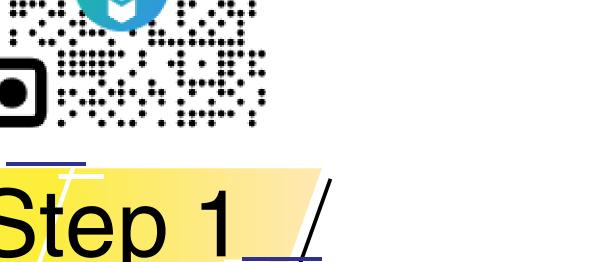


Watcharapong Naraballobh¹, Trisadee Khamlor¹, Akkasit Jongjareonrak², Sukhuntha Osiriphun², Kanyasiri Rakariyatham²

¹Chiang Mai University, Faculty of Agriculture, Thailand, ²Chiang Mai University, Faculty of Agro – Industry, Thailand

Let's immersive by scan here







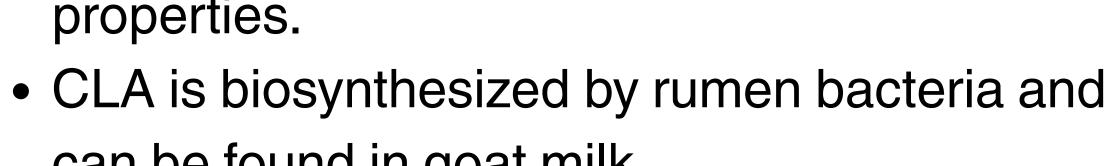
Scan and allow your camera

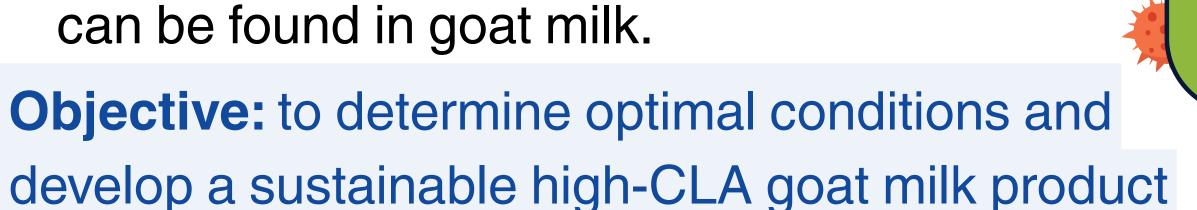
Look for **bold square** symbol then scan for content

CLA

Introduction

- Perception of goat milk and products is challenged in Thailand.
- Conjugated linoleic acid (C₁₈H₃₂O₂) is a bioactive compound with beneficial health properties.





L. plantarum **TISTR 2265**

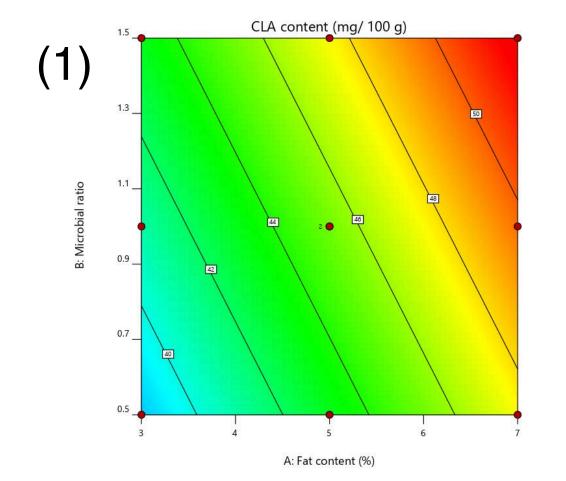
Results

The optimal condition:

S. thermophilus L. bulgaricus **TISTR 894 TISTR 451**

Pasteurize goat milk

incubated at 44°C for 9 hours, yielded a high-CLA product containing 43.20 ± 1.59 to 51.47 ± 1.01 mg per 100gsample (250-300% increase), depending on milk fat content of 3 to 7% respectively.



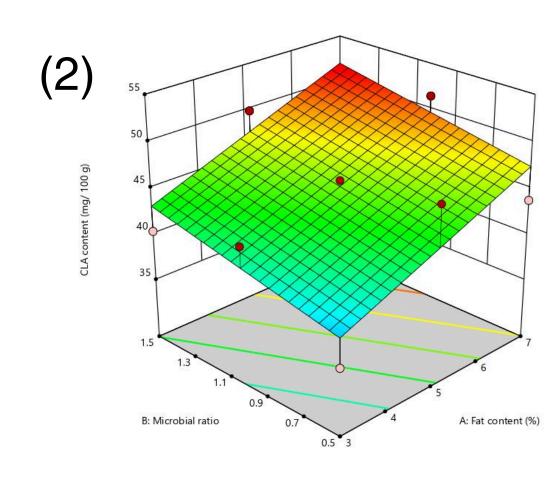
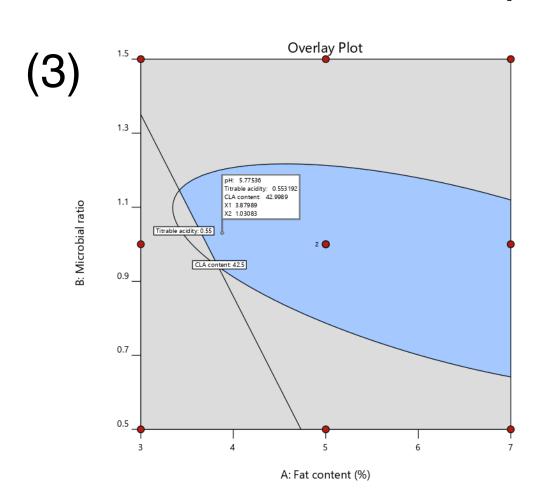


Fig.1-2: Response surface of equation describing the variation of fat content and starter ratio for optimal CLA production.



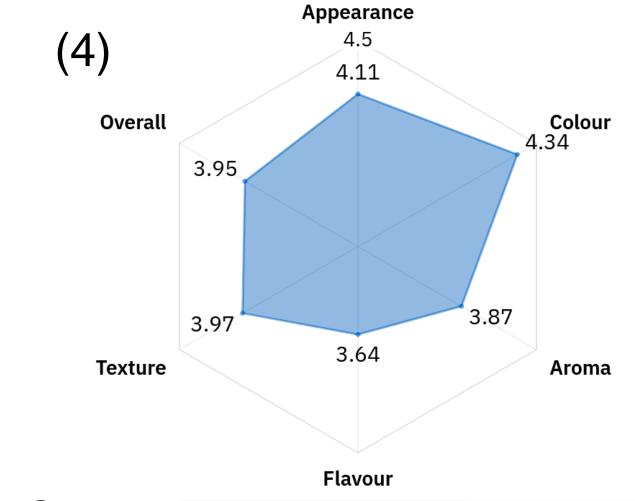
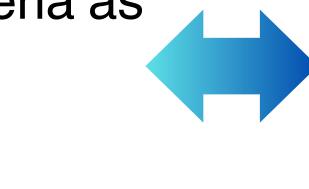


Fig. 3: Overlay plot area for optimal CLA production.

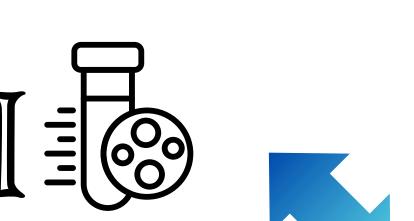
Fig. 4: Sensory evaluation on a 5-point hedonic scale.

Material and Methodology

Production of inoculant by CLA producing bacteria as feed additive



CLA-enriched goat milk production by of CLA producing bacteria supplementation







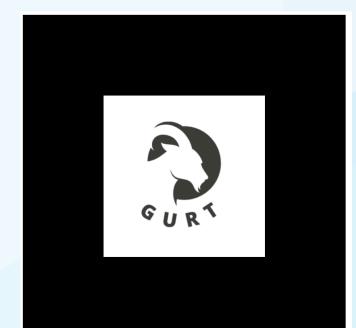


Use of CLA producing bacteria to develop sustainable goat milk product



Conclusion







High-CLA goat milk products can be applied to sustainable farming and industrial processing, creating a functional food, a unique identity, and goat milk product perception in Thailand.



Collection of raw goat milk samples



Preparation of starter cultures



Testing of optimal conditions



Product development



Sensory and

shelf life evaluation



Knowledge transfer

Acknowledgement

This research is funded by National Research Council of Thailand, Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (Project ID 4638363).