Study of Probiotic Activity of Selected Sri Lankan Traditional Rice Varieties when Inoculated by *Lactobacillus plantarum*

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This study was conducted to investigate the prebiotic potential of selected inoculating traditional rice varieties bv with probiotic Lactobacillus plantarum. Five traditional rice varieties: Pachchaperumal, Kaluheenati, Kurulu thuda and Madathawalu as treatments and BG-358 rice variety as control were used in flour form. Dietary fiber and resistant starch content of selected varieties were measured according to AOAC method 2009.01, 2011.25 & 2002.02. Culture media was modified by combining MRS agar with rice flour in 4:1 ratio. L. plantarum was inoculated while inhibiting the growth of other bacterial species using ciprofloxacin. Colony Forming Units (CFU) of L. plantarum were calculated and it is significantly (P < 0.05) higher in all traditional varieties compared to the control variety. CFU varied from $1.87 \pm 0.04 \times 10^7$ to $2.58 \pm 0.05 \times 10^7$ and highest CFU was reported in *Kaluheenati* variety $(2.58 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{7})$. Prebiotic activity score was calculated by inoculating L. plantarum as the probiotic and Escherichia coli as the enteric bacteria. Prebiotic activity score was varied from 1.23 ± 0.01 to 1.46 ± 0.02 and Kaluheenati expressed significantly higher score than the other traditional varieties. Kaluheenati rice variety possesses significantly (P < 0.05) higher values of dietary fiber (6.97 ± 0.03 %) and resistant starch (2.53 ± 0.02 %) than the other tested rice varieties. The results revealed that Kaluheenati variety has the highest dietary fiber and resistant starch content which is considered to be good for diabetes mellitus type 2. The highest prebiotic activity score of Kaluheenati reflects that this variety has appreciable prebiotic potential compared to the other varieties hence enhances the digestive health of the consumers.

Keywords: Dietary fiber, Prebiotics, Probiotics, Resistant starch, Traditional rice