iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 7 Issue: IX Month of publication: September 2019

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2019.9055>

www.ijraset.com

Call: ☎ 08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Use of Beneficial Microbes (Probiotics) in Aquaculture

Vardi Venkateswarlu¹, Syed Shehataj²

^{1,2}Department of Marine Biology, Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Abstract: *Aquaculture is an important aquatic food-producing sector to fulfill nutritional food demand of a continuously growing world population. However, diseases outbreak became a major issue in aquaculture which results in huge economic loss to the aquaculture sector. The use of expensive health care drugs for treatment have negative impacts on the aquaculture species and also on the environment. So there is a growing concern to find other safe, non-antibiotic based and eco-friendly alternative for the improvement of the health and treatment of the various diseases. The use of probiotics is a secure alternative approach for the control the infections, boost the immunity and treatment of diseases. The benefits of probiotics include improvement of improved digestion, stimulation of growth, boosting immune response and recuperate the soil and water quality. Probiotics supplements use via in water, soil and feed in the shrimp and fish farming to fight against various pathogens and improve the overall health as they show antibacterial, antifungal and anti-viral properties use of probiotics in aquaculture has become a recent trend.*

Keywords: *Aquaculture, Beneficial microbes, Prebiotics, Probiotics*

I. INTRODUCTION

Aquaculture is an important and rapidly growing sector as it plays an important role to achieve global protein food demand compared to capture fisheries and terrestrial farmed meat. The role of aquaculture to improve the socio-economic status of any region is highly appreciable because it is not only limited to the source of essential nutrients but it also generates various employment opportunities [1]. India ranks second in the world after China in fish production through aquaculture with a contribution of 6.3% of the global aqua production, which is very less as compared to that of China (60.5%) [2]. Fishes are dominant in aqua products, and around 200 fish species are produced for their commercial value [3]. With the increasing intensification and commercialization of aquaculture production, diseases have become a hurdle in the fish farming industry [4]. During the last decades, antibiotics used as a traditional strategy for fish diseases management and also for the improvement of growth and efficiency of feed conversion. However, the development and spread of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens were well documented [5, 6]. In aquaculture, chemotherapeutic agents like antibiotics and chemicals are the classical cure for microbial infection. However, the extensive usage of these chemotherapeutic drugs leads to their accumulation in aquatic habitat and results in harmful consequences such as emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, accumulation of antibiotic residues in the flesh, kill the beneficial microbes of the gastrointestinal tract and alterations in microbiota (effect on non-target microbes) of the aquatic environment [7,8]. There is a possibility of risk associated with the transmission of resistant bacteria from aquaculture environments to humans, and risk associated with the introduction in the human environment of nonpathogenic bacteria, containing antimicrobial resistance genes, and the subsequent transfer of such genes to human pathogens [9].

Considering these factors, there has been heightened research in developing new dietary supplementation strategies in which various health and growth-promoting compounds as probiotics, prebiotics, symbiotics, photobiotic and other functional dietary supplements have been evaluated [10]. In this context, the microbial intervention can play a vital role in aquaculture production, and effective probiotic treatments may provide broad-spectrum and greater nonspecific Disease protection [11, 12].

This review summarizes and evaluates about the probiotics, selection of probiotics, commonly used probiotic organism, their mode of action and safety regulation of probiotics in aquaculture.

A. Definition of Probiotics

The word “probiotic” was introduced by Parker, 1974 [13]. According to his original definition, probiotics are “organisms and substances which contribute to intestinal microbial balance”. Fuller, 1989 [14] revised the definition as “live microbial feed supplement which beneficially affects the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance”. Therefore probiotics called such as “favorable”, “useful”, “beneficial”, and “friendly” or “healthy” bacteria are also commonly used to describe probiotics. Although the application of probiotics in aquaculture seems to be relatively recent [15] the interest in such environment-friendly treatments is increasing rapidly [16] proposed to extend the definition of probiotics in aquaculture to microbial “water additives”. A growing number of studies have dealt explicitly with probiotics, and it is now possible to survey its state of the art, from the empirical use to the scientific approach [17, 18]. This definition signifies that the living bacterial cells are an imperative part of

potential probiotics and also clarifies the confusion created by the use of the term “substance”. WHO [19] has termed probiotics as live microbes, which when administered insufficient amount, confer a health benefit to the host. Probiotics protect the host organism from pathogenic bacteria by liberating metabolites like bacteriocins and different organic acids. These metabolites hinder the adhesion of different pathogens and also inhibit them by limiting the available resources such as nutrients and space [20, 21].

Probiotics have the potential to improve the host’s defenses, including the innate and acquired immunity system. This is important for the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases and also to cure inflammation in the digestive tract. Probiotics also have a direct influence on other microbes, either commensal or pathogenic *Vibrio* or other harmful bacterial species.

B. Selection of Probiotics

Selection of probiotic bacteria has usually been an empirical process based on scientific evidence. Many of the failures in probiotic research can be attributed to the selection of inappropriate non-useful microorganisms. Probiotics selection steps have been defined, but they need to be adapted for different species and environments. It is essential to understand the mechanism of probiotic action and to define selection criteria for important probiotics.

Methods of probiotics production and processing:

- 1) Method of administration of the probiotic.
- 2) The location in the body where the microorganisms are expected to be functional.
- 3) The probiotics should have a beneficial effect on the growth, development and protection of shrimp/ fish against various pathogenic bacteria.
- 4) The probiotic bacteria should not show any harmful effect on the shrimp/ fish.
- 5) The probiotics should not have the ability of drug resistance power, they should have the ability to keep up the hereditary traits.
- a) Probiotics might be able to modulate the host’s gut defenses including the innate as well as the acquired immune system and this mode of action is most likely important for the prevention and therapy of infectious diseases but also for the treatment of inflammation of the digestive tract or parts thereof.
- b) Probiotics canals have a direct effect on other organisms, commensal and or pathogenic ones and this principle is in many cases is of great importance in the prevention, treatment, and restoration of the microbial equilibrium in the gut.
- c) Finally, probiotic effects may be based on their function affecting microbial products, host products.

For the utilization of probiotics as an efficient feed, they should exhibit the following properties:

- i) Acid and bile tolerance
- ii) Resistance to gastric juices
- iii) Adherence to digestive system surface
- iv) Antagonism towards pathogens
- v) Stimulation of the immunity
- vi) Increase in the gut motility
- vii) Survival in mucous
- viii) Production of enzymes and vitamins

According to the application or by the function of the probiotics, probiotics are considered three types based on their modes of action are all likelihood associated with gut and/or gut microbiota. Therefore, it has become apparent that we are in fact dealing with another “organ”, the so-called “macrobiotic canal” with the increased knowledge of the specific activity of the gut microbiota [22].

Fig. 1 Flow chart of the screening process for the selection of probiotic bacteria Modified (Balcazar *et al.*, 2006) [23].

A probiotic agent with all these features has a considerable advantage over antibacterial supplements such as antibiotics currently in use. They do not induce resistance to antibiotics which will compromise therapy. They are not toxic and therefore will not produce undesirable side effect when being fed and in the case of food the animal will not produce toxic residues in the carcass. They may stimulate immunity whereas the immune status remains unaffected by antibiotics.

Table I. Probiotic species and their beneficial effects used in aquaculture.

S. No	Probiotic species	Beneficial effect	Reference
1	Lactobacillus acidophilus Streptococcus faecium	Best growth performance and feed efficiency.	[24]
2	Bacillus Subtilis Lactobacillus acidophilus	Enhanced the non-specific immune parameters and enhance the challenge against Edwardsiella tarda infection	[25]
3	Bacillus cereus Paenibacillus polymyxa	Improved resistance against pathogenic Vibrio spp.	[26]
4	Lactococcus lactis CLFP 101 Lactobacillus plantarum CLFP 238 Lactobacillus fermentum CLFP 242	Reduce the adhesion of pathogens i.e. Aeromonas salmonicida, Aeromonas hydrophila, Yersinia ruckeri and Vibrio anguillarum to intestinal mucus and shows antibacterial activity against these fish pathogens.	[27]
5	Lactobacillus plantarum Bacillus subtilis	Shows antagonistic activity against Aeromonas hydrophila.	[28,29]
6	Bacillus coagulans Bacillus mesentericus Bifidobacterium infantis	Probiotic bacteria significantly established in gut of P. conchionius and significant effects on the pathogenic gut inhabitants of the fish.	[30]
7	Nitrosomonas species Nitrobacter species	Improves water quality and lowers the pathogenic Pseudomonas species bacterial loads in fish.	[31]
8	Lactococcus lactis (D1813)	Exhibit highest amount of IFN- γ production and bactericidal activity. Inhibit the infection caused by Vibrio penaeicida.	[32]
9	Enterobacter sp. strain C6-6	Protects the fish against Flavobacterium psychrophilum infection, reduce the mortality and enhance the immunity of fish.	[33]
10	Bacillus subtilis	Increase in the growth, survival, improve food digestion, reduce the mortality caused by pathogenic bacteria Aeromonas hydrophila.	[34]
11	Bacillus cereus	Shows high growth performance like specific growth rate, body weight and also shows inhibition against the pathogenic strain Aeromonas hydrophila.	[35]
12	Bacillus firmus Bacillus aerophilus	Improves digestion and fight against the fish pathogens such as Providencia rettgeri and Aeromonas species.	[36]
13	Lactococcus lactis Lactobacillus plantarum	Show improve phagocytic activity of innate immune cells, skin mucus lysozyme activity and improves host innate immunity, weight gain and survival rate following Streptococcus iniae challenge.	[37]
14	Pediococcus acidilactici	Increase growth performance, health status and also modulate intestinal microbial community.	[38]
15	Bacillus subtilis Pediococcus acidilactici Enterococcus faecium Lactobacillus reuteri	Strains are more efficient in converting organic matter, adhere to the intestine, and enhance the growth and survival of L. rohita.	[39]
16	Saccharomyces cerevisiae Bacillus licheniformis	Increase the growth, immune response and disease resistance of juvenile tilapia against Streptococcus iniae.	[40]
17	Bacillus pumilus	Bacillus pumilus treated fish show maximum percentage of total erythrocyte count, haemoglobin concentration and haematocrit concentrations which improves survival and therefore establish better health conditions.	[41]
18	Bacillus mojavensis	Shows antagonism against Vibrio parahaemolyticus.	[42]
19	Lactobacillus gasseri TSU3 Lactobacillus gasseri TSU3	Capable of adhering to epithelial cells and mucosal surfaces and exhibit strong anti-bacterial activity against all pathogens including Aeromonas hydrophila.	[43]
20	Pseudomonas psychrotolerans Vibrio ichthyenteri Labrenzia sp.	Enhance the immune defence of fish. Show antagonism against three fish pathogens: Vibrio anguillarum, Photobacterium damsela and Pseudomonas anguilliseptica.	[44]
21	Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (KF623290) Bacillus sonorensis (KF623291)	Shows antagonistic activity against Pseudomonas putida and Aeromonas salmonicida.	[45]

22	Lactobacillus plantarum	Stimulates growth rate, feed efficiency, and conferred the best performance and immune response of Nile tilapia challenged with Aeromonas hydrophila and Show inhibitory activity against pathogens including S. aureus, S. typhimurium, S. enteritidis, E. coli O157:H7, V. ichthyenteri, S. iniae, and V. parahaemolyticus.	[46, 47]
23	Bacillus stratosphericus (KM277362) Bacillus aerophilus (KM277363) Bacillus licheniformis (KM277364) Solibacillus silvestris (KM277365)	Strains grow better in intestinal mucus and produce various cellular components which exhibit bactericidal activity against the fish pathogens.	[48]
24	Bacillus amyloliquefaciens	Improve the growth performance, enhance the immune parameters in turbot and also fight against V. anguillarum infection.	[49]
25	Kocuria sp. Rhodococcus sp.	Produce extracellular enzymes (secondary metabolites) which is inhibitory to Virbio anguillarum, V. ordalii, E. coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphylococcus aureus.	[50]
26	Enterococcus hirae	Persist in simulated gastric conditions with the inhibition capability of various pathogens like Staphylococcus aureus (MTCC 3160), Escherichia coli (MTCC 40), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (MTCC 424) and Salmonella typhi (MTCC 3215).	[51]
27	Bacillus pumilus AQAHBS01	Improves immunity of Nile tilapia and enhance disease resistance against Streptococcus agalactiae.	[52]
29	Bacillus sp.	Shows antibacterial activity against four fish pathogens, Aeromonas salmonicida, A. hydrophila, A. sobria and Pseudomonas fluorescens.	[53]
28	Lactobacillus farraginis Pediococcus acidilactici	Produce antimicrobial compounds against fish pathogens, have good colonization capacity on gastrointestinal tract of salmon.	[54]

Different modes of action or properties are desire on the potential probiotic like antagonism to pathogens shown in Table. I. and Fig.2. Ability of cells to produce metabolites (like vitamins) and enzymes [55] colonization or adhesion properties [56] enhance the immune system [57].

Fig. 2 Probiotics mode of action. Modified from Chauhan and Singh (2018) [58].

Competitive exclusion of harmful pathogenic bacteria Competitive exclusion is a phenomenon whereby an established microflora prevents or reduces the colonization of a competing bacterial challenge for the same location on the intestine. The aim of probiotic products designed under competitive exclusion is to obtain: stable, acceptable and controlled microbiota in cultures based on the following; competition for attachment sites on the mucosa, competition for nutrients and production of inhibitory substances by the microflora which prevents replication and/destroys the challenging bacteria and hence reduce colonization [59].

Different strategies are displayed in the adhesion of microorganisms to those suitable sites as passive forces, electrostatic interactions, hydrophobic, steric forces, lipoteichoic acids, adhesions and specific structures of adhesion. Adhesion and colonization of the mucosal surfaces are possible protective mechanisms against pathogens through competition for binding sites and nutrients [60, 61].

C. Probiotics As Water Quality Enhancers

Probiotics have proven their effectiveness in improving water quality in different approaches. They enhanced decomposition of organic matter, reduced nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations, and controlled ammonia, nitrite, and hydrogen sulfide [62, 63]. Probiotics reduced organic matter accumulation [64], mitigated nitrogen [65] and phosphate pollution in the sediments and enhanced environmental conditions for a prawn farm. Probiotics reduced metabolic wastes during transportation of cardinal tetra (*Paracheirodon aequalis*). Probiotics improved water quality by reducing the number of pathogenic bacteria [66].

D. Probiotics As A Survival And Growth Promoters

Applications of probiotics have improved aquatic animal growth rates, feed utility by influencing digestive enzyme processes, and survival rates. Bacterial strains promoted the growth of black tiger prawn nauplii, and giant freshwater prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Ps. synxantha* improved the western king prawn growth [67]. *Halotis asinine* fed a diet pudding probiotic *Vibrio* Alg3.1RfR-Abn1.2RfR-enriched protein exhibited an increased growth. In fact, probiotics improved the digestibility of feed due to enhancement of digestive enzymes

E. Antagonistic Activity Of Probiotics

Antagonistic compounds are defined as chemical substances produced by microorganisms (in this case bacteria) that are anthropogenic (bactericidal) or inhibitory (bacteriostatic) toward other microorganisms. The presence of bacteria producing antibacterial compounds in the intestine of the host, on its surface, or in its culture water is thought to prevent the proliferation of pathogenic bacteria and even eliminate these. The structure of the antibacterial compound is often not elucidated and their mode of action has not been found. Furthermore, none of these reports demonstrate that the antibacterial compound is produced in vivo. This will be of significant importance if the production of these compounds and its mode of action are understood. If the production of the antibacterial compound is the only mode of action, it is possible that the pathogen eventually will develop resistance toward the compound. This will result in an ineffective treatment. The risk of the pathogen to develop resistance against the active compound has to be evaluated, to assure a stable effect of the probiotic bacterium [68].

F. Probiotics As Immune Response Enhancers

The immune systems of aquatic animals have two integral components: a) the innate, natural or nonspecific defense system formed by a series of cellular and humoral components, and b) the adaptive, acquired or specific immune system characterized by the humoral immune response through the production of antibodies and by the cellular immune response which is mediated by T-lymphocytes, capable of reacting specifically with antigens. The normal microbes in the GI ecosystem influences the innate immune system, which is of vital importance for the disease resistance of fish and is divided into physical barriers, humoral and cellular components. Innate humoral parameters include antimicrobial peptides, lysozyme, complement components, transferring, pentraxins, lectins, anti-proteases, and natural antibodies, whereas nonspecific cytotoxic cells and phagocytes constitute innate cellular immune effectors. Cytokines are an integral component of the adaptive and innate immune response, particularly IL-1b, interferon, tumor necrosis factor- α , transforming growth factor- β and several chemokines regulate innate immunity [69].

The nonspecific immune system stimulated by probiotics. It has been demonstrated that oral application of *Clostridium butyricum* bacteria to rainbow trout enhanced the resistance of fish to vibriosis, by increasing the phagocytic activity of leucocytes. These probiotics positively influenced the growth and survival of juveniles of white shrimp and presented a protective effect against the immune system, by increasing phagocytosis and antibacterial activity in the animal cells.

Although the exact mechanism by which these bacteria exerts its antiviral effects is not known, laboratory tests indicate that the inactivation of viruses can occur by chemical and biological substances, such as extracts from marine algae and extracellular agents

of bacteria. It has been reported that strains of *Pseudomonas* sp., *Vibrio* sp., *Aeromonas* sp., and groups of coryne forms isolated from salmonid hatcheries, showed antiviral activity against infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV) with more than 50% plaque reduction [70] studies reported that a marine bacterium, tentatively classified in the genus *Moraxella*, showed antiviral activity against poliovirus. Direkbusarakim et al, 1998. Isolated two strains of *Vibrio* spp. from a black tiger shrimp hatchery. These isolates displayed antiviral activities against IHNV and *Oncorhynchus masou* virus (OMV), with percentages of plaque reduction between 62 and 99%, respectively [71, 72].

G. Antibacterial Activity Of Probiotics

Many probiotics used in aquaculture are well-known for their antibacterial property against known pathogens. *Lactococcus lactis* RQ516 probiotic shows inhibitory action against *Aeromonas hydrophila* when given to *Tilapia* (*Oreochromis niloticus*) [73]. Lactic acid bacteria such as *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus buchneri*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactococcus lactis*, and *Streptococcus salivarius* were isolated from Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) intestine and were capable to inhibit the *Listeria innocua* growth [74]. Many *Lactobacilli* species isolated from the intestine of *Anguilla* species, *Clarias orientalis*, *Labeo rohita*, *Oreochromis* species and *Puntius Carnatic* showed significant antimicrobial activity against *Aeromonas* and *Vibrio* species [75].

H. Antiviral Activity Of Probiotics

In recent years, the antiviral activity of probiotics has gained attention [76] but the exact mechanism of action through which probiotic bacteria show antiviral effects is still unknown. However, the in-vitro analysis reveals that the inhibition of viruses can occur by secretion of extracellular enzymes produced by the bacteria. For example, *Aeromonas* species, *Corynebacterium*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Vibrio* species show the antiviral activity against the IHNV (Infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus) [77]. Feeding of probiotic strain *Bacillus megaterium* has increased the resistance against WSSV (white-spot syndrome virus) in the shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei* [78]. The previous studies have reported that probiotics strain *Bacillus* and *Vibrio* species are effective against WSSV and efficiently protect *L.vannamei* [79]. Application of *Lactobacillus* as probiotic, either as a single strain or as a mixture with *Sporolac* resulted in better resistance against the lymphocytic viral disease which is found in *Paralichthys olivaceus* (olive flounder) [80].

I. Antifungal Activity Of Probiotics

Only few studies have been reported about the antifungal activity of probiotics. *Aeromonas* strain A199 from *Anguilla australis* (eel) culture water, had high inhibitory property against *Saprolegnia* species [81]. In another study, *Pseudomonas* species M162, *Pseudomonas* species M174 and *Janthinobacterium* species M169 have increased the immunity against saprolegniasis in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) [82].

J. Probiotics Safety Regulation

The safety profile of a potential probiotic strain is of critical importance in the selection process. This testing should include the determination of strain resistance to a wide variety of common classes of antibiotics such as tetracycline, nitro furan metabolites, quinolones and macrolides and subsequent confirmation of non-transmission of drug resistance genes or virulence plasmids. Evaluation should also take the end-product formulation into consideration because this can induce adverse effects in some subjects or negate the positive effects altogether. A better understanding of the potential mechanisms whereby probiotic organisms might cause adverse effects will help to develop effective assays that predict which strains might not be suitable for use in probiotic products. Furthermore, modern molecular techniques should be applied to ensure that the species of probiotics used in aquaculture are correctly identified, for quality assurance as well as safety [83].

II. DISCUSSION

The use and application of probiotics in aquaculture shows promise, but needs considerable efforts of research. However, many probiotic products have been thoroughly researched and evidenced their efficacy a possible use on aquaculture. Useful bacterial preparations that are species-specific probiotics have become more widely available to the aquaculture community. These preparations show the specific beneficial effect as disease prevention and offer a natural element to obtain a stable healthy gut environment and immune system. The establishing of strong disease prevention and disease control program, including probiotic and good management practice, can be beneficial to raise aquatic organism production.

III. CONCLUSION

The use and application of probiotics in aquaculture shows promise, but needs considerable efforts of research. It is essential to understand the mechanisms of action in order to define selection criteria for selective probiotics. Therefore, more information on the host/microbe interactions in- vivo, in-vitro, and development of monitoring tools (e.g. microbiology, molecular biology) are still needed for better understanding of the composition and functions of the indigenous bacteria, as well as of microbial cultures of “probiotic sps.” The use of probiotics is an important management tool, but its efficiency depends on understanding the nature of competition between species or strains.

REFERENCES

- [1] Handbook on Fisheries Statistics (2014) August 2014 Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture Govt. of India New Delhi.
- [2] Chavan S (2018) Statistical modeling and forecasting of Total fish production of India: a time series perspective. *Int J Curr Microbiol App Sci* 7(3):1698–1707.
- [3] Swapna HC, Rai AK, Bhaskar N, Sachindra NM (2010) Lipid classes and fatty acid profile of selected Indian fresh water fishes. *J Food Sci Technol* 47(4):394–340.
- [4] Hai NV (2015) The use of probiotics in aquaculture. *J Appl Microbiol* 119(4):917–935
- [5] Cabello FC. Heavy use of prophylactic antibiotics in aquaculture: a growing problem for human and animal health and for the environment. *Environ Microbiol*. 2006; 8:1137e1144.
- [6] Sorum H. Antimicrobial drug resistance in fish pathogens. In: Aarestrup FM, ed. *Antimicrobial Resistance in Bacteria of Animal Origin*. Washington DC: ASM Press; 2006:213e238.
- [7] Munoz-Atienza E, Gomez-Sala B, Araujo C, Campanero C, del Campo R, Hernandez PE, Herranz C, Cintas LM (2013) Antibiotic susceptibility and virulence factors of lactic acid bacteria of aquatic origin intended for use as probiotics in aquaculture. *BMC Microbiol* 13(1):15.
- [8] Azevedo RVD, Fosse Filho JC, Cardoso LD, Mattos DDC, Junior V, Vazquez M, Andrade DRD (2015) Economic evaluation of prebiotics, probiotics and synbiotics in juvenile Nile tilapia. *Rev Ciênc Agron* 46(1):72–79.
- [9] FAO. In: Serrano PH, ed. *Responsible Use of Antibiotics in Aquaculture*. Rome: FAO; 2005:98. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 469.
- [10] Denev SA. Ecological Alternatives of Antibiotic Growth Promoters in the Animal Husbandry and Aquaculture. DSc. Thesis. Stara Zagora, Bulgaria: Department of Biochemistry Microbiology, Trakia University; 2008. 294.
- [11] Rengpipat S, Rukpratanporn S, Piyatiratitivorakul S, Menasaveta P. Immunity enhancement in black tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) by probiotic bacterium (*Bacillus* S11). *Aquaculture*. 2000; 191:271e288.
- [12] Paningrahi A, Azad IS. Microbial intervention for better fish health in aquaculture: the Indian scenario. *Fish Physiol Biochem*. 2007; 33:429e440.
- [13] Parker RB. Probiotics, the other half of the antibiotics story. *Anim Nutr Health*. 1974; 29:4e8.
- [14] Fuller R. Probiotic in man and animals. *J Appl Bacteriol*. 1989; 66:365e378.
- [15] Kozasa M. Toyocerin (*Bacillus toyoi*) as growth promoter for animal feeding. *Microbiol Aliment Nutr*. 1986; 4:121e135.
- [16] Moriarty DJW. Control of luminous *Vibrio* species in penaeid aquaculture ponds. *Aquaculture*. 1998; 164:351e358.
- [17] Wang YB, Xu ZR. Effect of probiotics for common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) based on growth performance and digestive enzyme activities. *Anim Feed Sci Technol*. 2006; 127:283e292.
- [18] Vine NG, Leukes WD, Kaiser H. Probiotics in marine larviculture. *FEMS Microbiol Rev*. 2006; 30:404e427.
- [19] WHO (2001) Health and nutritional properties of probiotics in food including powder milk with lactic acid bacteria. *Medicine Rep* 12(10): 328-330.
- [20] Servin AL, Coconnier MH (2003) Adhesion of probiotic strains to the intestinal mucosa and interaction with pathogens. *Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol* 17(5):741-754
- [21] Vine NG, Leukes WD, Kaiser H (2004) In vitro growth characteristics of five candidate aquaculture probiotics and two fish pathogens grown in fish intestinal mucus. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 231(1):145-152.
- [22] Wolf G. Gut microbiota: a factor in energy regulation. *Nutr Rev*. 2006; 64:47e50.
- [23] Balcazar, J.L., Blas, I. de., Ruiz-Zarzuola, I., Cunningham, D., Vendrell, D. and Muzquiz, J.L. The role of probiotics in aquaculture. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 2006; 114:173-186.
- [24] Lara-Flores M, Olvera-Novoa MA, Guzman-Mendez BE, Lopez-Madrid W (2003) Use of the bacteria *Streptococcus faecium* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, and the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* as growth promoters in Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). *Aquaculture* 216(1):193–201.
- [25] Tovar-Ramirez D, Infante JZ, Cahu C, Gatesoupe FJ, Vazquez-Juarez R (2004) Influence of dietary live yeast on European sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) larval development. *Aquaculture* 234(1):415-427.
- [26] Ravi AV, Musthafa KS, Jegathambal G, Kathiresan K, Pandian SK (2007) Screening and evaluation of probiotics as a bio-control agent against pathogenic *Vibrios* in marine aquaculture. *Lett Appl Microbiol* 45(2):219–223.
- [27] Balcazar JL, Vendrell D, de Blas I, Ruiz-Zarzuola I, Muzquiz JL, Girones O (2008) Characterization of probiotic properties of lactic acid bacteria isolated from intestinal microbiota of fish. *Aquaculture* 278(1):188-191.
- [28] Giri SS, Sukumaran V, Sen SS, Vinumonia J, Banu BN, Jena PK (2011) Antagonistic activity of cellular components of potential probiotic bacteria, isolated from the gut of *Labeo rohita*, against *Aeromonas hydrophila*. *Probiotics Antimicrob Proteins* 3(3–4):214-222.
- [29] Al-Faragi JK, Alsaphar SA (2012) Isolation and identification of *Bacillus subtilis* as (probiotic) from intestinal microflora of common carp *Cyprinus carpio* L. In *Proceeding of the Eleventh Veterinary Scientific Conference* 355:361.
- [30] Divya KR, Isamma A, Ramasubramanian V, Sureshkumar S, Arunjith TS (2012) Colonization of probiotic bacteria and its impact on ornamental fish *Puntius conchionius*. *J Environ Biol* 33(3):551–555.
- [31] Padmavathi P, Sunitha K, Veeraiah K (2012) Efficacy of probiotics in improving water quality and bacterial flora in fish ponds. *Afr J Microbiol Res* 6(49):7471-7478.

- [32] Maeda M, Shibata A, Biswas G, Korenaga H, Kono T, Itami T, Sakai M (2014) Isolation of lactic acid bacteria from kuruma shrimp (*Marsupenaeus japonicus*) intestine and assessment of immunomodulatory role of a selected strain as probiotic. *Mar Biotechnol* 16(2):181–192.
- [33] LaPatra SE, Fehring TR, Cain KD (2014) A probiotic *Enterobacter* sp. provides significant protection against *Flavobacterium psychrophilum* in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) after injection by two different routes. *Aquaculture* 433:361-366.
- [34] Ramzani SR, Ismail MM, Daud HM, Abdurafi I (2014) Probiotic application in freshwater prawns; some implication on farm profitability. *Ann Biol Res* 5(5):64-76.
- [35] Bhatnagar A, Lamba R (2015) Antimicrobial ability and growth promoting effects of feed supplemented with probiotic bacterium isolated from gut microflora of *Cirrhinus mrigala*. *J Integr Agric* 14(3):583-592.
- [36] Thankappan B, Ramesh D, Ramkumar S, Natarajaseenivasan K, Anbarasu K (2015) Characterization of *Bacillus* spp. from the gastrointestinal tract of *Labeo rohita* towards to identify novel probiotics against fish pathogens. *Appl Biochem Biotechnol* 175(1):340-353.
- [37] Beck BR, Kim D, Jeon J, Lee SM, Kim HK, Kim OJ, Holzapfel WH (2015) The effects of combined dietary probiotics *Lactococcus lactis* BFE920 and *Lactobacillus plantarum* FGL0001 on innate immunity and disease resistance in olive flounder (*Paralichthys olivaceus*). *Fish Shellfish Immunol* 42(1):177-183.
- [38] Giannenas I, Karamaligas I, Margaroni M, Pappas I, Mayer E, Encarnacao P, Karagouni E (2015) Effect of dietary incorporation of a multi-strain probiotic on growth performance and health status in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). *Fish Physiol Biochem* 41(1):119-128.
- [39] Abareethan M, Amsath A (2015) Characterization and evaluation of probiotic fish feed. *Int J Pure Appl Zool* 3:148-153.
- [40] Han B, Long WQ, He JY, Liu YJ, Si YQ, Tian LX (2015) Effects of dietary *Bacillus licheniformis* on growth performance, immunological parameters, intestinal morphology and resistance of juvenile Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) to challenge infections. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* 46(2):225-231.
- [41] Rajikkannu M, Natarajan N, Santhanam P, Deivasigamani B, Ilamathi J, Janani S (2015) Effect of probiotics on the haematological parameters of Indian major carp (*Labeo rohita*). *Int J Fish Aquat Stud* 2(5): 105-109.
- [42] Liu XF, Li Y, Li JR, Cai LY, Li XX, Chen JR, Lyu SX (2015) Isolation and characterisation of *Bacillus* spp. antagonistic to *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* for use as probiotics in aquaculture. *World J Microbiol Biotechnol* 31(5):795-803.
- [43] Sahoo TK, Jena PK, Nagar N, Patel AK, Seshadri S (2015) In vitro evaluation of probiotic properties of lactic acid bacteria from the gut of *Labeo rohita* and *Catla catla*. *Probiotics Antimicrob Proteins* 7(2):126–136.
- [44] Mancuso M, Rappazzo AC, Genovese M, El Hady M, Ghonimy A, Ismail M, Reda R, Cappello S, Genovese L, Maricchiolo G (2015) In vitro selection of bacteria and isolation of Probiotics from farmed *Sparus aurata* with potential for use as probiotics. *Int J Animal Biol* 1(4):93-98.
- [45] Dutta D, Ghosh K (2015) Screening of extracellular enzyme-producing and pathogen inhibitory gut bacteria as putative probiotics in *mrigal*, *Cirrhinus mrigala* (Hamilton, 1822). *Int J Fish Aquat* 2(4):310-318.
- [46] Hamdan AM, El-Sayed AFM, Mahmoud MM (2016) Effects of a novel marine probiotic, *Lactobacillus plantarum* AH 78, on growth performance and immune response of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). *J Appl Microbiol* 120(4):1061-1073.
- [47] Kang CH, Shin Y, Kim Y, So JS (2016) Isolation of *Lactobacillus* strains from shellfish for their potential use as probiotics. *Biotechnol Bioprocess Eng* 21(1):46-52.
- [48] Mukherjee A, Dutta D, Banerjee S, Ringo E, Breines EM, Hareide E, Ghosh K (2016) Potential probiotics from Indian major carp, *Cirrhinus mrigala*. Characterization, pathogen inhibitory activity, partial characterization of bacteriocin and production of exo-enzymes. *Res Vet Sci* 108:76-84.
- [49] Chen Y, Li J, Xiao P, Li GY, Yue S, Huang J, Mo ZL (2016) Isolation and characterization of *Bacillus* spp. M001 for potential application in turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus* L.) against *Vibrio anguillarum*. *Aquac Nutr* 22(2):374-381.
- [50] Sharifuzzaman SM, Rahman H, Austin DA, Austin B (2017) Properties of probiotics *Kocuria* SM1 and *Rhodococcus* SM2 isolated from fish guts. *Probiotics Antimicrob Proteins*: 1-9.
- [51] Adnan M, Patel M, Hadi S (2017) Functional and health promoting inherent attributes of *Enterococcus hirae* F2 as a novel probiotic isolated from the digestive tract of the freshwater fish *Catla catla*. *PeerJ* 5:e3085. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.3085>.
- [52] Srisapoom P, Areechon N (2017) Efficacy of viable *Bacillus pumilus* isolated from farmed fish on immune responses and increased disease resistance in Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*): laboratory and on-farm trials. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* 67:199-210.
- [53] Nandi A, Dan SK, Banerjee G, Ghosh P, Ghosh K, Ringo E, Ray AK (2017) Probiotic potential of autochthonous bacteria isolated from the gastrointestinal tract of four freshwater teleost. *Probiotics Antimicrob Proteins* 9(1):12-21.
- [54] Amin M, Adams M, Bolch CJ, Burke CM (2017) In vitro screening of lactic acid bacteria isolated from gastrointestinal tract of Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) as probiont candidates. *Aquac Int* 25(1): 4854-98.
- [55] Ali A. Probiotic in Fish Farming-Evaluation of a Candidate Bacterial Mixture. Umea, Senegal: Sveriges Lantbruks Universitet; 2000.
- [56] Olsson JC, Westerdahl A, Conway PL, Kjelleberg S. Intestinal colonization potential of turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*) and dab (*Limanda limanda*) associated bacteria with inhibitory effects against *Vibrio anguillarum*. *Appl Environ Microbiol*. 1992; 58:551e556.
- [57] Perdigon G, Alvarez S, Rachid M, Aguerro G, Gobbato N. Probiotic bacteria for humans: clinical systems for evaluation of effectiveness: immune system stimulation by probiotics. *J Dairy Sci*. 1995; 78:1597e1606.
- [58] Chauhan A, Singh R (2018) Probiotics and their applications in aquaculture. In: Sharma D, Saharan BS (eds) *Microbial cell factories*, 1edn. Taylor & Francis, New York, pp 321-338.
- [59] Moriarty DJW. Control of luminous *Vibrio* species in penaeid aquaculture ponds. *Aquaculture*. 1998; 164:351e358.
- [60] Salyers AA, White DD. *Bacterial Pathogenesis, a Molecular Approach*. Washington D. C: ASM Press; 2002.
- [61] Westerdahl A, Olsson J, Kjelleberg S, Conway P. Isolation and characterization of turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*) associated bacteria with inhibitory effects against *Vibrio anguillarum*. *Appl Environ Microbiol*. 1991; 57:2223e2228.
- [62] Ma, C.-W., Cho, Y.-S. and Oh, K.-H. (2009) Removal of pathogenic bacteria and nitrogens by *Lactobacillus* spp. JK- 8 and JK-11. *Aquaculture* 287, 266-270.
- [63] Cha, J.-H., Rahimnejad, S., Yang, S.-Y., Kim, K.-W. and Lee, K.-J. (2013) Evaluations of *Bacillus* spp. as dietary additives on growth performance, innate immunity and disease resistance of olive flounder (*Paralichthys olivaceus*) against *Streptococcus iniae* and as water additives. *Aquaculture* 402–403, 50-57.
- [64] Verschuer, L., Rombaut, G., Sorgeloos, P. and Verstraete, W. (2000) Probiotic bacteria as biological control agents in aquaculture. *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev* 64, 655-671.

- [65] Wang, Y.B., Xu, Z.R. and Xia, M.S. (2005) the effectiveness of commercial probiotics in northern white shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei* L.) ponds. *Fish Sci* 71, 1034-1039.
- [66] Dalmin, G., Kathiresan, K. and Purushothaman, A. (2001) Effect of probiotics on bacterial population and health status of shrimp in culture pond ecosystem. *Indian J Exp Biol* 39, 939-942.
- [67] Hai, N.V., Buller, N. and Fotedar, R. (2009a) Effects of probiotics (*Pseudomonas synxantha* and *P. aeruginosa*) on the growth, survival and immune parameters of juvenile western king prawns (*Penaeus latisulcatus* Kishinouye, 1896). *Aquac Res* 40, 590–602.
- [68] Klewicki R, Klewicka E. Antagonistic activity of lactic acid bacteria as probiotics against selected bacteria of the Enterobacteriaceae family in the presence of polyols and their galactosyl derivatives. *Biotechnol Lett*. 2004; 26:317e320.
- [69] Rengpipat S, Rukpratanporn S, Piyatiratitivorakul S, Menasaveta P. Immunity enhancement in black tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) by probiotic bacterium (*Bacillus* S11). *Aquaculture*. 2000; 191:271e288.
- [70] Kamei Y, Yoshimizu M, Ezura Y, Kimura T. Screening of bacteria with antiviral activity from fresh water salmonid hatcheries. *Microbiol Immunol*. 1988; 32:67e73.
- [71] Girones R, Jofre JT, Bosch A. Isolation of marine bacteria with antiviral properties. *Can J Microbiol*. 1989; 35:1015e1021.
- [72] Direkbusarakom S, Yoshimizu M, Ezura Y, Ruangpan L, Danayadol Y. *Vibrio* spp. the dominant flora in shrimp hatchery against some fish pathogenic viruses. *J Mar Biotechnol*. 1998; 6:266e267.
- [73] Zhou X, Wang Y, Yao J, Li W (2010) Inhibition ability of probiotic, *Lactococcus lactis*, against *A. hydrophila* and study of its immunostimulatory effect in tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). *Int J Eng Sci Technol* 2(7):73-80.
- [74] Moosavi-Nasab M, Abedi E, Moosavi-Nasab S, Eskandari MH (2014) Inhibitory effect of isolated lactic acid bacteria from *Scomberomorus commerson* intestines and their bacteriocin on *Listeria innocua*. *Iran Agric Res* 33(1):43–52
- [75] Dhanasekaran D, Saha S, Thajuddin N, Panneerselvam A (2008) Probiotic effect of *Lactobacillus* isolates against bacterial pathogens in *Clarias orientalis*. *FU Med Biol* 15(3):97-102.
- [76] Lakshmi B, Viswanath B, Sai Gopal DVR (2013) Probiotics as antiviral agents in shrimp aquaculture. *J Pathogens*. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/424123>.
- [77] Zorriezhahra MJ, Delshad ST, Adel M, Tiwari R, Karthik K, Dhama K, Lazado CC (2016) Probiotics as beneficial microbes in aquaculture: an update on their multiple modes of action: a review. *Vet Q* 36(4): 228-241.
- [78] Li J, Tan B, Mai K (2009) Dietary probiotic bacillus OJ and iso maltooligosaccharides influence the intestine microbial populations, immune responses and resistance to white spot syndrome virus in shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*). *Aquaculture* 291(1):35-40.
- [79] Balcazar JL, Decamp O, Vendrell D, De Blas I, Ruiz-Zarzuola I (2006) Health and nutritional properties of probiotics in fish and shellfish. *Microb Ecol Health Dis* 18(2):65-70.
- [80] Harikrishnan R, Balasundaram C, Heo MS (2010) Effect of probiotics enriched diet on *Paralichthys olivaceus* infected with lymphocystis disease virus (LCDV). *Fish Shellfish Immunol* 29(5):868-874.
- [81] Lategan MJ, Torpy FR, Gibson LF (2004) Control of saprolegniosis in the eel *Anguilla australis* Richardson, by *Aeromonas media* strain A199. *Aquaculture* 240(1):19-27.
- [82] Zorriezhahra MJ, Delshad ST, Adel M, Tiwari R, Karthik K, Dhama K, Lazado CC (2016) Probiotics as beneficial microbes in aquaculture: an update on their multiple modes of action: a review. *Vet Q* 36(4): 228-241.
- [83] Moubareck C, Gavini F, Vaugien L, Butel M, Doucer-Popularie F. Antimicrobial susceptibility of *Bifidobacteria*. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2005; 55:38e44.

10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129

IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)