



9. Su Ürünleri Yetiştiriciliği Çalıştayı

Su Ürünleri Yetiştiriciliğinde Probiyotik Bakterilerin Kullanımı ve Balık Sağlığı Üzerine Etkileri

Belek/Antalya, Türkiye
14-16 ŞUBAT 2024

Doç.Dr. SEVDAN YILMAZ

ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART ÜNİVERSİTESİ, DENİZ BİLİMLERİ VE TEKNOLOJİSİ FAKÜLTESİ

Akuakültür ve Sorunları

VHS



Stres

- *Besin ve Su Kalite Eksiklikleri*
- *Boylama ve Taşıma*
- *Stok yoğunluğu*
- *Yüksek Enerjili Diyetler*

Hastalık ve toplu balık ölümleri

Yavaş gelişim



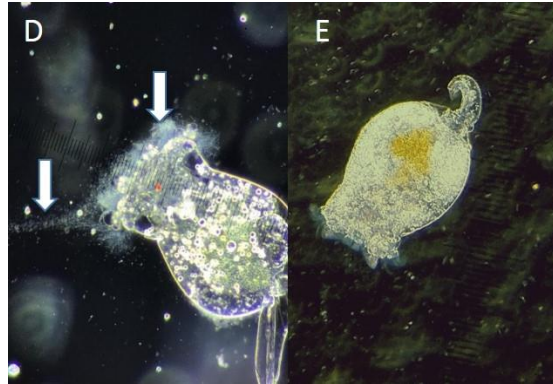
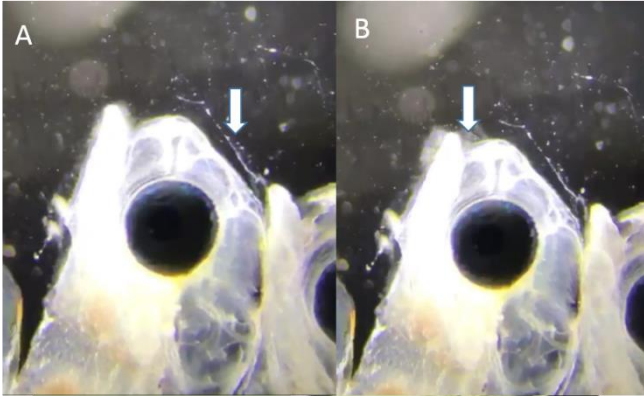
Vibriosis

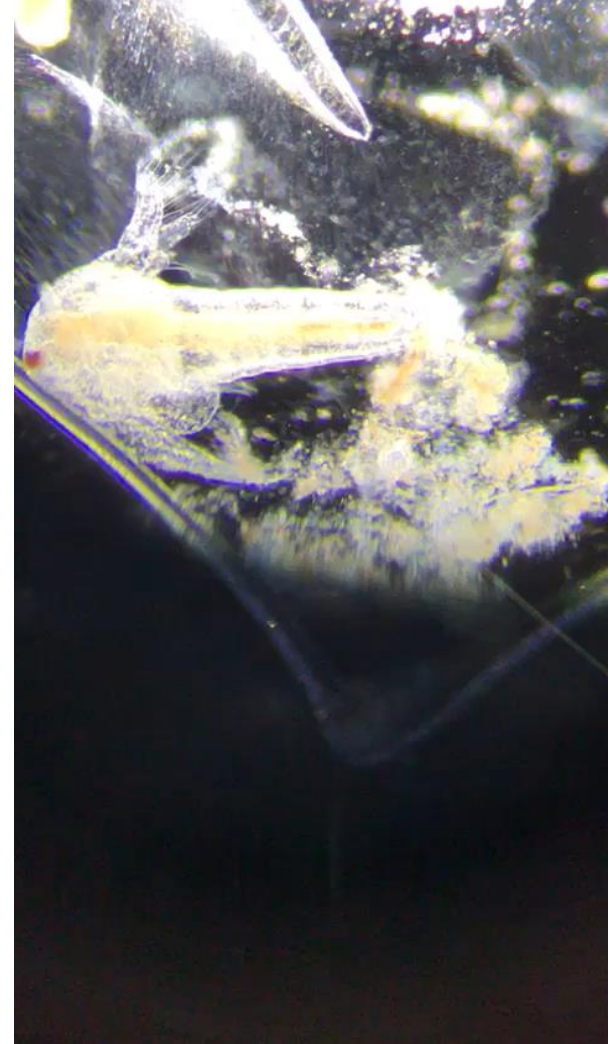
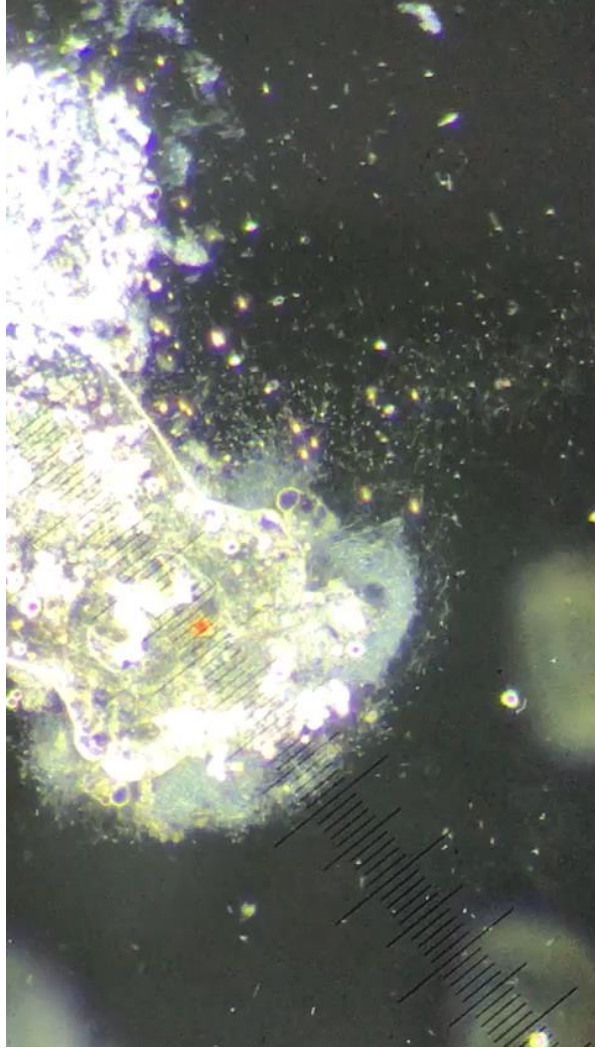
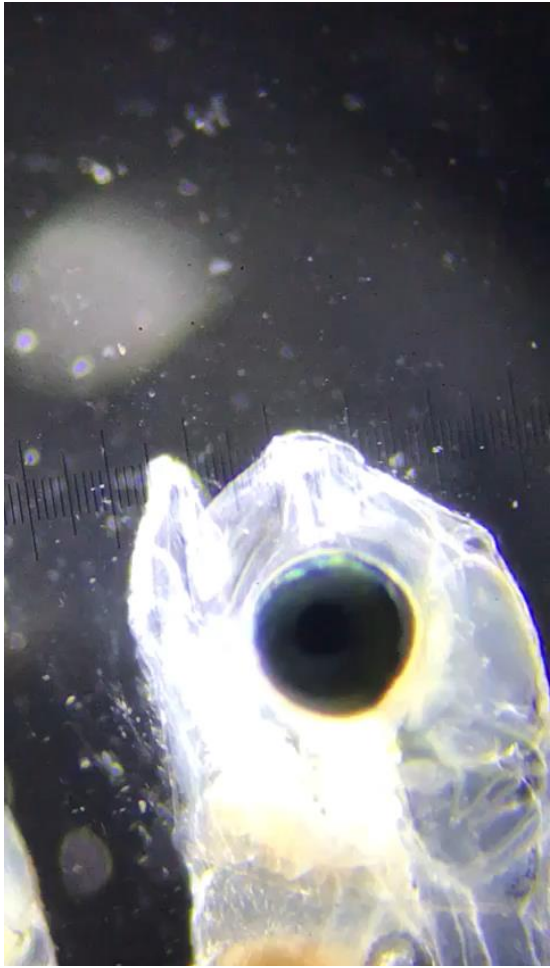
Flexibacter maritimus



Akuakültür ve Sorunları

- Bir çok ülkede, balık unu diyetlerine alternatif olarak bitki bazlı diyetlerin yoğun kullanımı nedeniyle, su ürünleri yetiştiriciliği faaliyetleri hastalık riskine veya üretkenliğin azalmasına maruz kalmaktadır.
- Çevre kirliliğine bağlı olarak sucul ortamda bakteri yükü ve kirlilik artmıştır.
- İklim değişikliği ile birlikte istilacı tür sayısının giderek artması ve bu türlerin yeni hastalıkları beraberinde getirmeleri yetiştiricilikte yeni hastalıkların görülme sıklığını arttırmıştır.





Akuakültür ve Sorunları



animals

Isolation, Identification, and Pathogenicity of *Vibrio gigantis* Retrieved from European Seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) Farmed in Türkiye

by Sevdan Yılmaz ^{1,*} Süheyla Karataş ² Terje Marken Steinum ³ Mert Gürkan ⁴ Dilek Kahraman Yılmaz ⁵ and Hany M. R. Abdel-Latif ^{6,*}

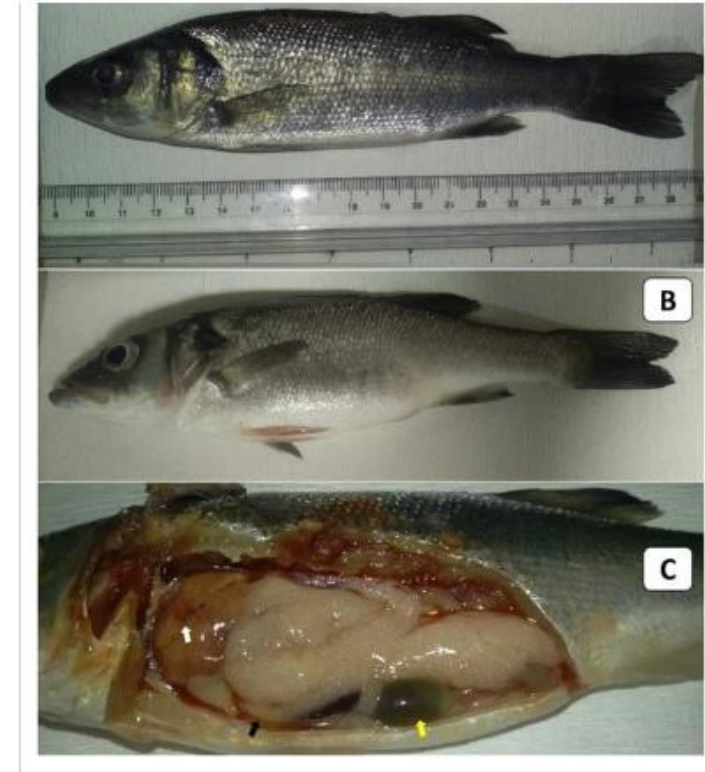
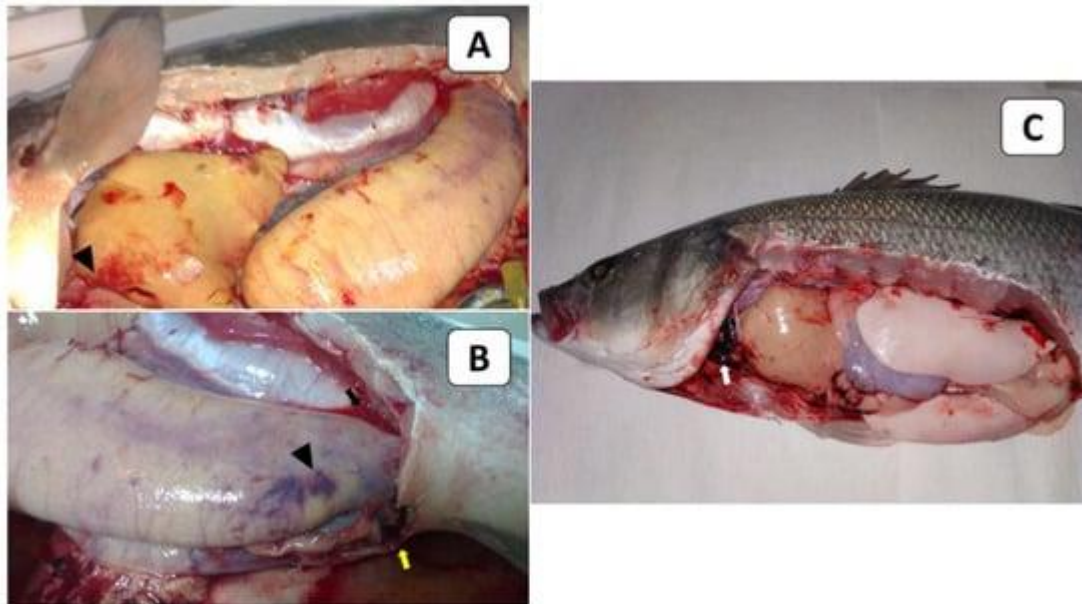
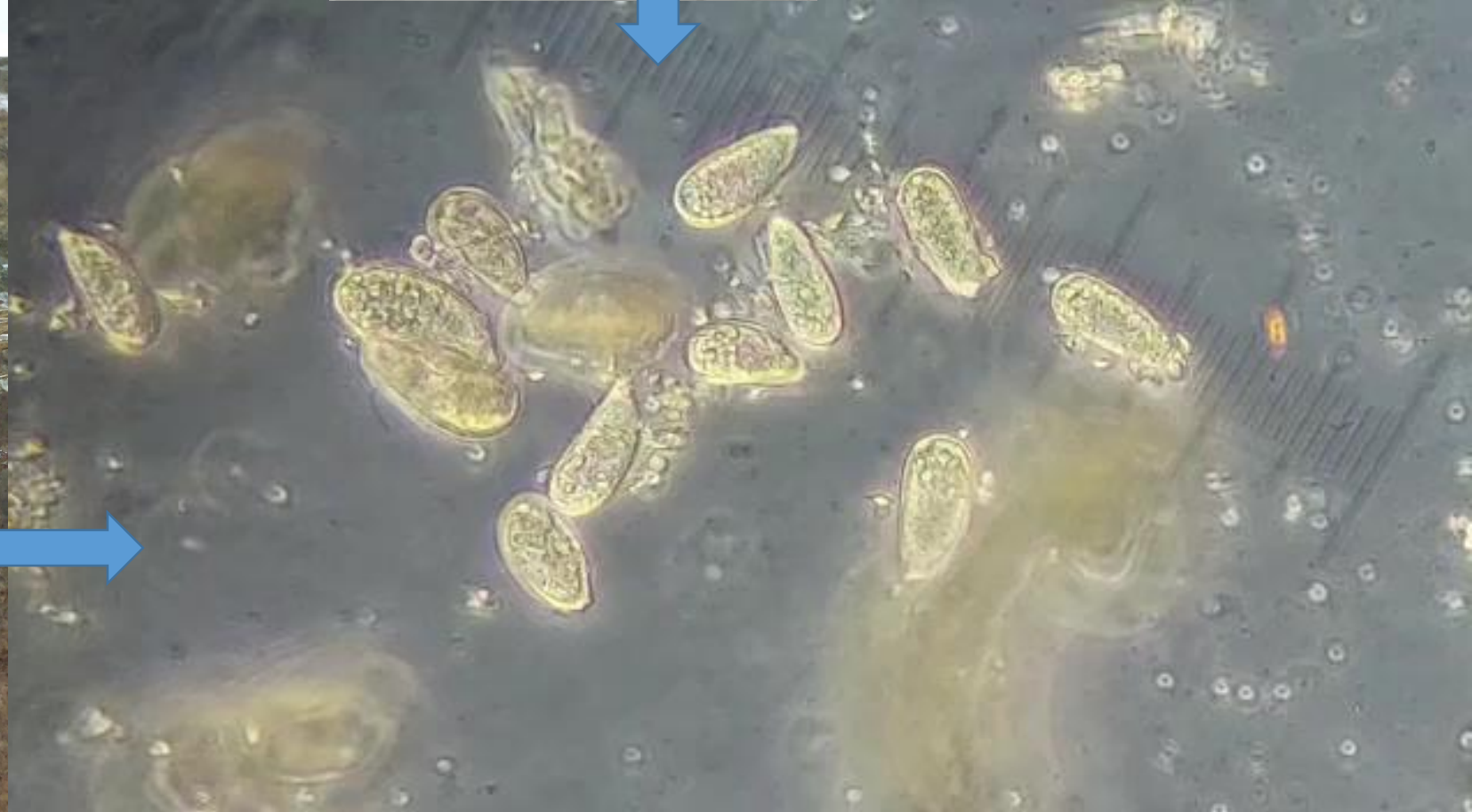


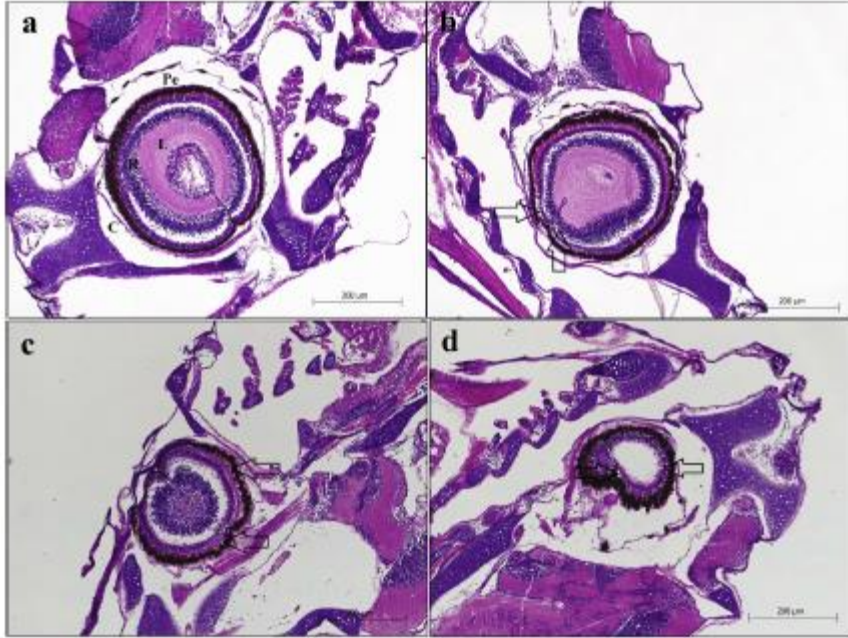
Figure 4. Clinical picture (external signs and PM lesions) in European seabass used in the LD50 testing. (A) shows the non-infected control fish, while (B,C) show the experimentally challenged fish. The fish in (B) showed slightly distended abdomens, and those in (C) showed mottled congested liver (white arrow), serous ascitic fluid (black arrow), and engorged gall bladders (yellow arrow).

Scuticociliatosis



MÜSİLAJIN ÇANAKKALE'DE SU ÜRÜNLERİ YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Sevdan Yılmaz - Ekrem Şanver Çelik - Sebahattin Ergün -
Mehmet Ali Küçüker - Mert Gürkan - Rıdvan Erdem Kanat



Şekil 4. *S. aurata* larvalarının sagittal baş bölgesi kesitleri. a. Normal göz görünümü; Pe: Pigment epiteli, L: Lens, C: Kornea, R: Retina. b. Retinada çok odaklı boşluklar (siyah oklar). c. Mercek ve göz pigmentasyonu ve retinada çok odaklı boşluklar (siyah oklar) ve gelişimsel gerilik. d. Pigment epitelinde kalınlaşma, lens ve göz pigmentasyonundagelişim geriliği ve retinada multifokal boşluklar (siyah oklar). (H&E).

Tablo 1. Mayıs 2021 (yoğun müsilaaj dönemi) deniz suyu metal analiz bulguları
(n= 3, µg/L)

Metal	Tesis Giriş Suyu (En Düşük-En Yüksek)	Deniz Suyu Limit Değerleri (En Yüksek)*
Al (µg/L)	82-83	
Hg(µg/L)	<1	4
Cd (µg/L)	0,67-0,69	10
Zn (µg/L)	34,00-34,50	100
Cu (µg/L)	220-221	10
Cr (µg/L)	100,5-102	100

<1: Tayin limiti, *<https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=7221&MevzuatTur=7&MevzuatTertip=5>

Tablo 2. Mayıs 2021 (yoğun müsilaaj dönemi) çipura larva metal analiz bulguları
(n= 3, µg/g)

Metal	Çipura larva (En Düşük-En Yüksek)
Al (µg/g)	446,1-448
Hg(µg/g)	<1
Cd (µg/g)	<1
Zn (µg/g)	230-232
Cu (µg/g)	2,2-2,6
Cr (µg/g)	3,1-3,8

Çalışmamız da yoğun müsilaaj döneminde çipura balıklarında çinko ve bakır birikiminin literatüre göre sırasıyla yaklaşık 14 kat ve 3 kat daha fazla olduğu bulunmuştur.

Akuakültür ve Sorunları

Oncorhynchus mykiss
8 Hafta besleme

Sağlık
Durumu ?

Diet	C1	C5	C9
<u>Fishmeal</u>	30	0	0
<u>Black soldier fly meal</u>	0	0	19.5
<u>Chlorella meal</u>	0	36	19.5

	IBW (g)	FBW (g)	WG (%)	SGR (% d ⁻¹)	FCR (%)
C1	67.48 ± 0.42	135.84 ± 0.60 ^a	100.60 ± 2.37 ^a	1.24 ± 0.02 ^a	1.12 ± 0.03
C5	67.96 ± 0.45	151.83 ± 2.71 ^b	123.40 ± 3.40 ^b	1.44 ± 0.03 ^b	1.05 ± 0.03
C9	68.33 ± 0.10	141.64 ± 2.34 ^a	105.99 ± 2.32 ^a	1.29 ± 0.02 ^a	1.12 ± 0.04

Kaynak:
[Aquaculture](#)
Volume 561, 15
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738715

Sağlık Durumu ?

RESEARCH

Open Access



Effects of plant-derived protein and rapeseed oil on growth performance and gut microbiomes in rainbow trout

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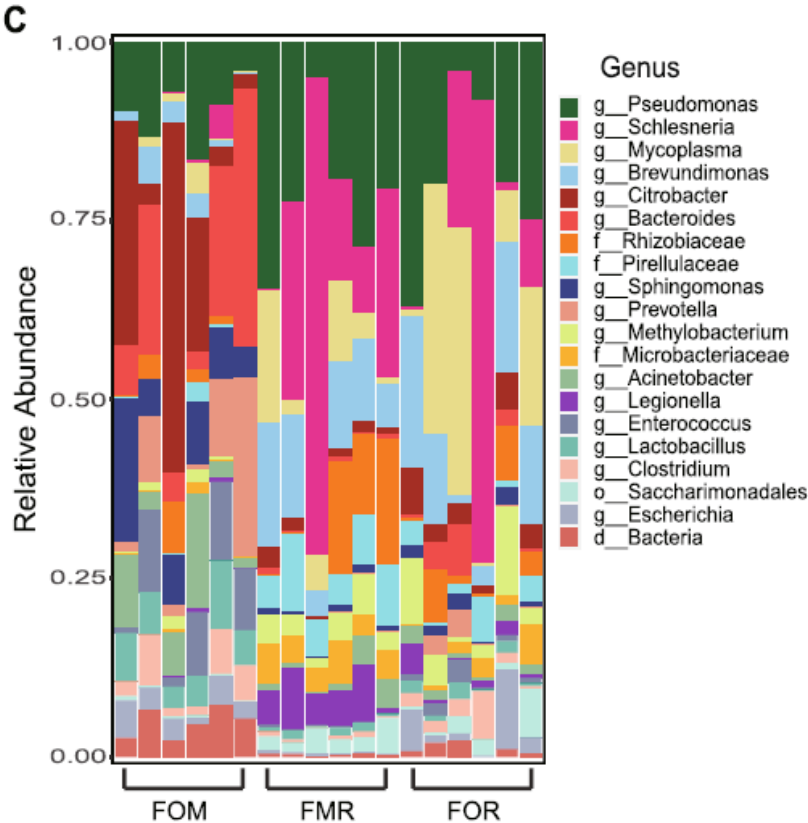
Groups	Dry matter (%)	Crude protein (% dry matter)	Crude lipid (% dry matter)	body weight(g) mean±SD	body length(cm) mean±SD
FOM	94.4	46.2	23	793.33±73.18	35.83±1.25
FMR	94.6	45.6	23.2	831.66±124.82	34.66±2.62
FOR	94.8	45.8	23.2	758.33±46.7	33.83±1.25

FOM: Ticari yem
FMR: Tamamen bitkisel protein kaynaklı yem
FOR: Balık yağı yerine tamamı kanola yağı yem

in fish [31]. Among fungi, *Verticillium* and *Aspergillus* belong to the Ascomycota phylum, and *Aspergillus*, can cause fish feed and fish product deterioration [32]. Therefore, the addition or substitution of plant-derived components for fish meal may lead to an increase in the abundance of pathogenic bacteria and fungi, which could be detrimental to carnivorous fish.

84 gün besleme
Lactobacillus

Pathogenic: *Pseudomonas*,
Brevundimonas, *Schlesneria*,
Mycoplasma ve
Funguslar

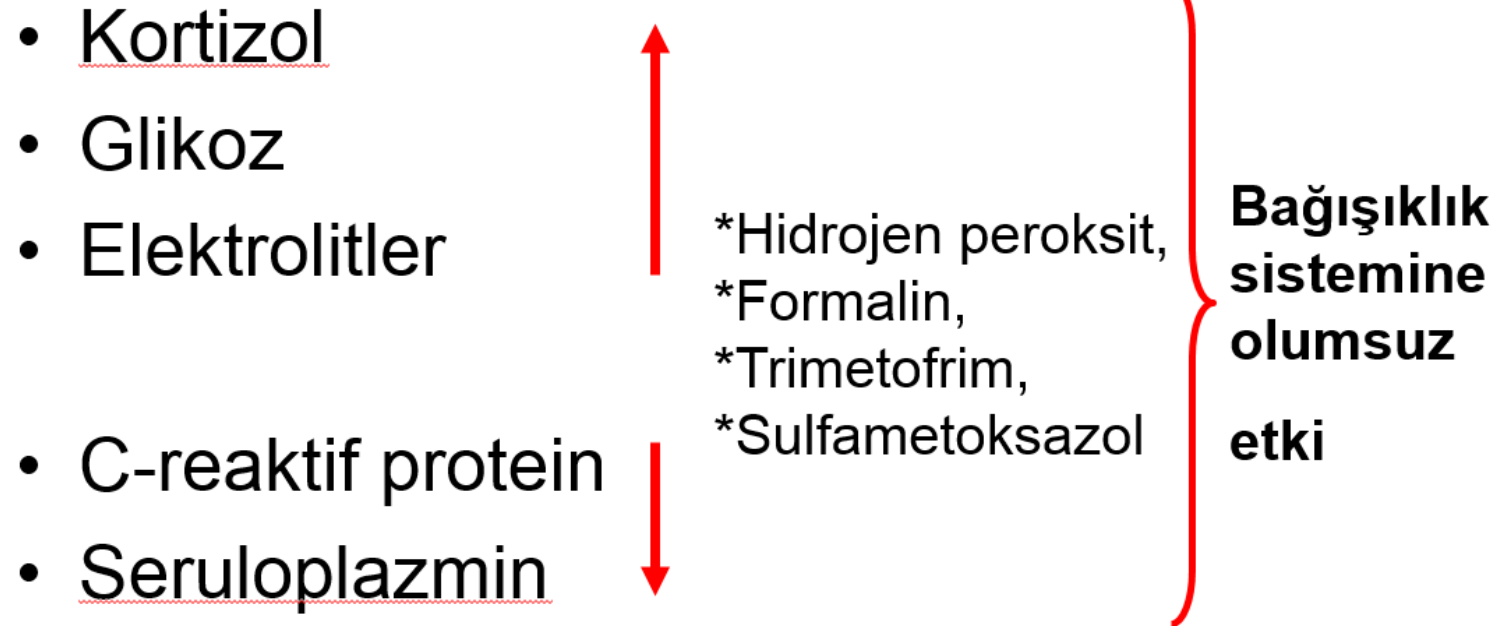


Çözüme Yönelik Kullanılan Ürünler

1. Antibiyotikler
2. Parazitikler
3. Dezenfektanlar
4. Anestezikler
5.



Kimyasalların, Antibiyotiklerin vb., Balık Sağlığına Etkileri



*Roque ve ark. 2010; Yildiz ve Ergonul 2010; Yildiz ve Altunay 2011

Balık Yetiřtiricilięinde Sentetik Kimyasallara Alternatif Kaynaklar

1. Probiyotikler
2. Organik asitler
3. Aromatik bitki özütler
4. Bakteriyel bileřikler
5. Hayvansal özütler
6. Kitin ve kitosan
7. Prebiyotikler
8. Mayalar...vb.



PROBİYOTİK NEDİR ?

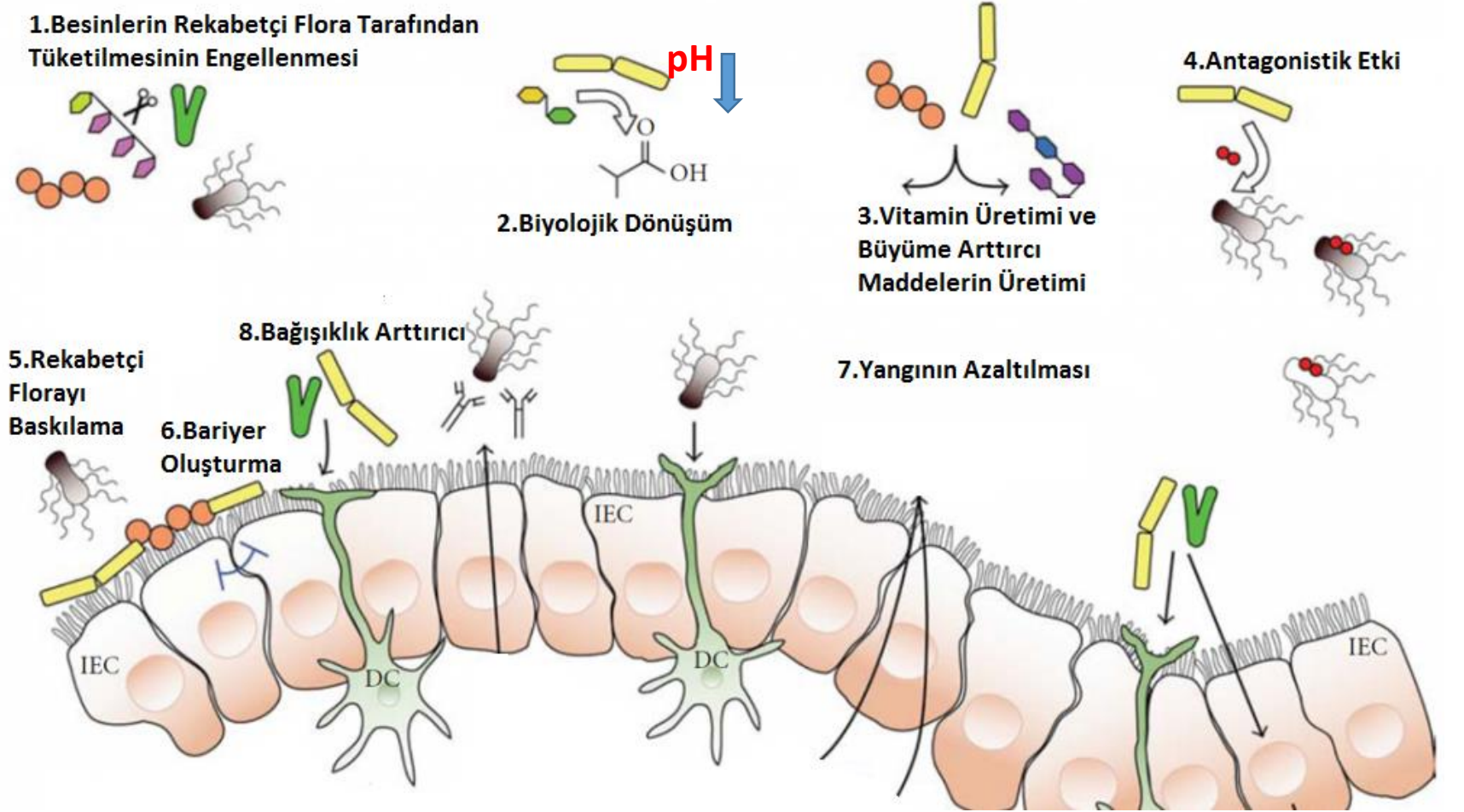
- Probiyotik kelimesi Latince “için” anlamına gelen “pro” edatı ile Yunanca “yaşam” anlamına gelen “biyotik” ifadesinin birleşiminden oluşmaktadır.
- Bu terim ilk olarak 1953 yılında Alman bilim adamı Werner Georg Kollath tarafından probiyotikleri “yaşamın sağlıklı gelişimi için gerekli aktif maddeler” olarak önerdiği zaman ortaya çıkmıştır.
- Daha sonra, araştırmacılar ve araştırma kuruluşları tarafından çeşitli probiyotik tanımları önerilmiştir. Fuller (1989) probiyotikleri "konağın bağırsak mikrobiyal dengesini artıran canlı yem takviyesi" olarak tanımlamıştır.
- Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne (WHO) probiyotikleri “yeterli miktarlarda uygulandığında konakçıya sağlık yararı sağlayan canlı mikroorganizmalardır” olarak tanımlamışlardır WHO/FAO (2001).
- Bu tanım, Uluslararası Probiyotikler ve Prebiyotikler Bilimsel Derneği (ISAPP) tarafından bir fikir birliği beyanı olarak benimsenmiştir (Hill vd., 2014).

Prebiyotik, Sinbiyotik, Postbiyotik, Paraprobiyotik

- **Prebiyotikler** (Fructo-OS, Galacto-OS, Mannan-OS, Inulin) bağırsaklarda bulunan bakterilerin besin kaynağı olarak tanımlanabilir.
- **Prebiyotikler** ve **probiyotiklerin** bir arada sunulduğu ürünler **sinbiyotik** olarak adlandırılır. Probiyotik bakterilerin yaşam süresinin uzamasına ve bağırsaklarda daha iyi kolonize olmalarına yardımcı olurlar.
- **Postbiyotik** probiyotik bakterilerin ürettiği ve konağın sağlığına önemli katkıları olan metabolik yan ürünlerdir. Örneğin kısa zincirli yağ asitleri, ekzopolisakkaritler, vitaminler, teikoik asitler, bakteriyosinler, enzimler ve peptidler.
- **Paraprobiyotikler** yeterli miktarlarda uygulandıklarında tüketicilere fayda sağlayan, inaktif (cansız) hücreler.

PROBİYOTİKLER

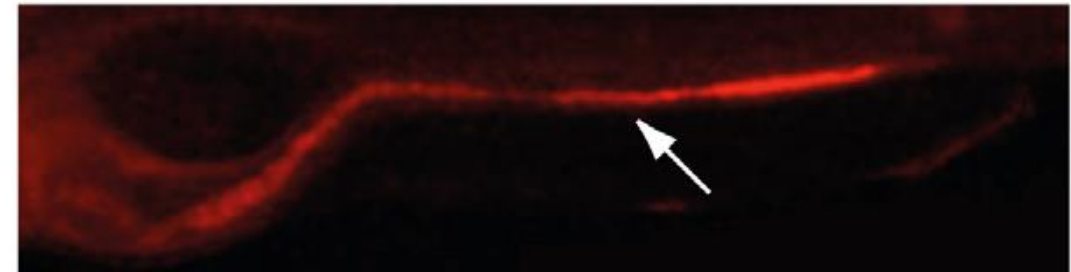
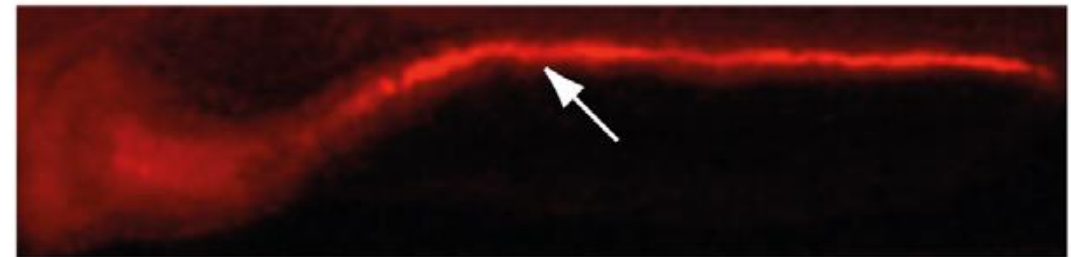
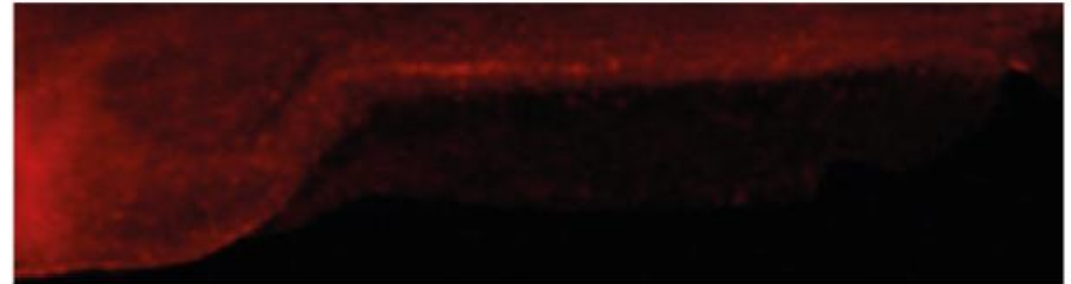
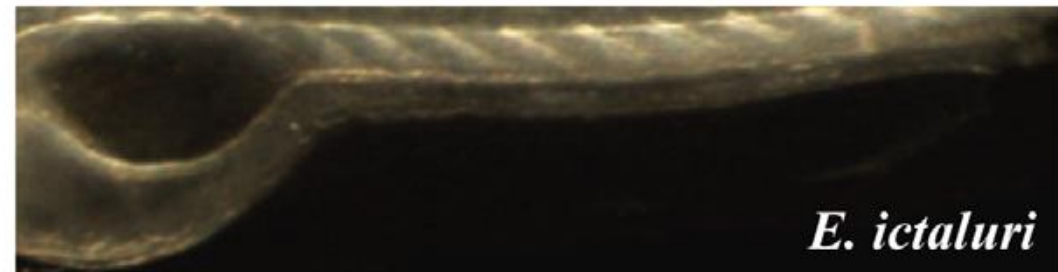
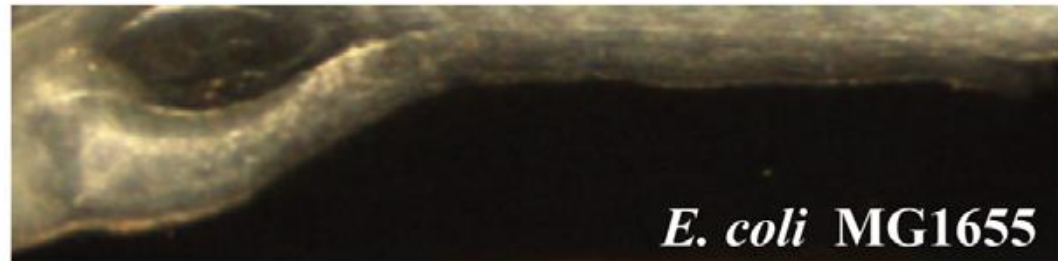
1. Rekabetçi bakterilerin bağırsak florasında baskılanması
2. Enzimatik sindirime katkı
3. Bağışıklık parametrelerinin de artış



A New Zebrafish Model of Oro-Intestinal Pathogen Colonization Reveals a Key Role for Adhesion in Protection by Probiotic Bacteria

Olaya Rendueles^{1,3}, Lionel Ferrières^{1,3}, Maxence Frétau^{2,3,3}, Evelyne Bégaud⁴, Philippe Herbomel^{2,3}, Jean-Pierre Levrud^{2,3}, Jean-Marc Ghigo^{1*}

PROBİYOTİKLER



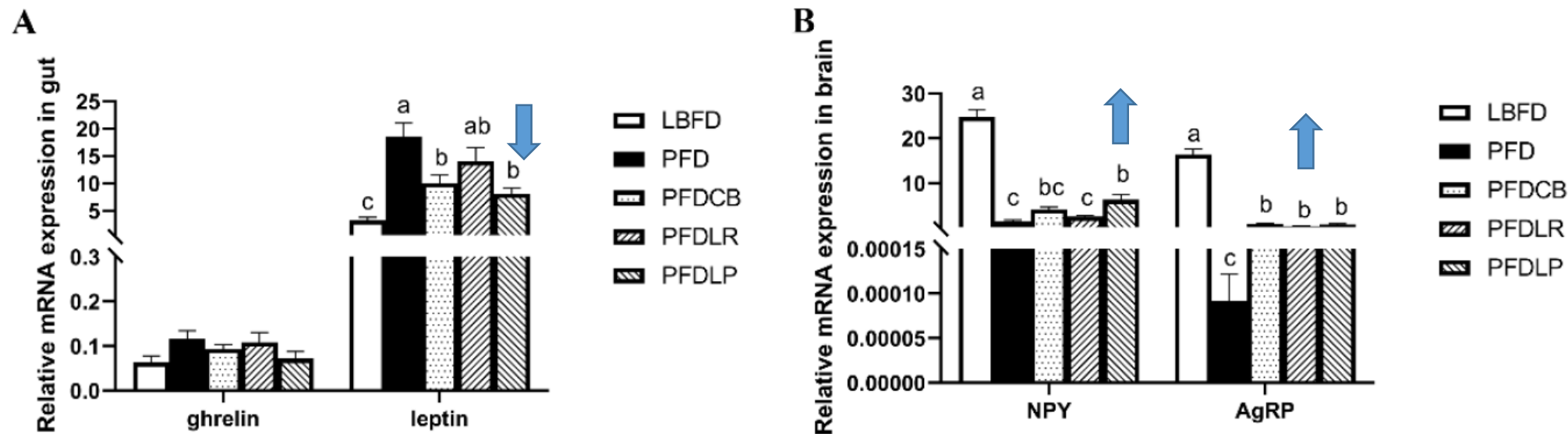


Figure 6. Relative mRNA expressions of appetite control genes in the gut (A) and brain (B) of mandarin fish in different feeding groups (LBFD, PFD, PFDCB, PFDLR and PFDLP) after being fed for 28 days. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM ($n = 9$). Abbreviations: NPY, *nerve peptide y*; AgRP, *agouti gene-related protein*; LBFD, live bait fish feeding group; PFD, pellet-feed feeding group with probiotics free; PFDCB, pellet-feed feeding group with *C. butyricum* plus; PFDLR, pellet-feed feeding group with *L. rhamnosus* plus; PFDLP, pellet-feed feeding group with *L. plantarum* plus. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM ($n = 9$). A value followed by a lowercase superscript (a–c) differs significantly from all other values not followed by the same lowercase superscript at the same time point based on ANOVA followed by the post hoc test ($p < 0.05$).

LBFD, live bait fish feeding group;
PFD, pellet-feed feeding group with probiotics free;
PFDCB, pellet-feed feeding group with *C. butyricum* plus;
PFDLR, pellet-feed feeding group with *L. rhamnosus* plus;
PFDLP, pellet-feed feeding group with *L. plantarum* plus.



PROBİYOTİKLERİN SİNDİRİM ENZİM AKTİVİTELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Table 5. Digestive enzyme analysis of *Oreochromis niloticus* supplemented with PB1 and PB2 probiotic feed for a period of 60 days.

Digestive enzyme	Enzyme activity in the fish intestine			PValue
	Control	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁶ g/yem	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁸ g/yem	
Lipase ^a	2.21 ± 0.05 ^a	3.41 ± 0.12 ^b	3.55 ± 0.02 ^b	<0.0001
Protease ^b	98.38 ± 13.30 ^a	171.34 ± 7.30 ^b	162.82 ± 1.43 ^b	<0.0001
α-Amylase ^c	171.34 ± 7.61 ^a	264.74 ± 2.51 ^b	280.35 ± 4.13 ^c	<0.0001

Kaynak: Jose, M. S., Arun, D., Neethu, S., Radhakrishnan, E. K., & Jyothis, M. (2022). Probiotic *Paenibacillus polymyxa* HGA4C and *Bacillus licheniformis* HGA8B combination improved growth performance, enzymatic profile, gene expression and disease resistance in *Oreochromis niloticus*. *Microbial Pathogenesis*, 105951.

PROBİYOTİKLERİN BÜYÜME PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Table 4. Growth responses of *Oreochromis niloticus* supplemented with PB1 and PB2 probiotic feed for a period of 60 days.

Growth parameters	Experimental diet			PValue
	Control	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁶ g/yem	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁸ g/yem	
Initial weight (g)	11.25 ± 1.36 ^a	11.17 ± 1.18 ^a	10.67 ± 1.38 ^a	>0.05
Final Weight (g)	18.83 ± 1.06 ^a	26.33 ± 0.70 ^b	27.17 ± 0.77 ^b	<0.0001
Weight gain (g)	7.58 ± 0.59 ^a	15.17 ± 1.65 ^b	16.50 ± 0.89 ^b	<0.0001
FCR	0.20 ± 0.02 ^b	0.11 ± 0.01 ^a	0.10 ± 0.01 ^a	>0.05
SGR	0.88 ± 0.12 ^a	1.43 ± 0.21 ^b	1.56 ± 0.17 ^b	<0.0001
HSI	1.12 ± 0.22 ^a	1.20 ± 0.16 ^b	1.65 ± 0.09 ^b	<0.0001

Jose, M. S., Arun, D., Neethu, S., Radhakrishnan, E. K., & Jyothis, M. (2022). Probiotic *Paenibacillus polymyxa* HGA4C and *Bacillus licheniformis* HGA8B combination improved growth performance, enzymatic profile, gene expression and disease resistance in *Oreochromis niloticus*. *Microbial Pathogenesis*, 105951.

PROBİYOTİKLERİN ANTİOKSİDAN PARAMETRELER ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Table 6

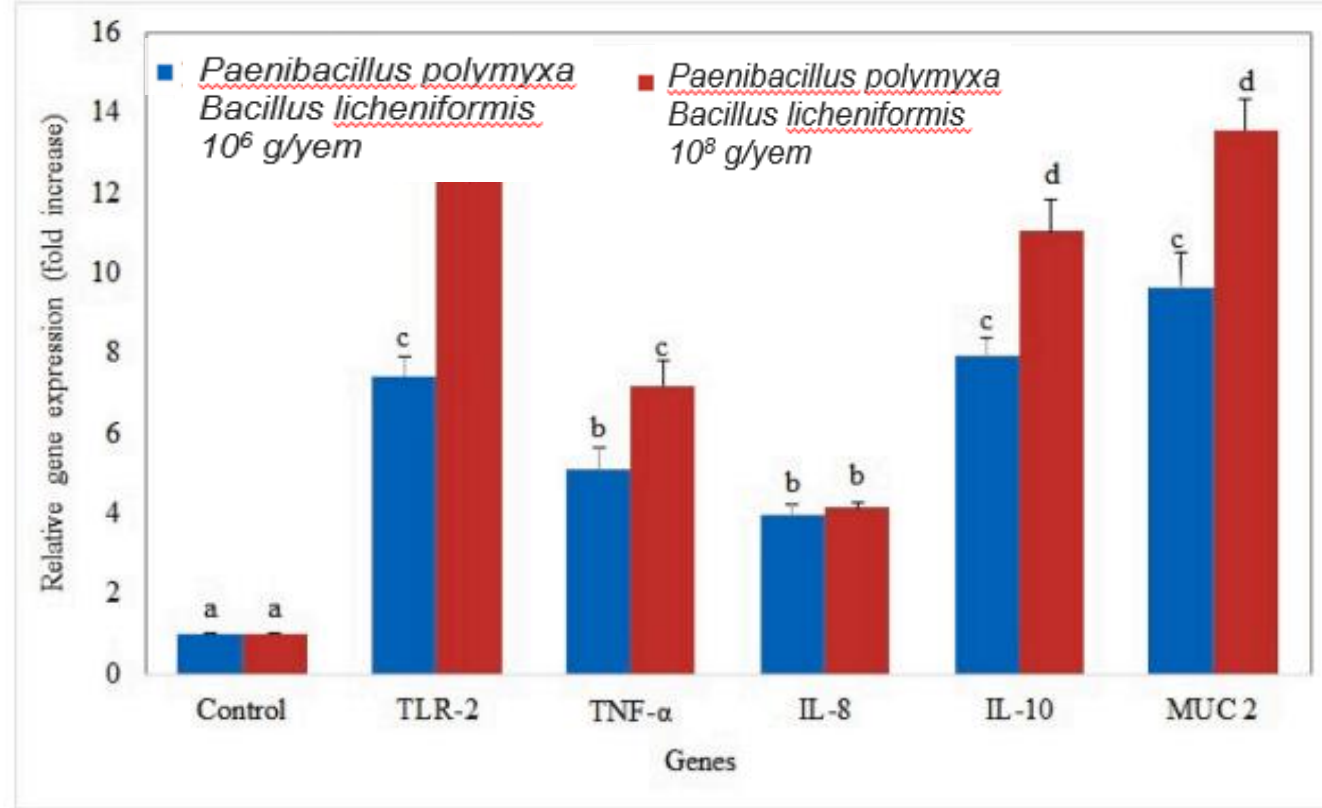
Antioxidant enzyme analyses of *Oreochromis niloticus* supplemented with PB1 and PB2 probiotic feed for a period of 60 days.

Antioxidant enzymes	Enzyme activity							
	Liver				Intestine			
	Control	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁶ g/yem	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁸ g/yem	PValue	Control	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁶ g/yem	<i>Paenibacillus polymyxa</i> <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> 10 ⁸ g/yem	PValue
CAT	3.47 ± 0.84 ^a	11.72 ± 1.01 ^b	12.62 ± 1.24 ^c	<0.0001	4.51 ± 101 ^a	13.21 ± 0.63 ^b	9.76 ± 1.73 ^b	<0.0001
GPx	4.16 ± 0.50 ^a	4.44 ± 0.17 ^a	5.23 ± 0.21 ^b	<0.0001	3.61 ± 0.18 ^a	4.70 ± 0.55 ^b	4.94 ± 0.40 ^b	<0.0001
GR	1.45 ± 0.07 ^a	2.16 ± 0.1 ^b	2.34 ± 0.1 ^b	<0.0001	0.82 ± .04 ^a	1.29 ± 0.2 ^b	1.67 ± 0.1 ^b	<0.0001
SOD	338.55 ± 7.6 ^a	468.10 ± 18.9 ^b	437.93 ± 8.3 ^b	<0.0001	259.35 ± 13.9 ^a	298.21 ± 13..8 ^a	374.29 ± 19.8 ^b	<0.0001
MDA	0.71 ± 0.06 ^a	0.66 ± 0.06 ^a	0.73 ± 0.03 ^a	>0.05	0.65 ± 0.03 ^a	0.58 ± 0.06 ^a	0.75 ± 0.02 ^a	>0.05

CAT, Catalase; SOD, Superoxide dismutase; GPx, glutathione peroxidase; GR, glutathione reductase; MDA, malondialdehyde. Data represents mean ± SE (n = 6). Rows with different superscript letters are significantly different.

Kaynak: Jose, M. S., Arun, D., Neethu, S., Radhakrishnan, E. K., & Jyothis, M. (2022). Probiotic *Paenibacillus polymyxa* HGA4C and *Bacillus licheniformis* HGA8B combination improved growth performance, enzymatic profile, gene expression and disease resistance in *Oreochromis niloticus*. *Microbial Pathogenesis*, 105951.

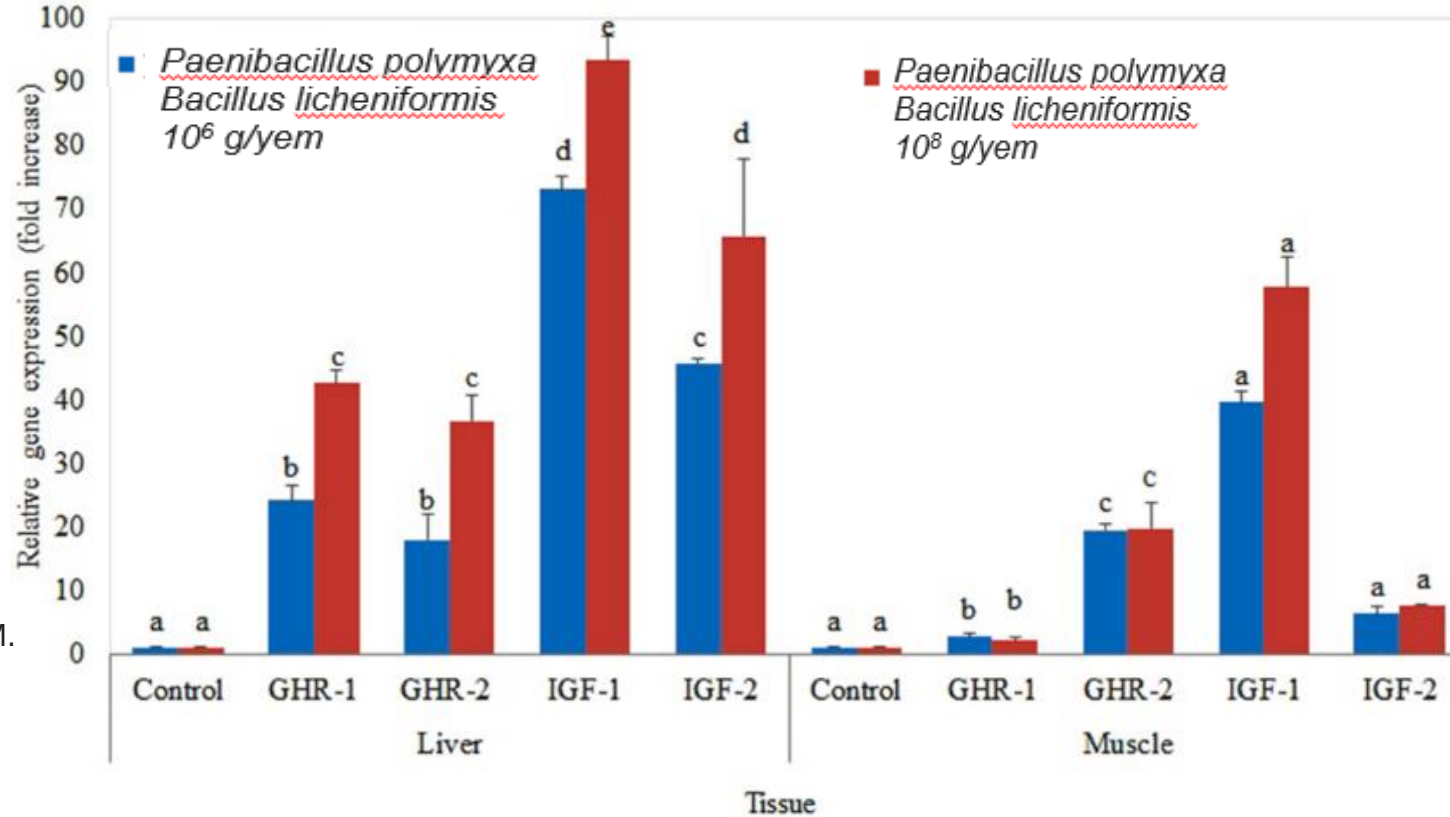
PROBİYOTİKLERİN BAĞIŞIKLIK İLE İLİŞKİLİ GEN SEVİYELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ



Kaynak: Jose, M. S., Arun, D., Neethu, S., Radhakrishnan, E. K., & Jyothis, M. (2022). Probiotic *Paenibacillus polymyxa* HGA4C and *Bacillus licheniformis* HGA8B combination improved growth performance, enzymatic profile, gene expression and disease resistance in *Oreochromis niloticus*. *Microbial Pathogenesis*, 105951.

Fig. 2. Relative expression of immune related genes in liver and muscle tissues of *Oreochromis niloticus* supplemented with PB1 and PB2 probiotic feed for 60 days. Data represents mean $\pm$ SE (n = 6). Bars with same superscript letters are not statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$). PB1, combination of probiotic feed at the level of 1×10^6 CFU g⁻¹; PB2, combination of probiotic feed at the level of 1×10^8 CFU g⁻¹.

PROBİYOTİKLERİN BÜYÜME İLE İLİŞKİŞİ GEN SEVİYELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ



GHR: Büyüme Hormonu, IGF: İnsülin Benzeri Büyüme Faktörü

Kaynak

Jose, M. S., Arun, D., Neethu, S., Radhakrishnan, E. K., & Jyothis, M. (2022). Probiotic *Paenibacillus polymyxa* HGA4C and *Bacillus licheniformis* HGA8B combination improved growth performance, enzymatic profile, gene expression and disease resistance in *Oreochromis niloticus*. *Microbial Pathogenesis*, 105951.

PROBİYOTİKLERİN HEMATOLOJİK PARAMETRELER ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Hematological parameters	Control	10 ³ g yem B3	10 ⁶ g yem B6	10 ⁹ g yem B9
RBC (cells ×10 ⁷ mL ⁻¹)	1.12c	1.34b	1.92a	1.76a
WBC (cells ×10 ⁵ mL ⁻¹)	1.63b	2.16a	2.55a	2.44a
Hematocrit (%)	20.3b	24.2a	26.37a	26.7a
Hemoglobin (g %)	0.62b	0.63ab	0.82a	0.78ab

Rahman, A., Shefat, S. H. T., & Chowdhury, M. A. (2021). Effects of Probiotic Bacillus on Growth Performance, Immune Response and Disease Resistance in Aquaculture.

PROBİYOTİKLERİN BAĞIŞIKLIK PARAMETRELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Table 4 Immunological response of rainbow trout after feeding AB1 for 14 days

Immunological parameter	Probiotic AB1	Control
Erythrocytes ($\times 10^9 \text{ ml}^{-1}$)	1.3 $\pm$ 0.5	1.5 $\pm$ 0.3
Leucocytes ($\times 10^4 \text{ ml}^{-1}$)	2.8 $\pm$ 0.2*	0.64 $\pm$ 0.25
Phagocytic activity (%)	69 $\pm$ 9*	38 $\pm$ 3
Bactericidal activity (CFU ml^{-1})	2.1 $\times 10^6 \pm 0.12$ *	3.8 $\times 10^4 \pm 0.21$
Respiratory burst (OD ₆₃₀)	0.12 $\pm$ 0.02*	0.06 $\pm$ 0.01
Gut mucus lysozyme (U ml^{-1})	1033 $\pm$ 181*	510 $\pm$ 45
Serum lysozyme (U ml^{-1})	1269 $\pm$ 134*	438 $\pm$ 75
Total antiprotease activity (% trypsin inhibition)	86 $\pm$ 4*	64 $\pm$ 3
α 1-antiprotease	93 $\pm$ 2*	84 $\pm$ 3
α 2-macroglobulin	1.42 $\pm$ 0.12	1.39 $\pm$ 0.11
Peroxidase assay (OD ₅₄₀)	1.25 $\pm$ 0.09*	0.77 $\pm$ 0.06
Complement activity (ACH ₅₀ U ml^{-1})	68 $\pm$ 8	64 $\pm$ 6
Total proteins (mg ml^{-1})	42 $\pm$ 3*	33 $\pm$ 4

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

***Bacillus subtilis* AB1 controls *Aeromonas* infection in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Walbaum)**

A. Newaj-Fyzul^{1,2}, A. A. Adesiyun², A. Mutani², A. Ramsubhag³, J. Brunt¹ and B. Austin¹

PATOJEN BAKTERİLER İLE MÜCADELEDE PROBİYOTİKLER

Probiyotikler, zararlı patojenlerin büyümesini engelleyen bakteriyosinler, sideroforlar, lizozimler, proteazlar ve hidrojen peroksit üretir.

GRAM POZİTİF PROBİYOTİKLER

Arthrobacter
Bacillus
Brevibacillus
Brochothrix
Clostridium
Carnobacterium
Enterococcus
Kocuria
Lactobacillus
Lactococcus

Leuconostoc
Microbacterium
Micrococcus
Pediococcus
Rhodococcus
Streptococcus
Streptomyces
Vagococcus
Weissella

PATOJEN BAKTERİLER

Aeromonas bestiarum,
A. hydrophila, *A. salmonicida*,
Edw. ictaluri, *Edw. tarda*,
F. psychrophilum,
Lc. garvieae,
Photobacterium damsela subsp. *dam.*,
Ph. damsela subsp. *piscicida*,
Ps. fluorescens, *Ps. plecoglossicida*,
Streptococcus sp./St. iniae,
Vibrio spp., : *V. anguillarum*, *V. campbellii*,
V. coralliilyticus, *V. harveyi*, *V. ordalii*, *V. arahaemolyticus*, *V. pectenocida*, *V. proteolyticus*, *V. splendidus*, *V. tubiashii*,
Y. ruckeri.

GRAM NEGATİF PROBİYOTİKLER

Aeromonas
Agarivorans
Alteromonas
Bdellovibrio
Burkholderia
Citrobacter
Enterobacter
Neptunomonas
Phaeobacter
Pseudoalteromonas

Pseudomonas
Rhodobacter
Rhodopseudomonas
Roseobacter
Shewanella
Synechococcus
Thalassobacter
Vibrio
Zooshikella

PATOJEN BAKTERİLER İLE MÜCADELEDE PROBİYOTİKLER



Journal of Anatolian Environmental and Animal Sciences
(Anadolu Çevre ve Hayvancılık Bilimleri Dergisi)
Doi: <https://doi.org/10.35229/jaes.592933>

JAES

Year: 4, No: 2, 2019 (278-284)

AÇEH

Yıl: 4, Sayı:2, 2019 (278-284)

ARAŞTIRMA MAKALESİ

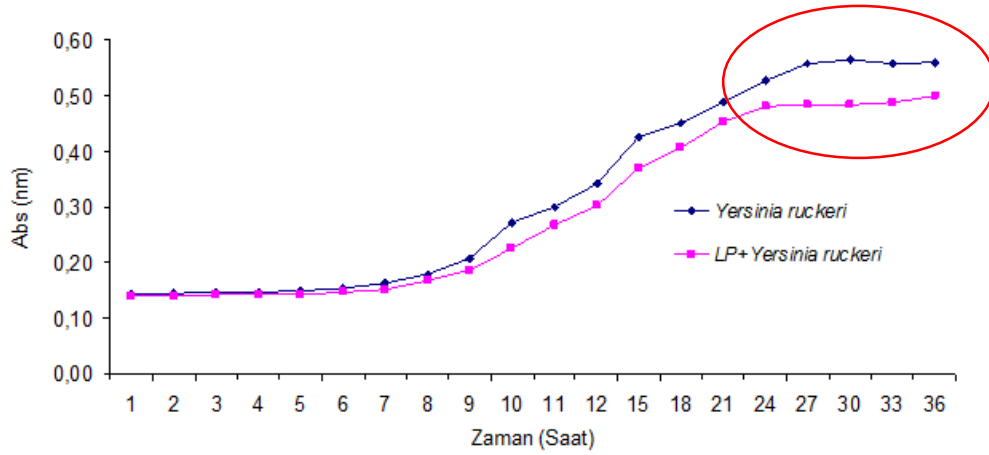
RESEARCH PAPER

Bacillus subtilis ve *Lactobacillus plantarum* Probiyotik Bakterilerinin Bazı Balık Patojenleri Üzerine *in-vitro* Antagonistik Etkisi

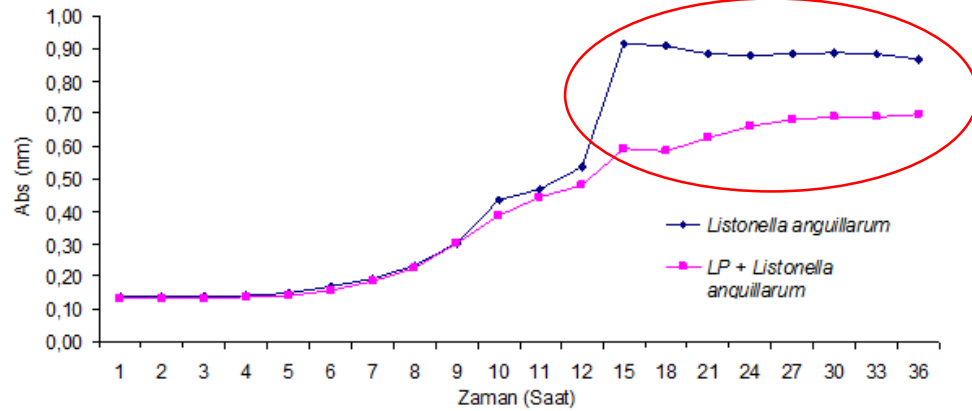
Ekrem Şanver ÇELİK, Sebahattin ERGÜN, Sevdan YILMAZ

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Deniz Bilimleri ve Teknolojisi Fakültesi

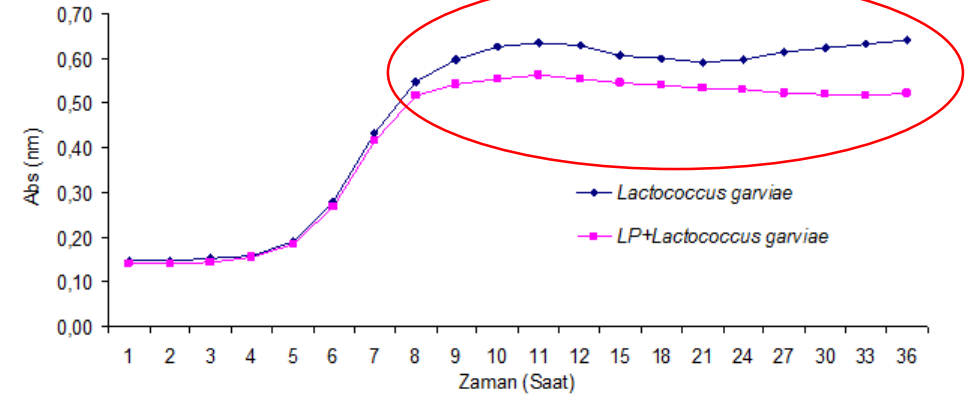
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4514-457X>, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3685-0691>, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4809-5809>



Şekil 12. *Lactobacillus plantarum* (LP)' in *Yersinia ruckeri* bakterisinin üremesi üzerine

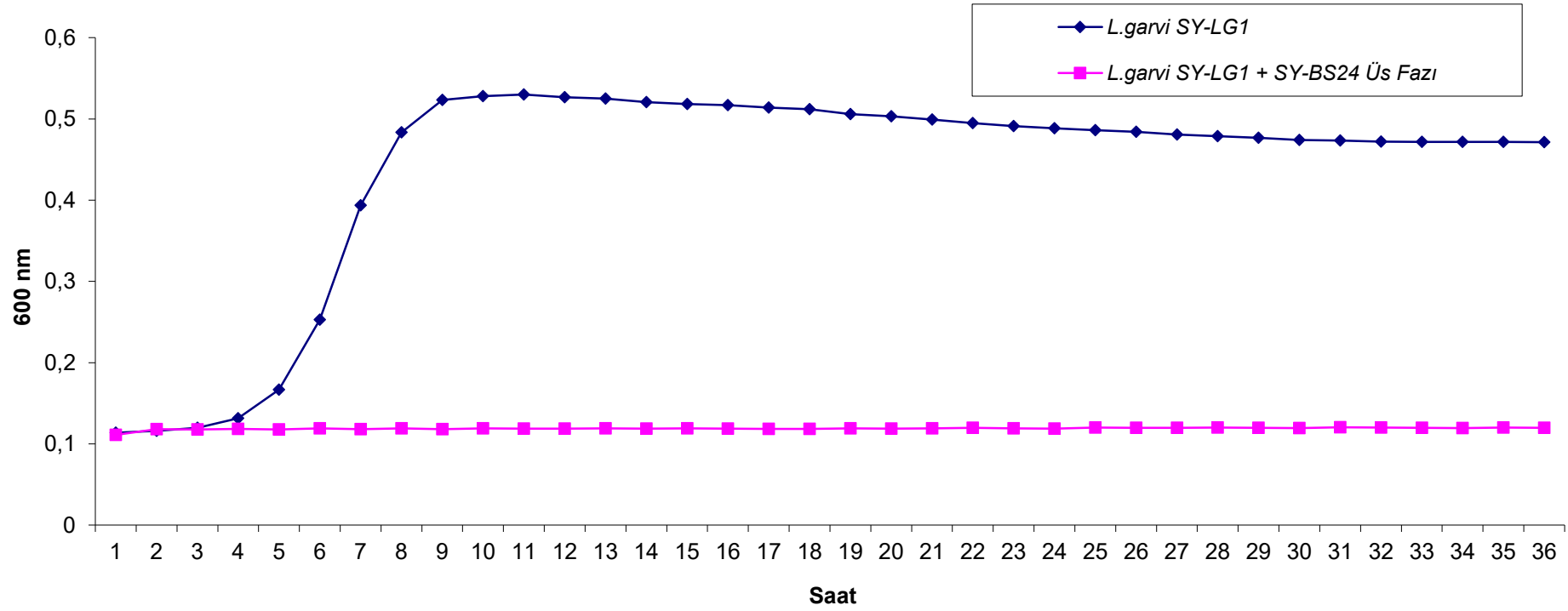


Şekil 10. *Lactobacillus plantarum* (LP)' in *Listonella anguillarum* bakterisinin üremesi üzerine etkisi

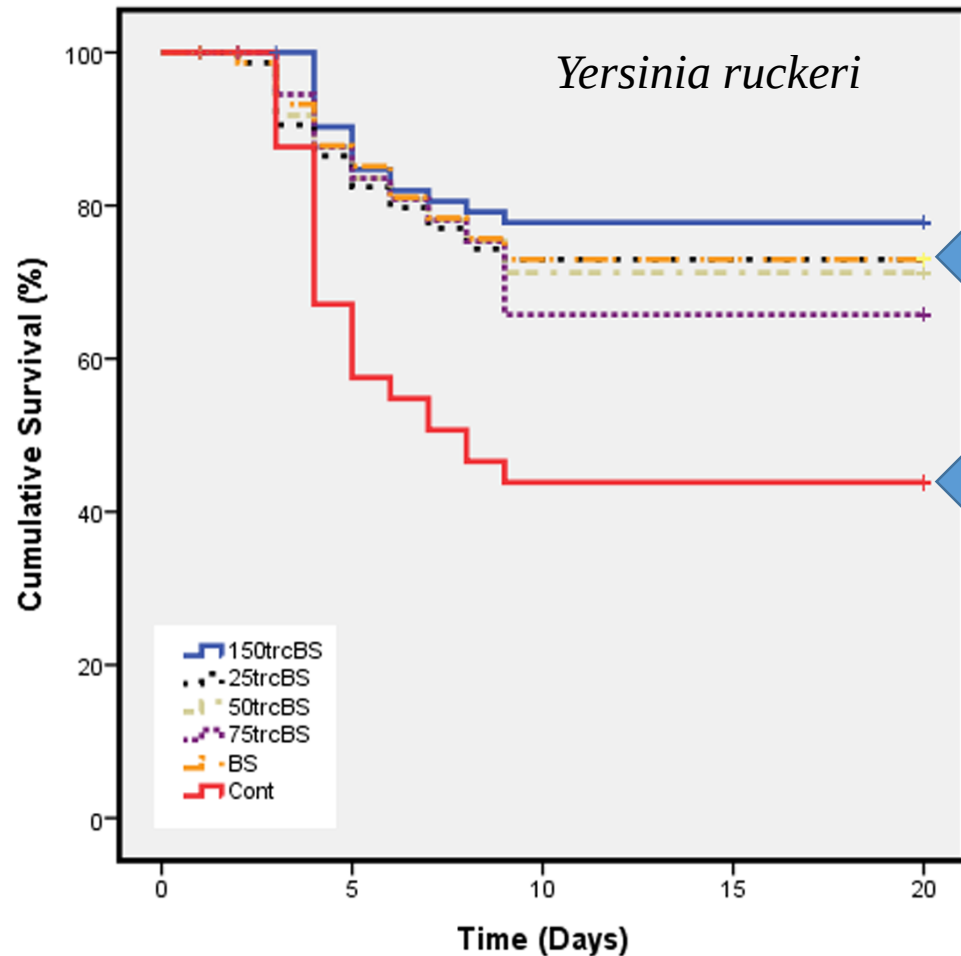


Şekil 8. *Lactobacillus plantarum* (LP)' in *Lactococcus garviae* bakterisinin üremesi üzerine etkisi

PATOJEN BAKTERİLER İLE MÜCADELEDE PROBİYOTİKLER



HASTALIK DİRENCİ



Effect of combination of dietary *Bacillus subtilis* and *trans*-cinnamic acid on innate immune responses and resistance of rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* to *Yersinia ruckeri*

Sevdan Yılmaz¹ | Sebahattin Ergun¹ | Murat Yigit² | Ekrem Şanver Çelik³

Bacillus subtilis
10⁷ g yem

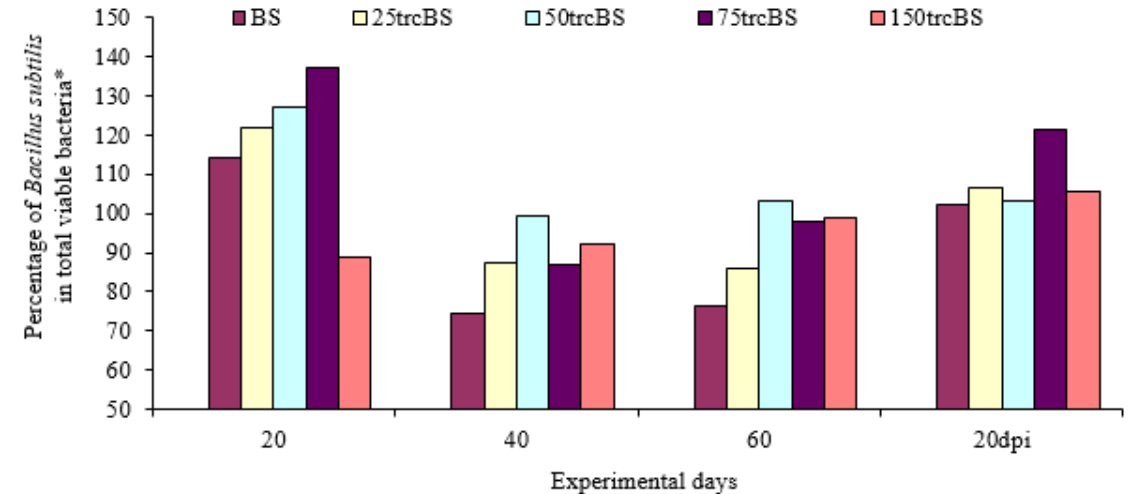


Fig. 1. Percentage of *Bacillus subtilis* in total viable bacteria after 60 days feeding on the experimental diets supplemented with *Bacillus subtilis* (BS group) or a mix of *Bacillus subtilis* and *trans*-cinnamic acid (trcBS groups). **B. subtilis* bacteria were not detected in the intestinal mucosa of fish in the control group.

VİRAL HASTALIKLARA KARŞI DİRENÇ

VHS ÖRNEĞİ

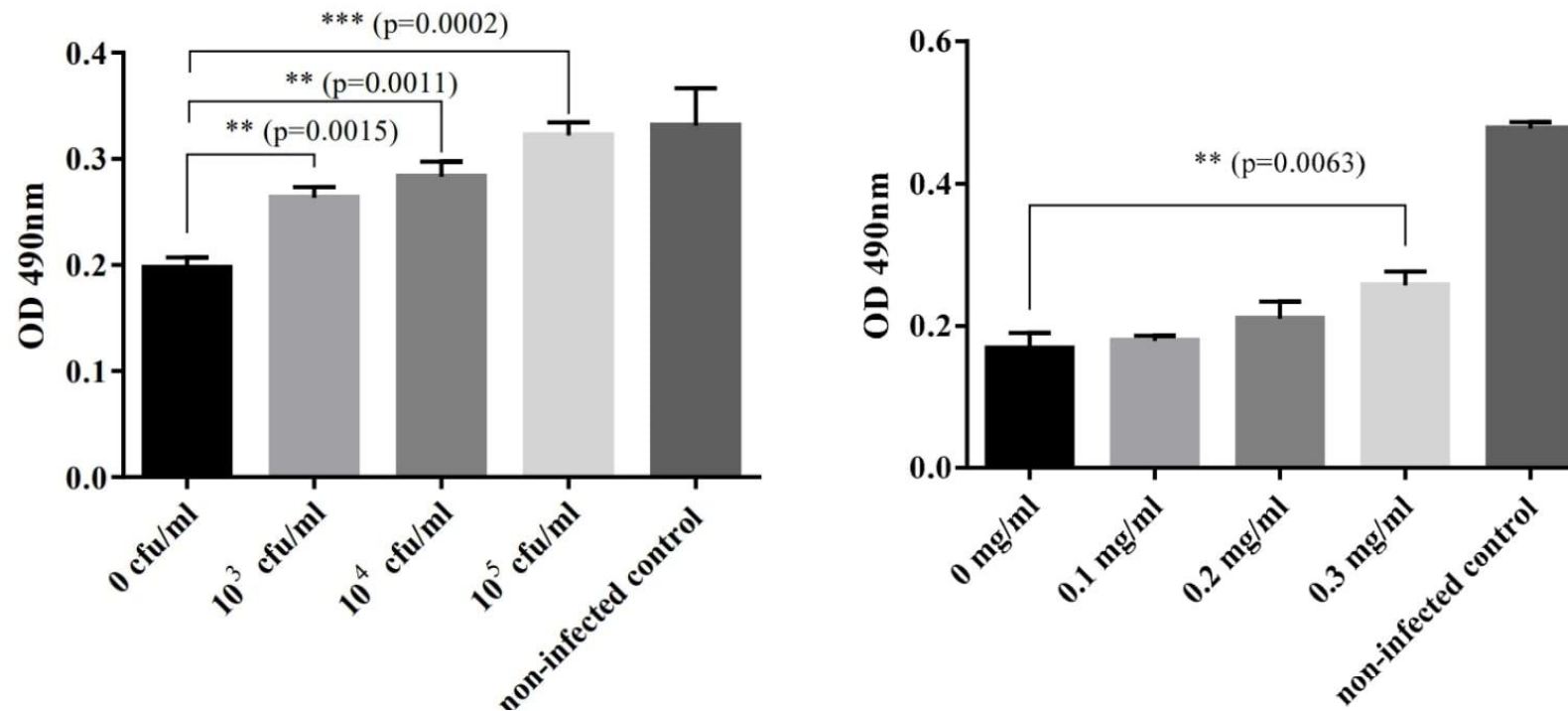


Figure 2. Inhibition of viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV) (MOI = 10) infection of olive flounder by *B. subtilis* (A) and surfactin (B) determined by the MTT assay (bar chart shows means with the SD, $n = 3$ plates). ** denote significance level ≤ 0.002 while *** denote significance level ≤ 0.0002 .

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Metagenomic analyses of 7000 to 5500 years old coprolites excavated from the Torihama shell-mound site in the Japanese archipelago

Luca Nishimura^{1,2}, Akio Tanino³, Mayumi Ajimoto⁴, Takafumi Katsumura⁵, Motoyuki Ogawa⁵, Kae Koganebuchi⁶, Daisuke Waku⁷, Masahiko Kumagai⁸, Ryota Sugimoto², Hirofumi Nakaoka⁹, Hiroki Oota⁶, Ituro Inoue^{1,2*}

Finally, we analyzed genomic information from the candidate foods, in order to infer the cultural and behavioral characteristics of the Torihama Jomon people. We detected the alignment of reads to the *Oncorhynchus nerka* (salmon) and *Vigna angularis* (red beans) genomes (S8 and S9 Tables). A previous archeological report has indicated that the Torihama Jomon people hunted freshwater and saltwater fish, such as salmon, based on the lipids detected from Jomon pottery [36]. Our results provided genomic support that the Jomon people may have hunted and used salmon (probably, red salmon) as a food resource, at least with respect to the Torihama shell-mound site. Further detailed analyses would be required to find robust evidence that it is a salmon.

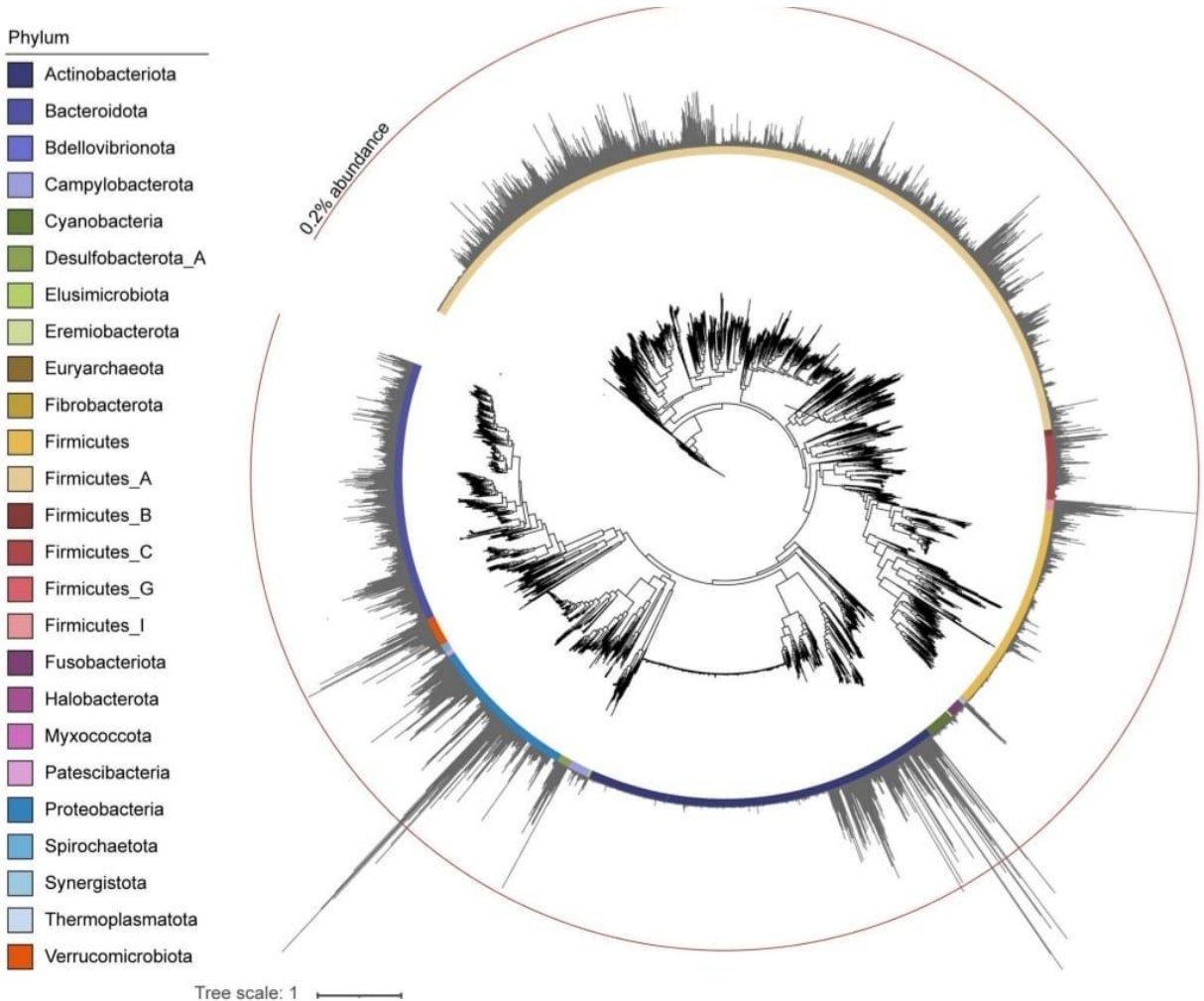


Fig 2. Phylogenetic trees of detected gut bacteria. The tree indicates phylogenetic relationships of 4,616 bacterial species. The colored chart shows different bacterial phylum. The phylogenetic tree and each taxonomic information were derived from the previous report [26]. The gray bar graphs in the outermost layer represent the reads ratio of reads aligned to bacterial genomes in all four samples. The red circular line is a scale bar indicating 0.2% abundance of aligned reads.

ESTUDIO

Un extracto de los pimientos picantes permite mejorar el rendimiento productivo en truchas arcoíris

Turquía 16/11/2023 | Un estudio midió la dosis necesaria de capsicum oleoresin para mejorar el rendimiento de la trucha arcoíris



Un extracto de capsicum oleoresin, que se obtiene de pimientos picantes del género Capsicum, entre los que se encuentran el jalapeño y otros similares, incluido como suplemento en una dosis de 7 a 14 gramos por kilogramo de alimento, mejora el crecimiento de la especie.

El estudio fue realizado por investigadores del Departamento de Acuicultura, Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart, en Turquía, ha descubierto que la mejora se logra al incorporarse “en una herramienta valiosa para mejorar la productividad de las truchas”.

El estudio ya que en el estudio descubrieron que cantidades por encima de 14 gramos por kilogramo de alimento pueden tener efectos negativos en las tasas de crecimiento de las truchas, así como en la calidad de los productos finales”.

Además, en cuanto al crecimiento, los investigadores descubrieron que la diversidad y riqueza de las poblaciones microbianas intestinales no se vio afectada.

En términos de calidad nutricional, los análisis sensoriales de los filetes de trucha mostraron que los grupos alimentados con el extracto tenían una puntuación más alta en cuanto al olor, lo que sugiere que la suplementación puede influir en las características organolépticas de los filetes de pescado, mejorando su aceptación por parte de los consumidores.

La investigación marca un paso importante en la búsqueda de estrategias sostenibles para la producción de truchas en la acuicultura moderna.

Referencia:

Sevdan Yilmaz, Ekrem Şanver Çelik, Sebahattin Ergün, Mert Gürkan, Fevziye Işıl Kesbic, Hany M. R. Abdel-Latif. The effects of Capsicum annuum oleoresin, as a dietary carotenoid, on growth, gut microbiome, intestinal histomorphometry, and sensory characteristics of Oncorhynchus mykiss. World Aquaculture Society.

The effects of *Capsicum annuum* oleoresin, as a dietary carotenoid, on growth, gut microbiome, intestinal histomorphometry, and sensory characteristics of *Oncorhynchus mykiss*

Sevdan Yılmaz✉, Ekrem Şanver Çelik,
Sebahattin Ergün, Mert Gürkan,
Fevziye Işıl Kesbic, Hany M. R. Abdel-Latif✉

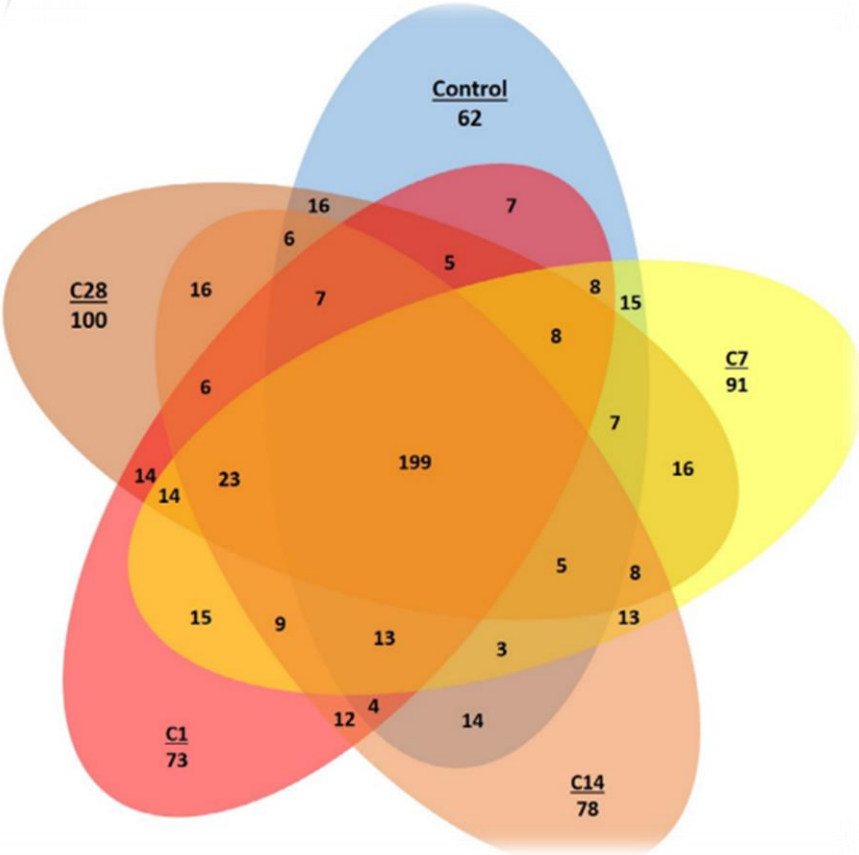
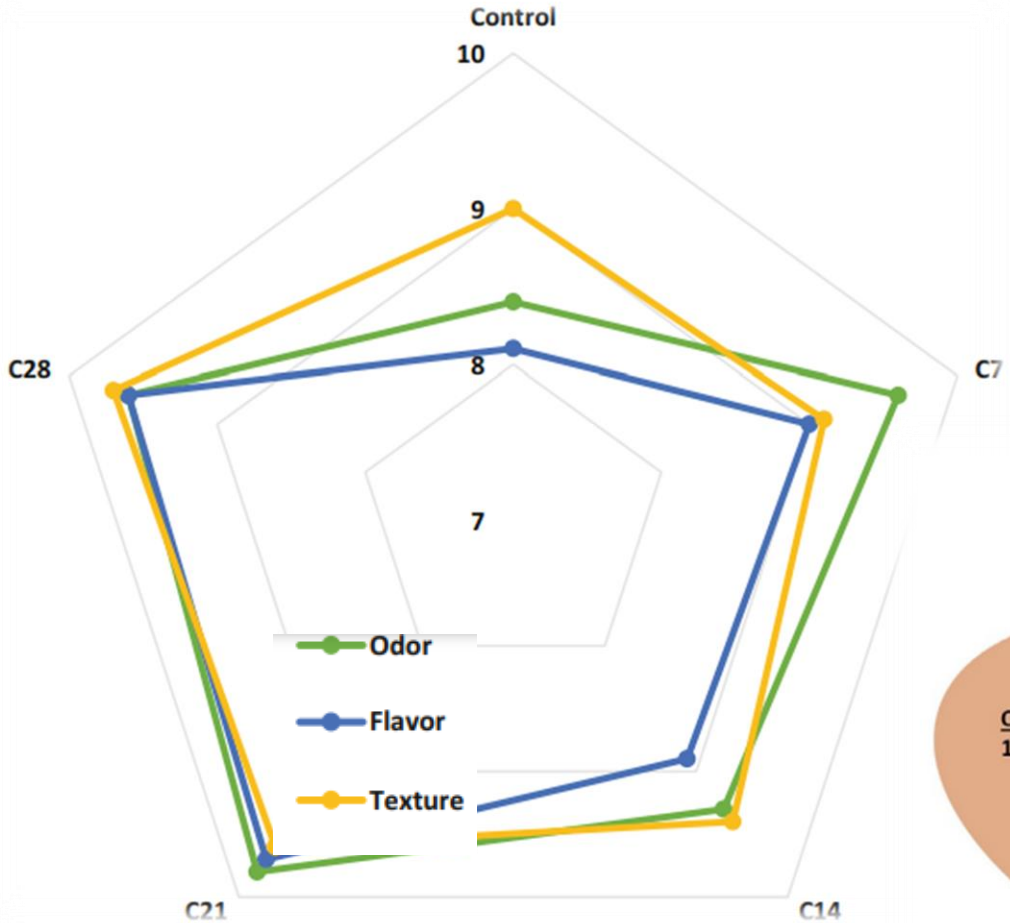


TABLE 7 Means for sensory characteristics of *O. mykiss* fillets were recorded by 10 panelists, including pungent odor, pungent taste, and preferences.

Parameters	Dietary CAO level (g/kg)				
	Control (0.0)	C7 (7.0)	C14 (14.0)	C21 (21.0)	C28 (28.0)
Pungent odor	-	-	0.6	1.3	1.9
Pungent taste	-	-	1.1	1.4	2.2
Preferences	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1

Note: Fish were fed diets containing several levels of *C. annuum* oleoresin (CAO) for 30 days.

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

- Üretim koşulları dikkate alınarak, performans veya sağlıktan ödün vermeden balık yemlerinin formüle edilmesi gerekmektedir
- Balık yemlerinin özel beslenme özelliklerine, genel sağlık durumunu iyileştirme ve hedef türün bağışıklığını iyileştirme potansiyeline sahip olması gerekir.
- Son zamanlarda, büyüme performansını artırmak ve bulaşıcı hastalıklar ile mücadele etmek amacıyla **probiyotik** katkılarının kullanımına artan bir ilgi vardır.
- Ülkemiz için **YERLİ PROBİYOTİK** katkı üretimine yönelik faaliyetlerin arttırılması elzemdir.



**BALIK SAĞLIĞI VE
HASTALIKLARI İZLEME
80 FARKLI ANALİZ**



TEŞEKKÜRLER

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Su Ürünleri Yetiştiriciliği



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