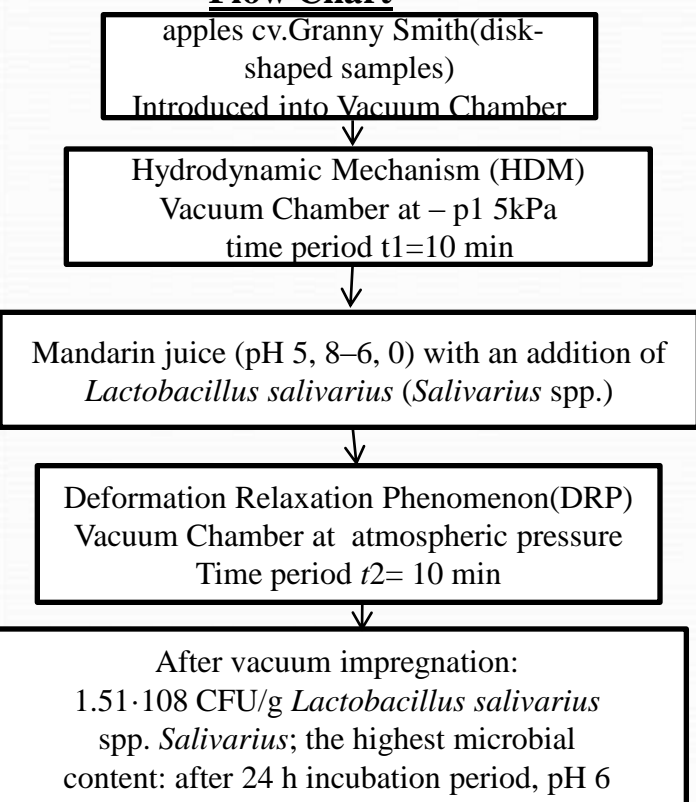


vacuum impregnation to modify health-promoting properties of apples cv. Granny Smith (disk-shaped samples)

Raw Material	Composition of Vacuum Impregnation Solutions	Process Parameters	Effect
apples cv. Granny Smith (disk-shaped samples)	mandarin juice (pH 5, 8–6, 0) with an addition of <i>Lactobacillus salivarius</i> (<i>Salivarius</i> spp.)	$p1$ 5 kPa $t1$ 10 min $t2$ 10 min	after vacuum impregnation: $1.51 \cdot 10^8$ CFU/g <i>Lactobacillus salivarius</i> spp. <i>Salivarius</i> ; the highest microbial content: after 24 h incubation period, pH 6

Flow Chart



Vacuum Impregnation Setup



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Result:

After vacuum impregnation: $1.51 \cdot 10^8$ CFU/g *Lactobacillus salivarius* spp. *Salivarius*; the highest microbial content: after 24 h incubation period, pH 6. Vacuum impregnated apple slices were air dried, freeze-dried and dried in a process combining air drying and radiant energy vacuum drying. Initially, the *L. rhamnosus* population in apple slices tissue after impregnation was at 109 CFU/g. The freeze-drying process was most effective in protecting bacteria in comparison to the other two drying methods, reducing then microbial population by 1.1 log. In turn, a combination of air drying and radiant energy vacuum drying resulted in a smaller reduction of the level of microorganisms during room temperature storage in enriched apple snacks. Additionally, in a study by Betoret et al. (2009), a combination of vacuum impregnation and drying provided a probiotic fruit product containing microorganisms at a level comparable to that in probiotic dairy products.