

Effect of glycooligosaccharide(GOS) on intestinal bacterial population of broiler chickens

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Abstract

The influence of glycooligosaccharides (GOS) on the population of the intestinal microflora were examined. Chickens were fed a basal diet with or without 2% BGOS. Addition of 2% GOS stimulated health-promoting bacterial growths (*Bifidobacteria sp.* and *Lactobacillus sp.*), while reduced the growth of food-borne pathogens (*Escherichia* and *Salmonella*) in the cecal digesta. In vitro competition experiments with *Bifidobacteria infantis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* were performed with glucose or GOS as the primary 2% of carbon source. The CFU (log₁₀ colony forming units per ml) of *S. typhimurium* with GOS was decreased compared to that of glucose.

References

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