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(54) Title: A FOOD CONTAINING A PROBIOTIC AND AN ISOLATED BETA-GLUCAN AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The invention features a food product containing a probiotic and β -glucan isolated from a natural source, methods of treating a disease or disorder by administering the food product, and a package containing separated components of the food product.



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5 **A FOOD CONTAINING A PROBIOTIC AND AN
ISOLATED β -GLUCAN AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of probiotic products.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Probiotics are microbial organisms that are associated with beneficial health effects and may be used for the prevention and treatment of diseases. Lactic acid bacteria, such as bifidobacteria and lactobacilli, are probiotics that are beneficial in
15 treating conditions such as diarrhea, food allergies, dental caries, and respiratory infections, and also find use as vaccine adjuvants.

When administered exogenously, probiotics can survive in sufficient numbers to affect gut microbial metabolism, although survival rates are limited to 20-40%. The main obstacles to probiotic survival in the gut include gastric acidity and the
20 action of bile salts. Certain exogenously administered substances can enhance the action of both exogenous and endogenous probiotics. For instance, human milk can stimulate the growth of bifidobacteria *in vitro* and also in the small intestine of infants; however, it is unlikely that they function in the colon. Lactulose and certain fructose-containing compounds, called prebiotics, are not digested in the small
25 intestine but pass into the colon unaltered, where they can be selectively utilized by probiotics. Beneficial effects may thus accrue from exogenously administered probiotics when administered with prebiotics. Oligofructose and other complex sugars such as oligoxylans, oligoarabinoxylans, and raffinose, however, cannot be

metabolized by certain lactobacilli, and therefore, these prebiotics cannot support the growth of such organisms.

Lactobacillus is a type of lactic acid bacteria which is used to ferment milk products to produce yogurt, buttermilk, and cheeses. Lactobacilli are considered
5 probiotics because of their health benefits and are generally recognized as safe (GRAS). The first systematic scientific investigations on the health benefits of *Lactobacillus* were conducted 100 years ago. The *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* strain GG (LGG; ATCC Accession No. 53103) is an optimal probiotic strain because of its ability to survive stomach acid and bile, and proceed intact to the intestines. LGG has
10 been shown to be beneficial in treating a number of medical conditions including acute infectious diarrhea in children and adults, antibiotic-associated diarrhea, traveler's diarrhea, infant food allergies, vaccine adjuvants, dental caries, and acute respiratory infections.

It is common practice in commercial production of *Lactobacillus* probiotics to
15 mix the bacterial strain with prebiotics such as oligofructose or inulin. Laboratory investigations, however, have established that these prebiotics are not well metabolized by LGG and therefore do not support the growth of this organism. It has also been shown that LGG cannot effectively metabolize other complex sugars such as oligoxylans, oligoarabinoxylans, and raffinose.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention features edible compositions (i.e., foods) and medicaments such as topical creams, ointments, capsules and pills as well as suppositories that include a probiotic and an isolated β -glucan. Foods of the invention include orally-ingested,

health-promoting substances including chewable foods, beverages, tablets, capsules, and powders.

In a preferred embodiment, the edible composition is a dairy product (e.g., solid and liquid yogurt products, cottage cheese, milk drinks, and powdered milk products). In other preferred embodiments, the edible composition is an infant food (e.g., infant formula and infant cereal).

Preferred probiotics include gut colonizing bacteria such as lactobacillus bacteria, especially members of the genus *Lactobacillus*. Exemplary members of *Lactobacillus* include *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* (e.g. *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG),
10 *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*,
Lactobacillus casei, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus cateniforme*,
Lactobacillus delbrueckii, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*,
15 *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, and
Lactobacillus salivarius.

β -glucans can support an increased growth rate of lactobacillus bacteria, in particular LGG, in food, and can do so without the sometimes unwanted effects that growth promotion using glucose can entail. β -glucans can be isolated from a variety
20 of plant sources, according to known techniques, e.g., those described in U.S. Patent 6,835,558, hereby incorporated by reference. In preferred embodiments, β -glucan is isolated from cereals such as oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt. In another preferred embodiment, β -glucan is isolated from yeasts, mushrooms, or other fungi. β -glucan that is isolated from a

natural source for use in the invention need not be purified to homogeneity; it must only be more pure than as it occurs in nature. In preferred embodiments, the β -glucan isolated from a natural source is at least 10%, 20%, 30%, or 40% pure by weight, more preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70% or 80% pure by weight, and most preferably
5 90%, 95%, or 99% pure by weight.

β -glucans are indigestible (to humans) glucooligomers in which one or more of the glucose units are linked by β -linkages. β -glucans isolated from natural sources generally have either three or four glucose units; these forms are designated, respectively, GLC₃ and GLC₄. In another preferred embodiment, substantially
10 unfermented β -glucan is mixed with the probiotic to form foods of the invention. In another preferred embodiment, foods of the invention contain substantially unfermented β -glucan prior to consumption.

As is mentioned above, food products of the invention may include solid or liquid foods. Exemplary foods include, but are not limited to, dairy products such as
15 yogurt, butter, cheese, infant formula, or ice cream. Edible compositions may also be in the form of liquid, evaporated, condensed, or dry milk. Any composition of the invention may also include non-dairy liquid or solid food products, whey protein, flavors or flavor masking agents, sweeteners, and vitamins or dietary supplements.

In other embodiments, the food product is maintained at less than room
20 temperature, preferably less than 25°C, more preferably less than 16°C, and most preferably 4°C or less.

In another embodiment, the invention features a packaged food product that includes at least a first and a second compartment isolated from each other by an intermediate partition or seal that prevents mixing of the contents of the

compartments. The first compartment includes a composition containing a probiotic and the second compartment includes a composition containing an isolated β -glucan. The package is constructed to permit mixing of the two compositions in the package, e.g., by a consumer prior to consumption of the mixed food product. The package can
5 include a tube with at least two compartments that are separated by a seal that is more readily broken than the seal forming the periphery of the package, i.e., a “burst” seal. After purchase by the consumer, the consumer applies sufficient pressure to the tube to burst the seal separating the two compartments. Once the seal is broken, the two compositions in the separate compartments can be mixed by the consumer. In a
10 preferred embodiment, the β -glucan-containing composition is maintained in a dry state, such as in powder form. In another preferred embodiment, the probiotic-containing composition is a liquid or semi-solid food. In other preferred embodiments, the probiotic-containing composition is a dairy or non-dairy food. In yet other embodiments, the probiotic-containing composition is yogurt, butter, cheese,
15 infant formula, or ice cream.

The foods of the invention can be used, generally, for treatment of many medical conditions. Treatment, generally, involves simply ingesting a sufficient amount of the food to provide a health benefit. Gut disorders are particularly amenable to treatment with foods of the invention. Exemplary gut disorders include
20 irritable bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, stomach ulcers, pouchitis, diarrhea, and *Helicobacter pylori* infection.

Foods of the invention can also be used to reduce allergic conditions, including atopic eczema, asthma, seasonal or perennial allergic rhinitis, pollen, dust, or mold allergies, and food allergies (e.g. lactose allergies).

Foods of the invention can also be used to reduce the colonization of mucosal tissues by pathogenic bacteria. Exemplary mucosal tissues include those lining the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory tract, nasal cavity, oral cavity, vagina, rectum, urethra, or lungs.

- 5 Foods of the invention can also be used to promote a more healthful balance of the bacterial flora of the gut.

Foods of the invention can also be used as adjuvants, enhancing immune responses to vaccines.

- By “cereal” is meant the grains of grasses such as oats, barley, wheat, rye,
10 maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.

- By “gut disorder” is meant any condition that causes gastrointestinal distress. Conditions include adult or infant diarrhea, irritable bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, pouchitis, stomach ulcers, or infection by pathogens such as *Helicobacter pylori*, *Staphylococcus*, *Enterococcus*, or any other bacterial, fungal,
15 viral, or protozoan parasite. Diarrhea may be caused by microbial enteropathogen infection. Exemplary enteropathogens include, but are not limited to *Clostridium difficile*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus*, *Campylobacter*, *Shigella*, *Salmonella*, *Vibrio cholera*, *Yersinia*, *Giardia*, *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Cyclospora*, or any other bacterium, virus, protozoa, or parasite that enters the gastrointestinal tract.
20 Diarrhea may also be associated with antibiotic administration, HIV infection, or radiation therapy.

By “substantially unfermented β -glucan” is meant that less than 10% by weight of the β -glucan used to prepare foods of the invention has undergone fermentation, which is the anaerobic conversion of sugar to carbon dioxide and

alcohol. In preferred embodiments, less than 5% by weight, and more preferably less than 1% by weight, of the β -glucan has undergone fermentation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 According to the invention, isolated β -glucans from plants such as oats, barley, and mushrooms can be metabolized to support the growth, of the probiotic *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* strain GG (LGG). β -glucans admixed with LGG can increase the intestinal colonization and numbers of LGG in the bowel when administered orally in the form of foods such as drinks, cheeses, dairy products, baby
10 formulas, and baby cereals, and medicaments in the forms of capsules or tablets. Accordingly, the effectiveness of LGG in preventing or treating medical conditions and improving well-being is enhanced. The combination of the probiotic LGG with a prebiotic β -glucan designed to enhance the growth of LGG in the gastrointestinal tract and at other mucosal surfaces such as the respiratory tract, genital tract, nasal cavity,
15 oral cavity, rectum, urethra, or lungs provides an effective combination to improve the efficacy and uses of the probiotic organism LGG.

 The necessary daily ingestion of β -glucan to exert a prebiotic effect and increase the numbers of LGG is between 2 to 8 grams/day. This level of β -glucan cannot be attained by ingestion of the native food stuffs such as oats or barley. Bulk
20 β -glucan can be obtained from, e.g., AHD International, NURTURE[®], Inc., and QUAKER[®] Oats Company.

 The numbers of LGG required to attain a probiotic health benefit is between 10^7 and 10^{10} bacteria ingested daily. Therefore an effective amount of a food product that would result in an enhanced probiotic health effect includes about 10 to 100 ml or

10 to 100 grams of a yogurt, drink, food, cheese, or baby formula which contains between about 10^6 and 10^8 LGG bacteria per ml or between about 10^6 and 10^8 LGG bacteria per gram, or a capsule, tablet or suppository containing about 10 mg to 100 mg lyophilized LGG powder containing 10^9 to 10^{11} LGG per gram, or an ointment that
5 contains about 10 mg to 100 mg of lyophilized LGG powder containing about 10^9 to 10^{11} LGG per gram. Any of these compositions will also include about 0.5 to 8 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source. For adult consumers of the foods of the invention, the amount of β -glucan can be at least about 2 grams per 100 g of a food product. Preferably, the amount of β -glucan in food products for adult consumers is
10 between about 2 to 8 grams per 100 g of a food product. For infant consumers, the amount of β -glucan can be at least about 0.5 grams per 100 g of a food product. Preferably, the amount of β -glucan in food products for infant consumers is between about 0.5 to 3 grams per 100 g of a food product. For example, a food product can contain, per 50 ml or per 50 g of the food product, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms
15 (e.g., LGG bacteria) and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source.

Any of the preparations described herein may be administered once daily. Alternatively, preparations may be administered twice daily, three times daily, or up to five times daily. An example of an appropriate capsule is a 250 mg gelatin capsule containing about 10 to 100 mg of LGG lyophilized powder (10^8 to 10^9 bacteria), 160
20 mg microcrystalline cellulose, 77.5 mg gelatin, and 2.5 mg magnesium saturate along with about 0.5 to 8 grams of partially purified β -glucan isolated from an oat or barley source. In another embodiment, a suppository cartridge could contain about 10 to 100 mg of pure LGG powder mixed with about 0.5 to 8 grams of β -glucan. In order to prevent a reaction between LGG and β -glucan the individual suppository would be

dry (less than 0.1% moisture). An ointment of the invention can contain, in an amount of ointment normally used for treatment (e.g., in an amount between 1 g and 100 g), about 10 to 100 mg of LGG lyophilized powder (10^6 to 10^9 bacteria) and about 0.5 to 8 grams of β -glucan.

5 Also envisioned is a packaged food product that includes at least a first and a second compartment isolated from each other by an intermediate partition or seal that prevents mixing of the contents of the compartments. The first compartment can include a composition containing a probiotic and the second compartment can include a composition containing an isolated β -glucan (in the amounts discussed above). The
10 package is constructed to permit mixing of the two compositions in the package, e.g., by a consumer prior to consumption of the mixed food product. The package can include a tube with at least two compartments that are separated by a seal that is more readily broken than the seal forming the periphery of the package, i.e., a "burst" seal. After purchase by the consumer, the consumer applies sufficient pressure to the tube
15 to burst the seal separating the two compartments. Once the seal is broken, the two compositions in the separate compartments can be mixed by the consumer.

Preferably, the β -glucan-containing composition is maintained in a dry state, such as in powder form, and the probiotic-containing composition is a liquid or semi-solid food, such as a dairy or non-dairy food (e.g., yogurt, butter, cheese, infant formula, or
20 ice cream). The packaged food product can be prepared according to techniques known in the art, such as those described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20020150658 and U.S. Patent No. 4,874,618, each of which is incorporated by reference.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if each independent publication or patent application was specifically and individually
5 indicated to be incorporated by reference.

While the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such
10 departures from the present disclosure that come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth, and follows in the scope of the claims.

Other embodiments are within the claims.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A solid food comprising, per 100 g of said solid food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source.
2. The solid food of claim 1, wherein said probiotic organism is a *Lactobacillus* spp.
3. The food of claim 2, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is selected from one of the following: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus cateniforme*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, or *Lactobacillus salivarius*.
4. The solid food of claim 3, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG.
5. The solid food of claim 1, wherein said β -glucan is isolated from a plant.
6. The solid food of claim 5, wherein said plant is a cereal.
7. The solid food of claim 6, wherein said cereal is oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.
8. The solid food of claim 1, wherein said food is a dairy product.
9. The solid food of claim 8, wherein said dairy product is dry milk.

10. The solid food of claim 8, wherein said dairy product is yogurt, butter, cheese, or dry infant formula.
11. The solid food of claim 10, wherein said dairy product is yogurt.
12. The solid food of claim 1, wherein said food comprises whey protein.
13. The solid food of claim 1, wherein said food is a non-dairy food product.
14. The solid food of claim 1, wherein less than 10% by weight of said β -glucan is fermented.
15. A dairy product comprising, per 100 g of said dairy product, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source.
16. The dairy product of claim 15, wherein said probiotic organism is a *Lactobacillus* spp.
17. The dairy product of claim 16, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is selected from one of the following: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus cateniforme*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, or *Lactobacillus salivarius*.
18. The dairy product of claim 17, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG.

19. The dairy product of claim 15, wherein said β -glucan is isolated from a plant.
20. The dairy product of claim 19, wherein said plant is a cereal.
21. The dairy product of claim 20, wherein said cereal is oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.
22. The dairy product of claim 15, wherein said dairy product is liquid, evaporated, condensed, or dry milk.
23. The dairy product of claim 15, wherein said dairy product is yogurt, butter, cheese, or dry infant formula.
24. The dairy product of claim 23, wherein said dairy product is yogurt.
25. The dairy product of claim 15, wherein said food comprises whey protein.
26. The dairy product of claim 15, wherein said dairy product is a beverage.
27. The dairy product of claim 15, wherein less than 10% by weight of said β -glucan is fermented.
28. A method of treating a gut disorder in a human, said method comprising providing to said human the solid food product of any one of claims 1 to 14 or the dairy product of any one of claims 15 to 27, in a therapeutically effective amount.
29. The method of claim 28, wherein said gut disorder is irritable bowel syndrome.
30. The method of claim 28, wherein said gut disorder is inflammatory bowel disease.

31. The method of claim 28, wherein said gut disorder is a stomach ulcer.
32. The method of claim 28, wherein said gut disorder is pouchitis.
33. The method of claim 28, wherein said gut disorder is *Helicobacter pylori* infection.
34. The method of claim 28, wherein said gut disorder is diarrhea.
35. A method of treating an allergic condition in a human, said method comprising providing to said human a food comprising, per 100 g of said food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source, in a therapeutically effective amount.
36. The method of claim 35, wherein said allergic condition is atopic eczema.
37. The method of claim 35, wherein said allergic condition is a food allergy.
38. The method of claim 35, wherein said allergic condition is a milk allergy.
39. The method of claim 35, wherein said allergic condition is asthma.
40. The method of claim 35, wherein said allergic condition is allergic rhinitis.
41. The method of claim 35, wherein said probiotic organism is a *Lactobacillus* spp.
42. The method of claim 41, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is selected from one of the following: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus*

catenaforme, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, or *Lactobacillus salivarius*.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG.

44. The method of claim 41, wherein said β -glucan is isolated from a plant.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein said plant is a cereal.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein said cereal is oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.

47. The method of claim 41, wherein less than 10% by weight of said β -glucan is fermented.

48. A method of reducing colonization of mucosal tissues by pathogenic bacteria in a human, said method comprising providing to said human a food comprising, per 100 g of said food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source, in a therapeutically effective amount.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein said mucosal tissue is located in the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory tract, nasal cavity, oral cavity, vagina, rectum, urethra, or lungs.

50. The method of claim 48, wherein said probiotic organism is a *Lactobacillus* spp.

51. The method of claim 50, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is selected from one of the following: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus catenaforme*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, or *Lactobacillus salivarius*.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG.

53. The method of claim 48, wherein said β -glucan is isolated from a plant.

54. The method of claim 53, wherein said plant is a cereal.

55. The method of claim 54, wherein said cereal is oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.

56. The method of claim 48, wherein less than 10% by weight of said β -glucan is fermented.

57. A method of treating lactose intolerance in a human, said method comprising providing to said human a food comprising, per 100 g of said food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source, in a therapeutically effective amount.

58. The method of claim 57, wherein said probiotic organism is a *Lactobacillus* spp.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is selected from one of the following: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus cateniforme*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, or *Lactobacillus salivarius*.

60. The method of claim 59, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG.

61. The method of claim 57, wherein said β -glucan is isolated from a plant.

62. The method of claim 61, wherein said plant is a cereal.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein said cereal is oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.

64. The method of claim 57, wherein less than 10% by weight of said β -glucan is fermented.

65. A method of treating vaginosis in a human, said method comprising providing to said human a food comprising, per 100 g of said food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source, in a therapeutically effective amount.

66. The method of claim 65, wherein said probiotic organism is a *Lactobacillus* spp.

67. The method of claim 65, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is selected from one of the following: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus cateniforme*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, or *Lactobacillus salivarius*.

68. The method of claim 67, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG.

69. The method of claim 65, wherein said β -glucan is isolated from a plant.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein said plant is a cereal.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein said cereal is oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.

72. The method of claim 65, wherein less than 10% by weight of said β -glucan is fermented.

73. A method of advantageously altering the bacterial flora of the gut in a human, said method comprising providing said human the solid food product of any one of claims 1 to 14 or the dairy product of any one of claims 15 to 27, in a therapeutically effective amount.

74. A method of enhancing the immune response to a vaccine in a human, said method comprising providing to said human a food comprising, per 100 g of said food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source, in a therapeutically effective amount.

75. The method of claim 74, wherein said probiotic organism is a *Lactobacillus* spp.

76. The method of claim 75, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is selected from one of the following: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei*, *Lactobacillus cateniforme*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *Lactobacillus iners* subsp. *nov*, *Lactobacillus jensenii*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Lactobacillus lactis*, *Lactobacillus leichmannii*, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, or *Lactobacillus salivarius*.

77. The method of claim 76, wherein said *Lactobacillus* spp. is *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG.

78. The method of claim 74, wherein said β -glucan is isolated from a plant.

79. The method of claim 78, wherein said plant is a cereal.

80. The method of claim 79, wherein said cereal is oat, barley, wheat, rye, maize, quinoa, millet, buckwheat, rice, wild rice, or spelt.

81. The method of claim 74, wherein less than 10% by weight of said β -glucan is fermented.

82. A topical medicament comprising a probiotic and β -glucan isolated from a natural source.

83. The topical medicament of claim 82, said medicament being a cream or an ointment.

84. A suppository comprising a probiotic and β -glucan isolated from a natural source.

85. A vaccine adjuvant comprising a probiotic and β -glucan isolated from a natural source.

86. A method of preparing a probiotic-enhanced solid food, said method comprising the steps of:
admixing, per 100 g of a solid food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source to form a probiotic mixture, and adding said probiotic mixture to the solid food to form said probiotic-enhanced solid food.

87. A method of preparing a probiotic-enhanced dairy food, said method comprising the steps of:
admixing, per 100 g of a dairy food, at least 10^6 probiotic organisms and at least 0.5 grams of β -glucan isolated from a natural source to form a probiotic mixture, and adding said probiotic mixture to the dairy food to form said probiotic-enhanced dairy food.

88. A packaged food product comprising a container having two compartments, wherein said first compartment comprises a probiotic organism-containing composition and said second compartment comprises a β -glucan-containing composition, wherein said first and second compartments are separated from each other by a partition which prevents mixing of said first and second compartments.

89. The food product of claim 88, wherein said partition comprises a burst seal.