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(54) Titre : ACCELERATEUR POUR L'ELIMINATION DES DIOXINES
(54) Title: ACCELERATING AGENT FOR ELIMINATION OF DIOXINS

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins which comprises, as an active ingredient, a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins in the body to the outside of the body.



ABSTRACT

An accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins which comprises, as an active ingredient, a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins in the body to the outside of the body.

DESCRIPTION

ACCELERATING AGENT FOR ELIMINATION OF DIOXINS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins comprising, as an active ingredient, a microorganism having an activity of eliminating dioxins that are unintentionally absorbed into and accumulated in the body to the outside of the body.

BACKGROUND ART

Endocrine disrupting chemicals, so-called environmental hormones, have become a focus of worldwide social interest since their existence was shown in *Our Stolen Future* (Japanese title: *Ubawareshimirai*, 1st Edition issued in 1996, revised in 2001) by Theo Colborn et al. A great number of chemical substances suspected to have an endocrine disrupting activity have been known, 67 chemical substances including polychlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) and co-planar polychlorinated biphenyls (cPCBs) were defined in Japan as the dioxins by "Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins", law issued on July 16, 1999 by Ministry of Environment in Japan and enforced on January 15, 2000. The dioxins have a very high toxicity. Known acute toxicity includes dermatitis, hepatopathy, neuropathy, immunologic toxicity and the like, and suspected chronic toxicity includes teratogenicity,

embryotoxicity, carcinogenicity, xenobiotic metabolic enzyme induction and the like. It is estimated that the amount of the dioxins to which a human is exposed in the daily life is at a level of about 2.3 pg-TEQ (toxic equivalent quantity), which is far lower than the amount showing acute toxicity. However, since it is known that the dioxins are remained and accumulated in the adipose tissue in the living body, there is a possibility that they act like internally synthesized hormones at a concentration lower than the toxically active concentration. This activity is the reason why the dioxins are called environmental hormones.

Most of the dioxins are released to the environment through an unintentional production process. cPCBs were contained as by-products in polychlorobiphenyls (PCBs) used in a great amount in electric parts and the like owing its incombustibility and insulative property, and resultingly, was continuously released to the environment even after its production was prohibited in 1971. While the dioxins are very slowly decomposed in the environment, they are taken into living bodies of various organisms during the decomposition period and bioconcentrated within the food chain. It is afraid that humans are unavoidably exposed to them by taking polluted organisms as food.

There are many unclear points relating to absorption, metabolism and exclusion of the dioxins in living bodies. Since the dioxins are oil-soluble, they are

transferred to the adipose tissue after taken in the body as described above. Particularly, in liver, expression of a specific gene is induced by a signal transduction pathway through a receptor. Especially, it has been shown that, when cytochrome P450 protein is expressed, the dioxins are hydroxylated or reductively dehalogenated by its enzymatic activity. Thus, it is considered that the dioxins are excluded to the outside of the body owing to enhancement of water-solubility by such metabolism and through secretion into the bile.

On the other hand, microorganisms such as lactic acid bacteria used for fermented milk and *Bacillus subtilis* used for fermented soybeans (natto) have been widely utilized in foods and feeds, and it is known that many advantageous activities were brought about to a host by their cells and fermentation products. Particularly, lactic acid bacteria, *Bacillus subtilis* and bifidobacteria contribute to health of the host by directly or indirectly acting on intestinal flora and eliminating harmful bacteria. In addition, as an activity without relating to intestinal flora, it is known that a peptide as a fermentation product has an antihypertensive activity. Inventions in which lactic acid bacteria give advantageous activities to liver function include a lactic acid bacterium which lowers liver cholesterol (JP-A-7-250670), a fermentation product of an enzymatically treated rice bran lactic acid bacterium which relieves hepatopathy caused by stress (JP-A-9-132533), an

intestinal infusion solution containing *Lactobacillus plantarum* and arginine in combination (JP-A-11-504936) and the like. However, no microorganisms relating to elimination of environmental pollution substances to the outside of the living body have been known.

An object of the present invention is to provide an accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins, which comprises, as an active ingredient, a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body such as liver to the outside of the body. Since the dioxins are unconsciously taken from foods, the air, water, soil or the like, and its intake is difficult to avoid, and it is important that the active ingredient is used in daily eating in humans and is a feed additive routinely usable in edible livestock.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the following (1) to (12):

(1) An accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins, which comprises, as an active ingredient, a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body.

(2) The accelerating agent according to (1), wherein the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium.

(3) The accelerating agent according to (1), wherein the microorganism is nonpathogenic *Bacillus*.

(4) A method for accelerating elimination of dioxins, which comprises administering to a human or an animal a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body.

(5) The method according to (4), wherein the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium.

(6) The method according to (4), wherein the microorganism is nonpathogenic *Bacillus*.

(7) Use of a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body for accelerating elimination of dioxins.

(8) Use of a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body for the manufacture of an accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins.

(9) The use according to (7) or (8), wherein the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium.

(10) The use according to (7) or (8), wherein the microorganism is nonpathogenic *Bacillus*.

(11) The accelerating agent according to any one of (1) to (3), wherein an effective cell number of the microorganism is 5×10^6 cells/kg body weight or more.

(12) The accelerating agent according to (1), wherein the microorganism is *Lactobacillus* CP3012 (FERM BP-8052).

(13) The accelerating agent according to (1), wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis* C-3102 (FERM BP-1096).

(14) The accelerating agent according to any one of (1) to (3), wherein the dioxins are the dioxins defined in "regulation of special measures for dioxins" promulgated in Japan in July in 1999.

(15) The method according to any one of (4) to (6), wherein an effective cell number of the microorganism is 5×10^6 cells/kg body weight or more.

(16) The method according to (4), wherein the microorganism is *Lactobacillus* CP3012 (FERM BP-8052).

(17) The method according to (4), wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis* C-3102 (FERM BP-1096).

(18) The method according to any one of (4) to (6), wherein the dioxins are the dioxins defined in "regulation of special measures for dioxins" promulgated in Japan in July in 1999.

(19) The use according to any one of (7) to (10), wherein an effective cell number of the microorganism is 5×10^6 cells/kg body weight ore more.

(20) The use according to (7) or (8), wherein the microorganism is *Lactobacillus* CP3012 (FERM BP-8052).

(21) The use according to (7) or (8), wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis* C-3102 (FERM BP-1096).

(22) The use according to any one of (7) to (10), wherein the dioxins are the dioxins defined in "regulation of special measures for dioxins" promulgated in Japan in July in 1999.

(23) A physiologically functional foodstuff, which comprises the accelerating agent according to any one of (1) to (3) or (11) to (14).

(24) The use of the accelerating agent according to any one of (1) to (3) or (11) to (14) for the manufacture of a physiologically functional foodstuff.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins, which comprises a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body, wherein the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for accelerating elimination of dioxins, which comprises administering to a non-human animal a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body, wherein the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium or a non-pathogenic *Bacillus*.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a use of a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body for accelerating elimination of dioxins, wherein the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium or a non-pathogenic *Bacillus*.

In another aspect, the present invention provides use of a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body for the manufacture of an accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins, wherein the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium or a non-pathogenic *Bacillus*.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows EPR spectra of rat liver after oral administration of PCB126.

Fig. 2 shows a typical EPR signal chart after administration of cPCB.

Fig. 3 shows a comparison of $g=2.49$ signals of liver tissue after administration of specimens for 60 days.

Fig. 4 shows a comparison of concentration of PCB126 in liver tissue after administration of specimens for 60 days.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The inventors of the present invention have found that denaturation, caused by dioxins, of liver cytochrome P450, which is supposed to contribute to metabolic exclusion of the dioxins, can be relieved by oral administration of a microorganism, so that elimination of the dioxins from the inside of the body can be accelerated, and thus have completed the present invention.

The microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body according to the present invention (hereinafter referred to as the "microorganism of the present invention") is (1) a microorganism which can be administered to a rat to which dioxins have been administered, and (2) a microorganism selected by detecting suppression of an abnormal P450 molecule in the measurement by electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) of the liver tissue after administration of the microorganism for a predetermined period.

Since the accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins according to the present invention (hereinafter referred to as the "accelerating agent of the present invention") accelerates elimination of the dioxins accumulated in the body, it is advantageous that the effect is expected even in the intake after exposure in comparison with preventive agents such as an absorption inhibitor for dioxins.

of an iron atom contained in cytochrome P450 protein is observed at a position of $g=2.40$. When dioxin were administered to a rat, an abnormal resonance absorption which is not observed in untreated case appears as a signal at a position of $g=2.49$, in addition to the normal resonance absorptions. Since the intensity of the abnormal signal becomes higher according to increase of an amount of dioxins administered, it can be a living body index showing a degree of pollution.

The microorganism of the present invention may be any microorganism, so long as it is a microorganism that can normalize the abnormal signal at the position of $g=2.49$ derived from dioxins in the EPR measurement. Specific examples include bacteria, yeasts and the like.

The accelerating agent of the present invention preferably contains microorganisms so as to give an effective cell number at 5×10^9 cells/kg body weight or more when it is administered to a human or an animal.

The microorganism of the present invention can be utilized as various fermentation foods depending on properties of the microorganism.

When the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium, it can be used in the form of a dairy product such as fermented milk, yogurt, lactic acid drink and acidophilus milk and the like, and each of which can be converted to an easily utilizable form by suitably adding sugar, a sour agent, a flavor and the like. In addition, so long as the

effective cell number is contained, the effective microorganism can be freeze-dried to form a powdered microorganism preparation or be tableted to form a tablet preparation so that it can be orally administered easily.

So long as the microorganism is contained at an effective cell number, solid fermentation products such as fermented soybeans (*natto*) and rice malt can be used in addition to liquid fermented milk. Therefore, the product is expected to routinely taken without difficulty.

In addition, the product can contain a carrier acceptable in the preparation of medicaments, foods, feeds or the like. For example, liquid preparations such as syrup can be produced using water; saccharides such as sucrose, sorbitol and fructose; glycols such as polyethylene glycol and propylene glycol; oils such as sesame oil, olive oil and soybean oil; preservatives such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters; flavors such as strawberry flavor and peppermint; and the like. Furthermore, tablets, powders and granules can be produced using excipients such as lactose, glucose, sucrose and mannitol; disintegrants such as starch and sodium alginate; lubricants such as magnesium stearate and talc; binders such as polyvinyl alcohol, hydroxypropylcellulose and gelatin; surfactants such as fatty acid esters; plasticizers such as glycerol; and the like.

Additionally, a disrupted cell or a cell extract of the microorganism of the present invention can be used as

the active ingredient in the accelerating agent of the present invention, so long as it has an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins according to the present invention.

The microorganism of the present invention may either be a viable cell or a dead cell, and a viable cell is preferable.

The accelerating agent of the present invention can be administered to a human or a non-human animal (feedstock such as cow, pig and chicken, farmed fishes, etc.) alone or as an additive to other foods, drinks, feeds or the like.

A dose is changed depending on the kind of animals to be subjected, their symptoms and the like. In general, it is administered once or several times generally at 10^6 cells/kg body weight or more, preferably 5×10^9 cells/kg body weight or more, per day. The upper limit of the dose is not particularly limited.

Examples of microorganism selected in such a manner include lactic acid bacterium described below. This lactic acid bacterium is a mere example and the scope is not limited to the strain of the lactic acid bacterium.

Lactic acid bacterium: *Lactobacillus* sp CP3012 (FERM BP-8052)

Morphological property:

- 1) Morphology: short rod
- 2) Motility: no

- 3) Spore: no
- 4) Gram staining: positive.

Culture property:

Culture conditions: Litmus milk, 30°C

- 1) Coagulation: no
- 2) Liquefaction: no
- 3) Acid production: yes
- 4) Viable pH range: pH 5-7
- 5) Viable temperature: 15-45°C.

Physiological property

- 1) Catalase: negative
- 2) Indole production: negative
- 3) Nitrate reduction: negative
- 4) Attitude to oxygen: facultative anaerobic
- 5) Growth at 15°C: yes
- 6) Denitrification: negative
- 7) MR test: positive
- 8) VP test: negative
- 9) Hydrogen sulfide production: negative
- 10) Starch hydrolysis: negative
- 11) Citrate assimilation (Koser): positive, (Christensen):
negative
- 12) Nitrate assimilation: negative
- 13) Ammonium salt assimilation: negative
- 14) Pigment production: negative

- 15) Urease activity: negative
- 16) Oxidase activity: negative
- 17) O-F test: positive in both aerobic and anaerobic
- 18) Results of acid production test from various saccharides (aerobic culture with ammonium-saccharide medium (ASS; Smith, N.R., Gordon, R.E. and Clark, F.E. (1952), Aerobic sporeforming bacteria; Monograph, No.16, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dep. Agriculture) as a basal medium) are as follows:

glucose	+	xylose	-
lactose	+	trehalose	+
mannose	+	inositol	-
fructose	+	mannitol	+
galactose	+	sorbitol	-
sucrose	+	starch	-
arabinose	+	glycerol	-
maltose	+		

- 19) Gas production from various saccharides are as follows:

glucose	-	xylose	-
lactose	-	trehalose	-
mannose	-	inositol	-
fructose	-	mannitol	-
galactose	-	sorbitol	-
sucrose	-	starch	-
arabinose	-	glycerol	-
maltose	-		

The lactic acid bacterium, *Lactobacillus* sp CP3012, has been deposited as FERM BP-8052 on May 27, 2002 in International Patent Organism Depositary, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST Tsukuba Central 6, 1-1, Higashi 1-chome, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, 305-8566 Japan).

Examples of microorganism selected in such a manner include nonpathogenic *Bacillus* such as *Bacillus subtilis* c-3102. *Bacillus subtilis* c-3102 has been deposited as FERM BP-1096 on June 28, 1986 in Fermentation Research Institute, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology (1-3, Higashi 1-chome, Yatabe-machi, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken, 305 Japan) (now International Patent Organism Depositary, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST Tsukuba Central 6, 1-1, Higashi 1-chome, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, 305-8566 Japan)). This nonpathogenic *Bacillus* is a mere example and the scope is not limited to the strain of the nonpathogenic *Bacillus*.

Example

Construction of model animals:

As laboratory animals, rats to which PCB 126 (3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl) had been administered were prepared. The rats were 6-week-old Sprague-Dawley (purchased from Nippon Charles River). After acclimation rearing for about one week, they forcedly administered with

solutions containing an adequate concentration of PCB 126 (manufactured by Wellington Laboratories; purity: 99.99% or more) dissolved in commercially available corn oil (manufactured by Hayashi Chemicals) so that the amount of cPCB was 0 (control), 0.3, 3, 30 or 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight (bw) in the same amount of corn oil through a probe. PCB-administered rats were euthanized with ether 24 hour after the administration. The liver was isolated and sufficiently perfused with 1.15% KCl buffer. Then, tissue fragments were analyzed by an EPR measurement method.

EPR measurement:

Apparatus for EPR measurement was JES-TE300 (manufactured by JEOL) and measurement was carried out according to the manufacture's instruction under the following conditions:

Temperature:	77 K
Frequency:	9.11 GHz
Power:	10 mW
Sweep Time:	4 min.
Modulation Width:	0.32 mT
Time Constant:	0.3 sec.
Field: width	300 ± 100 mT

Fig. 1 shows EPR spectrum patterns of rat liver tissue fragments to which cPCB had been administered. In the spectra, a signal at $g=2.40$ is a peak derived from a

heme iron atom in normal cytochrome P450. A preceding specific peak appears as shown by a signal at $g=2.49$. It can be understood that its intensity varies depending on the administered amount.

Numeration:

In order to represent data for intensity of signals at $g=2.40$ and $g=2.49$ as numbers, standardization was applied. Intensity of signals derived from a manganese atom shown by C in Fig. 2, which was a schematic diagram showing a typical signal chart, was taken as the standard. It is known that an amount of manganese atoms contained in liver is hardly affected by an amount of manganese atoms in diet [Sakurai et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Acta*, 841, 208-214 (1985)]. Therefore, the difference between the maximum value and the minimum value in peak C was taken as H_c and the central point H_{cen} of H_c was determined. Points connecting H_{cen} and "the mean value of the 30 sampling points" at a lower side than the signal A in magnetic field, shown by E in the graph, were joined together with a line segment, and the lengths of perpendicular lines from the peaks at $g=2.49$ and $g=2.40$ on said line segment were taken as H_A and H_B , respectively. In order to take the weights of samples used in the measurement into consideration, H_A and H_B were divided by H_c , and thus the intensity of the signal at $g=2.49$ was expressed as H_A/H_c and the intensity of the signal at $g=2.40$ was expressed as H_B/H_c .

Microorganism strains:

Strains *Lactobacillus* sp CP3012 (FERM BP-8052) and *Bacillus subtilis* c-3102 (FERM BP-1096) were used as a lactic acid bacterium and *Bacillus subtilis*, respectively. *Bacillus subtilis* c-3102 has been deposited as FERM BP-1096 on June 28, 1986 in Fermentation Research Institute, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology (1-3, Higashi 1-chome, Yatabe-machi, Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken, 305 Japan) (now International Patent Organism Depositary, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST Tsukuba Central 6, 1-1, Higashi 1-chome, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, 305-8566 Japan)).

Culture of microorganism:

For pure culture of the microorganisms, a common process can be used with a medium adequate for the respective microorganism used. When the microorganism is a lactic acid bacterium of *Lactobacillus*, a medium prepared with MRS medium (manufactured by Difco) according to the manufacture's instruction was used. When it was *Bacillus subtilis*, a trypticase soy medium (manufactured by BBL) was used. The lactic acid bacterium of *Lactobacillus* was stationally cultured at 37°C under anaerobic conditions, and *Bacillus subtilis* was cultured by shaking culture at 37°C.

In all the culture, cell numbers were measured with a hemacytometer (Thoma counting chamber, manufactured by Kayagaki Irikakogyo Ltd.) according to the manufacture's instructions.

Preparation of specimen to be administered:

1. Fermented milk-like specimen

Milk, skim milk, reconstituted skim milk or the like is sterilized at a temperature arriving to 98°C. After cooling to 37°C, lactic acid of food additive grade (122-01936 of Wako Pure Chemical Ind., Ltd., etc.) was gradually added under stirring by propellers or the like to adjust pH to 4.5. Similar homogenization with the homogenizer as described above gave a fermented milk-like specimen.

2. Cell-added fermented milk-like specimen

Each of the above described microorganisms cultured separately was suspended in the above fermented milk-like specimen to give a cell concentration of 1×10^9 cells/ml to give a cell-added fermented milk-like specimen.

Administration test:

The specimen containing a microorganism was administered to the PCB 126-administered rat described above for 60 days. The dose was 5 ml/kg body weight and at least the administration was continued during week days (5

days, from Monday to Friday). After the administration period was over, the rat was euthanized and the liver was isolated. After sufficient perfusion with 1.15% KCl buffer solution, the tissue was applied to analysis by the EPR measurement method and measurement of a cPCB concentration.

Evaluation of signal intensity:

The results of the EPR measurement after standardization of signal intensity as described above are shown in Fig. 3. When significant difference by statistic treatment was confirmed, a mark "#" ($P < 0.10$) or "*" ($P < 0.05$) is put according to the significance level. Efficacy was indicated by a lactic acid bacterium, *Lactobacillus* sp CP3012 (FERM BP-8052), and *Bacillus subtilis* c-3102 (FERM BP-1096) over the control treatment.

Measurement of concentration of cPCB in liver tissue:

After 2g of liver tissue was put into a mortar and homogenized with anhydrous sodium sulfate (for PCB analysis use, manufactured by Kanto Kagaku Corporation), the resulting mixture was put into circular cylinder filter paper to carry out Soxhlet extract for 7 hours using 200 ml of a mixed solution of diethyl ether and hexane (both for residual agricultural chemical test use, manufactured by Kanto Kagaku Corporation) at a rate of 3 : 1. The extract solution was concentrated in a KD condenser to the volume of 10 ml or less. To the concentrate, added were 50 ml of

1N potassium hydroxide (special grade, manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Ind., Ltd.) using ethanol (for residual agricultural chemical test use, manufactured by Kanto Kagaku Corporation) as a solvent and 100 μ l of a C^{13} mass labeled standard mixed solution (manufactured by Wellington Laboratories; 3,3',4,4'-T4CB, 3,3',4,4',5-P5CB, 3,3',4,4',5,5'-H6CB was diluted to special grade nonane and adjusted to 60 pg/ μ l), followed by saponification under reflux at 100°C for 1 hour. The content solution was moved to a separatory funnel, and 50 ml of hexane (the same as described above) and 50 ml of distilled water washed by hexane were added thereto, followed by extraction under shaking for 15 minutes. An organic solvent layer was collected, was dehydrated with anhydrous sodium sulfate (the same as described above), and was concentrated to the volume of 5 ml using a KD condenser under airflow of high purity (99.99%) nitrogen. The concentrate was developed in an activated silica gel column. Silica gel (Wako-gel S-1; manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Ind., Ltd.) was heated at 130°C for 3 hours, and 1.5g thereof was suspended to n-hexane (the same as described above) and was wet-packed in a glass column having an internal diameter of 10 mm to thereby the activated silica gel column. Development was carried out at a flow rate of 1 drop per second using n-hexane. A total volume of 150 ml was fractionated, the total volume was shaken with 10 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid (of a

special grade; manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Ind., Ltd.) at a separatory funnel, and the operation was repeated until staining of sulfuric acid was disappeared. Next, washing was carried out with distilled water which had been washed with hexane until an aqueous layer became neutral, dehydration was carried out with anhydrous sodium sulfate (the same as described above), concentration was carried again to the volume of 100 μ l or less using the KD condenser, and toluene (for dioxin analysis use, manufactured by Kanto Kagaku Corporation) was added thereto to give the volume of 100 μ l. The thus obtained sample was analyzed by a gas chromatograph mass spectrometer (GC-MS). For GC-MS, MStation (manufactured by JEOL) attached with SPB-Octyle (50 cm $\times$ 0.2 mm $\times$ 0.25 μ m; manufactured by SUPELCO) was used, and measurement was carried out by the HR-SIM method with the resolution 8,000 or more.

Evaluation of concentration of cPCB inside liver:

Fig. 4 shows comparison of concentrations of cPCB126 obtained by the results of the GC-MS measurement for the liver tissue. When significant difference by statistic treatment was confirmed, a mark "****" ($P < 0.001$) is put according to the significance level. In the same manner as the result of the ESR measurement, efficacy was indicated by a lactic acid bacterium, *Lactobacillus* sp CP3012 (FERM BP-8052), and *Bacillus subtilis* c-3102 (FERM BP-1096) over the control treatment.

This application is based on Japanese application No. 2002-160055 filed on May 31, 2002.

While the invention has been described in detail and with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to one skill in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

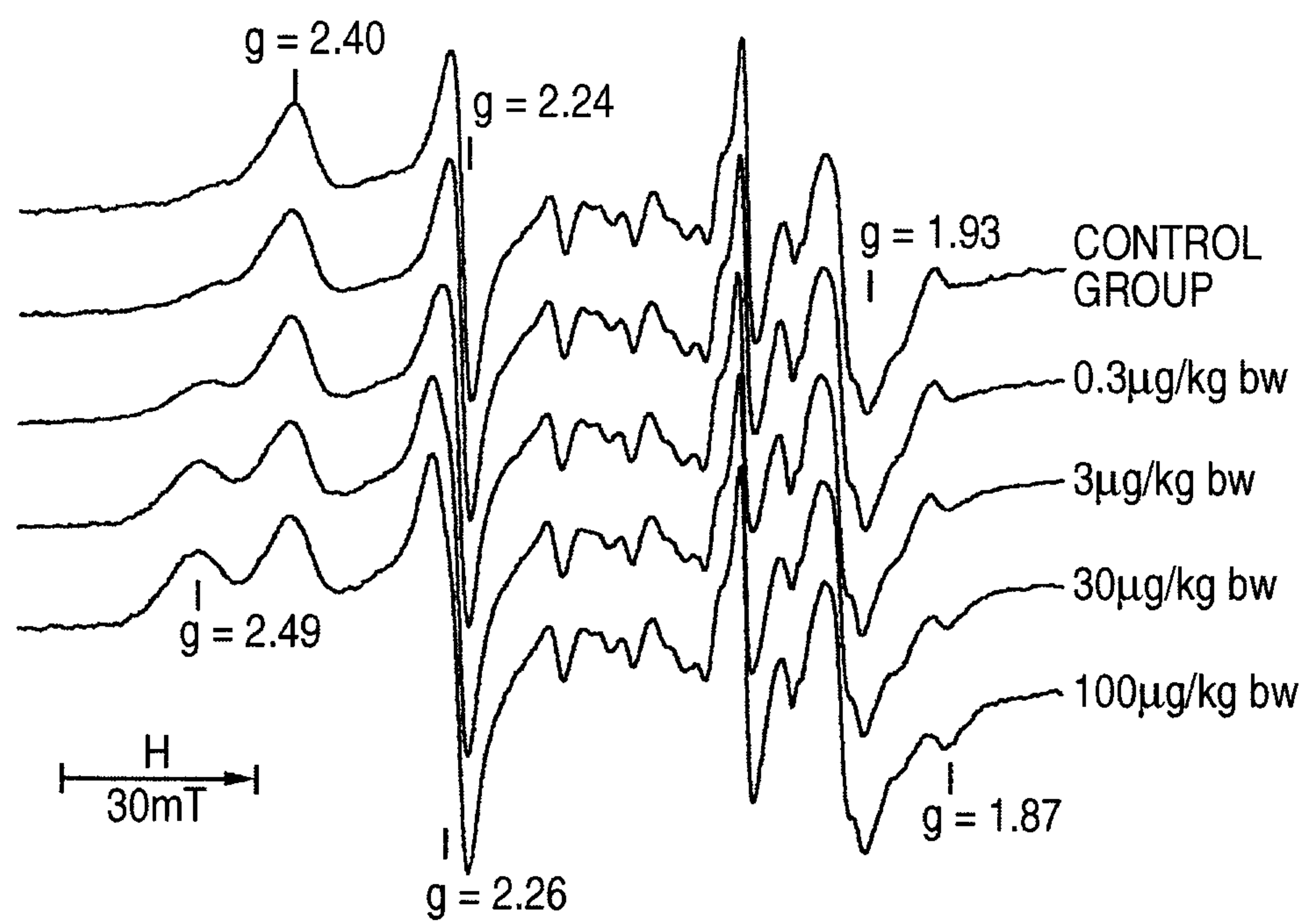
The accelerating agent of the present invention can be used in foods, drinks and the like because it restores the effect of cytochrome P450 protein previously denatured and deactivated by dioxins and promotes spontaneous action of excretion thereof. In addition, safe meat in which accumulation of dioxins is little can be supplied by utilizing the accelerating agent to feeds for feedstock.

Claims:

1. An accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins, which comprises a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body,
wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis* C-3102 (FERM BP-1096).
2. The accelerating agent according to claim 1,
wherein an effective cell number of the microorganism is 5×10^6 cells/kg body weight or more.
3. The accelerating agent according to claim 1 or 2,
wherein the dioxins are dioxins which cause an abnormal P450 molecule.
4. A physiologically functional foodstuff, which comprises the accelerating agent as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.
5. The use of the accelerating agent as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 for the manufacture of a physiologically functional foodstuff.
6. Use of a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body for accelerating elimination of dioxins,
wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis* C-3102 (FERM BP-1096).
7. Use of a microorganism having an activity of accelerating elimination of dioxins accumulated in the body to the outside of the body for the manufacture of an accelerating agent for elimination of dioxins,
wherein the microorganism is *Bacillus subtilis* C-3102 (FERM BP-1096).

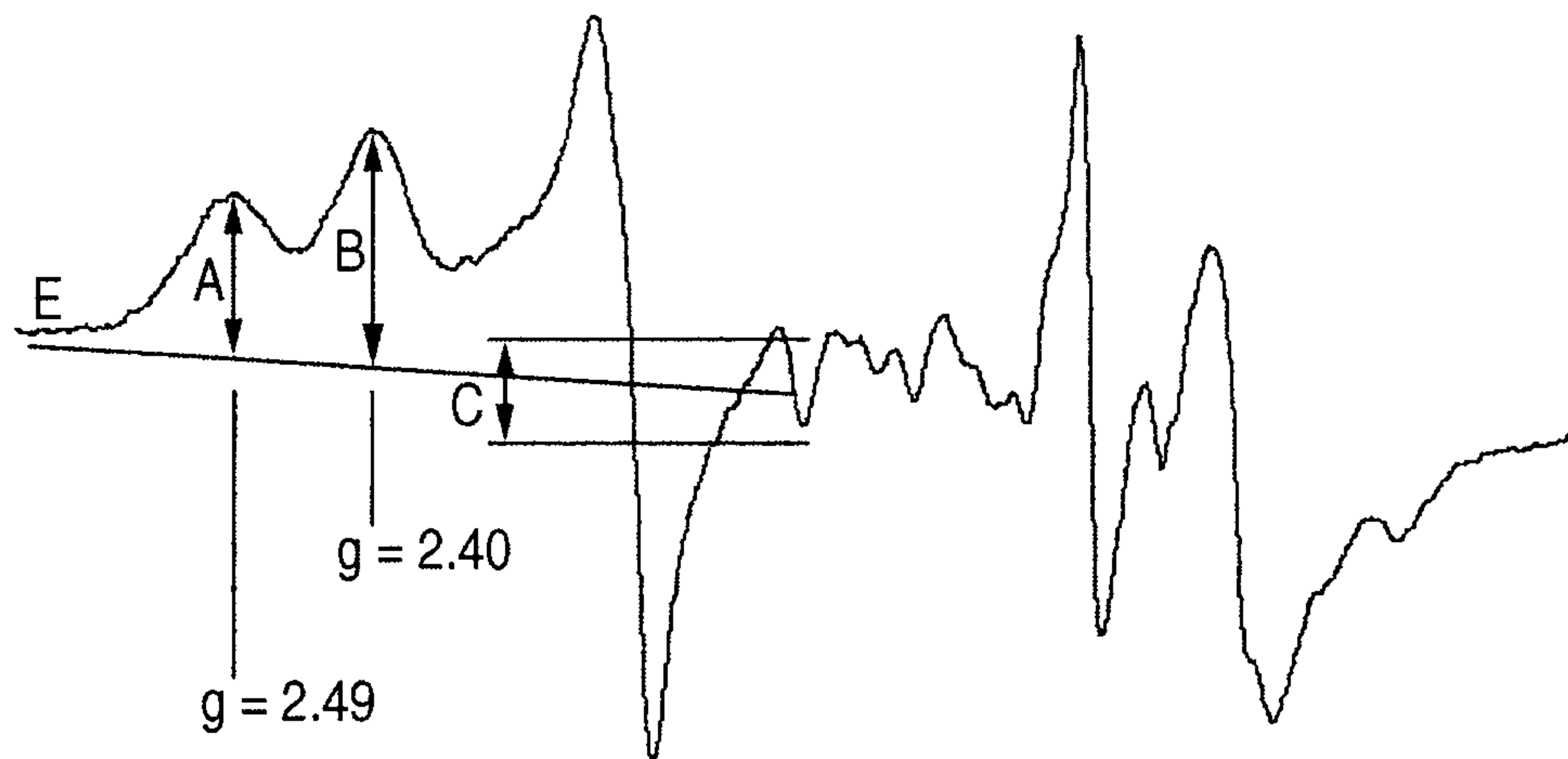
8. The use according to claim 6 or 7,
wherein an effective cell number of the microorganism is 5×10^6 cells/kg body weight or more.
9. The use according to any one of claims 6 to 8,
wherein the dioxins are dioxins which cause an abnormal P450 molecule.

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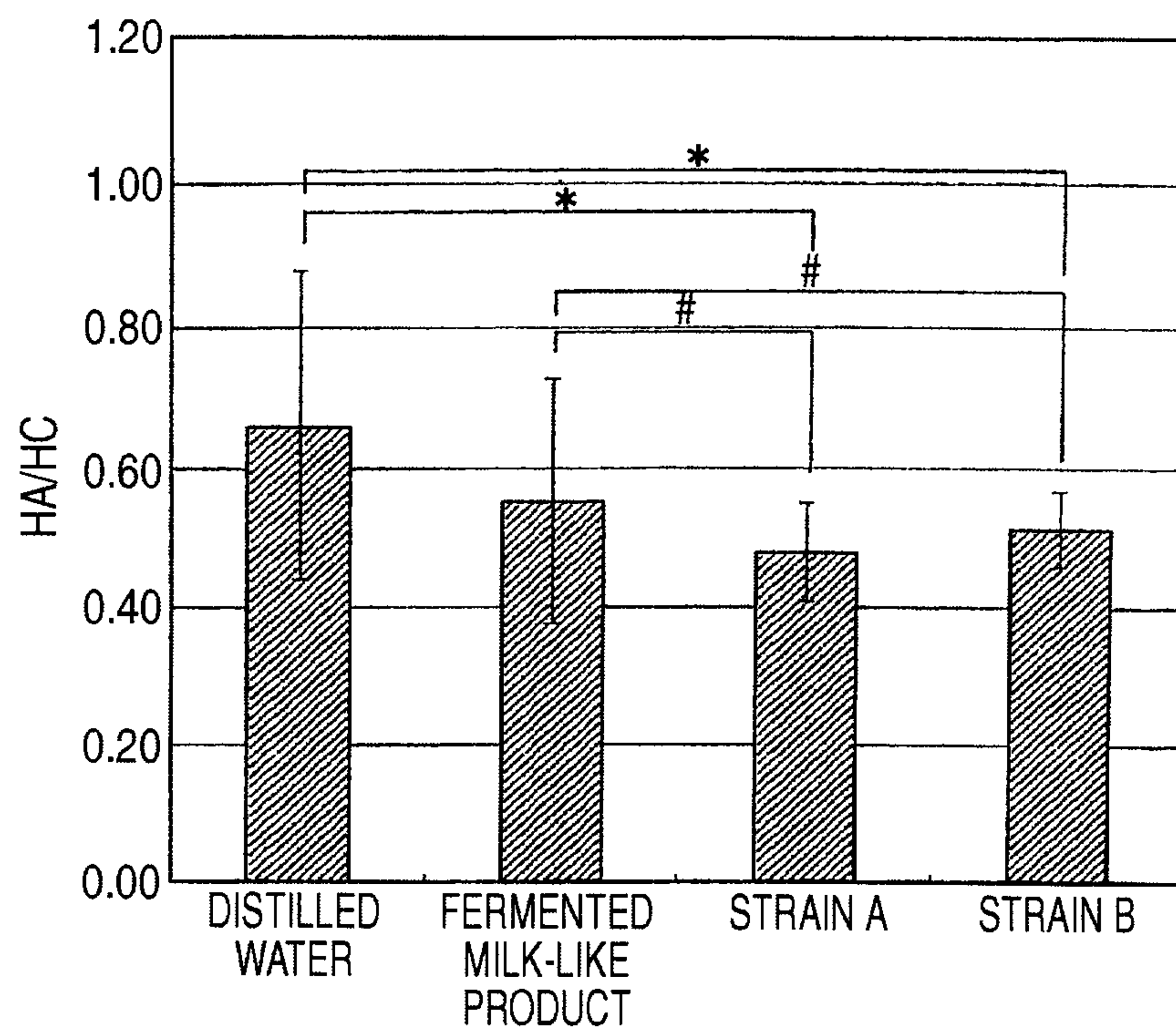
FIG. 1

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FIG. 2

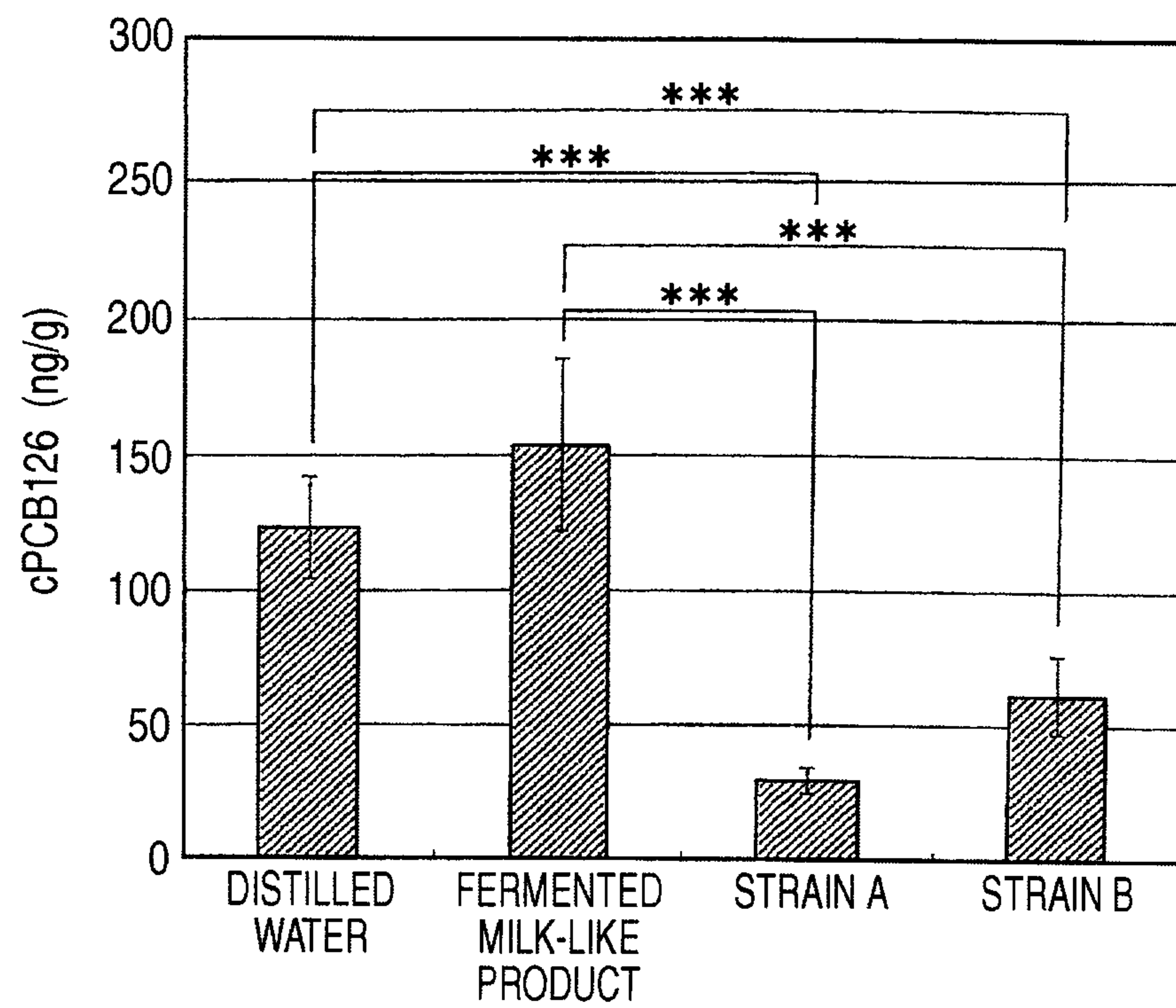


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FIG. 3

STRAIN A: Lactobacillus sp CP3012 (FERM BP-8052)
STRAIN B: Bacillus subtilis C-3102 (FERM BP-1096)

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FIG. 4

STRAIN A: Lactobacillus sp CP3012 (FERM BP-8052)
STRAIN B: Bacillus subtilis C-3102 (FERM BP-1096)