What can be expected from this technology

Control infectious disease risk and solve the problem of infectious disease in areas with poor sanitary conditions

Threat of viruses throughout the year Risk of new viruses emerging

Pandemics caused by the movement of people and goods

<u>Limitations of medical</u> <u>treatment and vaccines</u>

Novel coronaviruses

Pharyngoconjunctival fever

Dengue fever

Rotaviruses

Influenza

Noroviruses





It is increasingly important to strengthen the body's natural immunity to fight viruses in the course of daily life.

What is immunity?

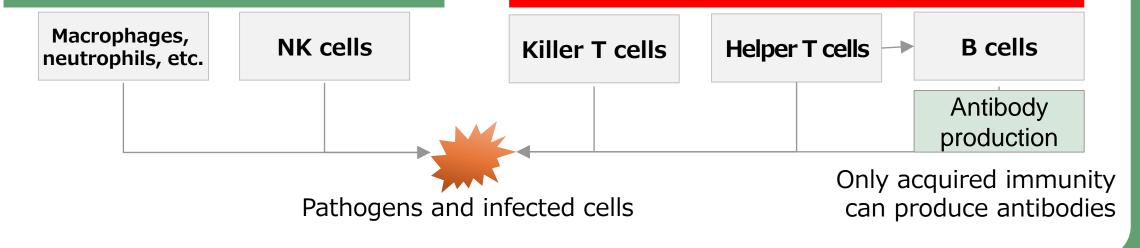
A mechanism for eliminating viruses, bacteria and other pathogens through both innate and acquired immunity

First type of immunity: innate immunity

- An immune response mechanism that people are born with
- Relays information on the enemy to acquired immune cells
- Its offensive power is weak, but its response is immediate (several hours)
- The innate immune system does not retain any memory of its targets, and simply attacks the enemy at hand

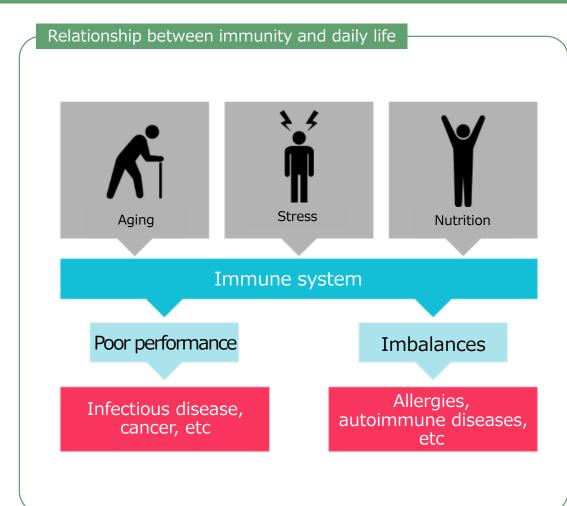
Second type of immunity: acquired immunity

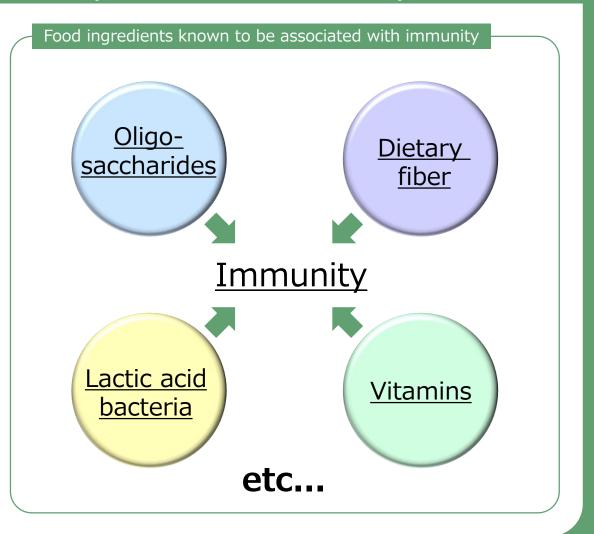
- Acquired immune response
- Attacks enemies that breach innate immunity
- Is powerful but takes a few days to kick in
- Retains memory of the target (response is immediate from the second time onwards)



Immunity and food

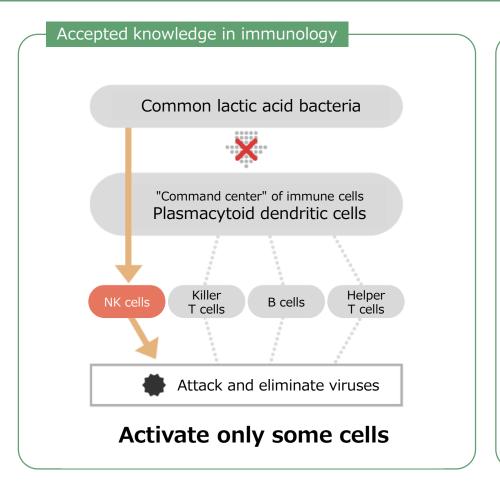
Dietary habits greatly affect immunity Lactic acid bacteria are known to be closely linked to immunity

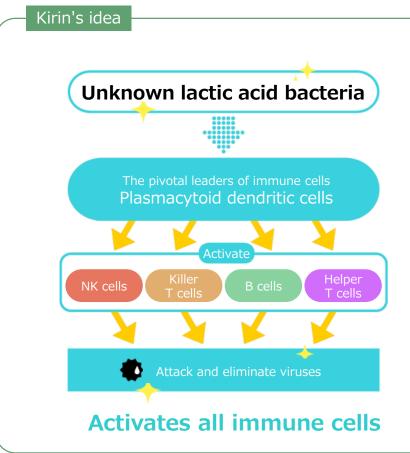




Background of this technique

In the past, the accepted knowledge in immunology was that lactic acid bacteria activate only some immune cells (NK cells).





Is it possible that there may be lactic acid bacteria capable of activating the control tower?

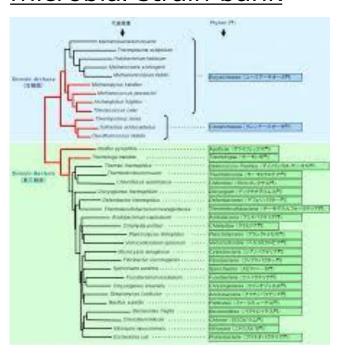


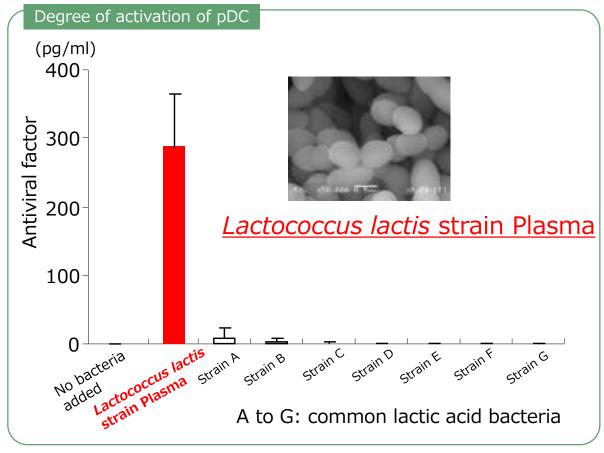
^{*}Blood 2009;113:4232-4239. Human plasmacytoid dendritic cells are unresponsive to bacterial stimulation and require a novel type of cooperation with myeloid dendritic cells for maturation

About this technology

By questioning accepted knowledge and studying large numbers of lactic acid bacteria, we discovered "Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma" — a type of bacteria that activates the control tower

Studied large numbers of lactic acid bacteria in the microbial strain bank





*Presentation: The 48th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Pediatric Infectious Diseases

About this technology

Ingestion of "Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma" reduced the risk of influenza and colds

We asked 200 people to consume either a milk-based drink containing "Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma" or a milk-based drink without "Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma" every day for 10 weeks, and investigated the effects on their physical condition.



Volunteers

200 people

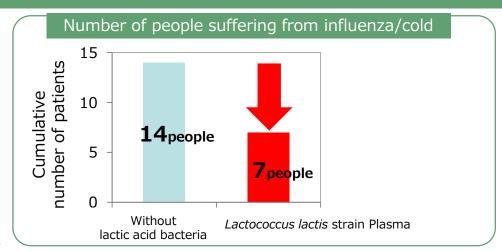
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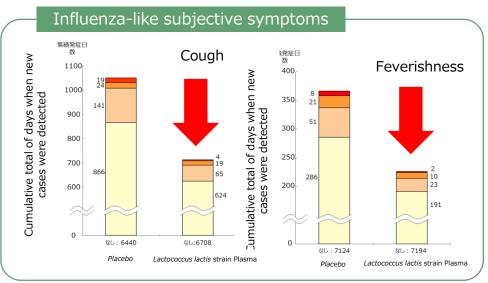
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100people

Milk-based drink containing *Lactococcus lactis* strain Plasma

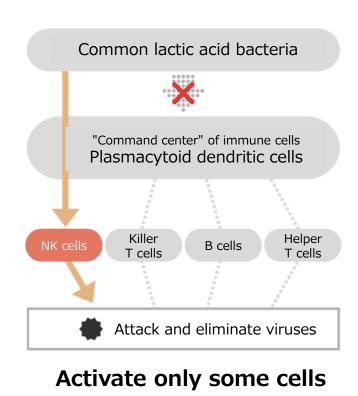
Milk-based drink that does not contain *Lactococcus lactis* strain Plasma

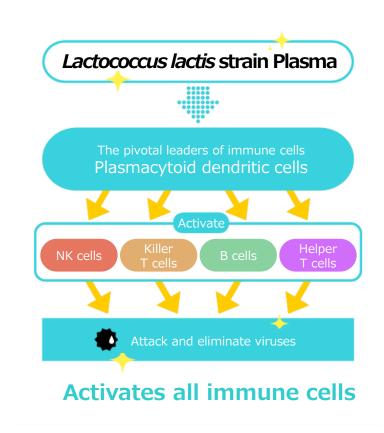




Uniqueness of this technique

Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma are highly rated by experts for their unique ability to activate the "control tower," with numerous scientific papers published

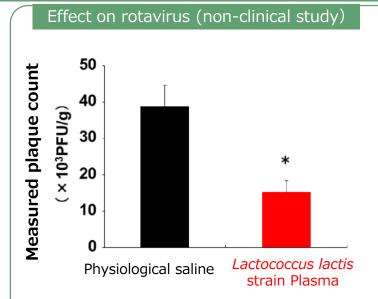




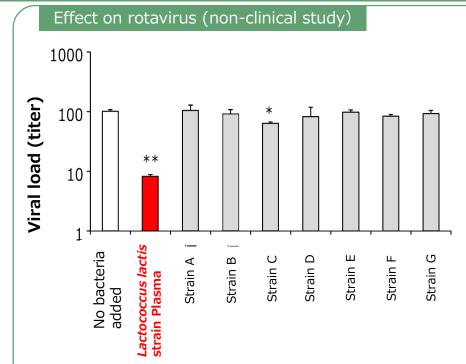


Future potential

Since Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma activate the "control tower," they can be expected to be effective against various viruses



A model of rotavirus infection was used to evaluate the effects of Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma. Compared to the physiological saline group, the Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma group showed an improvement in fecal rotavirus levels



Dentritic cell supernatant stimulated with Lactococcus lactis strain Plasma was added to cultured cells infected with dengue virus. This was found to limit virus growth If you would like to find out more:

