Appendix A

Relate pictures



Figure A-1 The external appearance of isoflavone glucosides extract by supercritical carbon dioxide (A), extracted by supercritical fluid extraction with ethanol 80% (B) and extract by high power sonication with ethanol 80%



Figure A-2 Soy germ extracted by high power sonication with ethanol 80% (left) and evaporation of ethanol (right)

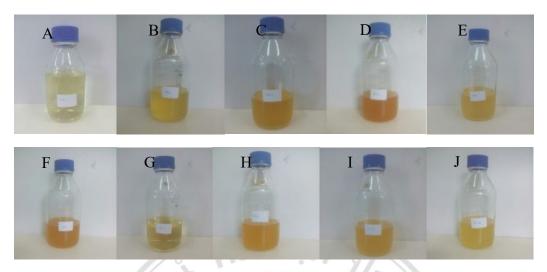


Figure A-3 Isoflavone glucosides extract at different temperature and time of extraction of by high power sonication with ethanol 80%



Figure A-4 Bacillus coagulant PR03 on optimal media

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Figure A-5 The package of isoflavone aglycones beverage from soy germ (Box)



Figure A-6 The package of isoflavone aglycones beverage from soy germ (Bottle)



Figure A-7 Isoflavone aglycones beverage

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Appendix B

Chemical analysis

Isoflavones analysis

Chemicals and solvents

Acetonitrile and methanol used were HPLC grade (J.T. Baker, USA). Hydrochloric acid was analytical grade from Merck, Germany. Daidzin (minimum 95%, HPLC), glycitin (>99%, HPLC), genistin (minimum 95%, HPLC), daidzein (minimum 98%), glycitein (minimum 97%, HPLC), genistein (minimum 98%, HPLC), flavone and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, USA.

Instruments

Analysis of isoflavones was performed by HPLC. A Shimadzu LC-20A series equipped with binary pump LC-20AB, degasser DGU-20A₃, auto sampler SIL-20A, column oven CTO-10AS vp, photo diode array detector SPD-M20A (Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan) was used.

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Standard solutions

Each isoflavone standard was dissolved in a small amount of DMSO and diluted with methanol to form 5 ml of stock standard solution (1,000-5,000 ug/ml). The appropriate volume of each isoflavone stock standard solution was then diluted with methanol to make a mixture of isoflavones working standard solutions.

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Sample preparation

Freeze dried soybean powder was extracted by solvent extraction. The extraction method was modified from that of Murphy *et al.* (2002). One gram of freeze dried soybean powder was extracted with 5 ml of acetonitrile, 110 µl of 0.1 mg/ml flavone in

methanol, 1 ml of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid and 5 ml of water in 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask. The extract was stirred at room temperature for 10 min and sonicated (S100H, Elma, German) for 10 min. Then an aliquot of extract was centrifuged by microcentrifuge (Gyrospin microcentrifuge, Labtech, Korea) at 10,000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was prior filtered through 0.45 μm nylon syringe filter and analyzed by HPLC.

HPLC condition

The isoflavones analytical method was modified from that of (Klejdus *et al.*, 2005). Twenty microliter of sample was injected into a C18 Inertsil ODS-3 column (5 μm, 4.6x250 mm, GL Sciences Inc., Japan) with a C18 guard column (Inertsil ODS-3 column (5 μm, 4.0x10 mm, GL Sciences Inc., Japan). Column temperature was constant at 40°C. The mobile phase was 0.1% (v/v) acetic acid (solvent A) and methanol (solvent B). Separation was performed at flow rate 1 ml/min using gradient program. The system was maintained at 30% B, then increased to 35% B at 5 min, 42% B at 8 min, 90% B at 21.5 min and 100% B at 28 min. At 28.5 min the system recycled back to 30% B and held at that level for 2.5 min. A total run time was 32 min. Eluted isoflavones were detected at 255 nm. Peaks were integrated into peak area with the LC Solution (Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan). The concentration of each isoflavone was determined by comparison with a known concentration of standard. All measurements were performed in duplicate.

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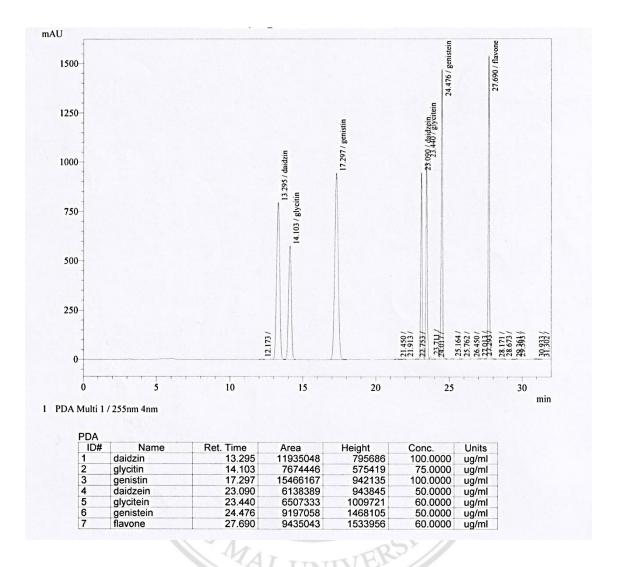


Figure B-1 Chromatogram of isoflavones standard

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β -glucosidases activity analysis.

- 1. Analysis of β -glucosidase activity from *bacillus coagulans* PR03 cultured in culture medium developed.
 - 1.1 Inoculate bacillus coagulans PR03 were cultured for 18 hours at 30 °C, 1 ml

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- 1.2 Centrifuge at 12,000 g for 10 minutes.
- 1.3 Collected cell of bacillus coagulans PR03.
- 1.4 Wash cells with a sodium phosphate buffer solution at pH 7.0
- 1.5 Filled up of 0.5 mM p-nitrophenyl-beta-D-pyranoside (p-NPG) of 0.5 ml
- 1.6 Incubate to 37 °C for 30 minutes.
- 1.7. Stop the reaction with 0.5 ml of 2M Na₂CO₃, then measure the absorbance at 405 nm.

***1 unit of enzyme Is the amount of enzyme which can cause p-Nitrophenol 1 mg/ml

Table B-1 Concentration *p*-nitrophenol The results showed absorption at 405 nm

Concentration of p-Nitrophenol (mM)	Absorbance (405 nm)
0.005	0.0108
0.050	0.4406
0.100	0.9044
0.200	1.7049
0.300	2.5357
0.350	3.0145
0.500	4.0000

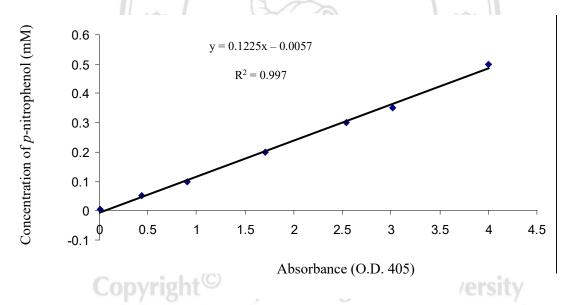


Figure B-2 Standard curve of p-nitrophenol

	Nutri	tion Fact		
Serving size : 1 bottle (70 ml)				
Serving Per Container : 1				
Amount Per serving				
Calories 80 (Calories from fa	ıt 0)			
		% Daily values*		
Total fat	0 g	0%		
Saturated Fat	0 g	0%		
Cholesterol	0 mg	0%		
Protein	0.45 g			
Total carbohydrate	19 g	6.00%		
Dietary Fiber	0 g	0%		
Sugar	14 g	1146		
Sodium	10 mg	0%		
	R	% Daily values recommended per day*		
Vitamin A	0%	Vitamin B1 0%		
Vitamin B2	0%	Calcium 0%		
Iron	2%	8		
*Percentage of recommended	nutrients per	day for Thai people aged 6 years and over		
(Thai RDI) based on the energ	gy requiremen	nt of 2,000 kcal per day.		
Individual energy needs vary.	Those who n	eed energy 2,000 a day.		
Kcal should receive the follow	ing nutrients	157 900		
Total fat	}	65 ก.		
Unsaturated fat		< 20 n.		
Cholesterol		< 300 มก.		
Total carbohydrate		300 n.		
Dietary Fiber	, 6	25 n.		
Sodium	MAT.	< 2,400 ນຄ.		
Calories Per Gram: Fat = 9; P	Protein = 4 ;	Carbohydrate = 4		

Figure B-3 Nutrition Fact (English version) Copyright[©] by Chiang Mai University All rights reserved

	ข้อมูลโภช	นาการ	
หนึ่งหน่วยบริโภค : 1 ขวค (70 มิล	ลิลิตร)		
จำนวนหน่วยบริโภคต่อขวด : 1			
คุณค่าทางโภชนาการต่อหนึ่งหน่วย			
พลังงานทั้งหมด 80 กิโลแคลลอรี่ (พลังงานจากไขมัน 0 แร	าลลอรี่)	
		ร้อย	ละของปริมาณที่แนะนำต่อวัน*
ใขมันทั้งหมด	0 ก.		0%
ใขมันอิ่มตัว	0 ก.		0%
โคเลสเตอรอล	0 มก.	913	0%
โปรตีน	0.45 ก.	Mil	91
คาร์โบไฮเดรตทั้งหมด	19 ก.	00	6.00%
ใยอาหาร	0 กิ.		0%
น้ำตาล	14 ก.		
โซเดียม	10 ມຄ.		0%
325	176	ร้อย	ละของปริมาณที่แนะนำต่อวัน*
วิตามินเอ	0%	วิตามินบี 1	0%
วิตามินบี 2	0%	แคลเซียม	0%
เหล็ก	2%	AL	
*ร้อยละของปริมาณสารอาหารที่แ	นะนำให้บริโภคต่อวันส <i>่</i>	ำหรับคนไทย	อายุตั้งแต่
6 ปีขึ้นไป (Thai RDI) โดยคิดจากค	1 // //		
ความต้องการพลังงานของแต่ละบุค	าคลแตกต่างกัน ผู้ที่ต้อง	การพลังงานวั	ันละ 2,000
กิโลแคลอรี ควรได้รับสารอาหารต่	างๆ ดังนี้	MINT	
ใขมันทั้งหมด		น้อยกว่า	65 กิ.
ใขมันอิ่มตัว	บหาวิท	น้อยกว่า	20 ก.
โคเลสเตอรอล	(C) by (C):	น้อยกว่า	300 มก.
คาร์โบไฮเดรตทั้งหมด	by Chi	ang M	300 ก.
ใยอาหาร	ights	r e	25 n.
โซเดียม		น้อยกว่า	2,400 มก.

Figure B-4 Nutrition Fact (Thai version)

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Publication

- Sakaewan Ounjaijean, Posri Leelapat, Thawatchai Khamrin, Rewat Phongphisutthinant, **Supakit Chaipoot**, Nakorn Pariwartsakulchai, Prapaporn Sakdawongsaree, Kittipan Rerkasem and Sakda Pruenglampoo. 2015. Microbiological, heavy metal contamination and food additive monitoring of local ready-to-eat food from Chiang Mai markets. *food safety Asia Pacific 2015*.

- จิระประภา ร้อยครบุรี เพ็ญพิชชา วนจันทรรักษ์ เรวัตร พงษ์พิสุทธินันท์ **สุภกิจ ใชยพุฒ** และ ไพโรจน์ วิริยจารี. 2560. ผลของการสกัดน้ำมันจากกากกาแฟและ ประสิทธิภาพการยับยั้งเชื้อ Streptococcus mutans. การประชุมวิชาการและประกวด นวัตกรรมบัณฑิตแห่งชาติ ครั้งที่ 1.

Work experiences

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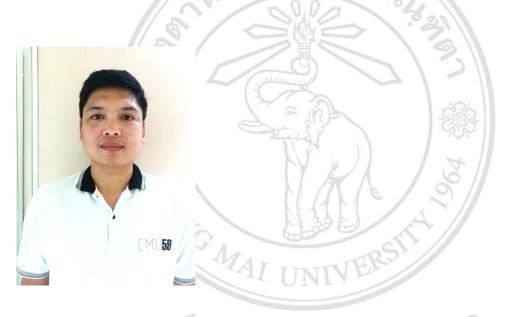
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