

Department of HealthTherapeutic Goods Administration

Compositional guideline for Streptococcus salivarius K12

Name of the ingredient

Streptococcus salivarius

Definition of the ingredient

Streptococcus salivarius is a gram positive bacterium found as part of the normal human oral microflora, predominantly colonising the tongue. Streptococcus salivarius K12 (isolated from the saliva of a healthy child) is a probiotic intended for use in oral cavity. The ingredient is prepared by fermentation of culture of Streptococcus salivarius K12. The cell concentrate is mixed with lyoprotectant, freeze-dried and milled into powder. The quality and safety of the probiotic Streptococcus salivarius was assessed for the strain K12 and the specific requirements listed below are strain specific.

Table 1: Ingredient specific requirements

Test	Method reference	Acceptance criteria		
Description				
Appearance	Visual evaluation	Free flowing off-white powder		
Odour/taste	Organoleptic evaluation	Proteinaceous taste		
Characteristics				
Particle size	Sieve analysis	90% <500μm		
Water activity (aw)	USP <1112>1	< 0.25		

 $^{^1}$ United States Pharmacopoeia – National Formulary (USP-NF) General Chapter <1112>: APPLICATION OF WATER ACTIVITY DETERMINATION TO NONSTERILE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

Test	Method reference	Acceptance criteria
Identification		
Microscopic morphology	USP <1113> Gram staining ²	Gram reaction: positive Cellular shape: cocci in chains or pairs
Macroscopic morphology	Visual examination of growth on Mitis salivarius agar at 37°C in 5% CO ₂ in air after 24-48 hr Visual examination of growth on Blood agar [Columbia Agar Base with 5% human blood] at 37°C in 5% CO ₂ in air after 24-48 hr	Colony size: 1-2 mm in diameter Colony shape: Form: round Margin: entire Elevation: convex Colony colour: blue Colony texture: mucoid Colony size: <1 mm in diameter Colony shape: Form: round Margin: entire Elevation: convex Colony Colour: white Colony Texture: butyrous Haemolysis: None
Biochemical profile	USP <1113> biochemical tests ² And/Or Automated microbial identification test (e.g. API 20 Strep test system)	Negative for: catalase Positive for: acetoin production, β-glucosidase, alkaline phosphatase, leucine aminopeptidase, D-lactose, D-trehalose, inulin, and D-raffinose.

 $^{^2}$ United States Pharmacopoeia – National Formulary (USP-NF) General Chapter <1113>: MICROBIAL CHARACTERIZATION, IDENTIFICATION, AND STRAIN TYPING.

Test	Method reference	Acceptance criteria		
Molecular identification of strain	Barretto, Alvarez-Martin <i>et al.</i> 2012 ³	Matches the sequence for S. salivarius K12		
Deferred antagonism, P- typing producer	Wescombe et al. 2006 ⁴	Matches the profile for S. salivarius K12		
Antibiotic susceptibility profile	Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) methods ⁵	Susceptible to: penicillin, amoxicillin, tetracycline and erythromycin		
	Automated antimicrobial susceptibility testing system (e.g. Vitek 2 AST)			
Streptococcal virulence genes	Burton <i>et al.</i> 2006 ⁶	Absence of representative streptococcal virulence genes: <i>emm</i> , <i>scpA</i> , <i>speB</i> , <i>smez-2</i> , and <i>sagA</i>		
Assay				
Streptococcus salivarius K enumeration	Viable plate count on CAB K12 agar cultured at 37°C 5% CO ₂ in air after 24-48 per Ishijama 2012 ⁷ , Burto et al. 2011 ⁸	in hr		

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³ Baretto, C. & Alvarez-Martin, P. (2012). Genome sequence of the lantibiotic bacteriocin producer *Streprococcus salivarius* strain K12. J Bacteriol, 194(21), pp. 5959-5960.

⁴ Wescombe *et al*, AEM, (2006) p. 1459–1466. Production of the Lantibiotic Salivaricin A and Its Variants by Oral Streptococci and Use of a Specific Induction Assay To Detect Their Presence in Human Saliva

⁵ CLSI. *Performance Standards for Antimicrobial disk Susceptibility Tests.* 13th ed. CLSI standard M02. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2018.

⁶ Burton, J. P., Wescombe, P. A., Moore, C. J., & Chilcott, C. N. (2006). Safety assessment of the oral cavity probiotic *Streptococcus salivarius* K12. Appl Environ Microbiol., 72(4), 3050–3053.

⁷ Ishijima, S.A., Hayama, K., Burton, J.P., Reid, G., Okada, M., Matsushita, Y., Abea, S. (2012) Effect of *Streptococcus salivarius* K12 on the *In Vitro* Growth of Candida albicans and Its Protective Effect in an Oral Candidiasis Model. Appl Environ Microbiol. 78(7):2190 - 9

⁸ Burton, J.P., Cowley, S., Simon, R. R., McKinney, J., Wescombe, P.A., Tagg J.R (2011) Evaluation of safety and human tolerance of the oral probiotic *Streptococcus salivarius* K12: A randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study. Food and Chemical Toxicology.

Incidental metals and non-metals

While ingredient manufacturers are encouraged to include limits for incidental metals and non-metals, it is the product into which those substances are formulated that contains the ingredient, alone or in combination with other ingredients, which must comply with the acceptance criteria set in the United States Pharmacopoeia – National Formulary (USP-NF) general chapter '<2232> Elemental Contaminants in Dietary Supplements'.

Microbiology

While substance manufacturers are encouraged to include limits for objectionable microorganisms, it is the product into which those substances are formulated that is subject to a legally binding set of criteria. The Therapeutic Goods Order No. 77 Medicines mandates that any finished product that contains the ingredient, alone or in combination with other ingredients, must comply with the microbial acceptance criteria set by Clause 9 of the Order.

Key to abbreviations:

BP = British Pharmacopoeia

Ph. Eur. = European Pharmacopoeia

USP = United States Pharmacopoeia

CFU = Colony forming units