Probiotics are viable microorganisms that are increasingly used for treatment of a variety of diseases. Probiotics are used instead of antibiotics. Antibiotics work against both pathogenic and non-pathogenic organisms. Pathogenic organisms can develop resistance against antibiotics. The bacterial stress response enables bacteria to survive adverse and fluctuating conditions in their immediate surroundings. Various bacterial mechanisms recognise different environmental changes and mount an appropriate response. A bacterial cell can react simultaneously to a wide variety of stresses and the various stress response systems interact with each other by a complex of global regulatory networks.

Alcoholism is the major problem in rural areas, people prefer palm wine to drink because it is low cost and easily available in rural areas. Due to lack of sanitation conditions it is easily contaminated by the microorganisms because it is a natural media for microorganisms while the people suffer when consumed over fermented palm wine, sometimes it may leads to death.

The present theme of the research is concentrated on proteomics of probiotics and its resistance against cocoti sap and wine. By the utilisation of “omics” technology viz, homology modelling, Ramachandran’s plot analysis, the ProtParam and phylogenetic analysis of the differentially expressed proteins were compared under cocoti sap and wine stress.

This concept provides the rationale for selective therapeutic manipulation of the abnormal microbiota by probiotics for the intestinal diseases. *Escherichia coli* Nissle 1917 have demonstrated the capacity of probiotics to reduce intestinal inflammation.