

RESTORING DYSBIOSIS IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT OF TWO BIOACTIVE NUTRACEUTICALS IN A HUMAN GUT MICROBIOTA MODEL

Andrea Gianotti

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Poster

Colorectal

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In vitro colonic fermentation study using MICODE platform shows that two nutraceutical formulations, Biointestil® and Clovedin®, modulate gut microbiota from healthy and ulcerative colitis donors by reducing pro-inflammatory bacteria and enhancing beneficial taxa.

KEY POINTS

- Treatment with Biointestil® and Clovedin® reduced opportunistic and pro-inflammatory bacteria including Clostridiaceae, Collinsella aerofaciens, and Desulfovibrio species while increasing beneficial taxa such as Bifidobacteriaceae, Ruminococcaceae, and Faecalibacterium prausnitzii.
- The nutraceutical interventions enhanced the short-chain fatty acid profile and decreased production of toxic volatiles p-cresol and skatole, particularly in ulcerative colitis-derived microbiota.
- The study used 48-hour colonic fermentation with gut microbiota from healthy and ulcerative colitis donors, monitored by quantitative PCR and SPME GC-MS volatilome analysis.
- The authors conclude the findings support therapeutic potential of these formulations in inflammatory bowel disorders through modulation of gut microbiota dysbiosis.
- This material is relevant for researchers and clinicians interested in microbiota-targeted nutraceutical interventions for ulcerative colitis and inflammatory bowel disease.

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