

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECTS OF SACCHAROMYCES BOULARDII CNCM I-745 IN A MOUSE MODEL OF PROXIMAL SMALL INTESTINE GLUTEN-RELATED DISEASE

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 15, 2023

Three-week pretreatment with *Saccharomyces boulardii* CNCM I-745 prevented mucosal damage, cell death, and inflammasome activation in a mouse model of p31-43 gliadin peptide-induced proximal small intestine inflammation.

KEY POINTS

- Administration of *S. boulardii* at 3g/kg/day for three weeks before p31-43 challenge prevented histological damage in proximal small intestine at both 4 hours ($p<0.01$) and 16 hours ($p<0.0003$) after peptide administration in C57BL/6 mice.
- *S. boulardii* pretreatment blocked p31-43-induced cell death as measured by TUNEL staining ($p<0.005$) and prevented mucosal intraepithelial lymphocyte recruitment.
- Pretreatment reduced inflammasome activation by maintaining caspase-1 at basal levels ($p<0.01$) compared to p31-43 challenge alone.
- The authors suggest these findings on *S. boulardii* CNCM I-745 in proximal small intestine inflammatory conditions may be of interest in celiac disease patients.

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