

LATE PREGNANCY INDUCES GUT MICROBIOME CHANGES IN MICE WITH EPITHELIAL KNOCKOUT OF THE CROHN'S DISEASE RISK GENE ATG16L1

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Late pregnancy induces distinct gut microbiota composition and metabolic changes in mice with intestinal epithelial cell-specific Atg16l1 deletion, a Crohn's disease susceptibility gene model.

KEY POINTS

- Pregnancy resulted in temporal shifts in microbial composition between Atg16l1 knockout and wild-type mice at trimester 3, with partial recovery after weaning.
- Longitudinal alterations were observed in IBD-specific microbiota biomarker genera including Lachnospiraceae, Roseburia, Ruminococcus, Colidextribacter, and Turicibacter.
- Gut microbiota of Atg16l1-deficient mice showed increased potential to synthesize fatty acids, glutamine, and branched-chain amino acids.
- The authors suggest understanding these pregnancy-dependent microbiome changes may help identify bacteria-specific biomarkers for maintaining healthy pregnancy in IBD patients.

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