

UC Davis Education: Dynamic New Trends & Benefits from Food Fermentation, Probiotics, & Prebiotics

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UC Davis Education: Dynamic New Trends & Benefits from Food Fermentation, Probiotics, & Prebiotics



David Mills, Ph.D.

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University of California at Davis*



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Nutrition | Endowed Chair in Food, Nutrition, &
Health
University of California at Davis*

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New Hope
NETWORK

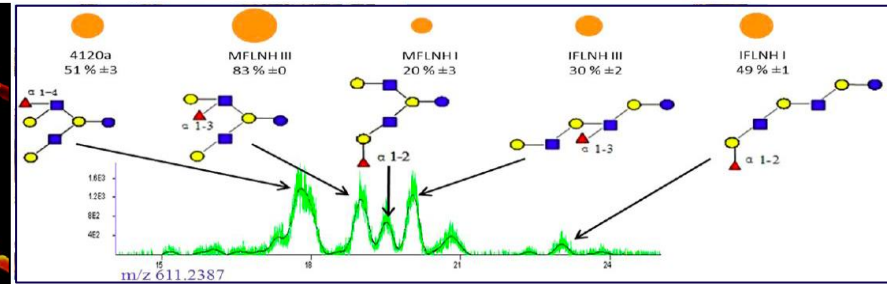
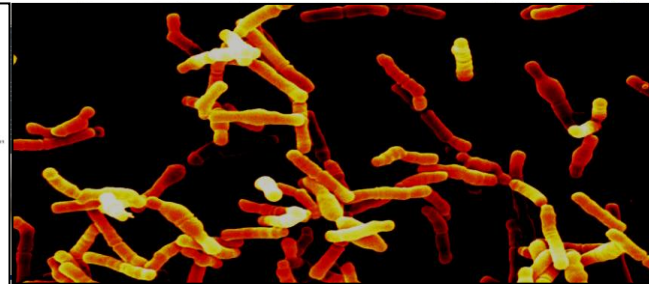
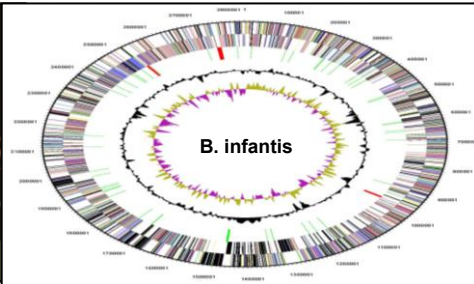
By Informa Markets

Milk in Smart! Gut Microbe Metabolism of Milk Glycans Influences Brain Health



David Mills, Ph.D.

*Distinguished Professor & Peter J. Shields
Chair in Dairy Food Science
University of California at Davis*



Milk is Smart! Gut Microbe Metabolism of Milk Glycans Influences Brain Health and More

David A. Mills
Distinguished Professor, UC Davis
Peter J. Shields Endowed Chair in Dairy Food Science
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UC Davis Milk Bioactives Group

- >23 yrs of interdisciplinary collaboration (chemists, microbiologists, neonatologists, physiologists, engineers, data scientists & more)
- >\$50M in research funding (federal, many companies, foundations)
- Hundreds of collaborative publications and numerous patents
- Spun off several start up companies

Faculty

Bruce German
Carlito Lebrilla
Mark Underwood
Helen Raybould
David Mills
Daniella Barile
Danielle Lemay
Juliana de Moura Bell
Carolyn Slupsky
Xi Chen
Ameer Taha



Proof

UC DAVIS

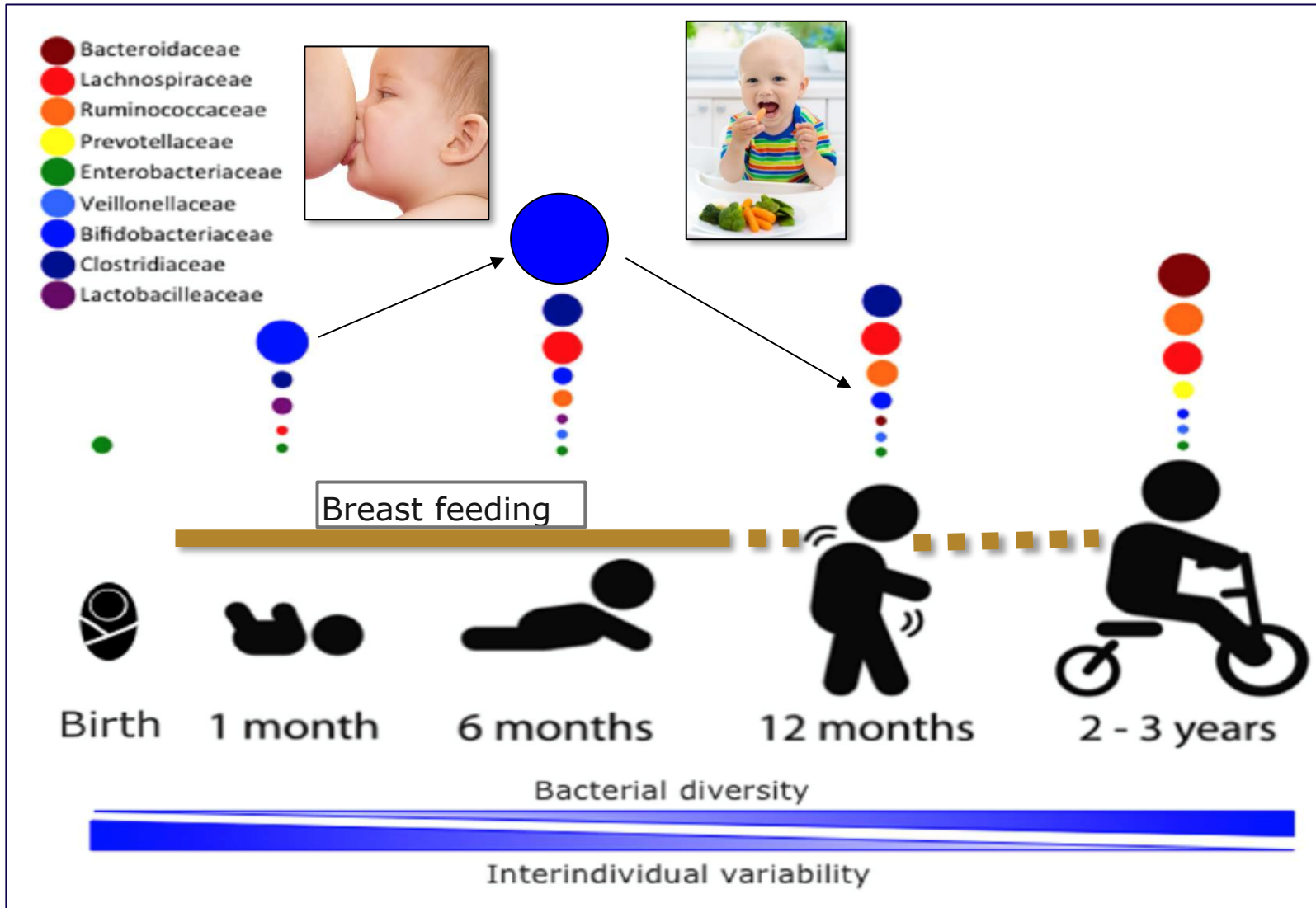
Many are seeking to implant microbes in the gut for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes



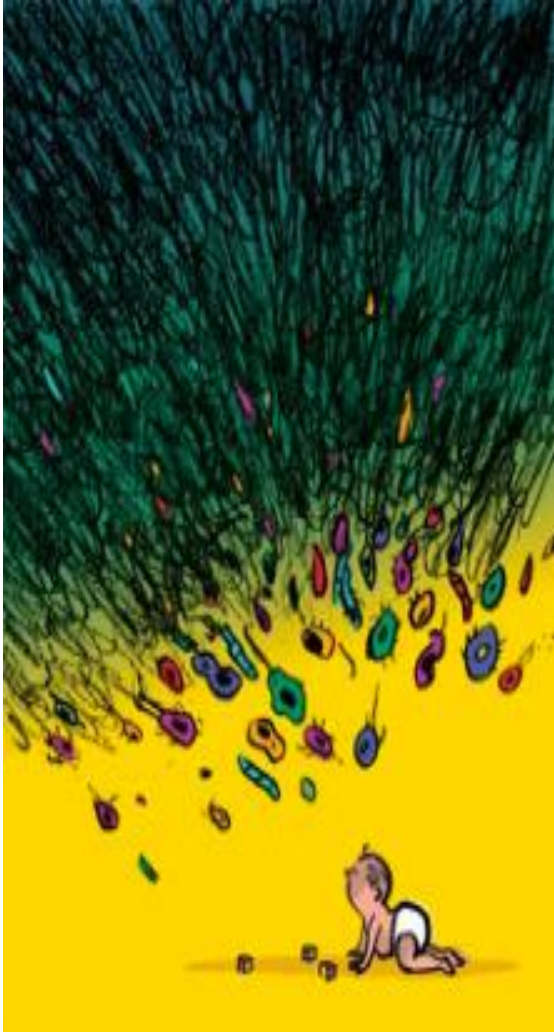
Are their natural models bacterial enrichment in animals via natural processes?



How does a gut microbiome grow?



- Bloom of *Bifidobacterium* driven (in part) by human milk oligosaccharides & glycoconjugates
- Persistence and function of *Bifidobacterium* is associated with beneficial health impacts
- Regional differences in level of *Bifidobacterium* (↓ industrialized vs ↑ non-industrialized)

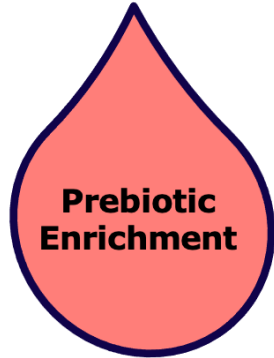


What milk components are influencing the infant gut microbiota?

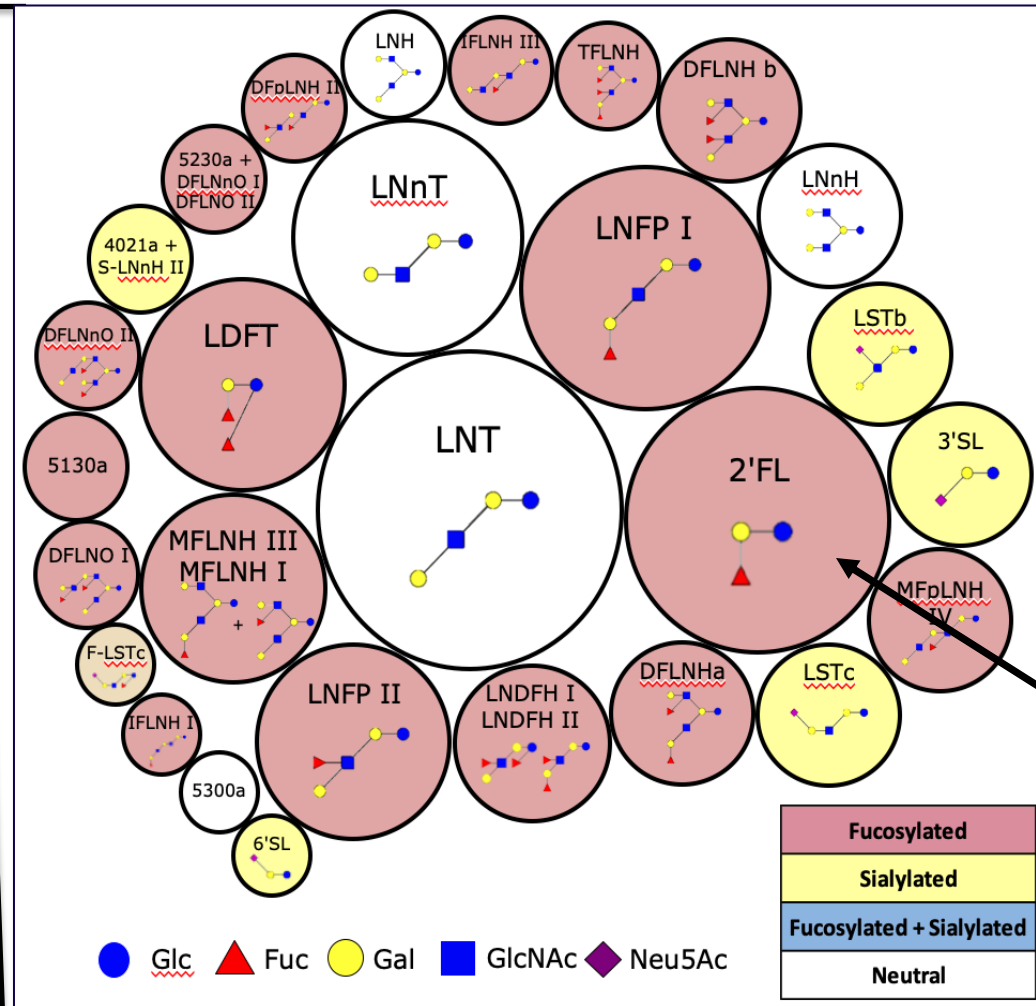
Do these components promote some microbes and restrict others?



Human milk oligosaccharides



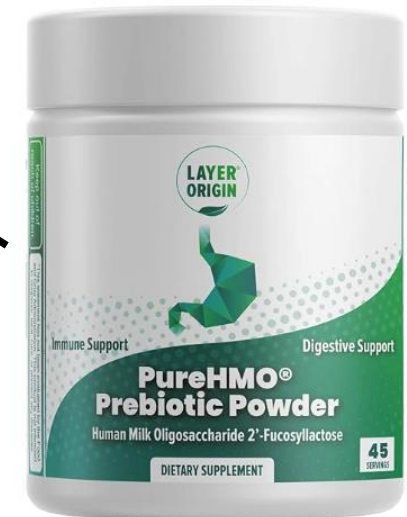
Milk components



Over 160 species

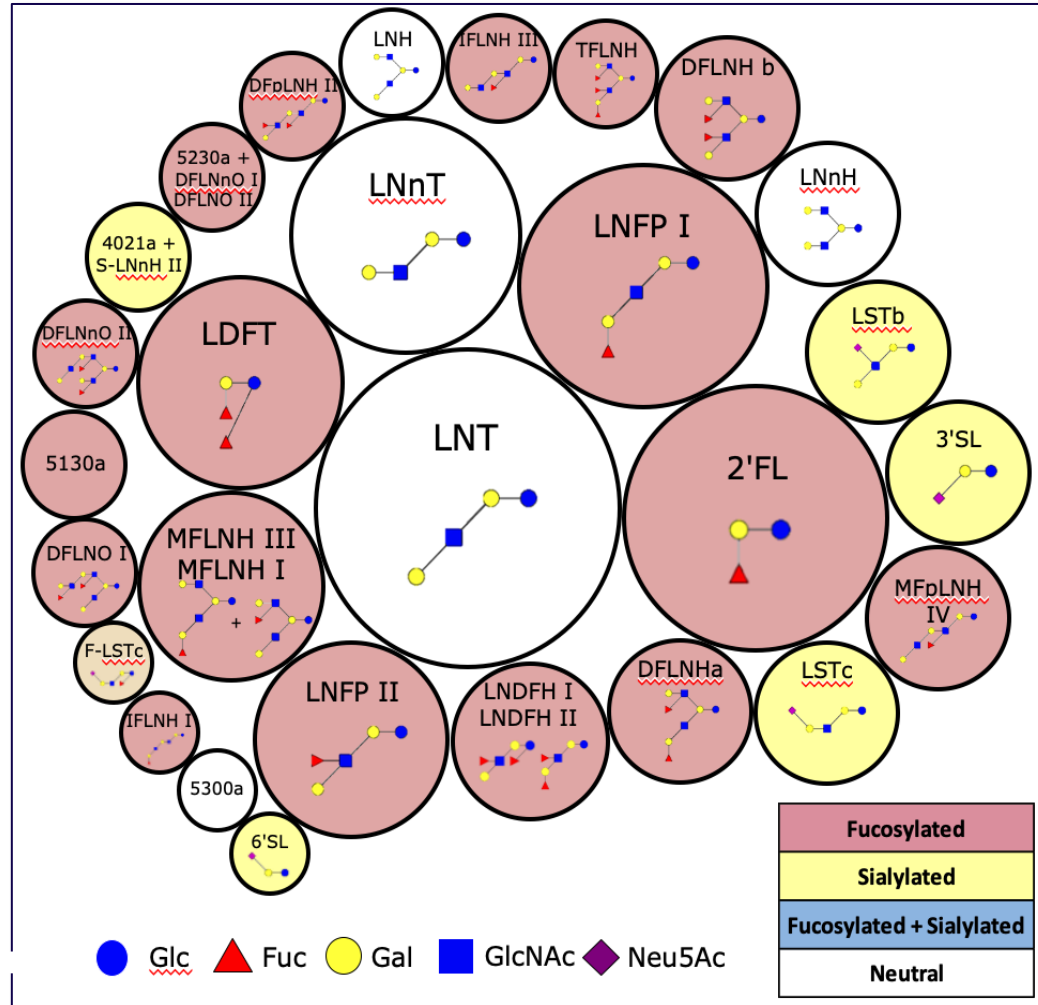
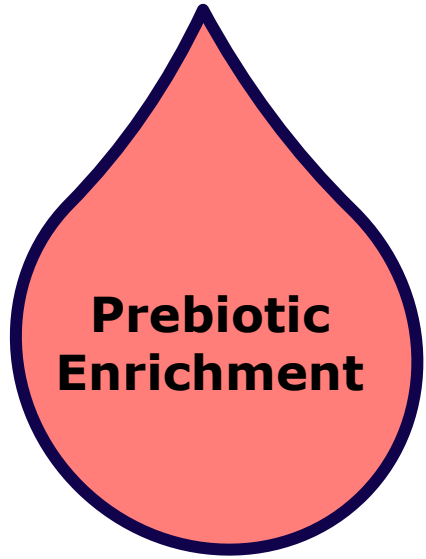
6 or so are made commercially

- Increasing use in formula
- Increasing use for adult gut dysbiosis (IBS etc.)



**Do breast milk oligosaccharides enrich
all, or select, bifidobacteria?**

Consumption of HMOs by *Bifidobacterium* species



HMO consumed by isolates of:

B. longum subsp. *infantis*

B. bifidum

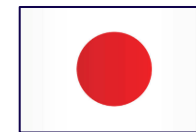
B. longum subsp. *longum*

B. breve

B. pseudocatenulatum

B. kashiwanohense

Research from various countries



Takane Katayama
Kyoto University

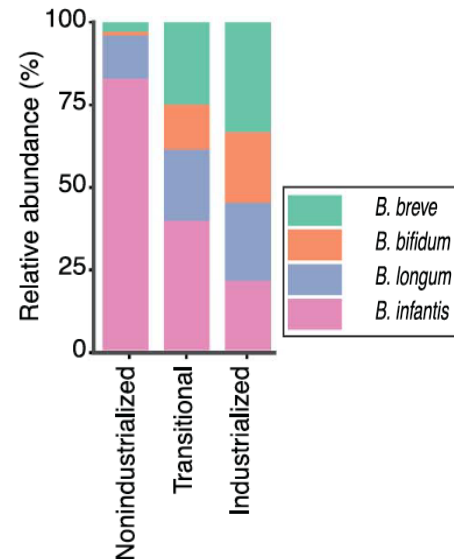
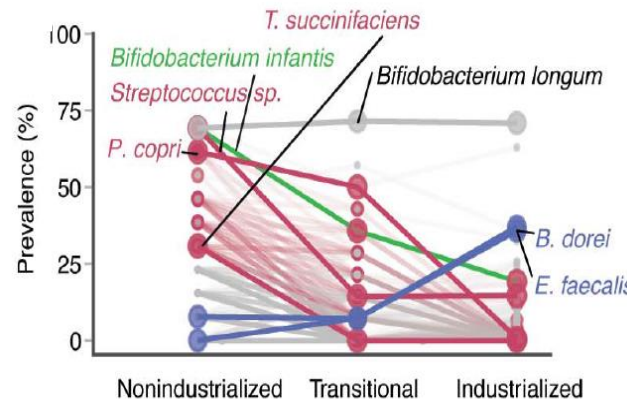
B. longum subsp. *infantis* is being lost in industrialized settings

MICROBIOME

Science 2022

Robust variation in infant gut microbiome assembly across a spectrum of lifestyles

Matthew R. Olm^{1†}, Dylan Dahan^{1†}, Matthew M. Carter¹, Bryan D. Merrill¹, Feiqiao B. Yu², Sunit Jain², Xiandong Meng³, Surya Tripathi⁴, Hannah Wastyk¹, Norma Neff², Susan Holmes^{1,5}, Erica D. Sonnenburg¹, Aashish R. Jha⁶, Justin L. Sonnenburg^{1,2*}



J. Sonnenburg
Stanford

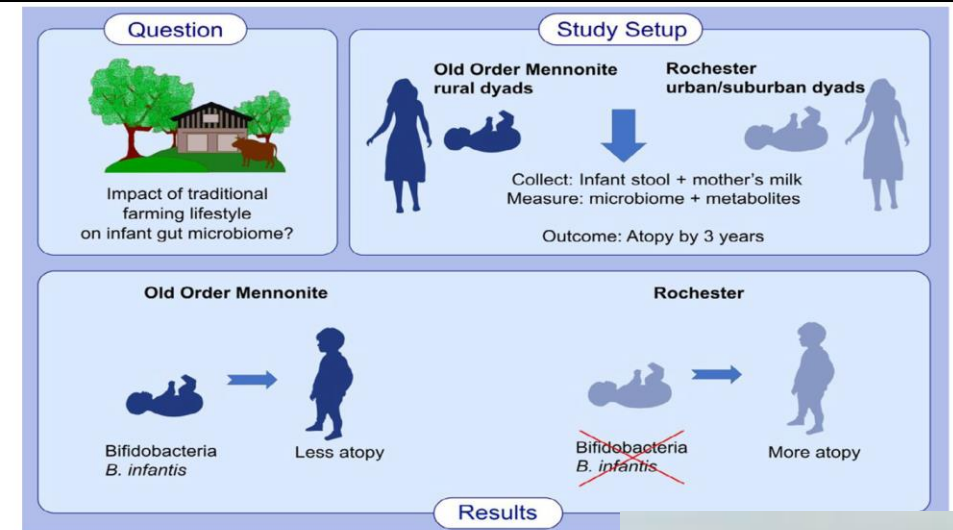
Received: 8 December 2020 | Revised: 16 March 2021 | Accepted: 24 March 2021
DOI: 10.1111/all.14877

ORIGINAL ARTICLE
Food Allergy and Gastrointestinal Disease

Seppo et al 2021

Allergy WILEY

Infant gut microbiome is enriched with *Bifidobacterium longum* ssp. *infantis* in Old Order Mennonites with traditional farming lifestyle



K. Jarvinen-Seppo
U. Rochester



Is supplemented *B. longum* subsp.
infantis competitive *in situ*?

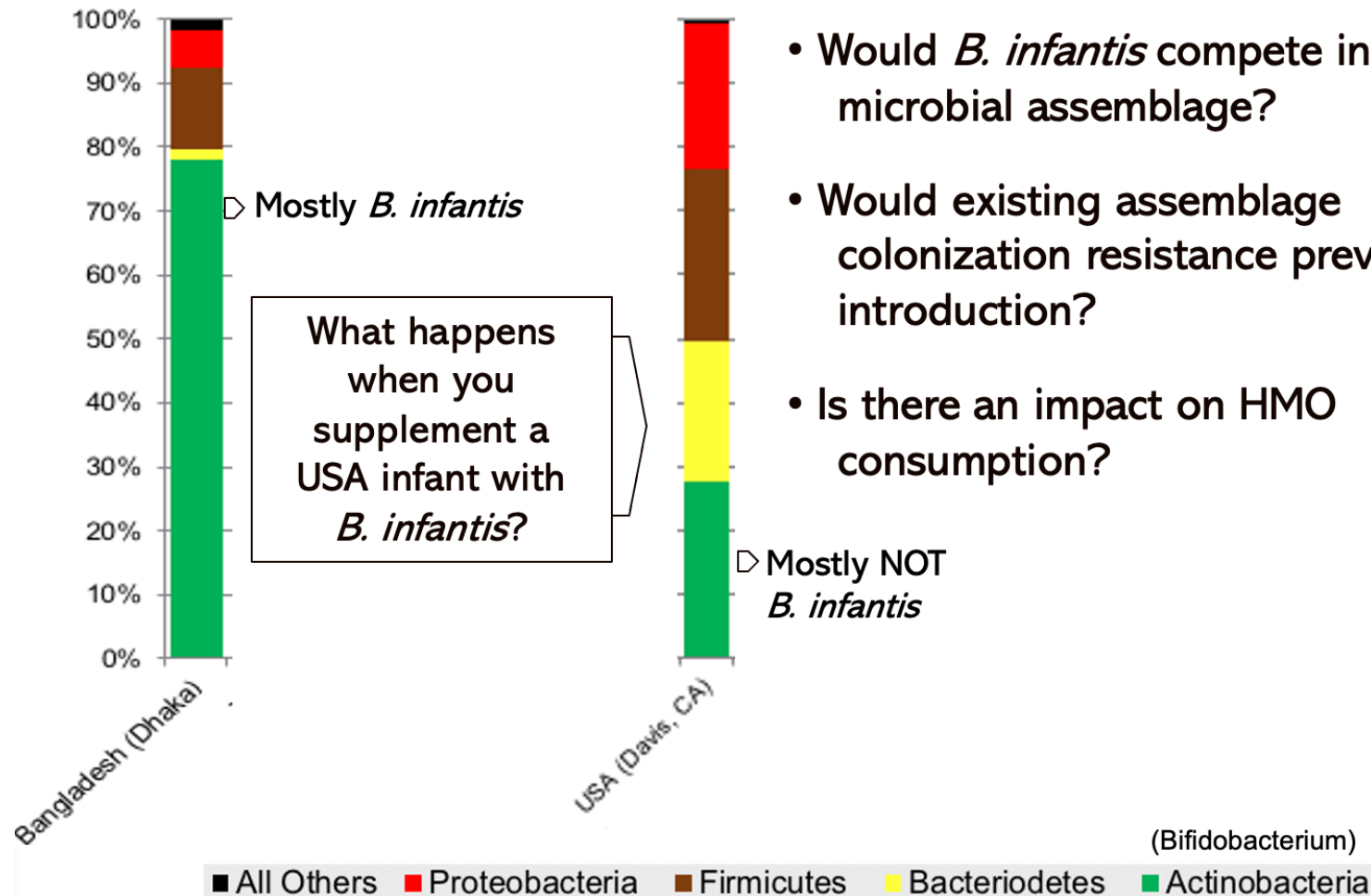
Can we establish bifidobacterial populations in human milk-fed baby by probiotic supplementation?

H. Tissier



Not a new idea. In 1906 Tissier proposed putting bifidobacteria from infants who were “colonized” into infants who were not (i.e. “dysbiotic”)

Tissier H. 1906. C.R. Soc. Biol. 60:359–361



Supplemented *B. infantis* dominates and colonizes breast-fed infants

THE JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS • www.jpeds.com

2013

ORIGINAL
ARTICLES

A Comparison of Two Probiotic Strains of Bifidobacteria in Premature Infants

Mark A. Underwood, MD, MAS^{1,2}, Karen M. Kalanetra, PhD^{2,3}, Nicholas A. Bokulich, MS^{2,3}, Zachery T. Lewis, BS^{2,3},
Majid Mimiran, MD, PhD¹, Daniel J. Tancredi, PhD¹, and David A. Mills, PhD^{2,3}

- Dramatic domination and **persistence** of *B. infantis* with breast feeding
- Dramatic reduction in Enterobacteriaceae and Bacteroidaceae
- Reduction in endotoxin (LPS), pro-inflammatory cytokines & calprotectin



2017

Persistence of Supplemented *Bifidobacterium longum* subsp. *infantis* EVC001 in Breastfed Infants

Steven A. Frese,^a Andra A. Hutton,^a Lindsey N. Contreras,^a
Claire A. Shaw,^a Michelle C. Palumbo,^a Giorgio Casaburi,^a Gege Xu,^b
Jasmine C. C. Davis,^b Carlito B. Lebrilla,^{b,c} Bethany M. Henrick,^{c,d}
Samara L. Freeman,^a Daniela Barile,^{c,d} J. Bruce German,^{c,d} David A. Mills,^{c,d,e}
Jennifer T. Smilowitz,^{c,d} Mark A. Underwood^{c,f}

Is there a clinical health benefit to *B. infantis* supplementation?

ORIGINAL
ARTICLES

2022

www.jpeds.com • THE JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS



Bifidobacterium longum subsp. *infantis* EVC001 Administration Is Associated with a Significant Reduction in the Incidence of Necrotizing Enterocolitis in Very Low Birth Weight Infants

Joseph Tobias, MD, MA¹, Amy Olyaei, BS², Bryan Laraway, MS³, Brian K. Jordan, MD, PhD², Stephanie L. Dickinson, MS⁴, Lilian Golzarri-Arroyo, MS⁴, Elizabeth Fialkowski, MD¹, Arthur Owora, MPH, PhD⁴, and Brian Scottoline, MD, PhD²

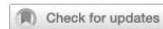


Journal of Perinatology

2024

www.nature.com/jp

ARTICLE OPEN



Bifidobacterium longum subsp. *infantis* (EVC001) is associated with reduced incidence of necrotizing enterocolitis stage ≥ 2 and bloody stools in premature babies

Kristin Sohn^{1,2,✉}, Victoria Palacios³ and Reese Clark⁴

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SCIENCE TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE | RESEARCH ARTICLE 2022

GUT MICROBIOTA

Bifidobacterium infantis treatment promotes weight gain in Bangladeshi infants with severe acute malnutrition

Michael J. Barratt^{1,2,3,§}, Sharika Nuzhat^{4,§}, Kazi Ahsan^{1,2,§}, Steven A. Frese^{5,6,†}, Aleksandr A. Arzamasov⁷, Shafiqul Alam Sarker⁴, M. Munirul Islam⁴, Parag Palit⁴, Md Ridwan Islam⁴, Matthew C. Hibberd^{1,2,3}, Swetha Nakshatri^{1,2}, Carrie A. Cowardin^{1,2||}, Janaki L. Guruge^{1,2}, Alexandra E. Byrne^{1,2}, Siddarth Venkatesh^{1,2,3}, Vinaik Sundaresan^{1,2}, Bethany Henrick^{5,6}, Rebecca M. Duar⁵, Ryan D. Mitchell⁵, Giorgio Casaburi⁵, Johann Pramps⁵, Robin Flannery⁵, Mustafa Mahfuz⁴, Dmitry A. Rodionov^{7,8}, Andrei L. Osterman⁷, David Kyle⁵, Tahmeed Ahmed^{4,‡}, Jeffrey I. Gordon^{1,2,3,*‡}

HMO-consuming bifidobacteria are more routinely included in probiotic formulations for infants/premies receiving human milk

GUT MICROBES
2023, VOL. 15, NO. 1, 2192458
<https://doi.org/10.1080/19490976.2023.2192458>



REVIEW

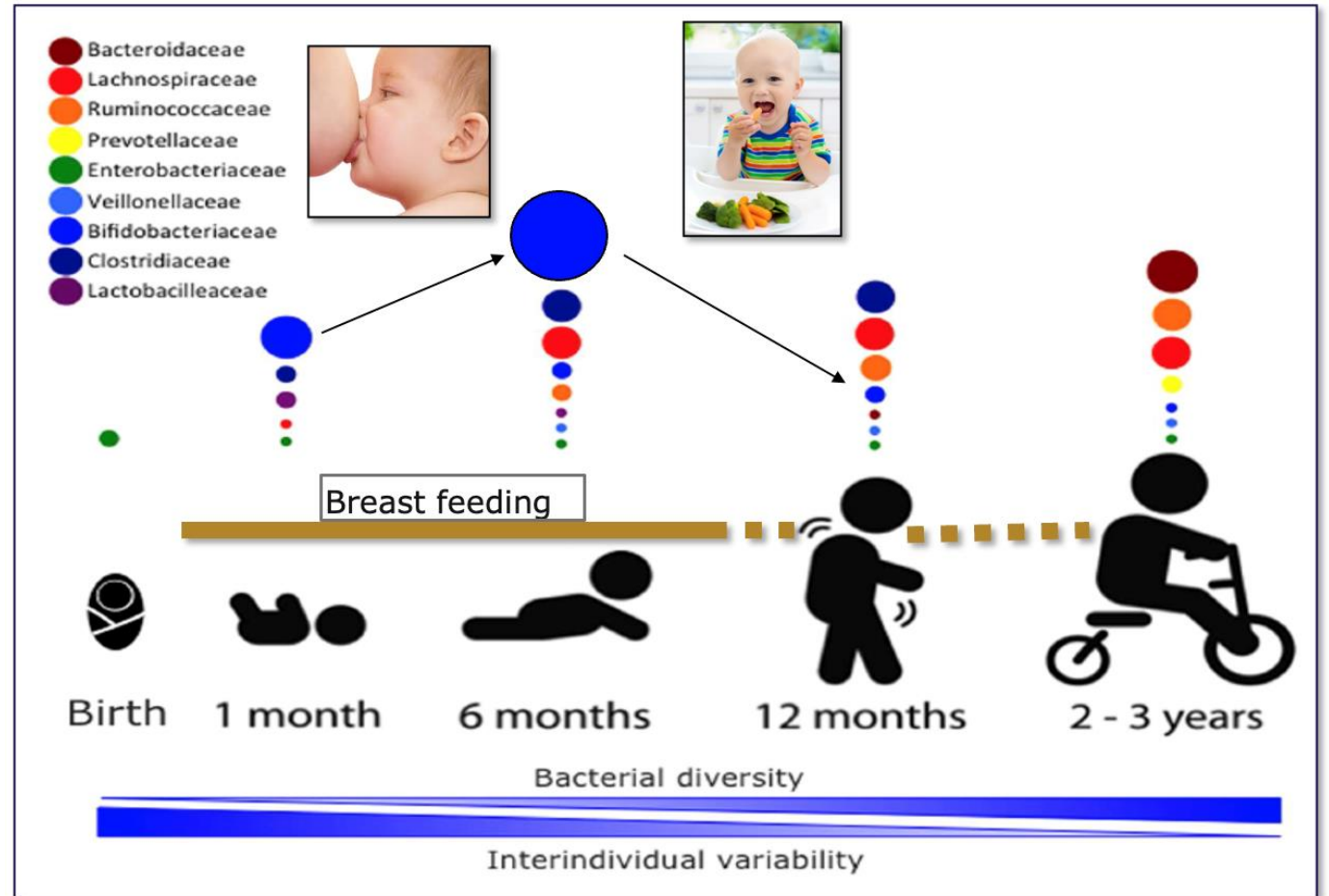
 OPEN ACCESS  Check for updates

Translating neonatal microbiome science into commercial innovation: metabolism of human milk oligosaccharides as a basis for probiotic efficacy in breast-fed infants

David A. Mills ^{a,b,c}, J. Bruce German^{a,c}, Carlito B. Lebrilla^{c,d,e}, and Mark A. Underwood^{c,f}

^aDepartment of Food Science and Technology, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, United States; ^bDepartment of Viticulture and Enology, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, United States; ^cFoods for Health Institute, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, United States; ^dDepartment of Chemistry, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, United States; ^eDepartment of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, United States; ^fDivision of Neonatology, Department of Pediatrics, University of California-Davis, Sacramento, CA, United States

What about weaning?

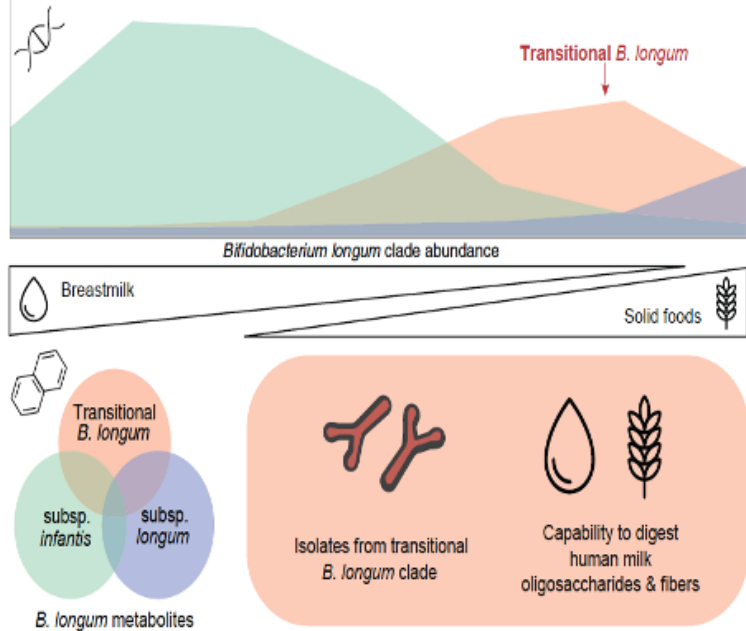


A distinct clade of *Bifidobacterium longum* in the gut of Bangladeshi children thrives during weaning

Graphical abstract

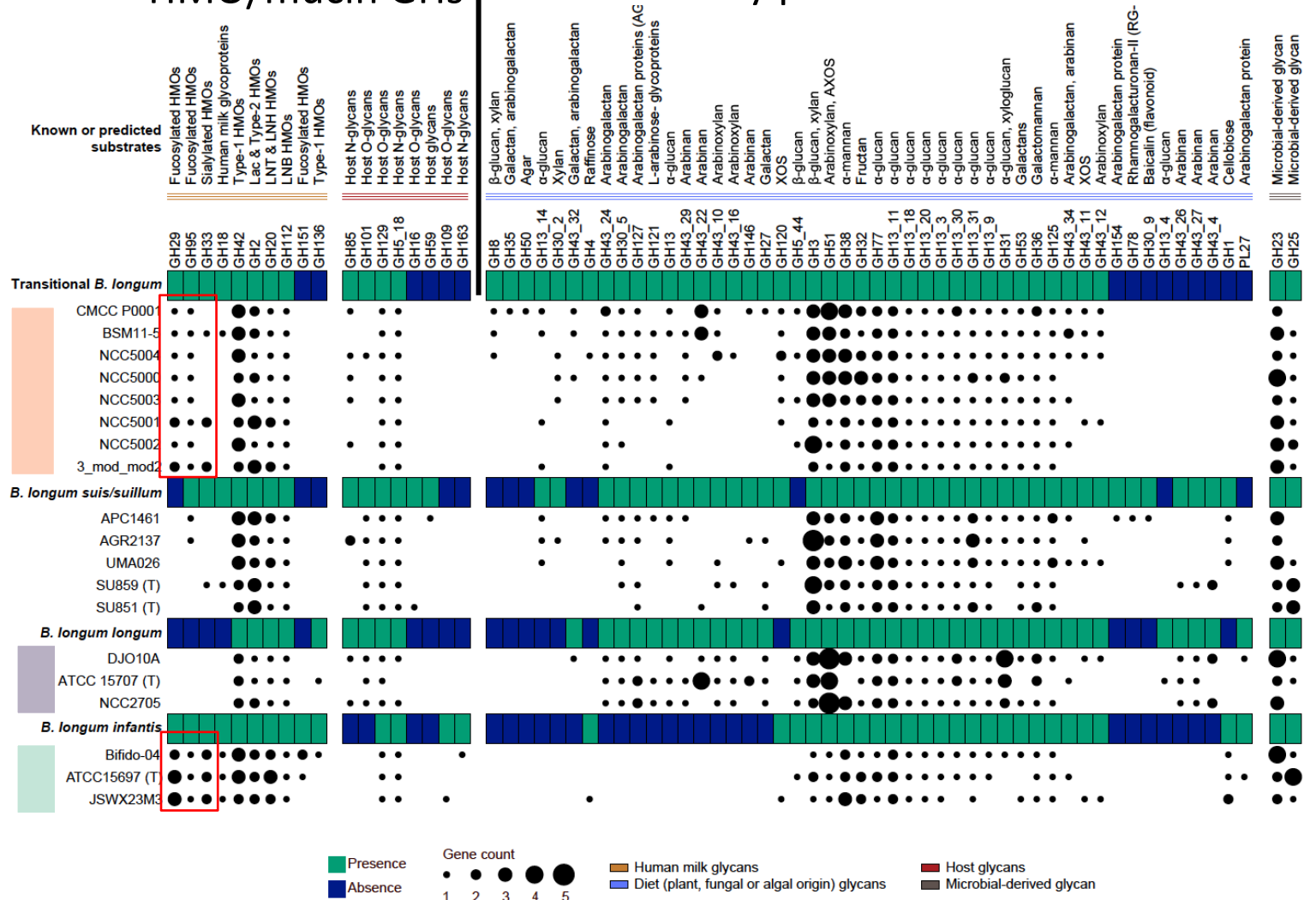
Authors

Microbial diversity in early life & gut metabolism



HMO/mucin GHs

Mostly plant fiber GHs



Cell

2022

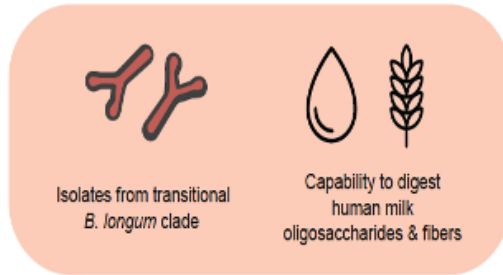
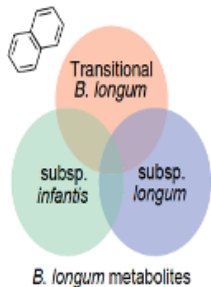
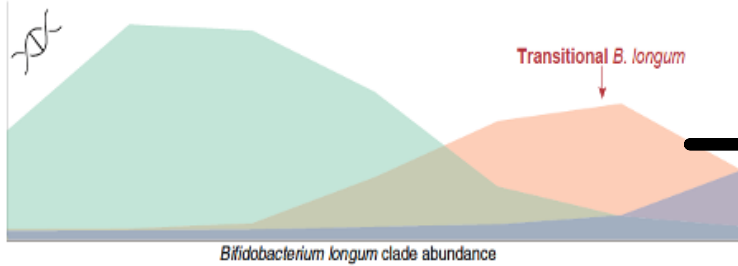
Article

A distinct clade of *Bifidobacterium longum* in the gut of Bangladeshi children thrives during weaning

Graphical abstract

Authors

Microbial diversity in early life & gut metabolism



SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

A novel gene cluster allows preferential utilization of fucosylated milk oligosaccharides in *Bifidobacterium longum* subsp. *longum* SC596

Received: 24 May 2016
Accepted: 15 September 2016
Published: 19 October 2016

Daniel Garrido^{1,2,3}, Santiago Ruiz-Moyano^{1,2,1}, Nina Kirmiz^{1,2}, Jasmine C. Davis^{2,4}, Sarah M. Totten^{2,4}, Danielle G. Lemay^{2,5}, Juan A. Ugalde⁶, J. Bruce German^{2,7}, Carlito B. Lebrilla^{2,4} & David A. Mills^{1,2,7}



Variation in Consumption of Human Milk Oligosaccharides by Infant Gut-Associated Strains of *Bifidobacterium breve*

Santiago Ruiz-Moyano,^{a,d} Sarah M. Totten,^{b,d} Daniel A. Garrido,^{a,d*} Jennifer T. Smilowitz,^{c,d} J. Bruce German,^{c,d} Carlito B. Lebrilla,^{b,d} David A. Mills^{a,c,d}
Departments of Viticulture and Enology,^a Chemistry,^b and Food Science and Technology^c and Foods for Health Institute,^d University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA



Applied and Environmental Microbiology[®]

FOOD MICROBIOLOGY
January 2022 Volume 88 Issue 2 e01707-21
<https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.01707-21>

Fucosylated Human Milk Oligosaccharide Foraging within the Species *Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum* Is Driven by Glycosyl Hydrolase Content and Specificity

Guy Shani^{a,*}, Jennifer L. Hoeflinger^{a,§}, Britta E. Heiss^{a,◇}, Chad F. Masarweh^a, Jules A. Larke^b, Nick M. Jensen^a, Saumya Wickramasinghe^a, Jasmine C. Davis^c, Elisha Goonatileke^c, Amr El-Hawiet^{d,e}, Linh Nguyen^e, John S. Klassen^e, Carolyn M. Slupsky^{b,f}, Carlito B. Lebrilla^{c,f}, David A. Mills^g ^{a,f,g}

Katayama



Van Sinderen



Hall



Schwab
Lecroix

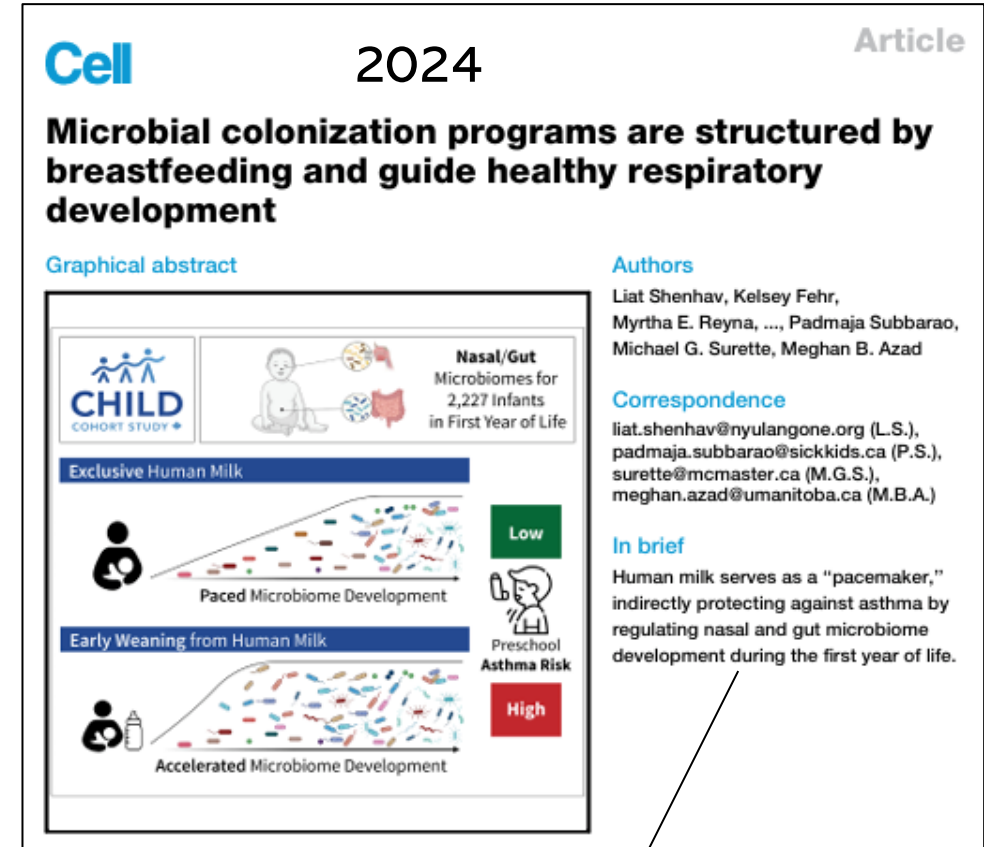


GH = glycosyl hydrolase

Prolonged breastfeeding enabling persistence of bifidobacterial populations is associated with health outcomes

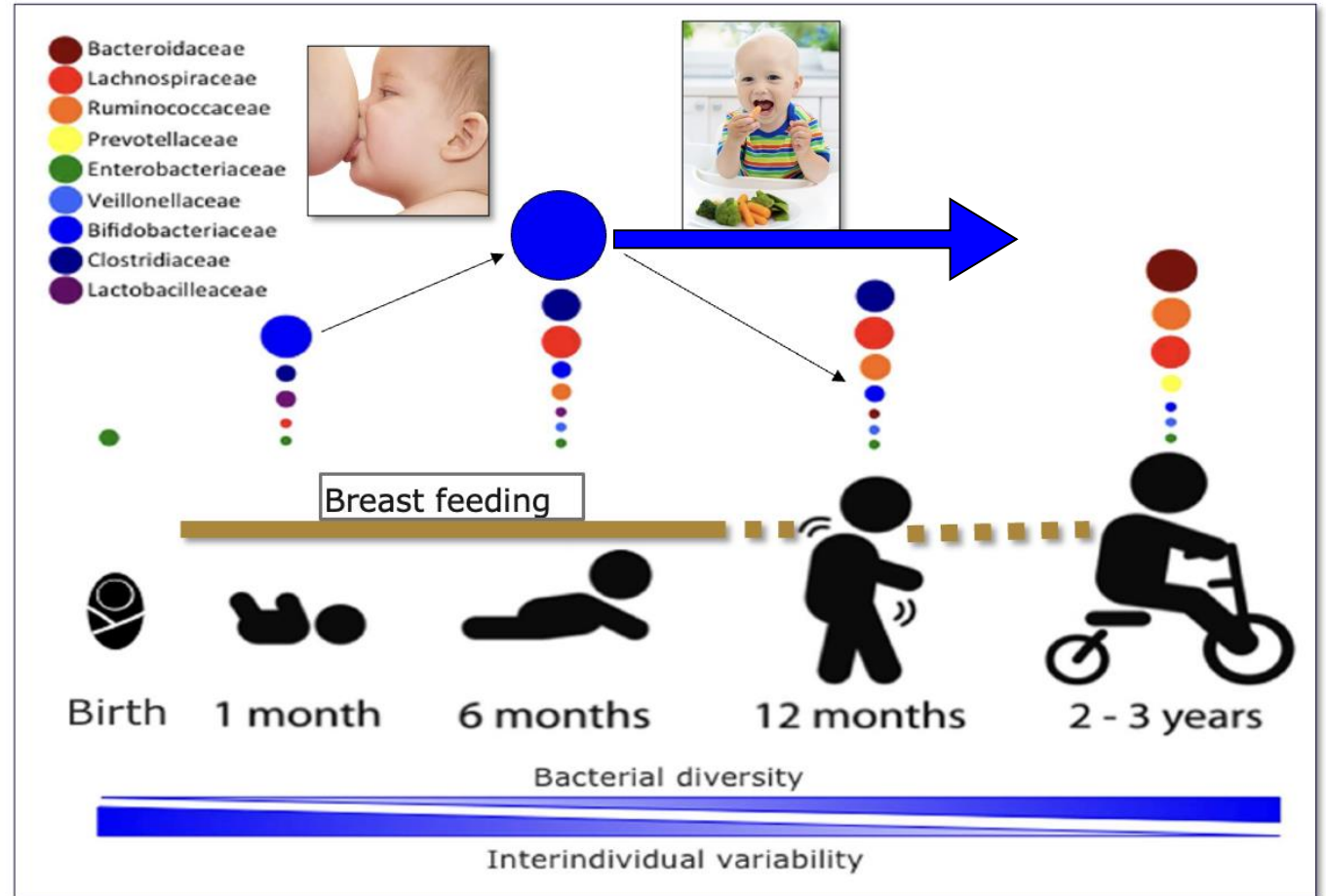


“...cessation of breast-feeding, rather than introduction of solid food, being required for maturation into an adult-like microbiota.”



Human milk serves as a “pacemaker,” indirectly protecting against asthma by regulating nasal and gut microbiome development during the first year of life

Can we extend bifidobacteria more into weaning?



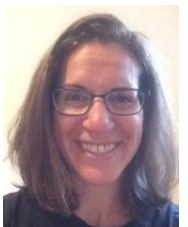
Synbiotic HMO+bifidobacterial strain overcomes colonization resistance in a healthy adult mouse



Helen Raybould



Britta Heiss



Amy Ehrlich

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN A novel gene cluster allows preferential utilization of fucosylated milk oligosaccharides in *Bifidobacterium longum* subsp. *longum* SC596

Received: 24 May 2016
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AEM
Journals Online

Variation in Consumption of Human Milk Oligosaccharides by Infant Gut-Associated Strains of *Bifidobacterium breve*

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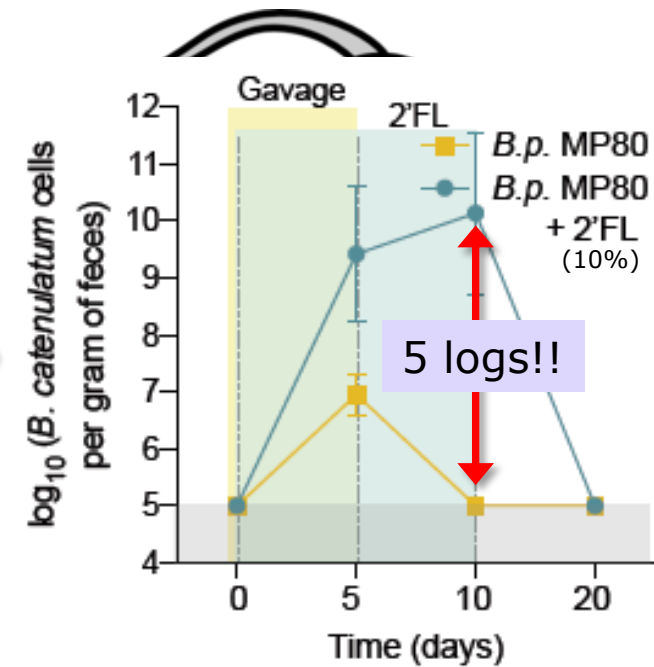
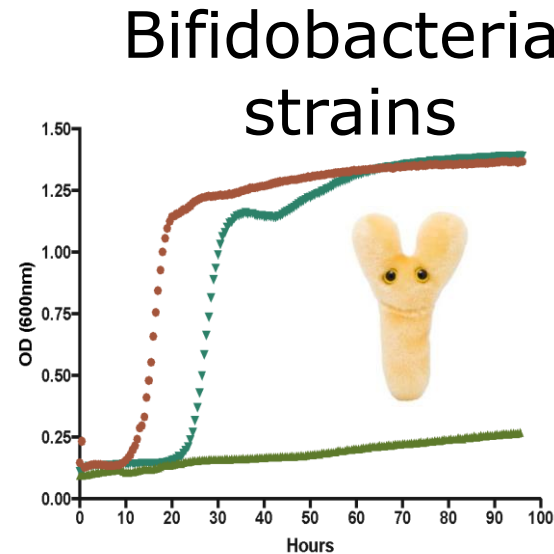
Departments of ^aViticulture and Enology, ^bChemistry, ^cand Food Science and Technology, and ^dFoods for Health Institute, ^eUniversity of California, Davis, California, USA

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY Applied and Environmental Microbiology

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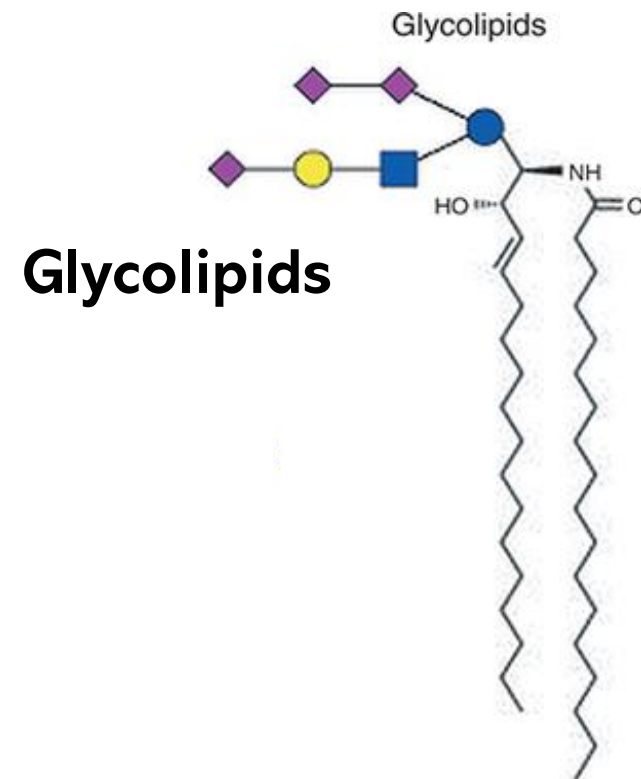
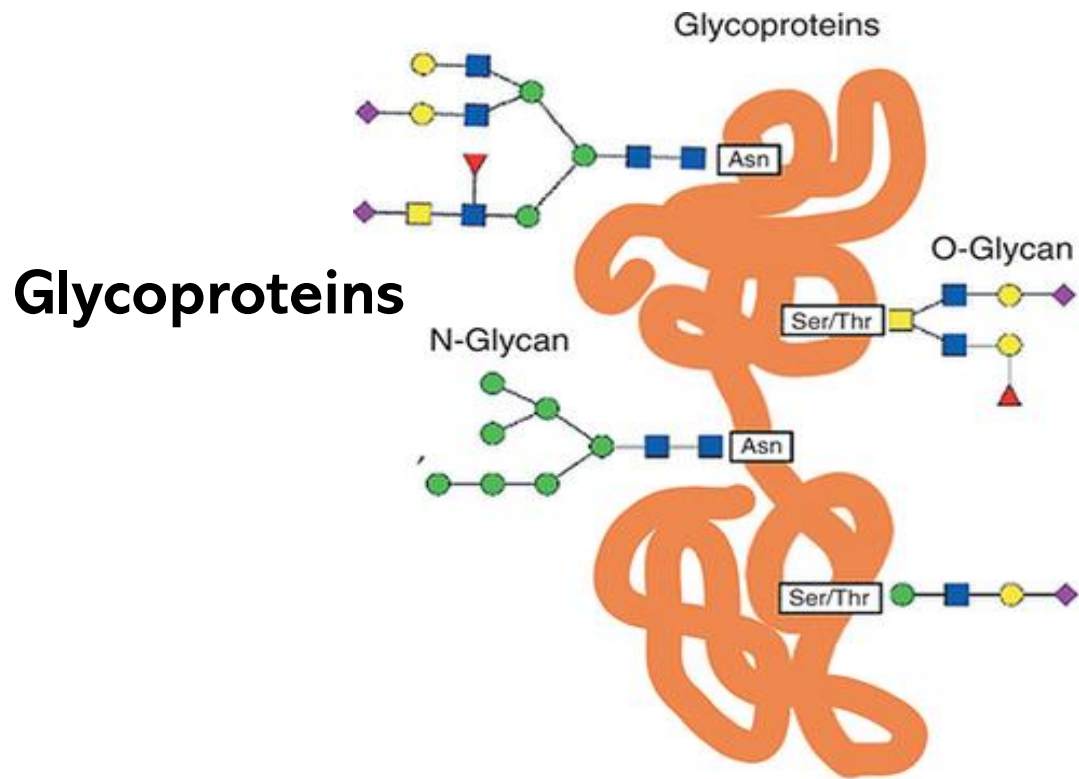
Fucosylated Human Milk Oligosaccharide Foraging within the Species *Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum* Is Driven by Glycosyl Hydrolase Content and Specificity

Guy Shani^{a,1}, Jennifer L. Hoeflinger^{a,5}, Britta E. Heiss^{a,2}, Chad F. Masarweh^a, Jules A. Larke^b, Nick M. Jensen^a, Saumya Wickramasinghe^a, Jasmine C. Davis^c, Elisha Goonatilleke^c, Amr El-Hawiet^{d,e}, Linh Nguyen^a, John S. Klassen^a, Carolyn M. Slupsky^{b,f}, Carlito B. Lebrilla^{c,f}, David A. Mills^{a,f,g}

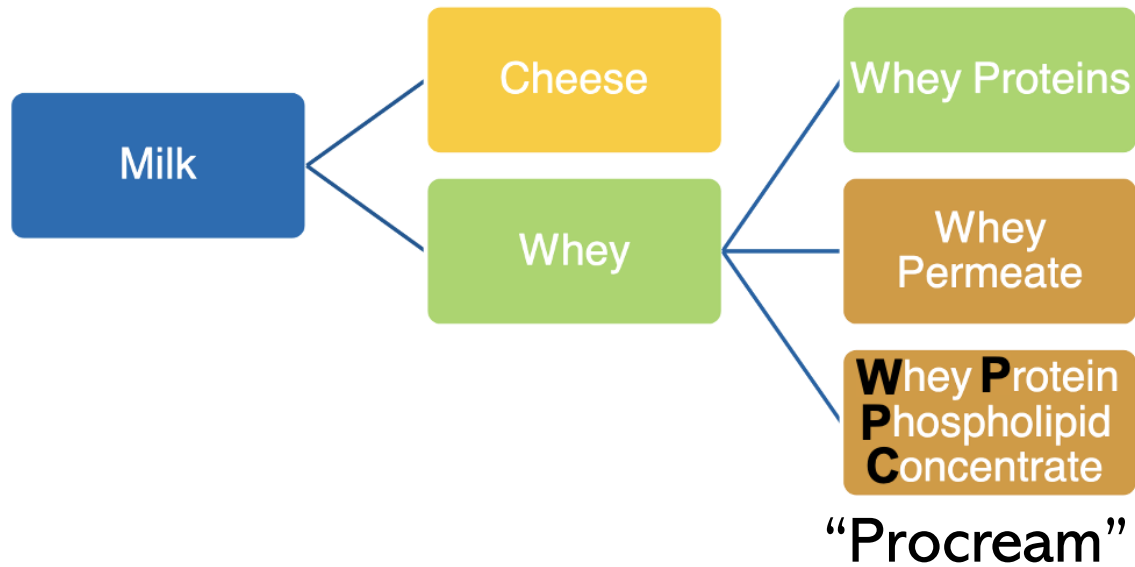


WT mouse
Fed mice normal chow

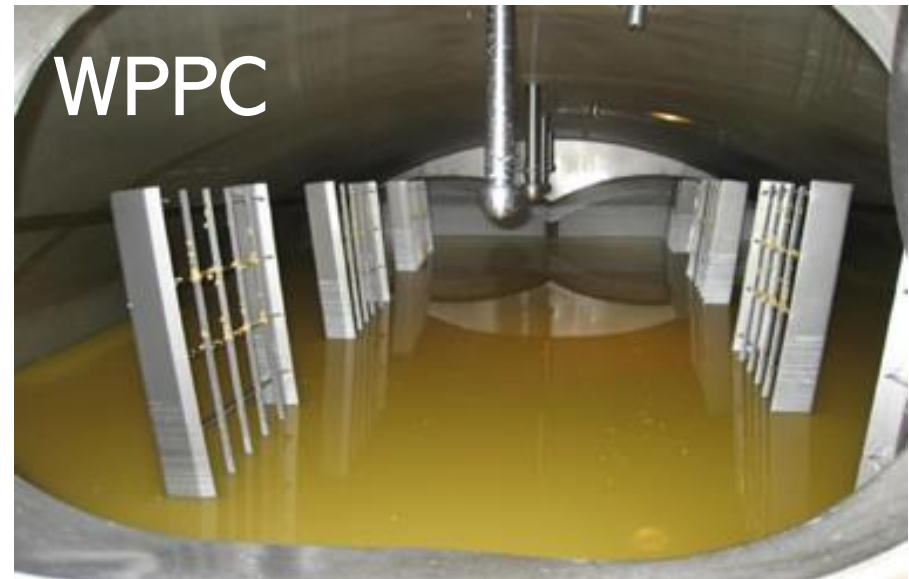
Can we promote a better weaning with a better understanding of **milk glycoconjugates** to facilitate greater persistence of bifidobacterial species



Can we improve weaning by enriching more bifidobacterial fermentation of **milk glycoconjugates**?



- >30M tons/year worldwide
- Current Uses: Animal feed, Ingredients for processed foods



Ameer Taha, Ph.D.

Professor

Food Science and Technology

☎ (530) 752-7096 | ✉ ataha@ucdavis.edu |
📄 Google Scholar | 📄 ResearchGate



Daniela Barile, Ph.D.

Professor and Chemist

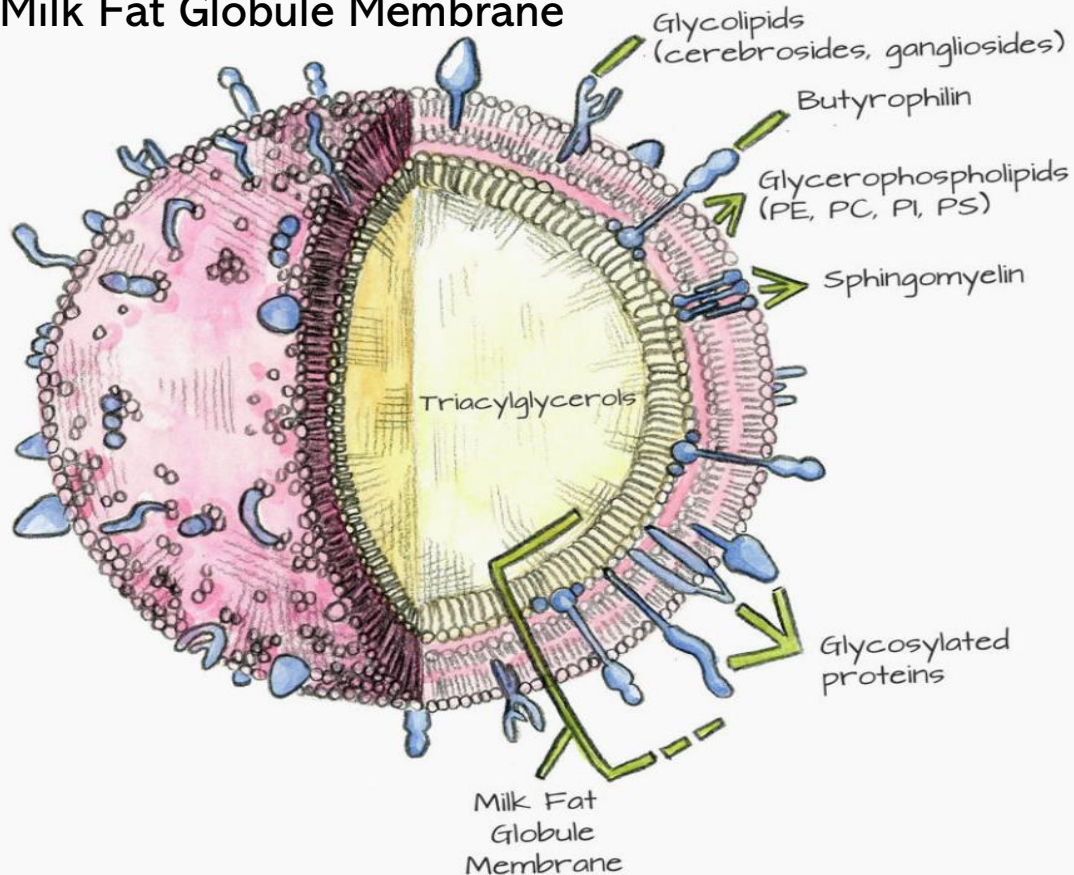
Food Science and Technology

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✉ dbarile@ucdavis.edu | 🌐 Website | 📄 Google Scholar |
📄 ResearchGate



WPPC contains milk fat globule membrane (MFGM) fraction from bovine milk

Milk Fat Globule Membrane



Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy 196 (2026) 119009



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bioph



Milk fat-globules derived from whey protein phospholipid concentrate prevent high-fat diet induced cognitive impairment in wistar rats in a manner associated with increased brain neuronal connectivity and sphingolipid clearance

Duncan A. Sylvestre^{a,b}, Nuanyi Liang^{a,c}, James Guinto Galan^a, Amber Safar^a, Felipe de Costa Souza^a, Mitchell C. Bancks^a, Vedanth Sundaram^a, Brian W. Scott^d, Kasey Schalich^a, Michael Goodson^e, Jennifer M. Rutkowsky^e, Kristopher Galang^e, Gulustan Ozturk^f, David A. Mills^a, Daniela Barile^a, Ameer Y. Taha^{a,g,h,*}

➤ Promote cognitive function in aging (Calvo et al, 2024)

Ameer Taha, Ph.D.

Professor

Food Science and Technology

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Daniela Barile, Ph.D.

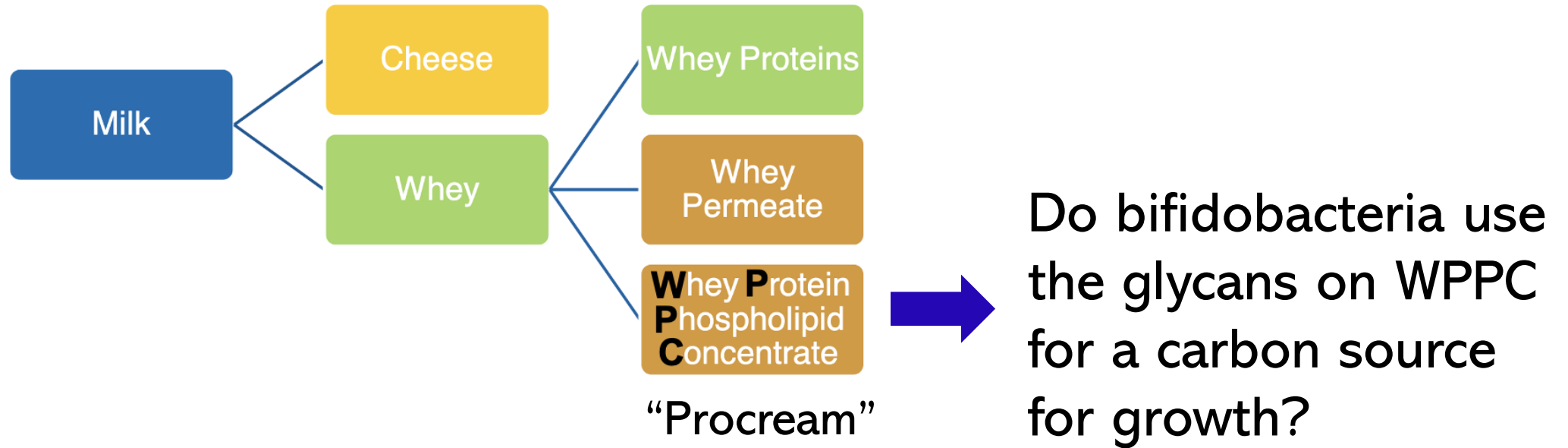
Professor and Chemist

Food Science and Technology

dbarile@ucdavis.edu | [ORCID](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1234-5678) | [Google Scholar](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=dbarile) | [ResearchGate](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Daniela-Barile)



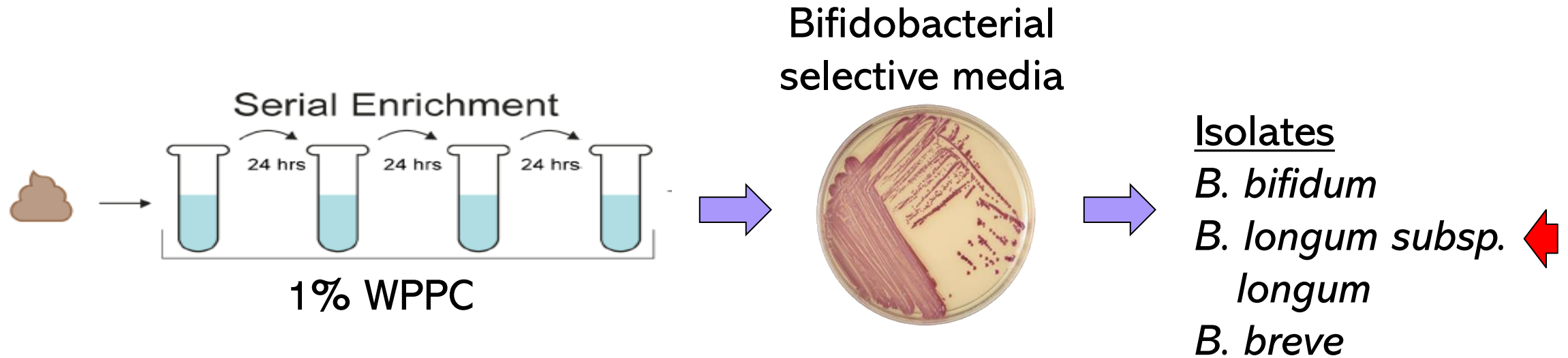
Do Bifidobacteria grow on WPPC?





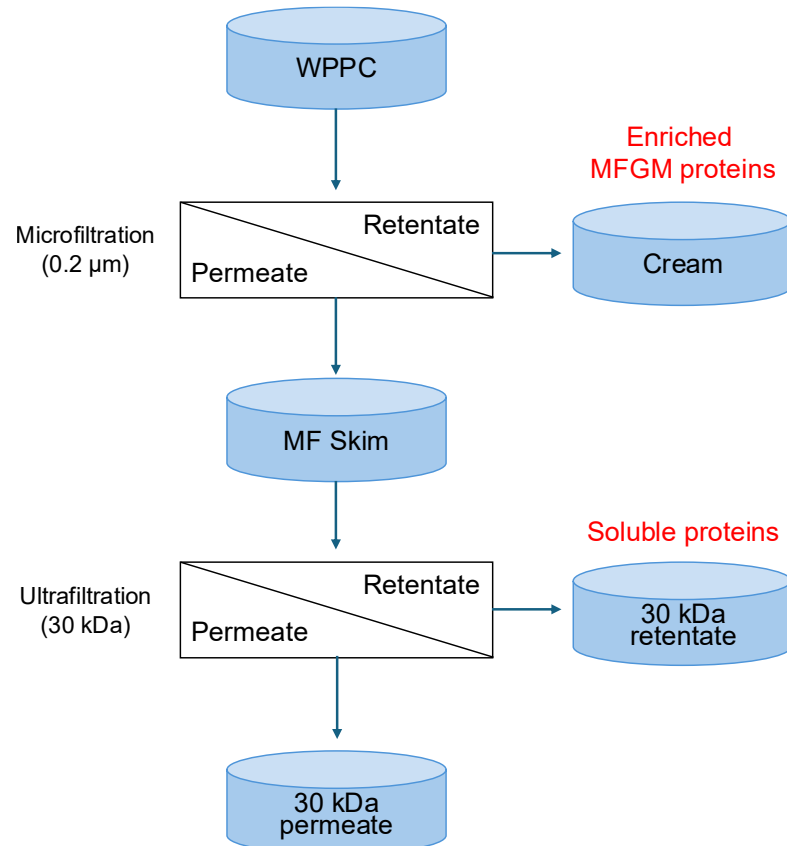
Dr. You-Tae Kim

Bifidobacterial fecal enrichments using WPPC

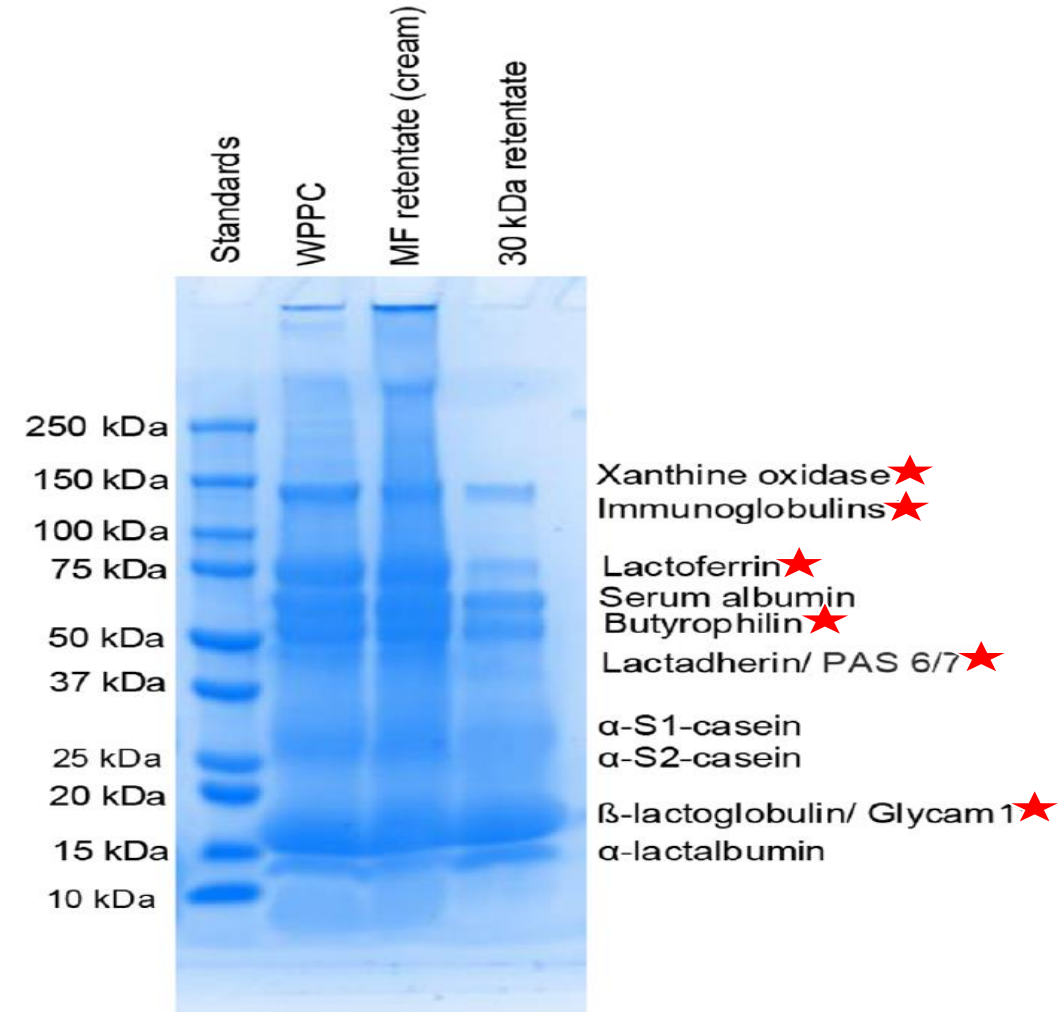




Prof D. Barile



WPPC fractionation



Growth of *Bifidobacterium* on WPPC fractions



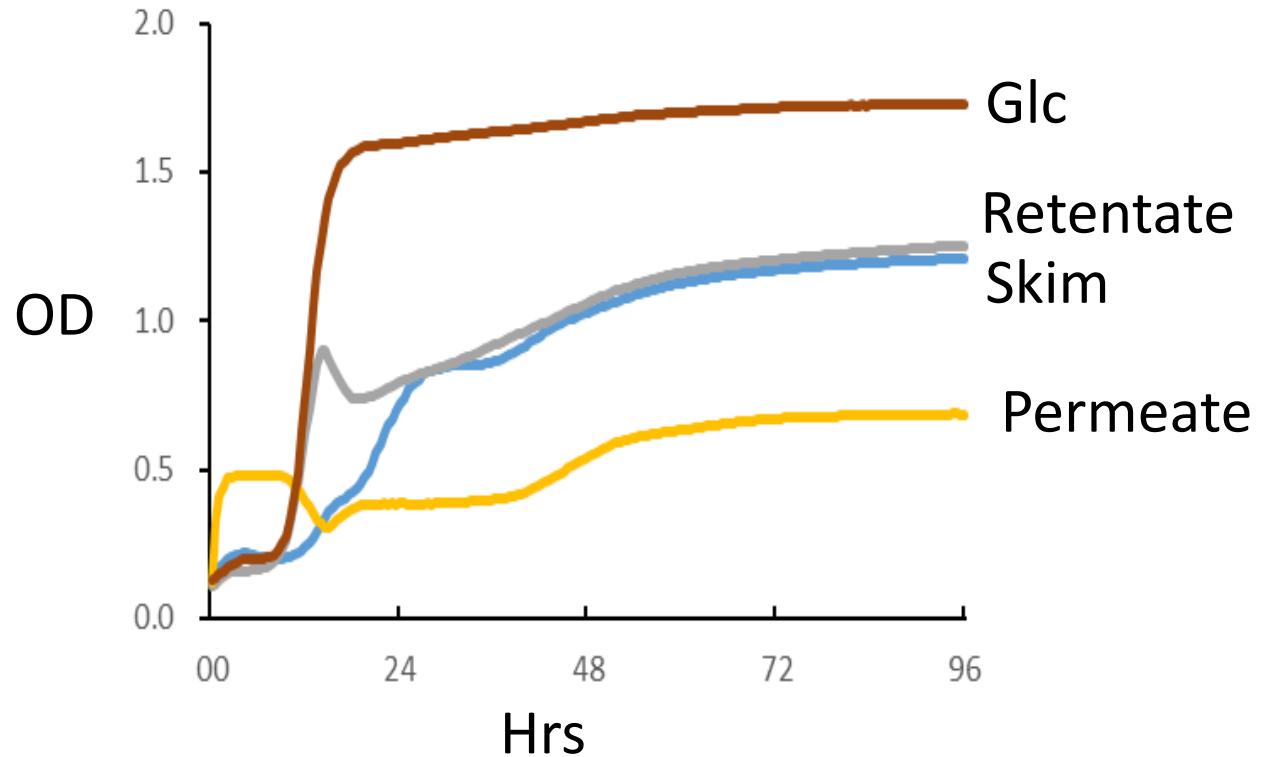
Dr. You-Tae Kim



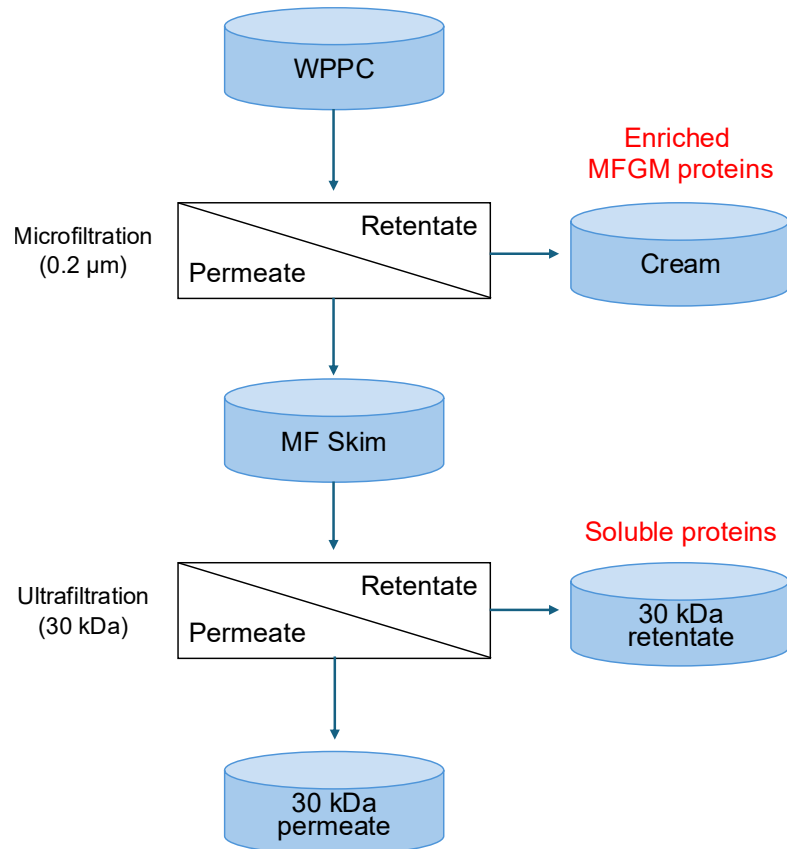
RMI



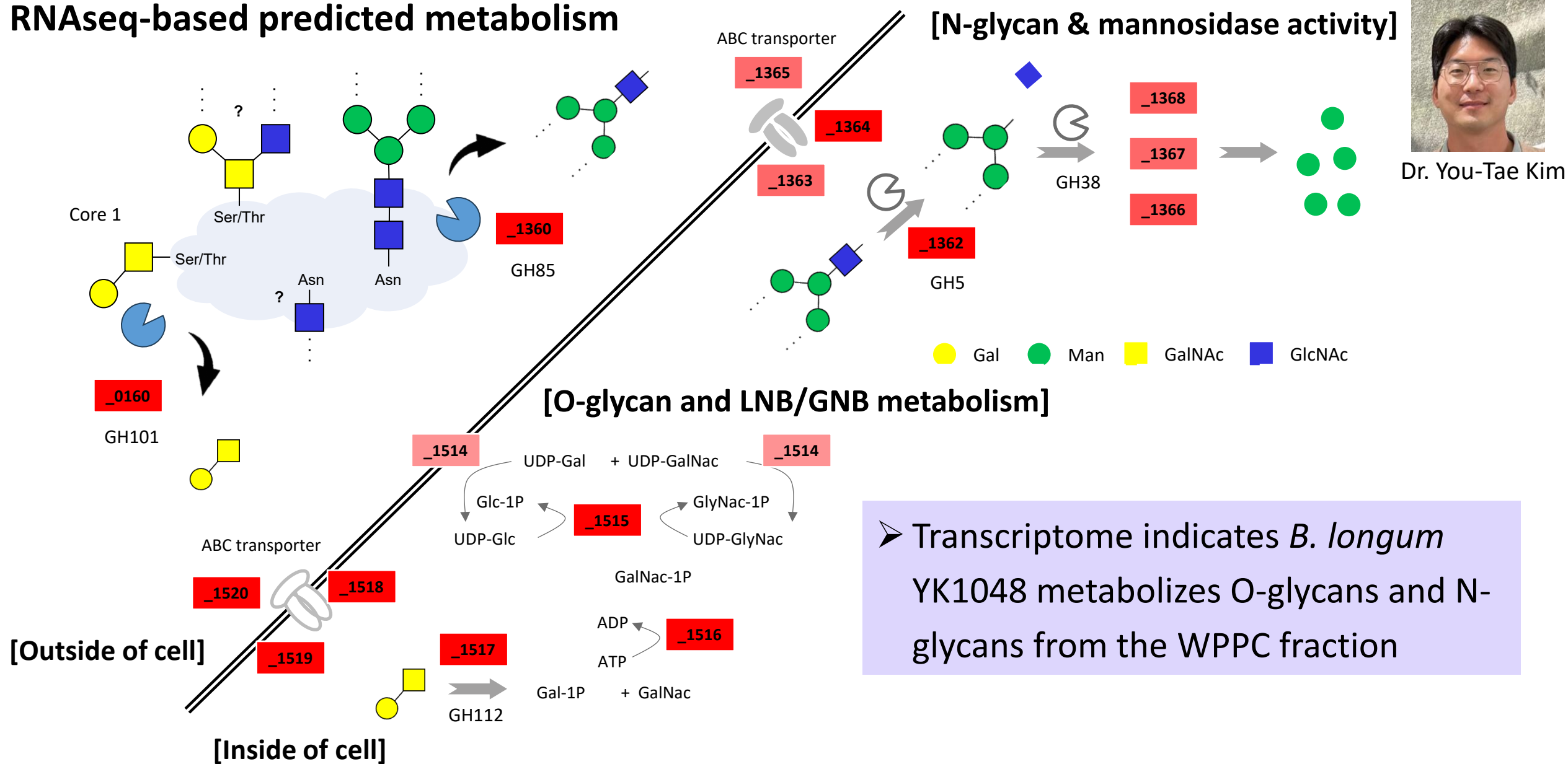
Bacterial growth *B. longum* ssp. *longum* YK1048



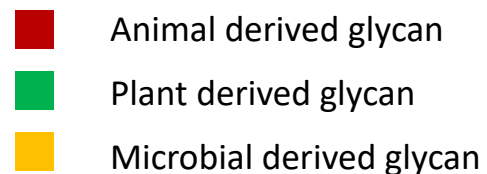
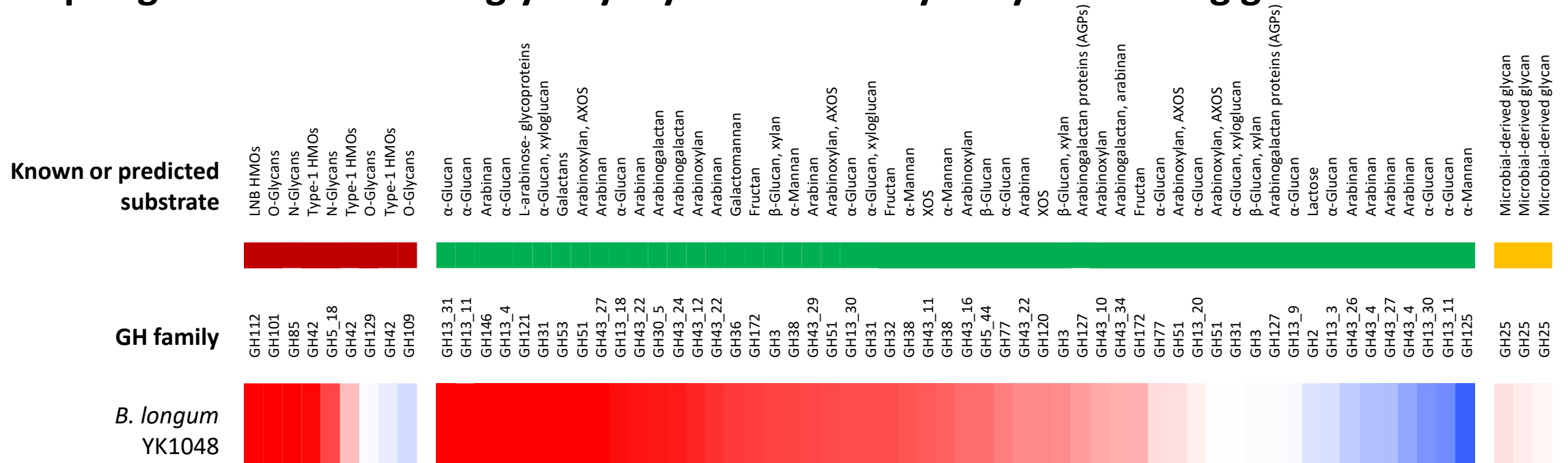
Prof. D. Barile



RNAseq-based predicted metabolism



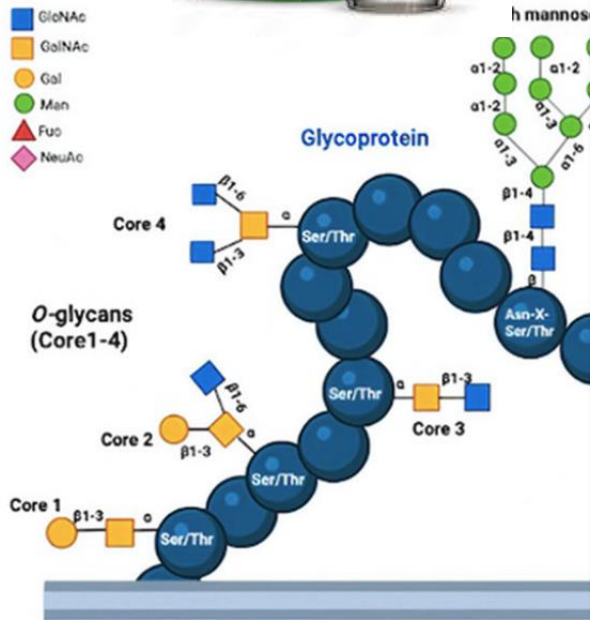
Up-regulation of various glycosyl hydrolase family enzymes during growth on WPPC



• **Plant related** glycan degrading enzymes were turned on by WPPC substrates!



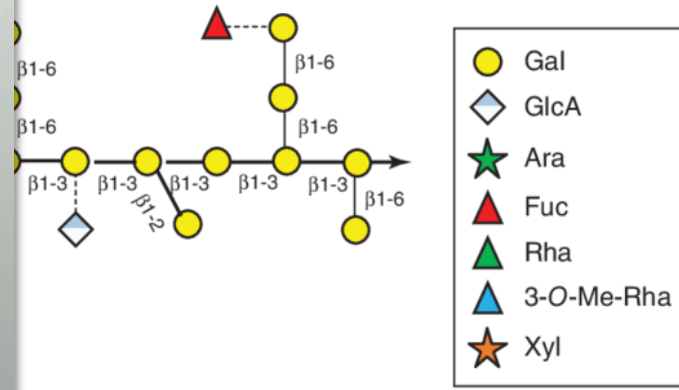
Milk



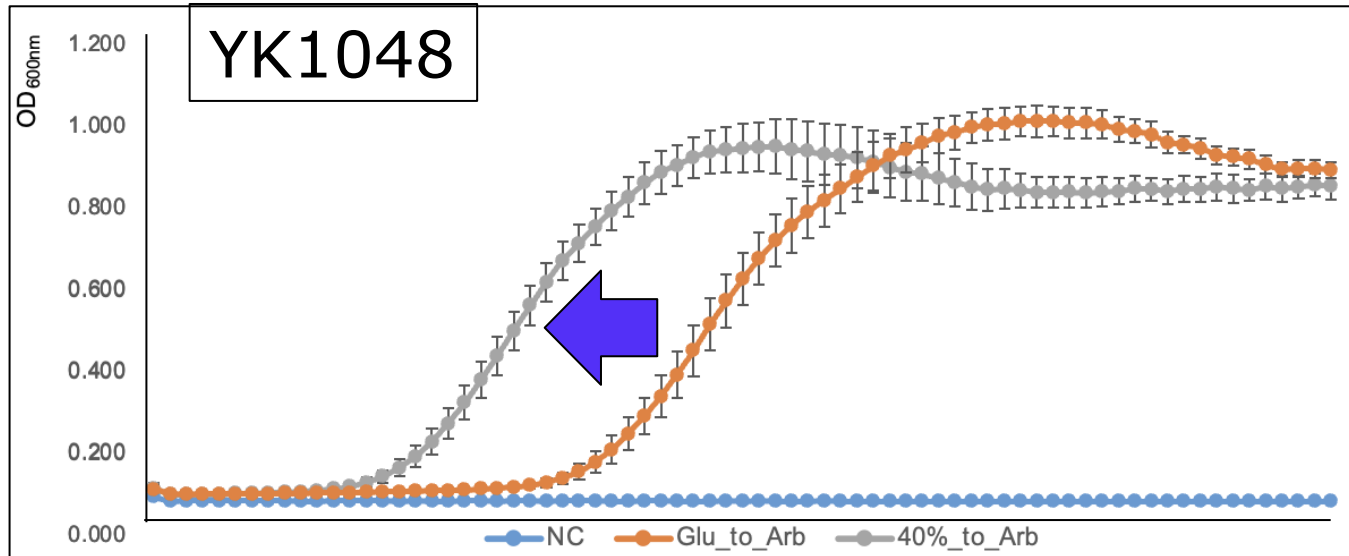
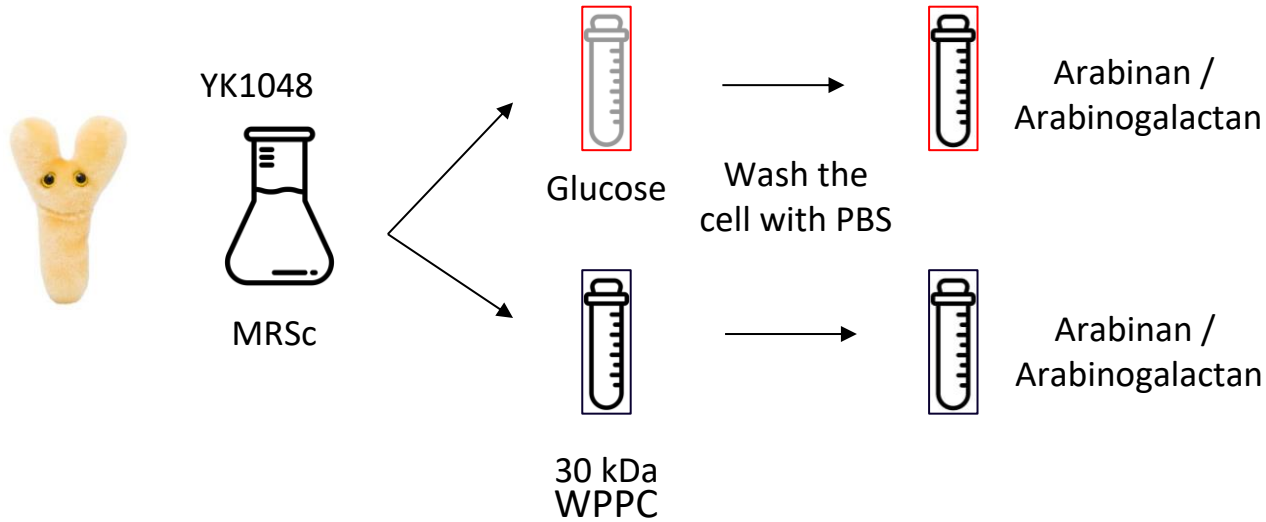
HOW TO START WEANING



Plant Glycans



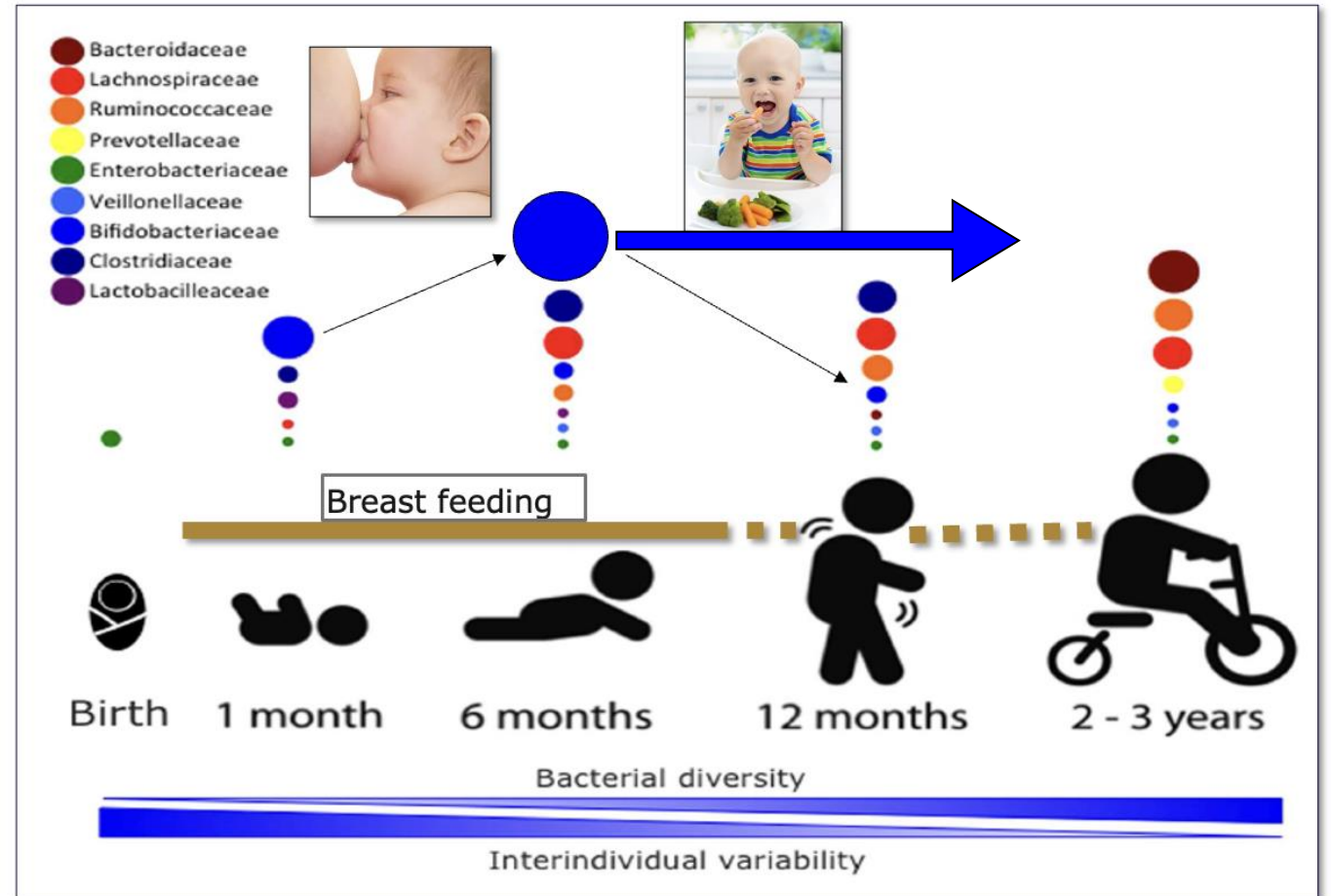
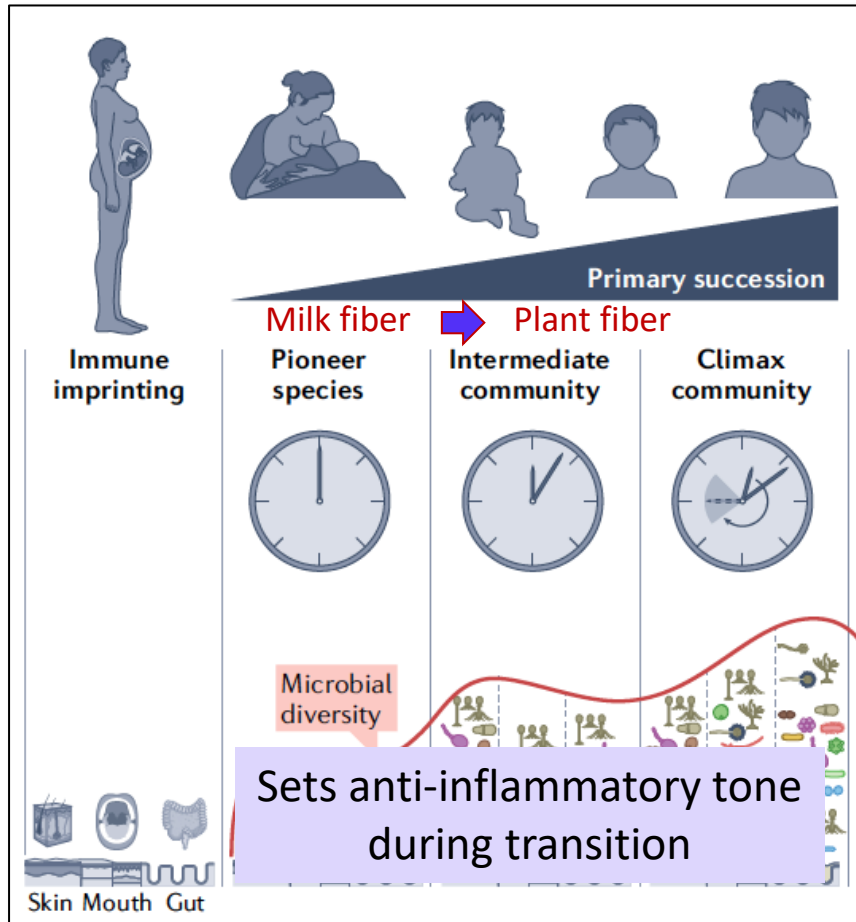
Pre-activation with 30 kDa WPPC fraction



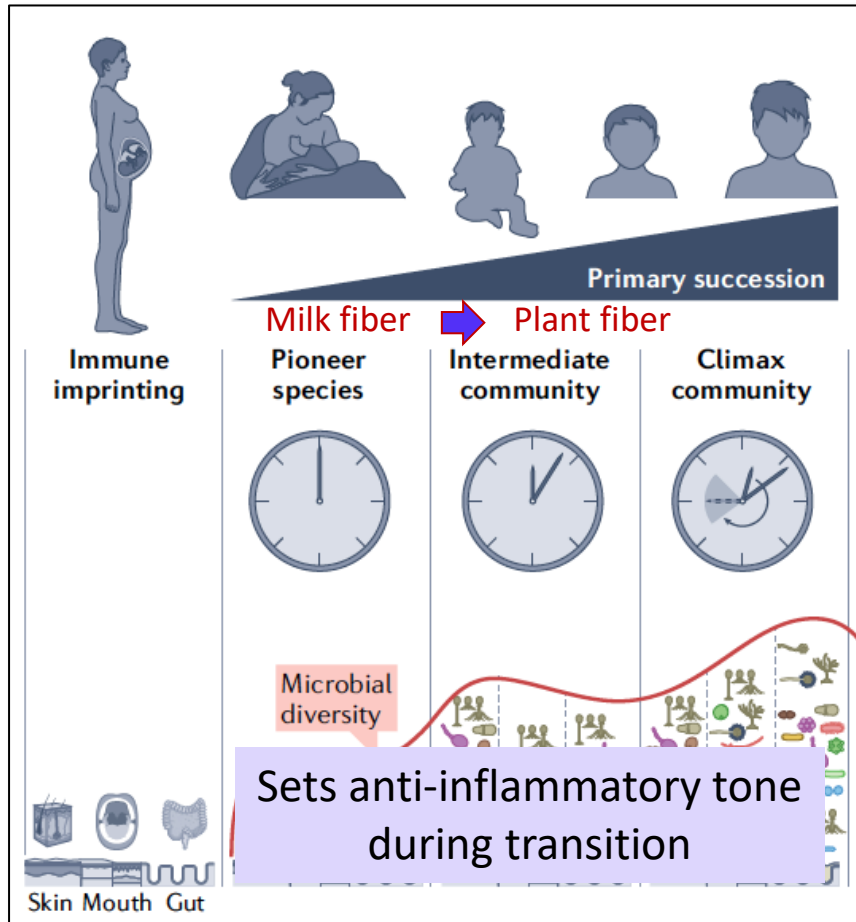
	Growth*		Pre-activation
	Arabinan	Arabino-galactan	
<i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i>			
<i>B. infantis</i> SC142	-	-	-
<i>B. infantis</i> ATCC 15697	-	-	-
<i>B. infantis</i> ATCC 25962	-	-	-
<i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i>			
<i>B. longum</i> ATCC 15707	+++	++	✓
<i>B. longum</i> DJO10A	+	+	✓
<i>B. longum</i> SC536	+++	++	✓
<i>B. longum</i> SC596	+++	++	✓
<i>B. longum</i> SW1209	+++	++	✓
<i>B. longum</i> YK1048	+++	++	✓
<i>B. bifidum</i>			
<i>B. bifidum</i> YK1043	-	-	-

*Optical density: +++, > 0.8; ++, > 0.6; +, > 0.2

Gut microbiome "transitions" represent a common challenge in early life – how could we mitigate those risks?



Gut microbiome “transitions” represent a common challenge in early life – how could we mitigate those risks?



Is weaning space an opportunity for Dairy to partner with Alternative Milks?

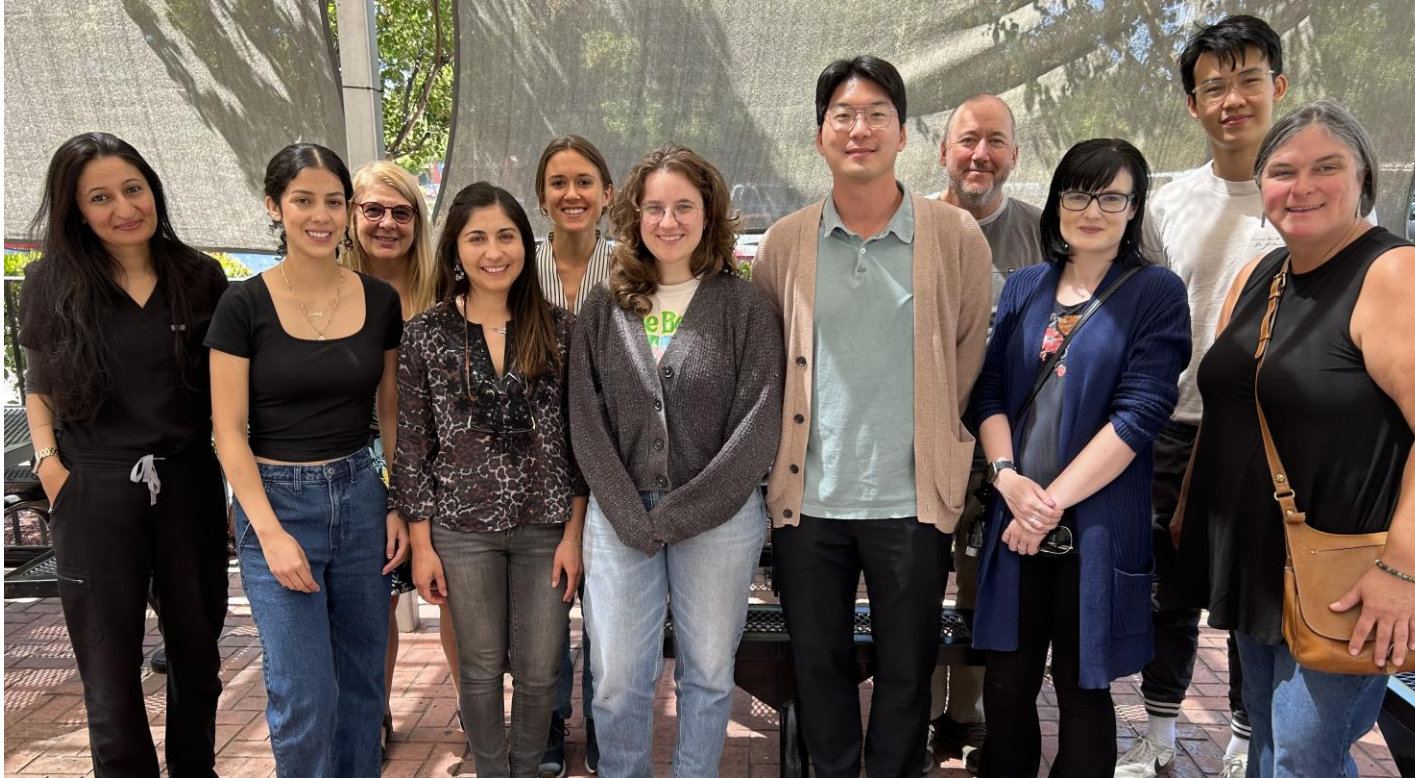


Do they have the right fiber?

Take home points....

- Milk “farms” that gut microbiota and provides a model of a food which expressly modulates the microbiota in a healthful way
- Specificity of that modulation is driven in part by glycan complexity and cognate bacterial catabolism
- *B. longum* subsp. *longum* strains are induced towards plant fiber consumption during growth on milk sugars
- Advances in food/fiber glycomics sets the stage for creation of novel weaning foods
- The collaborative, multi-disciplinary environment at UC Davis drives both discovery, innovation *and translation!*

Acknowledgements



Mills Lab Collaborators

Carlito Lebrilla (UCD)
Bruce German (UCD)
Daniela Barile (UCD)
Ishita Shah (UCD)
Helen Raybould (UCD)
Carolyn Slupsky (UCD)
Ameer Taha (UCD)

Current & former students working on glycans:

Julia Finestone, **You-Tae Kim**, **Britta Heiss**, Maria Maldonado-Gomez, Vanessa Castagna, Jassim Al-Oboudi, Chad Masarweh, Nick Jensen, Jinxin Liu, Diana Taft, Zach Lewis, Guy Shani, Nina Kirmiz, **Santiago Ruiz-Moyeno**, **Saumya Wickramasinghe**

Funding Acknowledgements



BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*



Arla Foods Ingredients
Discovering the wonders of whey 

Proof

It's in the pudding

Proof Pudding (patent pending) was founded in 2025 by Dr. Kasey Schalich and Jade Schoenfeld. Proof was created to support brain health through nutrition. Proof is indulgent while still being low in sugar, high in protein and a good source of fiber.



Excelerator
POWERED BY VENTUREFUEL

Proof

Dr. KASEY SCHALICH, Ph.D
CO-FOUNDER

JADE SCHOENFELD
CO-FOUNDER

REAL CALIFORNIA MILK

Understanding & Optimizing Fermented Foods for Improving Health



Maria Marco, Ph.D.

*Professor & Chair of the Food Science
Graduate Group
University of California at Davis*

Understanding and optimizing fermented foods for health: role of gut health

Maria Marco

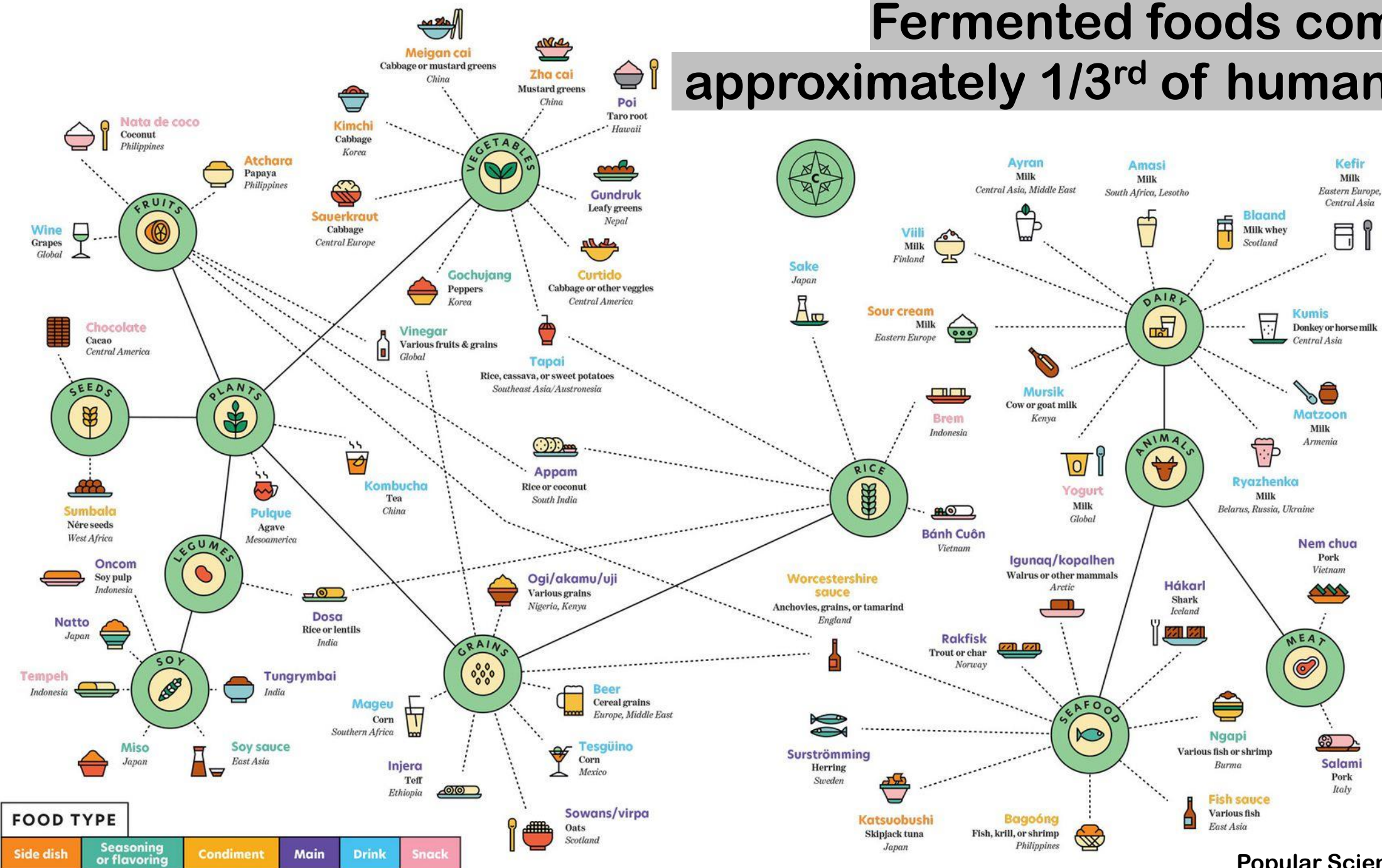
Professor, UC Davis
President, ISAPP board of directors
mmarco@ucdavis.edu

UC DAVIS
FOOD SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY



Photo: Karen Wang-Diggs

Fermented foods comprise approximately 1/3rd of human diets



Fermented foods are microbial gardens



Fermented foods: Foods and beverages made through desired **microbial** growth and enzymatic conversions of food components.



~ 50-80% microbial*

Fermented food microbes are responsible for

- ✓ Sensory attributes
- ✓ Shelf-life
- ✓ Safety
- ✓ Health promotion

* Based on average crop genome size and strain diversity predicted in fruit and vegetable fermentations

THE 13TH ANNUAL WHAT'S TRENDING IN NUTRITION SURVEY

THE TOP 10 SUPERFOODS 2025

Trends come and go, but these superfoods stay!

YOUR GUIDE TO A Healthy Gut

What Makes a Probiotic?

How Doctors Take Care of Their Gut

Mood-Boosting Meal Plans



1

FERMENTED FOODS

such as yogurt, pickles, kimchi, Kombucha Tea



2

NEW

BERRIES

such as cranberries, blueberries, raspberries, etc.



3

NEW

BONE BROTH



4

SEEDS

such as chia and hemp



5

AVOCADO



6

NEW

LEAFY GREENS

such as kale and spinach



7

NUTS

such as almonds and walnuts



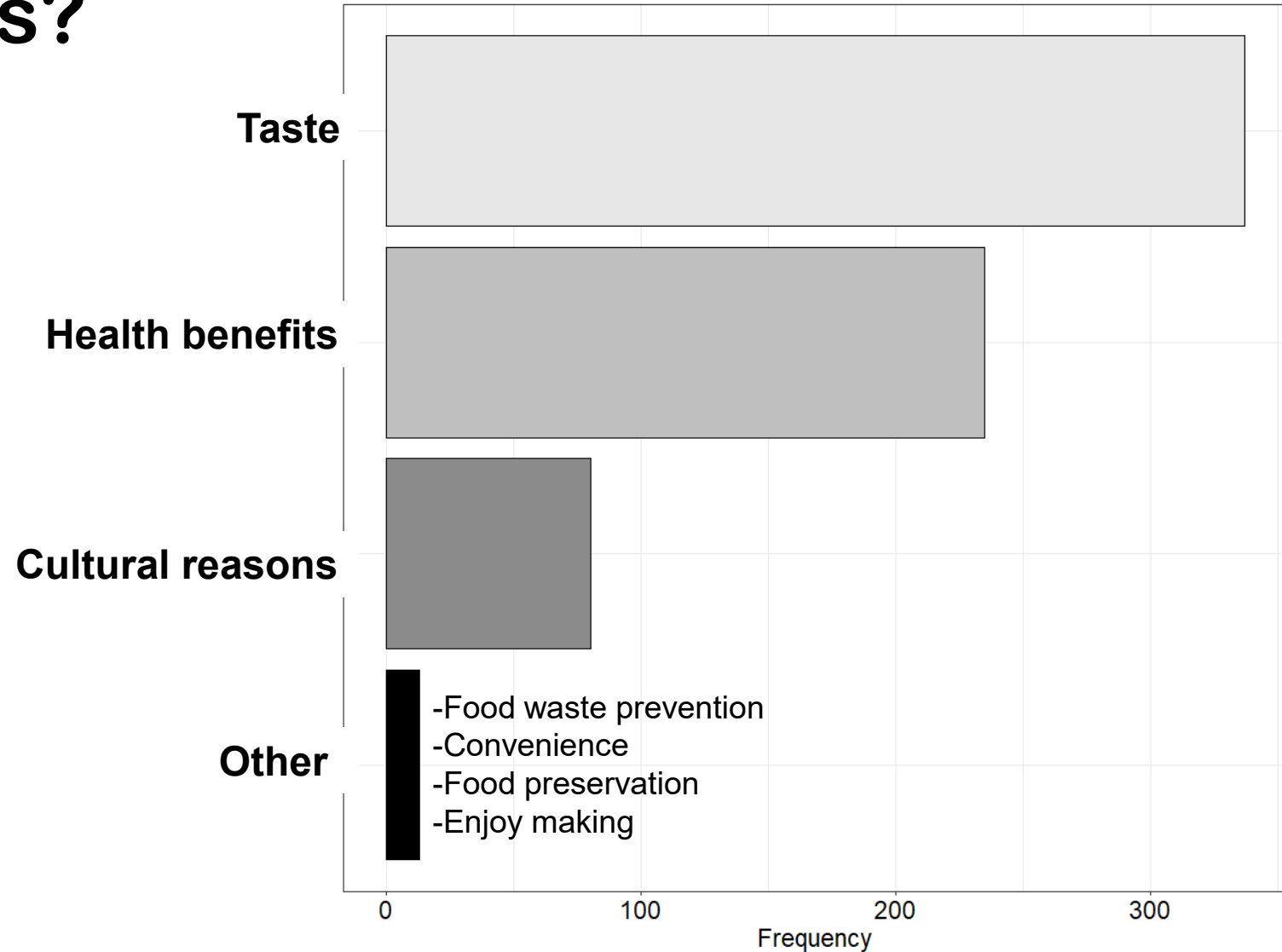
8

ANCIENT GRAINS



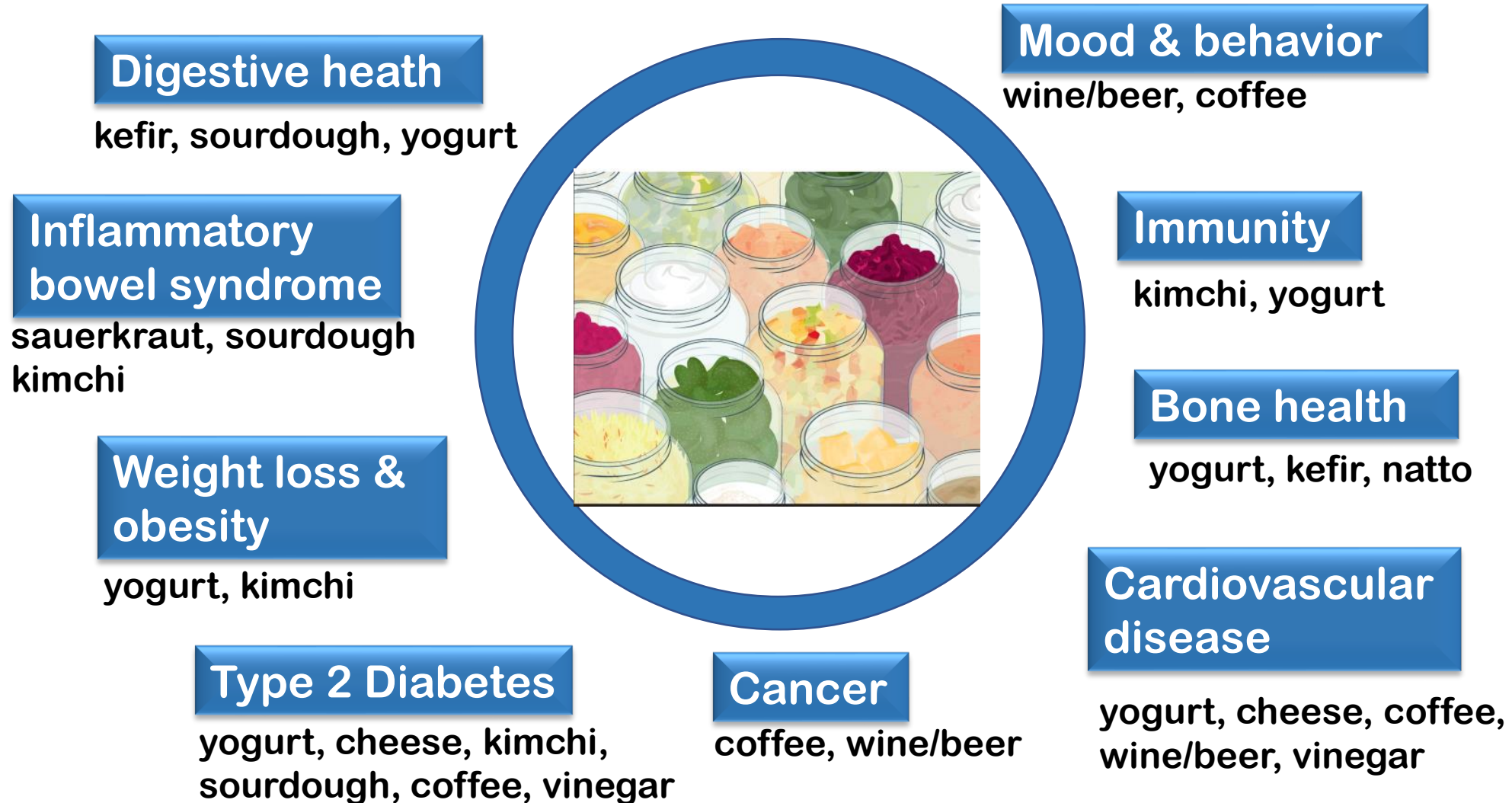
What is the main reason for consuming (non-alcoholic) fermented foods?

National fermented foods survey
751 respondents
(March-Sept 2022)



Fermented foods & health benefits

Many fermented foods have only 1 or 2 human studies (RCT or observational)



Yogurt: inversely associated with inflammation, type 2 diabetes, and cardiometabolic disease risk



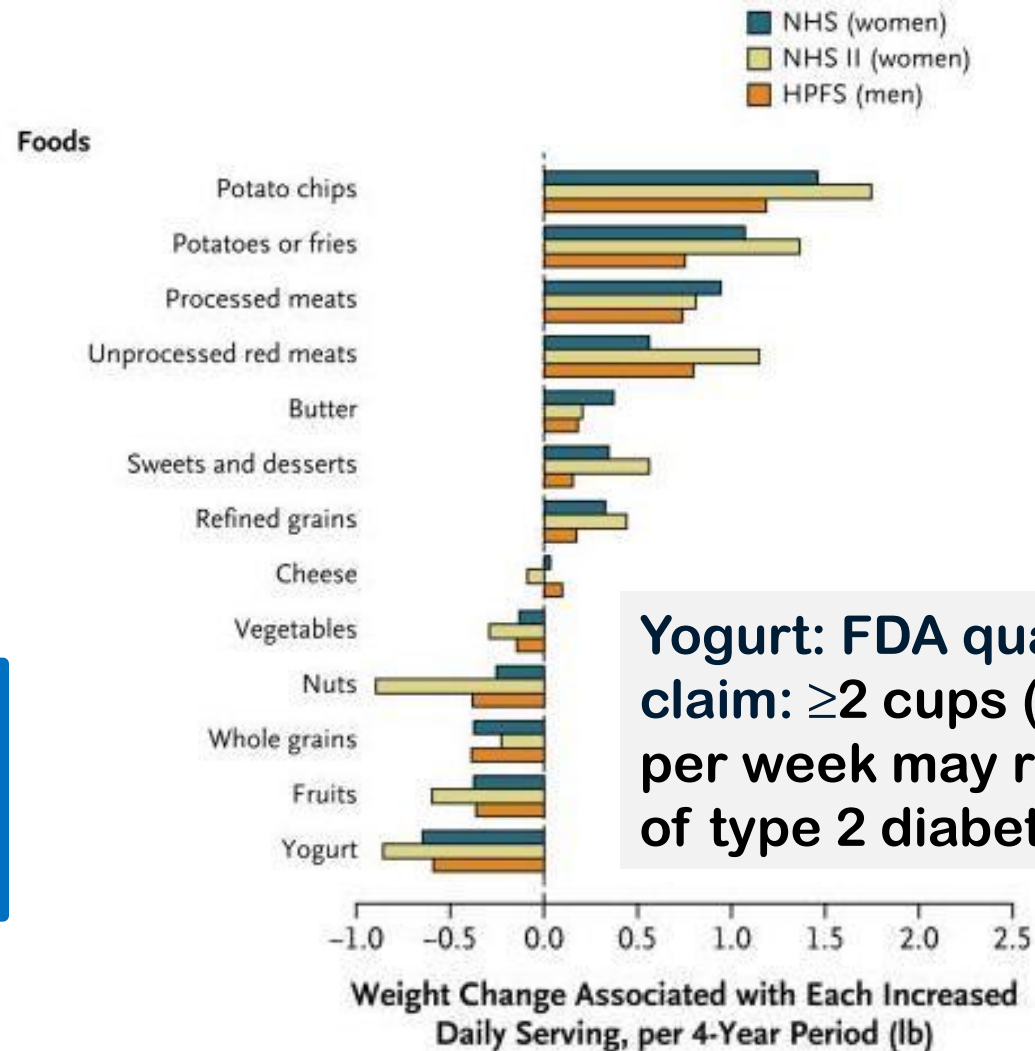
The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Changes in Diet and Lifestyle and Long-Term Weight Gain in Women and Men

Dariusz Mozaffarian, M.D., Dr.P.H., Tao Hao, M.P.H., Eric B. Rimm, Sc.D.,
Walter C. Willett, M.D., Dr.P.H., and Frank B. Hu, M.D., Ph.D.

3 Cohort Studies (NHS I & II, HPFS)
~290,000 women and men

Yogurt consumption is associated with -0.82 lb change in weight over 4 years



Yogurt: FDA qualified health claim: ≥ 2 cups (3 servings) per week may reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes

How to connect diet & health?... Gut Health

Brit J Nutr 2002

Communicating about gut health to the consumer: presenting the BENE[®] Programme

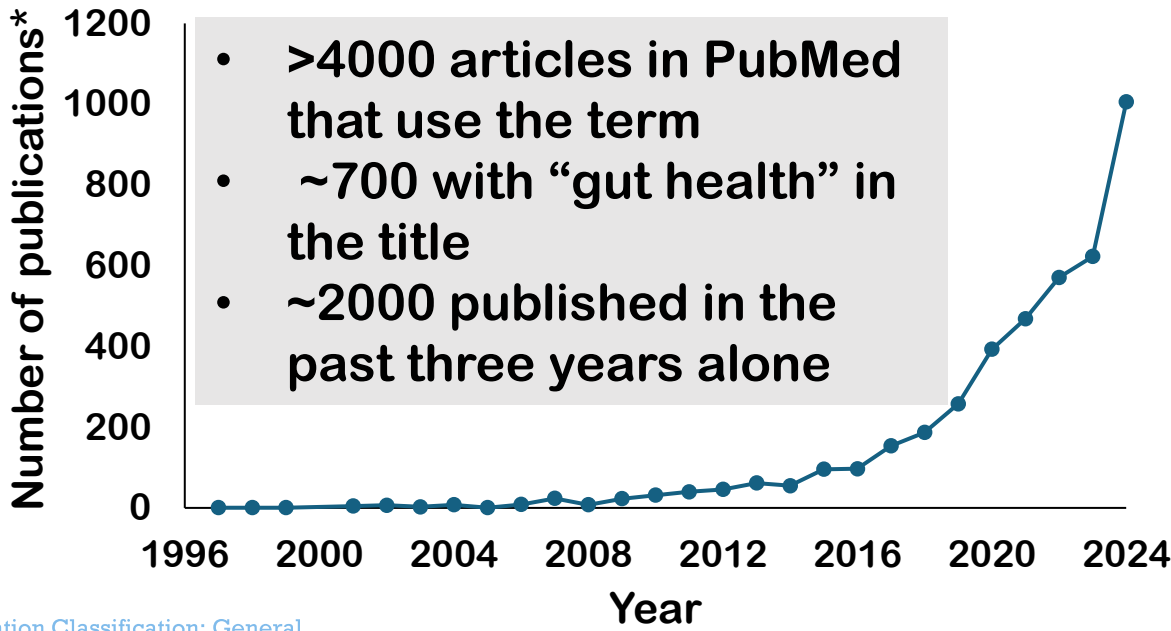
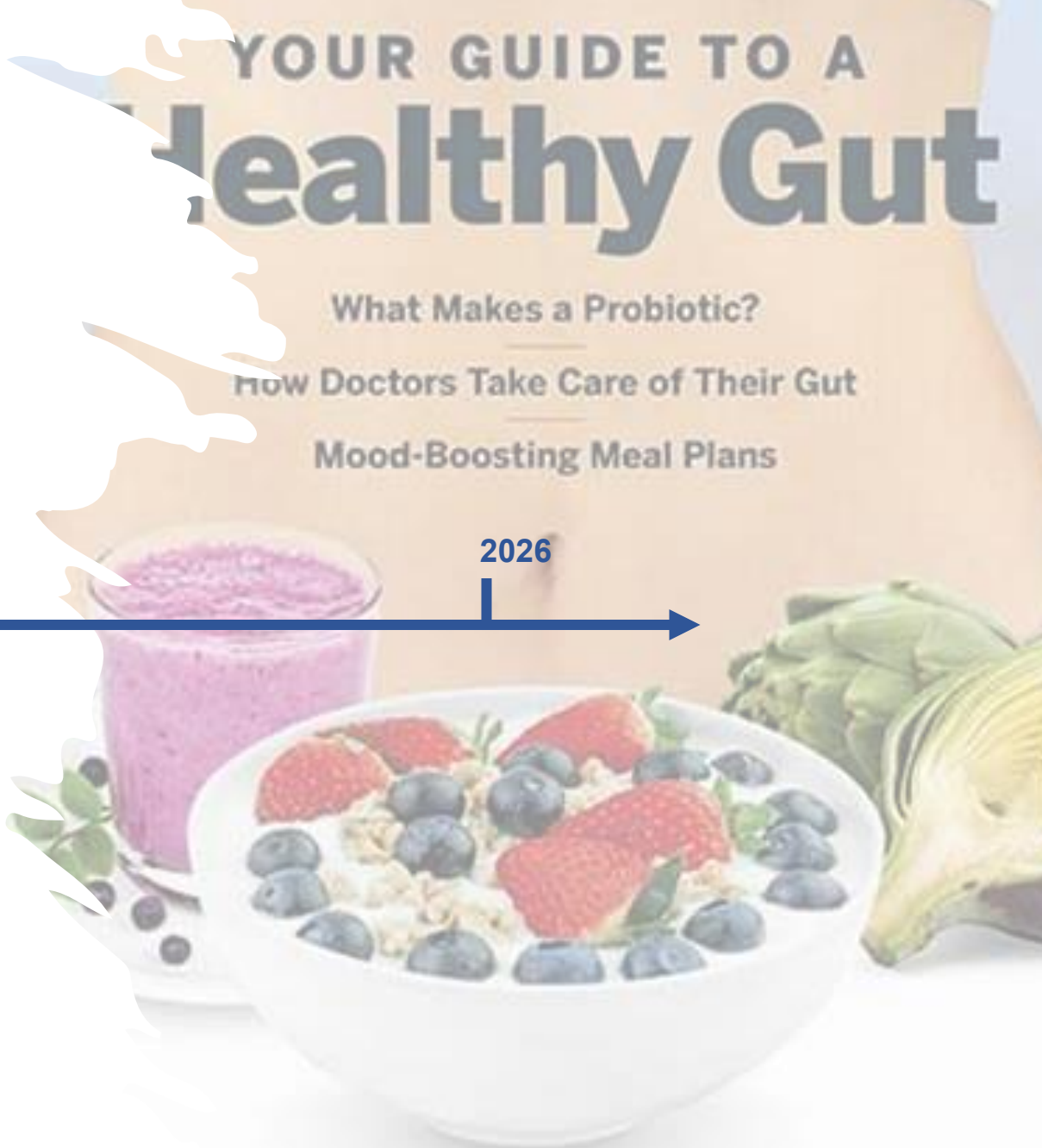
P. A. A. Coussement*

Sales & Marketing/Regulatory Affairs, ORAFTI Active Food Ingredients, Aandorenstraat 1, 3300 Tienen, Belgium

Consumer research: Concluded that 'gut health' and 'intestinal well-being' are meaningful for consumers.



How to connect diet & health?... Gut Health



* “gut health” in title and/or abstract

How to connect diet & health?... Gut Health



ISAPP

International Scientific Association for **PROBIOTICS** and **PREBIOTICS**

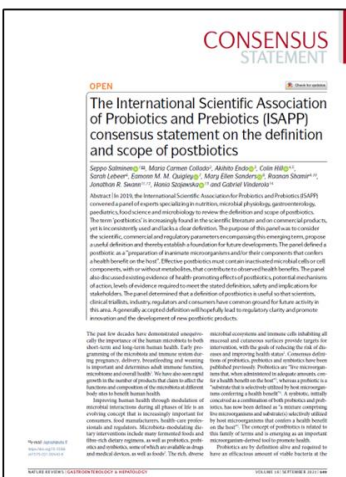
Non-profit scientific organization since 2002

Scientific leadership

Providing expert guidance and promoting rational, evidence-based approaches to biotic research and communication



Academic governance



Peer-reviewed publications and consensus guidance

Community building

Fostering a community of scientists and clinicians to build knowledge, connection and collaboration



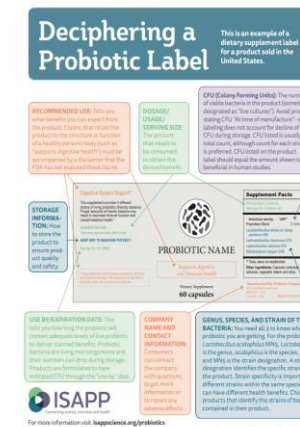
Scientific meetings



Expert panels and working groups

Growing knowledge

Sharing evidence-based information with stakeholders and guiding appropriate implementation of biotic science



Educational resources



Microbiome endpoints in clinical trials for biotics – where do we stand and what have we learnt?

News and blog



Podcast

Gut health: what does it mean, can we measure it, and, if so, how?



London, UK. September 2024

Eamonn Quigley (co-chair): Gastroenterology

Maria L Marco (co-chair): Microbiology

Marla Cunningham: Biotics science

Stephan C. Bischoff: Gastroenterology

James D. Lewis: Gastroenterology

Daniel Merenstein: Family medicine

Hania Szajewska: Pediatrics

Heidi M. Staudacher: Nutrition and dietetics

Gerard Clarke: Gut-brain-microbiome axis

Nathalie Delzenne: Gut endocrine function

Marlies Meisel: Immunology

Paul W. O'Toole: Gut microbiology

Jerry M Wells: Intestinal cell biology



ISAPP
International Scientific Association
for **PROBIOTICS** and **PREBIOTICS**

Non-profit scientific
organization since 2002

The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) consensus statement on the definition and scope of gut health

Maria L. Marco¹✉, Marla Cunningham², Stephan C. Bischoff³, Gerard Clarke⁴, Nathalie Delzenne⁵, James D. Lewis⁶, Marlies Meisel⁷, Daniel Merenstein⁸, Paul W. O'Toole⁹, Heidi M. Staudacher¹⁰, Hania Szajewska¹¹, Jerry M. Wells¹² & Eamonn M. M. Quigley¹³

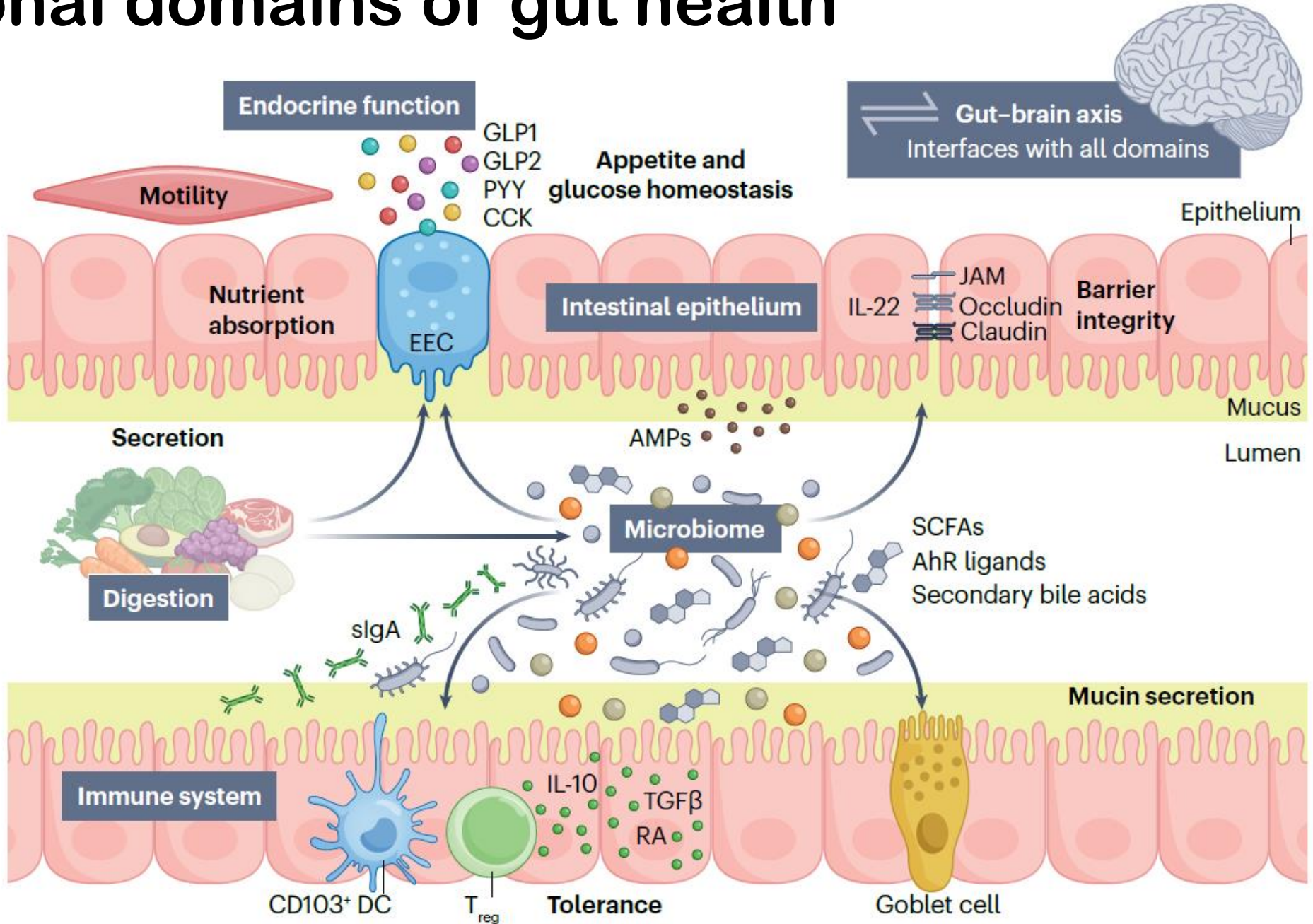
a state of normal gastrointestinal function without active gastrointestinal disease and gut-related symptoms that affect quality of life

Published: 2/18/2026

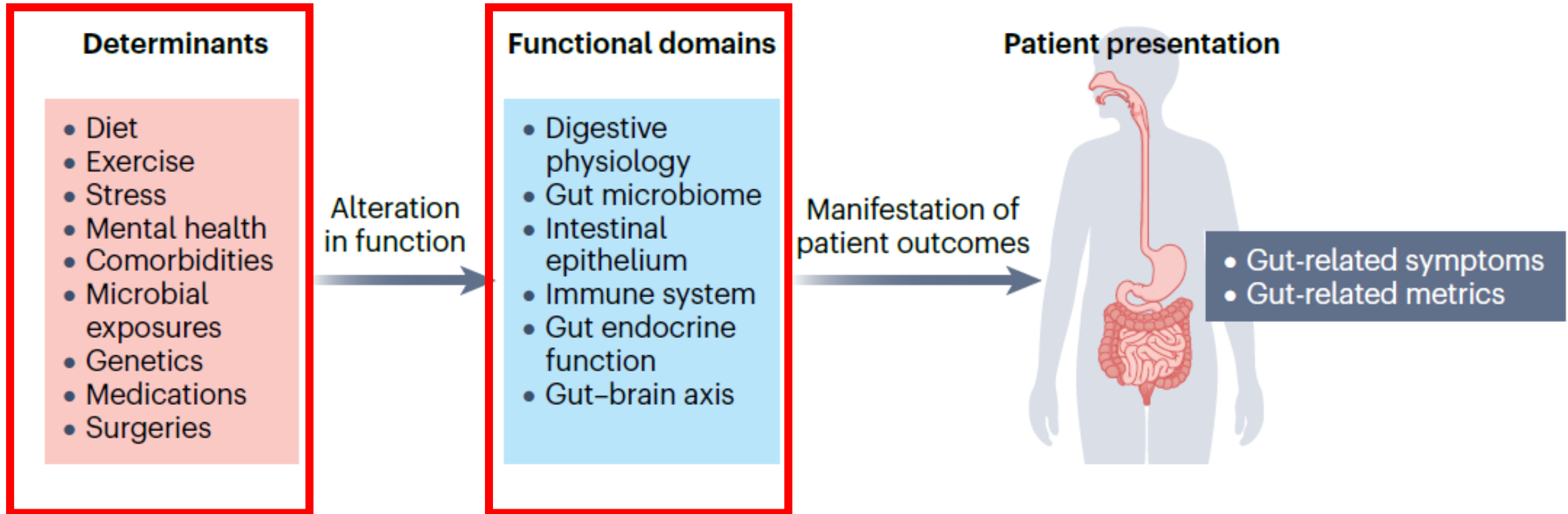
Information Classification: General

Marco *et al*/2026 Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol

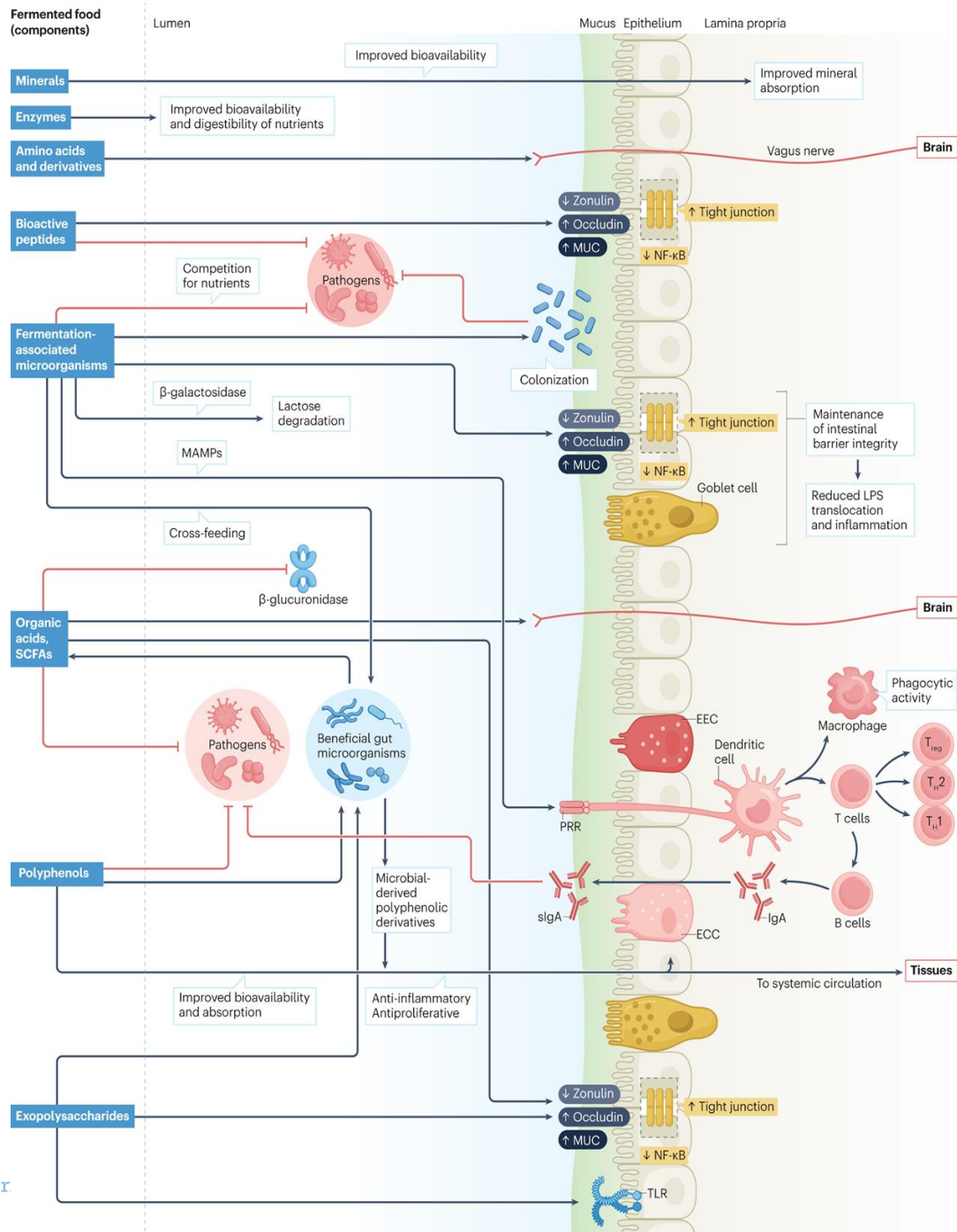
Functional domains of gut health



Holistic approach to gut health



- Few validated metrics for assessing the functional domains.
- Risk factors for future gut health have yet to be determined.



Fermented foods and gastrointestinal health: underlying mechanisms

Arghya Mukherjee^{1,6}, Samuel Breselge^{1,2,6}, Eirini Dimidi³, Maria L. Marco⁴ & Paul D. Cotter^{1,2,5}✉

Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol 2024

Examples of metabolites acting within and beyond the gut:

- Organic acids
- Antimicrobial peptides
- Serotonin, melatonin, GABA
- Biogenic amines (histamine)
- Mycotoxins
- Cyanogenic glycosides (cassava)

How can fermented foods support (gut) health?



Modifications to food ingredients

- ✓ Improve digestibility
- ✓ Remove toxic compounds

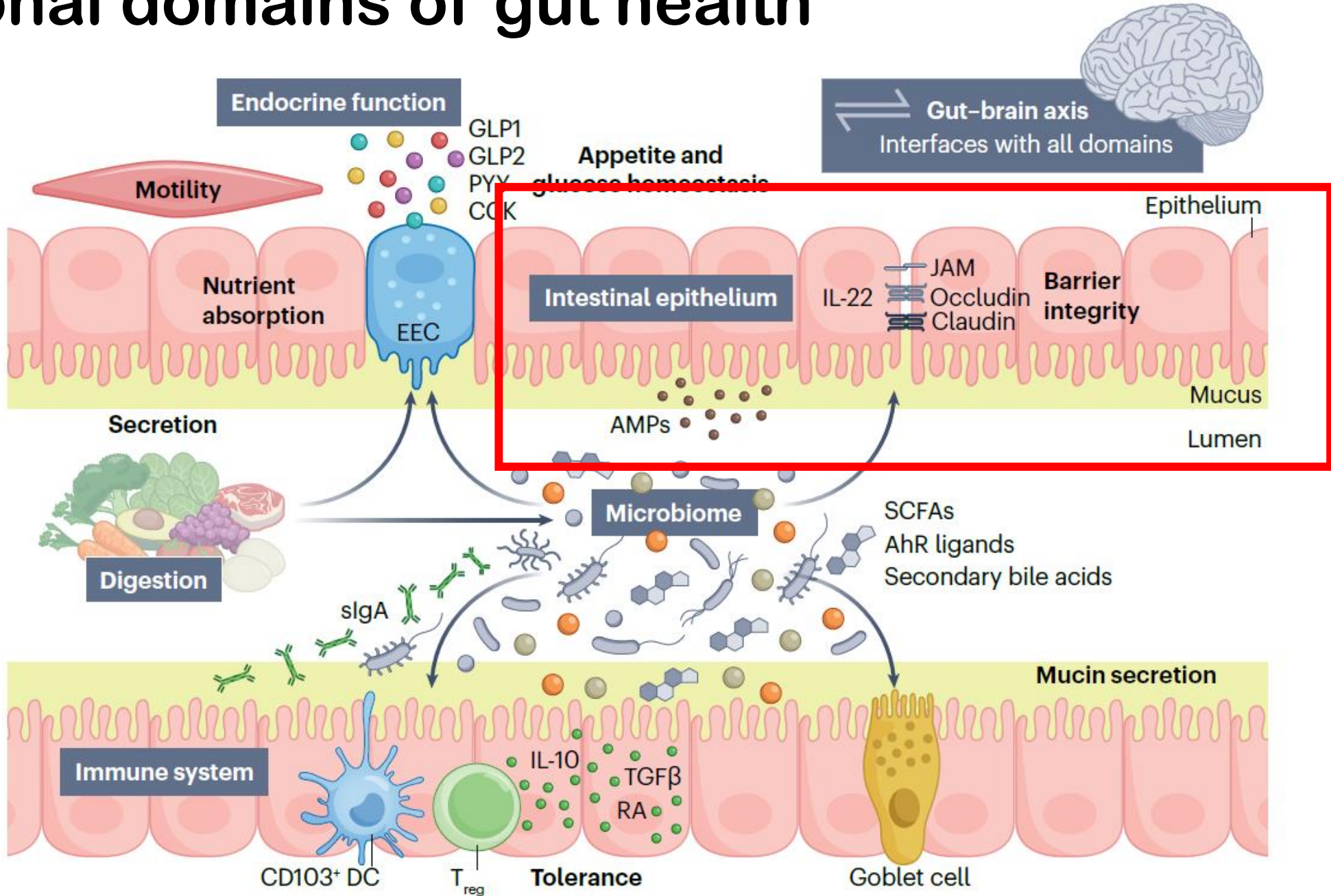
Delivery of **new bioactive compounds**

- ✓ Vitamins
- ✓ Bacteriocins
- ✓ Organic acids

Increased numbers of **(living) microbes**

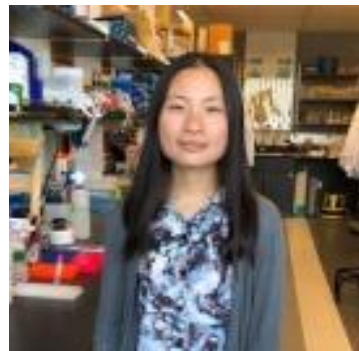
- ✓ Increased live microbe intake
- ✓ Food microbes: ~3% of gut microbiome

Functional domains of gut health



Sauerkraut metabolites & intestinal barrier function

- Does (fermented) cabbage support intestinal barrier function?
- How consistent are the effects across ferments?
 - homemade vs commercial
 - fermentation time
 - with an added probiotic strain

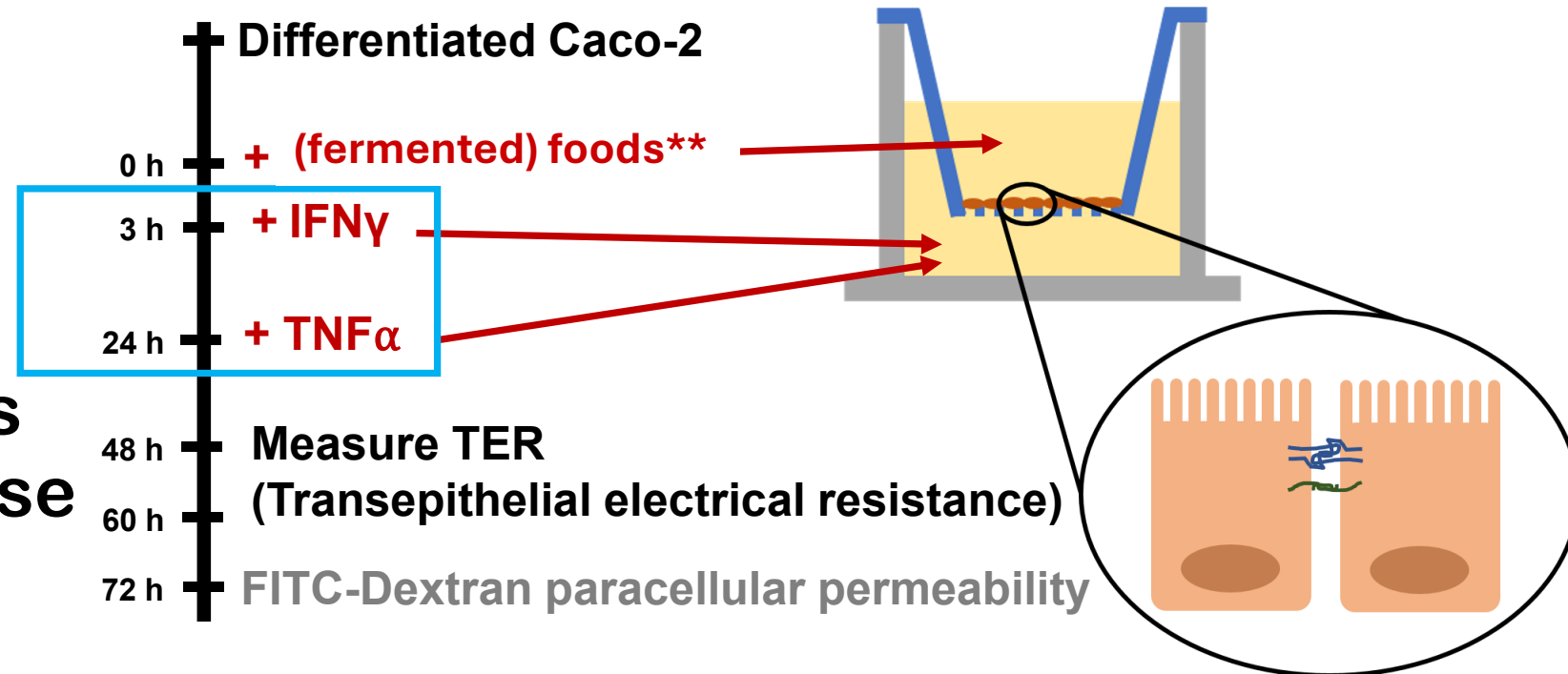


Lei Wei

Intestinal barrier model:

Intestinal epithelial Cells (IECs) form a barrier which regulates interactions between the luminal contents and the body, limiting permeability.

Inflammatory cytokines (IFN γ and TNF α) increase barrier permeability.



** (Fermented) cabbage + brine homogenized, filtered (0.2 μ m), and adjusted to pH 7.4. 1:10 ratio in DMEM

Laboratory and commercial cabbage ferments



Cabbage + Brine (day 0)



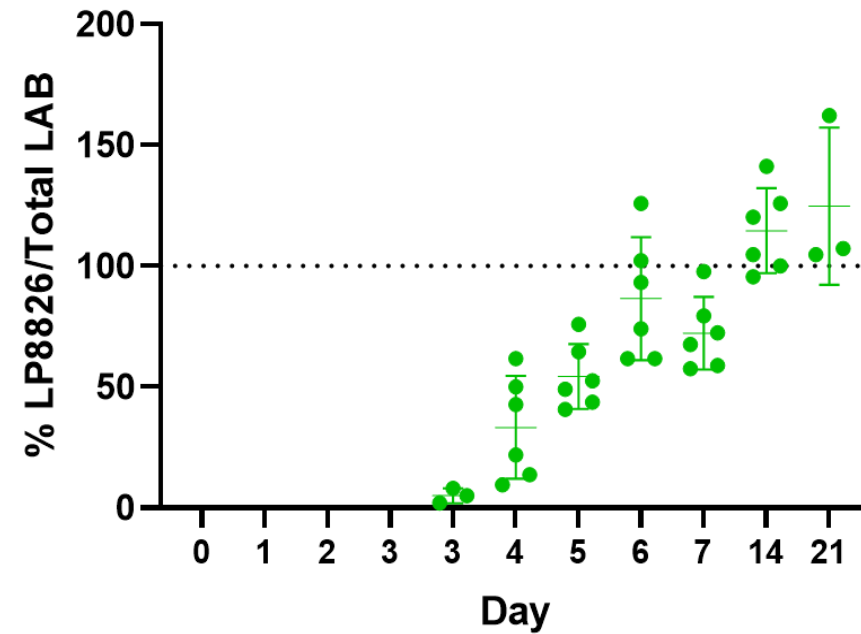
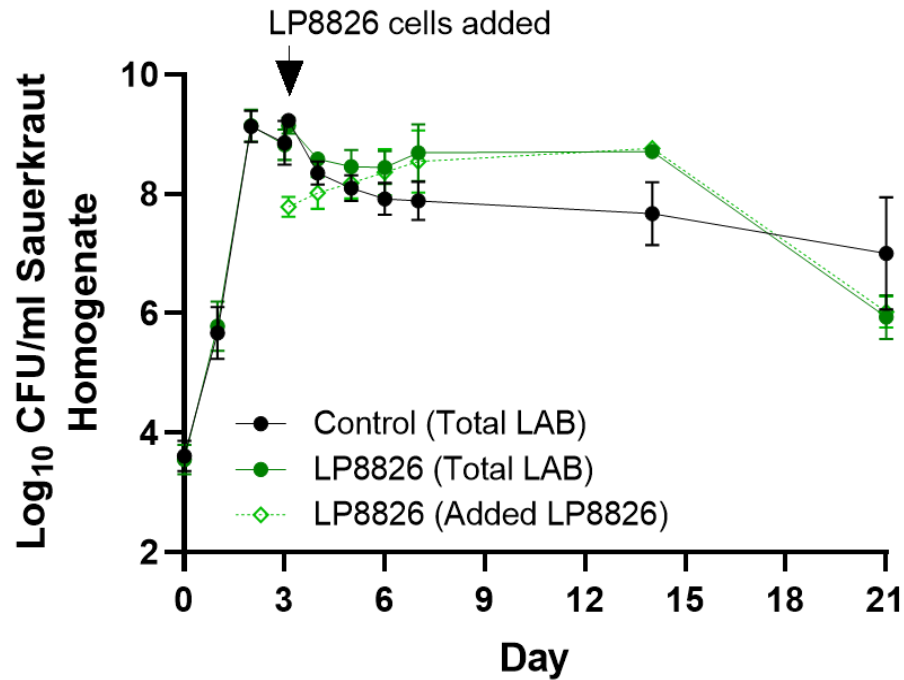
Fermented cabbage day 7 (D7) & day 14 (D14)



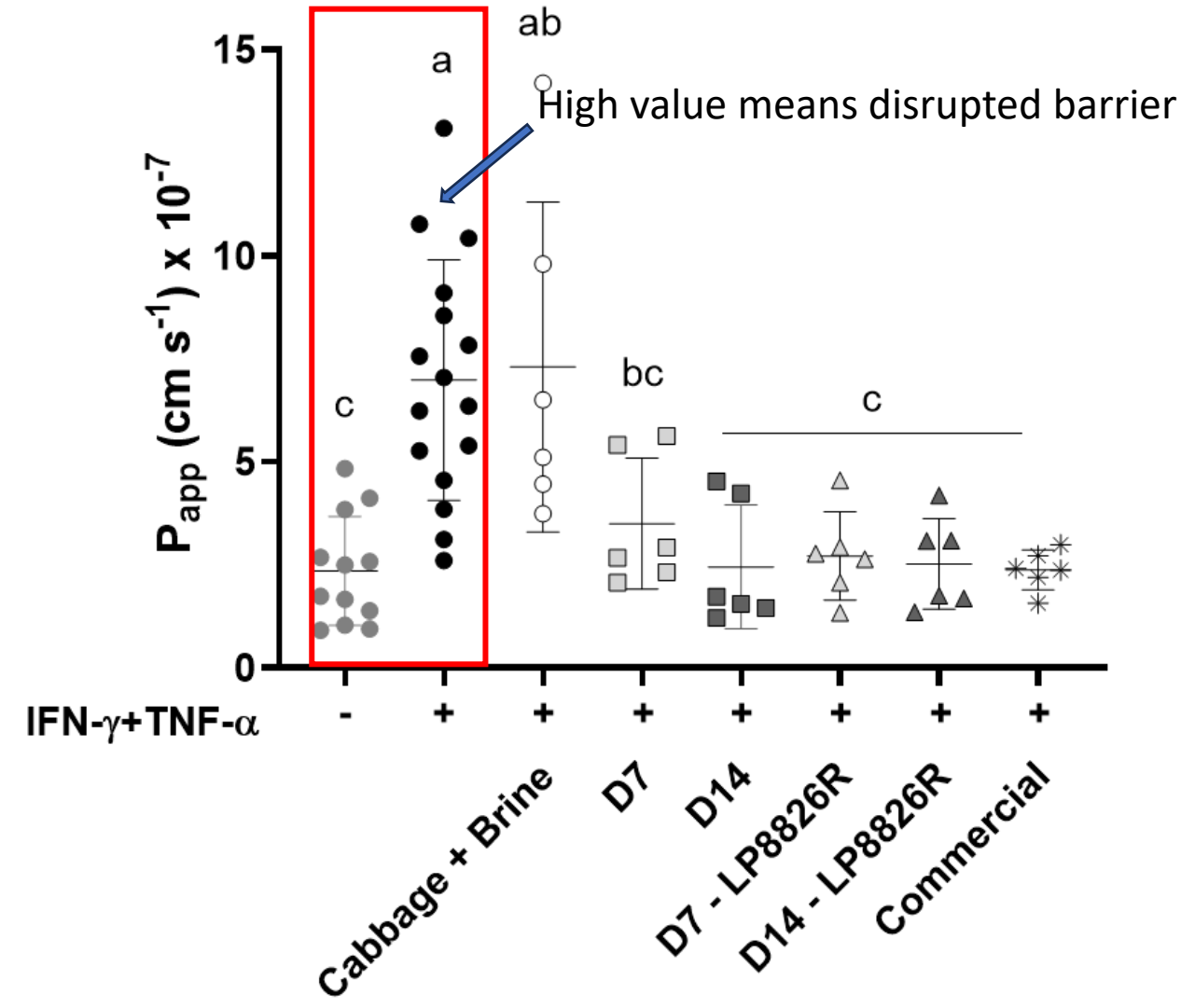
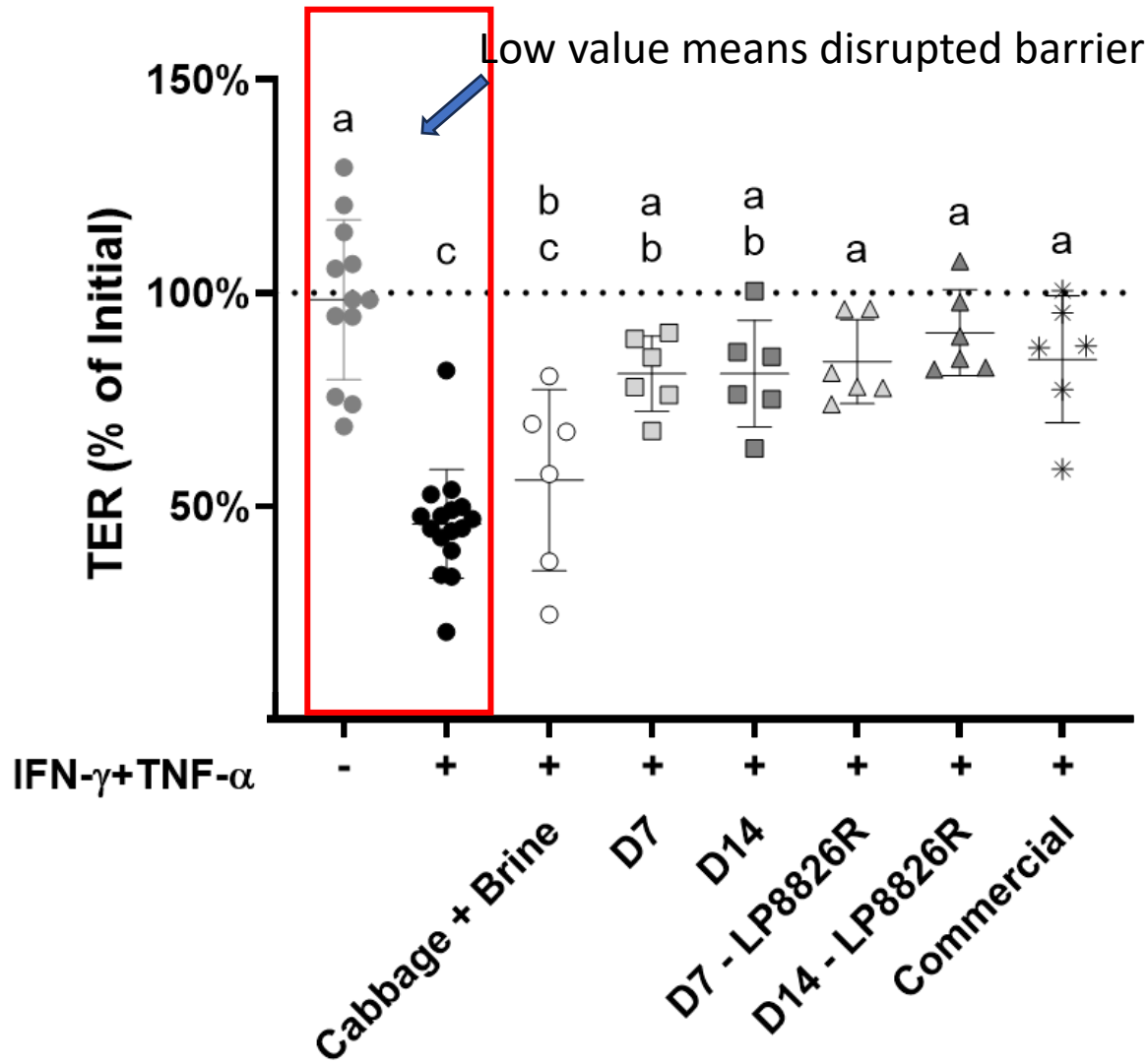
...with *L. plantarum* NCIMB8826R day 7 (D7) & day 14 (D14)



Store-bought (commercial)



Fermented cabbage protects the intestinal barrier



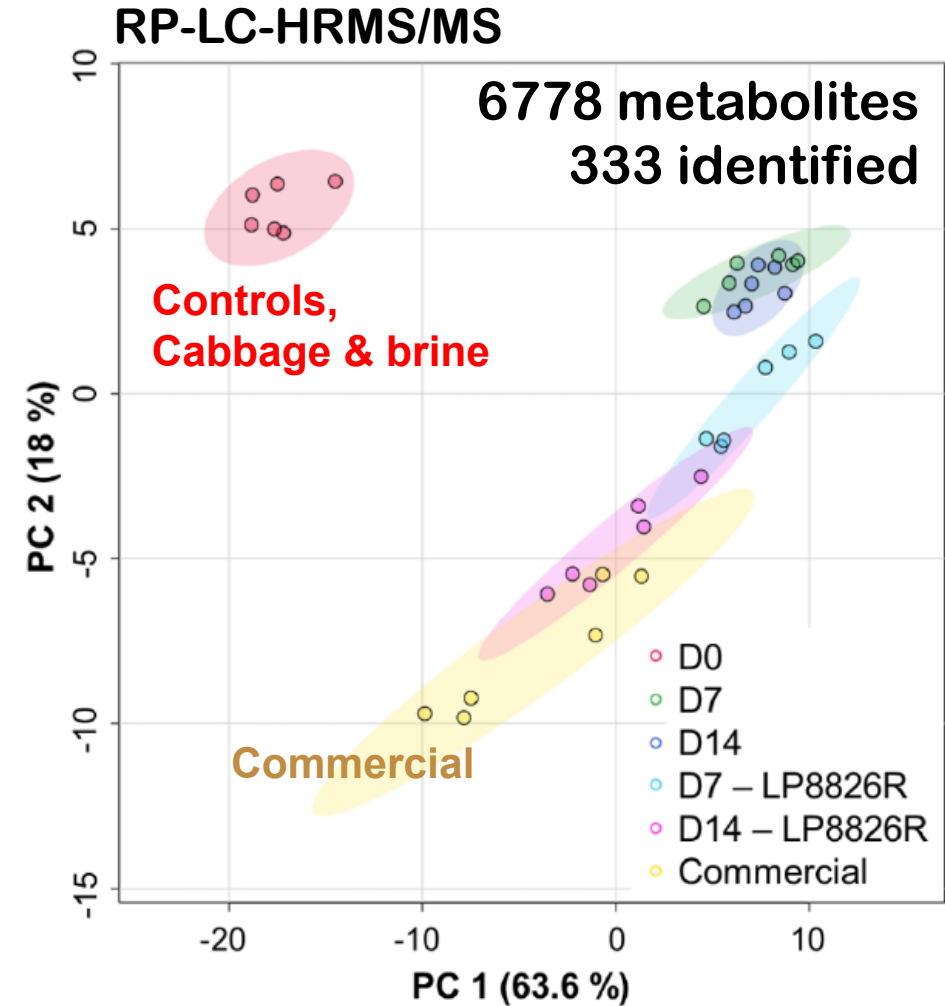
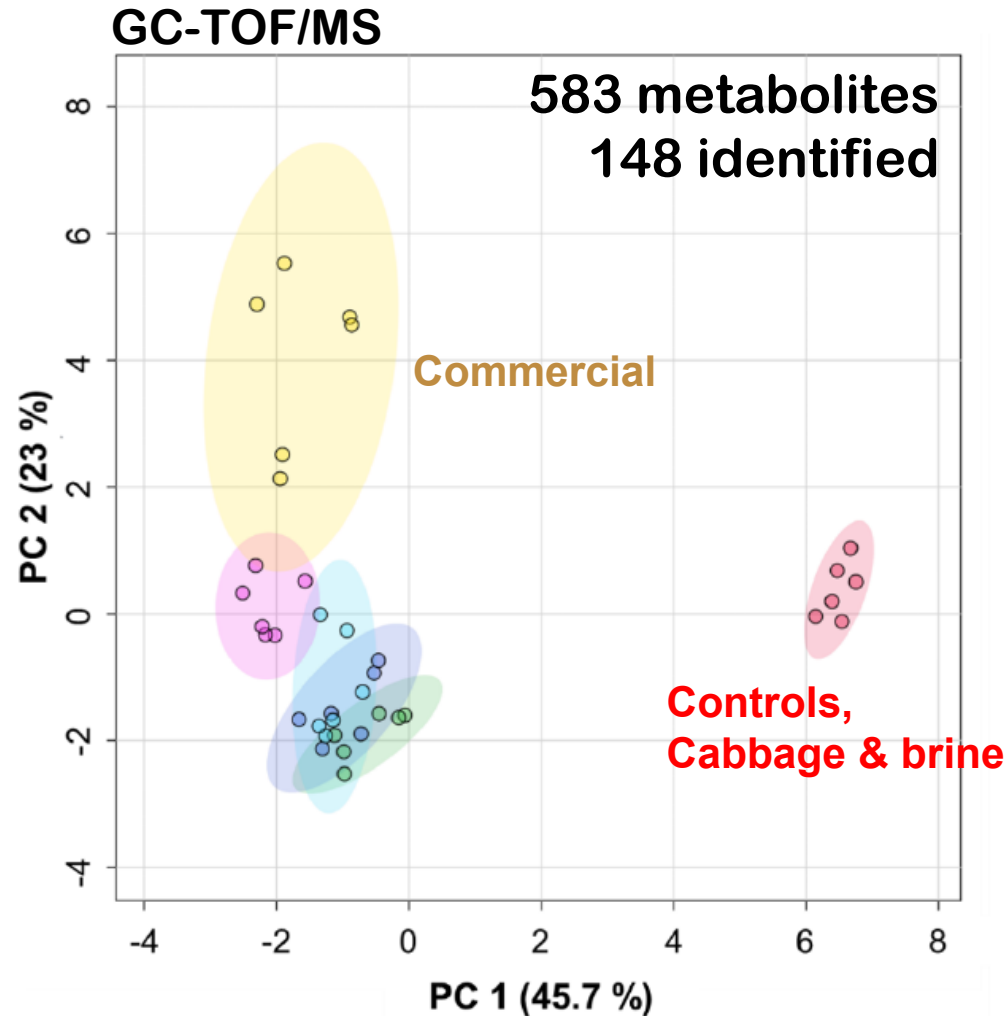
TER normalized to time 0.

Data are from four independent experiments.

Information Classification: General
 Mean \pm SD. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test; $p < 0.0001$.

Fermentation changes cabbage metabolomes

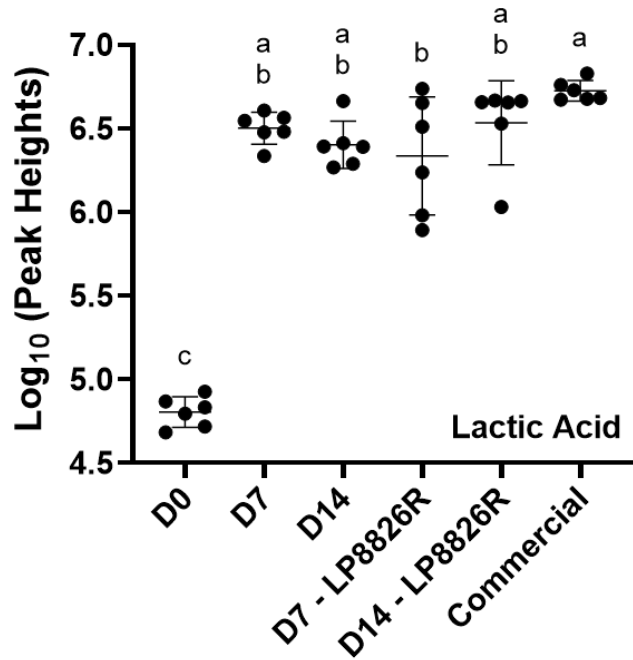
Soluble metabolites from filtered cabbage homogenates and brine



Information Classification: General
Significantly different, PERMANOVA $P < 0.001$

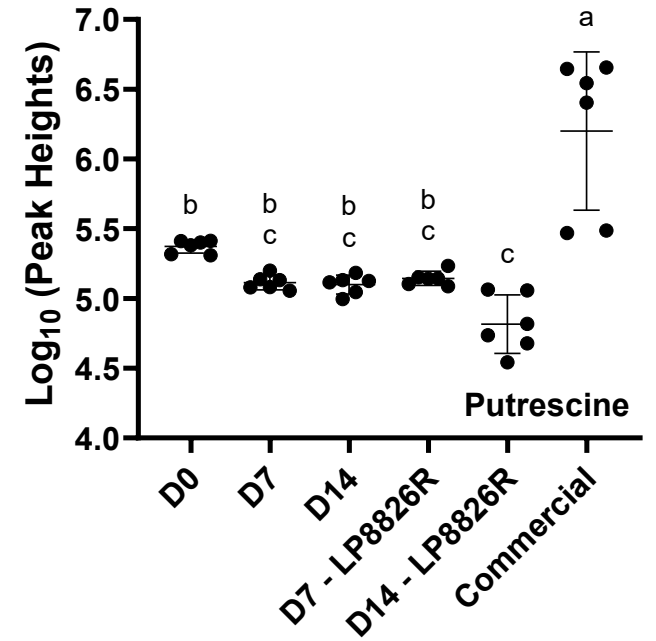
Lei Wei et al 2025 Appl Environ Microbiol

Core and ferment-specific metabolites

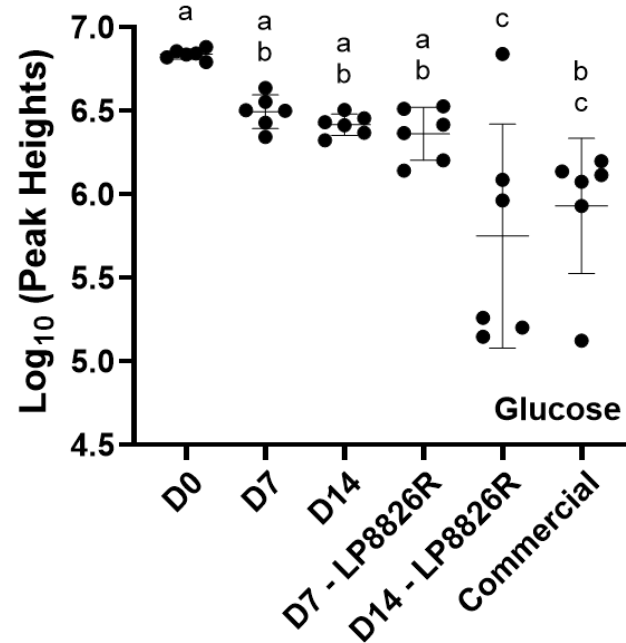


Core metabolites enriched (depleted) across ferments

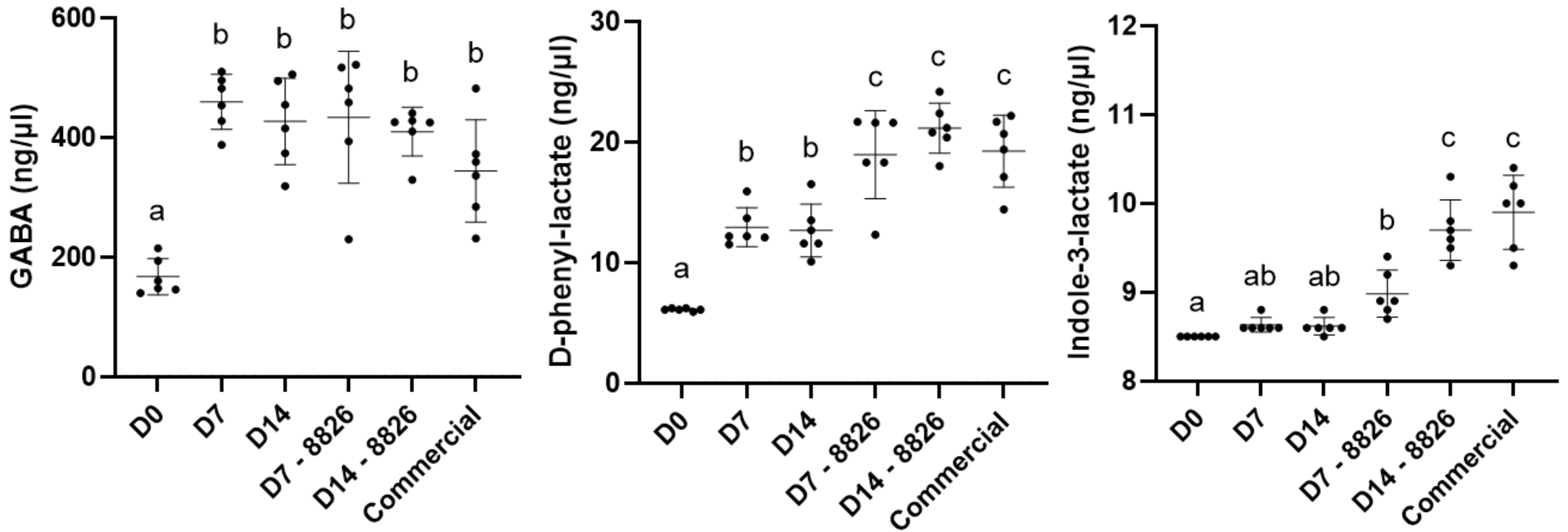
Metabolites specific to commercial ferments



Metabolite changes shared between LP8826R and commercial ferments



Fermentation increases gut-microbe metabolites

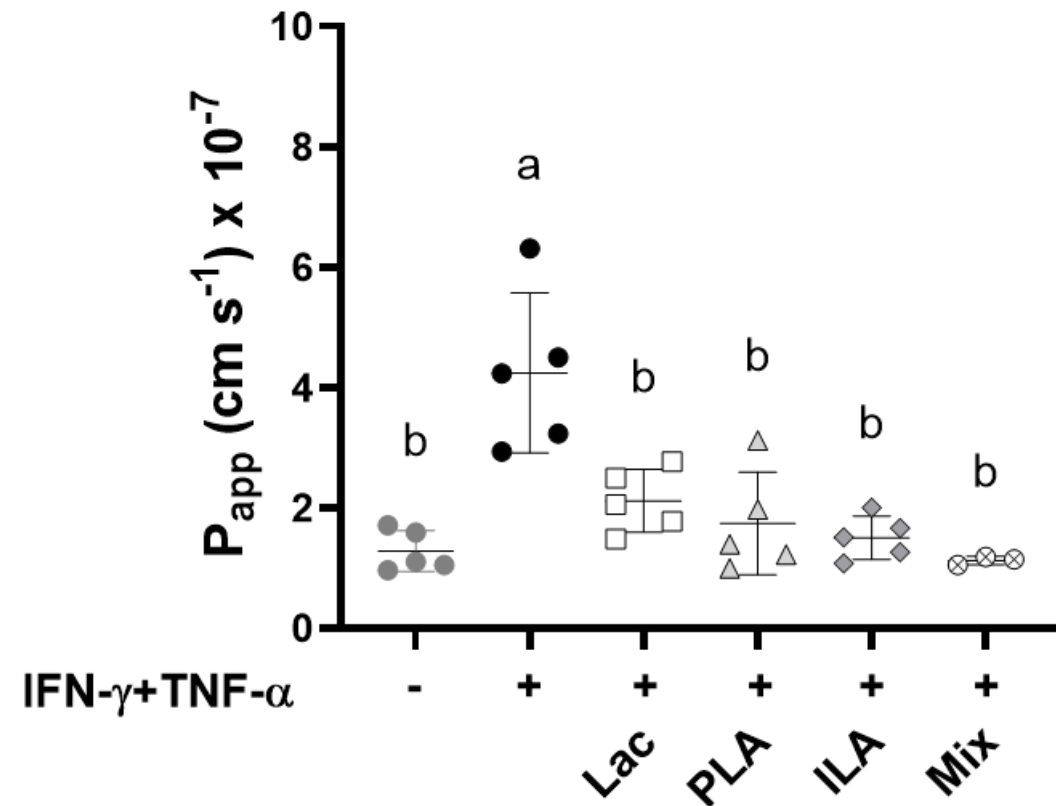
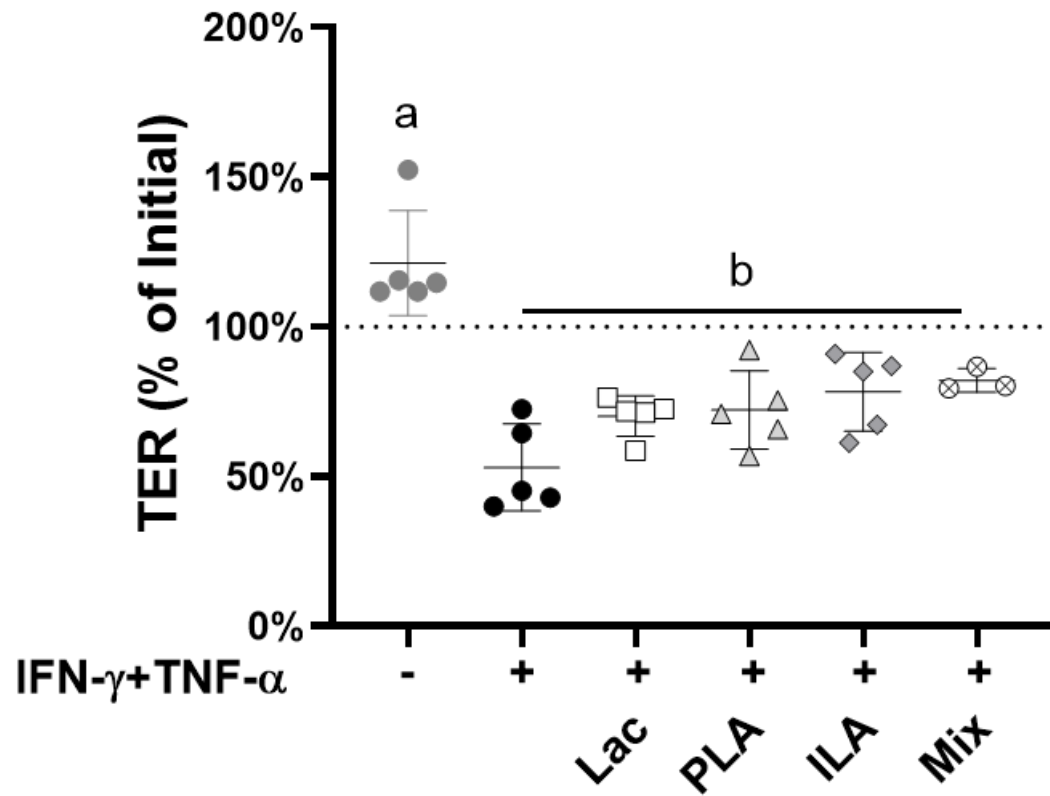


gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA): a neurotransmitter

D-phenyl-lactate (PLA): immune and energy homeostasis

indole-3-lactic acid (ILA): anti-inflammatory, epithelial barrier

Individual metabolites provide incomplete protection against proinflammatory cytokines

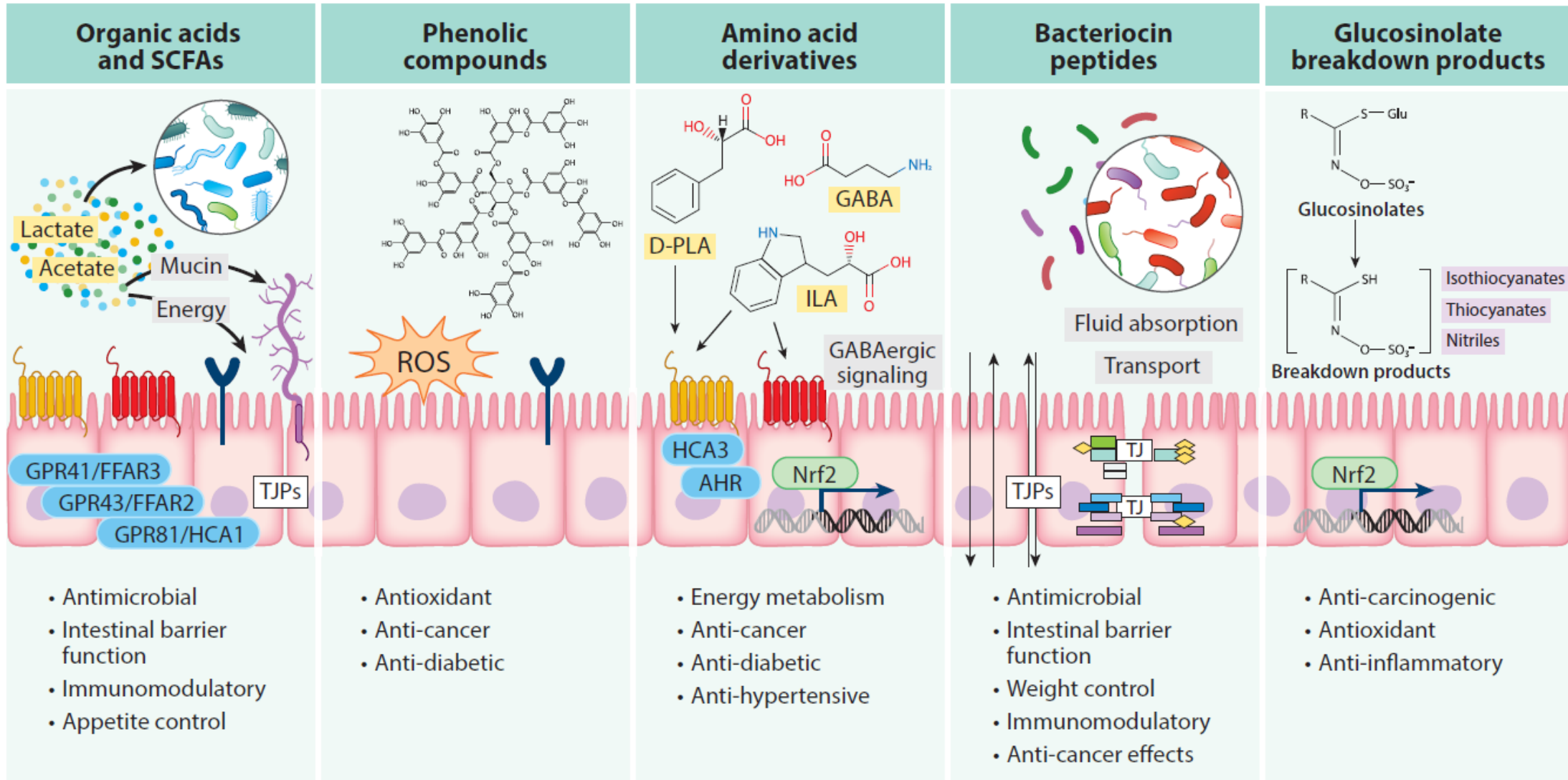


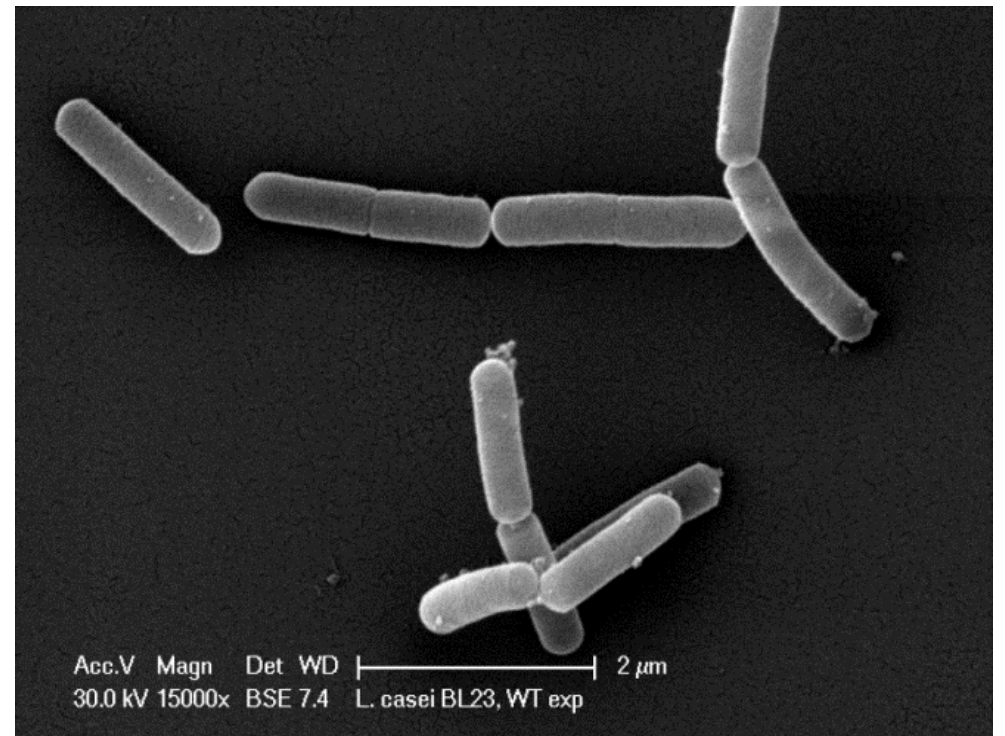
Lac: 50 mM lactate (n = 5); PLA: 60 μM D-phenyl-lactate (n = 5); ILA: 25 μM indole-3-lactate (n = 5); Mix: a mixture of the three metabolites (n = 3).

Mean \pm SD. Mean values not sharing any letter are significantly different based on (TER) two-way or (FITC) one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test.

Information Classification: General

Fermented fruits and vegetables





Fermented dairy and gut health

- RCT and observational studies on fermented dairy with comparisons to milk, non-dairy controls, or no dairy consumption.
- Probiotic-fermented or probiotic-containing fermented dairy studies were included if on fermented dairy, not the probiotic.
- 37 human studies (mainly RCTs), including adults and children, with and without underlying conditions. (21 included probiotic strains).



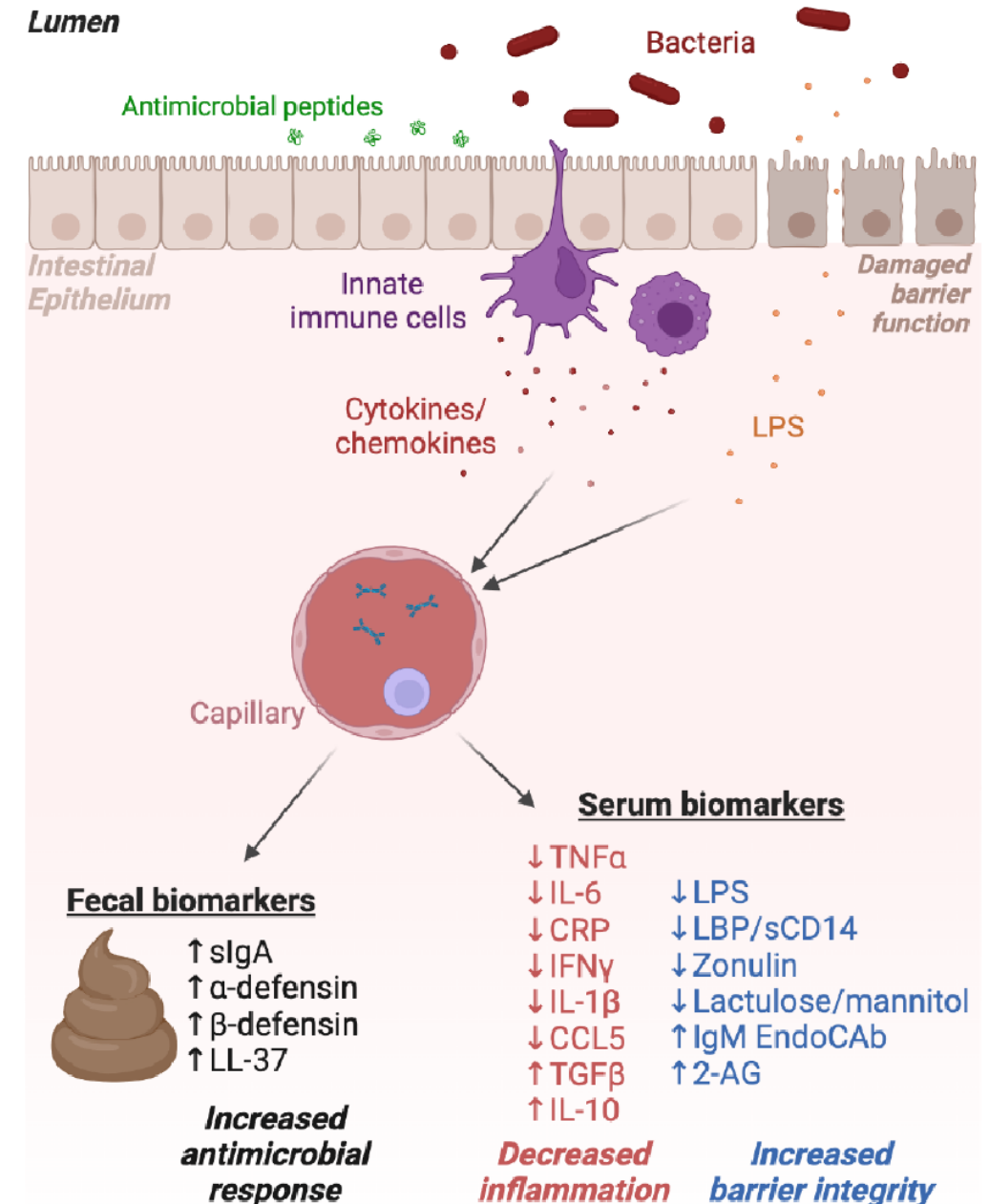
Fermented dairy and gut health

- No study reported a harmful effect
- 10 reported no benefit (symptom; immune)
- 27 with significant changes in one or more gut symptoms or gut health biomarkers (including 14 out of 20 studies measuring symptoms)

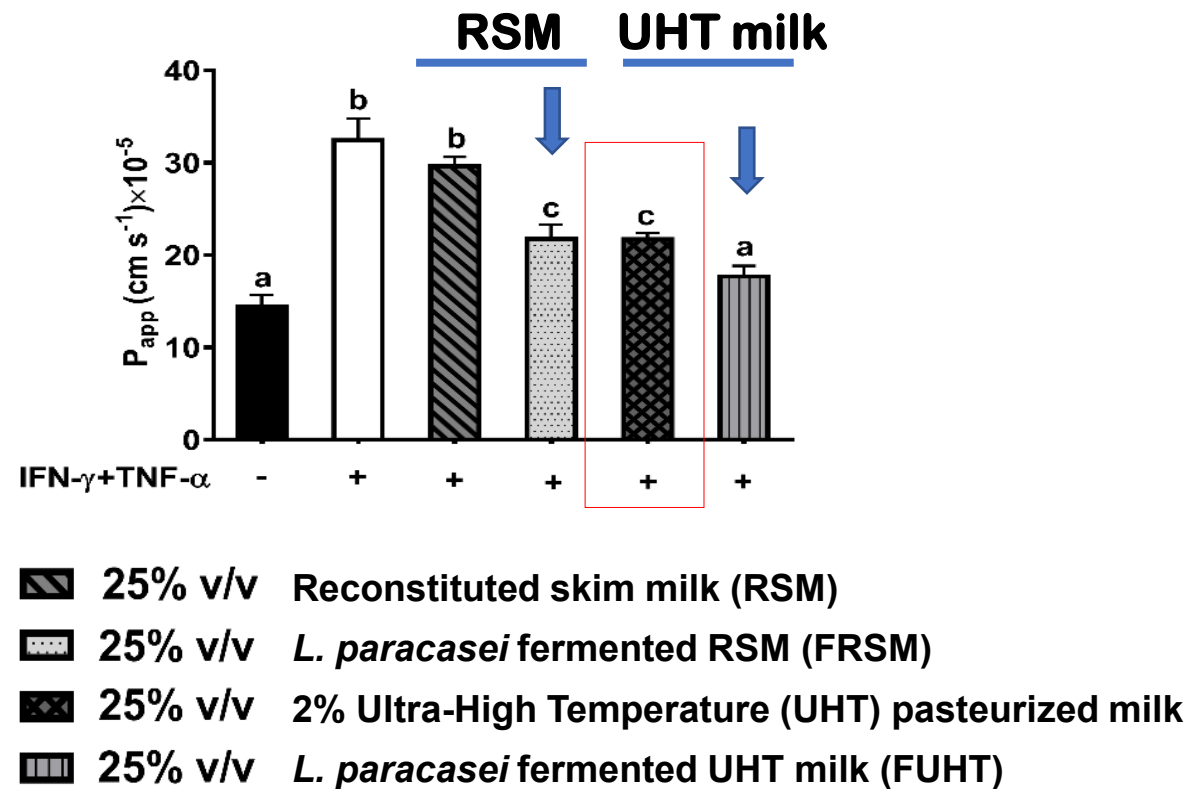
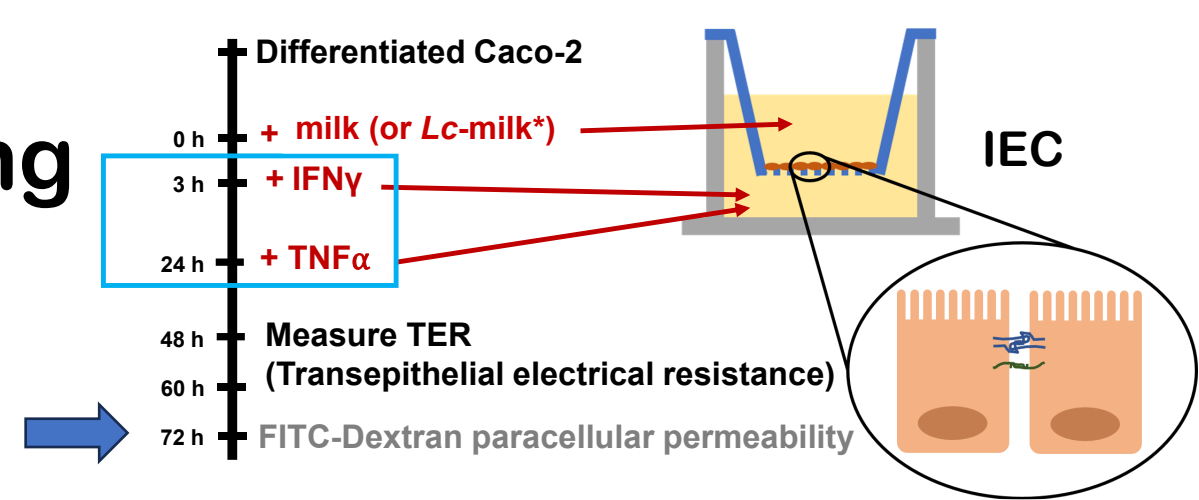
✓ Improved stool frequency and transit times

✓ Reduced abdominal and rectal symptoms

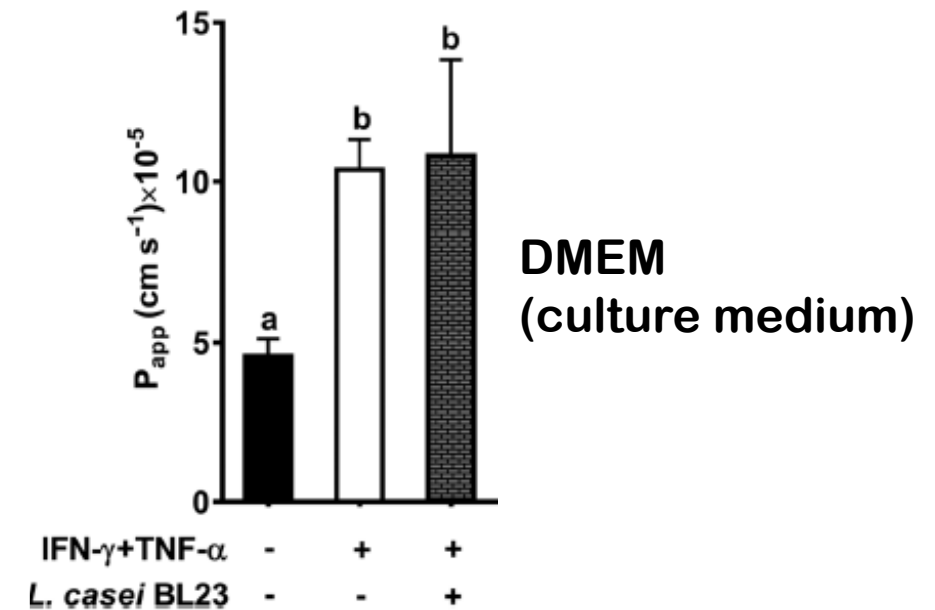
✓ Reductions in intestinal inflammation and serum $\text{TNF}\alpha$ levels (6 of 9 studies)



L. paracasei fermented milk reduces IEC permeability during cytokine challenge

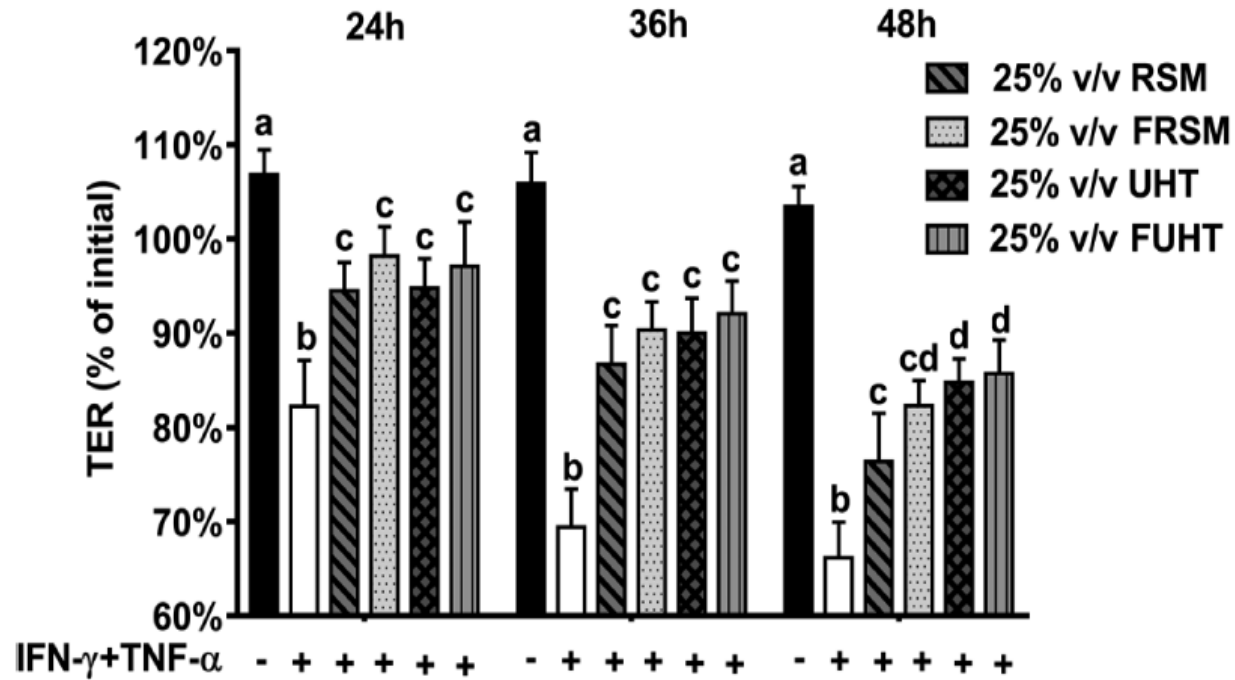


L. paracasei alone is ineffective

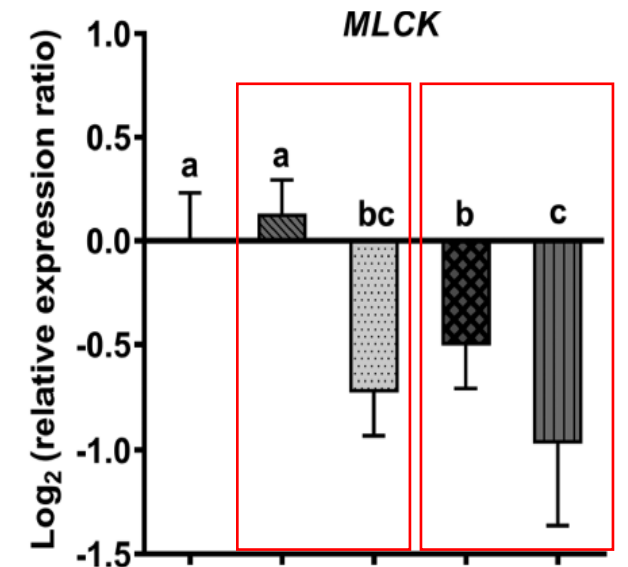
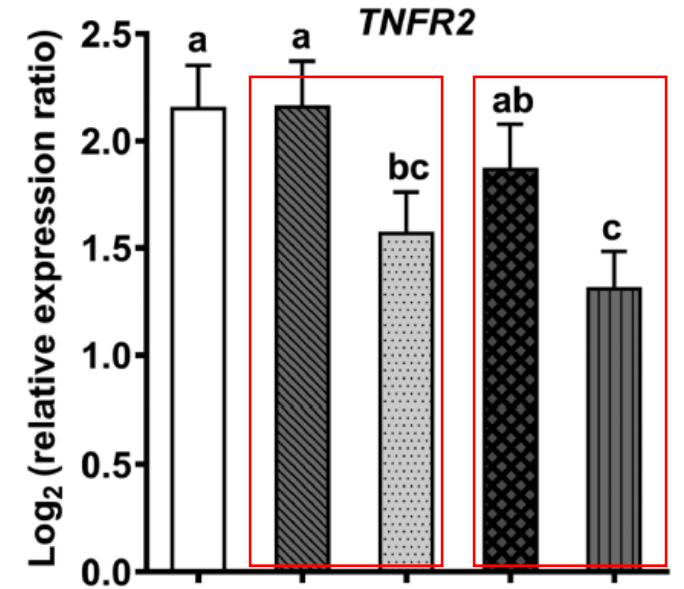


IEC: Intestinal epithelial cell
 P_{app} : FITC-Dextran permeability
 Cell-free filtrate of (fermented) milk was applied

L. paracasei fermented milk preserves IEC barriers



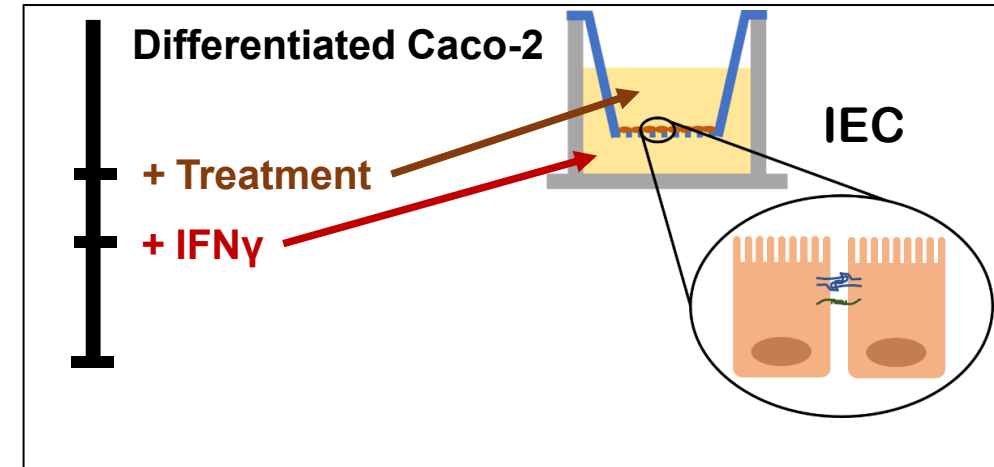
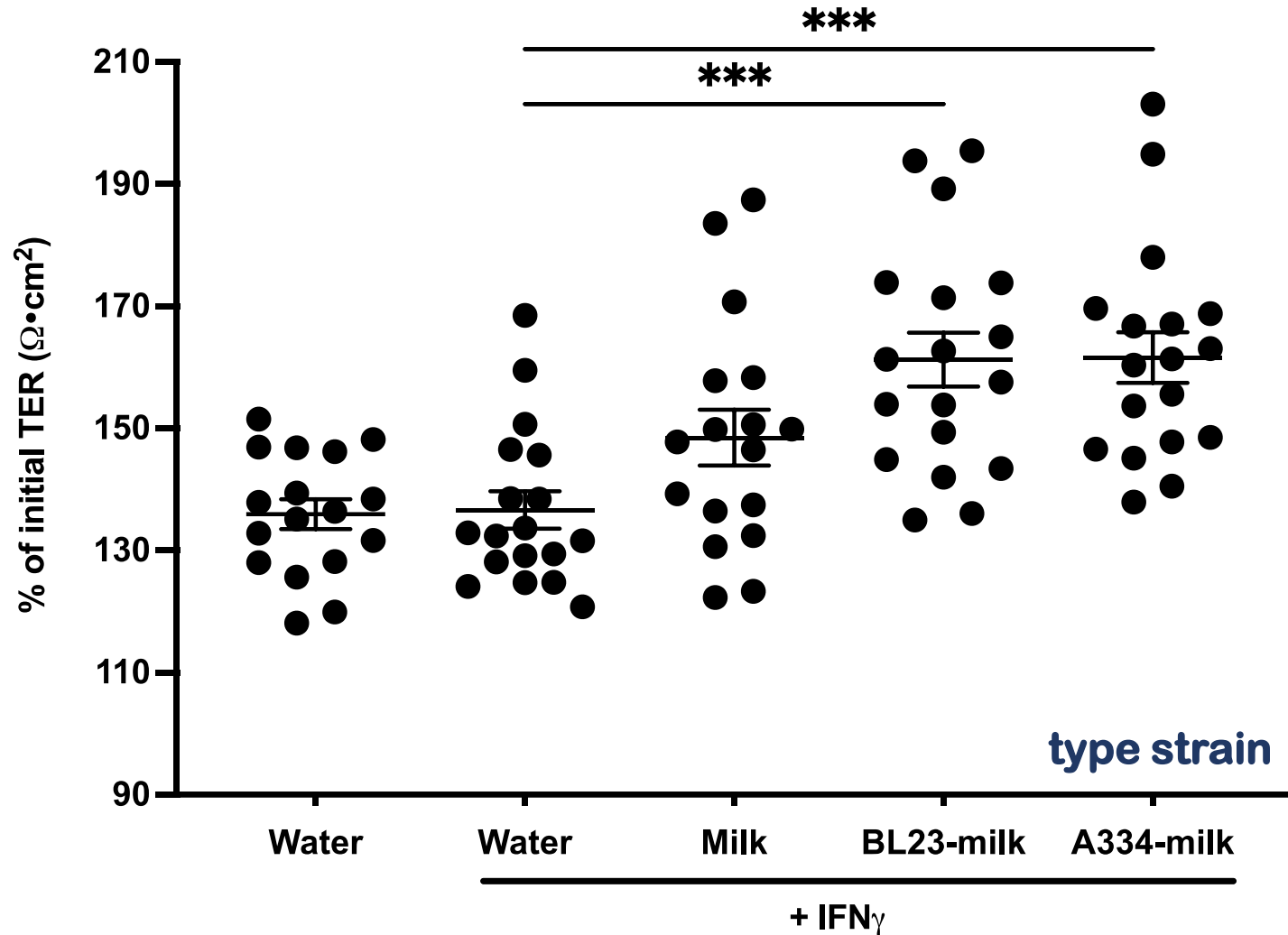
- 25% v/v Reconstituted skim milk (RSM)
- 25% v/v *L. paracasei* fermented RSM (FRSM)
- 25% v/v 2% Ultra-High Temperature (UHT) pasteurized mil
- 25% v/v *L. paracasei* fermented UHT milk (FUHT)



TNFR2 - TNF receptor

MLCK - myosin light-chain kinase

L. paracasei fermented milk - IFN γ interactions

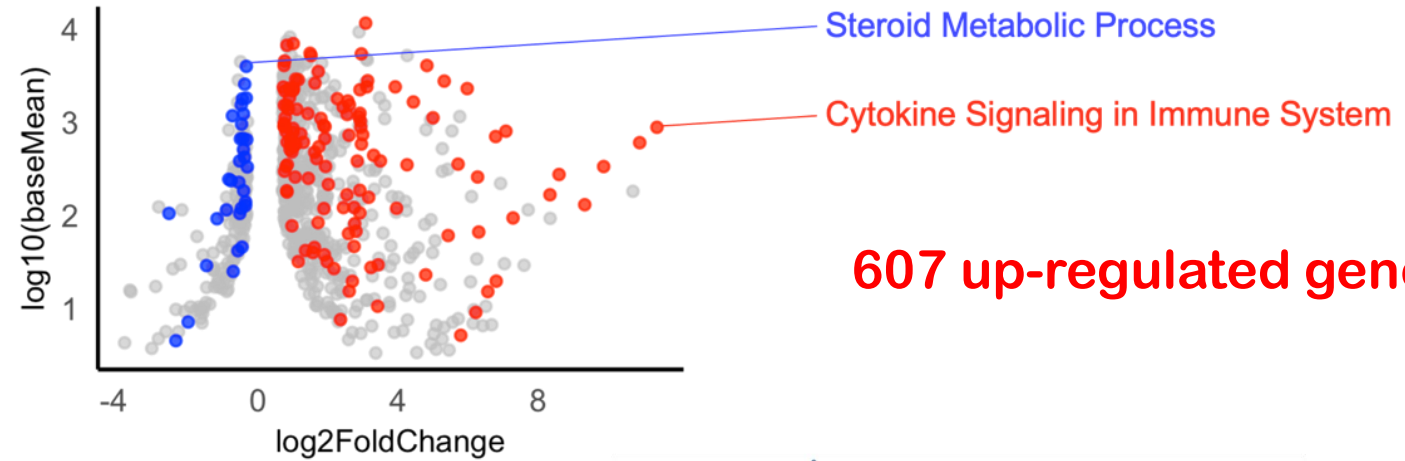


IFN γ (100 ng/ml)

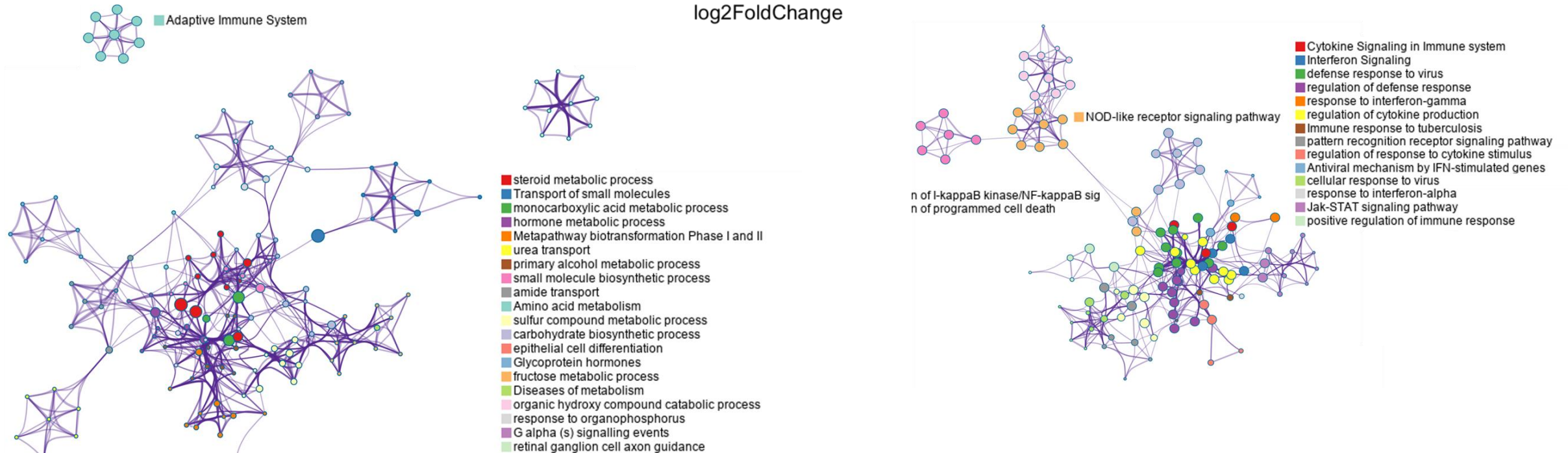
***p < 0.0005 according to Kruskal Wallis and Dunn's multiple comparisons test

Intestinal cells respond to IFN γ

152 down-regulated genes

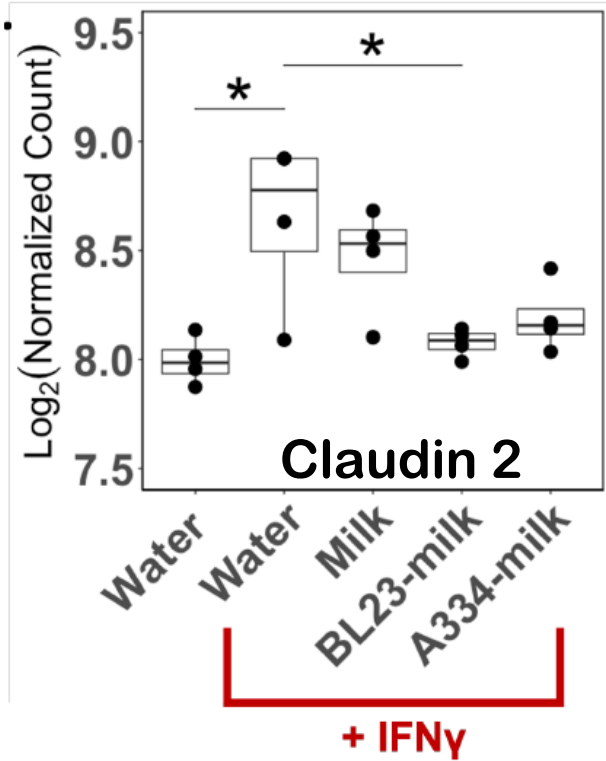


607 up-regulated genes



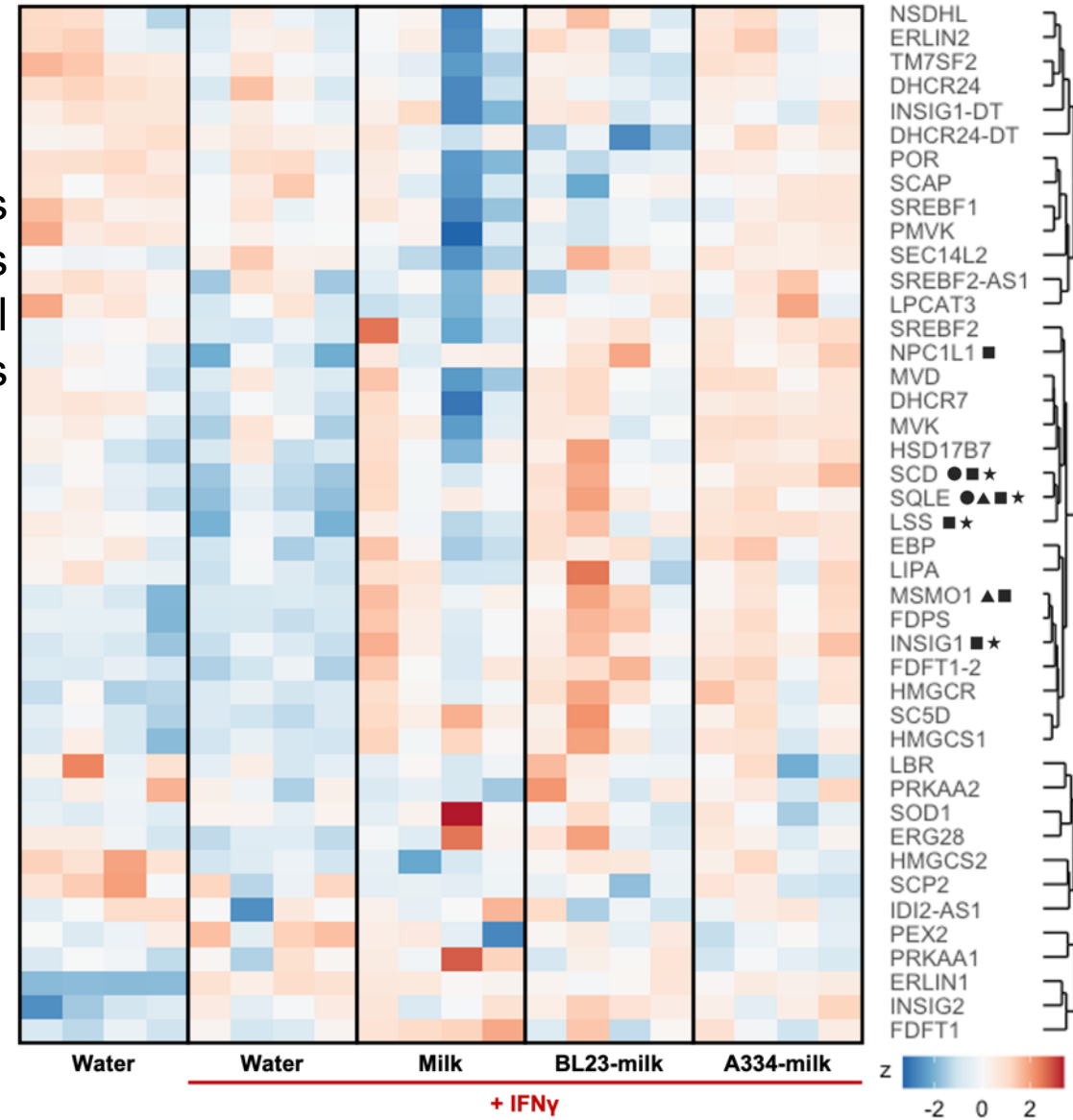
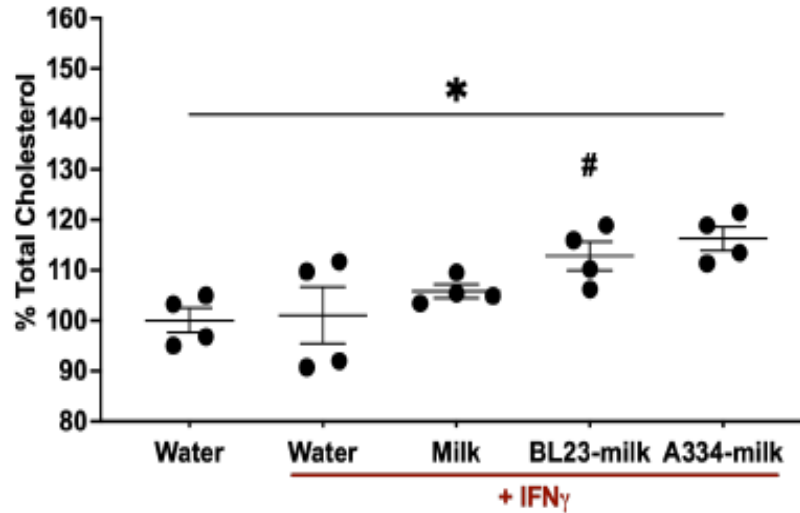
Network map of (Metascape). Node size reflects gene count, node color signifies cluster function, connecting lines indicate similar terms

L. paracasei fermented milk prevents IFN γ changes to IEC

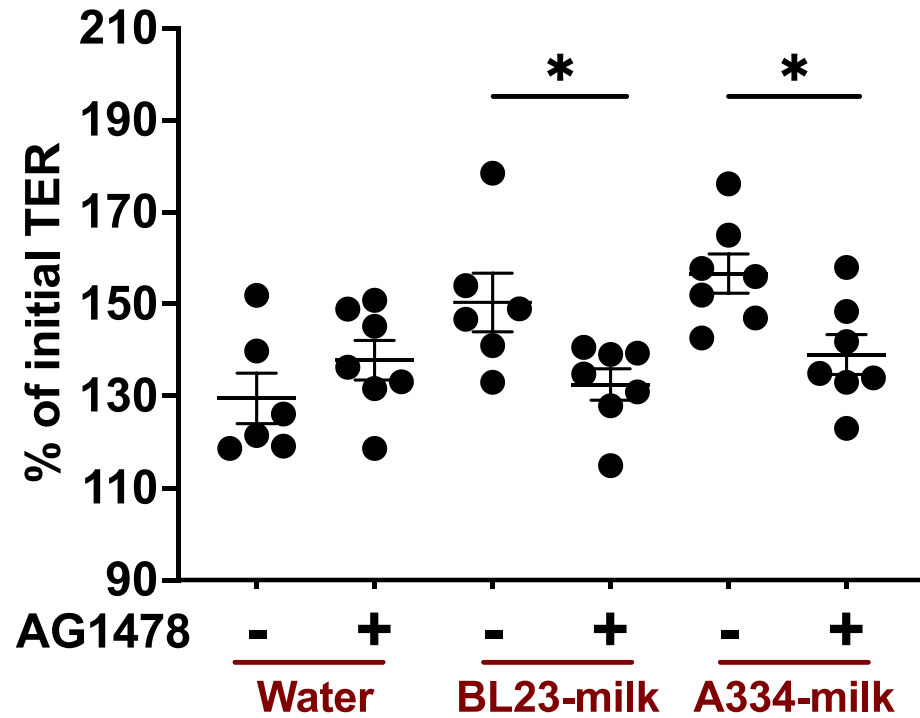


Sterol metabolism

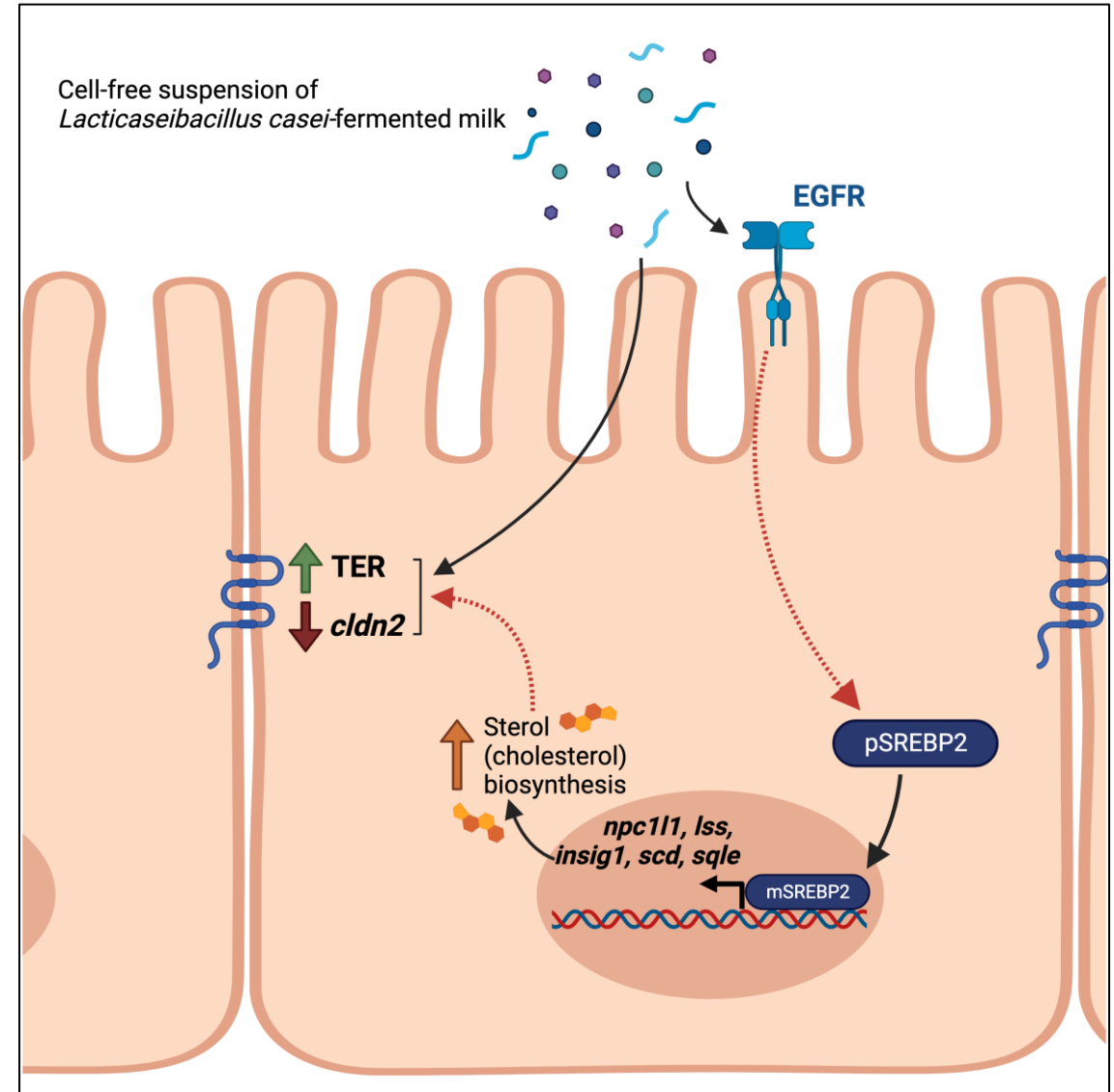
normalized read counts
across all genes
associated with sterol
biosynthesis



Model for *L. paracasei* fermented milk – IEC interactions



AG1478: Antagonist of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR)



How can fermented foods support (gut) health?



Modifications to food ingredients

- ✓ Improve digestibility
- ✓ Remove toxic compounds

Delivery of **new bioactive compounds**

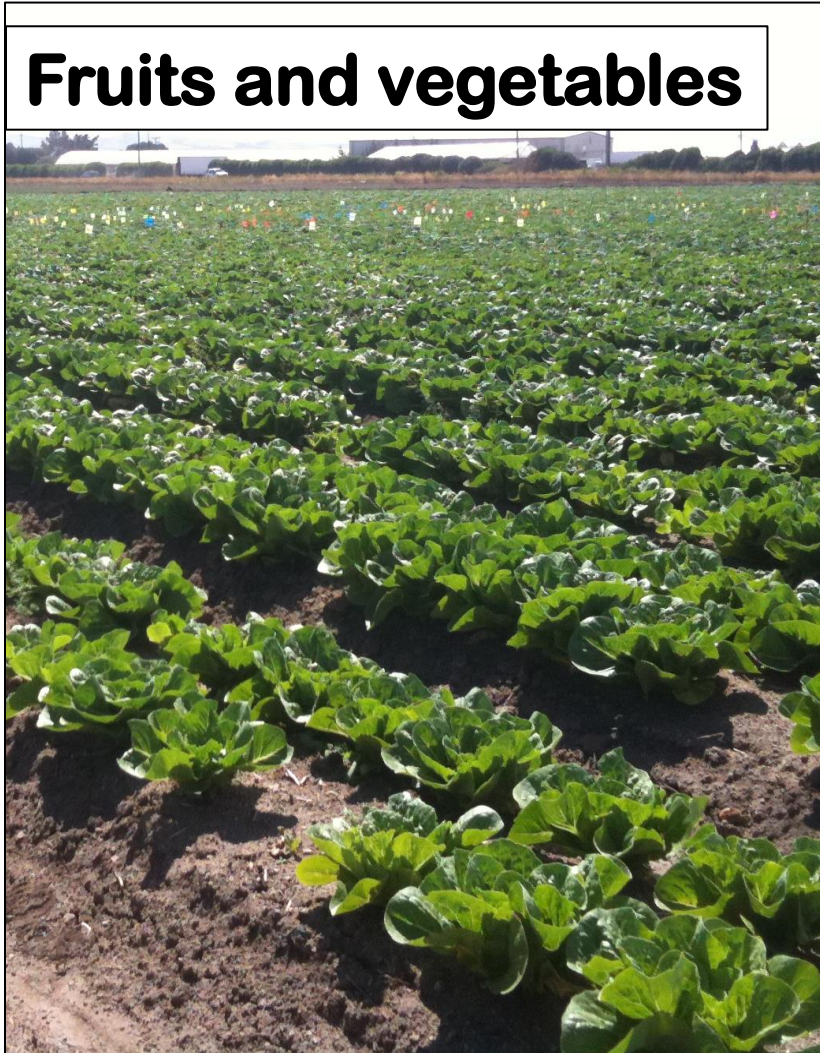
- ✓ Vitamins
- ✓ Bacteriocins
- ✓ Organic acids

Increased numbers of **(living) microbes**

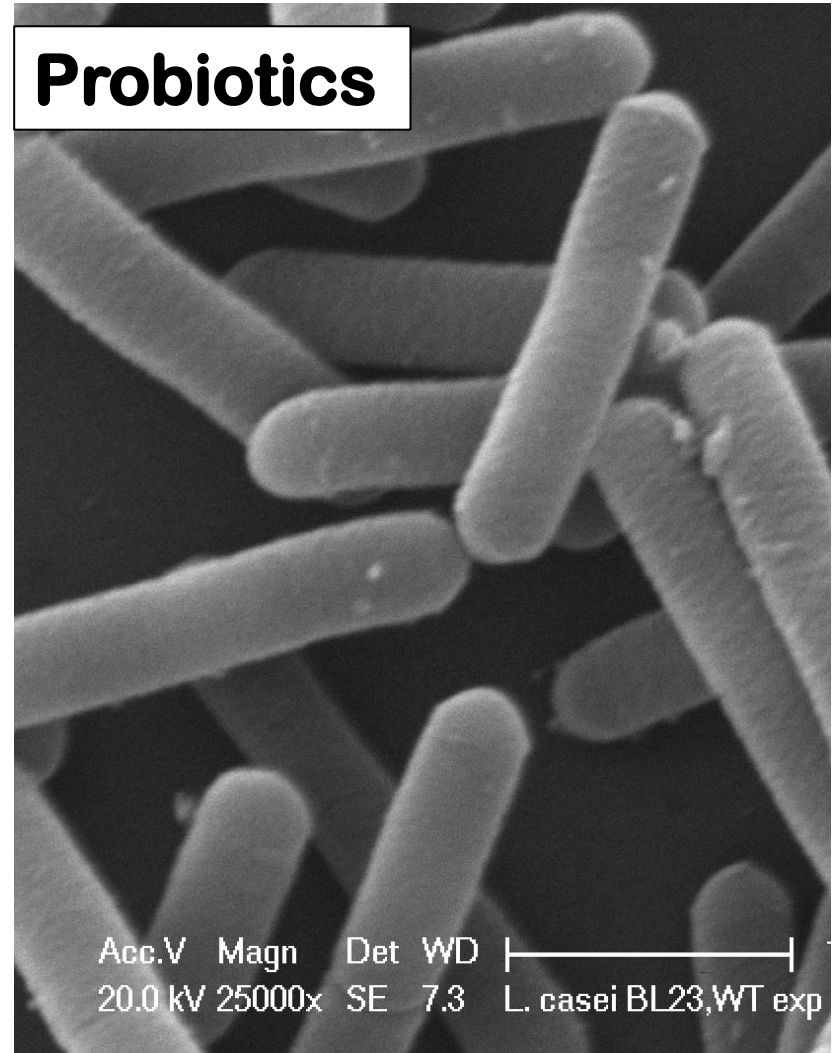
- ✓ Increased live microbe intake
- ✓ Food microbes: ~3% of gut microbiome

Edible microbes

Fruits and vegetables



Probiotics



Fermented foods



Benefits from commensal microbe exposures?



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

EAT DIRT — THE HYGIENE HYPOTHESIS AND ALLERGIC DISEASES

*Eating dirt or moving to a farm are at best **theoretical** rather than practical clinical recommendations for the prevention of asthma.*

*Certain environmental factors are associated with a lower incidence of allergic disease in early life, such as oral supplementation with *Lactobacillus*, presence of a dog or other pet in the home, and attendance at day care...*

- Scott T Weiss MD (2002)

Information Classification: General



The Journal of Nutrition
Nutritional Epidemiology



December 2020

Should There Be a Recommended Daily Intake of Microbes?

Maria Marco, Colin Hill, Robert Hutkins, Joanne Slavin, Daniel Tancredi, Daniel Merenstein, Mary E Sanders

Invite Some Germs to Dinner



Live Dietary Microbes Working Group



ISAPP

International Scientific Association
for **PROBIOTICS** and **PREBIOTICS**



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Mary Ellen Sanders
ISAPP



Bob Hutkins
University of Nebraska

Formulate hypotheses and how to test them

Estimate consumption of foods containing live microbes

Correlate consumption with disease risk

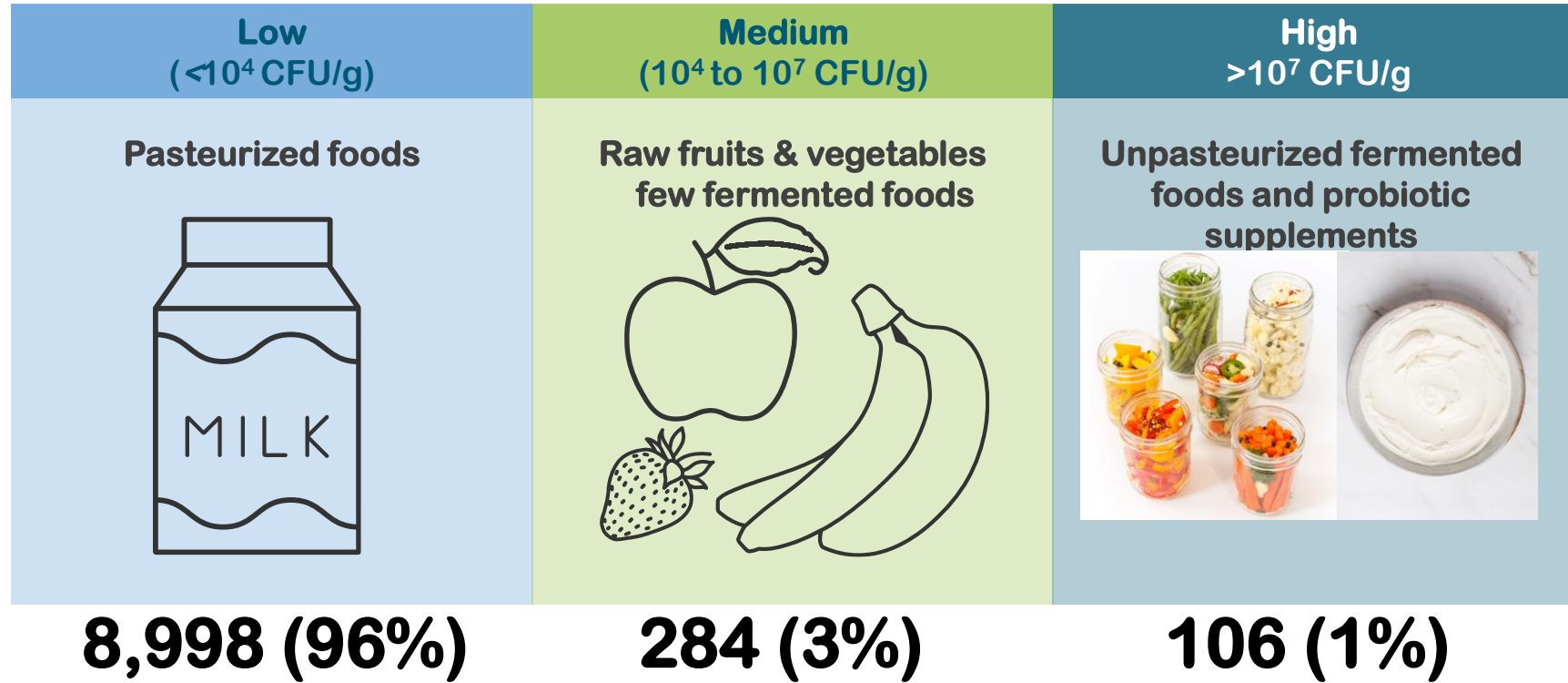
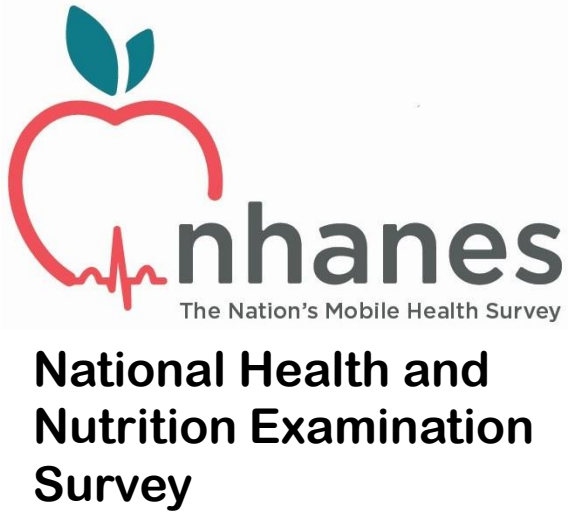
The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Cross-sectional survey to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the US



Estimating microbial numbers in foods

9,388 individual product food codes in NHANES

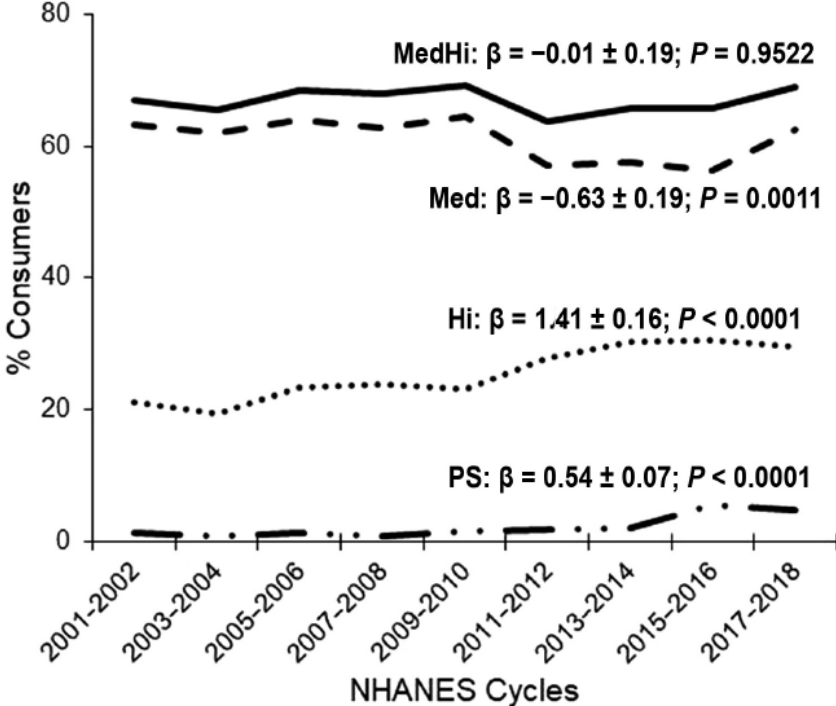


Key Point 1. About 2/3 of those surveyed eat (any!) microbe-containing foods

- ~20% of consumers eat High microbe foods
- ~approximately 60% eat Medium or High microbe foods

Key Point 2. When included in the diet, 100 g/day of microbe-containing foods are consumed

~10⁸⁻⁹ microbes/day*
***mostly from fermented foods**



Per capita consumption of live-microbe foods

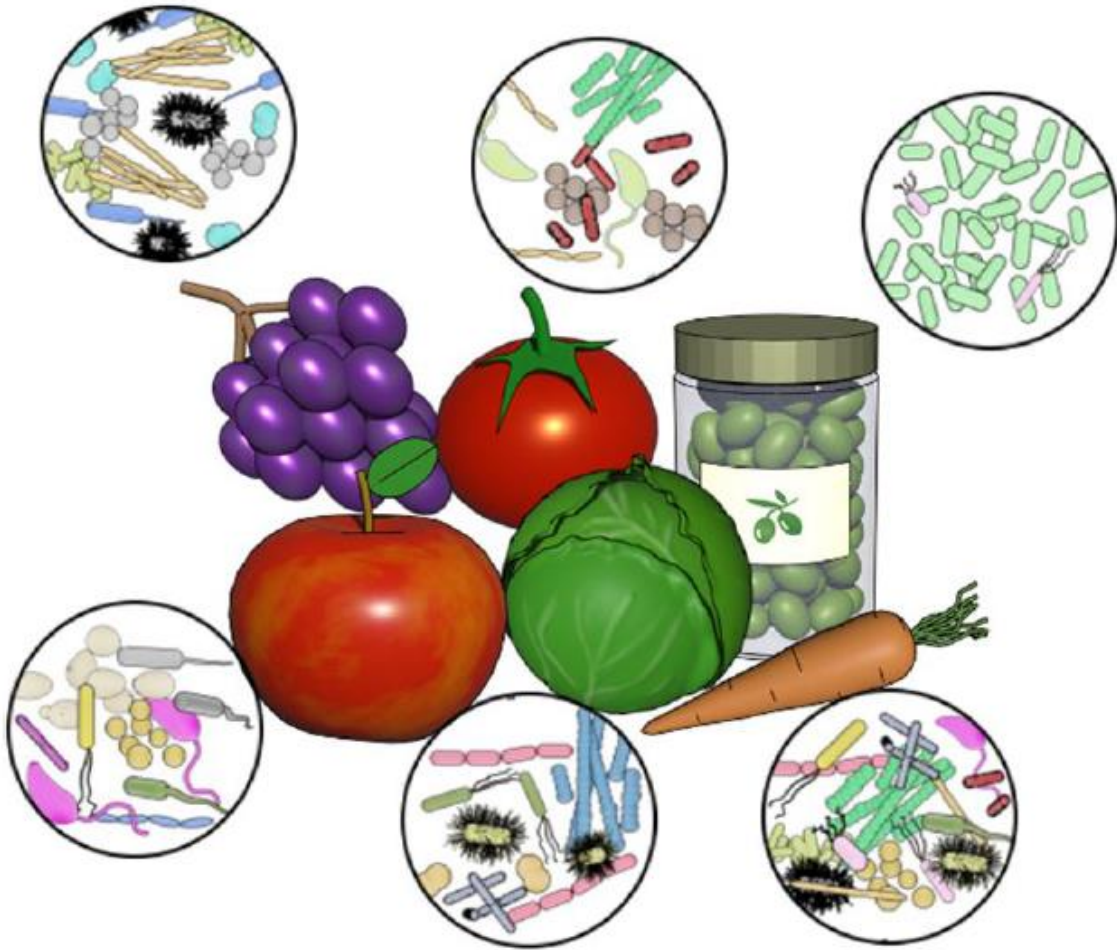
Age, y	n	Percent consumers	Consumption (g/day)	Live microbes (CFU/day)
2 - 8	11,626	63	89	> 2.7 x 10 ⁸
→ 9 - 18	16,749	56	83	> 2.0 x 10 ⁸
19 - 50	25,071	65	119	> 2.9 x 10 ⁸
→ ≥ 51	21,020	70	139	> 2.9 x 10 ⁸

Adjusted associations of dietary intake (per 100 g) of fermented foods with physiological parameters in

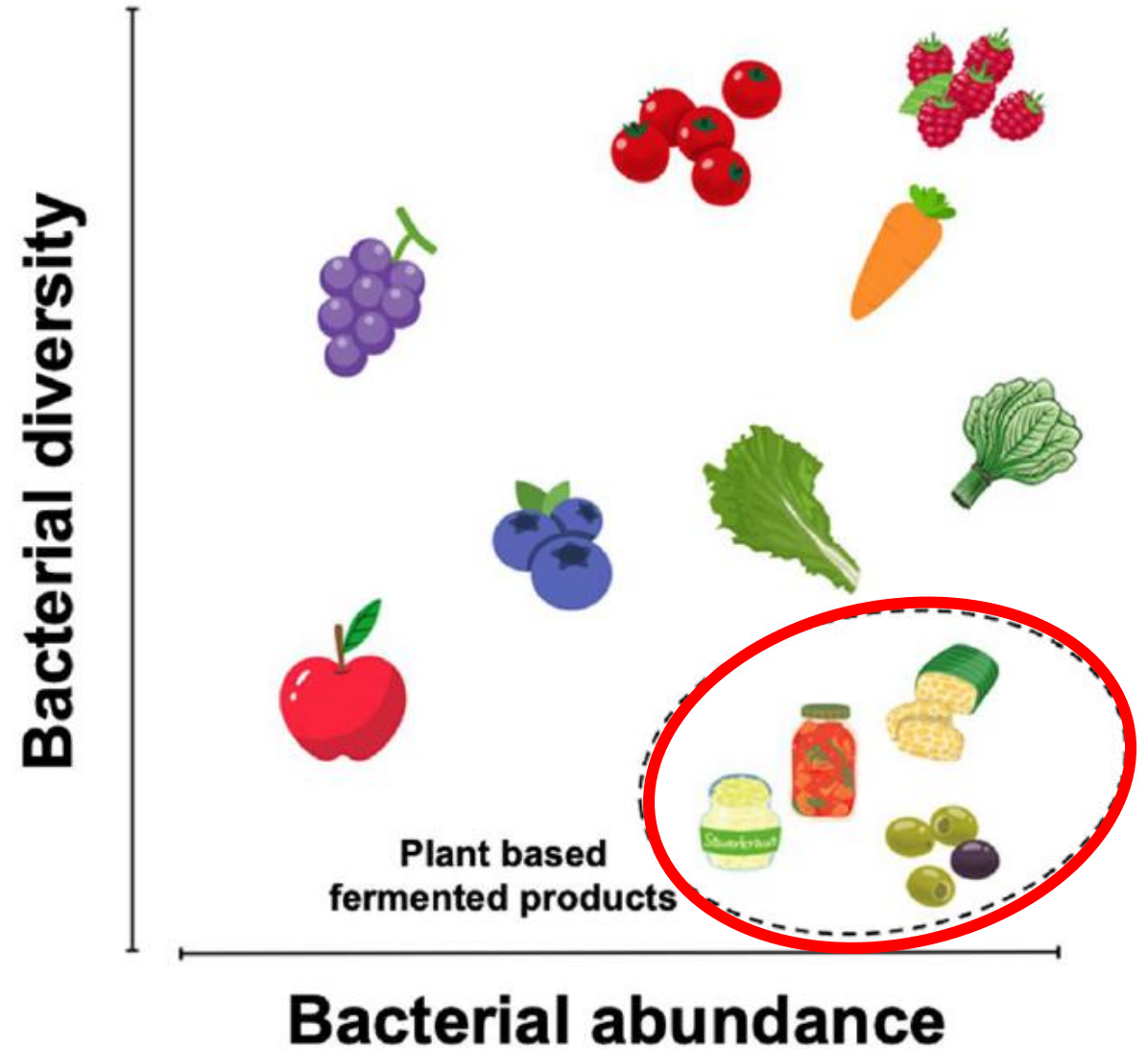
Outcome	N	Regression Coefficient (95% CI)	p-value
BP systolic (mean rdg mm hg)	41,077	-0.768 (-1.136, -0.399)	<0.001
Body Mass Index (kg/m ²)	41,697	-0.309 (-0.465, -0.154)	<0.001
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	40,313	0.696 (0.294, 1.098)	<0.001
Insulin (μU/mL)	18,163	-0.644 (-0.995, -0.292)	<0.001
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	18,327	-4.844 (-7.674, -2.014)	<0.001
Waist Circumference (cm)	40,804	-0.793 (-1.166, -0.421)	<0.001

Not significant: Mean diastolic BP (mm Hg), C-reactive protein (mg/dL), Plasma glucose (mg/dL), LDL cholesterol (mg/dL), total cholesterol (mg/dL), weight (kg)

Which microbes?



*Proteobacteria, Bacteroidetes,
Actinobacteria, Firmicutes*



Lactobacilli

Pervasive in plant, animal, and human microbiomes

Humans

Oral cavity

L. casei, *L. fermentum*,
L. gasseri, *L. plantarum*,
L. rhamnosus, *L. salivarius*

Respiratory tract

L. casei, *L. delbrueckii*,
L. iners, *L. plantarum*,
L. rhamnosus, *L. sakei*

Skin

L. crispatus, *L. gasseri*,
L. iners, *L. jensenii*

Intestine

L. acidophilus, *L. brevis*,
L. casei, *L. crispatus*,
L. curvatus,
L. delbrueckii,
L. fermentum, *L. gasseri*,
L. johnsonii, *L. mucosae*,
L. plantarum, *L. reuteri*,
L. ruminis, *L. rhamnosus*,
L. sakei, *L. salivarius*

Vaginal tract

L. crispatus, *L. gasseri*,
L. iners, *L. jensenii*

Animals

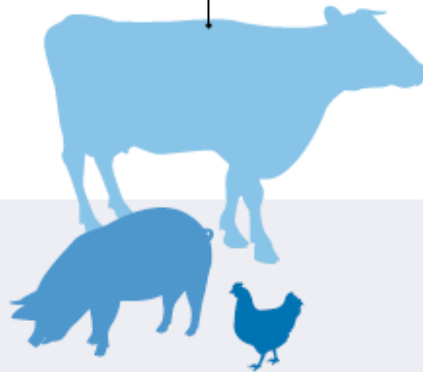
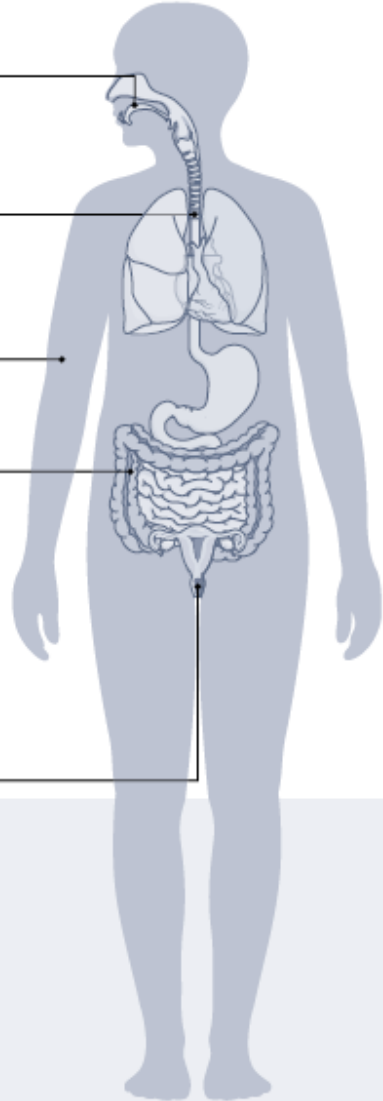
L. amylovorus, *L. casei*,
L. crispatus, *L. equicursoris*,
L. johnsonii, *L. reuteri*, *L. salivarius*

Plants

A. kunkeei, *L. acidophilus*,
F. sanfranciscensis,
L. brevis, *L. fermentum*,
L. johnsonii, *L. pentosus*,
L. plantarum, *L. reuteri*

Insects

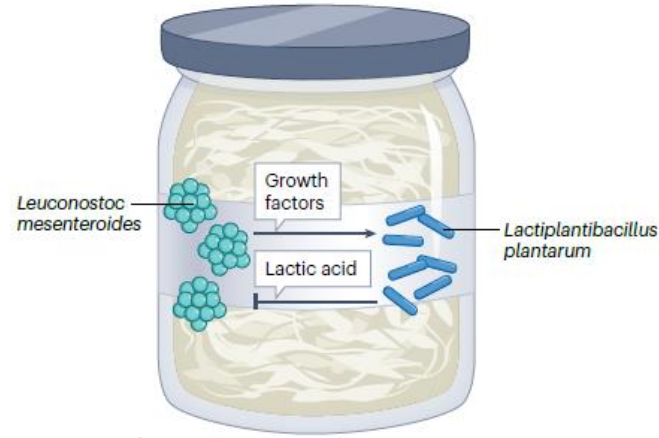
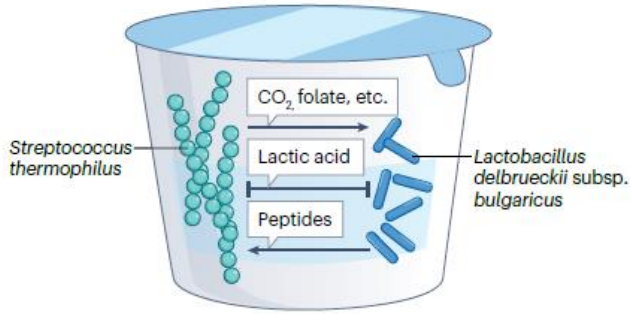
A. kunkeei, *L. apis*,
L. brevis, ***L. bombicola***,
L. fructivorans,
L. helsingborgensis,
L. melliventris,
L. plantarum



Alejandra Mejia Caballero

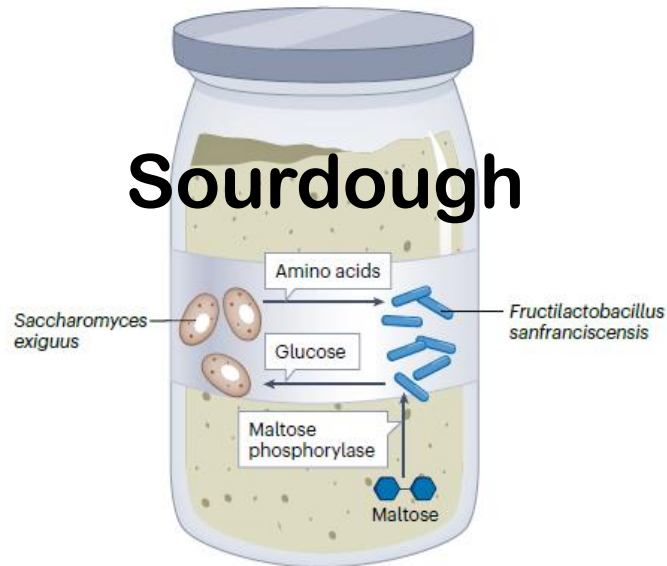
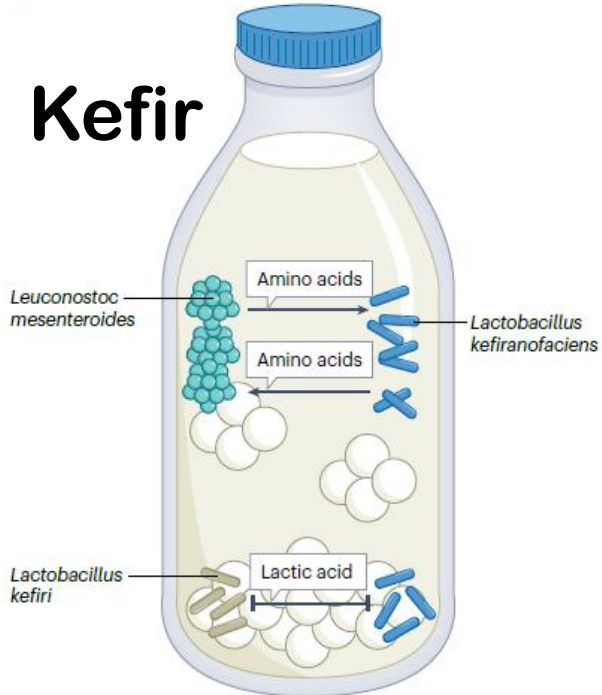
Lactobacilli in our diets

Yogurt

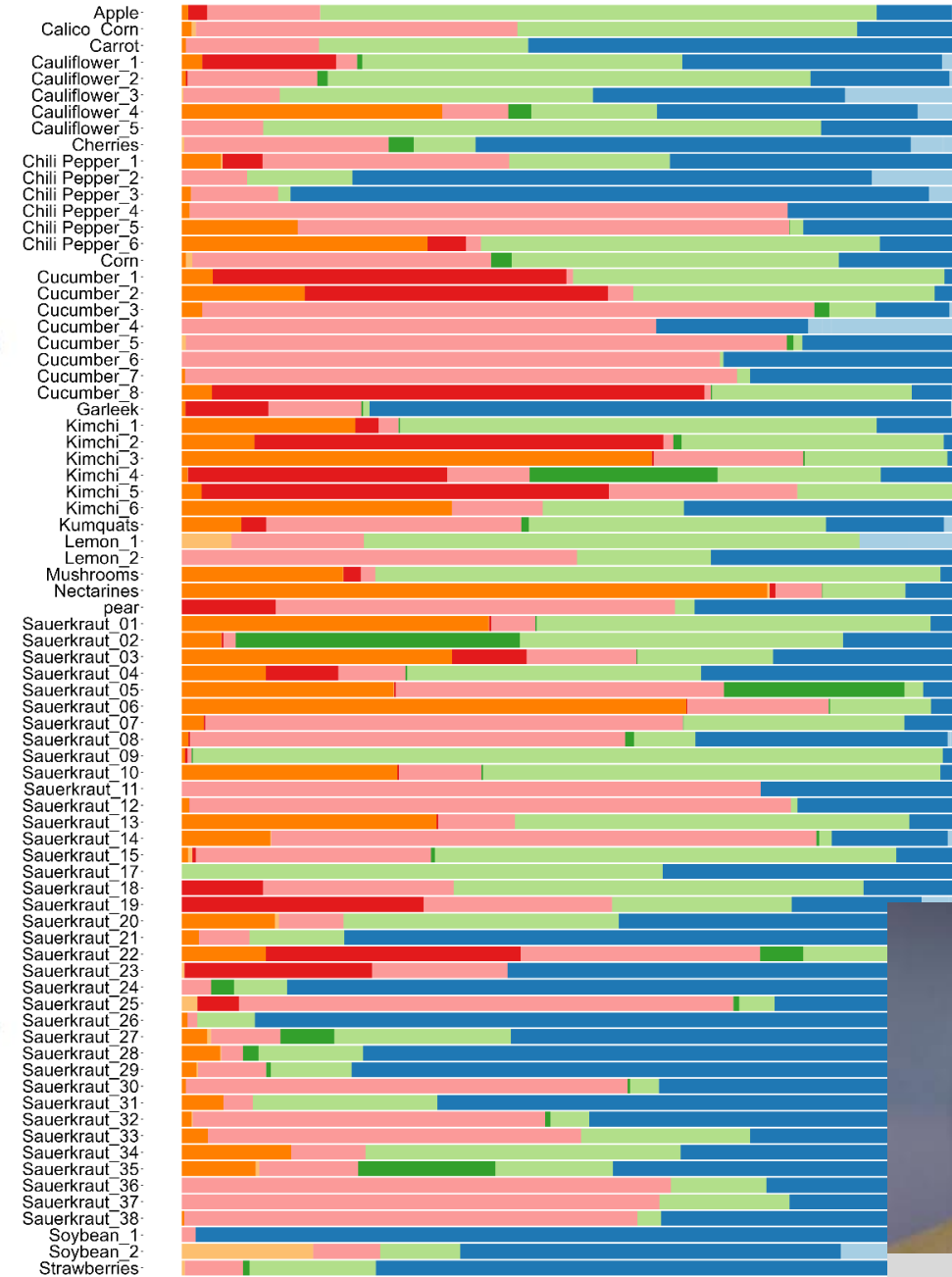


Sauerkraut

Kefir



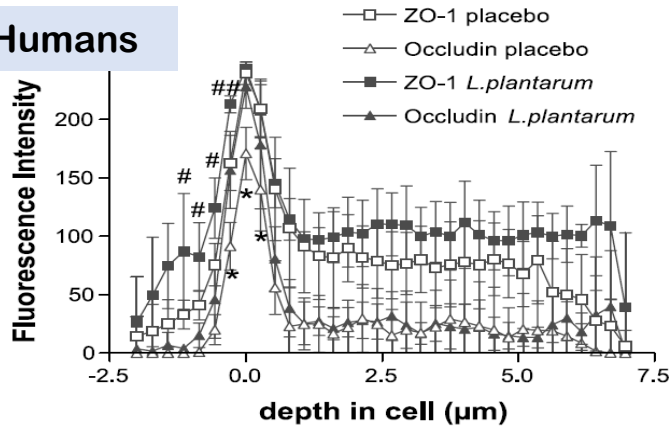
Sourdough



Wannes Van Beeck

Lactiplantibacillus plantarum NCIMB8826R

Humans

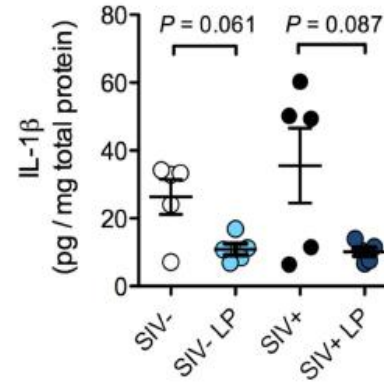
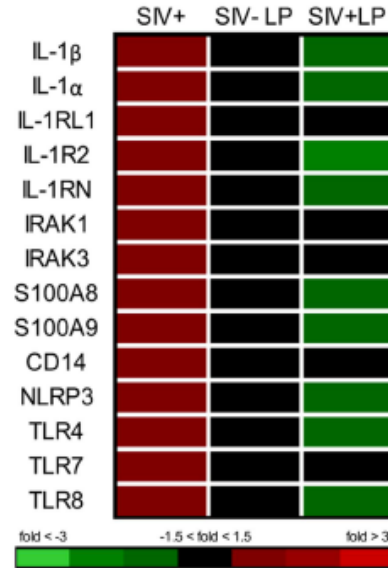
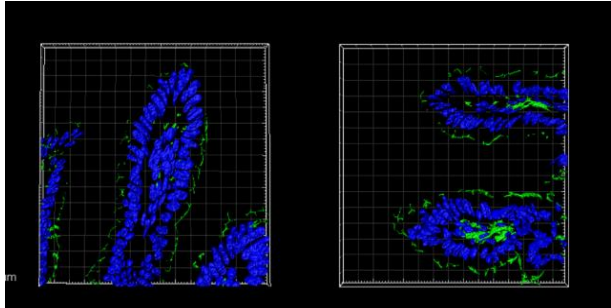


Improves intestinal barrier (ZO-1, Occludin, Claudin-1)

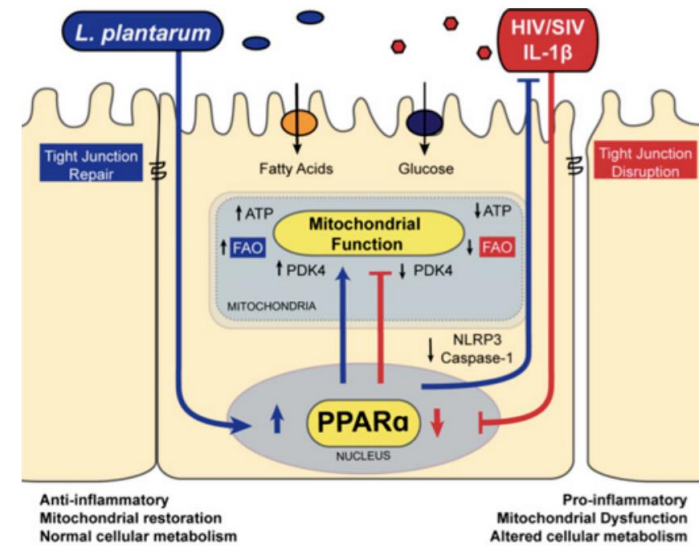
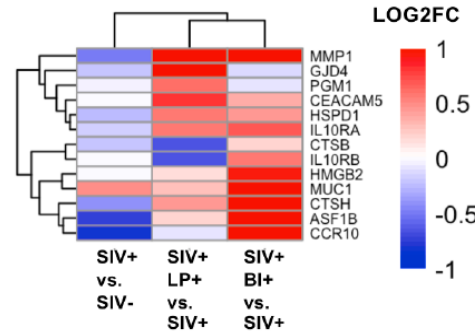
Induces barrier restoration and protective, anti-inflammatory responses

Mice

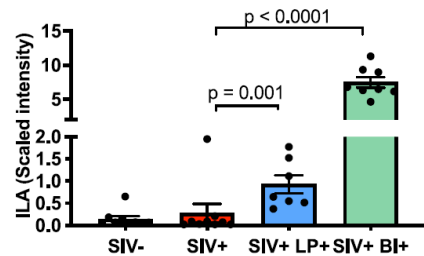
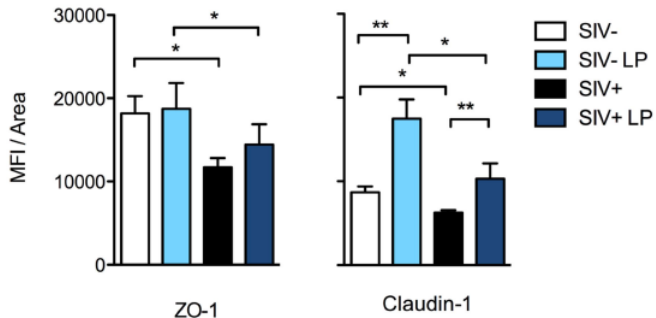
+LP (ZO-1)



IL22/STAT3 signaling



Rhesus macaques



Simian Immunodeficiency Virus (SIV) infected rhesus macaques

Karczewski et al 2010 AJPGLP
Heeney et al 2018 Gut Microbes
Hirao et al 2014 PLoS Path
Crakes et al 2019 PNAS

Health modulatory compounds (effectors) made by lactobacilli are known:

Membrane vesicles



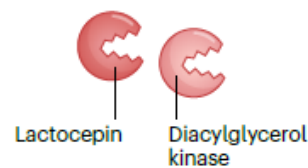
Vitamins

- Vitamin B12
- Folate
- Riboflavin

Peptides and secondary metabolites

- Bacteriocins
- Reuterin
- Reutericyclin
- Polyene compounds

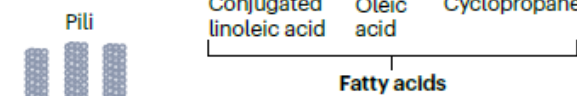
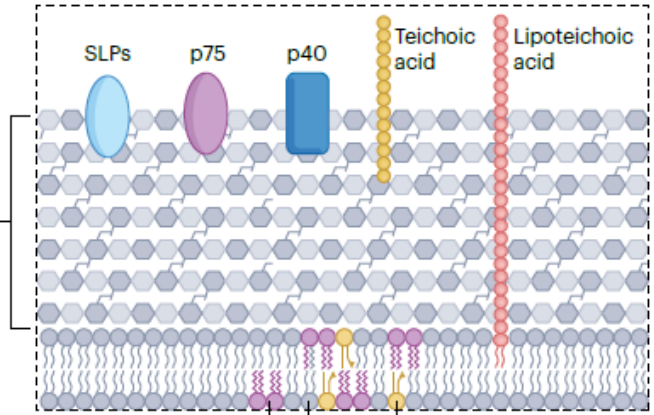
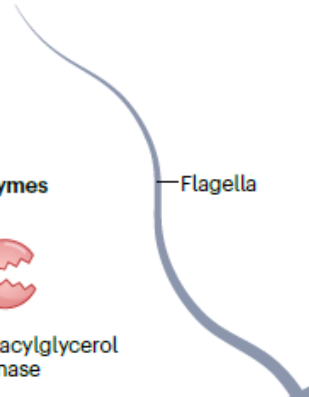
Secreted enzymes



Fermentation end-products

- Acetate
- Lactate
- H₂O₂

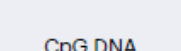
Flagella



Fatty acids



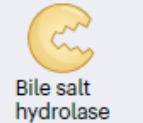
Fermentation



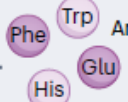
CpG DNA



Intracellular enzymes



↑NAD⁺
↑pH



Amino acids

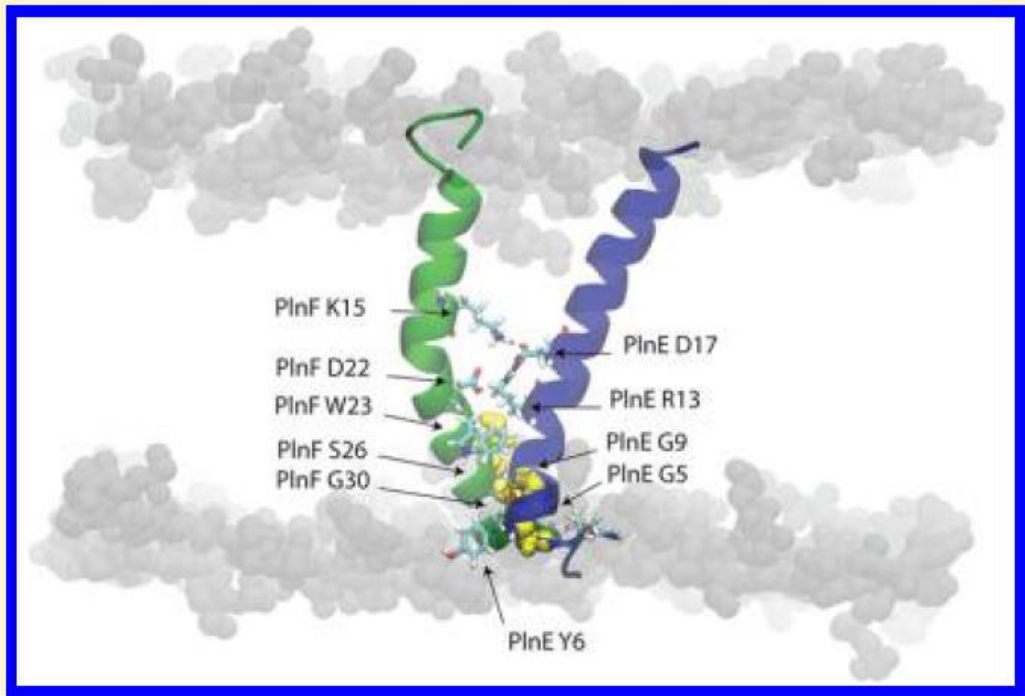
Amino acid derivatives

- Tryptophan metabolites
- Phenyllactic acid
- Histamine
- L-Ornithine
- GABA



Extracellular polysaccharides and capsular polysaccharides

Bacteriocins: Plantaricin EF (PInEF)



Ekblad *et al*/Biochemistry 2016

Bacteriocins are potent (nM range) antimicrobial peptides which typically kill related bacteria

Plantaricin EF (PInEF) made exclusively by *L. plantarum*

Plantaricin genes are induced in the digestive tracts of mice & humans

L. plantarum plantaricin: diet-induced obesity

C57BI/6J

N = 10/group



High fat (HF) diet 42% energy from fat



+ *L. plantarum* NCIMB8826 (WT)

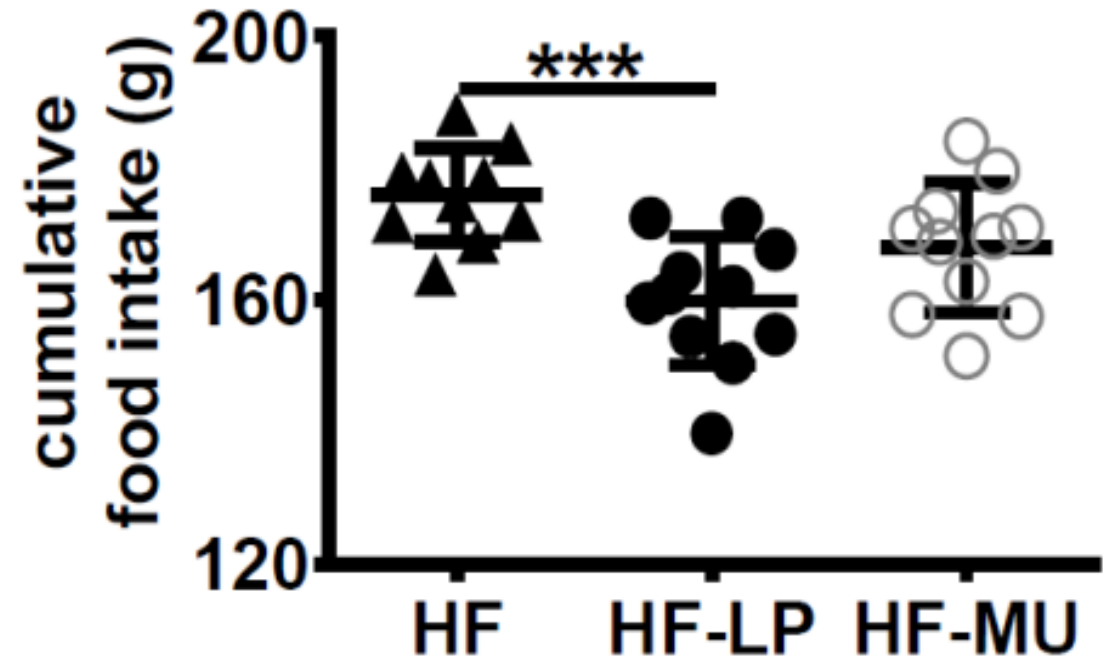
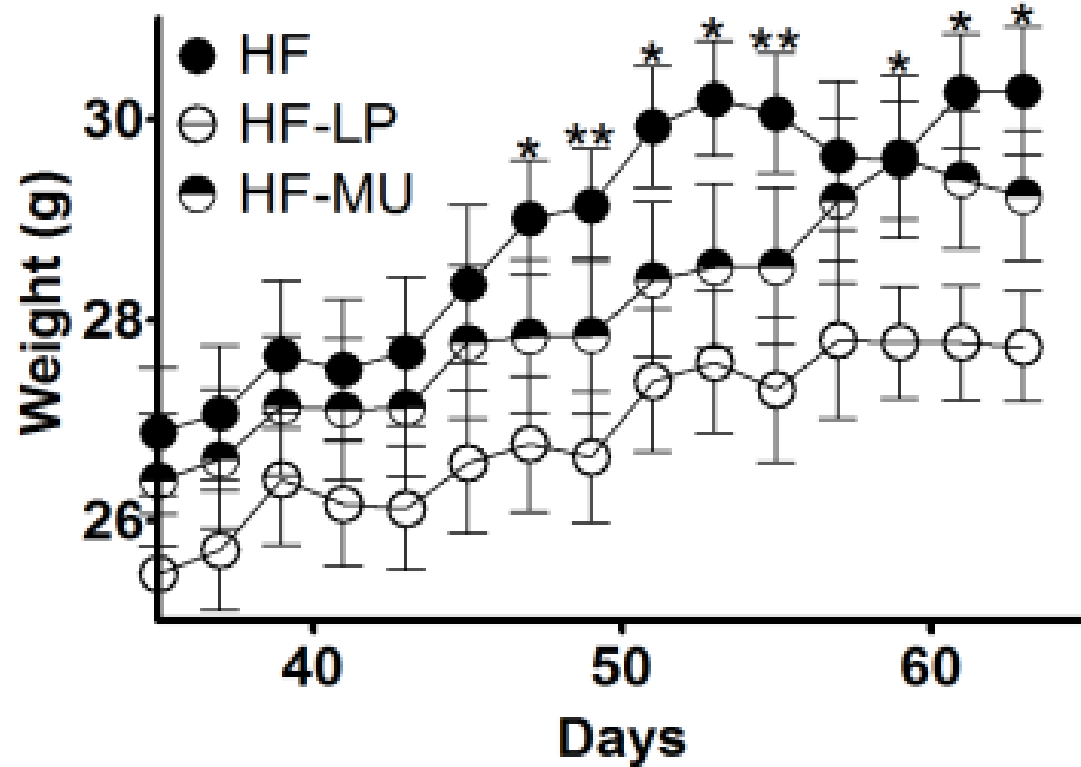


+ *L. plantaricin*
Plantaricin EFI deficient
mutant (MU)

10⁹ cells
every 48 h

9 Weeks

L. plantarum requires PlnEF to prevent DIO

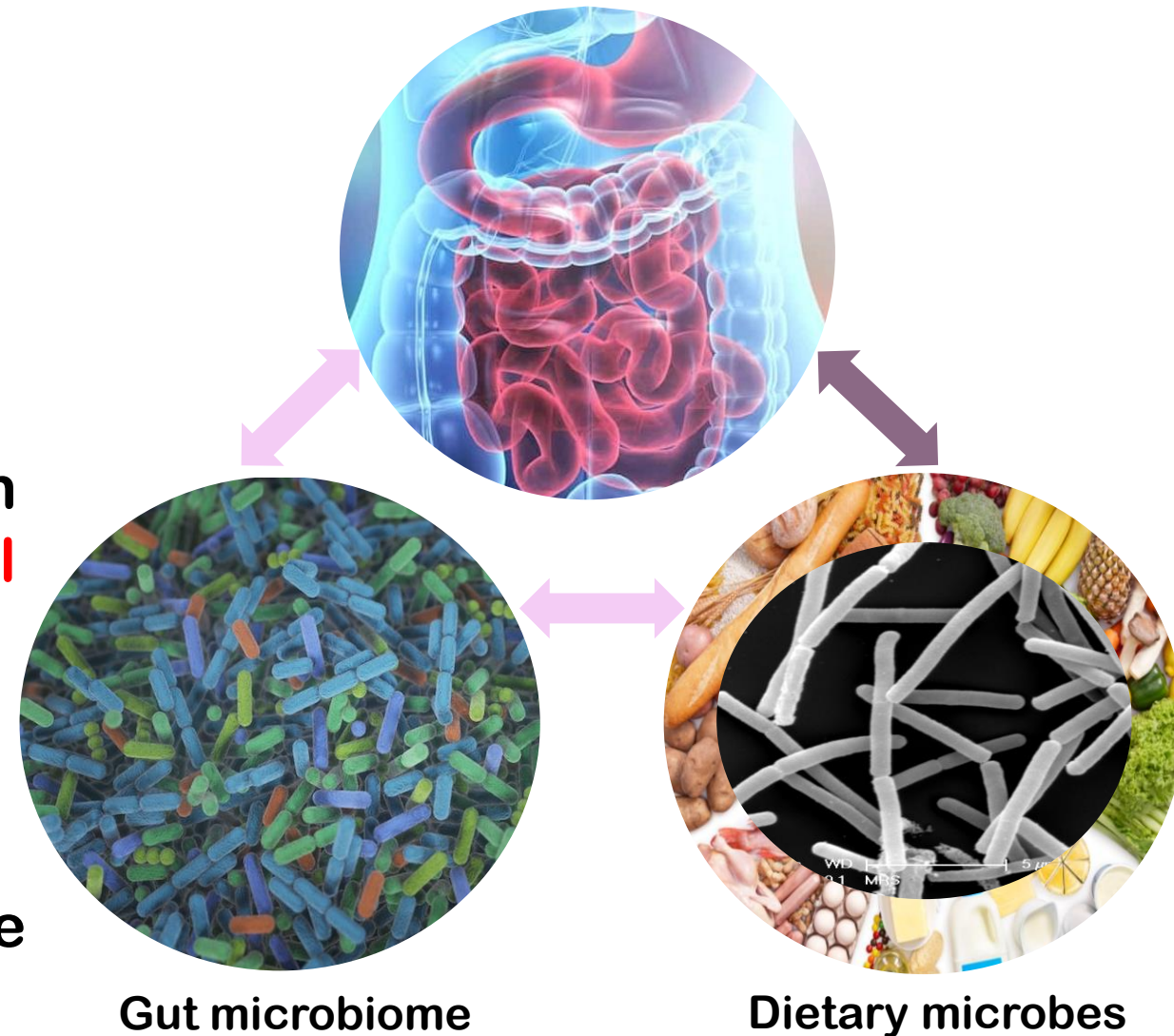


HF = high fat diet; LP = *L. plantarum*; MU = LP mutant. HF

* = $p \leq 0.05$, ** = $p \leq 0.01$; *** = $p \leq 0.001$

Summary

- Fermented dairy foods provide a “complete package” of beneficial microbial microbes and compounds.
- Fermented foods can support gut health by modulation of key domains: **intestinal barrier function**, immunity, & the gut microbiome.
- However, research is needed to identify suitable claims and improve and validate the quality and composition the final products.



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Caballero, PhD
Wannes Van Beeck, PhD
Carolina Battistini, PhD
Kunal Dixit, PhD
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Siqi Wu
Sahana Mohan
Justin Auduong
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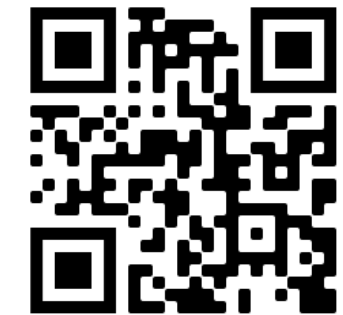


Collaborators (UC Davis)
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Dr. Melanie Gareau



United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Institute
of Food and
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novo
nordisk
fonden



WiKim 세계김치연구소
World Institute of Kimchi

 [Eat.lac.project](#)
 [Marcolab](#)

Information Classification: General

Improving health with food and gut microbiome design



Food as Medicine Across the Lifespan



Carolyn Slupsky, Ph.D.

*Professor Food Science, Technology, & Nutrition |
Endowed Chair in Food, Nutrition, & Health
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Food as Medicine Across the Lifespan

Carolyn M Slupsky, PhD

Department of Nutrition

Department of Food Science & Technology

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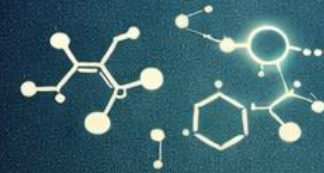
Natural Products Expo West. March 4, 2026



INGREDIENTS



GUT MICROBIOME



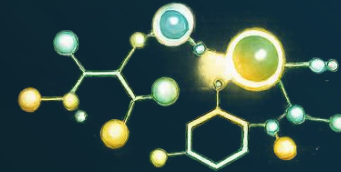
METABOLITES



HEALTH ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

Food → Microbiome → Metabolites → Host

- We don't just digest food – we translate it
- Microbes convert dietary substances into bioactive metabolites
- Metabolites are measurable 'functional outputs' for product development



Making 'Food as Medicine' real: guardrails

Mechanism-backed
(microbial conversion → metabolite)

Biomarker-verified
(metabolomics as receipt)

Clinically meaningful endpoints
(or validated proxies)

Transparency + reproducibility

Equity / responder logic (who benefits and why)

The Roadmap



1. Define the target signal (metabolite / pathway / phenotype)

2. Choose the substrate + delivery matrix

3. Verify microbial conversion (microbiome function + metabolomics)

4. Confirm host engagement (biomarkers and outcomes)

5. Build responder logic (who benefits, and why)



Why lifespan matters

- Early life: highest biological plasticity (programming)
- Adulthood: metabolic resilience
- Old age: inflammation and cognition

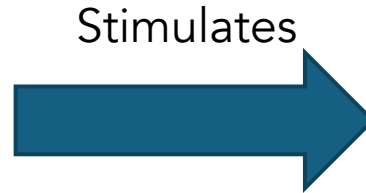


High protein intake with
infant formula feeding



Results in

Higher levels of
insulinogenic amino
acids (leucine)



Stimulates

Insulin and
mTORC1



Leads to

Increased weight gain
and higher HOMA-IR

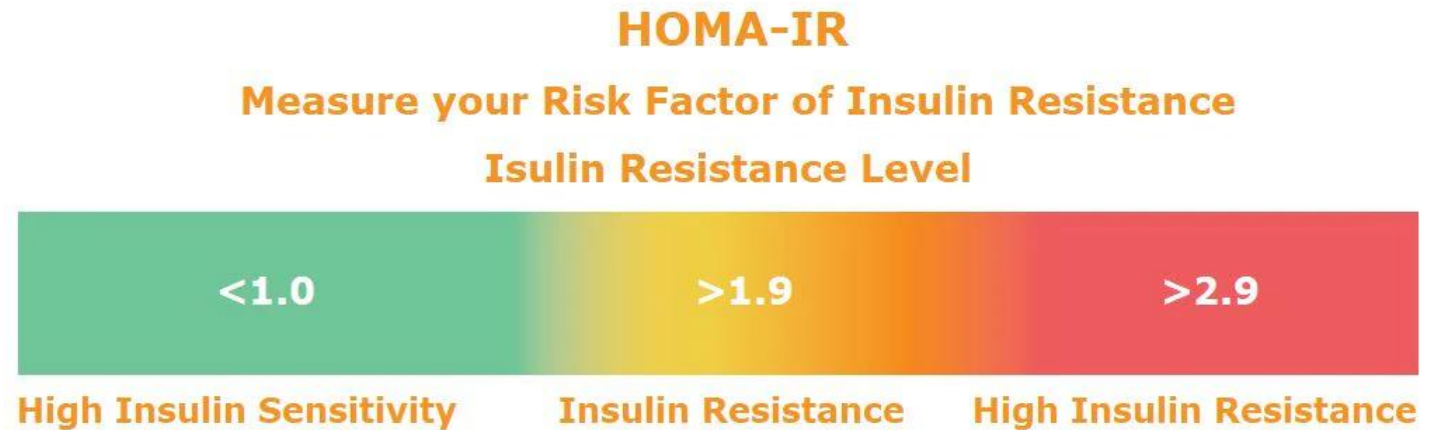


A Hypothesis that Changed Infant Nutrition: The Early Protein Hypothesis

HOMA-IR

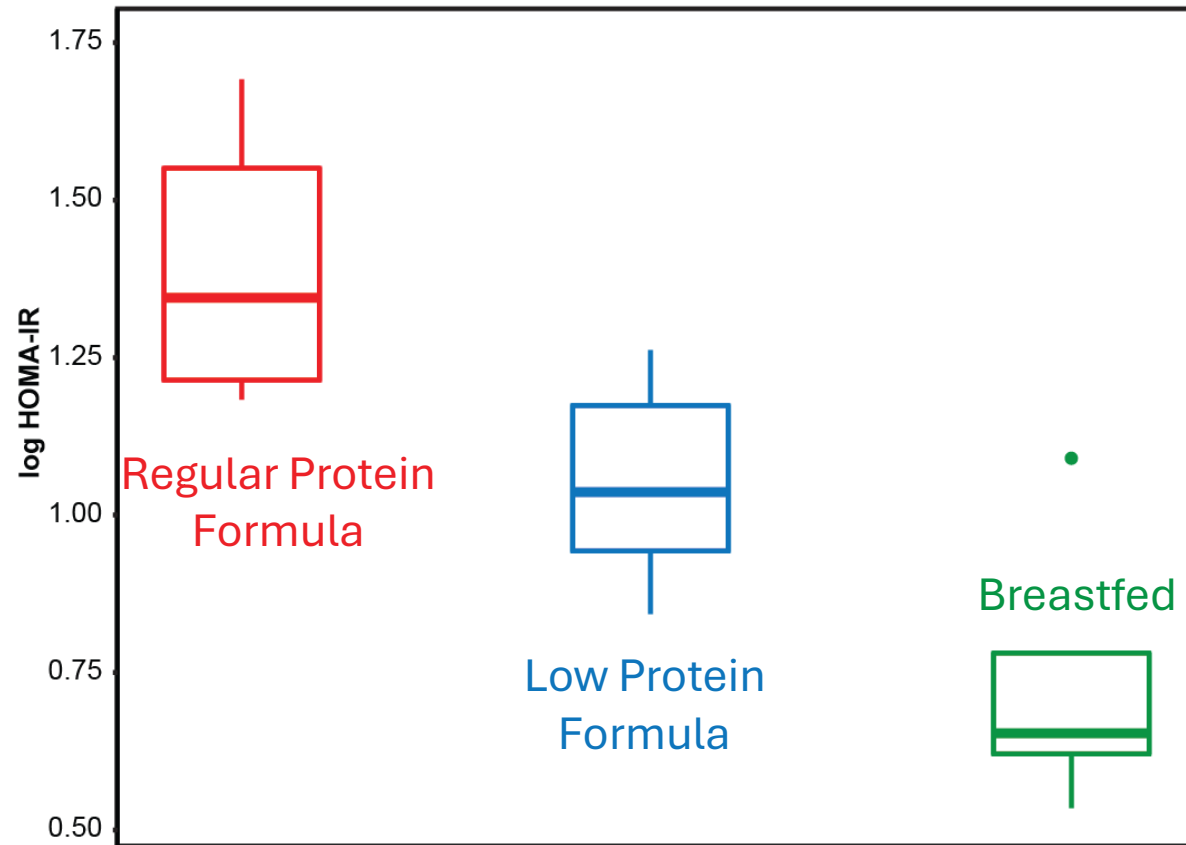
(Homeostatic Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance)

- Higher insulin and glucose indicates **insulin resistance**

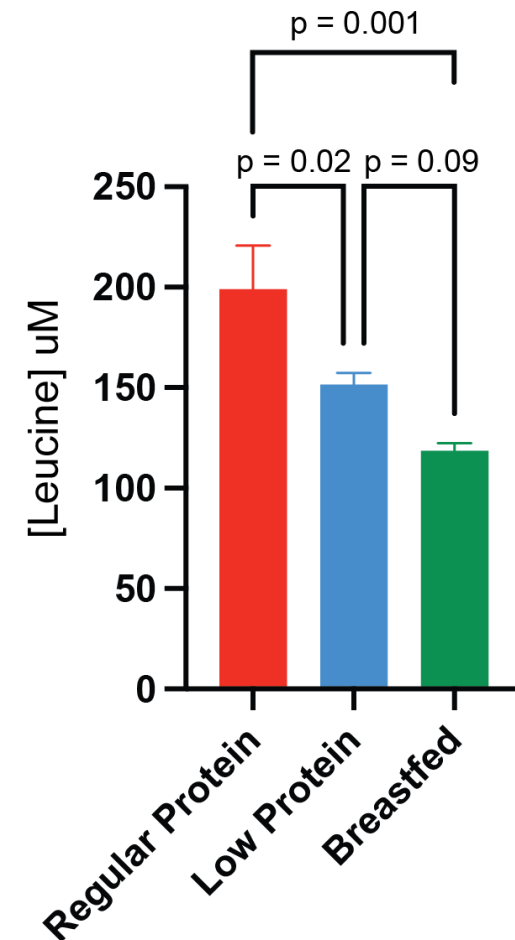


$$HOMA - IR = \frac{insulin \left(\frac{\mu U}{dL} \right) \times glucose \left(\frac{mmol}{L} \right)}{22.5}$$

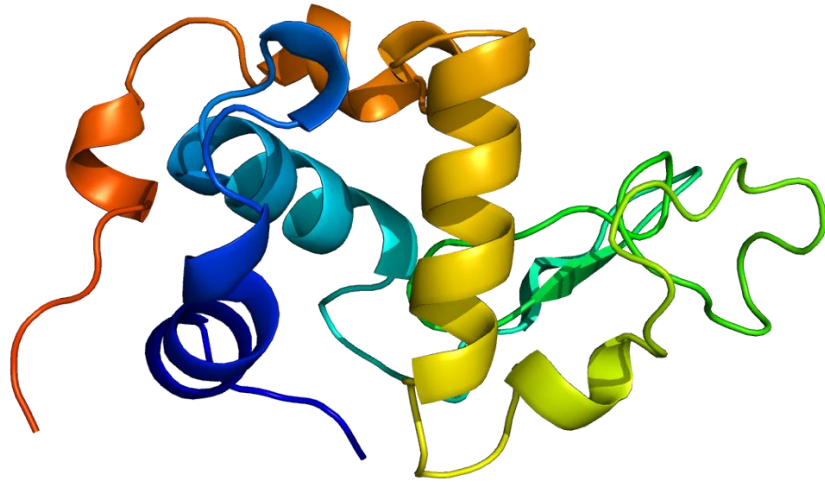
In infants, HOMA-IR is related to dietary protein level



From: He et al. *Front Pediatrics* 7:563 (2020)

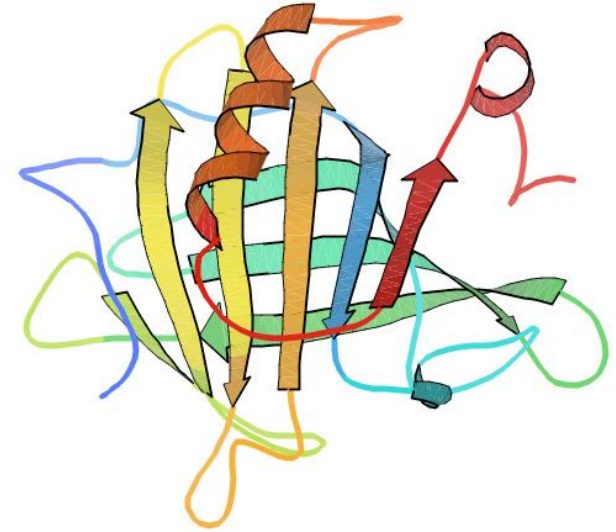


Protein quality is a signaling lever



α -lactalbumin

22% of total protein in human milk
3.5% of total protein in bovine milk
Contains 2x more Trp than β -lactoglobulin



β -lactoglobulin

0% of total protein in human milk
10% of total protein in bovine milk
Contains 1.5x more BCAA than α -lactalbumin

In Infant Formula
60:40 Whey:Casein

~10% of total protein

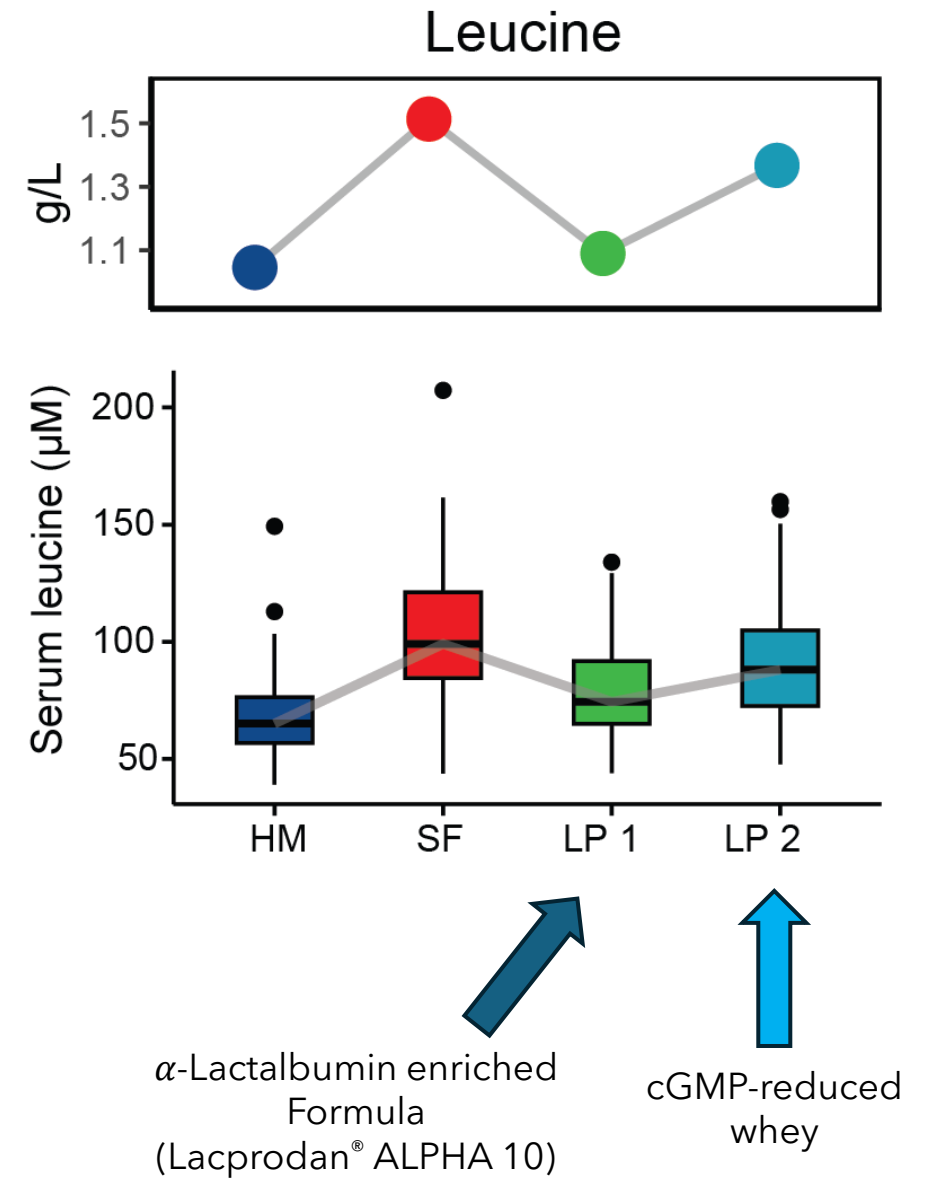
~30% of total protein

Formulation can tune insulinogenic amino acids

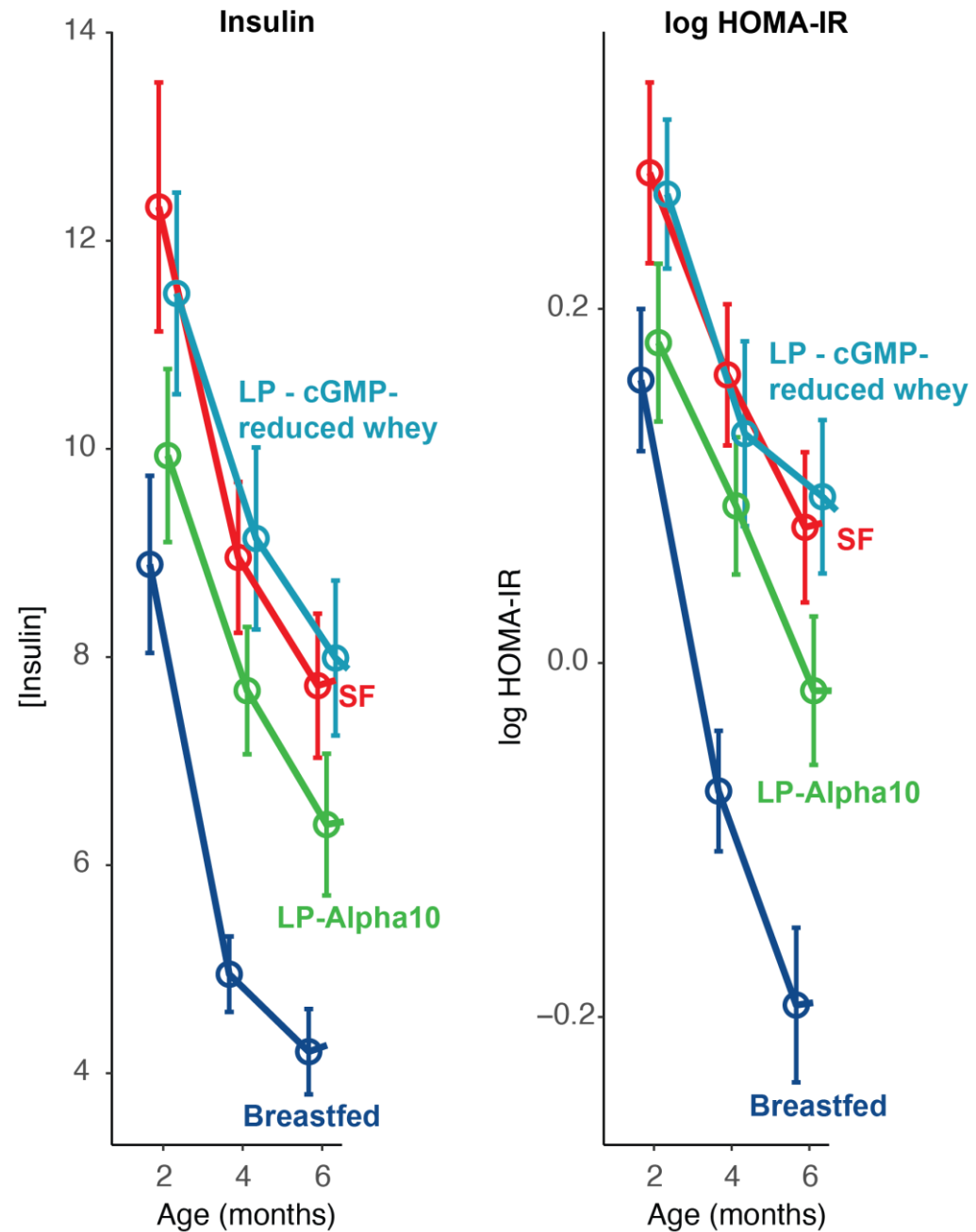
- Using α -lactalbumin in a formula allowed for reduced Leu compared to cGMP-reduced whey



From: He et al. *Am J Clin Nutr* 121(4):853-864 (2025)



Human Proof: Physiology moves with Formulation

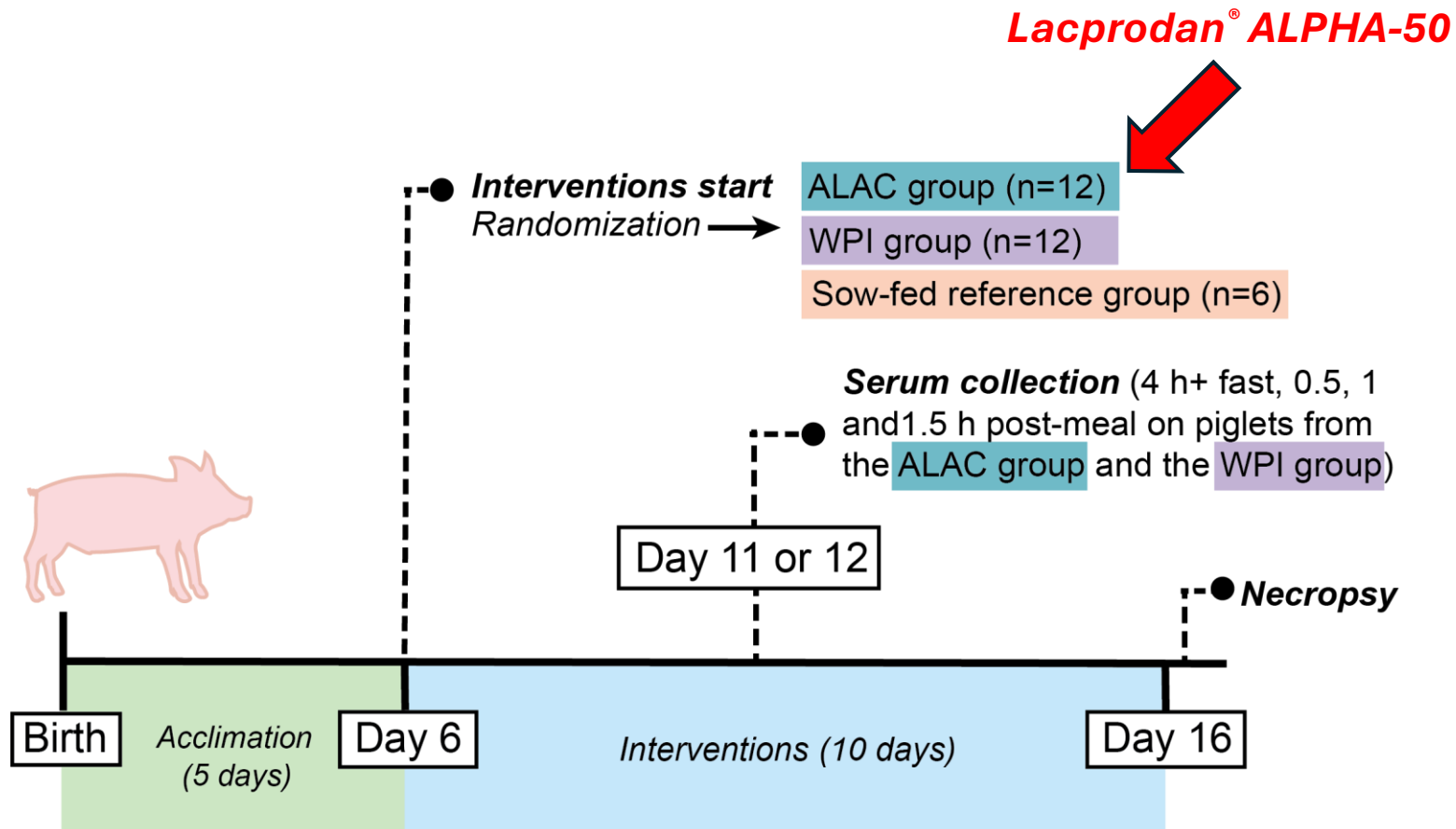


A translational model to see the whole system

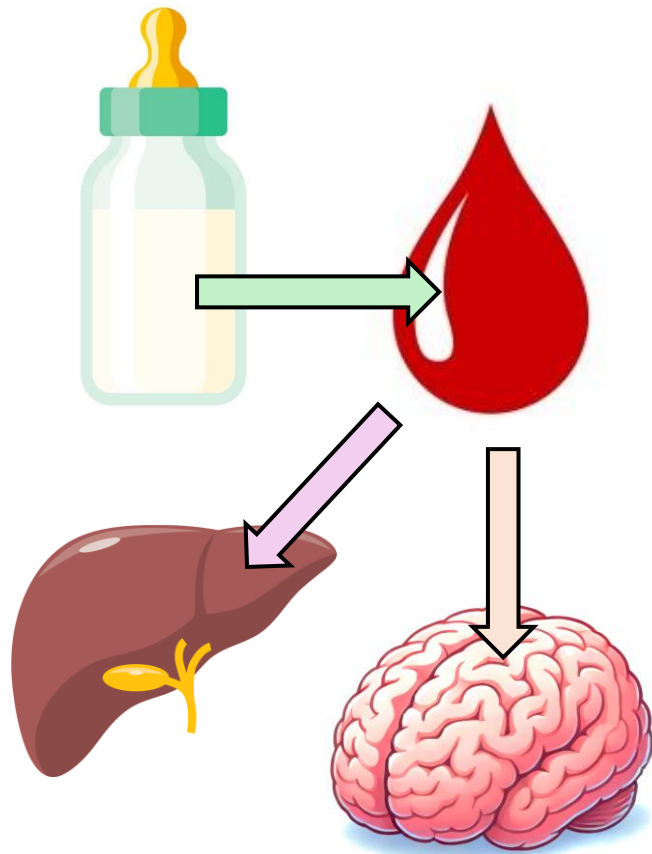
- Similar anatomical features of the gastrointestinal tract
- Endocrine regulation of food intake is similar
- Overall brain anatomy and development is like humans
- Allows for mechanistic studies that could not be performed in humans



Study design...



Correlation between diet, blood metabolites and tissue metabolites

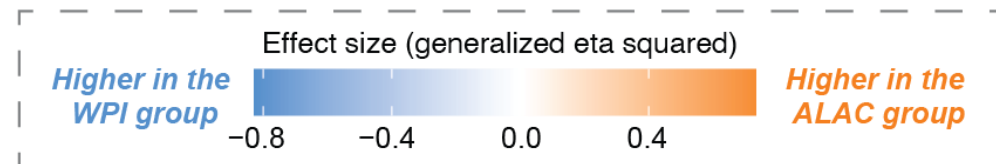


From: Shoff et al. *npj Sci Food* 9(1):120 (2025)

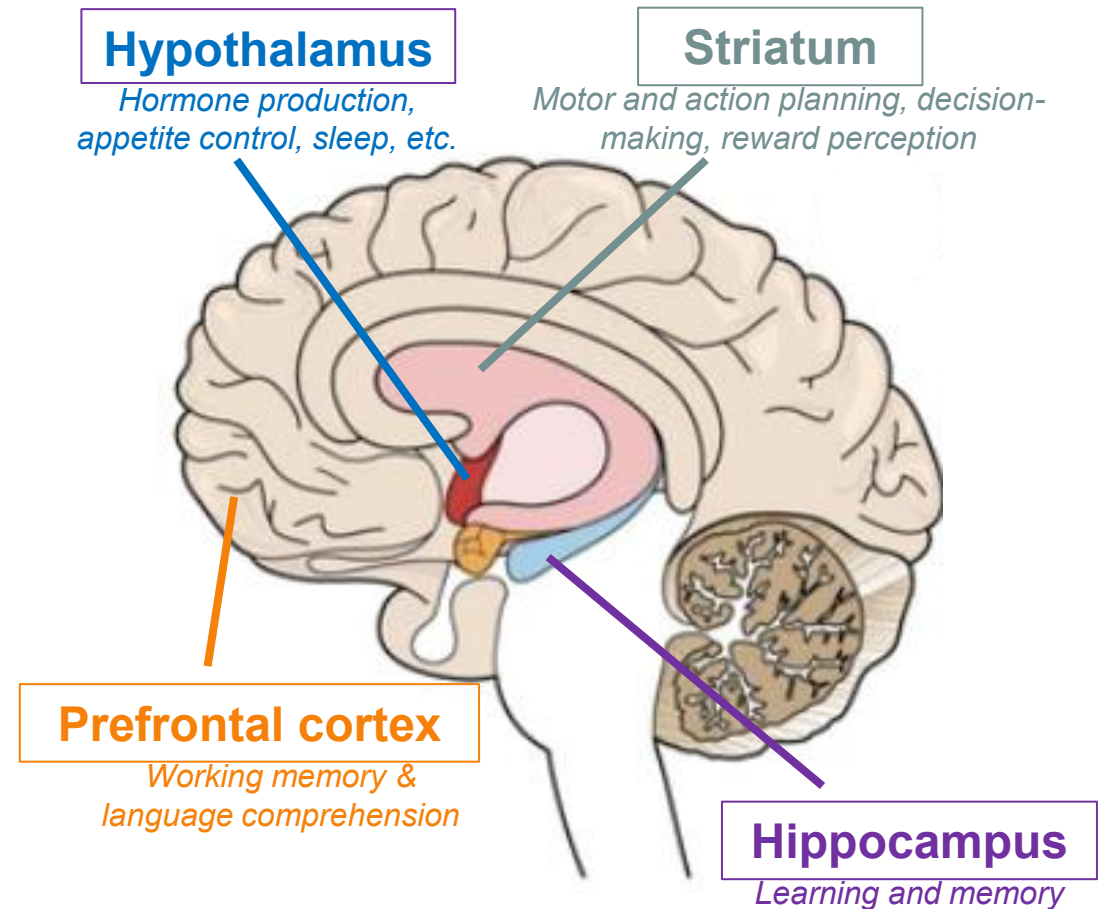
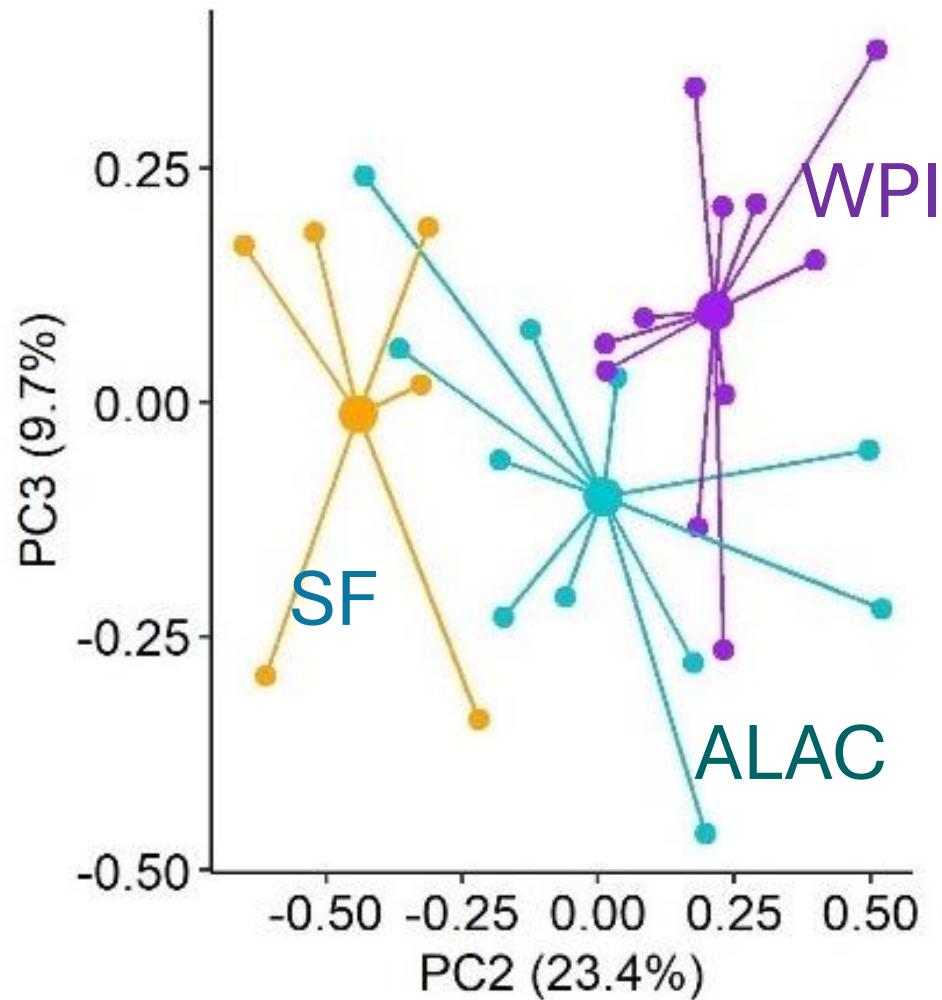
Day 16

1 h post-meal

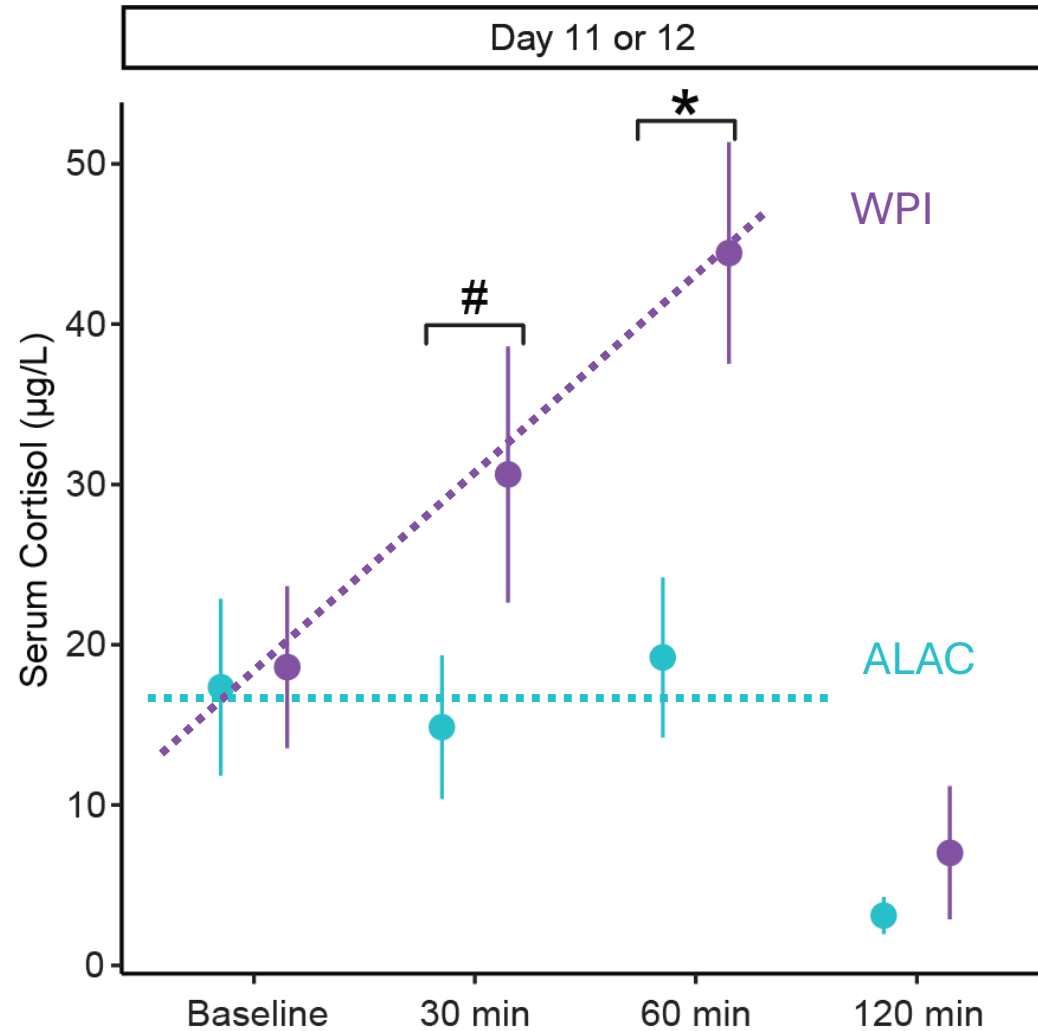
	Serum	Brain	Liver
Tyrosine	*	***	
Tryptophan		***	
Isoleucine	*	*	*
Valine	**	***	**
Threonine	**	***	**



Diet can move the brain metabolome

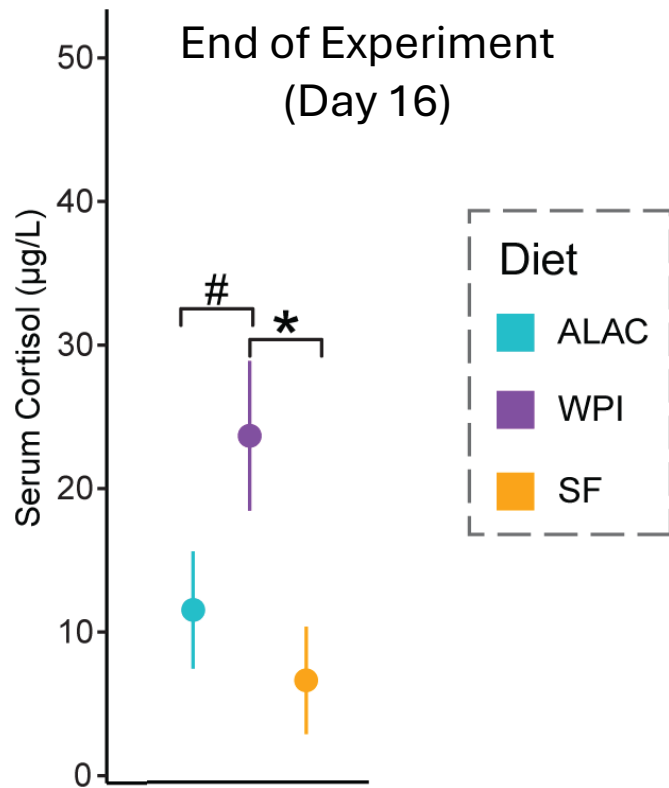


Stress resilience is a biochemical outcome

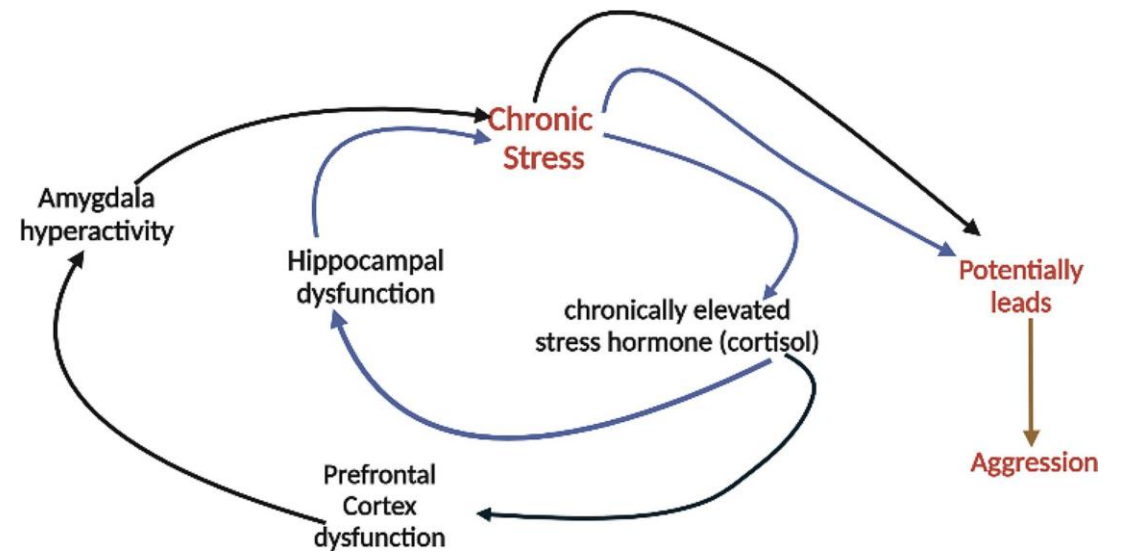


From: Shoff et al. *npj Sci Food* 9(1):120 (2025)

Chronic stress can affect cognition



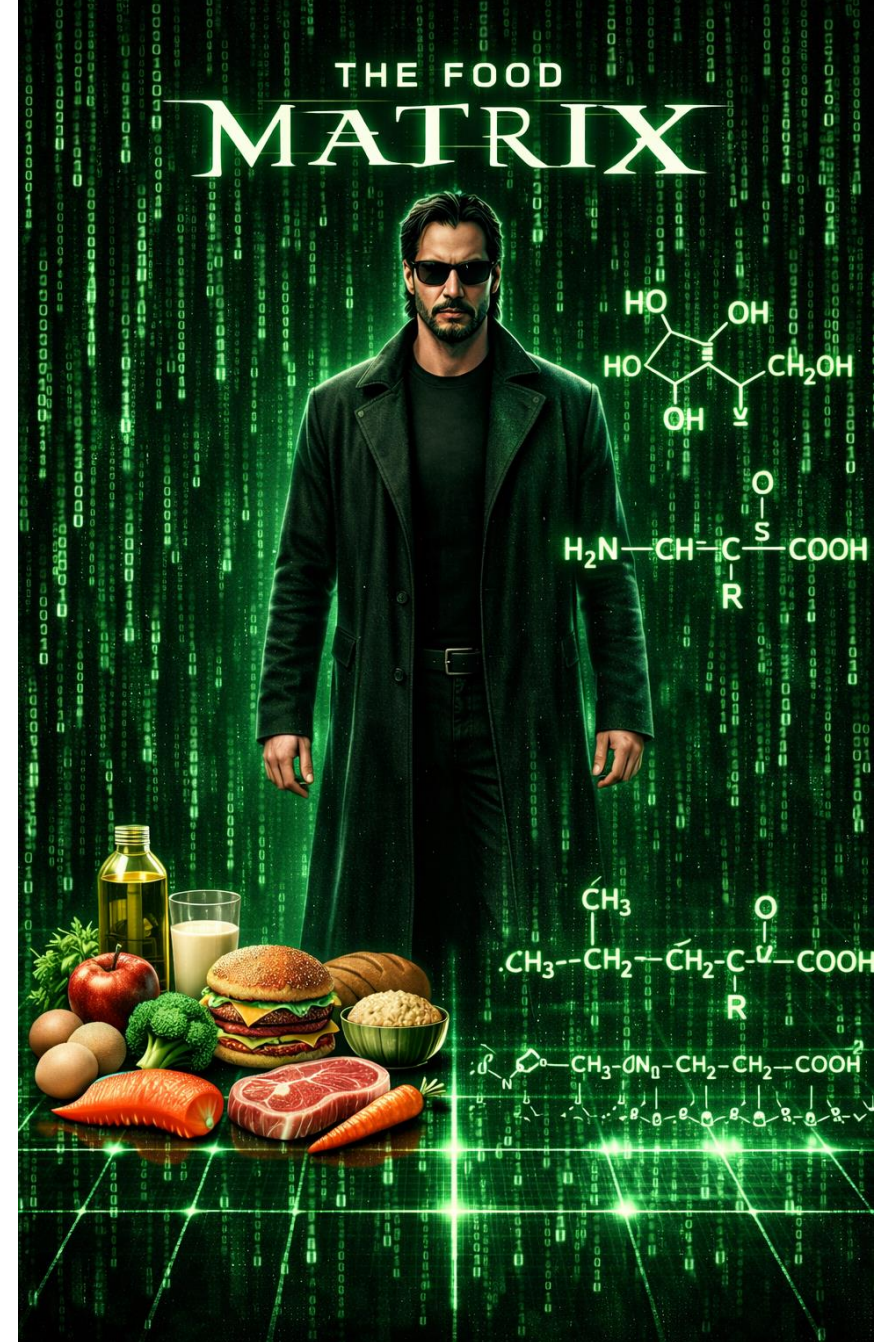
From: Shoff et al. *npj Sci Food* 9(1):120 (2025)



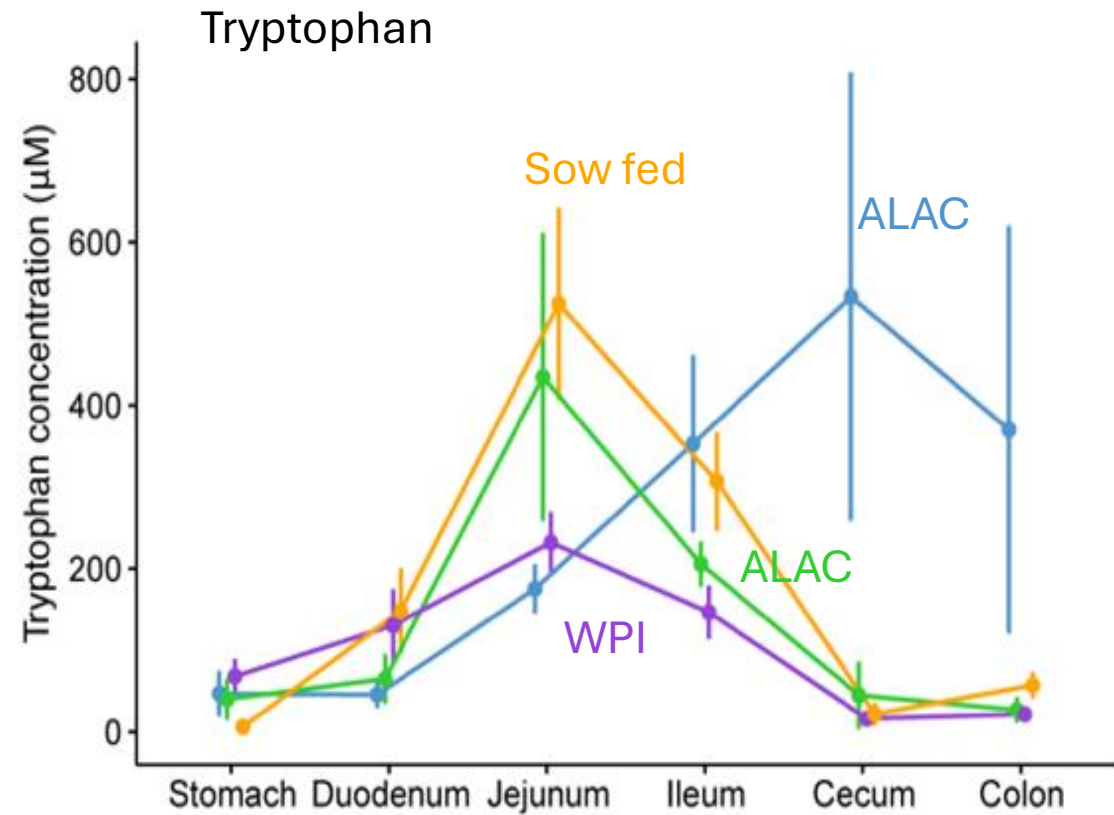
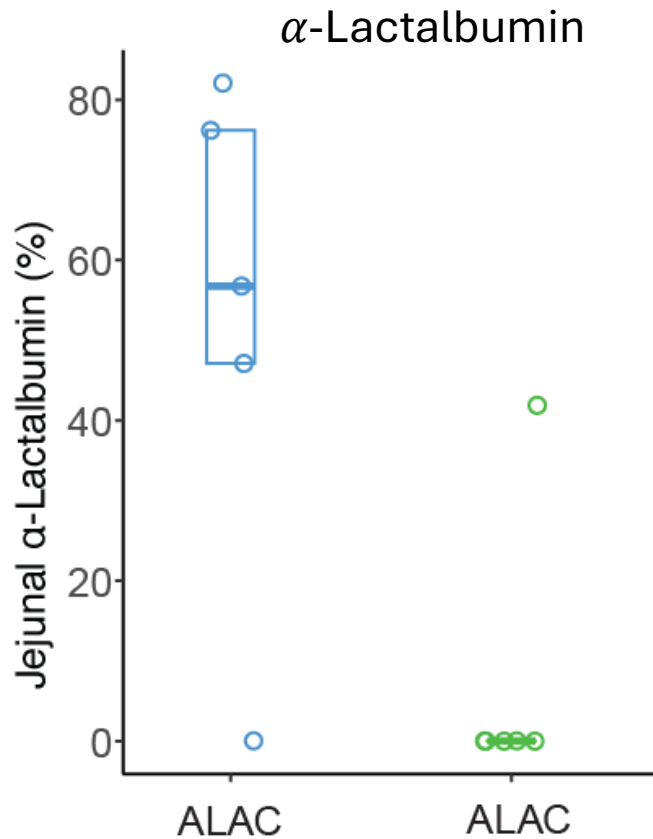
From: Mbiyzenyuy and Aulu *Metab Brain Dis* 39: 1613 (2024)

Delivery matters: matrix beats free nutrients

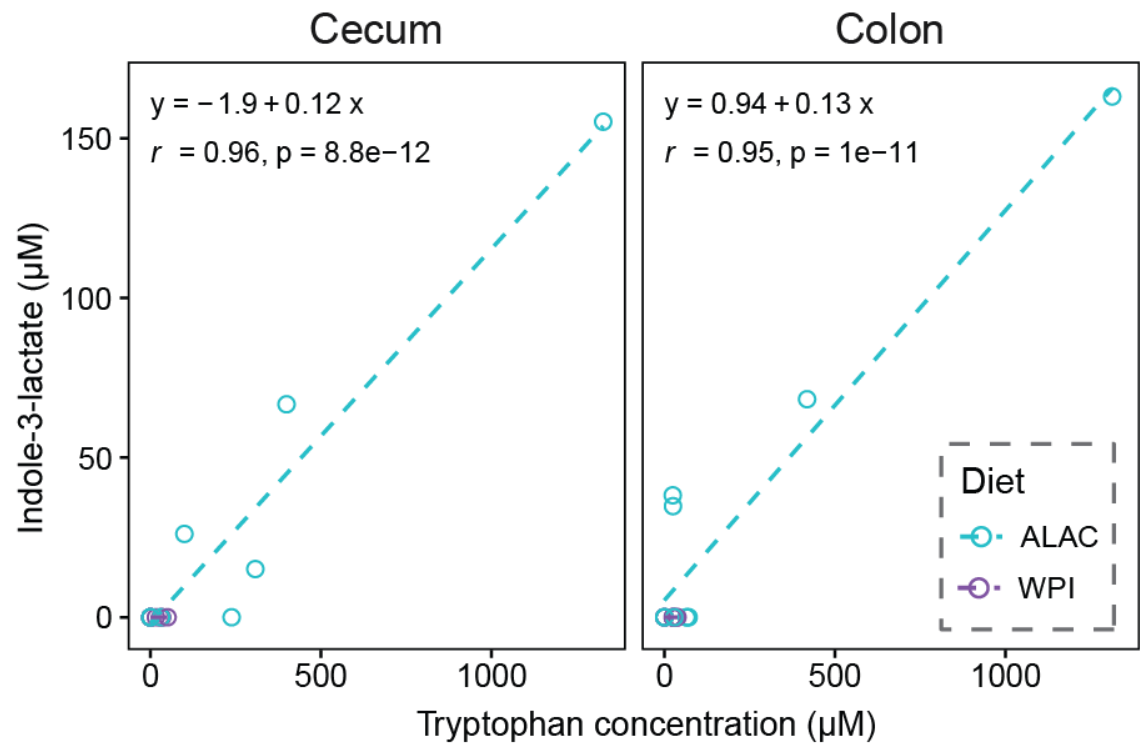
- Free tryptophan is rapidly absorbed in the small intestine
 - Most absorbed tryptophan is quickly shunted to the kynurenine pathway in the liver
- α -Lactalbumin needs to be digested
 - Resulting in a gradual and sustained tryptophan release



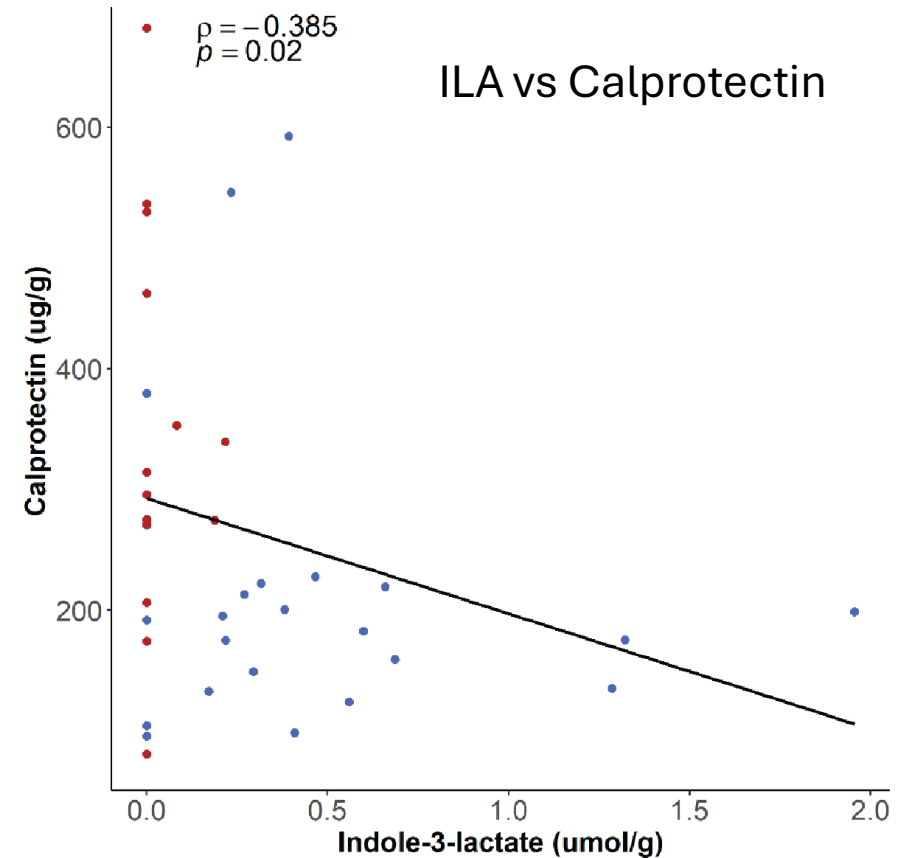
What reaches the colon becomes microbial substrate



Microbial metabolites can track inflammation



From: He et al. *npj Sci Food* 9(1):207 (2025)



From: Larke et al., *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 75(4): 535-542 (2022)

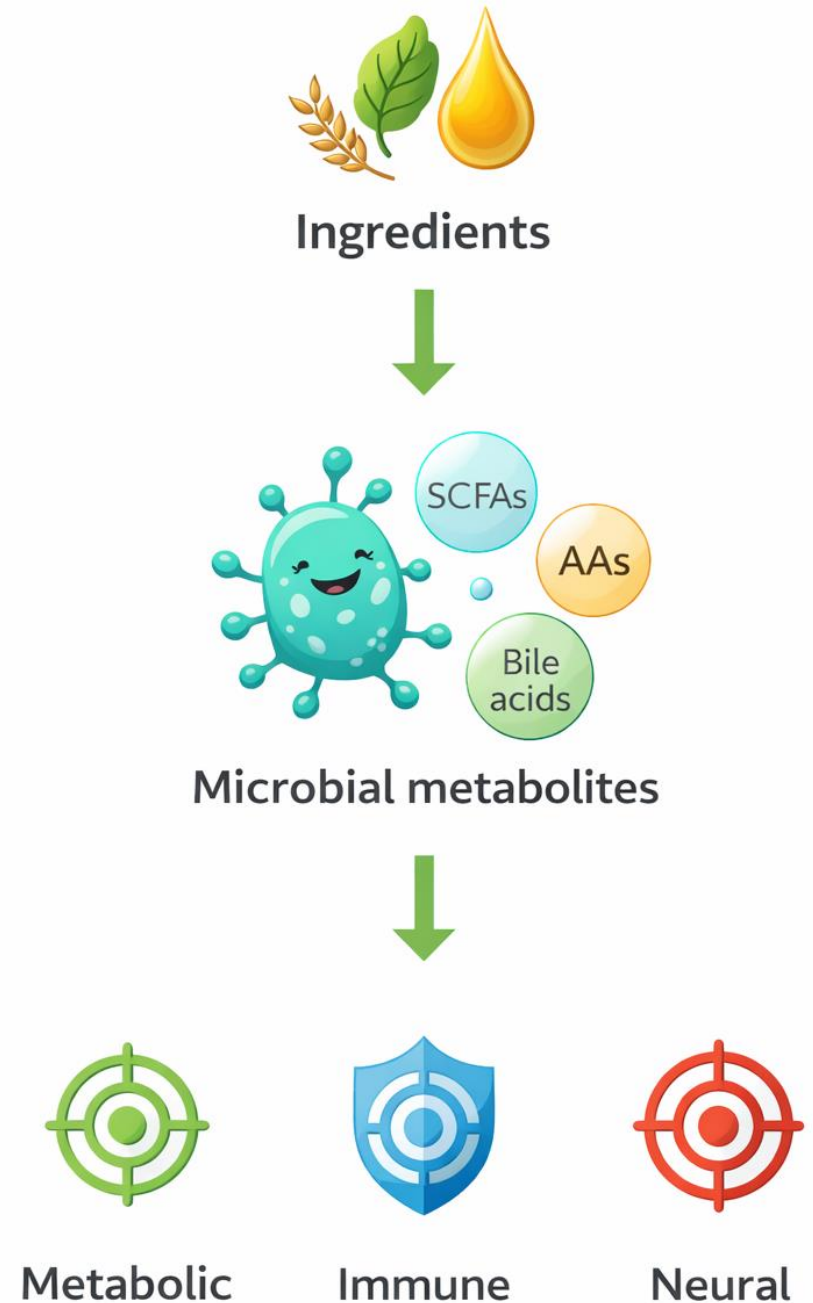
Microbial signals reshape host biology systematically

ALAC (ILA producer)
vs.
ALAC (ILA nonproducer)

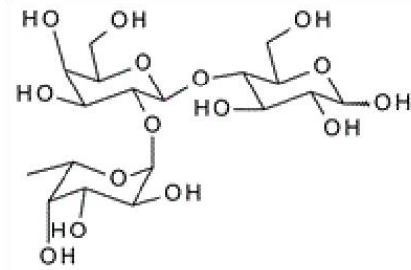
Small intestine	3	8
Colon	52	40
Liver	22	11
Brain	15	5
	up	down

Synthesis: from ingredients to signals

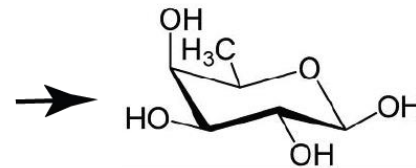
- Protein quantity and quality is important in the infant diet
 - α -Lactalbumin is rich in tryptophan and lower in BCAA than β -lactoglobulin, so it can provide essential tryptophan and decrease levels of BCAA in infant formula
 - Lower BCAA is related to lower insulin levels and HOMA-IR and may have long-term impacts on health
- α -Lactalbumin incorporation into infant formulas is beneficial
 - Can lower cortisol levels
 - Can provide tryptophan usable by colonic bacteria to produce ILA, a beneficial microbial metabolite



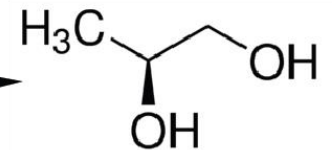
Other microbial metabolites can impact health systemically



2'-Fucosyllactose

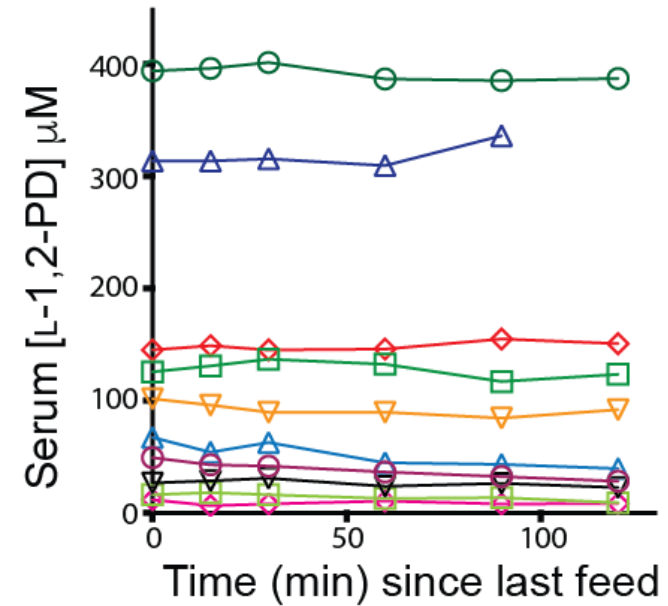
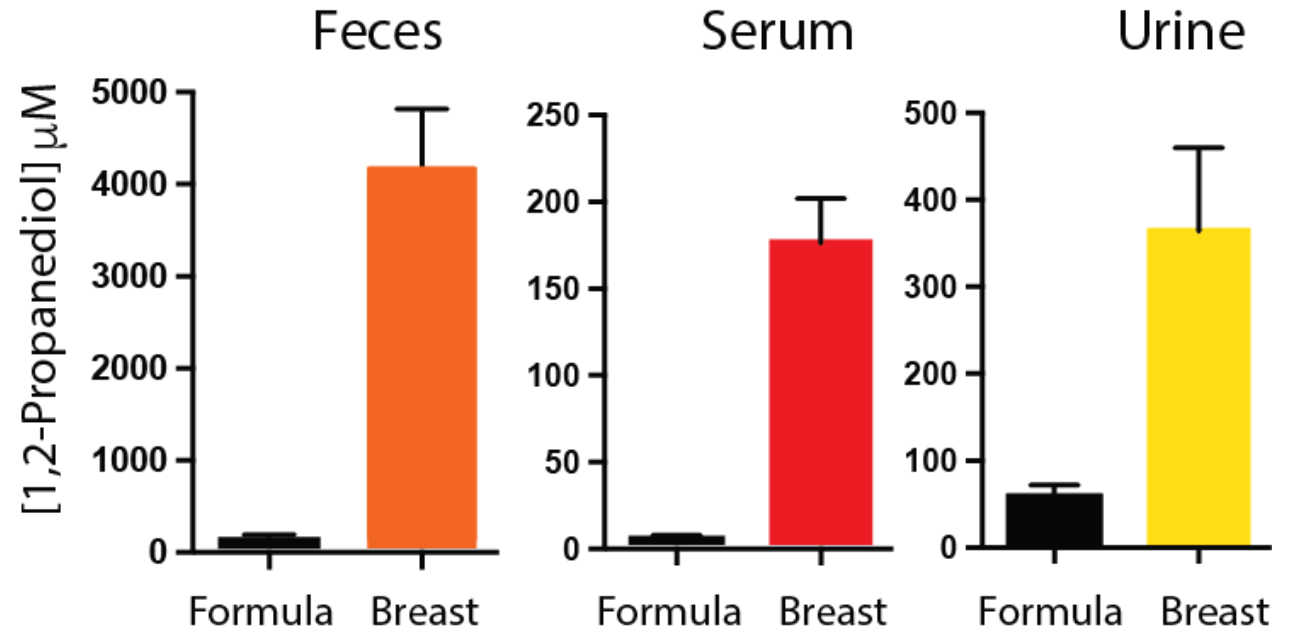


L-Fucose

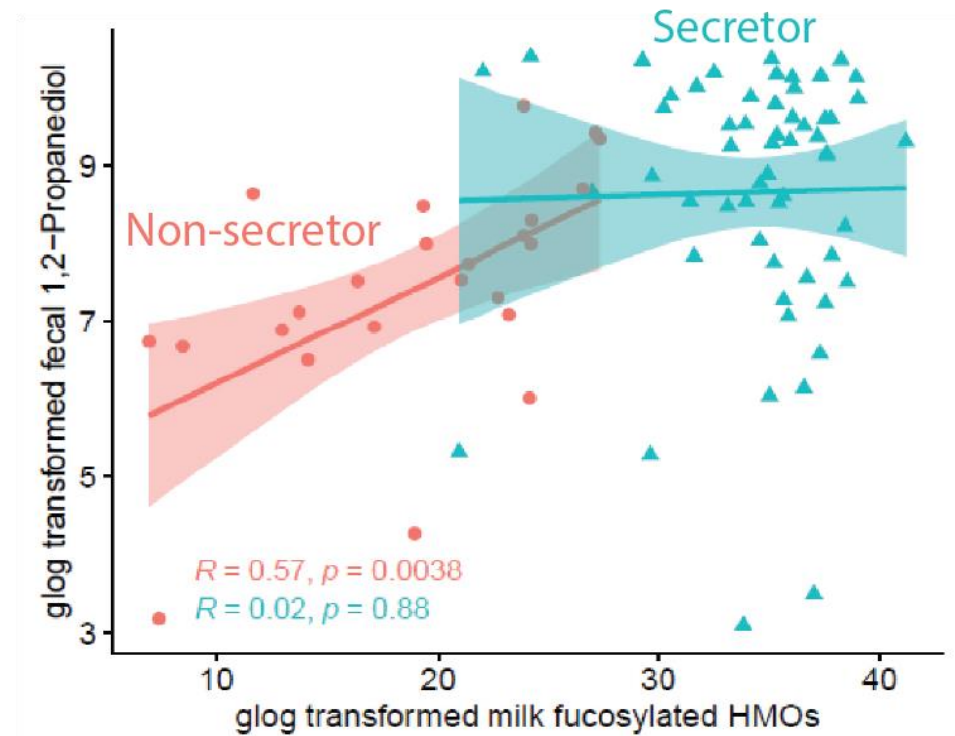
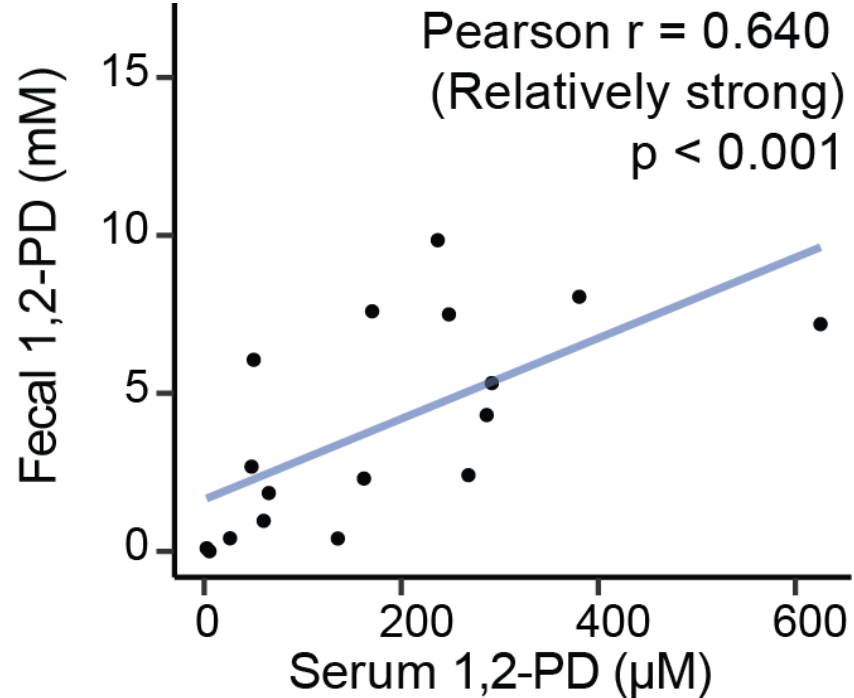


S-1,2-PD

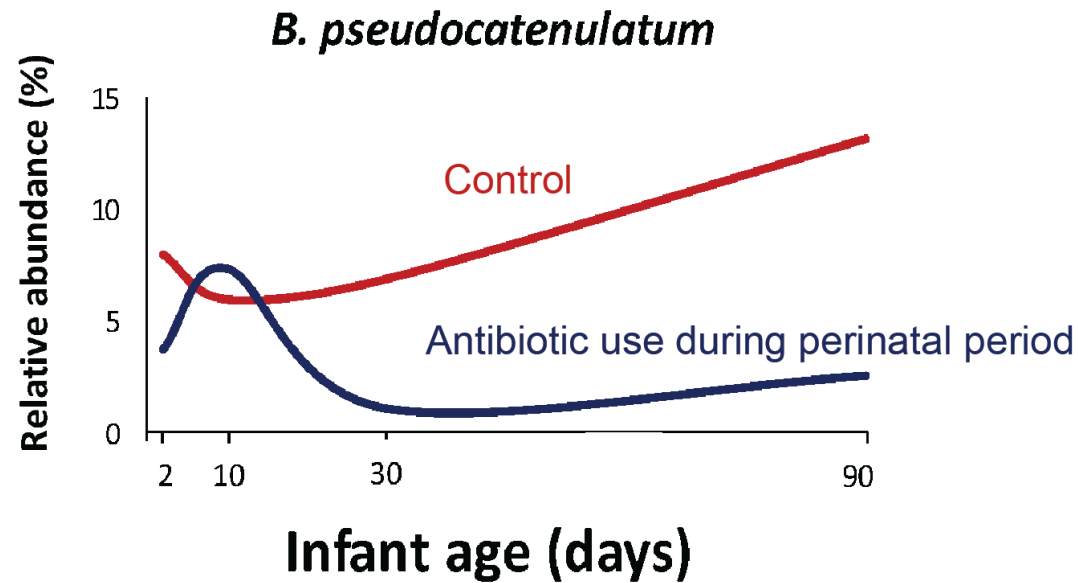
Breastfed infants have high levels of 1,2-PD



Fecal and serum SPD correlate, and SPD correlates with levels of milk HMOs

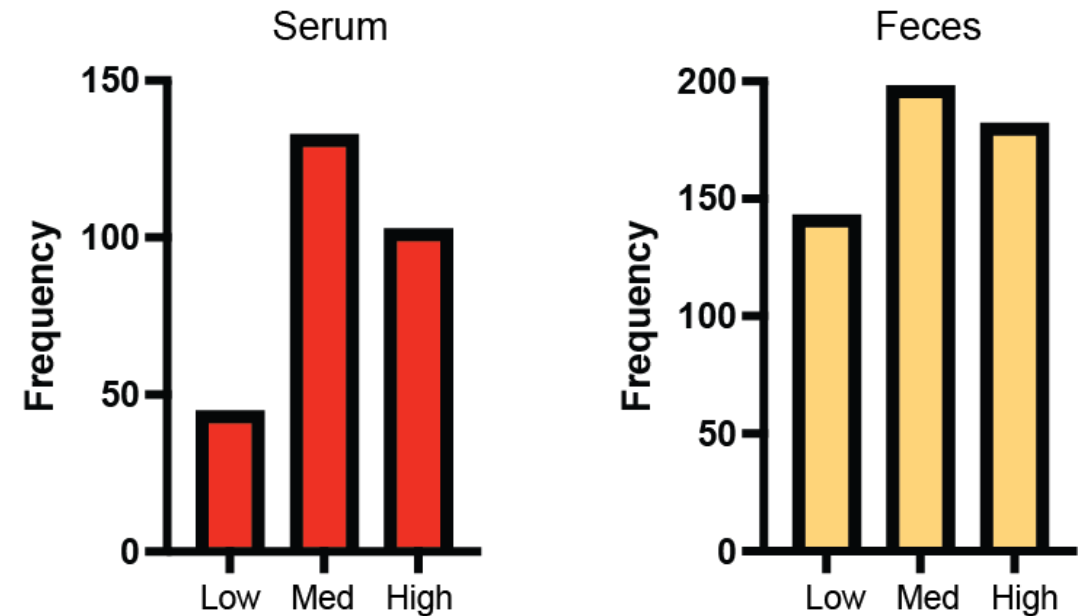


Even in exclusively breastfed infants, levels of SPD vary

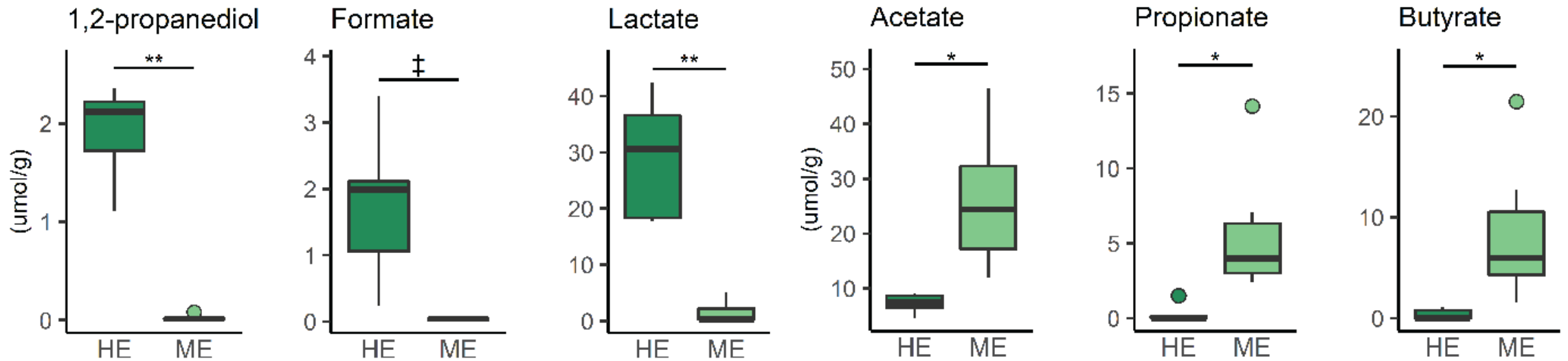


From: Saturio et al., *Microorganisms*: 9(9), 1867 (2021)

Distribution of SPD concentrations among breastfed infants 0-6 months

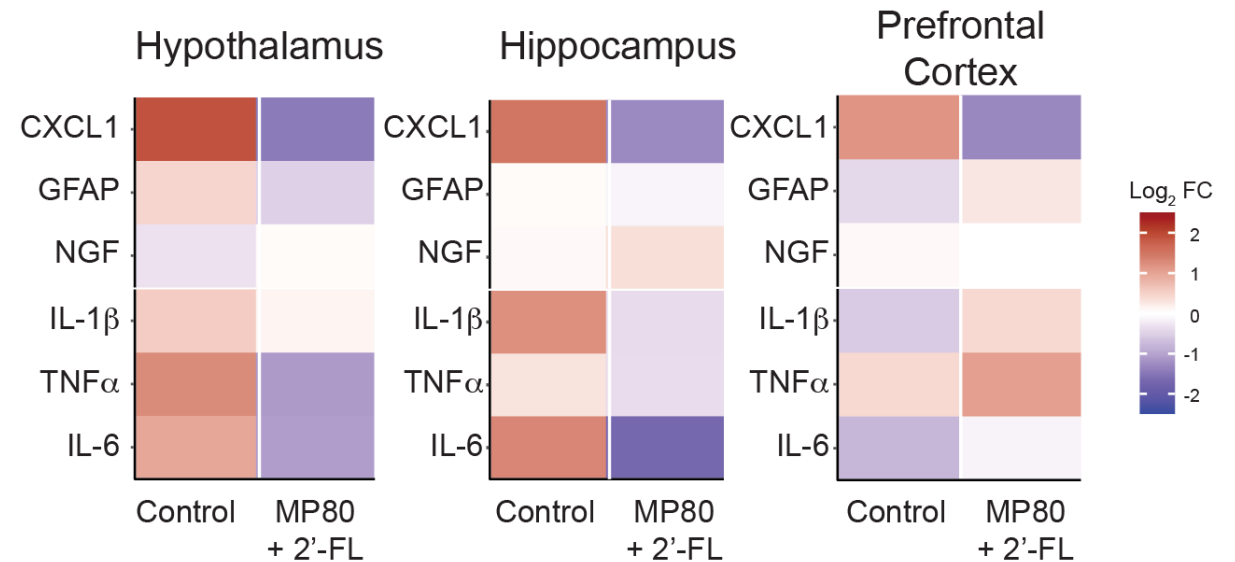
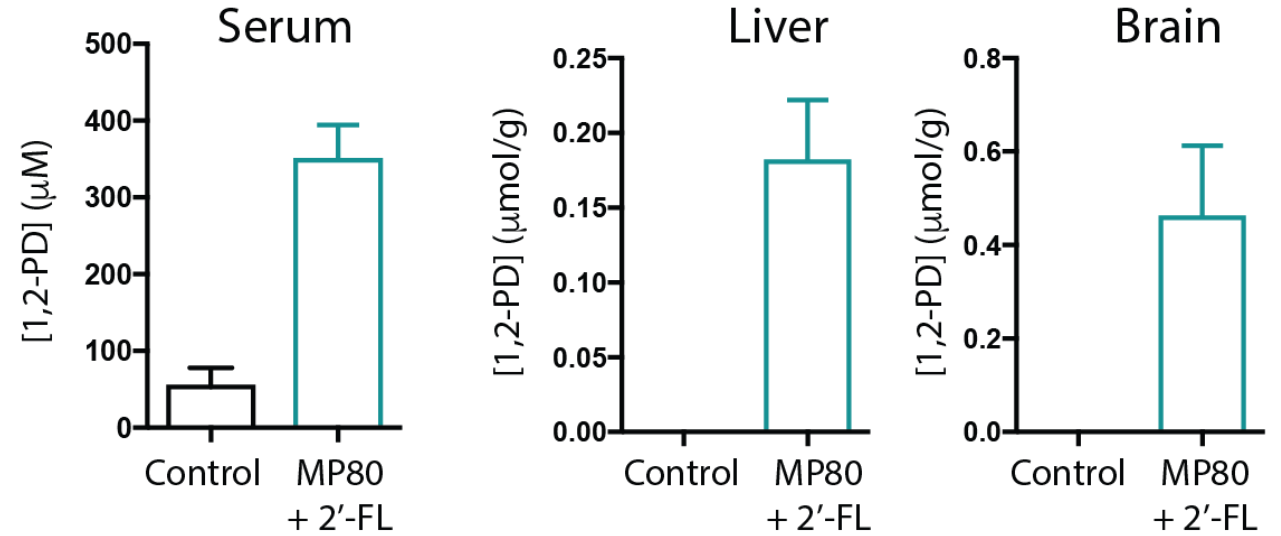


Colonization and bacterial levels matter

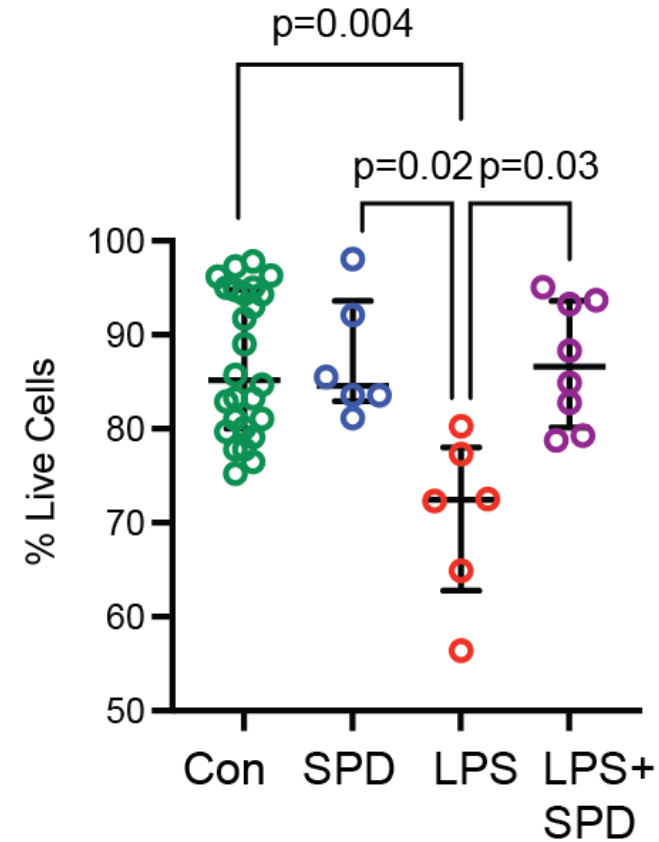
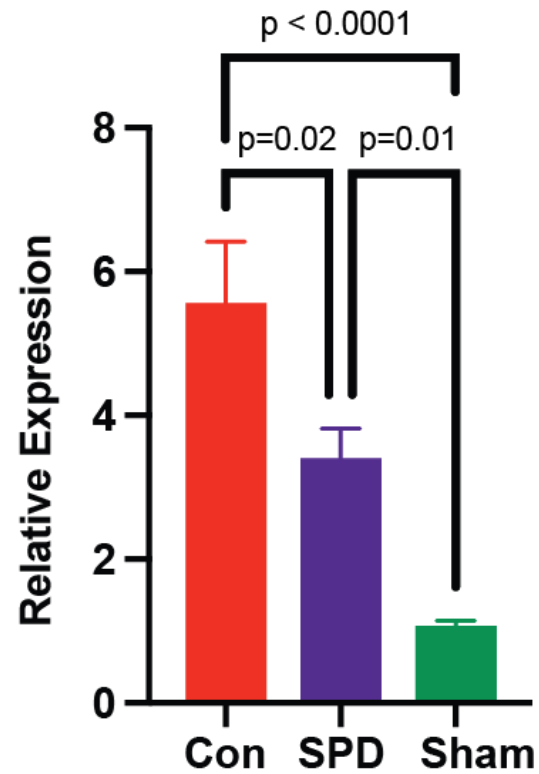


From: Larke et al. *Microbiome* 11:194 (2023)

1,2-PD accumulates in the brain and attenuates inflammation

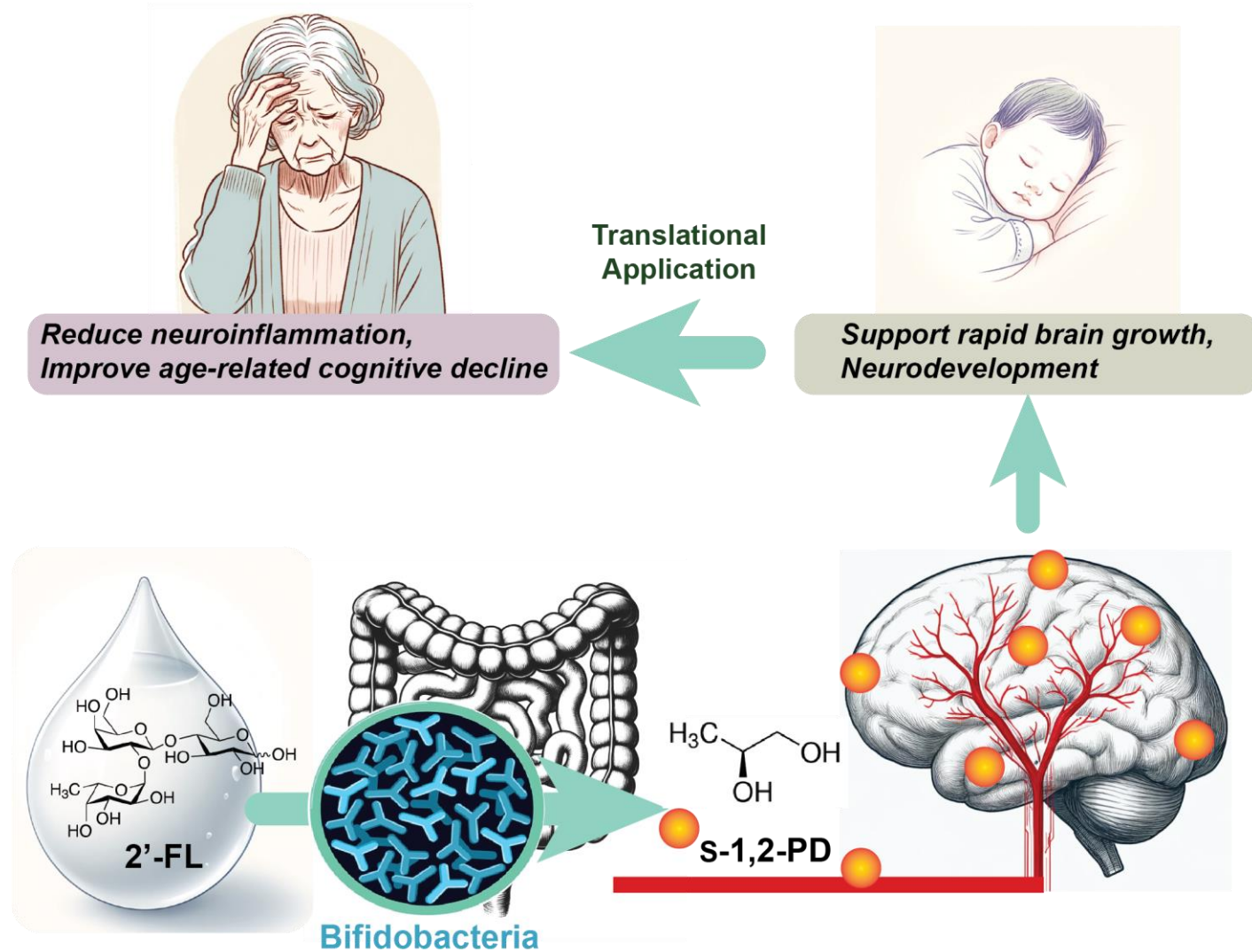


1,2-PD attenuates inflammation with an LPS challenge





Designing new products to impact health across the lifespan



Forward look: Designing foods for microbial transformation

- Design for what foods BECOME in the gut, not only what they CONTAIN.
- Pair substrate classes with microbial functions that manufacture beneficial metabolites.
- Use metabolomics as a development compass: reliability, dose-response, durability.
- Build products for life stage + responder profiles (microbiome function).



Acknowledgments

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- Bo Lönnerdal

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- Erkin Sekar
 - Allison Pickle

Umeå University

- Pia Karlsland Åkeson:
 - Ulrika Tinghäll Nilsson
- Olle Hernell



arla
foods
ingredients





45 YEARS Natural Products EXPO WEST®

The logo features a large '45' in a dark red color, with 'YEARS' written in a smaller font inside the '5'. To the right of the '45' is the word 'Natural' in a dark grey font, followed by 'Products' in a larger, bold dark grey font. Below 'Products' is 'EXPO WEST' in a dark red font, with a registered trademark symbol (®) to its right. A decorative circular burst of small dots in shades of blue and red is positioned above the word 'Natural'.



By Informa Markets