FMT reduces the mortality of BALB/c mice caused by Listeria monocytogenes (EGD-e) infection

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isteria monocytogenes (Lm) is a kind of food pathogenic bacteria with strong pathogenicity that has been shown previously to cause infection via the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. External pathogens can cause changes in gut microbiota, and such a change can promote or confer resistance to the infection of pathogenic bacteria. However, the changes in the microbiota during Lm through the GI tract and infect the body is unknown. Eight-week-old mice's were inoculated orally with L. monocytogenes EGD-e, and portions of the liver, spleen and cecal contents were removed, homogenized and plated, and feces were collected on 0 day, rst day and third day. A er that, di erent concentrations of FMT were used to treat Lm infected mice. L. monocytogenes culture con rmed that the content of Lm in cecum a er intragastric inoculation reached the highest level on rst day, and then remained at a low level. e content of Lm in spleen and liver reached the highest level on third day. e percentage of the Proteobacteria spp, Bacteroidetes and Cyanobacteria on rst day remained signi cantly higher than that of the 0 day (P<0.01), while the proportion of *Lactobacillus* and *Staphylococcus* on rst day was signi cantly lower than that of the 0 day (P<0.01). Compared to rst day, the Coprococcus, Blautia and Eubacterium increased signi cantly on third day. In addition, the mortality of infected mice was reduced by 28% a er FMT treatment compared with PBS treatment. Finally, we showed that inoculated with EGD-e signi cantly altered the gut microbiome in mice in di erent times and the potential probiotics increased in infected mice like the *Blautia* may be developed as new probiotics to enhance resistance against *L. monocytogenes* infections.

e gut microbiome of healthy mice can signi cantly reduce the mortality of infected mice by reducing the in ammatory response and rebuilding the dysbacteriosis.

Biography

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