

Title: Gluten degradation by the gut microbiota of ulcerative colitis patients

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Background: The gut microbiota of ulcerative colitis (UC) patients is altered compared to healthy controls. One potential mechanism for this alteration is the degradation of gluten by gut microbiota. We investigated the ability of gut microbiota from UC patients to degrade gluten in vitro.

Methods: We cultured gut microbiota from UC patients and healthy controls in a defined medium containing gluten. The degradation of gluten was measured by the release of amino acids and the presence of gluten degradation products.

Results: We found that the gut microbiota of UC patients were able to degrade gluten in vitro, while the gut microbiota of healthy controls were not. This suggests that the gut microbiota of UC patients may contribute to the pathogenesis of UC through gluten degradation.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that the gut microbiota of UC patients may contribute to the pathogenesis of UC through gluten degradation. Further investigations into the mechanisms by which gut microbiota contribute to UC pathogenesis through gluten degradation are warranted.

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