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Giorgio Casaburi, Steven A. Frese

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Colonization of breastfed infants by *Bifidobacterium longum* subsp. *infantis* EVC001 reduces virulence gene abundance.

Giorgio Casaburi^a, Steven A. Frese^{a,b,*}

^a Evolve BioSystems, Inc., Davis, California 95618 USA

^b Department of Food Science and Technology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583 USA

*Corresponding author at Evolve BioSystems, Inc., Davis, CA 95618, USA *E-mail address*: <u>sfrese@evolvebiosystems.com</u> (S. Frese).

ABSTRACT

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The infant gut microbiome is rapidly colonized by bacteria from the environment after birth, and this gut ecosystem can facilitate expansion of potential pathogens. Human milk shapes the infant gut microbiome and has evolved to foster the growth of specific bacteria. Breastfed infants also fed the coevolved infant gut symbiont *Bifidobacterium longum* subsp. *infantis* EVC001 had significant modifications to their gut metagenome, including a decreased number of virulence factor genes.

Keywords Bifidobacterium longum subsp. infantis EVC001 Gut microbiome Human milk Infants Virulence factors Download English Version:

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