



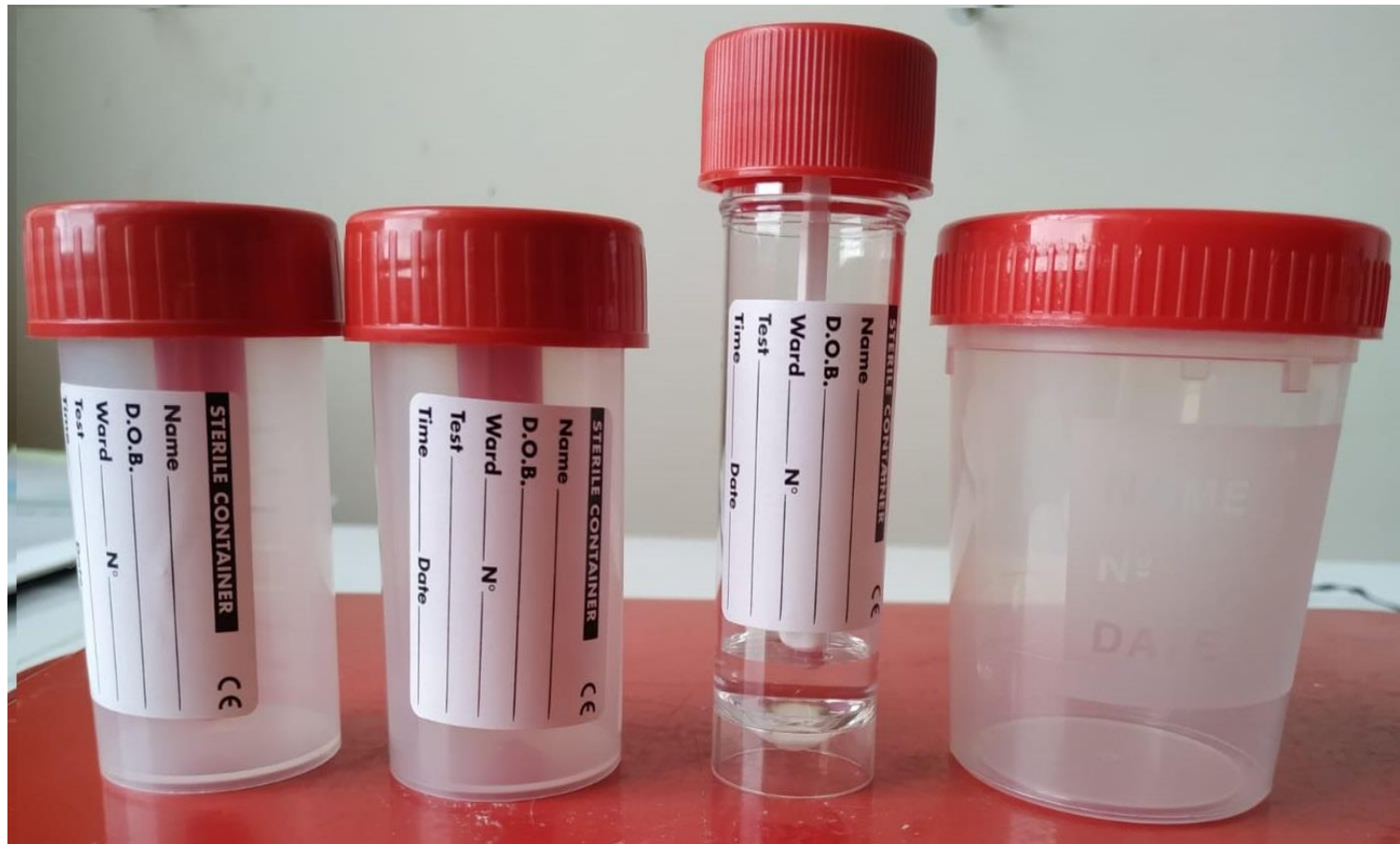
Investigation of the interaction between human gut microbiota and disease state: from dysbiosis to symbiosis

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To date, few international projects studied the intra- and inter-individual variability to underline the **possible role of microbiota in pathologies onset**. In this scenario, the **definition of recruiting protocols** and the **collection of biological samples** - from healthy subjects and patients – is necessary to provide significant data to highlight the microbiota-pathology correlations.

1. Defination of sampling method

Sampling kit constitution



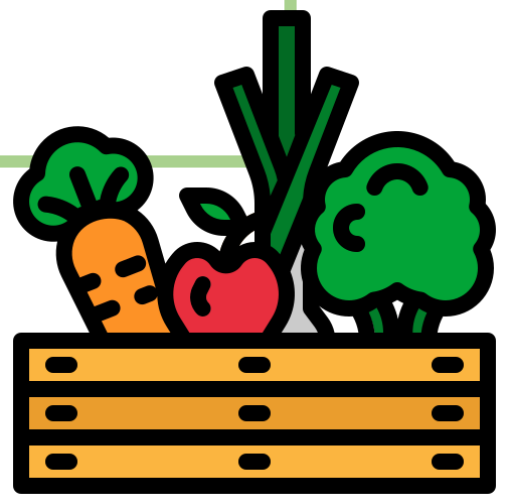
Food diary filling

Giorno	DATA:
COLAZIONE	
Latte: intero <input type="checkbox"/> scremato <input type="checkbox"/> parzialmente scremato <input type="checkbox"/>	
Quantità: n..... bicchieri oppure n.....tazze oppure altra quantità	
Aggiunta di zucchero o miele: n..... cucchiaini oppure n..... cucchiaini	
Succo di frutta: n.....bicchieri oppure n.....tetrapak	
Altra bevanda (specificare tipo e quantità):.....	
Zucchero o miele: n.....cucchiaini	
Yogurt: n.....vasetti bianco <input type="checkbox"/> alla frutta <input type="checkbox"/> magro <input type="checkbox"/> intero <input type="checkbox"/>	
Fette biscottate o gallette di riso: n.2. Miele o marmellata: n.2 cucchiaini	
Biscotti: n.....biscotti (specificare il tipo)	
Cereali: n.....cucchiaini oppure n.....grammi	
Brioche: confezionata <input type="checkbox"/> oppure.....artigianale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
nbrioche	
Altra colazione: (indicare tipo e quantità degli alimenti consumati)	



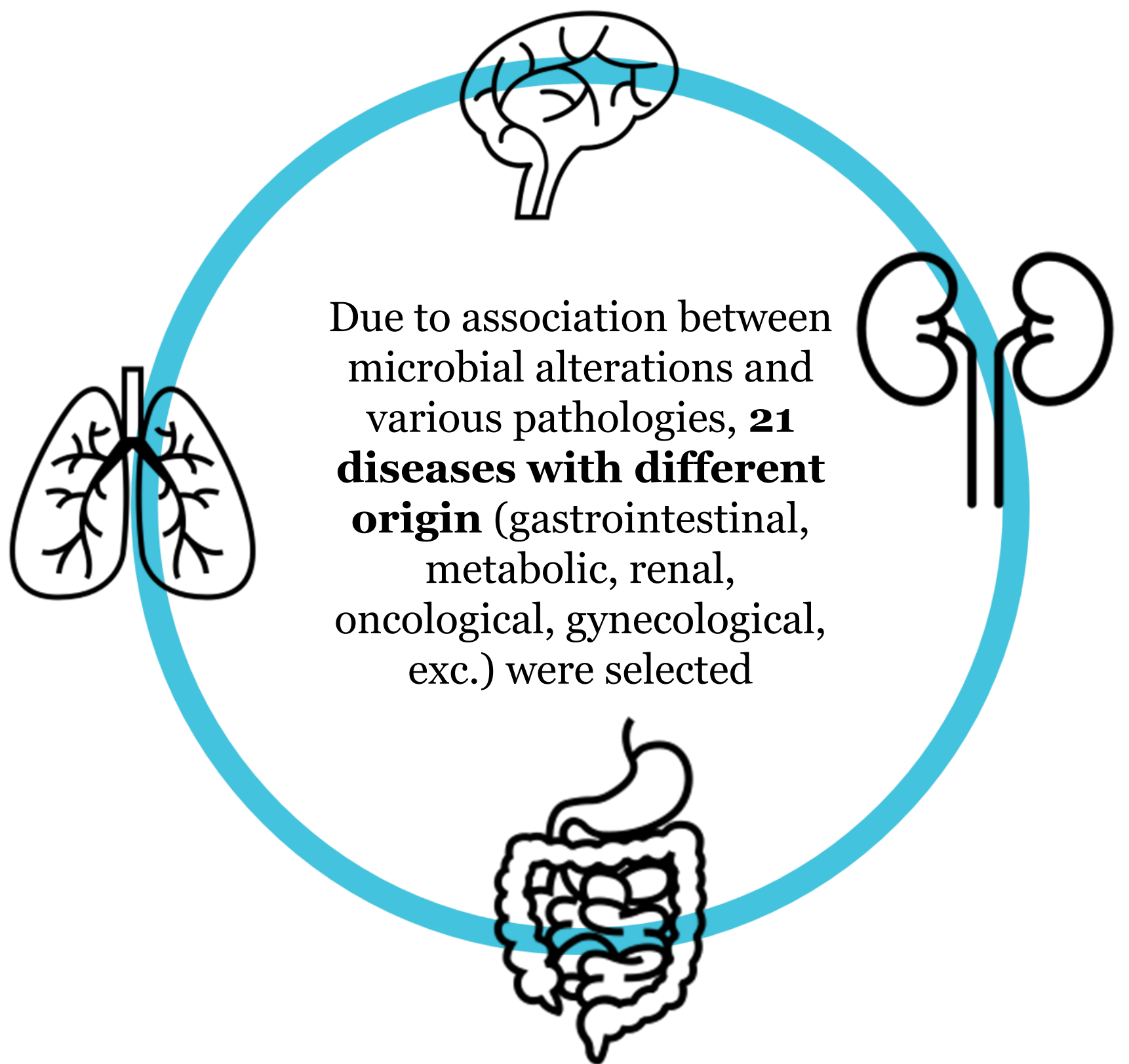
- Fecal sampling in Amies Transport Medium** to conserve microbial vitality and carry out metaomics analysis (metaproteomics, metabolomics)
- **Fecal sampling in RNAlater in ratio 1:1** to store and stabilize the integrity of genetic material and carry out analyzes of 16S rDNA metagenetics
 - One sterile and empty devices for **urinary samples** to store in the biobank
 - One sterile and empty devices for **salivary samples** to store in the biobank

To patients and healthy volunteers is asked to fill a **food diary relating to the three days** prior to the collection of biological samples in order to evaluate the influence of food intake and specific dietary habits on the **composition of the microbiota** and on the **progression of considered pathologies**

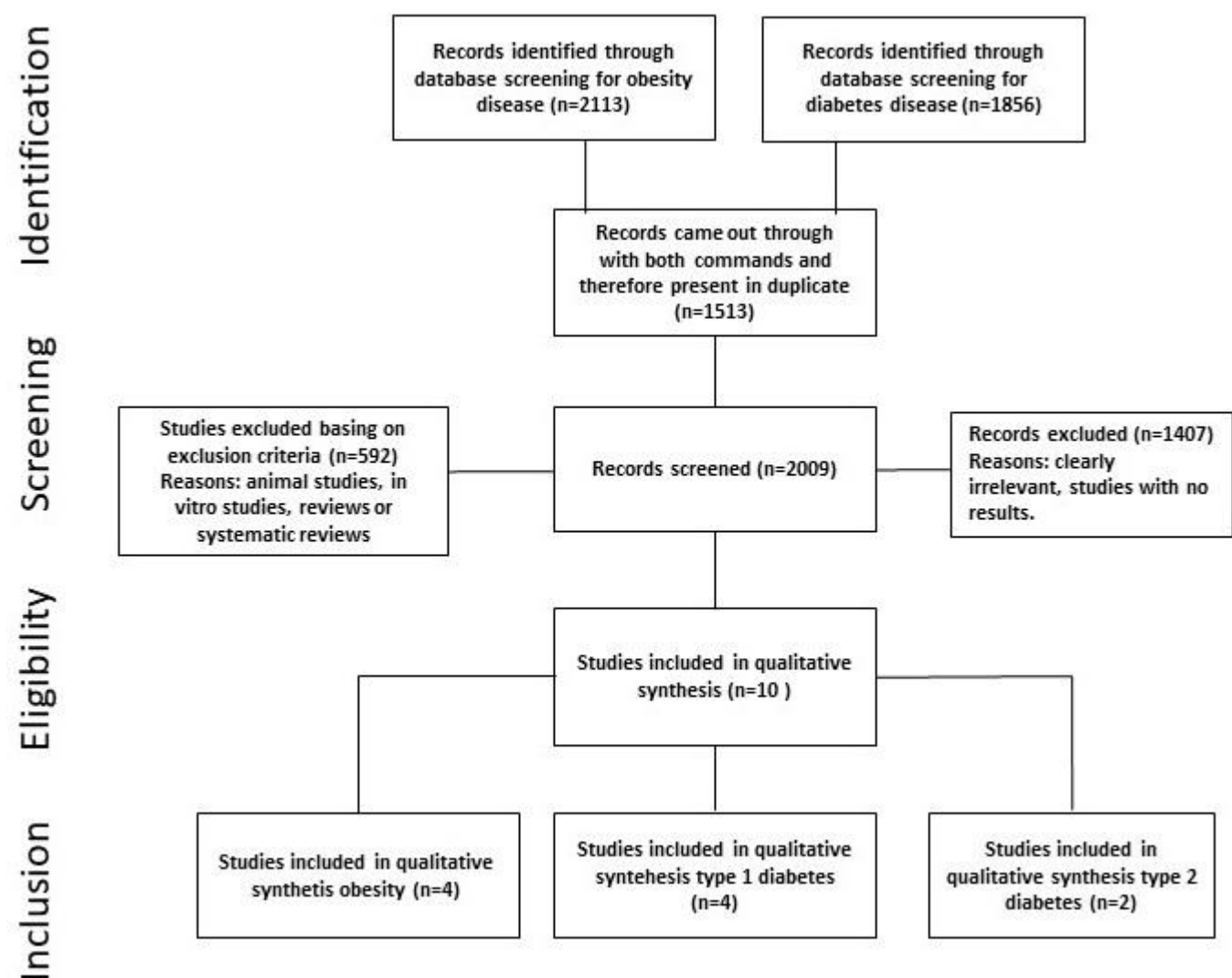


Pathologies and subjects selection

Subject condition	Pathology Type	N° of subjects	RNAlater (stool)	AMIES TM (stool)	Urine
Healthy		105	105	105	105
IgAN	Nephropathic	30	30	30	30
ADPKD	Nephropathic	30	30	30	30
CKD advanced	Nephropathic	25	25	25	25
DKD	Nephropathic	30	30	30	25
Biting obesity	Metabolic	25	25	25	25
Obesity	Metabolic	25	25	25	25
Metabolic syndrome	Metabolic	25	25	25	25
DMT1	Metabolic	25	25	25	25
DMT2	Metabolic	25	25	25	25
Recurrent cervico-vaginitis	Gynecological	25	25	25	25
Endometriosis	Gynecological	25	25	25	25
Repeated implantation failures	Gynecological	25	25	25	25
Lung cancer NSCLC	Oncological	25	25	25	25
CDI	Antibiotic resistance	30	30	30	30
MDRO	Antibiotic resistance	25	25	25	25
IBD	Antibiotic resistance	80	80	80	80
IBS	Antibiotic resistance	40	40	40	40
Hepatic encephalopathy	Gastrointestinal	25	25	25	25
	Liver				
Total		670	670	670	670



2. Review drafting



16S rRNA marker gene sequencing does not provide sufficient information about the microbioma plasticity. In this light, among omics technologies, **metabolomics and metaproteomics can allow a better understanding of microbiome adaptation to specific conditions as a disease progression.**

A review focused on highlighting the current shortage of studies which applied metaproteomics, alone or in combination with other omics, in a way to have a more complete framework of microbiota-pathology crosstalk, was near to be finalized.

