

Supplemental Material

Ex Vivo Colonic Fermentation of NUTRIOSE® Exerts Immuno-Modulatory Properties and Strong Anti-Inflammatory Effects

Caroline Perreau ¹, Clementine Thabuis ¹, Lynn Verstrepen ², Jonas Ghyselinck ² and
Massimo Marzorati ^{2,3,*}

Figure S1. Barrier integrity of Caco-2 cells after exposure to colonic suspensions. * $p < 0.05$ for differences between the NUTRIOSE[®]-supplemented and blank samples for co-cultures treated with CM. Data are plotted as mean (each individual donor) \pm standard error of the mean. CM = Caco-2 media; TEER = transepithelial electric resistance.

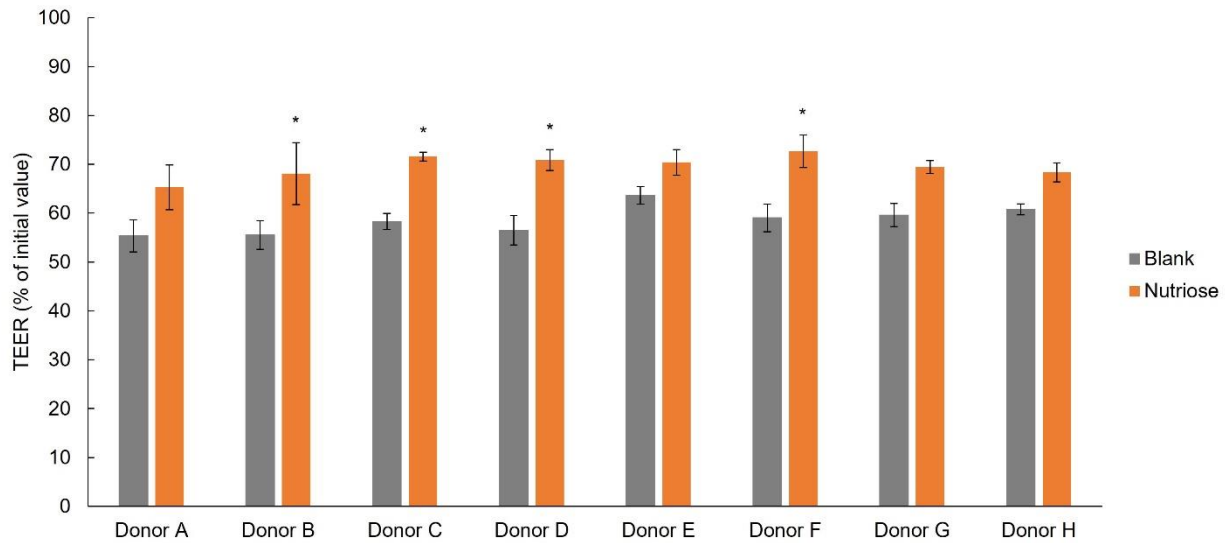
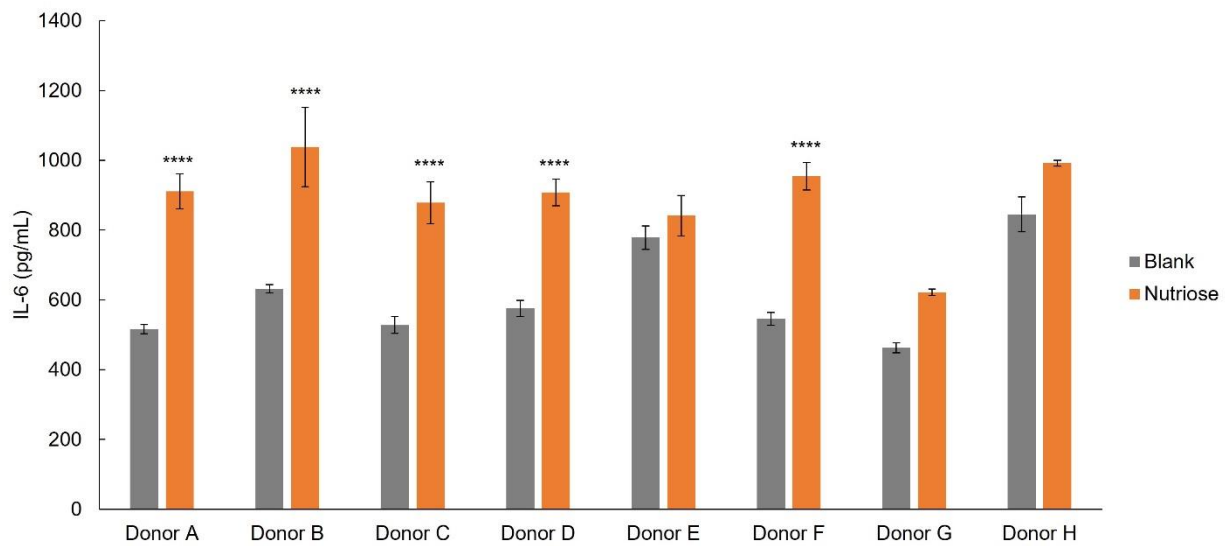
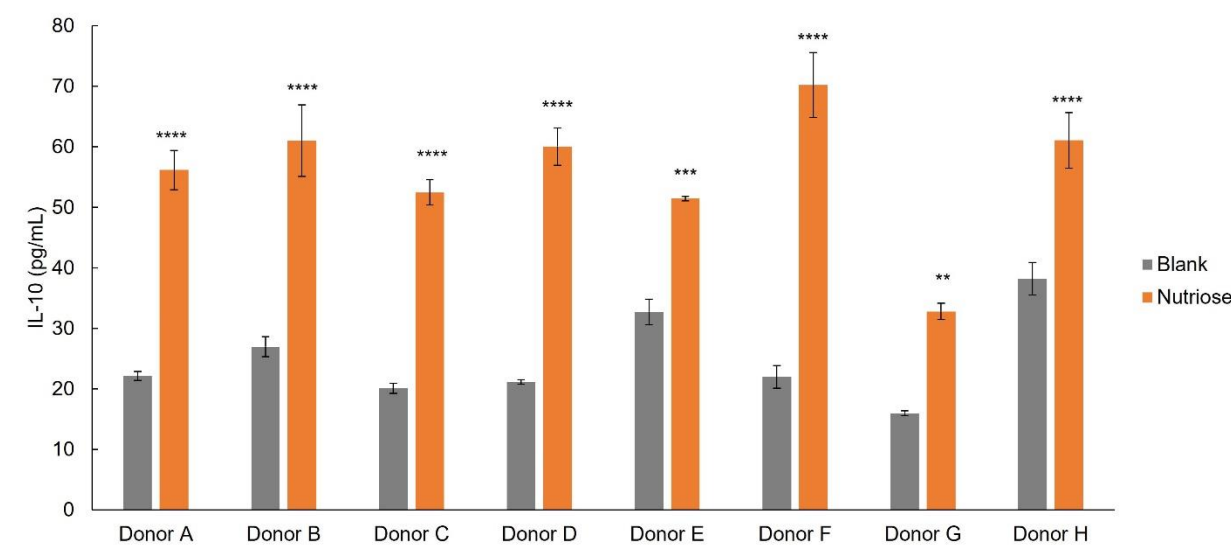


Figure S2. Effect of colonic suspensions on measures of immune response. (a) IL-6, (b) IL-10, (c) IL-1 β , (d) TNF α , (e) CXCL10, (f) MCP1, and (g) IL-8 release from PMA-treated THP1-blueTM cells after LPS stimulation in the Caco-2/THP1-blueTM co-culture model for individual donors. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001 for differences between the NUTRIOSE[®]-supplemented and blank samples. Data are plotted as mean (all 8 donors) \pm standard error of the mean. LPS = lipopolysaccharide.

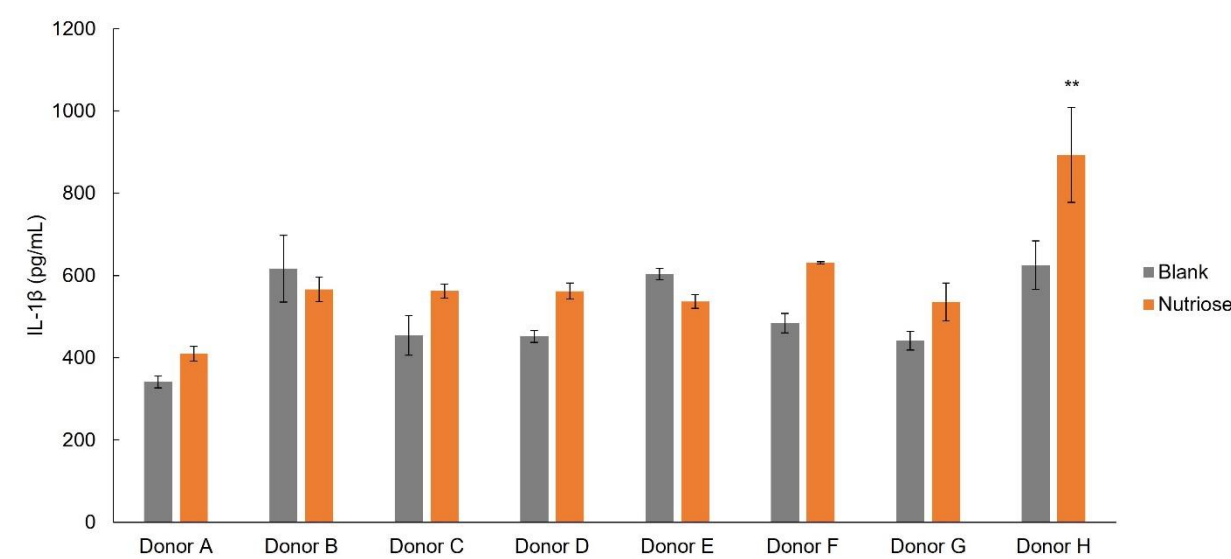
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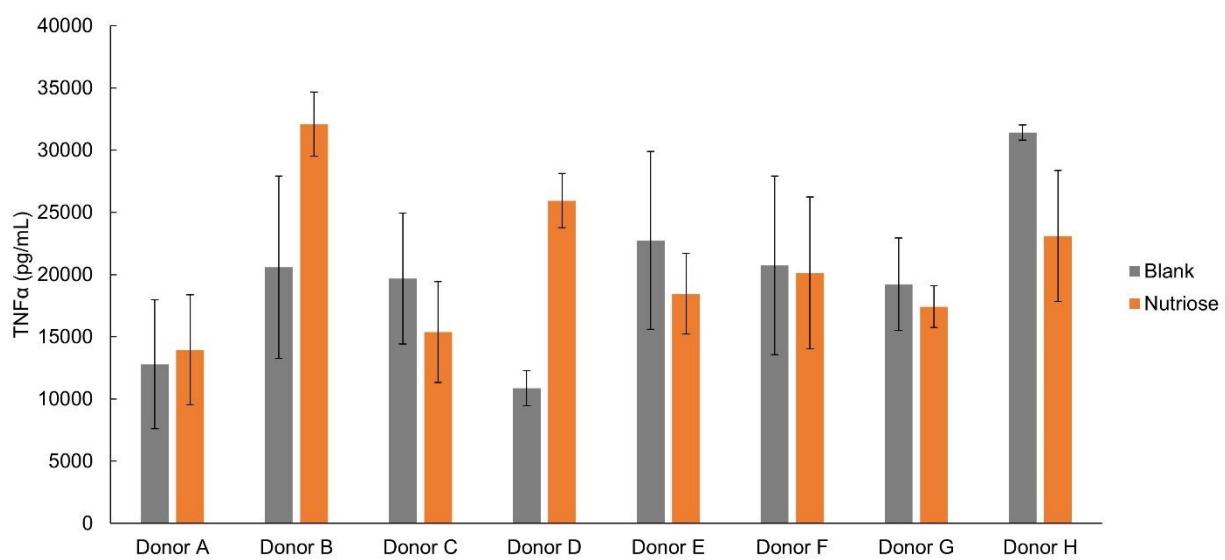
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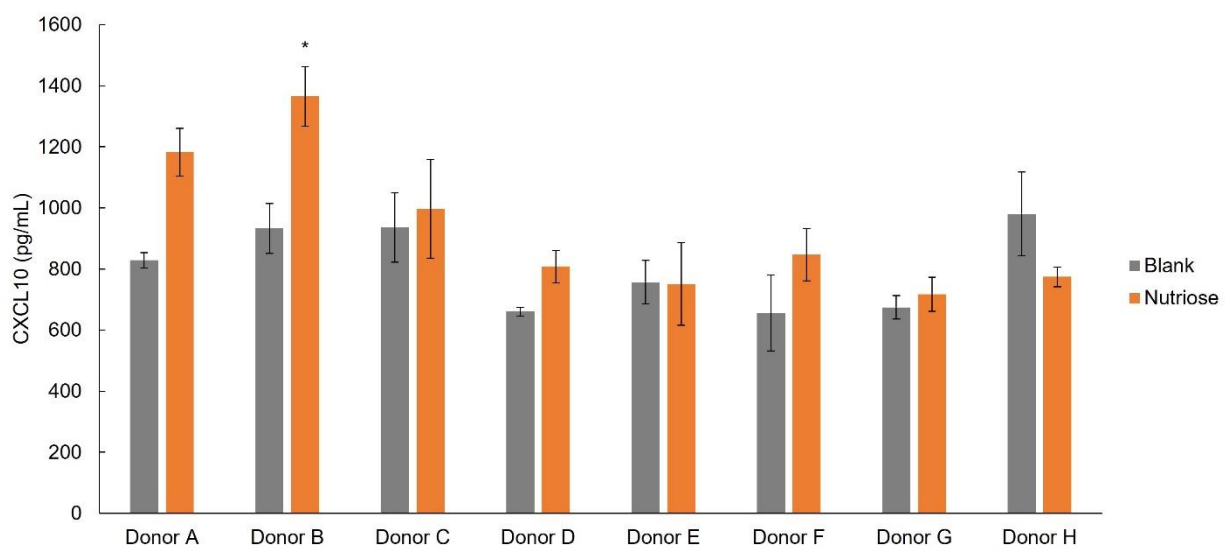
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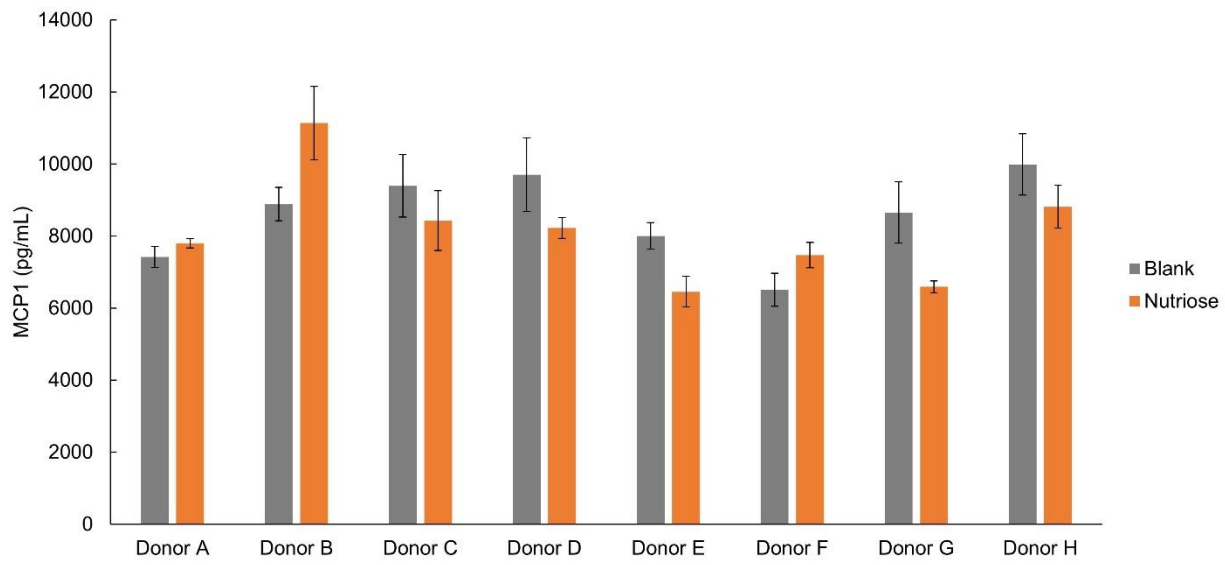
(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

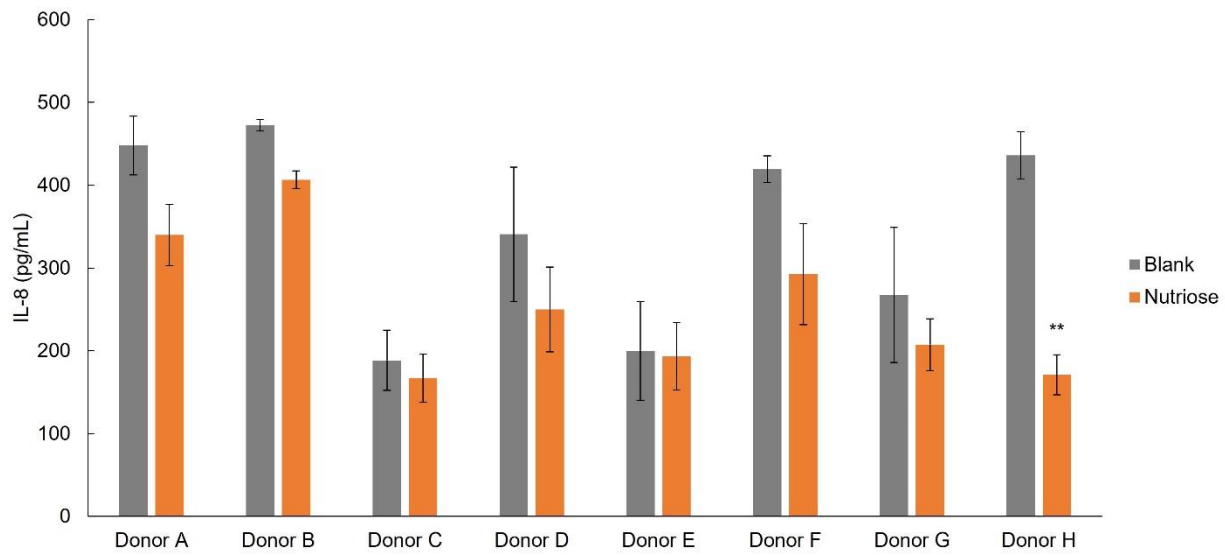
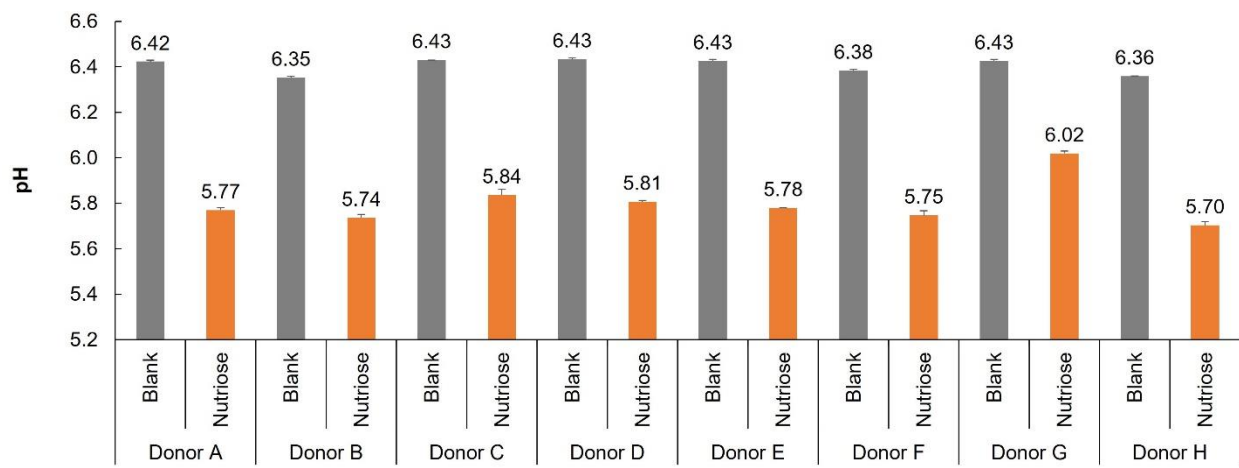
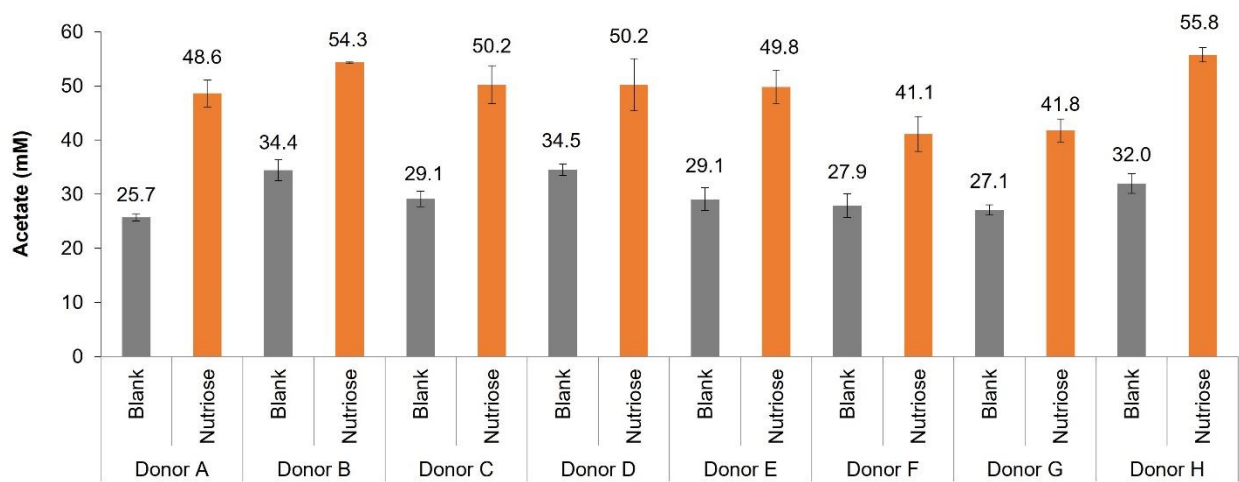


Figure S3. Overall microbial community activity (acidification) and microbial metabolic activity at 48h shown as (a) pH, (b) acetate, (c) propionate, (d) butyrate, (e) branched SCFA, and (f) ammonium for individual donors. Measurements were collected in triplicate. Error bars represent standard deviation. SCFA = short-chain fatty acid.

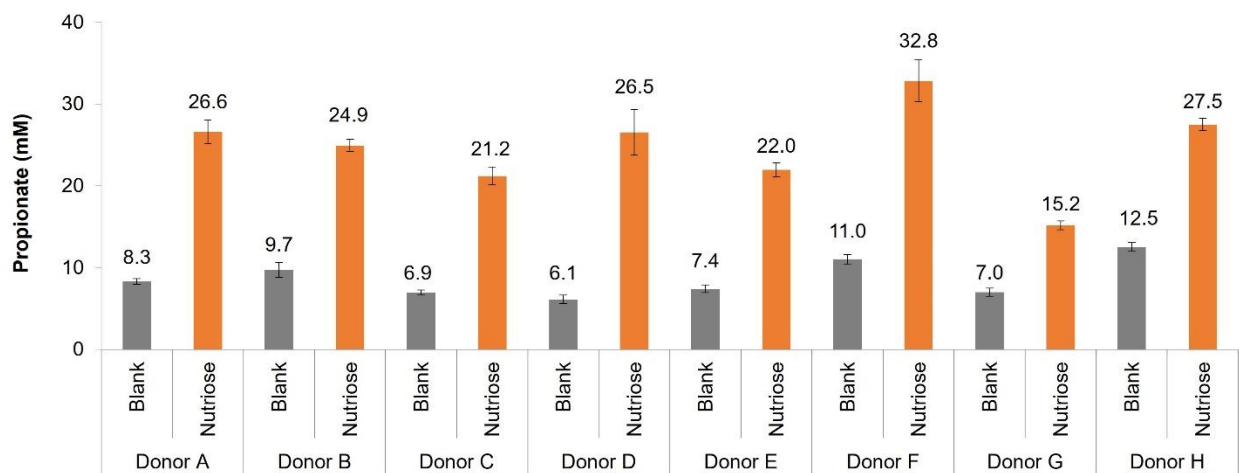
(a)



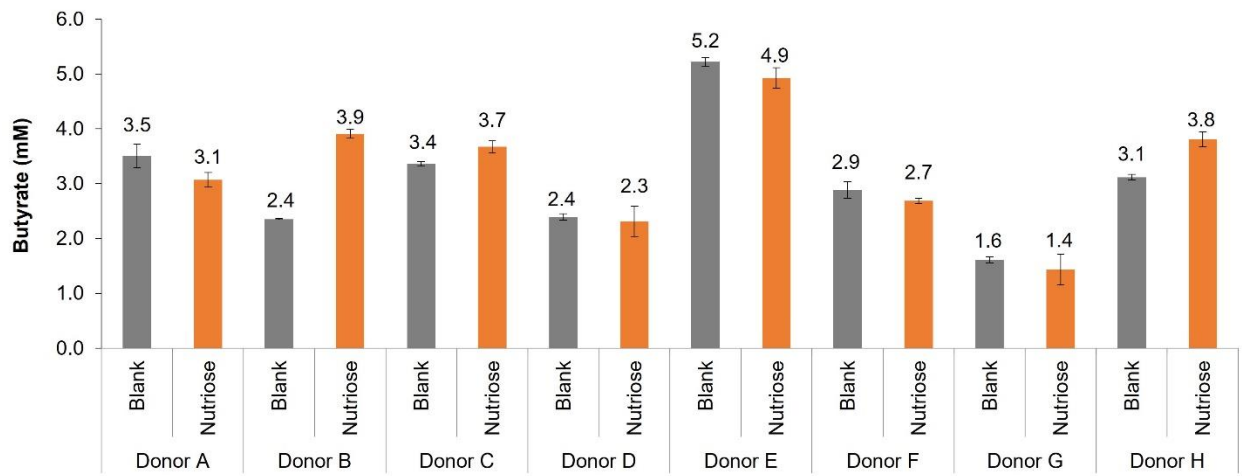
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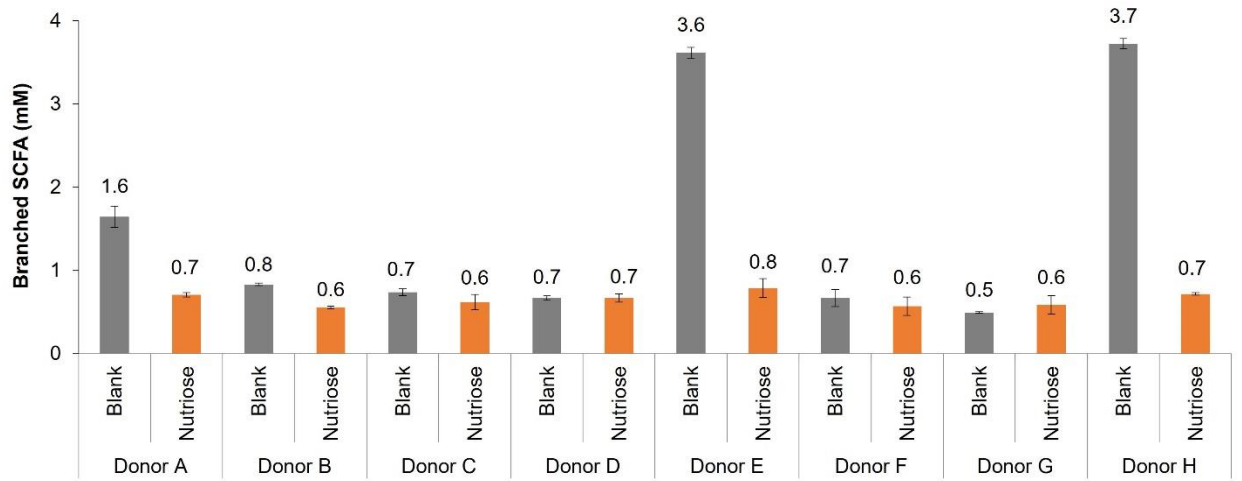
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

