

Colon-on-a-plate

Commonly used acronym: CoaP

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Organisation

Name of the organisation ProDigest

Department Gastrointestinal Expertise

Country Belgium

Geographical Area Flemish Region

SCOPE OF THE METHOD

The Method relates to	Animal health, Human health
The Method is situated in	Basic Research, Translational - Applied Research
Type of method	In vitro - Ex vivo
Species from which cells/tissues/organs are derived	Fecal material from humans or animals

DESCRIPTION

Method keywords

gut health

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gut microbiota
 colonic metabolism
 metabolomics
 metagenomics
 Correlation in vitro in vivo
 predictivity
 humans
 companion animals
 farm animals
 high throughput
 screening
 interindividual variability
Scientific area keywords
 fibre
 prebiotics
 probiotics
 postbiotics
 symbiotics
 LBP
 HMO
 proteins
 carbohydrates
 nutraceuticals
 plant extracts
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polyphenols
арі
drugs
digestion
in vitro
ex vivo

Method description

The Colon-on-a-plate® technology is a high-throughput biorelevant *in vitro* simulation of the physiology and microbiology of the colon. This robust screening technology is not limited to comparing the impact of tens of test product on the microbiome, but also offers insight into the factors influencing the response of the microbiome towards these products. These factors include - but are not limited to inter individual variability, disease status, mucosal compartment, impact of pathogens, use of antibiotics and differences in gastrointestinal physiology, potentially leading to hundreds of tests in parallel. The implementation of a robust statistical approach provides a detailed insight on the interplay between test products and the gut microbiota, reducing consumables and budget requirements. Colon-on-a-plate® has been optimized to perform a short-term simulation, up to 48 hours. Despite the small volumes of the simulation, multiple readouts will provide insights in relative and absolute changes in microbial community composition, microbial fermentation activity and impact on the microbiome-host interactions using a variety of human cell assays.

Method status

History of use

Internally validated

Published in peer reviewed journal

PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

Advantages

- Validated with in vivo data (IVIVC)

- In vivo predictivity in 48 hours
- High throughput (100s of conditions in parallel)
- Low complexity
- Cost efficient
- Takes into account interindividual variability

Modifications

The Colon-on-a-plate can

- incorporate the simulation of the mucosa-associated microbial community,
- be coupled with off-line cell assays to evaluate host-microbiome interactions,
- represent the microbiome of animals and humans, healthy or diseased and of all ages.

An adaptation of the Colon-on-a-plate is ProDigest's Short-term colon, which follows the same principles, but enables kinetic insights.

REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

References

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Marzorati, M., Ghyselinck, J., Van den Abbeele, P., Maruszak, A., & Harthoorn, L. (2023). Galactooligosaccharide (GOS) reduces branched short-chain fatty acids, ammonium, and pH in a short-term colonic fermentation model. Applied Microbiology, 3(1), 90-103.

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