

# 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

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

## DESCRIPTION

### Method keywords

gut health

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  
polyphenols  
api  
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 (IVVC)
- *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.

Van den Abbeele, P., Verstrepen, L., Ghyselinck, J., Albers, R., Marzorati, M., & Mercenier, A. (2020). A novel non-digestible, carrot-derived polysaccharide (cRG-I) selectively modulates the human gut microbiota while promoting gut barrier integrity: an integrated in vitro approach. *Nutrients*, 12(7), 1917.

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