

GESTATIONAL AGE OF PRETERM INFANTS IS ASSOCIATED WITH INTESTINAL MICROBIOTA COMPOSITION AND ACTIVITY

Zwittink RD¹, van Zoeren-Grobbe D², Martin R³, van Lingen RA², Groot Jebbink LJ², Renes IB³, van Elburg RM³, Belzer C¹, Knol J^{1,3}

- Rapid increase in bacterial derived proteins in infants born at 27 and 30 weeks gestation
- Delayed overall bacterial colonisation in infants born at 25-26 weeks gestation

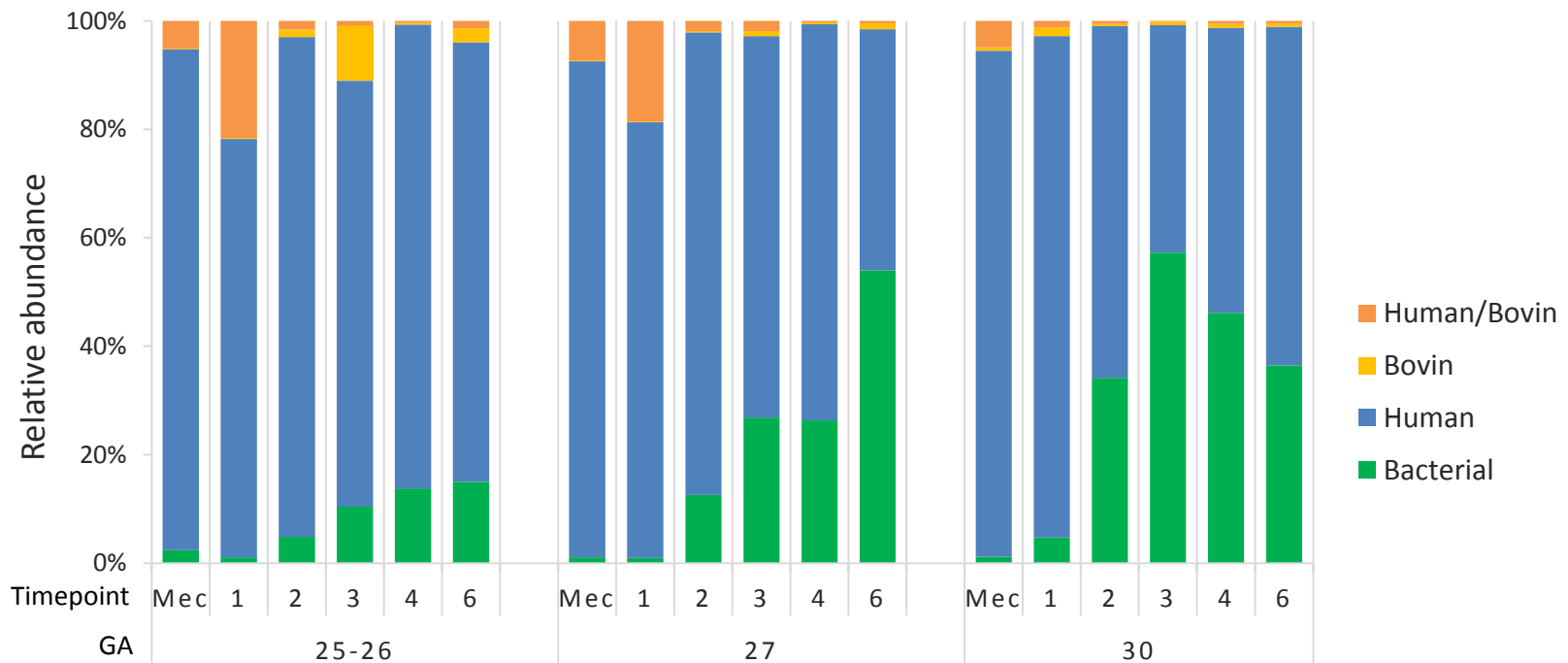


Fig 1: Distribution of bacterial-, human- and bovin-derived faecal proteins.
Per time point, average relative abundances for each GA group are shown.
Relative abundances were calculated using iBAQ scores.
Mec: meconium.

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Divergent microbiota composition profile (A) and functional profile (B) between infants born at 25-26, 27 and 30 weeks gestation.

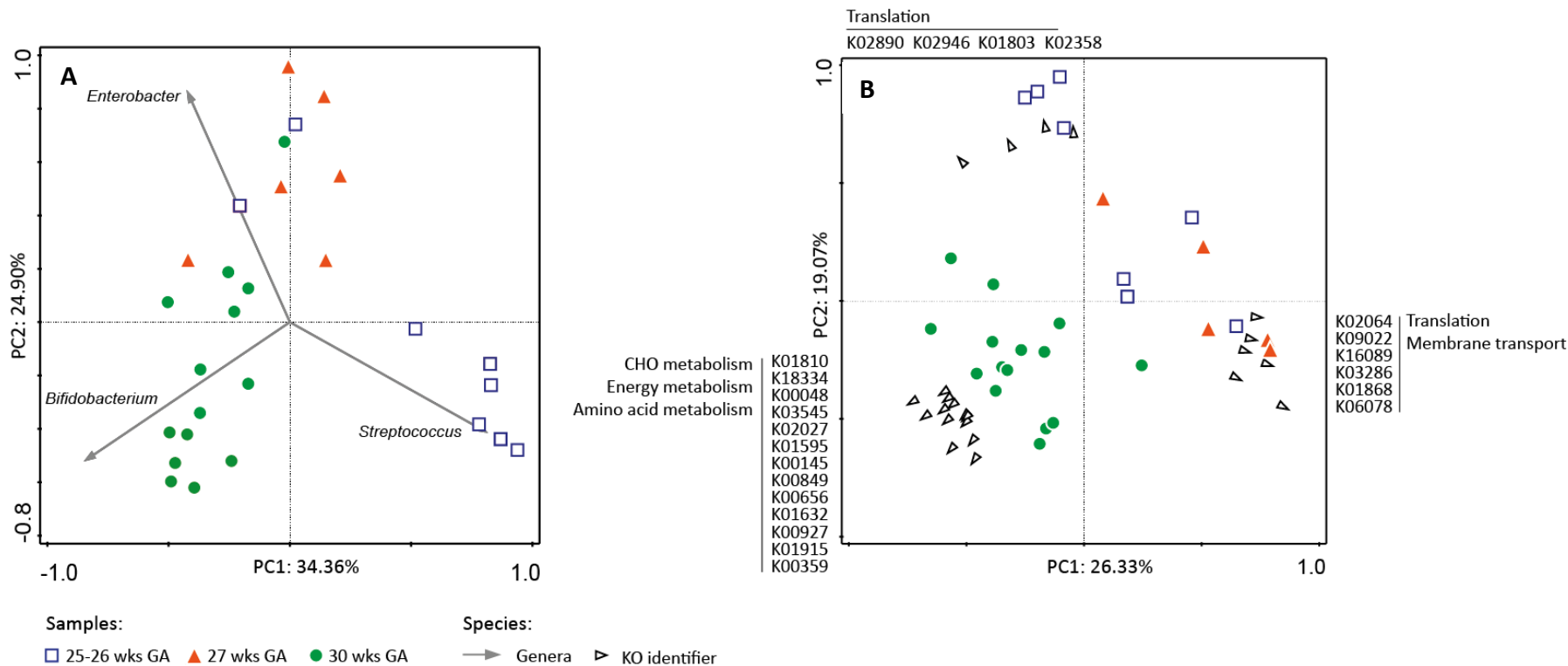


Fig 2: Principal component analysis (PCA) of the faecal bacterial community during postnatal weeks 3-6 using (A) 16S rRNA gene based microbiota profiles and (B) protein-based KO identifier functional profiles.