

PRO-URGENCY is an exclusive formulation of 10 complementary and clinically proven probiotic cultures. It's one of the most powerful probiotic formulas for complete re-establishment of intestinal flora, or complete restart, for the treatment of diseases such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), diarrhoea, constipation and colitis, or for post-antibiotic use. The maintenance of intestinal flora is very important in order to maximize the absorption of nutrients, vitamins and electrolytes.

This group of gram-positive probiotic bacteria facilitates the elimination of pathogenic bacteria (like *E. Coli*) and viruses, decreases toxins such as ammonia from nitrogen digestion for protein synthesis, and improves immune system function (80% of immune system function originates in the intestines), preventing many serious diseases.

Irritable bowel syndrome is a gastrointestinal problem which, in developed countries, affects up to 15% of adults and can be caused by the consumption of alcohol, caffeinated drinks or diuretics, soft drinks and medications including antibiotics. Stress can also compromise the efficacy of the digestive tract by increasing the production of hydrochloric acid (HCI). The symptoms of this disease include bloating, cramping and abdominal pain and in extreme conditions, diarrhoea and constipation.

New Roots Europe has developed this unique formulation of 100 billion CFU (2 capsules) to restore the microbial balance necessary for good general health. The enteric coating of the capsules protects the product from gastric juices and ensures its strength 100%.

Ingredients: Potato starch, bacterial culture (50 billion live active, healthy cells per capsule, see nutritional information), inulin (from chicory root, *Cichorium intybus*), arabinogalactan (from *Larix laricina*), anticaking agent: magnesium salts of fatty acids, L-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), GPS[™] enteric coated vegetable capsule (glazing agent: hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; aqueous enteric-coating solution; purified water).

Nutritional information:	2 enteric capsules (1 273 mg)	Size and format:
Human strains		30 enteric-coated
Bifidobacterium longum ssp. longum UB7691	18 billion CFU	vegetable capsules
Lactobacillus casei UB1499	18 billion CFU	
Lactobacillus rhamnosus UB5115	18 billion CFU	
Lactobacillus acidophilus UB5997	2 billion CFU	
Bifidobacterium bifidum UB4280	2 billion CFU	
Bifidobacterium breve UB8674	2 billion CFU	Recommended daily dose:
Bifidobacterium longum ssp. infantis UB9214	2 billion CFU	
Plant strains		2 capsules daily. If you are
Lactobacillus plantarum UB2783	18 billion CFU	taking antibiotics, take this
Dairy strains		product at least 2-3 hours
Lactobacillus helveticus UB7229	18 billion CFU	before or after taking them.
Lactobacillus paracasei UB1978	2 billion CFU	Do not exceed the stated
Inulin	30 mg	recommended daily dose.
Arabinogalactan (AOS)	30 mg	Store preferably
Vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid)	12 mg (15%*)	refrigerated.

CFU: Colony-Forming Unit Cells *NRV: Nutrient Reference Value in %.

GPS[™] enteric coating: Protects contents from stomach acids and delivers 100% potency to the intestines.

Indications and uses:

Acute conditions:

- Antibiotic-associated diarrhoea
- Acute infectious diarrhoea
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Stress and depression

Cautions:

Consult a health-care practitioner before using if you have fever, vomiting, bloody diarrhoea, or severe abdominal pain. Discontinue use if symptoms of digestive upset (diarrhoea) persist or worsen beyond 3 days. Consult a health-care practitioner if you have an immune-compromised condition (e.g. lymphoma or AIDS).



<u>BIFIDOBACTERIUM LONGUM, B. BIFIDUM, B. INFANTIS and B. BREVE</u>: The four strains of *Bifidobacterium* in PRO-URGENCY are among the most important probiotic species to implement themselves in the gastrointestinal tract at birth and then maintain good health during adult life. These bacteria represent 95% of the intestinal flora of new-borns and decrease to 25% in adults⁽¹⁾.

<u>BIFIDOBACTERIUM LONGUM ssp. LONGUM</u>: this product contains the UB7691 human strain. A protein factor produced by *B. longum* inhibits the adhesion of the enterotoxigenic strain of *Escherichia coli*.⁽²⁾ It has anti-inflammatory properties and is indicated for gastrointestinal disorders such as ulcerative colitis⁽³⁾, antibiotic-associated diarrhoea^(4,5), Irritable Bowel Syndrome⁽⁶⁾, and seasonal allergies^(7,8). It helps in the formation of lactic acid and formic acid, lowering intestinal pH and preventing the proliferation of harmful bacteria⁽⁹⁾. It is also a significant producer of B vitamin⁽¹⁰⁾.

<u>BIFIDOBACTERIUM BIFIDUM</u>: this product contains the UB4280 human strain. They are found in the mucosal lining of the last part of the small bowel and are the predominant strains that colonise the large bowel and support bowel health, hygiene, and functionality. They reduce serum cholesterol and dissolve bile salts^(11,12). *B. bifidum* has been shown to exert antibacterial activity against *Helicobacter pylori*^(13,14), reduces apoptosis in the intestinal epithelium of children with necrotising enterocolitis⁽¹⁵⁾, regulates the immune system response⁽¹⁶⁻¹⁸⁾, reduces the duration and severity of colds⁽¹⁷⁾, provides anti-inflammatory activity in chronic diseases of the large bowel (e.g., irritable bowel syndrome)^(19,20) and reduces the incidence of radiotherapy-induced diarrhoea in cervical cancer patients⁽²¹⁾.

<u>BIFIDOBACTERIUM BREVE</u>: this product contains the UB8674 human strain. It maintains colon homeostasis by reducing inflammation through induction of intestinal IL-10 producing Tr1 cells⁽²²⁾. It protects colon function, relieves constipation, and reduces gas, bloating, and diarrhoea^(22,23). It improves ulcerative colitis symptoms⁽²⁴⁾. In addition, it stimulates the immune system^(23,25), inhibits *Escherichia coli*⁽²⁶⁾ and suppresses *the Candida fungus*⁽²⁷⁾. It reduces fat, liver function, and systemic inflammation in people prone to obesity⁽²⁸⁾. In neonates, it improves gastrointestinal problems by stabilising the intestinal flora⁽²⁹⁾ and reduces the incidence of necrotising enterocolitis⁽³⁰⁾. In children with coeliac disease, it reduces the pro-inflammatory cytokine TNF-alpha⁽³¹⁾. It improves adverse effects, such as fever, infections, and intestinal disorders, in chemotherapy patients⁽³²⁾.

<u>BIFIDOBACTERIUM LONGUM ssp. INFANTIS</u>: this product contains the UB9214 human strain. It is the dominant probiotic inhabiting the distal part of the small bowel and colon. It is one of the first species to colonise the infant intestinal tract ⁽³³⁾ and is critical in adults for intestinal health and immune system function⁽³⁴⁾. It is extremely good at surviving stomach and bile acids⁽³⁵⁾, and is generally able to adhere to intestinal tissue⁽³⁶⁾. It produces acetic acid and inhibits pathogenic bacteria⁽³⁷⁾. It produces bacteriocins, which act against *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, and *E. coli*^(38,39). It relieves many symptoms of Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS), such as pain, bloating, normalises bowel movements, and regulates the IL-10/IL-12 ratio⁽⁴⁰⁻⁴²⁾. It reduces systemic pro-inflammatory biomarkers in chronic inflammatory diseases such as ulcerative colitis, chronic fatigue syndrome, and psoriasis, demonstrating that the immunomodulatory effects of the microbiota are not limited to the mucosa but encompass the systemic immune system⁽⁴³⁾. It can relieve the symptoms of untreated coeliac disease⁽⁴⁴⁾.

<u>LACTOBACILLUS CASEI</u>: this product contains the UB1499 human strain. It reduces the duration and incidence of infections such as bronchitis, pneumonia and rhinopharyngitis⁽⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷⁾. Regarding intestinal infections, it boosts immunity against bacterial infections (e.g., *Escherichia coli*) and viral infections (e.g., influenza vaccinations)⁽⁴⁸⁻⁵¹⁾ In children, it improves allergic rhinitis symptoms⁽⁵²⁾, helps eradicate Helicobacter pylori in combination with antibiotic therapy⁽⁵³⁾, is effective against viral diarrhoea⁽⁵⁴⁾ and improves the general incidence of infections⁽⁵⁵⁾.

LACTOBACILLUS RHAMNOSUS: this product contains the UB5115 human strain. It is one of the most widely researched probiotic species due to its tolerance to acidic conditions. It colonises in the intestinal membranes, providing numerous health benefits: it increases lactic acid production, actively suppressing the growth of harmful bacteria such as *Salmonella*⁽⁵⁶⁾; it is effective in preventing antibiotic-associated diarrhoea ⁽⁵⁷⁾ and *Clostridium difficile*-associated diarrhoea⁽⁵⁸⁾. It strengthens the immune system and is a good co-adjuvant for the influenza vaccine⁽⁵⁹⁾; it improves intestinal barrier function for the relief of autoimmune diseases such as arthritis⁽⁶⁰⁾ and allergies⁽⁶¹⁾. It improves the blood lipid profile⁽⁶²⁾ and reduces cholesterol⁽⁶³⁾. It may prevent or relieve symptoms of postpartum depression and anxiety⁽⁶⁴⁾, regenerate the vaginal flora in women by reducing colonisation by oral bacteria and fungi⁽⁶⁵⁾, and may reduce the prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus⁽⁶⁶⁾. In children, it reduces the frequency and duration of diarrhoea and vomiting⁽⁶⁷⁾, rotavirus diarrhoea⁽⁶⁸⁾, and antibiotic-associated diarrhoea⁽⁶⁹⁾. It reduces the incidence of atopic dermatitis^(70,71). Drinking milk supplemented with *L. rhamnosus* reduces the risk of tooth decay in children⁽⁷²⁾.

<u>LACTOBACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS</u>: this product contains the UB5997 human strain. It improves the general symptoms of patients with Irritable Bowel Syndrome⁽⁷³⁾. It helps maintain an acidic environment in the intestinal tract by preventing the growth of harmful bacteria and reduces antibiotic-associated diarrhoea⁽⁷⁴⁾. It reduces total plasma cholesterol and low-density

lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol^(75,76). It helps improve digestive health by maintaining the intestinal barrier, restoring intestinal flora, improving digestion, reinforcing the immune system, and supporting beneficial bacteria that thrive in the colon⁽⁷⁷⁾. It helps improve symptoms of allergic rhinitis⁽⁷⁸⁾, hay fever⁽⁷⁹⁾ and atopic dermatitis⁽⁸⁰⁾. When used in combination with *B*. *bifidum*, it reduces the incidence of radiotherapy-induced diarrhoea in cervical cancer patients⁽⁸¹⁾.

LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM: this product contains the UB2783 plant strain. It acts against unwanted bacteria by improving the symptoms of Irritable Bowel Syndrome such as excessive gas, bloating and abdominal discomfort⁽⁸²⁻⁸⁶⁾, as well as in ulcerative colitis^(87,88). It regulates immune response and is beneficial in the treatment of atopic dermatitis in children⁽⁸⁹⁾. It has immunostimulatory effects in the elderly, reducing the number of infections⁽⁹⁰⁾. It improves gastrointestinal symptoms during antibiotic therapy⁽⁹¹⁾. It reduces cardiovascular risk factors and may be useful as a protective agent in the primary prevention of atherosclerosis in smokers⁽⁹²⁾. In adults with hypercholesterolemia, it lowers cholesterol and high blood pressure, which may thus reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases⁽⁹³⁾. It improves symptoms of lactose intolerance, such as diarrhoea and flatulence in combination with another probiotic⁽⁹⁴⁾. Together with other Lactobacillus species, it can restore the vaginal flora by improving the pH and diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis when administered orally⁽⁹⁵⁾.

<u>LACTOBACILLUS HELVETICUS</u>: this product contains the UB7229 dairy strain. It protects the gastrointestinal tract, strengthening the systemic humoral and intestinal mucosal immune response in elite athletes ⁽⁹⁶⁾. It has been shown to cause an antidepressant effect in animals, probably due to the microbiota-gut-brain axis connection⁽⁹⁷⁾. Fermented milk with *L. helveticus* improves cognitive function⁽⁹⁸⁾ and lowers blood pressure⁽⁹⁹⁾. In animals, it increases bone density and bone mineral content⁽¹⁰⁰⁾, in postmenopausal women it has a positive effect on calcium metabolism⁽¹⁰¹⁾. It controls unwanted intestinal micro-organisms and bacteria (*Salmonella enteritidis, Camplylobacter jejuni, Escherichia coli, Candida albicans*, etc.), regulates immune response and reduces lactose intolerance⁽¹⁰²⁾.

<u>LACTOBACILLUS PARACASEI</u>: this product contains the UB1978 dairy strain. It significantly enhances the specific immune response in healthy people who have received the influenza vaccine⁽¹⁰³⁾. It improves digestive function⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ and symptoms (especially eye symptoms) in patients with allergic rhinitis treated with oral antihistamines⁽¹⁰⁵⁾. It is also useful against *Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli*, and *Salmonella* infections⁽¹⁰⁶⁻¹⁰⁸⁾. It relieves the frequency and duration of acute diarrhoea in children⁽¹⁰⁹⁾. It improves neurocognitive function in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome when used in combination with other probiotics⁽¹¹⁰⁾.

<u>INULIN</u>: It is a fructooligosaccharide (FOS) of plant origin, extracted from the root of chicory (*Cichorium intybus*). It acts as a prebiotic, creating the right environment for probiotics or beneficial micro-organisms to reproduce faster and in greater numbers⁽¹¹¹⁻¹¹³⁾. It increases the population of *Bifidobacterium* probiotics in the colon and reduces toxic metabolites and harmful enzymes. It prevents pathogenic and autogenous diarrhoea and constipation and protects liver function⁽¹¹⁴⁾.

<u>ARABINOGALACTAN</u>: it is an arabino-oligosaccharide (AOS) of plant origin from the larch tree (*Larix laricina*). It is an excellent prebiotic that increases the production of short-chain fatty acids (mainly butyrate), which acts as an energy substrate for the epithelial cells of the colon and protects the intestinal mucosa. It activates the immune response and selectively stimulates the growth and activity of probiotic bacteria⁽¹¹⁵⁾. It is useful in fighting infections due to its ability to decrease bacterial adherence^(116,117). In addition, it lowers the intestinal pH and improves mineral absorption^{(117-120).}

Pro-**Urgency**

Code: FE1798 - 30 enteric-coated vegetable capsules



References:

1) Femia, Angelo Pietro, et al. "Antitumorigenic activity of the prebiotic inulin enriched with oligofructose in combination with the probiotics *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* and *Bifidobacterium lactis* on azoxymethane-induced colon carcinogenesis in rats." Carcinogenesis 23.11 (2002): 1953-1960.

2) Fujiwara, Shigeru, et al. "Proteinaceous factor (s) in culture supernatant fluids of bifidobacteria which prevents the binding of enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* to gangliotetraosylceramide." Applied and environmental microbiology 63.2 (1997): 506-512.

3) Furrie, Elizabeth, et al. "Synbiotic therapy (*Bifidobacterium longum*/Synergy 1) initiates resolution of inflammation in patients with active ulcerative colitis: a randomised controlled pilot trial." Gut 54.2 (2005): 242-249.

4) Orrhage, K., B. Brismar, and C. E. Nord. "Effect of supplements with *Bifidobacterium longum* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on the intestinal microbiota during administration of clindamycin." Microbial Ecology in Health and Disease 7.1 (1994): 17-25.

5) Koning, Catherina JM, et al. "The effect of a multispecies probiotic on the intestinal microbiota and bowel movements in healthy volunteers taking the antibiotic amoxycillin." The American journal of gastroenterology 103.1 (2008): 178-189.

6) Ortiz-Lucas, María, et al. "Effect of probiotic species on irritable bowel syndrome symptoms: A bring up to date meta-analysis." Rev Esp Enferm Dig 105.1 (2013): 19-36.

7) Xiao, Jin-zhong, et al. "Clinical efficacy of probiotic *Bifidobacterium longum* for the treatment of symptoms of Japanese cedar pollen allergy in subjects evaluated in an environmental exposure unit." Allergology international 56.1 (2007): 67-75.

8) Takahashi, N., et al. "Immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide from *Bifidobacterium longum* suppresses Th2 immune responses in a murine model." Clinical & Experimental Immunology 145.1 (2006): 130-138.

9) Makras, Lefteris, and Luc De Vuyst. "The in vitro inhibition of Gram-negative pathogenic bacteria by bifidobacteria is caused by the production of organic acids." International Dairy Journal 16.9 (2006): 1049-1057.

10) LeBlanc, J. G., et al. "B-Group vitamin production by lactic acid bacteria–current knowledge and potential applications." Journal of Applied Microbiology 111.6 (2011): 1297-1309.

11) Klaver, F. A., and Roelof Van Der Meer. "The assumed assimilation of cholesterol by *Lactobacilli* and *Bifidobacterium bifidum* is due to their bile salt-deconjugating activity." Applied and Environmental Microbiology 59.4 (1993): 1120-1124.

12) Zanotti, Ilaria, et al. "Evidence for cholesterol-lowering activity by *Bifidobacterium bifidum* PRL2010 through gut microbiota modulation." Applied microbiology and biotechnology 99.16 (2015): 6813-6829.

13) Shirasawa, Y., et al. "Bifidobacterium bifidum BF-1 suppresses Helicobacter pylori-induced genes in human epithelial cells." Journal of dairy science 93.10 (2010): 4526-4534.

14) Chenoll, E., et al. "Novel probiotic *Bifidobacterium bifidum* CECT 7366 strain active against the pathogenic bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*." Applied and environmental microbiology 77.4 (2011): 1335-1343.

15) Khailova, Ludmila, et al. "Bifidobacterium bifidum reduces apoptosis in the intestinal epithelium in necrotizing enterocolitis." American Journal of Physiology-Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology 299.5 (2010): G1118-G1127.

16) Fu, Yu-Rong, et al. "Effects of Bifidobacterium bifidum on adaptive immune senescence in aging mice." Microbiology and immunology 54.10 (2010): 578-583.

17) De Vrese, Michael, et al. "Probiotic bacteria reduced duration and severity but not the incidence of common cold episodes in a double blind, randomized, controlled trial." Vaccine 24.44 (2006): 6670-6674.

18) Park, Ji-Hee, et al. "Encapsulated Bifidobacterium bifidum potentiates intestinal IgA production." Cellular immunology 219.1 (2002): 22-27.

19) Guglielmetti, Simone, et al. "Randomised clinical trial: *Bifidobacterium bifidum* MIMBb75 significantly alleviates irritable bowel syndrome and improves quality of life-a double-blind, placebo-controlled study." Alimentary pharmacology & therapeutics 33.10 (2011): 1123-1132.

20) Kim, Namju, et al. "Oral feeding of *Bifidobacterium bifidum* (BGN4) Prevents CD4+ CD45RB high T cell-mediated inflammatory bowel disease by inhibition of disordered T cell activation." Clinical Immunology 123.1 (2007): 30-39.

21) Chitapanarux, Imjai, et al. "Randomized controlled trial of live *Lactobacillus acidophilus* plus *Bifidobacterium bifidum* in prophylaxis of diarrhea during radiotherapy in cervical cancer patients." Radiation Oncology 5.1 (2010): 31.

22) Jeon, Seong Gyu, et al. "Probiotic Bifidobacterium breve induces IL-10-producing Tr1 cells in the colon." PLoS pathogens 8.5 (2012): e1002714.

23) Tabbers, M. M., et al. "Is *Bifidobacterium breve* effective in the treatment of childhood constipation? Results from a pilot study." Nutrition journal 10.1 (2011): 19. 24) Ishikawa, Hideki, et al. "Beneficial effects of probiotic bifidobacterium and galacto-oligosaccharide in patients with ulcerative colitis: a randomized controlled study." Digestion 84.2 (2011): 128-133.

25) Mullié, Catherine, et al. "Increased poliovirus-specific intestinal antibody response coincides with promotion of *Bifidobacterium longum-infantis* and *Bifidobacterium breve* in infants: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial." Pediatric research 56.5 (2004): 791-795.

26) Sheehan, Vivien M., et al. "Improving gastric transit, gastrointestinal persistence and therapeutic efficacy of the probiotic strain *Bifidobacterium breve* UCC2003." Microbiology 153.10 (2007): 3563-3571.

27) Mendonça, Fabio Henrique Boarini Pacheco, et al. "Effects of probiotic bacteria on Candida presence and IgA anti-Candida in the oral cavity of elderly." Brazilian dental journal 23.5 (2012): 534-538.

28) Minami, Jun-ichi, et al. "Oral administration of *Bifidobacterium breve* B-3 modifies metabolic functions in adults with obese tendencies in a randomised controlled trial." Journal of nutritional science 4 (2015).

29) Kitajima, Hiroyuki, et al. "Early administration of *Bifidobacterium breve* to preterm infants: randomised controlled trial." Archives of Disease in Childhood-Fetal and Neonatal Edition 76.2 (1997): F101-F107.

30) Braga, Taciana Duque, et al. "Efficacy of *Bifidobacterium breve* and *Lactobacillus casei* oral supplementation on necrotizing enterocolitis in very-low-birth-weight preterm infants: a double-blind, randomized, controlled trial-." The American journal of clinical nutrition 93.1 (2010): 81-86.

31) Klemenak, Martina, et al. "Administration of *Bifidobacterium breve* Decreases the Production of TNF-alfa in Children with Celiac Disease." Digestive diseases and sciences 60.11 (2015): 3386-3392.

32) Wada, Mariko, et al. "Effects of the enteral administration of *Bifidobacterium breve* on patients undergoing chemotherapy for pediatric malignancies." Supportive care in cancer 18.6 (2010): 751-759.

33) He, Fang, et al. "Comparison of mucosal adhesion and species identification of bifidobacteria isolated from healthy and allergic infants." Pathogens and Disease 30.1 (2001): 43-47.

34) Ishibashi, N., T. Yaeshima, and H. Hayasawa. "Bifidobacteria: their significance in human intestinal health." Malaysian Journal of Nutrition 3.2 (1997): 149-159.

35) Sun, Wenrong, and Mansel W. Griffiths. "Survival of bifidobacteria in yogurt and simulated gastric juice following immobilization in gellan–xanthan beads." International Journal of Food Microbiology 61.1 (2000): 17-25.

36) Bernet, Marie-Francoise, et al. "Adhesion of human bifidobacterial strains to cultured human intestinal epithelial cells and inhibition of enteropathogen-cell interactions." Applied and environmental microbiology 59.12 (1993): 4121-4128.

37) Gibson, G. R., and Xin Wang. "Regulatory effects of bifidobacteria on the growth of other colonic bacteria." Journal of Applied Microbiology 77.4 (1994): 412-420. 38) Cheikhyoussef, Ahmad, et al. "Antimicrobial activity and partial characterization of bacteriocin-like inhibitory substances (BLIS) produced by *Bifidobacterium infantis* BCRC 14602." Food Control 20.6 (2009): 553-559.

39) Cheikhyoussef, Ahmad, et al. "Bifidin I–A new bacteriocin produced by *Bifidobacterium infantis* BCRC 14602: Purification and partial amino acid sequence." Food Control 21.5 (2010): 746-753.

40) Whorwell, Peter J., et al. "Efficacy of an encapsulated probiotic *Bifidobacterium infantis* 35624 in women with irritable bowel syndrome." The American journal of gastroenterology 101.7 (2006): 1581-1590.

41) Brenner, Darren M., and William D. Chey. "Bifidobacterium infantis 35624: a novel probiotic for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome." Reviews in gastroenterological disorders 9.1 (2009): 7-15.

Pro-Urgency Code: FE1798 – 30 enteric-coated vegetable capsules

286.

895-904.



42) O'Mahony, Liam, et al. "Lactobacillus and bifidobacterium in irritable bowel syndrome: symptom responses and relationship to cytokine profiles." Gastroenterology 128.3 (2005): 541-551. 43) Groeger, David, et al. "Bifidobacterium infantis 35624 modulates host inflammatory processes beyond the gut." Gut microbes 4.4 (2013): 325-339. 44) Smecuol, Edgardo, et al. "Exploratory, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study on the effects of Bifidobacterium infantis natren life start strain super strain in active celiac disease." Journal of clinical gastroenterology 47.2 (2013): 139-147. 45) Guillemard, E., et al. "Consumption of a fermented dairy product containing the probiotic Lactobacillus casei DN-114 001 reduces the duration of respiratory infections in the elderly in a randomised controlled trial." British journal of nutrition 103.1 (2010): 58-68. 46) Cobo Sanz, JMa, J. A. Mateos, and A. Muñoz Conejo. "Efecto de Lactobacillus casei sobre la incidencia de procesos infecciosos en niños/as." Nutrición Hospitalaria 21.4 (2006): 547-551. 47) Turchet, P., et al. "Effect of fermented milk containing the probiotic Lactobacillus casei DN-114001 on winter infections in free-living elderly subjects: a randomised, controlled pilot study." The journal of nutrition, health & aging 7.2 (2003): 75-77. 48) Isolauri, Erika, et al. "Improved immunogenicity of oral D x RRV reassortant rotavirus vaccine by Lactobacillus casei GG." Vaccine 13.3 (1995): 310-312. 49) Matsuzaki, T., et al. "The effect of oral feeding of Lactobacillus casei strain Shirota on immunoglobulin E production in mice." Journal of Dairy Science 81.1 (1998): 48-53 50) Ingrassia, Isabelle, Antony Leplingard, and Arlette Darfeuille-Michaud. "Lactobacillus casei DN-114 001 inhibits the ability of adherent-invasive Escherichia coli isolated from Crohn's disease patients to adhere to and to invade intestinal epithelial cells." Applied and environmental microbiology 71.6 (2005): 2880-2887. 51) Boge, Thierry, et al. "A probiotic fermented dairy drink improves antibody response to influenza vaccination in the elderly in two randomised controlled trials." Vaccine 27.41 (2009): 5677-5684. 52) Giovannini, Marcello, et al. "A randomized prospective double blind controlled trial on effects of long-term consumption of fermented milk containing Lactobacillus casei in pre-school children with allergic asthma and/or rhinitis." Pediatric research 62.2 (2007): 215-220. 53) Sýkora, Josef, et al. "Effects of a specially designed fermented milk product containing probiotic Lactobacillus casei DN-114 001 and the eradication of H. pylori in children: a prospective randomized double-blind study." Journal of clinical gastroenterology 39.8 (2005): 692-698. 54) Guarino, Alfredo, et al. "Oral bacterial therapy reduces the duration of symptoms and of viral excretion in children with mild diarrhea." Journal of pediatric gastroenterology and nutrition 25.5 (1997): 516-519. 55) Merenstein, D., et al. "Use of a fermented dairy probiotic drink containing Lactobacillus casei (DN-114 001) to decrease the rate of illness in kids: the DRINK study A patient-oriented, double-blind, cluster-randomized, placebo-controlled, clinical trial." European journal of clinical nutrition 64.7 (2010): 669-677. 56) De Keersmaecker, Sigrid CJ, et al. "Strong antimicrobial activity of Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG against Salmonella typhimurium is due to accumulation of lactic acid." FEMS microbiology letters 259.1 (2006): 89-96. 57) Szajewska, H., and M. Kołodziej. "Systematic review with meta-analysis: Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG in the prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea in children and adults." Alimentary pharmacology & therapeutics 42.10 (2015): 1149-1157. 58) Goldenberg, Joshua Z., et al. "Probiotics for the prevention of Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea in adults and children." The Cochrane Library (2013). 59) Davidson, Lisa E., et al. "Lactobacillus GG as an immune adjuvant for live-attenuated influenza vaccine in healthy adults: a randomized double-blind placebocontrolled trial." European journal of clinical nutrition 65.4 (2011): 501-507. 60) Baharav, Ehud, et al. "Lactobacillus GG bacteria ameliorate arthritis in Lewis rats." The Journal of nutrition 134.8 (2004): 1964-1969. 61) Thomas, Debra J., et al. "Lactobacillus rhamnosus HN001 attenuates allergy development in a pig model." PLoS One 6.2 (2011): e16577. 62) Kekkonen, Riina A., et al. "Effect of probiotic Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG intervention on global serum lipidomic profiles in healthy adults." World journal of gastroenterology: WJG 14.20 (2008): 3188. 63) Costabile, Adele, et al. "Effect of soluble corn fibre with Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG and the pilus-deficient derivative GG-PB12 on faecal microbiota, immune function and metabolism in healthy elderly (Saimes study)." Frontiers in Immunology 8 (2017): 1443. 64) Slykerman, R. F., et al. "Effect of Lactobacillus rhamnosus HN001 in pregnancy on postpartum symptoms of depression and anxiety: a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial." EBio- Medicine 24 (2017): 159-165. 65) Reid, Gregor, et al. "Oral use of Lactobacillus rhamnosus GR-1 and L. fermentum RC-14 significantly alters vaginal flora: randomized, placebo- controlled trial in 64 healthy women." Pathogens and Disease 35.2 (2003): 131-134. 66) Wickens, Kristin L., et al. "Early pregnancy probiotic supplementation with Lactobacillus rhamnosus HN001 may reduce the prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus: a randomized controlled trial." British Journal of Nutrition 117.6 (2017): 804-813. 67) Basu. Sriparna, et al. "Effect of Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG in persistent diarrhea in Indian children: a randomized controlled trial." Journal of clinical gastroenterology 41.8 (2007): 756-760. 68) Szymanski, H., et al. "Treatment of acute infectious diarrhoea in infants and children with a mixture of three Lactobacillus rhamnosus strains-a randomized, doubleblind, placebo-controlled trial." Alimentary pharmacology & therapeutics 23.2 (2006): 247-253. 69) Ruszczynski, M., A. Radzikowski, and H. Szajewska. "Clinical trial: effectiveness of Lactobacillus rhamnosus (strains E/N, Oxy and Pen) in the prevention of antibioticassociated diarrhoea in children." Alimentary pharmacology & therapeutics 28.1 (2008): 154-161. 70) Wu, Yi-Jie, et al. "Evaluation of efficacy and safety of Lactobacillus rhamnosus in children aged 4–48 months with atopic dermatitis: An 8-week, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study." Journal of Microbiology, Immunology and Infection 50.5 (2017): 684-692. 71) Kalliomäki, Marko, et al. "Probiotics in primary prevention of atopic disease: a randomized placebo-controlled trial." The Lancet 357.9262 (2001): 1076-1079. 72) Kaye, Elizabeth Krall. "Daily Intake of Probiotic Lactobacilli May Reduce Caries Risk in Young Children." Journal of Evidence Based Dental Practice 17.3 (2017): 284-73) Sinn, Dong Hyun, et al. "Therapeutic effect of Lactobacillus acidophilus-SDC 2012, 2013 in patients with irritable bowel syndrome." Digestive diseases and sciences 53.10 (2008): 2714-2718. 74) Gao, Xing Wang, et al. "Dose–response efficacy of a proprietary probiotic formula of Lactobacillus acidophilus CL1285 and Lactobacillus casei LBC80R for antibioticassociated diarrhea and Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea prophylaxis in adult patients." The American journal of gastroenterology 105.7 (2010): 1636-1641. 75) Ooi, L-G., et al. "Lactobacillus acidophilus CHO-220 and inulin reduced plasma total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol via alteration of lipid transporters." Journal of dairy science 93.11 (2010): 5048-5058. 76) Rerksuppaphol, Sanguansak, and Lakkana Rerksuppaphol. "A randomized double-blind controlled trial of Lactobacillus acidophilus plus Bifidobacterium bifidum versus placebo in patients with hypercholesterolemia." Journal of clinical and diagnostic research: JCDR 9.3 (2015): KC01. 77) Bader J, et al. "Processing, consumption and effects of probiotic microorganisms." Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems. (2012). 78) Ishida, Y., et al. "Clinical effects of Lactobacillus acidophilus strain L-92 on perennial allergic rhinitis: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study." Journal of Dairy Science 88.2 (2005): 527-533. 79) Ishida, Yu, et al. "Effect of milk fermented with Lactobacillus acidophilus strain L-92 on symptoms of Japanese cedar pollen allergy: a randomized placebo-controlled trial." Bioscience, biotechnology, and biochemistry 69.9 (2005): 1652-1660. 80) Torii, Shinpei, et al. "Effects of oral administration of Lactobacillus acidophilus L-92 on the symptoms and serum markers of atopic dermatitis in children." International archives of allergy and immunology 154.3 (2011): 236-245. 81) Chitapanarux, Imjai, et al. "Randomized controlled trial of live Lactobacillus acidophilus plus Bifidobacterium bifidum in prophylaxis of diarrhea during radiotherapy in cervical cancer patients." Radiation Oncology 5.1 (2010): 31. 82) Niedzielin, Krzysztof, Hubert Kordecki, and Boz ena Birkenfeld. "A controlled, double-blind, randomized study on the efficacy of Lactobacillus plantarum 299V in patients with irritable bowel syndrome." European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology 13.10 (2001): 1143-1147.83) Kim, H. Jae, et al. "A randomized controlled trial of a probiotic, VSL# 3, on gut transit and symptoms in diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome." Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics 17.7 (2003):



84) Nobaek, Sören, et al. "Alteration of intestinal microflora is associated with reduction in abdominal bloating and pain in patients with irritable bowel syndrome." The American Journal of Gastroenterology 95.5 (2000): 1231-1238.

85) Nikfar, Shekoufeh, et al. "Efficacy of probiotics in irritable bowel syndrome: a meta-analysis of randomized, controlled trials." Diseases of the Colon & Rectum 51.12 (2008): 1775-1780.

86) Ducrotté, Philippe, Prabha Sawant, and Venkataraman Jayanthi. "Clinical trial: Lactobacillus plantarum 299v (DSM 9843) improves symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome." World Journal of Gastroenterology: WJG 18.30 (2012): 4012.

87) Kumar, CSV Satish, et al. "Protective effect of Lactobacillus plantarum 21, a probiotic on trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid-induced ulcerative colitis in rats." International Immunopharmacology 25.2 (2015): 504-510.

88) Bibiloni, Rodrigo, et al. "VSL# 3 probiotic-mixture induces remission in patients with active ulcerative colitis." The American Journal of Gastroenterology 100.7 (2005): 1539-1546.

89) Han, Youngshin, et al. "A randomized trial of Lactobacillus plantarum CJLP133 for the treatment of atopic dermatitis." Pediatric Allergy and Immunology 23.7 (2012): 667-673.

90) Mane, J., et al. "A mixture of *Lactobacillus plantarum* CECT 7315 and CECT 7316 enhances systemic immunity in elderly subjects. A dose-response, double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized pilot trial." Nutricion Hospitalaria 26.1 (2011).

91) Lönnermark, Elisabet, et al. "Intake of Lactobacillus plantarum reduces certain gastrointestinal symptoms during treatment with antibiotics." Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology 44.2 (2010): 106-112.

92) Naruszewicz, Marek, et al. "Effect of Lactobacillus plantarum 299v on cardiovascular disease risk factors in smokers." The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 76.6 (2002): 1249-1255.

93) Costabile, Adele, et al. "An in vivo assessment of the cholesterol-lowering efficacy of Lactobacillus plantarum ECGC 13110402 in normal to mildly hypercholesterolaemic adults." PLoS One 12.12 (2017): e0187964.

94) Roškar, Irena, et al. "Effects of a probiotic product containing *Bifidobacterium animalis* subsp. *animalis* IM386 and *Lactobacillus plantarum* MP2026 in lactose intolerant individuals: Randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial." Journal of Functional Foods 35 (2017): 1-8.

95) Strus, Magdalena, et al. "Studies on the effects of probiotic *Lactobacillus* mixture given orally on vaginal and rectal colonization and on parameters of vaginal health in women with intermediate vaginal flora." European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology 163.2 (2012): 210-215.

96) Michalickova, Danica M., et al. "Lactobacillus helveticus Lafti L10 Supplementation Modulates Mucosal and Humoral Immunity in Elite Athletes: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial." The Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research 31.1 (2017): 62-70.

97) Liang, S., et al. "Administration of Lactobacillus helveticus NS8 improves behavioral, cognitive, and biochemical aberrations caused by chronic restraint stress." Neuroscience 310 (2015): 561-577.

98) Chung, Young-Chul, et al. "Fermented milk of Lactobacillus helveticus IDCC3801 improves cognitive functioning during cognitive fatigue tests in healthy older adults." Journal of Functional Foods 10 (2014): 465-474.

99) Jauhiainen, Tiina, et al. "Lactobacillus helveticus fermented milk lowers blood pressure in hypertensive subjects in 24-h ambulatory blood pressure measurement." American Journal of Hypertension 18.12 (2005): 1600-1605.

100) Narva, Mirkka, et al. "Effects of long-term intervention with Lactobacillus helveticus-fermented milk on bone mineral density and bone mineral content in growing rats." Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism 48.4 (2004): 228-234.

101) Narva, Mirkka, et al. "The effect of *Lactobacillus helveticus* fermented milk on acute changes in calcium metabolism in postmenopausal women." European journal of nutrition 43.2 (2004): 61-68.

102) Taverniti, Valentina, and Simone Guglielmetti. "Health-promoting properties of Lactobacillus helveticus." Frontiers in Microbiology 3 (2012).

103) Rizzardini, Giuliano, et al. "Evaluation of the immune benefits of two probiotic strains *Bifidobacterium animalis* ssp. *lactis*, BB-12[®] and *Lactobacillus paracasei* ssp. *paracasei*, *L. casei* 431[®] in an influenza vaccination model: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study." British Journal of Nutrition 107.6 (2012): 876-884. 104) Riezzo, G., et al. "Randomised clinical trial: efficacy of *Lactobacillus paracasei*-enriched artichokes in the treatment of patients with functional constipation–a double-blind, controlled, crossover study." Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics 35.4 (2012): 441-450.

(GA2LEN Study)." European Journal of Clinical Nutrition 68.5 (2014): 602-607.

106) Bendali, Farida, Nassim Madi, and Djamila Sadoun. "Beneficial effects of a strain of *Lactobacillus paracasei* subsp. *paracasei* in *Staphylococcus aureus*-induced intestinal and colonic injury." International Journal of Infectious Diseases 15.11 (2011): e787-e794.

107) Tsai, Yueh-Ting, Po-Ching Cheng, and Tzu-Ming Pan. "Immunomodulating activity of *paracasei* subsp. *paracasei* NTU 101 in enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* 0157H7-infected mice." Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry 58.21 (2010): 11265-11272.

108) Jankowska, Alicja, et al. "Competition of Lactobacillus paracasei with Salmonella enterica for adhesion to Caco-2 cells." BioMed Research International 2008 (2008).

109) Passariello, A., et al. "Randomised clinical trial: efficacy of a new synbiotic formulation containing *Lactobacillus paracasei* B21060 plus arabinogalactan and xilooligosaccharides in children with acute diarrhoea." Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics 35.7 (2012): 782-788.

110) Sullivan, Åsa, Carl E. Nord, and Birgitta Evengård. "Effect of supplement with lactic-acid producing bacteria on fatigue and physical activity in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome." Nutrition Journal 8.1 (2009): 4.

111) Institute of FoodTechnologists (IFT). What are fructooligosaccharides and how do theyprovidedigestive, immunity and bonehealthbenefits?. ScienceDaily (2013). 112) Gibson, Glenn R. "Dietary modulation of the human gut microflora using the prebiotics oligofructose and inulin." The Journal of nutrition 129.7 (1999): 14385-1441s.

113) Flamm, Gary, et al. "Inulin and oligofructose as dietary fiber: a review of the evidence." Critical reviews in food science and nutrition 41.5 (2001): 353-362.

114) Cardarelli, Haíssa R., et al. "Inulin and oligofructose improve sensory quality and increase the probiotic viable count in potentially synbiotic petit-suisse cheese." LWT-Food Science and Technology 41.6 (2008): 1037-1046.

115) Robinson, Ramona R., Joellen Feirtag, and Joanne L. Slavin. "Effects of dietary arabinogalactan on gastrointestinal and blood parameters in healthy human subjects." Journal of the American College of Nutrition 20.4 (2001): 279-285.

116) Gibson, Glenn R. "Dietary modulation of the human gut microflora using the prebiotics oligofructose and inulin." The Journal of nutrition 129.7 (1999): 1438S-1441s.

117) Flamm, Gary, et al. "Inulin and oligofructose as dietary fiber: a review of the evidence." Critical reviews in food science and nutrition 41.5 (2001): 353-362.

118) Van Loo, Jan, et al. "On the presence of inulin and oligofructose as natural ingredients in the western diet." Critical Reviews in Food Science & Nutrition 35.6 (1995): 525-552.

119) Niness, Kathy R. "Inulin and oligofructose: what are they?." The Journal of nutrition 129.7 (1999): 1402S-1406s.

120) Rao, A. V. "Dose-response effects of inulin and oligofructose on intestinal bifidogenesis effects." The Journal of nutrition 129.7 (1999): 1442S-1445s.