

Probiotic Viability

What it means, how it's proven, and the evidence for *Bifidobacterium longum* 35624™

The **viability** of a probiotic refers to its ability to survive through the gastrointestinal tract to its site(s) of action. Recent consensus¹ states that evidence of viability from studies conducted in humans is required for any bacterial strain labelled as a probiotic:

“Proof of delivery of viable strains...”

“Such evidence includes well-conducted studies in humans...”

Viability data should be obtained from research conducted in humans.



In vitro studies, such as those conducted in synthetic environments, are unable to accurately replicate the diversity and complexity of the human gut².

The percentage of bacteria which reaches the colon alive is not a sole indicator of survival.



Some bacteria might adhere to the gut, and some might interact with the immune system along the way. What goes in doesn't necessarily equal what comes out.

References to research of individual strains can't be applied to a combination of strains.



Individual strains can often compete with each other in the gut³, therefore evidence of viability and efficacy should be conducted in the exact combination of strains as that found in the probiotic supplement.

The viability of the *Bifidobacterium longum* 35624™ strain

The 35624™ strain is acid-tolerant, meaning it can survive the harsh, acidic environment of the stomach and beyond. Several studies conducted in humans with healthy and diseased bowels have demonstrated that the 35624™ strain:

- Survives in the gut and arrives at the site of action in the small intestine^{2,4,5}
- Adheres to the lining of the gut^{4,6}
- Is present in stool samples in a viable form at levels greater than 1×10^4 CFU/g of stool²

The 35624™ strain exerts positive clinical effects including significant improvements in all IBS-subtypes, including:⁶⁻⁸

- Abdominal pain/discomfort
- Bloating/distension
- Bowel habit satisfaction
- Passage of gas
- Inflammatory biomarkers
- Quality of life



References

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4. Von Wright A, Vilpponen-Salmela T, Llopis MP, et al. The survival and colonic adhesion of *Bifidobacterium infantis* in patients with ulcerative colitis. International Dairy Journal. 2002;12:197-200.
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