
Purina® PRO PLAN® Symposium 2026
Navigating Microbiota Dynamics
Applicable to Pet Nutrition



**Microbiota Modulation Through
the Diet: How Much Do We Know?**



Kelly. S. Swanson
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign



Presentation Overview

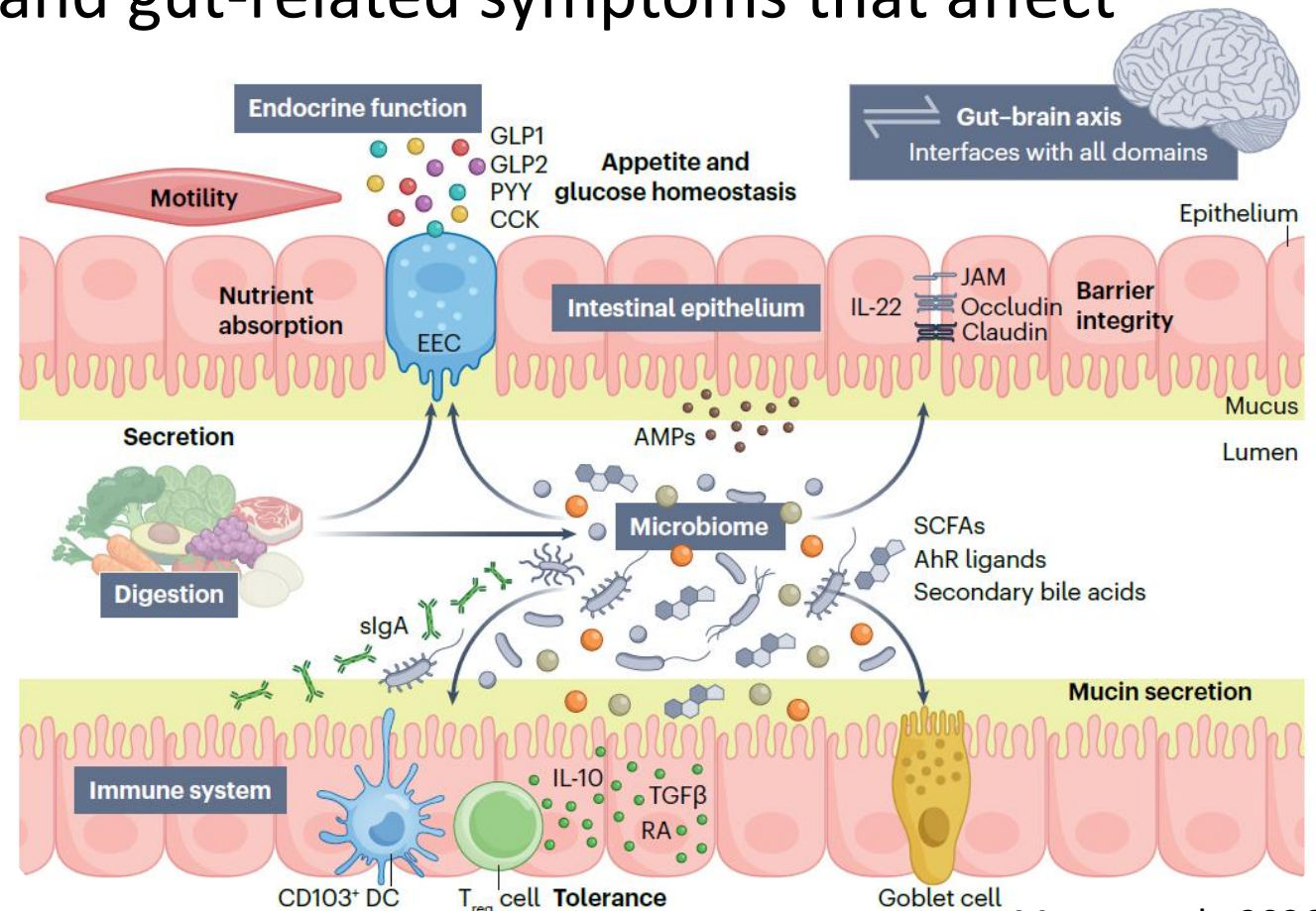
- What is “gut health”?
- Modulating gut microbiome
 - Dietary fibers
 - Prebiotics
 - Probiotics
 - Synbiotics
 - Postbiotics
- Ongoing challenges
- Future directions



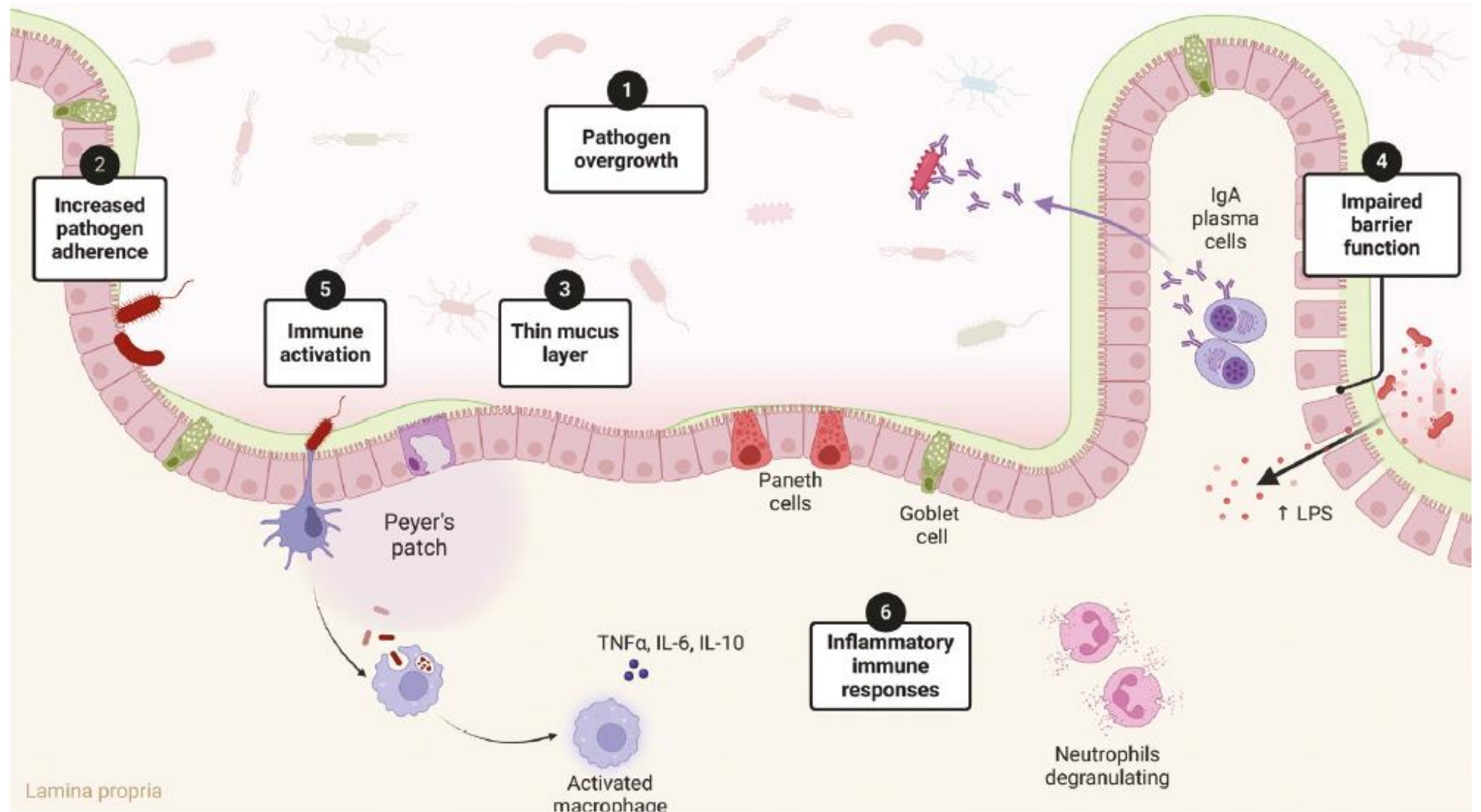
Gut Health

- ISAPP consensus paper:
 - “a state of normal gastrointestinal function without active gastrointestinal disease and gut-related symptoms that affect quality of life”

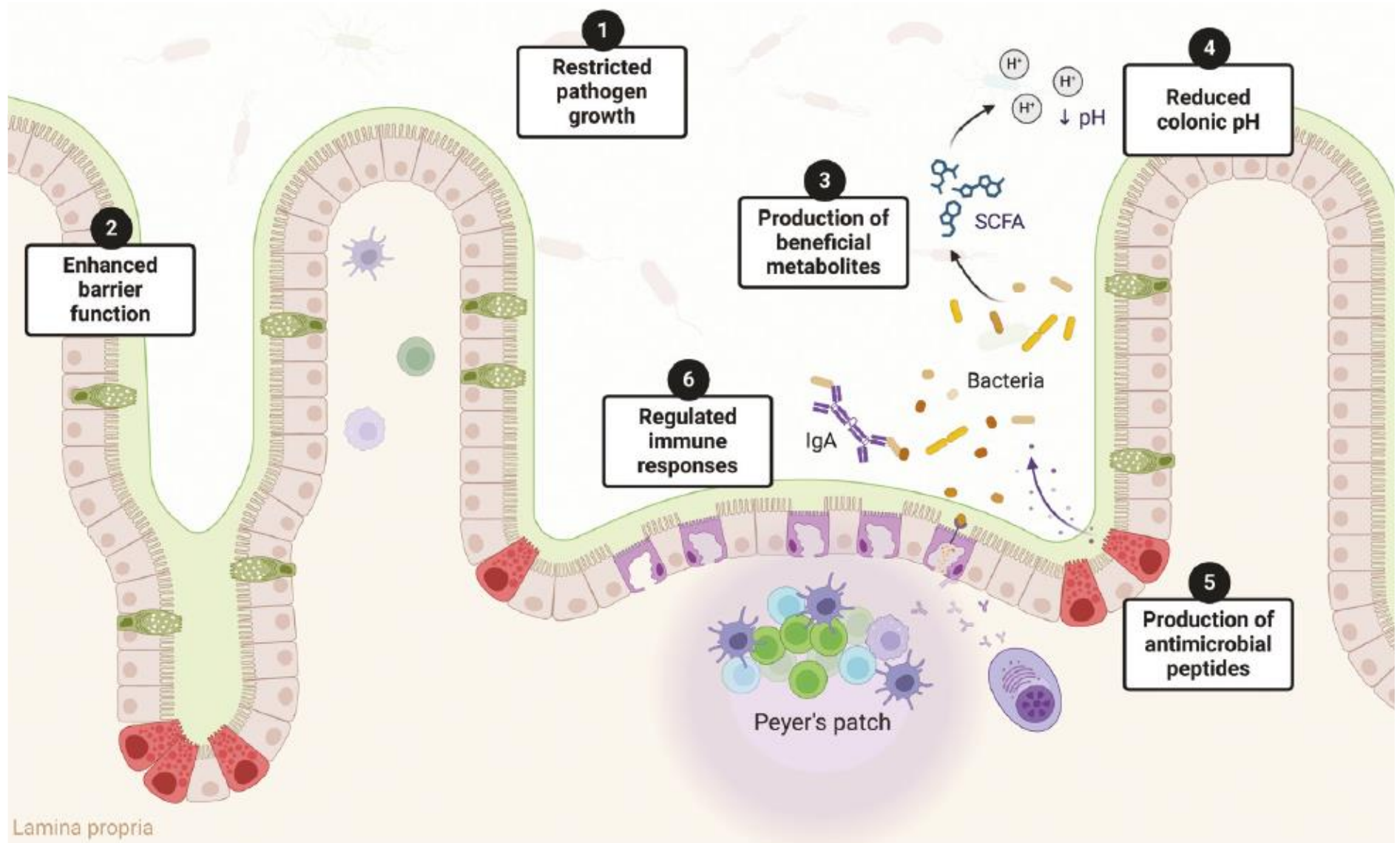
- Functional domains
 - Digestive physiology
 - Gut microbiome
 - Intestinal epithelium
 - Immune function
 - Endocrine function
 - Gut-brain axis



Characteristics of Disease and/or Dysbiosis



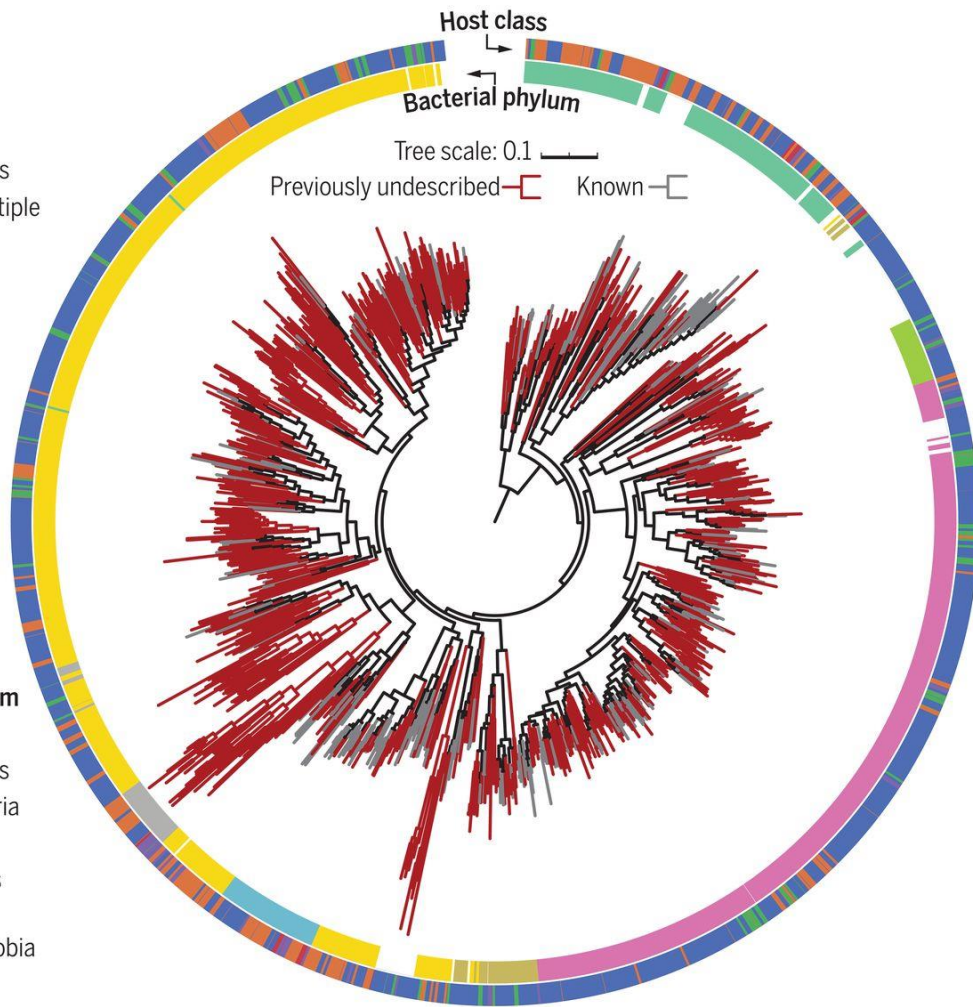
Benefits of Supporting the Gut Microbiome



Gut Microbiome

- Host Class
- Mammalia
 - Aves
 - Reptilia
 - Osteichthyes
 - Other or multiple

- Bacterial phylum
- Firmicutes
 - Bacteroidetes
 - Proteobacteria
 - Fusobacteria
 - Spirochaetes
 - Tenericutes
 - Verrucomicrobia
 - Other



Impact of Changes in Gastrointestinal Microbiota in Canine and Feline Digestive Diseases

Anna-Lena Ziese, Dr med vet^a, Jan S. Suchodolski, Dr med vet, PhD^{b,*}

Effects of metronidazole on the fecal microbiome and metabolome in healthy dogs

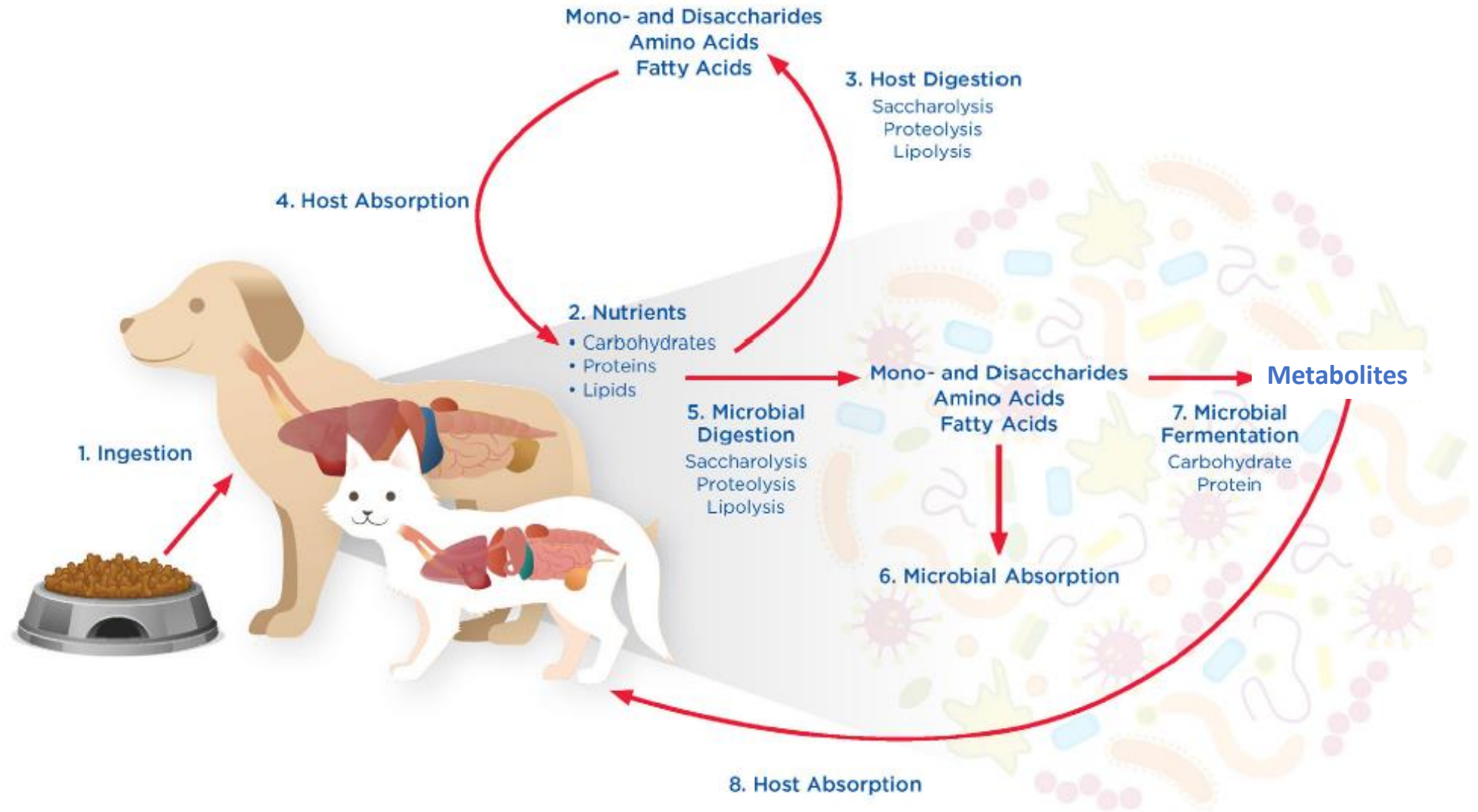
Rachel Pilla¹ | Frederic P. Gaschen² | James W. Barr¹ | Erin Olson² | Julia Honneffer¹ | Blake C. Guard¹ | Amanda B. Blake¹ | Dean Villanueva¹ | Mohammad R. Khattab¹ | Mustafa K. AlShawaqfeh³ | Jonathan A. Lidbury¹ | Jörg M. Steiner¹ | Jan S. Suchodolski¹

Article

Effects of Metronidazole on the Fecal Microbiota, Fecal Metabolites, and Serum Metabolites of Healthy Adult Cats

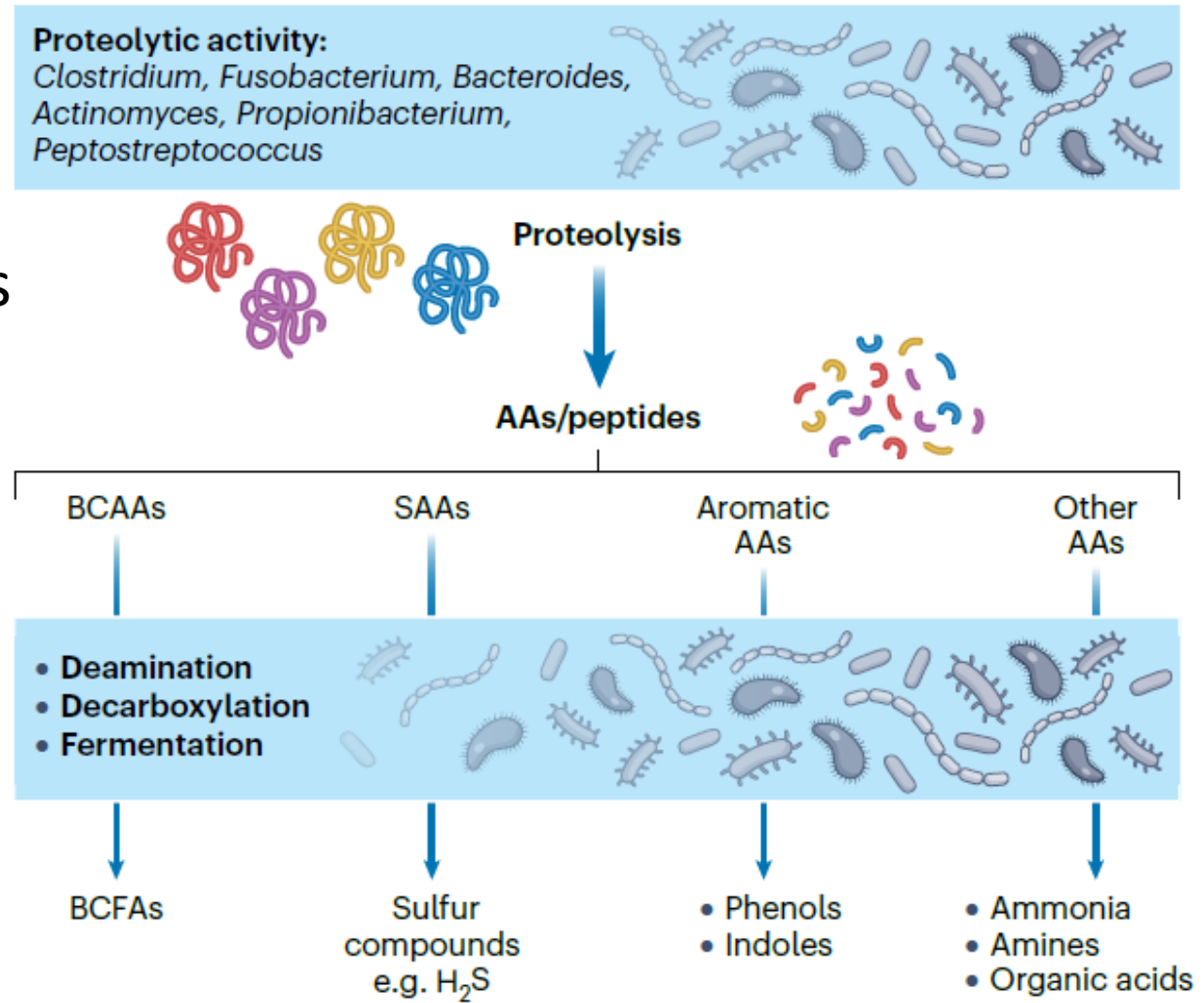
Sara E. Martini¹ , Teresa Schmidt², Wenyi Huang², Amanda B. Blake² , João P. Cavasin², Jan S. Suchodolski^{2,*} and Kelly S. Swanson^{1,3,4,*}

Feeding the Gut Microbiome



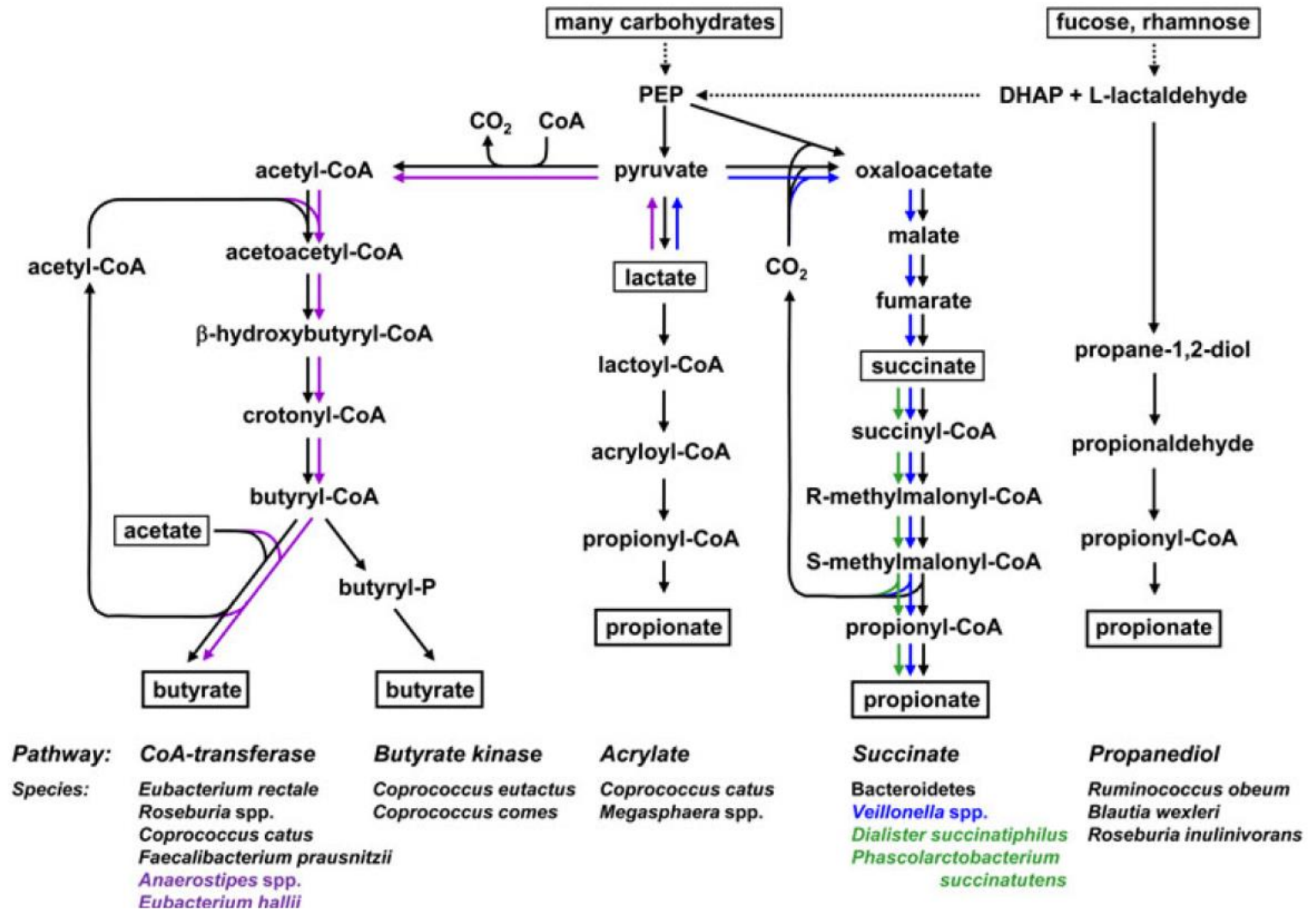
Proteolytic Fermentation

- Dietary proteins
- Endogenous
 - Gastrointestinal secretions
 - Urea
 - Mucins
 - Bacterial cell lysis
 - Sloughed epithelial cells
- Associations
 - Poor stool quality
 - Intestinal disease



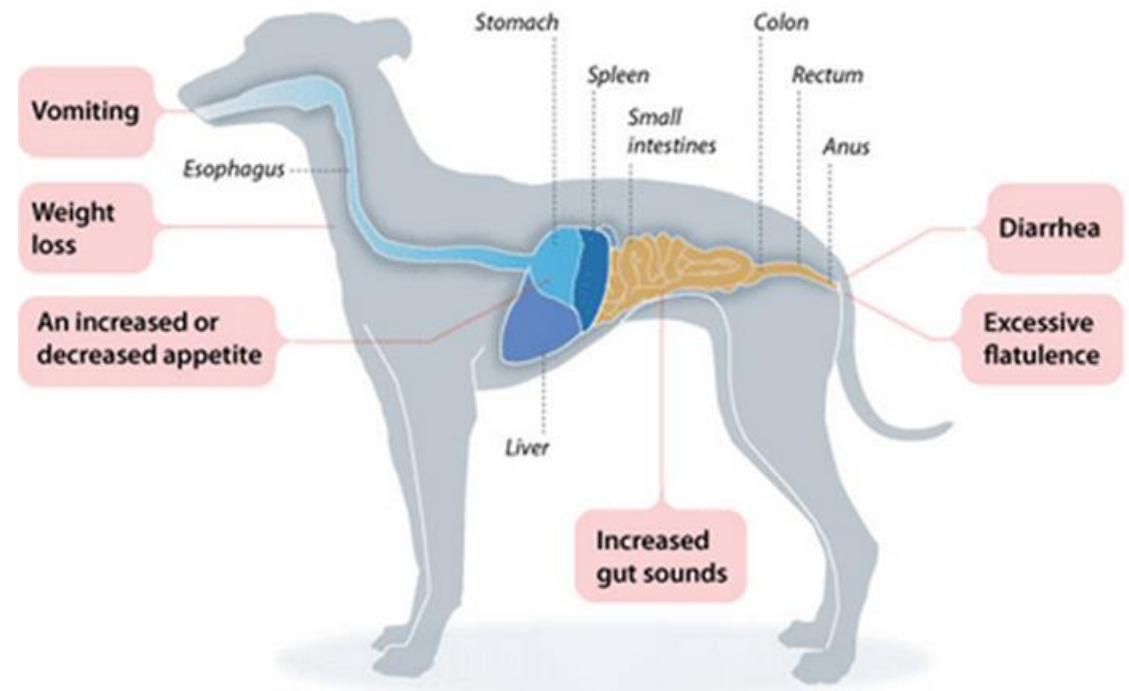
Saccharolytic Fermentation

- Substrates
 - Dietary fibers
 - Oligosaccharides
 - Resistant starch
- SCFA benefits
 - Energy
 - Lower pH
 - Gut barrier
 - Immunity
 - Gut peptides



Strategies to Modulate Gut Microbiome

- Primary options
 - 'Biotic' supplements
 - Over-the-counter (OTC) diets
 - Fiber blends; 'biotics'
- Therapeutic (prescription) diets
 - Low residue
 - Low residue-restricted fat
 - Fiber-enhanced foods

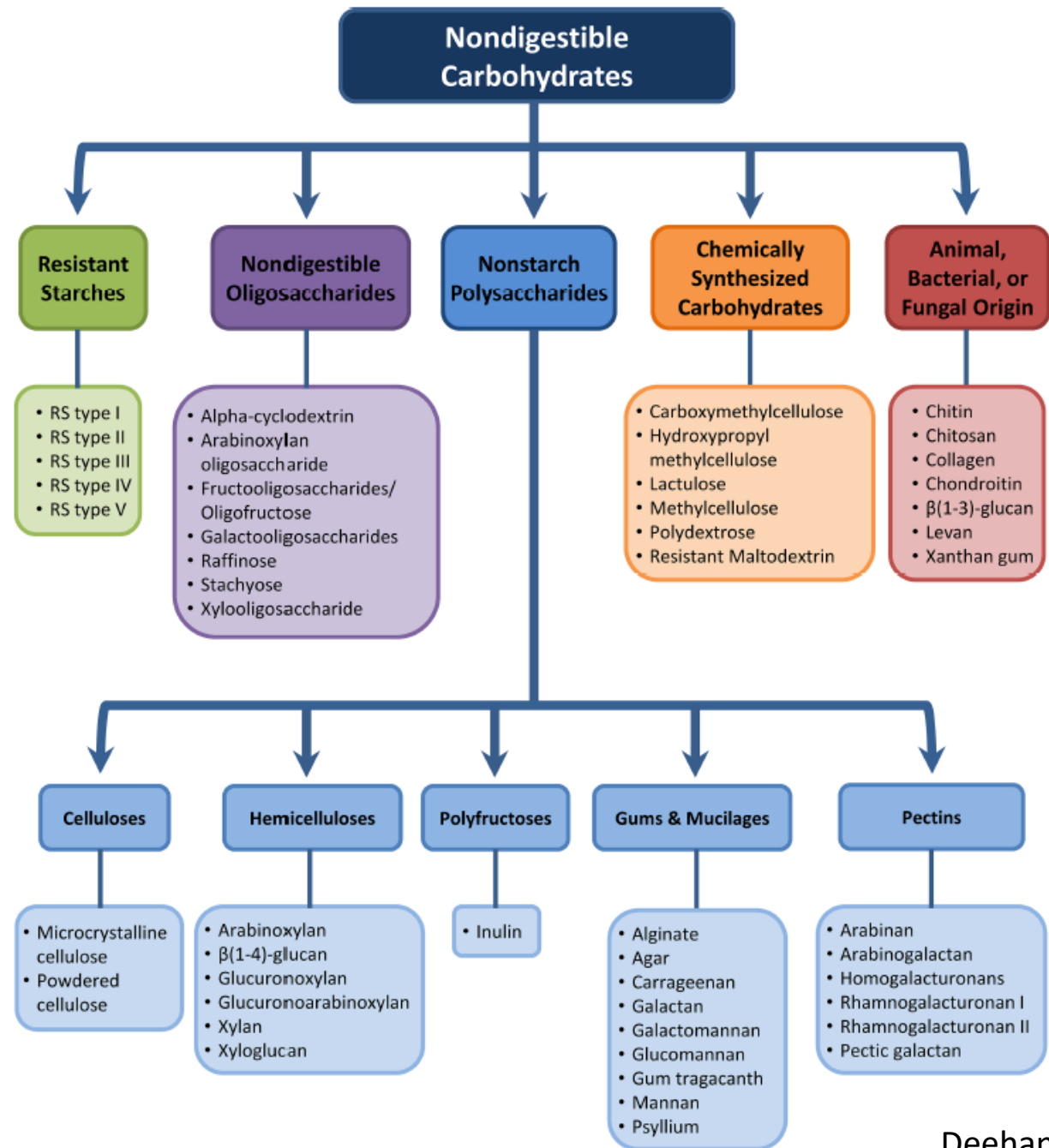
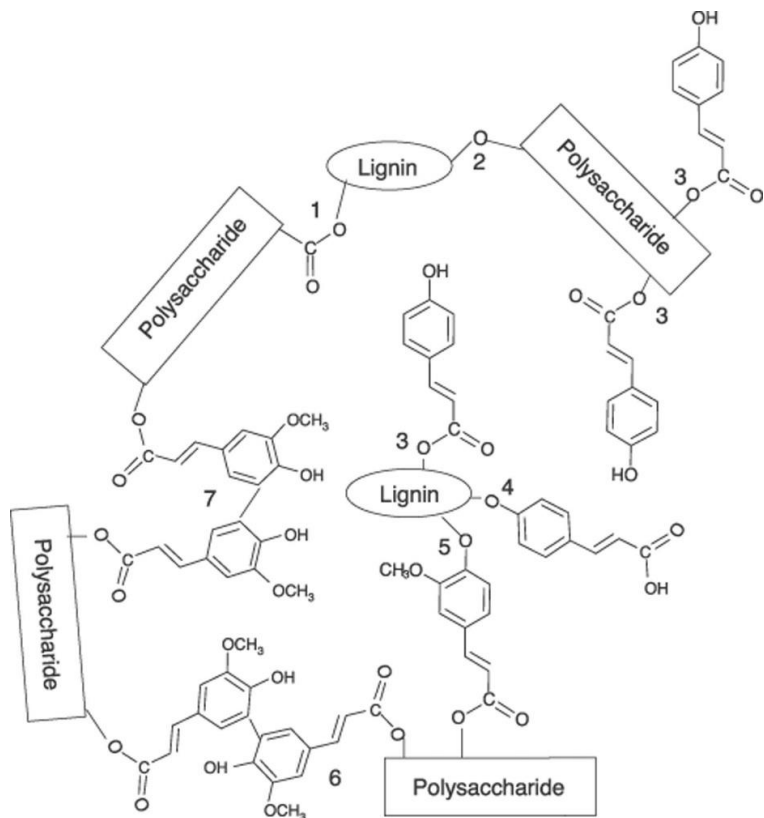


Dietary Fiber

- Many definitions in past based on chemistry, physiological responses, or health outcomes
- FDA (2016)
 - Non-digestible soluble and insoluble carbohydrates (with 3 or more monomeric units) and lignin that are intrinsic and intact in plants
 - Isolated or synthetic non-digestible carbohydrates (with 3 or more monomeric units) determined by FDA to have physiological effects beneficial to human health

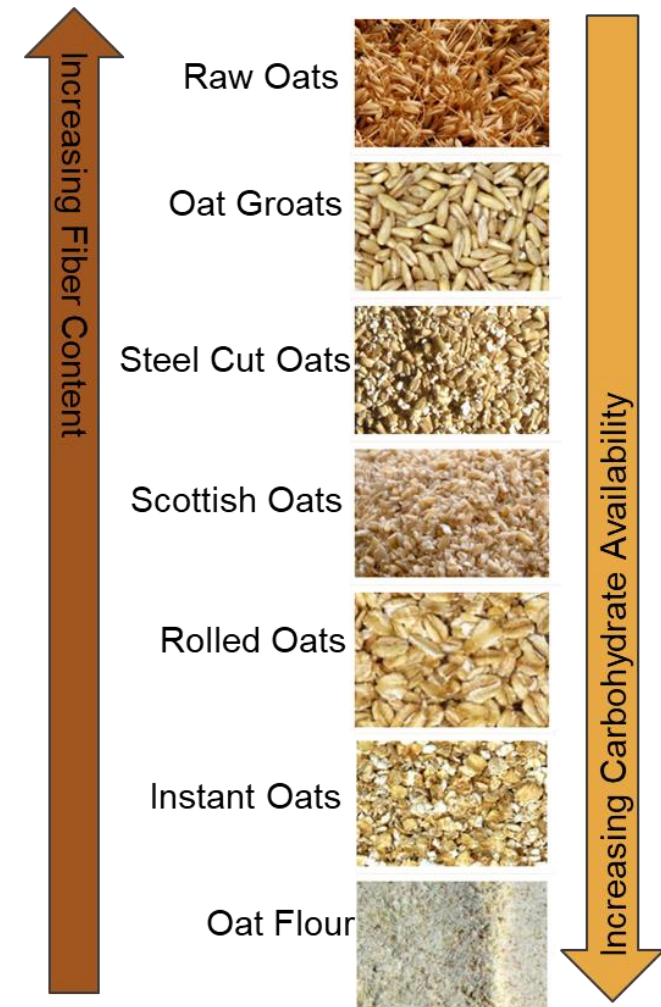


It's Complicated!



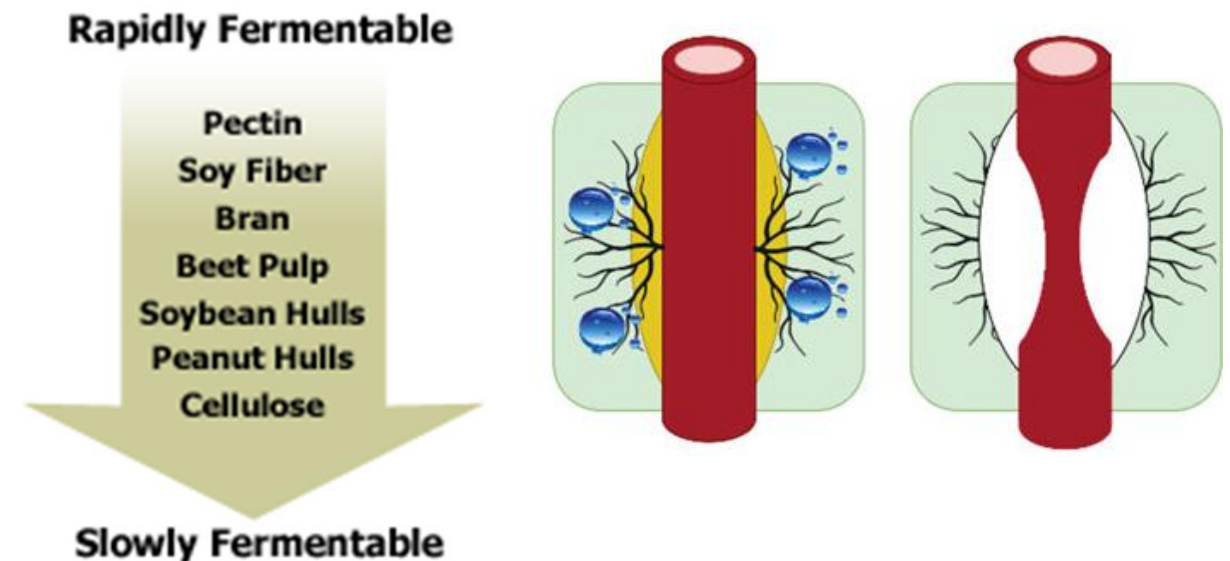
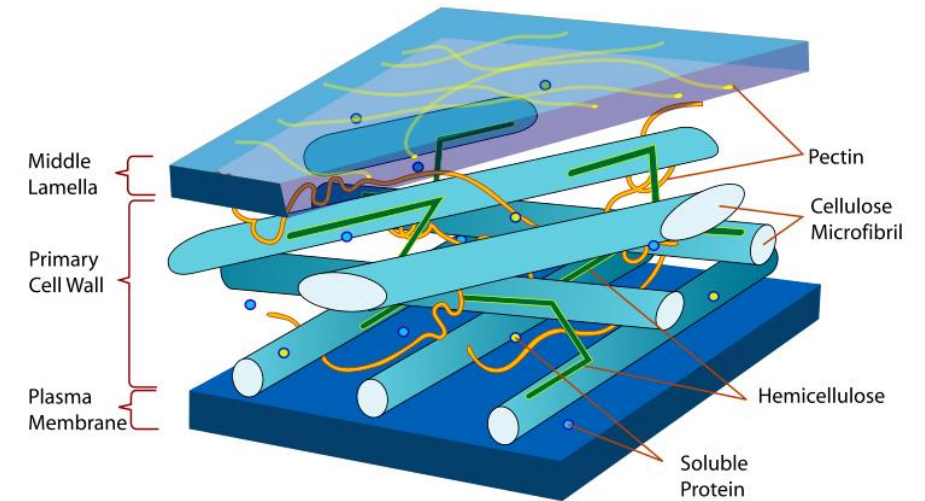
Fiber-Rich Ingredients in Pet Foods

- Beet pulp
- Wood cellulose
- Peanut hulls
- Miscanthus grass
- Grain co-products
 - Wheat bran, wheat middlings, soy hulls, corn fiber
- Pomaces and pulps
 - Apple, carrot, tomato, etc.
- Gums
 - Canned diets



Few Fibers are Pure

- Complex mixtures
 - Fibers, proteins, etc.
- Chemical linkages/MW
- Physicochemical properties
 - Solubility
 - Fermentability
 - Viscosity
 - Water-holding capacity



Effects of Fiber on Stomach/Small Intestine

Response criteria	Dietary fiber type	
	Soluble – viscous – fermentable	Insoluble – nonviscous - nonfermentable
Gastric emptying	Delays	Delays or no effect
Transit rate	Decreases	Increases
Transit time	Increases	Decreases
Ileal nutrient digestibility	No effect	No effect
Total tract nutrient digestibility	Decreases protein	Decreases dry matter and protein
Mineral bioavailability	Increases Ca and Mg	Decreases total ash or no effect

***Obesity**

***Blood glucose**

***Blood lipids**

Effects of Fiber on Large Intestine

Response criteria	Dietary fiber type	
	Soluble – viscous – fermentable	Insoluble – nonviscous - nonfermentable
Wet stool bulk	Increases or no effect	Increases
Fecal moisture	No effect	Decreases or no effect
Defecation frequency	No effect in dogs; increases in cats	Increases
Prebiotic effect	Yes	No
SCFA production	Increases	Slight increase
Colonic weight/length	Increases	No effect
Colonic absorptive area	Increases	No effect

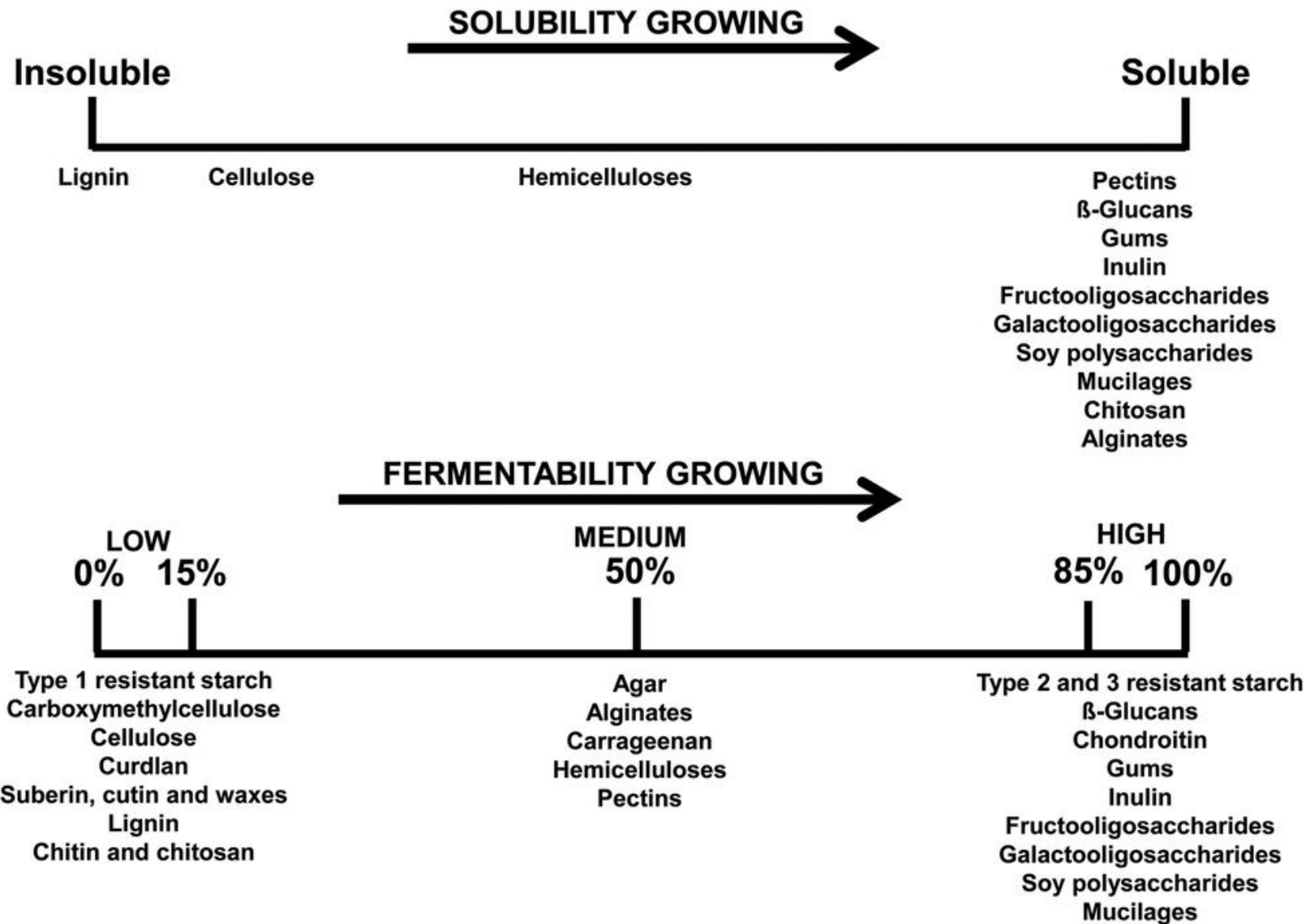
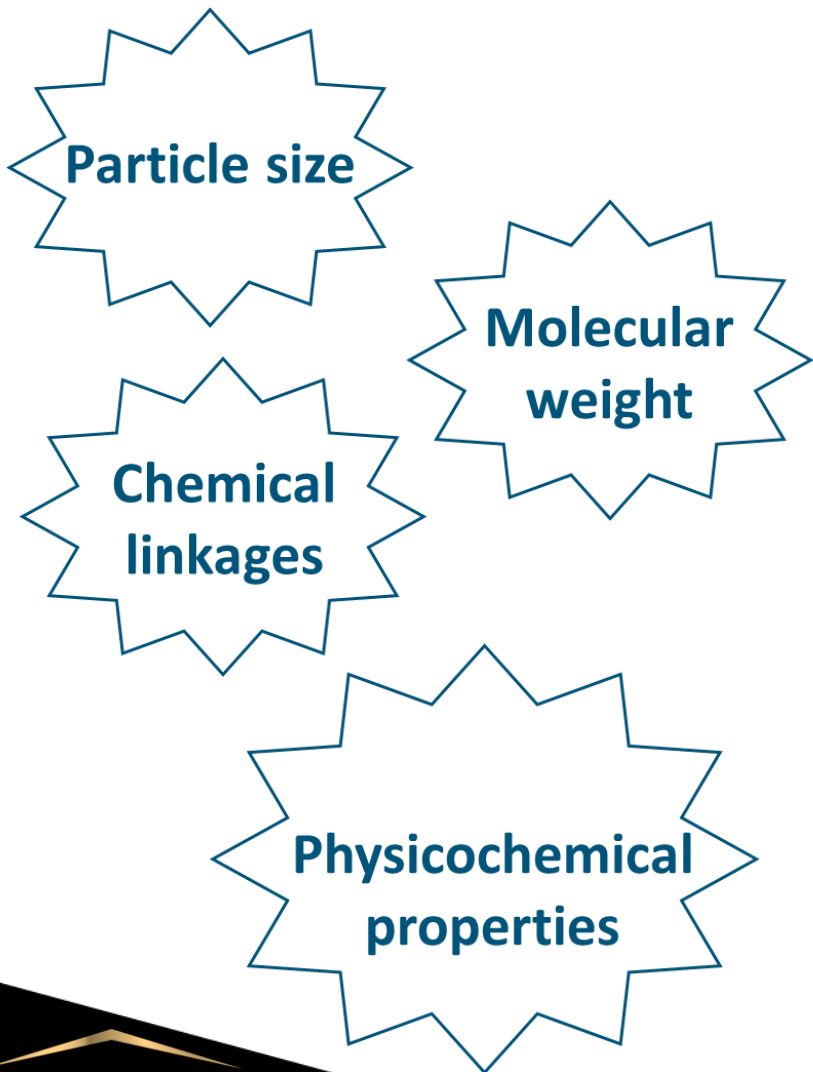
***Stool quality**

***Laxation**

***Gut & immune health**

***Metabolic health**

Fiber Solubility and Fermentability



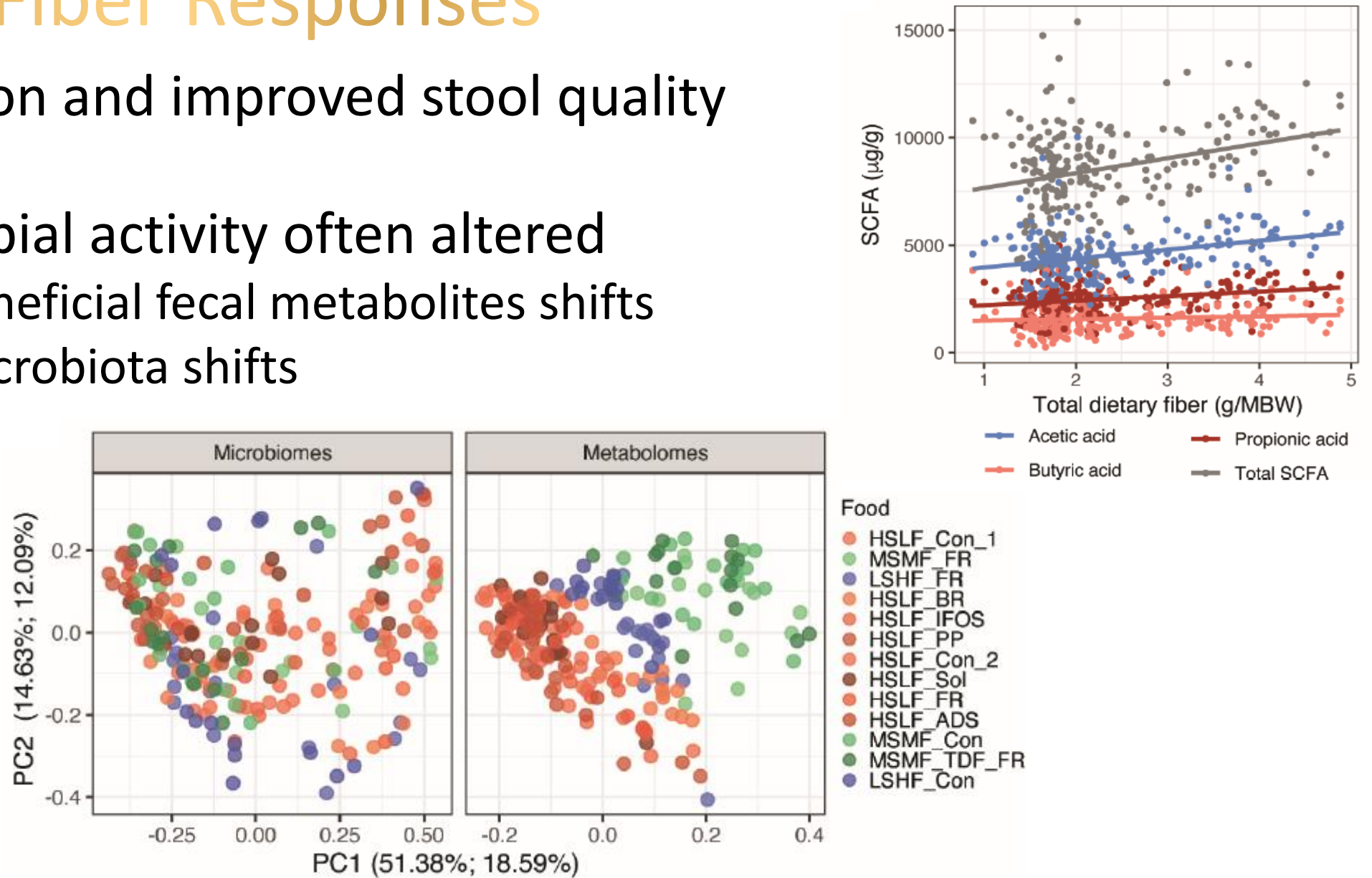
Fiber Sources and SCFA-Producing Bacteria

Substrates	Dietary source	Fermenting genera
Resistant starch	Cashew, green banana, white beans, oat and potato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ruminococcus</i> • <i>Bacteroides</i>
Cellulose	Seaweed and cereal bran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bacteroides</i> • <i>Ruminococcus</i>
Hemi-celluloses (xylan and arabinoxylan)	Cereal bran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bacteroides</i> • <i>Roseburia</i> • <i>Prevotella</i>
Pectin	Apples, apricots, cherries, oranges and carrots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eubacterium</i> • <i>Bacteroides</i> • <i>Faecalibacterium</i>
Fructans (inulin and fructooligosaccharides)	Asparagus, leek, onions, banana, wheat, garlic, chicory and artichoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bacteroides</i> • <i>Faecalibacterium</i>

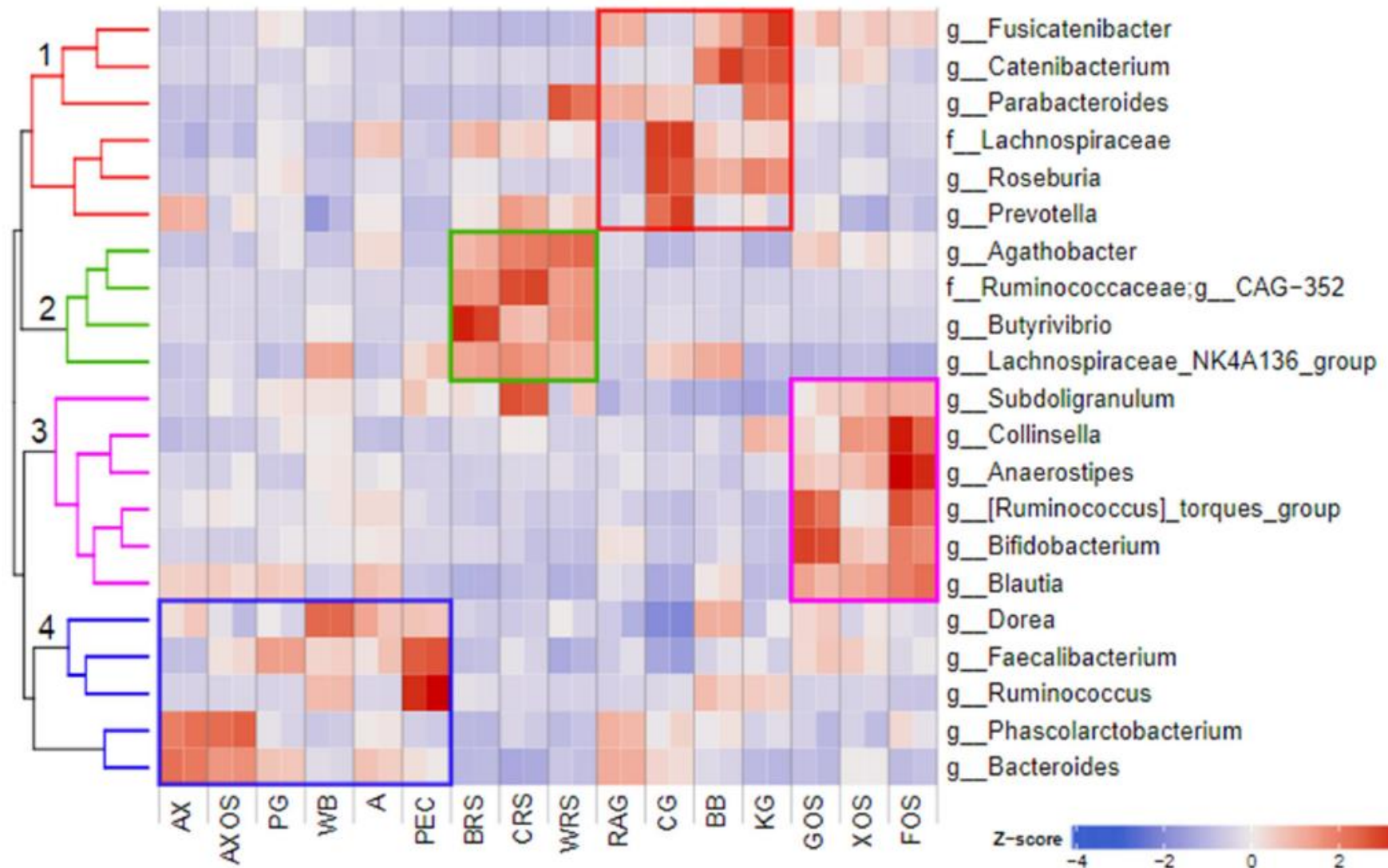
Substrates	Dietary source	Fermenting genera
β -Glucan	Oat, barley, wheat, rye, mushrooms and seaweed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eubacterium</i> • <i>Atopobium</i> • <i>Enterococcus</i> • <i>Lactobacillus</i> • <i>Prevotella</i> • <i>Clostridium</i> cluster XIVa
Gum arabic	Acacia tree and prepared food additive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bifidobacterium</i> • <i>Lactobacillus</i> • <i>Ruminococcus</i>
Galacto-oligosaccharides	Artichoke, beans, beetroot, broccoli, chickpeas, fennel, lentils, lettuce, radicchio and onion	<i>Bifidobacterium</i>
Raffinose and stachyose	Cottonseed flour, soy flour, onions, chickpeas, beans, peas and lentils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bifidobacterium</i> • <i>Lactobacillus</i>

Dietary Fiber Responses

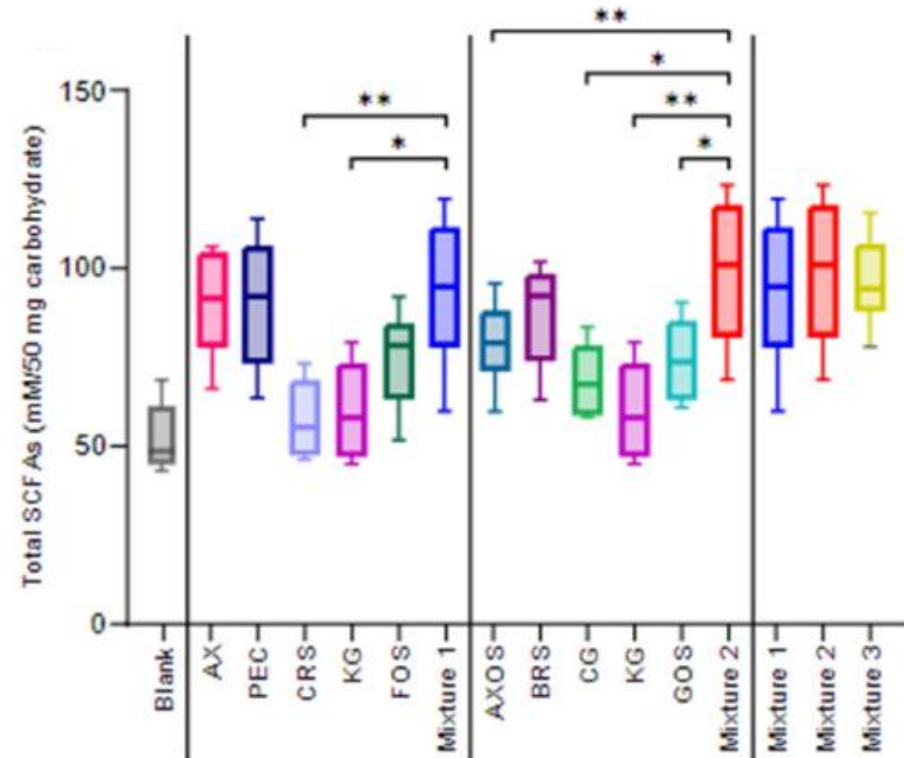
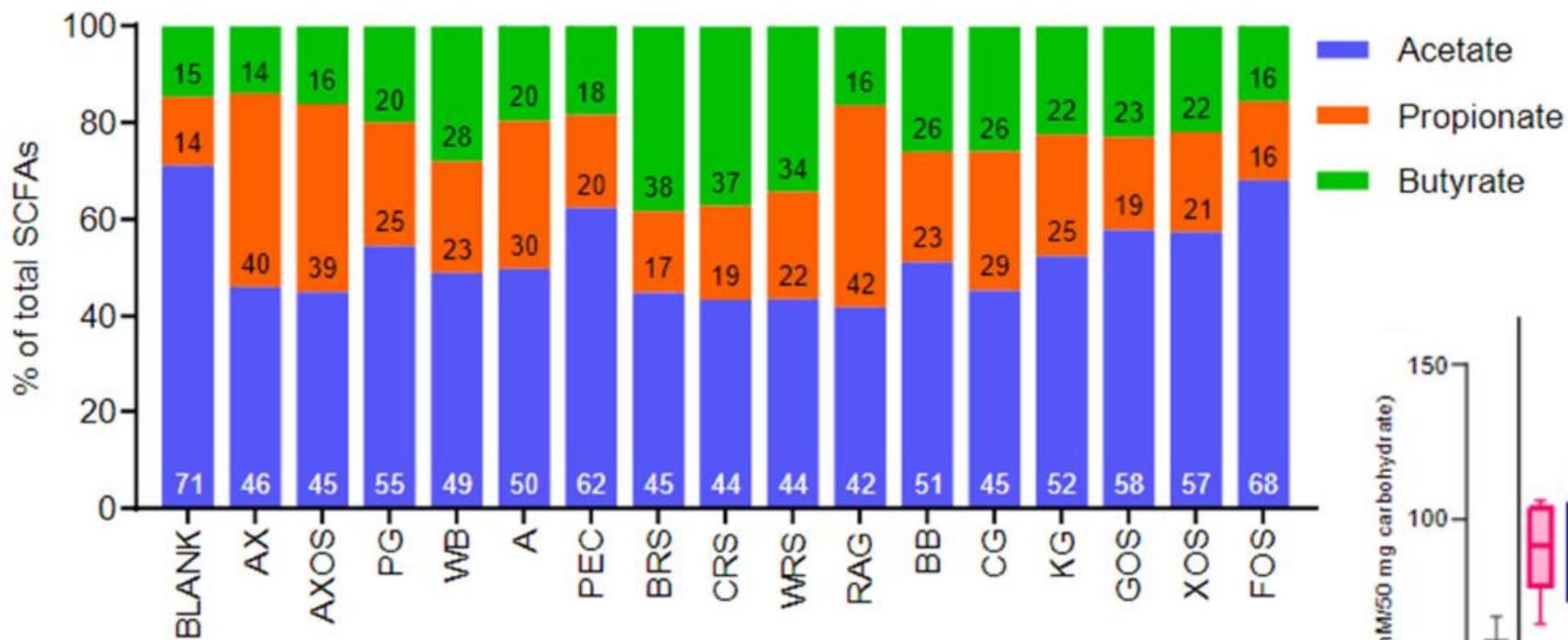
- Laxation and improved stool quality
- Microbial activity often altered
 - Beneficial fecal metabolites shifts
 - Microbiota shifts



Response Depends on Fiber Characteristics



Response Depends on Fiber Characteristics



*Synergistic fiber blends support complementary microbial groups

Prebiotics

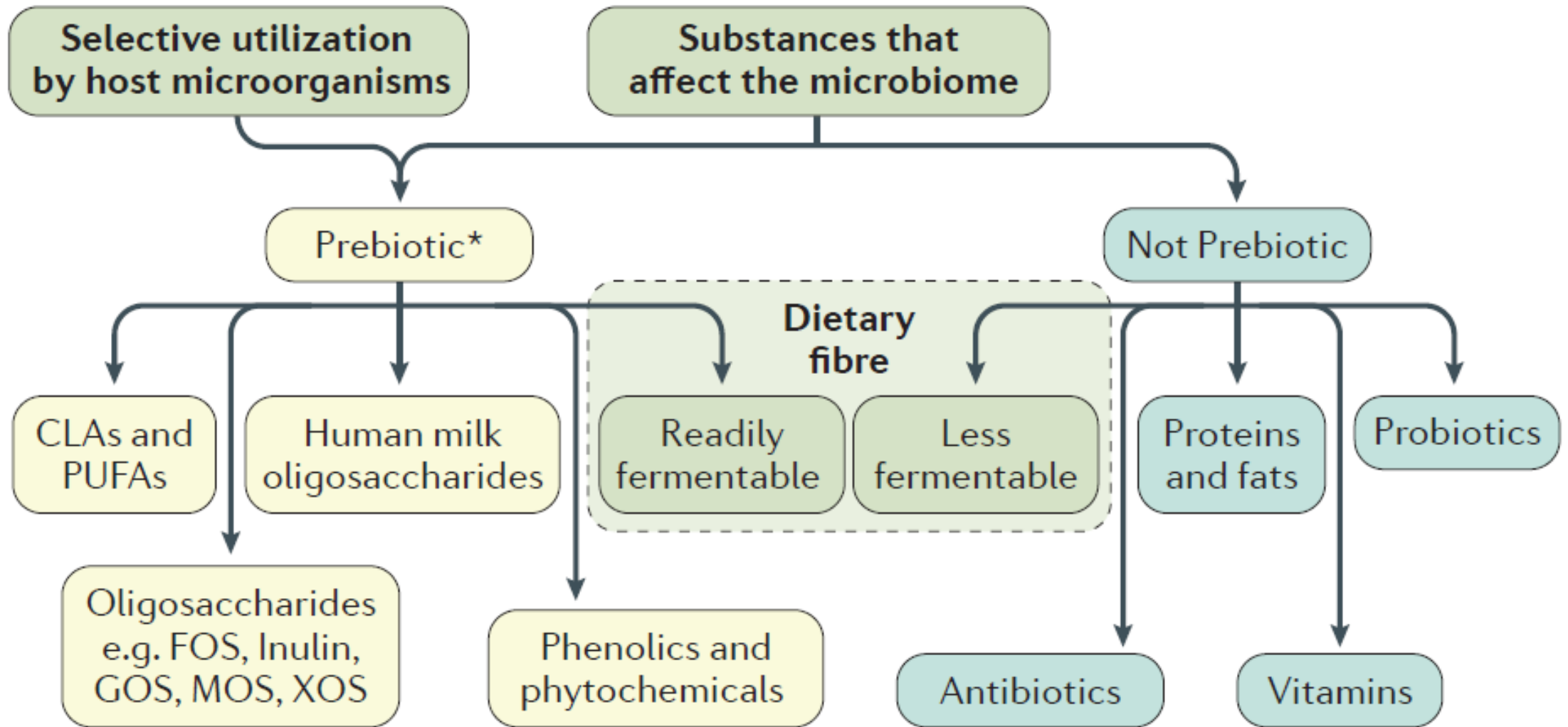
EXPERT CONSENSUS DOCUMENT

The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) consensus statement on the definition and scope of prebiotics

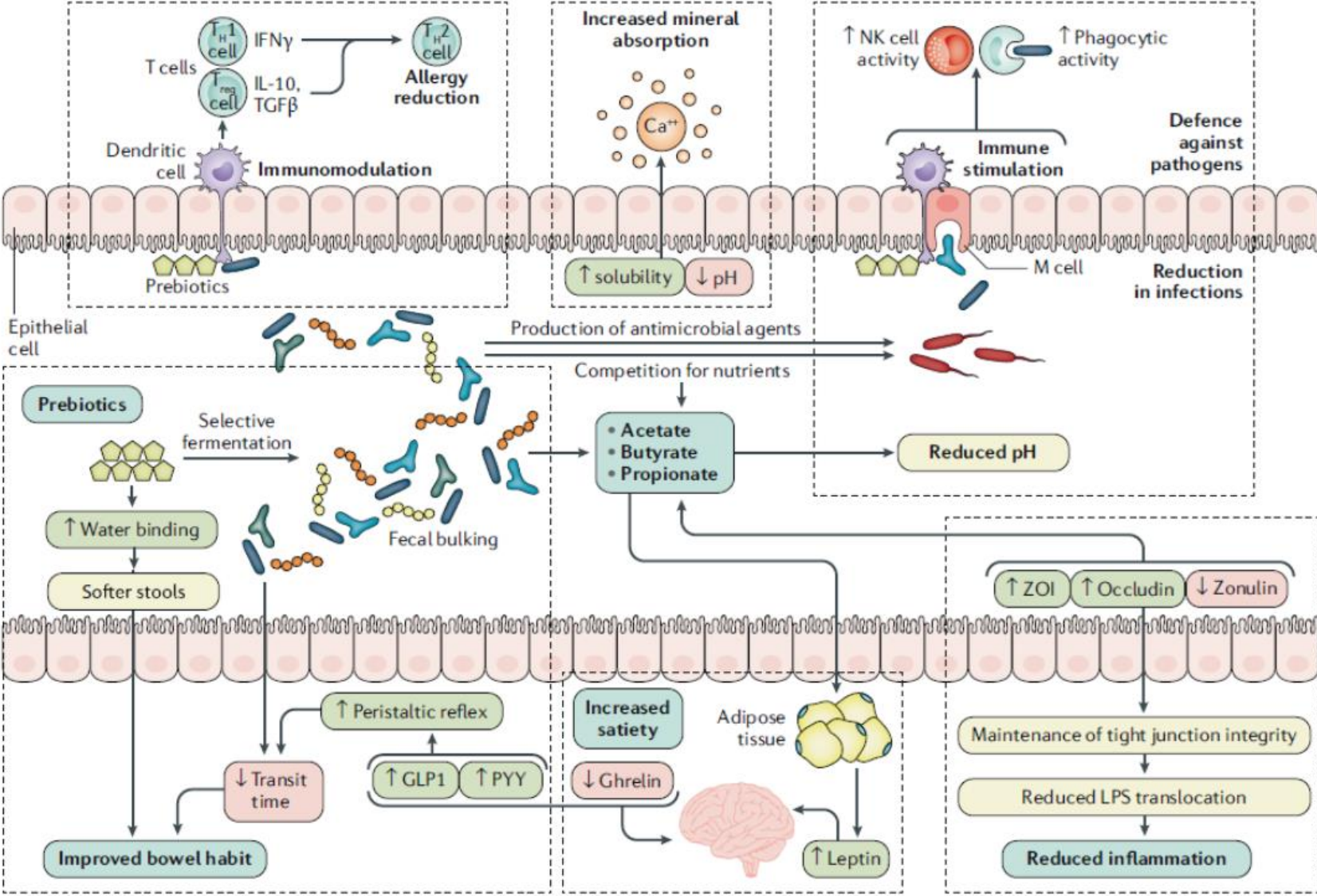
Glenn R. Gibson¹, Robert Hutkins², Mary Ellen Sanders³, Susan L. Prescott⁴, Raylene A. Reimer⁵, Seppo J. Salminen⁶, Karen Scott⁷, Catherine Stanton⁸, Kelly S. Swanson⁹, Patrice D. Cani¹⁰, Kristin Verbeke¹¹ and Gregor Reid¹²

“A substrate that is selectively utilized by host microorganisms conferring a health benefit”

Prebiotic Types



Prebiotic Mechanisms



Common Prebiotic Responses

Chapter 8 Probiotics and Prebiotics: Application to Pets

Ching-Yen Lin, Celeste Alexander, Brittany M. Vester Boler, George C. Fahey Jr., and Kelly S. Swanson



Todd R. Callaway
Steven C. Ricke *Editors*

Direct-Fed Microbials and Prebiotics for Animals

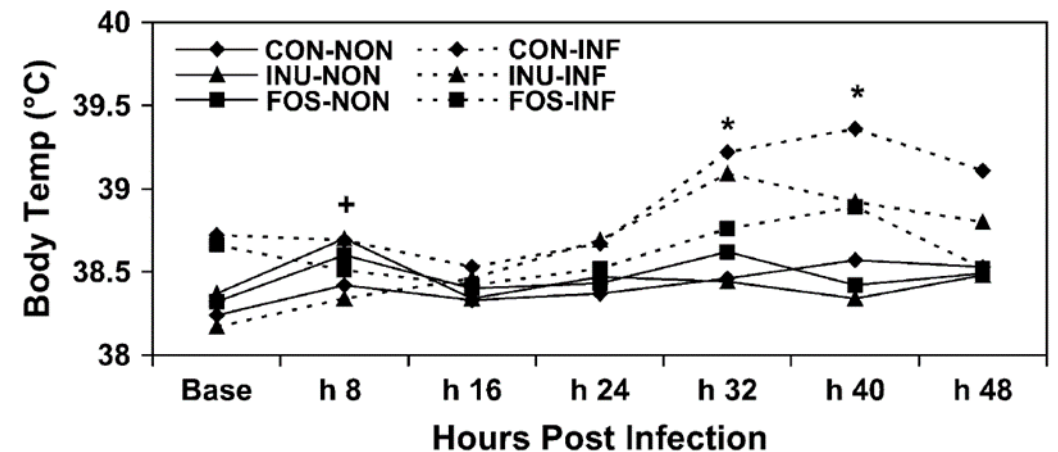
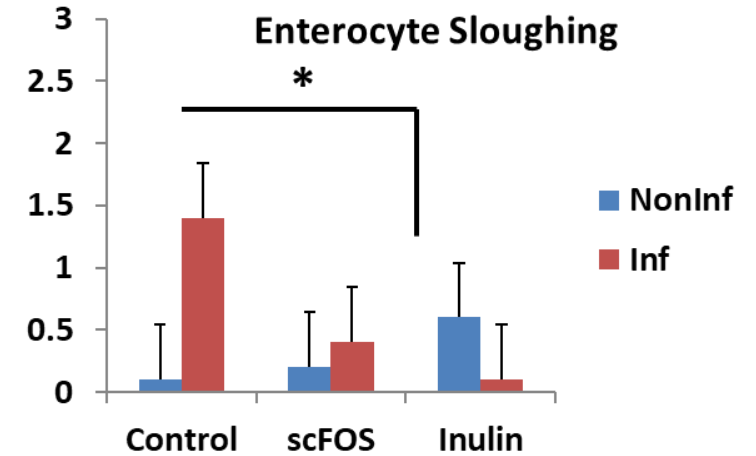
Science and Mechanisms of Action

Second Edition

 Springer

Common Prebiotic Responses

- Laxation and improved stool quality
- Protection against pathogens
- Microbial activity often altered
 - Beneficially modify fecal metabolites (less odor)
 - Microbiota shifts
 - ↑ *Lactobacillus*
 - ↑ *Bifidobacterium*
 - ↑ *Faecalibacterium*
 - ↓ *C. perfringens*
 - ↓ *E. coli*



Probiotics

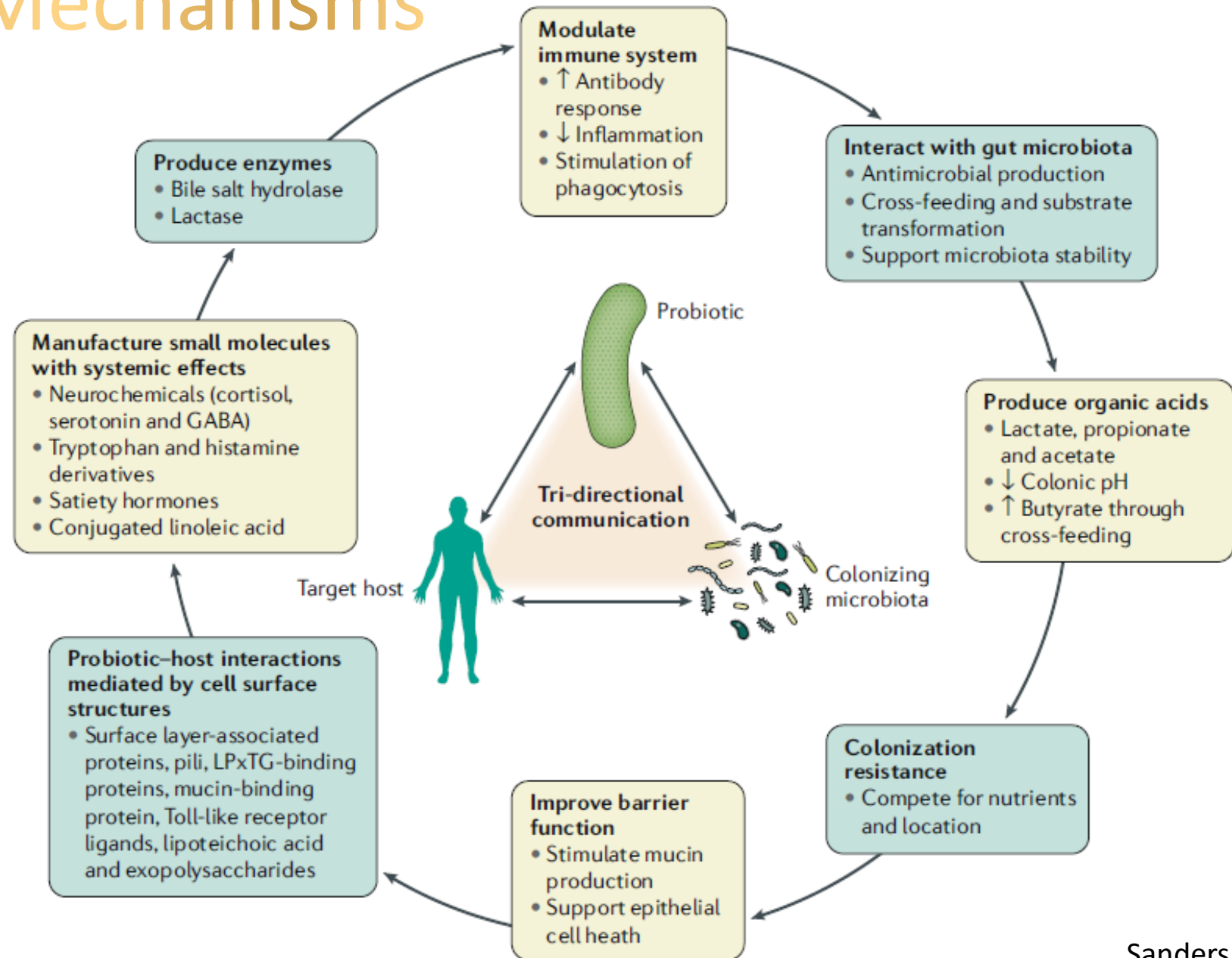
EXPERT CONSENSUS DOCUMENT

The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics consensus statement on the scope and appropriate use of the term probiotic

Colin Hill, Francisco Guarner, Gregor Reid, Glenn R. Gibson, Daniel J. Merenstein, Bruno Pot, Lorenzo Morelli, Roberto Berni Canani, Harry J. Flint, Seppo Salminen, Philip C. Calder and Mary Ellen Sanders

“Live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host”

Probiotic Mechanisms



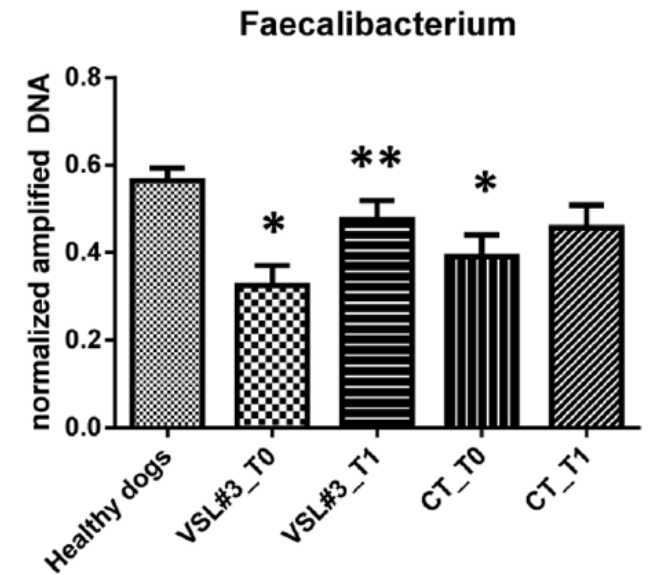
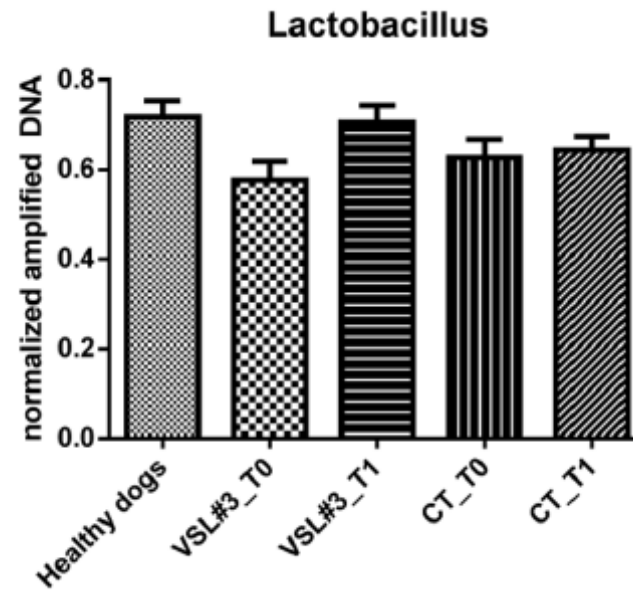
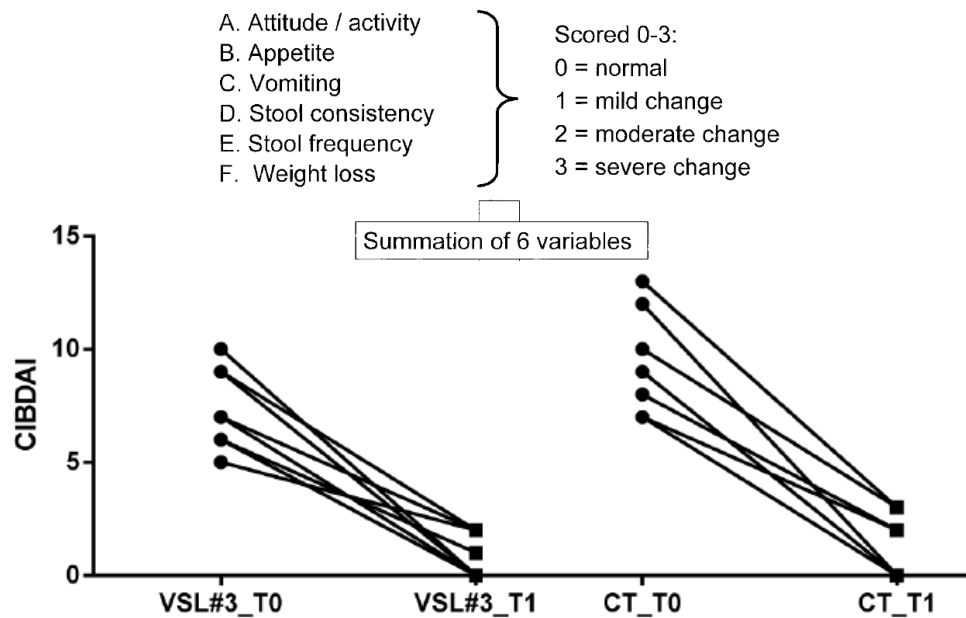
Probiotics

- Common taxa
 - *Bacillus*
 - *Bifidobacterium*
 - *Enterococcus*
 - *Lactobacillus*
- Many forms
 - Powders or capsules
 - Gels, pastes, or liquids
 - In diet, treats, or toppers



Probiotic Evidence

- Dogs with idiopathic IBD
 - VSL#3: 112 to 225 x 10⁹ cfu/10 kg BW for 60 d
 - Drug therapy: metronidazole + prednisone



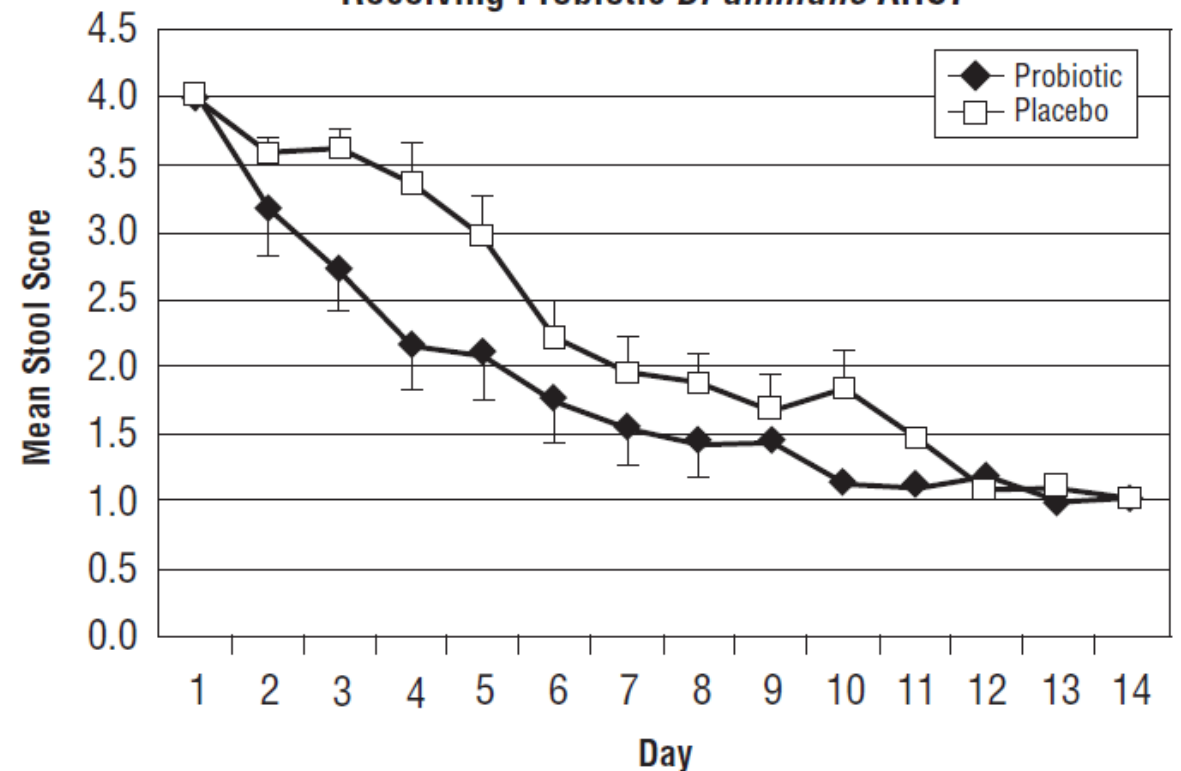
Probiotics

- Some of the best evidence
 - Reduced incidence or length of diarrhea
 - Gut microbiota not measured

Clinical Benefits of Probiotic Canine-Derived *Bifidobacterium animalis* Strain AHC7 in Dogs with Acute Idiopathic Diarrhea*

R. L. Kelley, MS^{a,†}
Debbie Minikhiem, MS^a
Barry Kiely, PhD^b
Liam O'Mahony, PhD^{b,‡}
David O'Sullivan, PhD^b
Tom Boileau, PhD^a
Jean Soon Park, PhD^a

Stool Scores Improved More Rapidly in Dogs Receiving Probiotic *B. animalis* AHC7



Probiotics

- Some of the best evidence
 - Reduced incidence or length of diarrhea
 - Gut microbiota not measured/altered

J Vet Intern Med 2011;25:856–860

Effect of the Probiotic *Enterococcus faecium* SF68 on Presence of Diarrhea in Cats and Dogs Housed in an Animal Shelter

S.N. Bybee, A.V. Scorza, and M.R. Lappin

Effects of a probiotic intervention in acute canine gastroenteritis – a controlled clinical trial











Randomized placebo-controlled trial of feline-origin *Enterococcus hirae* probiotic effects on preventative health and fecal microbiota composition of fostered shelter kittens

Jody L. Gookin^{1*}, Sandra J. Strong^{2,3}, José M. Bruno-Bárcena⁴, Stephen H. Stauffer¹, Shelby Williams^{5,6}, Erica Wassack^{5,7}, M. Andrea Azcarate-Peril⁸, Marko Estrada⁹, Alexis Seguin⁹, Joerg Balzer¹⁰ and Gigi Davidson⁵

Synbiotics

CONSENSUS
STATEMENT

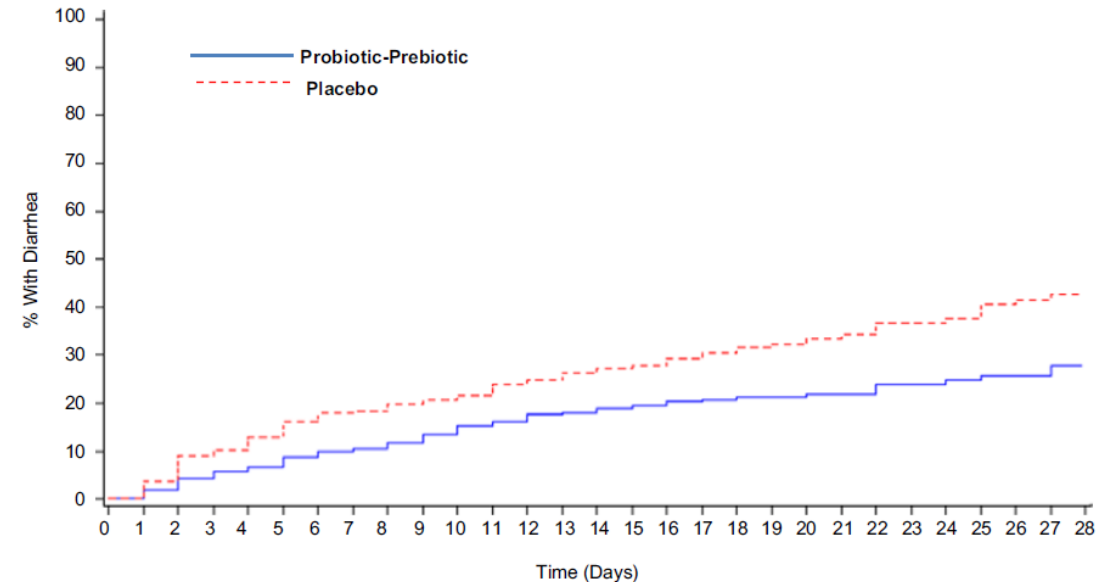
The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) consensus statement on the definition and scope of synbiotics

Kelly S. Swanson ¹✉, Glenn R. Gibson ², Robert Hutkins³, Raylene A. Reimer ⁴,
Gregor Reid ⁵, Kristin Verbeke ^{6,7}, Karen P. Scott ⁸, Hannah D. Holscher ⁹,
Meghan B. Azad ¹⁰, Nathalie M. Delzenne ¹¹ and Mary Ellen Sanders ¹²

“A mixture comprising live microorganisms and substrate(s)
selectively utilized by host microorganisms that confers a
health benefit on the host”

Synbiotics

- Only a few examples
- Beneficial changes to microbiota and metabolites
 - ↑ *Lactobacillus*
 - ↑ *Bifidobacterium*
 - ↑ fecal lactate and butyrate
 - ↓ fecal protein catabolites
- Reduced diarrhea incidence
 - Shelter dogs
 - Sled dogs



Postbiotics

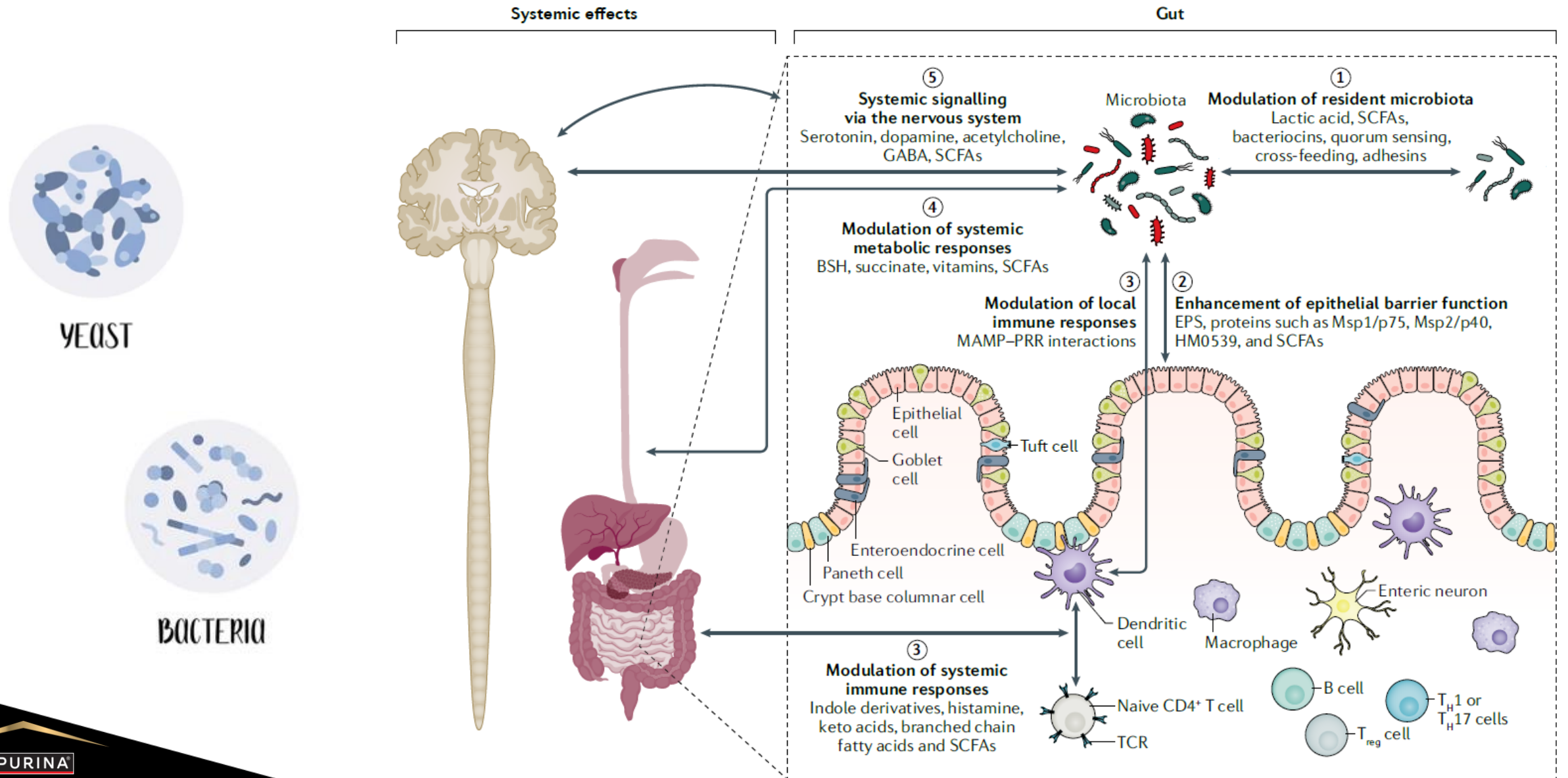
CONSENSUS
STATEMENT

The International Scientific Association of Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) consensus statement on the definition and scope of postbiotics

Seppo Salminen¹✉, Maria Carmen Collado², Akihito Endo³, Colin Hill^{4,5}, Sarah Lebeer⁶, Eamonn M. M. Quigley⁷, Mary Ellen Sanders⁸, Raanan Shamir^{9,10}, Jonathan R. Swann^{11,12}, Hania Szajewska¹³ and Gabriel Vinderola¹⁴

“Preparation of inanimate microorganisms and/or their components that confers a health benefit on the host”

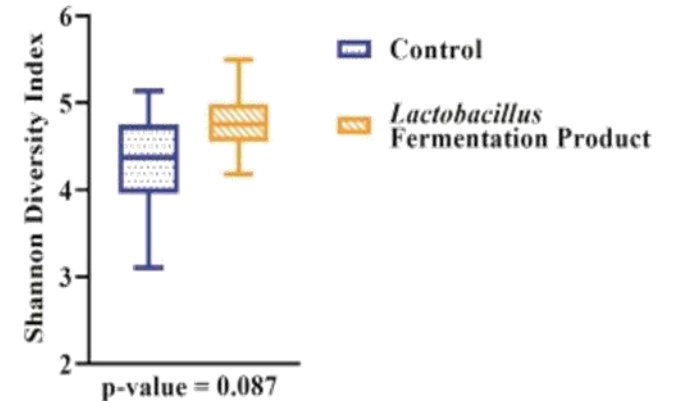
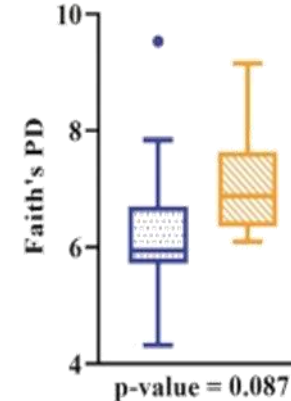
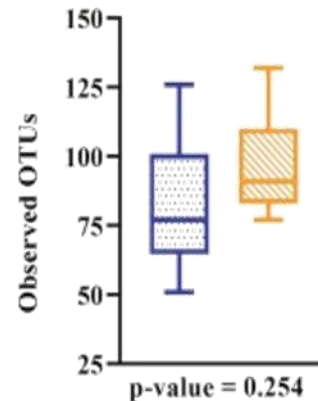
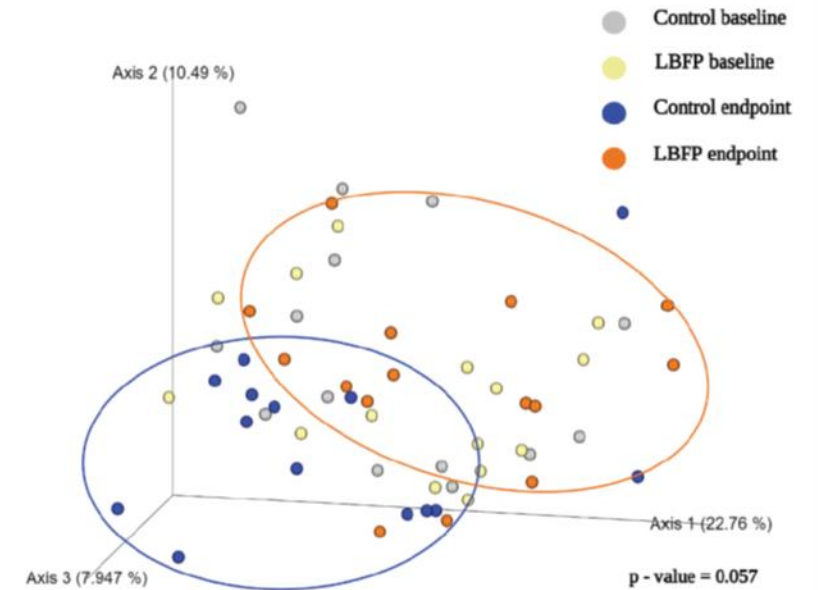
Postbiotic Mechanisms



Salminen et al., 2021

Common Postbiotic Responses

- Maintain stool quality
- Modified gut microbiota and reduced fecal odor components
- Increased antioxidant capacity
- Immunomodulation (greater tolerance)



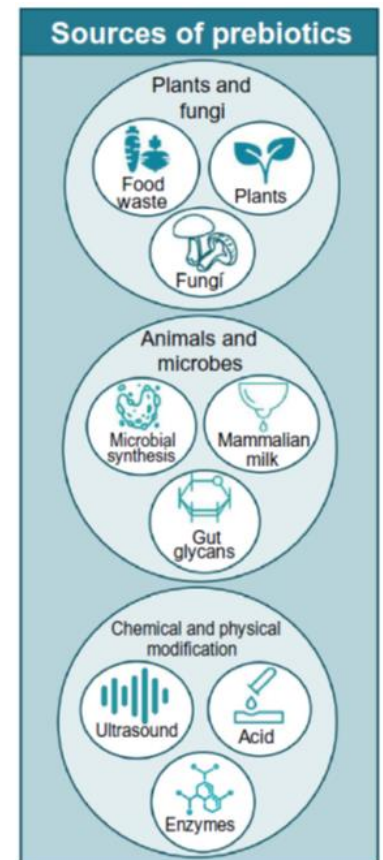
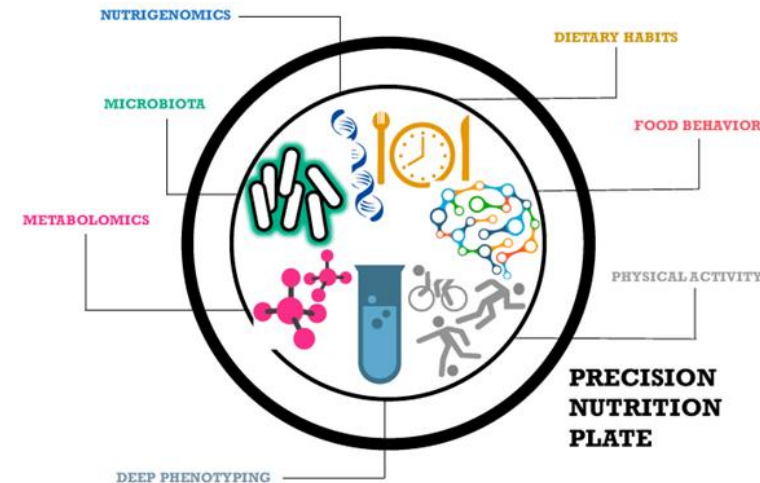
Existing Challenges

- Lack of consistency (efficacy)
- Unknowns about host microbiome
 - Continued focus on bacterial taxonomy
 - Heavy reliance on fecal samples
- Responders vs. non-responders
- Lack of studies
 - Diseased; life stages
 - Client-owned; breeds



Future Directions

- Microbiome science
 - Host characterization; microbe discovery/characterization
- Laboratory tools and assays
 - Cultivation assays, organoids, omics, robotics
 - Biotic synthesis, screening, characterization
- Machine learning and AI
- Precision and personalization
 - Host and microbiome
 - Diet





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Thank you!

