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Title	Breast milk-derived human milk oligosaccharides promote Bifidobacterium interactions within a single ecosystem
Authors	Lawson, Melissa A. E.;O'Neill, Ian J.;Kujawska, Magdalena;Gowrinadh Javvadi, Sree;Wijeyesekera, Anisha;Flegg, Zak;Chalklen, Lisa;Hall, Lindsay J.
Publication date	2019-11-18
Original Citation	Lawson, M. A. E., O'Neill, I. J., Kujawska, M., Gowrinadh Javvadi, S., Wijeyesekera, A., Flegg, Z., Chalklen, L. and Hall, L. J. (2019) 'Breast milk-derived human milk oligosaccharides promote Bifidobacterium interactions within a single ecosystem', The ISME Journal. 14(2), pp.635-648. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41396-019-0553-2
Type of publication	Article (peer-reviewed)
Link to publisher's version	10.1038/s41396-019-0553-2
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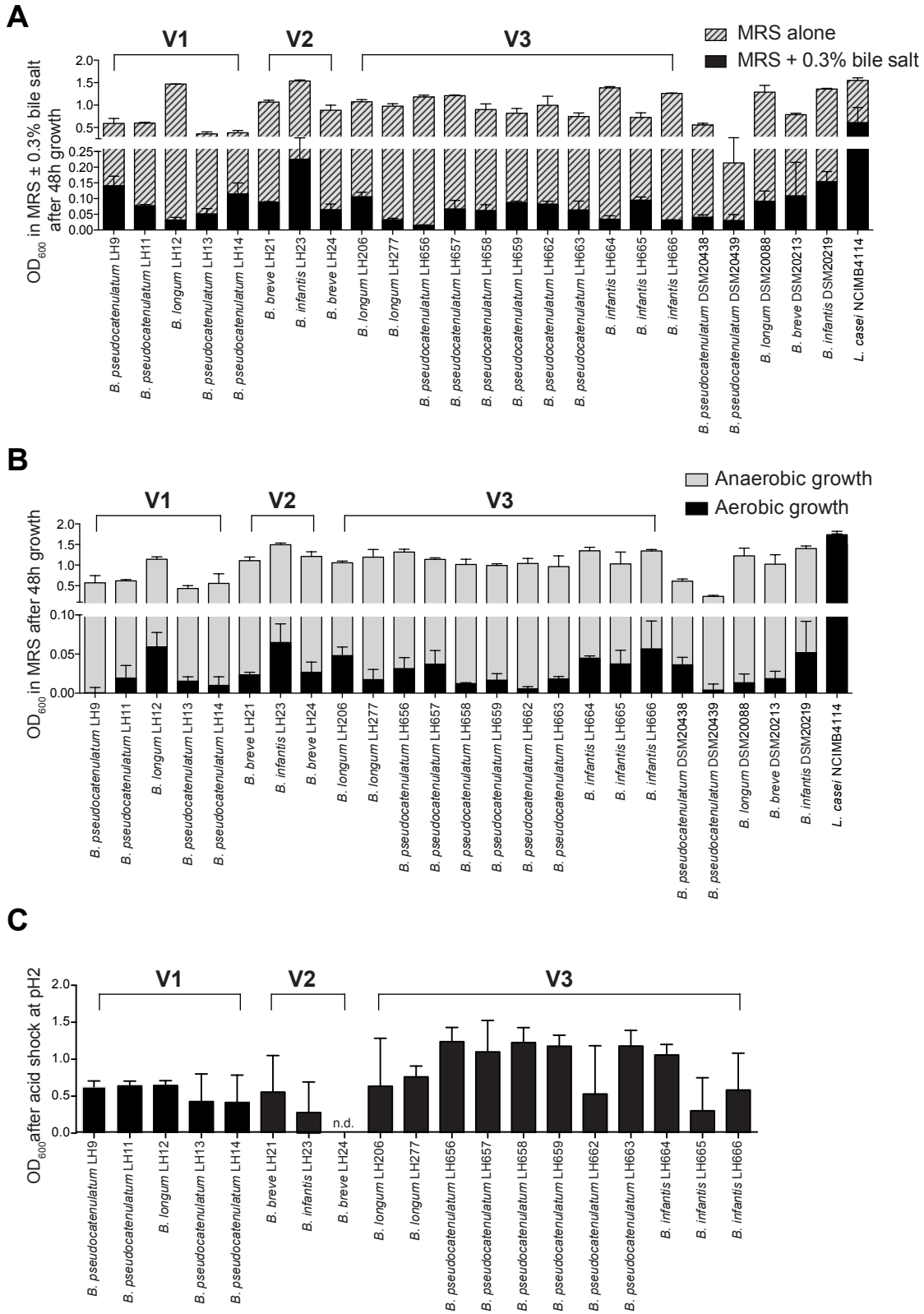
University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh



Supplementary figure 2: Bifidobacterial survival after exposure to intestinal environmental stressors. (A) Bacterial survival in MRS supplemented with 0.3% bile salts was measured after 48h growth and compared to parallel cultures grown in MRS anaerobically at 37˚C. Data shown from five independent experiments; n.d. denotes measurement not detectable. Blank/media only values are subtracted from all points in each experiment, all negative values are represented as zero. Isolates from Baby V1 are represented as black bars, V2 are grey bars, V3 are dotted bars, and the tested type and control strains are shown as white bars. Error bars represent SEM. (B) Bacterial growth in MRS was measured for each strain after 30h growth in an aerobic environment and compared to parallel samples grown anaerobically. Measurements shown are representative of three independent experimental repeats. (C) Ability to withstand acid shock for 4 h at a pH2. Following acid shock, strains were incubated for 48 h in an anaerobic cabinet at 37˚C. Growth (optical density) was then measured. Data shown is mean ± standard deviation for 3 independent experiments