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Whole Gut Transit Time, Fecal Water Content, and Fecal Output

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We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

This protocol was used in "Peripheral Neuronal Activation Shapes the Microbiome and Alters Gut Physiology"



Experiment Preparation

1d

- 1 6% (w/v) carmine red (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) with 0.5% methylcellulose (Sigma-Aldrich) was dissolved and autoclaved prior to use.

1d

Experiment

- 2 Mice were administered C21 (3 mg/kg) intraperitoneally, and subsequently orally gavaged with 150 μ L of carmine red solution.
- 3 Following gavage, mice were single-housed with no bedding for the duration of the experiment, and animals were not fasted beforehand.
- 4 Over the 5 hours following gavage, the time of expulsion was recorded for each fecal pellet, and each pellet was collected in pre-weighed, 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube.
- 5 Each pellet collected was checked for the presence of carmine red, and the time of initial carmine red pellet expulsion was recorded as GI transit time.

5m

5h

Sample Processing

2d

- 6 The mass of collected fecal pellets was determined, and pellets were left to dry in an 80 °C oven for 2 days before weighing the desiccated pellets and calculating the pellets' initial water content.

2d

Data Analysis

1h

- 7 Fecal output rate for each mouse was calculated as the total number of pellets expelled during the 5 hour time course post-C21 administration divided by the time the last fecal pellet was expelled.

1h