

A reciprocal interaction between L-lysine and *Holdemanella* biformis modulates intestinal barrier function and anxiety in irritable bowel syndrome

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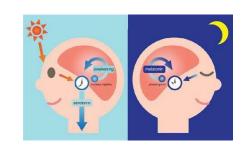
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Introduction





Harsh Maritime Conditions

Circadian Rhythm Disorder









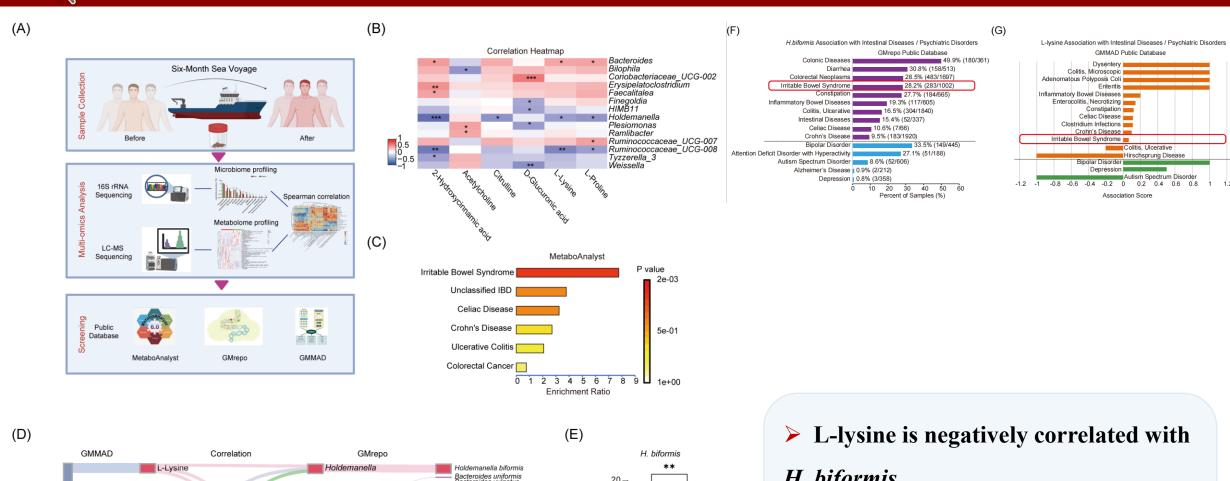
Psychological Factors



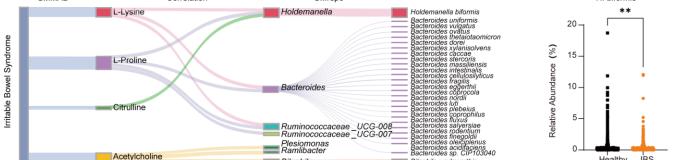








Healthy



Ruminococcaceae _UCG-008 Ruminococcaceae UCG-007

Bilophila wadsworthia

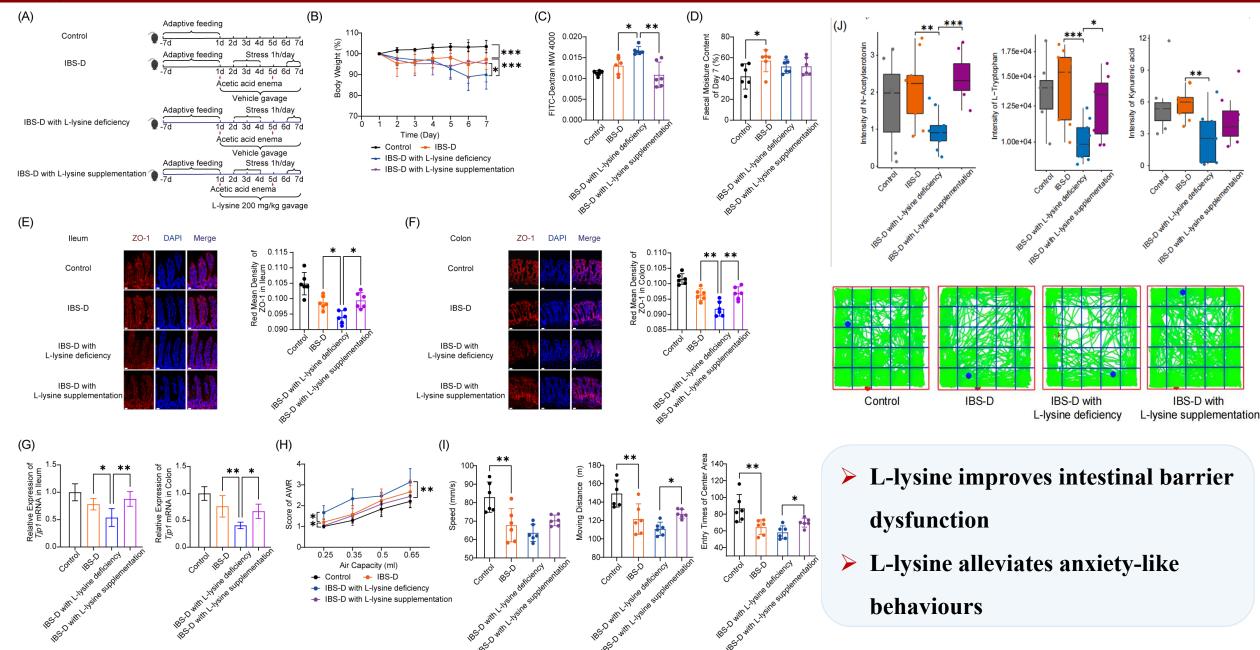
Plesigmonas

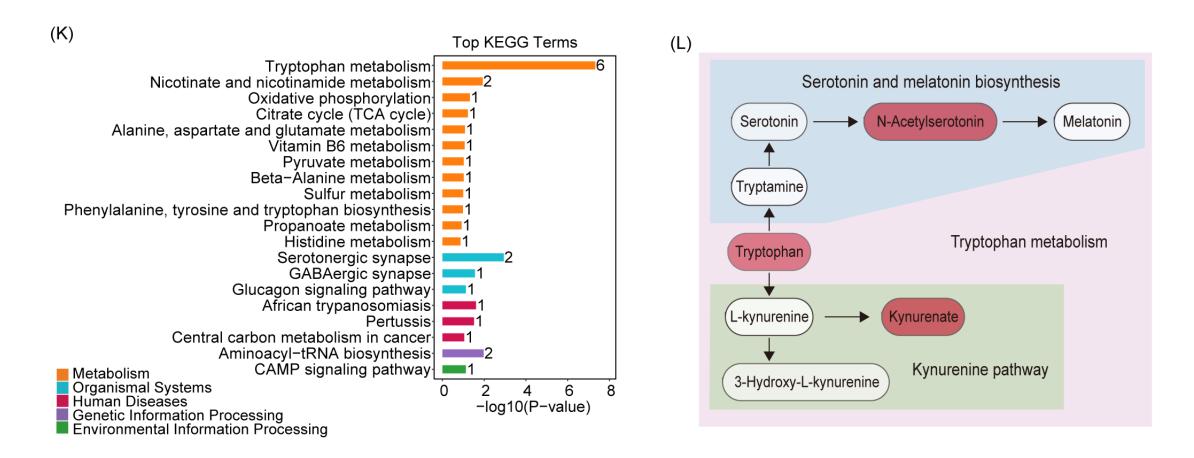
Bilophila

Acetylcholine

- H. biformis
- > Associations between L-lysine and
- H. biformis are correlated with IBS

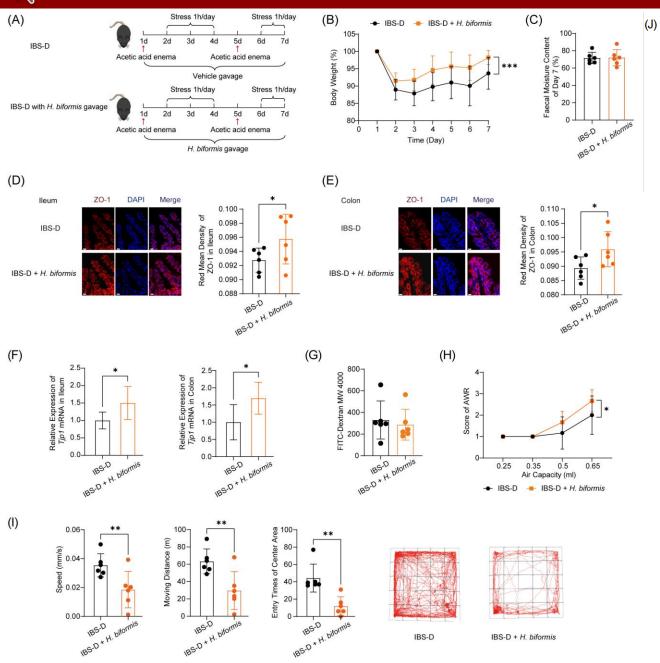


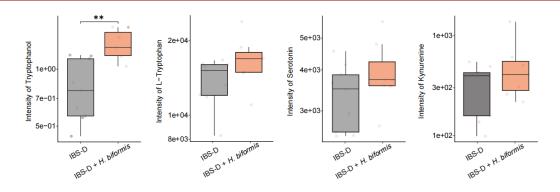




L-lysine alleviates anxiety-like behaviours, potentially via modulation of tryptophan metabolism and gut-brain axis function

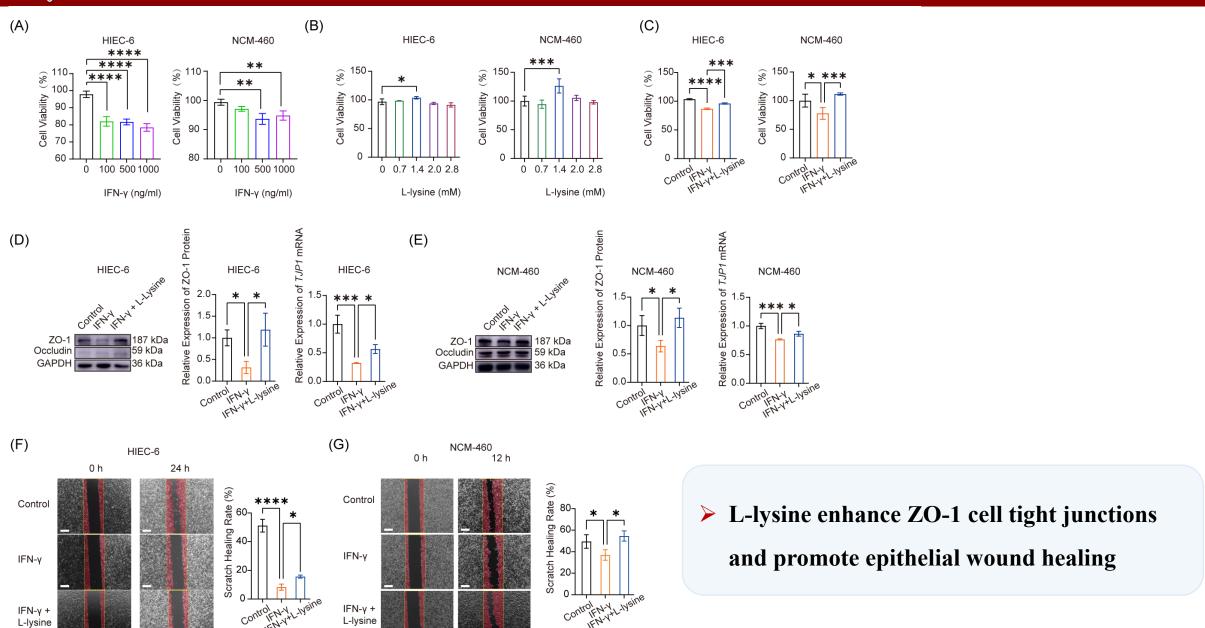




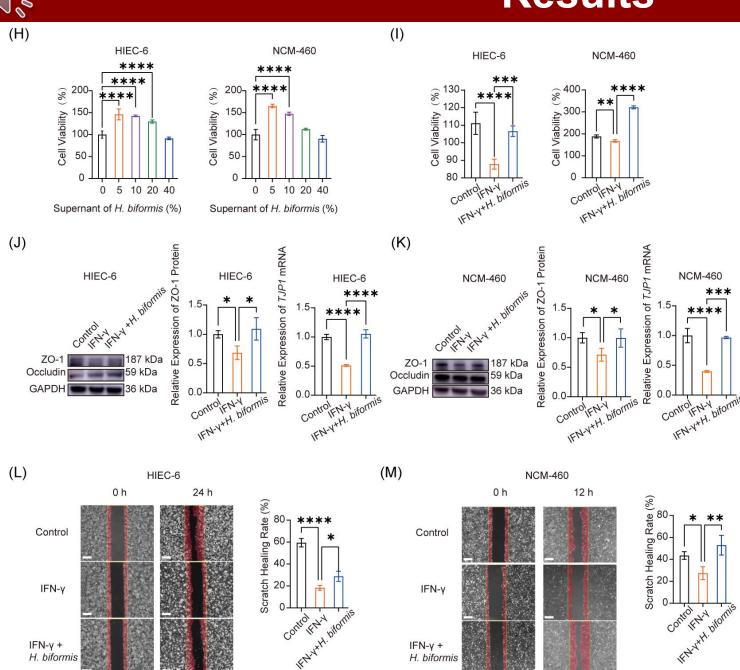


- ➤ H. biformis alleviates intestinal barrier dysfunction
- > H. biformis aggravates anxiety-like behaviours



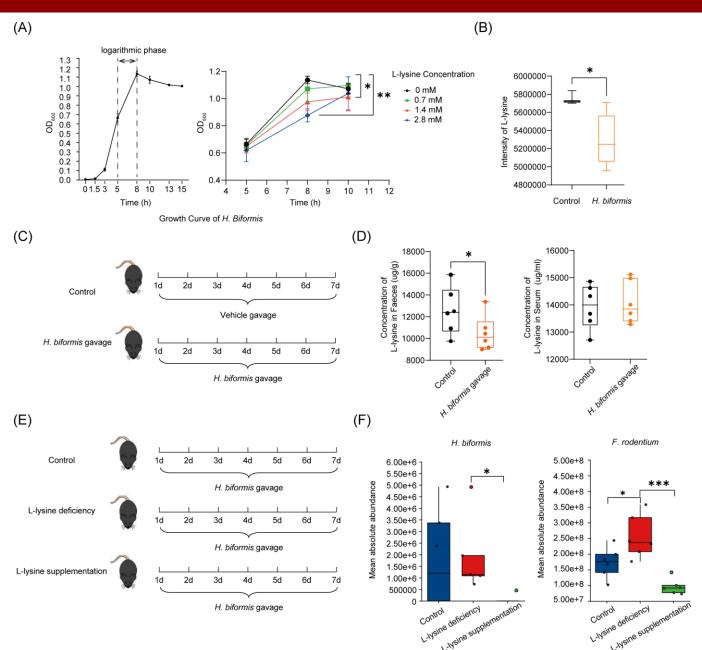






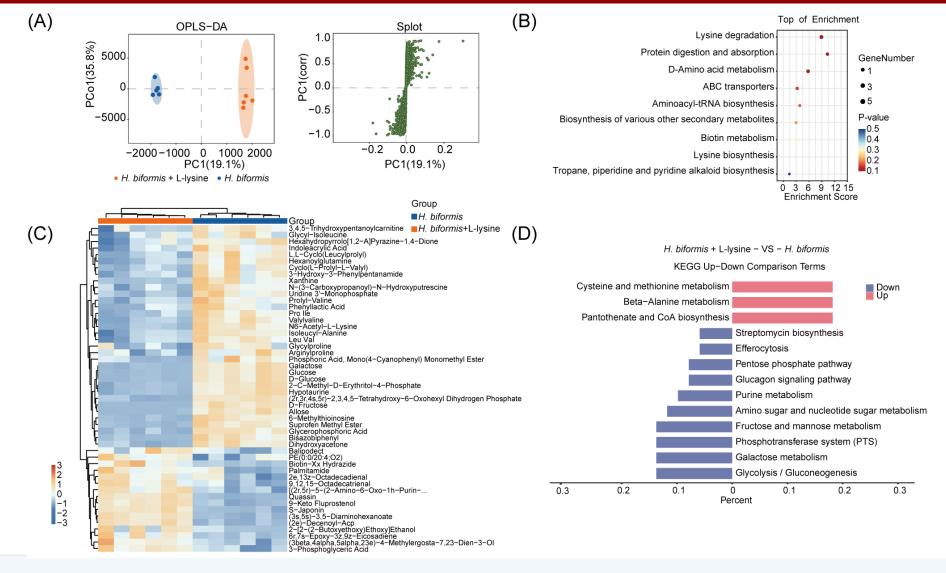
➤ H. biformis enhance ZO-1 cell tight junctions and promote epithelial wound healing





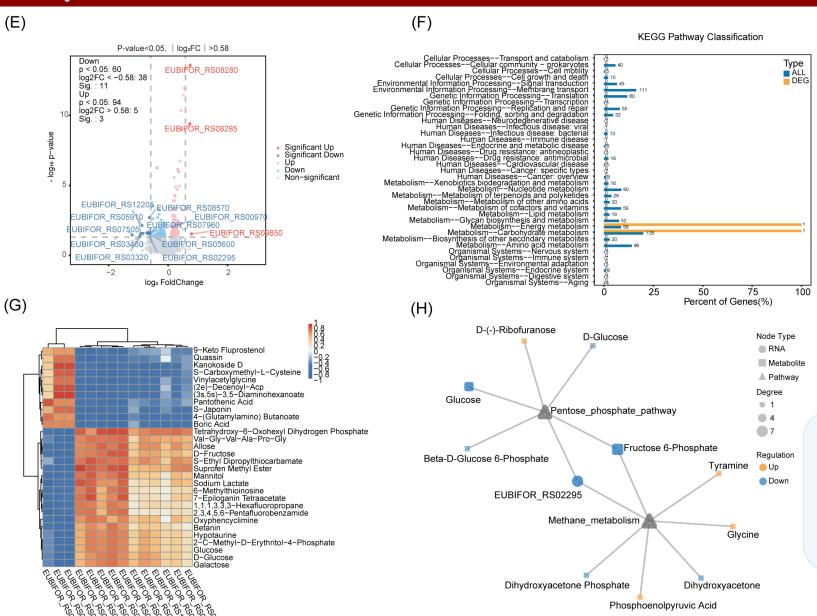
➤ H. biformis can metabolize Llysine while L-lysine inhibits the growth of H. biformis





- > H. biformis metabolizes L-lysine via the lysine degradation pathway
- L-lysine exposure led to significant downregulation of core energy-yielding processes in *H. biformis*

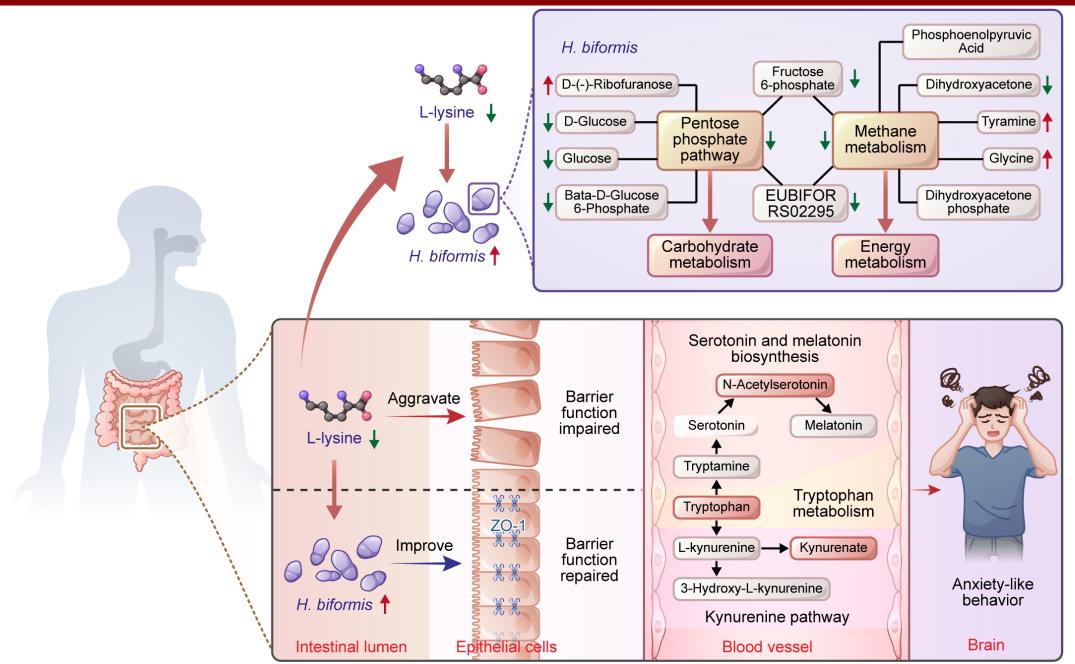




L-lysine inhibits *H. biformis* growth by downregulating carbohydrate and energy metabolism



Summary





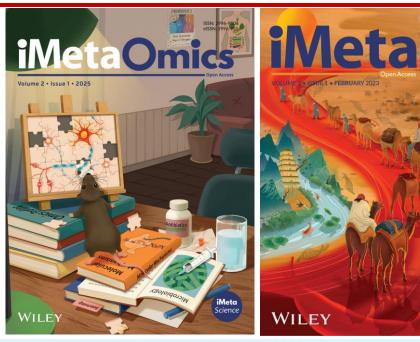
Summary

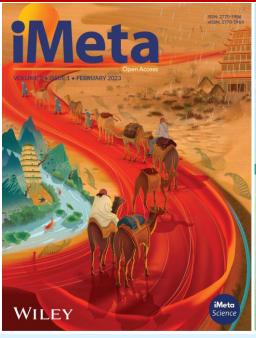
- ☐ L-lysine improves intestinal barrier dysfunction and alleviates anxiety-like behaviours by modulating the tryptophan metabolism pathway.
- ☐ Holdemanella biformis (H. biformis) enhances intestinal barrier function but exacerbates anxiety-like behaviours.
- ☐ *H. biformis* metabolizes L-lysine primarily by the lysine degradation pathway, while L-lysine inhibits *H. biformis* growth, likely through downregulation of carbohydrate and energy metabolism pathways.

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