





# High Level of Short-chain Fatty Acids Has Direct Effects on the Barrier Function of Cervicovaginal Epithelial Cells

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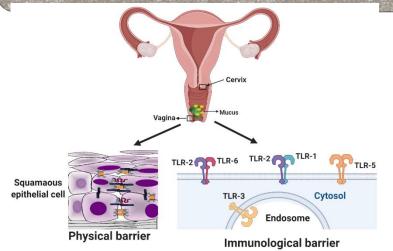
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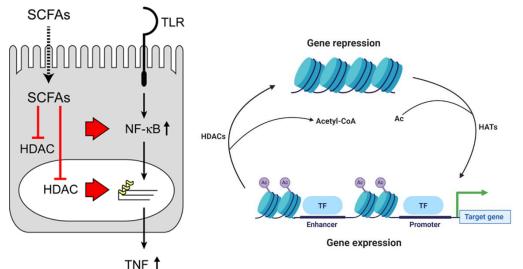
## Barrier Functions of Cervico-vaginal Epithelial (CVE) Cells & SCFAs level in the Cervico-vaginal Mucosa and SCFAs effect on the CVE cells



Lin My et. al. Front. Immunol. (2015)

Healthy		Dysbiosis	
Propionate	<1 mM	Propionate	2-4 mM
Butyrate	<1 mM	Butyrate	2-4 mM
Acetate	0-4 mM	Acetate	~120 mM

Higher level of SCFAs (acetate, propionate and butyrate) are associated with vaginal microbial dysbiosis



#### **GAP** in Knowledge

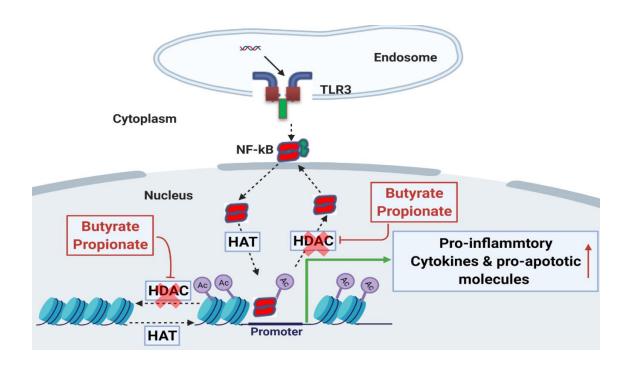
- ☐ SCFAs in altering CVE integrity
- □ SCFAs in modulating CVE gene expression
  - SCFAs in increasing diseases
    susceptibility by damaging CVE
    integrity

#### **Hypothesis**

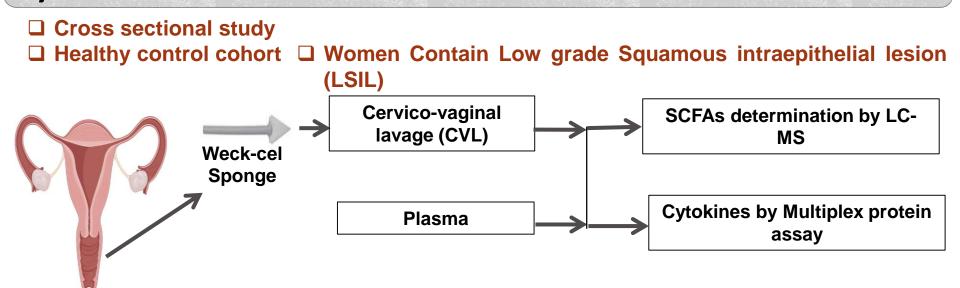
High levels of butyrate and propionate impairs epithelial barrier integrity by augmenting immune activation, resulting in increases the expression of pro-inflammatory mediator genes and pro-apoptotic gene.

#### **Objectives**

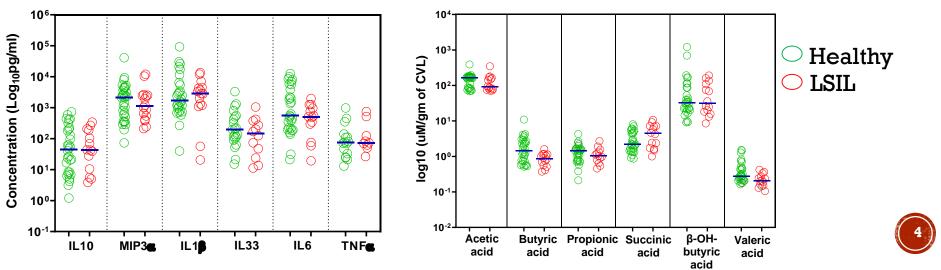
- 1. To evaluate the relationship between the level of SCFAs and pro-inflammatory cytokine/chemokine in cervico-vaginal fluids
- 2. To determine the effects of butyrate/ propionate on para-cellular permeability



## Obj.-1: The Association of Vaginal SCFAs Metabolites with Vaginal Cytokines.

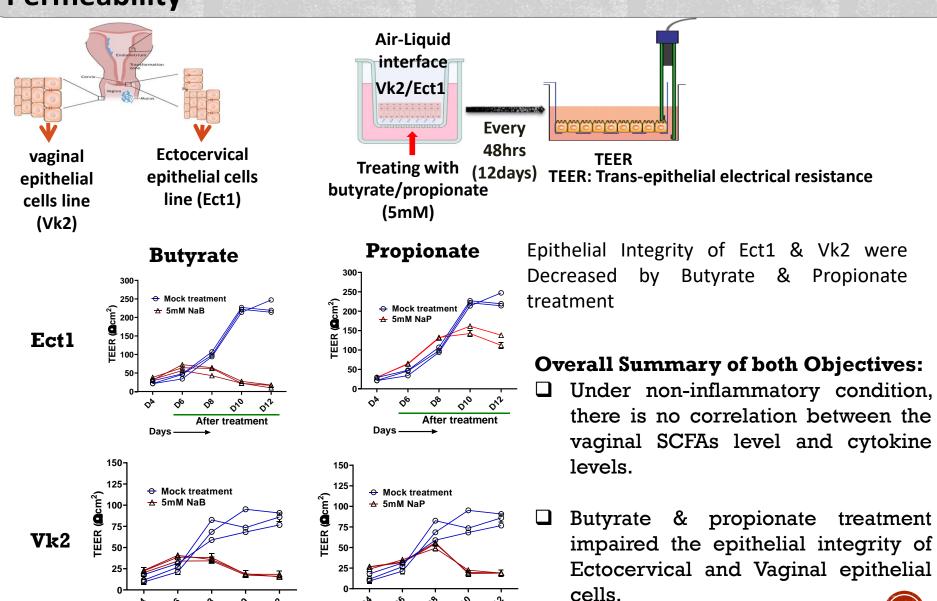


### LSIL patients have Similar level of Pro-inflammatory Cytokines & SCFAs Compare to Healthy Control



#### Objective-2: SCFAs Effect on Increasing the Para-cellular

**Permeability** 



After treatment

Days -

After treatment

Days