

Effects of Short-Term Dietary Fiber Intervention on Gut Microbiota in Young Healthy People

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Abstract: Gut microbiota are critical to many aspects of human health including immune and metabolic health. Long-term diet influences the community structure and activity of the trillions of microorganisms residing in the human gut, but it remains unclear how the human gut microbiome responds to short-term intervention with dietary fiber. This study explored the effects of mixed dietary fibers on gut microbiota in young, healthy people. Twelve healthy, young adults participated in a randomized, crossover trial comparing the effects of polyglucan, inulin and resistant malt dextrin on gut microbiota composition and bacterial abundances. During the study, the subjects followed their normal diets without any constraints. Microbial community profiles were determined by absolute quantification 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing. Mixed model analysis did not reveal an effect of dietary intervention on microbial community structure. At the genus level, dietary fiber intervention for 4 days significantly promoted the growth of *Alloprevotella*, *Parabacteroides* and *Parasutterella* and inhibited the growth of *Adlercreutzia*, *Anaerovorax*, *Enterococcus*, *Intestinibacter* and *Ruminococcus2* compared with the baseline. Addition of whey albumen powder for 4 days promoted the growth of *Corynebacterium*, *Collinsella*, *Olsenella* and *Lactococcus* but interfered with the growth of *Megasphaera*. Our results should be corroborated by randomized clinical trials with large sample size.

Keywords: dietary fiber, gut microbiota, short-term intervention

Introduction

Gut microbiota refers to the microorganisms harbored by the digestive tract of the human body and is regarded as one of the key organs of the human body.¹ Our understanding of the biological roles of the gut microbiome, which include modulation of glucose and lipid metabolism,² has increased dramatically over the past decade. Studies have shown that environmental factors such as diet and drugs have a greater impact on gut microbiota than genetic factors. The diversity of gut microbiota and the proportion of organisms belonging to certain genera are differ significantly according to the various dietary patterns of the host.^{3,4} Addition of prebiotics to the host diet can increase the abundance of microorganisms in certain families by more than 30%,⁵ and changes in gut microbiota can directly affect the metabolism of glucose and lipid,⁶ therefore, controlling the balance of the gut microbiota through dietary intervention may improve host metabolism and thereby reduce the onset of metabolic diseases. Adding dietary fiber to the diet is one of the most common dietary interventions for obese and diabetic patients.

Dietary fiber is defined as edible carbohydrate polymers with three or more monomeric units that are resistant to endogenous digestive enzymes. It is neither

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hydrolyzed nor absorbed in the small intestine.⁷ Dietary fiber, the seventh most important dietary nutrient, is associated with various diseases of human body, especially metabolic diseases.⁸ Multiple cohort studies have indicated that dietary fiber supplementation can improve the metabolism of subjects and reduce the risk of developing metabolic diseases such as obesity and type 2 diabetes.^{9–12}

Current evidence regarding the effect of dietary fiber on the gut microbiota has been informed by specific prebiotic fiber interventions¹³, whole diet interventions¹⁴ and cross-sectional associations,¹⁵ yet there is no consistent conclusion on how dietary fiber alters the composition and diversity of gut microbiota since the microbial response to dietary fiber is highly individualized.^{16–19} More importantly, studies looking at the effects of dietary fiber on gut microbiota in healthy individuals, excluding infection or disease state, are limited. The influence of dietary fiber on the gut microbiota of healthy people may be even more important than that in unhealthy people, because intervention in healthy people before the occurrence of disease is the basis for preventing disease. Long-term dietary fiber intervention influences the structure and activity of the trillions of microorganisms residing in the human gut, but how rapidly the human gut microbiome responds to short-term dietary fiber intervention remains unclear. In this study, we conducted a randomized, controlled, cross-over trial involving a daily dietary fiber intervention in healthy volunteers. We evaluated the effect of mixed dietary fibers comprising polyglucan, inulin and resistant malt dextrin on gut microbiota composition and bacterial abundances among healthy volunteers.

Methods

Study Design and Participants

The study was registered as a clinical trial (<http://www.chictr.org.cn/>, China Clinical Trial Registration, ChiCTR1900027845) and carried out at Xinjiang Medical University (Urumqi, China). The study was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki. The Medical Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University approved the study protocol (20191113-05). Participants were recruited through public advertisements. The protocol was explained to the volunteers, and their written informed consent was obtained. Inclusion criteria were as follows: age from 18 to 35; BMI [body weight (kg)/height (m²)] between 18 and 28; no intake of antibiotics, laxatives or other gastrointestinal medications

for 3 months prior to the beginning of the study. A 4 mL venous blood sample was collected after at least 8 hours of fasting for blood glucose determination and blood and laboratory testing. The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University performed blood glucose and blood lipid assays using auto-analyzers. The test methods and requirements complied with national clinical test operating procedures in China.

Twelve healthy, young, adults (six females and six males, aged from 22 to 32 years) with no history of gastrointestinal problems participated in the study. Subjects were randomly assigned to receive each dietary intervention during the 4-day treatment period with a 4-day washout period. Six subjects followed a first round of 20 g mixed dietary fibers per day for 4 days, followed by a 4-day washout, then a second round of 40 g whey albumen powder per day for 4 days. The other six participants followed the exact same sequence but with 40 g whey albumen powder per day in the first round and 20 g mixed dietary fibers per day in the second round. The mixed dietary fibers consisted of polyglucan, inulin and resistant malt dextrin (Revilife, China). Whey albumen powder was composed of hydrolyzed whey protein peptide (Revilife, China). Data from all subjects were separated into three groups: Group A represented data collected after every dietary fiber intervention. Group B represented data collected after every protein powder intervention. Group P represented summarized data from the washout period and baseline data.

During the study, the subjects followed their normal diet without any constraints. All diets were consumed ad libitum without caloric restrictions. Notepads were used to log diet and bowel movements during the experiment. The participants' normal bowel frequencies ranged from three times a day to once every other day. All participants logged their diet for 3 days before the study began using the 24-hour diet review method. The Feihua nutrition calculator V2.7.5.4 (Feihua, China) was used to calculate the percentage of heat energy from carbohydrate, protein and fat. The subjects visited the Xinjiang Medical University five times to provide stool samples and were monitored by a clinical dietitian throughout the study. Metabolic measurements were made after overnight fasting.

Fecal Sample Collection and Storage

For each participant, five stool samples were taken during the study. The first sample was taken 4 days before the intervention start, the second sample was taken after the first-round intervention, the third sample was taken after

the 4-day washout period, the fourth sample was taken after the second-round intervention, and the fifth sample was taken 4 days after the fourth sample. The stool sample collected for each period was from the first bowel movement during the stipulated time. The study design is shown in Figure 1. Some subjects were unable to defecate on the days of their visit, and a total of 52 stool samples were collected in this study. Stool samples for gut microbiota composition were collected in sterile tubes and placed into specimen containers; these were further surrounded by frozen gel packs cooled to -20°C , delivered to the laboratory in coolers within 2 h and then stored at -80°C .

Microbial Community Analysis by 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing

Total DNA was extracted from all 52 stool samples using a QIAamp stool DNA mini kit (Qiagen, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. DNA was quantified using a NanoDrop ND-1000 spectrophotometer (Rockland Company, USA) and stored at -80°C for later use. The genomic DNA was used to construct an amplicon library by amplifying the V3~V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene. PCR was performed using the following conditions: initial denaturation at 95°C for 3 min; 25 cycles of 95°C for 30 s, 55°C for 30 s, and 72°C for 30 s; and a final extension step at 72°C for 7 min. After the reaction, all reaction products were detected using 1.5% agar gel electrophoresis (ethidium bromide staining) to determine the size of amplified fragments. A QIAquick GelExtraction Kit (QIAGEN, Germany) was used to recover and purify target bands. An Illumina MiSeq high-throughput sequencing platform

(Illumina) was used to sequence the PCR products in the 16S RNA V3~V4 region; the sequencing type was PE250. Reads with low quality were filtered out from the drop-out data to obtain clean data. The software FLASH (FastLength Adjustment of Short reads V1.2.11) was used for sequence stitching. Reads obtained from double-end sequencing were spliced into Tags. Optimised Tags were grouped into operational taxonomic units (OTUs) at 97% similarity, after obtaining the representative OTU sequence; representative OTU sequences were compared with known Greengene (V201305) sequences for species annotation through the Ribosomal Database Project Classifier (V2.2) software to obtain community composition information for each sample.

DNA of total bacteria in feces was extracted using a QIAamp[®] Fast DNA Stool Mini Kit. Absolute quantification by 16S rRNA gene pyrosequencing of the DNA samples was carried out by Shanghai Genesky Biotechnologies Inc. China. For each sample, the V3~V4 region of the bacterial 16S ribosomal RNA gene was chosen for amplification and sequenced on an Illumina MiSeq platform. Nine different spike-in sequences with four different concentrations (10^4 , 10^5 , 10^6 , or 10^7 copies of internal standards) were added to the sample DNA pools. The spike-in sequences contained conserved regions identical to those of natural 16S rRNA genes and artificial variable regions different from nucleotide sequences in the public databases, which worked as internal standards and allowed absolute quantification across samples.^{20,21} All results were based on sequenced reads and operational taxonomic units (OTUs).

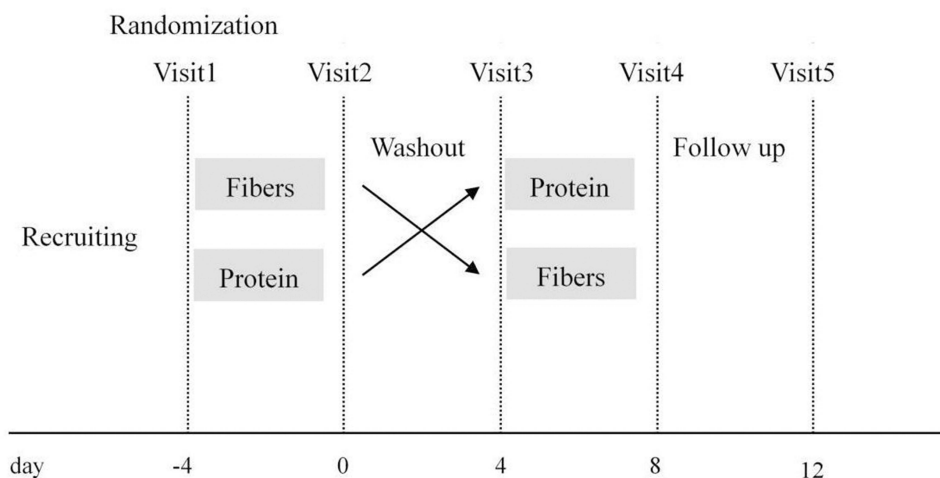


Figure 1 Intervention study design.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using SAS software (SAS 9.4; SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA). Results are presented as means \pm SEMs, and \log_{10} transformation was performed when necessary. Differences in absolute abundances of taxonomic groups were investigated at the levels of phylum, class, order, family, genus and species. The average absolute abundance of taxa in sample 1, sample 3 and sample 5 of the 12 participants were selected as baseline (group P). Comparisons were made between baseline and post-intervention for each diet intervention group and between the two diet intervention groups (group A and group B). Absolute abundances of taxa were analyzed using a mixed linear model with intervention group; the order of the interventions was used as the fixed effect, and subjects were used as the random effect. Differences in absolute taxon abundances between the two diet interventions and between the baseline and post-intervention, together with their 95% confidence intervals (CI), were derived from the mixed model. In all cases, the level of significance was set at 5%.

The α -diversity values for each sample were described with the use of the Chao1, Observed and Shannon diversity indices. The same method used to determine absolute taxon abundances was implemented for analyzing α -diversity. The β -diversity of intervention groups and baseline was

also compared by performing principal co-ordinates analysis (PCoA) on weighted WuniFrac (a distance metric used for comparing biological communities) distances.

Results

Participant Characteristics

Twelve healthy, young adults (six males and six females) were involved in the current study; their baseline characteristics are provided in Table 1. None of them had a BMI beyond 28 kg/m². The blood glucose, total cholesterol, triglyceride, high-density lipoprotein and low-density lipoprotein of all subjects were in the normal range.

Food Logs and Dietary Questionnaires

Three repeated 24-hour dietary food lists were used to record the diet of all subjects before and after the study period. We analyzed the percentage of heat energy from carbohydrate, protein and fat among the 12 participants. The results are shown in Table 2.

Microbial Community Analysis

The effects of dietary fibers on the gut microbiota were determined by high-throughput sequencing analysis. We analyzed α -diversity indices [observed species and Chao 1 index (OTU richness estimation), and Shannon index (OTU evenness estimation)] using a mixed linear model.

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics of Subjects

Characteristic	Group: Fibers-Protein (Mean \pm SD; n=6)	Group: Protein-Fibers (Mean \pm SD; n=6)	Total (Mean \pm SD; n=12)
Age (year)	27 (2.0)	26 (4.0)	27(3.0)
Sex (female/male)	3/3	3/3	6/6
Ethnicity			
Han	5	4	9
Non-Han	1	2	3
Height (cm)	166.3 \pm 5.6	170.3 \pm 6.3	168.3 \pm 6.1
Weight (kg)	61.4 \pm 14.1	64.1 \pm 13.3	62.8 \pm 13.2
Waist circumference (cm)	76.0 \pm 8.1	77.8 \pm 7.8	76.9 \pm 7.6
Blood glucose (mmol/L)	4.70 \pm 0.51	4.99 \pm 0.34	4.84 \pm 0.44
Triglyceride (mmol/L)	0.94 \pm 0.52	0.93 \pm 0.45	0.93 \pm 0.46
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.04 \pm 0.56	4.52 \pm 0.34	4.27 \pm 0.68
High density lipoprotein (mmol/L)	1.38 \pm 0.36	1.46 \pm 0.34	1.42 \pm 0.34
Low density lipoprotein (mmol/L)	2.31 \pm 0.70	2.69 \pm 0.81	2.49 \pm 0.75

Table 2 Percentage of Heat Energy from Three Nutrients Among 12 Participants

Characteristic	Group:Fibers-Protein	Group:Protein-Fibers	Total
Carbohydrate (percentage of energy)	219.1(58.7%)	197.1(59.2%)	208.1(59.0%)
Protein (percentage of energy)	64.0(18.2%)	56.8(18.3%)	60.4(18.2%)
Fat (percentage of energy)	32.0(23.1%)	41.4(22.5%)	36.7(22.8%)

The results indicated only a slight difference in Observed, Chao1, and Shannon indices based on absolute quantification between the two diet interventions, and between baseline and post-intervention data (Table 3). We also compared the β -diversity between the two dietary interventions, and between the baseline and post-intervention samples by performing PCoA on weighted WuniFrac distances. The dietary fiber intervention group and the other groups were distinctly separate; however, there were only minor differences among the diet interventions, and among the baseline and post-intervention samples (Figure 2). In conclusion, mixed model analysis revealed that dietary interventions had no effects on microbial community structure.

Bacterial composition was determined at the phylum, class, order, family, genus and species levels. At the genus level, compared with the baseline, 4 days of dietary fiber intervention boosted the growth of *Alloprevotella*, *Parabacteroides* and *Parasutterella* notably; the differences with 95% CI between dietary fiber intervention and baseline of \log_{10} transformed absolute bacterial abundance were 0.70 (0.09 to 1.32), 2.68 (1.90 to 3.47) and 0.94 (0.14 to 1.74), with p values of 0.026, <0.001 and 0.022, respectively. Four days of dietary fiber intervention also dramatically prevented the growth of *Adlercreutzia*, *Anaerovorax*, *Enterococcus*, *Intestinibacter* and *Ruminococcus2*; the differences with 95% CI between dietary fiber intervention and baseline of \log_{10} transformed absolute bacterial abundance were -1.14 (-1.72 to -0.55), -0.87 (-1.56 to -0.18), -1.78 (-3.22 to -0.33), -2.15 (-3.43 to -0.88) and -1.03 (-1.66 to -0.39), with p values of <0.001, 0.015, 0.018, 0.002 and 0.002, respectively. At the genus level, the change in \log_{10} transformed absolute bacterial abundance between the 4 days of dietary fiber group and the 4 days of whey albumen powder group exhibited the same trend as the change in \log_{10} transformed absolute bacterial abundance between the 4 days of dietary fiber group and the baseline. At the genus level, compared with the baseline, 4 days of whey albumen powder intervention fostered considerable growth of *Corynebacterium*, *Collinsella*, *Olsenella* and *Lactococcus*; the differences with 95% CI between 4 days of whey

albumen powder intervention and baseline of \log_{10} transformed absolute bacterial abundance were 1.36 (0.50 to 2.21), 0.89 (0.33 to 1.44), 1.19 (0.25 to 2.12) and 2.67 (0.81 to 4.53), with p values of 0.003, 0.003, 0.014 and 0.006, respectively. At the genus level, compared with the baseline, 4 days of whey albumen powder intervention evidently impeded the growth of *Megasphaera*; the difference and 95% CI between 4 days of whey albumen intervention and baseline of \log_{10} transformed absolute bacterial abundance was -1.07 (-2.03 to -0.11), $p = 0.030$ (Table 4).

Discussion

We observed the effect of dietary fiber on intestinal flora by adding dietary fiber to the diets of healthy individuals for 4 days, identified the bacterial species that showed notable changes in order to adapt to the intervention, and speculated on the cause of these changes.

At the taxonomic level, we found that after intervention, relative abundance of *Parasutterella*, *Parabacteroides* and *Alloprevotella* changed indicatively, with all bacteria showing an upward trend. In addition, the relative abundance of *Enterococcus*, *Leuconostoc*, *Anaerovorax*, *Parvimonas*, *Lachnospiraceae*, *Ruminococcus*, *Intestinibacter*, *Adlercreutzia*, *Saccharibacteria* and *Raoultella* were also affected by the intervention, showing a remarkable decline.

Numerous studies have shown that antibiotic use and dietary intervention (such as supplementation with probiotics and resistant starch) can cause changes in the structure of intestinal flora. Gut microbiota affects host health by producing short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), altering amino acid metabolites and affecting bile acid metabolites.^{22,23}

The genus of *Parasutterella* has been defined as a core component of human and mouse intestinal flora. It is one of the most frequently reported taxonomic units of intestinal betaproteobacteria, and in-depth studies over recent years have indicated that *Parasutterella* are associated with a variety of health outcomes.²⁴⁻²⁶ Ju²⁷ used a colonization experiment of strain *Parasutterella* mc1 to prove that *Parasutterella* can affect the host physiology by altering metabolites. Succinate, one of the SCFAs produced by *Parasutterella*, can promote colonization of

Table 3 Summary Statistics and Results from Mixed Model Analysis of α -Diversity Indices

Index	Descriptive Statistics				Mixed Model Analysis					
	Group				A vs P		B vs P		A vs B	
	A (n=11) ^a	B (n=12) ^b	P (n=29) ^c	Total (n=52)	Difference (95% CI)	p value	Difference (95% CI)	p value	Difference (95% CI)	p value
Observed	378.73 (44.57)	388.92 (50.82)	389.52 (44.70)	387.10 (45.42)	-8.45 (-30.98 to 14.08)	0.452	2.36 (-19.36 to 24.08)	0.828	-10.81 (-37.23 to 15.62)	0.413
Chao1	461.73 (45.51)	460.38 (59.22)	471.61 (55.72)	466.93 (53.82)	-8.16 (-39.30 to 22.97)	0.599	-7.95 (-37.99 to 22.09)	0.595	-0.21 (-36.76 to 36.33)	0.990
Shannon	3.28 (0.36)	3.51 (0.33)	3.37 (0.34)	3.38 (0.35)	-0.07 (-0.25 to 0.10)	0.403	0.13 (-0.04 to 0.29)	0.138	-0.20 (-0.40 to 0.01)	0.057

Notes: ^aGroup A represents data from all post-dietary fiber intervention treatments. ^bGroup B represents data from all post-protein powder intervention treatments. ^cGroup P represents summarized data for the washout periods and baselines.

anaerobic bacteria, maintain homeostasis of gut microbiota and protect the host from infection.²⁸ Succinate is also considered an agonist of FBPase,²⁹ can promote gluconeogenesis and can improve glucose homeostasis and weight gain.^{30,31} *Parasutterella* also produces purine derivatives such as inosine, hypoxanthine and xanthine. These substances play a role in regulating host immunity and maintaining intestinal mucosal stability.^{32,33}

Parabacteroides is recognized as part of the core intestinal flora³⁴ and has important physiological functions in the host. *Parabacteroides distasonis* is the most studied strain of *Parabacteroides* in the human gut, with most studies showing that *P. distasonis* is relatively low in obese, non-alcoholic fatty liver and multiple sclerosis patients.^{35–37} Wang²⁹ confirmed that *P. distasonis* has the ability to transform bile acid, produce succinic acid and promote the increase of bile acid in mice, regulating host metabolism. Other *Parabacteroides* isolated from the gut, such as *Parabacteroides goldsteinii*, have similar effects.

Alloprevotella is one of the normal gut microbes of the human body and is widely found in the oral cavity and digestive tract,³⁸ maintaining stability. The relative abundance of *Alloprevotella* decreases obviously under conditions of disease. Appropriate administration, or prebiotic or probiotic supplementation, increases the abundance of *Alloprevotella*.³⁹ In our study, the addition of dietary fiber significantly increased the abundance of *Alloprevotella*, which was consistent with existing research results. However, the specific process and mechanism of *Alloprevotella* function in the improvement of body health are still unknown.

Our intervention of dietary fiber not only increased the relative abundance of some bacteria, but also reduced the abundance of some bacteria, mainly those of phylum *Firmicutes* such as *Enterococcus*, *Anaerovorax*, *Ruminococcus2* and *Intestinibacter*, and *Adlercreutzia*, which belongs to the phylum *Actinobacteria*. *Firmicutes* are the dominant flora in normal human intestine, accounting for about 50–75%, with *Bacteroides* representing 10–50% and *Proteobacteria* often less than 1%.⁴⁰ Some changes in bacterial abundance are closely related to the health status of the host, for example, in obese hosts, the relative abundance of *Firmicutes* is higher than that in normal hosts, while the intestinal flora of healthy hosts shows higher numbers of *Bacteroides*.^{41,42} Increases in proportions of bacteria will change the stability of intestinal flora and lead to nutritional metabolism disorders, immune disorders and inflammatory response.²⁵ Most of

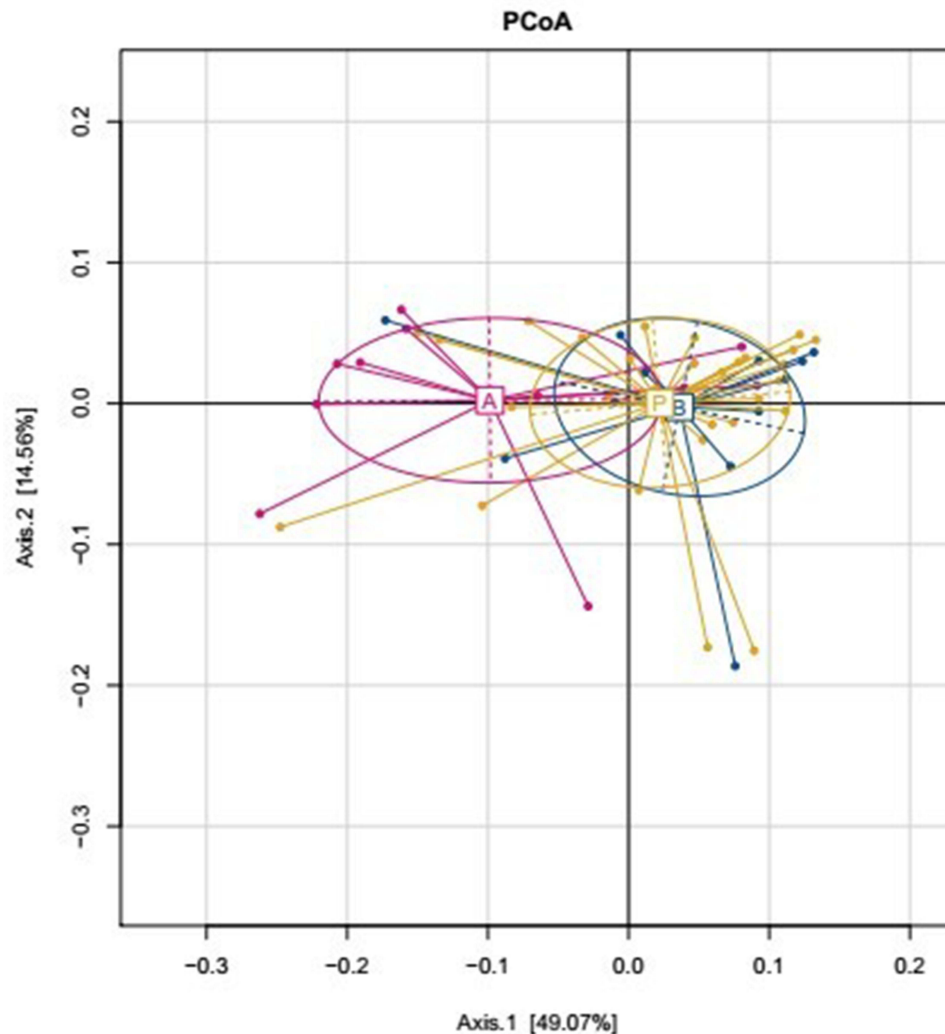


Figure 2 β -Diversity comparisons of gut microbiota in stool samples that were collected at baseline (group P) and after two dietary intervention groups (A: Dietary fibers group, B: Whey albumen powder group).

the bacteria that were reduced in our intervention were also susceptible in other studies; some of them are known to be harmful, but the influence of most bacteria with reduced abundance on host health status is still unclear.

It is well-acknowledged that the intestinal flora is an extremely complex ecosystem. Dietary fiber intervention alters the intestinal microbiota instead of only a single bacterial taxon. In our study, we found that dietary fiber intervention increased the relative abundance of beneficial bacteria significantly, including *Parabacteroides*, *Parasutterella*, which are related to glucose metabolism and lipid metabolism; meanwhile, the abundance of some harmful bacteria was reduced. Dietary fiber intervention regulated the structure of the gut microbiota. In the observation of group B, protein powder intervention practically counteracted the effects of dietary fiber intervention, but

we are not clear what origin of these changes was and which groups of bacteria were changed by the direct action of intervention. Human intestinal flora exists with mutual restriction and interdependence according to community structure and proportion with the host. In further work, we will explore changes in the metabolic functions of the intestinal flora during intervention to enhance our understanding of the impact of dietary intervention on gut microbiota and host health.

Strengths and Limitations

The current evidence regarding the effect of dietary fiber on the gut microbiota is informed from specific prebiotic fiber interventions, whole diet interventions and cross-sectional associations, but there still was not a consistent conclusion on how dietary fiber alters the composition and

Table 4 Summary Statistics and Results from Mixed Model Analysis of Absolute Abundances of Genera

Genus	Mean (SD)			Mixed Model Analysis		
	A (n=11) ^a	B (n=12) ^b	P (n=29) ^c	Label	Difference (95% CI)	p value
<i>Adlercreutzia</i>	5.19(1.59)	7.12(2.19)	6.38(1.94)	A vs P	-1.14(-1.72to-0.55)	0.000
				B vs P	0.56(-0.01to1.12)	0.053
				A vs B	-1.70(-2.38to-1.01)	<0.001
<i>Alloprevotella</i>	0.86(1.47)	0.78(2.72)	0.75(2.26)	A vs P	0.70(0.09to1.32)	0.026
				A vs B	0.78(0.06to1.50)	0.034
				B vs P	-0.08(-0.67to0.51)	0.792
<i>Anaerovorax</i>	6.69(1.31)	7.93(1.41)	7.67(1.29)	A vs P	-0.87(-1.56to-0.18)	0.015
				B vs P	0.32(-0.34to0.99)	0.336
				A vs B	-1.19(-1.99to-0.38)	0.005
<i>Enterococcus</i>	2.75(2.47)	4.63(2.45)	4.39(2.35)	A vs P	-1.78(-3.22to-0.33)	0.018
				B vs P	0.11(-1.29to1.51)	0.873
				A vs B	-1.89(-3.59to-0.19)	0.031
<i>Intestinibacter</i>	4.67(1.39)	7.50(1.85)	6.81(1.98)	A vs P	-2.15(-3.43to-0.88)	0.002
				B vs P	0.72(-0.52to1.95)	0.247
				A vs B	-2.87(-4.37to-1.37)	0.000
<i>Parabacteroides</i>	12.68(1.53)	9.83(1.37)	10.10(1.18)	A vs P	2.68(1.90to3.47)	<0.001
				A vs B	2.92(2.00to3.85)	<0.001
				B vs P	-0.24(-1.00to0.52)	0.531
<i>Parasutterella</i>	8.45(2.44)	6.50(2.46)	7.33(1.62)	A vs P	0.94(0.14to1.74)	0.022
				A vs B	1.67(0.74to2.61)	0.001
				B vs P	-0.73(-1.50to0.04)	0.061
<i>Ruminococcus2</i>	9.76(1.51)	10.80(1.44)	10.78(1.43)	A vs P	-1.03(-1.66to-0.39)	0.002
				B vs P	0.02(-0.59to0.63)	0.956
				A vs B	-1.04(-1.78to-0.30)	0.007
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	0.62(1.45)	1.87(1.71)	0.48(1.12)	A vs P	0.11(-0.78to0.99)	0.809
				B vs P	1.36(0.50to2.21)	0.003
				A vs B	-1.25(-2.29to-0.21)	0.020
<i>Collinsella</i>	9.65(1.32)	10.85(1.79)	9.85(1.70)	A vs P	-0.23(-0.80to0.35)	0.430
				B vs P	0.89(0.33to1.44)	0.003
				A vs B	-1.11(-1.79to-0.44)	0.002
<i>Olsenella</i>	1.96(2.63)	3.56(2.94)	2.43(2.48)	A vs P	-0.56(-1.53to0.41)	0.251
				B vs P	1.19(0.25to2.12)	0.014
				A vs B	-1.74(-2.88to-0.61)	0.004
<i>Lactococcus</i>	2.40(2.25)	5.91(2.37)	3.22(2.94)	A vs P	-0.79(-2.71to1.12)	0.407
				B vs P	2.67(0.81to4.53)	0.006
				A vs B	-3.47(-5.73to-1.21)	0.004
<i>Megasphaera</i>	8.29(2.44)	6.33(2.44)	7.59(2.38)	A vs P	0.64(-0.35to1.64)	0.199
				B vs P	-1.07(-2.03to-0.11)	0.030
				A vs B	1.72(0.55to2.89)	0.005

Notes: ^aGroup A represents data from all post-dietary fiber intervention treatments. ^bGroup B represents data from all post-protein powder intervention treatments. ^cGroup P represents summarized data for the washout periods and baselines.

diversity of gut microbiota. In this study, we conducted a randomized, controlled, cross-over trial with a daily dietary fiber intervention in healthy volunteers. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of mixed dietary fibers consisting of polyglucan, inulin and resistant malt dextrin on gut microbiota composition and bacterial abundances among healthy volunteers. We assessed the effect of dietary fiber on intestinal flora by adding dietary fiber to the diets of healthy individuals for 4 days and identified the bacterial species showing significant changes in order to adapt to the intervention.

We acknowledge that our study had some limitations. First, the sample size of our study was only 12 healthy adults, which was relatively small. In the future, sample size should be further expanded to obtain more stable results. Second, significant changes were observed after the short-term intervention. Intestinal flora changed after the intervention, but no further follow-up was conducted to observe the duration of the influence of dietary fiber and protein powder on intestinal flora. Third, we did not justify if a 4 days washout period is enough within this study design. Furthermore, baseline fiber intake is not reported from the individuals. Beneficial effects of dietary fiber on intestinal flora were observed in this study, but we did not explore the potential benefit of this change in the intestinal flora; future studies should further explore the mechanism of how dietary fiber affects intestinal flora. Due to these limitations, the findings should be interpreted with caution.

Conclusion

Dietary fiber intervention significantly promoted the growth of *Alloprevotella*, *Parabacteroides* and *Parasutterella*, and inhibited the growth of *Adlercreutzia*, *Anaerovorax*, *Enterococcus*, *Intestinibacter* and *Ruminococcus2* at the genus level. The findings should be interpreted with caution due to the limited sample size, our results should be corroborated by randomized clinical trials with large sample size.

Data Sharing Statement

The study data are not freely available, but specific proposals for future collaboration are welcome, addressed to corresponding author (Dai Jianghong, Email: epdjh@163.com).

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

None of the authors has any conflicts of interest to declare.

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