

Scientific Summary

Sports
Performance
& the 1714[®]
Probiotic
Strain



SCIENTIFIC SUMMARY

Sports Performance & the 1714[®] Probiotic Strain

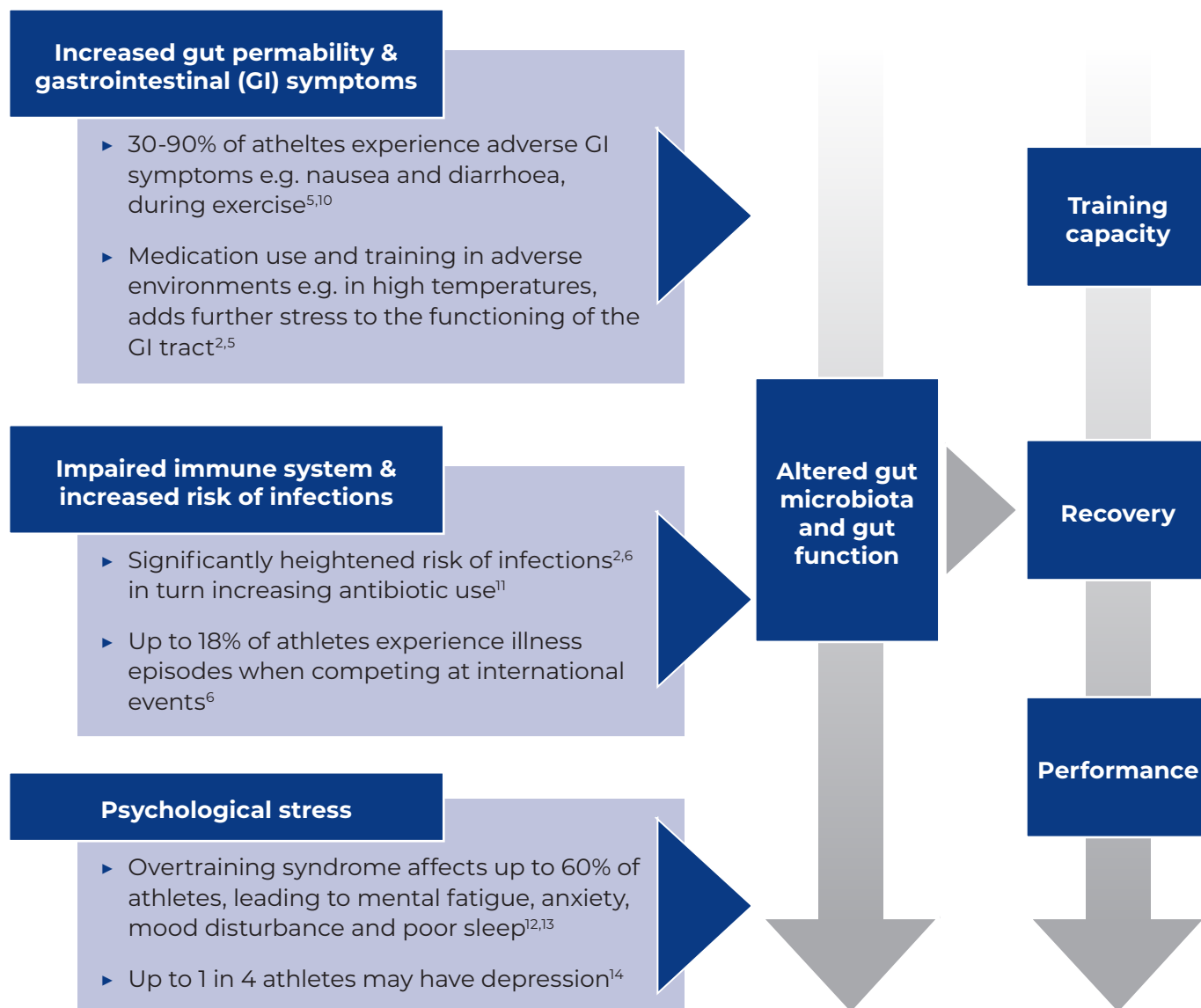
Nutrition is known to play a critical role in athletic performance, influencing an athlete's ability to train, perform and recover. To date, much of the focus has been placed upon identifying the optimal types, quantity and timings of macronutrient intake. More recently the influence of nutrition upon the gut microbiota has emerged as a new focus for research within the field of sports nutrition and performance¹. In addition to exploring the effect of dietary patterns upon the gut microbiota, there is growing interest in the potential effects of probiotics on the gut microbiota and performance amongst athletes^{2,3}. Recent research has suggested that the *Bifidobacterium longum* 1714[®] probiotic strain may be associated with improved cognitive and wellbeing outcomes amongst athletes, which may have important implications for sports performance⁴.

Key Points

- ▶ Training and competing athletes may experience substantial psychological and physical stress, which may impact the composition of the gut microbiota, affecting training and performance¹
- ▶ Probiotics may beneficially alter the gut microbiota and offer physical and psychological benefits to athletes through several possible modes of action including:
 - ▶ Improved intestinal barrier integrity and function⁵
 - ▶ Immune modulation⁶
 - ▶ Regulation of neurotransmitter activity⁷
- ▶ Robust clinical trials in healthy individuals have demonstrated that the *Bifidobacterium longum* **1714**[®] probiotic strain is associated with significant improvements in:
 - ▶ Anxiety scores and cortisol (stress hormone) output following social stress⁸
 - ▶ Brain wave activity correlating to reduced mental fatigue⁹
- ▶ Real-world evidence suggests that the **1714**[®] strain may benefit athletes in real-world settings with observations of improvements in⁴:
 - ▶ Cognitive performance (decision making, reaction time and distractibility)
 - ▶ Perceived stress
 - ▶ Sleep quality and energy levels
- ▶ The **1714**[®] strain has been carefully selected for its safety and efficacy by PrecisionBiotics, who have over 20 years' experience of scientific research and expertise in this field

The Gut Microbiome of Athletes

Exercise can have a beneficial effect upon the composition of the gut microbiota. Compared with sedentary people, the gut microbiota of athletes has been found to include a more diverse range of bacteria, with higher levels of the species associated with health benefits, such as bifidobacteria^{3,6}. However, athletes face various physical and psychological stressors which can negatively affect the gut microbiota and performance:



The gut microbiota has been identified as a therapeutic target with the potential to improve athletic performance, which is why interest in the role of probiotics in sports nutrition has grown^{2,7}.

Probiotics and the Athletic Gut Microbiota

Supplementation with probiotics may confer benefits to the athlete through one or more potential probiotic mechanisms of action including:

- ▶ **Intestinal Barrier Function Support.** Increased production of short chain fatty acids by the gut microbiota, the main fuel source for the cells in the gut, may strengthen the lining of the gut and reduce entry of pathogens into the GI tract^{2,5}
- ▶ **Immune System Modulation.** Altered production and function of immune cells e.g. immunoglobins and lymphocytes, leading to enhanced innate and acquired immune responses to pathogens^{2,11,15}
- ▶ **Gut-Brain Axis Communication.** Neurotransmitters produced by the gut microbiota e.g. serotonin and tryptophan, may directly influence brain activity and cognitive function via the gut-brain axis communication pathway^{7,11,16}

The modulation of the gut microbiota through probiotic supplementation may have important implications for athletic training capacity and performance, which in turn may bring further benefits to the athlete (Figure 1).

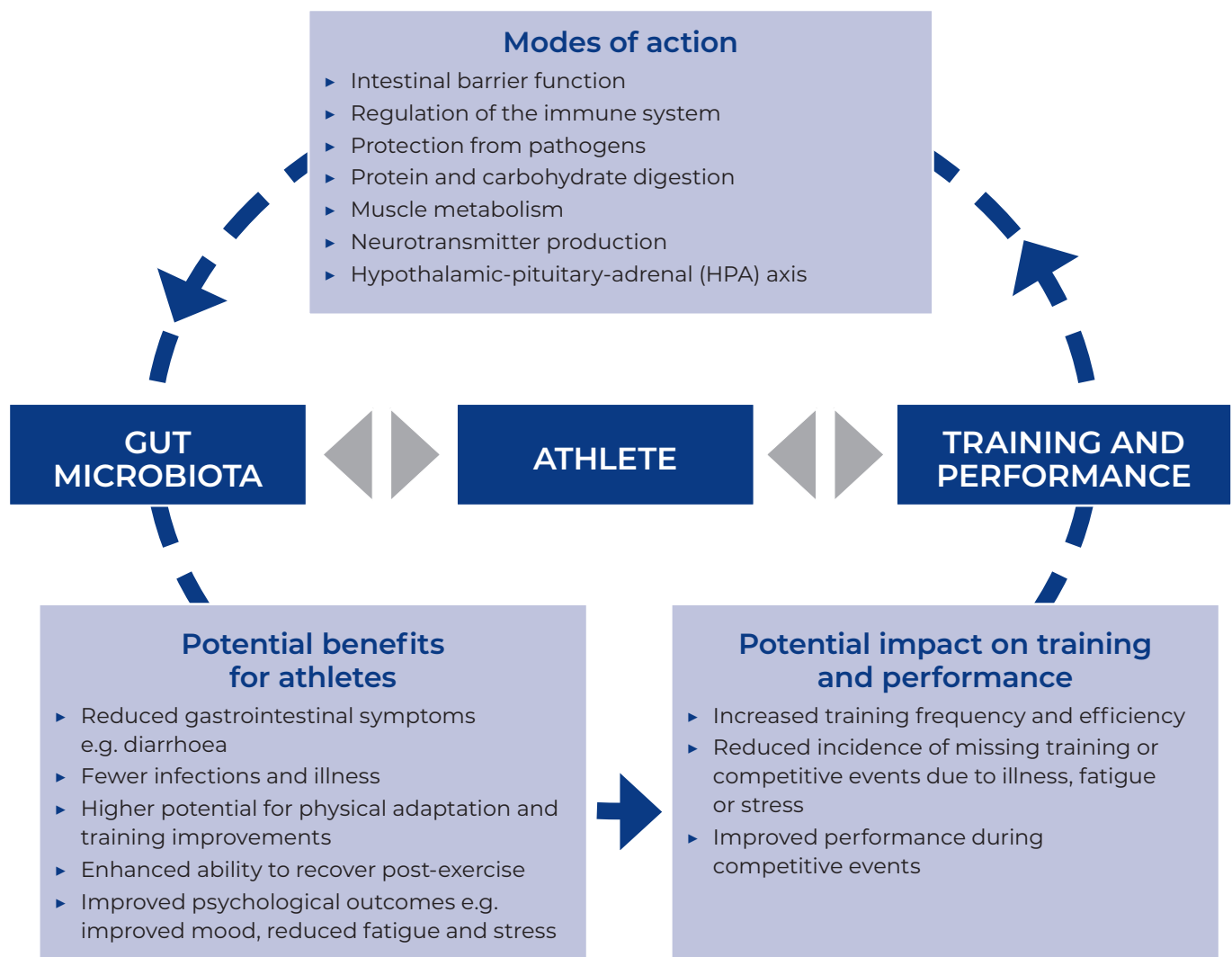


Figure 1. Proposed relationships, mechanisms of action and benefits of probiotic supplementation in athletes^{1,2,7,16}

Guidance for the Use of Probiotics in Sports

The **International Society of Sports Nutrition** and the **International Olympic Committee** acknowledge that selected probiotics may provide clinical benefits to athletes, with the potential to improve their performance^{2,17}. The probiotic effects, however, are strain specific and athletes are advised to select probiotic supplements containing bacterial strains that have clinical evidence to support their effectiveness for the particular clinical outcome required². The *Bifidobacterium longum* **1714**[®] strain has been associated with beneficial effects on cognitive performance and stress response in healthy adults and athletes, with important implications for athletic performance.

Clinical Trials of the *Bifidobacterium longum* **1714**[®] Strain in Healthy Adults

Clinical trials^{8,9} comparing the **1714**[®] strain to placebo in healthy adults have demonstrated significant cognitive benefits including*:

Reduced anxiety in response to acute stress ⁸		Lower levels of perceived daily stress ⁸
Lower cortisol (stress hormone) output in response to acute stress ⁸		Changes in brain wave activity associated with reduced mental fatigue ⁹

*Further information about the clinical trials can be found in '**Stress & the 1714**[®] Probiotic Strain' Clinical Evidence Summary.

More recently, focus has shifted to investigating if these benefits are also observed in real-world settings. Such studies generate valuable 'real world evidence'¹⁸ and have been recommended for the investigation of probiotic efficacy in athletes¹⁷.

Real World Evidence of the *Bifidobacterium longum* 1714® Strain Use in Athletes

An athlete experience programme evaluated cognitive performance and wellbeing outcomes amongst 35 athletes who received a daily probiotic supplement containing the 1714® strain and B vitamins for 8 weeks⁴. The following benefits were associated with the 1714® strain supplementation⁴:

Significant improvements in cognitive performance



Significant improvements in reaction time (4% average group improvement, $p=0.008$)

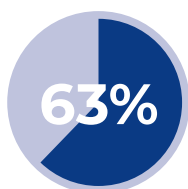


Significant improvements in decision making (5% average group improvement, $p=0.006$)

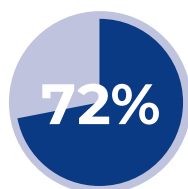


Improvements in distractibility (3% average group improvement, not statistically significant)

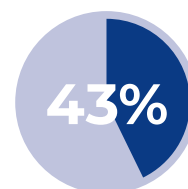
Percentage of athletes showing an improvement in cognitive performance outcomes:



Reaction time



Decision Making



Distractibility

Significant improvements in wellbeing



66%

of athletes reported an improvement in perceived stress, with a 6% average improvement in score ($p=0.15$)



58%

of athletes reported an improvement in sleep quality



54%

of athletes reported an improvement in energy levels

Implications for Athletic Performance

Even small improvements in physical or psychological performance are of great importance for elite athletes, for whom the difference between 1st and 2nd place can be marginal (Table 1). Athletes may benefit from the use of strain-specific probiotics as part of their nutritional regimen.

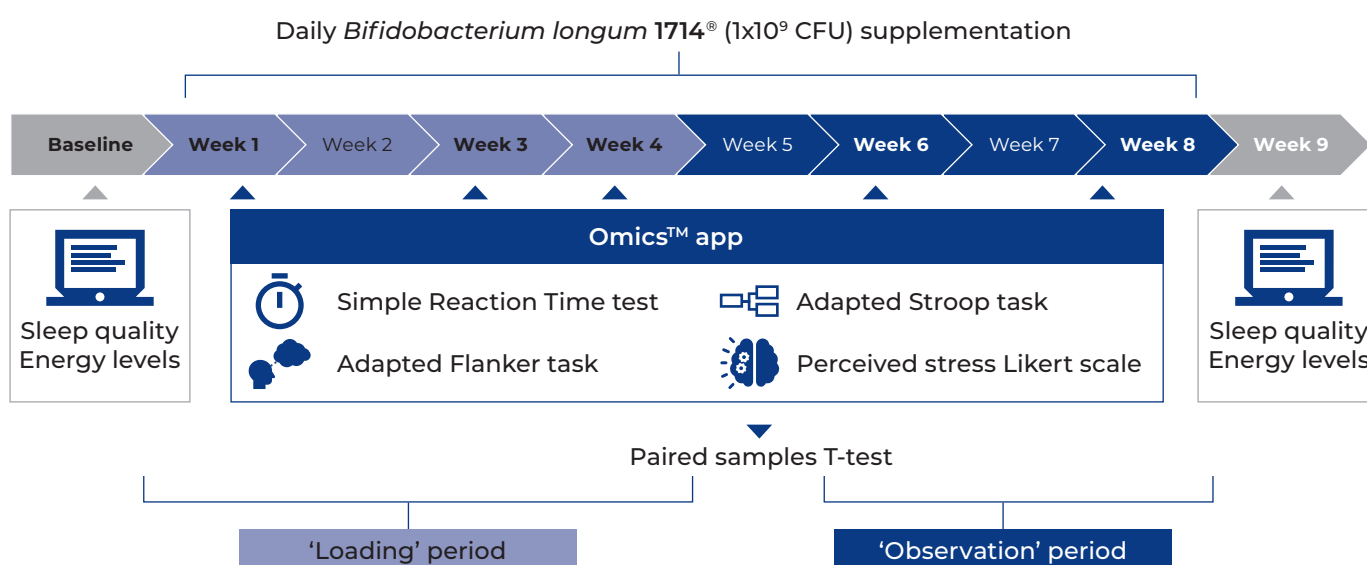
Table 1. Percentage margin of victory between 1st and 2nd place in selected competitions at the 2016 Olympics in Rio¹⁹

	Women's cycling time trial	0.21%		Men's 100m	0.82%
	Women's rowing eight	0.69%		Men's 100m breaststroke	2.73%

Scientific information. For healthcare professionals only. Updated September 2022.

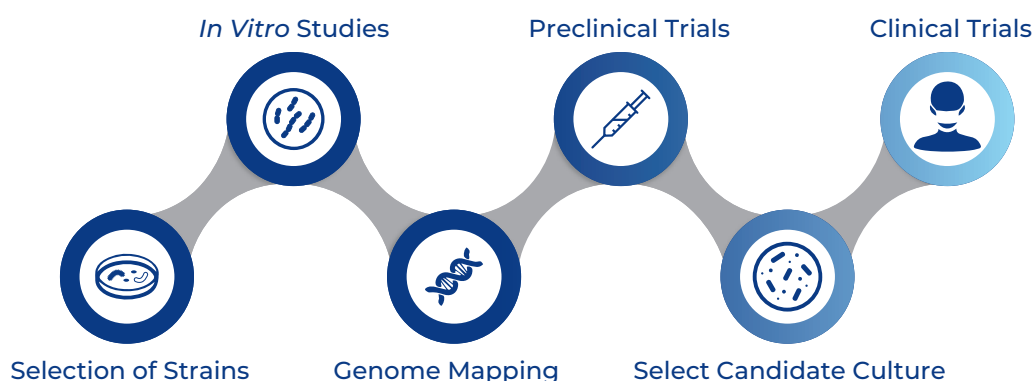
Overview of 1714® Real World Evidence Programme Methodology

A single-armed interventional study in which 35 athletes, referred by their nutritionist or coach, volunteered and completed an eight-week athlete experience programme⁴. The athletes received daily probiotic supplementation containing B vitamins and the 1714® strain at 1×10^9 (one billion) colony forming units (CFU) for eight weeks. At weeks 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8, validated tests (Simple Reaction Time test, the adapted Stroop task to measure decision-making ability and the adapted Flanker task to measure distractibility) adapted for the Omics™ smart phone app measured cognitive performance, and a 10-point Likert scale measured perceived stress. Data collected in the 'loading' period during weeks 1-4 was compared to data collected during the 'observation' period during weeks 6-8. Perceived sleep quality and energy levels were also measured (using an online survey with 6-point Likert scales) at baseline and week 9.



The Precise Approach to Probiotic Development

For over twenty years, PrecisionBiotics has discovered and developed unique probiotic strains in partnership with scientists and clinical experts from a world-leading centre of research into the microbiome and gut-brain axis - the APC Microbiome Institute, University College Cork, Ireland. This follows a robust process to develop targeted probiotics:



The result is safe, effective, evidence-based probiotic supplements with targeted strains selected for their specific action in the specific condition.

Scientific information. For healthcare professionals only. Updated September 2022.

Summary

Psychological and physical stressors are common amongst athletes, with negative consequences for performance. Emerging evidence has highlighted the role of the gut microbiota in regulating the response to stress and cognitive performance, and the potential therapeutic benefits of probiotic supplementation. Clinical evidence has shown that the **1714**[®] strain may be effective at helping to manage every-day stress and reducing mental fatigue amongst healthy adults. More recently, real-world evidence suggests that the **1714**[®] strain may be associated with improvements in the cognitive performance, stress and wellbeing of athletes. These findings are of importance to athletes as even marginal improvements can have significant benefits on sporting performance and give athletes the competitive edge. Further research is needed to understand the applications of specific probiotic strains to the athletic population and their modes of action.

References

1. Marttinen M, Ala-Jaakkola R, Laitila A, Lehtinen MJ. Gut Microbiota, Probiotics and Physical Performance in Athletes and Physically Active Individuals. *Nutrients*. 2020;12(10).
2. Jäger R, Mohr AE, Carpenter KC, et al. International Society of Sports Nutrition Position Stand: Probiotics. *J Int Soc Sports Nutr*. 2019;16(1):62.
3. Boisseau N, Barnich N, Koechlin-Ramonatxo C. The Nutrition-Microbiota-Physical Activity Triad: An Inspiring New Concept for Health and Sports Performance. *Nutrients*. 2022;14(5).
4. Sorensen K, Kupuseravic J, Jackman J. Significant improvements in cognitive performance and wellbeing with a *Bifidobacterium longum* 1714-Serenitas probiotic supplement – an athlete experience programme. *Oral presentation at the 27th Annual Congress of the European College of Sport Science*. 2022.
5. Smith KA, Pugh JN, Duca FA, Close GL, Ormsbee MJ. Gastrointestinal pathophysiology during endurance exercise: endocrine, microbiome, and nutritional influences. *Eur J Appl Physiol*. 2021;121(10):2657-2674.
6. Nieman D, Wentz L. The compelling link between physical activity and the body's defense system. *J Sport Health Sci*. 2019;8(3):201-217.
7. Clark A, Mach N. Exercise-induced stress behavior, gut-microbiota-brain axis and diet: a systematic review for athletes. *J Int Soc Sports Nutr*. 2016;13:43.
8. Allen AP, Hutch W, Borre YE, et al. *Bifidobacterium longum* 1714 as a translational psychobiotic: modulation of stress, electrophysiology and neurocognition in healthy volunteers. *Transl Psychiatry*. 2016;6(11):e939.
9. Wang H, Braun C, Murphy EF, Enck P. *Bifidobacterium longum* 1714™ Strain Modulates Brain Activity of Healthy Volunteers During Social Stress. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2019;114(7):1152-1162.
10. de Oliveira EP, Burini RC, Jeukendrup A. Gastrointestinal complaints during exercise: prevalence, etiology, and nutritional recommendations. *Sports Med*. 2014;44 Suppl 1(Suppl 1):S79-85.
11. Wosinska L, Cotter PD, O'Sullivan O, Guinane C. The Potential Impact of Probiotics on the Gut Microbiome of Athletes. *Nutrients*. 2019;11(10).
12. Meeusen R, Duclos M, Foster C, et al. Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the overtraining syndrome: joint consensus statement of the European College of Sport Science and the American College of Sports Medicine. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*. 2013;45(1):186-205.
13. Walsh NP, Halson SL, Sargent C, et al. Sleep and the athlete: narrative review and 2021 expert consensus recommendations. *Br J Sports Med*. 2020;55:356-368.
14. Golding L, Gillingham RG, Perera NKP. The prevalence of depressive symptoms in high-performance athletes: a systematic review. *Phys Sportsmed*. 2020;48(3):247-258.
15. Pyne DB, West NP, Cox AJ, Cripps AW. Probiotics supplementation for athletes - clinical and physiological effects. *Eur J Sport Sci*. 2015;15(1):63-72.
16. Sivamaruthi BS, Kesika P, Chaiyasut C. Effect of Probiotics Supplementations on Health Status of Athletes. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2019;16(22).
17. Maughan RJ, Burke LM, Dvorak J, et al. IOC Consensus Statement: Dietary Supplements and the High-Performance Athlete. *Int J Sport Nutr Exerc Metab*. 2018;28(2):104-125.
18. Sherman RE, Anderson SA, Dal Pan GJ, et al. Real-World Evidence - What Is It and What Can It Tell Us? *N Engl J Med*. 2016;375(23):2293-2297.
19. Armstrong M. Rio 2016 Vs. The World: Percentage Margin Of Victory. https://www.statista.com/chart/5597/rio-2016-vs-the-world_-percentage-margin-of-victory/. 2016. [Accessed 14.08.2022]