



- **Easy to interpret summary of findings**
- **6 diagnostic gastrointestinal health markers<sup>1</sup>**
  - Calprotectin, faecal occult blood, lactoferrin, pancreatic elastase, secretory IgA, zonulin.
- **1 investigative gastrointestinal health marker<sup>2</sup>**
  - Faecal pH.
- **Diagnostic targeted pathogen detection<sup>1</sup>**
  - *E.coli* pathotypes, *C.difficile* pathotypes, *Campylobacter spp.*, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Vibrio spp.*, *Aeromonas spp.*, *Salmonella spp.*
- **Diagnostic targeted parasite detection<sup>1</sup>**
  - *Giardia lamblia*, *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Cryptosporidium spp.*, *Dientamoeba fragilis*, *Cyclospora cayetanensis*.
- **Scientifically graded research insights<sup>3</sup>**
  - Targeted diet, supplemental and lifestyle research insights.
  - All research insights are evidence-based and graded using a framework based on the National Health & Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines.
- **Diversity<sup>3</sup>**
  - Microbial diversity and richness (number of species) compared to a healthy cohort.
- **28,000+ microbial species<sup>3</sup>**
  - Bacterial species identification included, but not limited to species within the following genus *Agathobacter*, *Akkermansia*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Bilophila*, *Citrobacter*, *Desulfovibrio*, *Eggerthella*, *Enterobacter*, *Escherichia*, *Faecalibacterium*, *Klebsiella*, *Lactobacillus*, *Oxalobacter*, *Porphyromonas*, *Prevotella*, *Rosburia*, *Ruminococcus*, *Streptococcus*.
  - Fungi, parasite and archaea detection.
  - Parasite detection of *Blastocystis* subtypes 1-9 and other eukaryotes.
- **Production of microbial markers (microbes with the genetic potential to produce metabolites)<sup>3</sup>**
  - Butyrate, acetate, propionate, 3-indolepropionic acid (IPA), hexa-acylated lipopolysaccharides (hexa-LPS), trimethylamine (TMA), hydrogen sulphide, branched-chain amino acids (BCAA), *B.fragilis* toxin, methane, beta-glucuronidase.
- **Microbial consumption (microbes with the genetic potential to consume compounds)<sup>3</sup>**
  - Mucin, oxalate.

1. The quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) assays and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) used in the MetaXplore™ GI are diagnostic and are approved for clinical use.  
 2. The faecal pH assay used in MetaXplore™ GI is for research use only and not to be used as a basis for diagnosis.  
 3. The metagenomic assays used in MetaXplore™ are to determine the microbiome populations and associated functional pathways in a faecal sample. The application is for research use only and not for diagnosis.

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