BILE ACID BIOSYNTHESIS AND
MICROBIOME BIOLOGY

Metabolon

GCP Bile Acid Panel

Bile Acids

Bile acids are derived from cholesterol and serve an important role in emulsifying and digesting lipids. In addition, their metabolism is intimately involved with the microbiota and they have been shown to exhibit endocrine and metabolic activity via receptors like FXR and TGR5.
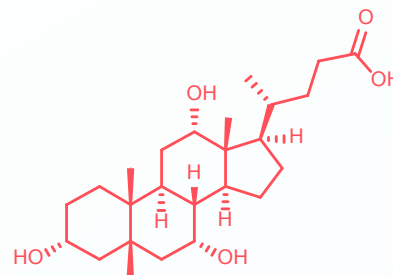
The **Bile Acid Panel** measures all of the major human and rodent primary and secondary bile acids as well as their glycine and taurine conjugates.

Applications

▶ Drug development for the treatment of fatty liver disease (e.g. FXR receptor agonists)

▶ Liver diseases

▶ Biopharmaceutical modulation of the host microbiome

▶ Basic microbiome research

GCP Bile Acid Panel	LLOQ* Feces in OMNImet™·GUT tube (µg/g dry feces)
Cholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Chenodeoxycholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Deoxycholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Lithocholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Ursodeoxycholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Glycocholic Acid	0.13 µg/g
Glycochenodeoxycholic Acid	0.13 µg/g
Glycodeoxycholic Acid	0.13 µg/g
Glycoursodeoxycholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Taurocholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Taurochenodeoxycholic Acid	0.130 µg/g
Taurodeoxycholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Taurolithocholic Acid	0.63 µg/g
Tauroursodeoxycholic Acid	0.130 µg/g
Glycolithocholic Acid	0.63 µg/g

*Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ) stated is based on normalization using an average dry weight of feces. The actual measurement of the assay is the concentration of analyte in the OMNImet™·GUT tube containing human feces.

Analyte concentrations in the OMNImet™·GUT tubes will be normalized by measured dry weight of feces unless otherwise requested.

Analysis Method and Instrumentation

LC-MS/MS (Agilent 1290 UHPLC/Sciex QTrap 5500)

Sample Type and Required Amounts

Sample Type	Sample Requirement
Feces in OMNImet™·GUT tube	Approx. 500 mg in OMNImet™·GUT tube, filled according to manufacturer specifications

Contact us to get started
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