In all of the cases, at time points of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, 60 minutes, 90 minutes, 120 minutes, and 180 minutes after the administration of the test substances, 60 μL of blood was collected via the tail vein of the rats in an unanesthetized state. The collected blood samples were blended with an equivalent amount of 2 mg/mL EDTA-2Na solution and cooled on ice.

[0086]

Radioactivity in the collected blood samples was measured using a liquid scintillation counter.

[0087]

Furthermore, an animal test was similarly performed using ^{14}C-hypoxanthine instead of ^{14}C-IMP. In this test using ^{14}C-hypoxanthine, the three groups in total, i.e., a negative control (physiological saline-treated) group, a hypoxanthine-treated group, and a hypoxanthine+OLL2959 strain-treated group (the negative control group only included four rats, and each of the other groups included five rats), were used.

[0088]

The results are shown in Figures 11 to 14. As shown in Figures 11 and 12, around the time points when the blood concentrations of the test substances reached peak values, the amount of IMP absorption significantly decreased in the rats to which a single dose of *Lactobacillus gasseri* OLL2959 strain was administered (* $p<0.1$, IMP-treated group vs. IMP+OLL2959 strain-treated group; Student's t-test). Likewise, as shown in Figures 13 and 14, the amount of hypoxanthine absorption significantly decreased in the rats to which a single dose of *Lactobacillus gasseri* OLL2959 strain was administered (## $p<0.01$, # $p<0.05$, the hypoxanthine-treated group vs. the hypoxanthine+OLL2959 strain-treated group; Student's t-test). These results further revealed the effect of reducing the purine absorption by the administration of *Lactobacillus gasseri* OLL2959 strain in a single dose. Since IMP is also a tasty component in fish or meat, the confirmation of the effect of reducing the absorption of IMP or its base, hypoxanthine, is of great significance.

[0089]

[Example 11] Evaluation of the purine uptake ability *in vitro*

9. The agent for capturing purines according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the lactic acid bacteria are *Lactobacillus gasseri* OLL2959 strain (Accession No: NITE BP-224).

10. A food or beverage product or pharmaceutical preparation comprising the agent for capturing purines according to any one of claims 7 to 9.

11. The food or beverage product or pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 10, which is for use in reducing purines in the intestinal tract.

12. The food or beverage product or pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 10 or 11, which is for use in administration to a human subject having a serum uric acid level of 6 to 8 mg/dL.

13. The food or beverage product or pharmaceutical preparation according to any one of claims 10 to 12, comprising 1×10^8 to 1×10^{10} cfu of the lactic acid bacteria per dose.