

CLAIMS

1. A storage method of feces, the storage method comprising drying of the feces is performed under a non-contact state with the solid desiccant,

a weight ratio of the feces to the solid desiccant (solid desiccant/feces) is 0.1 to 10,000, and

the drying takes place in a hermetic container.

2. The storage method according to claim 1, wherein the solid desiccant is a water absorbing solid desiccant.

3. The storage method according to claim 2, wherein the water absorbing solid desiccant is silica gel.

4. A storage method of feces, the storage method comprising drying of the feces is performed using feces fixing article which is under a contact state with the solid desiccant,

the feces fixing article comprising (a) one or more members containing or fixing a solid desiccant; and (b) feces under a contact state with the solid desiccant,

the one or more members containing or fixing a solid desiccant comprising (a1) a first plate having a first holding surface, and (a2) a second plate having a second holding surface, wherein

the feces are sandwiched between the first and second holding surfaces, which are disposed to face each other, to be in contact with the solid desiccant, and

a contact area between the feces and the solid desiccant is 100 (mm²/1 g of feces) or more.

5. The storage method according to claim 4, further comprising (c) a spacer between the first and second holding surfaces disposed facing each other.

6. The storage method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the drying is performed at 4 to 60°C.

7. The storage method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the drying further includes drying by heating using a heating device.

8. The storage method according to claim 7, wherein the heating device is a microwave irradiator.

9. An analysis method of feces, the method comprising:

(1) drying the feces by the method according to claim 1; and (2) analyzing the dried feces, wherein the analysis is a microbiome analysis performed on an intestinal bacteria in the feces and/or a metabolomic analysis performed on substance in the feces.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the analysis is the metabolomic analysis.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the intestinal bacteria is one or more types of microorganisms selected from the group consisting of microorganisms belonging to Clostridiales and microorganisms belonging to Parabacteroides.

12. The method according to claim 10, wherein the intestinal bacteria is one or more types of microorganisms selected from the group consisting of Firmicutes, Bacteroidetes, Proteobacteria, Actinobacteria, and Verrucomicrobia.

13. The method according to claim 10, wherein the intestinal bacteria is one or more types of microorganisms selected from the group consisting of Bacteroides, Blautia, Prevotella, Ruminococcus, and Barnesiellaceae.

14. The method according to any one of claims 10 to 13, wherein the substance includes one or more types of substances selected from the group consisting of:

- (1) 2-hydroxyglutarate;
- (2) 2-hydroxypentanoate;
- (3) 2-aminobenzamide;
- (4) 3-methylbutanoate;
- (5) 4-(β -acetylaminoethyl)imidazole;
- (6) 4-methyl-5-thiazole ethanol;
- (7) 5-aminopentanoate;
- (8) 7-methylguanine;
- (9) adipate;
- (10) alanyl alanine;
- (11) α -aminoadipate;
- (12) anserine;
- (13) aspartate;

- (14) azelate;
- (15) butyrate;
- (16) carnitine;
- (17) cholate;
- (18) choline;
- (19) citramalate;
- (20) citrate;
- (21) citrulline;
- (22) deoxycholate;
- (23) diethanolamine;
- (24) dodecanedioate;
- (25) γ -butyrobetaine;
- (26) glutamate;
- (27) glutarate;
- (28) glycyl leucine;
- (29) glycerophosphate;
- (30) glycolate;
- (31) guanine;
- (32) hexanoate;
- (33) histamine;
- (34) homoserine;
- (35) hypoxanthine;
- (36) imidazole-4-acetate;
- (37) isopropanolamine;
- (38) lactate;

- (39) lysine;
- (40) malate;
- (41) malonate;
- (42) methionine;
- (43) N-acetylaspartate;
- (44) N-acetylglutamate;
- (45) N-methylalanine;
- (46) N-methylglutamate;
- (47) N1-acetylspermidine;
- (48) N1, N8-diacetylspermidine
- (49) ornithine
- (50) pelargonate
- (51) pentanoate;
- (52) phthalate;
- (53) pimelate;
- (54) pipicolate;
- (55) proline;
- (56) proline betaine;
- (57) propionate;
- (58) pyridoxamine;
- (59) sebacate;
- (60) serine;
- (61) succinate;
- (62) terephthalate;
- (63) thiamine;

- (64) trigonelline;
- (65) trimethylamine; and
- (66) tryptophan.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the substance includes one or more types of substances selected from the group consisting of:

- (4) 3-methylbutanoate;
- (12) anserine;
- (14) azelate;
- (15) butyrate;
- (16) carnitine;
- (18) choline;
- (24) dodecanedioate;
- (32) hexanoate;
- (36) imiadzole-4-acetate;
- (38) lactate;
- (43) N-acetylaspartate;
- (45) N-methylalanine;
- (46) N-methylglutamate;
- (51) pentanoate;
- (52) phthalate;
- (53) pimelate;
- (54) pipecolate;
- (60) serine;
- (62) terephthalate; and

(64) trigonelline.

16. The method according to any one of claims 10 to 14, wherein the substance includes one or more types of substances selected from the group consisting of propionate, butyrate, cholate, deoxycholate, and trimethylamine.

17. A hermetic container for storing feces containing a solid desiccant, wherein the feces are retainable in the container under a non-contact state with the solid desiccant.

18. The hermetic container according to claim 17, wherein the solid desiccant is a water absorbing solid desiccant.

19. The hermetic container according to claim 18, wherein the water absorbing solid desiccant is silica gel.