



Research Summary: Gut Treatment #2

As featured in Dr. Kenny Mittelstadt's video:
"4 Most Effective Leaky Gut Treatments (A Functional Medicine Breakdown)"
Date of Publication: 05/28/2026

Research Context:

This video addresses one of the most frustrating patterns in gut healing: doing everything right and still not getting better. The glutamine, the colostrum, the bone broth, the probiotics, all of it carefully in place, and the barrier still isn't closing. The research here clearly reframes why that happens. Your gut barrier doesn't heal in a vacuum. It heals inside a specific environment, and that environment is shaped largely by your daily rhythms: your sleep consistency, your stress load, and the biological clock your gut actually runs on. When those rhythms are chronically disrupted, the barrier stays reactive, not because the wrong inputs are being used, but because the terrain around them isn't safe, stable, or consistent enough to support repair. Most gut healing content skips this important layer entirely. These three studies help explain the biology behind that pattern in clear, grounded, accessible terms.

Key Findings from the Research:

Study 1 (PMID 37842017):

A 2023 narrative review in *Neurobiology of Stress* examined how psychosocial stress affects gut barrier function in healthy humans. The review found that acute psychological stress, including stress triggered by public speaking or anticipating a difficult event, increases intestinal permeability through several documented pathways. A key mechanism involves mast cells, specialized immune cells in the gut lining that activate when the body's stress systems fire. When they do, they release compounds that loosen the tight junctions (the protein structures holding the gut barrier together). Cortisol and a compound called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) are also directly involved. This has been measured in healthy people with no pre-existing gut conditions.

Study 2 (PMC9938043):

A 2023 study in *Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry* investigated what happens to the gut barrier when circadian rhythms (the body's internal 24-hour clock) are disrupted. Using a model of constant light exposure that prevents normal day-night cycling, researchers found that tight junction proteins in the gut, specifically ZO-1 and occludin (the same proteins targeted by many gut healing supplements), dropped by approximately 50 percent compared to animals with normal rhythms. The mechanism involved a protein called beta-catenin, which regulates both the circadian clock genes and the tight junction structures. In plain terms: when the body's internal clock is disrupted, the gut barrier's structural integrity degrades by half.

Study 3 (PMID 40562421):

A 2025 systematic review and meta-analysis in the *Journal of Sleep Research* analyzed 20 studies on how sleep deprivation affects the gut microbiome. The review found that sleep deprivation significantly reduces microbiome diversity and shifts microbial populations in ways that undermine barrier integrity. One key effect is a reduction in butyrate-producing bacteria. Butyrate is a short-chain fatty acid produced when gut bacteria ferment fiber, and it directly fuels the cells lining the gut and helps maintain tight junction integrity. When sleep is insufficient, the bacterial populations that produce this critical repair compound are among the first to decline. This helps explain why gut-supportive foods can fall short when sleep is consistently poor: the microbial infrastructure needed to convert those inputs into barrier-supporting fuel is being depleted at the same time.



Research Summary: Gut Treatment #2

As featured in Dr. Kenny Mittelstadt's video:
"4 Most Effective Leaky Gut Treatments (A Functional Medicine Breakdown)"
Date of Publication: 05/28/2026

Functional Medicine Connections:

Here is how these three findings connect. Your gut barrier is regulated by a biological clock that is sensitive to light, meal timing, sleep, and the chemical signals moving through your body throughout the day. When your rhythms are consistent, the barrier cycles predictably through its repair and surveillance phases. When they are disrupted, those phases get compressed or skipped entirely.

The stress research shows that the nervous system sits upstream of the barrier. Chronic stress keeps the barrier in a chemically loosened state. The circadian research shows that the barrier's structural proteins are directly regulated by the internal clock, and disrupting that clock degrades the very proteins gut healing supplements are designed to support. The sleep research ties it together: poor sleep depletes the microbial populations that produce the compounds your barrier needs to rebuild overnight.

Rhythm is not a lifestyle suggestion layered on top of the real work. It is the environment the real work happens inside.

Practical Reflections & Takeaways:

Think honestly about your daily rhythm. Is your sleep schedule consistent, or does it shift significantly between weekdays and weekends?

Do you have a reliable wind-down before bed, or does your brain stay activated right up until you close your eyes? Does your nervous system genuinely get to downshift at any point in the day, or is the stress signal running more or less continuously in the background, between work demands, screens, family load, and the general pace of modern life?

If your gut symptoms tend to flare during high-stress periods, after stretches of poor sleep, or when your schedule gets particularly erratic, that overlap is not coincidence. It is your barrier showing you what it is responding to. Your symptoms are data, not random noise.

Want Dr. Kenny's Eyes on Your Case?

Book Your
Health Mystery Map Call

In TX, CA, FL



References:

- La Torre D, et al. Psychosocial stress-induced intestinal permeability in healthy humans: What is the evidence? *Neurobiol Stress*. 2023;27:100579. [PMID: 37842017](#).
- Eum SY, et al. Circadian disruption alters gut barrier integrity via a beta-catenin-MMP-related pathway. *Mol Cell Biochem*. 2023;478(3):581-595. [PMCID: PMC9938043](#).
- Supasitdikul T, et al. Sleep deprivation alters gut microbiome diversity and taxonomy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Sleep Res*. 2025:e70125. [PMID: 40562421](#).