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Monday December 28th 2009

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Holy shit!

Nov 12th 2009

Science & Technology

Gut bacteria and obesity

From The Economist print edition

What is true in the mouse.

clearly needed. But finding volunteers willing to have

transplanted into their own

intestines is tricky. So, in a

paper in this week's Science

Translational Medicine, Peter

Turnbaugh of the Washington

University School of Medicine,

colleagues, describe a halfway

house. They have created a

They did it by taking ten-

mouse with a humanised gut

week-old mice that had been

someone else's bacteria

in St Louis, and his

flora.

though, might not be true in

the man, so more research is

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some bacteria are better than others at providing food to their human hosts-and

also seem, by mechanisms yet unknown, to encourage those hosts' bodies to

In the past, when food was in limited supply, these bacteria would have been

work on mice suggests obesity is associated with having a high proportion of

bacteria called Firmicutes, whereas the lean favour another group, the

mouse" microbes to fat mice can make them thinner-for a while.

valuable allies. In an era of plenty, though, they are problematic. In particular,

Bacteroidetes. Such work has also raised the suggestion that transplanting "lean

bred to be free of germs and colonising their guts by feeding them with human

this, the mice could be tested on various kinds of diets to see how the bacteria

with native mouse bacteria, including the increased obesity associated with

faeces. (Note to the squeamish: the article adds that mice are coprophagic.) After

responded. These studies show similar sorts of outcomes to those previously seen

Mv account

Science Photo Library AS THE world's fatties clock up the

kilos, their excuses for being that

way have piled up, too. Big bones,

junk foods, genes or poor parenting

-there are plenty of directions in which to point a chubby finger. In

the past few years, a new potential

culprit has emerged: gut bacteria.

Human guts are full of bugs that

help digestion and also stop their

disease-causing counterparts from

invading. In this age-old symbiosis,

Just what you asked for.

A new way of finding out how diet affects gut microbes

store that energy as fat and to keep the fat on.

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Peter Turnbaugh and his colleagues published their paper in this week's *Science Translational Medicine*.

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The point of it all is to allow more precise investigation of how human gut bacteria

inducing effects. In other words, to sell special drinks that may make fat people

work. Such studies will also, no doubt, give rise to an industry testing new classes of "probiotics" that can be added to food in order to ameliorate its obesity-

less likely to pile on the pounds after eating a hamburger and fries.

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