



The place for scientific debate

The Gut Microbiota For Health Newsletter #25

February 20, 2014

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Dear Friends,

In this week's newsletter, we wish to put forward the Gut Microbiota for Health summit that will take place this coming 8-9 March in Miami. The program of the general session and workshops can be found on our website. We are also putting a lot of efforts to make this event as interactive as possible. You can already join the discussion on Twitter, using the #GMFH2014 hashtag. We will also open a page during the event on our platform, where you will be able to follow the content with a live video broadcast. We have also selected some content recently published on our platform. First, you can find two interesting articles by science writer Ed Yong, one on the microbiome and the current bias in its study, and another on the importance of breast milk in the early development of the gut microbiota. Secondly, a study published in *Nature Methods* by the MetaHIT consortium explains how they used house-keeping genes to overcome methodological bias in metagenomic sequencing.

Finally, you will find a study recently published in *Gut* recently on the use of metaproteomics to gain new insights into Crohn's disease, together with an interview with the first author.

Visit Gut Microbiota for Health to share your thoughts, comments and references with us. You can also follow us on Twitter, LinkedIn, and now Google+ by clicking the buttons on top of this newsletter.

The GMFH publishing team

#GMFH2014 on the web



Follow the [Gut Microbiota for Health Summit](#) online!

The 2014's edition of the Gut Microbiota for Health World Summit will take place on 8-9 March. The event is organized in Miami as well as on the web. We offer you the possibility to follow its entire content on a dedicated page, that will broadcast the live video during the event, and allow you to directly follow and take part to the conversation on Twitter. With these tools, we will make this new edition of the Summit completely interactive and invite you to take part in it.

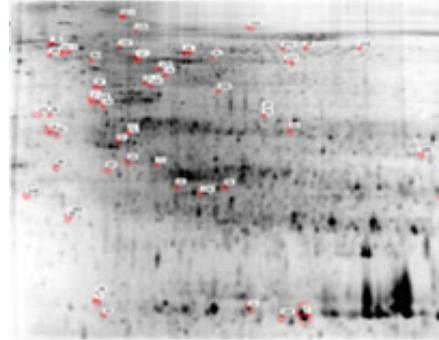
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Written by Y. WINOGRADSKY



Metaproteomics help to get new insight on Crohn's disease

Catherine Juste, Doctor of Science specialized in Nutrition and Physiology, developed an innovative preparative pipeline to explore myriads of bacterial proteins that are expressed in the lumen gut of human hosts, and that may have a crucial role in maintaining health or triggering disease. She used such an approach in the Crohn's disease context. She published her results in January 2014 in Gut journal and highlights us the context and the main finding of the study.



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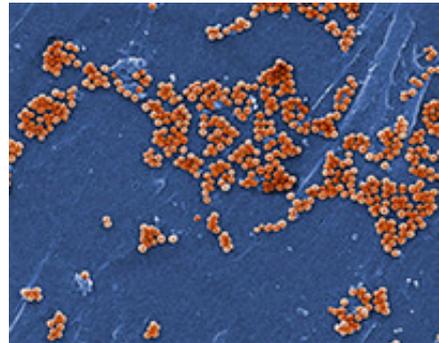
Written by J. TAP



Searching for a 'healthy' microbiome

Seen on PBS

Science writer Ed Yong invites to wonder about the bias in microbiome research so far. Large microbiome initiatives funded have produced results where only a small share of world population is represented and mostly reflect Western lifestyle. In this article he illustrates the question “how to define a healthy microbiome without knowing the default composition?”.



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Selected by Y. WINOGRADSKY



How breast milk engineers a baby's gut (and gut microbes)

Seen on National Geographic

Science writer Ed Yong explains details the impact breast milk has to help an infant its own gut microbiota. Relating to the Rogier et al paper “Secretory antibodies in breast milk promote long-term intestinal homeostasis by regulating the gut microbiota and host gene expression” published earlier this year in PNAS, he details the key role of SIgA, an antibody, produced by both mice and humans, and originally found in mother's milk.



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Selected by Y. WINOGRADSKY



Gut microbiota metabolism of dietary fiber influences allergic airway disease and hematopoiesis

Seen on Nature

[Abstract] Metabolites from intestinal microbiota are key determinants of host-microbe mutualism and, consequently, the health or disease of the intestinal tract. However, whether such host-microbe crosstalk influences inflammation in peripheral tissues, such as the lung, is poorly understood. We found that dietary fermentable fiber content changed the composition of the gut and lung microbiota, in particular by altering the ratio of Firmicutes to Bacteroidetes.

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Selected by Y. WINOGRADSKY



New metagenomic marker genes method to study the microbiota

Seen on Nature

Numerical ecology analysis of microbiota by metagenomic sequencing, currently depend on the availability of DNA sequences of microbial genomes in the public databases. Often this approach leads to biased interpretation because the majority of the microbial community has no reference genome. To overcome this methodological obstacle, the MetaHIT consortium presented a new method that utilizes the presence of universally conserved in all identifiable bacteria in the microbial metagenome genes (known also as house-keeping genes).

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Selected by J. TAP



Bacterial protein signals are associated with Crohn's disease

Seen on Gut

A study provides the first evidence that quantifiable bacterial protein signals are associated with CD, which can have a profound impact on future molecular diagnosis.

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Selected by J. TAP



Diet and the intestinal microbiome: associations, functions and implications for health and disease

Seen on Gastroenterology

A review about how diet affects the structure and metabolome of the human intestinal microbiome, and may contribute to health or pathogenesis of disorders such as coronary vascular disease and inflammatory bowel diseases.

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Selected by J. TAP



The Gut Microbiota For Health Experts Exchange is a medium to share news, innovation and information between experts on the topics of Gut Microbiota for Health.

This message was sent from:

Gut Microbiota For Health | ESNM – European Society of Neurogastroenterology & Motility

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