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Newsletter #95

December 8th, 2016



Edito

Dear Friends,

This December, the printing presses that churn out gut microbiota research are as busy as ever! The Gut Microbiota for Health publishing team is here to help you keep up with the most important advances. In this newsletter, we highlight our recent interview with Yolanda Sanz, co-ordinator of the MyNewGut research initiative, about the state of the art when it comes to gut microbes and metabolic health.

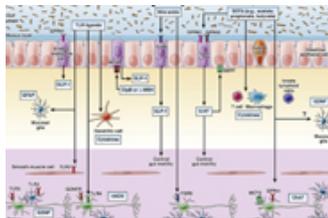
We follow this article with two pieces related to the gut-brain axis: one about how gut microbiota and the immune system together shape enteric nervous system function, and another about how mouse behaviour and gut microbiota development can be regulated by a dietary factor -- omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids.

The topic then turns to advances in our understanding of Crohn's disease (CD) with knowledge about the gut microbiota: one article explains how diarrhoea-causing bacteria promote the growth of a pathobiont linked to CD, and another describes research on gut bacterial and fungal community interactions in CD. We close this newsletter with coverage of a human study that suggests baseline gut microbiota signatures may be useful for predicting which individuals will respond to primary treatment for *C. difficile* infection.

The GMFH publishing team



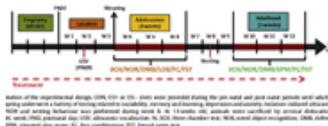
[Yolanda Sanz on gut microbes and metabolic health: The big picture](#)



Review highlights advances on the role of gut microbiota and the immune system on the functioning of the enteric nervous system

Human gut microbes function like an organ within the gastrointestinal tract, and homeostasis of the individual in the external environment seems to be highly influenced by the dynamic balance between microbial communities and the immune...

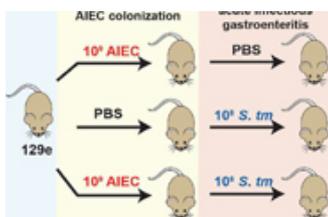
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Mouse behaviour and gut microbiota development are regulated by omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in both adolescence and adulthood

In mice and humans, the growth and development of the infant brain during the early postnatal period occurs alongside the development of the gut microbiota and it seems there could be an interdependence between these...

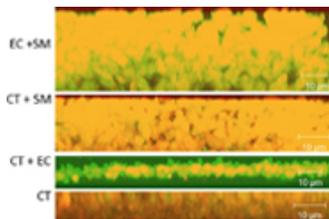
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Diarrhoea-causing bacteria may promote growth of a bacterial pathobiont linked to Crohn's disease in mice

Crohn's disease (CD) is a chronic inflammatory condition of diverse aetiology in which host genetics and the gut microbiome may interact to regulate susceptibility. People with CD tend to have higher numbers of a type...

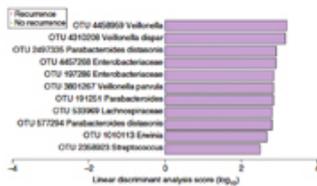
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Gut bacterial and fungal community interactions identified for first time as a factor in Crohn's disease

Crohn's disease (CD) is a relapsing inflammatory bowel disease that results from a complex interplay between host genetic factors and endogenous microbial communities. Host factors and environmental factors may have effects on the microbiota and...

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Gut microbiota signatures may predict how individuals respond to primary treatment for Clostridium difficile infection

Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) is a common infection in which alterations in gut microbiota play an important role in increased susceptibility. Although current research is assessing several clinical features that may predict CDI treatment response,...

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