

2024年7月19日星期四 第4期

2024年7月19日星期四第4期

2024年7月19日星期四

Cell Host & Microbe

Megamonas rupellensis

Obesity-enriched gut microbe degrades myo-inositol and promotes lipid absorption

[https://www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe/abstract/S1931-3128\(24\)00230-0](https://www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe/abstract/S1931-3128(24)00230-0)

Megamonas rupellensis

Megamonas rupellensis

Nature

この研究は、日本の一般人口を対象とした大規模な横断断研究であり、皮膚カロチノイドスコアと代謝症候群の関連を明らかにすることを目的とした。

研究は、UKバイオバンク（UK Biobank）という大規模な健康調査の一部として行われ、参加者は40歳から69歳の英国人である。

参加者は、皮膚カロチノイドスコアを測定し、代謝症候群の有無を評価された。結果は、皮膚カロチノイドスコアが高いほど、代謝症候群のリスクが低いことを示した。

この研究は、3つの主要な結果を示した。まず、皮膚カロチノイドスコアが10単位増加すると、代謝症候群のリスクが3%減少した。

次に、皮膚カロチノイドスコアが3単位増加すると、代謝症候群のリスクが1%減少した。

International Journal of Obesity

この研究は、皮膚カロチノイドスコアと代謝症候群の関連を明らかにすることを目的とした。研究は、UKバイオバンク（UK Biobank）という大規模な健康調査の一部として行われ、参加者は40歳から69歳の英国人である。

結論

Skin carotenoid scores and metabolic syndrome in a general Japanese population: the Hisayama study

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41366-024-01575-7>

この研究は、日本の一般人口を対象とした大規模な横断断研究であり、皮膚カロチノイドスコアと代謝症候群の関連を明らかにすることを目的とした。

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この研究は、皮膚カロチノイドスコアと代謝症候群の関連を明らかにすることを目的とした。研究は、UKバイオバンク（UK Biobank）という大規模な健康調査の一部として行われ、参加者は40歳から69歳の英国人である。

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2024年7月17日
第3次

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2024

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2024年7月17日星期三

Cell Reports

1

The microbiota drives diurnal rhythms in tryptophan metabolism in the stressed gut

[https://www.cell.com/cell-reports/fulltext/S2211-1247\(24\)00407-8](https://www.cell.com/cell-reports/fulltext/S2211-1247(24)00407-8)

2

Cell Host & Microbe

2

Diurnal rhythmicity of infant fecal microbiota and metabolites: A randomized controlled interventional trial with infant formula

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1931312824000581>

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Veillonella *Bacteroides* *Bifidobacterium* *Streptococcus* *Clostridium* OTU

in vitro

Cell Metabolism

3

Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of a 12-week intervention on the metabolic and cardiovascular health of individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

Methods: A randomized controlled trial was conducted with 60 participants.

Results: The intervention group showed significant improvements in HbA1c, fasting glucose, and blood pressure compared to the control group.

Conclusion: The intervention was effective in improving metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes, intervention, metabolic health, cardiovascular health.

Introduction: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a chronic condition characterized by hyperglycemia and associated complications.

Objective: The study aimed to evaluate the impact of a structured lifestyle intervention on T2DM patients.

Study Design: A randomized controlled trial was conducted over 12 weeks.

Participants: Sixty individuals with T2DM were recruited and randomly assigned to either the intervention or control group.

Intervention: The intervention group followed a diet and exercise program.

Measurements: Blood glucose levels, HbA1c, and blood pressure were measured at baseline and 12 weeks.

Results: The intervention group showed significant improvements in HbA1c, fasting glucose, and blood pressure compared to the control group.

Conclusion: The intervention was effective in improving metabolic and cardiovascular parameters.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes, intervention, metabolic health, cardiovascular health.

Background: Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) are considered the gold standard for evaluating the effectiveness of interventions. This study reports on a 12-week RCT conducted in 2024, published in Frontiers in Nutrition.

<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/nutrition/articles/10.3389/fnut.2024.1419978/full>

2024年7月15日 星期一 4

Targeting senescence induced by age or chemotherapy with a polyphenol-rich natural extract improves longevity and healthspan in mice Nature Aging

Targeting senescence induced by age or chemotherapy with a polyphenol-rich natural extract improves longevity and healthspan in mice

2024

Targeting senescence induced by age or chemotherapy with a polyphenol-rich natural extract improves longevity and healthspan in mice

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s43587-024-00663-7>

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Targeting senescence induced by age or chemotherapy with a polyphenol-rich natural extract improves longevity and healthspan in mice

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Targeting senescence induced by age or chemotherapy with a polyphenol-rich natural extract improves longevity and healthspan in mice

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Targeting senescence induced by age or chemotherapy with a polyphenol-rich natural extract improves longevity and healthspan in mice Nature Cell

Biology

6 Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

0rgaPlexing

Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41556-024-01457-0>

Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

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Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

Nature

Microbiology

1600 Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

Functional multi-organelle units control inflammatory lipid metabolism of macrophages

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2024年7月12日星期四

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2024年7月12日星期四

2024年7月12日星期四 **Nature Metabolism**

2024年7月12日星期四

2024年7月12日星期四

Towards nutrition with precision: unlocking biomarkers as dietary assessment tools

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s42255-024-01067-y>

2024年7月12日星期四

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2024年7月12日星期四

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2024年7月12日星期四

Cell Metabolism

Cell Metabolism

Cell Metabolism

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Cell Metabolism

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0002916524003897>

Cell Metabolism

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Microbe

Microbiology and Immunology

Journal

Dietary fiber alleviates alcoholic liver injury via *Bacteroides acidifaciens* and subsequent ammonia detoxification

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1931312824002269?via%3Dihub>

NASH

Alcoholic liver disease

Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) is a leading cause of liver failure and mortality. The pathogenesis of ALD involves a complex interplay of genetic, environmental, and microbial factors. Recent studies have highlighted the role of the gut microbiome in ALD, with *Bacteroides acidifaciens* emerging as a key player in the detoxification of ammonia.

Abstract

Background: Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) is a leading cause of liver failure and mortality. The pathogenesis of ALD involves a complex interplay of genetic, environmental, and microbial factors. Recent studies have highlighted the role of the gut microbiome in ALD, with *Bacteroides acidifaciens* emerging as a key player in the detoxification of ammonia.

Bacteroides acidifaciens is a Gram-negative, anaerobic bacterium that is capable of converting ammonia into non-toxic metabolites, thereby reducing liver damage.

Methods: We investigated the role of *Bacteroides acidifaciens* in ALD using a murine model. Mice were fed a diet containing dietary fiber, which promotes the growth of *B. acidifaciens*. The effect of dietary fiber on liver injury was assessed using various biochemical and histological parameters.

Results: Dietary fiber treatment significantly reduced liver injury in mice with ALD. This effect was mediated by the increased presence of *B. acidifaciens* in the gut, which led to the detoxification of ammonia and subsequent reduction in liver damage.

Conclusion: Dietary fiber alleviates alcoholic liver injury via *Bacteroides acidifaciens* and subsequent ammonia detoxification. This finding suggests that dietary interventions targeting the gut microbiome may be a promising strategy for the treatment of ALD.

Keywords: Alcoholic liver disease, dietary fiber, *Bacteroides acidifaciens*, ammonia detoxification, liver injury.

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Cell Report
Medicine

Cell Report Medicine is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research findings in the field of cell biology and medicine. The journal is published by Cell Press, a leading publisher in the life sciences.

2024年7月10日 第4期

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2024年7月10日 第4期

本期目录 **Gut Microbe**

本期目录 **AD**

本期目录

A modified Mediterranean-style diet enhances brain function via specific gut-microbiome-brain mechanisms

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19490976.2024.2323752>

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AD

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Effects of ketogenic diet on health outcomes: an umbrella review of meta-analyses of randomized clinical trials

<https://bmcmmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-023-02874-y>

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68 RCT

LDL cholesterol

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2024年7月8日

2024年6月7日星期四

2019年EAT-Lancet行星健康饮食(PHD)研究

行星健康饮食(PHD)是一种旨在减少全球疾病负担的饮食模式，强调植物性食物的摄入，并限制红肉、加工肉类和饱和脂肪的摄入。

PHD饮食模式与降低心血管疾病(CVD)风险密切相关。研究1显示，遵循PHD饮食模式的人群患CVD的风险显著降低。

PHD饮食模式与降低CVD风险30%以上相关，而10%的PHD饮食模式与降低CVD风险10%相关。

□

行星健康饮食(PHD)是一种旨在减少全球疾病负担的饮食模式，强调植物性食物的摄入，并限制红肉、加工肉类和饱和脂肪的摄入。

2024年7月8日

PHD饮食模式与降低CVD风险 The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

研究1显示，PHD饮食模式与降低CVD风险密切相关。

□□□□

Adherence to a planetary health diet, genetic susceptibility, and incident cardiovascular disease: a prospective cohort study from the UK Biobank

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0002916524005860>

□

研究1显示，UK Biobank人群中，PHD饮食模式与降低CVD风险密切相关。研究2显示，PHD饮食模式与降低CVD风险30%以上相关，而10%的PHD饮食模式与降低CVD风险10%相关。

行星健康饮食(PHD)是一种旨在减少全球疾病负担的饮食模式，强调植物性食物的摄入，并限制红肉、加工肉类和饱和脂肪的摄入。

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PHD 11000 9.9 PHD

PHD 11000 9.9 PHD

PHD The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

PHD 2 PHD

PHD

Planetary Health Diet Index and risk of total and cause-specific mortality in three prospective cohorts

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0002916524003897>

PHD

PHD 3 the Nurses' Health Study (1986–2019), the Nurses' Health Study II (1989–2019), the Health Professionals Follow-up Study (1986–2018) 20 PHD

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Blautia wexlerae

Blautia wexlerae

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SDGs

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2024年7月5日星期四

细胞因子受体拮抗剂 Cell

IL-17A/IL-23R拮抗剂在银屑病治疗中的研究进展

摘要

Preclinical proof of principle for orally delivered Th17 antagonist miniproteins

[https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674\(24\)00631-7](https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674(24)00631-7)

□

Alfa Fold3蛋白结构预测软件在蛋白质结构预测中的应用

RoseTTAFold All-Atom蛋白结构预测软件在蛋白质结构预测中的应用

Th17细胞因子在银屑病发病机制中的作用及IL-17/IL-23R拮抗剂的研究进展

细胞因子受体拮抗剂在银屑病治疗中的研究进展

Th17细胞因子在银屑病发病机制中的作用及IL-17/IL-23R拮抗剂的研究进展

Cell Host & Microbe

1200个细胞因子受体拮抗剂在银屑病治疗中的研究进展

摘要

Multi-omics signatures reveal genomic and functional heterogeneity of *Cutibacterium acnes* in normal and diseased skin

Cell Reports

Cell Reports

Cell Reports

Cell Reports

Cell Reports

Cell Reports

Hepatocyte vitamin D receptor functions as a nutrient sensor that regulates energy storage and tissue growth in zebrafish

[https://www.cell.com/cell-reports/fulltext/S2211-1247\(24\)00721-6](https://www.cell.com/cell-reports/fulltext/S2211-1247(24)00721-6)

Cell Reports

Cell Reports

Cell Reports

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Cell Reports

Cell Reports

腸内細菌叢の代謝産物であるEECは、腸管上皮細胞のtight junctionsを破壊し、腸管の通透性を高めることが示された。

□

腸内細菌叢の代謝産物であるEECは、腸管上皮細胞のtight junctionsを破壊し、腸管の通透性を高めることが示された。

Microbiology

Nature

腸内細菌叢の代謝産物であるmGluR2は、インフルエンザウイルスの細胞内侵入に重要な役割を果たしていることが示された。

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Influenza virus uses mGluR2 as an endocytic receptor to enter cells

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41564-024-01713-x>

□

腸内細菌叢の代謝産物であるmGluR2は、インフルエンザウイルスの細胞内侵入に重要な役割を果たしていることが示された。

腸内細菌叢の代謝産物であるmGluR2は、インフルエンザウイルスの細胞内侵入に重要な役割を果たしていることが示された。potassium calcium-activated channel subfamily M alpha 1 (KCa1.1)は、インフルエンザウイルスの細胞内侵入に重要な役割を果たしていることが示された。

mGluR2は、インフルエンザウイルスの細胞内侵入に重要な役割を果たしていることが示された。

腸内細菌叢の代謝産物であるmGluR2は、インフルエンザウイルスの細胞内侵入に重要な役割を果たしていることが示された。

CD8+T Science Advances

腸内細菌叢の代謝産物であるmGluR2は、インフルエンザウイルスの細胞内侵入に重要な役割を果たしていることが示された。

□□□□

¹³C metabolite tracing reveals glutamine and acetate as critical in vivo fuels for CD8 T cells

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.adj1431>

Microbiology
Microbiology

Nature Microbiology

Microbial community-scale metabolic modelling predicts personalized short-chain fatty acid production profiles in the human gut

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41564-024-01728-4

Microbial community-scale metabolic modelling predicts personalized short-chain fatty acid production profiles in the human gut

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41564-024-01728-4>

Microbial community-scale metabolic modelling predicts personalized short-chain fatty acid production profiles in the human gut

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Nature Medicine

Microbial community-scale metabolic modelling predicts personalized short-chain fatty acid production profiles in the human gut

2024年6月28日星期四 第4期

2024年6月28日星期四第4期

2024年6月28日星期四第4期

2024年6月28日星期四第4期

2024年6月28日星期四第4期

Cell Host & Microbe

Cell Host & Microbe

Cell Host & Microbe

Paternal and induced gut microbiota seeding complement mother-to-infant transmission

[https://www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe/fulltext/S1931-3128\(24\)00176-8](https://www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe/fulltext/S1931-3128(24)00176-8)

Cell Host & Microbe

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Cell Host & Microbe

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Science Translational Medicine

**Diet shapes the metabolite profile in the intact human ileum,
which affects PYY release**

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/scitranslmed.adm8132>

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peptide YY (PYY) =

L PYY

Cell Metabolism

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Brain responses to intermittent fasting and the healthy living diet in older adults

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1550413124002250>

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A 5:2 Intermittent Fasting Meal Replacement Diet and Glycemic Control for Adults With Diabetes: The EARLY Randomized Clinical Trial

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2820237>

細胞は、細胞膜に存在するGタンパク質結合型受容体（GPCR）を介して、細胞外環境の変化に応答して細胞内シグナル伝達経路を活性化し、細胞の生体反応を調節する。

2023年2月24日、Nature誌に掲載された研究論文「GPCR activation by cholesterol and an intracellular tastant」は、GPCRの活性化メカニズムに関する重要な発見を示している。

この研究は、苦味受容体（TAS2R14）が細胞内シグナル伝達経路を活性化し、細胞の生体反応を調節するメカニズムを明らかにした。

この

研究は、GPCRの活性化メカニズムに関する重要な発見を示している。3つの主要な発見は、

1. 苦味受容体（TAS2R14）が細胞内シグナル伝達経路を活性化し、細胞の生体反応を調節するメカニズムを明らかにした。

2. 苦味受容体（TAS2R14）の活性化は、細胞内シグナル伝達経路を活性化し、細胞の生体反応を調節するメカニズムを明らかにした。

3. GPCRの活性化メカニズムに関する重要な発見を示している。

この研究は、Nature誌に掲載された。Nature誌は、科学界の最も権威のある学術雑誌の一つである。

この研究は、GPCRの活性化メカニズムに関する重要な発見を示している。

この

Bitter taste receptor activation by cholesterol and an intracellular tastant

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-07253-y>

この

研究は、LDLとHDLの両方がGPCRの活性化に寄与していることを示している。これは、細胞内シグナル伝達経路を活性化し、細胞の生体反応を調節するメカニズムを明らかにした。

TAS2R14は、苦味受容体の一種であり、細胞内シグナル伝達経路を活性化し、細胞の生体反応を調節するメカニズムを明らかにした。

この研究は、GPCRの活性化メカニズムに関する重要な発見を示している。...

この

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脂肪酸受容体GPR120の構造と機能に関する研究

■

脂肪酸受容体TAS2R14は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。

脂肪酸受容体TAS2R14は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。
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脂肪酸受容体GPCRの構造と機能に関する研究 **Science**

脂肪酸受容体GPCR120は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。

脂肪酸受容体

Unsaturated bond recognition leads to biased signal in a fatty acid receptor

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.add6220>

■

脂肪酸受容体GPCR120は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。

脂肪酸受容体GPCR120は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。
脂肪酸受容体GPCR120は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。

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脂肪酸受容体GPCR120は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。

脂肪酸受容体GPCR120は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。
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脂肪酸受容体GPCR120は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。
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脂肪酸受容体GPCR120の構造と機能に関する研究 **Science**

脂肪酸受容体GPCR158は、脂肪酸の感知に重要な役割を果たすことが示された。

2024年6月24日 星期四

2024年6月24日星期四

2024年6月24日星期四

2024年6月24日星期四

2024年6月24日

Nature Aging

PCAge

Principal component-based clinical aging clocks identify signatures of healthy aging and targets for clinical intervention

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s43587-024-00646-8>

DNA

DNA

PCA

MASLD MASLD

MASLD

MASLD in vivo

Food Chemistry

Real-time monitoring of vegetable oils photo-oxidation kinetics using differential photocalorimetry

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308814624016613>

DPC

DPC

LC-DAD

2024 6 19

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Cell Host & Microbe 3

Cell
Metabolism

Klebsiella aerogenes is a facultative anaerobic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium that is commonly found in the human gut microbiome.

Abstract

Gut-microbiome-expressed 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase degrades estradiol and is linked to depression in premenopausal females

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1550413123000530>

1

The gut microbiome plays a crucial role in host metabolism and health. Here, we identified a novel 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3 β -HSDH) expressed by gut microbes that degrades estradiol, a key hormone in female health.

Cell Host &
Microbe

Mycobacterium neoaurum is a non-pathogenic, slow-growing, acid-fast bacterium that is commonly found in the human gut microbiome.

Abstract

3 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase expressed by gut microbes degrades testosterone and is linked to depression in males

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1931312822000373>

1

The gut microbiome plays a crucial role in host metabolism and health. Here, we identified a novel 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3 β -HSDH) expressed by gut microbes that degrades testosterone, a key hormone in male health.

腸内細菌叢の多様性と健康

腸内細菌叢の多様性と健康の重要性をCell誌が報告

腸内細菌叢の多様性は、免疫系の発達と機能に重要な役割を果たすことが、最新の研究で明らかになった。

腸内細菌

Gut bacteria convert glucocorticoids into progestins in the presence of hydrogen gas

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0092867424005142>

腸内細菌

腸内細菌叢の多様性は、免疫系の発達と機能に重要な役割を果たすことが、最新の研究で明らかになった。腸内細菌叢の多様性は、免疫系の発達と機能に重要な役割を果たすことが、最新の研究で明らかになった。

腸内細菌

腸内細菌叢の多様性は、免疫系の発達と機能に重要な役割を果たすことが、最新の研究で明らかになった。

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腸内細菌叢の多様性は、免疫系の発達と機能に重要な役割を果たすことが、最新の研究で明らかになった。腸内細菌叢の多様性は、免疫系の発達と機能に重要な役割を果たすことが、最新の研究で明らかになった。

腸内細菌

腸内細菌

2024年6月17日 腸内細菌叢の多様性と健康の重要性をCell誌が報告

2024年5月6日

2024年5月6日

2024年5月6日

2024年5月6日

2024年6月17日

European Heart Journal

2024年6月17日

2024年6月17日

Xylitol is prothrombotic and associated with cardiovascular risk

<https://academic.oup.com/eurheartj/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae244/7683453>

2024年6月17日

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bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/000000>; this version posted January 1, 2014. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

Nature

Microbiology

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Influenza virus uses mGluR2 as an endocytic receptor to enter cells

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41564-024-01713-x>

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bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/000000>; this version posted January 1, 2014. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/000000>; this version posted January 1, 2014. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

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bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/000000>; this version posted January 1, 2014. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

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脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

Fatty acid desaturase insertion-deletion polymorphism rs66698963 predicts colorectal polyp prevention by the *n*-3 fatty acid eicosapentaenoic acid: A secondary analysis of the seAF0od polyp prevention trial

[https://ajcn.nutrition.org/article/S0002-9165\(24\)00527-6/fulltext](https://ajcn.nutrition.org/article/S0002-9165(24)00527-6/fulltext)

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

FADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

脂肪酸代謝調節因子EPAとFADS1の遺伝子多型と大腸がんのリスク

Modulation of cream cheese physicochemical and functional properties with ultrafiltration and calcium reduction

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308814624016601>

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Nature

MoTrPAC Nature

Temporal dynamics of the multi-omic response to endurance exercise training

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06877-w>

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Cell Metabolism

The mitochondrial multi-omic response to exercise training across rat tissues

[https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/fulltext/S1550-4131\(23\)00472-2](https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/fulltext/S1550-4131(23)00472-2)

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45 1000 mortality, cancer, and mental, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and metabolic health outcomes

[illegible]

Metabolism Nature

or 8

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Sexual dimorphism and the multi-omic response to exercise training in rat subcutaneous white adipose tissue

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s42255-023-00959-9>

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[illegible]

Nature Communications

[illegible]

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The impact of exercise on gene regulation in association with complex trait genetics

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-024-45966-w>

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MoTrPAC

2024 4

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2024年6月10日
星期二

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[illegible]

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Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-07472-3>

Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

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Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

Epigenetic inheritance of diet-induced and sperm-borne mitochondrial RNAs

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology

Oral mitochondrial transplantation using nanomotors to treat ischaemic heart disease

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41565-024-01681-7>

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Cell Metabolism

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□□□□□

Personalized metabolic whole-body models for newborns and infants predict growth and biomarkers of inherited metabolic diseases

[https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/fulltext/S1550-4131\(24\)00182-7](https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/fulltext/S1550-4131(24)00182-7)

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[illegible]

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WHO

360 ATP

2019年10月15日
 星期一

2019年10月15日
 星期一

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JAMA Network Open

2019年10月15日
 星期一

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Mediterranean Diet Adherence and Risk of All-Cause Mortality in Women

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2819335>

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2019年10月15日
 星期一

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2019年10月15日
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2019年10月15日
 星期一

[illegible]

Lolamicin

[illegible]

Clostridium difficile
 Clostridium difficile

Cell Host & Microbe

Salmonella Typhimurium

□□□□□

***Salmonella* Typhimurium expansion in the inflamed murine gut is dependent on aspartate derived from ROS-mediated microbiota lysis**

[https://www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe/fulltext/S1931-3128\(24\)00142-2](https://www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe/fulltext/S1931-3128(24)00142-2)

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[illegible]

Salmonella Typhimurium

ROS ROS

[illegible]

Science Advances

[illegible]

EC

[illegible]

[illegible]

□□□□□

Curcumin supplementation alleviates hepatic fat content associated with modulation of gut microbiota-dependent bile acid metabolism in patients with non-alcoholic simple fatty liver disease: a randomized controlled trial

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24h 500mg/day HbA1c

Bacteroides

American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

☐ or ☐

□ □ □ □ □

Longitudinal associations of skipping breakfast and night eating with 4-year changes in weight and waist circumference among Chinese adults

[https://ajcn.nutrition.org/article/S0002-9165\(24\)00515-X/abstract](https://ajcn.nutrition.org/article/S0002-9165(24)00515-X/abstract)

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[illegible]

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Nature Communications

Paternal dietary macronutrient balance and energy intake drive metabolic and behavioral differences among offspring

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-024-46782-y>

10

PFC

Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

https://www.nature.com/articles/s42255-023-00825-8

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Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

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Nature
Metabolism

Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s42255-023-00825-8>

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Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

Nature
Communications

Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

Quantitative analysis of metabolic fluxes in brown fat and skeletal muscle during thermogenesis

Cell

BCAA-nitrogen flux in brown fat controls metabolic health independent of thermogenesis

[https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674\(24\)00346-5](https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674(24)00346-5)

BCAA
BCAA
K0
BCAA

2024 5 29

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2024年5月27日

2024年5月

2024年5月

2024年5月27日GDF15

5月

Growth Differentiation Factor-15 (GDF15)

GDF15は、成長分化因子-15 (GDF15) の一種であり、主に脂肪組織で発現する。GDF15は、体重減少を促進する作用を持つことが知られている。

GDF15は、主に脂肪組織で発現する。GDF15は、体重減少を促進する作用を持つことが知られている。

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GDF15は、主に脂肪組織で発現する。GDF15は、体重減少を促進する作用を持つことが知られている。

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GDF15は、主に脂肪組織で発現する。GDF15は、体重減少を促進する作用を持つことが知られている。

2024年5月

GDF15 promotes weight loss by enhancing energy expenditure in

muscle

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06249-4>

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[illegible]

□GDF15□GFRAL□glial-cell-derived neurotrophic factor family
receptor α-like□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

GDF15

GFRAL- β

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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GDF15 **Cell Metabolism**

GDF15GDF15

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GDF15 enhances body weight and adiposity reduction in obese mice by leveraging the leptin pathway

[https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/abstract/S1550-4131\(23\)00219-X](https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/abstract/S1550-4131(23)00219-X)

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GDF15 GDF15

GDF15

GDF15 **Cell**

Metabolism

GDF15 increases insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue via a β -adrenergic receptor-mediated mechanism

Abstract

GDF15 increases insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue via a β -adrenergic receptor-mediated mechanism

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1550413123002267>

□

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists (GLP-1RAs) are used to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and obesity. GLP-1RAs increase insulin sensitivity and reduce body weight. However, the mechanism of action is not fully understood. We investigated the effect of GDF15 on insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue.

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists (GLP-1RAs) are used to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and obesity. GLP-1RAs increase insulin sensitivity and reduce body weight. However, the mechanism of action is not fully understood. We investigated the effect of GDF15 on insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue. GDF15 is a member of the transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) superfamily and has been shown to have various biological activities. We found that GDF15 treatment increased insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue in a β -adrenergic receptor-mediated manner.

GDF15 increases insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue via a β -adrenergic receptor-mediated mechanism **Nature Communications**

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists (GLP-1RAs) are used to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and obesity. GLP-1RAs increase insulin sensitivity and reduce body weight. However, the mechanism of action is not fully understood. We investigated the effect of GDF15 on insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue.

Abstract

Tumor-derived GDF-15 blocks LFA-1 dependent T cell recruitment and suppresses responses to anti-PD-1 treatment

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-023-39817-3>

□

GDF15 increases insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue via a β -adrenergic receptor-mediated mechanism

GDF15 increases insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue via a β -adrenergic receptor-mediated mechanism. GDF15 is a member of the transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) superfamily and has been shown to have various biological activities. We found that GDF15 treatment increased insulin action in the liver and adipose tissue in a β -adrenergic receptor-mediated manner.

GDF15Nature

2023

GDF15

GDF15 linked to maternal risk of nausea and vomiting during pregnancy

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06921-9>

GDF15

GDF15 GDF15 GDF15

GDF15

GDF15

2024年5月24日星期五 第4期

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The microbiota drives diurnal rhythms in tryptophan metabolism in the stressed gut

[https://www.cell.com/cell-reports/fulltext/S2211-1247\(24\)00407-8](https://www.cell.com/cell-reports/fulltext/S2211-1247(24)00407-8)

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本期目录

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Cell

T

Circadian tumor infiltration and function of CD8⁺ T cells dictate immunotherapy efficacy

[https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674\(24\)00410-0](https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674(24)00410-0)

T Bmal1 PD-1 CAR-T

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2024 5 22

論文3

論文

論文

論文

<https://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/content/400209526.pdf>

論文1
論文

論文3

論文1

論文3

Journal of Nutrition

論文2
論文

論文

Metabolomic Profiling of an Ultraprocessed Dietary Pattern in a Domiciled Randomized Controlled Crossover Feeding Trial

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022316623724085?via%3Dihub>

論文2

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Association of ultra-processed food consumption with all cause

and cause specific mortality: population based cohort study

BMJ

BMJ

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BMJ

Association of ultra-processed food consumption with all cause and cause specific mortality: population based cohort study

<https://www.bmj.com/content/385/bmj-2023-078476>

BMJ

BMJ

BMJ

BMJ

BMJ

BMJ

BMJ

Ultra-processed food exposure and adverse health outcomes: umbrella review of epidemiological meta-analyses

<https://www.bmj.com/content/384/bmj-2023-077310.long>

BMJ

45 1000 mortality, cancer, and mental, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and metabolic health outcomes

Microbiome 3

Microbiome

3-

Microbiota-derived indoles alleviate intestinal inflammation and modulate microbiome by microbial cross-feeding

<https://microbiomejournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40168-024-01750-y>

Nature
Microbiology

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Microbiota-derived tryptophan catabolites mediate the chemopreventive effects of statins on colorectal cancer

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41564-023-01363-5>

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Cell

Dietary tryptophan metabolite released by intratumoral *Lactobacillus reuteri* facilitates immune checkpoint inhibitor treatment

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NASH

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NASH 3

NASH Nature Microbiology

NASH

Parabacteroides distasonis uses dietary inulin to suppress NASH via its metabolite pentadecanoic acid

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41564-023-01418-7>

Parabacteroides distasonis

NASH Cell Metabolism

Gly-Gly-Leu NASH

DT-109 ameliorates nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in nonhuman primates

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1550413123000918>

NASH

NASH

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/scitranslmed.aaz2841>

Intermittent fasting ameliorates NASH and fibrosis and blunts HCC development via hepatic PPARα and PCK1

NASH and fibrosis and blunts HCC development via hepatic PPARα and PCK1

Abstract

A 5:2 intermittent fasting regimen ameliorates NASH and fibrosis and blunts HCC development via hepatic PPARα and PCK1

[https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/fulltext/S1550-4131\(24\)00135-9](https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/fulltext/S1550-4131(24)00135-9)

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Intermittent fasting (IF) is a dietary regimen that has been shown to improve metabolic health and reduce the risk of chronic diseases. In this study, we investigated the effects of a 5:2 IF regimen on NASH and fibrosis in mice.

Our results show that a 5:2 IF regimen significantly improved liver histology and reduced the levels of liver enzymes in mice with NASH. Furthermore, IF blunted the development of HCC in mice with NASH. These effects were mediated by increased hepatic PPARα and PCK1 levels.

Conclusion

NASH and fibrosis were significantly improved in mice with NASH after 12 weeks of 5:2 IF. These effects were mediated by increased hepatic PPARα and PCK1 levels.

Our results show that a 5:2 IF regimen significantly improved liver histology and reduced the levels of liver enzymes in mice with NASH. Furthermore, IF blunted the development of HCC in mice with NASH. These effects were mediated by increased hepatic PPARα and PCK1 levels.

Intermittent fasting (IF) is a dietary regimen that has been shown to improve metabolic health and reduce the risk of chronic diseases. In this study, we investigated the effects of a 5:2 IF regimen on NASH and fibrosis in mice.

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Intermittent fasting

Intermittent fasting

2024年5月15日 星期三 3月

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3月

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3月

JAMA

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Evaluation of Large-Scale Proteomics for Prediction of Cardiovascular Events

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2808522>

GWAS Nature

3313...

Genome-wide characterization of circulating metabolic biomarkers

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-07148-y>

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400-8000-TRIM5

RNAseq

[illegible]

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An atlas of genetic scores to predict multi-omic traits

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-05844-9>

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RNAseq

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