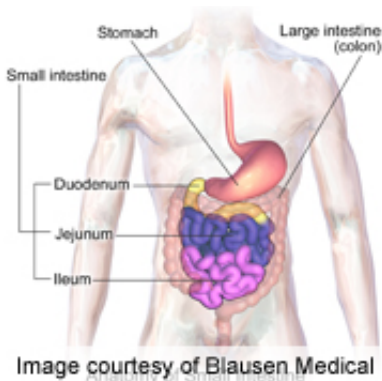


Diabetes-linked autoantibodies may alter children's gut microbes

April 6 2013



Children with diabetes-associated autoantibodies have alterations in the gut microbiome, according to a study published in the April issue of *Diabetes*.

(HealthDay)—Children with diabetes-associated autoantibodies have alterations in the gut microbiome, according to a study published in the April issue of *Diabetes*.

Marcus C. de Goffau, from the University Medical Center Groningen in the Netherlands, and colleagues compared the intestinal microbiota composition of 18 children with at least two diabetes-linked autoantibodies with 18 autoantibody-negative children matched for age, sex, early feeding history, and [human leukocyte antigen](#) risk genotype.

The researchers found that β -cell autoimmunity correlated with a low abundance of lactate-producing and butyrate-producing species.

Children with β -cell autoimmunity also exhibited a reduction in *Bifidobacterium adolescentis* and *Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum*, the two most dominant *Bifidobacterium* species; and an increase in *Bacteroides* genus. Children with β -cell autoimmunity did not exhibit increased fecal calprotectin or immunoglobulin A as a marker of inflammation.

"Functional studies related to the observed alterations in the gut microbiome are warranted because the low abundance of [bifidobacteria](#) and [butyrate](#)-producing species could adversely affect the intestinal epithelial barrier function and inflammation, whereas the apparent importance of the *Bacteroides* genus in development of [type 1 diabetes](#) is insufficiently understood," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract](#)
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Citation: Diabetes-linked autoantibodies may alter children's gut microbes (2013, April 6)
retrieved 3 May 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-04-diabetes-linked-autoantibodies-children-gut-microbes.html>

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