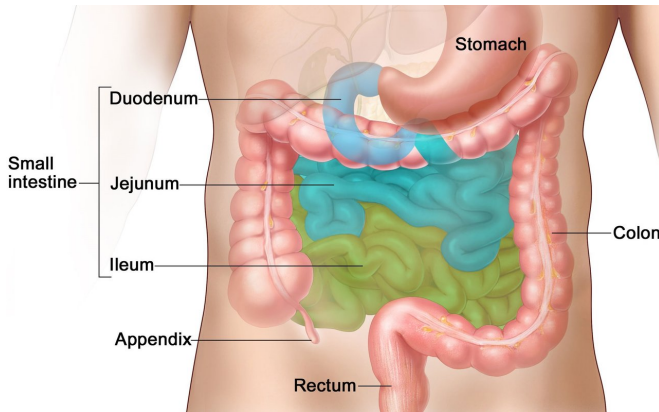


# Specific bacteria in the small intestine are crucial for fat absorption

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The small intestine, where most vitamins and other micronutrients are digested and absorbed. Credit: Wikimedia Commons

Although the vast majority of research on the gut microbiome has focused on bacteria in the large intestine, a new study—one of a few to concentrate on microbes in the upper gastrointestinal tract—shows how the typical calorie-dense western diet can induce expansion of microbes that promote the digestion and absorption of high-fat foods.

Several studies have shown that these bacteria can multiply within 24 to 48 hours in the small bowel in response to consumption of high-fat foods. The findings from this work suggest that these [microbes](#) facilitate production and secretion of digestive enzymes into the small bowel.

Those [digestive enzymes](#) break down dietary fat, enabling the rapid [absorption](#) of calorie-dense foods. Concurrently, the microbes release bioactive compounds. These compounds stimulate the absorptive cells in the intestine to package and transport fat for absorption. Over time, the steady presence of these microbes can lead to over-nutrition and obesity.

"These bacteria are part of an orchestrated series of events that make lipid absorption more efficient," said the study's senior author, Eugene B. Chang, MD, the Martin Boyer Professor of Medicine and director of the NIH Digestive Diseases Research Core Center at the University of Chicago Medicine. "Few people have focused on the [microbiome of the small intestine](#), but this is where most vitamins and other micronutrients are digested and absorbed."

"Our study is one of the first to show that specific [small-bowel](#) microbes directly regulate both digestion and absorption of lipids," he added. "This could have significant clinical applications, especially for the prevention and treatment of obesity and cardiovascular disease."

The goals of the study, published April 11, 2018 in the journal *Cell Host and Microbe*, were to find out if microbes were required for digestion and absorption of fats, to begin to learn which microbes were involved, and to assess the role of [diet](#)-induced microbes on the digestion and uptake of fats.

The study involved mice that were germ-free, bred in isolated chambers and harboring no intestinal bacteria, and mice that were "specific pathogen free (SPF)," meaning healthy but harboring common non-disease causing microbes.

The germ-free mice, even when fed a [high-fat diet](#), were unable to digest or absorb fatty foods. They did not gain weight. Instead, they had elevated lipid levels in their stool.

SPF mice that received a high-fat diet did gain weight. This diet quickly boosted the abundance of certain microbes in the small intestine, including microbes from the Clostridiaceae and Peptostreptococcaceae families. A member of Clostridiaceae was found to specifically impact fat absorption. The abundance of other bacterial

families decreased on a high-fat diet including Bifidobacteriaceae and Bacteroidaceae, which are commonly associated with leanness.

Provided by University of Chicago Medical Center

When germ-free mice were subsequently introduced to microbes that contribute to fat digestion, they quickly gained the ability to absorb lipids.

"Our study found that, at least in mice, a high-fat diet can profoundly alter the microbial make-up of the small intestine," Chang said. "Certain dietary pressures, such as calorie-dense foods, attract specific bacterial strains into the small intestine. These microbes are then able to allow the host to digest this high-fat diet and absorb fats. That can even impact extra-intestinal organs such as the pancreas."

"This work has important implications in developing approaches to combat obesity," the authors conclude. This includes decreasing the abundance or activity of certain microbes that promote fat absorption, or increasing the abundance of microbes that may inhibit fat uptake.

"I would say the most important takeaway overall is the concept that what we eat—our diet on a daily basis—has a profound impact on the abundance and the type of bacteria we harbor in our gut," said Kristina Martinez-Guryn, PhD, lead author of the study, and now an assistant professor at Northwestern University in Downers Grove, IL. "These microbes directly influence our metabolism and our propensity to gain weight on certain diets."

Although this study was very preliminary, she added, "our results suggest that maybe we could use pre- or probiotics or even develop post-biotics (bacterial-derived compounds or metabolites) to enhance nutrient uptake for people with malabsorption disorders, such as Crohn's disease, or we could test novel ways to decrease obesity."

**More information:** "Small intestine microbiota regulate host digestive and absorptive adaptive responses to dietary lipids," *Cell Host and Microbe* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.chom.2018.03.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2018.03.011)

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