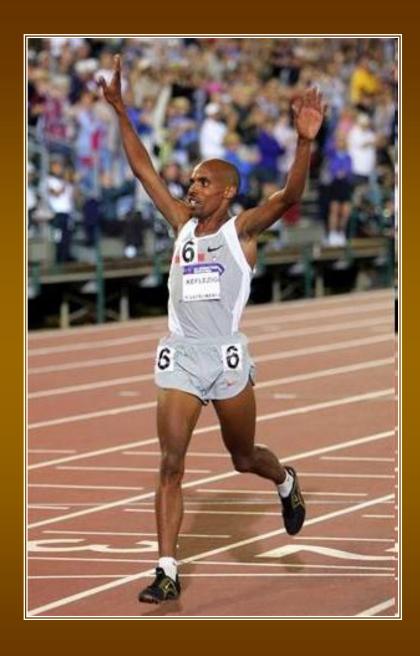
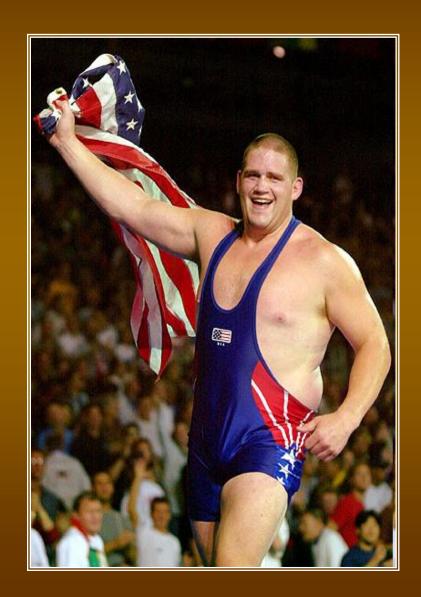


Are we differenet?







NUTRIGENETICS and NUTRIGENOMICS

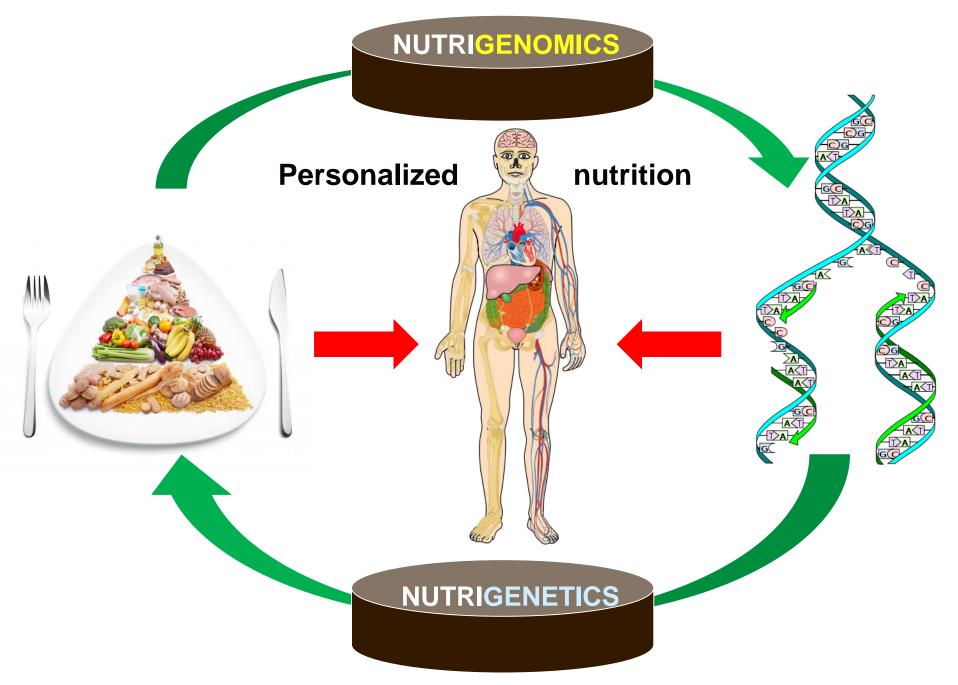


Nutrigenomics

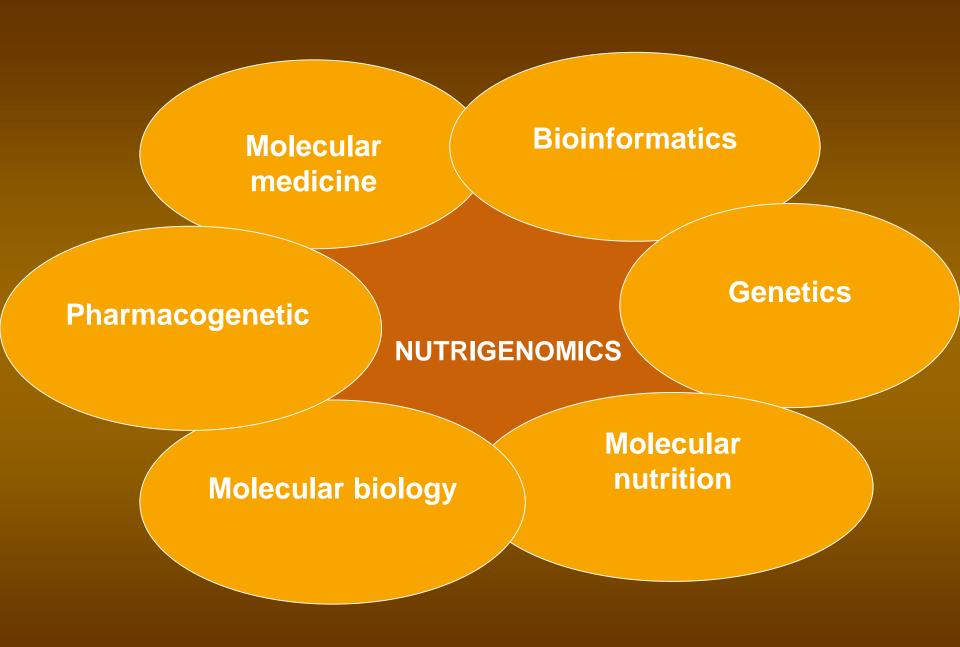
The science of the effect of nutrients and bioactive components on gene expression.

Nutrigenetics

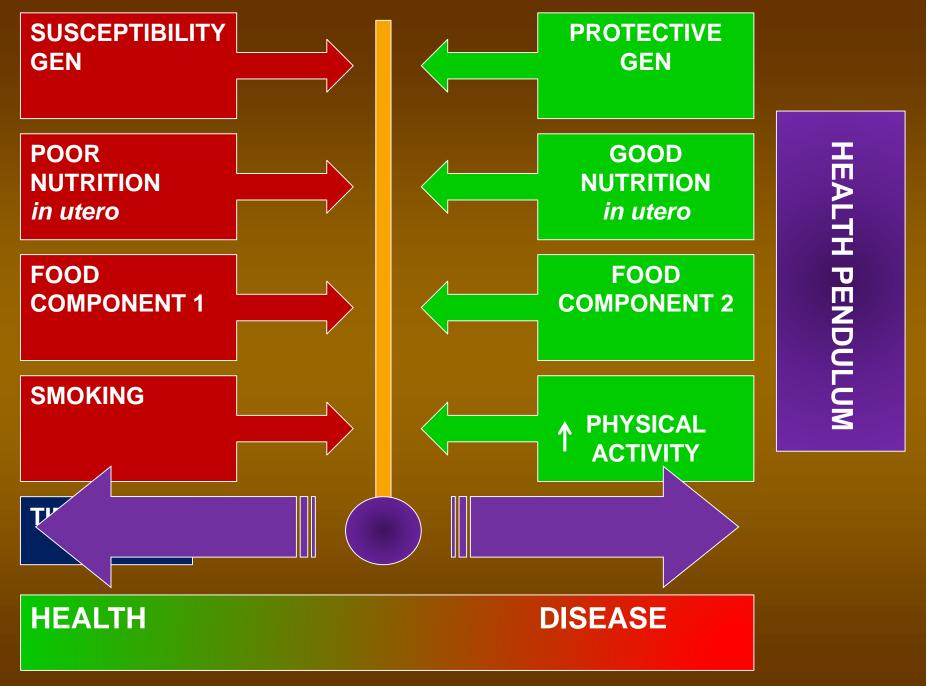
The science of the effect of genetic variation on dietary response.



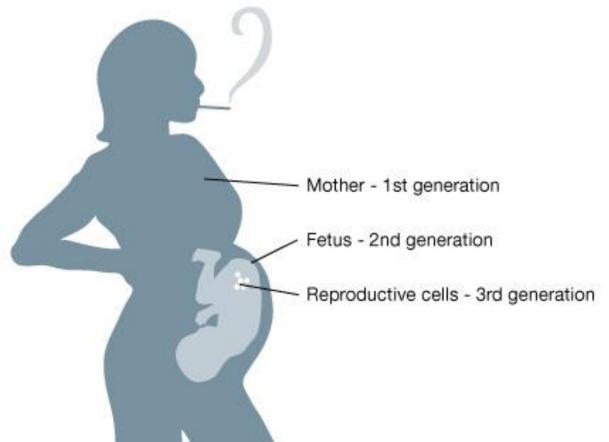
Source: Mutch D. et al. (2005) FASEB Journal 19: 1602-1616



Source: Rimbach and De Pascual-Teresa (2005) Nutrigenomics, Taylor & Francis

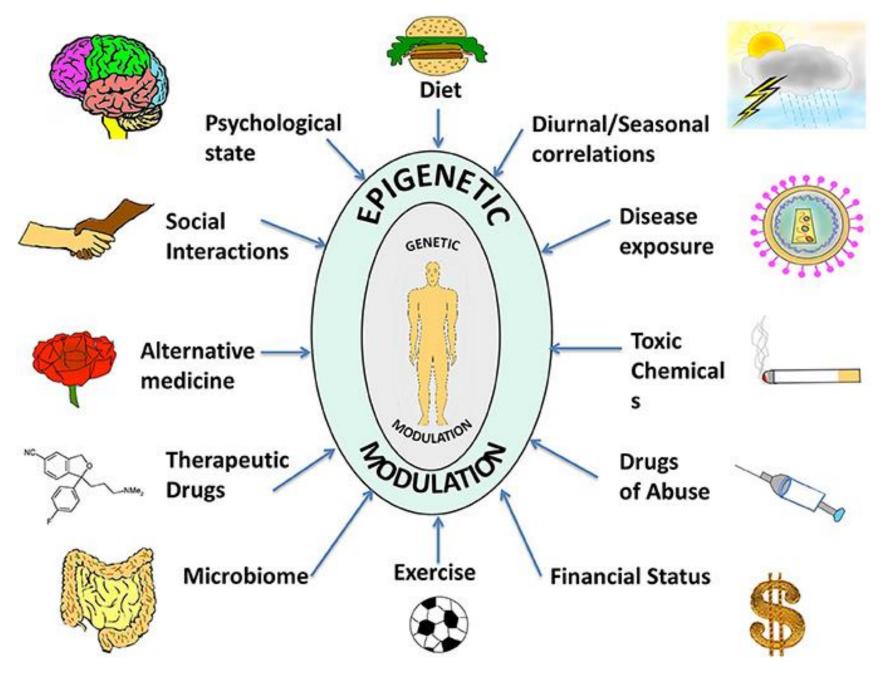


Source: Joost H.G. (2007) British Journal of Nutrition 98: 26-31



EPIGENETICS

 Three generations at once are exposed to the same environmental conditions (diet, toxins, hormones, etc.). In order to provide a convincing case for epigenetic inheritance, an epigenetic change must be observed in the 4th generation.



Source: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcell.2014.00049/full









Will Eating Less Make You Live Longer?

Calorie restriction (CR)

- Research: Rhesus monkeys
- 30 % CR diet
- improve regulation of glucose, decreased blood pressure and blood lipids, reduce body weight and abdominal fat, reduced body temperature (possible anti-aging)
- long-term CR and longevity may not be known for several decades

Cell Metabolism

Volume 27, Issue 4, 3 April 2018, Pages 805-815.e4

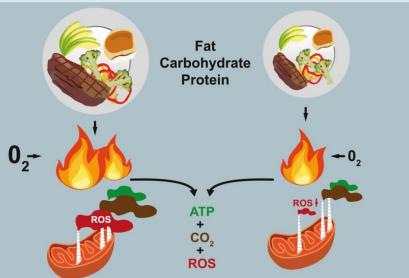


Clinical and Translational Report

Metabolic Slowing and Reduced Oxidative Damage with Sustained Caloric Restriction Support the Rate of Living and Oxidative Damage Theories of Aging

Leanne M. Redman ^{1, 4} [△] , Steven R. Smith ², Jeffrey H. Burton ¹, Corby K. Martin ¹, Dora Il'yasova ³, Eric Ravussin ¹





Highlights

- Calorie restriction (CR) extends maximum lifespan in most species
- Young, healthy individuals achieved 15% CR and 8 kg weight loss over 2 years
- Energy expenditure (24 hr and sleep) was reduced beyond weight loss
- Oxidative stress was also reduced, supporting two long-standing theories of aging



Better Living through Chemistry: Caloric Restriction (CR) and CR Mimetics Alter Genome Function to Promote Increased Health and Lifespan

Zoe E. Gillespie¹, Joshua Pickering² and Christopher H. Eskiw^{1,2*}

¹ Department of Food and Bioproduct Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, ² Department of Biochemistry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada

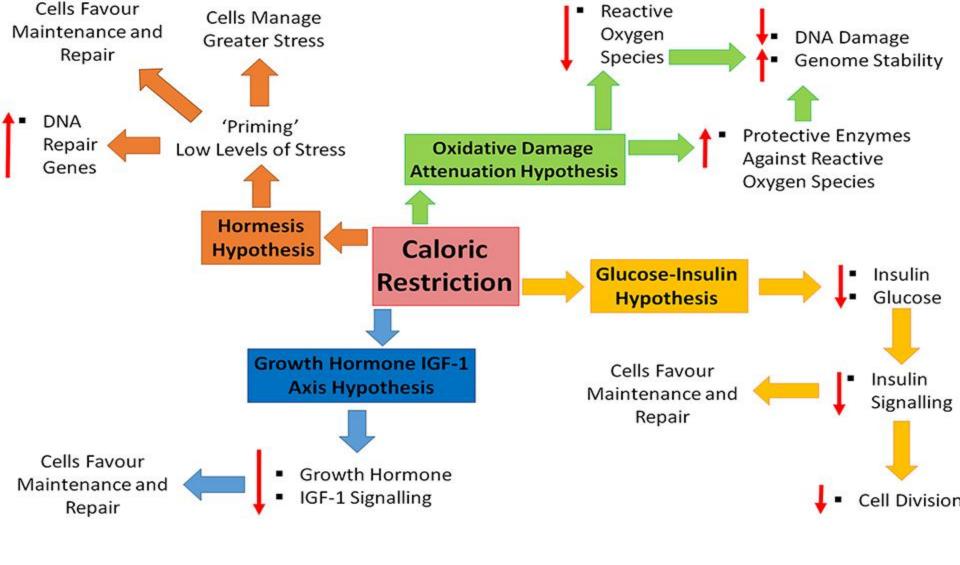


Figure:

Caloric restriction and the four hypotheses of aging. Four major theories of aging; oxidative damage attenuation hypothesis (**green**), glucose-insulin hypothesis (**yellow**), growth hormone and insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1 (**blue**), and the hormesis hypothesis (**orange**).

Biogerontology (2006) 7: 173–177 DOI 10.1007/s10522-006-9008-z

OPINION

Caloric restriction and human longevity: what can we learn from the Okinawans?

D. Craig Willcox · Bradley J. Willcox ·

Hidemi Todoriki · J. David Curb ·

Makoto Suzuki

Received: 20 January 2006/Accepted: 20 January 2006/Published online: 30 June 2006

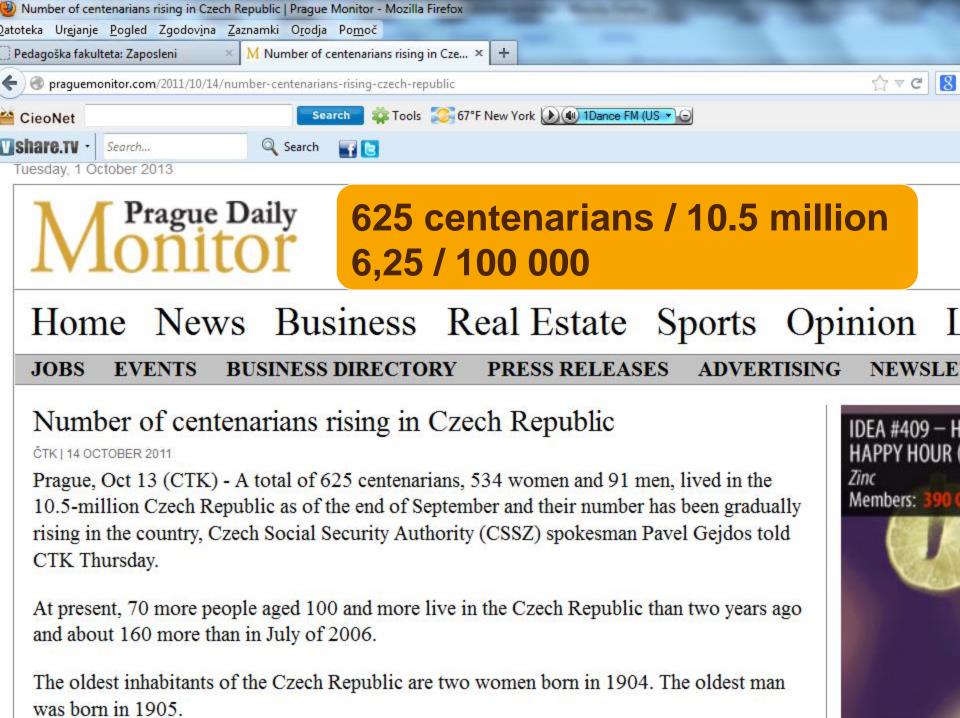
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2006

Okinawa

Year 2006: 740 cenetnarians

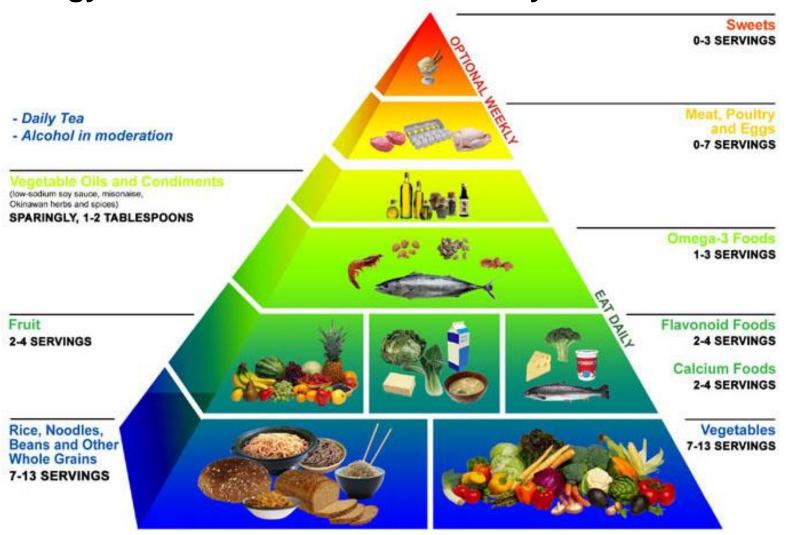


- 50 cenetnarians/100 000 inhabitants
- Slovenija (2010): 196 centenarians (8/100 000 inhabitants); (2016, 209)



Okinawa

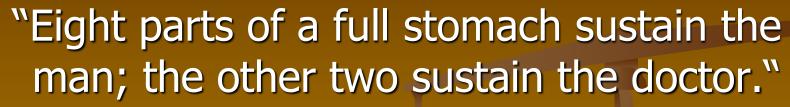
Energy intake: 1 800 do 1 900 KCal/day



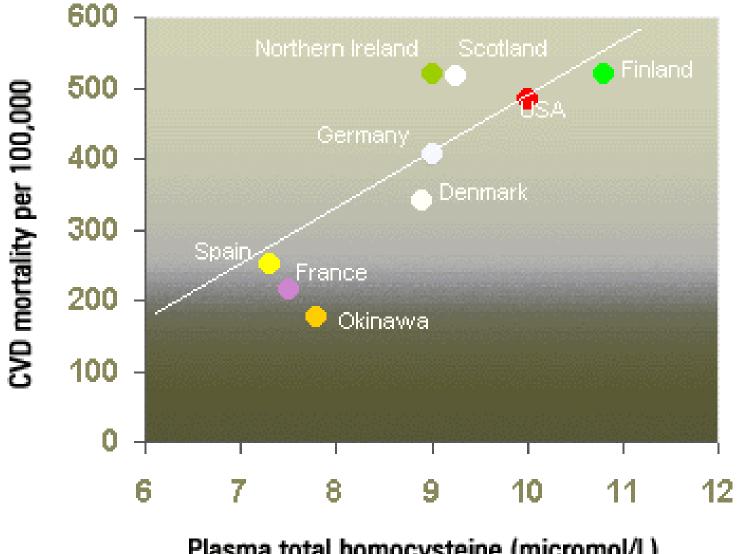
"Hara hachi-bu" 腹八分



"Eat until you are eight parts (out of ten) full"



(Japanese proverb)



Plasma total homocysteine (micromol/L)

Adapted with permission from: Alfthan, G., et al. Lancet 1997;349:397





ADRIA LAB d.o.o. Diagnostični laboratorij

Končni izvid

Parmova 53, 1000 Ljubljana telefon: 01/436-00-23, 436-67-71 Dovoljenje MZ št.: 0600-227/2014-8

Spol:

Laboratorijski izvid

M

Laboratorijska št.: 3035 Priimek in ime:

Datum roj.: 01.02.1972 **KOSTANJEVEC STOJAN**

Naročilo

Pacient

03.11.2017 08:49:07 Naročnik: Samoplačnik Čas sprejema: Čas zaključka: 03.11.2017 13:36:53 Zdravnik: / [/]

Imunološke preiskave					
Preiskava	Orientacijske referenčne vrednosti za odrasle	Enota	Rezultat		
S-Homocistein	5.08 - 15.39	μmol/L	10.91		
S-Vitamin D	> 30.0	μg/L	22.5	L	





Diagnostični laboratorij Šestova ulica 2, 1000 Ljubljana telefon: 01/436-00-23, 436-67-71

ADRIA LAB d.o.o.

Končni izvid

Dovoljenje MZ št.: 0600-227/2014-8

Laboratorijski izvid

Pacient Laboratorijska št.: Spol: 3144 M

Priimek in ime: **KOSTANJEVEC STOJAN** Datum roj.: 01.02.1972

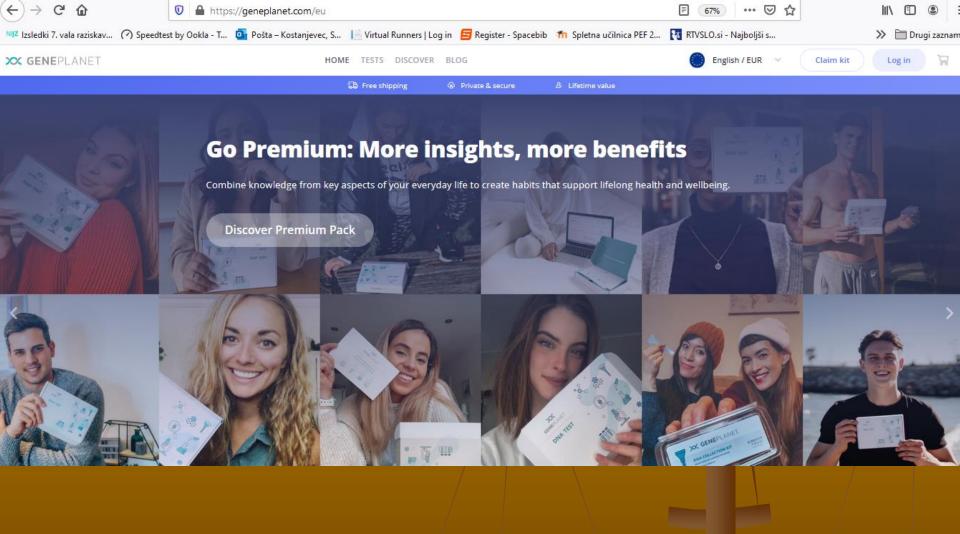
Naročilo

Naročnik: Čas sprejema: Samoplačnik 25.11.2020 12:34:32 Zdravnik: Čas zaključka: / [/] 25.11.2020 15:55:41

	Imunološke preiskave	•		
Preiskava	Orientacijske referenčne vrednosti za odrasle	Enota	Rezultat	
S-Homocistein	5.08 - 15.39	μmol/L	15.56	H
S-Vitamin D	> 30.0	μg/L	38.1	

DNA test...

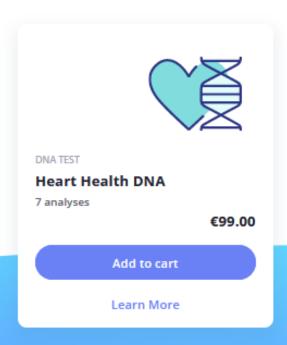


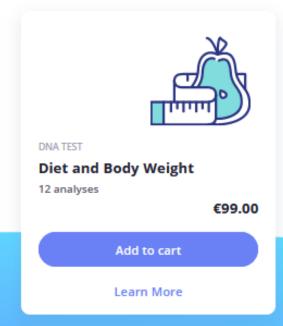


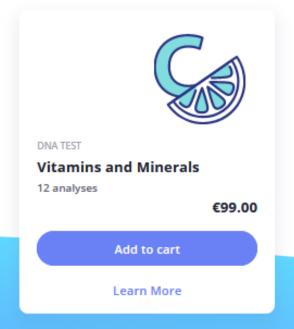
Source: https://geneplanet.com/eu

Lifestyle DNA tests

Discover your genetic predispositions for a wide selection of traits relevant to your everyday life.







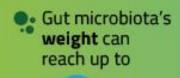
WHAT ABOUT MICROBIOTA?





Getting to know your gut microbiota

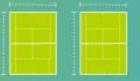
A huge quantity (hundreds of trillions) of bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit your intestines fulfilling key functions for your health and wellbeing





The GI tract surface is as big as 2 tennis courts

400 m²



Bacteria are 10 to 50 times smaller than human cells





In our body, microbes outnumber human cells by

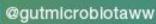




Laid end to end, our body's bacteria would circle the Earth









of our bacteria

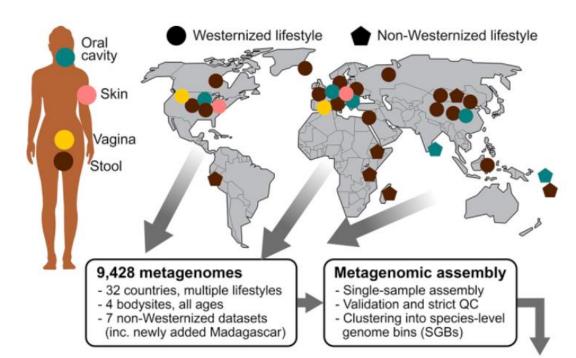
located in the gastrointestinal

(GI) tract

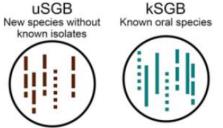
PMC full text: Cell. 2019 Jan 24; 176(3): 649-662.e20.

doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2019.01.001

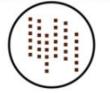
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154,723 microbial genomes from metagenomes



uSGB New species associated with non-Westernized lifestyles



uSGB New oral species associated with Westernized lifestyles



Genome from a Westernized population
Genome from a non-Westernized population

Available and annotated reference genome (usually from isolate sequencing)



Sig	gn up for our newslette
	Research & Practice
,	Your e-mail

Researchers found two types of bacteria— Methanobrevibacter, the main methane-producing microbe in the human gut, and Akkermansia—were more abundant in MS patients. In contrast, those with MS had lower levels of others, such as *Butyricimonas*, in comparison with healthy individuals. The levels of microorganisms that differ in MS patients are thought to drive inflammation or have been associated with autoimmunity.

ARTICLE

d 6 Sep 2015 | Accepted 20 May 2016 | Published 28 Jun 2016

DOI: 10.1038/acomms12015

Alterations of the human gut microbiome in multiple sclerosis



Prebiotics in food

Some prebiotics (oligofructose and inulin) can be found in onions, garlic, bananas, chicory root, Jerusalem artichokes, but typically



are present at low levels. To increase your daily intake, include prebiotic supplements or foods with added prebiotics as part of your diet.

Prebiotics may be added to yogurts,
infant formula, cereals, breads,
biscuits/cookies,
desserts or drinks.

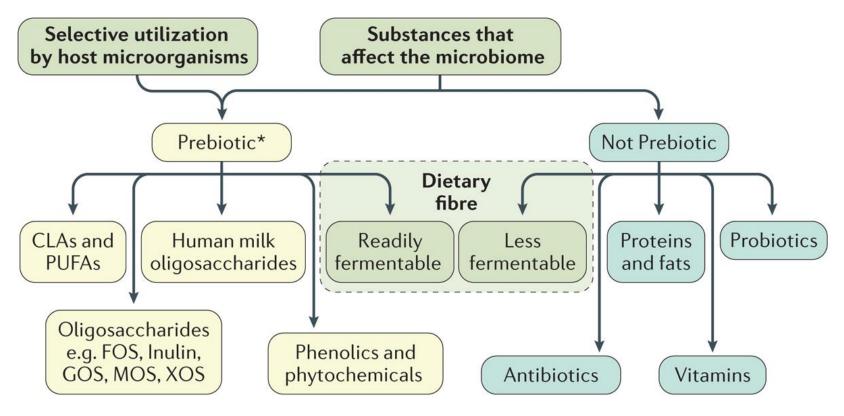
Try to get at least 5 grams of prebiotics in your diet every day. Eating

whole grains, fruits and vegetables, and other fiber-rich foods can help.



International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics

Figure 1 Distinguishing what is considered a prebiotic with the proposed definition



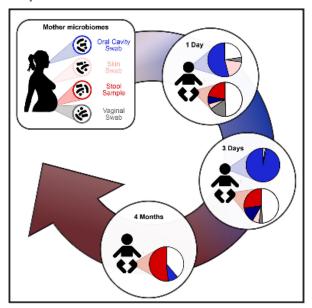
Nature Reviews | Gastroenterology & Hepatology

Prebiotics must be selectively utilized and have adequate evidence of health benefit for the target host. Dietary prebiotics must not be degraded by the target host enzymes. *The figure shows candidate as well as accepted prebiotics in that levels of evidence currently vary, with FOS and GOS being the most researched prebiotics.CLA, conjugated linoleic acid; PUFA, polyunsaturated fatty acid; FOS, fructooligosaccharides; GOS, galactooligosaccharides; MOS, mannanoligosaccharide; XOS, xylooligosaccharide.

Cell Host & Microbe

Mother-to-Infant Microbial Transmission from Different Body Sites Shapes the Developing Infant Gut Microbiome

Graphical Abstract



Authors

Pamela Ferretti, Edoardo Pasolli, Adrian Tett, ..., Curtis Huttenhower, Peer Bork, Nicola Segata

Correspondence

nicola.segata@unitn.it

In Brief

Ferretti et al. use metagenomics with strain-resolved computational profiling to characterize the transfer of microbes from mothers to their infants during their first 4 months of life. Multiple maternal body sites contribute to the developing infant microbiome, with maternal gut strains providing the largest contribution of colonizing microorganisms.

Highlights

- Strain-resolved metagenomics was used to track mother-toinfant microbiome transfer
- Microbial strains from multiple maternal body sites transfer to the infant microbiome
- The early microbial diversity in the infant gut is rapidly shaped by niche selection
- The maternal gut microbiome is the source of the majority of transmitted strains

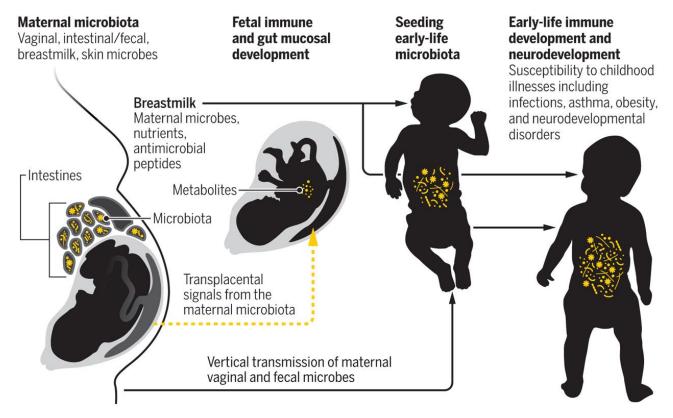




Effects of the maternal microbiota in pregnancy and early life

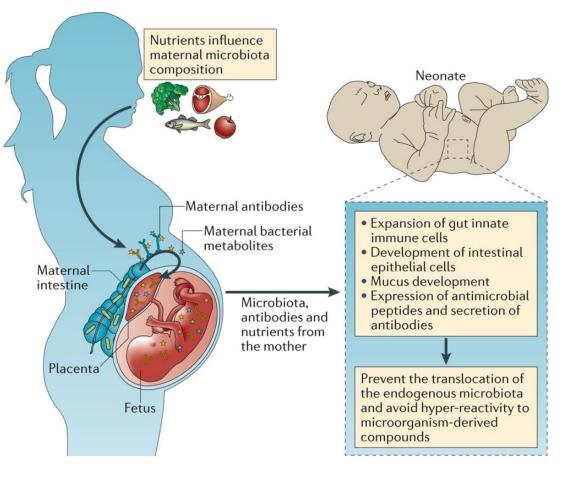
Effects of the maternal microbiota in pregnancy and early life

Through effects on early-life colonization, immune development, and neurodevelopment, the maternal microbiota regulates susceptibility to a number of childhood illnesses and can vertically transmit dysbiosis-mediated pathologies.



Braedon McDonald, and Kathy D. McCoy Science 2019;365:984-985





Nature Reviews | Immunology



Review Article | Published: 12 June 2017

How nutrition and the maternal microbiota shape the neonatal immune system

Andrew J. Macpherson [™], Mercedes Gomez de Agüero & Stephanie C. Ganal-Vonarburg [™]



- Low carbohydrate diet
- Avoid high-glycemic-index carbs
- Fish and other omega-3 fats and a lot of protein
- Minimum five cups of green tea
- 150 (250) pills per day

"He believes that 20 to 25 years from now, we will have millions of blood-cell sized devices, known as nanobots, inside our bodies fighting against diseases, improving our memory, and cognitive abilities. He believes that a machine will pass the turing test by 2029."