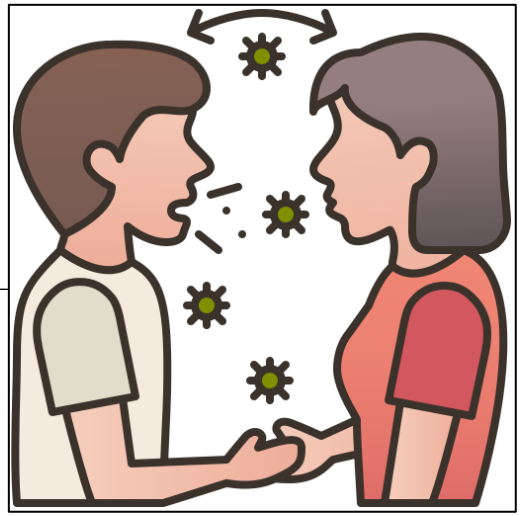
Munnens mysterier

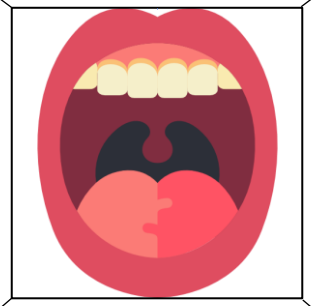
I skjæringspunktet mellom ernæring, medisin, mikrobiologi, anatomi, paleontologi og psykologi

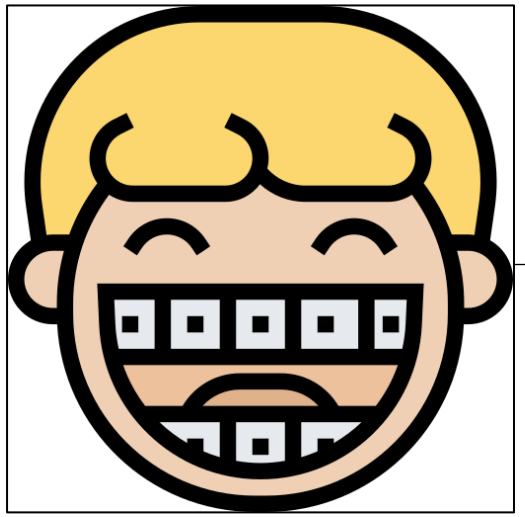
V/høyskolelektor Eirik Garnås

Hullene

Overføringen

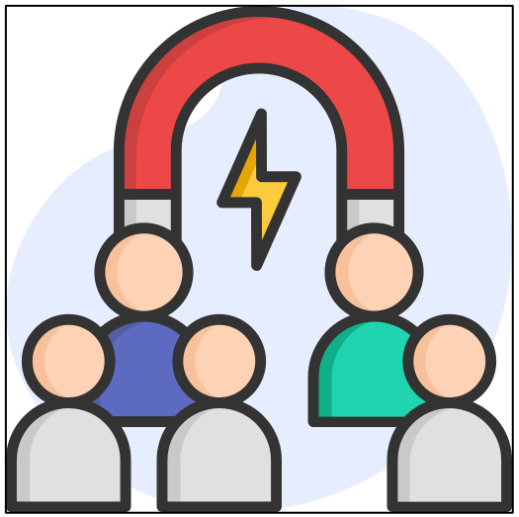






Overbittet

Tiltrekningen



Calcified Bacteria Sheds Light on the Health Consequences of the Evolving Diet

TOPICS: Bacteria Diet Evolution Fossils Genetics Popular University Of Aberdeen

By UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN FEBRUARY 18, 2013

Late Iron Age/Roman woman showing large dental calculus deposit, from Cambridge area, UK. Credit: Alan Cooper

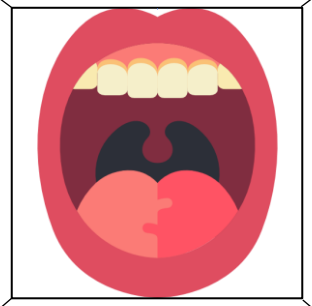
A newly published study from the University of Adelaide shows that calcified dental plaque (dental calculus) found on ancient teeth from 34 early European skeletons indicates that the transition from hunter-gatherer to farming shifted the oral microbial community to a disease-associated configuration.

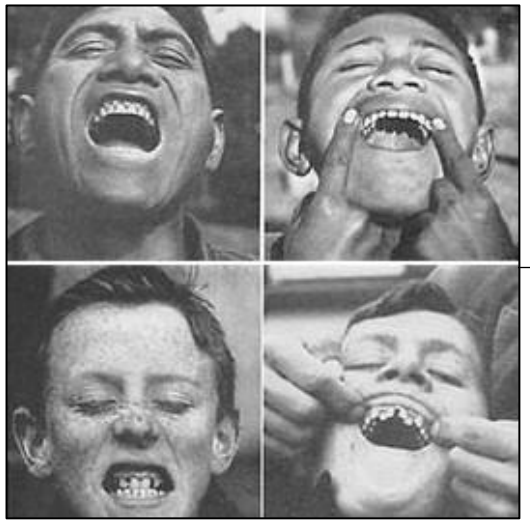
Hullene

Overføringen

A 10-second kiss is long enough to transfer 80 million bacteria

Kiss and tell everyone that you now have millions more bacteria in your mouth. (Kim Kyung-Hoon/Reuters)





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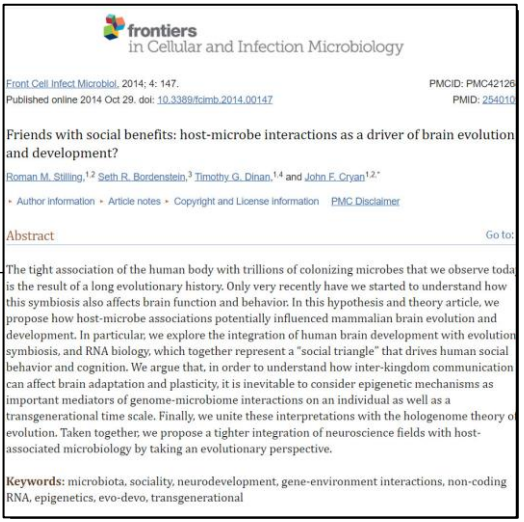

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Friends with social benefits: host-microbe interactions as a driver of brain evolution and development?

Roman M. Stilling,[1,2] Seth R. Bordenstein,[3] Timothy G. Dinan,[1,4] and John F. Cryan[1,2,*]

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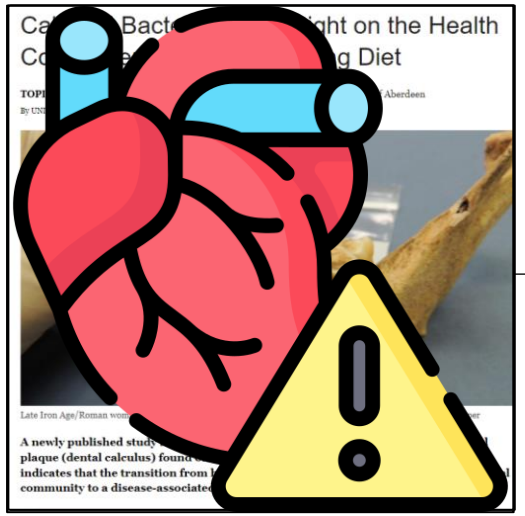
Abstract Go to:

The tight association of the human body with trillions of colonizing microbes that we observe toda is the result of a long evolutionary history. Only very recently have we started to understand how this symbiosis also affects brain function and behavior. In this hypothesis and theory article, we propose how host-microbe associations potentially influenced mammalian brain evolution and development. In particular, we explore the integration of human brain development with evolution symbiosis, and RNA biology, which together represent a "social triangle" that drives human social behavior and cognition. We argue that, in order to understand how inter-kingdom communication can affect brain adaptation and plasticity, it is inevitable to consider epigenetic mechanisms as important mediators of genome-microbiome interactions on an individual as well as a transgenerational time scale. Finally, we unite these interpretations with the hologenome theory o evolution. Taken together, we propose a tighter integration of neuroscience fields with host-associated microbiology by taking an evolutionary perspective.

Keywords: microbiota, sociality, neurodevelopment, gene-environment interactions, non-coding RNA, epigenetics, evo-devo, transgenerational



Hullene

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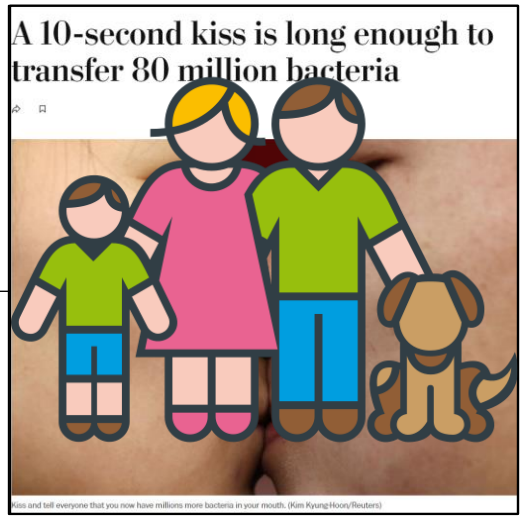

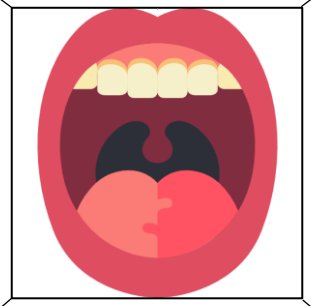

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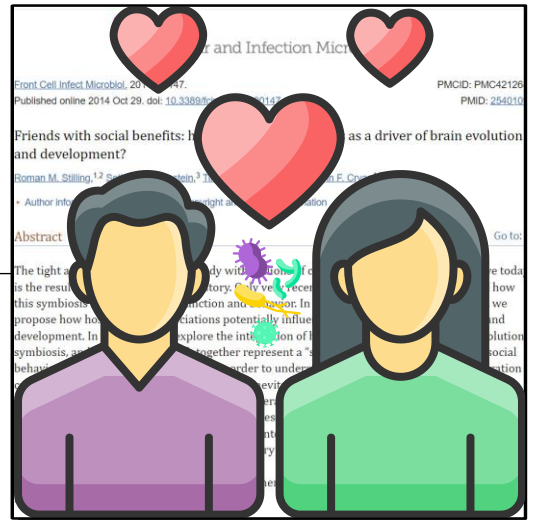

Take-home messages:
Mindre søtt. Mer hardt.
Rens og pirk.
Få og gi.