

The way to man's heart is through the stomach

Dr Tommy Wood, BA (Cantab), BM BCh (Oxon), PhD

Low Carb Breckenridge 2017



Conflicts of Interest

- None to declare



A note on context

- Nourish Balance Thrive
 - Athletes
 - Chronic and autoimmune diseases
 - Cognitive decline

- Well-informed
- Multiple practitioners
- “Have tried everything” (including low carb diets)

Why is a low carb diet not “working”?



Why is a low carb diet not working?

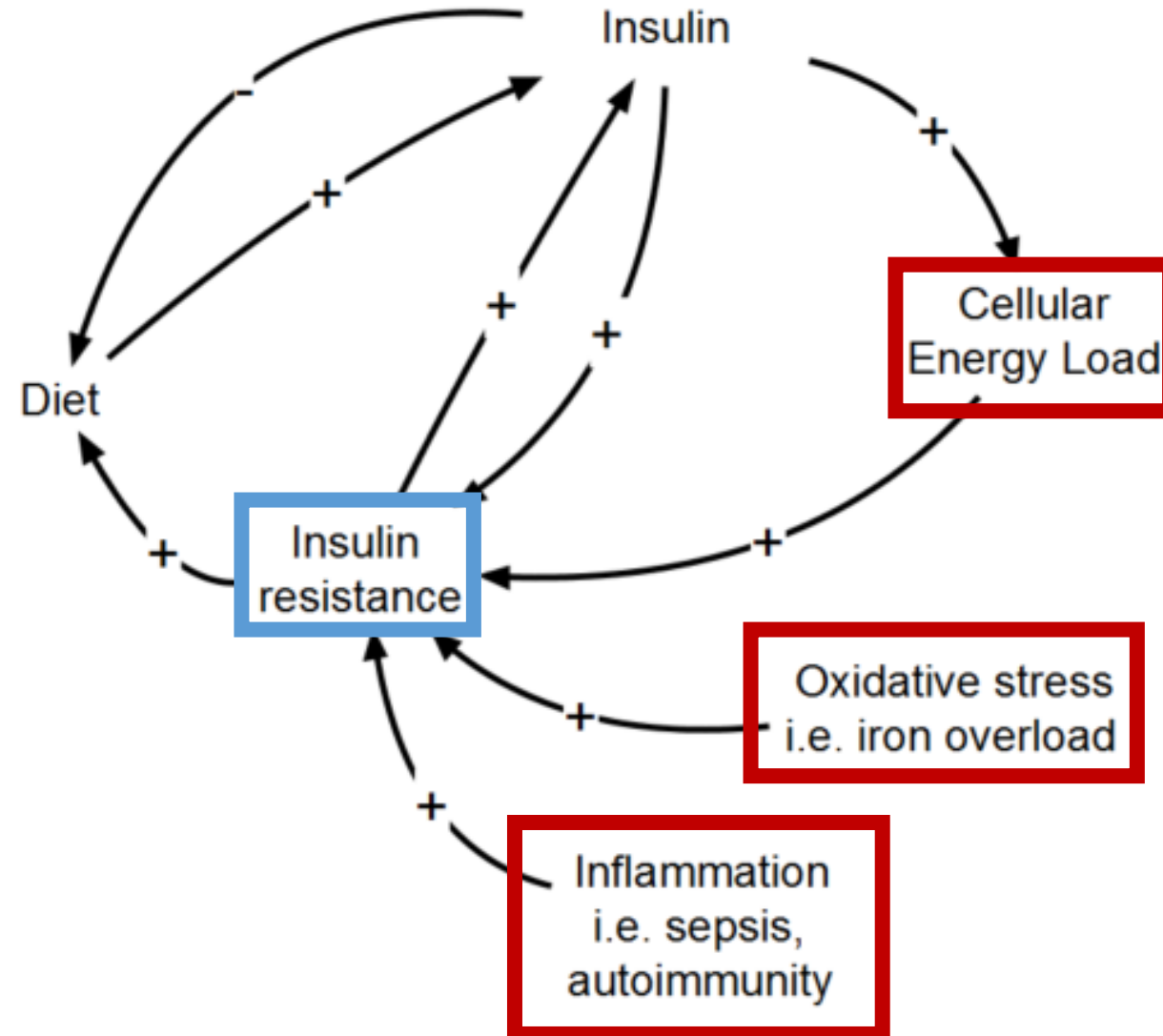
- Carb restriction is first-line treatment for metabolic disease
 - Obesity
 - (Type 2) diabetes
 - Insulin resistance

High fat diets may continue to drive one of the main underlying causes of insulin resistance:

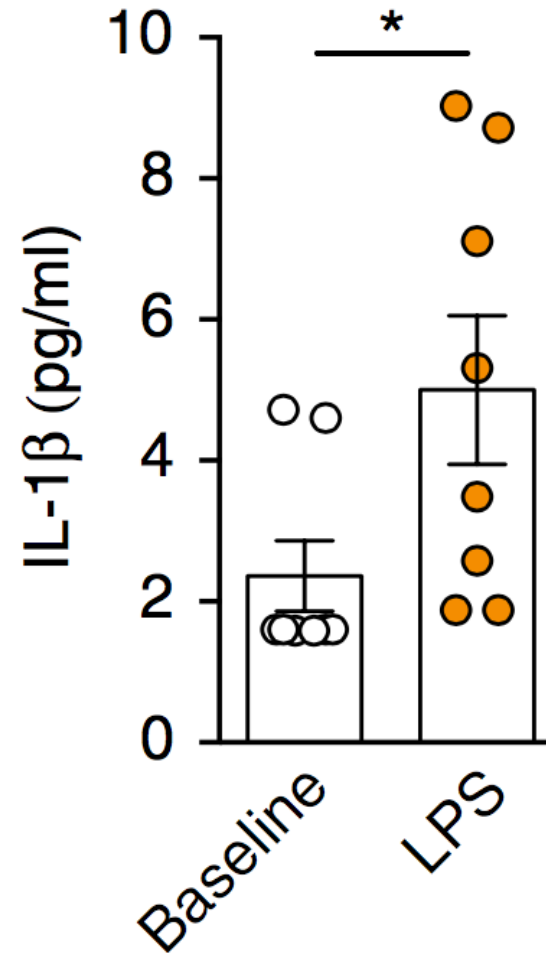
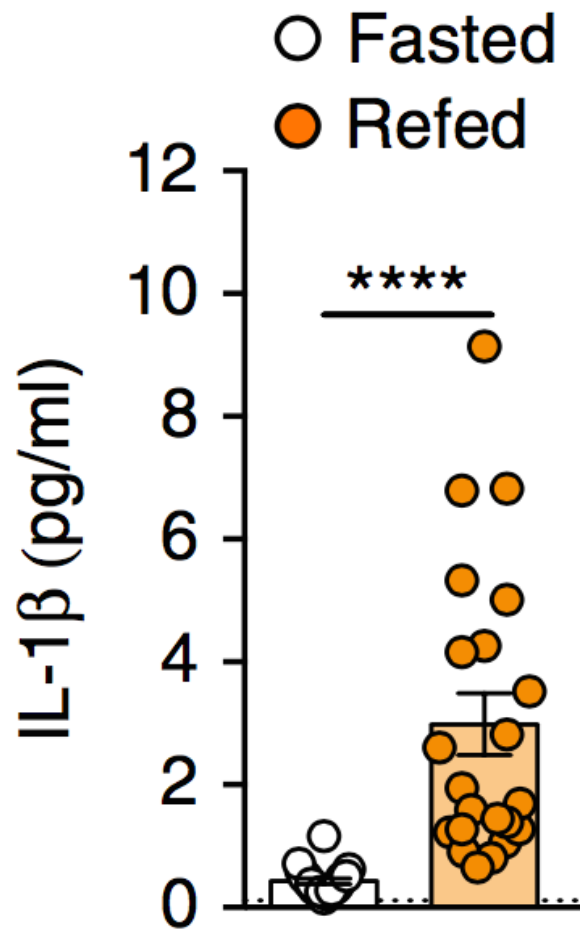
Gut-derived endotoxaemia



Modifiable factors controlling insulin resistance



“Every meal stimulates inflammation”

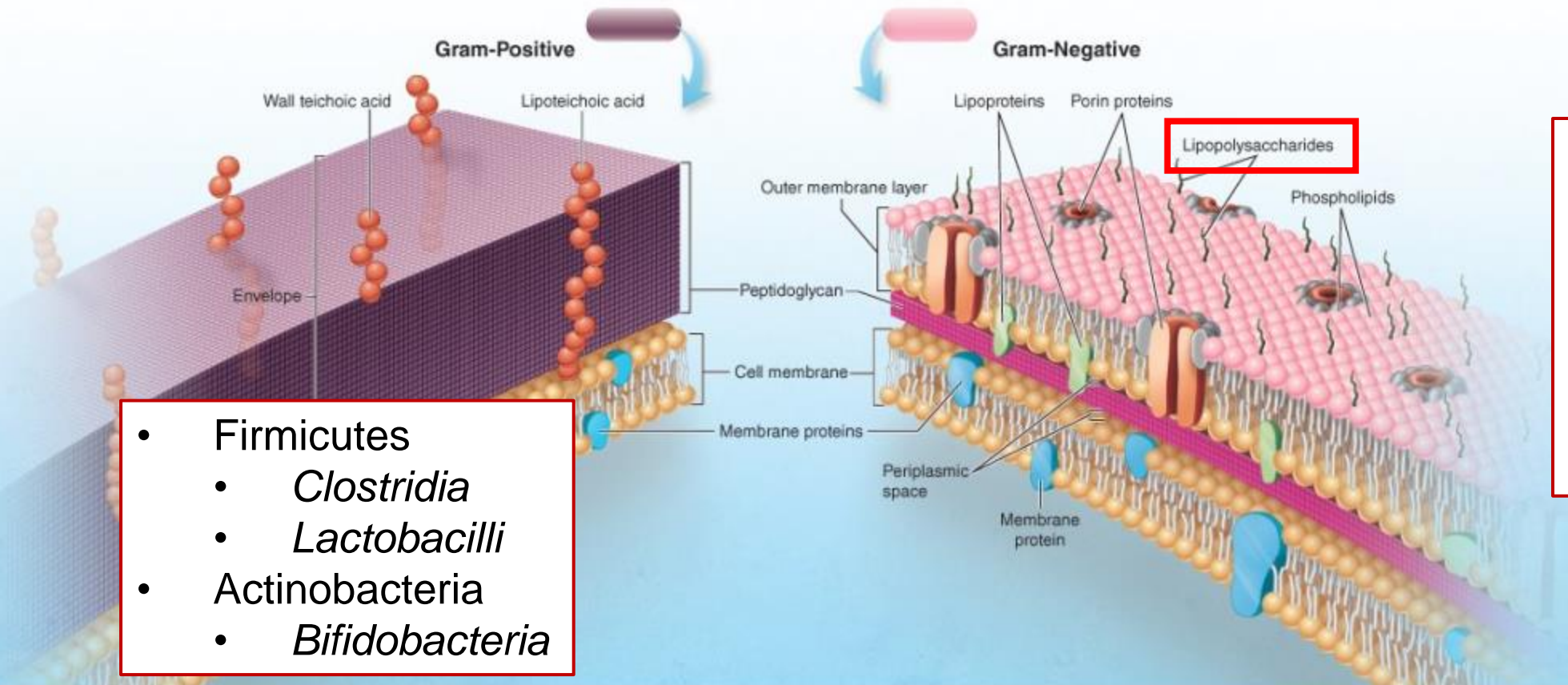
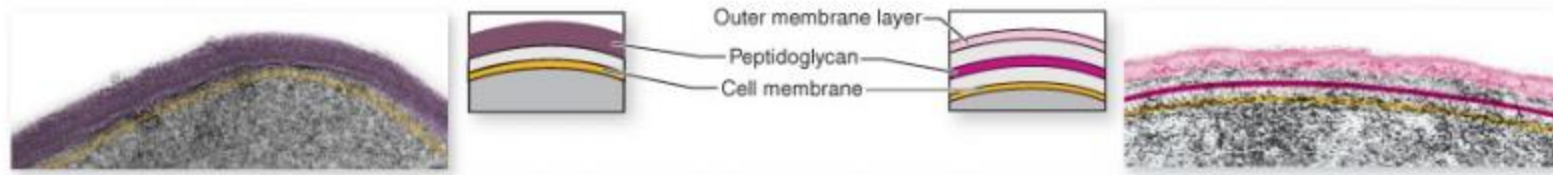


“feeding stimulated immunosurveillance, possibly to limit the dissemination of microorganisms contained in food”



Lipopolysaccharides (LPS)

- Constituent of outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria



- Bacteroidetes
 - *Prevotella*
- Proteobacteria
 - *E. coli*
 - *Enterobacter*
 - *Helicobacter*
 - *Citrobacter*

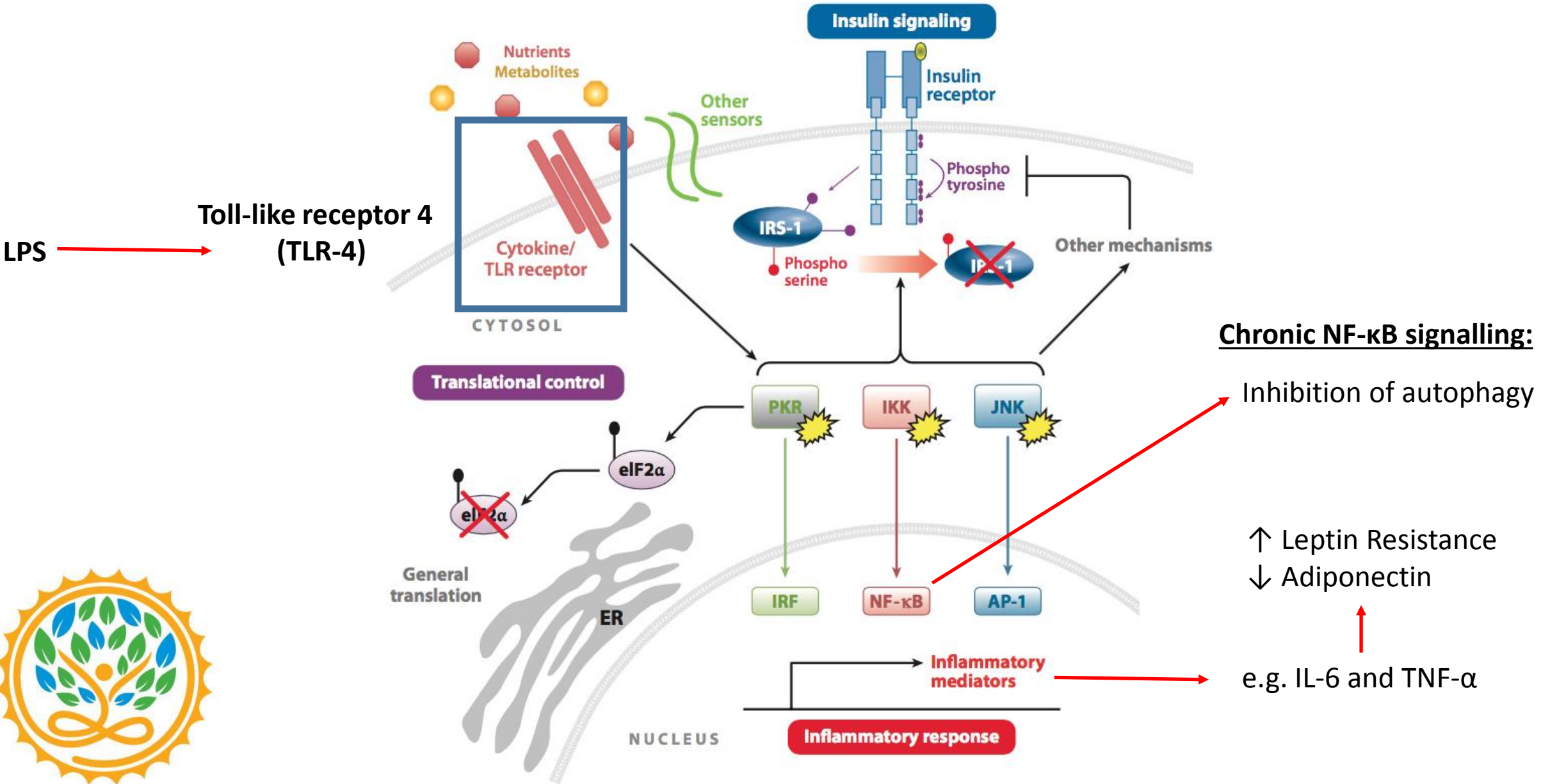
- Firmicutes
 - *Clostridia*
 - *Lactobacilli*
- Actinobacteria
 - *Bifidobacteria*

E. coli LPS as a model of inflammation

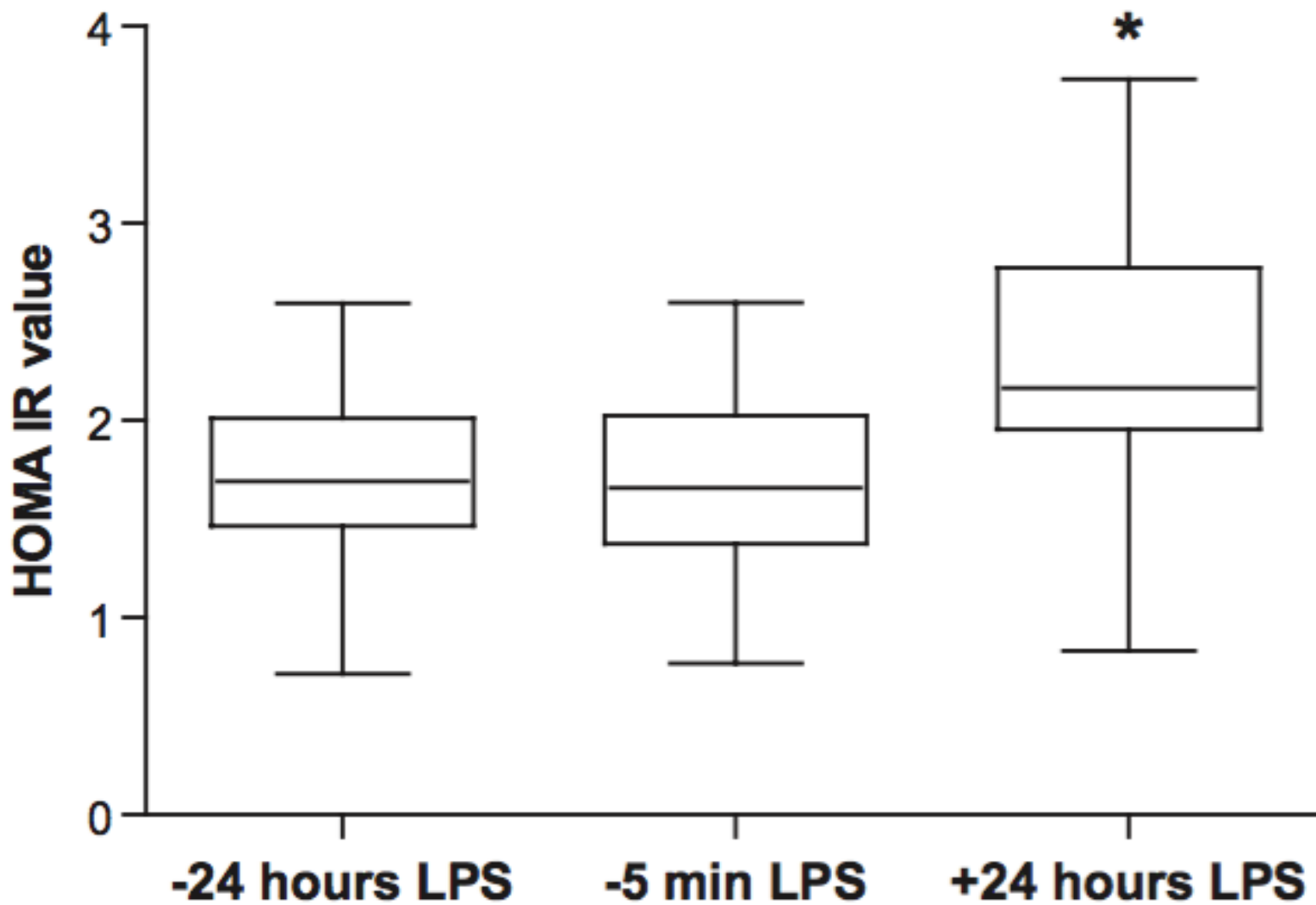
- Brain injury
- Sepsis
- Metabolic disease
 - “Metabolic endotoxaemia”



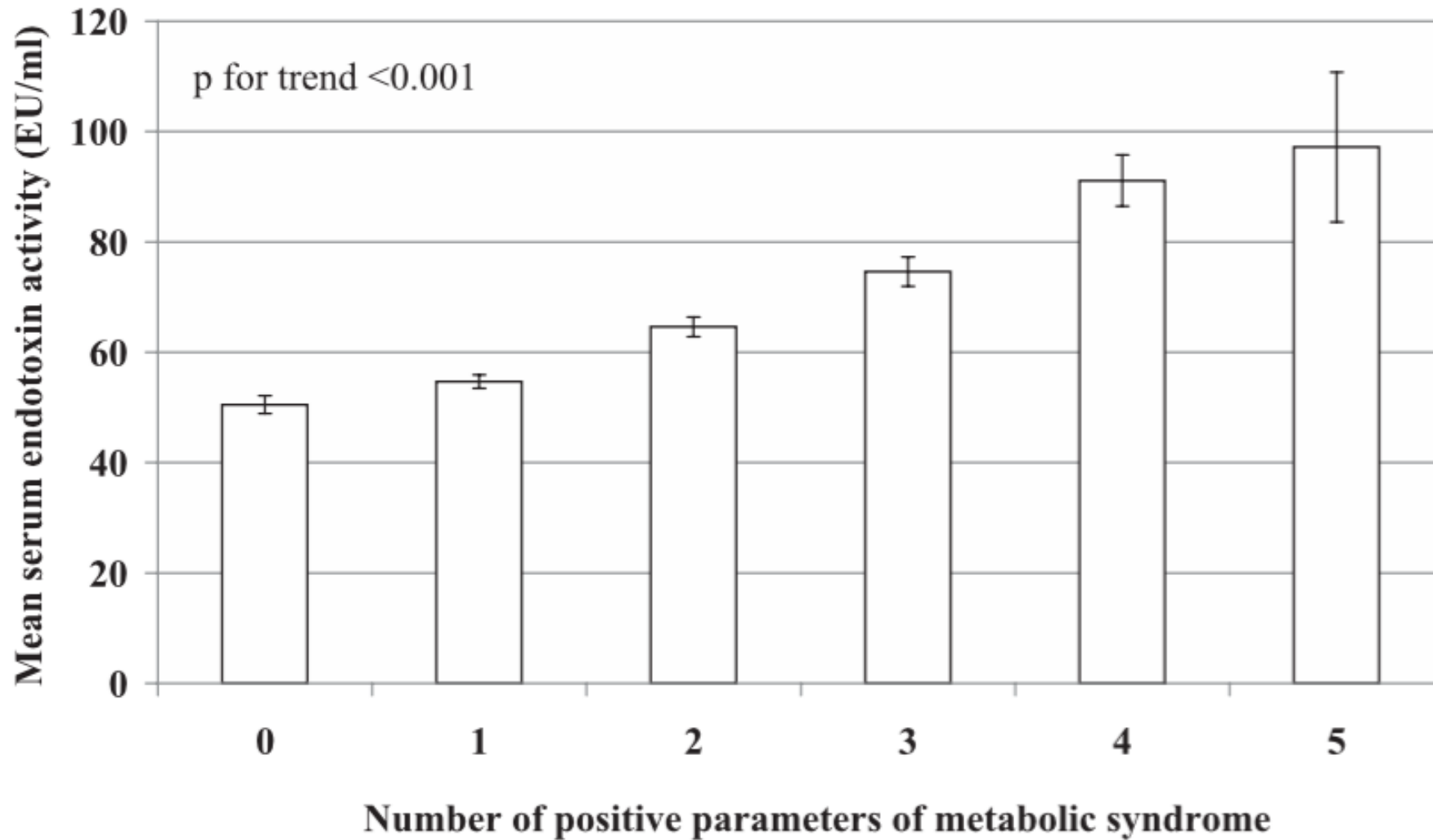
Endotoxaemia Drives Insulin Resistance



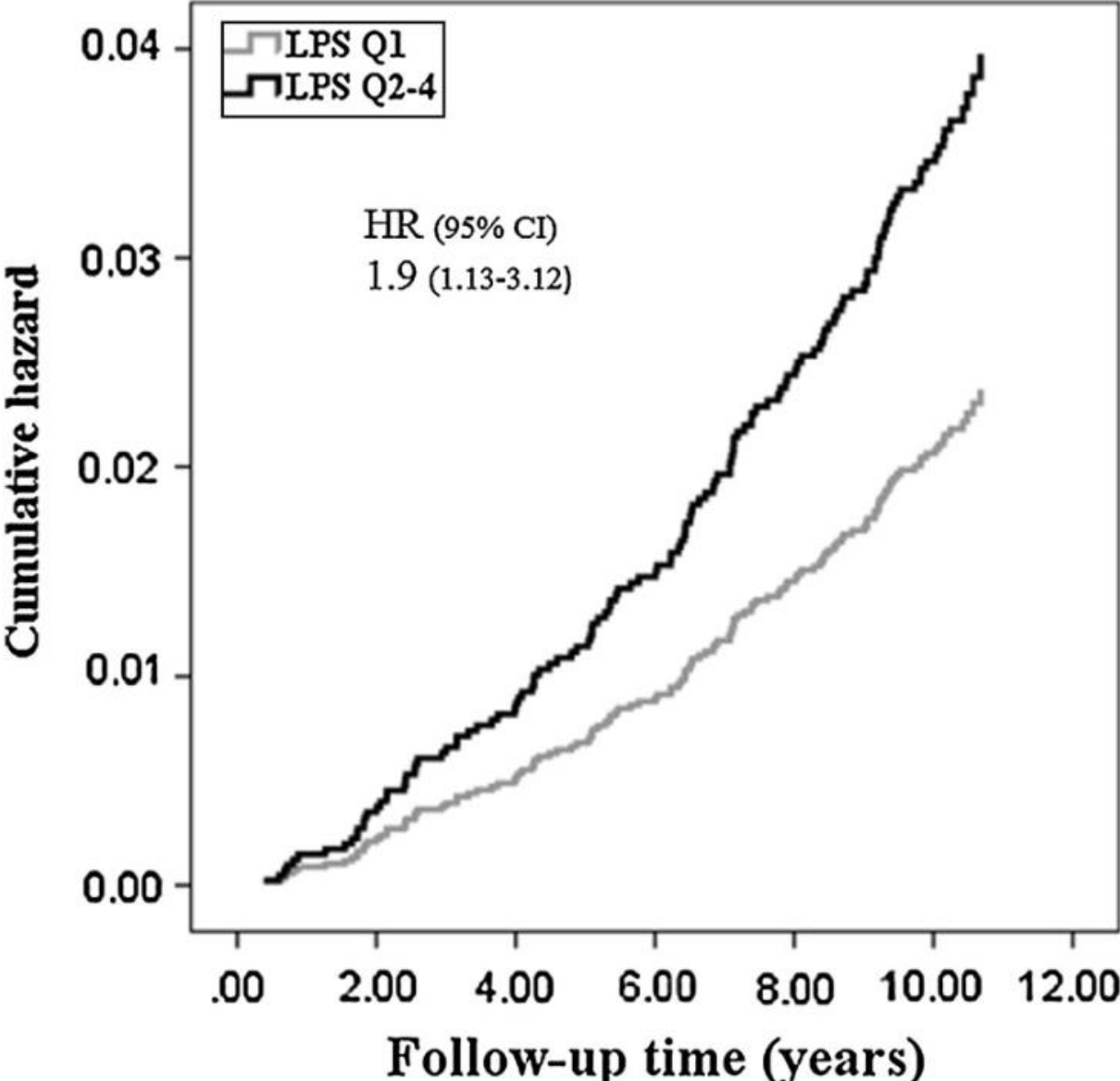
Acute endotoxaemia causes insulin resistance



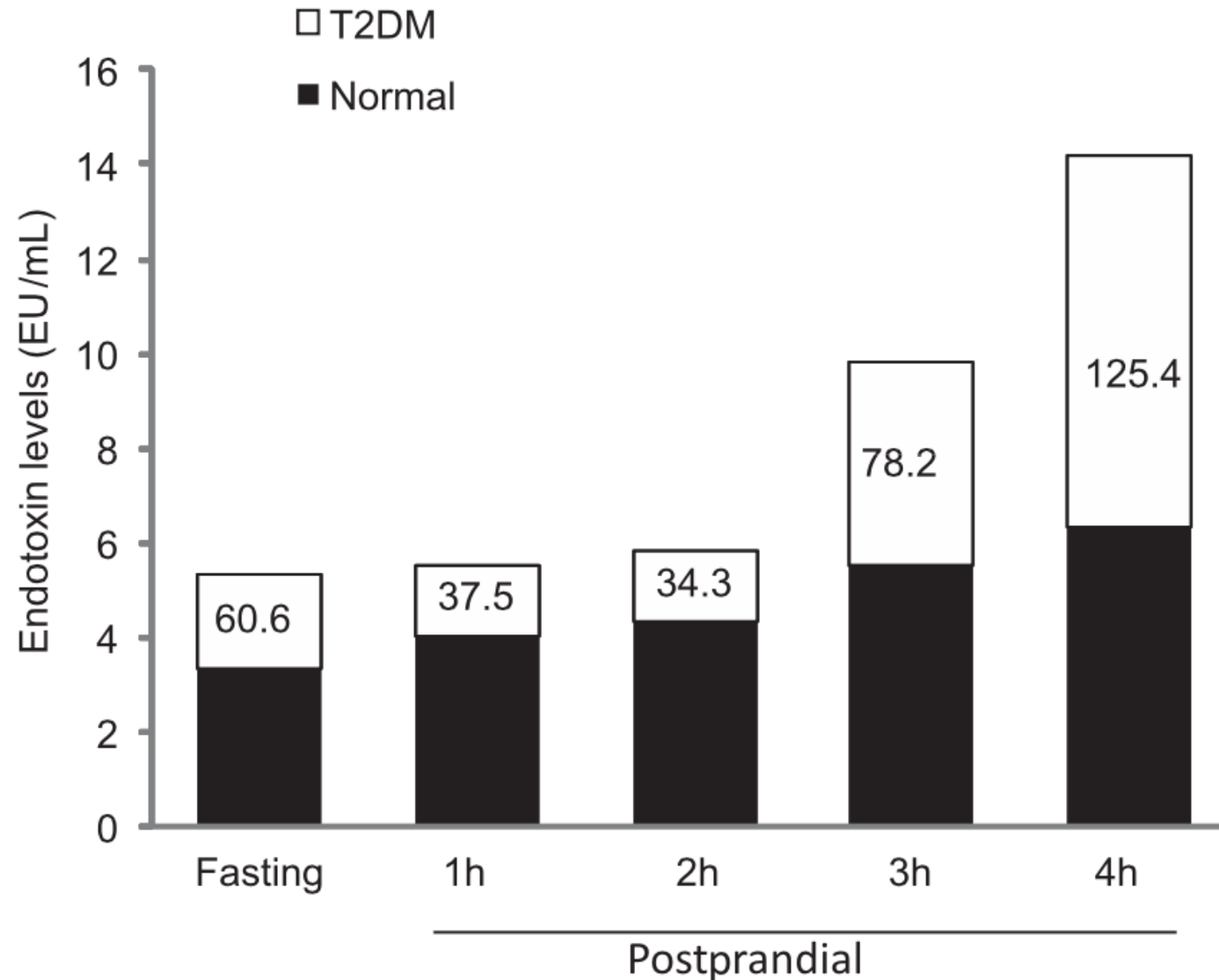
Endotoxaemia and metabolic disease



Endotoxaemia and incident heart disease

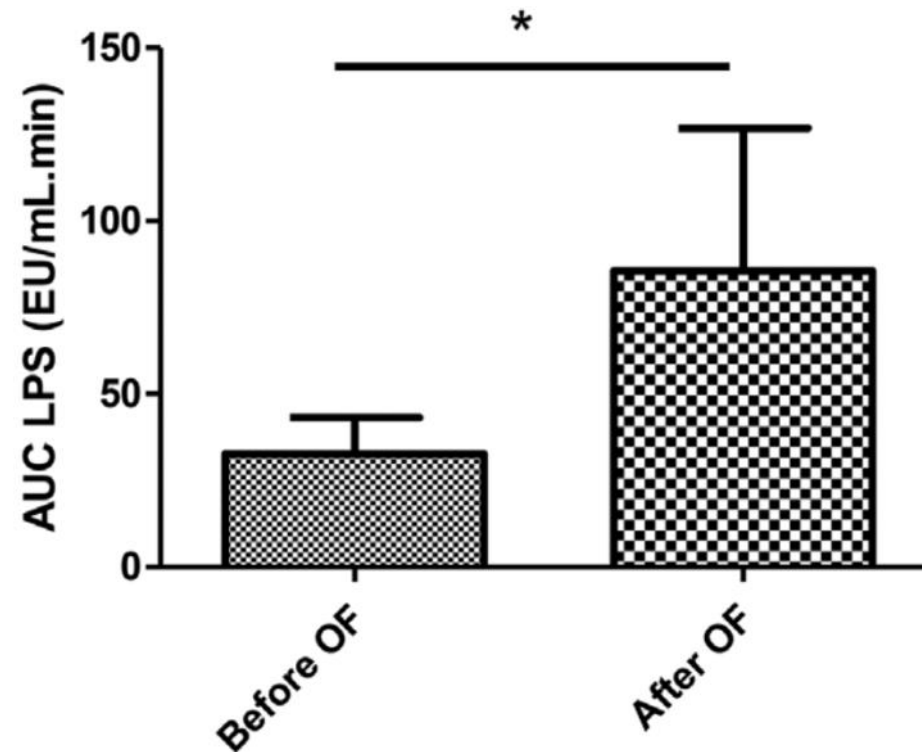


Postprandial endotoxaemia in metabolic disease

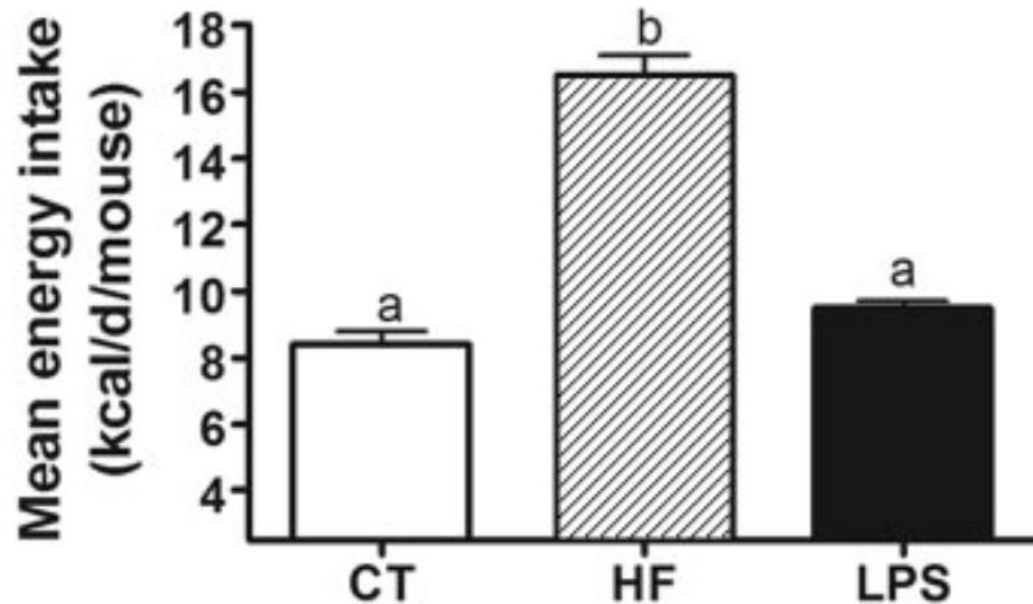
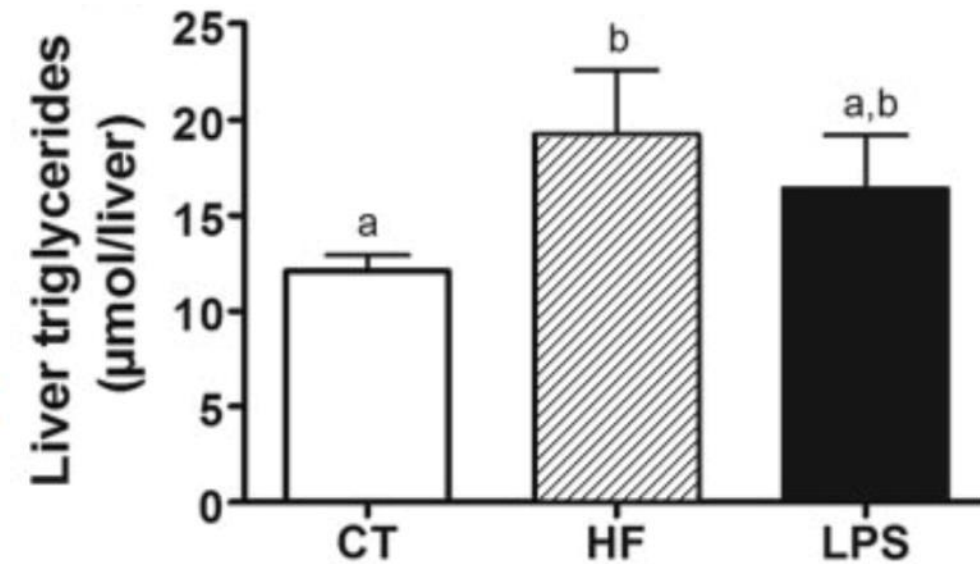
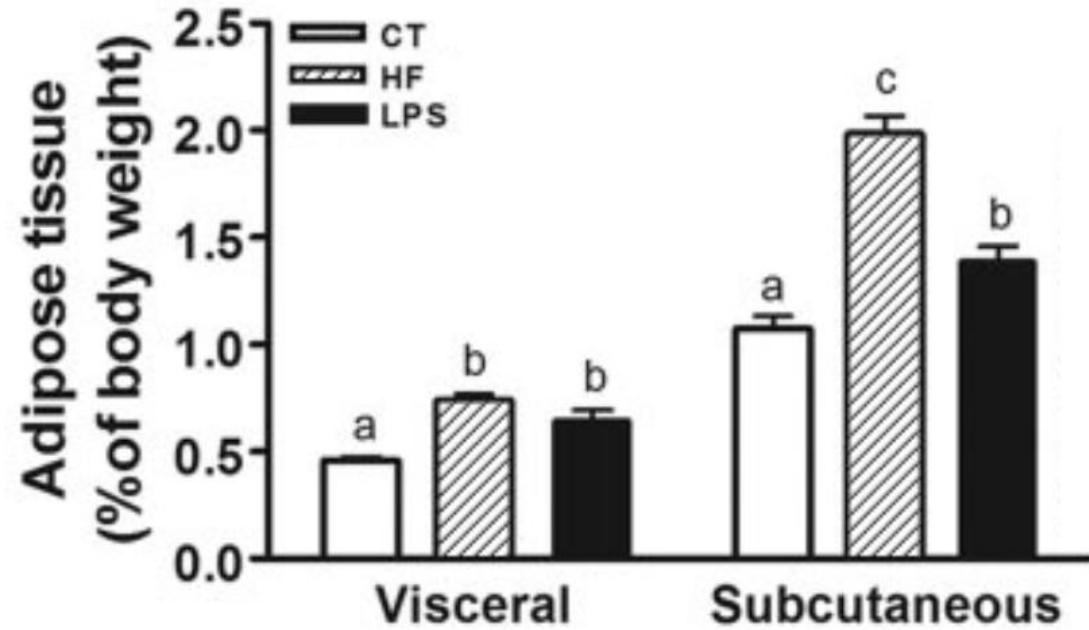
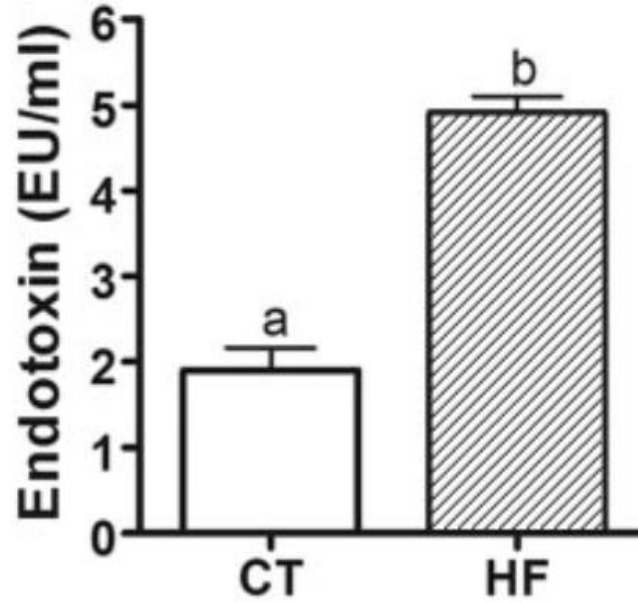


Does endotoxaemia *cause* metabolic disease?

- Overfeeding studies (mixed/Western diet)
 - Fastest way to produce insulin resistance
 - Within 1-7 days
- Overfeeding increases endotoxaemia

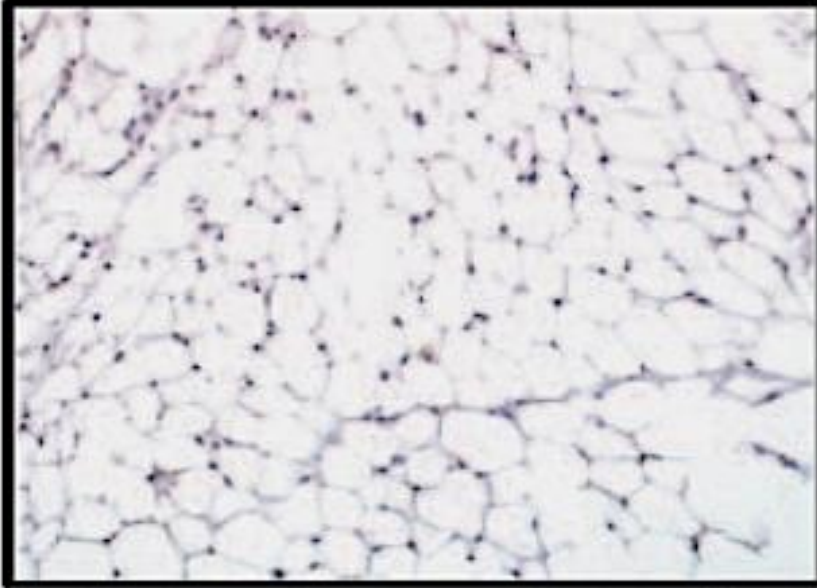


“Endotoxaemia initiates obesity and IR”

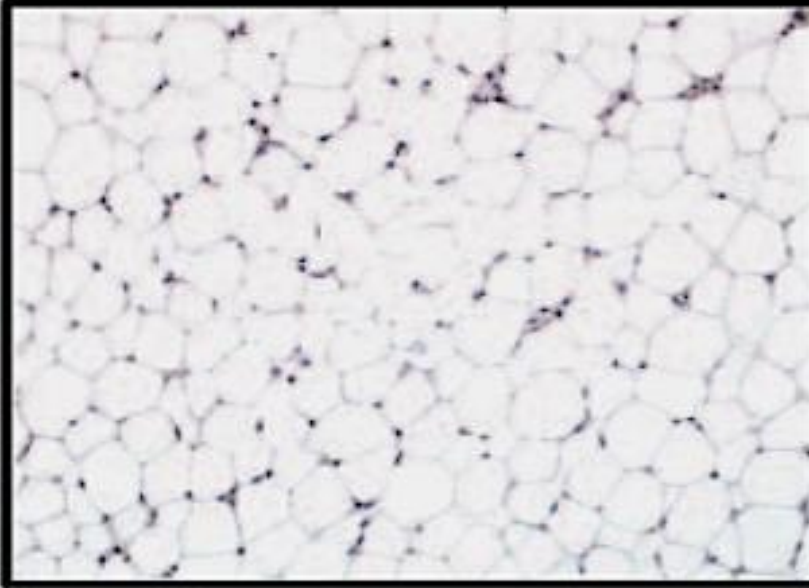


LPS suppresses lipogenesis

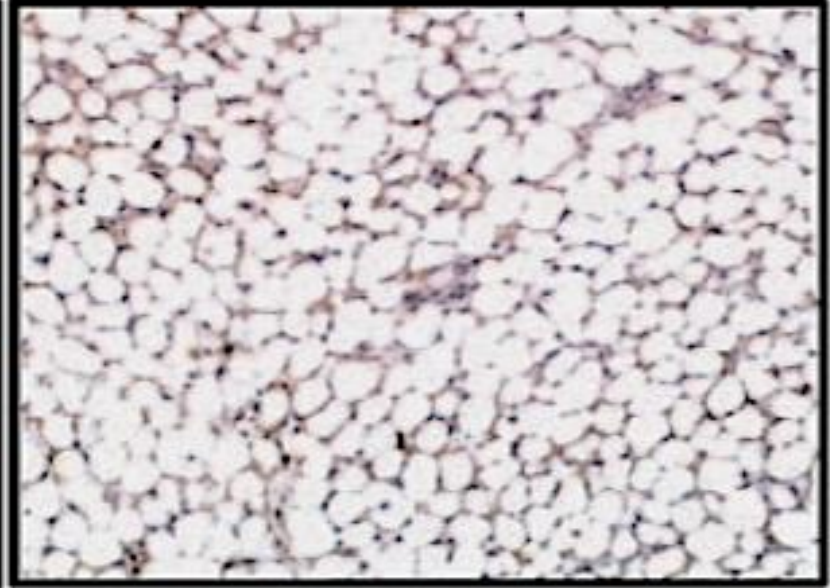
CT



HF



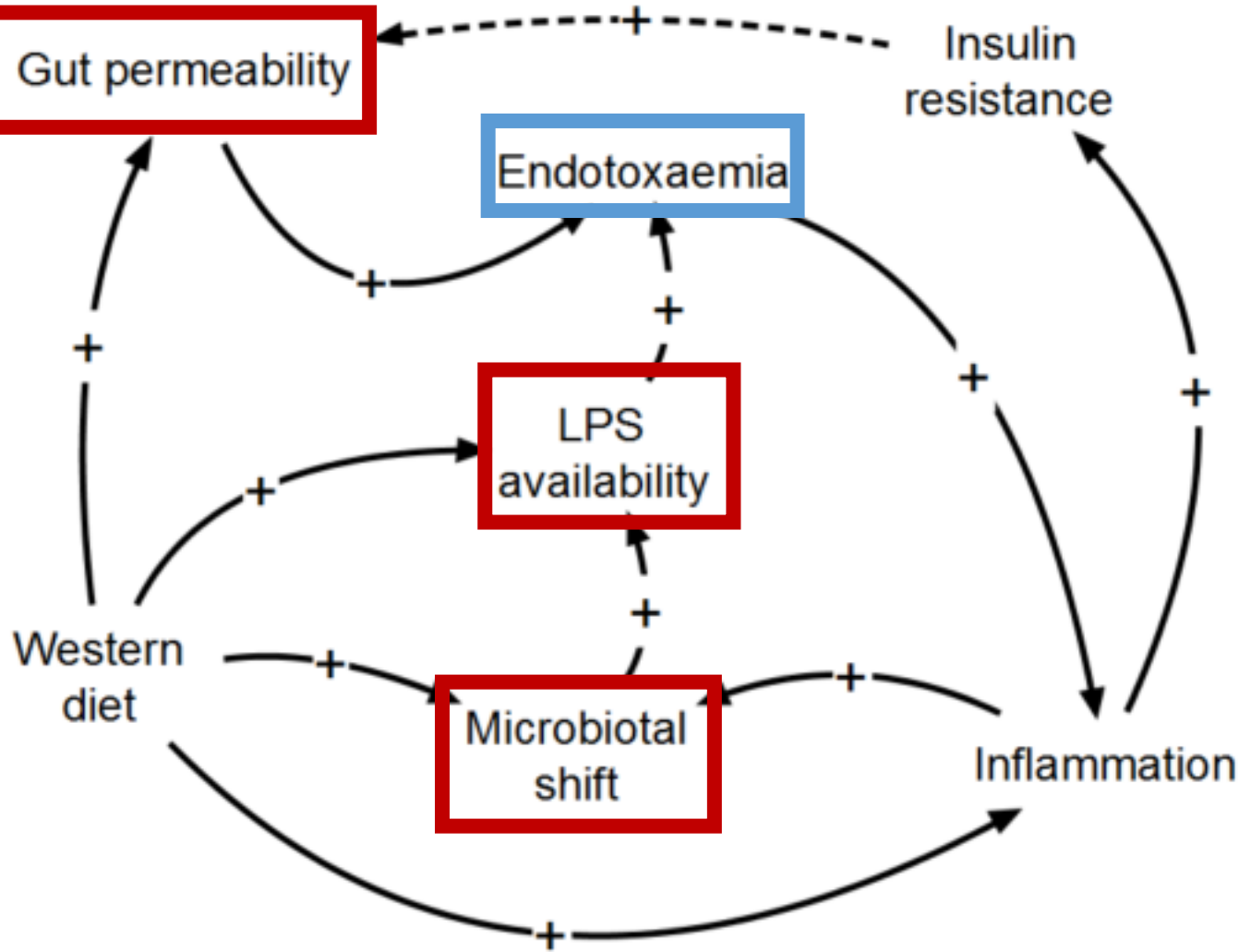
LPS



From: Cani *et al.*, Diabetes 2007



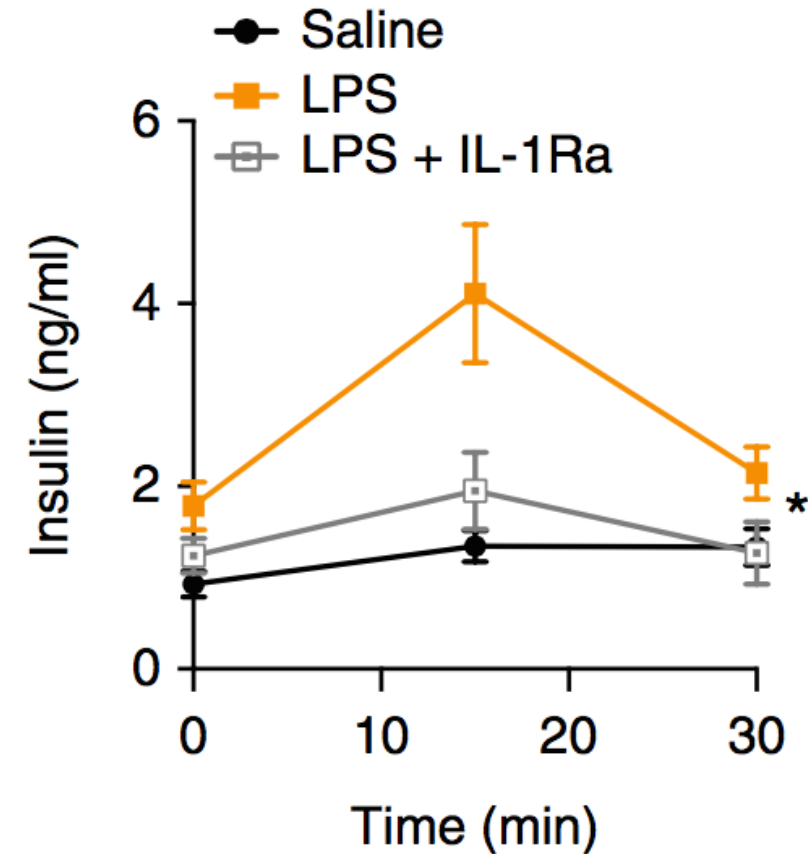
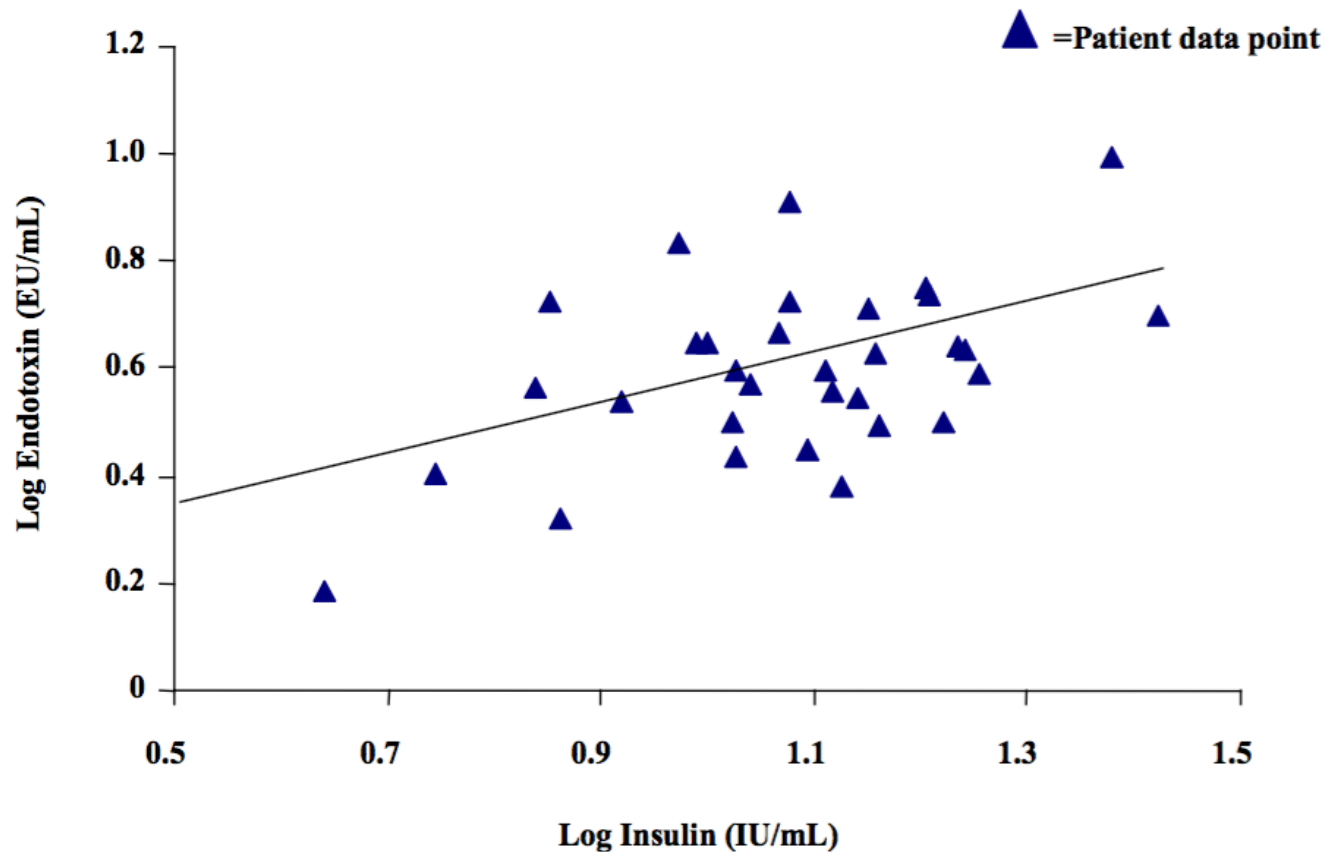
“Endotoxaemia initiates obesity and IR”



Microbiotal changes in metabolic disease

- Increased
 - Pathogenic proteobacteria
 - Imbalanced *E. coli*
 - Citrobacter
- Decreased
 - Bifidobacteria
 - Akkermansia (mucin layer)
 - Roseburia (butyrate producers)

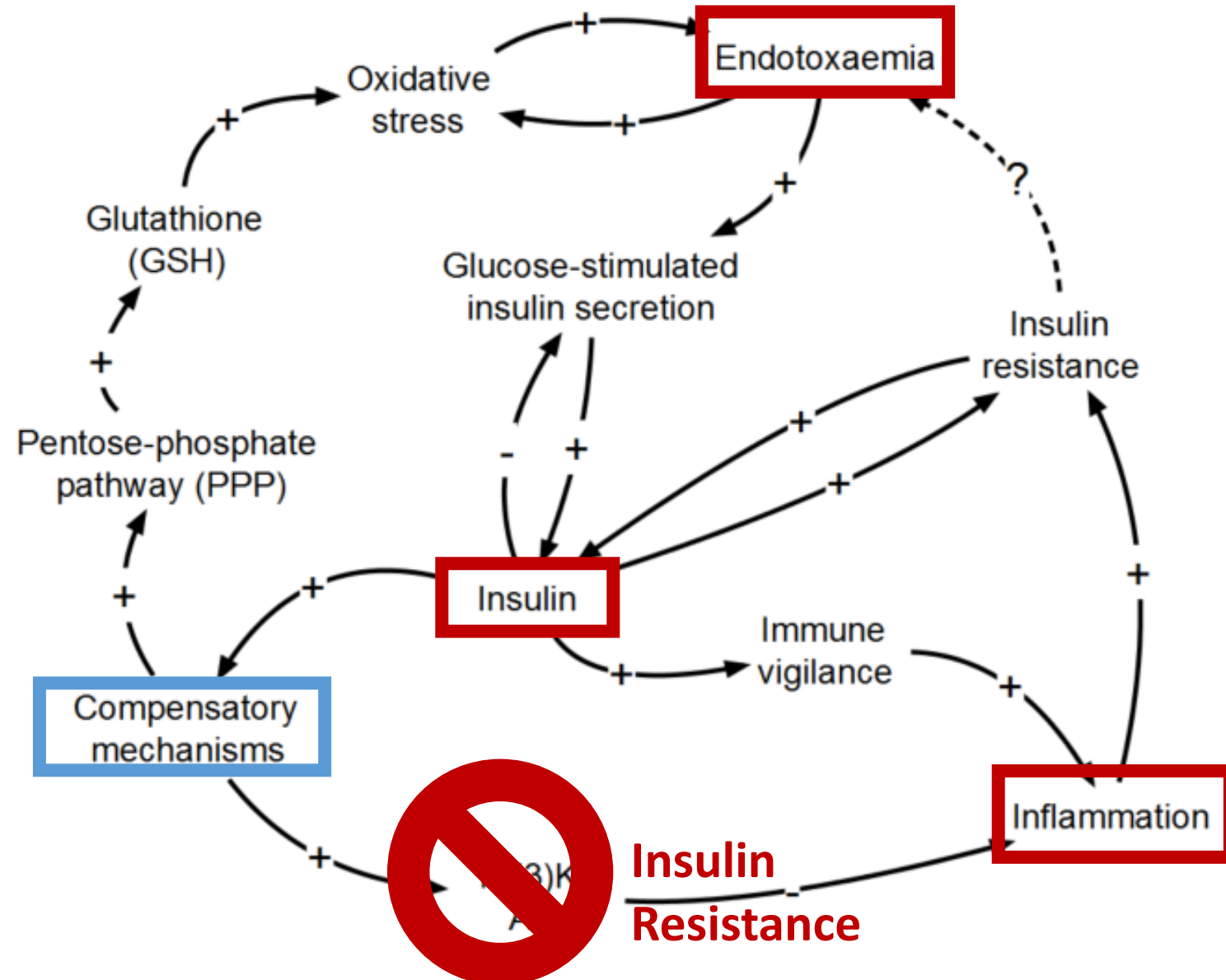
LPS *directly* increases insulin secretion



Hyperinsulinaemia diverts resources to the immune system in the setting of endotoxaemia



Benefits of insulin become maladaptive over time



Cellular responses determine risk

	MetS	
	OR (95 % CI)	<i>p</i> value
Age (year)	1.03 (1.02–1.04)	0.001
Male	2.03 (1.65–2.51)	<0.001
Education (year)	0.96 (0.94–0.99)	0.008
Current smoking	0.88 (0.70–1.11)	0.281
Hypertension	–	–
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.23 (1.13–1.35)	<0.001
CRP (mg/l)	1.07 (1.04–1.09)	<0.001
Energy (418 kJ or 100 kcal)	0.98 (0.96–0.99)	0.005
High LPS*	2.56 (1.97–3.32)	<0.001

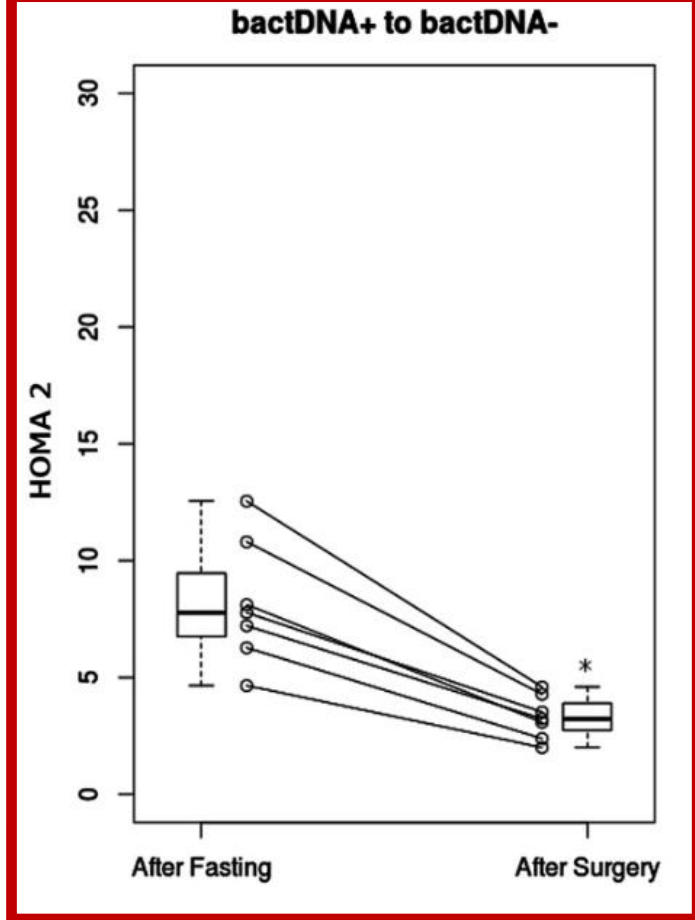
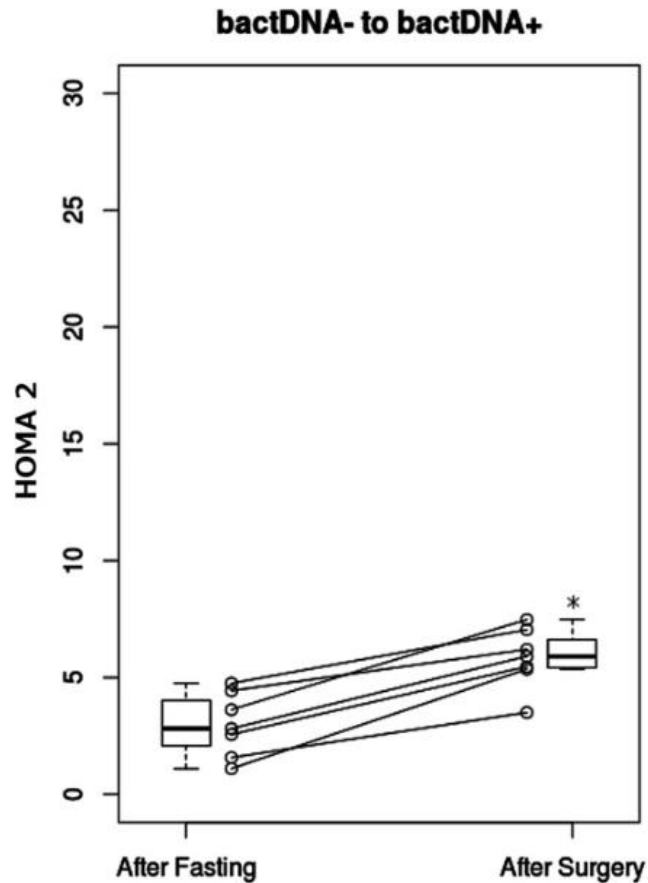
“elevated markers of inflammation are reliably detected on leukocytes... not consistently raised in plasma”

Strategies

Things that fix insulin resistance fix endotoxaemia.
Or vice versa?



Gastric Bypass



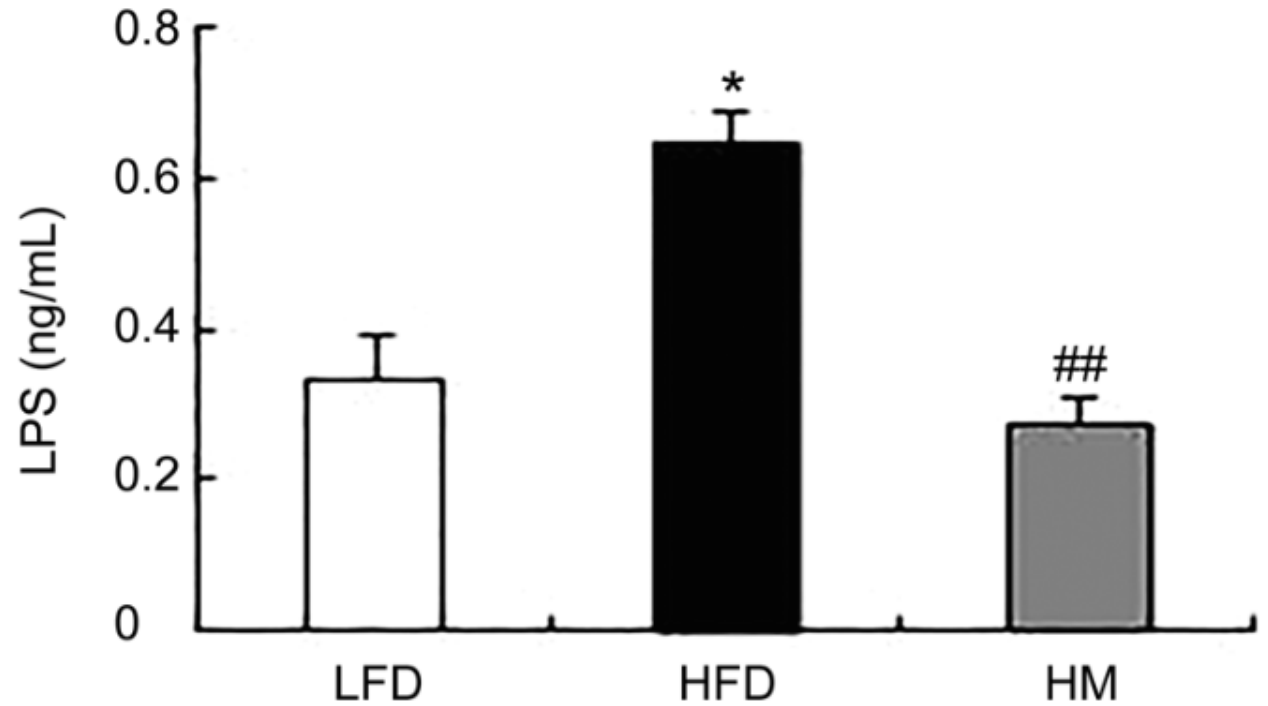
- Increases microbial diversity
 - *Akkermansia*
- Decreases gut permeability
 - ↑ Tight-junction proteins
 - ↑ GLP-2
- Decreases endotoxaemia

From Ortiz *et al.*, J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2014



Metformin

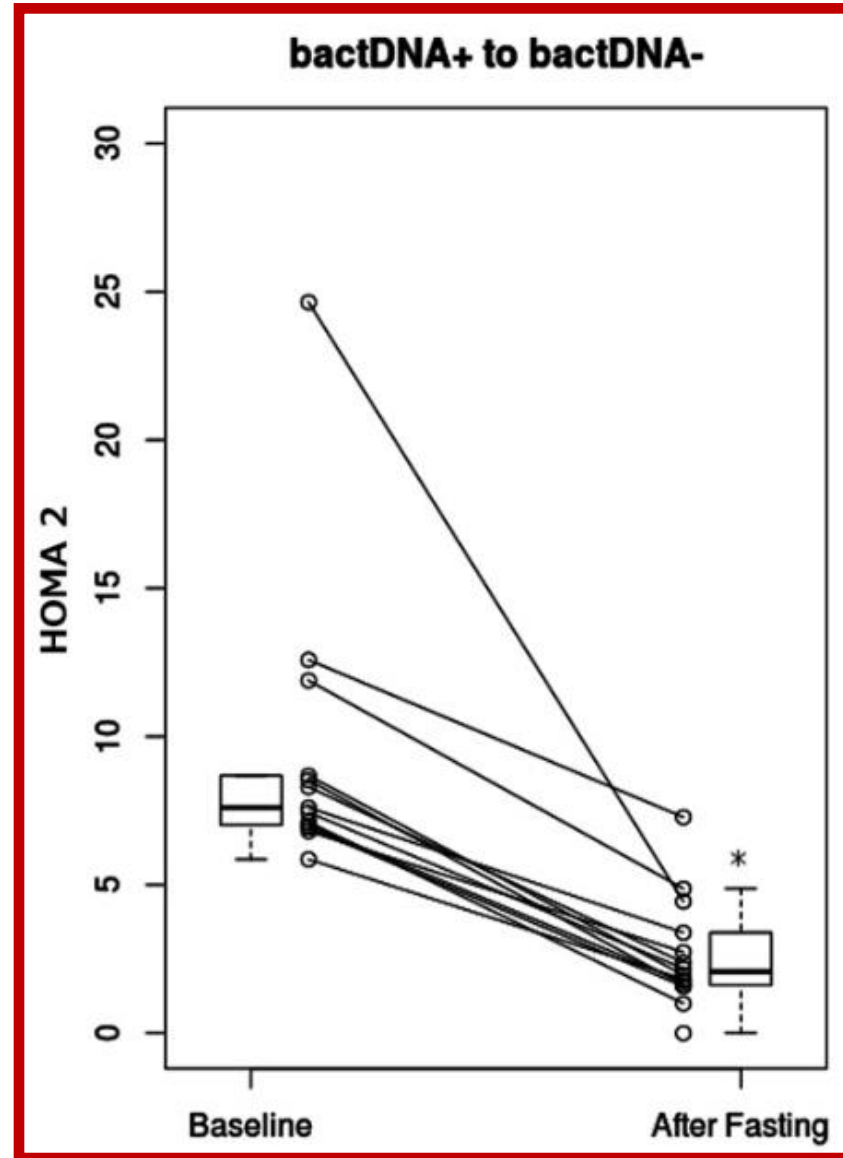
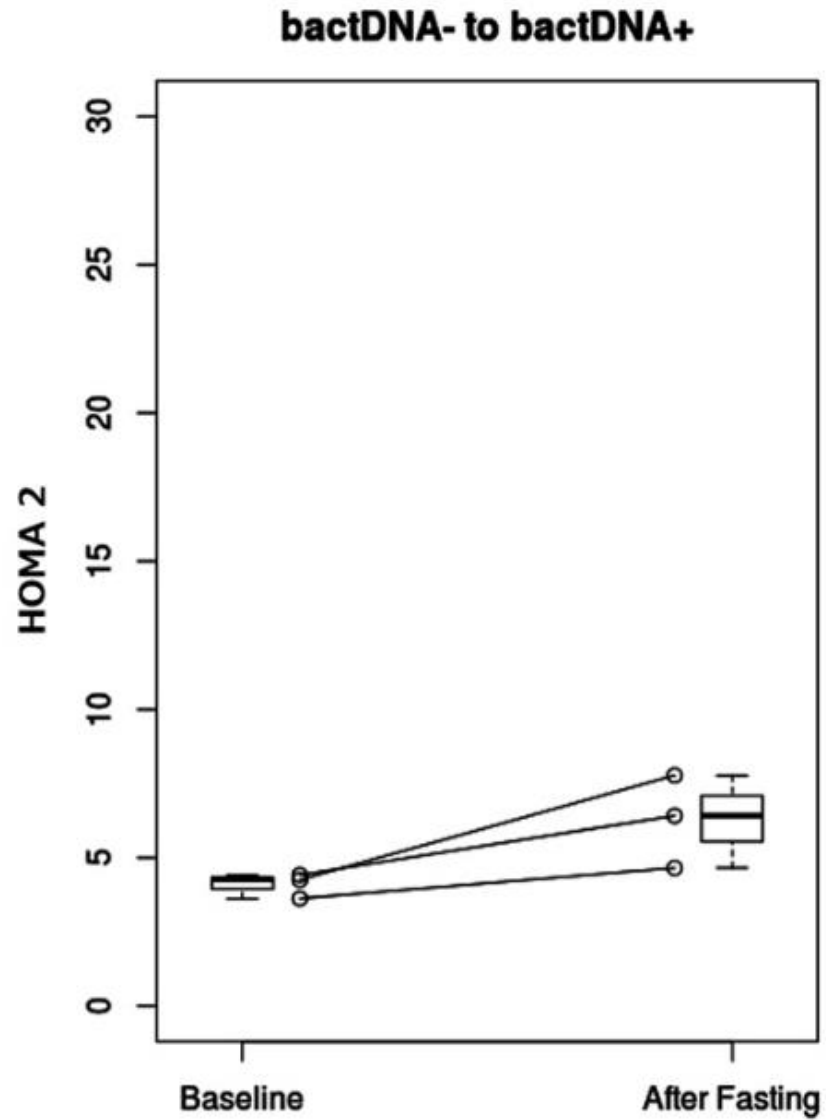
- Increases beneficial gut bacteria in T2DM
 - *Akkermansia*, *Bifidobacteria*, Butyrate producers
- Suppresses TLR-4 signalling
- Decreases endotoxaemia



Zhou *et al.*, Acta Pharmacologica Sinica 2016



Fasting



Eat real food

- Low carb bars, emulsified “fatbombs”, and protein chips?

Nutritional Facts

Serving Size: 1 Roll (115g)

Amount/Serving	
Calories 530	Calories from Fat 450
%Daily Value*	
Total fat 50g	77%
Saturated fat 42g	210%
Trans fat 0.5g	
Polyunsaturated fat 0.5g	
Monounsaturated fat 2.5g	
Cholesterol 85mg	28%
Sodium 410mg	17%
Total Carbohydrate 26g	9%
Dietary Fiber 12g	48%
Sugars 2g	
Sugar Alcohol 10g	

Protein 11g**Description**

designed to keep you in ketosis with a 2:1 ratio of Fat to Protein plus Carbohydrates (F:P+C). All Quest Keto Meals are 480-510 calories and under 4 Net Carbs.** Enjoy all the indulgence and take the guesswork out of Keto.

**Total Carbs – Fiber – Erythritol = Net Carbs

Ingredients

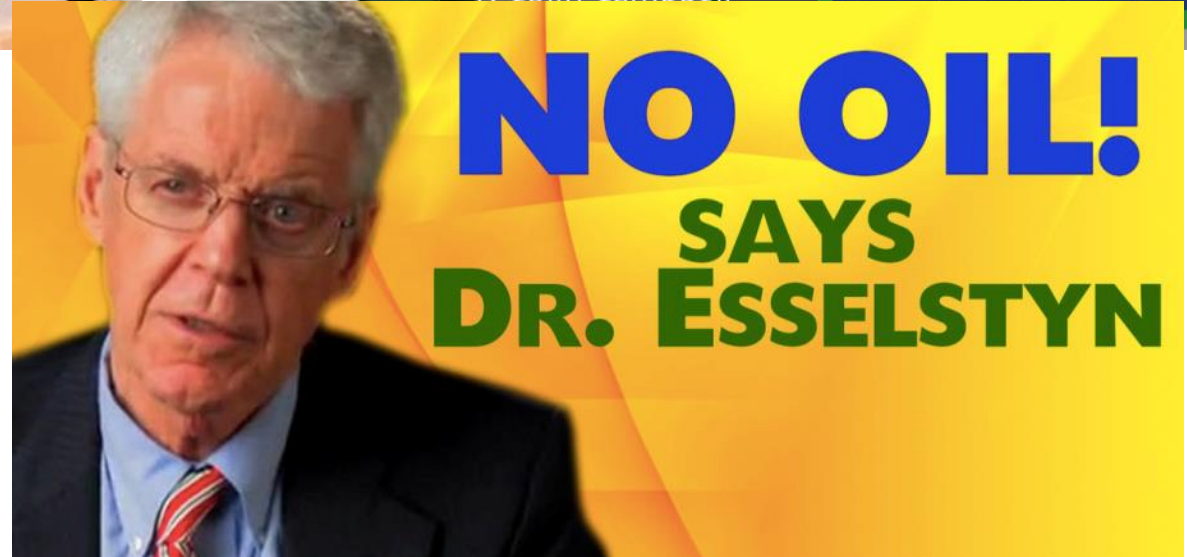
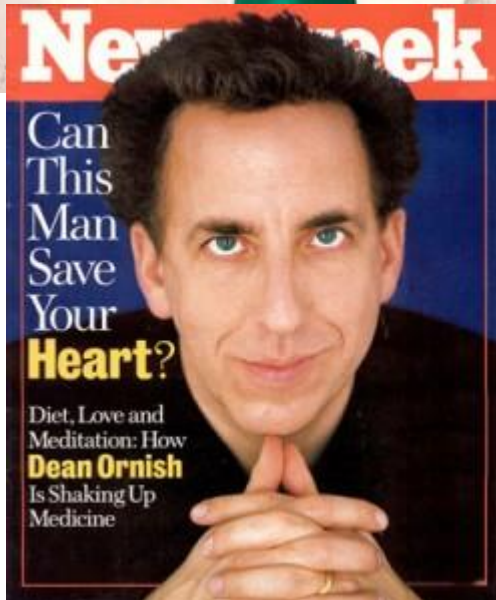
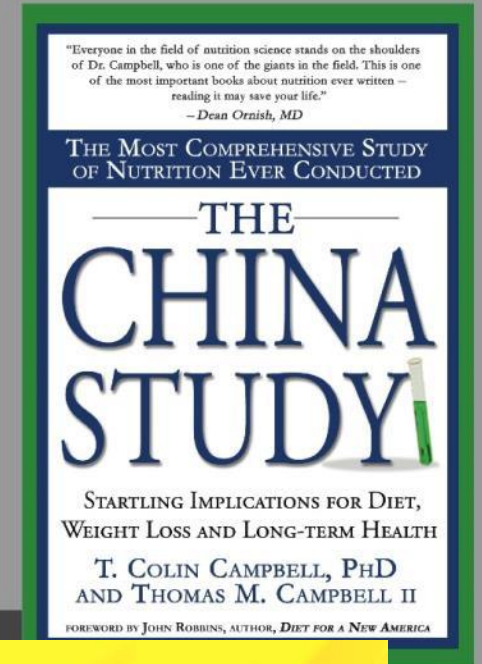
COCONUT OIL POWDER (COCONUT OIL, SOLUBLE CORN FIBER, SODIUM CASEINATE [A MILK DERIVATIVE], SUNFLOWER LECITHIN), CREAM CHEESE (PASTEURIZED MILK AND CREAM, CHEESE CULTURE, SALT, STABILIZERS [CAROB BEAN AND/OR XANTHAN AND/OR GUAR GUMS]), WHOLE EGG, SWEETENER BLEND (ERYTHRITOL, STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES), UNSALTED BUTTER (SWEET CREAM), WHEY PROTEIN ISOLATE, CELLULOSE, VINEGAR, NATURAL FLAVOR, SODIUM CASEINATE, SOLUBLE CORN FIBER, BAKING POWDER (MONOCALCIUM PHOSPHATE, POTATO STARCH, POTASSIUM BICARBONATE), CINNAMON, WATER, XANTHAN GUM, LOCUST BEAN GUM, BAKING SODA (SODIUM BICARBONATE), SUCRALOSE



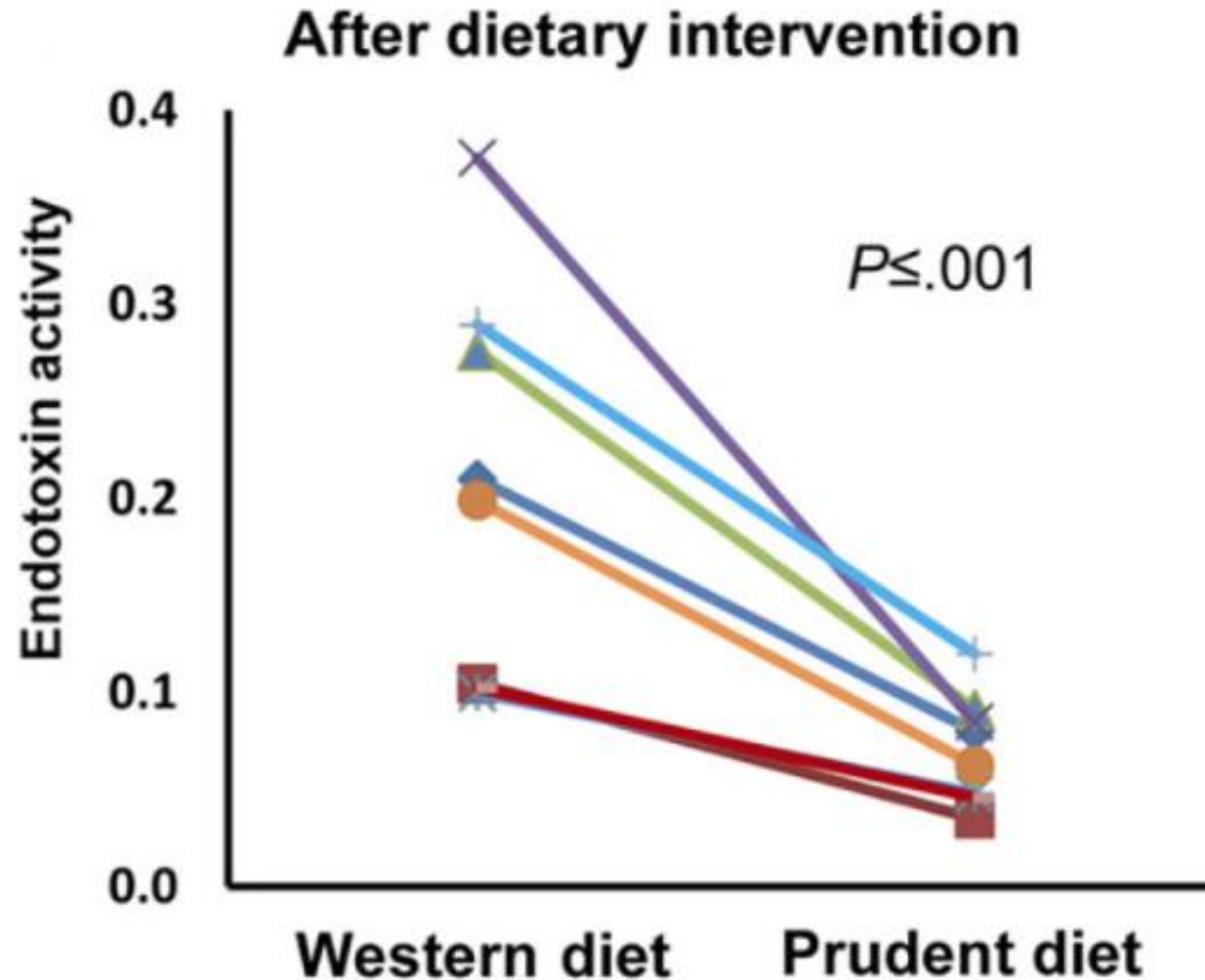
“Extreme” measures



T. Colin Campbell



Dietary fat drives endotoxin absorption



Test and treat the gut

- 48 y/o Oncologist - competitive figure skater
- Fatigue and dramatic decrease in performance on LCHF

BACTERIOLOGY CULTURE		
Expected/Beneficial flora	Commensal (Imbalanced) flora	Dysbiotic flora
4+ Bacteroides fragilis group	2+ Beta strep, group B	
NG Bifidobacterium spp.	2+ Citrobacter freundii complex	
NG Escherichia coli	2+ Gamma hemolytic strep	
NG Lactobacillus spp.	1+ Staphylococcus aureus	
NG Enterococcus spp.		

- Failure of LCHF diet:
 - Identify and treat pathogens
 - Support a better gut microbiota
 - Fuel appropriately
 - Both activity *and* co-morbidities
 - Fix the environment!



Summary

- Endotoxaemia contributes to metabolic disease
 - Western diet
 - Shifts in gut function and microbiota
 - Heart disease in athletes
- Interventions that reduce endotoxaemia improve metabolic health
- High fat intake can exacerbate endotoxaemia
 - May contribute to “failure” of LCHF diet
 - Depends on initial and current gut health and genetics



Acknowledgements

- Endotoxin project
 - Dr. Guðmundur Jóhannsson
 - Dr. Robert Hansen
- Chief Engineer
 - Prof. Elizabeth Nance
- Nourish Balance Thrive
- Thanks to you all!



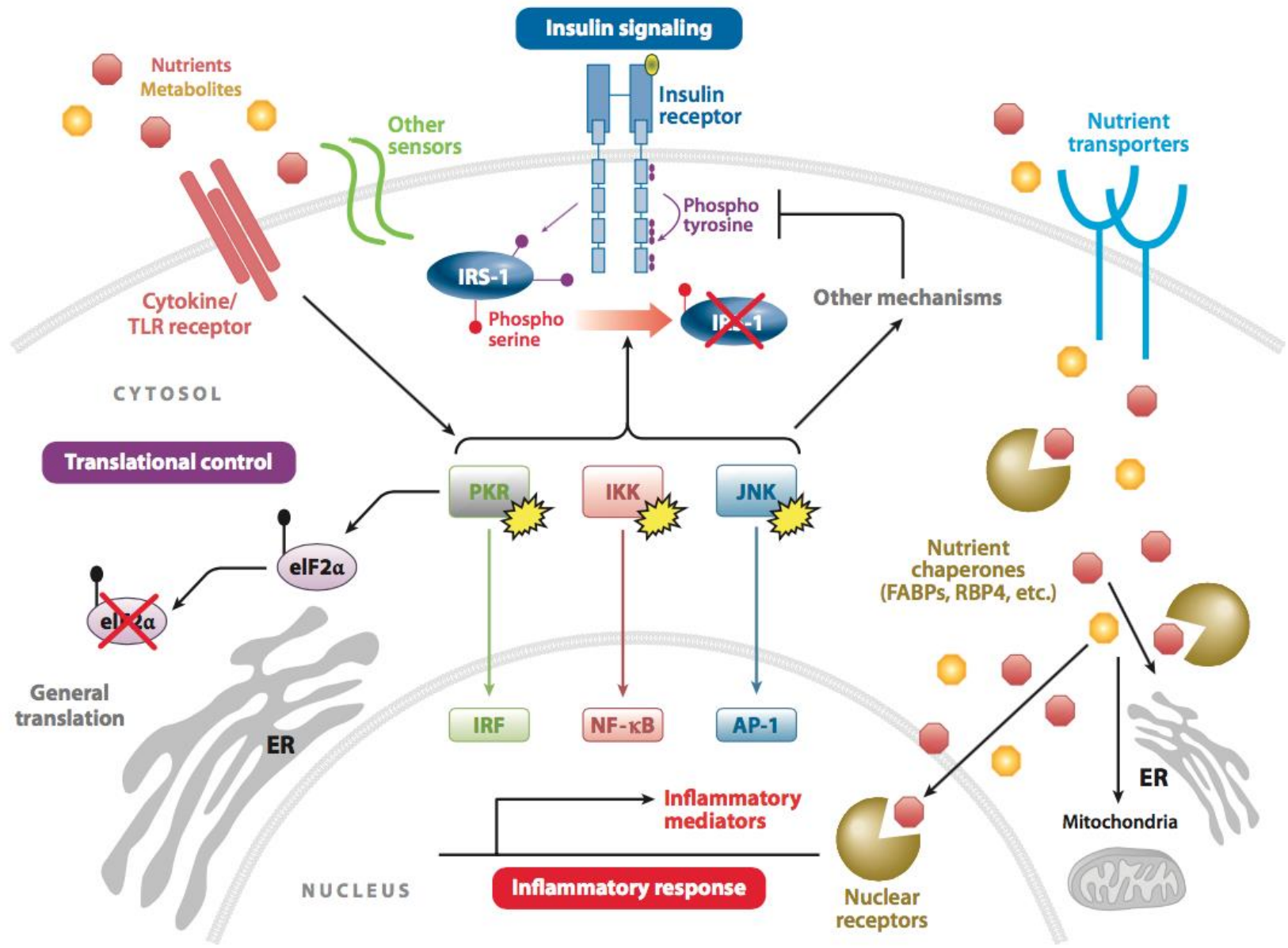
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Low Carb Breckenridge 2017







TLR-4 signalling in obesity/T2DM

- Higher TLR-4 signalling in obese etc



- Best way to induce IR – overfeed a Western diet
 - Directly affects endotoxaemia
- Potentially the best way to reverse IR in the scientific literature?
 - Gastric bypass



What about the insulin??

- Anti-inflammatory
 - Rodents
 - Humans
 - Increases immune-system vigilance (diverts nutrients to immune system)
- May help drive production of visceral fat
 - If this is prevented (or inflammation fully suppressed), results in peripheral ectopic fat and inflammation



Factors affecting LPS translocation

- Fat intake (via chylomicrons)
- Sugar intake (fructose)
- Gut permeability
 - Gut microbiota
- Metabolic disease
 - Feed-forward effect
 - Weight loss reduces endotoxaemia



Eat real food

M.E.A.L. Diet

for rapid fat loss



M

Meat
any animal product



E

Eggs



A

Added
fats for cooking



L

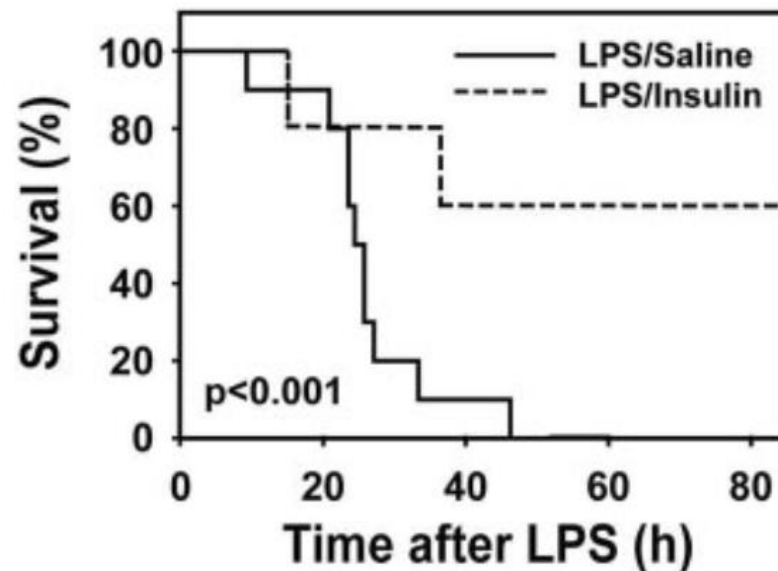
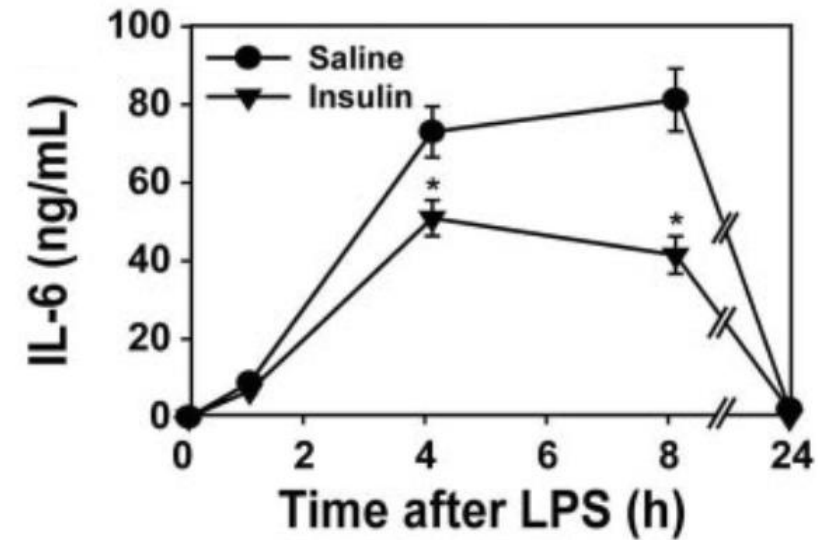
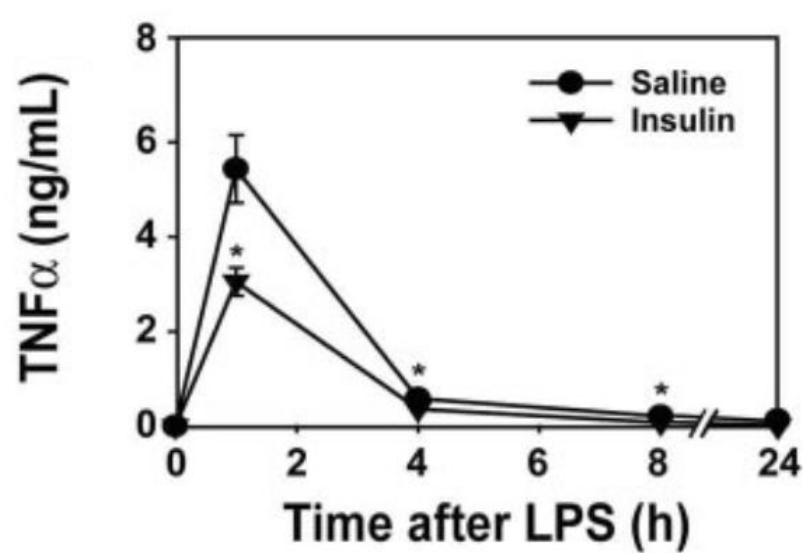
Leaves
non-starchy vegetables



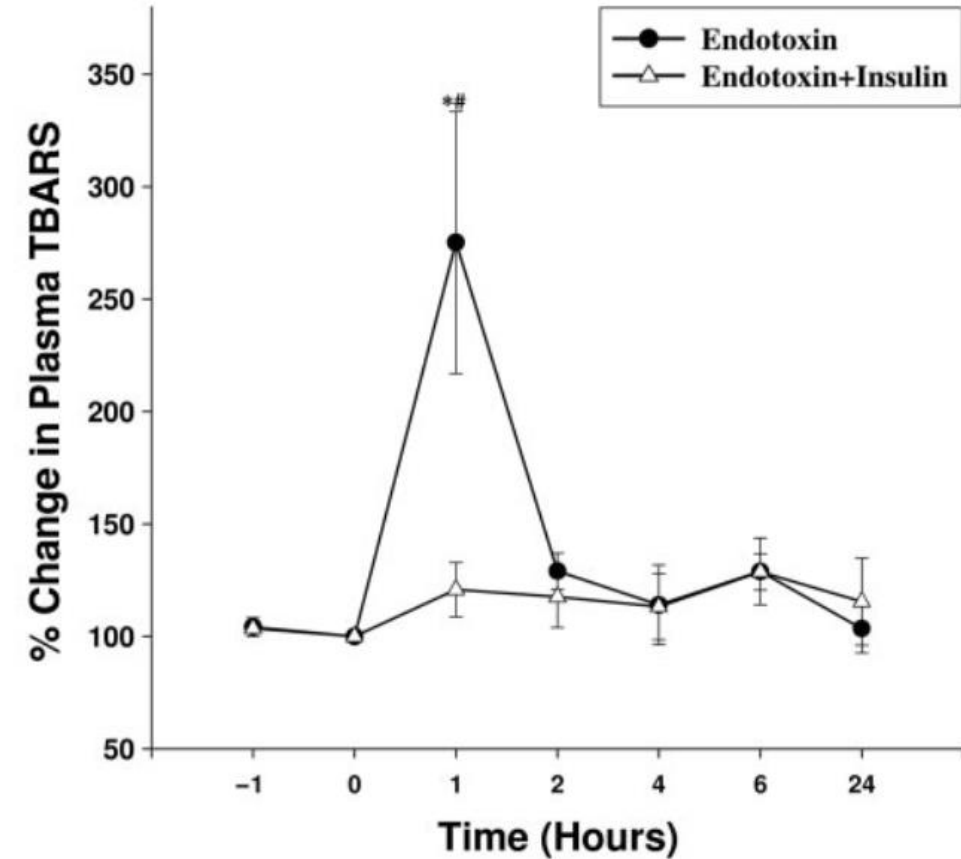
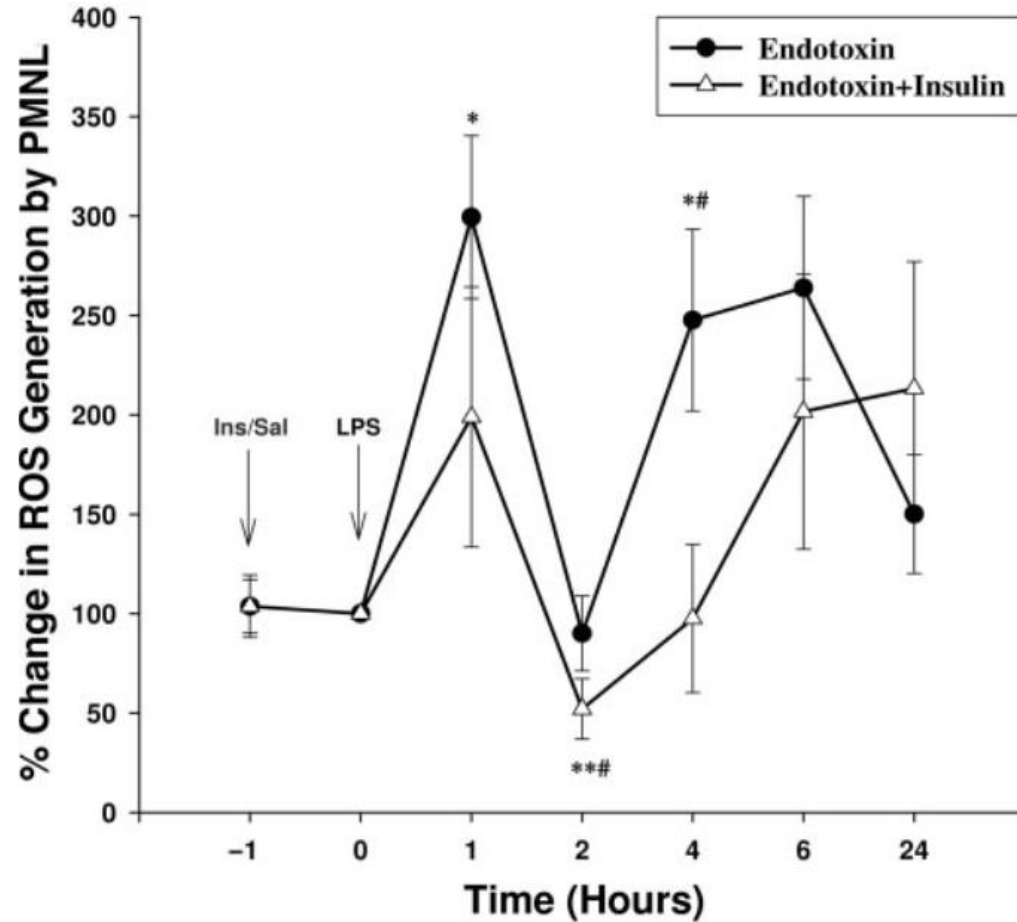
Probiotics



Insulin is protective during endotoxaemia

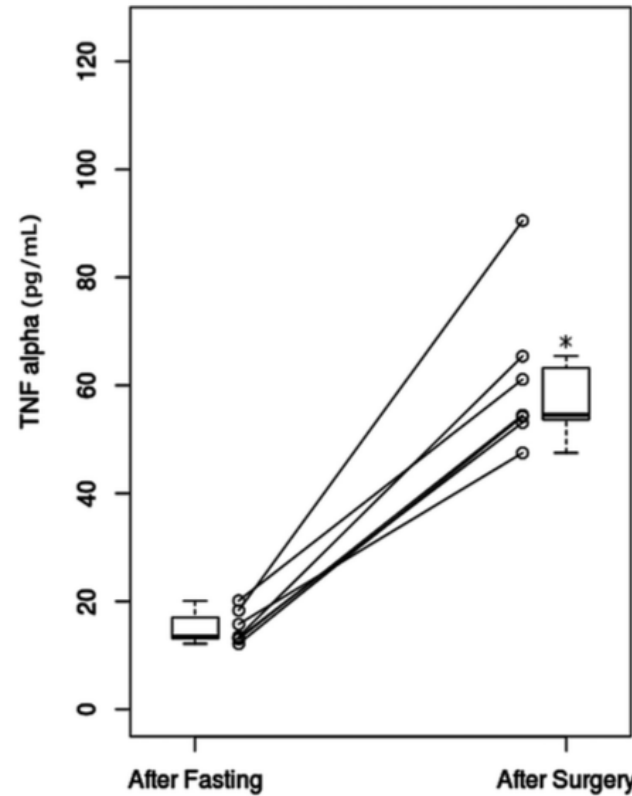


Insulin is protective during endotoxaemia

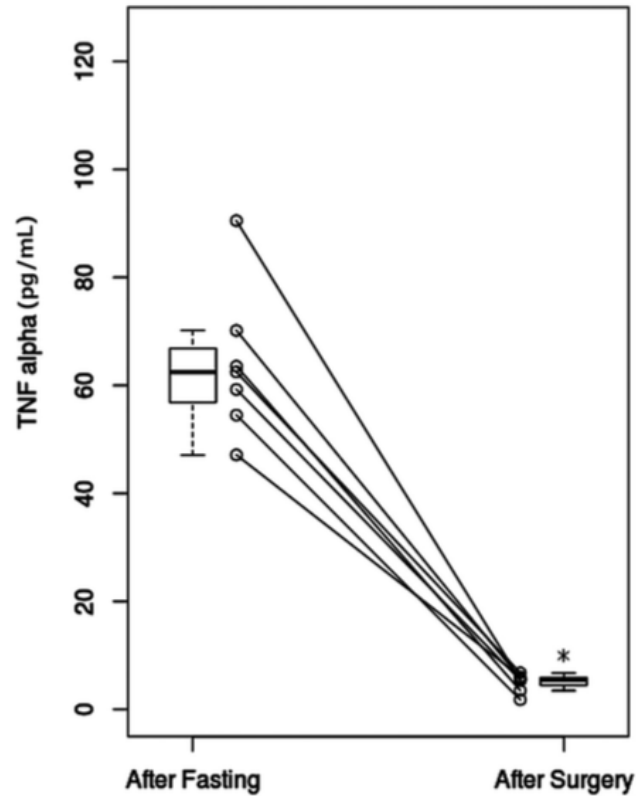


Gastric Bypass

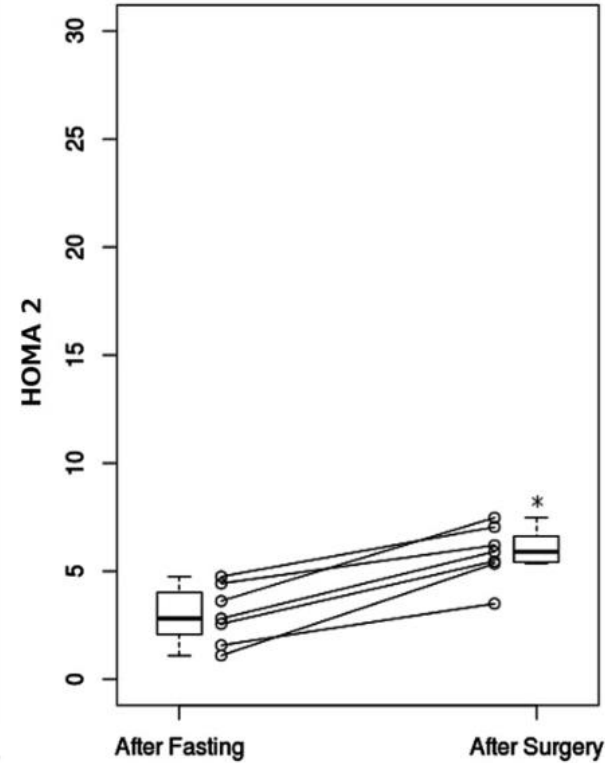
bactDNA- to bactDNA+



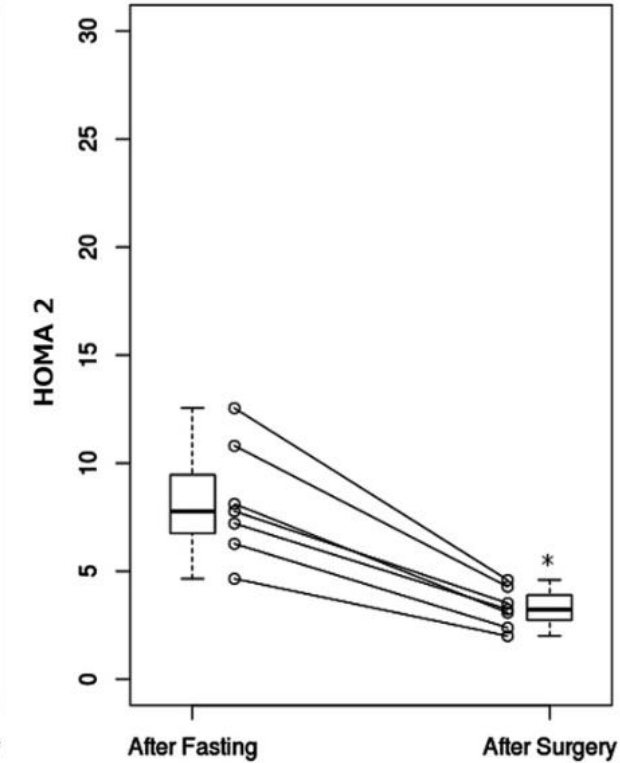
bactDNA+ to bactDNA-



bactDNA- to bactDNA+



bactDNA+ to bactDNA-

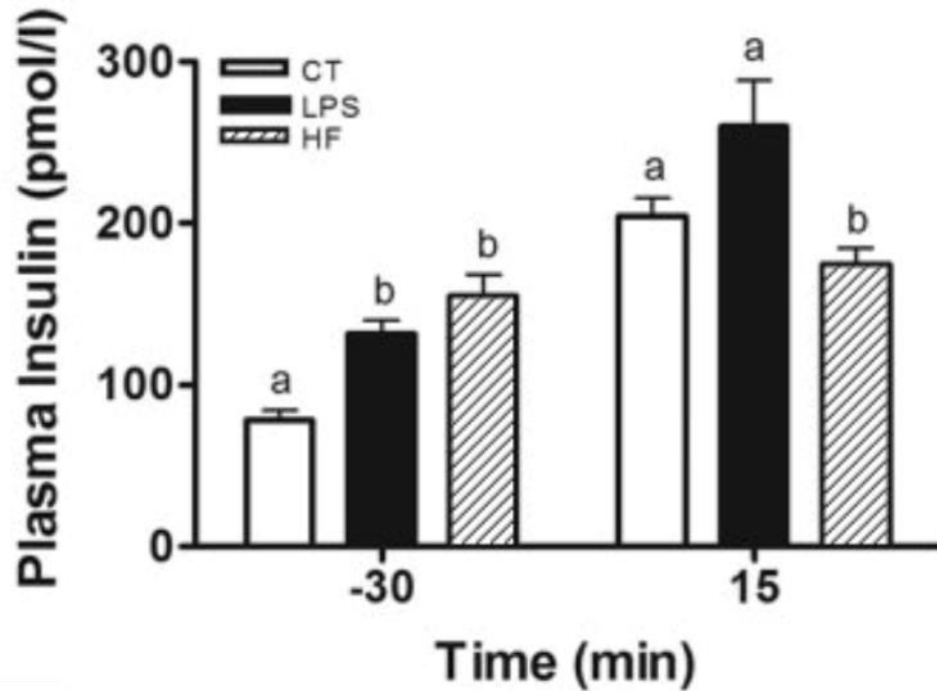


From Ortiz *et al.*, J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2014

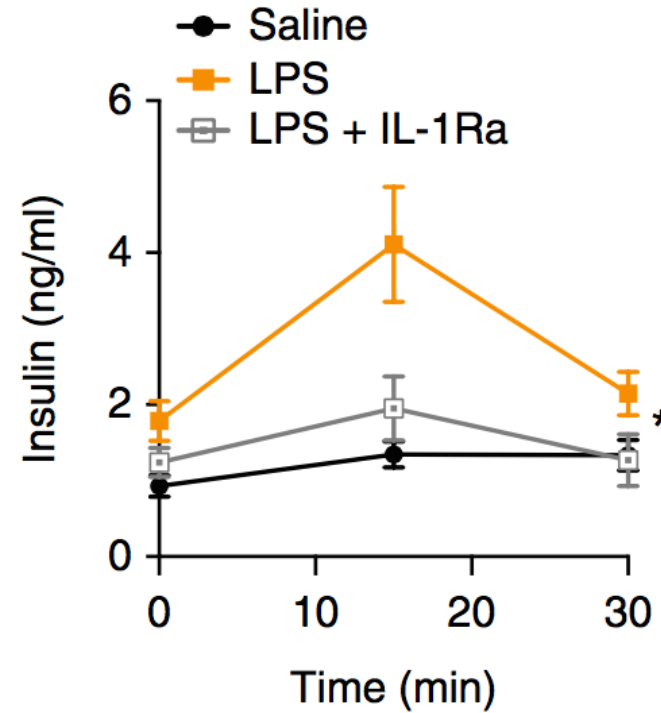


- Increases microbial diversity
- Decreases gut permeability
 - ↑ Tight-junction proteins
 - ↑ GLP-2
- Decreases endotoxaemia

LPS stimulates GSIS



From Cani *et al.*, Diabetes 2007

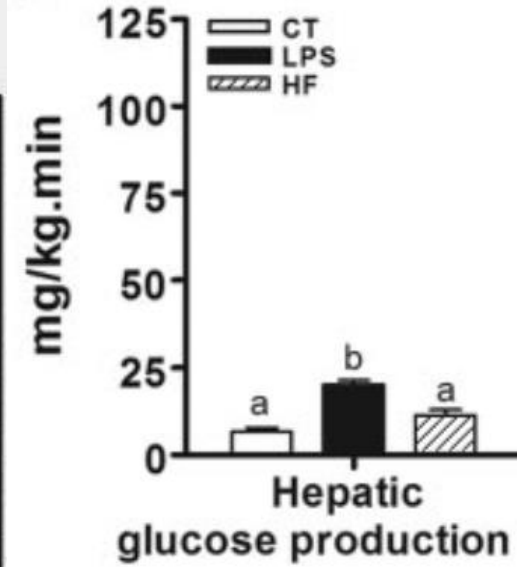
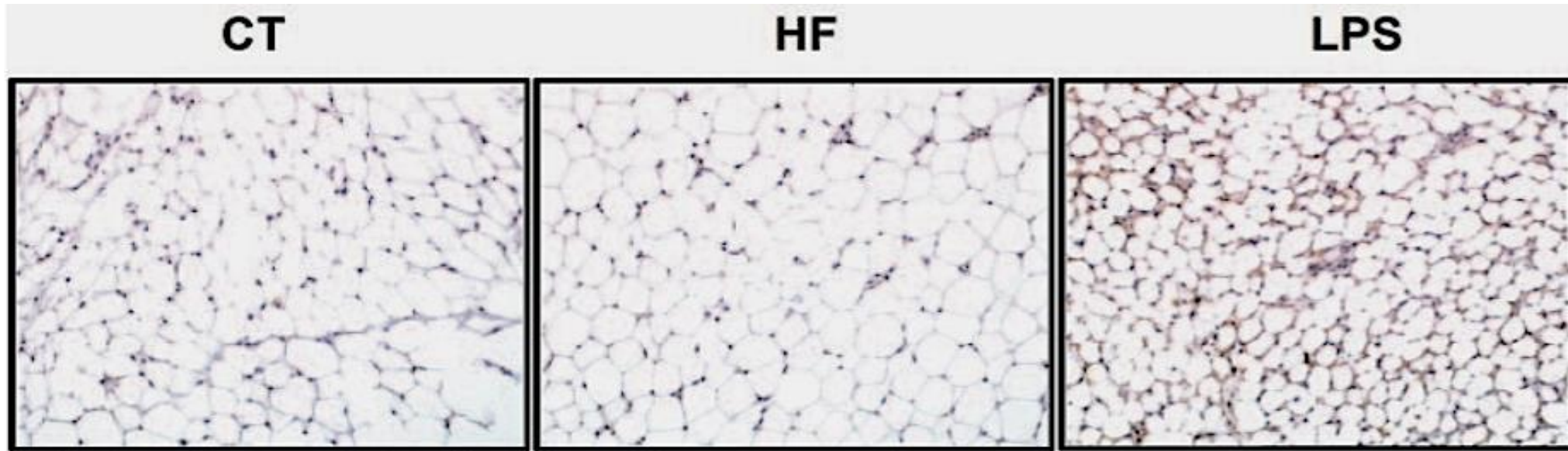


From Dror *et al.*, Nature Immunology 2017

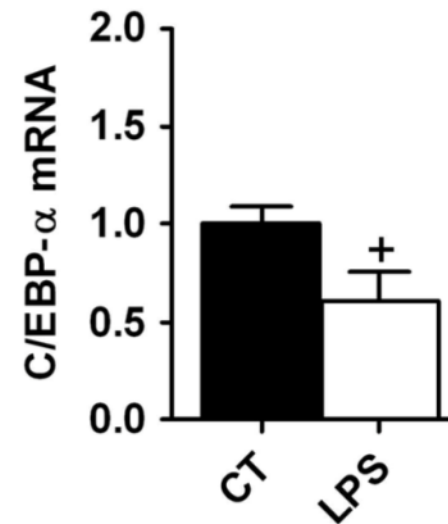
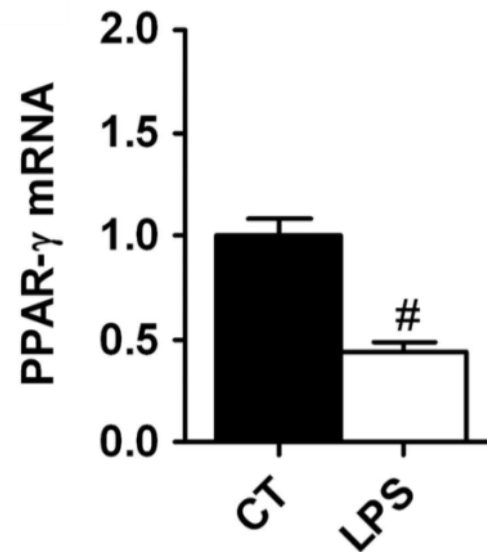
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LPS suppresses lipogenesis



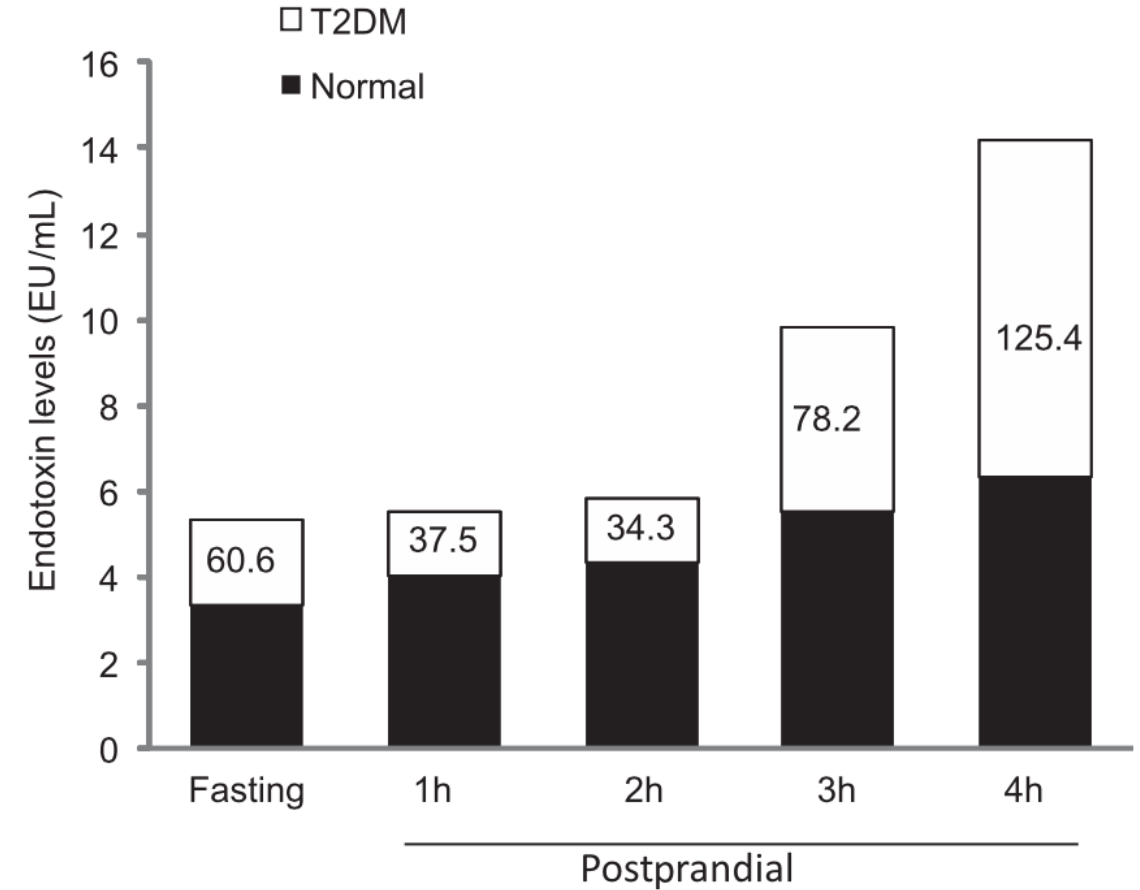
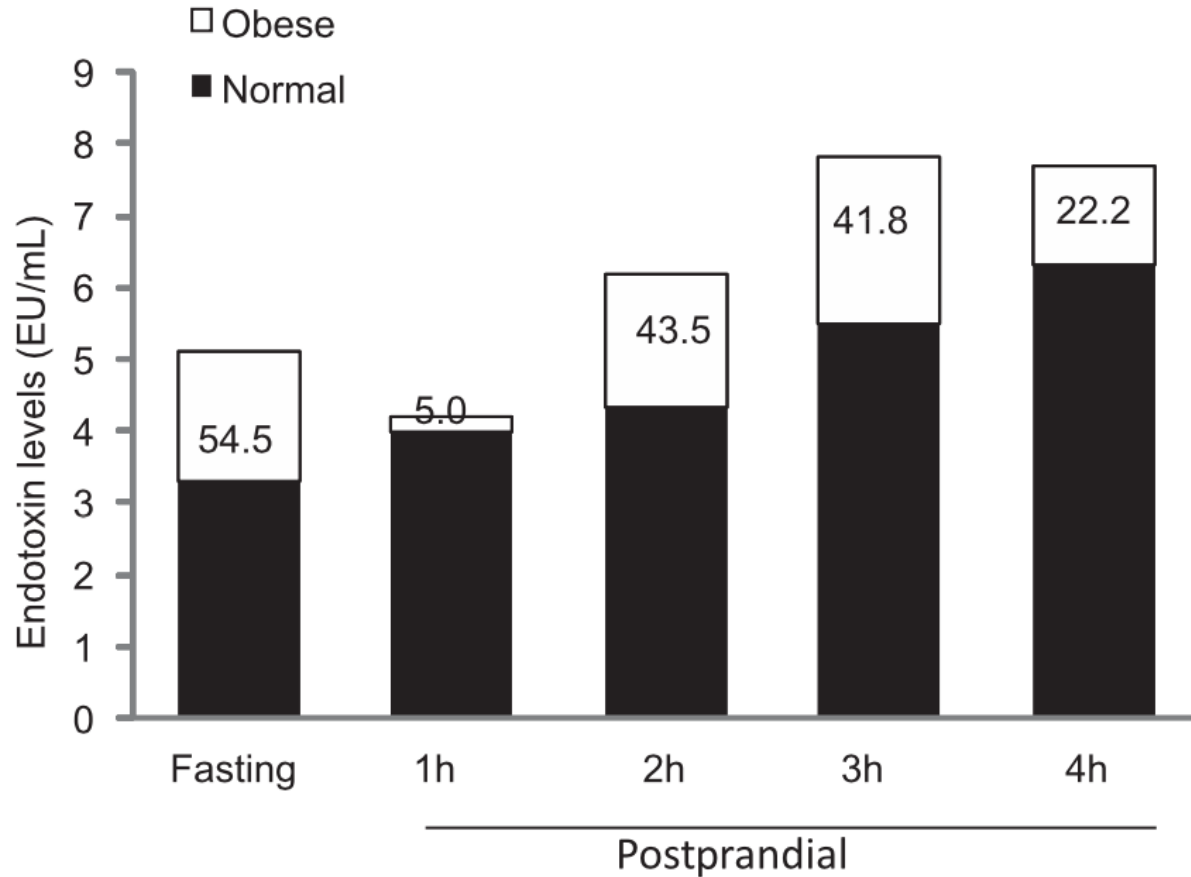
From: Cani *et al.*, Diabetes 2007



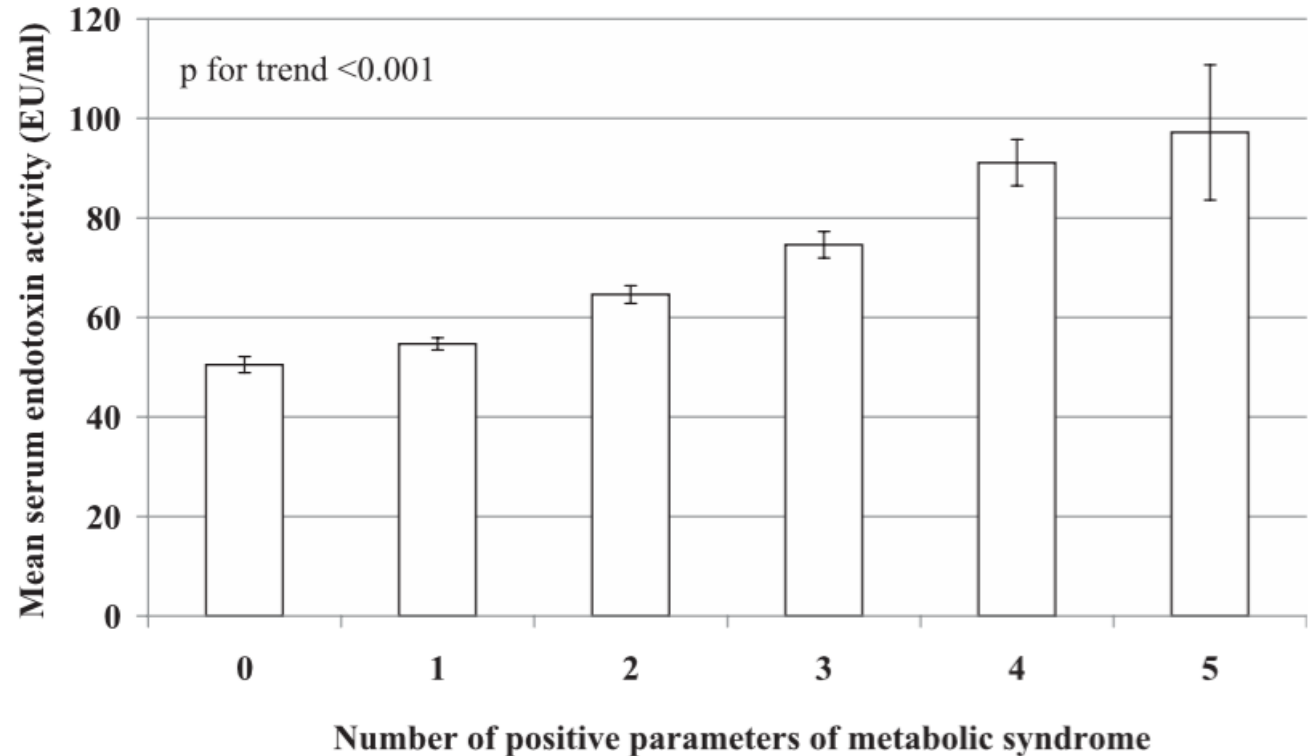
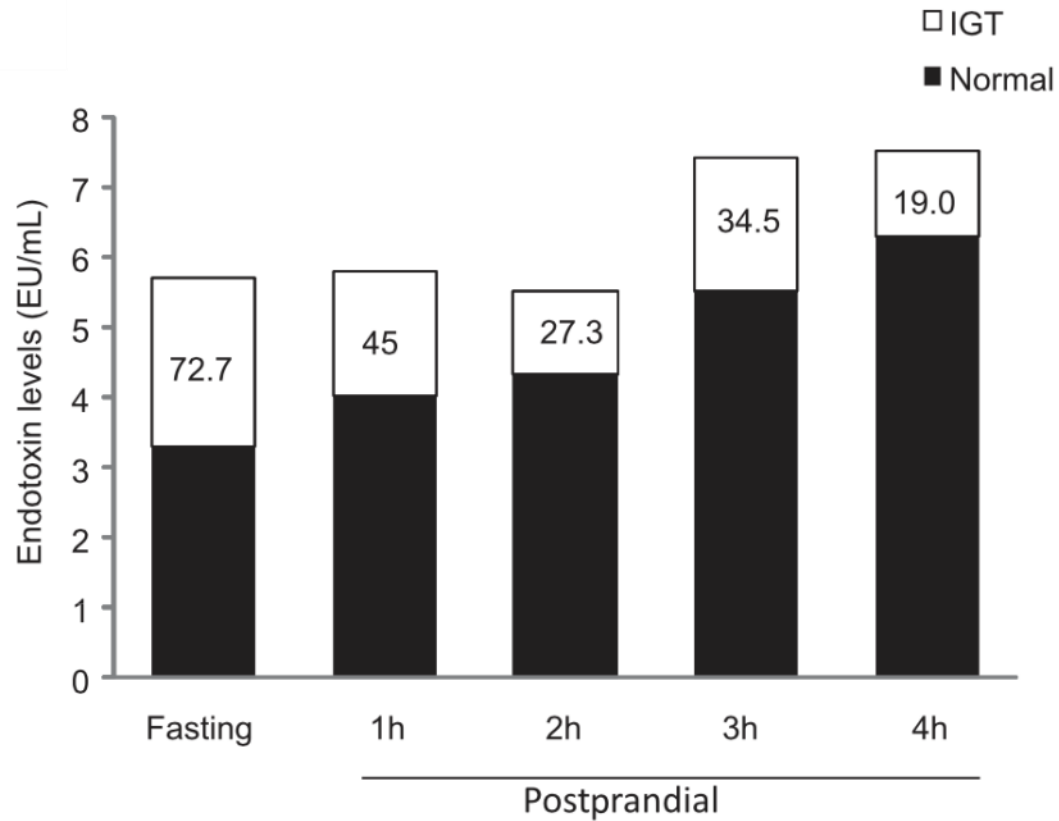
From: Muccioli *et al.*, Molecular Systems Biology 2007



Postprandial endotoxaemia in metabolic disease



Endotoxaemia and metabolic disease

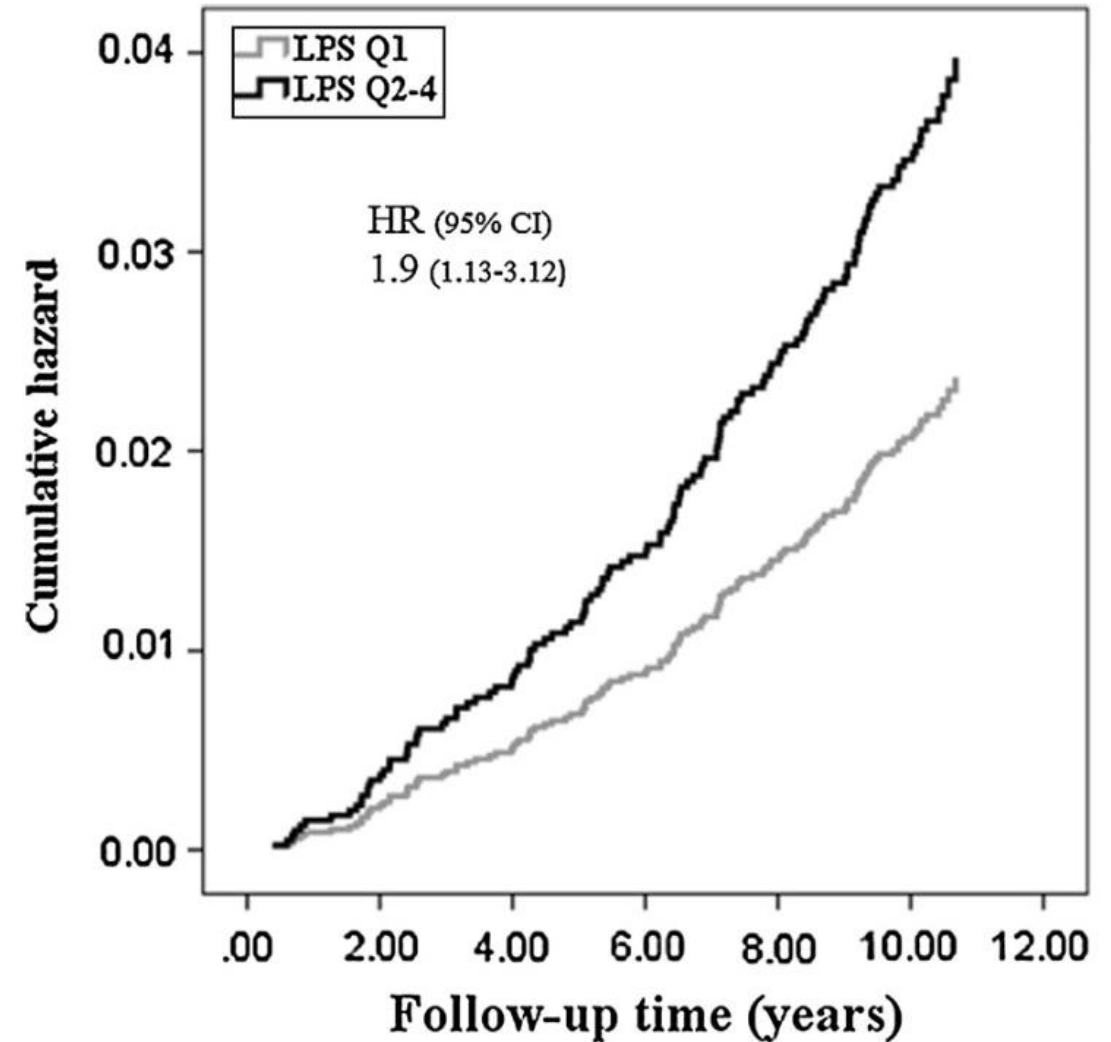
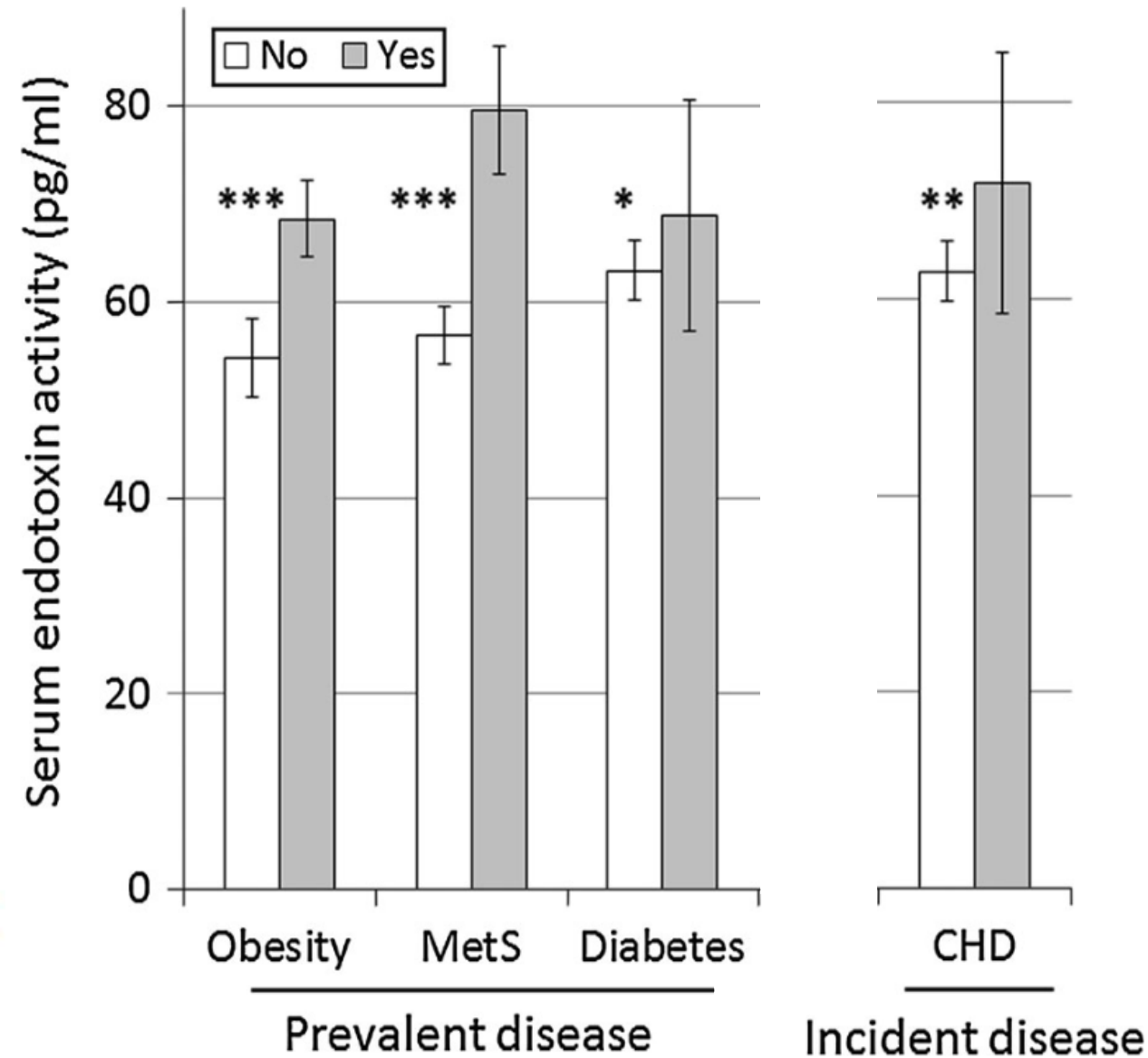


From Harte *et al.*, Diabetes Care 2012

From Pussinen *et al.*, Diabetes Care 2011

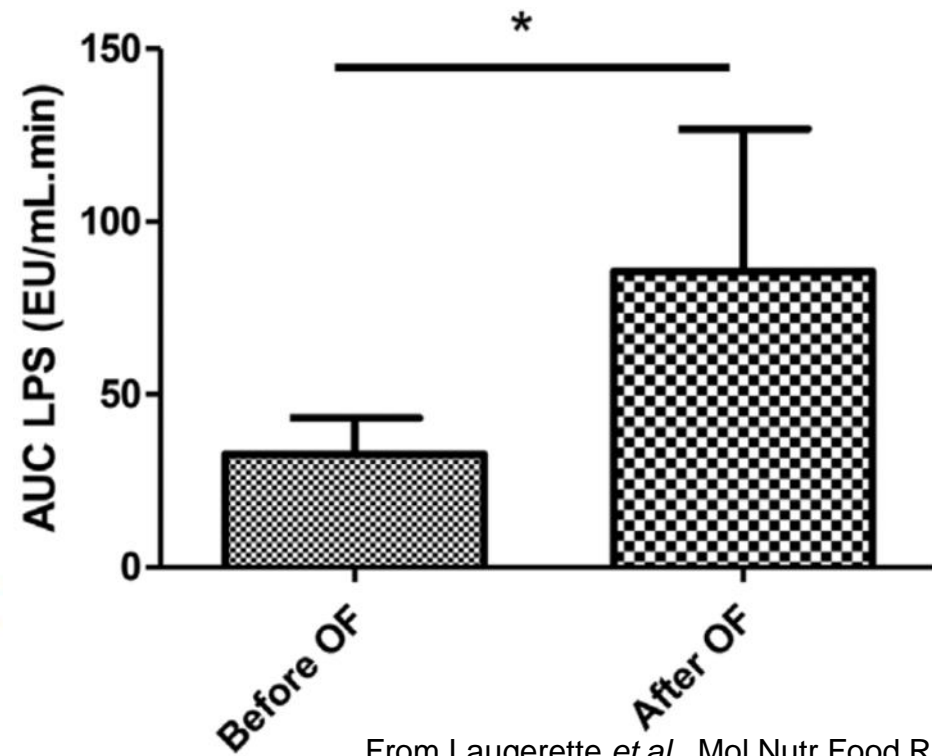


Endotoxaemia in the FINRISK study

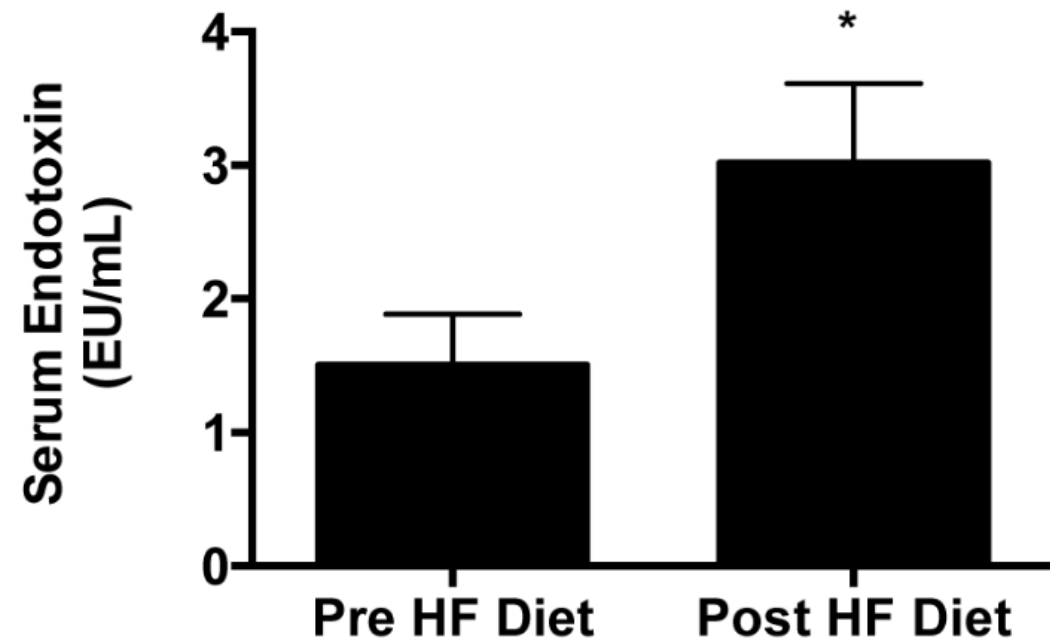


Is endotoxaemia relevant in metabolic disease?

- Overfeeding studies (mixed/Western diet)
 - Fastest way to produce IR (check REFS)
 - Within XXX days
- Overfeeding increases endotoxaemia

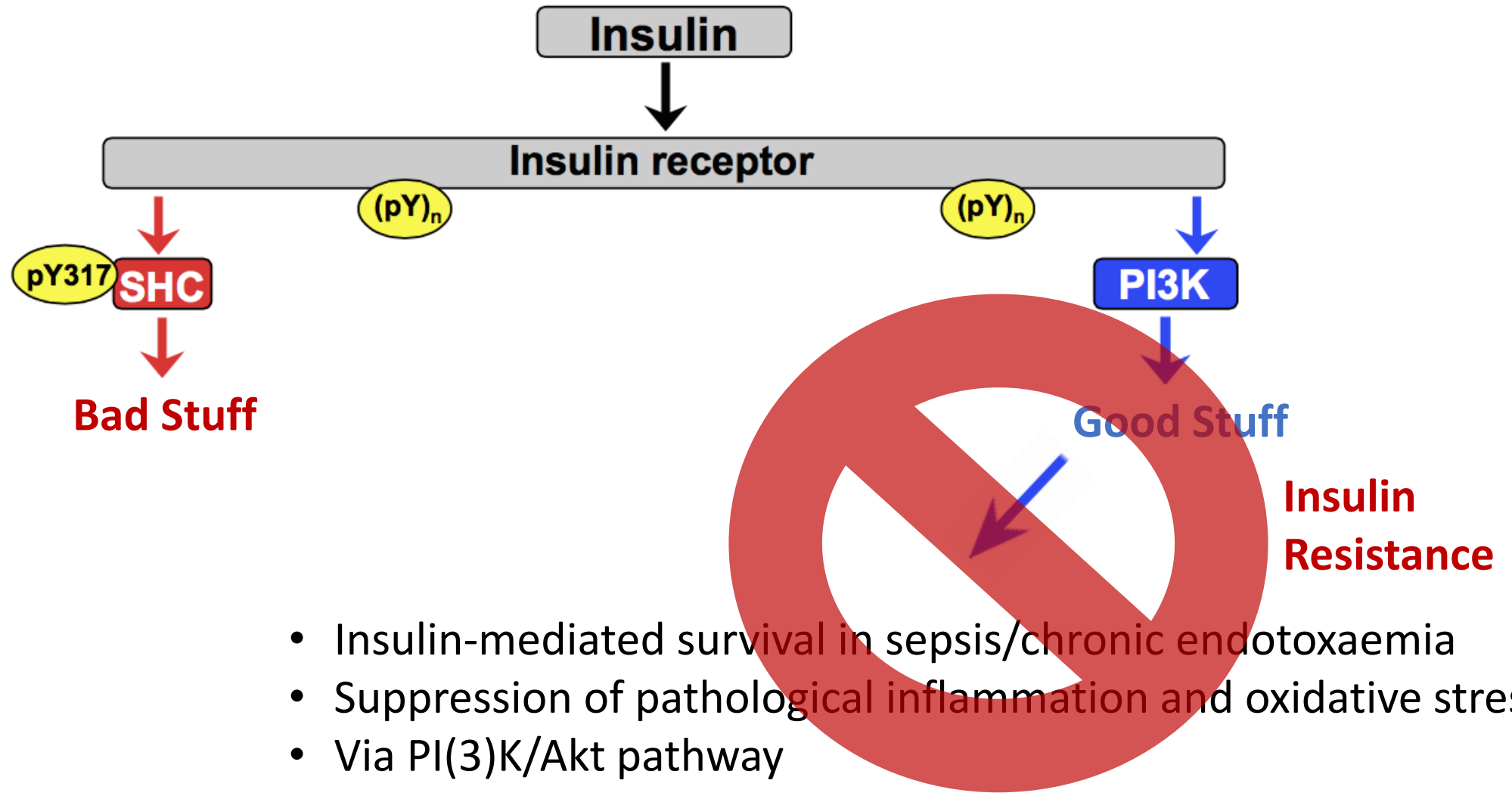


From Laugerette *et al.*, Mol Nutr Food Res 2014



From Anderson *et al.*, Obesity 2015

IR abolishes inflammatory modulation of insulin

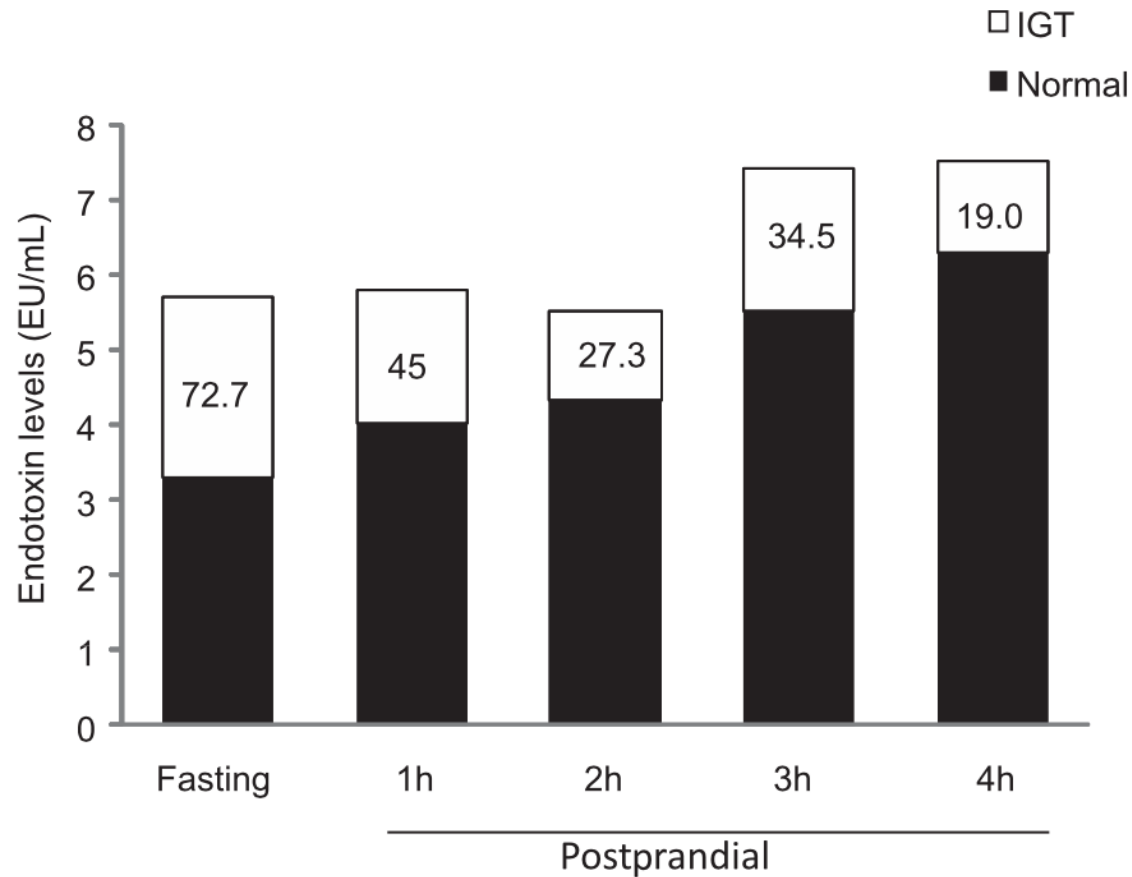


Adapted from:
Williams and Wu,
Atherosclerosis 2016

- Insulin-mediated survival in sepsis/chronic endotoxaemia
- Suppression of pathological inflammation and oxidative stress
- Via PI(3)K/Akt pathway



Low carb LPS delivery systems



- Photo of BPC



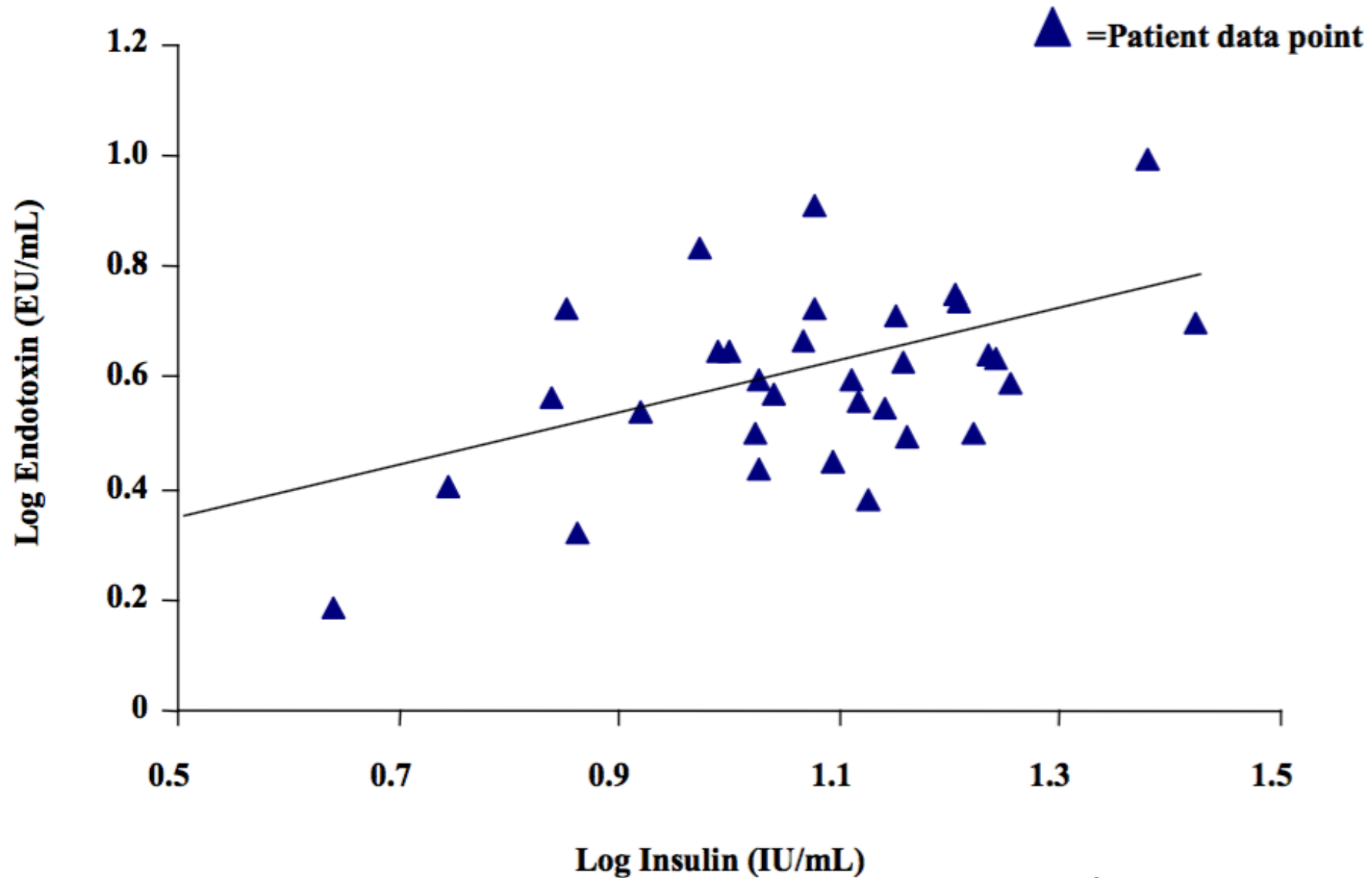
From Harte *et al.*, Diabetes Care 2012

LPS integrates models of cardiovascular disease

- Healthy gut makes IAP, which neutralises LPS
- Also defensins and antimicrobial peptides



Endotoxin increases insulin levels



Fasting

