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Original research

Dysosmobacter welbionis is a newly isolated human commensal bacterium preventing diet-induced obesity and metabolic disorders in mice

Tiphaine Le Roy ¹, Emilie Moens de Hase¹, Matthias Van Hul¹, Adrien Paquot², Rudy Pelicaen¹, Marion Régnier¹, Clara Depommier¹, Céline Druart¹, Amandine Everard¹, Dominique Maiter^{3,4}, Nathalie M Delzenne ⁵, Laure B Bindels⁵, Marie de Barsy^{3,4}, Audrey Loumaye^{3,4}, Michel P Hermans^{3,4}, Jean-Paul Thissen^{3,4}, Sara Vieira-Silva^{6,7}, Gwen Falony^{6,7}, Jeroen Raes^{6,7}, Giulio G Muccioli ², Patrice D Cani ¹

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Professor Patrice D Cani, Louvain Drug Research Institute, WELBIO, Metabolism and Nutrition, UCLouvain, Université catholique de Louvain, Avenue E. Mounier, 73 B1.73.11 B-1200, Brussels, Belgium; patrice.cani@uclouvain.be

TLR and EMdH are joint first authors.

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ABSTRACT

Objective To investigate the abundance and the prevalence of *Dysosmobacter welbionis* J115^T, a novel butyrate-producing bacterium isolated from the human gut both in the general population and in subjects with metabolic syndrome. To study the impact of this bacterium on host metabolism using diet-induced obese and diabetic mice.

Design We analysed the presence and abundance of the bacterium in 11 984 subjects using four human cohorts (ie, Human Microbiome Project, American Gut Project, Flemish Gut Flora Project and Microbes4U). Then, we tested the effects of daily oral gavages with live *D. welbionis* J115^T on metabolism and several hallmarks of obesity, diabetes, inflammation and lipid metabolism in obese/diabetic mice.

Results This newly identified bacterium was detected in 62.7%–69.8% of the healthy population. Strikingly, in obese humans with a metabolic syndrome, the abundance of *Dysosmobacter* genus correlates negatively with body mass index, fasting glucose and glycated haemoglobin. In mice, supplementation with live *D. welbionis* J115^T, but not with the pasteurised bacteria, partially counteracted diet-induced obesity development, fat mass gain, insulin resistance and white adipose tissue hypertrophy and inflammation. In addition, live *D. welbionis* J115^T administration protected the mice from brown adipose tissue inflammation in association with increased mitochondria number and non-shivering thermogenesis. These effects occurred with minor impact on the mouse intestinal microbiota composition.

Conclusions These results suggest that *D. welbionis* J115^T directly and beneficially influences host metabolism and is a strong candidate for the development of next-generation beneficial bacteria targeting obesity and associated metabolic diseases.

INTRODUCTION

Variations of the intestinal microbiota composition and functionality have an impact on host physiology by influencing metabolism, immunity, ageing and behaviour.^{1,2} The intestinal microbiota

Significance of this study

What is already known on this subject?

- Numerous bacteria from the human gut remain to be identified.
- The vast majority of bacteria detected by sequencing methods have never been cultured.
- Several bacteria have been shown to be positively or negatively associated with metabolic health but few of them have been tested in preclinical studies and then validated in human studies.

What are the new findings?

- *Dysosmobacter welbionis* is a newly isolated commensal bacterium found in 70% of the general population.
- *D. welbionis* is inversely correlated with body mass index (BMI), glycaemia and glycated haemoglobin in overweight and obese subject with a metabolic syndrome.
- Mice treated with live *D. welbionis* J115^T are partially protected against diet-induced obesity and fat mass gain, have improved glucose tolerance and lower insulin resistance.
- Live *D. welbionis* J115^T reduces white adipose tissue hypertrophy and inflammation together with increased number of mitochondria in brown adipose tissue and non-shivering thermogenesis.
- Pasteurisation of *D. welbionis* J115^T abolishes its beneficial effects.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- These findings suggest that *D. welbionis* J115^T is a next-generation beneficial bacterium that should be investigated in other clinical paradigm than obesity and diabetes. This bacterium should be tested in humans for its positive effects on host metabolism.

is mainly studied by culture-independent methods based on faecal DNA sequencing such as 16S rRNA gene sequencing or metagenomic sequencing.

These observational studies provide initial evidence of an association between gut microbiota composition and/or functionality and host pathophysiology.^{3–5} Yet, moving from association to causation for specific taxa requires growing the bacteria of interest in pure culture. Despite large-scale efforts to cultivate previously uncultured prokaryotic members of the human intestinal microbiota,^{6–10} recent estimates indicate that it comprises at least 4664 species, of which only 1332 have a cultivated representative.⁷ Moreover, the effect of specific species on the development of obesity and associated metabolic disorders has been demonstrated only for a handful of species. For example, it has been shown that the colonisation of germ-free mice with a strain of *Enterobacter cloacae* aggravates obesity and insulin resistance on high-fat diet (HFD)¹¹ and that supplementation of conventionally raised mice with *Bilophila wadsworthia* aggravates glucose intolerance and hepatic steatosis on HFD without effect on the body weight.¹² Conversely, a beneficial impact of other bacteria has been observed: administration of *Anaerobutyricum soehngenii* (formerly designated as *Eubacterium hallii* strain L2-7) to genetically obese/diabetic mice increased energy expenditure and decreased adiposity.¹³ In humans, *A. soehngenii* administration is associated with improved peripheral insulin sensitivity.¹⁴ Colonisation of germ-free mice with the microbiota of an obese human with low levels of *Christensenellaceae* amended with *Christensella minuta* reduces adiposity in recipient mice.¹⁵ In 2013, we showed that *Akkermansia muciniphila* counteracts diet-induced obesity and related disorders, such as glucose intolerance, insulin resistance and hepatic steatosis in rodents.¹⁶ Later, we demonstrated that bacterial viability was not required to maintain its health-promoting properties, as pasteurised *A. muciniphila* was as effective as the live bacteria.¹⁷ Noteworthy, we demonstrated that *A. muciniphila* was also beneficial when administered to overweight and obese humans.¹⁸ The aforementioned examples are showing that correlations between the abundance of specific bacteria in human cohorts¹⁹ with clinical variables can then be successfully translated to a beneficial or harmful effect in animal models. Nevertheless, one needs to move from correlation to causality. Indeed, we found that *Subdoligranulum* spp was strongly correlated with *A. muciniphila* and metabolic health, or increased on dietary fibres intervention or metformin administration in numerous human cohorts.²⁰ However, treating mice with *Subdoligranulum variabile* did not improve diet-induced metabolic disorders,²⁰ thereby reinforcing the urgent need to directly challenge the real physiological relevance of correlative observations.

We recently isolated and described a novel *Ruminococcaceae* species: *Dysosmobacter welbionis*.²¹ This bacterium is closely related to a not yet cultured species that has been consistently associated to leanness: *Oscillospira guilliermondii*.²² In the present study, we aimed to decipher whether *D. welbionis* has an impact on host's metabolic health. First, we measured the relative abundance and prevalence of *D. welbionis* in the faecal microbiota of the general population using several cohorts (ie, human microbiome project (HMP), American Gut Project (AGP), Flemish Gut Flora Project (FGFP) and Microbes4U).^{18 23–26} We discovered that *D. welbionis* abundance correlates negatively with body mass index (BMI) and fasting glycaemia. Then, we showed that supplementation of *D. welbionis* strain J115^T to HFD-fed mice reduced body weight and fat mass gain. This was associated with improved glucose homeostasis and increased non-shivering thermogenesis, coupled to a higher number of mitochondria in the brown adipose tissue (BAT).

RESULTS

Prevalence and abundance of *D. welbionis* in the human microbiota

We recently isolated a new species from human stools that belongs to the *Ruminococcaceae* family that we named *D. welbionis*.²¹ This is the first species isolated from this new genus.²¹ Beyond the taxonomic interest of the description of a novel genus and species, it emerges that *D. welbionis* is closely related to several taxa associated with lower body weight. Indeed, *D. welbionis* has 92% of 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity with the uncultured species *O. guilliermondii* that has repeatedly been associated with leanness in human studies based on faecal microbiota sequencing.²² In addition, the *Anaerotruncus* genus, also belonging to the *Ruminococcaceae* family, is also negatively correlated with body weight in pigs and humans.^{27 28} Considering the taxonomic proximity of *D. welbionis* with these taxa, we sought to decipher the association between *Dysosmobacter* abundance in the intestinal microbiota and host health.

We first investigated whether *D. welbionis* was present in the general population. To this aim, we used several independent cohorts such as the HMP,²⁵ the AGP^{23 24} and the FGFP.²⁶ Based on the 16S rRNA gene sequence of *D. welbionis* J115^T, this sequence variant had a prevalence of 62.7% and a relative abundance range of 0%–3.9% in the HMP cohort (n=161). For the AGP cohort (n=9511) the prevalence was 69.8% with a relative abundance range of 0%–9.2%. Finally, the sequence variant was detected in 65.9% of individuals of the cross-sectional FGFP (n=2259) with a relative abundance ranging between 0% and 0.9%.

We further explored whether this bacterium was correlated with BMI in obese subjects or any specific metabolic markers using a previously recruited cohort of 53 non-diabetic, insulin-resistant and overweight or obese individuals: the Microbes4U cohort.¹⁸ Using *Dysosmobacter* genus-specific primers, we quantified it in the faecal DNA of the Microbes4U cohort. *Dysosmobacter* spp was detected in the stools of all individuals and ranged between 0.00035% and 2.7% of the total microbiota with an average of 0.75 %, corresponding to a range of 1.7×10^5 to 2.0×10^9 with an average of 5.9×10^8 bacteria per gram of stools (figure 1).

Interestingly, in the Microbes4U cohort, the relative and absolute abundance of *Dysosmobacter* spp correlated negatively with BMI, while absolute abundance of *Dysosmobacter* spp correlated negatively with fasting glucose and glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) (figure 1A, D–G, online supplemental table S1). This suggests that *Dysosmobacter* genus may protect against obesity and obesity-associated glucose metabolism alteration.

D. welbionis J115^T prevents diet-induced obesity in mice

In a first experiment, we found that gavaging high-fat diet (HFD)-fed mice with daily and freshly prepared live *D. welbionis* J115^T (1.0×10^9 cultivable, live bacteria per day and per mouse) for 6 weeks (HFD J115-fresh group) decreased the HFD-induced weight gain by 29% (ie, 1.5 grams) (figure 2A). We then investigated whether the viability of *D. welbionis* J115^T impacted its anti-obesity effects. Killing *D. welbionis* J115^T using pasteurisation (30 min at 70°C) completely abolished its beneficial effects on both body weight and fat mass gain (figure 2B,C). Then, we tested whether treating mice with live *D. welbionis* J115^T for a longer period of time (ie, 13 weeks) could maintain its beneficial effects. We found that live *D. welbionis* J115^T remains active when frozen in trehalose (1.0×10^9 cultivable, live bacteria per day and per mouse) and profoundly decreased

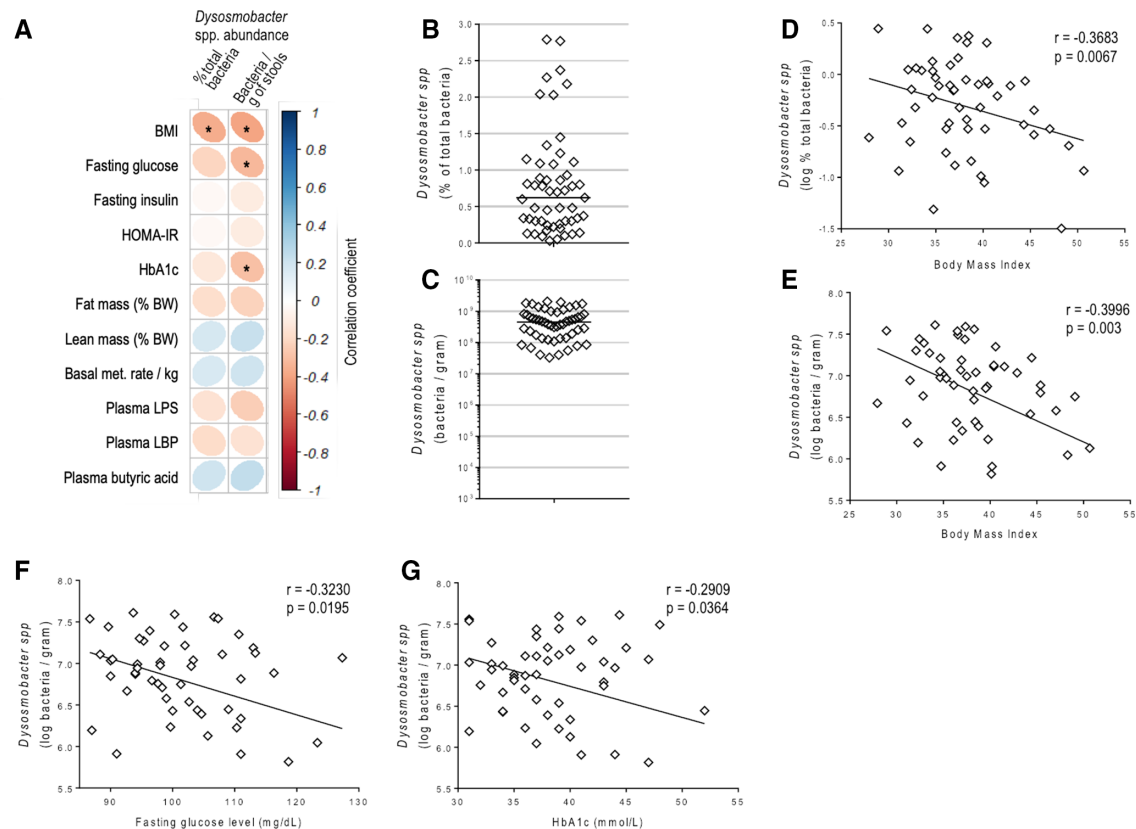


Figure 1 *Dysosmobacter* spp. correlates negatively with BMI in humans. (A) Pearson's correlation matrix between *Dysosmobacter* spp. abundance in the faecal microbiota and clinical variables in the Microbes4U cohort. * $P < 0.05$. (B) *Dysosmobacter* spp. relative abundance in the faecal microbiota of a cohort of overweight and obese humans. (C) *Dysosmobacter* spp. concentration in stool samples from a cohort of overweight and obese humans. (D) Pearson's correlation between *Dysosmobacter* spp. relative abundance and BMI. (E) Pearson's correlation between *Dysosmobacter* spp. absolute concentration and BMI. (F) Pearson's correlation between *Dysosmobacter* spp. concentration and fasting blood glucose. (G) Pearson's correlation between *Dysosmobacter* spp. and glycated haemoglobin. Results are represented as dot-plots with median for figure parts B,C. BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin.

HFD-induced weight gain and fat mass gain than HFD-fed mice after 13 weeks of treatment (figure 2D,E). This corresponded to a significant reduction in the weight of mesenteric, subcutaneous (inguinal) and epididymal fat deposits (figure 2F). No impact on the weight of several muscles of the mice was observed (online supplemental figure S1). It is worth noting that treating mice with a dose lower than 1.0×10^9 live bacteria (ie, 10^8) had no beneficial effects (online supplemental figure S2).

D. welbionis J115^T supplementation has minor impact on mouse intestinal microbiota composition

To investigate if the protection against HFD-induced weight gain is a direct effect of *D. welbionis* J115^T or results from the remodelling of the intestinal microbiota ecosystem, we analysed the mouse caecal microbiota composition by 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing. Principal coordinates analysis based on generalised UniFrac dissimilarity matrix indicated that HFD profoundly affected the overall composition of the ecosystem. The microbiota of HFD mice and HFD mice that received live *D. welbionis* were very similar (figure 2G). Richness, Simpson's and Shannon's alpha diversity indices were similar between the three groups (online supplemental figure S3). We found that 31 operational taxonomic units (OTUs) had a significantly different relative abundance between two or more mouse groups (figure 2H,I).

Bacteroidaceae family as well as *Alistipes*, *Ruminoclostridium*, *Tyzerella* and unidentified *Lachnospiraceae* genera were increased by the HFD while *Erysipelotrichaceae* family along with *Rikenellaceae* RC9 gut group and *Muribaculum* genus were decreased by the HFD in comparison with the control group (figure 2I). The relative abundance of 2 OTUs was increased by the HFD and restored to control diet mice levels by *D. welbionis* J115^T treatment: OTUs 11 and 16, belonging to *Ruminoclostridium* and *Alistipes* genera, respectively. OTUs 54 and 71, associated to *Bacteroides* and *Ruminoclostridium* genera, were respectively increased and decreased by live *D. welbionis* J115^T treatment but were not affected by the diet. Quantitative PCR (qPCR) indicated that *D. welbionis* was not present in untreated mice and reached 2.3×10^8 bacteria per gram of caecal content (corresponding to 0.76% of the microbiota) in mice force fed with live *D. welbionis* J115^T (figure 2J). *D. welbionis* J115^T did not durably colonise the mouse gut as it was not detected in the faeces of any mouse after a washout period of 3 days (online supplemental figure S3).

D. welbionis J115^T slightly affects gut morphology without impacting the absorptive function

As *Dysosmobacter* spp. is not detected in the gut microbiota of specific pathogen free mice, we sought to confirm that live

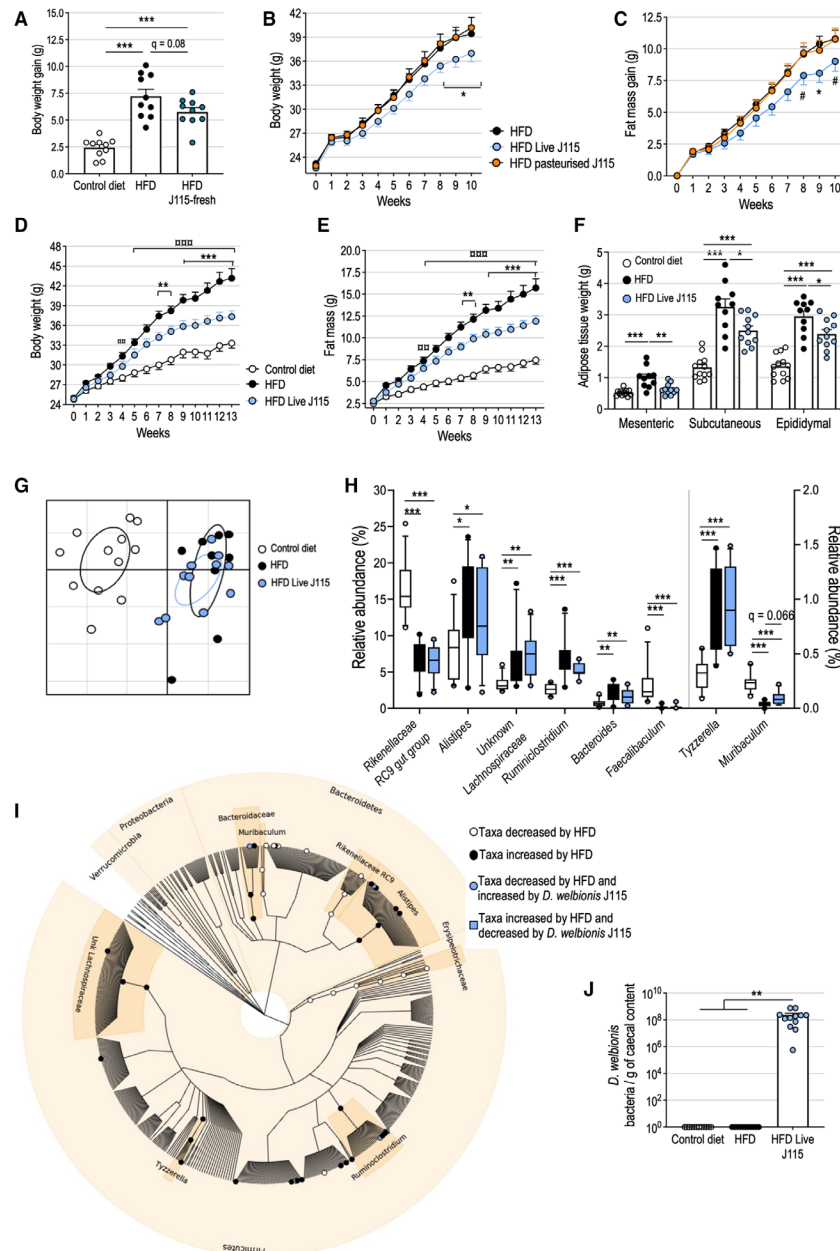


Figure 2 Live *Dysosmobacter welbionis* J115^T prevents diet-induced obesity in mice without major alterations of the faecal microbiota composition. (a) Body weight gain of mice fed a HFD and treated during 6 weeks by daily oral gavage with 1.0×10^9 colony forming units (cfu) of freshly prepared *D. welbionis* J115^T (HFD J115-fresh) and mice fed a control diet or a high-fat diet (HFD) and treated by daily oral gavage with vehicle. (B,C) Body weight and fat mass gain of mice treated during 10 weeks by daily oral gavage with live *D. welbionis* J115^T frozen in trehalose (1.0×10^9 cultivable, live bacteria per day and per mouse) and fed a HFD (HFD Live J115) or pasteurised *D. welbionis* J115^T (HFD pasteurised J115) (1.0×10^9 heat-killed bacteria per day and per mouse) and mice fed a HFD and treated by daily oral gavage with vehicle. (D,E) Body weight and fat mass of mice treated during 13 weeks by daily oral gavage live *D. welbionis* J115^T frozen in trehalose (1.0×10^9 cultivable, live bacteria per day and per mouse) and fed a HFD (HFD Live J115) and mice fed a control diet or a HFD and treated by daily oral gavage with vehicle. (F) Mesenteric, subcutaneous (inguinal) and epididymal fat pads weight at the end of the 13-week period. (G) Principal coordinates analysis of the microbiota composition of experiment 2. Mice microbiota were clustered and the centre of gravity computed for each group. (H) Relative abundance of the bacterial genera significantly altered by HFD or live *D. welbionis* J115^T treatments. (I) Cladogram representing mice microbiota with white clade markers highlighting bacterial groups significantly more abundant in control mice than in HFD mice, black clade markers highlighting bacterial groups significantly more abundant in HFD mice than in control mice and light blue clade markers highlighting bacterial groups significantly increased (circle) or decreased (square) by live *D. welbionis* J115^T administration in HFD-fed mice as assessed by figure part H. (J) *Dysosmobacter* spp concentration estimated by quantitative PCR in the caecal content of the mice. Number of mice per group: 10–12. Data were analysed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test for figure parts A, F and J and two-way repeated measures ANOVA for figure parts B–E. Data were analysed using Kruskal–Wallis test followed by Dunn's pairwise multiple comparison procedure for H–I. * $q < 0.05$; ** $q < 0.01$; *** $q < 0.001$. Results are represented as dot plots and bar plots with mean \pm SEM for figure parts A, F and J, and as boxes and whiskers (first quartile, median and third quartile) for figure part H. In figure parts B–E * $q < 0.05$; ** $q < 0.01$; *** $q < 0.001$ for HFD versus HFD Live J115 comparisons and $\square \square \square q < 0.001$ for control versus HFD comparisons. In figure part C, # $p = 0.06$. HFD, high-fat diet.

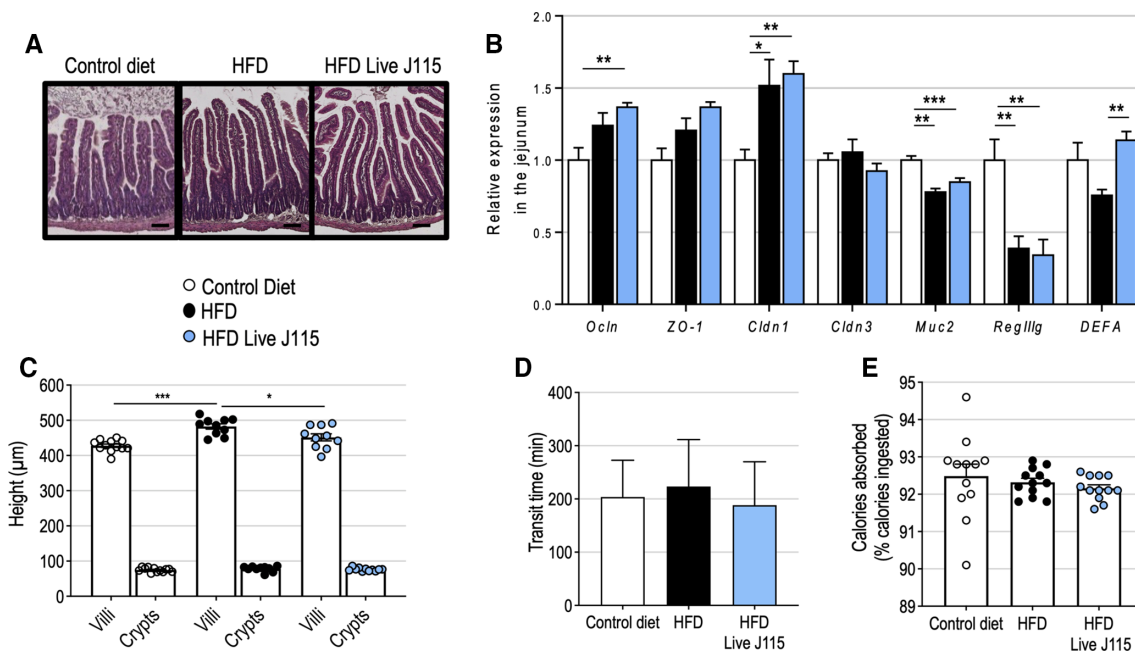


Figure 3 Live *Dysosmobacter welbionis* J115^T moderately alters gut physiology. (A) Representative H&E-stained pictures of the jejunum. Scale bar=100 µm. (B) Relative expression of genes related to gut barrier function in the jejunum. (C) Mean crypts and villi's height in the jejunum. (D) Transit time. (E), Percentage of calories absorbed from the food. Number of mice per group: 10–12. Data were analysed using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's post hoc test for figure part B. * $q < 0.05$; *** $q < 0.001$. Results are represented as bar plots with mean±SEM for figure parts B–D and dot plots and bar plots with mean±SEM for figure parts C–E. HFD, high-fat diet.

D. welbionis J115^T administration was well tolerated by the mice. No sign of inflammation was histologically observed in the jejunum of the mice treated with live *D. welbionis* J115^T (figure 3A). This was supported by the measurement of the relative expression of pro-inflammatory markers in different segments of the gut (online supplemental figure S3) and the absence of deleterious effects on gut barrier markers (eg, antimicrobial peptides, mucus production and tight-junction proteins) (figure 3B). Live *D. welbionis* J115^T administration slightly decreased the height of the villi in the jejunum (542.7 vs 482.3 µm, $q = 0.024$), but the depth of the crypts was not affected (figure 3C). A decrease of the villi's height could potentially result in a reduction of the absorption surface and affect energy absorption, as would an acceleration of the transit time. However, measurement and calculation of both transit time and percentage of dietary calories absorbed from the diet showed that none of these parameters were affected by live *D. welbionis* J115^T administration (figure 3D–E). Our results show that live *D. welbionis* J115^T was well tolerated by the mice and did not alter gut physiology.

D. welbionis J115^T reduces adipose tissue expansion on HFD and improves glucose control

The lower adiposity observed with live *D. welbionis* J115^T administration was associated with better glucose tolerance during an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), with faster return to baseline glucose levels after the initial blood glucose peak 15 min after glucose administration (figure 4A,B). This was associated to significantly lower fasting insulin levels and lower insulin resistance index (figure 4C,D). Moreover, mice supplemented with live *D. welbionis* J115^T had significantly lower plasma levels of leptin and resistin than untreated HFD-fed mice (figure 4E,F). A similar trend was

observed for plasma glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) levels (figure 4G,H). Conversely, plasma lipids were not modified by the treatment (online supplemental figure S1).

D. welbionis J115^T supplementation is associated with reduced adipocyte diameter and lower adipose tissue inflammation

Obesity is associated with adipocyte hypertrophy, impaired lipolysis and pro-inflammatory phenotype, which contribute to adverse adipokine secretion, insulin resistance and ectopic fat deposition. Thus, we measured adipocyte diameter in the subcutaneous adipose tissue (SAT) and mesenteric adipose tissue (MAT) by histology and image analysis (figure 4I). *D. welbionis* J115^T treatment significantly increased the proportion of small adipocytes (diameter ≤ 50 µm) and decreased the proportion of large adipocytes (diameter ≥ 70 µm) in SAT (figure 4J). This effect was even more pronounced in MAT (figure 4K).

D. welbionis J115^T increases the expression of lipolysis markers in association with altered inflammation markers expression in white adipose tissue

Smaller adipocyte size in live *D. welbionis* J115^T treated mice was associated with an overall lipid metabolism less prone to fat storage. Indeed, the fatty acids transport protein 4 (*Fatp4*), involved in fatty acids uptake from the bloodstream, was two times less expressed in the SAT of treated mice (figure 4L). Conversely, genes involved in lipolysis and fatty acid mobilisation, such as the adipose triglycerides lipase (*Atgl*) and the hormone sensitive lipase (*Hsl*), were more expressed in the SAT of treated mice than in HFD mice. Moreover, the relative expression of the proinflammatory

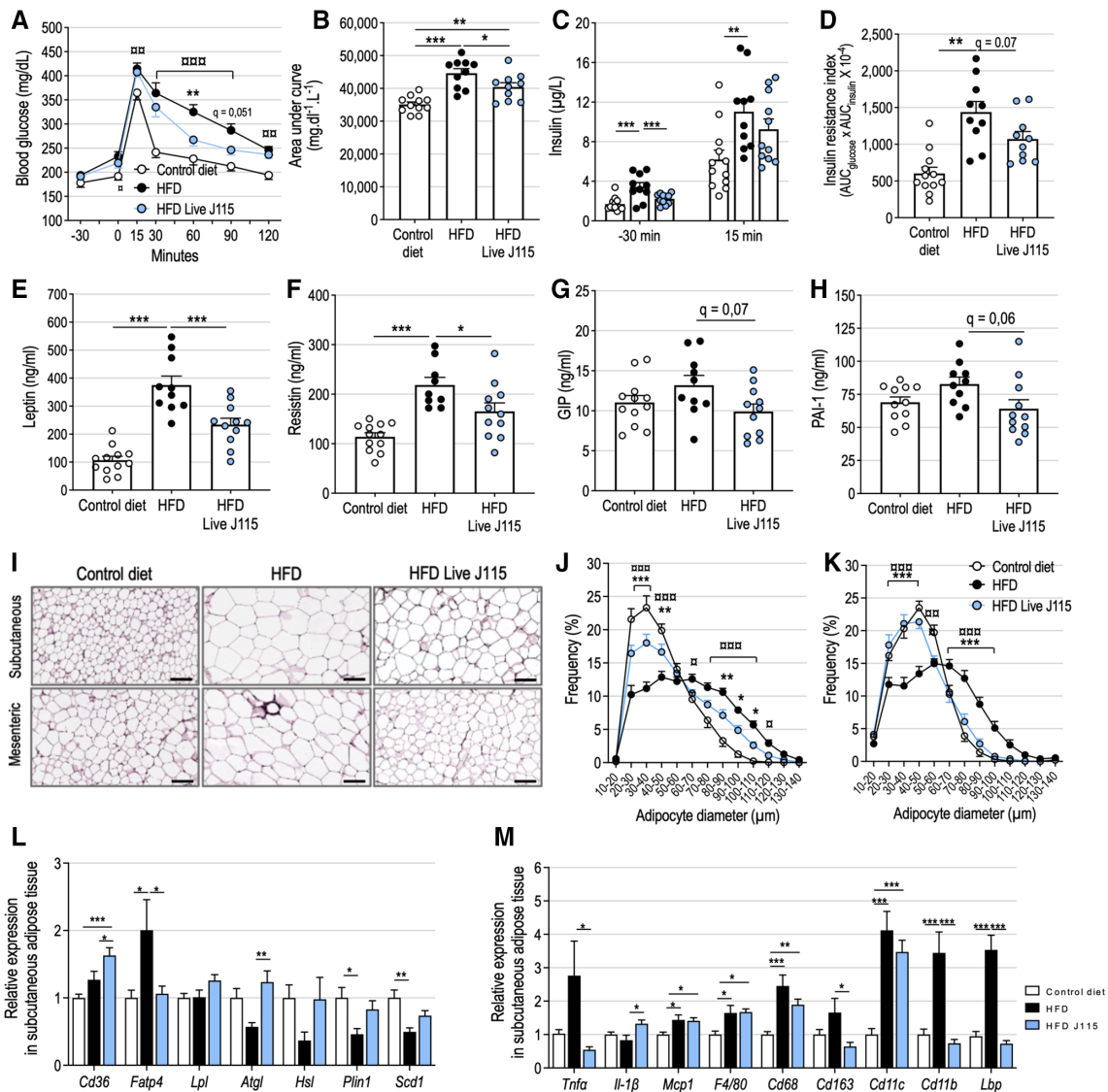


Figure 4 Live *Dysosmobacter welbionis* J115^T reduces adipose tissue expansion and inflammation on high-fat diet (HFD) and improves altered metabolic profile. (A) Plasma glucose profile and (B) mean area under the curve measured during an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT). (C) Plasma insulin measured 30 min before and 15 min after glucose administration during the OGTT. (D) Insulin resistance index. (E) Leptin, (F) resistin, (G) glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) and (H) plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) plasma levels after a 6 hours fasting period. (I) Representative H&E-stained pictures of subcutaneous and mesenteric adipose tissues (SAT and MAT, respectively). Scale bar=100 µm. (J) Adipocytes diameter (µm) distribution in the SAT. (K) Adipocytes diameter (µm) distribution in the MAT. (L) Relative expression of genes related to lipid metabolism in the SAT. (M) Relative expression of genes related to inflammation and immune system in the SAT. Number of mice per group: 9–12. Results are represented as dot plots and bar plots with mean±SEM for figure parts B–H and as bar plots with mean±SEM for figure parts L and M. Data were analysed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test for figure parts B–H, L and M and two-way repeated measures ANOVA for figure parts A, J and K. *q<0.05; **q<0.01; ***q<0.001 for HFD versus HFD Live J115 comparisons and ααq<0.01 control versus HFD, αααq<0.001 for control versus HFD comparisons. HFD, high-fat diet.

cytokine *Tnfa* and several macrophages infiltration markers such as *Cd68*, *Cd163*, *Cd11b* and *Lbp* was increased by the HFD and decreased by live *D. welbionis* J115^T supplementation, whereas some other markers were not affected (figure 4M).

D. welbionis J115^T counteracts HFD-induced alterations and increases mitochondria number in BAT

The weight of the interscapular BAT of HFD-fed mice supplemented with live *D. welbionis* J115^T was significantly lower than that one of the HFD-fed mice and even slightly lower than that of control diet fed mice (figure 5A). Histology

analysis indicated that BAT expansion induced by the HFD was associated with increased lipid droplet size and a unilocular, white-like appearance of the adipocytes (figure 5B). The surface occupied by the lipids droplets in the slices was significantly increased by the HFD (figure 5C). Supplementation of HFD-fed mice with live *D. welbionis* J115^T restored the brown adipocyte morphology and reduced the lipid content. Then, we performed a RNA-seq analysis on a pool of RNA extracted from the BAT of HFD-fed mice treated or not with live *D. welbionis* J115^T (figure 5D). Among the differences between the two pools, it appeared in particular that transcripts belonging to the inflammatory

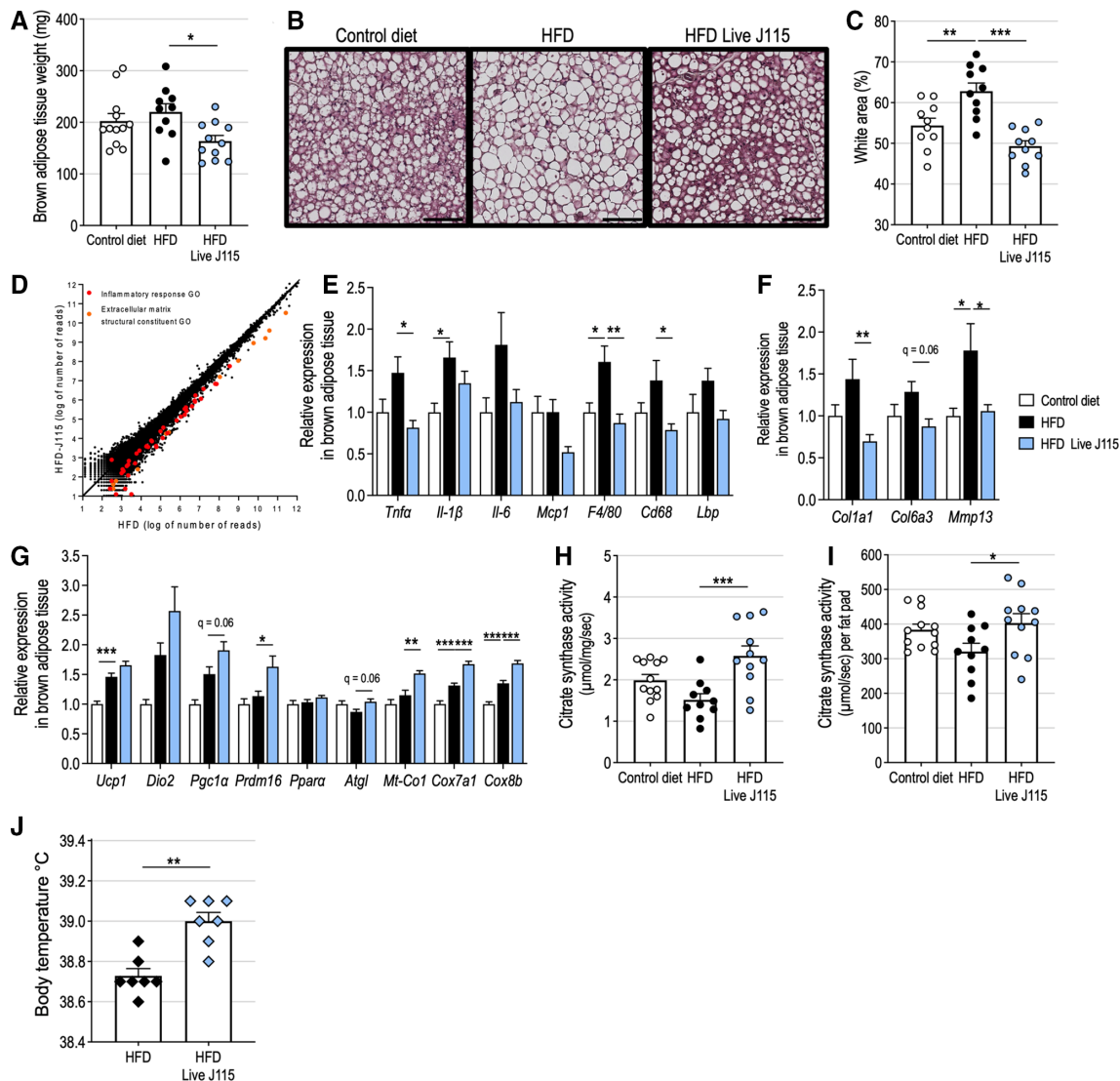


Figure 5 Live *Dysosmobacter welbionis* J115^T reduces high fat diet (HFD)-induced brown adipose tissue (BAT) dysfunction and increases mitochondria number. (A) Interscapular BAT weight of mice treated by daily oral gavage with live *D. welbionis* J115^T frozen in trehalose and fed an HFD (HFD Live J115) or mice fed a control diet or a HFD and treated by daily oral gavage with an equivalent volume of vehicle. (B) Representative H&E-stained pictures of BAT. Scale bar=100 μ m. (C) Percentage of white area on the slices, corresponding to lipid droplets, in the BAT. (D) Scatter dot plot between RNA-seq expression data of a pool of RNA from the BAT of HFD mice and a pool of RNA from the BAT of HFD Live J115 mice. (E) Relative expression of genes related to inflammation and immune system in the BAT. (F) Relative expression of genes related to extracellular matrix and fibrosis in the BAT. (G) Relative expression of genes related to mitochondria number and function in the BAT. (H) Citrate synthase activity per mg of BAT. (I) Citrate synthase activity per brown fat pad. (J) Body temperature of mice treated by daily oral gavage with live *D. welbionis* J115^T and fed a high fat-diet (HFD Live J115) or mice fed a high-fat diet (HFD) and gavaged daily with vehicle for 3 weeks (experiment 4, see methods). Number of mice per group: 10–12 in figure parts A, C and E–I). Number of mice per group: 7 in figure part J. Results are represented as dot plots and bar plots with mean \pm SEM for figure part A, C and H–J and as bar plots with mean \pm SEM for figure parts E–G. Data were analysed using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's post hoc test for figure parts A, C and E–I and Mann-Whitney test for figure part J. * q <0.05; ** p or q <0.01; *** q <0.001. HFD, high-fat diet.

response process and extracellular matrix gene ontologies (GO:0006955 and GO:0030020) were more expressed in the BAT of HFD mice than in that of HFD live *D. welbionis* J115^T treated mice (figure 5D, online supplemental figure S4, online supplemental table S2). Quantitative PCR on several markers of inflammation and macrophage infiltration performed on all mice confirmed that HFD increased inflammation in comparison with control diet-fed mice and that inflammation of the BAT on HFD was completely prevented by live *D. welbionis* J115^T supplementation (figure 5E). In addition, the expression of profibrotic factors

such as collagens and matrix metalloproteinases genes was upregulated by the HFD and normalised by live *D. welbionis* J115^T (figure 5F), suggesting a protection against HFD-induced remodelling and/or fibrosis of the BAT.

Inflammation and brown-to-white conversion are associated with mitochondrial dysfunction in the BAT and impaired thermogenesis. The expression of BAT-specific uncoupling protein *Ucp1*, specific BAT markers (*Prdm16* and *Dio2*) and mitochondrial biogenesis marker *Pgc1 α* (figure 5G) was increased by *D. welbionis* J115^T supplementation, although statistical significance was reached only for *Prdm16*. To confirm the possible BAT

activation and higher number of mitochondria, we measured the expression of several genes of the mitochondrial respiratory chain (*Mt-Co1*, *Cox7a1* and *Cox8b*). Their expression was significantly increased by the HFD and was further raised by live *D. welbionis* J115^T (figure 5G).

To further investigate whether the genetic signature observed when investigating mRNA could be linked with specific changes at the metabolic level, we measured citrate synthase activity. This activity (expressed per mg of tissue), a proxy of mitochondria content, was 70% higher in the BAT of HFD live J115 mice than in that of HFD mice (figure 5H). Despite the reduction of the BAT size, the total citrate synthase activity of the HFD live J115 mice fat pads remained 25.7% higher than the activity in fat pads of mice kept on HFD alone (figure 5I), suggesting that live *D. welbionis* J115^T supplementation increases mitochondrial content and activity in the BAT. As the BAT produces heat by non-shivering thermogenesis, we sought to determine if live *D. welbionis* J115^T supplementation increases body temperature. In a separate set of experiments (experiment 4, detailed in Material and methods) during which mice were subjected to HFD or HFD and live *D. welbionis* J115^T supplementation for 3 weeks (online supplemental figure S5), we observed that mice supplemented with live *D. welbionis* J115^T had a rectal temperature on average 0.25°C higher than HFD mice (figure 5J).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

See online supplemental material and methods.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we first discovered that the newly isolated bacterium *D. welbionis* J115^T is highly prevalent in the general population and that this bacterium is inversely associated with BMI, fasting plasma glucose and HbA1c in obese humans suffering from metabolic syndrome. We next demonstrated that supplementation with live *D. welbionis* J115^T partially protects mice against HFD-induced metabolic disorders and low-grade inflammation notably through a mechanism involving the recovery of BAT metabolism and activity.

Although numerous bacteria have been shown to be positively or negatively associated with obesity and cardiometabolic disorders, the vast majority have never been cultured,⁷ making it difficult to demonstrate the proof of concept of their causal involvement in adverse or beneficial phenotypes. In this study, we moved from the simple correlation to the demonstration that the newly identified bacteria *D. welbionis* J115^T is a promising candidate. It is important to note that the bacterium has been grown in a well-defined medium suitable for use of the bacterium in humans. This makes it possible to circumvent the difficulties previously faced when investigating *A. muciniphila*, for which all the initial data in mice were obtained using a medium containing animal-derived compounds not suitable for administration to humans.¹⁷

Interestingly, although *D. welbionis* had initially been isolated from the human gut of one healthy subject,²¹ the presence of this bacterium is widely spread into the general population. Indeed, by using several cohorts such as the HMP, the AGP and the FGFP (ie, 11984 subjects in total), we discovered that at least two-thirds of the general population harbour this newly discovered bacterium in their intestine.

As this bacterium abundance correlates negatively with metabolic parameters and BMI in obese humans suffering from metabolic syndrome, we tested whether the bacterium could affect host metabolism on HFD feeding. To do so, we treated mice with

fresh daily prepared live *D. welbionis* J115^T (1.0×10^9 cultivable, live bacteria per day and per mouse) or using bacteria that were alive but that had been frozen in trehalose (1.0×10^9 cultivable, live bacteria per day and per mouse) or pasteurised *D. welbionis* J115^T (ie, heat-killed bacteria). We found that both treatment of mice with the live bacteria, either obtained from a fresh culture or frozen in a cryoprotectant, reduced the body weight and the fat mass gain of HFD-treated mice. However, killing the bacteria by using pasteurisation completely abolished its beneficial effects. We found that treating the mice for a longer period of time (ie, 13 weeks) was associated with a stronger effect and further reduced fat mass gain, improved glucose tolerance and reduced insulin resistance. Nevertheless, when treated with a lower dose of *D. welbionis* J115^T (ie $< 1.0 \times 10^9$ cultivable and viable cells), the mice did not respond to the beneficial effects of the bacteria (online supplemental figure S2).

The viability of probiotics and beneficial bacteria has often been considered as a prerequisite for their health-promoting properties. While it is known to be true for certain species, for example, *A. soehngenii* whose beneficial effect is associated with its capacity to replicate in the gut,¹⁴ it has also been shown that heat-killed *A. muciniphila* and several *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* species are as potent as their live form.^{17 29} In the present study, we found that pasteurised *D. welbionis* J115^T was inefficient. We also found that the live bacterium was unable to permanently colonise the gastrointestinal tract of the mice. Indeed, after 72 hours of wash-out, the faecal content of *D. welbionis* J115^T was below qPCR detection limit (online supplemental figure S3). Whether the beneficial effects of *D. welbionis* J115^T are mediated by constitutive components or metabolites present both in the fresh and frozen preparation but not by metabolites produced in the gut warrants further investigation. Altogether, this study provides a proof of concept that the correlation observed in obese humans is fully supported by mouse experiments showing beneficial effects of *D. welbionis* J115^T.

To further explore the mechanisms underlying how live *D. welbionis* J115^T improves metabolic parameters, we sequenced the gut microbiota of mice and confirmed that HFD changes the gut microbiota composition.^{30 31} However, we observed only subtle shifts in the gut microbiota composition between treated and untreated groups, thereby suggesting a direct effect of the bacteria on host metabolism rather than through the modulation of the whole gut ecosystem. This is a finding that we previously observed for *A. muciniphila*.^{16 18} Hence, we investigated whether the lower body weight and fat mass gain observed on live *D. welbionis* J115^T treatment could be the consequence of acute inflammation or decreased energy absorption. We found that the chronic administration of live *D. welbionis* J115^T did not affect intestinal inflammation, transit time and energy absorption therefore suggesting that bacterium administration is well tolerated and that the metabolic improvements did not result from decreased energy absorption. We found that live *D. welbionis* J115^T completely normalised visceral fat cell morphology, as well as several markers of inflammation known to contribute to the development of insulin resistance and glucose intolerance. These data are also supported by lower circulating levels of resistin and, to a lower extent, of PAI-1. Both were shown to be involved in the onset of insulin resistance.^{32 33}

Besides the white adipose depots, the brown adipose tissue (BAT) is of utmost importance in the control of energy and glucose metabolism. It has been largely described that

HFD feeding induces alteration of BAT, with a brown-to-white conversion of the morphology and functionality of the adipocytes, a process referred to as whitening of the brown adipose tissue that eventually leads to lower BAT thermogenesis and energy expenditure.³⁴ We found that live *D. welbionis* J115^T completely prevented high-fat diet-induced brown adipose tissue whitening, characterised by a lower weight and lower abundance of white adipocytes. In addition, RNAseq and qPCR analyses showed that the administration of live *D. welbionis* J115^T reduced macrophages infiltration, expression levels of several markers of inflammation and profibrotic markers, the latter being associated with a dysfunctional adipose tissue and impaired energy production through substrate oxidation.³⁵ Transcriptomic data suggesting an increased number of mitochondria were substantiated by a higher activity of the citrate synthase, an exclusive marker of the mitochondrial matrix.³⁶ This increase in the number of mitochondria is triggered by *D. welbionis* and leads to higher body temperature, associated to a better energy metabolism and a higher energy expenditure in live *D. welbionis* J115^T treated mice as compared with HFD-treated mice. Although our experiments strongly suggest important effects of live *D. welbionis* J115^T on energy metabolism, it would be interesting to further investigate whether live *D. welbionis* J115^T could induce even stronger effects on metabolism when exposed to thermoneutrality.³⁷

The exact mechanisms of action, however, remain to be deciphered. Among the potential candidate-mediators, we can mention butyrate, which is produced by *D. welbionis* J115^T from myo-inositol and known to increase BAT thermogenesis,³⁸ but also other specific bioactive lipids controlling glucose metabolism and inflammation.^{39,40} However, we did not find any increase in the levels of butyrate in the plasma or in the caecal content (online supplemental figure 6).

Altogether, our data strongly support that the human gut commensal *D. welbionis* J115^T is a bacterium contributing to the regulation of host's metabolism in response to an obesogenic diet. Using different complementary *in vivo* approaches, we demonstrate that *D. welbionis* J115^T regulates host's energy metabolism likely through the modulation of fat mass development and BAT metabolism. As for other next-generation beneficial bacteria, the final mechanisms explaining how the bacterium is dialoguing with the host deserve additional exploration.^{41,42} In the present study, although we found that the bacterium is a butyrate producer, we cannot rule out that other specific secreted factors might be involved. Finally, we found that the administration of *D. welbionis* J115^T at the dose of 1.0×10^9 cultivable, viable cells to genetically and severely obese *ob/ob* mice for 6 weeks did not significantly reduce body weight and fat mass gain (online supplemental figure S7). Altogether, our data strongly support the beneficial effects of live *D. welbionis* J115^T on diet-induced obesity and diabetes. However, whether higher doses of live *D. welbionis* J115^T and/or longer duration of treatment are required to observe a beneficial effect in a specific model such as *ob/ob* (also known as a hyperphagic model) warrants further investigation. Moreover, we may not exclude that the administration of live *D. welbionis* J115^T induces beneficial effects on insulin resistance independently from changes in adiposity in these mice. Indeed, it has been shown that host exposure time to microbiota is a critical factor to contribute to change insulin sensitivity.⁴³ Therefore, exposure time is an important concern

in bacteria targeted strategies aimed at attenuating diabetes versus overweight and obesity.

In conclusion, *D. welbionis* J115^T is a newly isolated human bacterium, which is highly prevalent in the general population and inversely associated with BMI, fasting plasma glucose and HbA1c in overweight or obese subjects suffering from a metabolic syndrome. The daily administration of live *D. welbionis* J115^T to mice for at least 6 weeks and up to 13 weeks blunted the high-fat diet induced metabolic disorders, by mechanisms independent of specific changes in the gut microbiota, but rather acting on both white and brown adipose tissue metabolism.

Author affiliations

- ¹Louvain Drug Research Institute (LDRI), Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group (MNUT), Walloon Excellence in Life Sciences and BioTechnology (WELBIO), UCLouvain, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium
²Louvain Drug Research Institute (LDRI), Bioanalysis and Pharmacology of Bioactive Lipids Research Group (BPBL), UCLouvain, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium
³Institut de Recherches Expérimentales et Cliniques (IREC), Pôle EDIN, UCLouvain, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium
⁴Division of Endocrinology and Nutrition, Cliniques Universitaires St-Luc, Brussels, Belgium
⁵Louvain Drug Research Institute (LDRI), Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group (MNUT), UCLouvain, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium
⁶Laboratory of Molecular Bacteriology, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Rega Institute, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
⁷Center for Microbiology, VIB, Leuven, Belgium

Twitter Matthias Van Hul @matthias_vanhul, Laure B Bindels @Laure_Bindels and Patrice D Cani @MicroObesity

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Contributors PDC, TLR and EMDH conceived the project. PDC supervised all the preclinical and clinical part. PDC, AE, CDr, CDe, MdB, JPT, AL, DM and MPH contributed to the clinical study Microbes4U. SV, GF and JR contributed to the analysis of the bacterium in the cohort FGFP. RP analysed the human microbiome project and American Gut Project cohort. AP and GGM performed short chain fatty acids measurements. TLR, EMDH, MVH and PDC performed experiments and interpreted all the results. TLR and EMDH generated figures and tables. NMD, LBB, MR and JR contributed to scientific discussions. PDC, TLR, EMDH and MVH wrote the manuscript. All authors discussed the results and approved the manuscript.

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Competing interests PDC is cofounder of A-Mansia biotech. TLR and PDC are inventors on patent applications dealing with the use bacteria in the treatment of obesity and related disorders.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The mouse experiments were approved by and performed following the guidelines of the local ethics committee for animal care of the Health Sector of the Université catholique de Louvain under the specific agreement number 2017/UCL/MD/005. Animal housing conditions were as specified by the Belgian Law of 29 May 2013 regarding the protection of laboratory animals (Agreement number LA 1230314). FGFP procedures were approved by the Medical Ethics Committee UZ Brussels-VUB (BUN 143201215505) and the Commissie Medische Ethiek, UZ/KU Leuven (S58125). The cohort Microbes4U was registered at <https://clinicaltrials.gov>.

gov as trial number NCT02637115. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant, and the study protocol was approved by the Commission d'Éthique Biomédicale Hospitalo-facultaire of the Université catholique de Louvain.

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Data availability statement Data are available in a public, open access repository. Data are available on reasonable request. All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information. All datasets and raw data generated and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. The 16S rRNA gene sequencing raw sequences of the mouse study can be accessed in Sequence Read Archive database with accession code PRJNA606762. The raw 16S data of the FGFP cohort are available at European Genome-Phenome Archive (<https://ega-archive.org/>) under accession no. EGAS0001004420, and for the Microbes4U cohort under accession no. EGAS00001003585. For the HMP, healthy human subjects cohort was downloaded from the human microbiome project data portal (<https://portal.hmpdacc.org/>).

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ORCID iDs

Tiphaine Le Roy <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0874-1490>

Nathalie M Delzenne <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8271-3893>

Giulio G Muccioli <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1600-9259>

Patrice D Cani <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2040-2448>

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