# Article information:

宫内微生物群分布的变化可能归因于CBA / J×DBA / 2流产易感小鼠模型中的免疫失衡 - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7982683/>

# Article summary:

1. This study investigated the relationship between the distribution of intrauterine microbiota and immune imbalance at the maternal-fetal interface in a CBA/J'DBA/2 abortion mice model.

2. The results showed that there were differences in microbial diversity between the three groups, with Prevotella dominating in the C group and Bacteroides dominating in both the BA and BC groups.

3. The difference in microbial abundance may be attributed to immunotolerance mediated by binding to NOD-like receptors.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

This article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides a detailed description of its research methods, results, and conclusions. The authors have provided evidence for their claims through 16S rRNA sequencing, ELISA testing, and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) analysis. Furthermore, they have discussed potential limitations of their study such as sample size constraints due to difficulty obtaining materials for uterine flushing fluid.

The article does not appear to be one-sided or promotional in nature; rather, it presents both sides equally by discussing potential limitations of their study as well as providing evidence for their claims. Additionally, possible risks are noted throughout the article; for example, it is mentioned that an imbalance in this stage can lead to pregnancy loss or placental diseases such as intrauterine growth restriction during pregnancy.

The only potential bias that could be identified is that all animals used were purchased from Beijing HFK Bioscience Co., LTD., which could potentially introduce bias into the results if there was any variation between animals from different sources. However, this bias is likely minimal since all animals were maintained under similar conditions with free access to standard food and water.

# Topics for further research:

* Uterine Flushing Fluid
* 16S rRNA Sequencing
* ELISA Testing
* Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) Analysis
* Pregnancy Loss
* Intrauterine Growth Restriction

# Report location:

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