# Article information:

An intestinal microbiota-farnesoid X receptor axis modulates metabolic disease - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5159222/>

# Article summary:

1. The gut microbiota is associated with metabolic diseases such as obesity, insulin resistance and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

2. Modification of the microbiota by treatment of high-fat diet (HFD)-fed mice with tempol or antibiotics resulted in decreased adverse metabolic phenotypes.

3. A potent intestinal FXR antagonist glycine-β-muricholic acid (Gly-MCA) was developed that when administered to HFD-treated mice, mimics the effect of the altered microbiota on HFD-induced metabolic disease.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article “An Intestinal Microbiota-Farnesoid X Receptor Axis Modulates Metabolic Disease” is a well written and comprehensive review of current research into the role of gut microbiota in metabolic diseases such as obesity, insulin resistance and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). The article provides an overview of the current understanding of how gut bacteria can influence these conditions, as well as potential treatments for them.

The article is based on a variety of studies conducted in both humans and animals, which provides a good basis for its conclusions. However, it should be noted that some of these studies are correlative rather than causal in nature, so further research will be needed to confirm any causal relationships between gut bacteria and metabolic diseases. Additionally, while the article does discuss potential treatments for NAFLD, it does not provide any evidence that these treatments are effective or safe in humans.

The article also does not address any potential risks associated with altering gut bacteria or using medications to treat NAFLD. It also does not explore any counterarguments to its conclusions or present both sides equally. Furthermore, there is no discussion about possible biases or sources of bias in the studies discussed in the article.

In conclusion, this article provides an informative overview of current research into how gut bacteria can influence metabolic diseases such as obesity and NAFLD. However, further research is needed to confirm any causal relationships between gut bacteria and these conditions, as well as to assess the safety and efficacy of potential treatments for NAFLD. Additionally, more attention should be paid to potential biases and sources of bias in the studies discussed in this article.

# Topics for further research:

* Gut bacteria and metabolic diseases
* Safety of treatments for NAFLD
* Potential risks of altering gut bacteria
* Counterarguments to gut bacteria and metabolic diseases
* Sources of bias in studies of gut bacteria
* Efficacy of treatments for NAFLD

# Report location:

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