
KARINE CLÉMENT

CV

PARTICIPANT AT:

THE HUMAN MICROBIOME. PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

July, 2nd-3rd, 2015, Barcelona

Karine Clément, Director of Institute of Cardiometabolism and Nutrition (ICAN), Team Director at Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), and Professor of Nutrition at Pierre et Marie Curie University (UPMC), Paris, France

Professor Karine Clément is full professor of Nutrition, Pitié-Salpêtrière hospital at Pierre et Marie Curie university in Paris. She is director of ICAN Institute of Cardiometabolism and Nutrition, dedicated to innovative Care, Research and training in the field (<http://www.ican-institute.org>). KC's team (NutriOmics, INSERM/UPMC) has been involved in genetic and functional genomics aspects of human obesity. Her work led to the identification of monogenic forms of obesity and is now exploring the interaction between environmental changes, systemic changes and host biology via the study of tissue cross-talks. She showed notably that inflammatory and remodeling genes in adipose tissue are modulated by weight variation in parallel to immune cell changes. The gut microbiota might be a key actor of this link and deeper insight into mechanisms is undertaken. KC contributed to more than 250 international publications, reviews and many international conferences. She is a member of several national and international scientific committees in obesity and contributed to several European Networks (Diogenes, Hepadip, ADAPT, FLIP). She coordinates the EU-METACARDIS project.

B-DEBATE IS AN INITIATIVE OF:



KARINE CLÉMENT

ABSTRACT

PARTICIPANT AT:

THE HUMAN MICROBIOME. PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

July, 2nd-3rd, 2015, Barcelona



Karine Clément, Director of Institute of Cardiometabolism and Nutrition (ICAN), Team Director at Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), and Professor of Nutrition at Pierre et Marie Curie University (UPMC), Paris, France

Gut Microbiota and Obesity

Composed of about 10 trillion cells, the human body is host to 100 trillion bacteria that constitute an extremely rich and diverse microbiota. The intestinal microbiota is seen as a full organ linking (external) environmental factors and biology of the organism (the host). It provides essential functions throughout life. An imbalance of the intestinal flora or dysbiosis has been demonstrated in a variety of human diseases, including metabolic, cardiovascular or immuno-inflammatory diseases. These observations have been made in particular through the development, in recent years, of tools for the study of the metagenome allowing the sequencing of bacterial genes from the gut microbiome. A factor very frequently found is the loss of bacterial diversity. Although the loss of diversity is typically associated with taking antibiotics, it is also found in other diseases such as intestinal disorders, and more recently in metabolic diseases such as diabetes and obesity. Recently, our team has helped to show that obese people with a loss of bacterial diversity had more risk factors (dyslipidemia, low-grade inflammation) and improved less these risk factors with a restrictive but rich in fibers diet. This presentation will review the recent discoveries in obesity field, also focusing on the importance of the gut ecosystem and immunity.

B-DEBATE IS AN INITIATIVE OF:

