

---

# MAX NIEUWDORP

---

CV

PARTICIPANT AT:

## THE HUMAN MICROBIOME. PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

**July, 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015, Barcelona**

**Max Nieuwdorp**, Internist-Endocrinologist at both Academic Medical Center (AMC) and VU University Medical Center (VUmc) in Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Professor Max Nieuwdorp received his medical degree from Utrecht University and his PhD from University of Amsterdam. He did a postdoctoral fellowship at UCSF (under professor Esko) and currently is an internist-endocrinologist at both AMC and VUmc and director of Experimental Vascular Medicine laboratory at AMC, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. He is also a visiting professor at Gothenburg University, Sweden. He is member of several EU consortia (FP7 RESOLVE and FP7 MyNewGut) and currently supervises 14 PhD students and 3 postdoctoral fellows working on the role of the (small) intestine, gutmicrobiome and diabetes mellitus.

B-DEBATE IS AN INITIATIVE OF:



---

# MAX NIEUWDORP

---

ABSTRACT

PARTICIPANT AT:

## THE HUMAN MICROBIOME. PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

**July, 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015, Barcelona**

**Max Nieuwdorp**, Internist-Endocrinologist at both Academic Medical Center (AMC) and VU University Medical Center (VUmc) in Amsterdam, the Netherlands

### **Faecal Microbiota Transplantation**

Alterations in (small) intestinal microbiota are associated with obesity and insulin resistance, with the latter usually characterized by low grade endotoxemia. We recently showed that fecal transplantation (infusing intestinal microbiota from lean donors) in male recipients with metabolic syndrome has beneficial effects on the recipients' microbiota composition and glucose metabolism via lowering plasma endotoxin levels (Vrieze, Gastroenterology 2012). Moreover, preliminary data suggest that 4 weeks daily oral gavage with one of the identified small intestinal bacterial strains (butyrate producer *Eubacterium hallii*) has dose dependent beneficial effects on insulin sensitivity and liversteatosis in male db/db mice. We are now investigating the potential role of these intestinal bacterial strains as therapeutic targets to normalize inflammatory tone and insulin sensitivity in humans.

B-DEBATE IS AN INITIATIVE OF:

