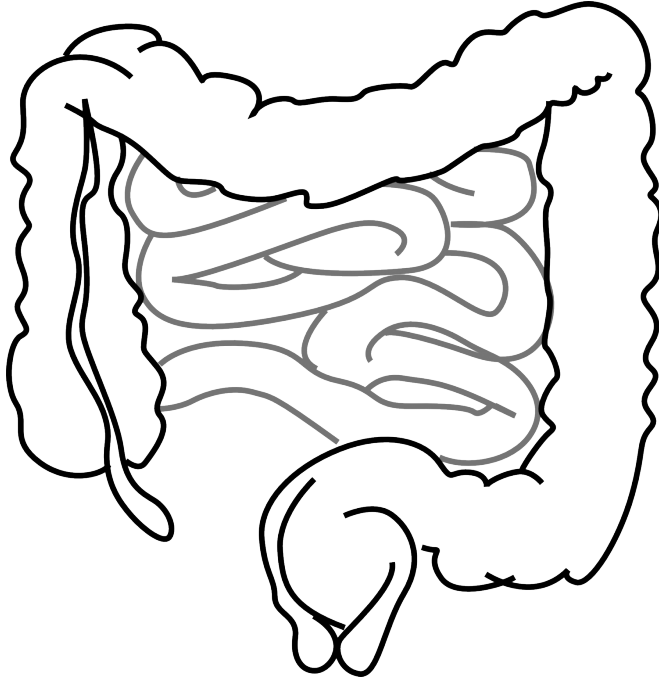


# Soy food, metabolism and the microbiome

31 July 2020, by Sarah Glass



had a significantly higher BMI (body mass index) as well as more circulating markers of inflammation, but only in the absence of *Dialister*.

Interestingly, these [cardiac risk factors](#) were absent in individuals who had both bacteria groups, suggesting that the [gut microbiome](#) is an important intermediate in the interplay between dietary soy intake and systemic metabolism, the researchers concluded.

**More information:** Rachana D. Shah et al. Soy food intake associates with changes in the metabolome and reduced blood pressure in a gut microbiota dependent manner, *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.numecd.2020.05.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.numecd.2020.05.001)

Provided by Vanderbilt University

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Soy-rich diets have been associated with reduced blood pressure and protection against atherosclerosis, but the mechanisms by which soy may improve cardiac health have not been fully explored.

Reporting recently in the journal *Nutrition, Metabolism & Cardiovascular Diseases*, Jane Ferguson, Ph.D., and colleagues demonstrated that soy intake affects [blood pressure](#) by modulating the gut microbiome, the diversity of bacteria that live in the human gastrointestinal system.

Healthy individuals with high soy consumption had lower levels of two bacteria groups, *Prevotella* and *Dialister*.

*Prevotella* was associated with increased blood pressure. Individuals who had this bacteria type

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