摘要要求：

参赛选手提交的摘要应为**本人在微观生物学领域**的研究成果，要求**全英文书写**，字体全部使用 **Times New Roman**，使用 **1.5 倍行距**。摘要全文**不超过 300 个单词**，提交的文件全长**不超过 2 页 A4 纸**。不按要求提交摘要的报名邮件视为无效！

标题：三号，加粗，居中。

作者：小四，居中，通讯作者用“*”上标标注。

单位：五号，居中，段后空一行。

摘要：小四，段首不空格，段后空一行，不超过 1 页 A4 纸。

“Key words”：小四，**加粗**。

关键词内容：小四，段后空至少一行。

图片：必须清晰！1-3 张单图或 1 张拼图，不超过 1 页 A4 纸，段后空一行。

图注：五号，必须和图片安排在同一页面内，**单倍行距**。

参赛选手需提交 **Word 文档**用于手册排版，同时需提交一份 **PDF 文件**用于摘要的专家评审，感谢大家的配合！

后附合格摘要样例。

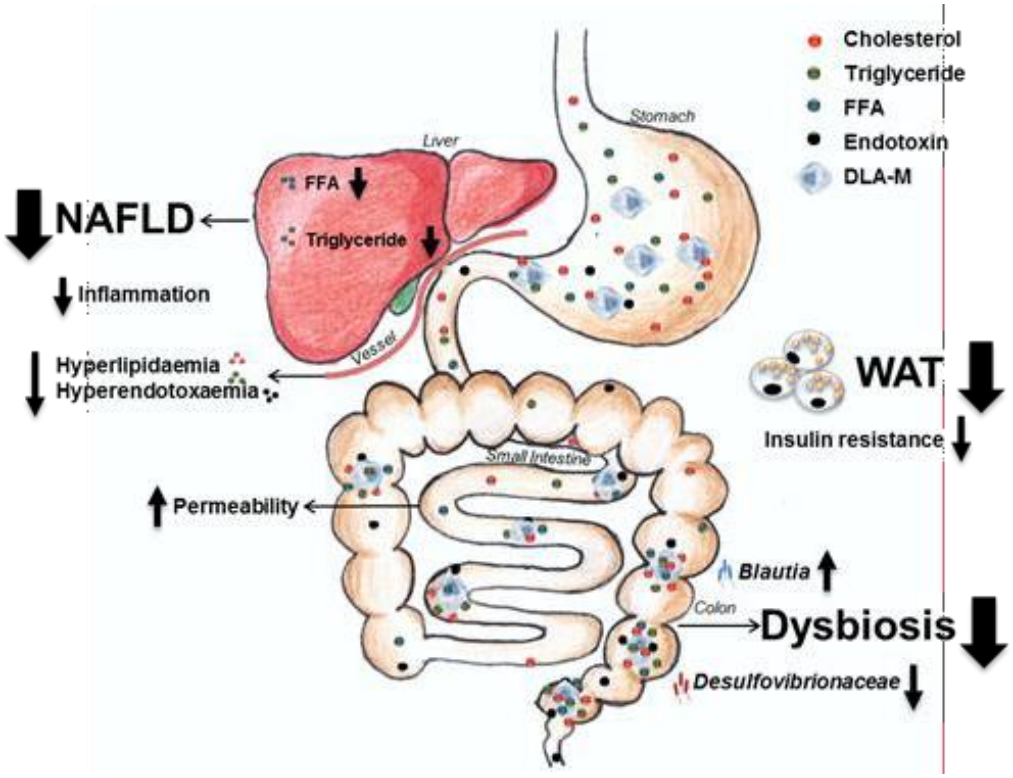
Microbiome remodeling *via* the montmorillonite adsorption-excretion axis prevents obesity-related disorders

Pengfei Xu[1], Yonggong Zhai*

(Beijing Key Laboratory of Gene Resource and Molecular Development, College of Life Sciences, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, 100875.)

Obesity and its related disorders are closely correlated with low-grade inflammation and gut dysbiosis. Montmorillonite is a common medicine used to treat diarrhea. We have previously found that dietary lipid adsorbent-montmorillonite (DLA-M) has an unexpected role in preventing obesity via the fixation of dietary lipids (triglycerides and cholesterol) and the promotion of lipid excretion from the digestive tract in rats fed a high fat diet (HFD). Here, we show that DLA-M absorbs free fatty acids (FFA) and endotoxins *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Moreover, the combination of fluorescent tracer technique and polarized light microscopy, showed that DLA-M crystals immobilized BODIPY® FL C16 and FITC-LPS, respectively, in the digestive tract *in situ*. HFD-fed mice treated with DLA-M showed mild changes in the composition of the gut microbiota, particularly increases in short-chain fatty acids (SCFA)-producing *Blautia* bacteria and decreases in endotoxin-producing *Desulfovibrio* bacteria, these changes were positively correlated with obesity and inflammation. Our results indicated that DLA-M may potentially be used as a prebiotic to prevent intestinal dysbiosis and obesity-associated metabolic disorders in obese individuals.

Keywords: Montmorillonite; Obesity; Gut microbiota.



Schematic presentation of the DLA-M prevention of obesity-related disorders via immobilization of triglycerides, cholesterol, FFA and endotoxin in the digestive system.