

# What Is the Key to Japanese Centenarians' Long Lives? | Dr. Joseph Mercola



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## Story at-a-glance

- Data from a group of centenarians whose average age was 107 revealed gut microbiota that include *Odoribacteraceae*, which reliably produces a bile acid called isoallo-lithocholic acid, which are important to preventing illness
- A strong balance of beneficial gut microbiota may also help lower chronic inflammation, which is associated

with atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, frailty, and early death

- Eating probiotic fermented foods to seed your gut microbiome and prebiotic foods rich in insoluble fiber to nourish the beneficial bacteria is an important strategy to benefit your health and wellness
- More ways to optimize your gut health are to eliminate sugar, implement a cyclical ketogenic diet and use antibiotics sparingly. Fasting is another strategy that helps support autophagy, boost growth hormone and burn calories

Researchers from Keio University School of Medicine in Tokyo, Japan, recently released data<sup>1</sup> after studying the gut microbiome of centenarians living in Japan. What they discovered was a unique bacterium that produced a type of bile acid, which seemed to be common to most of the study participants.

People have been searching for the proverbial Fountain of Youth for centuries.<sup>2</sup> Alexander the Great was said to have discovered a river of paradise in the fourth century BC. Similar legends have been told in England, Japan and Polynesia. But likely one of the most famous is that of Ponce de Leon, who received a contract from the King of England to settle an island called Bimini.

In 1513, he set sail with three ships and anchored off the eastern coast of Florida. Not long after his death, he was linked with the Fountain of Youth. In his later years, author Mark Twain noted that “life would be infinitely happier if we could only be born at the age of 80 and gradually approach 18.”<sup>3</sup>

Through the ages, there have always been hopes that a cure would be discovered for aging, whether it was the magical waters of the Fountain of Youth or stem cell research. Yet, as

I've written in the past years, this magical fountain is likely closer than you think.

## Centenarians May Have Unique Gut Microbiome

Data from the research team in Japan were published in the journal *Nature*.<sup>4</sup> They noted that the centenarians displayed a decreased susceptibility to illnesses associated with the elderly, namely illnesses, chronic inflammation, and infectious diseases.<sup>5</sup>

The researchers analyzed fecal samples from 160 centenarians living across Japan. The average age of the individuals was 107 years. They compared the gut microbiome found in the fecal samples to that of another 112 people in their 80s and to another 47 participants who were younger.

The goal was to look for differences in the gut microbiome that may help explain the differences in inflammation and chronic disease noted between the groups. The researchers began with an understanding that the gut microbiomes of centenarians likely have a higher diversity of core microbiota as found in a study of residents in Sardinia, Italy, who had lived more than 100 years.<sup>6</sup>

Functional analysis of the gut microbiota in the study from Italy showed a high capacity for central metabolism and gut microbiota that was "low in genes encoding enzymes involved in the degradation of carbohydrates."<sup>7</sup>

The recent study from Japan looked at the differences in the bacterial species present in the gut microbiomes of each group and analyzed the type of compounds the gut microbiome produced.

The researchers hope that by identifying the bacterial communities that support longevity and health, it may be possible to correct imbalances that would prevent disease and improve health in other people.

## **It May Also Be About Bile Acids**

However, it's also important to remember that the gut microbiome is complex and sensitive. Past research has shown that changes in what you eat can rapidly alter the composition of your gut microbiome.<sup>8,9</sup> However, as you may imagine, reaching an age over 100 is not common, so the data collected from these individuals may help identify health practices that reduce disease.

While some of the participants exhibited low levels of inflammation, ScienceAlert reports the researchers wrote that "the majority of centenarians were free of chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension [high blood pressure], and cancer."<sup>10</sup>

Over the course of two years, as the fecal samples were collected, the type of bacterial community in the centenarians remained stable. However, the study did not look at other lifestyle factors, such as diet. On further analysis, the researchers found that the centenarians had a group of bacteria (Odoribacteraceae) that reliably produced a bile acid called isoallo-lithocholic acid (isoalloLCA).

The research team did further experiments which showed that the bile acid produced by Odoribacteraceae could inhibit the growth of *Clostridium difficile* (*C. difficile*) in a lab culture. Using an animal study, they also found the same bile-producing strain of bacteria could reduce the amount of *C. difficile* infected mice shed below detectable levels.

This suggested to the researchers that this strain of bacteria

could help ward off infection with *C. difficile*. Scientists are finding the bile acids may be a new class of intestinal hormones that do more than aid in digestion.

Research physiologist Kim Barrett from UC San Diego was not involved in the study. She believes that this work revealed more correlation than causality but also said:<sup>11</sup> “It is certainly conceivable that manipulating concentrations of specific bile acids, whether microbial or by giving them directly, could exert health benefits.”

## **Aging and Inflammation**

Inflammation is at the core of many negative health conditions. This includes atherosclerosis,<sup>12</sup> cardiovascular diseases, multimorbidity, and frailty.<sup>13</sup> Researchers now call it inflammaging, which is “a condition characterized by elevated levels of blood inflammatory markers that carry high susceptibility to chronic morbidity, disability, frailty, and premature death.”<sup>14</sup>

Inflammation affects people of all ages. For example, adults with obesity and children with skin and respiratory allergies all struggle with high degrees of inflammation in the body. Researchers understand that aging is complex and chronic inflammation is a pervasive feature in the elderly.<sup>15</sup>

Inflammaging represents a significant mortality and morbidity risk factor and even low-grade inflammation observed in aging can result in dysregulation of the innate immune system and cell death.

Inflammation is also related to your mental health. In one study, researchers connected depressive symptoms and behavioral disorders strongly with chronic inflammation.<sup>16</sup> For example, in melancholic depression, bipolar disorder and

postpartum depression, white blood cells called monocytes express pro-inflammatory genes that provoke secretion of cytokines.<sup>17</sup>

At the same time, cortisol sensitivity goes down, which is important as it is a stress hormone that buffers against inflammation. Together, these inflammatory agents transfer information to your nervous system, typically by stimulating your vagus nerve, which connects your gut and brain.<sup>18</sup>

## **Prebiotic and Probiotic Foods Can Help Nourish Your Gut**

Prebiotic foods are the nutrients beneficial bacteria need to thrive. They are found primarily in fiber-rich foods, which is perfect because your gut bacteria thrive on indigestible fiber. In animal research,<sup>19</sup> data showed dietary prebiotics had a significant effect on rapid eye movement (REM) and non-rapid eye movement (nonREM) sleep cycles.

This may positively affect your sleep quality. Researchers studying the effect of probiotics on gut health and REM sleep found that the animals who ate the prebiotics had an increase in beneficial gut bacteria<sup>20</sup> and excreted metabolites beneficial to brain health.<sup>21</sup>

Prebiotic foods include those high in indigestible fiber, such as asparagus, cashews, a fennel bulb, leeks, and snow peas.<sup>22,23</sup> Although I highly recommend getting most of your nutrients from real food, probiotic supplements can be helpful when you're unable to eat fermented foods.

For probiotics to do their job, you also need to optimize the conditions where they flourish, which means eating plenty of prebiotic foods. In other words, if you take a probiotic

supplement and continue to eat a highly-processed diet with added sugars, you're only feeding the potentially pathogenic bacteria in your gut since they love sugar.

On the other hand, pathogenic microbes do not thrive in the presence of fiber-rich foods or those with healthy fats, proteins, and complex carbohydrates. When the gut microbiome is unbalanced, it can affect the immune system, mental health, mood, and even brain function. In other words, it can raise the level of chronic inflammation in your body and speed the aging process.

## More Ways to Optimize Gut Health

Following are several key dietary components that will help you nourish your gut microbiome, thereby protecting yourself against a whole host of chronic diseases:

Eliminate sugars and processed foods from your diet, as sugar feeds microbes known to have a negative influence on your health.

Implement a cyclical ketogenic diet. While nutritional ketosis will initially improve your gut microbiome, thanks to the elimination of excess sugars, in the long term, continuous ketosis may be problematic. To optimize your gut health, be sure to eat lots of fiber-rich vegetables and implement a cyclical ketogenic diet, where once or twice a week you increase the amount of net carbs (total carbohydrates minus fiber).

Eat plenty of fiber-rich foods/prebiotics. There are two main types of dietary fiber: soluble and insoluble. Ideally, you need both on a regular basis. Soluble fiber, found in cucumbers, blueberries, beans, and nuts, dissolves into a gel-like texture, helping to slow down your digestion.

Insoluble fiber, found in foods like dark green leafy vegetables, green beans, celery, and carrots, does not dissolve and stays basically intact as it moves through your colon. By adding bulk to your stool, it helps food to move through your digestive tract more quickly for healthy elimination.

Prebiotics are found primarily in fiber-rich foods, which is perfect because your good gut bacteria thrive on indigestible fiber. Inulin is one type of water-soluble fiber found in asparagus, garlic, leeks, and onions that helps nourish your beneficial gut bacteria.

Regularly consume traditionally fermented and cultured foods, which are loaded with a wide variety of healthy live bacteria. Healthy choices include lassi, kefir, natto, and various pickled fermentations of cabbage, turnips, eggplant, cucumbers, onions, squash, and carrots.

Consider a spore-based probiotic supplement, especially when taking a course of antibiotics. Sporebiotics are part of a group of derivatives of the microbe called bacillus. This genus has hundreds of subspecies, the most important of which is *Bacillus subtilis*.

Essentially, sporebiotics consist of the cell wall of bacillus spores, and they are a primary tool to boost your immune tolerance. Because sporebiotics do not contain any live *Bacillus* strains, only its spores – the protective shell around the DNA and the working mechanism of that DNA – are unaffected by antibiotics.



Antibiotics indiscriminately kill your gut bacteria, both good and bad, which is why secondary infections and lowered immune function are common side effects of taking antibiotics.

Chronic low-dose exposure to antibiotics through your food also takes a toll on your gut microbiome, which can result in chronic ill health and increased risk of drug resistance. Since they're not destroyed by antibiotics, sporebiotics can more effectively help re-establish your gut microbiome.

## **Fasting Is a Significant Part of the Longevity Solution**

### [Download Interview Transcript](#)

In this interview with David Sinclair, Ph.D., professor of genetics, and co-director of the Paul F. Glenn Center for the Biology of Aging at Harvard Medical School, we discussed another important strategy to slow the aging process. Sinclair is the author of "Lifespan: Why We Age – and Why We Don't Have To."

In the interview, he talks about calorie restriction and intermittent fasting that affect two of the scientifically demonstrated strategies to suppress mammalian targets of rapamycin (mTOR)<sup>24</sup> and the activation of autophagy.<sup>25</sup> Fasting is not a revolutionary concept as it's been practiced for more than 5,000 years.

However, researchers have only recently discovered the biochemical pathways affected by fasting. Another factor is limiting food to at least three hours before bedtime. This is because late-night eating increases your nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD+) levels that are important for a variety of bodily functions.<sup>26</sup>

As explained in the video, it also reduces nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH), which is the cellular battery of your cells and has the potential to recharge your antioxidants. When you eat close to bedtime you won't be able to use the NADPH to burn calories and instead it is stored. However, to store them, you have to create fat.

Another strategy we discuss in the video is that the ideal time to do your strength training is in a fasted state, just before your first meal after a 16- or 18-hour fast. This helps boost your growth hormone that is already activated from fasting and increases the maximum benefit of exercise.

As you may surmise, you cannot simply take a supplement or two and live a long life while eating junk food and being inactive. While researchers from the study in Japan demonstrated centenarians have a unique gut microbiome, it is simply impossible to use just one strategy to lead a long and healthy life.

## Sources and References

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- <sup>2</sup> [History, April 2, 2013](#)
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- <sup>5, 10</sup> [ScienceAlert, July 31, 2021](#)
- <sup>6, 7</sup> [American Society for Microbiology, 2019; doi.org/10.1128/mSystems.00325-19](#)
- <sup>8</sup> [Journal of Translational Medicine, 2017;15:73](#)
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- <sup>11</sup> [Science Alert, July 31, 2021, Para 3 from bottom](#)
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- <sup>21</sup> [Medical News Today, February 27, 2017](#)
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- <sup>24</sup> [PLOS|One, 2014; doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0102031](#)
- <sup>25</sup> [Medicine Net, March 22, 2021](#)
- <sup>26</sup> [Cell Metabolism, 2015;22\(1\)](#)