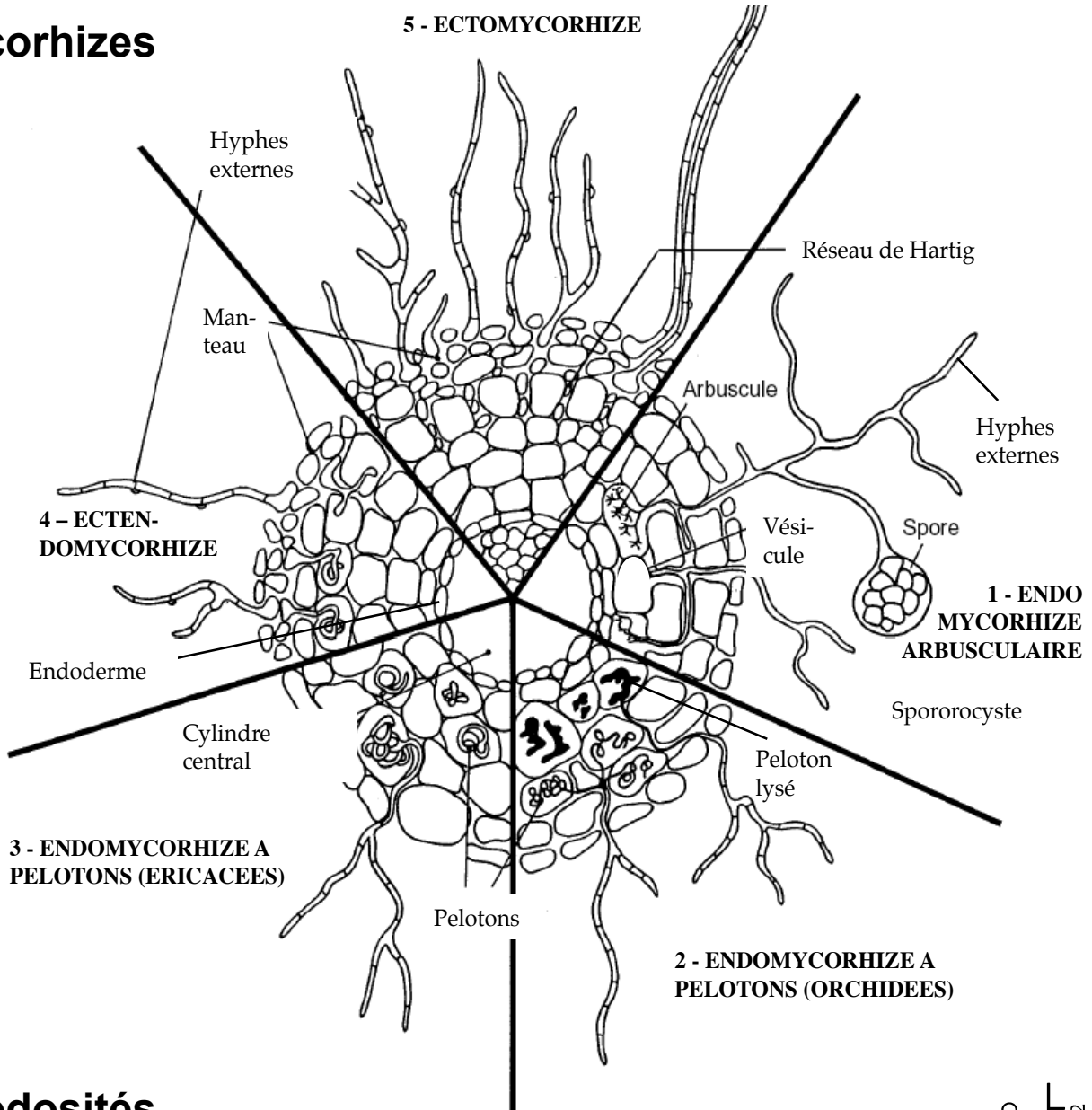
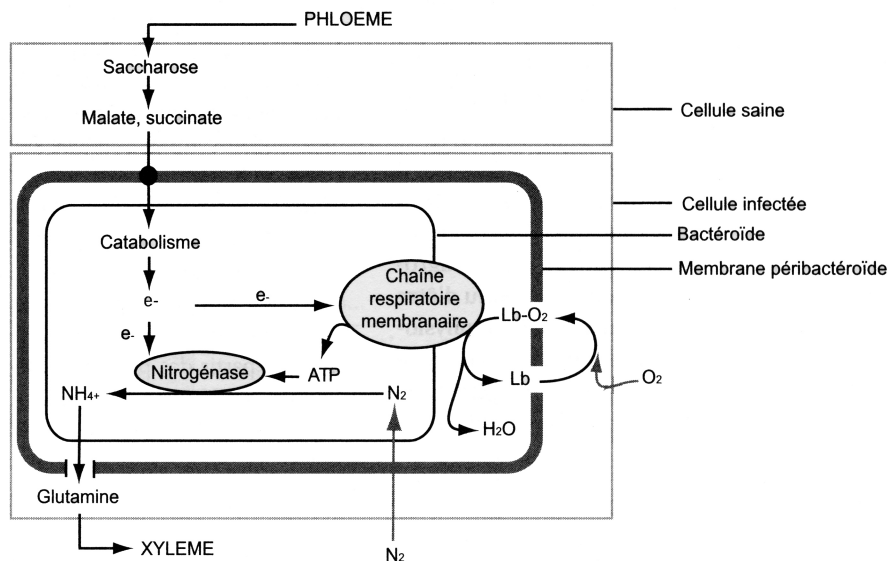


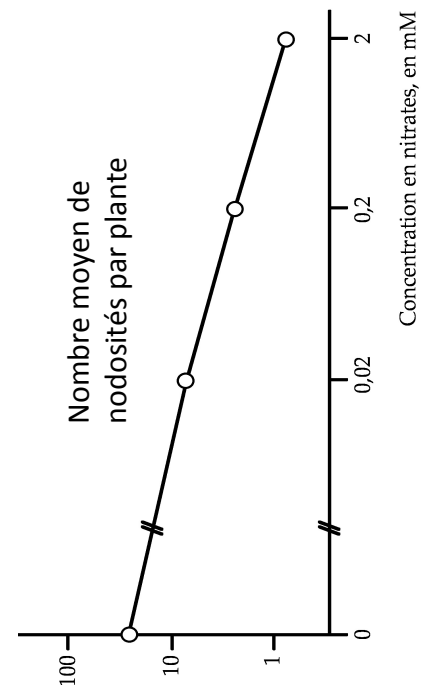
# Mycorhizes



## Nodosités



COOPÉRATION ENTRE VÉGÉTAL ET BACTÉROÏDE POUR LA FIXATION DE L'AZOTE (Lb : leghémoglobine).

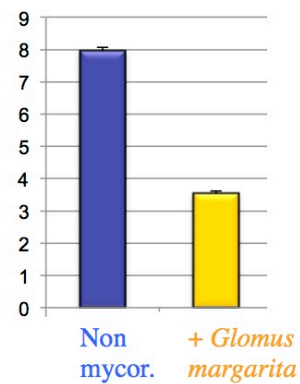


## Protection du Tabac contre *Botrytis cinerea*

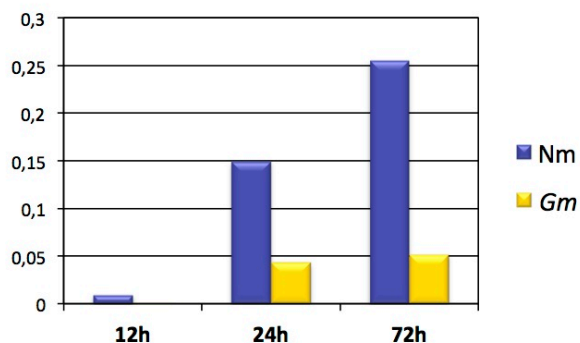
Non mycor. + *Glomus margarita*



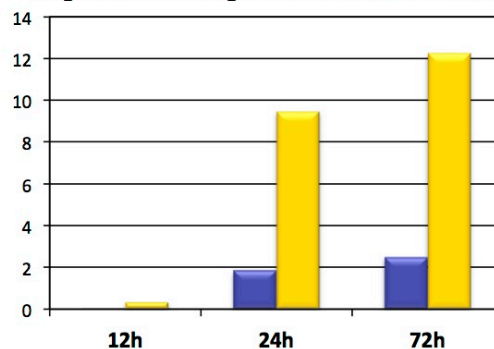
Dégâts (% feuilles abimées)



Expression de la tubuline de *B. cinera*

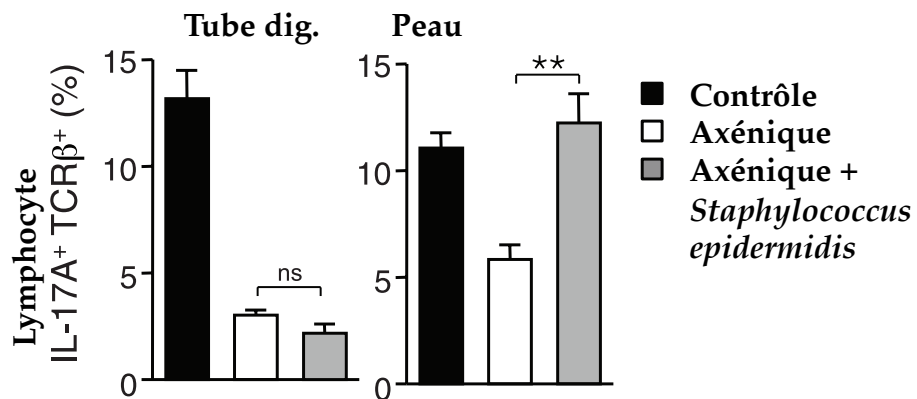
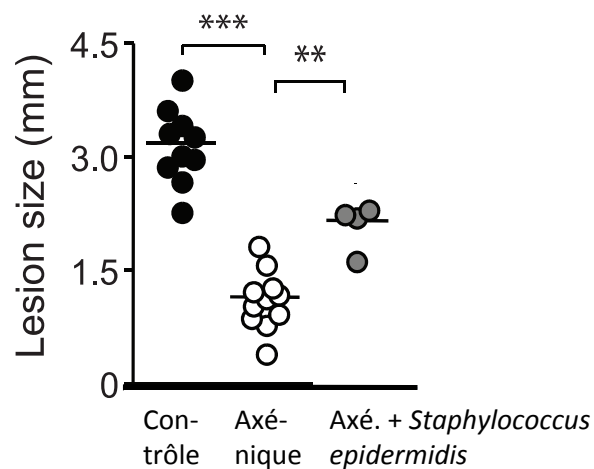
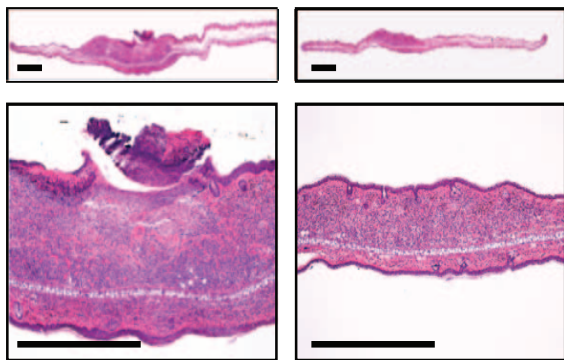


Expression de la protéase de défense *Pin II*

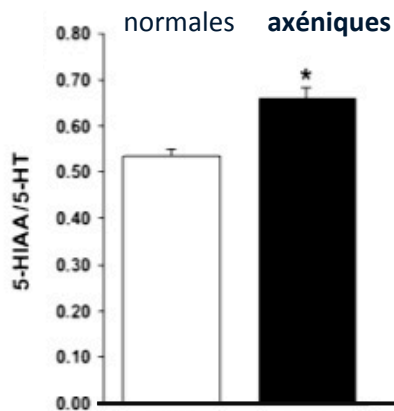
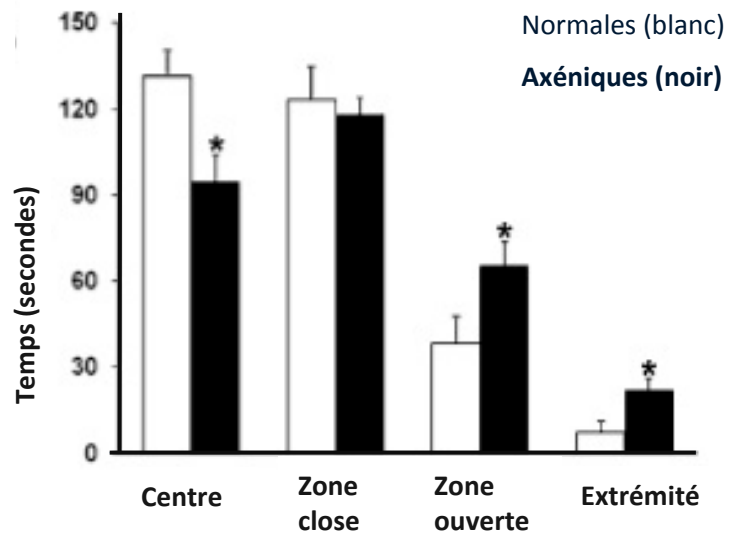
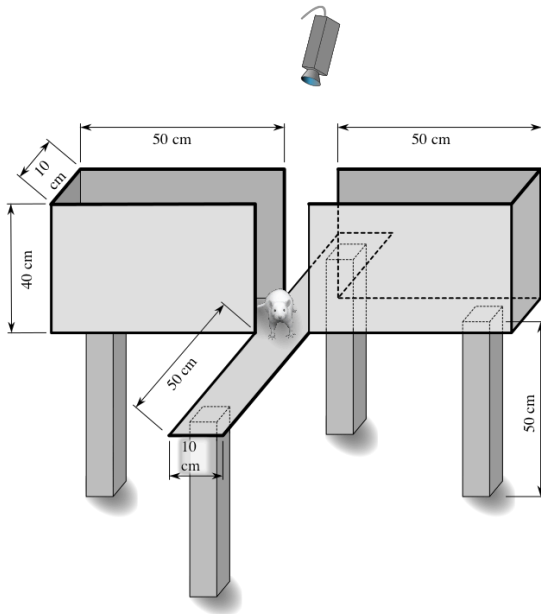


Contrôle

Axénique



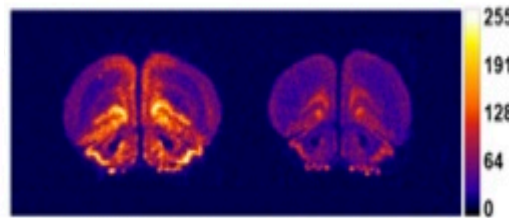
Lésion cutanées de souris attaquées par *Leishmania major*



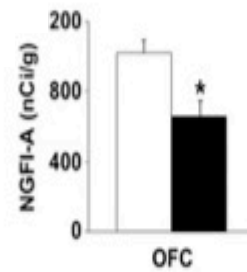
Recyclage des neurotransmetteurs

Sérotonine (5-HT) --> 5-HIAA

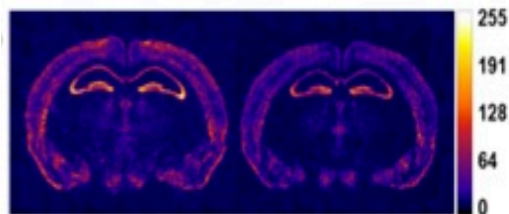
*Nerve growth factor-inducible clone A*, lié à l'anxiété



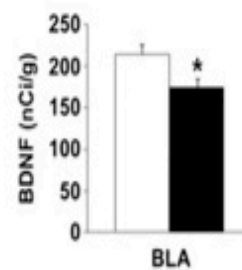
normales ou axéniques

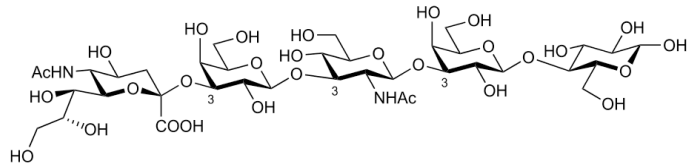


*Brain-derived neurotrophic factor*, lié à la plasticité synaptique



normales ou axéniques

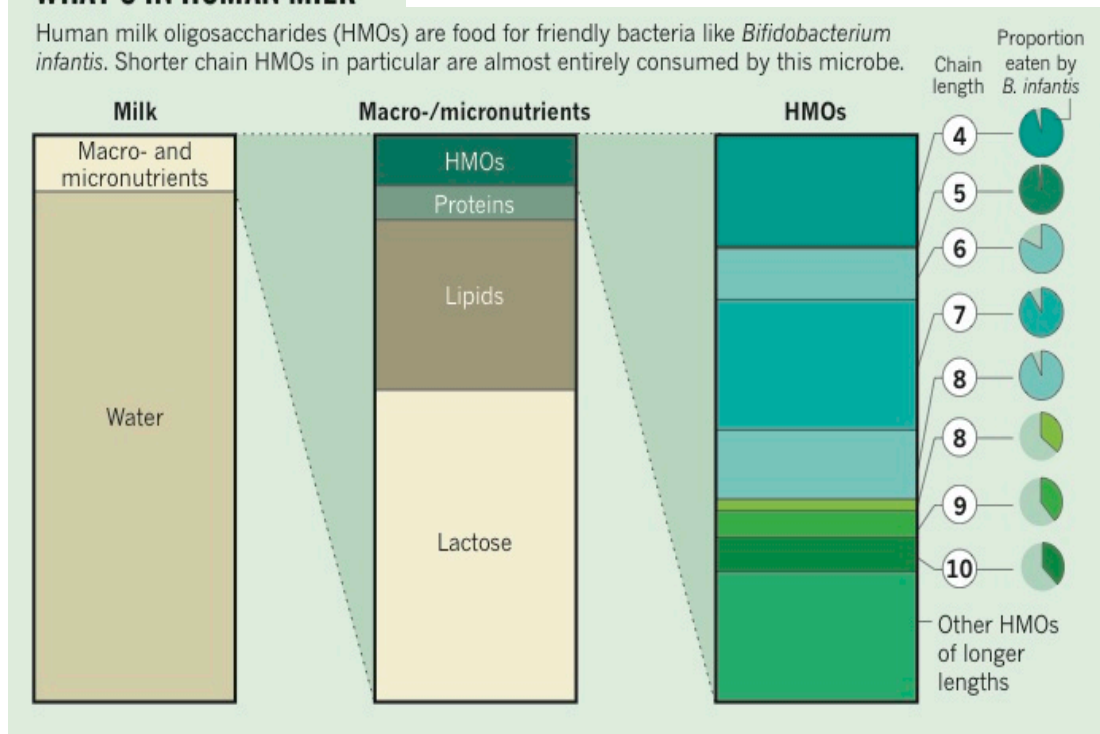




1 (SLNT)

## WHAT'S IN HUMAN MILK

Human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) are food for friendly bacteria like *Bifidobacterium infantis*. Shorter chain HMOs in particular are almost entirely consumed by this microbe.



Fréquence de tolérance au lactose chez les adultes de différentes populations. Modifié de Murphy, 2007, et Tishkoff *et al.*, 2006.

### Population Pourcentage d'individus tolérants

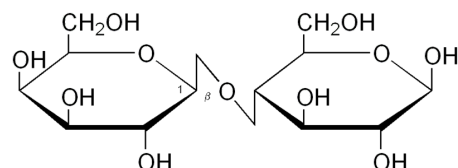
Aborigènes australiens	15 %
Chinois	17 %
Amérindiens	0 %
Suédois	98 %
Français	50 %
Béja	88 %
Sandawe	26 %

(agro-pastoraux du Soudan)

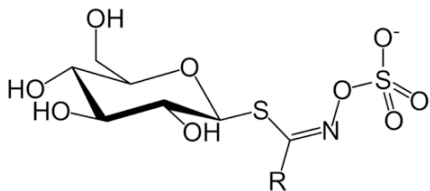
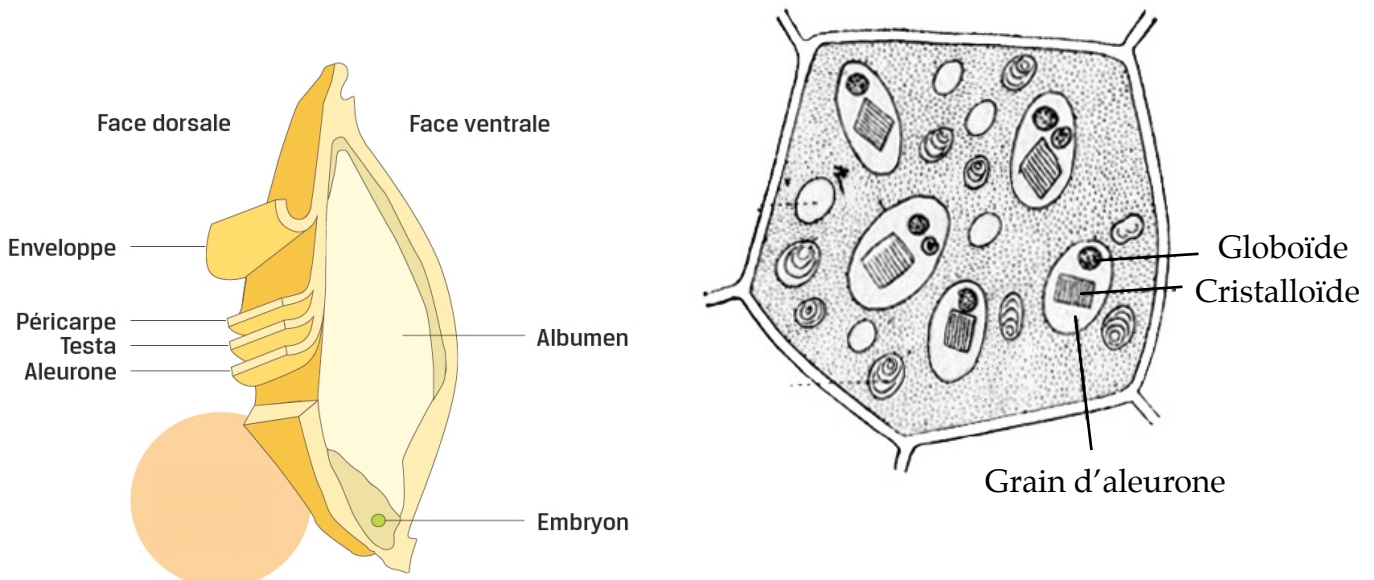
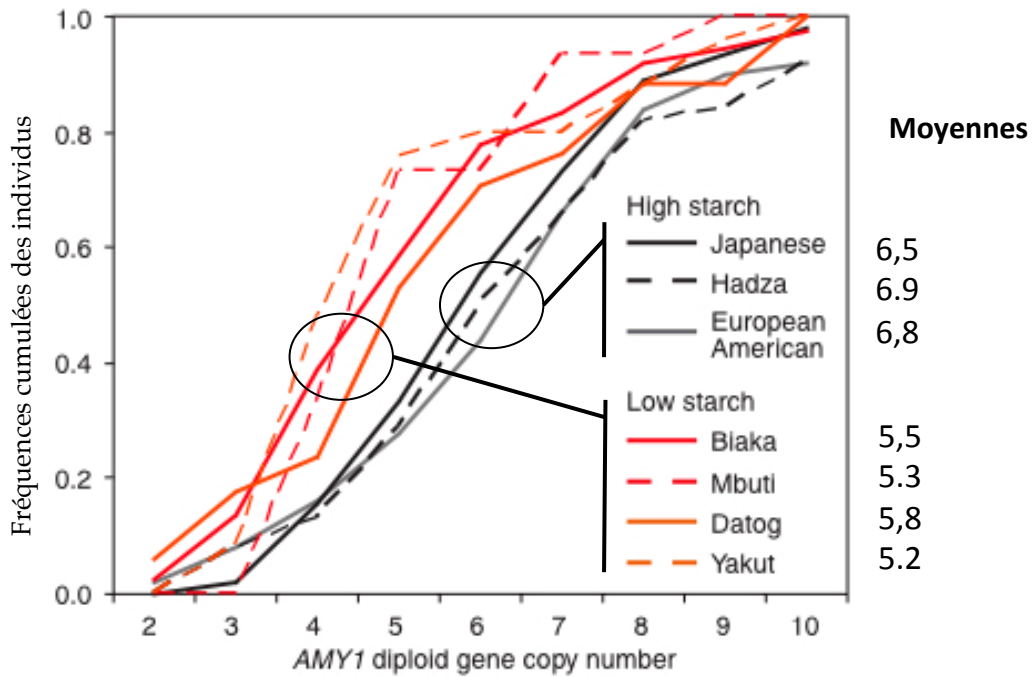
(chasseurs-cueilleurs de Tanzanie)



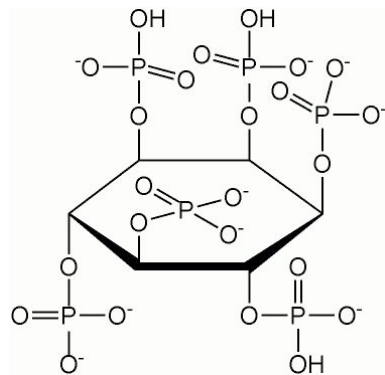
Lactose



**Distribution cumulée des fréquences de nombre de copies d'AMY1** dans différentes populations (en bas) : celles qui ont un régime moyen riche en amidon (*high starch*) ont plus de copies en moyenne que celles ayant un régime pauvre en amidon (*low starch*, chasseurs-cueilleurs). D'après Perry et al., 2007.



## Glucosinolates des Brassicaceae



**Phytates**  
(dans les  
globoïdes)