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The developing microbiota-gut-brain axis

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About this seminar: It is increasingly being recognized that the microbes that live the gastrointestinal tract, collectively referred to as the intestinal microbiota, can contribute to modulating cognition and mood. Our lab is focused on determining how manipulating the microbiota within the gut, using models of infection with bacterial pathogens or administration of beneficial probiotic bacteria, can change cognitive function, anxiety, and depression-like behaviors in mouse models of enteric disease.

References:

1. Hennessey et al. Neonatal enteropathogenic **Escherichia coli** infection disrupts **microbiota-gut-brain axis signaling**. *Infect Immun*. Aug 16;89(9):e0005921; 2021
2. Keogh et al. Myelin as a regulator of development of the microbiota-gut-brain axis. *Brain Behav Immun*. 2021 Jan;91:437-450
3. Salvo et al. **A murine model of pediatric inflammatory bowel disease causes microbiota-gut-brain axis deficits in adulthood**. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol*. Sep 1;319(3):G361-G374. 2020

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<https://tinyurl.com/y5rd2uut>

Meeting ID: 951 0349 9512
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