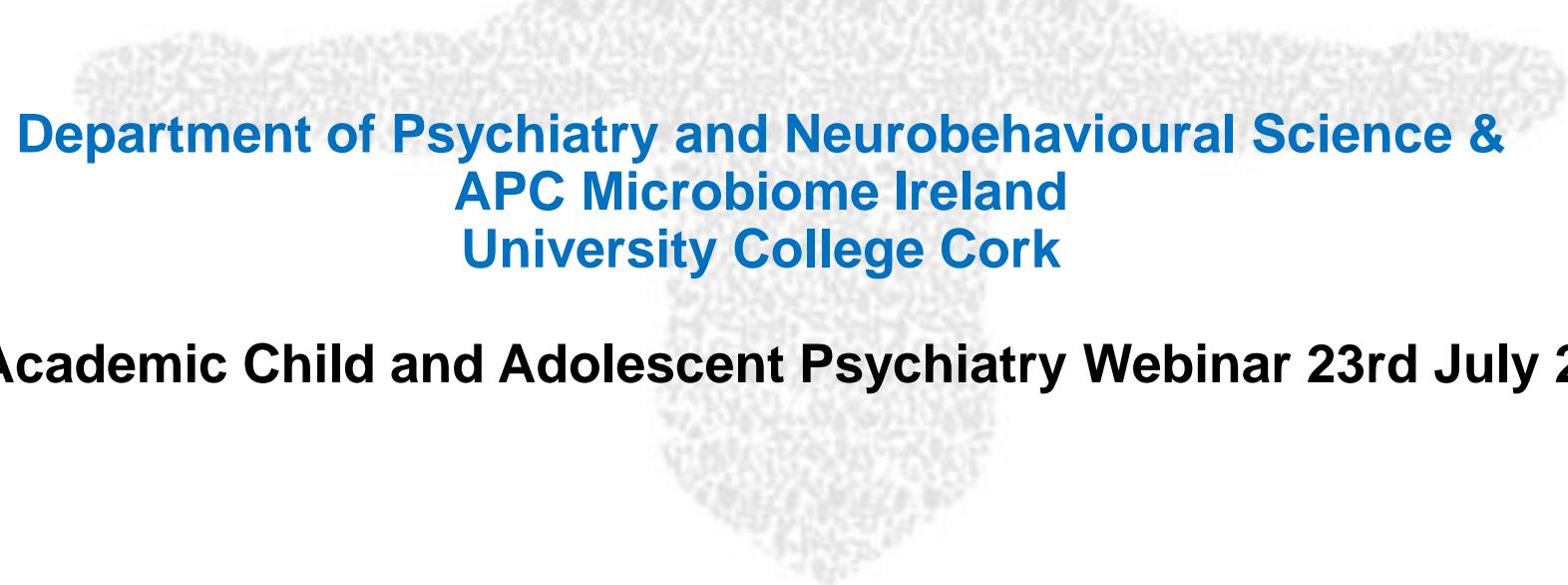


Disclosure Slide

- Honorarium from Apsen, Janssen and Probi (Invited Speaker)
- Research funding from Pharmavite
- APC Microbiome Ireland research funded in part by Dupont Nutrition Biosciences APS, Cremo SA, Alkermes Inc., 4D Pharma PLC, Alimentary Health, Mead Johnson Nutrition, Nutricia Danone, Suntory Wellness
- Content of presentation neither influenced nor constrained by this support

The Little Things that matter most in Psychiatry: Microbial Regulation of Brain Function and Behaviour

Dr Gerard Clarke



Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioural Science &
APC Microbiome Ireland
University College Cork

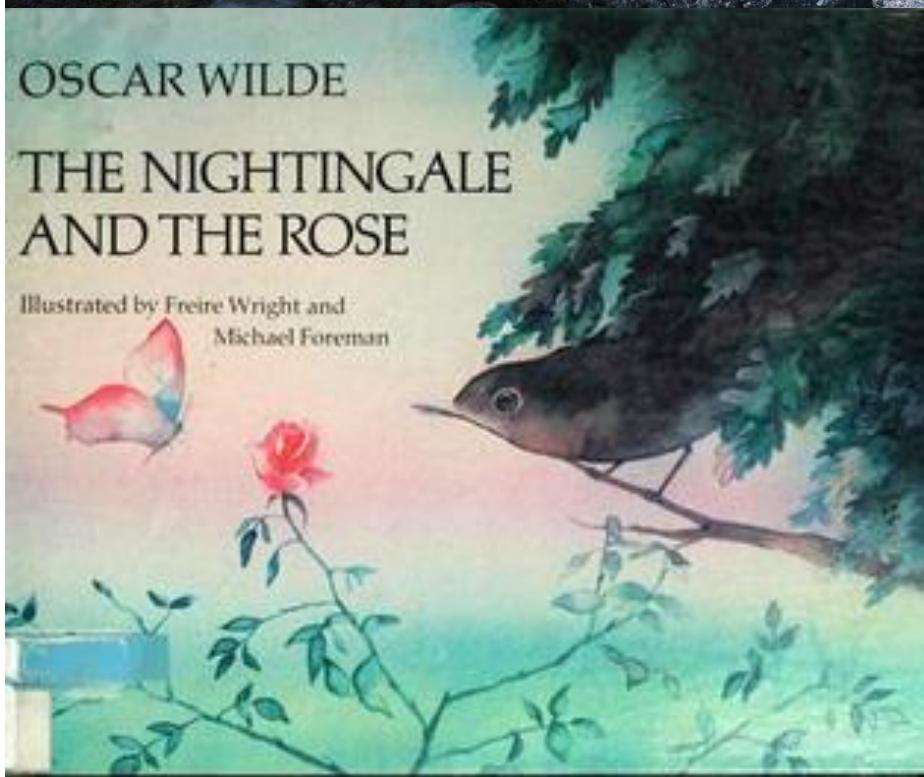
UCD Academic Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Webinar 23rd July 2021



Ah, on what little things does happiness depend.

Oscar Wilde

quotefancy





Living in a Microbial World...

Microbiome

IN NUMBERS

100 Trillion

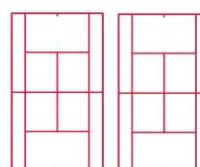
symbiotic microbes live in and on every person and make up the human microbiota

95%

of our microbiota is located in the GI tract

150:1

The genes in your microbiome outnumber the genes in our genome by about 150 to one



The surface area of the **GI tract** is the same size as 2 tennis courts

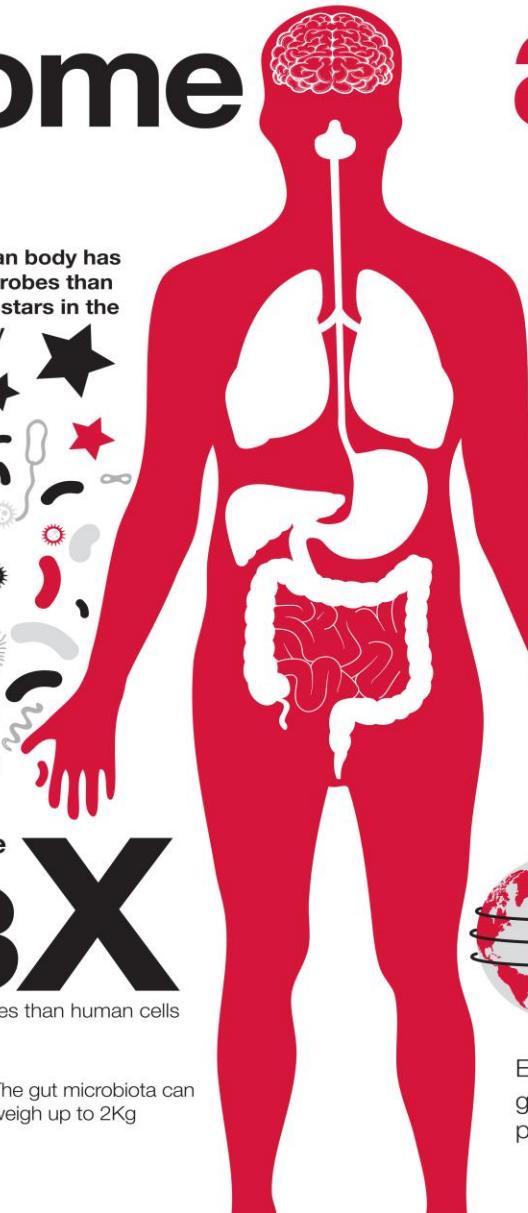
You have **1.3X**
more microbes than human cells

>10,000

Number of different microbial species that researchers have identified living in and on the human body



The gut microbiota can weigh up to 2Kg



The human body has more microbes than there are stars in the milky way



Interfacing Food & Medicine

The microbiome is more medically accessible and manipulable than the human genome

90 %

It is thought that of disease can be linked in some way back to the gut and health of the microbiome

5:1

Viruses:Bacteria
in the gut microbiota



2.5 The number of times your body's microbes would circle the earth if positioned end to end

Each individual has a unique gut **microbiota**, as personal as a fingerprint



Bacteriome

Archaeome

Mycobiome

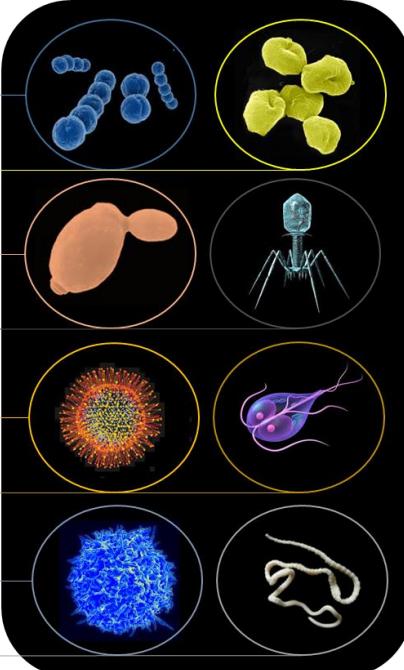
Phageome

Euvirome

Protozome

Immunome

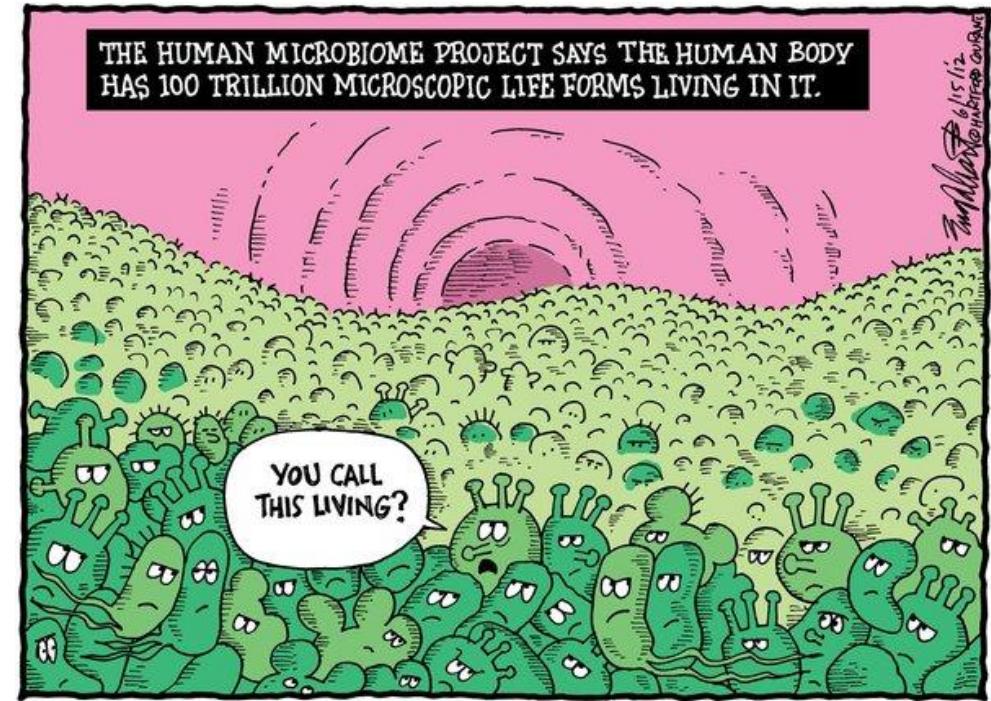
Helminthome





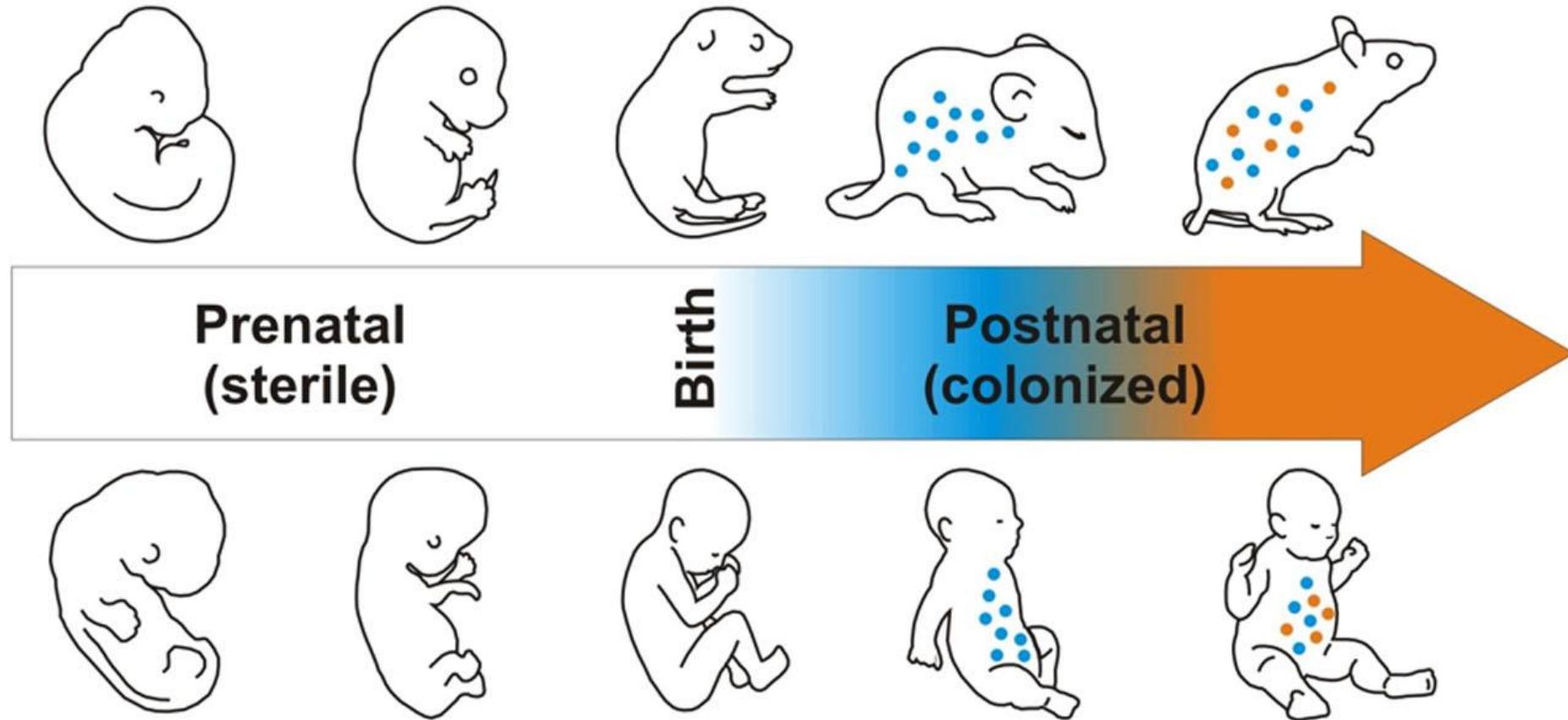
Gut Feelings

- Brain-Gut-Microbiome Axis
- Health and Disease
- Preclinical Research/Signalling Pathways
- Implications for mental health
- Translation from bench to bedside and moving towards mechanisms?
- Therapeutic opportunities?



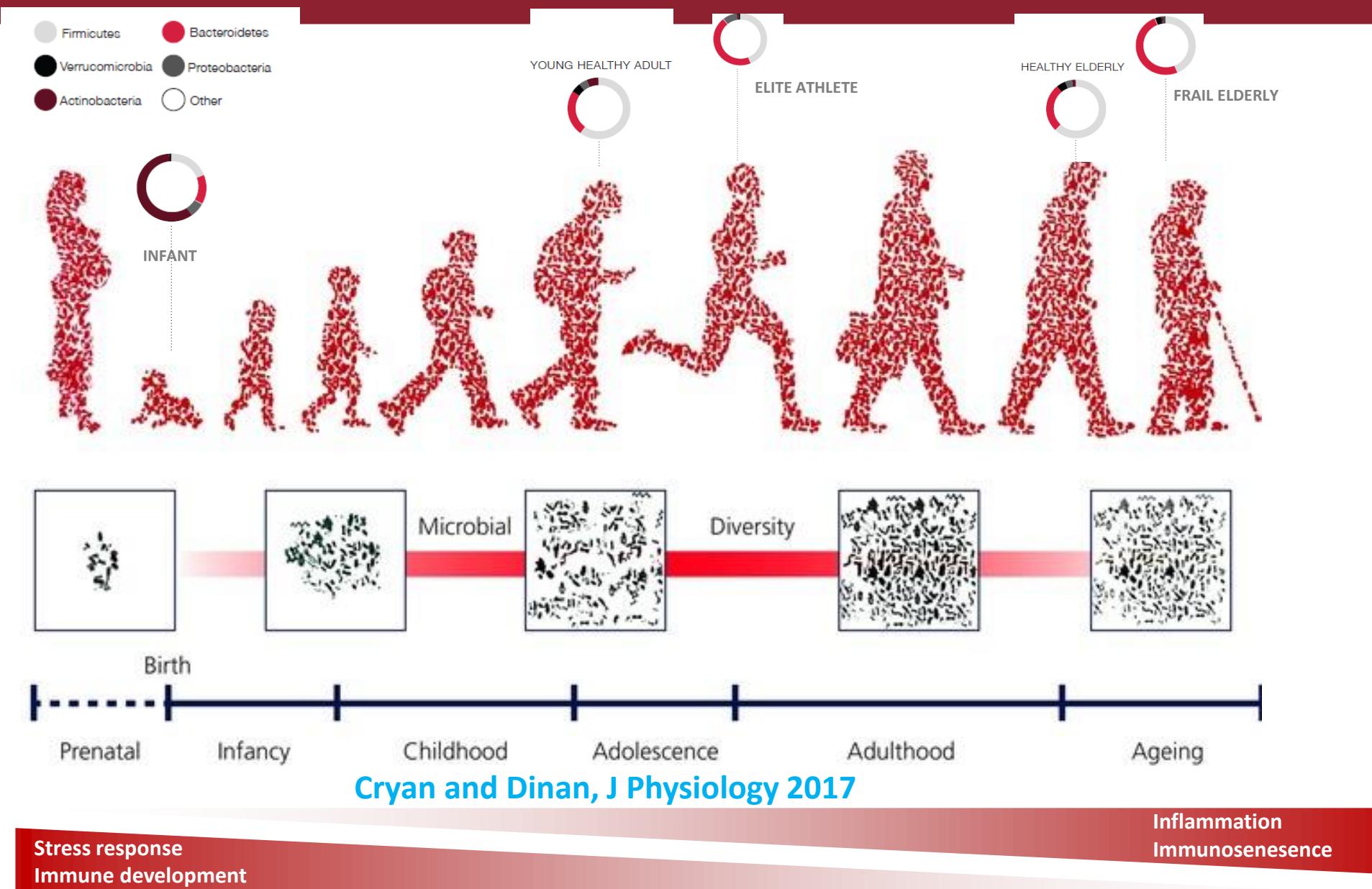


Where do we get our microbiota from?





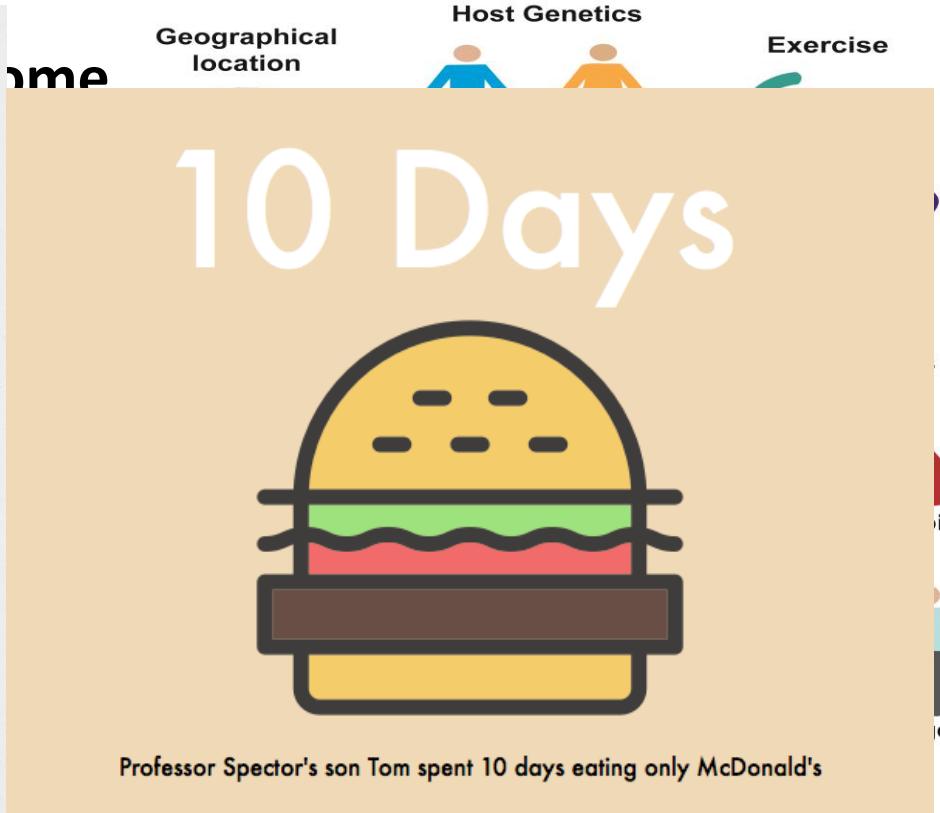
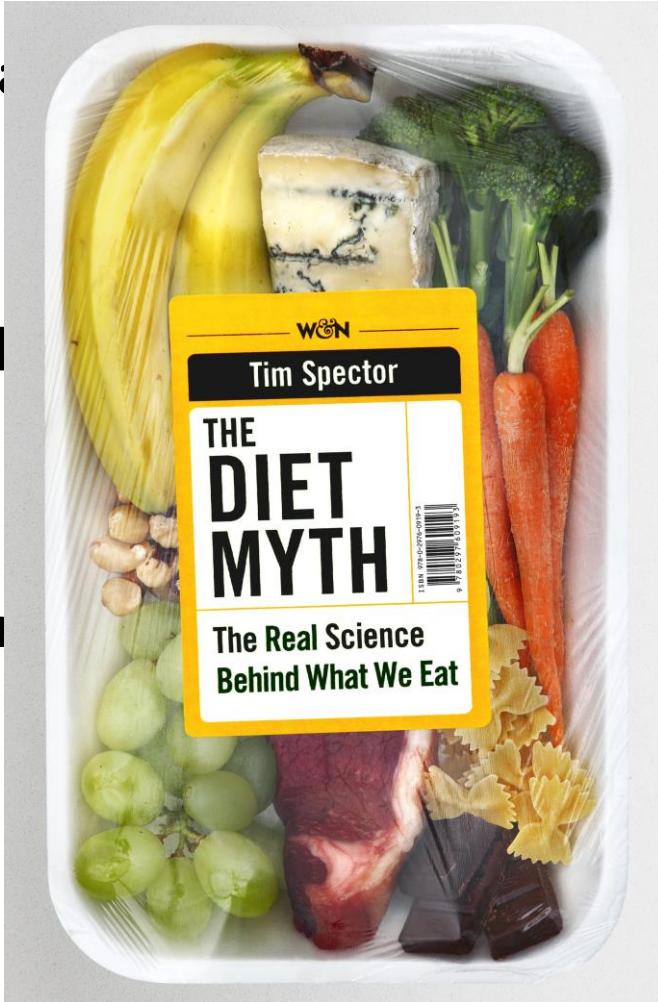
GI microbiota over lifetime





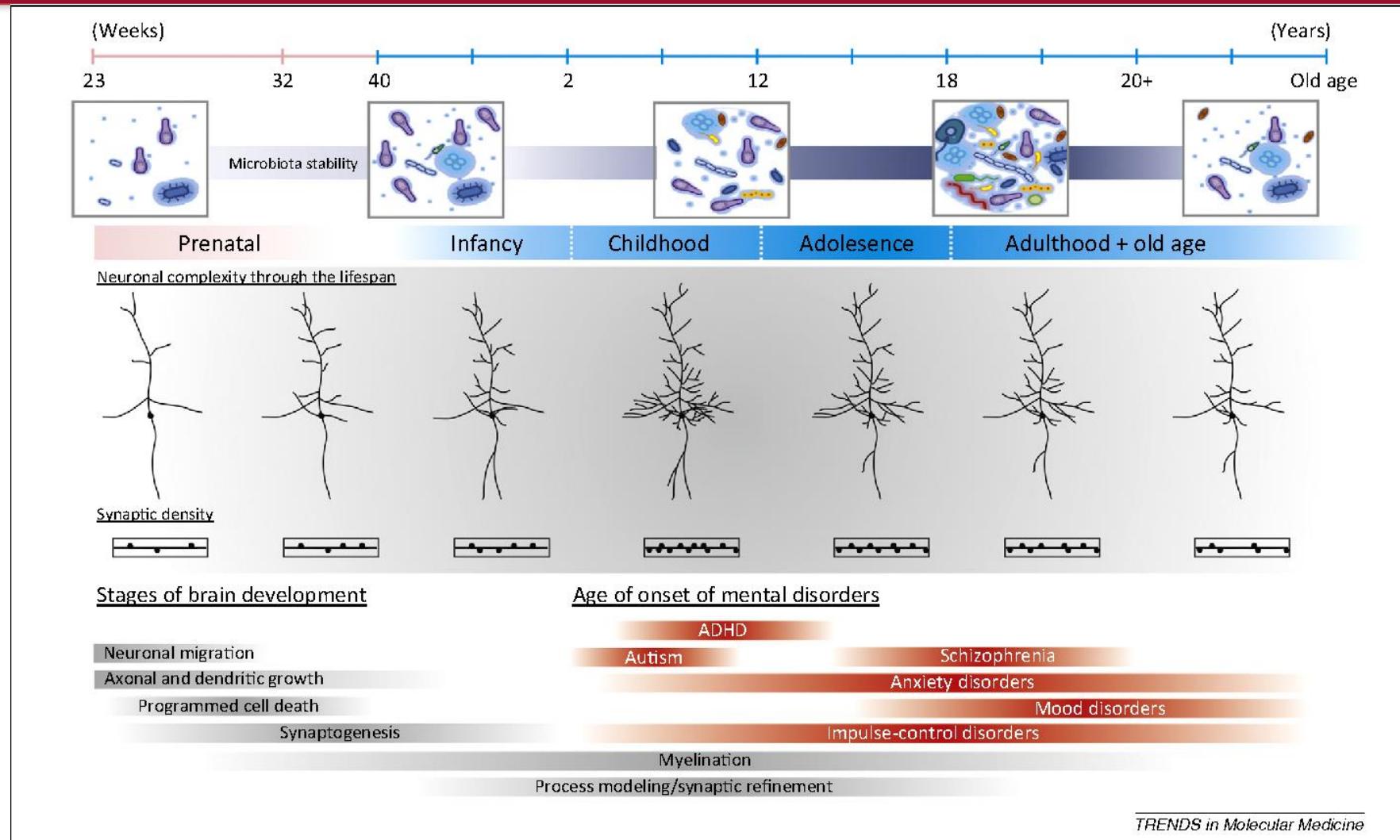
Factors Defining the Gut Microbiome

- Character
- Stable
- Diver
- Mod





Microbiota and Neurodevelopment



**MICROBIOLOGY**

Maternal microbiota in pregnancy and early life

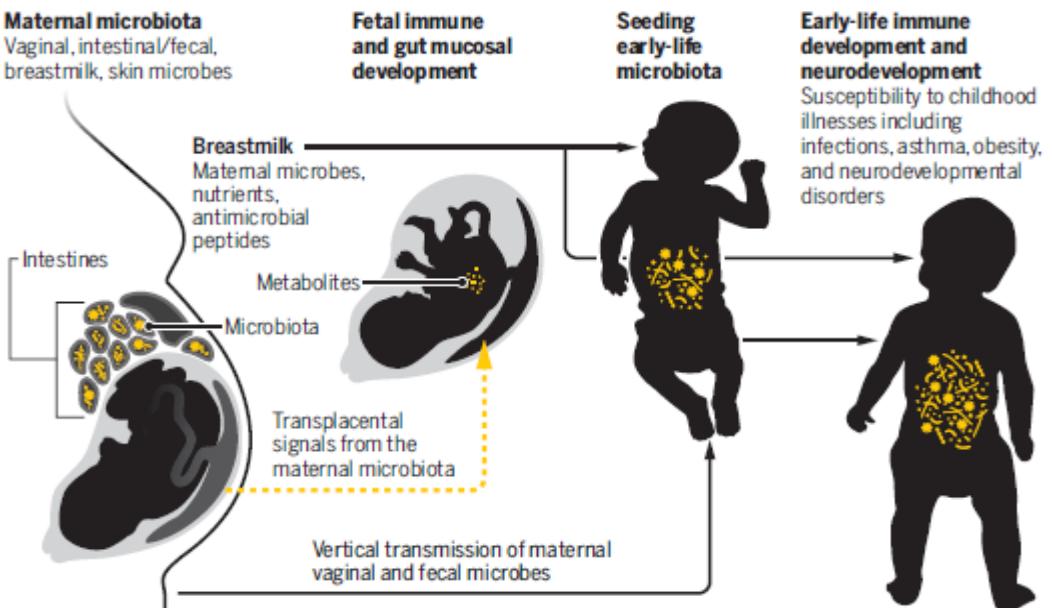
The maternal microbiota shape offspring development, including susceptibility to some illnesses

By Braedon McDonald¹ and
Kathy D. McCoy²

remains the subject of debate. In support of this, a recent study found that the human pla-

Effects of the maternal microbiota in pregnancy and early life

Through effects on early-life colonization, immune development, and neurodevelopment, the maternal microbiota regulates susceptibility to a number of childhood illnesses and can vertically transmit dysbiosis-mediated pathologies.





Article

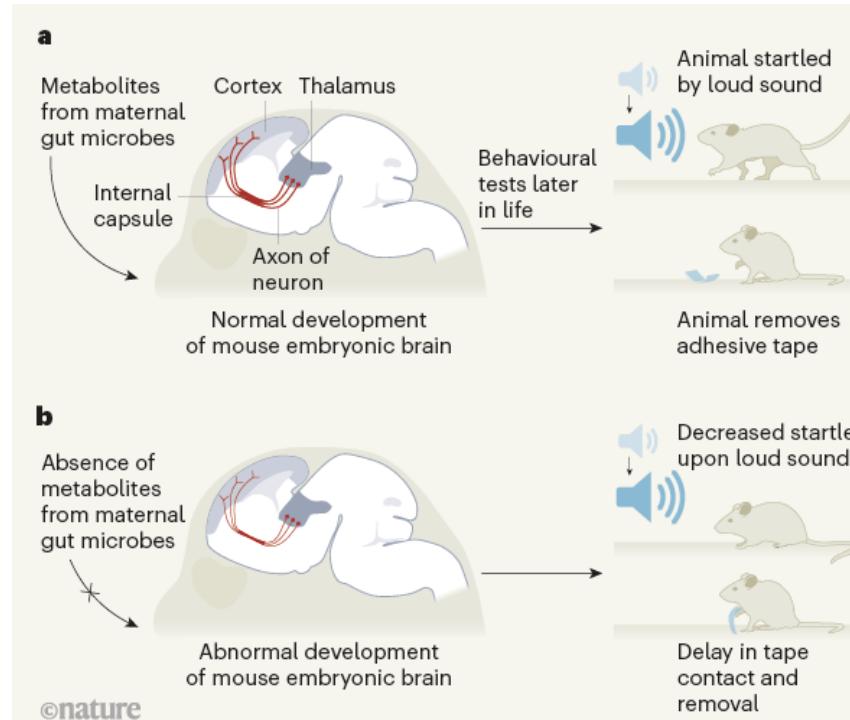
Nature | Vol 586 | 8 October 2020 | 281

The maternal microbiome modulates fetal neurodevelopment in mice

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2745-3>Helen E. Vuong¹✉, Geoffrey N. Pronovost¹, Drake W. Williams², Elena J. L. Coley¹, Emily L. Siegler¹, Austin Qiu¹, Maria Kazantsev¹, Chantel J. Wilson¹, Tomiko Rendon¹ & Elaine Y. Hsiao¹

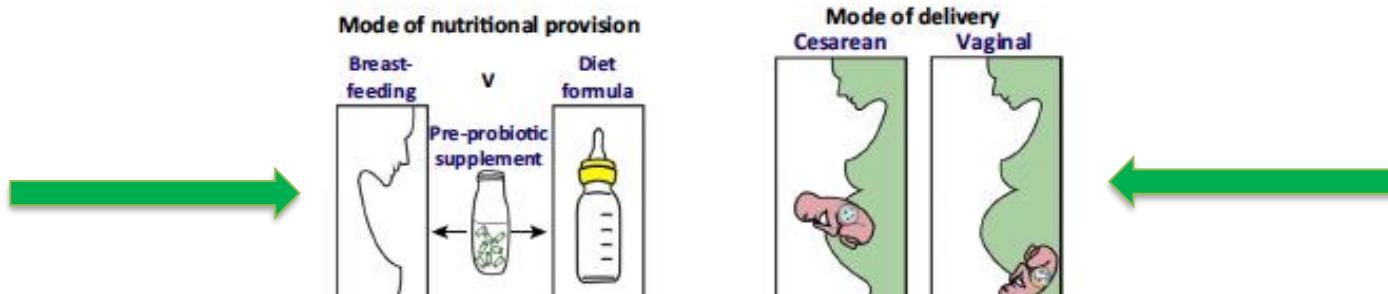
Received: 23 July 2019

Accepted: 24 August 2020





The Gold Standard



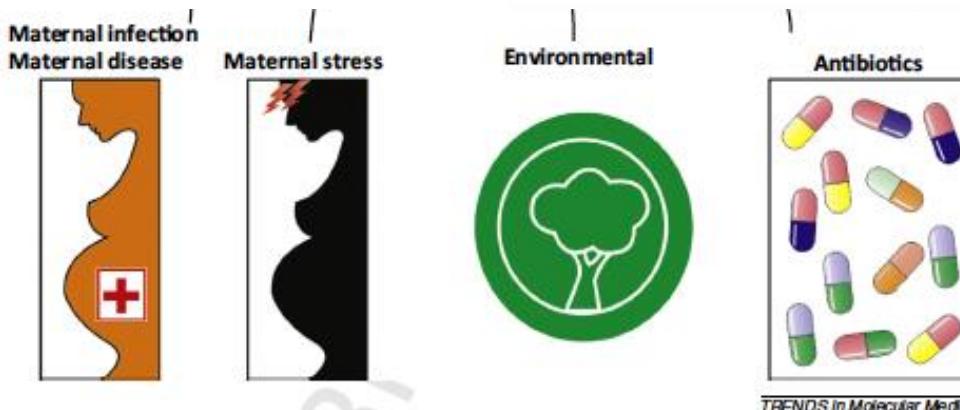
Neuroscience 342 (2017) 37–54

REVIEW

EARLY-LIFE ADVERSITY AND BRAIN DEVELOPMENT: IS THE MICROBIOME A MISSING PIECE OF THE PUZZLE?

S. M. O'MAHONY,^{a,b*} G. CLARKE,^{b,c} T. G. DINAN^{b,c} AND
J. F. CRYAN^{a,b*}

37



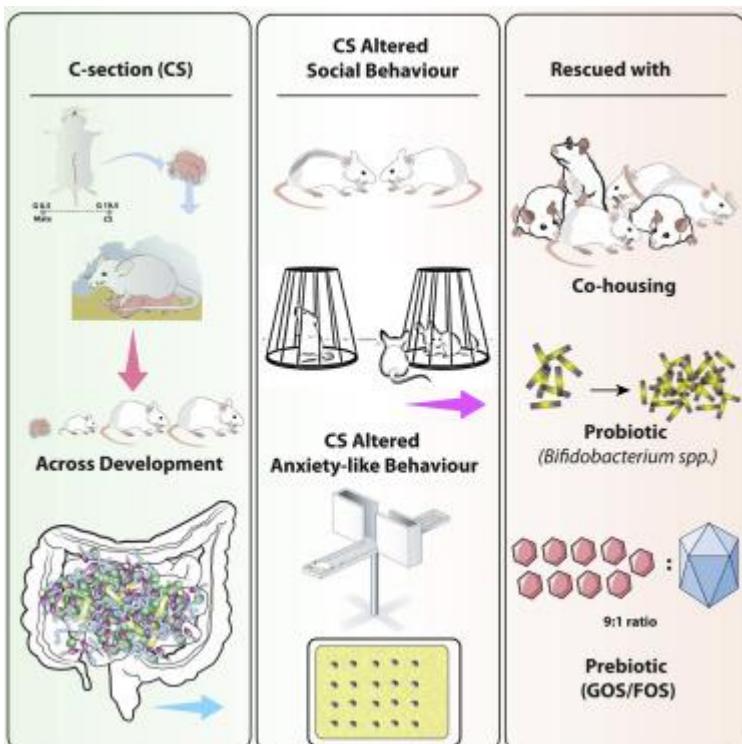
TRENDS in Molecular Medicine



Article

Enduring Behavioral Effects Induced by Birth by Caesarean Section in the Mouse

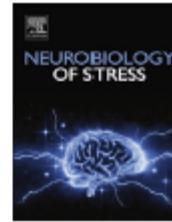
Livia H. Morais,^{1,4,9} Anna V. Golubeva,^{1,4} Gerard M. Moloney,^{1,4} Angela Moya-Pérez,¹ Ana Paula Ventura-Silva,¹ Silvia Arboleya,^{1,3,10} Thomaz F.S. Bastiaanssen,^{1,4} Orla O'Sullivan,^{1,3} Kieran Rea,¹ Yuliya Borre,¹ Karen A. Scott,^{1,11} Elaine Patterson,^{1,3,12} Paul Cherry,¹ Roman Stilling,^{1,13} Alan E. Hoban,^{1,4,14} Sahar El Aidy,^{1,15} Ana M. Sequeira,¹ Sasja Beers,¹ Rachel D. Moloney,^{1,16} Ingrid B. Renes,^{5,6} Shugui Wang,⁷ Jan Knol,^{5,8} R. Paul Ross,^{1,3} Paul W. O'Toole,^{1,3} Paul D. Cotter,^{1,3} Catherine Stanton,^{1,2,3} Timothy G. Dinan,^{1,2} and John F. Cryan^{1,4,17,*}





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Neurobiology of Stress

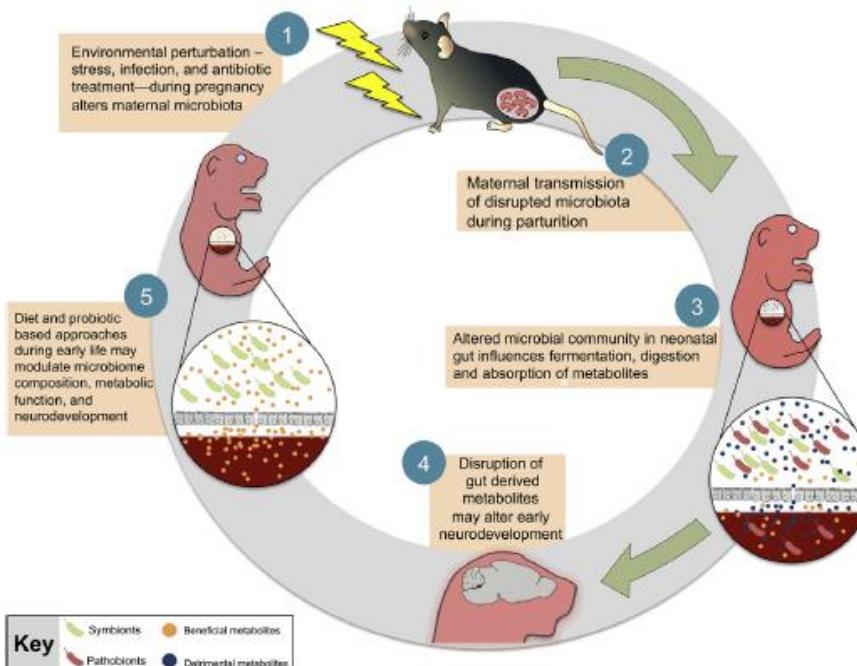
journal homepage: <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/neurobiology-of-stress/>

A novel role for maternal stress and microbial transmission in early life programming and neurodevelopment



Eldin Jašarević, Ali B. Rodgers, Tracy L. Bale*

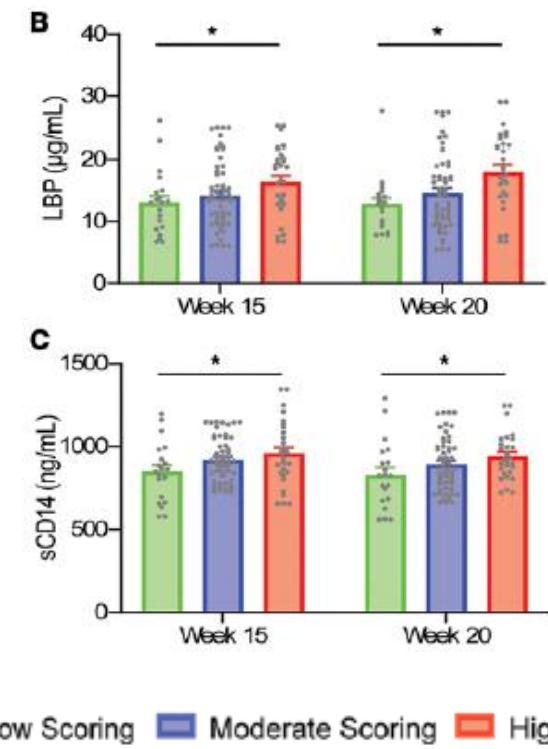
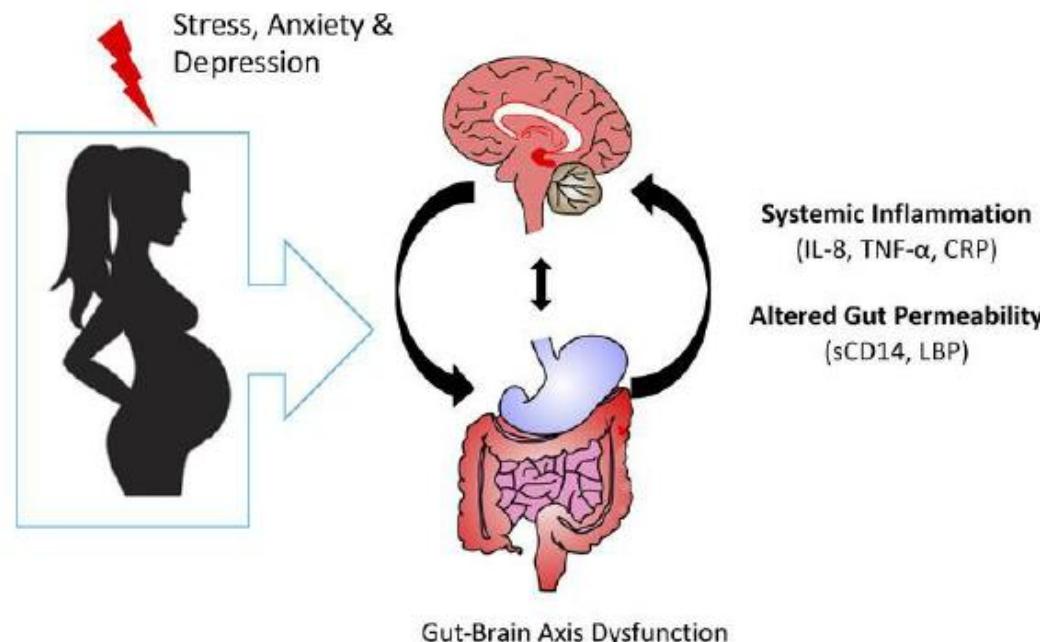
Department of Animal Biology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA





Identifying a biological signature of prenatal maternal stress

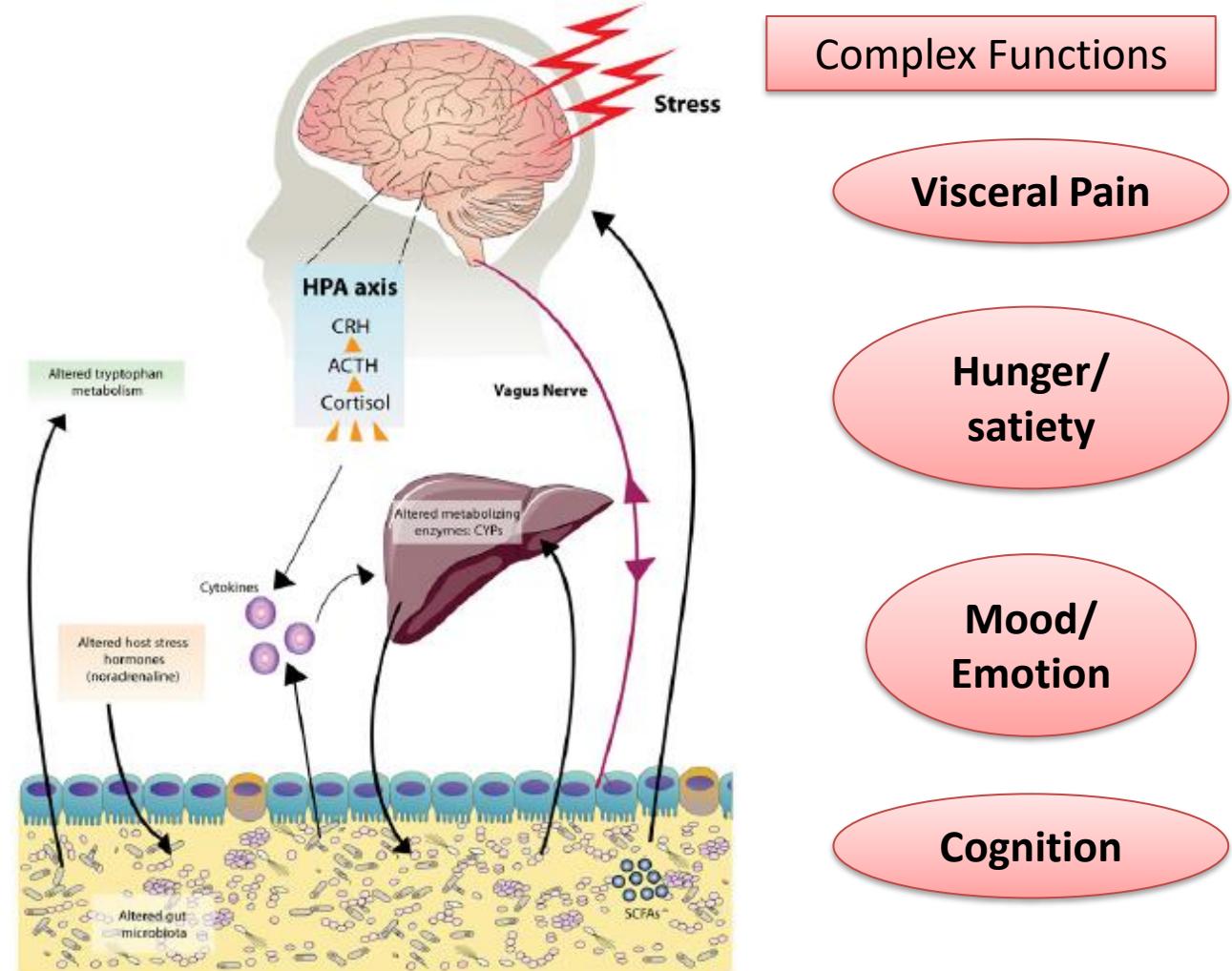
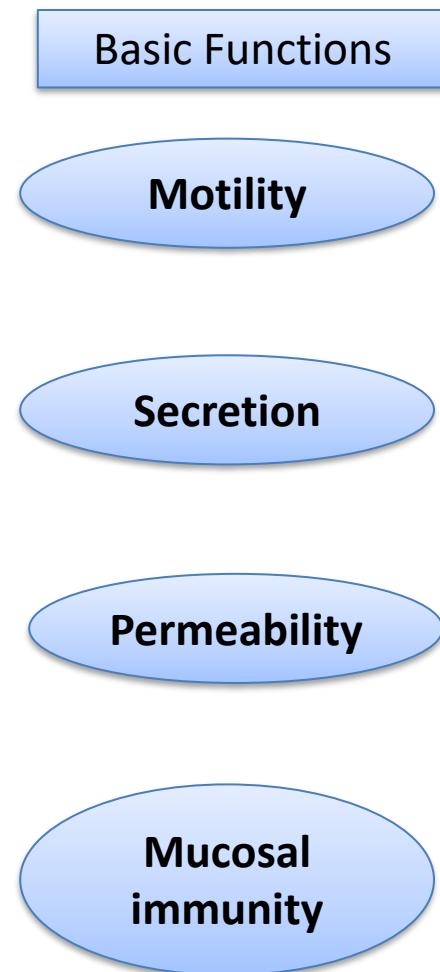
James M. Keane,¹ Ali S. Khashan,^{2,3} Fergus P. McCarthy,^{3,4} Louise C. Kenny,⁵ James M. Collins,^{1,6} Sarah O'Donovan,¹ Jillian Brown,¹ John F. Cryan,^{1,6} Timothy G. Dinan,^{1,7} Gerard Clarke,^{1,3,7} and Siobhain M. O'Mahony^{1,6}



High perceived stress during pregnancy associated with increased gastrointestinal permeability and increased inflammation



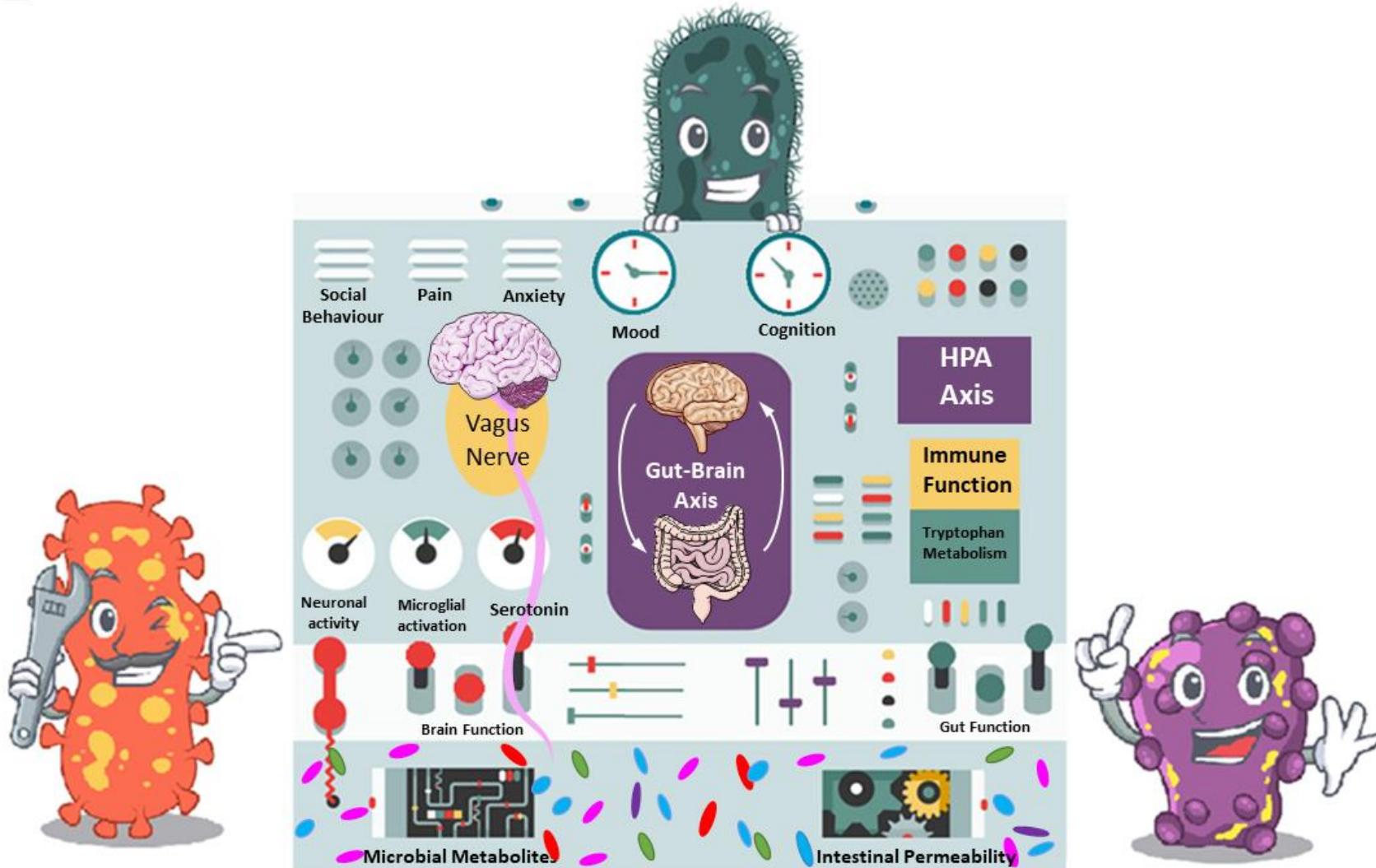
The brain-gut -(microbiota) axis



Clarke et al., Pharmacological Reviews 2019

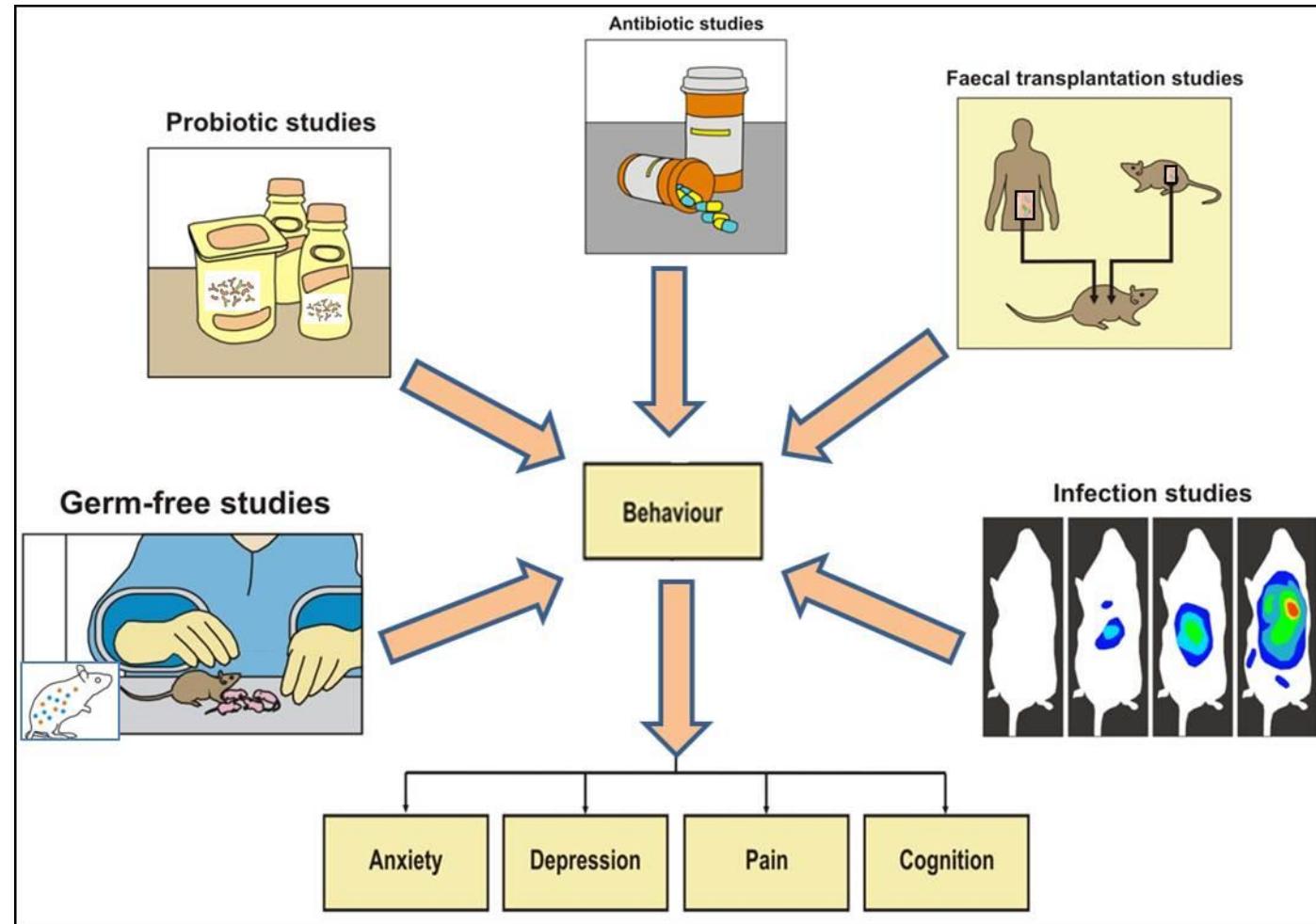


Pushing our Buttons and Pulling our Levers





Microbiota, Brain and Behaviour



Clarke et al., Encyclopedia Metagenomics 2013



Germ-Free Living?

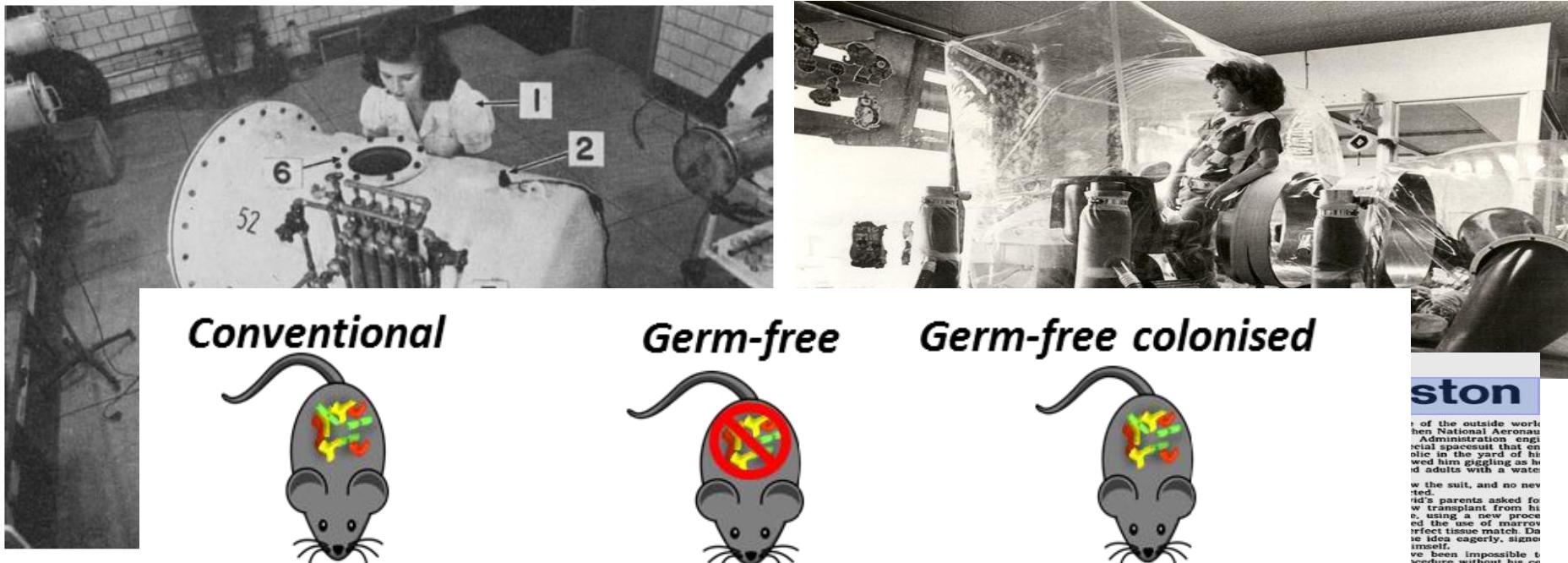


Figure 2. Reyniers's isolator; (1) technician, (2) electrical outlet, (3) air outlet, (4) mobile truck, (5) entrance/exit autoclave, (6) viewing port.
Source: J. A. Reyniers, P. C. Trexler, and R. F. Ervin, "Rearing Germ-Free Albino Rats," *LOBUND Rep.* 1 (1946): 1–84, 5. © University of Notre Dame. Reprinted with permission.

Kirk, R, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 2012

Mr. William Shearer, said today at a news conference,

"He said that we had all these tubes and all these tests and I'm getting tired. Why don't we just pull out all of these tubes and let me go home," Shearer said.

The end came just over two weeks after the boy was born when David stepped out of his bubble for the first time, kissed his mother and felt the loving warmth of a human touch.

When David died, everybody in the hospital felt it. There were tears all around. "It really hurt a lot. A lot of the nurses cried and even some tough police officers cried," said Houston police spokesman Jim Gandy.

His family, whose last name has never been released to protect their privacy, had been with him without comment. "They seemed limp and exhausted," Mills said.

David left the two-room enclosure Feb. 7 because it was the only way doctors could get him to eat. His death was attributed to an experimental bone marrow transplant he received in October from a donor.

David, who had talked of getting out of his bubble since the age of 3 and once

■ weeks after the joyous reunion with David stepped out of his bubble for the first time, kissed his mother and felt the loving warmth of a human touch.

He was delivered by Caesarean section under extremely sterile conditions on Sept. 21, 1971, and put into a sterile incubator. He was born in a sterile home that grew as he did.

Everything he touched — his clothes, food, toys and books — was sterilized and passed through an airlock into the bubble.

David initially spent most of his time at the hospital, then shared time at a mobile truck until he was well enough along with one for the family's station wagon.

In 1981, he was spending all but two weeks a year at home. A sixth-grader at the time of his death, he attended school the telephone. He consistently got high grades, and tests showed he was brighter than average.

"It was necessary to take the calcu- late the outside world," hospital spokesman Gayle McNutt said.

But in January, David became ill for the first time in his life, developing diarrhea and vomiting.

After leaving the bubble, he developed a fever and began receiving blood transfusions. Other internal bleeding occurred and could not be stopped.

Doctors said Feb. 13 that test showed David had graft-versus-host disease, a reaction in which transplanted material attacks the body.

"The boy's death was his most important contribution to medicine," Shearer said.

David apparently died of a prolif- eration of a type of lymphocyte, an abnormal growth of B-cells — not from the graft-versus-host disease as had been believed, Shearer said.

That discovery, made after Shearer performed an autopsy, is an unusual finding and of great medical significance, he said.

The funeral was scheduled for Satu-

day morning. David's family requested

it be private, the hospital said.



Stressors



New Scientist
WEEKLY August 15–21, 2020

CORONAVIRUS
WHY CONTACT MATTERS
The surprising impact of social interactions on our health, wealth and happiness

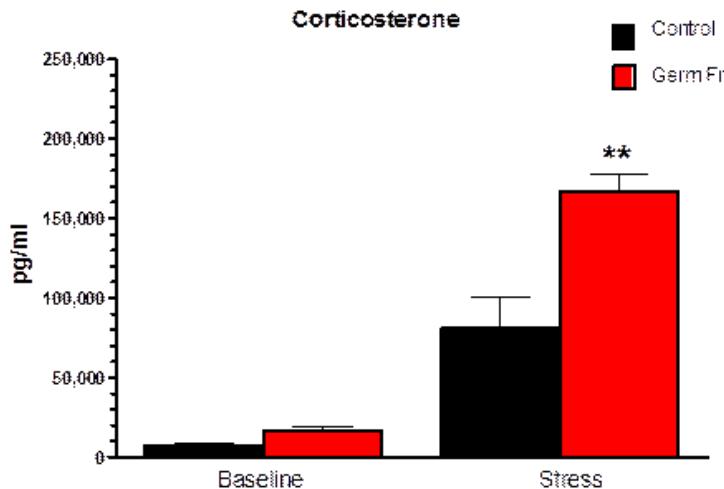
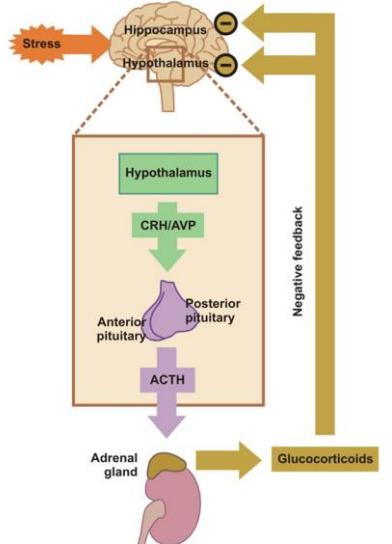
WHO GETS THE VACCINE?
The difficult decisions that are already being made

PLASTIC PANDEMIC
When protection equals pollution

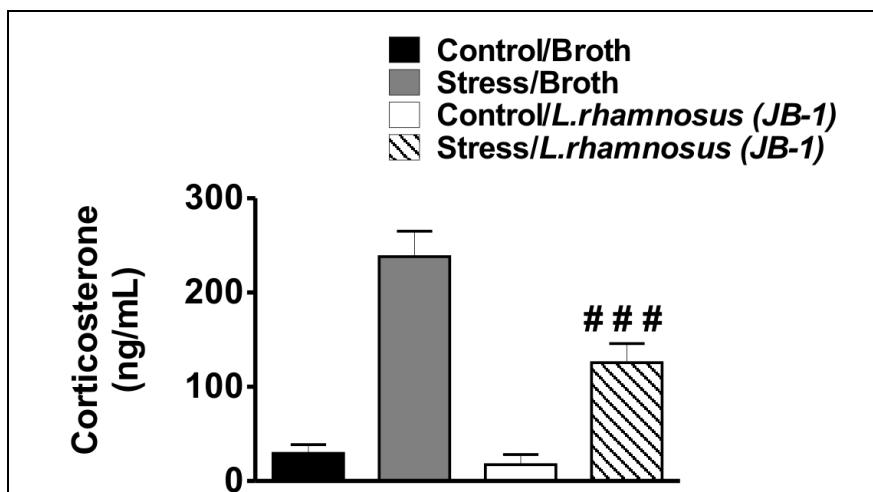
PLUS ANCIENT POISON ARROWS / SNOWBALLS ON JUPITER / ZOMBIE MICROBES / A VACCINE FOR THE COMMON COLD / LONG-NECKED MONSTER / BIRTH AFTER THE MENOPAUSE



Microbiota Controls Stress Response



Clarke et al., Mol Psych 2013



Probiotic Reduces
Stress-induced
Corticosterone Levels

Bravo et al., PNAS Sept 2011



Microbiota Determines Amygdala Volume & Dendritic Morphology

EJN European Journal of Neuroscience

Research Report

Adult microbiota-deficient mice have distinct dendritic morphological changes: differential effects in the amygdala and hippocampus

Pauline Luczynski¹, Seán O'Whelan³,
Colette O'Sullivan³, Gerard Clarke^{1,2},
Fergus Shanahan¹, Timothy G. Dinan^{1,2}
and John F. Cryan^{1,3*}

DOI: 10.1111/ejn.13291

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FENS Federation of European Neuroscience Societies

Issue



European Journal of
Neuroscience

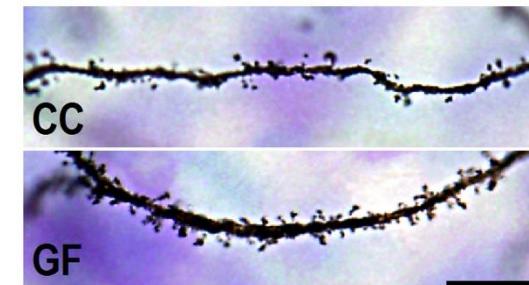
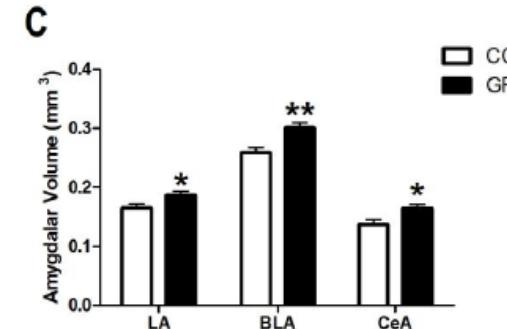
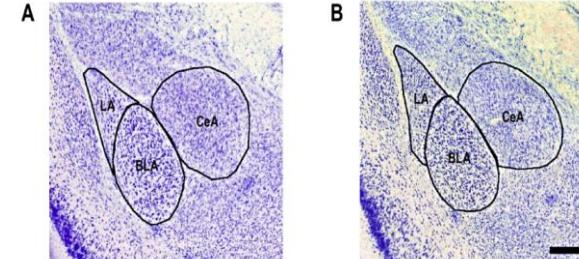
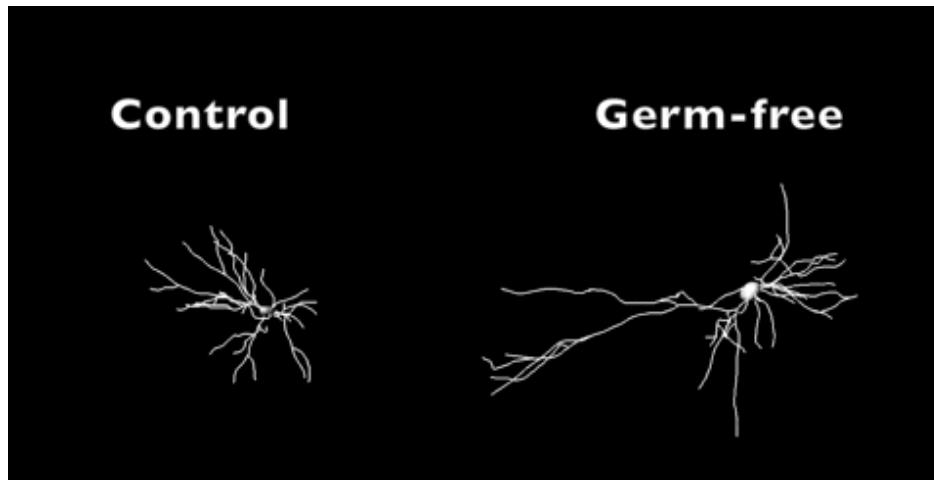
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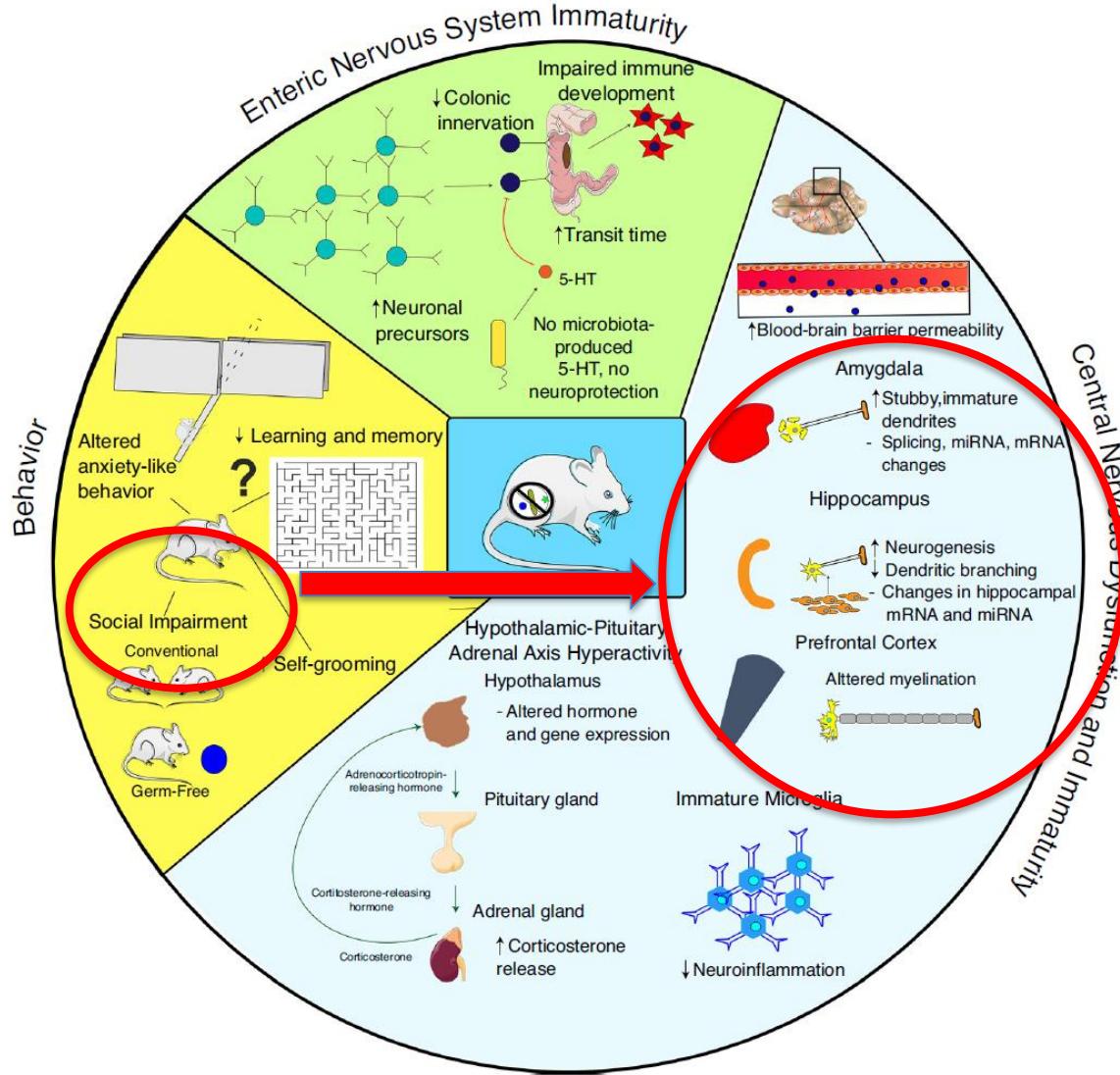
Dendritic Hypertrophy of Basolateral Amygdala Neurons



CC = Conventionally Colonised
GF = Germ Free

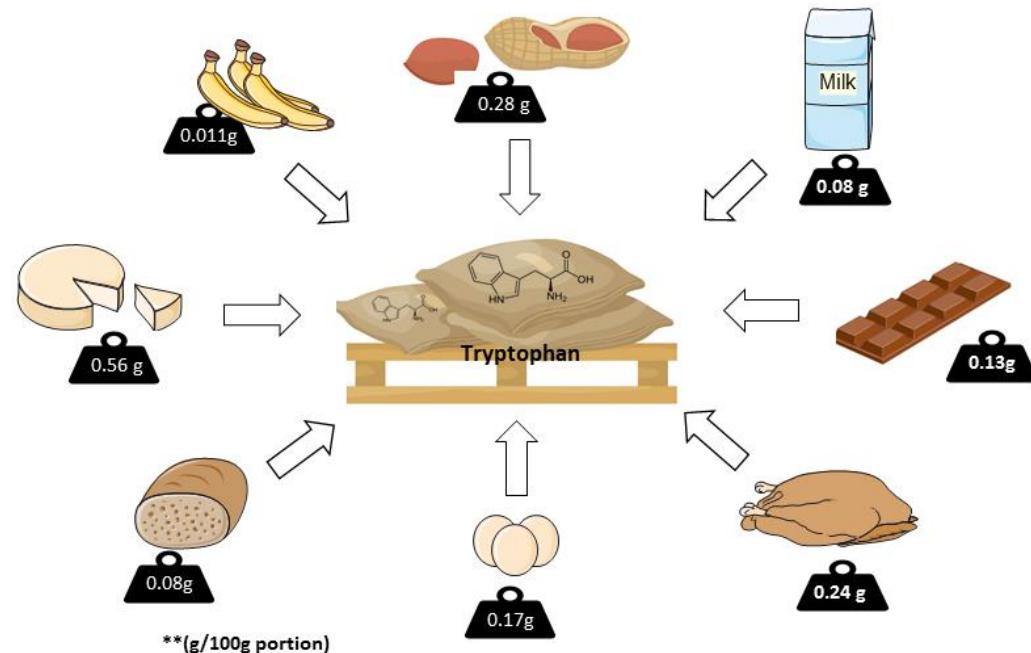
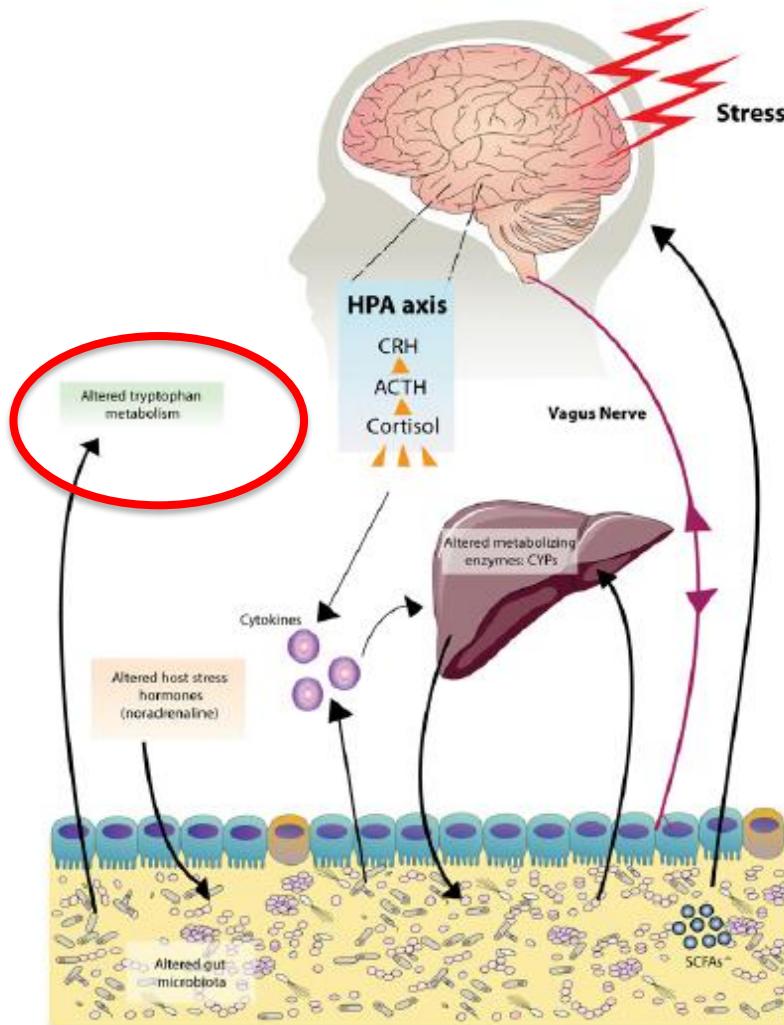


The Germ-free Phenotype





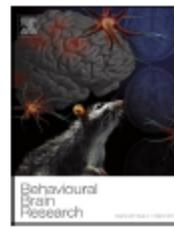
Tryptophan – A (microbial) Building Block





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Behavioural Brain Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bbr

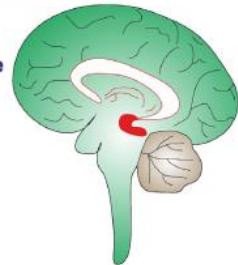
Review

Serotonin, tryptophan metabolism and the brain-gut-microbiome axis

S.M. O'Mahony ^{a,b,1}, G. Clarke ^{a,c,*,1}, Y.E. Borre ^a, T.G. Dinan ^{a,c}, J.F. Cryan ^{a,b}

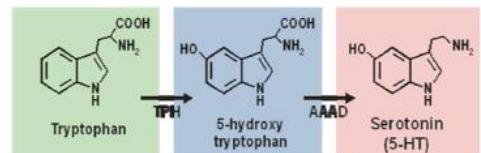
Behavioural Effects

Visceral pain
Emotion
Stress response
Appetite
Addiction
Sexuality



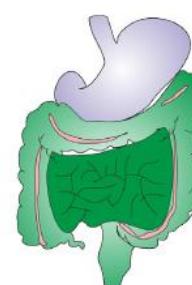
CNS Effects

Motor control
Circadian rhythm
Cerebellar regulation
Body temperature
CNS vascular tone



GI Effects

Gastric secretion
Gastrointestinal motility
Intestinal secretions
Colonic tone
Pancreatic secretion



"Of course you feel great. These things are loaded with antidepressants."



Microbiota Regulates Tryptophan Metabolism



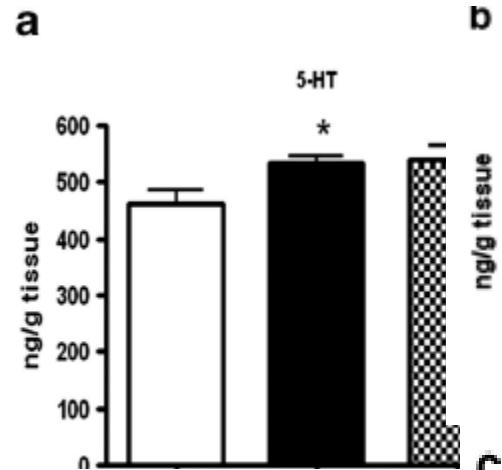
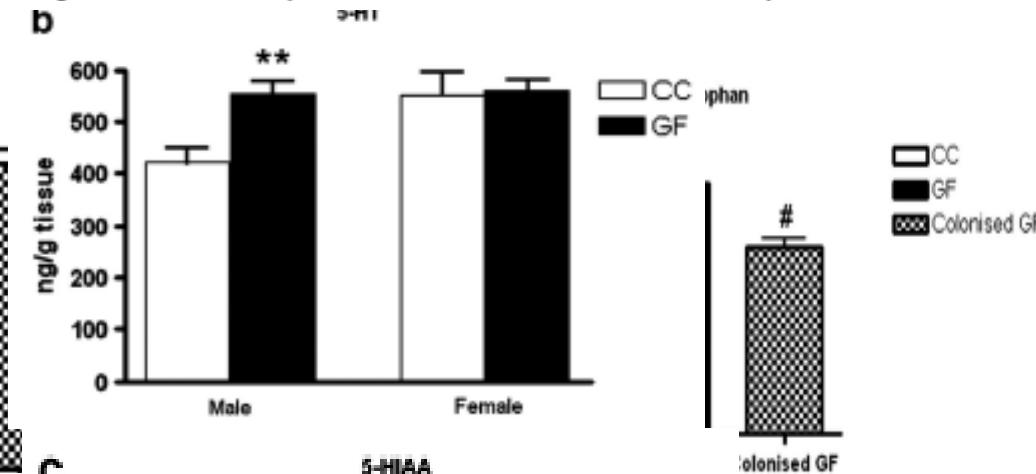
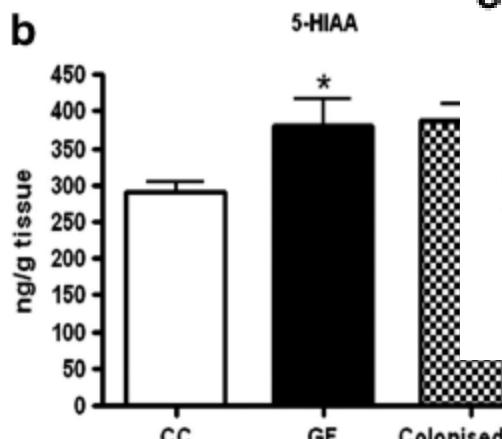
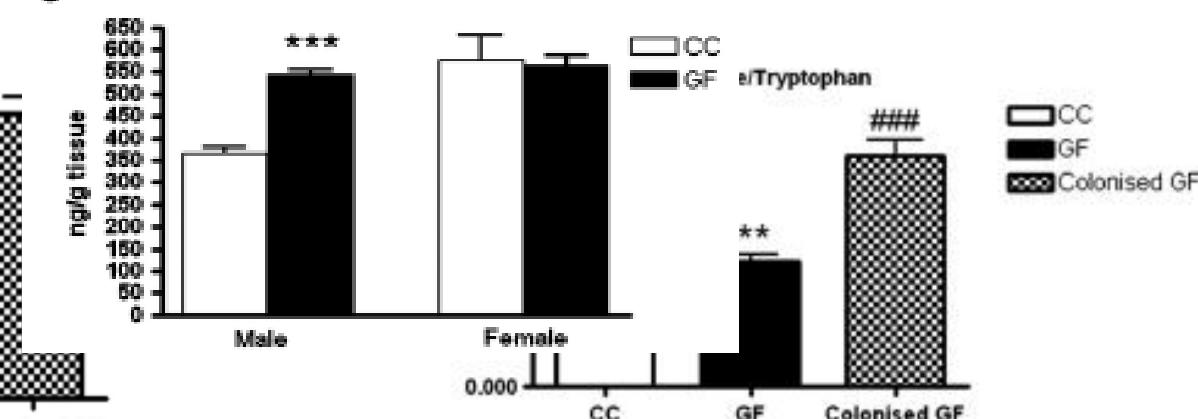
Molecular Psychiatry (2013) 18, 666–673

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www.nature.com/mp

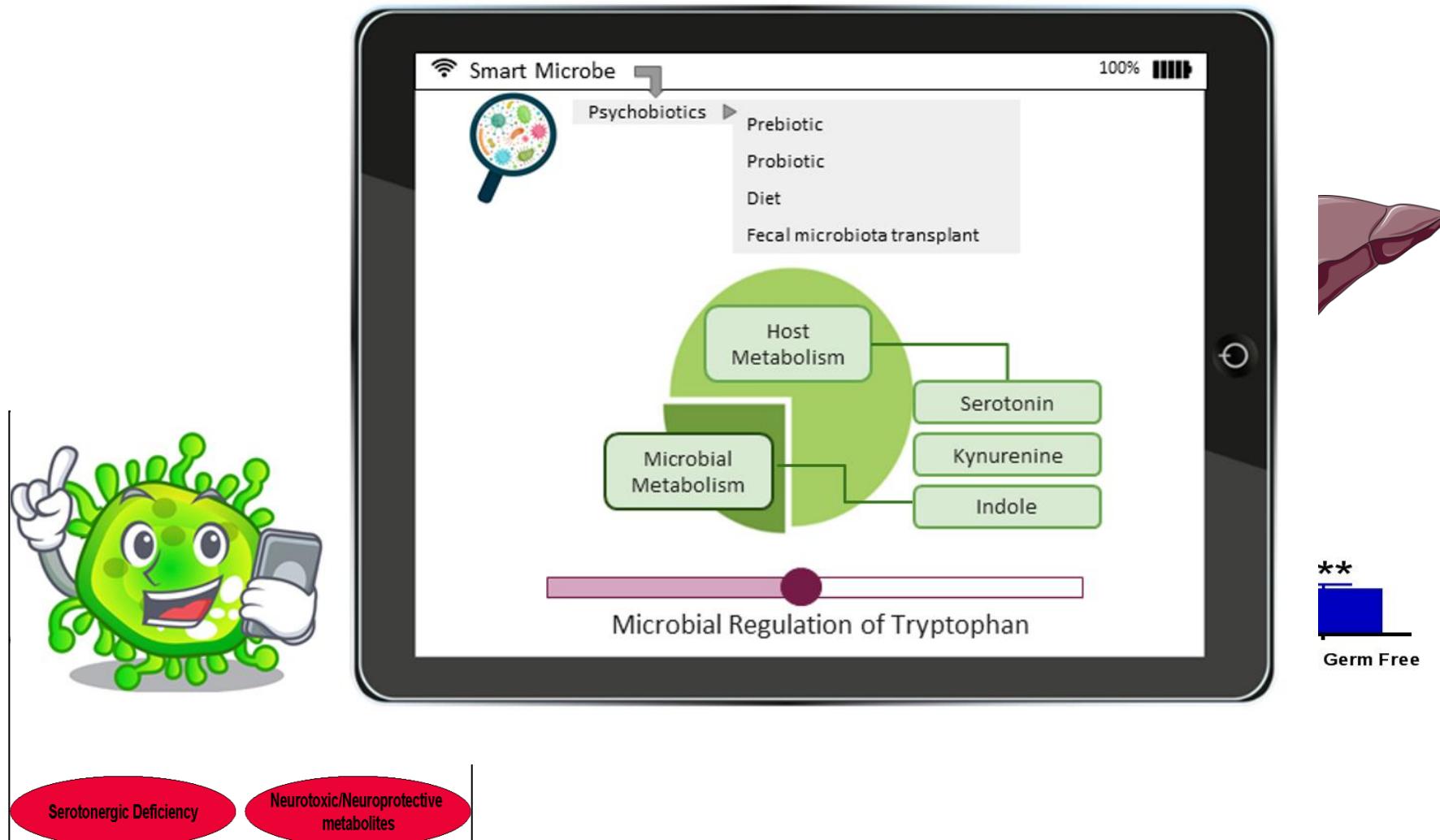
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The microbiome-gut-brain axis during early life regulates the hippocampal serotonergic system in a sex-dependent manner

G Clarke^{1,2}, S Grenham¹, P Scully¹, P Fitzgerald¹, RD Moloney¹, F Shanahan^{1,3}, TG Dinan^{1,2} and JF Cryan^{1,4}**a****b****b****c**



Microbial Regulation of Hepatic Gene Expression

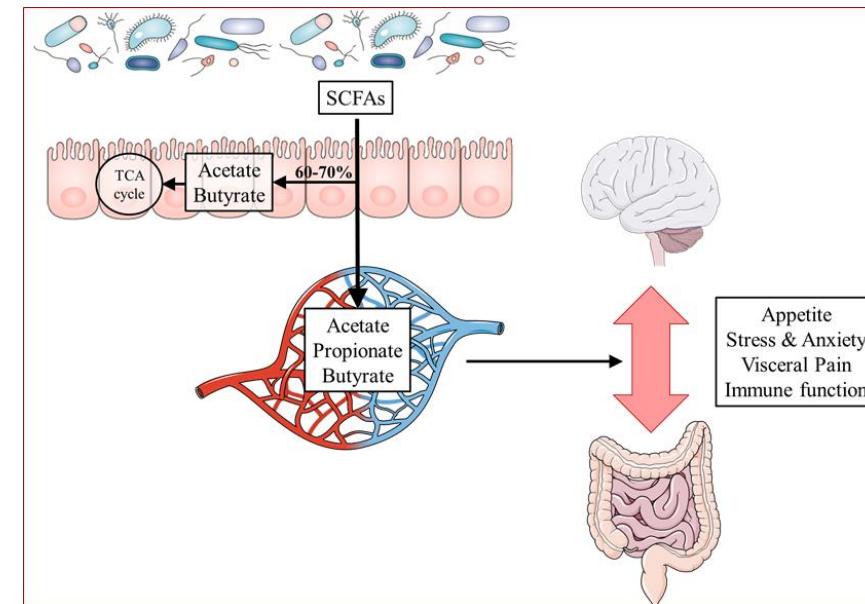
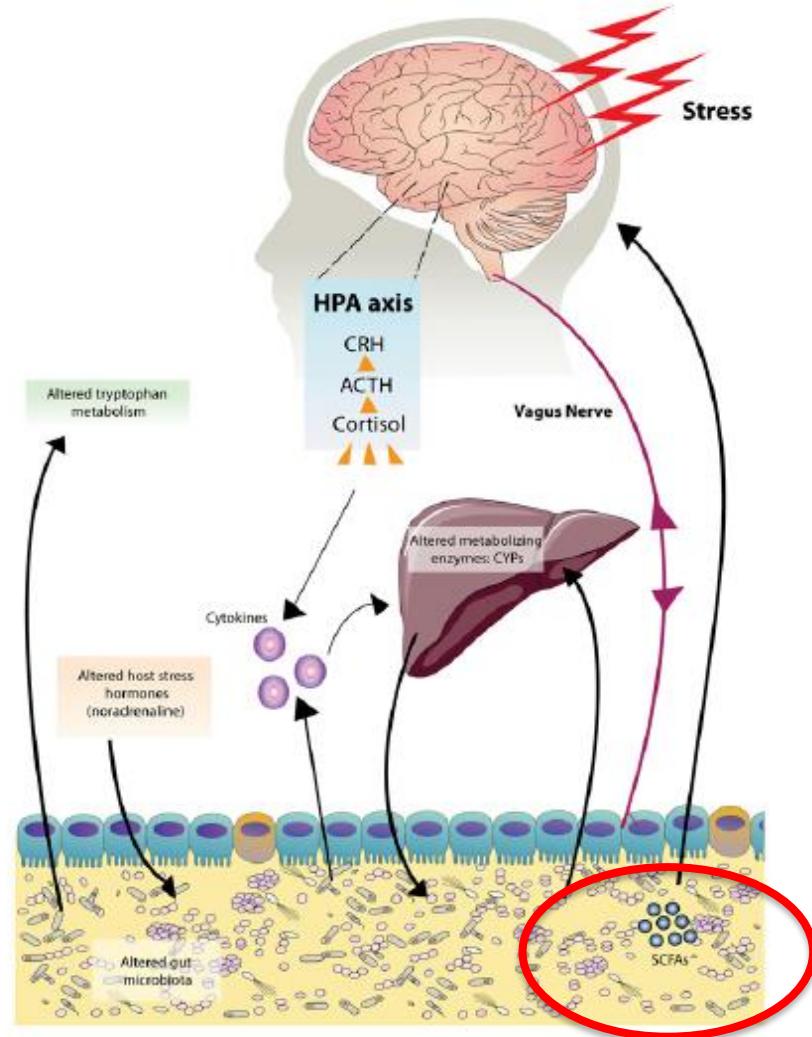


Kennedy et al., World J Gastro 2014

Gheorghe et al, Unpublished data



Signalling Along the Brain-Gut-Microbiota axis





Short-chain fatty acids: microbial metabolites that alleviate stress-induced brain–gut axis alterations

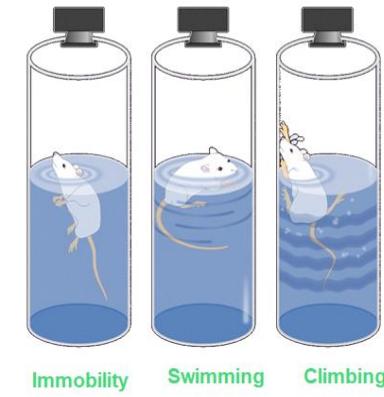
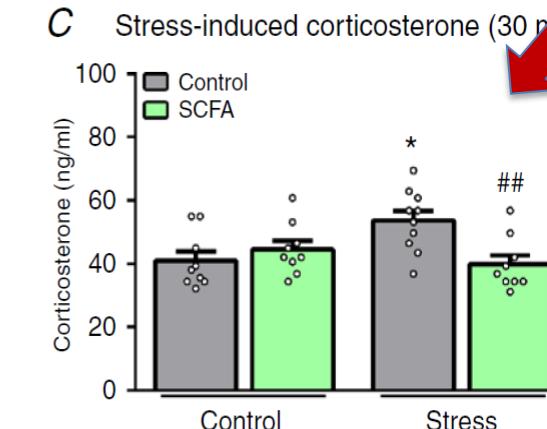
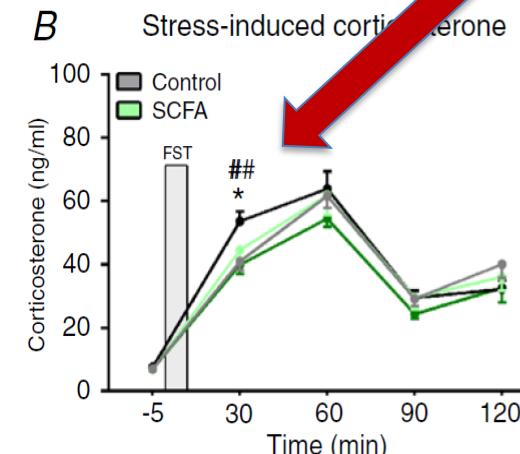
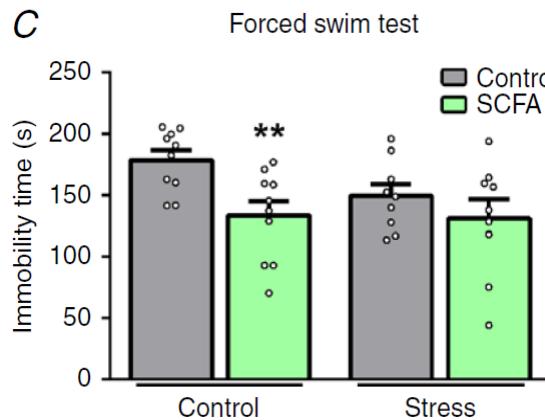
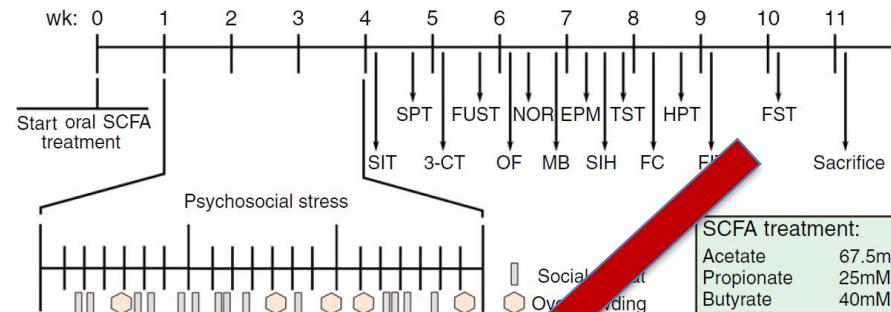
Marcel van de Wouw^{1,2} , Marcus Boehme², Joshua M. Lyte², Niamh Wiley^{2,4}, Conall Strain^{2,4}, Orla O'Sullivan^{2,4}, Gerard Clarke^{2,3}, Catherine Stanton^{2,4}, Timothy G. Dinan^{2,3} and John F. Cryan^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Anatomy and Neuroscience, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

²APC Microbiome Ireland, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

³Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Science, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

⁴Teagasc Food Research Centre, Moorepark, Fermoy, Cork, Ireland

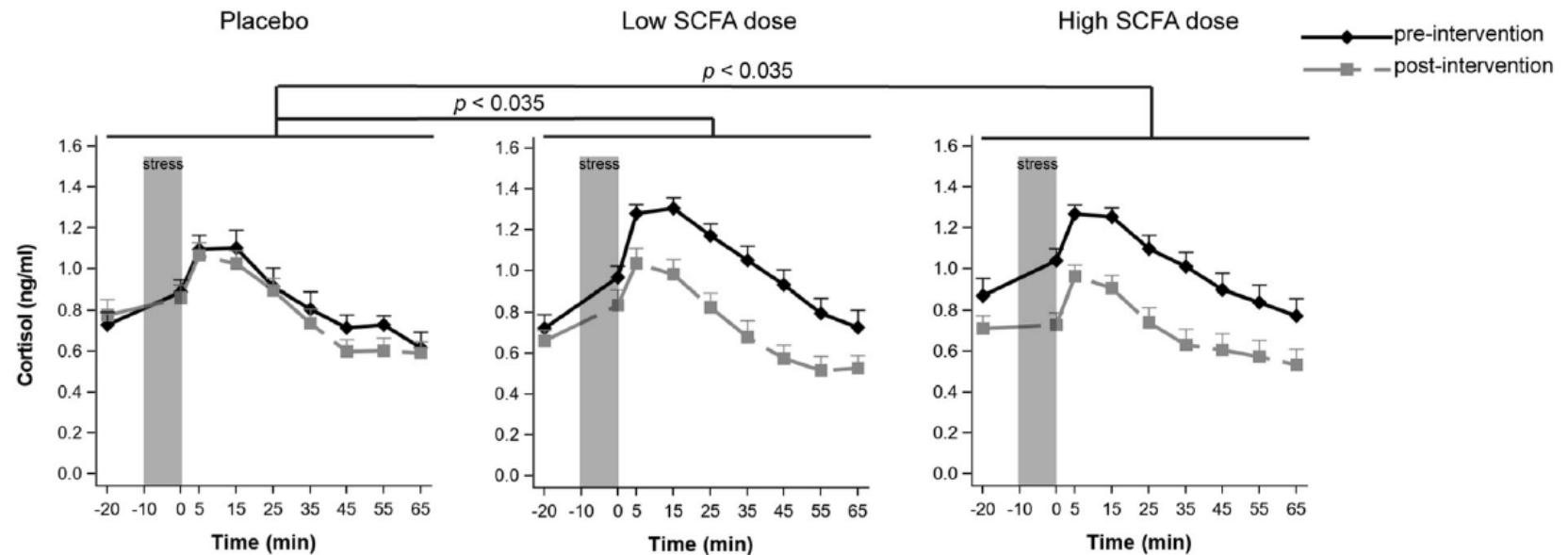




ARTICLE

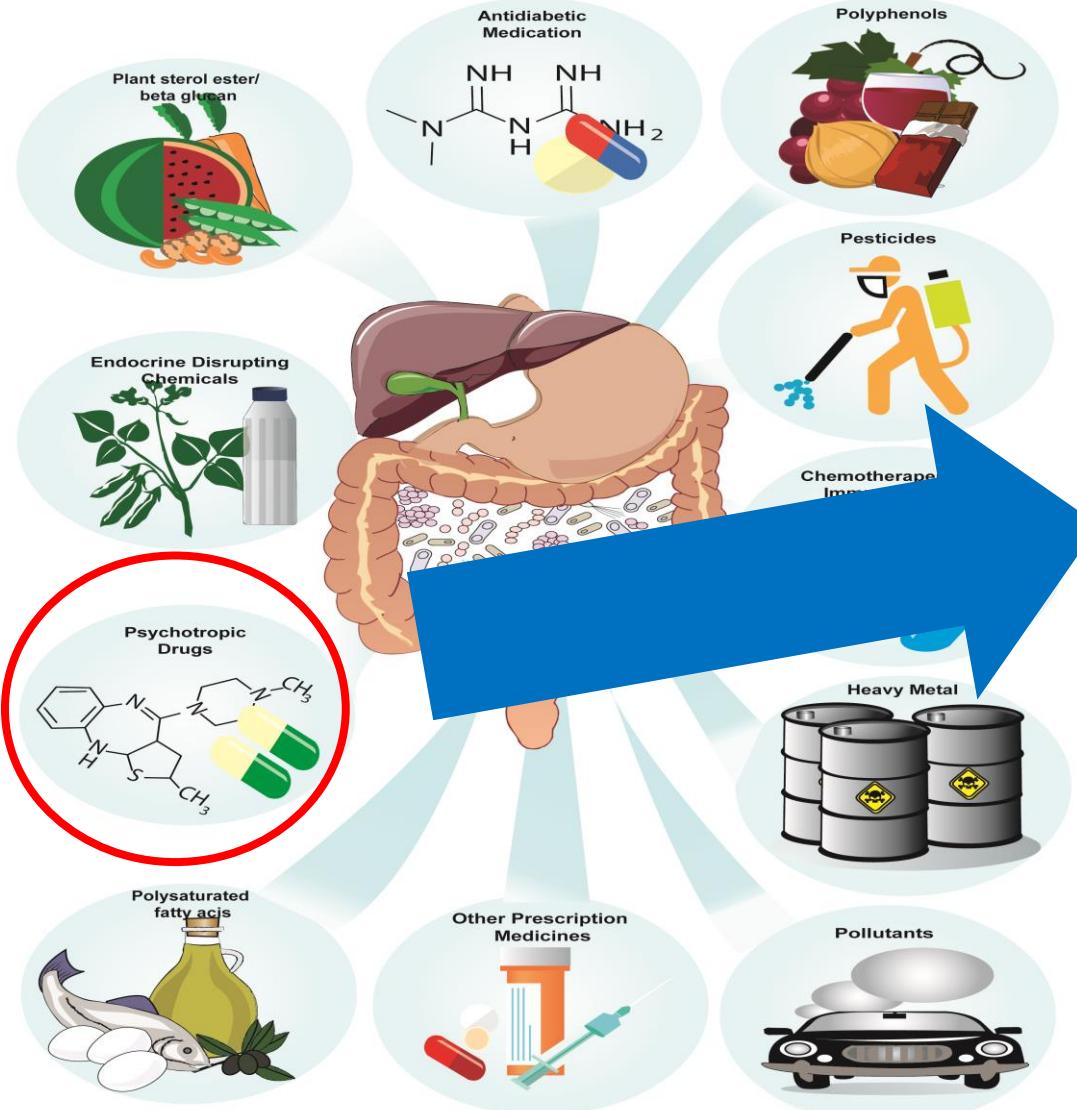
Colon-delivered short-chain fatty acids attenuate the cortisol response to psychosocial stress in healthy men: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial

Boushra Dalile¹, Bram Vervliet², Gabriela Bergonzelli³, Kristin Verbeke¹ and Lukas Van Oudenhove¹

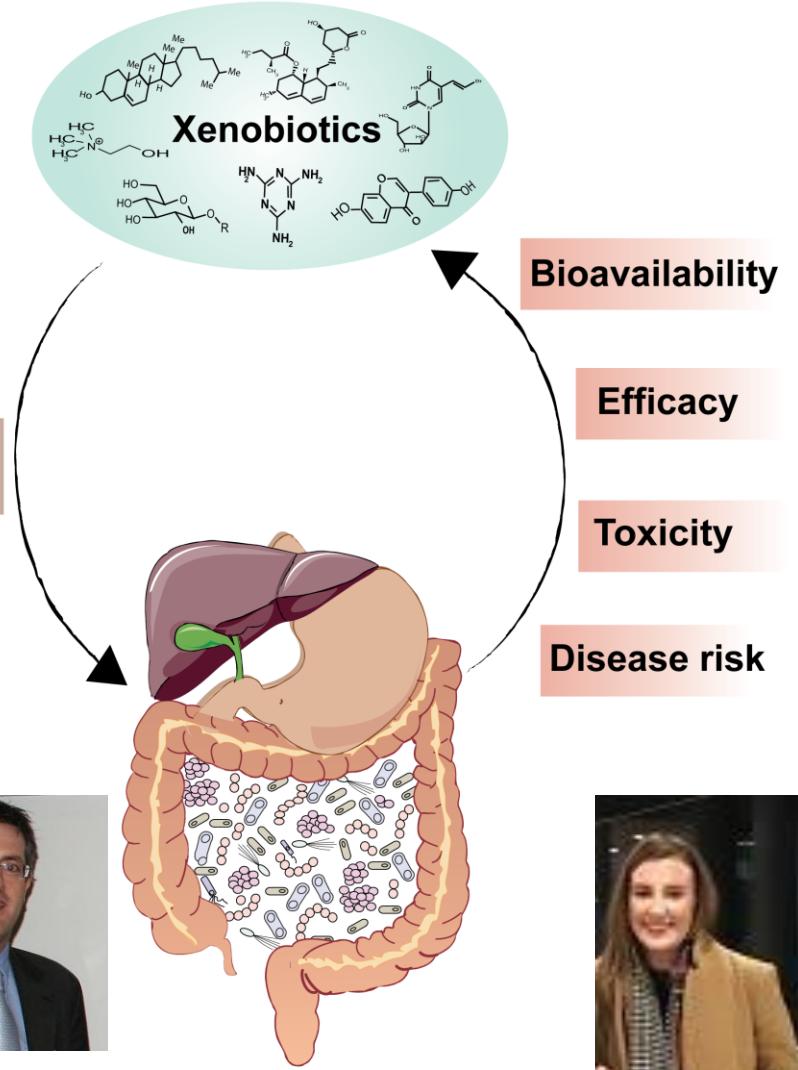




Drug-Microbiome Interactions

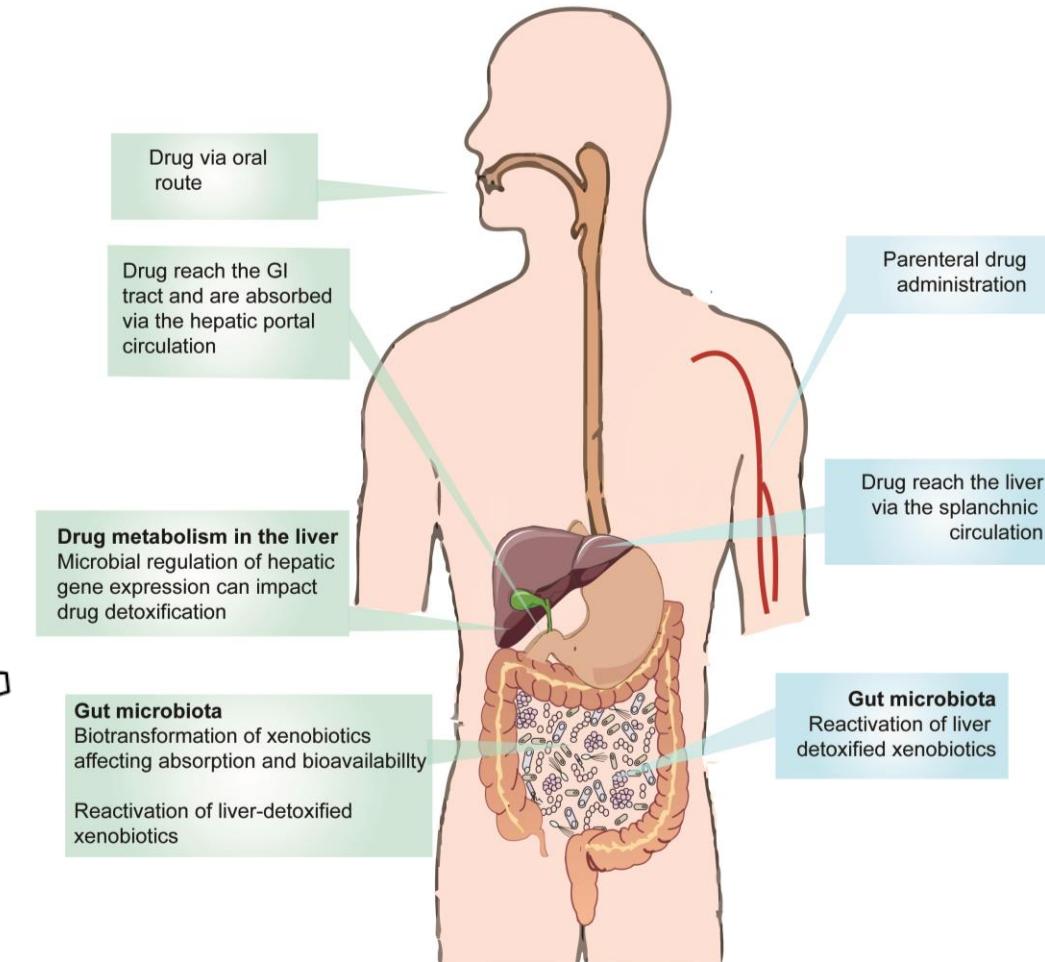
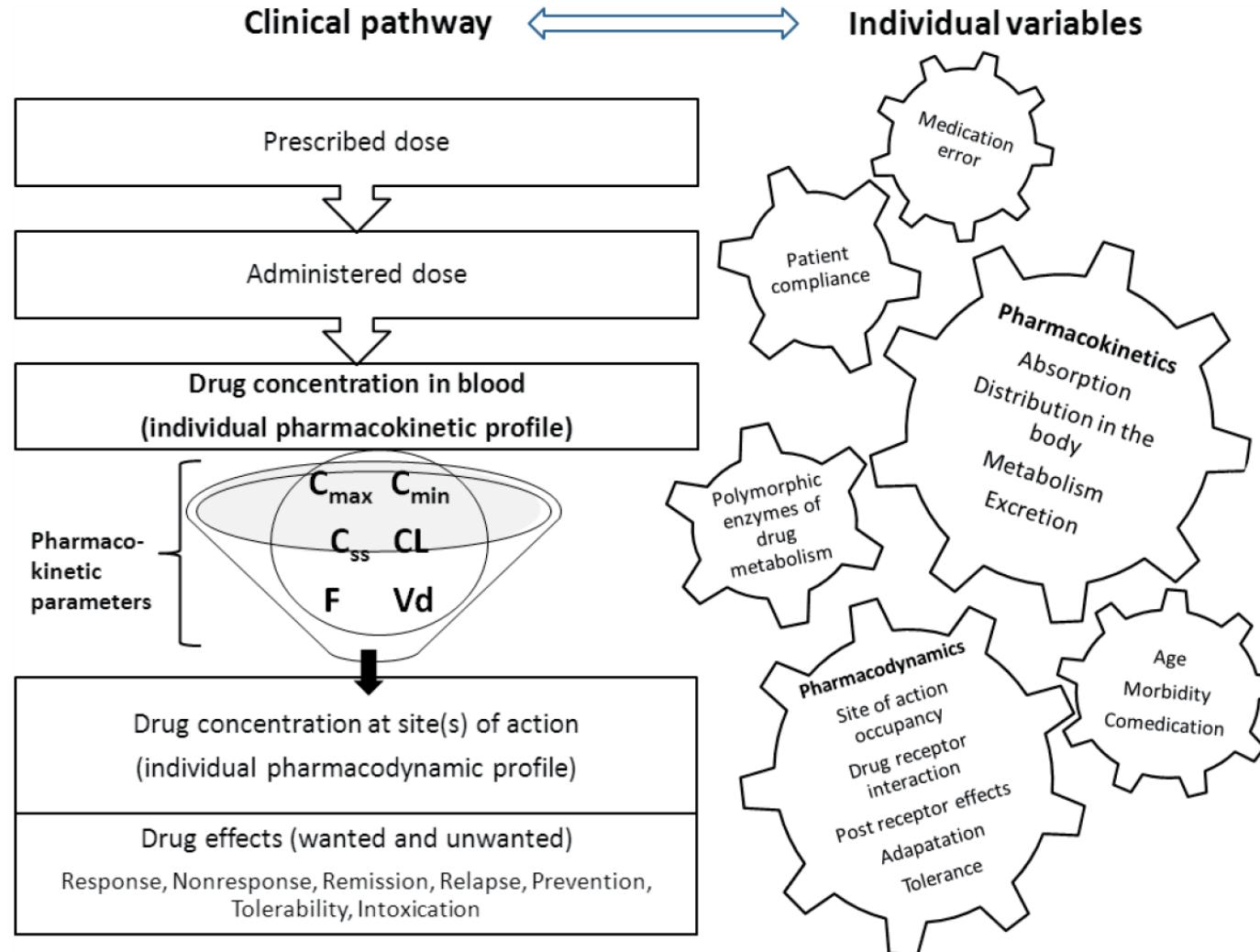


Microbiota composition,
structure and function





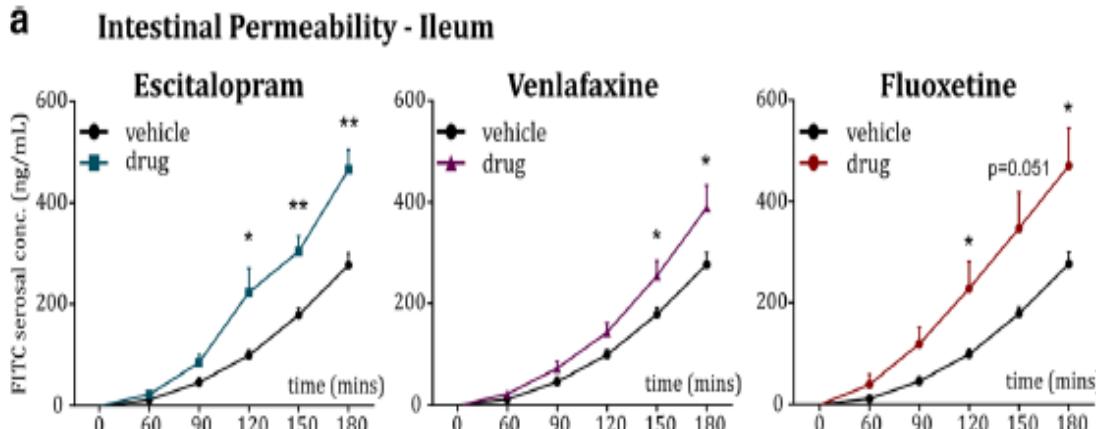
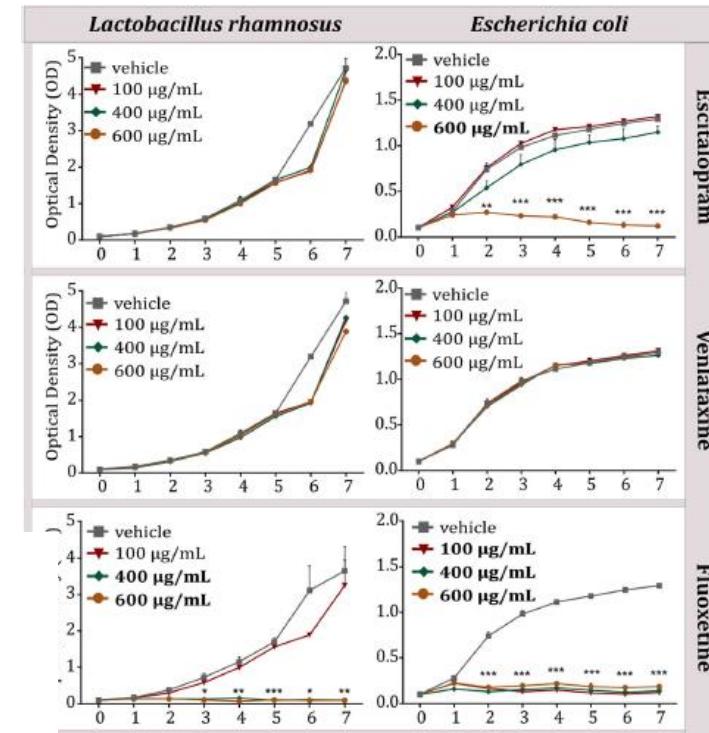
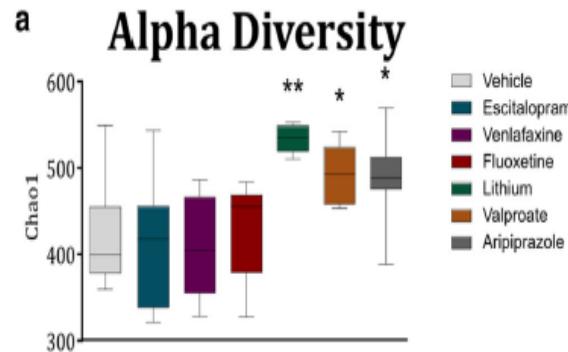
Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics





Differential effects of psychotropic drugs on microbiome composition and gastrointestinal function

Sofia Cussotto^{1,2} • Conall R. Strain^{1,3} • Fiona Fouhy^{1,3} • Ronan G. Strain^{1,3} • Veronica L. Peterson^{1,2} • Gerard Clarke^{1,4} • Catherine Stanton^{1,3,4} • Timothy G. Dinan^{1,4} • John F. Cryan^{1,2}



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Antipsychotics and the gut microbiome: olanzapine-induced metabolic dysfunction is attenuated by antibiotic administration in the rat

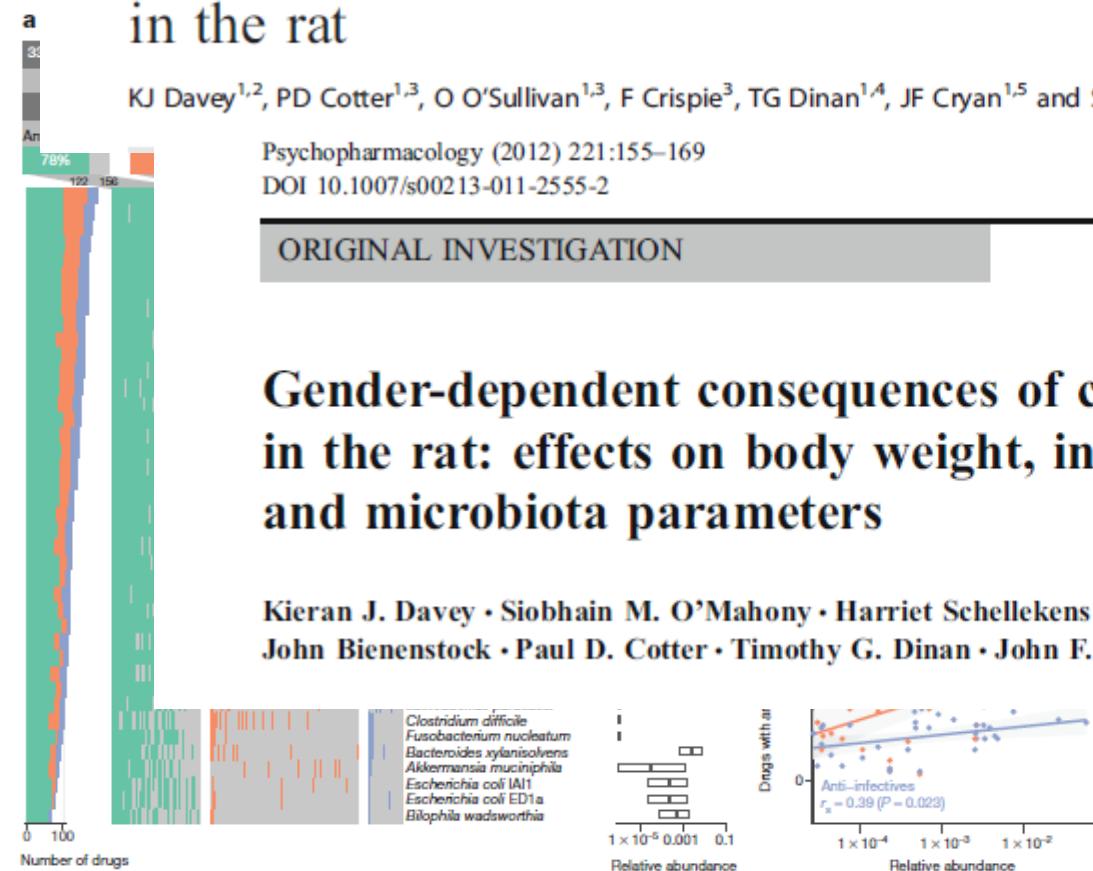
KJ Davey^{1,2}, PD Cotter^{1,3}, O O'Sullivan^{1,3}, F Crispie³, TG Dinan^{1,4}, JF Cryan^{1,5} and SM O'Mahony^{1,5}

Psychopharmacology (2012) 221:155–169
DOI 10.1007/s00213-011-2555-2

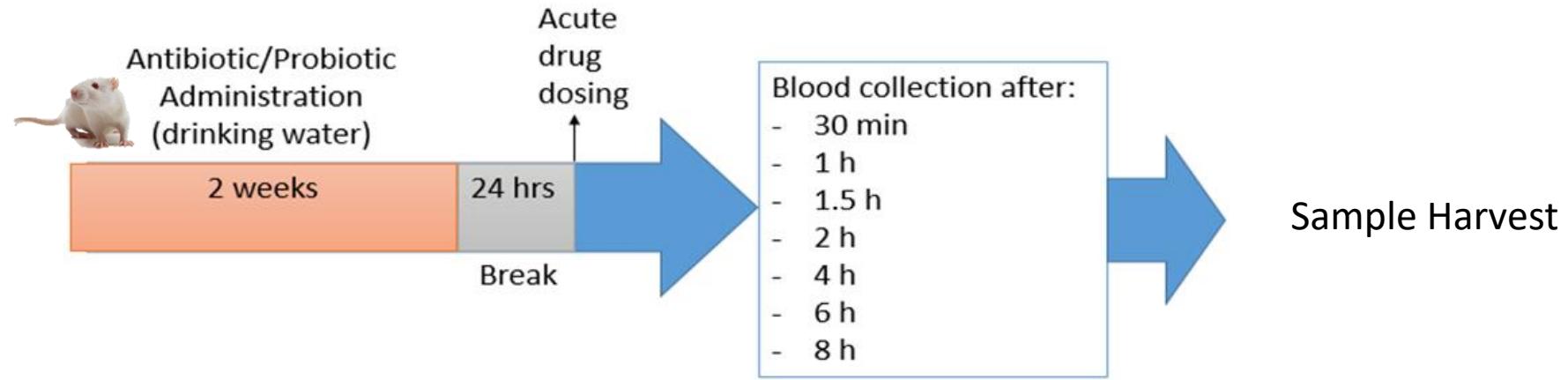
ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

Gender-dependent consequences of chronic olanzapine in the rat: effects on body weight, inflammatory, metabolic and microbiota parameters

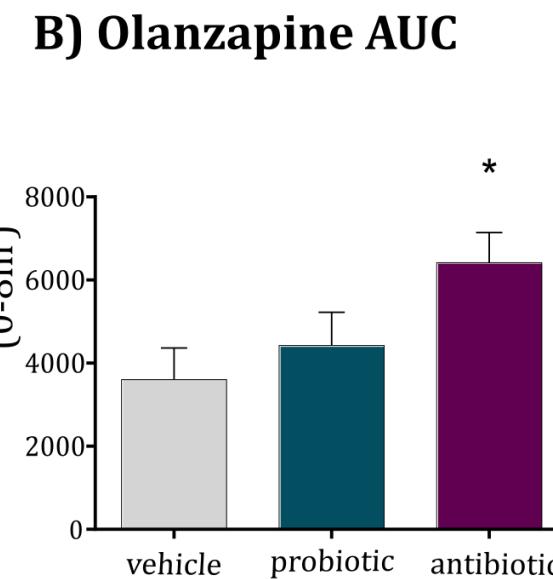
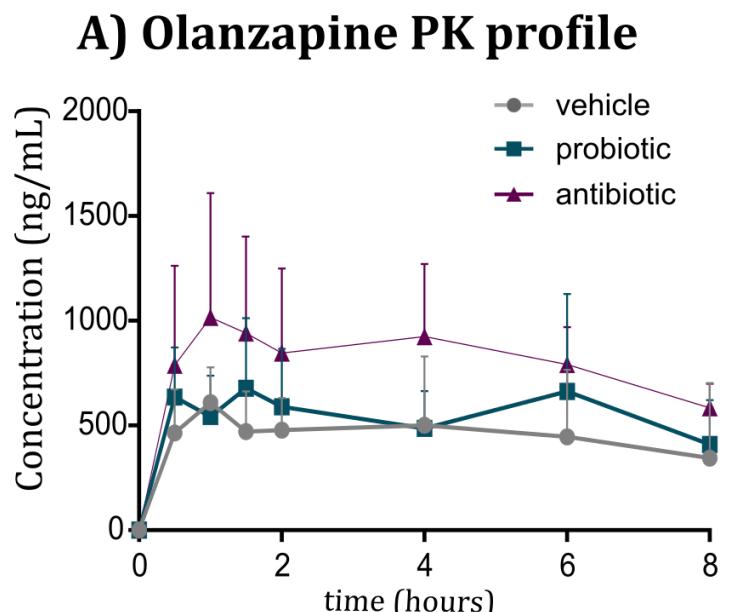
Kieran J. Davey · Siobhain M. O'Mahony · Harriet Schellekens · Orla O'Sullivan · John Bienenstock · Paul D. Cotter · Timothy G. Dinan · John F. Cryan



Microbiome Depletion Modifies Olanzapine Pharmacokinetics?



- **Vehicle**
- **Probiotic:** VSL#3
($5 \cdot 10^{10}$ bacteria/kg/day): *L. paracasei*, *L. plantarum*, *L. acidophilus*, *L. delbrueckii* subsp. *Bulgaricus*, *B. longum*, *B. infantis*, *B. breve*, *Streptococcus thermophilus*
- **Antibiotic:** ampicillin 1g/L; vancomycin 500mg/L, imipenem 250mg/L





Translational Research

Larson

ARTICLE IN PRESS

Annals of Epidemiology xxx (2016) 1–7

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Annals of Epidemiology

journal homepage: www.annalsofepidemiology.org



Review article

Brain-gut-microbiota axis: challenges for translation in psychiatry

John R. Kelly MD^{a,b}, Gerard Clarke PhD^{a,b}, John F. Cryan PhD^{a,c}, Timothy G. Dinan MD, PhD^{a,b,*}

^aAlimentary Pharmabiotic Centre, APC Microbiome Institute, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

^bDepartment of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioural Science, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

^cDepartment of Anatomy and Neuroscience, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

How to recognize the moods of an Irish setter

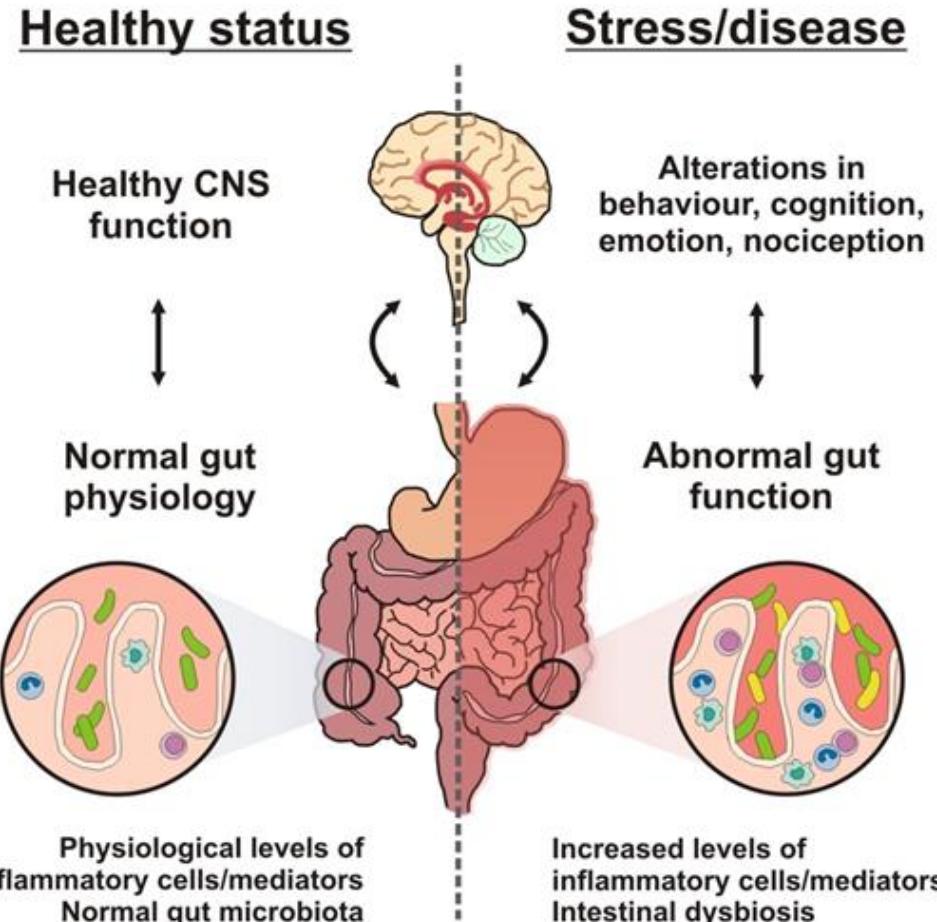
Cryan et al., *Trends in Pharmacol. Sci.* 2002

Gary Larson



Microbiota-Gut-Brain Axis

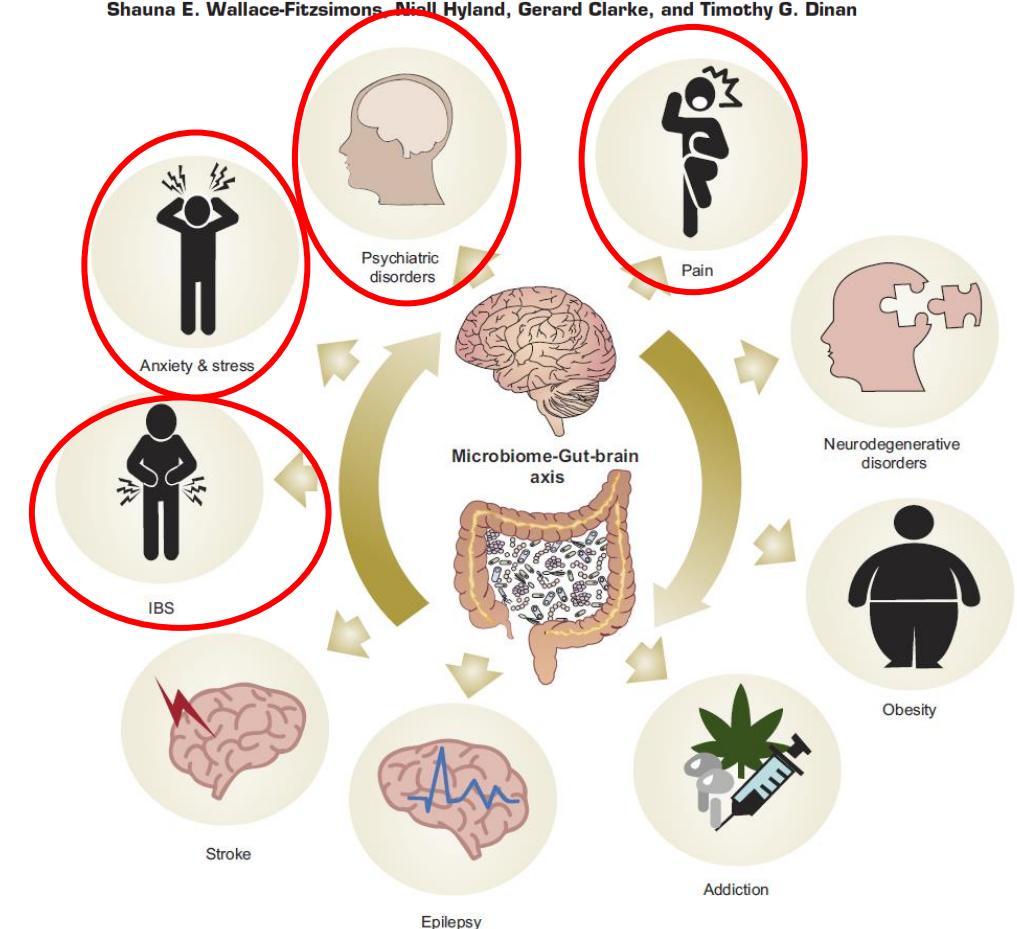
Physiol Rev 99: 1877–2013, 2019
Published August 28, 2019; doi:10.1152/physrev.00018.2018



Grenham, Clarke et al., *Frontiers in Physiology* 2011

THE MICROBIOTA-GUT-BRAIN AXIS

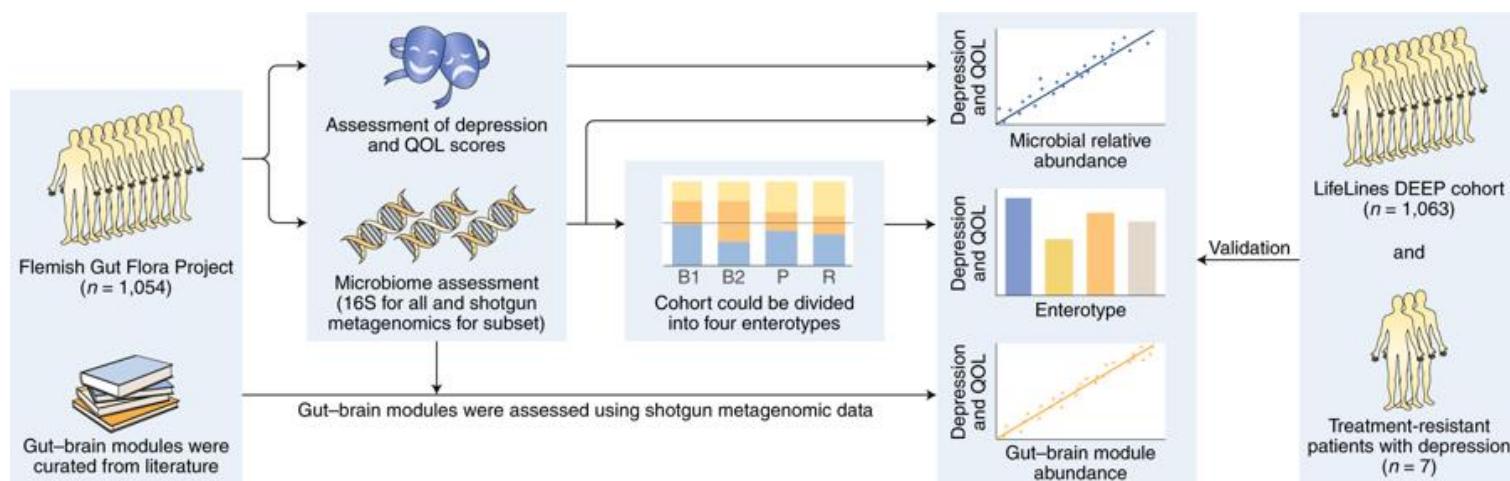
John F. Cryan, Kenneth J. O’Riordan, Caitlin S. M. Cowan, Kiran V. Sandhu, Thomaz F. S. Bastiaanssen, Marcus Boehme, Martin G. Codagnone, Sofia Cusotto, Christine Fulling, Anna V. Golubeva, Katherine E. Guzzetta, Minal Jaggar, Caitriona M. Long-Smith, Joshua M. Lyte, Jason A. Martin, Alicia Molinero-Perez, Gerard Moloney, Emanuela Morelli, Enrique Morillas, Rory O’Connor, Joana S. Cruz-Pereira, Veronica L. Peterson, Kieran Rea, Nathaniel L. Ritz, Eoin Shervin, Simon Spichak, Emily M. Teichman, Marcel van de Wouw, Ana Paula Ventura-Silva, Shauna E. Wallace-Fitzsimons, Niall Hyland, Gerard Clarke, and Timothy G. Dinan





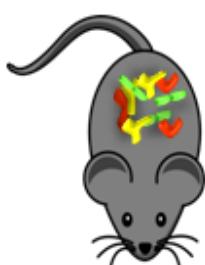
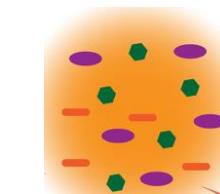
The neuroactive potential of the human gut microbiota in quality of life and depression

Mireia Valles-Colomer ^{1,2}, Gwen Falony  ^{1,2}, Youssef Darzi  ^{1,2}, Ettje F. Tigchelaar ³, Jun Wang  ^{1,2}, Raul Y. Tito  ^{1,2,4}, Carmen Schiweck ⁵, Alexander Kurilshikov  ³, Marie Joossens  ^{1,2}, Cisca Wijmenga  ^{3,6}, Stephan Claes  ^{5,7}, Lukas Van Oudenhove  ^{7,8}, Alexandra Zhernakova ³, Sara Vieira-Silva  ^{1,2,9} and Jeroen Raes  ^{1,2,9*}

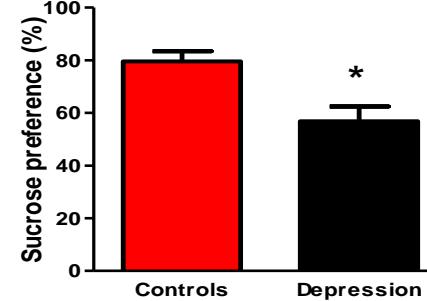




Transfer of Depressive Phenotype

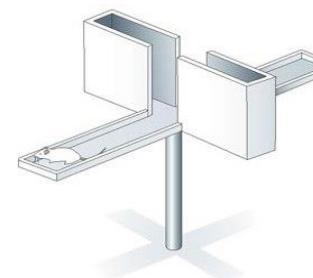
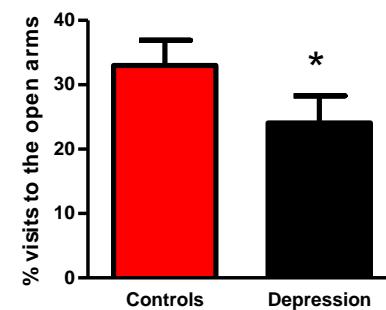


Sucrose preference
(1% sucrose)



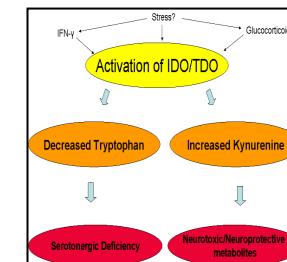
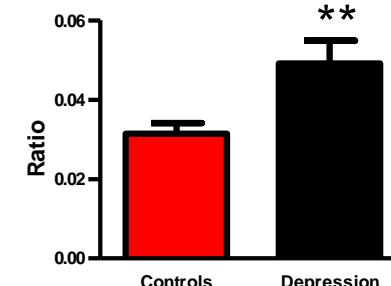
Anhedonia-like behaviours transferred via gut microbiota

Elevated Plus Maze

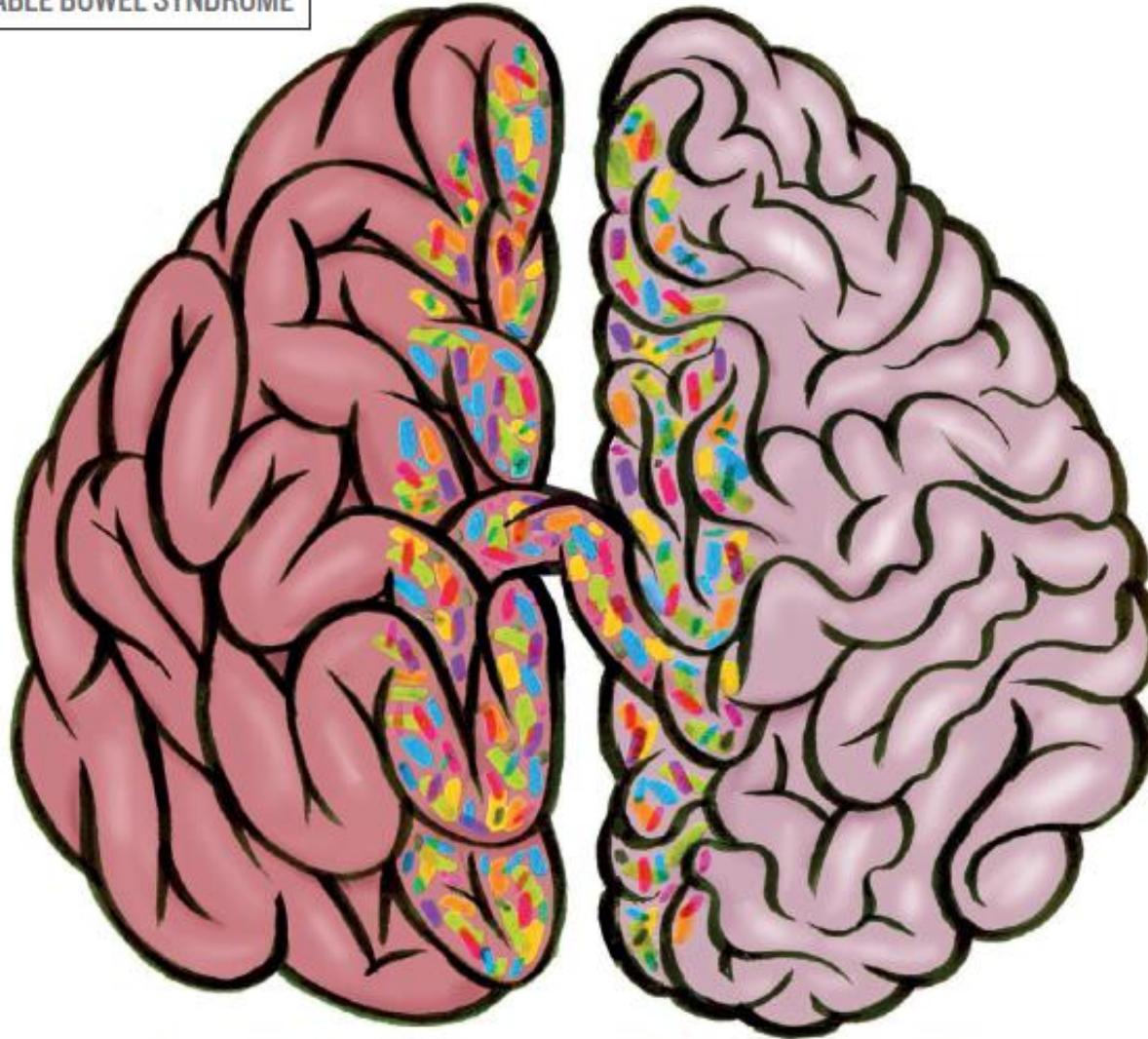
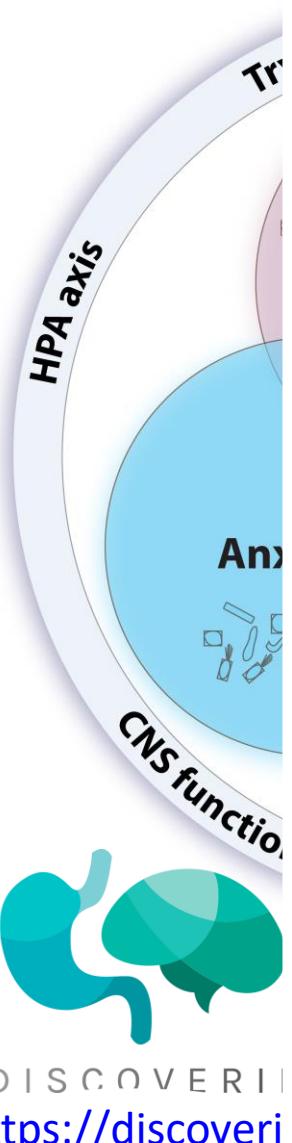


Anxiety-like behaviours transferred via gut microbiota

Kynurene/Tryptophan

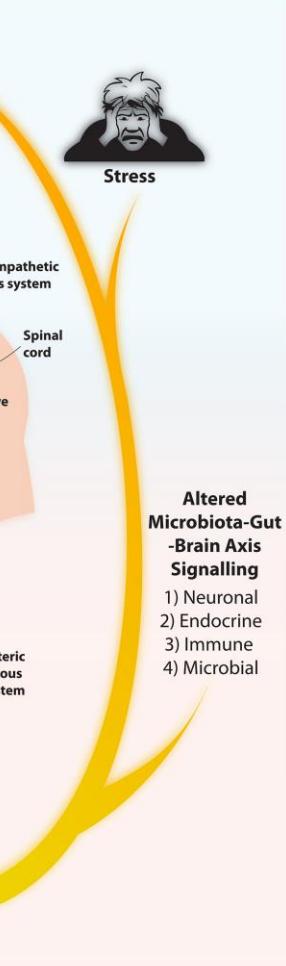


Tryptophan metabolism Profile transferred via gut microbiota



Bacterial broadband

The involvement of intestinal bacteria in gut-brain communication could help to explain the mysteries of irritable bowel syndrome, but the search continues for definitive evidence.





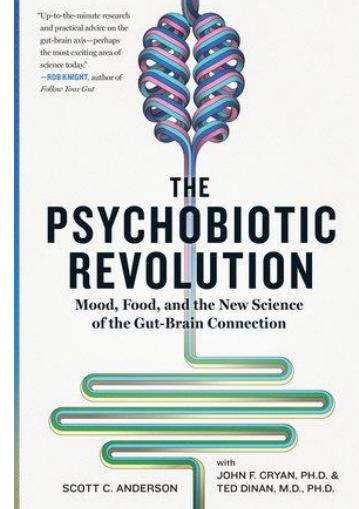
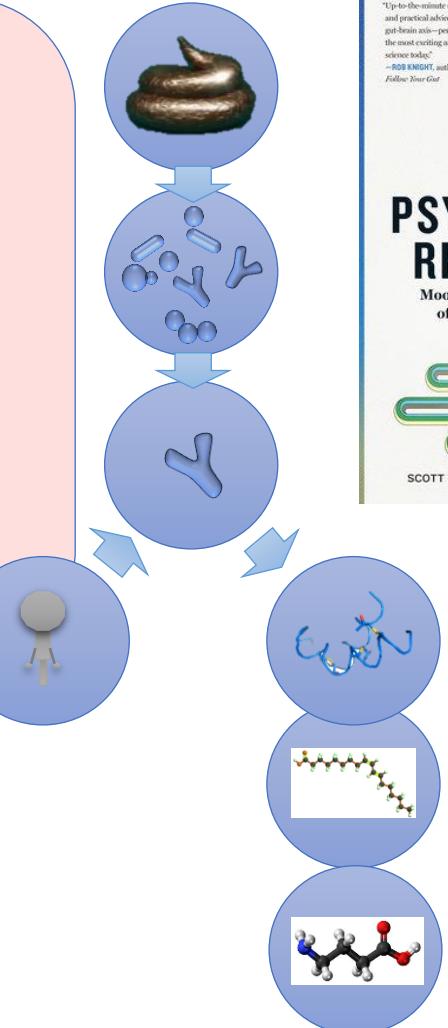
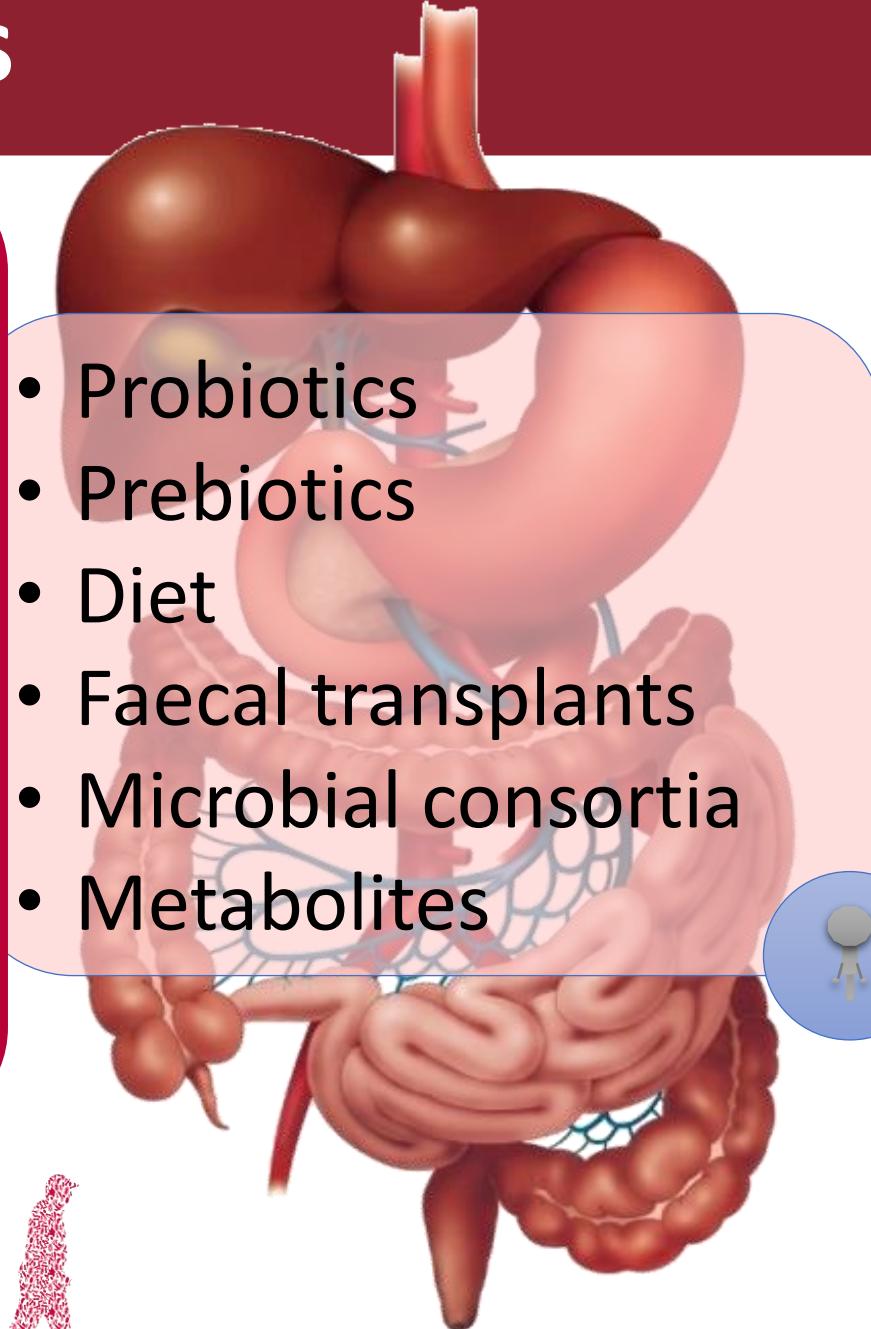
Are Gut Feelings the Real Deal?





Perspectives

The gut microbiota plays a role in determining mental health - we can mine for, and target with, psychobiotics



"Up-to-the-minute research and practical advice on the gut-brain axis—perhaps the most exciting area of science today."
—ROD KIGHT, author of *Follow Your Gut*

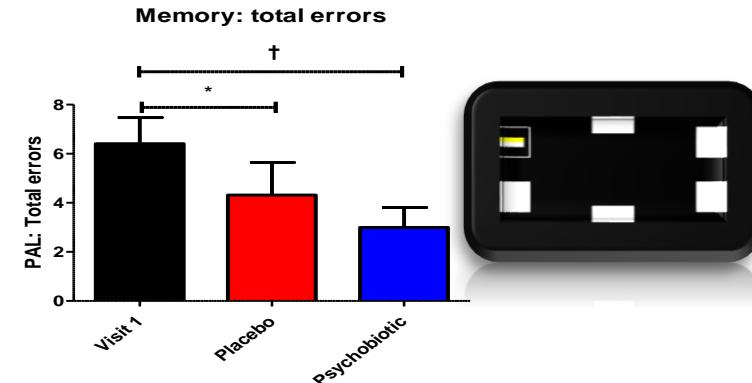
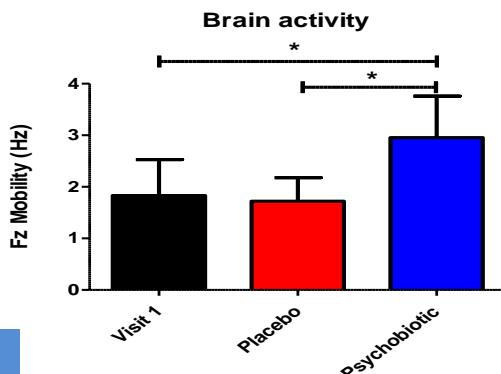
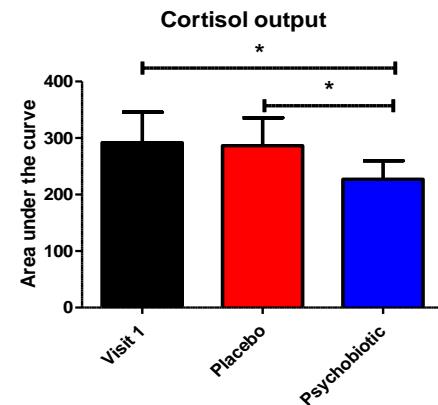
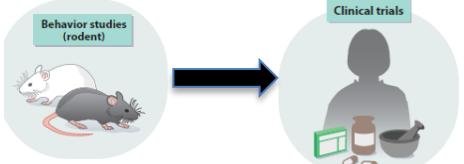
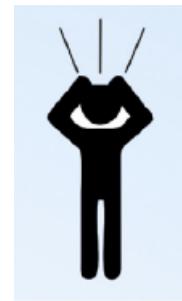
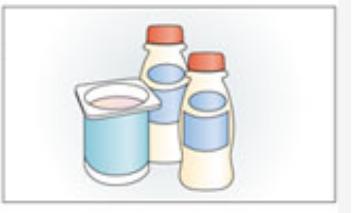
THE PSYCHOBIOPTIC REVOLUTION

Mood, Food, and the New Science of the Gut-Brain Connection

with JOHN F. CRYAN, PH.D., & TED DINAN, M.D., PH.D.



B. longum reduces stress response in healthy human volunteers





Brain, Behavior, and Immunity 61 (2017) 50–59



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ybrbi

Full-length Article

Lost in translation? The potential psychobiotic *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* (JB-1) fails to modulate stress or cognitive performance in healthy male subjects

CrossMark

John R. Kelly ^{a,b}, Andrew P. Allen ^{a,b}, Andriy Temko ^c, William Hutch ^d, Paul J. Kennedy ^a, Niloufar Farid ^b, Eileen Murphy ^e, Geraldine Boylan ^d, John Bienenstock ^f, John F. Cryan ^{a,g}, Gerard Clarke ^{a,b}, Timothy G. Dinan ^{a,b,*}





REVIEW

OPEN ACCESS

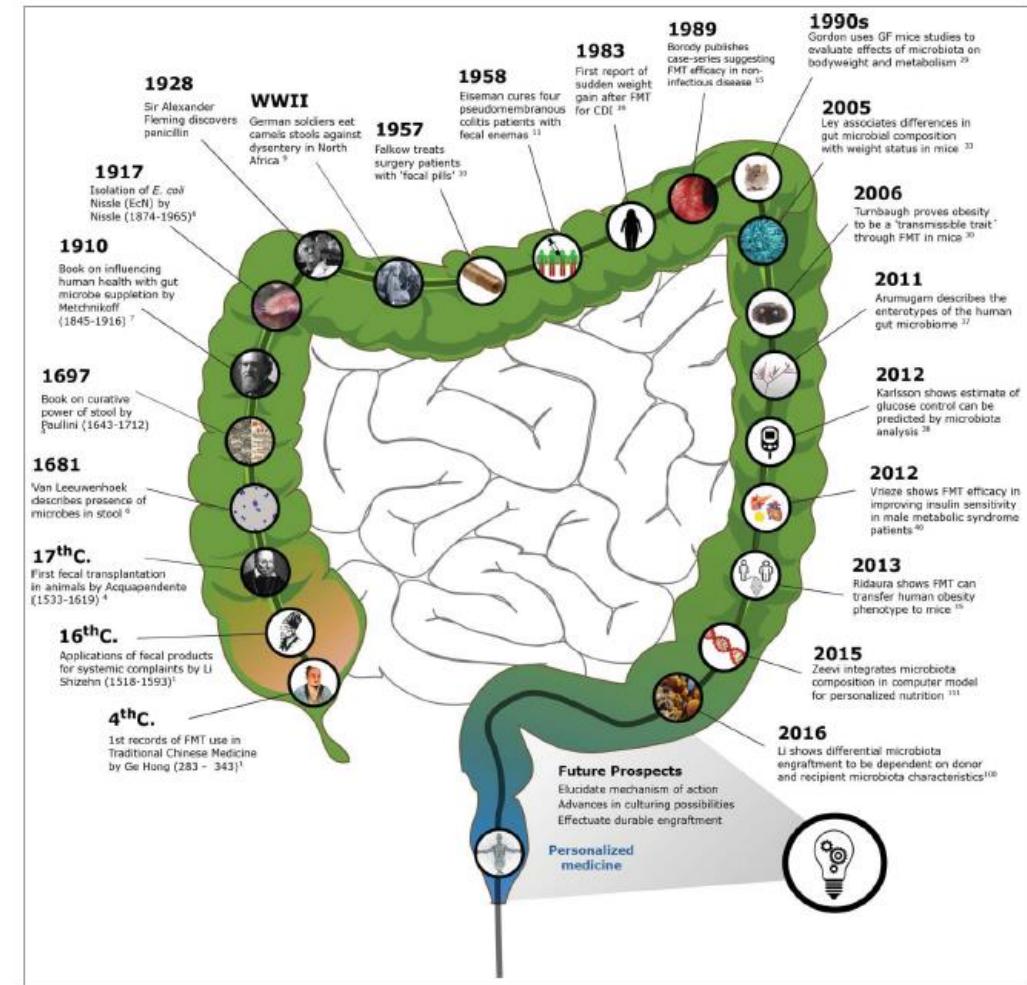
Fecal microbiota transplantation in metabolic syndrome: History, present and future

P. F. de Groot^a, M. N. Frissen ^b, N. C. de Clercq^a, and M. Nieuwdorp^{a,b,c,d}

Andrea Levy, *The Plain*

The New York Times
HEALTH
A Promising

By PAM BELLUCK OCT. 11, 2014



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OM Thursday, October 25, 2012

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ecal transplants?



Early Life Factors

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NURTURING THE CHILD

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Acta Pædiatrica ISSN 0803-5253

REVIEW ARTICLE

Priming for health: gut microbiota acquired in early life regulates physiology, brain and behaviour

G Clarke (g.clarke@ucc.ie)^{1,2*}, SM O'Mahony^{1,3*}, TG Dinan^{1,2}, JF Cryan^{1,3}

1.Alimentary Pharmabiotic Centre, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

2.Department of Psychiatry, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

3.Department of Anatomy and Neuroscience, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

Keywords

Behaviour, Brain Development, Breastfeeding, Early Life, Microbiota

Correspondence

G Clarke, Department of Psychiatry/Alimentary Pharmabiotic Centre, 1.15 Biosciences Institute, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland.

Tel: +353 214 901 408 |

ABSTRACT

The infant gut microbiome is dynamic, and radical shifts in composition occur during the first 3 years of life. Disruption of these developmental patterns, and the impact of the microbial composition of our gut on brain and behaviour, has attracted much recent attention. Integrating these observations is an important new research frontier.

Conclusion: Early-life perturbations of the developing gut microbiota can impact on the central nervous system and potentially lead to adverse mental health outcomes.



Drug Discovery Today • Volume 17, Numbers 9/10 • May 2012

REVIEWS



Reviews • GENE TO SCREEN

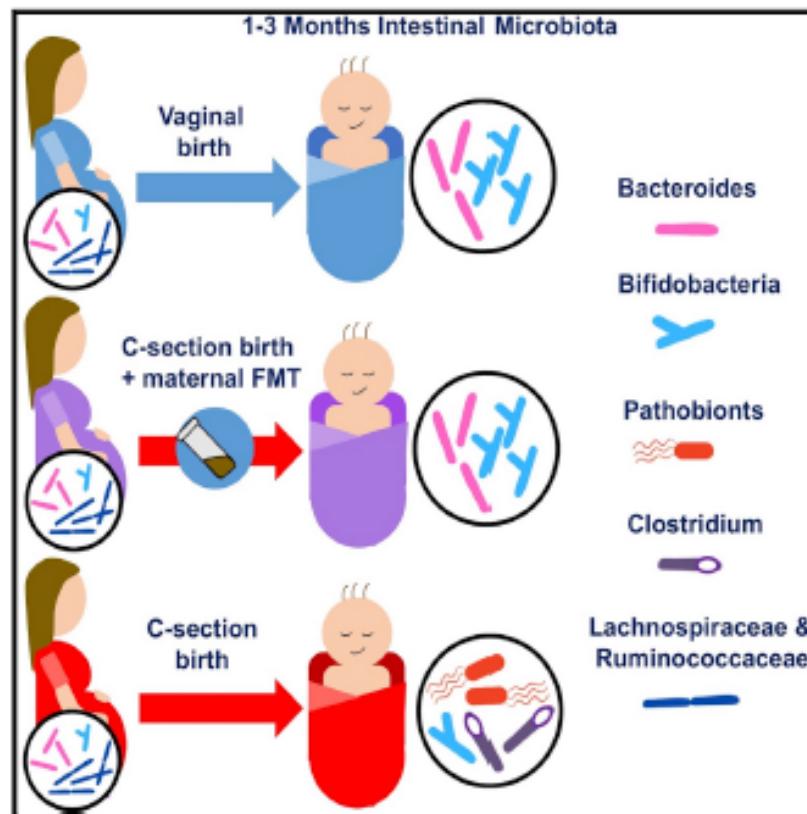
Can we vaccinate against depression?

Graham A.W. Rook¹, Charles L. Raison² and Christopher A. Lowry³



Maternal Fecal Microbiota Transplantation in Cesarean-Born Infants Rapidly Restores Normal Gut Microbial Development: A Proof-of-Concept Study

Graphical Abstract



Authors

Katri Korpela, Otto Herve,
Kaija-Leena Koho, ..., Anne Salonen,
Sture Andersson, Willem M. de Vos

Correspondence

willem.devos@wur.nl

In Brief

A proof-of-concept safety study shows that oral fecal transplantation can shift the microbiome composition of infants who are born via cesarean section to a profile that is more similar to those born via vaginal delivery.



Let food be thy medicine

224 Sandhu et al

Translational Research
January 2017

Feeding the microbiota-gut-brain axis: diet, microbiome, and neuropsychiatry



KIRAN V. SANDHU, EOIN SHERWIN, HARRIET SCHELLEKENS, CATHERINE STANTON,
TIMOTHY G. DINAN, and JOHN F. O'BYRNE

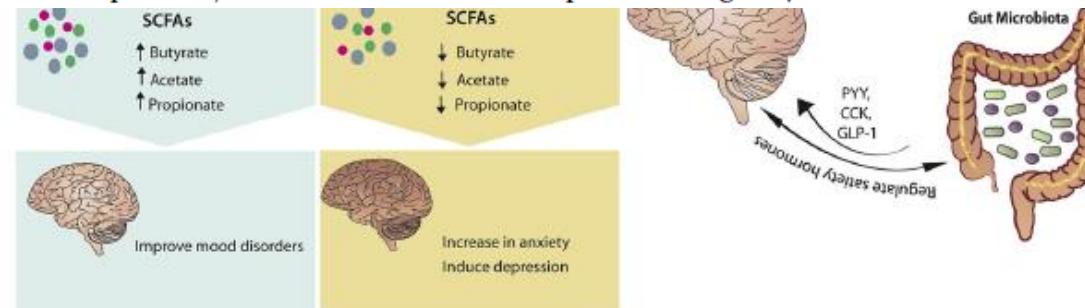
Nutritional medicine as mainstream in psychiatry



Jerome Sarris, Alan C Logan, Tasnime N Akbaraly, G Paul Amminger, Vicent Balanzá-Martínez, Marlène P Freeman, Joseph Hibbeln, Yutaka Matsuoka, David Mischoulon, Tetsuya Mizoue, Akiko Nanri, Daisuke Nishi, Drew Ramsey, Julia J Rucklidge, Almudena Sanchez-Villegas, Andrew Scholey, Kuan-Pin Su, Felice N Jacka, on behalf of The International Society for Nutritional Psychiatry Research

Psychiatry is at an important juncture, with the current pharmacologically focused model having achieved modest

Lancet Psychiatry 2015

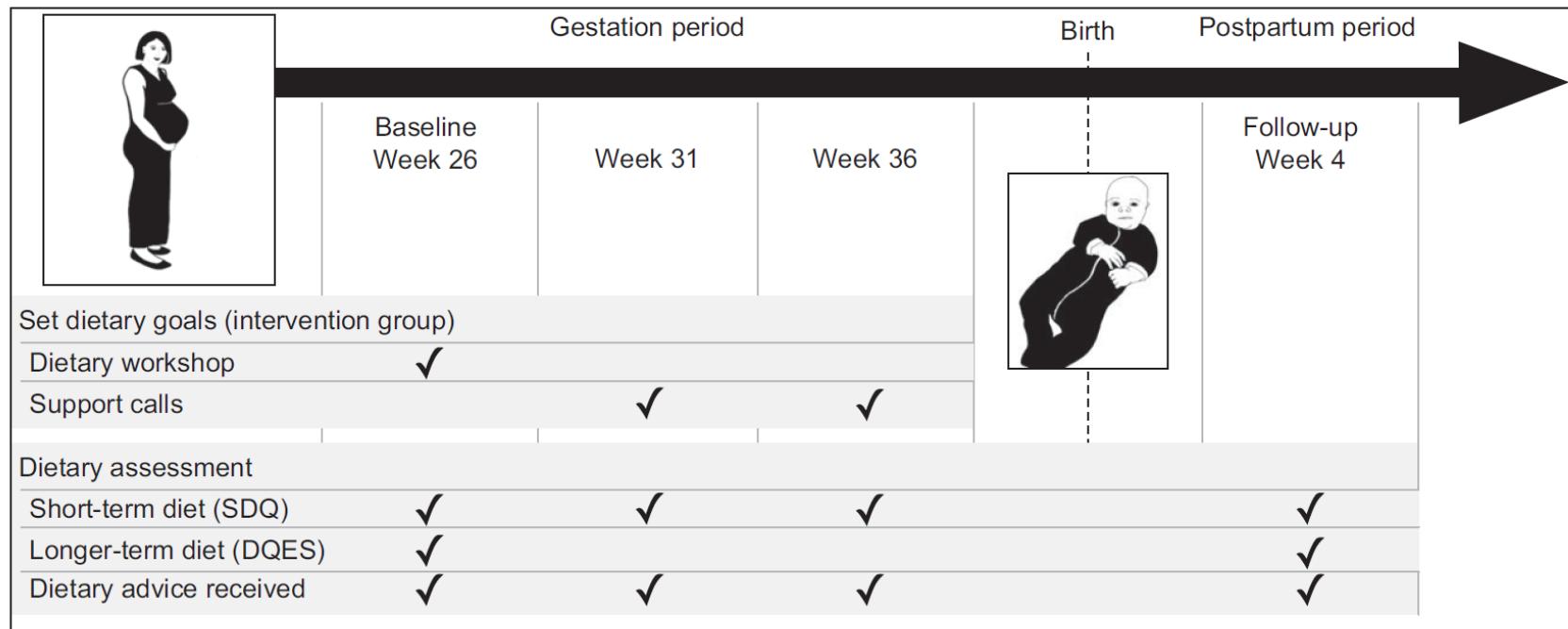




Targeting the perinatal diet to modulate the gut microbiota increases dietary variety and prebiotic and probiotic food intakes: results from a randomised controlled trial

Samantha L Dawson^{1,2,*} , Mohammadreza Mohebbi³, Jeffrey M Craig^{2,4}, Phillip Dawson⁵, Gerard Clarke^{6,7,8}, Mimi LK Tang^{9,10} and Felice N Jacka^{1,11,12,13}

4

SL Dawson *et al.*



ARTICLE

Open Access

Enduring neurobehavioral effects induced by microbiota depletion during the adolescent period

Gilliard Lach^{1,6}, Christine Fülling¹, Thomaz F. S. Bastiaanssen^{1,2}, Fiona Fouhy^{1,3}, Aoife N. O' Donovan^{1,3,4}, Ana Paula Ventura-Silva¹, Catherine Stanton^{1,3}, Timothy G. Dinan^{1,5} and John F. Cryan^{1,2}

Brain, Behavior, and Immunity 87 (2020) 666–678

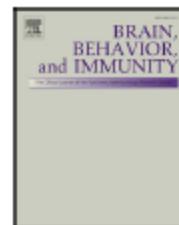


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Full-length Article

Adolescent dietary manipulations differentially affect gut microbiota composition and amygdala neuroimmune gene expression in male mice in adulthood



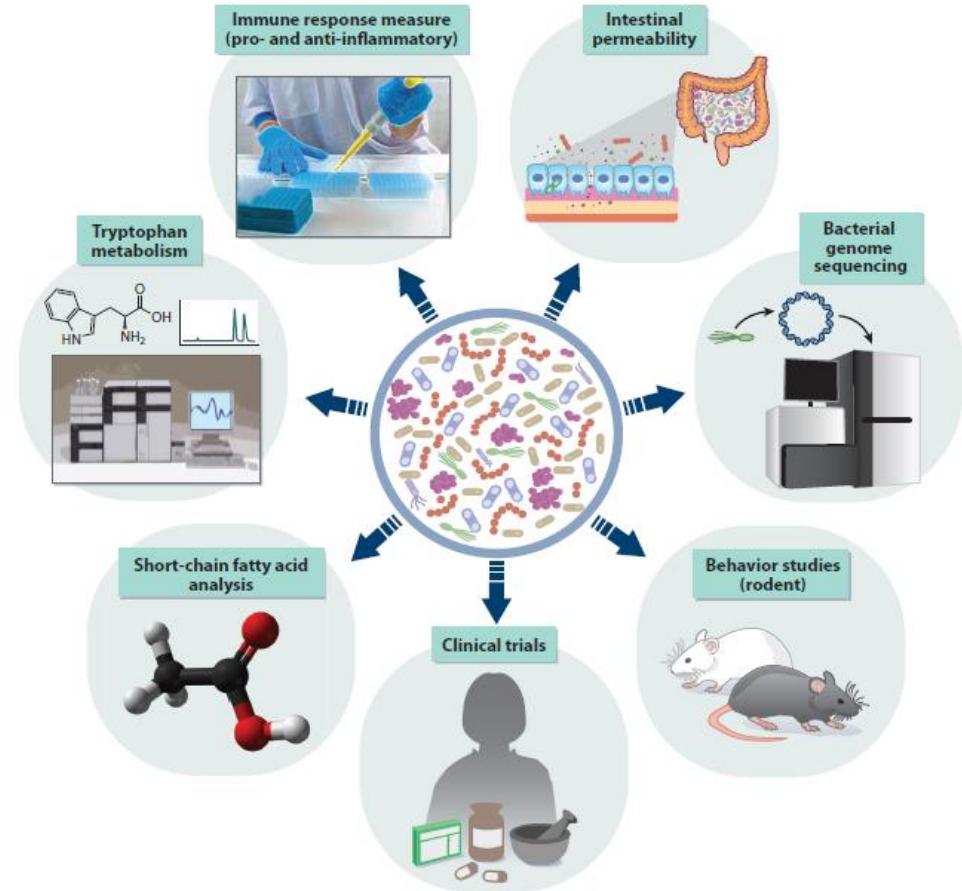
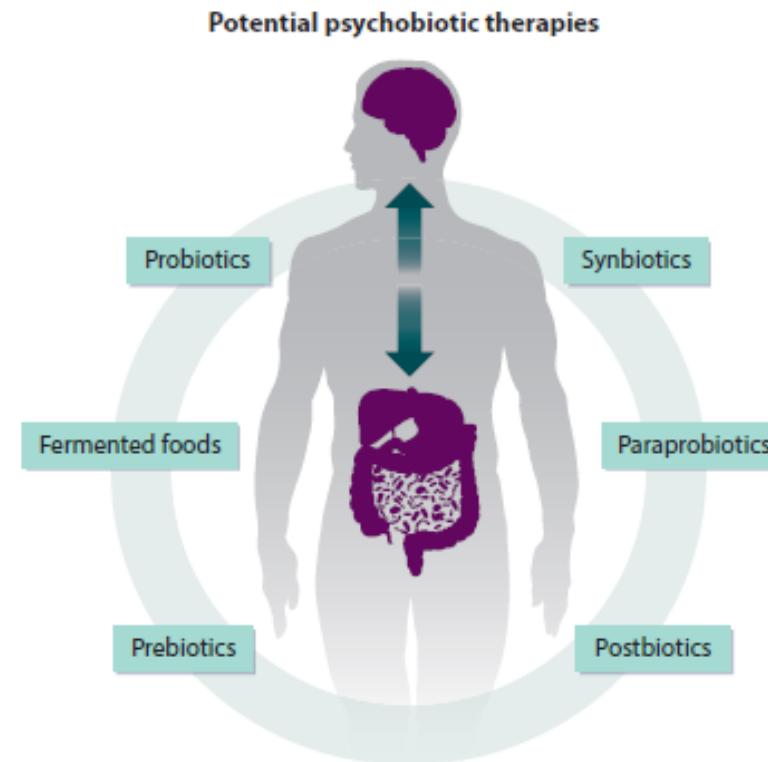
Christine Fülling^{a,1}, Gilliard Lach^{a,1,2}, Thomaz F.S. Bastiaanssen^{a,c}, Fiona Fouhy^{a,d},
Aoife N. O'Donovan^{a,d,e}, Ana-Paula Ventura-Silva^a, Catherine Stanton^{a,d}, Timothy G. Dinan^{a,b},
John F. Cryan^{a,c,*}



Towards Psychobiotics: Focus on Mechanisms



The New Yorker



Summary & Conclusions

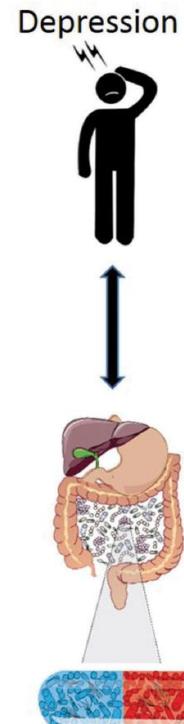
- Promising preclinical and clinical research
- Regulates behaviours and physiology relevant to psychiatry across the lifespan
- Increasing translational efforts
- Mechanistic insights and focus on causation
- Fact or fiction: Expect some attrition along the way
- Microbial-based strategies for the treatment of stress-related gut-brain axis disorders?

EXPERT REVIEW OF GASTROENTEROLOGY & HEPATOLOGY
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17474124.2020.1754796>

EDITORIAL

The gut microbiome and depression: finding a way through troubled waters where the river meets the sea
Gerard Clarke^{a,b,c}

Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group





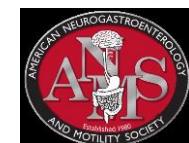
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Laboratory of NeuroGastroenterology



University College Cork
School of Medicine



GENIEUR.EU
Genes in irritable bowel
syndrome



Fondáireacht Eolaíochta Éireann
Science Foundation Ireland



Interfacing Food & Medicine

GASTROENTEROLOGY
microbiology
infection
biochemistry
neuroscience

Thank you

g.clarke@ucc.ie



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