



Gut microbiota dysbiosis and altered tryptophan catabolism contribute to autoimmunity in lupus-susceptible mice

Laurence Morel

PhD, University of Florida, USA

Abstract:

The autoimmune disease systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is characterized by the production of pathogenic auto-antibodies. It has been postulated that gut microbial dysbiosis may be one of the mechanisms involved in SLE pathogenesis. Here, we demonstrate that the dysbiotic gut microbiota of triple congenic (TC) lupus-prone mice (B6.Sle1.Sle2.Sle3) stimulated the production of autoantibodies and activated immune cells when transferred into germfree congenic C57BL/6 (B6) mice. Fecal transfer to B6 mice induced autoimmune phenotypes only when the TC donor mice exhibited autoimmunity.

Biography:

Foreign Research Visitor, Department of Entomology, University of Georgia, 1985-1986. Post-doctoral Assistant, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Florida, 1991-1992. Visiting Assistant IN, The postdoctoral program of the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Florida, 1993-1996. Assistant Scientist, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Florida, 1996-1998. Member of the Center for Mammalian Genetics, 1996-2005. Assistant Professor, Departments of Medicine, and Pathology, Immunology, and Laboratory Medicine University of Florida, January 1999-2004.



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