



WEEKLY GI RESEARCH WEBINAR

"Microbial determinants of wound repair"



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Repair is fundamentally important process to maintain our tissues and organs. I will discuss this process in the intestine where we have defined stages mucosal repair. The cellular and molecular host processes are becoming better defined. In parallel, we have set up methods to define how components of the microbiome either promote or antagonize proper wound repair. Our goal is to translate that findings to develop new therapies for intestinal diseases marked by chronic non-healing areas of injury.

References:

1. Wnt5a potentiates TGF- β signaling to promote colonic crypt regeneration after tissue injury. Miyoshi H, Ajima R, Luo CT, Yamaguchi TP, Stappenbeck TS. *Science*. 2012 Oct 5;338(6103):108-13.
2. The Colonic Crypt Protects Stem Cells from Microbiota-Derived Metabolites. Kaiko GE, Ryu SH, Koues OI, Collins PL, Solnica-Krezel L, Pearce EJ, Pearce EL, Oltz EM, Stappenbeck TS. *Cell*. 2016 Jun 16;165(7):1708-1720
3. Temporal Regulation of the Bacterial Metabolite Deoxycholate during Colonic Repair Is Critical for Crypt Regeneration. Jain U, Lai CW, Xiong S, Goodwin VM, Lu Q, Muegge BD, Christophi GP, VanDussen KL, Cummings BP, Young E, Hambor J, Stappenbeck TS. *Cell Host Microbe*. 2018 Sep 12;24(3):353-363.e5

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