

# 18

PhD  
DAYS

OCT. 2018

Thursday

## LECTURE\*

UniLU Belval Campus

Maison du Savoir

2, av. de l'Université

Room: Auditorium 3.530

**9.30 am - 10.30 am**

\*Please register sending a mail to  
[florence.henry@lih.lu](mailto:florence.henry@lih.lu)



### SPEAKER

## Prof Harald RENZ

Professor and Director, Institute of Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiochemistry, Molecular Diagnostics, Philipps University Marburg, University Hospital Giessen and Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany

### HOST:

Department of Infection and Immunity

### RESPONSIBLE LIH SCIENTIST:

Prof Dr Markus Ollert  
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## THE IMPACT OF THE MICROBIAL EXPOSOME ON ASTHMA AND ALLERGIC INFLAMMATION

### ABSTRACT

The hygiene hypothesis is currently the leading concept to explain the dramatic increase in chronic inflammatory disease including auto-immunities and allergies. Conversely, several gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria have been isolated from rural environmental communities which provide protection of allergic asthma.

Overwhelming evidence indicates a strong impact of environmental microbes on the programming and the development of (early) immune responses. Based on clinical and epidemiological data, a certain exposure of environmental microbes – particularly of bacteria – seems to be an important pre-requisite in order to program immune responses towards the tolerance default program. This program on the level of the adaptive immune responses is necessary and required in order to prevent unwanted (chronic) inflammatory diseases which may develop early in life (such as allergies and asthma) or which may occur even later in life, such as many autoimmune diseases at the gut, the brain, or other organs.

The Grand challenge is to define the appropriate microbial environment on the cellular and molecular level in order to delineate the underlying mechanism of microbe-host interaction.

An important concept in this context. This is the microbial diversity. Conversely, reduced diversity is closely linked to several clinical phenotypes, particularly in early life such as allergies and asthma. Even more compelling, reduced diversity precedes the clinical onset of the disease, suggesting a cause-effect relationship.

This concept implies the loss of (ancient) evolutionary co-evolved microbial strains and is the result of changes in lifestyle condition, particularly under westernized and industrialized environmental conditions. Therefore, microbial exposure seems to be a surrogate marker for biodiversity or the loss of biodiversity, as observed in the above mentioned living conditions.

The great challenge in this research field is to delineate the molecular pathomechanism of gene-environment interactions and the impact of microbial communities on this complex and intimate relationship. Only through better understanding of these mechanisms, we will be able to define novel and attractive strategies for the prevention of chronic inflammatory diseases. Therefore, it is urgently needed to move this research field towards translational activities. The next few years will provide a compelling amount of novel data, which will hopefully improve the understanding of mechanisms of this important communication between the host and the microbial communities.

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