
PATRICE CANI

CV

PARTICIPANT AT:

THE HUMAN MICROBIOME. PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

July, 2nd-3rd, 2015, Barcelona

Patrice D. Cani, Professor, Research Associate FRS-FNRS, Vice-President of the Louvain Drug Research Institute, UCL, Brussels, Belgium

Professor Patrice D. Cani is researcher from the Belgian Fund for Scientific Research and group leader in the Metabolism and Nutrition lab at the Louvain Drug Research Institute from the UCL, Brussels, Belgium. He is WELBIO investigator, recipient of an European Research Council (ERC) Starting Grant 2013 (ENIGMO) and recipient of the InBev-Baillet Latour grant for Medical Research 2015. Prof. Cani is co-director of the European Associated Laboratory : "NeuroMicrobiota" (INSERM, Toulouse, France/UCL, Brussels, Belgium). His main research interests are the investigation of interactions between the gut microbiota, the host and specific biological systems such as the endocannabinoid system and the innate immune system in the context of obesity, type 2 diabetes and metabolic inflammation. He is member of several international associations; he is member of the Alumni College from the Royal Belgian Academy of Sciences and founding member of the Belgian Nutrition Society.

B-DEBATE IS AN INITIATIVE OF:

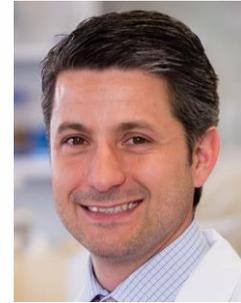


PATRICE CANI

ABSTRACT

PARTICIPANT AT:

THE HUMAN MICROBIOME. PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

July, 2nd-3rd, 2015, Barcelona

Patrice D. Cani, Professor, Research Associate FRS-FNRS, Vice-President of the Louvain Drug Research Institute, UCL, Brussels, Belgium

Gut Microbiota and Metabolic Disorders: Targeted Approaches

Obesity is characterized by a cluster of metabolic disorders, low-grade inflammation, and gut barrier disruption. We and others have suggested that gut microbes dialogue with host cells and contribute to the regulation of energy, glucose and lipid homeostasis. The mechanisms by which specific bacteria present in the gastrointestinal tract controls host biology in the context of obesity and associated disorders remain poorly understood. We and others have discovered that the gut microbiota contribute to the regulation of metabolic inflammation, fat mass development and energy homeostasis via several mechanisms such as metabolic endotoxemia, changes in gut barrier function (e.g., antimicrobial peptides production, mucus layer thickness, immune system) or altered endocannabinoid system tone. The role of prebiotics and *Akkermansia muciniphila*, both playing a major role upon obesity, diabetes and inflammation, will be discussed in both mice and humans approaches.

B-DEBATE IS AN INITIATIVE OF:

