

## SIgN Immunology Seminar



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Urban life and changing microbial exposures contribute to low stress-resilience and psychiatric disorders

Host
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*Date* Thursday 23 April 2015

*Time* 11am – 12pm

Venue SIgN Seminar Room Immunos Building Level 4 Biopolis The immune system evolved to "anticipate" input from three categories of organism: 1) the symbiotic microbiotas transmitted from mothers and family; 2) organisms (and their genes) from the natural environment; 3) the "Old Infections" that could persist in small huntergatherer groups. All three categories had to be tolerated and so coevolved roles in regulating the immune system. (By contrast the "crowd infections" (such as childhood virus infections) evolved recently when urbanisation led to large communities, and did not evolve immunoregulatory roles because they either killed the host or induced solid immunity: they could not persist in isolated hunter-gatherer groups).

Diminished exposures to these immunoregulatory organisms in highincome (particularly urban) settings contribute to the current "epidemic" of chronic inflammatory disorders including allergies, autoimmunity and inflammatory bowel diseases. Depression, anxiety and reduced stress resilience are comorbid with these conditions, or can occur in individuals with persistently raised circulating levels of inflammatory mediators in the absence of clinically apparent peripheral inflammatory disease. Psychological stress drives additional release of inflammatory mediators and this is exaggerated when immunoregulation is defective, so stress is synergistic with immunoregulatory deficits. Moreover poorly regulated inflammation during pregnancy contributes to brain developmental abnormalities that underlie some cases of autism spectrum disorders schizophrenia. In summary, faulty immunoregulation and inflammation predispose to psychiatric disease, (including post-traumatic stress disorder in military personnel). There is huge scope for microbial approaches to improved wellbeing in modern urban settings.