

## 刘智 教授

- 口 华中科技大学 教授
- □ 中组部"青年干人计划"获得者

- □ 长期从事微生物学研究,参与构建农药残留降解菌库,获国家科学技术进步奖二等,在美国Upenn从事 微生物与宿主相互作用研究。
- □ 在PNAS (4篇), NAR(2篇), Cell Reports.(1篇), Theranostics(1篇), Mol Microbiol. (2篇) 等知名期刊发表SCI论文30余篇。
- □ 承担了"973"、国家重点研发、国家自然科学基金等研究项目多项。



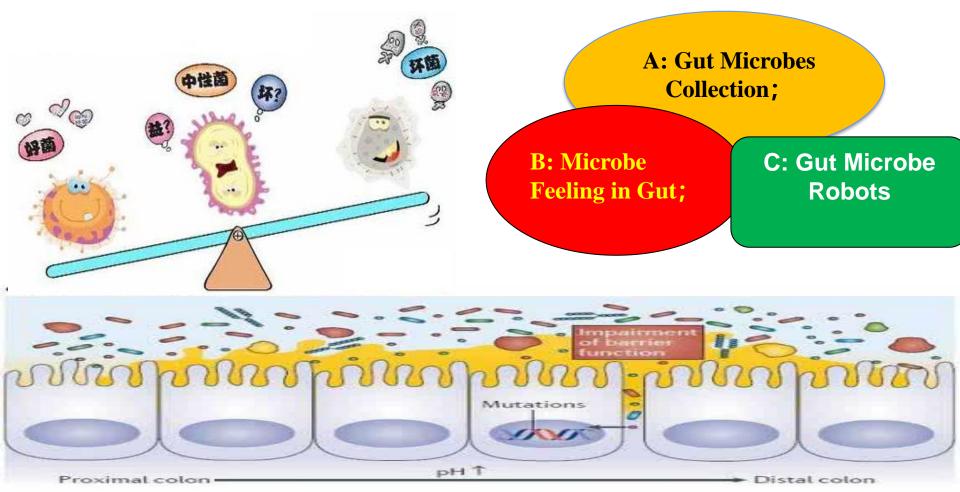


Cell Reports

Differential Thiol-Based Switches Jump-Start Vibrio cholerae Pathogenesis

Author Teng, Pageng Zhong, Brown, Brown Aller Coulder, And The Course generated and the Brown And The Course generated and the B

#### **Research Interest**: Crosstalk Between Microbes and Host



# 肠道微生物实验室欢迎你的加盟!



刘智,微生物学博士, 教授,博士生导师, 中组部"青年千人"。



朱军,微生物学博士, 华中科技大学兼职教授, 博士生导师, 自然科学基金委"杰出 青年基金"获得者; 美国宾夕法尼亚大学医 学院微生物学系教授。



肠道微生物,人类的第二大脑

# 实验室成员:

#### 博士后:

马遥,胡俊

#### 博士研究生:

石林林, 陈国忠, 罗美, 李蓓, 李荣, 杨晓满, 罗亚楠 (硕博连读)

#### 硕士研究生:

钱明杰,章志远, 石长萍,秦子鑫, 朴彩佑(韩国), 邓云,严瑾,

#### 科研助理:

聂庆庆, 陈嘉敏, 舒婷

#### 行政助理:

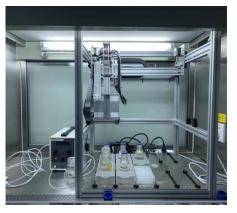
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## 完善的厌氧微生物分离平台







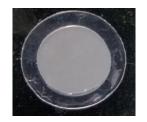


亨盖特 (Hungate) 厌氧平台

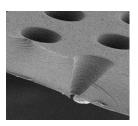
高通量培养组学平台

大容量厌氧工作站 (Coy)

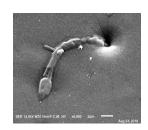
单细菌流式分选仪 (制备型)



光刻膜



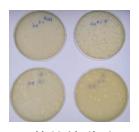
光刻膜显微照片



单细胞生长



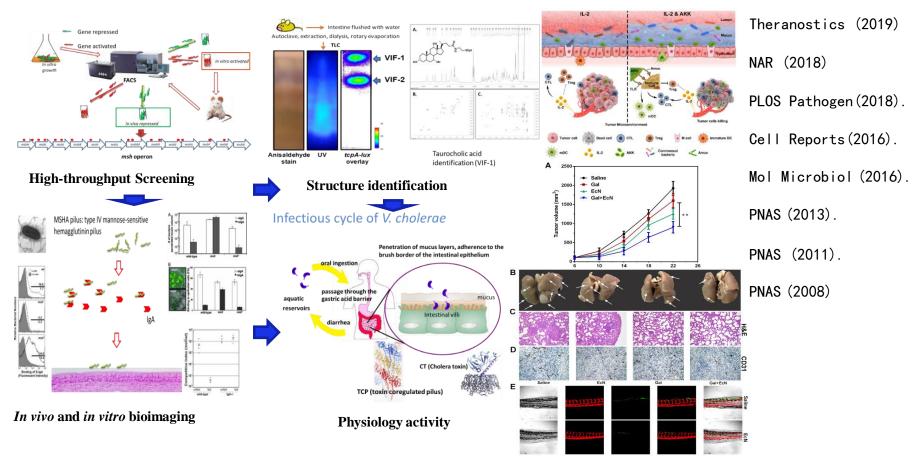
荧光显微镜观察

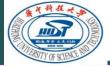


噬菌体分离

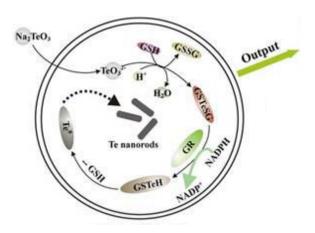


### 微生物与宿主相互作用

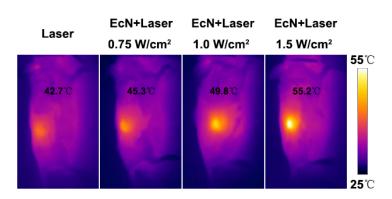


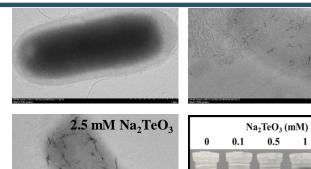


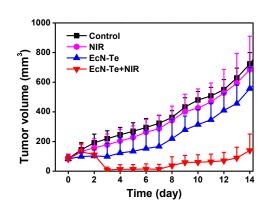
## 肠道微生物纳米载药



E. coil Nissle 1917







2.5

## 主要成果:

课题组长期从事微生物学研究,在微生物信号交流和肠道微生物与宿主互 作领域做出了系列标志性成绩,获美国国立卫生研究院R21和R01,中国 "杰出青年" 基金,"青年千人",国家973课题、国家重点研发计划、自 然科学基金等项目资助。到目前为止,在Cell, PNAS, Cell Host & Microbe, Dev. Cell, Cell Reports, NAR 等国际知名杂志发表论文,论文总引用次数超 过3000次,平均每篇引用率56.49,其中PNAS文章11篇。

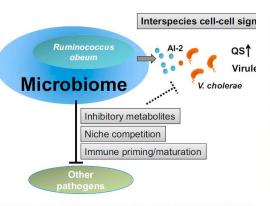
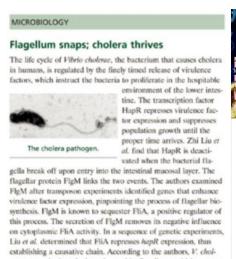
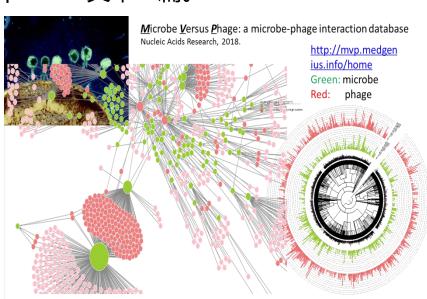


Figure 1. Protective Strategies of the Gut Microbiome against Invading Pathogens The human gut microbiome is refractory to invasion by pathogens due to contributions from bo flora and host immune activity. The microbiota can also repress virulence of a pathogenic by interspecies cell-cell signaling. In response to V. cholerae infection, R. obeum harbors a ( to produce Al-2, a universal Al signaling molecule that V. cholerae also produces. When suffi centrations of Al-2 have been reached. V. cholerae responds by activating its own QS. repress virulence factor expression, Al-2 produced from R. obeum may confuse V. cholerae in prematured QS-mediated virulence repression and decreased colonization in the gut.



erae enters the intestinal coating and its flagellum-which appears to be essential for entering, but not traveling through, the mucusbreaks off, triggering FlgM secretion, internal FliA activation, hapR repression, and the production of virulence factors. - K.M.



# **Acknowledgement!**









1000 People Plan (Youth)

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National Key R&D Program: 2019YFA0905604

NSFC Grant: 81572050, 31770132, 81873969







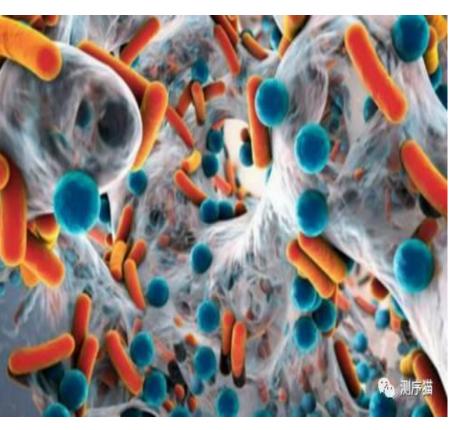


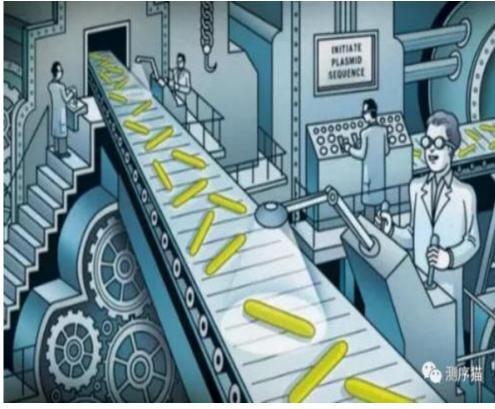






## > Our Goal:





## Gut Care, Life Bloom:

