## OFFICIAL ABSTRACT and CERTIFICATION

Microbiome Composition and Environmental pH Modulate the Behavioral Effects of SSRIs in Larval Zebrafish (Danio rerio)  James Zheng		Category Pick one only — mark an "X" in box at right
		Animal Sciences
Maio	den City High School, Garden City, NY, United States or depressive disorder (MDD) is a prevalent neurological disorder, affecting approximately 300	Behavioral & Social Sciences
millio Inhib	on people worldwide, and can cause severe debilitation. Selective serotonin reuptake bitors (SSRIs) are the most commonly prescribed class of drugs used to treat MDD. However,	Biochemistry
desp effic	oite their widespread use, the exact effects of SSRIs on the brain are unknown, and treatment acy varies widely between individuals. Recent studies have begun to highlight how the gut	Biomedical & Health Sciences
	obiome affects mental health, and it has been linked to various mental illnesses, including	Biomedical Engineering
effe	O. This investigation' s objective was to study how microbiome composition influences the ct of sertraline (a common SSRI) on larval zebrafish behavior. Zebrafish embryos with reduced obiomes were exposed to different doses of sertraline, and their larval swimming behavior in a	Cellular & Molecular Biology
light	-dark paradigm were compared to controls. Additionally, pH was varied (7, 7.5, 8) as an	Chemistry
inte	ronmental factor to see how it would impact swimming behavior as well as how it would ract with the microbiome status and sertraline dose. Reducing the microbiome resulted in eractivity, while increasing both sertraline dose and pH resulted in hypoactivity (p < 0.001 for	Computational Biology & Bioinformatics
all). and	When combined, the hypoactive effects of sertraline and high pH were magnified (p = 0.029) counteracted the hyperactive effect of microbiome reduction to a large degree. The results	Earth & Environmental Sciences
	gest that sertraline effectiveness may rely partially on an organism's microbiome which vides a mechanism to understand individual differences in response rates to SSRIs.	Embedded Systems
pro	nues a mechanism to understand individual differences in response rates to contis.	Energy: Sustainable Materials and Design
		Engineering Mechanics
		Environmental Engineering
		Materials Science
1	As a part of this research project the student directly handled manipulated or	Mathematics
1.	As a part of this research project, the student directly handled, manipulated, or interacted with (check ALL that apply):	Microbiology
		Physics & Astronomy
	☐ human participants ☐ potentially hazardous biological agents	Plant Sciences
	□ vertebrate animals □ microorganisms □ rDNA □ tissue	Robotics & Intelligent Machines
	I/we worked or used equipment in a regulated research institution ■ Yes □ No or industrial setting:	Systems Software Translational Medical
3.	This project is a continuation of previous research. ☐ Yes ■ No	Sciences
4.	My display board includes non-published photographs/visual ☐ Yes ■ No depictions of humans (other than myself):	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5.	This abstract describes only procedures performed by me/us, ■ Yes □ No reflects my/our own independent research, and represents one year's work only	
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an	is stamp or embossed seal attests that this project is in compliance with all federal distate laws and regulations and that all appropriate reviews and approvals have en obtained including the final clearance by the Scientific Review Committee.	