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AAIC indicates new breakthrough in Alzheimer's research

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The findings show that scientists' research focus on central nervous system diseases has been gradually shifted to include the correlation between gut microbiota and central nervous system disorders



Alzheimer's Association International Conference (AAIC), the largest and most influential international conference on dementia science, is hosting a five-day event of basic science and pathogenesis and other development on Alzheimer's disease. On July 27, AAIC opened with a featured session on "Microbiome in Alzheimer's Disease: Pathogenesis and Treatment Implications" that focused on the impact of gut microbiota on Alzheimer's disease.

Research conducted by Sangram Sisodia, professor of Neuroscience, University of Chicago, on mice with high dose antibiotics proved the modulation of gut microbiota on amyloid protein deposition and neuroinflammation. These research findings show that scientists' research focus on central nervous system diseases has been gradually shifted to include the correlation between gut microbiota and central nervous system disorders.

In August 2019, Professor Shengdi Chen of Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine showed clinical evidence of the correlation between intestinal flora and Alzheimer's disease. On July 27 of AAIC featured session, Professor Meiyu Geng at Chinese Academy of Sciences Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica explained the novel mechanism of GV-971 targeting the brain-gut axis as revealed by her research team and showing that GV-971 reconditioned dysbiosis of gut microbiota, inhibited the abnormal increase of intestinal flora metabolites, modulated peripheral and central inflammation, reduced amyloid protein deposition, and improved cognitive function.

According to the data from WHO, there are about 50 million people in the world with dementia and 60% to 70% of them have Alzheimer's disease.