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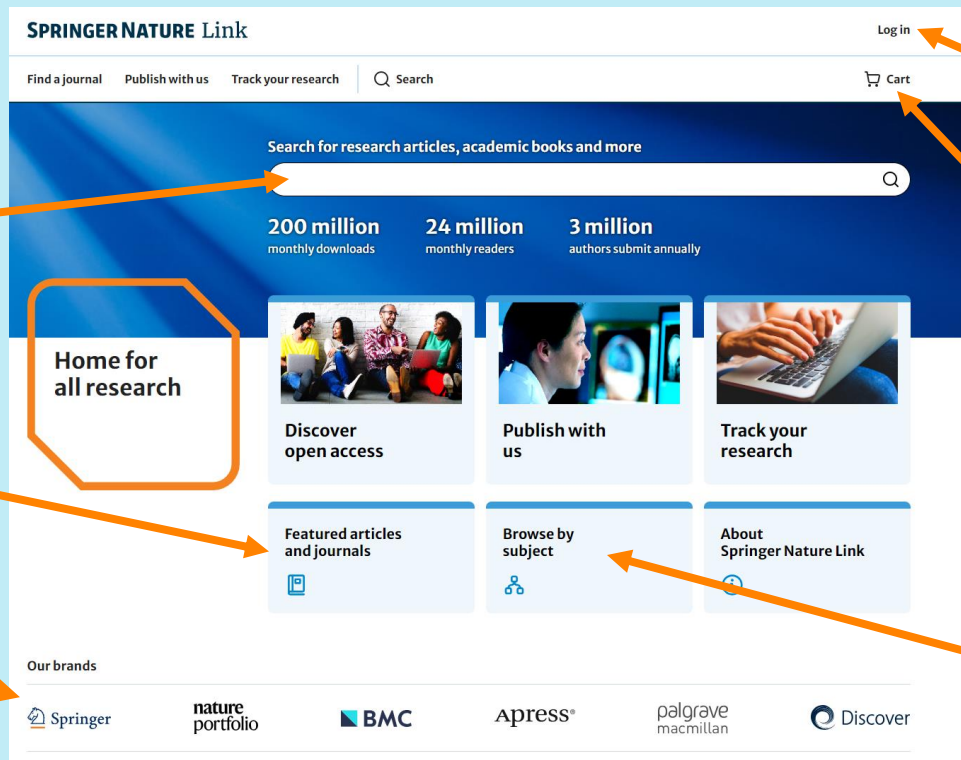
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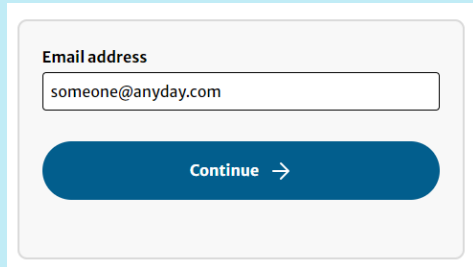
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CREATING AN ACCOUNT WITH EMAIL ADDRESS

For the first time

4

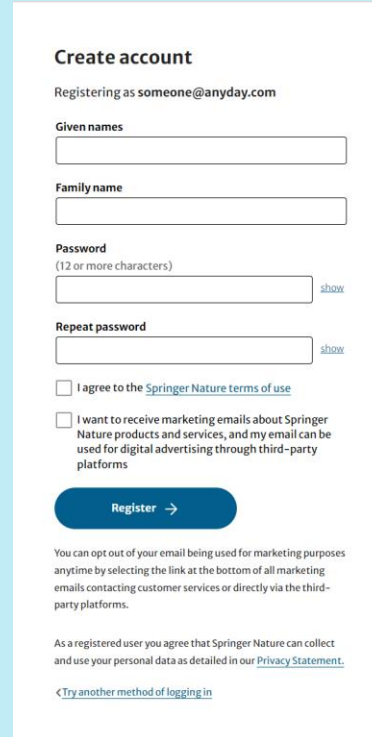
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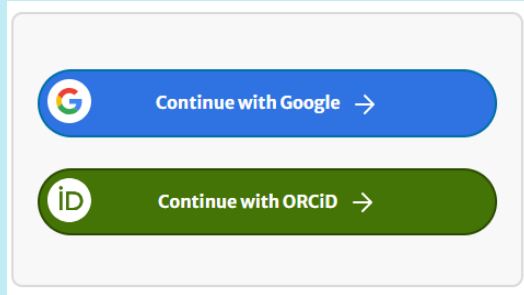
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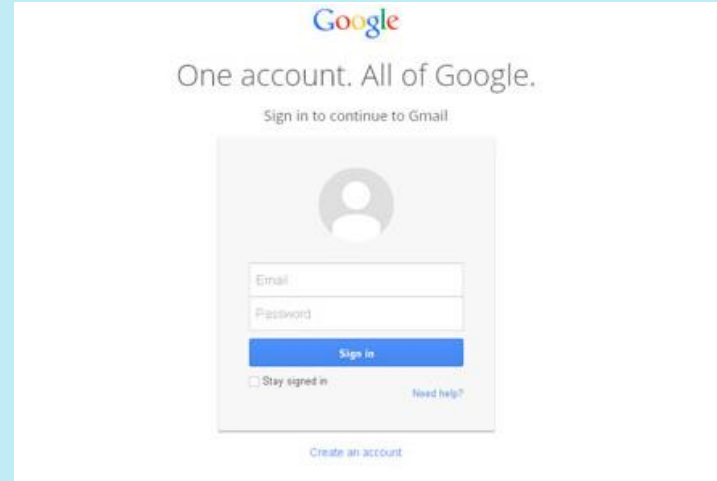
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For the first time

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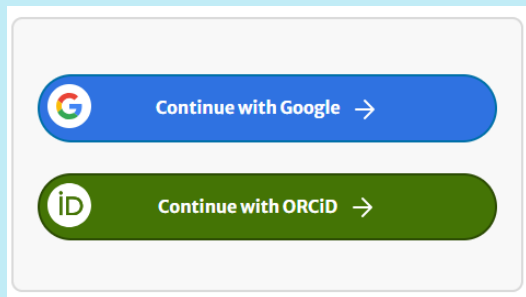


CREATING AN ACCOUNT WITH ORCID ACCOUNT

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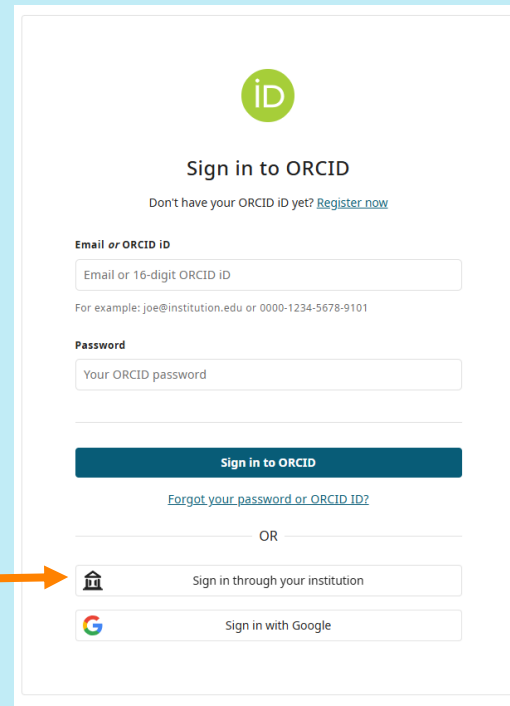
For the first time

1) Choose 'Continue with ORCID'



A screenshot of the ORCID sign-in options. It shows two buttons: a blue button with the Google logo and the text 'Continue with Google →', and a green button with the ORCID logo and the text 'Continue with ORCID →'.

2) Sign in to ORCID using your email/ID and password.



A screenshot of the ORCID sign-in page. At the top is the ORCID logo (a green circle with 'iD' in white). Below it is the text 'Sign in to ORCID'. A link says 'Don't have your ORCID ID yet? [Register now](#)'. There are two input fields: 'Email or ORCID ID' (with a placeholder 'Email or 16-digit ORCID ID' and an example 'For example: joe@institution.edu or 0000-1234-5678-9101') and 'Password' (with a placeholder 'Your ORCID password'). Below these is a dark blue button labeled 'Sign in to ORCID'. A link below that says '[Forgot your password or ORCID ID?](#)'. Below this is the text 'OR'. There are two more options: 'Sign in through your institution' (with a building icon) and 'Sign in with Google' (with the Google logo).

Or click on this option to authenticate yourself through your institution.



SEARCHING FOR CONTENT

Finding what you need

7

1) Enter key word into search bar

Search for research articles, academic books and more

mitochondria

200 million monthly downloads 24 million monthly readers 3 million authors submit annually

2) Refine search using left hand menu, filtering results by:

- Content type
- Date published
- Language
- Subject
- Disciplines
- Subdisciplines

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Search for articles, journals, books, authors, videos

mitochondria

Search

Showing 1-20 of 259,527 results

Sort by (updates page)
Relevance

Content type

- ☐ Article (191,336)
- ☐ Research article (149,443)
- ☐ Chapter (68,028)
- ☐ Review article (27,275)
- ☐ Reference work entry (6,071)
- ☐ Conference paper (5,436)
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Date published

- ☐ Last 3 months
- ☐ Last 6 months
- ☐ Last 12 months
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Start year (YYYY) End year (YYYY)

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Result page

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2) Review refined results

3) Sort by date

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The screenshot shows a search results page for the term "mitochondria". The search bar at the top contains "mitochondria" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, there are filters for "Research article", "Last 3 months", "English", and "Life sciences". The results are sorted by "Relevance". The first result is titled "Stress triggers gut dysbiosis via CRH-CRH1-mitochondria pathway" and is marked as "Full access". The second result is titled "Mitochondria transfer-based therapies reduce the morbidity and mortality of Leigh syndrome" and is also marked as "Full access". The third result is titled "Mitochondria facilitate neuronal differentiation by metabolising nuclear-encoded RNA" and is marked as "Full access". The page also shows a sidebar with filters for "Content type", "Date published", and "Subjects".

Search for articles, journals, books, authors, videos

mitochondria

Search

Showing 1-20 of 769 results

Research article (x) Last 3 months (x) English (x)

Life sciences (x)

Content type

☐ Article (769)

☒ Research article (769)

Date published

☒ Last 3 months

☐ Last 6 months

☐ Last 12 months

☐ Last 24 months

☐ Custom dates

Start year (YYYY) End year (YYYY)

English (769)

Subjects

☐ Mechanism of action (66)

Clear all Update results

Sort by (updates page)

Relevance

Relevance

Date published (new to old)

Date published (old to new)

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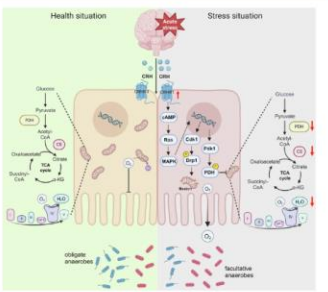
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Stress can lead to gut dysbiosis in brain-gut axis disordered diseases as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), yet the mechanisms how stress transfer from the brain to the gut and disrupt gut microbiota remain elusive. Here we describe a stress-responsive brain-to-gut axis which impairs colonocytes' mitochondria to trigger gut dysbiosis. Patients with IBS exhibit significantly increased facultative anaerobes and decreased obligate anaerobes, related to increased serum corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) level and defected colonocytes' mitochondria ultrastructure. Mice exposed to acute stress experienced enhanced CRH-CRH receptor type 1 (CRHR1) signaling, which impaired mitochondria and epithelium hypoxia in the colon, subsequently triggered gut dysbiosis. Antagonizing CRHR1 expression to inhibit cAMP/Ras/MAK signaling or activating mitochondria respiration conferred resilience against stress-induced mitochondria damaging and epithelium hypoxia impairment, ultimately improving gut dysbiosis. These results suggest that the CRH-CRHR1-mitochondria pathway plays a pivotal role in stress-induced gut dysbiosis that could be therapeutically targeted for stress-induced gastrointestinal diseases.



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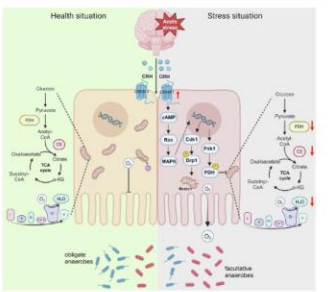
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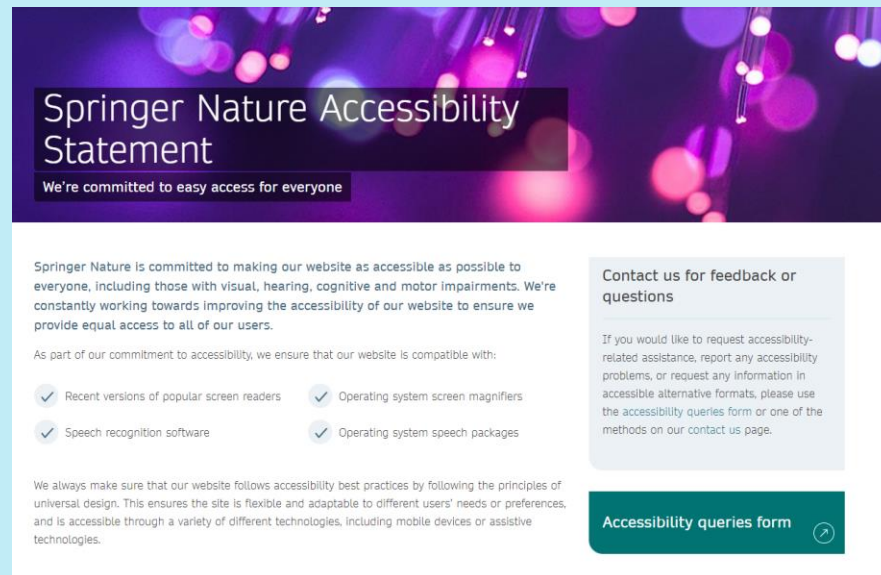
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