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NEONATAL GUT MICROBIOTA

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SPLEEN DEVELOPMENT IS MODULATED BY NEONATAL GUT MICROBIOTA

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Highlights:

1) Gut microbiota modulates neonatal spleen development.

2) Pathogenic and opportunistic species induce:

- a) fast development of marginal zone B cells and IgM plasma cells in the forming spleen
- b) delayed construction of primary follicles and FDC network in the spleen
- c) precocious appearance of IgA in the serum and secretory IgA in the intestine

ABSTRACT

The full development of the mammalian immune system occurs after birth upon exposure to non self-antigens. The gut is the first site of bacterial colonization where it is crucial to create the appropriate microenvironment able to balance effector or tolerogenic responses to external stimuli. It is a well-

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