



Scientific Overview

The study of the human microbiome has seen an explosive growth in the past decade, primarily driven by advances in sequencing technologies and computational resources. The microbial cells that colonize the human body, including intestinal and skin environments, are at least as abundant as our somatic cells and contain a much greater number of genes than the human genome. However, different people harbor radically different collections of microbes and we do not yet understand how the variation within a person over time or that between different people influences wellness, the preservation of health or the risk for or onset of disease. Experimental studies reveal possible pathophysiological linkages to abnormalities in the microbiome such as cancer, diseases of the skin, metabolism, malnutrition, food allergies, autoimmune and psychiatric disorders. Many of these have been increasing in prevalence during the past 50 years and have been linked to changes in lifestyle, diet, the use of antibiotics and the resulting decline in microbial diversity.

This workshop will include a poster session and abstracts for posters will be sent to registered participants in advance of the workshop.

Participation

Additional information about this workshop including links to register and to apply for funding, can be found on the webpage listed below. Encouraging the careers of women and minority mathematicians and scientists is an important component of IPAM's mission, and we welcome their applications.

Organizers

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Speakers

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