

SPRINGER NATURE Link

ユーザーガイド

December 2024

SPRINGER NATURE

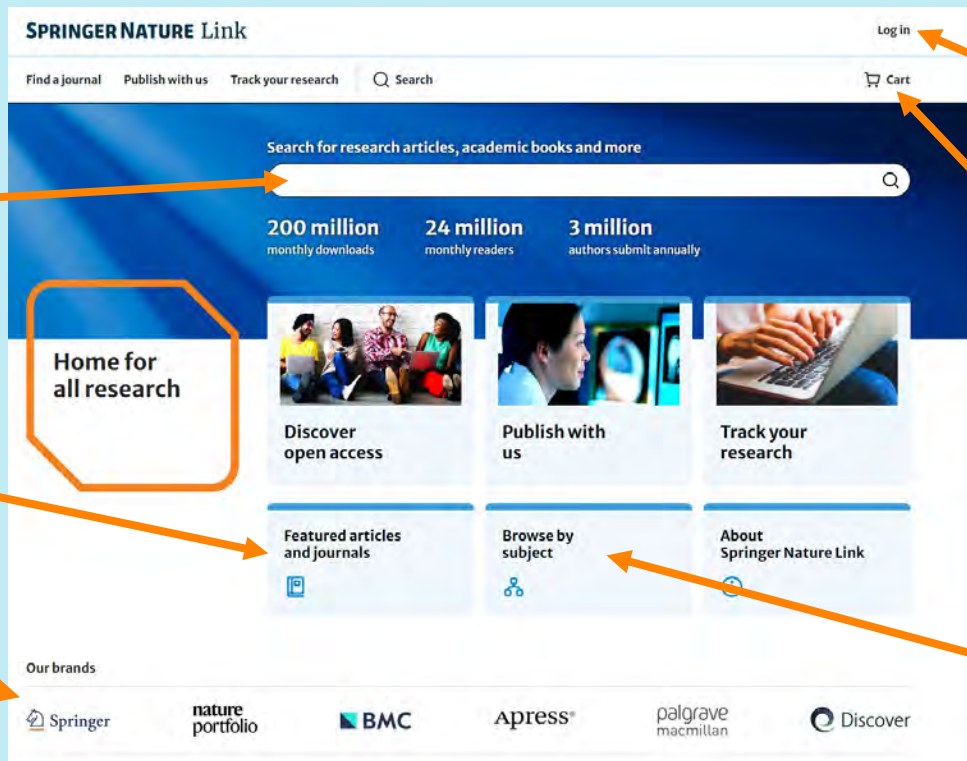
SPRINGER NATURE LINK – ホーム

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2024年、SpringerLinkはSpringer Nature Linkに名称を変更しました

URL

link.springer.com



検索ボックス

ログイン

ショッピングカート
(個人購入)

注目のジャーナル

Springer Nature Linkで検索
できるインプリント

分野毎に
ブラウズ

ログイン

ログイン情報はnature.comと共通です

Springer Nature IDアカウントをお持ちの方は、新たに作成する必要はありません

Eメールアドレスで
ログイン

 Enter your email address to update your account to the new Springer Nature login on Springerlink.

Log in, or register a new account to continue

Email address

Continue →

OR

 Continue with Google →

 Continue with ORCID →

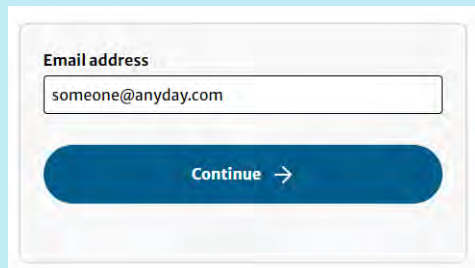
あるいはGoogleアカウント
もしくは ORCIDでログイン

EメールをIDにして新しいアカウントを作成する

初めてSpringer Nature Linkを利用する方へ

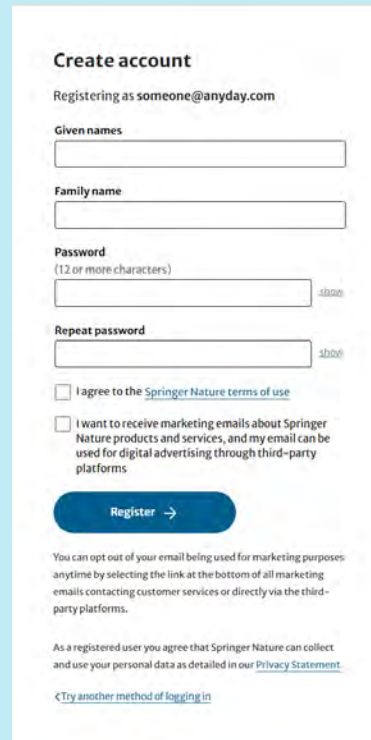
4

1) Eメールアドレスを入力し、Continueをクリック



This screenshot shows a web form for creating an account. It has a label 'Email address' above a text input field containing 'someone@anyday.com'. Below the input field is a large blue button with the text 'Continue →'.

2) フォームに記入し、利用規約(Terms of use)を確認のうえ、Registerをクリック



This screenshot shows the 'Create account' form. It includes the following fields and options:

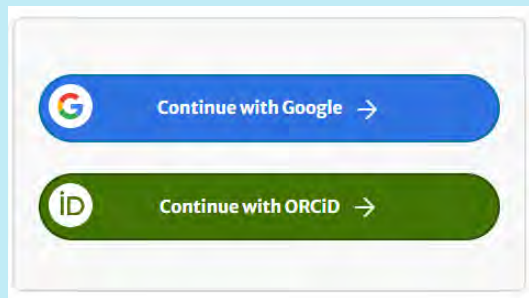
- Create account** header.
- Text: 'Registering as someone@anyday.com'.
- Given names** text input field.
- Family name** text input field.
- Password** (12 or more characters) text input field with a 'show' link.
- Repeat password** text input field with a 'show' link.
- Two checkboxes with labels:
 - ☐ I agree to the [Springer Nature terms of use](#)
 - ☐ I want to receive marketing emails about Springer Nature products and services, and my email can be used for digital advertising through third-party platforms
- A large blue button labeled 'Register →'.
- Footnote text: 'You can opt out of your email being used for marketing purposes anytime by selecting the link at the bottom of all marketing emails contacting customer services or directly via the third-party platforms.'
- Footnote text: 'As a registered user you agree that Springer Nature can collect and use your personal data as detailed in our [Privacy Statement](#).'
- Link: '< Try another method of logging in'.

Googleアカウントでログインする

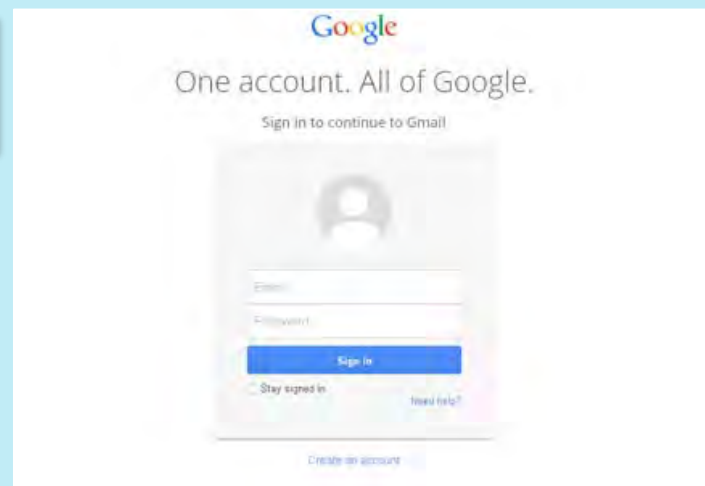
まずはGoogleアカウントを取得してください

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1) Continue with Googleをクリック



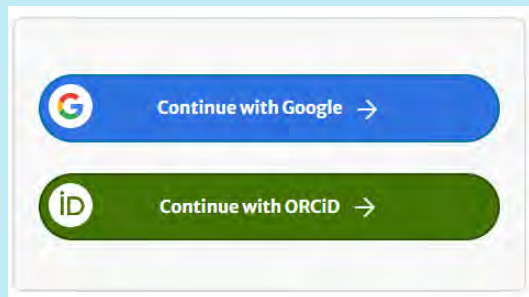
2)Eメールアドレスと
パスワードでGoogle
にサインイン



ORCID アカウントでログインする

まずはORCIDのアカウントを取得してください

1) Continue with ORCIDをクリック



2) EメールアドレスまたはORCID IDとパスワードでORCIDにサインイン

A screenshot of the ORCID "Sign in to ORCID" page. It features the ORCID logo at the top, followed by the text "Sign in to ORCID" and a link "Don't have your ORCID ID yet? Register now". Below this are two input fields: "Email or ORCID ID" (with a hint "Email or 16-digit ORCID ID" and an example "For example: joe@institution.edu or 0000-1234-5678-9101") and "Password" (with a hint "Your ORCID password"). A dark blue "Sign in to ORCID" button is below the fields. Underneath is a link "Forgot your password or ORCID ID?". Further down, separated by an "OR" divider, are two more options: "Sign in through your institution" with an institutional icon, and "Sign in with Google" with the Google logo. An orange arrow points from the Japanese text box to the "Sign in through your institution" option.

さらに所属機関経由で認証する方法もあります

コンテンツを検索する

必要な文献を素早く検索できます

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1) 検索ボックスにキーワードを入力し、Enter

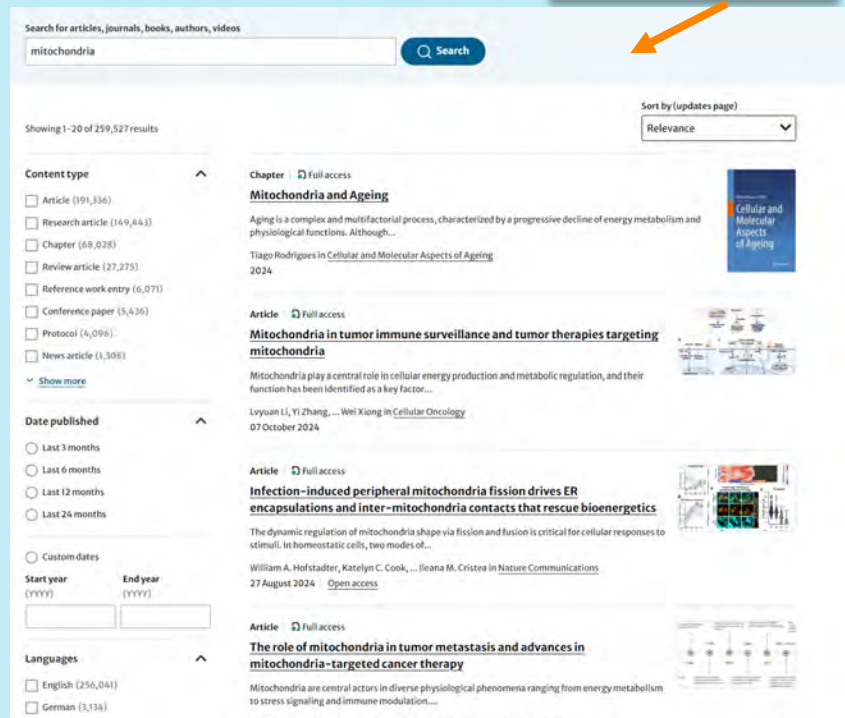


2) 左のメニューから検索結果を絞り込む。
フィルタの種類：

- Content type (コンテンツのタイプ)
- Date published (出版日)
- Language (言語)
- Subject (トピックやテーマ)
- Disciplines (分野)
- Subdisciplines (細分野)

その後、**Update Results**をクリック

検索結果ページ



コンテンツを検索する

必要な文献を素早く検索できます

2) 検索結果を確認し、
適宜調整する

3) 順序の並び
替え

Full-access : フルテキストがダウンロードできる文献

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' (indicated by a dropdown menu). 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' (Article, Research article), 'Date published' (Last 3 months, Last 6 months, Last 12 months, Last 24 months, Custom dates), and 'Subjects' (Mechanism of action). The 'Full access' label is highlighted with an orange box and an arrow pointing to the text 'Full-access : フルテキストがダウンロードできる文献'.

論文ページ

利用者のフィードバックを反映したレイアウトを採用しています

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全文のPDFファイルをダウンロード

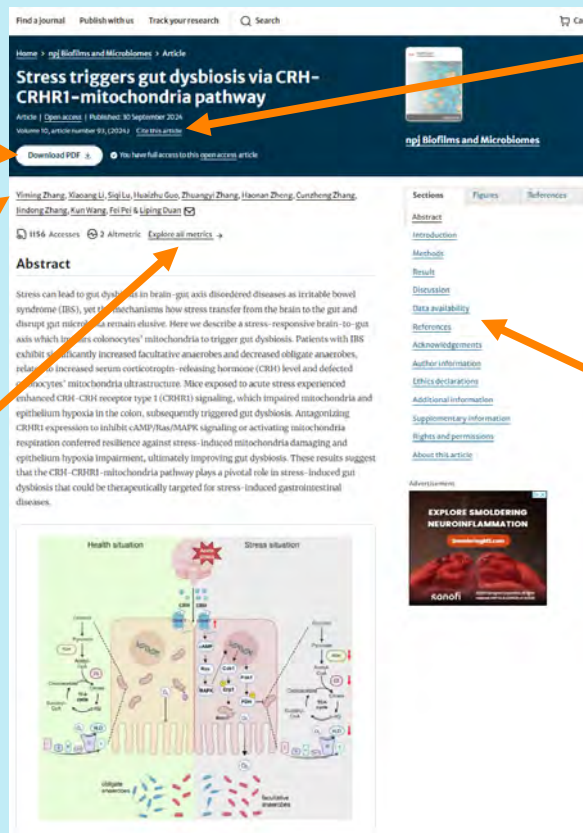
書誌情報にジャンプ、引用に必要な情報をダウンロード

著者の詳しい情報を確認

図表や参考文献の確認

全文へのアクセス数、引用された回数、ソーシャルメディアで言及された回数などの指標

各セクションへジャンプ



文献の引用方法

書誌情報が簡単に取得できます

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Stress triggers gut dysbiosis via CRH-CRHR1-mitochondria pathway

Article | Open access | Published: 30 September 2024
Volume 10, article number 93 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

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Yiming Zhang, Xiaoxiao Li, Sujia Lu, Huaili Guo, Zhuangyi Zhang, Haonan Zheng, Cunsheng Zhang, Lindong Zhang, Kun Wang, Fei Pei & Liping Qian

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Abstract

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/Pka/MAPK 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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[Acknowledgements](#)

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参考文献 (References)

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Stress triggers gut dysbiosis via CRH-CRH1-mitochondria pathway

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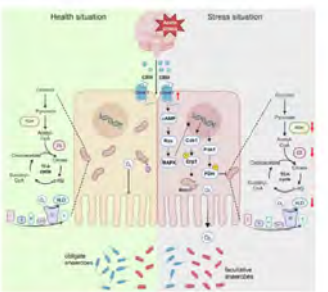
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EXPLORE SMOLDERING NEUROINFLAMMATION

sanofi

1) “References”を
クリック

2) 著者が論文を執筆するために
参照した文献リスト

ほとんどの参考文献は出典元に
リンクしています

Sections Figures **References**

1. Morais, L. H., Schreiber, H. L. T. & Mazmanian, S. K. The gut microbiota-brain axis in behaviour and brain disorders. *Nature reviews. Microbiology* **19**, 241–255, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41579-020-00460-0> (2021).
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