## Special Issue

# Gut Microbiota and Nutrients, 2nd Edition

## Message from the Guest Editor

Recent findings have shown that the gut microbiota contributes significantly to the traits of humans as much as our genes, especially in the case of atherosclerosis, hypertension, obesity, diabetes, metabolic syndrome. inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), gastrointestinal tract malignancies, hepatic encephalopathy, allergies, behavior, intelligence, autism, neurological diseases, and psychological diseases. Alteration of the composition of the gut microbiota affects the behavior, intelligence, mood, autism, and psychology of its host, as well as the prevalence of migraines, through the gutbrain axis. Nutrients determine the growth of individual intestinal bacteria in the aut. Therefore, it is reasonable to speculate that nutrients are the main determinants of aut microbiota composition, which means that their effects on human traits result from modification of the aut microbiota by nutrient uptake as well as from the nutrients themselves. Considering the dependency of microbes on specific nutritional components, the gut microbiota could be the missing link between nutrients and human traits.

#### **Guest Editor**

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### Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (15 April 2025)



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"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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