

Dr. Ramakrishna Kommagani received B.S. and M.S. degrees in Microbiology from Osmania University, India, and a Ph.D. in Biomedical Sciences from Wright State University, Ohio. Dr. Kommagani then received postdoctoral training at Baylor College of Medicine in the laboratory of Dr. Bert O'Malley, a world-renowned nuclear receptor/coregulator biologist. During his postdoctoral work in Dr. O'Malley's lab, Dr. Kommagani defined the cellular and molecular mechanisms of action of steroid receptor coactivator (SRC-2) in the female reproductive tract. He was the first to demonstrate that SRC-2 accelerates glycolytic flux to enable endometrial stromal cell decidualization, a differentiation process that is critical for embryo implantation. Since establishing his lab at Washington University in 2017, Dr. Kommagani lab demonstrated that gut microbiota drive endometriosis disease progression and that gut microbiota profiles are altered in mice with endometriosis. The paper describing this work, published in *Human Reproduction*, was ranked in the top 5% of all research outputs ever tracked by Altmetric. Moreover, this paradigm-shifting work set the stage for other researchers to explore the nexus between the microbiome, diet, and endometriosis.

During his career, Dr. Kommagani has published more than 42 peer-reviewed manuscripts in high-impact journals including *Cell Metabolism*, *PNAS*, *eLife*, *Biology of Reproduction*, and *Human Reproduction*. In 2015, Dr. Kommagani received the Early Investigator Award from the Endocrine Society, and in 2020, he was selected as an Associate Scientific Advisor for *Science Translational Medicine*. Thus far, he has served on a study section for the Lalor Foundation and on two NIH study sections: Cellular, Molecular and Integrative Reproduction; and Integrative and Clinical Endocrinology and Reproduction. He is an ad hoc reviewer for several reproductive biology journals and is an Associate Editor for *Reproductive Sciences*. Dr. Kommagani awarded prestigious NIH K99/R00 grant in 2015, and currently supported by two NIH R01 grants and a research scholar grant from American Cancer Society.