

Exploration of the microbiota in inflammatory diseases

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Research Computing Day
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We're surrounded by bugs

- Human body contains 100 trillion microbes
 - Out-number human cells 10:1
- Human gut alone:
 - ~ 99% of all of the microbiota
 - 3 pounds of bacteria
 - 50% of fecal volume
 - ~ 1000 different species
 - 3 million different genes (100x human host)

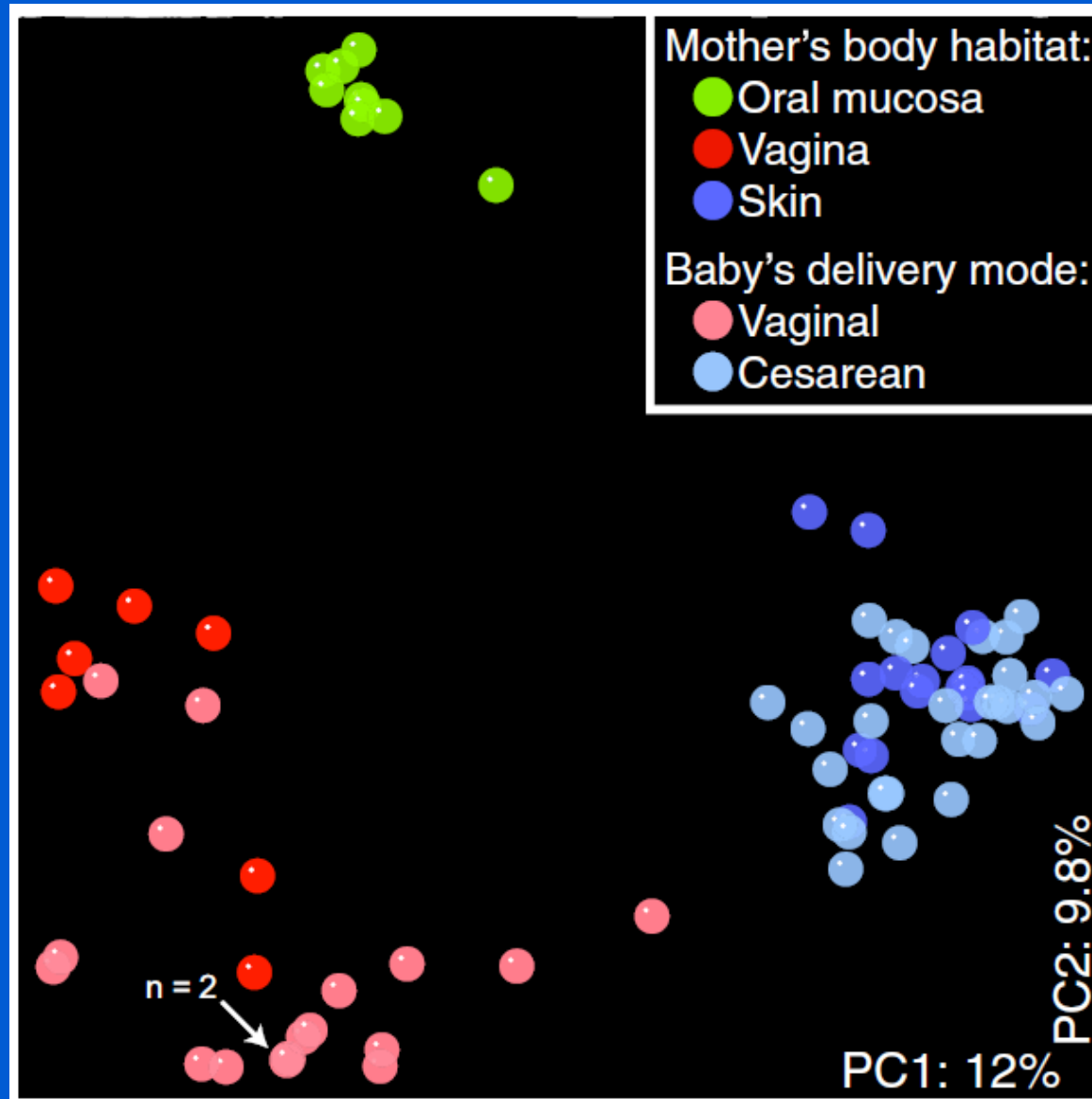
Scher, *Nat Rev Rheumatol* 2011;7:569

De Cruz, *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2012;18:372

Influences of microbiota composition

- **Infant specific factors**
 - Mode of delivery
 - Food source (breast vs bottle)
 - Maternal composition
- **Diet**
- **Geography**
- **Antibiotic use**

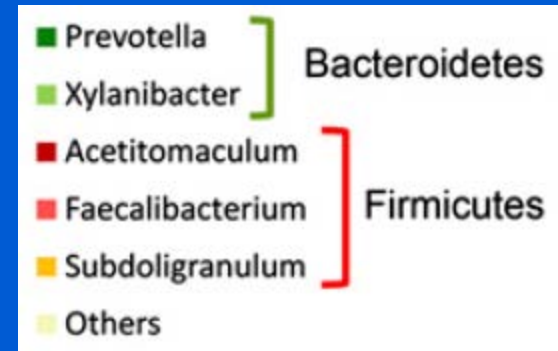
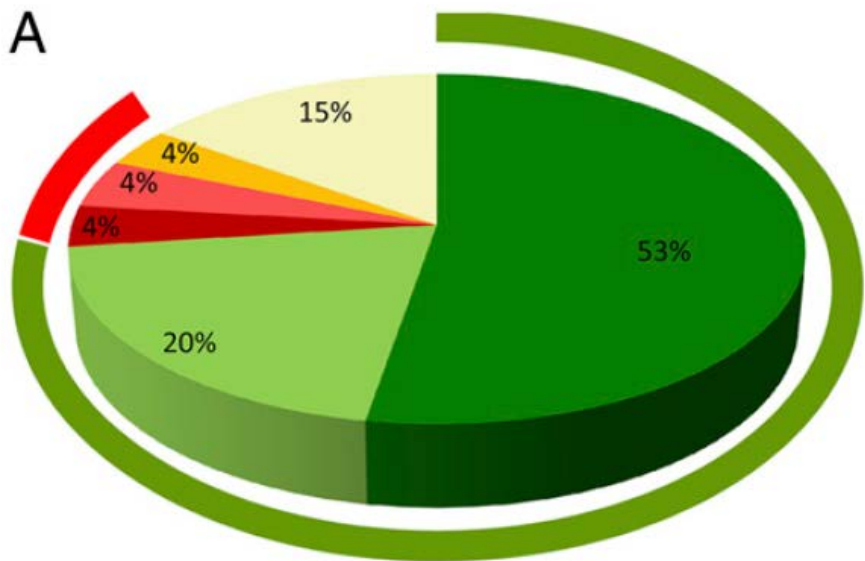
Delivery mode and neonatal flora



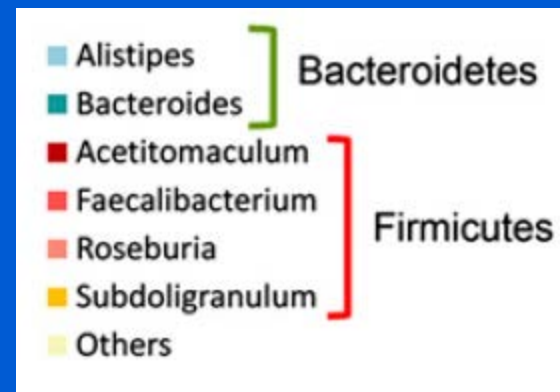
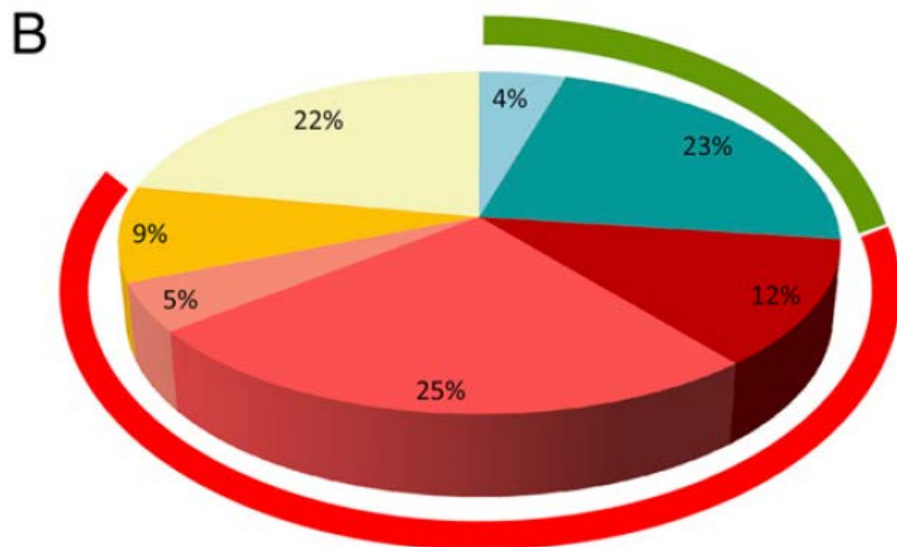
Microbiota and diet / geography

Children age 1 – 6 years

Burkina Faso (rural Africa)

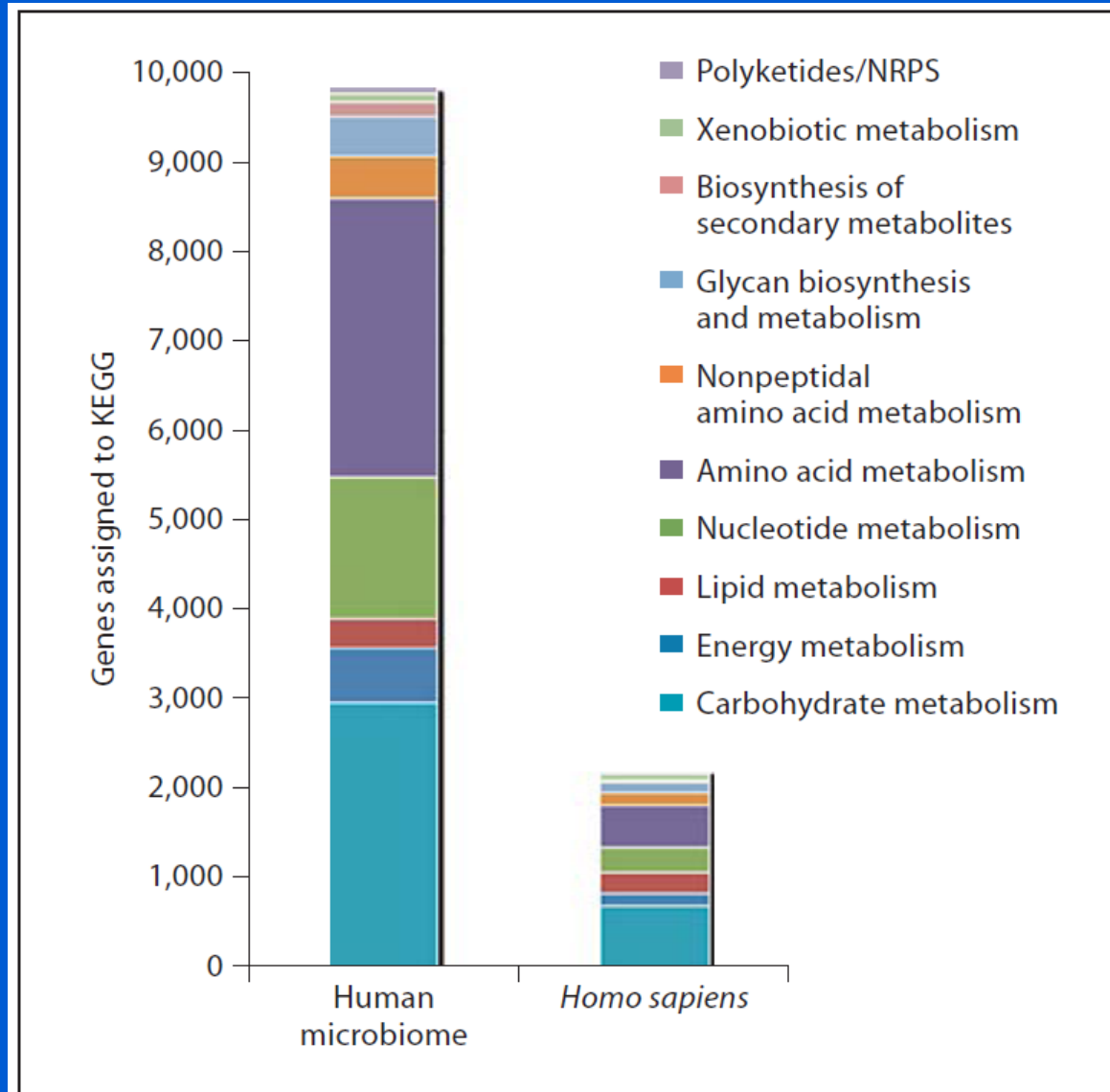


Florence, Italy



De Filippo, PNAS 2010;107:14691

These bacteria do stuff



Important metabolic functions

- Sugar / starches
- Drug metabolism
- Vitamin synthesis
- Bile acid deconjugation
 - Affects on triglycerides, cholesterol

Microflora appear to have a profound impact on a variety of diseases

Immunology and gut bacteria

- **Mice raised in GF conditions show:**
 - Defective T, B, and innate cells in mucosal lymphoid tissue
 - Smaller mucosal LNs
 - Fewer CD4 cells in peripheral LN
 - Th2 bias, with few Th17 cells
 - Decreased IgG and IgA levels

Hygeine hypothesis

- **Recent increases in**
 - Inflammatory bowel disease
 - Atopy (allergies, asthma)
 - Type I diabetes
- **Attributed to cleaner environments**

Strachan, *Jrnl Allergy Clin Immunol* 1999;104:554

Germ-free humans, cont.

- **Temporal: pre / post Industrial Revolution**
- **IBD, atopy risk increase with income**
 - Across continents
 - Within countries
- **Other markers of infectious burden**
 - Day care attendance
 - Family size (increased # of sibs is protective)

Bach, Cell Immunol 2005;233:158

Blanchard, Am J Epidemiol 2001;154:328

Werner, Br J Dermatol 2002;147:95

Flora and animal models of disease

- Germ-free state results in altered / absent disease expression in several models of autoimmune diseases.
 - IBD
 - Spondyloarthritis with colitis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Type I Diabetes
 - Multiple sclerosis



Disease transfer: TRUC model

- Colitis develops in double k/o mice:
 - RAG2
 - T-bet (transcription factor)
- Role for flora evidenced by
 - Response to broad-spectrum abx
 - Absence of disease in progeny of abx-Tx mice
 - Development of colitis in wt mice housed with TRUC mice



Microbiota and inflammatory diseases

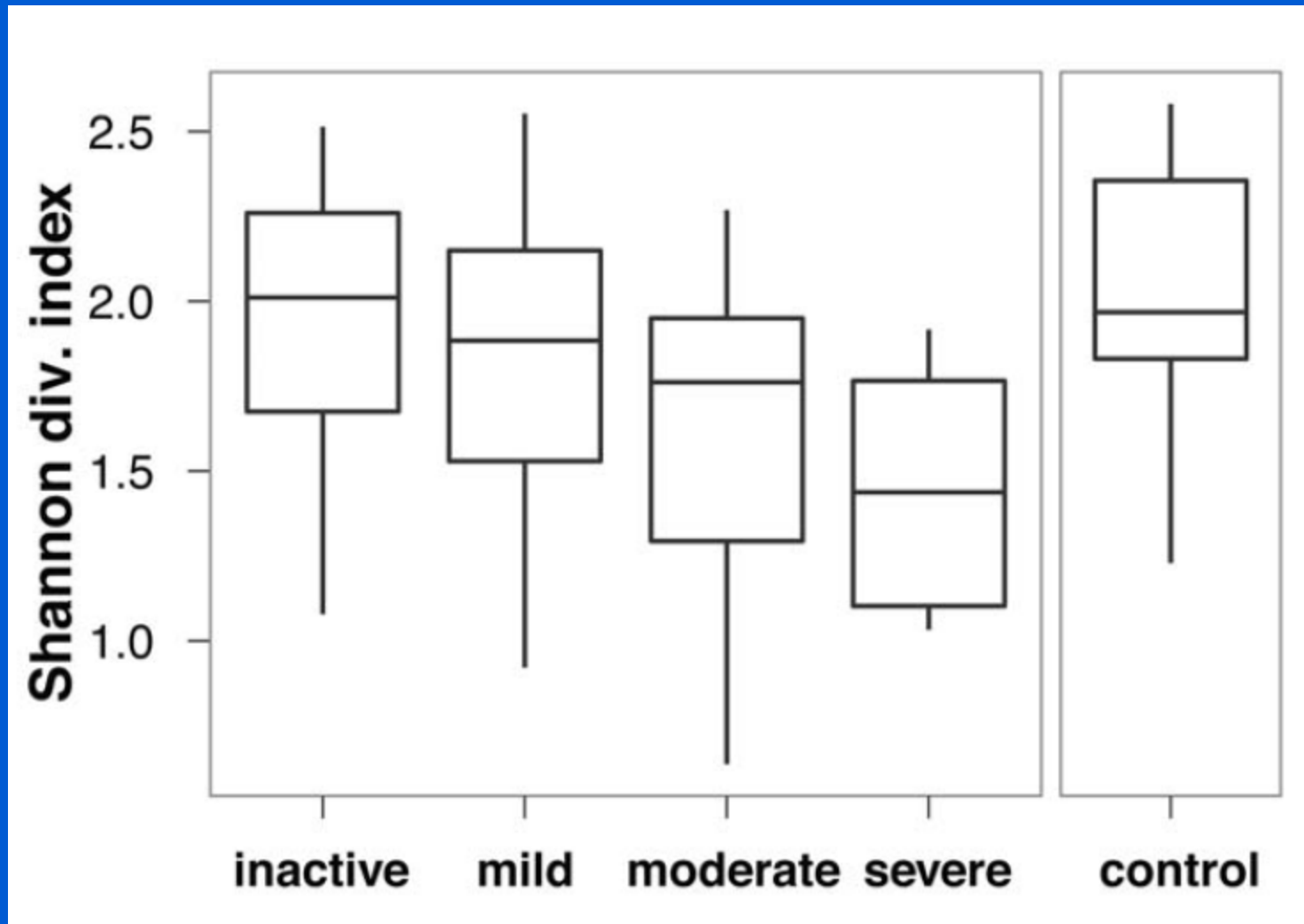
- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- Insulin-dependent (Type I) diabetes
- Arthritis?

Microbiota and IBD: indirect evidence

- Altered flora in multiple studies
- Decreased diversity

De Cruz, *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2012;18:372
Comito, *International Jرنl Inflamm* 2012;ePub

Diversity of flora in peds IBD



Microbiota and IBD: therapeutic response to alterations in flora

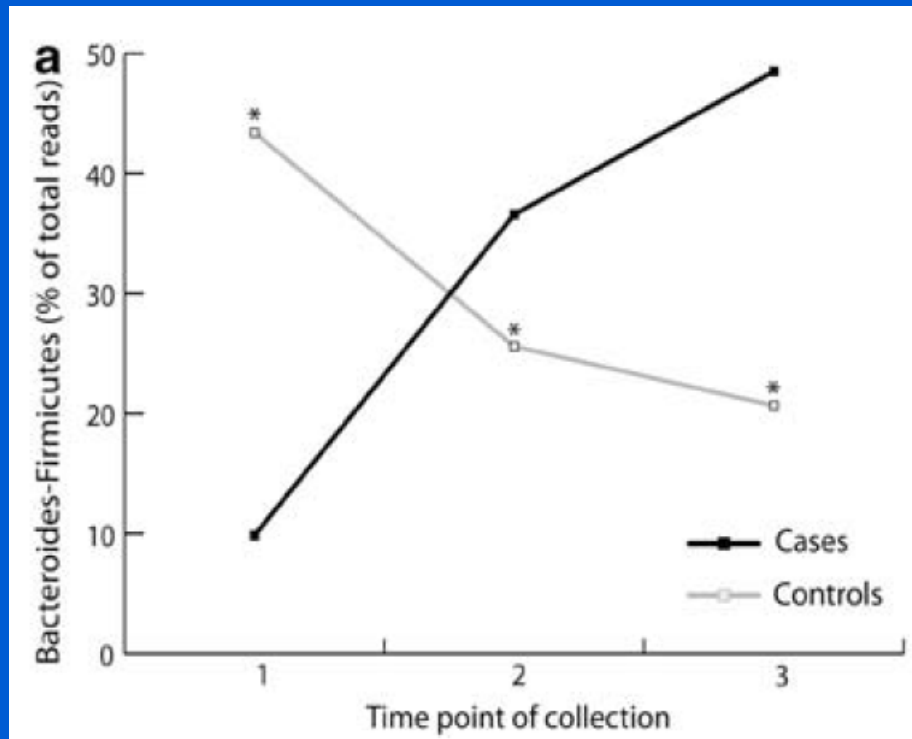
- Antibiotics routinely used
- Probiotics may be effective
- Fecal microbiota transplantation
 - Used extensively in chronic C. diff
 - Case reports in IBD
- Gnotobiotic facility at UAB can permit further study of microbiota transfer

Microbiota and Type I DM

- **Diabetes Prediction and Prevention Study**
- **Serial stool collections on high-risk infants**
- **Case defined as pos. autoantibodies**
 - **Ultimately dx with diabetes**
- **Matched controls**

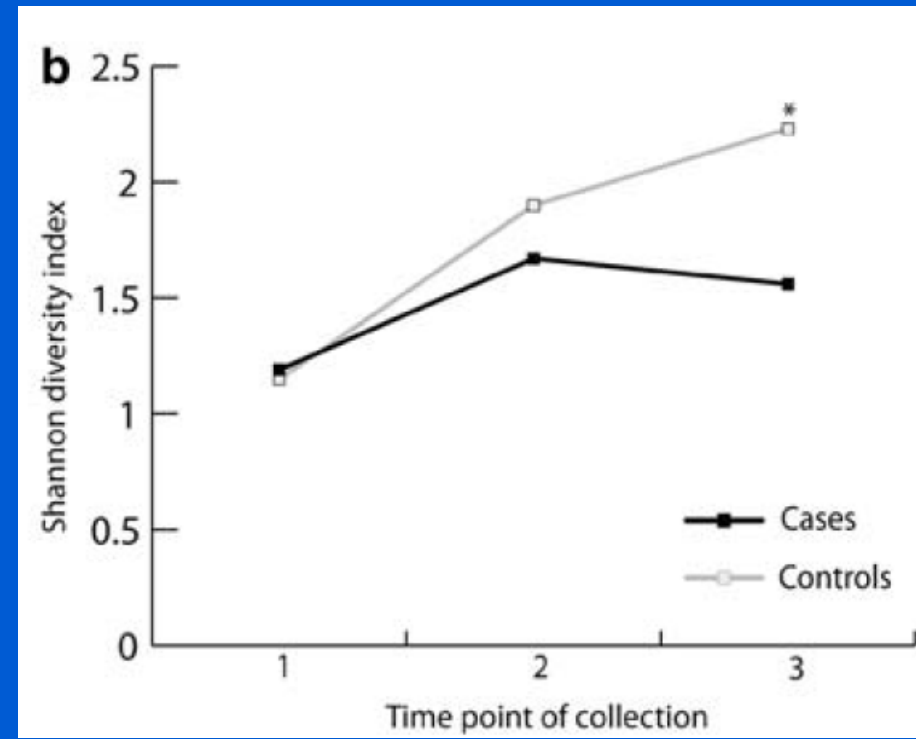
Microbiota changes precede onset of Type I diabetes

Increase in Bacteroides



Onset

Decreased diversity



Onset

Juvenile arthritis: preliminary study

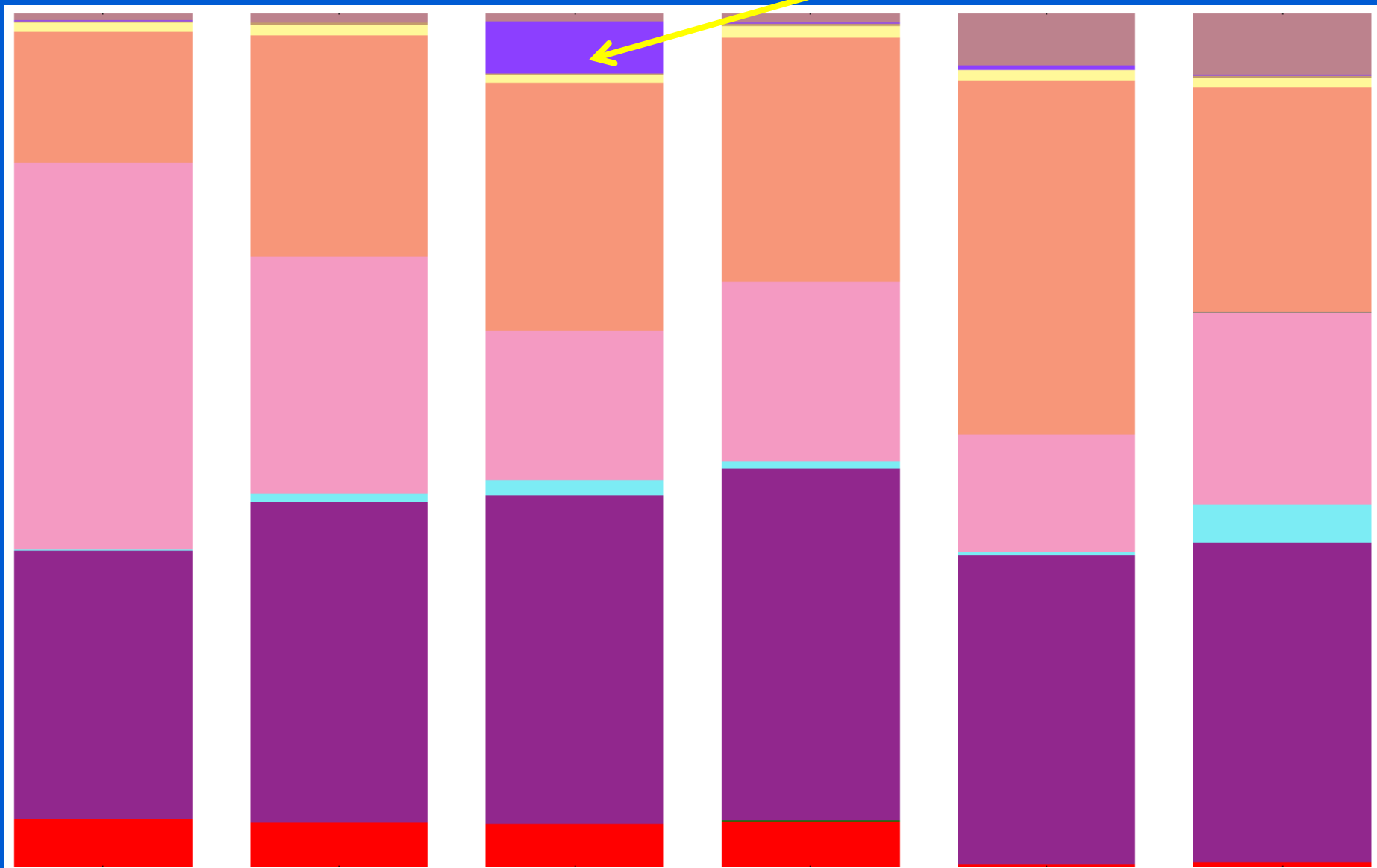
- **Stool collected from**
 - Three children with juvenile arthritis
 - One with psoriasis + joint pain
 - Two adult controls
- **16S sequencing performed**

Kingdom



Phylum

Verrucomicrobia



JIA

JIA

Psor.

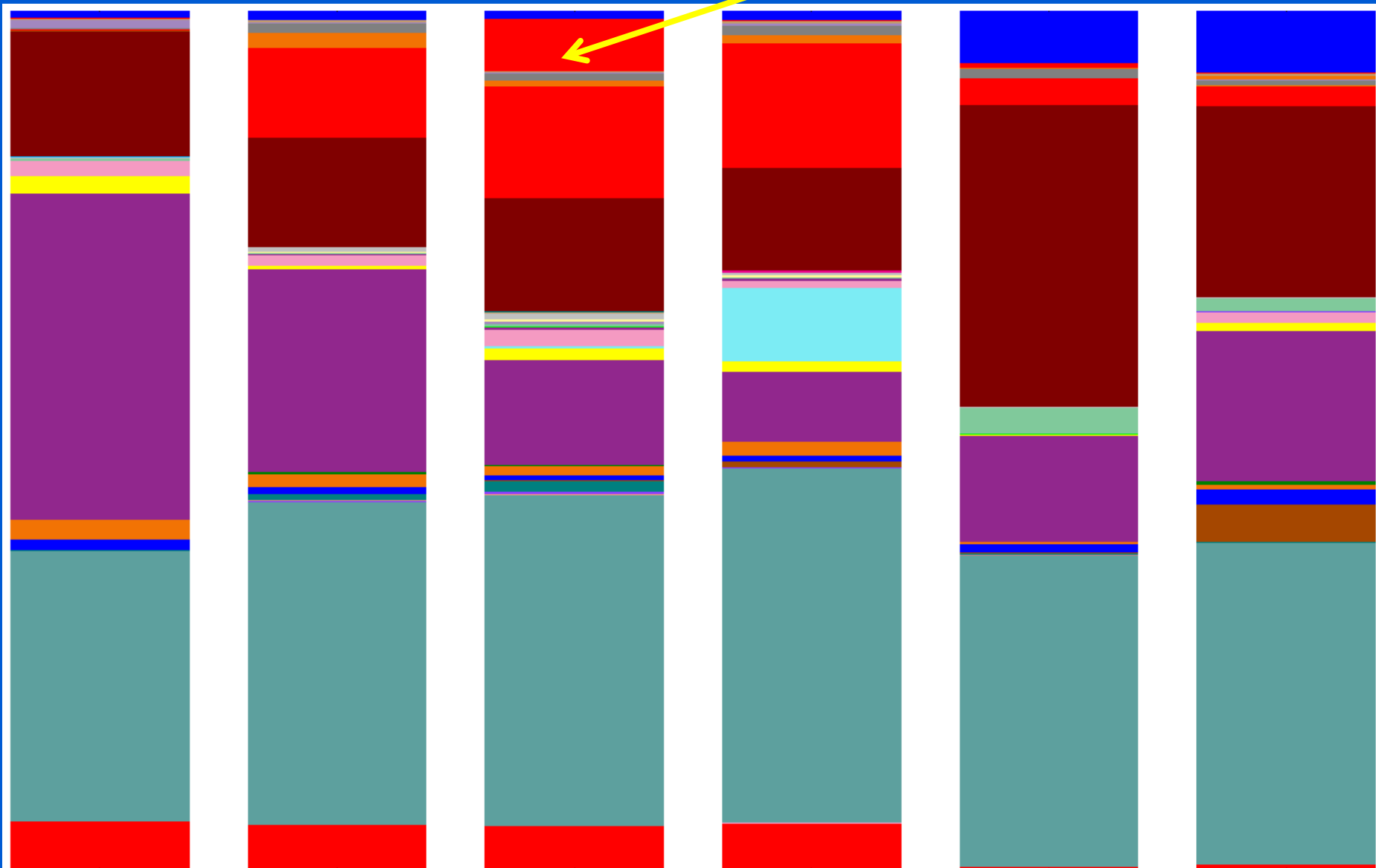
JIA

Ctrl

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Family

Verrucomicrobiaceae
(*Akkermansia muciniphila*)



JIA

JIA

Psor.

JIA

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Start of a story...

- 6 yo female with psoriasis and joint pain
- Subsequently developed abdominal pain
 - Diagnosed with IBD
- *A. muciniphila* chews up protective mucin layer in intestines



Hmmm.....

Microbiota may impact non-inflammatory diseases

- Obesity
- Metabolic syndrome

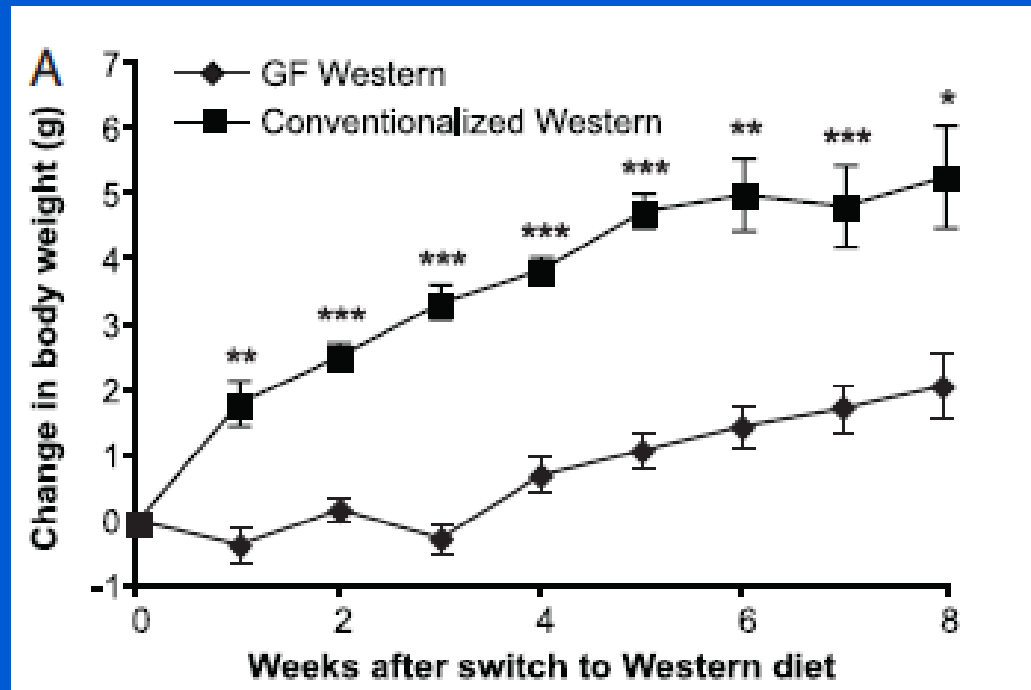
Obesity

- **Differences in obese vs lean microbiome**
 - Not universally detected
- **Even if so, cause or effect?**
 - Weight loss results in altered microbiome
 - Bacteria adapt to our diet
 - Vegetarians enriched for bugs that can metabolize monosaccharides and disaccharides

However, in mice...

- Germ-free mice showed less weight gain on Western diet

Backhed, *PNAS* 2007;104:979



- Transplantation of microbiota from leptin-deficient mice resulted in increased body fat compared to recipients of microbiota from wt mice Turnbaugh, *Nature* 2006;444:1027

And in humans...

- Infant abx use is associated with increased BMI during childhood¹
- Infant microbiota is associated with future weight gain:
 - *B fragilis* correlates with BMI at age 3²
 - Low *bidifobacter* predicts overweight at age 7³
- Upregulation in obese subjects of genes involved in phosphotransferase, which is involved in putting sugars into cells⁴

¹Trasande, Int Jnl Obesity 2012;ePub

²Vael, *Gut Pathogens* 2011;3:8

³Kalliomaki, *Am J Clin Nutr* 2008;87:534

⁴Greenblum, *PNAS* 2012;109:594

Moreover...

- 18 adults with metabolic syndrome underwent small bowel lavage, with either:
 - Allogenic microbiota transfer (lean donors)
 - Autologous microbiota transfer
- Results
 - Increased microbial diversity
 - Increased insulin sensitivity
 - Weight changes not reported

Summary

- **New technology enables collection of previously unattainable amounts of data**
- **Analysis would not be possible without high-power computing platforms discussed throughout today**
- **Areas of research include:**
 - **Ontogeny of microflora, factors that influence it**
 - **Effect of flora on inflammatory diseases**
 - **How to alter the flora to improve human health**