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FACULTY OF LIFE SCIENCES

Winterschool: Role of the GI tract for development of allergy and obesity

DHI & ØFN, Copenhagen
09-12-2008

Interplay between
the gut flora and the
immune system in the
development of chronic inflammation



LIFE, University of Copenhagen
ActiFoods ApS
Aff. Professor, PhD
Peter Olesen



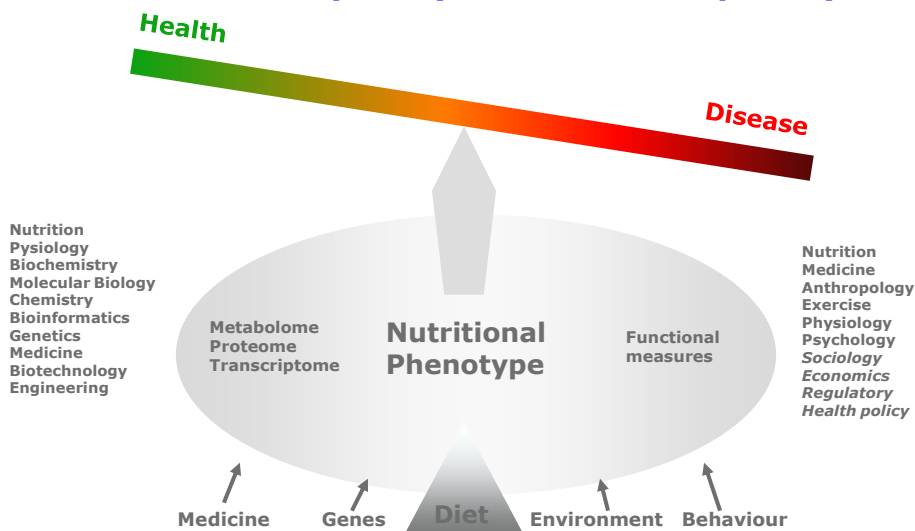
Ministry of Science
Technology and Innovation



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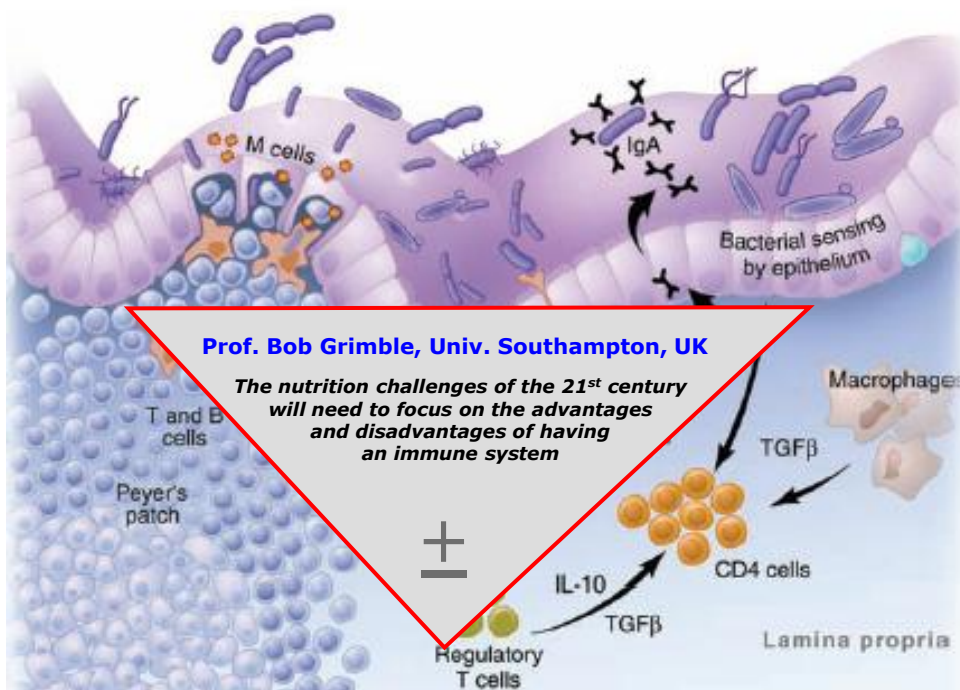
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A complexity and multidisciplinary issue



From: Steve Zeisel et al., 2005



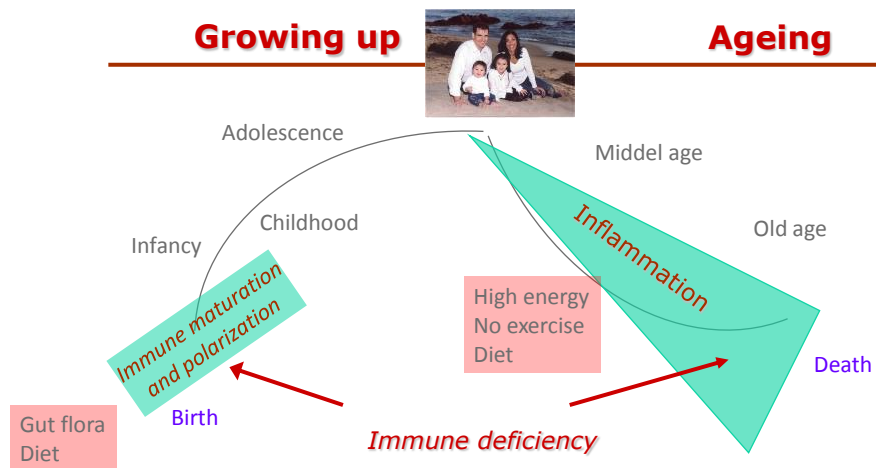


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Immune maturation and inflammation

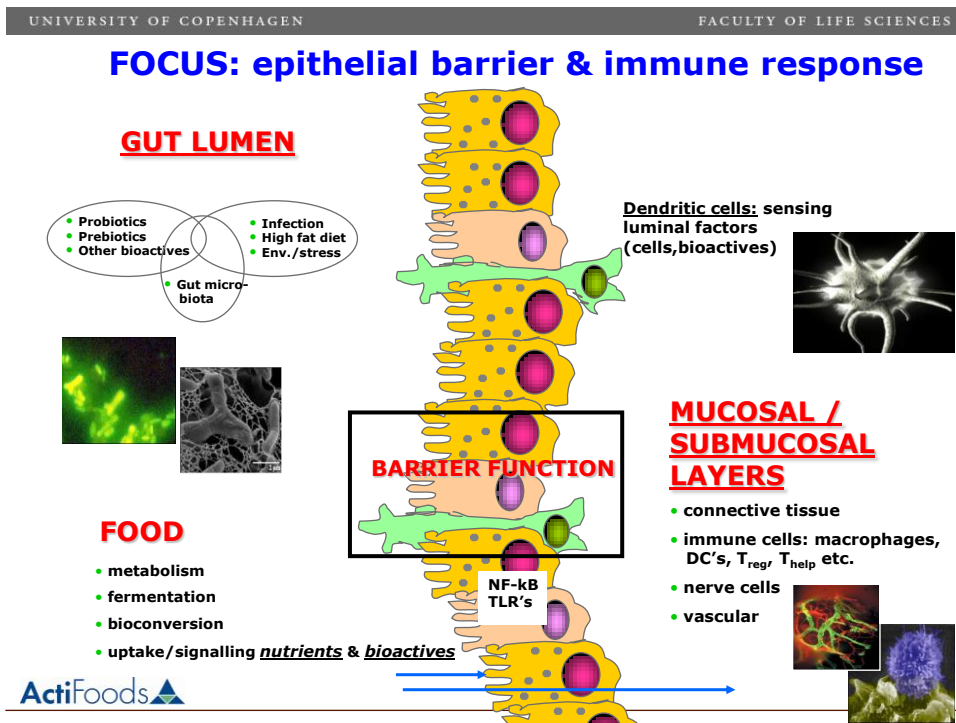
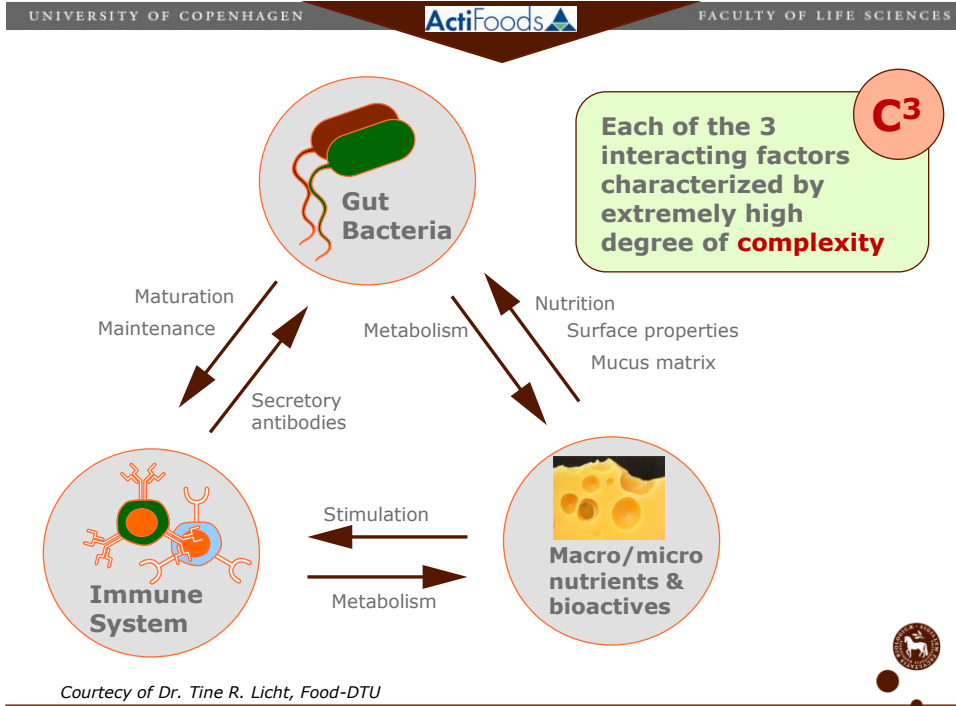


BiC for life and technology

Dr. Hanne Frøkiær
Biocentrum-DTU, KU-Life

DTU

LMC
IMPROVING FOOD



Modes of action for food bioactives

Direct action

- as ingested or bioconverted in gut
- ex: milk peptides
- ex: resveratrol
- ex: antioxidative food

Microbiota

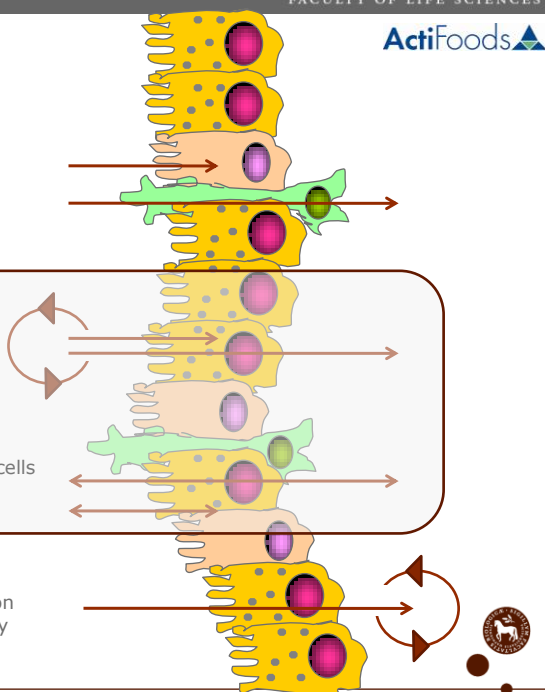
- diversity and dynamics
- ex: chicken flora
- ex: probiotic effects
- ex: prebiotic / synbiotic effects

Complex communications

- bioactives/microbiota/host immune cells
- ex: microbial symbiosis factor
- ex: epithelial response factor

Drug interference

- bioactive improving antibiotic function
- ex: flavor compounds and TB therapy

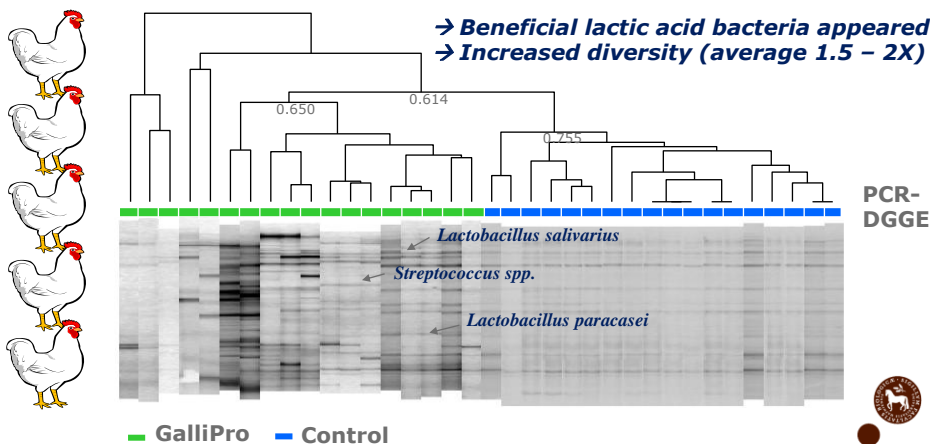


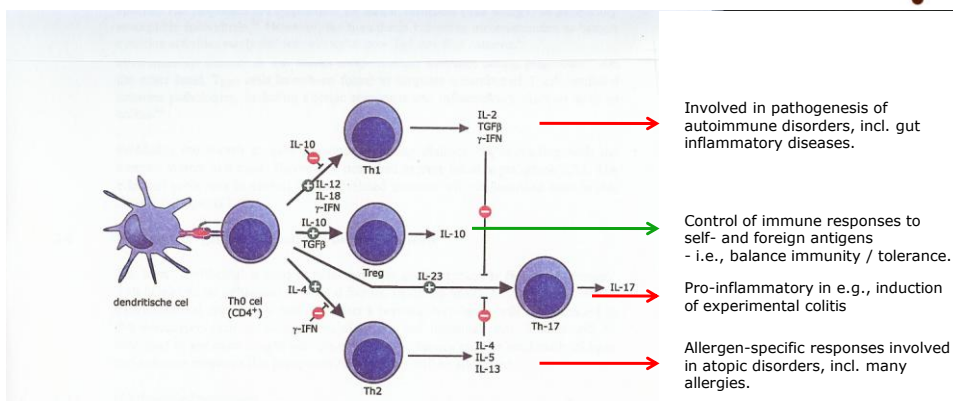
Feeding GalliPro (*Bacillus subtilis*) to broiler chicken alters the bacterial community in the ileum and enhances growth

N Milora et al. 2008 J Prob Preb Res (in press):

Dice coefficient analysis of the ileal profiles from control birds and birds fed GalliPro resulted in a grouping associated with the dietary treatment

→ Beneficial lactic acid bacteria appeared
→ Increased diversity (average 1.5 – 2X)

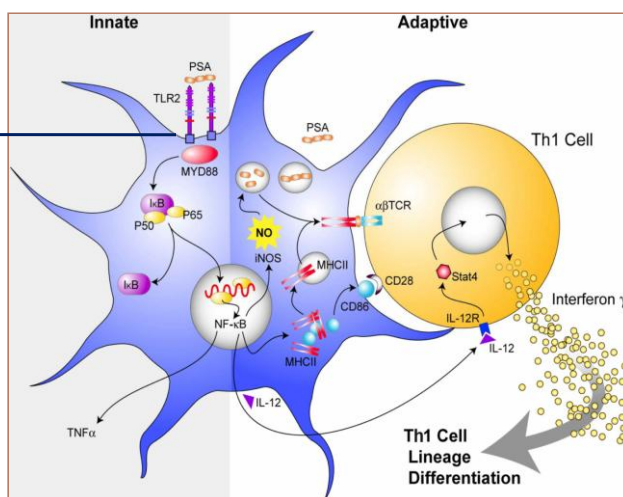




Generic model of the immune system: differentiation of T-cells after activation by maturing dendritic cells (DC's)

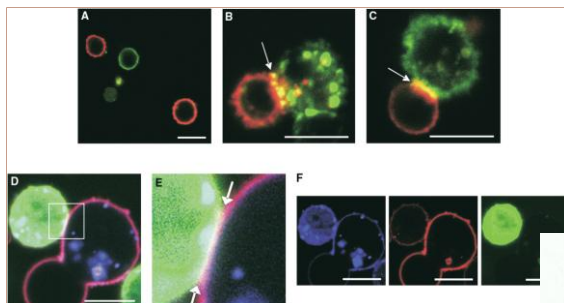
Toll-like receptors (TLR's) are involved in sensing the microbes present and initiation of immunity/tolerance responses.

TLR's recognize highly conserved structural motifs like LPS endotoxin, peptidoglycans, PSA on pathogens as well as commensals



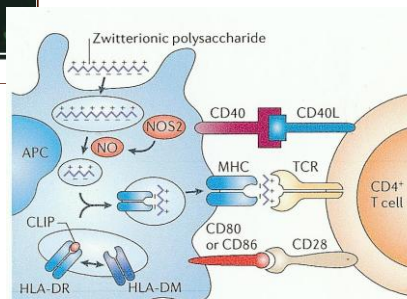
Wang, Q et al. (2003) J.Exp.Med. 203 (13) 2853-63.

The Immunological Synapse concept



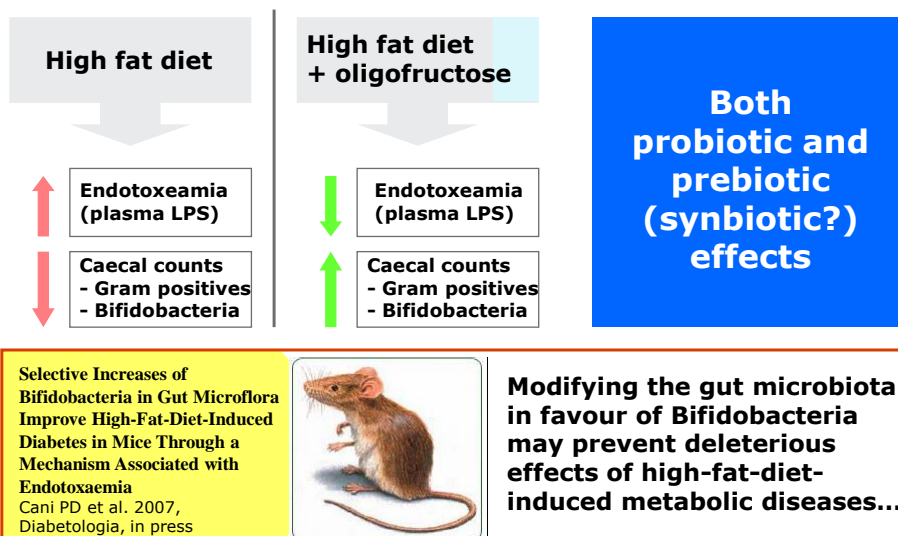
Cobb, BA et al. Cell **117**, 677-87 (2004).

- APC's = red cells
- T-cells = green cells
- Synapses = yellow structures (antigen + MHCII)



Mazmanian SK & Kasper DL. Nature Rev. Immunol. **6**, 849-58 (2006).

Increase in Bifidobacteria may help prevent inflammation and development of metabolic syndrome



Dendritic cells (DC's) are sensing and responding to gut microbes *in vitro*



Courtesy of Dr. Hans van Noort TNO, NL

Receptors

cytokine receptors
chemokine receptors
growth factor receptors
toll-like receptors, TLR's
DC-SIGN
DEC 205
...



Molecular signals to the immune system

cytokines
chemokines
growth factors
MHC molecules
Co-stimulatory and adhesion molecules
...

DC's are crucial messengers of immune-regulatory signals and central in defining strength and quality of immune responses



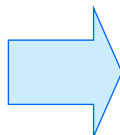
Human DC's show differential *in vitro* responses to different probiotic bacteria



Courtesy of Dr. Hans van Noort TNO, NL

LPS
L. acidophilus NCFM
L. acidophilus La-5
B. lactis Bb-12
B. lactis BI-07

- activation of pattern-recognition receptors on DC's incl. TLR's
- powerful induction of DC maturation
- early cytokine & chemokine responses are often similar, indicating common activation of NF-κB
- other cytokine responses are quantitatively very different
- late DC responses diverge and indicate differential induction by bacteria of many growth and differentiation factors



The *in vitro* response of human DC's to probiotics involve secretion of several immune regulatory and/or health-promoting factors

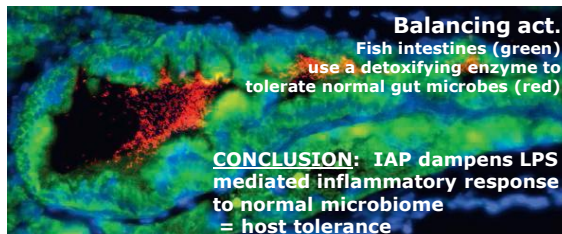
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ActiFoods   **Microbial signals can elicit host responses involved in maintaining a healthy balance** 

A 'fishy' story about Intestinal Alkaline Phosphatase, IAP

Source:

Guillemin K et al. 2007: *Cell Host & Microbe* (Dec 13, 2007) & commentary *Science* 318: 1853 (Dec 21, 2007).



FINDINGS:

- No IAP activity and no neutrophils in germ free fish
- + IAP and neutrophils when microflora or LPS added
- IAP dephosphorylates LPS
- Chemically/genetically abolished IAP activity leads to boost in neutrophils and LPS-induced death

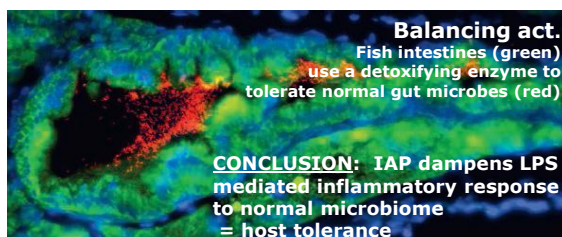
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QUESTIONS:

- ❖ May pathogens 'fool' the IAP response by high LPS loads or interference with regulation of the IAP response?
- ❖ May 'unhealthy' microbiota (e.g. diet-induced obesigenic composition) disturb the IAP/LPS mechanism and lead to chronic endotoxaemia, inflammation and MS?
- ❖ May emphasise role of LPS in cross-talk between microflora, immune system and inflammation?

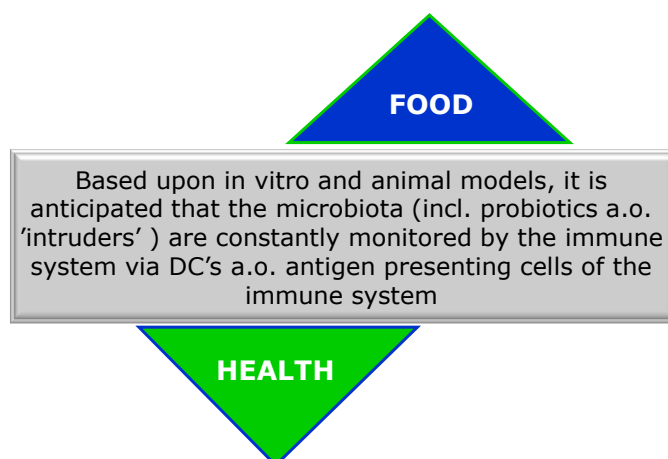


Intestinal inflammation in mice can be tamed by bacterial sugars

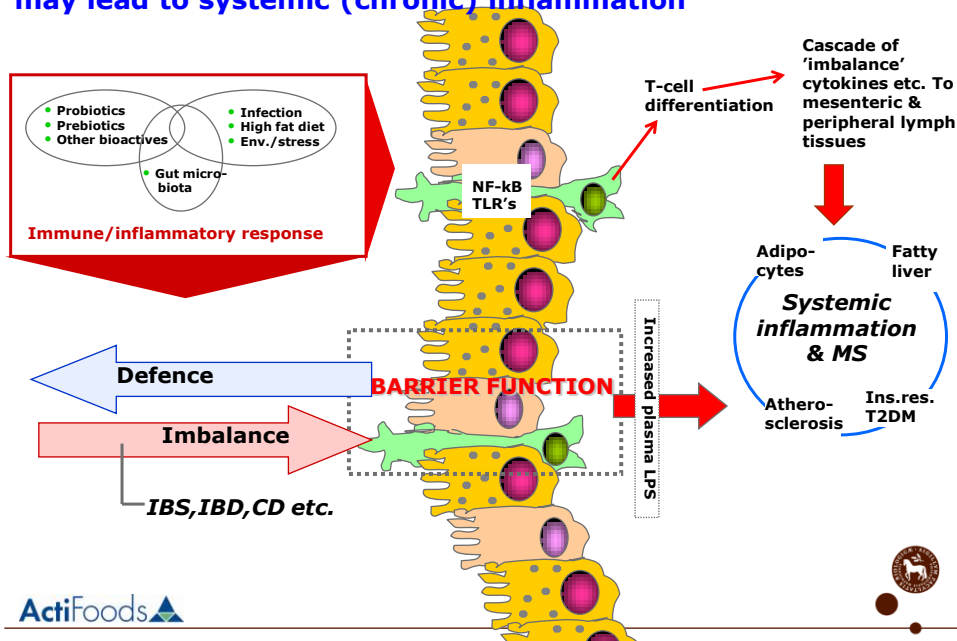
Source:
Mazmanian K et al. 2008; *Nature* Vol 453/29 May 2008, 620-25.
A microbial symbiosis factor prevents intestinal inflammatory disease

Experimental colitis induced by *Helicobacter hepaticus* (a murine commensal) can be abolished by a single microbial molecule (polysaccharide A, PSA) produced by e.g. *Bacteroides fragilis* (a human commensal).

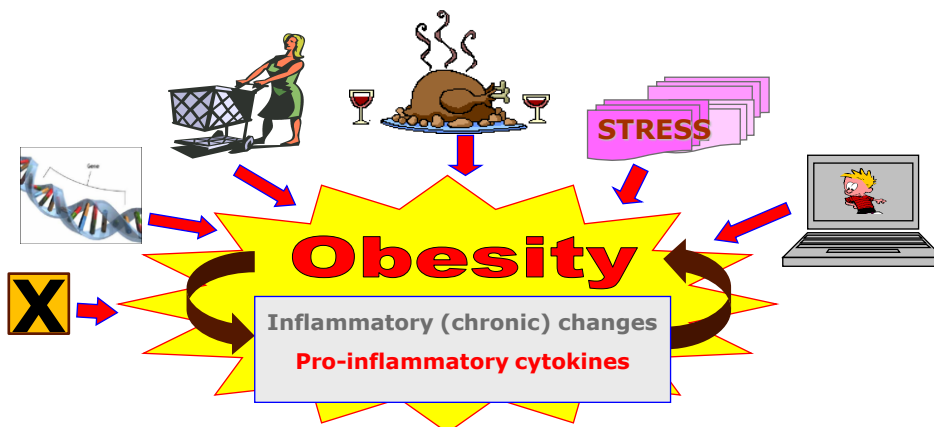
- ❖ PSA seems to suppress pro-inflammatory IL-17 production in intestinal immune cells a.o. *in vitro* cell cultures
- ❖ PSA protection is based upon a functional requirement for IL-10 producing CD4+ T-cells.
- ❖ Germ-free mice have defects in CD4+ T-cell development and human B fragilis can correct the deficiency through PSA expression

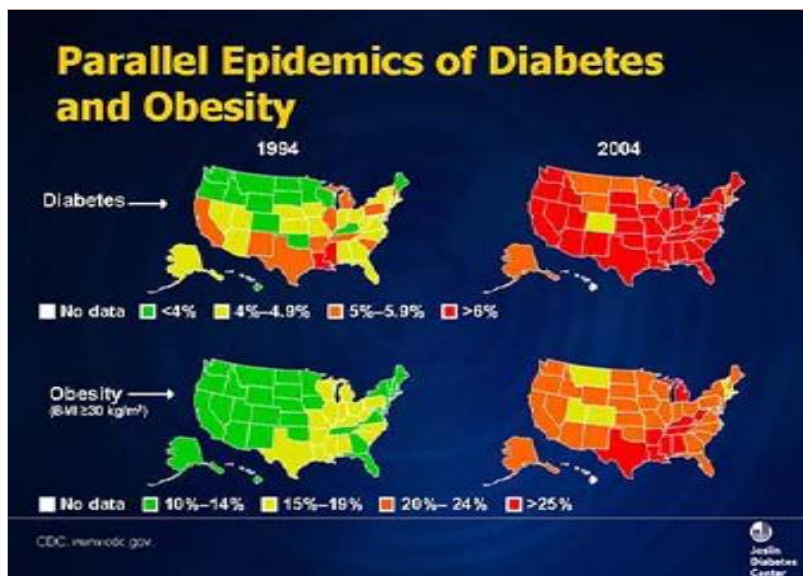


Imbalances in microbiota and immune responses may lead to systemic (chronic) inflammation

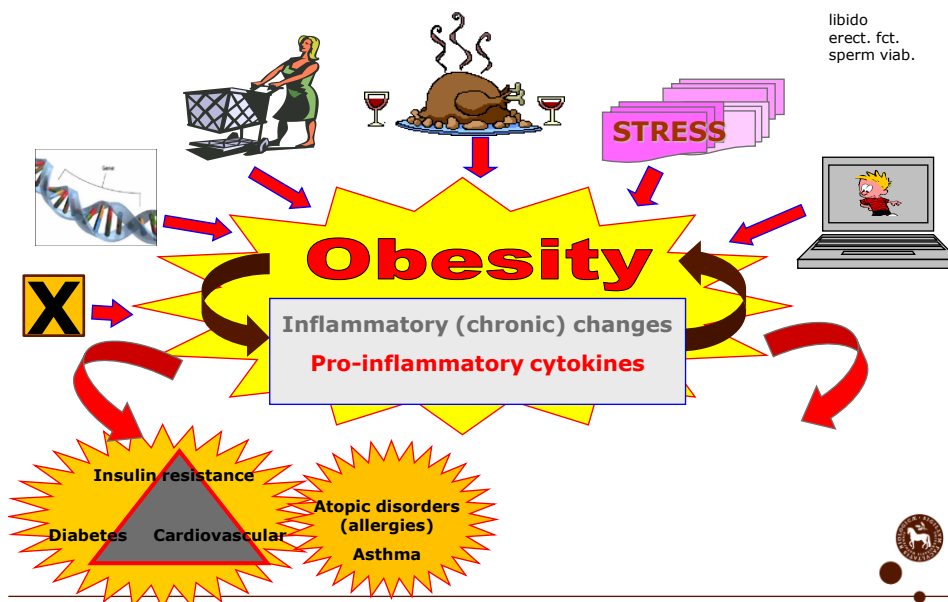


Lifestyle and metabolic diseases





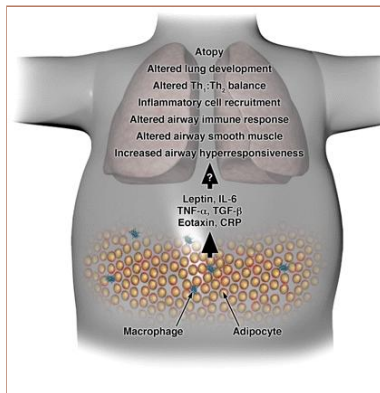
Lifestyle and metabolic diseases



Inflammation, IR, obesity and asthma

Conclusions (from Inter99 study)

- All considered obesity measures were associated with incident asthma in adults
- Insulin resistance is a risk factor for incident asthma symptoms in adults – the effect is independent of obesity
- Inflammatory pathways involved in insulin resistance may also contribute to the pathogenesis of asthma
- These inflammatory processes may be part of the underlying biological mechanism linking obesity to asthma

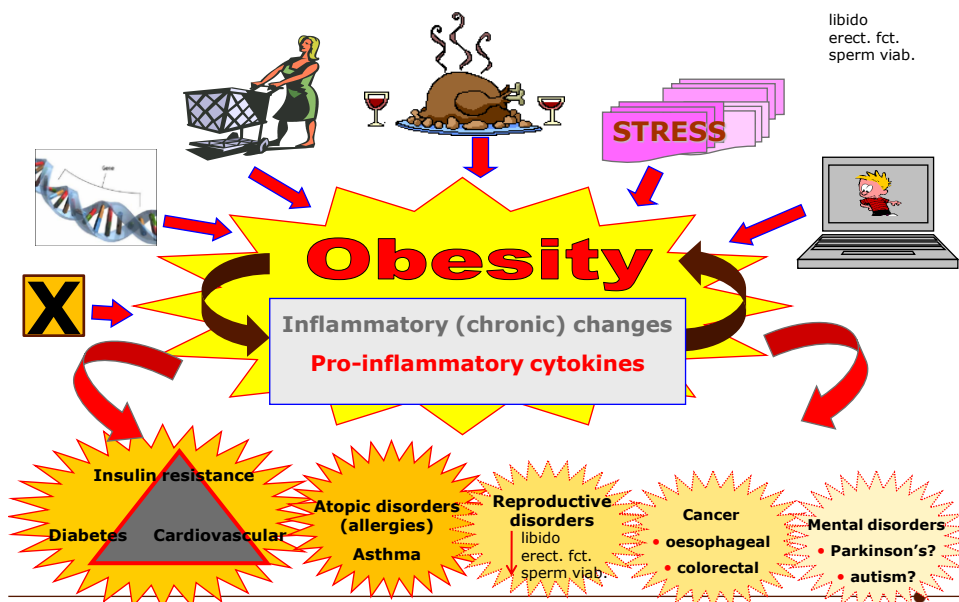


The Capital Region
of Denmark

Allan Linneberg, MD, PhD
Lise-Lotte Husemoen, M.Sc., PhD
Lars-Georg Hersoug, M.Sc.
Betina H. Thuesen, M.Sc.

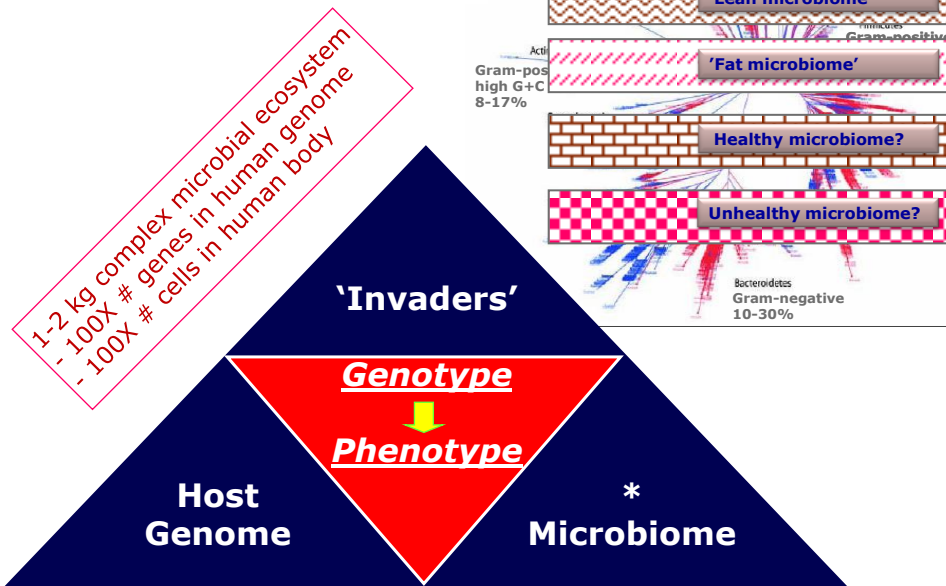


Lifestyle and metabolic diseases



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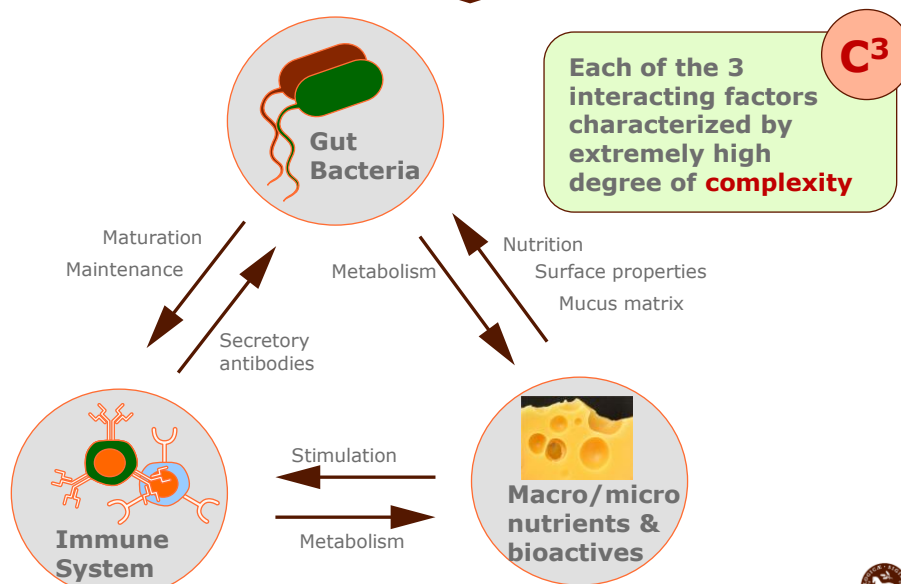
Genes, genomes and metagenomes...



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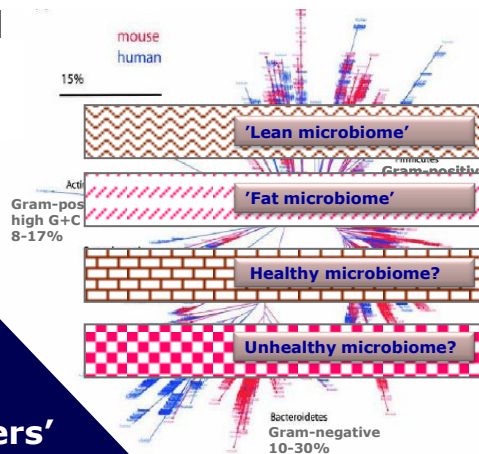
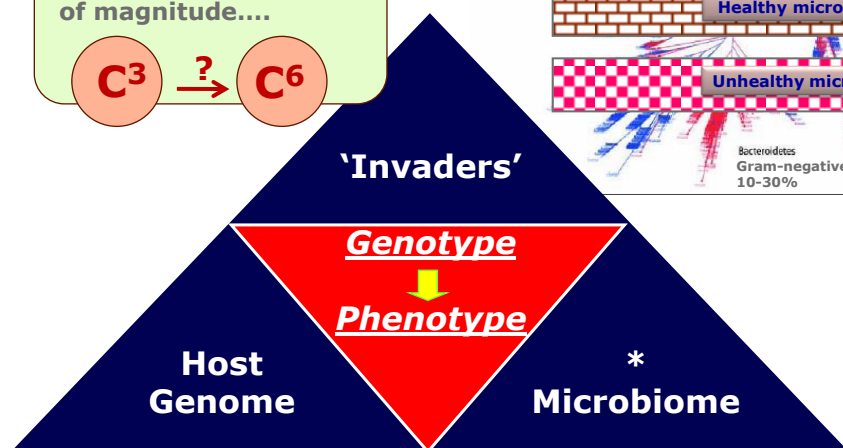
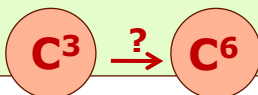


Courtesy of Dr. Tine R. Licht, Food-DTU

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Genes, genomes and metagenomes...

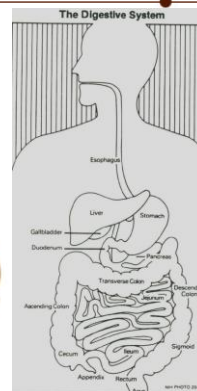
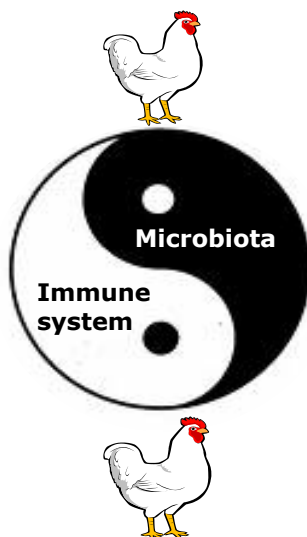
Increases **complexity** with several orders of magnitude....



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We only see bits and pieces (e.g., effects of added probiotics and single commensals) but the overall picture is still far away....

A classical biological conundrum in understanding metabolic homeostasis

Clinical efficacy a major shortcome

3-4 main categories of food bioactives known to have health-promoting (and disease prevention) functionalities, BUT.....

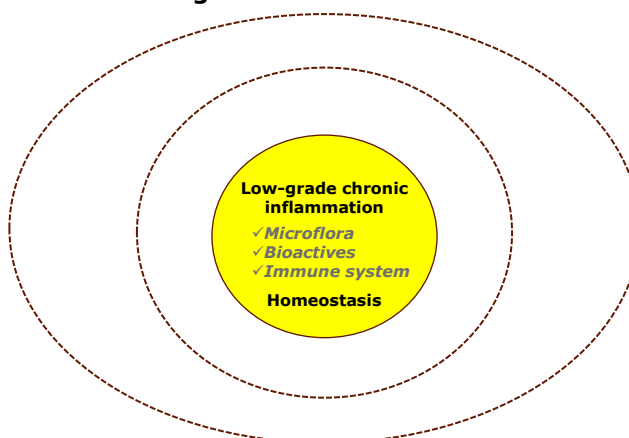
<u>Probiotics & Prebiotics</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GI stability ➤ Inflammatory gut diseases ➤ Anti-inflammatory ➤ Anti-infective ➤ Immune stimulating ➤ Anti-allergic ➤ Satiating / anti-obesigenic) 	<u>(Fermented) Milk Peptides</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anti-hypertensive ➤ Anti-arrhythmic ➤ Anti-cholesterolaemic ➤ Anti-atherosclerotic ➤ Anti-inflammatory ➤ Satiating (anti-obesigenic) 	<u>Resveratrol a.o. Plant Phenolics</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anti-oxidant ➤ Anti-inflammatory ➤ Anti-diabetic ➤ Anti-obesigenic ➤ Liver protecting ➤ Energy (endurance) ➤ Anti-carcinogenic
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COMMON FEATURES: small, additive, multiple/multifactorial effects
COMMON CHALLENGE: impressive laboratory and pre-clinical data
 – BUT human clinical trials often inconclusive

Documentation: cause – effect - efficacy



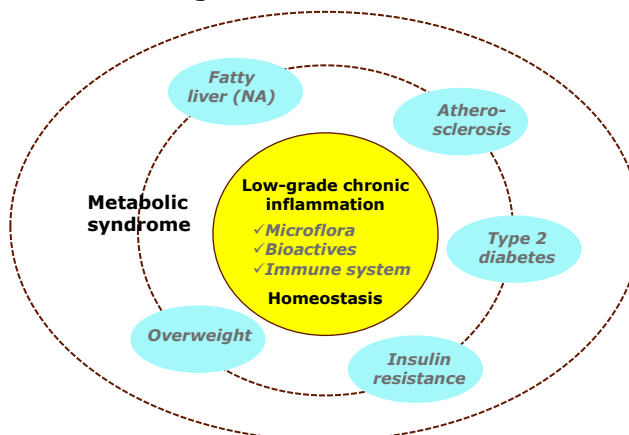
The biomarker challenge



Documentation: cause – effect - efficacy



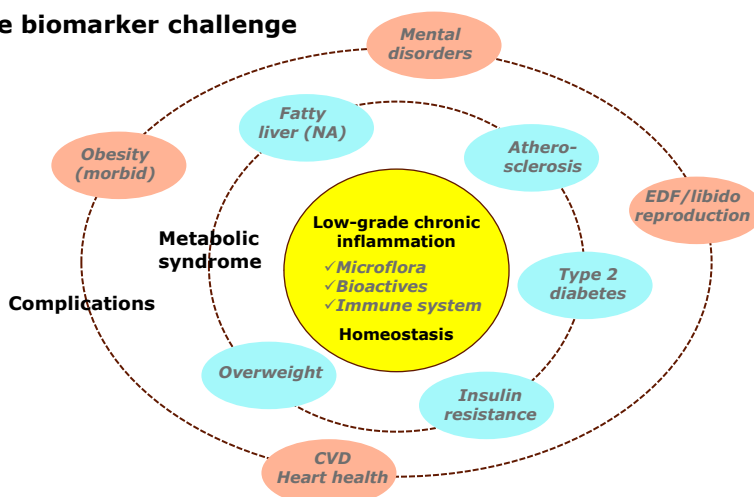
The biomarker challenge



Documentation: cause – effect - efficacy



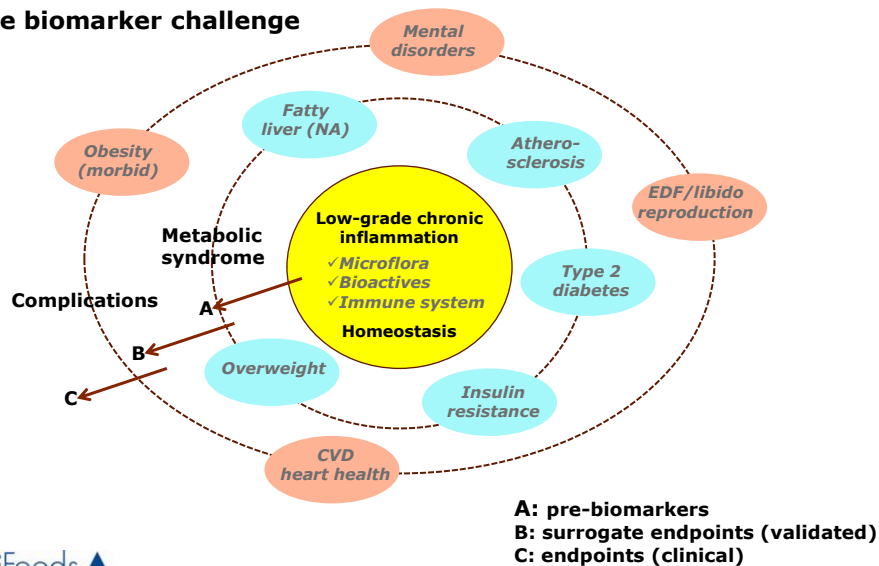
The biomarker challenge



Documentation: "The Clinical Dogma"



The biomarker challenge



The omics ('holistic') approach

The genome

The transcriptome

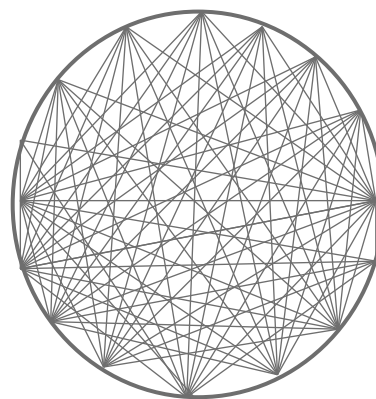
- response to diet
- individuals
- metagenome(s)

The metabolome

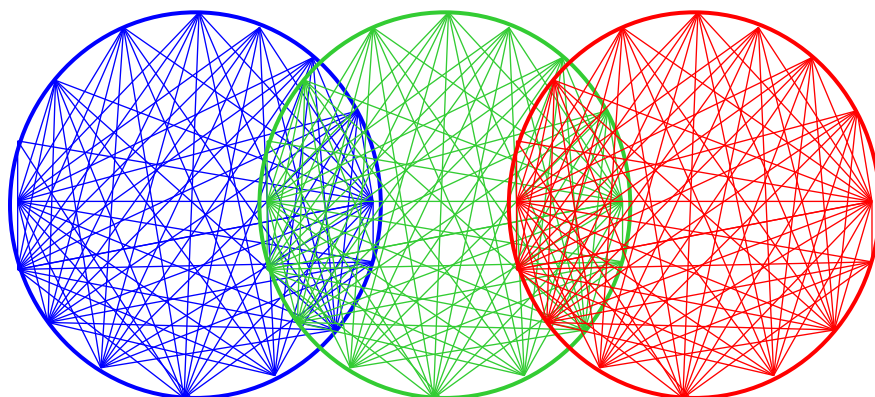
- lipidome, proteome
- 'urinome'

Other 'omes'?

-
-



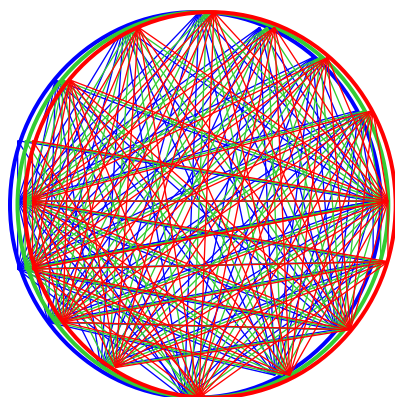
A (very) complicated pattern profiling



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A (very) complicated pattern profiling



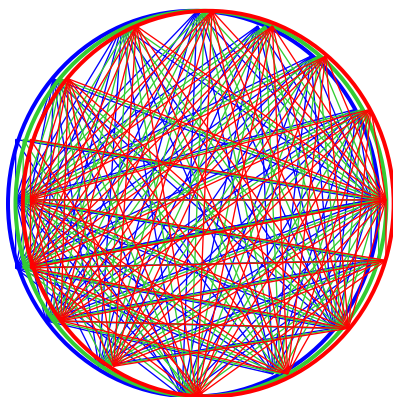
DOABLE?

Analytical chemistry
 Bioinformatics
 Chemometrics/PCA
 New advanced
 technologies

-



A (very) complicated pattern profiling



DOABLE? - YES!

Analytical chemistry

Bioinformatics

Chemometrics/PCA

New advanced technologies

-



- Members of the microflora and the gut epithelial/immune cells do it all the time



NEED: Metagenomic approaches to microbiota dynamics - the way to reduce complexity?

"Interactions between symbiotic or pathogenic microbes and the hosts they colonize are central to both health and disease.

This rapidly advancing field is now bearing the fruits of interdisciplinary efforts by microbiologists, immunologists, cell biologists, geneticists and ecologists"



Cover illustration
A human epithelial cell
interacts with
microbiota (Courtesy
of J.A. Gutman, A.W. Vaid
and R. Nisley)

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HOST-MICROBE INTERACTIONS

More than a century ago, Robert Koch established that infectious diseases are caused by microbes, a discovery that won him the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1905. At around the same time, Ilya Mechnikov, one of the pioneers of cellular immunology, was the first to recognize that microbes might also have beneficial effects on human health, when he proposed that "lactic-acid bacteria" can prolong life.

Since then, a tremendous amount has been discovered about encounters between microbes and the animals they colonize — their hosts. These microbial interactions are as diverse as the organisms involved: they can be accidental or obligatory; they can result in temporary or persistent intimate associations; and they can involve subtle or intense molecular and cellular responses. But the outcome for the host is simple: health or disease.

In the quest to understand and combat infectious diseases and, more recently, to uncover the basis of non-pathogenic microbial colonization, microbes have been found to produce a multitude of factors that elicit costly, sometimes even poisonous, colonization by other means. The reactions of these factors are countered by the equally diverse responses of the host immune system. This Insight highlights advances in the study of this dynamic interplay between host and microbes, focusing on humans and livestock. It also provides an overview of the current understanding of the ecology, evolution, immunology, cell biology and genomics of these interactions. We thank the authors and reviewers, who contributed their time, effort and enthusiasm to this collection.

We are pleased to acknowledge the financial support of Pfizer in producing this Insight. As always, Nature carries sole responsibility for all editorial content and peer review.

Claudia Lupp, Senior Editor

FEATURE

804 The Human Microbiome Project
P. J. Turnbaugh, R. E. Ley, M. Hamady, C. M. Fraser-Liggett, R. Knight & J. I. Gordon

REVIEWS

811 An ecological and evolutionary perspective on human-microbe mutualism and disease
L. DeLencastre, M. McFall-Ngai & D. A. Relman

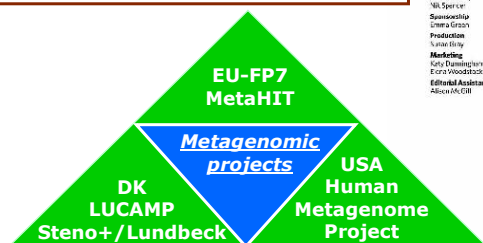
819 Recognition of microorganisms and activation of the immune response
R. Medzhitov

827 Manipulation of host-cell pathways by bacterial pathogens
A. > Bhavsar, J. A. Gutman & B. B. Finlay

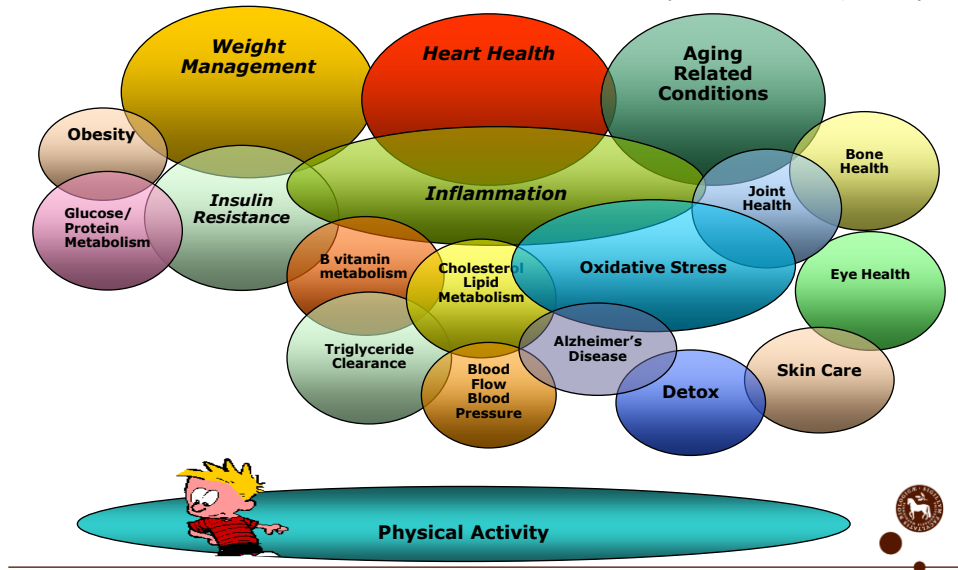
835 Bacterial pathogenesis
M. J. Hallen & B. W. Wren

**nature
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Slide 38

...and there is enough for everybody!*(Dr. Keith Grimaldi, Sciona)***...and there is enough for everybody!***(Dr. Keith Grimaldi, Sciona)*