

How to Build a Microbiome

Early-life Microbiomes and their Implications for Children's Health

Susan V. Lynch, Ph.D.

Professor of Medicine
Director Benioff Center for Microbiome Medicine
Department of Medicine,
University of California San Francisco, USA.

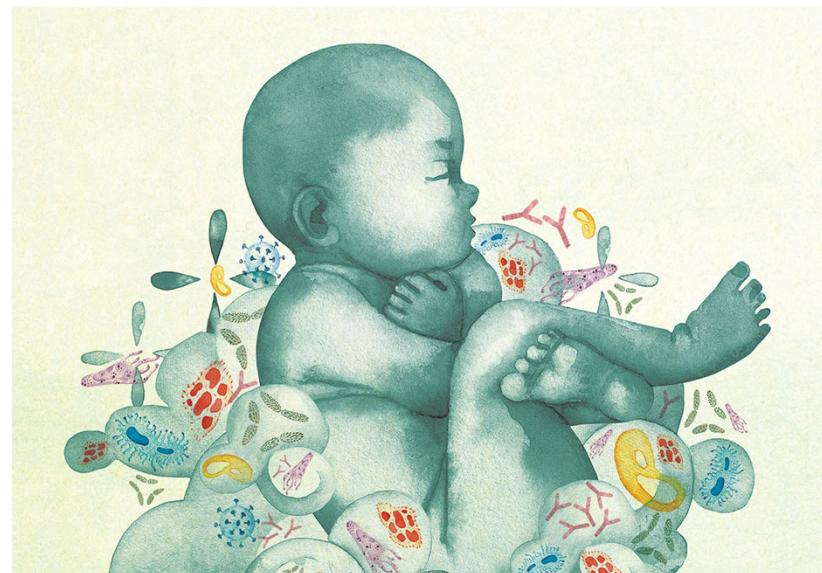


Image courtesy of The Scientist

Disclosure

- Co-founder, director and consultant for Siolta Therapeutics Inc.
- Consultant Solarea Bio.

Birth of Microbiome Research

Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 1985. 39:321–46
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MEASUREMENT OF IN SITU
ACTIVITIES OF
NONPHOTOSYNTHETIC
MICROORGANISMS IN AQUATIC
AND TERRESTRIAL HABITATS

James T. Staley

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Washington, Seattle,
Washington 98195

Allan Konopka

Department of Biological Sciences, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907

"The Great Plate Count Anomaly"



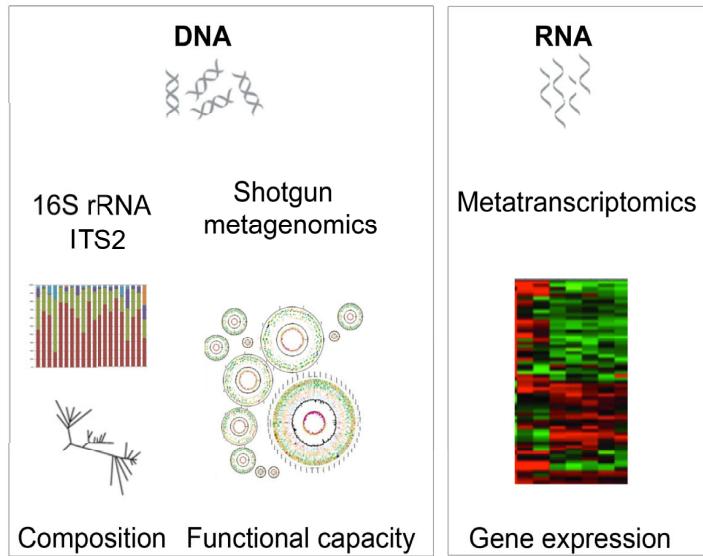
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Culture-based Studies do not Reflect the True Diversity of Microorganisms

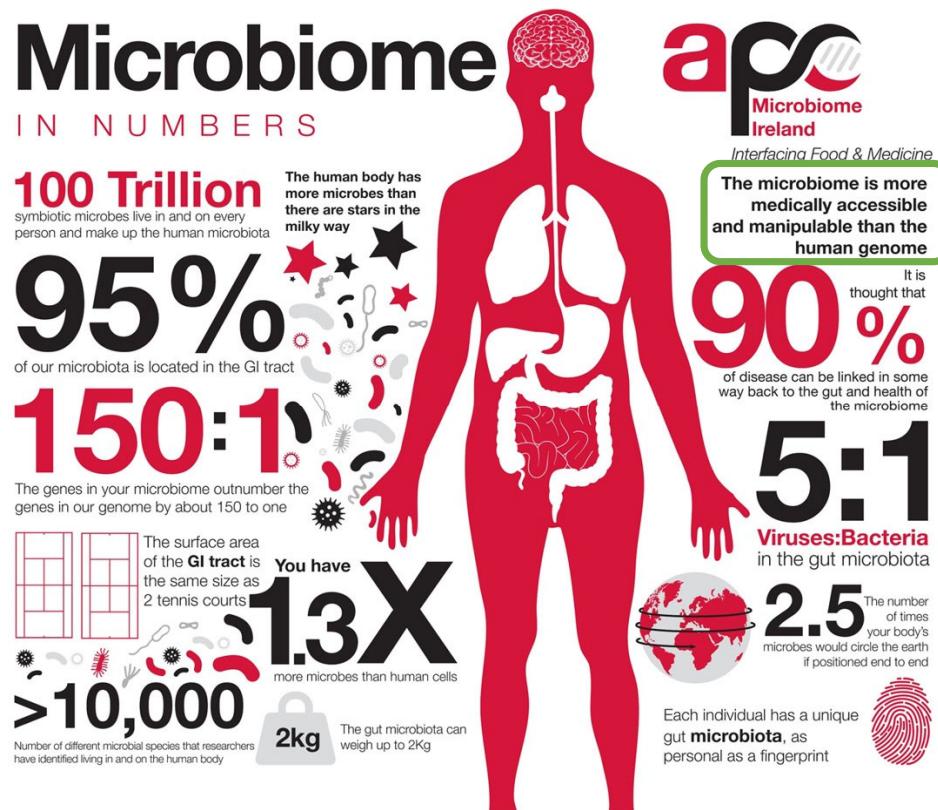


Sequence-based analyses



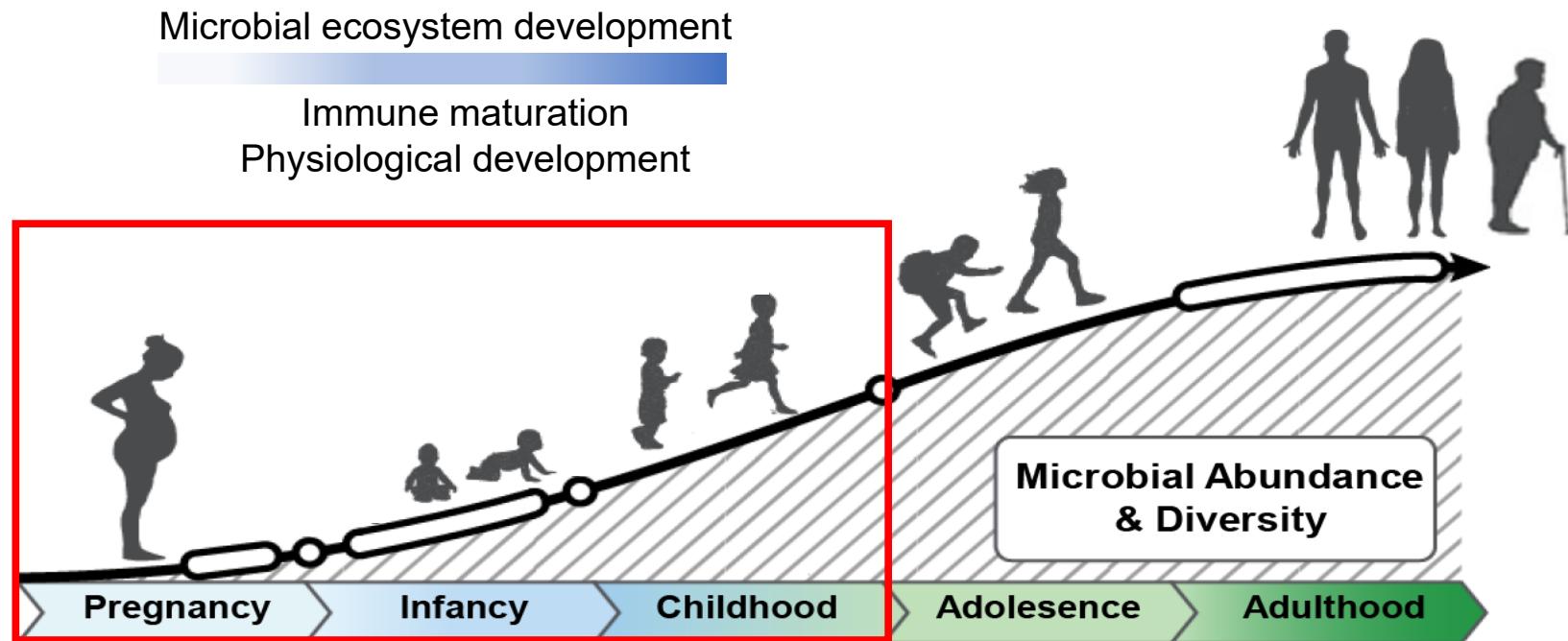
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Humans are Superorganisms



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Gut Microbiome Evolves Over Lifespans

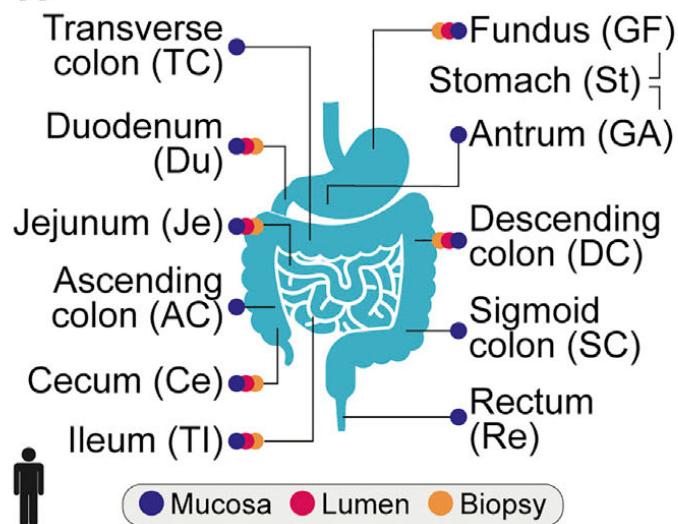


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Adapted from: Environmental Chemicals, the Human Microbiome, and Health Risk: A Research Strategy. National Academy of Science and Engineering Report Dec 2017

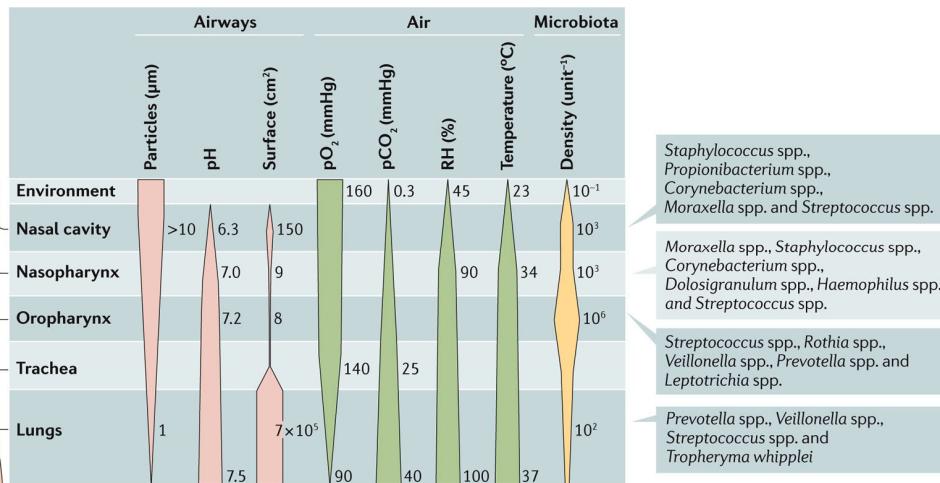
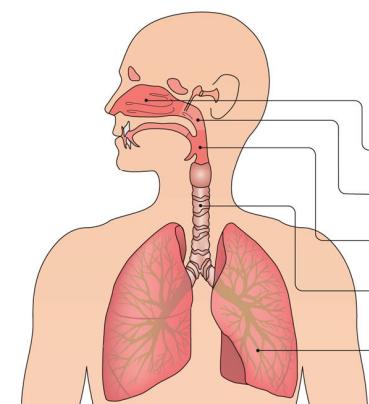
Microbiome is Spatially Organized in the Gastrointestinal Tract

A



Zmora et al., 2018, Cell 174, 1388–1405
September 6, 2018 © 2018 Elsevier Inc.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2018.08.041>

Microbiome is Spatially Organized in the Respiratory Tract and Skin



Man, W., et al., *Nat Rev Microbiol* 15, 259–270 (2017).

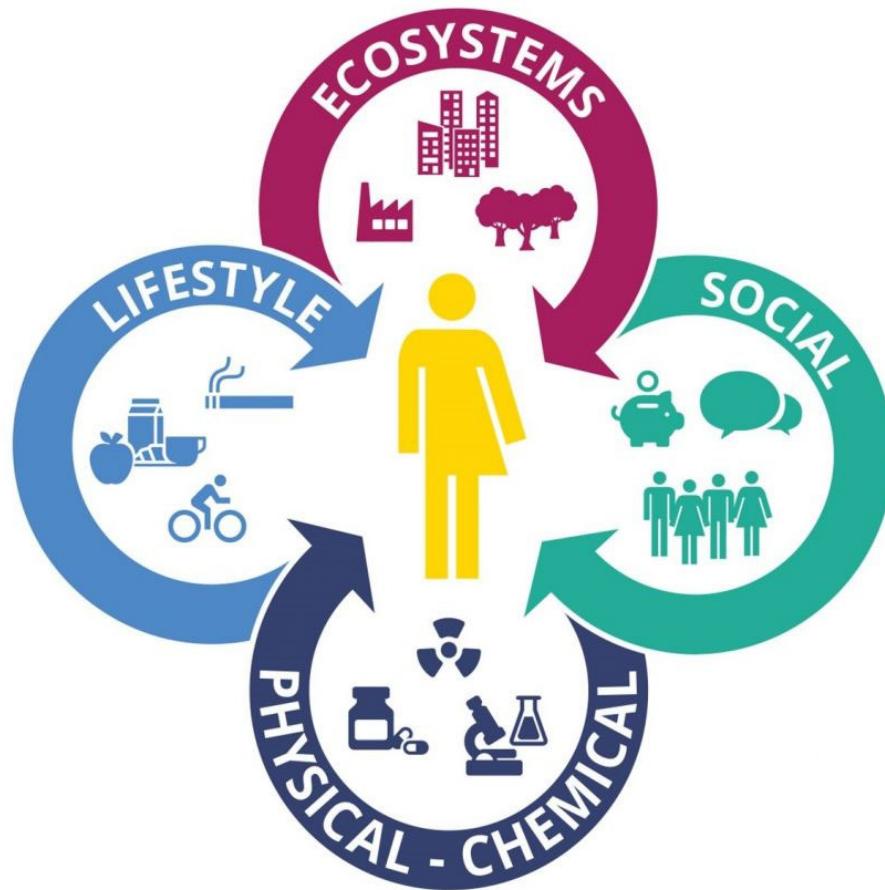


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**Intrinsic Factors Shape Microbiomes Across Spatial
and Temporal Gradients**

Watrous, et al PNAS 2012

Environmental Exposures Shape Microbiomes



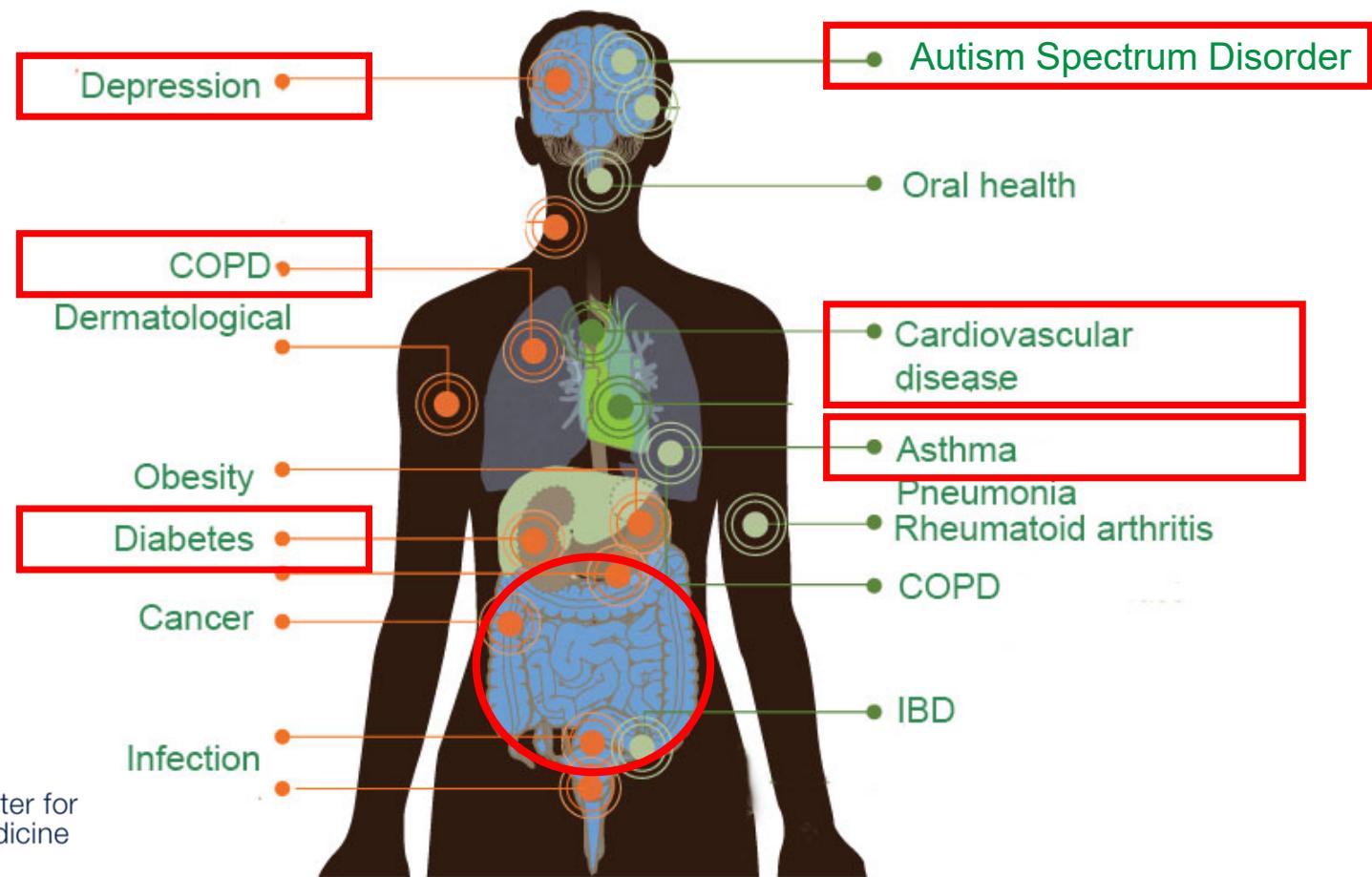
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Vermeulen et al. Science. 2020 Jan 24; 367(6476): 392–396. (2020)

At any Stage of Life, the Composition and Activities of the Microbiome at Any Specific Body Habitat are a Reflection of Compounding Intrinsic and Extrinsic Influences



Microbiome Perturbation Associates with Disease



Evidence for the Gut Microbiome as Causal in Disease Development

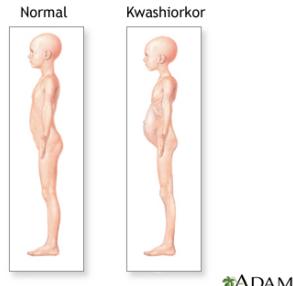


Obesity



Turnbaugh, P. et al.,
Nature. 2006 Dec
21;444(7122):1027-31.

Kwashiorkor



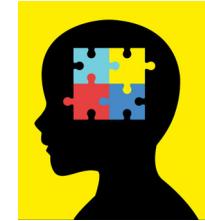
Smith, M.I. Science.
2013;Vol. 339 pp.
548-554

Food Allergy



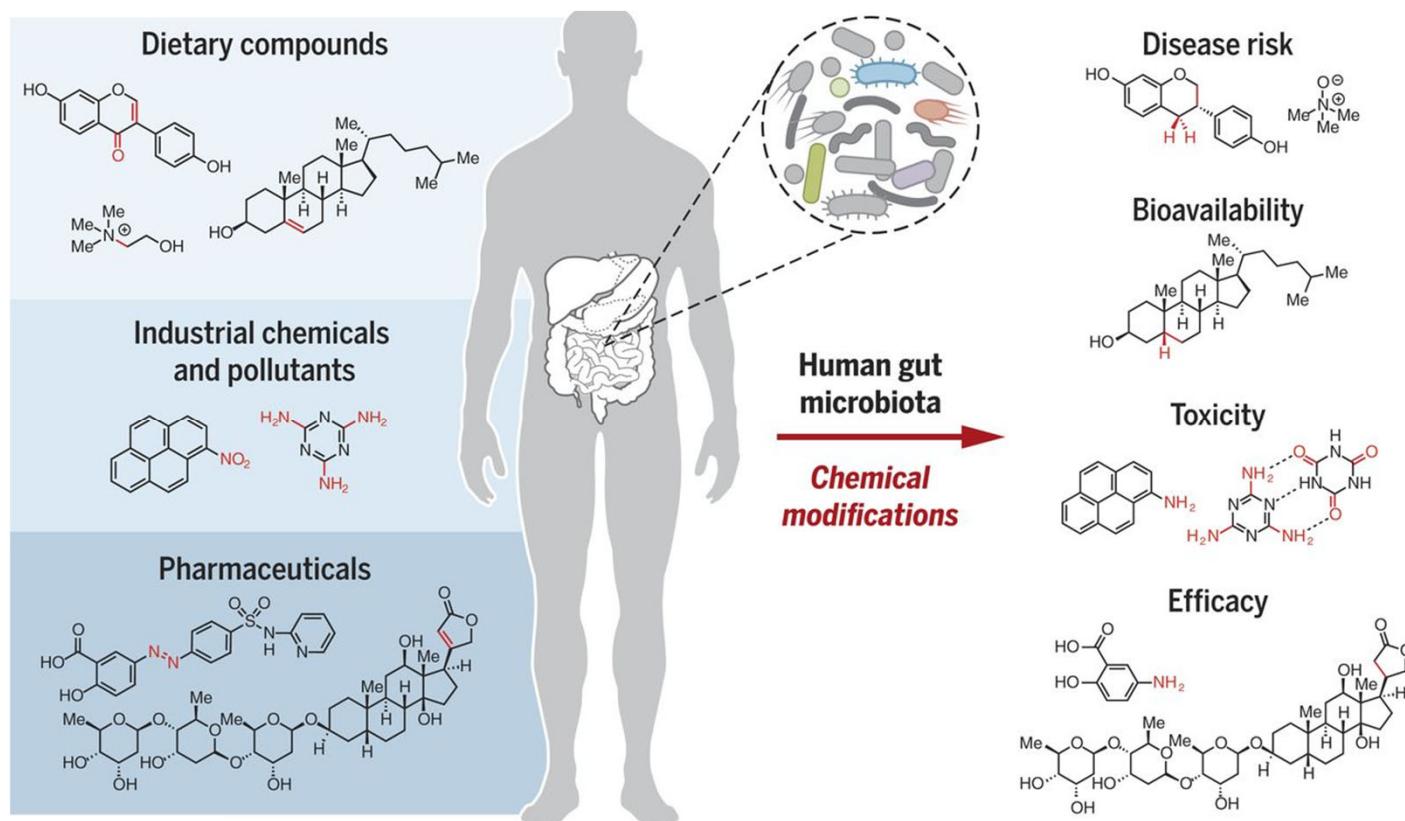
Feehley, T. et al, Nat
Med. 2019
Mar;25(3):448-453.

Autism Spectrum Disorder



Sharon, G. Cell. 2019
May 30;177(6):1600-
1618.e17.

Gut Microbiome is a Major Metabolic Organ



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Koppel, et al *Science* 23 Jun 2017:Vol. 356, Issue 6344, eaag2770

Microbial Metabolic Products Facilitate Microbial-Host Cross-talk



Metabolomics

Bile acids

Bind and activate cell-surface or nuclear receptors, e.g. FXR, GPBAR1 or TGR5

Uric acid

Potent activator of the NOD-, LRR- and pyrin domain-containing protein 3 (NLRP3) inflammasome

SCFA's

Bind FFA2, FFA3, and GPR109a expressed on epithelium, macrophages and dendritic cells²

AHR Ligands

Regulate many aspects of mucosal and systemic immunity, including T-cell and dendritic cell biology

Catecholamines

Augment innate inflammation. Act as neurotransmitters, or systemically as hormones.

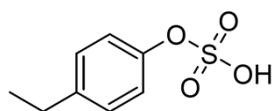
Prostaglandins/oxylipins

Critically important in the regulation of innate and adaptive immunity, as well as epithelium function

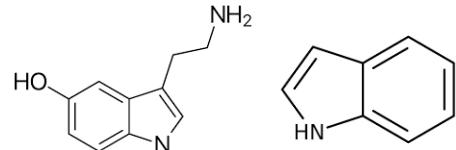
Histamine

Modulates immunity, fluid movement in tissues, sleep and gastric acid secretion.

Gut Microbiome Produces Bioactive Metabolites



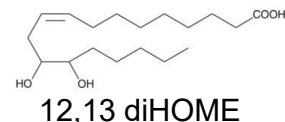
Ethyl-phenyl sulfate



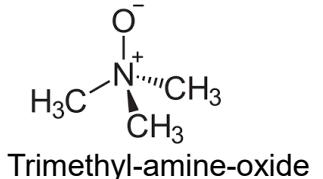
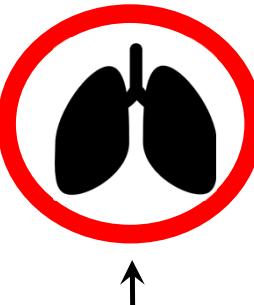
Serotonin

Indole

Hsiao, E et al. Cell 2015
Dae-Wook Kang et al Microbiome. 2017



Fujimura, E. et al. Nat Med. 2016



Koeth et al. Nat. Med. 19(5):576. 2013
Tang et al NEJM 2013
Wang et al Nature 2011



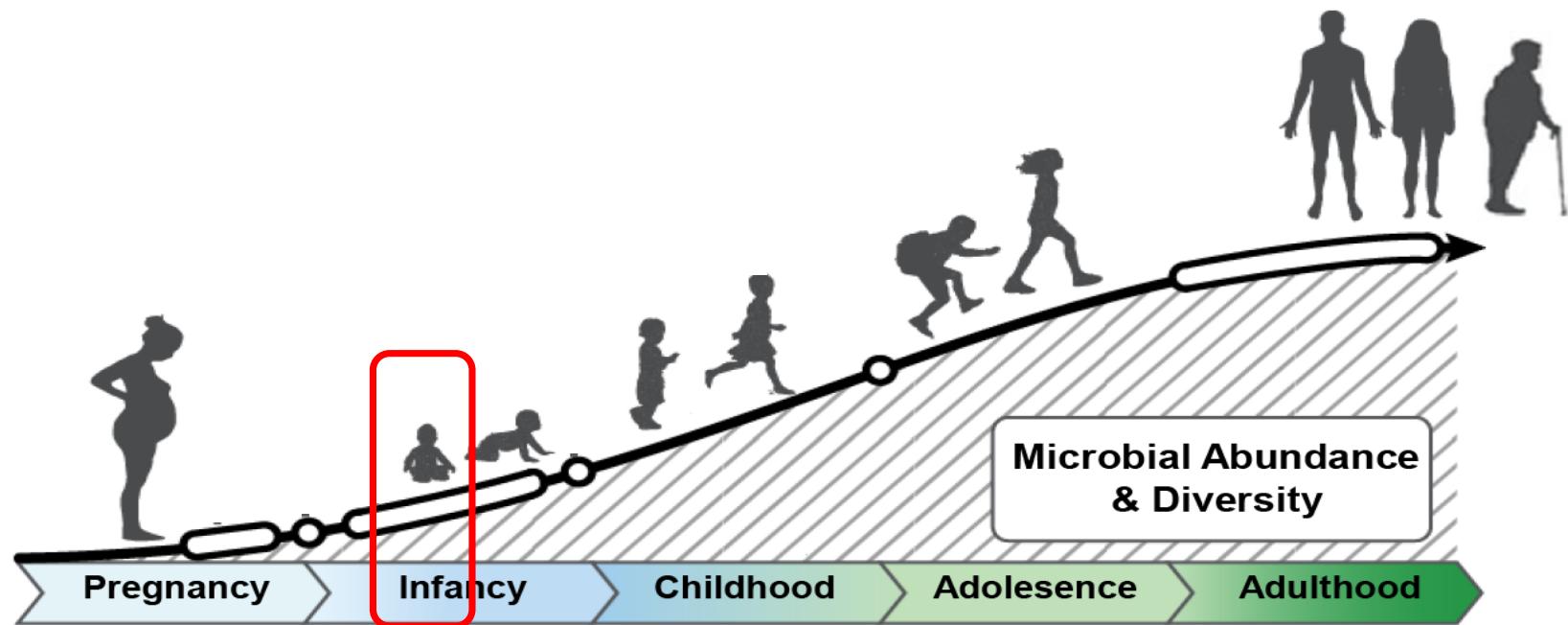
Leveraging the Microbiome to Predict, Prevent and Treat Disease

- Leveraging microbiomes for disease prediction
- Mechanistic role in disease development
- Microbiome manipulation to promote health



Disease Prediction and Mechanisms

Primary Succession as a Model for Human Microbiome Development



Could the Infant Gut Microbiome Predict Childhood Disease Development?



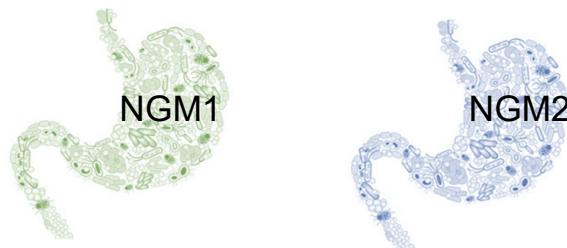
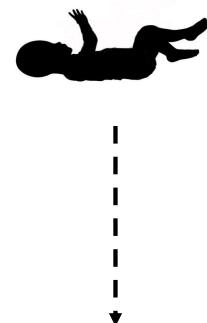
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Walker, Lawrence R.; del Moral, Roger. ["Primary Succession"](#). *Encyclopedia of Life Sciences*. 2015.

Early-life Gut Microbiome is Associated with Childhood Atopy and Asthma

WHEALS Cohort

16S rRNA; ITS2 (N=130)



Bacterial depletion
Fungal enrichment
Functionally deficient
Metabolically distinct

Glycolytic
Depleted PUFAs and
steroid metabolites



Atopy @ 2 years
Asthma @ 4 years

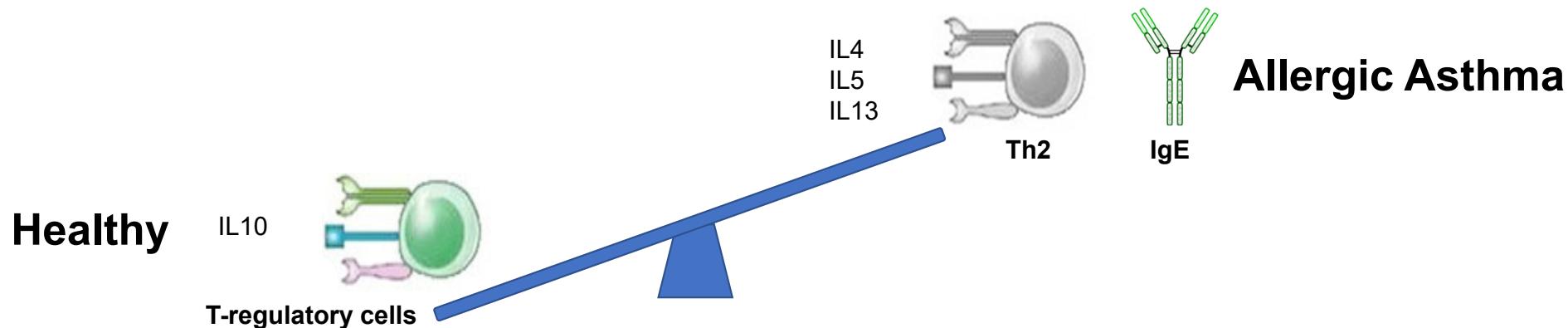
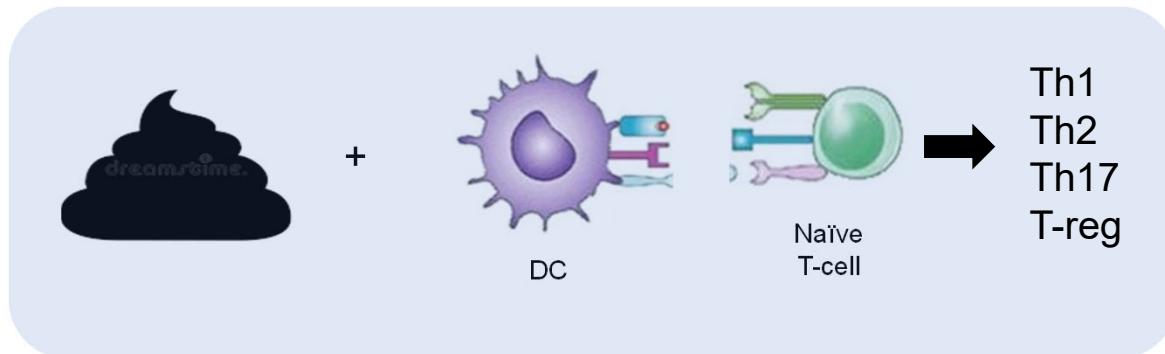
Outcome	NGM1 vs NGM2	NGM 3 vs NGM1	NGM 3 vs NGM2
Atopy (age 2 years)	1.43 (0.73-2.81) P=0.3	2.95 (1.42-6.09) P=0.004	2.06 (1.01-4.19) P=0.048
Asthma (age 4 years)	0.87 (0.31-2.50) P=0.87	2.95 (1.09-7.98) P=0.033	3.36 (1.10-10.3) P=0.034



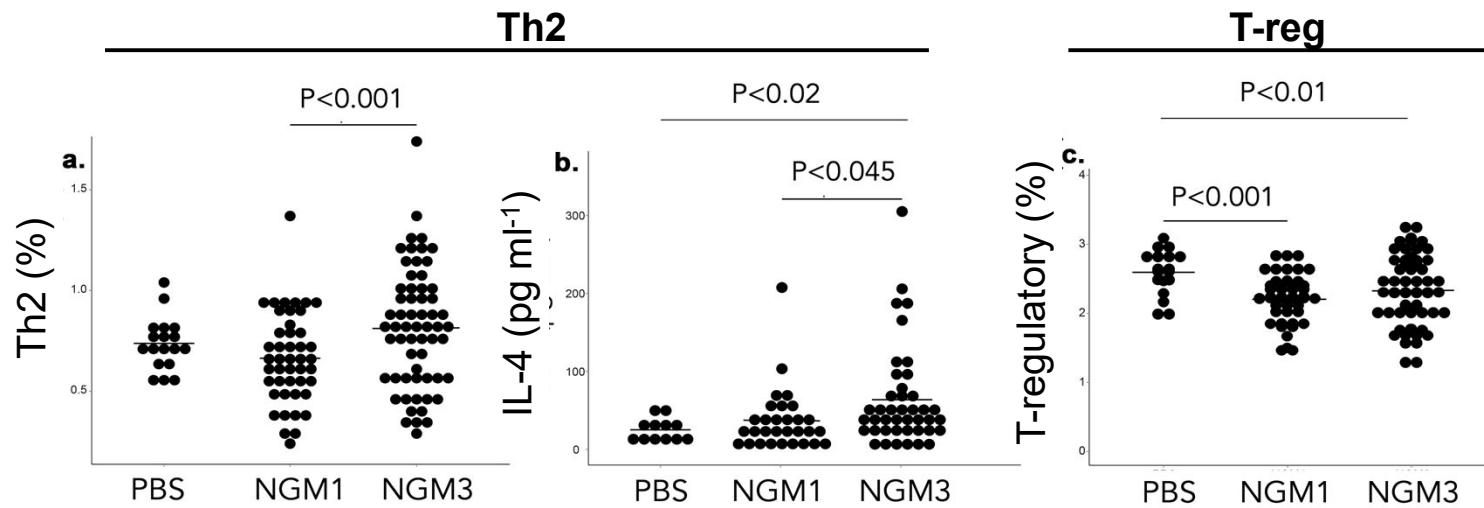
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Microbiome Medicine

Fujimura, E. et al. *Nature Medicine* 2016

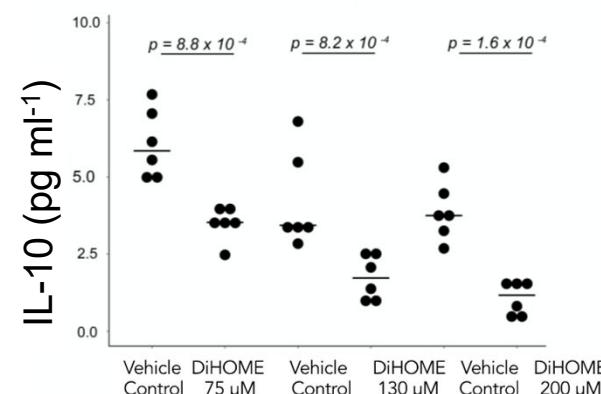
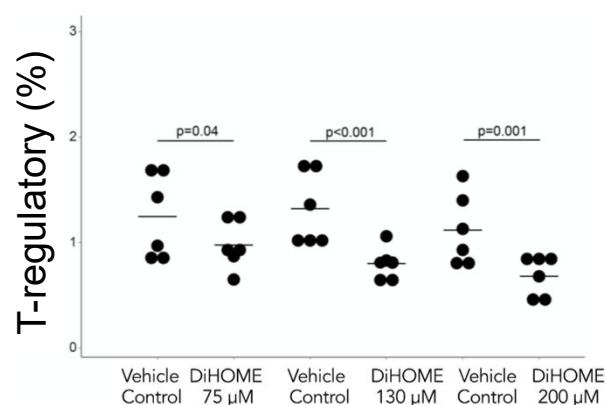
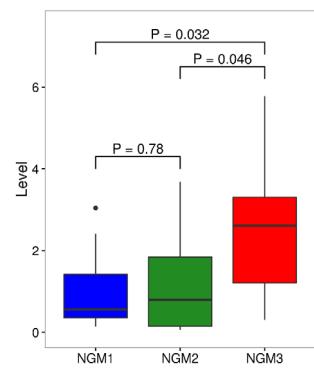
Testing Gut Microbiomes for Pathogenic Potential



Gut Microbiota Products Influence Immune Function



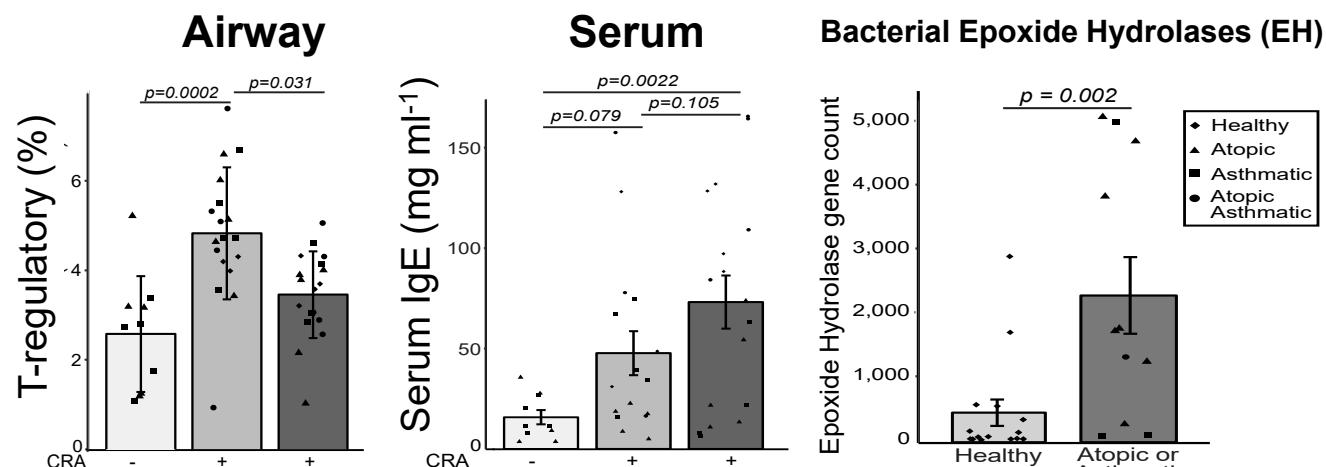
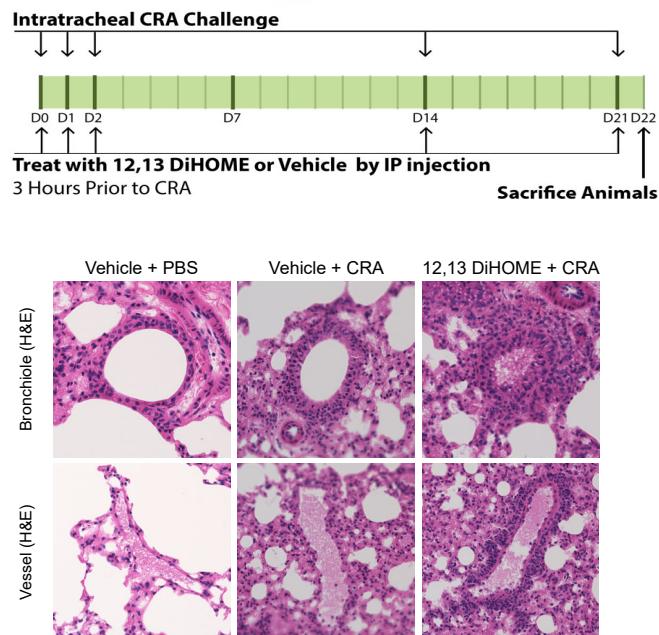
12,13 DiHOME



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Fujimura, E. et al. *Nature Medicine* 2016

12,13 DiHOME Promotes Airway Allergic Sensitization and Increased Circulating IgE in Mice

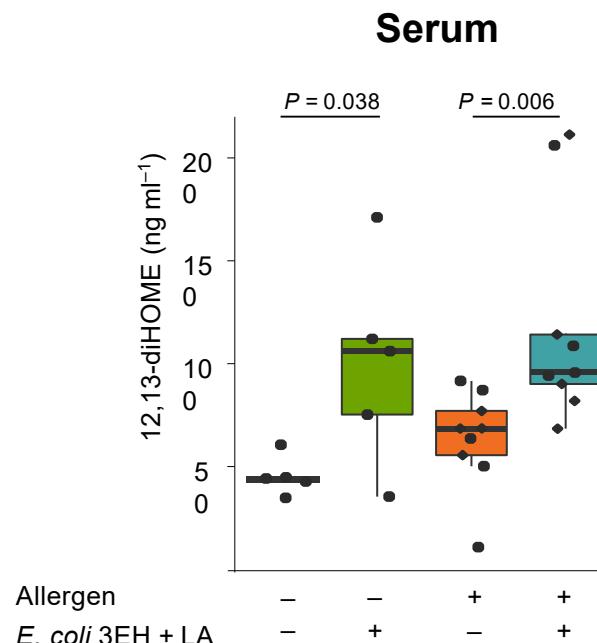


Three bacterial EH's produced 12,13 DiHOME

Introduction of Bacterial EH Genes to the Gut Microbiome Exacerbates Airway Allergic Inflammation



12,13 DiHOME
producing
Escherichia coli



Allergen = Cockroach antigen
EH = *E. coli* encoding bacterial epoxide hydrolase genes
LA = Linoleic acid

Gut Microbiome as a Predictor of Health



Gut microbiome development differs in healthy and high-risk for atopy infants²



Associations between early life gut microbial taxonomy and the development of islet autoimmunity or type 1 diabetes³



Bacterial pathways for short-chain fatty acid biosynthesis were depleted in the early life gut microbiome of subjects who developed T1D⁴

Unpublished

Precocious Infant Gut Microbiome Repograms Enterocyte Function and Promotes Childhood Obesity Risk.

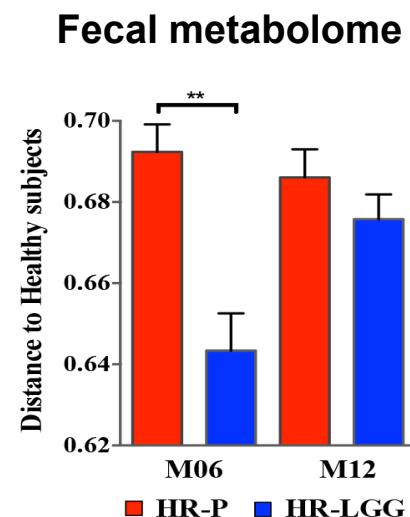
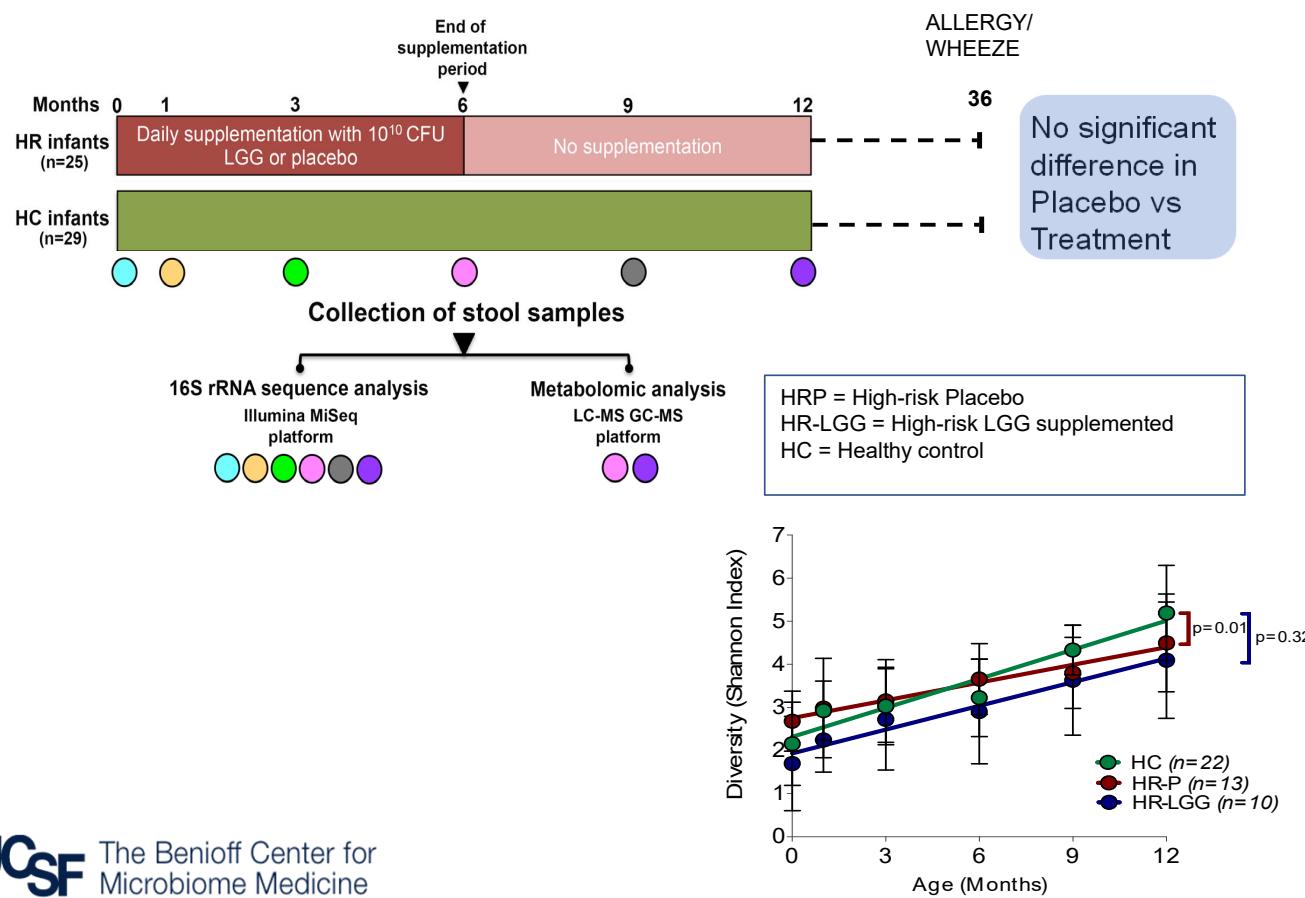


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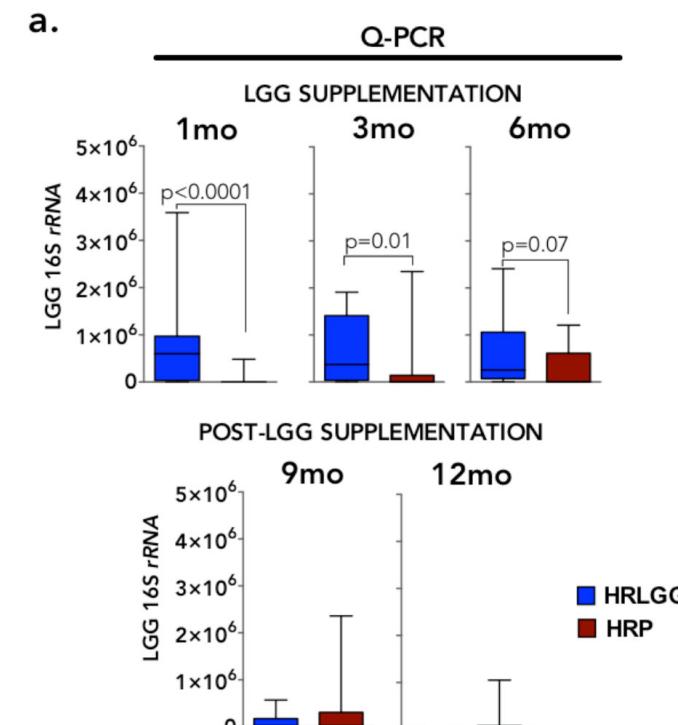
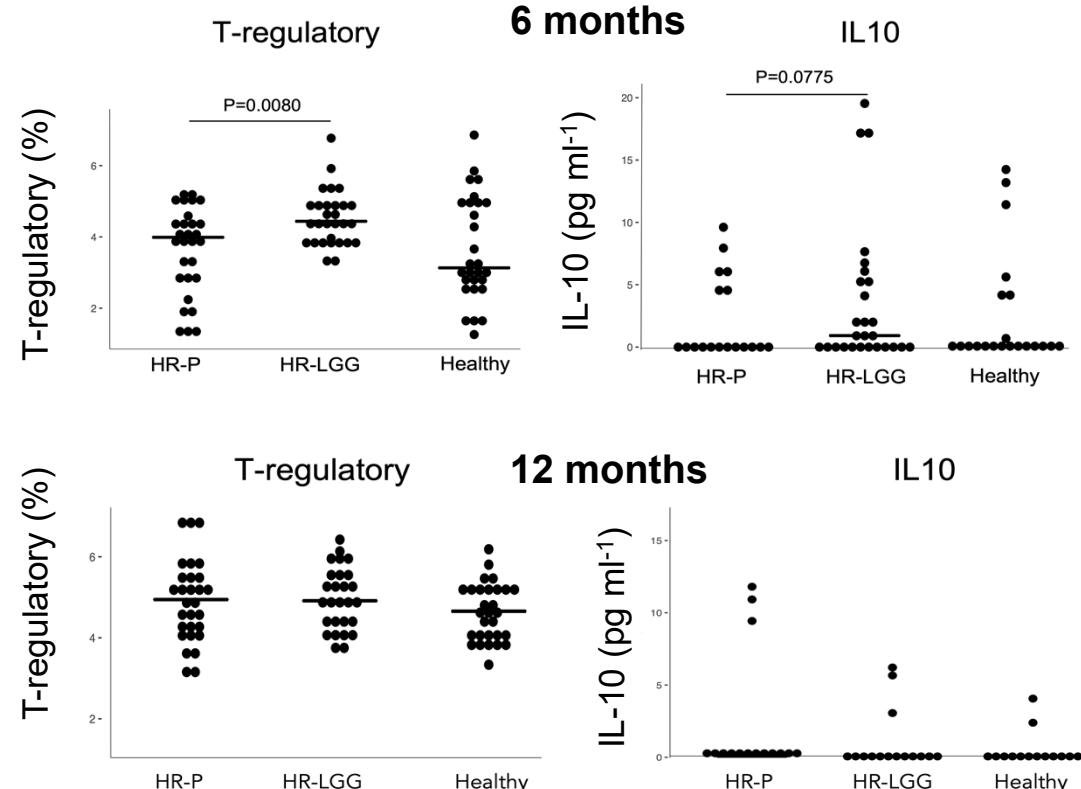
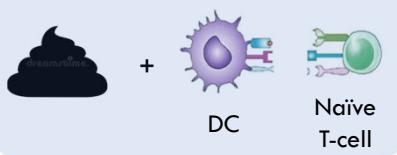
¹ Durack et al. 2018 Nat. Commun. 2018 Feb 16;9(1):707. ² Vataneb et al., Nature. 2018; 562(7728): 589–594. ³ Stewart et al., Nature. 2018; 562(7728): 583–588.

Microbiome manipulation to promote health

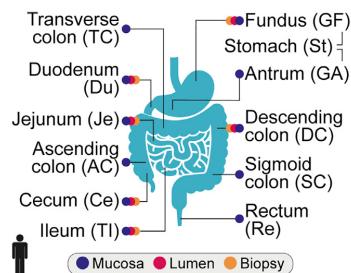
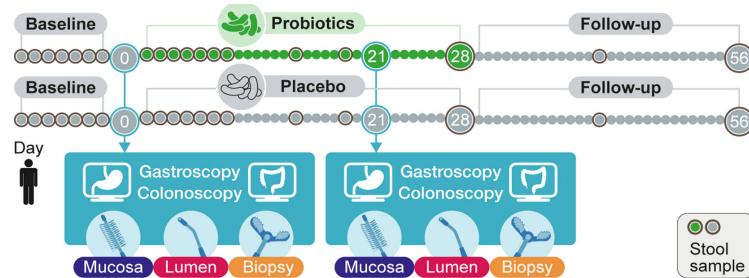
Early-life Microbial Supplementation to Prevent Childhood Allergic Disease



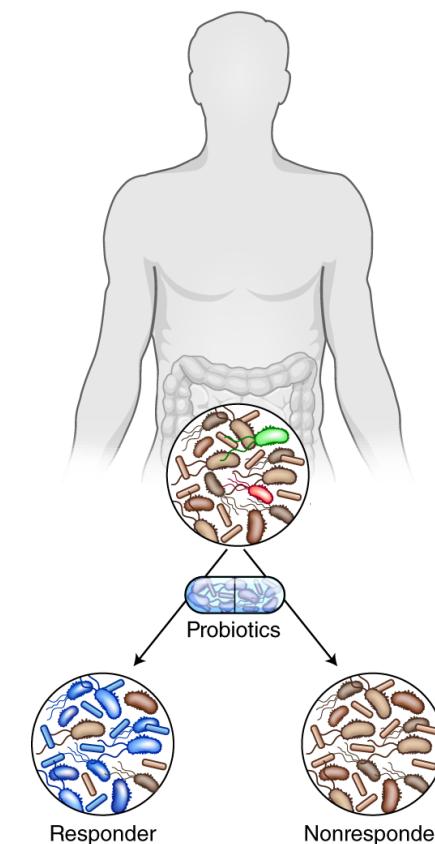
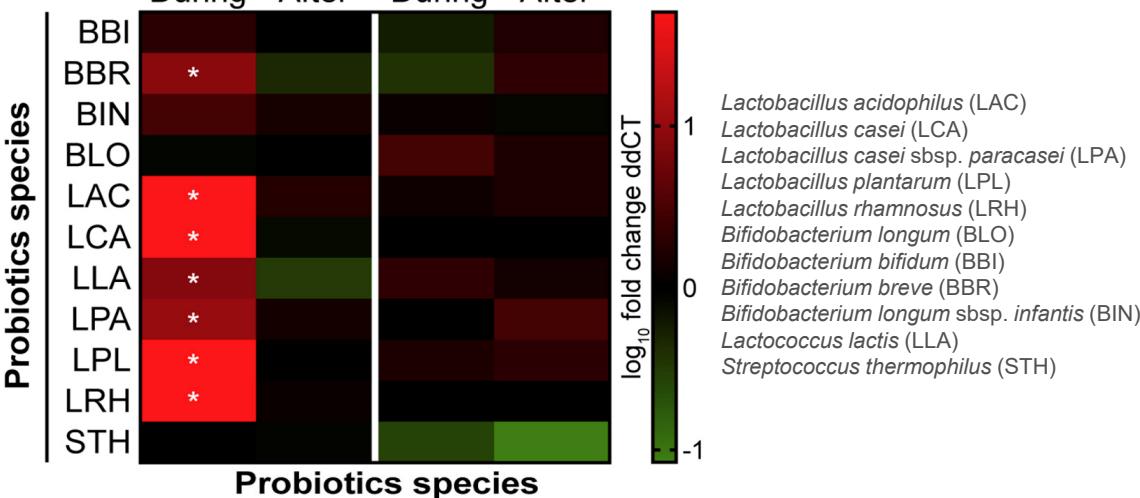
Early-life Gut Microbial Products Influence Immune Function



Empiric Probiotic Supplementation May be Limited in Universally and Persistently Impacting the Gut Mucosa



B **Probiotics** **Placebo**

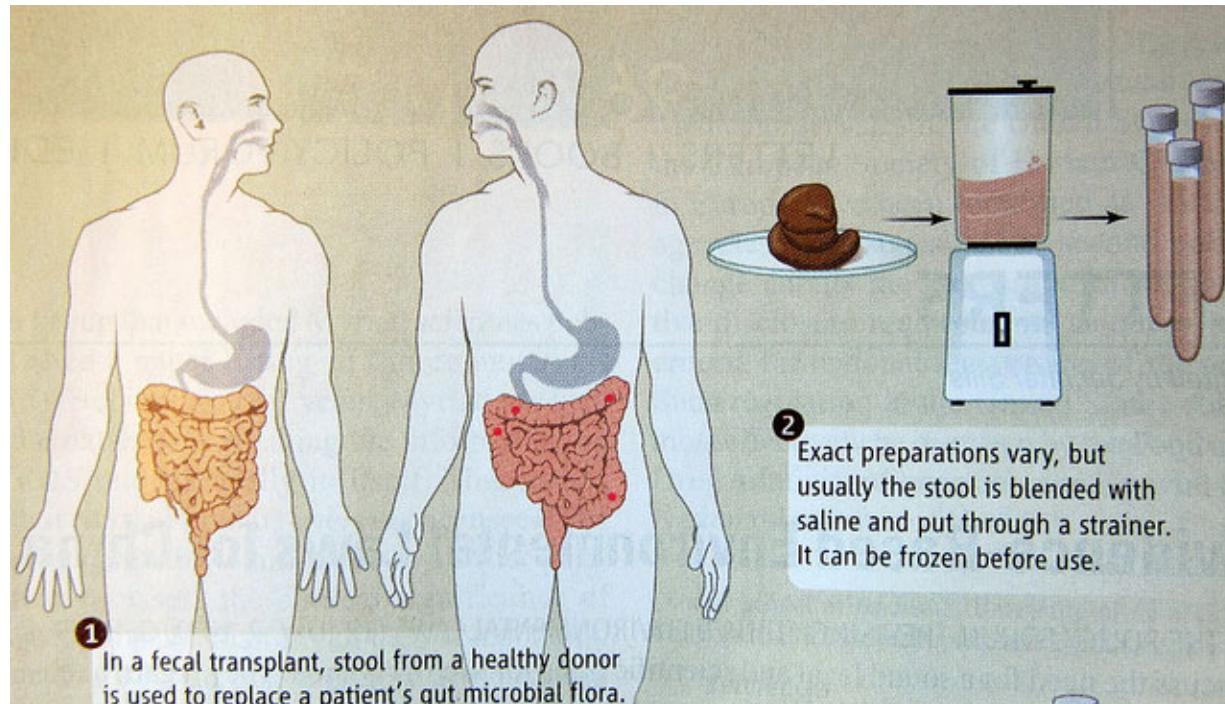


Zmora et al., 2018, Cell 174, 1388–1405
September 6, 2018 © 2018 Elsevier Inc.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2018.08.041>

Need for Rationally Designed Microbial Cellular Therapeutics

Rackaityte, E. et al, *Nature Medicine* volume 24, pages 1642–1644 (2018)

Fecal Microbial Transplant

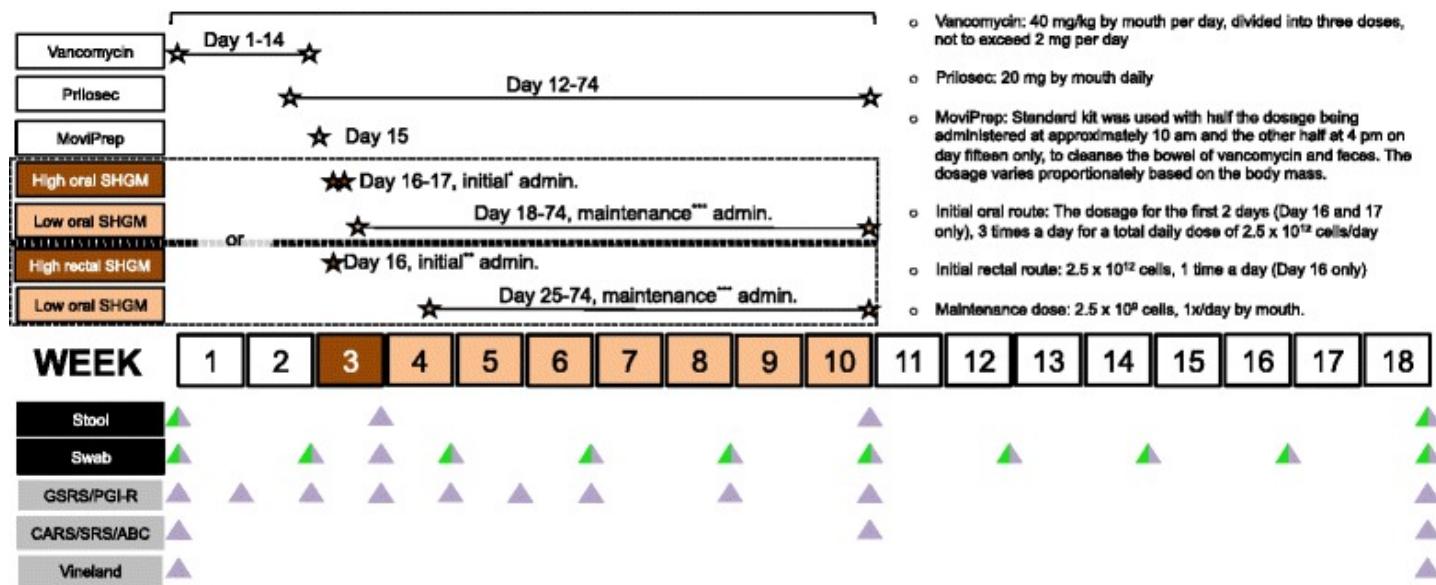


Clostridium difficile Infection

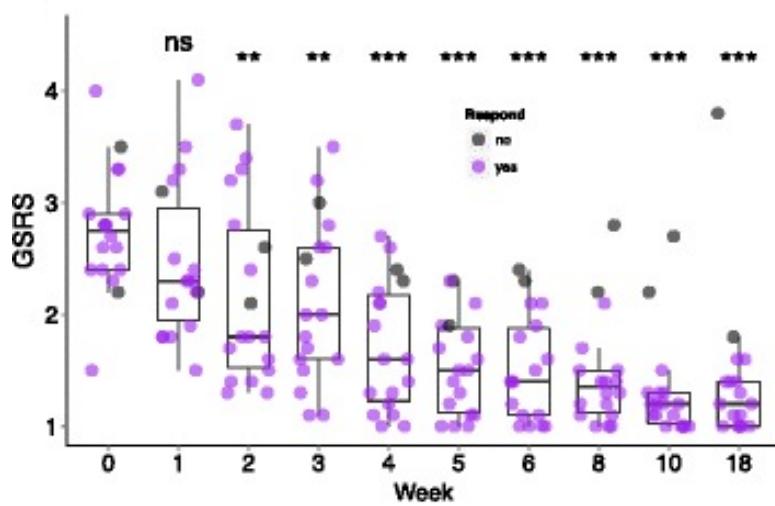
Autism Spectrum Disorder

Ulcerative Colitis

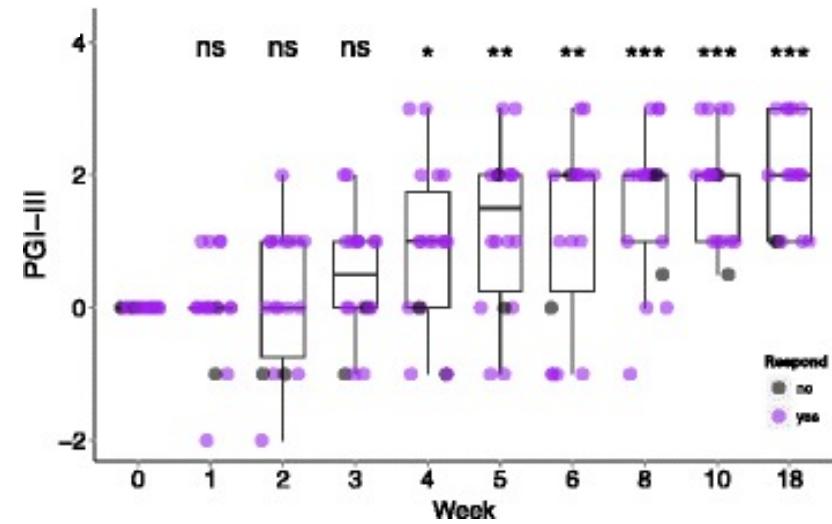
10-week Pediatric Microbiota Transfer Therapy Study Design



GI- and ASD-related Symptoms Improve with FMT

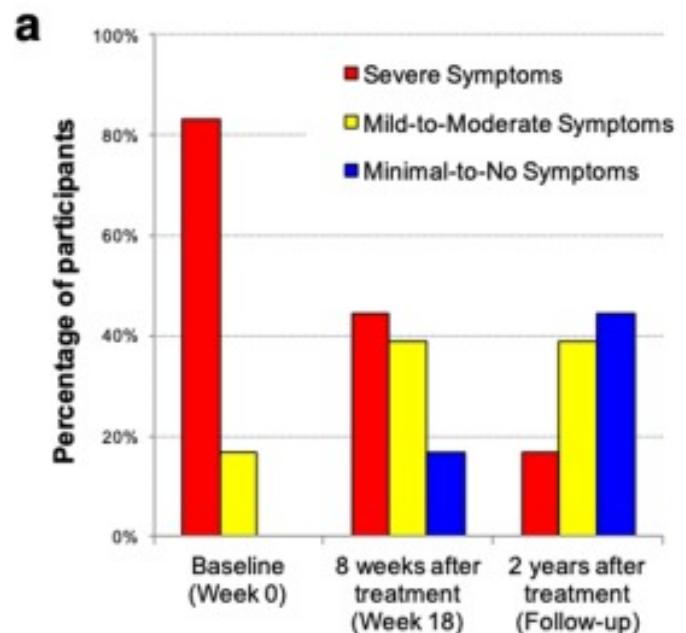
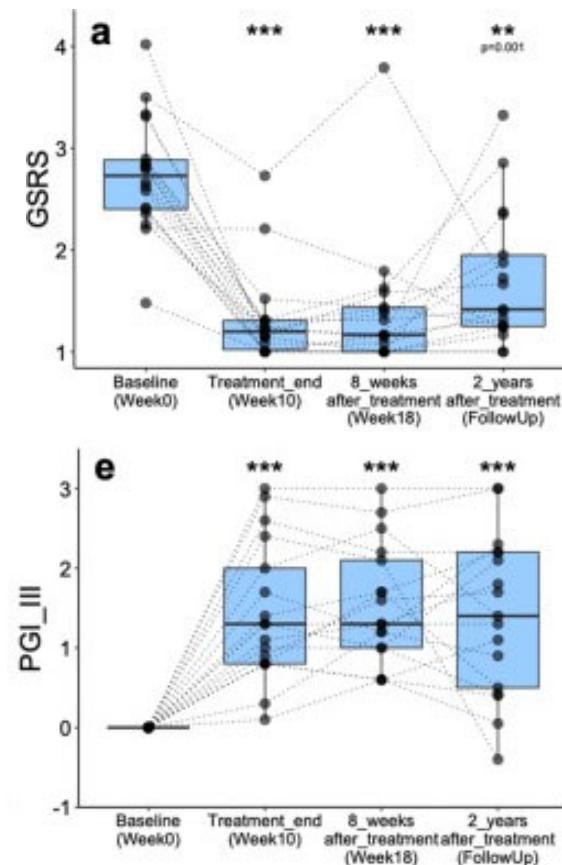
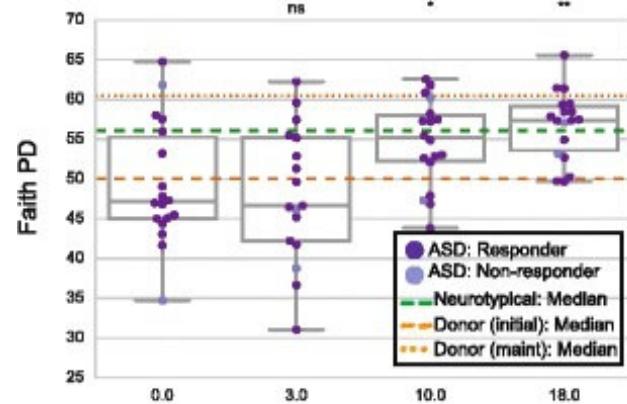


GSRS=Gastrointestinal Symptom Rating Score



PGI-III=Parent Global Impressions Score

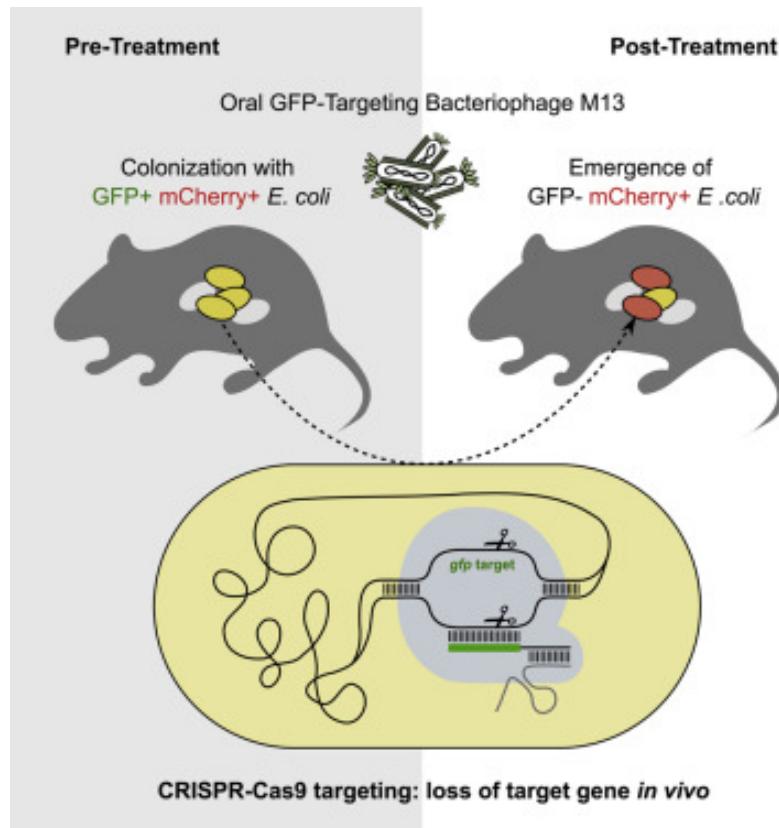
Fecal Microbiota Changes Correspond with Sustained Clinical Improvement



Dae-Wook Kang, Microbiome. 2017; 5: 10.

Dae-Wook Kang et al, Sci Rep. 2019 Apr 9;9(1):5821.

Precision Microbiome Engineering



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Lam et al, *Cell Reports* 2021 37DOI: (10.1016/j.celrep.2021.109930)

Summary

- Early life represents a key period in human microbiome development
- Early life microbiome can predict childhood disease or adverse pregnancy outcomes
- Microbiome manipulation strategies may offer opportunities to develop novel interventions for a range of diseases.

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Allergy and
Infectious Diseases

Sloan Foundation



Fund for Henry Ford Health System

