



Workshop

Microbiome: Diet and Resident Bacteria

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Keystone Taxa and Resident Species

Is there a microbiome signature that leads to IBD?

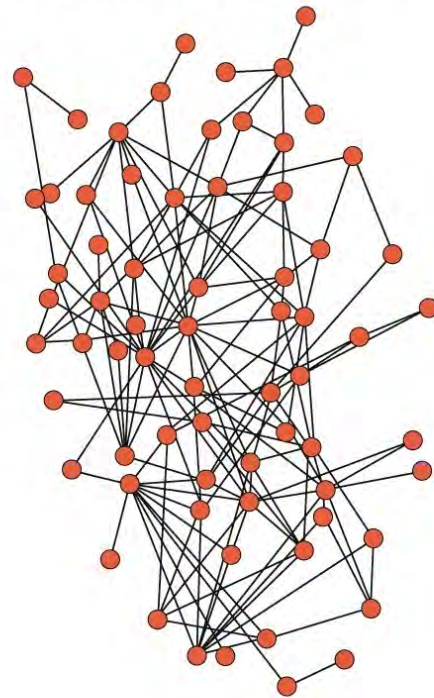
The role of diet in modulating the microbiome and inflammation in IBD

Who is Resident? Keystone Taxa

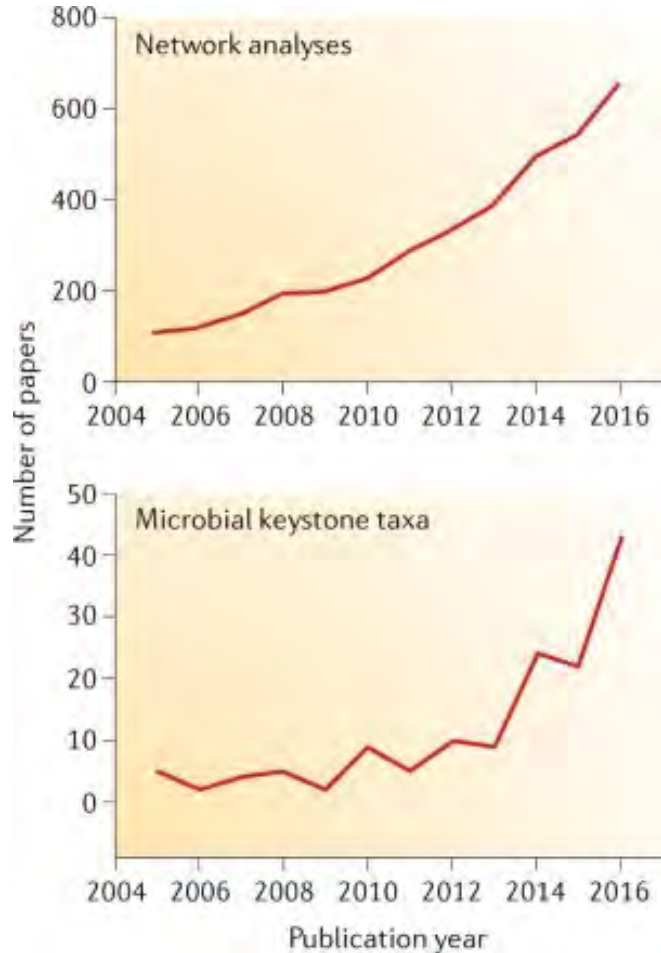
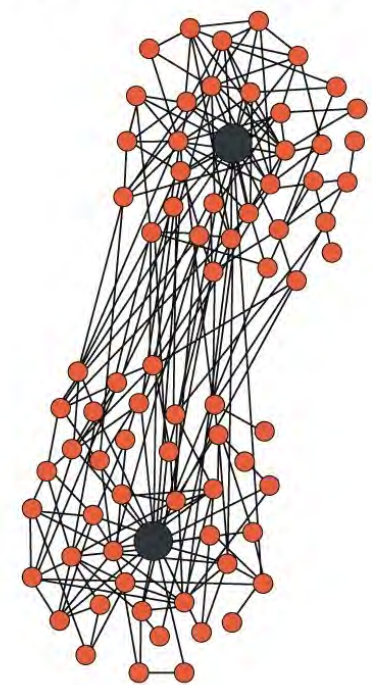
Highly connected taxa influence microbiome structure and functioning irrespective of their abundance across space and time.

crucial role in microbial communities
removal can cause a dramatic shift in microbiome structure and functioning

Network without keystone taxa or module

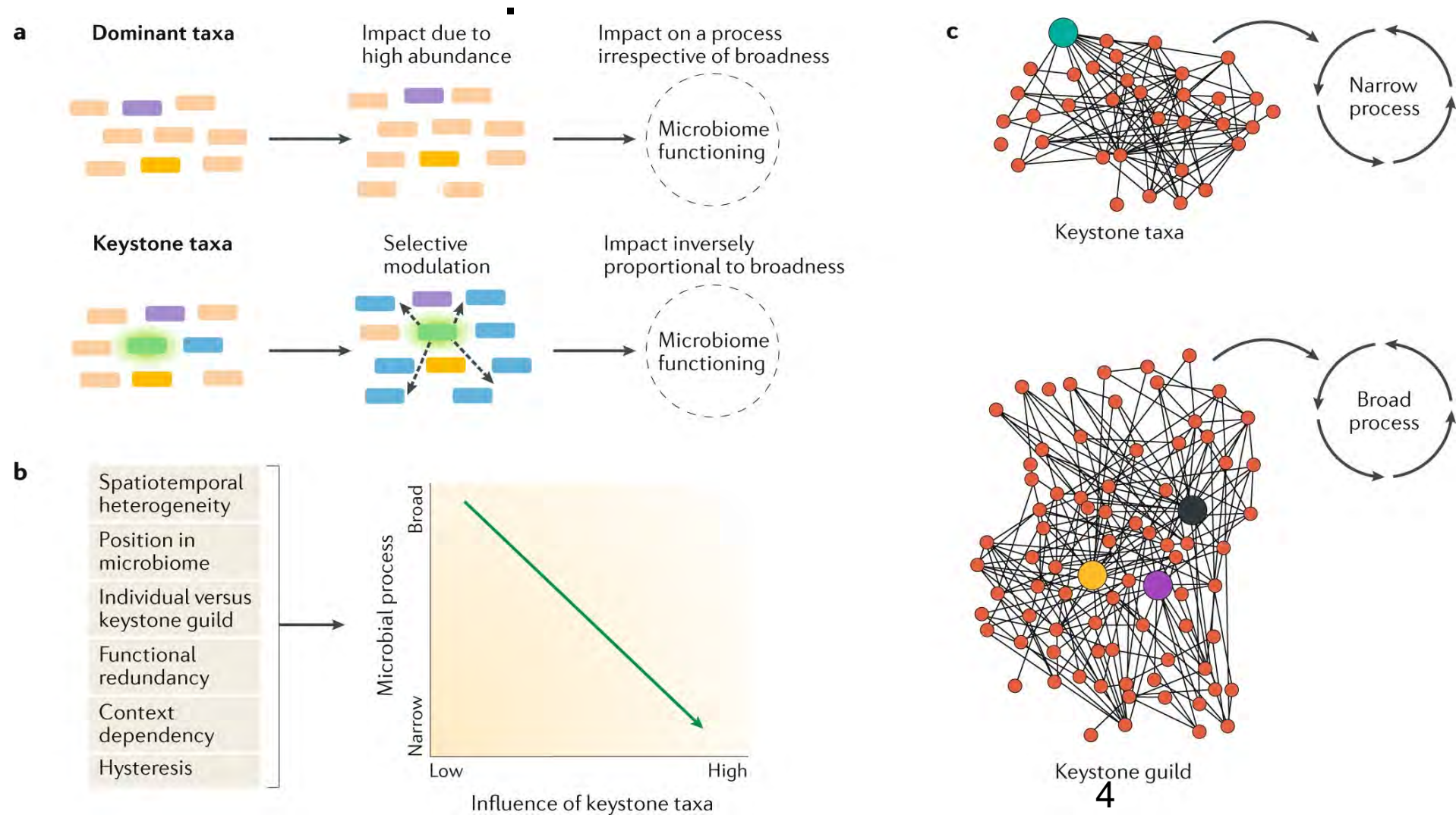


Network with keystone taxa and modules

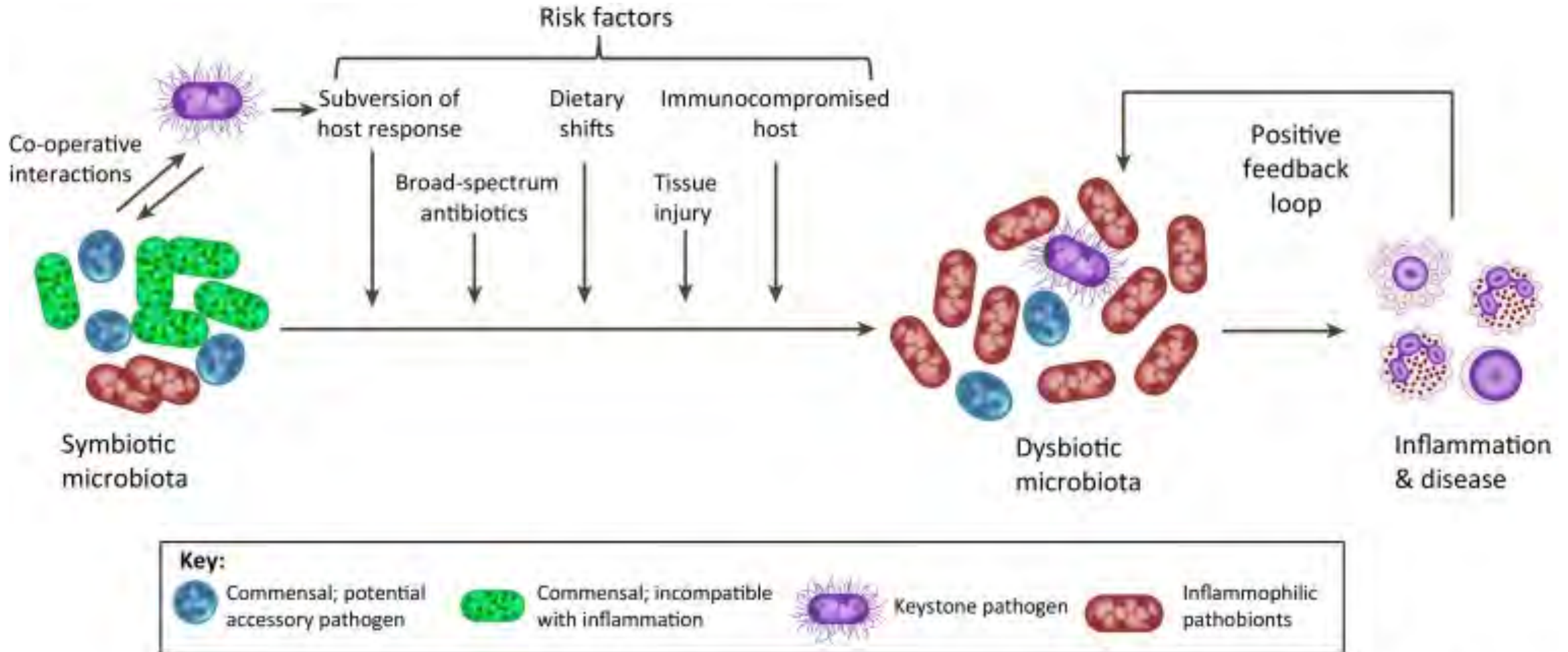


Keystone taxa in microbial communities and the factors influencing their functioning in an environment

Rare taxa can have an over-proportional influence and can also be keystone taxa.



Keystone pathogen hypothesis: Specific low-abundance microbial pathogens can orchestrate inflammatory disease by remodeling a normally benign microbiota into a “dysbiotic” one.



Pathobiont-Symbiont continuum: Context dependent!

Pathobionts: Opportunistic microbes that emerge due to perturbations in the healthy microbiome due to complex interactions that lead to their selection and expansion.

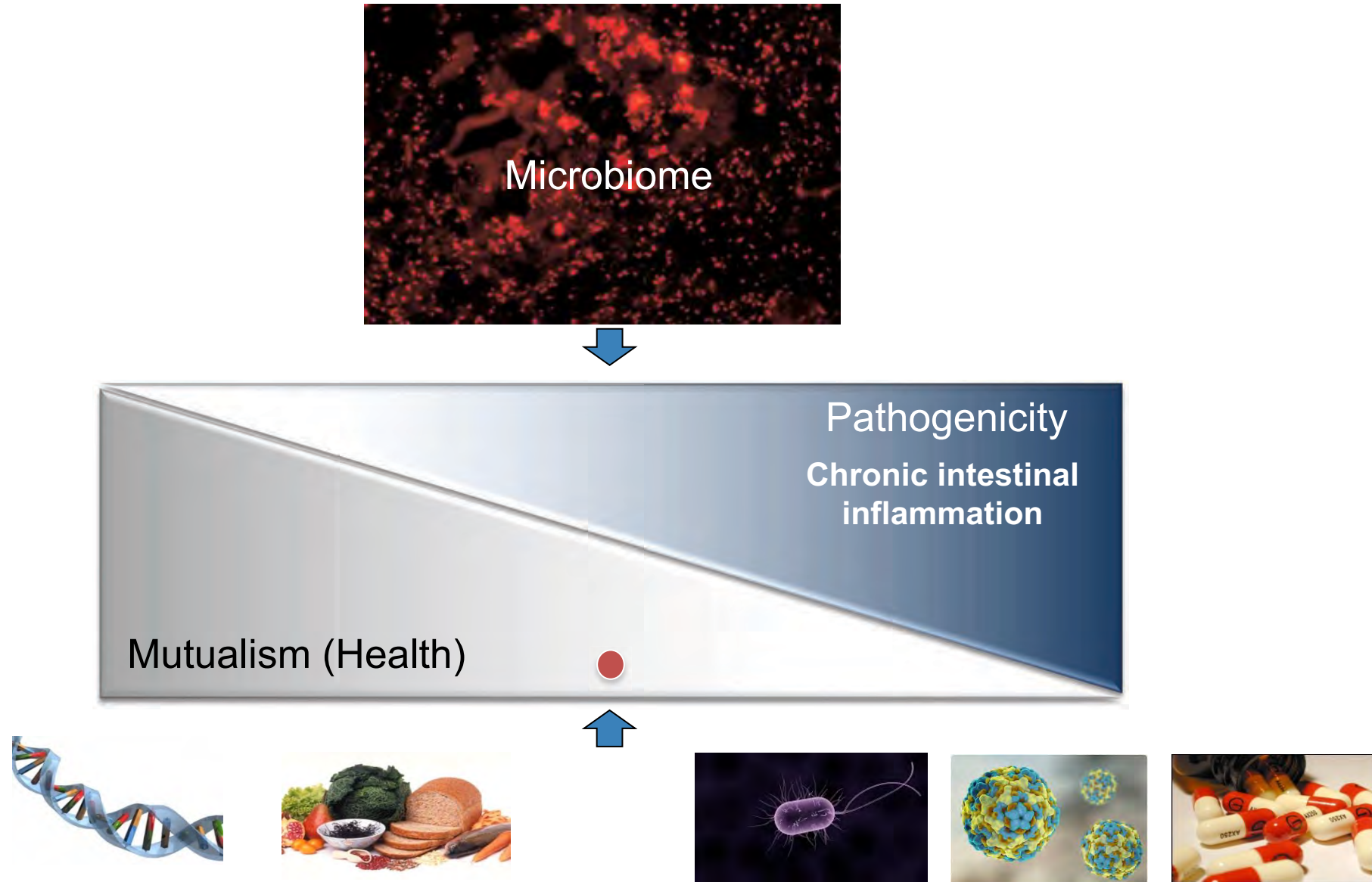
Akermansia mucinophila: Degrades mucus and can be associated with experimental colitis and exacerbation of food allergy, but there are claims for metabolic health in obesity.

Bacteroides fragilis: Non and toxigenic chronically colonize mice, only ETBF triggers colitis and strongly induces colonic tumors in mice, while non-toxigenic secreted polysaccharide A (PSA) is a model symbiosis factor that benefits the host.

Prevotella copri: Associated with Non-westernized populations eating plant-based diets; associated with experimental colitis

Escherichia coli: Early colonizers in infants and high in Non-westernized populations but tends to be associated with inflammation in the gut; Nissle is probiotic while AIEC is associated with CD.

Host and microbiome exist in a delicate mutualistic relationship



A microscopic view of various bacteria, including rod-shaped and spherical forms, some with flagella, set against a blue and green background. The bacteria are rendered in a semi-transparent, glowing style.

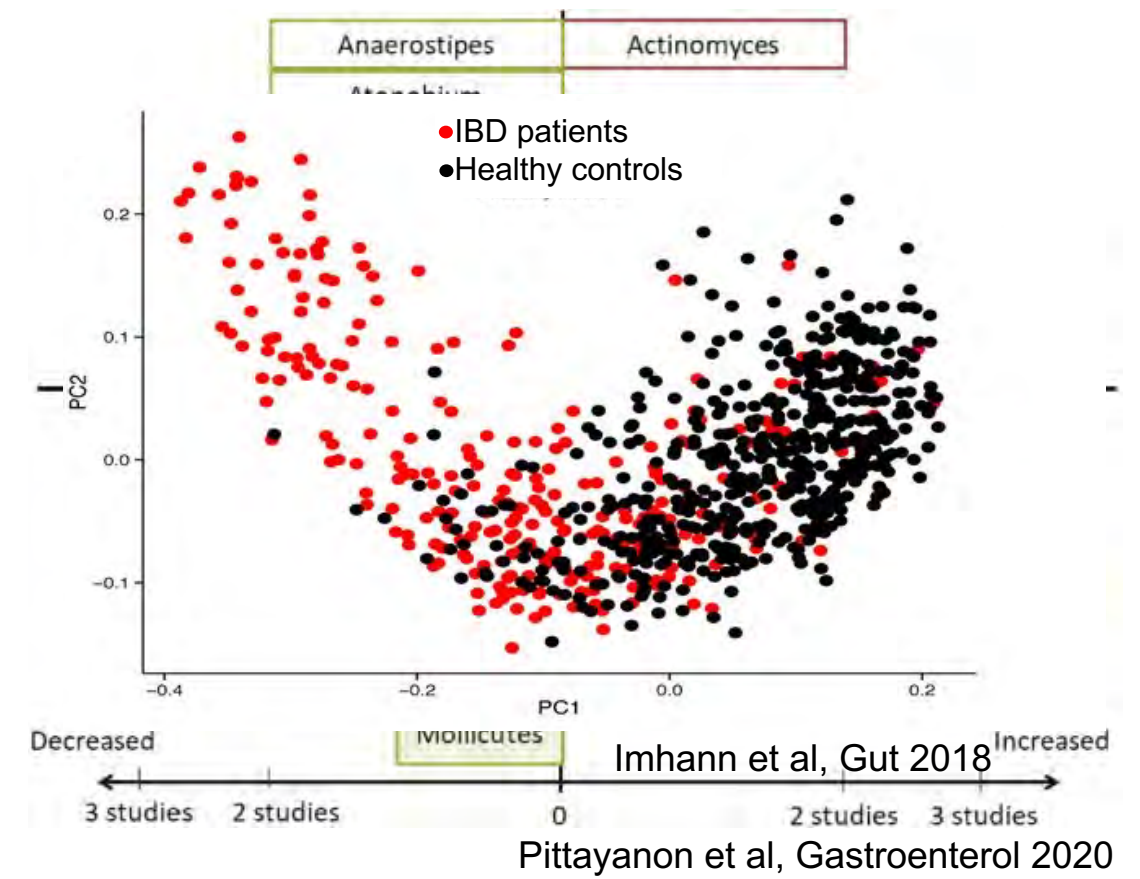
Keystone Taxa and Resident Species

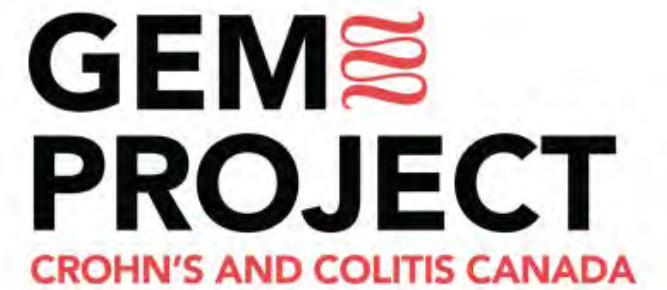
Is there a microbiome signature that leads to IBD?

The role of diet in modulating the microbiome and inflammation in IBD

Is there a “universal” IBD microbiome signature?

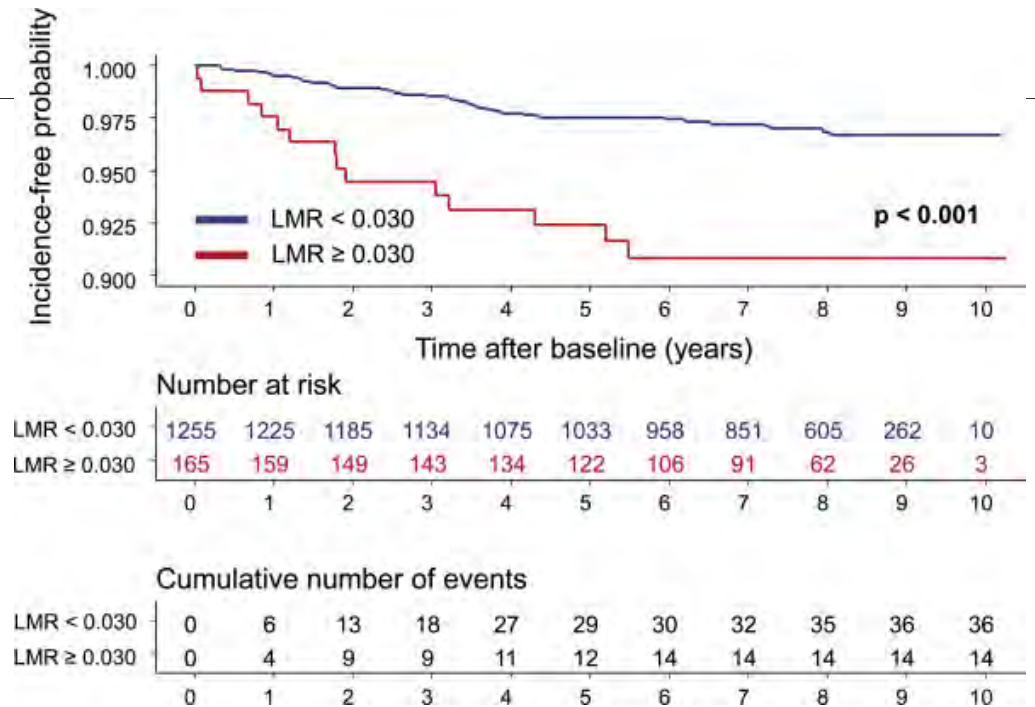
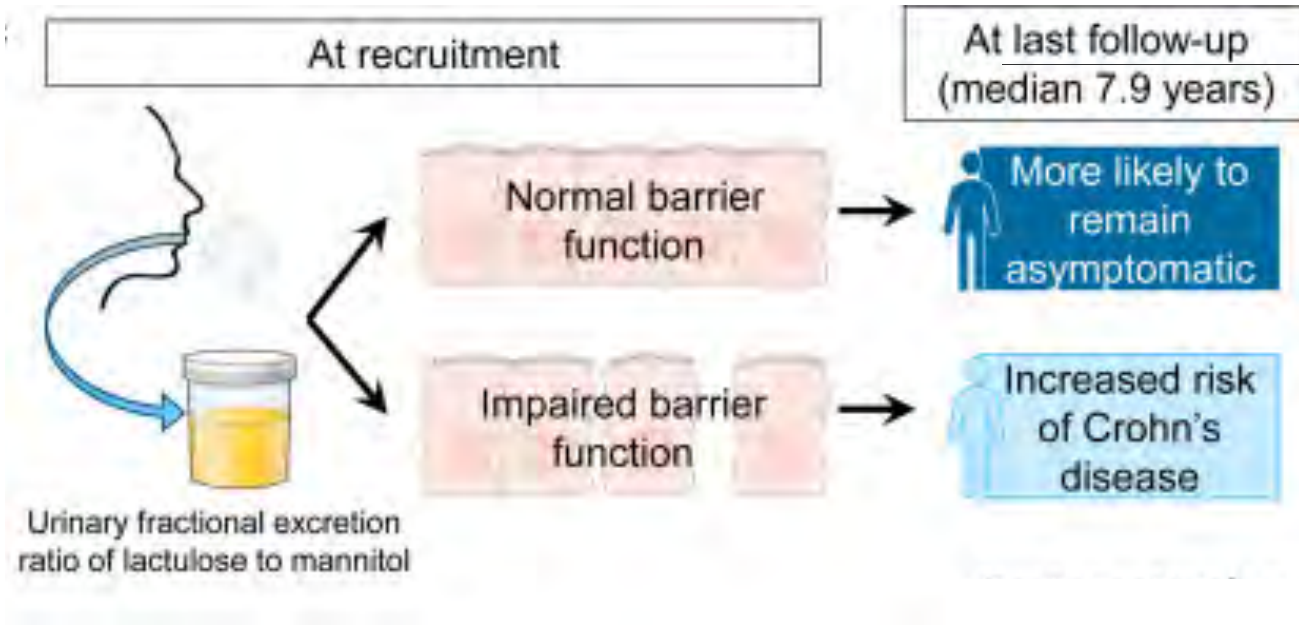
- ✓ Lower diversity, temporal instability
- ✓ High inter-study and inter-personal variability, methodology
- ✓ Results not always congruent between studies
- ✓ Functional changes need to be considered in addition to taxonomy





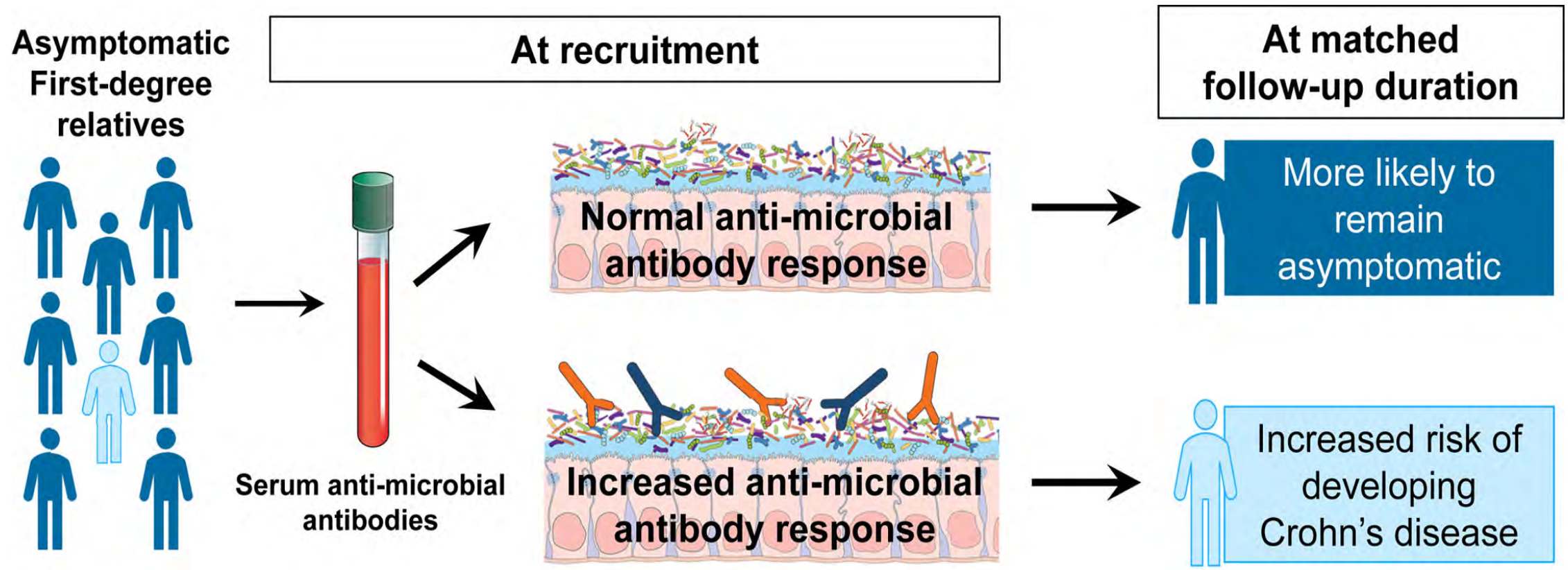
What about before IBD?

Abnormal permeability precedes diagnosis of CD



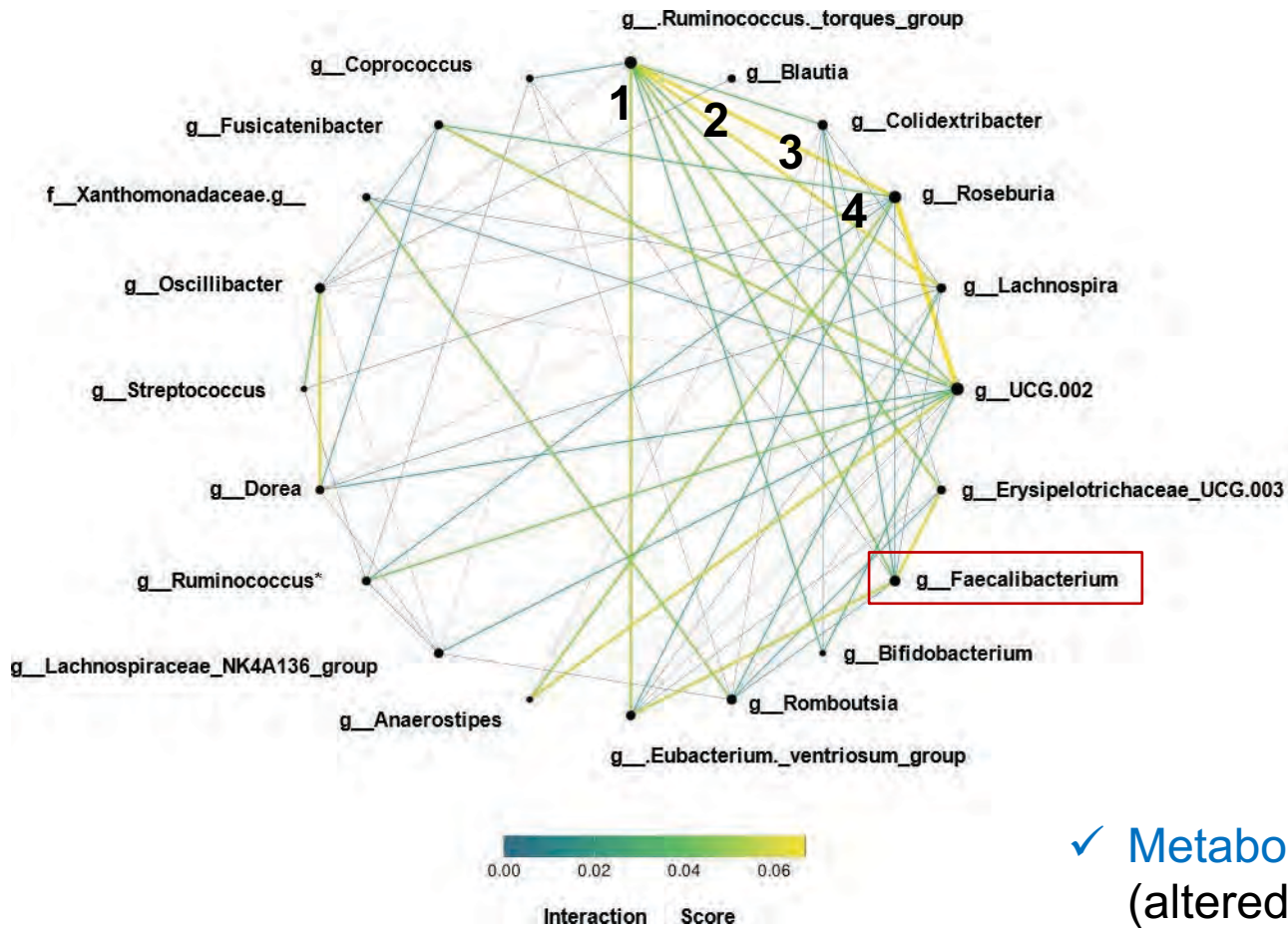
✓ Abnormal gut barrier function may be a biomarker for risk of CD onset

Anti-microbial antibodies associated with future onset of CD

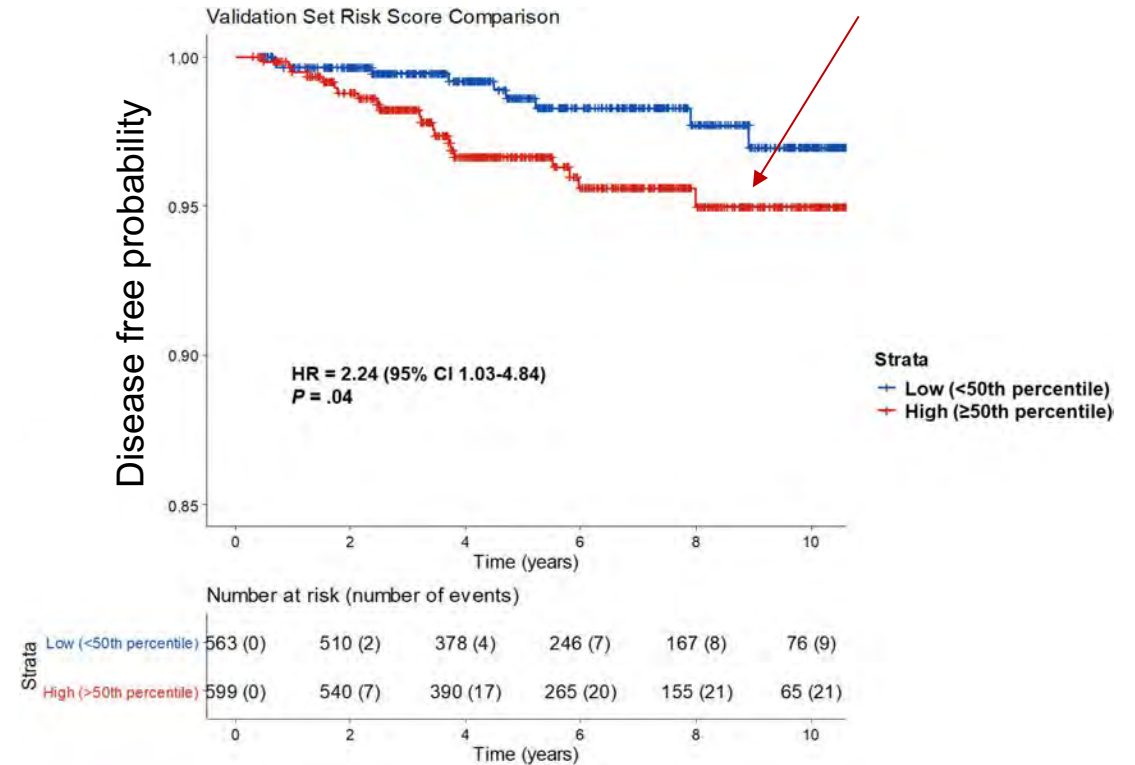


Adjusted confounders: biomarkers of gut barrier function, gut inflammation, genetic risk

IBD microbiome as a community (microbiome score) may contribute to future Crohn's disease

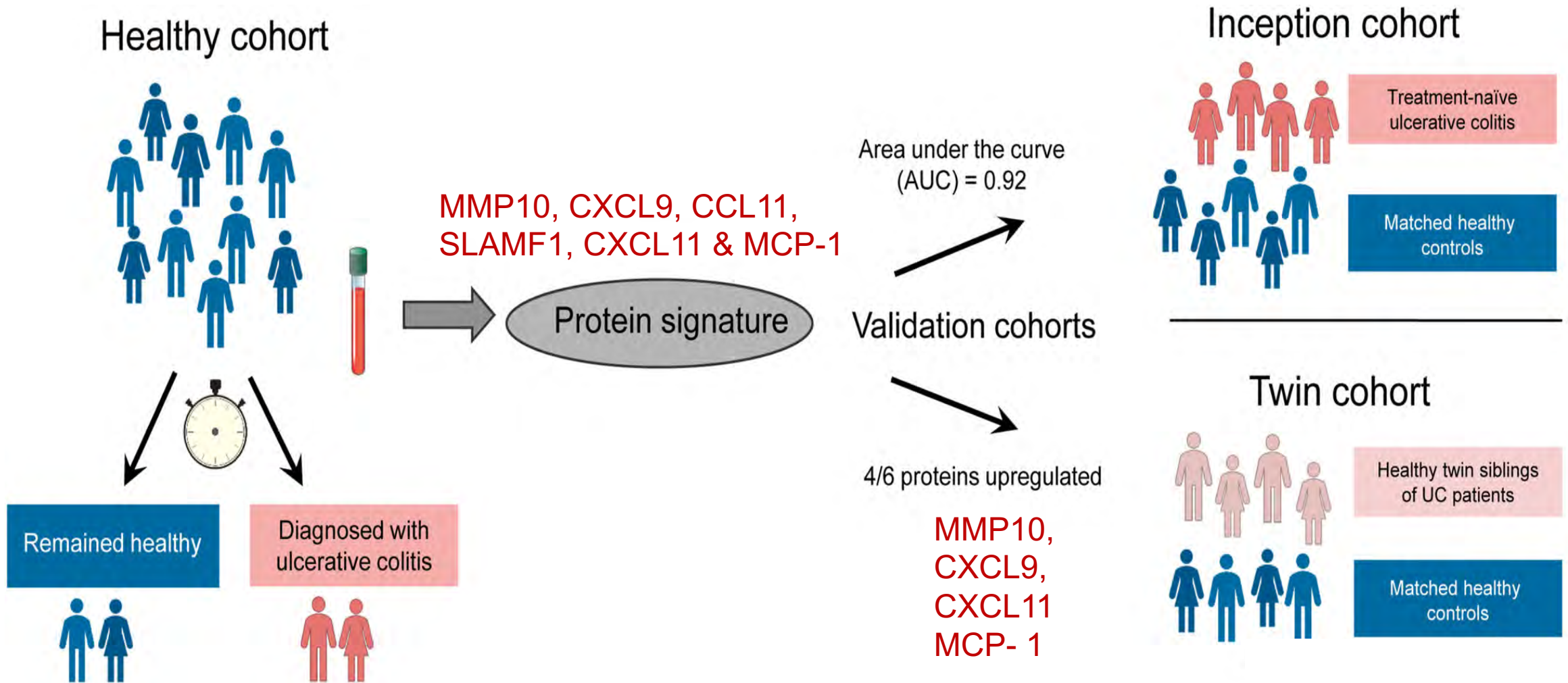


Elevated Microbiome Score



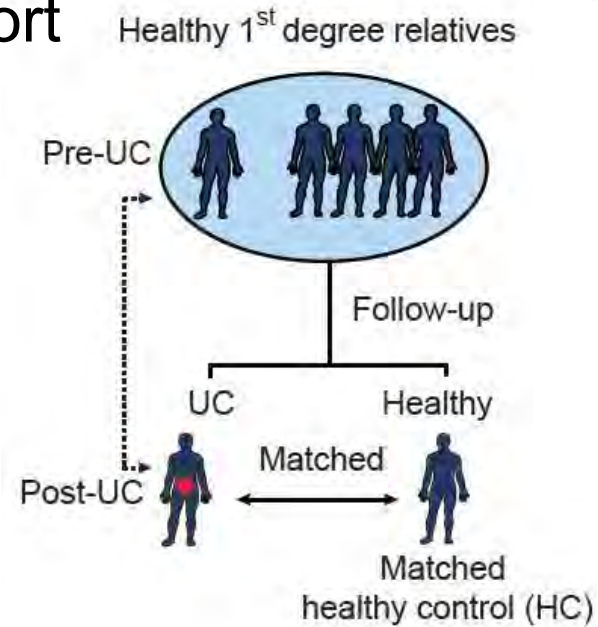
✓ **Metabolome:** p-cresol associated with CD and the microbiome (altered protein metabolism?) (Turpin, Unpublished)

Inflammatory proteins are up-regulated before diagnosis of UC



Increased elastolytic precedes UC diagnosis

Cohort




48 matched HC

13 pre UC

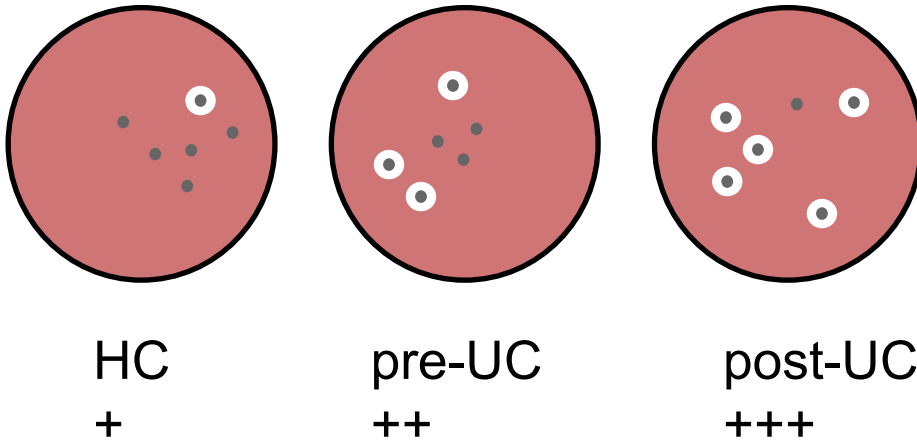
9 post UC

Bacterial proteolytic activity correlates with proteolytic taxa from UC

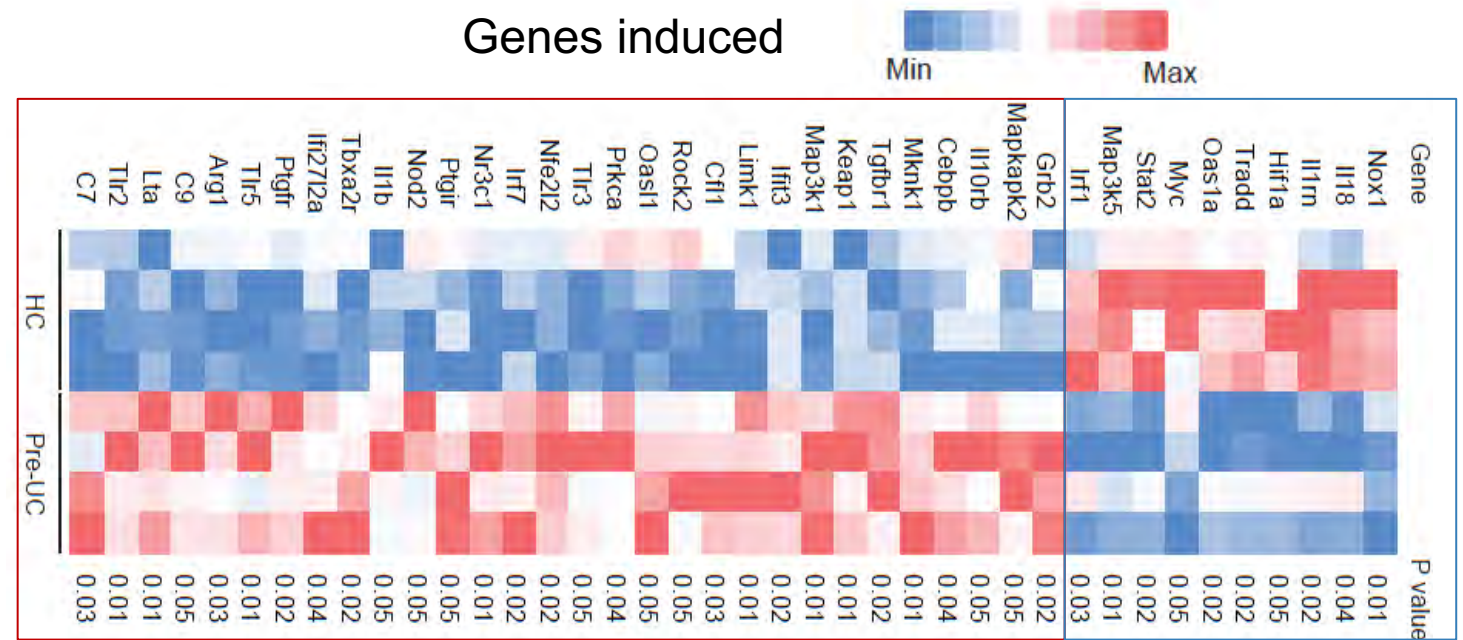
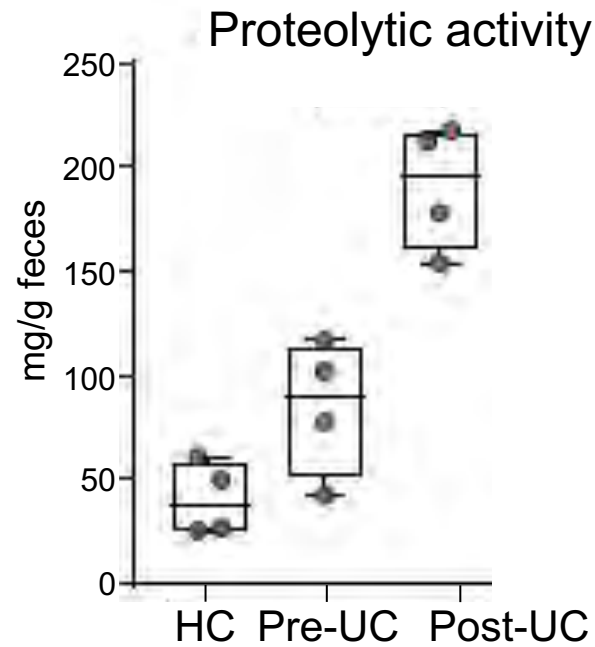
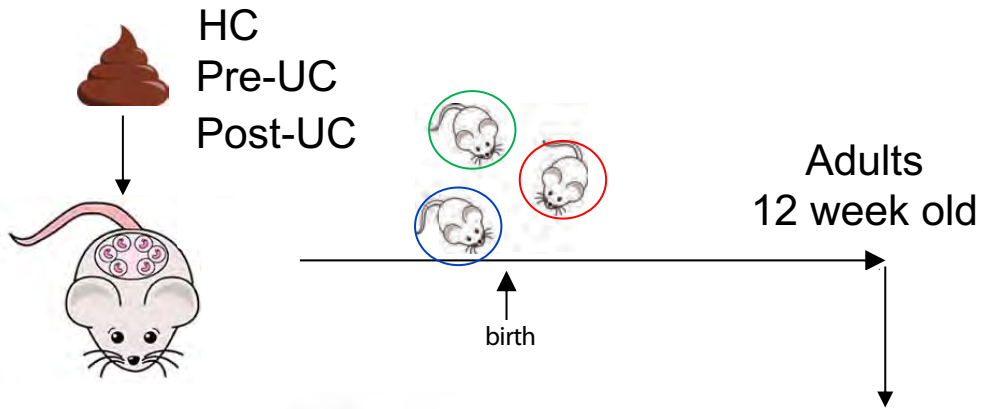
- ✓ **Sequencing & metagenomics:**

-  bacterial proteolytic groups in pre- & post UC functions related to proteases

- ✓ **Isolates that cleave Elastin**
(Bacteroides)



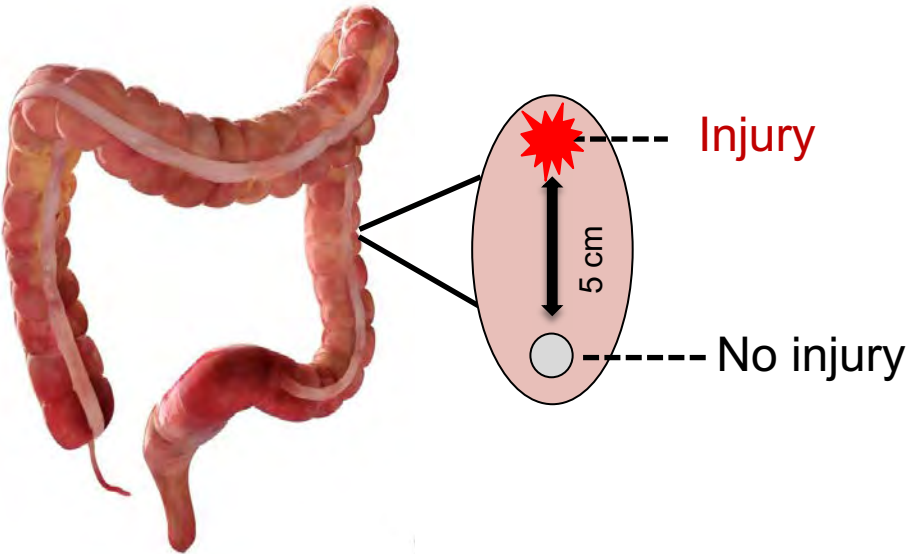
Proteolytic function is transferred to GF mice



↑ Innate immune function
Bacterial signaling

↓ Apoptosis
Cell death
Cell regeneration

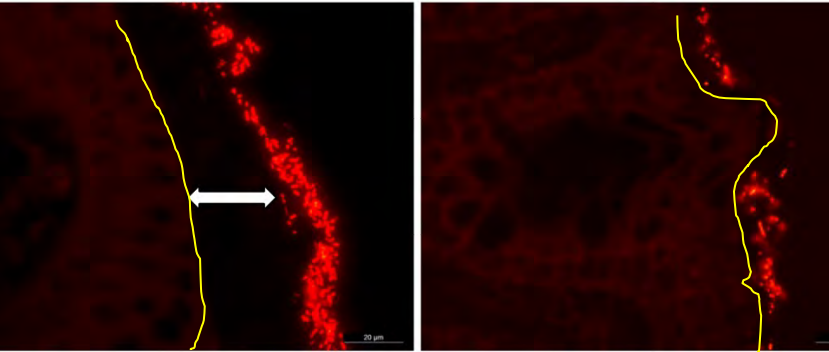
Is proteolytic imbalance associated with mucosal lesions?



Libertucci et al. Am J Physiol 2018



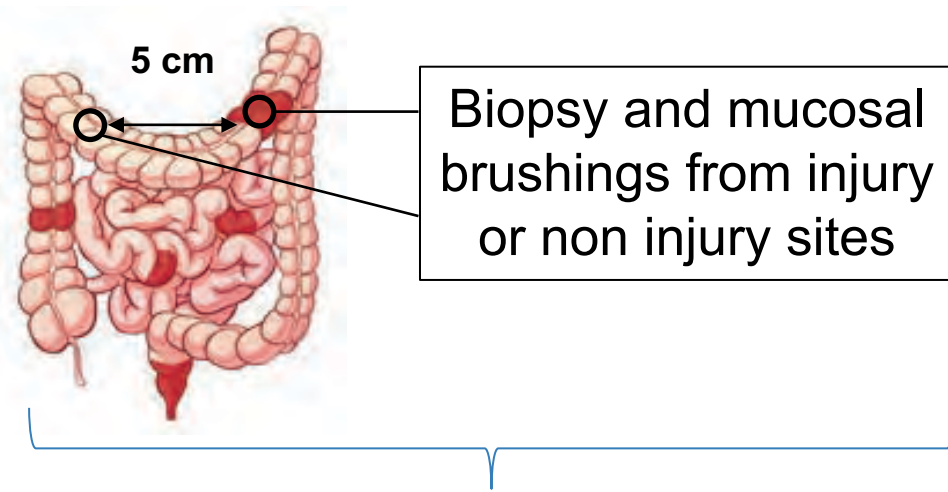
Fluorescein leak



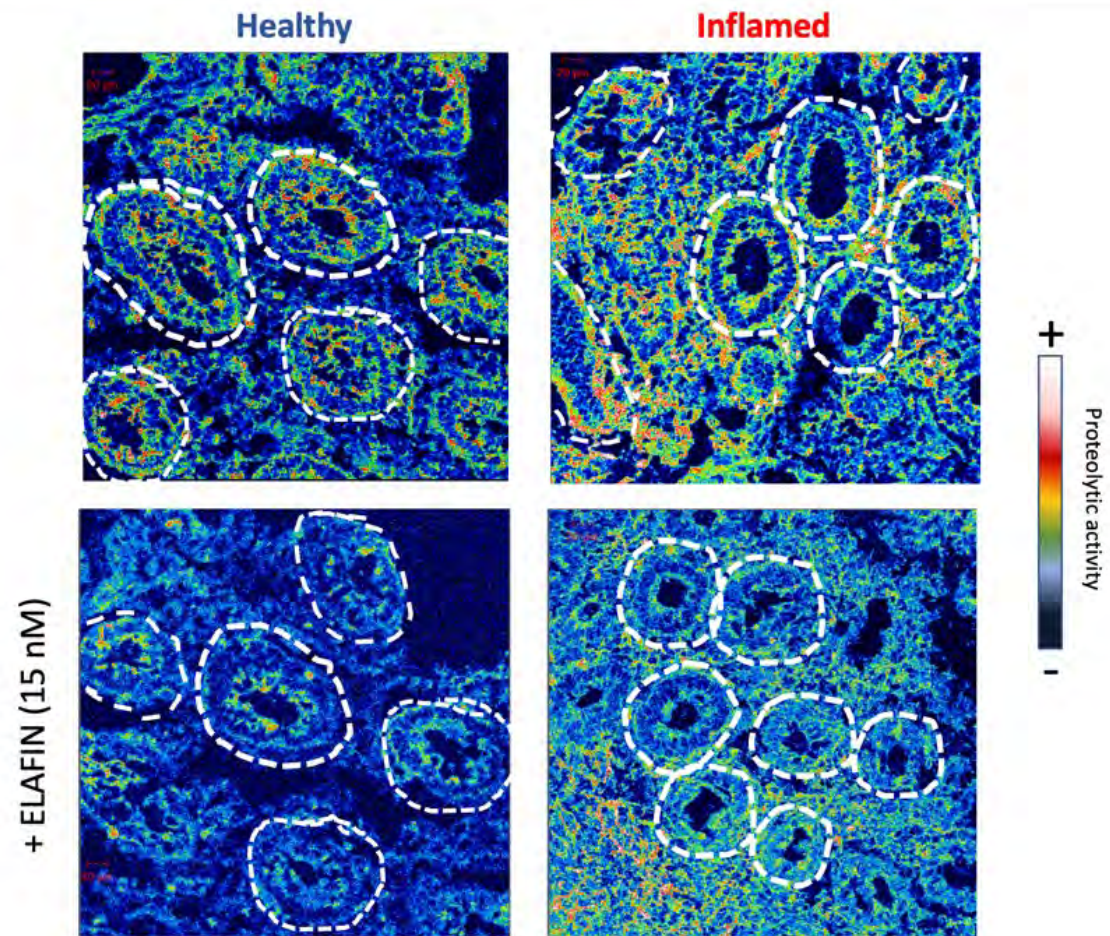
Bacteria attached to the gut lining

✓ Active CD had fecal increase of bacterial groups with proteolytic potential

Does bacterial proteolytic activity contribute to inflammation in affected areas in CD?



30 patients to be recruited.
Ethics approval (HiREB # 7789)



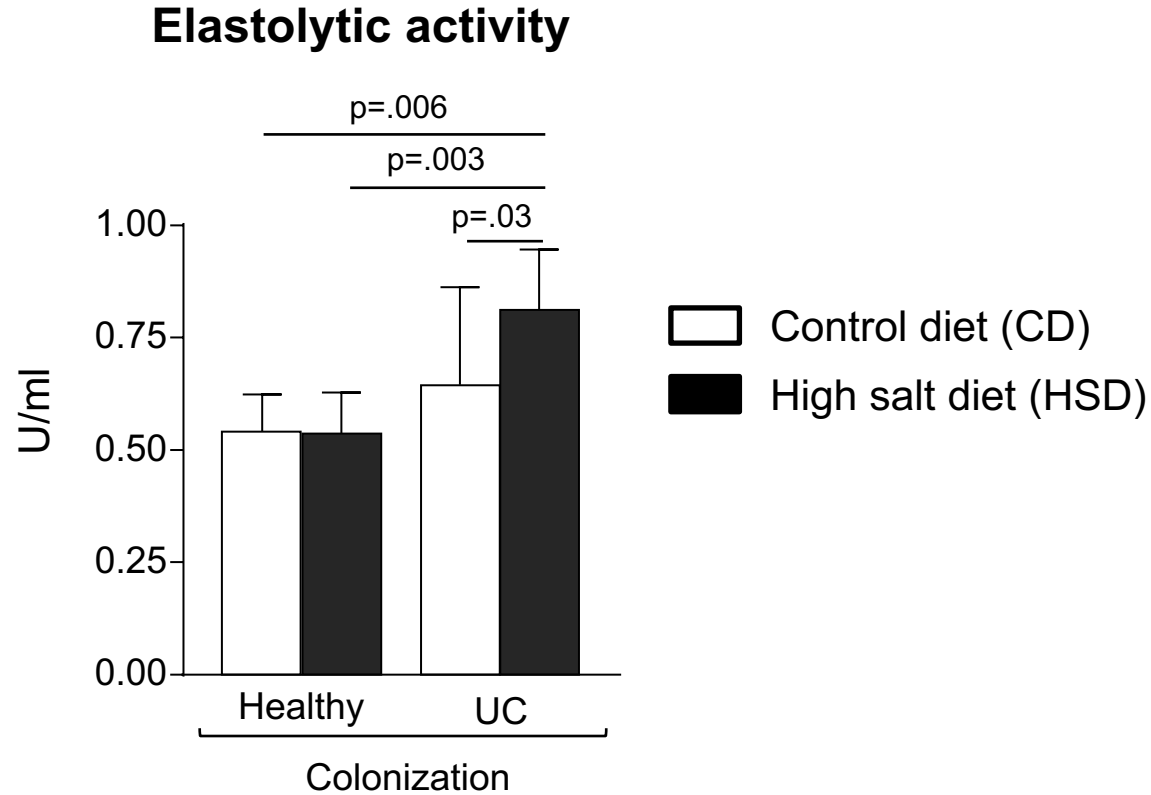


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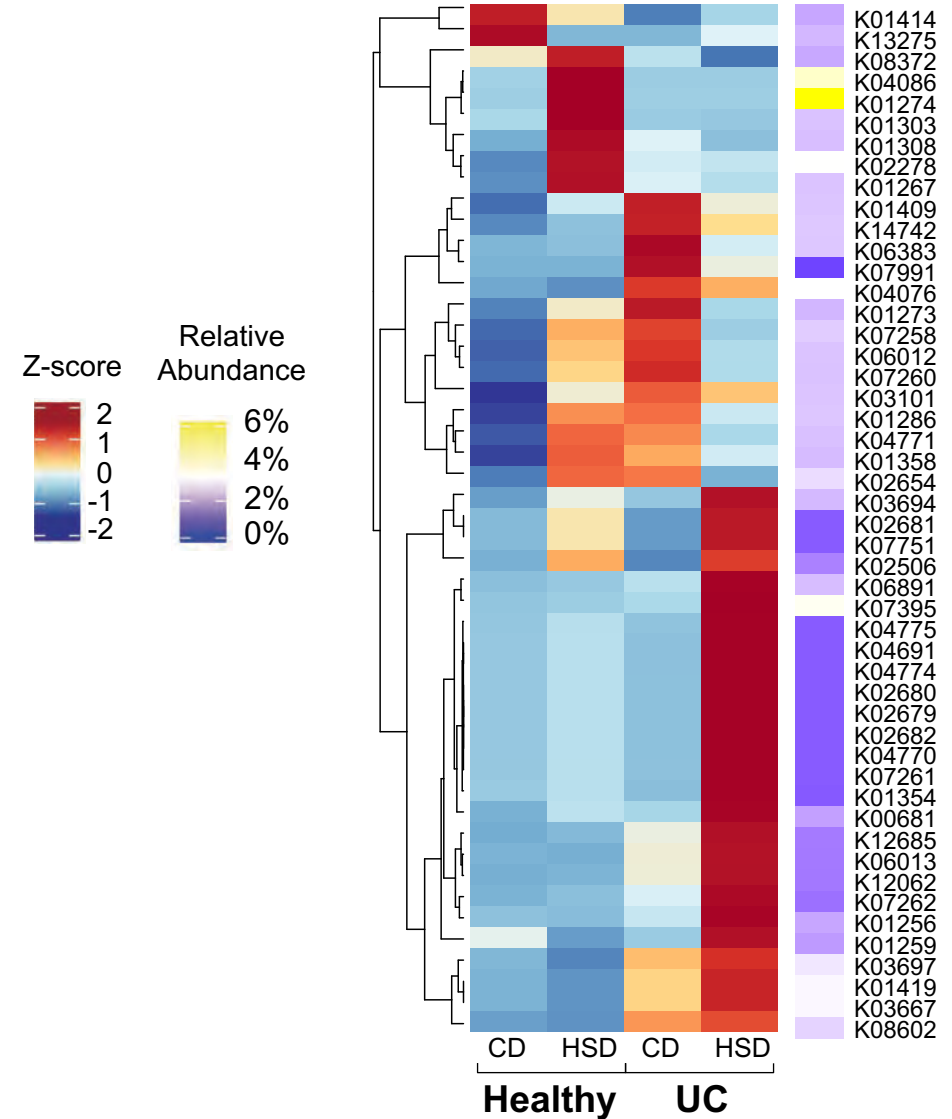
The role of diet in modulating the microbiome and inflammation in IBD

What drives increased proteolytic activity?



Hann A, *et al.* Unpublished

Microbial genes regulating protease function



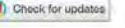
HSD associated with inflammation and IBD

- HSD has been shown to induce an inflammatory immune tone (Th17 cells) and worsen colitis through microbiota in mice
- A high salt is a large component of ultra-processed foods or the “Westernized” diet that has become increasingly prevalent
- Ultra-processed food intake has been associated with increased risk of IBD

Does HSD increase fecal proteolytic activity and exacerbate colitis?

A Mediterranean-like fat blend promotes protective immunity and a microbiome supporting gut health.

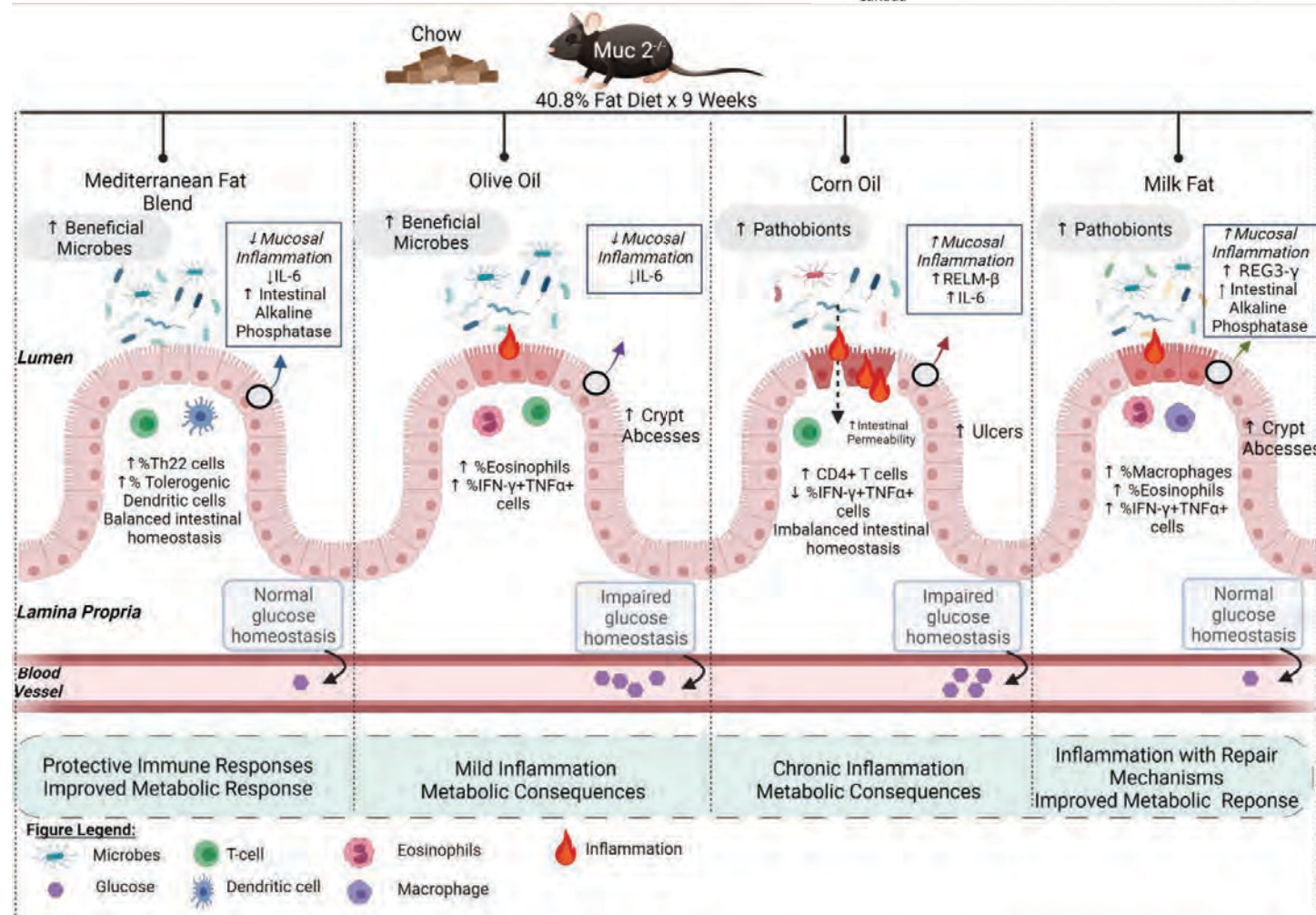
RESEARCH PAPER

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A Mediterranean-like fat blend protects against the development of severe colitis in the mucin-2 deficient murine model

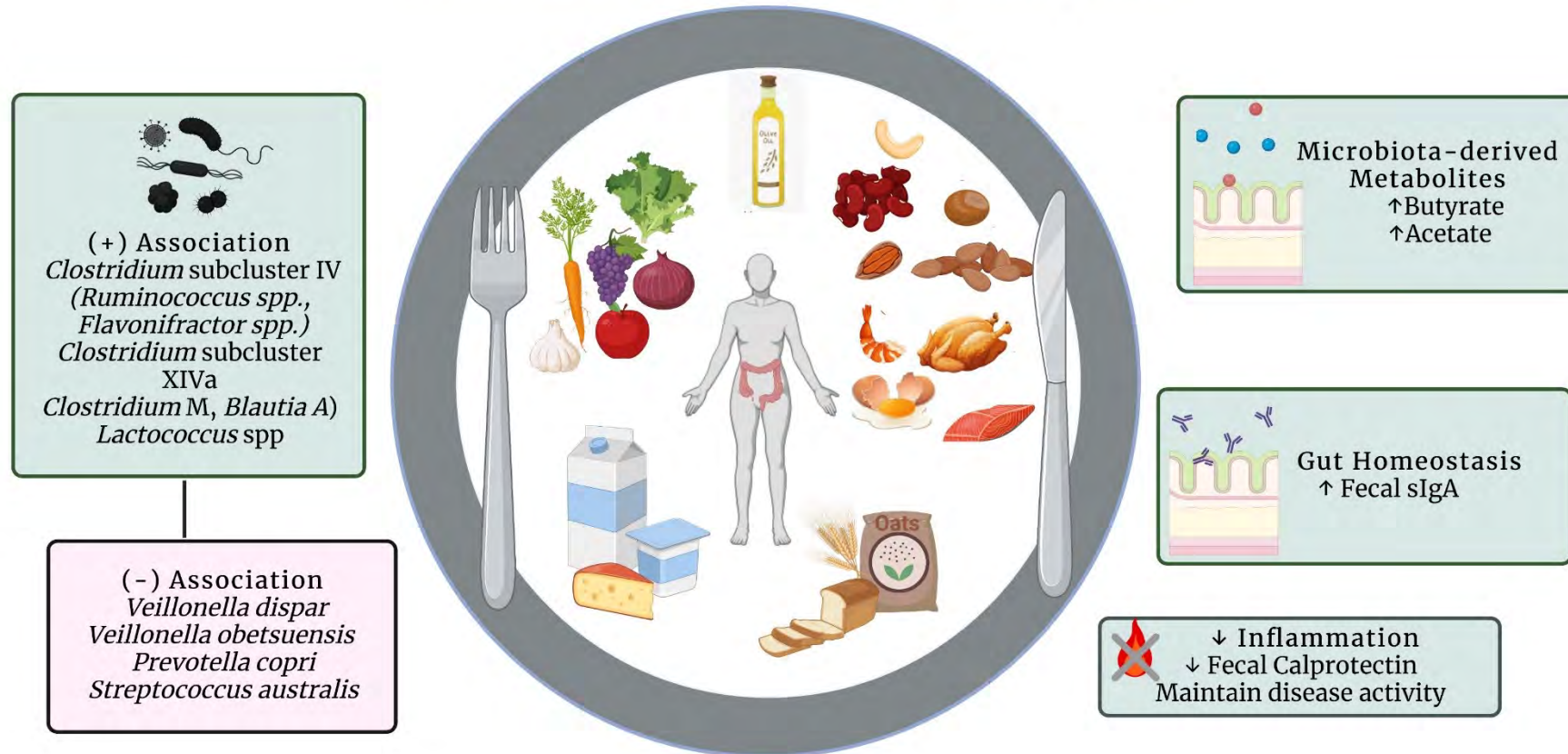
Natasha Haskey^a, Jiayu Ye^b, Mehrbod Estaki^b, Andrea A. Verdugo Meza^b, Jacqueline A. Barnett^b, Mitra Yousefi^c, Blake W. Birnie^d, Samantha Gruenheid^e, Sanjoy Ghosh^b, and Deanna L. Gibson^{b,d}

^aDepartment of Biology, University of British Columbia - Okanagan Campus; Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada; ^bDepartment of Pediatrics, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA; ^cThe Center for Phenogenomics Infection & McGill University Research Centre on Complex Traits; McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; ^dDepartment of Medicine, University of British Columbia - Okanagan Campus, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada; ^eAssociate Professor - Department of Microbiology and Immunology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada



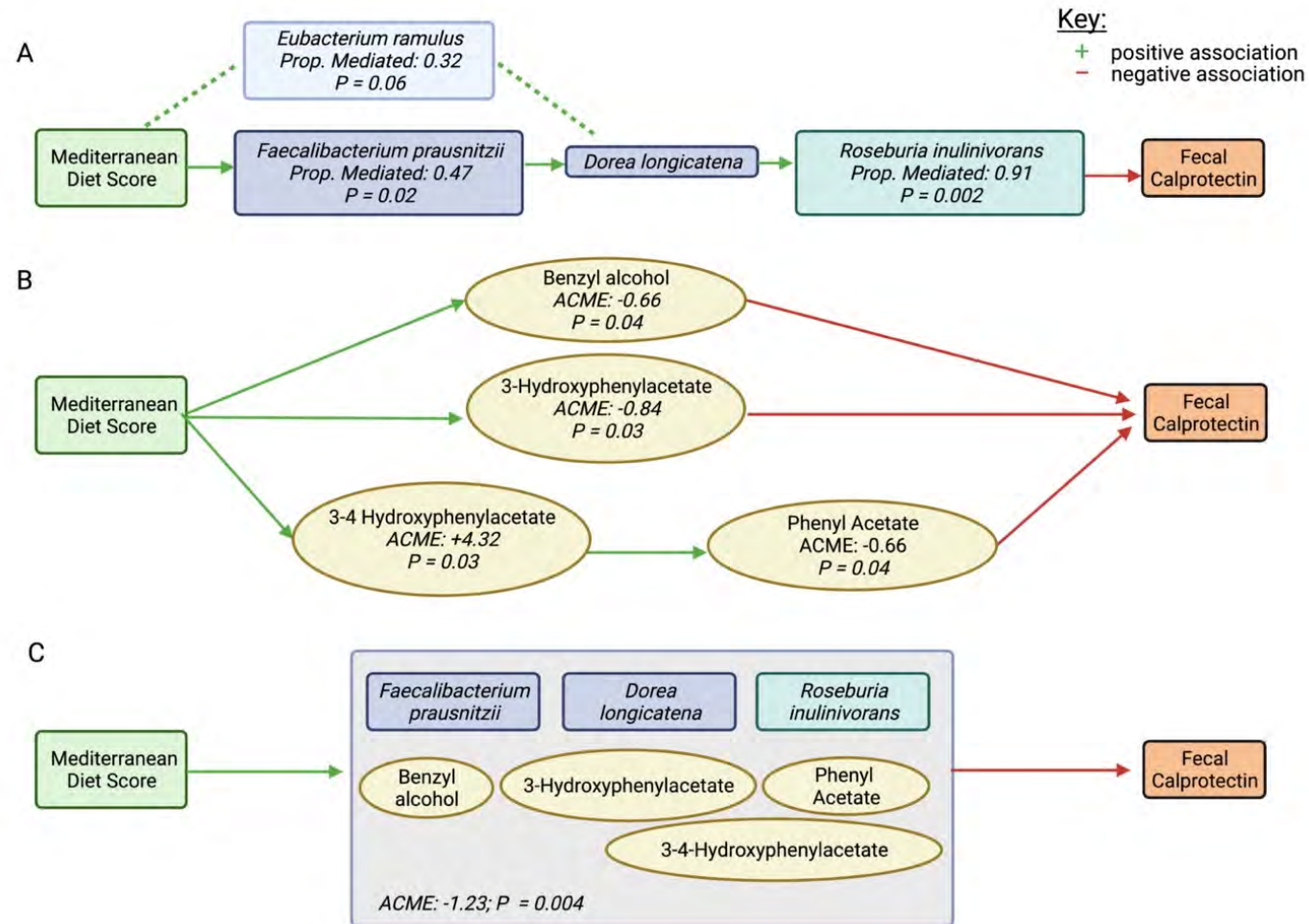
A Mediterranean diet pattern could be recommended as a remission diet to UC patients to help support disease management alongside front-line therapy drugs.

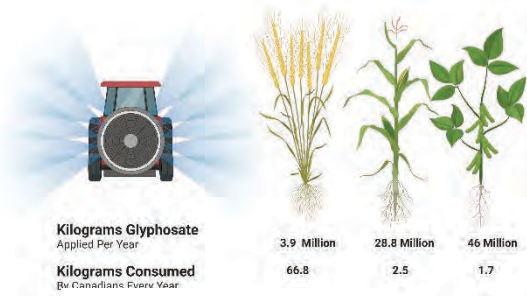
Mediterranean Diet Pattern for Ulcerative Colitis



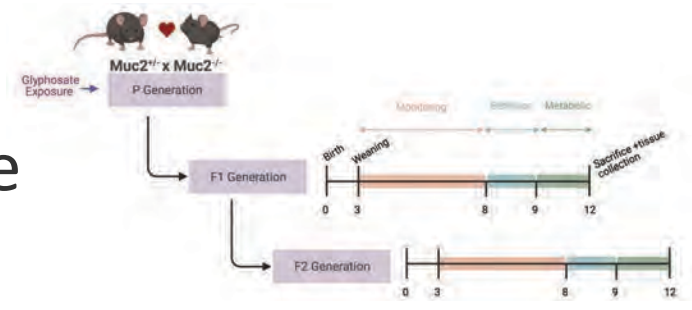
Haskey N, Estaki M, Ye J, Shim RK, Singh S, Dieleman LA, Jacobson K, Gibson DL. A Mediterranean Diet Pattern improves intestinal inflammation concomitant with reshaping of the bacteriome in ulcerative colitis: A randomized controlled trial. *J Crohn's Colitis*. 2023 Apr 24;jjad073. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjad073. PMID: 37095601.

Functional guild and metabolite cluster mediating the relationship between mucosal inflammation and adherence to the Mediterranean Diet in UC





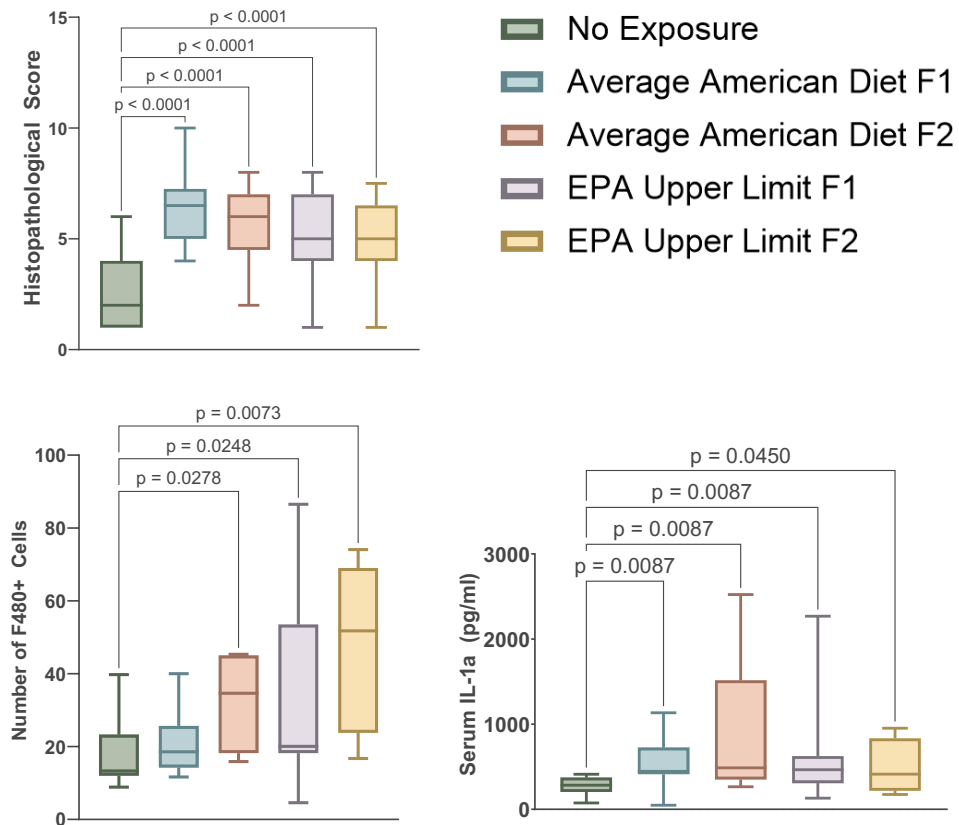
Another uniquely Western dietary element: food-associated glyphosate as a cause of colitis?



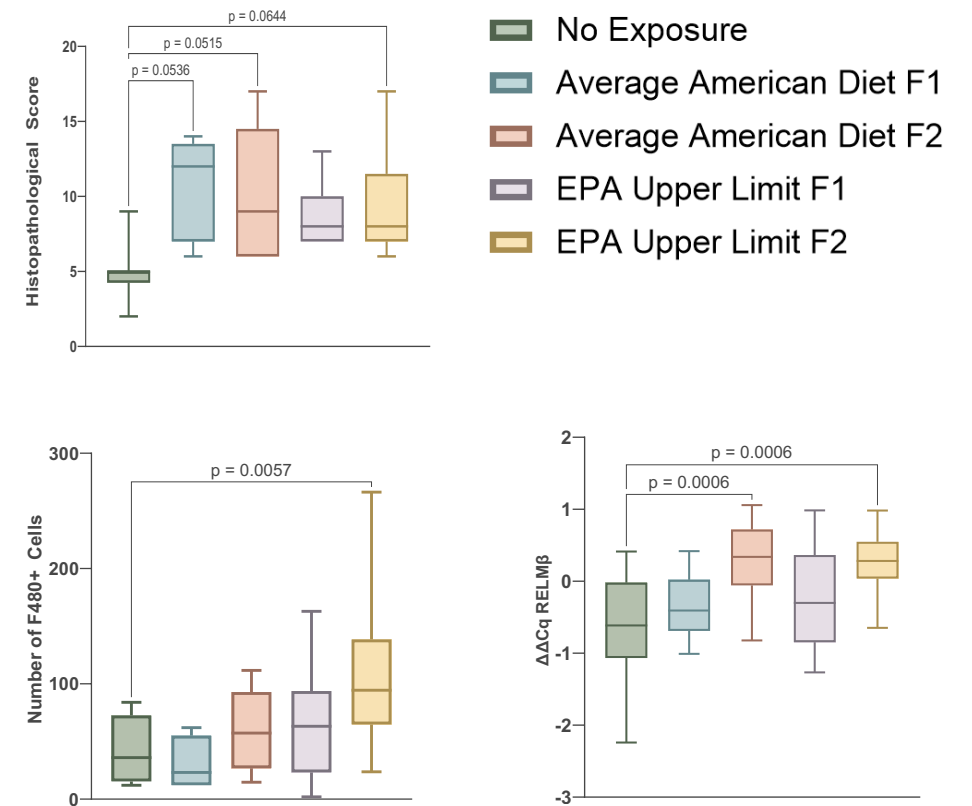
Background

Experimental Design

Colitis Resistant



Colitis Susceptible



Outstanding Questions:

Are keystone species (real?) and important for IBD?

- Is IBD “infectious”?

Is there an IBD microbiome signature?

- Are there specific species that are causing IBD?
- Are there specific species that can protect against IBD?

Can a one-size-fits-all diet be implemented to improve the management of IBD?

How do diets affect a patient’s microbiome on a personalized basis?

Can we use live biotherapeutics (keystone?) or consortiums to induce rebiosis and treat IBD?



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