

# “MyNewGut: de la investigación en microbiota a la práctica clínica”

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Educación y  
Nutrición



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**CODiNuCoVa**  
Colegio Oficial de Dietistas-Nutricionistas  
de la Comunitat Valenciana



IX Jornada CODiNuCoVa

# MyNewGut: gut microbiota, diet and obesity

## The burden of obesity

THE LANCET

Obesity 2015

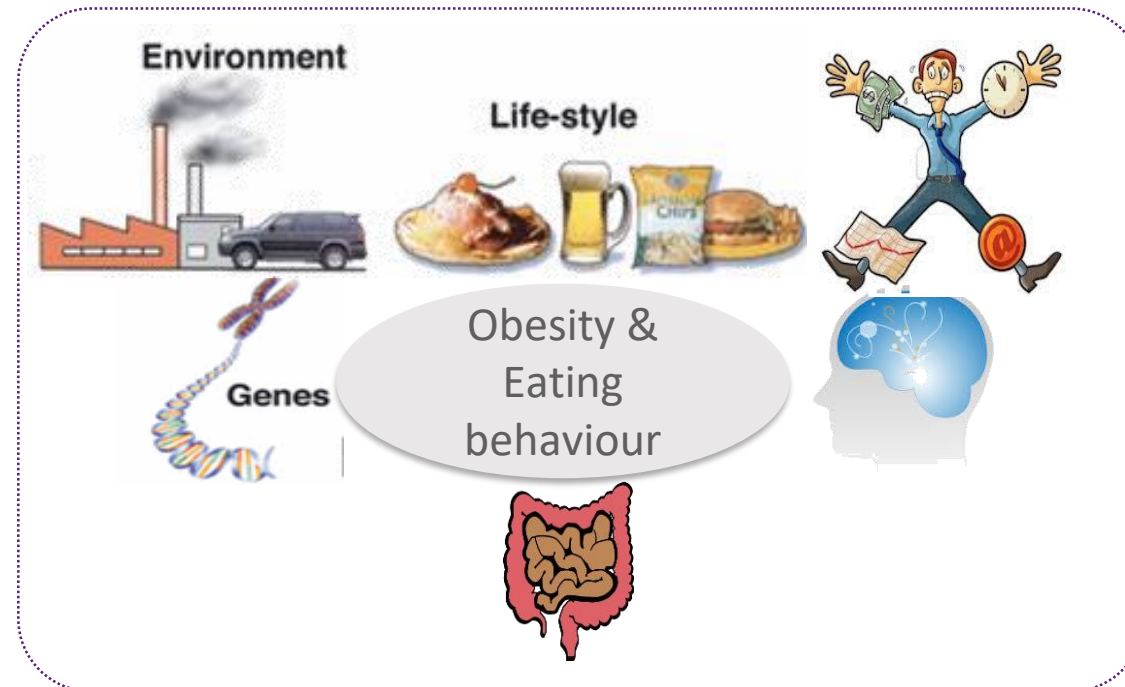
Published: February 18, 2015

**Patchy progress on obesity prevention:  
emerging examples, entrenched barriers, and new thinking**

*Christina A Roberto, Boyd Swinburn, Corinna Hawkes, Terry T-K Huang, Sergio A Costa, Marice Ashe, Lindsey Zwicker, John H Cawley, Kelly D Brownell*



Childhood Obesity  
Surveillance Initiative (2017) -  
Number of obese children has  
increased tenfold in the last  
40 years.

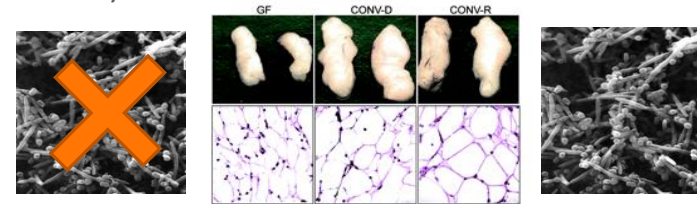


# Evidence of the role of gut microbiota in obesity

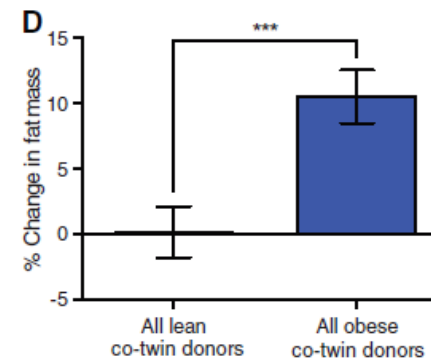
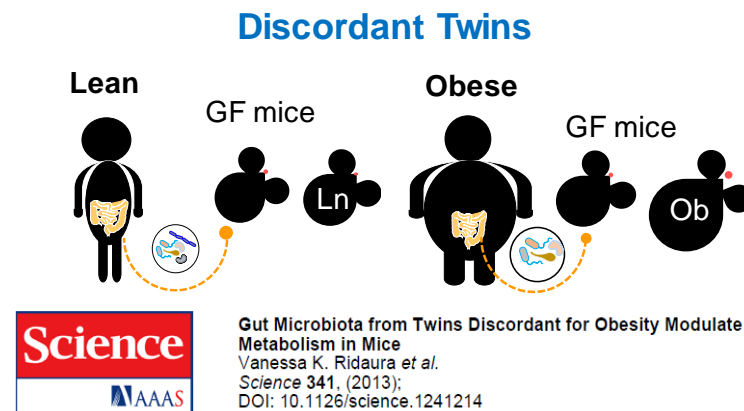
## Lessons from germ-free animal models

- Germ-free mice are more resistant to diet-induced obesity (DIO), suggesting that gut microbiota is essential for obesity development

(Bäckhed et al., 2004; Leone et al., 2015; Martinez-Guryn et al. 2018).



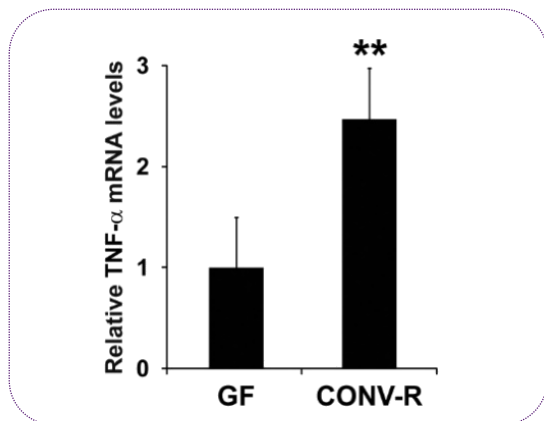
- Faecal transference from mouse/human to GF mice allows recapitulation of the obese or lean metabolic phenotype (Ridaura et al. 2013)



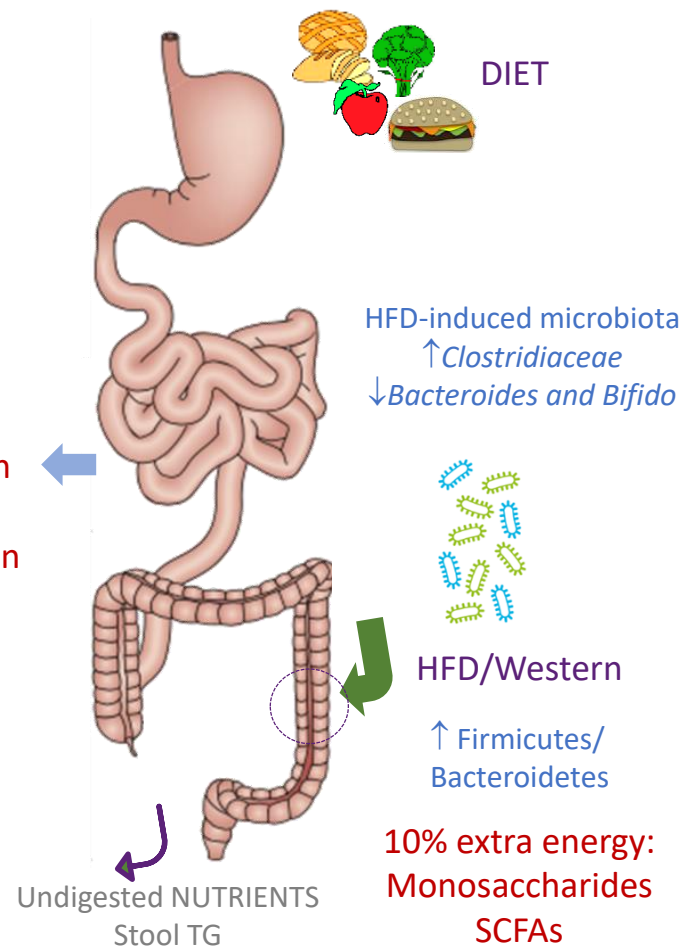
# How gut microbiota contributes to obesity?

## Lessons form germ-free animal models

- Extraction of energy (*Bäckhed et al., 2004*)
- Lipid digestion and absorption (*Semova et al. 2012; Martinez-Guryn et al. 2018*)
- Inflammatory tone (*Reigstad et al. 2009, Sanz 2018*)



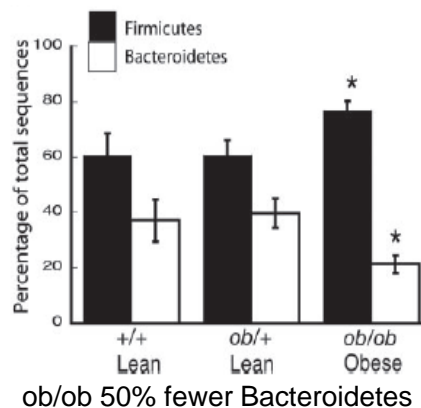
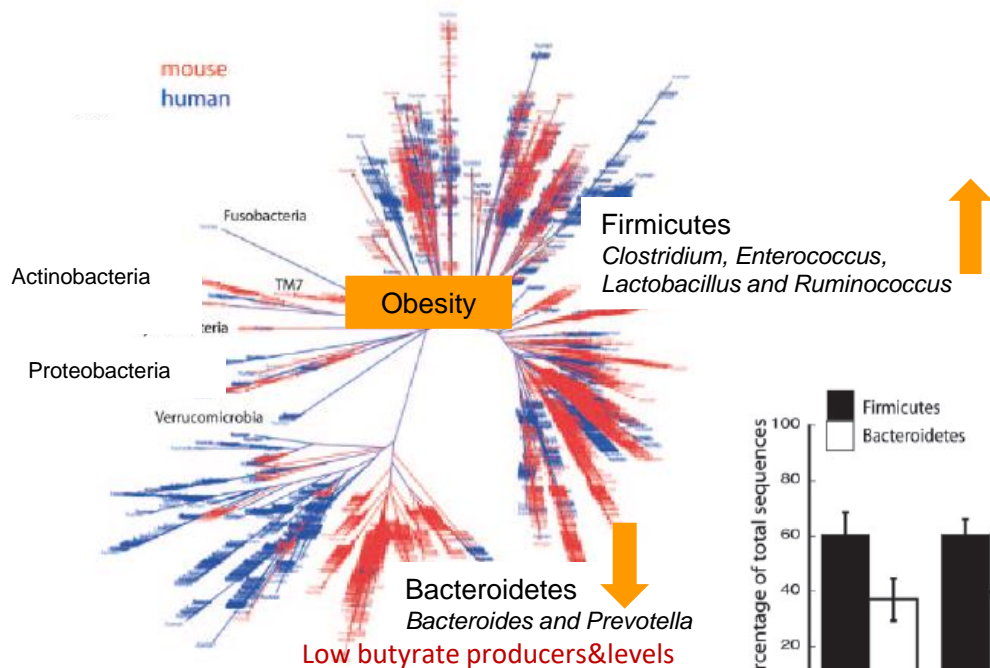
Increased inflammatory makers in colonized fed Western diet but not in GF mice



# Intestinal dysbiois associated with in human obesity

## Obesity alters gut microbial ecology

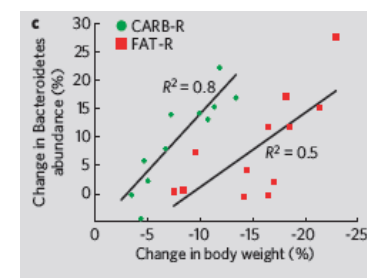
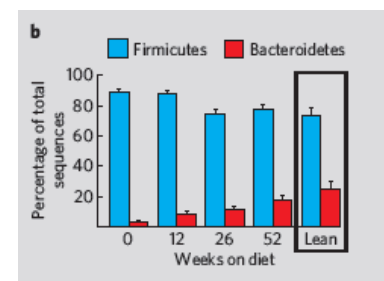
Ruth E. Ley<sup>†</sup>, Fredrik Bäckhed<sup>†</sup>, Peter Turnbaugh<sup>†</sup>, Catherine A. Lozupone<sup>‡</sup>, Robin D. Knight<sup>§</sup>, and Jeffrey I. Gordon<sup>¶¶</sup>



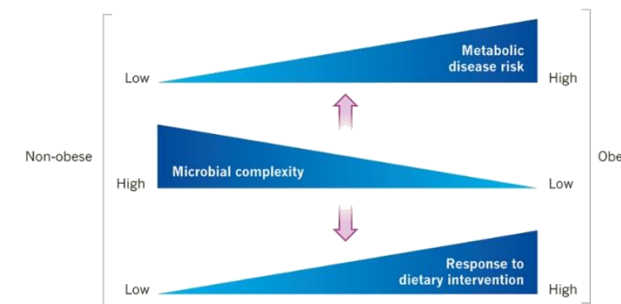
### MICROBIAL ECOLOGY

## Human gut microbes associated with obesity

Ley et al, Nature 2006



FAT-R, fat restricted, CARB-R, carbohydrate restricted



Looking for a Signal in the Noise: Revisiting Obesity and the

Microbiome *Sze & Schloss MBio. 2016;*

23;7, 4

Sanz Y, et al. Pharmacol Res. 2013 Mar;69(1):144-55. Ley et al. (2006). Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.102:11070-5. Verdum et al. Obesity (Silver Spring). 2013 Mar 21.

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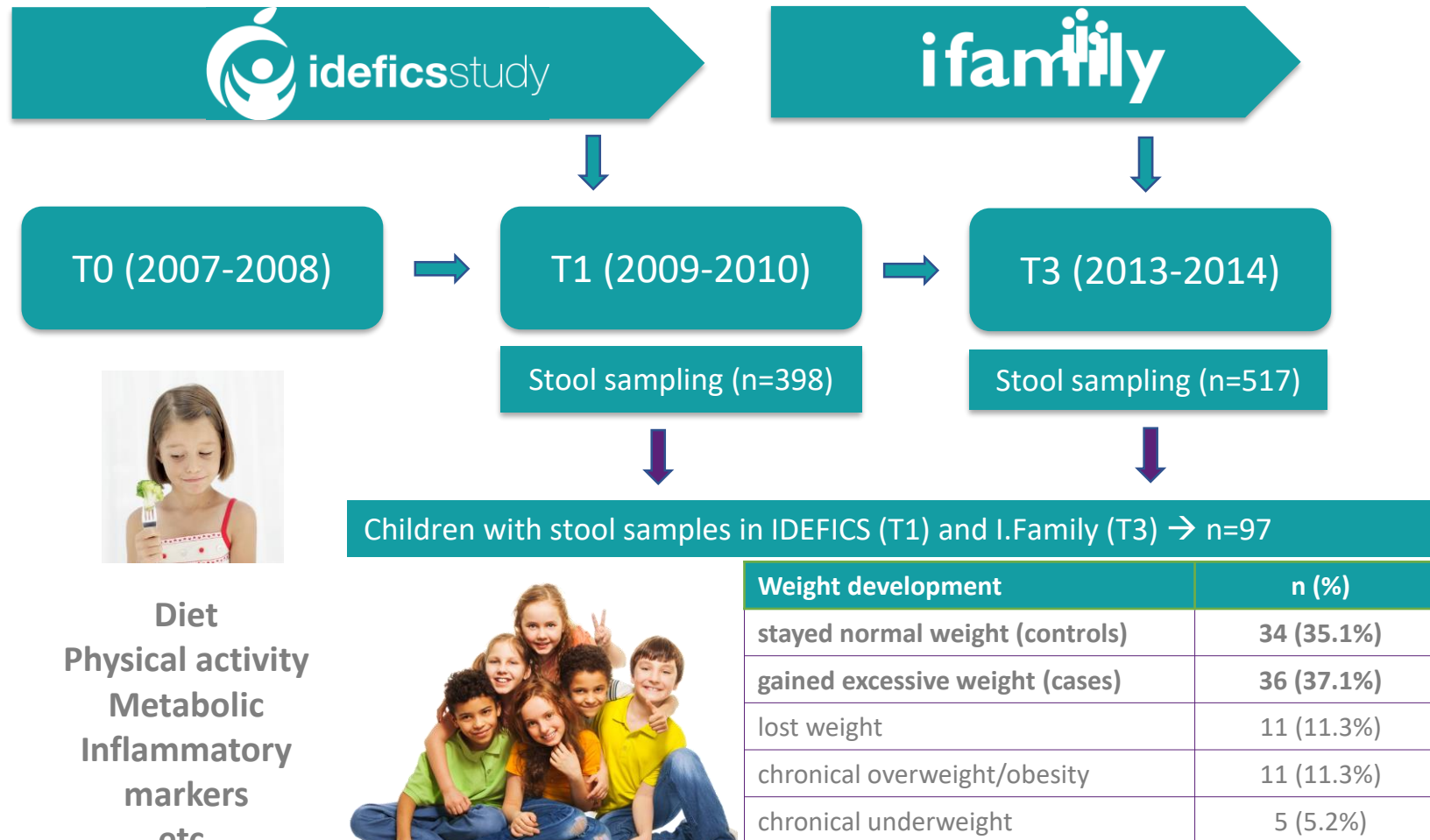
# Why we are not there yet? What is missing?



- Does the microbiota play a role in obesity onset/ What is the predictive value for human obesity?
- What matters for obesity, gut microbiota, metabolites or both?
- Which microbes play a role in obesity?
- Which are the underlying mechanisms of action?

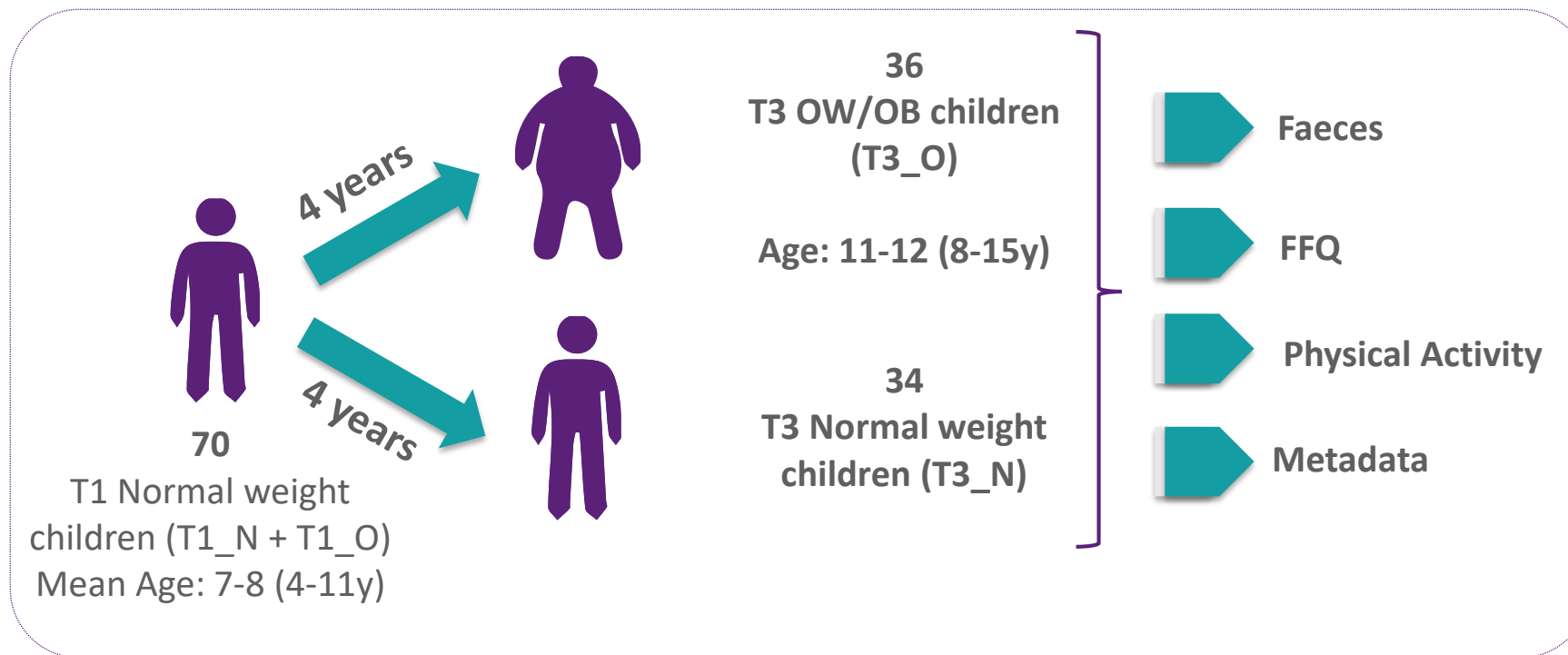
# Gut microbiota as predictor of human obesity

Prospective study in children of four years



Rampelli et al. Commun Biol. 2018; 7;1:222.

# Longitudinal analysis of gut microbiome and other variables

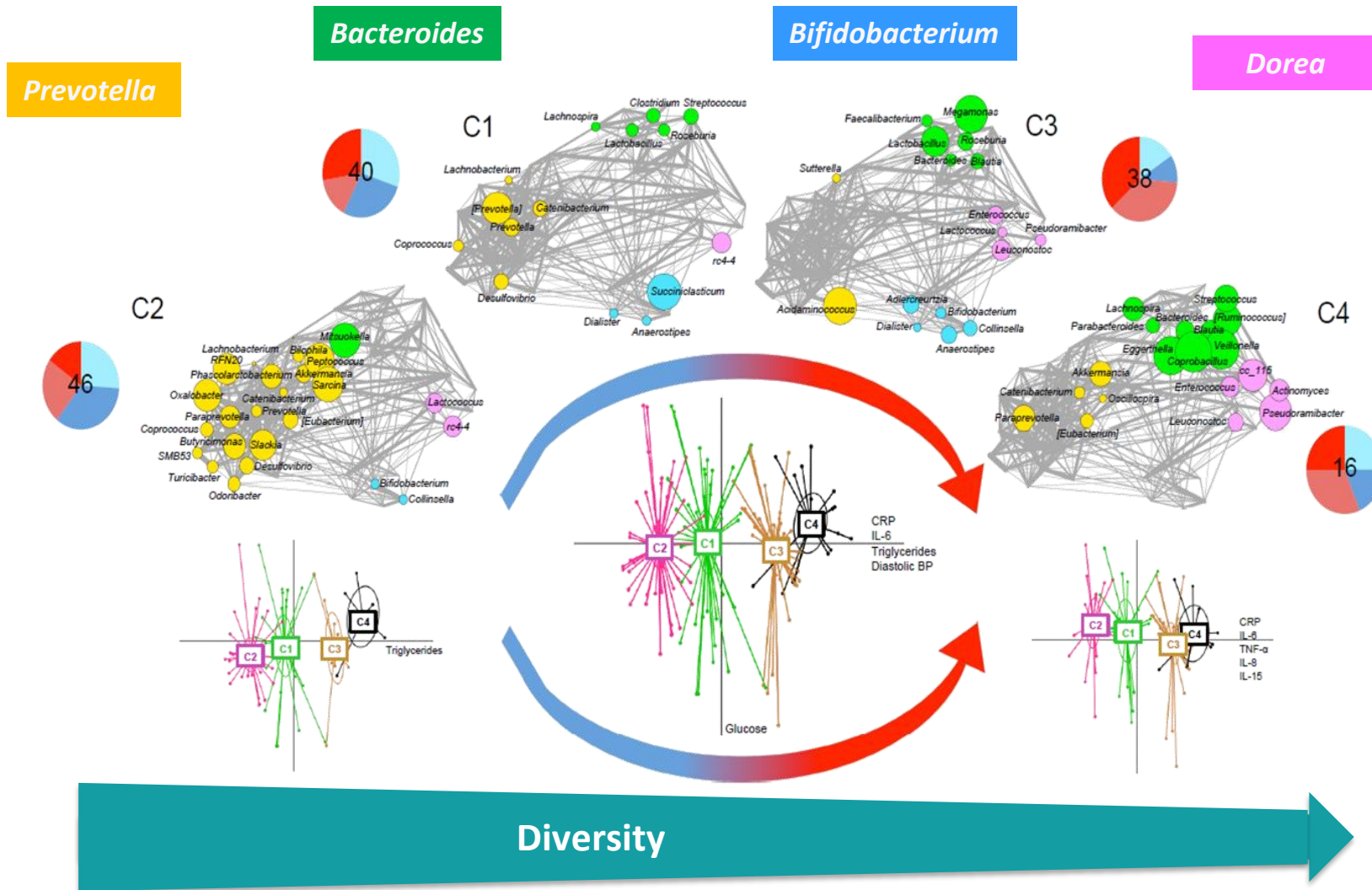


➤ 16S rRNA sequencing of 140 samples  $\approx$  56,485  $\pm$  22,321 reads/sample

➤ 20,360 OTUs



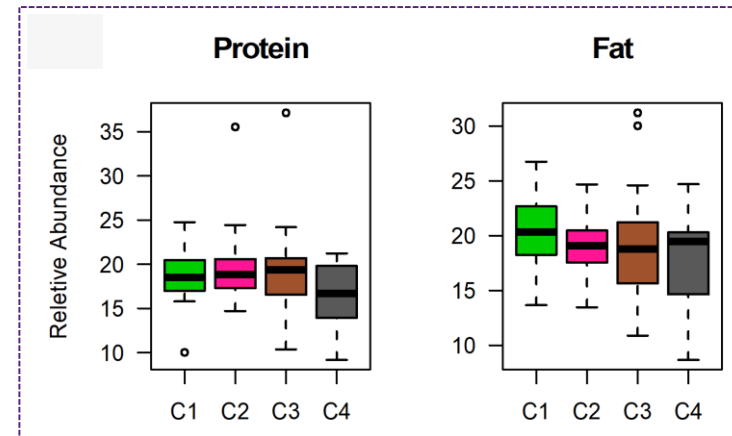
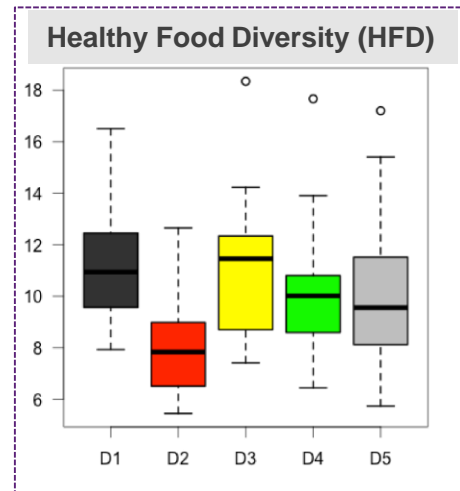
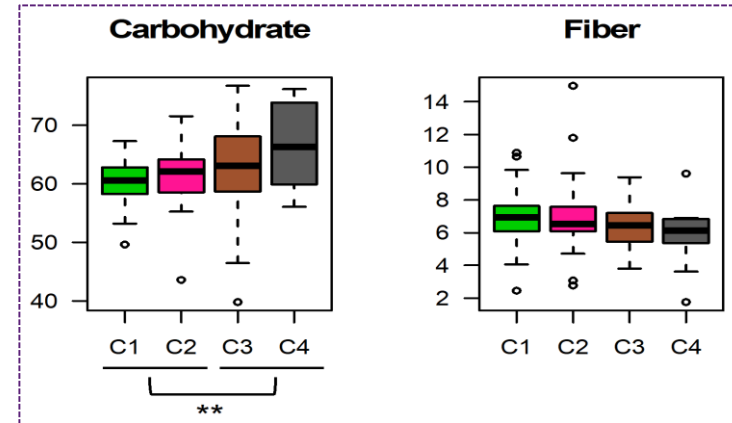
# Four microbiota compositional clusters based on co-abundance of genera



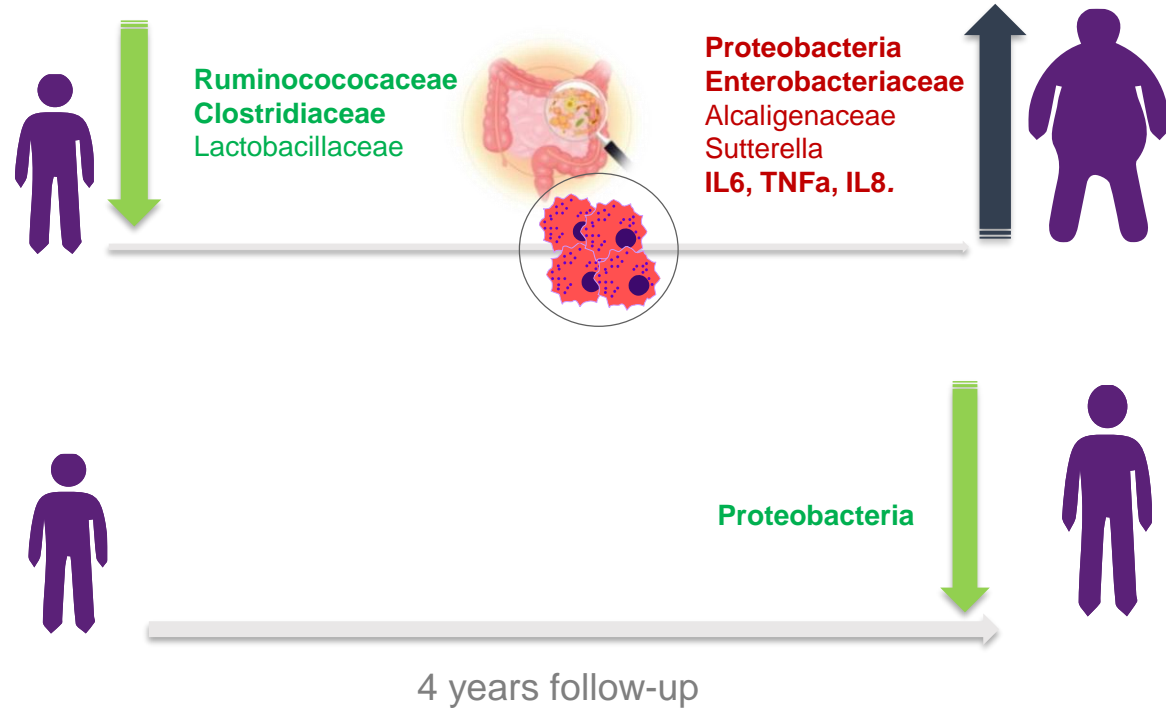
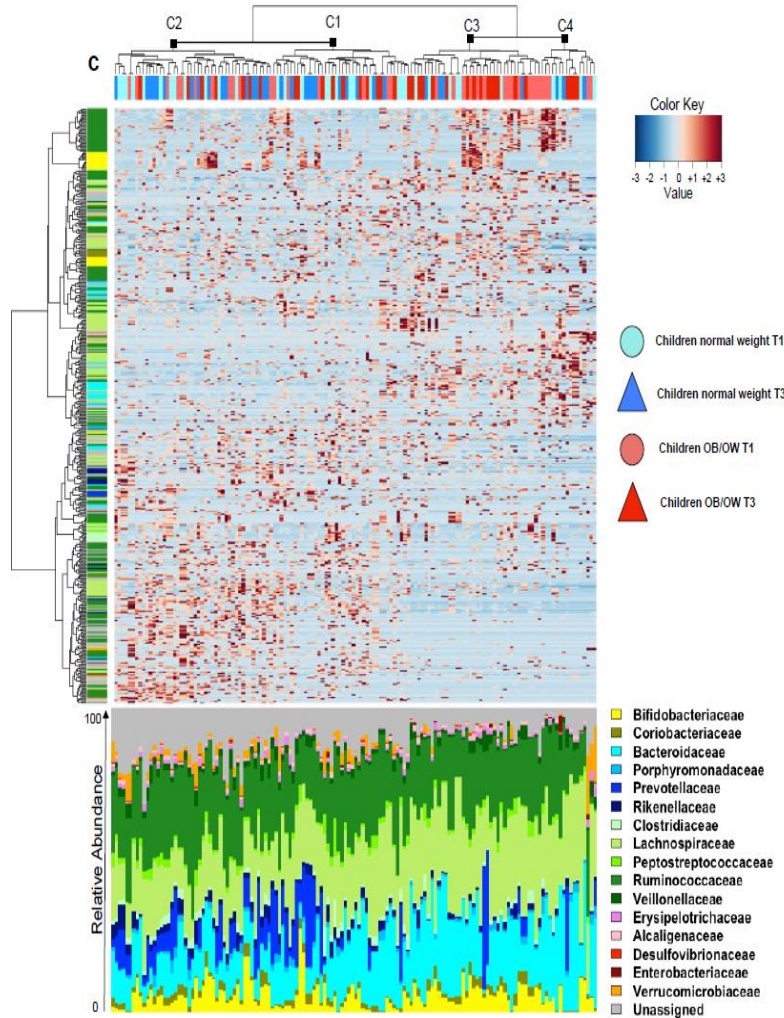
# Dietary patterns co-segregate with microbiota clusters

## D2/D5 dietary patterns related to C3/C4 microbiota clusters and low diversity

- D1** – low protein/low carbohydrate
- D2** – high carbohydrate/high fat
- D3** – high carbohydrate/high fibre
- D4** – low protein/low fat
- D5** – high protein/high fat



# Transition from normal weight to obesity in childhood

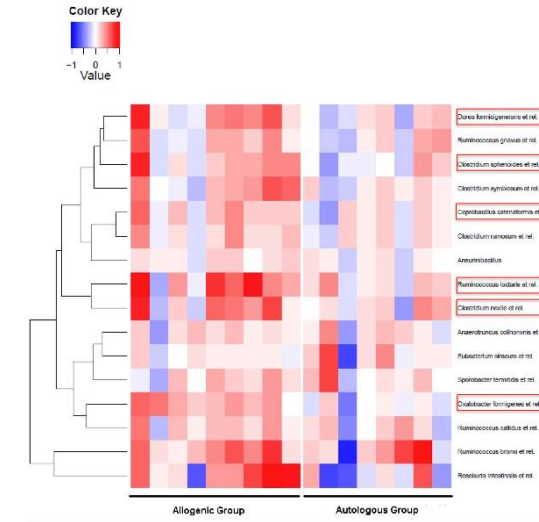
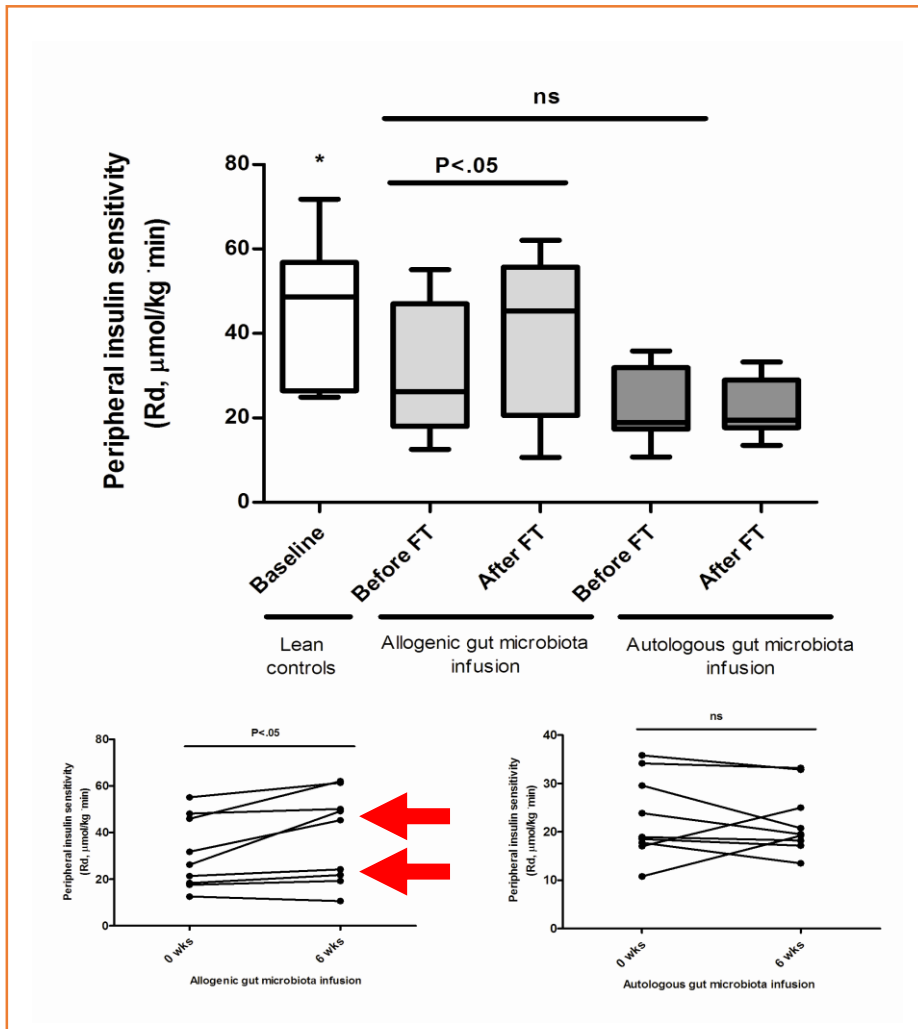


# Why we are not there yet? What is missing?

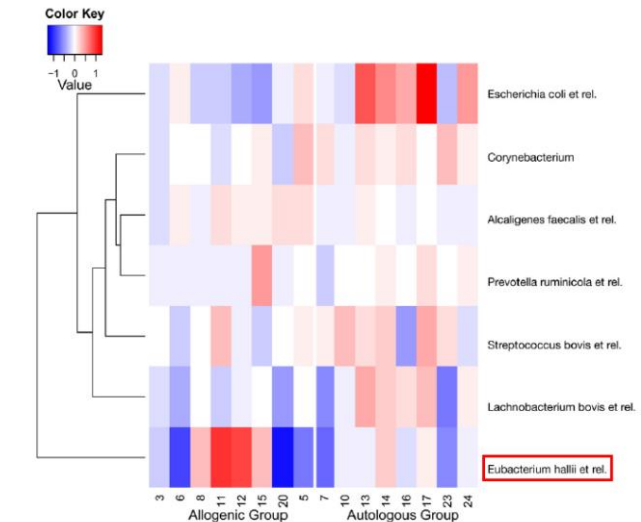


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# Lean microbiota improves insulin sensitivity in MetSyn



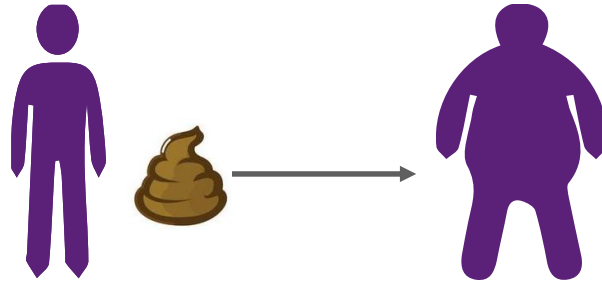
Lean donor FMT increased SCFA butyrate producers



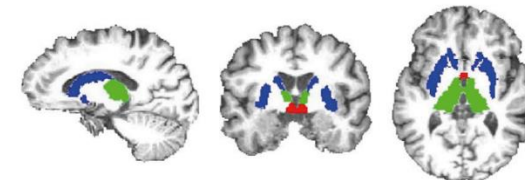
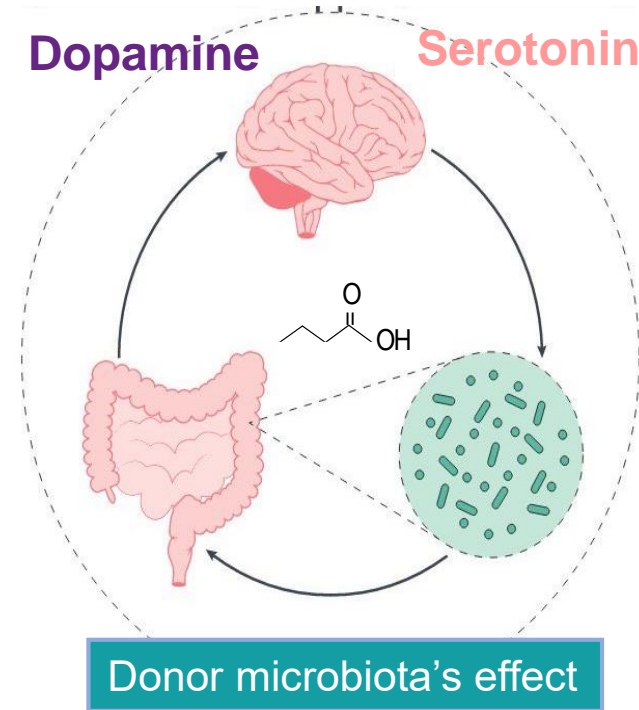
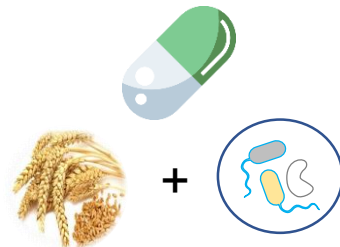
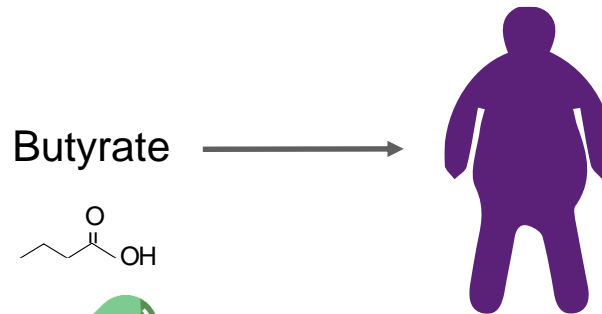
# Effects of FMT or butyrate in overweight with MetSyn

FMT leads to ↑ brain dopamine receptor expression  
correlated to *Prevotella* and *Bacteroides uniformis*

N=12 MetSyn  
Placebo tablets 4 wks  
Aloctonous FMT



N=12 male/female  
MetSyn  
Butyrate tablets 4 wks  
Placebo (autologous) FMT



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# How to tackle obesity? Which bacteria can help?



- Life style changes: hypocaloric diets and exercise
- Drugs



Microbiota restoration and functional gain

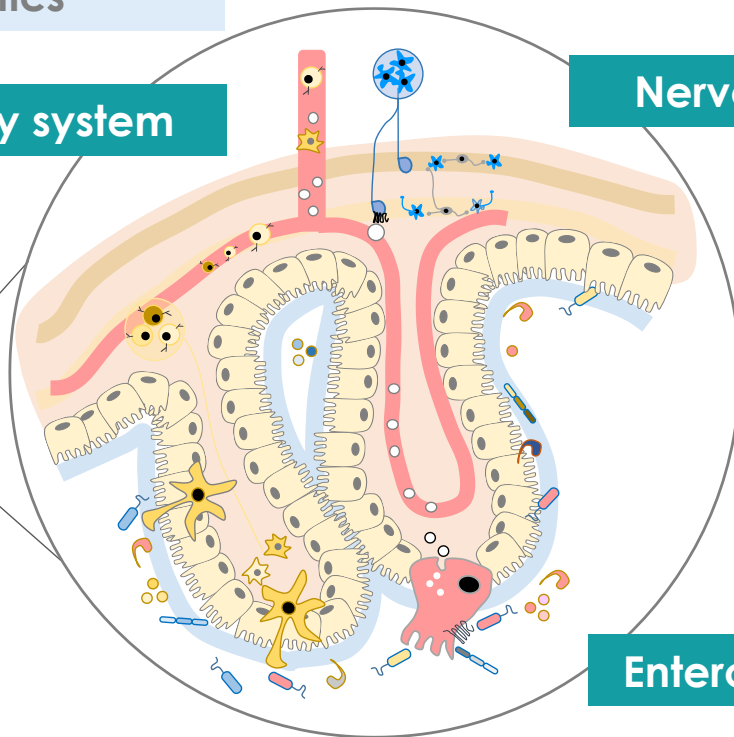
New generation of probiotics

Immunity system

Nervous system



Intestine



↓ Inflammation

↑ Insulin sensitivity

↑ Neuroendocrine signaling

↓ Intake

Enteroendocrine system

Obesity prevention



METABOLIC HEALTH



# How to find microbiome-based solutions?

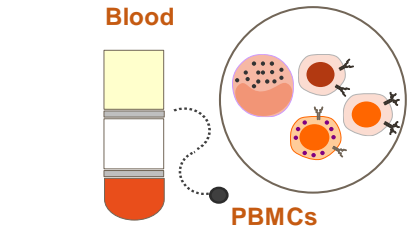
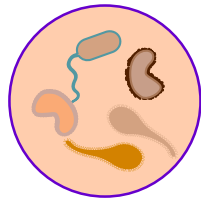


MyNewGut

Observational studies



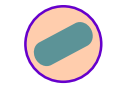
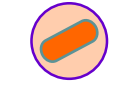
Healthy diets-metabolism

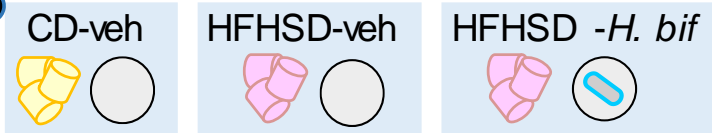


In vitro assays



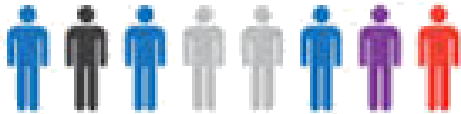
Ensayos in vivo

-  *B. uniformis*
-  *Holdemanella* sp.

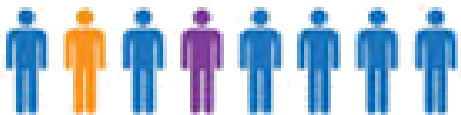


Animal models of Diet-Induced Obesity (DIO)

PROBIOTIC



PLACEBO



Intervention studies



# In summary

- The individual's microbiota might help to predict the risk of developing obesity. A combination of unhealthy dietary patterns and low diverse microbiota configurations and increases in Proteobacteria precede the development of obesity in children.
- A healthy gut microbiota influences the dopaminergic system via the gut-brain axis, increasing food intake control in humans with MetSyn.
- Different intestinal bacteria improve metabolism through complementary mechanisms, which could help to combat obesity and its complications
- *B. uniformis* exerts anti-inflammatory effects increasing IL10, IL33 and Tregs, likely involving TLR5 signaling.
- *Holdemanella* sp. improves glucose metabolism by improving GLP-1 production and signaling through endocrine and neuro-paracrine routes

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# GRACIAS

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