

Eubiose et dysbiose : où sont les signatures ?
« le poids du microbiote dans l'obésité et le diabète »



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Collègue de France, 24 janvier 2017

CARDIOMETABOLIC DISEASES INCLUDE METABOLIC & CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (CVDs) WHICH ARE TIGHTLY LINKED:

- OBESITY
- DIABETES
- NASH...



According to WHO estimates
Non-communicable diseases (?)
Last report 2015 (WHO)

Winning trio (cause of death)

Cardiovascular diseases : 17.7 M

Cancers : 8.8 M

Pulmonary disorders: 3.9 M

Type 2 diabetes 1.6 death.

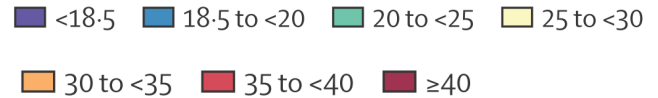


Obesity as a main contributor
Obesity is a disease (OMS 1997)

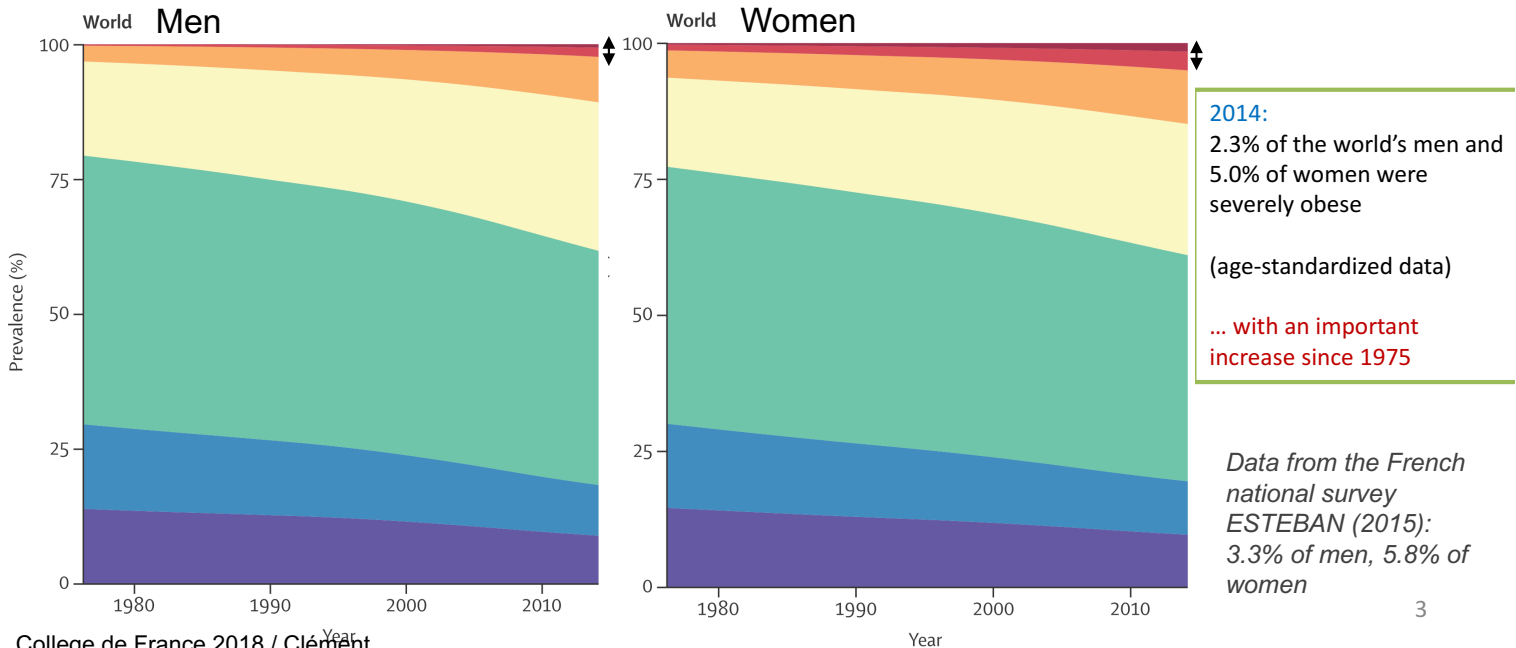
obesity epidemiology:

Trends in adult body-mass index in 200 countries from 1975 to 2014: a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies with 19.2 million participants

BMI (kg/m²)

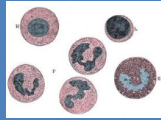


Lancet 2016; 387: 1377–96 NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC)*



Obesities : organ & systemic disease

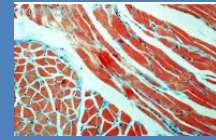
Lifestyle



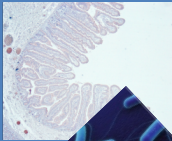
Immune system
Cytokine production



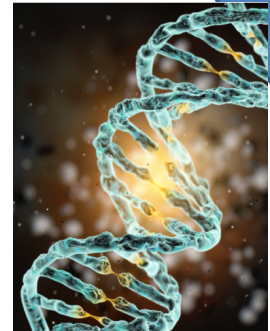
Brain
Energy balance
Endocrine function
mood



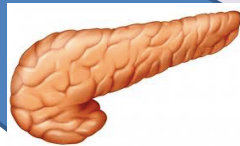
Muscle
Energy balance
Endocrine function



Intestine
Gut microbiota



Genome/Epigenome/
metagenome



Pancreas Injuries



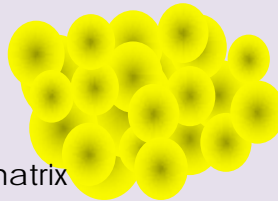
Liver Injuries

Perturbed
endocrine
secretions

Hypertrophy

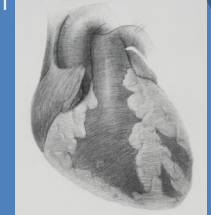
Altered
extra-cellular matrix

Organelle
dysfunctions



Immune
/inflammatory
unbalance

Altered
angiogenesis

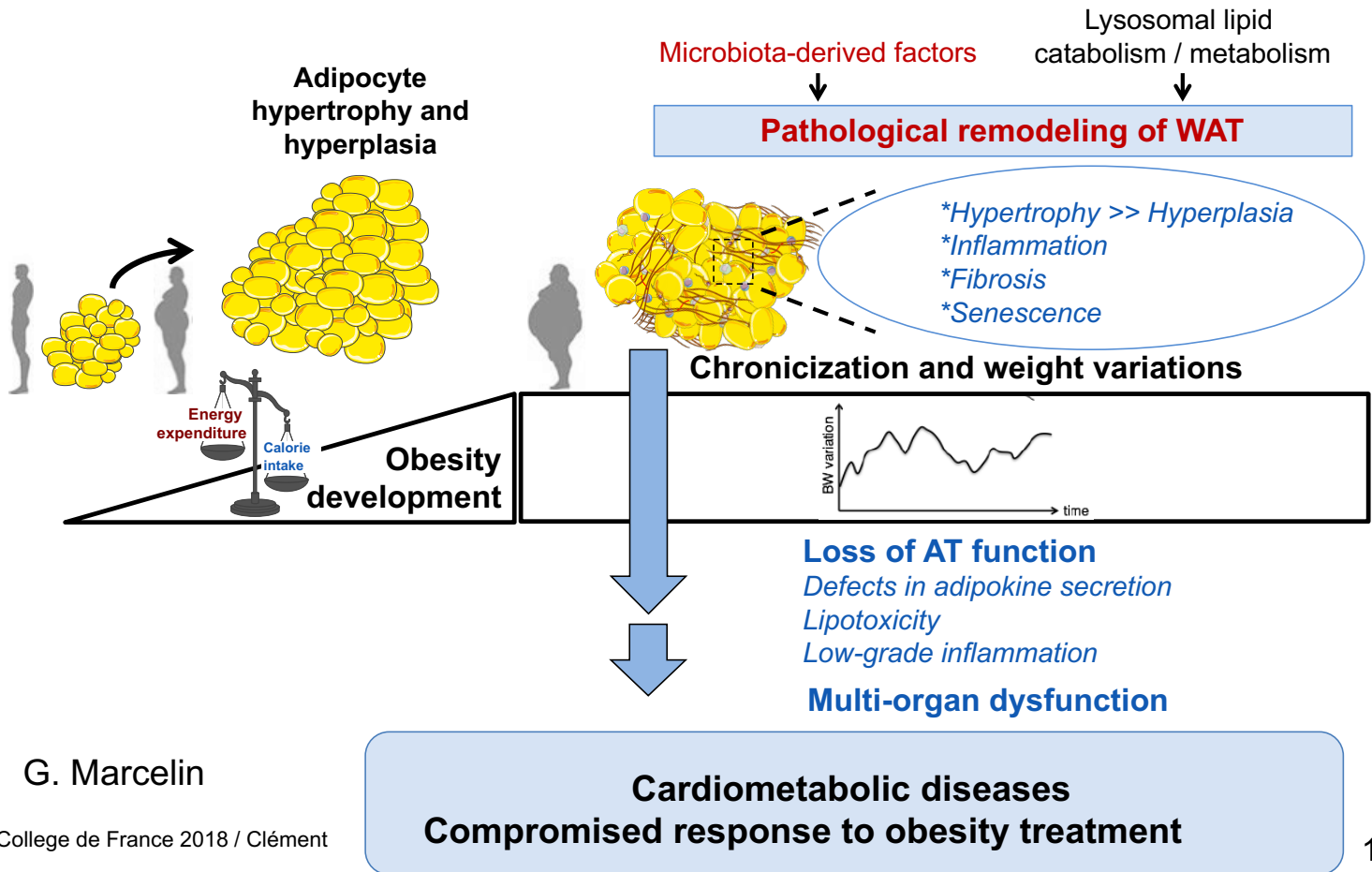


Heart injuries
Epicardial fat

Vascular system
atherosclerosis

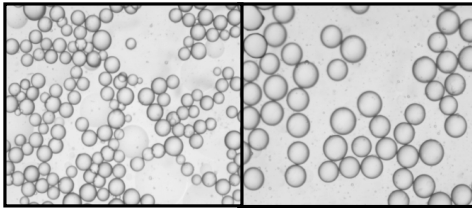


Adipose tissue failure is central in metabolic diseases associated with obesity



G. Marcelin

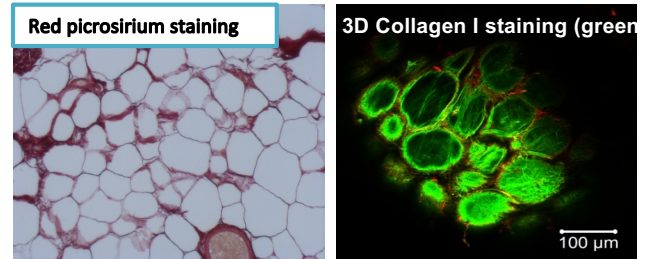
Adipocyte hypertrophy



Lean

Obese

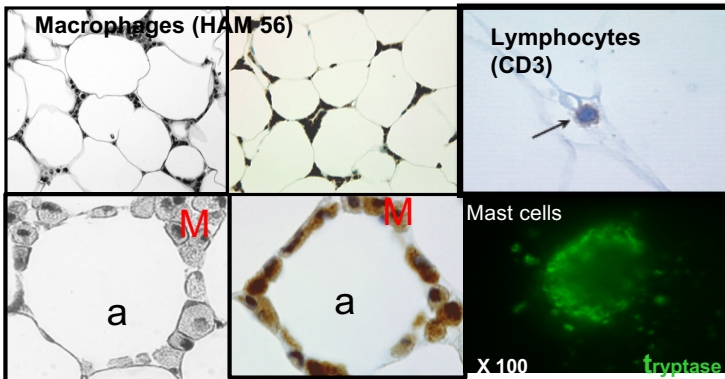
Fibrosis (pericellular)



Divoux, Diabetes 2010

Pellegrinelli, U872

Inflammatory cell accumulation

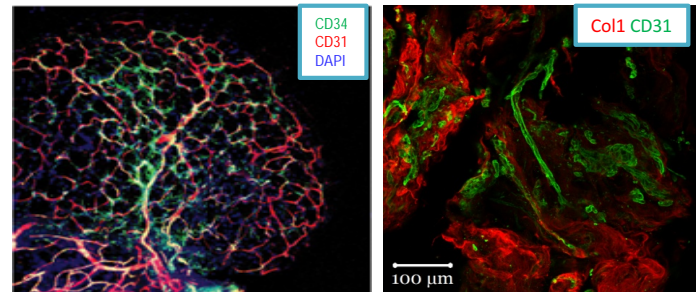


Macrophage (M) accumulation Other immune cells

Canello, Tordjman, Diabetes 2010 U872

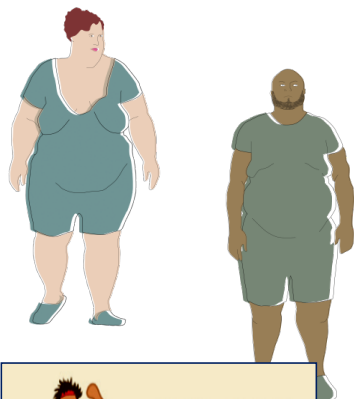
Liu, Divoux Nature Medicine, 2009

Vascular alterations (inflammation & senescence)



Villaret, Diabetes 2010, U

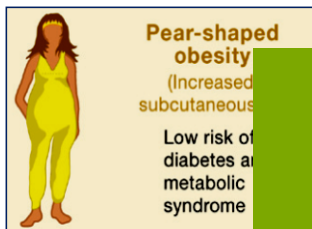
Pellegrinelli, U872



- There are many obesities (diabetes) :

⇒ *Different phenotypes in obese people living in different conditions from different genetic background involving different environmental triggers*

- Not a matter of BMI (Body fat distribution)
- Degree of severity (different disease vs. continuum?)
- Tissue & signal disease
- Different responses to treatments ?



GUT MICROBIOTA
Help in patient stratification?
Pathophysiology
Targeted treatments ?



Severe obesity



Weight gain

Obesity

Weight loss

Relapse

What are the mechanisms of fat mass expansion?

Why is it so easy to gain and so difficult to lose weight ?

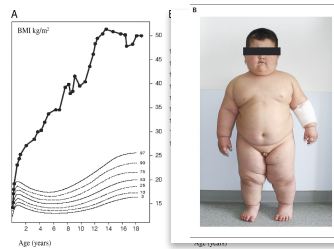
Why some obese subjects develop comorbidities



Different patients
 Different clinical trajectories
 Resistance to weight loss with time

MC4R et MC3R

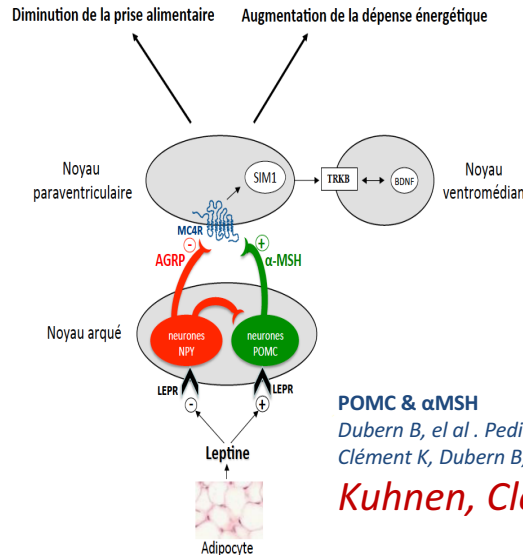
Vaisse C, Clement K, *Nature Genetics* 1998
 Dubern B, Clément K *J Pediatr*, 2001
 Lubrano-Berthelier C, Dubern B, *JCEM* 2006
 Dubern B, *J Pediatr* 2007
 Roubert P, Dubern B, *J Endocrinol* 2010
 Mencarelli, Dubern, *Hum Mol Genet* 2011
 Valette M, Poitou C, *Plos one* 2012
 Collet, Dubern, *Mol Metab* 2017



**Severe early-onset obesity
 Hyperphagia
 +/- endocrine /
 Neurodevelopmental abnormalities**

LEPR

Clément K, *Nature*. 1998
 Lahlou N, Clement K, *Diabetes*. 2000
 Rolland V, Clément K, *Obes Res*.
 Le Beyec J, *JCEM*. 2013
 Nizard, Dommergue, Clement *NEJM*, 2012
Huvenne H, et al, *JCEM*, 2015



Prader-Willi Syndrome

Lloret-Linares C, *IJO* 2013
 Coupaye M, *JCEM* 2013
 Lacroix D, *JCEM* 2015
 Coupaye M, 2016
 Burnett LC, *JCI* 2017

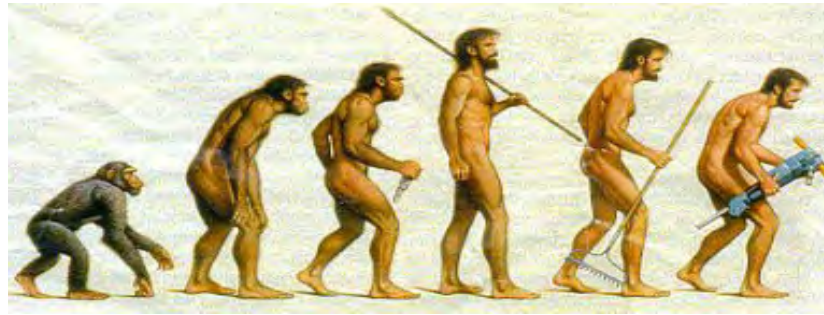
POMC & αMSH

Dubern B, et al. *Pediatr Res*. 2008
 Clément K, Dubern B, ET AL.. *JCEM* 2008.

Kuhnen, Clément et al, *NEJM*, 2016

New therapies (agonists MC4R)

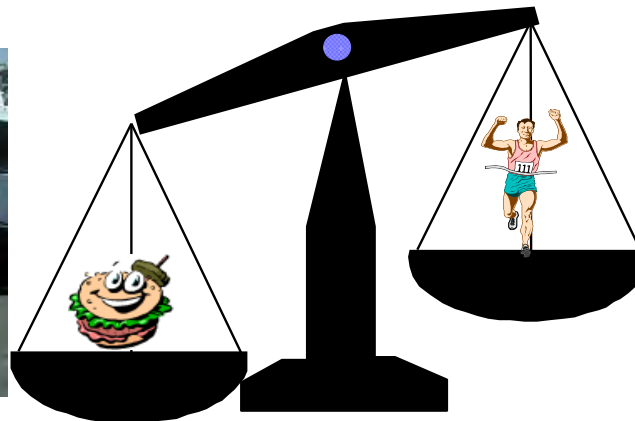
Deep phenotypes , New genes

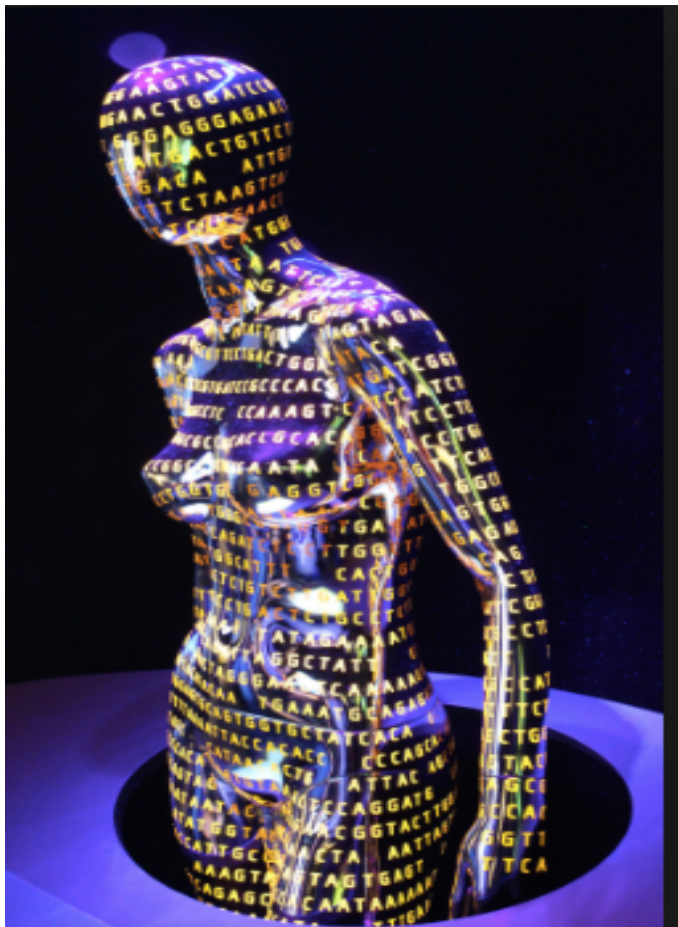


(Chronic) Obesity : disease of tissue adaptation in a context of perturbed energy balance?

Roots : can be found in gene, proteins, metabolites sensitive to variations in nutritional state

“New” Focus : the host – Gut microbiota (interaction)



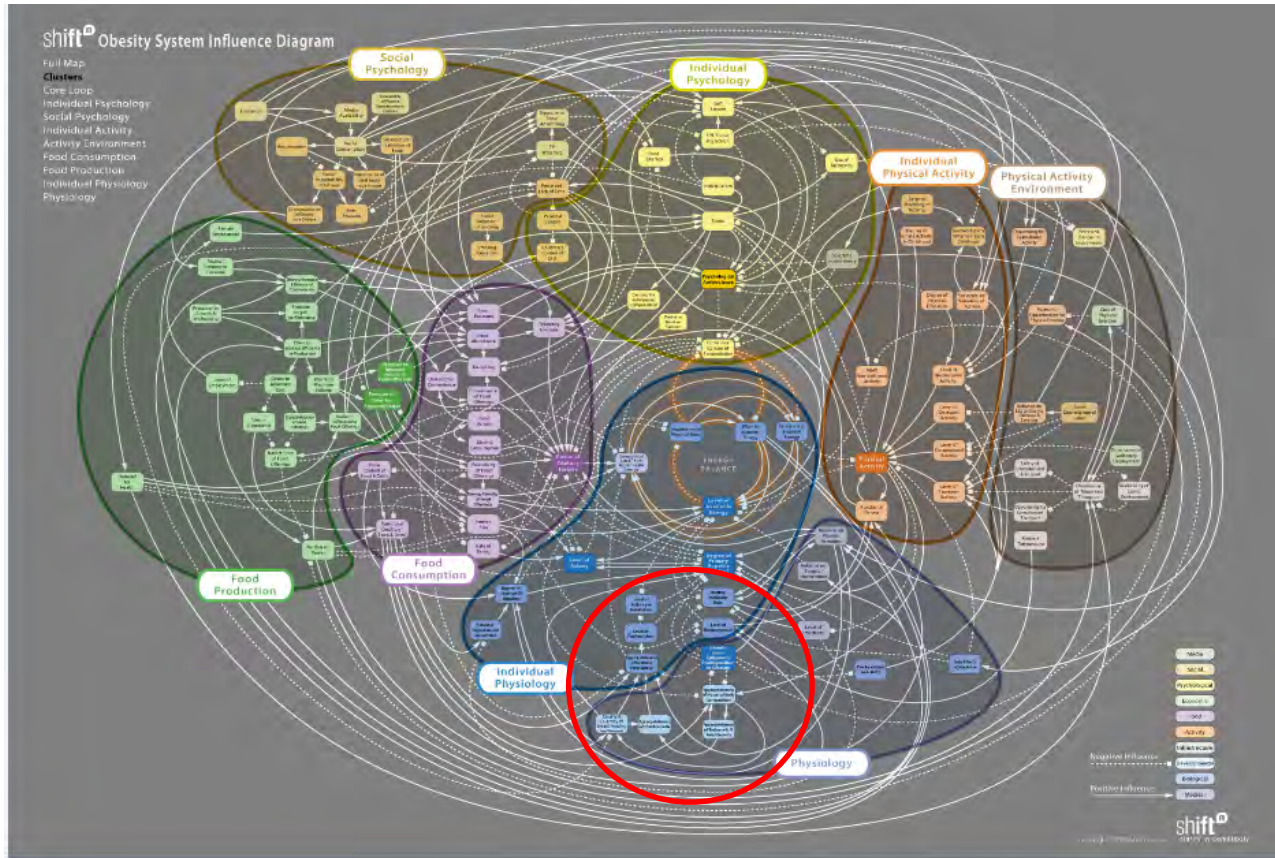


Huge amount of informations, with different orders of magnitude ?

Metaproteomics
Metagenomics
Metabolomics
Lipidomics
Functional genomics
Genomics

&
Clinical variables

=> From Model development to Application



Obesity as a System | chart

shiftn.com — Developed for the Foresight Tackling Obesities project, this causal loop map was designed to provide systemic insight into the multiplicity of factors contributing to the obesity epidemic.

<http://www.shiftn.com/obesity/zoom-map.html>

ENVIRONMENT-SOCIETY



INFECTION



TOXIC SMOKE



DRUGS



URBANIZATION



SOCIO-ECONOMICAL
CONTEXT



SEDENTARITY

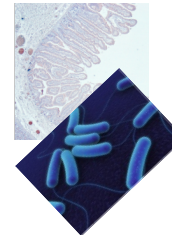
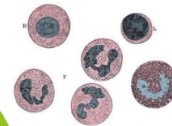
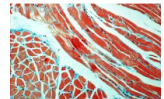
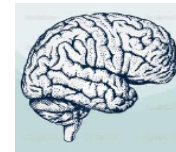


FOOD



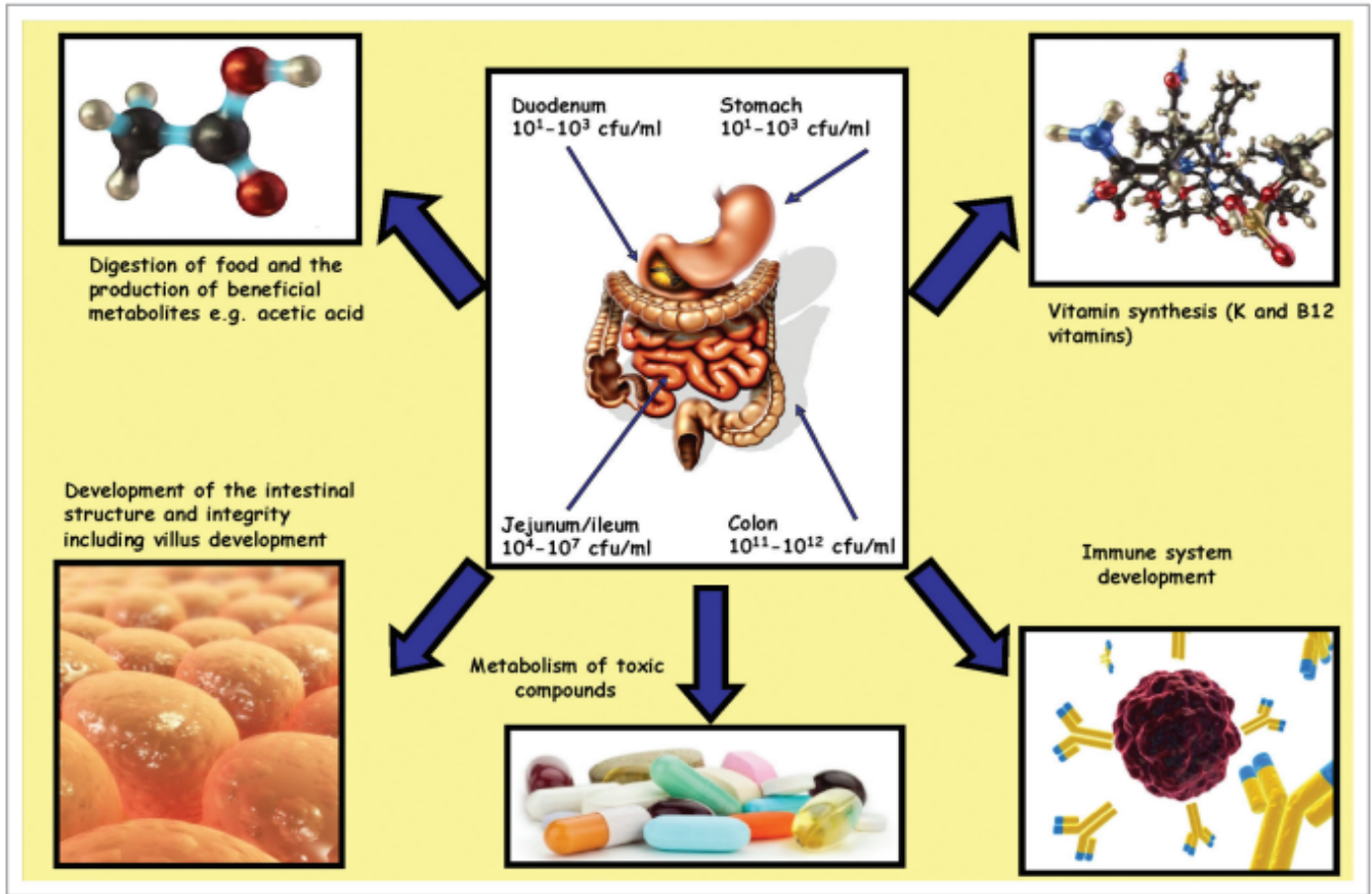
PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS

GENETICS/EPIGENETICS TISSUE BIOLOGY



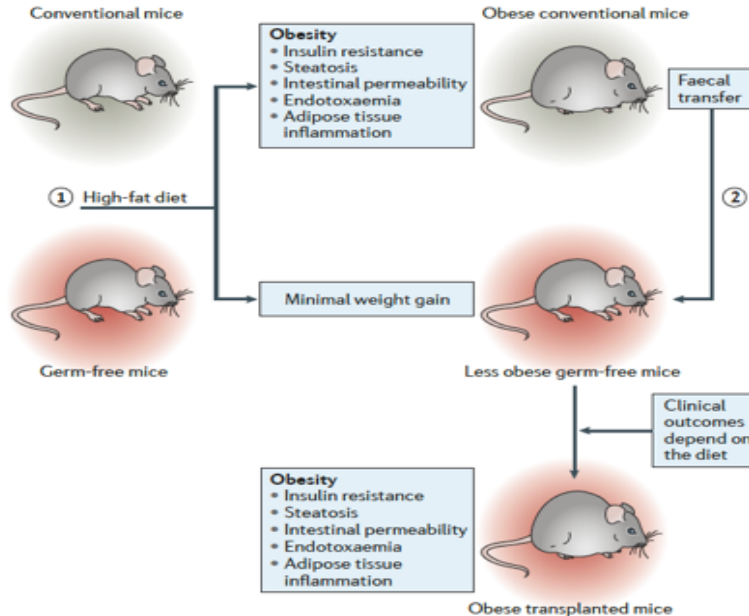
GUT MICROBIOTA MAY BE A MISSING LINK?

Key functions in metabolism



« Breakthrough findings » in mice

Mice deprived of any gut bacteria (« germ free ») have decreased adiposity, a better metabolic profile and are resistant to HFD induced weight gain



Turnbaugh et al., *Nature* 2006
 Turnbaugh et al., *Cell Host Microbe* 2008

Ridaura, V. K. et al. *Science* 2013

Backhed et al., *PNAS* 2004

Aron-Wisnewsky & Clément et al.,
Nature Reviews 2016

=> Obesity phenotype can be partially be transfered through gut microbiome transplantation

REVIEW ARTICLE 2016 – FEMS Microbiology

Heterogeneity of the gut microbiome in mice: guidelines for optimizing experimental design

Debby Laukens^{1,†}, Brigitta M. Brinkman^{2,3,†}, Jeroen Raes^{4,5}, Martine De Vos¹ and Peter Van de Wiele^{1,†}

Clin. Transl. Immunology. 2016 Jul; 5(7): e92.

PMCID: PMC4973323

Published online 2016 Jul 22. doi: [10.1038/cti.2016.41](https://doi.org/10.1038/cti.2016.41)

Article | OPEN

Microbiota/inflammation studies

Microbiota composition of simultaneously colonized mice housed in a gnotobiotic isolator or a ventilated cage region

Cell Host & Microbe

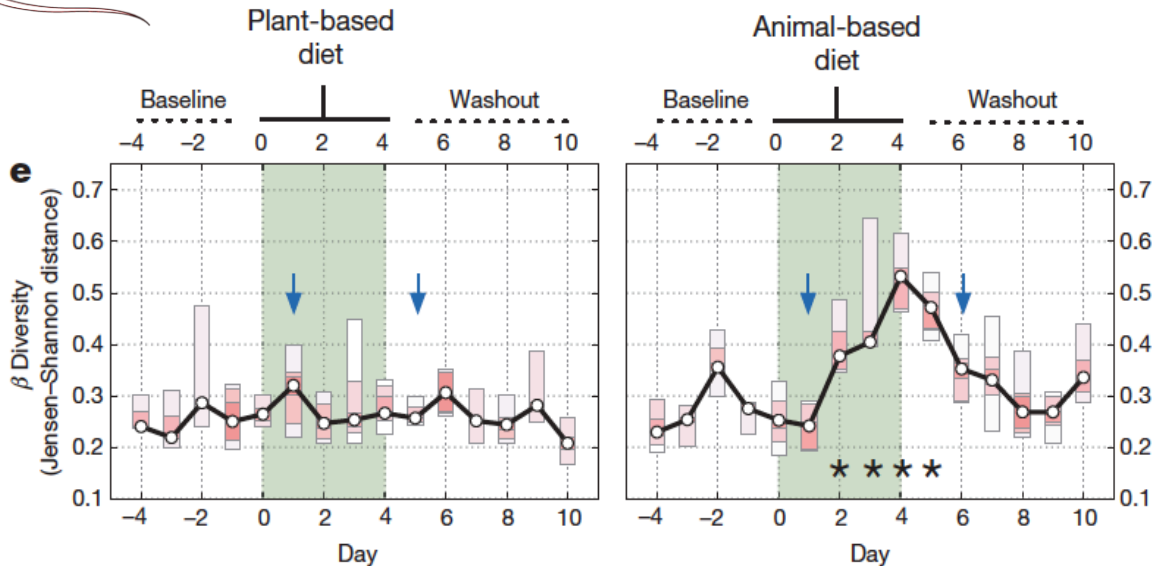
Forum

Randi Lundberg[✉], Martin I. Bahl, Tine R. Licht, M

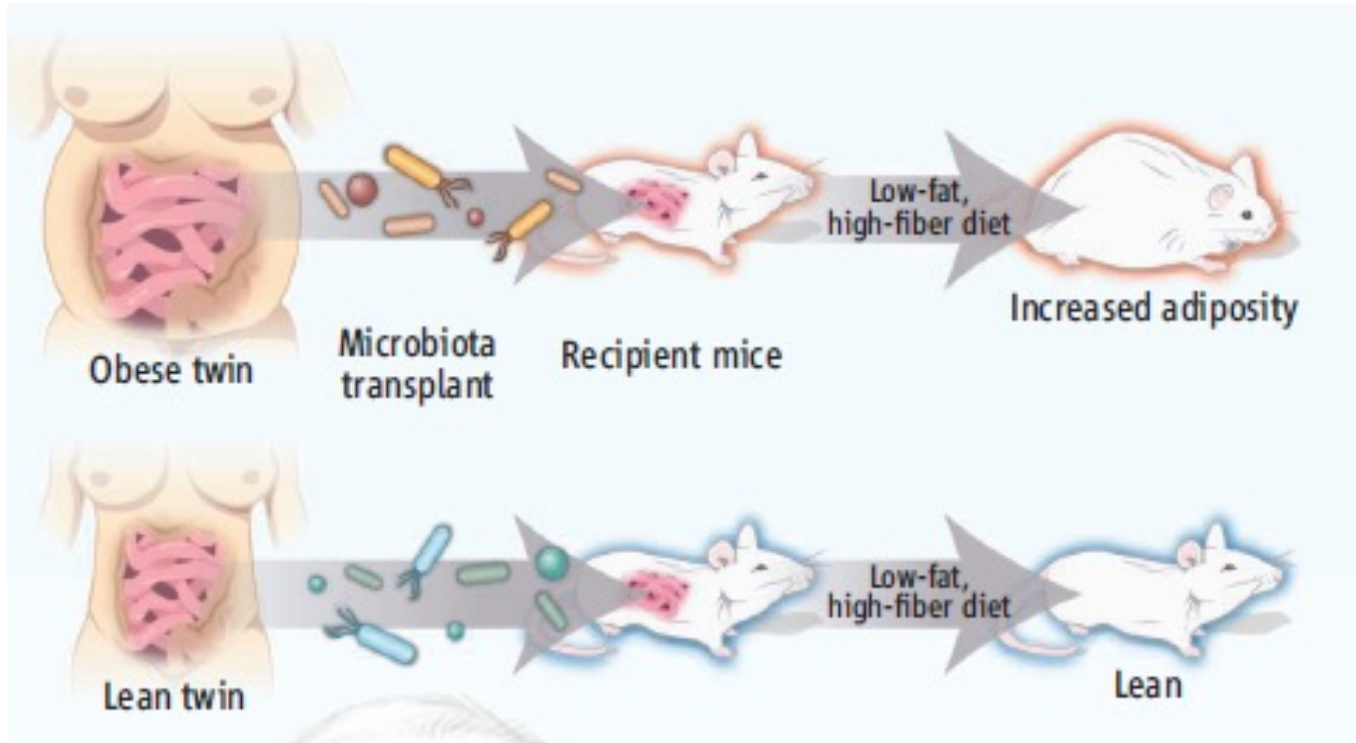
Human Microbiota-Associated Mice: A Model with Challenges

Marie-Claire Arrieta,^{1,2,6} Jens Walter,^{3,4,6} and B. Brett Finlay^{1,2,5,*}

Rapid changes in microbiota composition induced by diet modification

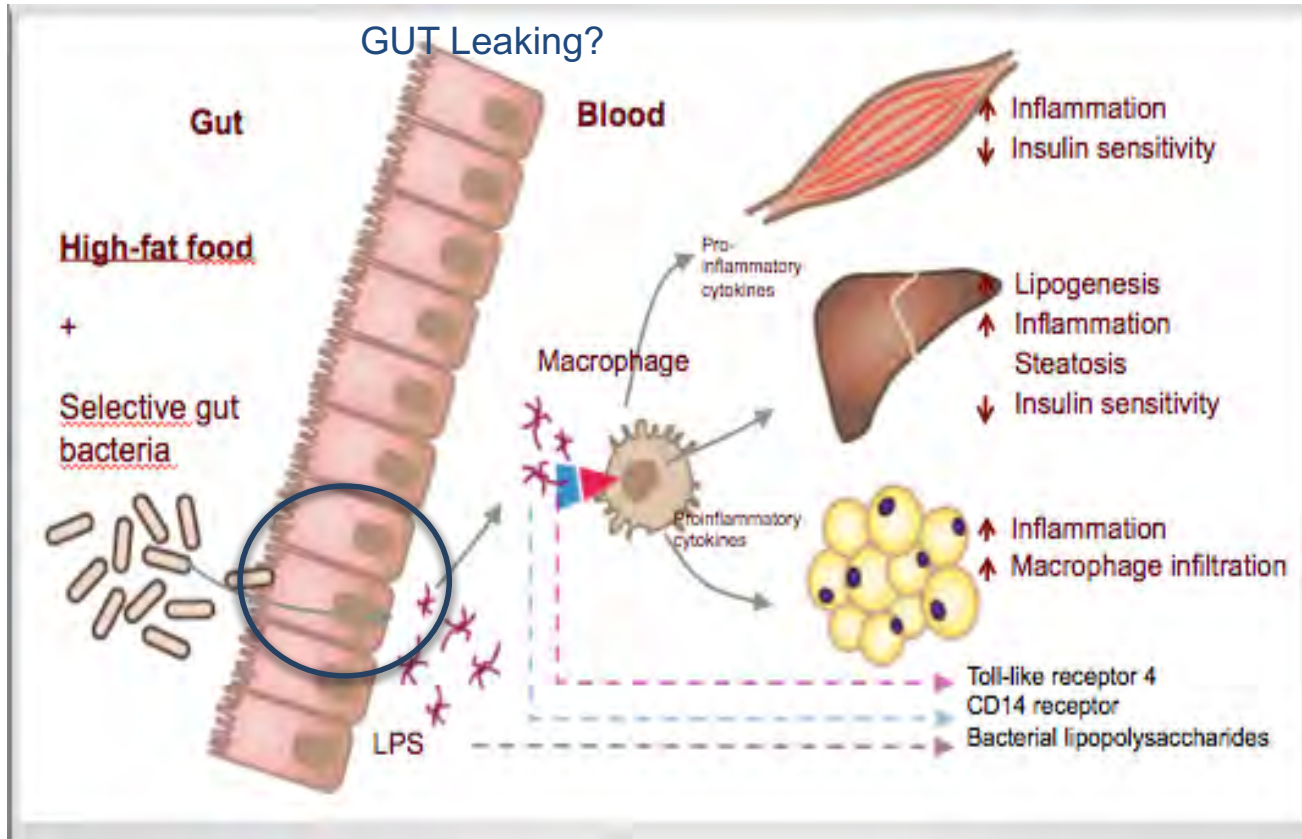


Protective role of gut microbiota from lean donor in presence of **healthy diet**, Protection lost with **unhealthy diet**

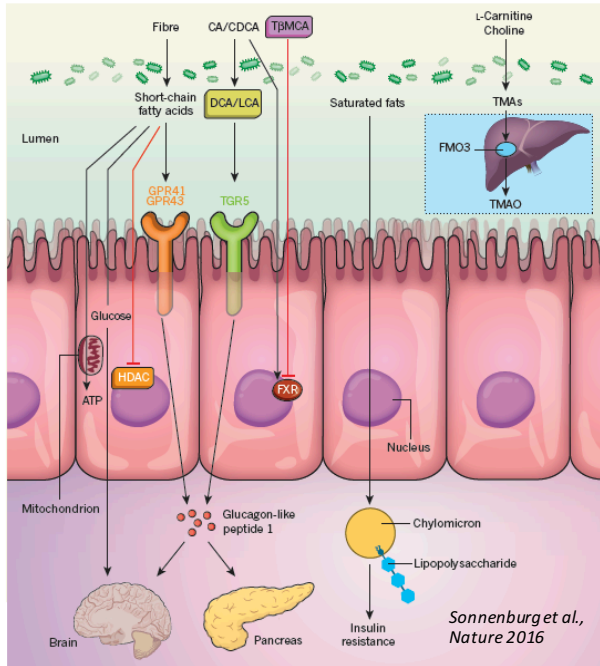


Is obesity/diabetes a non communicable ?

Gut Microbiota initiates insulin resistance and inflammation (Metabolic endotoxemia)



Cani P.D. et al. Diabetes 2007, Cani P.D. et al. Diabetologia 2007,
Tsukumo et al. Diabetes 2007, Cani P.D. et al. Diabetes 2008, Kim et al. Circ. Res. 2007



SCFA: fermentation of dietary fiber
 Insulin sensitivity, and secretion
 Anti-inflammatory
 Decrease food intake

Koh et al., Cell metab 2016;
Ridaura et al science 2013
Maslowski et al., Nature 2009
De Vadder et al., Cell Metab 2014
Chambers et al., Gut 2015

Secondary bile acids
 Insulin secretion

Sayin et al., Gut 2013
Li et al., Nature Comm 2013
Jiang et al., JCI 2015
Wahlström et al., Cell metab 2016

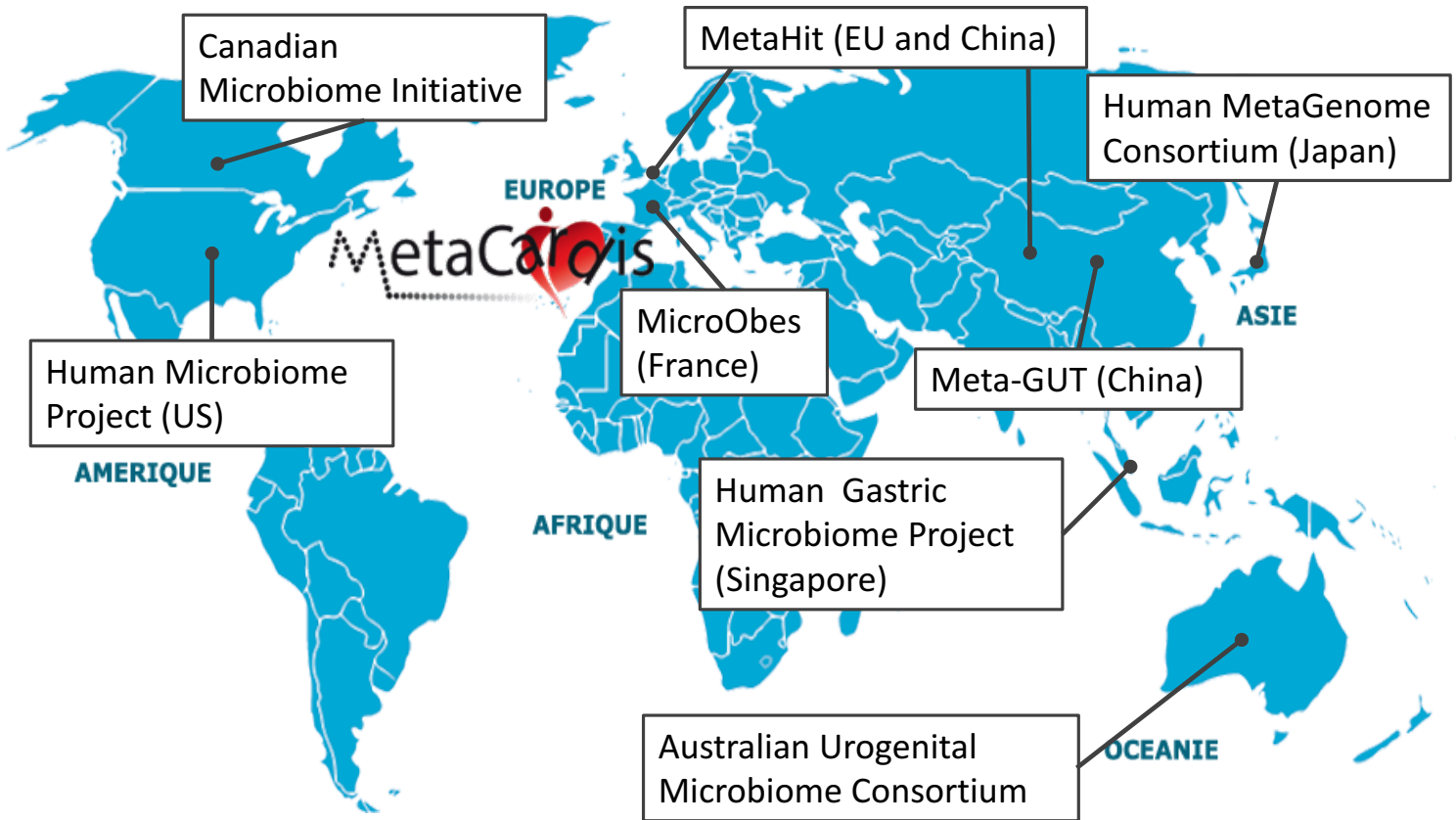
Branched chain amino-acids (BCAA) produced by « LGC » microbiota
 Associated with insulin resistance

Wang et al., Nat Med 2011
Lee et al., Diabetes Care 2016
Pedersen, et al., Nature 2016

TMAO
 from bacterial metabolism of cholin and L-carnitine
 Associated with cardiovascular risk

Tang, et al NEJM
Wang et al., Nature 2011
Koeth et al., Nature Med 2013
Wu et al. Gut 2016

Gut microbiota derived metabolites from diet may play a key role in the regulation of host metabolism

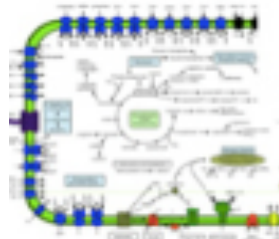
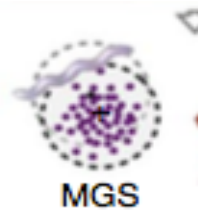


Shot Gun analysis

Clinical models



Subject	A	B	C	D	E
Gene 1	1	1	1	0	1
Gene 2	0	0	0	1	0
...	1	1	0	1	0
Gene 3.9M	0	0	1	1	1
Total	50K	20K	40K	60K	70K



Sequencing (shot gun)
New developments
(Nanopore)

Build metagenomic species (MGS)
(gene catalogue)

Nielsen *et al.* Nature Biotechnology 2014

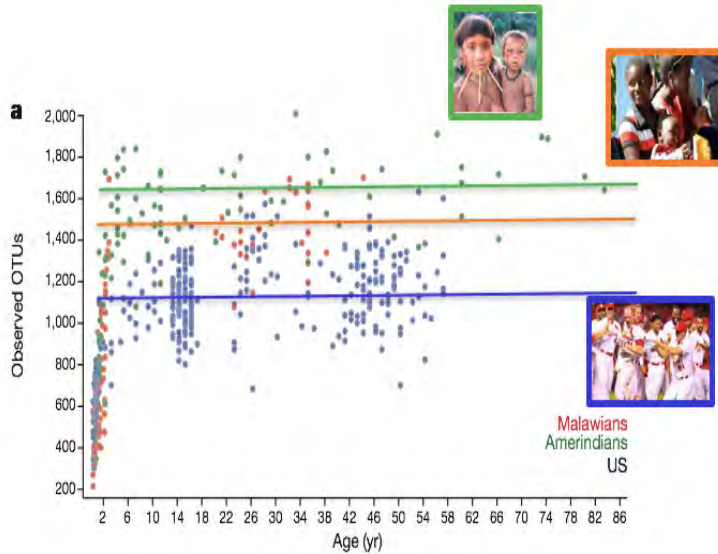
Deep phenotyping

Metabolic reconstruction

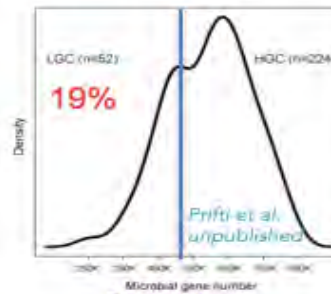
Other “omics” metabolomics

=> Data integration

Yatsunenko et al, Nature 2012



Healthy (NTR)

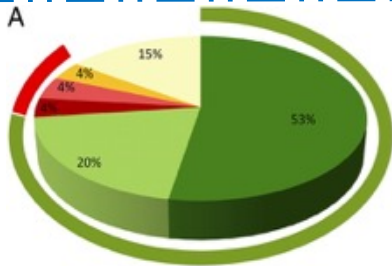


Clements' team

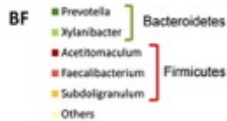
Healthy



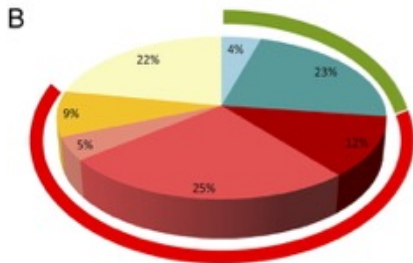
Diversity matters



Children from Burkinafaso
High fiber and carbohydrate diet
More prevotella



“The average amount of fiber in BF diet is **10.0 g/d (2.26%)** in 1- to 2-y-old children and **14.2 g/d (3.19%)** in 2- to 6-y-old children”



Children from Europe
High fat and protein diet
Bacteroides



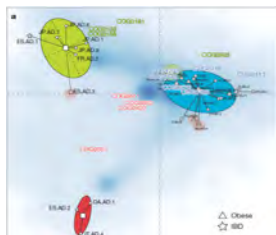
The fiber average content in EU diet is **5.6 g/d (0.67%)** in 1- to 2-y-old children and **8.4 g/d (0.9%)** in 2- to 6-y-old children

Carlotta De Filippo et al. PNAS 2010

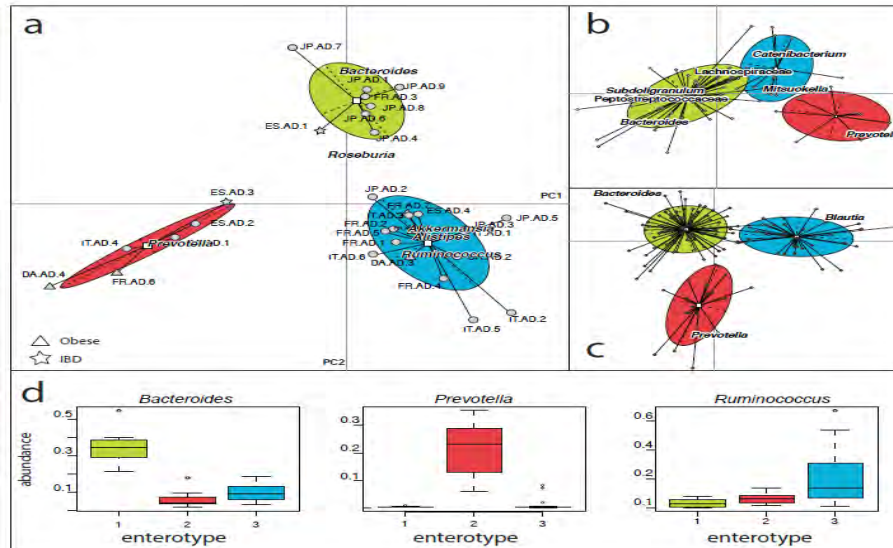
Enterotypes of the human gut microbiome

Manimozhayan Arumugam^{1*}, Jeroen Raes^{1,2*}, Eric Pelletier^{3,4,5}, Denis Le Paslier^{3,4,5}, Takuji Yamada¹, Daniel R. Mende¹, Gabriel R. Fernandes^{1,6}, Julien Tap^{1,7}, Thomas Bruls^{3,4,5}, Jean-Michel Batto⁷, Marcelo Bertalan⁸, Natalia Borrueil⁹, Francesc Casellas⁹, Leyden Fernandez¹⁰, Laurent Gautier⁸, Torben Hansen^{11,12}, Masahira Hattori¹³, Tetsuya Hayashi¹⁴, Michiel Kleerebezem¹⁵, Ken Kurokawa¹⁶, Marion Leclerc⁷, Florence Levenez⁷, Chaysavanh Manichanh⁹, H. Bjørn Nielsen⁸, Trine Nielsen¹¹, Nicolas Pons⁷, Julie Poulain³, Junjie Qin¹⁷, Thomas Sicheritz-Ponten^{8,18}, Sebastian Tims¹⁵, David Torrents^{10,19}, Edgardo Ugarte³, Erwin G. Zoetendal¹⁵, Jun Wang^{17,20}, Francisco Guarner⁹, Oluf Pedersen^{11,21,22,23}, Willem M. de Vos^{15,24}, Søren Brunak⁸, Joel Doré⁷, MetaHIT Consortium†, Jean Weissenbach^{3,4,5}, S. Dusko Ehrlich⁷ & Peer Bork^{1,25}

Europeans,
Americans,
Asians. n=33;
Sanger



Function, n=33



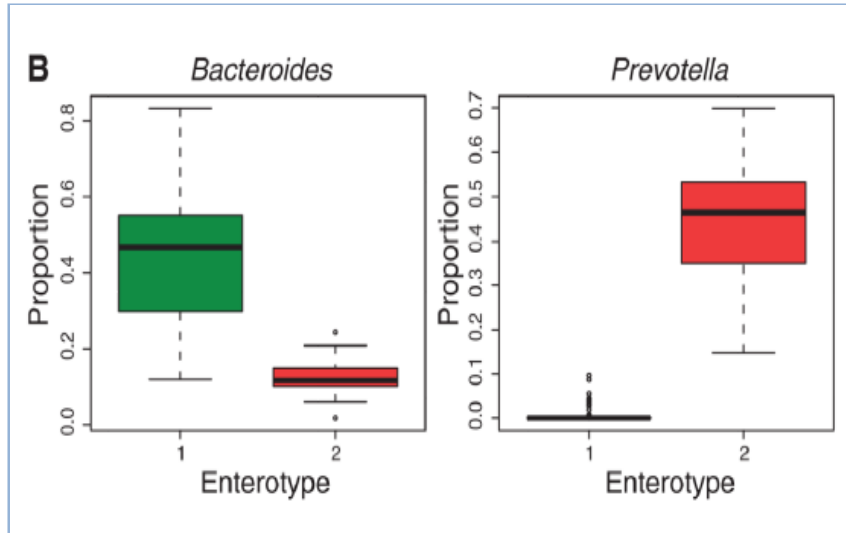
Danes
n=85;
Illumina

US
n=154;
454

Human Gut Microbiome: 3 enterotypes associate with Food intake patterns (FFQ)



Animal Fat



Carbohydrates



- *Bacteroides* enterotype 1 associates with a diet enriched in protein and animal fat as estimated from food frequency questionnaire



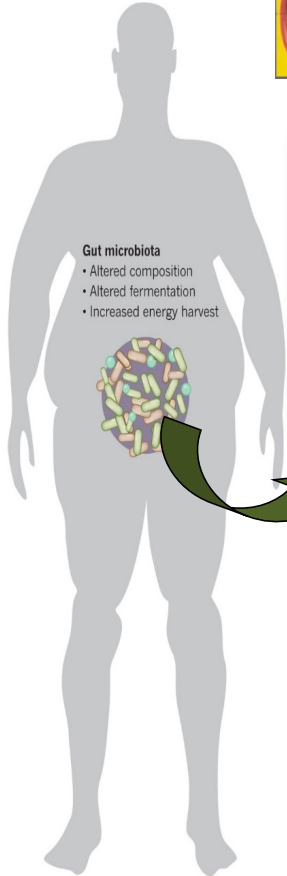
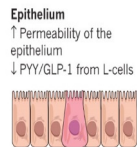
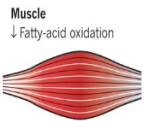
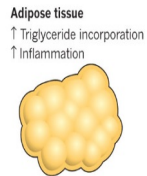
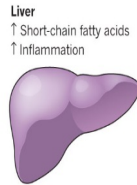
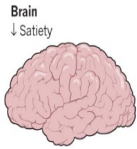
- *Prevotella* enterotype 2 associates with a carbohydrate-enriched diet

Wu et al science 2011

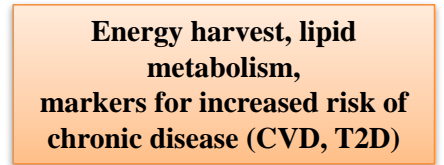
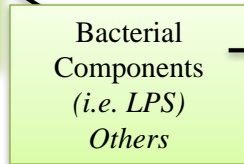
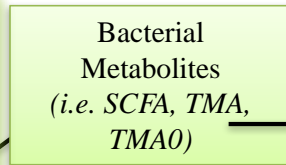
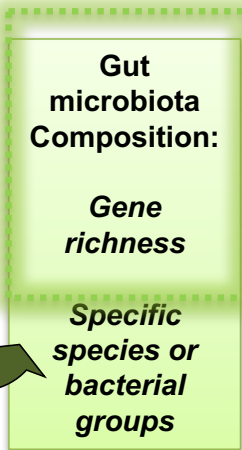
Main concepts



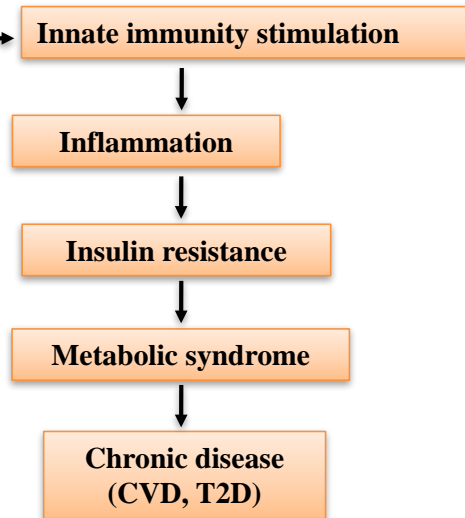
Buccal microbiota (Koren O et al. PNAS. 2011 or Hyvärinen K et al. 2012, Atherosclerosis, 2012)



Gut microbiota
• Altered composition
• Altered fermentation
• Increased energy harvest



Brown & Hazen, Ann Rev med 2015





**Biological
+
Diversity
=
Biodiversity**

Threats to

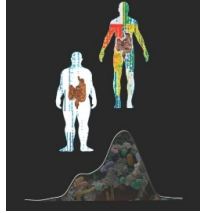
BIODIVERSITY



*Impact on metabolic
Health ?*

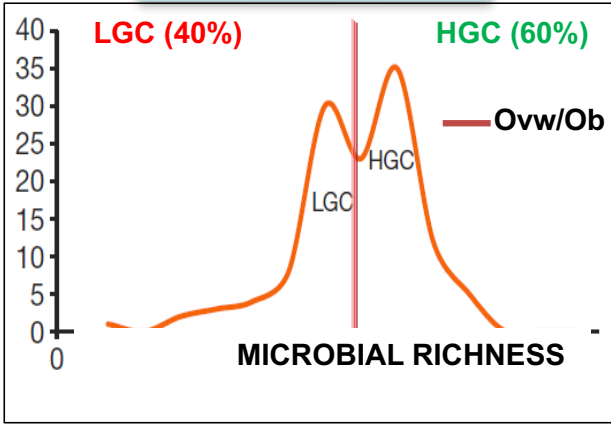
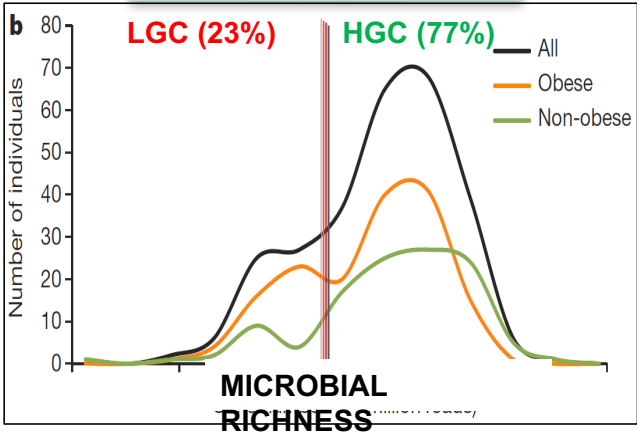


nature



METAHIT
292 subjects

MicroObes
49 subjects



LGC = Low gene count
HGC = High gene count

LGC: ↗ Pro-inflammatory

HGC: ↗ Anti-inflammatory

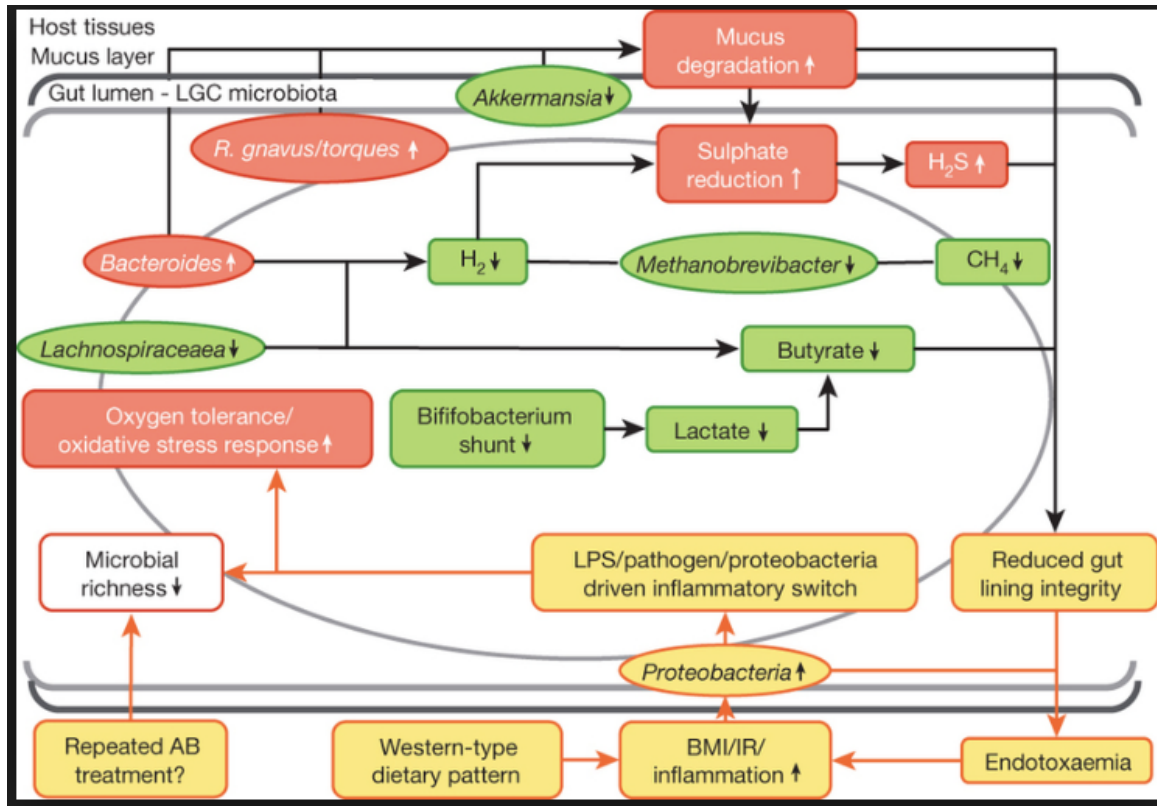
- Cl. bolteae*
- Cl. symbiosum*
- Cl. clostridioforme*
- Cl. ramosum*
- R. gnavus*
- F. prausnitzii*
- R. inulinivorans*
- Co. eutactus*
- M. smithii*

And healthier diet

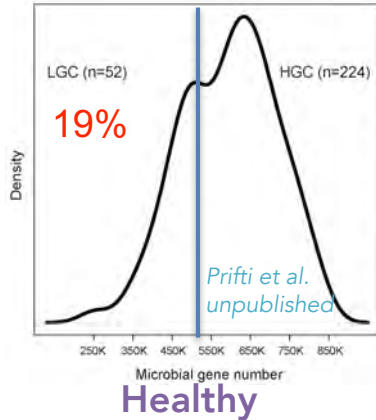


LGC associates with CMD risks

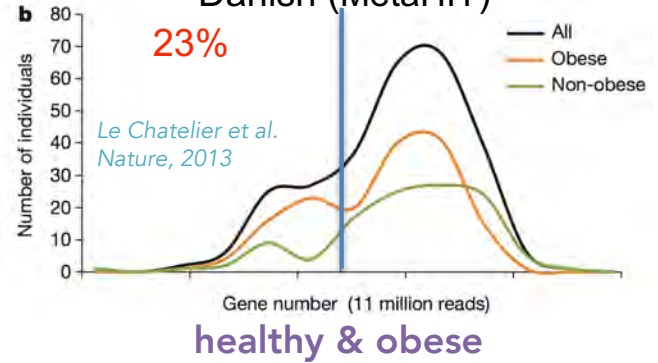
- ↑↑ dyslipidemia
- ↑ adiposity
- ↑ insulin resistance
- ↑ inflammation (circulating and adipose tissue)



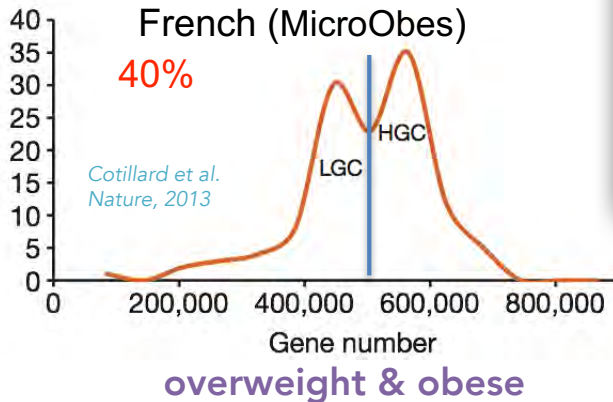
Healthy (NTR)



Overweight/obese Danish (MetaHIT)



Overweight/obese French (MicroObes)



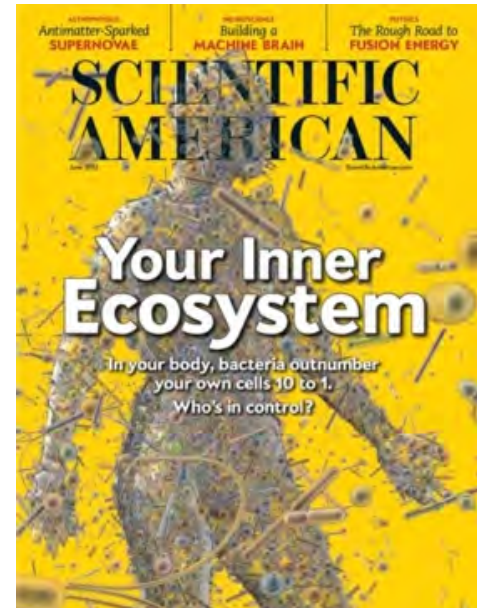
LGC prevalence increases with obesity severity

Loss of richness & ecosystem

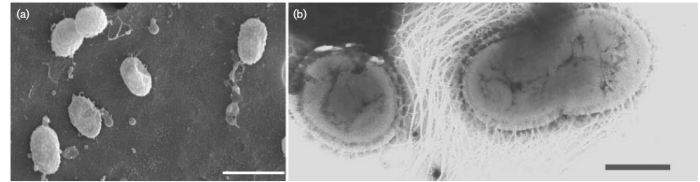
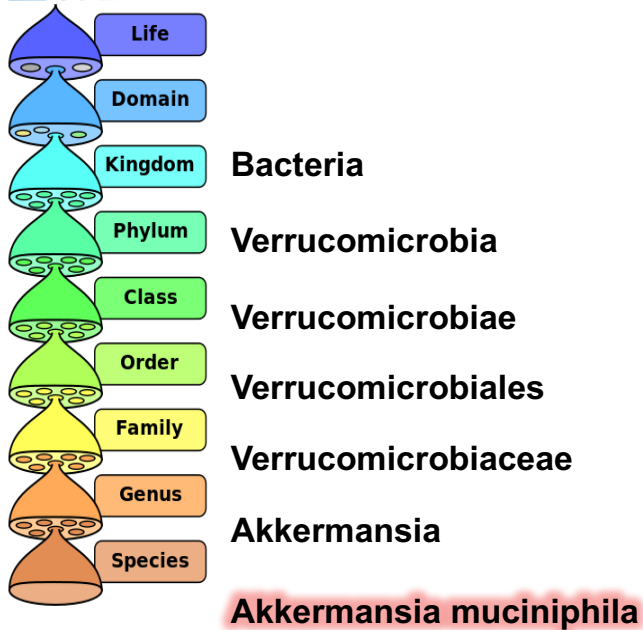
Is *Akkermansia Muciniphila* a candidate to improve metabolic health ?

Better Focus on ecosystem
rather than one species?

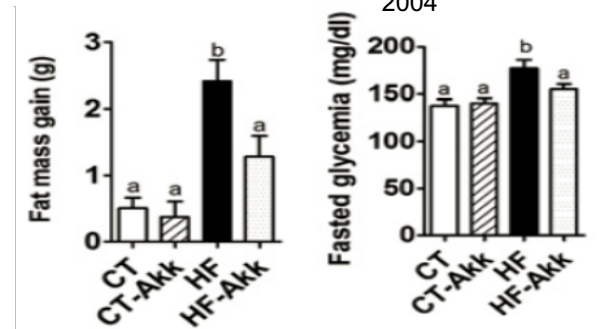
Too follows...



Diversity & “beneficial” bacteria : *Akkermansia muciniphila* (Akk)

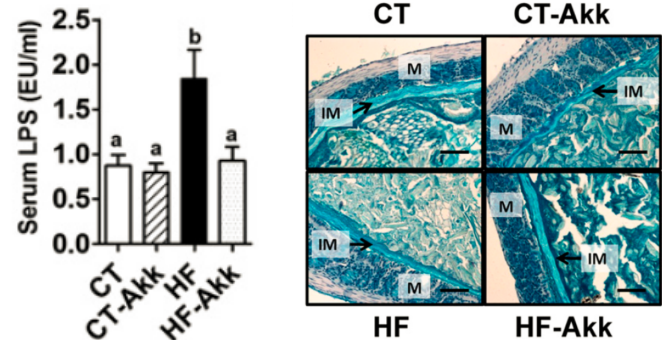


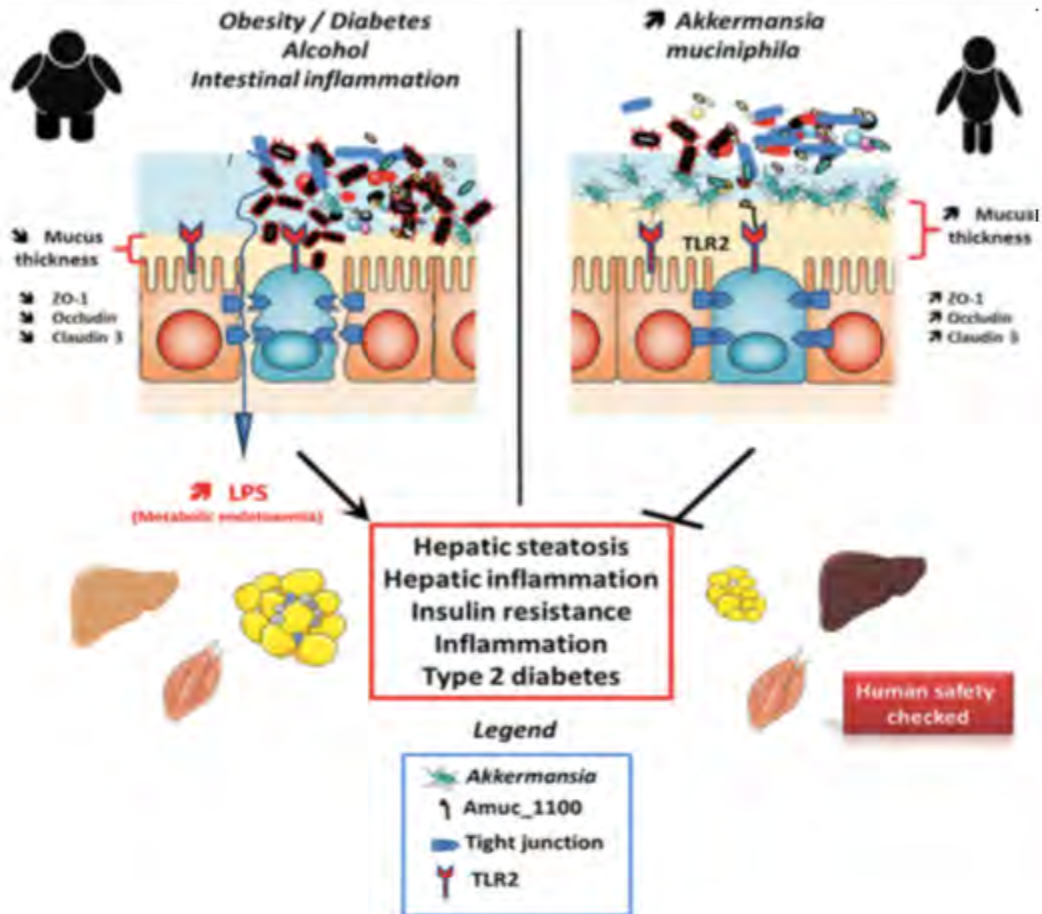
Derrien *et al.* IJSEM 2004



Health implications

- **Mouse studies: maintenance of glucose homeostasis.** *Everard et al. PNAS 2013*
- **Links with Metformin.** *Shin et al. Gut 2013*
- **Membrane Protein (Amuc_1100); recap effect of Akk** (Plovier H, *Nature Med*, 2017)





P. Cani



TO

Higher **baseline** *A. muciniphila* is associated with a healthier metabolic status, and more insulin sensitivity

Subjects with higher *A. muciniphila* abundance and microbial richness have healthier metabolic profile

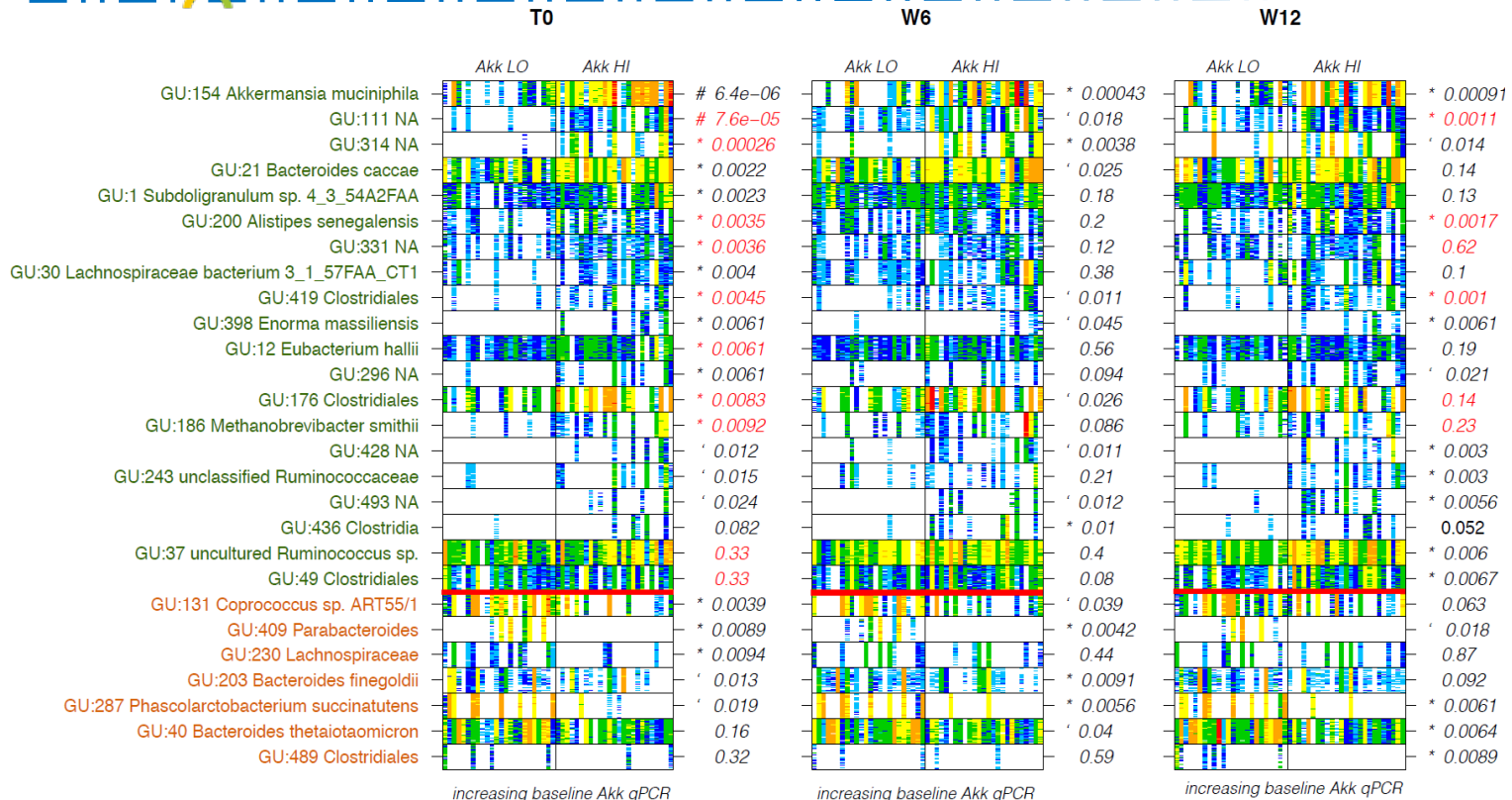


Carlota Dao

- Akk LO, LGC (N = 9)
- Akk HI, LGC (N = 9)
- Akk LO, HGC (N = 11)
- Akk HI, HGC (N = 16) ←

*p<0.05 **p<0.01; Kruskal-Wallis, Wilcoxon

Need to consider overall richness ?



■ GU:154 *A. muciniphila*

■ 26 MGS associated with *A. muciniphila*

■ MGS not associated with *A. muciniphila*

Carlota Dao et al.,

13 Firmicutes, 5 Bacteroidetes, 1 Actinobacteria and 1 Euryarchaeota

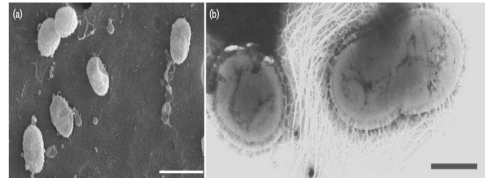
Models:

Dietary Intervention
"MicroObese"



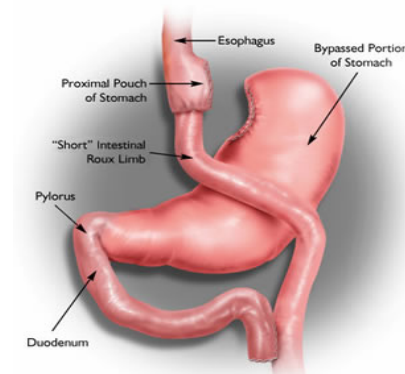
Cotillard A, *Nature*, 2013
Kong LC, *AM J Clin Nut* 2013
DAO, MC, *GUT*, 2015
Schoaie, *Cell Metab*, 2015

Future Probiotics ?



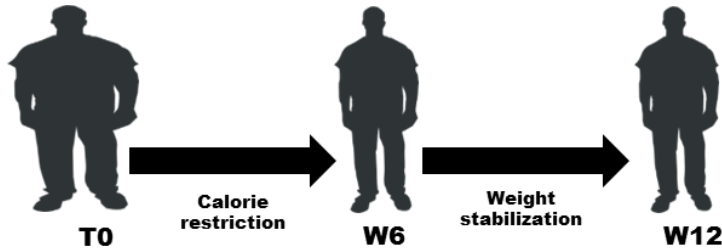
Akkermansia
& others

Bariatric Surgery
(PHRC microbaria)

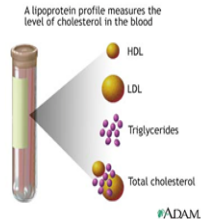


Furet at al, *Diabetes*, 2010
Kong, *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2013
Kong, *Plos One*, 2014
Aron-Wisnewsky J,
Curr Atheroscler Rep et al 2014
Review Nat Rev Gastroenterol
Hepatol, et al 2012
Magalhaes I, *JCI*, 2015
Monteiro-Sepulveda M, *Cell Metab*
2015

Obese or overweight patients (N=49)
Diet: High fiber and protein, low carbohydrate index



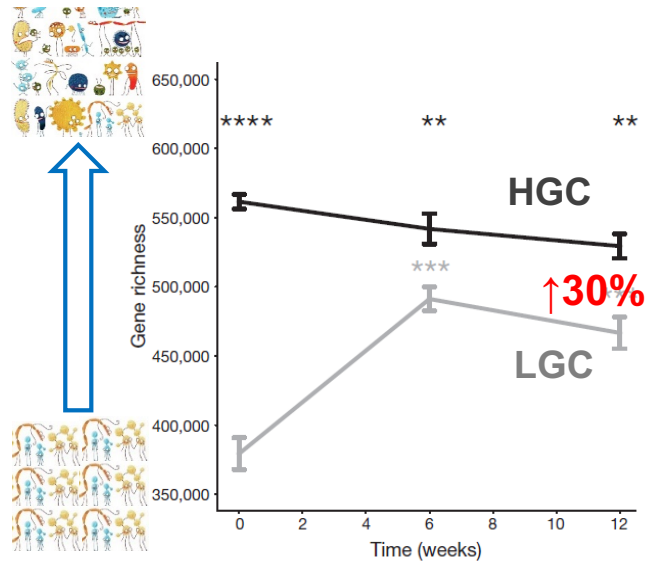
Diet



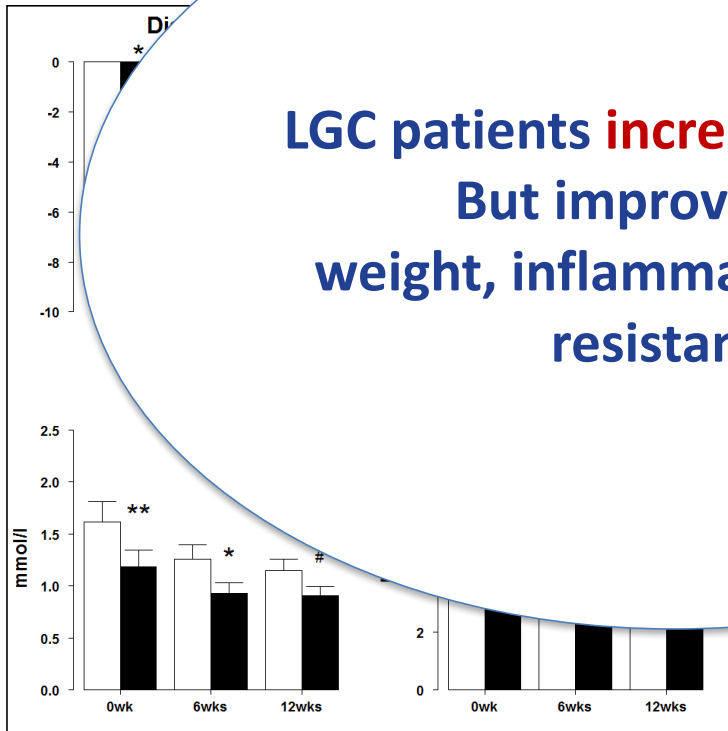
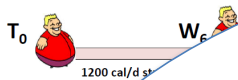
Phenotype



Gut flora*



- More pronounced dys-metabolism and a tendency to higher low-grade inflammation in LGC subjects (due to their metabolic profile)



LGC patients increased diversity
But improved less
weight, inflammation, insulin
resistance

p < 0.05, **: p < 0.01, #: p < 0.05, Mann-Whitney tests. Calculated by weight and insulin values.

1200 kcal/d

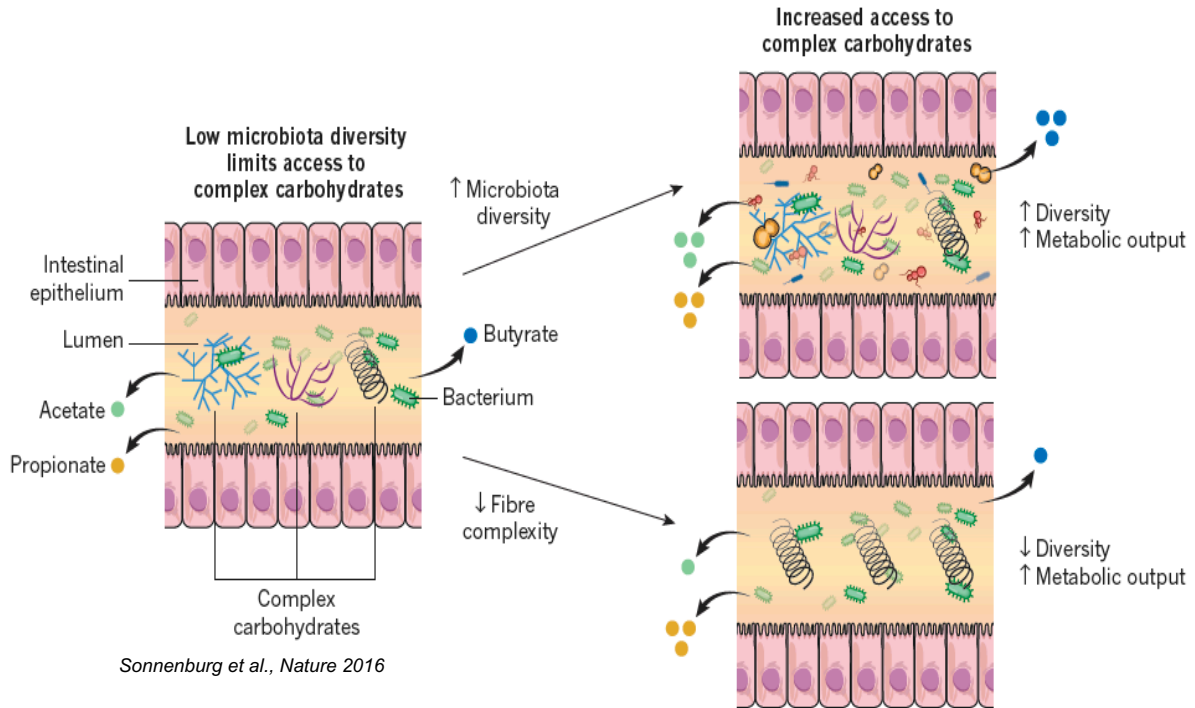
35% proteins, 25% lipids, 40% CHO vs 25% proteins, 31% lipids, 44% CHO



Topinambour/Artichoke*

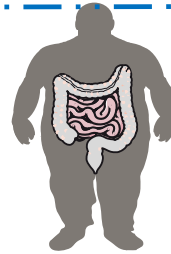


* Riche en Fructane (inuline, oligosaccharides)

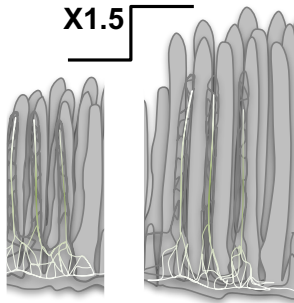


Dietary interventions may have different effects depending on gut microbiota composition

Jejunum immunity is altered in obesity



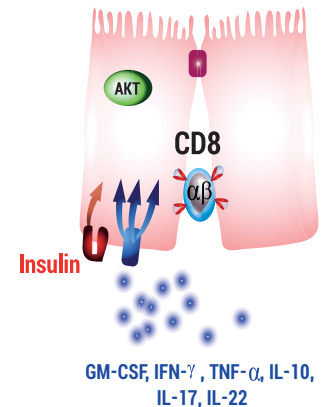
Increased surface of absorption



More inflammation (jejunum)

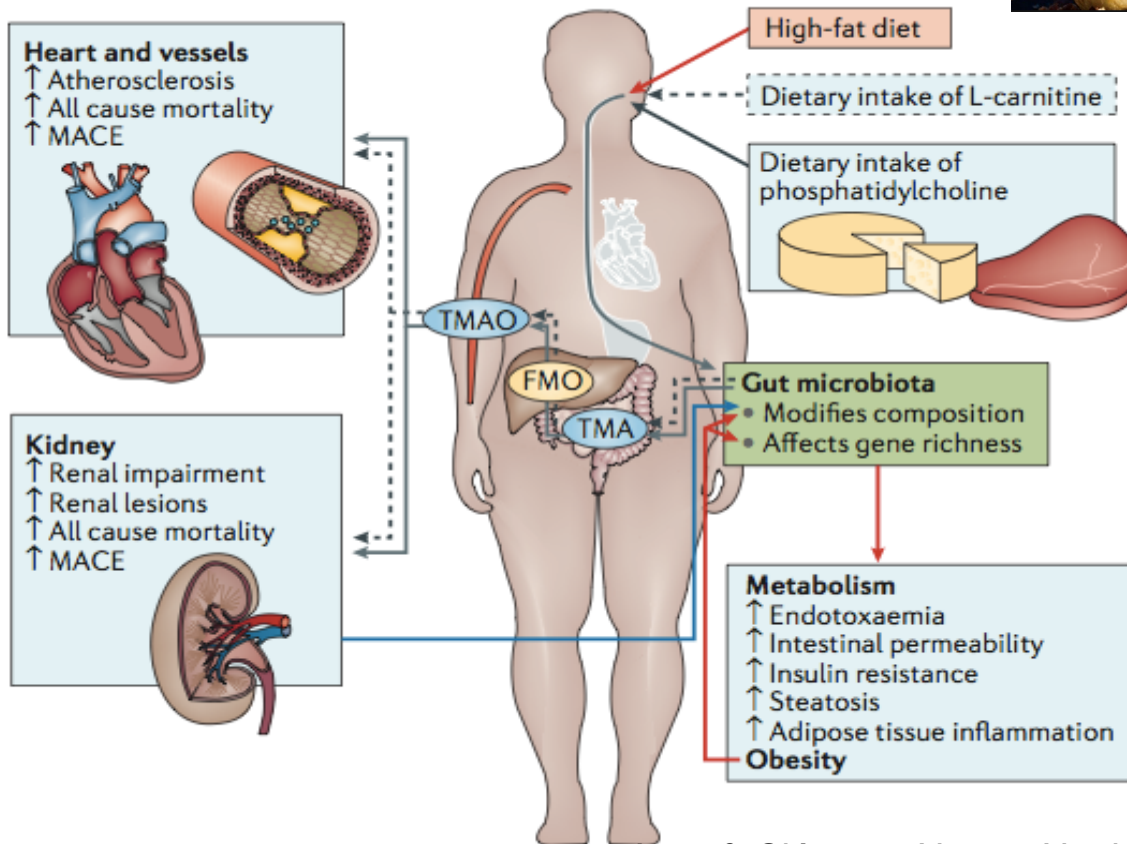
	n/mm2	Ob vs. Lean
Mature DC	5	x 5
NK cells	12	x 6
Macrophage	150	x 1.5
CD8$\alpha\beta$		
		n/mm2
Ob vs. Lean		
Lamina propria	350	x 1.75
Epithelium	1200	x 1.5

Altered function (insulin resistance)



Links with obesity & complications

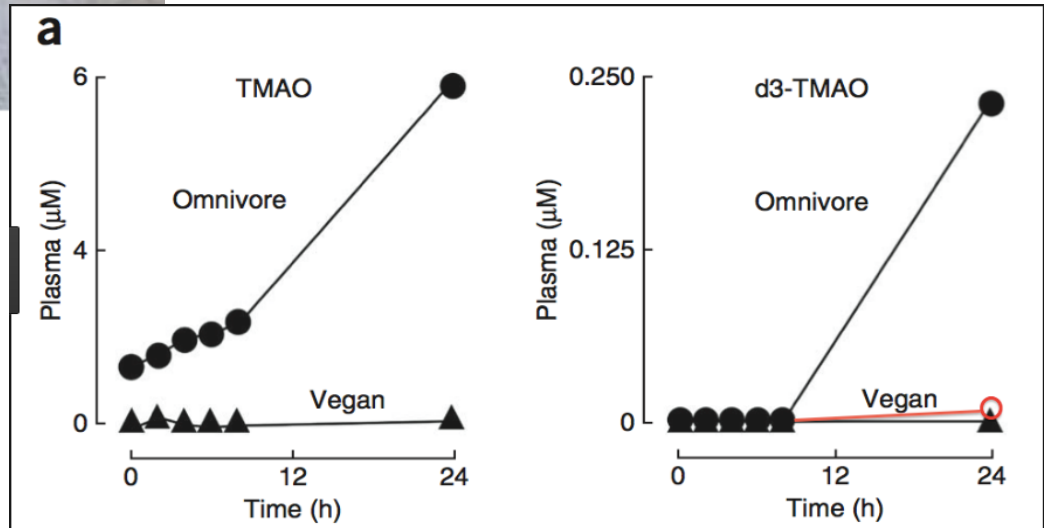
Corpulence, liver disease and dyslipidemia

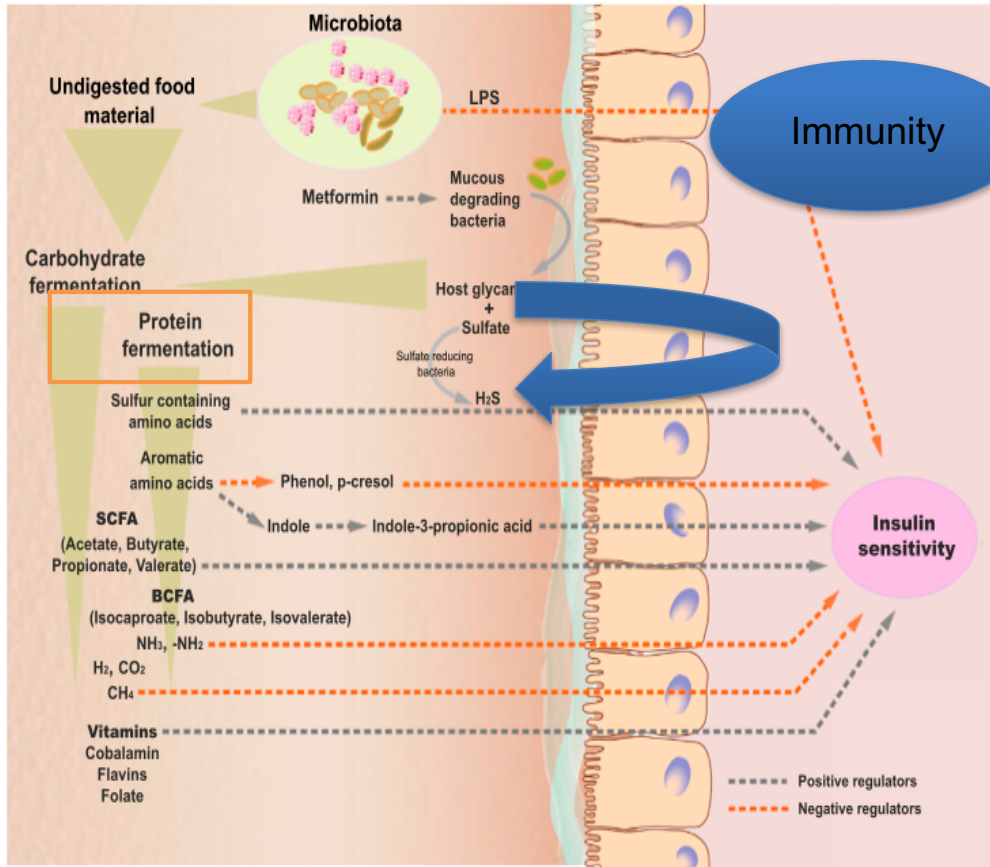




Ex Vegan

Low interindividual variations





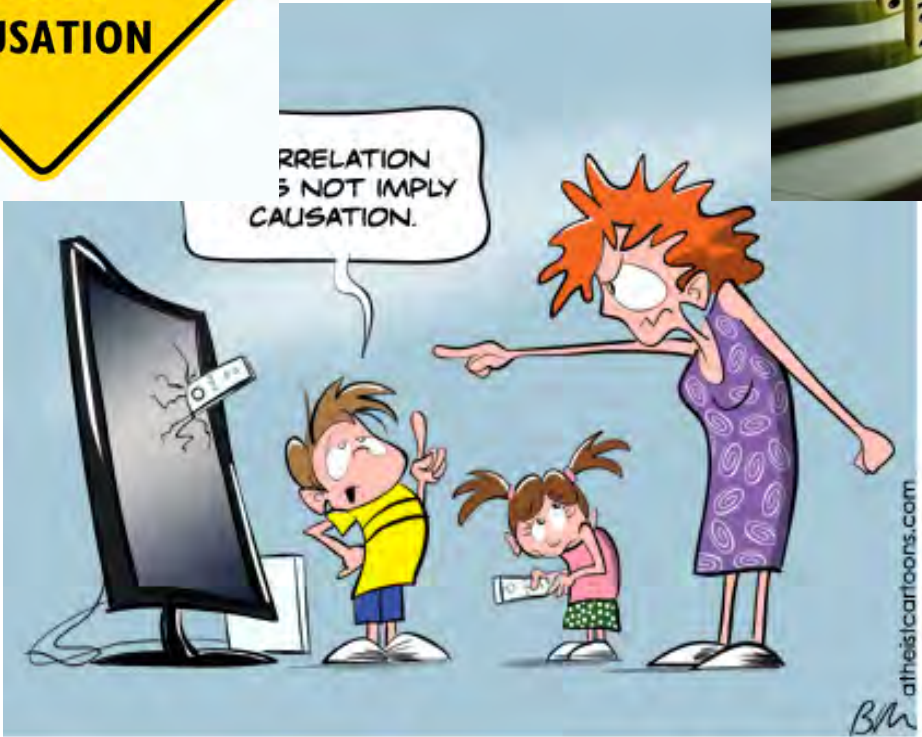
Intestinal barrier

Diet matters

Host metabolism & Inflammation matter

Adapted from Khan MT, et al, Cell Metab 2014

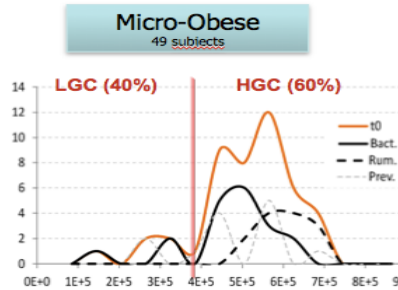
**CORRELATION
IS NOT
CAUSATION**



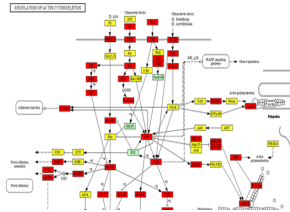


To the future ?

Toward the future

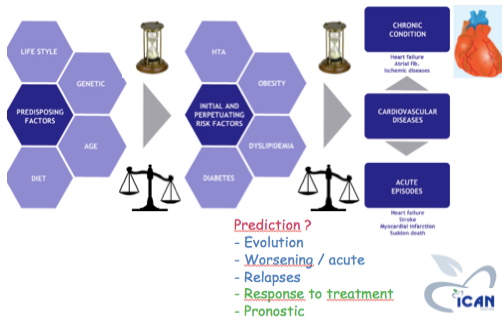


Cotillard, Nature 2013

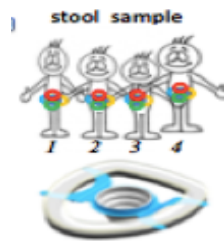


- Low diversity & Richness
- Different bacterial groups (MGS)
- **Functional changes (Ecosystem) ?**

New Diagnostics/predictors Of response ?



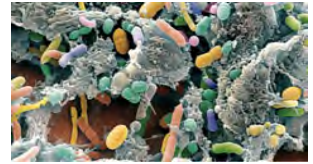
Response to Drugs Individual profiles ?



Optimal Treatments ?

- Nutrition-based
- pre, probiotics or combination
- Bacterial modulation
- Gut microbiota (auto-transfer)

Can the microbial treatment for human disease ?



Efficiency ?
For which objective ?

Microbiome ?
Gut barrier ?
Derived-molecules?
Host targets?
Combined?

Food ?
Prebiotics?
Probiotics?
Metabolites ?
Feces transfer ?
Combination?

Why

What

Where

Who

When

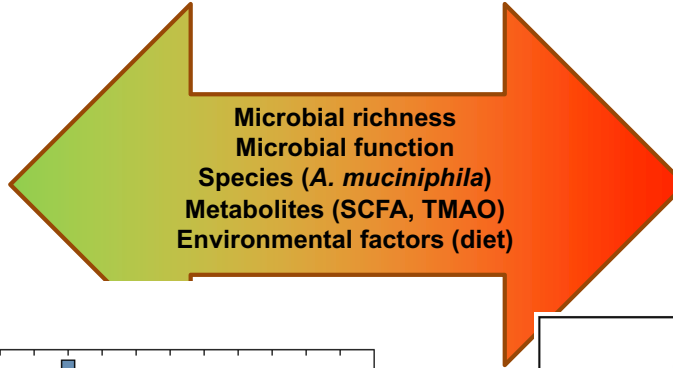


Patients Phenotypes
Heterogeneity
Healthy stages of
obesity?

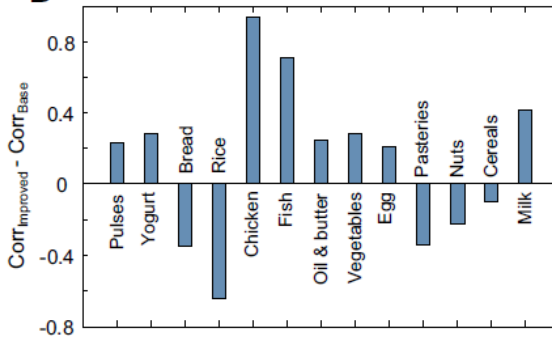
Prevention ?
Patient trajectories?
Stage of
progression?



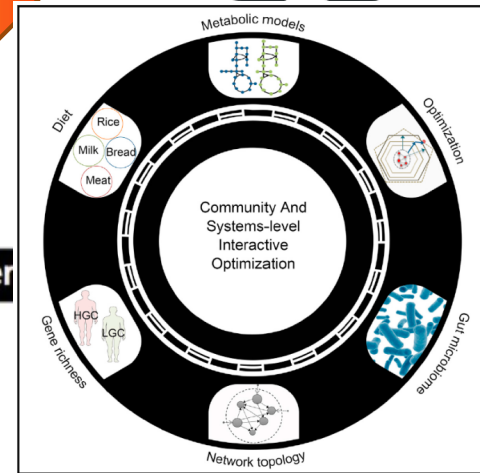
Vers une Nutrition de précision



B



tary inter



ilbox



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Christine Poitou, Véronique Pelloux, Edi Prifti, Jean
Debedat, Pierre Bel Lassen
Rohia Alili.. Karen Assemann, Favien Jacque
Carlota Dao, Brandon Kayser, Nataliya Sokolovska

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Florence Levenez
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Equipe Integromics

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