

STOPNASH: Microbiome and NAFLD in children

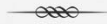


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TORONTO

Disclosures



☞ Nothing to disclose

Outline

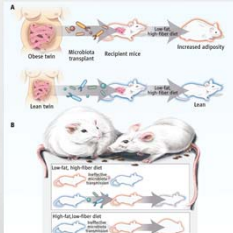


- ☞ Dysbiosis and the gut barrier
- ☞ Endotoxemia and the liver
- ☞ Impact of products of bacterial metabolism

Dysbiosis in obesity

Obesity:

- ↻ Dysbiosis, shown in multiple settings
- ↻ Fecal transplantation → transferable phenotype



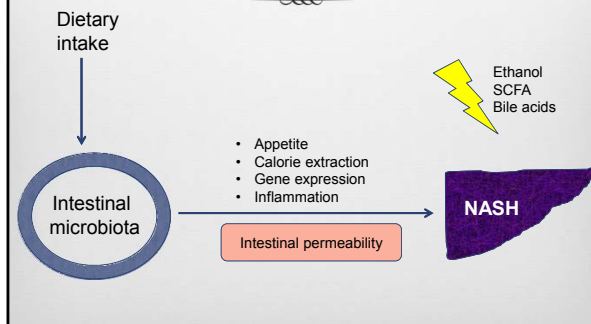
Tig et al. *Curr Opin Pediatr* 2015;
Walker et al. *Science* 2013

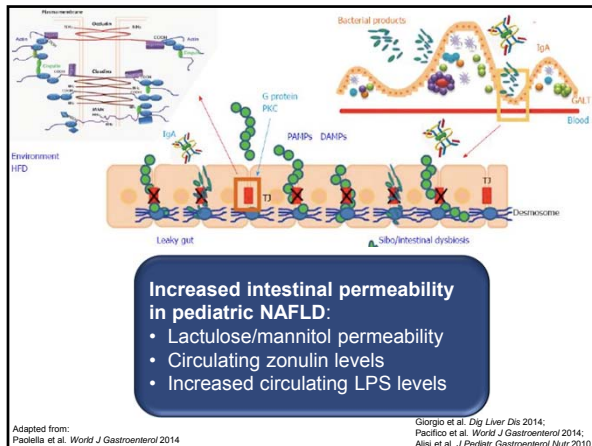
Dysbiosis in NASH

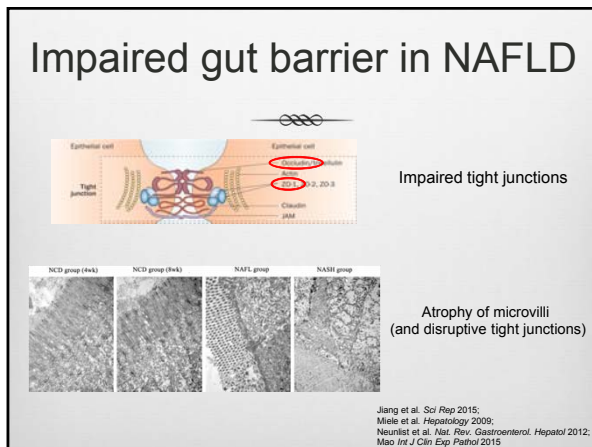
Study	N	Methodology	Result
Zhu et al. <i>Hepato</i> 2013	63 children	16S rRNA gene sequencing	↑Proteobacteria in NASH>obesity>lean
Michail et al. <i>FEMS Microbiol Ecol</i> 2015	50 children	16S rRNA gene sequencing	↑Gammaproteobacteria ↑Prevotella (Bacteroidetes)
Mouzaki et al. <i>Hepato</i> 2013	50 adults	PCR	↓Bacteroidetes in NASH vs. NAFL/controls
Raman et al. <i>Clin Gastroenterol Hepato</i> 2013	60 adults	Multitag pyrosequencing	↑Lachnospiraceae (Firmicutes) ↑Gammaproteobacteria
Spencer et al. <i>Gastroenterol</i> 2011	15 healthy women; choline depletion diet	16S rRNA gene sequencing	↑baseline Gamma-proteobacteria protective

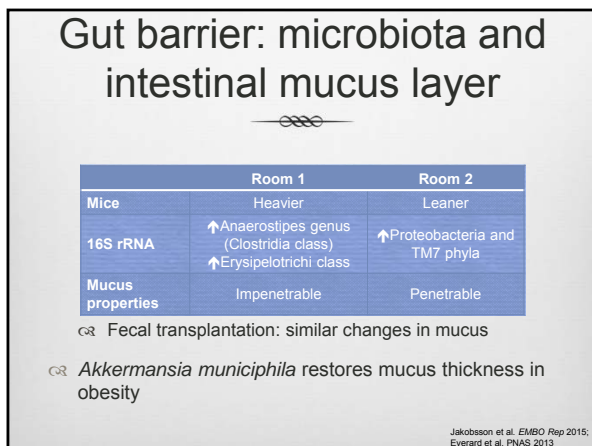
Ferolla et al. *World J Hepato* 2015

Pathogenesis









Indirect effects of intestinal microbiota on the gut barrier

Bile acids

- In animal model of fructose-induced NASH:
 - Normalization of occludin levels in duodenum
 - Decreased endotoxemia
 - Decreased TNF α expression in liver

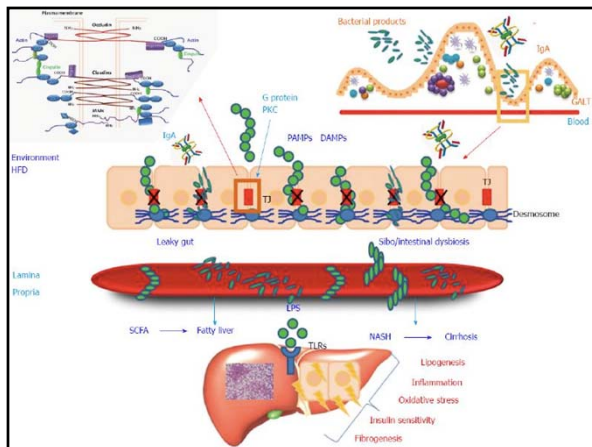
Ethanol

Volynets et al. *J Lip Res* 2010;
Elamin et al. *PLoS One* 2014;
Win et al. *Toxicol Lett* 2015

Ethanol and gut barrier

- Tight junctions**
 - In healthy humans 20g x1 \rightarrow decreased occludin and zo-1 expression in duodenum
- Mucus layer**
 - Ethanol dissolves lipids from the mucus layer \rightarrow loss of hydrophobicity
- Acet-aldehyde**
 - Aldehyde dehydrogenase polymorphisms (?) \rightarrow increased acetaldehyde \rightarrow disruption of tight/adherence junctions \rightarrow liver injury

Elamin et al. *PLoS One* 2014;
Win et al. *Toxicol Lett* 2015;
Chaudhry. *Alcohol Clin Ex Res* 2015

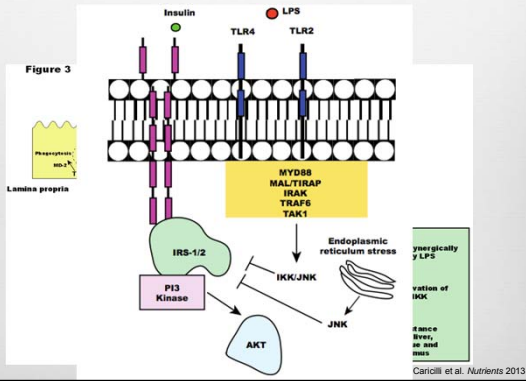


Endotoxemia

- ☞ Described in adults and children with NAFLD
- ☞ LPS, LBP, LPS IgG, sCD14
- ☞ Endotoxemia has been associated with:
 - ☞ Fructose intake, high fat diet
 - ☞ Insulin resistance
 - ☞ Hepatic inflammation

Harte et al. *J Inflamm* 2010;
 Ogawa et al. *PLoS One* 2013;
 Verdian et al. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 2011;
 Thuy et al. *J Nutr* 2008;
 Pendyala et al. *Gastroenterol* 2012
 Ruiz et al. *Obes Surg* 2007;
 Jin. *Int J Hepatol* 2014.

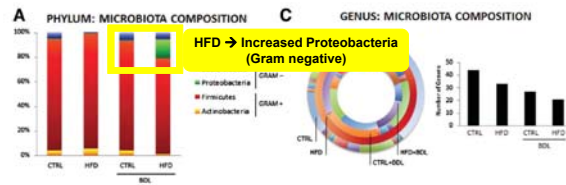
LPS and metabolic dysregulation



Dysbiosis, endotoxemia and hepatic fibrosis

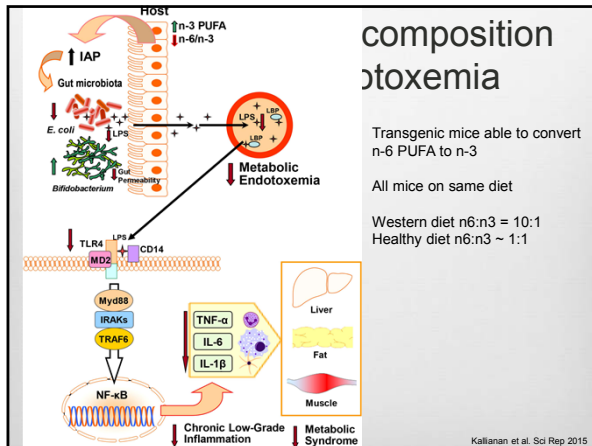
Control diet High fat diet Control diet + BDL High fat diet +BDL

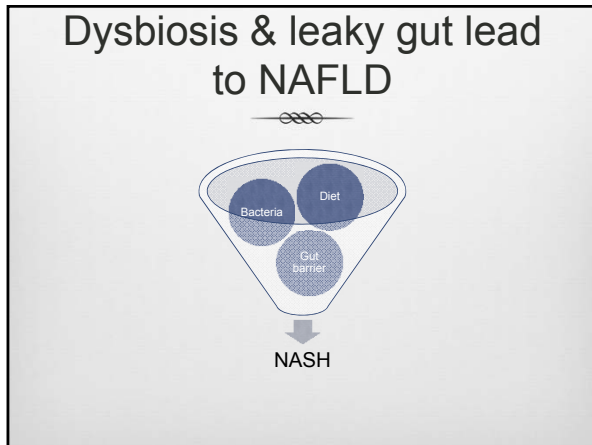
☞ HFD+BDL: decreased bacterial diversity



- ☞ HFD flora to control diet mice + BDL → hepatic fibrosis
- ☞ Gram negative to control diet mice+ BDL → hepatic fibrosis

De Minicis et al. *Hepatology* 2014





Microbial byproducts and steatohepatitis: ethanol

- ☞ Ethanol: NASH=ASH?
- ☞ Blood ethanol levels are higher in adults and children with NAFLD
- ☞ Increased numbers of bacteria that synthesize ethanol (e.g. *E. coli*) in children with NASH

Inflammation → #ADH activity → ↑Ethanol

Volynets et al. Dig Dis Sci 2012;
Zhu et al. Hepatology 2012;
Michail et al. FEMS Microbiol Ecol 2015;
Nair et al. Am J Gastroenterol 2001;
Engelke et al. Gastroenterol 2015

Microbial byproducts and steatohepatitis

	Ethanol*
Nutrient handling	Intestinal permeability
Insulin resistance	Inhibition of insulin signaling
Steatosis	↓fat oxidation
Hepatotoxicity	Direct hepatotoxicity
Immunity	dysfunction of CD4+ T cells
Fibrosis	Activation of stellate cells

Chen et al. *Int J Mol Med* 2015;
Shelmet et al. *JCI* 1988;
Ghare et al. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res* 2011
Reyes-Gordillo et al. *Am J Pathol* 2014;

Microbial byproducts and steatohepatitis

	Ethanol*	SCFA
Nutrient handling	Intestinal permeability	Increased calorie extraction
Insulin resistance	Inhibition of insulin signaling	↑GLP-1 synthesis
Steatosis	↓fat oxidation	Effects on appetite, <i>de novo</i> lipogenesis
Hepatotoxicity	Direct hepatotoxicity	
Immunity	dysfunction of CD4+ T cells	
Fibrosis	Activation of stellate cells	

Hosseini et al. *Nutr Rev* 2011;
Vincolo et al. *Nutrients* 2011

Microbial byproducts and steatohepatitis

	Ethanol*	SCFA	Bile acids
Nutrient handling	Intestinal permeability	Increased calorie extraction	Fat digestion, metabolic rate
Insulin resistance	Inhibition of insulin signaling	↑GLP-1 synthesis	↑GLP-1 release
Steatosis	↓fat oxidation	Effects on appetite, <i>de novo</i> lipogenesis	Regulation of fat handling
Hepatotoxicity	Direct hepatotoxicity	-	LCA hepatotoxicity, DCA ROS/HCC
Immunity	dysfunction of CD4+ T cells	Multiple effects	Antimicrobial: innate immunity**
Fibrosis	Activation of stellate cells	-	Activation of stellate cells

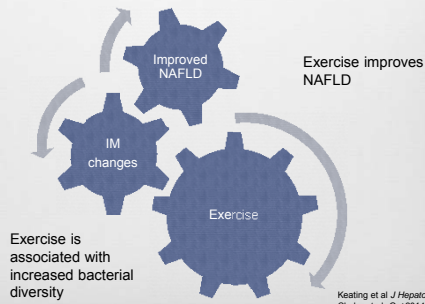
Watanabe et al. *Nature* 2006;
Woolbright et al. *Toxicol Lett* 2014;
Yoshimoto et al. *Nature* 2013;
Ramm et al. *Hepatology* 2009

Pediatric NAFLD: beyond dysbiosis

- Phylogenetic data:
 - ↑ Gammaproteobacteria & Prevotella
- Metabolomic data:
 - ↑ Ethanol and ↓ acetate
- Metagenomic and metaproteomic data:
 - ↑ Energy metabolism
 - ↑ Lipid synthesis
 - ↑ Ethanol synthesis
 - Fewer pathways for carbohydrate and a.a. metabolism

Michail et al. FEMS Microbiol Ecol 2015

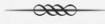
Diet and exercise: are we just changing the bacteria?

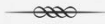


Conclusions

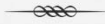
- Intestinal microbiota are involved in the pathogenesis of NAFLD
- Impaired gut barrier and endotoxemia play a crucial role
- Advanced technology should be used to further our understanding
- Modulation of products of bacterial metabolism may confer beneficial results

Thank you



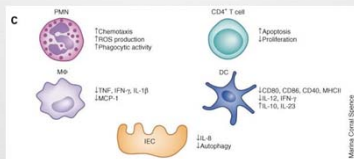


Other microbial products involved in immune responses



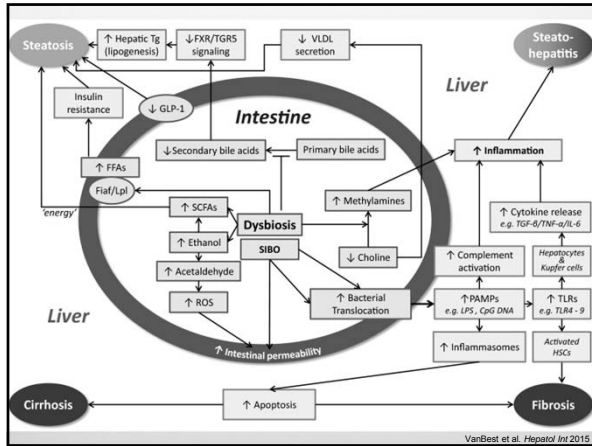
☞ **Bile acids:** FXR, TGR5 on innate immune cells → anti-inflammatory effects

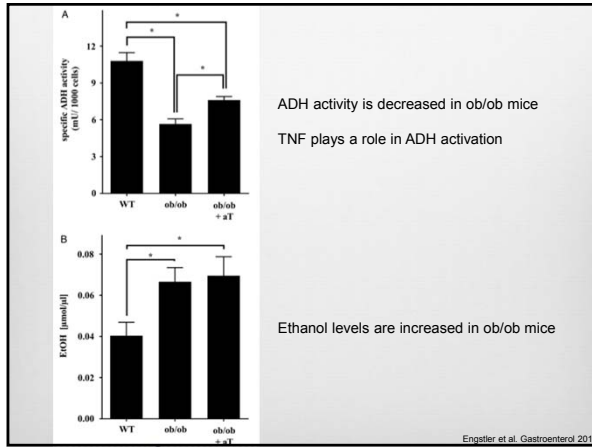
☞ **SCFA:**

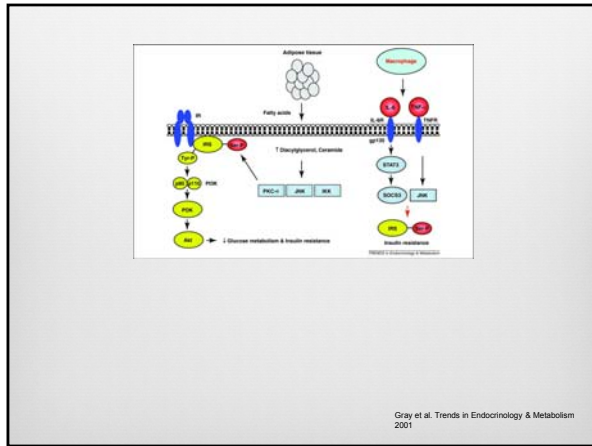


☞ **Ethanol:** dysfunction of CD4+ T cells

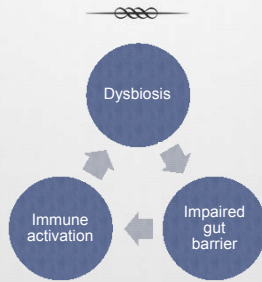
Ghare et al. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res* 2011;
Brestoff et al. *Nat Immunol* 2013;





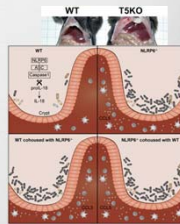


Intestinal microbiota and immunity: a vicious cycle

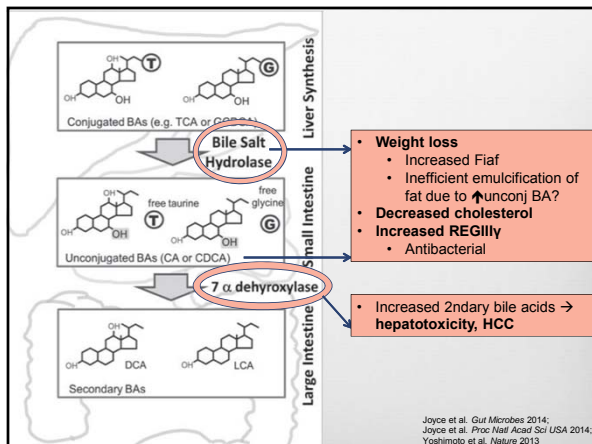


Immune dependent regulation of intestinal microbiota composition

- ☞ **TLR5^{-/-}**: hyperphagia, metabolic syndrome, dysbiosis; phenotype is transferable
- ☞ **Inflammasome deficiency**: progression to NASH associated with dysbiosis - colitogenic IM composition; phenotype is transferable
- ☞ **CX3CR1 deficiency**: Increased intestinal permeability, steatohepatitis, insulin resistance and dysbiosis



Vijay-Kumar et al. *Science* 2010;
Heno-Mejia et al. *Nature* 2012;
Schneider et al. *Hepatology* 2015



Joyce et al. *Gut Microbes* 2014;
Joyce et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2014;
Yoshimoto et al. *Nature* 2015
