



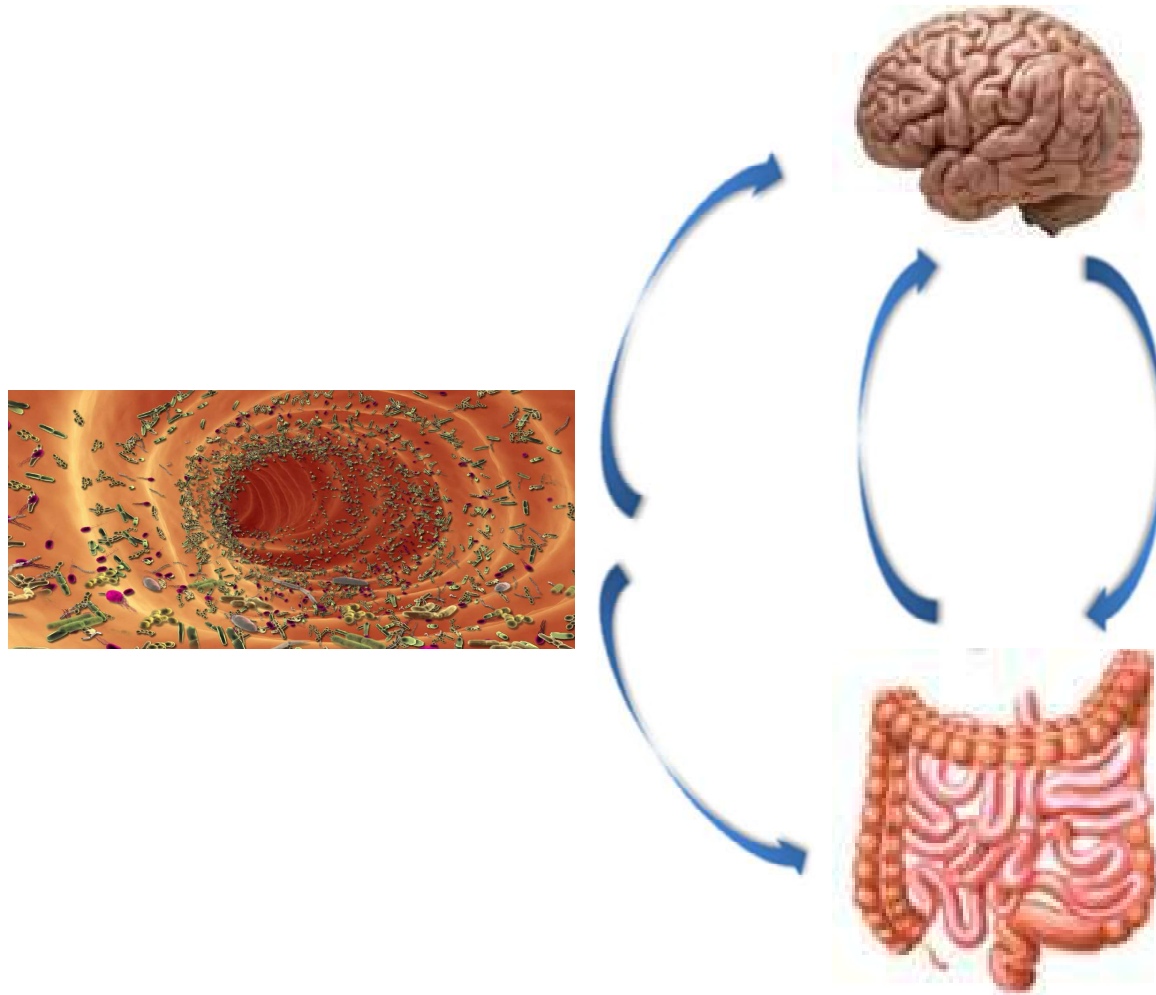
2017

# Microbiota Gut Brain Axis : at the command of our health and well being

*Michel Neunlist*

TENS - Inserm U1235 – The enteric nervous system in gut and brain disorders  
Institut des Maladies de l'Appareil Digestif, Nantes



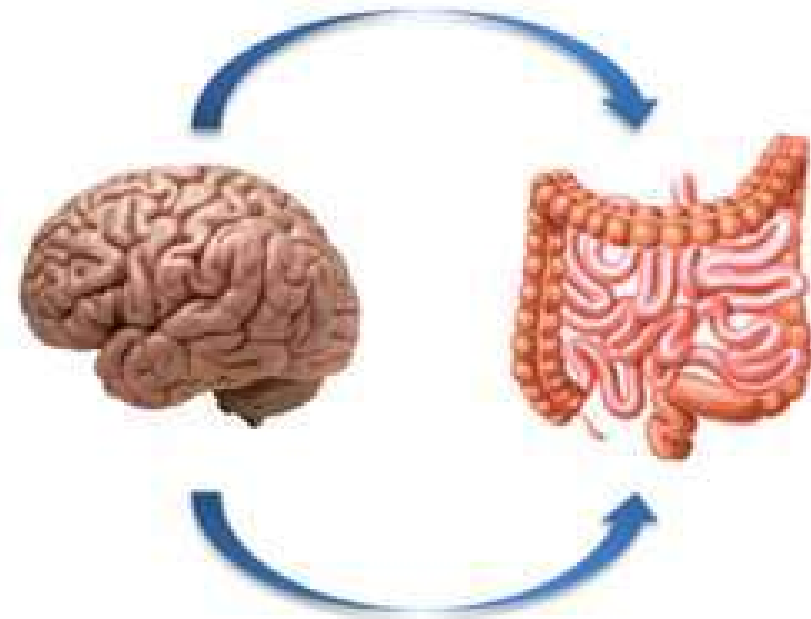
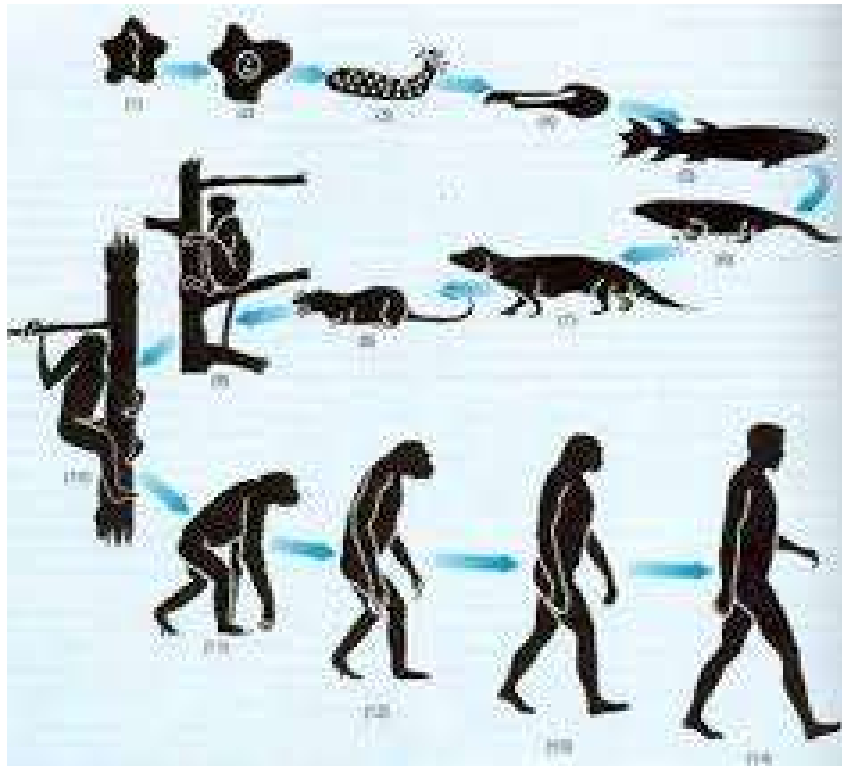


# Talk outlines



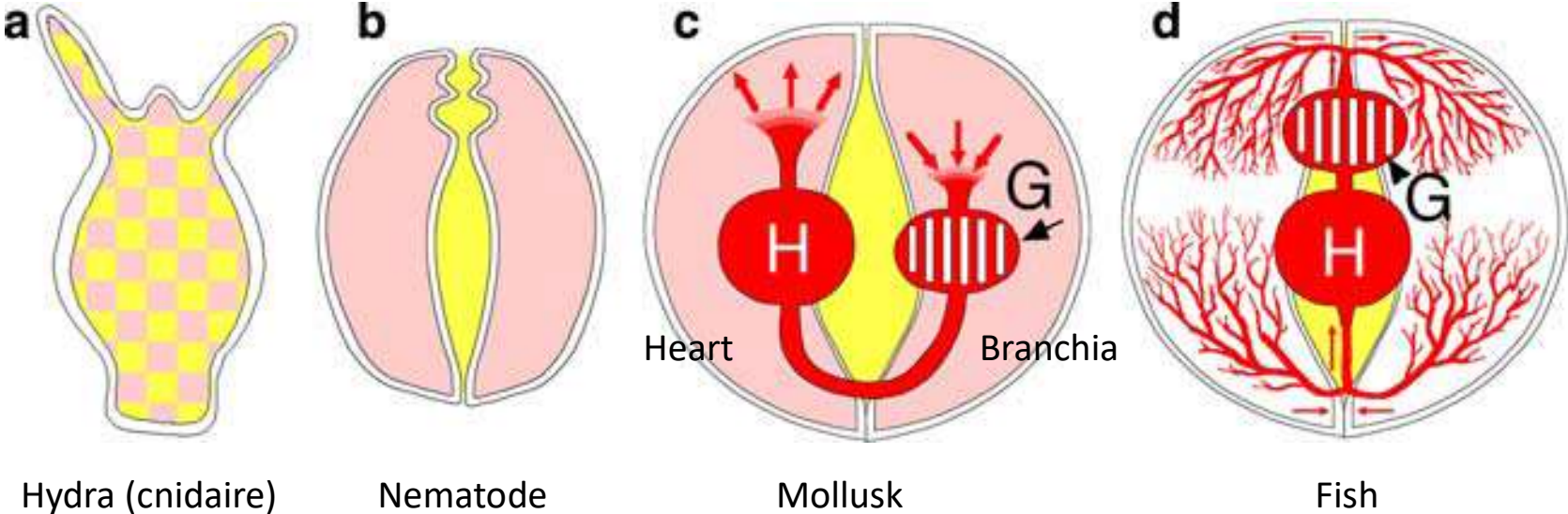
- I. The gut-brain axis**
- II. The microbiota: a forgotten organ
- III. The crosstalk between the microbiota and the gut nervous system
- IV. The impact of the microbiota upon the brain health and diseases

Two organ at the center of evolution and our lives...



Survival (reproduction) and adaptation of organisms to their environment

# The gut : the first organ in evolution



# The gut : the first organ in evolution

LETTER

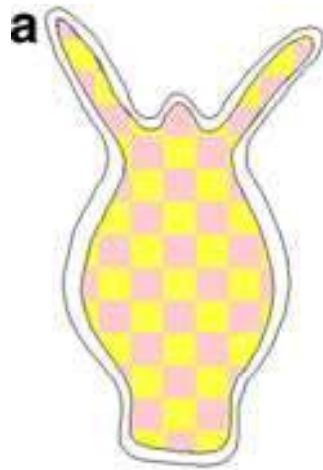
doi:10.1038/nature21072

## Meiofaunal deuterostomes from the basal Cambrian of Shaanxi (China)

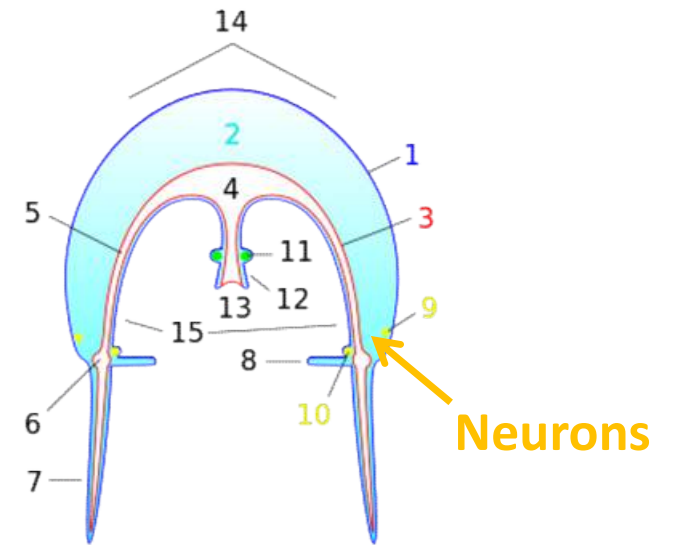
Jian Han<sup>1</sup>, Simon Conway Morris<sup>2</sup>, Qiang Ou<sup>3,4</sup>, Degan Shu<sup>1</sup> & Hai Huang<sup>5</sup>



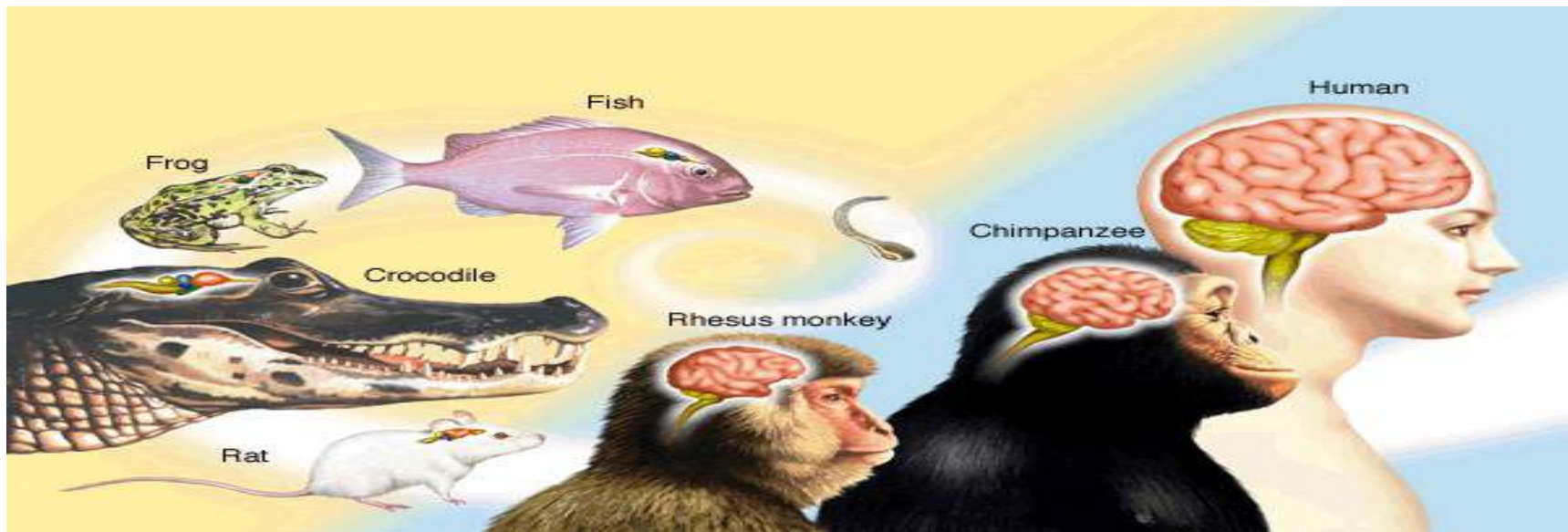
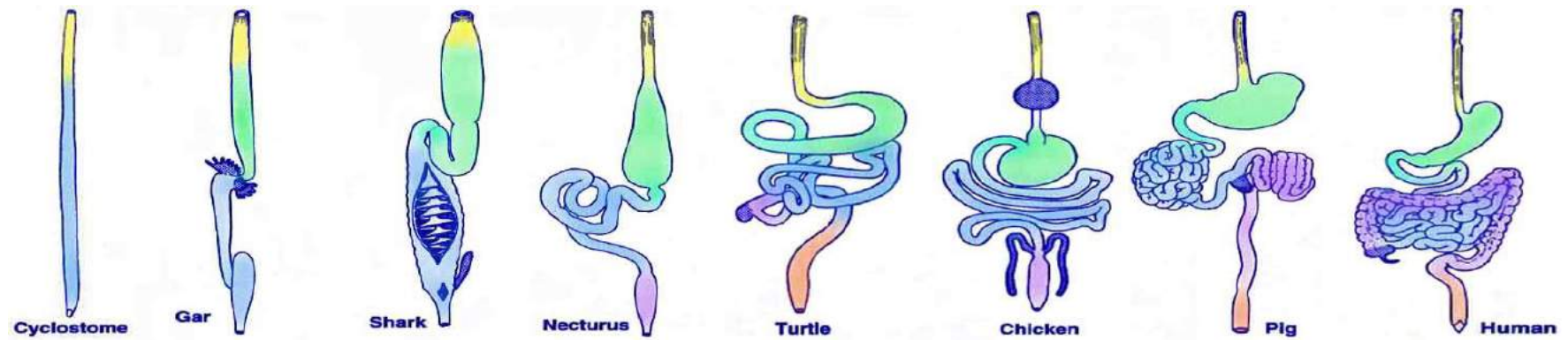
# The gut : the first neurological organ in evolution



Hydra (cnidaire)

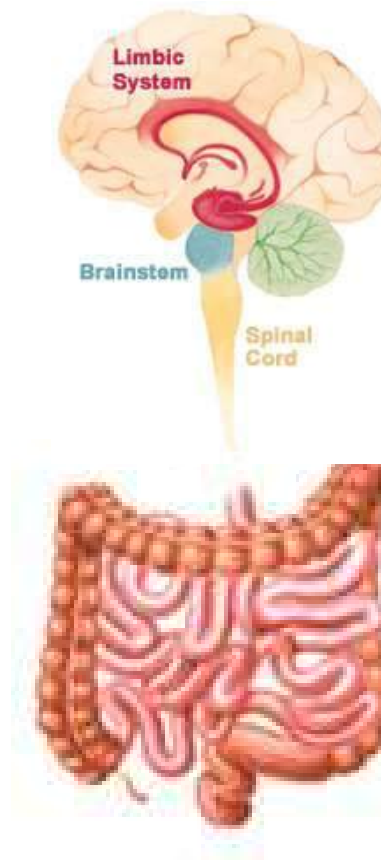


# Co-evolution between gut and brain





# The gut and brain: two connected organs...



**Hypothalamus** (satiety ; food uptake)

**Hippocampe** (memory) ;

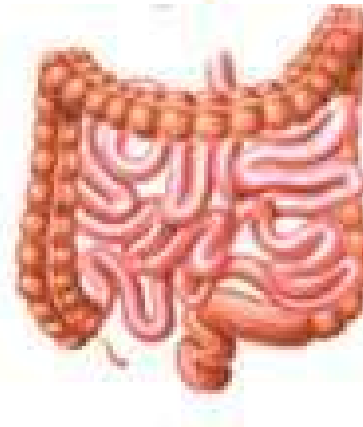
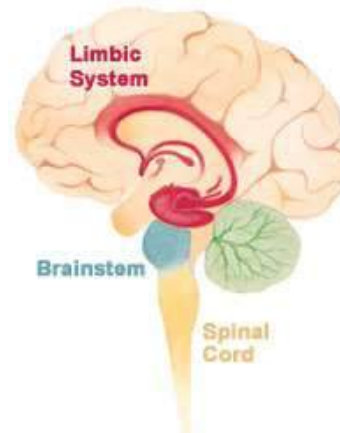
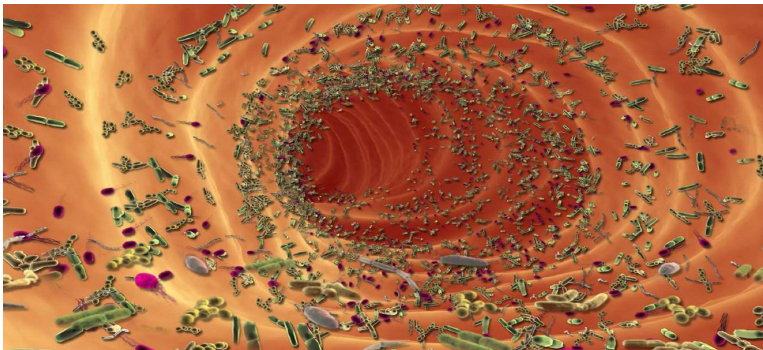
**Amygdala** (agressivity ; fear)

**Direct connection :**  
via nerve (Vagus,..)

**Indirect connexion:**  
via blood

# The gut and brain : two organs connected to... our environment

**Environment (microbiota ;  
nutrients ; pollutants,.....)**



*We are at the image  
of our food,  
microbiota...*

# Talk outlines



- I. The gut-brain axis
- II. The microbiota: a forgotten organ**
- III. The crosstalk between the microbiota and the gut nervous system
- IV. The impact of the microbiota upon the brain health and diseases

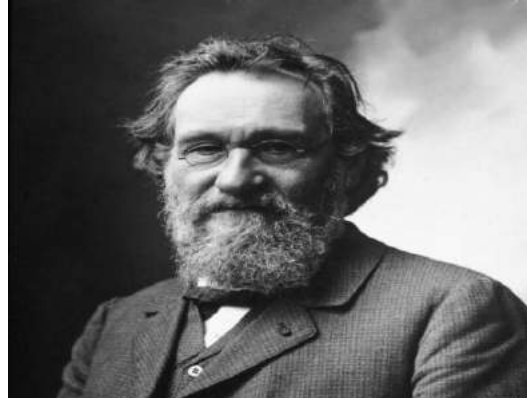
# Microbes : contributors of health and diseases...



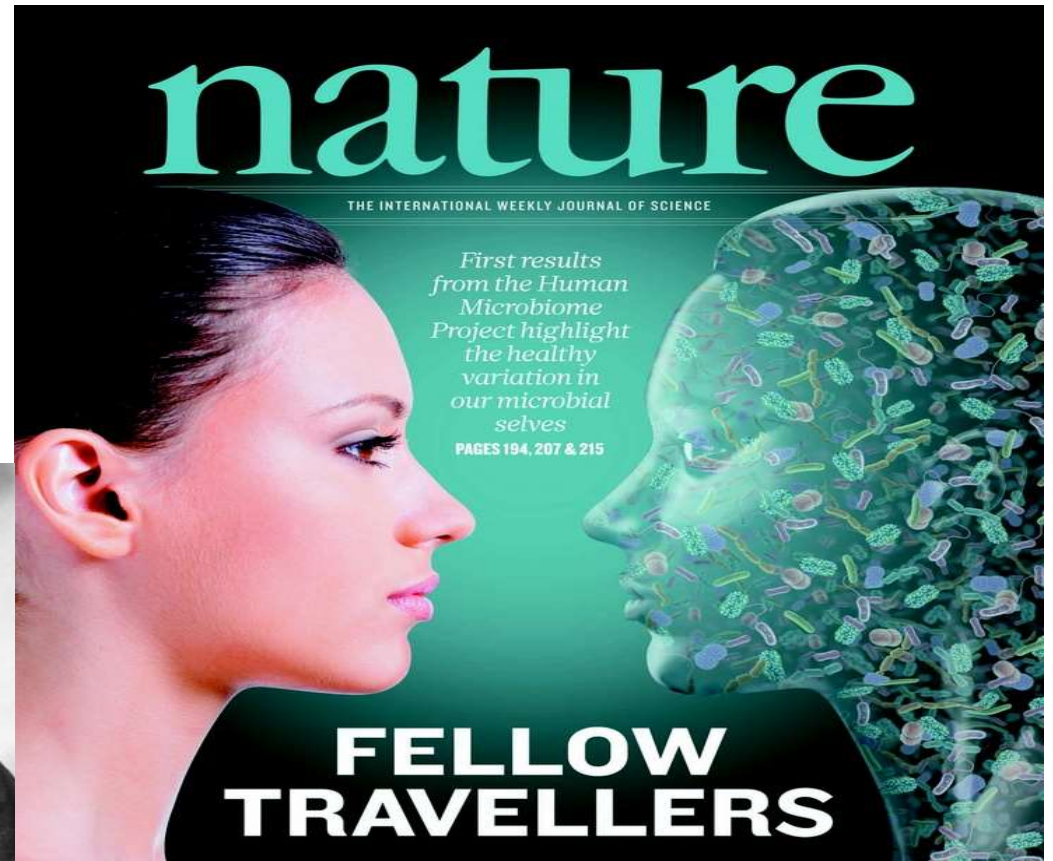
Charles-Emmanuel Sédillot  
(1804-1883)



Louis Pasteur  
(1825-1885)

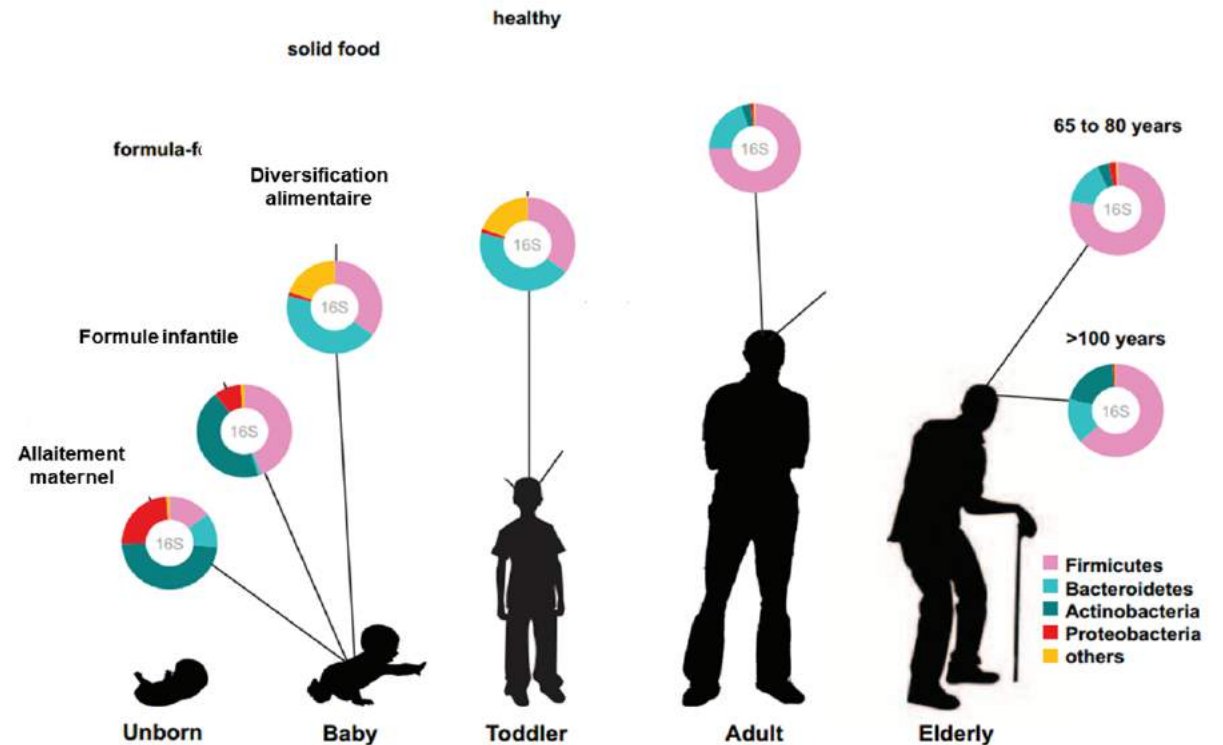
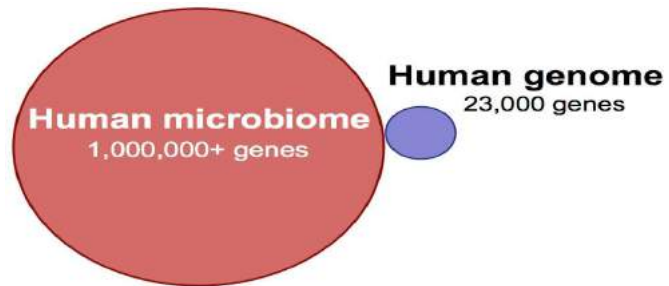
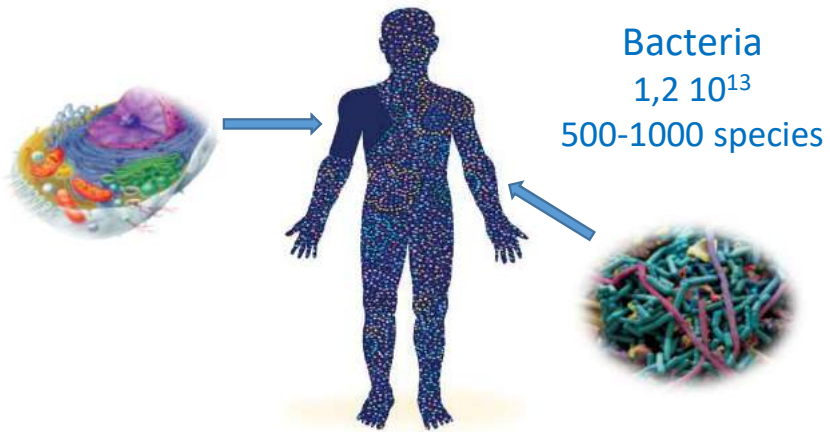


Elya Metchnikov  
(1845-1916)

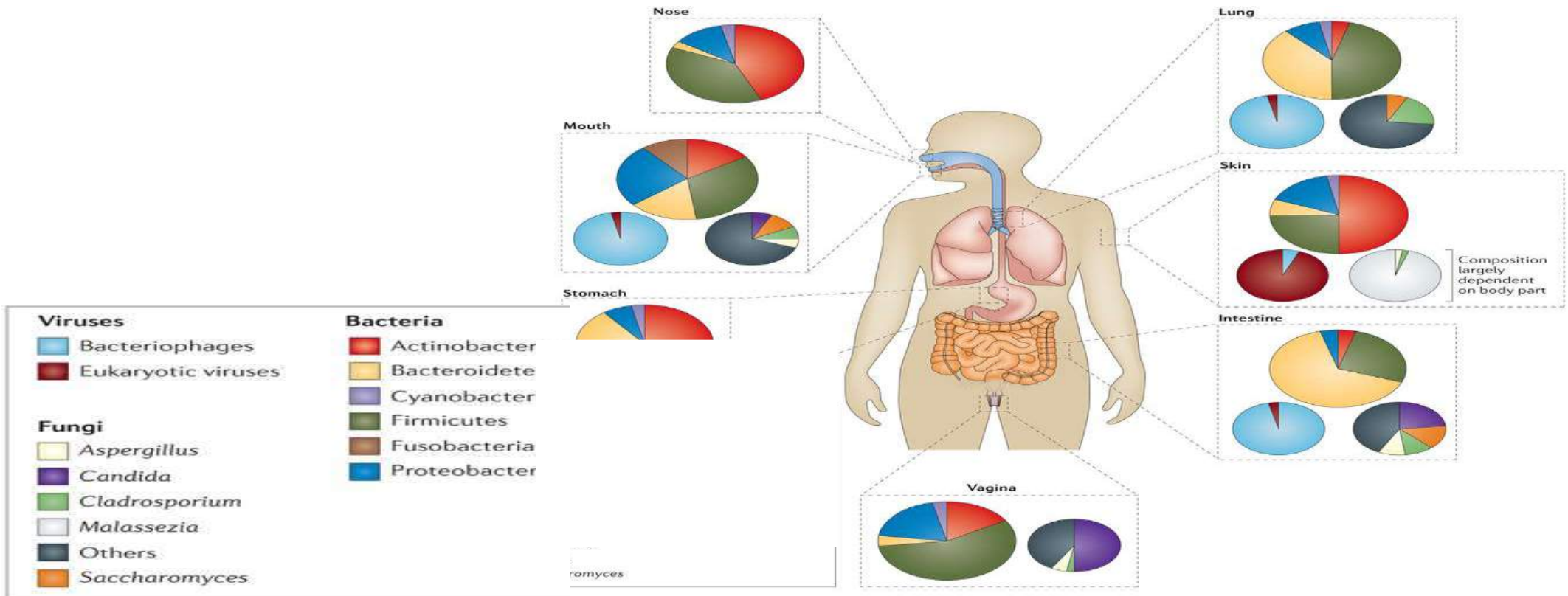


# The gut microbiota and its evolution during life

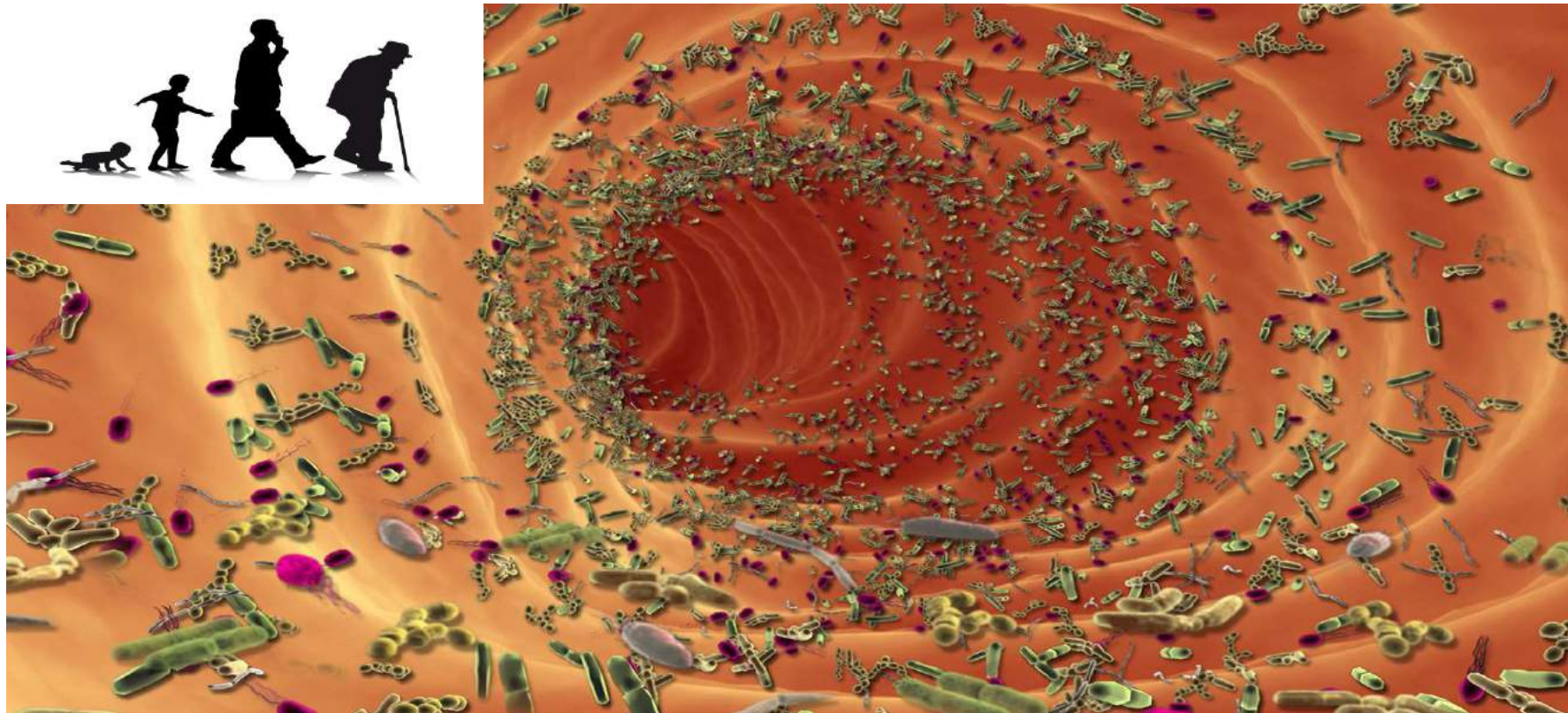
Eucaryotes  $10^{13}$



# The microbiota of our organs



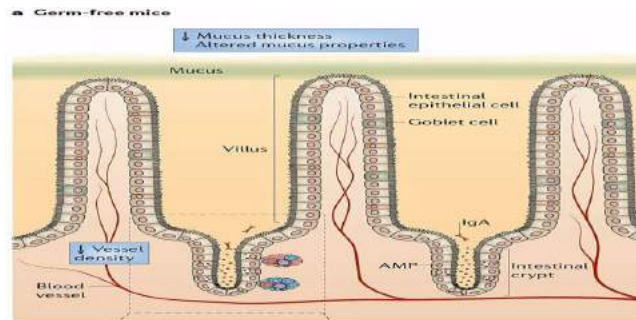
# Microbiota : actors of our health during life



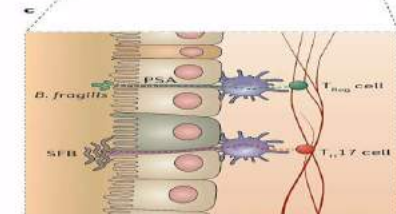
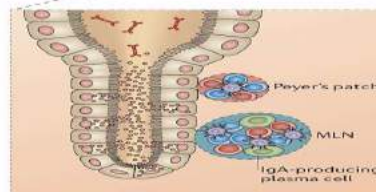
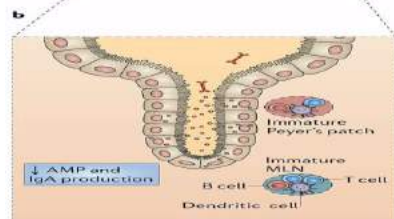
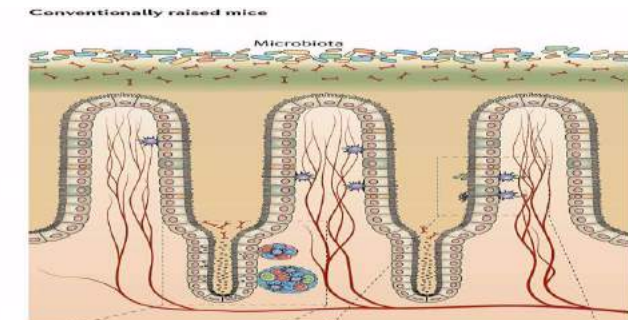
# Without microbiota the beginning of life is harder



## Intestin without microbiota



## Intestin with microbiota



Macpherson and Harris, *Nat rev Immunol.*, 2004



# but without microbiota we also live longer...

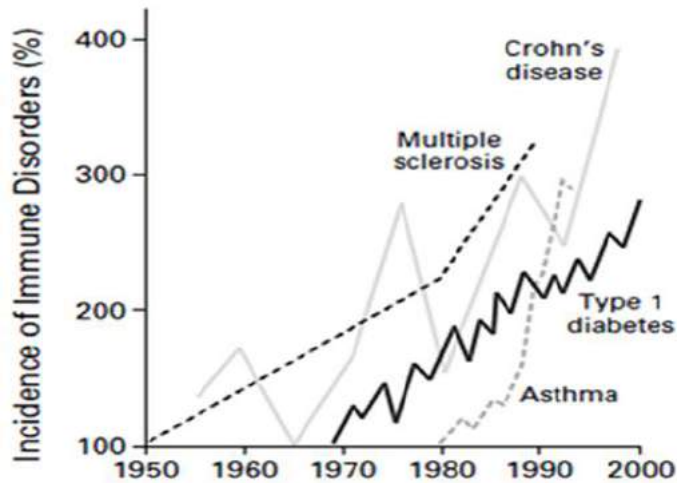


- Germ free mice have longer life expectancy (protected from inflammation associated ageing)
- Cohabitation of germ free mice with aged mice (but not young mice...) increases systemic inflammation associated with ageing....
- Age associated alteration in microbiota composition can be reduced by inhibiting host synthesis of TNF- $\alpha$

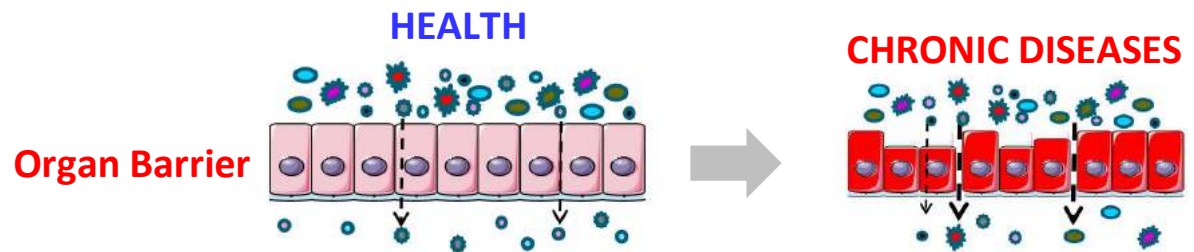
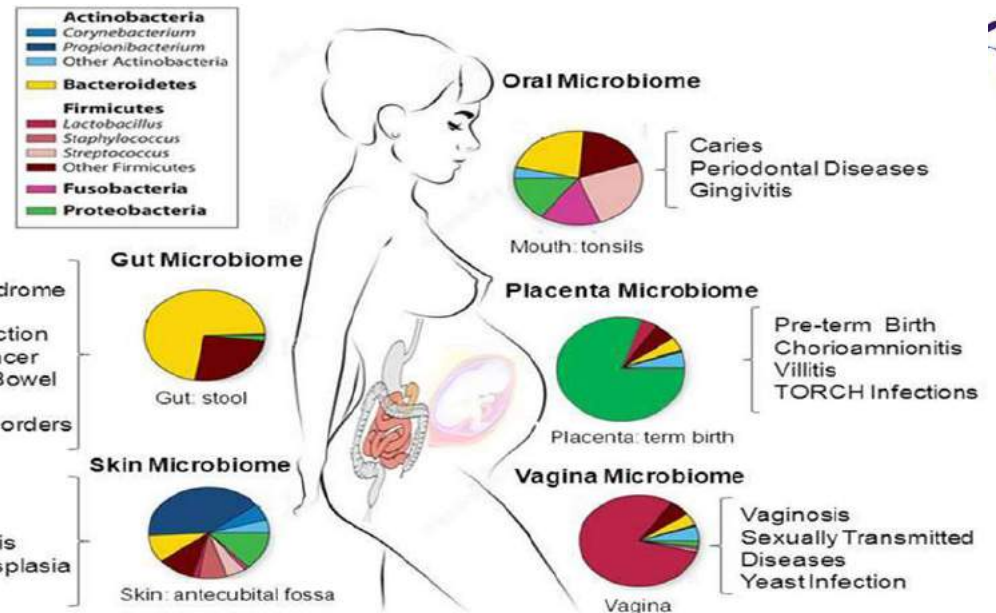


Thevarajan et al., Cell Host Microbes, 2017

# The microbiota: actor of the development of chronic diseases

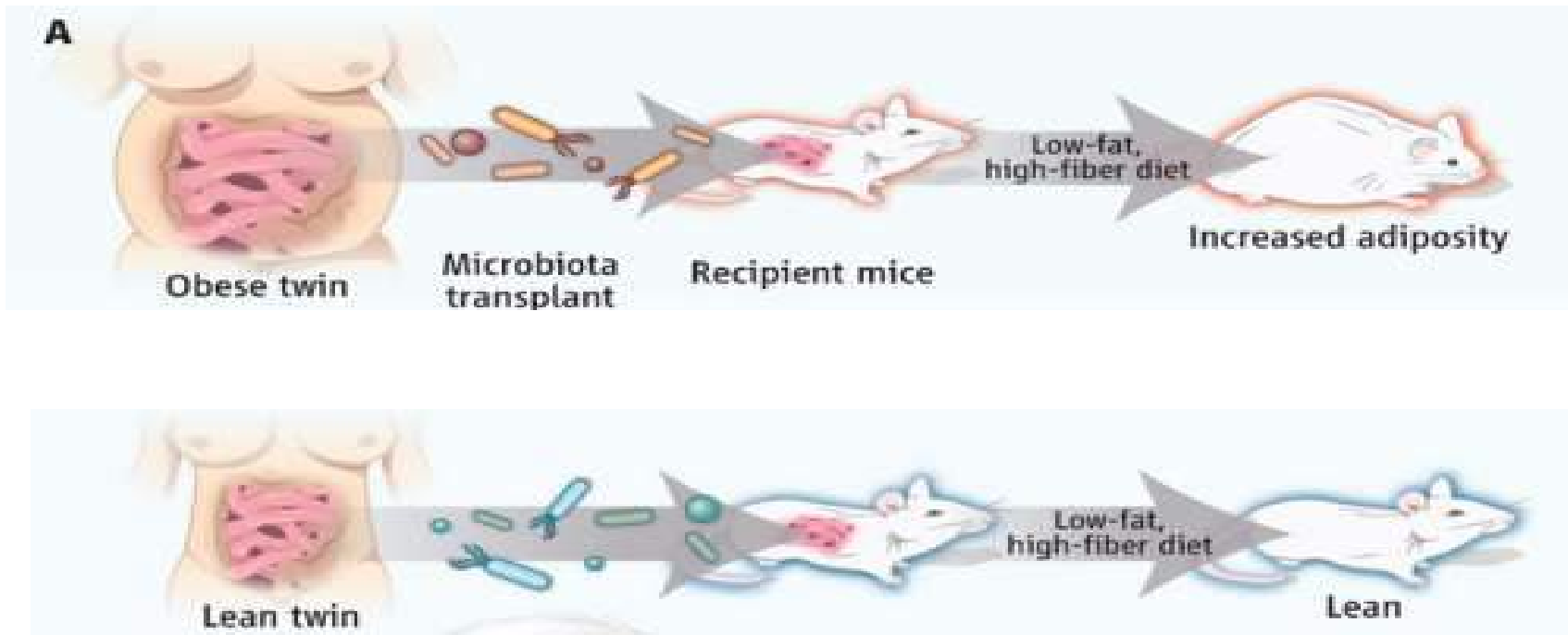


Bach et al., *N Eng J Med*, 2000



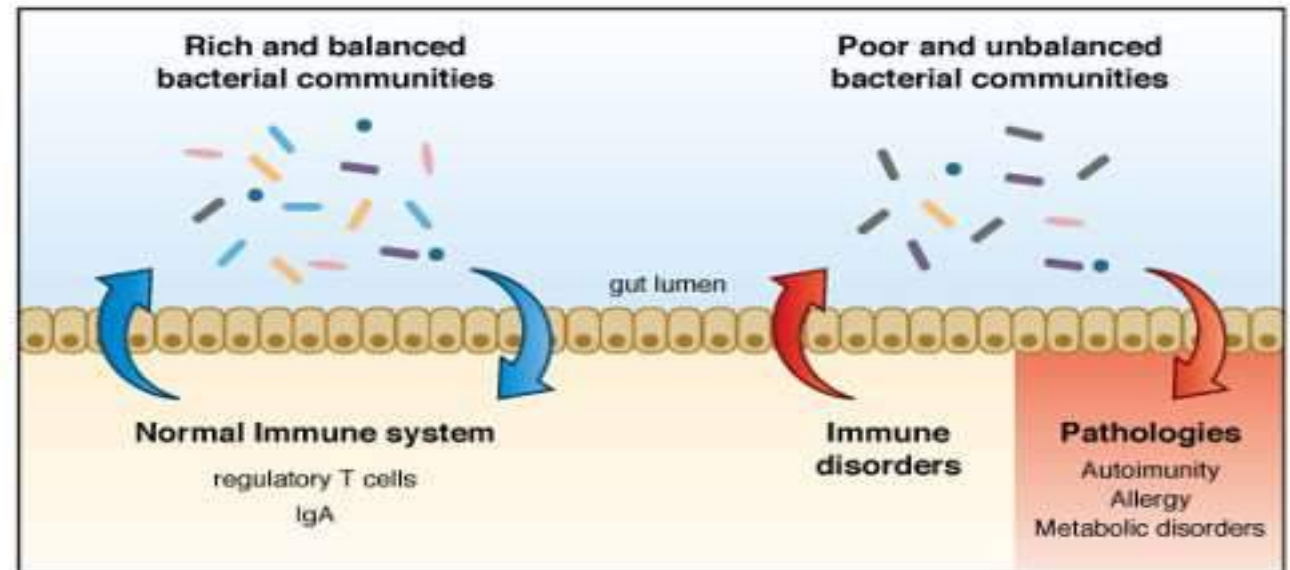
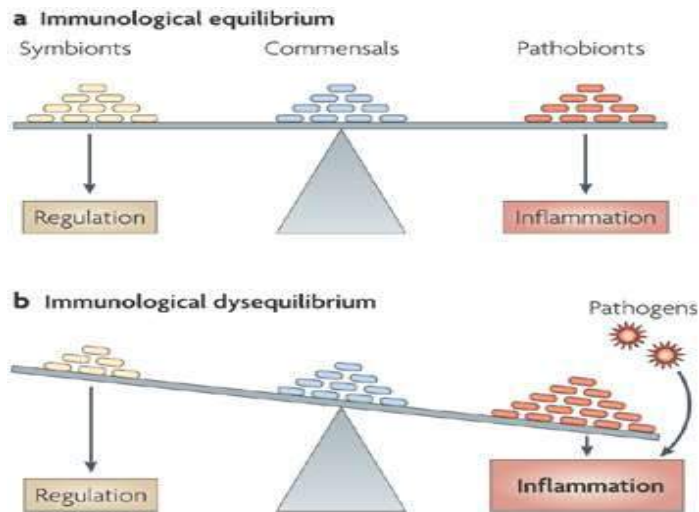
Belizarios and Napolitano, *Front Microbiol*, 2015

Chronic diseases: are they also (in part) transmissible / infectious diseases?



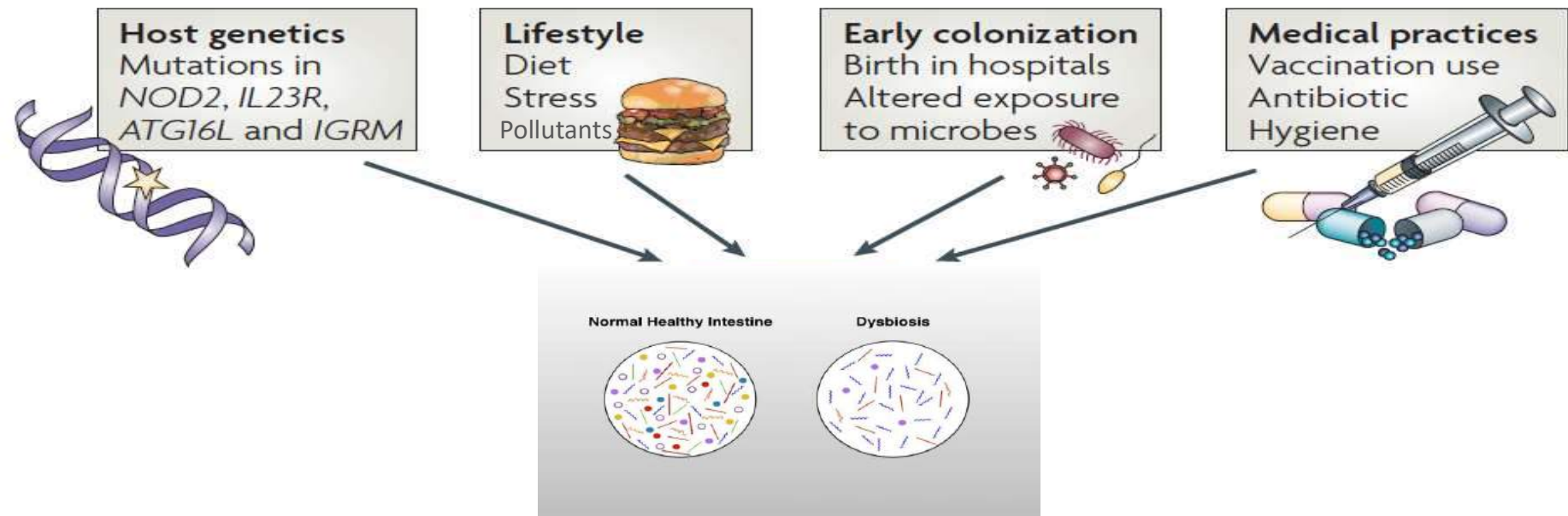
*Ridaura et al Science 2013*

Dysbiosis vs eubiosis: loss of diversity/richness of the microbiota at the center of chronic diseases?



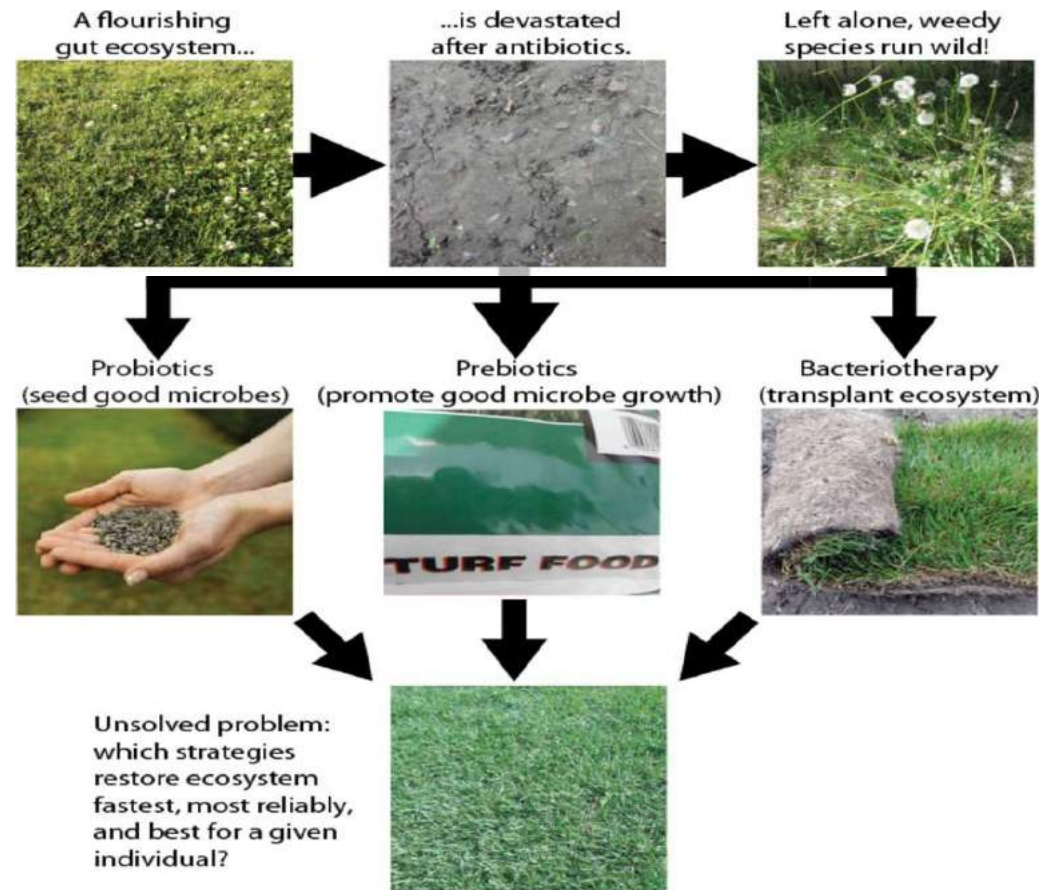
Round and Mazmanian *Nat Rev Immunol* 2009

# What causes the shift from eubiosis to dysbiosis?



Round and Mazmanian *Nat Rev Immunol* 2009

# The gut microbiota: novel source of therapeutical targets in the prevention/treatment of chronic diseases?



*Lozupone et al Nature 2012*

# Microbiota transplant: regenerative medicine?

THE LANCET, OCTOBER 8, 1983

## RELAPSING CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE ENTEROCOLITIS CURED BY RECTAL INFUSION OF HOMOLOGOUS FAECES

SIR,—Recurrent *Clostridium difficile* associated enterocolitis is uncommon but troublesome for the patient. The patient described here received vancomycin treatment several times but always relapsed with *C. difficile* enterocolitis 2–3 weeks after discontinuation of treatment.

A 65-year-old woman with a lifelong history of irritable colon also had diverticulosis of the colon and diverticulitis of increasing severity. A partial colectomy was done to remove the diseased

## The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JANUARY 31, 2013

VOL. 368 NO. 5

### Duodenal Infusion of Donor Feces for Recurrent *Clostridium difficile*

Els van Nood, M.D., Anne Vrieze, M.D., Max Nieuwdorp, M.D., Ph.D., Susana Fuentes, Ph.D., Erwin G. Zoetendal, Ph.D., Willem M. de Vos, Ph.D., Caroline E. Visser, M.D., Ph.D., Ed J. Kuijper, M.D., Ph.D., Joep F.W.M. Bartelsman, M.D., Jan G.P. Tijssen, Ph.D., Peter Speelman, M.D., Ph.D., Marcel G.W. Dijkgraaf, Ph.D., and Josbert J. Keller, M.D., Ph.D.



## Multidonor intensive faecal microbiota transplantation for active ulcerative colitis: a randomised placebo-controlled trial

Sudarshan Paramsothy, Michael A Kamm, Nadeem O Kaakoush, Alissa J Walsh, Johan van den Bogaerde, Douglas Samuel, Rupert W L Leong, Susan Connor, Watson Ng, Ramesh Paramsothy, Wei Xuan, Enmoore Lin, Hazel M Mitchell, Thomas J Borody

### Summary

**Background** The intestinal microbiota is implicated in the pathogenesis of ulcerative colitis. Faecal microbiota transplantation is a novel form of therapeutic microbial manipulation, but its efficacy in ulcerative colitis is uncertain. We aimed to establish the efficacy of intensive-dosing, multidonor, faecal microbiota transplantation in active ulcerative colitis.

Lancet 2017; 389: 1218–28

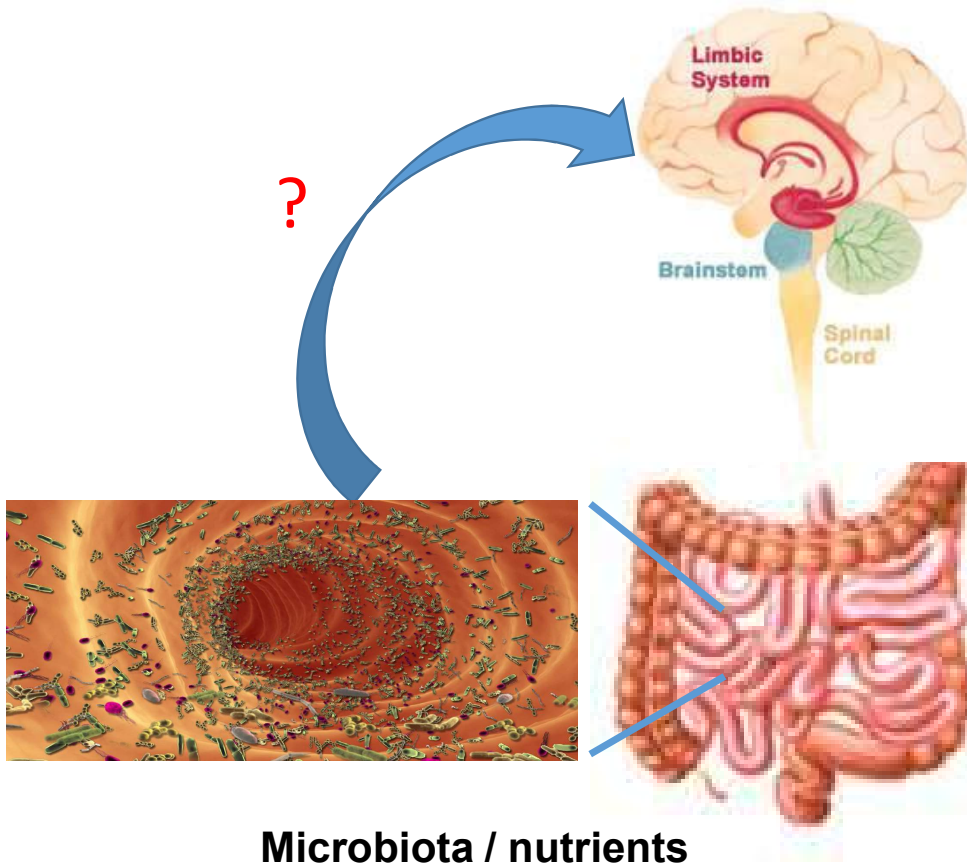
Published Online

February 14, 2017

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)30182-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30182-4)



# The microbiota – gut – brain axis



*We think with our  
microbiota...*



# Talk outlines



- I. The gut-brain axis
- II. The microbiota: a forgotten organ
- III. The crosstalk between the microbiota and the gut nervous system**
- IV. The impact of the microbiota upon the brain health and diseases

# The functions of the gastrointestinal tract

30 tons of food  
50 tons liquids



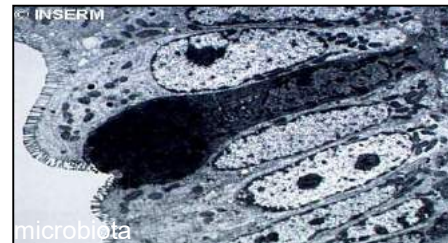
1- Motility



2- Absorption of nutrients/minerals/electrolytes

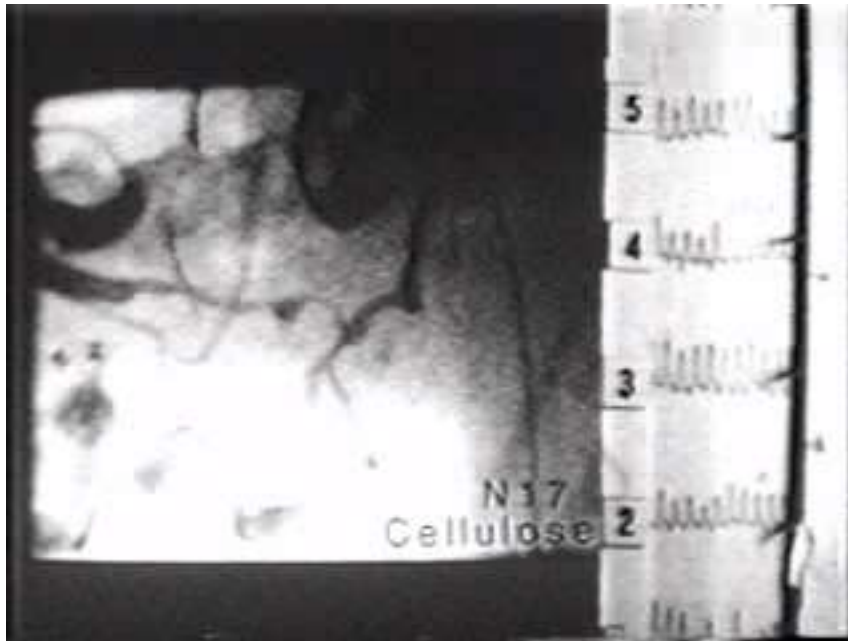


3- Barrier/immune functions

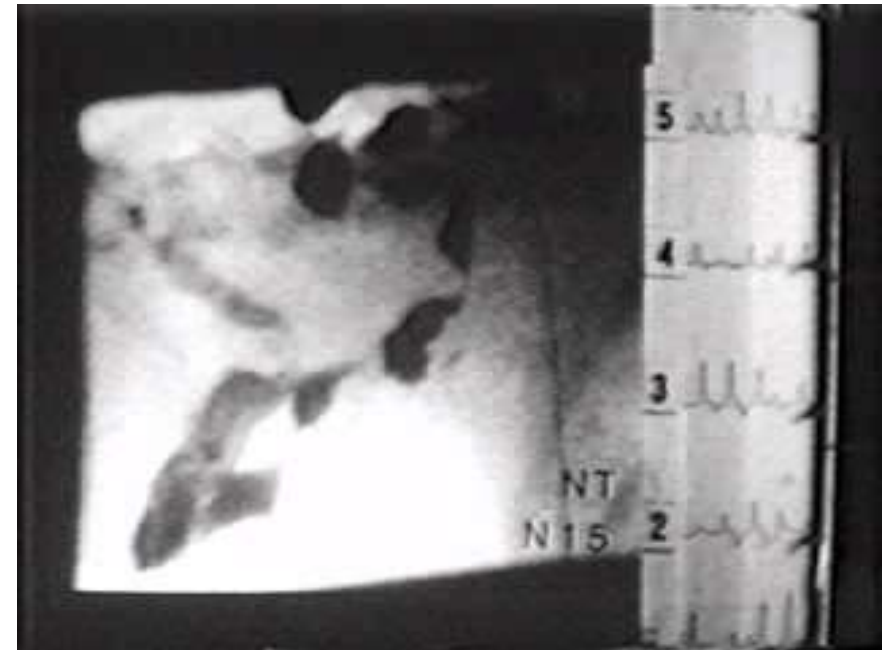


# Our gut in motion...

## Transport (peristalsis)



## Segmentation

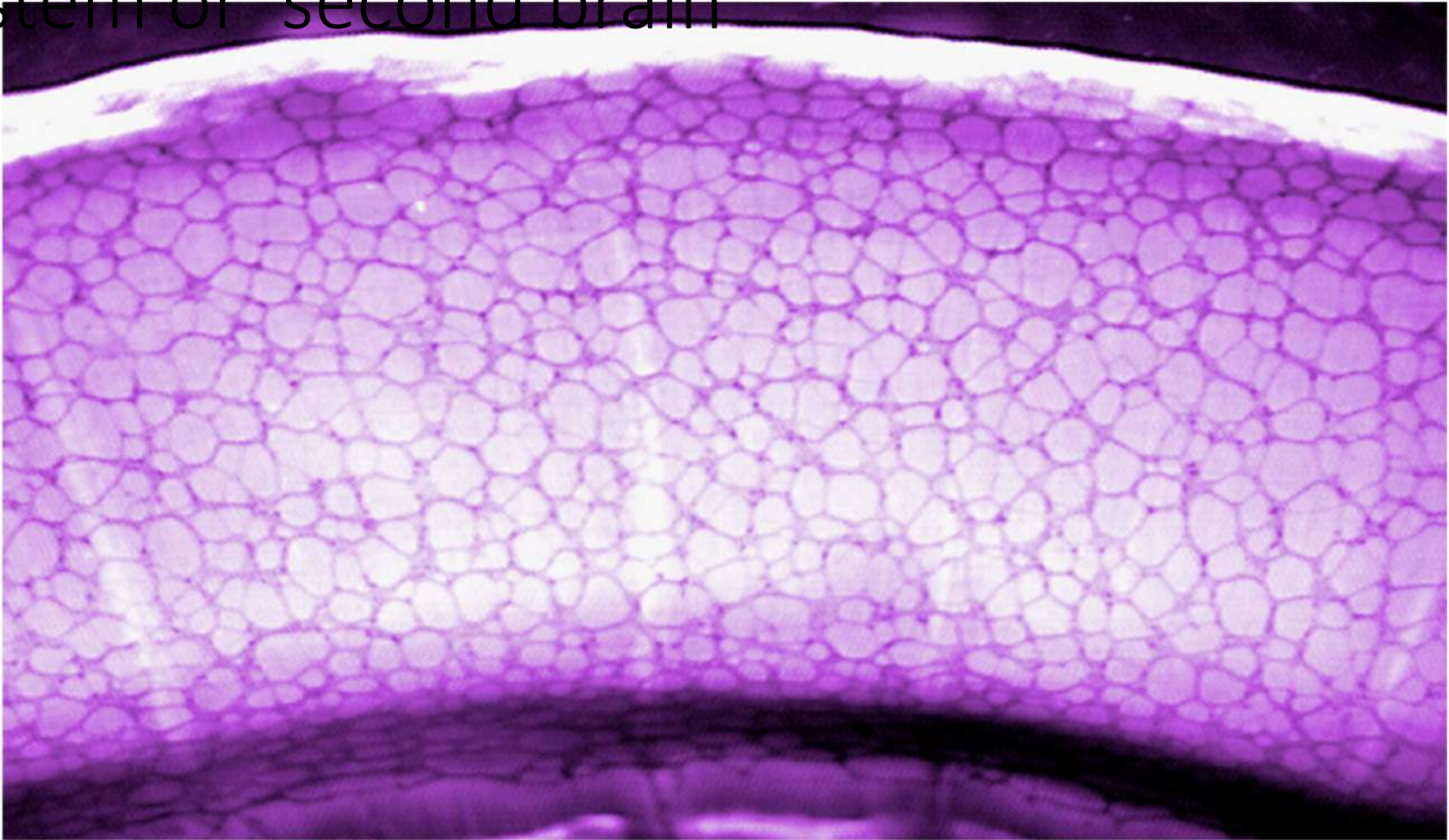


He can do it without the brain

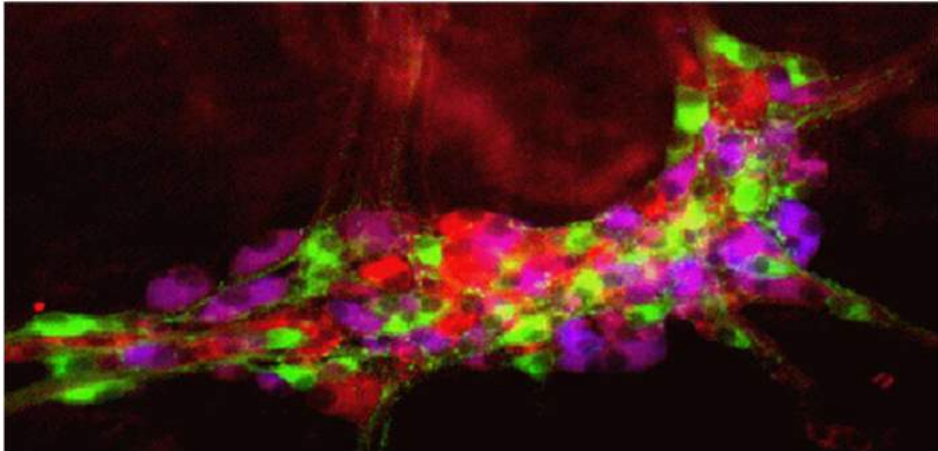
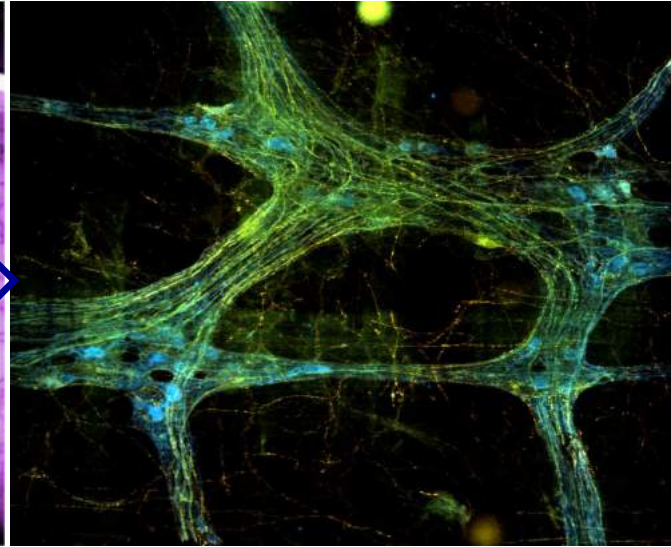
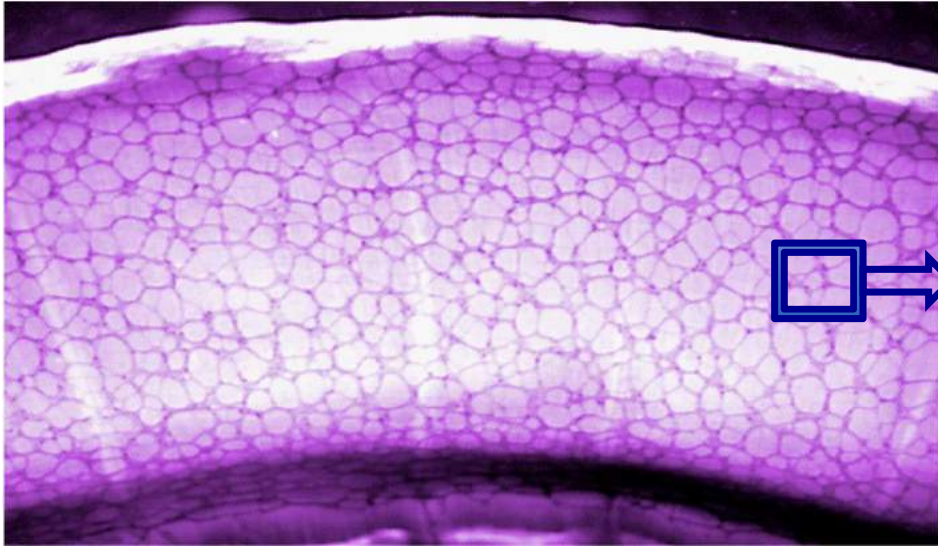
but not



...without its own brain: the enteric nervous system or 'second brain'



# The enteric nervous system



**ChAT: choline acetyl Transferase**

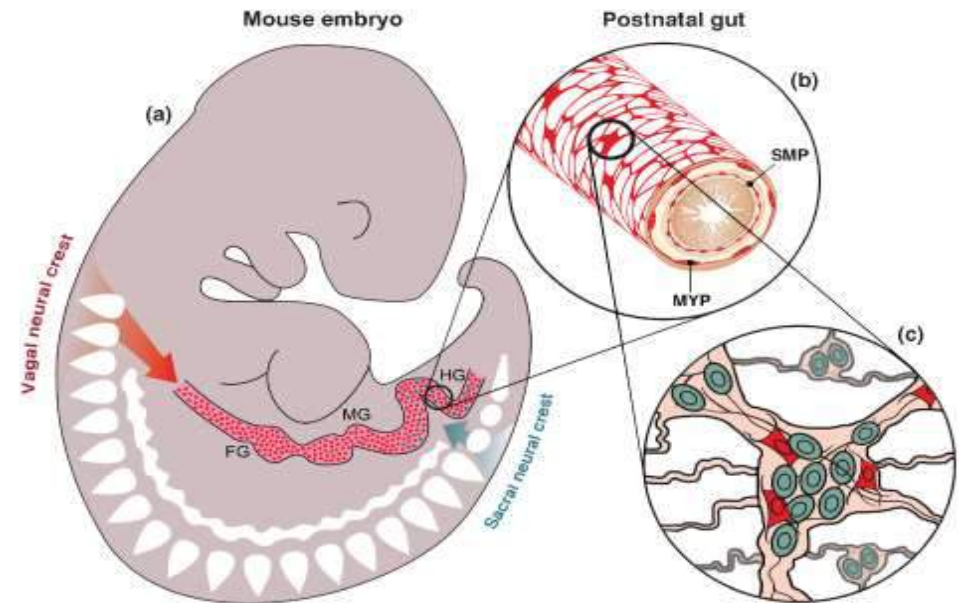
**NOS : Nitric oxide synthase**

**VIP : Vasoactive intestinal peptide**

# Origin and development of the ENS

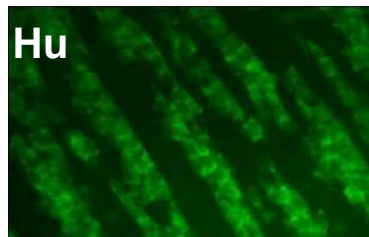


Nyshiyama et al., *Nat Neuroscience*, 2012

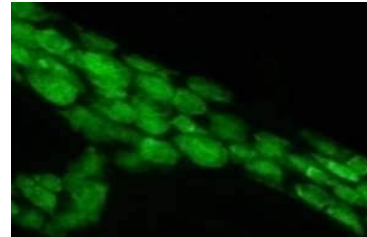


Goldstein and Burns, *Clinical Genetics*, 2012  
Heanue TA, Pachnis V, *Nat. Rev. Neurosci* 2007

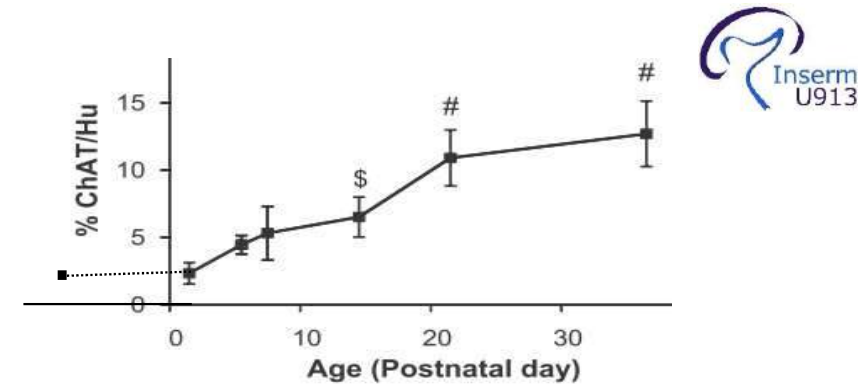
# The post natal period: a key period for building a brain in the gut...



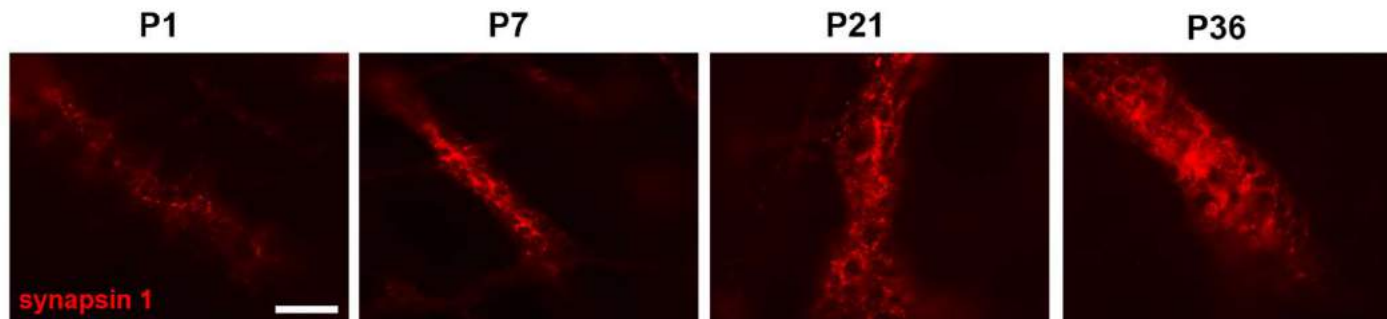
P1



P21



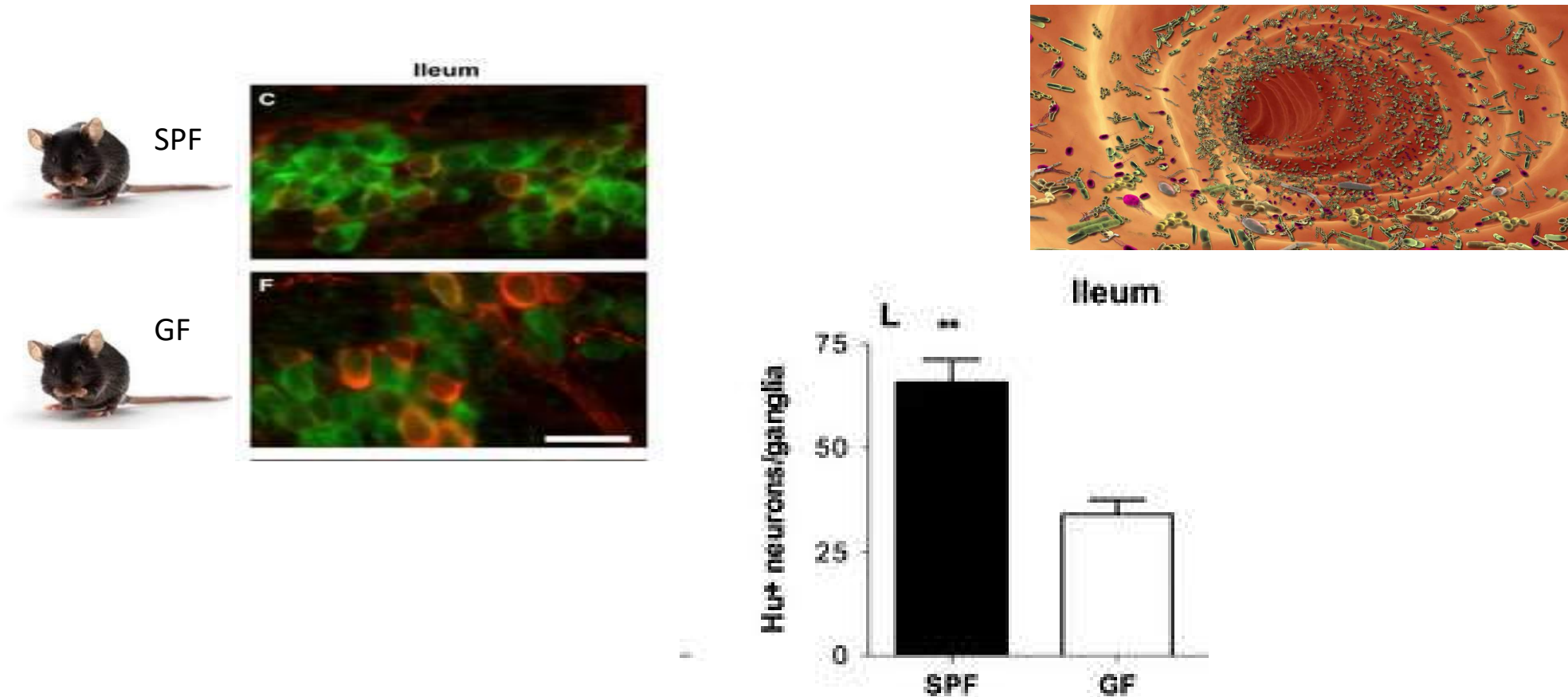
de Vries et al., *Am J Phys*, 2010



Le Berre Scoul et al., *J Phys*, 2016

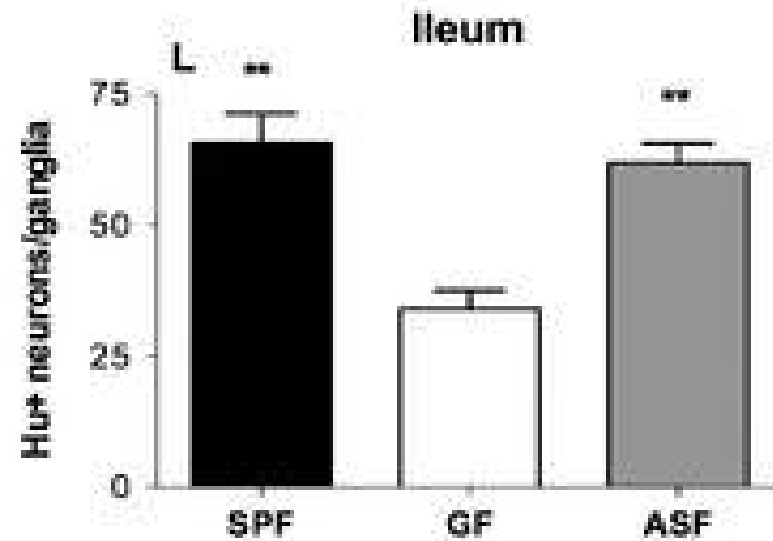
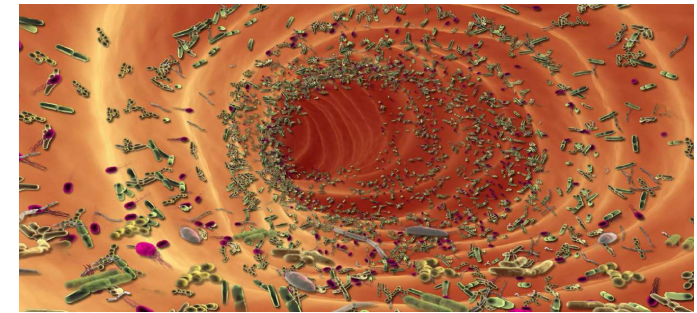
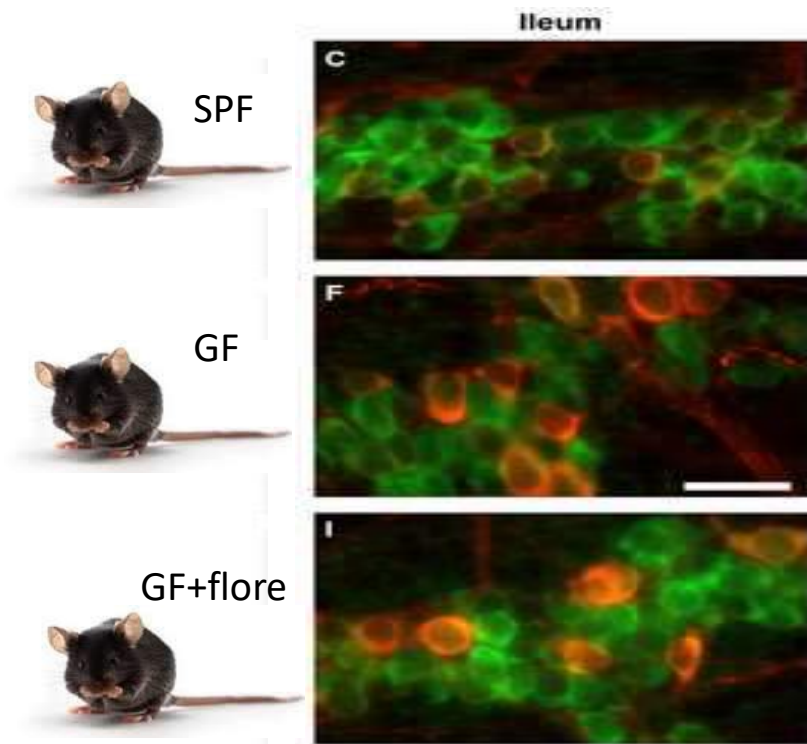


# Gut microbiota contributes to the building of the enteric nervous system...



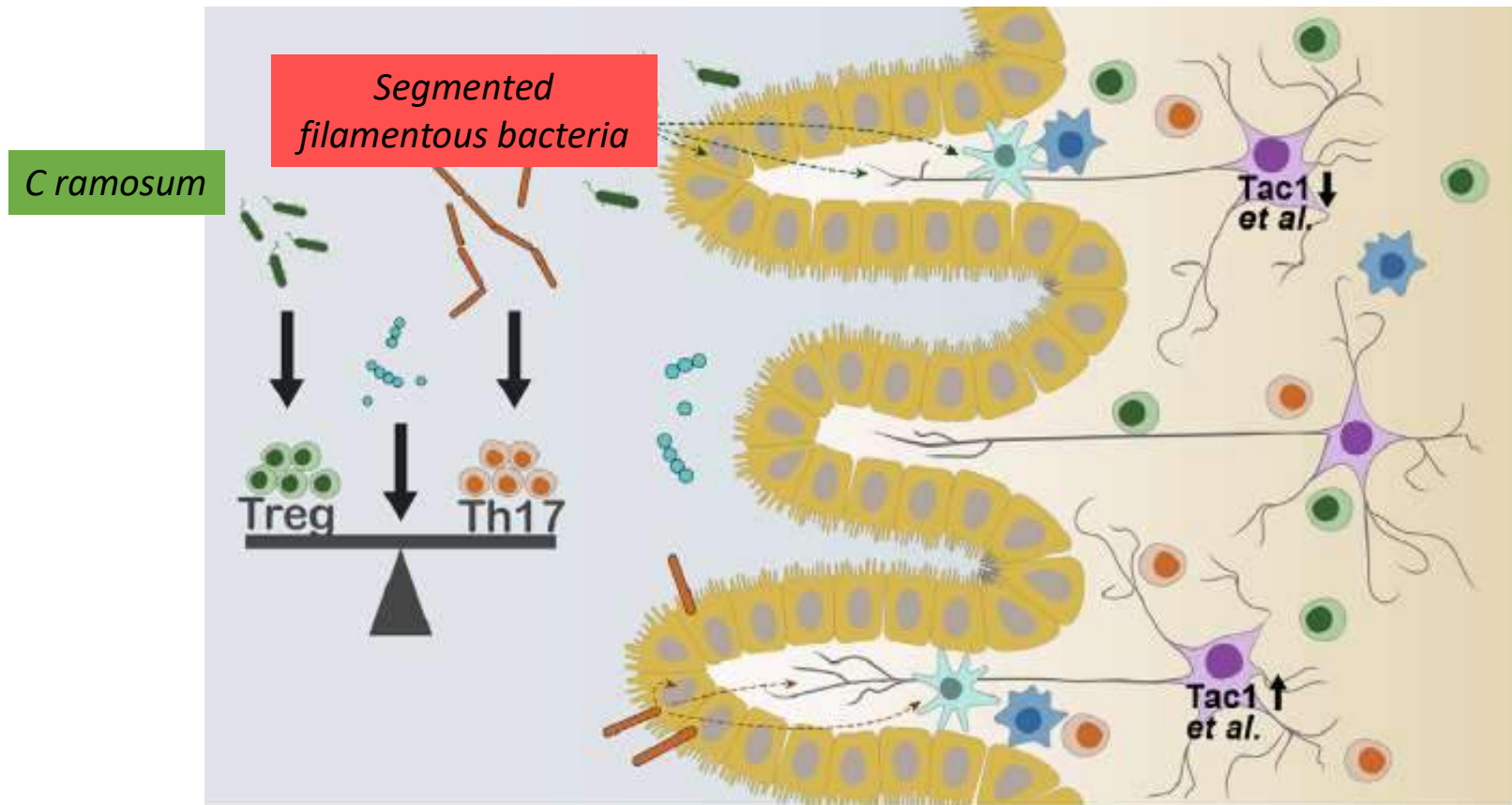
Collins et al., *Neurogastroenterology Mot*, 2013

# Gut microbiota contributes to the building of the enteric nervous system...



Collins et al., *Neurogastroenterology Mot*, 2013

# The enteric nervous system helps bacteria to educate the gut immune system

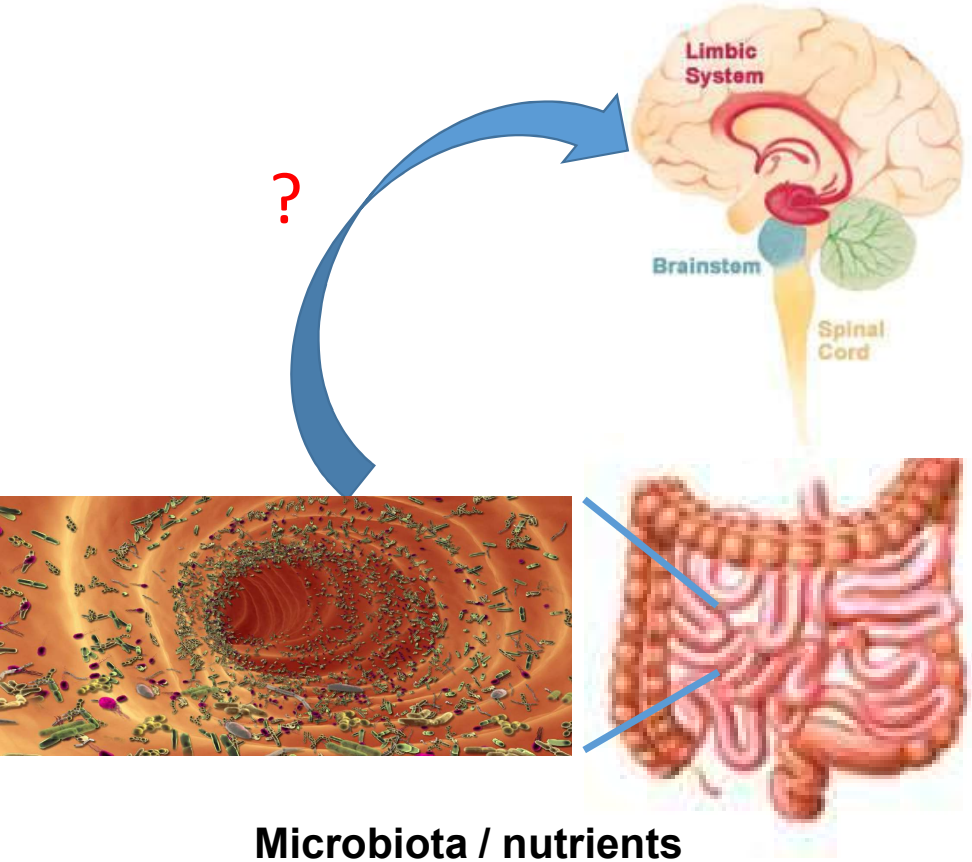


# Talk outlines



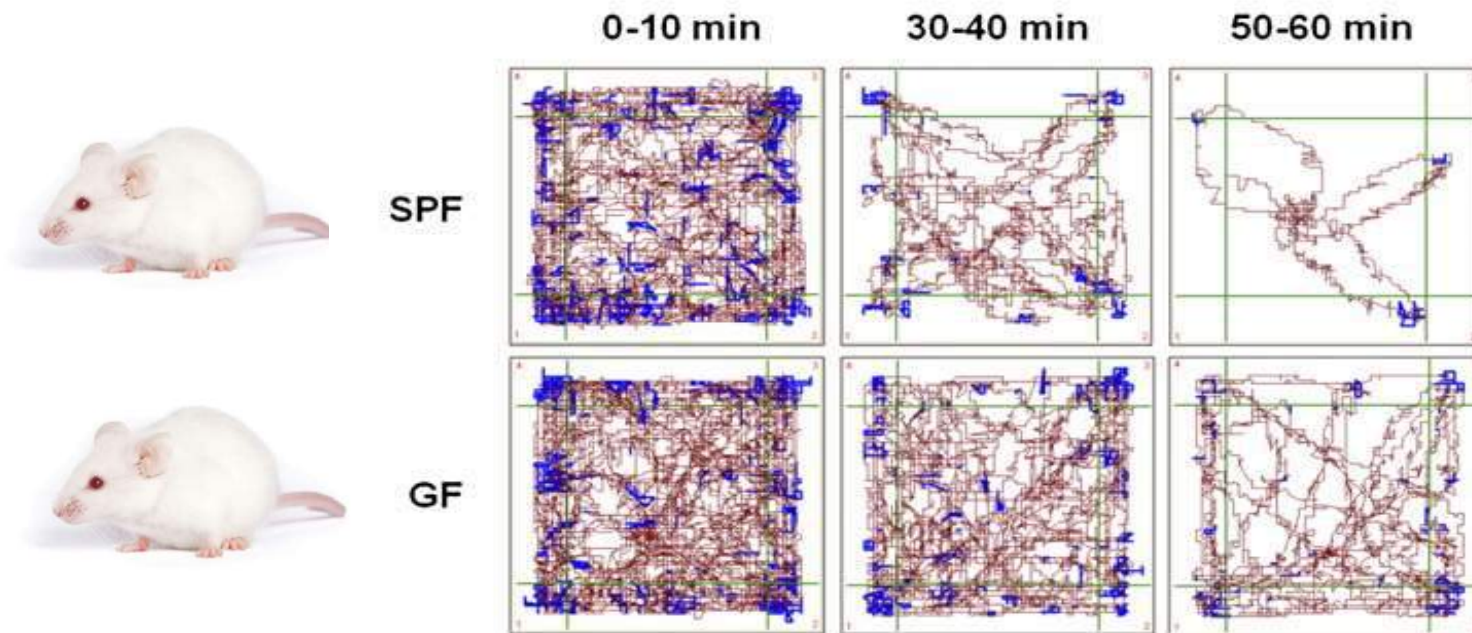
- I. The gut-brain axis
- II. The microbiota: a forgotten organ
- III. The crosstalk between the microbiota and the gut nervous system
- IV. The impact of the microbiota upon the brain health and diseases**

# The microbiota – gut – brain axis



*We think with our microbiota...*

# The gut microbiota modulates our behaviour



**Lack of microbiota increases exploratory behavior**

Diaz Heijtz et al. *PNAS* 2011

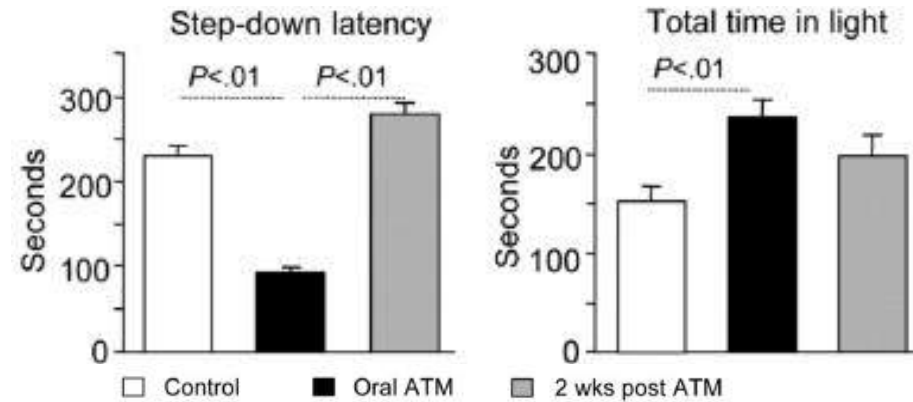
# The gut microbiota modulates our behaviour



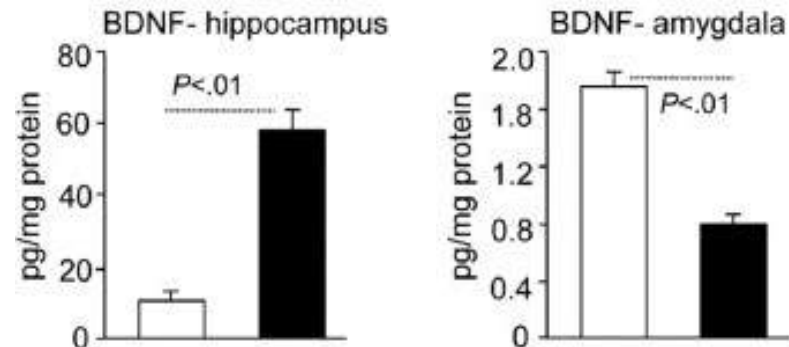
14j +/- antibiotiques



Step down test

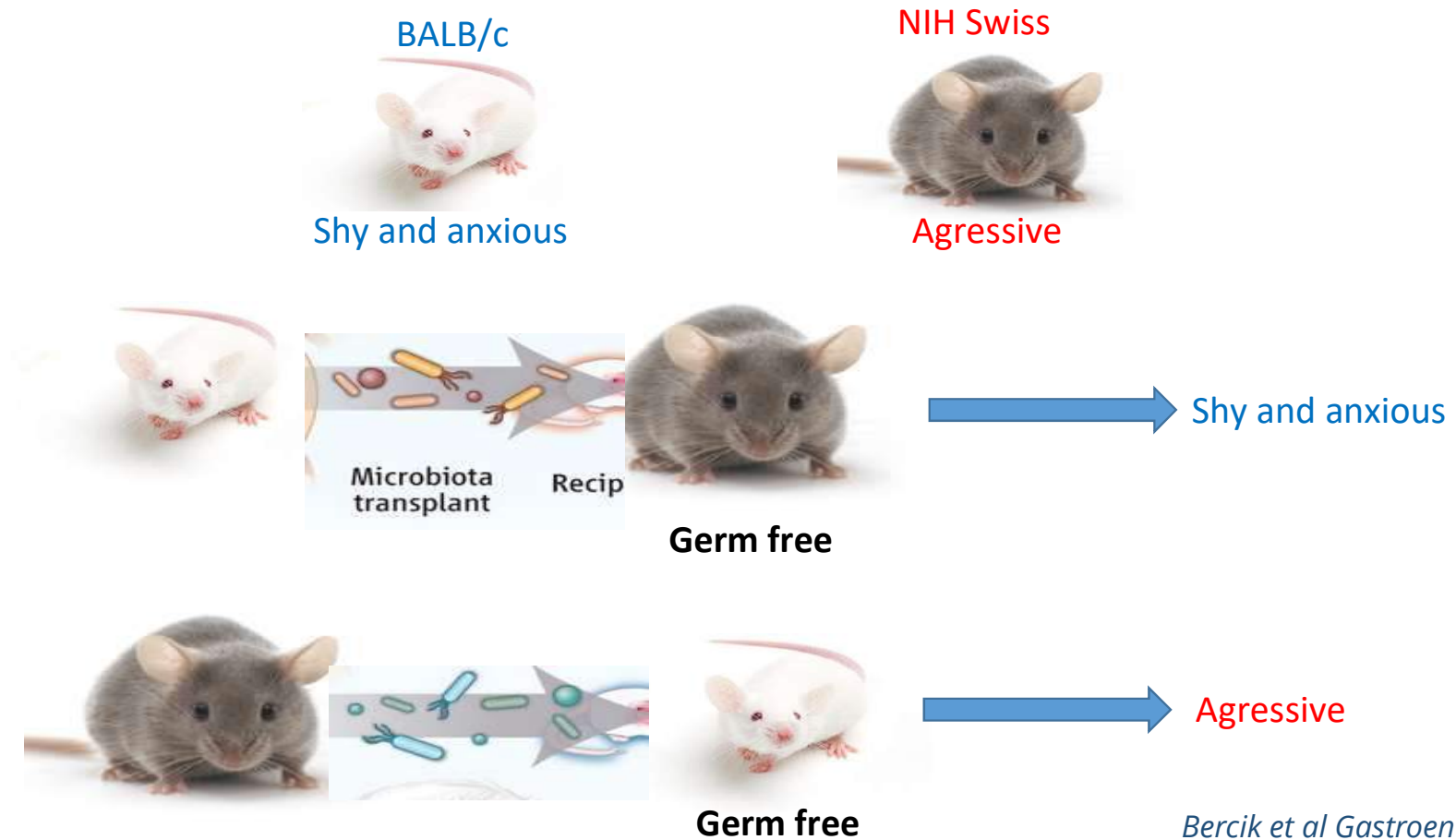


## Increase exploration and reduces anxiety



Bercik et al., *Gastroenterology*, 2011

# 'Transplantation' of behaviour via feces.



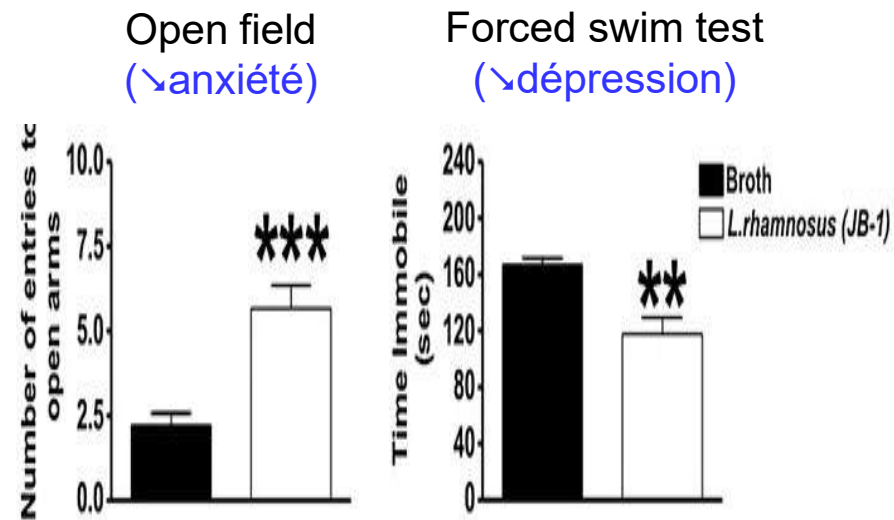
*Bercik et al Gastroenterology 2016*



# A single bacterial strain can reduce anxiety and depression in mice

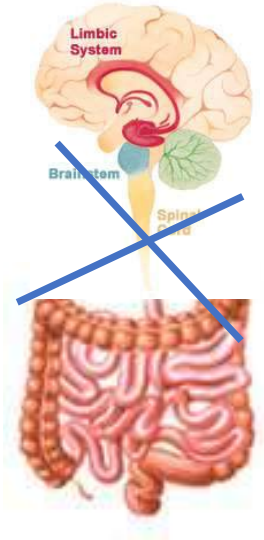


2 weeks +/- probiotic  
(*L. rhamnosus*)

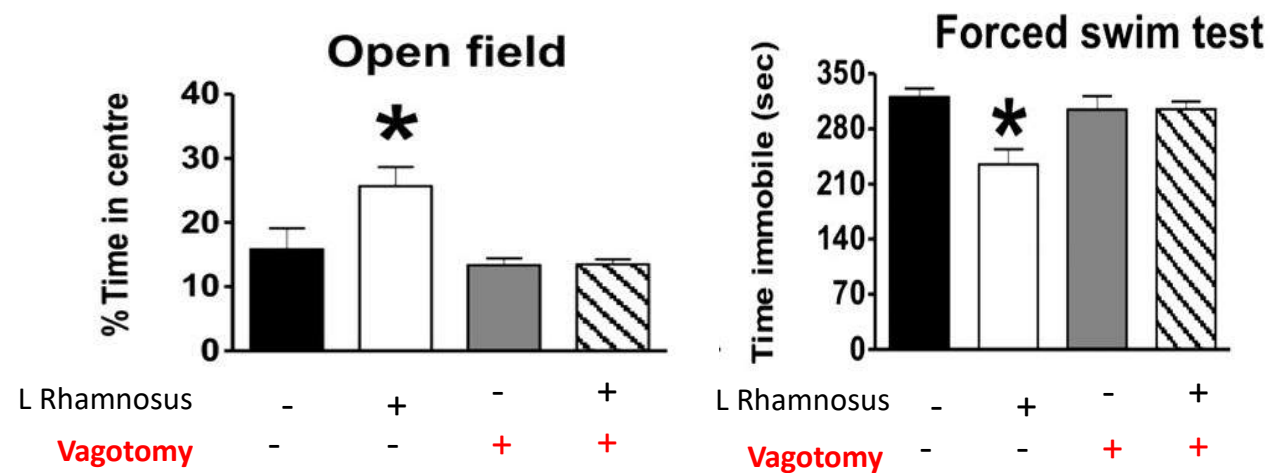


Bravo et al., *PNAS*, 2011

# Effects of *L. rhamnosus* are mediated by vagus nerve

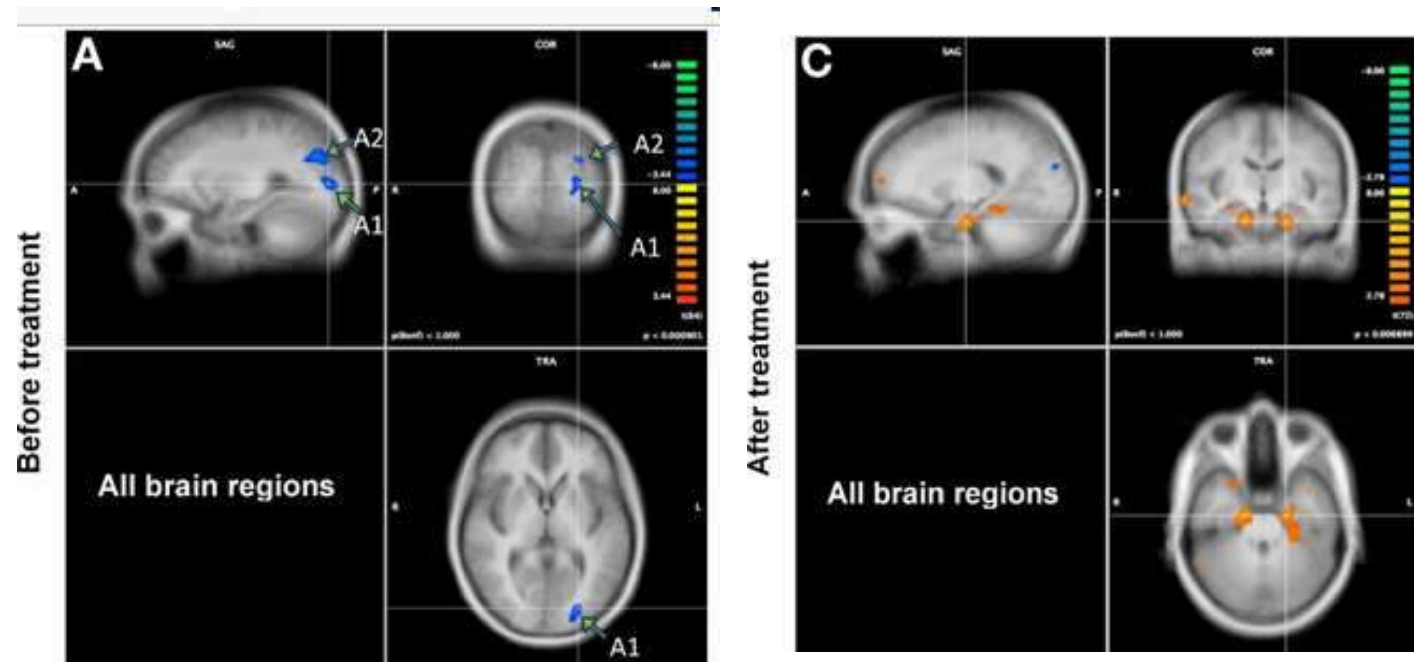
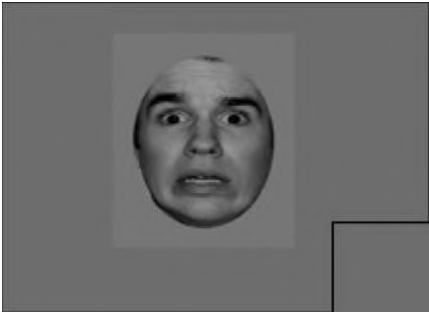


**+/- probiotic  
(L rhamnosus)  
+/- vagotomy**



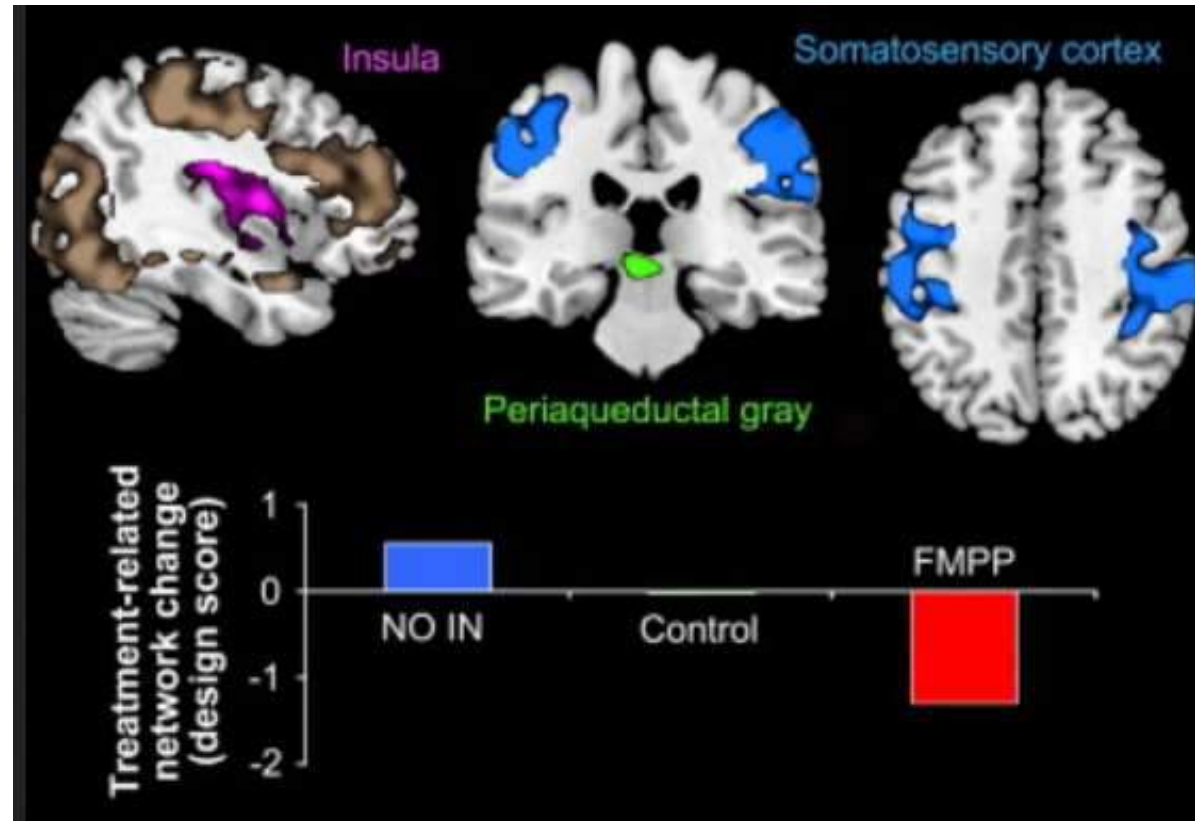
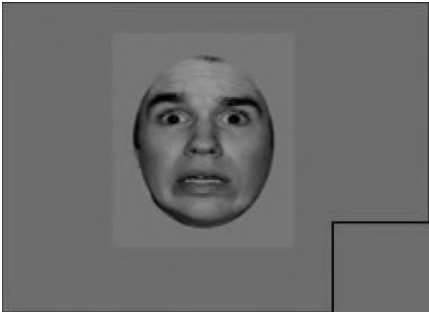
Bravo et al., *PNAS*, 2011

A single bacterial strain (*Bifidobacterium longum* NCC3001) administration reduces anxiety in humans



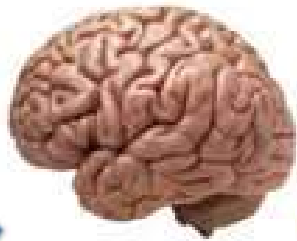
Pinto Sanchez et al., *Gastroenterology*, 2017

# Fermented milk products reduces fear induced activation of brain regions

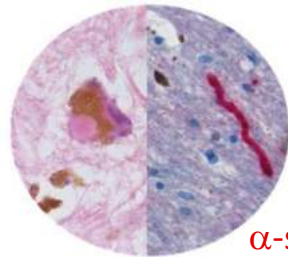


# Are brain diseases also diseases of the gut (and microbiota)?

## Example 1: neurodegenerative diseases (Parkinson's disease)



**Substantia Nigra**



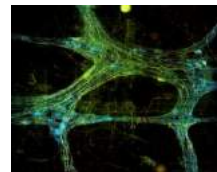
$\alpha$ -synuclein



Motor symptoms  
(rigidity; tremor; instability)



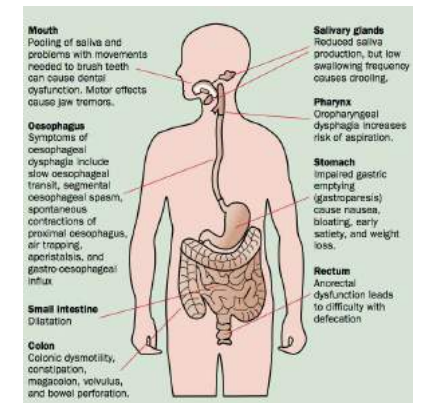
**Enteric nervous system**



$\alpha$ -synuclein



Lebouvier et al., *PlosOne*, 2010



Pfeiffer, *Ann Neurol*, 2013

PD risk for patients with less than 1 stool/d

Nbre selles	1/j	2/j	>2/j
Risque relatif	2.7	4.1	4.5

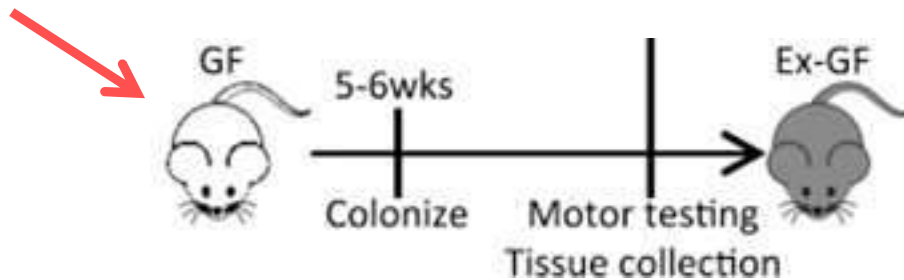
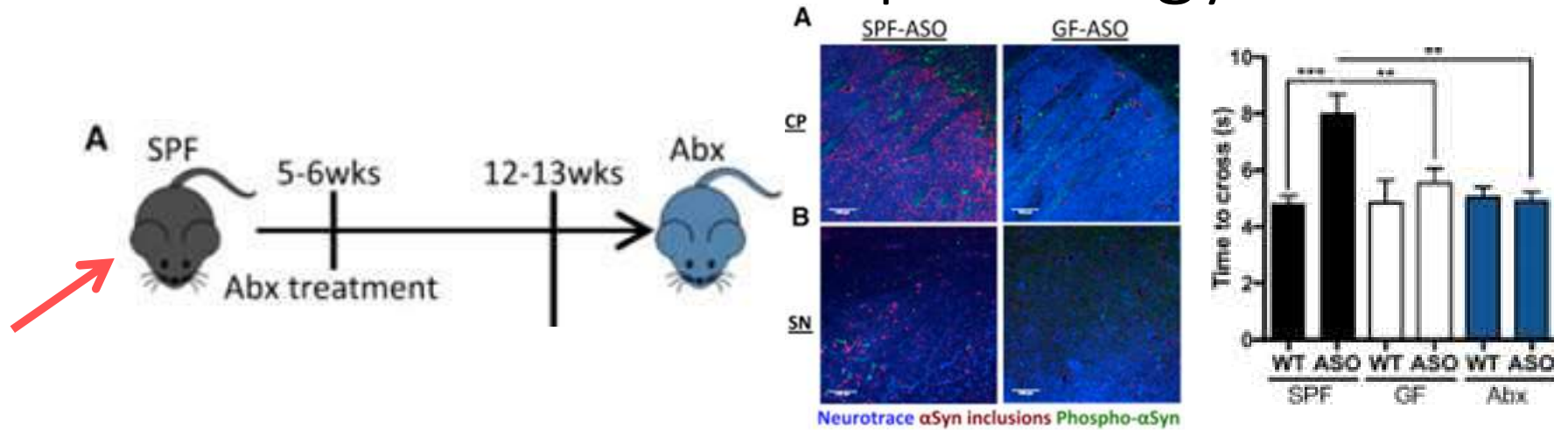
45  
Abbott et al., *Neurology* 2001

# Gut microbiota enhances PD pathology

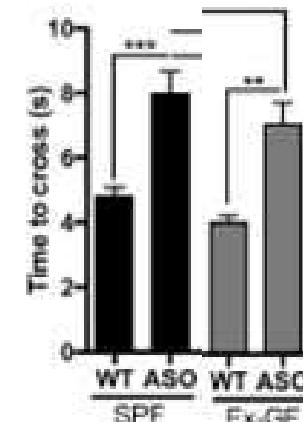
Thy1-haSyn



Parkinson mice



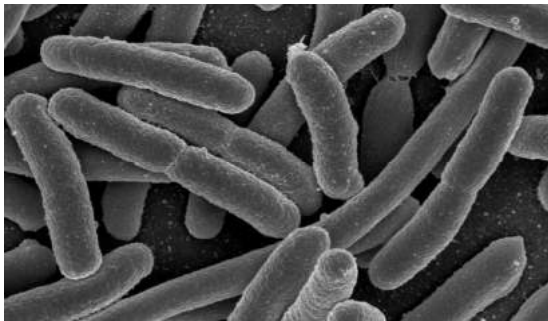
Feces PD patients



Sampson et al, *Cell* 2016

# Bacteria producing amyloid peptides induces neuropathological hallmark of PD

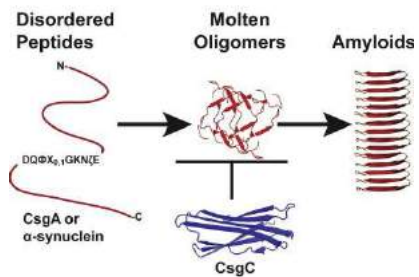
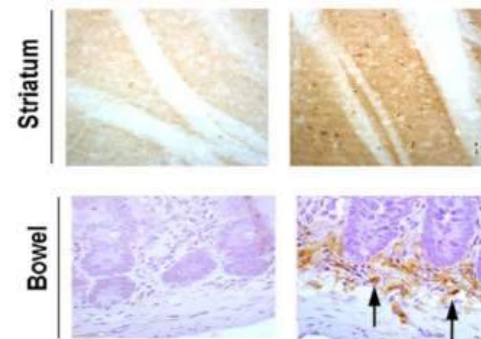
E Coli



Extracellular functional amyloids: curli  
Biofilm formation/host colonization



Mut Curli E. Coli    Curli E. Coli

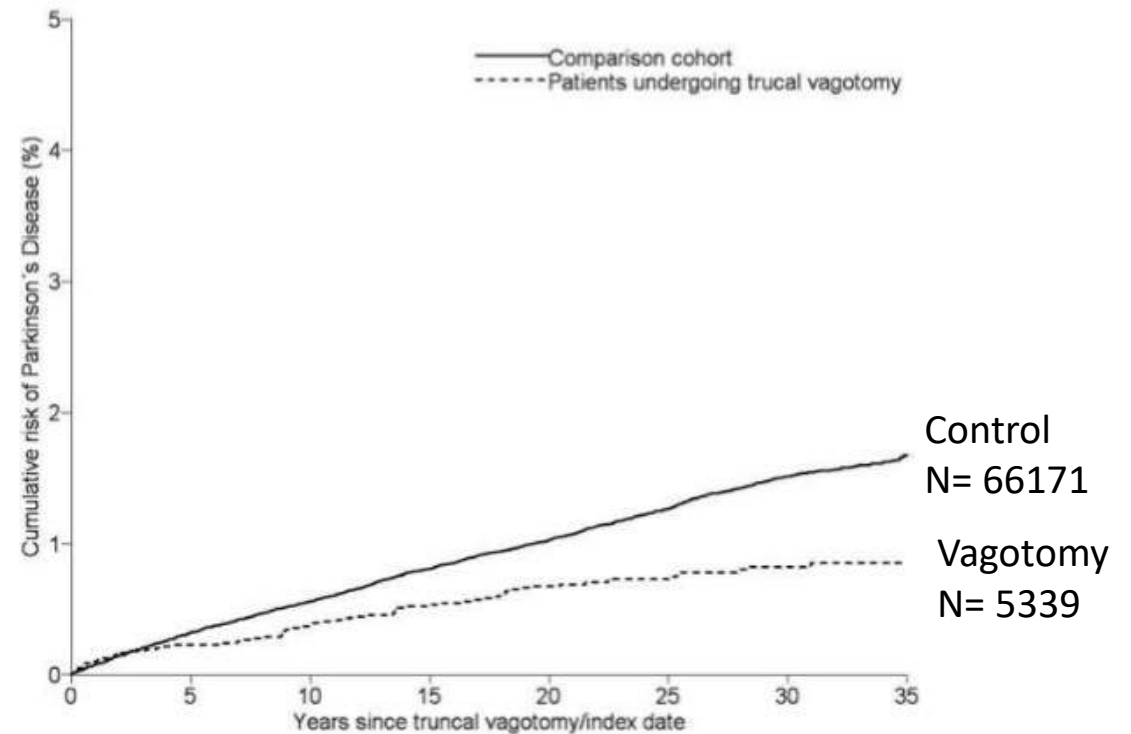
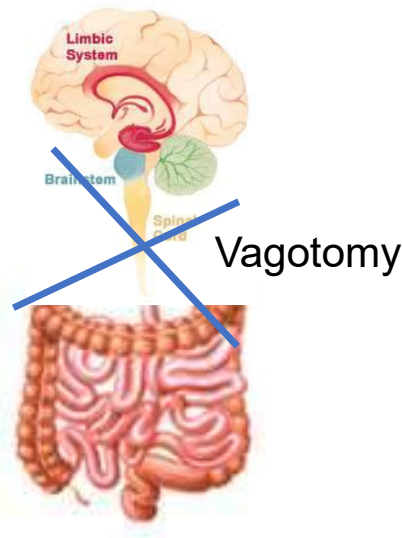


Gavage once weekly for 2-3 months with E Coli +/- curli

Evans et al., *Mol Cell* 2015

Chen et al., *Scient Rep.*, 2016<sub>47</sub>

# Isolating the gut from the brain reduces the risk of developing Parkinson's disease

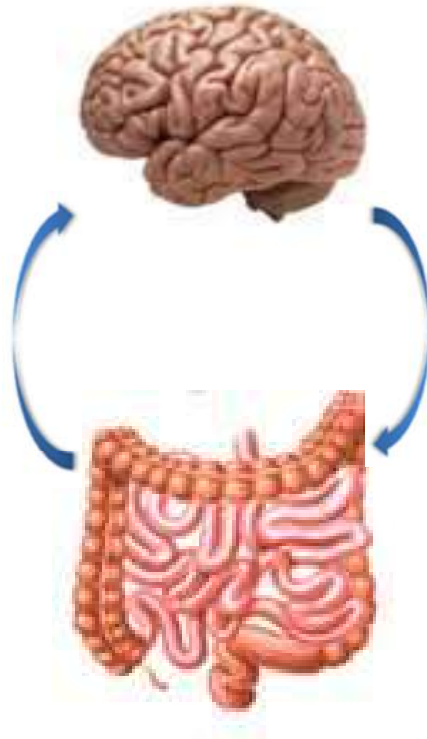


Svensson et al., *Annals of Neurol* 2015



# Are psychiatric also diseases of the gut (and microbiota)?

## Example 2 : Autism



### Symptoms

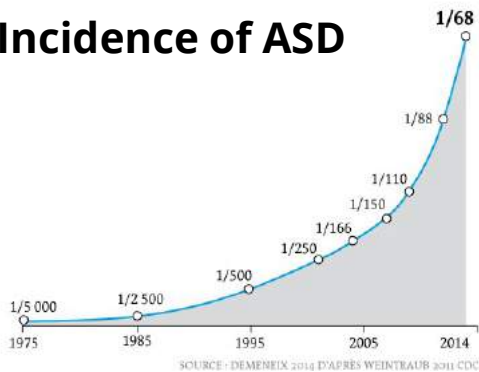
- Diarrhea
- Bloating
- Constipation
- Abdominal pain
- Reflux

Nb of digestive symptoms*/ child	Children with ASD	Age-matched siblings
0	19.8	70.5
1	16.4	18.2
2	24.1	4.5
3	25	4.5
>=4	14.7	2.3

**64 %** (for 2, 3, and >=4 symptoms in ASD group)  
**11%** (for 2, 3, and >=4 symptoms in age-matched siblings group)

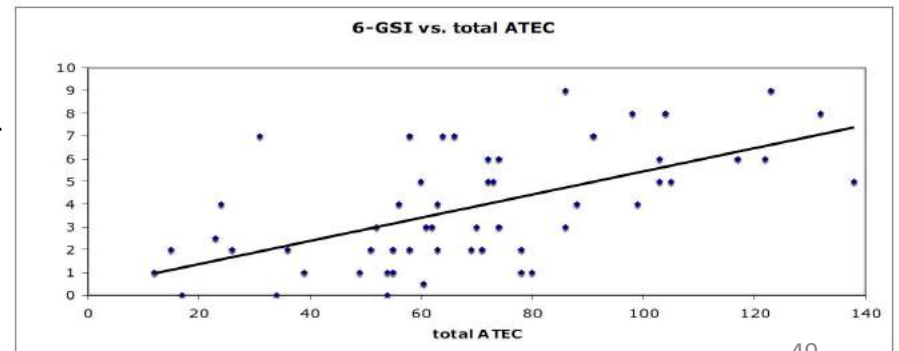
*Horvath and Perman, Current Opinion in Pediatrics (2012)*

### Incidence of ASD



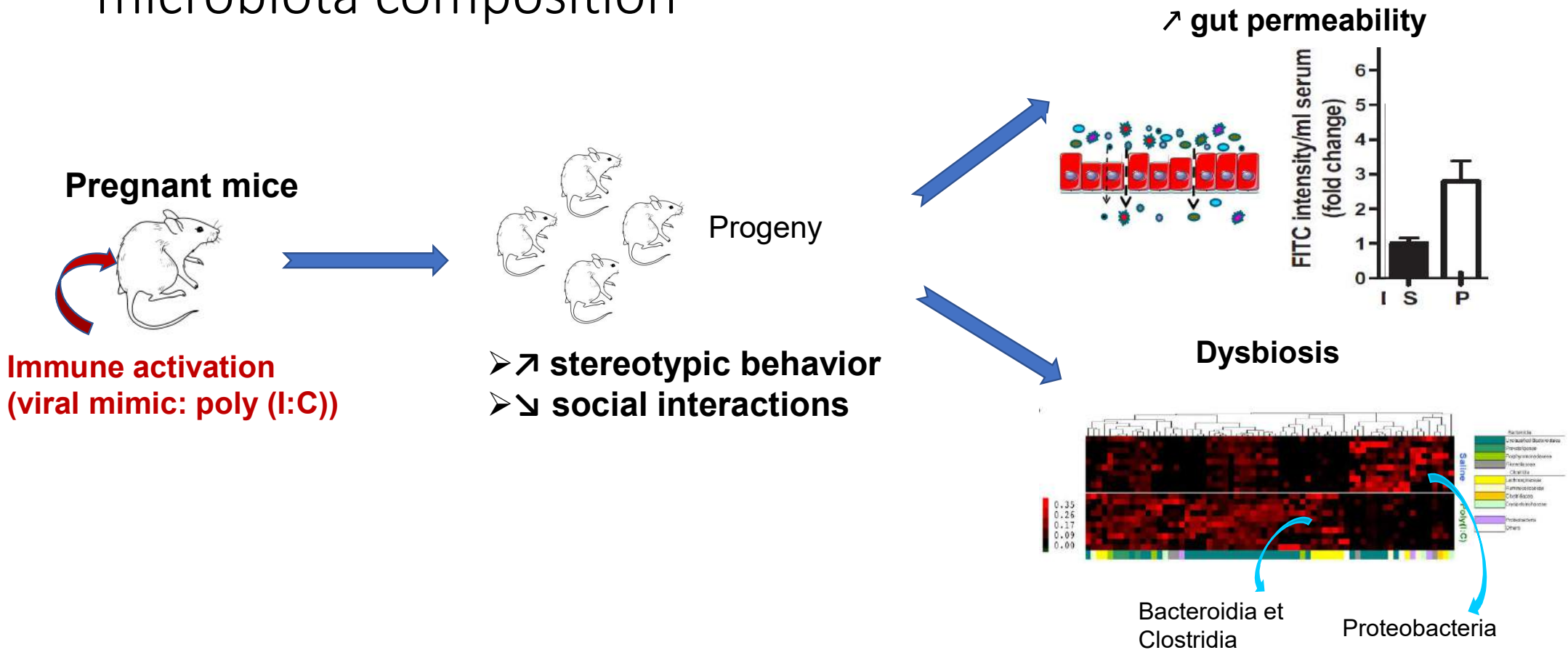
*Adams et al. BMC Gastroenterology 2011*

Index de sévérité  
gastrointestinale (6  
items)

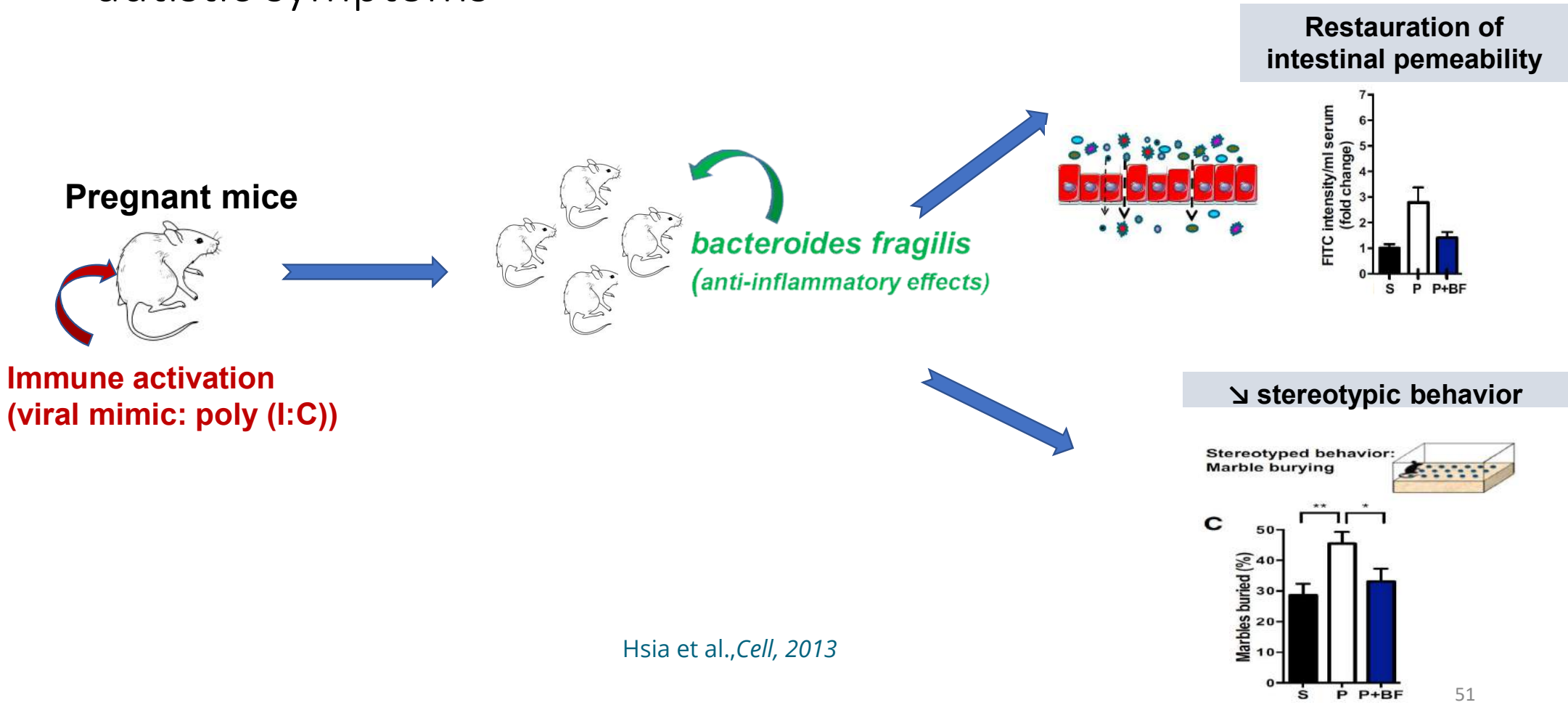


Score TSA (4 items)

# Autism is associated with altered gut permeability and microbiota composition

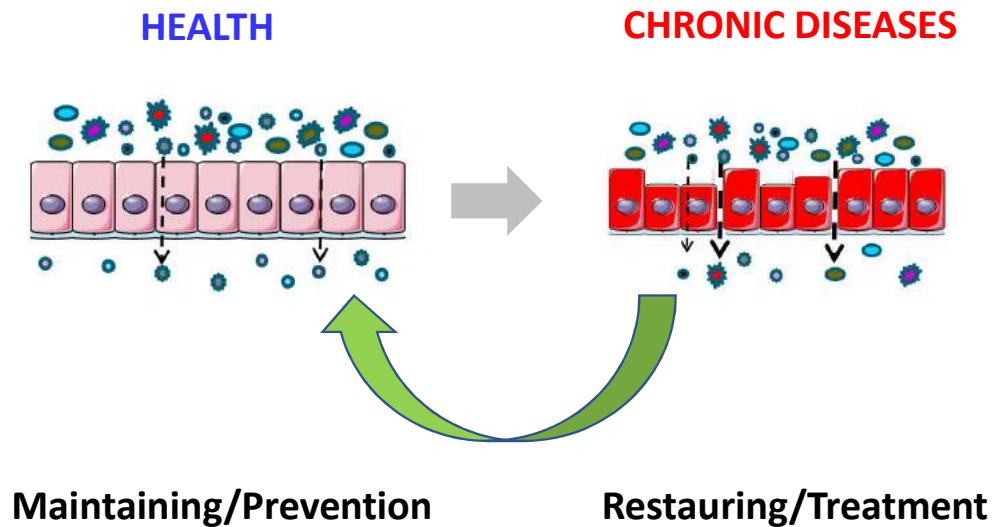


# Reinforcing intestinal barrier with a probiotic prevents in part autistic symptoms

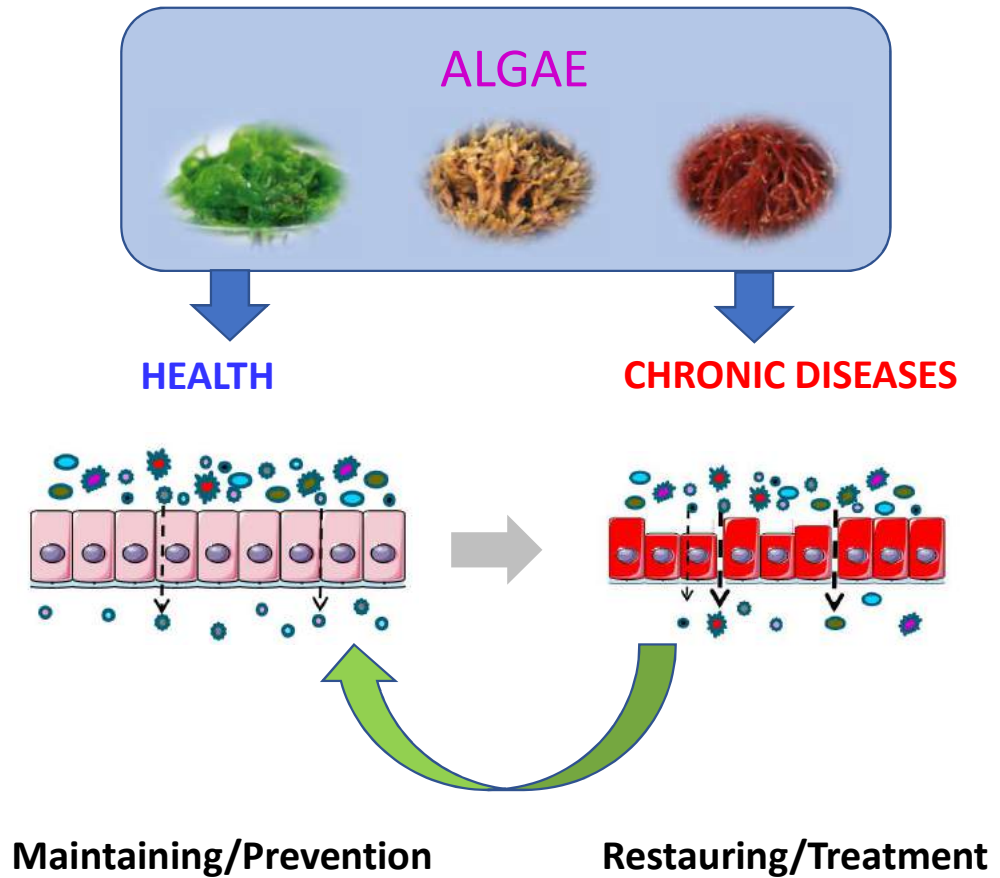


Hsia et al., *Cell*, 2013

# Conclusion Perspectives: Maintaining/restauring gut health to prevent and/or treat chronic diseases



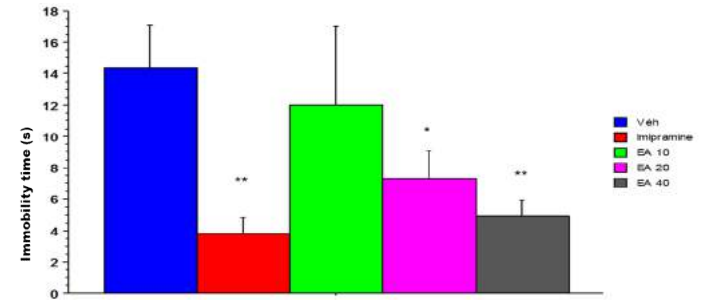
# Conclusion Perspectives: Maintaining/restauring gut health to prevent and/or treat chronic diseases



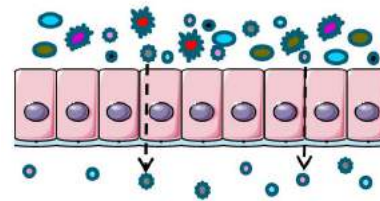
# Conclusion Perspectives: Maintaining/restauring gut health to prevent and/or treat chronic diseases



*Ulva armoricana*



Violle et al. *Nut Neuroscience* 2017



- ↘ Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria growths
- ↗ intestinal epithelial cell innate response

Berri M et al., *J Appl Phycol* 2016





UMR 1280 Phan  
UMR Senah

JP Segain  
G Boudry



Harvard Medical School

G Tearney  
A Goldstein



Institut Pasteur

P Sansonetti



M Schemann

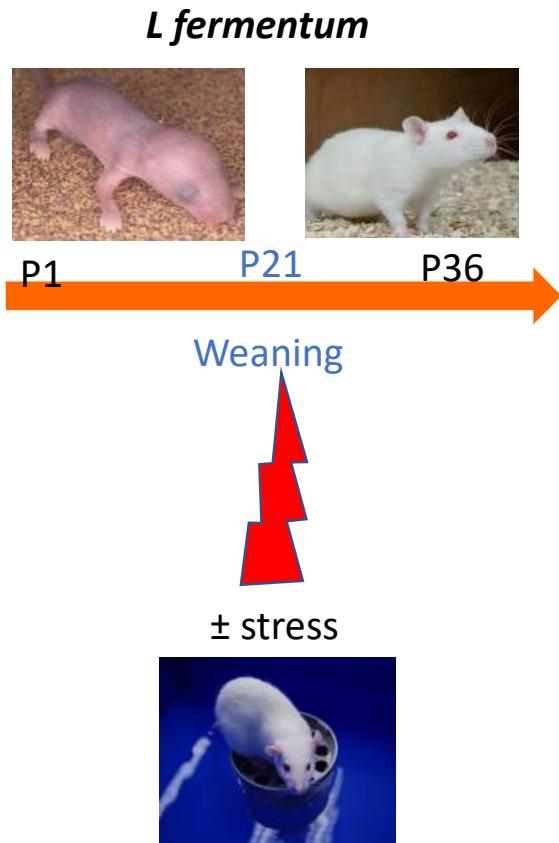


G Barbara  
R de Giorgio

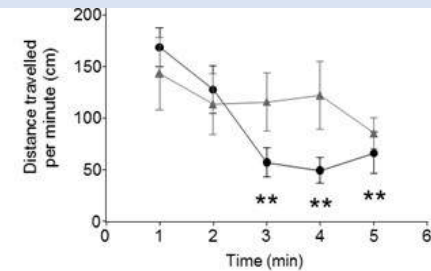




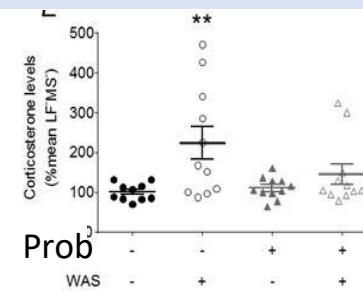
# Single bacteria (*L. fermentum*) modulate gut brain axis response to stress



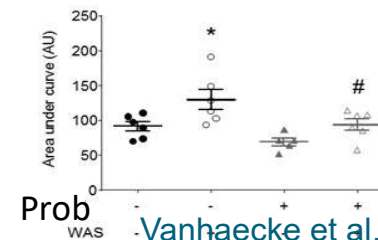
Bacteria increases exploration



Bacteria reduces stress induced HPA activation



Bacteria prevents stress induced barrier dysfunction





2017



**Thank you  
for your attention!**

