

Kes elab meie sees?

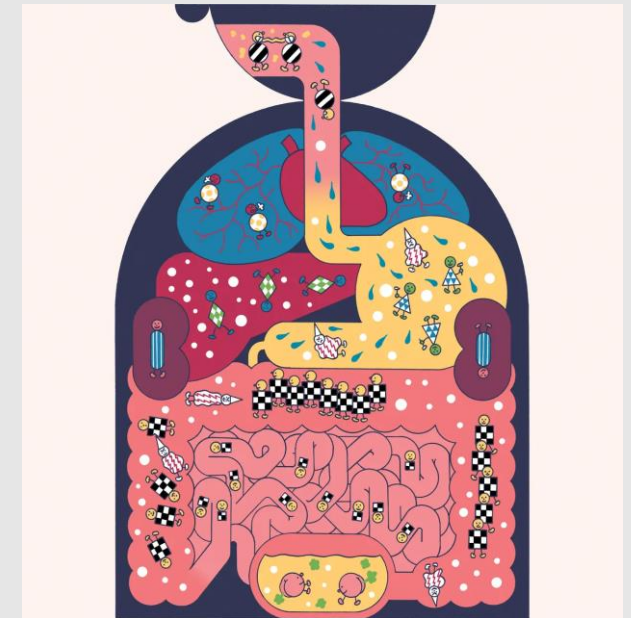
Maailm nimega mikrobiom

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BIOCC teadur



Euroopa Maaelu Arengu
Põllumajandusfond:
Euroopa investeeringud
maapiirkondadesse



Mikrobioota



Mikroobide populatsioon, mis elab koos inimesega ja ei põhjusta tavaolukorras tema haigestumist



Mikrobioom

The Importance of the **MICROBIOME**

By the Numbers



10-100 trillion

Number of symbiotic microbial cells harbored by each person, primarily bacteria in the gut, that make up the human microbiota

>10,000

Number of different microbe species researchers have identified living in the human body



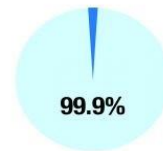
100

100 to 1

The genes in our microbiome outnumber the genes in our genome by about 100 to 1

22,000

Approximate number genes in the human gene catalog



Percentage individual humans are identical to one another in terms of host genome



90%

Up to 90% of all disease can be reached in some way back to the gut and health of microbiome



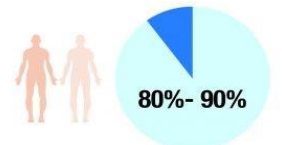
10X

There are 10 times as many outside organisms as there are human cells in the human body



3.3 million

Number of non-redundant genes in the human gut microbiome

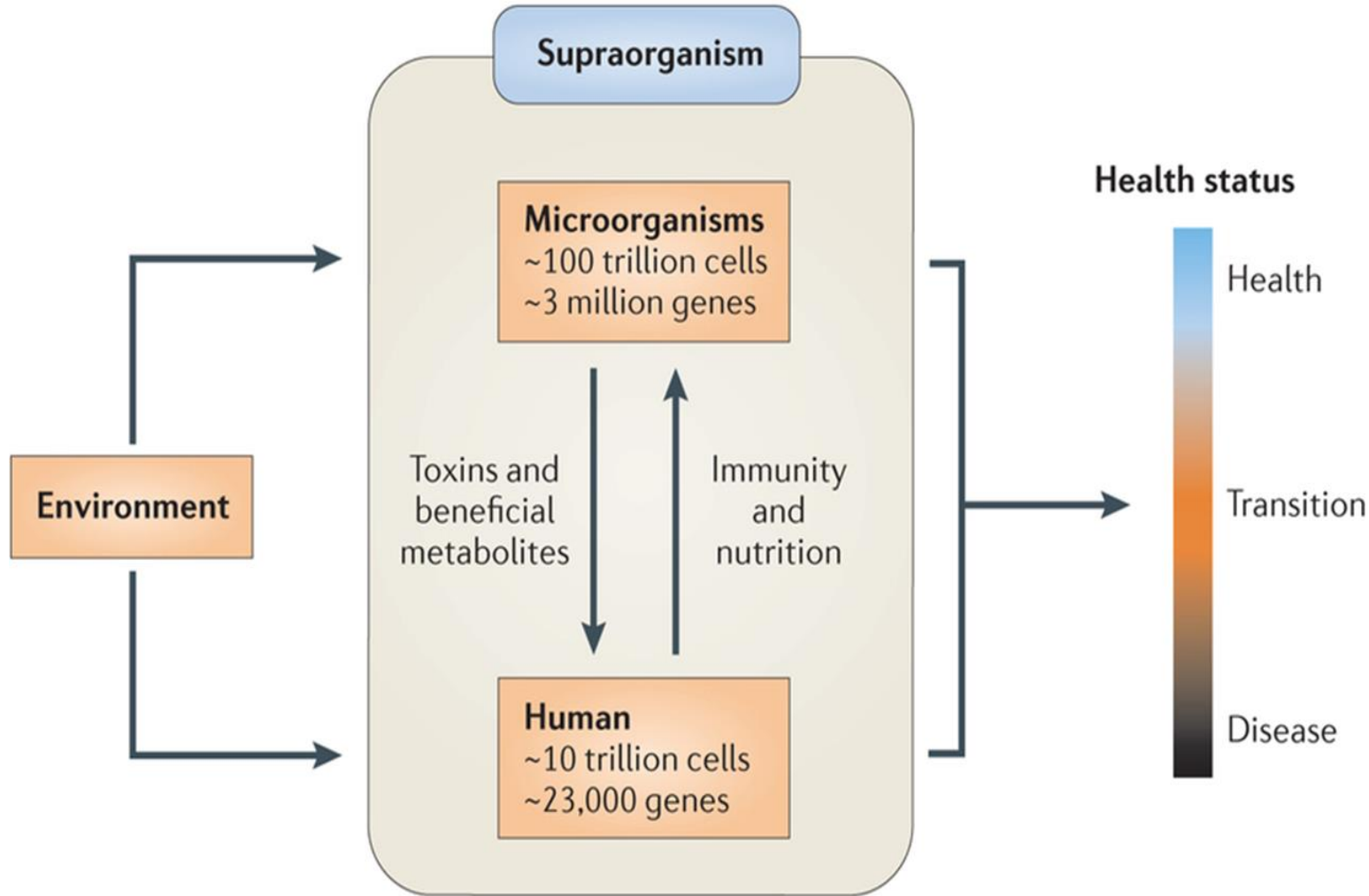


Percentage individual humans are different from another in terms of the microbiome




Kõigi inimkehas elavate bakterite, seente viiruste ja teiste mikroobide genoomide kogumi

“Superorganism” (inimene+mikroorganismid)



- 150 korda rohkem geene kui inimestel
- Inimese genoom on 90 % sarnane
- mikrobiom on ainult 10% sarnane

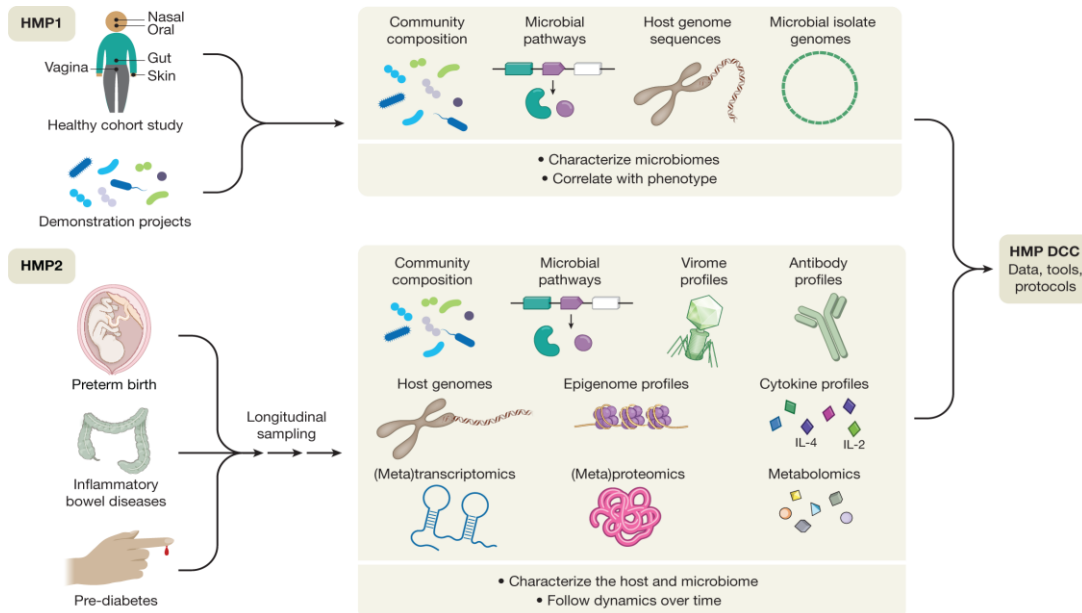
HMP



NIH HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT



- Luua võrdlus-geenikomplekt inimese seedetrakti mikroobide metagenoomse sekveneerimise abil.
- Otsida mikrobiaalsete geenide ja krooniliste haiguste seoseid, sh põletikuliste soolehaiguste ja rasvumise korral.
- Teostada funktsioonianalüüs, et liikuda seostelt edasi tekkemehhanismidele.



Leiti 2172 bakterite liiki
 Klassifitseeriti 12 erinevat sugukonda
 93.5% Firmicutes, Proteobacteria, Bacteroidetes

Inimese soole mikrobioota

Fig 2. Distribution of major bacterial groups in the GI tract

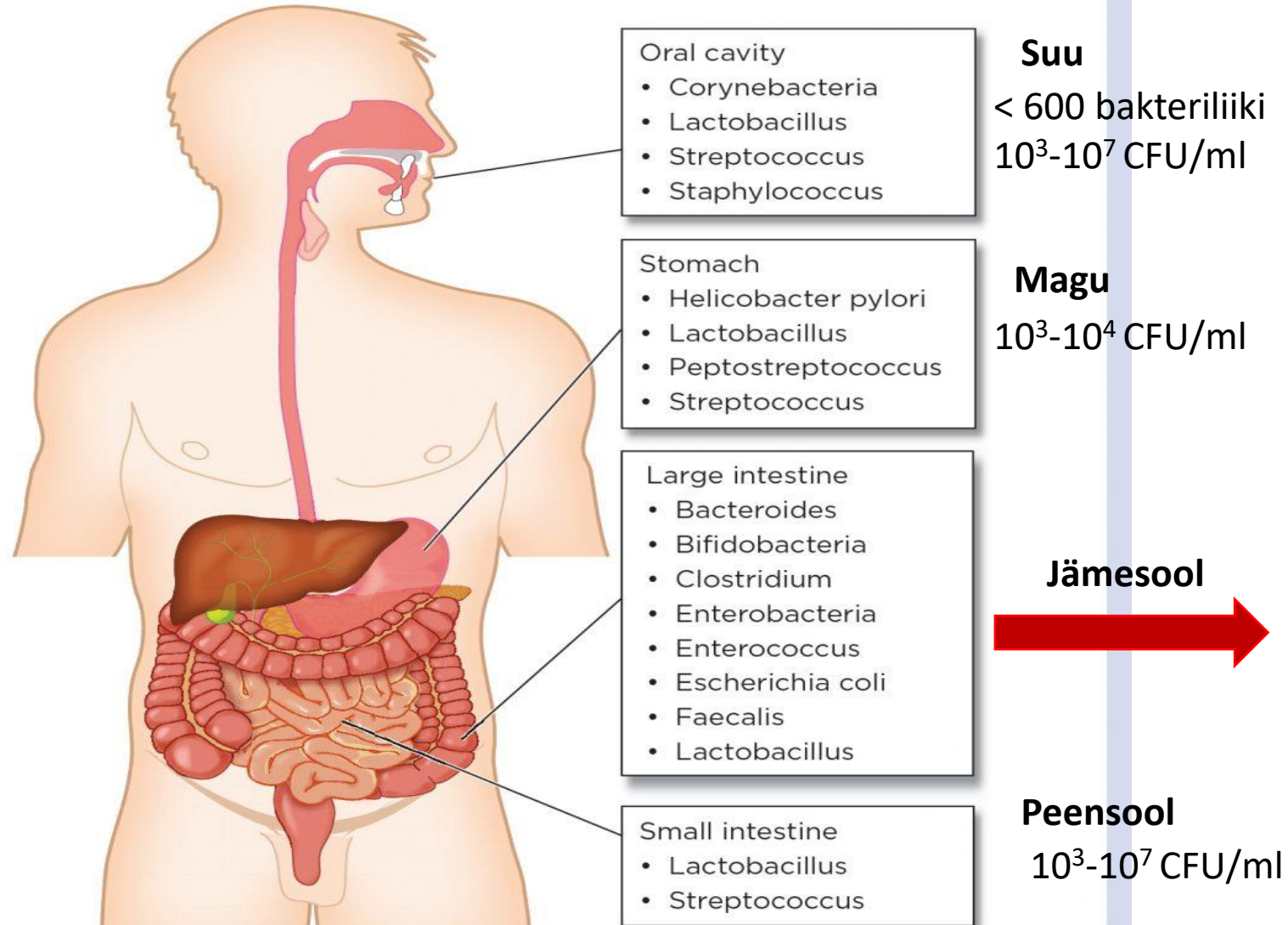
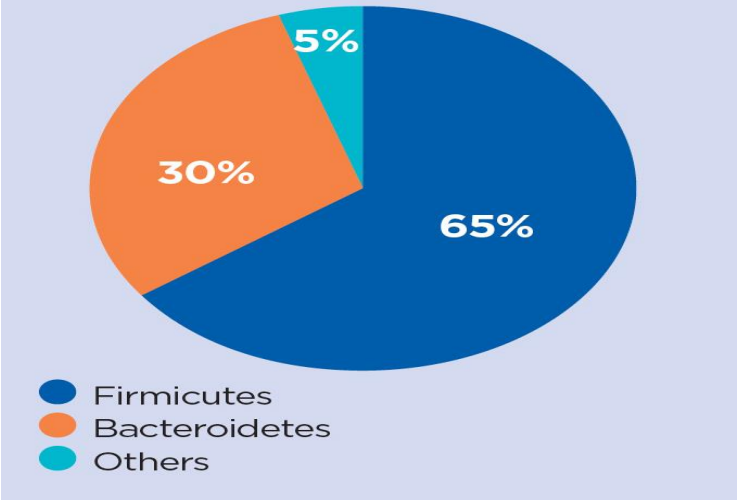


Fig 1. Human gut microbiota



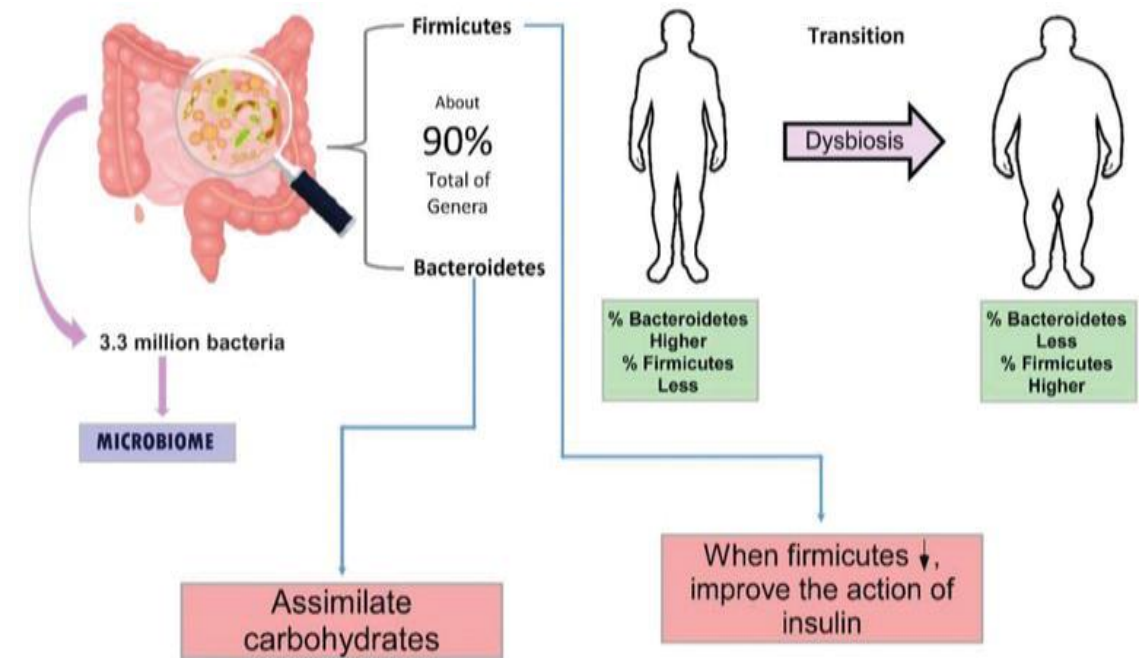
Mikrobioota mitmekesisus

- Liikide nimekiri ja nende proportsioonid
- Tervisliku mikrobioota näitaja



Bacteroidetes/Firmicutes suhe

Rasvunud inimese soolestiku mikrobiotas on normaalkaalulise inimesega võrreldes suurem protsent *Firmicutes* ja väiksem *Bacteroidetes*.



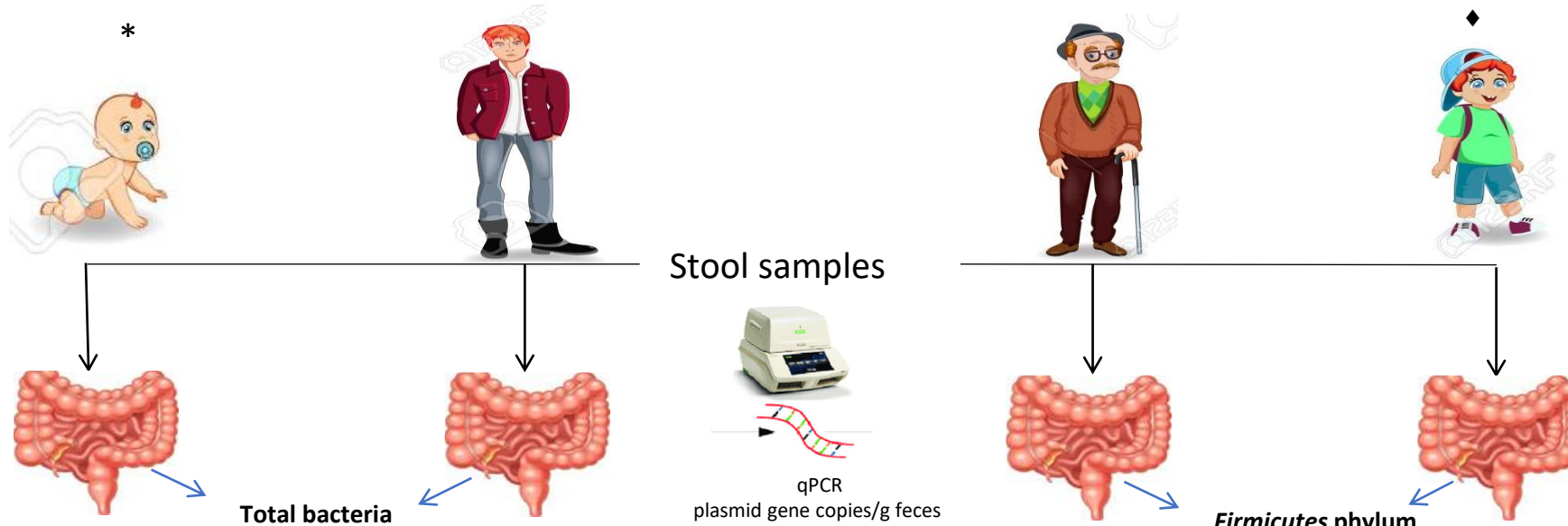
Soole mikrobioota mitmekesisus

Bacteroidetes/Firmicutes suhe

◆ Madalam mitmekesisus

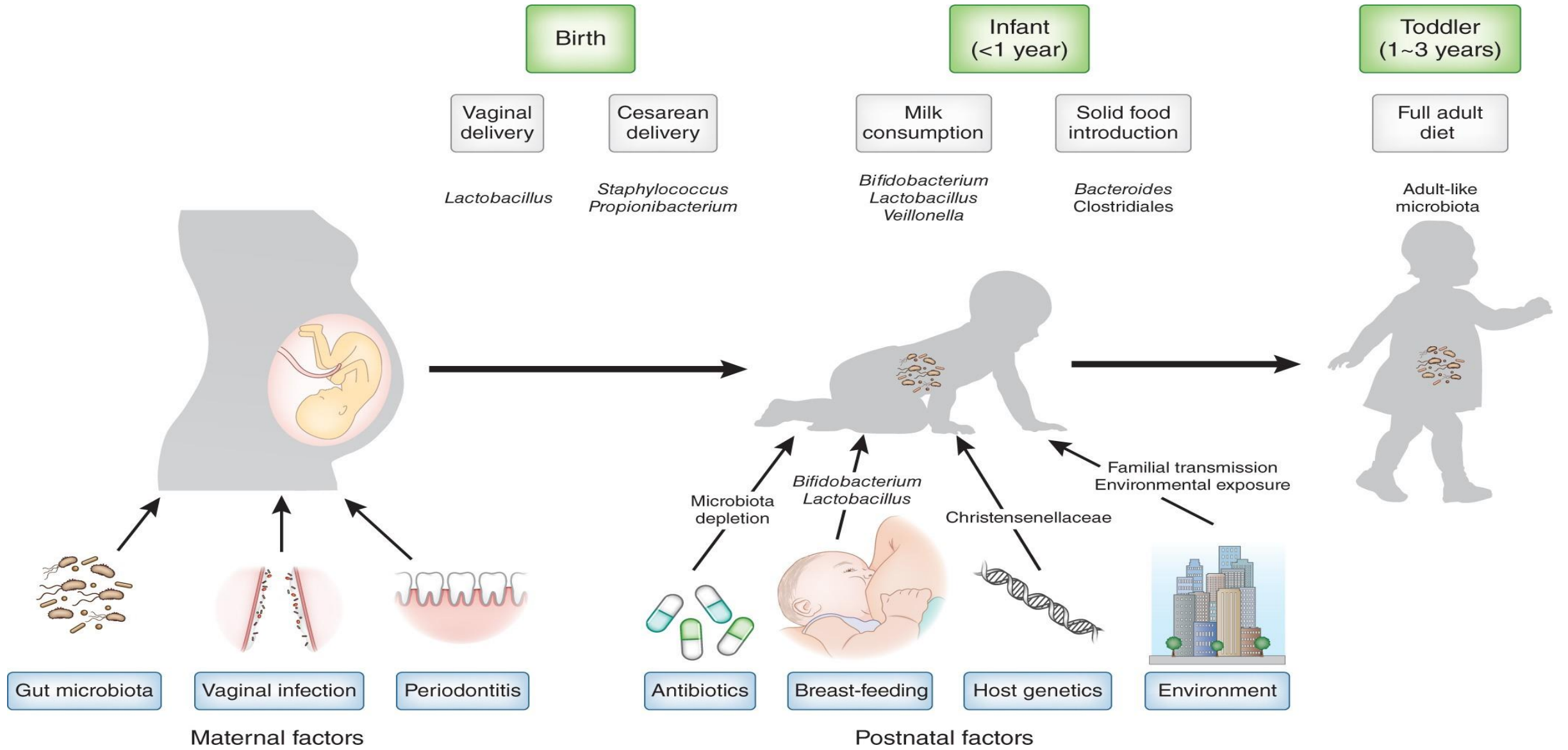
*Madalam Bacteroidetes/Firmicutes suhe

Highest count

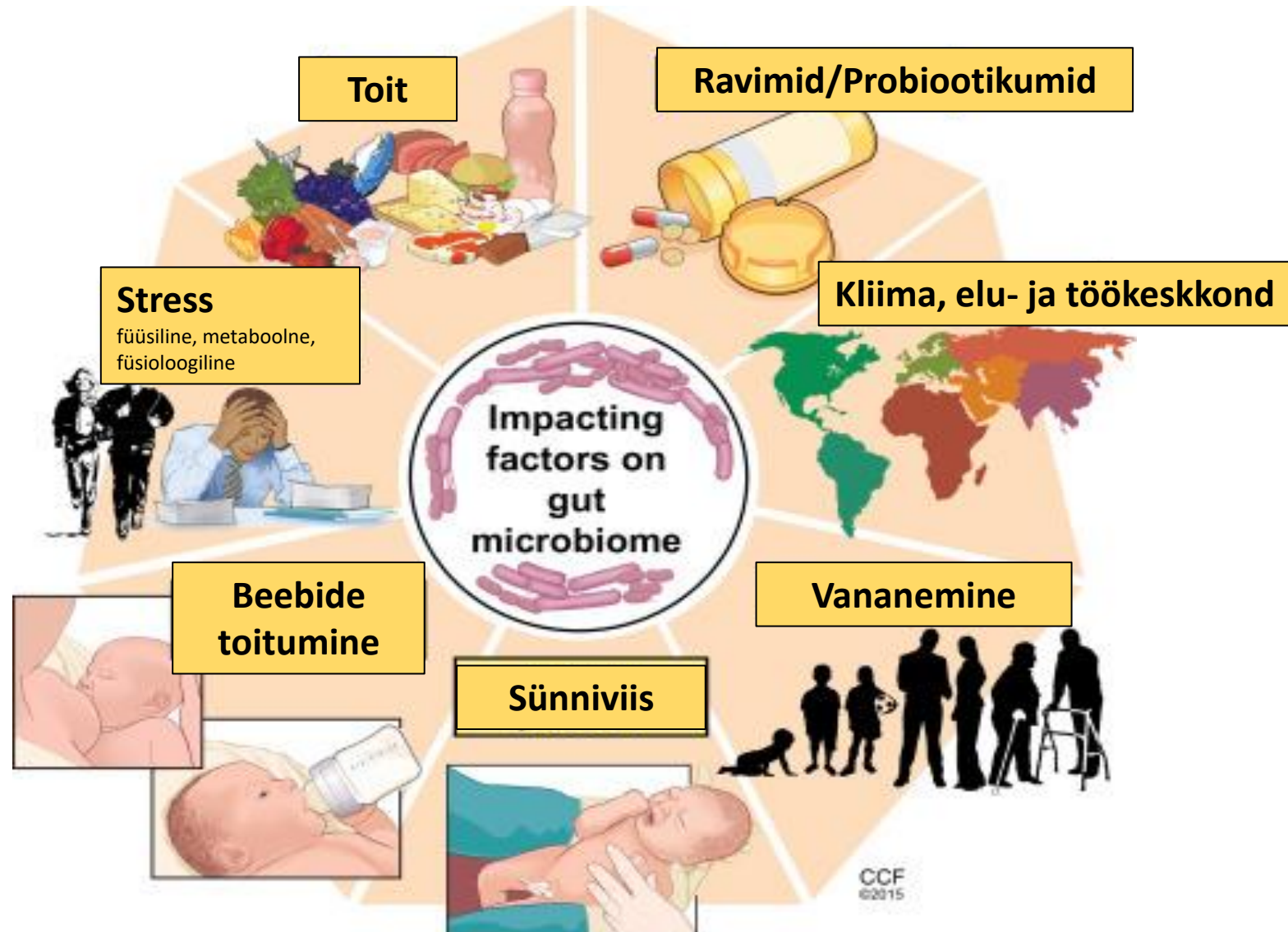


	Infants															Adults															5 years-old children																						
Total bacteria	1	0.7625	0.0085	0.8692	0.5050	0.0470	ND	0.2647	0.5813	0.0040	-0.2070	-0.0370	0.2570	0.0180	0.2066	0.0219	0.2124	Total bacteria	1	0.6038	0.1236	0.1957	0.1146	-0.0789	-0.5106	0.3011	0.1796	0.0198	0.9989	0.2338	0.4338	0.3385	1.1572	0.1176	0.4959	Total bacteria	1	0.2178	-0.2692	0.5576	0.0940	0.2672	-0.0061	-0.0971	0.4251	-0.0429	0.2332	-0.2143	-0.0412	0.2405	-0.1805	0.3140	-0.0176
Bacteroidetes-Prevotella	0.6818	0.5432	-0.0042	0.2268	0.3020	0.2760	ND	0.3131	0.0045	-0.2643	-0.3174	0.0500	0.3387	-0.0373	-0.1219	-0.1508	0.0430	Bacteroidetes-Prevotella	-0.2178	1	-0.2692	0.5576	0.0940	0.2672	-0.0061	-0.0971	0.4251	-0.0429	0.2332	-0.2143	-0.0412	0.2405	-0.1805	0.3140	-0.0176	Bacteroidetes-Prevotella	0.5806	-0.0989	1	0.1157	0.2144	-0.3594	-0.4545	0.4973	-0.4492	-0.0950	-0.4818	-0.0714	-0.0485	0.1558	0.4902	-0.2351	0.2384
Firmicutes phylum	0.5522	0.2128	-0.0629	-0.1135	-0.1427	ND	0.4670	-0.1127	-0.0442	-0.3798	-0.0167	-0.0378	0.1988	-0.2212	0.1123	0.2882	Firmicutes phylum	0.5806	-0.0989	1	0.1157	0.2144	-0.3594	-0.4545	0.4973	-0.4492	-0.0950	-0.4818	-0.0714	-0.0485	0.1558	0.4902	-0.2351	0.2384	Firmicutes phylum	0.3232	-0.5347	0.2612	1	0.2076	0.0351	-0.4863	0.3947	0.3059	-0.0488	0.1560	-0.0901	0.1485	0.3608	-0.0068	0.4644	-0.0208	
B.coccoides group	0.5562	0.1604	0.6399	0.5736	1	0.0595	ND	0.1789	0.3362	-0.0254	-0.1380	0.1333	0.1317	0.0419	0.2255	0.1404	-0.1318	B.coccoides group	0.3232	-0.5347	0.2612	1	0.2076	0.0351	-0.4863	0.3947	0.3059	-0.0488	0.1560	-0.0901	0.1485	0.3608	-0.0068	0.4644	-0.0208	B.coccoides group	0.9051	0.0055	0.0055	0.1992	1	0.3027	0.0833	0.4601	0.2507	0.2979	0.0377	0.5389	0.3421	0.6514	0.0103	-0.5297	0.1876
C.leptum group	0.0989	0.2057	0.0569	0.4572	0.0655	1	ND	0.0624	0.0054	0.0406	-0.1849	-0.4854	0.1538	0.0387	-0.0117	-0.2422	-0.3847	C.leptum group	0.9051	0.0055	0.0055	0.1992	1	0.3027	0.0833	0.4601	0.2507	0.2979	0.0377	0.5389	0.3421	0.6514	0.0103	-0.5297	0.1876	C.leptum group	0.0661	-0.2684	-0.2684	0.1167	0.0184	1	0.4634	-0.1456	0.3455	0.1352	0.3674	-0.2857	-0.0872	0.2981	-0.2160	0.2380	0.5120
C.perfringens group	-0.1261	0.0000	-0.3929	-0.5000	0.0714	-0.7143	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	C.perfringens group	-0.0661	-0.2684	-0.2684	0.1167	0.0184	1	0.4634	-0.1456	0.3455	0.1352	0.3674	-0.2857	-0.0872	0.2981	-0.2160	0.2380	0.5120	C.perfringens group	-0.7090	-0.1000	-0.1000	-0.7090	-0.7000	-0.1000	1	0.0545	0.4303	-0.1515	-0.2918	-0.8000	0.0000	-0.1667	0.1152	-0.4303	0.6667
C.difficile	0.4819	0.1855	0.6128	0.5265	0.7635	-0.1800	0.3929	1	0.4985	-0.1746	-0.2066	0.2333	-0.0009	-0.2559	-0.3147	-0.1238	0.1269	C.difficile	-0.7090	-0.1000	-0.1000	-0.7090	-0.7000	-0.1000	1	0.0545	0.4303	-0.1515	-0.2918	-0.8000	0.0000	-0.1667	0.1152	-0.4303	0.6667	C.difficile	0.2240	0.1342	0.1342	-0.0113	0.7568	0.1674	-0.7000	1	0.2448	0.4311	-0.3881	0.5357	0.5986	0.2770	0.2709	-0.1413	0.1104
F.prausnitzii	0.2865	0.5432	-0.0036	0.2562	-0.0675	0.1218	0.1982	-0.1704	1	0.0612	-0.1354	0.3500	0.3493	-0.3528	-0.0923	-0.0669	-0.0096	F.prausnitzii	0.2240	0.1342	0.1342	-0.0113	0.7568	0.1674	-0.7000	1	0.2448	0.4311	-0.3881	0.5357	0.5986	0.2770	0.2709	-0.1413	0.1104	F.prausnitzii	0.8156	-0.0066	-0.0066	-0.0820	0.8672	0.1549	-0.7000	0.8990	1	0.0871	0.2051	-0.0714	0.1348	0.0948	-0.0166	0.0018	0.1496
Veillonella sp.	-0.0604	0.1831	-0.2929	-0.2954	-0.2751	0.0535	0.4286	-0.3256	0.2640	1	0.2242	-0.2000	0.2045	-0.0350	-0.0689	-0.2250	-0.2024	Veillonella sp.	0.8156	-0.0066	-0.0066	-0.0820	0.8672	0.1549	-0.7000	0.8990	1	0.0871	0.2051	-0.0714	0.1348	0.0948	-0.0166	0.0018	0.1496	Veillonella sp.	0.4311	0.1385	-0.1385	0.0075	0.6646	0.2279	-0.9000	0.5408	0.6578	1	-0.0866	0.6905	0.3816	-0.1235	-0.2768	-0.1369	0.0610
Lactobacillus sp.	0.0644	-0.1864	0.2101	0.2573	0.2468	0.2971	0.0000	0.3068	0.1171	0.1525	1	0.3333	0.0430	-0.2891	0.1990	0.0169	-0.0935	Lactobacillus sp.	0.4311	0.1385	-0.1385	0.0075	0.6646	0.2279	-0.9000	0.5408	0.6578	1	-0.0866	0.6905	0.3816	-0.1235	-0.2768	-0.1369	0.0610	Lactobacillus sp.	0.1742	0.0945	0.0945	-0.4221	0.1398	0.3656	-0.3000	0.3290	0.4022	0.2087	1	0.0000	-0.0510	0.0120	-0.1810	0.1300	-0.3960
Enterococcus sp.	0.4561	-0.0070	0.3088	0.1997	0.1436	-0.3937	-0.9000	-0.0614	0.1404	0.1611	0.3468	1	-0.1255	-0.0167	0.0333	-0.1167	-0.2000	Enterococcus sp.	0.1742	0.0945	0.0945	-0.4221	0.1398	0.3656	-0.3000	0.3290	0.4022	0.2087	1	0.0000	-0.0510	0.0120	-0.1810	0.1300	-0.3960	Enterococcus sp.	0.7333	0.9487	0.9487	0.2000	0.7111	0.3769	0.0100	0.5784	0.3424	0.7591	-0.2319	1	0.5476	0.4762	0.0000	0.0000	0.3786
Staphylococcus sp.	-0.1376	-0.3366	0.2530	0.0969	0.2099	0.2271	0.2571	0.0185	0.1325	-0.2501	0.4058	-0.3719	1	-0.1172	-0.3159	-0.1843	-0.2018	Staphylococcus sp.	0.7333	0.9487	0.9487	0.2000	0.7111	0.3769	0.0100	0.5784	0.3424	0.7591	-0.2319	1	0.5476	0.4762	0.0000	0.0000	0.3786	Staphylococcus sp.	0.9095	0.1167	0.1167	0.5281	0.6912	0.1119	0.5000	0.4849	0.4464	0.2958	-0.4518	0.8314	1	0.0836	0.2500	-0.3118	-0.1471
Streptococcus sp.	0.0635	-0.2922	-0.1366	0.0585	0.1085	0.0932	0.6071	0.1051	-0.1008	0.0315	0.2215	-0.1821	0.0153	1	0.1181	-0.0239	0.4099	Streptococcus sp.	0.9095	0.1167	0.1167	0.5281	0.6912	0.1119	0.5000	0.4849	0.4464	0.2958	-0.4518	0.8314	1	0.0836	0.2500	-0.3118	-0.1471	Streptococcus sp.	0.6452	-0.0330	-0.0330	0.2985	0.6497	0.0975	-0.4000	0.5062	0.5062	0.3781	-0.1075	-0.0482	0.2666	1	0.1331	-0.2421	-0.1794
Atopobium group	-0.2949	-0.5438	-0.0983	-0.1503	-0.1886	-0.1104	-0.3714	-0.0486	-0.5750	-0.2727	0.0917	-0.0420	-0.0011	0.4636	1	-0.1362	0.1589	Atopobium group	0.6452	-0.0330	-0.0330	0.2985	0.6497	0.0975	-0.4000	0.5062	0.5062	0.3781	-0.1075	-0.0482	0.2666	1	0.1331	-0.2421	-0.1794	Atopobium group	0.2412	-0.0637	0.0692	-0.2168	0.0971	0.0692	-0.5000	0.2615	0.2215	0.3121	0.0625	-0.0721	0.2538	0.1204	1	-0.0784	0.4020
Bifidobacterium sp.	0.1226	0.2474	-0.3251	-0.2100	-0.2875	-0.1734	-0.2571	-0.0757	0.4028	-0.0030	-0.2675	0.1261	0.0405	-0.1740	-0.1853	1	0.0604	Bifidobacterium sp.	0.2412	-0.0637	0.0692	-0.2168	0.0971	0.0692	-0.5000	0.2615	0.2215	0.3121	0.0625	-0.0721	0.2538	0.1204	1	-0.0784	0.4020	Bifidobacterium sp.	-0.0105	0.1786	0.1786	0.1436	-0.4328	-0.5053	0.3000	-0.0912	-0.1436	-0.4308	-0.2592	-1.0000	0.2857	0.0070	-0.0729	1	0.3000
Enterobacteriaceae	0.05	0.0865	-0.1988	0.0015	-0.0677	0.1169	0.3929	0.0389	-0.0311	-0.1374	-0.0967	-0.5709	0.1287	0.5085	-0.0173	0.1119	1	Enterobacteriaceae	-0.0105	0.1786	0.1786	0.1436	-0.4328	-0.5053	0.3000	-0.0912	-0.1436	-0.4308	-0.2592	-1.0000	0.2857	0.0070	-0.0729	1	0.3000	Enterobacteriaceae	0.5953	-0.5055	-0.5055	0.3519	0.5872	0.5138	0.3998	0.0132	0.0241	-0.0643	0.0162	0.2390	-0.3888	1	0.0000	0.3000	
Desulfovibrio sp.	0.05	0.0865	-0.1988	0.0015	-0.0677	0.1169	0.3929	0.0389	-0.0311	-0.1374	-0.0967	-0.5709	0.1287	0.5085	-0.0173	0.1119	1	Desulfovibrio sp.	0.5953	-0.5055	-0.5055	0.3519	0.5872	0.5138	0.3998	0.0132	0.0241	-0.0643	0.0162	0.2390	-0.3888	1	0.0000	0.3000	Desulfovibrio sp.	0.5953	-0.5055	-0.5055	0.3519	0.5872	0.5138	0.3998	0.0132	0.0241	-0.0643	0.0162	0.2390	-0.3888	1	0.0000	0.3000		

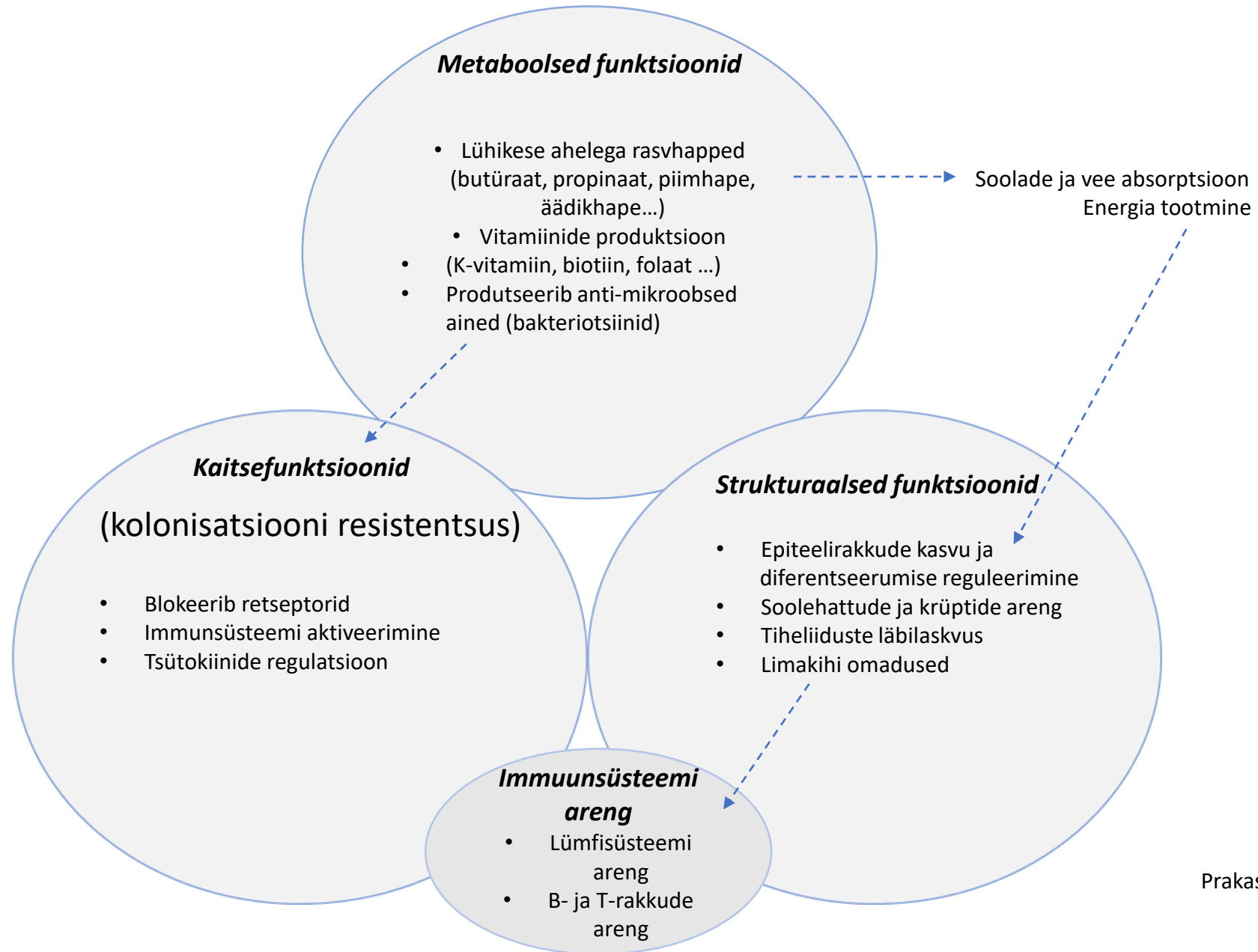
Elderly



Mikrobiootat mõjutavad faktorid

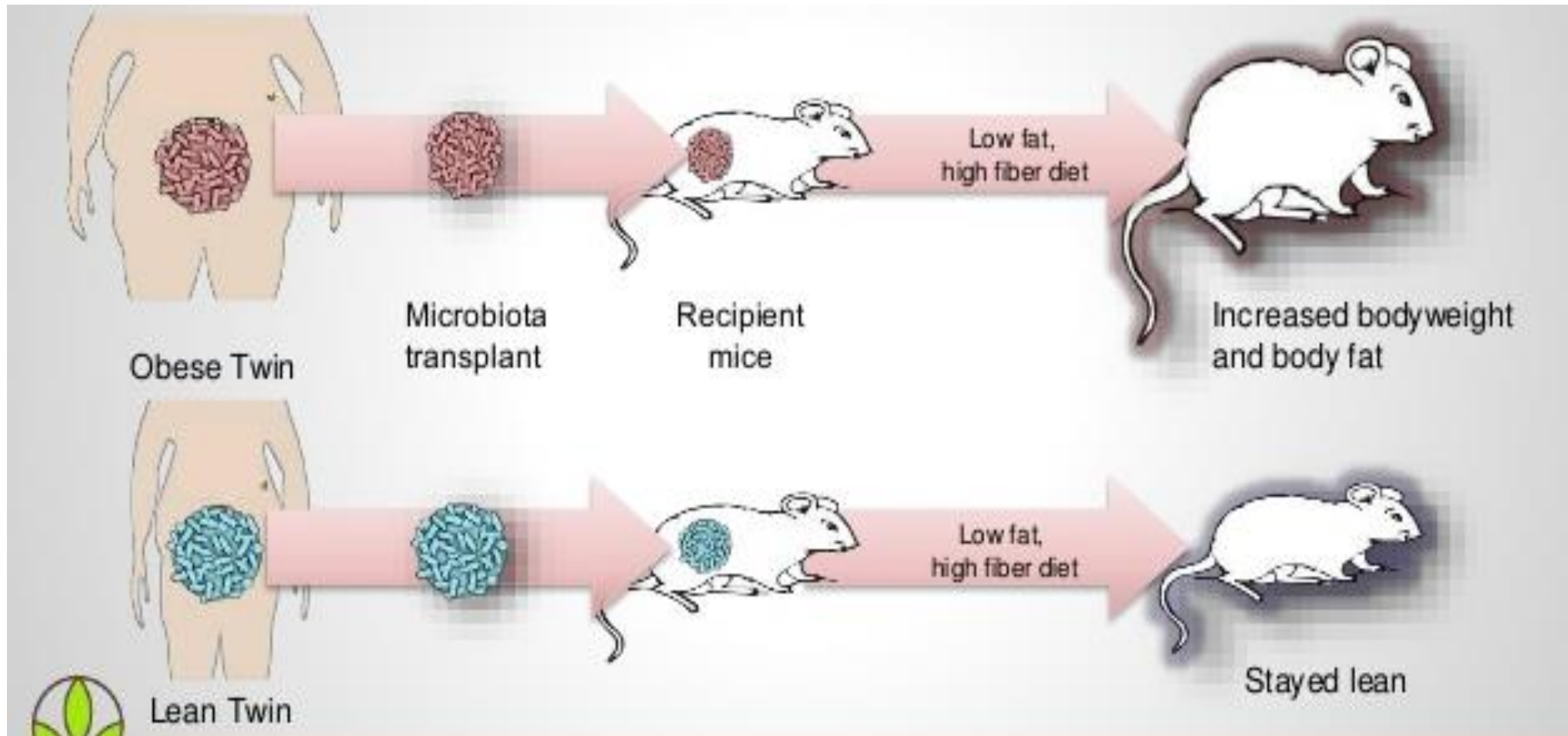


Mikrobiota funktsioonid

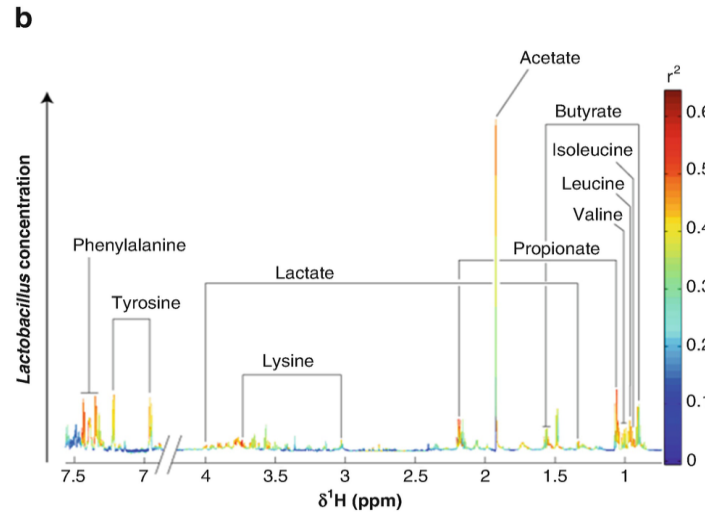
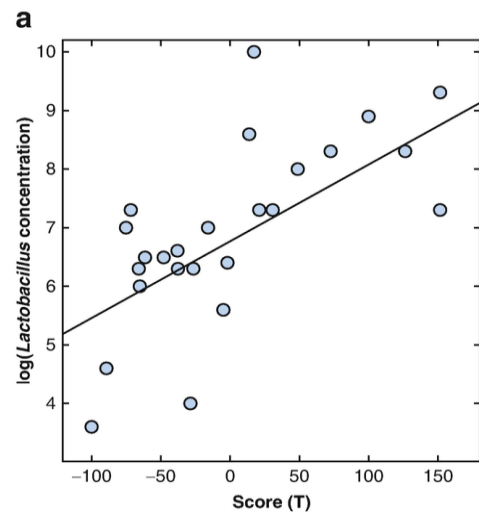
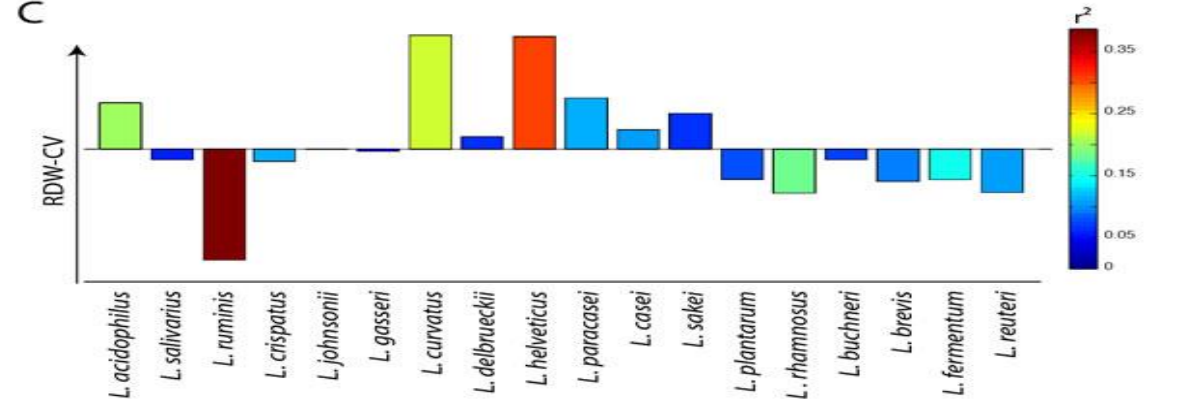
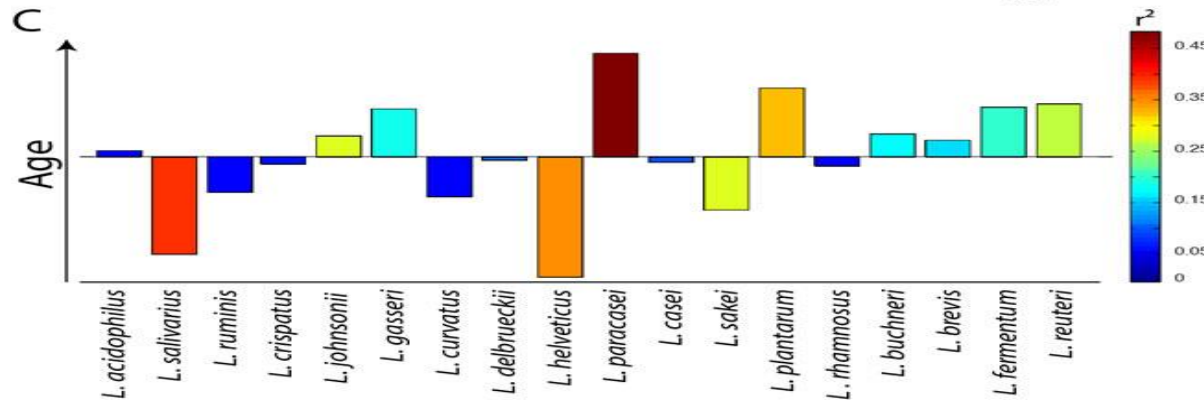
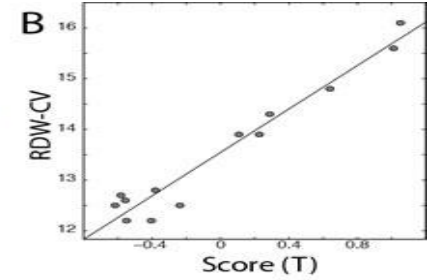
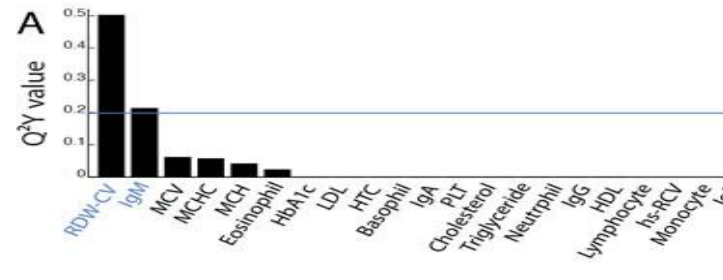
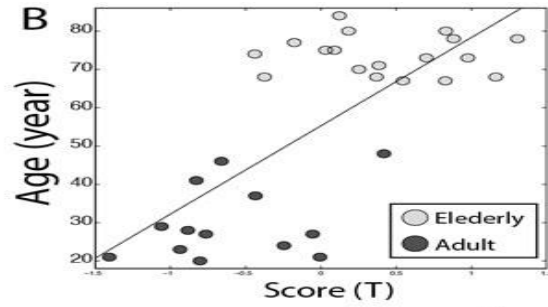
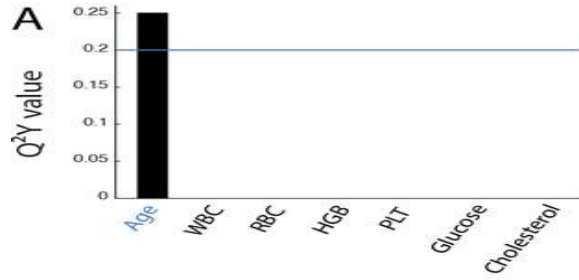


Tervis	Mikroobide aktiivsus	Haigused
Energia ja toitained	Lüh. ahelaga rasvhapete (SCFA), vitamiinide süntees. Mõju energia tootmisele ja kulutamisele, soole hormoonidele, küllastustundele. Lipopolüsahhariid (endotoksiin), põletik.	Rasvumine, metaboolne sündroom
Kasvajate vältimine	Butüraadi tootmine. Toksiinide, kantserogeenide tootmine, põletik.	Kasvajate soodustamine
Patogeenide pärssimine	SCFA tootmine, soole pH, bakteriotsiinid, konkurents toitainetele ja seostumiskohtadele. Toksiinide tootmine, invasioon kudedesse, põletik.	Patogeenide allikas
Normaalne soole immuunfunktsioon	Pro- ja anti-inflammatoorsed signaalid, areng. Põletik, immunoloogilised häired.	Soolepõletik
Normaalne soolemotoorika	Metaboliitide tootmine (SCFA, gaasid) inimese ensüümide poolt mitteseeditavatest süsivesikutest.	Kõhukinnisus, -lahtisus, -puhitus
Kardiovaskulaarne tervis	Rasvade ja kolesterooli metabolism.	Kardiovaskulaarsed haigused

Soole mikrobiota ülekandmisel on võimalik indutseerida ülekaalulist

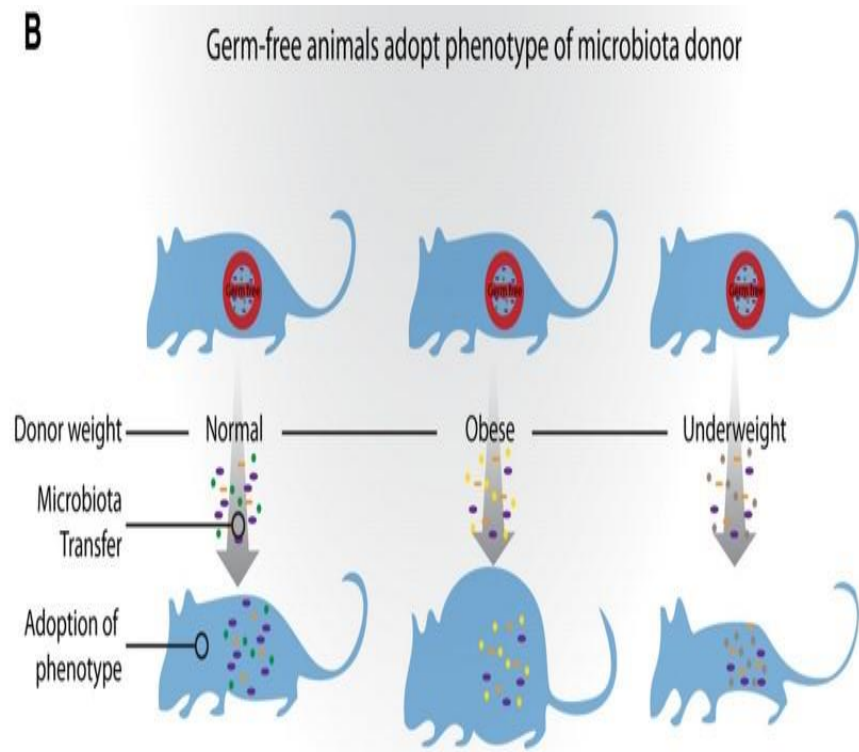
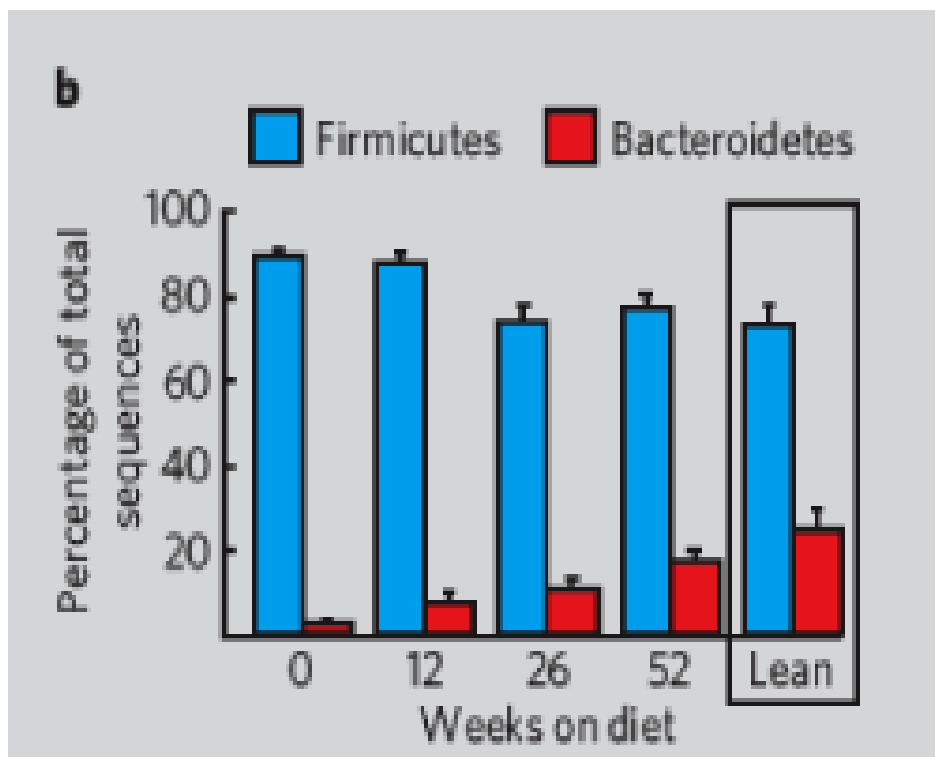
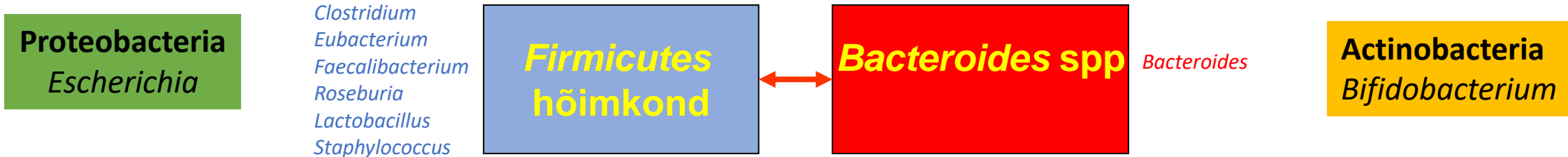


Lactobacillus sp. ja kliinilised markerid



Seedetrakti mikrobiota muutused

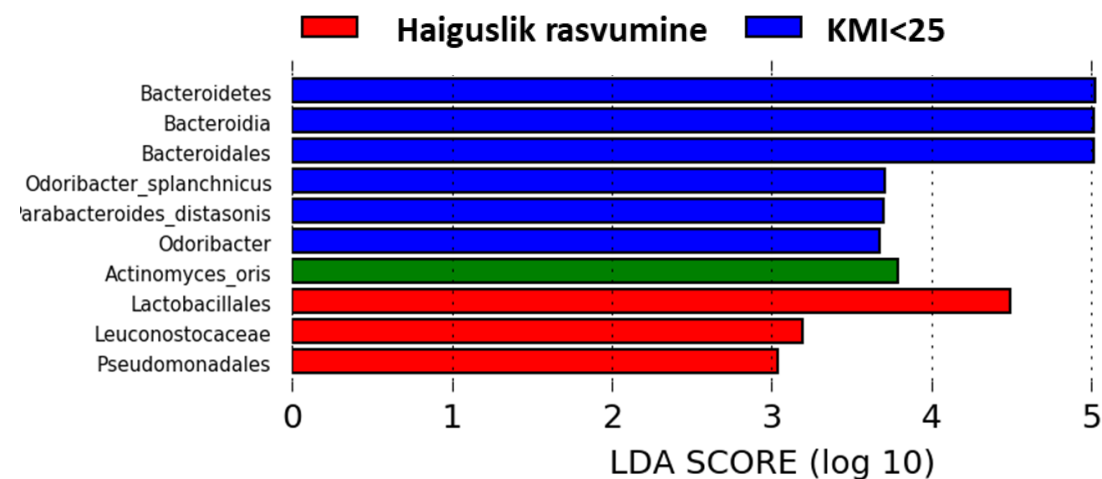
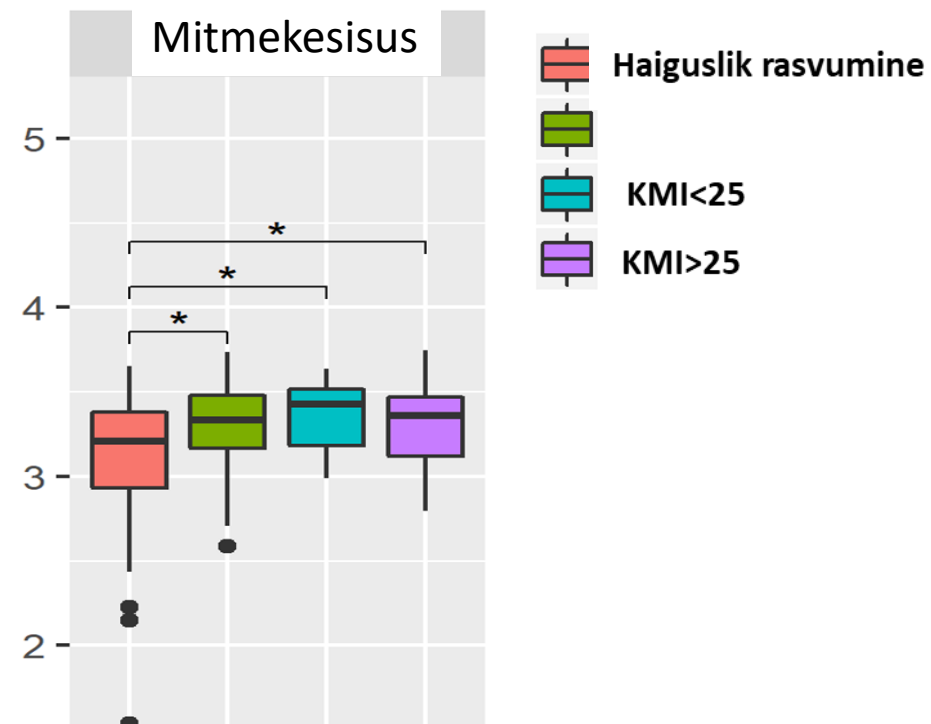
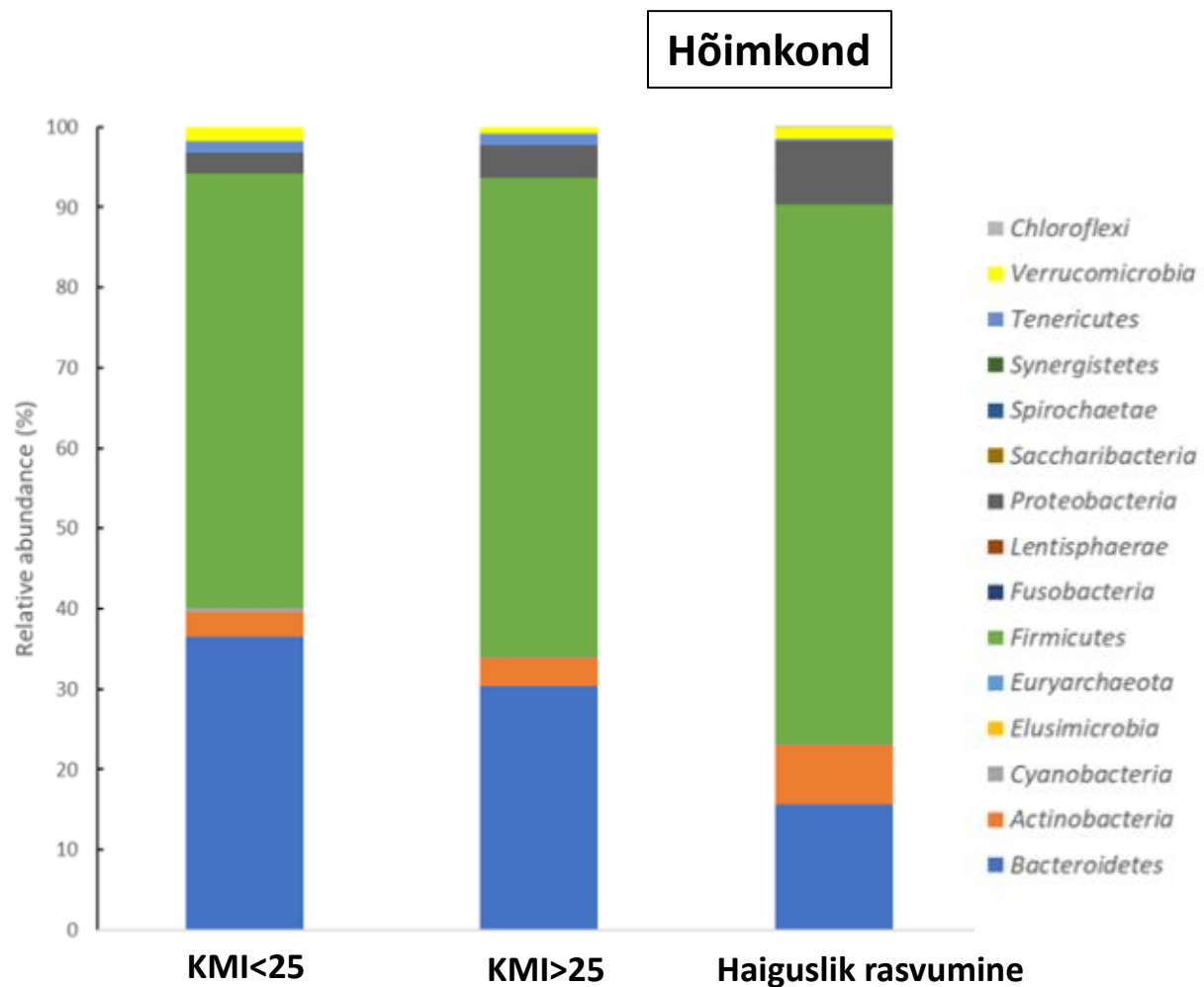
Mikrobiota ülekanne ülekaaluline ja normaalkaaluline

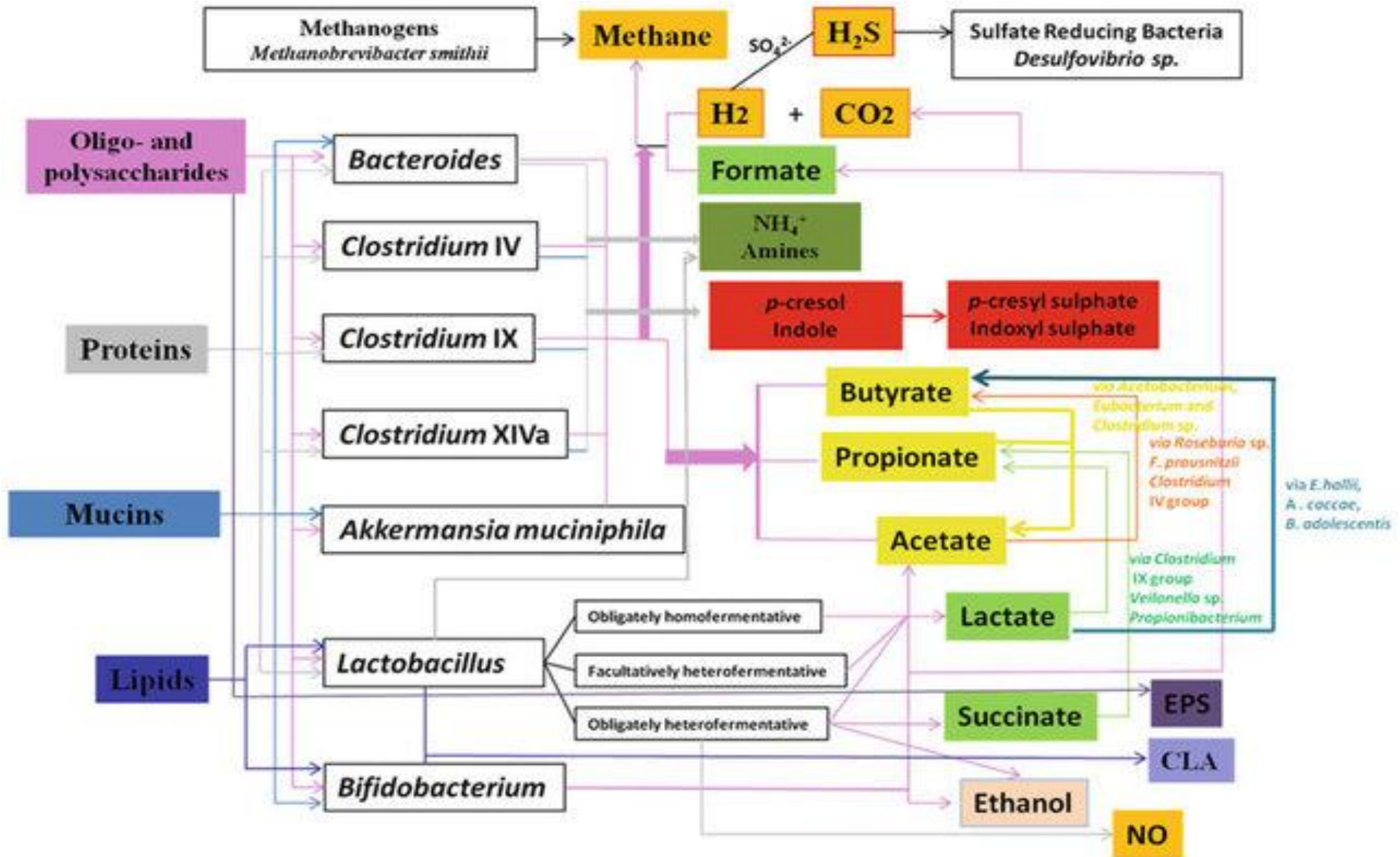


Ülekaaluliste mikrobiota on liigivaesem

Ley jt 2006; Bäckhed jt 2004; Gill jt 2006; Turnbaugh jt 2006; Kalliomäki jt 2008, Duncan jt 2008; Zhang jt 2009;

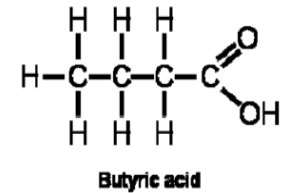
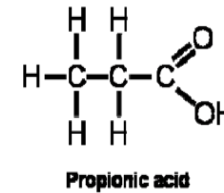
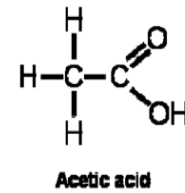
Normaalkaaluline vs. ülekaaluline/haiguslik rasvumine





Butüraat:

- Kasutusel sooleepteeli energiaallikana
- Osaleb vitamiin K, biotiini ja folaadi sünteesis
- Põletikuvastase toime tugevdaja



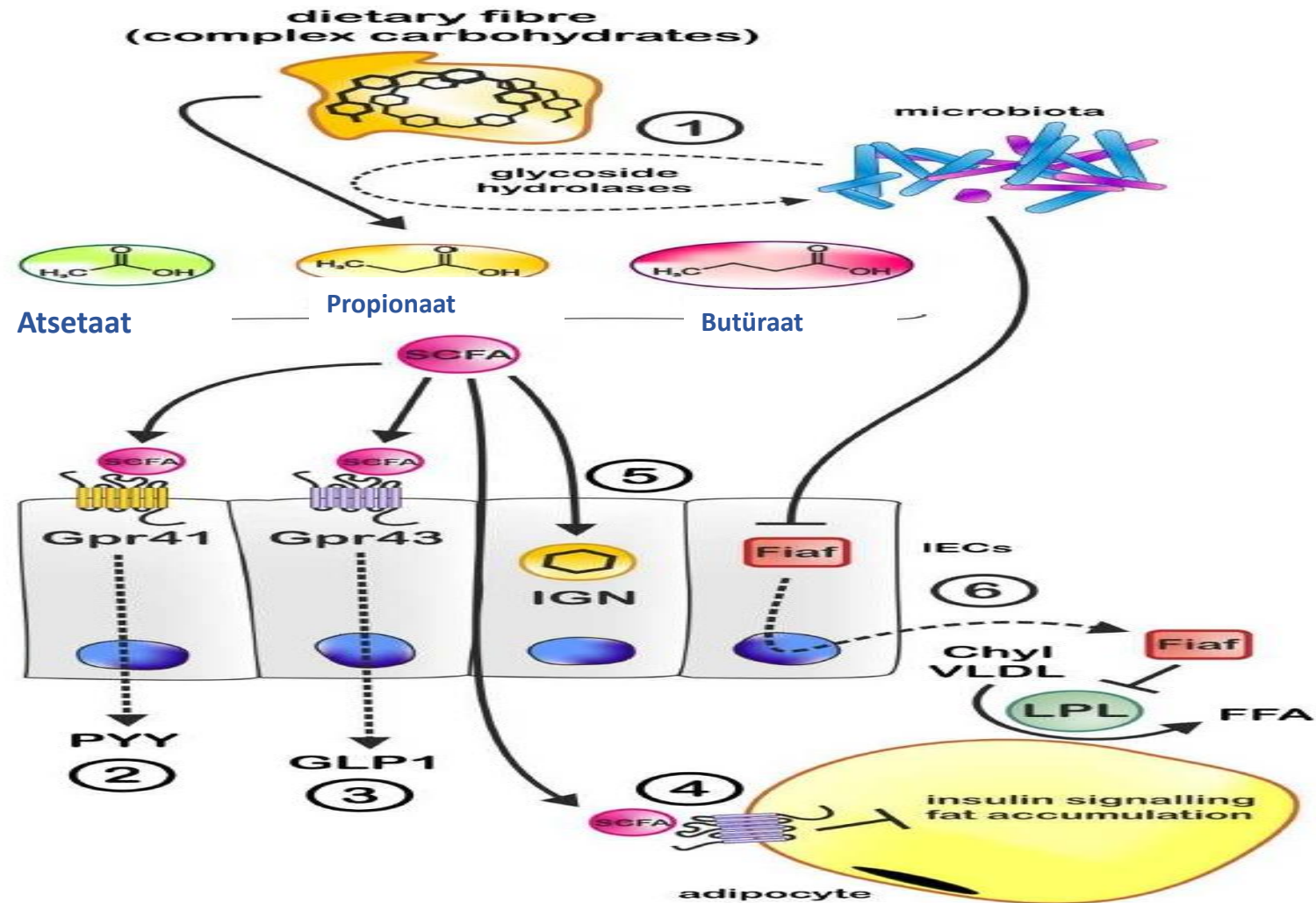
Atsetaat:

- Soodustab rasvhapete oksüdatsiooni, glükoosi homöostaasi ja vähendab põletikuseisundit.
- Kolestrooli substraat
- Maksas lipogeneesi ja glükoneogüüneesi substraat

Propionaat :

- Maksas lipogeneesi ja glükoneogüüneesi substraat
- Koos butüraatiga suurendavad soolestiku hormooni produktsiooni, mis vähendab söögiisu

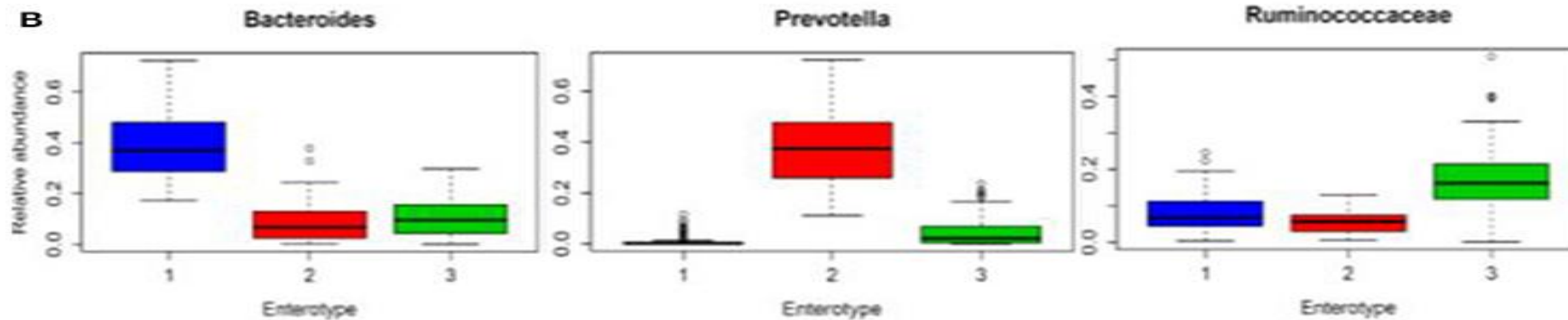
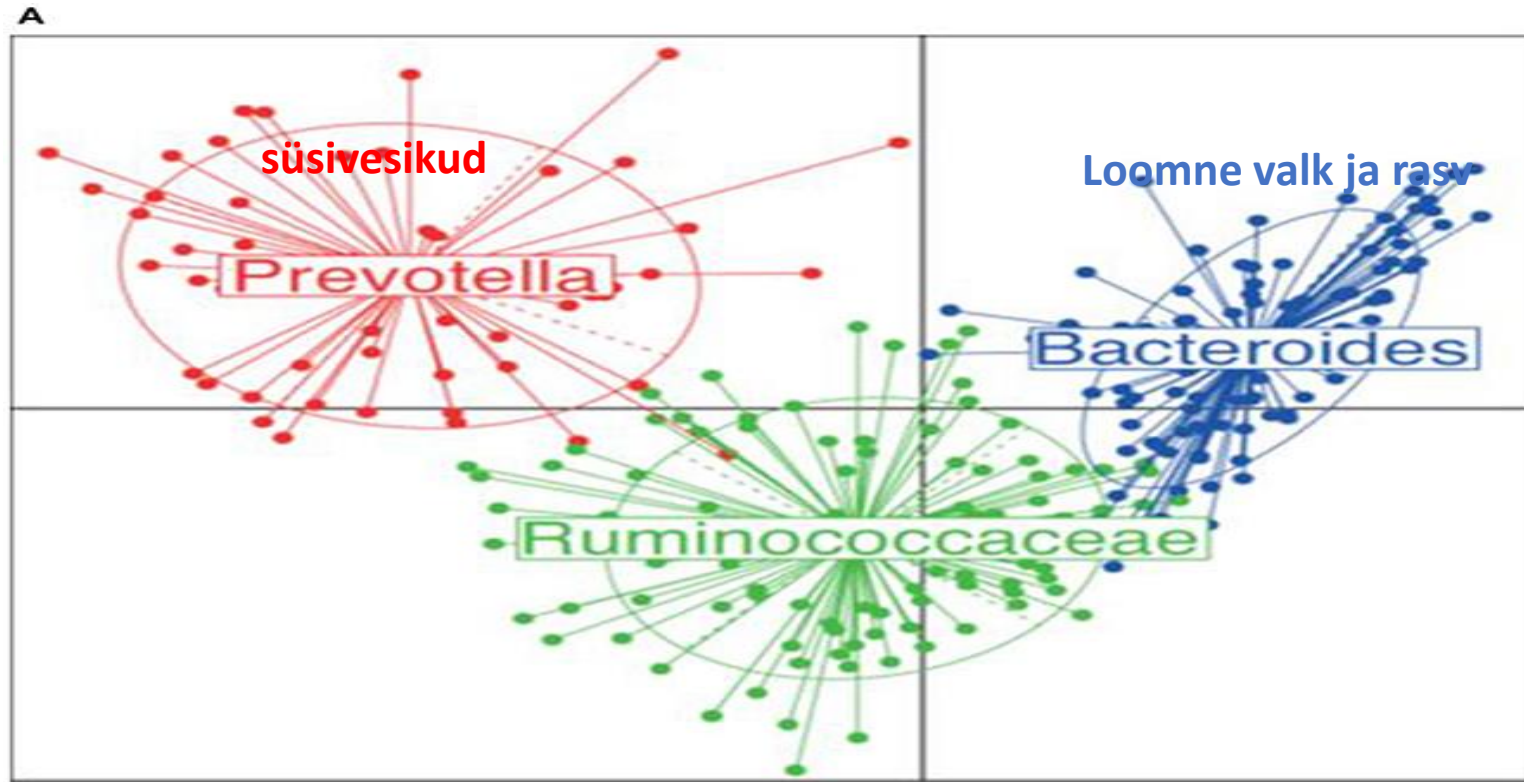
Lühikese ahelaga rasvhapped (SCFA)



Rasvunud inimestel on 20% kõrgem SCFA kontsentratsioon väljaheidetes.

Lipolüüsi inhibeerimine → Rasvkoe tekke

Soole mikrobioota tüübid - enterotüübid



Dieedi mōju mikrobiotale

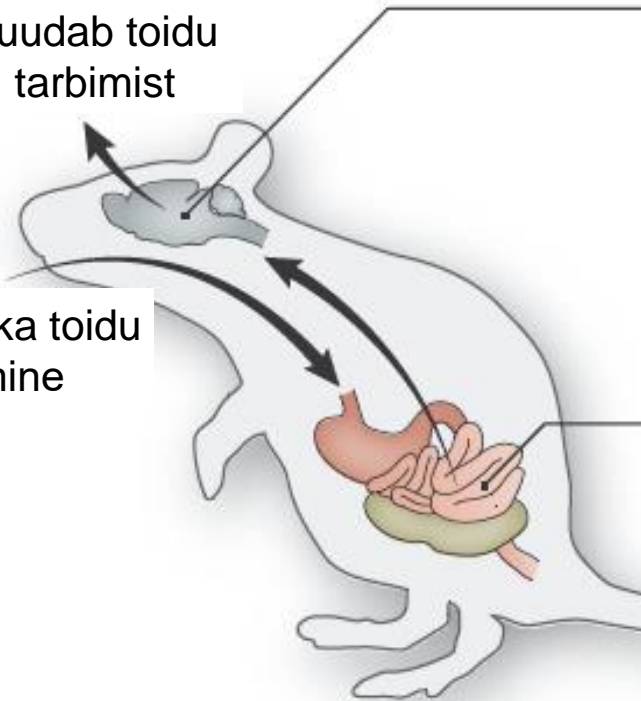
Family	Metabolites	Diet	Effects
Prevotellaceae	SCFAs	Fiber-rich diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy source for colonocytes • Signaling molecules • Regulation of intestinal transit time • Modulation of host appetite and food intake
Enterobacteriaceae	LPS	Western diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metabolic endotoxemia • Pro-inflammatory signaling
Enterobacteriaceae, Bacteroidaceae, Ruminococcaceae, Lachnospiraceae	TMAO	Dietary source of choline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk factor for MetS, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events
Clostridiaceae	Indoxyl sulfate, p-cresyl sulfate	Western diet; VLCKD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic kidney disease • Cardiovascular, metabolic and brain disorders

LPS: lipopolysaccharide; MetS: metabolic syndrome; SCFA: short chain fatty acid; TMAO: trimethylamine N-oxide; VLCKD: very low carbohydrate ketogenic diet.

Rasvarikka toidu tarbimine

Muudab toidu tarbimist

Rasvarikka toidu söömine



HFD – *High fat diet*

Increased after HFD feeding

Proteobacteria F: Proteobacteria
 Enterobacteriaceae
 Desulfovibrionaceae
Bilophila wadsworthia

Clostridiales F: Firmicutes
 Streptococcaceae
Streptococcus
Anaerotruncus
Coprococcus
Dorea
Flavonifractor
Lactococcus
Oscillibacter

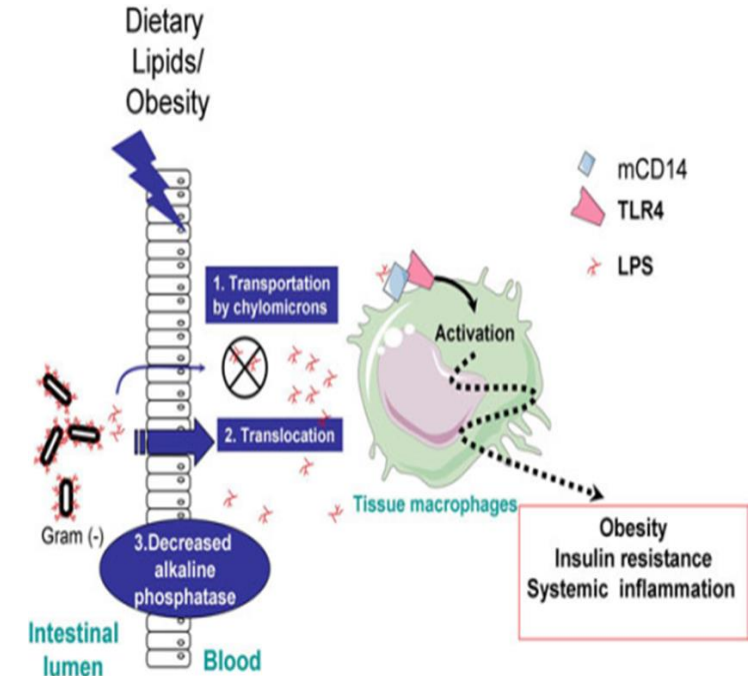
Deferribacteres
Mucispirillum
Bacteroides F: Bacteroidetes
Odoribacter
Parabacteroides

Decreased after HFD feeding

Actinobacteria F: Actinobacteria
 Bifidobacteriaceae
Bifidobacterium

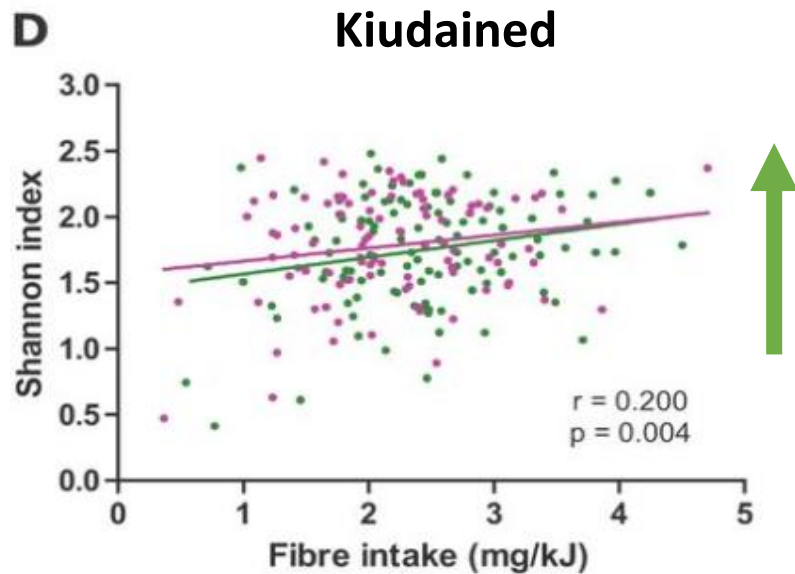
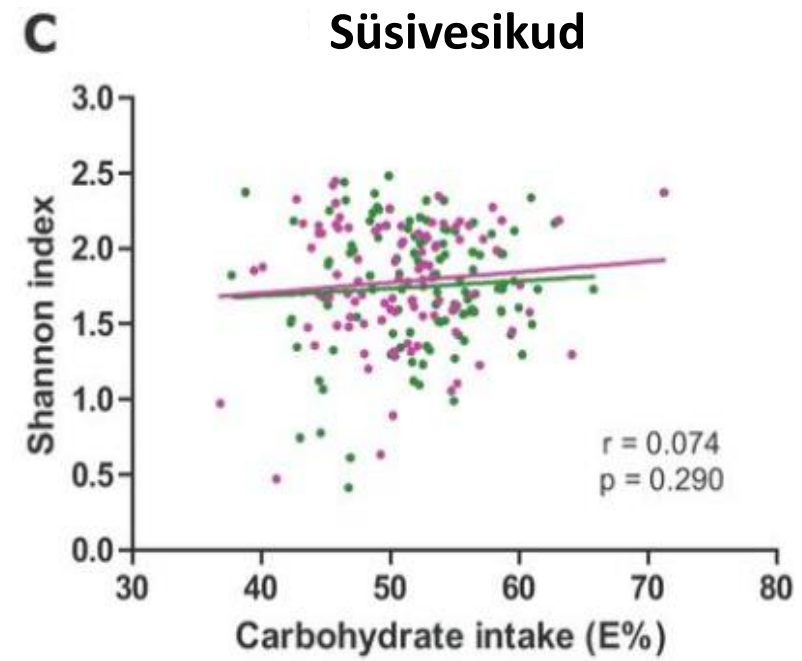
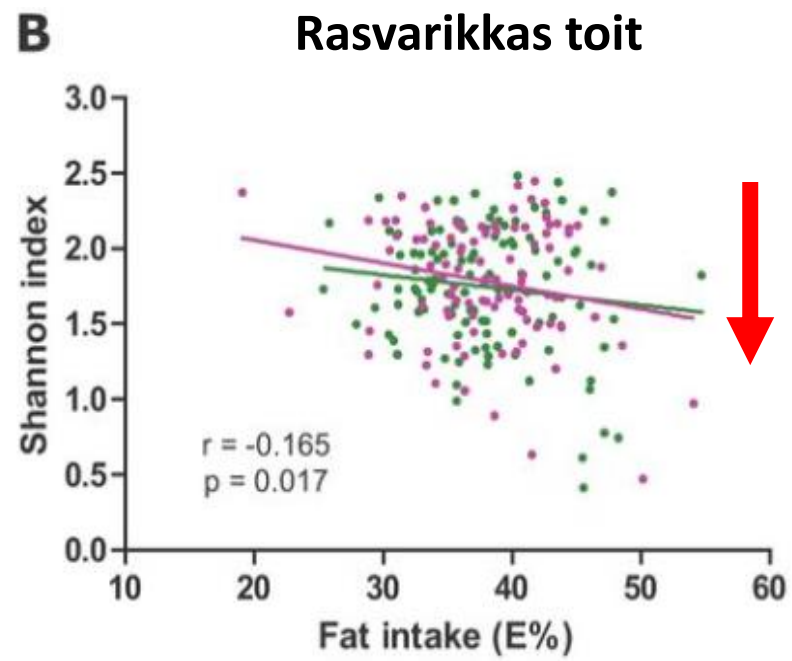
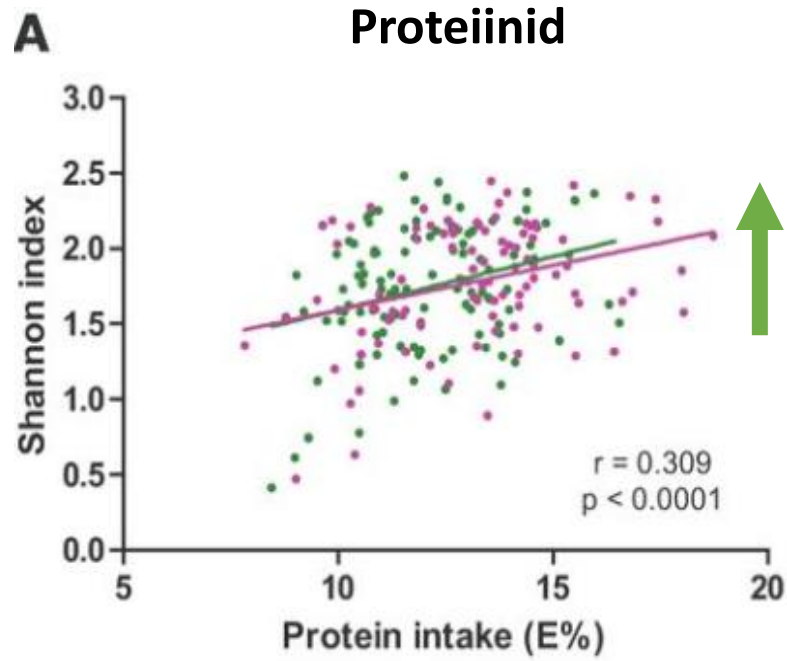
Verrucomicrobia
Akkermansia muciniphila
 Prevotellaceae F: Bacteroidetes
Prevotella
Barnesiella

Lipopolüsahhariidid (LPS)



- Gramnegatiivsete bakterite aktiivsus (*Proteobacteria*)
- Seerumi LPS kontsentratsiooni tõusu
- Endotokseemia → Rasvkoe teke

Mikrobiiota mitmekesisus



Põhjamaade dieet



62 ülekaalulist **persooni**

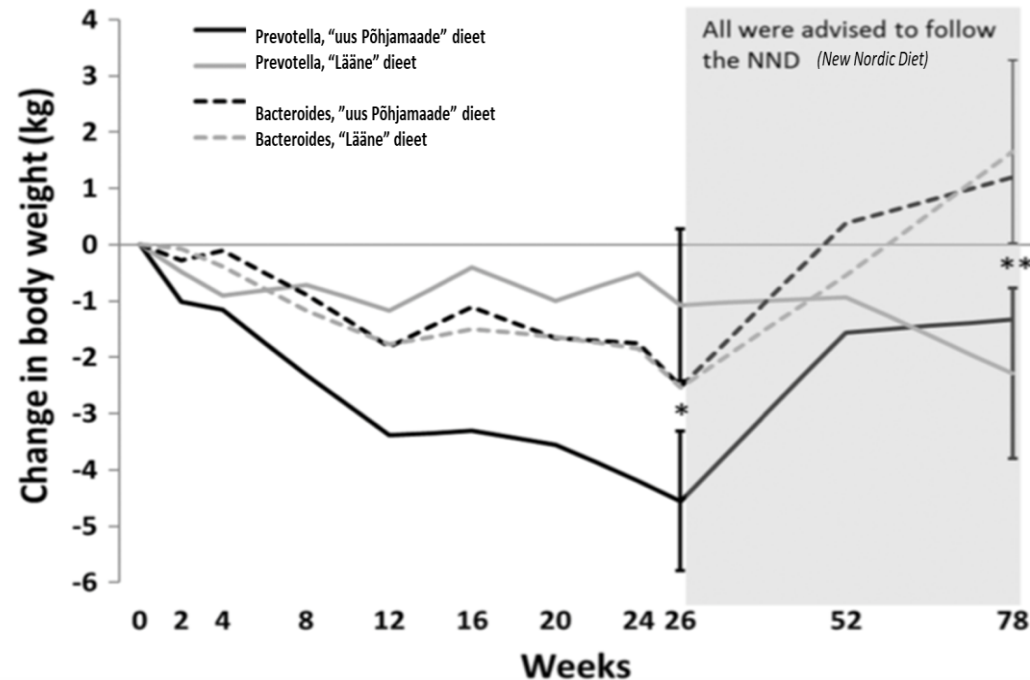
Madal *Prevotella/Bacteroides*

Kõrge *Prevotella/Bacteroides*

New Nordic Diet: kiudainerikkam valik (täisteratooted, marjad, puuviljad, köögiviljad), kala ja madala rasvasisaldusega piimatooted.

26 nädalat

Peaaegu pool elanikkonnast vastab



Kõrge **suhe *Prevotella/Bacteroides*** soodustab keharasva kaotamist võrreldes madala ***Prevotella/Bacteroides*** suhtega.

Uuring

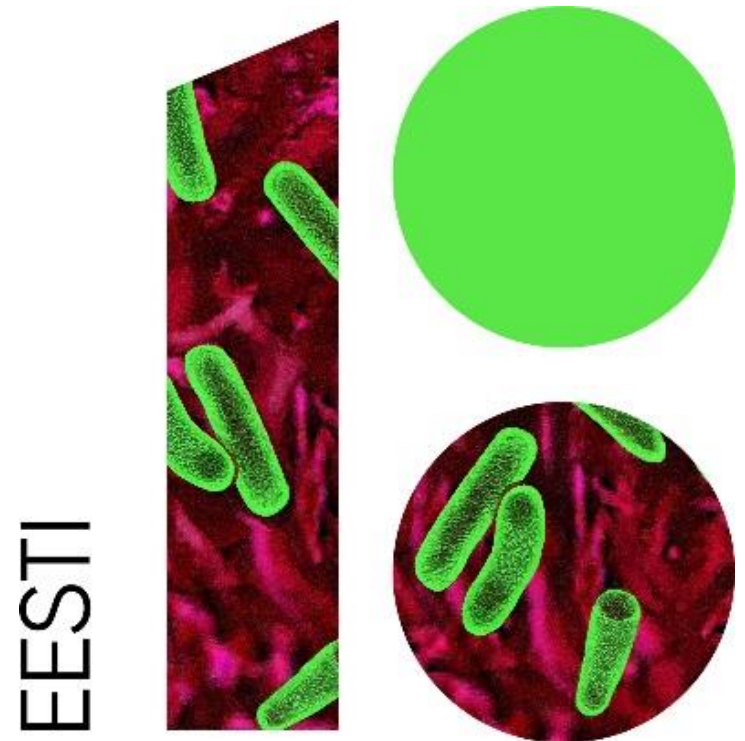
„100-aastased bakterid eestlaste terviseks“

Töö eesmärgid:

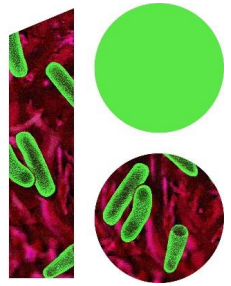
- võrrelda Eesti Vabariigi algusaastatel (100 aastat tagasi) ja taasiseseisvumise järel (1990-datel) sündinud inimeste seedetrakti **mikrobiootat** ning seostada seda toitumisharjumuste ja lapseea keskkonnatingimustega

Lisainfo:

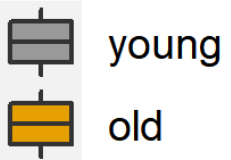
ev100bakterid@ut.ee



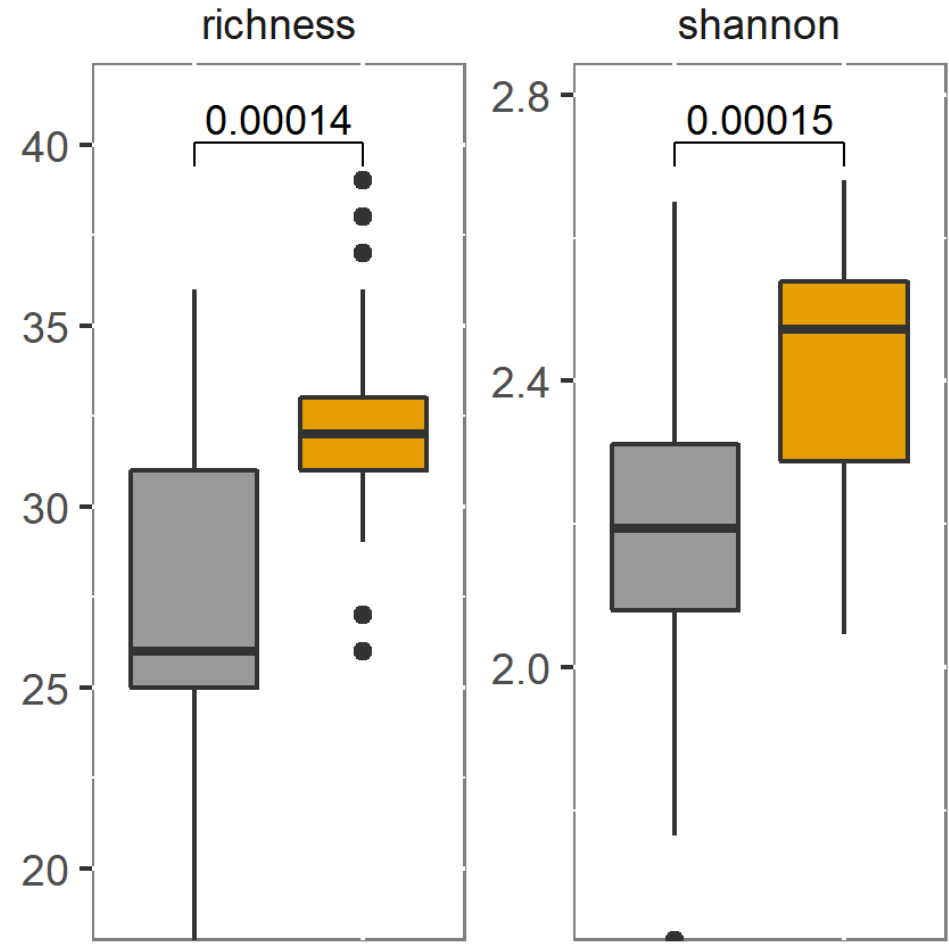
Mikrobioota liigirikkus ja mitmekesisus



EESTI



- 100-aastaste mikrobioota võrreldes noortega:
- **liigirikkam** (*richness*)
 - **mitmekesisem** (*Shannon*)



Reet Mändar&Epp Sepp, 2021

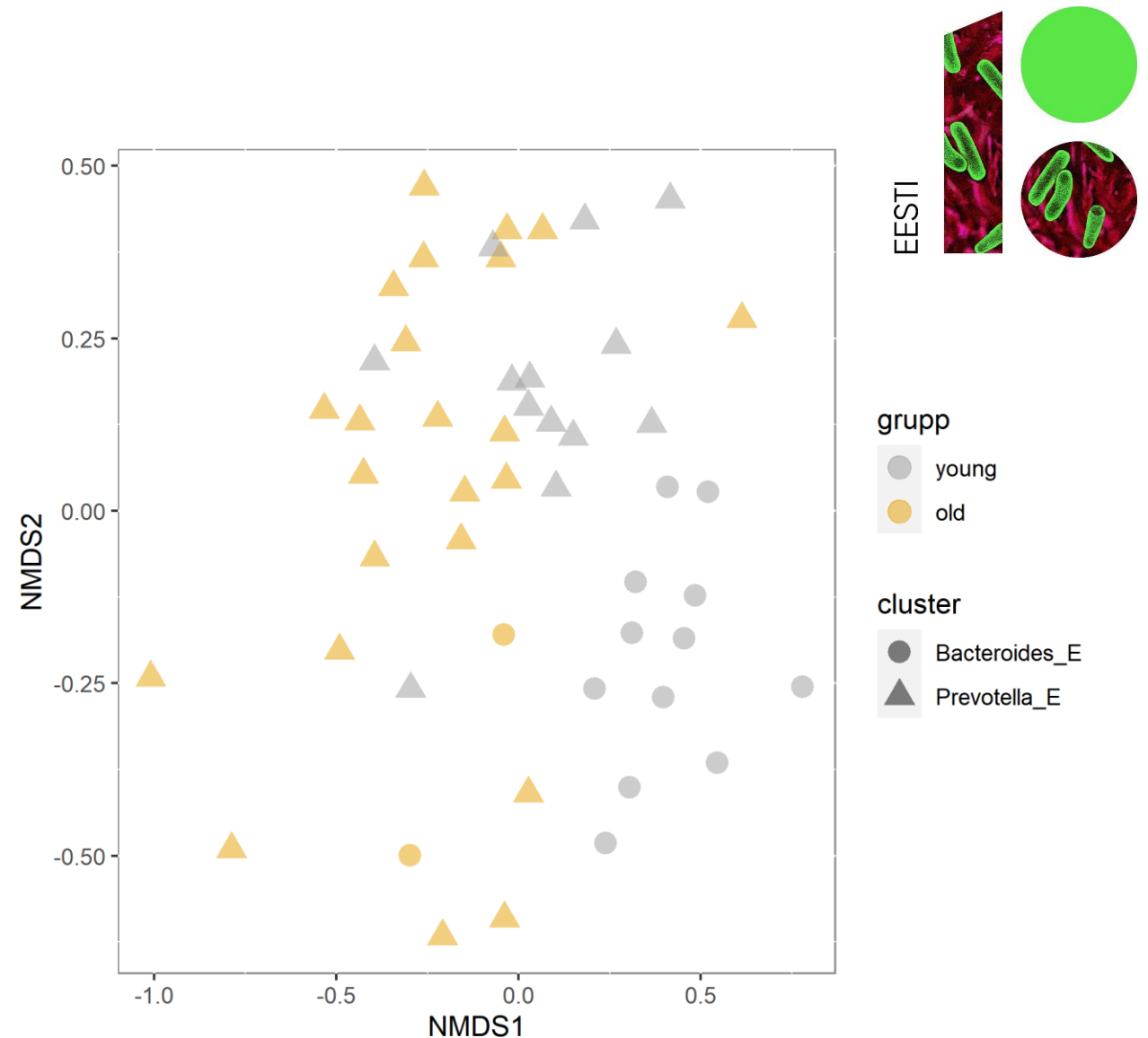
Enterotüüp

100-aastastel domineerib
Prevotella enterotüüp, mis
on iseloomulik
kiudainerikkale dieedile

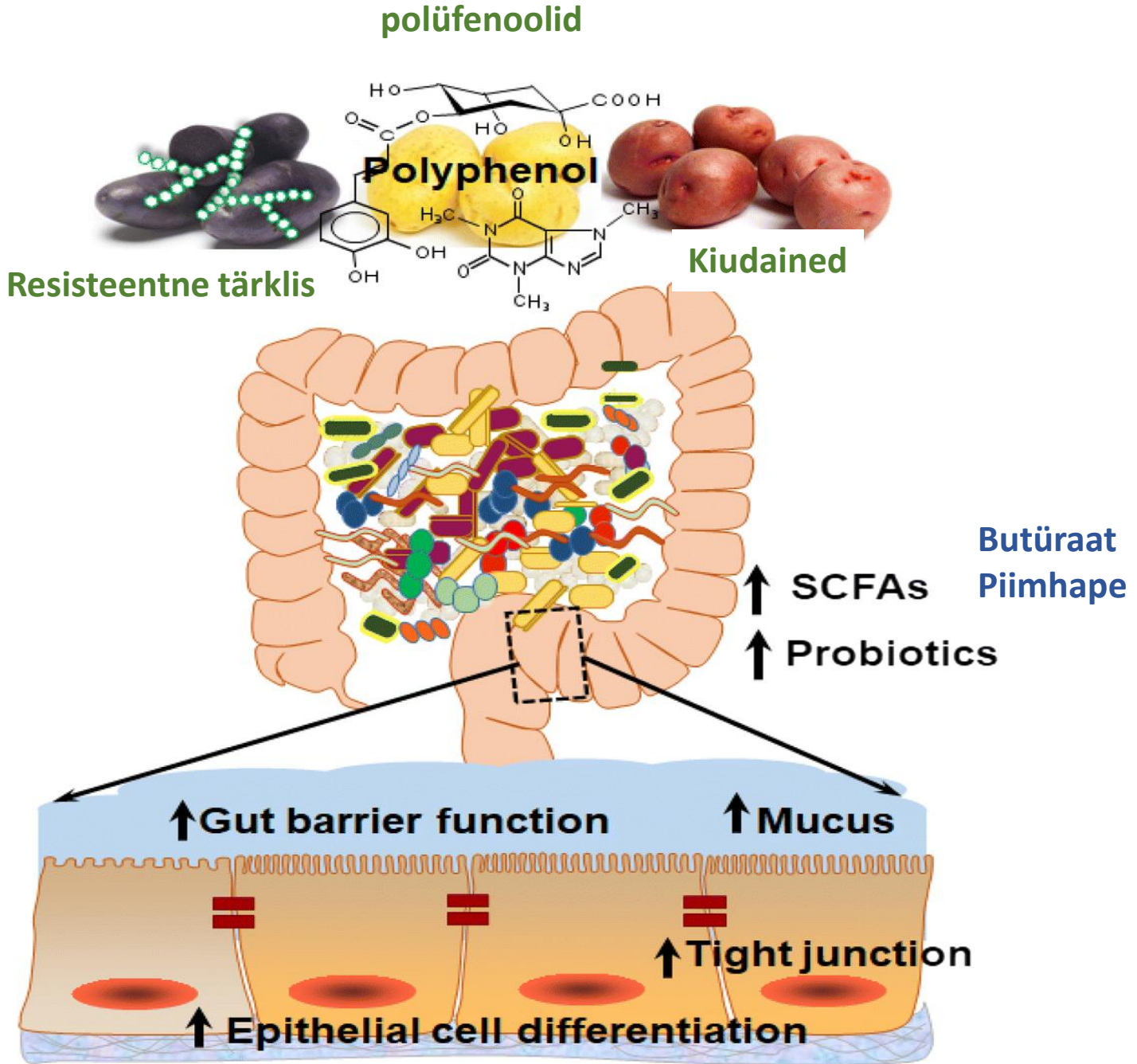
noortel ***Bacteroides***
enterotüüp, mis on
iseloomulik loomse valgu ja
rasva tarbimisele

100-aastased tarbisid enam:

- kartulit
- teraviljatooteid



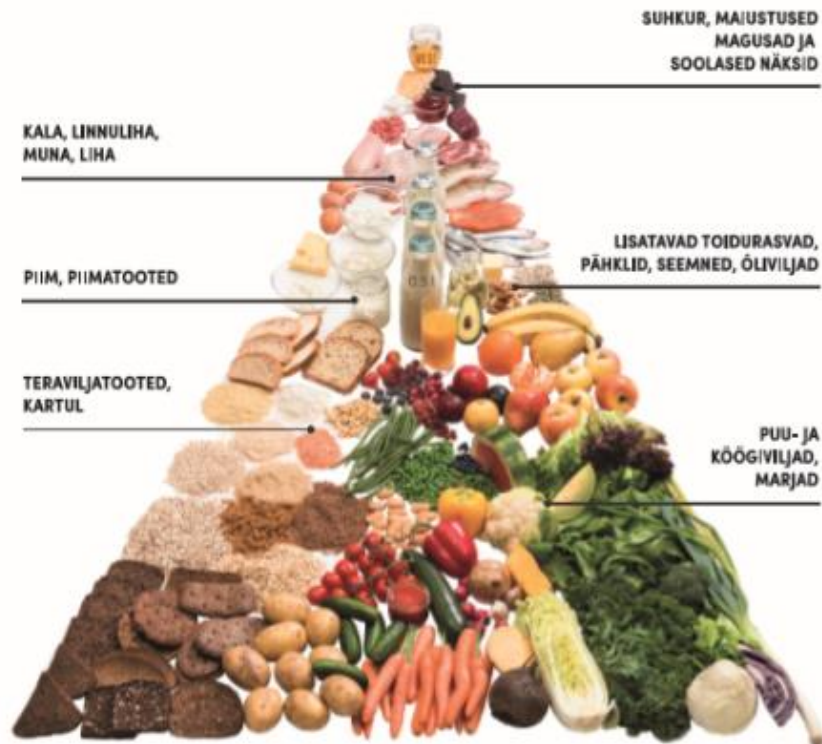
Kartuli söömine



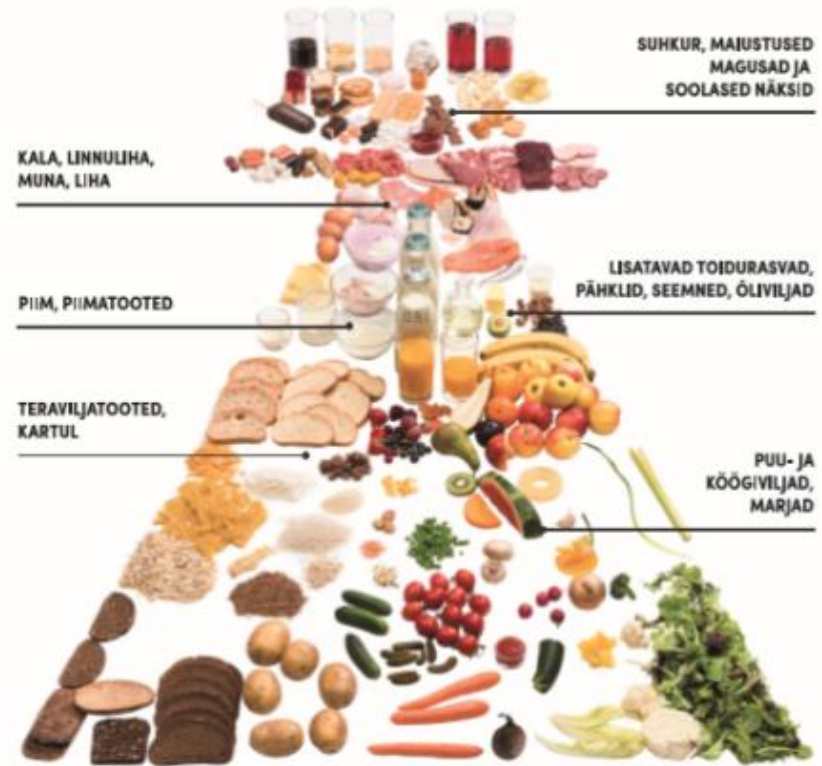
- ↓ *Bacteroides*
- ↓ *Porphyromonas*
- ↓ *Clostridium*
- ↓ *Dorea*
- ↓ *Lachnospira*
- ↑ *Coprococcus*
- ↑ *Rumminococcus*
- ↑ *Bifidobacterium*
- ↑ *Lactobacillus*
- ↑ *Faecalibacterium*

Eestlaste toidupüramiid

SOOVITUSLIK EESTI ELANIKU NÄDALA TOIDULAUD



TEGELIK EESTI ELANIKU NÄDALA TOIDULAUD



Järeldused

- Seedetrakti mikrobioota on tähtis süsteem inimkehas.
- Nii kehakaalu tõusus kui ka langusega on tähele pantud soolestiku mikrobioota koosluse muutusi.
- Mikroobide poolt toodetud lühikese ahelaga rasvhapped on olulised soolestiku metabolismis.
- Soolestiku mikrobioota kooslust on võimalik muuta dieediga:
 - soovitatakse jälgida juur-ja puuviljade rikast dieeti
 - vähendada loomse valgu, soola ja suhkru osakaalu toidulaual.



Mikrobioota moduleerimiseks (sh antibiootikumravi järgselt taastumiseks) soovitatakse kasutada probiootikume



Täna tähelepanu eest!