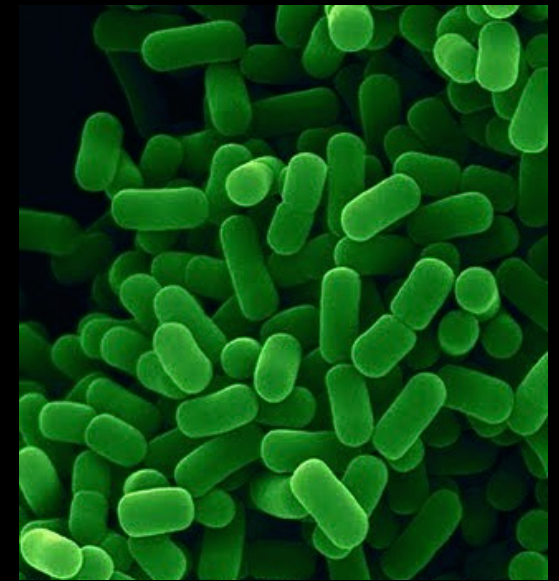


« Nutrition, Microbiote et Probiotiques: apport du modèle Drosophile »



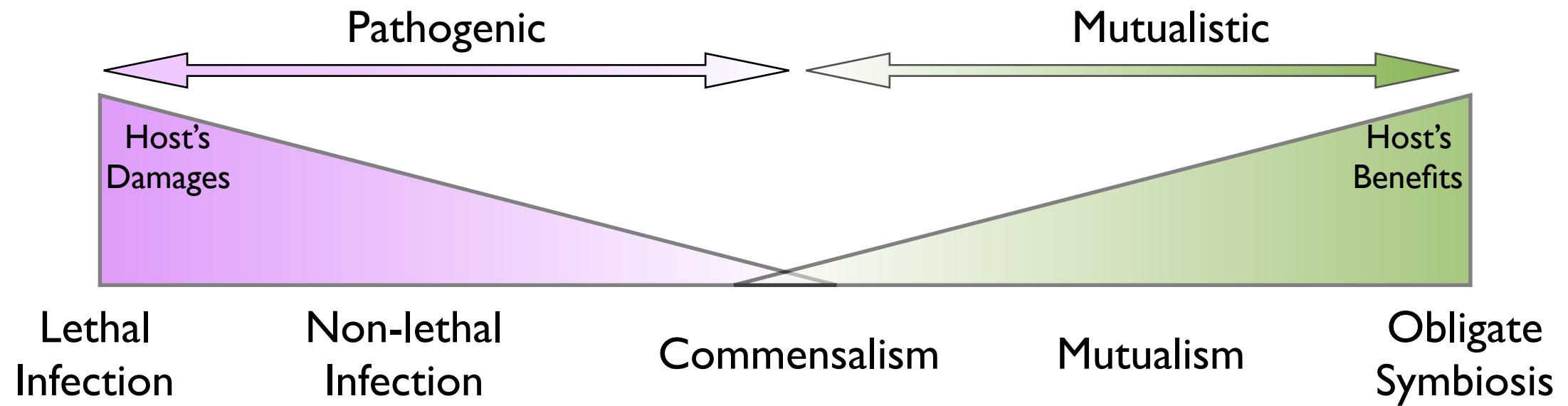
François Leulier
DR2 CNRS



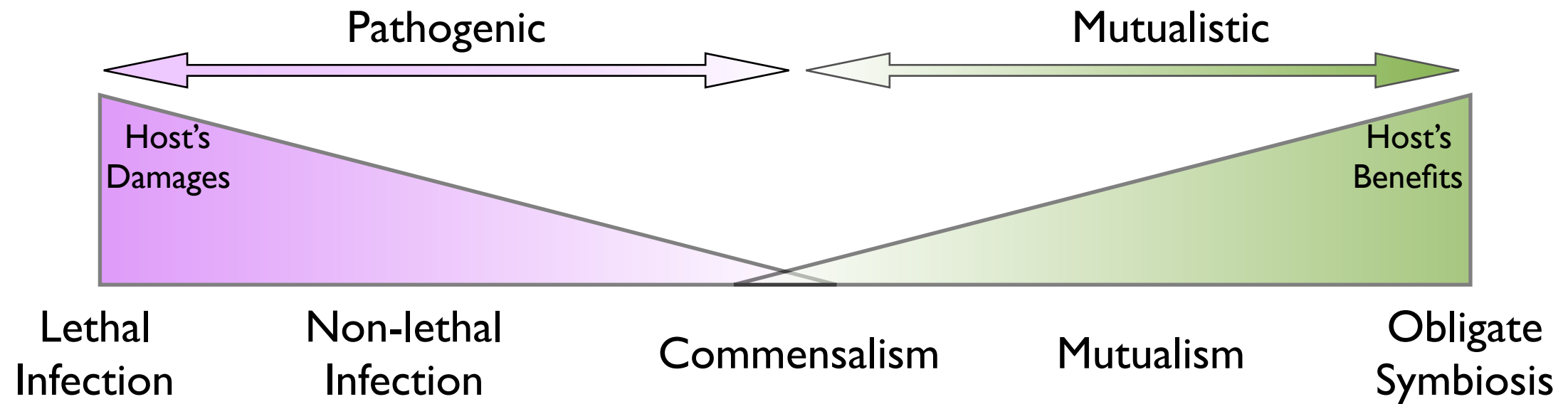
Institut de Génomique Fonctionnelle de Lyon
Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon
France



Symbiosis : Host-microbe interactions



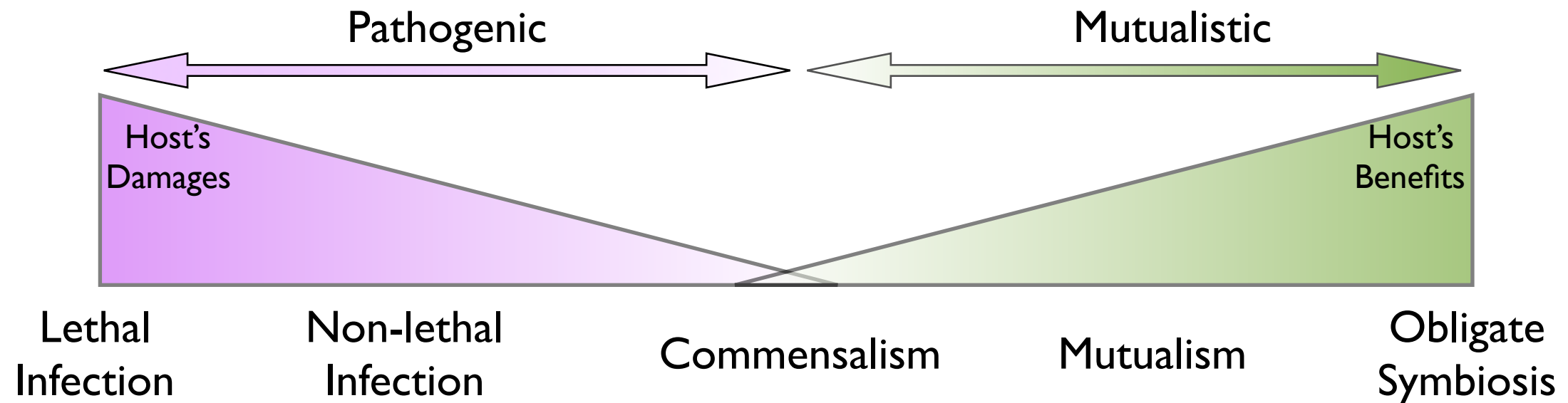
Symbiosis : Host-microbe interactions



Intestinal Microbiota

Complex microbial ecosystem
A vast genetic and metabolic potential

Symbiosis : Host-microbe interactions

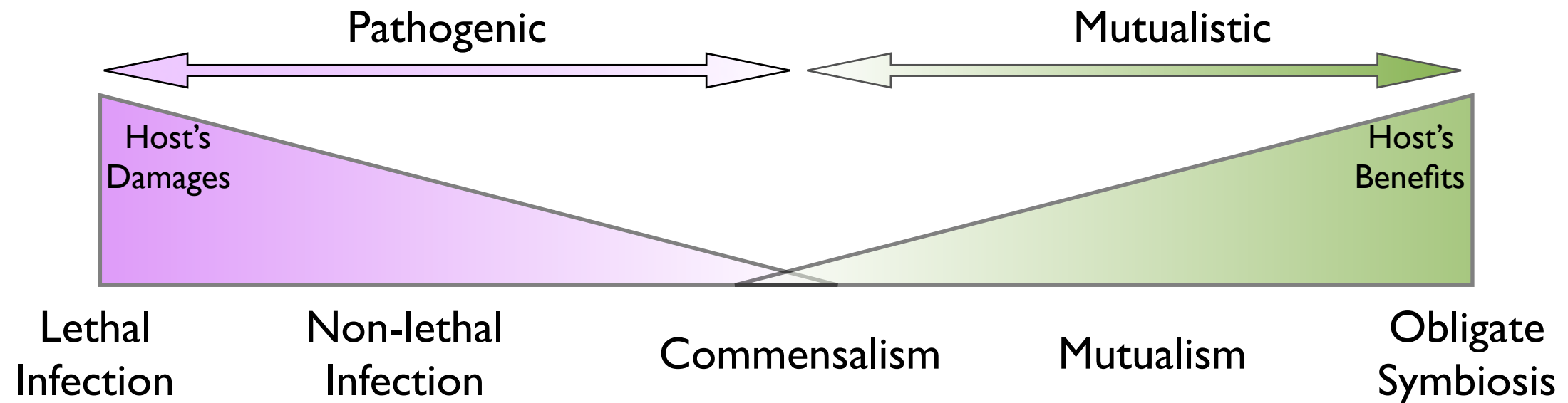


Intestinal Microbiota

Complex microbial ecosystem
A vast genetic and metabolic potential

Clear view of physiological benefits / Molecular mechanisms engaged?

Symbiosis : Host-microbe interactions



Intestinal Microbiota

Complex microbial ecosystem
A vast genetic and metabolic potential

Clear view of physiological benefits / Molecular mechanisms engaged?

Accumulate basic knowledge using simple animal models

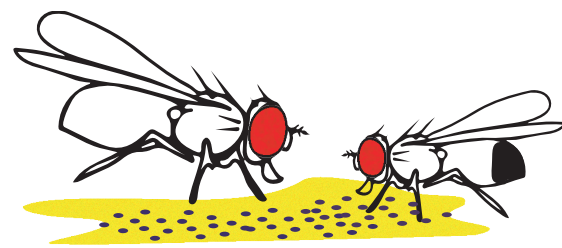
Drosophila melanogaster a host model to study host-commensals interactions

Live and feed on fermenting fruits:
microbe rich environments

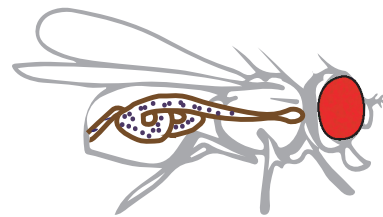


Drosophila melanogaster a host model to study host-commensals interactions

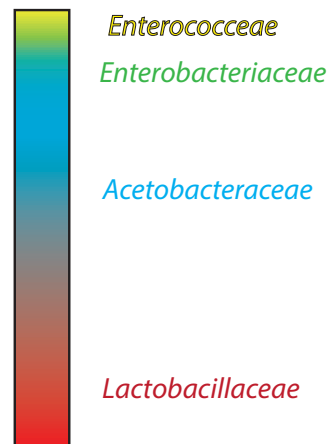
Live and feed on fermenting fruits:
microbe rich environments



Drosophila feed on bacteria-rich food



Gut gets colonized



Simple commensal bacterial communities:

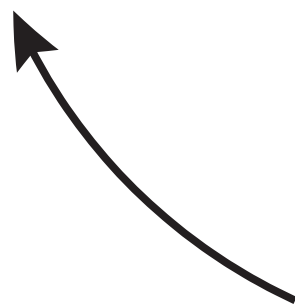
Lactobacillales

Acetobacteraceae

3-5 dominant species



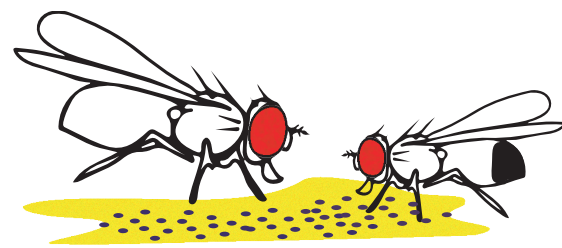
The progeny gets colonized by eating the bacteria-rich food and/or its bacteria-seeded eggshell



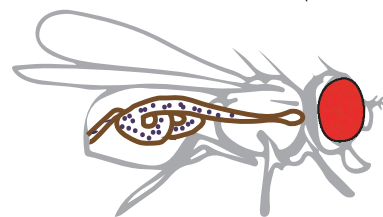
Colonized fly seeds its (new) environment and the surface of newly laid eggs with fecal microbiota

Drosophila melanogaster a host model to study host-commensals interactions

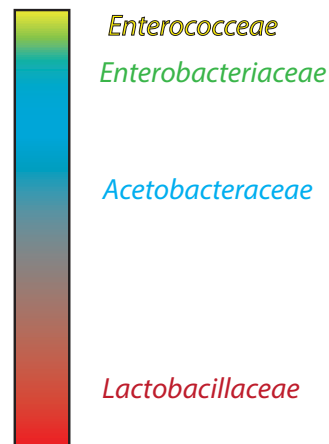
Live and feed on fermenting fruits:
microbe rich environments



Drosophila feed on bacteria-rich food



Gut gets colonized



Simple commensal bacterial communities:

Lactobacillales

Acetobacteraceae

3-5 dominant species

Are there mutualists among commensals?



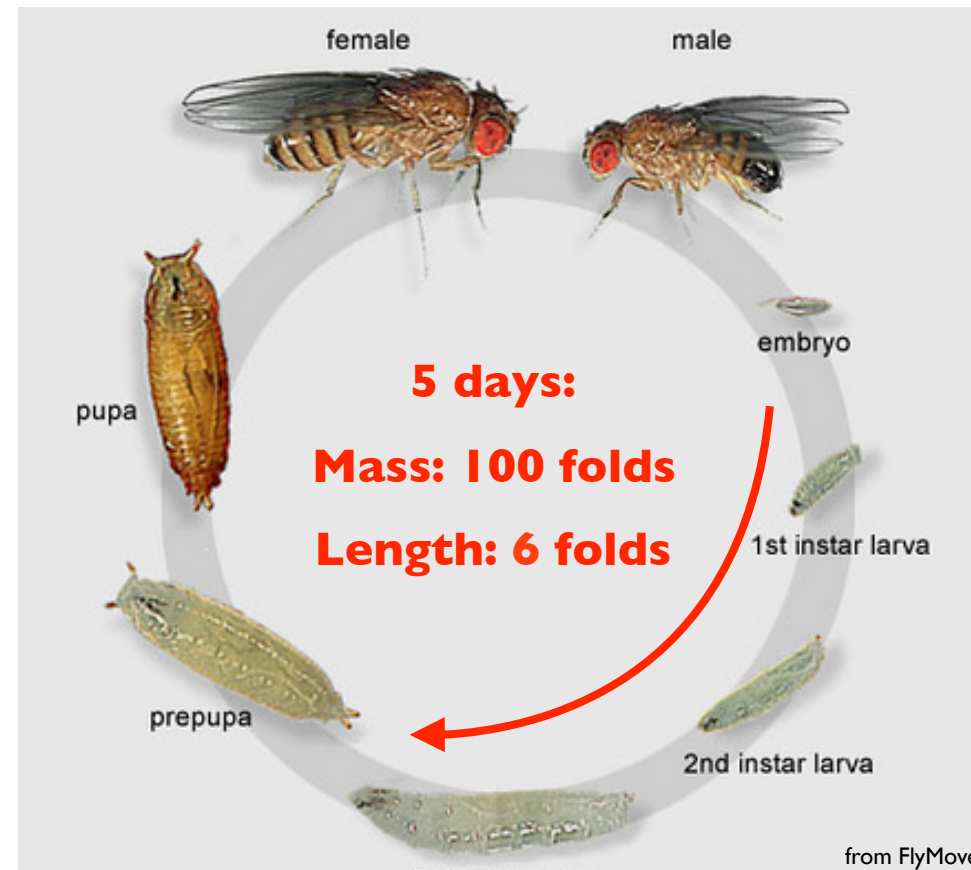
The progeny gets colonized by eating the bacteria-rich food and/or its bacteria-seeded eggshell



Colonized fly seeds its (new) environment and the surface of newly laid eggs with fecal microbiota

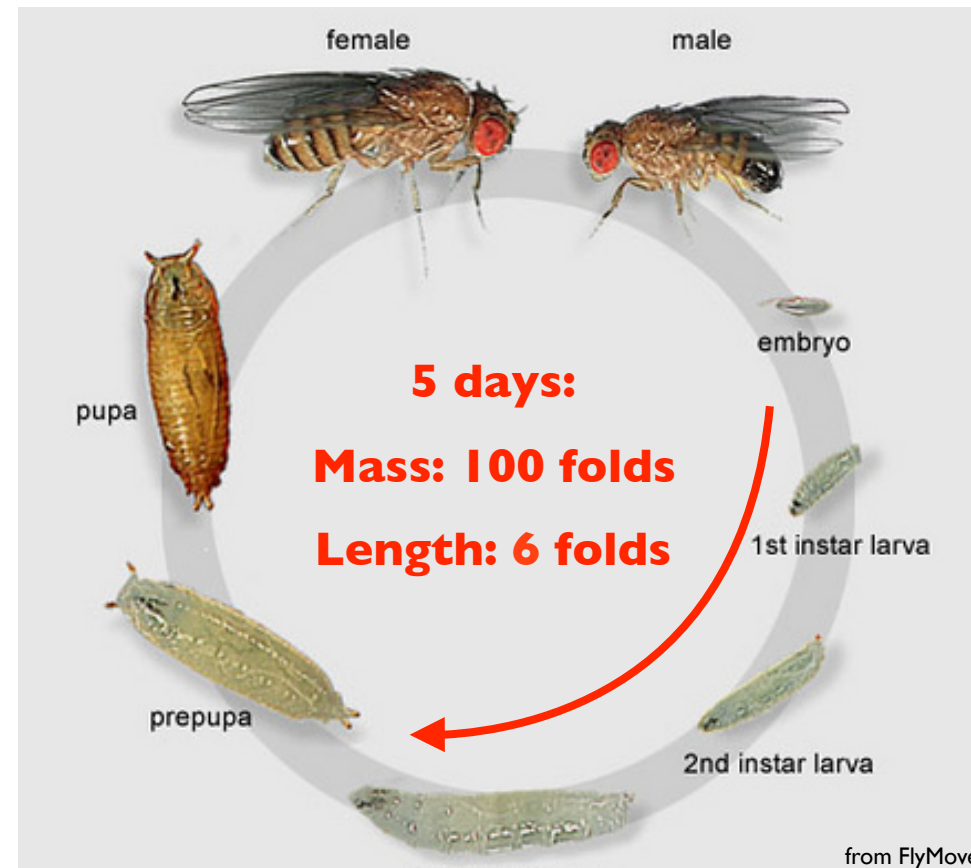
Does microbiota influence *Drosophila* juvenile growth?

Laboratory
breeding diet
=
Optimized nutrition

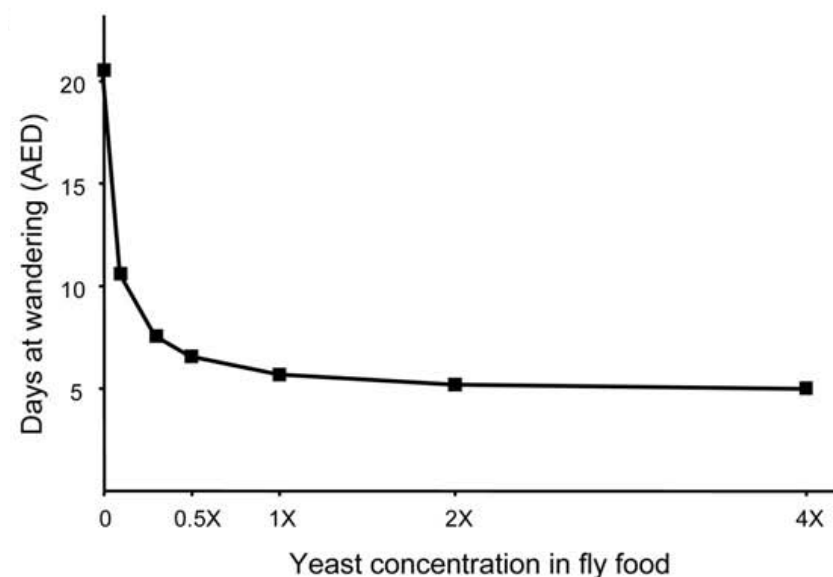


Does microbiota influence *Drosophila* juvenile growth?

Laboratory
breeding diet
=
Optimized nutrition



Undernutrition (reduced nutrient intake) impacts systemic growth and developmental timing

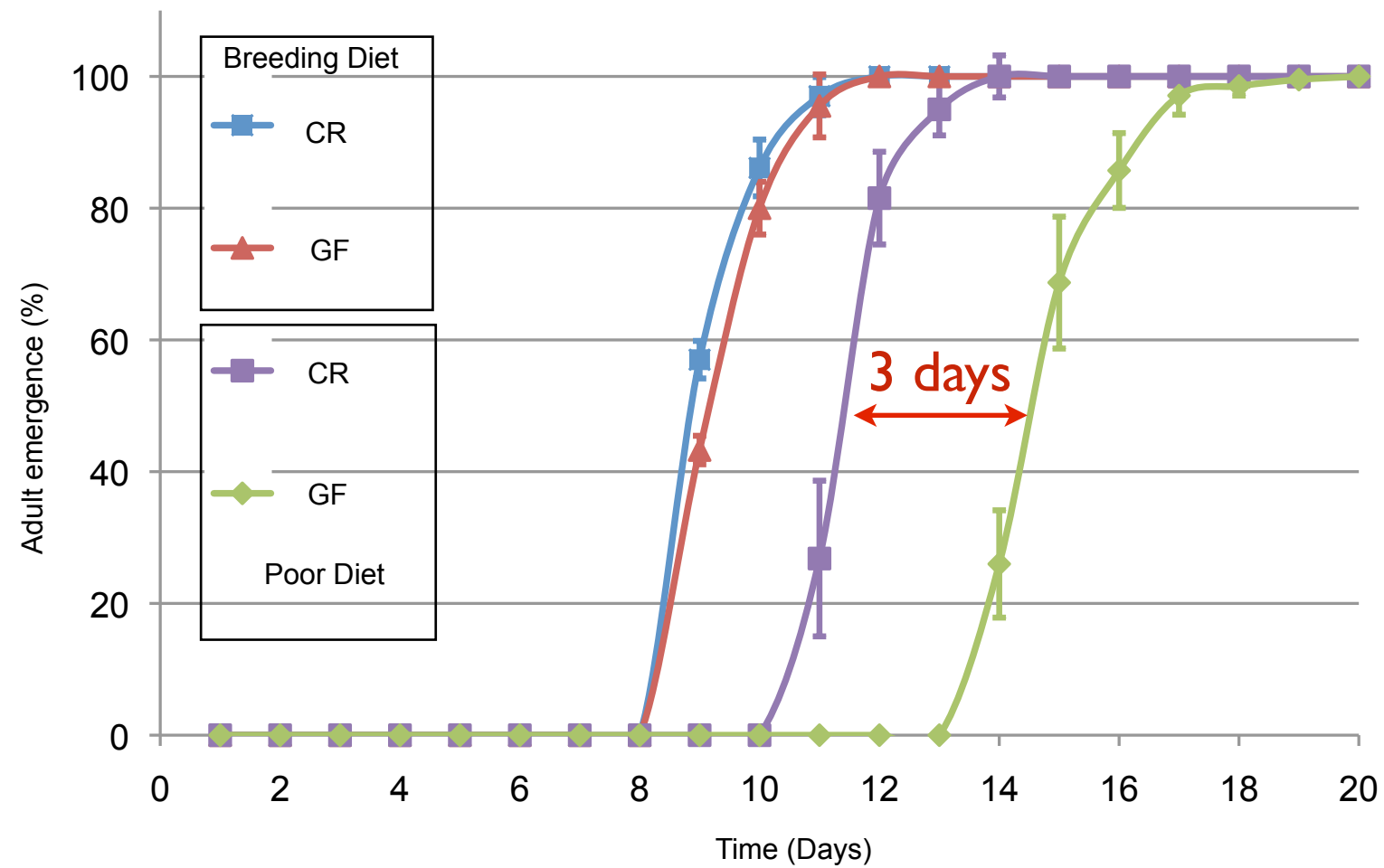


Undernutrition

Normal nutrition



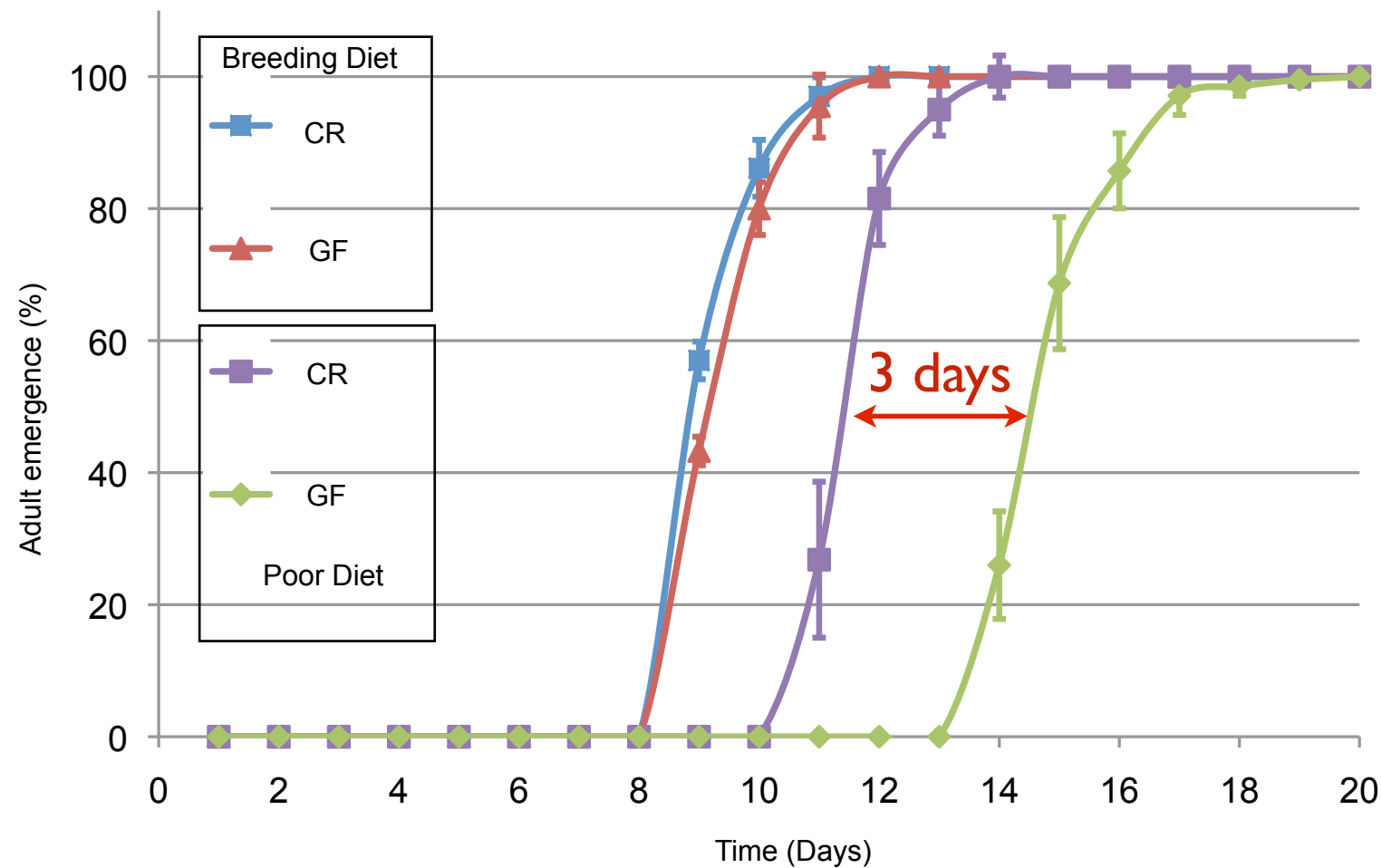
Drosophila microbiota promotes juvenile growth upon undernutrition



CR: Conventionally reared (+commensals)

GF: Germ-Free

Drosophila microbiota promotes juvenile growth upon undernutrition



16S rDNA gene profiling

CR yw whole body library

Phylotype	Closest strain	% identity
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> V583	99%
<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> WCFS1	99%
<i>Aerococcus</i> spp.	<i>Aerococcus viridans</i> ATCC11563	97%

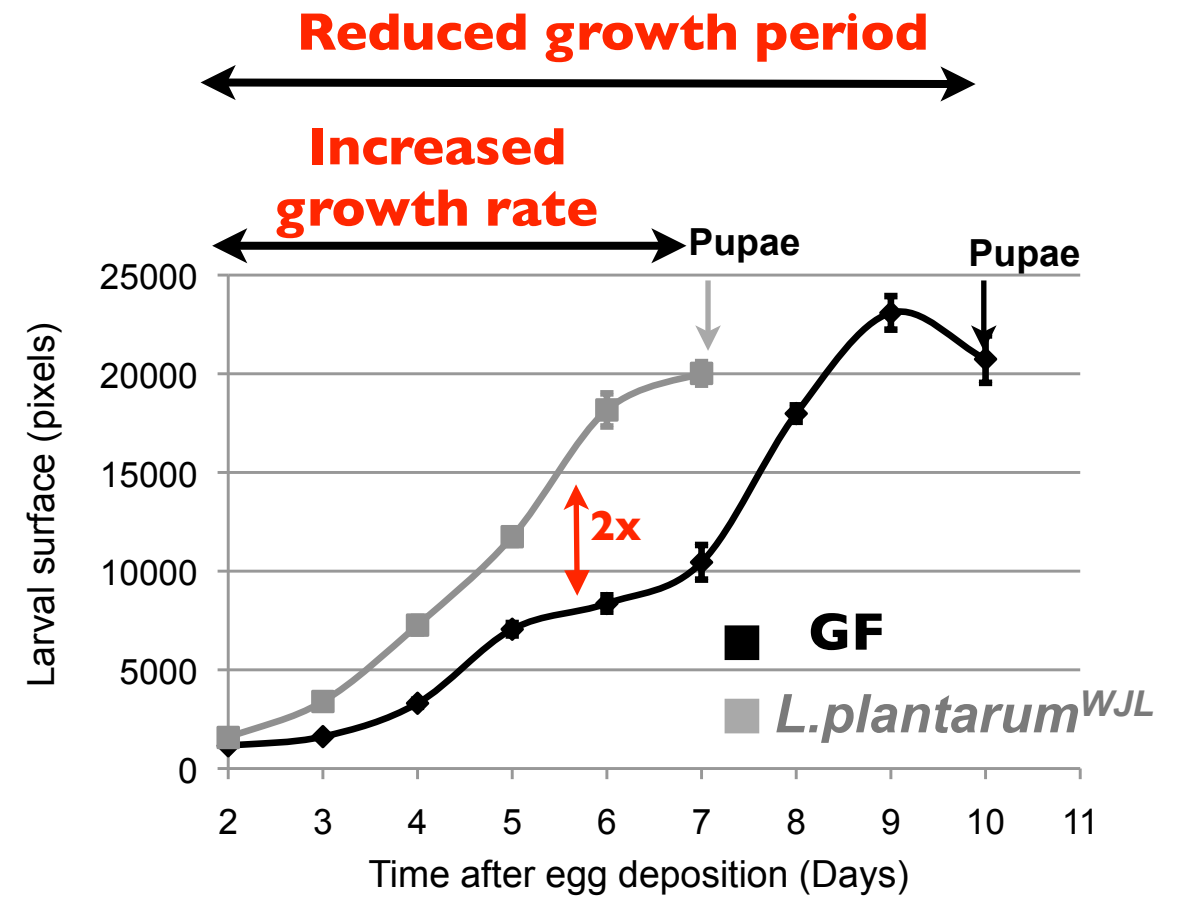
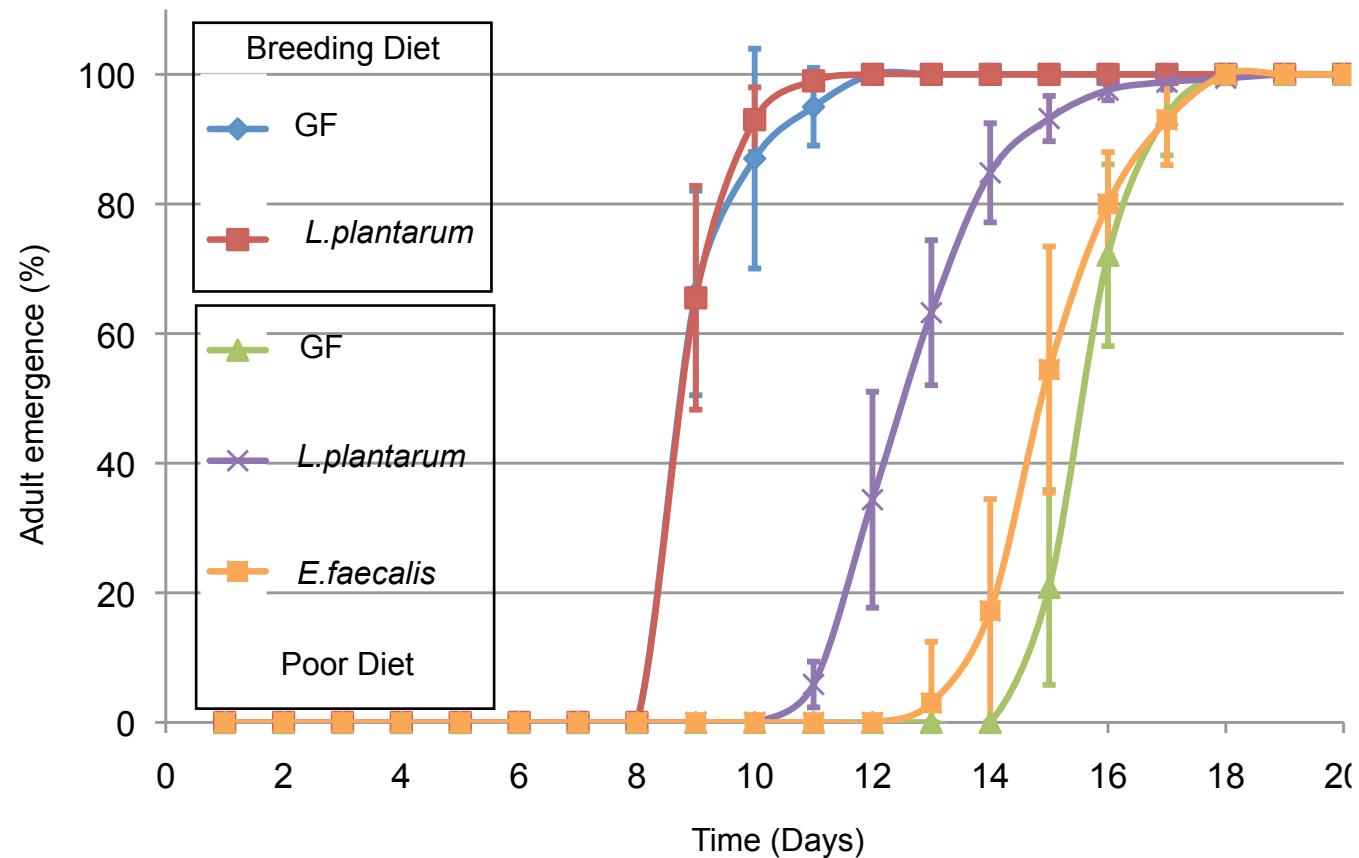
CR yw adult midgut library

Phylotype	Closest strain	% identity
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> V583	99%
<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> WCFS1	99%
<i>Corynebacterium variabile</i>	<i>Corynebacterium variabile</i> DSM20132	98%

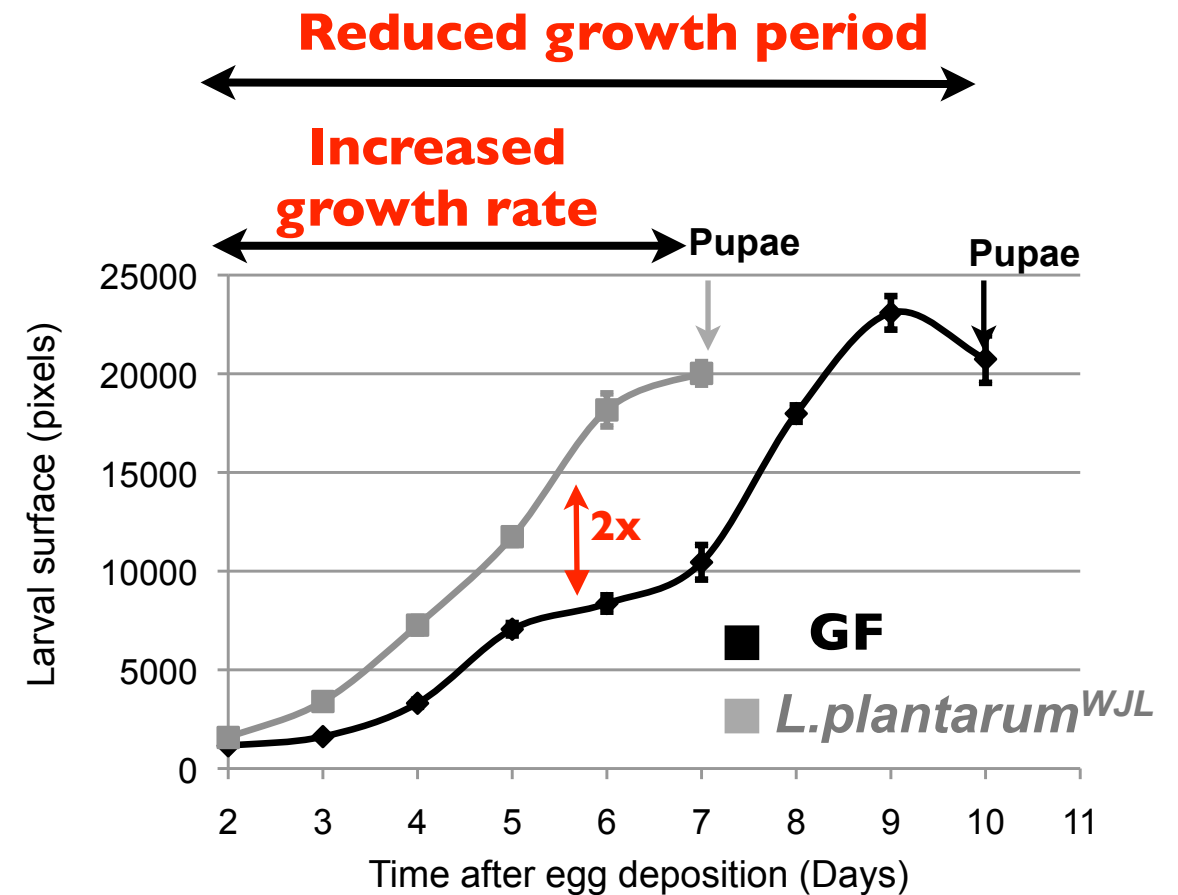
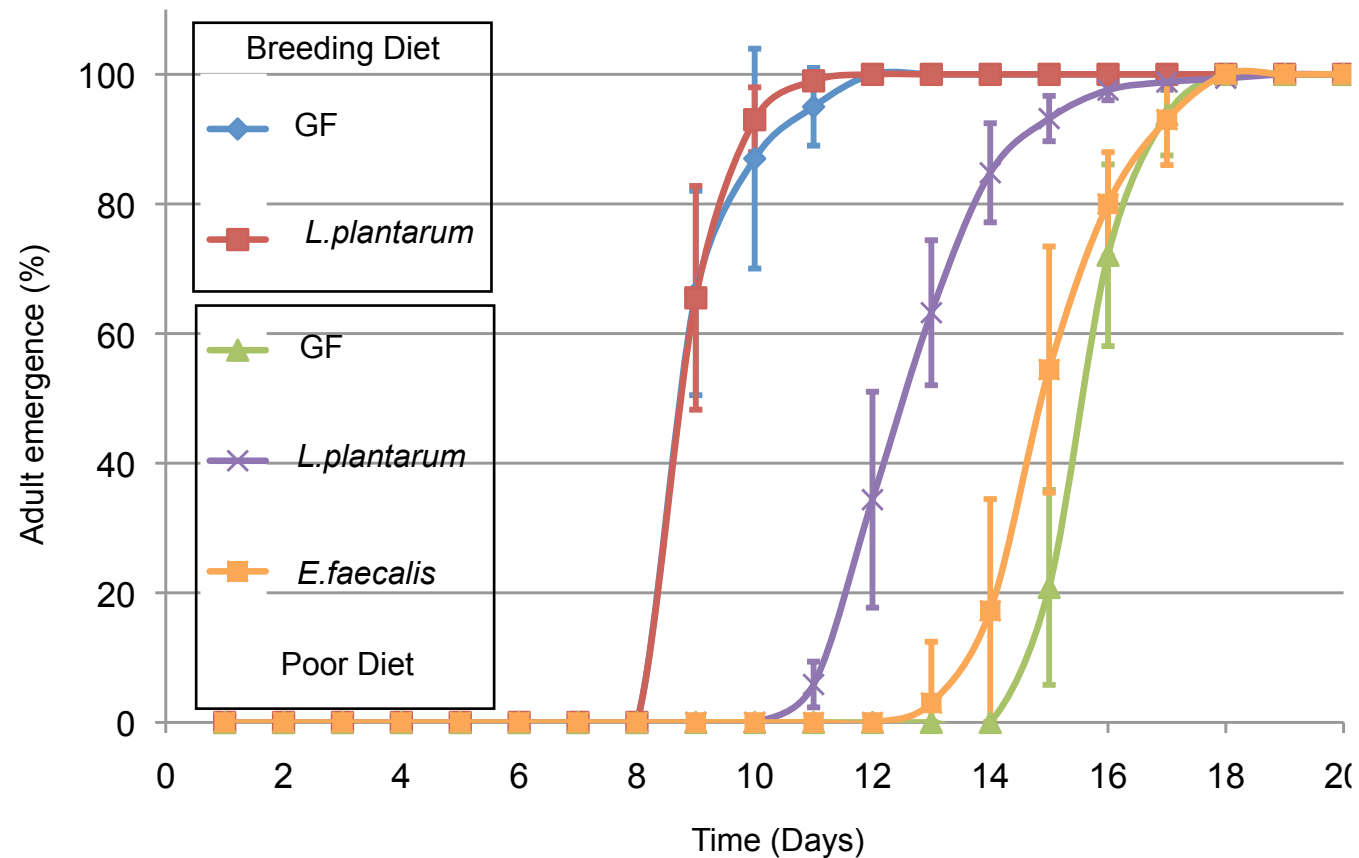
CR: Conventionally reared (+commensals)

GF: Germ-Free

Mono-association of GF animals with one commensal: *Lactobacillus plantarum* promotes *Drosophila* juvenile growth



Mono-association of GF animals with one commensal: *Lactobacillus plantarum* promotes *Drosophila* juvenile growth



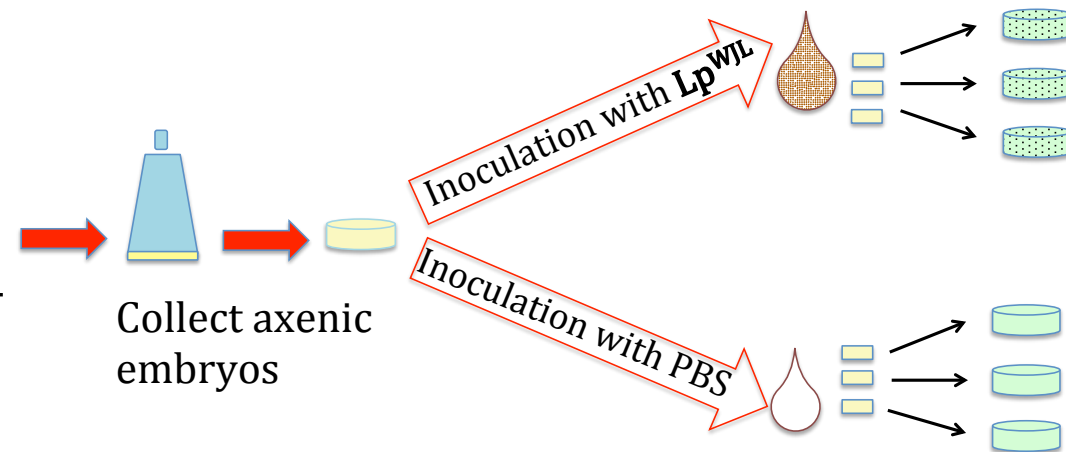
Lactobacillus plantarum^{WJL} = *Drosophila* mutualist

(some strains of *Acetobacter* too)

Selection of growth-promoting Lactobacilli strains (size gain)



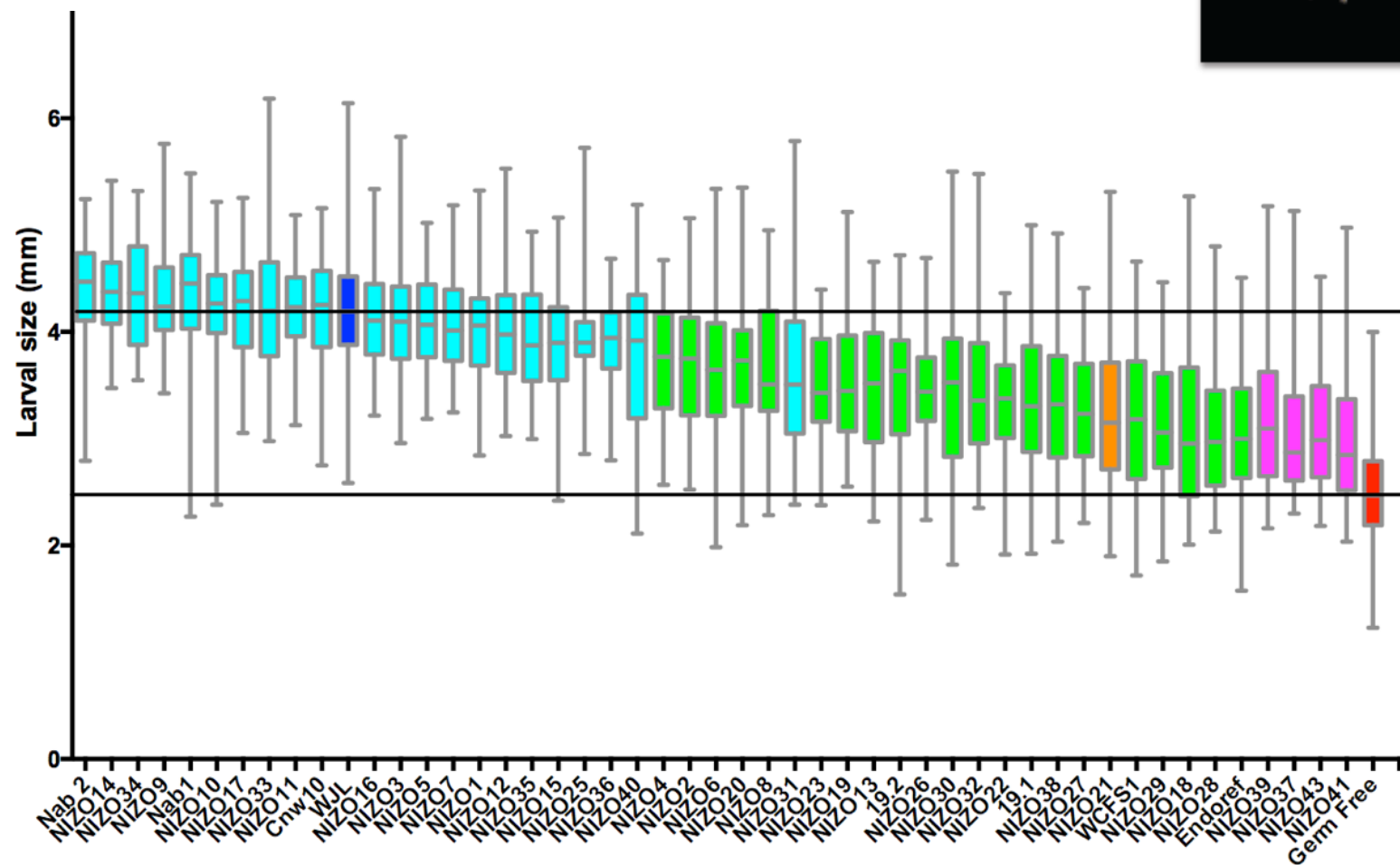
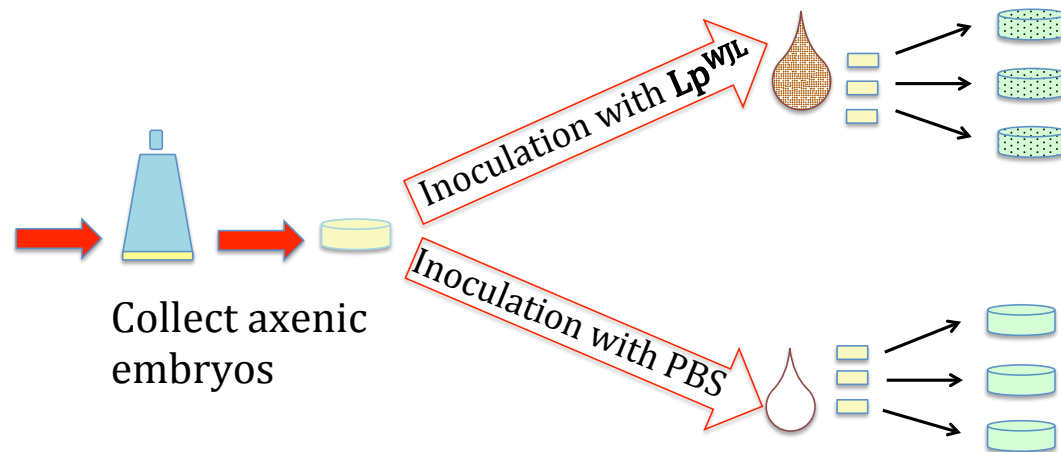
Make germ-free flies



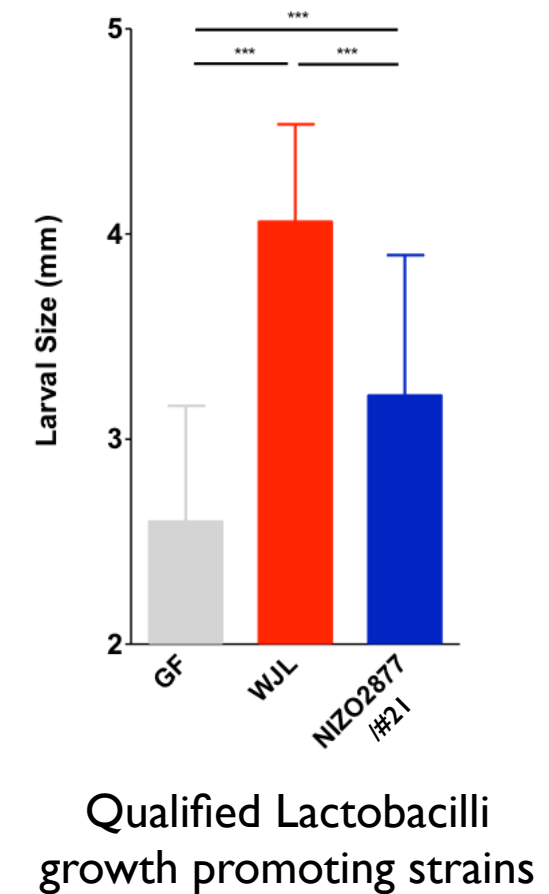
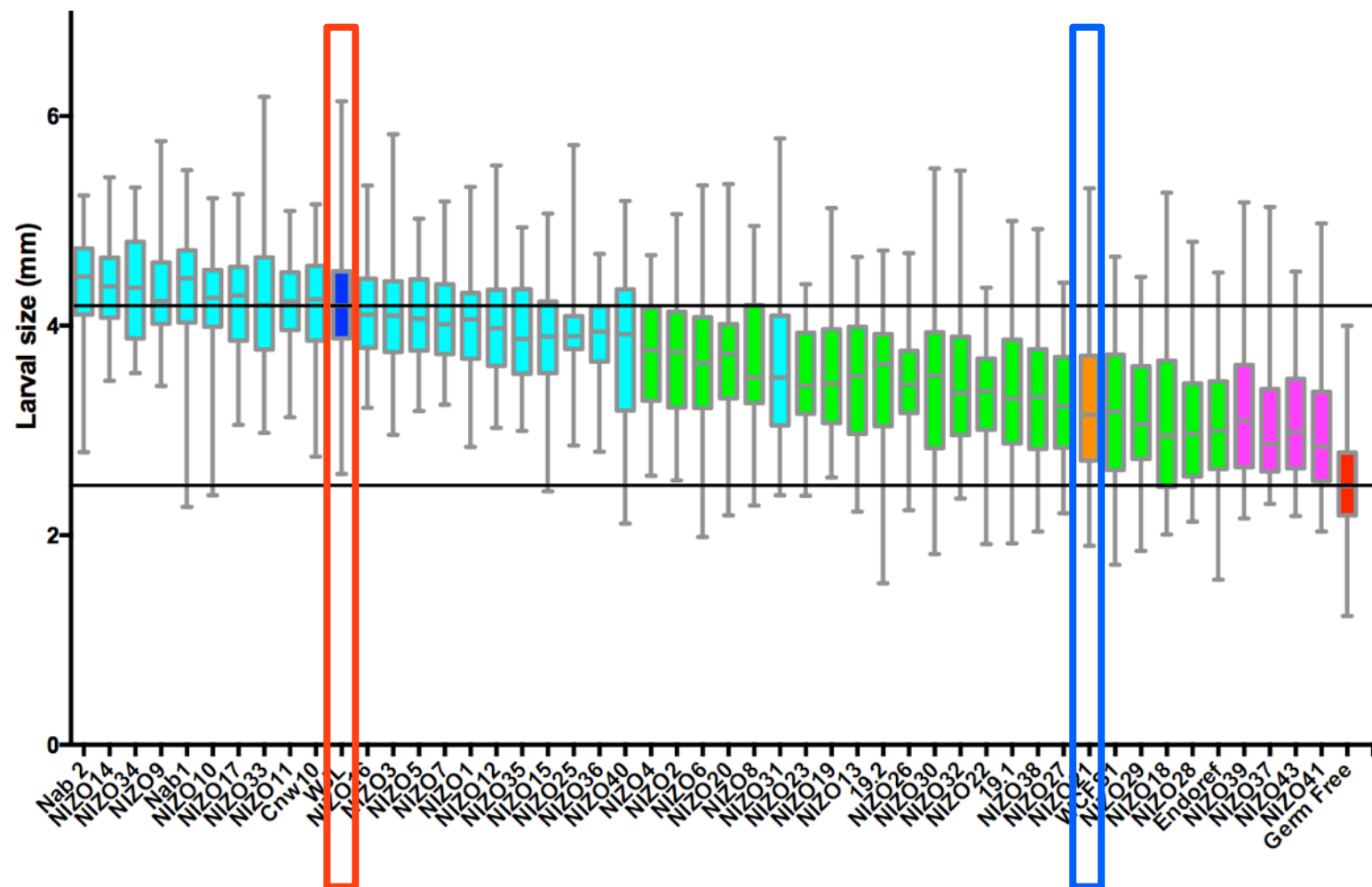
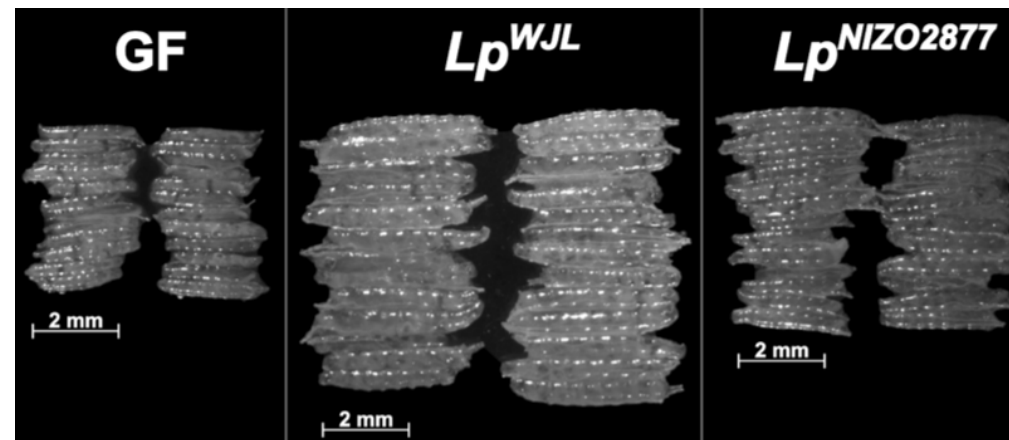
Selection of growth-promoting Lactobacilli strains (size gain)



Make germ-free flies



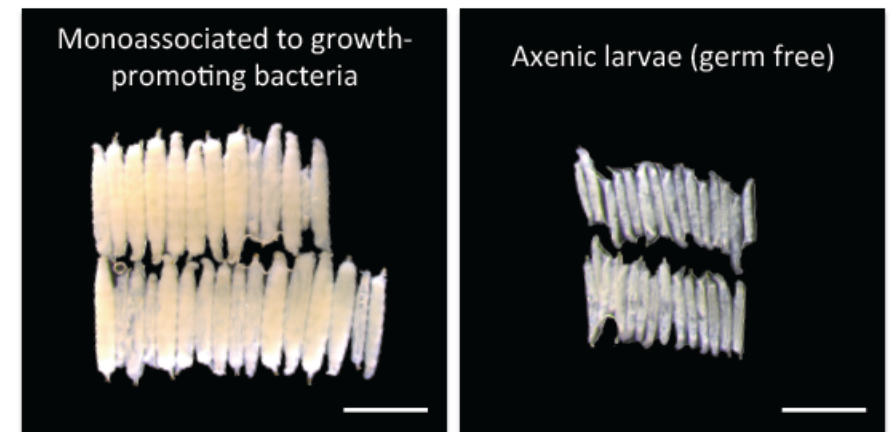
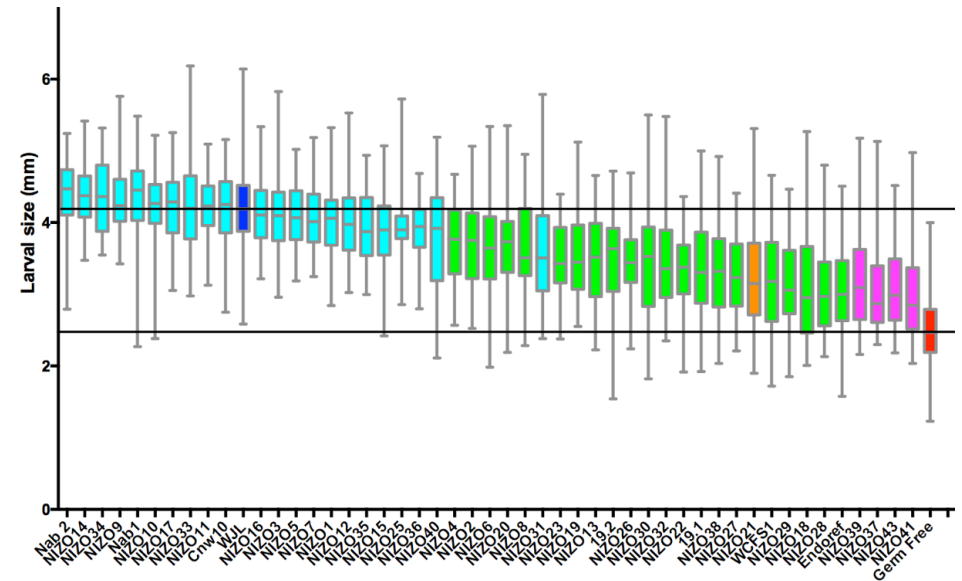
Selection of growth-promoting Lactobacilli strains (size gain)



Ideal experimental model to probe the molecular underpinnings of Lactobacilli-mediated juvenile growth performance

Bacterial side:

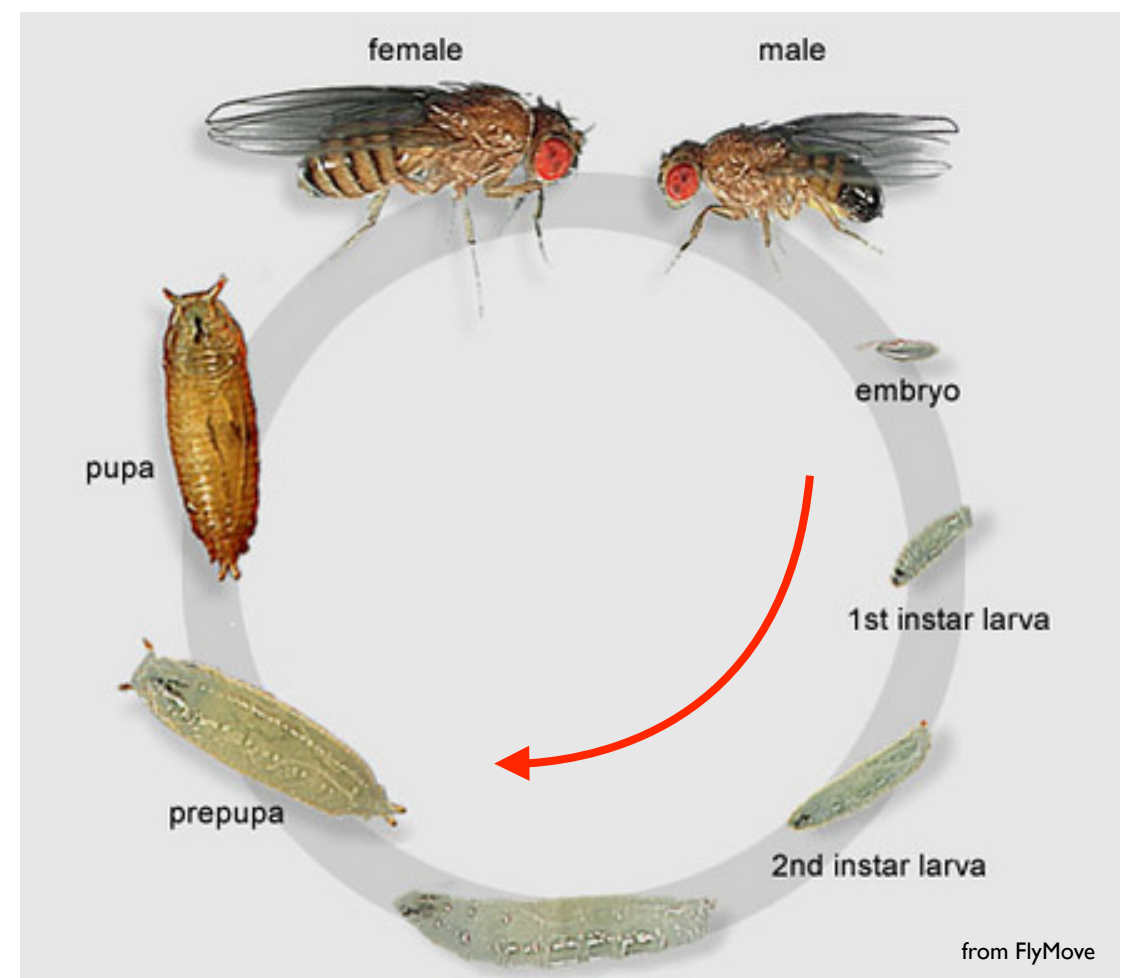
- Comparative genomics
- Gene-Trait matching approaches
- Functional genetic screens
- Experimental evolution of bacterial isolates



Host side:

Upon undernutrition, microbiota in general and *L.plantarum* in particular promote juvenile growth...

...in a strain dependent manner



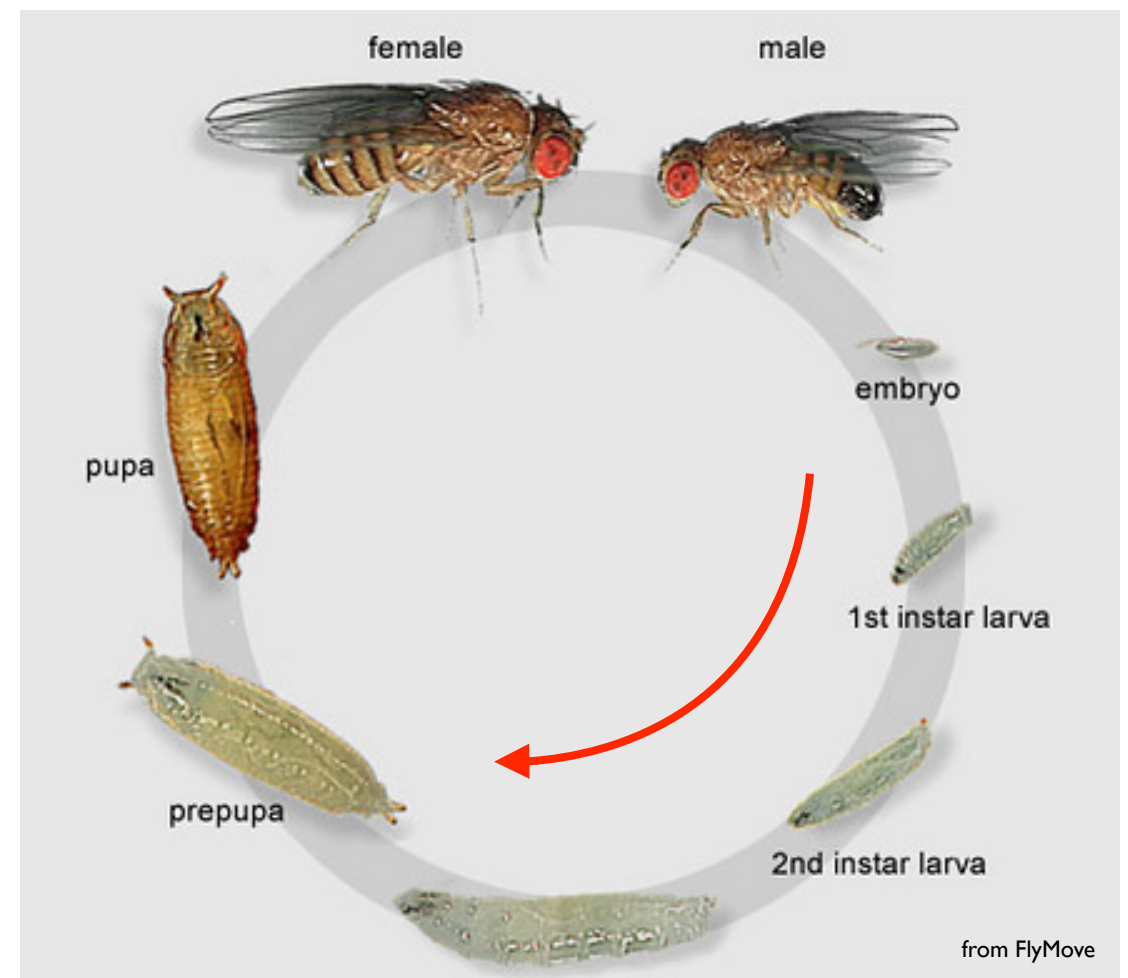
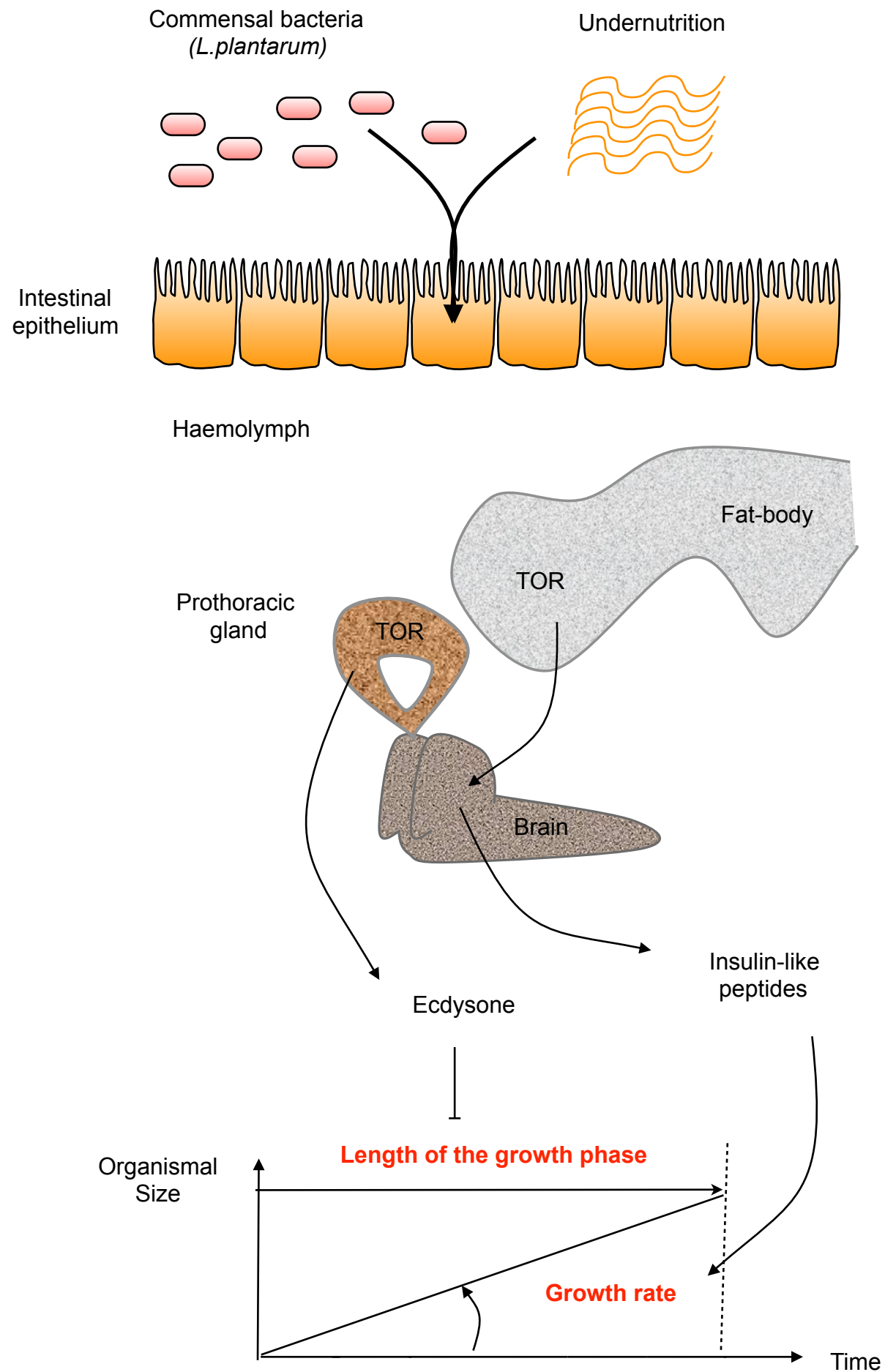
Storelli et al. (2011) Cell Metabolism 14, 403-414

Host side:

Upon undernutrition, microbiota in general and *L.plantarum* in particular promote juvenile growth...

...via enhanced maturation hormone and growth factors activity...

...in a strain dependent manner



Storelli et al. (2011) Cell Metabolism 14, 403-414

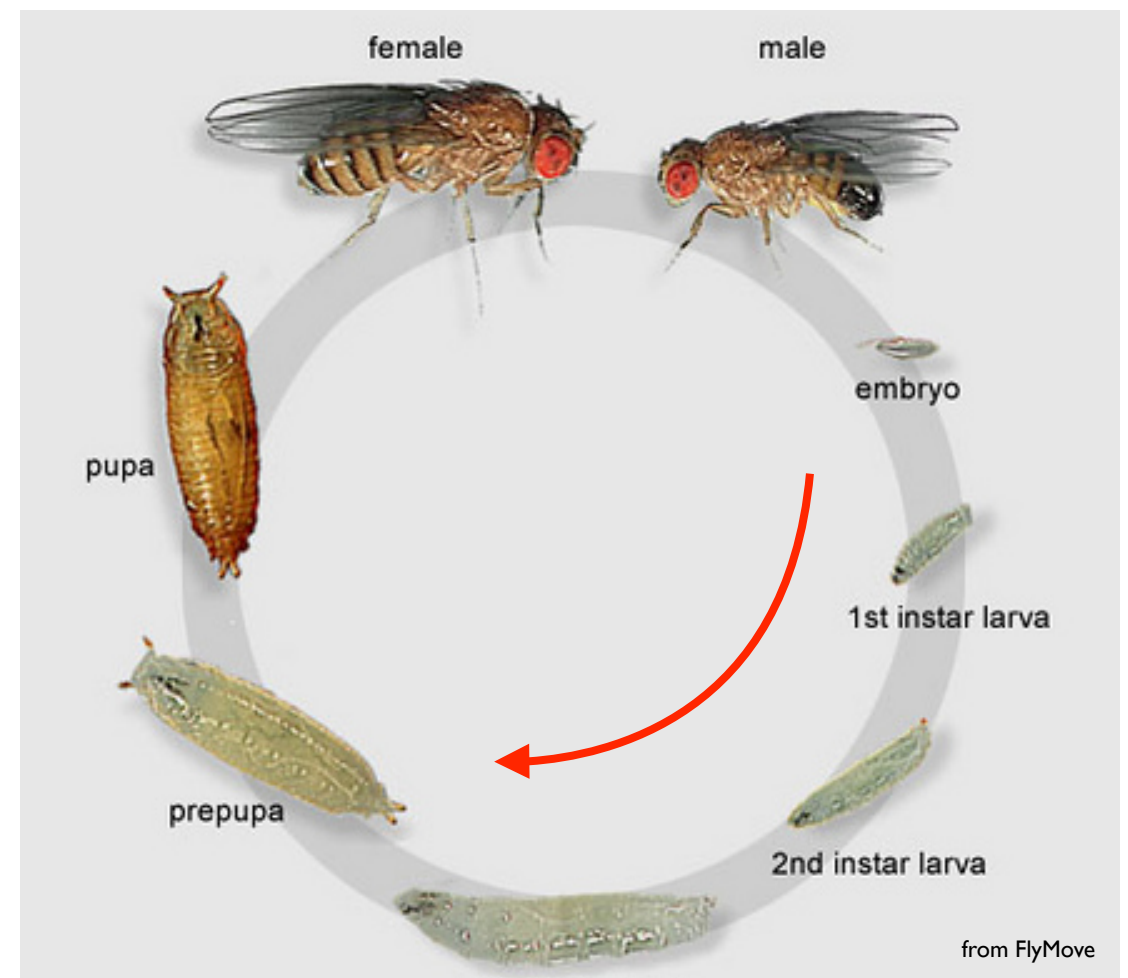
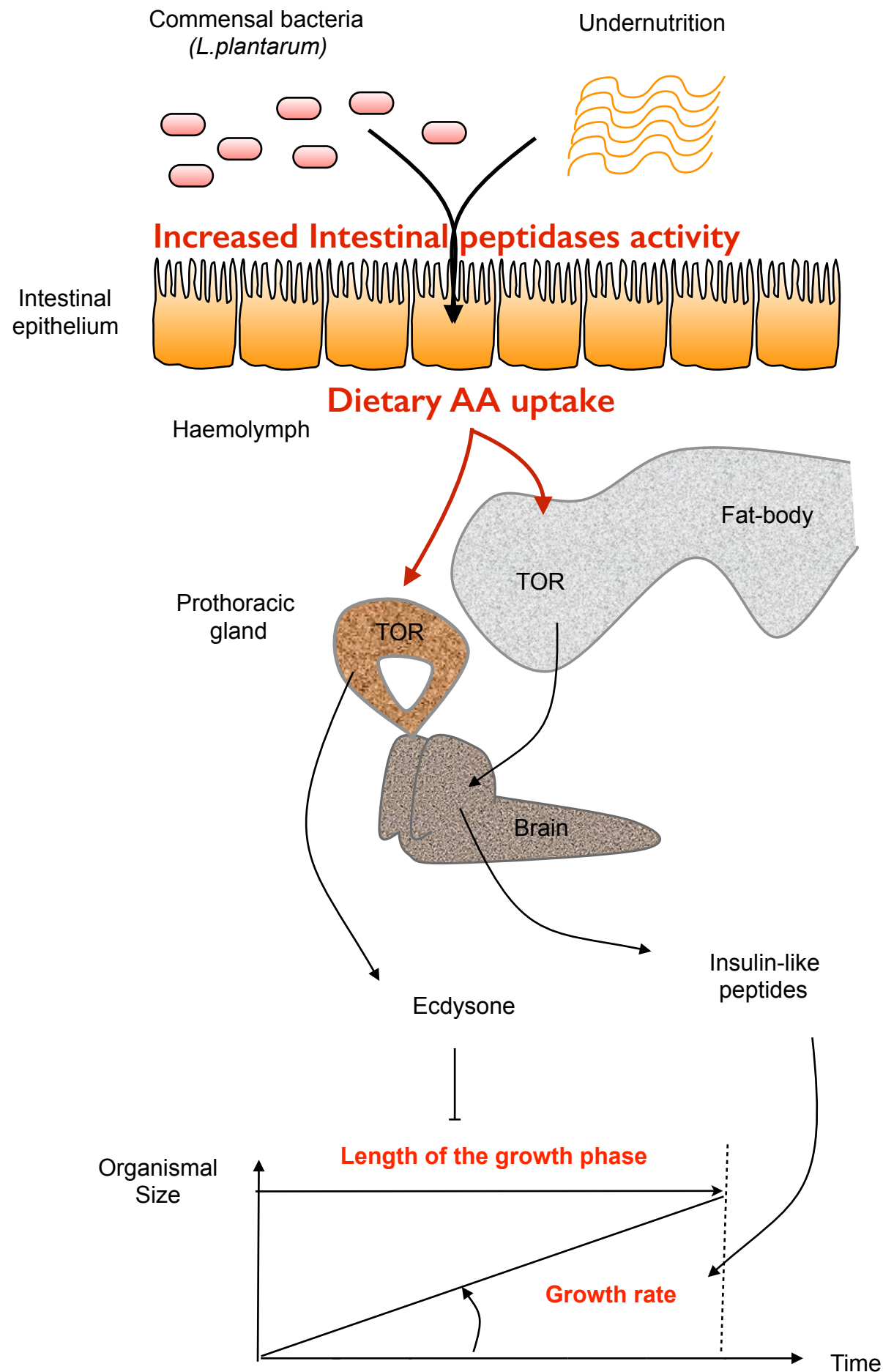
Host side:

Upon undernutrition, microbiota in general and *L.plantarum* in particular promote juvenile growth...

...via enhanced dietary AA uptake...

...via enhanced maturation hormone and growth factors activity...

...in a strain dependent manner



Storelli et al. (2011) Cell Metabolism 14, 403-414

Erkosar et al. (2014) PLoS ONE 9, e94729

Erkosar et al. (2015) Cell Host and Microbe 18, 445-55

Role of microbial environment on mammalian juvenile growth
upon undernutrition?

Undernutrition in mammals

Acute undernutrition or Protein-energy undernutrition

Chronic undernutrition or prolonged nutritional deficit

Undernutrition in mammals

Acute undernutrition or Protein-energy undernutrition

Wasting: weight loss diagnosed by a reduction in weight-for-height index

Chronic undernutrition or prolonged nutritional deficit

Stunting: growth failure leading to short stature

Undernutrition in mammals

Acute undernutrition or Protein-energy undernutrition

Wasting: weight loss diagnosed by a reduction in weight-for-height index

Gut Microbiomes of Malawian Twin Pairs Discordant for Kwashiorkor

Michelle I. Smith,^{1*} Tanya Yatsunenko,^{1*} Mark J. Manary,^{2,3,4} Indi Trehan,^{2,3} Rajhab Mkakosya,⁵ Jiye Cheng,¹ Andrew L. Kau,¹ Stephen S. Rich,⁶ Patrick Concannon,⁶ Josyf C. Mychaleckyj,⁶ Jie Liu,⁷ Eric Houpt,⁷ Jia V. Li,⁸ Elaine Holmes,⁸ Jeremy Nicholson,⁸ Dan Knights,^{9,10†} Luke K. Ursell,¹¹ Rob Knight,^{9,10,11,12} Jeffrey I. Gordon^{1‡}

1 FEBRUARY 2013 VOL 339 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

Persistent gut microbiota immaturity in malnourished Bangladeshi children

Sathish Subramanian¹, Sayeeda Huq², Tanya Yatsunenko¹, Rashidul Haque², Mustafa Mahfuz², Mohammed A. Alam², Amber Benezra^{1,3}, Joseph DeStefano¹, Martin F. Meier¹, Brian D. Muegge¹, Michael J. Barratt¹, Laura G. VanArendonk¹, Qunyuan Zhang⁴, Michael A. Province⁴, William A. Petri Jr⁵, Tahmeed Ahmed² & Jeffrey I. Gordon¹

19 JUNE 2014 | VOL 510 | NATURE | 417

Immature dysbiotic microbiota triggers weight loss

Chronic undernutrition or prolonged nutritional deficit

Stunting: growth failure leading to short stature

?

Do the intestinal microbiota and/or selected Lactobacilli strains influence mouse juvenile growth upon chronic undernutrition

Collab:

Dr M.Schwarzer & Dr H.Kozakova
Laboratory of Gnotobiology
Institut of Microbiology
Science Academy of Czech Republic

Dr H.Vidal & Dr J.Rieusset
CarMeN Laboratory
INSERM/Univ. Claude Bernard Lyon



Gnotobiotic
Balb/c line

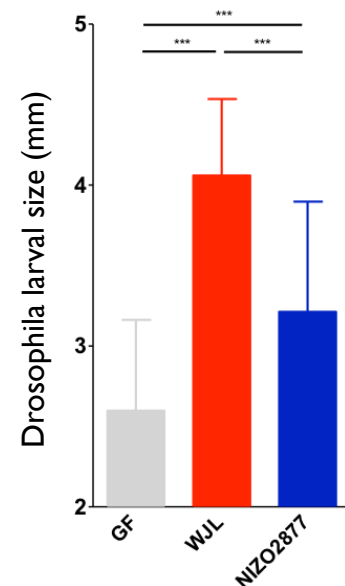
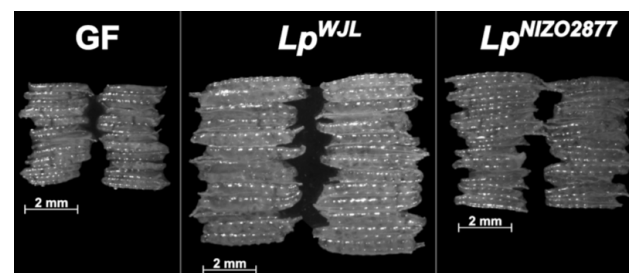
Do the intestinal microbiota and/or selected Lactobacilli strains influence mouse juvenile growth upon chronic undernutrition

Collab:
Dr M.Schwarzer & Dr H.Kozakova
Laboratory of Gnotobiology
Institut of Microbiology
Science Academy of Czech Republic

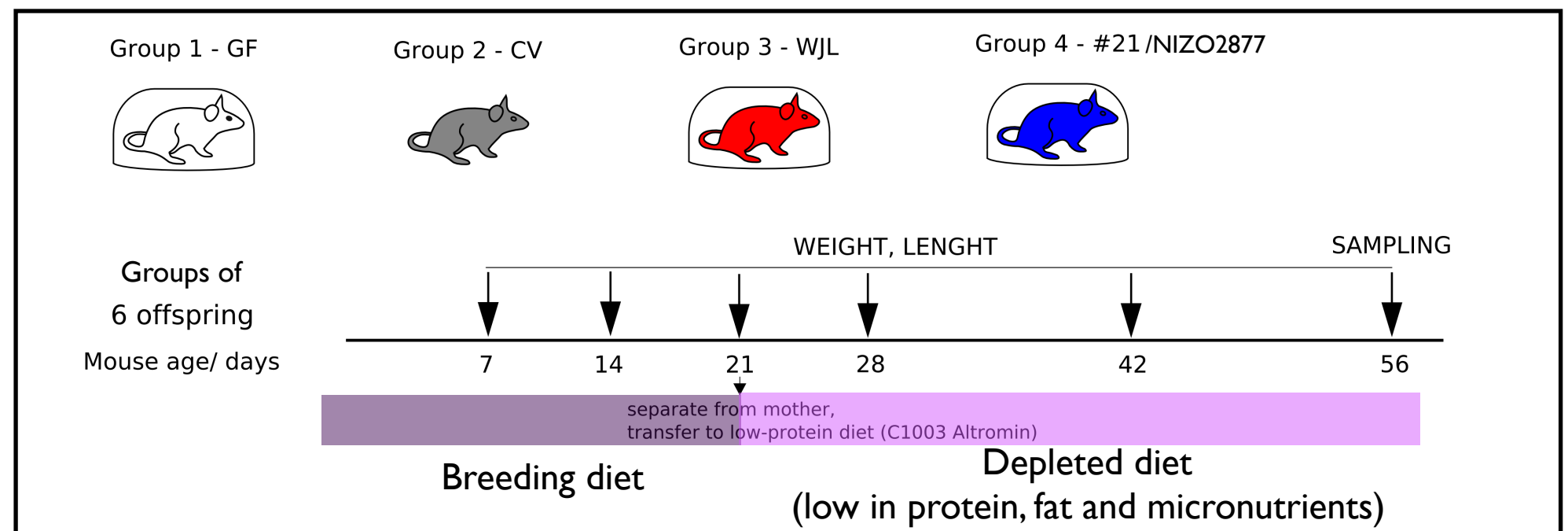
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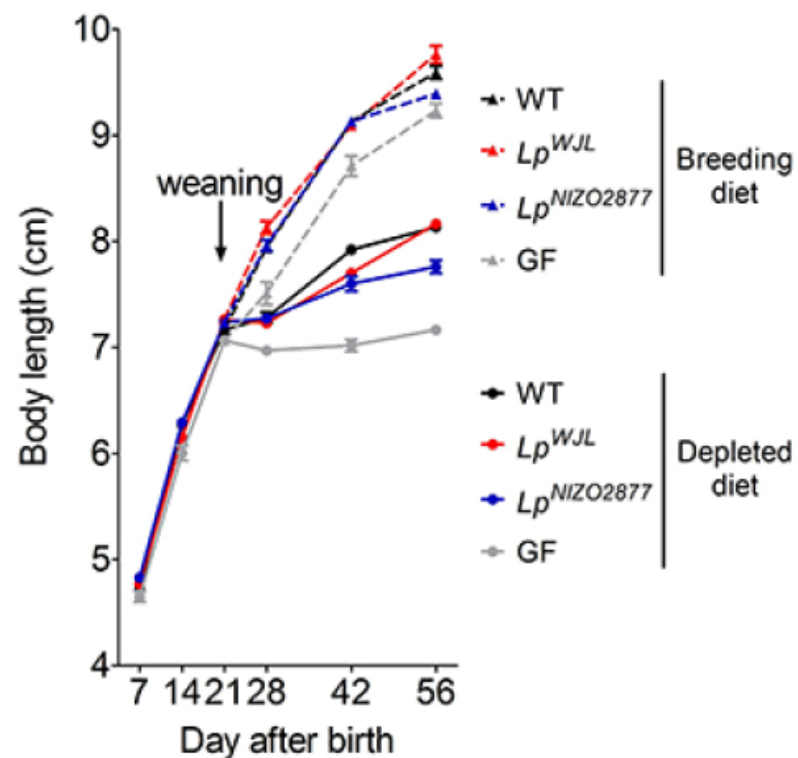
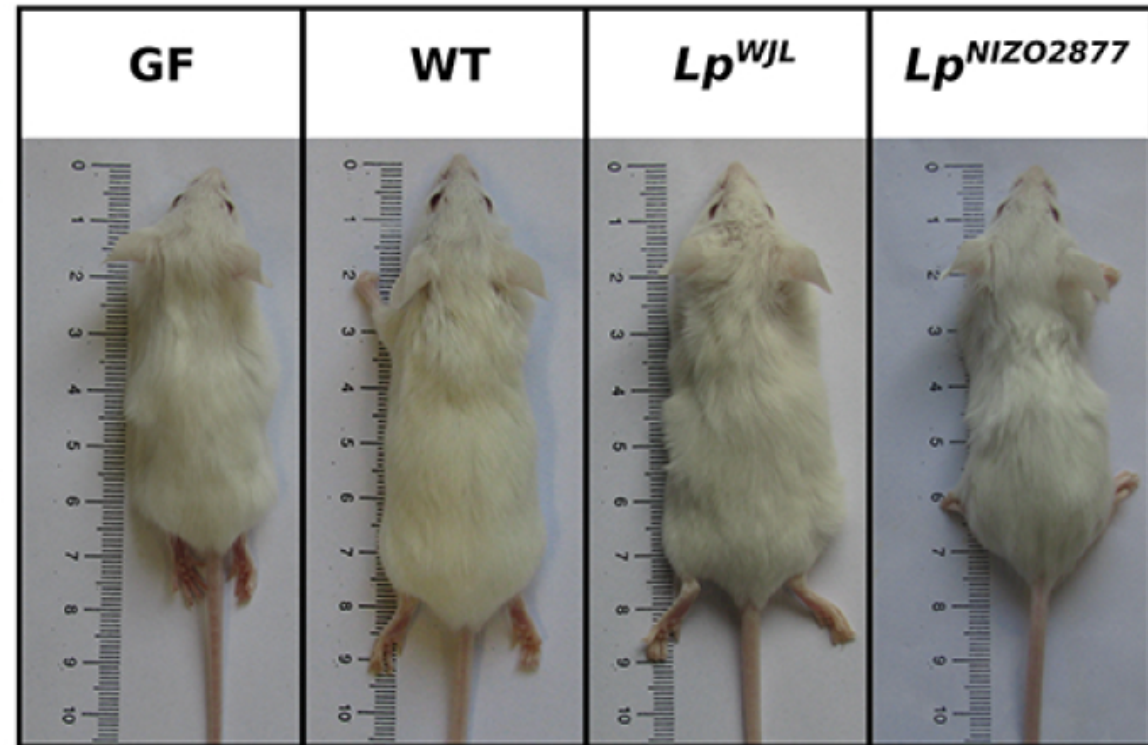
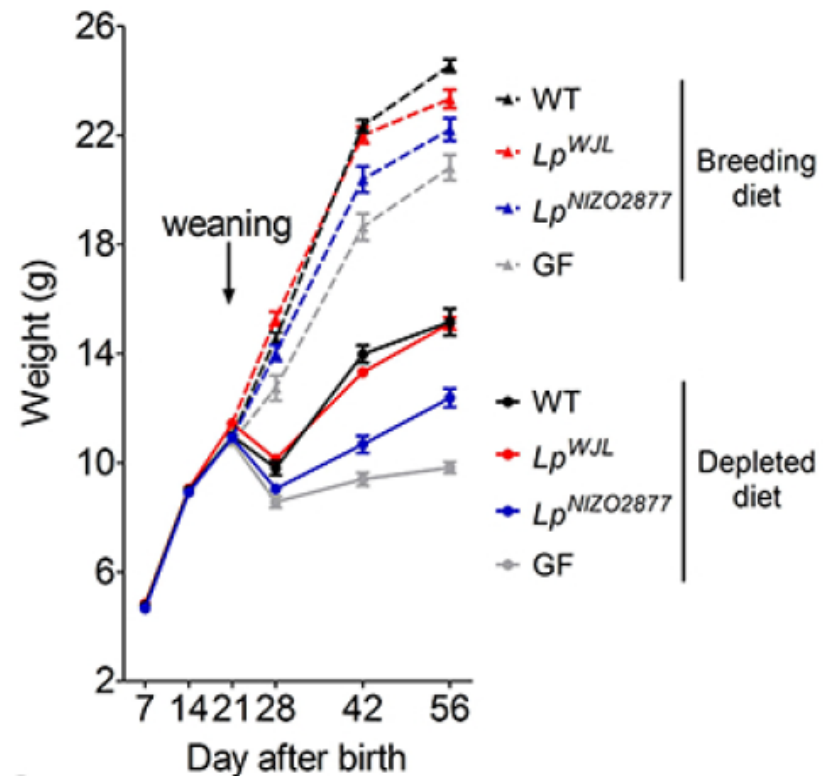
Gnotobiotic
Balb/c line



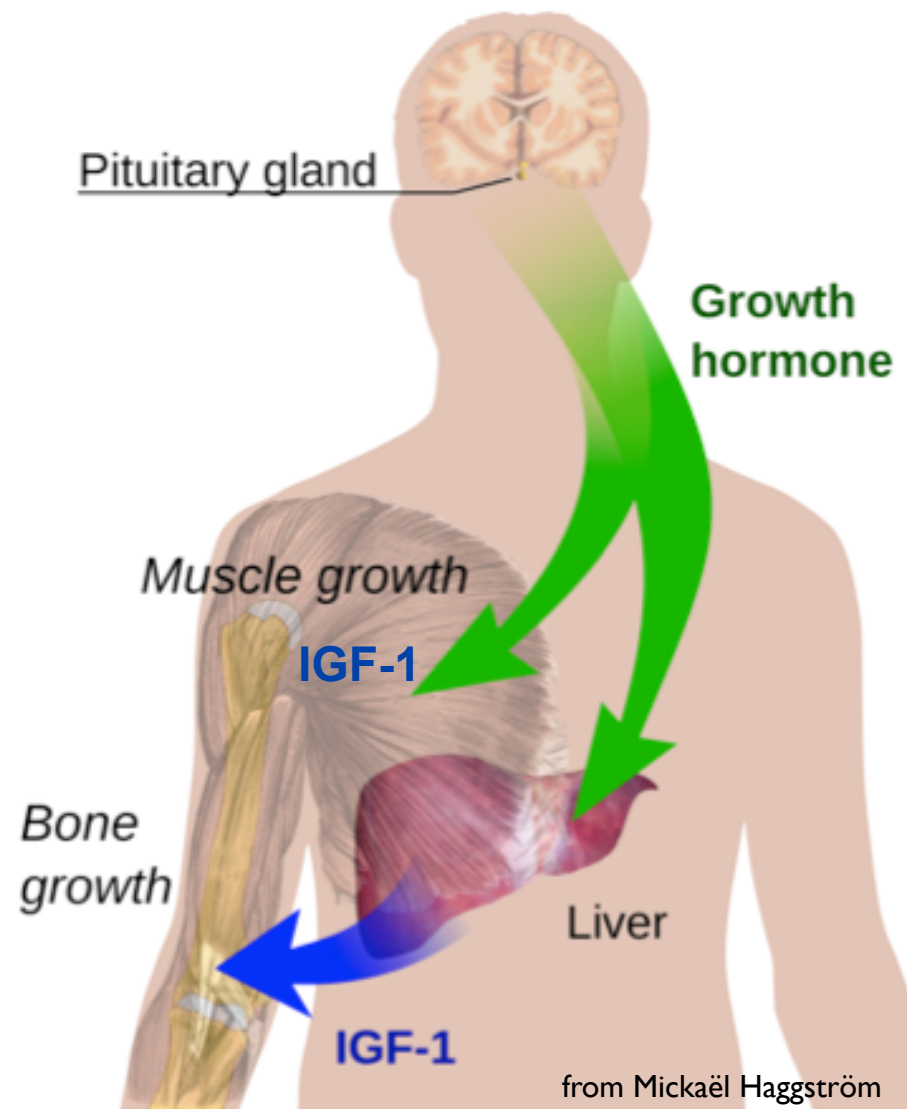
Selected Lactobacilli
growth promoting strains



Microbiota and selected Lactobacilli strains maintain mouse juvenile growth upon chronic undernutrition

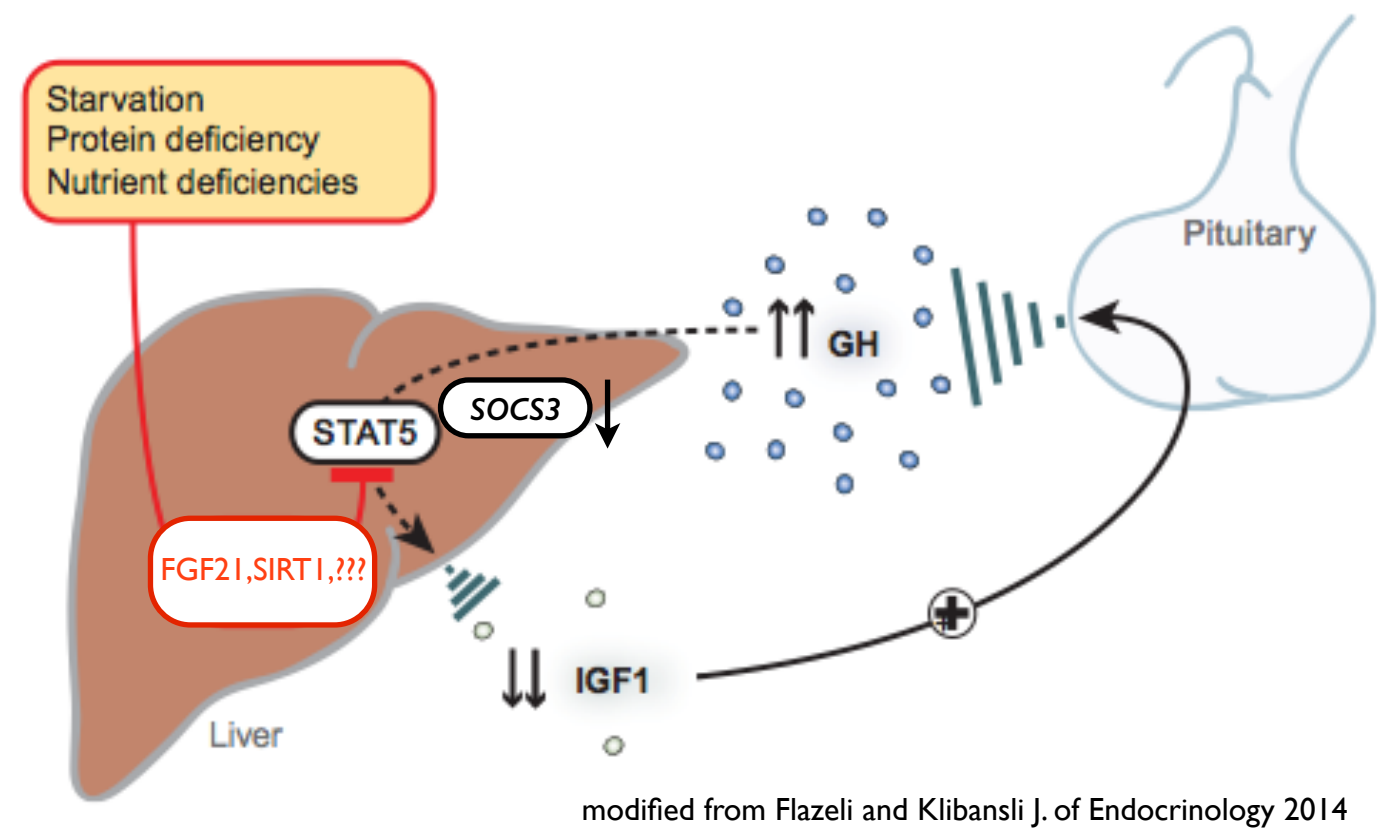
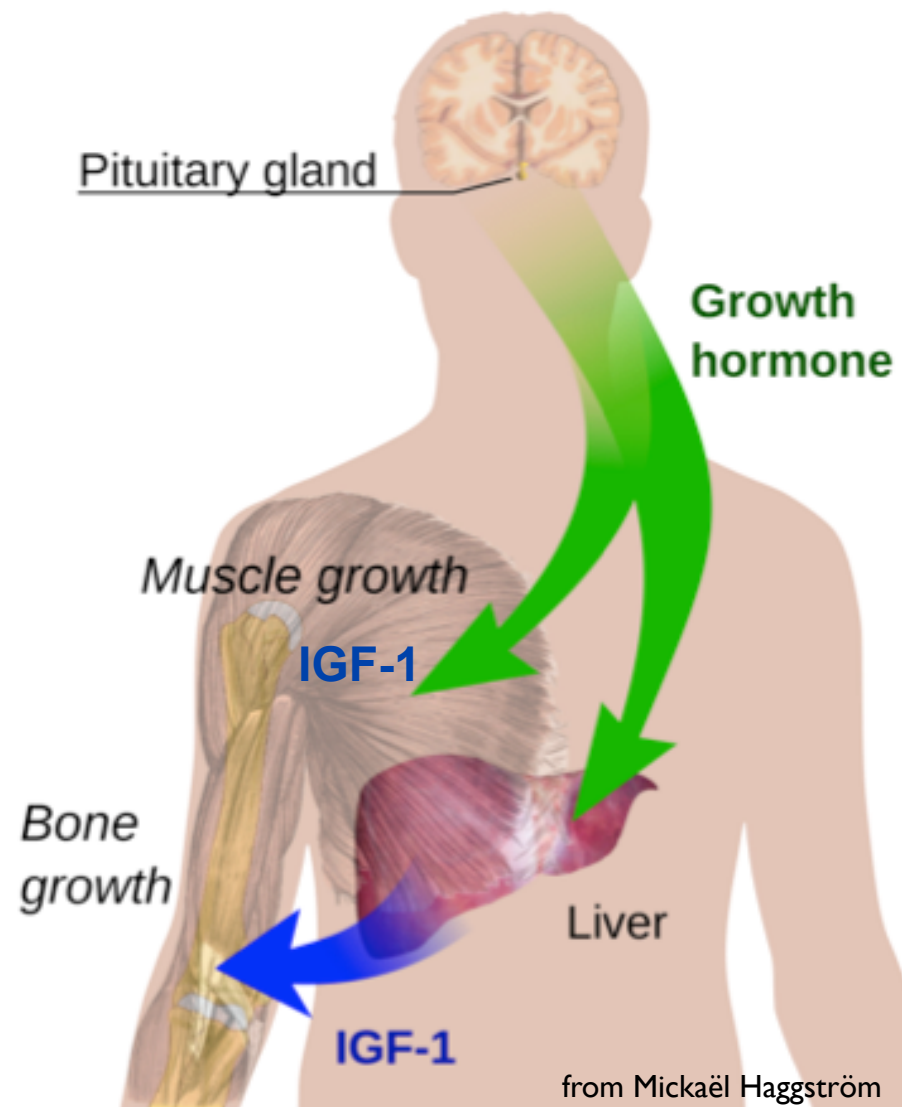


Somatotropic axis regulates post-natal growth...

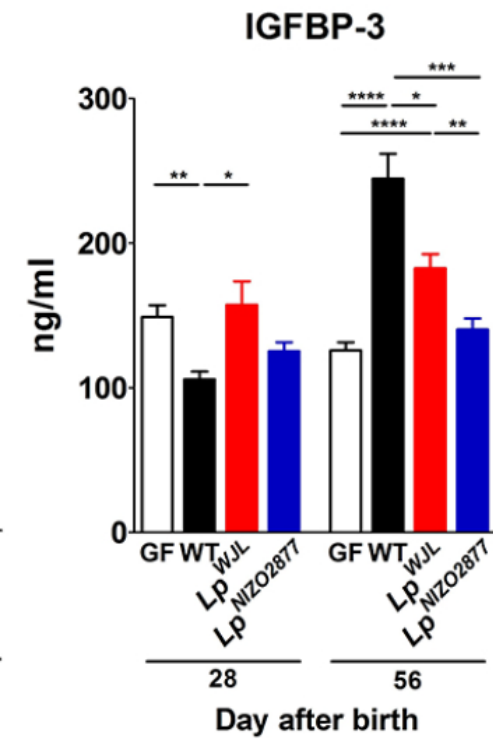
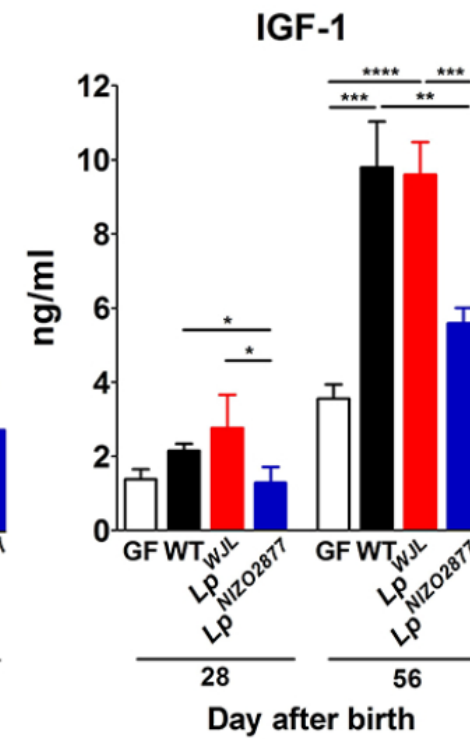
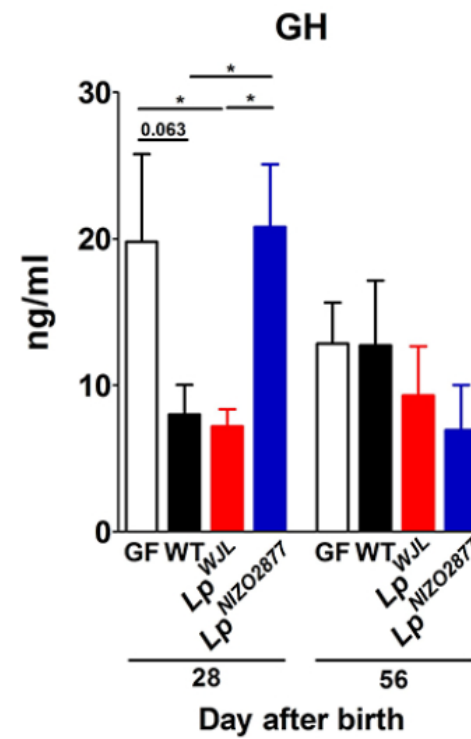
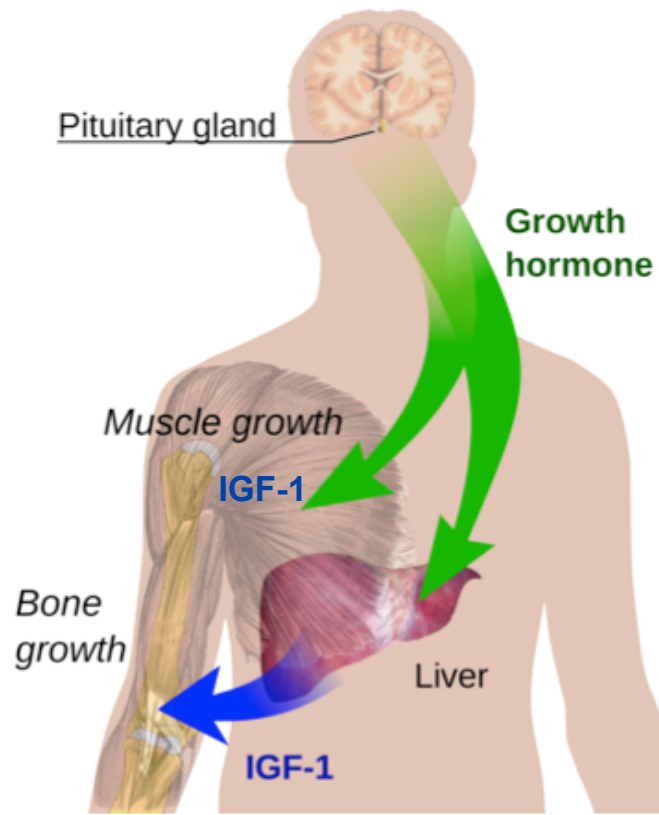


Somatotropic axis regulates post-natal growth...

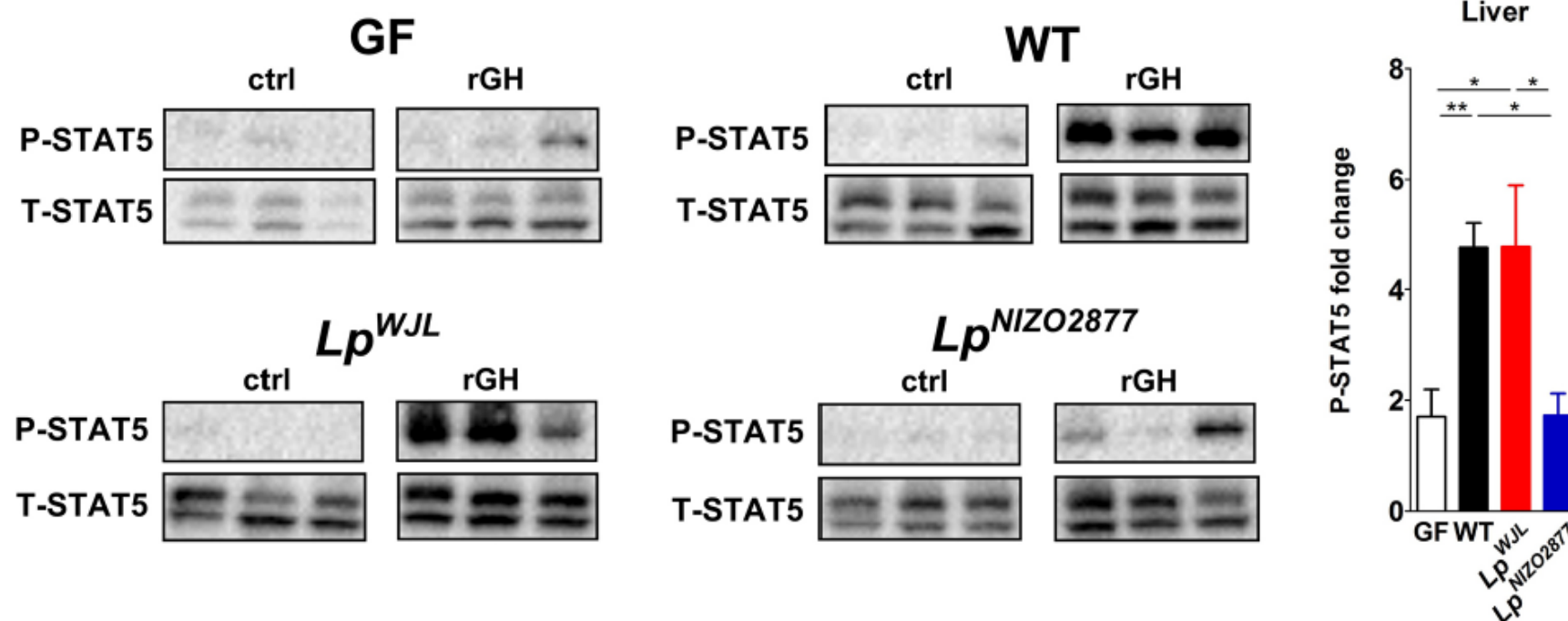
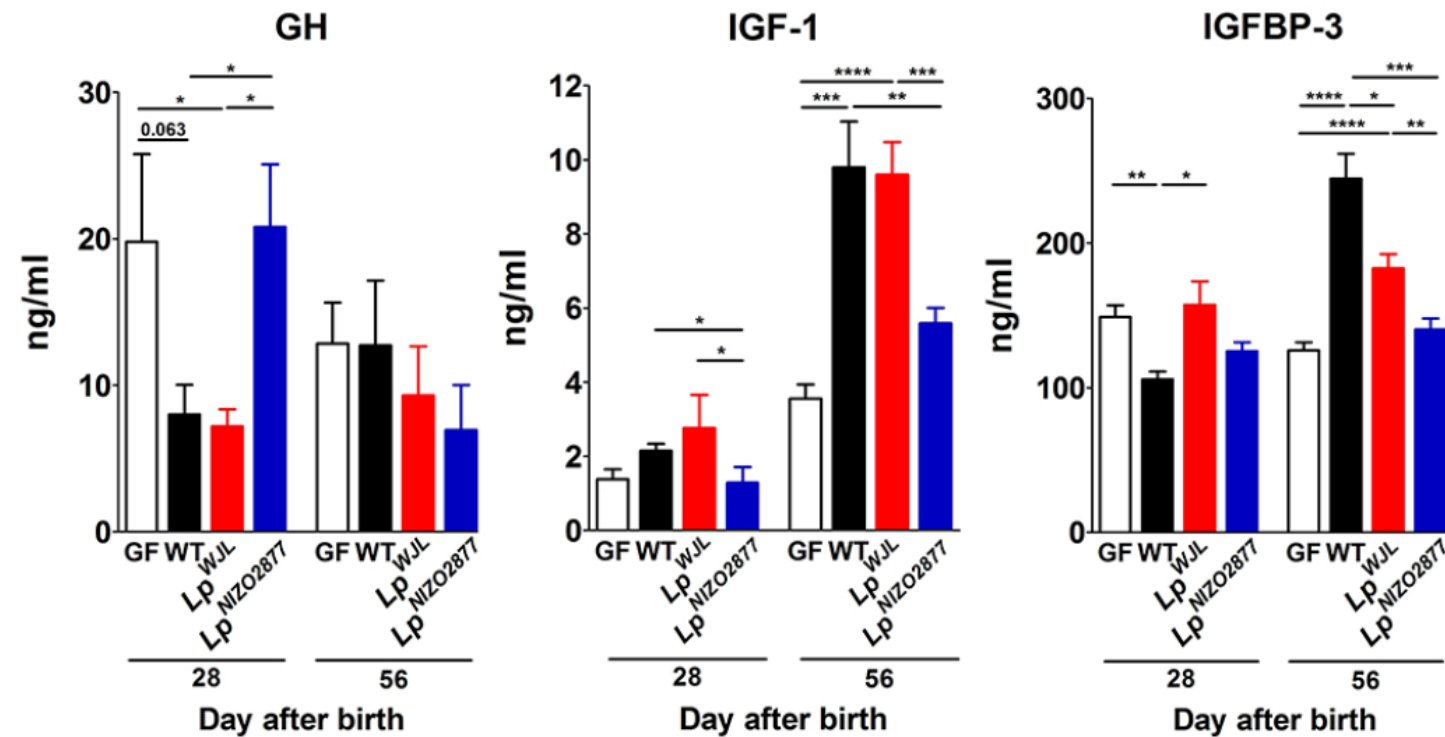
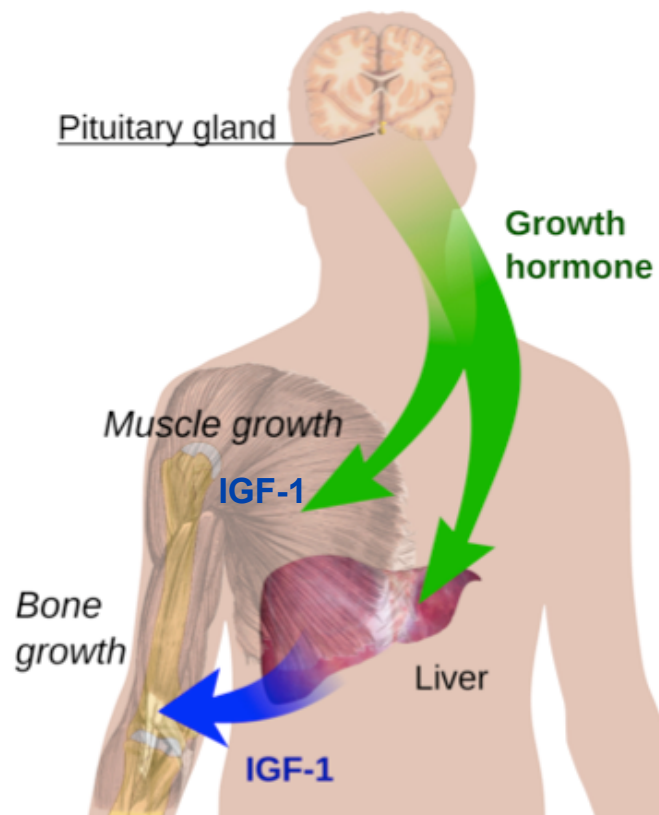
...its activity is altered upon undernutrition (state of GH-resistance)



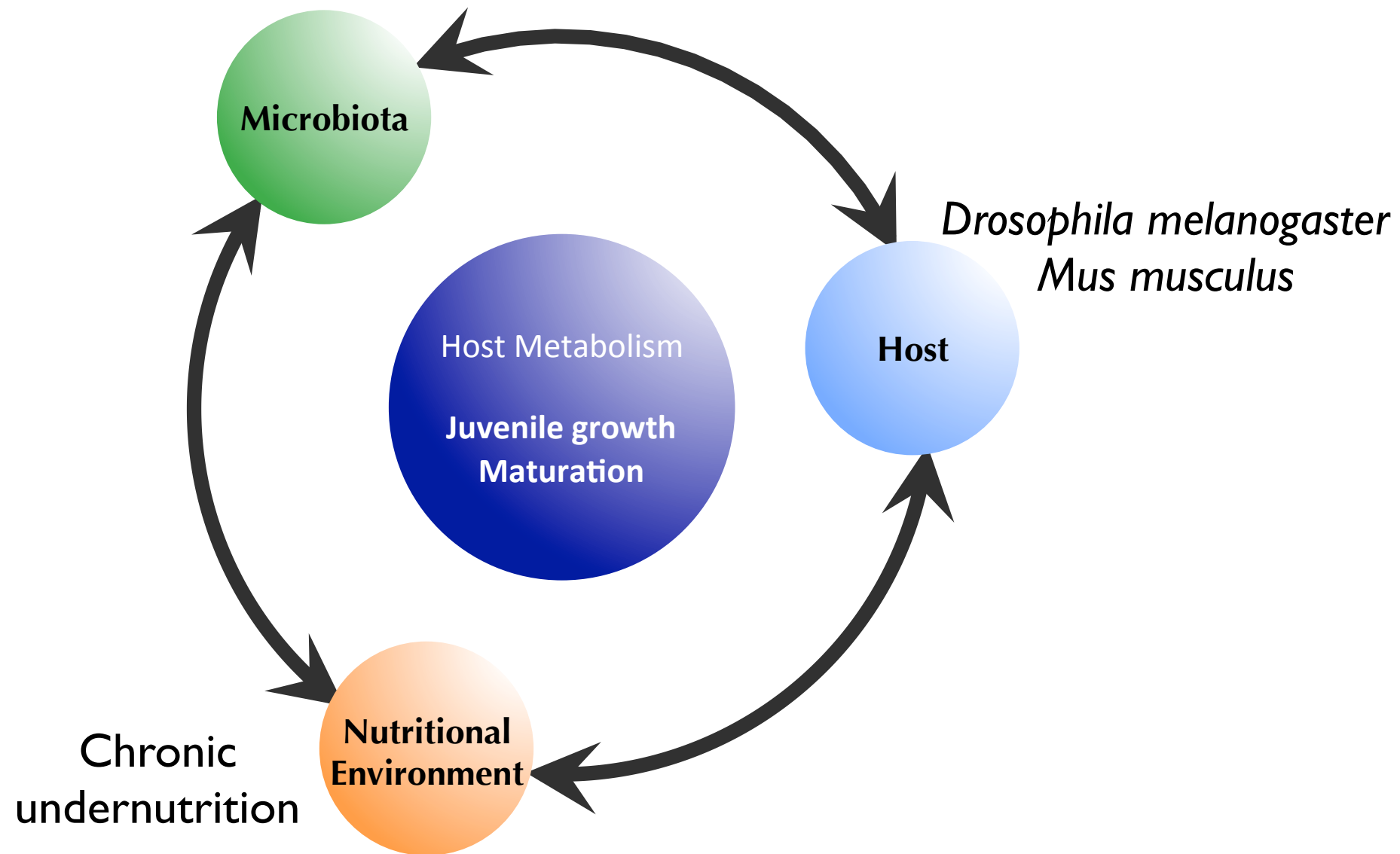
Microbiota and selected Lactobacilli maintain tissue sensitivity to GH upon chronic undernutrition



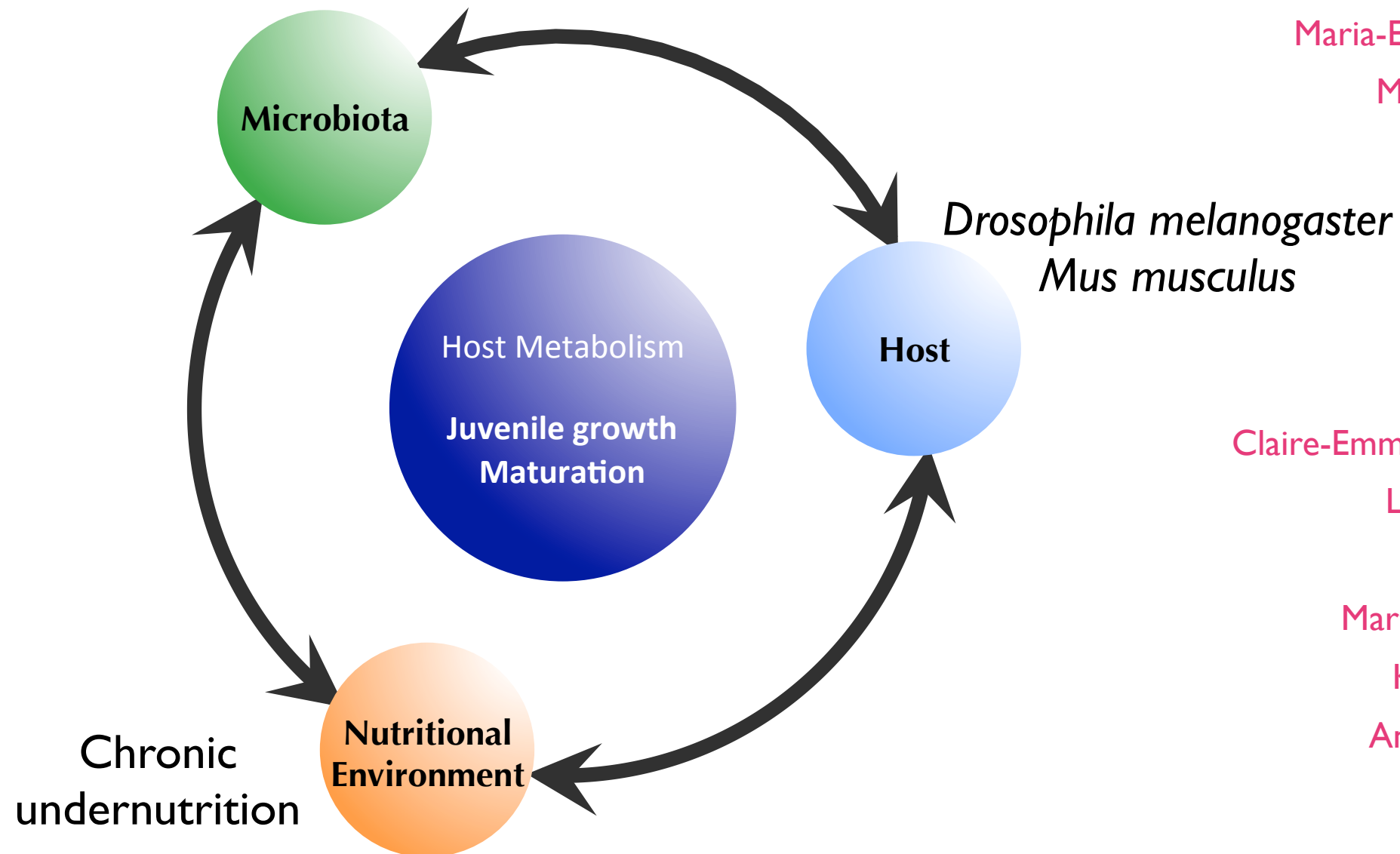
Microbiota and selected Lactobacilli maintain tissue sensitivity to GH upon chronic undernutrition



Lactobacillus plantarum



Lactobacillus plantarum



Lacto side

Renata Matos (post-doc)

Maria-Elena Martino (post-doc)

Mélanie Mitchell (IE CDD)

Hugo Gervais (AI CDD)

Fly side

Maura Strigini (post-doc)

Dali Ma (IR CDD)

Mélanie Téfit (Ph'D)

Claire-Emmanuelle Indelicato (Ph'D)

Loan Bozonnet (AI CDD)

Mouse side

Martin Schwarzer (post-doc)

Kassem Makki (post-doc)

Anne Lambert (AI UCBLI)

Past members

Berra Erkosar (post-doc)

Gilles Storelli (Ph'D)

Noémie Bozonnet (IE CDD)

Host-Lactobacilli mutualism: «*Learning on the Fly*»



