



ORTA DOĞU TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
BİYOLOJİK BİLİMLER BÖLÜMÜ

BİR BEN VARDIR  
BENDE BENDEN İÇERİ  
BAĞIRSAK MİKROBİYOMU

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Türk Dünyası «Multiple Sclerosis» Kongresi Şubat 2019



Beni sorma bana bende deęilim

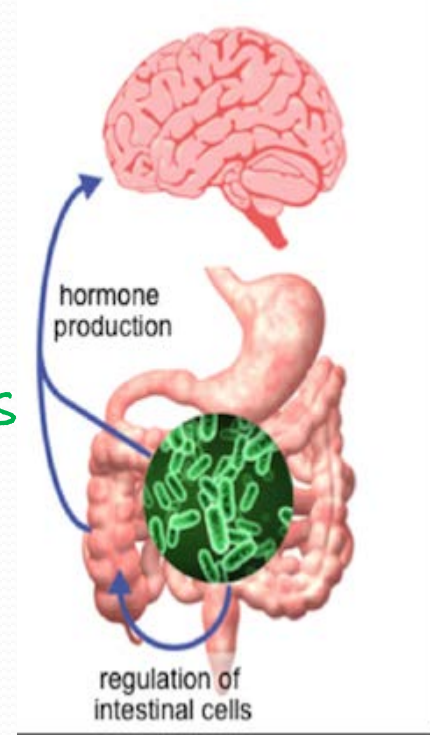
Suretini boř yürür dondan içeri

Gut feeling: içgüdüsel duygu

Gut instinct: içgüdü, iç sezi, içinden gelen his

Gut-wrenching: yürek sızlatan, içler acısı,  
yürek burkan

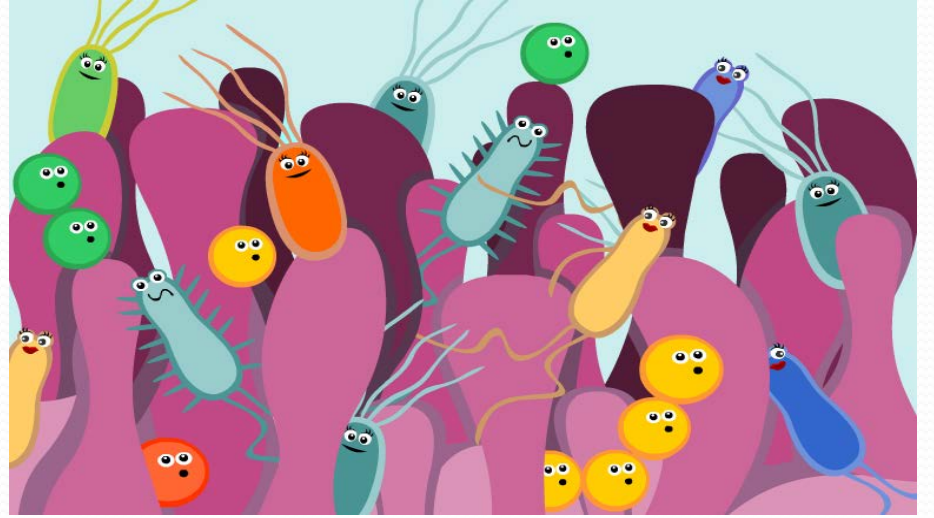
My gut tells me: içimden bir ses diyor ki



...veeee bazıları kendilerinden BİZ diye sözederler  
ki bunlar aydınlanmış kişilerdir

# Bağırsak Mikrobiyomu

- İnsan bağırsaklarında 100 trilyon k s r bakteri yařar
- Tahmini sayılar;
  - ✓ 1000 t r
  - ✓ 7000 suř
  - ✓ 3 milyon gen (bu bilinen sayıdır)



# İnsan bağırsaklarında bakteri kolonileşmesinin 4 safhası



-**Safha 1:** Arınık (steril) bağırsak

-**Safha 2:** öncü bakterilerin sisteme girişi: doğum kanalı, dışkı, hastane veya doğumun yapıldığı çevre

-**Safha 3:** Anne sütü ve ya biberon (fark yaratır)

-**Anne sütünde Bifidobacteria (% 90)**

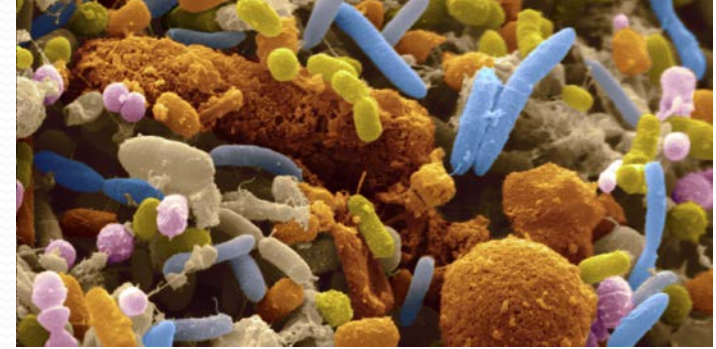
-**Biberon tür çeşitliliği daha fazladır; Bacterioides, ve Clostridial türler**

-**Safha 4:** katı mamaya geçiş; yetişkin mikrobiyomuna giriş (**Firmucutes ve Bacterioides**)

❖ **Bifidobacteria yetişkinlerde anahtar mikrobiyota çeşidi olarak devam eder**

- **Firmicutes** ve **Bacteroidetes** insan bağırsak mikrobiyomunun iki baskın grubudur

- ✓ **Proteobacteria,**
- ✓ **Actinobacteria,**
- ✓ **Fusobacteria**
- ✓ **Verrucomicrobia filum** görece sayısı düşüktür

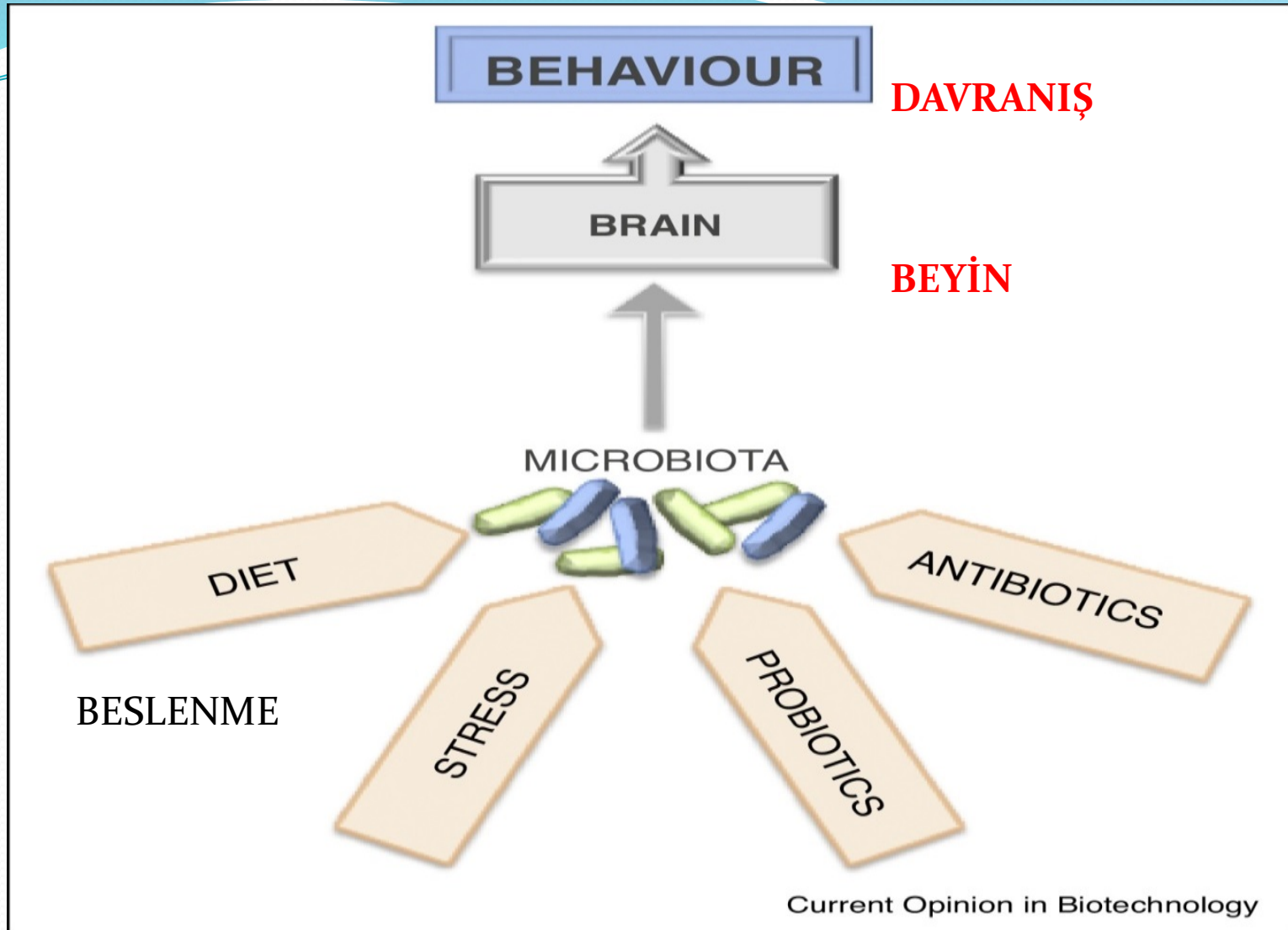


Filum	Temsili türler
Firmicutes (%60-80)	- <i>Ruminococcus</i> - <i>Clostridium</i> - <i>Lactonacillus</i> - <i>Enterococcuc</i>
Bacterioidetes (%20-30)	- <i>Bacterioides</i> - <i>Prevotella</i> - <i>Xylanibacter</i>
Proteobacteria	- <i>Escherichia</i> - <i>Salmonella</i> - <i>Vibrio</i> - <i>Helicobacter</i>
Actinobacteria	- <i>Bifidobacterium</i>
Fusobacteria	- <i>Periodonticum</i> - <i>Nucleatum</i>

- Mikrobiyomumuz dinamik bir yapıdır, çeşitli etkiler altında deęişir;

- ✓ Genetik
- ✓ Beslenme
- ✓ Metabolizma
- ✓ Yaş
- ✓ Coęrafya
- ✓ Antibiyotik kullanımı
- ✓ Stres





Bağırsak-Beyin eksenini mikrobiyota yoluyla etkileyen faktörler.



Beslenme, stres, probiyotikler, ve antibiyotikler bağırsak mikrobiyotasının yapısını deęiştirir.

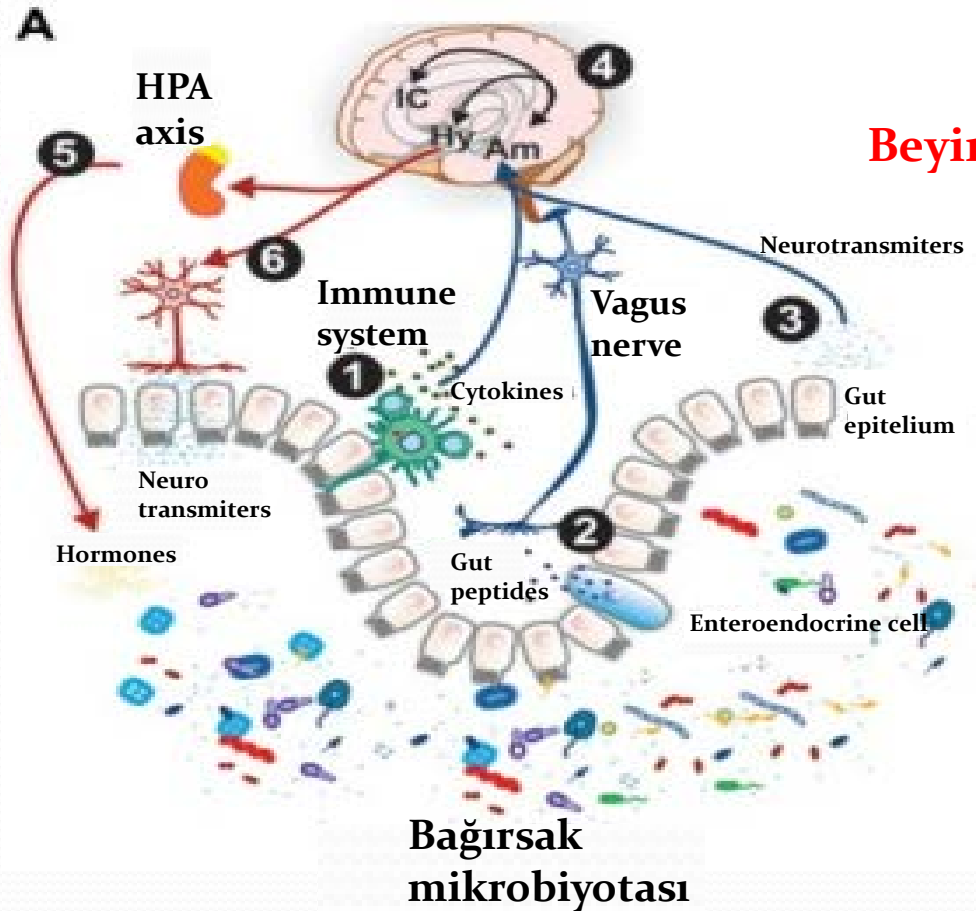
Mikrobiyota beyin yolaklarının işlevini etkiler

Bu da davranışa tesir eder





# 1.2 Gut- brain communication



**B**

The brain-gut communications is **bidirectional**  
**Beyin-bağırsak iletişimi çift yönlüdür**

**Bottom up**

**Top down**

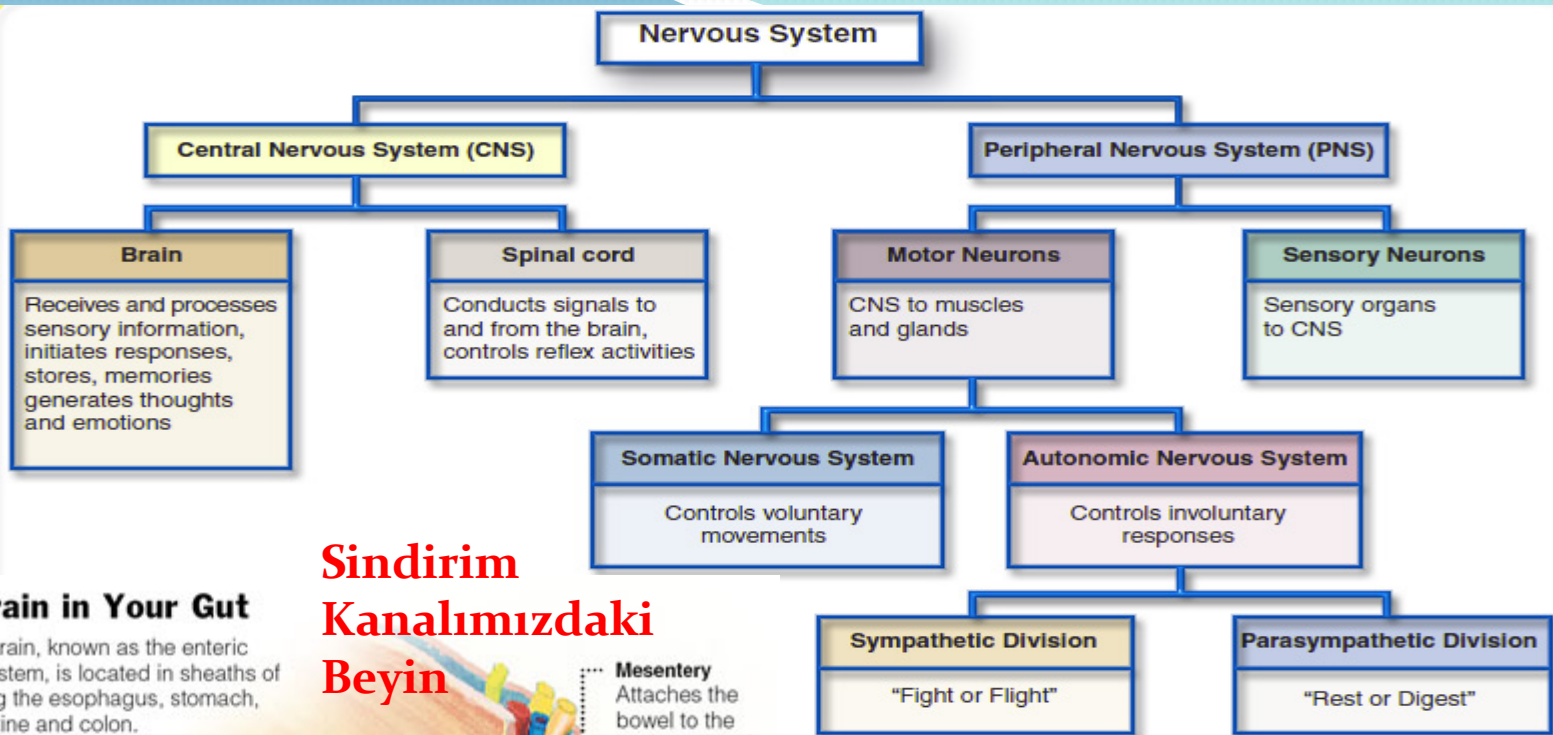
Established pathways of communication include

- Anxiety
- Stress

- The anatomic nervous system (ANS)
- The enteric nervous system (ENS)
- The neuroendocrine system and
- The immune system

- May have change gut function
- Diarrhea
  - Nausea
  - discomfort

HPA: Hipotalamus-Pituiteri-Adrenal



## Sindirim Kanalımdaki Beyin

### The Brain in Your Gut

The gut's brain, known as the enteric nervous system, is located in sheaths of tissue lining the esophagus, stomach, small intestine and colon.

SMALL INTESTINE CROSS SECTION

#### Submucosal plexus

Layer contains sensory cells that communicate with the myenteric plexus and motor fibers that stimulate the secretion of fluids into the lumen.

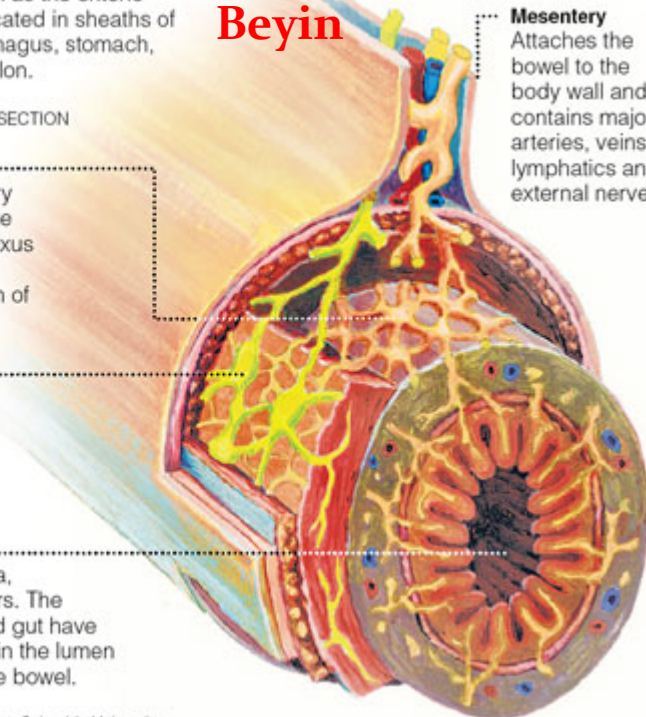
#### Myenteric plexus

Layer contains the neurons responsible for regulating the enzyme output of adjacent organs.

#### Lumen

No nerves actually enter this area, where digestion occurs. The brains in the head and gut have to monitor conditions in the lumen across the lining of the bowel.

**Mesentery**  
Attaches the bowel to the body wall and contains major arteries, veins, lymphatics and external nerves.



#### Brain (CNS)

Perception and processing of sensory stimuli (somatic/autonomic)  
Execution of voluntary motor responses (somatic)  
Regulation of homeostatic mechanisms (autonomic)

#### Nerves (PNS)

Fibers of sensory and motor neurons (somatic/autonomic)

#### Digestive tract (ENS)

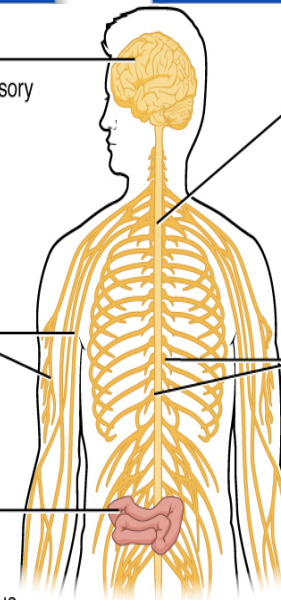
The enteric nervous system (ENS), located in the digestive tract, is responsible for autonomous functions and can operate independently of the brain and spinal cord.

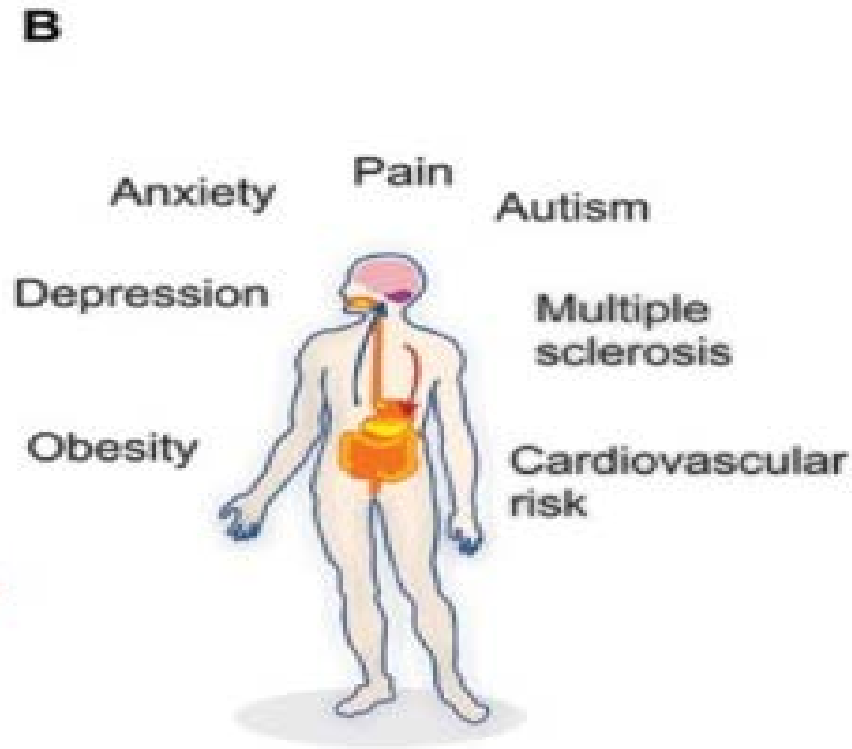
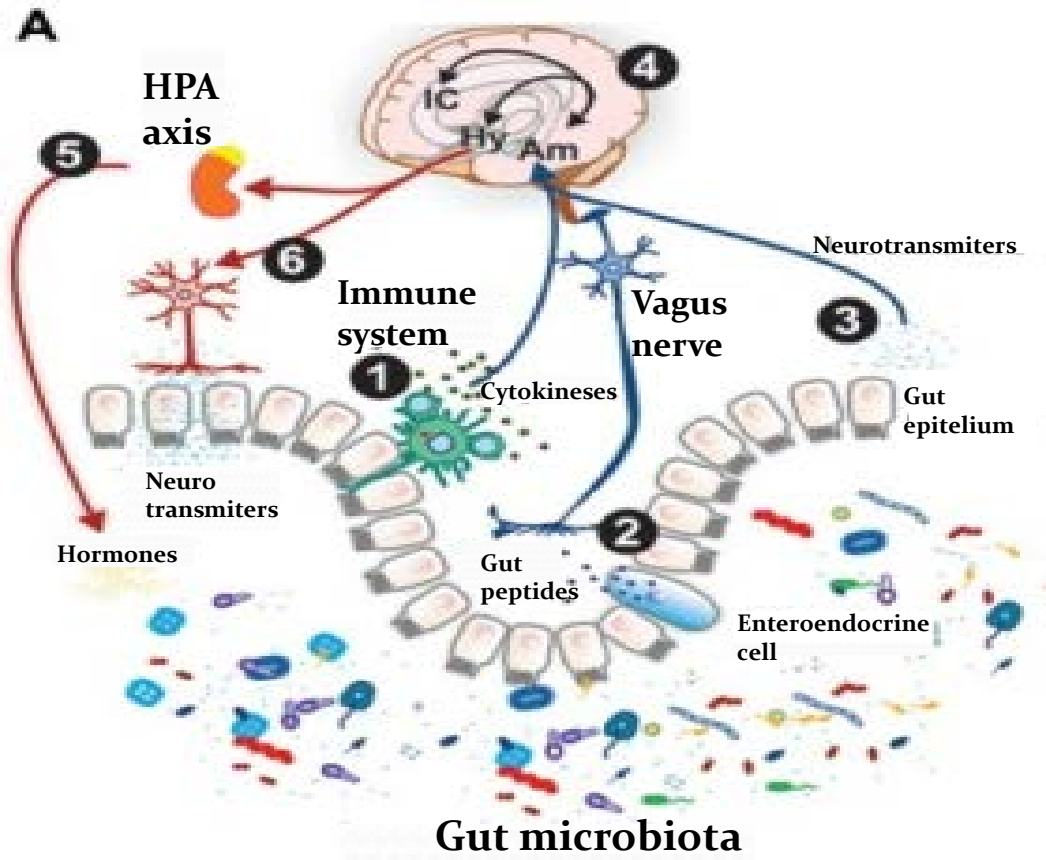
#### Spinal cord (CNS)

Initiation of reflexes from ventral horn (somatic) and lateral horn (autonomic) gray matter  
Pathways for sensory and motor functions between periphery and brain (somatic/autonomic)

#### Ganglia (PNS)

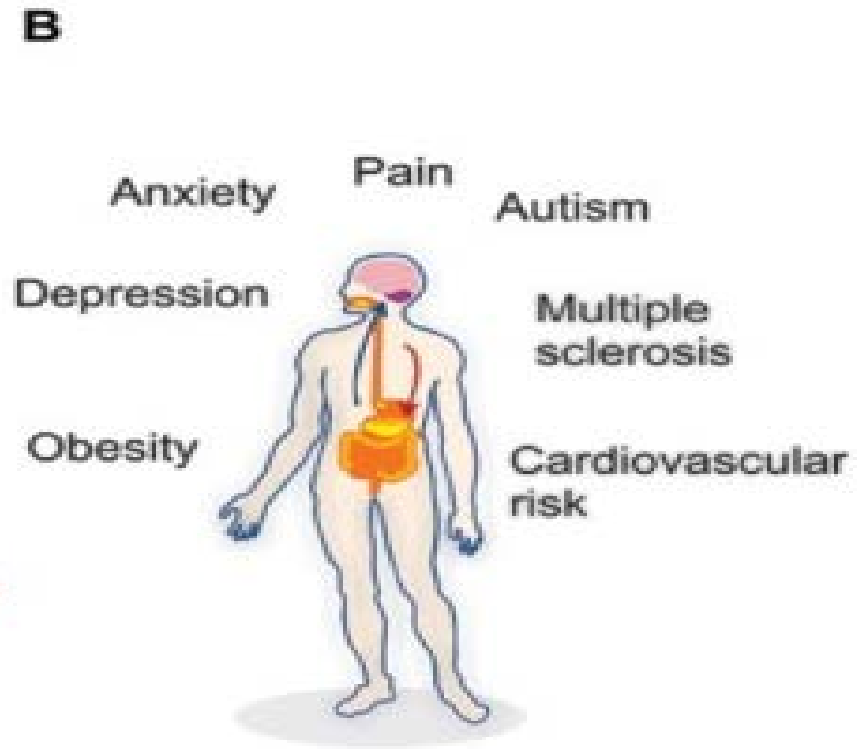
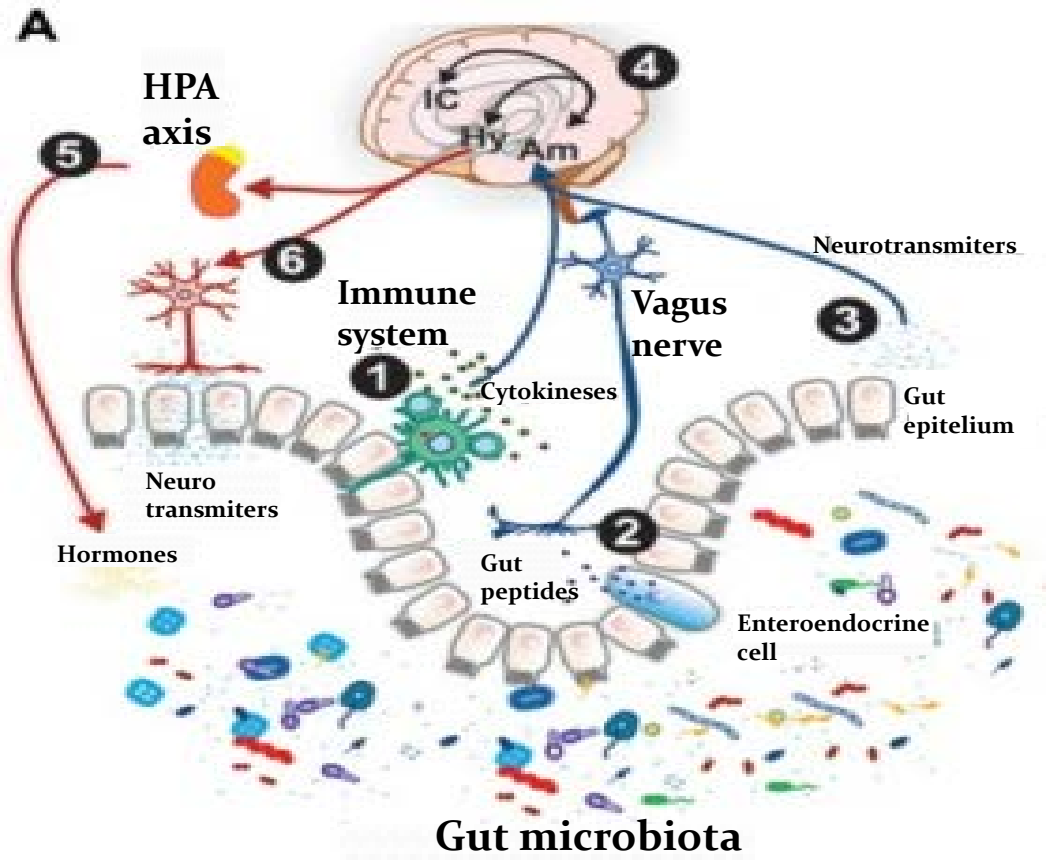
Reception of sensory stimuli by dorsal root and cranial ganglia (somatic/autonomic)  
Relay of visceral motor responses by autonomic ganglia (autonomic)





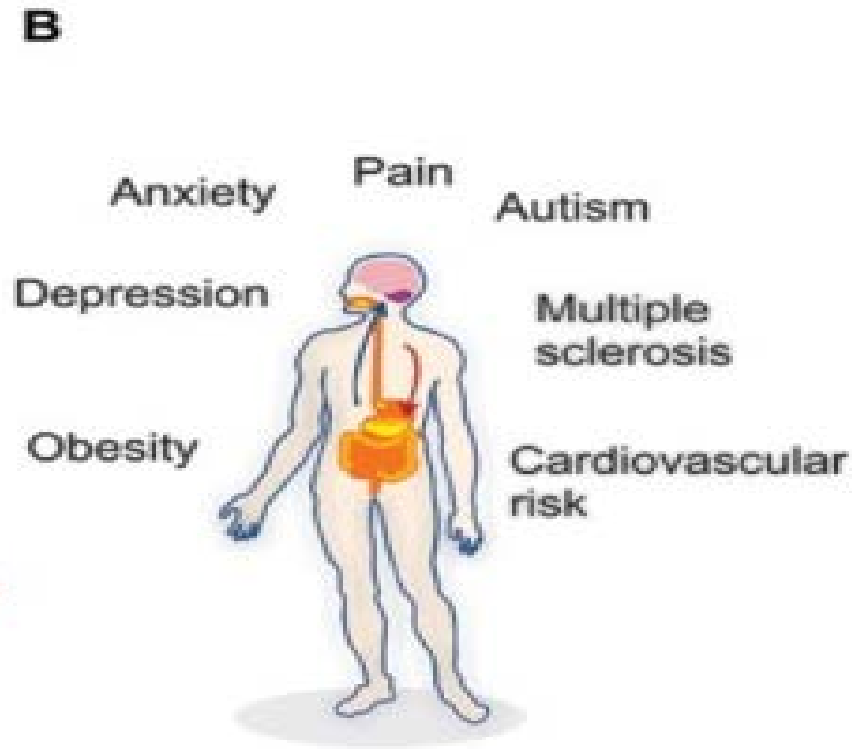
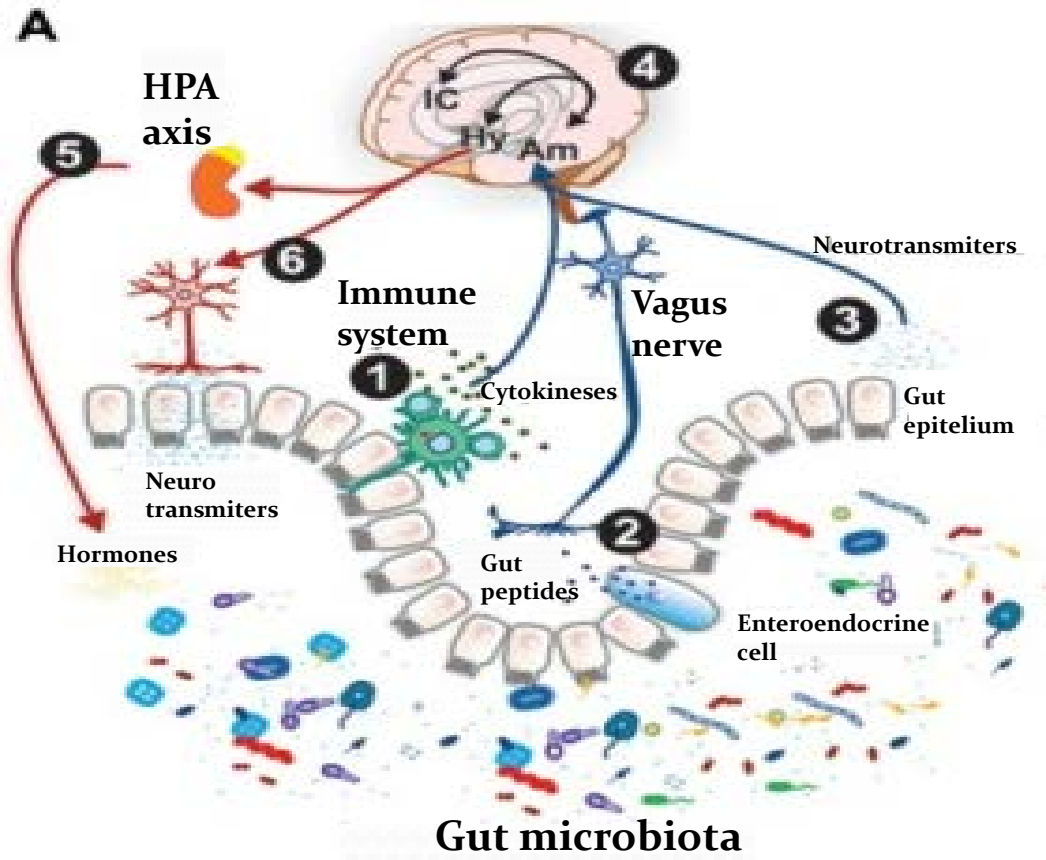
## Bağıışıklık aktivasyonu (etkinleşimi)

- Mikrobiyota ve probiyotik ajanların bağıışıklık sistemi üzerinde doğrudan etkileri vardır
- Doğal ve adaptif bağıışıklık sistemi, sağılığı korumak için hayati önem taşıyan bağıışak-mikrop arayüzün luminal tarafında dengelyi (homeostazyı) korumak için işbirliğı yapar
- Bağıışıklık sistemi MSS ile çift yönlü bir iletiřim kurar, bu da bakterilerin MSS üzerindeki etkilerini dönüřtürmek için bağıışıklık sistemini birincil bir hedef yapar.
- Bağıışak mikrobiyolojisi ve probiyotiklerin doğuřtan gelen bağıışıklık sistemi üzerindeki dolaylı etkileri, beyin fonksiyonunu doğrudan etkileyen pro-inflamatuar ve anti-inflamatuar sitokinlerin dolařımdaki düzeylerinde değıřikliğı neden olur.



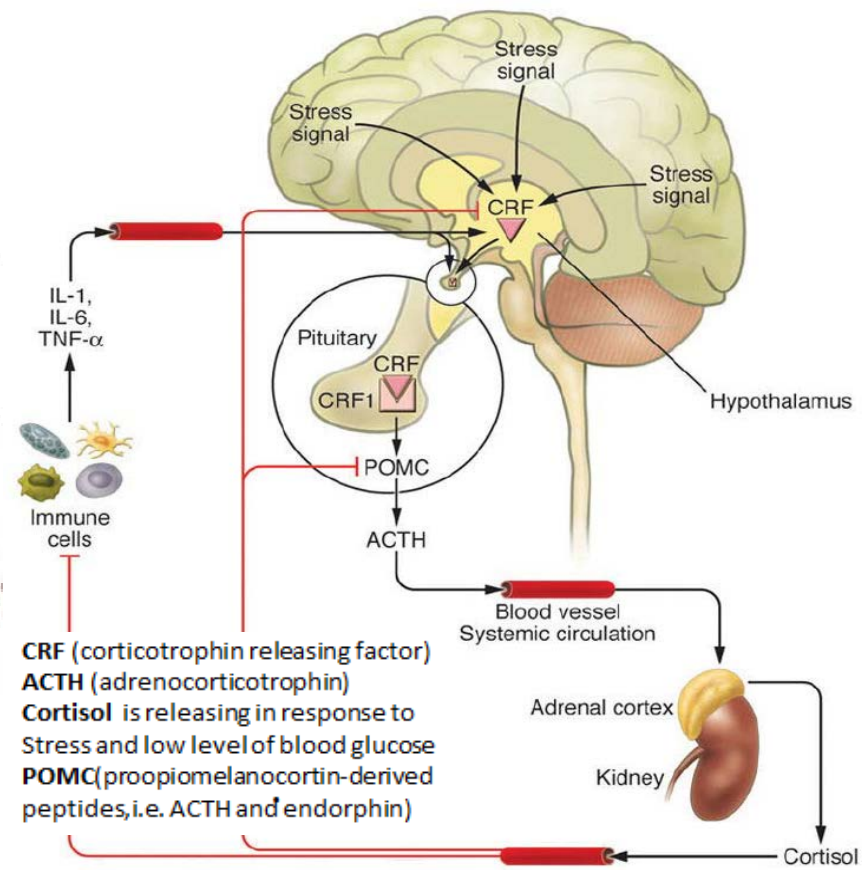
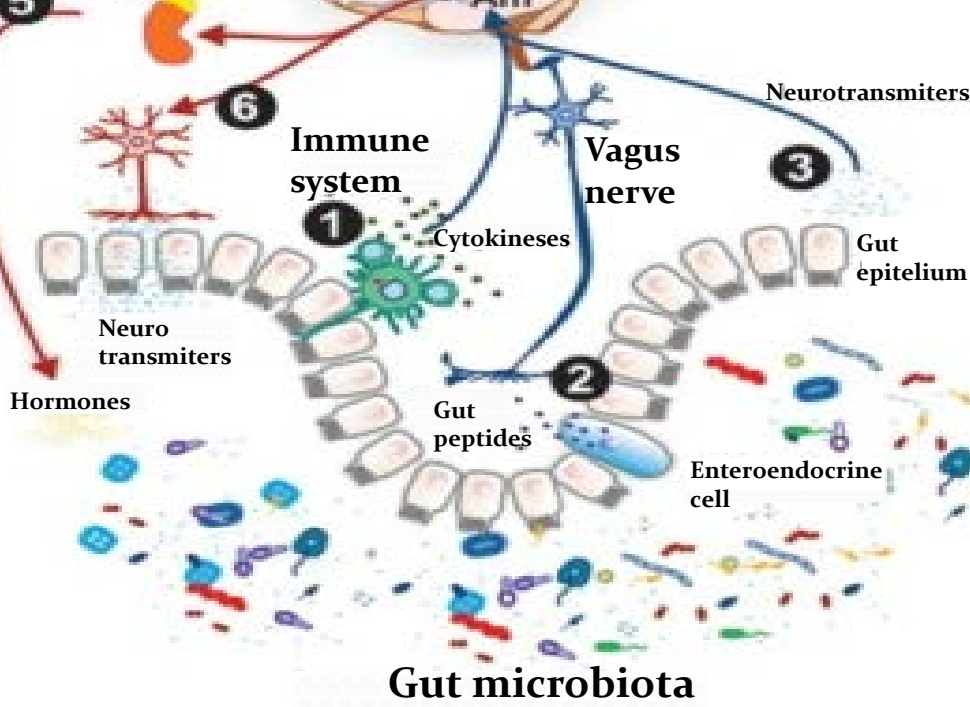
## Vagus siniri

- Vagus siniri (kraniyal sinir) hem götürgen hem de getirgen olarak faaliyet yapar.
- Otonom sinir sisteminin parasempatik bölümünün başlıca siniridir ve kalp atış hızı ve bağırsak hareketliliği gibi çeşitli organ işlevlerini düzenler.
- Bağırsak mikrobiyotasının veya potansiyel probiyotiklerin beyin fonksiyonundaki etkilerinin vagal aktivasyona bağlı olduğu bulunmuştur



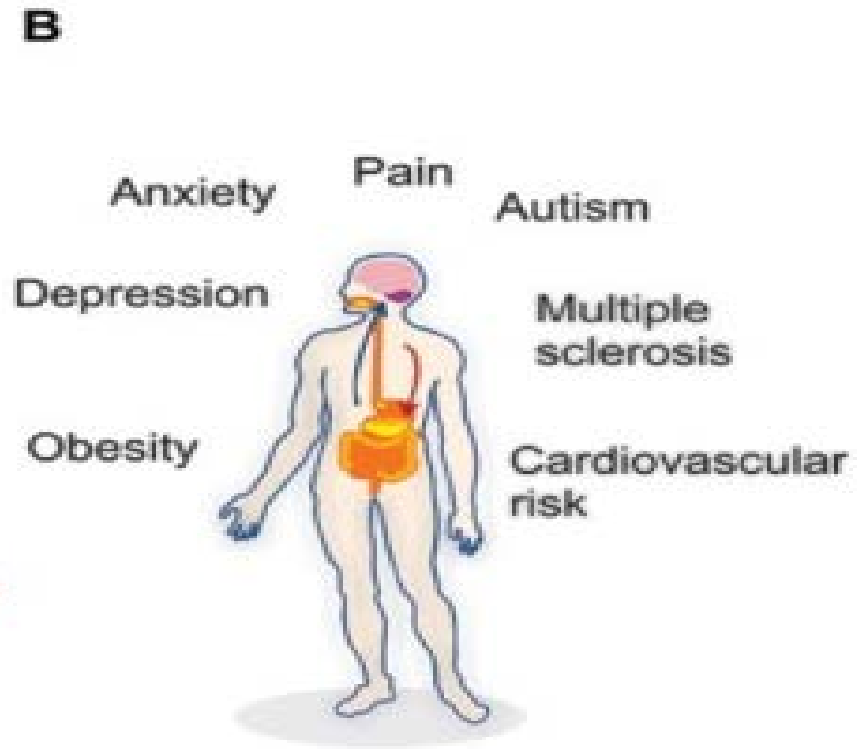
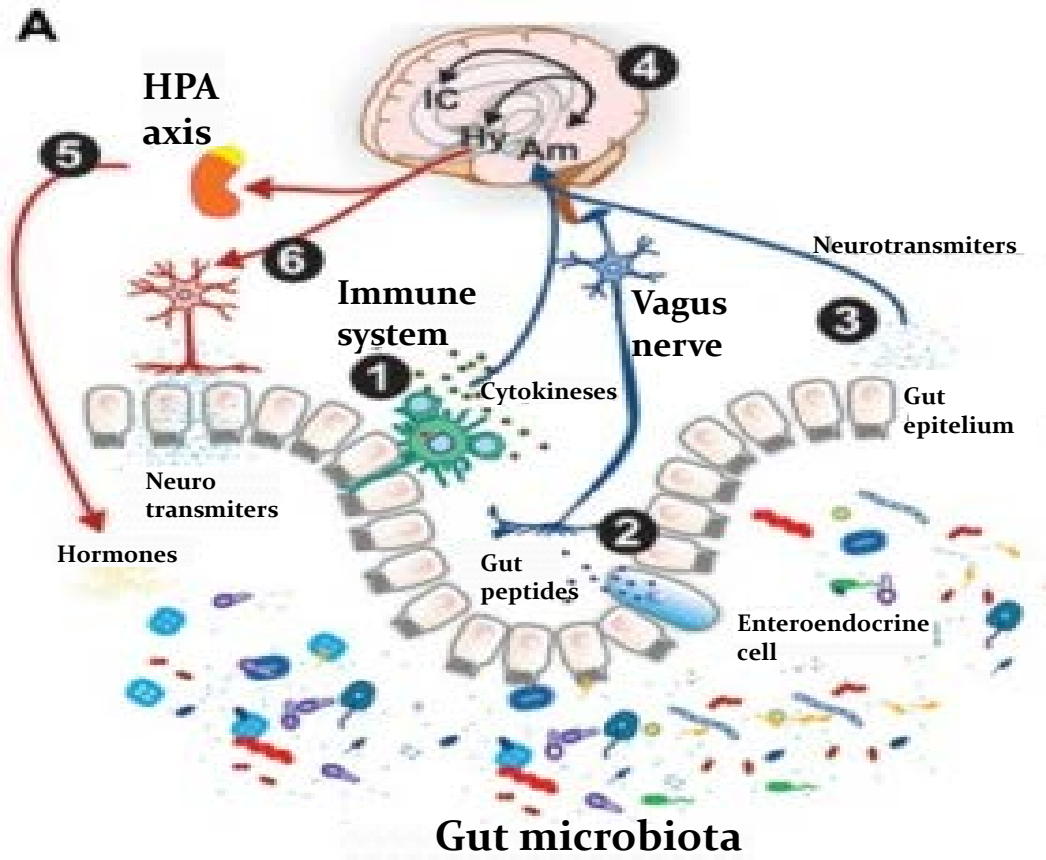
## Mikrop nörometabolitler

- Bakteriler birçok nörotransmitter ve nöromodülatör üretme kapasitesine sahiptir.
- Lactobacillus ve Bifidobacterium **GABA**;
- Escherichia, Bacillus and Saccharomyces **noradrenalin**;
- Streptococcus, Escherichia ve Enterococcus **serotonin**;
- Bacillus produce **dopamine**;
- Lactobacillus **acetylcholine** üretir

**A****HPA axis**

## Hipotalamus-pituiteri- adrenal eksenini

- Kortizol salgılanmasını düzenler ve kortizol bağırsakta lokal ve sistemik olarak bağışıklık hücrelerini etkiler (sitokin salgısı dahil).
- Kortizol bağırsak geçirgenliğini ve bariyer işlevini değiştirebilir ve bağırsak mikrobiyota kompozisyonunu değiştirebilir.
- Tersine, bağırsak mikropları ve probiyotik ajanlar dolaşımdaki sitokinlerin seviyelerini değiştirir ve bu, beyin fonksiyonu üzerinde belirgin bir etkiye sahiptir.
- HPA eksenindeki hasar depresyonunun major sebebidir.



## Mikrop Kompozisyonunun uęiřmesi

Probiyotik bakteriler veya bulařıcı mikroplar baęırsak mikrobiyotasının bileřimini eřitli řekillerde etkiler

- yedięimiz besinleri kendi bymeleri iin kullanırken, řekerleri inhibitr zelliklere sahip fermantasyon rnlerine evirirler
- Paralel olarak bolca polisakkarit ve B, K vitamini retilirler,
- Bacteriyosin reterek, baęırsak duvarında yer kaparlar, baęırsaęın bariyer iřlevini glendirirler
- Baęırsaęın zelliklerini kendi kolonilerinin srdrlmesi aısından deęiřtirerek yangıyı (iltahaplanma-enflamasyon) azaltırlar,
- Baęıřıklık sistemini aktive ederler

# Mikrobiyota-bağırsak-beyin ekseninin sağlık ve hastalıktaki rolünü araştırmak için kullanılan stratejiler

Probiotic studies

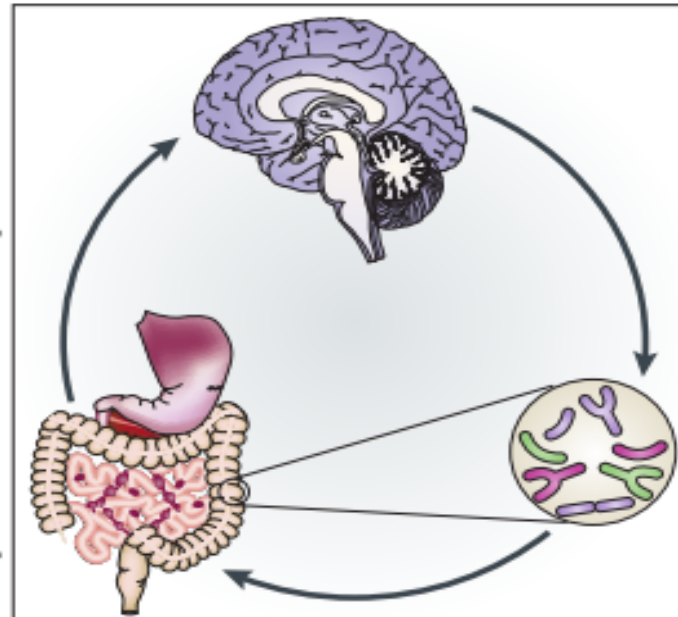
## Germ-free studies

- Most of the information on the relationship between gut microbiota and behavior have been obtained from GF studies
- Can be used to assess how loss of microbiota during development affects CNS function,
- Enable the direct assesment of the role of the microbiota on all aspect of physiology,
- Enable the study of the impact of a particular entity (for example, a probiotic) on the microbiota-gut -brain axis in isolation,
- It can be expanded to enable research on the 'humunization' of the gut microbiota.

## Infection studies

- Have been used to assess the effects of pathogenic bacteria on brain and behaviour, which are mediated largely (although not exclusively) through activation of the immune system.

Microbiota-gut-brain axis



## Faecal Transplantation studies

- Studies in germ-free mice can be expanded to enable research on the 'humanization' of the gut microbiota; that is, transplanting faecal microbiota from specific human conditions or from animal models of disease.

- Probiotics are alive organisms that, when ingested in adequate quantities, exert a health benefit on the host,
- Administration of various potential **probiotic** strains in adult animals or humans can be used to assess the effects of these bacterial 'tourists' on the host.
- Major strain and species differences occur in terms of their effects on the gut-brain axis,
- Have a wide range of effects in both human and animal
  - ❖ Teratment of the gastrointestinal syptoms of disordes such as IBS,
  - ❖ Reducing anxiet,
  - ❖ Decreasind stress responses and
  - ❖ Improving mood in individual with and with cronic fatigue

## Antibiotics studies

- One of the most commonly used artificial methods to induce intestinal dysbiosis in experimental animals,
- Can perturb microbiota composition in a temporally controlled and clinically realistic manner and is therefore a powerful tool to assess the role of the gut microbiota on behaviour
- Antimicrobial regime induced and increase
  - ❖ Exploratory behaviour,
  - ❖ Altered BDNF levels in hippocampus , and amyglada in mice

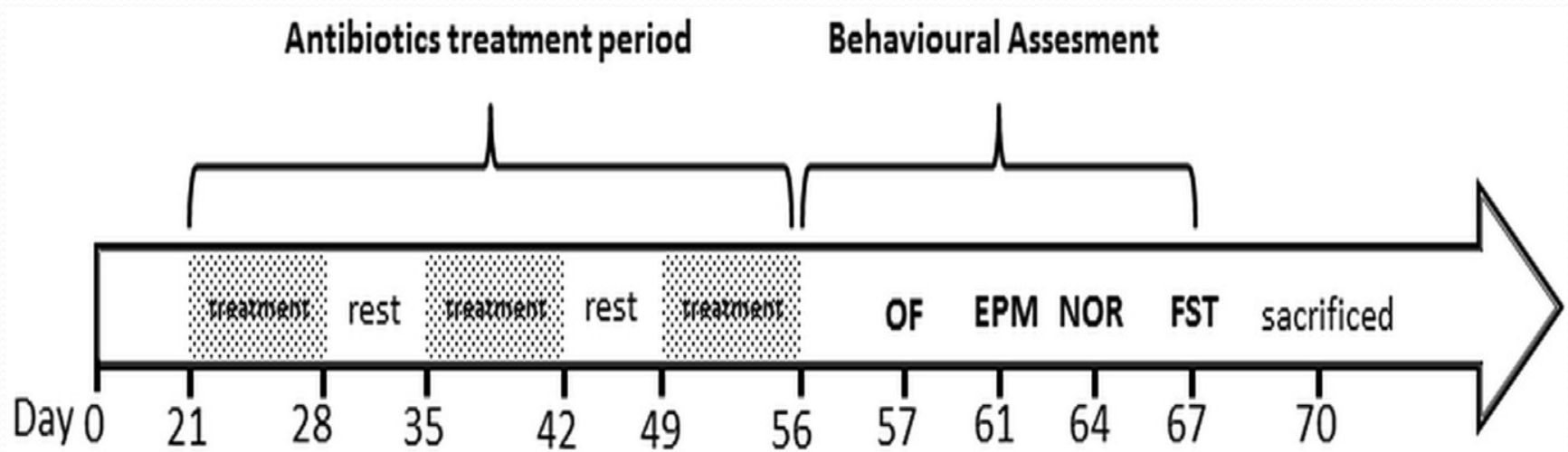


# «The effects of repeated antibiotic administration to juvenile BALB/c mice on the microbiota status and animal behavior at the adult age»

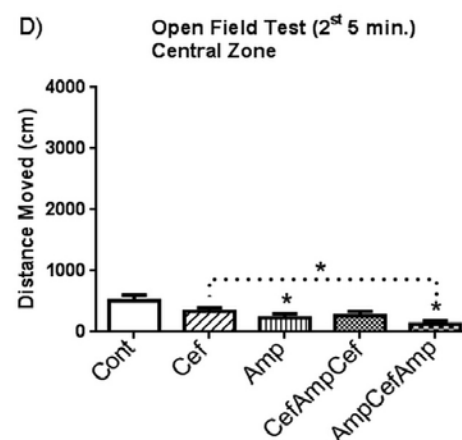
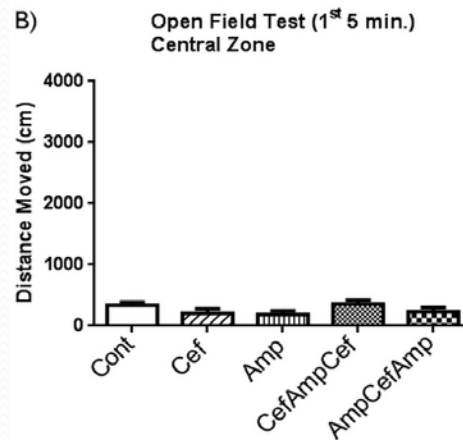
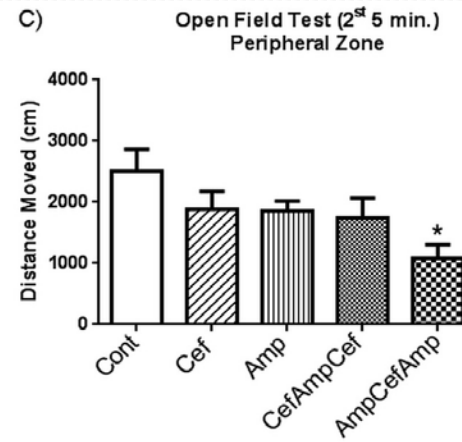
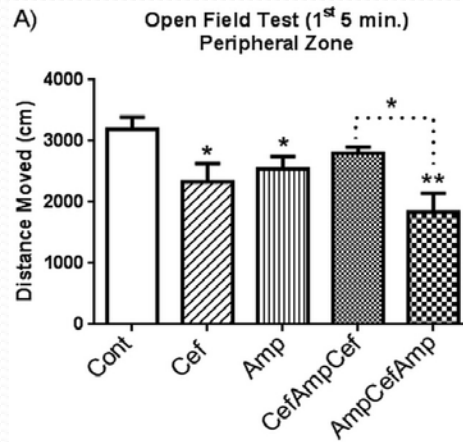
Ceylani, Jacobowska-Doğru, Gurbanov, Teker, Gözen  
Heliyon 4 (2018)



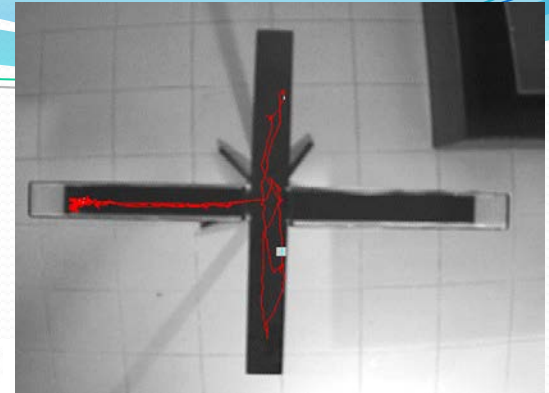
# Experiments' time table



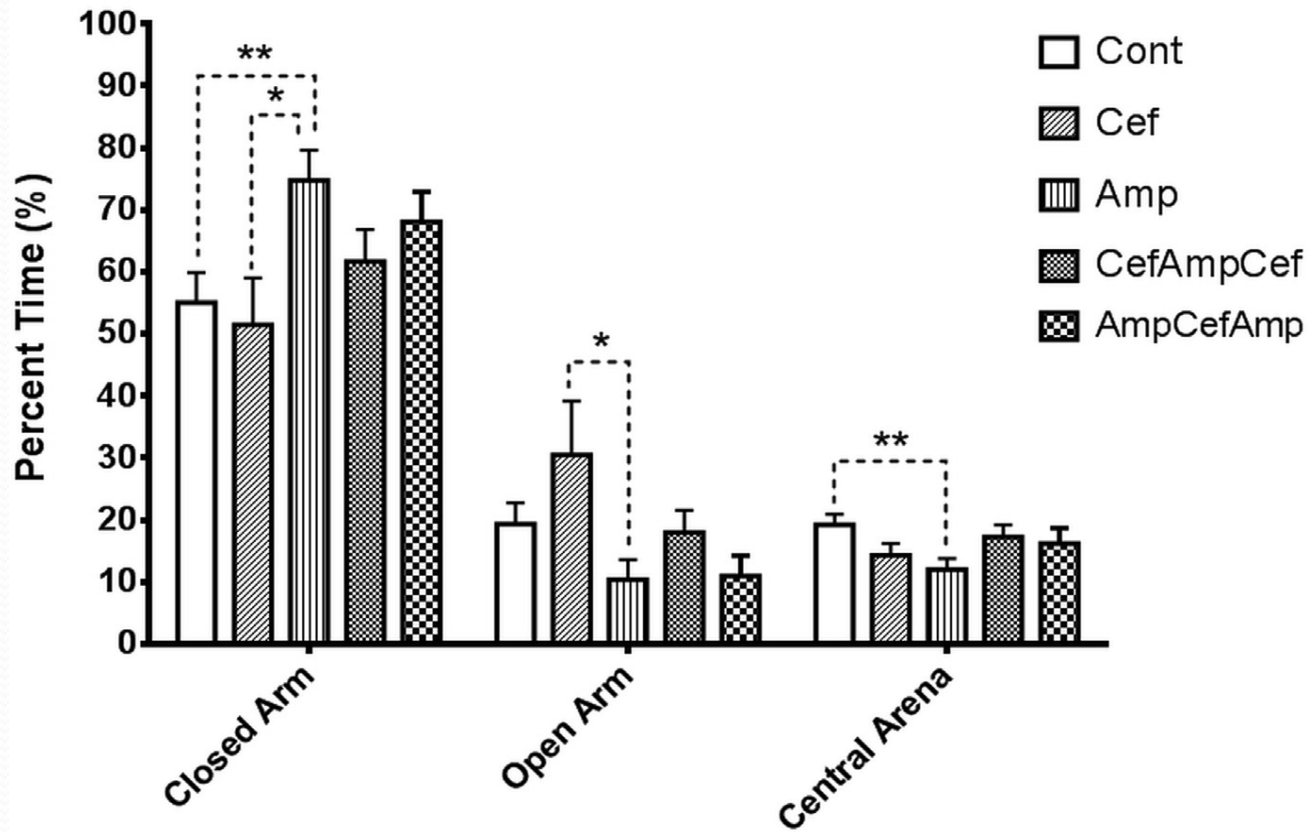
# Open field test



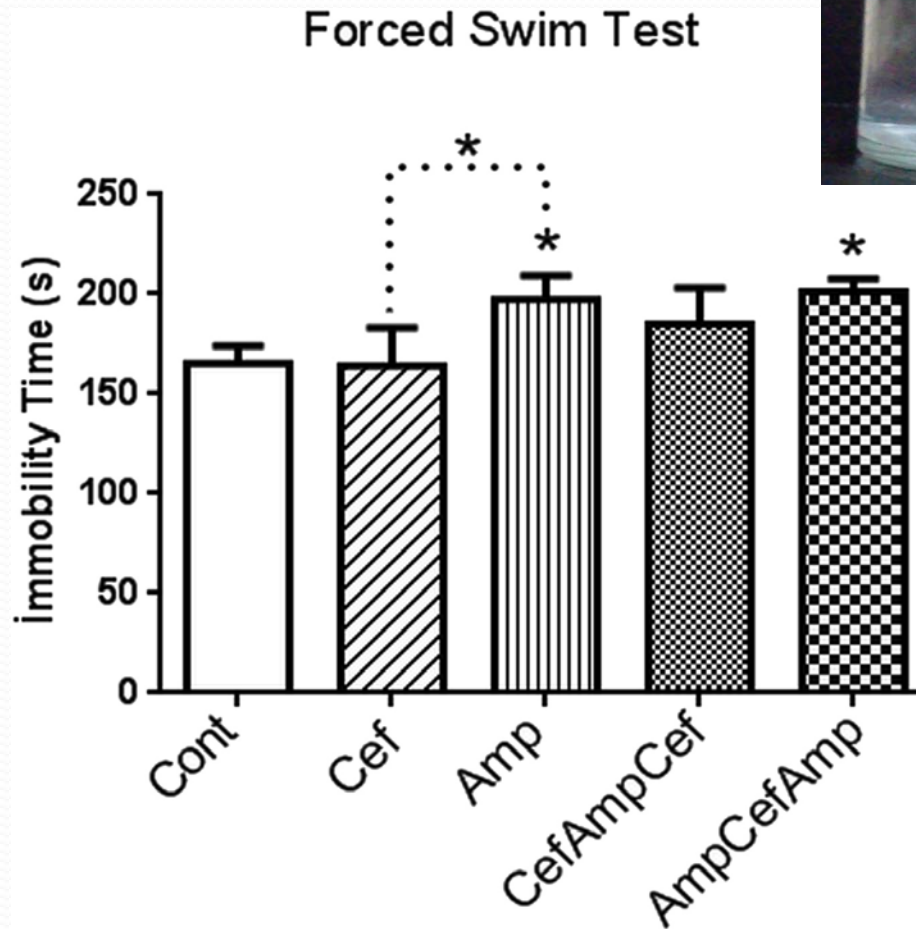
# Elevated plus Maze



Elevated Plus Maze Test

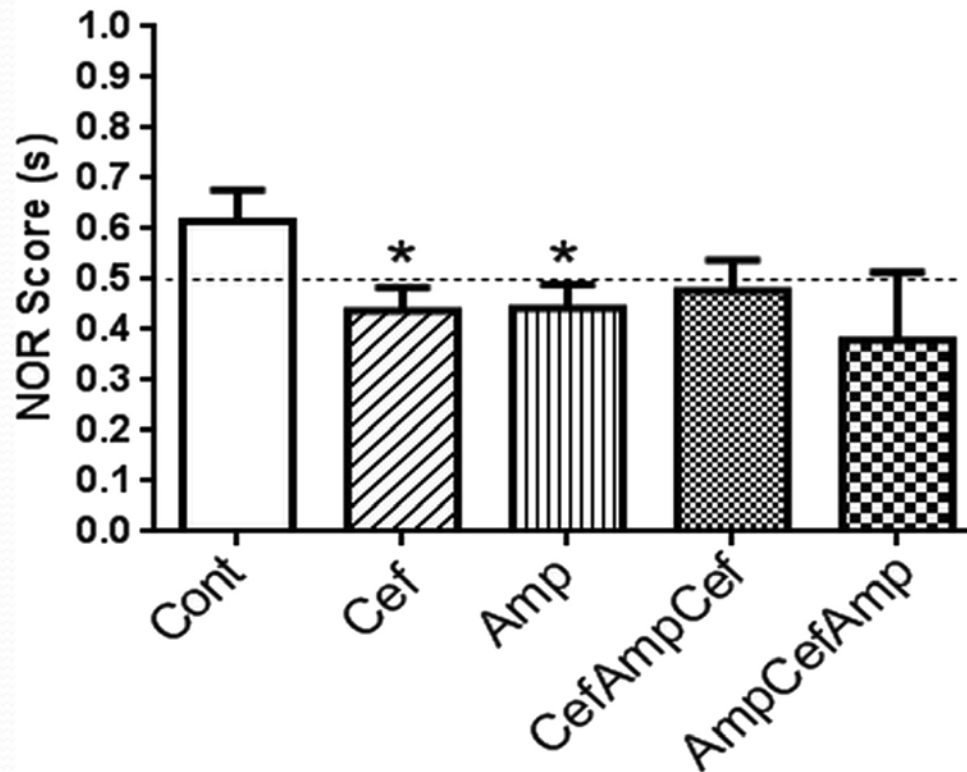


# Forced swim test

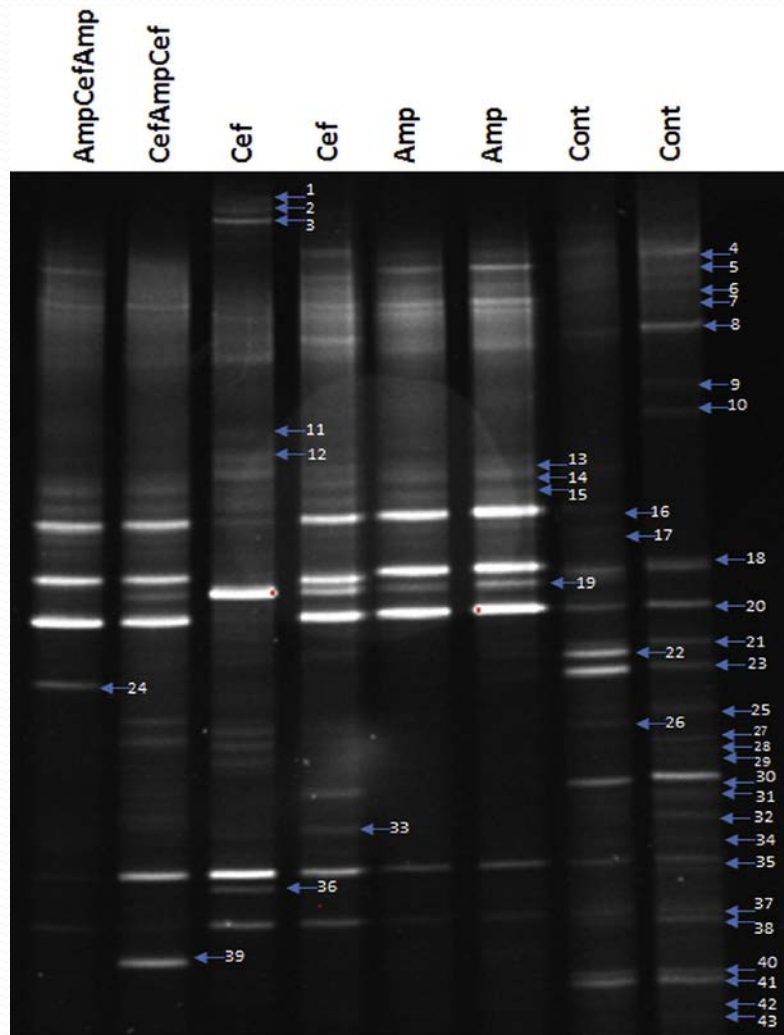


# Interesting !!!

## Novel Object Recognition Test



# DGGE of Fecal Microbiota



# Conclusions

- Ampicillin and cefoperazone lead to prominent alterations in whole GM of adolescent mice.
- Ampicillin was found to be more destructive to the microbial community than cefoperazone.
- In parallel, attitudes of mice were also affected differently for each antibiotic as measured in cognitive tests. Diminishing in overall locomotor activity was recorded in most antibiotic-treated groups.
- The administration of both antibiotics ampicillin and cefoperazone amplified the depressive attitudes in young adults with ampicillin specifically enhancing anxiety- and depressive-like responses.
- A repeated antibiotic treatment applied during adolescence, parallel to the changes in GM affects cognitive skills in young adults, **attention and memory impairments** observed after both ampicillin and cefoperazone treatments