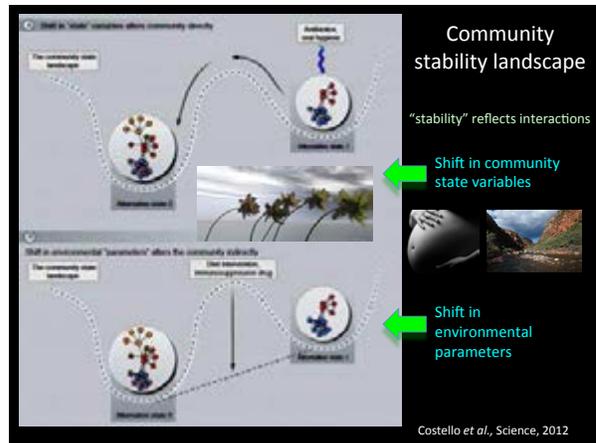
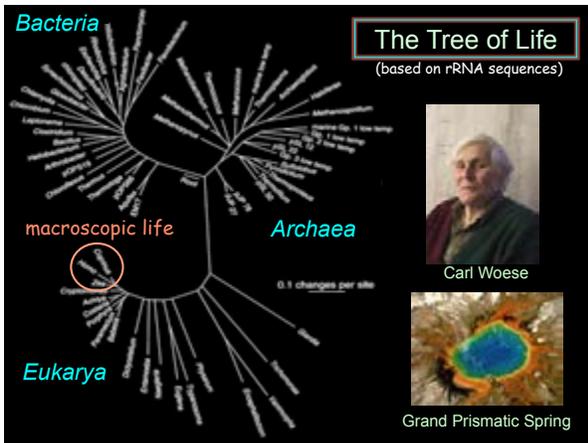






### A bit of history: why now?

- Antony van Leeuwenhoek, 1683 ('animalcules')
  - 1683
  - "an unbelievably great company of living animalcules, a-swimming more nimbly than any I had ever seen up to this time. The biggest sort. . . bent their body into curves in going forwards. . ."
- Razumov AS, 1932 ('Great plate anomaly') (Moore, Savage, 1975-7)
- Woese, Fox, Pace, 1977
- Convergence: disciplines, concepts



### Attributes of 'stable' states in humans?

(Based on cell counts, we are ~1 part bacterial, 1 part human... and based on numbers of unique genes, we are 150 parts bacterial, 1 part human...)

#### Our benefits

- Food digestion
- Nutrition (vitamins, energy)
- Xenobiotic processing
- Metabolic regulation, cometabolism
- Development: terminal differentiation of mucosa
- "Education", regulation of immune system
- Epithelial "homeostasis", barrier integrity
- Colonization resistance to pathogens

Turnbaugh P et al, Nature 449:804-810, 2007; Dethlefsen L et al, Nature 449:811-818, 2007

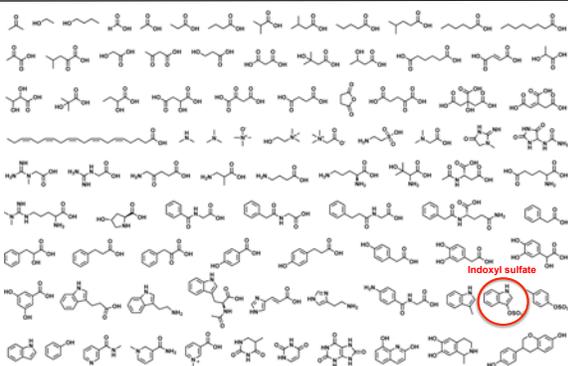
### Gut Immune Maturation Depends on Colonization with a Host-Specific Microbiota

Hechung Chang,<sup>1,2</sup> Sijie J. Pamp,<sup>1,3</sup> Jonathan A. Hill,<sup>1,4</sup> Neeraj K. Surana,<sup>1,5,7</sup> Soera M. Eshleman,<sup>1,4</sup> Erin B. Troy,<sup>1,8</sup> Noelle C. Reading,<sup>1,9</sup> Eduardo J. Vilabrona,<sup>6</sup> San Wang,<sup>6</sup> Jorge P. Mora,<sup>6</sup> Yoshitoni Umesaki,<sup>6</sup> Diane Mattis,<sup>6</sup> Christophe Benoist,<sup>1</sup> David A. Relman,<sup>1,8</sup> and Dennis L. Kasper<sup>1,7</sup>

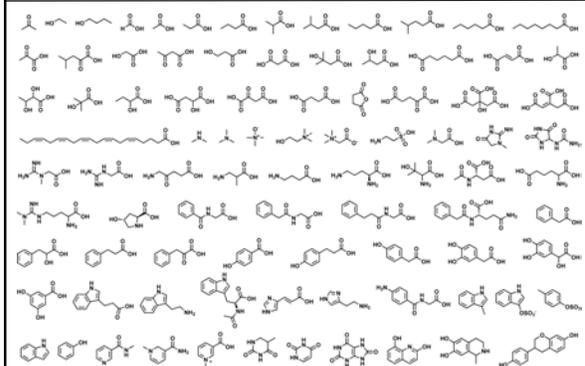
<sup>1</sup>Channing Laboratory, Brigham and Women's Hospital  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology and Immunobiology  
 Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA  
<sup>3</sup>Departments of Microbiology and Immunology and of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA 94305, USA  
<sup>4</sup>Department of Medicine, Gastrointestinal Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02114, USA  
<sup>5</sup>Yakult Central Institute for Microbiological Research, Yaho 1796, Kunitachi, Tokyo 199-8505, Japan  
<sup>6</sup>Hokkaido Asthro Palo Alto Health-Care System, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA  
<sup>7</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA 02115, USA  
<sup>8</sup>Present address: Takeda Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA  
<sup>9</sup>Correspondence: Dennis.Kasper@bwh.harvard.edu  
 DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2012.04.027

Cell 149:1578-93, 2012

### Small molecules from the human microbiota



### Microbiota: Largest endocrine organ?



### Small molecules in the human microbiome

3,118 biosynthetic gene clusters from 755 metagenomic samples (100 healthy humans)

Average gut: 599 gene clusters  
Average oral cavity: 1,061 gene clusters

Dozens of gene clusters with unknown products present in >50% of healthy humans

lactocillin (thiopeptide antibiotic)

*Lactobacillus gasseri* JV-V03

Michael Fischbach, Stanford

Donia et al. Cell (2014), 158, 1402

### Thiopeptide clusters in the microbiota

Gene	Body Site	Prevalence in HMP samples
pac	skin	30%
ado	oral*	-
ot4	oral*	25%
ot5	oral*	8%
ljo	gut	-
gtf	gut*	9%
ot7	oral*	10%
ss0	oral	-
ot3	oral*	1%
ot1	oral*	34%
ot2	oral*	1%
icl	vaginal	-
ot6	oral*	22%

\*Discovered first in metagenomic data

Donia et al. Cell (2014), 158, 1402

### Disturbance

- Disturbances remove or kill some fraction of the community, creating opportunities for remaining community members or new colonists...effects directed at community and/or host (e.g., diet shifts, diarrhea)
- Resilience:** recovery of ecosystem services
- Increasingly prominent in "modern" societies? Problem of frequency, amplitude?
- Compounded, cumulative effects?

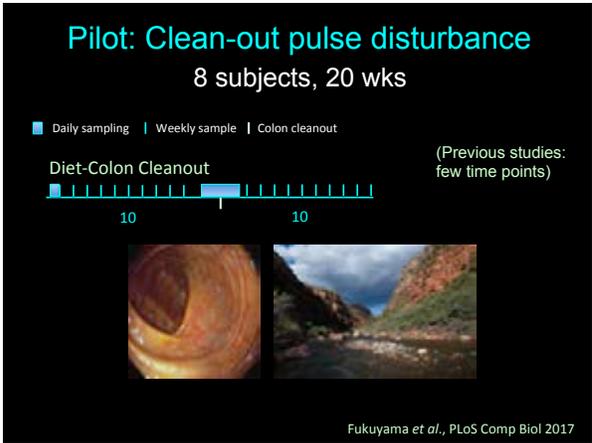
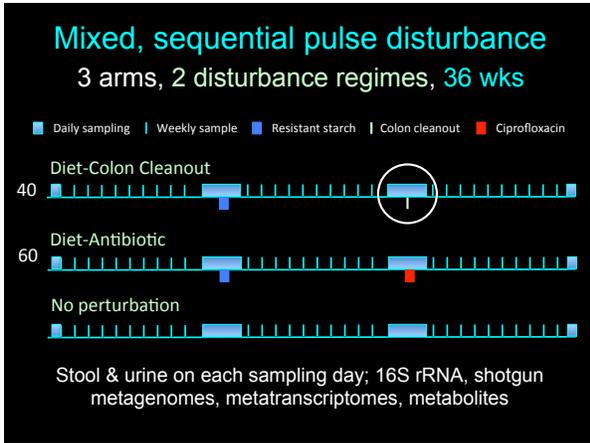
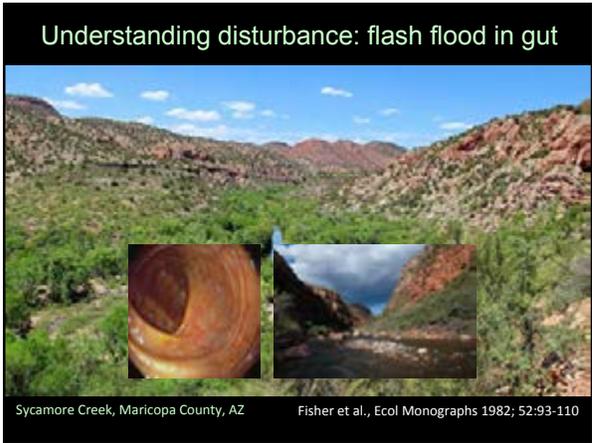
### Disturbance

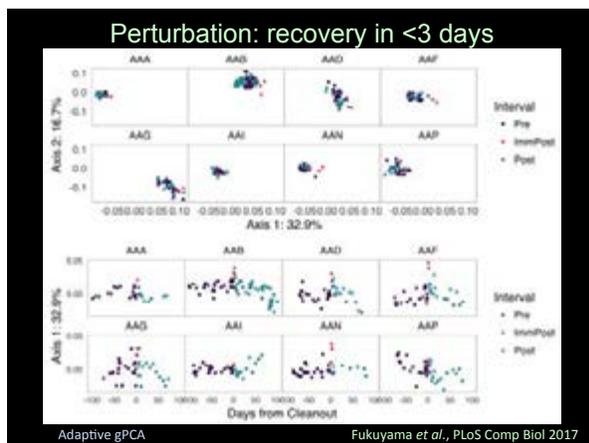
**PERTURBATION EXPERIMENTS IN COMMUNITY ECOLOGY: THEORY AND PRACTICE<sup>1</sup>**

Ecology 1984

EDWARD A. BENDER<sup>2</sup>  
*Department of Mathematics, C-012*

TED J. CASE AND MICHAEL E. GILPIN  
*Department of Biology, C-016, University of California at San Diego,  
La Jolla, California 92093 USA*





### Summary: cleanout disturbance

- Brief, discrete perturbation, rapid recovery (<3d) = resilience!
- Early enrichment of *Bacteroides*, depletion of *Ruminococcaceae*
- *Bacteroides*: versatile, mucus, rapid-growers; *Ruminococcaceae*: food particles, slow-growers
- Similarities to Fisher *et al.*: adaptation, historical precedents?
- Additional subjects, compare to other forms of disturbance...

Fukuyama *et al.*, PLoS Comp Biol 2017

### Clinical problems associated with the indigenous microbiota

- Chronic periodontitis
- Crohn's disease
- Atherosclerosis
- Chronic renal insufficiency
- Environmental enteropathy
- Antibiotic-associated diarrhea
- Obesity, malnutrition
- Bacterial vaginosis
- Premature labor and delivery

“Community as pathogen”  
that is,  
disease due to a community  
disturbance

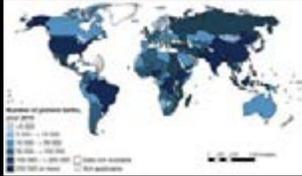
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“pathogenic states”

## Clinical problems associated with the indigenous microbiota

Cause or effect?  
Initiating or propagating?  
Mono- or polyfactorial?

## Microbiota and premature birth



- Worldwide incidence of preterm birth (PB) in 2010 was **11%** (affecting **14.9 million** babies)
- Direct complications of PB accounted for **1 million deaths**
- Risks=bacterial vaginosis, chronic periodontitis; but only **intra-amniotic infection** has been causally linked to spontaneous preterm delivery

Blencowe et al. (2013) *Reproductive Health* 10 Suppl 1:S2  
Romero et al. (2014) *Science* 345:760

## Pregnancy, the microbiome, and premature birth

### Hypotheses

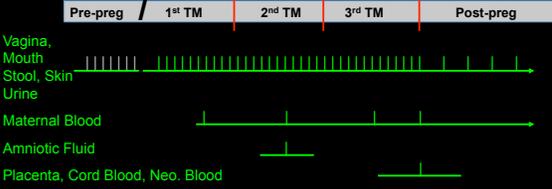
- ◆ Microbiome of pregnancy contributes to fetal health, development. Perturbation of microbiome and associated host response contribute to preterm labor and delivery.

### Approach

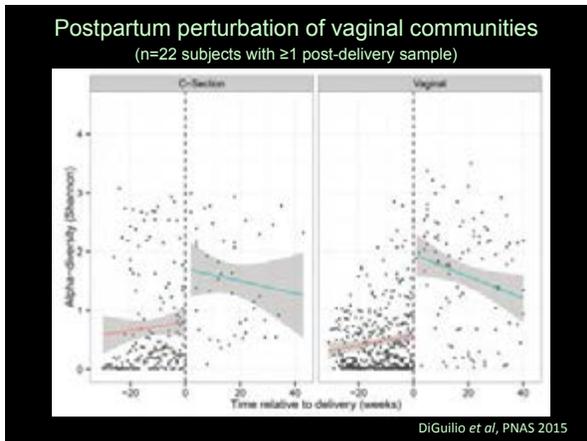
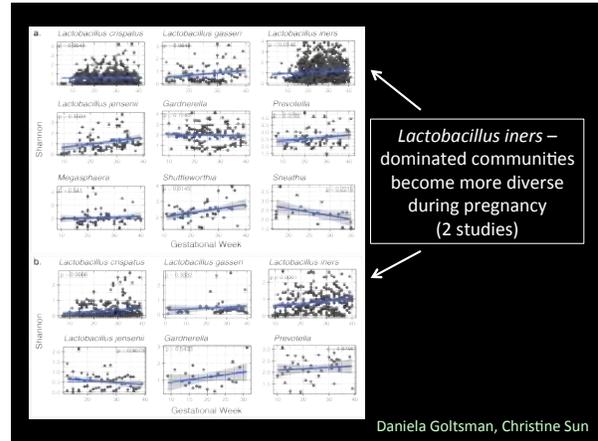
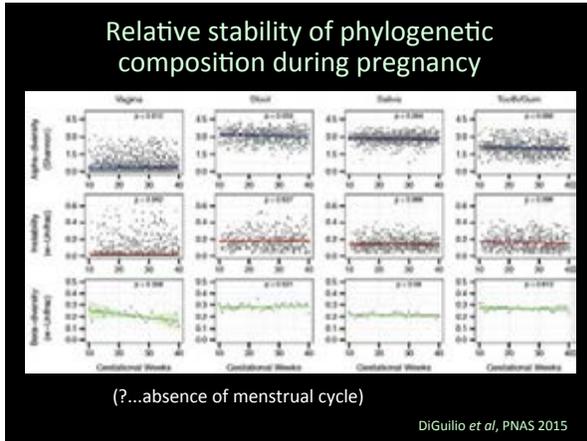
- ◆ Prospective longitudinal sampling of 4 body sites; taxonomic, gene/genomic, transcript, metabolite compositional analysis of microbiota; host gene expression & immune responses; multi-table methods for data integration, feature extraction

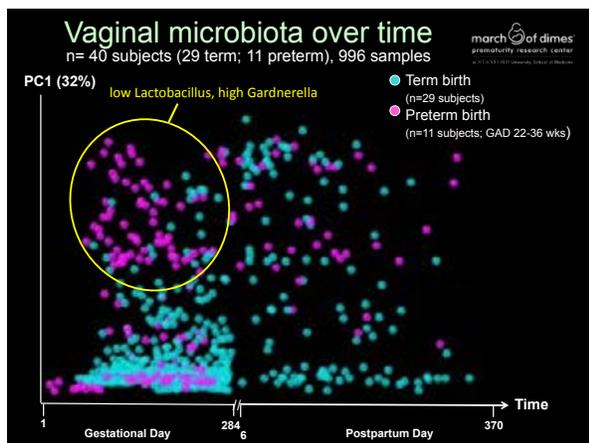
## Sampling strategy and specimens collected to date

march of dimes  
prematurity research center  
© 2017 March of Dimes Prematurity Research Center



To date, 427 subjects enrolled (Stanford)...	
Self-collected specimens	~84,000
Blood specimens (maternal, cord, neonatal)	~6,000
Delivery specimens (placenta, amniotic fluid)	~1,500
<b>Total specimens / time points</b>	<b>~91,500</b>





## Vaginal microbiota and prematurity

- ◆ *Lactobacillus crispatus* (and not *L. iners*) associated with **low** risk of PTB; *Gardnerella vaginalis* subspecies associated with PTB **high** risk, in 2 racially diverse cohorts of U.S. women
- ◆ Ecological interactions may explain complex microbial community-wide attributes
- ◆ PTB in some women: loss of microbiome benefit and/or gain of risk?
- ◆ Mechanisms: Pro-inflammatory community? Breakdown of mucosal barrier? Invasion or bloom of 'pathogen'? Ascending infection (chorioamnionitis)?
- ◆ Identify women at risk? Mitigate risk?

## Clinical Interventions?



- Promote or restore beneficial ecosystem
- Introduce strains, selectively support them
- Prepare local (cervico-vaginal) environment?
- Tailored to host or host population?
- Timing? (Pre-conception?)
- Need for monitoring?



**Fig. 2. Proposed mechanisms of disease implicated in spontaneous preterm labor.** Genetic and environmental factors are likely contributors to each mechanism. *Science* 2014; 345:760

### Gut microbial ecosystem: Undernutrition

**Vicious cycle of undernutrition**

Malabsorption  
Inadequate dietary intake  
Impaired immune responses  
Enteric infections  
Altered microbiota  
Dysregulated gut permeability

Science 339, 530 (2013)  
Science 339, 548 (2013)

### Gut microbial ecosystem: Undernutrition

Well-nourished  
Therapeutic food  
Under-nourished

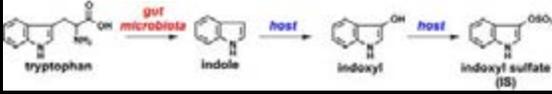
Science 339, 530 (2013)  
Science 339, 548 (2013)

### Role of gut microbiome in mediating exposure to arsenic?

### Role of gut microbiome in mediating exposure to arsenic?

Western USA  
Mexico  
Chile  
Argentina  
Hungary  
Armenia  
Mongolia  
Nepal  
China  
Bangladesh  
Vietnam  
Thailand  
Taiwan

### Role of gut microbiome in mediating chronic kidney disease?



tryptophan  $\xrightarrow{\text{gut microbiota}}$  indole  $\xrightarrow{\text{host}}$  indoxyl  $\xrightarrow{\text{host}}$  indoxyl sulfate (IS)

indoxyl sulfate: uremic solute from gut microbiota

Level in humans: **10-200 mg/day**

Correlated with **disease**

A **single gene** responsible for its production; its levels vary widely among people



Tryptophanase  
in vitro indole  
production

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4411111/>  
Devlin et al. *Cell Host Microbe* (2016), 20, 709

### Cell Host & Microbe Brief Report

#### Modulation of a Circulating Uremic Solute via Rational Genetic Manipulation of the Gut Microbiota

A. Sivan Devlin,<sup>1,2</sup> Angela Marchalot,<sup>2</sup> Dylan Dodd,<sup>1,2</sup> Stephen Nayfach,<sup>1,2</sup> Rebekah Plattner,<sup>3</sup> Tim Meyer,<sup>4</sup> Katherine S. Pollard,<sup>1,2</sup> Justin L. Sonnenburg,<sup>1,2</sup> and Michael A. Fischbach<sup>1,5\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences and California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA  
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<sup>4</sup>Integrative Program in Quantitative Biology, Gladstone Institute  
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<sup>5</sup>Department of Medicine, VA Palo Alto HCS and Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA  
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Cell Host Microbe 20:709-15, 2016

### Clinical impact



- Great promise, exciting leads...unrealized; **effect sizes in humans may be modest!**
- Disease classification, predict health & disease; informed interventions
- Disturbance as a clinical tool: prognostics (assess resilience), therapeutics (establish alternative stable states = difficult)
- Maintenance, restoration of microbiota?
- First, do no harm: microbiota as Rx?

### Study of human microbiome: challenges



- Tracking, understanding sources of variation: longitudinal study design
- Understanding, predicting function
- Assessing possible causation; role, relative contribution of microbiota
- Reproducibility
- Predictable, targeted manipulations of microbiome

## Park Management Plan (for human microbial ecosystem)

- Habitat restoration
- Promotion of native species
- Targeted removal of invasive species
  
- Ecosystem service providers?  
Community and host context?
- Adaptive management: system monitoring to inform decisions



Costello *et al.*, Science 336, 1255 (2012)

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march of dimes  
 prematurity research center  
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UAB Joseph Biggio

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