

Because you care  
about CONSUMERS' HEALTH



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Présente



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**“Prise en compte du microbiote  
dans la toxicologie de demain”**

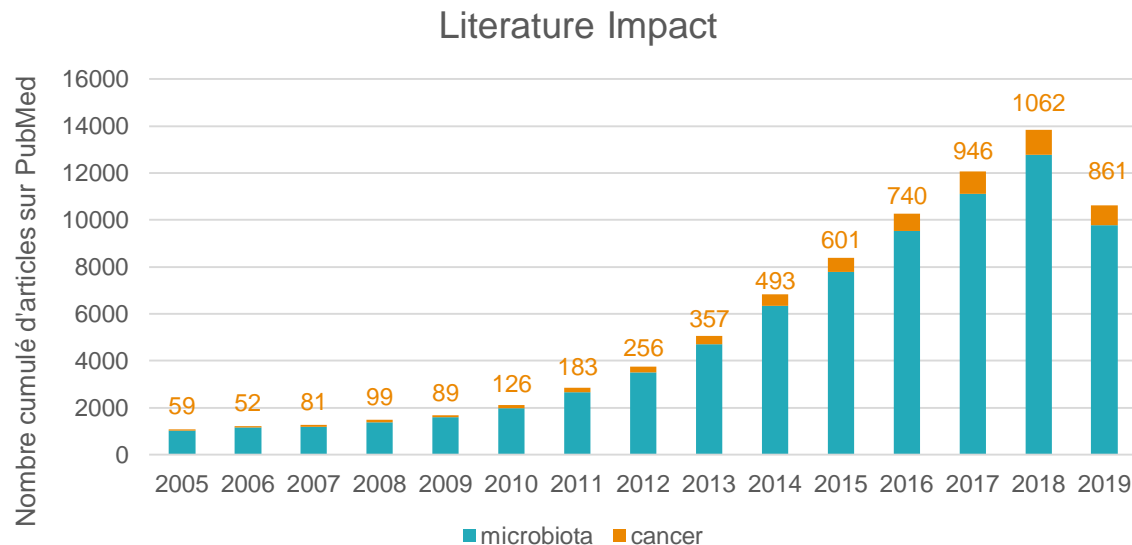


# CONTENT

- The Human Microbiota
- Chemical Effects on Bacteria
- Bacterial Effects on Chemicals
- Tools for Toxicological Assessment
- Contribution of Biofortis
- Take Home Message



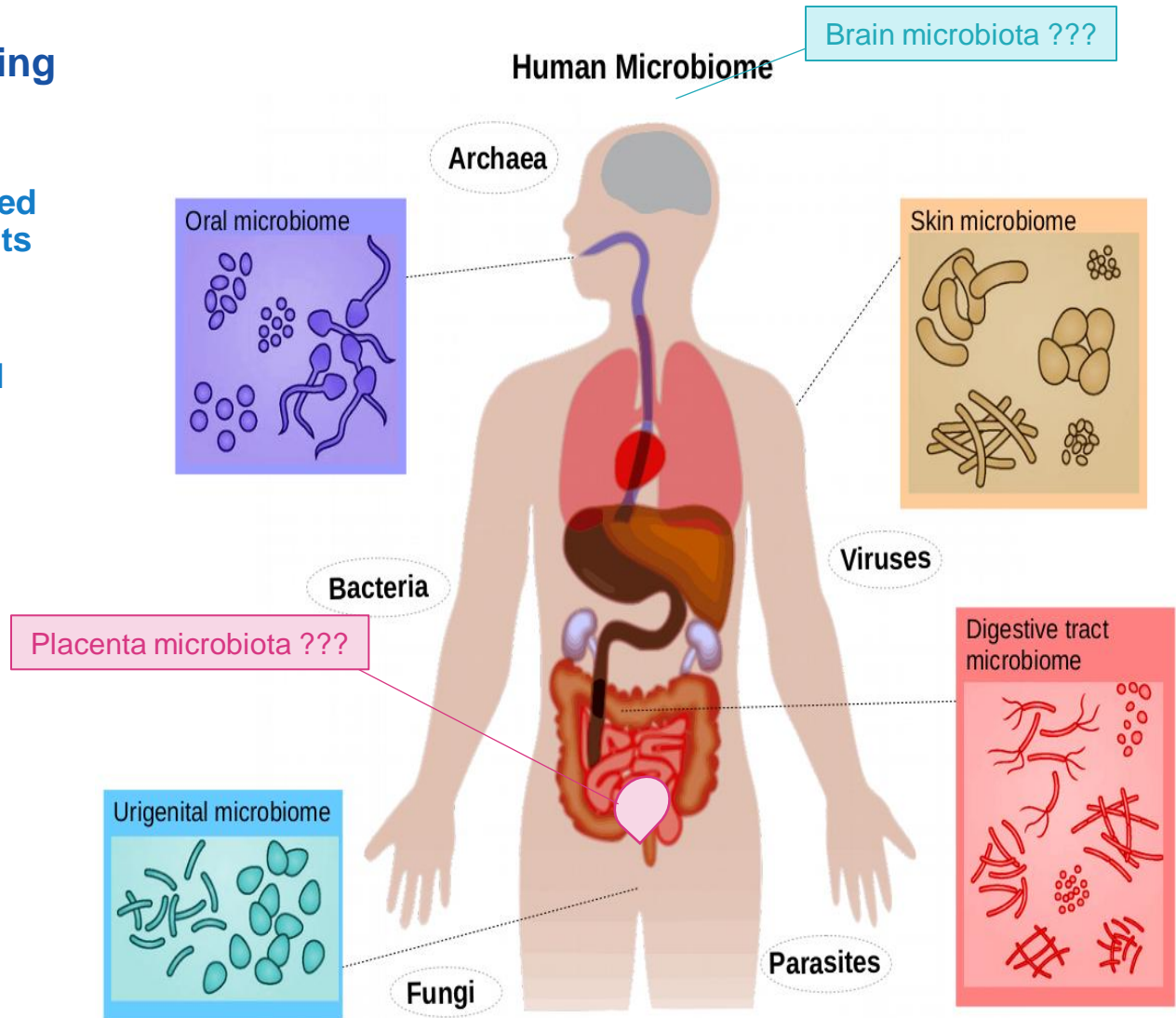
- Increasing number of scientific communications and clinical trials
- Major advances in sequencing and computational biology
- Progress from associations to causality



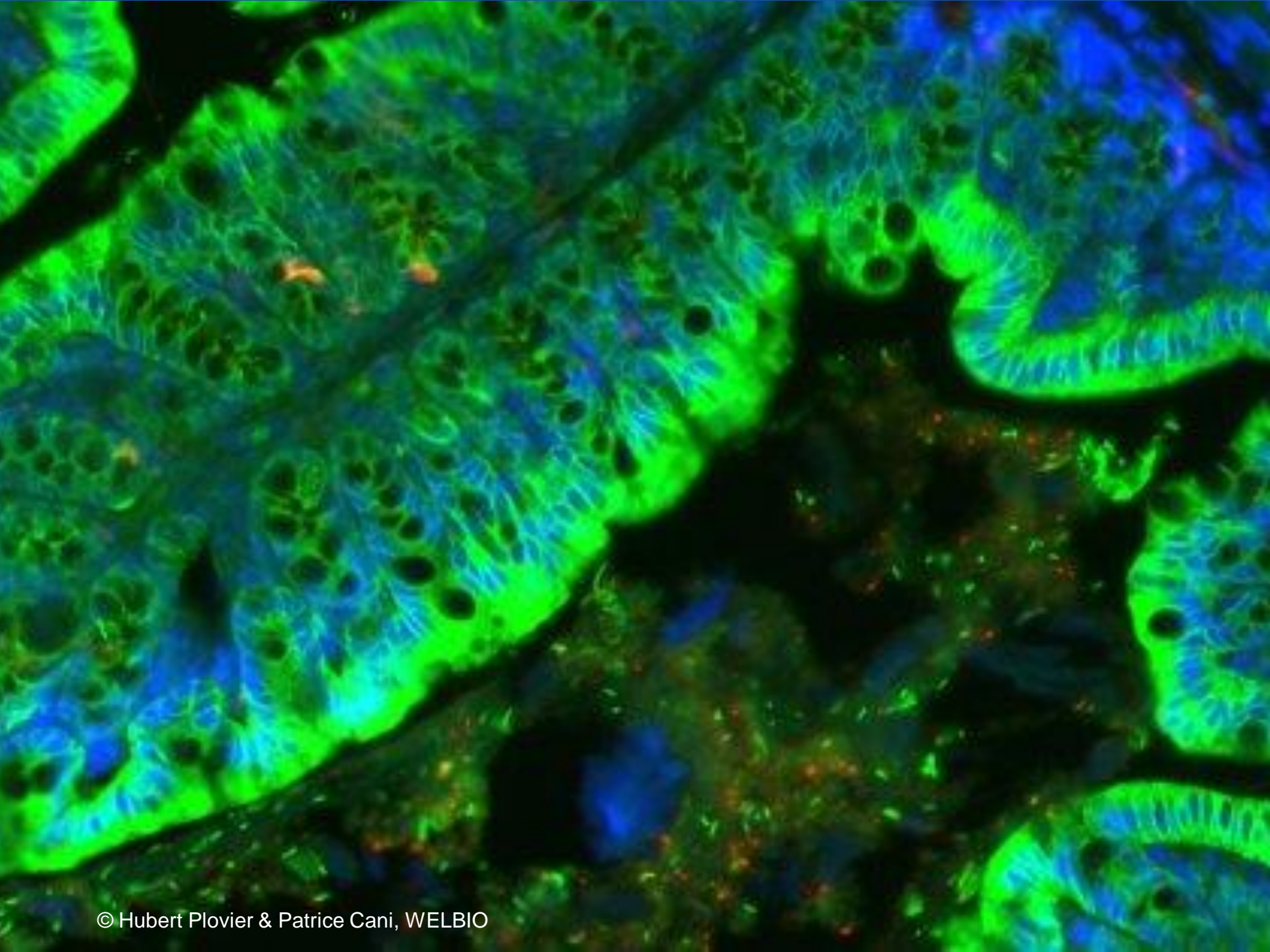
# The Human Microbiota

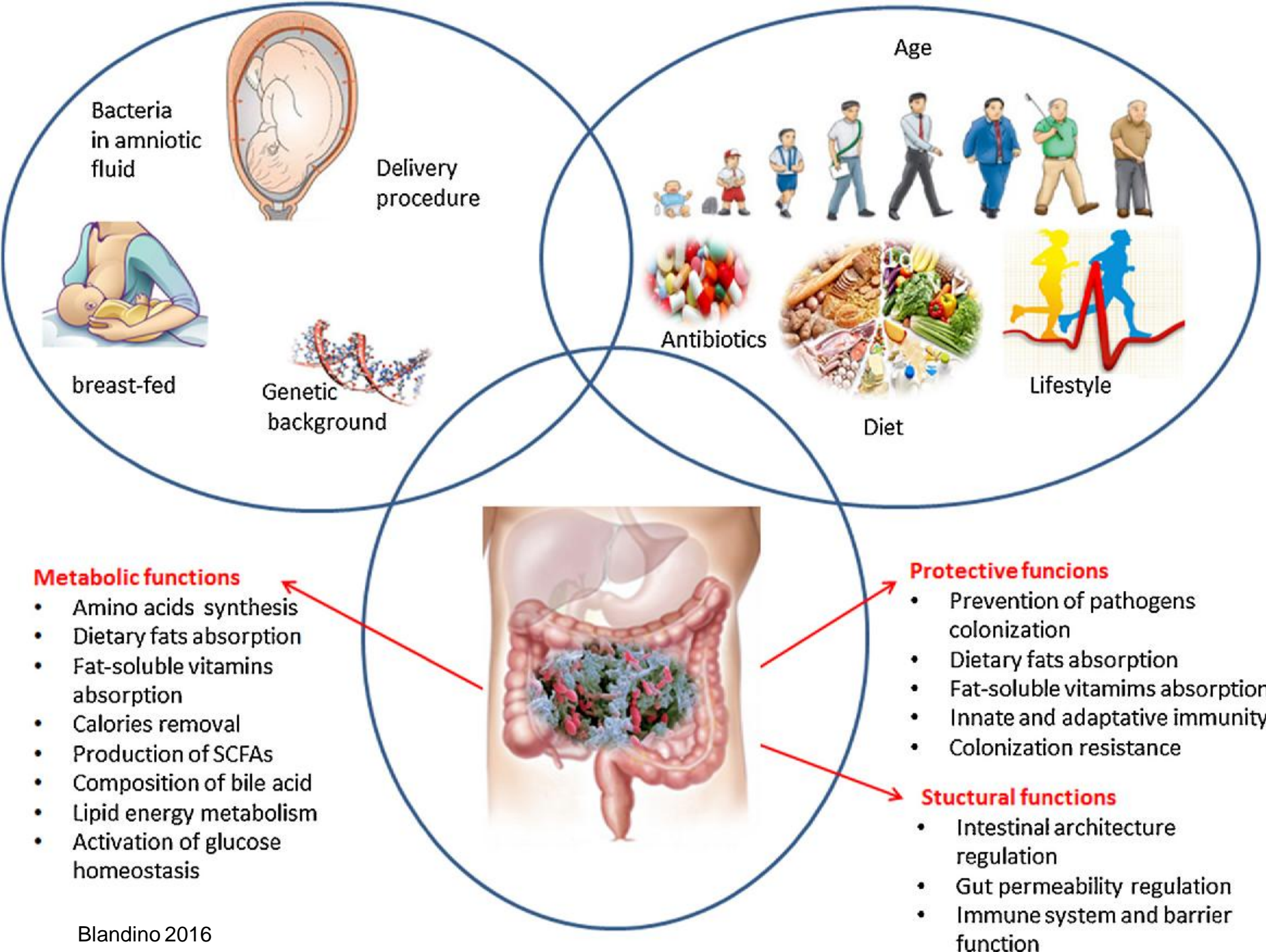


- 39 trillions of microbes living commensally in several tissues
  - Some microbes associated with known health benefits « symbionts »
  - Some potentially harmful microbes « pathobionts »
- E.g. gut  $10^{12}$  to  $10^{14}$  microorganisms













## Main functions

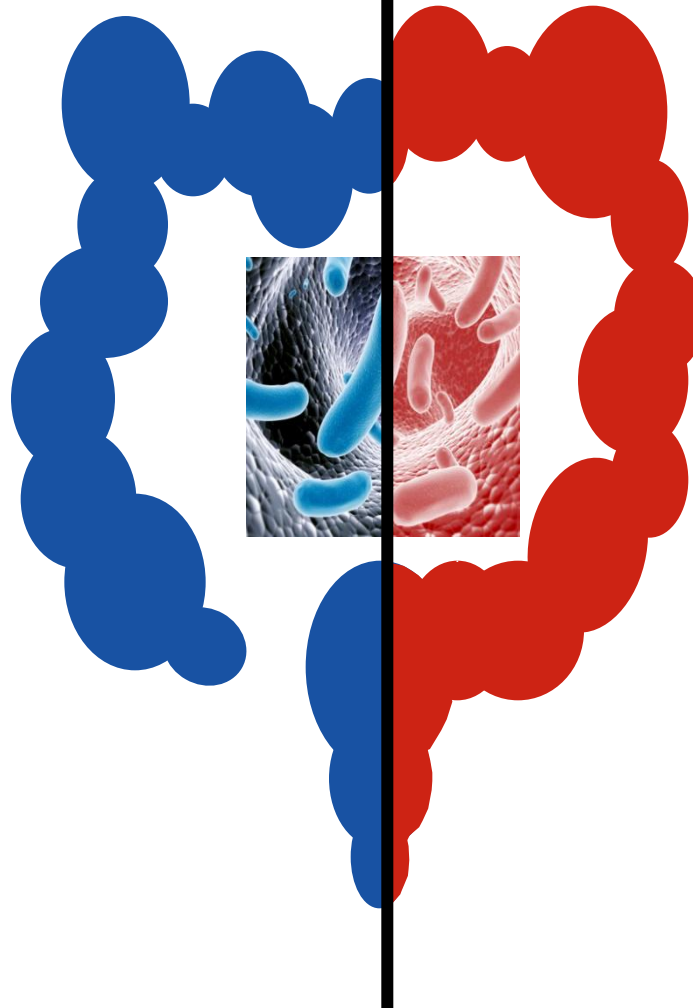
- Immunity
  - Development
  - Functions

Direct protection against pathogens

Digestion

- Metabolism
  - Development
  - Functions

- Brain
  - Development
  - Functions



## Alteration

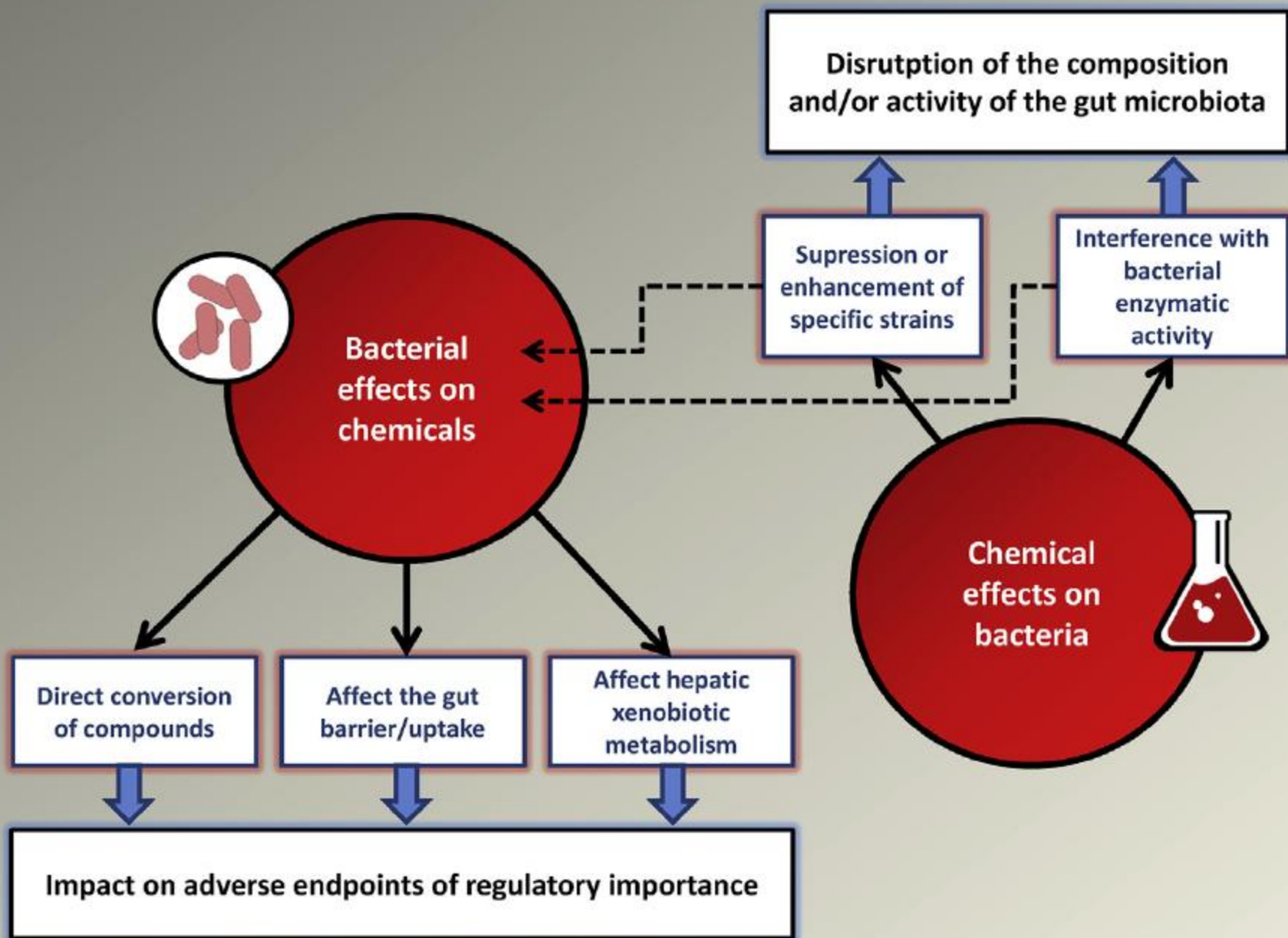
Metabolic disorders

Brain disorders

Inflammatory & Immune disorders

Cancer







# Chemical Effects on Bacteria

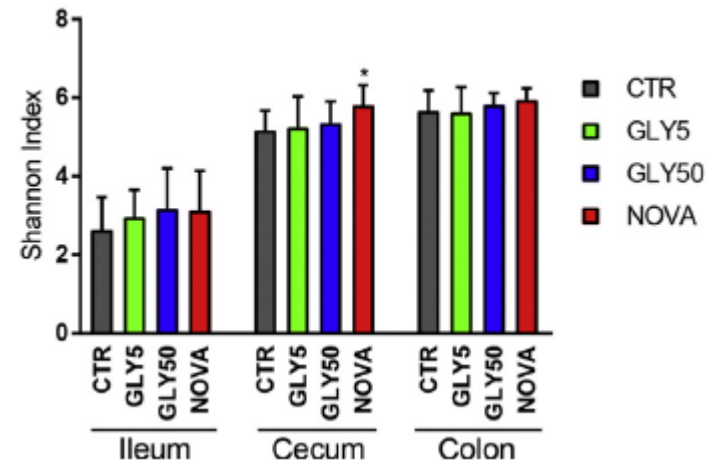


## *in vitro*

Species	MIC (mg/mL) BHI
<i>Bifidobacterium adolensis</i> DSM 20083	10
<i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i> DSM 20456	10
<i>Bifidobacterium breve</i> DSM 20091	10
<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i> DSM 20088	10
<i>Bifidobacterium animalis</i> DSM 10140	10
<i>Bifidobacterium animalis</i> lactis BL-04	10
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> CCUG 1795	10
<i>Clostridium leptum</i> DSM 753	10
<i>Clostridium nexile</i> DSM 1787	10
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 29212	80
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> DSM 2570	80
<i>Lactobacillus johnsonii</i> DSM 10533	20
<i>Lactobacillus planetarum</i> DSM 20174	40
<i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> DSM 20016	40
<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> ATCC 53103	40
<i>Bacteroides uniformis</i> DSM 6597	5
<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i> DSM 1447	5
<i>Bacteroides ovatus</i> DSM 1896	10
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> DSM 2151	5
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922	80
<i>Escherichia coli</i> DSM 18039	80
<i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i> DSM 22959	20

## *in vivo*

**In vivo effects on intestinal bacteria**  
4-week old male Sprague Dawley rats  
2 weeks exposure  
16S rRNA gene sequencing



= Intestinal bacteria may be differently affected by glyphosate\*

= No effects on alpha diversity

\* Glyfonova 450 plus



## In vivo effects on intestinal bacteria

11 months old male C57BL/6 Charles River

150 $\mu$ M/kg  $\Leftrightarrow$  plasma level 5 $\mu$ M

n=6/group

PhyloChip Arrays -affymetrix

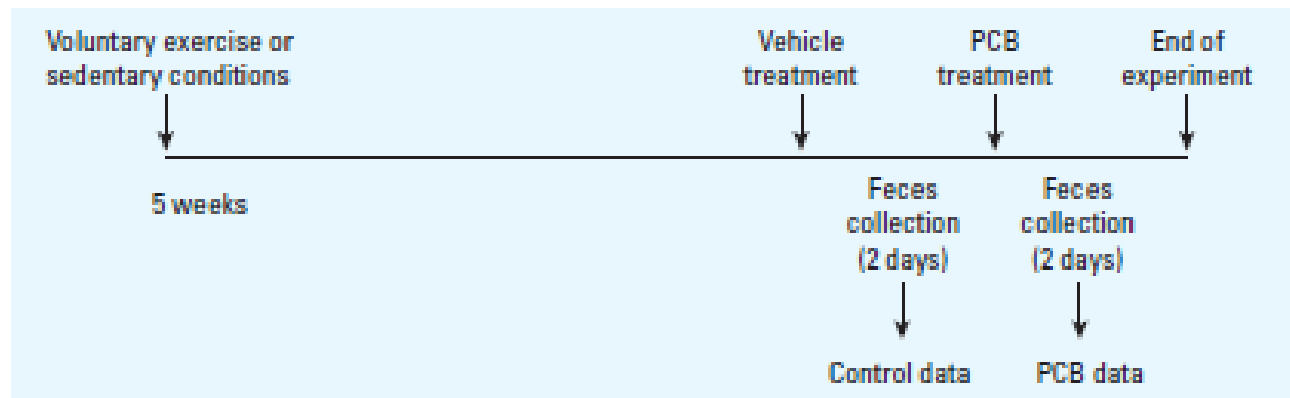


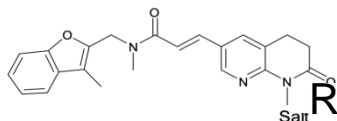
Figure 1. Experimental design indicating treatment and sampling times.

- = PCB exposure decreases the abundance of the gut microbiota
- = Exercise attenuates PCB-induced alterations of gut microbiota composition

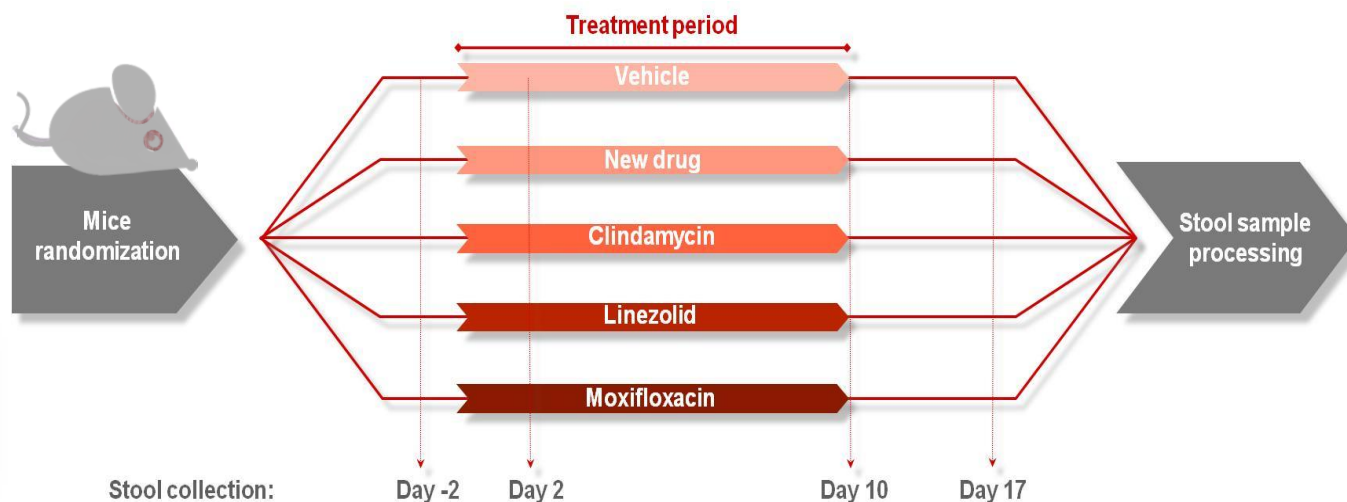


- Does a new drug targeting *Staphylococcus aureus* disturb the gut microbiota?

Debio 1450 (prodrug)



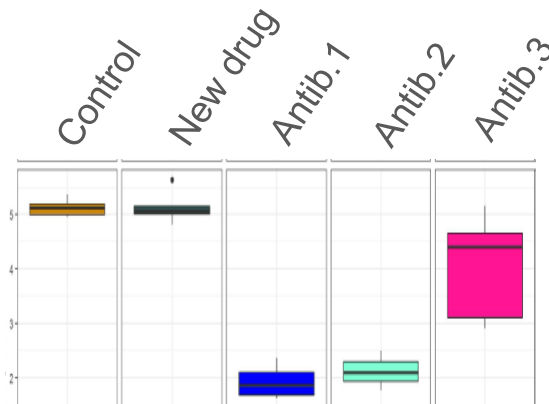
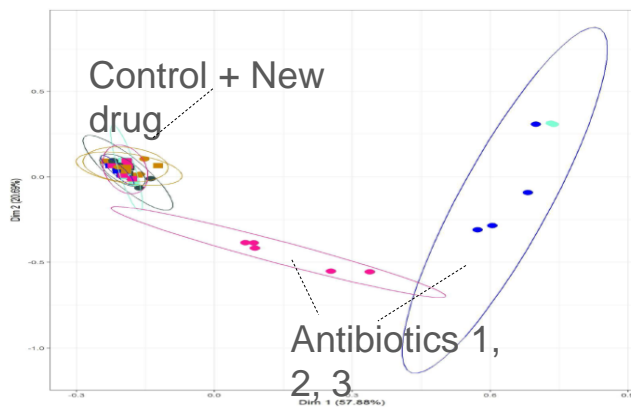
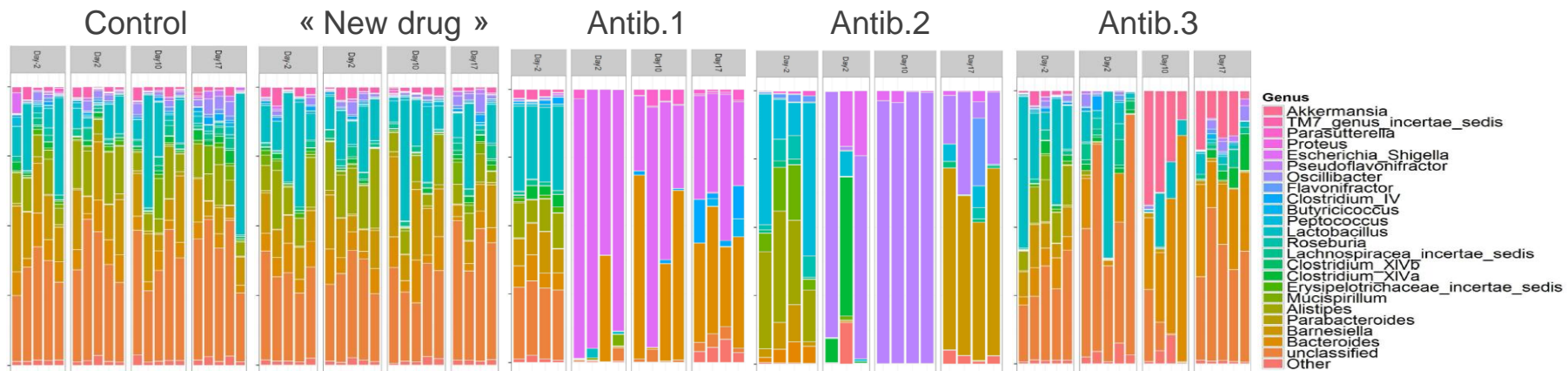
Study design



16S rRNA  
sequencing



# Antimicrobial Drug Candidate : Results



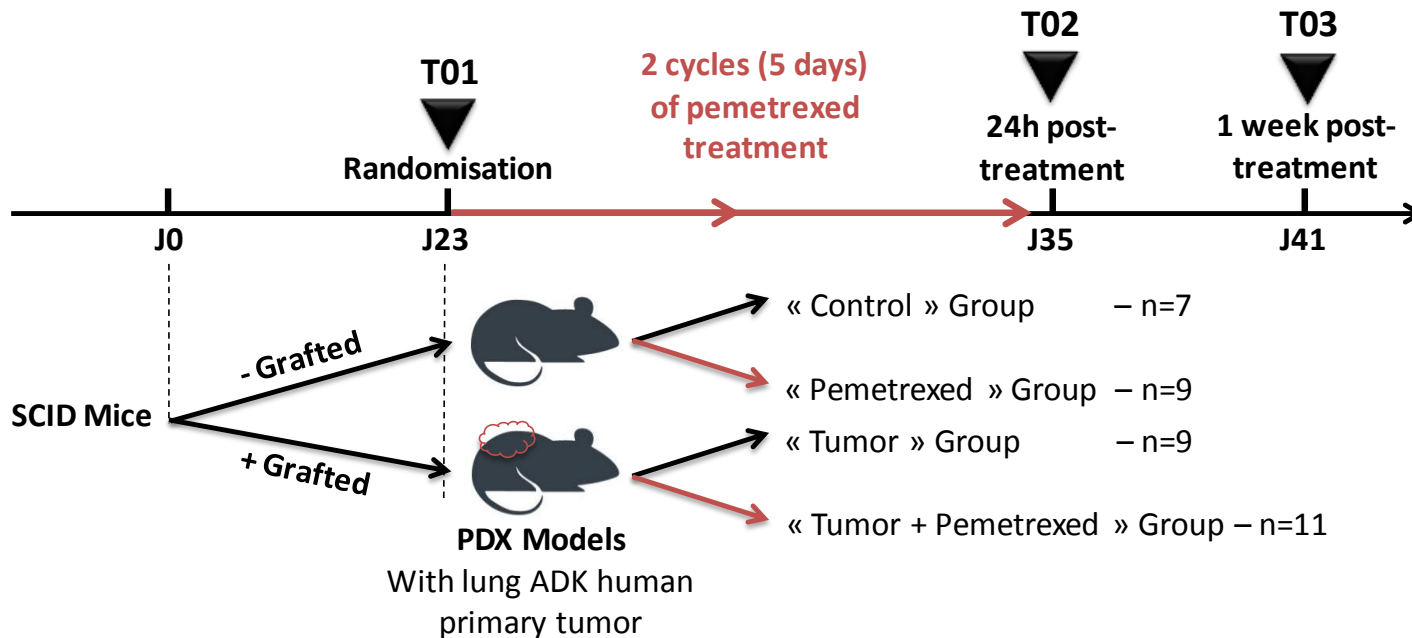
*No observed side effect onto composition compared to reference antibiotherapies*

**+ No impact on Diversity**



Mechanism	Chemotherapy	Effect
Translocation	Doxorubicin	Commensal bacteria cross the intestinal barrier to enter secondary lymphoid organs
Immunomodulation	Cyclophosphamide	Gram+ commensals mediate accumulation of Th17 and Th1-cell response
Enzymatic degradation	CPT11 (Irinotecan)	Bacterial beta-glucuronidase cleaves glucuronide from inactive metabolite, releasing active metabolite(SN-38) in the gut
Reduced diversity	BEAM Carmustine, etoposide, cytarabine and melphalan combination	Chemotherapy associated with increase in bacteria associated with colitis

# Impact of Pemetrexed on the Gut Microbiome in PDX Models of Lung Cancer

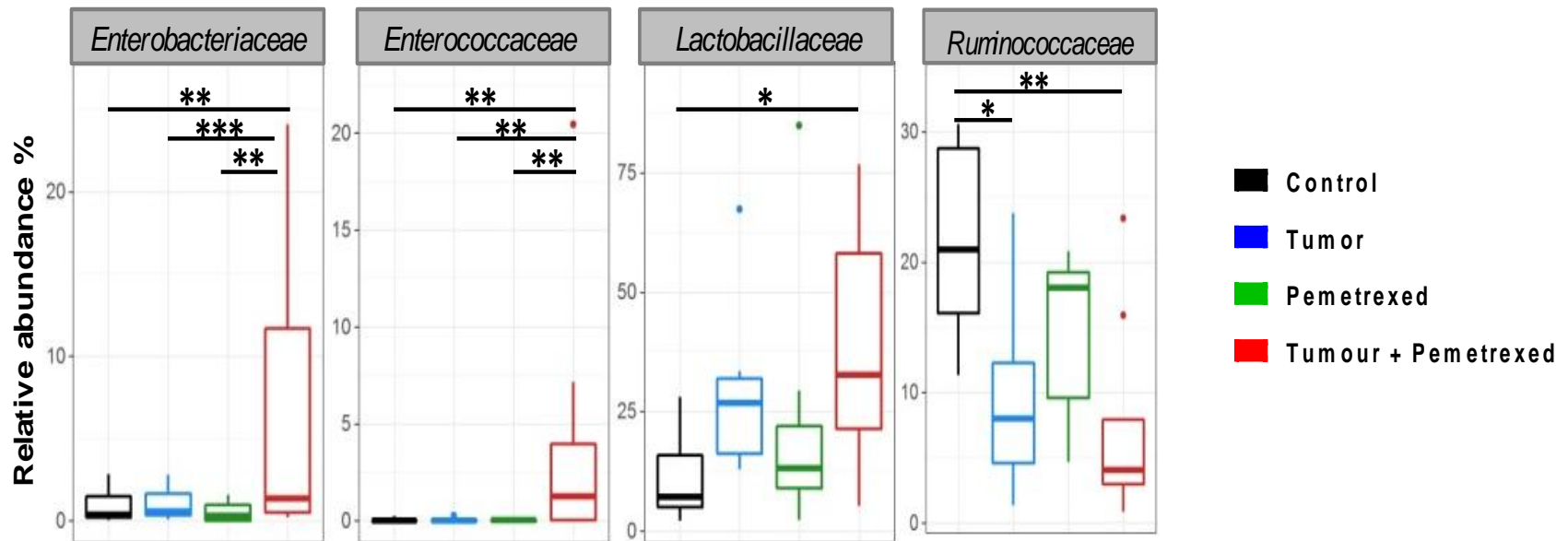




# Impact of Pemetrexed on the Gut Microbiome in PDX Models of Lung Cancer



16S rRNA gene sequencing

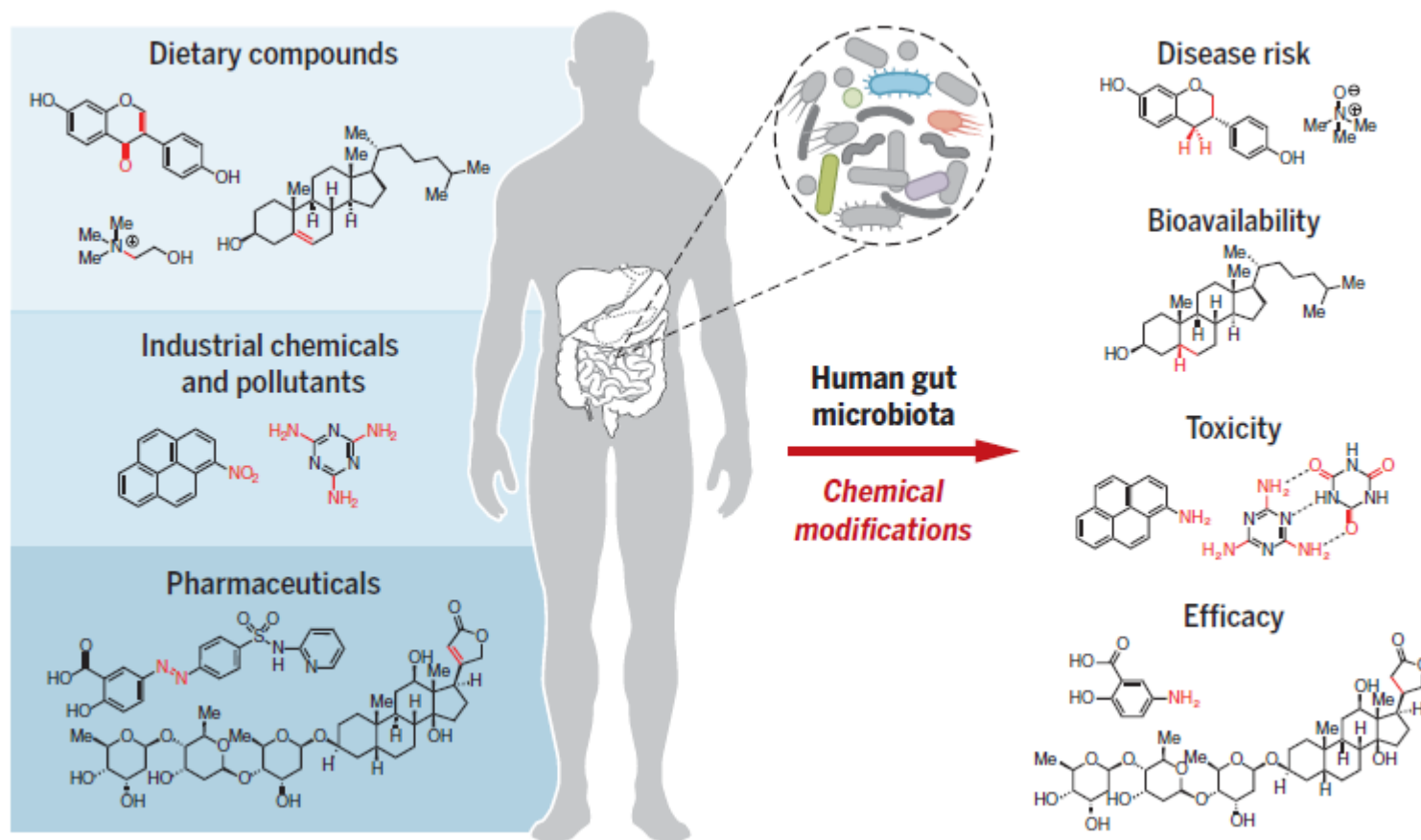




# Bacterial Effects on Chemicals



# Human Gut Microbiota Metabolize Xenobiotics



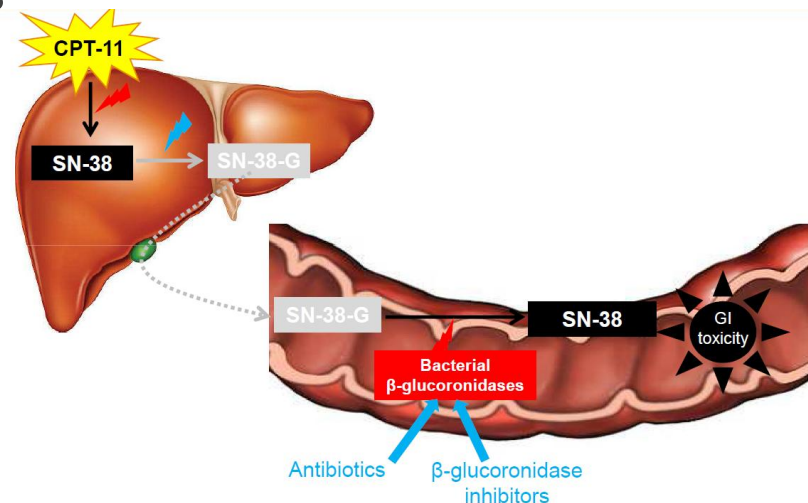


## Types of chemicals with evidence that gut microbial metabolism affects toxicity :

- Azo compounds : textile dyes, food colorings, drugs
- Micropollutants : mycotoxins, heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pesticides...
- Process Induced Toxicants: acrylamide, N-nitrosamines ...



- Anti-Inflammatory ex Sulfasalazine
- Central Nervous System targeted drugs
- Cancer Chemotherapy ex Irinotecan
- Cancer Immunotherapy ex ICI



Fujita & Sparreboom 2010, Wallace BD *et al* 2015

# “Pharmacomicrobiomics” ex : Microbiota & ICI



- Microbiota effect on pharmacokinetics
- Microbiota effect on anti-cancer immunity (Pharmacodynamics)

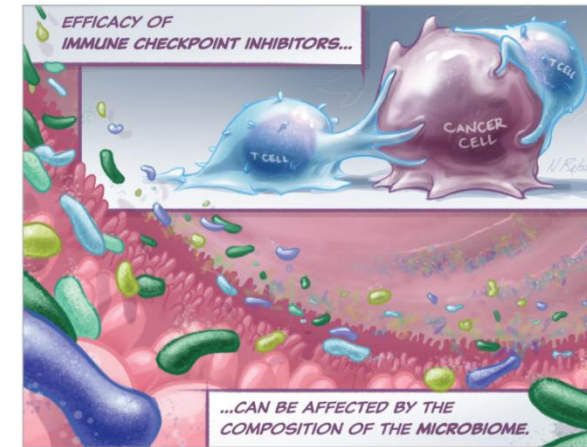
Immunoregulatory or effector immune functions

- Microbiota effect on local tissue integrity

Barrier function (mucus synthesis, cell junctions, xenobiotics transporters?)

- Drug toxicity on the microbiota

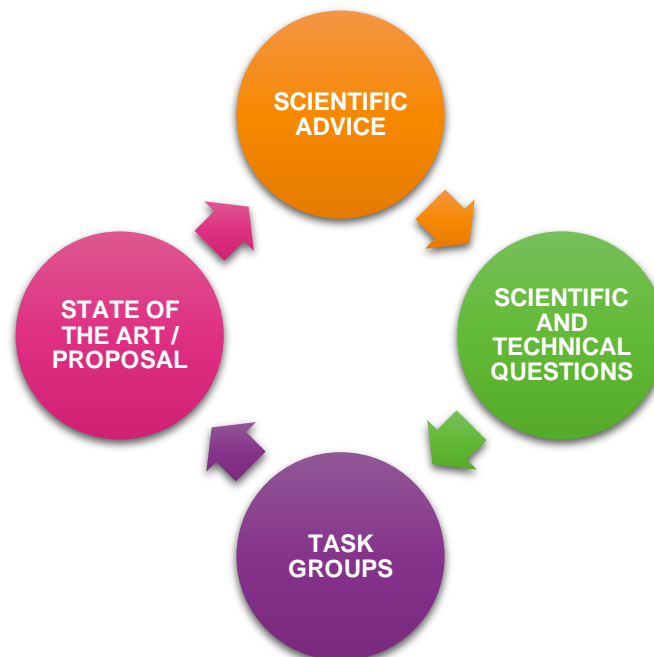
$\Delta$ gut barrier, killing



Hampton 2018



- A neutral, financially-independent, non-profit association.
- A unique collaborative approach to improve market access and provide technical and regulatory intelligence for its members in the microbiota-based product industry.



## ■ Challenges in the development of microbiota-based products

- Absence of regulatory framework
- Very unusual mechanism of action compared to drugs and other bio-agents
- No proper animal model



## ■ PRI Safety Task group

- Mismatch with present regulatory framework
- State-of-the-art in microbiota-based product toxicity assessment
- Roadmap for future regulatory guidelines on safety evaluation of these products



**Dr Sidonie N. Lavergne, DVM, PhD**  
**Pharmacotoxicologue**  
Research Partnership Manager  
*Biofortis Mérieux NutriSciences*



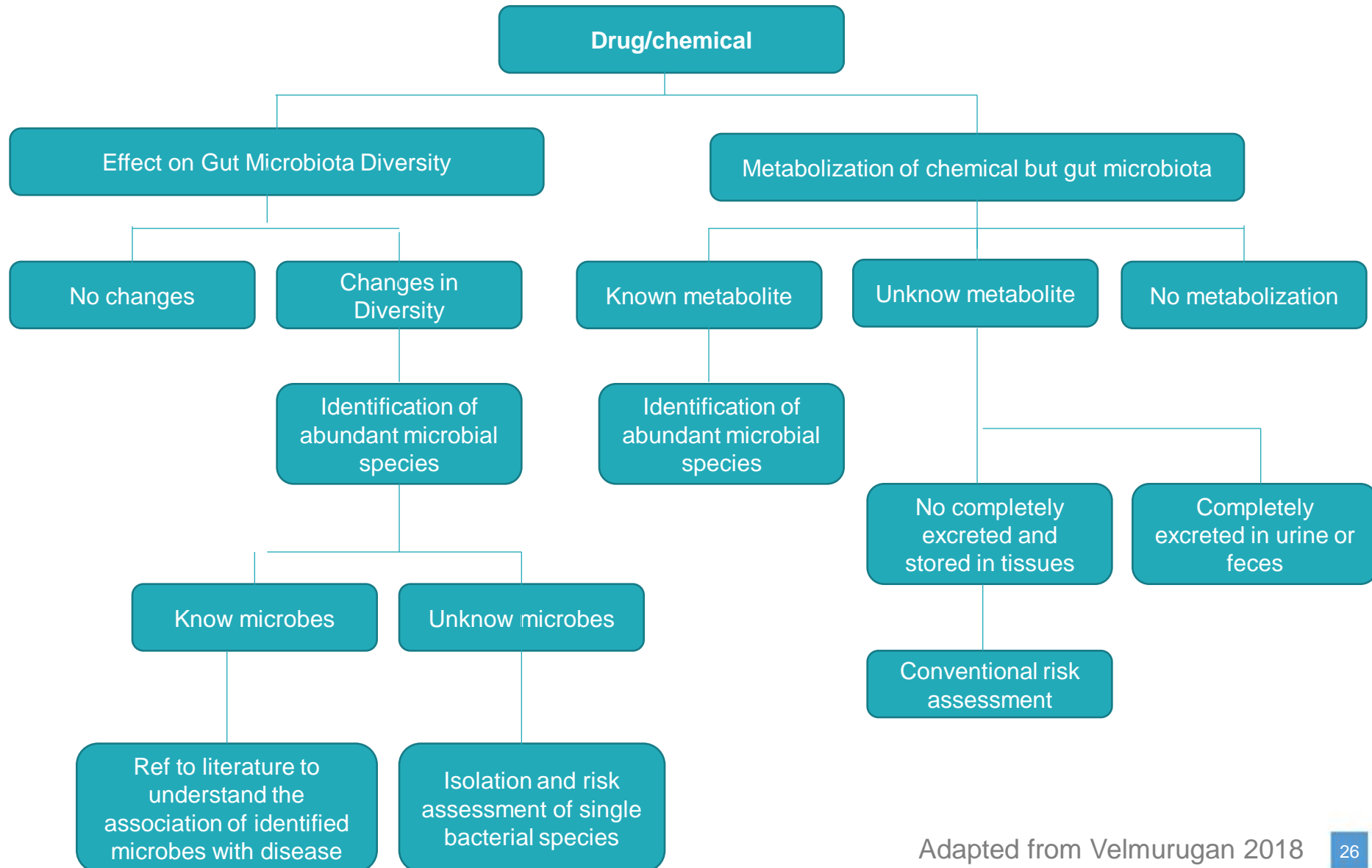




# Tools for Toxicological Risk Assessment

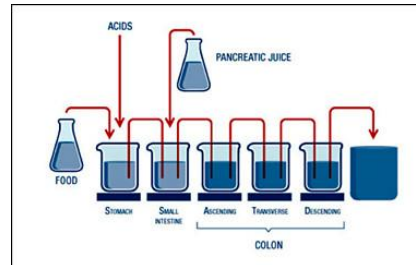


# Work flow for toxicological risk assessment of gut microbiota for a drug and chemical

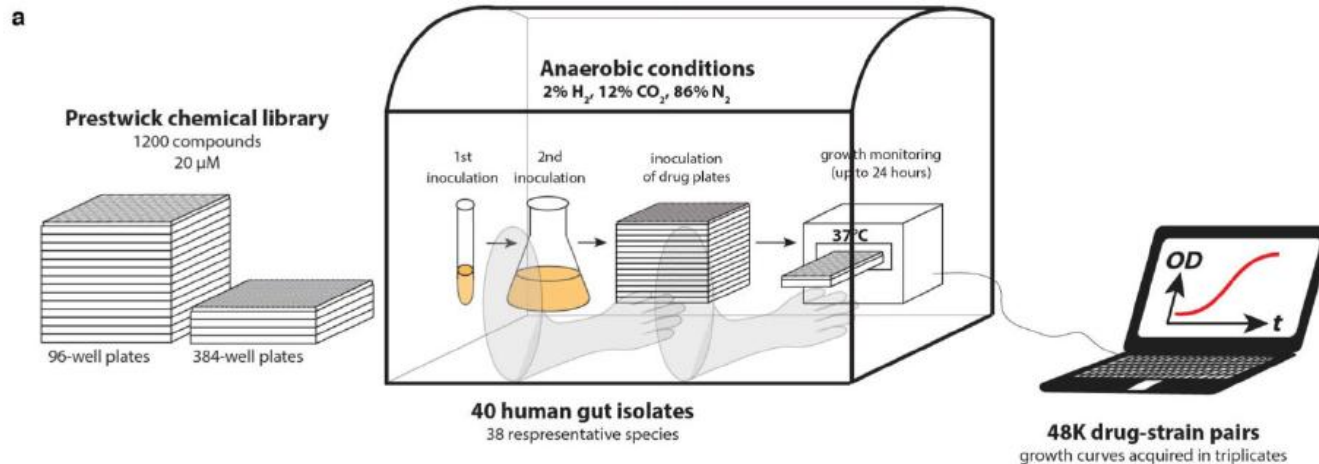




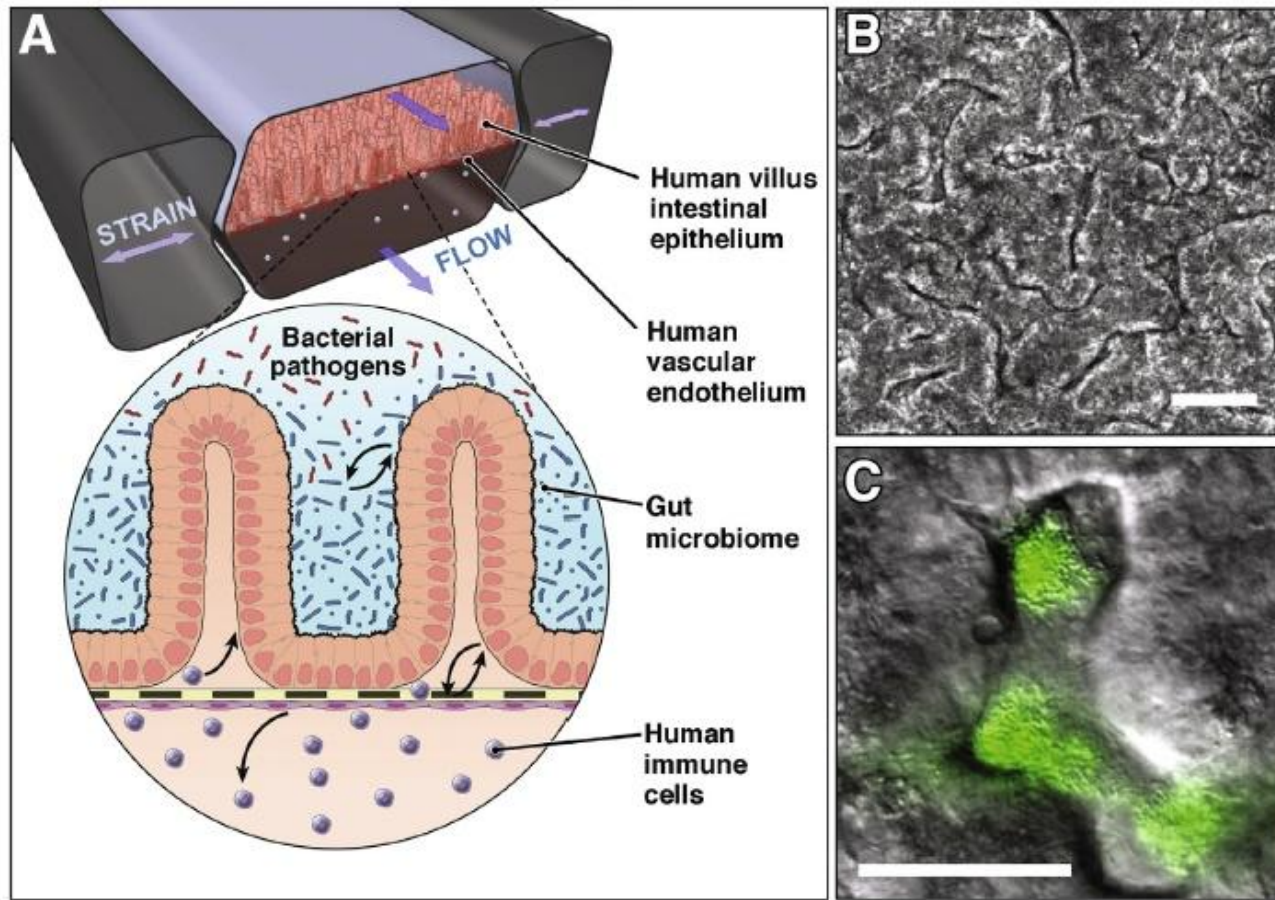
## ■ The Stimulator of Intestinal Microbial Ecosystem : SHIME – ProDigest



## ■ High-throughput drug screen on gut bacterial species



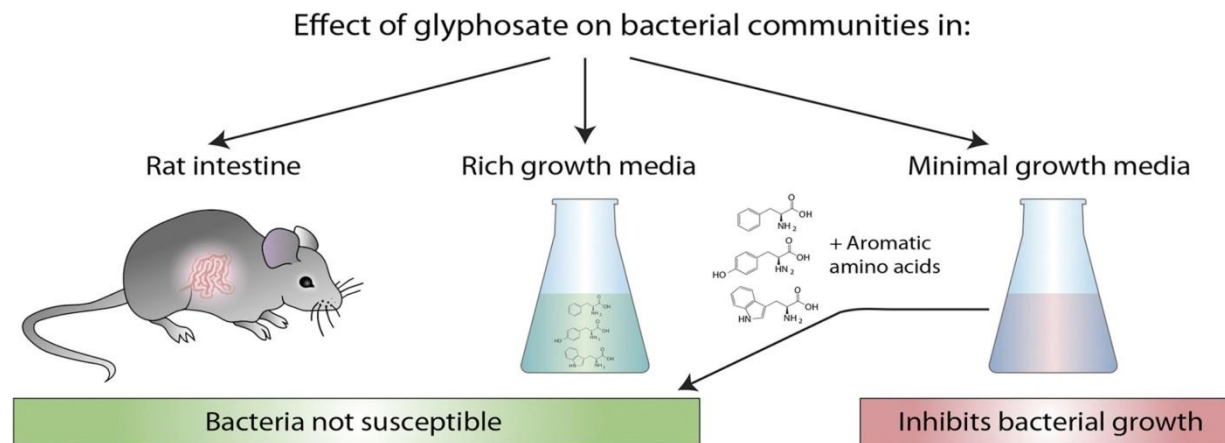
# Microfluidic Organ Chip models of human Intestine



Bein et al. 2017

*Single bacteria or or whole microbiota*

*The chemical can be mixed with flow liquid at desired  $C^\circ$  and its effect on both microbial cells and host cells can be studied simultaneously*



« Choose animal models with a high bacterial diversity (wild)  
Request animals with standardized microbiota »

HMA Mice, zebrafish, *Caenorhabditis elegans*, *Drosophila melanogaster*



# Contribution of Biofortis





Biofortis' strategy : **Combine the microbiome services, the central lab and the clinical trial activities to create a unique partner for Food and Pharma companies**

■ Customers are :

- Food and ingredient companies
- Pharma and food supplements companies
- Research consortia and partnerships  
(innovative projects in Personalized Medicine)
- Biotech companies (new drugs or biomarkers)
- Cosmetic companies ("Skin microbiota")



# Microbiome Sequencing



**Drugs**



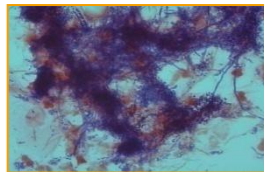
**Food Supplements**



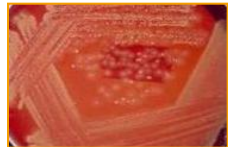
**Cosmetics...**



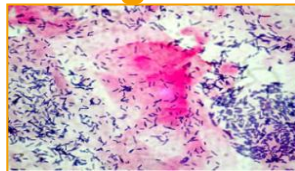
**Gut**



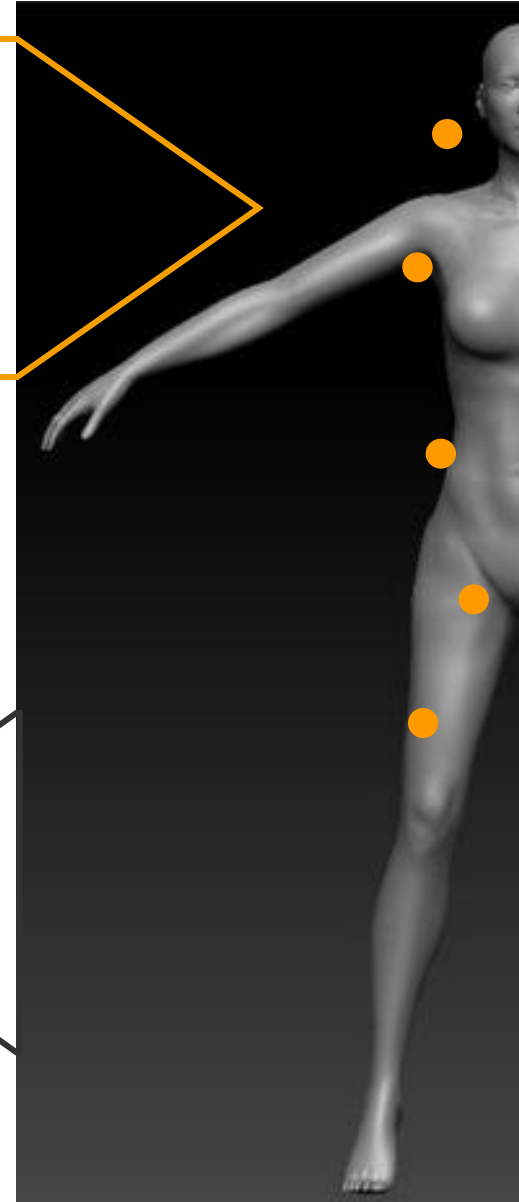
**Oral**



**Skin/Axillary**



**Vaginal**



# Microbiome Sequencing

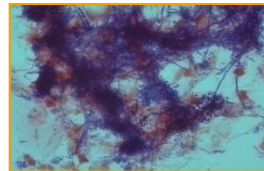


**Drugs, Food Supplements, Cosmetics...**

**Gut**



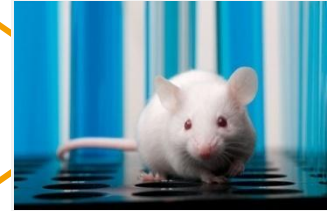
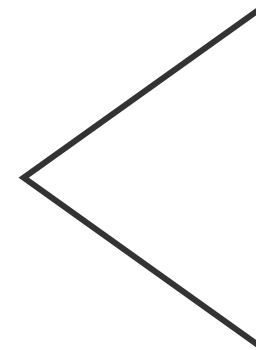
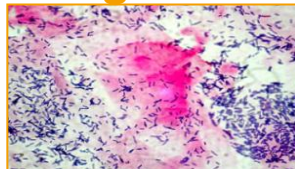
**Oral**



**Biopsy**



**Vaginal**





- Chemical can impact the Gut Microbiota
- By altering the chemical structures of ingested compounds, the gut microbiota mediate the effects of diet, pollutants and drugs on host physiology in multiple ways
- Next challenges in identifying the organisms, genes and enzymes involved in metabolic processes
- Microbiome Standardization

***« Consideration of the Gut Microbiota  
as a new Parameter in Risk Assessment ! »***



# Thank you for attention



## FULLY INTEGRATED MICROBIOME SERVICES

