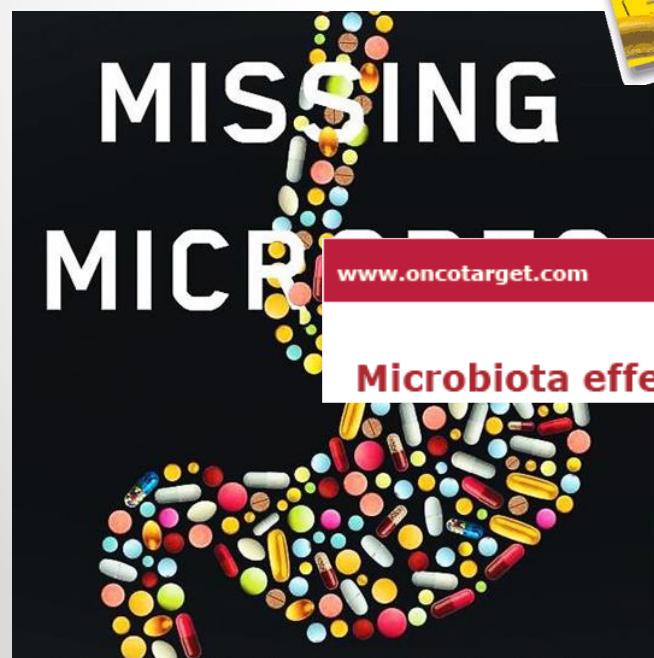
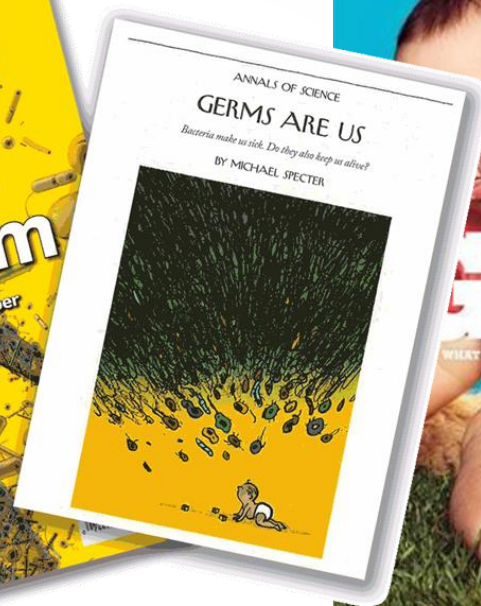


CONVEGNO
MICROBIOTA:
Updates tra patologie
e terapia nutrizionale

MICROBIOTA E CANCRO: STATO DELL' ARTE

Dott. Giuseppe Palma
Biologo - Ricercatore a Contratto

S.S.D. Sperimentazione Animale
Direttore: Dr. Claudio Arra



www.oncotarget.com Oncotarget, 2018, Vol. 9, (No. 25), pp: 17915-17927

Review

Microbiota effects on cancer: from risks to therapies



MICROBIOTA E MICROBIOMA

MICROBIOTA: Insieme della popolazione microbica che popola il **NOSTRO CORPO** (App. Gastro-intestinale, Cute, App. Respiratorio, App. Genito- Urinario, ecc..)

I microorganismi costituiscono **MICROBIOTI SPECIFICI** negli apparati che hanno una comunicazione con l'ambiente esterno.

MICROBIOMA: L'insieme delle malattie dell' materiale genetico del microbiota.

The Importance of the **MICROBIOME** by the Numbers



90%

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



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



10X

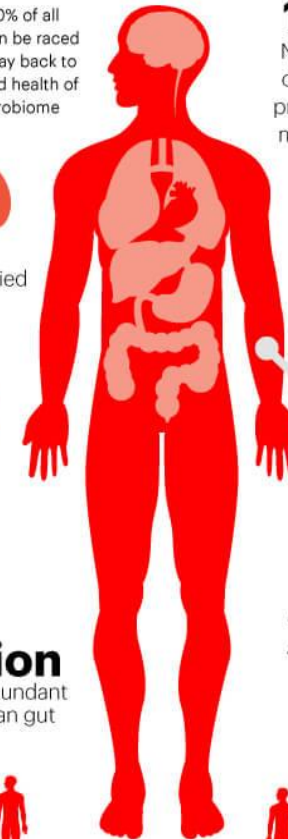
There are 10 times as many outside organisms as there are human cells in the human body



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

3.3 million

Number of non-redundant genes in the human gut microbiome



99.9%

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



80%-90%

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



Dr. Giuseppe Palma

LA SUA ORIGINE

A. Changes associated with mode of birth (vaginal vs. C-section)

Prevotella ↑
Lactobacillus ↑
Propionibacterium ↓
Corynebacterium ↓
Enterobacteriaceae ↓
Streptococcus ↓
Earlier colonization of Bacteroidetes
Antibiotic resistance bacterial genes ↓
Resemblance to mother's gut microbiota ↑
Viable counts ↑
 β -diversity ↓



B. Changes associated with feeding (breast milk vs. formula)

Bacteroides fragilis ↓
Bifidobacterium infantis ↑
Sneathia ↑
Staphylococcus ↓
 α -diversity ↓

MICROBIOTA E MICROBIOMA

MICROBIOTA INTESTINALE

Il più grande e complesso ecosistema batterico del corpo umano 75-80% di batteri.

Influenzato da:

Dieta, Età, Stile di vita, Origine geografica, Stress, Malattie ed Obesità.

Durante la vita la composizione microbica intestinale muta con la **diminuzione** dei **BACTEROIDES** e un **aumento** dei **FIRMICUTES**

Firmicutes (50-80%)

Bacteroidetes (40%)

Actinobacteria

Proteobacteria

Methanobrevibacter smithii

Candida

Penicillium

Aspergillus

Il microbiota intestinale potrebbe essere inteso come un organo metabolicamente attivo del corpo umano

“It seems appropriate to consider ourselves as a composite of many species - human, bacterial, and archaeal - and our genome as an amalgamation of human genes and the genes in 'our' microbial genomes ('microbiome')”

Human Gut Microbiome Initiative (HGMI), http://genome.wustl.edu/hgm/HGM_frontpage.cgi

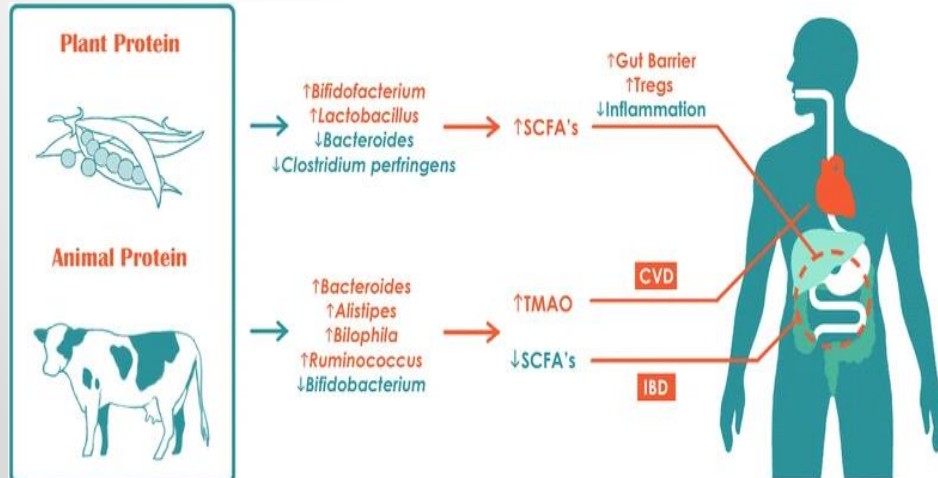
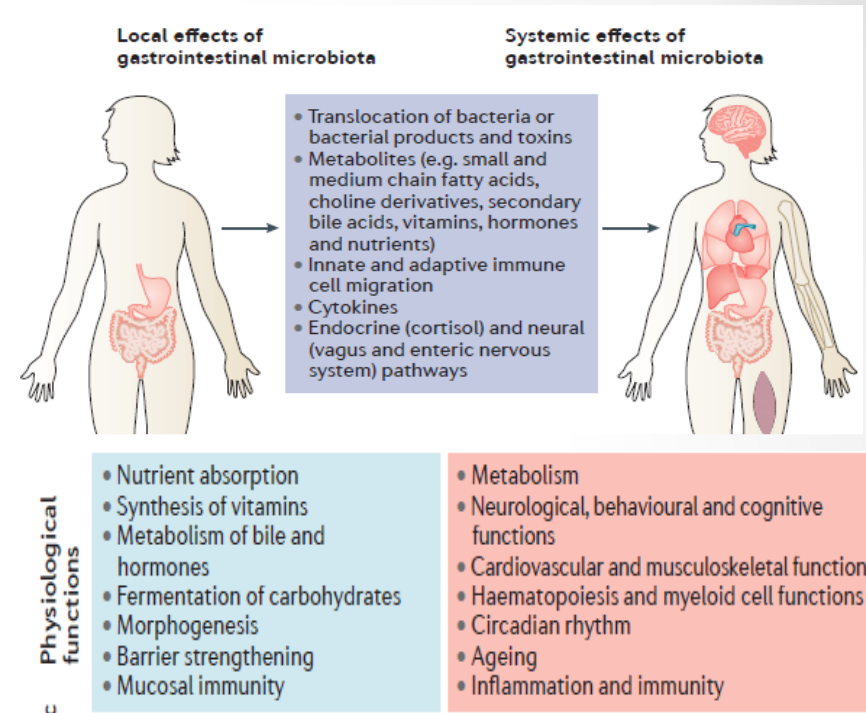
MICROBIOTA: RUOLO FISILOGICO

EFFETTI LOCALI

- ✓ Omeostasi del microambiente mediante metaboliti secondari o citochine;
- ✓ Interazioni con il Sistema Immunitario;
- ✓ Sintesi di metaboliti essenziali;
- ✓ Mantenimento della mucosa Intestinale;

EFFETTI SISTEMICI

- ✓ Modulazione dell'inflammatione;
- ✓ Interazione con il Sistema immunitario;



INFLUENZA della DIETA sulle famiglie microbiche

- **Vegetali:** maggiore presenza di Bifidobacterium e Lactobacillus...
- **Carnivora:** maggiore presenza di Bacterioide....

CANCRO & MICROBIOTA

Insorgenza del cancro dipende da alterazioni genetiche ma la sua crescita si deve al suo microambiente di insorgenza.

IL CASO: L' oncovirus ROUS indentificato per i sarcomi, quando iniettato negli uccelli adulti induce tumore; mentre negli embrioni risulta inattivo.

Il conseguente ruolo del microbiota nell' insorgenza e modulazione dello sviluppo delle neoplasie

Fusobacterium nucleatum

Potentiates Intestinal Tumorigenesis and Modulates the Tumor-Immune Microenvironment

**nature
medicine** **REVIEW**

Why don't we get more cancer? A proposed role of the microenvironment in restraining cancer progression 7 March 2011; doi:10.1038/nm.2328

LETTER

Inability of Rous sarcoma virus to cause sarcomas in the avian embryo

David S. Dolberg & Mina J. Bissell

Nature, v nature pages 552–556(1984)

Cell Host & Microbe

Short Article



IL NOTO *HELICOBACTER PYLORI*

TABLE 1. Microbes Designated as Class 1 (Carcinogens) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)^a

MICROBE	SITE OF CANCER
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	Stomach
Hepatitis B virus (HBV)	Liver
Hepatitis C virus (HCV)	
<i>Opisthorchis viverrini</i>	
<i>Clonorchis sinensis</i>	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	Cervix Vagina Vulva Anus Penis Oropharynx
Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	Nasopharynx Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Hodgkin lymphoma
Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV or HHV8)	Kaposi sarcoma Primary effusion lymphoma
Human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1)	Adult T-cell lymphoma
<i>Schistosoma haematobium</i>	Bladder

^aIARC 2012.⁶

UNIDENTIFIED CURVED BACILLI IN THE STOMACH OF PATIENTS WITH GASTRITIS AND PEPTIC ULCERATION*

BARRY J. MARSHALL

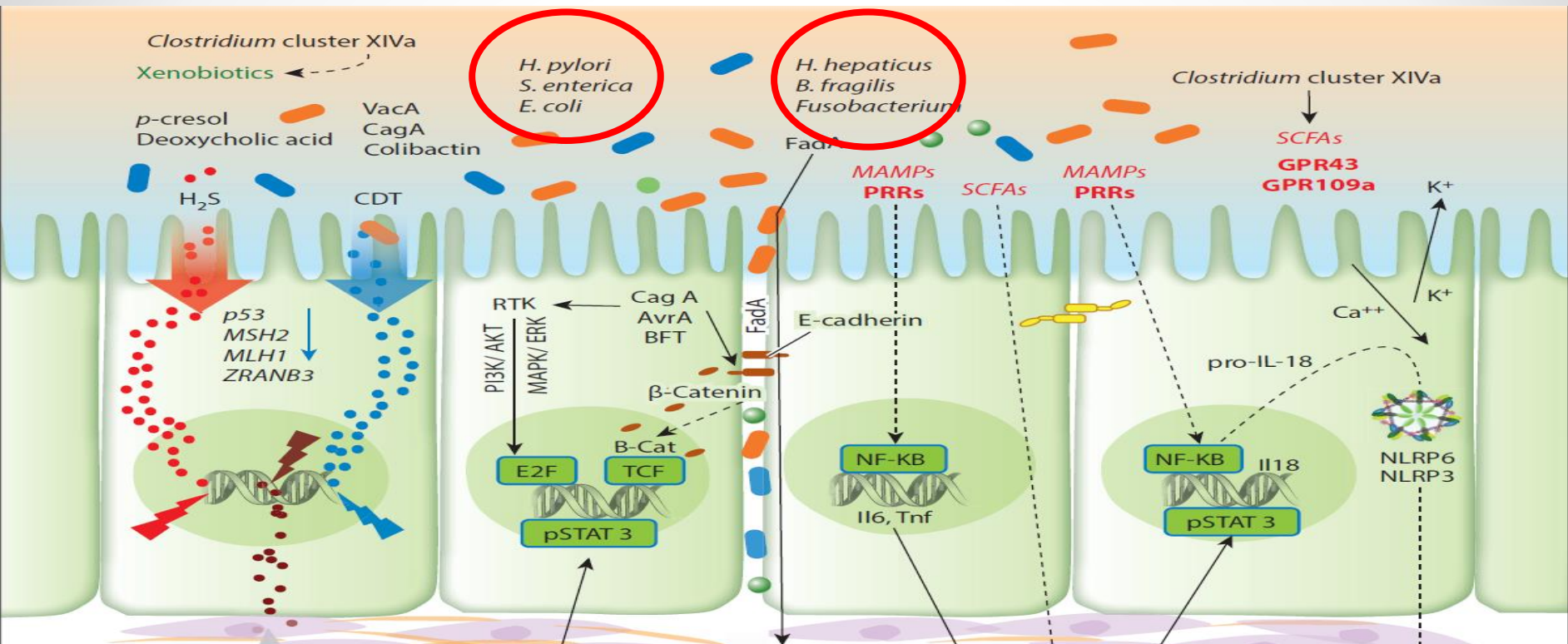
J. ROBIN WARREN

*Departments of Gastroenterology and Pathology,
Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, Western Australia*

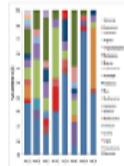
The Lancet • Saturday 16 June 1984

E' noto in pratica clinica-oncologica il ruolo di *Helicobacter pylori* che può essere considerato un **PRECURSORE** per il cancro gastrico ma **PROTEGGE** contro l'adenocarcinoma esofageo; probabilmente per l'aumento del reflusso acido.

MICORBIOTA & INTERAZIONI CELLULARI



Role in Cancer	Pro-tumoral								
Microorganism	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. flexneri</i>	<i>H. pylori</i>	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	<i>B. fragilis</i>	<i>S. enterica</i>	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	<i>E. faecalis</i>	<i>C. leptum, C. coccoides</i>
Effectors	Colibactin; CDT	IpgD, VirA	CagA	FadA	MP toxin	AvrA	Fap2	Superoxide	β-gluc
Effects	DNA double-strand breaks	P53 degradation	P53 degradation; β-catenin, MAPK, AKT, pathways activation; ROS production	β-catenin pathway activation	β-catenin pathway activation, ROS production	β-catenin, MAPK and AKT pathways activation	Anti-tumor immune response blockage	ROS production	Estrogen Receptor activation



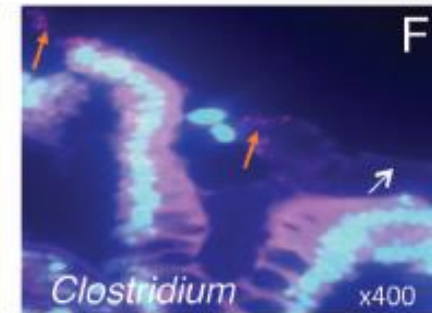
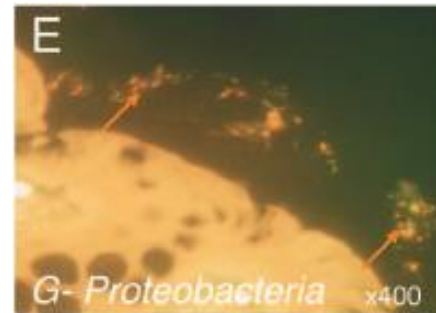
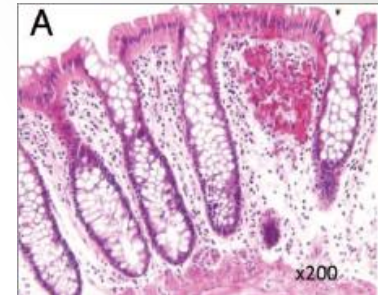
Phylum	Relative Abundance (%)
Firmicutes	41.0
Actinobacteria	24.0
Bacteroidetes	18.0
Proteobacteria	10.0
Other	7.0

Molecular characterization of mucosal adherent bacteria and associations with colorectal adenomas

, Gut Microbes, 1:3, 138-147, DOI: [10.4161/gmic.1.3.12360](https://doi.org/10.4161/gmic.1.3.12360)

L'analisi tassonomica tra il gruppo di controllo ed i pazienti con adenocarcinomi colon-rettali mostra l'abbondanza di diversi *phyla*:

- Firmicutes
- Actinobacteria
- Cynobacteria
- Bacteroides
- etc.....



SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Mucosal adherent bacterial dysbiosis in patients with colorectal adenomas

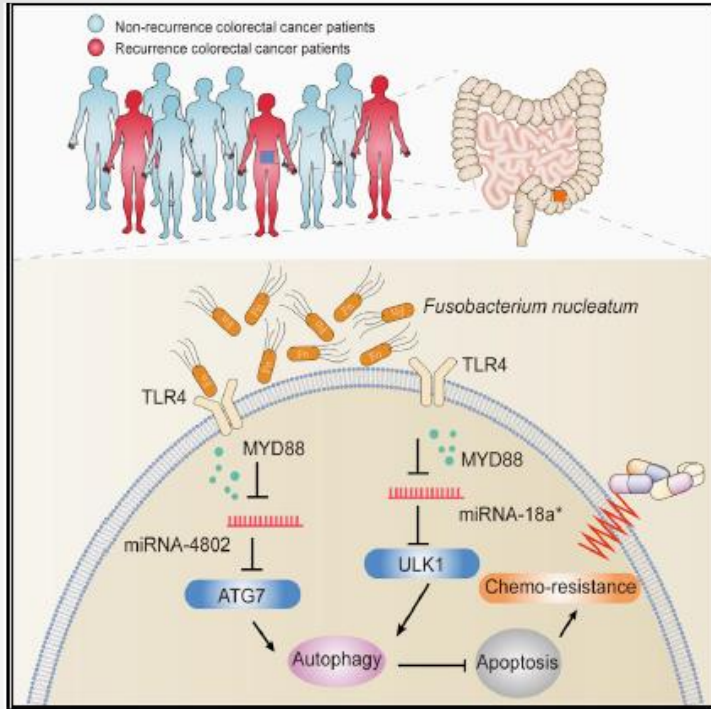
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS | 6:26337 | DOI: [10.1038/srep26337](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep26337)

Cell

***Fusobacterium nucleatum* Promotes Chemoresistance to Colorectal Cancer by Modulating Autophagy**

Article

Il caso *Fusobacterium nucleatum*



Highlights

- Specific gut microbes track with post-chemotherapy recurrence of colorectal cancer
- *F. nucleatum* orchestrates the Toll-like receptor, microRNAs, and autophagy network to control cancer chemoresistance
- Measuring and targeting *F. nucleatum* may be useful for patient prognosis and management

In Brief

Reducing a specific gut microbe in colorectal cancer patients may improve their response to chemotherapy and reduce cancer recurrence.

Fusobacterium nucleatum: an emerging bug in colorectal tumorigenesis

European Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015, 24:373–385



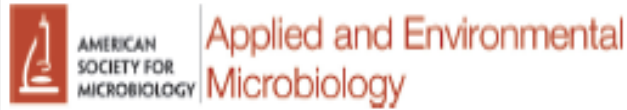
Current Opinion in
Microbiology

Fusobacterium nucleatum: a commensal-turned pathogen

Microbiota & Cancro del Colon

TYPE OF CANCER	SAMPLING MATERIAL AND SITE	CONCLUSION	FINDINGS			REFERENCE
			ENRICHED IN CASES	REDUCED IN CASES	ENRICHED IN CONTROLS	
Colorectal adenoma	Mucosal adherent bacteria	Higher diversity and richness in cases compared with controls	Proteobacteria, <i>Dorea</i> spp., <i>Faecalibacterium</i> spp.	Bacteroidetes, <i>Coprococcus</i> spp.		Shen 2010 ⁴¹
Colorectal adenoma	Adenomatous tissues		<i>Bifidobacterium</i> sp, Eubacteria			Nugent 2014 ⁴⁴
Colorectal adenoma	Feces	No significant differences; underpowered study confounded by antihistinic treatment	Proteobacteria, TM7			Goedert 2015 ⁴⁷
Colorectal adenoma, carcinoma	Feces	Progressive dysbiosis concurrent with progressive disease	ADENOMA: <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> , <i>Clostridium</i> , <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> ; CARCINOMA: <i>Fusobacterium</i> , <i>Bacteroides</i> , <i>Phascolarctobacterium</i> , <i>Porphyromonas</i>			Zackular 2014 ⁴⁶

Microbiota: non solo Colon...Mammella



The Microbiota of Breast Tissue and Its Association with Breast Cancer

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Characterization of the microbiome of nipple aspirate fluid of breast cancer survivors

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS | 6:28061 | DOI: 10.1038/srep28061

Le analisi genomiche rilevano una minore di presenza di alcuni *pyhla* in particolare di *SPHINGOBIUM YANOIKUYAE*.

Conosciuto per la sua capacità di degradare gli idrocarburi aromatici, gli idrocarburi policiclici aromatici che sono altamente associati ai BC. La sua assenza è correlabile ad una mancata degradazione e quindi protezione.

OTUs contributing to "Beta-Glucuronidase" (k01195)	Sum of relative abundances NAF from HC (n = 6)	Sum of relative abundances NAF from BC (n = 6)
p_Firmicutes; c_Clostridia; o_Clostridiales; f_Lachnospiraceae; g_Roseburia; unclassified	0	27
p_Bacteroidetes; c_Bacteroidia; o_Bacteroidales; f_Rikenellaceae; unclassified; unclassified	0	265
p_Acidobacteria; c_Chloracidobacteria; o_RB41; f_Ellin6073; unclassified; unclassified	74	231
p_Bacteroidetes; c_Bacteroidia; o_Bacteroidales; f_Bacteroidaceae; g_Bacteroides; s_uniformis	0	1
p_Firmicutes; c_Bacilli; o_Bacillales; f_Paenibacillaceae; g_Paenibacillus; s_amyolyticus	0	3
p_FBP; unclassified; unclassified; unclassified; unclassified; unclassified	0	226
p_Actinobacteria; c_Thermoleophilia; o_Solirubrobacterales; unclassified; unclassified; unclassified	13	0
p_Bacteroidetes; c_Bacteroidia; o_Bacteroidales; f_Bacteroidaceae; g_Bacteroides; s_caccae	13	0
Total Predicted Beta-Glucuronidase	99	753

La presenza elevata dei phyla **Enterobacteriaceae e Firmicutes** e della loro attività β -glucoronidase ne conferma il ruolo pro-cancro.

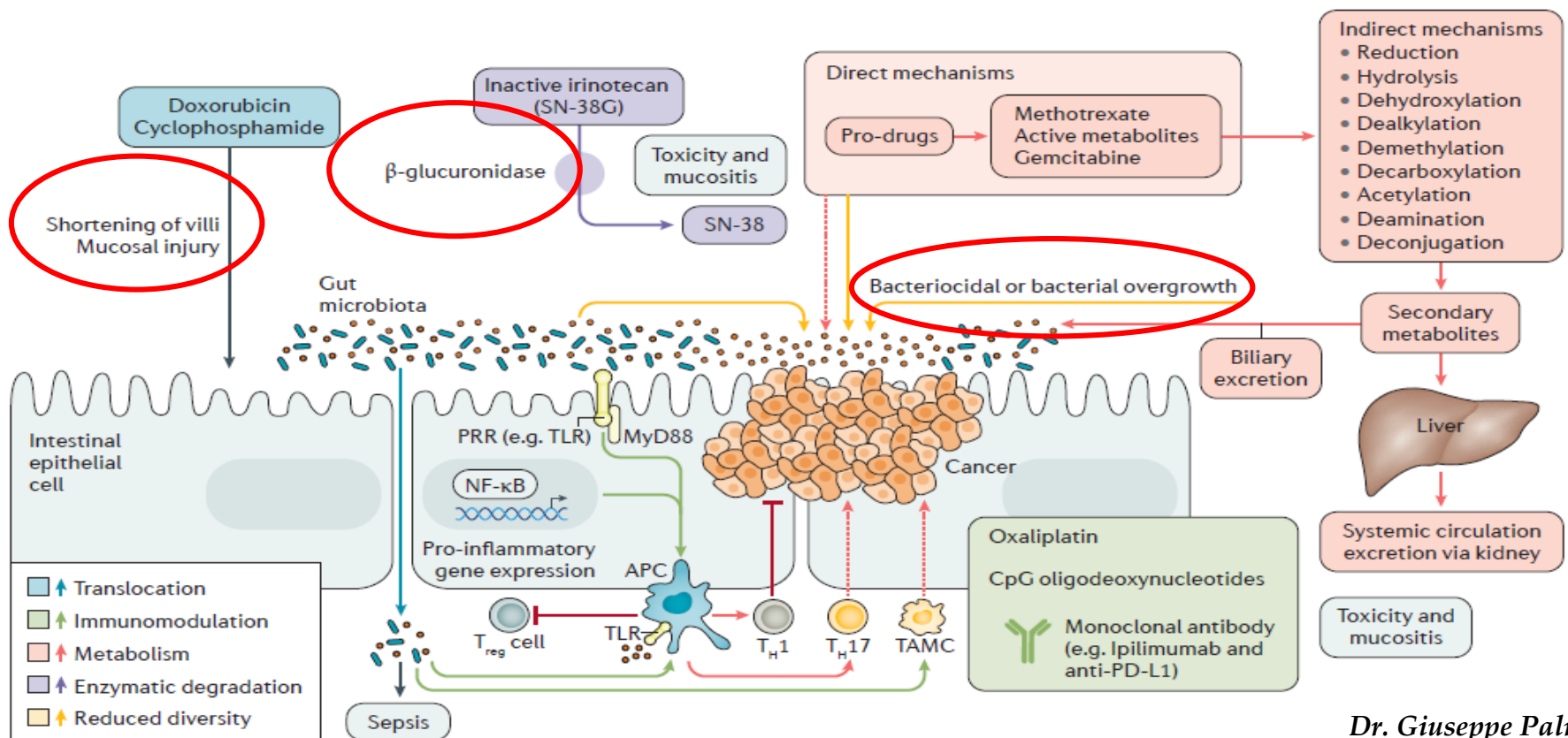
Microbiota & Chemioterapia: una nuova «MODULAZIONE»

Il Microbiota è criticamente correlato alla risposta farmacologica dei trattamenti chemioterapici:

- Agevolazione dell'efficacia del farmaco,
- Abrogazione e compromissione dell'effetto del farmaco,
- Mediazione della tossicità.

«TIMER effects»

T - Traslocazione
I - Immunomodulazione
M - Metabolismo
E - Degradazione Enzimatica
R - Ridotta diversità microbica



TRASLOCAZIONE

I trattamenti con Doxorubicina e Ciclofosfamine riducono i villi intestinali causando un invasione linfonodale da parte di alcuni Gram+, generando una risposta immunomediata T-helper 17 mediata nell' caso specifico delle Ciclofosfamine.

IMMUNOMODULAZIONE

Gli effetti antitumorali del blocco CTLA-4 dipendono da specie distinte di *Bacteroides*. Nei topi e nei pazienti, le risposte delle cellule T specifiche per *B. fragilis* sono state associate all'efficacia del blocco CTLA-4. Questo studio rivela un ruolo chiave per *Bacteroidales* negli effetti immunostimolatori del blocco CTLA-4.

The Intestinal Microbiota Modulates the Anticancer Immune Effects of Cyclophosphamide

SCIENCE VOL 342 22 NOVEMBER 2013

CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY 27 NOVEMBER 2015 • VOL 350 ISSUE 6264

Science

Anticancer immunotherapy by CTLA-4 blockade relies on the gut microbiota

METABOLISMO e DEGRADAZIONE MICROBICA

I trattamenti con Irinotectan determinano una tossicità derivante dal suo metabolita SN-38 che viene attivato mediante β -Glucoronidase.



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biopha

The influence of gut microbiota dysbiosis to the efficacy of 5-Fluorouracil treatment on colorectal cancer

RIDUZIONE e VARIAZIONE della DIVERSITA MICROBICA

I trattamenti chemioterapici modificano stabilmente le popolazioni batteriche favorendo alcuni ceppi verso altri.

Cancer Chemother Pharmacol (2016) 78:881–893
DOI 10.1007/s00280-016-3139-y



REVIEW ARTICLE

Irinotecan- and 5-fluorouracil-induced intestinal mucositis: insights into pathogenesis and therapeutic perspectives

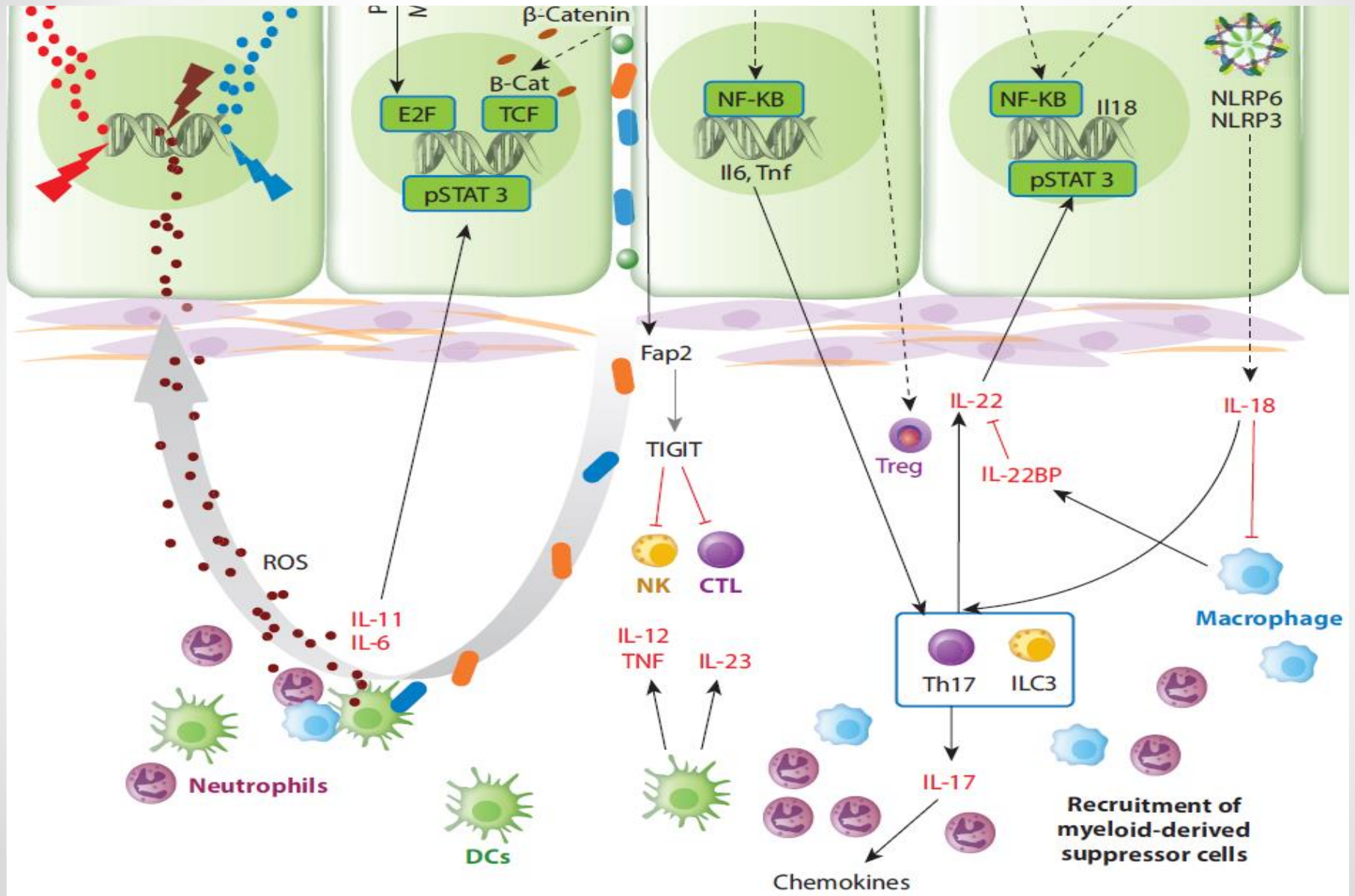
Ronaldo A. Ribeiro¹ · Carlos W. S. Wanderley¹ · Deysi V. T. Wong^{1,2} · José Maurício S. C. Mota³ · Caio A. V. G. Leite¹ · Marcellus H. L. P. Souza⁴ · Fernando Q. Cunha³ · Roberto C. P. Lima-Júnior¹

AP&T Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics

Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2015; **42**: 515–528

Chemotherapy-driven dysbiosis in the intestinal microbiome

MICORBIOTA & INTERAZIONI IMMUNITARIE



IL MICROBIOTA & IMMUNOTERAPIA

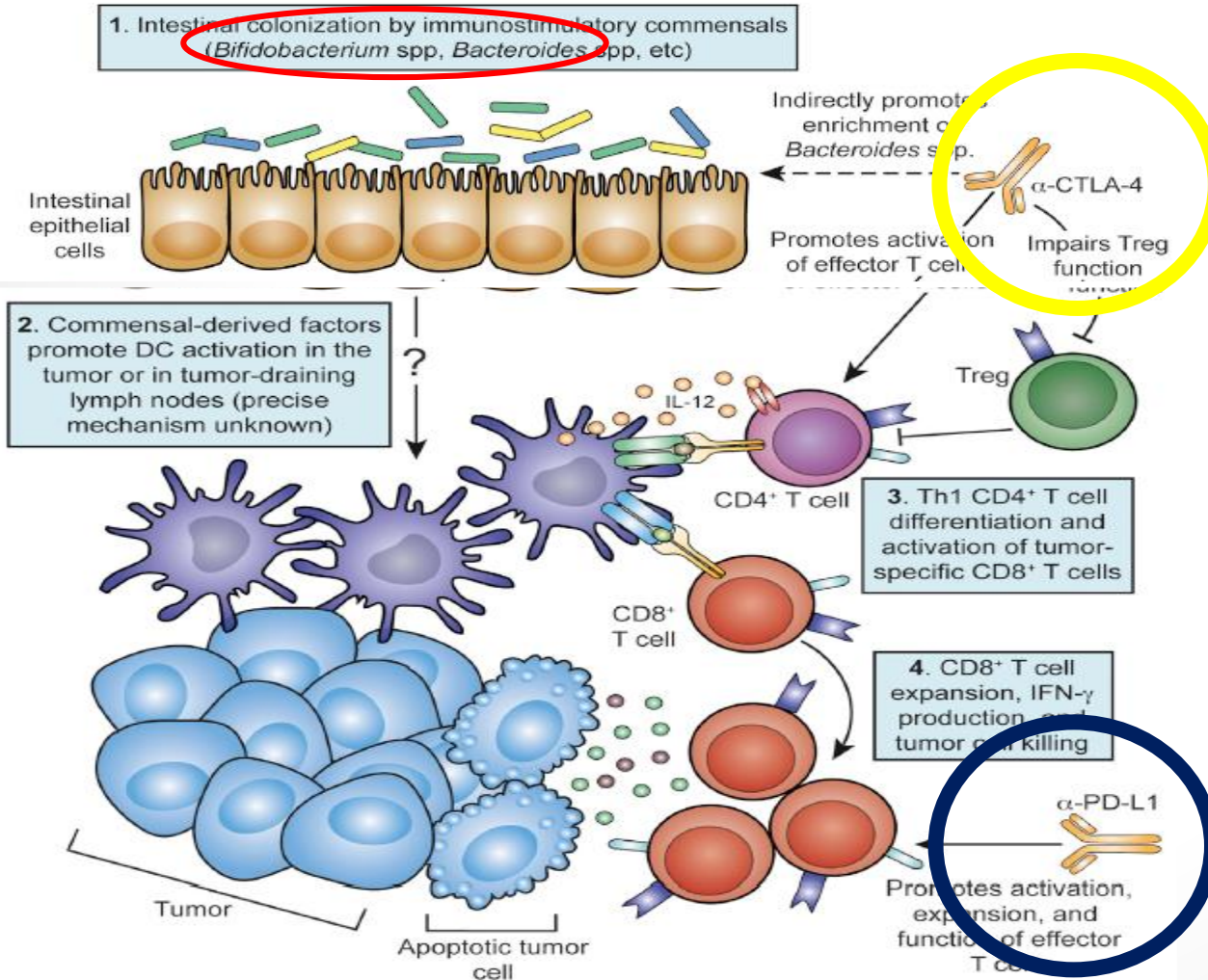
Cancer Cell

Previews

CellPress

L'efficacia delle Immunoterapie dipende dallo stato del microbiota.

Immunotherapy Not Working? Check Your Microbiota

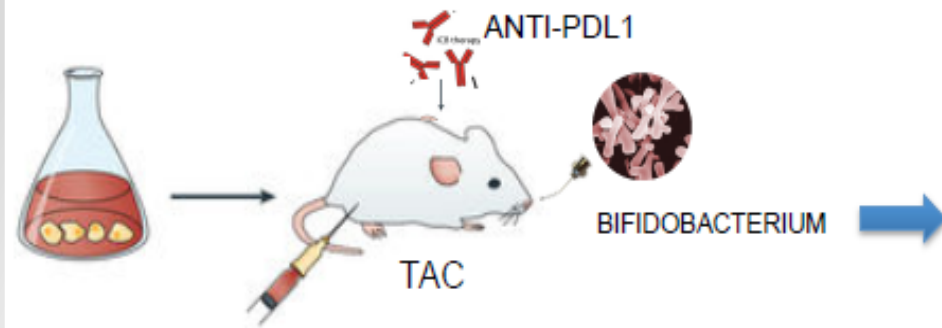


anti-PD1/PDL1

Presenza di *Bifidobacterium* e relative attivazione mediante cellule DC

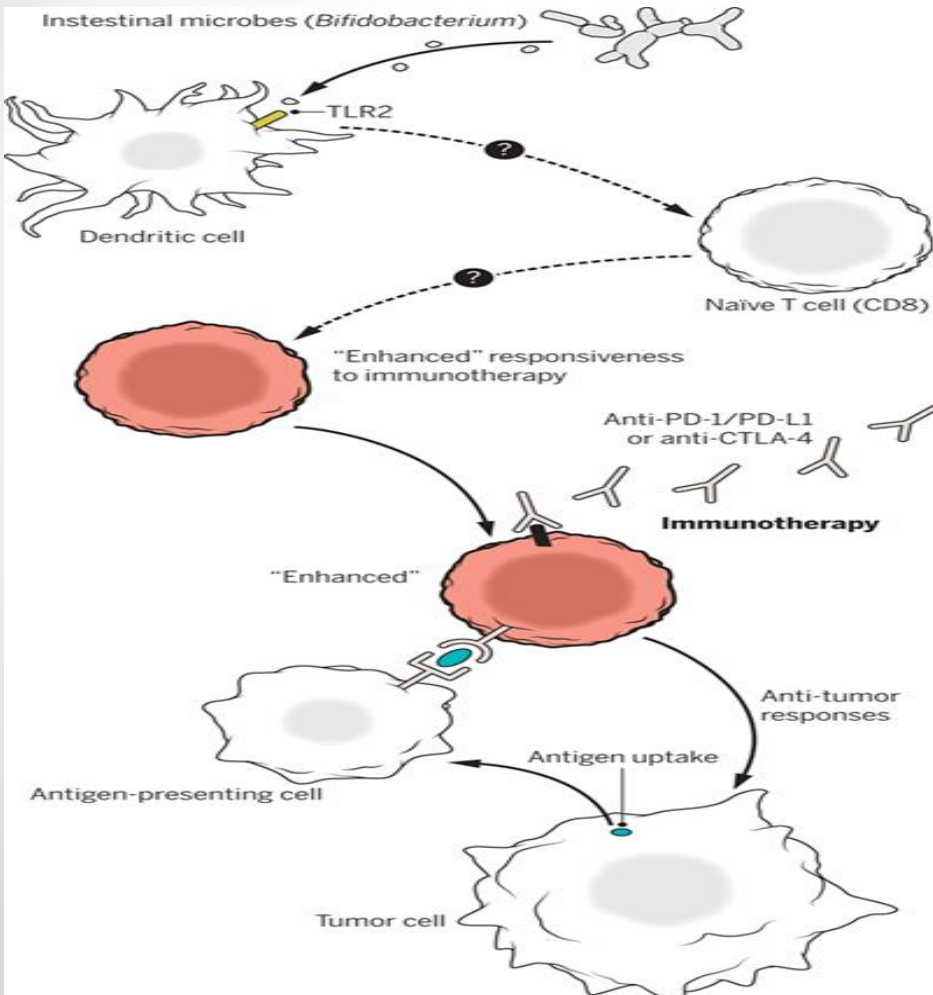
anti-CTLA4

Interazione con la flora intestinale e conseguente aumento dei *Bacteroides*, attivazione linfocitaria linfonodale



CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

Commensal *Bifidobacterium* promotes antitumor immunity and facilitates anti-PD-L1 efficacy

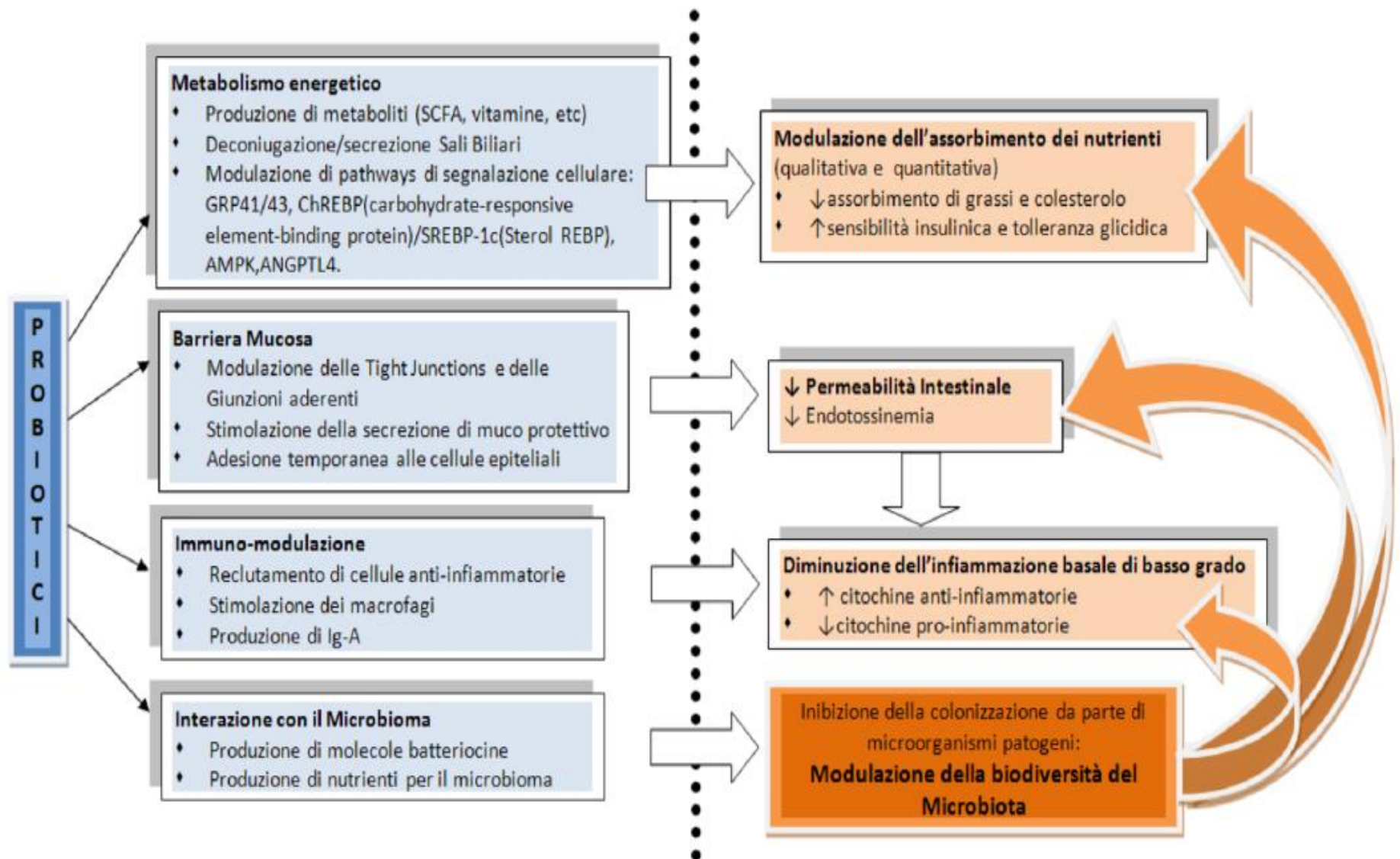


CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

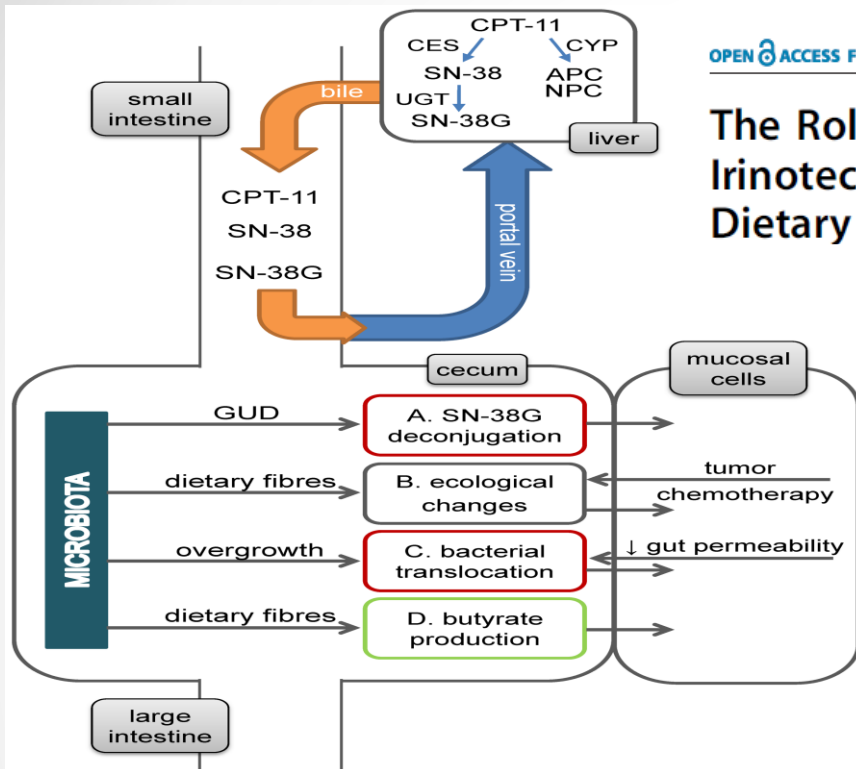
Matson et al., *Science* 359, 104-108 (2018)

The commensal microbiome is associated with anti-PD-1 efficacy in metastatic melanoma patients

PROSPETTIVE FUTURE: I PROBIOTICI



INTERVENTO NUTRIZIONALE



OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE

The Role of Intestinal Microbiota in Development of Irinotecan Toxicity and in Toxicity Reduction through Dietary Fibres in Rats

Received: 20 April 2017 | Revised: 30 May 2017 | Accepted: 1 June 2017

DOI: 10.1111/1440-1681.12792

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

WILEY CEPI Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology

Probiotic *Bifidobacterium bifidum* G9-1 attenuates 5-fluorouracil-induced intestinal mucositis in mice via suppression of dysbiosis-related secondary inflammatory responses

frontiers
in Microbiology

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

published: 15 May 2018
doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2018.00983

***Lactobacillus casei* Variety *rhannosus* Probiotic Preventively Attenuates 5-Fluorouracil/Oxaliplatin-Induced Intestinal Injury in a Syngeneic Colorectal Cancer Model**

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

