

How Does Fecal Microbiota Transplantation Treat *Clostridium difficile* Infection?

Alexander Khoruts, MD
University of Minnesota

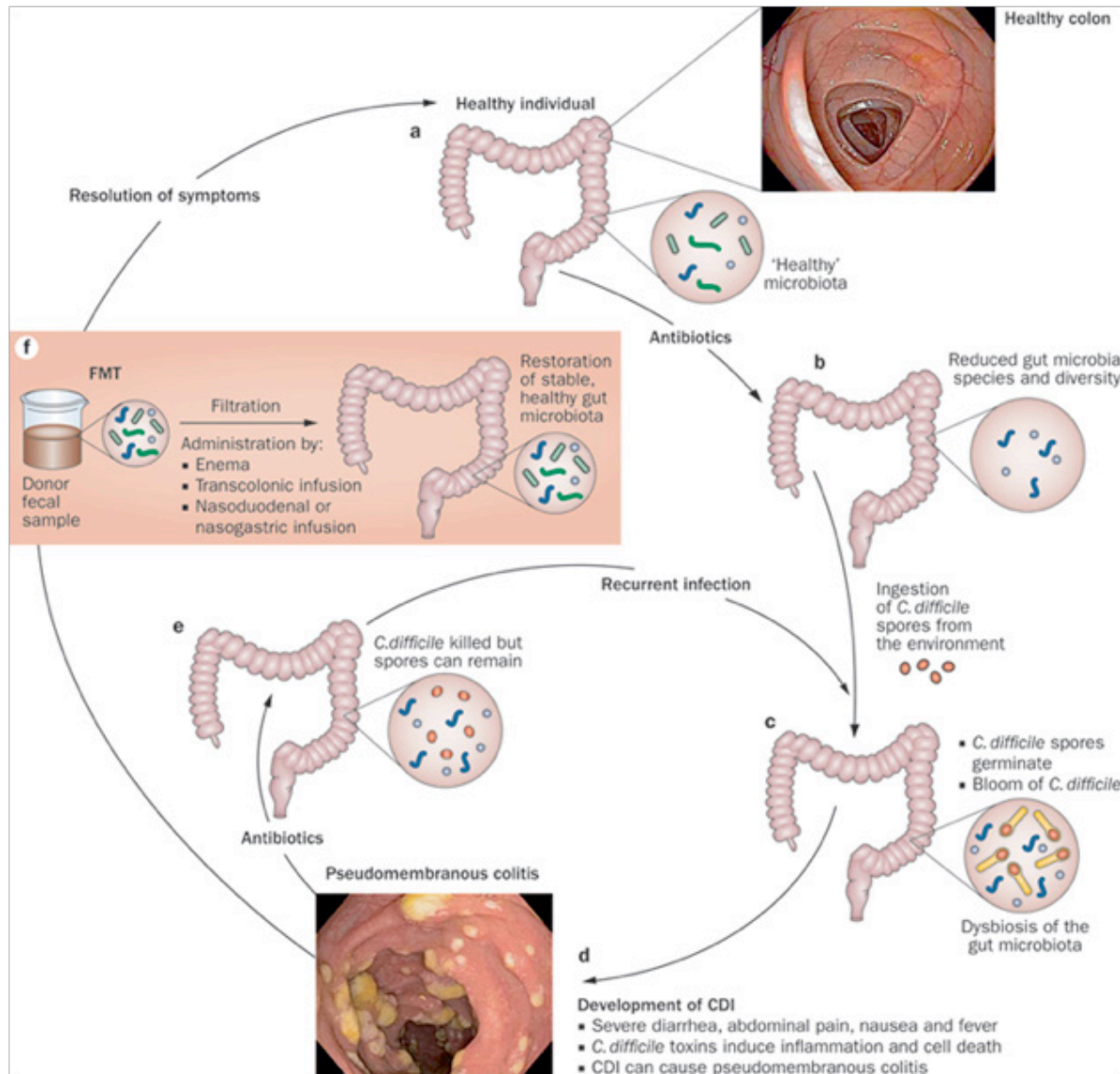
Disclosures

- Research funding from CIPAC Limited, a start-up company commercializing Full-spectrum Microbiota for FMT
- NIH and UMN funding for studies of gut microbiota following FMT

Clinical Case

61 year old woman referred for evaluation of chronic diarrhea for 8 months. Symptoms originally started following treatment with cephalosporin and quinolone antibiotics for back surgery and pulmonary infection. During these 8 months she had several hospitalizations for intravenous hydration. A colonoscopy showed “ischemic colitis” on biopsies. Intermittently she was treated with variable success with Metronidazole and Vancomycin. She had bowel movements every 15 minutes with urgency and tenesmus. She lost 27 kg of weight and was confined to a wheelchair.

Recurrent *C. difficile* Infection Syndrome



Fecal Microbiota Transplantation: Mechanisms



Dr. Ben Eiseman (1917-2012)



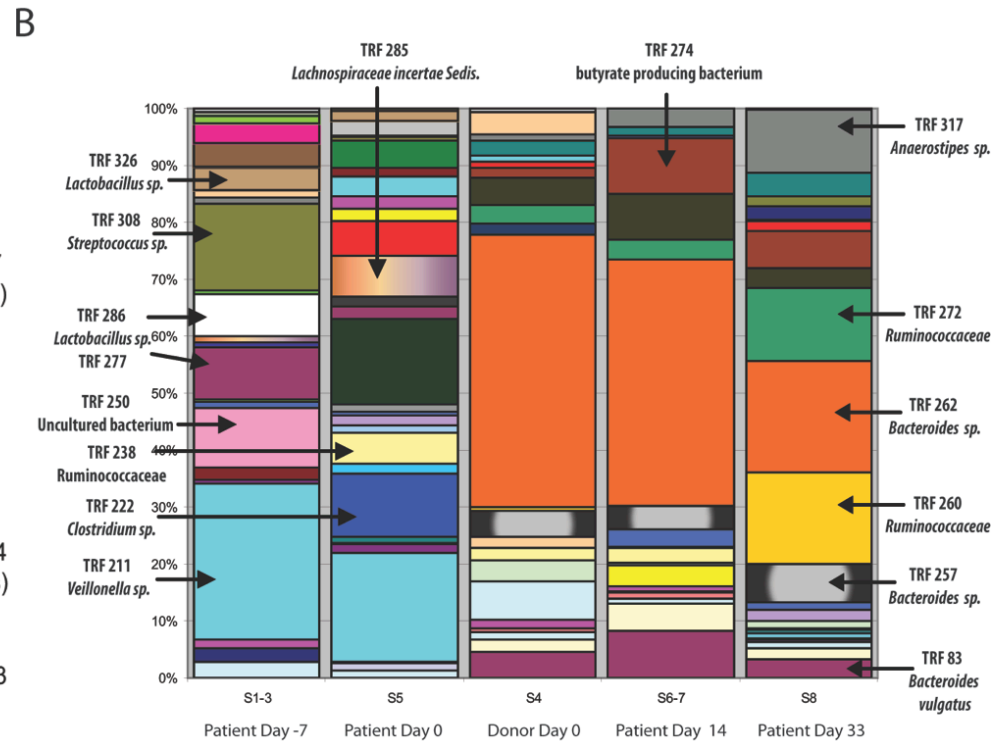
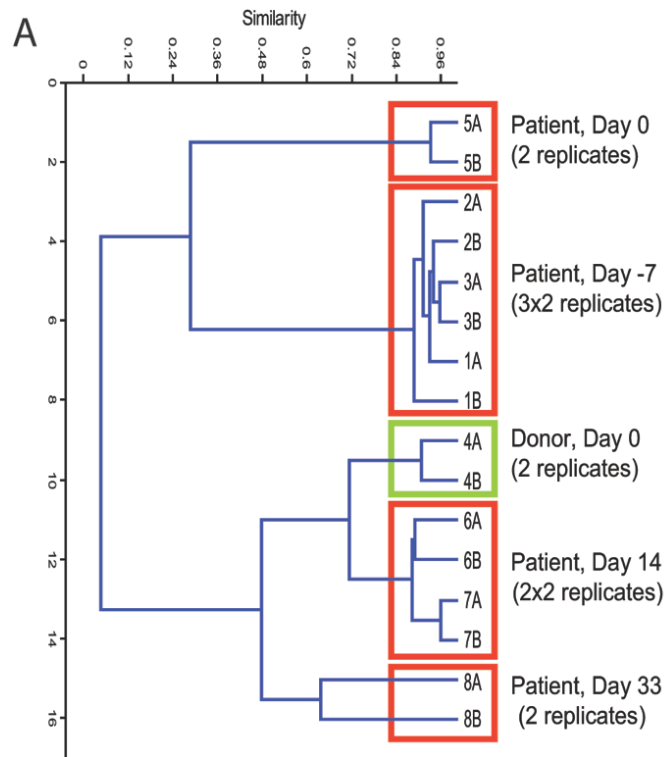
- Chief of Surgery, Denver VA Hospital, 1953-61
- Founding Chairman of Surgery, University of Kentucky, 1961-67
- Founding Chairman of Surgery, Denver General Hospital, 1967-77
- > 450 scientific articles
- 7 books
- Active Military Duty in 4 wars
- Rear Admiral (MC) USNR – retired 1974
- Active academic through 2012

Dr. Ben Eiseman (1917-2012)

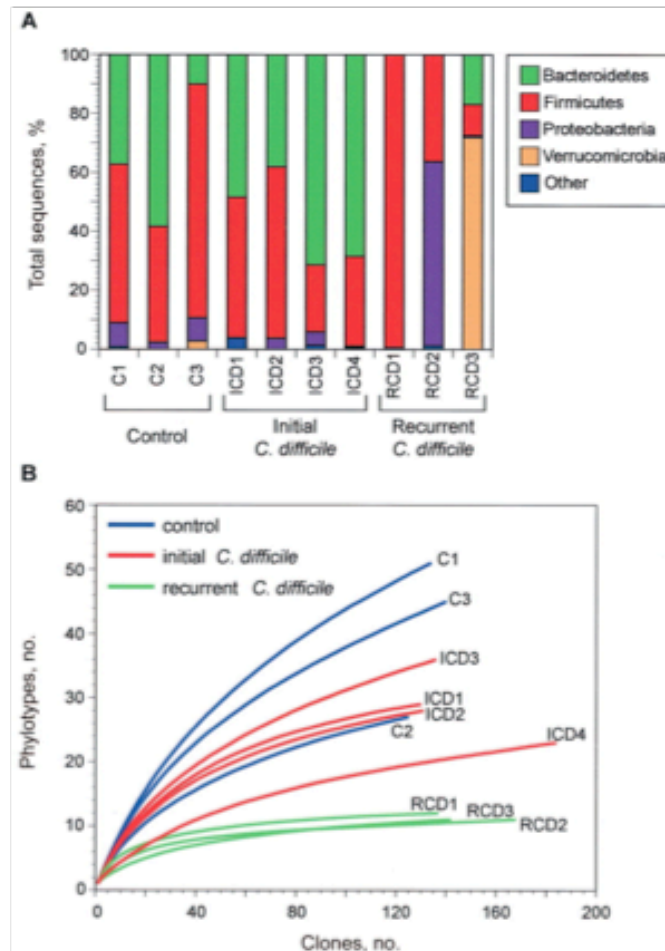


“In the early days of oral antibiotics we were plagued by frequent diarrhea in our patients due presumably to killing off intestinal bacteria. I was Chief of Surgery at the VA and simplistically considered merely reintroducing normal organisms to counter such absence. Those were days when if one had an idea, we simply tried it. It seemed to work and I wrote it up. It made a small splash...Best wishes. Ben Eiseman Emeritus Professor of Surgery – Now age 93” (2012).

Clinical Case

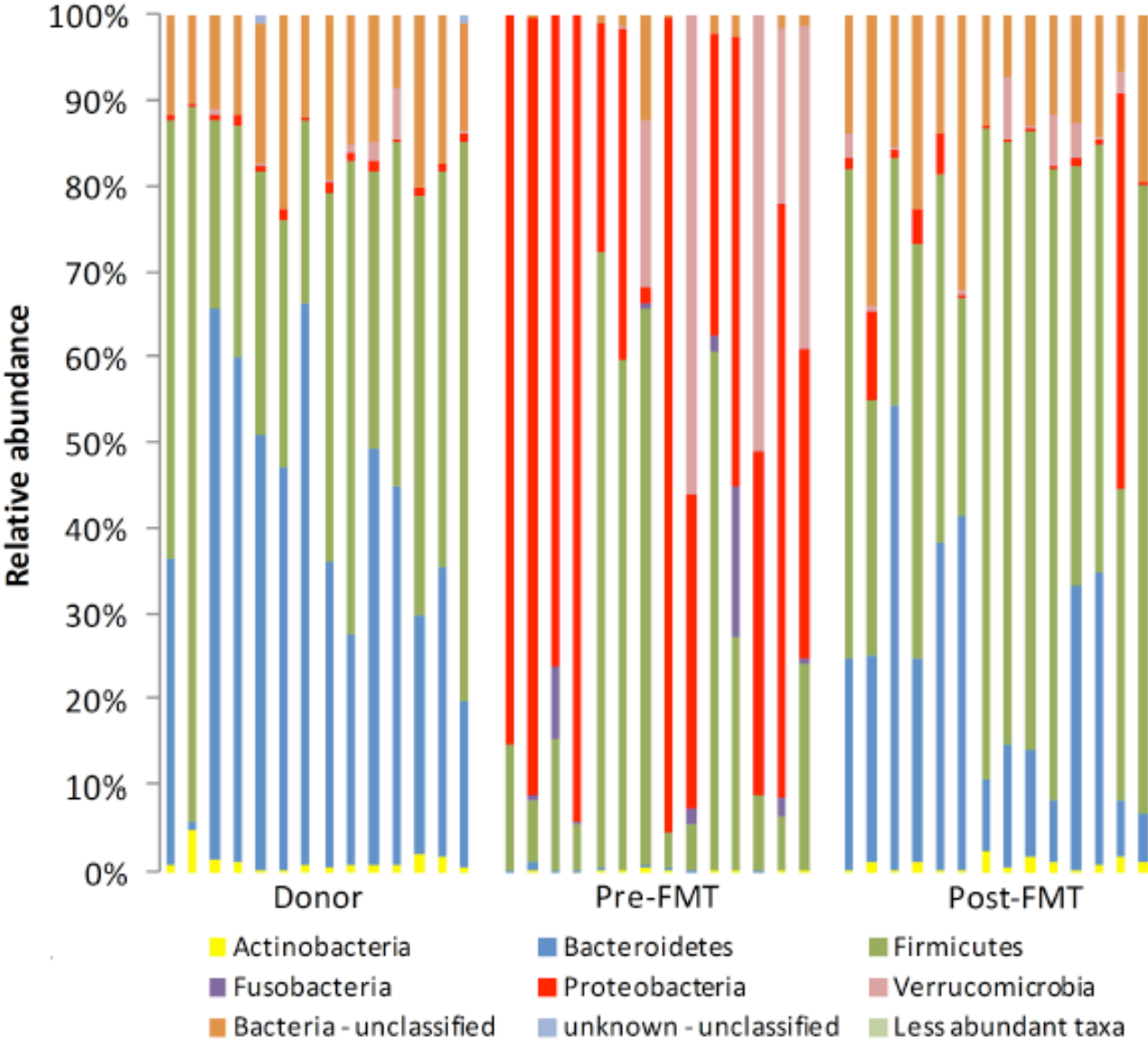


Analysis of 16S clone libraries of the fecal microbiota in patients with antibiotic-associated diarrhea due to *Clostridium difficile*.

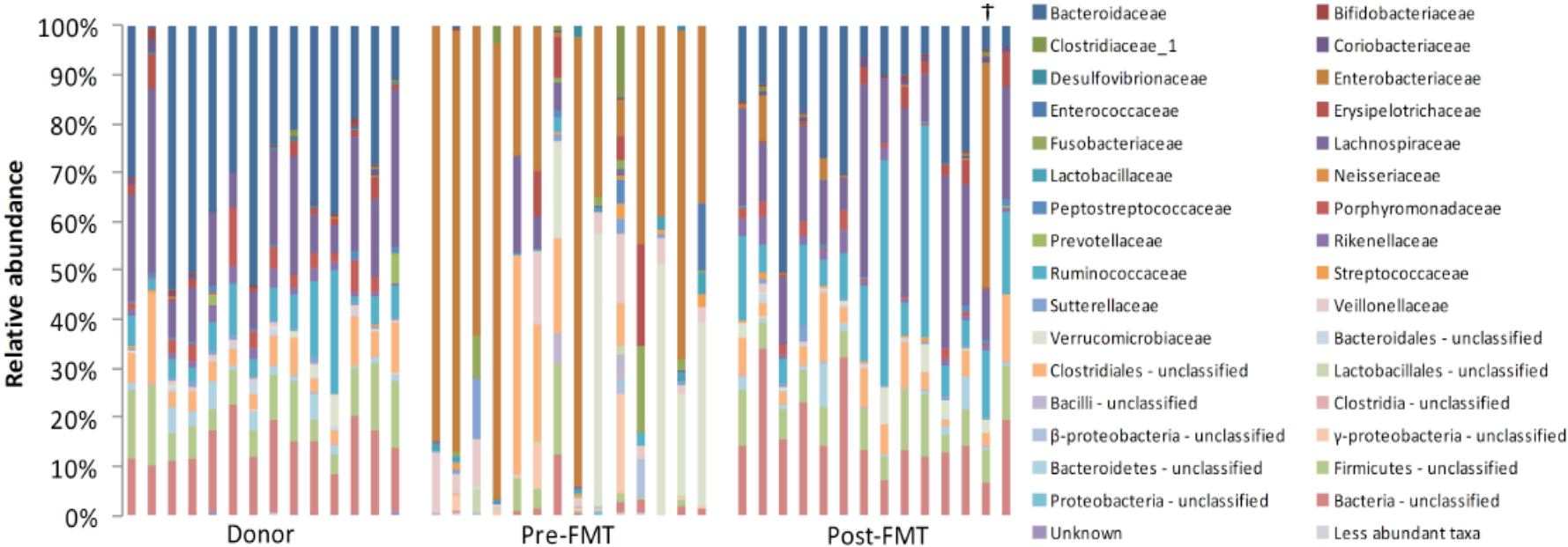


Chang J Y et al. *J Infect Dis.* 2008;197:435-438

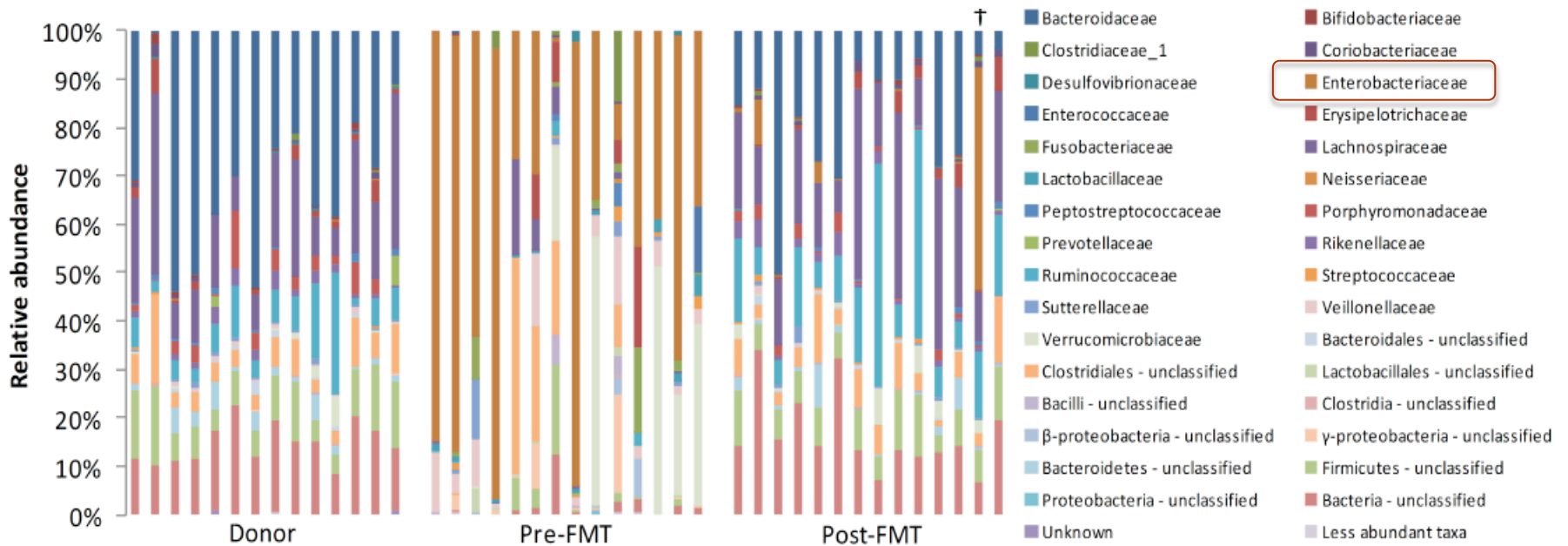
FMT Results in Restoration of Gut Microbial Diversity



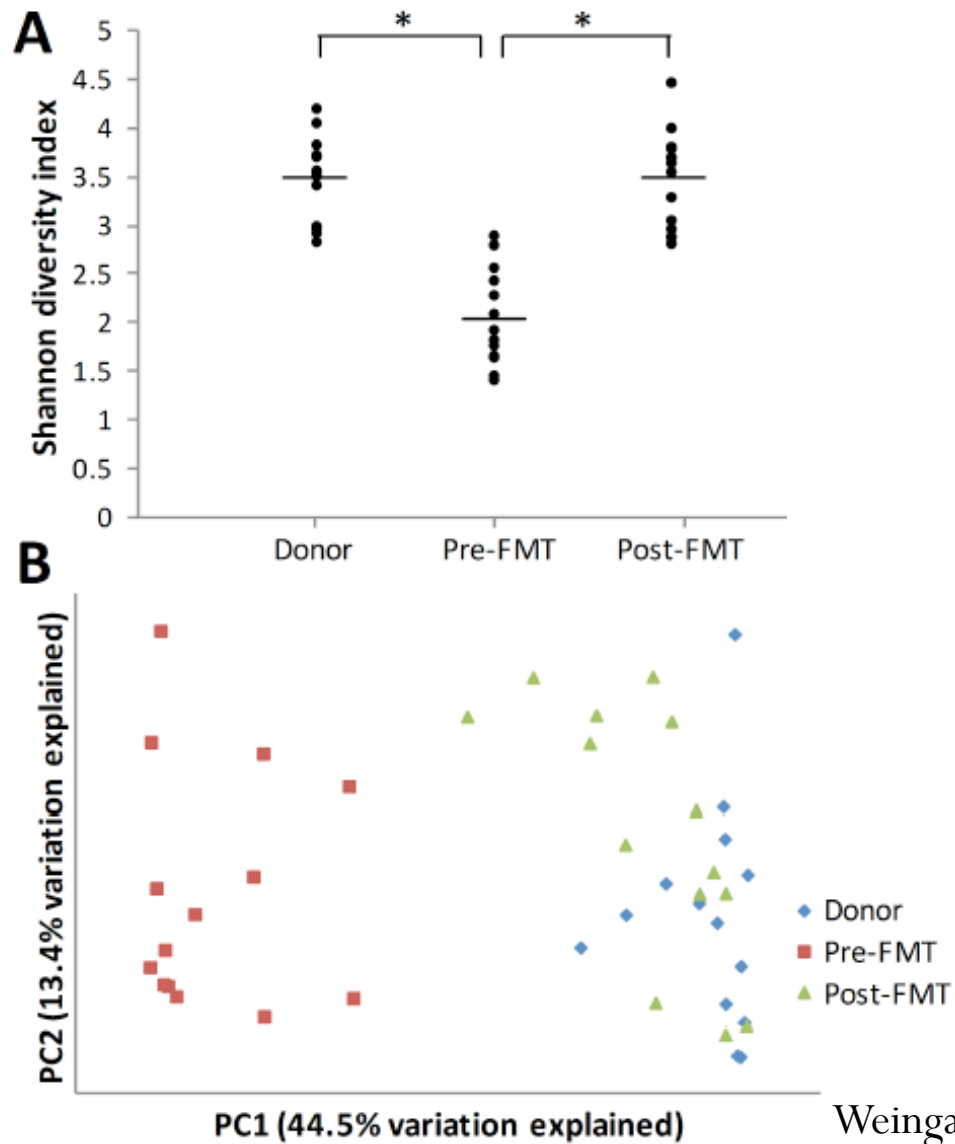
FMT Results in Restoration of Gut Microbial Diversity



FMT Results in Restoration of Gut Microbial Diversity



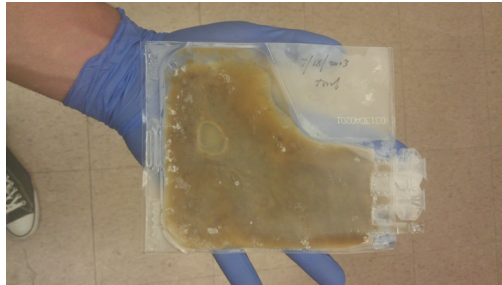
FMT Results in Restoration of Gut Microbial Diversity



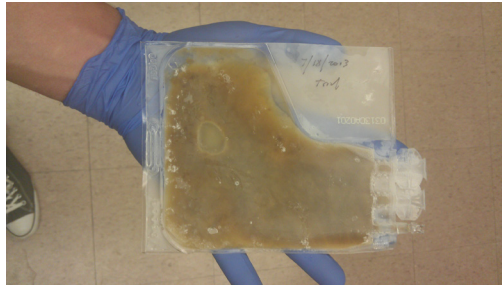
What about the “Yuck” factor?



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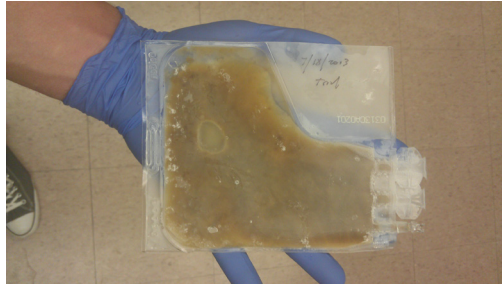
What about the “Yuck” factor?



Standardized Full Spectrum Microbiota

- Rigorously tested volunteer donors
- Cryopreserved
- Virtually eliminated odor
- The same number of bacteria per dose
- Manufactured under GMP conditions at an FDA registered facility at the UMN

What about the “Yuck” factor?



Potential Mechanisms of FMT in R-CDI

Microbiota

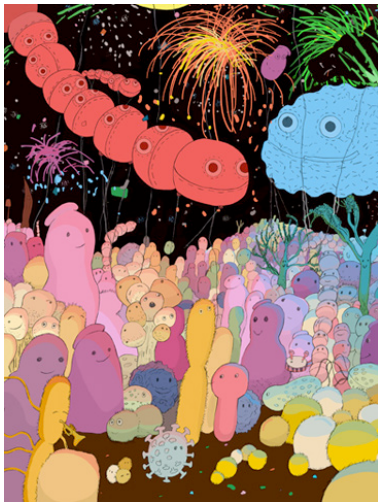
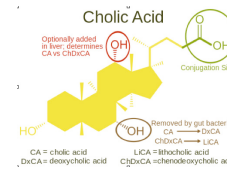


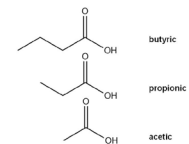
Illustration by Adam Alaniz

Host

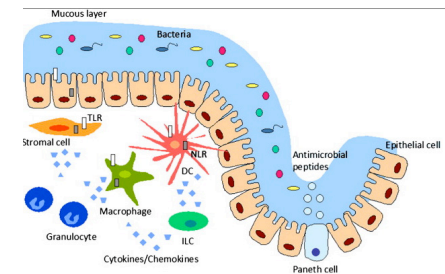
Bile Acids



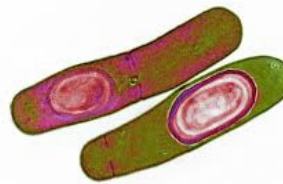
SCFA



Innate and Adaptive Immunity



C. difficile



- Sporulation
- Spore germination
- Vegetative growth
- Adhesion to epithelial cells
- Toxin production

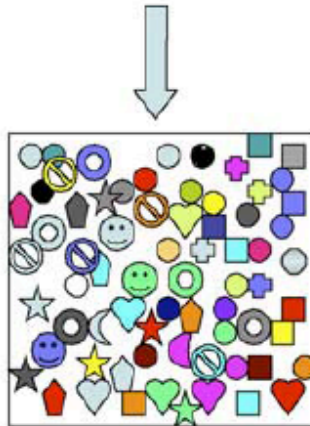
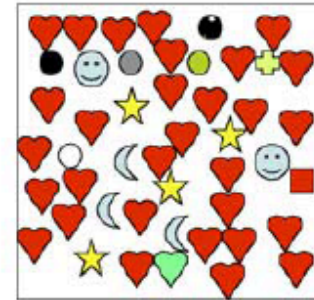
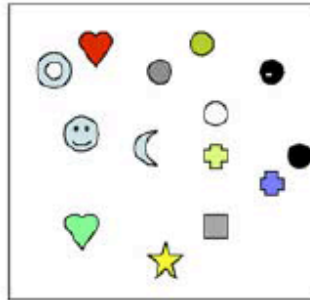
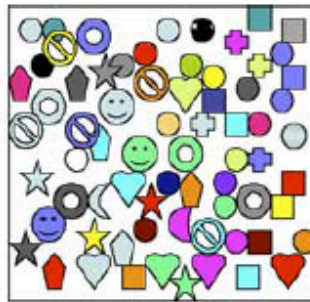
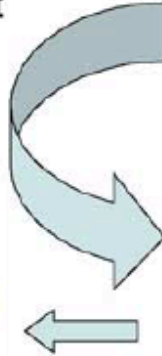
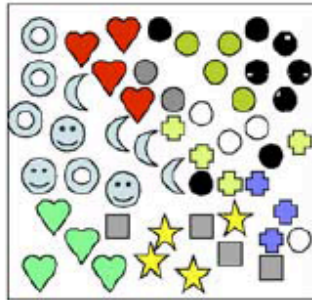
Competitive Niche Exclusion



Illustration by Adam Alaniz



Lymphopenia-inducing insult



Steady State:

1. Normal T cell population size
2. Great TCR Diversity

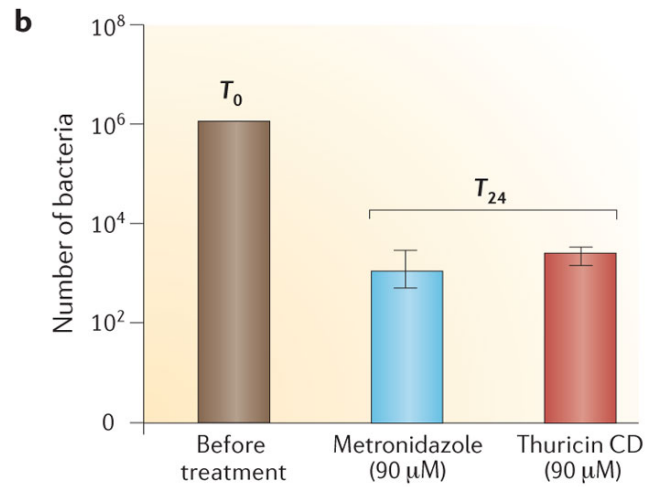
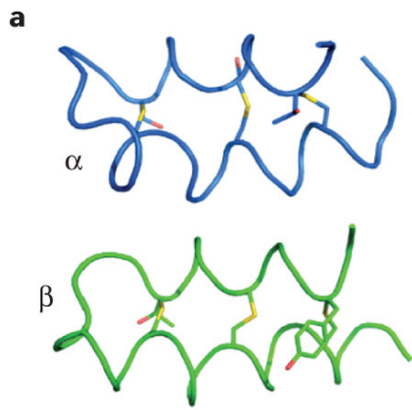
Recovery via LIP where all T cells proliferate equally:

1. Normal T cell population size
2. Limited TCR diversity

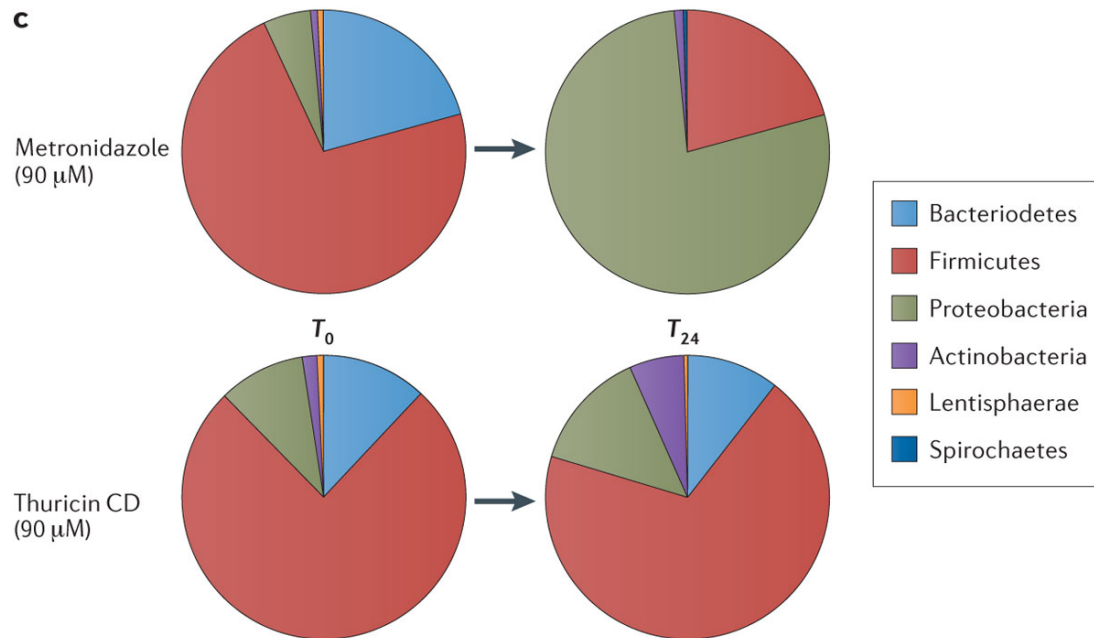
Recovery via LIP where some T cells have a selective advantage over others:

1. Normal T cell population size
2. Oligoclonal expansion
3. Greatly reduced TCR diversity
4. Potential autoimmunity

Recovery in presence of a functional thymus

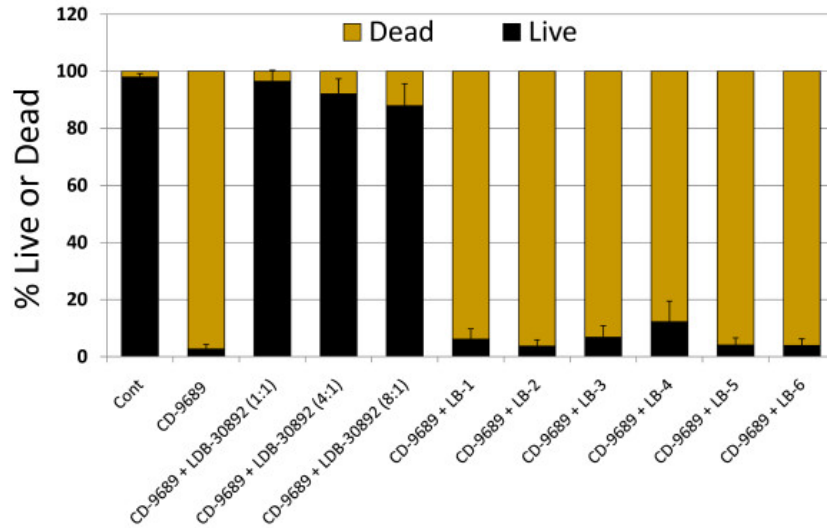


- Thuricin CD inhibits vegetative growth of *C. difficile* in an ex vivo colon infection model
 - Produced by *B. thuringiensis*
 - Narrow activity spectrum
- Rea et al., *PNAS* (2010)



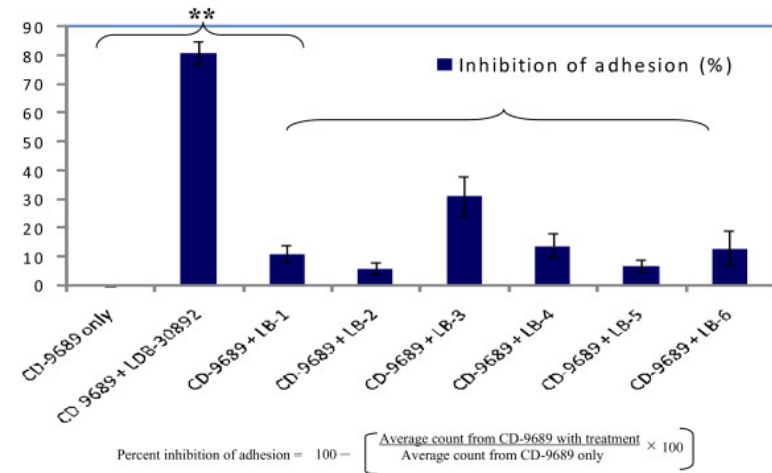
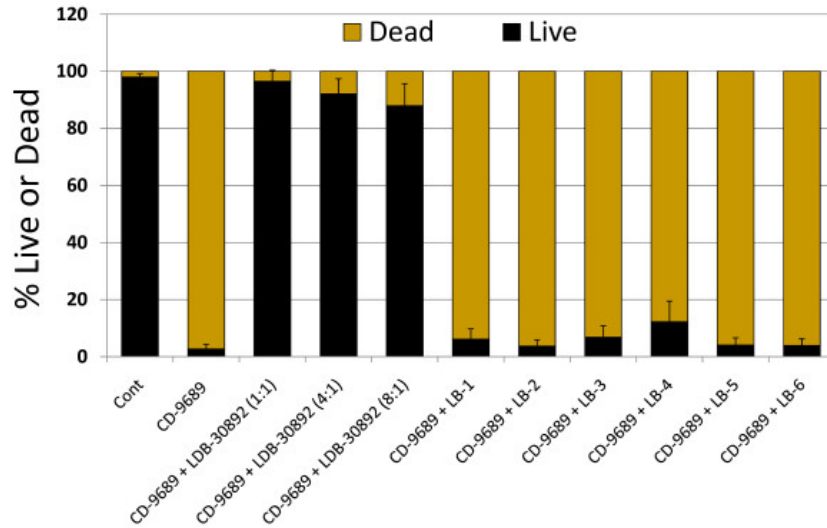
Cotter et al. (2013)

Lactobacillus delbrueckii ssp. *Bulgaricus* B-30892 inhibits cytotoxicity and adhesion of *C. difficile* to Caco-2 cells



LDB releases bioactive components that inhibit *C. difficile* blocks toxin activity (mechanism?)

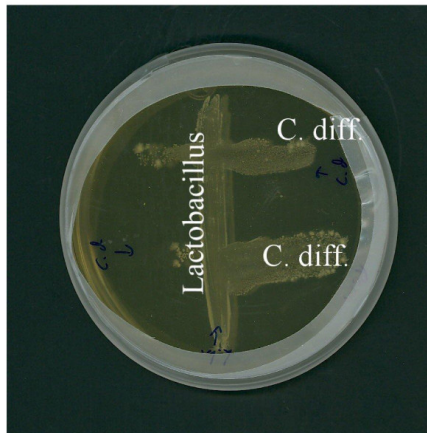
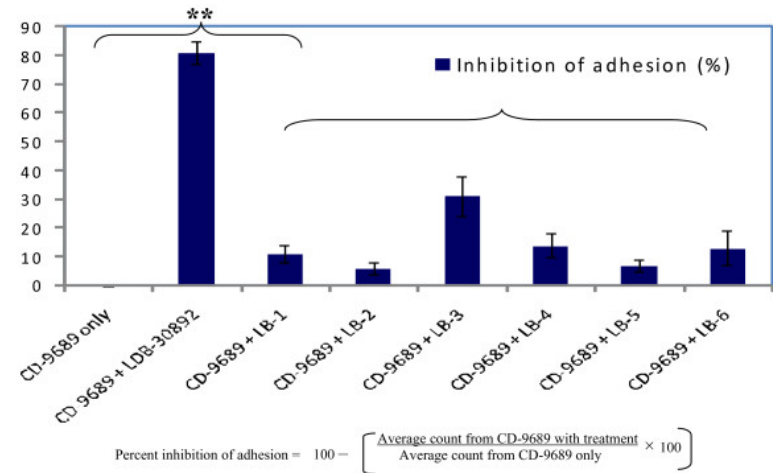
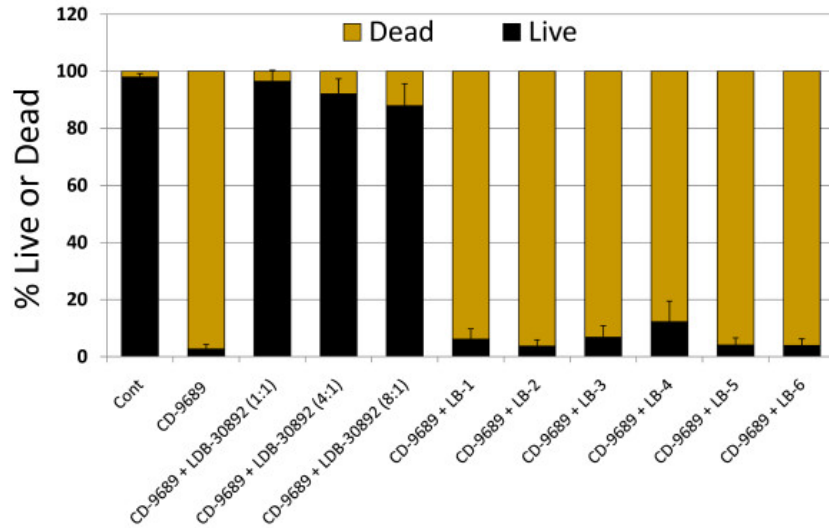
Lactobacillus delbrueckii ssp. *Bulgaricus* B-30892 inhibits cytotoxicity and adhesion of *C. difficile* to Caco-2 cells



$$\text{Percent inhibition of adhesion} = 100 - \left[\frac{\text{Average count from CD-9689 with treatment}}{\text{Average count from CD-9689 only}} \times 100 \right]$$

LDB releases bioactive components that inhibit *C. difficile* blocks toxin activity (mechanism?) and adhesion to epithelial cells

Lactobacillus delbrueckii ssp. *Bulgaricus* B-30892 inhibits cytotoxicity and adhesion of *C. difficile* to Caco-2 cells



LDB releases bioactive components that inhibit *C. difficile* blocks toxin activity (mechanism?) and adhesion to epithelial cells, but vegetative growth of *C. difficile* is not impaired.

Immune-mediated colonization resistance

Microbiota

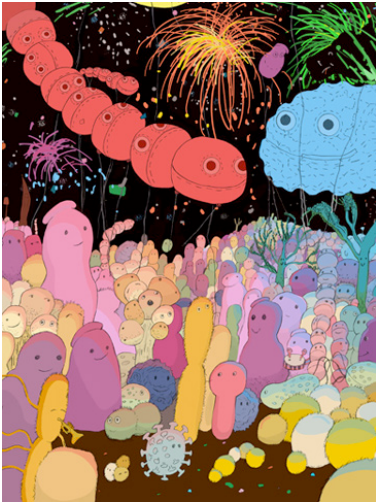
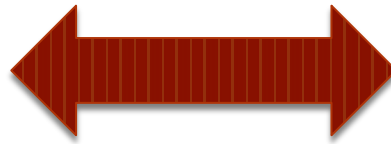
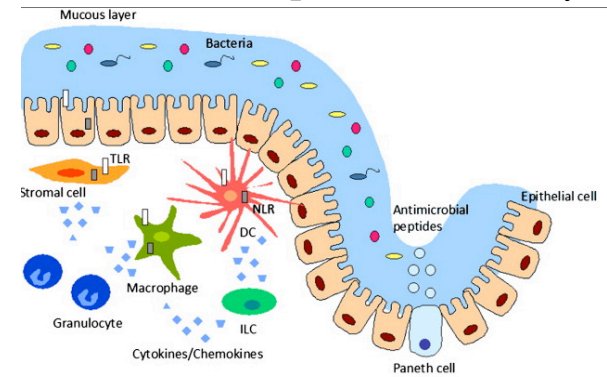


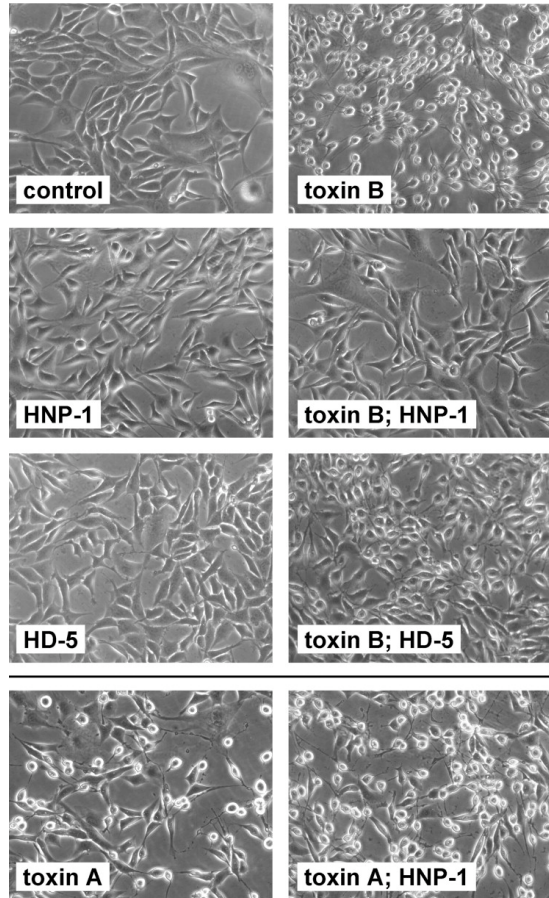
Illustration by Adam Alaniz



Innate and Adaptive Immunity



Immunity against *C. difficile*

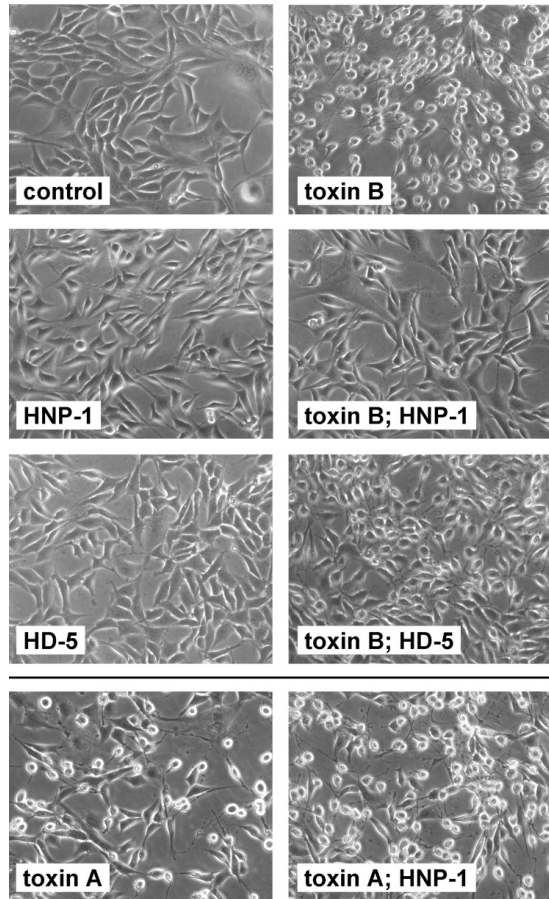


- Antimicrobial peptides

α -Defensins neutralize *C. difficile* toxin B

Gieseemann T, et al. (2008)

Immunity against *C. difficile*



α -Defensins neutralize *C. difficile* toxin B

- Antimicrobial peptides
- NOD1
- MyD88
- IL-1 β
- CXCL1
- TLR5
- Anti-*C. difficile* toxin IgG

Gieseemann T, et al. (20008)

Hasegawa M, et al. (2011)

Jarchum I, et al. (2012)

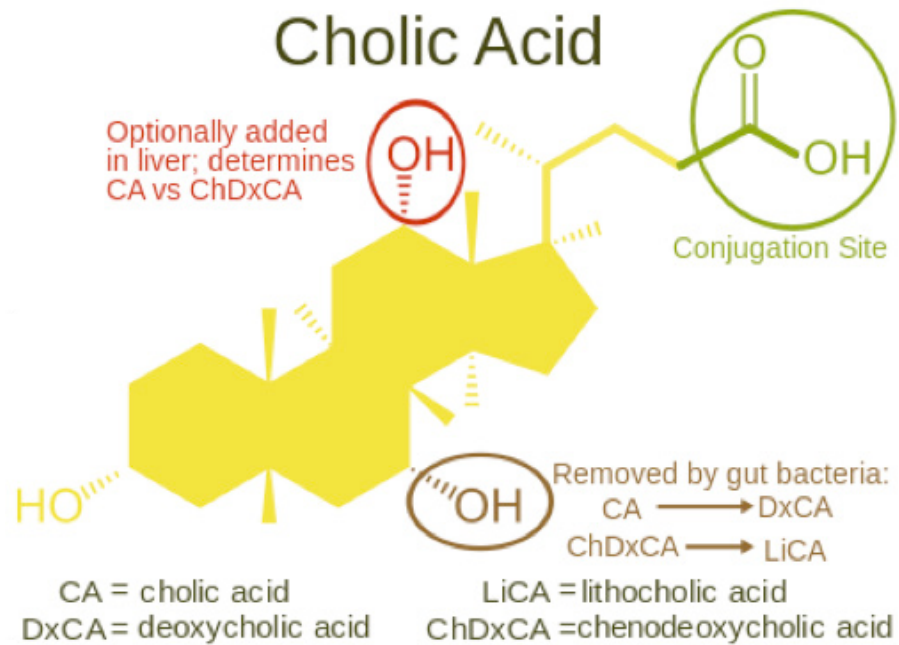
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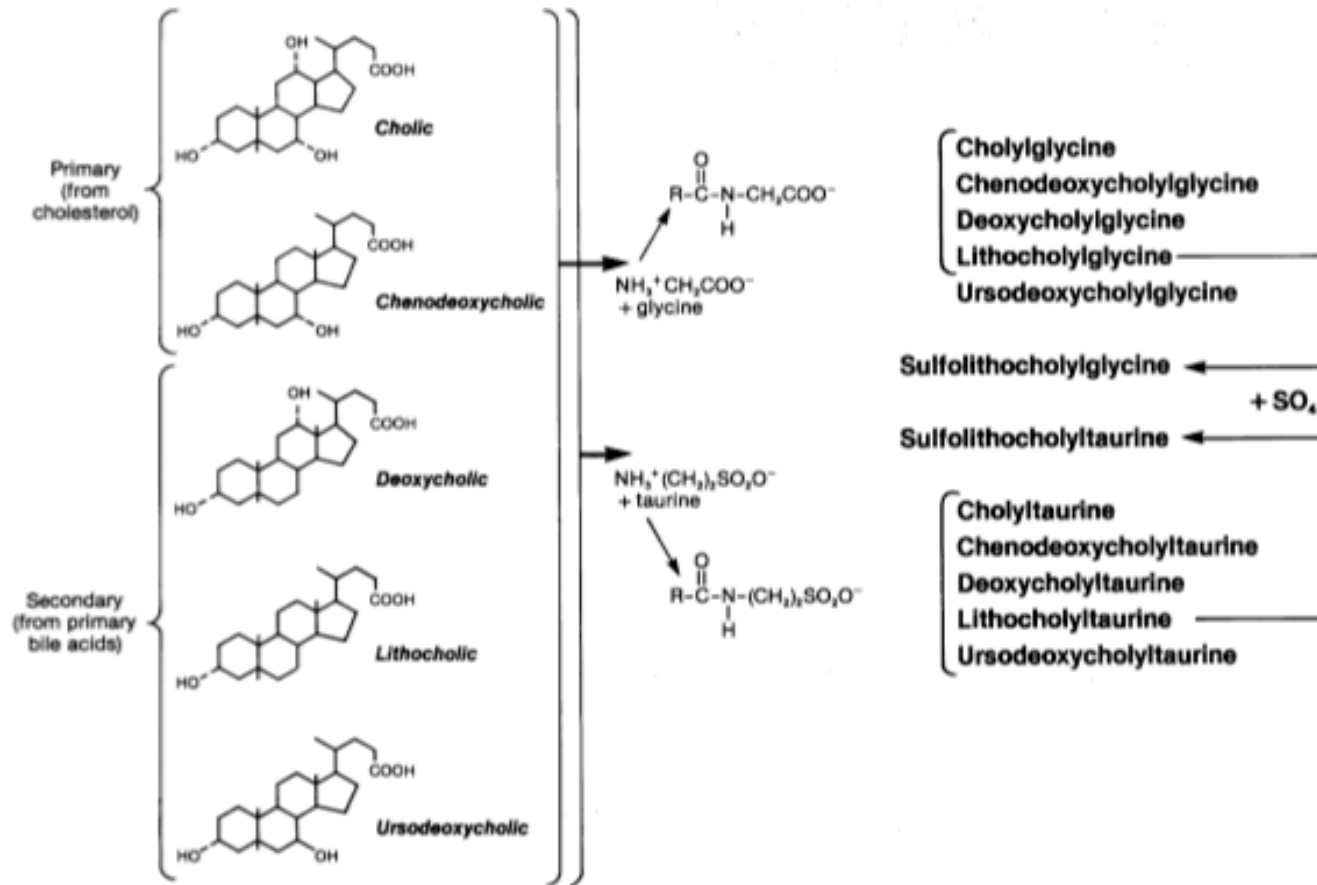
Kyne L, et al. (2000)

Lowy I, et al. (2010)

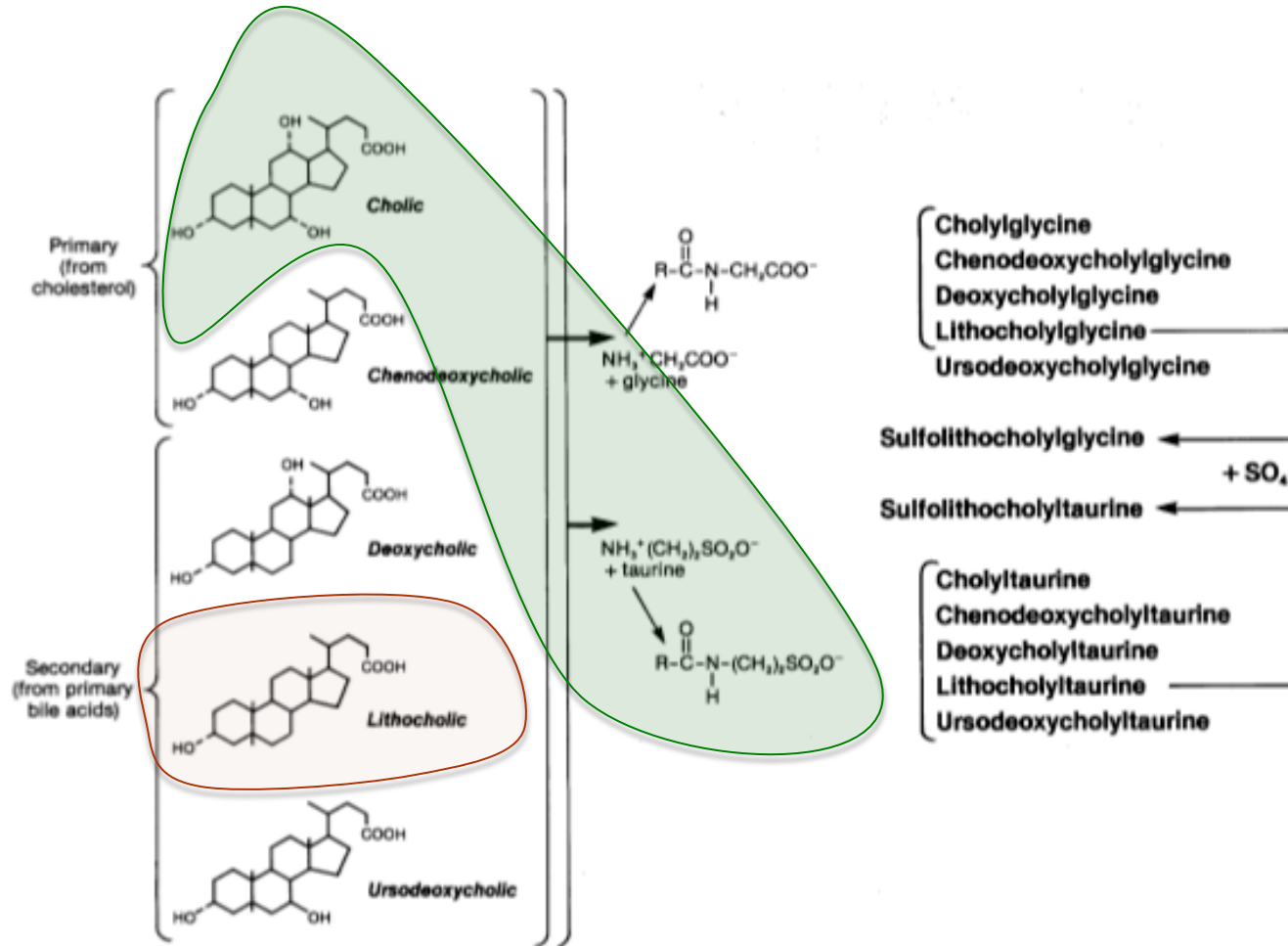
Bile Acids and Salts



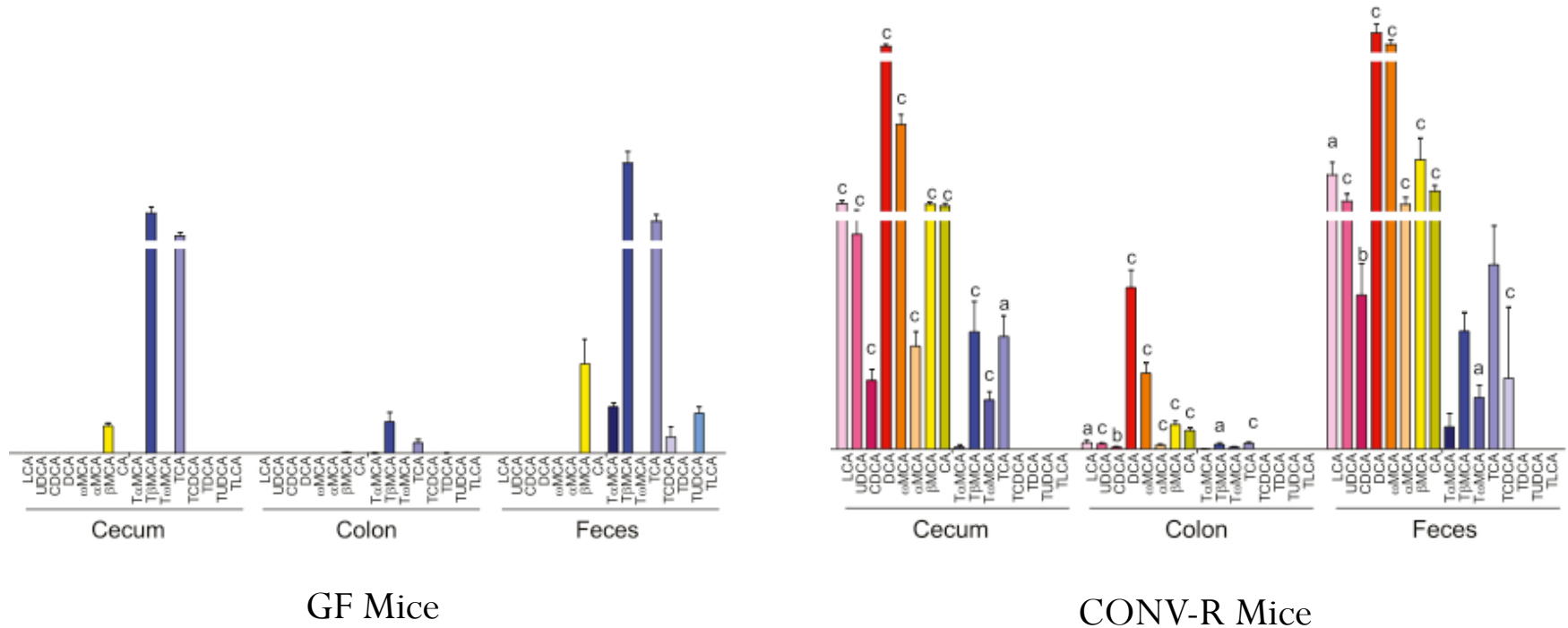
Bile Acids and Salts



Bile Acids and Salts



Microbiota Alter Bile Acid Composition



GF Mice

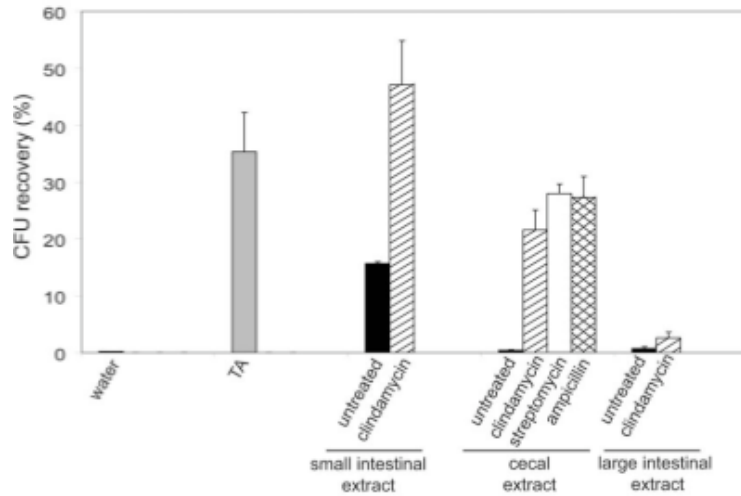
CONV-R Mice

Metabolism of Bile Salts in Mice Influences Spore Germination in *Clostridium difficile*

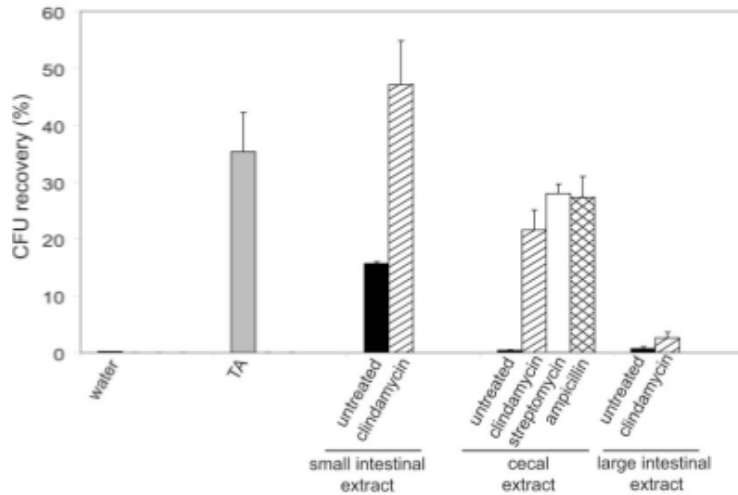
Jennifer L. Giel^{1‡}, Joseph A. Sorg², Abraham L. Sonenshein², Jun Zhu^{1*}

¹ Department of Microbiology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, ² Department of Molecular Biology and Microbiology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America

Bile salts in *C. difficile* spore germination



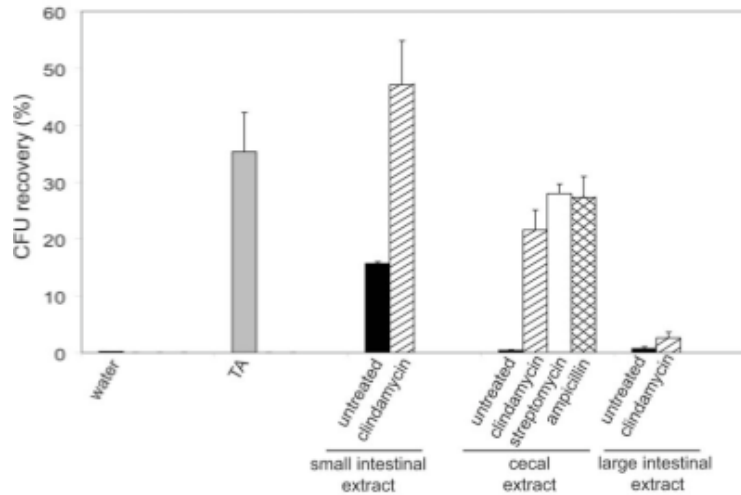
Bile salts in *C. difficile* spore germination



Germination Factor is:

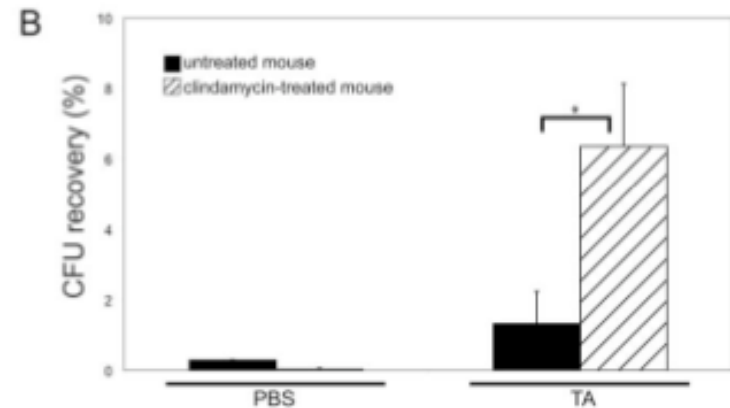
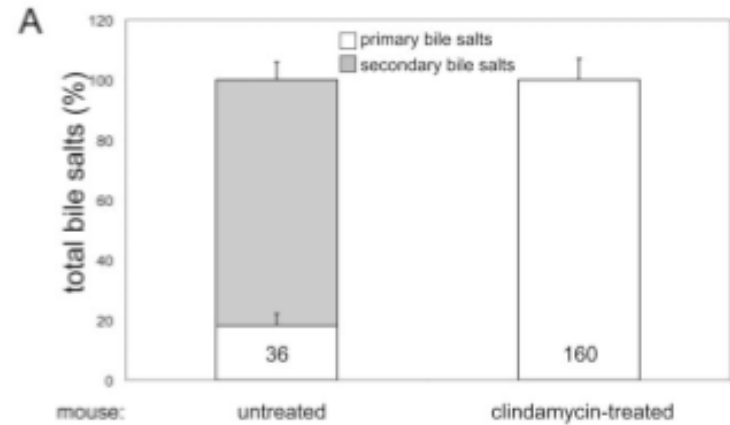
- small
- heat-stable
- water-soluble
- sensitive to cholestyramine

Bile salts in *C. difficile* spore germination



Germination Factor is:

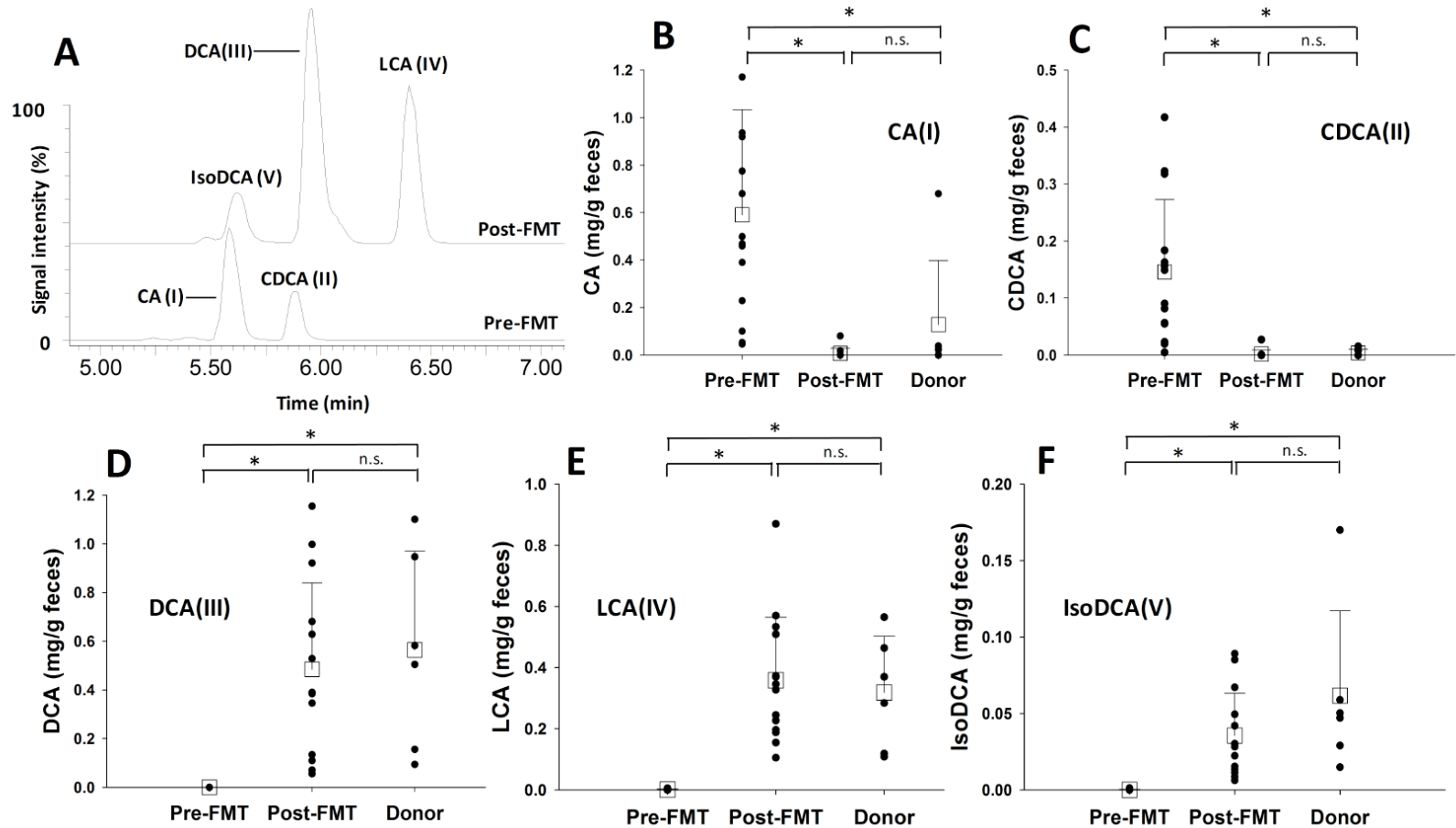
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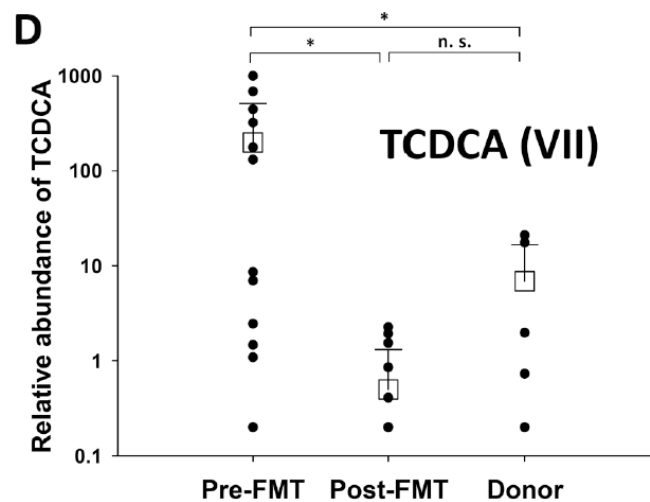
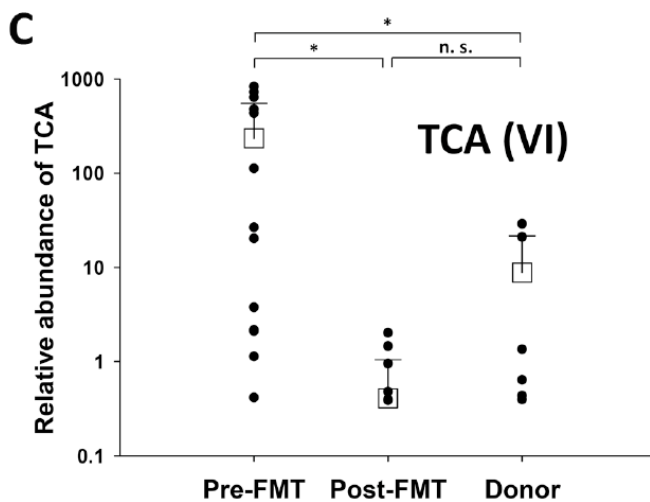
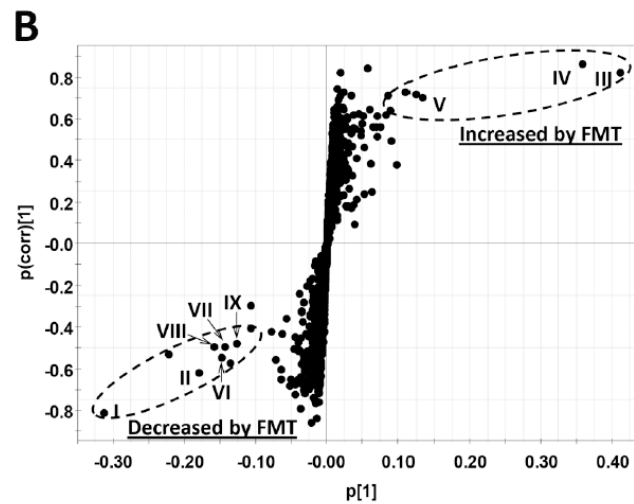
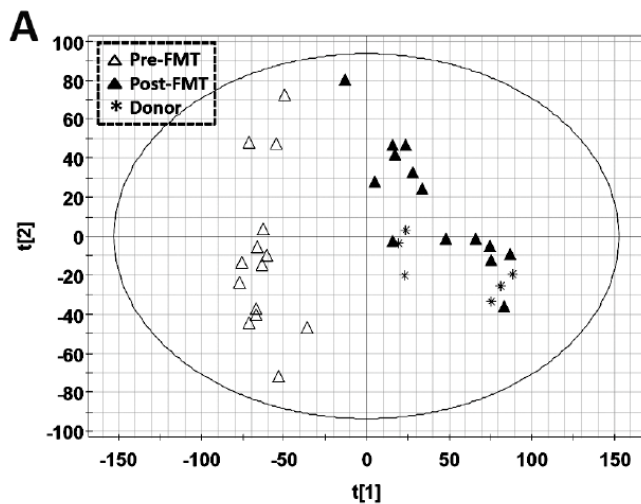
A. Clindamycin eliminates secondary bile salts in feces

B. Fecal bacteria block pro-germinant activity of TA

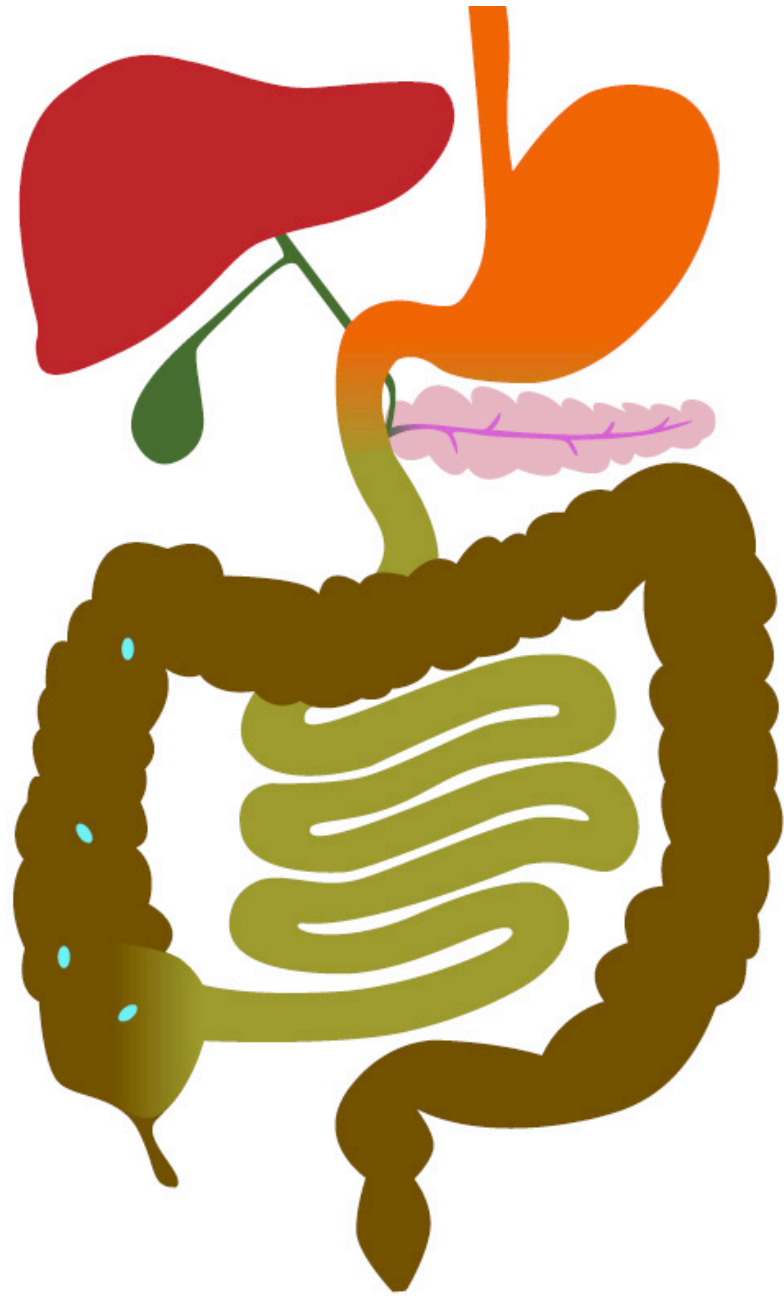
Fecal bile acids pre- and post-FMT

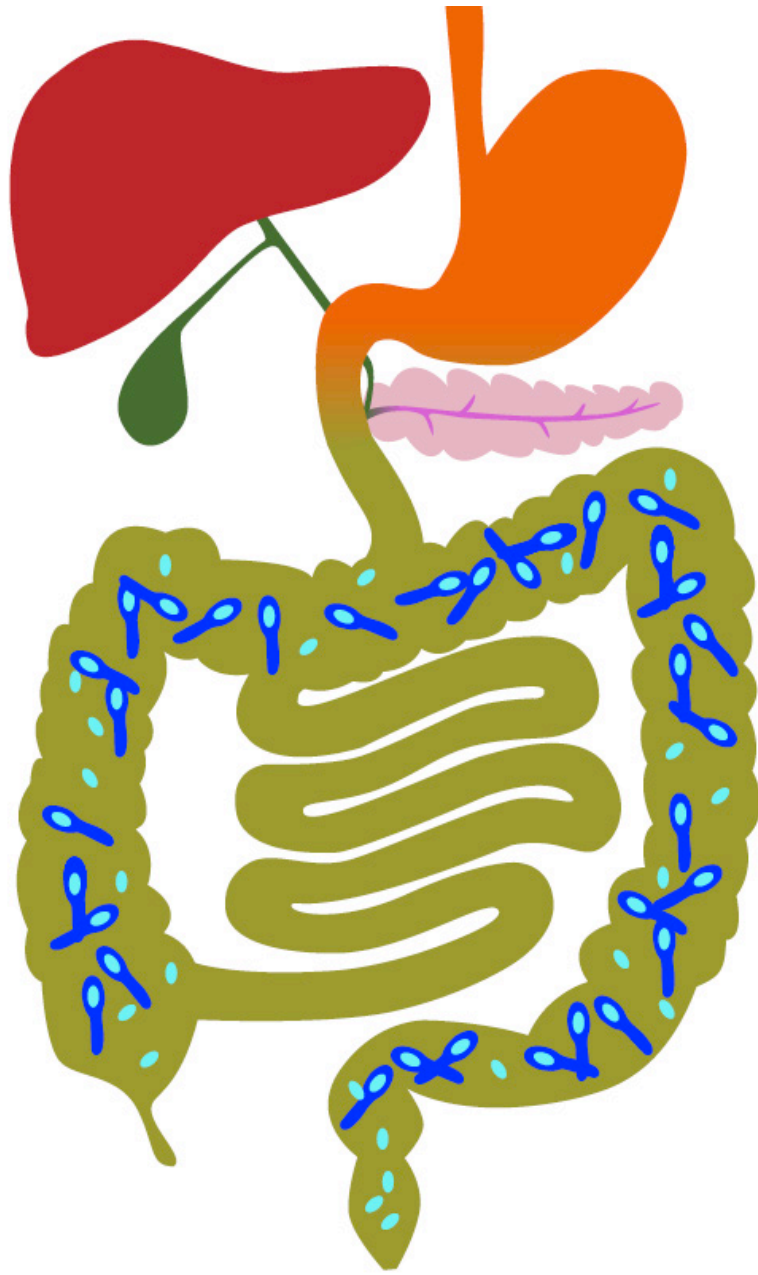


Pre- and post-FMT untargeted metabolomics



ID	[M-H] ⁻	Formula	Identity	Effect of FMT
I	407.2798	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₅	<u>cholic acid (CA)</u>	↓
II	391.2848	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₄	<u>chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA)</u>	↓
III	391.2848	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₄	<u>deoxycholic acid (DCA)</u>	↑
IV	375.2899	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₃	<u>lithocholic acid (LCA)</u>	↑
V	391.2848	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₄	<u>isodeoxycholic acid (isoDCA)</u>	↑
VI	514.2839	C ₂₆ H ₄₅ NO ₇ S	<u>taurocholic acid (TCA)</u>	↓
VII	498.2889	C ₂₆ H ₄₅ NO ₆ S	<u>taurochenodeoxycholic acid (TCDCA)</u>	↓
VIII	464.2817	C ₂₆ H ₄₃ NO ₆	glycocholic acid (GCA)	↓
IX	448.3063	C ₂₆ H ₄₃ NO ₅	<u>glycochenodeoxycholic acid (GCDCA)</u>	↓

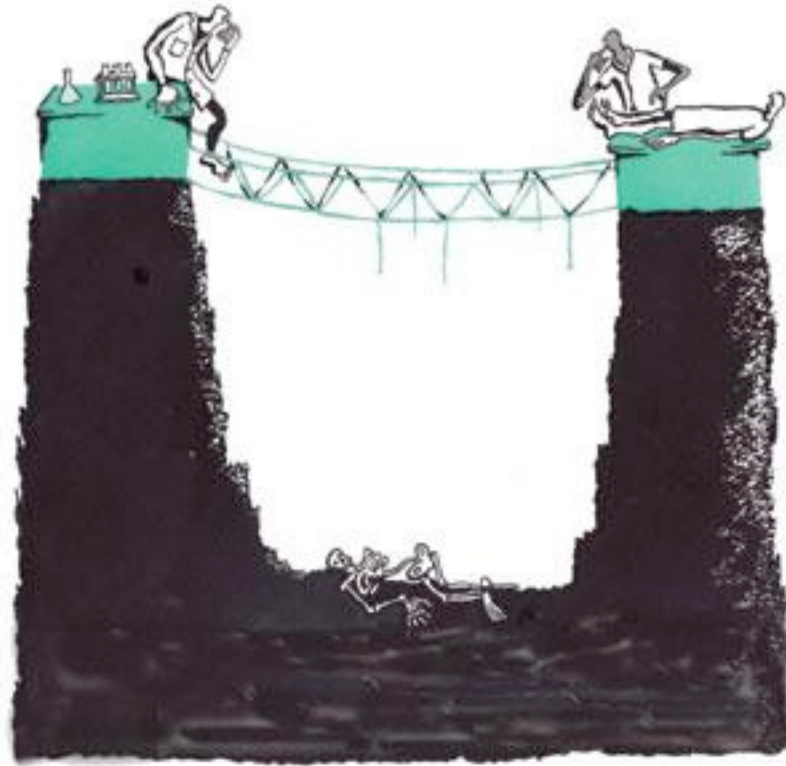




Current Directions Include:

- Further Development of Standardized Full-Spectrum Microbiota for Therapeutic Transplantation
- Expansion of GMP Manufacturing of Full-Spectrum Microbiota
- Mechanism-based Development of Disease Targeted Microbiota Therapeutics

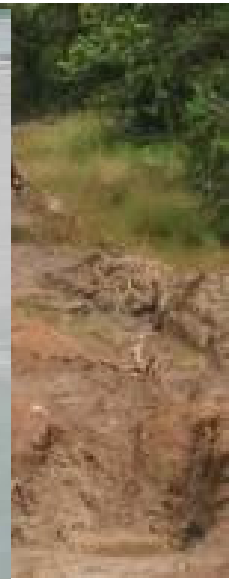
Gaps and Challenges



Gaps and Challenges



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Acknowledgements



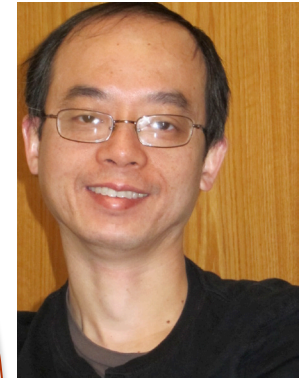
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BioTechnology Institute



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MD/PhD Student



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Food Science and
Nutrition



Aleh Bobr, MD
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Oleg Pally

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Fairview**

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Maple Grove, Riverside
Endoscopy)

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clinics/physicians:
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HealthPartners
Allina

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