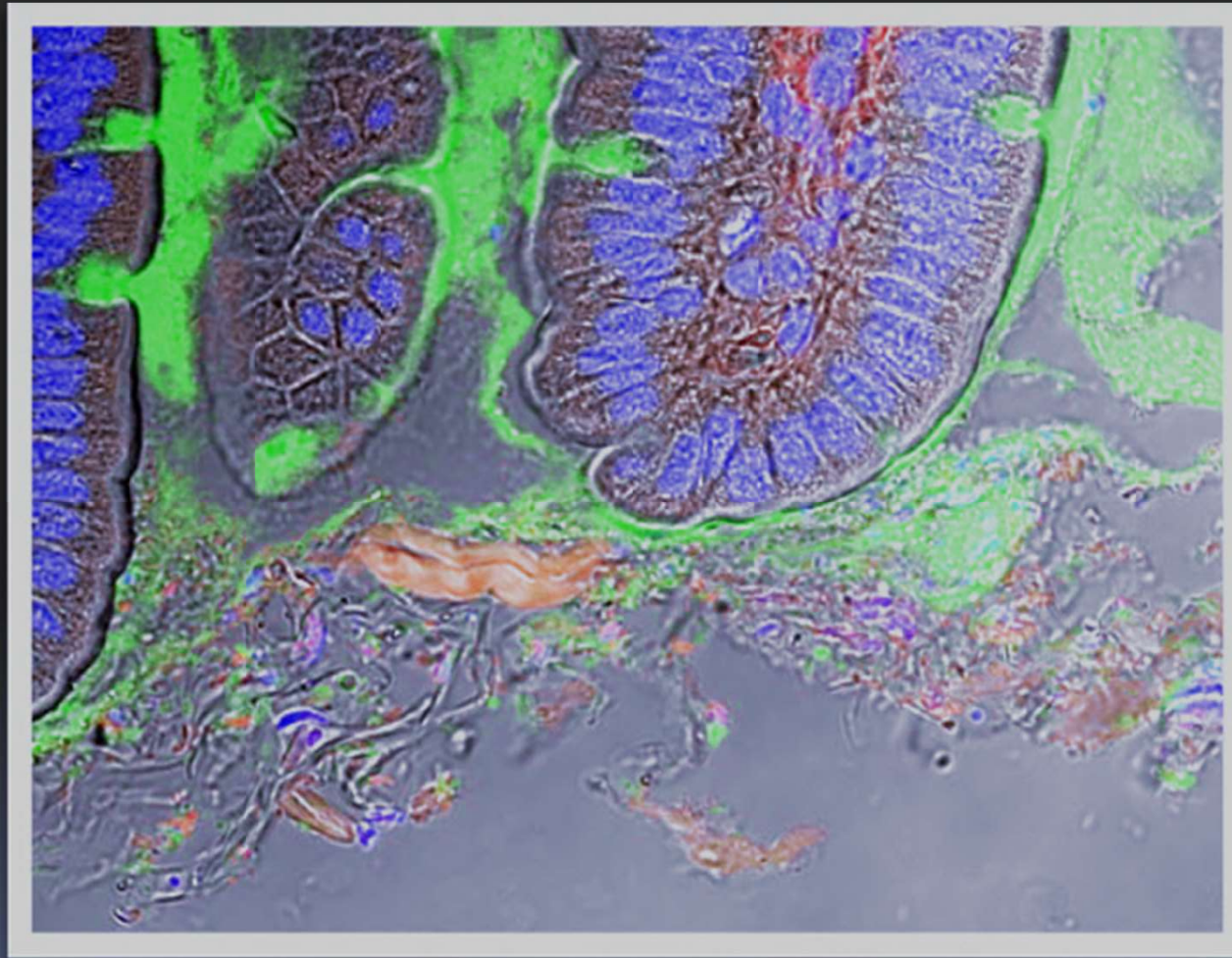
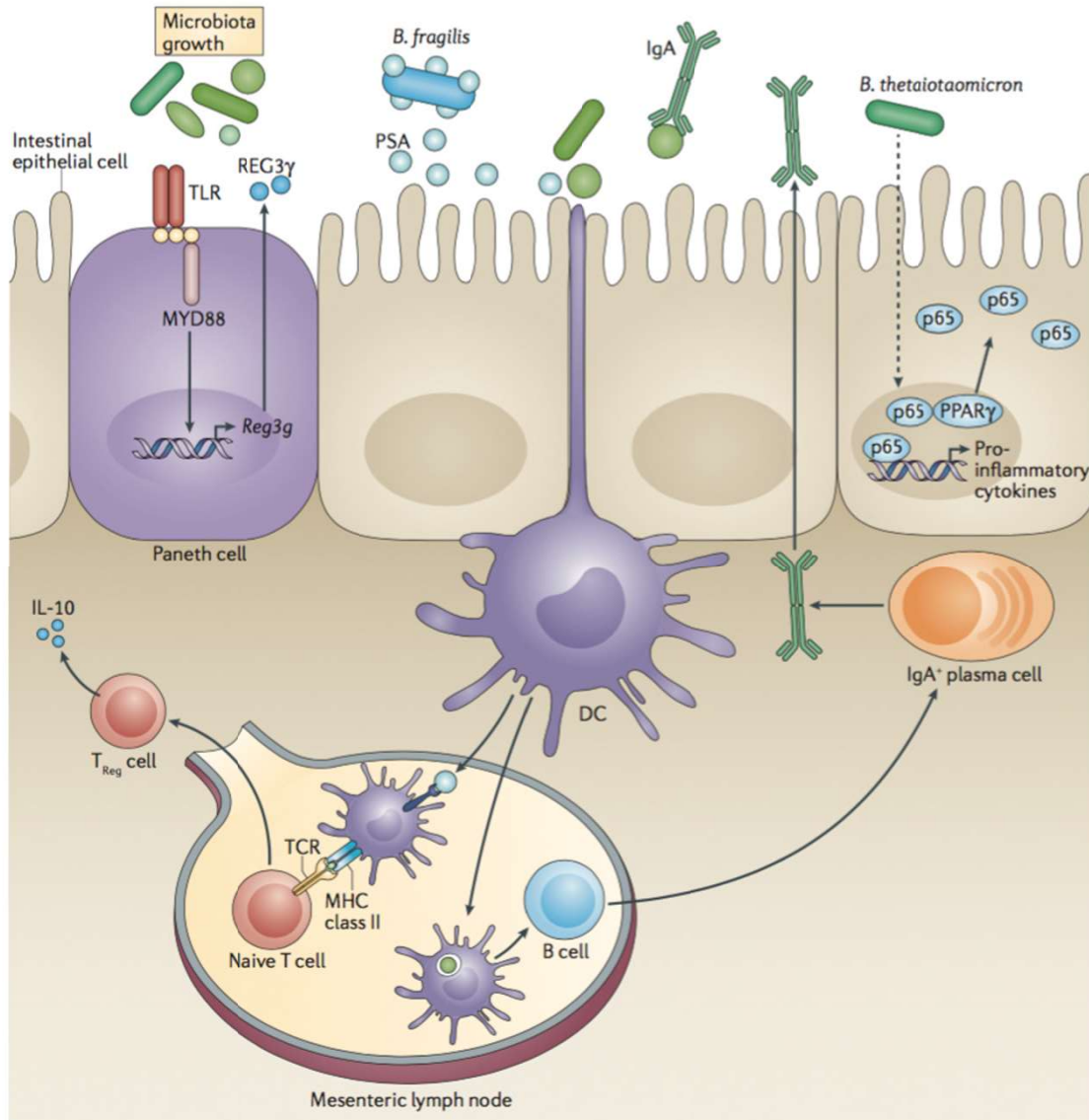


Intestinal Microbiota and Enteric Vaccine Design



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Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases
& The Molecular Microbiology Microbial Pathogenesis Program
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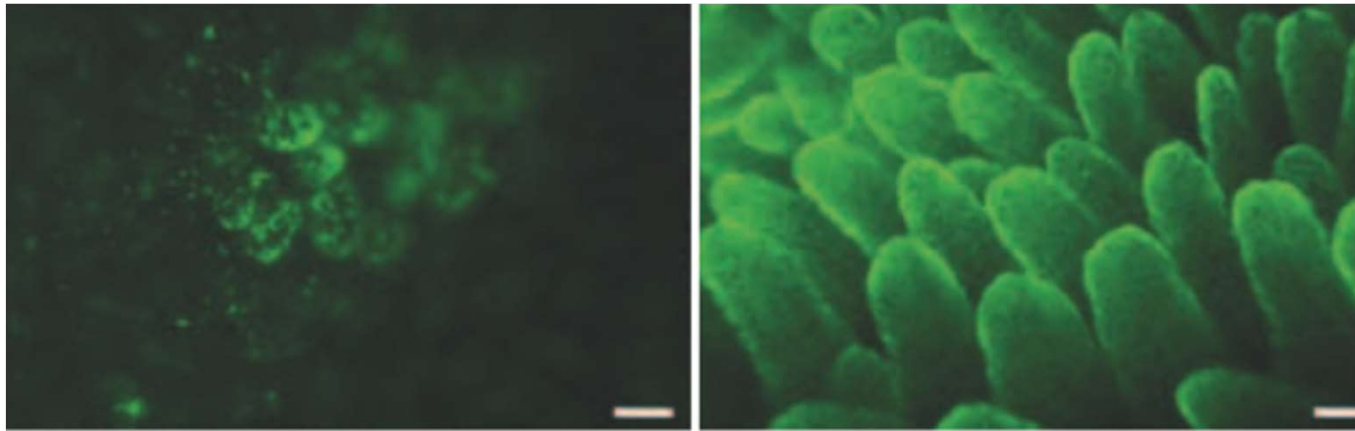
modulation of intestinal immunity by commensal microorganisms



microbiota prepare us for attack

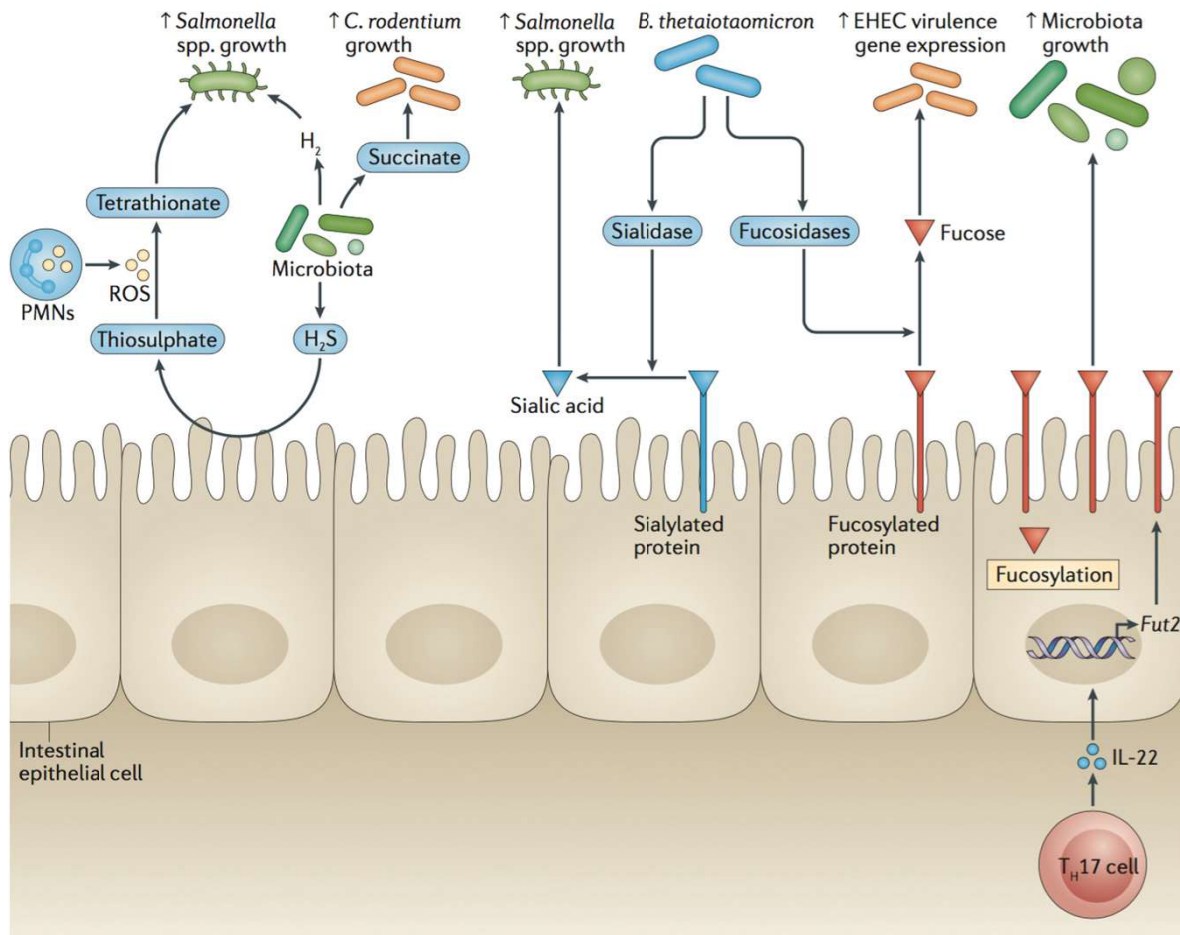
- stimulate TLRs
- sustain gut “innate immune tone”
- stimulate regulatory T cells
- induce IgA production
- modulate pro-inflammatory cytokines

TLR4 sensing changes the sugar landscape in the intestine



Pickard, *et al* Nature, 2014

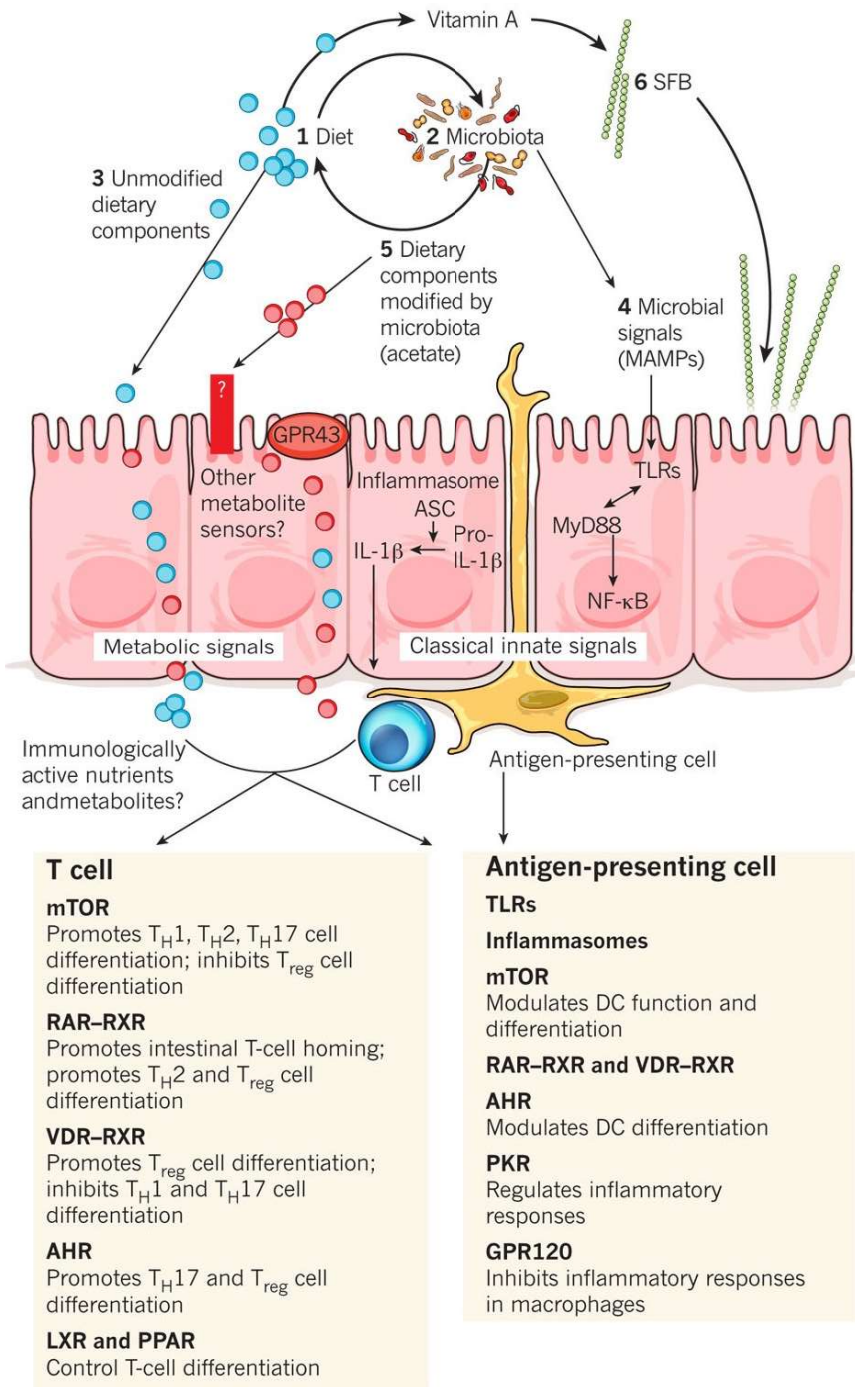
pathogens exploit microbiota to colonize



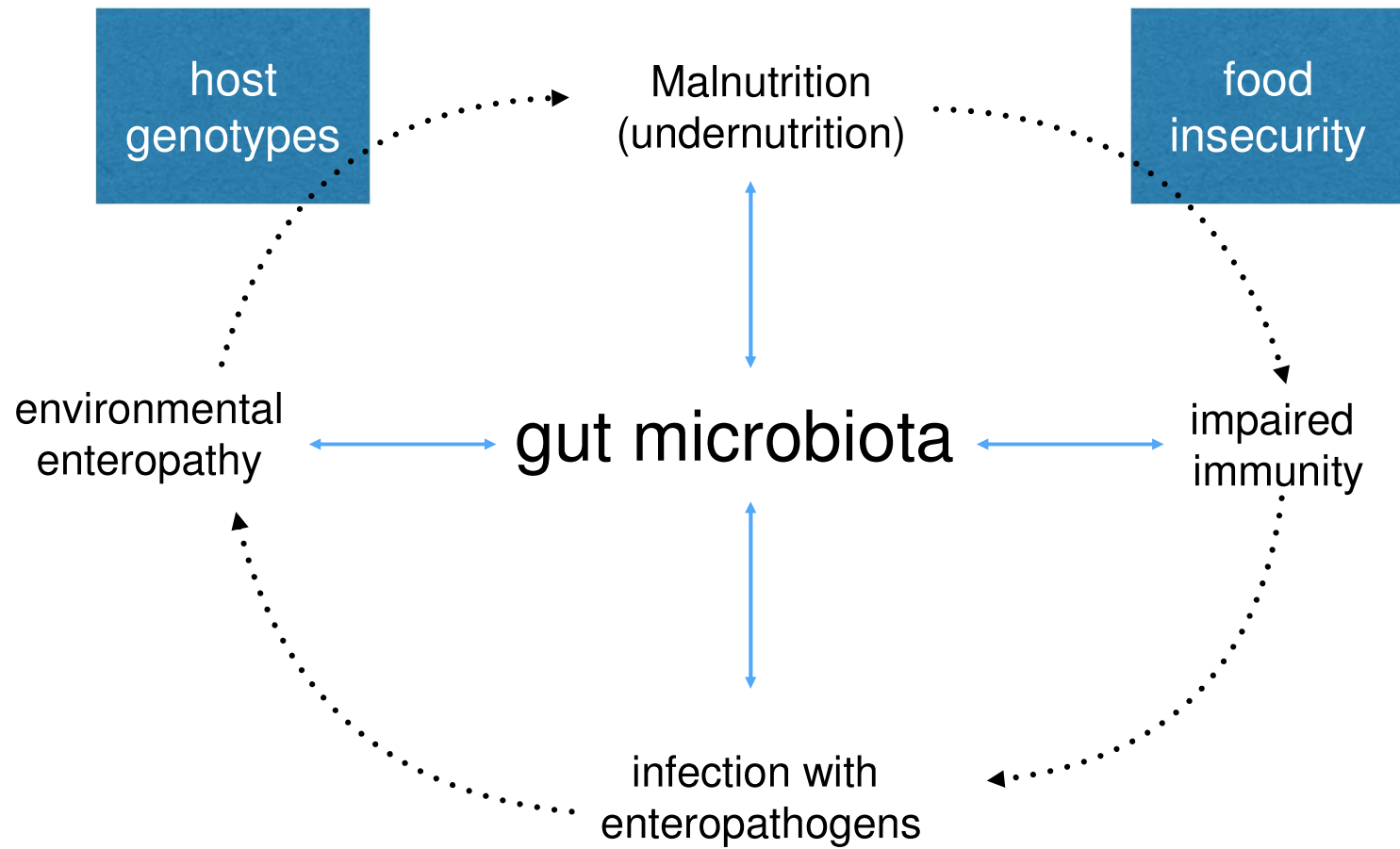
use byproducts of microbiota

- for anaerobic respiration
- as carbon sources
- alternative energy source (H₂)
- to modulate gene expression

nexus of nutrient metabolism and immunity



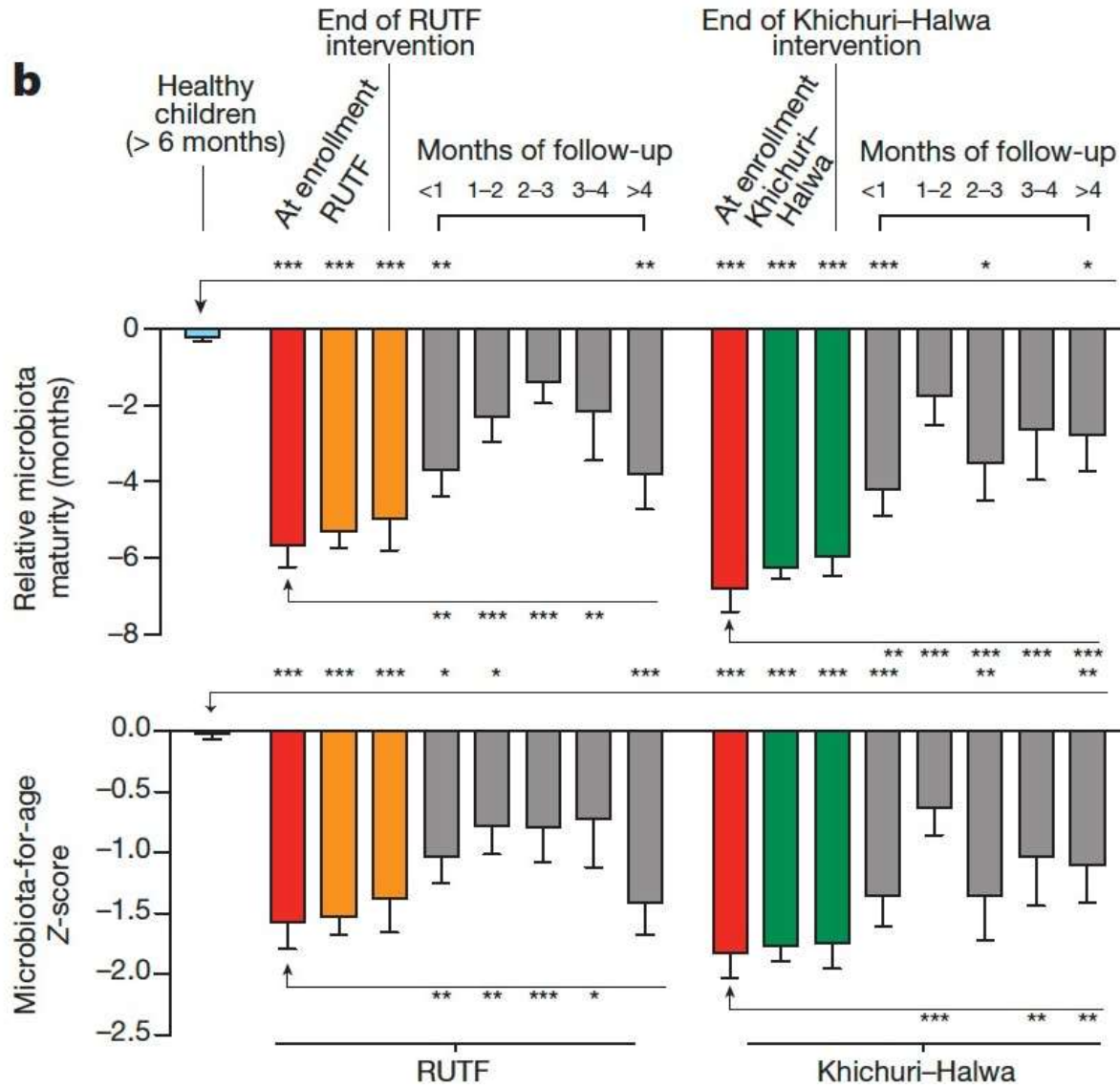
- nutrients shape microbial community
- microbes alter nutritional value
- MAMPs > modify local immunity
- immune system responds to microbial products



microbiota considerations for vaccines

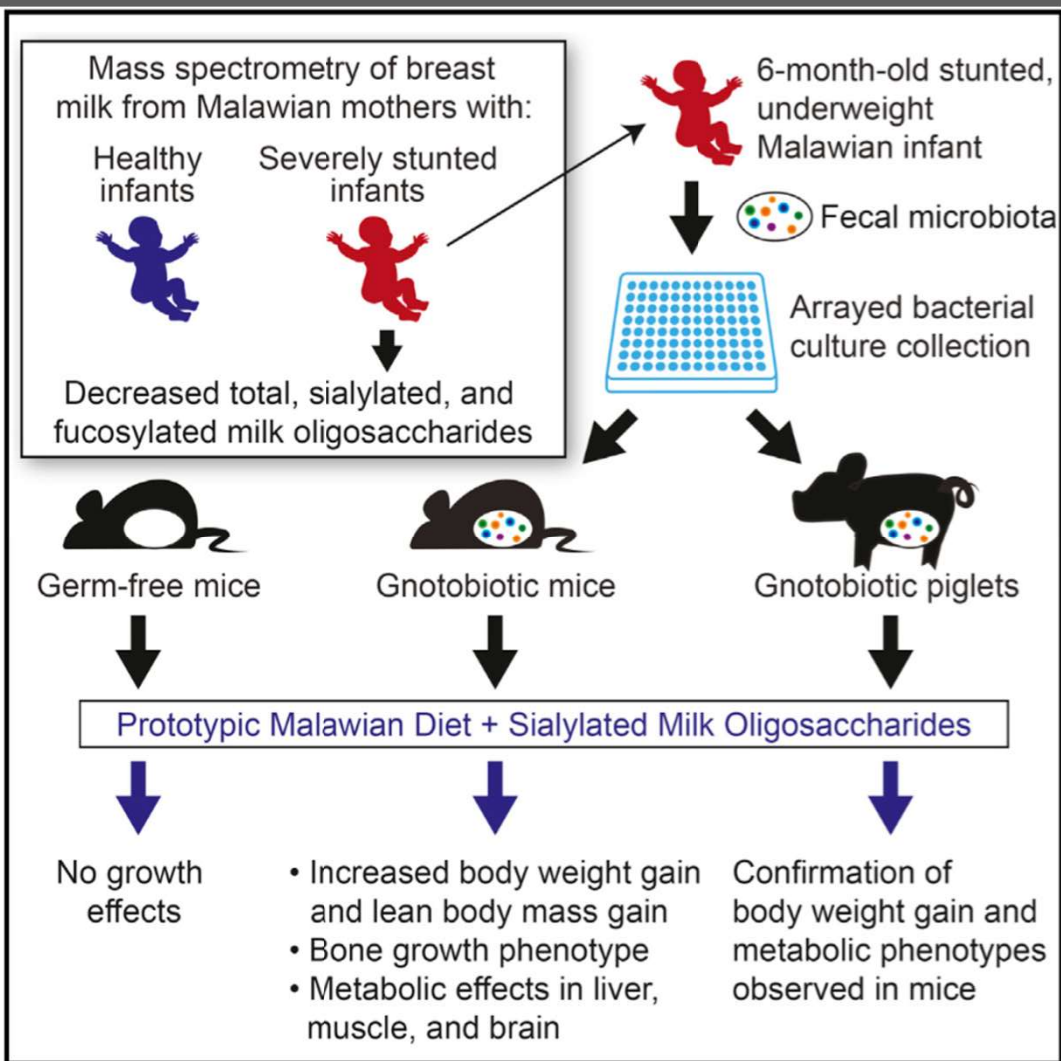
- nutritional interventions to optimize vaccine efficacy?
 - severe acute malnutrition impacts on microbiota
 - can we optimize nutrient supplementation?

immaturity in gut microbiota persists after nutritional replacement



- severe acute malnutrition**
- microbiota immaturity
 - only partially ameliorated by nutritional interventions

human milk oligosaccharides effects on microbiota

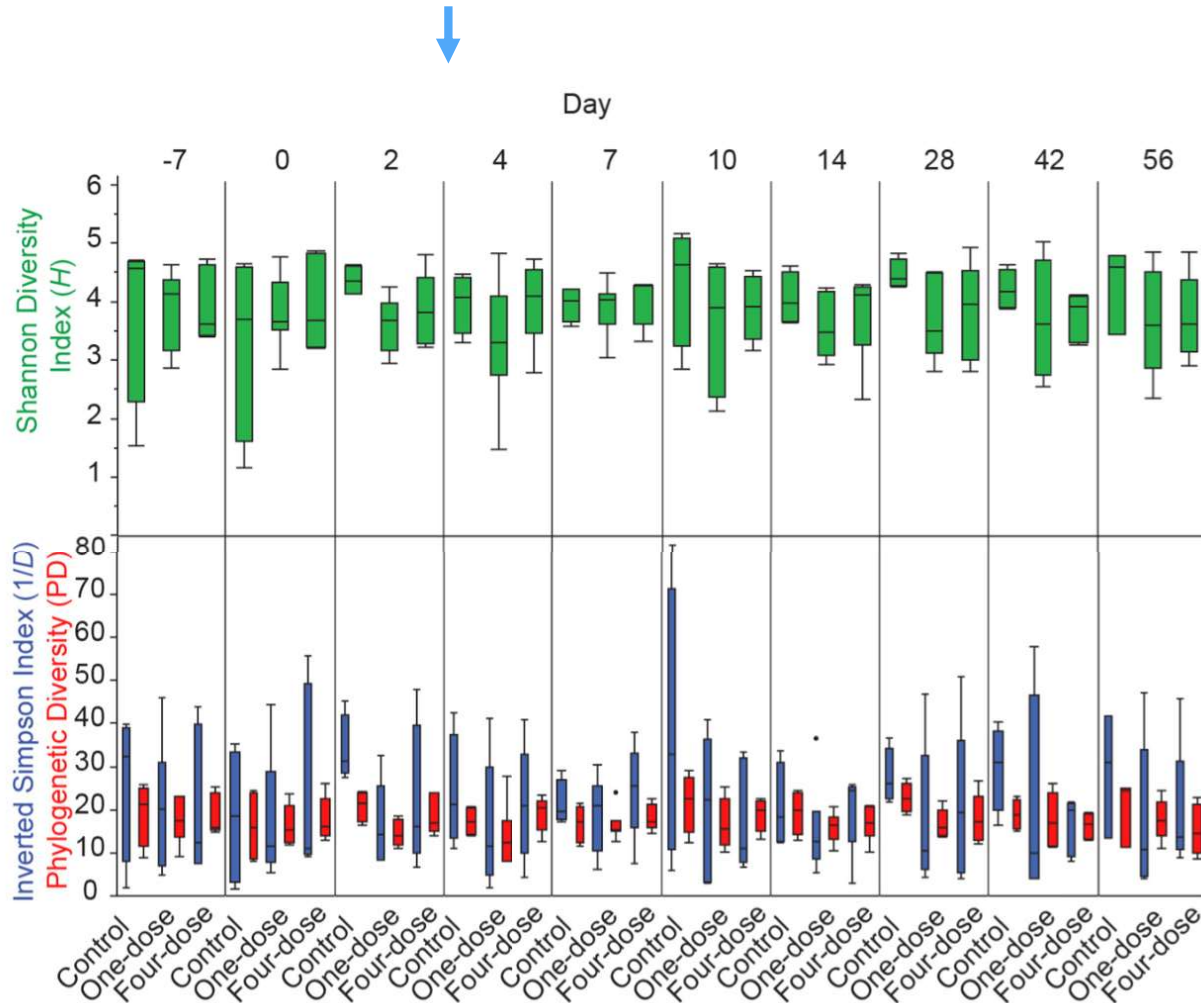


HMOs as prebiotics

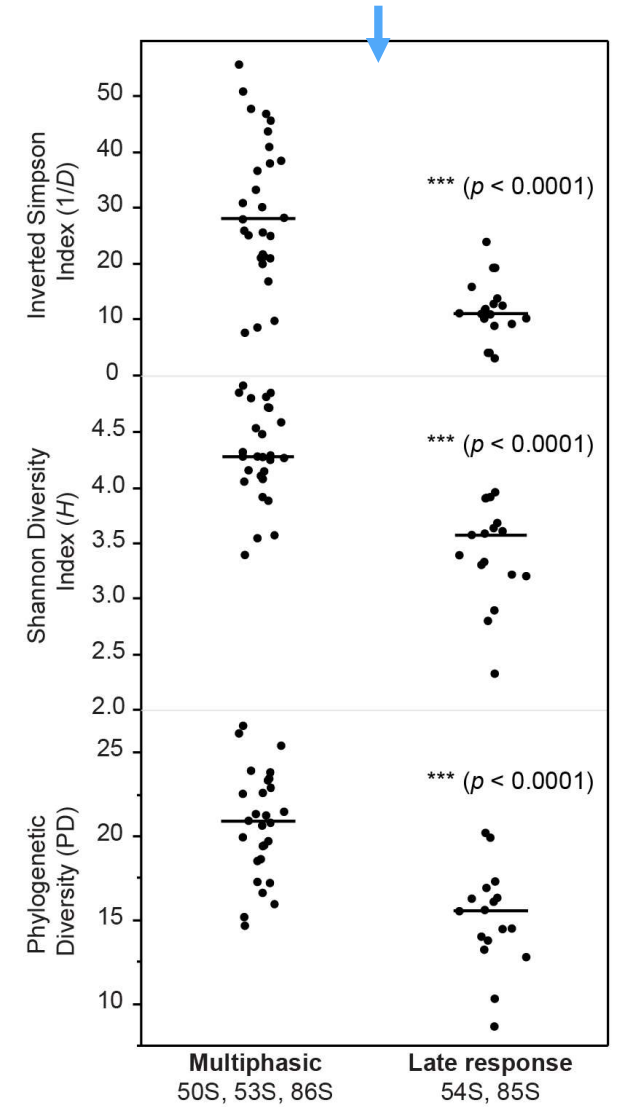
- promote beneficial bacteria
- compete for pathogen binding
- shape microbiota development

Ty21a live-attenuated oral typhoid vaccine

vaccine effects on microbiota

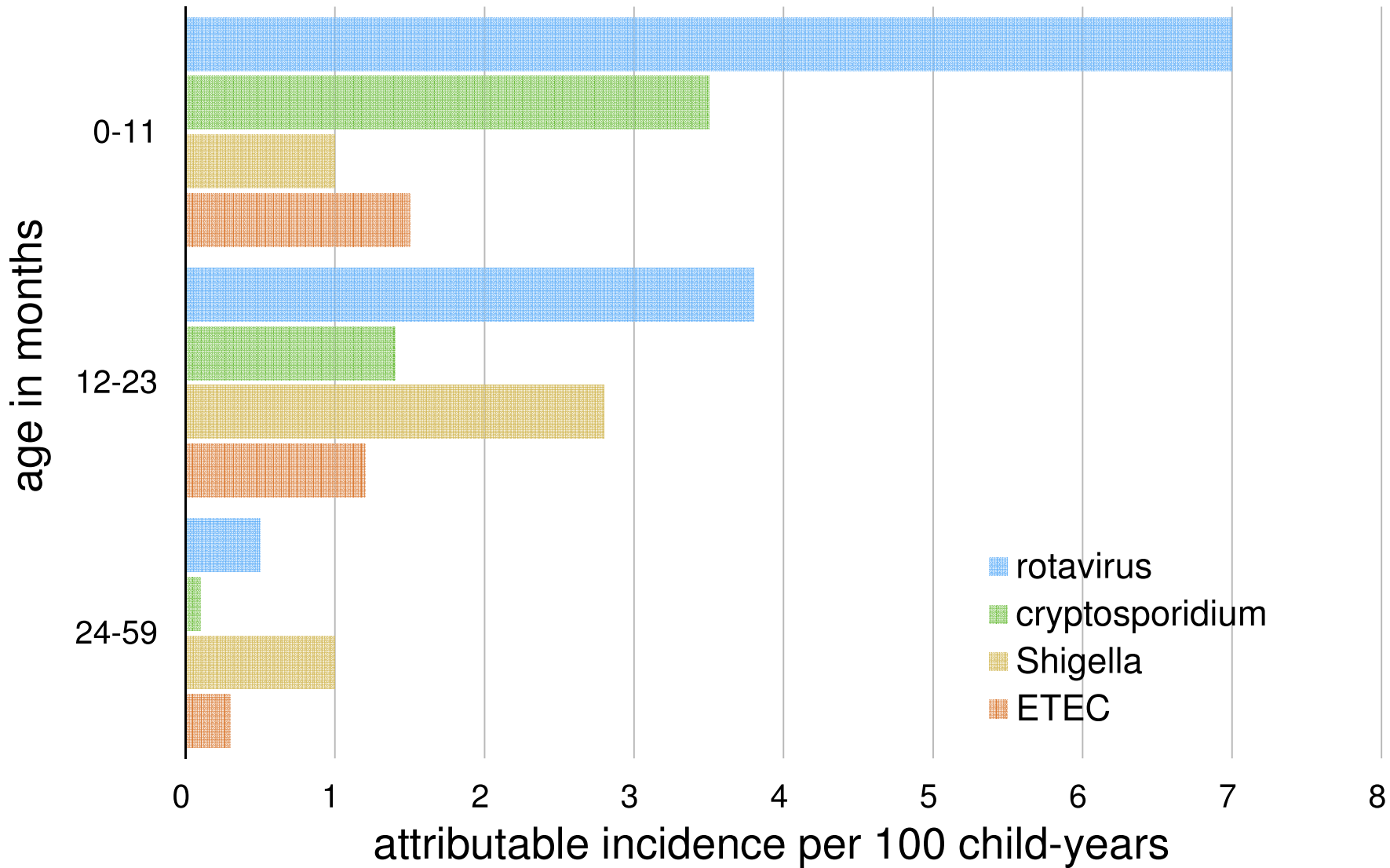


microbiota effects on vaccine



Global Enteric Multicenter Study (GEMS)

ETEC and *Shigella* are predominant bacterial diarrheal pathogens





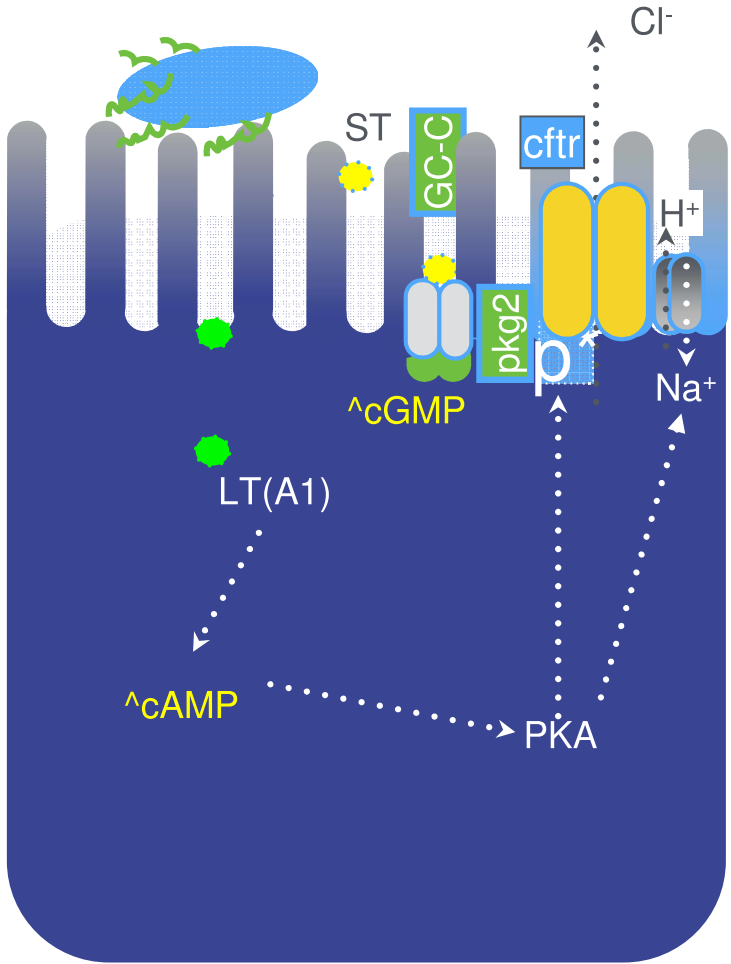
Mirpur Dhaka, Bangladesh

Pathogens associated with deaths due to diarrhea

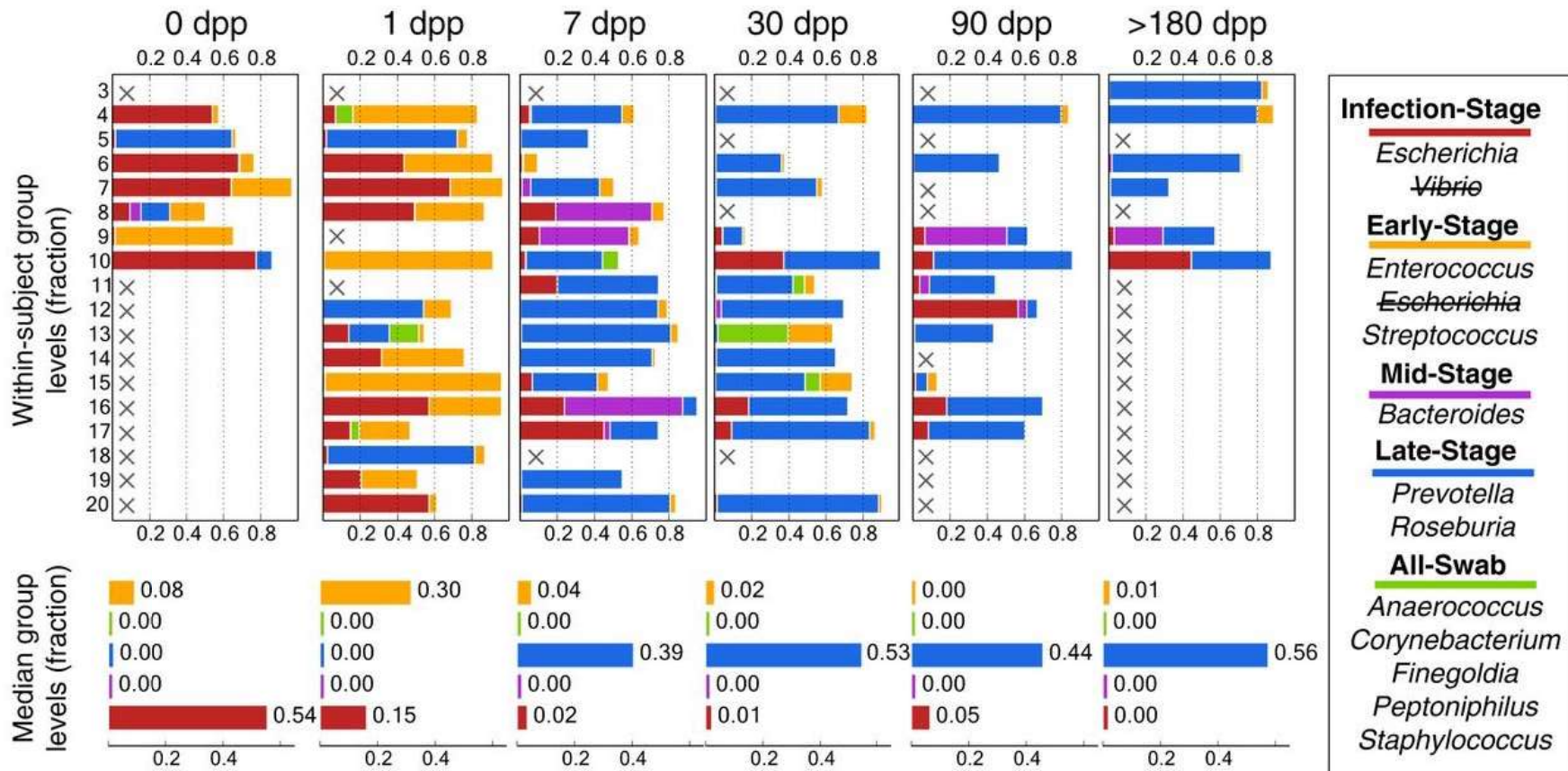
GEMS data
Kotloff et al. Lancet 2013; 382: 209-222

ETEC pathogenesis

classical paradigm

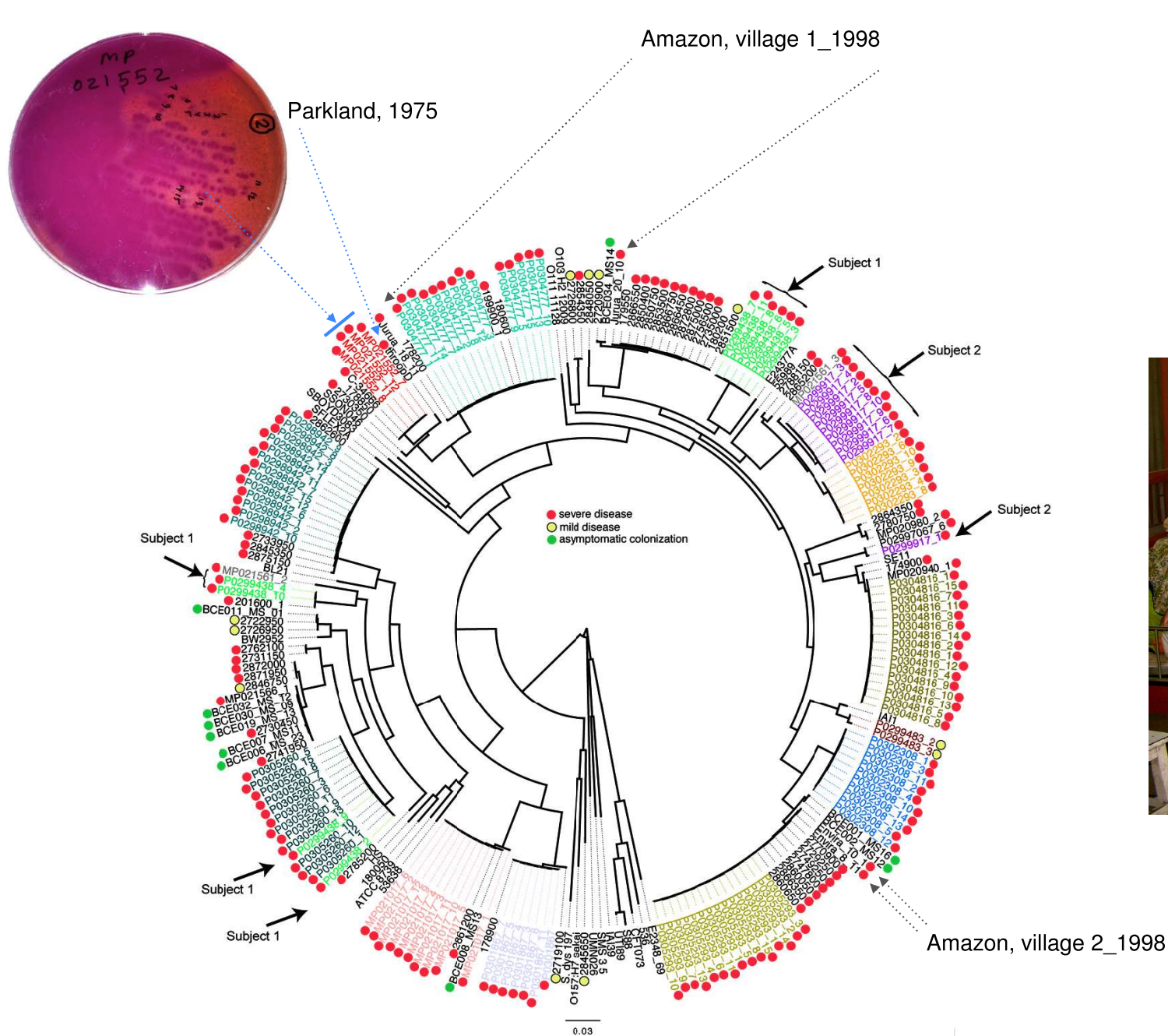


Gut microbial succession after ETEC infection



Lawrence A. David et al. mBio 2015; doi:10.1128/mBio.00381-15

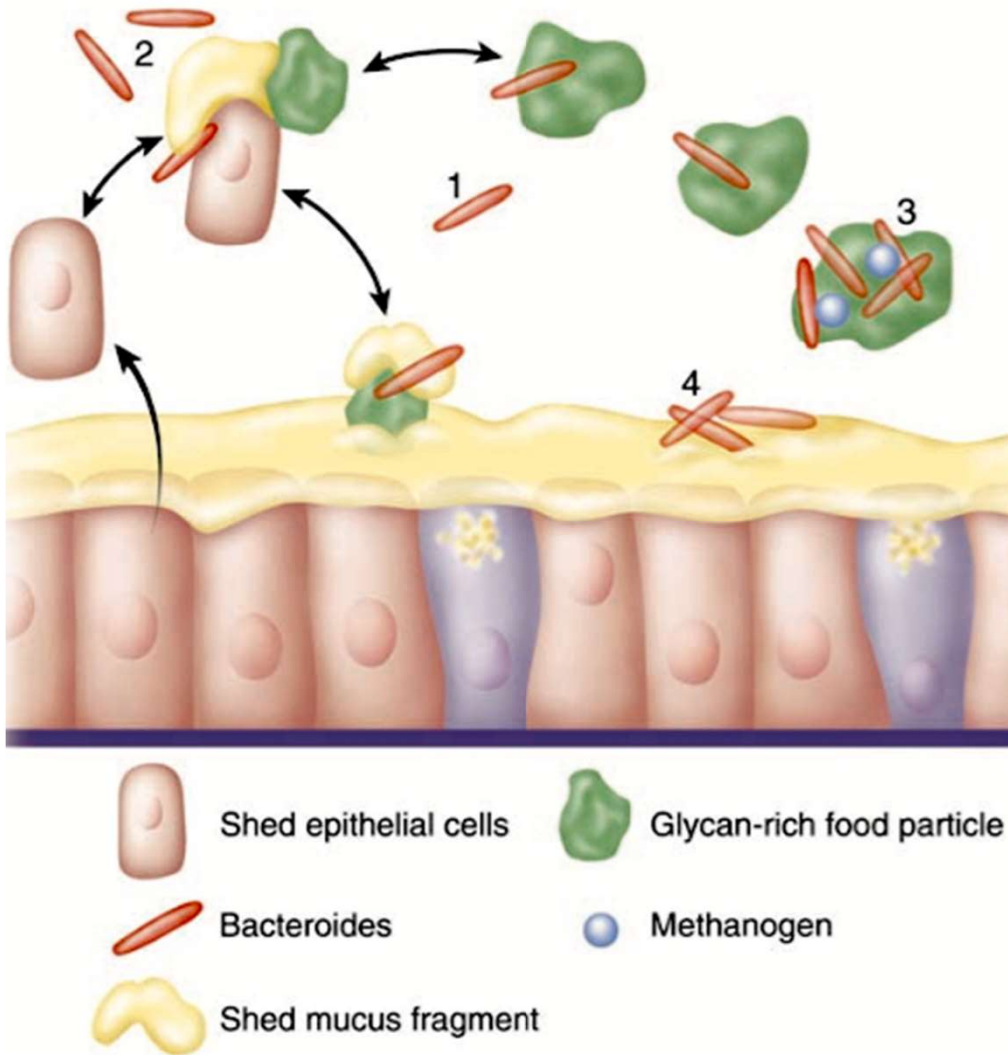




Clonality of ETEC in stool cultures from patients with severe diarrheal illness

mBio 2015

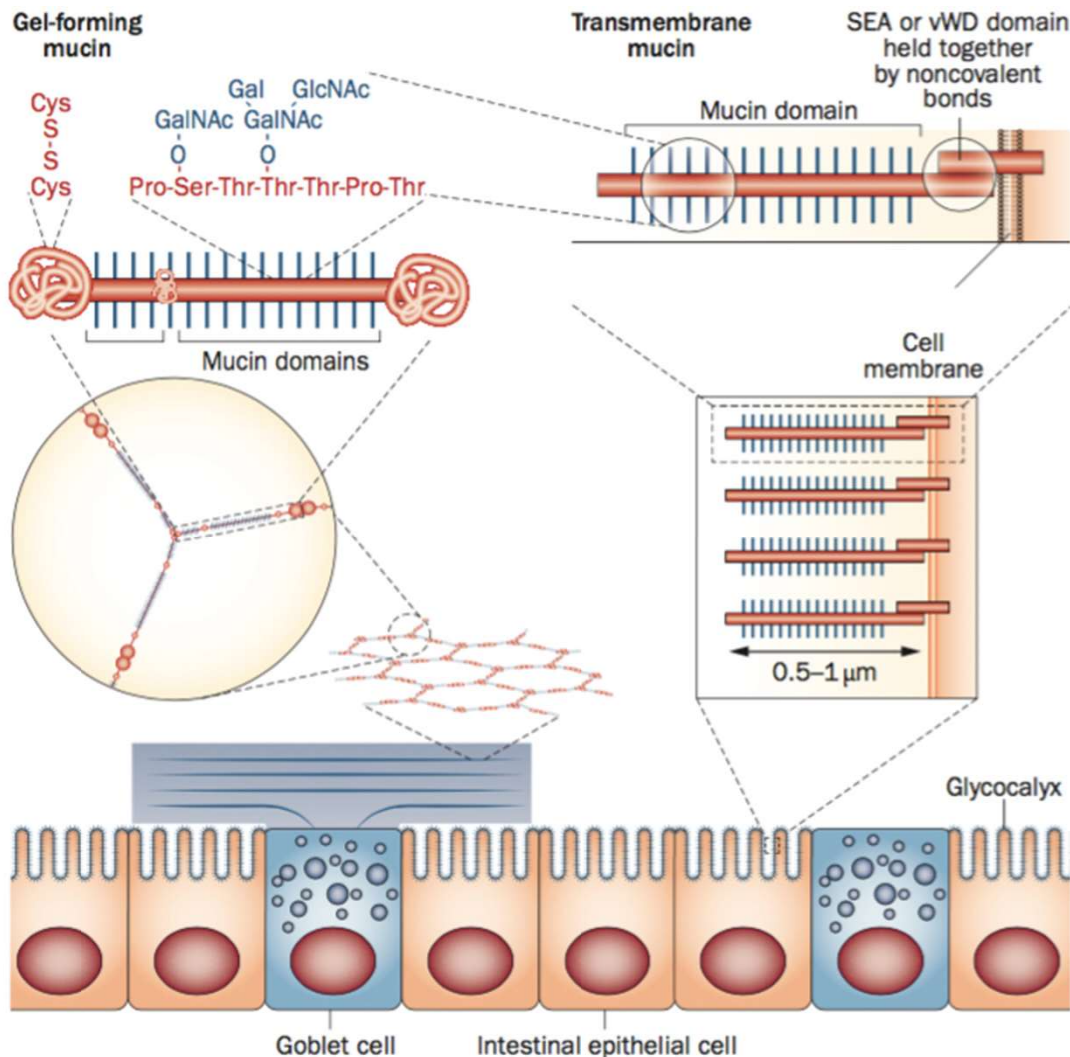
Gut microbiota are “glycophiles”



- seminal studies on *B. “theta”* gut glycans induce OMP lectins, hydrolases
- in absence of exogenous dietary glycans digest mucins

intestinal glycans

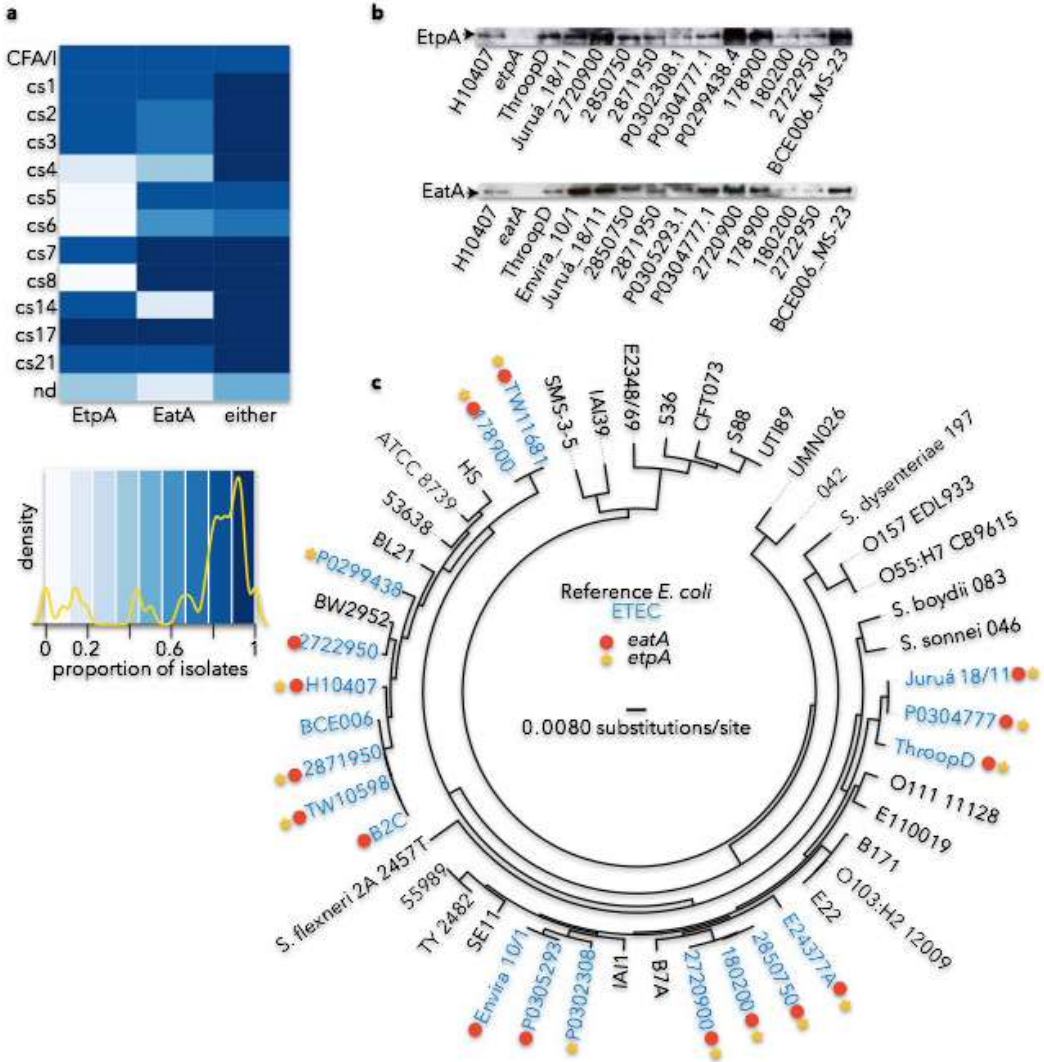
targeting and manipulation by pathogens



ETEC as pathogens must:

- compete with commensals
- traverse protective mucin
- engage the epithelial surface
- deliver toxin payloads

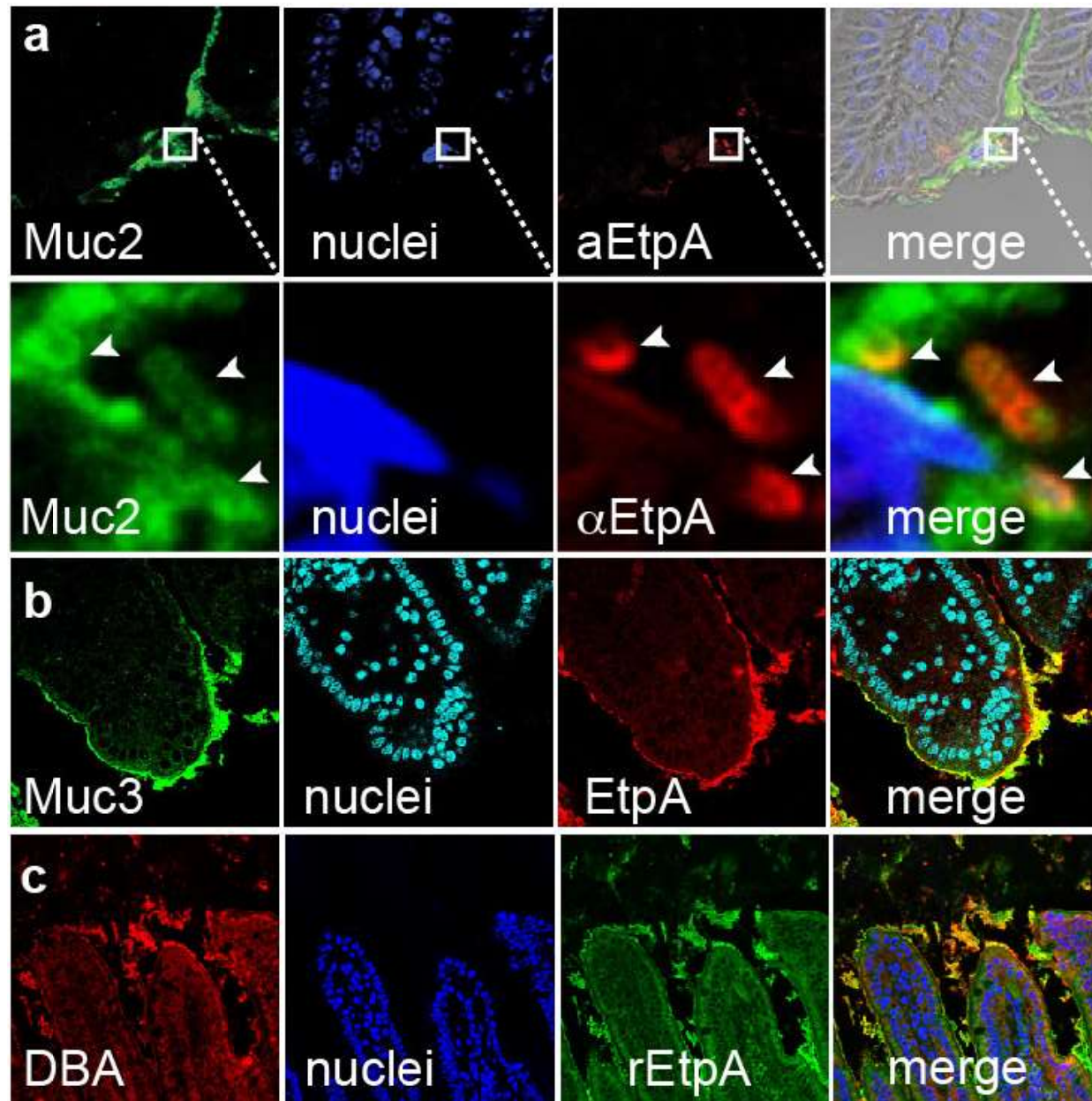
conservation of novel ETEC antigens



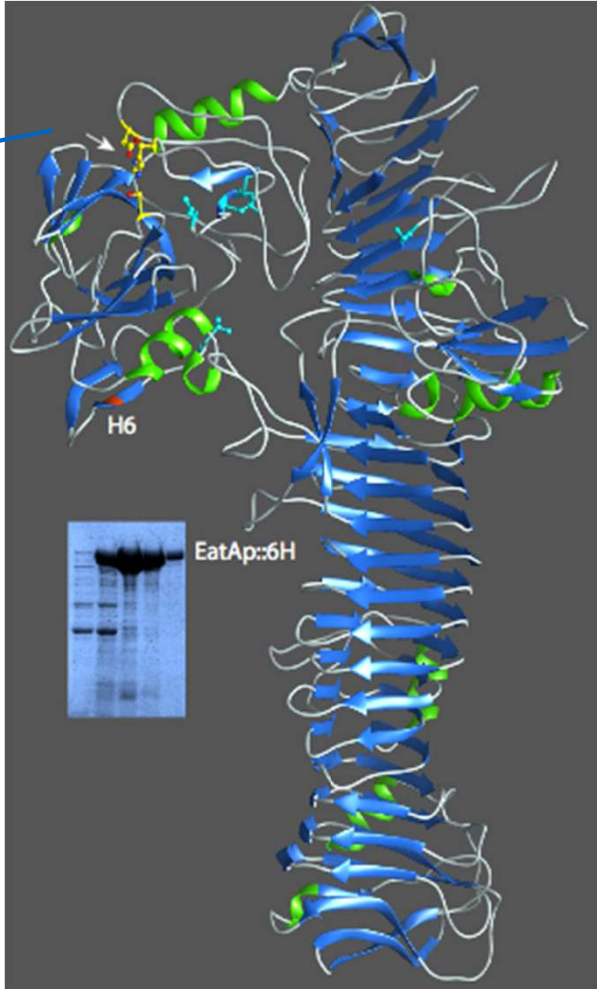
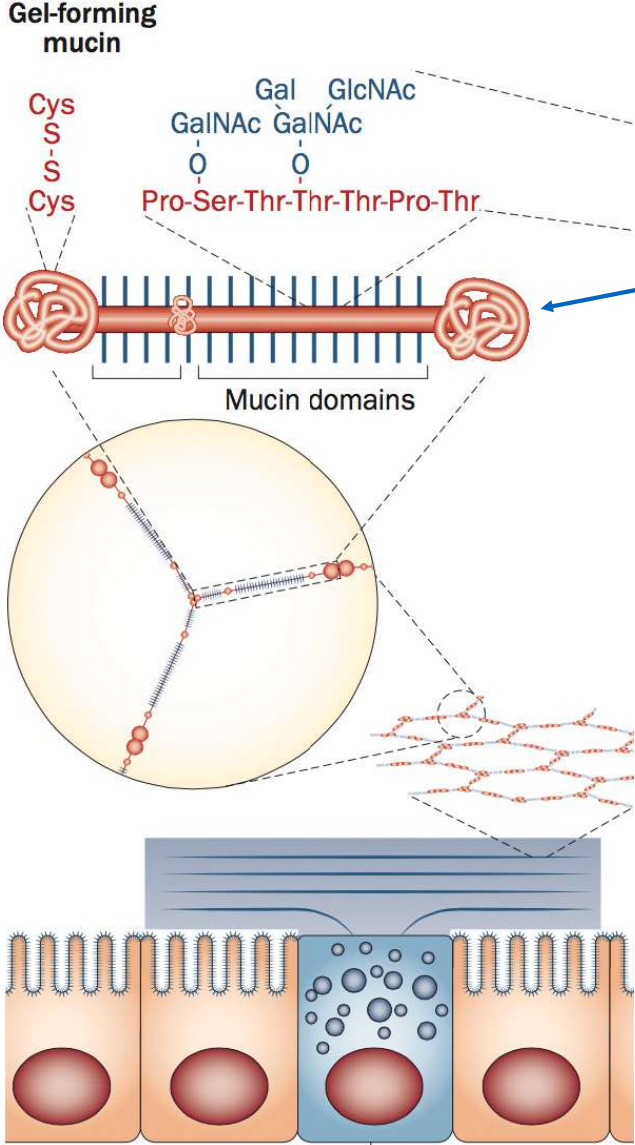
getting a seat at the table

- ETEC secrete highly conserved proteins
- not shared with E. coli commensals
- not found in other microbiota

ETEC make a sugar-binding secreted lectin

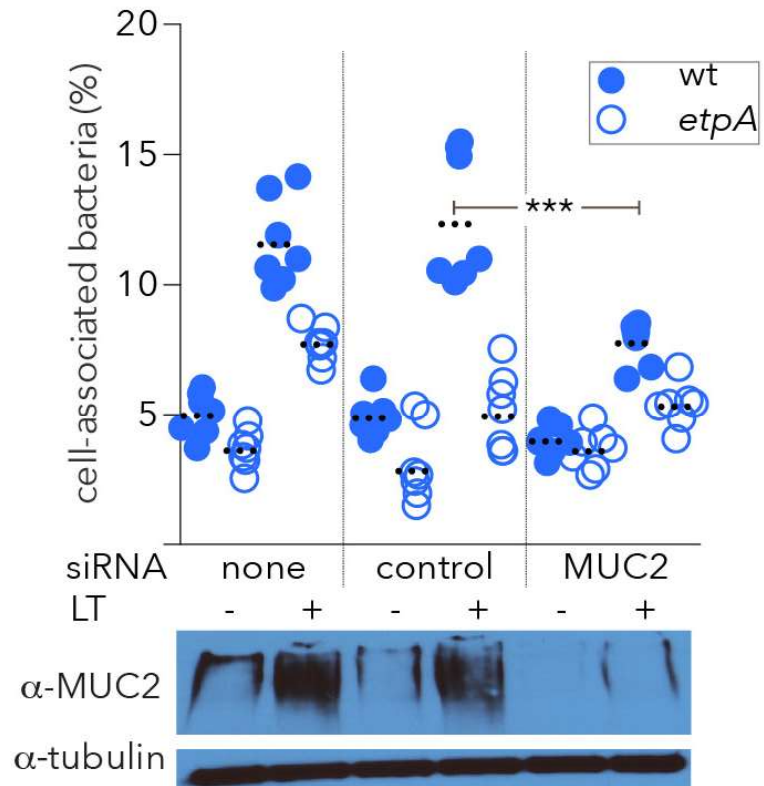
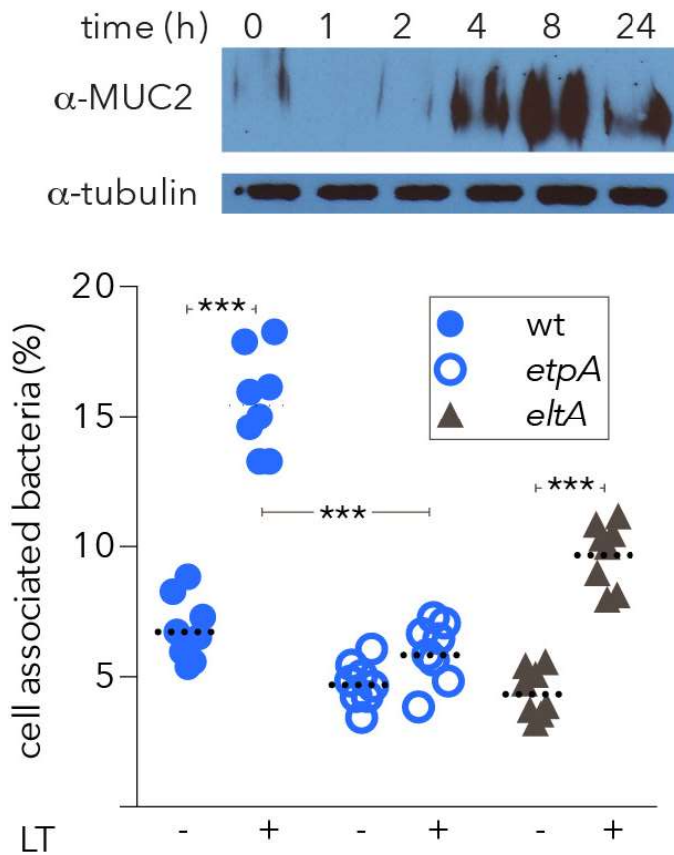


EatA dissolves MUC2 gel matrix



ETEC toxin glycoscaping

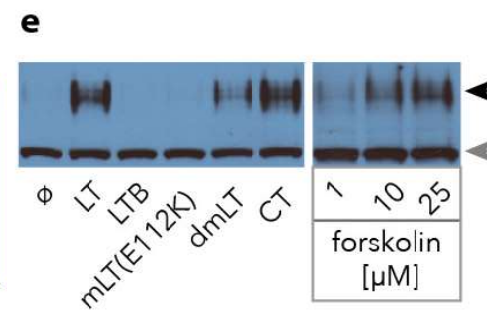
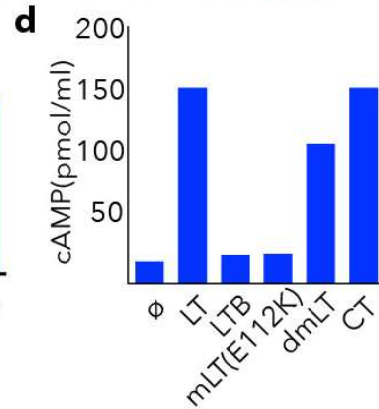
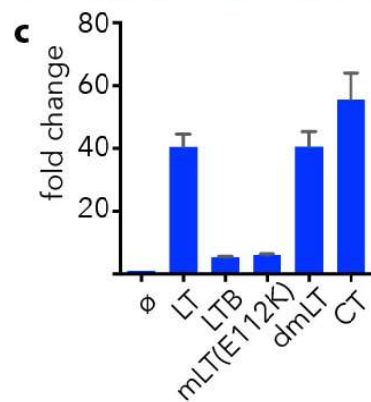
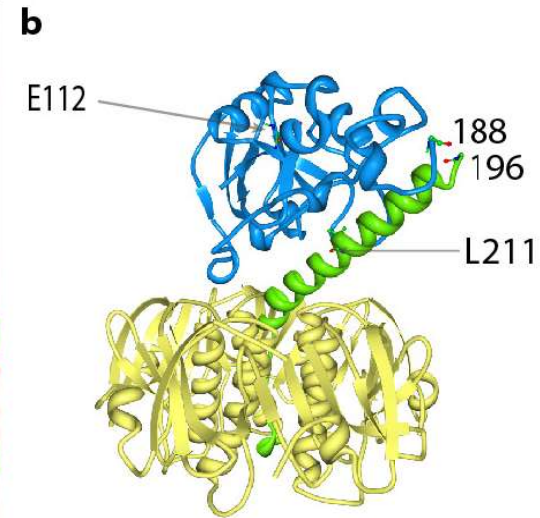
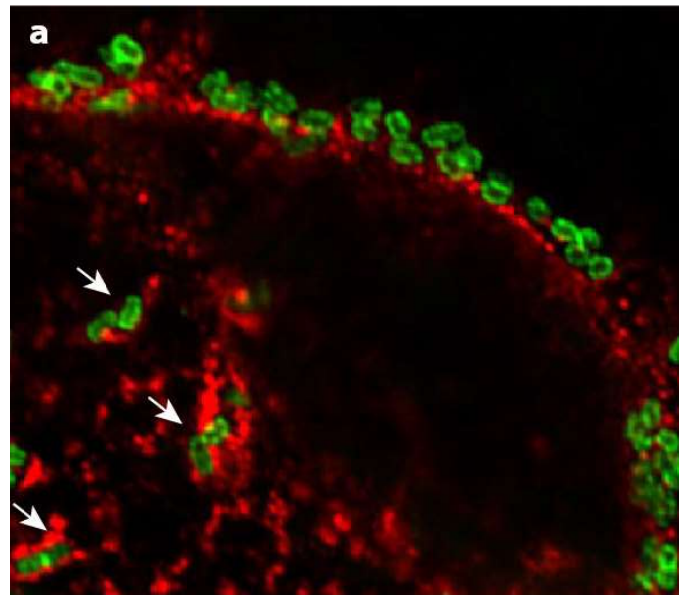
LT induces MUC2 expression and promotes adhesion



ETEC glycoscaping

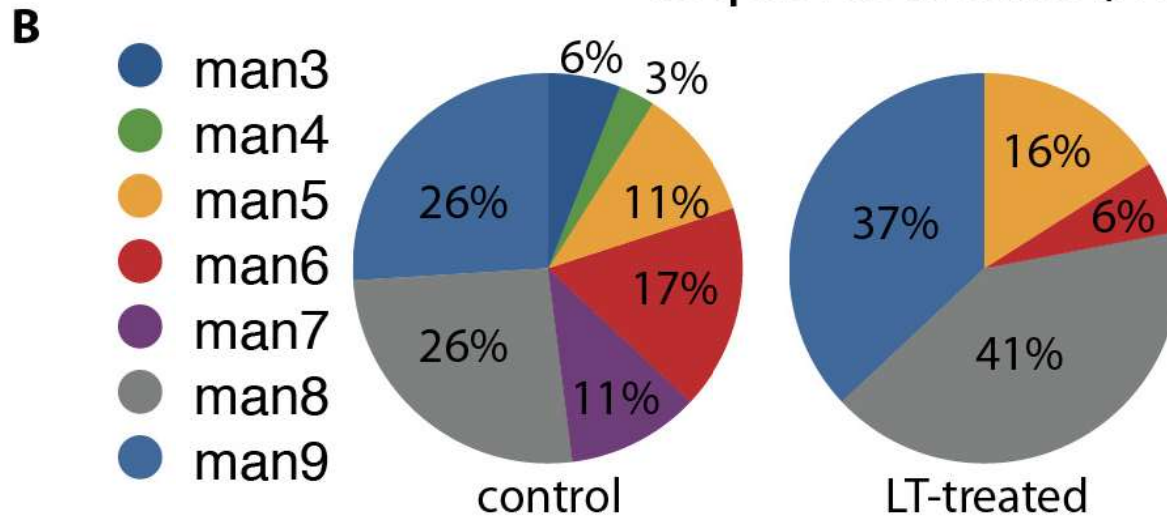
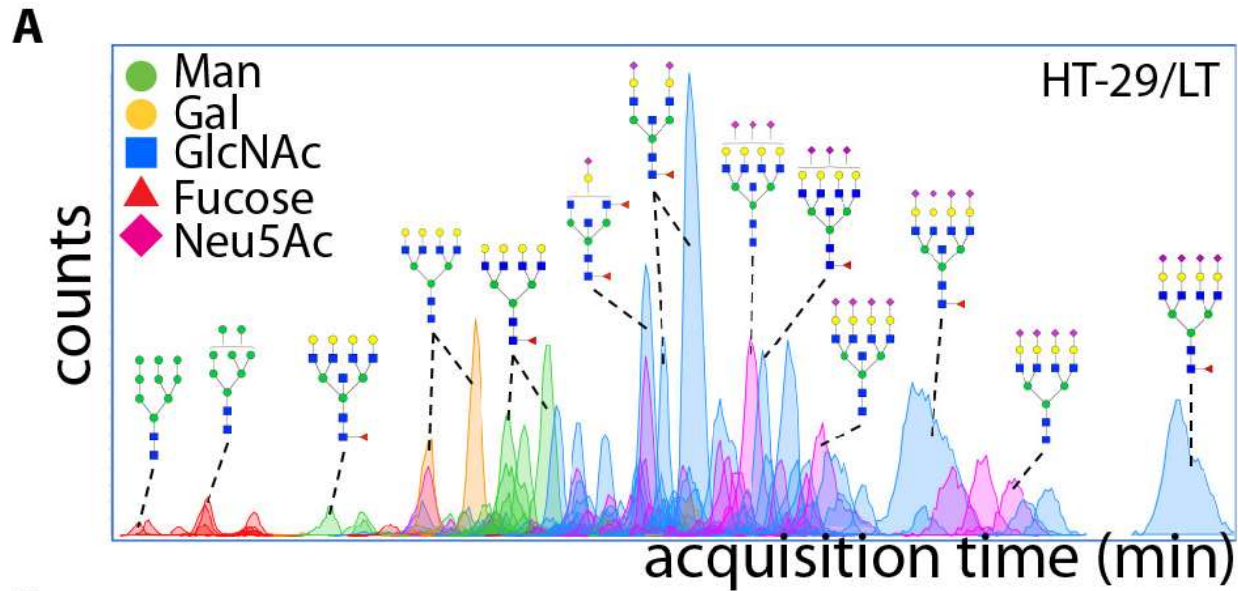
LT modulation of intestinal glycoproteins

CEACAM6

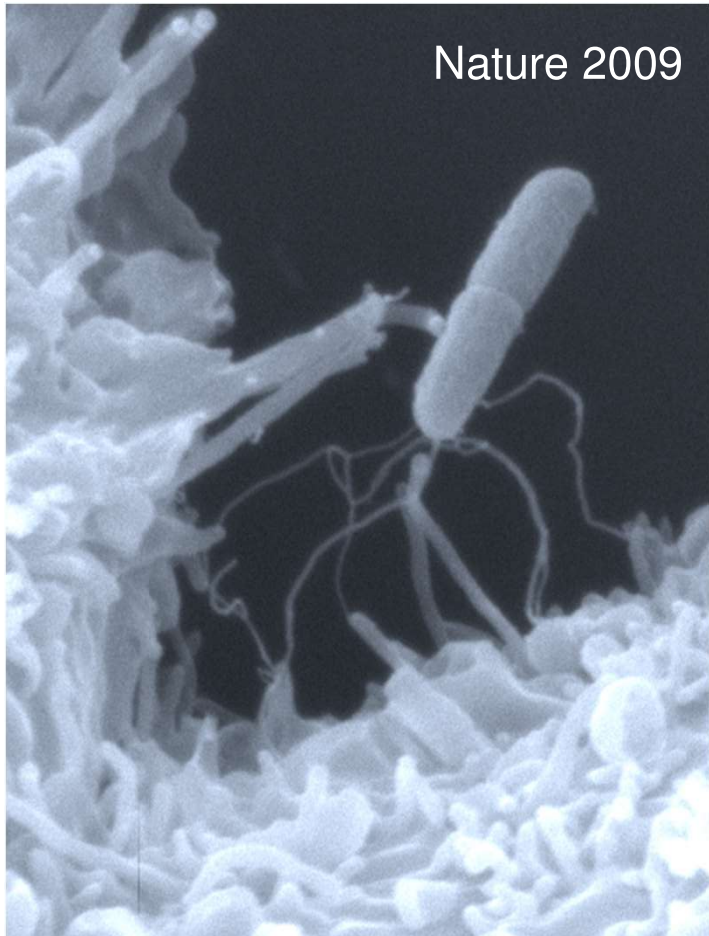


heat-labile toxin

changes the glycan landscape of intestinal epithelia

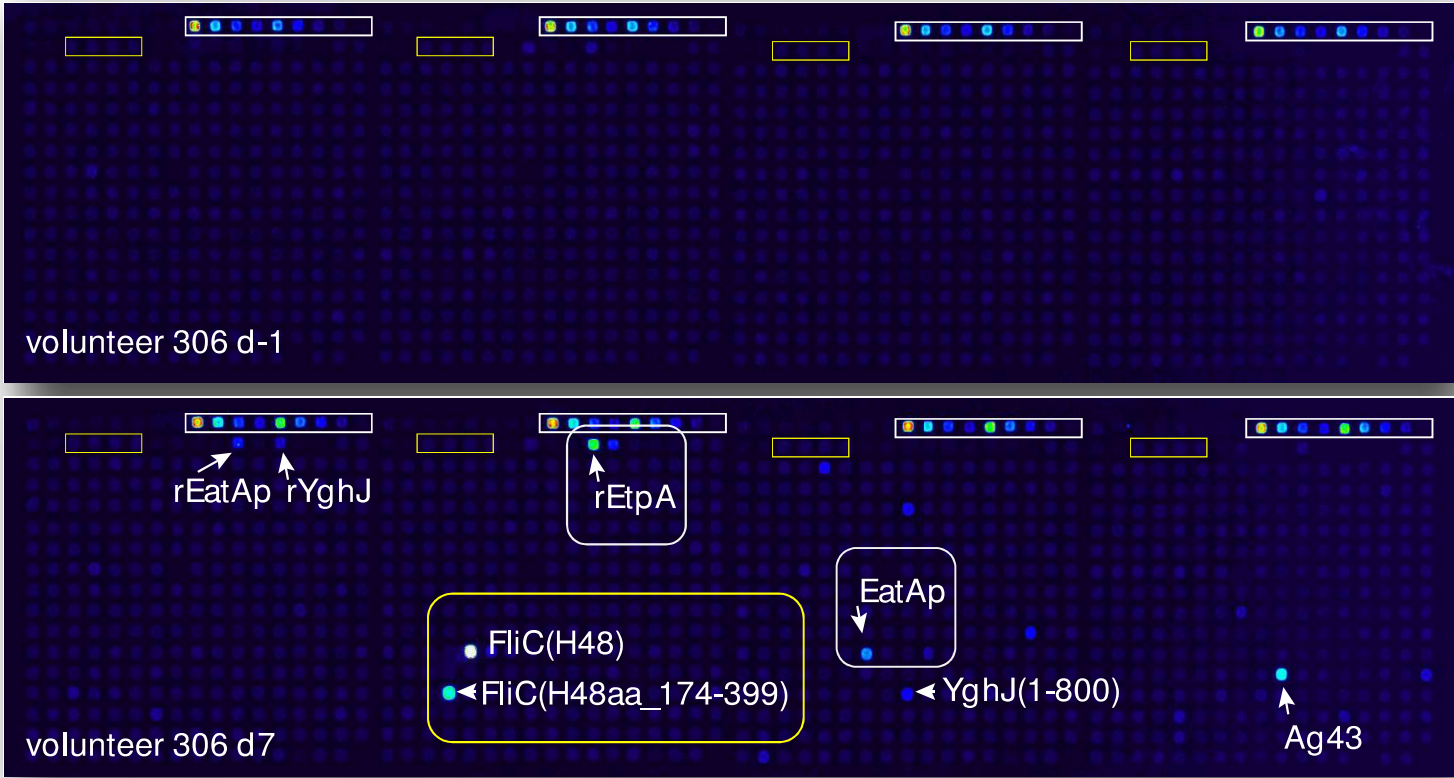


flagellin and ETEC vaccinology



- *all* ETEC are flagellated
 - motility
 - mucin penetration
 - adhesion
- flagellin
 - most abundant secreted antigen
 - highly immunogenic
 - protective
 - TLR5 agonist

ETEC protein microarray studies



Live-attenuated ACE527 vaccine secreted antigen production

flagellin

ACE527 vaccine interrogation*						
vaccine	EtpA	EatA	YghJ	LT-B	FliC	CFs
ACAM2022				++		
ACAM2027				++		
ACAM2025				++		
*secretome proteomics						
absent		present		over-expressed		++

intestinal microbiota and enteric vaccines

microbiota

- shape immune responses
- are altered by infection and nutrition
- respond to changes in glycan content
- can impact vaccine efficacy
- are involved in recovery from infection

enterotoxigenic *E. coli* ETEC

- are highly diverse pathogens
- secrete conserved proteins
- engage specific glycans/glycoproteins
- toxin(s) glycoscape to enhance colonization
- virulence factors that impact microbiota can inform novel vaccine strategies

- Scott Hultgren
- Jerry Pinkner
- Reid Townsend
- Mark Miller
- Matt Ciorba
- Sri Santhanam

- Sadia Afrin
- Yasmin Begum
- Rashed Rashu
- Salma Sharmin
- Firdausi Qadri

the
lab

- Pardeep Kumar
- Qingwei Luo
- Alaulah Sheikh
- Tim Vickers
- Matt Kuhlmann

HHMI

- Danielle Bloch
- Chase Westra

glycobiology

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- Gunnar Hansson

Imperial College, London,
UK

- Anne Dell
- Stuart Haslam

NIH/CCR

- Jeffrey Gildersleeve

University of British
Columbia

- Bruce Vallance
- Kiran Bhullar

University of Oklahoma

- Lijun Xia

University of California,
Davis

- Carlito Lebrilla

genomics/microarray development

PATH Enteric Vaccine

Initiative

- Sachin Mani
- Dick Walker
- Heather Wentzel

U of Maryland, Institute for Genome
Sciences

- Dave Hasko
- Jeticia Sistrunk

Johns Hopkins

Center for Immunization Research

- Lou Bourgeois
- Subhra Chakraborty
- David Sack

Antigen Discovery,
Inc

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- Joe Campo
- Xiaowu Liang
- Doug Molina

University of California, Irvine

- Phil Felgner

