An evolutionary link between bifidobacterial probiotics and milk

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Probiotics are historically linked to dairy products, however...

- Many controlled studies have documented effects of probiotics <u>not delivered in dairy</u> <u>ingredients</u>
- Probiotic supplements are available in other forms, including capsules, chewable tablets, freeze-dried powders, wafers and beverages



Risk to losing probiotics to other foods?



Vitamin Fortified Probiotic Fruit Juice Contains Organic Fruit Juice Only

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Are there more overt links between dairy and probiotics?





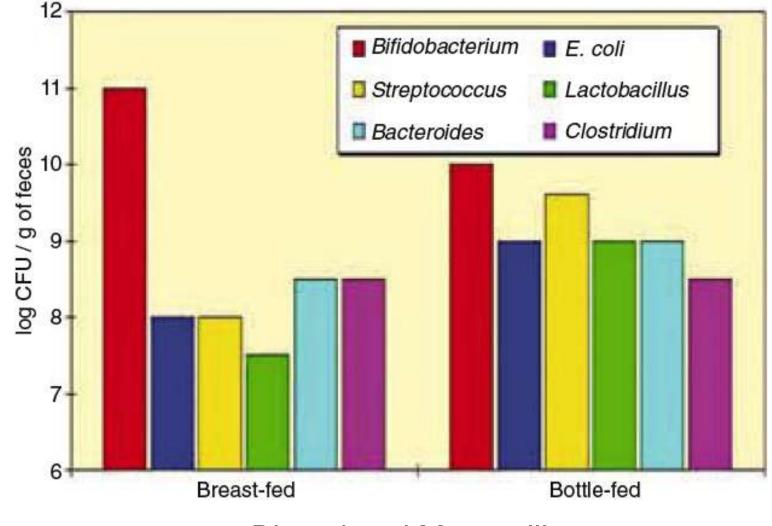
Where do you look for connections between milk and beneficial bacteria (probiotics)?

Let evolution be your guide

Human milk and baby guts!



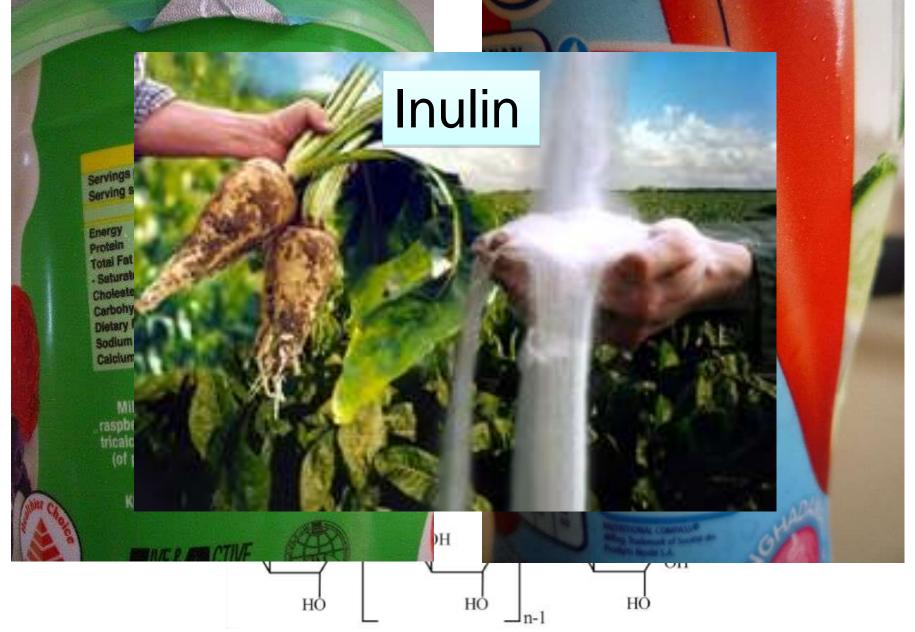
Breast milk enriches bifidobacterial populations



Biavati and Mattarelli 2006

Something in milk must be acting as a prebiotic to enrich bifidobacteria

fructooligosaccharidos

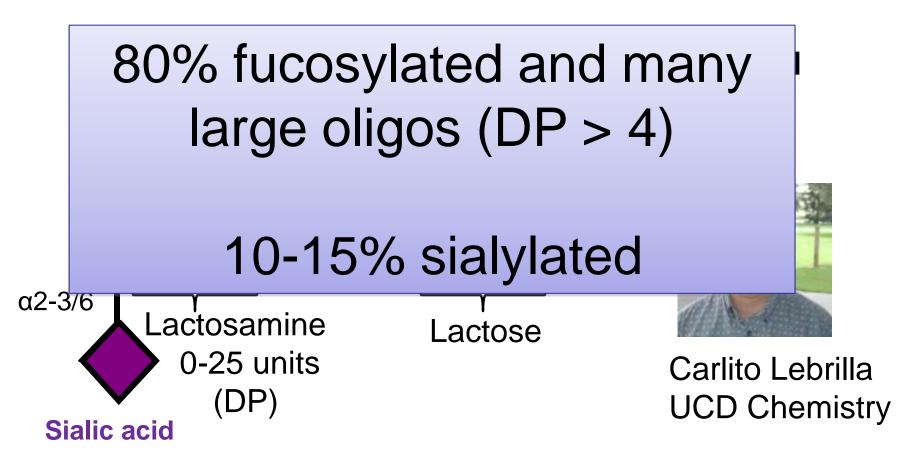


Human Milk Constituents

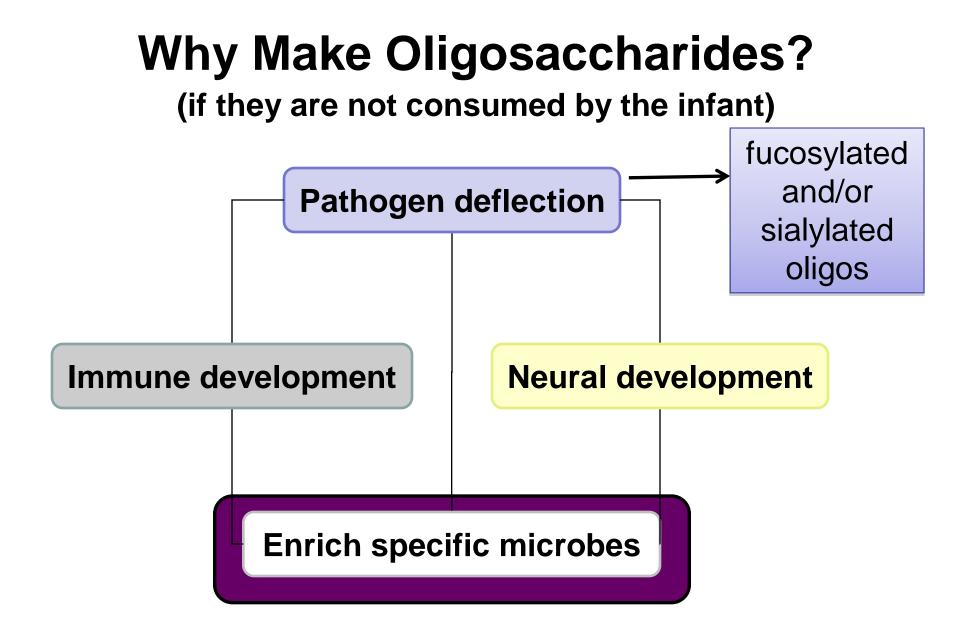
- Lactose ~70 g/L
- Fats ~40 g/L (glycolipids)
- Oligosaccharides ~5-15 g/L
- Proteins ~8 g/L (glycoproteins)

Human milk oligosaccharides

Nearly 200 compositions in pooled breast milk



Niñonuevo, et al. 2006



Reviewed in Bode, L., J. Nutr. 2006

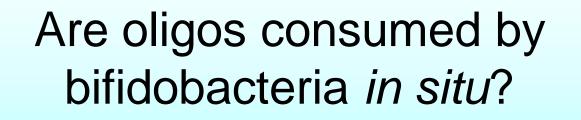
Are there differences in growth on HMOs of bifidobacteria vs. other gut bacteria?

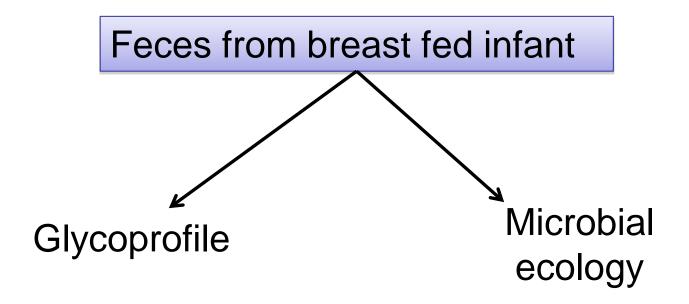
What bacteria grow with HMOs as a sole carbon source?

Select gut microbes

Clostridial sp.	No
Lactobacillus sp.	Weakly
Eubacterium sp.	No
Streptococcus sp.	No
Escherichia coli	No
Enterococcus sp.	No
Bacteriodes sp.	Yes
Bifidobacterial sp.	Yes

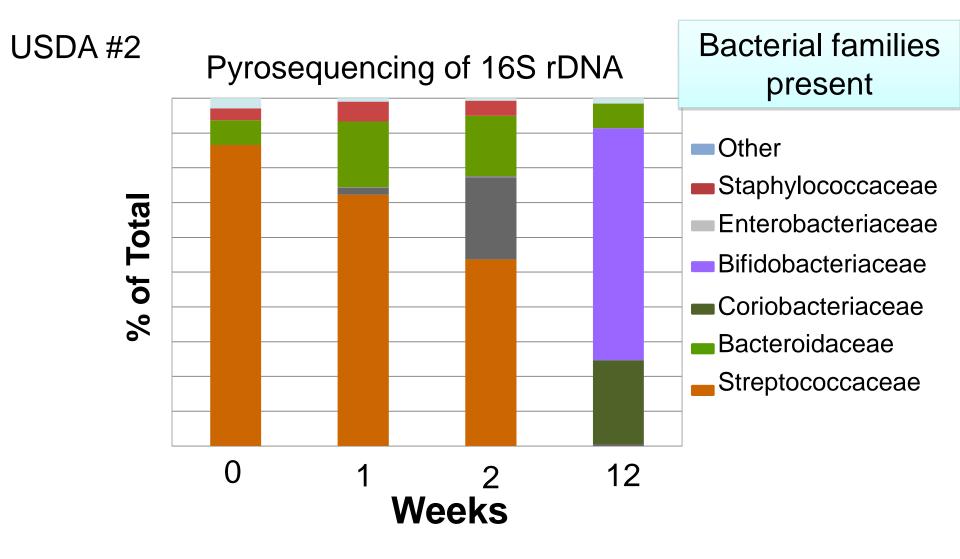
Ward et al. AEM 2006, Marcobal JAFC 2010



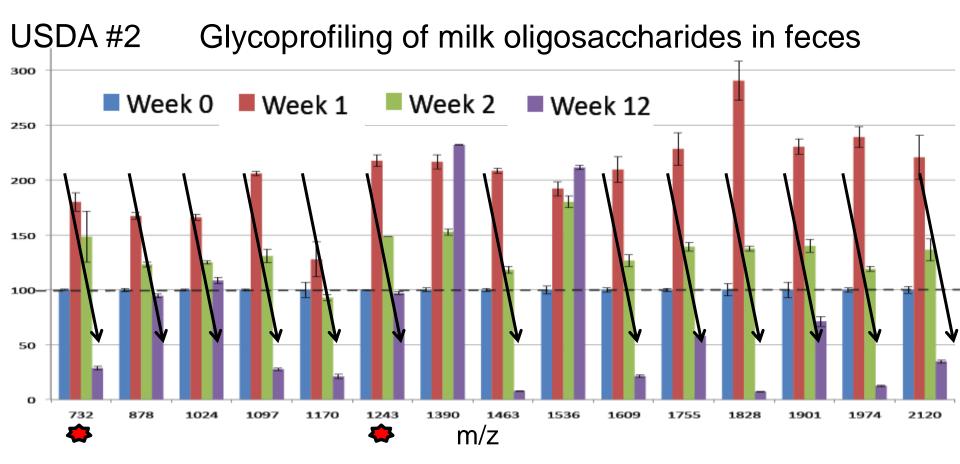


Are oligos missing in feces in which bifidobacteria are dominant?

Infant microbial succession over breastfeeding



Infant microbial succession over breastfeeding

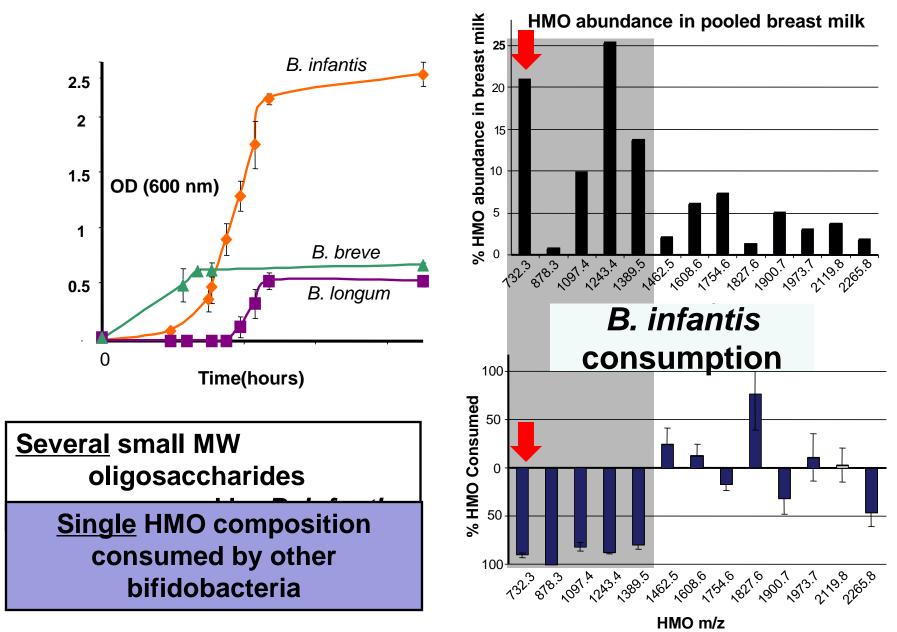


Different oligosaccharide compositions in feces as determined by Mass Spec Do bifidobacterial species isolated from different GIT environments grow differently on HMO (i.e. adult vs. infantborne)?

Bifidobacteria & HMOs B. infantis B. bifidum Lactose Inulin Klett Units 250 1000 1000 500 HMO HMOs appears to be more selective than other sugars... B. adolescentis B. breve Time (hrs)

Ward et al., Mol. Nutr. Food Res. 2007

Bifidobacterial HMO Glycoprofiling

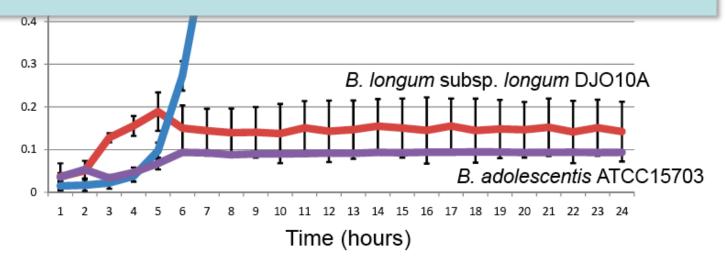


Locascio et al JAFC 2007

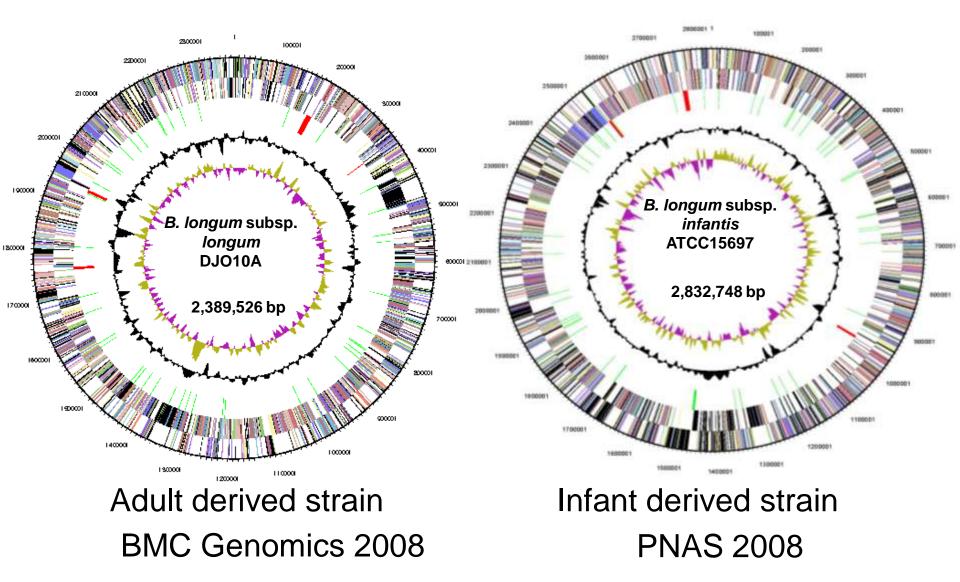
HMO utilization by Bifidobacteria

P. longum suben infantis ATCC15607

What genome features are required to utilize human milk oligosaccharides?

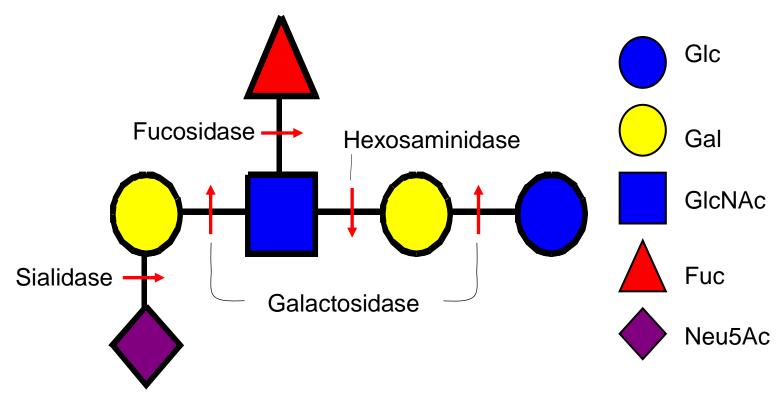


Comparative Bifidobacterium Genomics



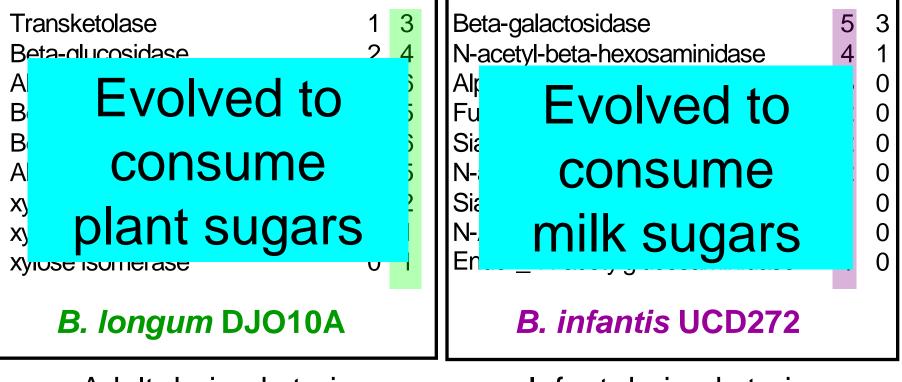
What's Needed to Deconstruct HMO?

- Transport systems for oligo & monosaccharides
- Glycosyl hydrolases



Oligosaccharide Degradation Capacity

Plant-derived oligosaccharide Mammal-derived oligosaccharide catabolic genes catabolic genes

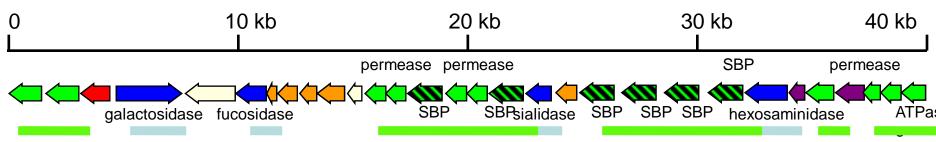


Adult derived strain

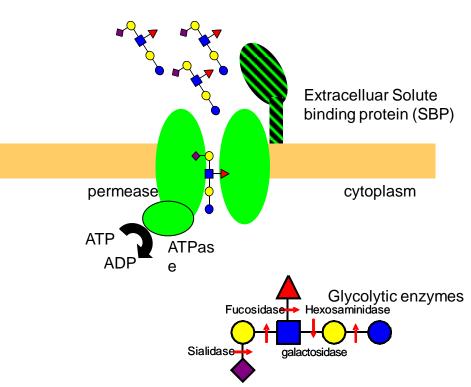
Infant derived strain

HMO cluster 1

All 4 glycosyl hydrolases Array of oligosaccharide transporters

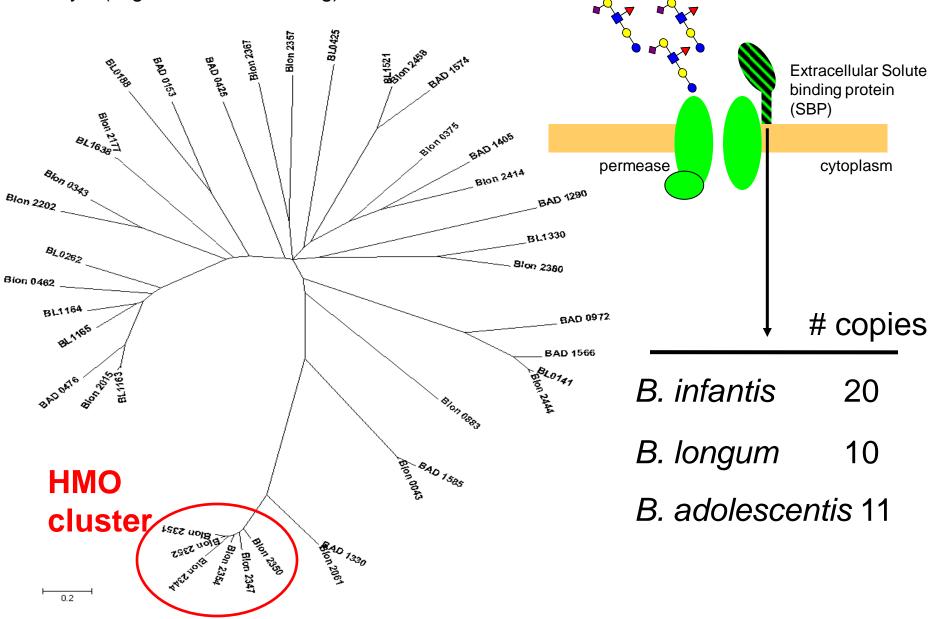


- HMOs are bound by SBP lipoproteins proximal to permeases
- ATP hydrolysis prompts transport of oligosaccharides across membrane
- Intracellular glycolytic enzymes deconstruct oligosaccharide

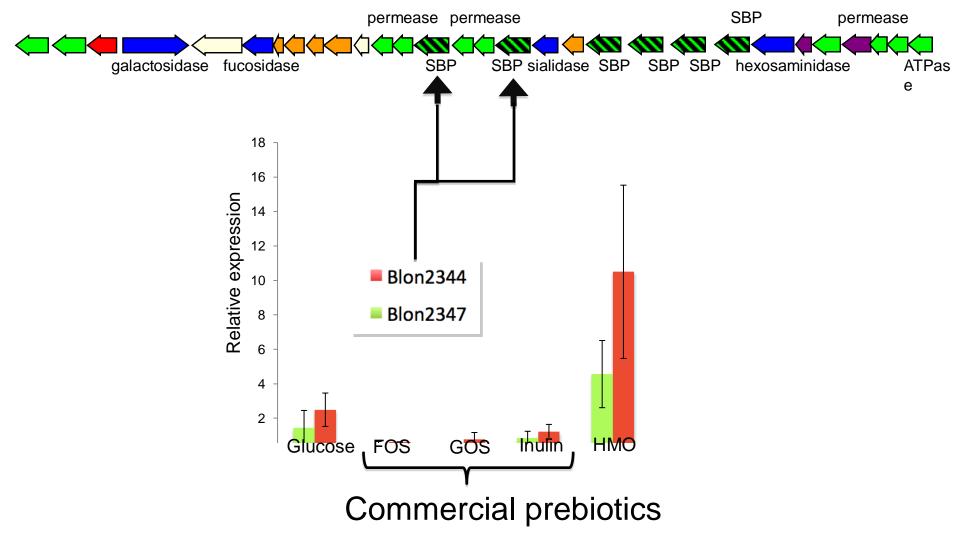


HMO cluster SBPs

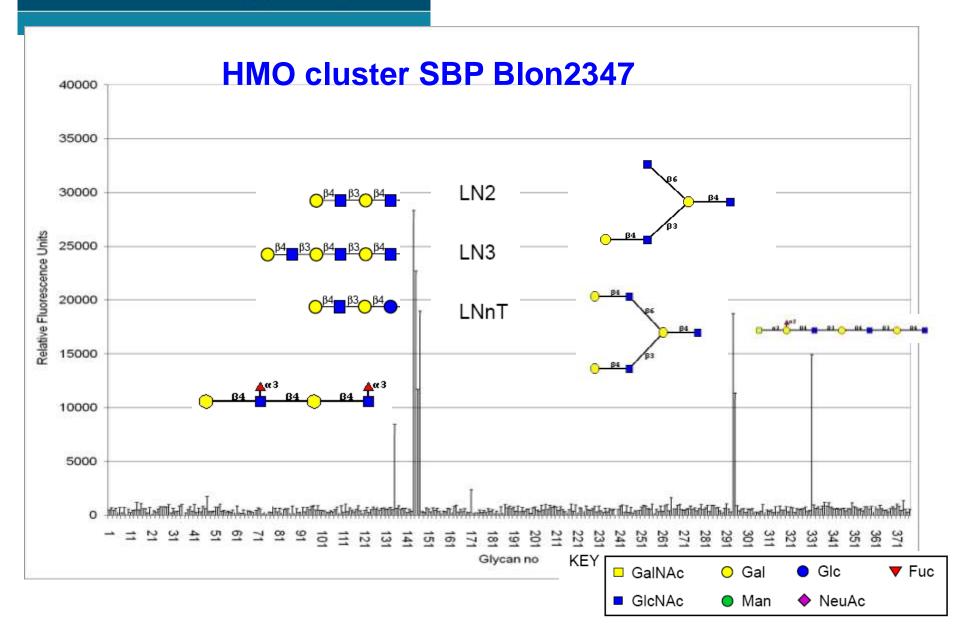
Family 1 (oligosaccharide binding)



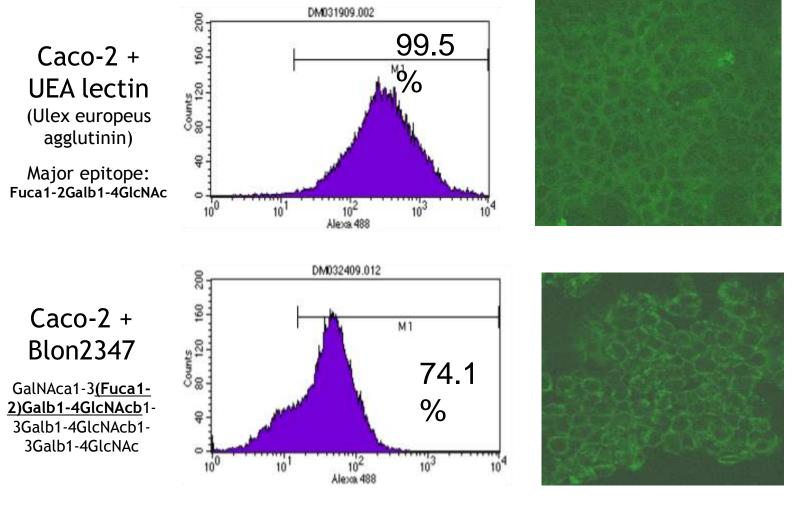
SPB expression in B. infantis







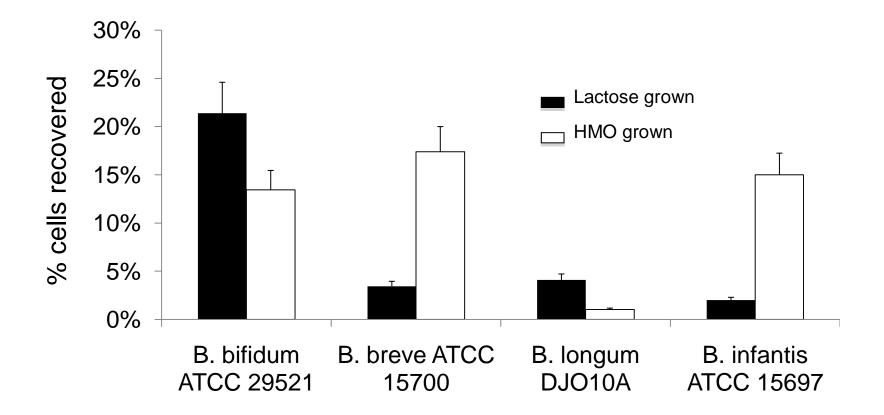
SBP Blon2347 binding to Caco2 cells



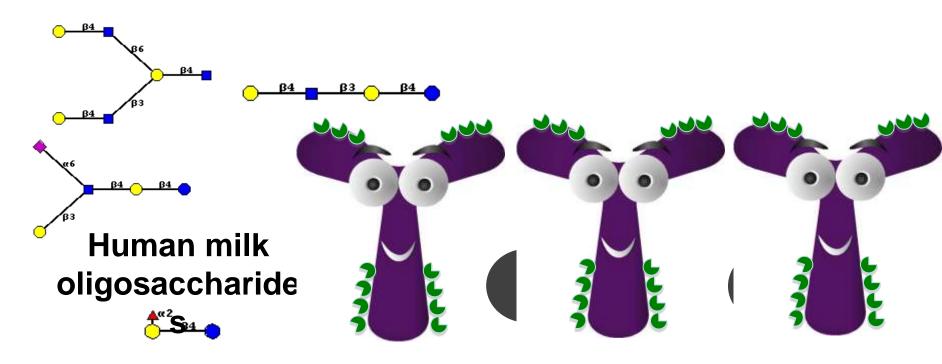
Daniel Garrido

Does consumption of HMO encourage colonization by Bifidobacteria?

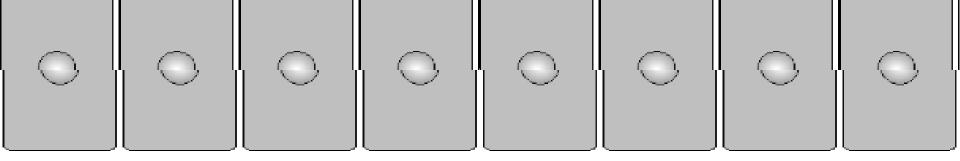
Growth on milk oligosaccharides helps bifidobacteria bind intestinal cells



Model for *B. infantis* enrichment in the infant GIT



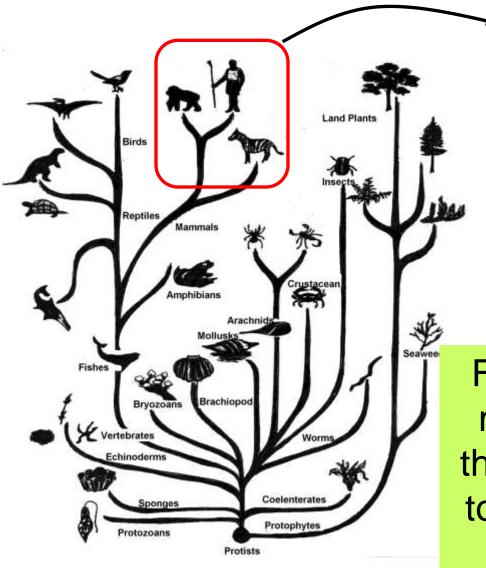
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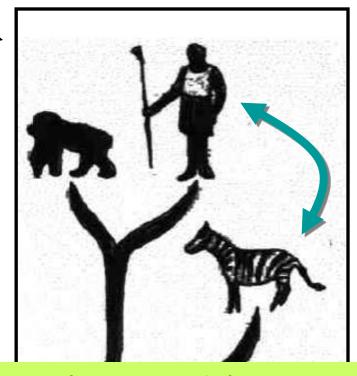


Dave...the human milk research is great...

...but human milk is not for sale at my local grocery store

Value Proposition for the Dairy Industry





Find (or modify) bioactive molecules in bovine milk that serve similar functions to those present in human milk

Bovine Milk OS vs. Human Milk OS

- Compared to human milk, the concentration of BMO is <u>20 fold lower</u>.
- Human Milk: Colostrum (20-23g/L) ; Mature Milk (12-14g/L):

majority are fucosylated (50-75%) ~200 species identified

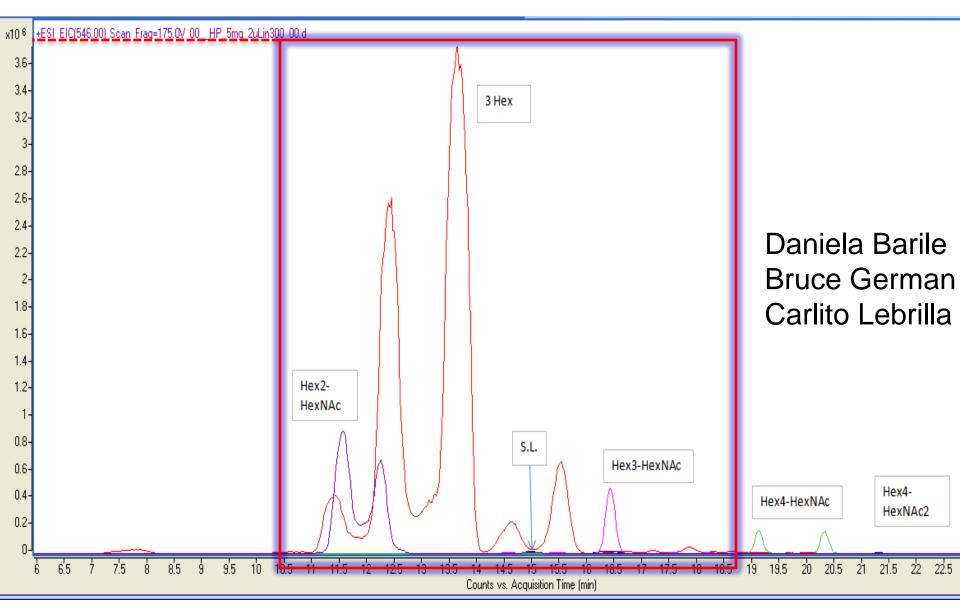
• **Bovine Milk**: Colostrum (0.7-1.2g/L); Mature Milk (trace amount)

No fucosylated BMOs identified

Source. FSA.2002 Vet,R. J. Chromatogr. 212: 313-322 Urashima etc, Glycoconjugate Journal, 18,357,2001 Boehm etc, Ch9 Oligosaccharides, CRC Press LLC, 2003 Justine Butler,T.Colin, Jane Plant. Vegetarian & Vegan Foundation 2006

Tao et al., J. Dairy Science, 2008 Barile et.al. J. Dairy Science, 2010

BMO profile - lactose reduced/removed

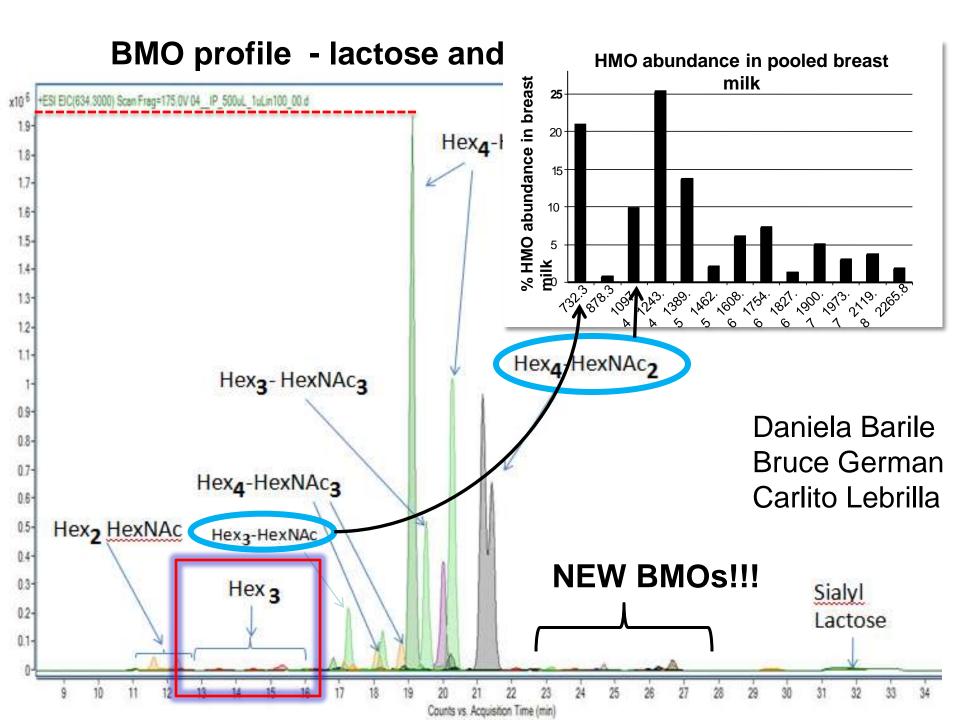


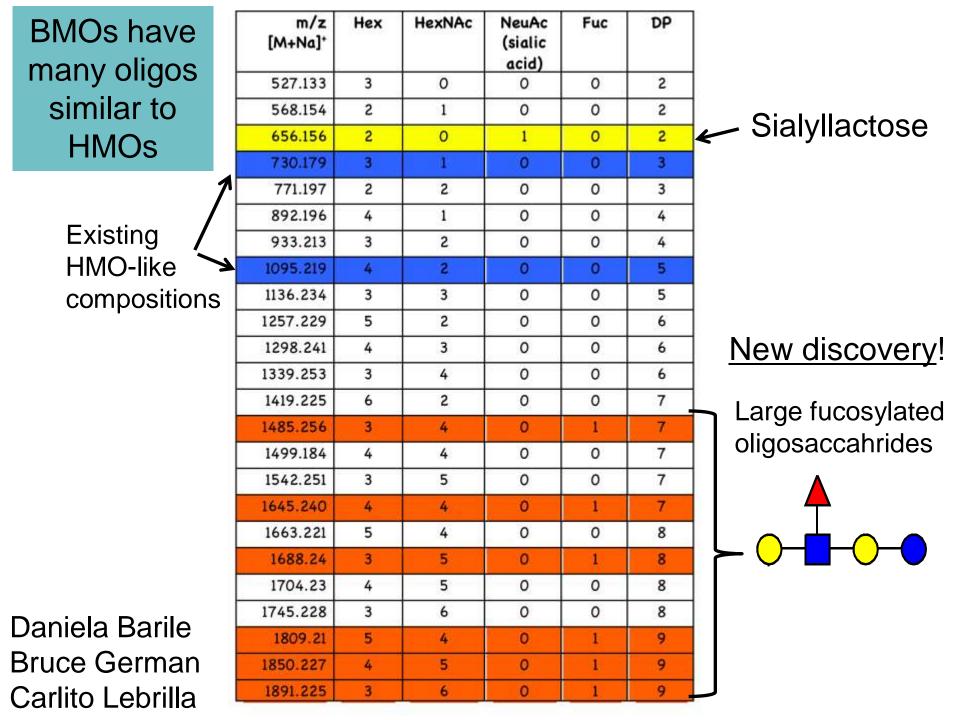
What bacteria grow/ferment (triosedominant) BMOs as a sole carbon source?

I	Clostridial perfringens	No	
	Salmonella typhimurium*	No	
	Vibrio cholerae*	No	
	Listeria monocytogenes	No	
	Escherichia coli (Lac+)*	Yes	
	Escherichia coli (Lac-)*	No	Not
	Bifidobacterial sp.	Yes 🔿	species/strain
	Lactobacillus acidophilus	Poorly	specific (unlike HMO)

* Tested for fermentation via MacConkey agar

Glenn Young



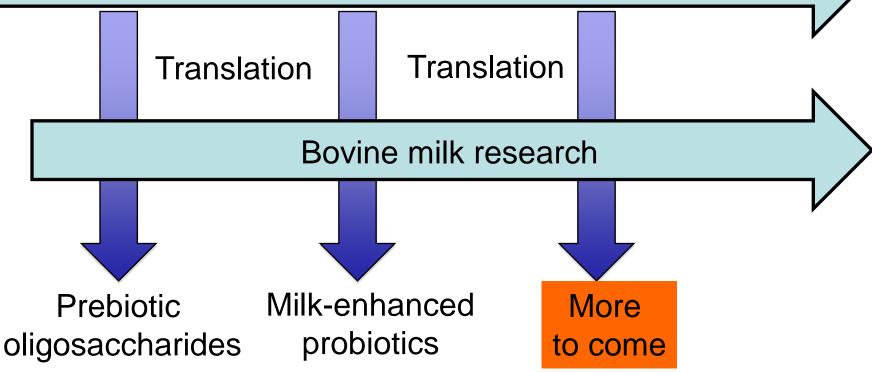


BMO Summary

- Bovine milk oligosaccharides contain a major amount of triose sugars (sialyllactose and others)
- Triose-dominant BMOs enable growth of bifidobacteria non-specifically, and do not allow growth of most pathogens (tested)
- Further separation of BMO fractions to remove trioses has revealed oligosaccharides which resemble human milk oligos...*including previously unknown large fucosylated oligosaccahrides*

UC Davis Milk Bioactives Program (Bruce German)





We are not the only ones who think BMOs are potentially useful...



Prevention of Infection By Bovine Milk Oligosaccharides

Primary Investigator: David Mills, University of California, Davis, CA, United States - US

Topic: Create New Ways to Protect Against Infectious Disease

Round: Round 4 – May 2010

David Mills of the University of California, Davis in the U.S. will test whether oligosaccharides found in cow's milk can be used to enrich nutritional strategies of children who have been weaned. While human milk contains oligosaccharides that have been shown protect breast-feeding infants, the older children could benefit from enrichment of intestinal microbiota to prevent intestinal diseases.



Summary

- Dairy industry is ideally situated to capture value in probiotics because of evolutionary links to HMOs through translation to cognate BMOs
- Next generation probiotics are being selected and tested on BMOs
- This process will result in inexorable links between dairy products containing dairy glycans and probiotics

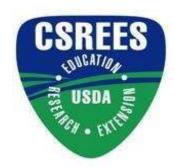
Acknowledgements







National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases National Institutes of Health









National Institutes of Health





Pls: Carlito Lebrilla, J. Bruce German, Xi Chen, Mark Underwood, Chuck Bevins, Helen Raybould, Bart Weimer

Students/Postdocs: David Sela, Milady Ninonuevo, Riccardo LoCascio, Yanhong Lin, Larry Lerno, Jae Han Kim, Mariana Barboza, Scott Kronewitter, Richard Siepert, Aaron Adamson, Daniel Garrido, Angela Marcobal, Robert Ward, Prerak Desali and Samara Freeman

