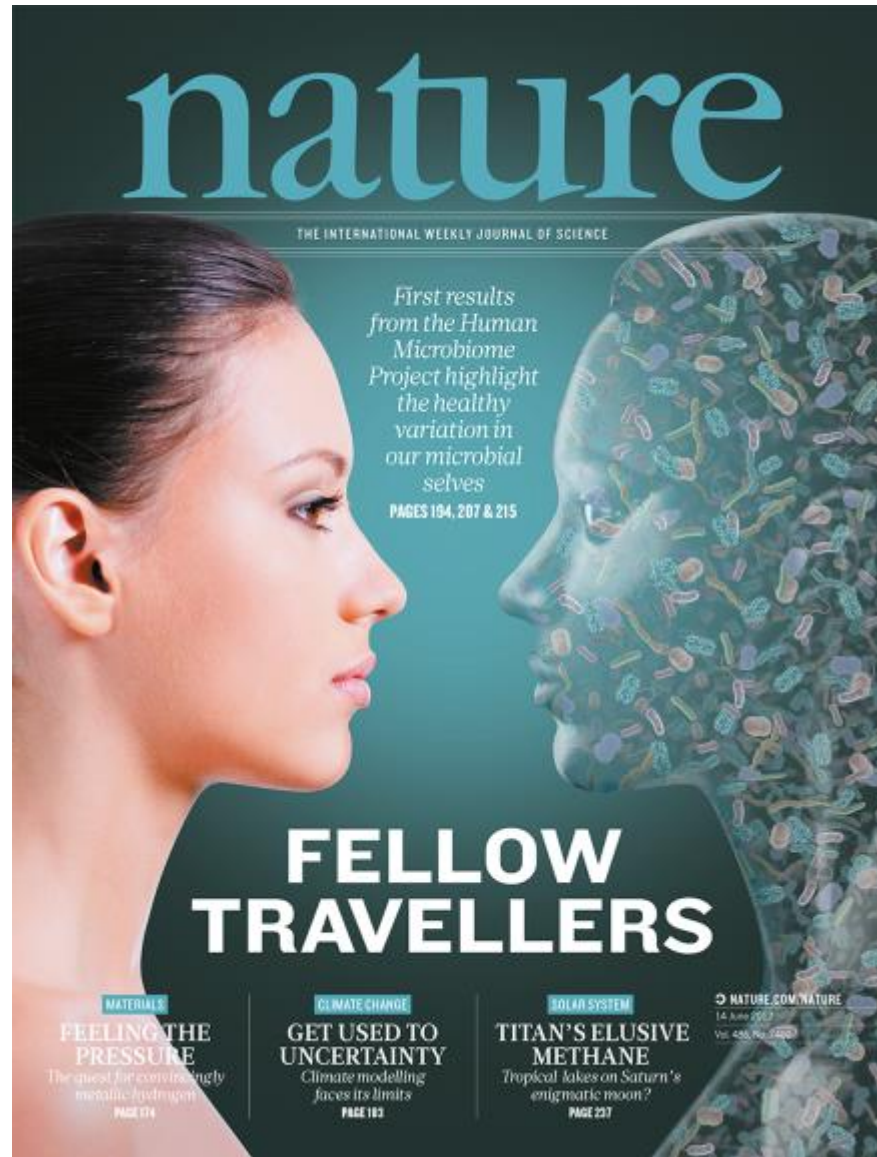


Μικροβίωμα και ΧΝΝ:

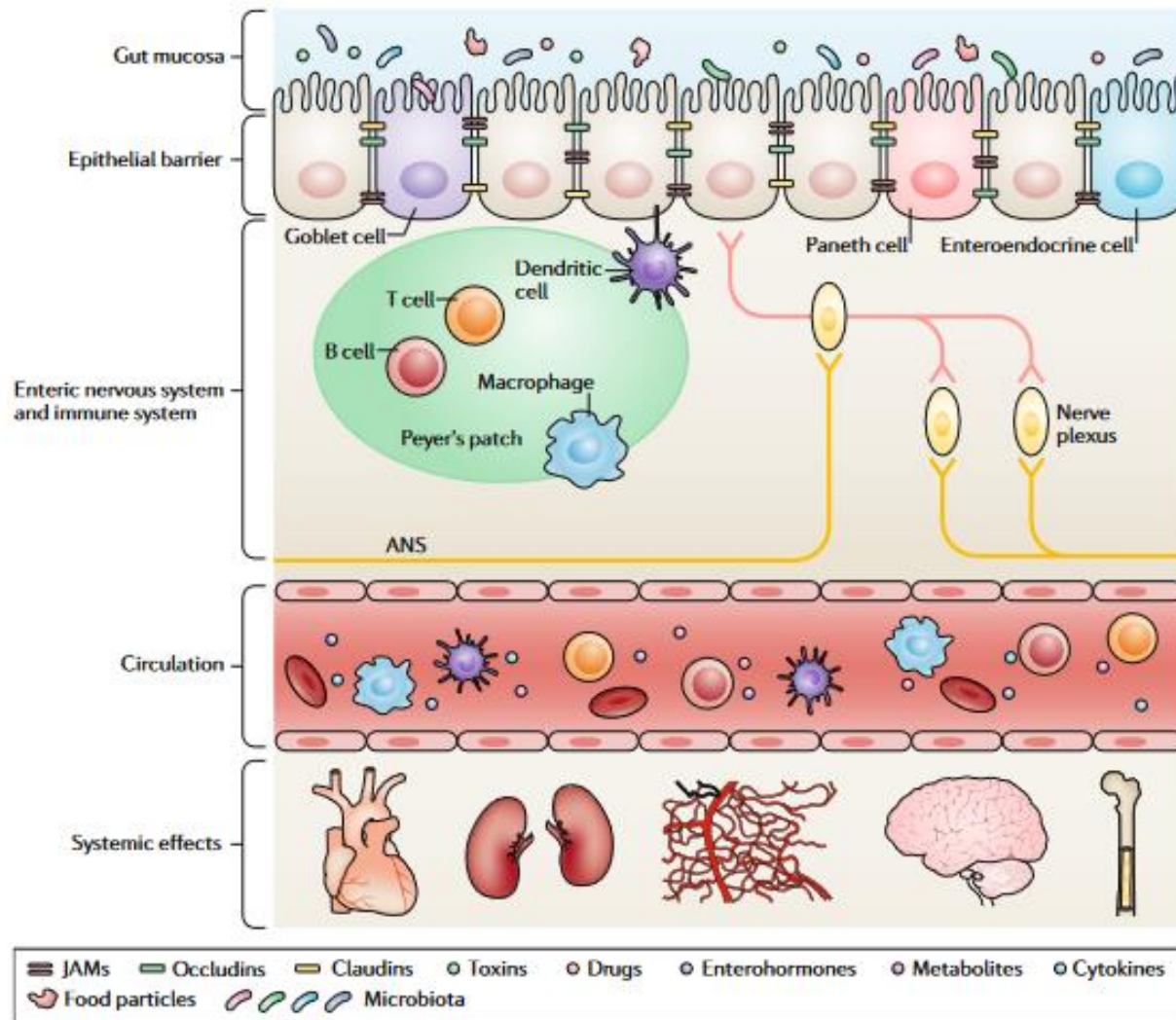
Η σημασία του μικροβιώματος στην εξέλιξη της ΧΝΝ

Παρασκευή Λιαβέρη
Επιμ. Β
Νεφρολογική Κλινική
Γ.Ν.Α Γ.ΓΕΝΝΗΜΑΤΑΣ

Our Self-Portrait: The Human Microbiome



The anatomy of the gut and its interactions with multiple systems



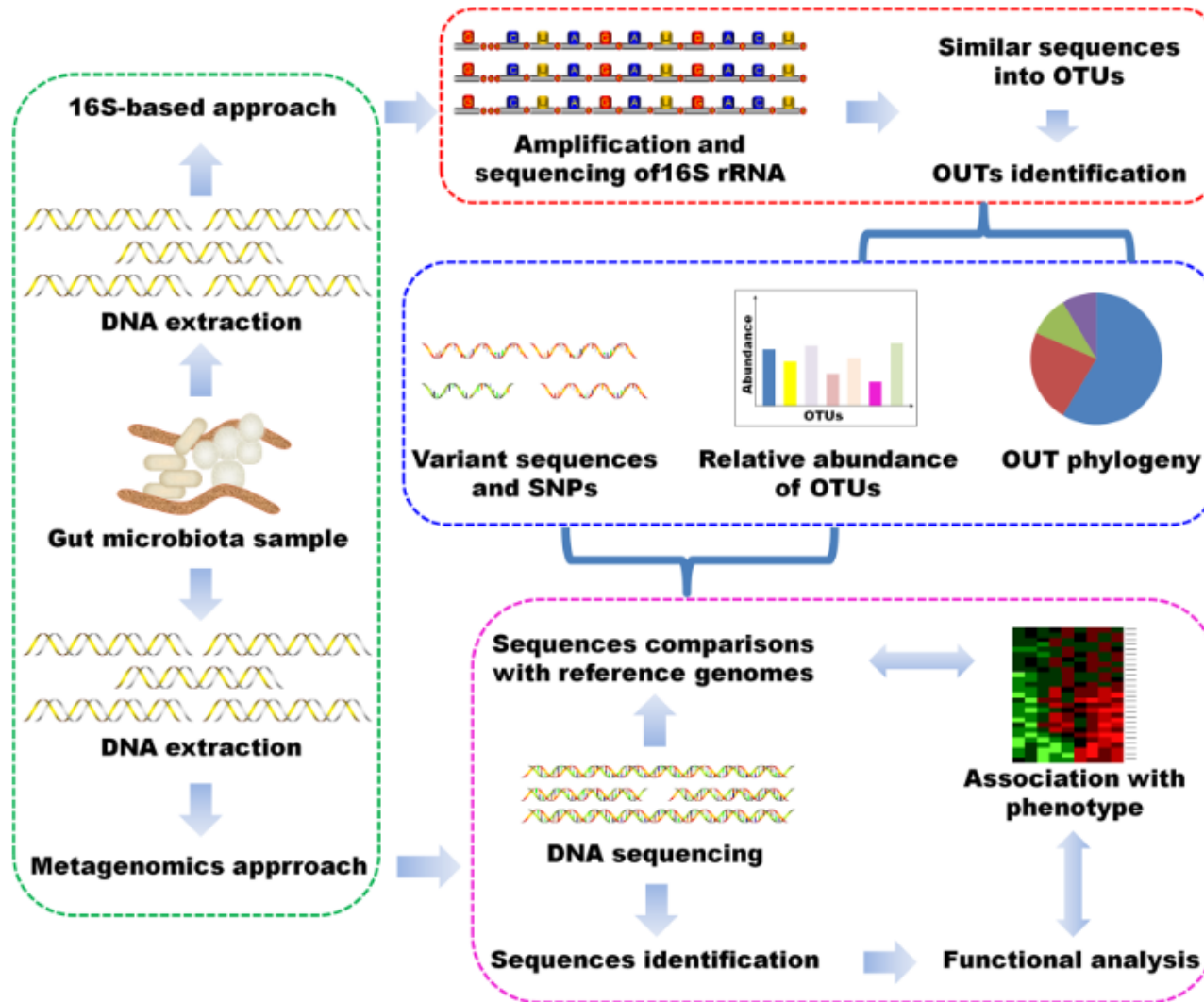
Enterotypes

Enterotype Name	Microbiological Diversity	The Main Source of Energy	Production of Vitamins	Diet or Diet Components
Enterotype I	The most common bacteria are <i>Bacteroides</i> spp.	sugars and protein fermentation	biotin, riboflavin, panthenol, ascorbic acid and thiamine.	meat and products such as mayonnaise, cream, cheese, and other products containing large amounts of saturated fat
Enterotype II	The most common bacteria are <i>Prevotella</i> spp.	high ability to break down glycoproteins, especially mucins	biotin, riboflavin, panthenol, ascorbic acid and thiamine.	simple sugars and in vegetarians, Mediterranean ones, rich in fruits and vegetables
Enterotype III	The most common bacteria are <i>Ruminococcus</i> and <i>Akkermansia</i> spp.	protein fermentation, decomposition of mucin and simple sugars	biotin, riboflavin, panthenol, ascorbic acid and thiamine, folic acid	excess of alcohol and products rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids

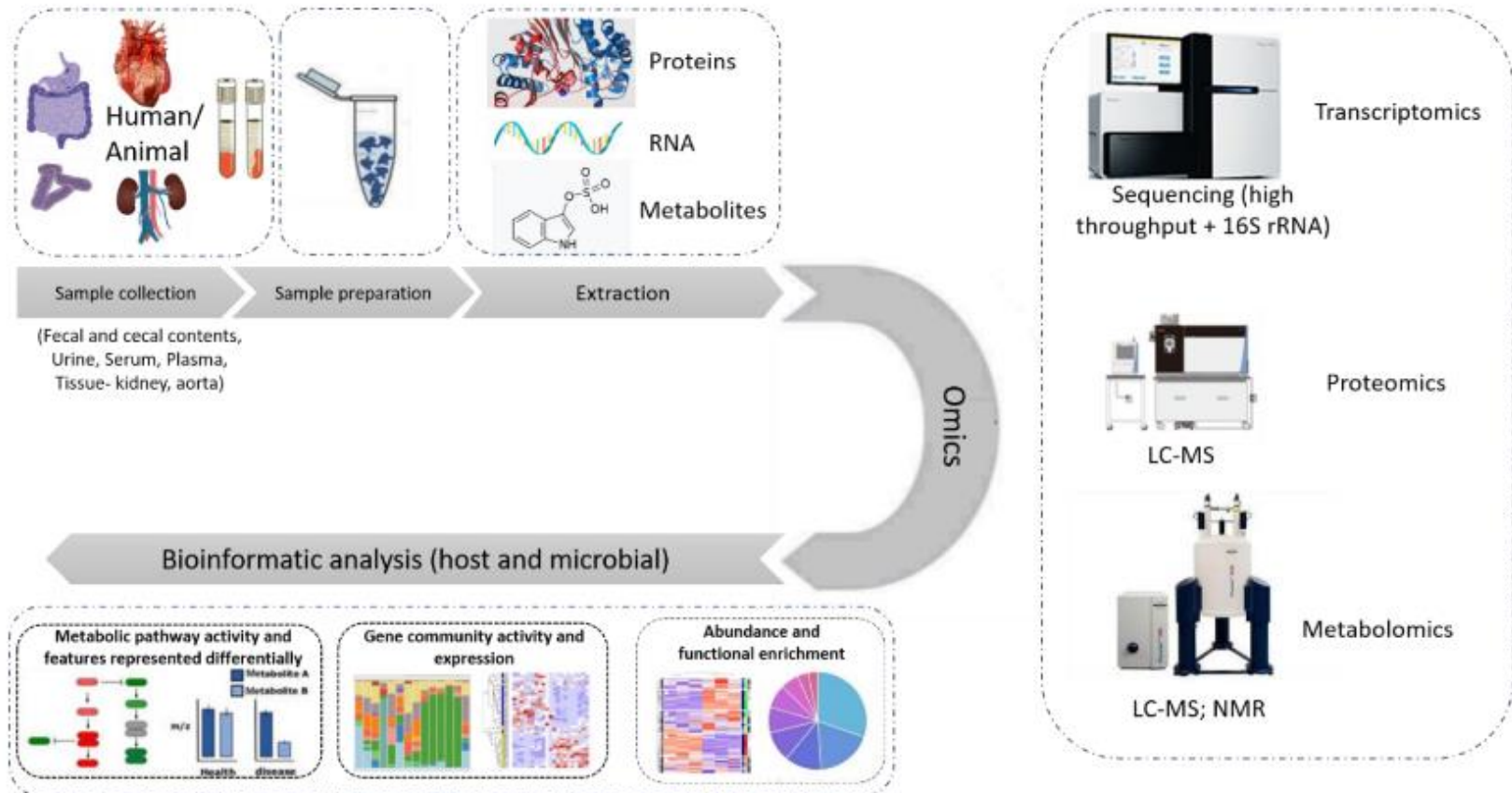
Formation and health consequences of selected uremic toxins

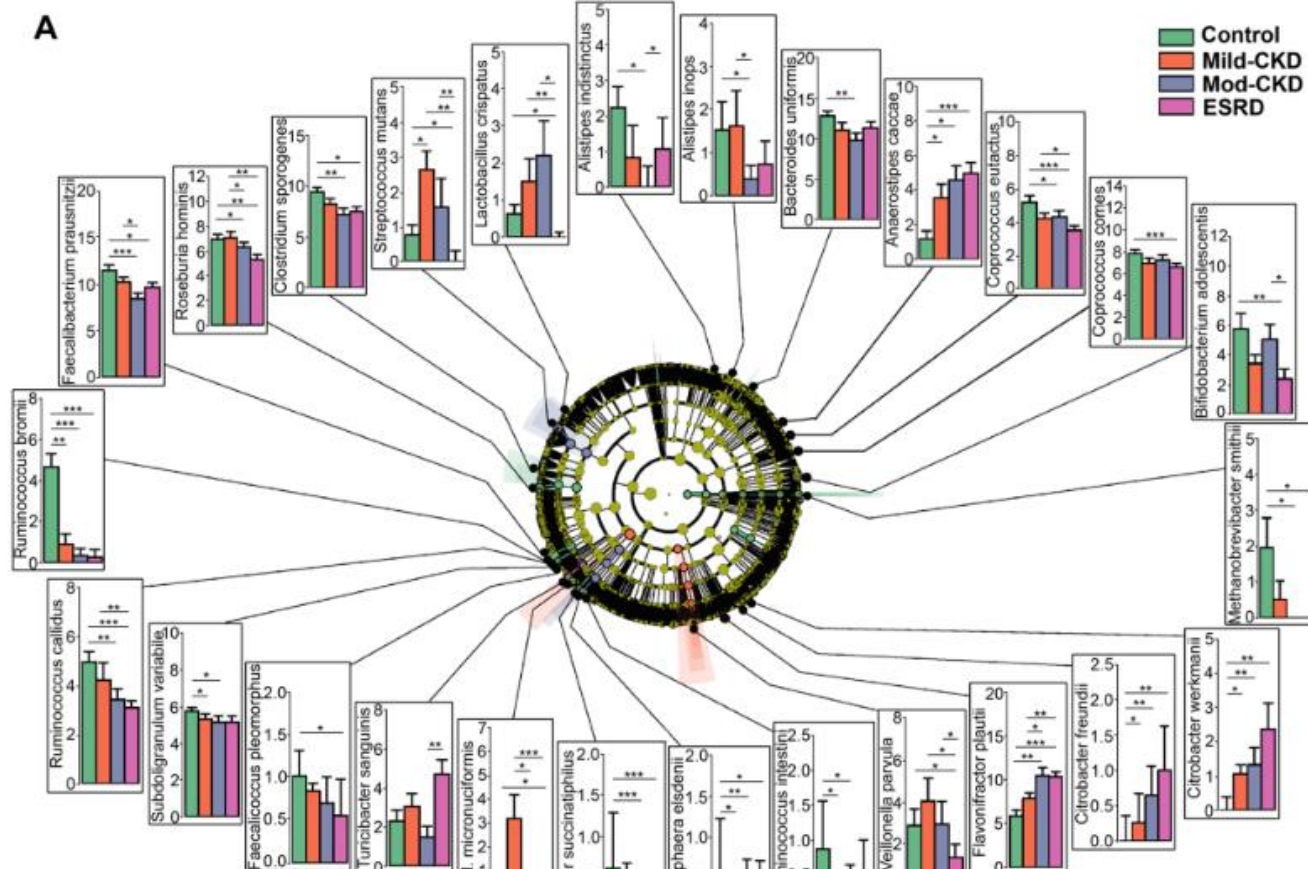
Compound	Source in the Diet	Compound by Microorganisms Transformation	Compound by Liver Metabolism	Health Consequences
Tyrosine	Turkey, chicken, beef, brown rice, fish, milk, nuts, yogurt, eggs, cheese, fruit and vegetables	p-cresol	p-cresol sulfate	Increased gene expression associated with tubular interstitial fibrosis, aorta and vascular calcification, endothelial cell damage. It lowers the production of erythropoietin and bone rotation
Tryptophan	Beef, poultry, pork, fish, milk, yoghurt, eggs, soy products	Indole	p-indoxyl sulfate	Renal fibrosis, oxidative stress, increased inflammation cytokines, mortality. Braking endothelial proliferation, increased endothelial permeability.
Phosphatidylcholine and choline	fish and seafood, meat and dairy products	Trimethylamine	Trimethylamine N-oxide (TMNO)	Associated with higher mortality
Protein and nitrogen compounds	Dairy products, eggs	Urea	Ammonia	Damage to intestinal epithelial cells due to an increase in the pH of the intestinal environment

Study of Microbiome



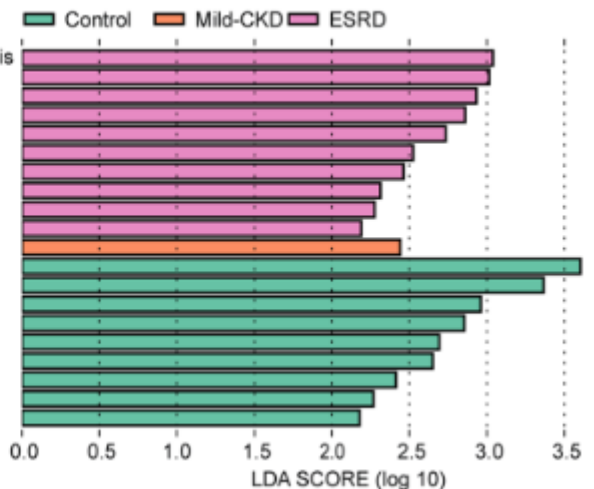
Microbiome in Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD): An Omics Perspective



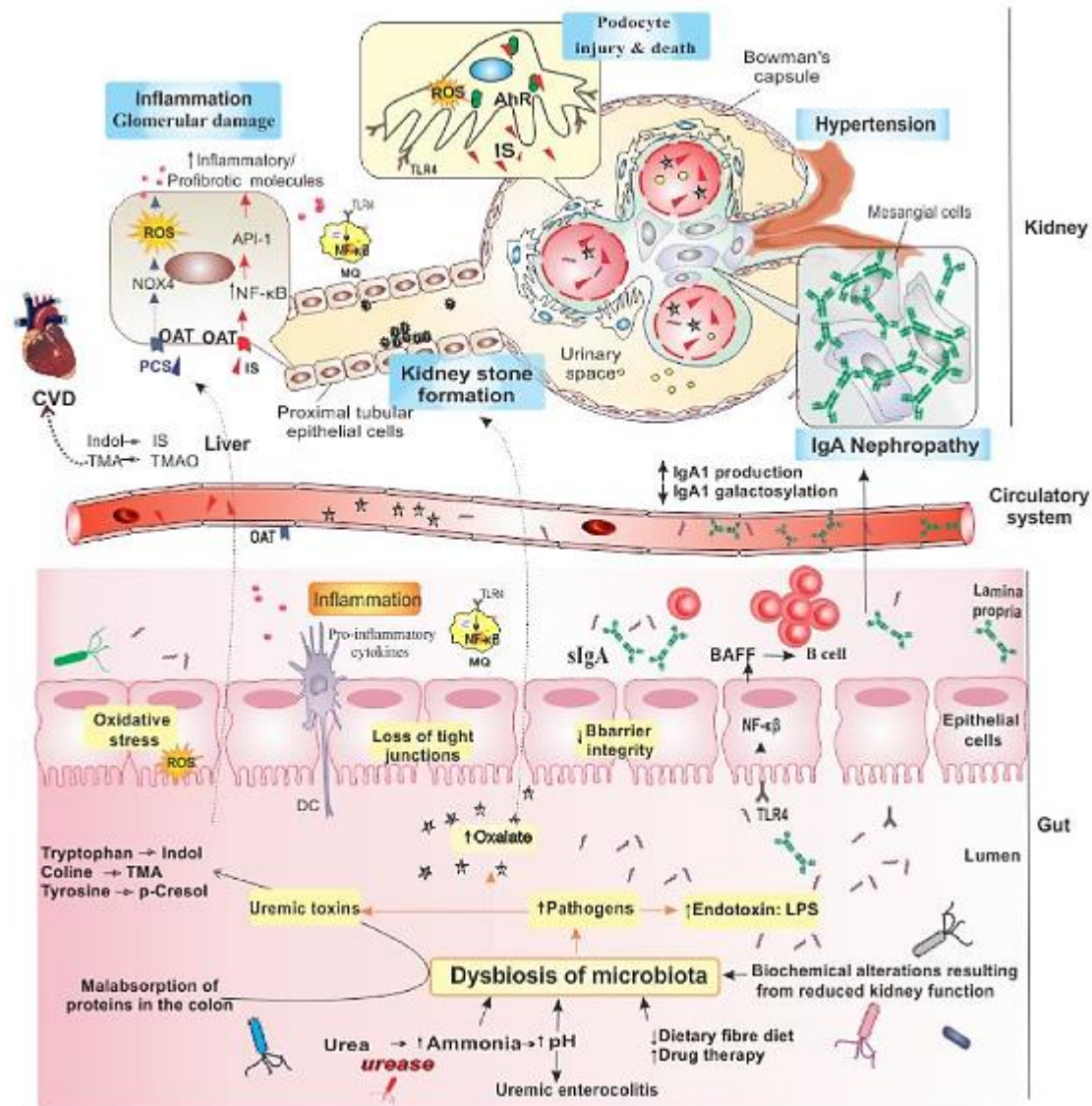


B

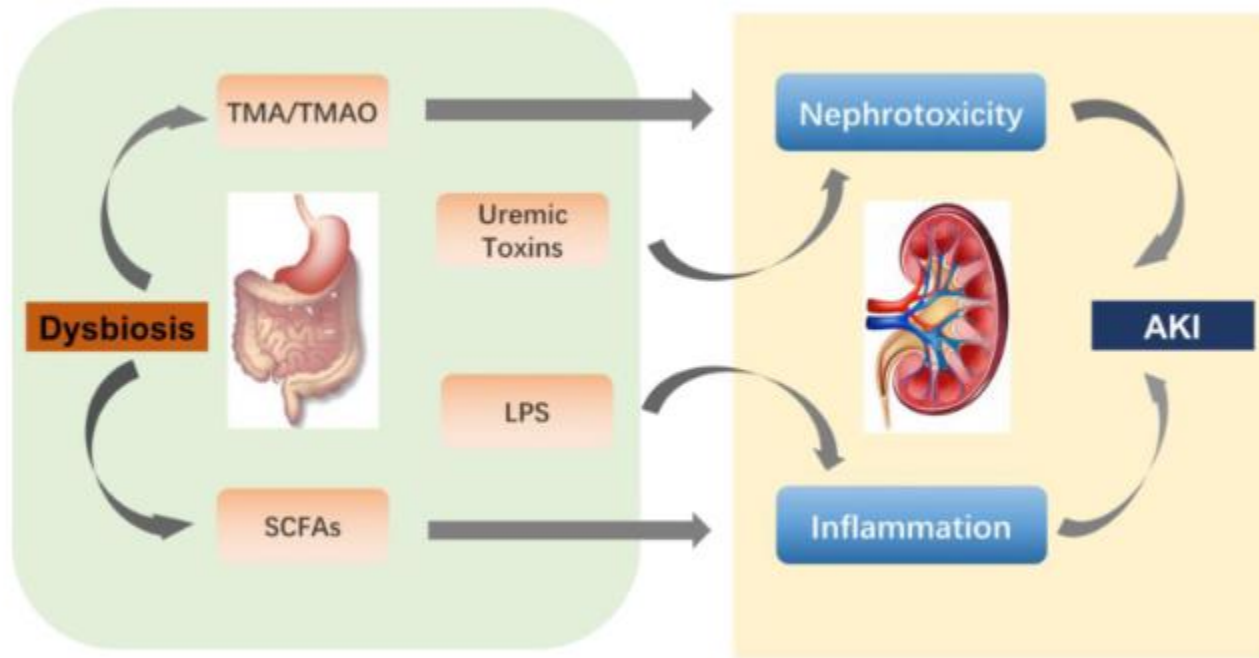
map00130 Metabolism of cofactors and vitamins; Ubiquinone and other terpenoid-quinone biosynthesis
 map00471 Metabolism of other amino acids; D-Glutamine and D-glutamate metabolism
 map00480 Metabolism of other amino acids; Glutathione metabolism
 map04068 Signal transduction; FoxO signaling pathway
 map04211 Aging; Longevity regulating pathway
 map04013 Signal transduction; MAPK signaling pathway - fly
 map05016 Neurodegenerative disease; Huntington disease
 map04213 Aging; Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species
 map05014 Neurodegenerative disease; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
 map00590 Lipid metabolism; Arachidonic acid metabolism
 map00330 Amino acid metabolism; Arginine and proline metabolism
 map03010 Translation; Ribosome
 map00521 Biosynthesis of other secondary metabolites; Streptomycin biosynthesis
 map01210 Global and overview maps; 2-Oxocarboxylic acid metabolism
 map00710 Energy metabolism; Carbon fixation in photosynthetic organisms
 map00523 Metabolism of terpenoids and polyketides; Polyketide sugar unit biosynthesis
 map00525 Biosynthesis of other secondary metabolites; Acarbose and validamycin biosynthesis
 map05134 Infectious disease: bacterial; Legionellosis
 map05418 Cardiovascular disease; Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
 map04621 Immune system; NOD-like receptor signaling pathway



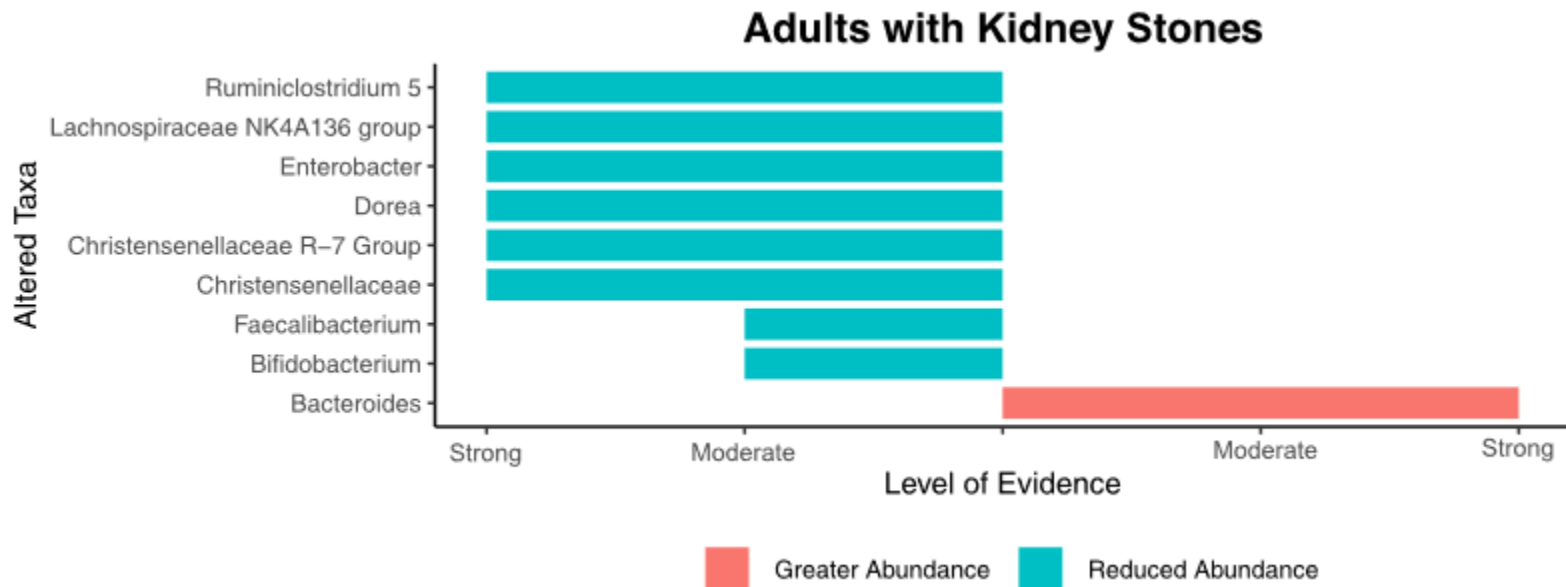
The impact of gut microbiota on kidney function and pathogenesis



Gut microbiota-kidney cross-talk in acute kidney injury

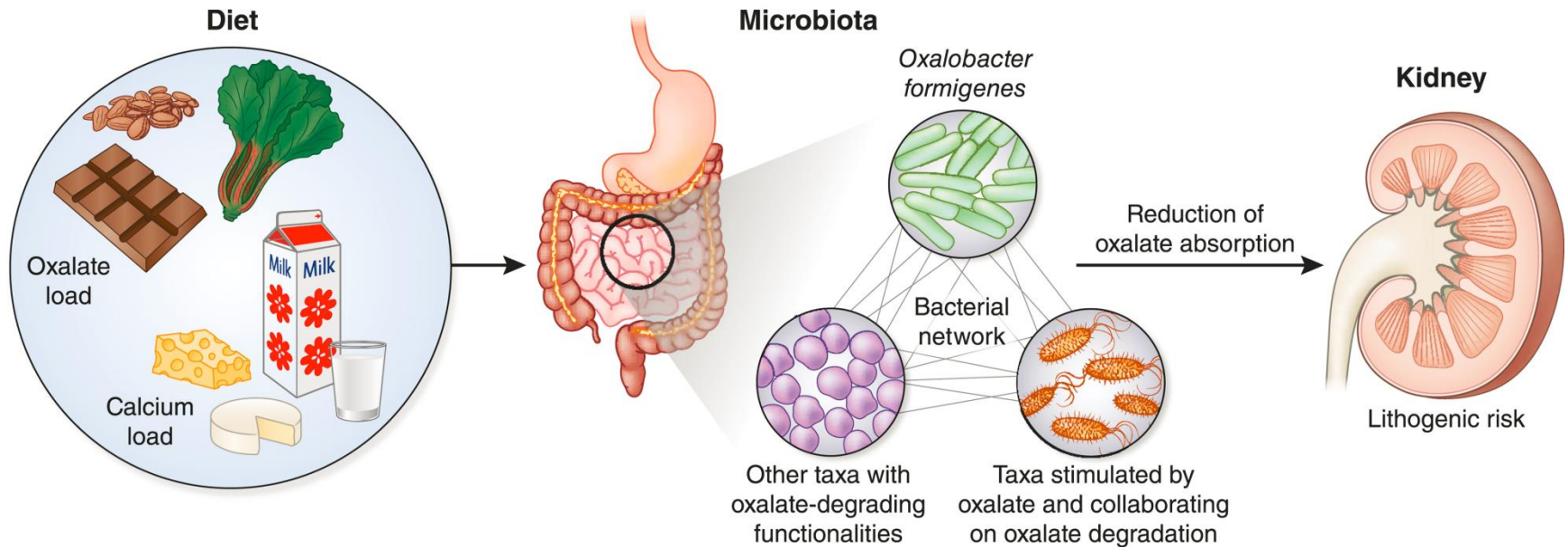


Gut microbiota – Kidney Stones



Altered taxa based on strong and moderate level of evidence for adults with kidney stones compared to controls

Gut microbiota – Kidney Stones

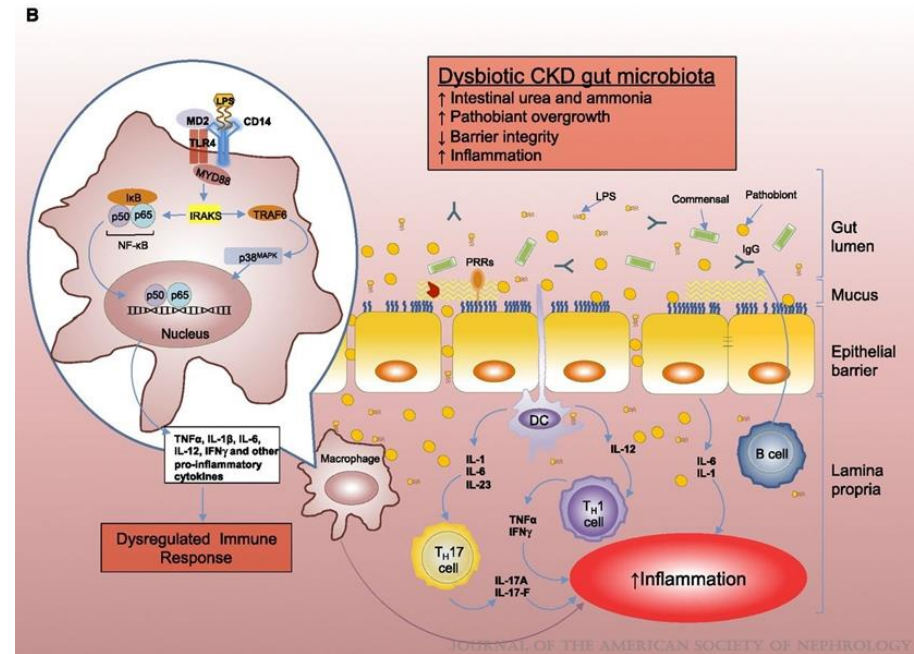
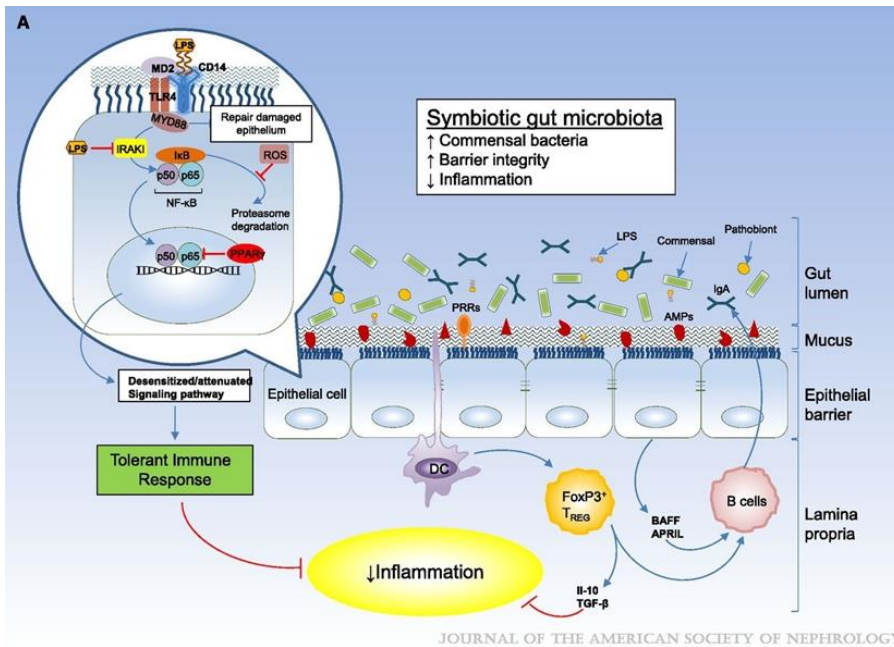


Overview of the possible gut–kidney axis in nephrolithiasis, with *Oxalobacter formigenes* at the center of a bacterial network involved in oxalate degradation and protecting against the onset of hyperoxaluria

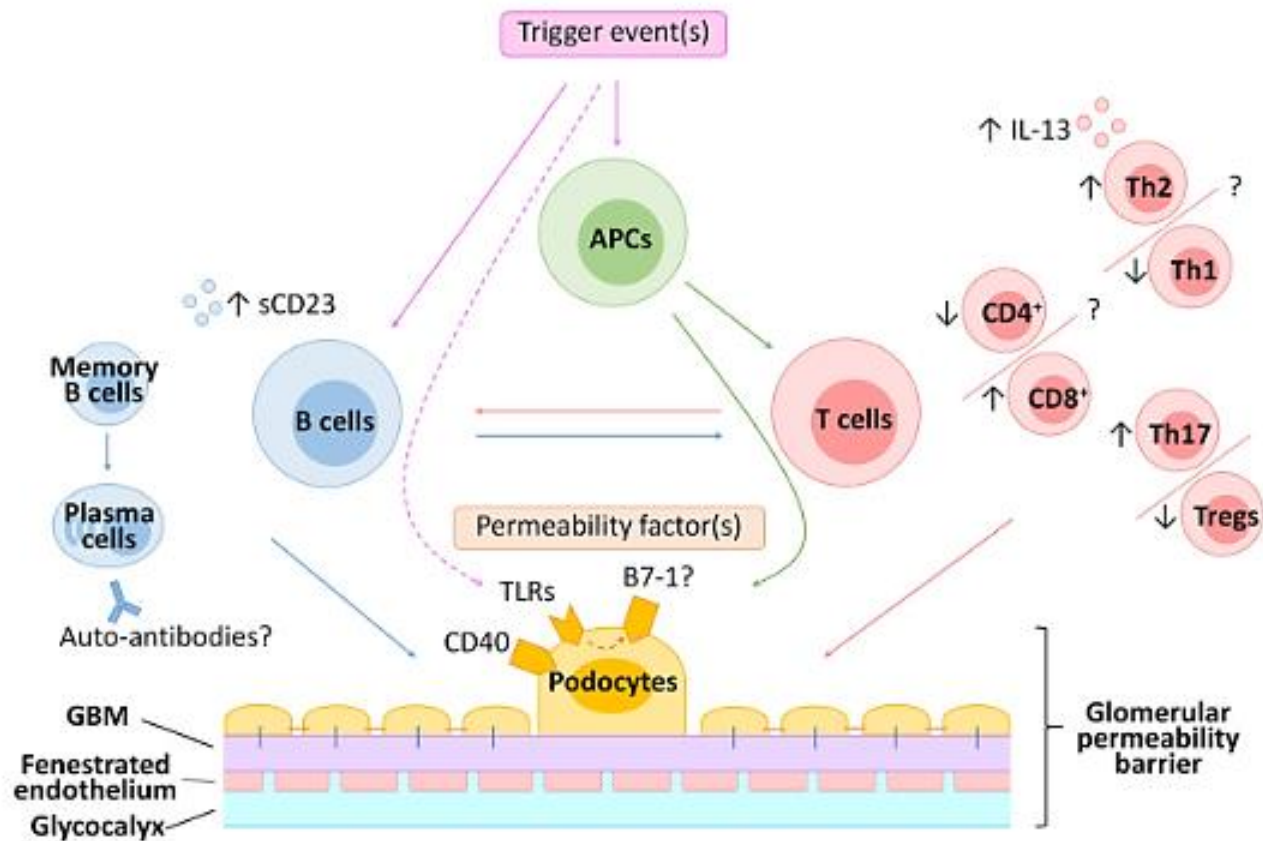
Gut-Kidney Axis: Inflammation

Symbiotic gut microbioma

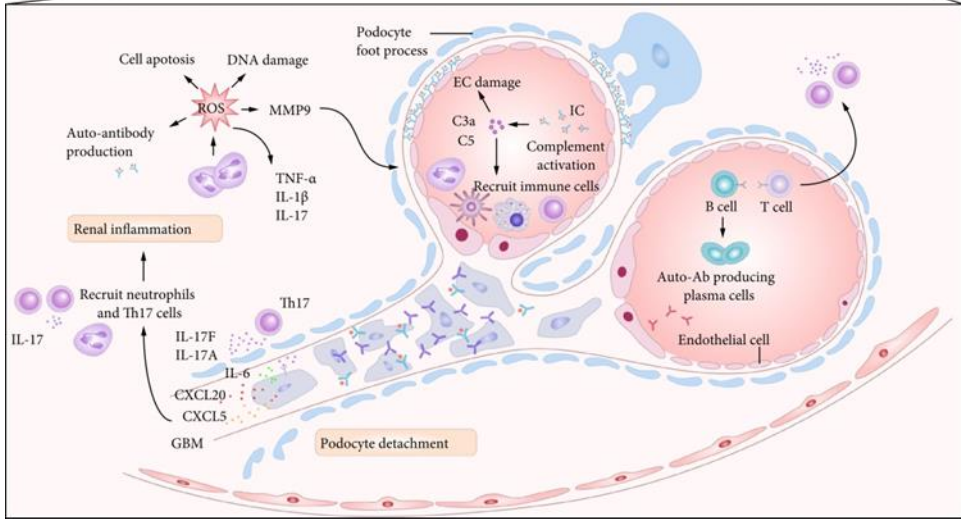
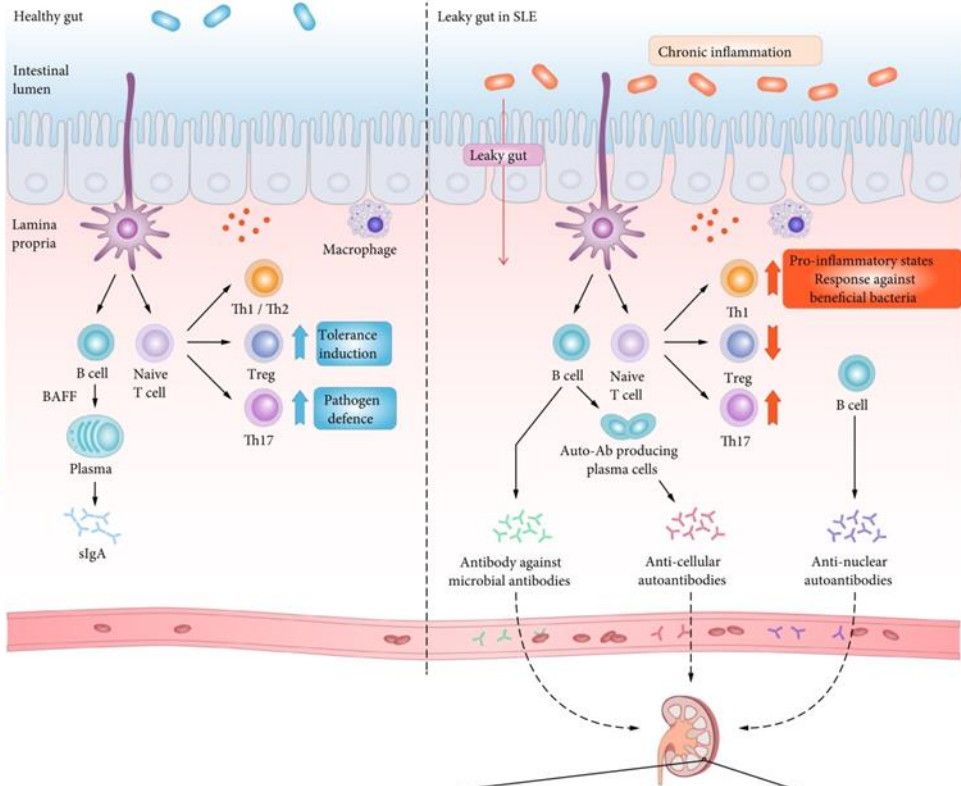
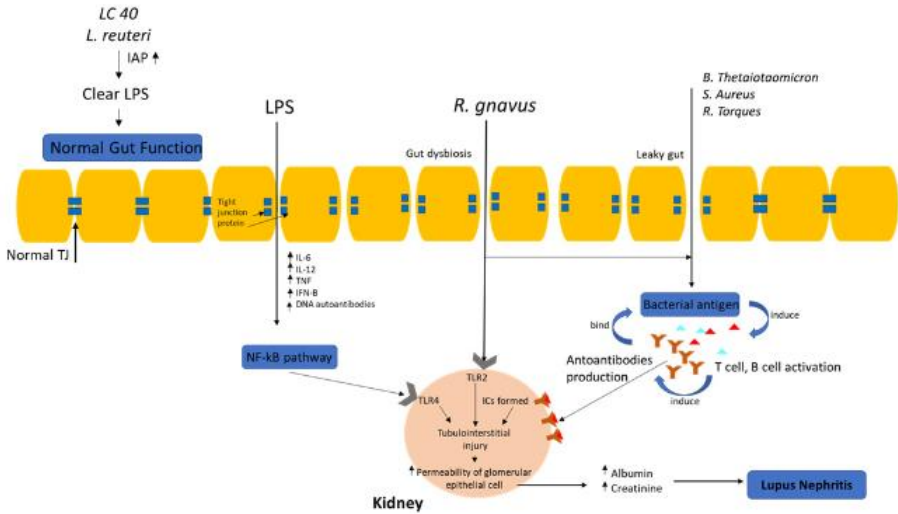
Dysbiotic gut microbioma



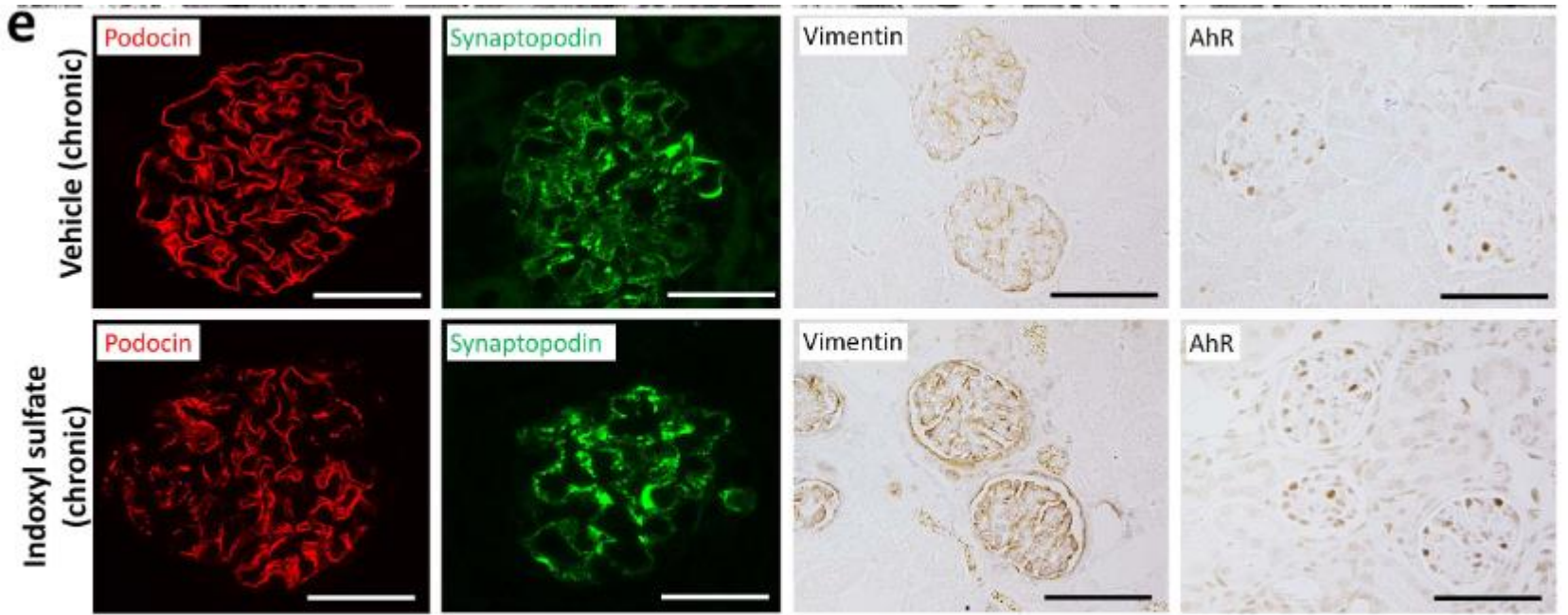
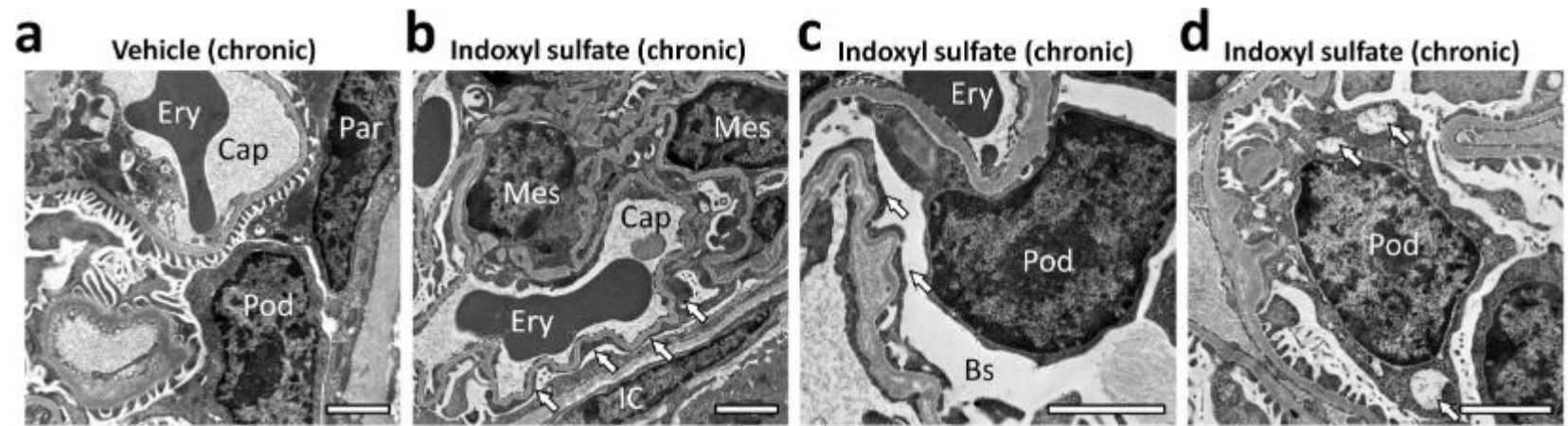
Immunology of idiopathic nephrotic syndrome



Involvement of Gut Microbiota in SLE and Lupus Nephritis

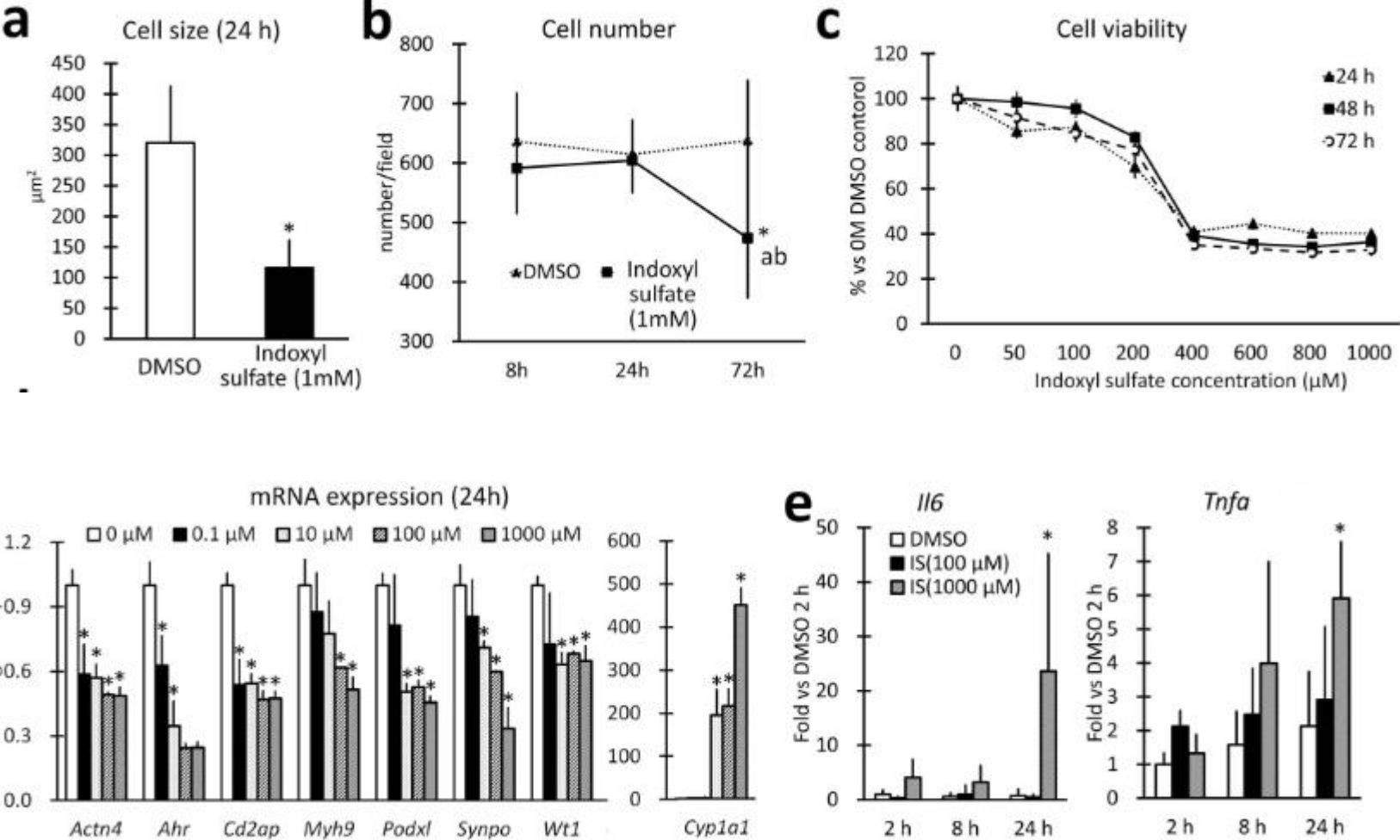


Indoxyl sulfate treatment induces podocyte injury

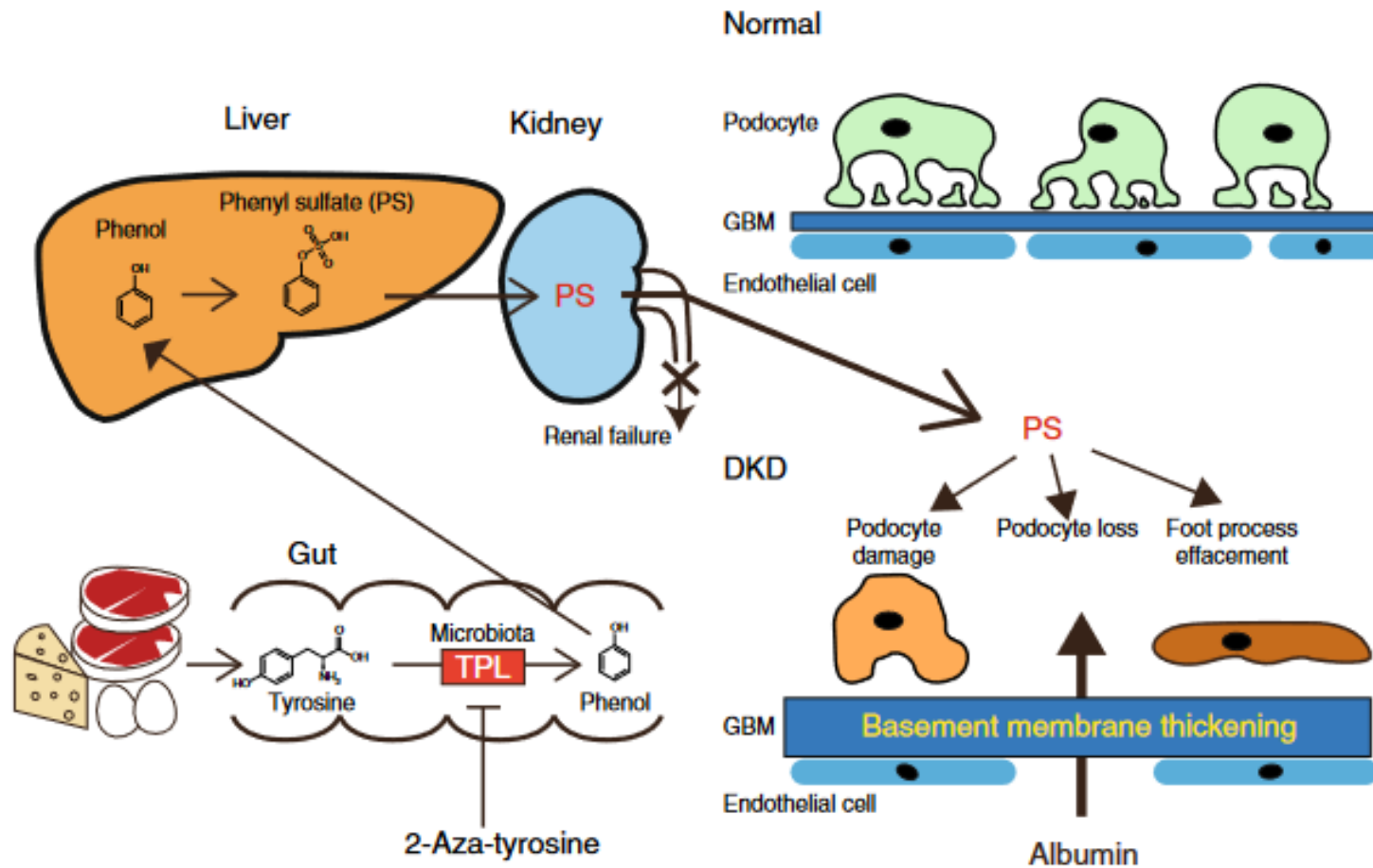


f Podocin Synaptopodin Vimentin AhR

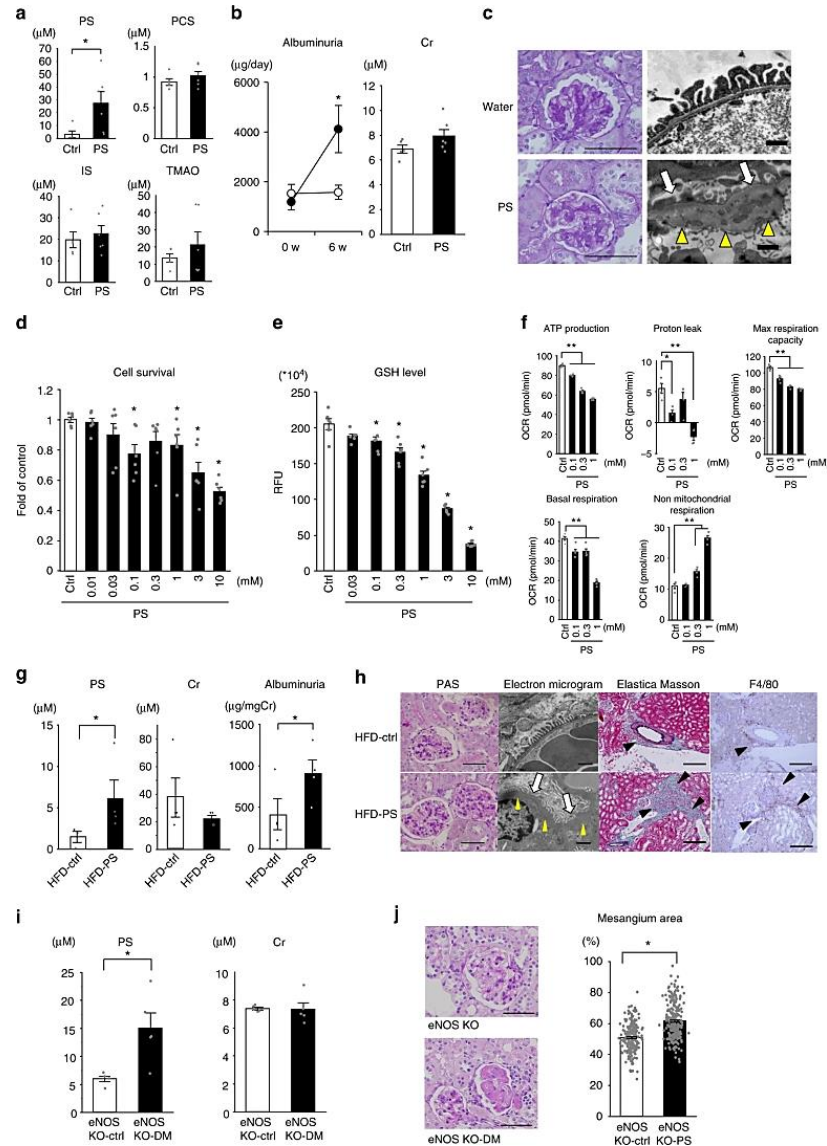
Indoxyl sulfate altered differentiation marker expression in mouse podocytes



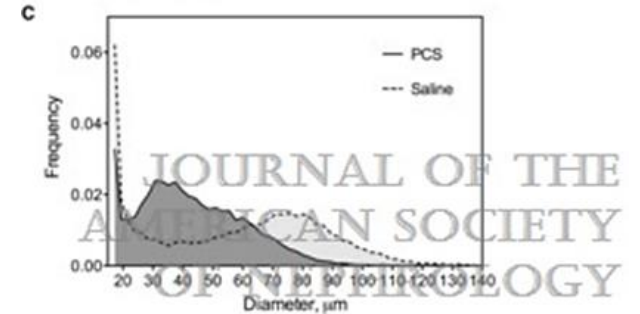
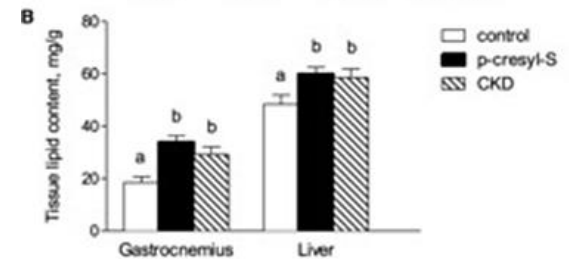
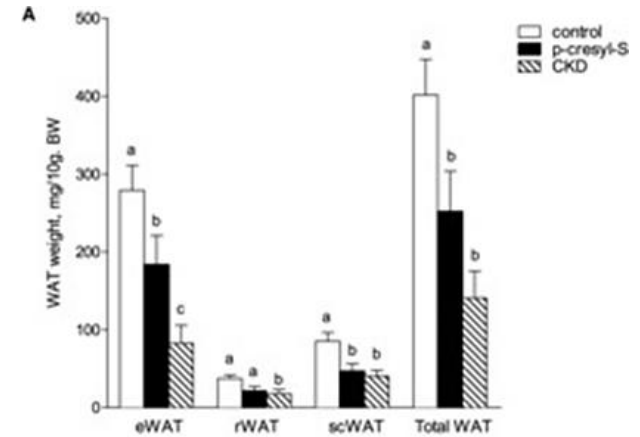
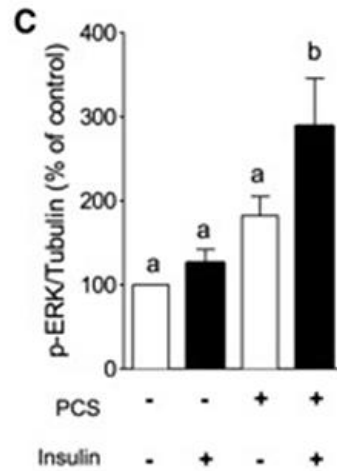
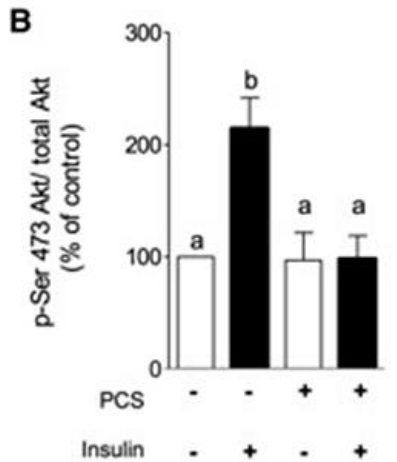
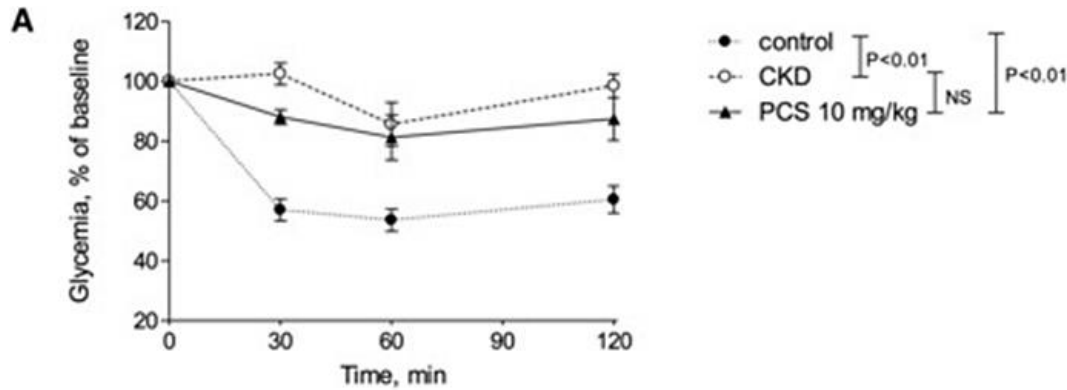
Gut microbiome-derived phenyl sulfate contributes to albuminuria in diabetic kidney disease



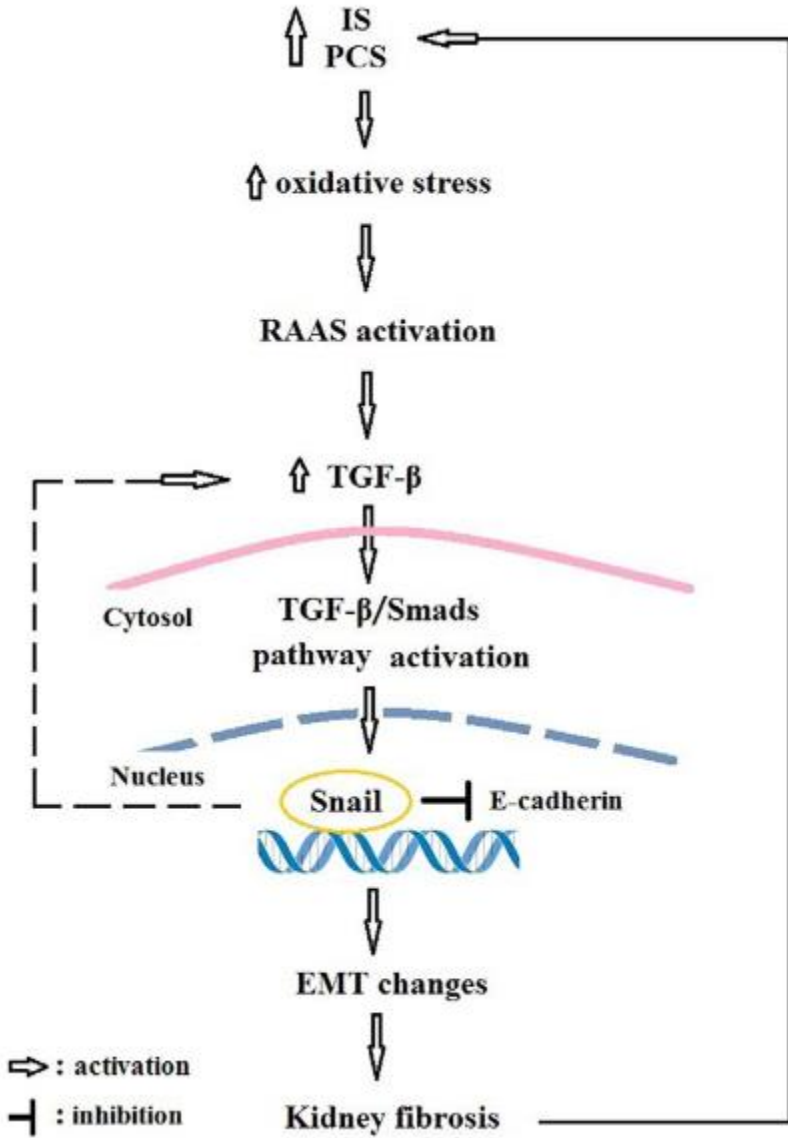
Gut microbiome-derived phenyl sulfate contributes to albuminuria in diabetic kidney disease



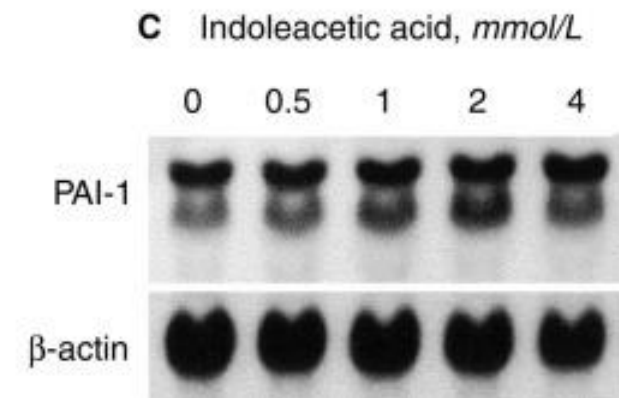
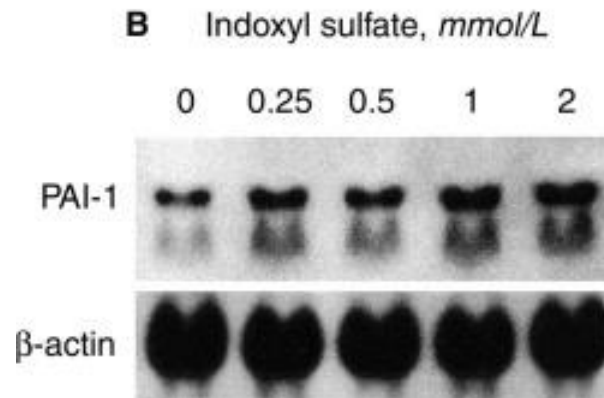
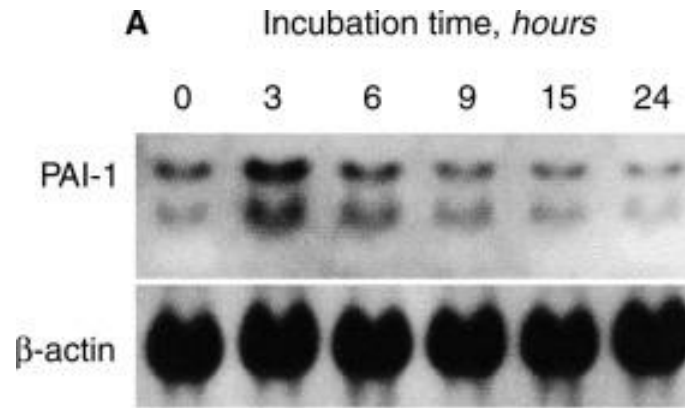
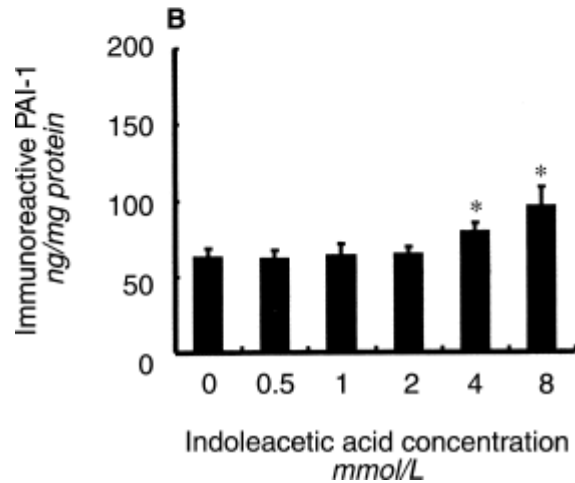
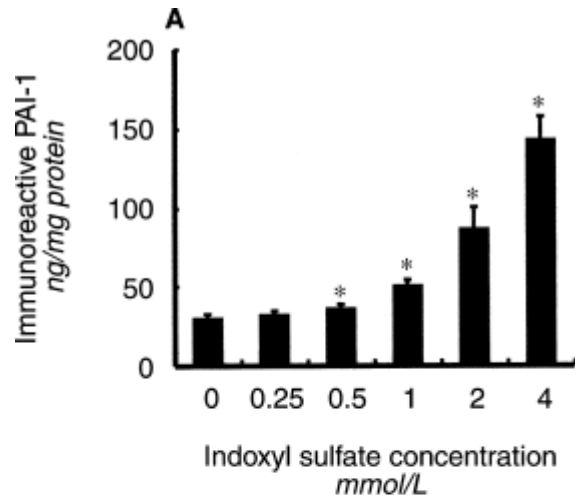
p-Cresyl sulfate promotes insulin resistance associated with CKD



Uremic Toxins Induce Kidney Fibrosis by Activating Intrarenal RAAS Associated Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition

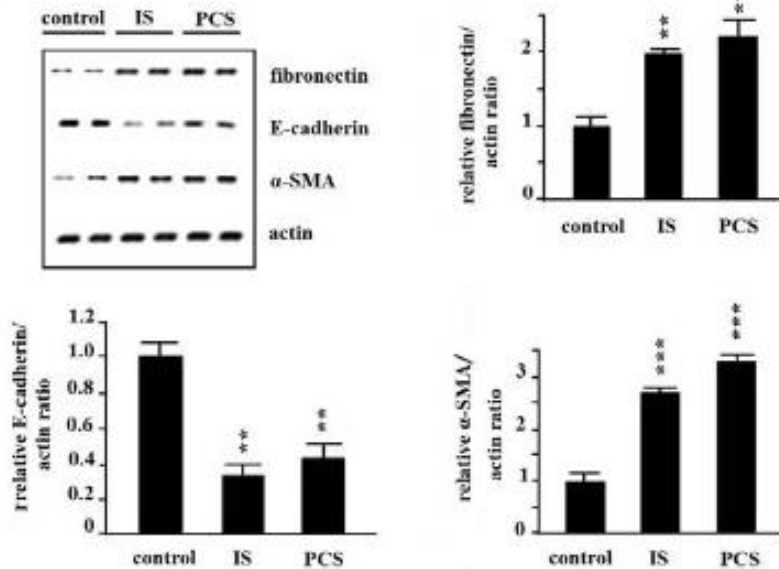


Indoxyl Sulfate

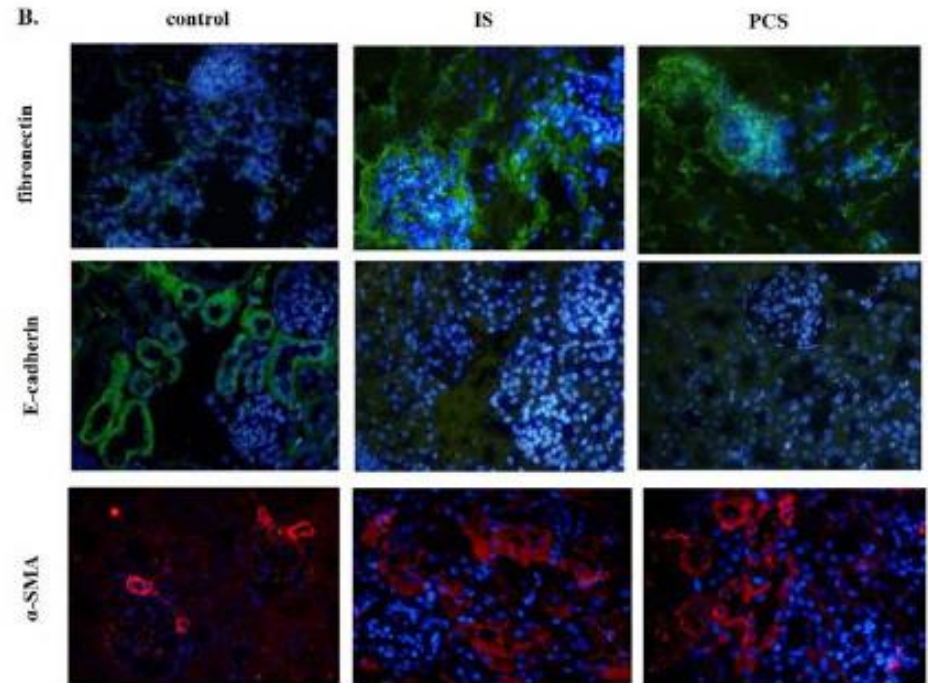


Uremic Toxins Induce Kidney Fibrosis by Activating Intrarenal RAAS Associated Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition

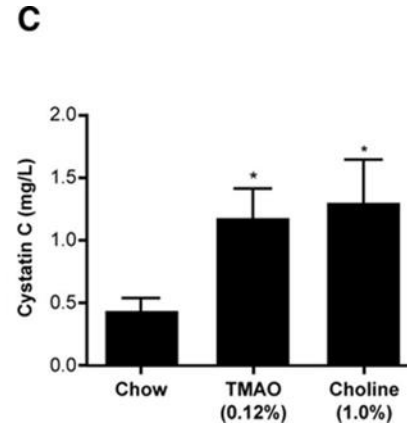
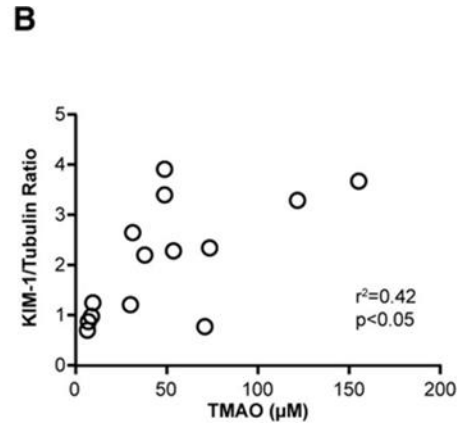
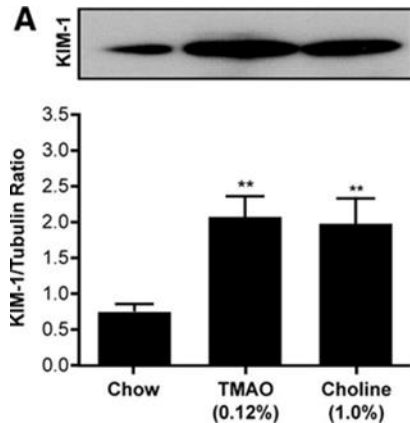
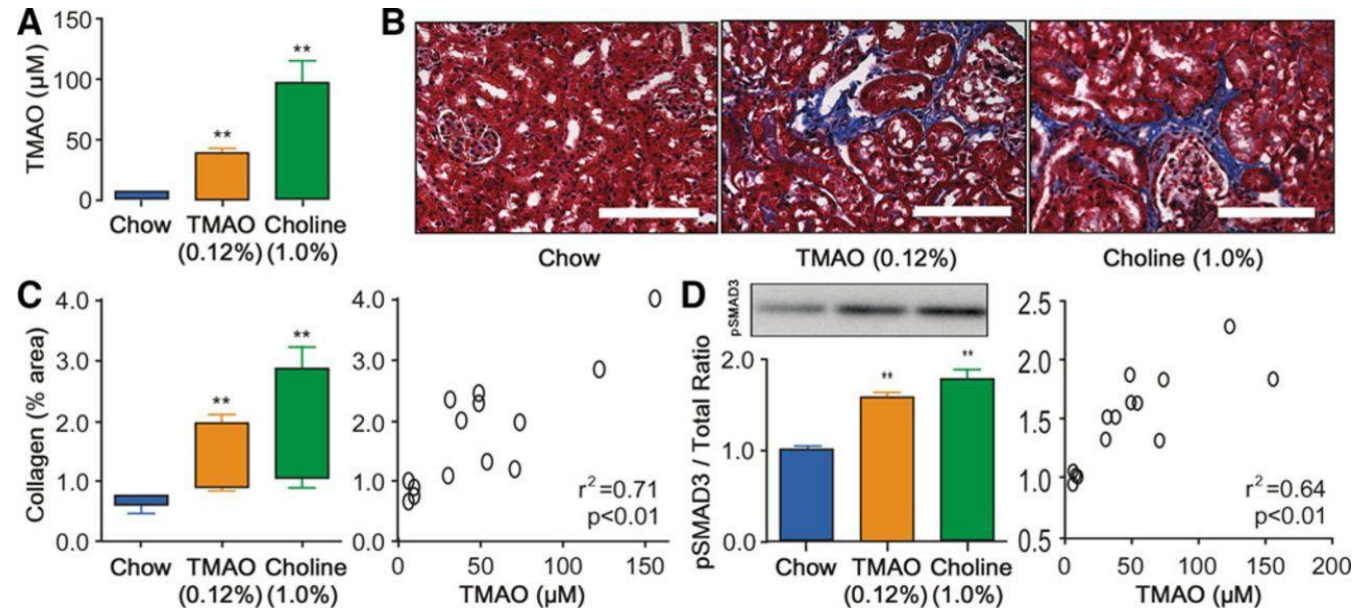
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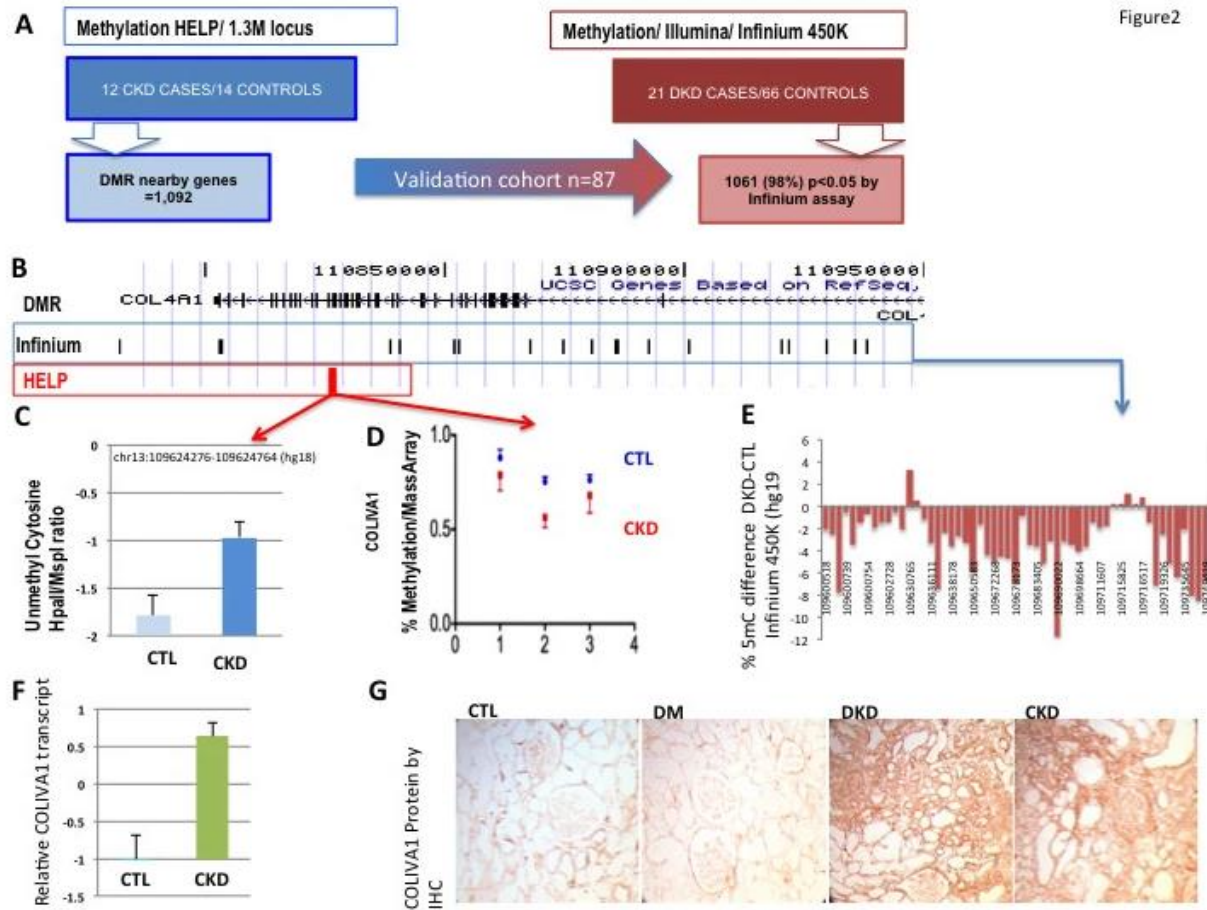
B.



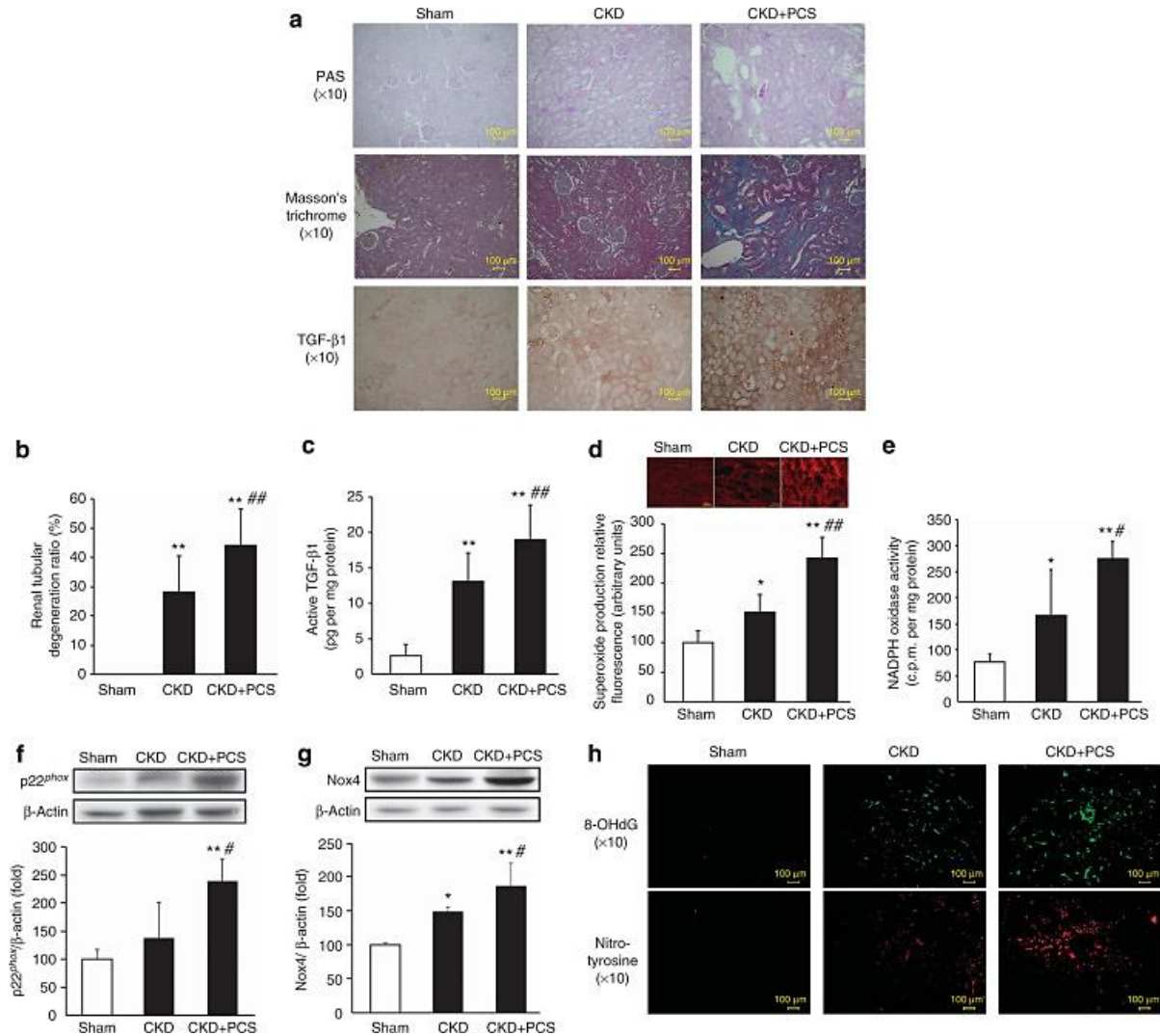
Gut Microbiota-Dependent Trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) Pathway Contributes Fibrosis



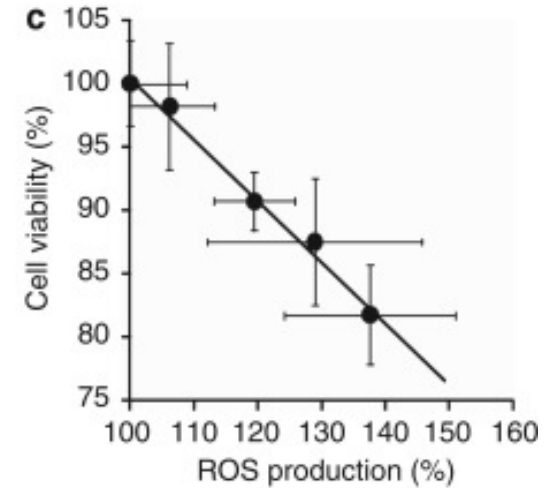
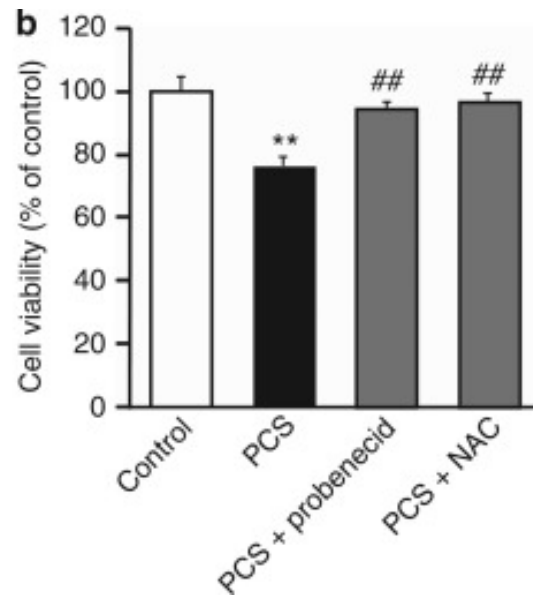
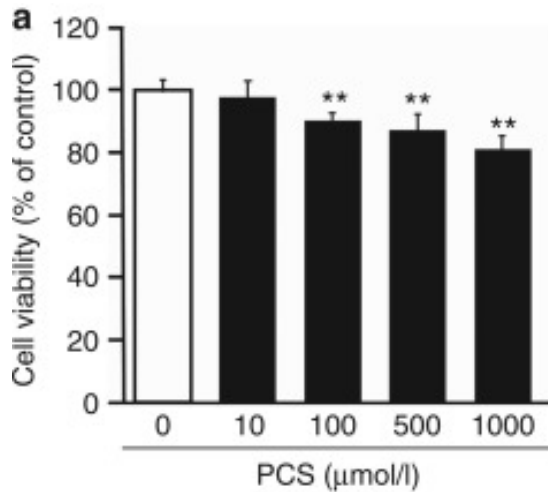
Cytosine methylation changes in enhancer regions of core pro-fibrotic genes characterize kidney fibrosis development



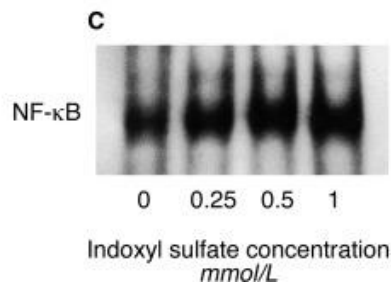
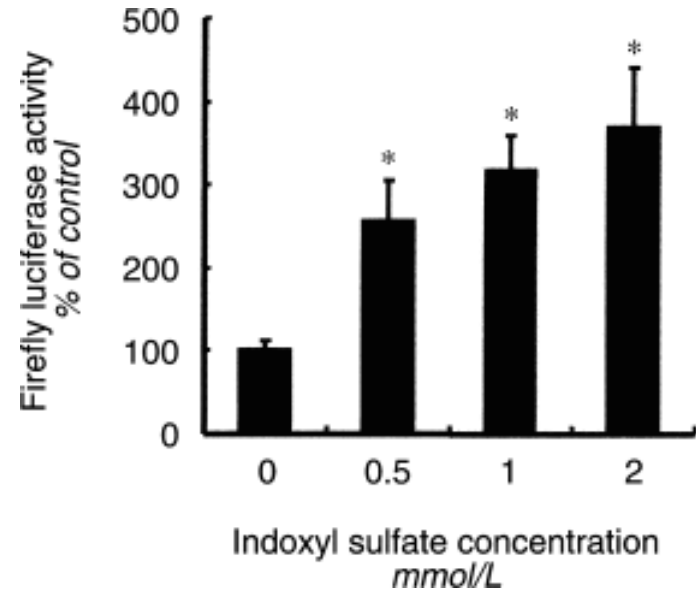
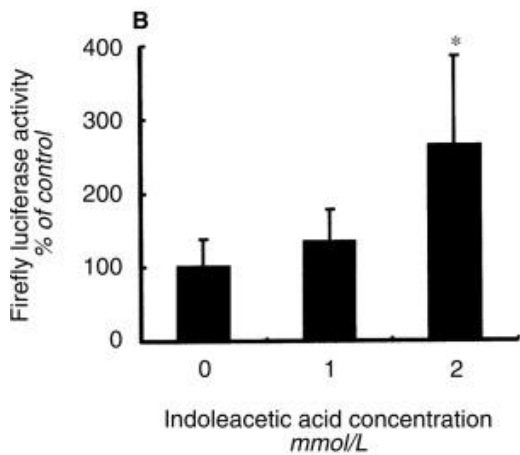
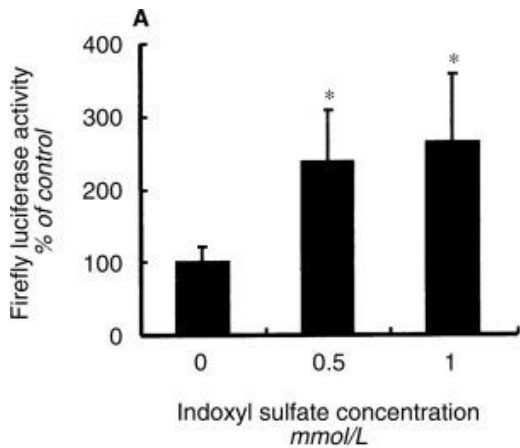
p-Cresyl sulfate causes renal tubular cell damage by inducing oxidative stress by activation of NADPH oxidase



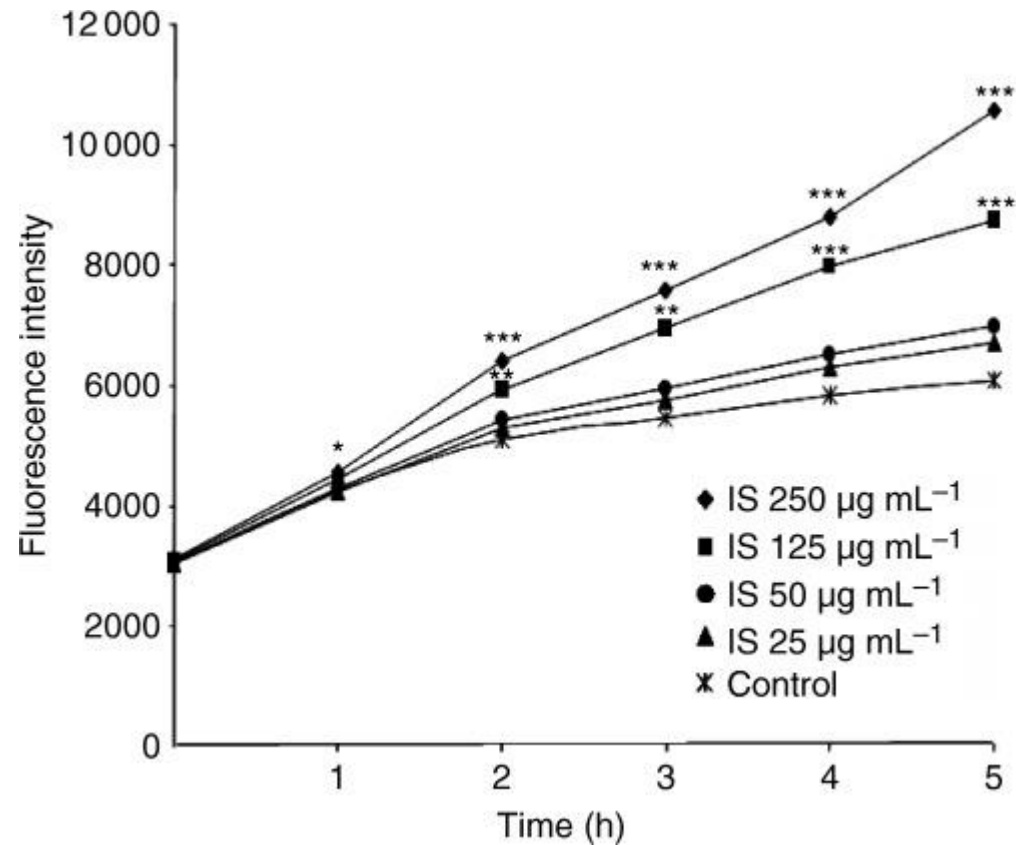
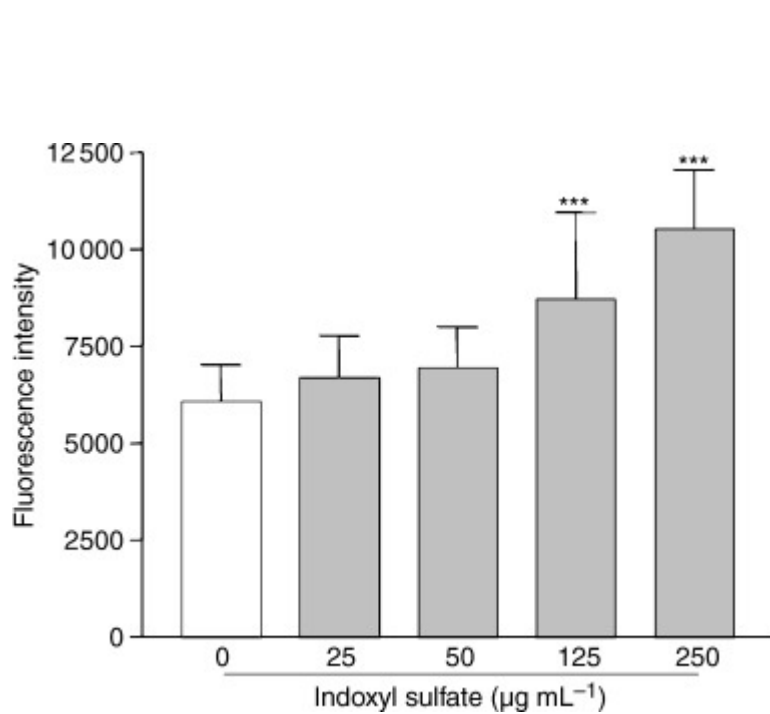
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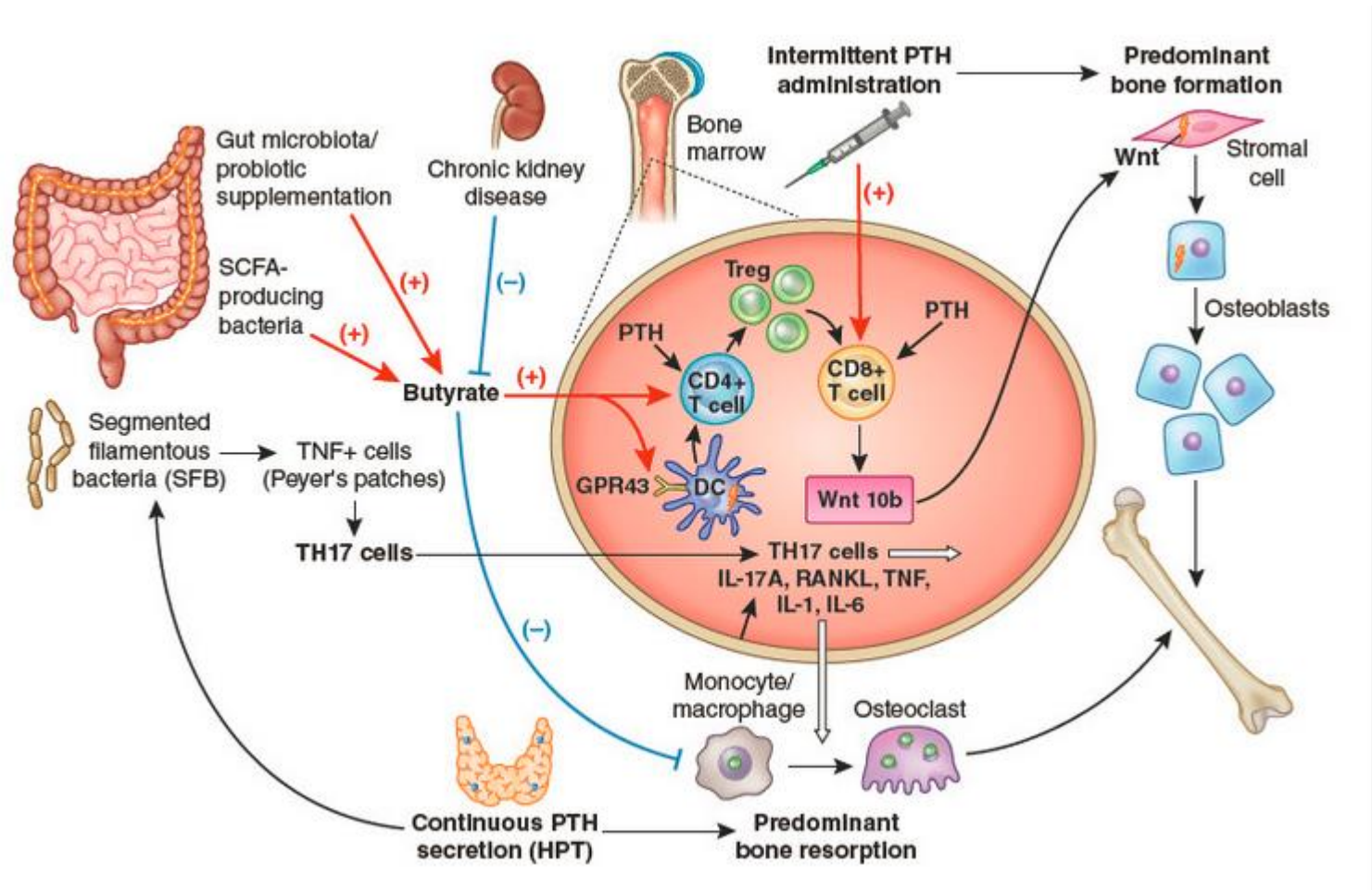
Uremic toxins of organic anions up-regulate PAI-1 expression by induction of NF- κ B and free radical in proximal tubular cells



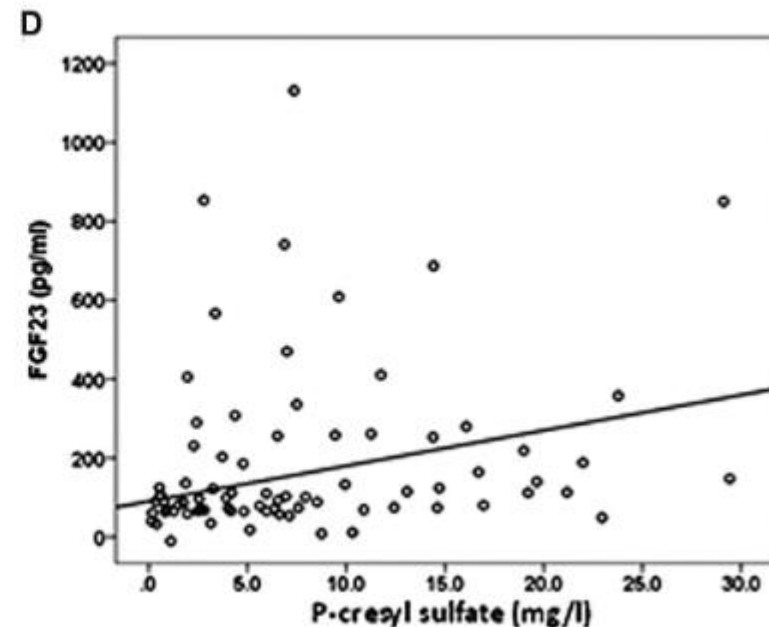
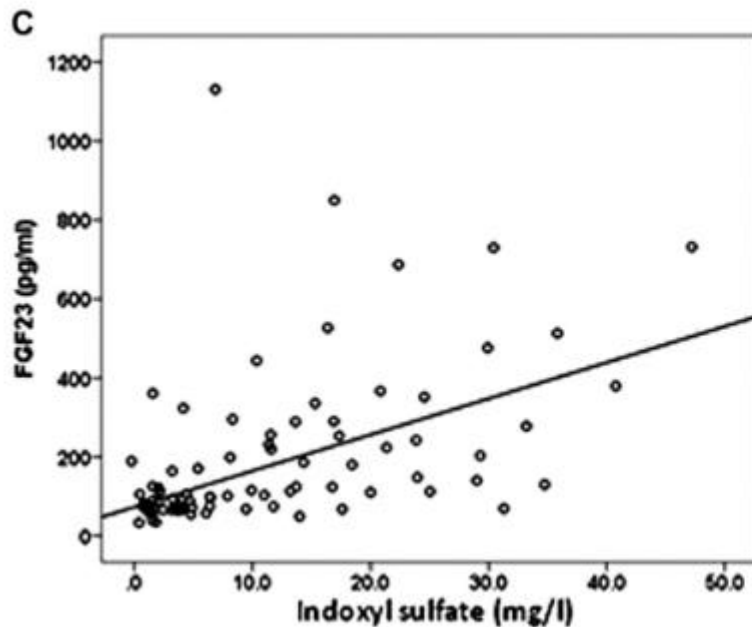
The uremic solute indoxyl sulfate induces oxidative stress in endothelial cells



Gut microbiota orchestrates PTH action in bone: role of butyrate and T cells

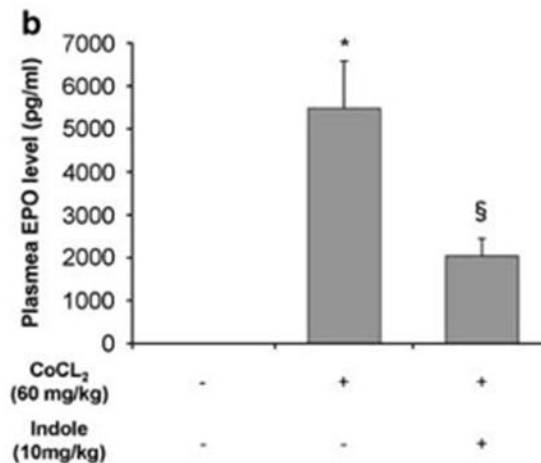
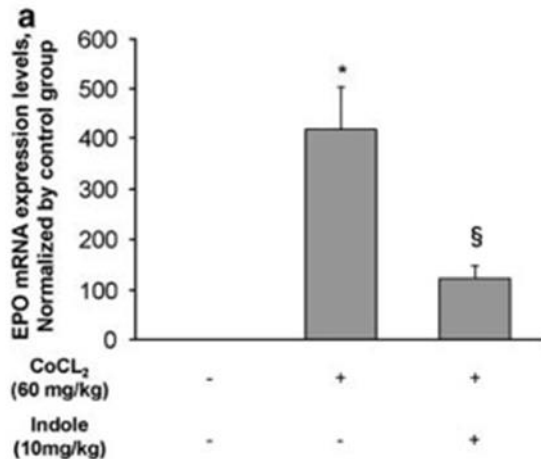
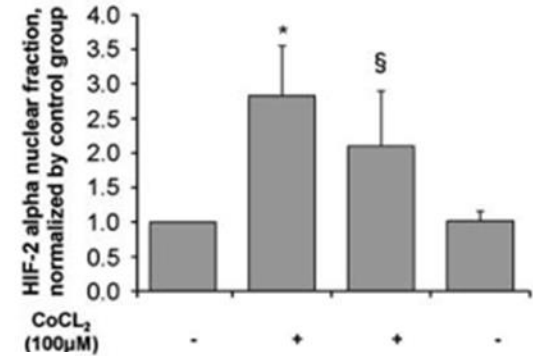
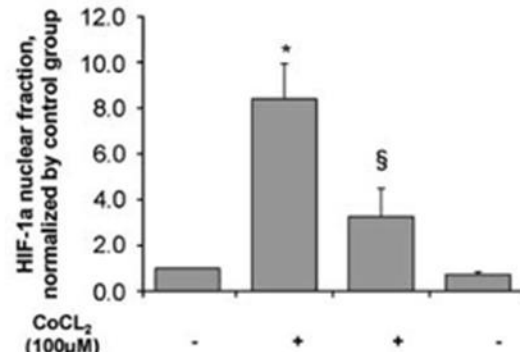
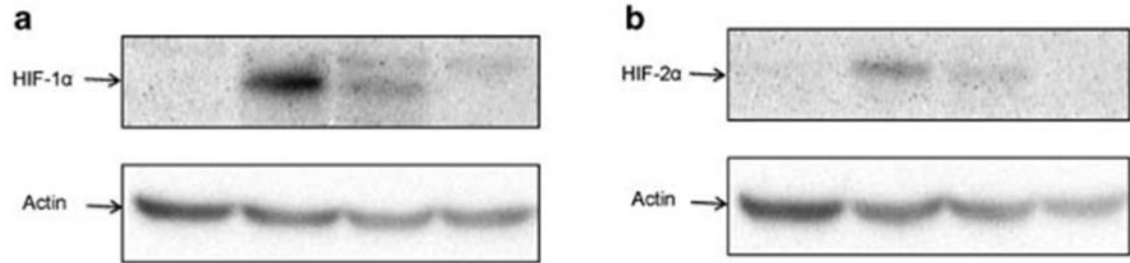


Association of Indoxyl Sulfate With Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 in Patients With Advanced Chronic Kidney Disease



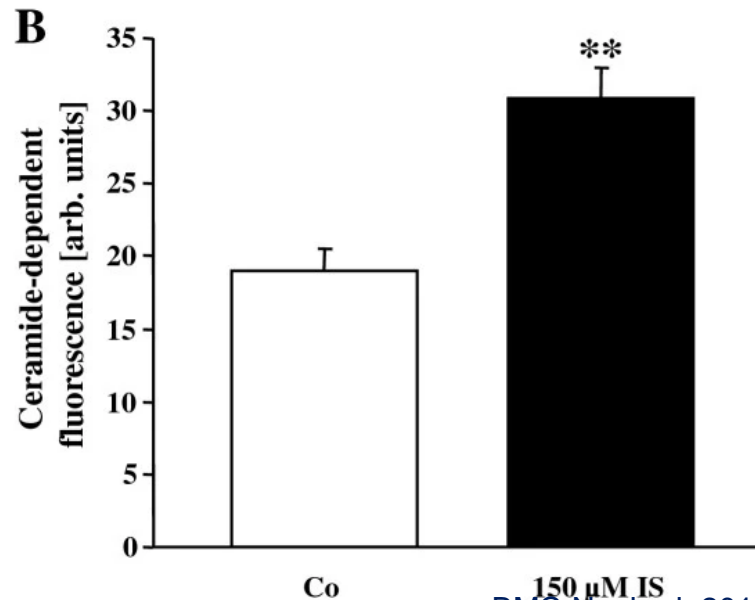
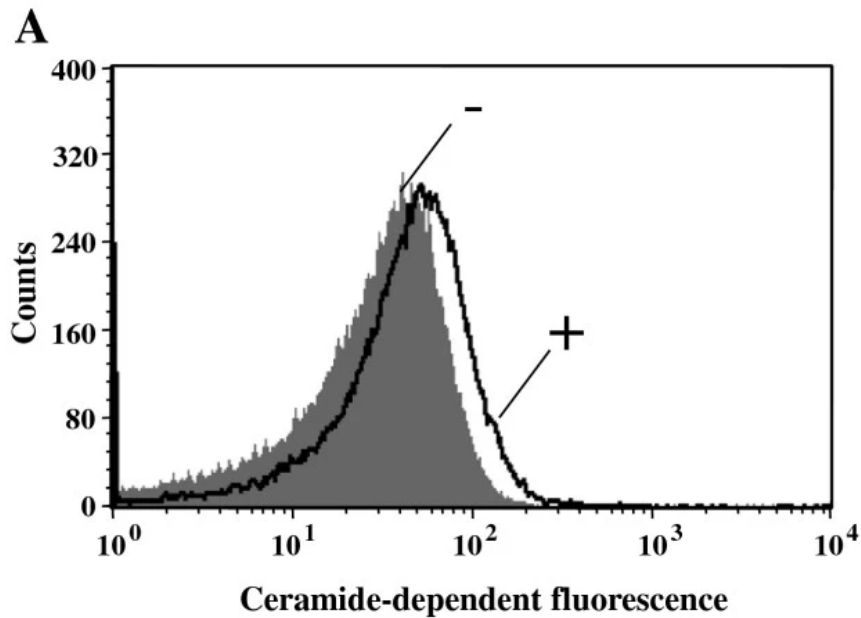
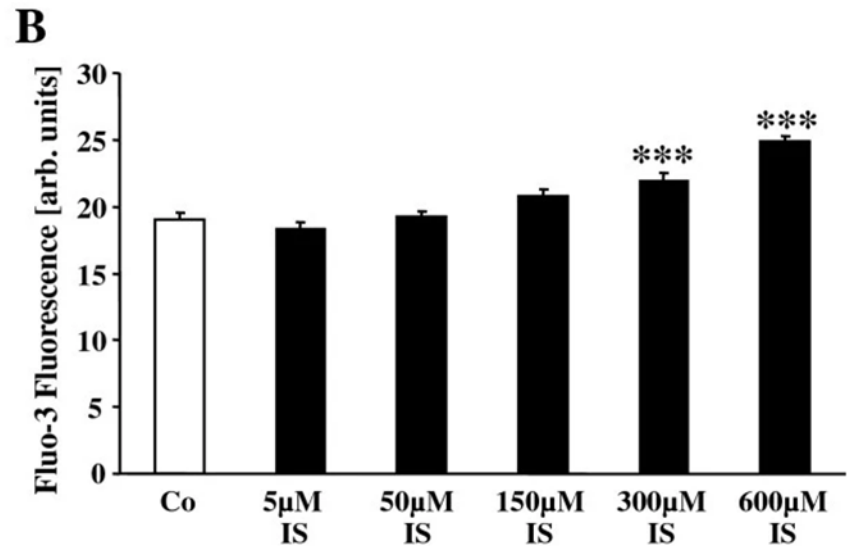
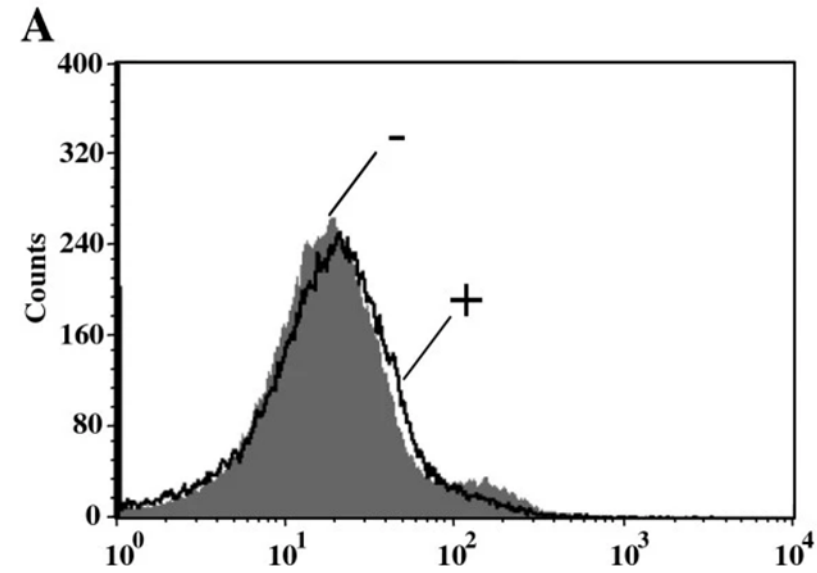
IS but not PCS correlated independently with FGF23 in worsening CKD. IS may be an independent factor involved in regulation of bone-mineral metabolism

Indoxyl sulfate, a representative uremic toxin, suppresses erythropoietin production in a HIF-dependent manner

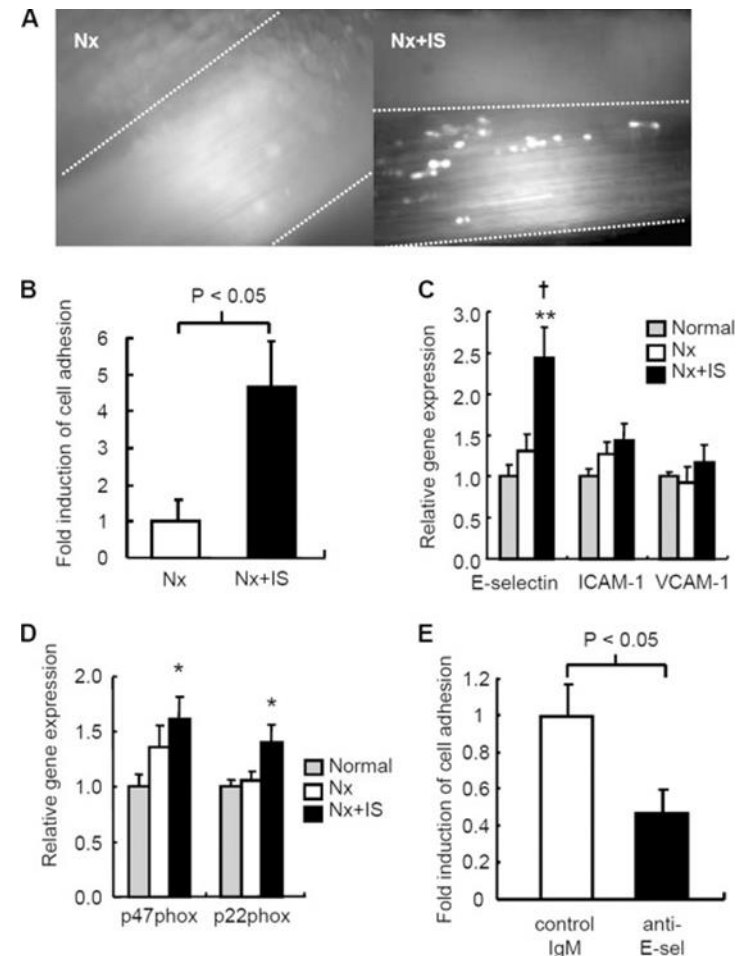
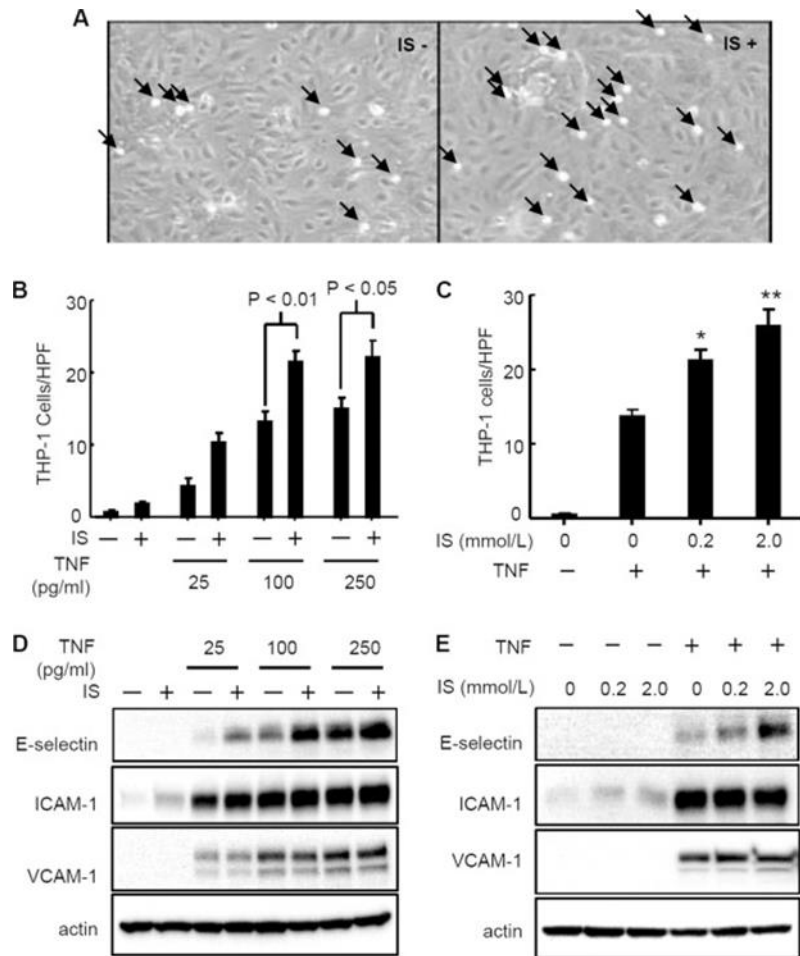


Indoxyl sulfate (100μM)

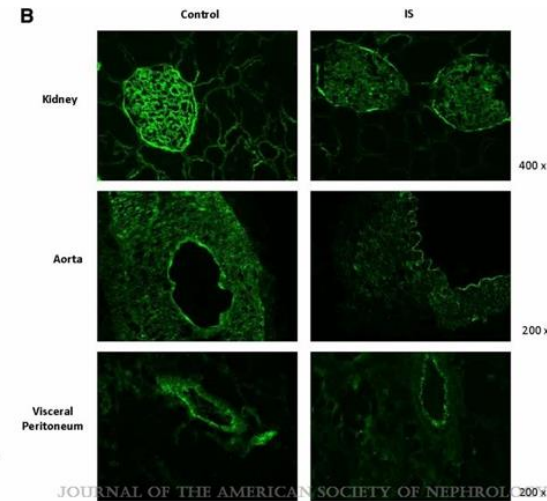
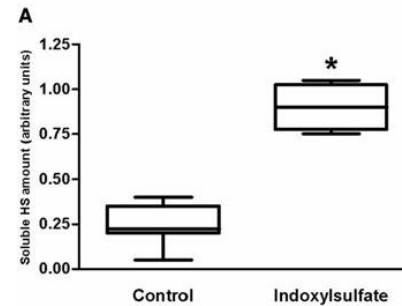
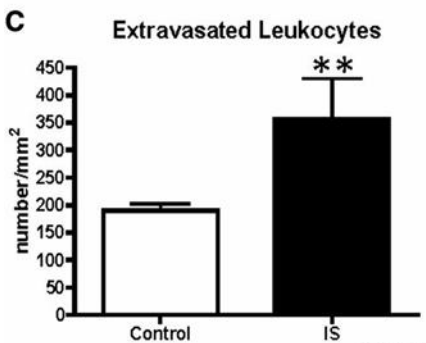
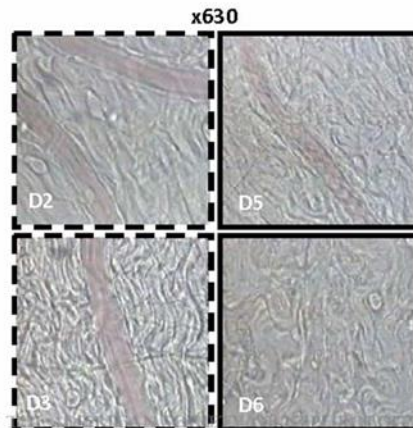
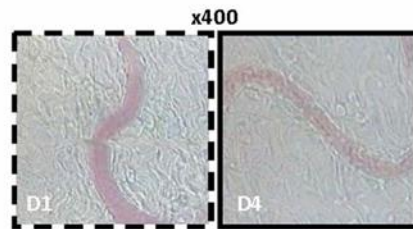
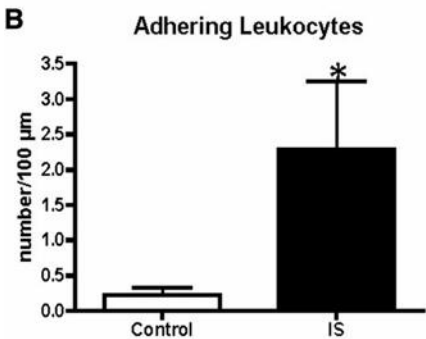
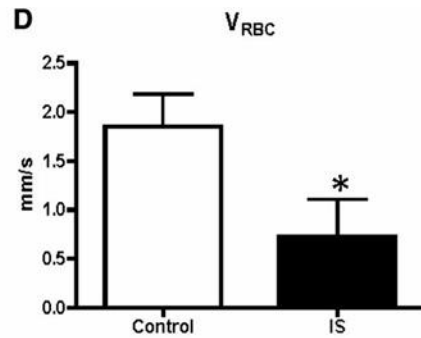
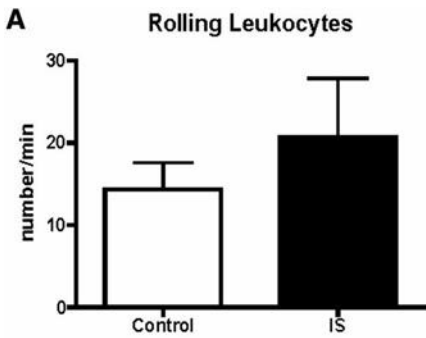
Triggering of suicidal erythrocyte death by uremic toxin indoxyl sulfate



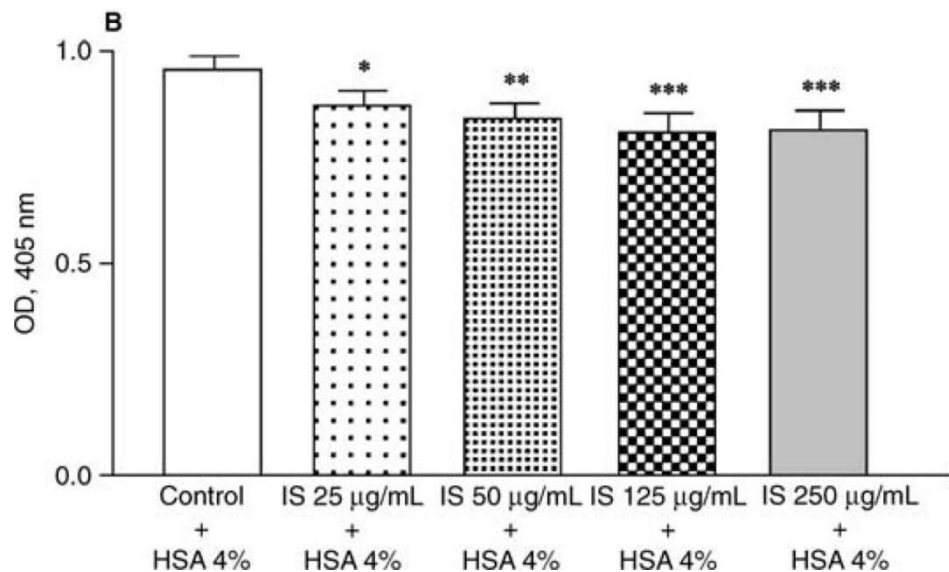
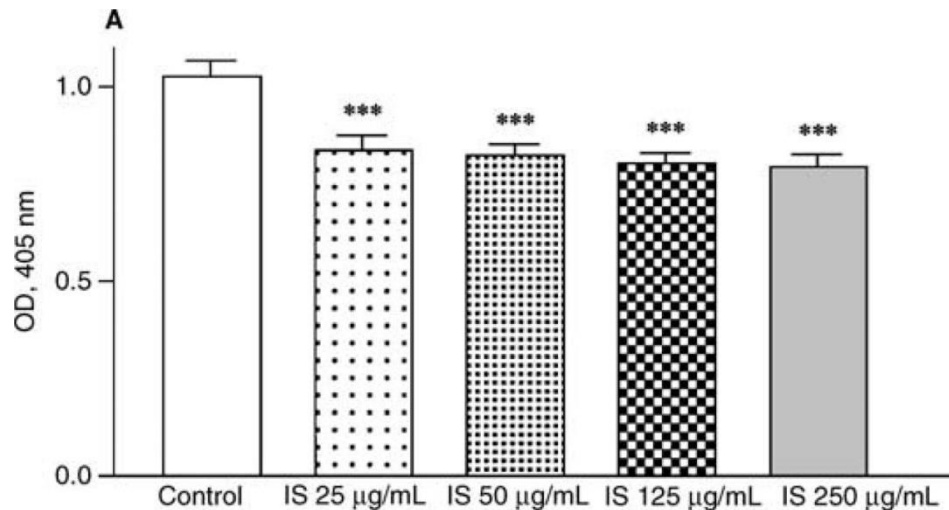
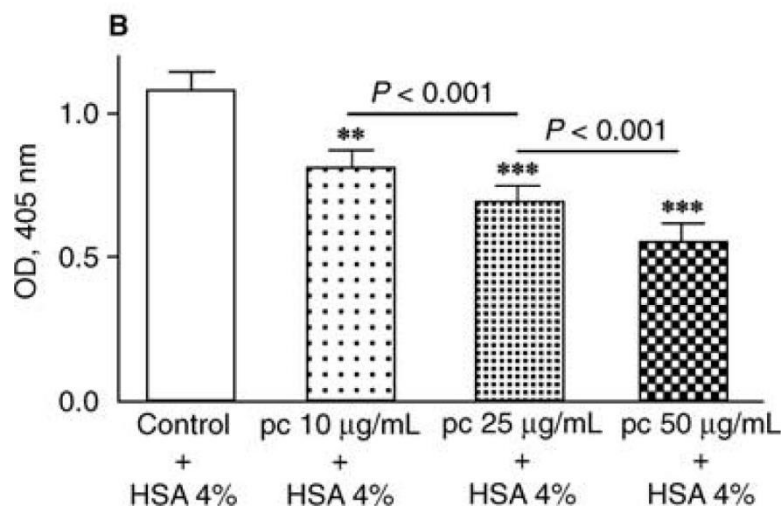
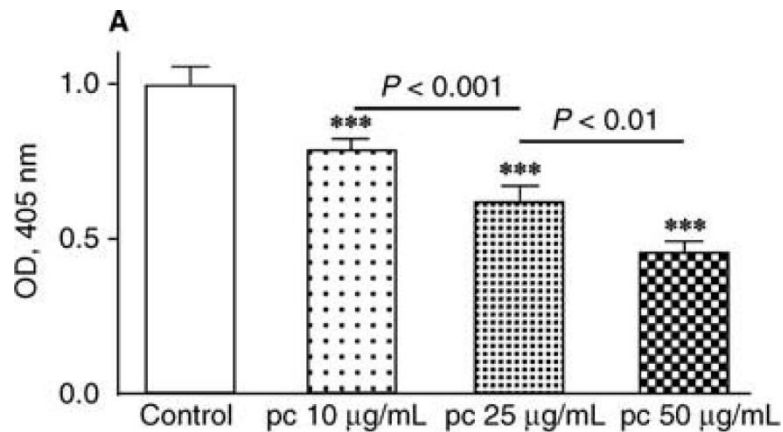
Indoxyl Sulfate Induces Leukocyte-Endothelial Interactions through Up-regulation of E-selectin



Protein-Bound Uremic Toxins Stimulate Crosstalk between Leukocytes and Vessel Wall

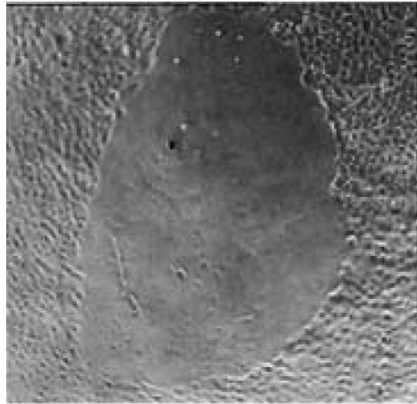


The uremic solutes p-cresol and indoxyl sulfate inhibit endothelial proliferation and wound repair

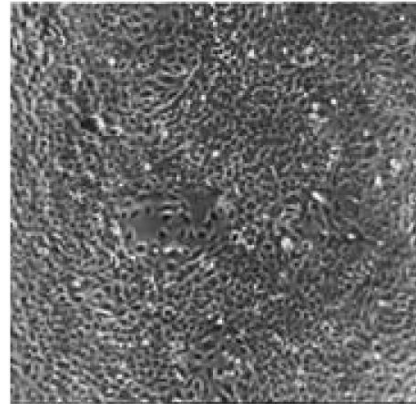


The uremic solutes p-cresol and indoxyl sulfate inhibit endothelial proliferation and wound repair

A



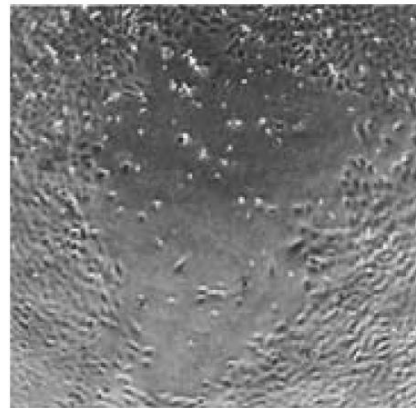
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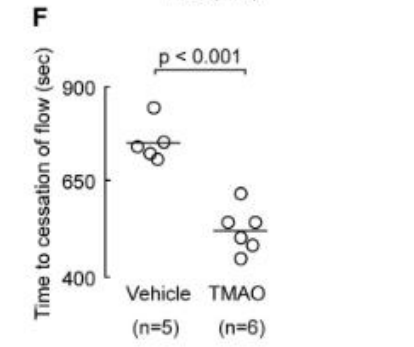
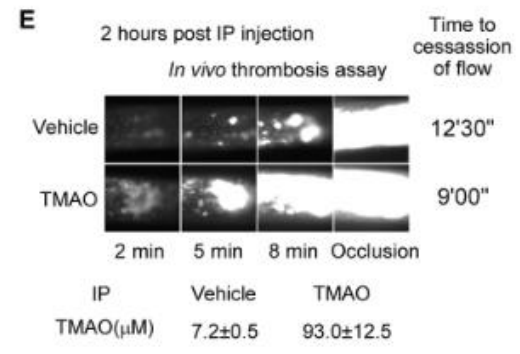
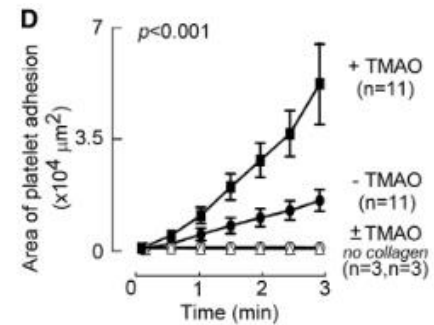
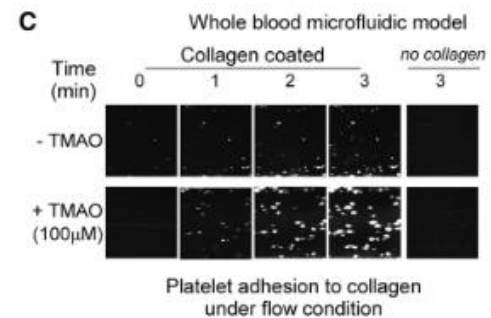
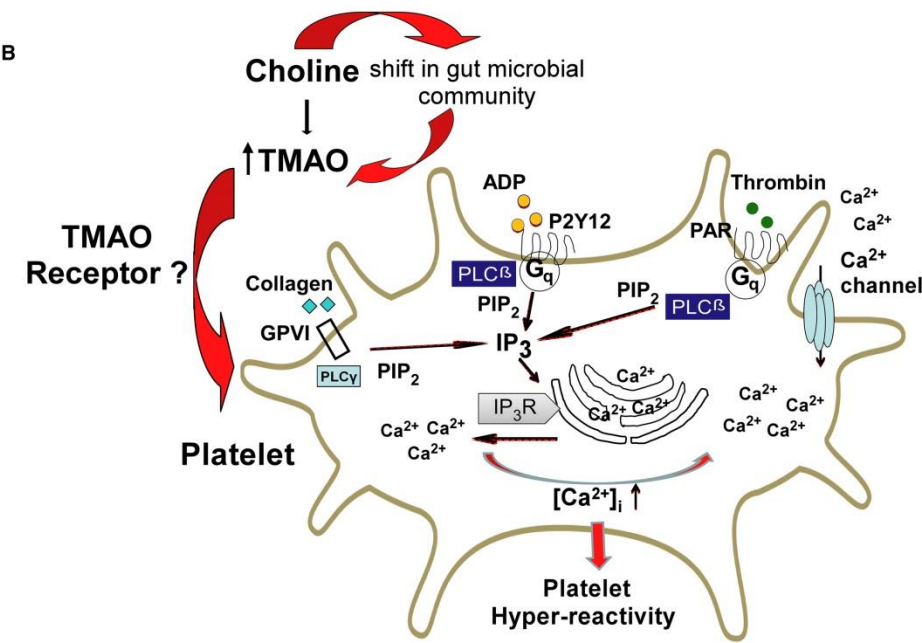
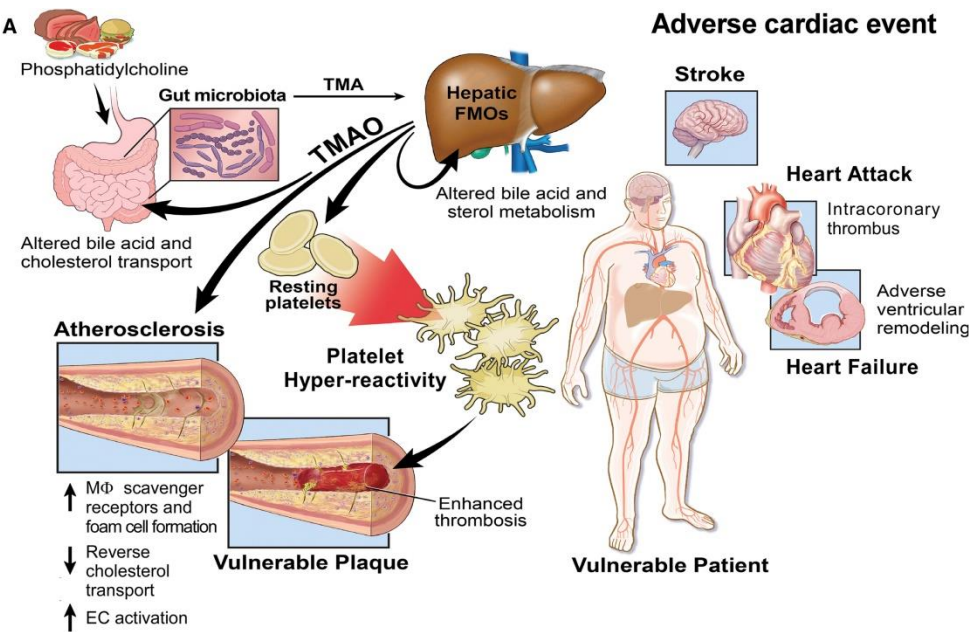
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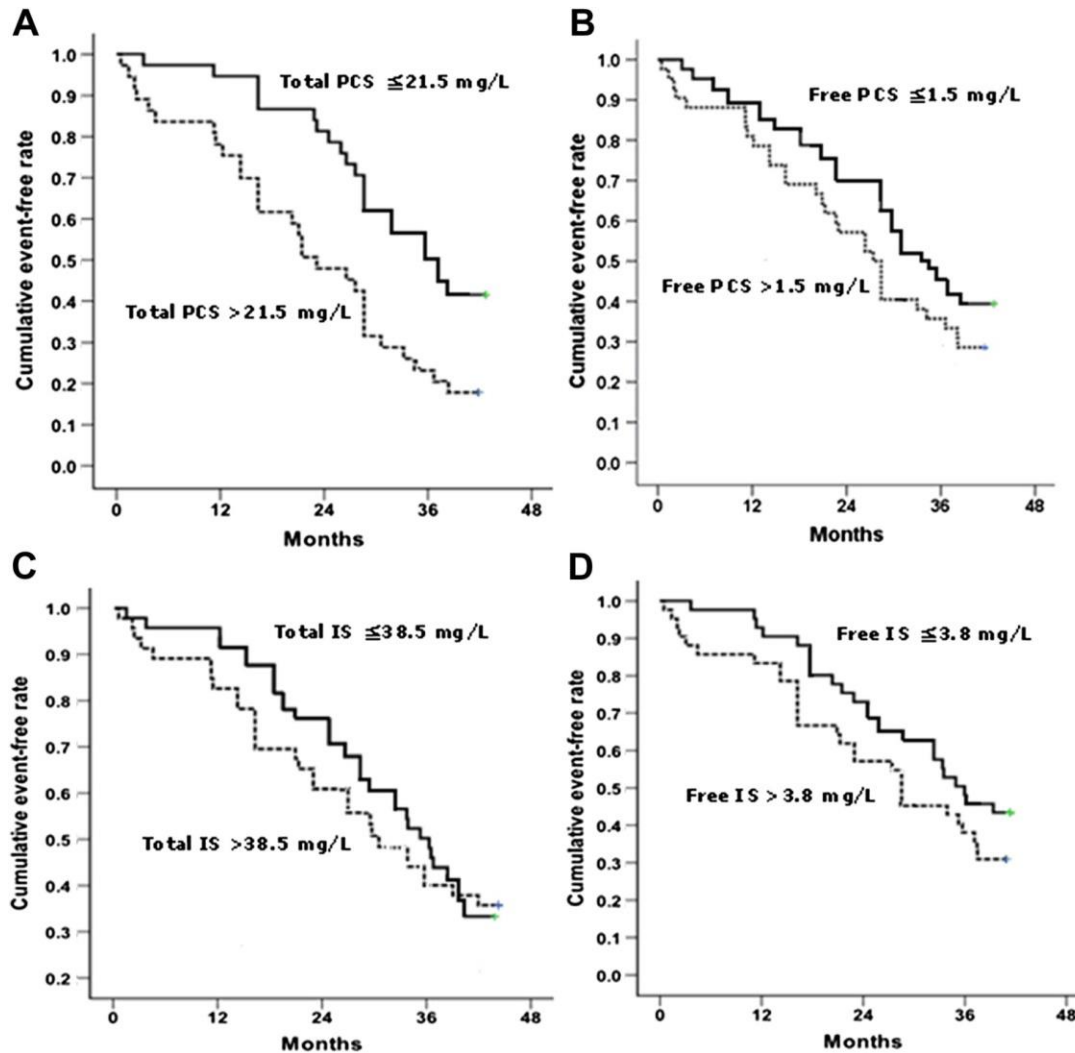
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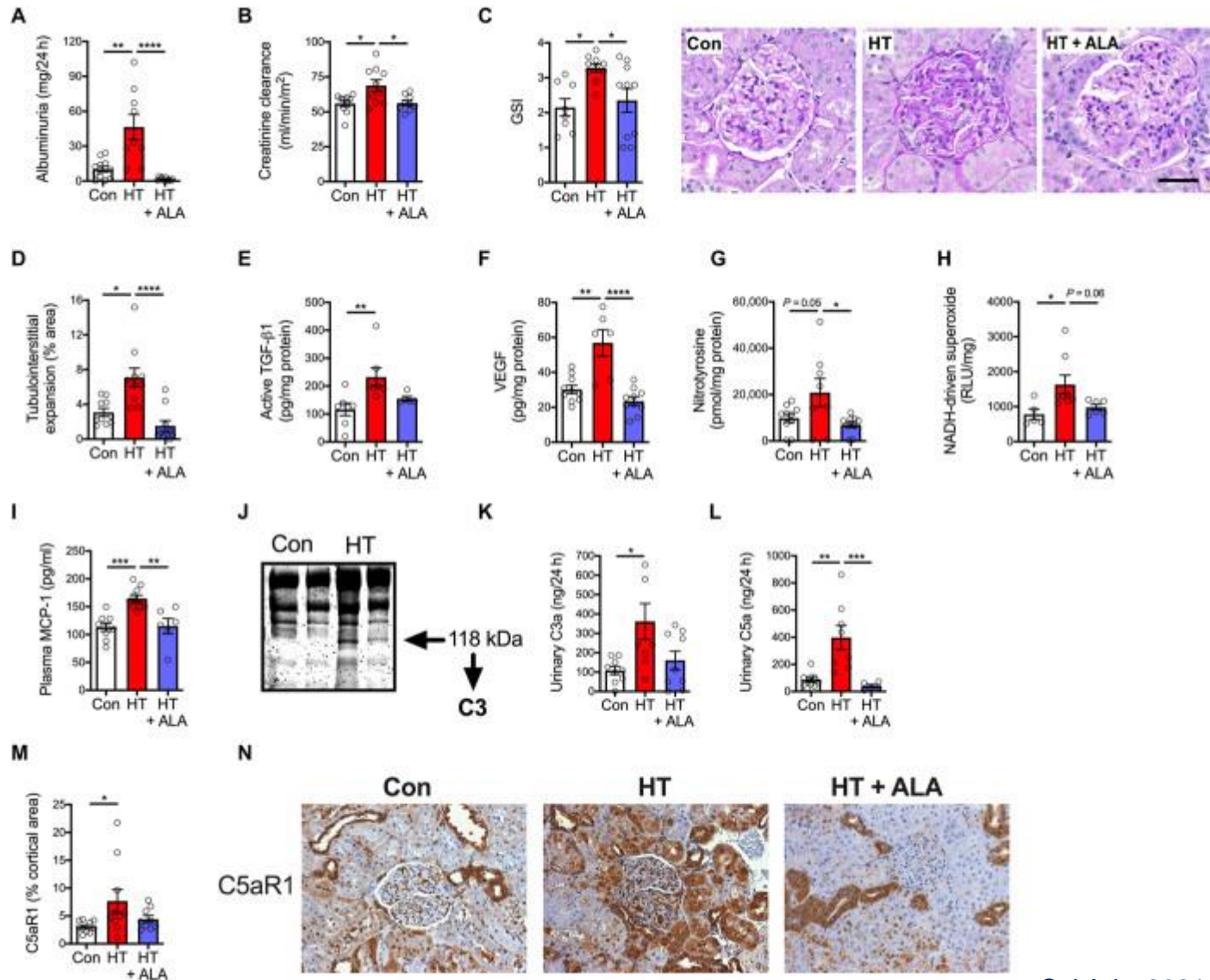
Gut-Microbial Involvement in Development of Platelet Hyperresponsiveness and Atherothrombotic Heart Disease



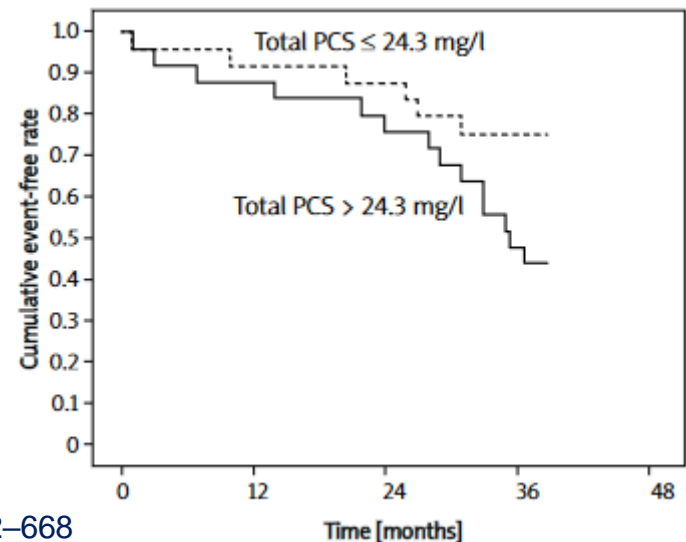
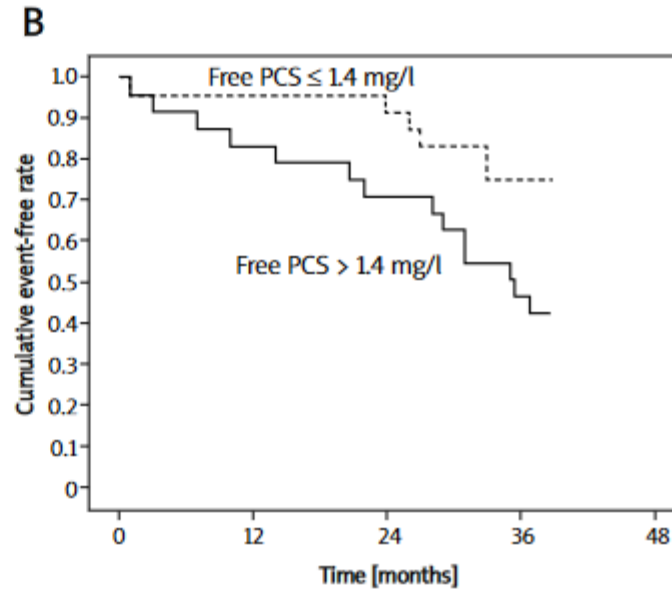
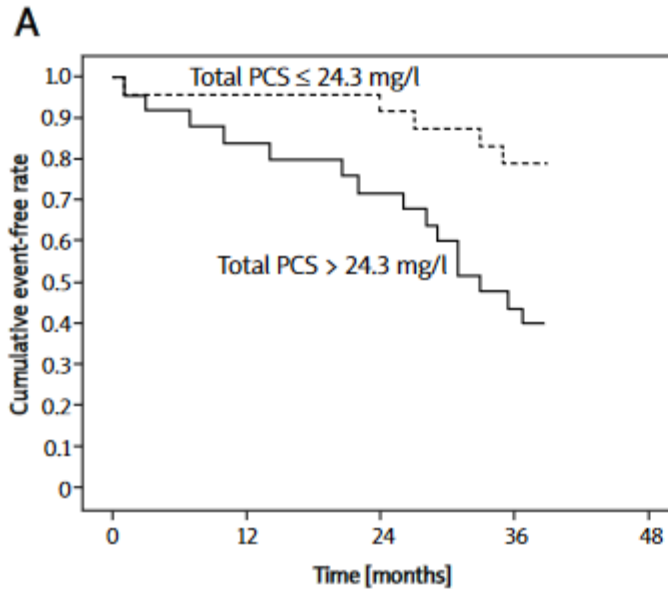
The role of protein-bound uremic toxins on peripheral artery disease and vascular access failure in patients on hemodialysis



Processed foods drive intestinal barrier permeability and microvascular diseases



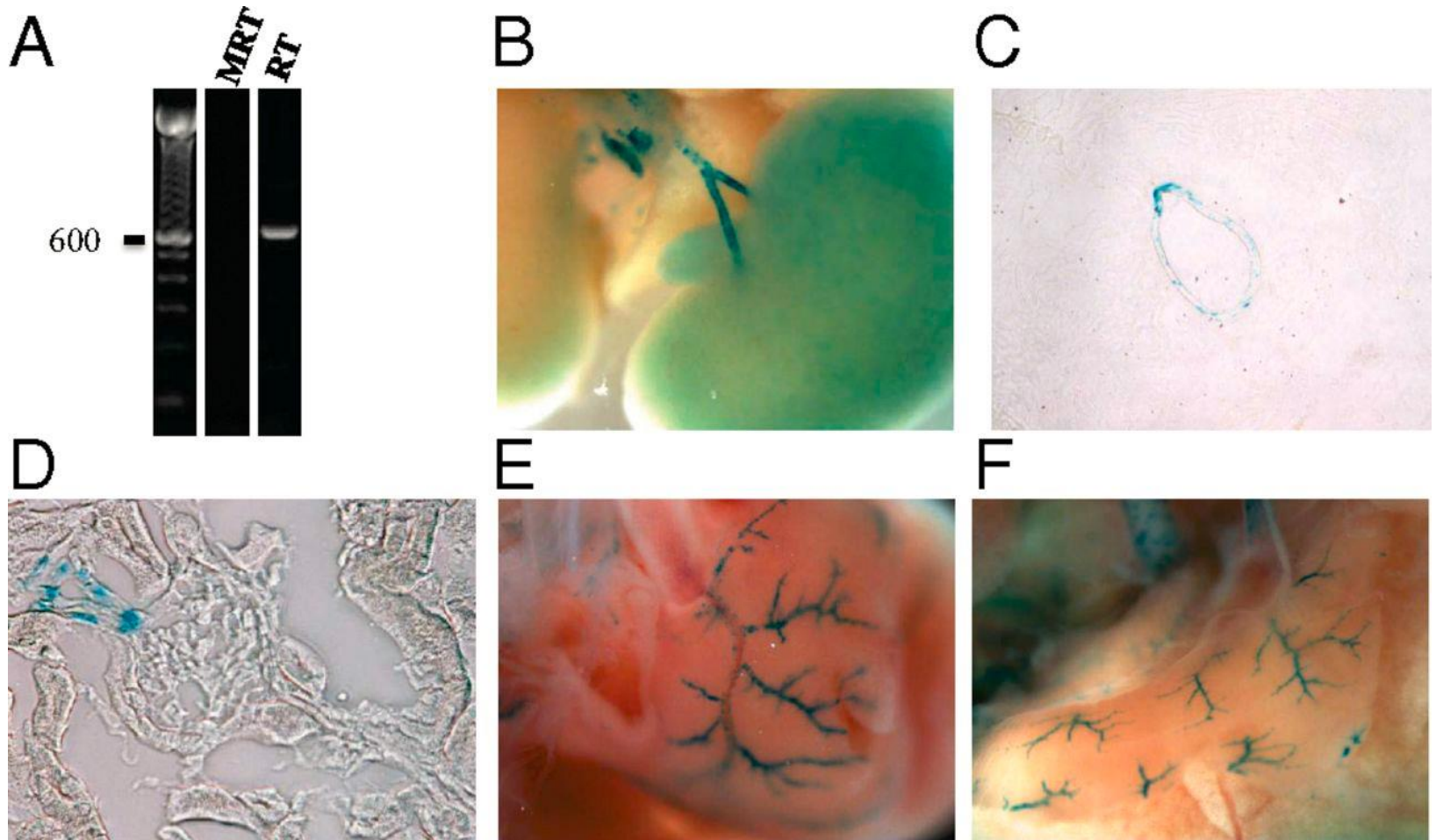
Serum p-cresyl sulfate predicts cardiovascular disease and mortality in elderly hemodialysis patients



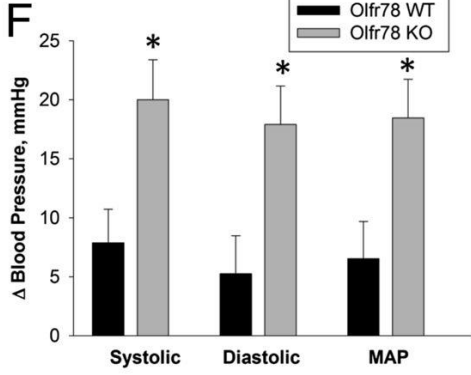
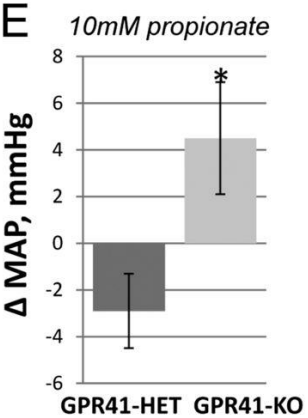
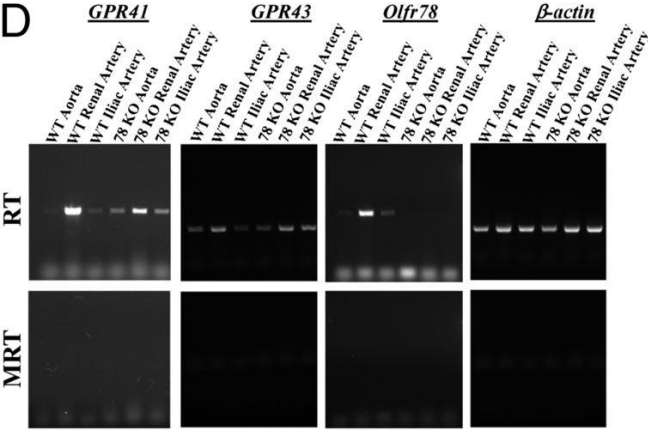
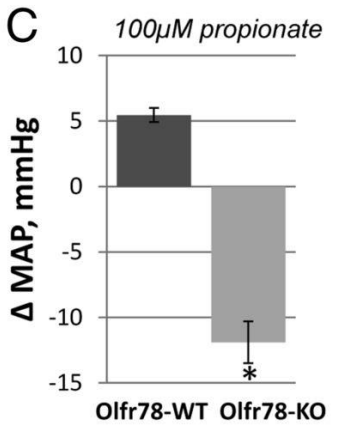
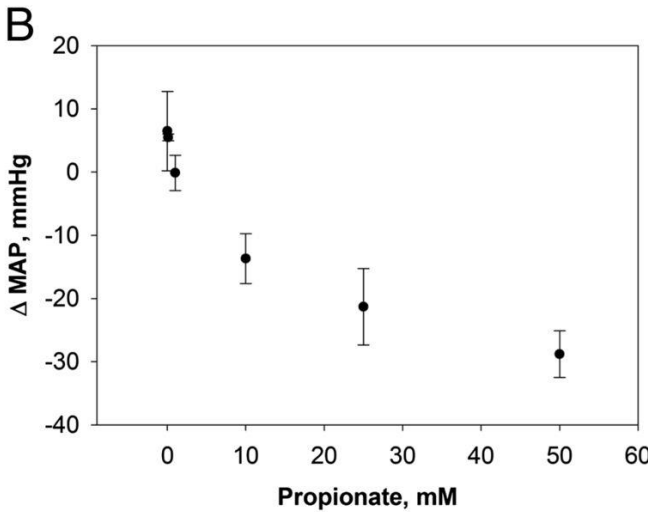
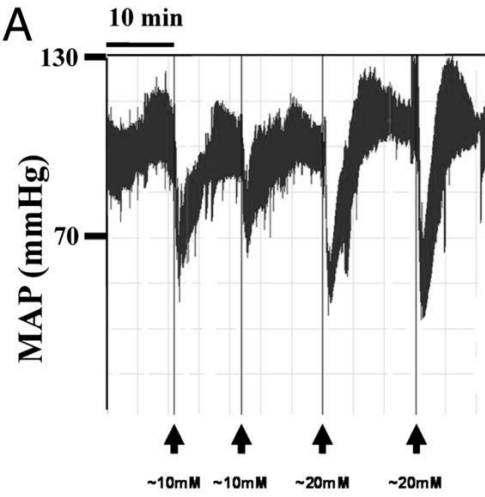
Single medical center
50 stable HD patients
>65 years old

Follow-up : 38 months
Clinical outcomes : cardiovascular events
and all-cause mortality

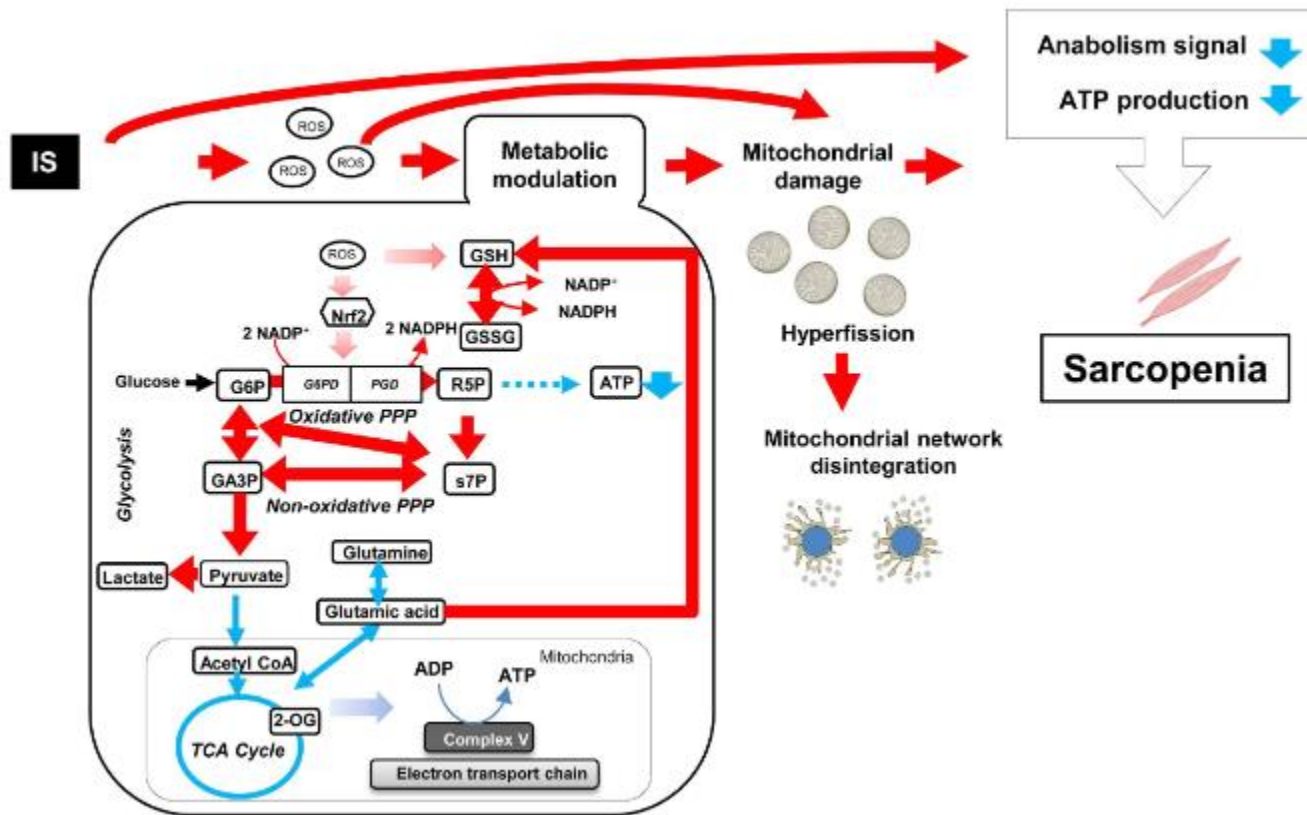
Olfactory receptor responding to gut microbiota-derived signals plays a role in renin secretion and blood pressure regulation



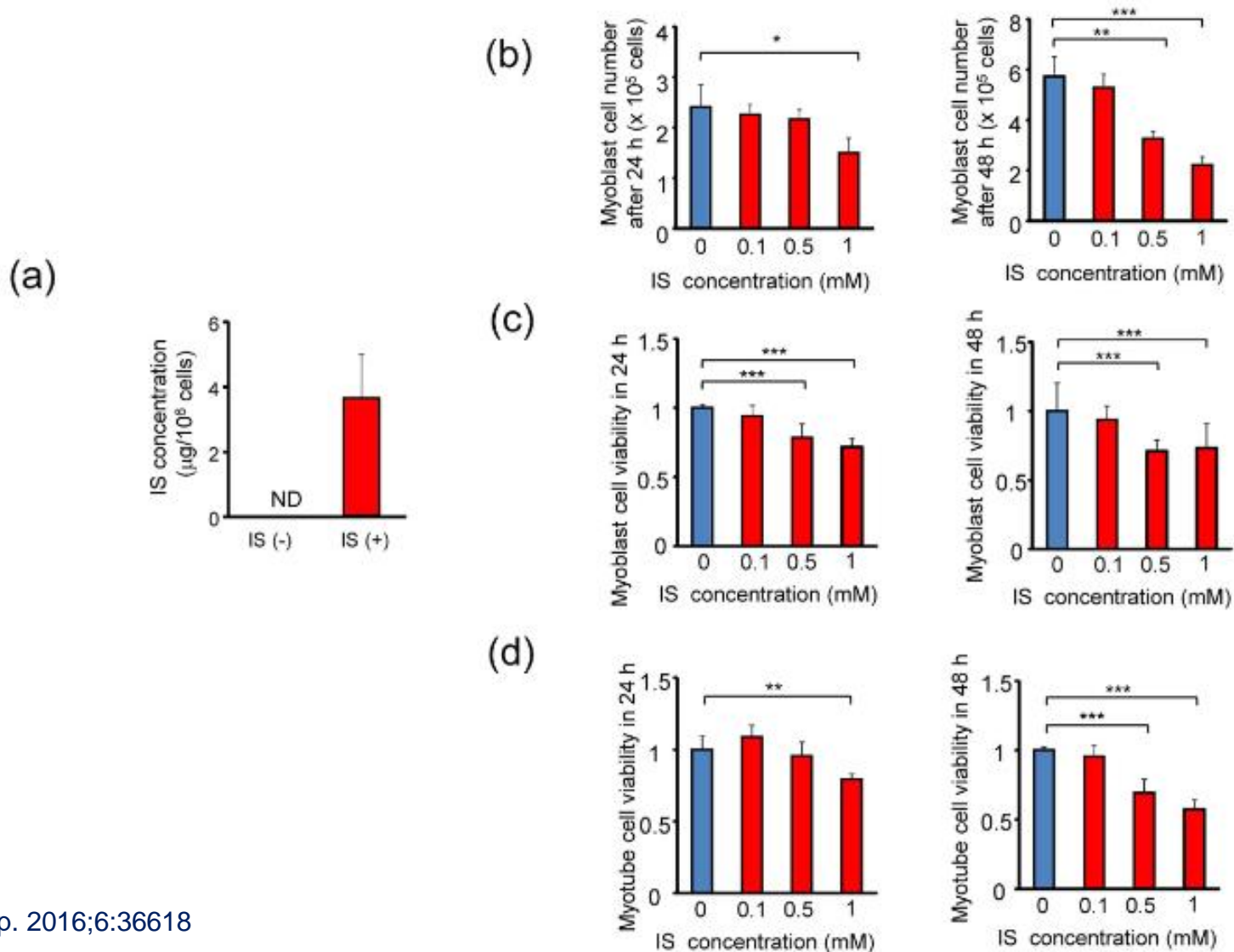
Olfactory receptor responding to gut microbiota-derived signals plays a role in renin secretion and blood pressure regulation



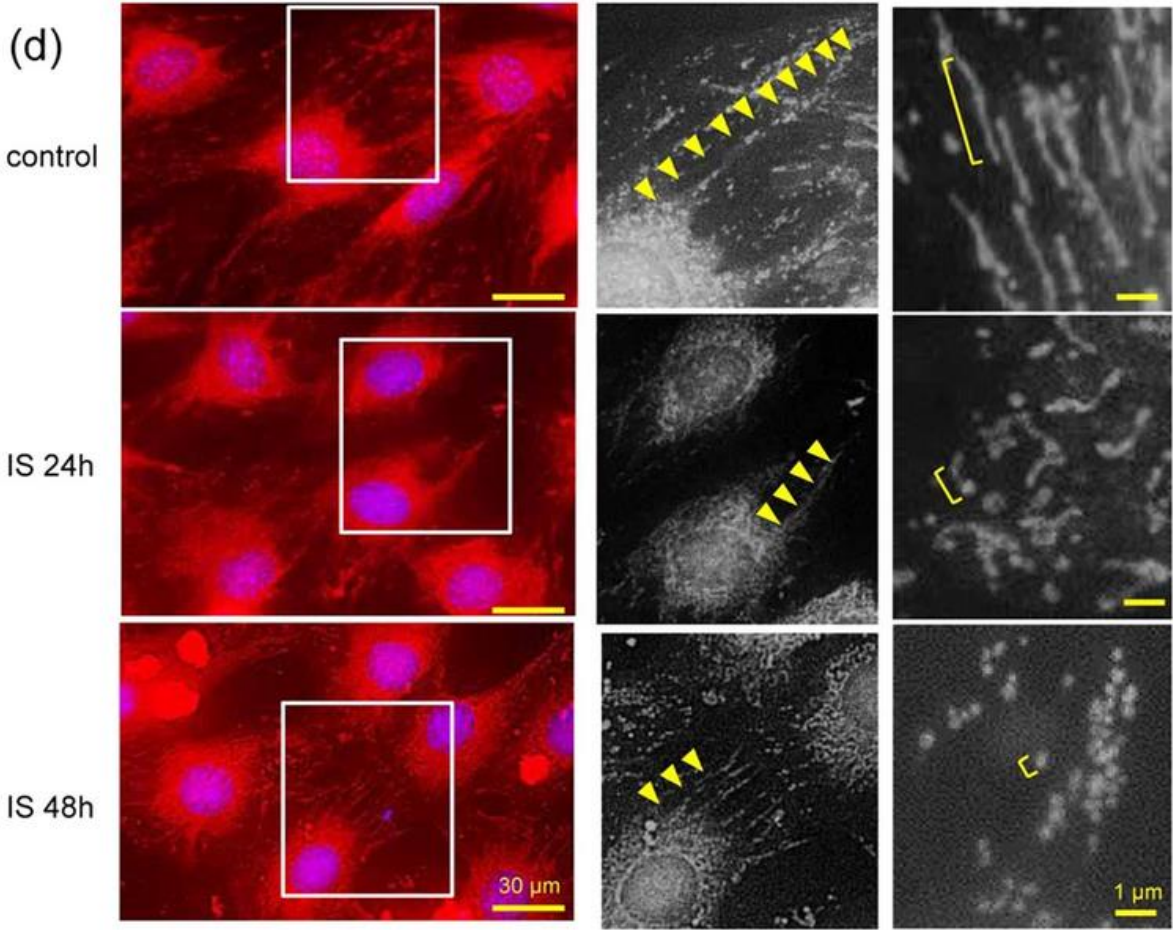
Metabolic alterations by indoxyl sulfate in skeletal muscle induce uremic sarcopenia in chronic kidney disease



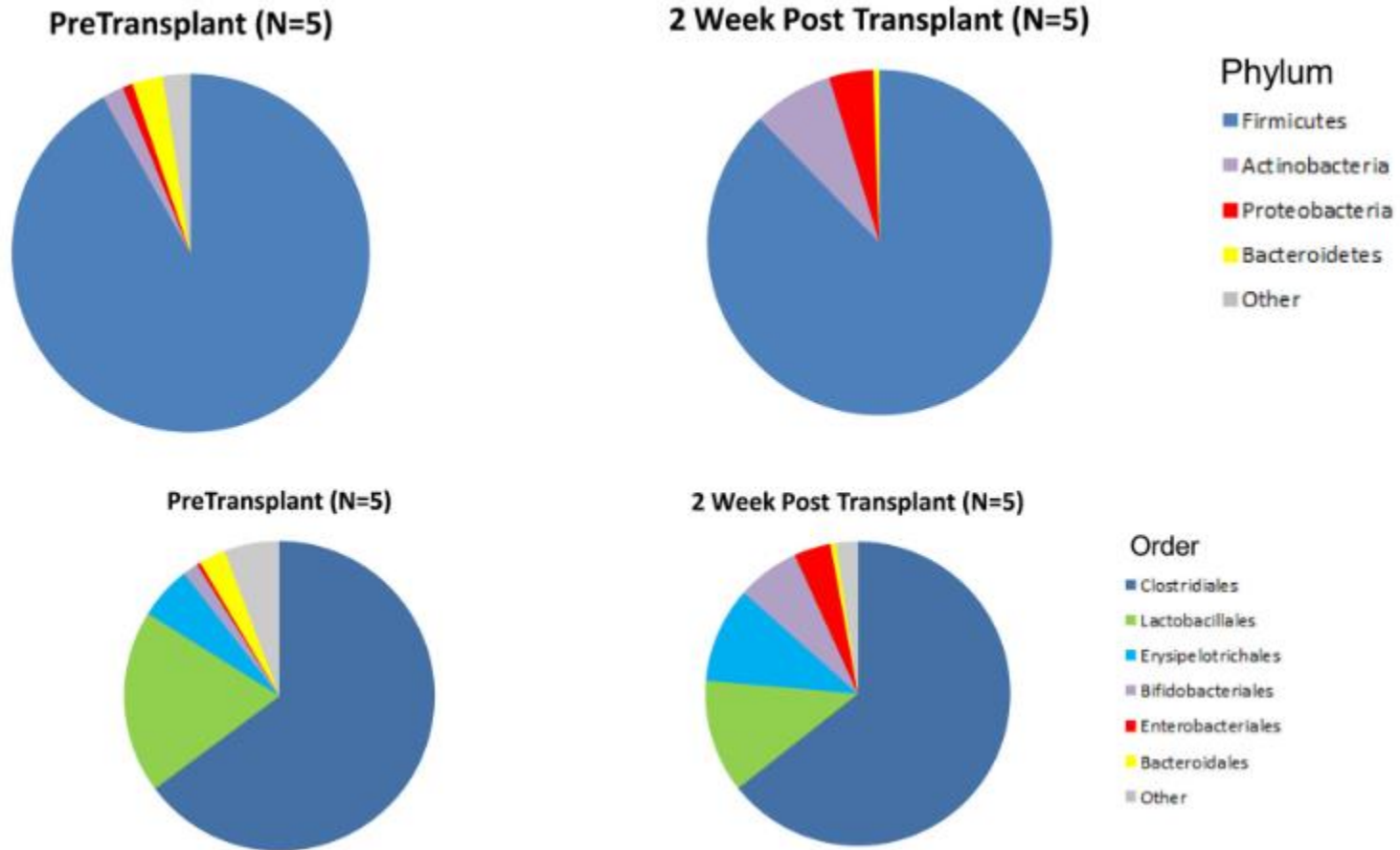
Metabolic alterations by indoxyl sulfate in skeletal muscle induce uremic sarcopenia in chronic kidney disease



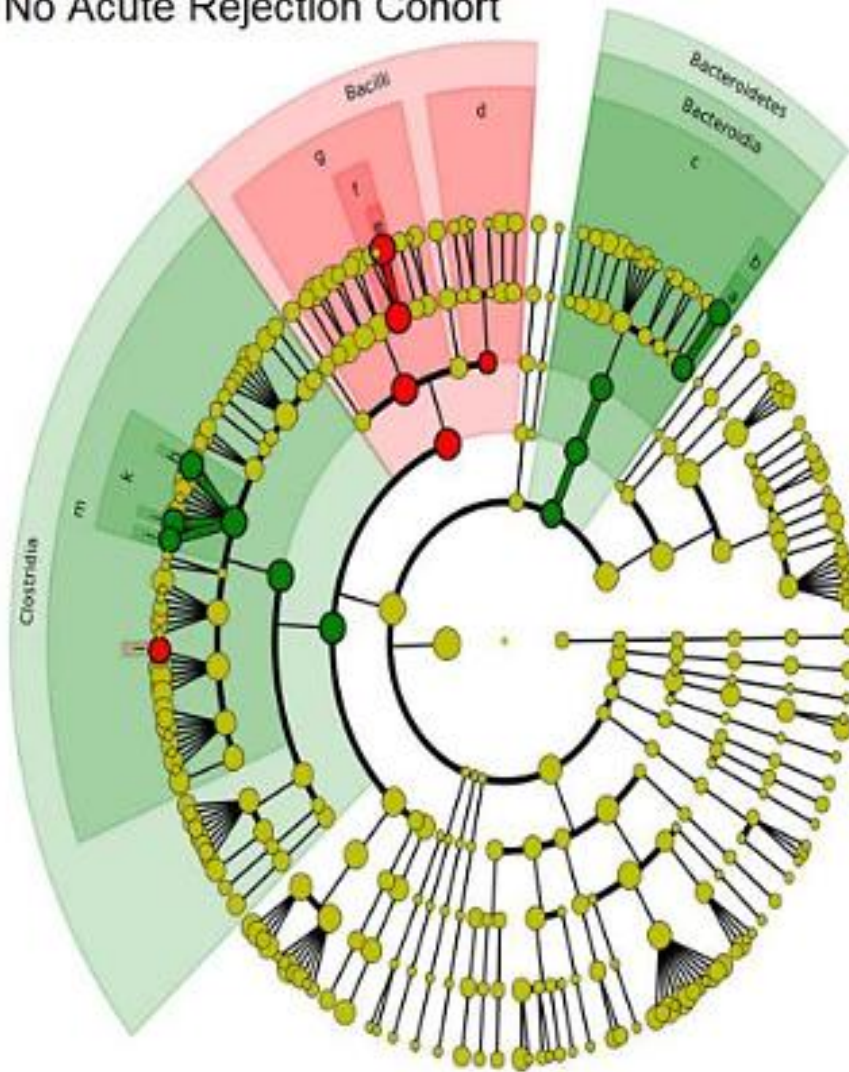
Metabolic alterations by indoxyl sulfate in skeletal muscle induce uremic sarcopenia in chronic kidney disease



Gut Microbial Community Structure Following Kidney Transplantation

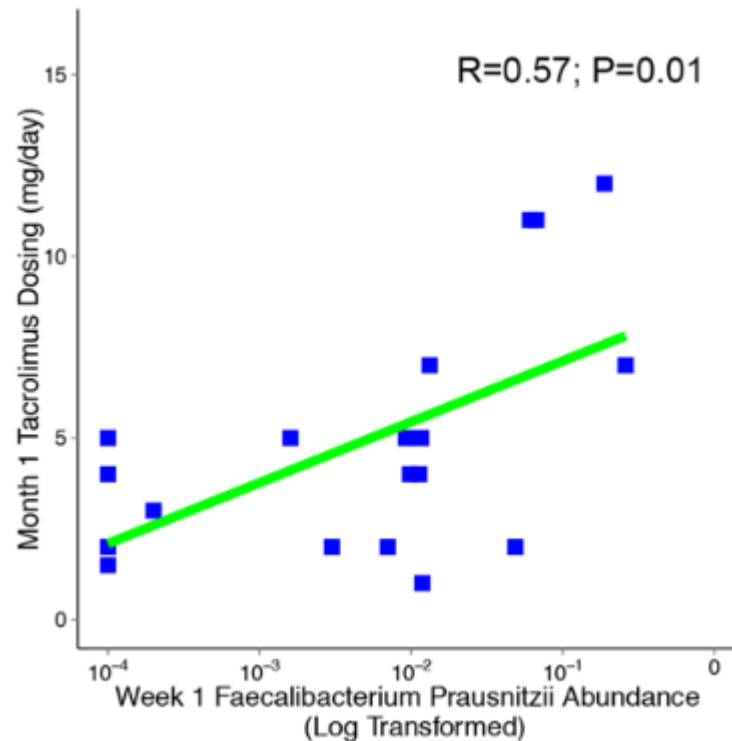


■ Acute Rejection Cohort
■ No Acute Rejection Cohort

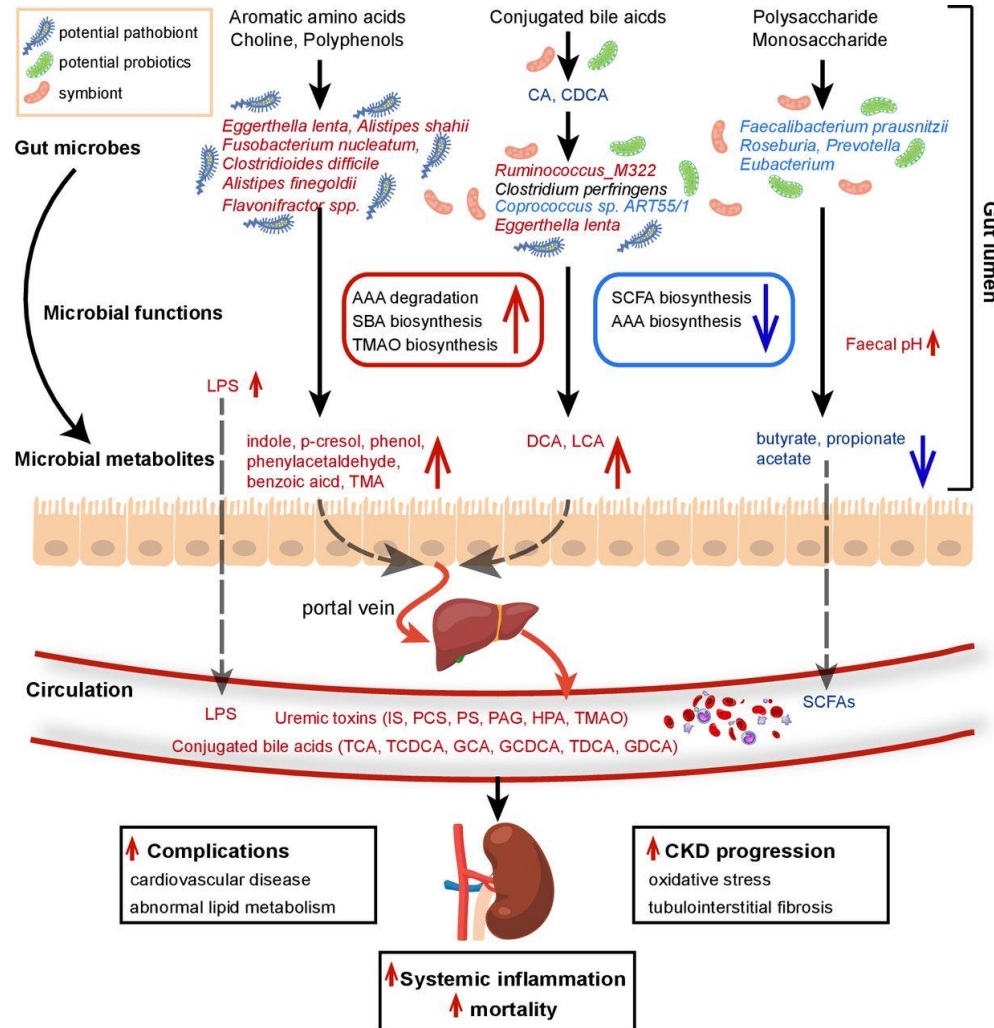


- a: Bacteroides
- b: Bacteroidaceae
- c: Bacteroidales
- d: Bacillales
- e: Enterococcus
- f: Enterococcaceae
- g: Lactobacillales
- h: Blautia
- i: Ruminococcus
- j: unclassified Lachnospiraceae
- k: Lachnospiraceae
- l: Anaerofilum
- m: Clostridiales

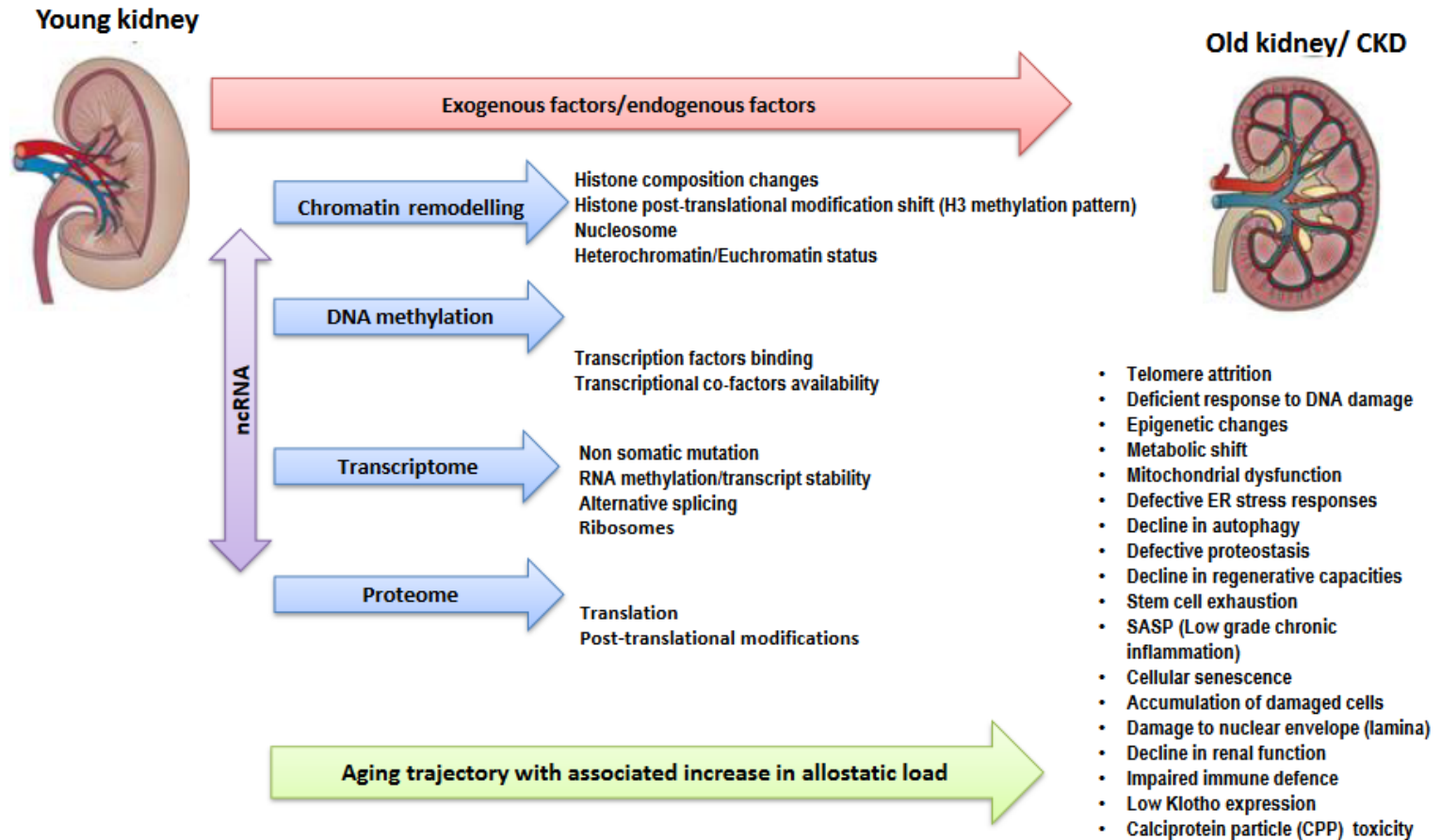
Gut Microbiota and Tacrolimus Dosing in Kidney Transplantation




ESRD-gut microbiome



The role of epigenetics in renal ageing



- Gut-Kidney axis
- Inflammation –Immune dysregulation
 - Fibrosis
 - Oxidative stress
 - Hypertension
- Macro- and microvascular disease
 - Dysbiosis  Mortality

A detailed, colorful illustration of a human microbiome, showing various types of bacteria, fungi, and viruses in shades of green, blue, red, and purple, set against a dark background.

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INSIDE STORY

Results from the Integrative Human Microbiome Project

PAGES 599, 623, 632, 641, 655 & 663

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PAGE 621

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SUPERSONIC**

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PAGES 634 & 688

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**HUMAN
TOUCH**

*A tactile glove that senses
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PAGES 638 & 698

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