« Undernutrition, Juvenile growth and Microbiota »



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Drosophila melanogaster a host model to study host-nutrition-commensals interactions



Drosophila melanogaster a host model to study host-nutrition-commensals interactions



Are there mutualists among commensals?

Do commensals influence Drosophila juvenile growth?



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Chronic undernutrition triggers Drosophila stunting



Commensals promote Drosophila juvenile growth upon undernutrition



CR: Conventionally reared (+commensals) **GF**: Germ-Free

Commensals promote Drosophila juvenile growth upon undernutrition



I6S rDNA gene profiling

CR yw whole body library

Phylotype	Closest strain	% identity
Enterococcus faecalis	Enterococcus faecalis V583	99%
Lactobacillus plantarum	Lactobacillus plantarum WCFS1	99%
Aerococcus spp.	Aerococcus viridans ATCC11563	97%

CR yw adult midgut library

Phylotype	Closest strain	% identity
Enterococcus faecalis	Enterococcus faecalis V583	99%
Lactobacillus plantarum	Lactobacillus plantarum WCFS1	99%
Corynebacterium variabile	Corynebacterium variabile DSM20132	98%

CR: Conventionally reared (+commensals) **GF**: Germ-Free

Mono-association of GF animals with one commensal: Lactobacillus plantarum promotes Drosophila juvenile growth



Mono-association of GF animals with one commensal: Lactobacillus plantarum promotes Drosophila juvenile growth



Lactobacillus plantarum^{WJL} = Drosophila mutualist

(some strains of Acetobacter too)

Selection of growth-promoting Lactobacilli strains (size gain)



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Ideal experimental model to probe the molecular underpinnings of Lactobacilli-mediated juvenile growth performance

Host side:

Upon undernutrition, microbiota in general and *L.plantarum* in particular promote juvenile growth...

... in a strain dependent manner



Storelli et al. (2011) Cell Metabolism 14, 403-414

Host side:

Upon undernutrition, microbiota in general and *L.plantarum* in particular promote juvenile growth...

...via enhanced maturation hormone and growth factors activity...

... in a strain dependent manner



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(L.plantarum) Increased Intestinal peptidases activity **Dietary AA uptake** Haemolymph Fat-body TOR Prothoracic TOR gland Brain Insulin-like peptides Ecdysone

Length of the growth phase

Growth rate

Time

Undernutrition

Commensal bacteria

Intestinal epithelium

Organismal Size

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...via enhanced maturation hormone and growth factors activity...

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Storelli et al. (2011) Cell Metabolism 14, 403-414 Erkosar et al. (2014) PLoS ONE 9, e94729 Erkosar et al. (2015) Cell Host and Microbe 18, 445-55

Role of microbial environment on mammalian juvenile growth upon undernutrition?



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Do the intestinal microbiota and/or selected Lactobacilli strains influence mouse juvenile growth upon chronic undernutrition

Collab: Dr M.Schwarzer & Dr H.Kozakova Laboratory of Gnotobiology Institut of Microbiology Science Academy of Czech Republic

Dr H.Vidal & Dr J.Rieusset CarMeN Laboratory INSERM/Univ. Claude Bernard Lyon





Gnotobiotic Balb/c line Do the intestinal microbiota and/or selected Lactobacilli strains influence mouse juvenile growth upon chronic undernutrition

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Lp^{NIZO287}





Gnotobiotic Balb/c line



growth promoting strains

Lp^{wjL}

Microbiota and selected Lactobacilli strains maintain mouse juvenile growth upon chronic undernutrition



Somatotropic axis regulates post-natal growth...



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... its activity is altered upon undernutrition (state of GH-resistance)



Microbiota and selected Lactobacilli maintain tissue sensitivity to GH upon chronic undernutrition





Microbiota and selected Lactobacilli maintain tissue sensitivity to GH upon chronic undernutrition



Schwarzer et al. (2016) Science 19;351(6275):854-7

The microbiota acts as a buffer to the adverse effects of chronic undernutrition on linear growth







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The microbiota maintains somatotropic axis activity (improved GH-sensitivity)







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Selected Lactobacilli strains recapitulate the microbiota effect in a strain dependent manner







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Evolutionary conserved functionality of selected Lactobacilli strains to maintain juvenile growth upon chronic undernutrition







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Perspectives

Effect of *Lp*^{WJL} on CONV mice linear growth upon chronic undernutrition







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How Lp^{WJL} impinges on the somatotropic axis activity







