

5th Better Food for Better Health
Microbiota & Health: The Challenges of a Promising Approach
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Gut Microbial Metabolism of Plant-Food Bioactives: Impact on Dietary Exposure and Cancer Risk

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Microbes and Cancer

- **Microbes as infectious agents**

- Account for ~20% of cancers worldwide
- Cervical, hepatic, oropharyngeal, and gastric cancers
- Direct effects

- **Microbes as modifiers of exposures**

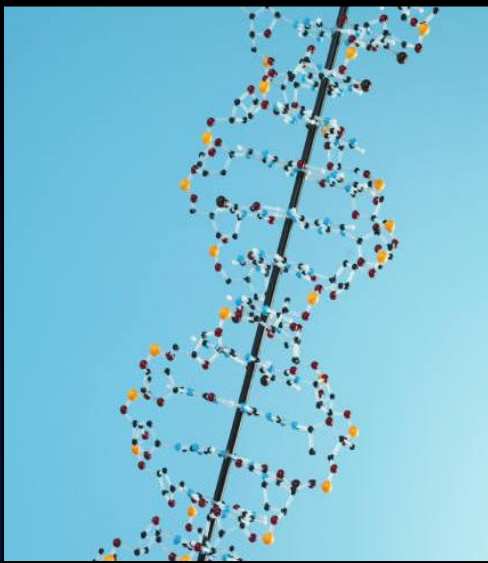
- Metabolizing carcinogens, chemopreventive agents
- Affecting energetics
- Indirect metabolic effects

Experimental Human Nutrition **Research Questions**

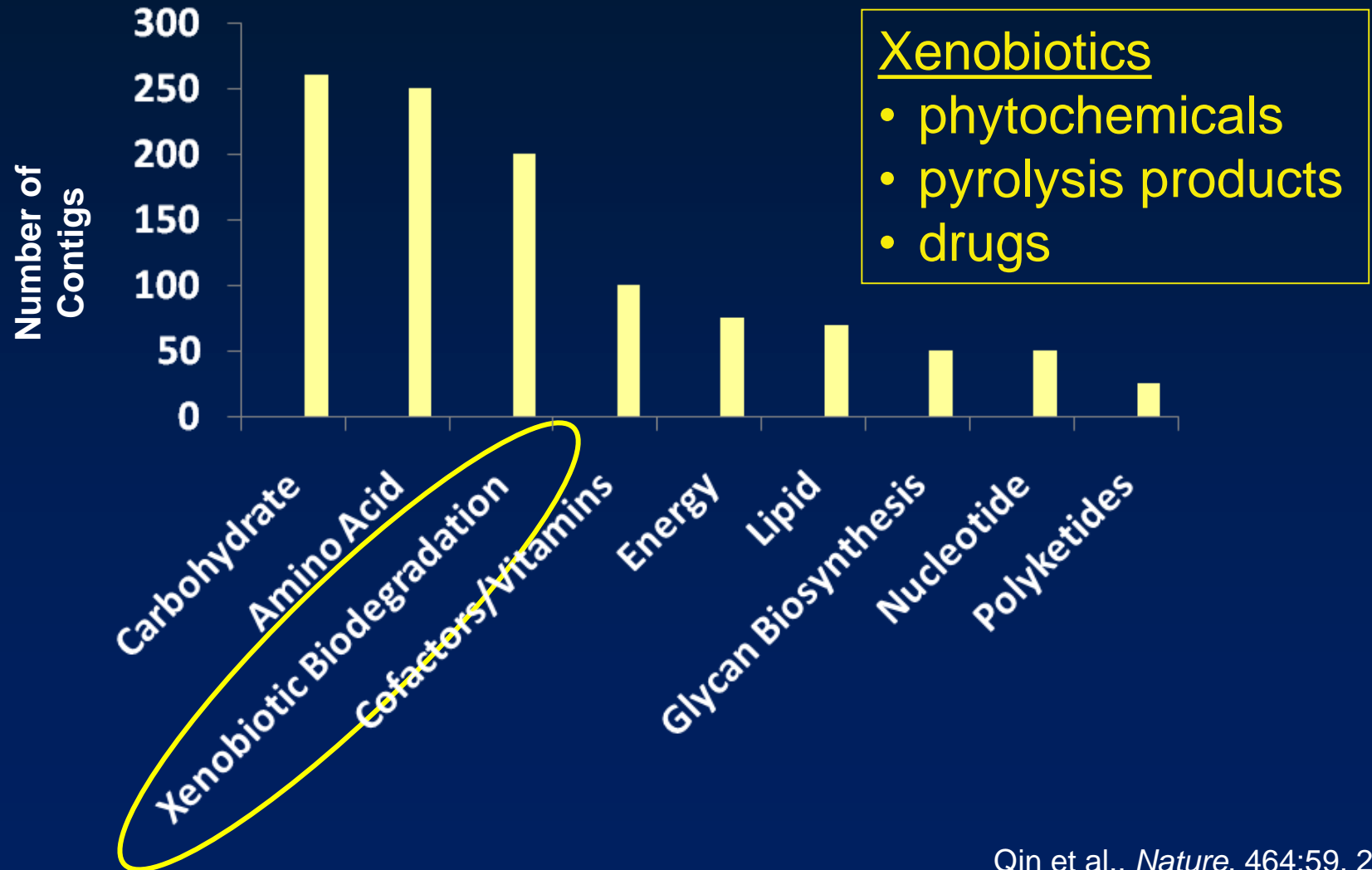
- How are biomarkers of cancer susceptibility in humans modulated by constituents of diet?
- What differences among individuals influence response to diet?

GENOTYPE-DIET INTERACTIONS

HOST MICROBIOME-DIET
INTERACTIONS



Substantial Component of Microbial Genome Dedicated to Xenobiotic Metabolism



Dietary Bioactive Phytochemicals

Phenolics

Phenolic acids
Stilbenes
Curcuminoids
Chalcones
Lignans
Flavonoids
Isoflavones

Terpenoids

Phenolic terpenes
Carotenoids
Saponins
Phytosterols

Organosulfurs

Thiosulfinates

N-containing compounds

Glucosinolates
Indoles

Cruciferous Vegetables and Cancer



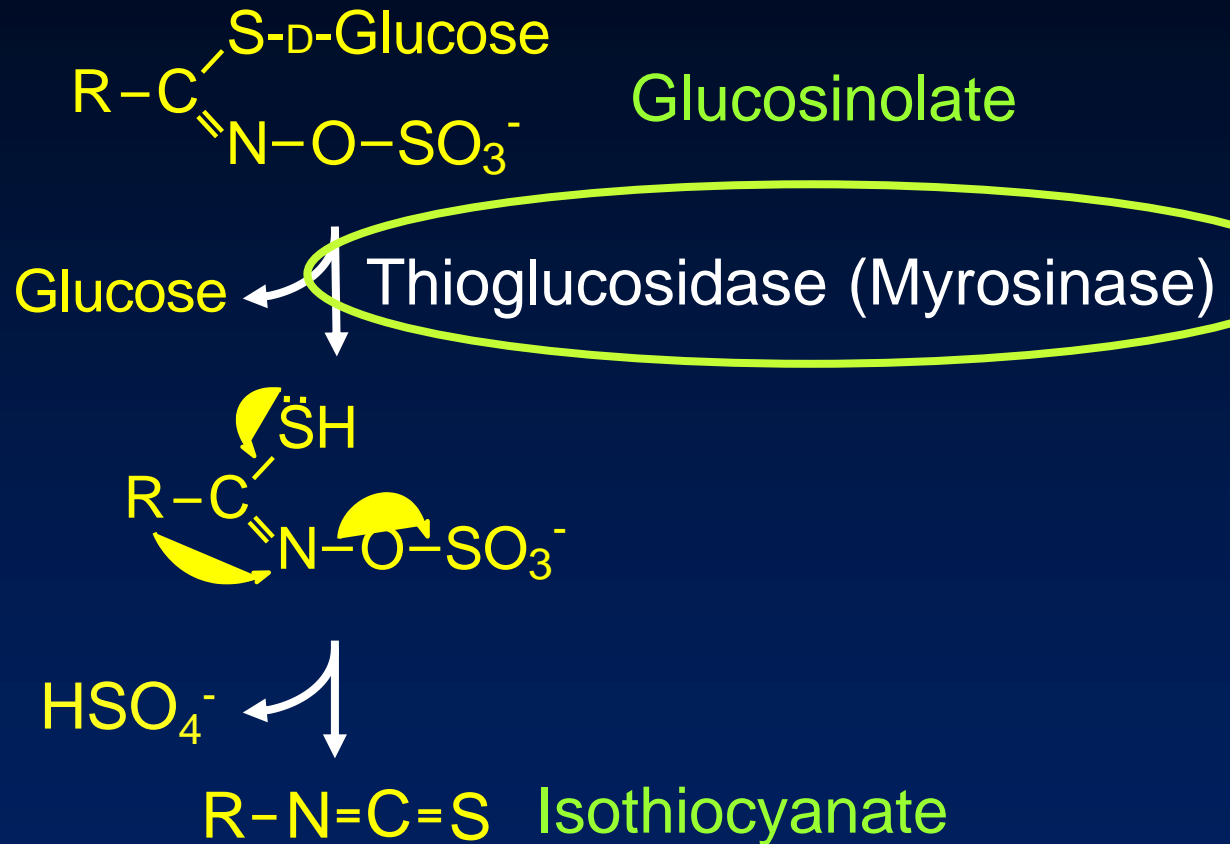
- Cruciferous vegetable intake shows most consistent association with lower risk of certain cancers:
 - lung, colorectal, breast, prostate, pancreatic cancer



- Isothiocyanates and indoles:
 - Are chemopreventive in animal models
 - Decrease inflammation and oxidative stress
 - Induce cell differentiation and apoptosis
 - Improve carcinogen metabolizing capacity

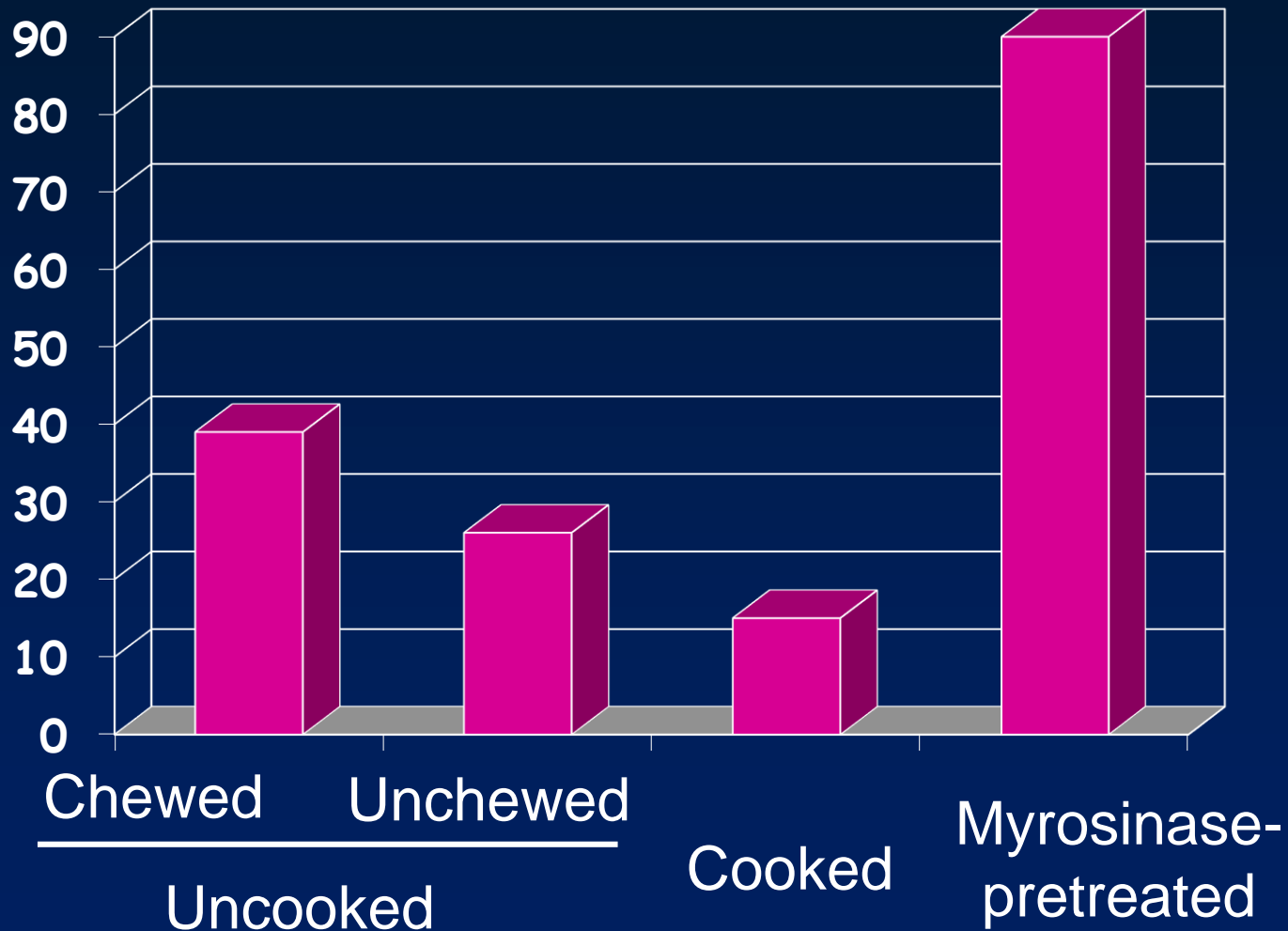


Isothiocyanates from Glucosinolates in Cruciferous Vegetables



Availability of Isothiocyanates from Broccoli Sprouts

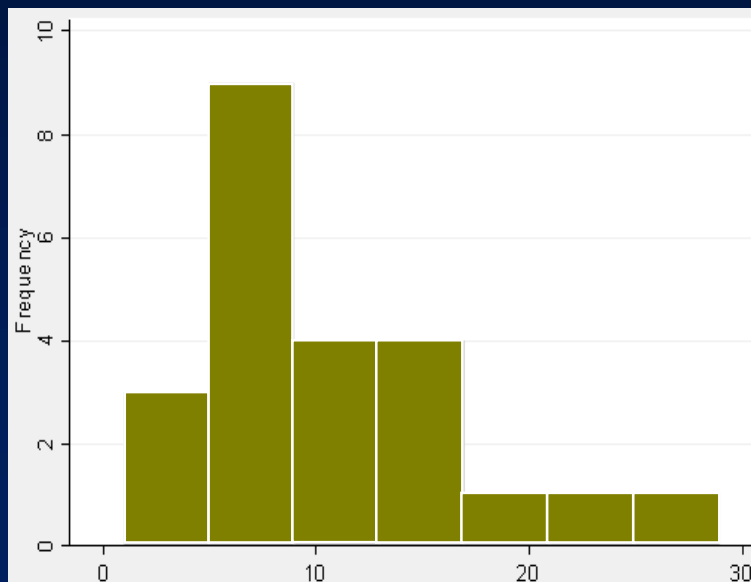
% of dose



Fecal Bacterial Degradation of Glucosinolates In Vitro Differs by ITC-Excreter Status

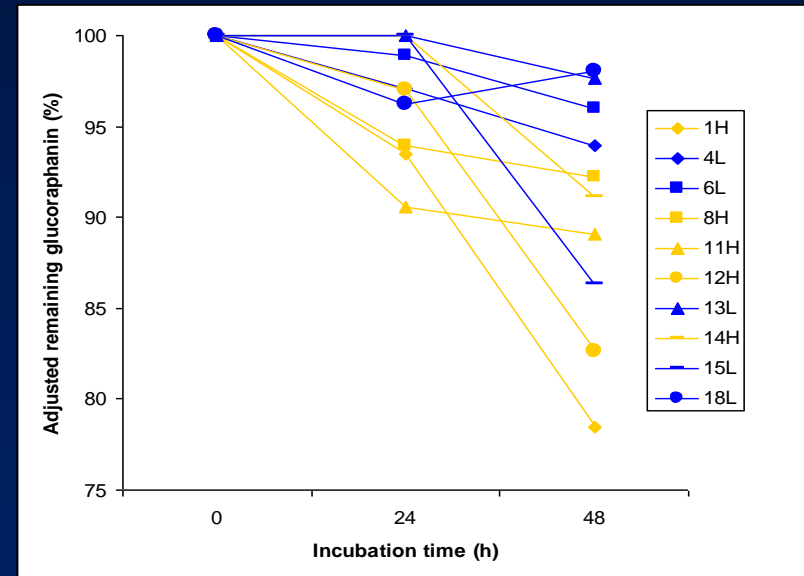
- Low- and high-ITC excreters identified with broccoli dose
- Fecal bacteria incubated with glucoraphanin for 48 h

Urine ITC recovery ranged from 1-28%



% ITC in urine after 200 g broccoli

Glucoraphanin degradation higher in high-ITC excreters



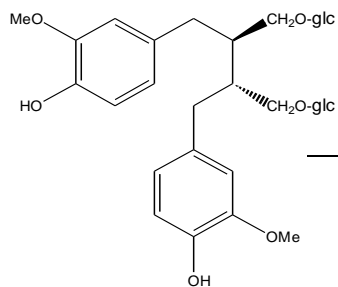


Plant Lignans and Microbially-Derived Enterolignans and Cancer Risk

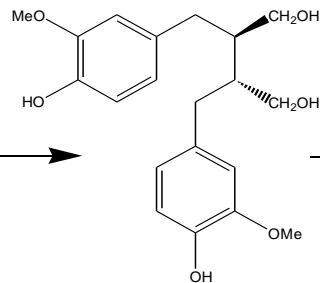
- Prospective case-control studies
 - Support for reduced risk of colon and breast cancer
 - Less clear for prostate cancer
- Experimental human studies
 - Changes in estrogen metabolite profiles in women
 - Decrease in inflammation biomarkers
- Experimental animal studies
 - Flax lignans reduce colon, lung and mammary tumorigenesis
- Mechanisms of action
 - Anti-inflammatory
 - Anti-proliferative
 - Pro-apoptotic

Gut Bacterial Metabolism of Plant Lignans to Enterolignans, Enterodiols and Enterolactone

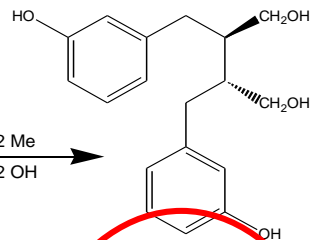
SDG



SECO



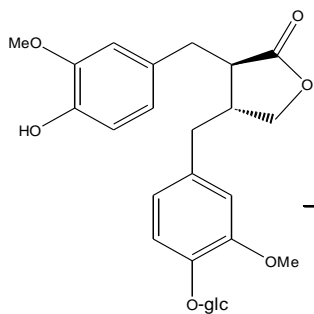
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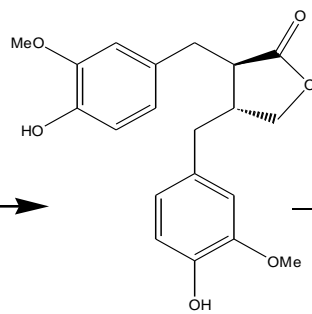
□ *Hydrolysis of glucosides*

□ *Demethylation*

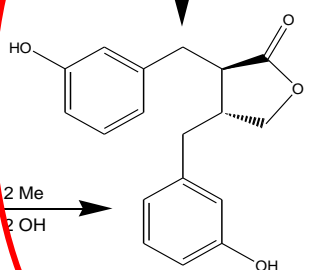
□ *Dehydroxylation*



MAT-glc



MAT



ENL

-2 Glc

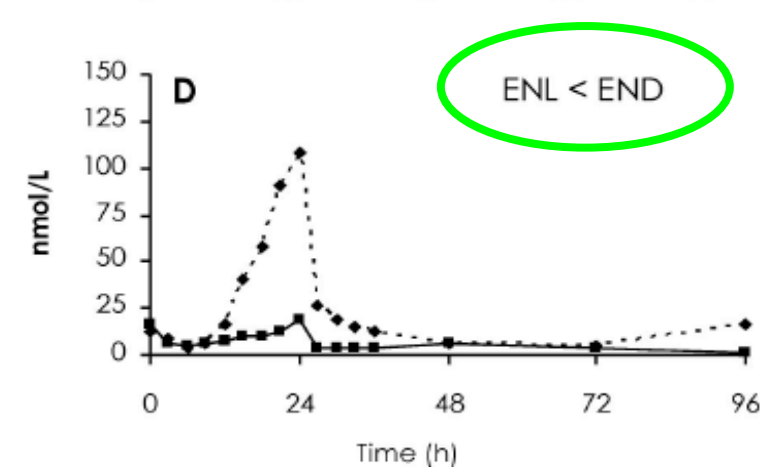
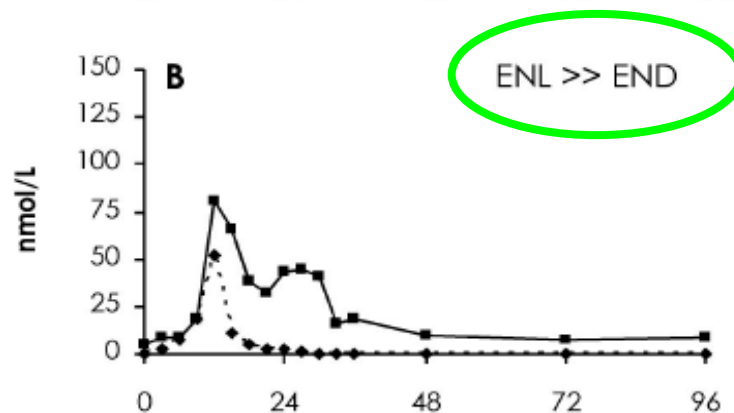
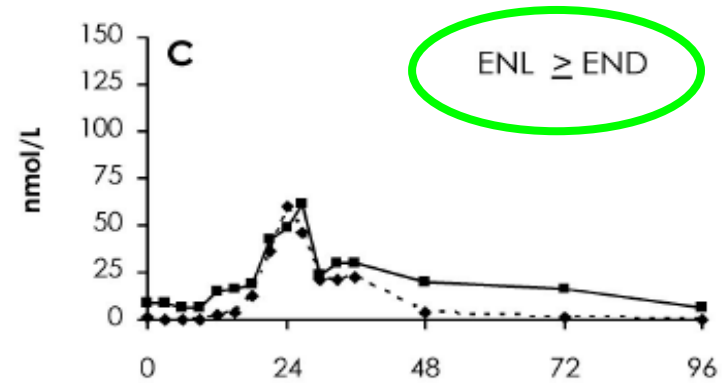
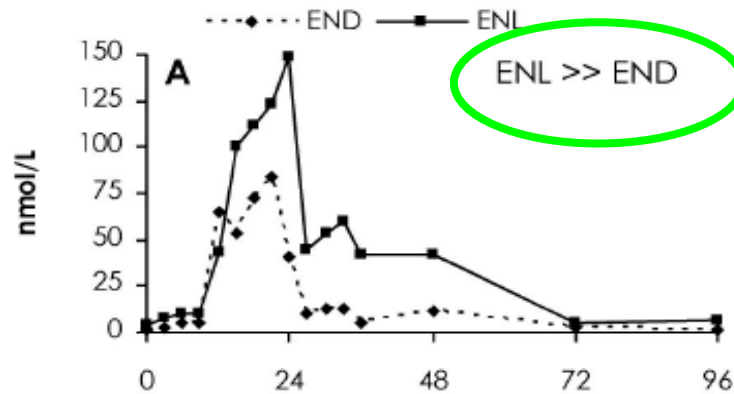
-2 Me
-2 OH

- Glc

-2 Me
-2 OH

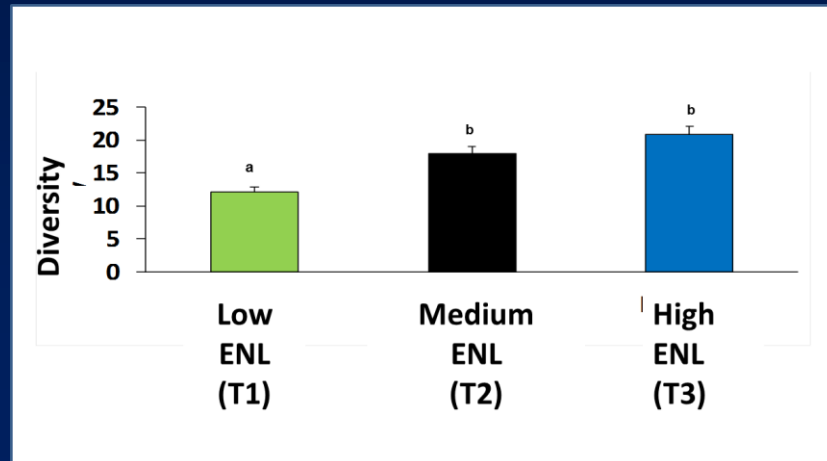
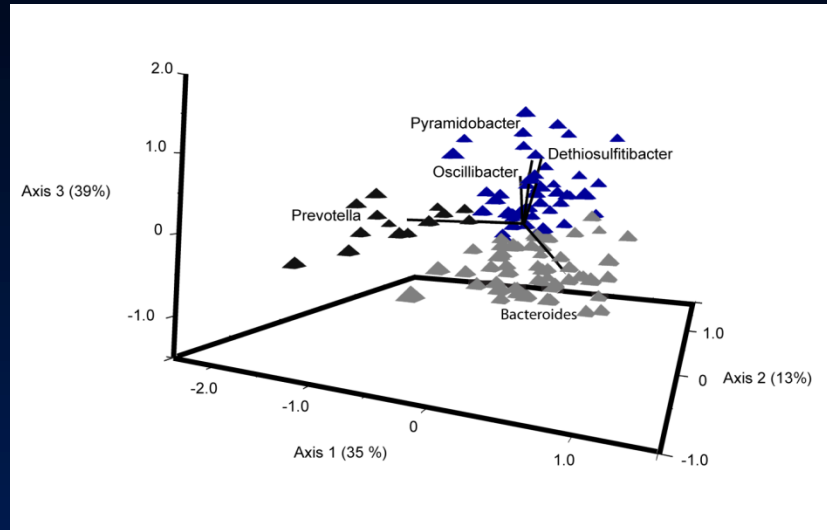
- OH

Large interindividual differences in enterodiol and enterlactone pharmacokinetics with dose of secoisolariciresinol diglycoside



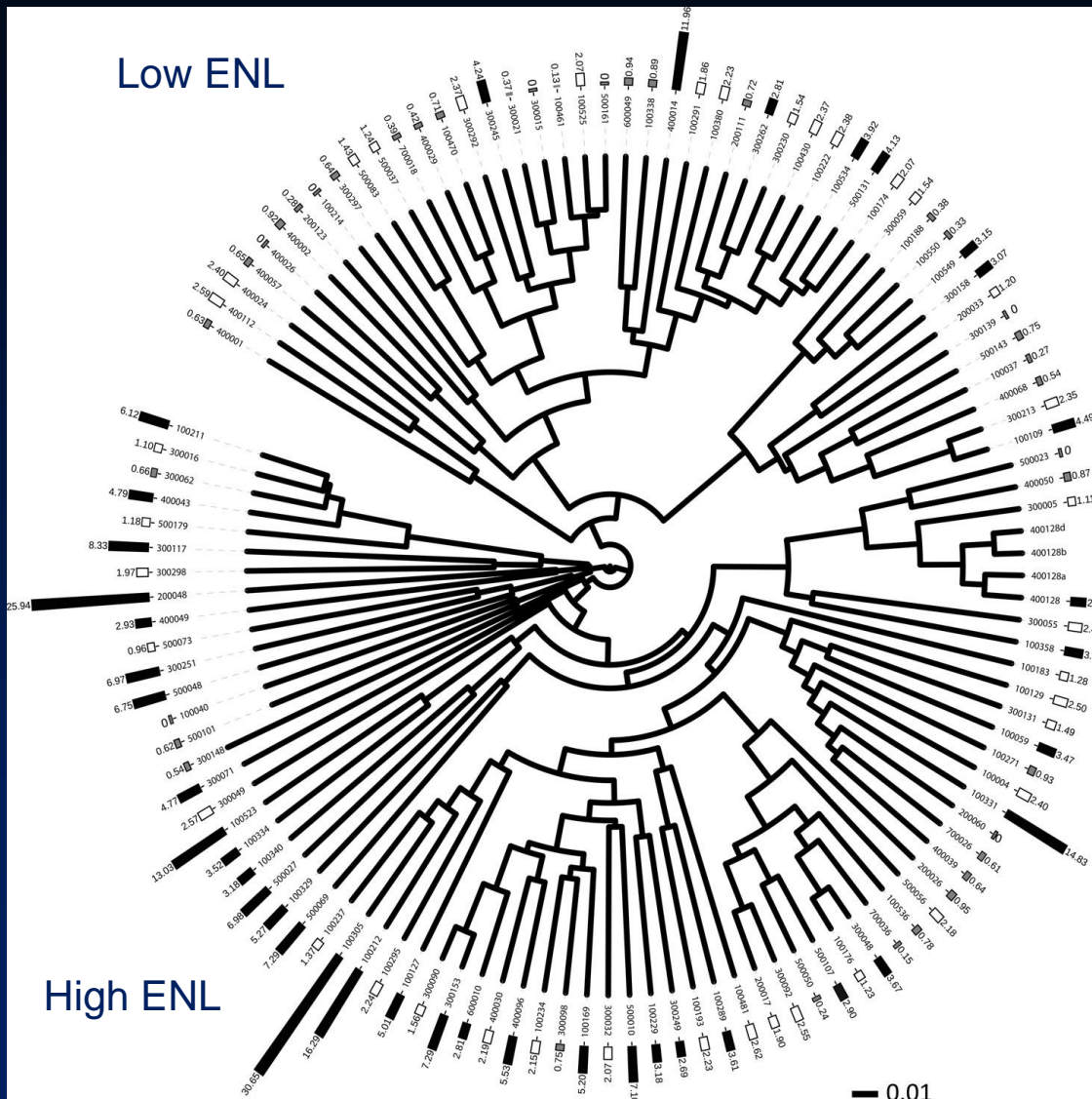
**Is There a Unique Gut Microbial Community
Structure Associated with
Lignan Metabolism?**

Gut Microbial Community and Lignan Excretion in Premenopausal Women



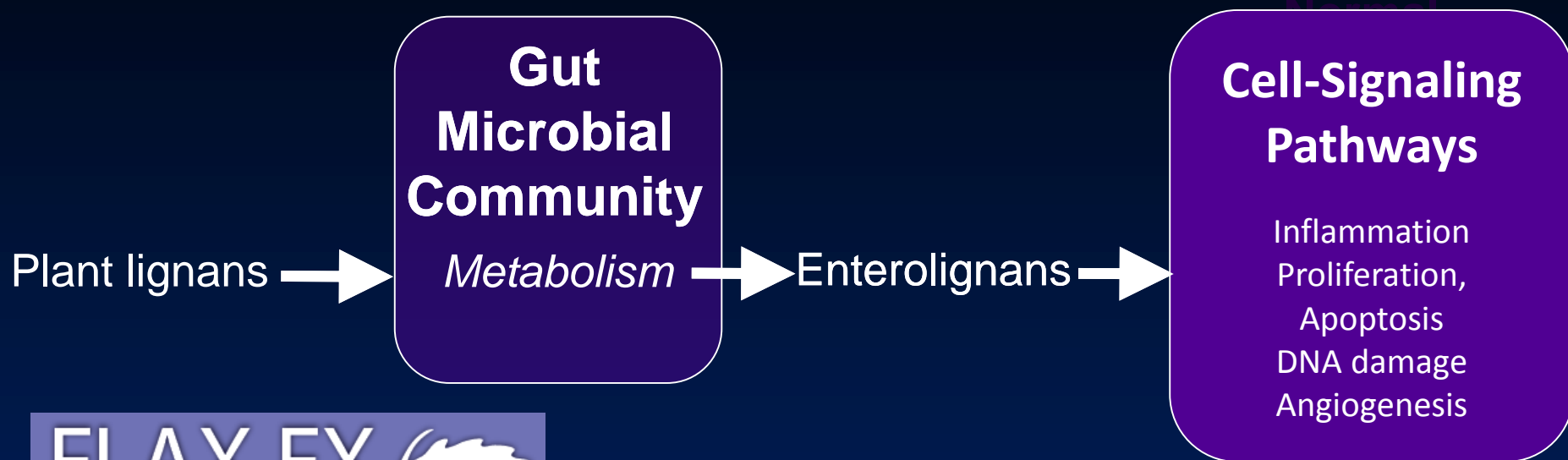
- 107 women, 40-45 y
- Participants clustered by dominant bacterial genera (enterotypes).
- No relationship between enterotypes and lignan metabolite phenotypes.
- Gut microbial diversity higher with higher ENL excretion.

Gut Microbiome Associated with Urinary Enterolactone (ENL) Excretion



- GMC composition is significantly different between high and low ENL excretors (MRPP, $p < 0.0005$).
- Association remains significant with adjustment for fiber intake and adiposity.
- Low ENL clusters together

Lignans, Gut Microbiome and Colonocyte Cell-Signaling Pathways In Vivo



- Randomized, controlled, crossover trial in healthy subjects:
 - Lignan capsules (50 mg secoisolariciresinol diglucoside)
 - Placebo capsules
- Measuring effects of lignan supplementation on:
 - colonic mucosal mRNA expression (stroma and epithelium)
 - gut microbiome structure

Summary

- Gut microbes modify a variety of dietary constituents to bioactive compounds not found in diet.
- Phytochemicals as consumed are not necessarily as experienced by the host.
- Usual approaches of characterizing diet in epidemiologic studies are unlikely to capture exposure accurately.
- Application of metabolite biomarkers and gut microbial characterization may better explain dietary exposures in relation to risk of cancer and other chronic diseases.



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