IMPACT OF TREATMENT ON THE ESOPHAGEAL MICROBIOTA AND BACTERIAL RECEPTOR EXPRESSION IN EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS

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Disclosure

none

Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

- Environmental triggers: food allergy
- Th2 mediated chronic inflammation
- Esophageal mucosal eosinophilia
- Treatment: steroids and/or diet
- Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy before formal diagnosis of EoE
Rationale

Early life exposures associated with increased odds of developing pediatric-onset of eosinophilic esophagitis EoE
- Antibiotic use in infancy (6 times odds)
- Cesarean delivery
- Preterm birth
- Formula-only or mixed feeding

Jensen et al. JPGN 2013

What is the esophageal bacterial composition in EoE?

Esophageal string (EST)

- Esophagus
- Stomach
Methods

- DNA purification
- 16S amplification
- Bacteria sequencing by 454 pyrosequencing and Mi Seq illumina

Microbiota on string and biopsy match

![Graph showing microbiota comparison between string and biopsy samples.]

N=15 normal

Biopsy

Proteobacteria enrichment in active EoE

![Bar graph illustrating the relative abundance of various bacterial groups in normal and EoE samples.]

Harris JK et al. and Fillon SA. Plos One Sept 2012

Estimated genera with diagnosis and treatment

Significant difference between locations in EoE

Significant difference between locations in EoE
Does treatment alter the esophageal microbiota in EoE?

Impact of proton pump inhibitor and steroid on *Haemophilus* relative abundance

Does treatment alter expression of bacterial receptor for *Haemophilus* in esophageal epithelial cells?
Effects of IL-13 on MUC18 expression of bronchial epithelial cells

MUC18 interactions with nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae (NTHi)

Simon GC et al. Am J of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology May 2011

Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1 (ICAM-1)

Outer Membrane Protein (OMP) P5-homologous adhesin (P5 fimbriae)

from Nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae (NTHI) binds ICAM-1

Avadhanula V. et al. Infection Immun. 2006

Effect of proton pump inhibitor (PPI) on ICAM-1 expression in esophageal epithelial cells (EPC2-hTERT)

LPS (1 μg/ml)
IL-13 and IL-5 (50 ng/ml)
Effect of steroids on ICAM-1 expression in esophageal epithelial cells (EPC2-hTERT)

- Dexamethasone 1 µM: Dex 10^-6
- Fluticasone Propionate 1 µM: FP 10^-6
- Dexamethasone 10 µM: Dex 10^-5
- Fluticasone Propionate 10 µM: FP 10^-5
- LPS (1 µg/ml)
- IL-13 and IL-5 (50 ng/ml)

Summary

- Gram negative Phyla Proteobacteria particularly the genus Haemophilus is significantly increased in the esophagus of EoE subjects
- Proton pump inhibitor treatment increases the relative abundance of Haemophilus in the esophagus by 50%
- Th2 environment and LPS increases the expression of bacterial receptor for Haemophilus (ICAM-1) in esophageal epithelial cells
- Omeprazole treatment increases the expression of Haemophilus bacterial receptor ICAM-1 in esophageal epithelial cells

Summary

- Steroid treatment in EoE decreases the relative abundance of Haemophilus in the esophagus by 25%
- Steroid treatment decreases the expression of Haemophilus bacterial receptor ICAM-1 in esophageal epithelial cells
Conclusions

- Subjects with active EoE have a dysbiotic esophageal microbiota
- The bacterial composition and bacterial receptor expression in esophageal epithelium are altered by PPI and steroid treatment

Clinical relevance and impact on patient care

Reconsider the impact of long term use of PPI on the microbiota in EoE

Acknowledgments