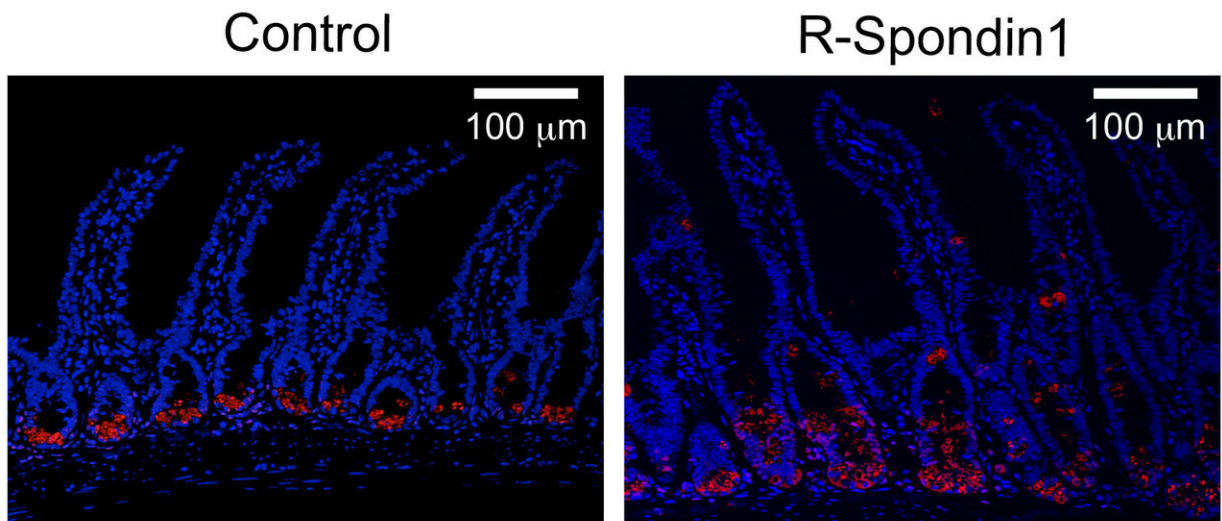


New way to prevent unfavorable intestinal microbiota

October 25 2017



The administration of R -Spondin1 resulted in the increased secretion of α -defensin (right) compared to the control experiment (left). Credit: Hokkaido University

The trillions of microbes living in a mammal's intestine play an important role in the host's metabolism and immunity. The composition of microbiota is maintained by antimicrobial proteins secreted from intestinal cells. However, unfavorably altered microbiota, also known as dysbiosis, is seen in various diseases, often exacerbating the underlying disease and thus creating a vicious cycle between the host and the microbiota.

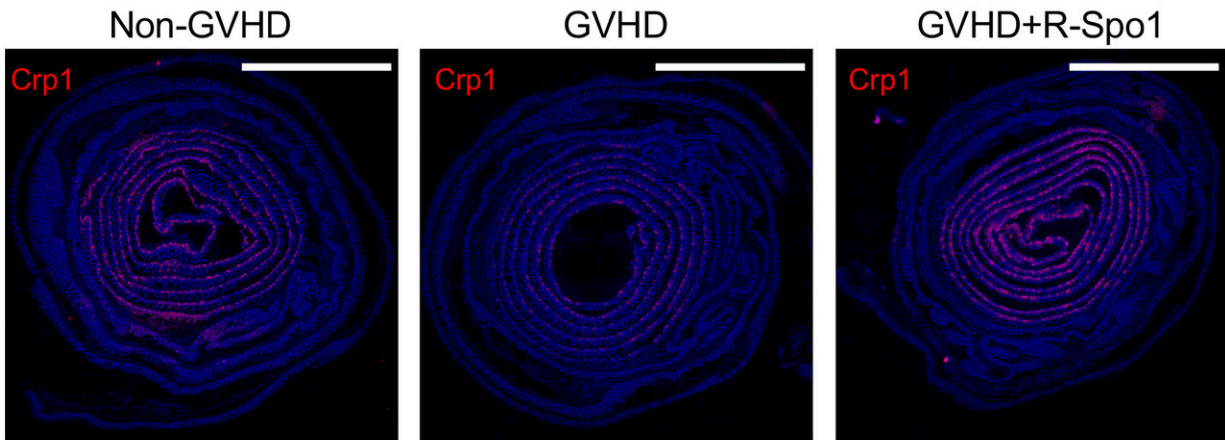
In order to restore microbiota to a normal state, researchers are exploring bacteriotherapy such as fecal microbiota transplantation and the use of probiotics, but no physiological approach has yet been developed so far.

In experiments using mice, a team of scientists led by Professor Takanori Teshima of Hokkaido University discovered that the molecule R-Spondin1 stimulates [intestinal stem cells](#) to differentiate to Paneth cells which secrete [antimicrobial peptides](#). The peptides are called α -defensins and are known to have strong and selective antimicrobial activities against pathological bacteria.

When they administered R-Spondin1 into healthy mice, they detected a remarkable increase in the number of Paneth cells and amount of α -defensin secretion, finding no significant changes in [gut microbiota](#). This indicated that α -defensin does not kill symbiotic microbes in a healthy gut.

The team then used mice with graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD), an inflammatory complication that occurs after allogenic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. The team has previously shown that GVHD leads to the loss of Paneth cells and induces intestinal dysbiosis. They have now found that the administration of R-Spondin1 prevents the GVHD-mediated depletion of Paneth [cells](#) and the decreased secretion of α -defensins. Importantly, the composition of intestinal microbiota was largely restored by the administration of R-Spondin1. The team also found evidence that α -defensin has similar effects on GVHD-mediated abnormalities when orally administered.

"The two molecules we tested, R-Spondin1 and α -defensin, are both intrinsic to mammals, including humans, and found to have little effect on healthy [microbiota](#). So our results suggest a novel and physiological approach to restore the gut's ecosystem and homeostasis while avoiding adverse effects," says Takanori Teshima.



R-Spondin1 protects Paneth cells against GVHD and ameliorates intestinal dysbiosis. The images show rolled intestines after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation with (right) or without (middle) R-Spondin1. (Hayase E. et al., *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Oct. 24, 2017) Credit: Hayase E. et al., *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, October 24, 2017

More information: Eiko Hayase et al, R-Spondin1 expands Paneth cells and prevents dysbiosis induced by graft-versus-host disease, *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* (2017). [DOI: 10.1084/jem.20170418](https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.20170418)

Provided by Hokkaido University

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