

When your microbiome and your genome aren't a good combination

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We collected fecal samples from 82 patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and 42 healthy controls. We conducted a shotgun sequencing-based metagenomewide association study, which consisted of three major bioinformatic analytic techniques for case-control comparisons: phylogenetic analysis, functional gene analysis, and pathway analysis. To assess the taxonomic relative abundance data, we conducted non-linear unsupervised clustering analysis and assessed correlations between clustering and the results of the case-control phylogenetic association tests. In addition, we compared pathway enrichment data for the metagenome with that generated by a host genome-wide association study in RA patients (East Asians, n = 22,515; Europeans, n = 58,284). Credit: Osaka University



One of the most astounding discoveries of recent times is just how much influence gut bacteria have on our health and well-being. In addition to extracting nutrients from food, the collective activity of these tiny organisms protects people from infection and regulates the immune system. However, changes in the gut microbiota have been implicated in diseases ranging from obesity and diabetes to inflammatory bowel disease and cancer.

In a study published this month in the *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*, researchers led by a team from Osaka University have found that the RA gut <u>metagenome</u> of the Japanese population had interesting characteristics and a population-specific pathway link with the host genome.

Rheumatoid arthritis is a common autoimmune disorder causing painful inflammation and damage to the joints of affected patients. Researchers have so far linked a whole host of genetic and environmental factors to the onset of <u>rheumatoid arthritis</u>, with the microbiota recently emerging as a possible contributing factor. However, while overstimulation of the immune response by specific bacteria has been implicated in the development of rheumatoid arthritis, the way in which the microbiota as a whole contributes to the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis remains the subject of much debate.

"We carried out a genetic screen using whole-genome shotgun sequencing of the entire gut microbial community in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and compared it to that of healthy controls to get a better idea of which bacterial species, genes, and pathways may contribute to the onset of rheumatoid arthritis in Japanese patients," explains lead author of the study Toshihiro Kishikawa.

This screen, called a metagenome-wide association study (MWAS), showed an abundance of various bacteria belonging to the genus



Prevotella in the <u>gut microbiota</u> of rheumatoid arthritis patients, indicating that more species than were previously thought may be involved in disease etiology. In addition, the study identified several genes and biological pathways that were significantly enriched in the rheumatoid arthritis metagenome.

"We then compared the enriched pathways in the bacterial metagenome with those shown to be enriched in the genomes of East Asian and European patients with rheumatoid arthritis," says senior author of the study Yukinori Okada. "Interestingly, while several overlapping pathways were identified between the metagenome and the host genomes, the correlation was only significant for the East Asian population, suggesting a population-specific link between the <u>host</u> <u>genome</u> and the metagenome in the pathology of rheumatoid <u>arthritis</u>."

"We hope that by establishing this novel link, our work will further the development of treatment strategies to combat rheumatic diseases."

More information: Toshihiro Kishikawa et al, Metagenome-wide association study of gut microbiome revealed novel aetiology of rheumatoid arthritis in the Japanese population, *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* (2019). DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2019-215743

Provided by Osaka University

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