

# Rapporto tra nutrienti, intestino e benessere

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CEINGE Biotecnologie Avanzate

Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II"

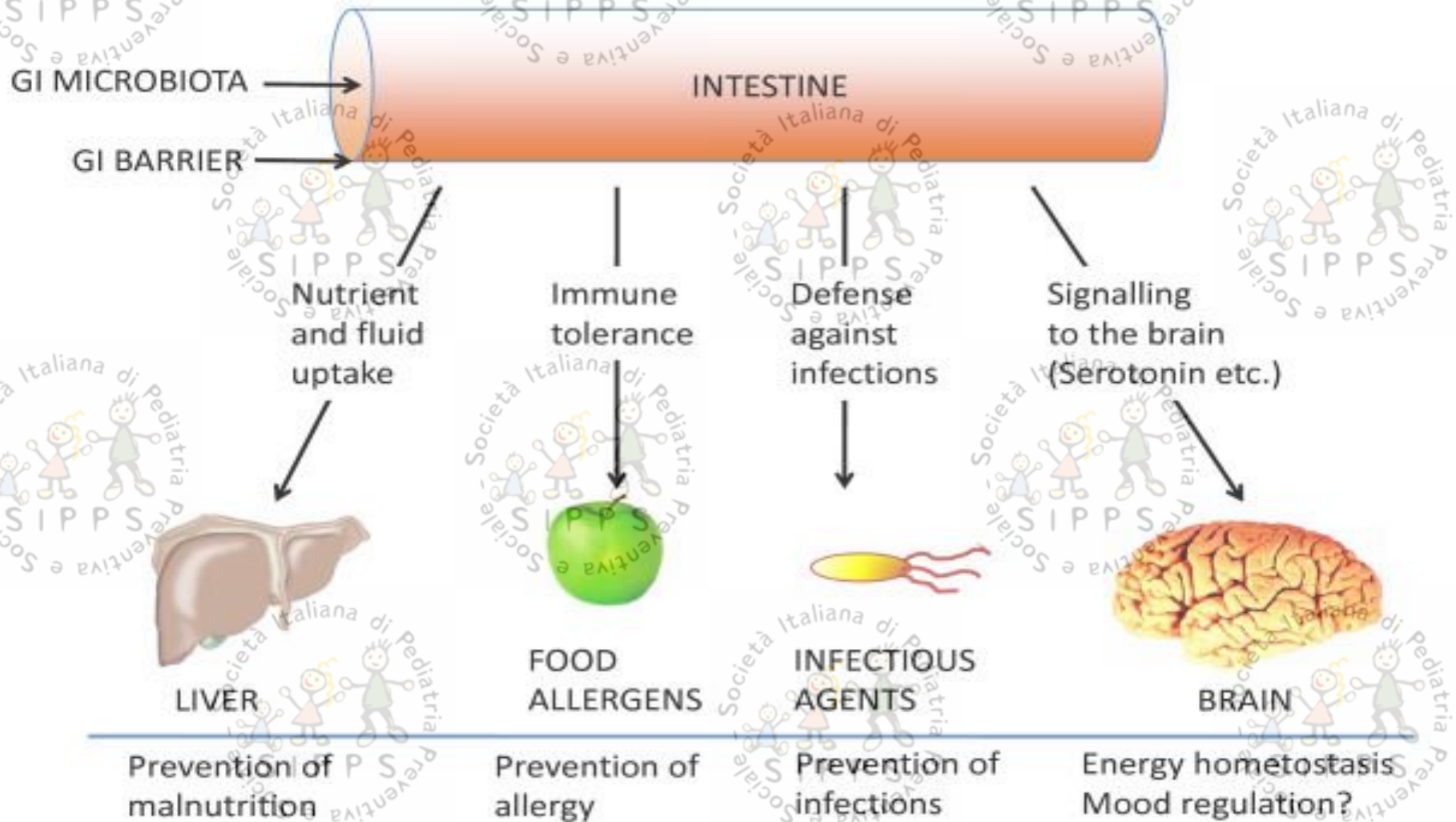
Department of Pediatrics, University of Chicago, IL, USA

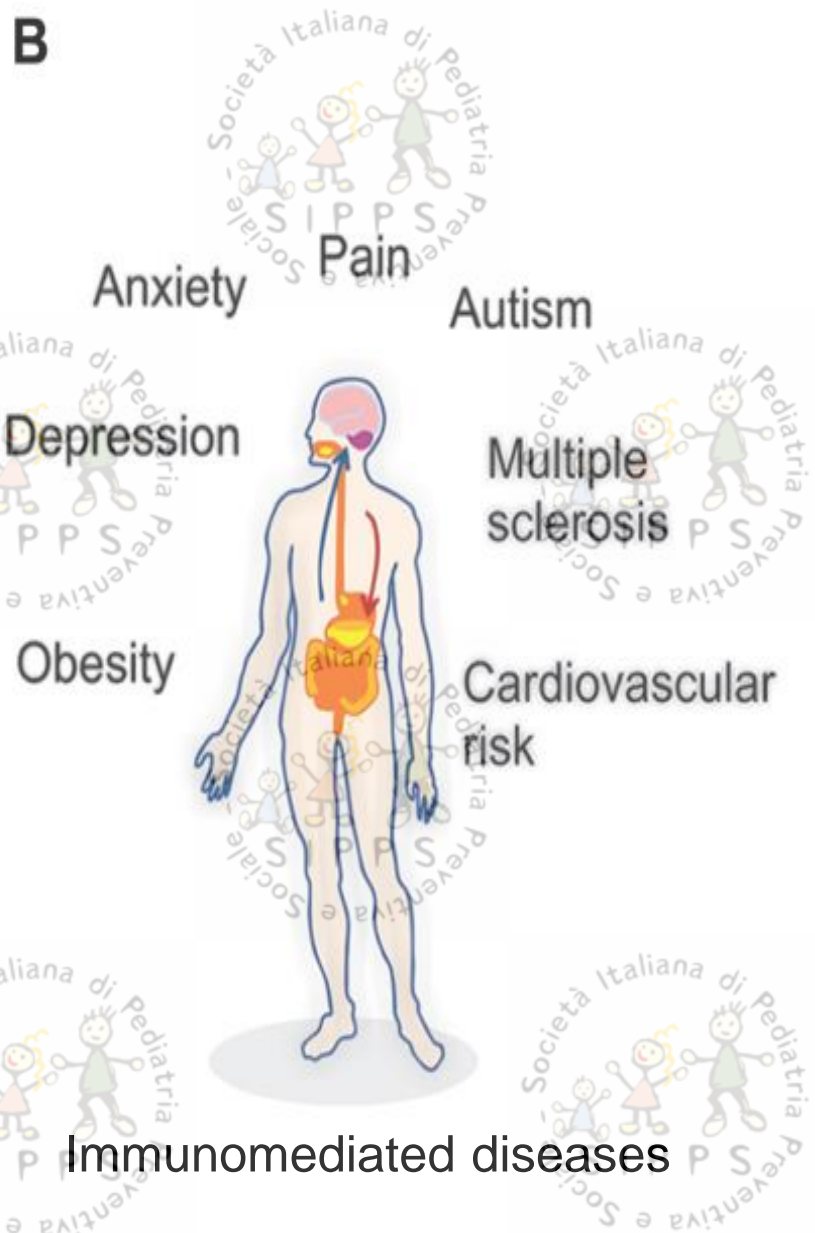
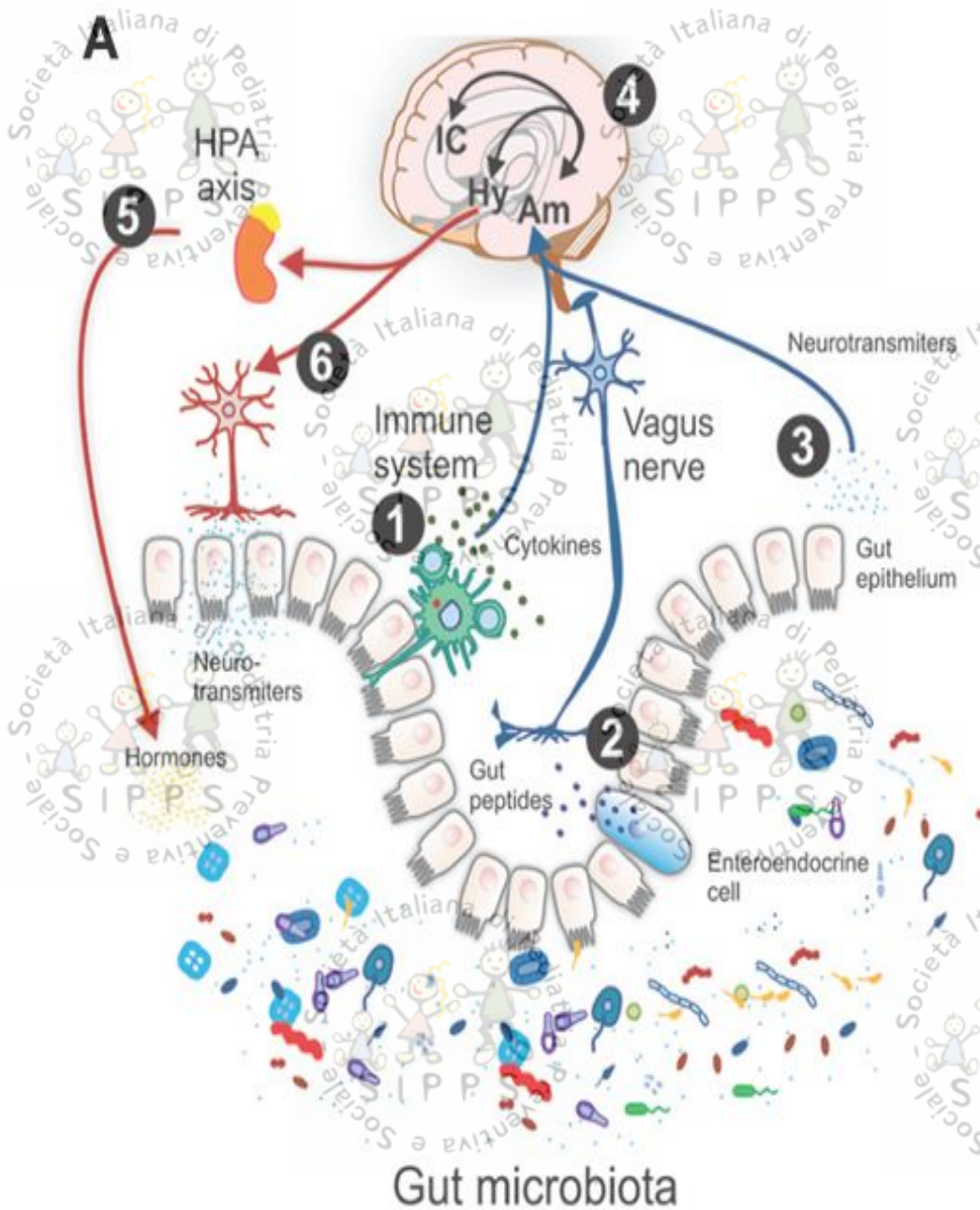


# La distanza tra ricerca di laboratorio ed applicazione clinica si è molto ridotta



# L'impatto dell'intestino sulla salute





**Microbiomes impact behaviors**

**Animal**



**Fruit fly**  
*(Drosophila melanogaster)*

**Microbial species or consortium**

**Gut microbiota**

**Interaction with behavior**

Diet-specific microbiota influence mating preferences

**Implication**

Microbes could drive speciation



**Mosquito**  
*(Anopheles gambiae)*

**Human skin microbiota**

Skin microbes of humans influence attraction to mosquitoes

Differential attraction could impact disease spread



**Mouse**  
*(Mus musculus)*

*Lactobacillus rhamnosus*

The probiotic *L. rhamnosus* decreases anxiety in mice

Suggests bacteria can alter mood





# Immunonutrizione

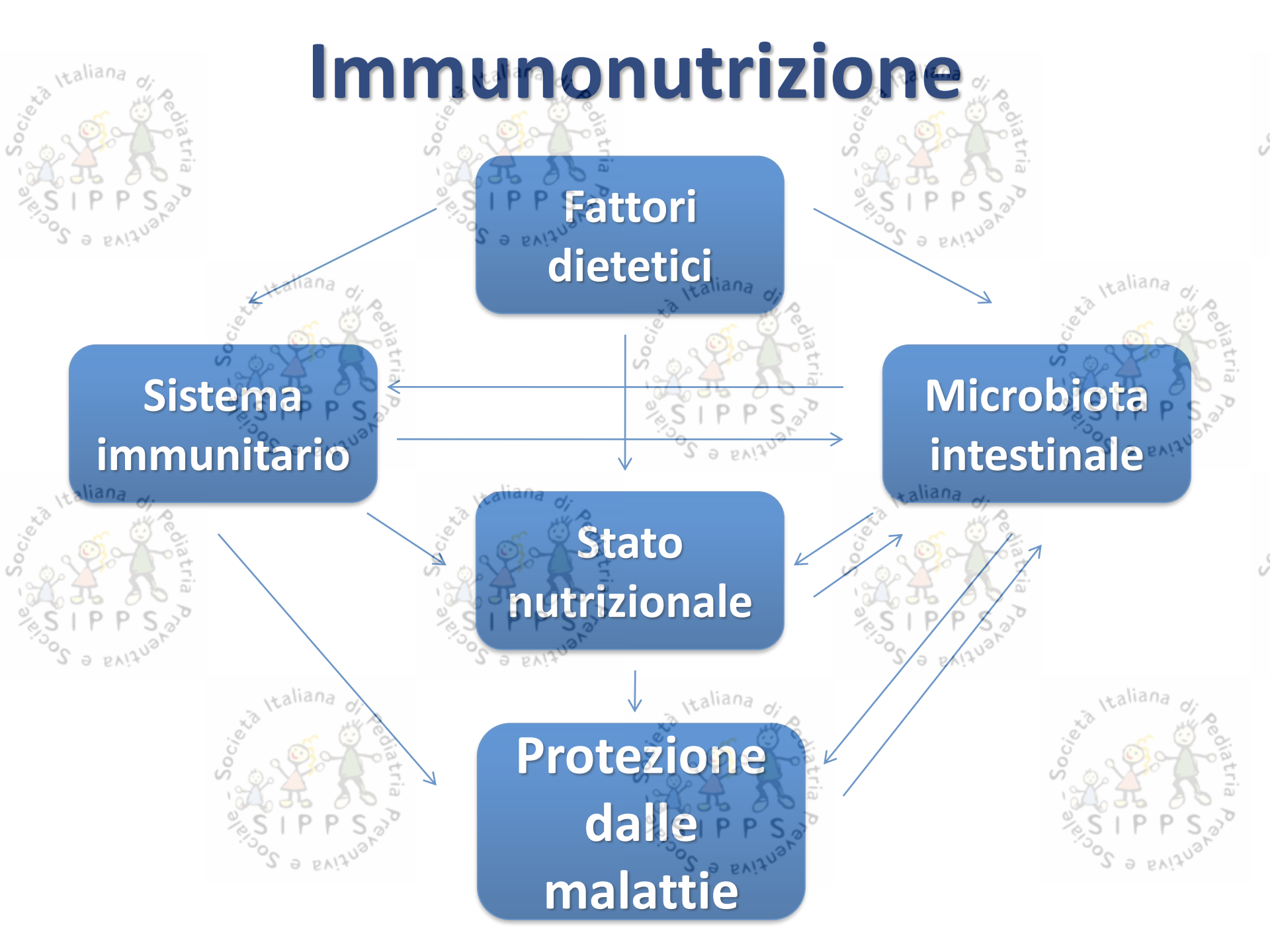
**Fattori dietetici**

**Sistema immunitario**

**Microbiota intestinale**

**Stato nutrizionale**

**Protezione dalle malattie**





**Nutrizione**

**Epitelio**

**Epigenetica**

**Sistema  
Immunitario**

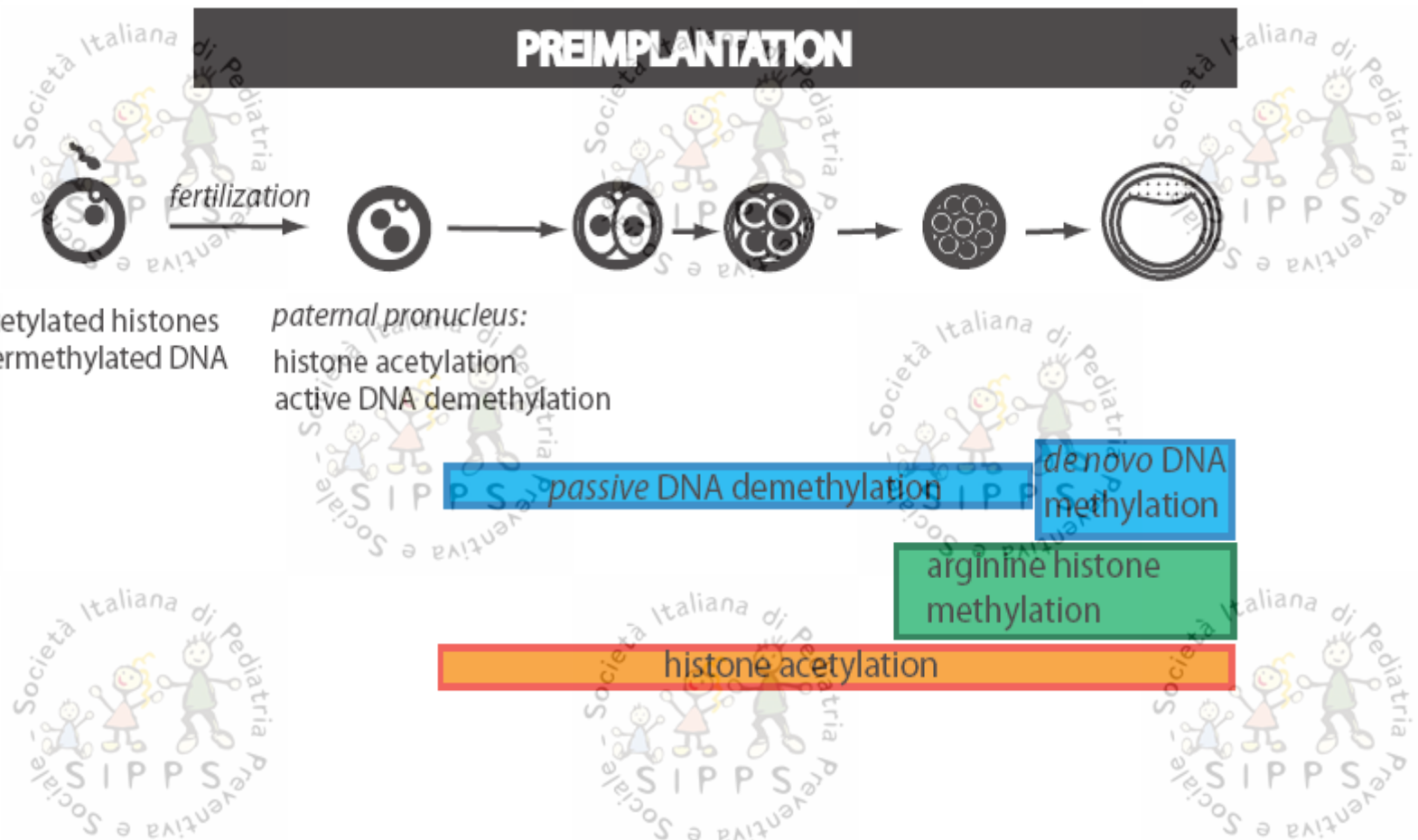
**Microbiota**

# Epigenetica



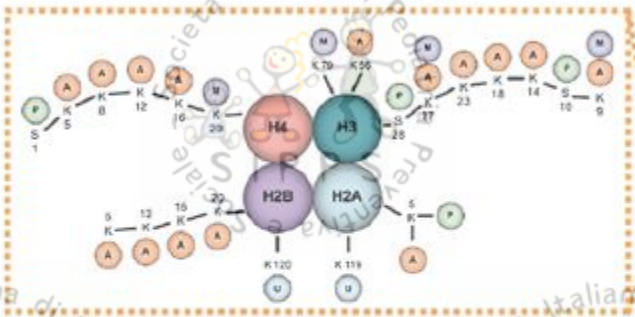
**Cambiamenti del genoma ereditabili (*e potenzialmente reversibili*),  
trasmessi da una generazione cellulare alla successiva, che  
alterano l'espressione genica ma non comportano cambiamenti  
nella sequenza primaria del DNA.**

# L'epigenetica è una parte essenziale del normale sviluppo

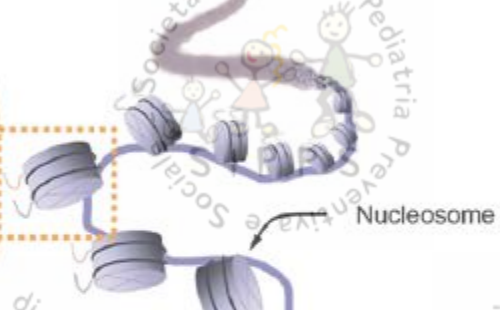


Società Italiana di Pediatria Preventiva e Sociale  
SIPPS

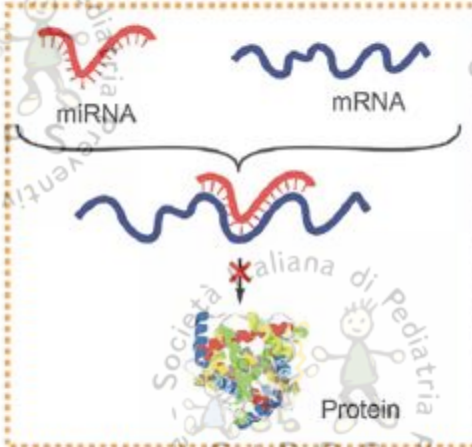
Chromosome



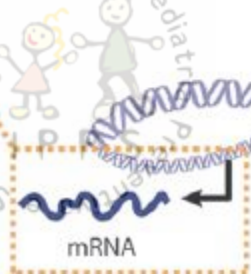
Histone modifications



Nucleosome



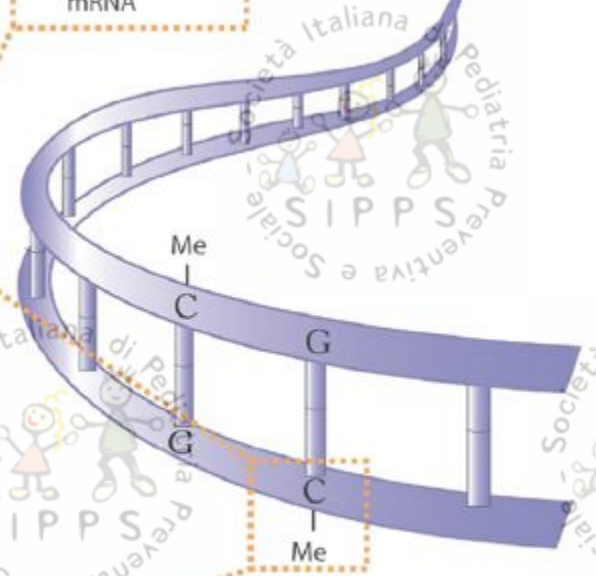
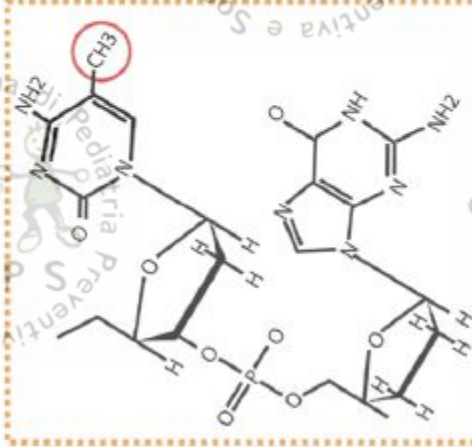
RNA interference



mRNA

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DNA methylation



Me

C

G

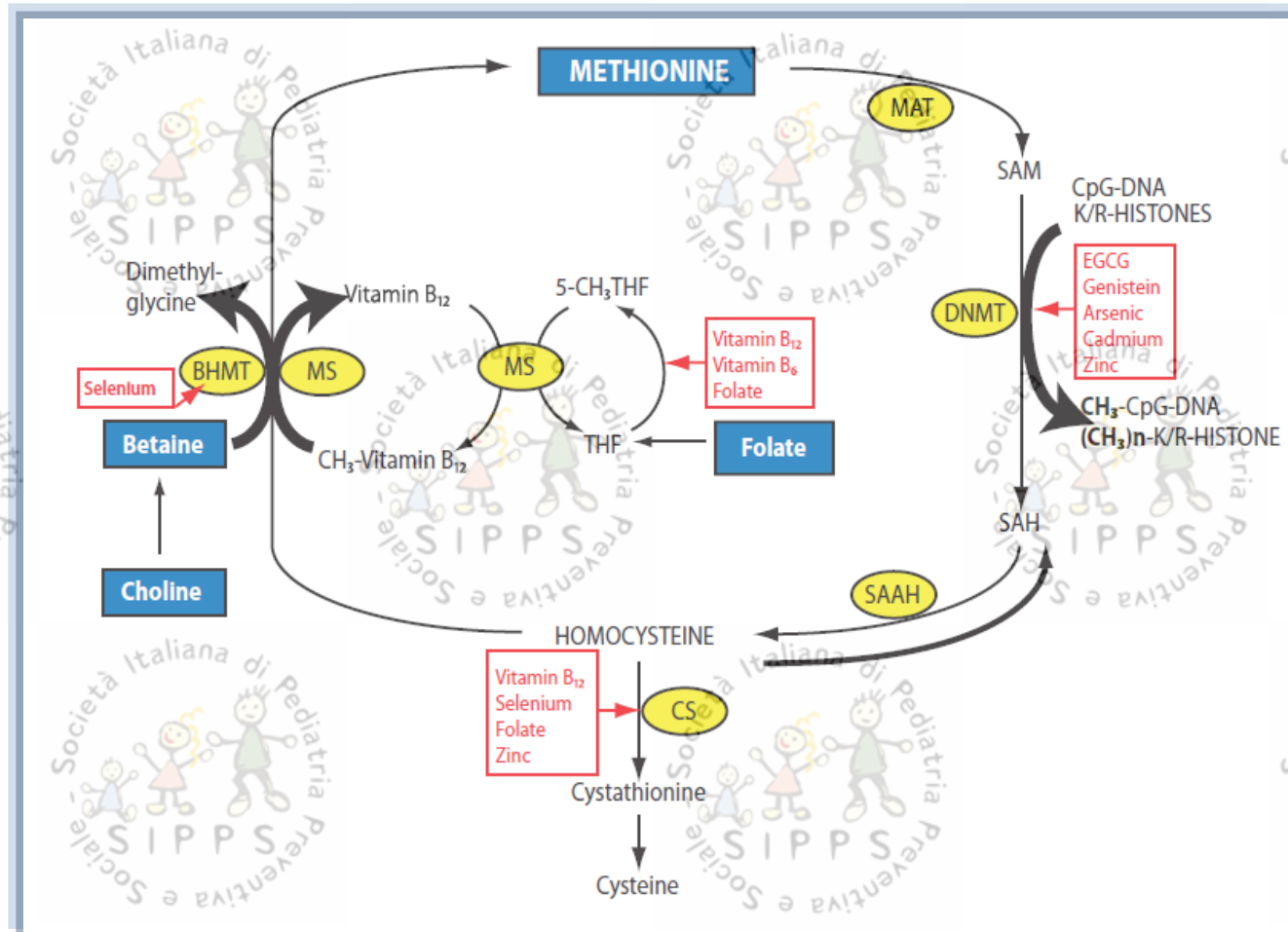
C

Me

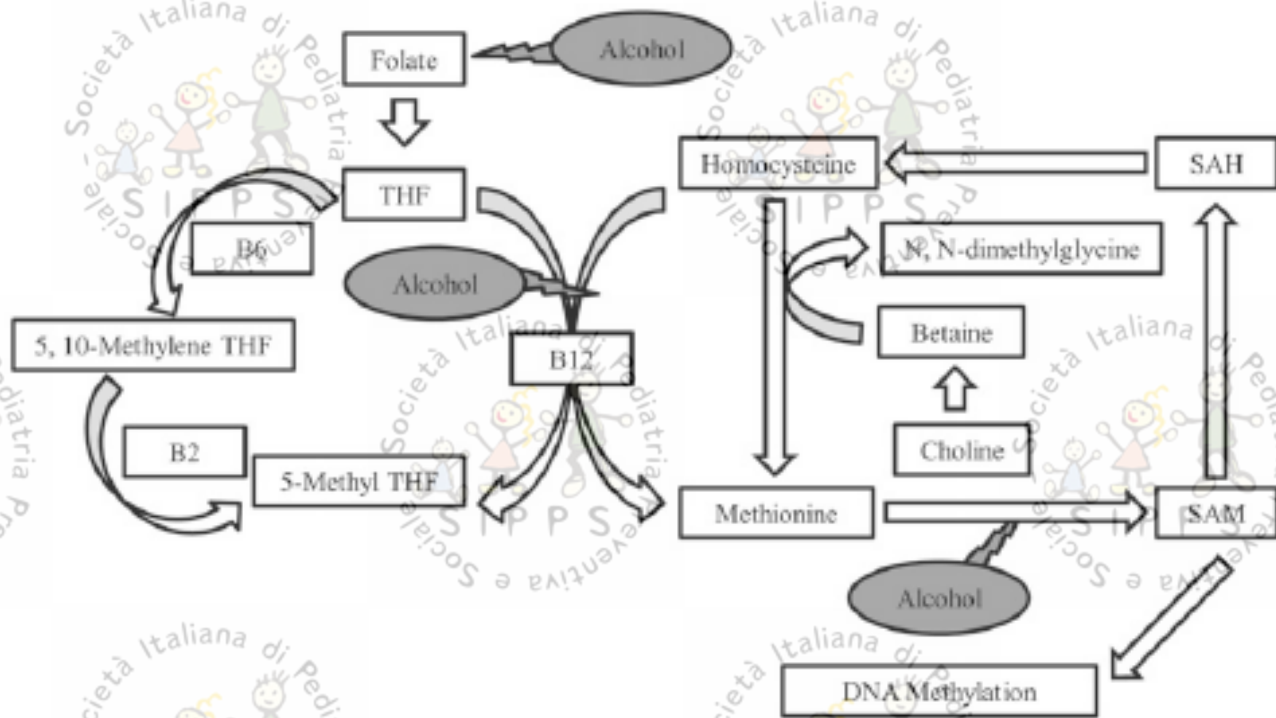
Società Italiana di Pediatria Preventiva e Sociale  
SIPPS

Società Italiana di Pediatria Preventiva e Sociale  
SIPPS

# Nutrienti come “metil donatori” per le metiltransferasi (DNMT)



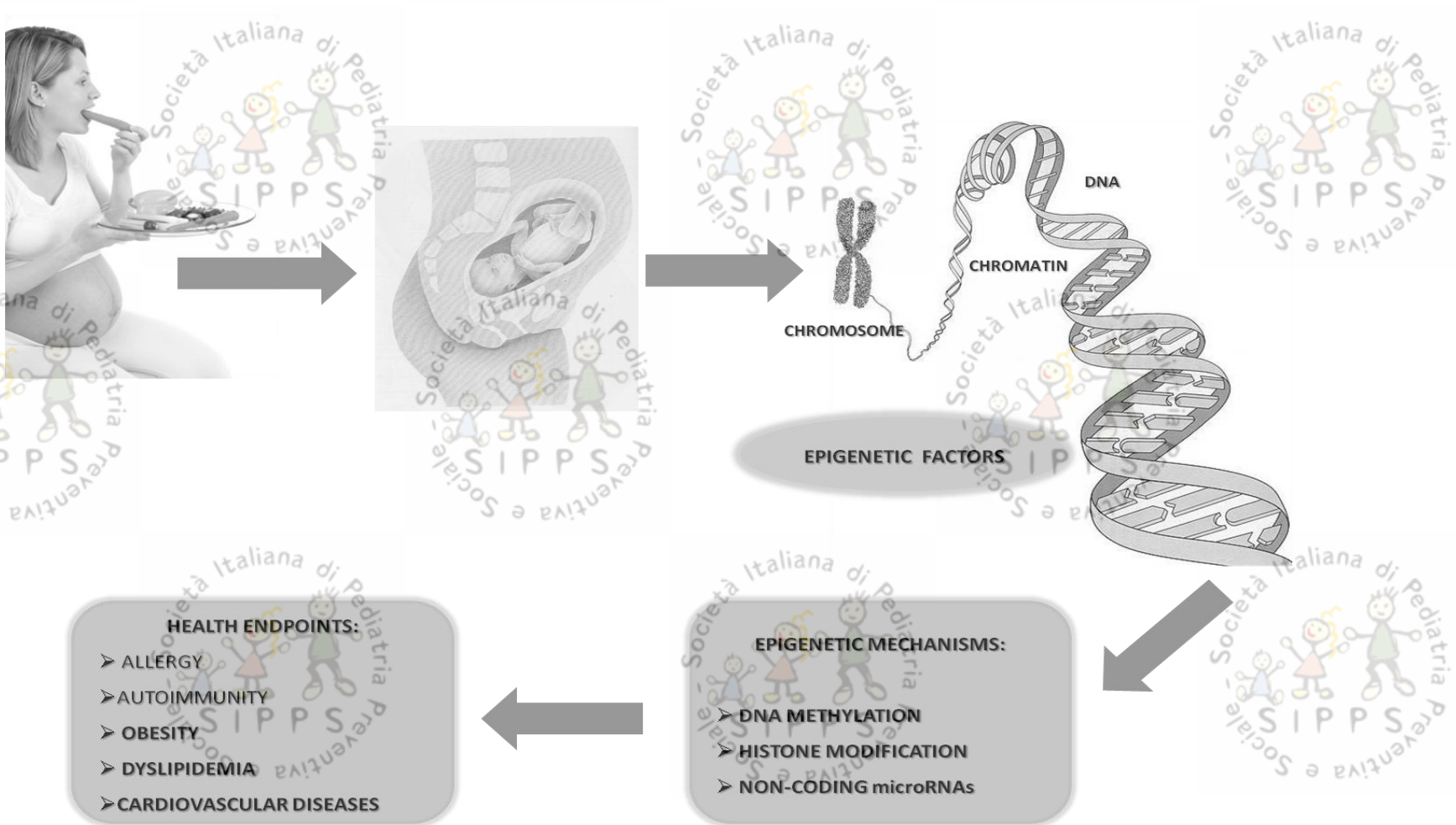
# Consumo di Alcool ed Epigenetica

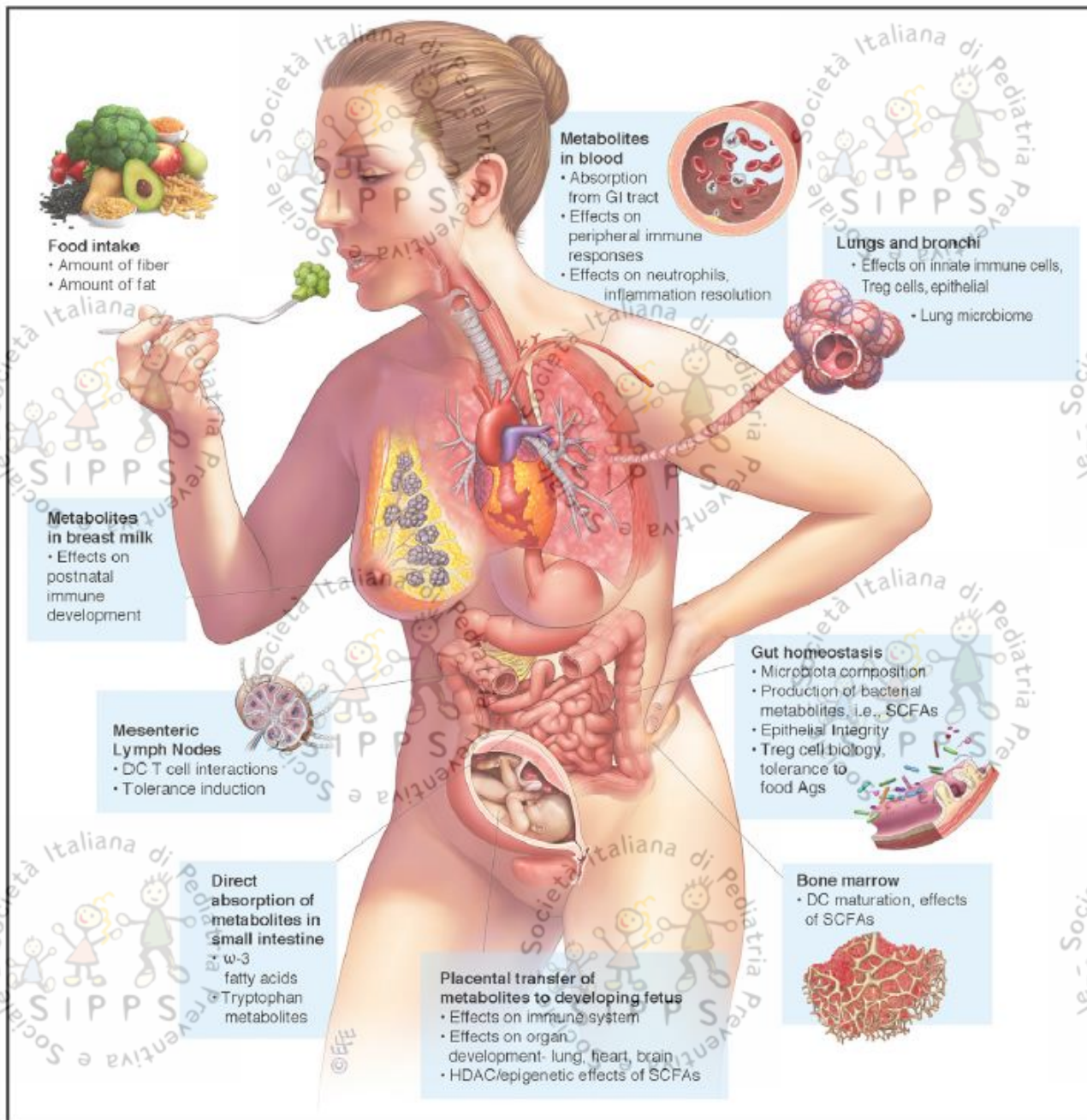




## Epigenetic mechanisms elicited by nutrition in early life

Roberto Berni Canani<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Margherita Di Costanzo<sup>1</sup>, Ludovica Leone<sup>1</sup>, Giorgio Bedogni<sup>2,3,4</sup>,  
Paolo Brambilla<sup>2,5</sup>, Stefano Cianfarani<sup>2,6</sup>, Valerio Nobili<sup>2,7</sup>, Angelo Pietrobelli<sup>2,8</sup> and Carlo Agostoni<sup>2,4</sup>



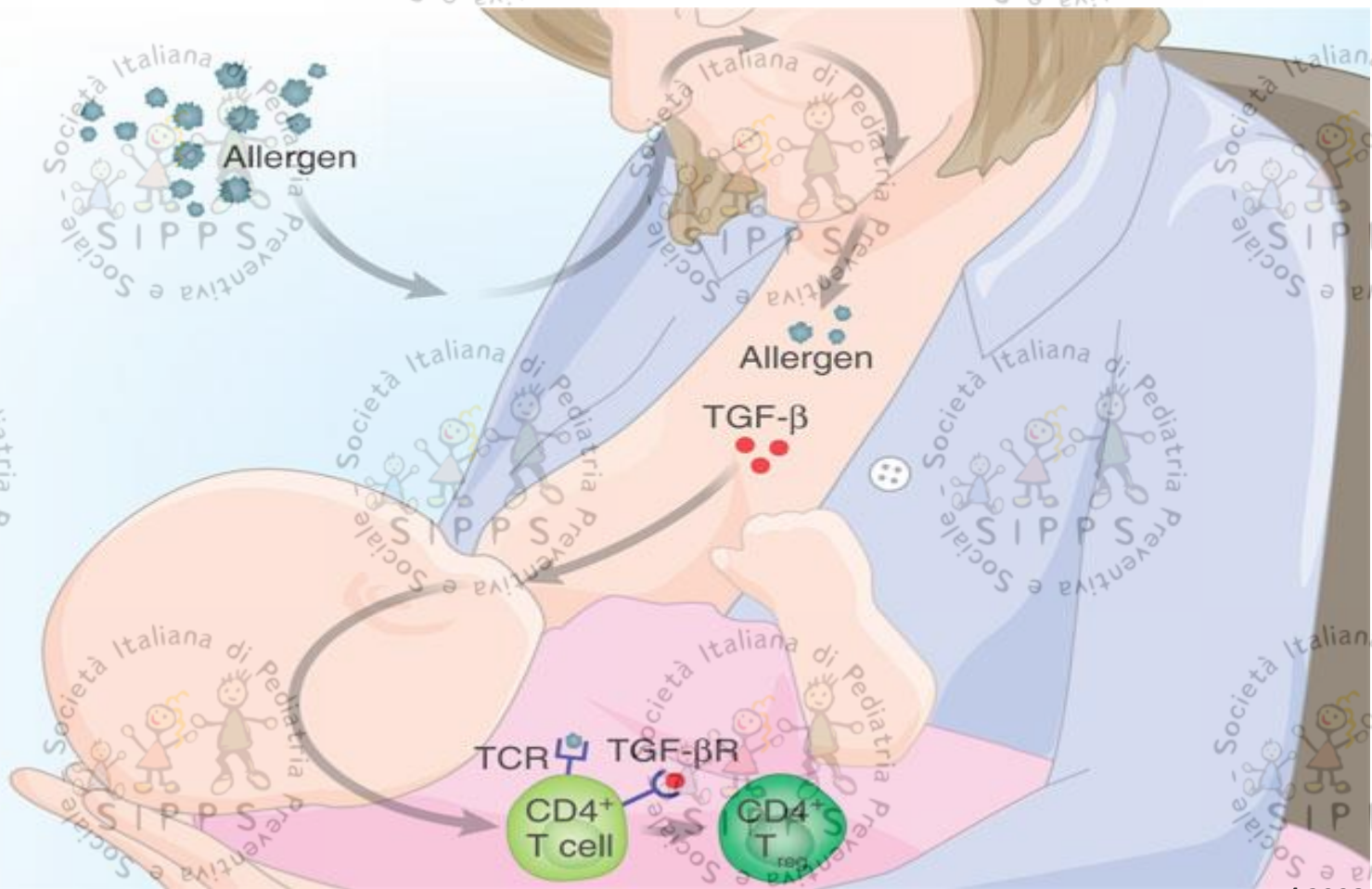




# Breathing easier with breast milk

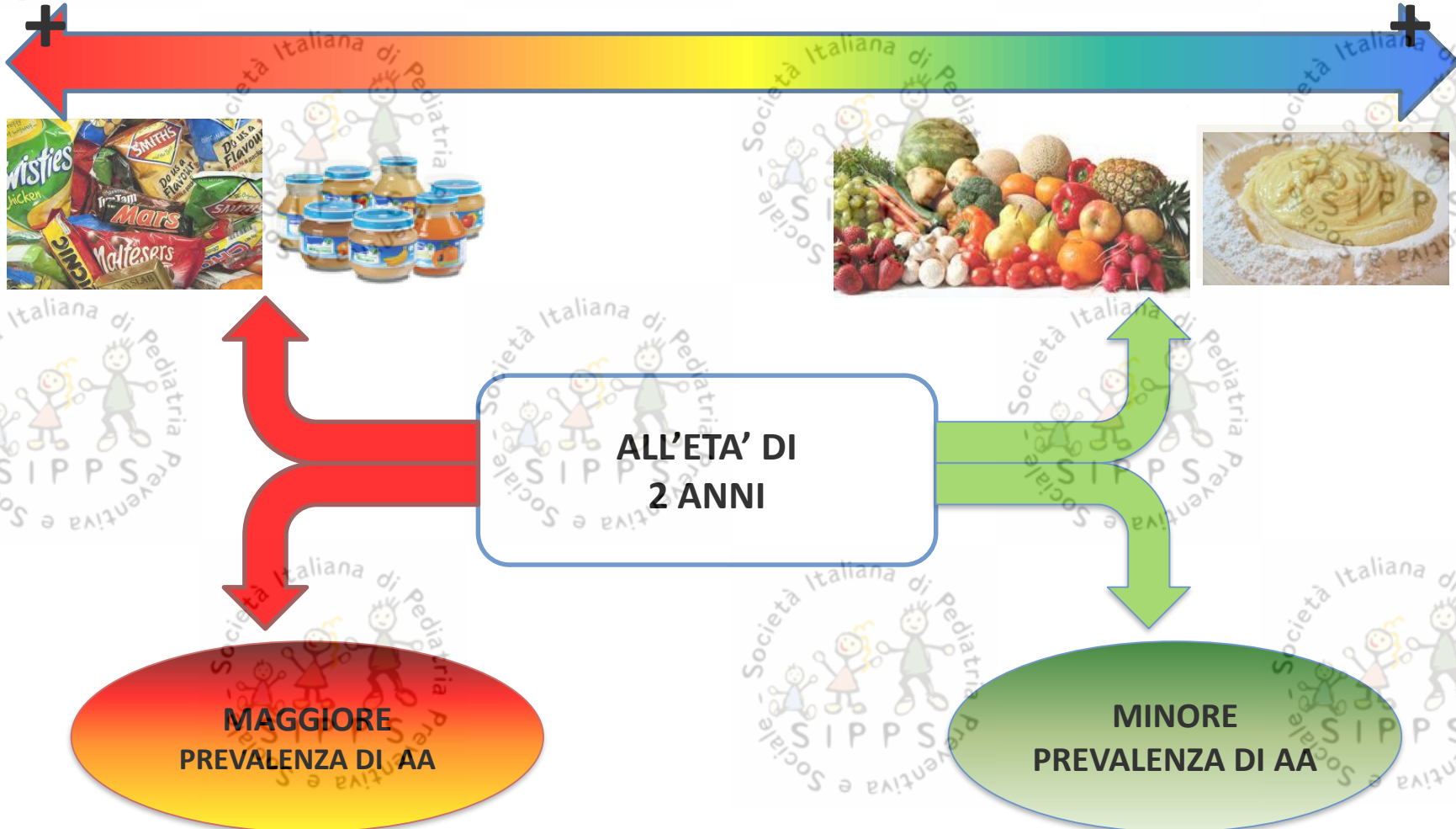
Lynn Puddington & Adam Matson

Breast milk protects young mice from developing symptoms of asthma. The effect occurs through the induction of regulatory T cells after ingestion of allergen and TGF- $\beta$  in breast milk (pages 170-175).



# Diet and food allergy development during infancy: Birth cohort study findings using prospective food diary data

Kate E. C. Grimshaw, PhD, RD,<sup>a</sup> Joe Maskell, MSc,<sup>b</sup> Erin M. Oliver, MSc,<sup>a</sup> Ruth C. G. Morris, Dip HE, RN(Child),<sup>c</sup> Keith D. Foote, MBBS, FRCPCH,<sup>d</sup> E. N. Clare Mills, PhD,<sup>e</sup> Barrie M. Margetts, PhD, FFPH,<sup>f\*</sup> and Graham Roberts, DM, MRCPCH<sup>a\*</sup> Southampton, Winchester, and Manchester, United Kingdom



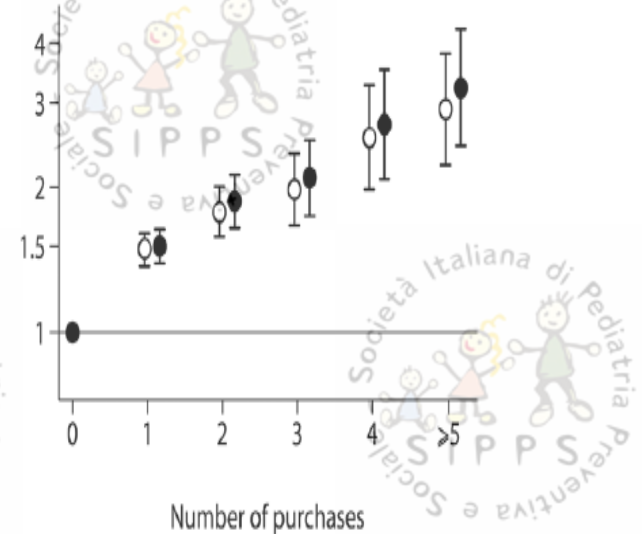
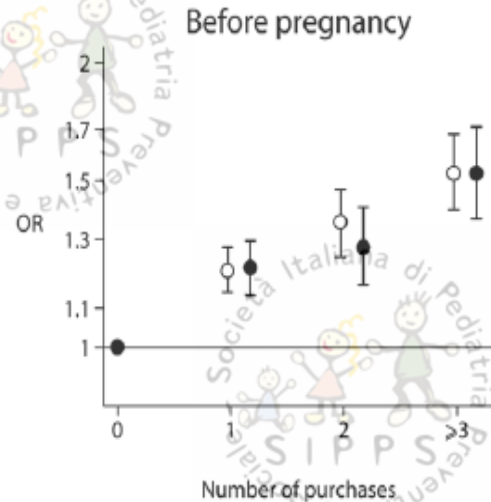
# Mother's and Offspring's Use of Antibiotics and Infant Allergy to Cow's Milk

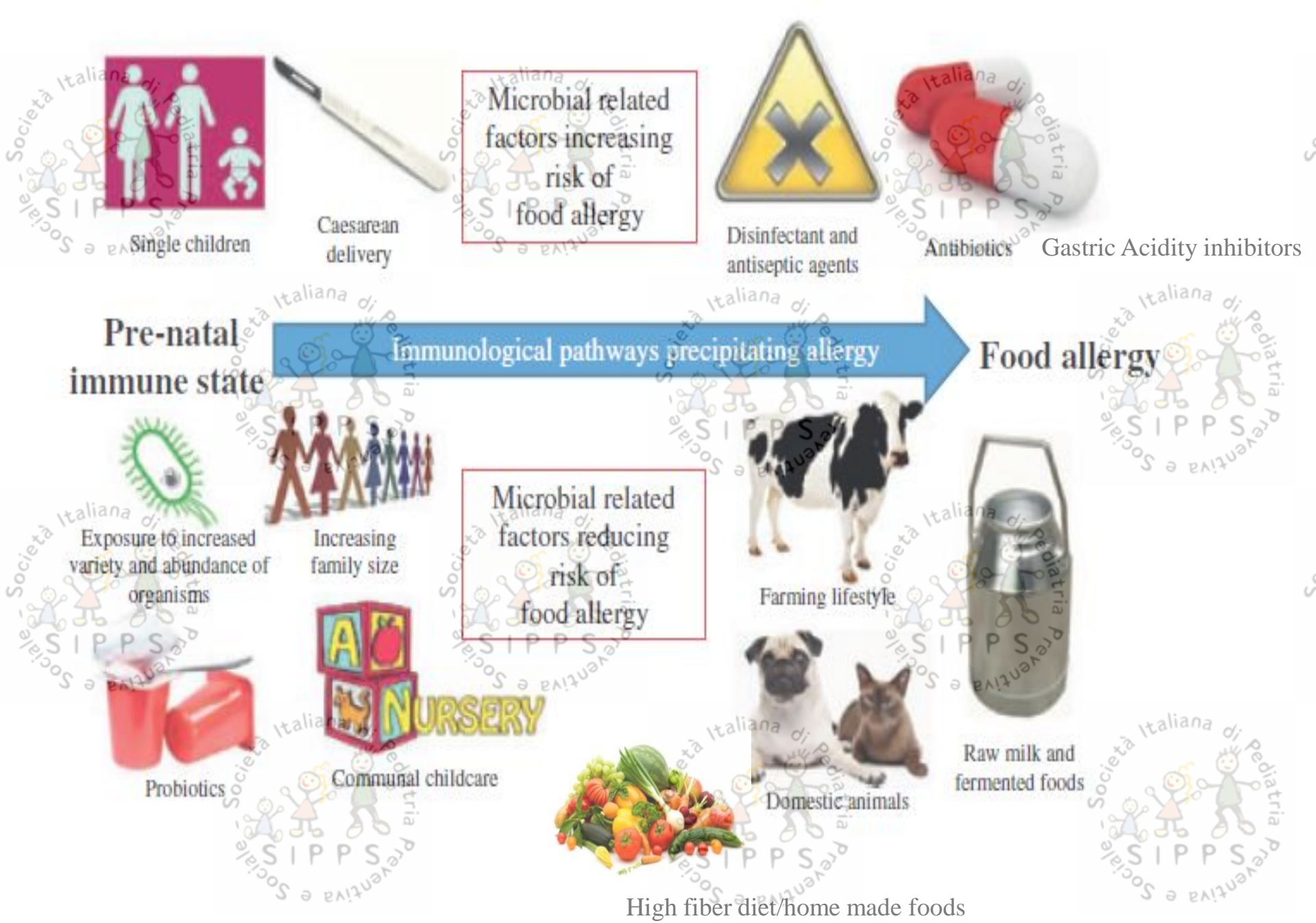
Johanna Metsälä,<sup>a,b</sup> Annamari Lundqvist,<sup>c</sup> Lauri J. Virta,<sup>d</sup> Minna Kaila,<sup>e</sup> Mika Gissler,<sup>f,g</sup>  
and Suvi M. Virtanen<sup>a,b,h</sup>

16.237 cases

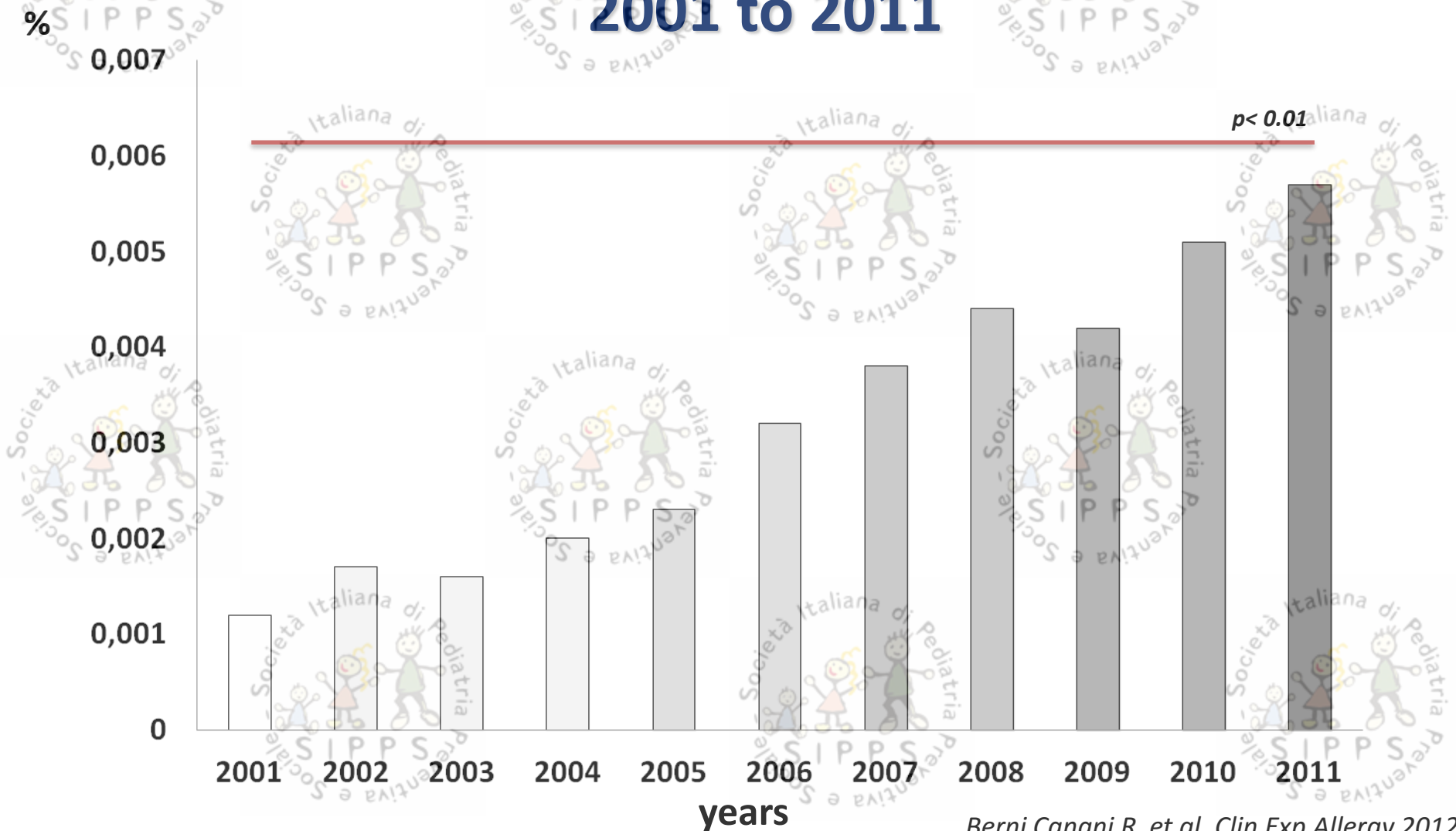
Antibiotic use by the mother

Antibiotic use by the child





# Increasing trend of hospitalization rate for food-induced anaphylaxis in Italian children from 2001 to 2011



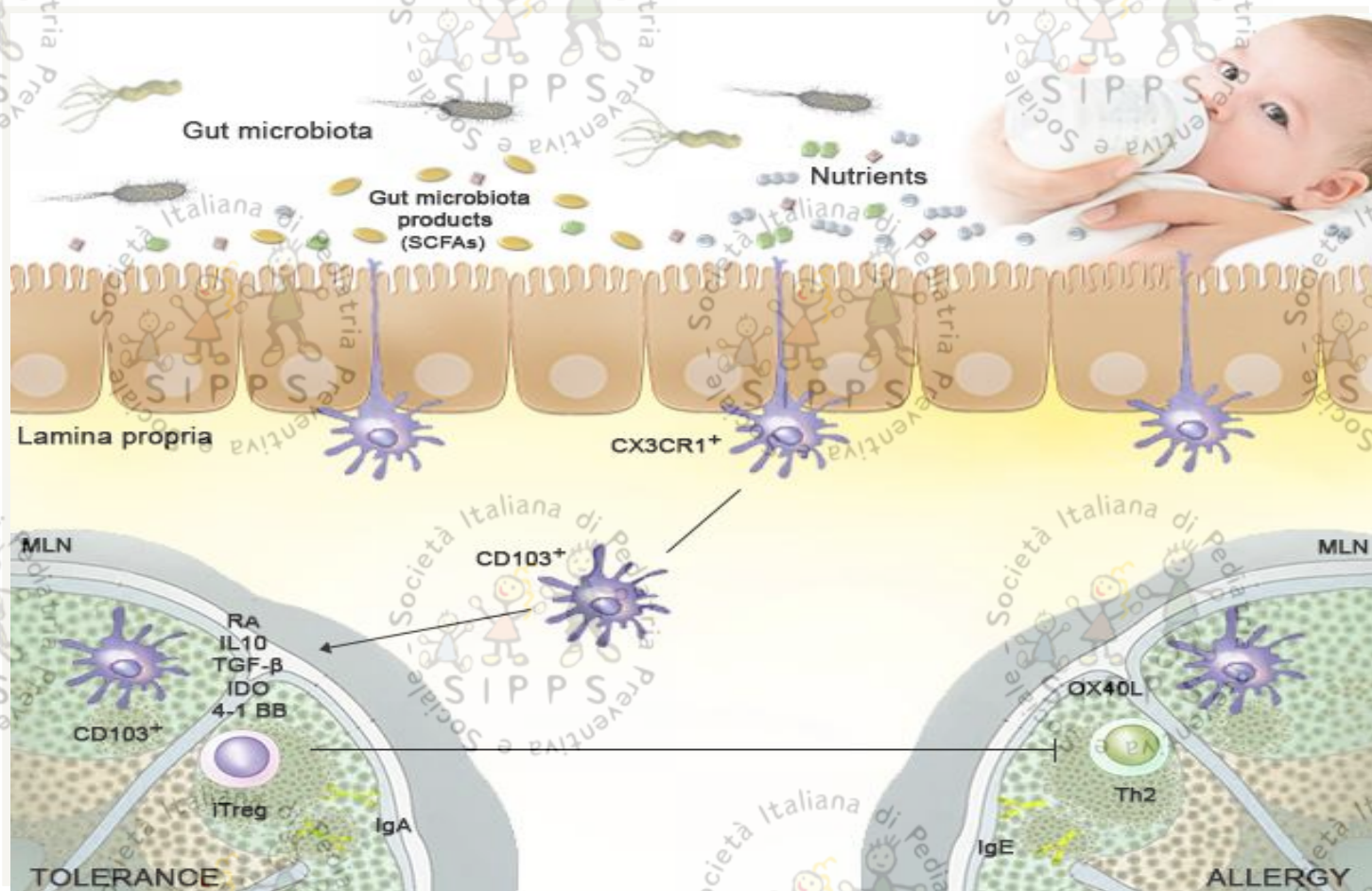
Berni Canani R et al. Clin Exp Allergy 2012  
Nocerino R et al. JACI 2015

# The Changing Pattern of Food Allergy

- + Increased risk of persistence until later ages
  - + Increased severity of clinical manifestations
  - + Increased need of hospitalization
  - + Increased economic impact
  - + Increased risk of atopic march (*>50% asthma, atopic eczema, allergic rhinitis*)
- = Strong need to develop effective strategies to stimulate oral tolerance acquisition

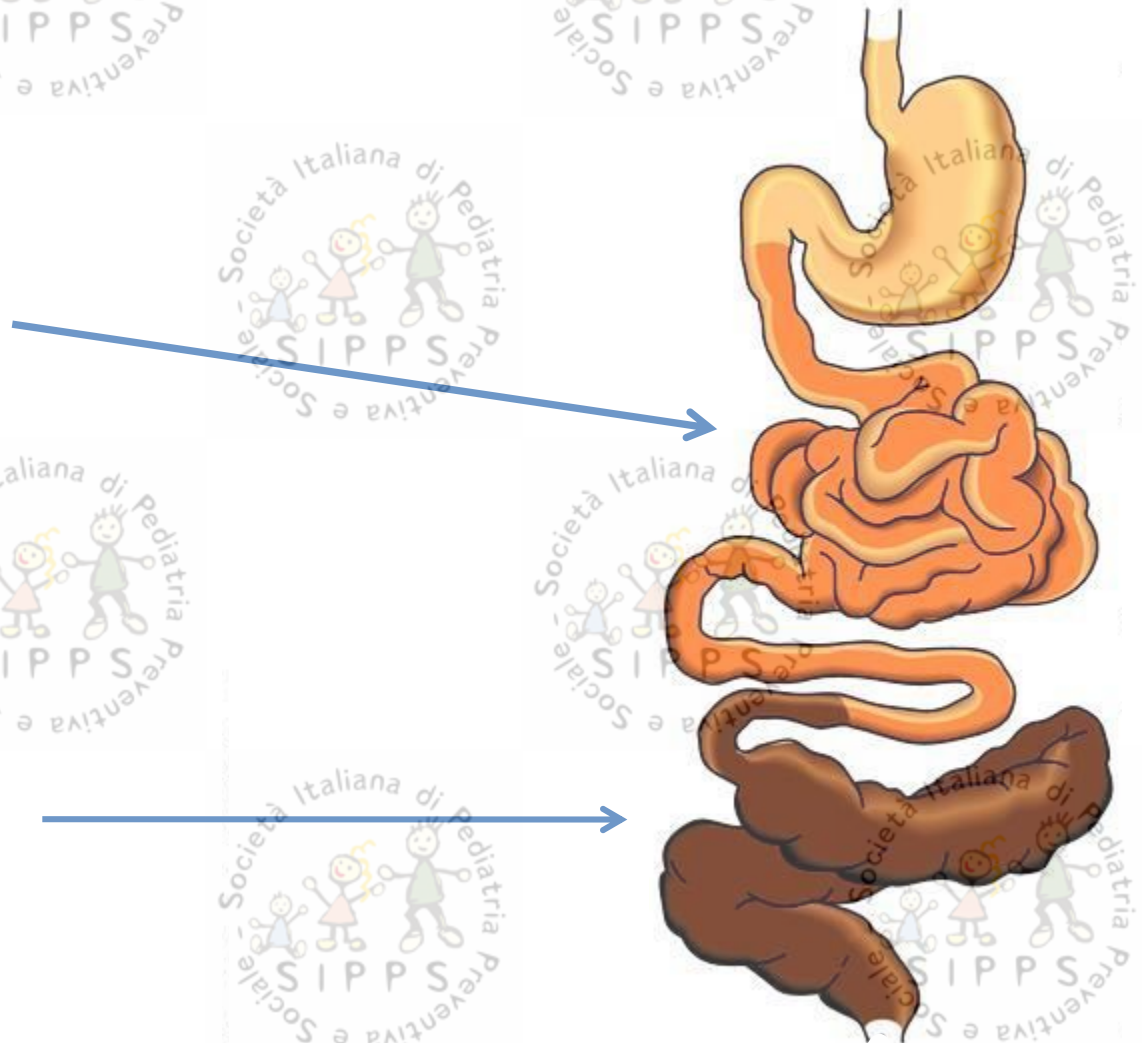
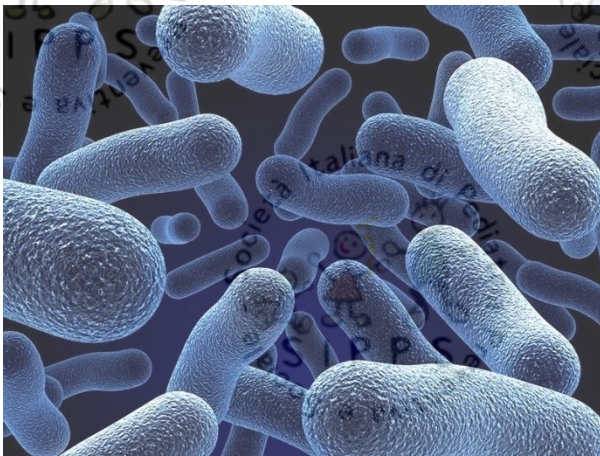
Skripak JM, et al. JACI 2007  
Ross MP, et al. JACI 2008  
Wang J, et al. JCI 2011  
Chen FM, et al. JMII 2012  
Virta LJ et al. JPGN 2013  
Gupta R, et al. JAMA Ped 2013  
Prescott SL et al. WAO J 2013  
Berni Canani R, et al. Clin Exp All 2013  
Nocerino R, et al. JACI 2015

# Oral tolerance: suppression of immune response to dietary antigens mediated by Ag-specific regulatory T cells



A dynamic modulation of this network is introduced at birth by exposure to environmental factors and by acquisition of gut microbiota

# Two crucial players are involved in oral tolerance: dietary factors and gut microbiota





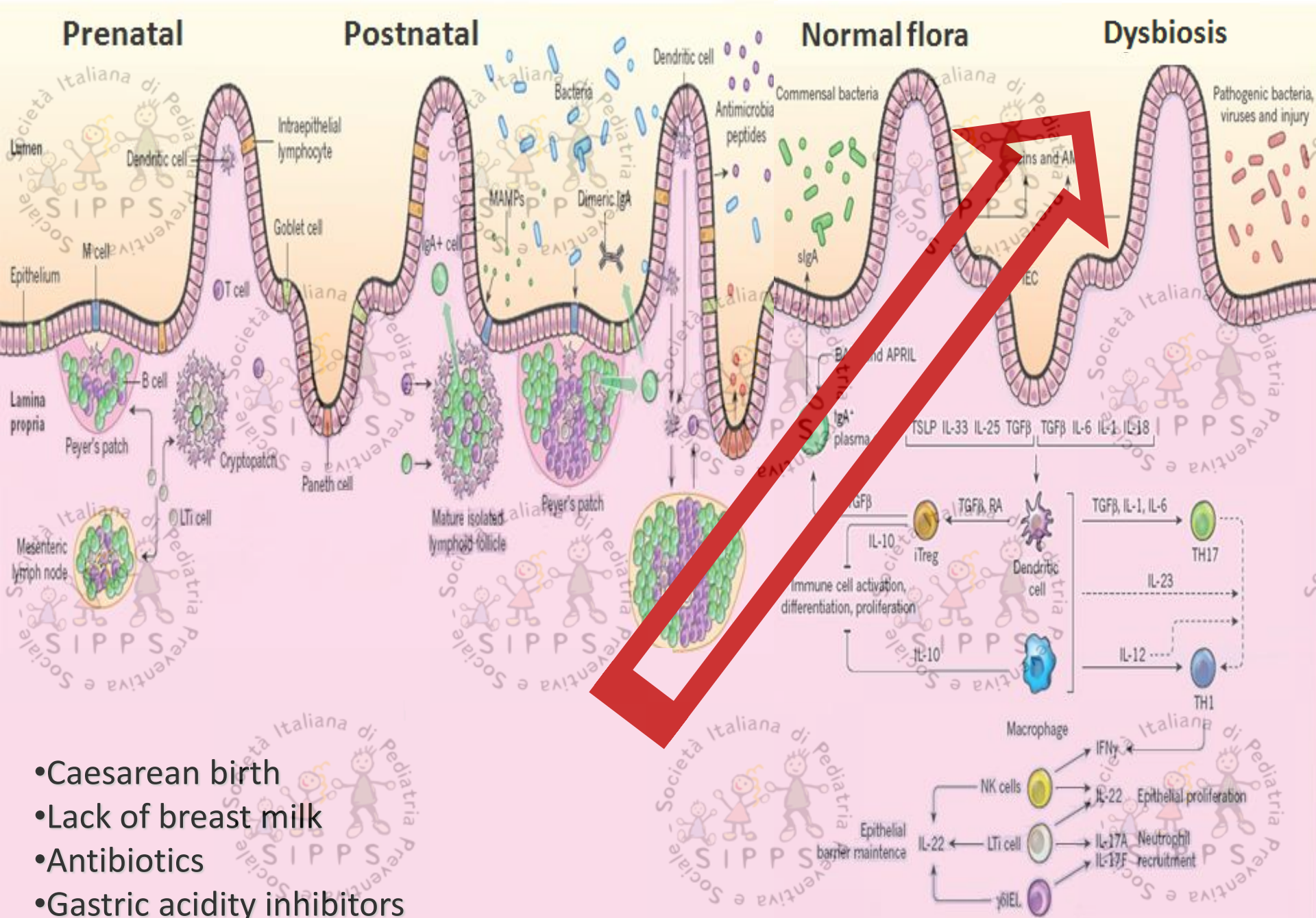
# Depletion of Dietary Peptides inhibits Oral Tolerance: Effects of Amino Acid-based diet

- Lower serum Ig
- Lower lymphocytes count in siLP
- Decreased size of Payer's patches
- Lower number of FoxP3+ CD4+ Treg cells
- Higher level of anti-dietary Ag sIgE
- Higher severity of allergic manifestations

*Pereira P, et al. Eur J Immunol 1986*

*Wastmann BS, et al. Proc Soc Exp Biol Med 1991*

*Kim KS et al. Science 2016*



- Caesarean birth
- Lack of breast milk
- Antibiotics
- Gastric acidity inhibitors
- High fat, low plant-based fibers Western-type diet

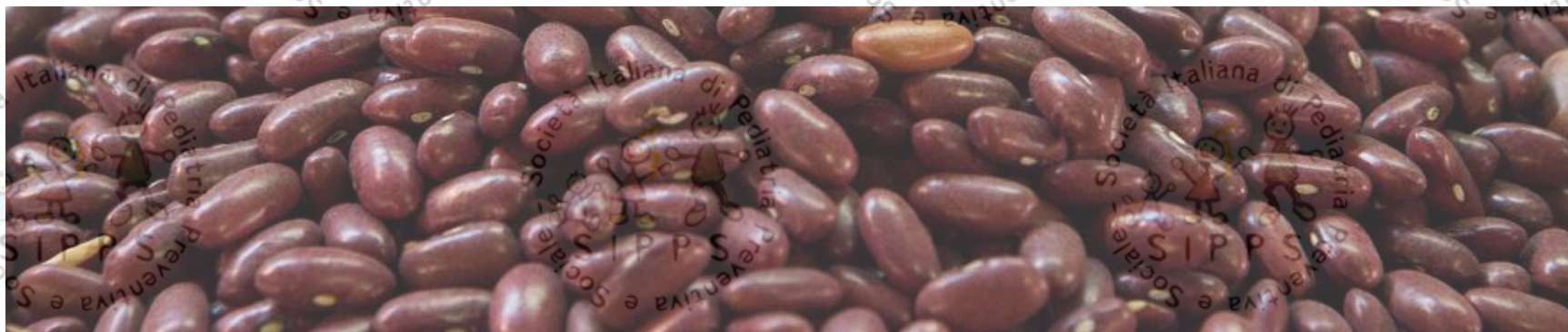


Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



# 2016

## ANNO INTERNAZIONALE DEI LEGUMI



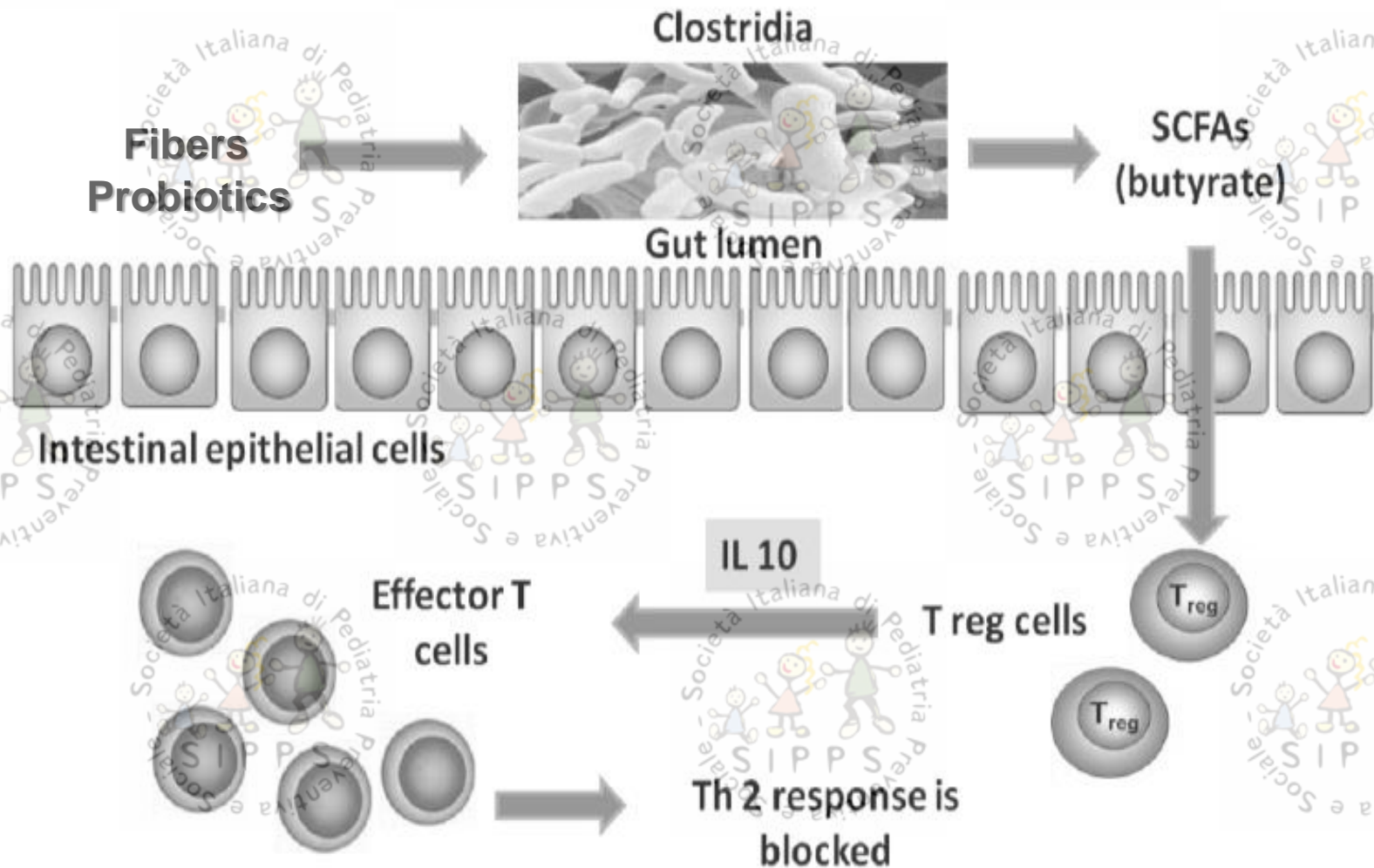
The 68th UN General Assembly declared 2016 the International Year of Pulses (IYP) ([A/RES/68/231](#))

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been nominated to facilitate the implementation of the Year in collaboration with Governments, relevant organizations, non-governmental organizations and all other relevant stakeholders.

The IYP 2016 aims to heighten public awareness of the nutritional benefits of pulses as part of sustainable food production aimed towards food security and nutrition. The Year will create a unique opportunity to encourage connections throughout the food chain that would better utilize pulse-based proteins, further global production of pulses, better utilize crop rotations and address the challenges in the trade of pulses.

# POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF BUTYRATE AGAINST FOOD ALLERGY

Margherita Di Costanzo<sup>1</sup>, Lorella Paparo<sup>1</sup>, Rosita Aitoro<sup>1</sup>,  
Linda Cosenza<sup>1</sup>, Rita Nocerino<sup>1</sup>, Tommaso Cozzolino<sup>1</sup>,  
Vincenza Pezzella<sup>1</sup>, Gianfranco Vallone<sup>2</sup>  
and Roberto Berni Canani<sup>1,3,\*</sup>



# PROBIOTICS

OK, WHO WANTS TO COLONIZE MY INTESTINES?!



# The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics consensus statement on the scope and appropriate use of the term probiotic

Colijn Hill, Francisco Guarner, Gregor Reid, Glenn R. Gibson, Daniel J. Merenstein, Bruno Pot, Lorenzo Morelli, Roberto Berni Canani, Harry J. Flint, Seppo Salminen, Philip C. Calder and Mary Ellen Sanders

## Rare

*Strain-specific effects*

Neurological effects

Immunological effects

Endocrinological effects

Production of specific bioactives

## Frequent

*Observed at species level*

Vitamin synthesis

Bile salt metabolism

Direct antagonism

Enzymatic activity

Gut barrier reinforcement

Neutralization of carcinogens

## Widespread

*Among studied probiotics*

Colonisation resistance

Normalization of perturbed microbiota

Enterocytes growth

Competitive exclusion of pathogens

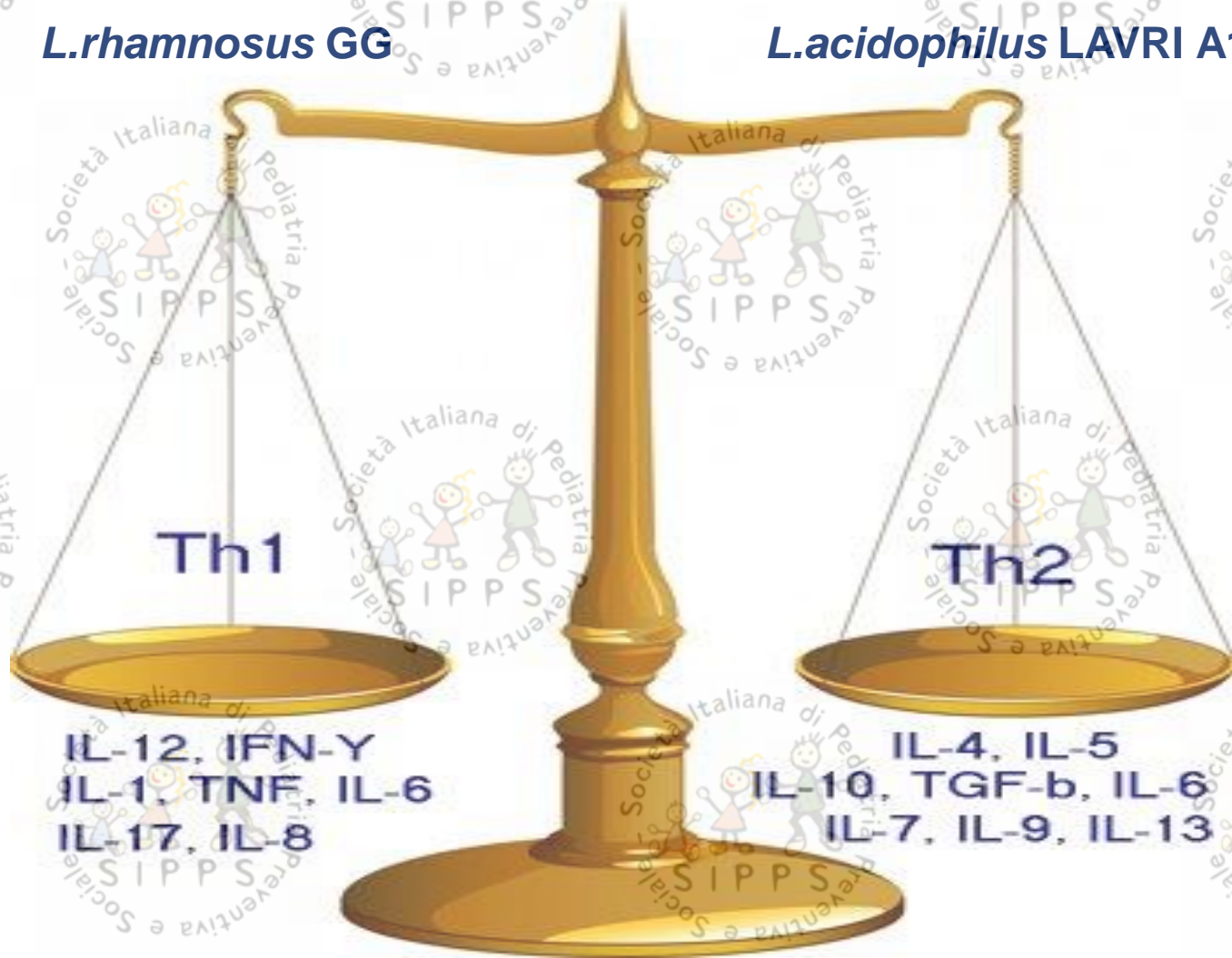
Regulation of intestinal transit

# Engineering the microbiome with probiotics?

*L.casei* CRL431/*B. lactis* Bb12

*L.rhamnosus* GG

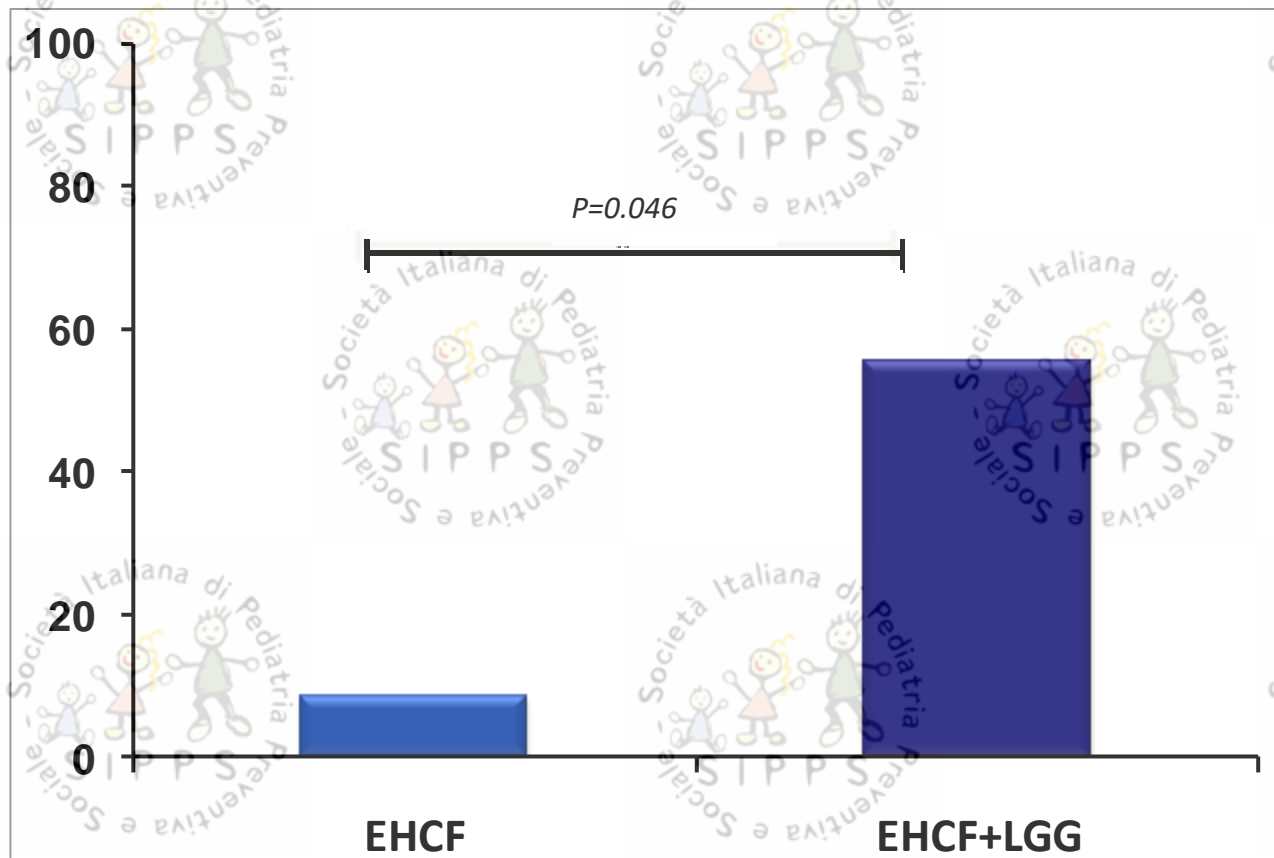
*L.acidophilus* LAVRI A1



# LGG accelerates cow's milk protein tolerance acquisition

THE JOURNAL OF  
**Allergy AND Clinical  
Immunology**

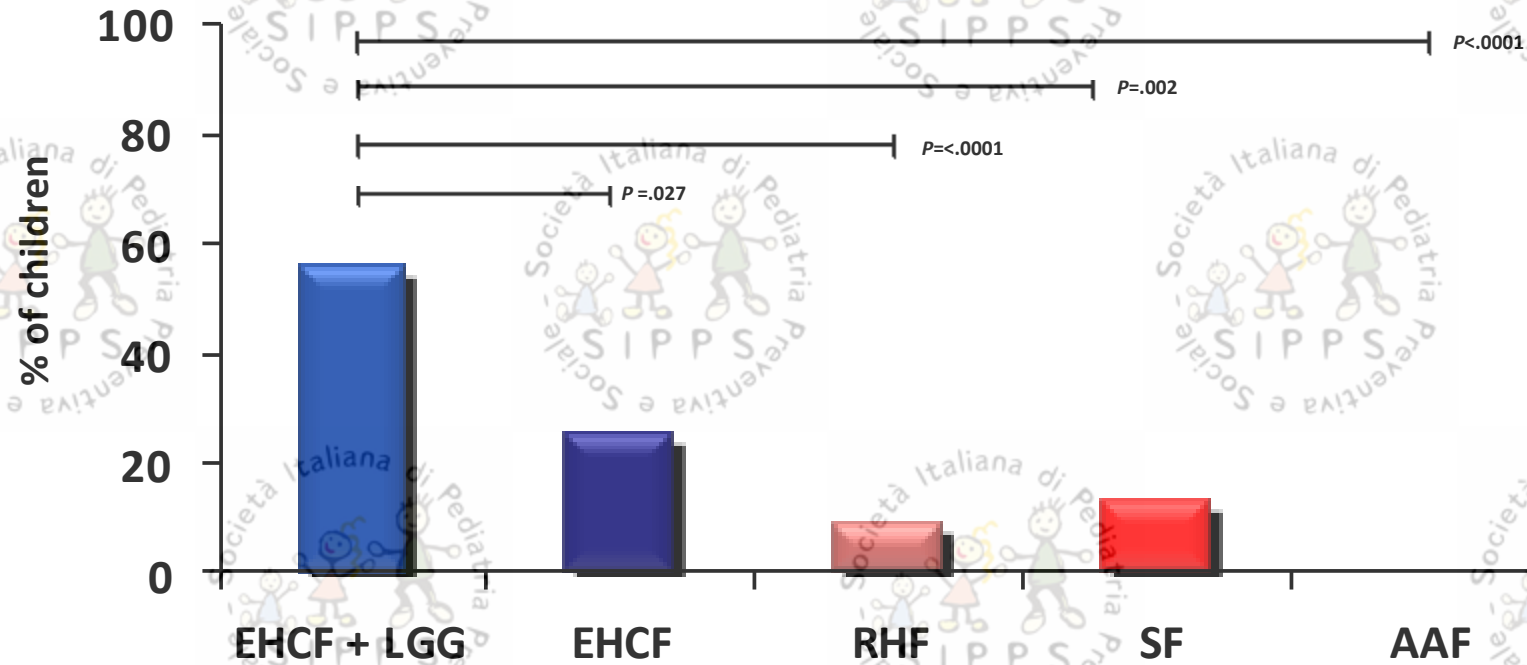
Rate of children with IgE-mediated CMA acquiring tolerance at 12 m





# EHCF+LGG leads to tolerance at an earlier age than other formulae

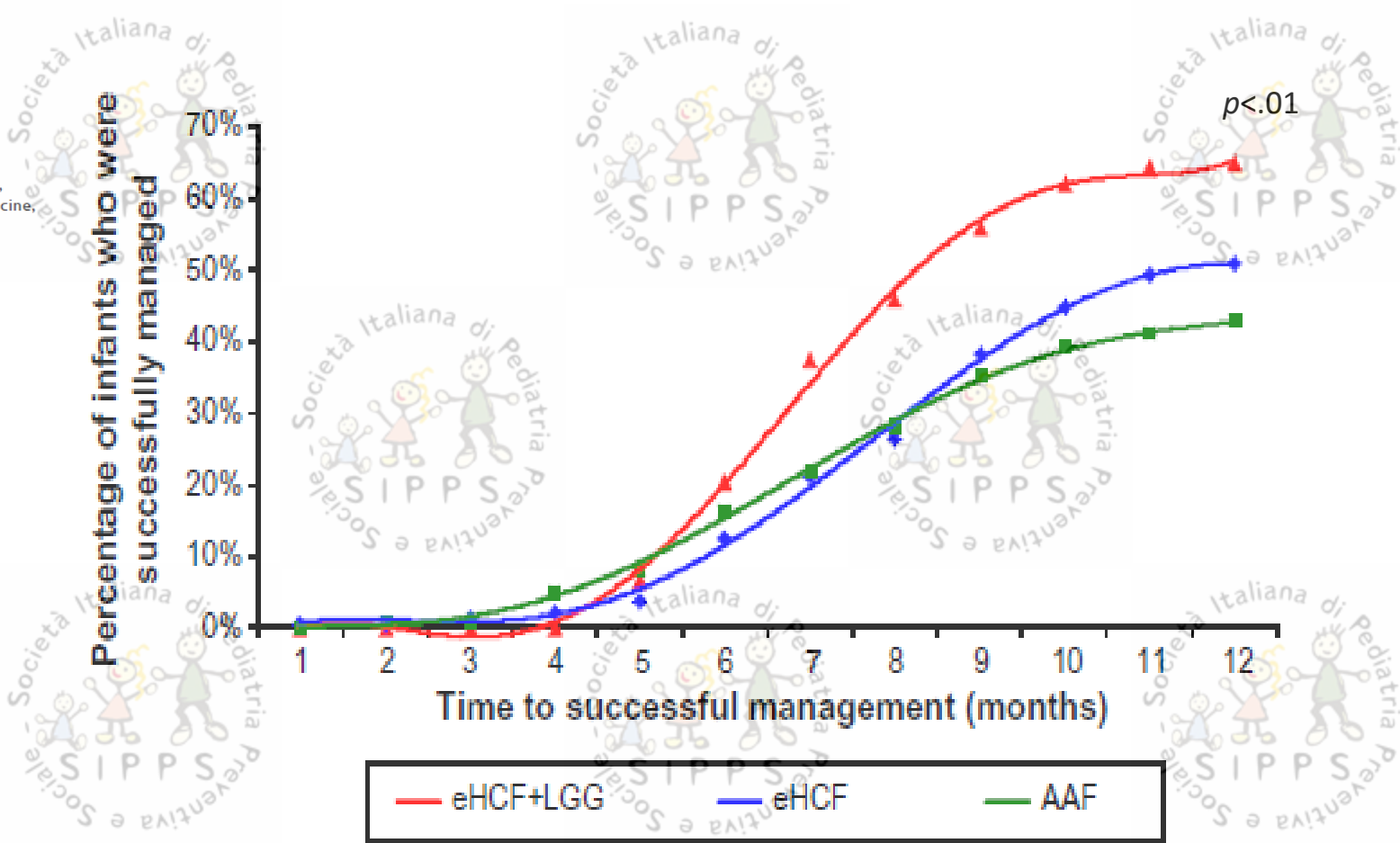
Rate of children with IgE-mediated CMA acquiring tolerance at 12 m



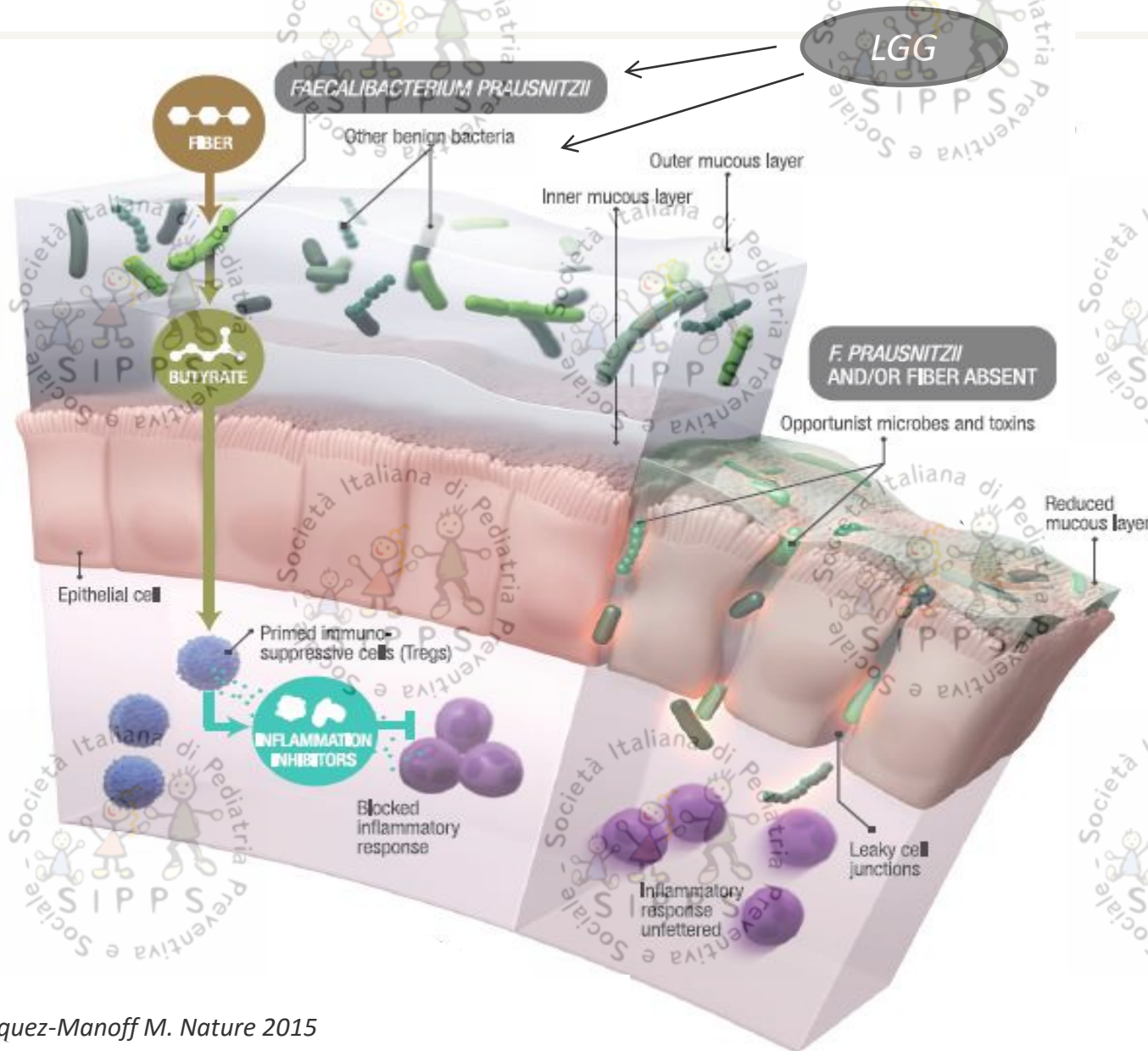
# Cost-effectiveness of using an extensively hydrolyzed casein formula plus the probiotic *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG compared to an extensively hydrolyzed formula alone or an amino acid formula as first-line dietary management for cow's milk allergy in the US

Olga Ovcinnikova<sup>1</sup>  
Monica Panca<sup>1</sup>  
Julian F Guest<sup>1,2</sup>

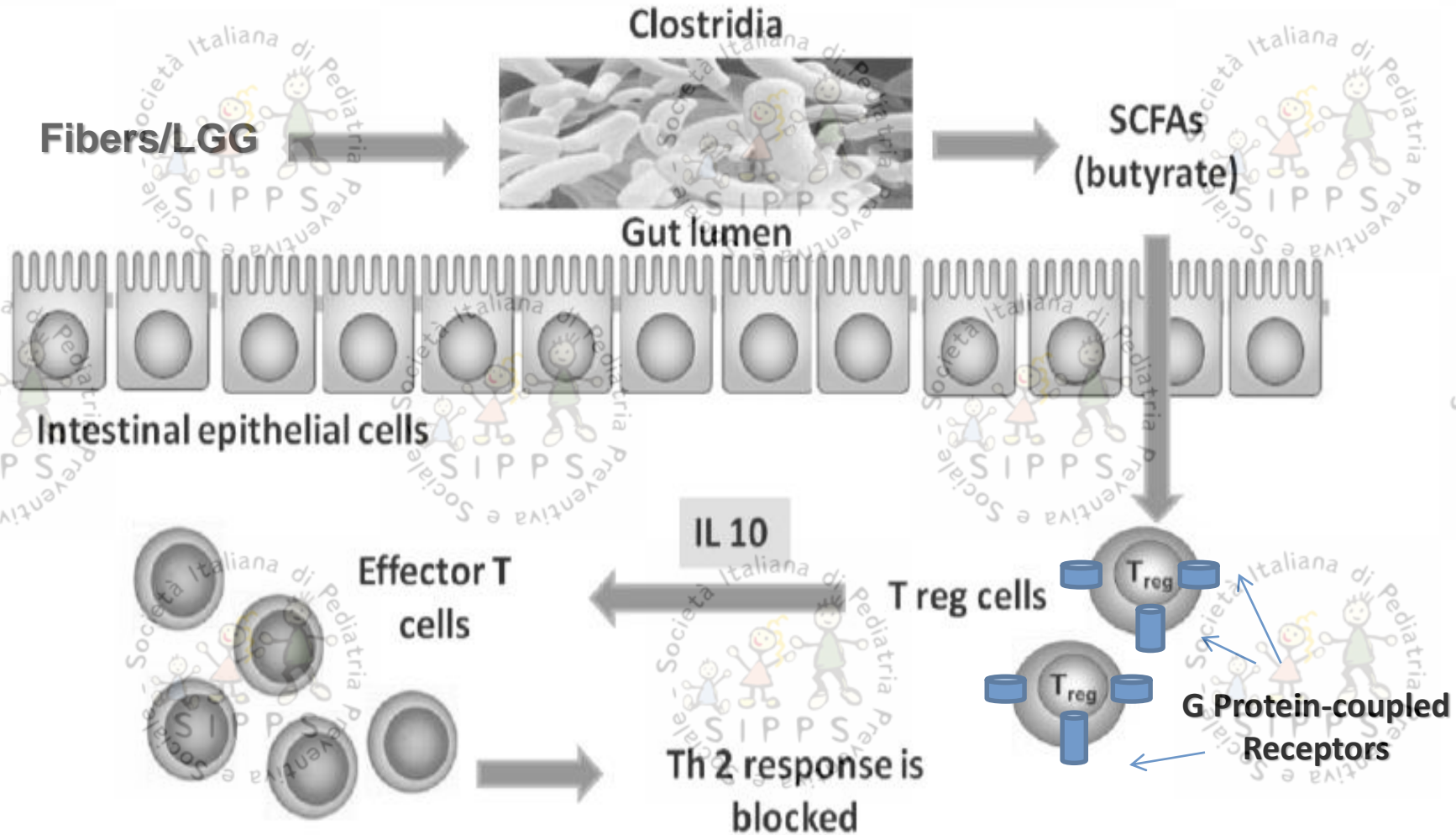
<sup>1</sup>CATALYST Health Economics Consultants, Northwood, London,  
<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Life Sciences and Medicine, King's College, London, UK

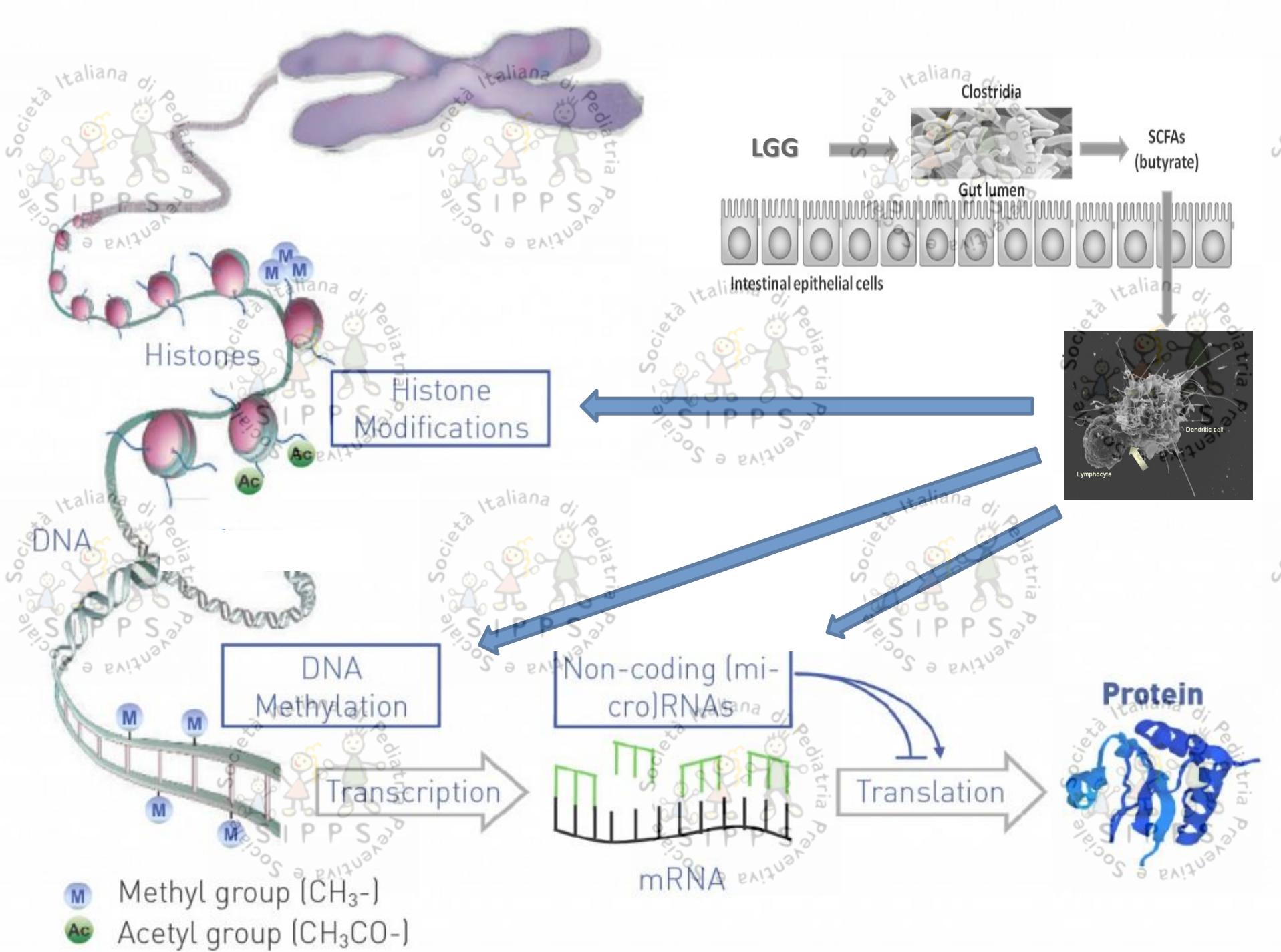


# LGG: The Peace-keeper for CMA



# EHCF+LGG significantly increases butyrate-producing bacteria: the epigenetics pathways



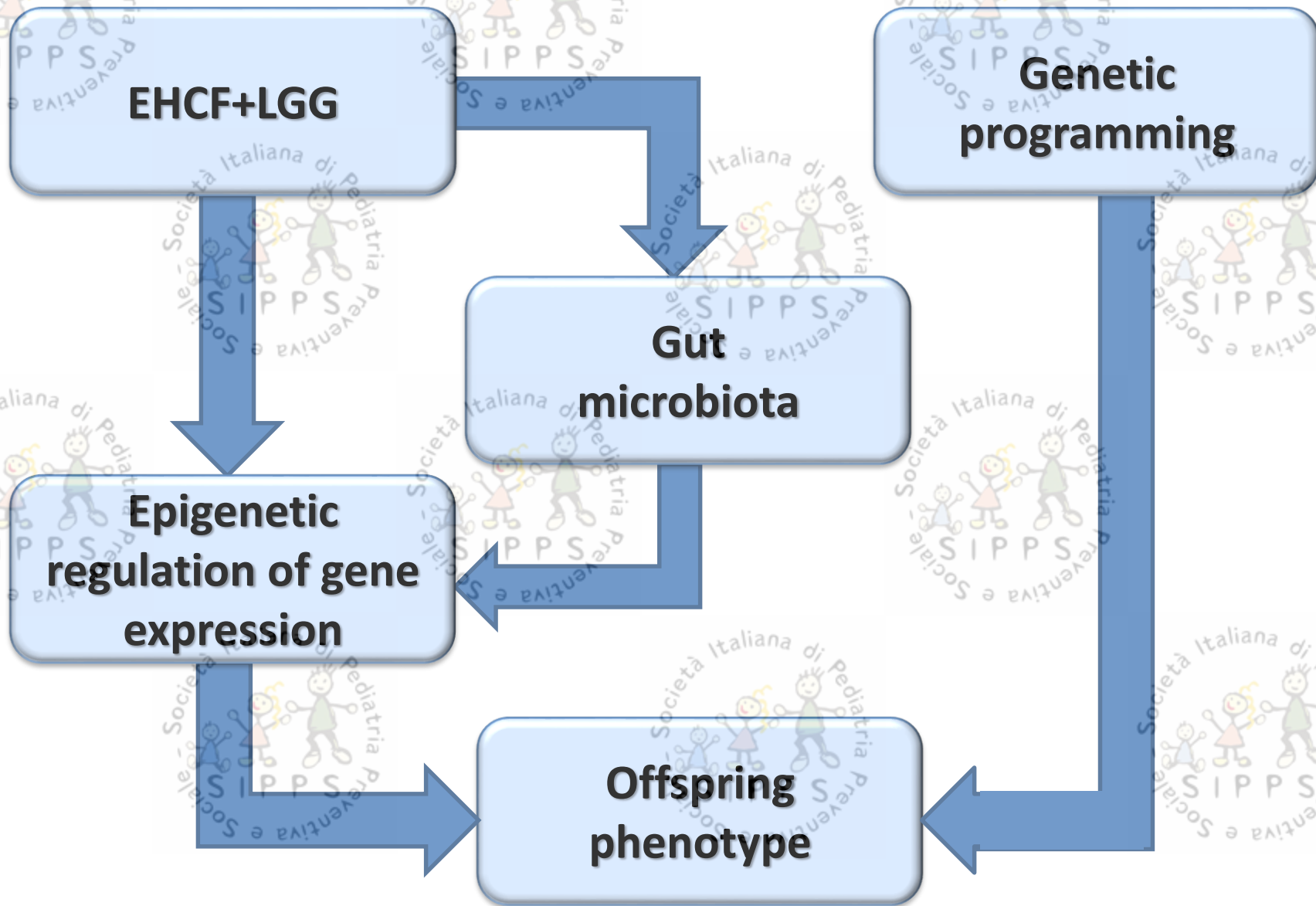


I meccanismi epigenetici regolano la differenziazione sia in senso Th1 sia Th2 e i cambiamenti nella metilazione dei promoter sono un prerequisito per l'espressione di FoxP3 e la differenziazione delle Treg.

*Berni Canani R et al. Nutr Res Rev 2011*



# Epigenetics: the interface between genes and nutrition



# Prospective study: preventive effect elicited by LGG on atopic manifestations in CMA children

Children with sure diagnosis of  
IgE-mediated CMA

Randomization

Group 1  
EHCF

Group 2  
EHCF+LGG

1° year

2° year

3° year

Occurrence of other allergic manifestations

*(atopic eczema, urticaria, asthma, oculorhinitis)*





Assessed for eligibility (n=236)  
(sure diagnosis of IgE-mediated CMA)

Randomized  
(n=220)

Received allocated  
intervention with  
EHCF  
(n=110)

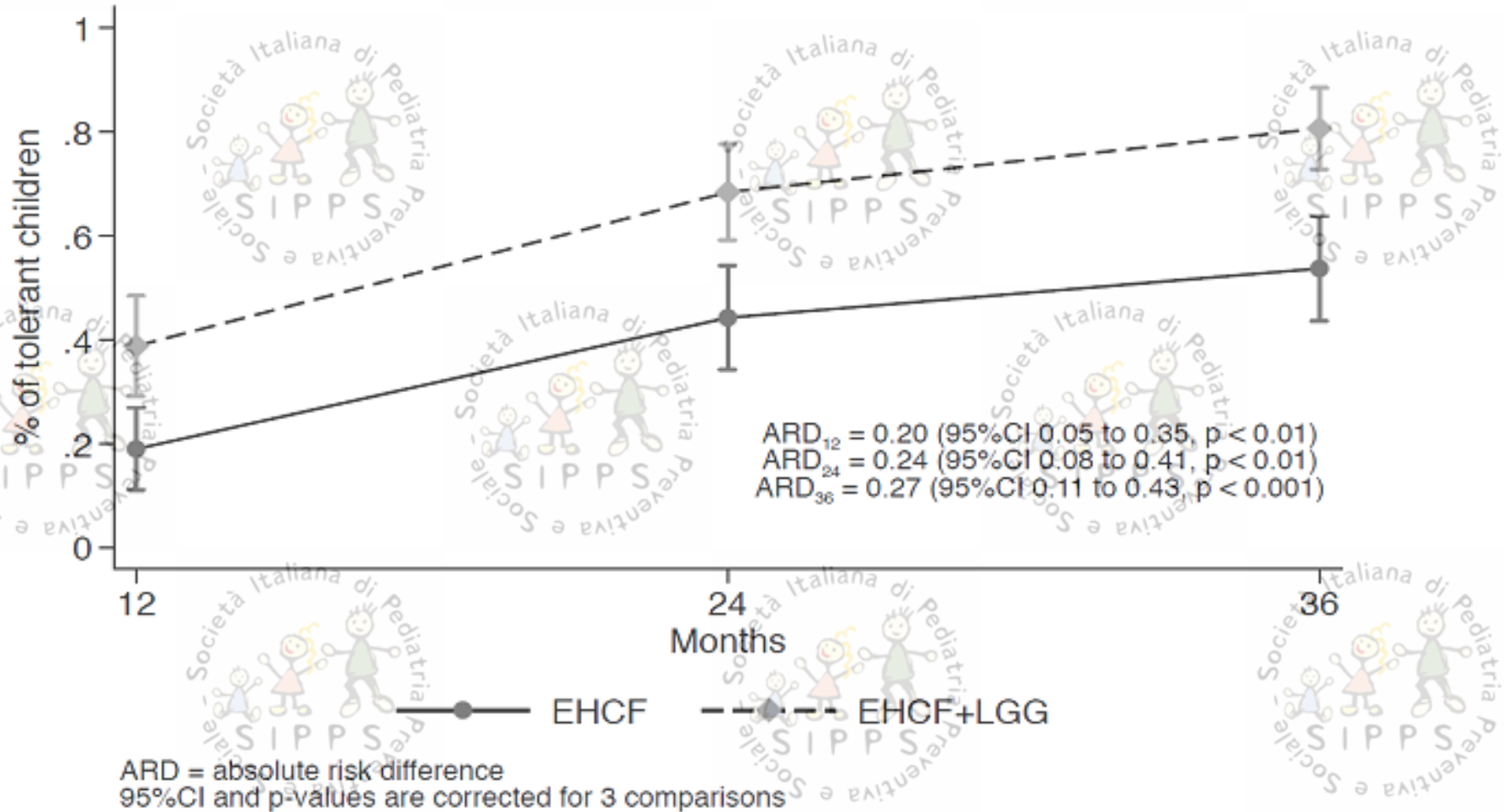
Received allocated  
intervention with  
EHCF + LGG  
(n=110)

Analyzed n=95  
(drop out =15)

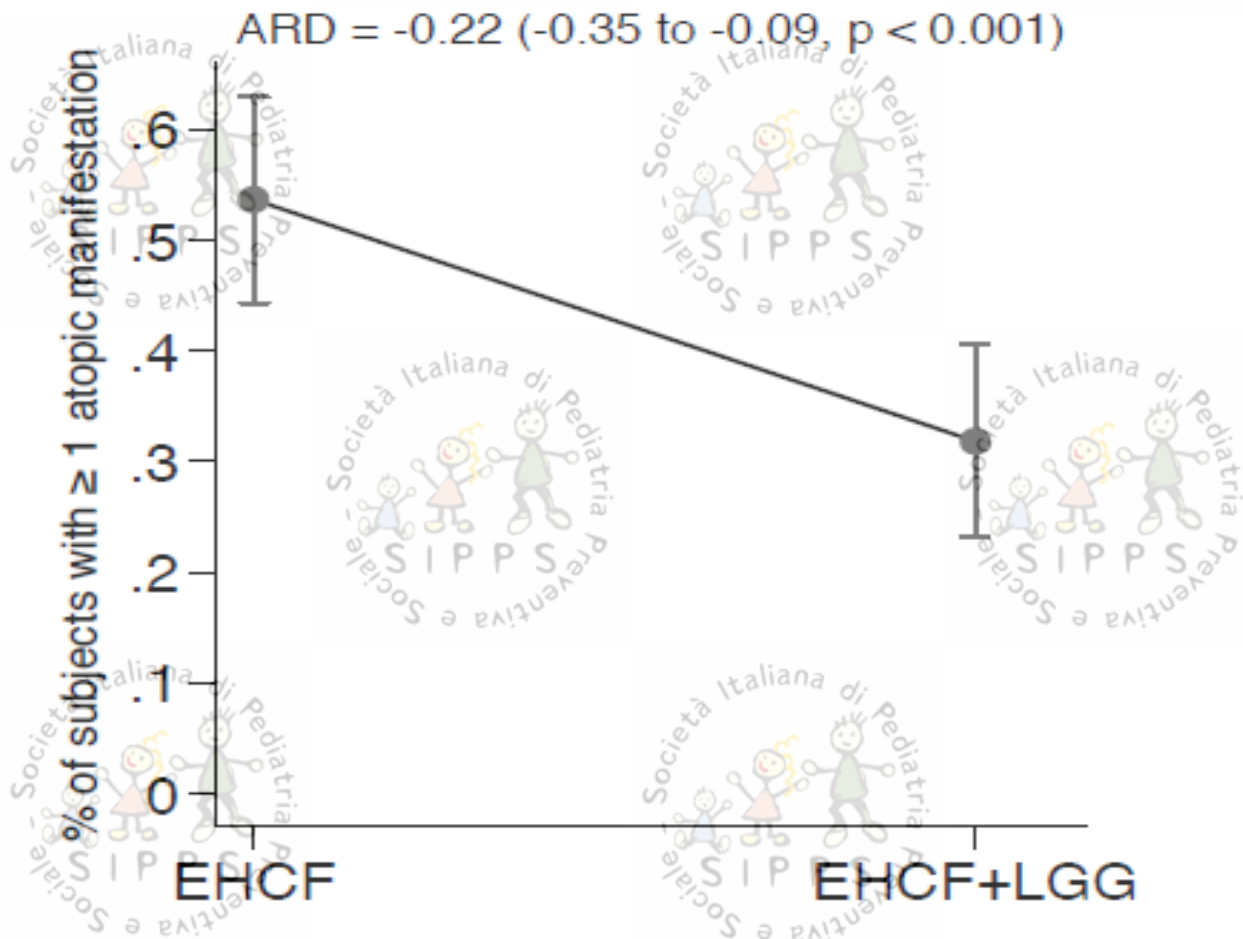
Analyzed n=98  
(drop out =12)



# Oral Tolerance Acquisition



# Rate of subjects experienced $\geq 1$ atopic manifestation ITT, n=110/group



# Alimenti funzionali fermentati





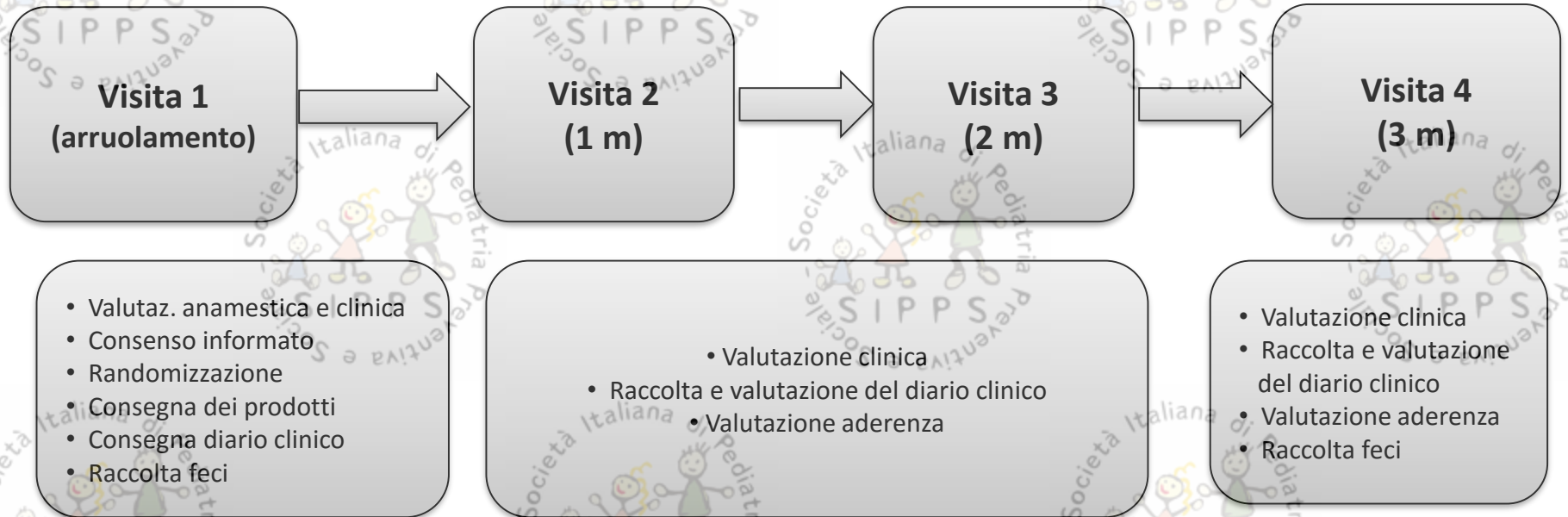
# Comuni malattie infettive dell'infanzia

- I bambini scolarizzati di età <4 aa hanno un rischio sino a 4 volte maggiore di sviluppare infezioni a carico del tratto respiratorio e gastrointestinale
- Giorni di assenza da scuola per I bambini e di lavoro persi dai genitori
- Aumento dell'utilizzo di farmaci

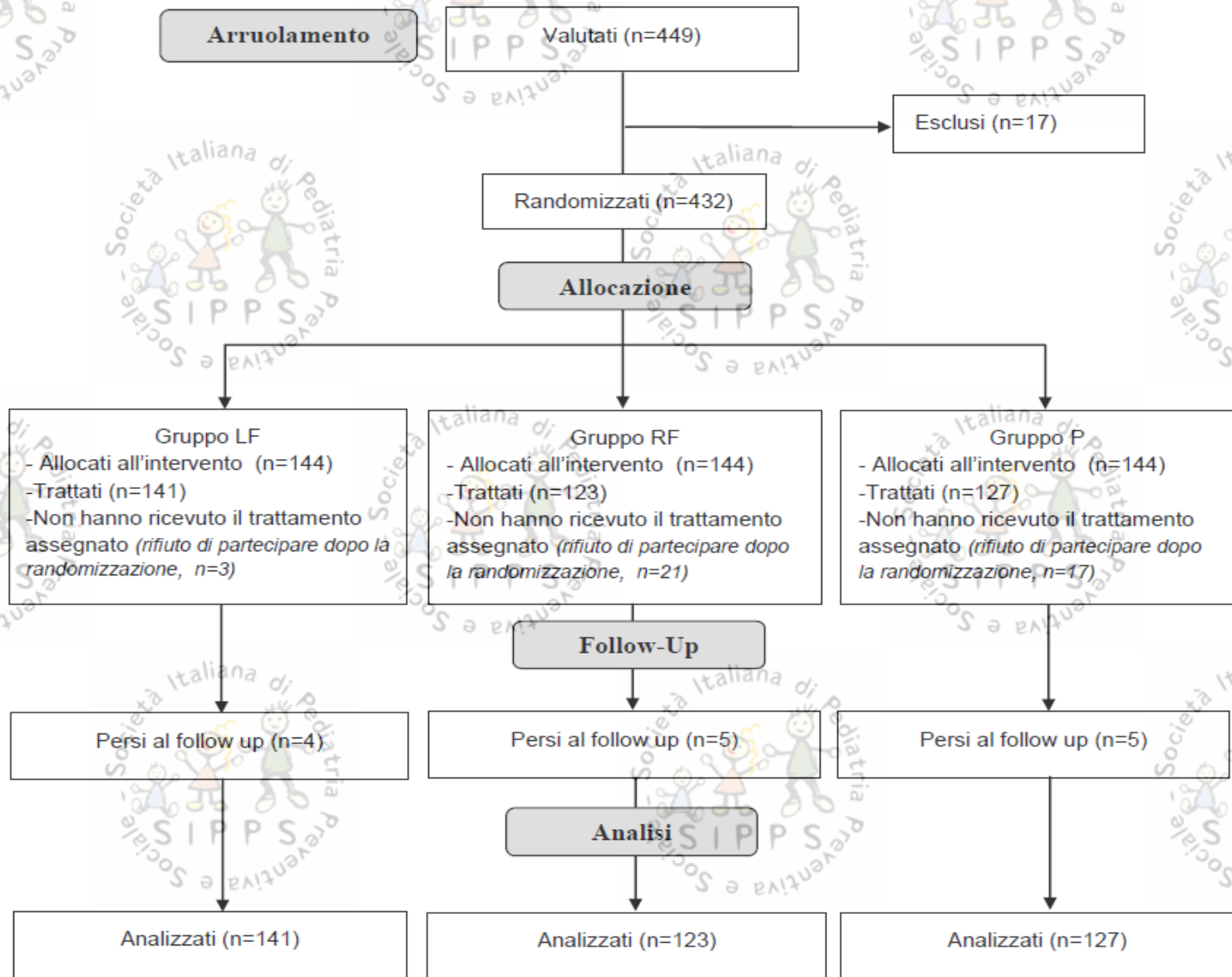


Costi stimati= **\$1.800** milioni/anno

# Lo studio è stato condotto nei 3 mesi invernali in collaborazione con i pediatri di famiglia



# Un elevato numero di bambini ha partecipato allo studio

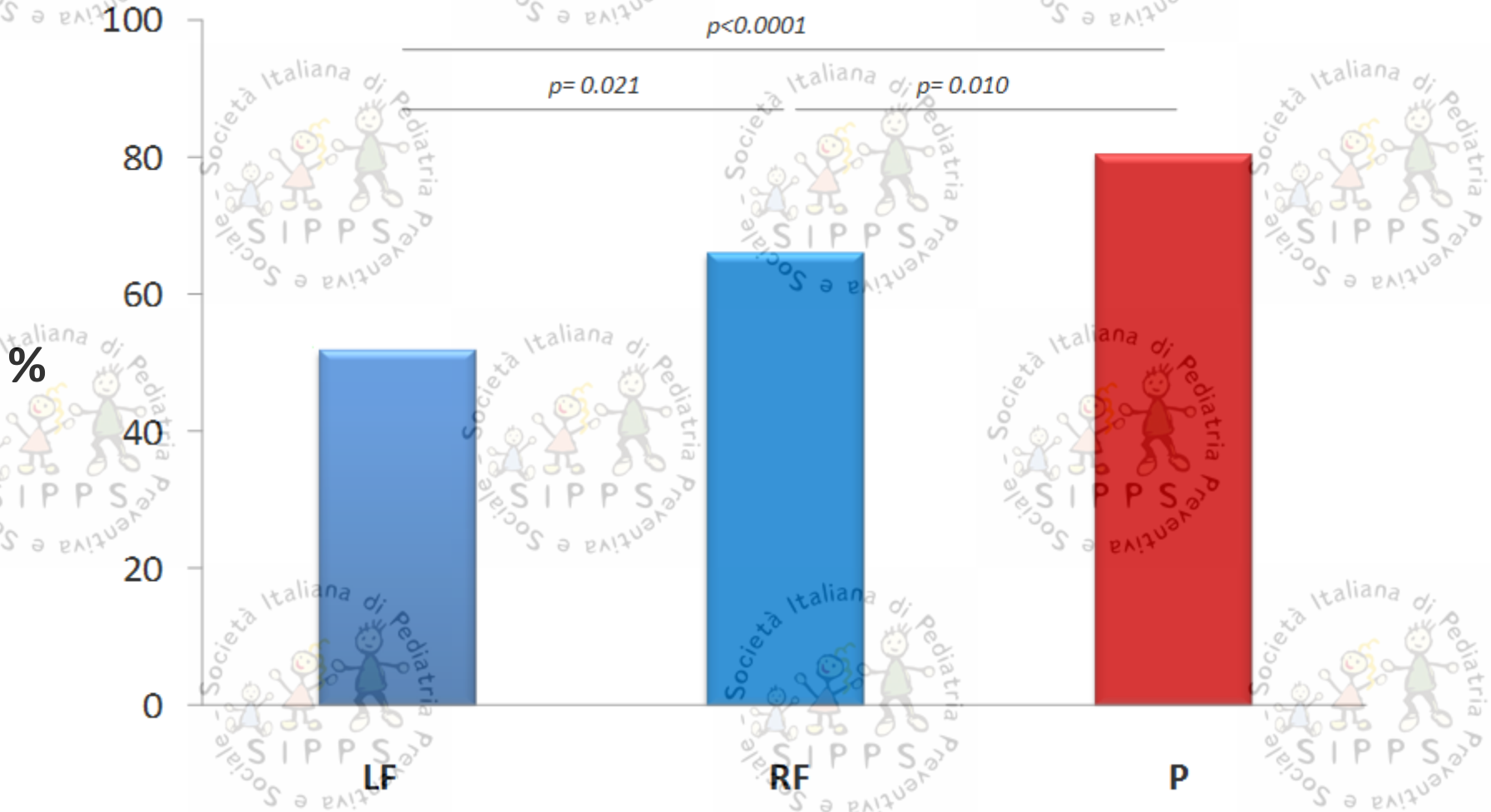




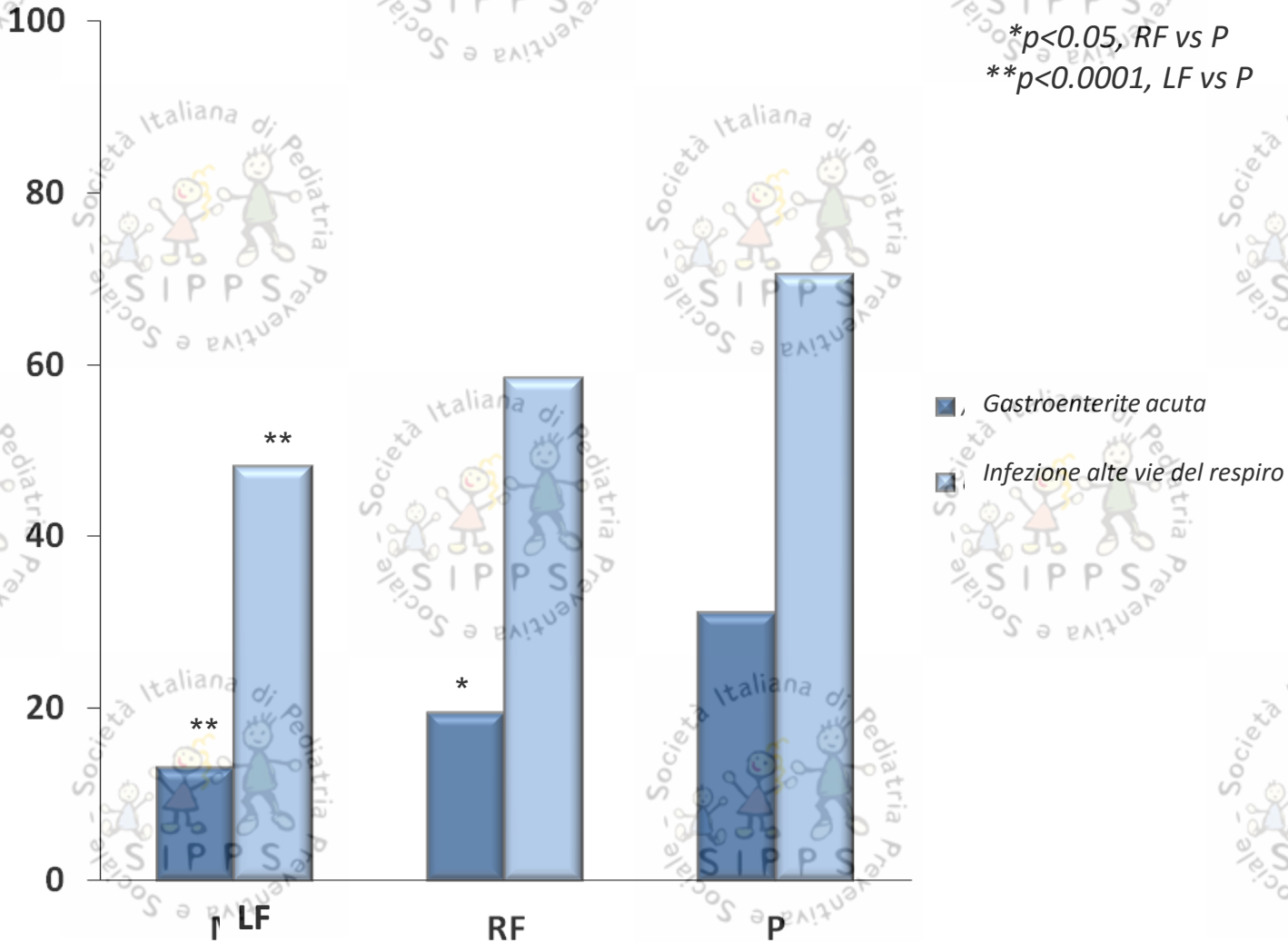
# Caratteristiche simili nelle 3 popolazioni di studio

	<b>LF</b>	<b>RF</b>	<b>P</b>
	<i>n=141</i>	<i>n=123</i>	<i>n=127</i>
<b>Maschi, n (%)</b>	72 (51.1)	64 (52)	65 (51.2)
<b>Età, mesi (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	32 (10)	31 (11)	34 (9)
<b>Peso, kg (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	14.6 (2.8)	14.5 (2.7)	14.8 (2.9)
<b>Altezza, cm (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	93.3 (9)	92.7 (9)	94.3 (7.2)
<b>Allattamento materno, n (%)</b>	99 (70.2)	88 (71.5)	97 (76.4)
<b><i>Durata dell'allattamento, mesi (<math>\pm</math>DS)</i></b>	7.6 (6.1)	6.2 (4)	6.4 (5.1)
<b>Età alla scolarizzazione, mesi (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	13.4 (2.4)	12.9 (2.2)	12.8 (2.3)
<b>Fratelli, n (%)</b>	108 (76.6)	96 (78)	100 (78.7)
<b><i>N. di fratelli, (<math>\pm</math>DS)</i></b>	1.30 (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)
<b>Fumo passivo, n (%)</b>	65 (46.1)	56 (45.5)	59 (46.5)

# Rate soggetti che hanno presentato $\geq 1$ episodio infettivo



# Soggetti che hanno presentato $\geq 1$ episodio di gastroenterite acuta o infezione alte vie del respiro



# I bambini che hanno assunto latte o riso fermentato hanno presentato meno episodi infettivi



## **Numero totale di infezioni**

Riduzione del 60% nei bambini che assumevano latte fermentato e del 40% nei bambini che assumevano riso fermentato

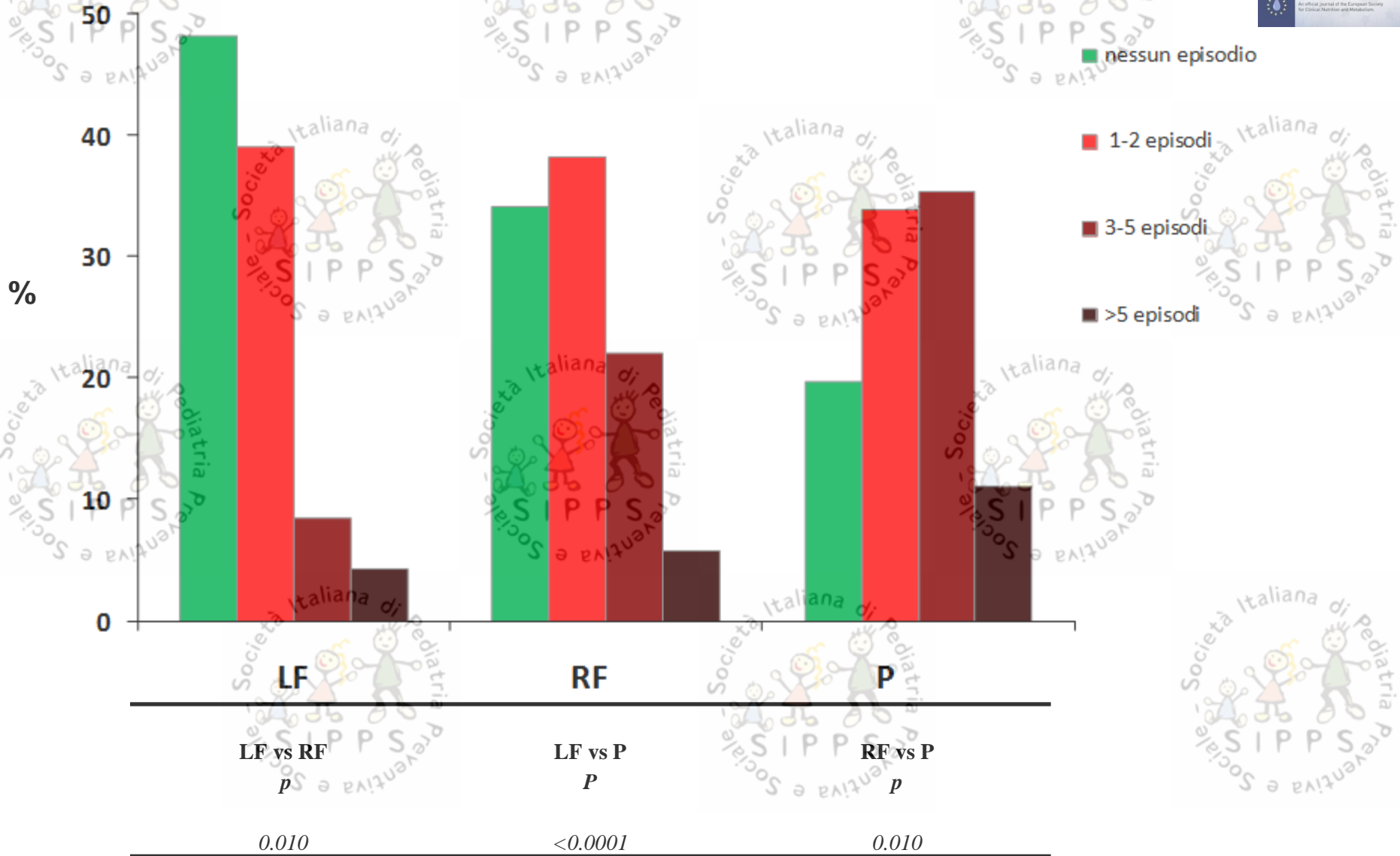
## **Numero di episodi di diarrea acuta**

Riduzione del 55% nei bambini che assumevano latte fermentato e del 45% nei bambini che assumevano riso fermentato

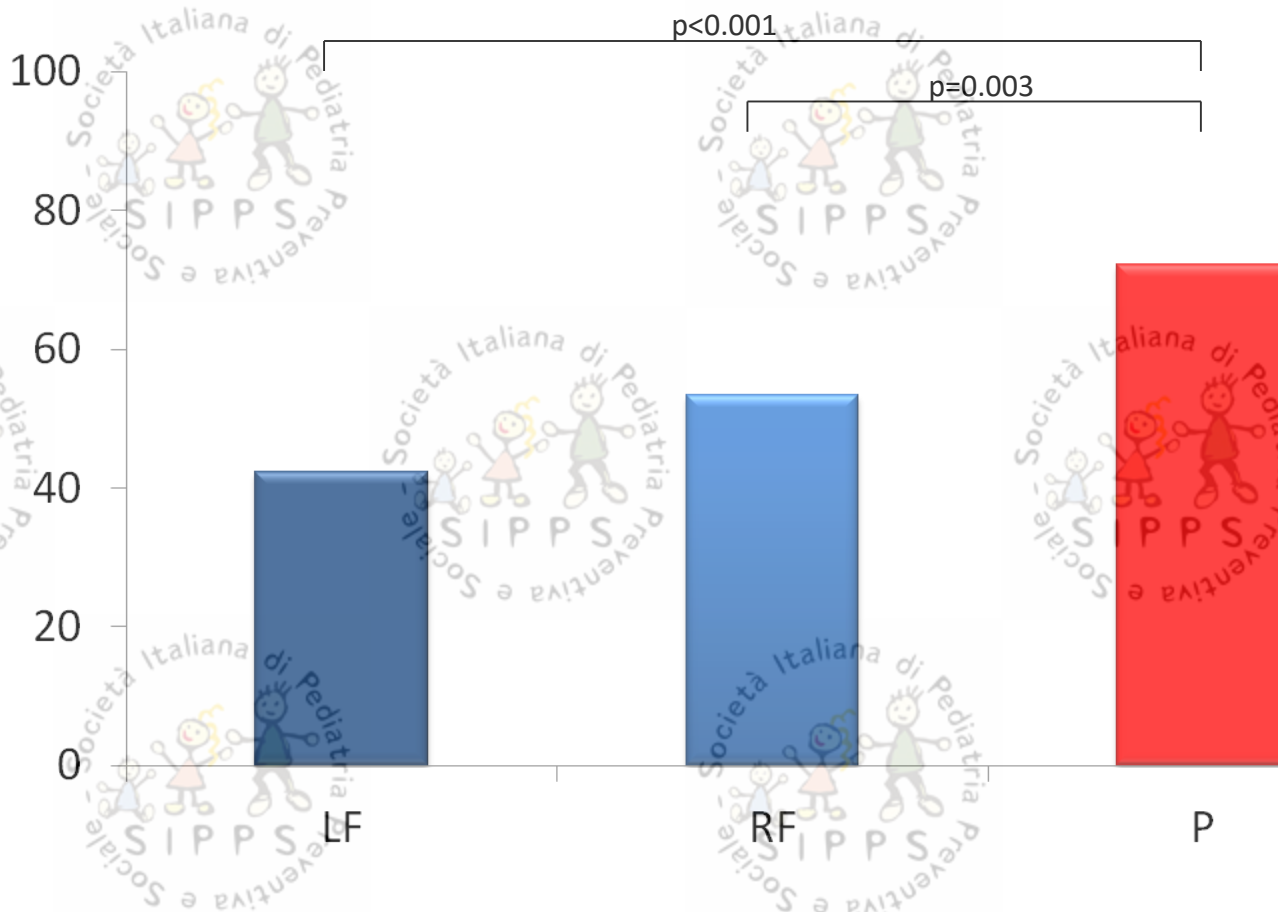
## **Numero di episodi di infezioni a carico delle alte vie del respiro**

Riduzione del 60% nei bambini che assumevano latte fermentato e del 40% nei bambini che assumevano riso fermentato

# Soggetti che hanno presentato episodi infettivi ricorrenti



# Rate oggetti che hanno richiesto $\geq 1$ visita pediatrica



# Utilizzo di farmaci

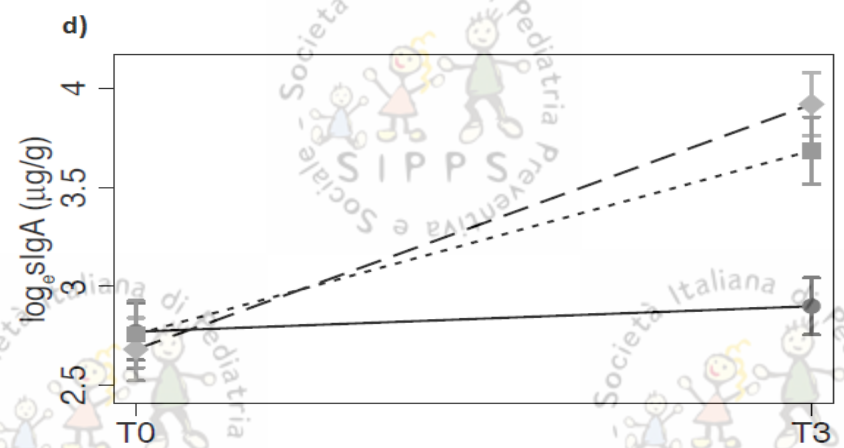
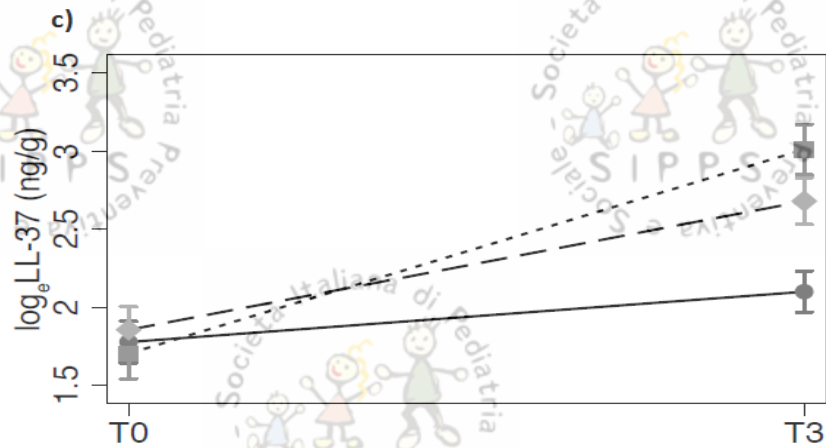
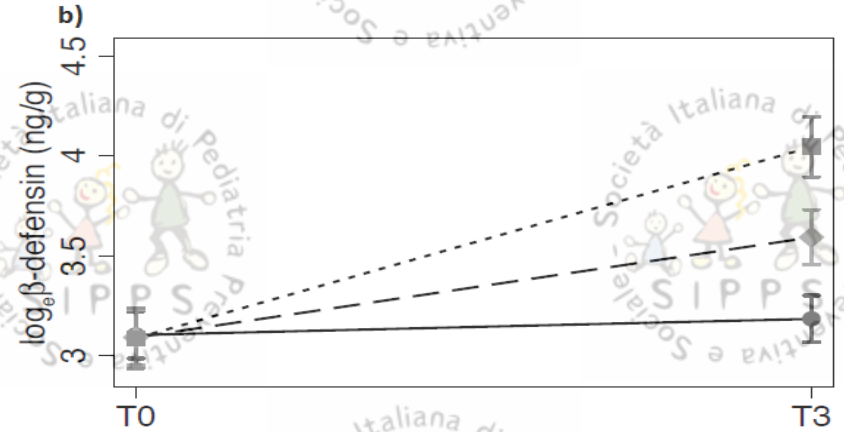
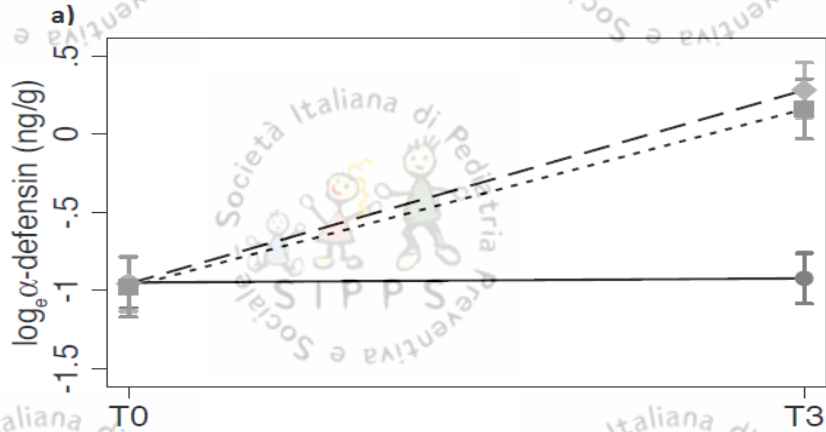


Riduzione dell'utilizzo di antibiotici del 75% nei bambini che assumevano latte fermentato e del 58% nei bambini che assumevano riso fermentato

	LF	RF	P
	LF vs RF <i>p</i>	LF vs P <i>p</i>	RF vs P <i>p</i>
<b>Almeno 1 farmaco</b>	0.004*	<0.0001*	0.021
<b>Antibiotici</b>	0.003*	<0.0001*	0.001*
<b>Antipiretici</b>	0.163	0.001*	0.058
<b>Steroidi</b>	0.141	0.001*	0.070

\*I valori di *p* restano significativi dopo la correzione di Bonferroni

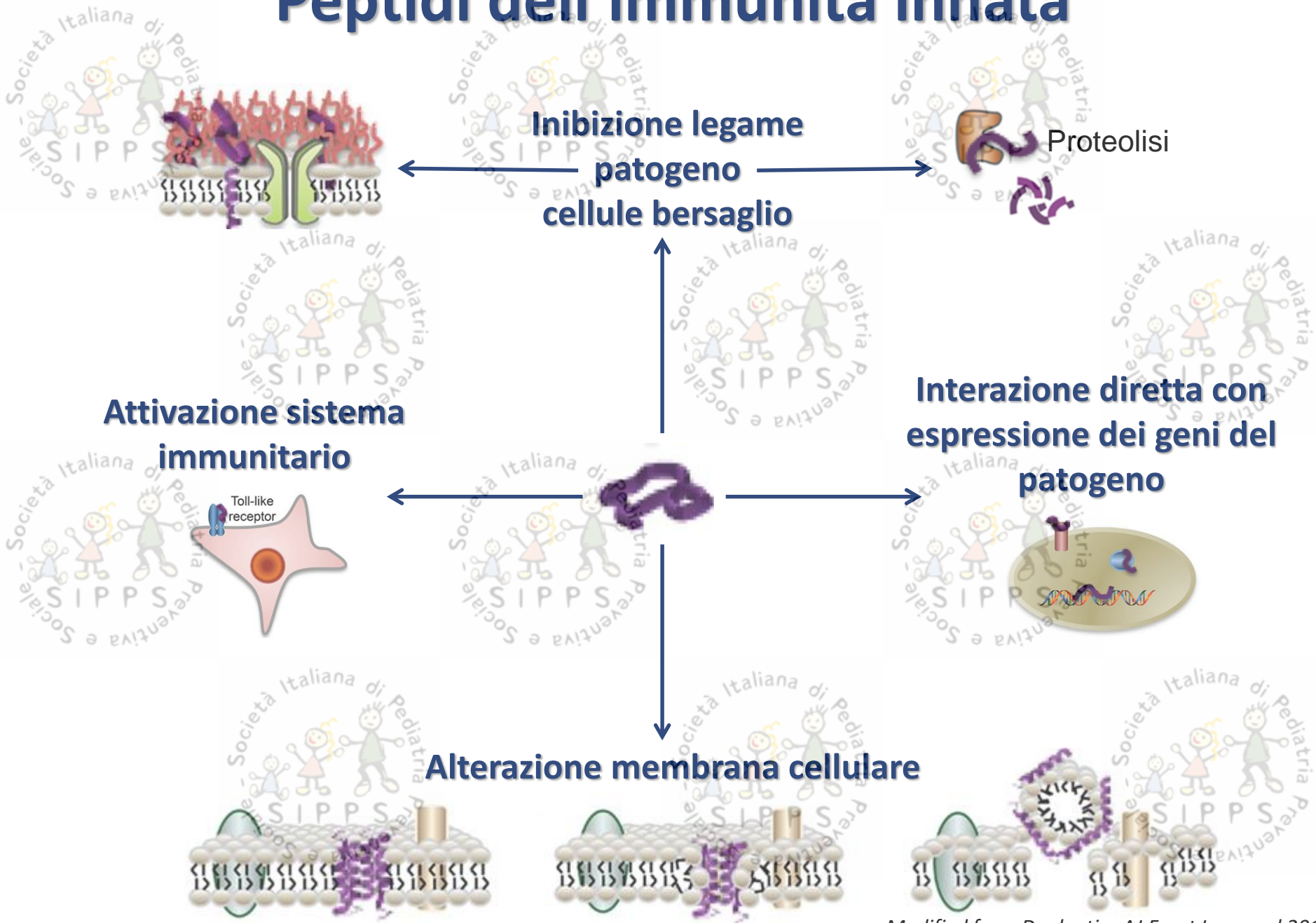
# Latte fermentato e riso fermentato con *L.paracasei* CBA L74 esercitano una significativa immunomodulazione



---◆--- LF  
 ...■... RF  
 ---●--- P



# Peptidi dell'immunità innata



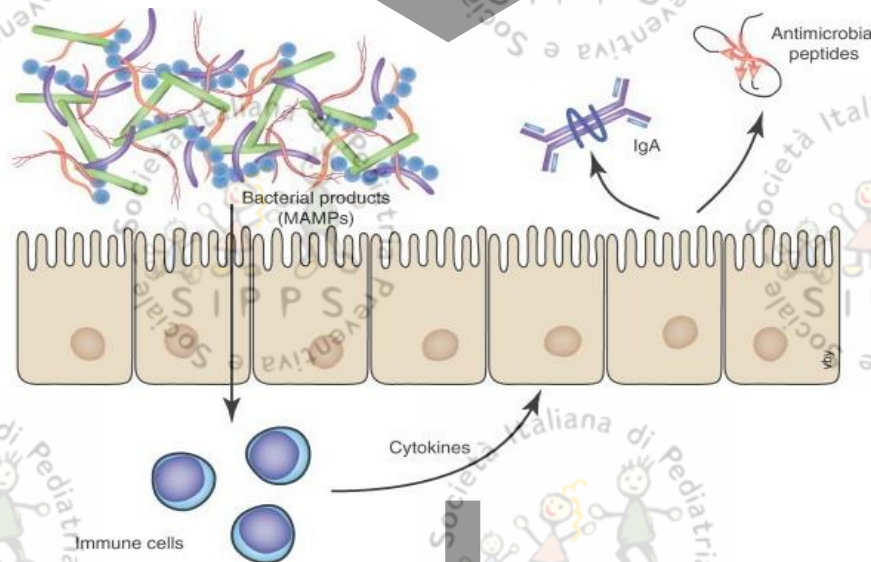
**Latte fermentato e riso fermentato  
con CBA-L74**

**Peptidi**

**Microbiota intestinale**

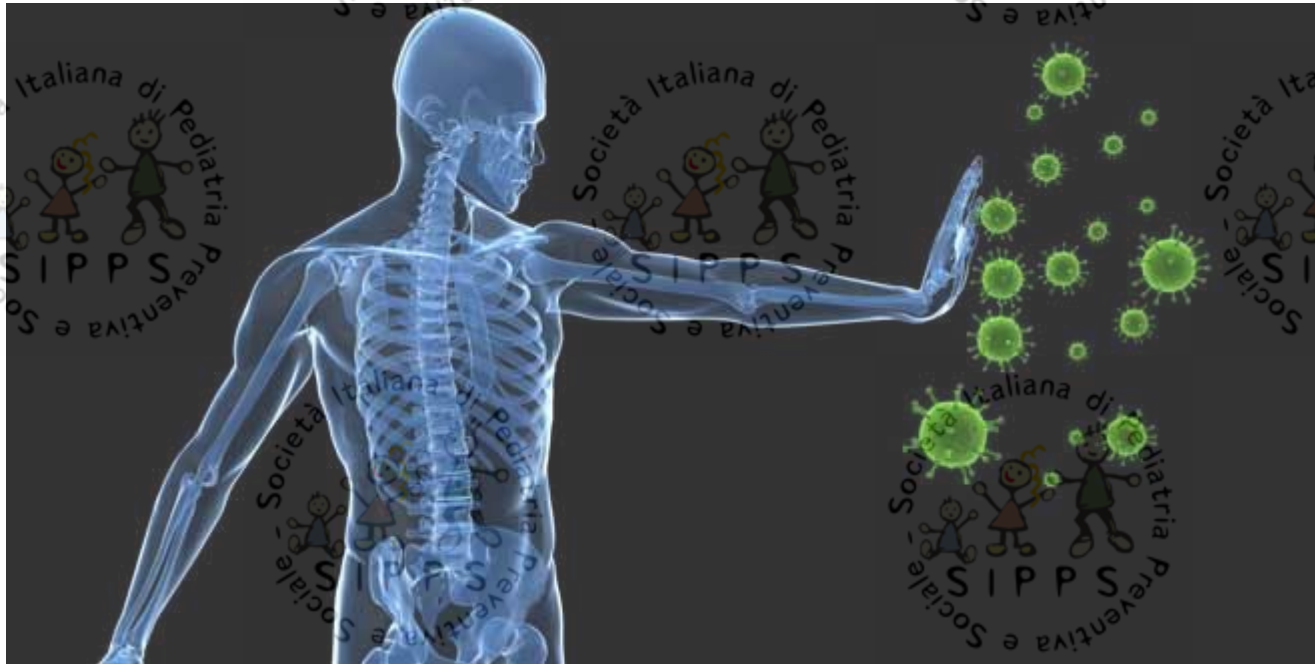
**Prodotti  
batterici**

**Butirrato**



**Stimolazione dei meccanismi di difesa  
immunologici e non-immunologici**

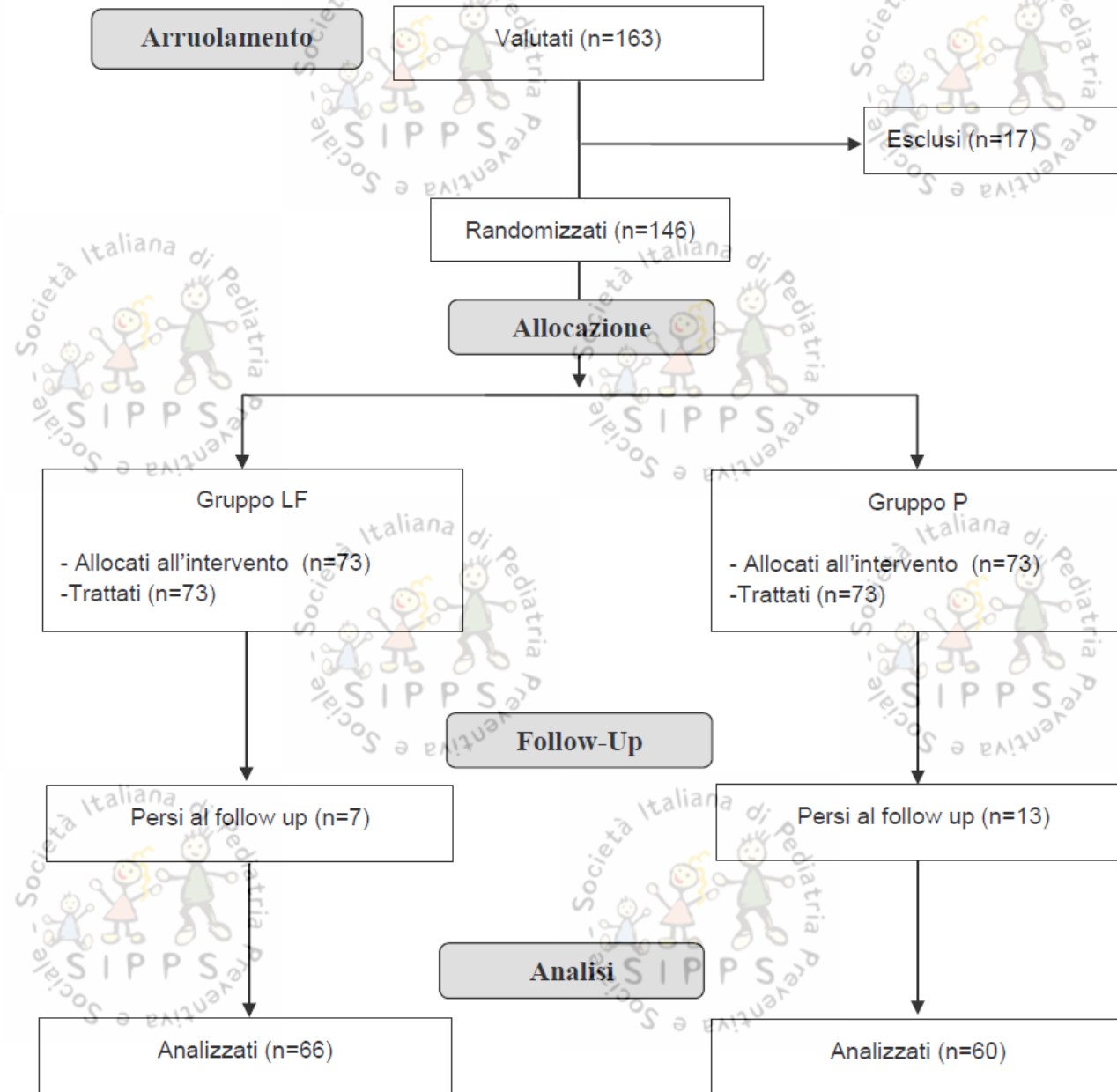
# EFFICACIA DI LATTE FERMENTATO CON *L.PARACASEI* CBA-L74 SULLA COMPARSA DI INFEZIONI GASTROINTESTINALI E RESPIRATORIE IN BAMBINI SCOLARIZZATI: STUDIO MULTICENTRICO RANDOMIZZATO



# Centri partecipanti



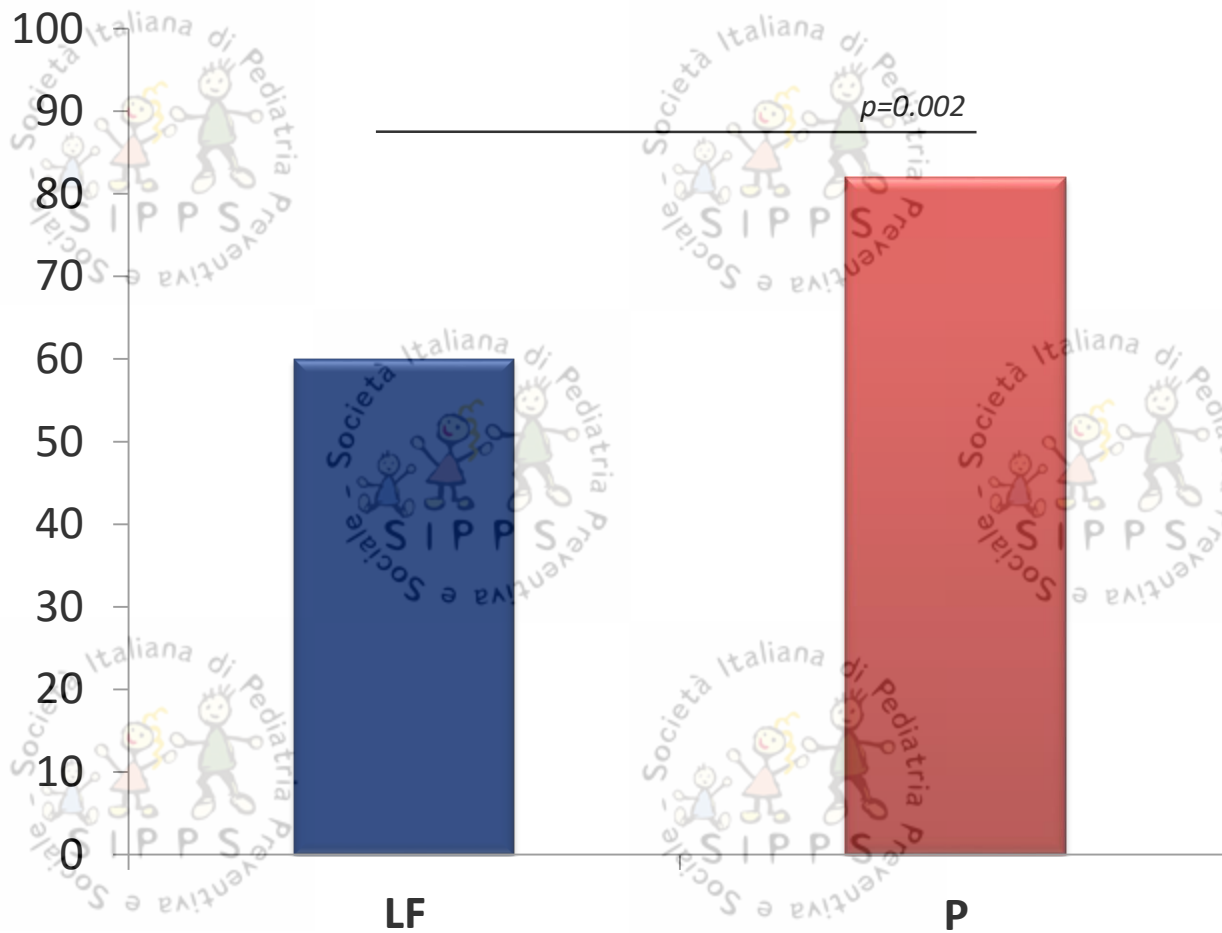
# Flusso dei soggetti durante le fasi dello studio



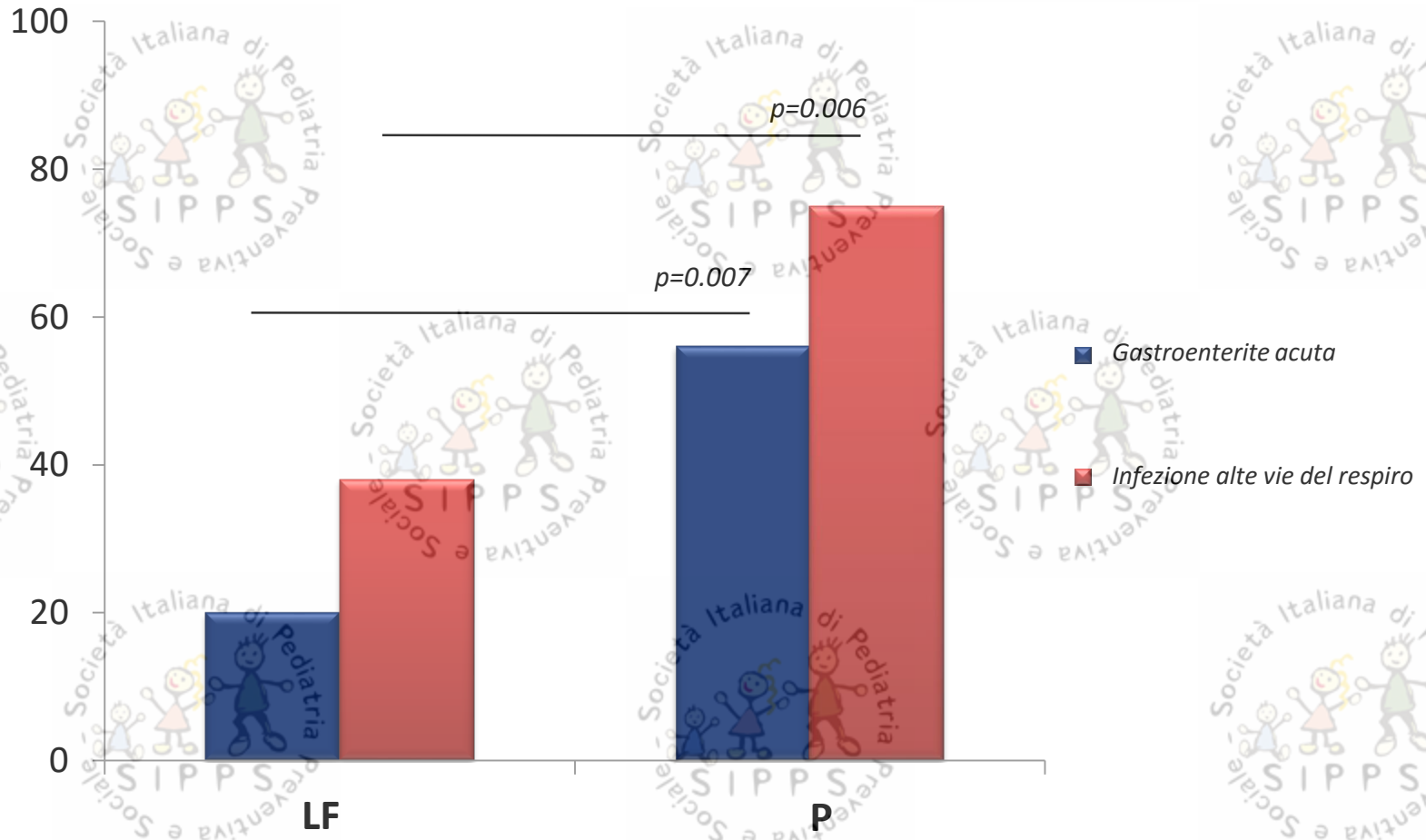
# Caratteristiche simili delle due popolazioni di studio all'arruolamento

	<b>LF</b>	<b>P</b>
	<i>n=73</i>	<i>n=73</i>
<b>Maschi, n (%)</b>	39 (53.4)	45 (61.6)
<b>Età, mesi (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	32.5 (9.7)	33.7 (8.6)
<b>Peso, kg (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	14.8 (3.2)	15 (3)
<b>Altezza, cm (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	92 (8.1)	94 (7.6)
<b>Allattamento materno, n (%)</b>	50 (68.5)	41 (56.2)
<i>Durata dell'allattamento, mesi (<math>\pm</math>DS)</i>	7.1 (6)	7 (8.5)
<b>Età alla scolarizzazione, mesi (<math>\pm</math>DS)</b>	23.2 (9)	25.9 (8.5)
<b>Fratelli, n (%)</b>	60 (82.2)	52 (71.2)
<i>N. di fratelli, (<math>\pm</math>DS)</i>	1.4 (0.6)	1.4 (0.6)
<b>Fumo passivo, n (%)</b>	28 (38.4)	30 (41.1)

# Soggetti che hanno presentato $\geq 1$ episodio infettivo (analisi ITT)

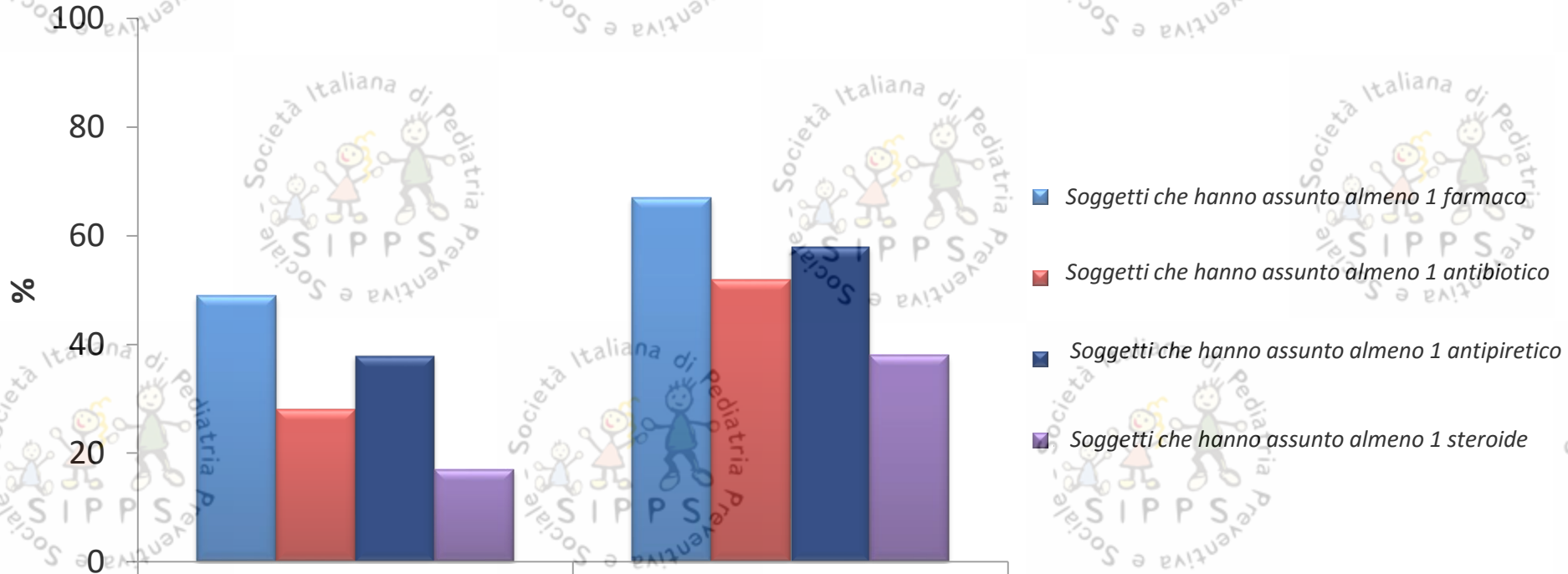


# Soggetti che hanno presentato $\geq 1$ episodio di gastroenterite acuta/infezione alte vie del respiro





# Utilizzo di farmaci



**LF**

**P**

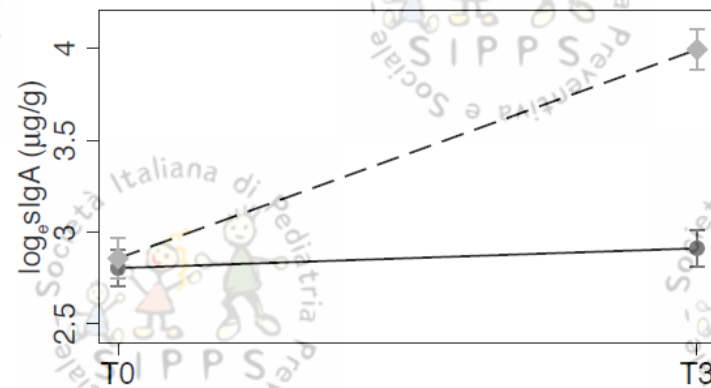
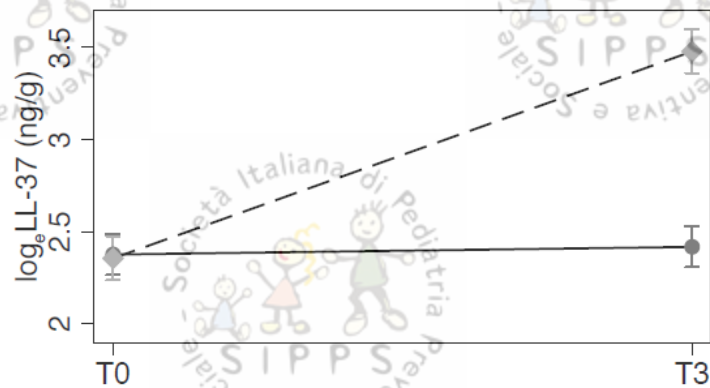
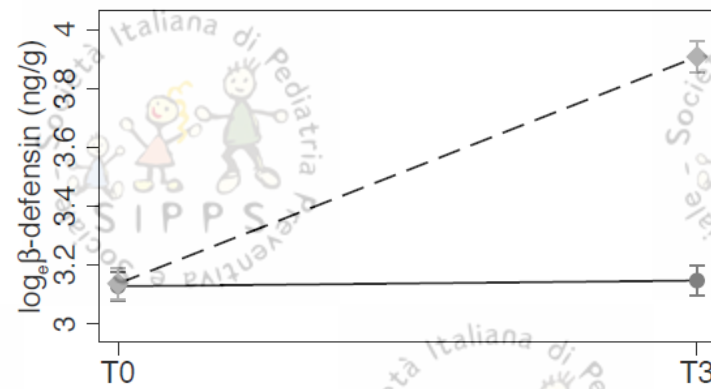
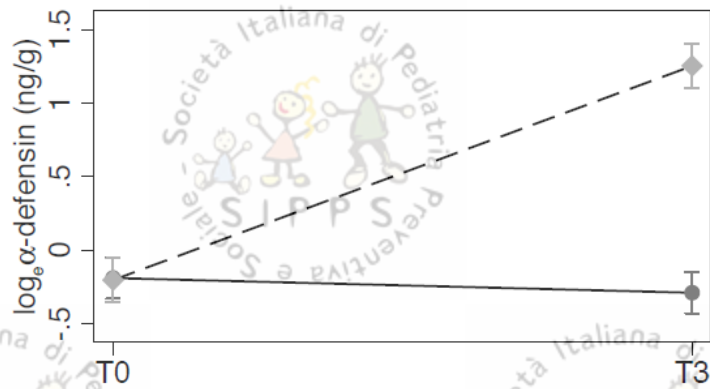
**Almeno 1 farmaco** *0.019*

**Antibiotici** *0.03*

**Antipiretici** *0.044*

**Steroidi** *0.027*

# Stimolazione dell'immunità innata ed acquisita dopo 3 mesi di trattamento

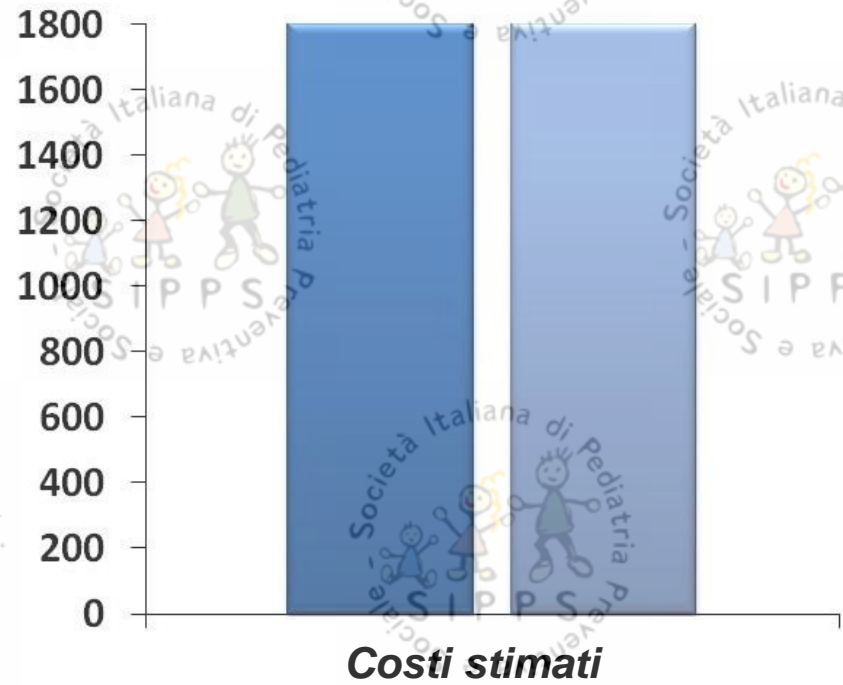
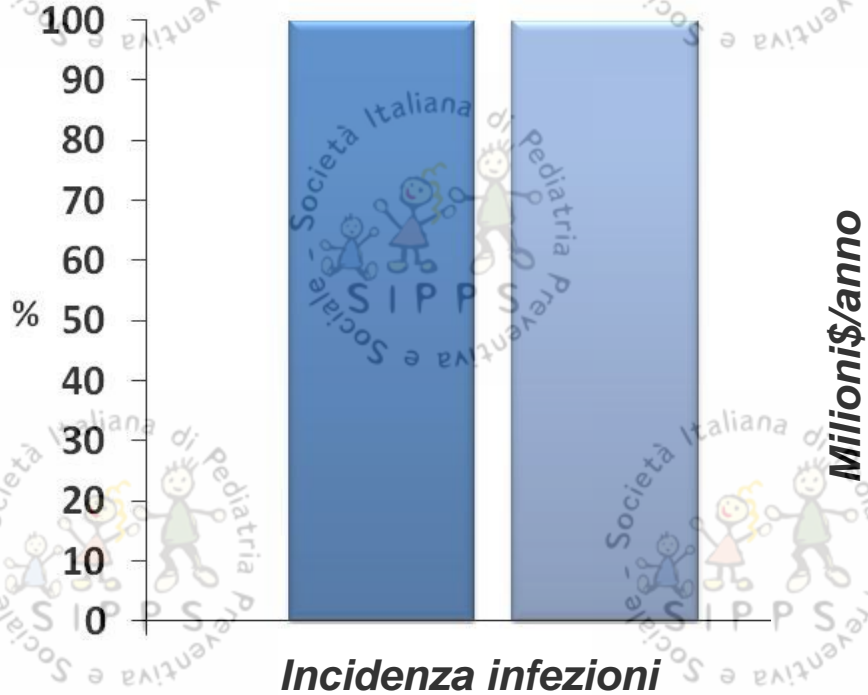


---◆--- LF  
—●— P

# Punti di forza degli alimenti funzionali fermentati

- Contengono probiotici di origine umana
- Contengono probiotici inattivati
- Nessun rischio di traslocazione batterica
- Elevata facilità di conservazione e trasporto
- Elevata riproducibilità (monitoraggio preciso del processo tecnologico)

# L'impatto





- Spesa sanitaria per consumo antibiotici in Italia nel 2015 in età : **15.661.863 €**
- Utilizzo di latte fermentato con CBA-L74 riduce del 75% l'utilizzo di antibiotici

**Spesa per consumo di antibiotici: 3.915.715 €**

**Risparmio di € 11.746.397**



**CONFERENZA STAMPA**  
***"Ricerca e Nutrizione"***



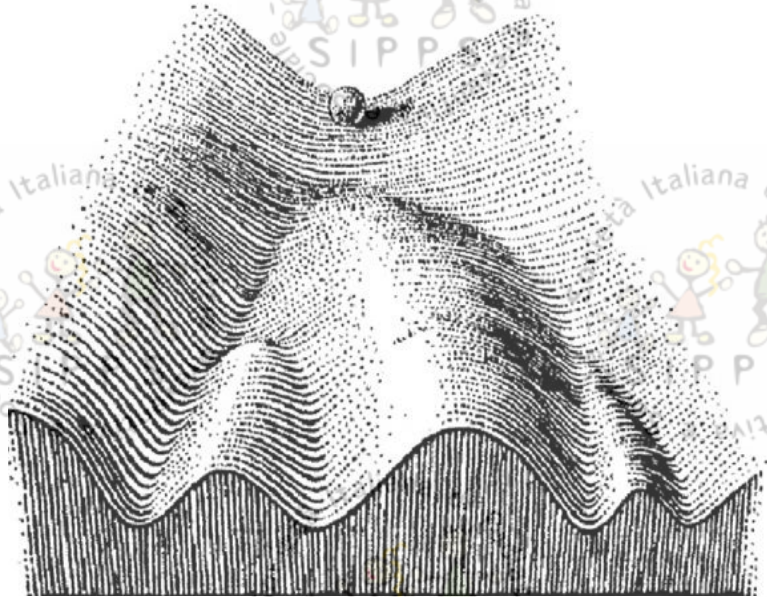
**13 Aprile 2016**  
**Ore 11:45**

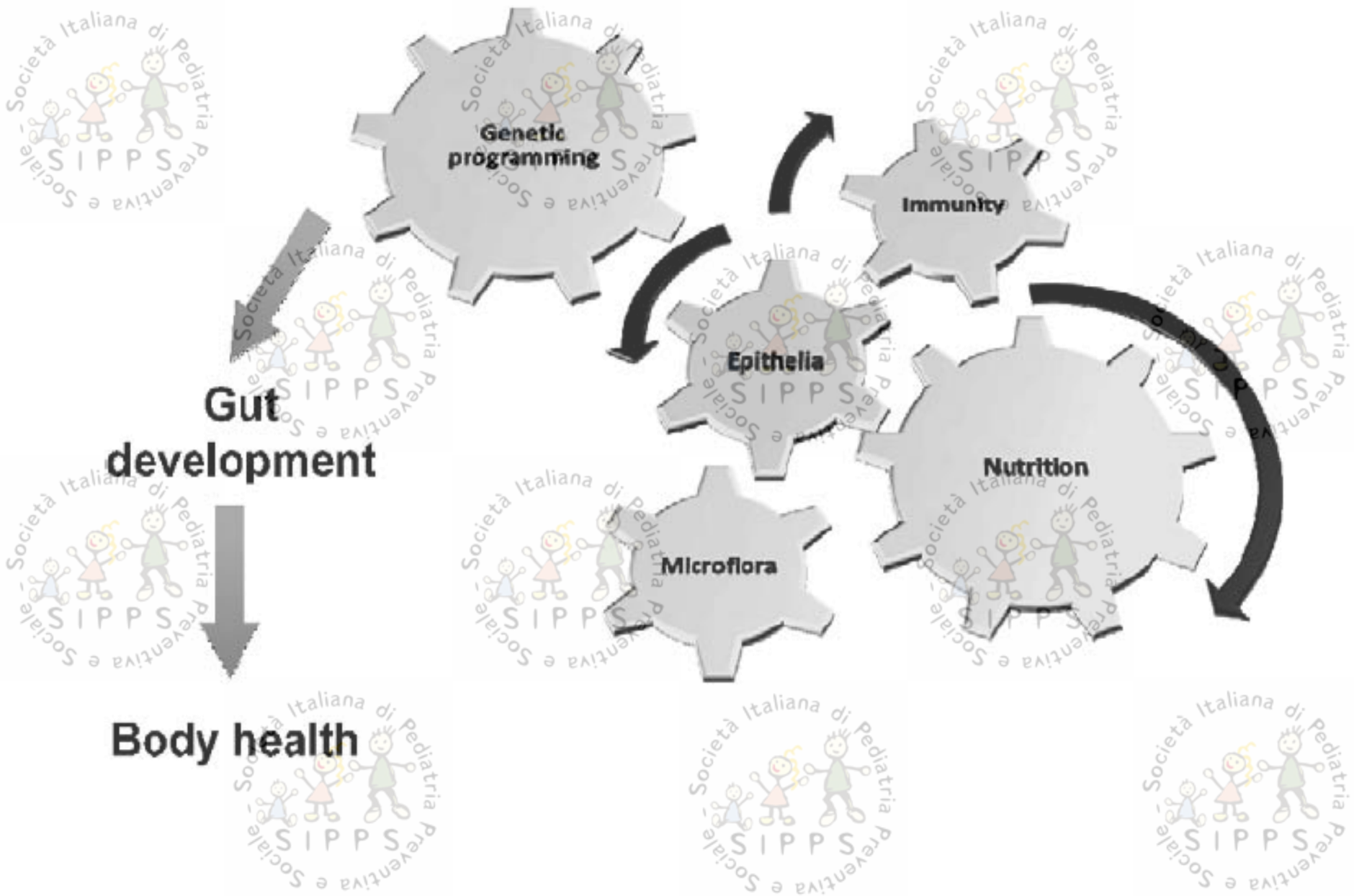
**Senato della Repubblica**  
**Sala "Caduti di Nassirya"**  
**Piazza Madama, Roma**



# NUTRIZIONE EPIGENETICA SALUTE DEL BAMBINO

Nutrition may be viewed as the wind blowing over the epigenetic landscape

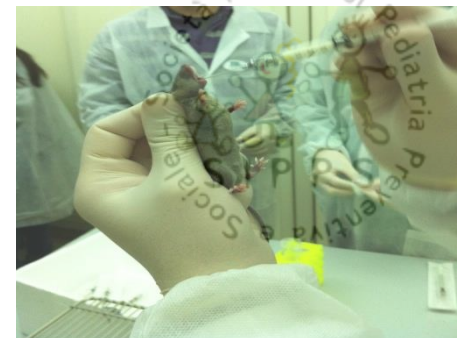






# L'attività di ricerca continua.....

- Attività biologiche/meccanismi di azione
- Caratterizzazione molecolare (lipidi, nucleotidi, piccoli peptidi termostabili, ecc)
- Nuove applicazioni cliniche
- Trial clinici randomizzati controllati



# Team

**University of Naples “Federico II”**



**CEINGE Advanced Biotechnologies**

F.Salvatore, M.Capasso, V.D’Argenio, V.Del Monaco

**Dept. of Biology**

M.P.Mollica, G.Trinchese

**Dept. of Experimental Pharmacology**

A.Calignano, R.Meli, D.Tronino, C.Pirozzi

**Dept. of Translational Medical Science**

**Pediatric Food Allergy Unit**

R.Nocerino, L.Paparo, R.Aitoro, L.Cosenza, V.Granata,  
M.diCostanzo, L.Leone, A.Amoroso, T.Cozzolino, C.DiScala,  
V.Pezzella, Y.Maddalena, B.Buono, G.Gioielli

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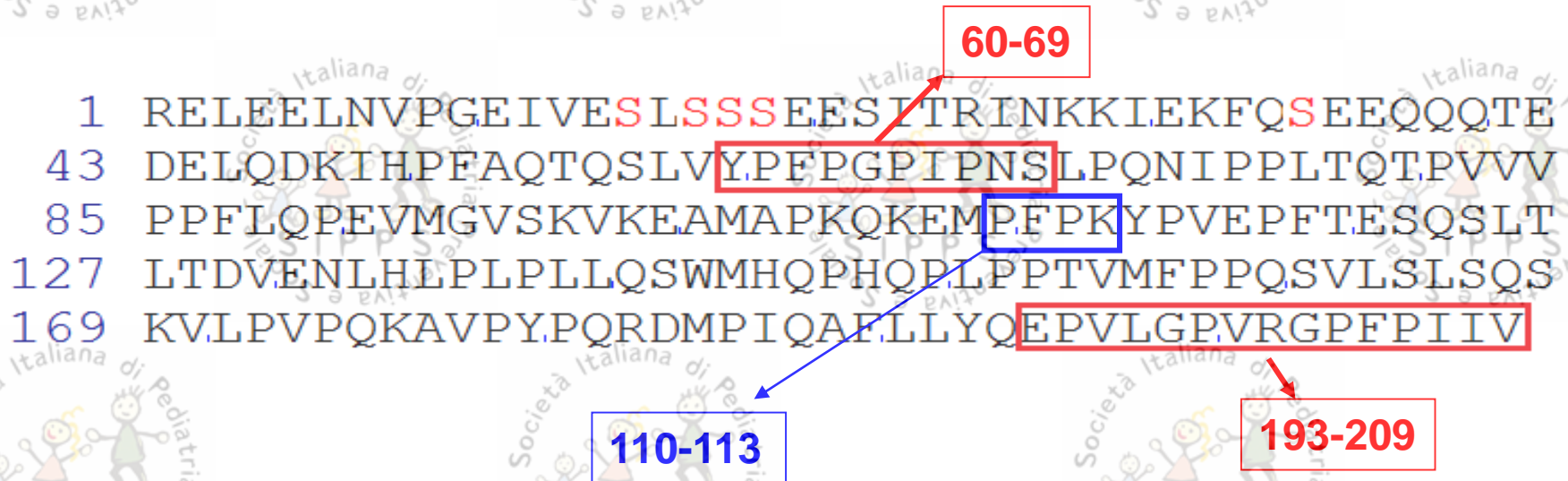
# Exploring immunoregulatory mechanisms elicited by EHCF and EHCF+LGG

1. Beta casein peptides action

CASEIN HYDROLYSIS COULD GENERATES BIOACTIVE IMMUNOMODULATORY PEPTIDES



# EHCF peptides that survive hydrolysis derive from boxed regions of $\beta$ -CN



- ✓ Immunomodulatory activity of these domains is well recognized
- ✓ Pro-Phe-Pro is the main “structural determinant” for this activity

Gill HS, et al. *Br J Nutr* 2000

Sandrè C, et al. *J Nutr* 2001

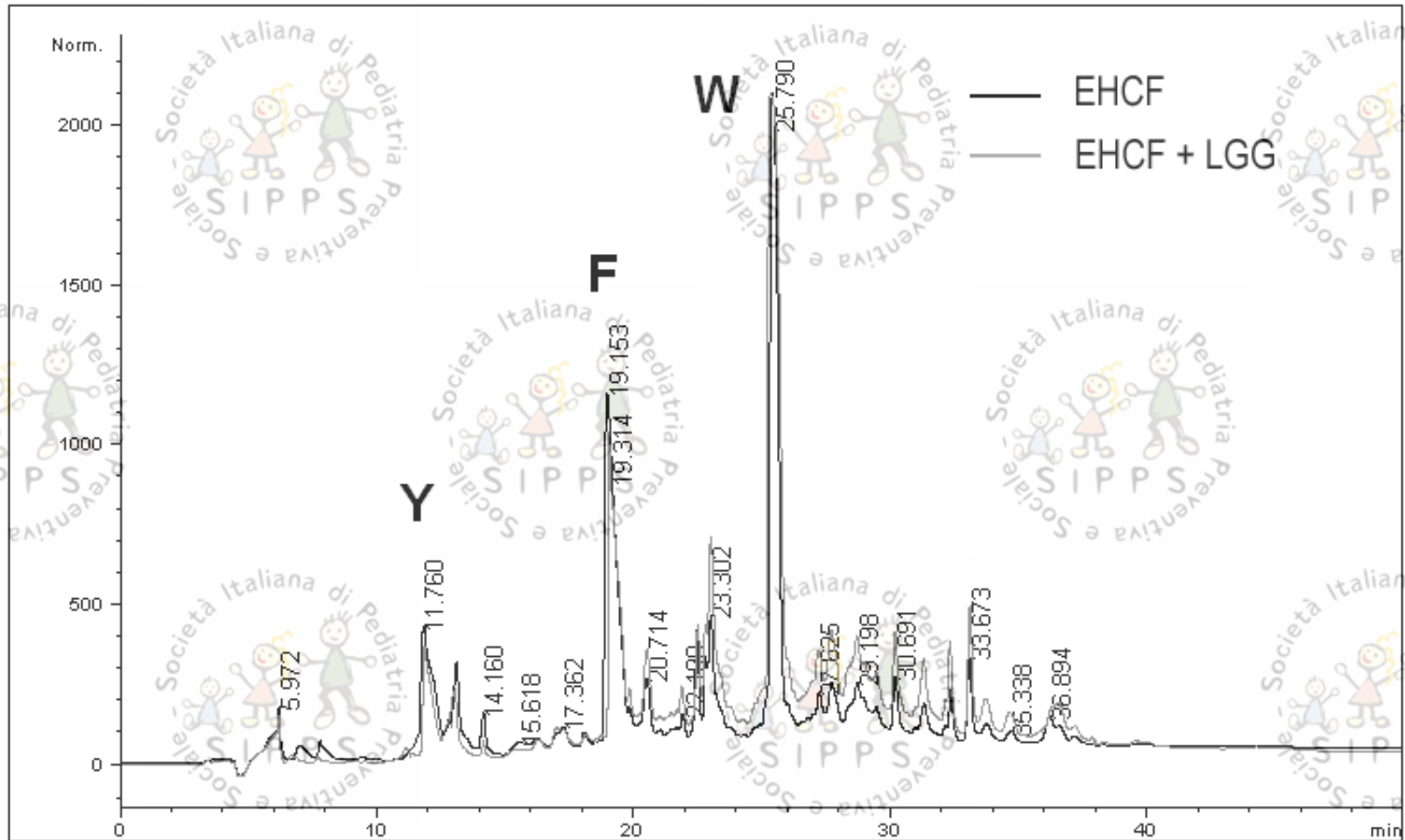
Otani H, et al. *Animal Science J* 2004

Bonomi et al. *Int Dairy J* 2011

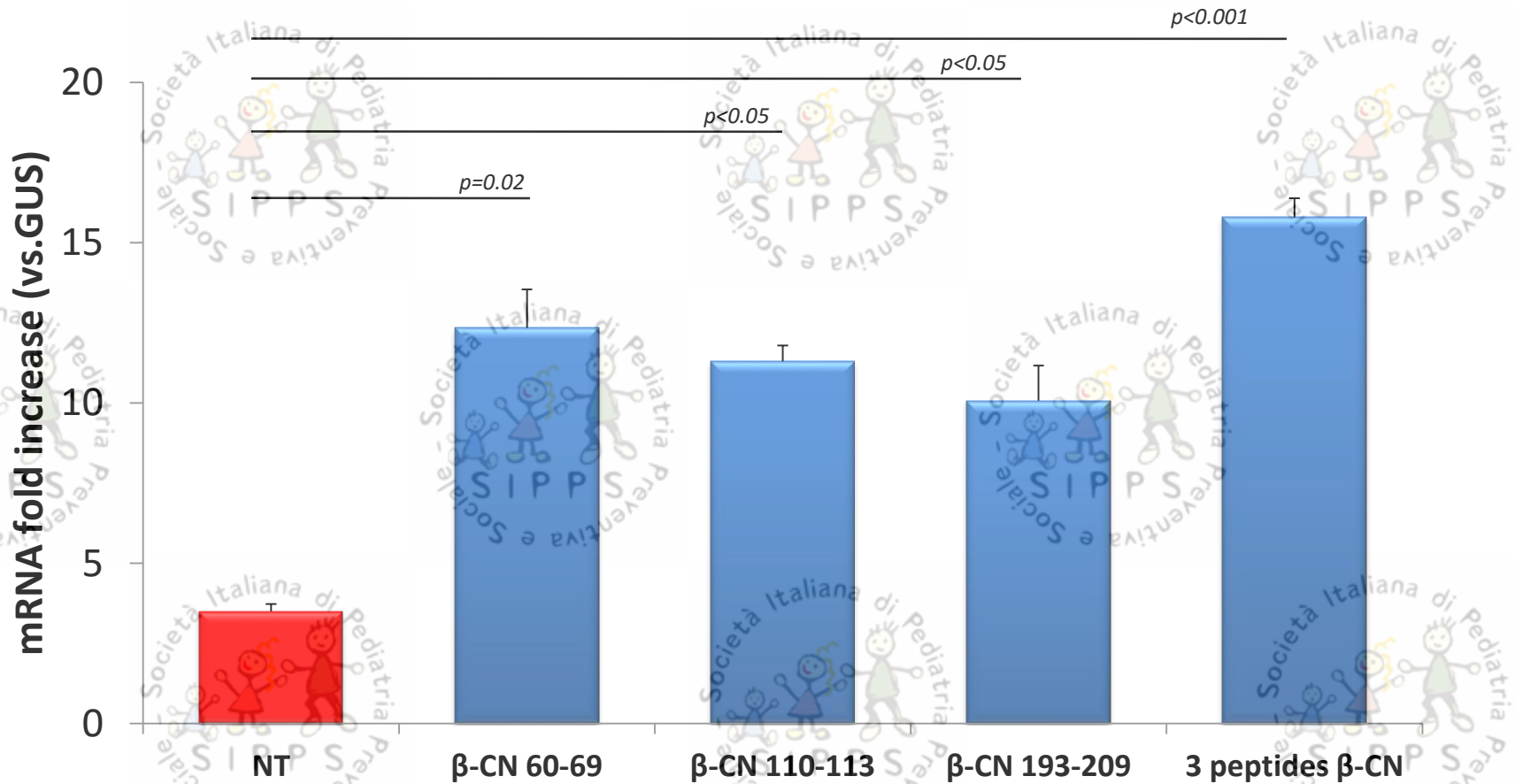
Kiewiet MB et al. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol* 2015

# These peptides remain intact in the presence of LGG

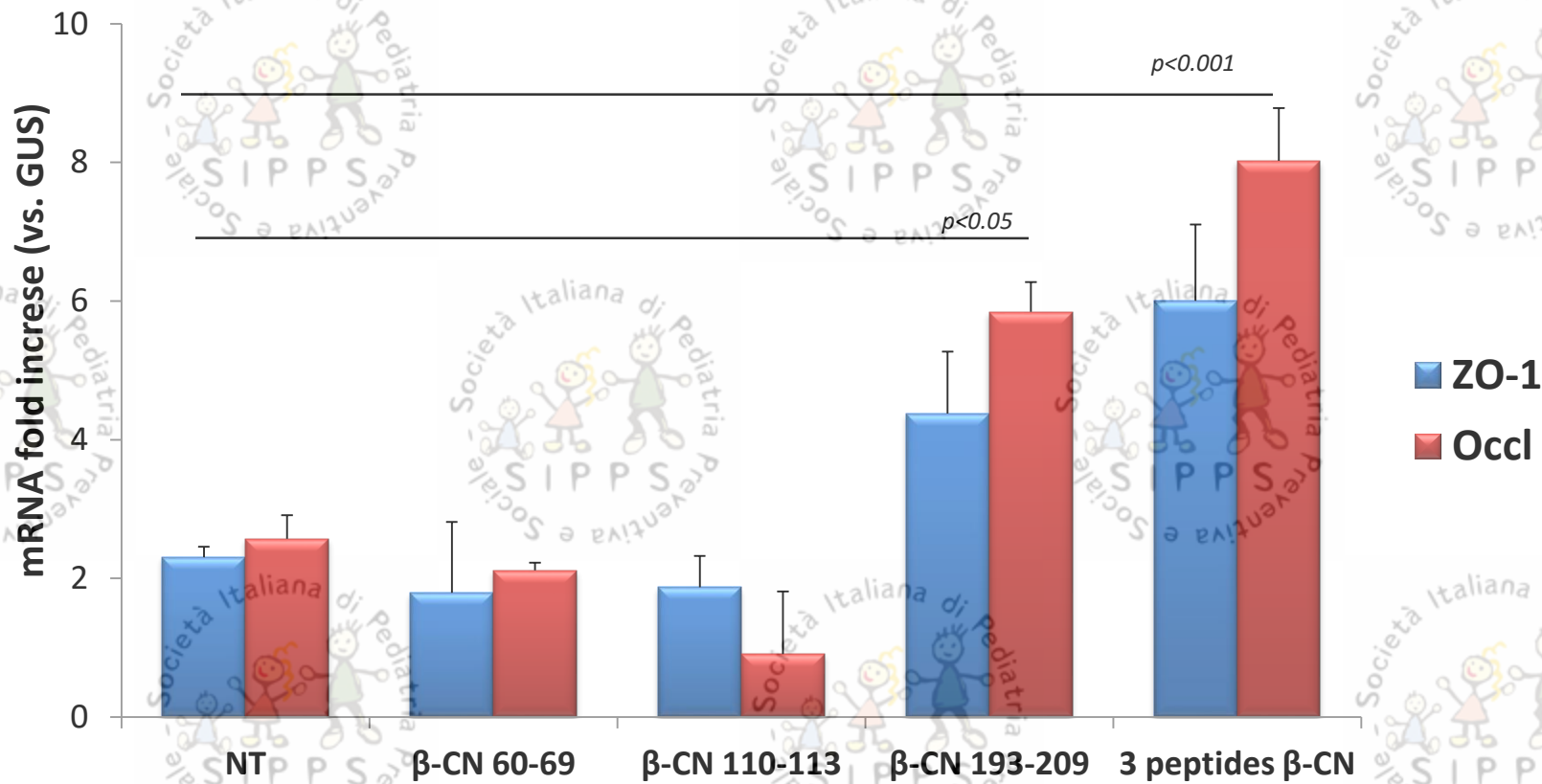
Characterization of peptides by RP-HPLC



# Direct effect of $\beta$ -CN peptides on human enterocytes: mucus production (Muc 2)



# Direct effect of $\beta$ -CN peptides on human enterocytes: tight junction proteins expression





# Exploring immunoregulatory mechanisms elicited by EHCF and EHCF+LGG

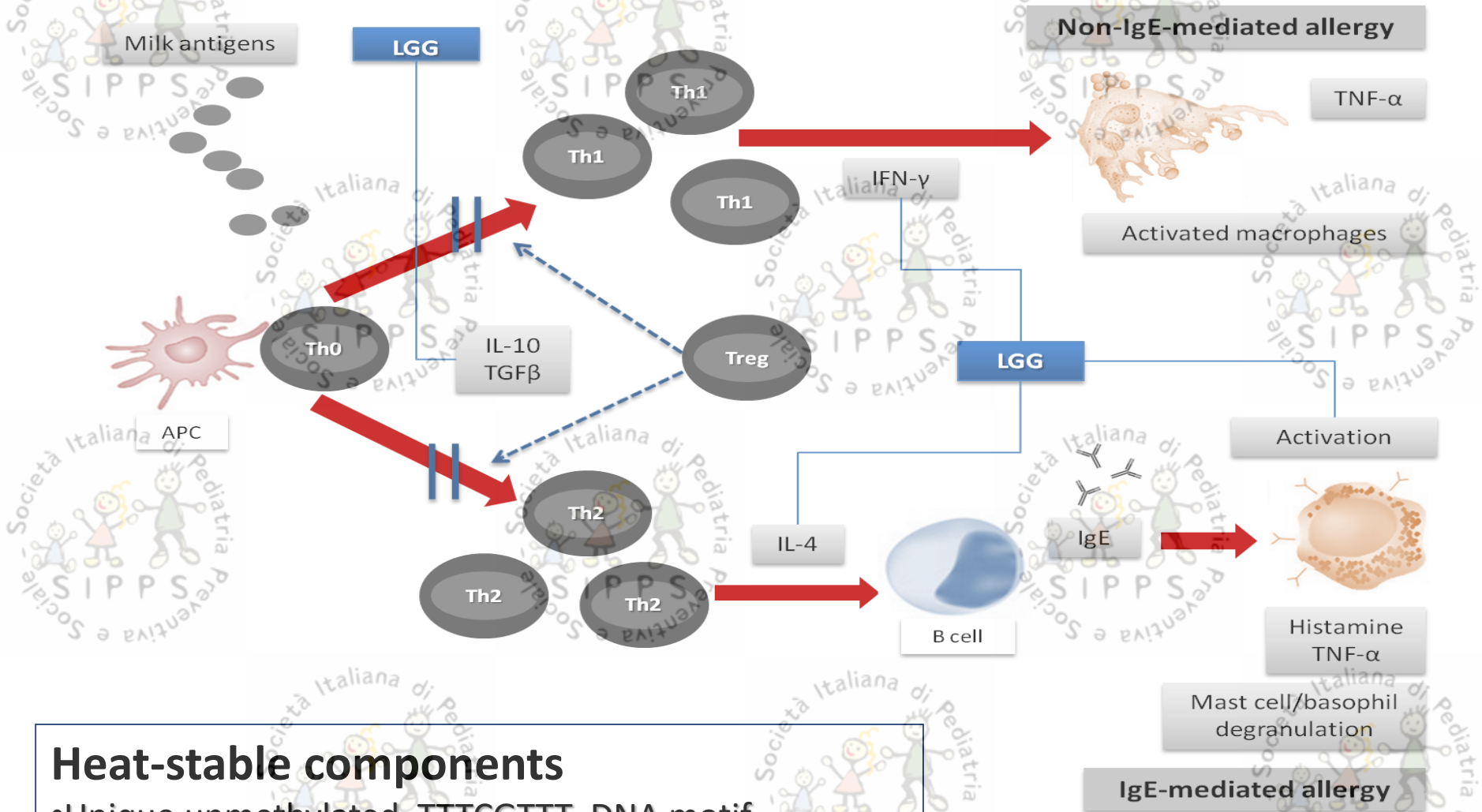
**1.  $\beta$ -casein peptides action**

**CASEIN HYDROLYSIS COULD GENERATES BIOACTIVE IMMUNOMODULATORY PEPTIDES**

**2. *L.rhamnosus* GG action**

**BACTERIA COMPONENTS ELICIT IMMUNOREGULATORY EFFECTS**

# LGG counteracts main CMA mechanisms



## Heat-stable components

- Unique unmethylated TTTCGTTT DNA motif
- Lipoteichoic acid (LTA)
- Exopolysaccharides (EPS)

Maassen CBM et al. *Vaccine* 2000  
 Ghadimi D et al. *Immunobiology* 2008  
 Oksaharju A et al. *WJG* 2011  
 Segers ME et al. *Microbial Cell Factors* 2014  
 Berni Canani R, et al. *Ben Microbes* 2015



LGG



ID35

5'-ACTTTCGTTTTCTGCGTCAA-3'



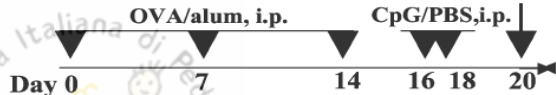
Unique TTTCGTTT motif located at the 5' end of the ODN



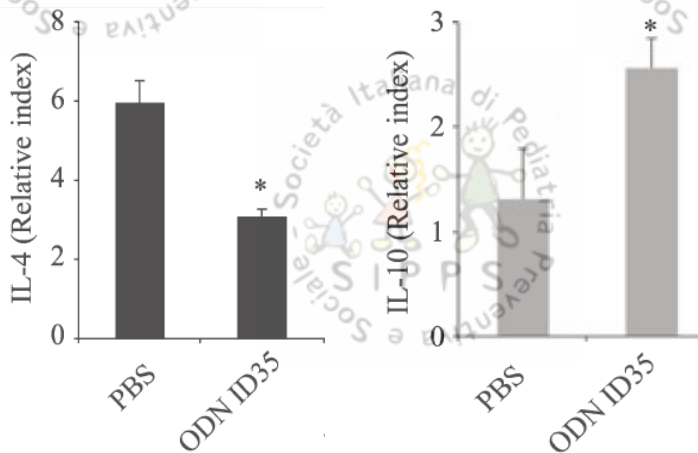
1µM



Sacrificed mice

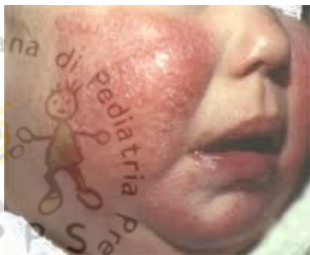


LGG DNA: 11.2 µg/ml



CpG ODN ID35: 1µM (0.225µg/ml)

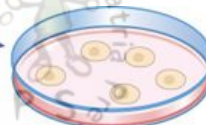
*Iliev ID et al., Scand J Immunol 2008*  
*Iliev ID et al., Cellular Microbiology 2005*  
*Klinman MD et al., PNAS 1996*



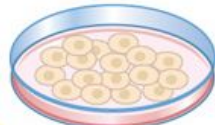
**Children with challenge proven IgE-mediated CMA**  
**All positive for SPT and specific serum IgE against  $\beta$ -lactoglobulin**



**PBMCs**

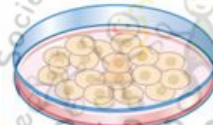


**CTRL**



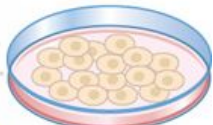
**BLG**

100  $\mu$ g/ml



**ODN ID35**

1  $\mu$ M



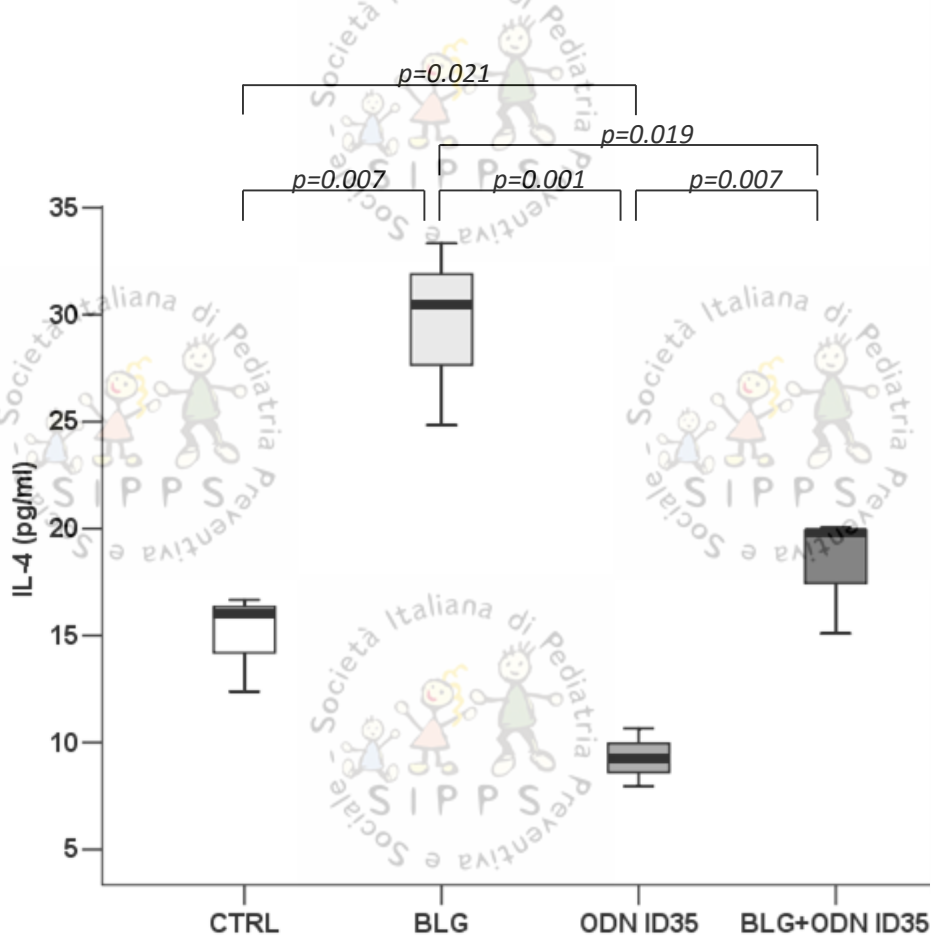
**BLG +ODN ID35**

1  $\mu$ M

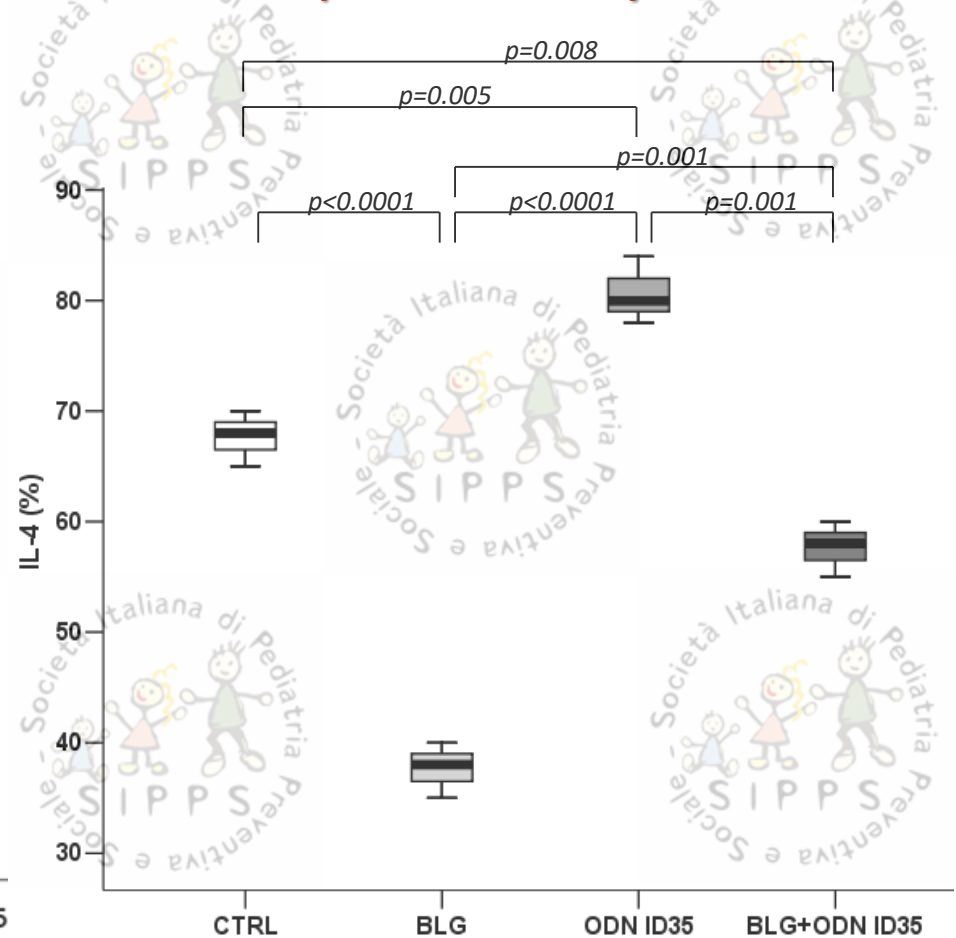


# LGG DNA sequence ID35 inhibits IL-4 response of PBMCs from CMA children in only 24 h through an epigenetic mechanism

## IL-4 concentration



## IL-4 DNA promoter methylation rate



# Exploring immunoregulatory mechanisms elicited by EHCF and EHCF+LGG

1.  $\beta$ -casein peptides action

CASEIN HYDROLYSIS COULD GENERATES BIOACTIVE IMMUNOMODULATORY PEPTIDES

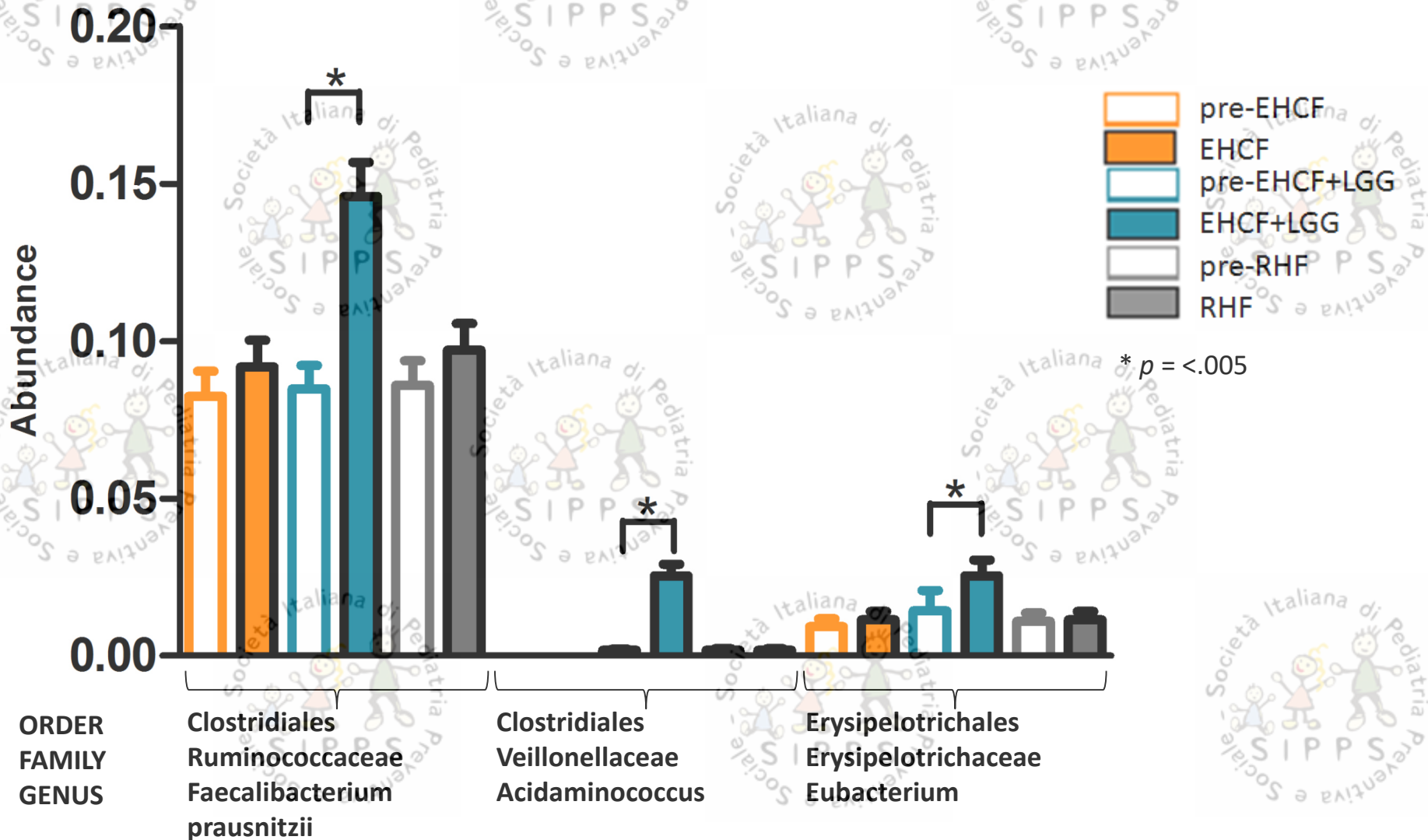
2. *L.rhamnosus* GG action

BACTERIA COMPONENTS ELICIT IMMUNOREGULATORY EFFECTS

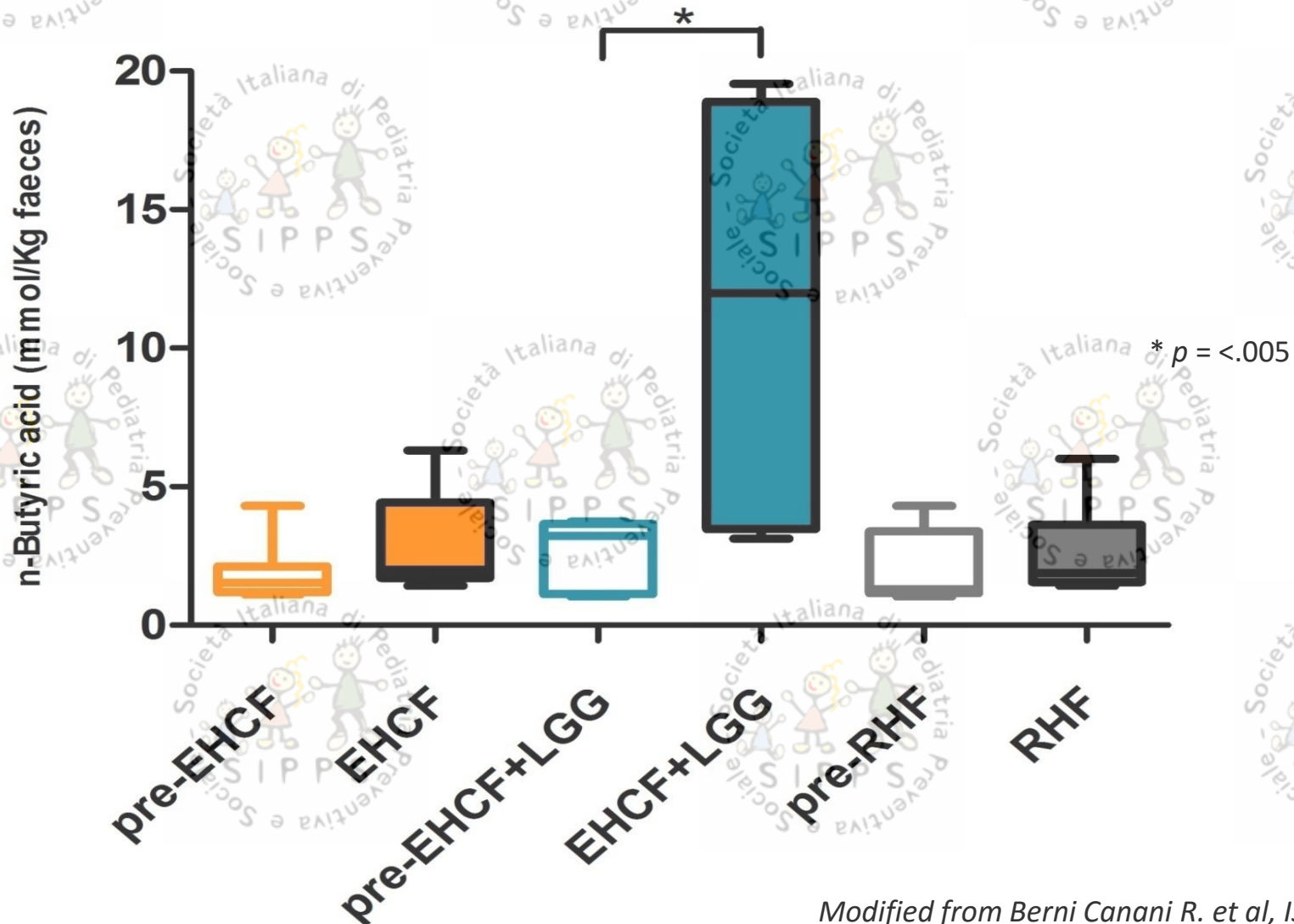
2. Gut microbiota action

POSITIVE GUT MICROBIOTA SHAPING

# LGG expands protective bacteria in the gut lumen of CMA infants



# LGG expands butyrate-producing bacteria in CMA infants





# Exploring immunoregulatory mechanisms elicited by EHCF and EHCF+LGG

**1.  $\beta$ -casein peptides action**

**CASEIN HYDROLYSIS COULD GENERATES BIOACTIVE IMMUNOMODULATORY PEPTIDES**

**2. *L.rhamnosus* GG action**

**BACTERIA COMPONENTS ELICIT IMMUNOREGULATORY EFFECTS**

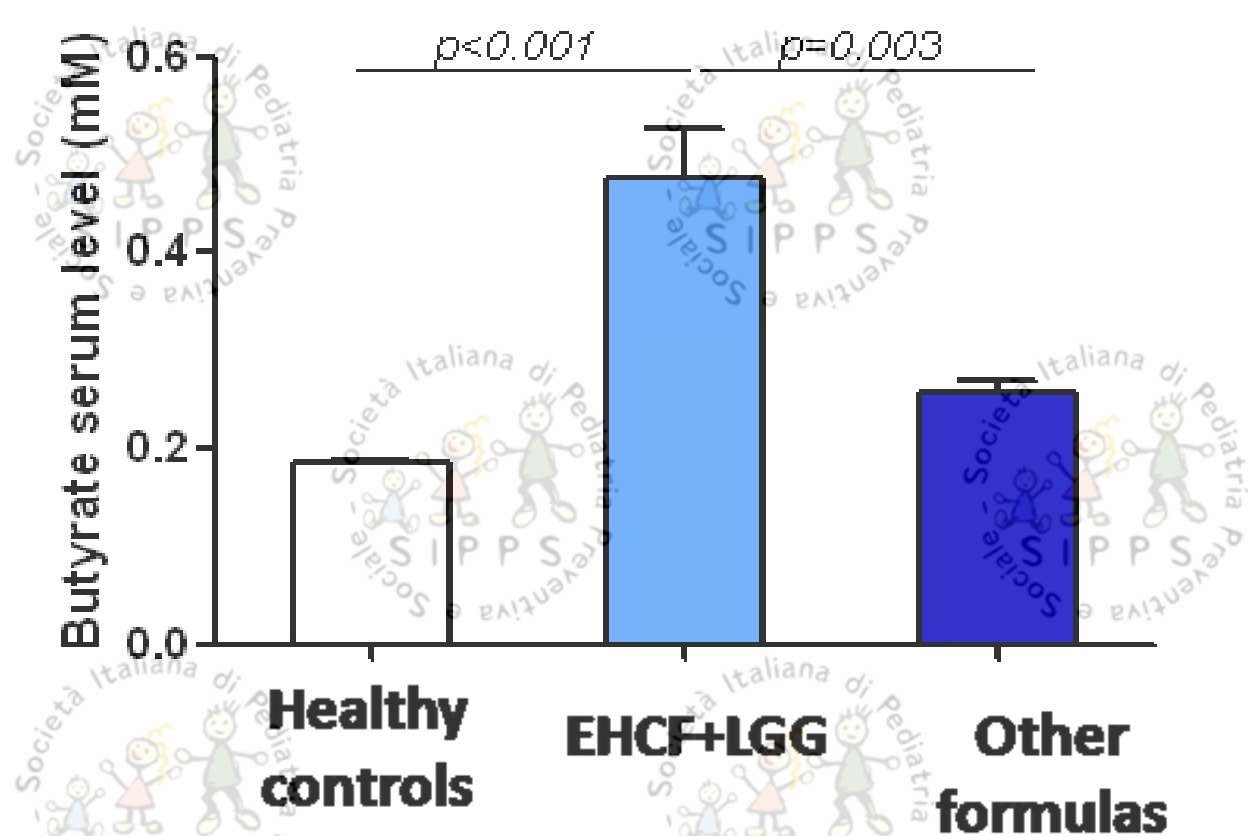
**3. Gut microbiota action**

**POSITIVE GUT MICROBIOTA SHAPING**

**4. Direct butyrate action**

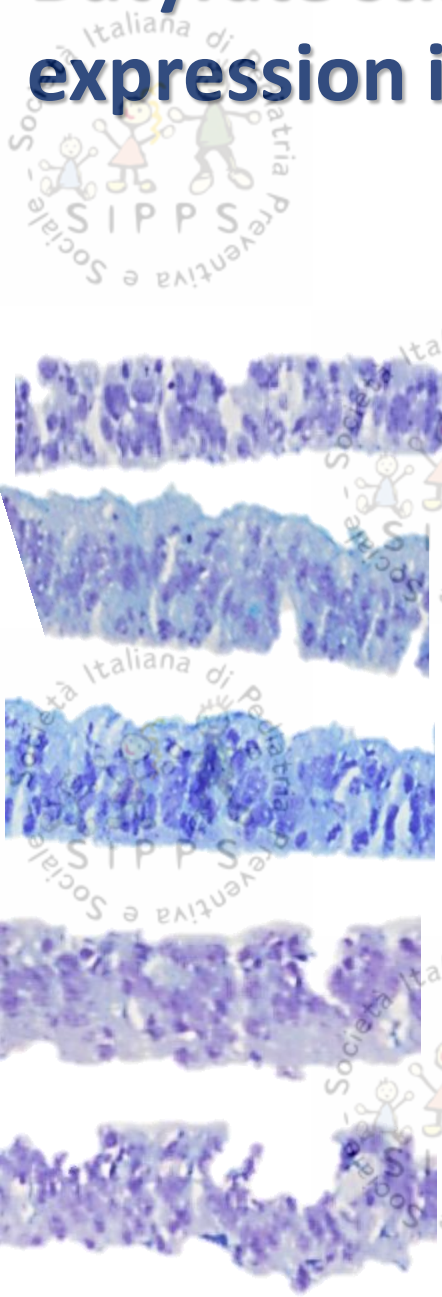
**BUTYRATE AS MOLECULAR PLAYER INVOLVED IN THE BENEFICIAL INTERACTION BETWEEN BACTERIA AND IMMUNE SYSTEM**

# IgE-mediated CMA children treated with EHCF+LGG show higher butyrate serum levels

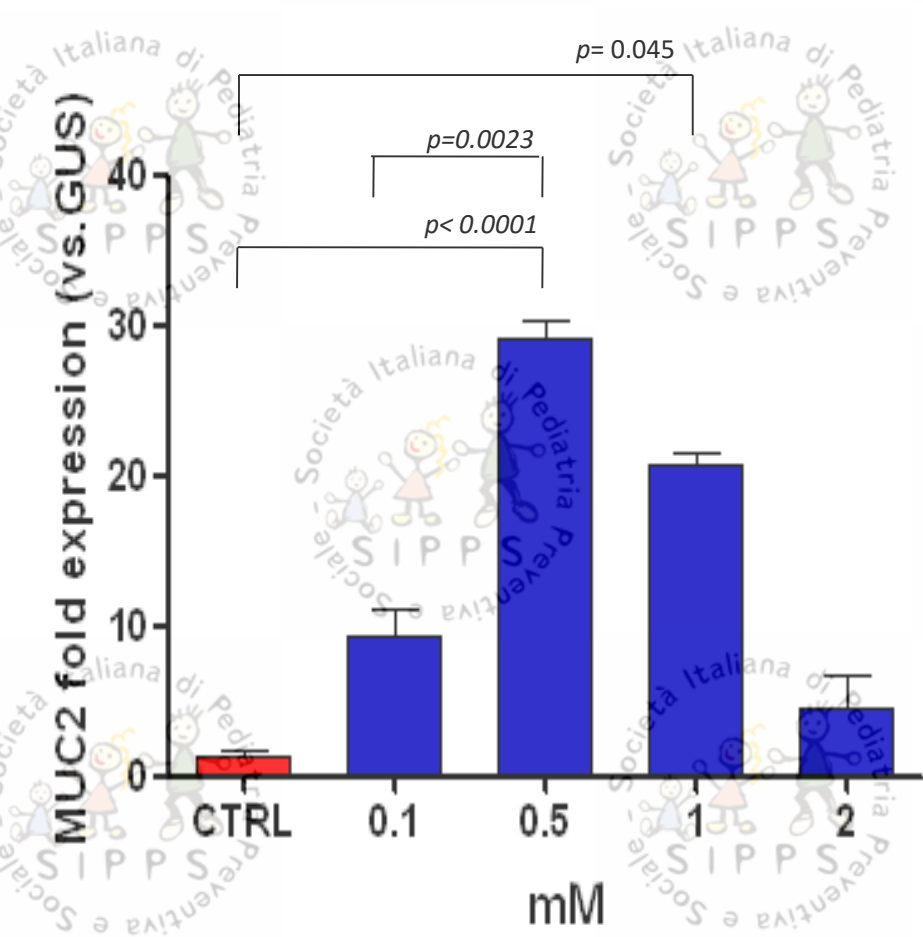


Butyrate concentration in systemic circulation = 0.1 to 1.2 mM  
(Cummings JH et al. Gut 1987)

# Butyrate stimulates mucus production and MUC2 expression in human enterocytes



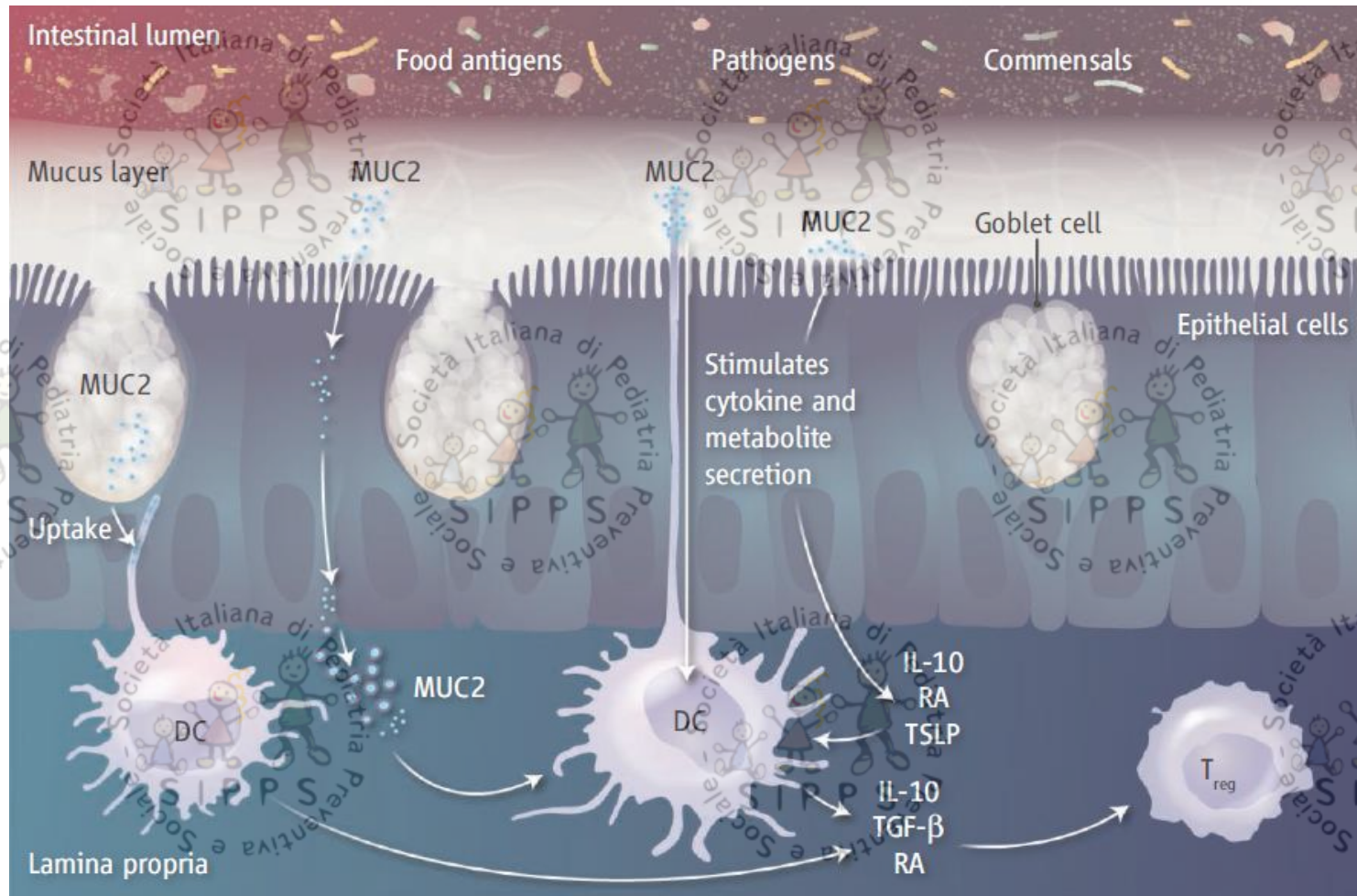
Dose	Thickness (μm)
CTRL	-
0.1mM	3 ± 2
0.5mM	5 ± 2
1mM	-
2mM	-



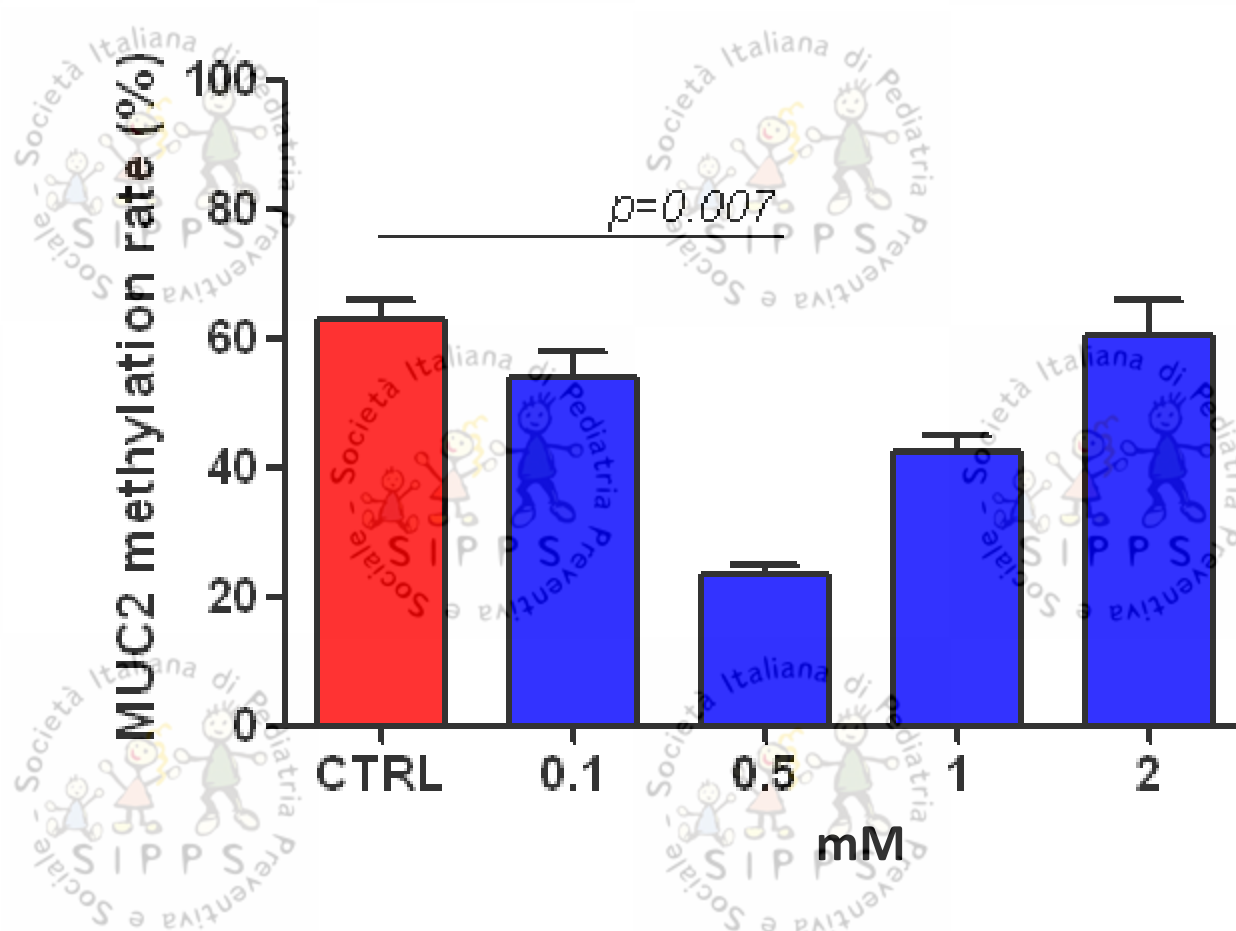
# Mucus Coat, a Dress Code for Tolerance

Yasmine Belkaid and John Grainger

Mucus is a determinant of gut immune specification and immune tolerance.



# Butyrate induces MUC2-DNA demethylation in human enterocytes



# Conclusions

- CMA persistence and severity climbed steadily during past 2 decades under the pressure of negative gene-environment interaction leading to immune-system dysfunction mediated at least in part by epigenetic mechanisms
- We are exploring the possibility to counteract this pathway modulating the interaction among dietary agents, gut microbiota, epigenetic mechanisms and immune system
- These effects lead to a positive impact on oral tolerance acquisition and on long term protection against other atopic manifestations in children with CMA

# Team

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Pediatric GI Unit**

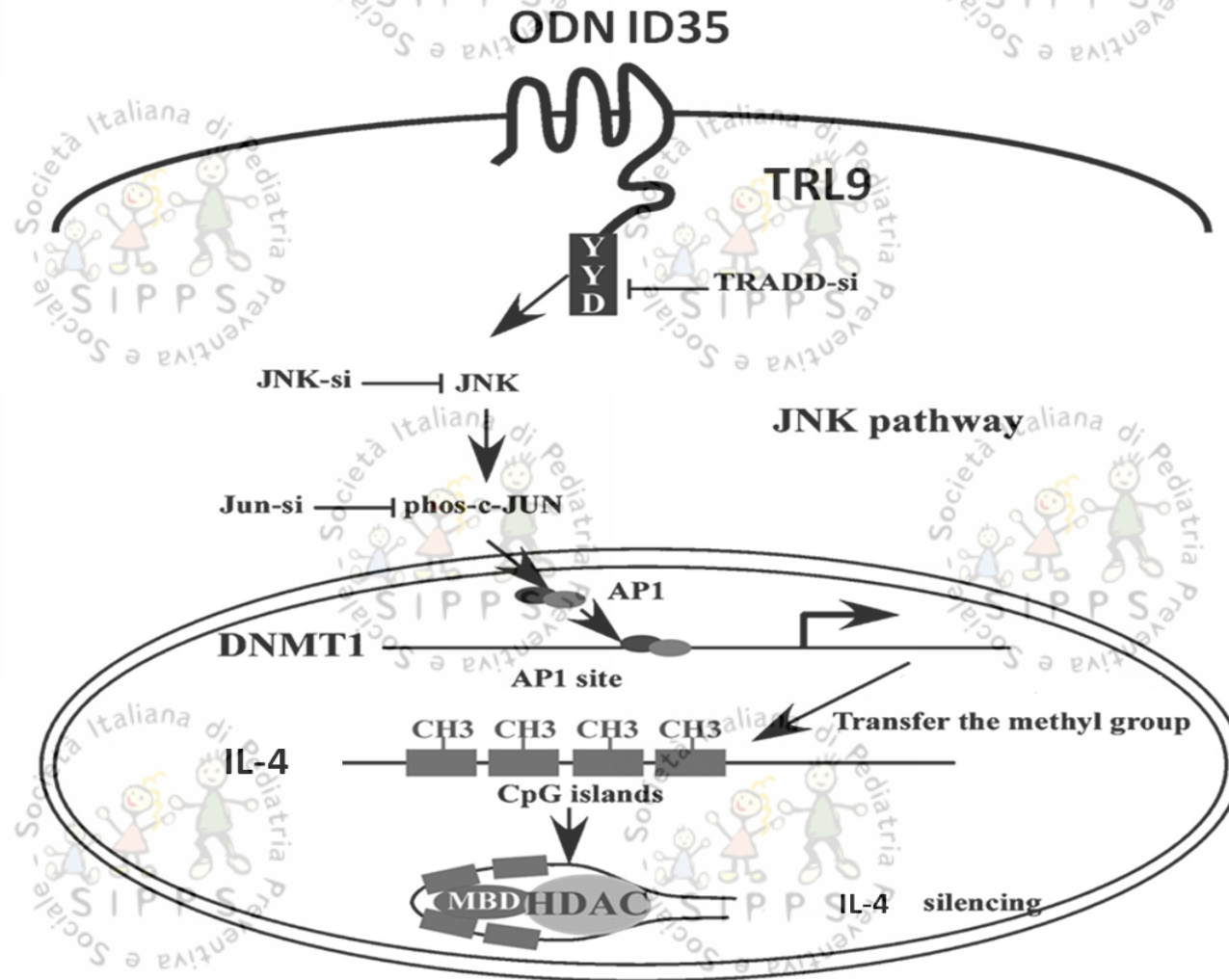
S.Guandalini, T. Patton



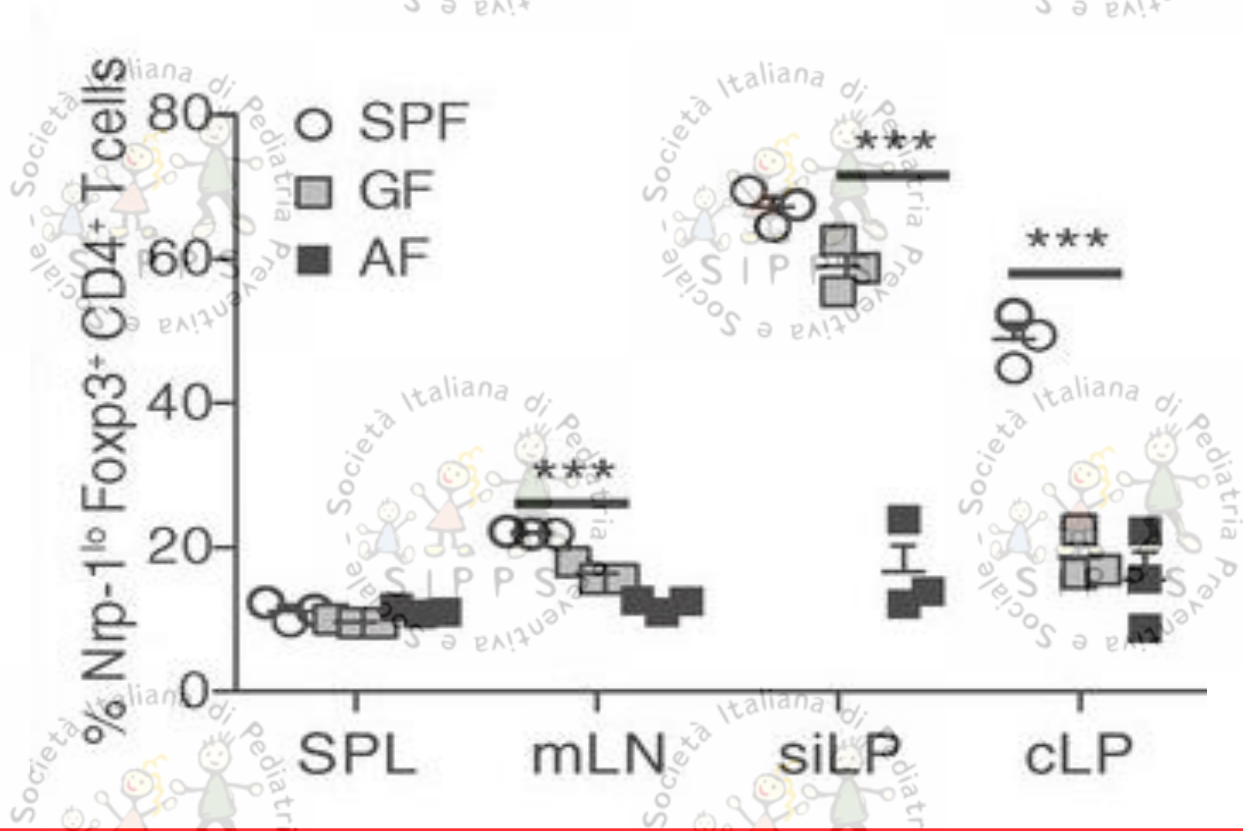




# Specific bacterial DNA sequences drives epigenetic effects in human cells: intracellular pathway

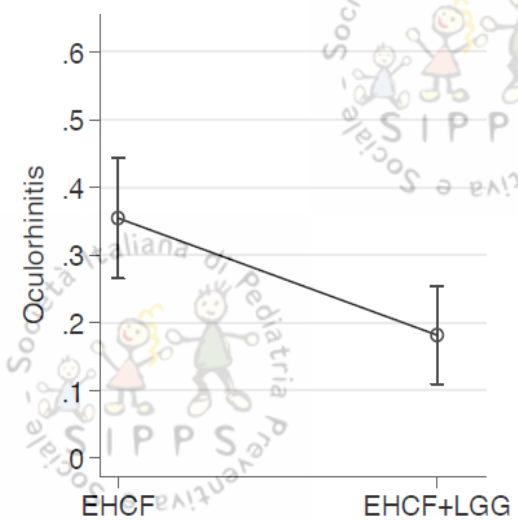
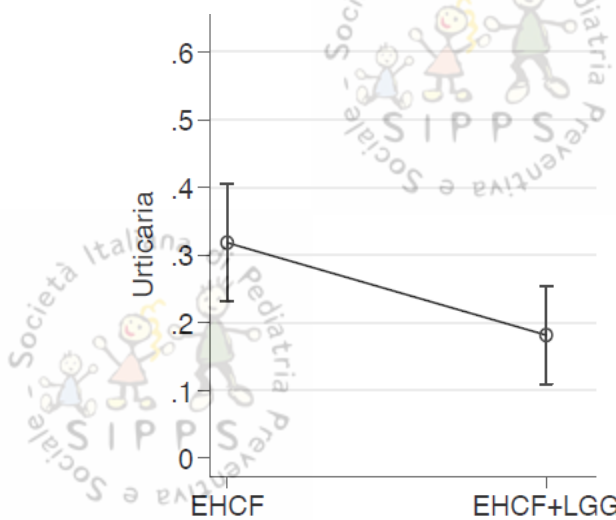
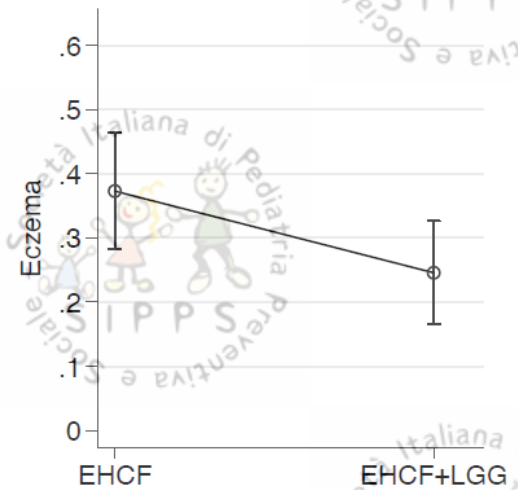
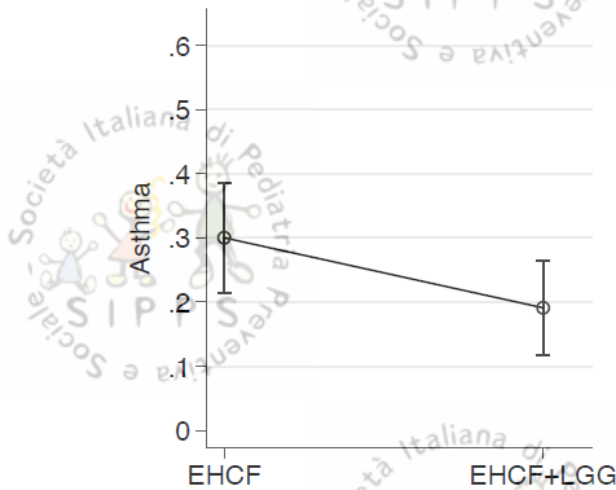


# Two crucial players are involved in oral tolerance: dietary factors and gut microbiota

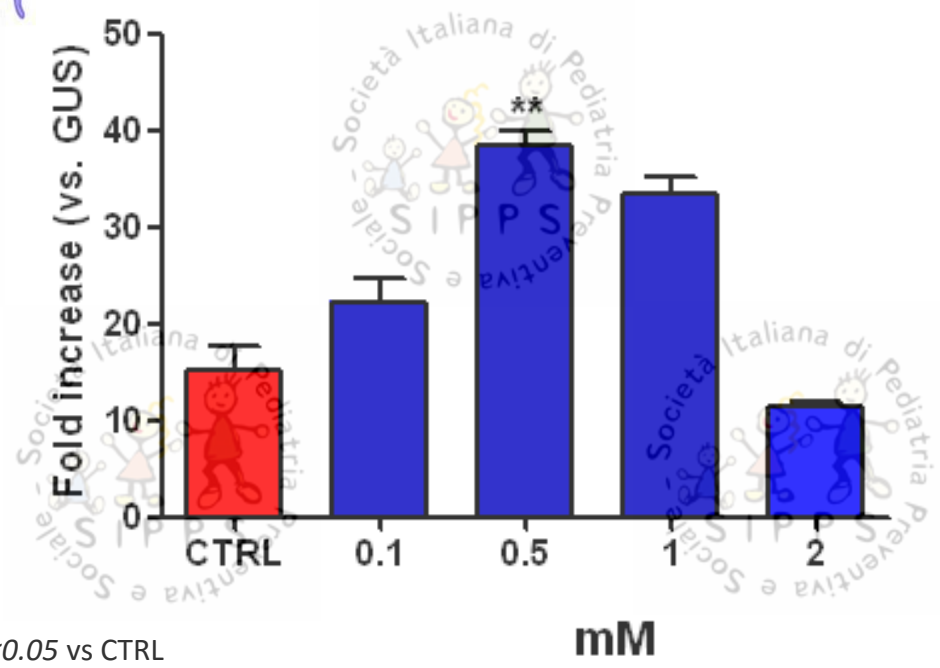
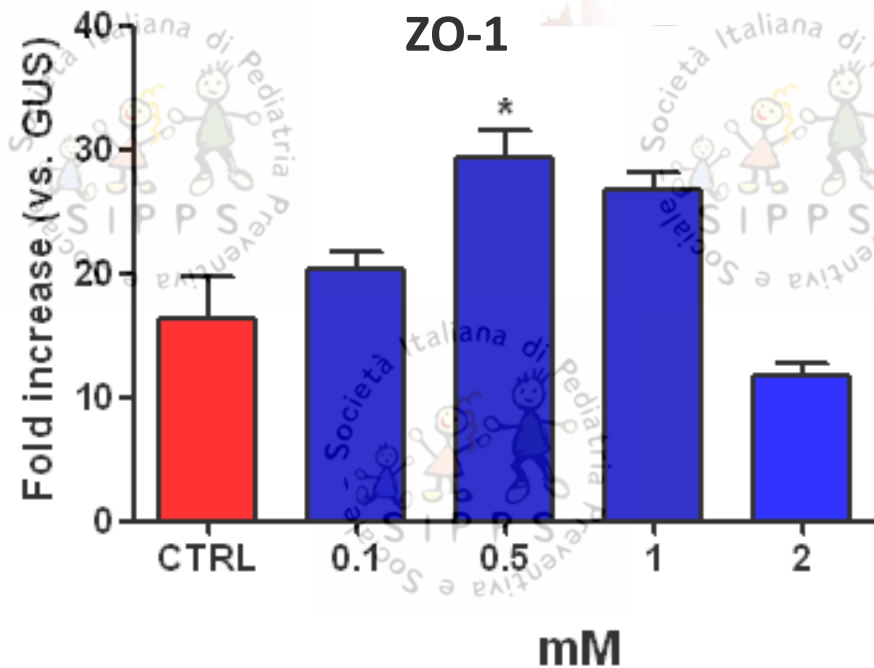
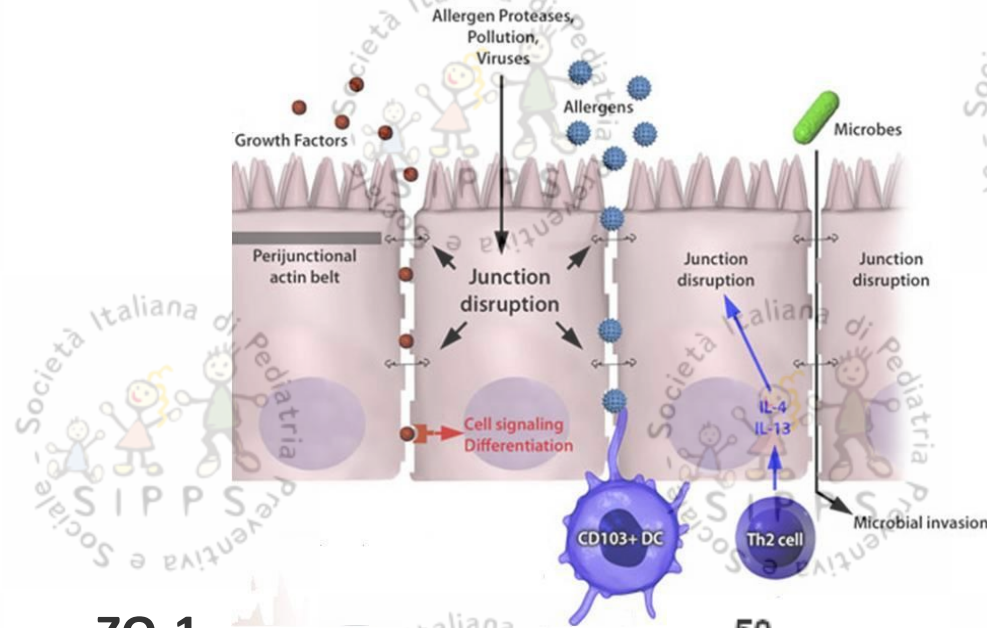


Depletion of macromolecules from the diet inhibits Treg activation in small intestine

# Rate of subjects experienced $\geq 1$ atopic manifestations during the study period



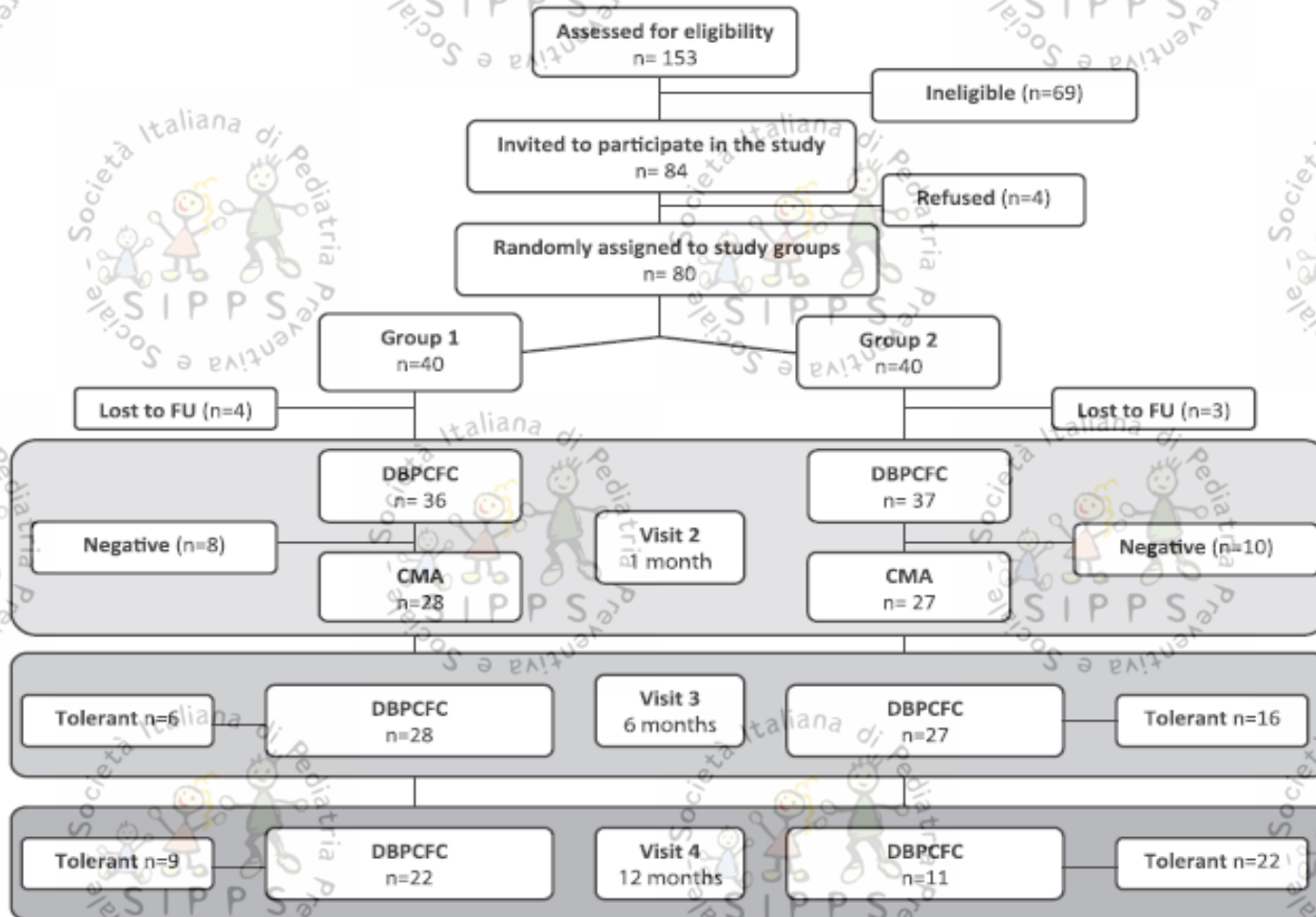
# Butyrate enhances TJ proteins in human enterocytes



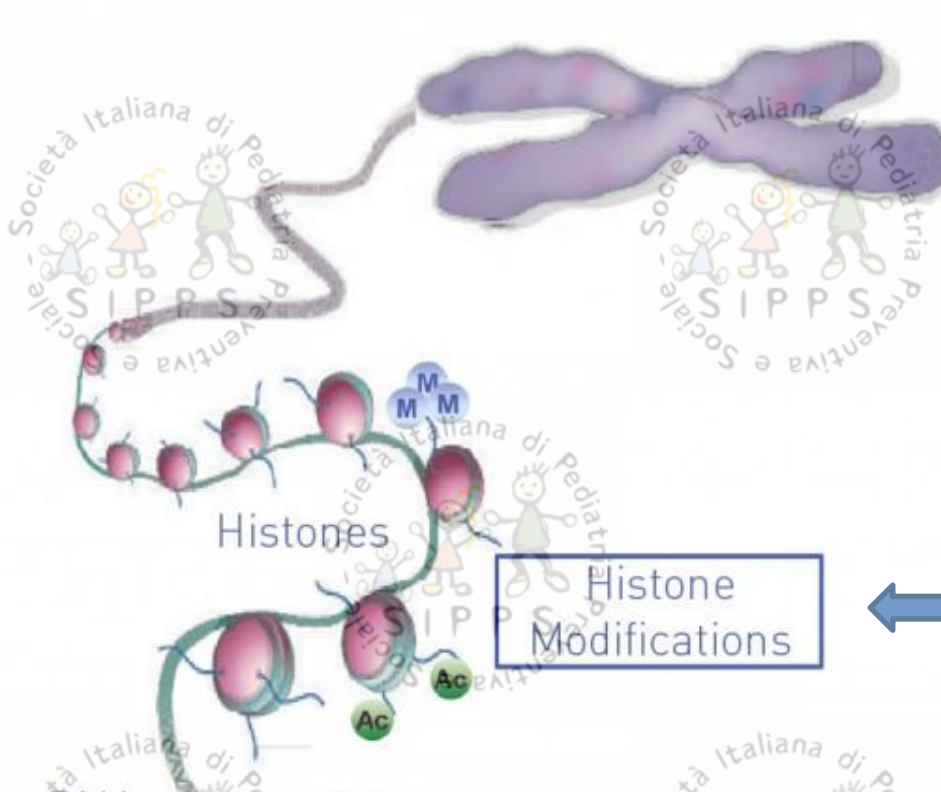
\*  $p < 0.05$  vs CTRL  
\*\*  $p < 0.001$  vs CTRL

Berni Canani R data on file

# Effect of Lactobacillus GG on tolerance acquisition in infants with cow's milk allergy: A randomized trial



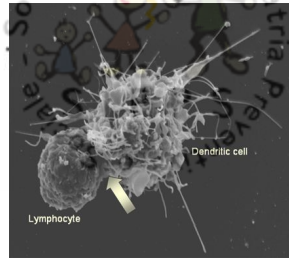
DBPCFC = double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge.

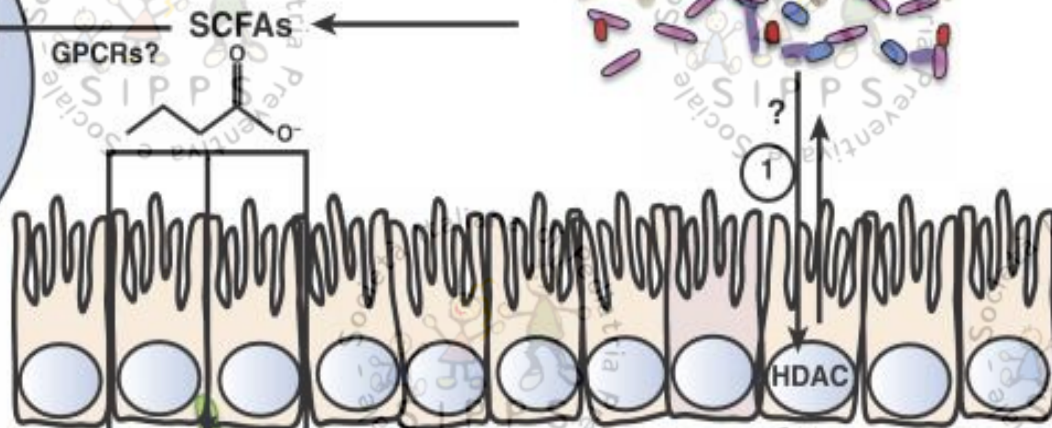
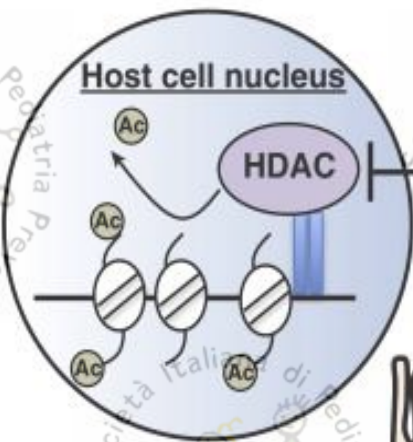


LGG



SCFAs (butyrate)





**Macs/DCs**

- ↑ Histone acetylation/HDAC inhibition?
- ↓ LPS response genes (*IL-6*, *IL-12*, *Nos2*, *Relb*)

↑ Defense gene expression through HDAC3/other class I HDACs

↑ Intestinal barrier function

Maintain IEC homeostasis and diversity of intestinal microbiota

**CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells/Tregs**

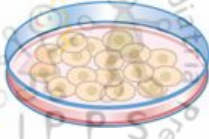
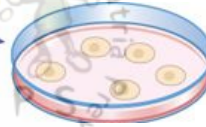
- ↓ HDAC 6/9 expression
- ↑ Histone acetylation of *FoxP3*
- ↑ Increased *FoxP3* expression
- ↑ Treg differentiation, protective



**Children with challenge proven IgE-mediated CMA**  
**All positive for SPT and specific serum IgE against**  
 **$\beta$ -lactoglobulin**



**PBMCs**

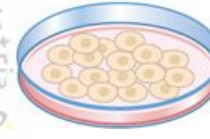


**CTRL**



**BLG**

100  $\mu$ g/ml

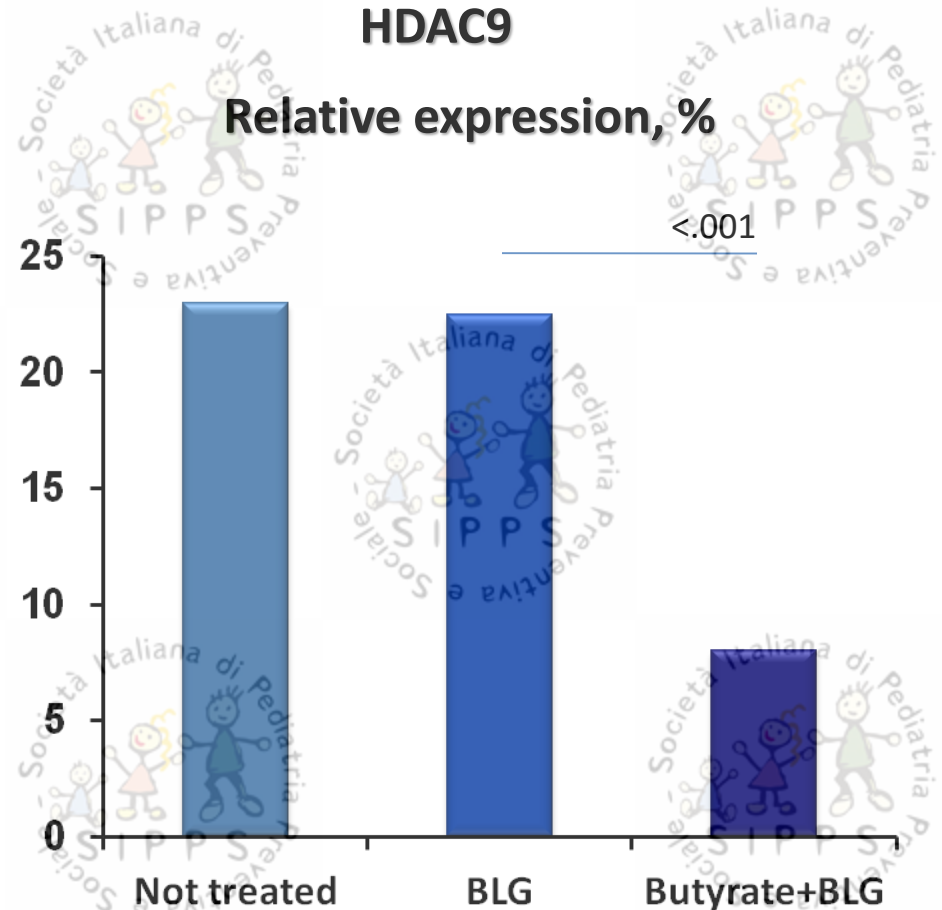
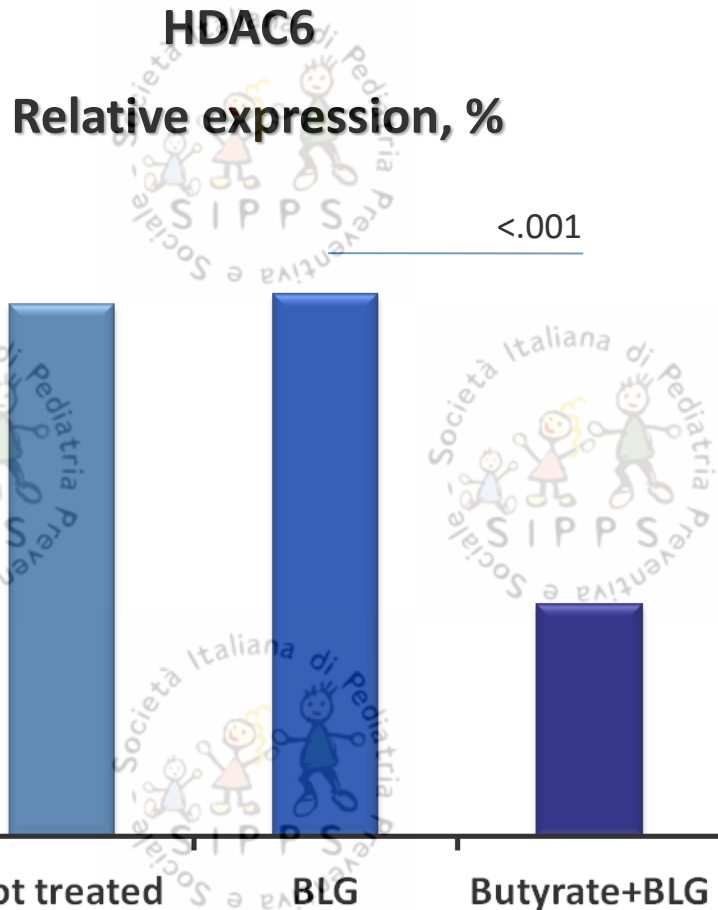


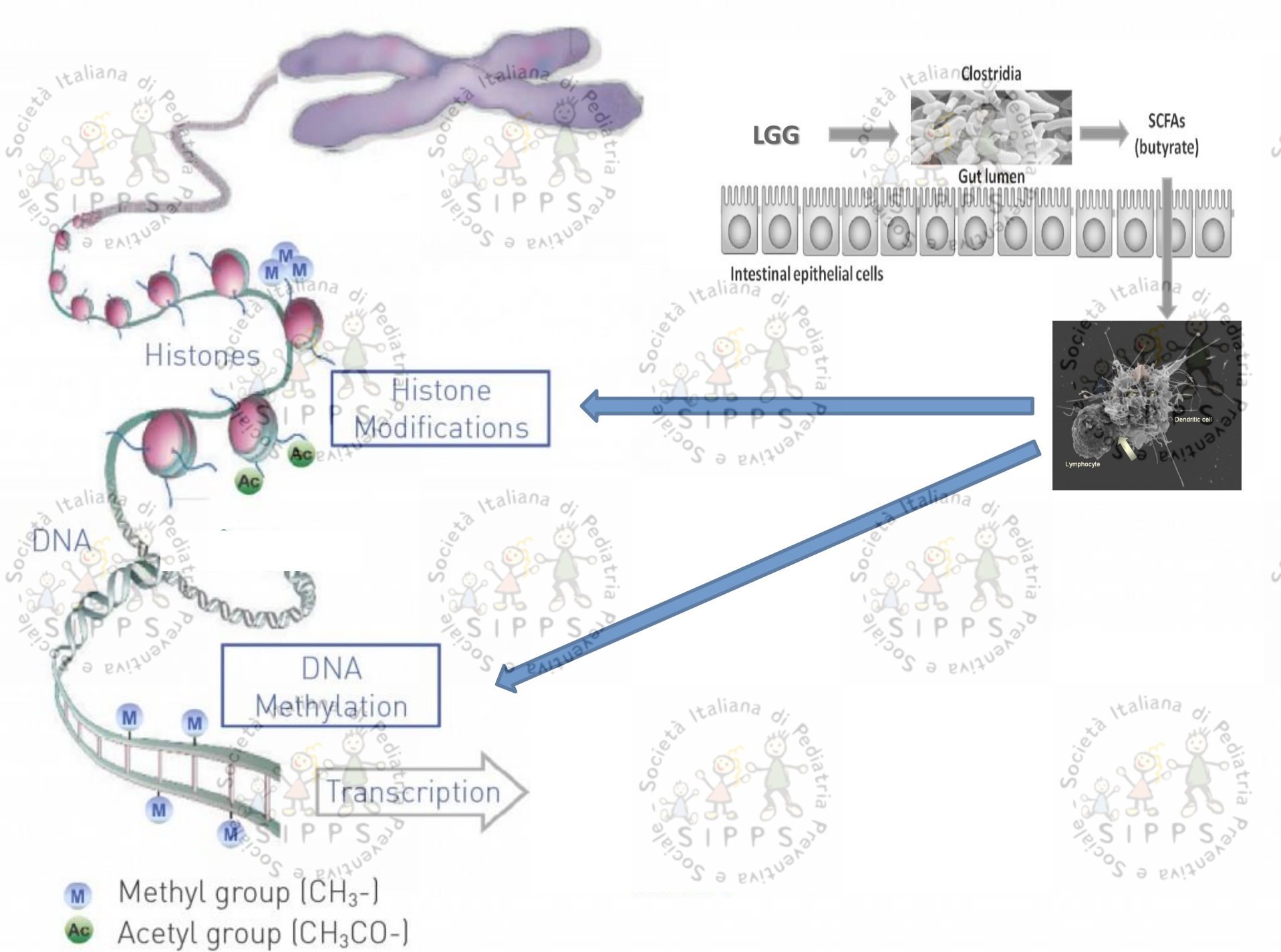
**BLG + BUTYRATE**

0.5 mM

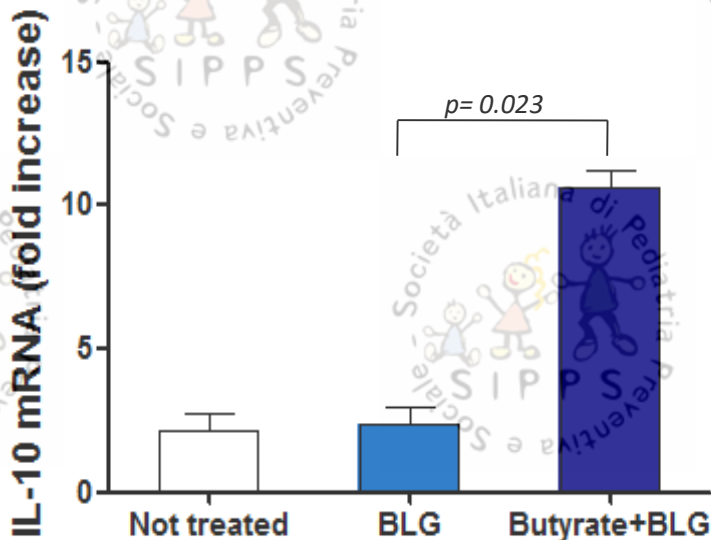
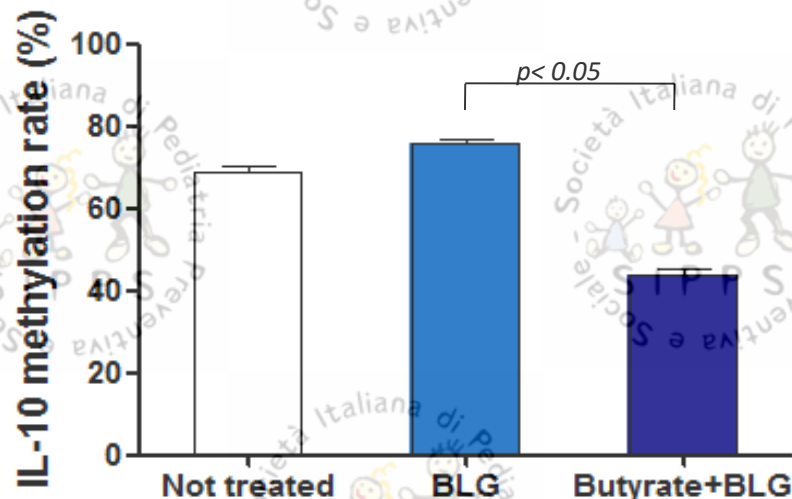
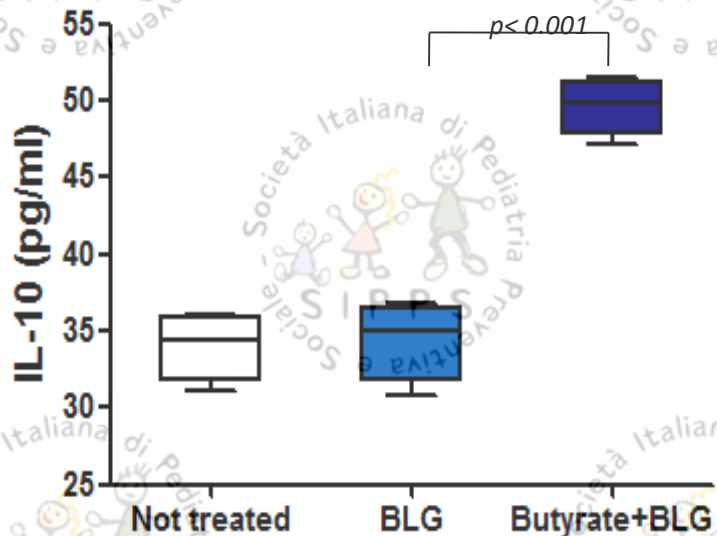


# Butyrate modulates histone deacetylases (HDAC) expression in PBMCs from children with IgE-mediated CMA

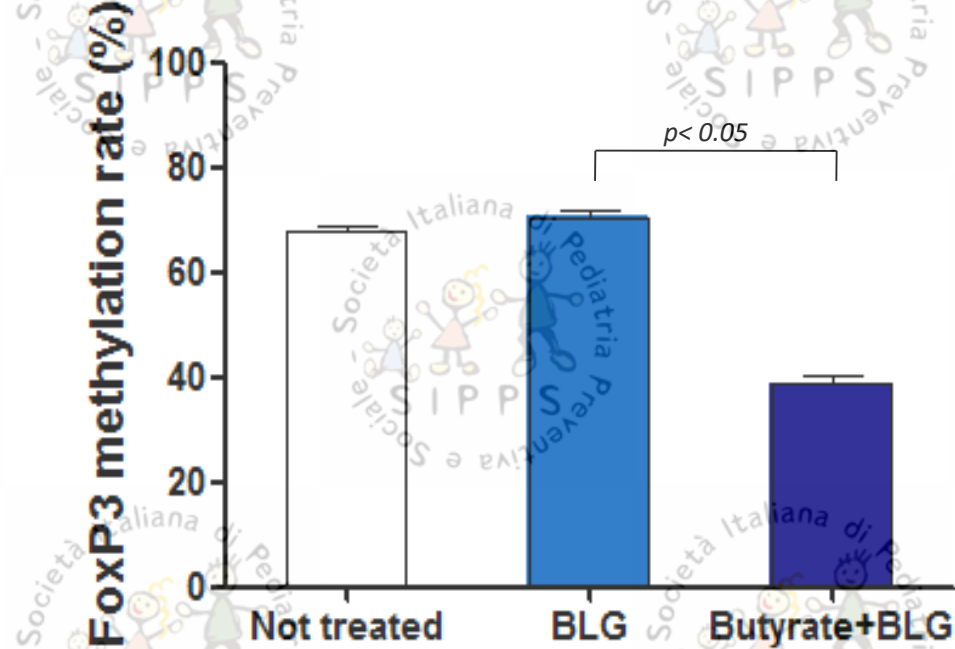
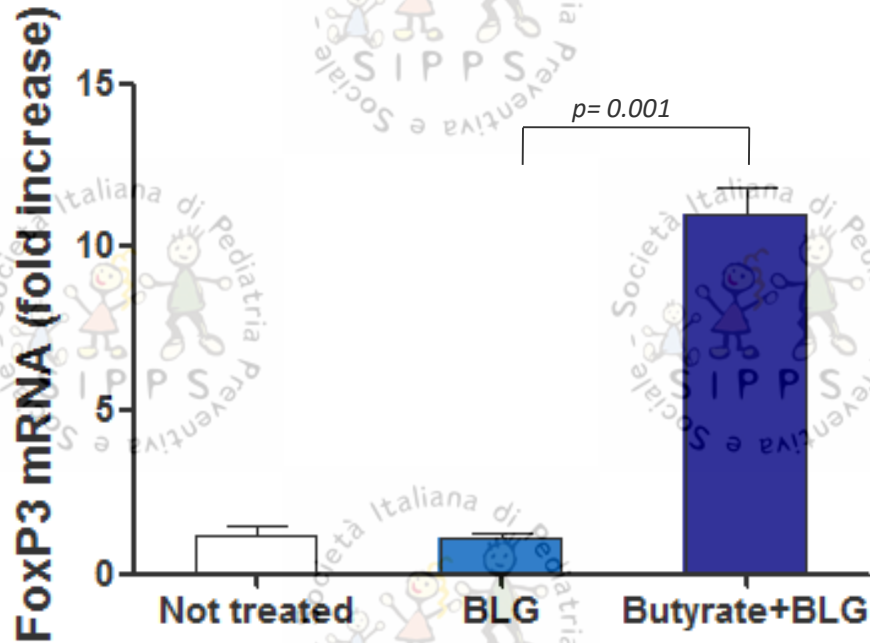




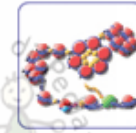
# Butyrate induces Th1 cytokines demethylation in PBMCs from IgE-mediated CMA children



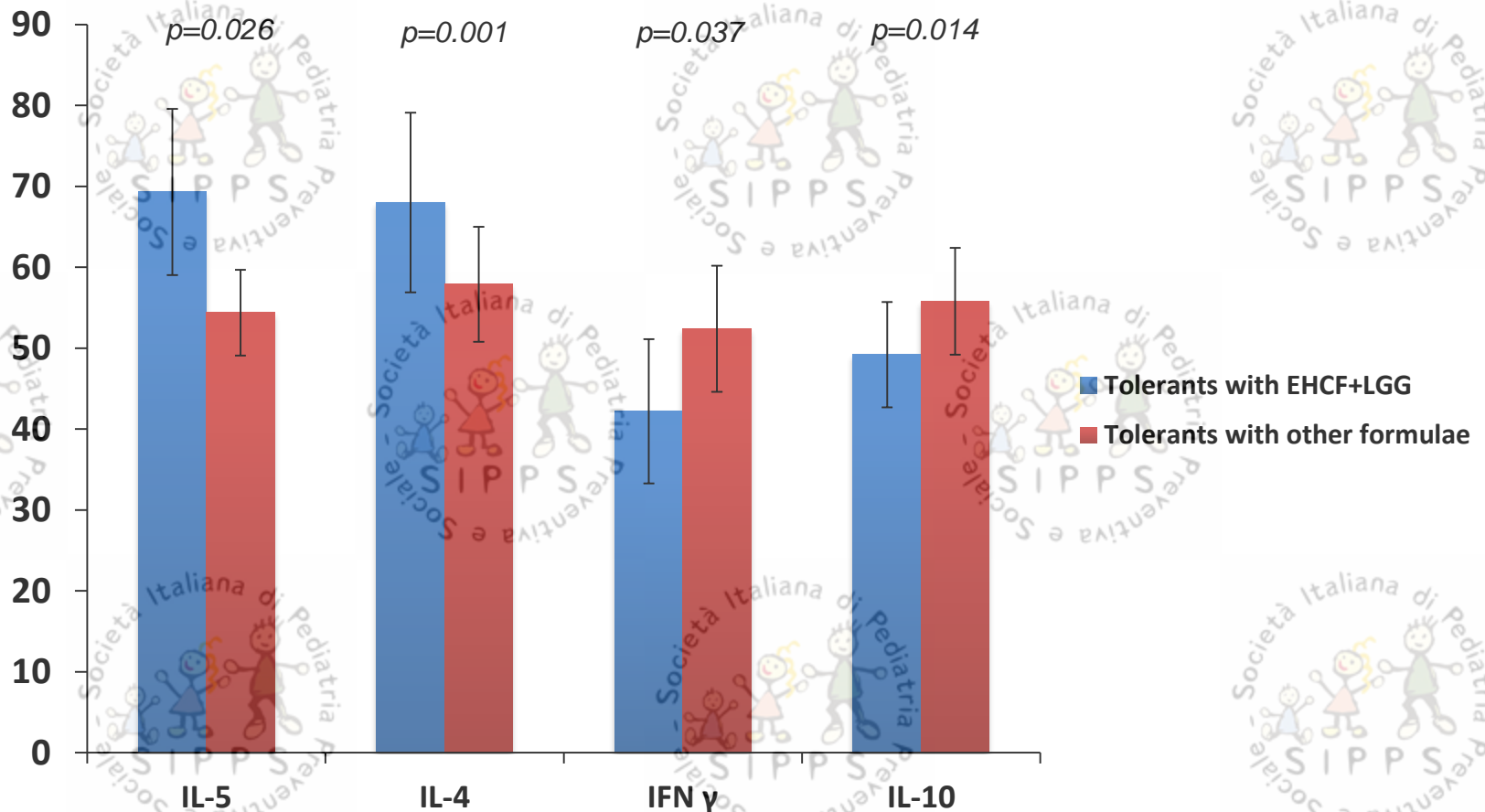
# Butyrate modulates Treg activation through DNA demethylation

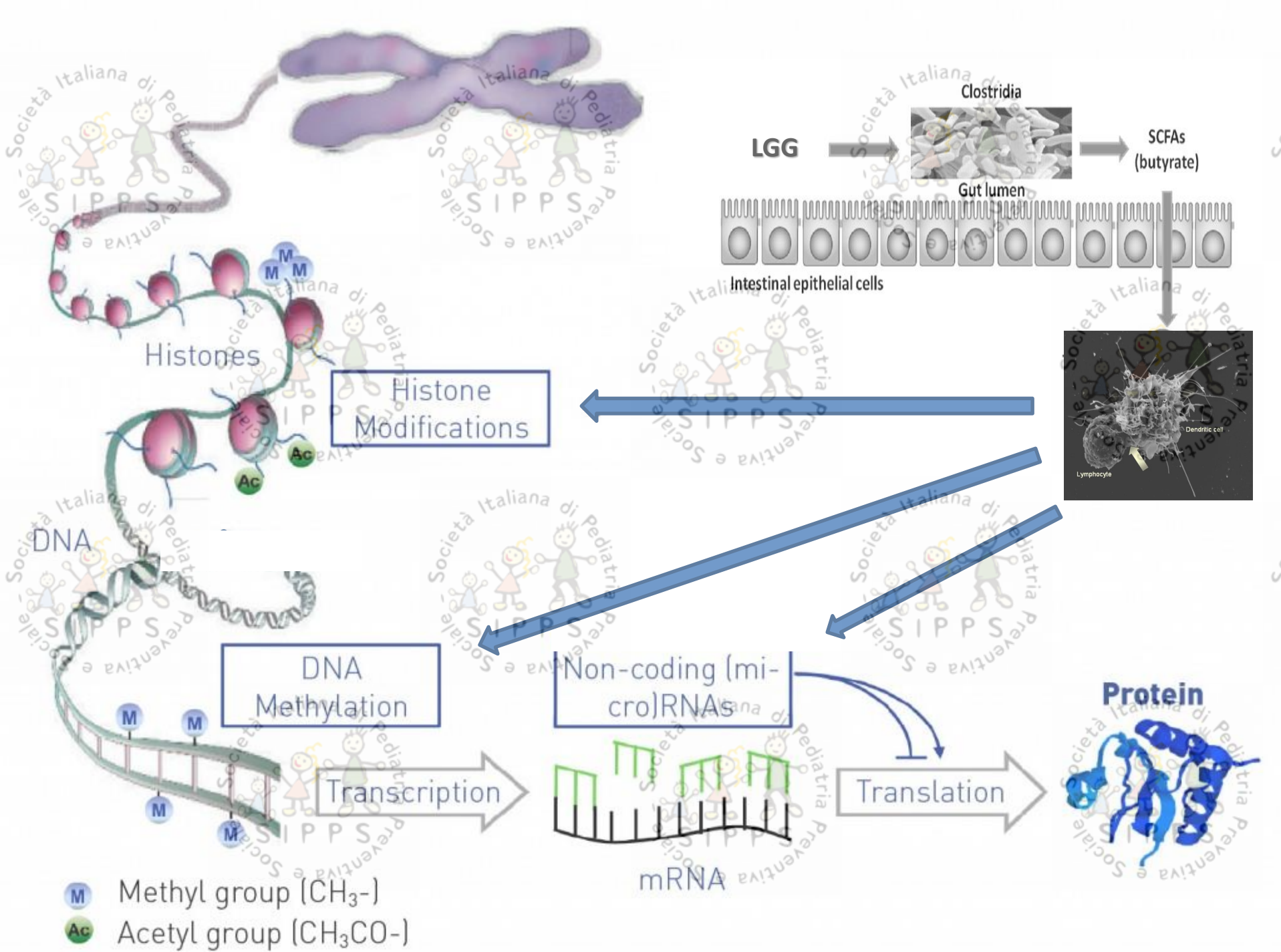


# Different DNA methylation rate of IL-4, IL-5, IL-10, INF- $\gamma$ genes observed in children who outgrew CMA receiving different formulas

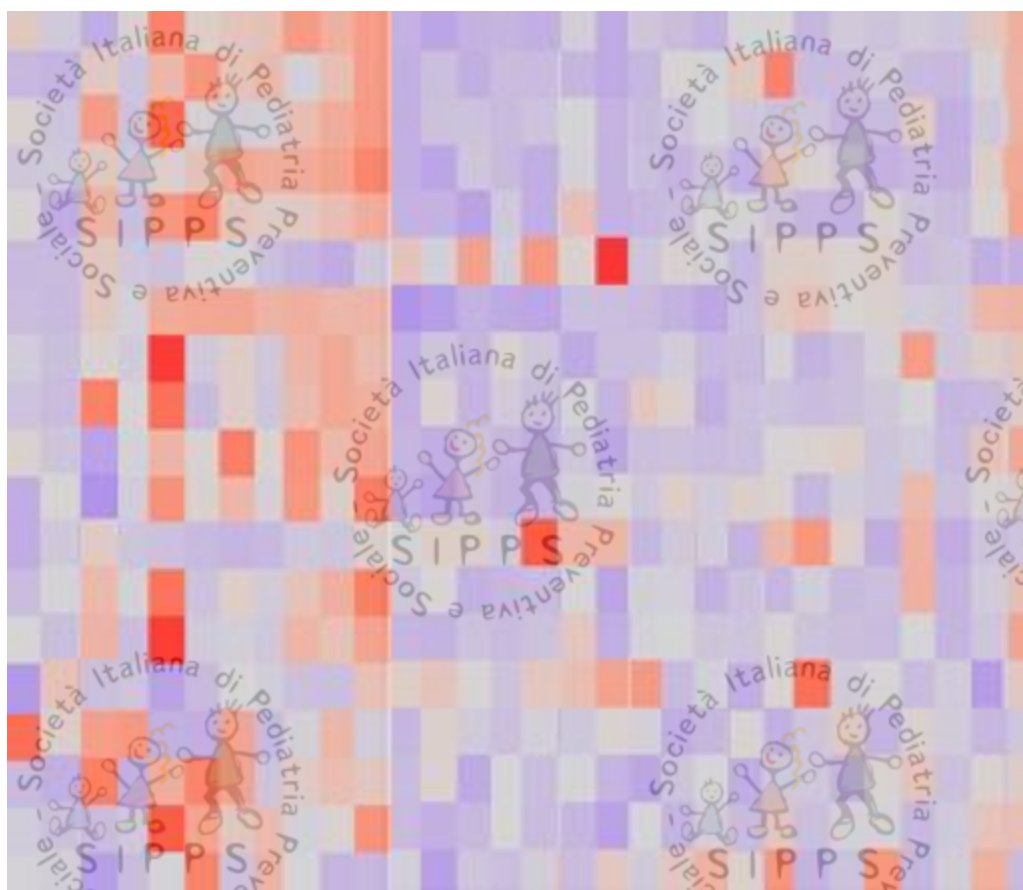


CLINICAL  
EPIGENETICS





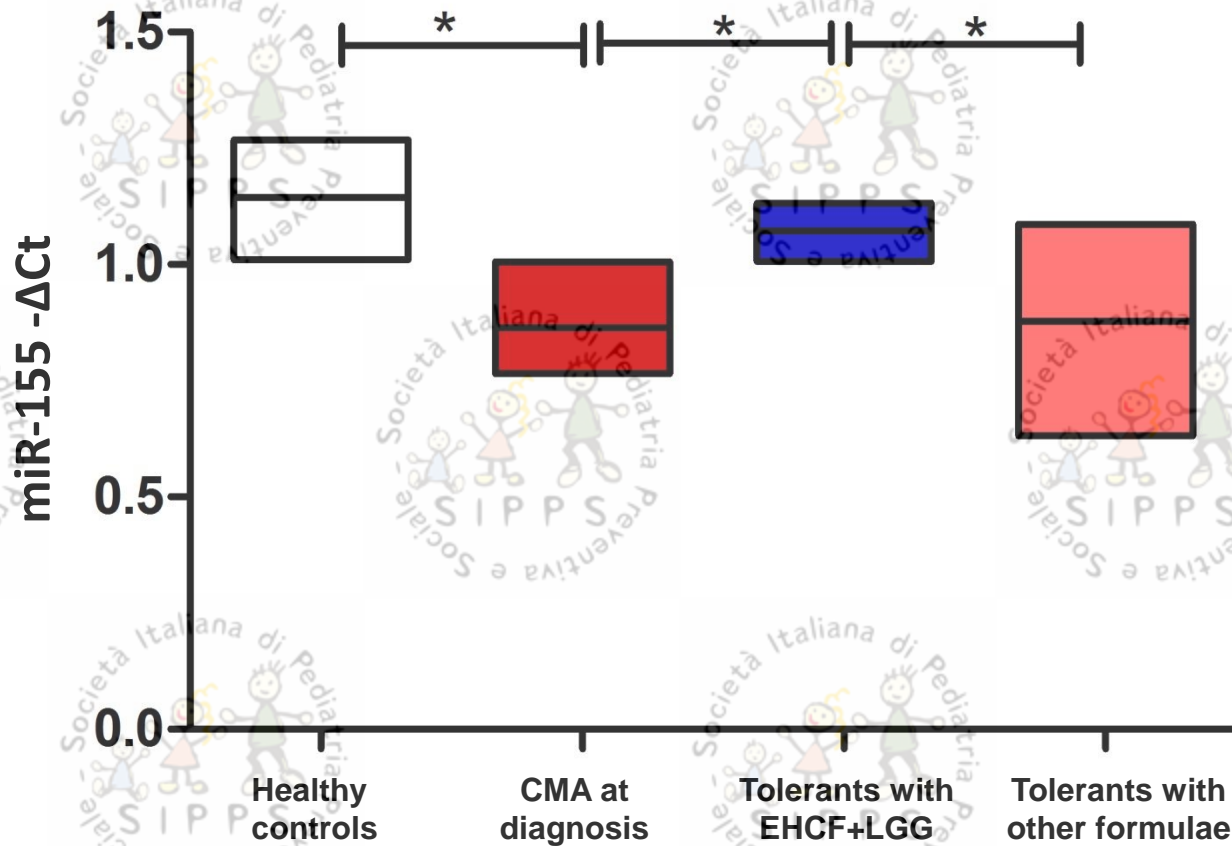
# miRNAs signature in PBMCs from IgE-mediated CMA children at different disease stage and from healthy controls



hsa-miR-197-3p  
 hsa-miR-193a-5p  
 hsa-miR-423-5p  
 hsa-miR-423-3p  
 hsa-miR-125a-5p  
 hsa-miR-30a-5p  
 hsa-miR-191-5p  
 hsa-let-7b-5p  
 hsa-miR-486-5p  
 hsa-miR-574-3p  
 hsa-miR-93-3p  
 hsa-miR-224-5p  
 hsa-miR-320a  
 hsa-miR-92b-3p  
 hsa-miR-381-3p  
 SNORD93  
 hsa-let-7e-5p  
 hsa-let-7b-3p  
 hsa-miR-338-3p

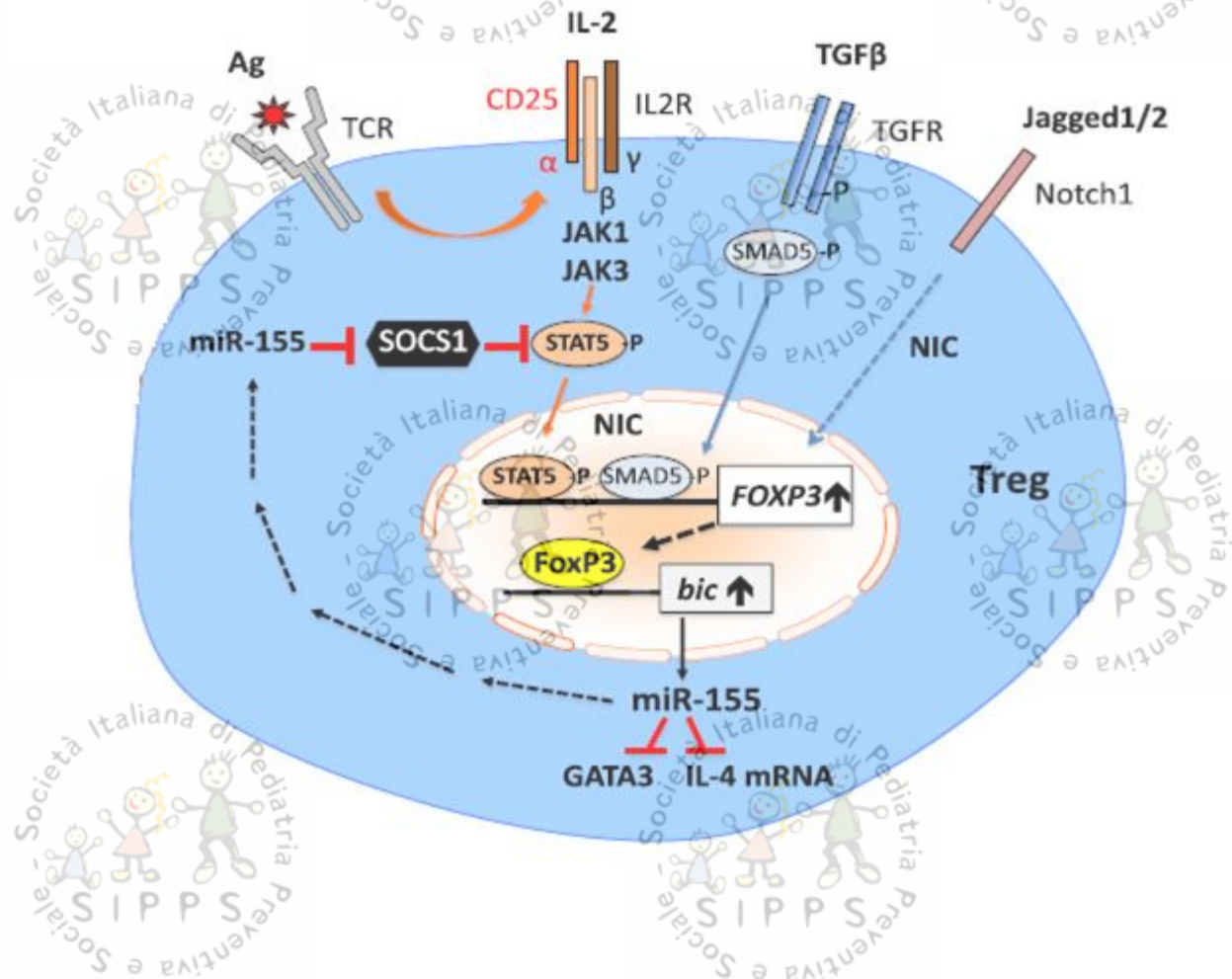
Healthy controls	CMA at diagnosis	CMA tolerant
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# Relative expression of miRNA-155 evaluated by qRT-PCR in PBMCs from IgE-mediated CMA children and from healthy controls

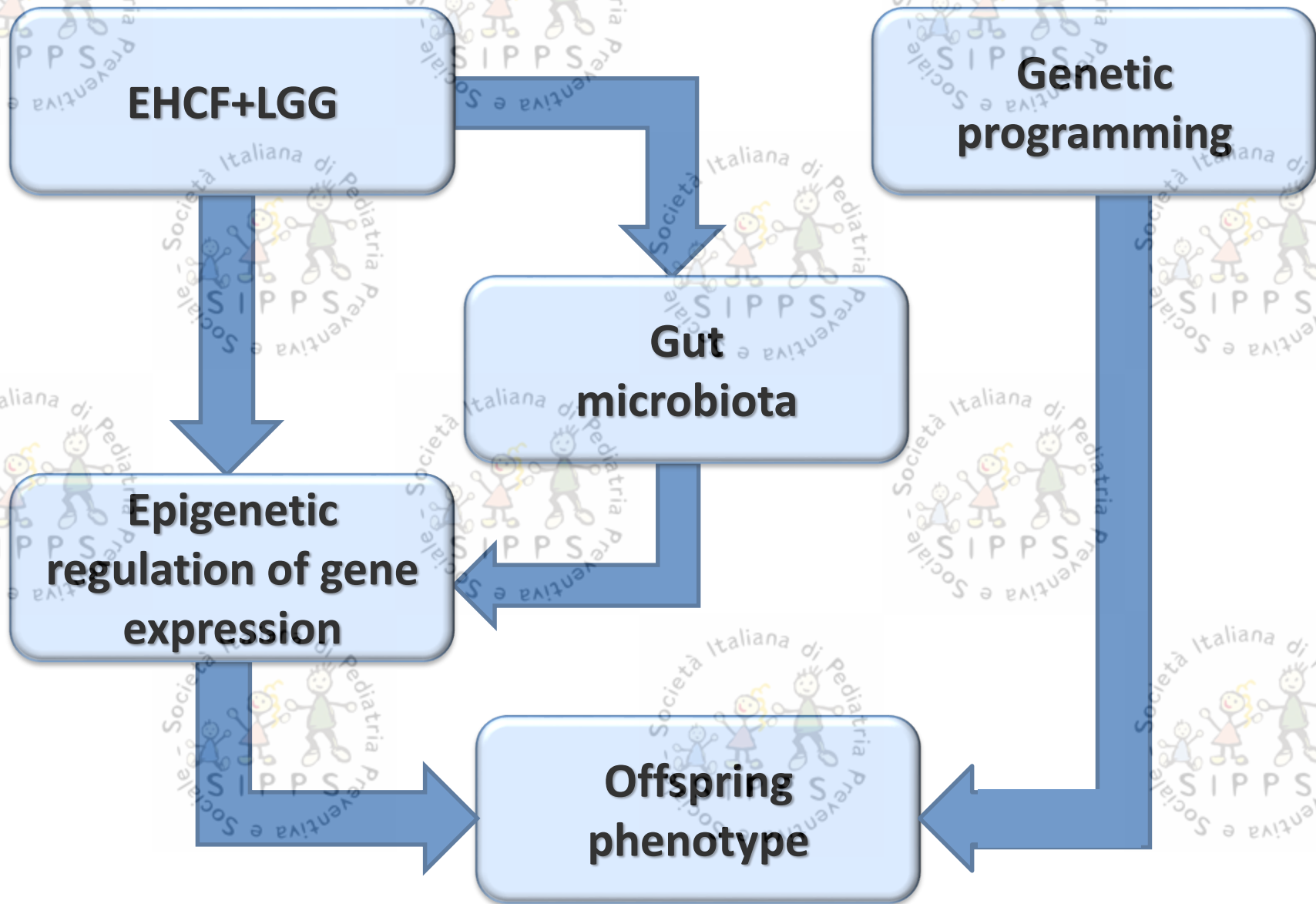




# miR-155 activity: downregulation of IL-4 level



# Epigenetics: the interface between genes and nutrition



# Prospective study: preventive effect elicited by LGG on atopic manifestations in CMA children

Children with sure diagnosis of  
IgE-mediated CMA

Randomization

Group 1  
EHCF

Group 2  
EHCF+LGG

1° year

2° year

3° year

Occurrence of other allergic manifestations

*(atopic eczema, urticaria, asthma, oculorhinitis)*



Assessed for eligibility (n=236)  
(sure diagnosis of IgE-mediated CMA)

Randomized  
(n=220)

Received allocated  
intervention with  
EHCF  
(n=110)

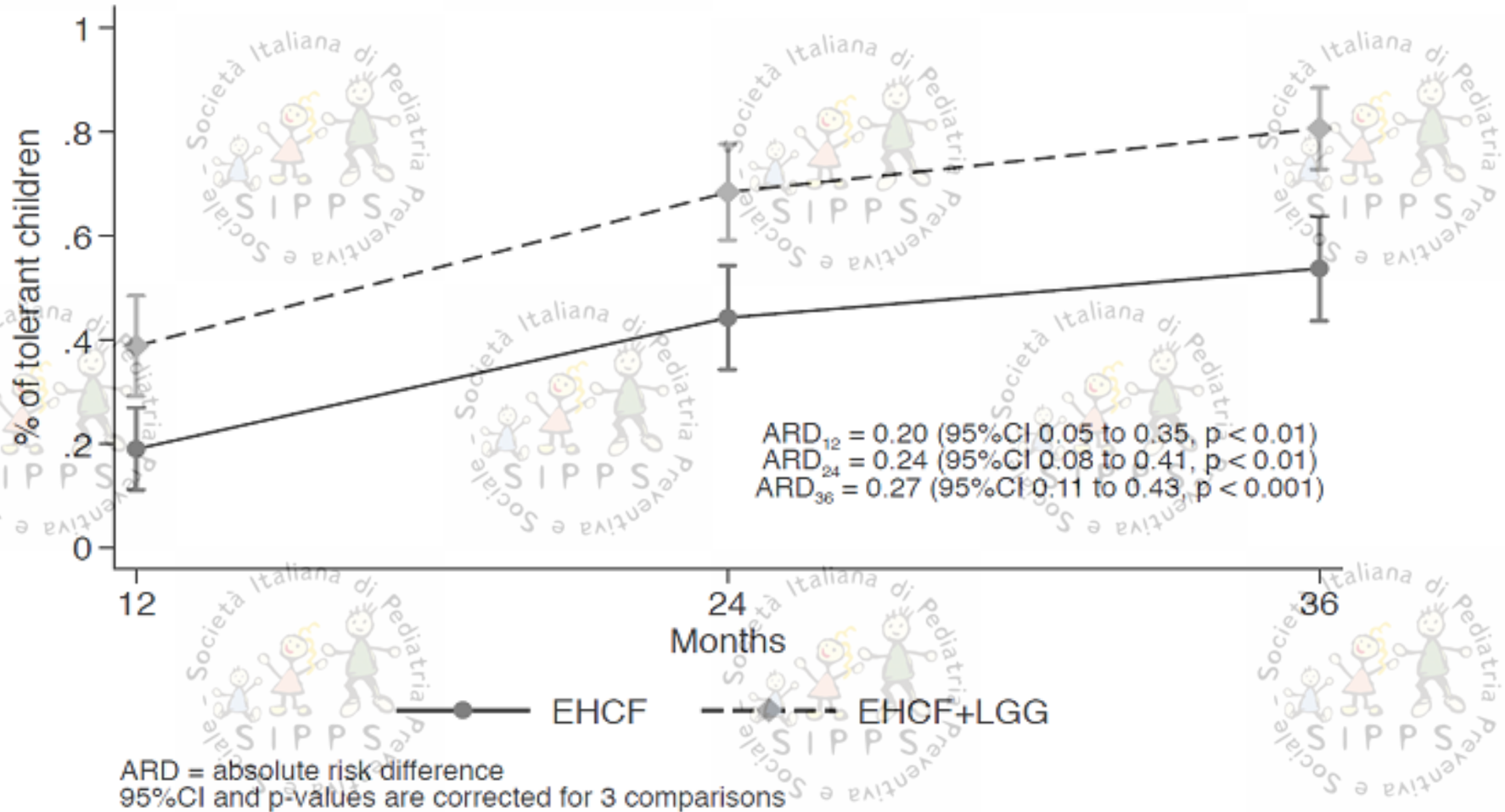
Received allocated  
intervention with  
EHCF + LGG  
(n=110)

Analyzed n=95  
(drop out =15)

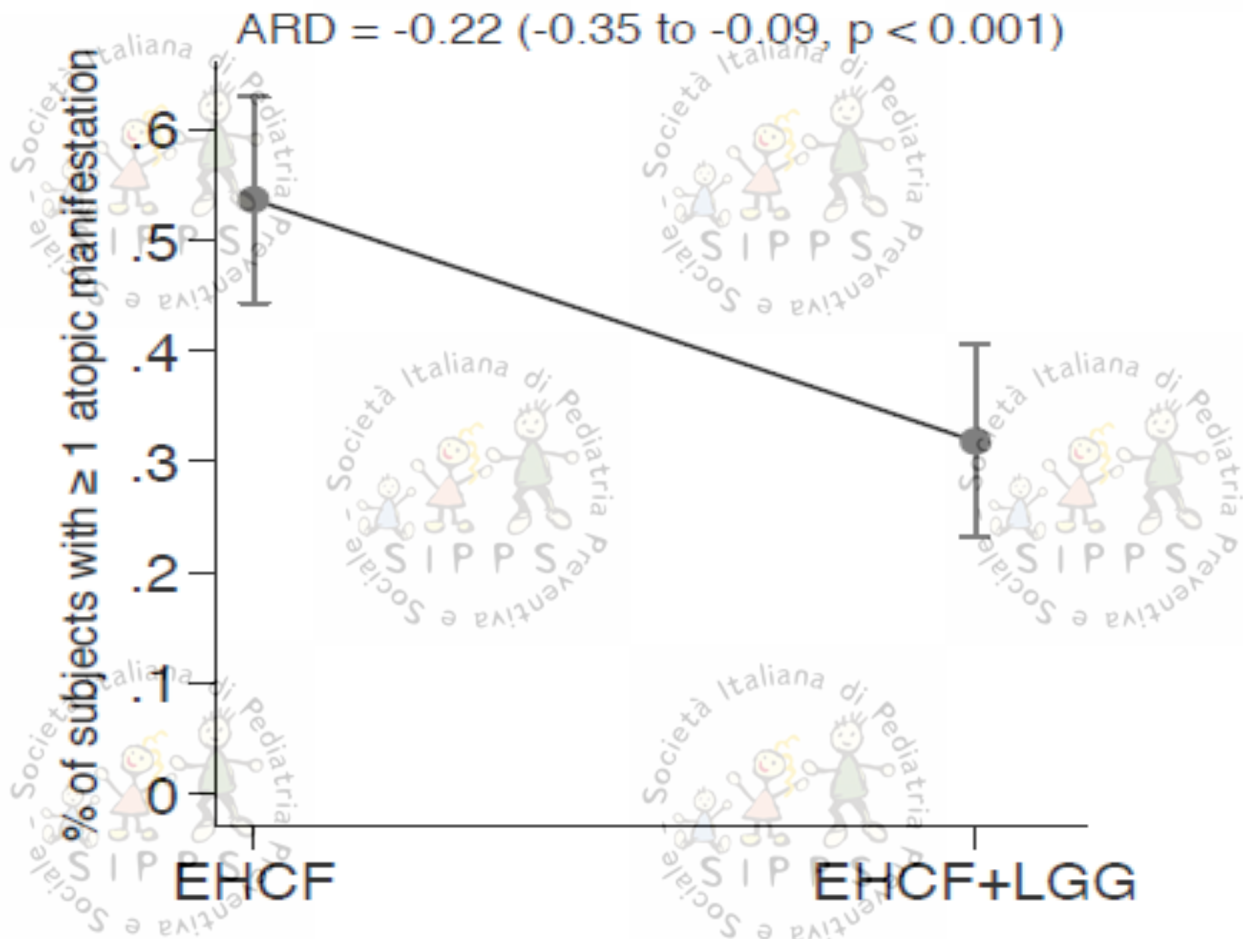
Analyzed n=98  
(drop out =12)



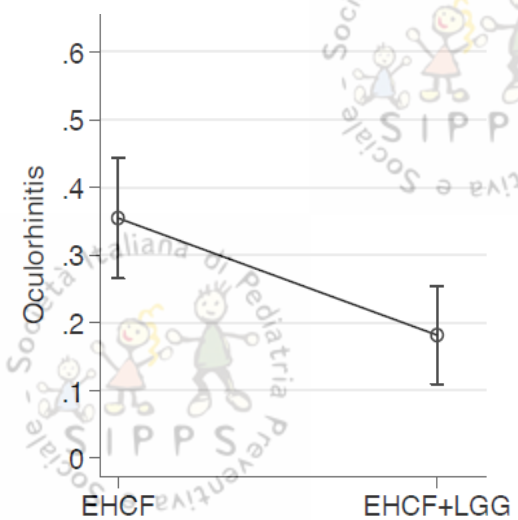
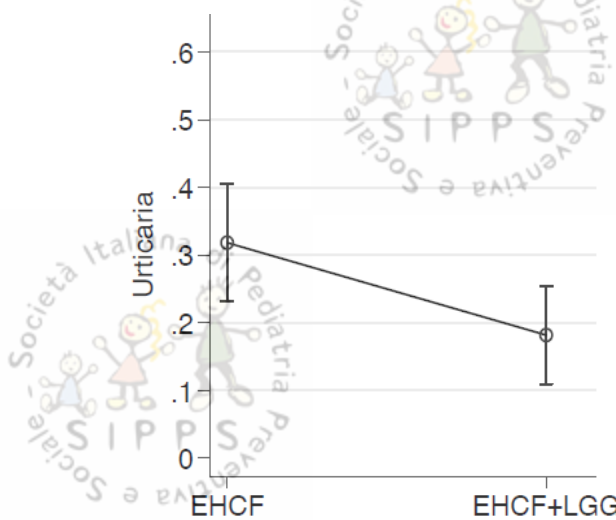
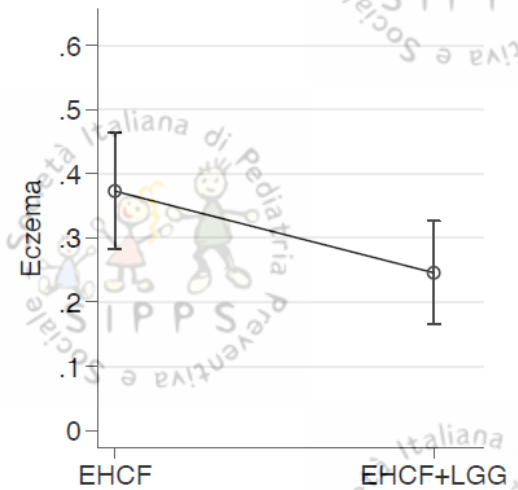
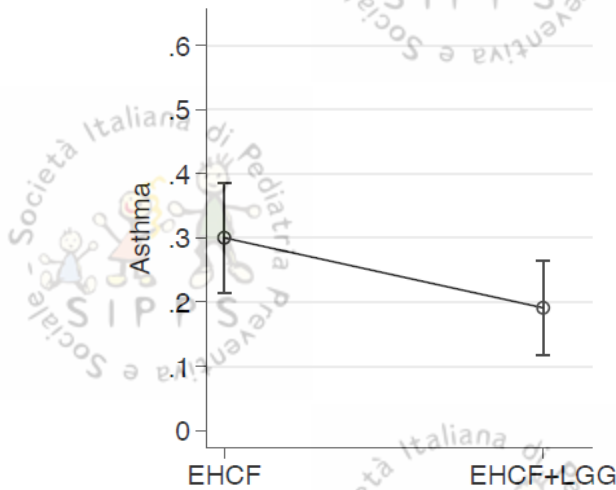
# Oral Tolerance Acquisition



# Rate of subjects experienced $\geq 1$ atopic manifestation ITT, n=110/group



# Rate of subjects experienced $\geq 1$ atopic manifestations during the study period



# Conclusions

- CMA persistence and severity have been on a rise in recent decades under the pressure of negative gene-environment interaction leading to immune-system dysfunction mediated at least in part by epigenetic mechanisms
- We are exploring the possibility to counteract this pathway modulating the interaction among dietary agents, gut microbiota, epigenetic mechanisms and immune system
- These effects lead to a positive impact on oral tolerance acquisition and on long term protection against other atopic manifestations in children with CMA



# Team

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**Argonne National Labs**

J.Gilbert, D.Antonopoulos,



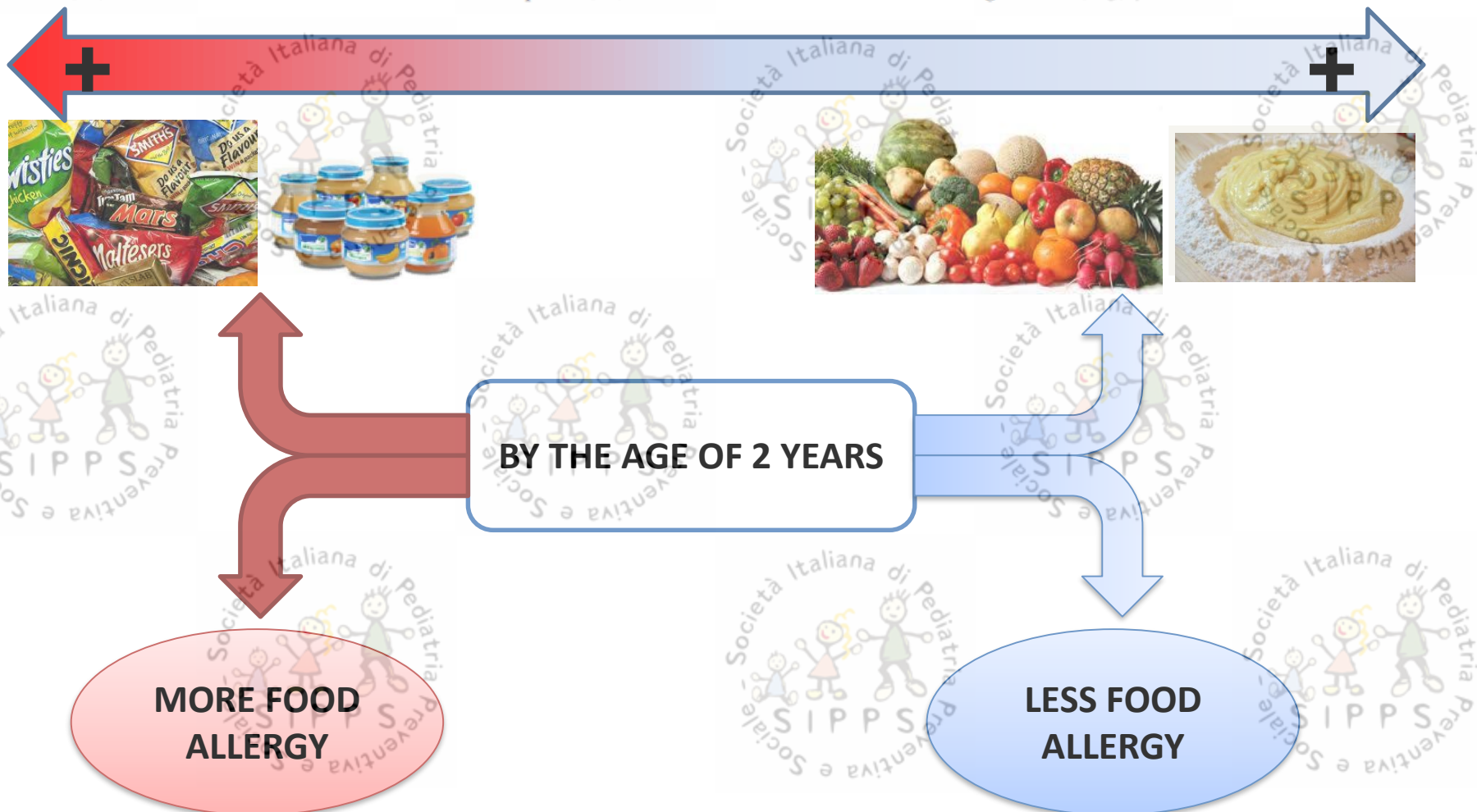
**Comer Children's Hospital –  
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S.Guandalini, T. Patton

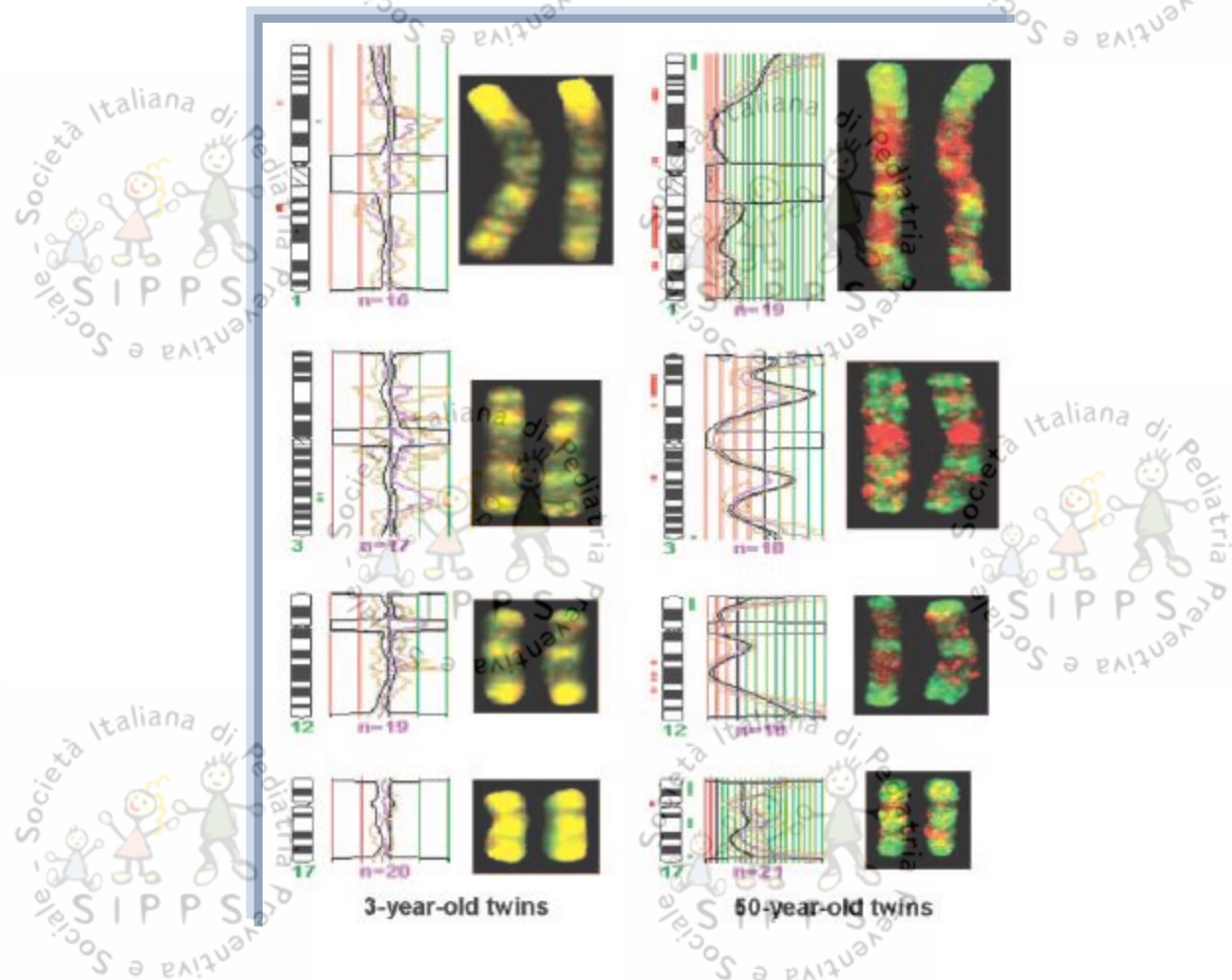


# Diet and food allergy development during infancy: Birth cohort study findings using prospective food diary data

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# Mappatura di regioni cromosomiche con differente metilazione del DNA in gemelli monozigoti attraverso ibridazione genomica comparativa per DNA metilato



# Immunonutrizione

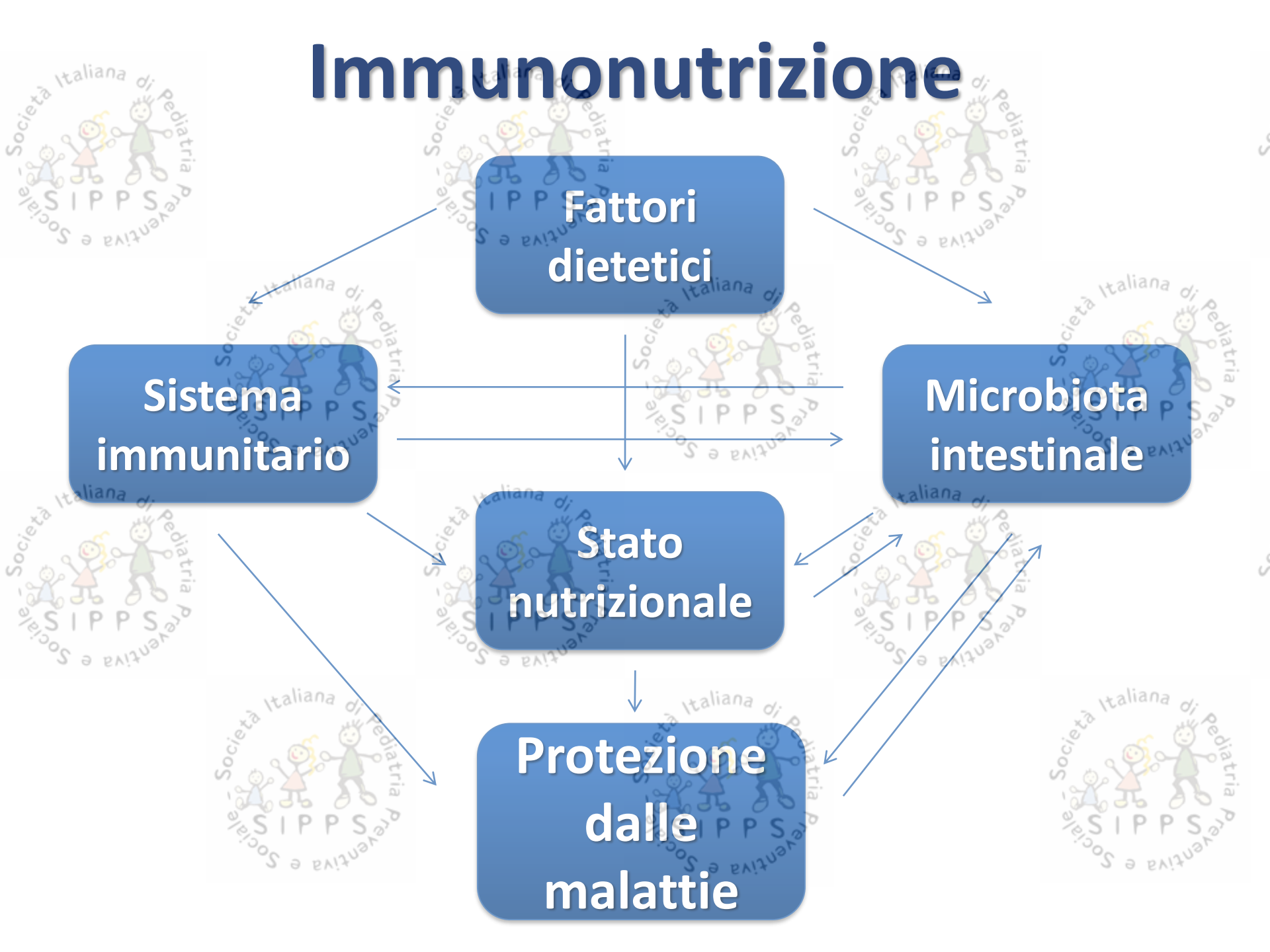
**Fattori dietetici**

**Sistema immunitario**

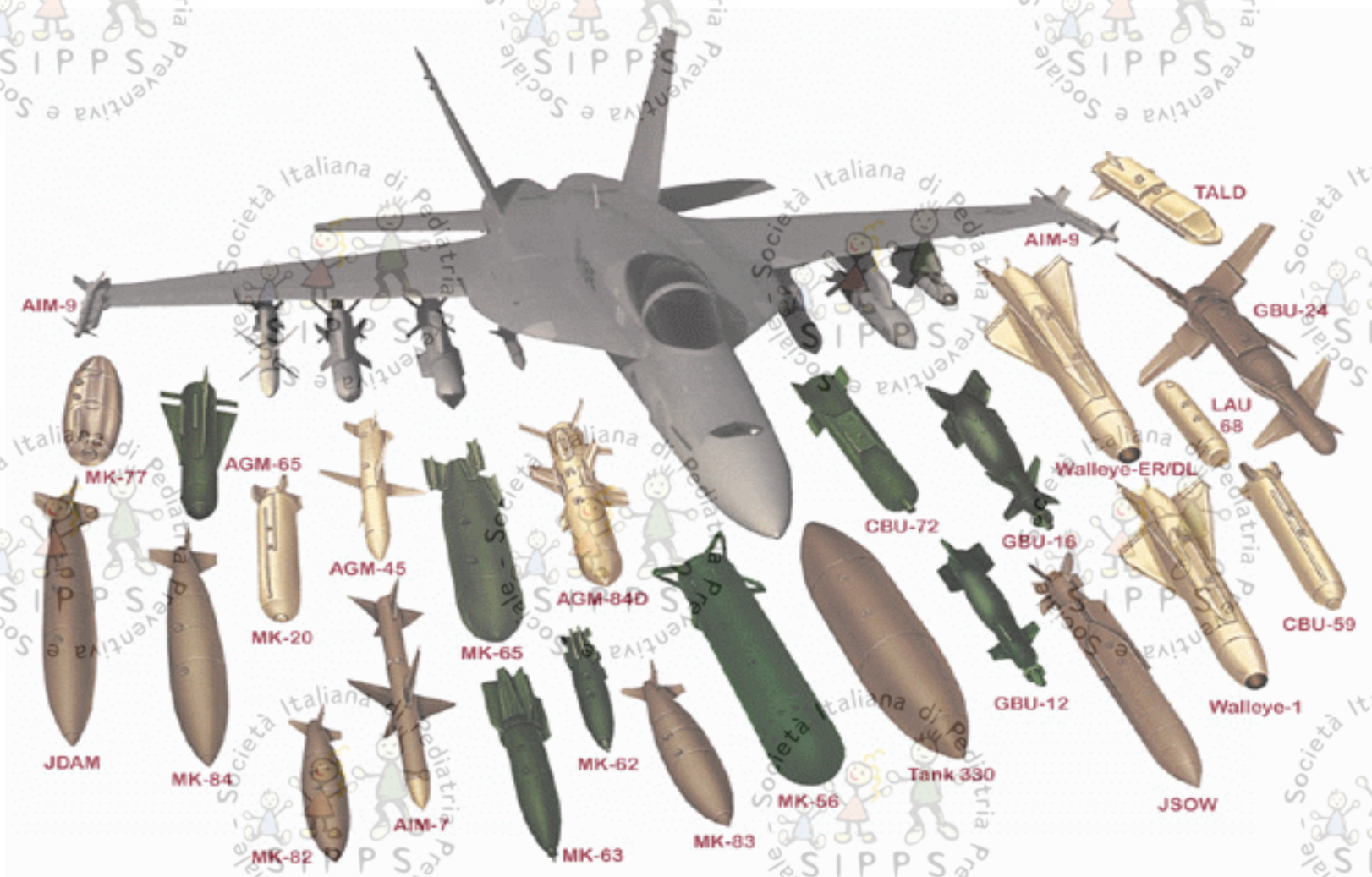
**Microbiota intestinale**

**Stato nutrizionale**

**Protezione dalle malattie**



# Meccanismi di Azione

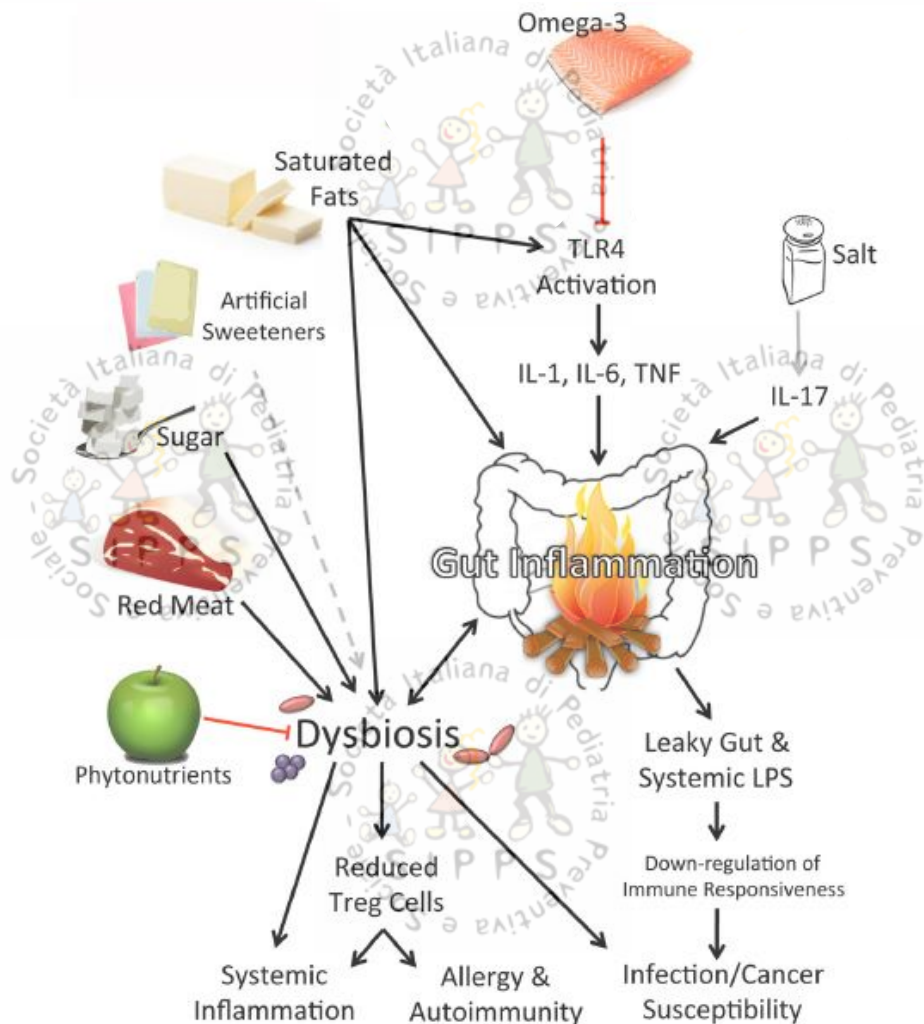


REVIEW

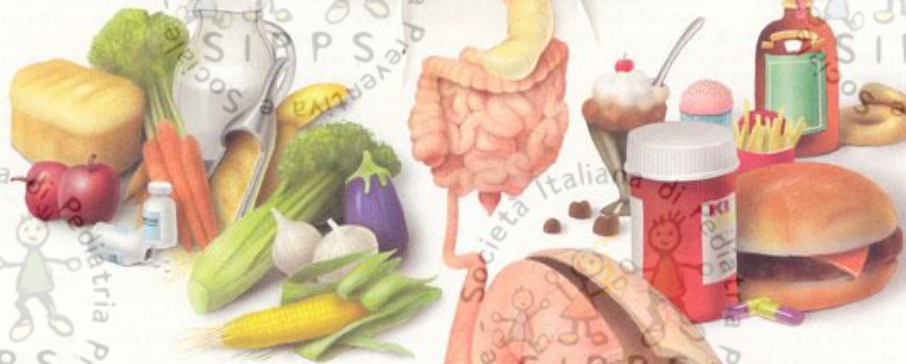
Open Access

# Fast food fever: reviewing the impacts of the Western diet on immunity

Ian A Myles



# INTESTINAL HEALTH



## Healthy Function

Healthy bacteria that coats and protects the intestinal wall, along with other factors obtained from food or from natural intestinal secretions, inhibit unhealthy bacteria and contribute to maintaining bacterial balance and optimal intestinal health.

### Lactoperoxidase:

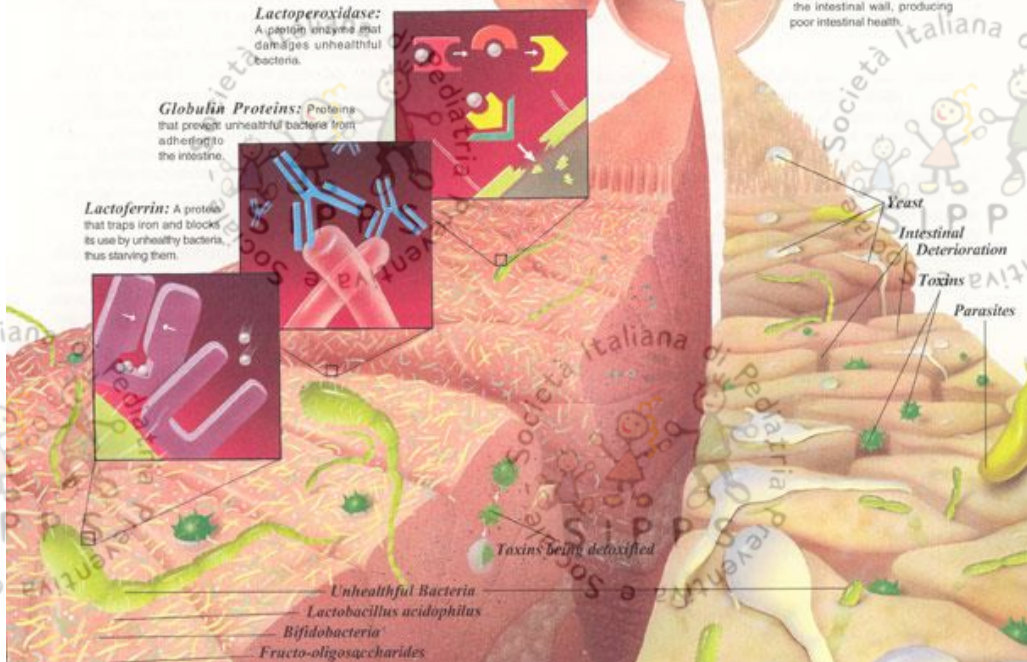
A peroxidase enzyme that damages unhealthy bacteria.

**Globulin Proteins:** Proteins that prevent unhealthy bacteria from adhering to the intestine.

**Lactoferrin:** A protein that traps iron and blocks its use by unhealthy bacteria, thus starving them.

## Unhealthy Function

With healthy bacteria and other protective factors missing, unhealthy bacteria, yeast, parasites and toxins may accumulate, damaging the intestinal wall, producing poor intestinal health.



Unhealthy Bacteria  
Lactobacillus acidophilus  
Bifidobacteria  
Fructo-oligosaccharides

Yeast  
Intestinal Deterioration  
Toxins  
Parasites

Toxins being detoxified

# **EHCF+LGG significantly increases butyrate-producing bacteria: activation of the epigenetics pathways**

- **Modulation of histone deacetylases 6 and 9**
- **Th1 cytokine genes demethylation**
- **Treg activation through DNA demethylation**
- **Selective miRNAs modulation**

**Up-regulation of Th1 response**

**Down-regulation of Th2 response**