

Gut Flora - a Newly Recognized Participant in Cardiac and Metabolic Diseases

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nature medicine

VOLUME 19 NUMBER 5 MAY 2013
www.nature.com/naturemedicine



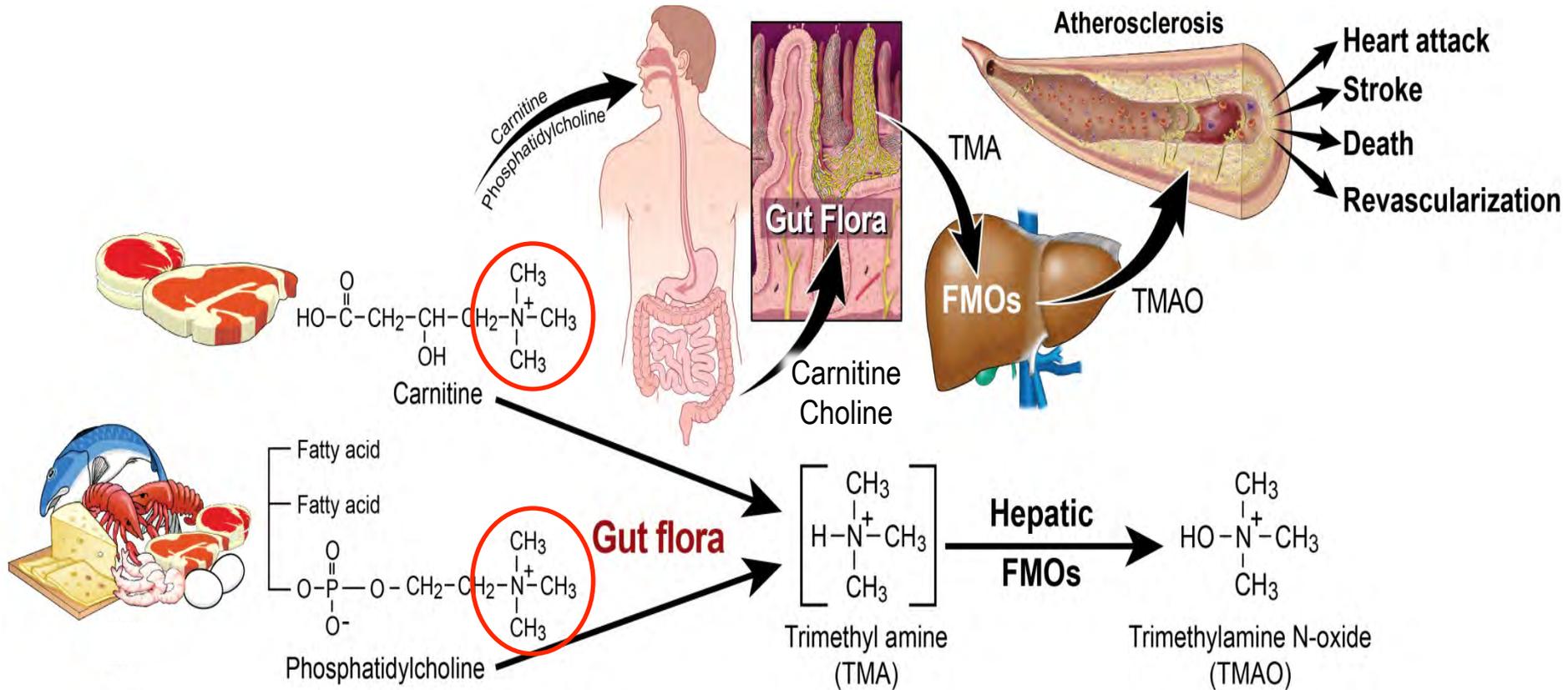
How red meat promotes atherosclerosis

Analysis of brown fat in humans

Maturing research on aging

Take home summary:

Gut microbiota participates in atherosclerosis in the presence of specific dietary exposures



- *The microbiome is a filter of our largest environmental exposure - what we eat*
- *The microbiome can be considered as our largest endocrine organ*
- *The microbiome is a "drugable" target*

Additional take home concepts:



Phase 1: Discovery-based investigations

Metabolomics screening and structural identification

Phase 2: Clinical validation

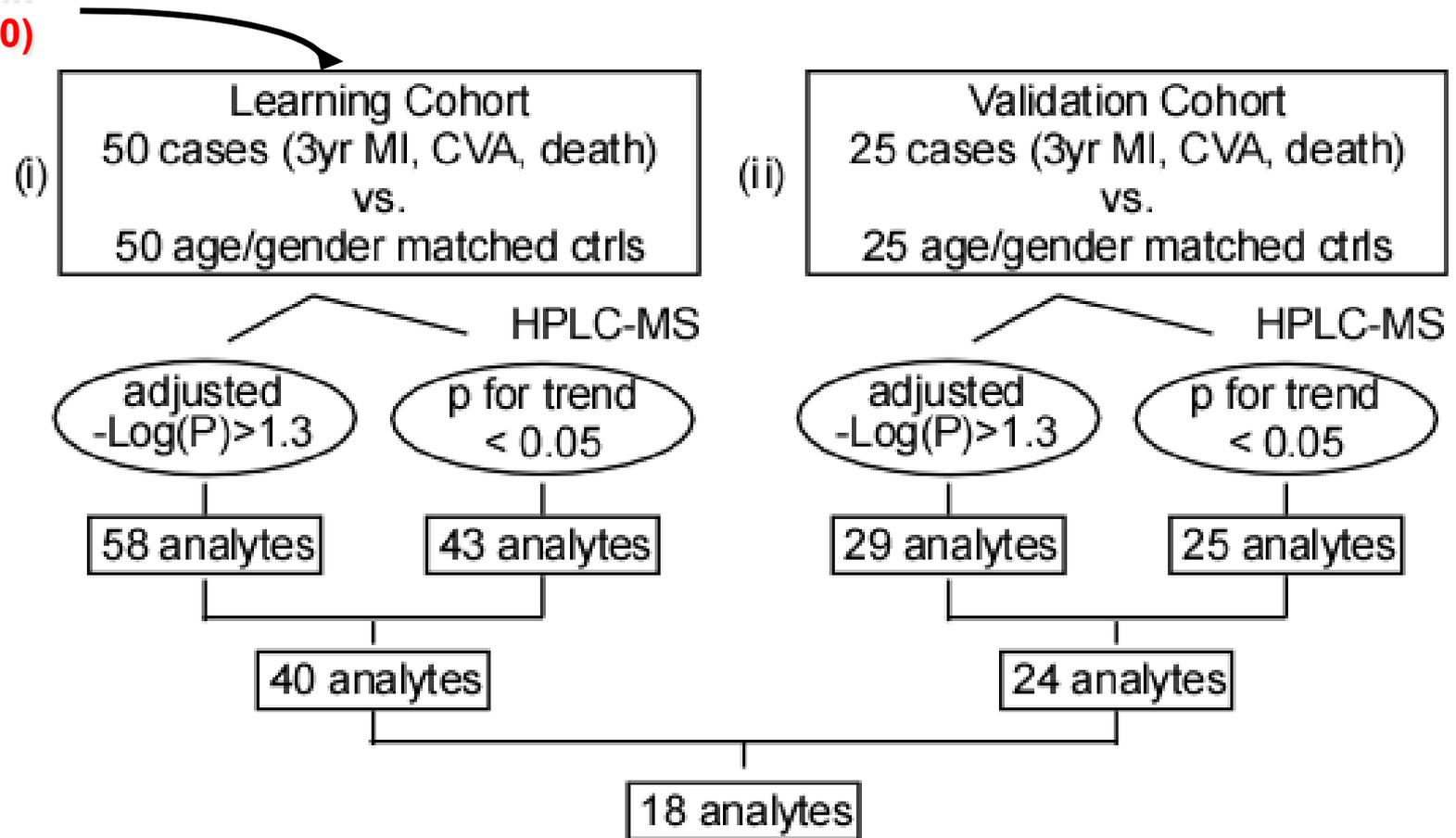
Replication and demonstration of clinical utility

Phase 3: Mechanistic studies

Demonstration of causality for a novel pathway

Strategy of metabolomics study design for identifying unbiased small molecule profiles predictive of incident risks for major adverse cardiovascular events

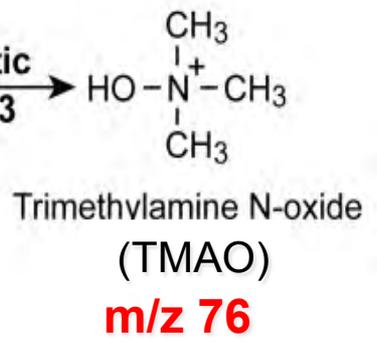
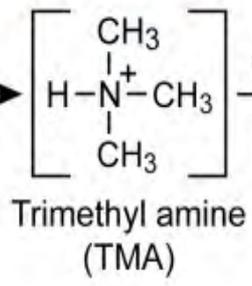
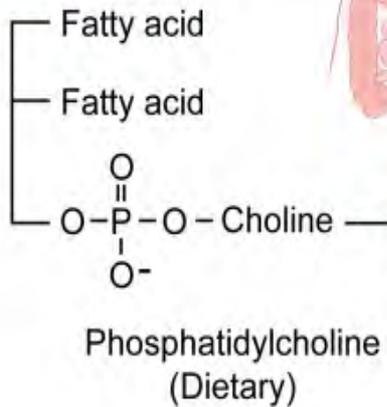
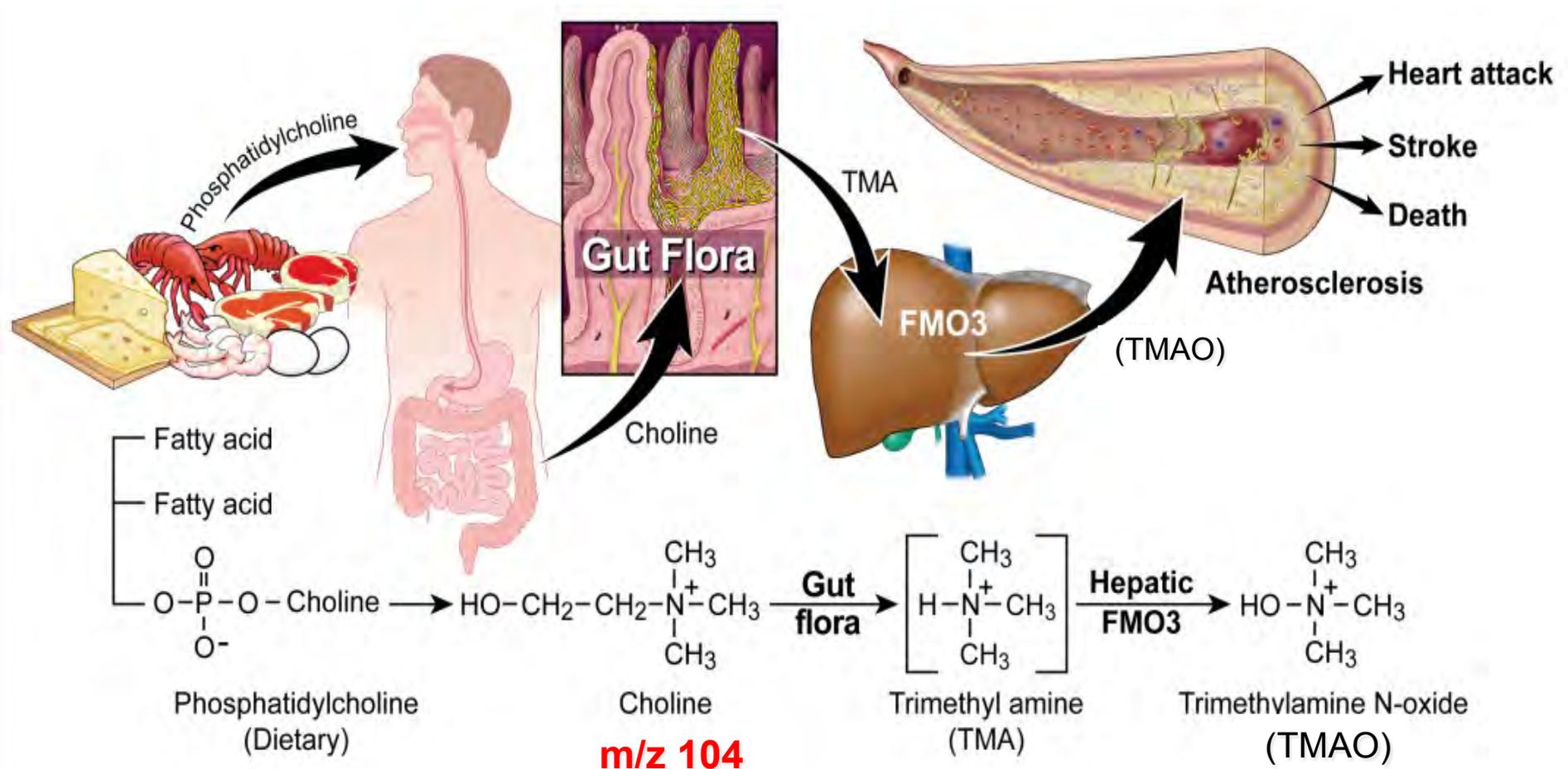
GeneBank
(N=10,000)



(ii) Structural identification of analytes

(iv) Confirm clinical prognostic utility in Independent Prospective Cohort (N>1000)

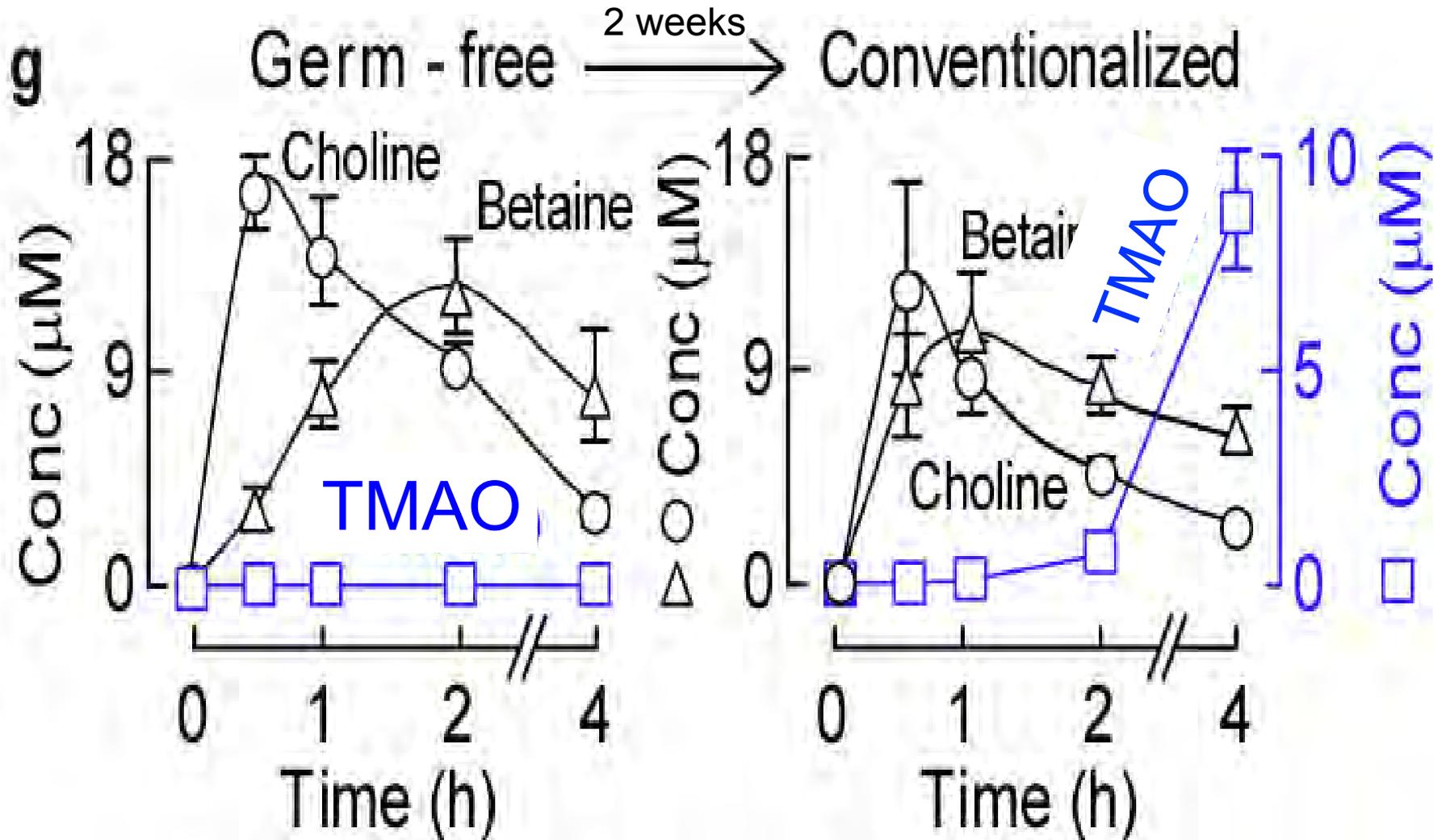
Choline, betaine and trimethylamine-N-oxide are plasma analytes associated with CVD



Identities confirmed by:
 LC-MSⁿ, ¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁵N NMR
 GC/MS/MS, Isotope tracer studies



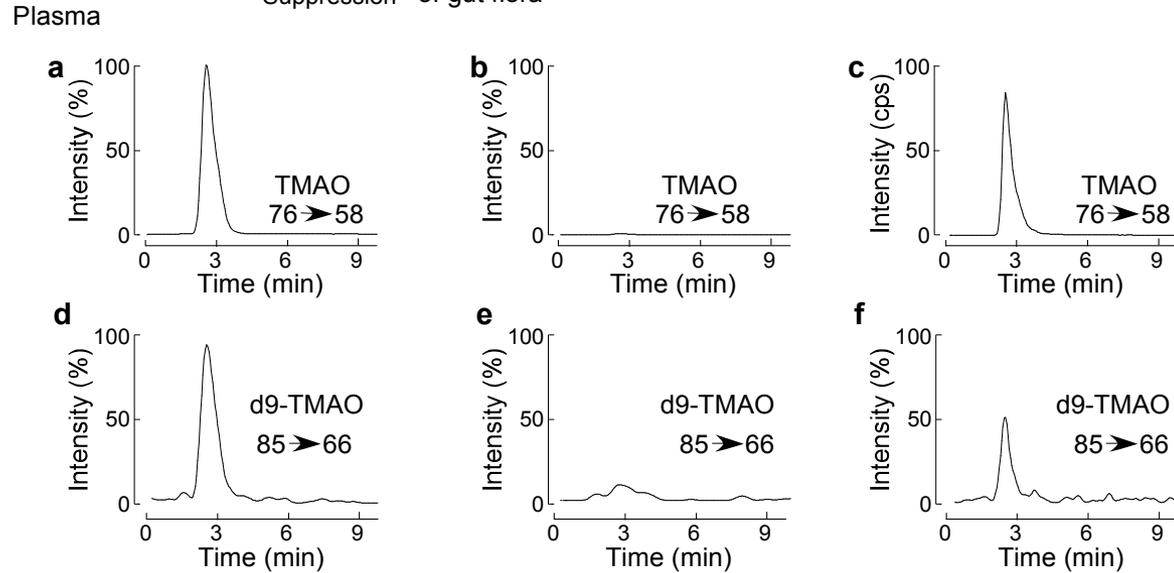
Intestinal Microbial Organisms Play an Obligatory Role in TMAO Generation from Dietary Egg Yolk PC in Mice



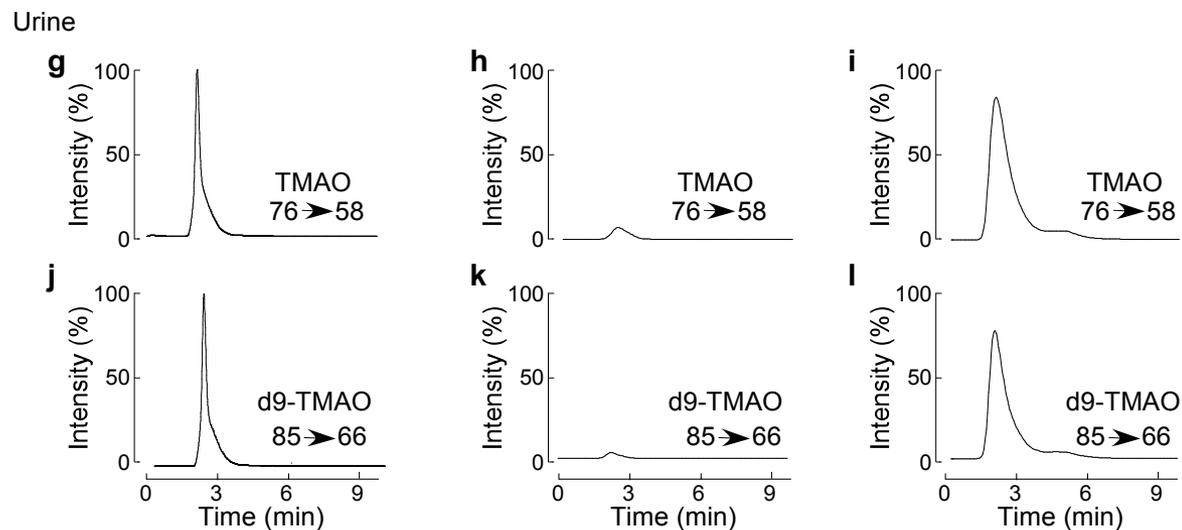
TMAO is a gut flora dependent metabolite in humans : PC challenge - Oral d9-PC and 2 hard boiled eggs at each visit



6 h post
PC challenge



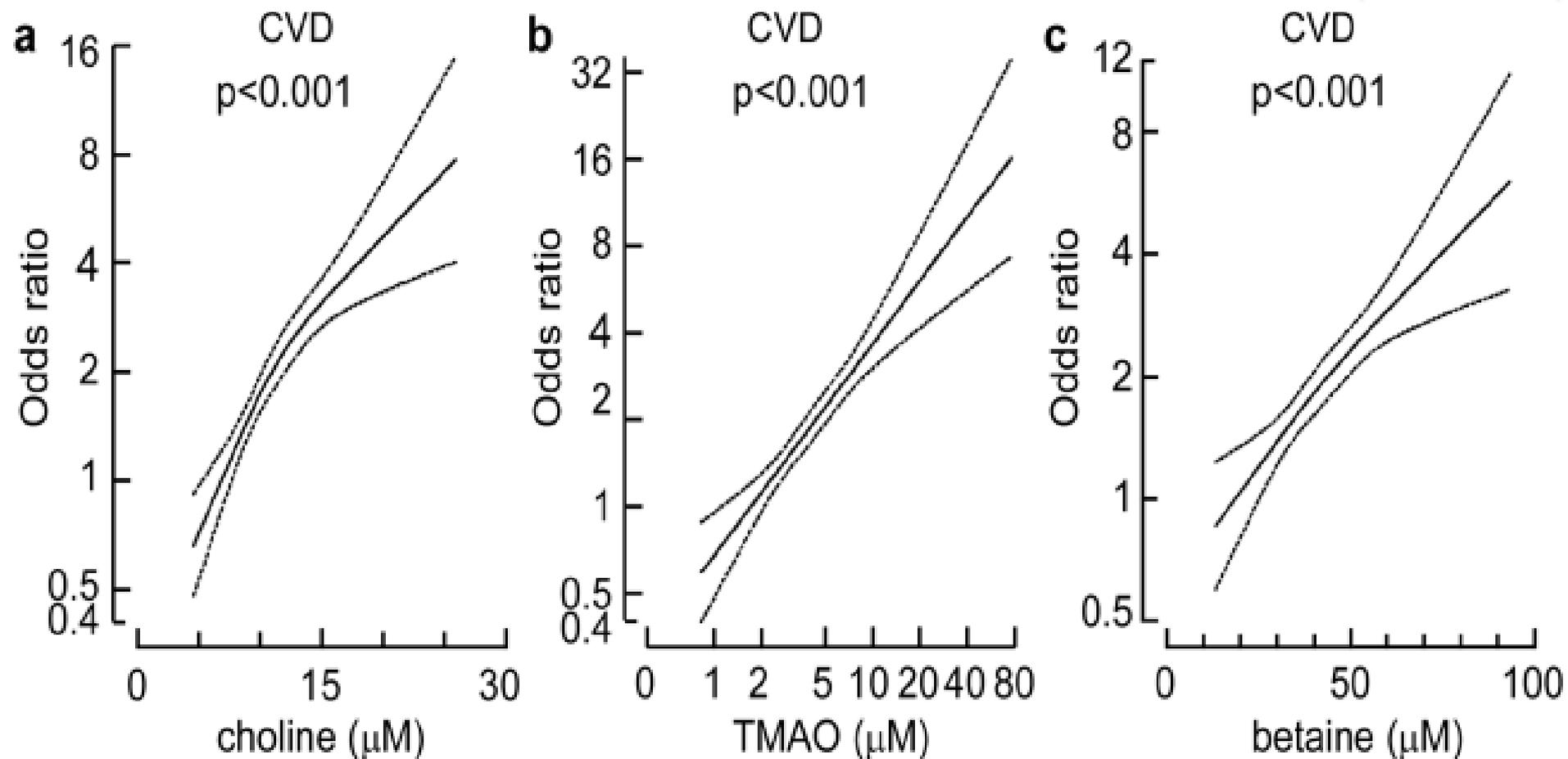
24 h post
PC challenge



Prospective Cohort: N=1865 Sequential Cardiology Patients

Plasma choline, TMAO and betaine levels predict CVD risks

(N=1865)

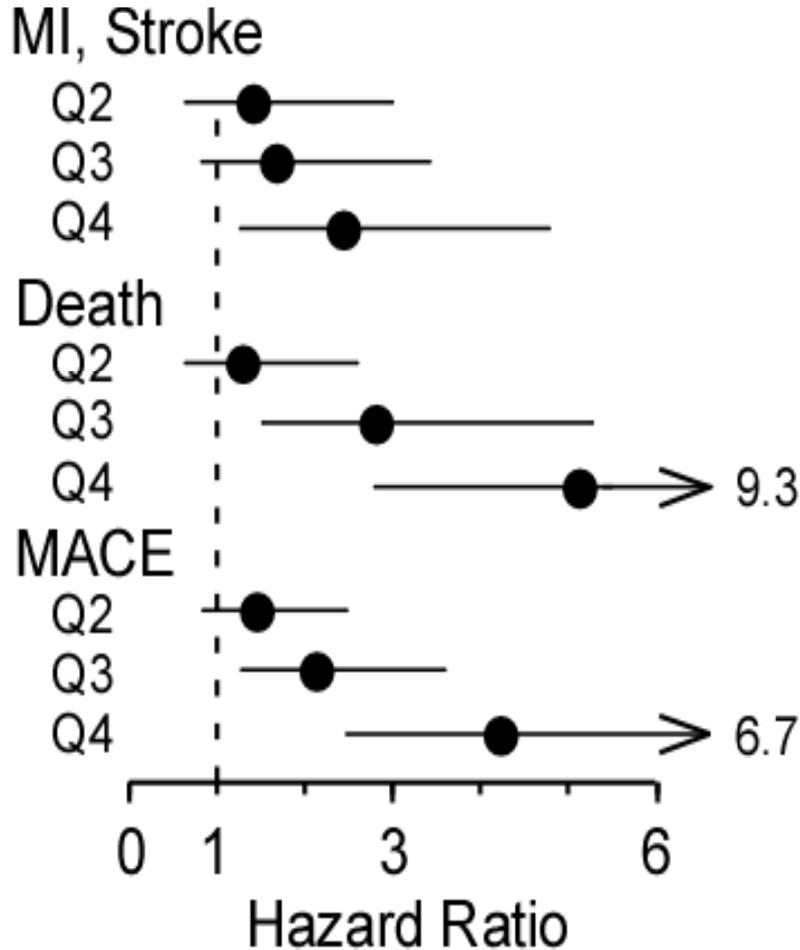


Odds ratio (95%CI) adjusted for age, sex, DM, HTN, smoking, LDL, HDL, TG, CRP, eGFR

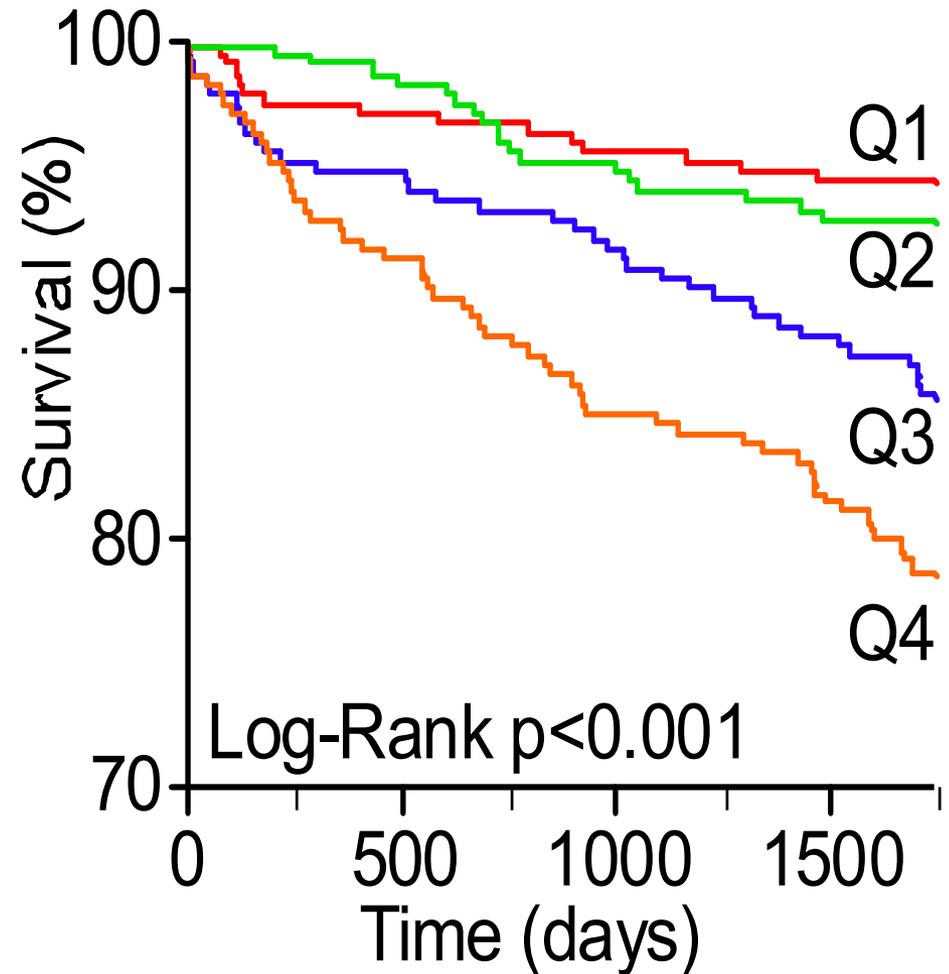
Plasma levels of the gut flora dependent metabolite TMAO predict incident (3 year) CVD risks

New Independent Cohort: N=4007 Sequential Subjects

TMAO

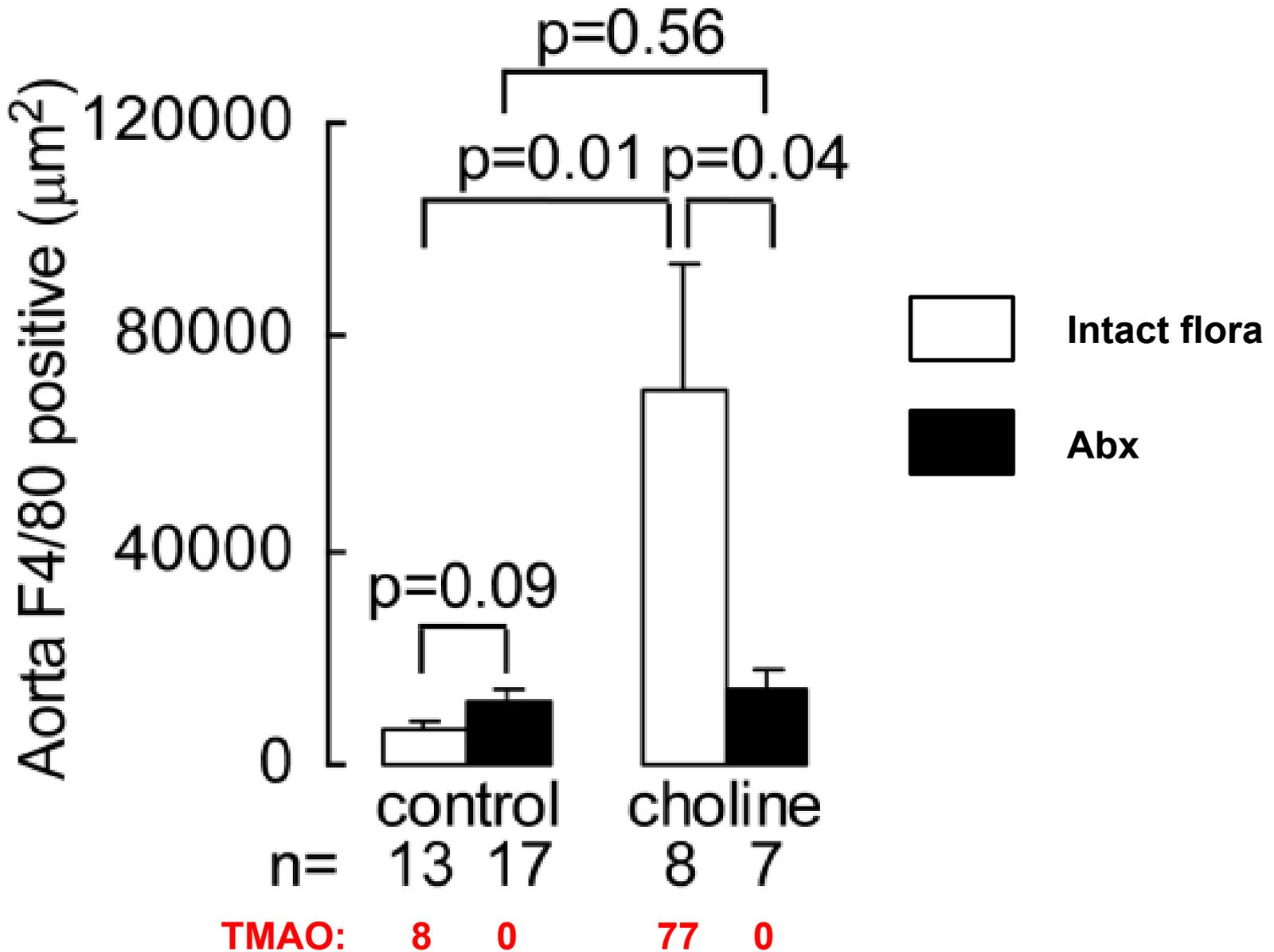


TMAO

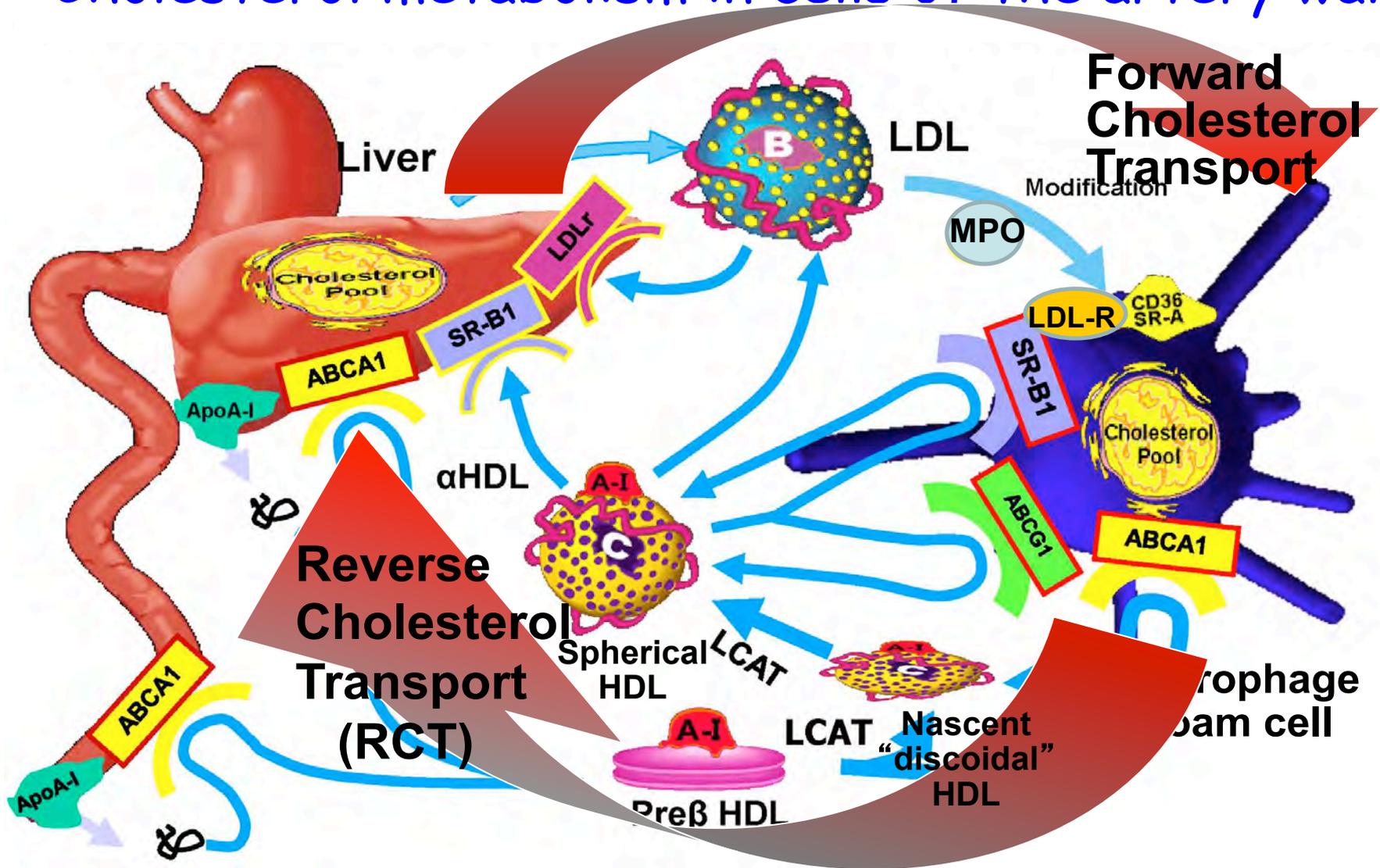


Adjusted for age, sex, DM, HTN, smoking, LDL, HDL, TG, CRP, eGFR

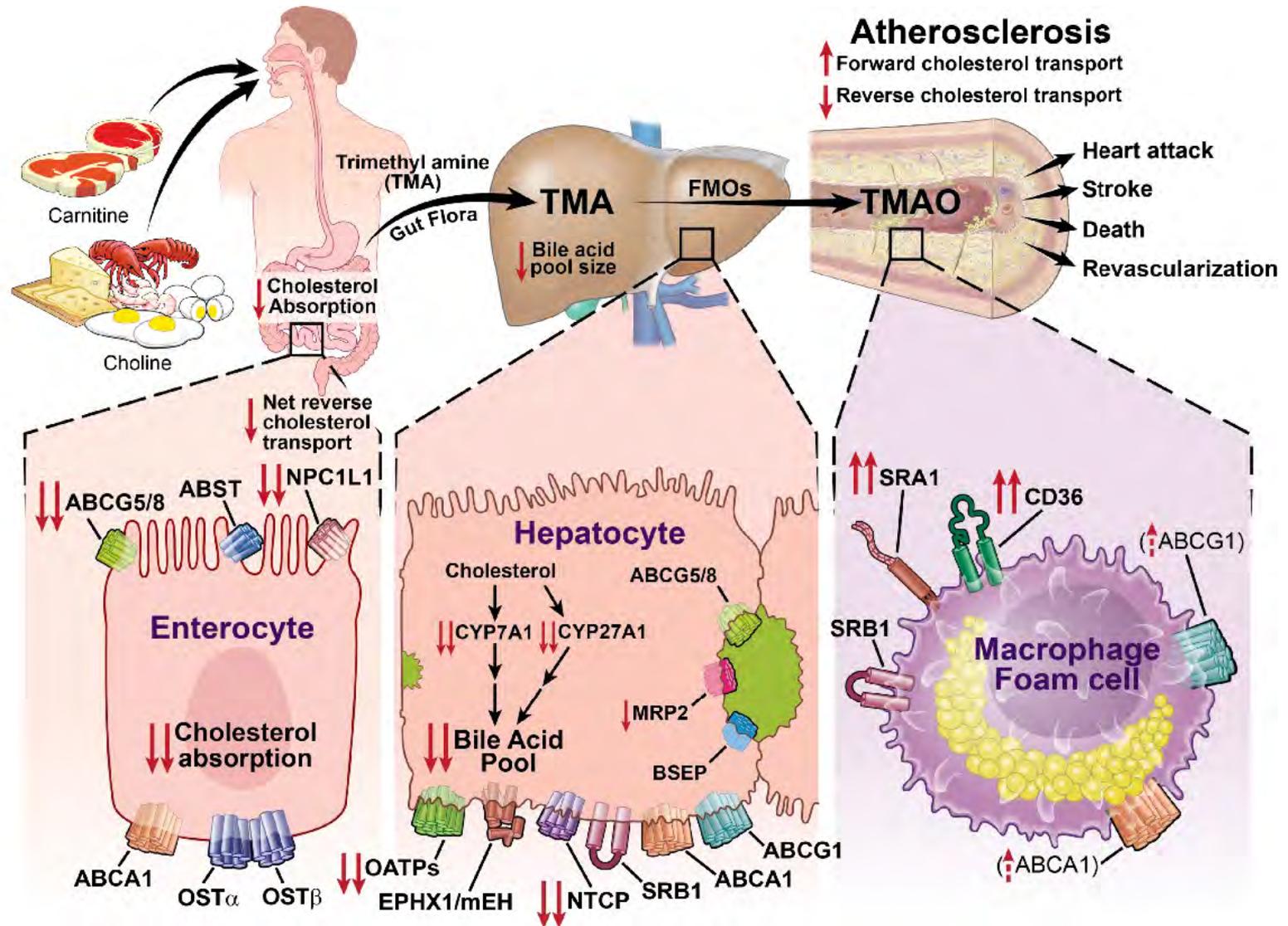
Suppression of gut flora inhibits TMAO formation and dietary choline induced atherosclerosis



Cholesterol metabolism in cells of the artery wall:



TMAO alters cholesterol and sterol metabolism in multiple compartments - net effect - increased atherosclerosis



Epidemiology studies show red meat ingestion is associated with increased mortality risk

An Pan, PhD et al, **Red Meat Consumption and Mortality: Results from 2 Prospective Cohort Studies**, *Archives of Internal Medicine*. 2012; 172(7):555-563.

Health Professionals Follow-up Study
(n=37,698)
men, 40-75 yo
1986 - 2008

Nurses Health Study
(n=83,644)
women, 35-55 yo
1980 - 2008

Combined -
2.96 million years of follow-up
23,926 deaths

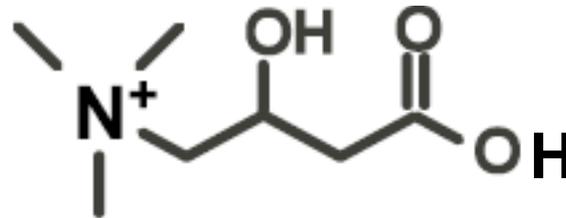
1 serving per day increase in red meat corresponds to:

13% increase in total mortality (unprocessed red meat)

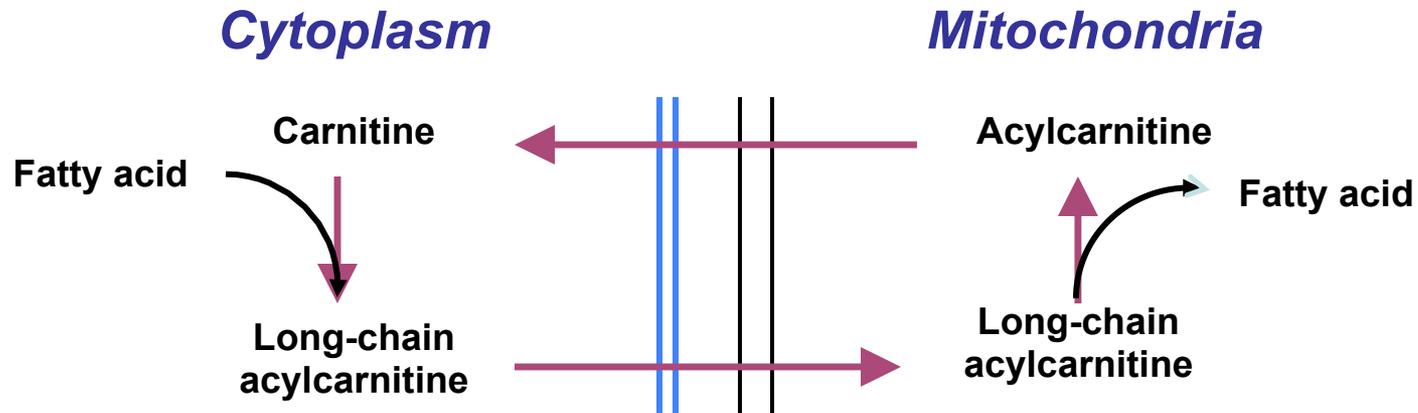
20% increase in total mortality (processed red meat)



Carnitine (*from carnis (carnivore), meaning flesh*)
participates in fatty acid translocation into
mitochondria for β -oxidation



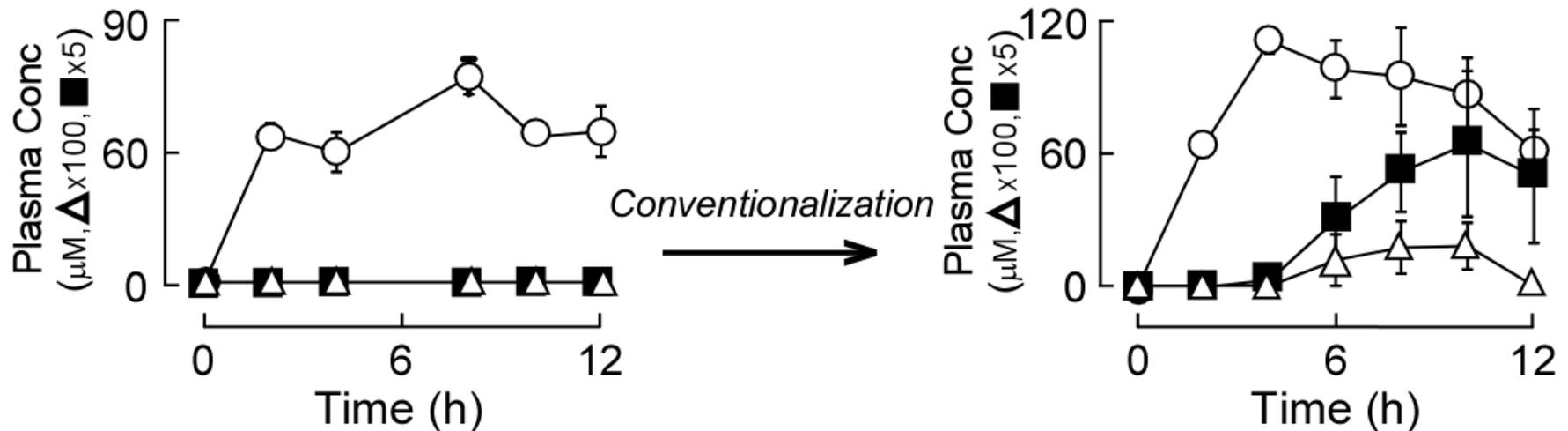
Carnitine



There is an obligatory role for gut flora in TMAO formation from dietary carnitine in mice

d3-(methyl)-carnitine oral dose

Germ Free Mice ○ d3-Carnitine △ d3-TMA ■ d3-TMAO



Human carnitine tolerance study: There is an obligatory role for gut flora in TMAO production from oral carnitine

Visit 1

Steak
+
d3-Carnitine

gut flora
suppression

**Human
Visit 2**

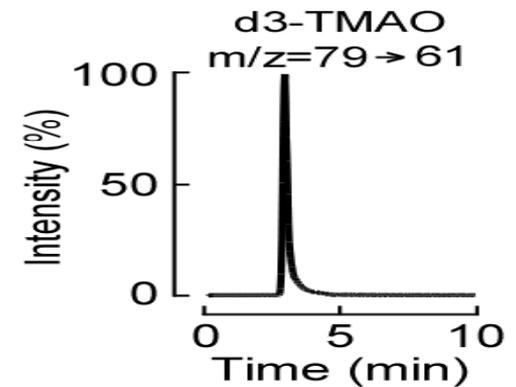
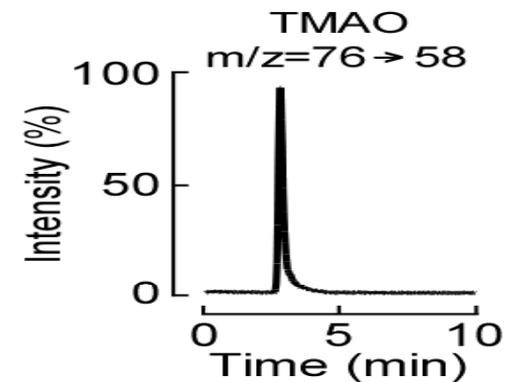
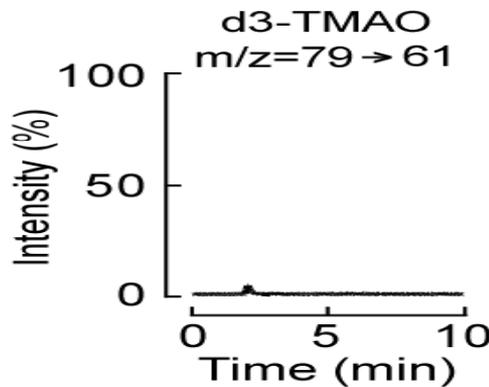
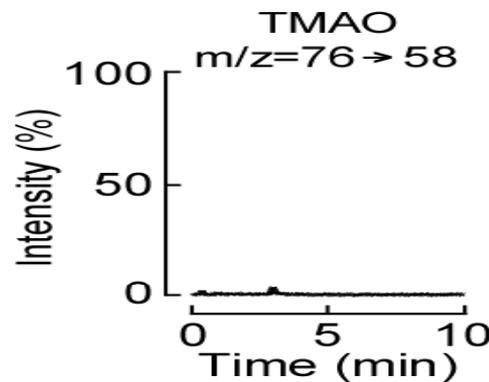
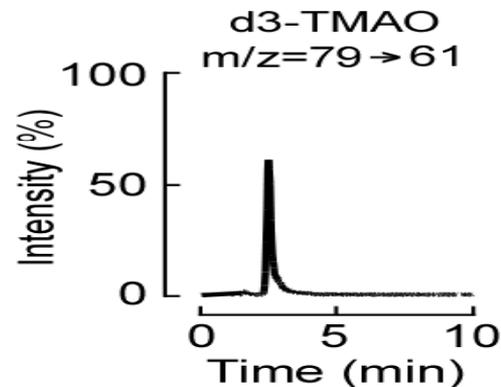
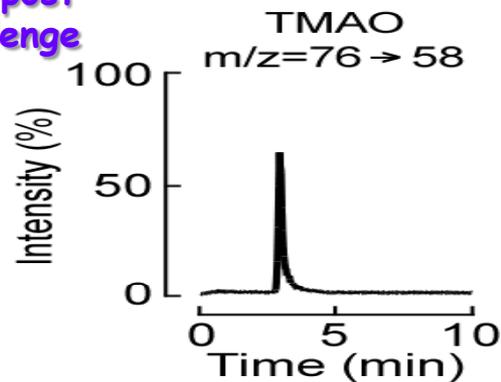
Steak
+
d3-Carnitine

Reacquisition
of gut flora

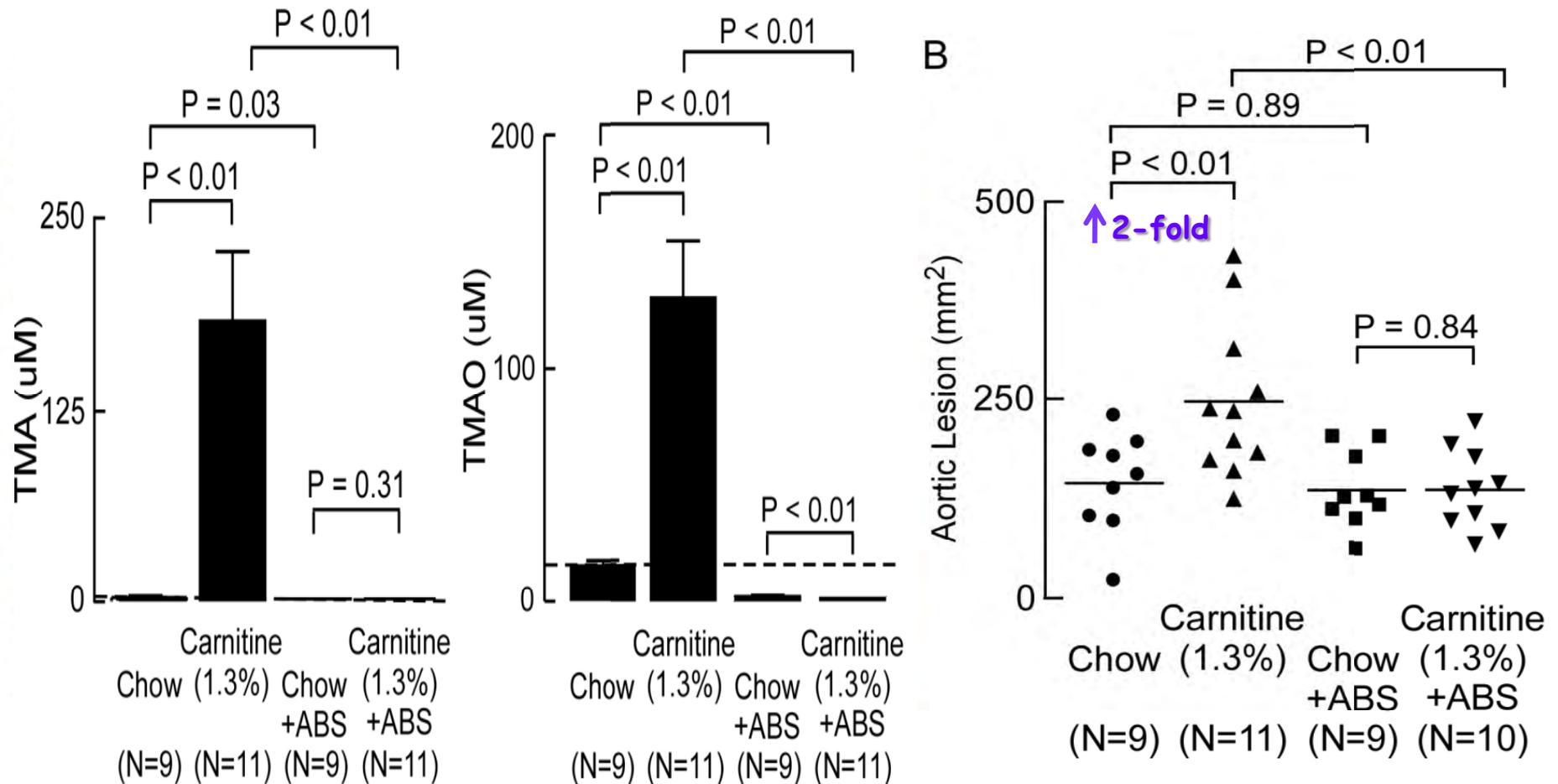
Visit 3

Steak
+
d3-Carnitine

12h post
challenge

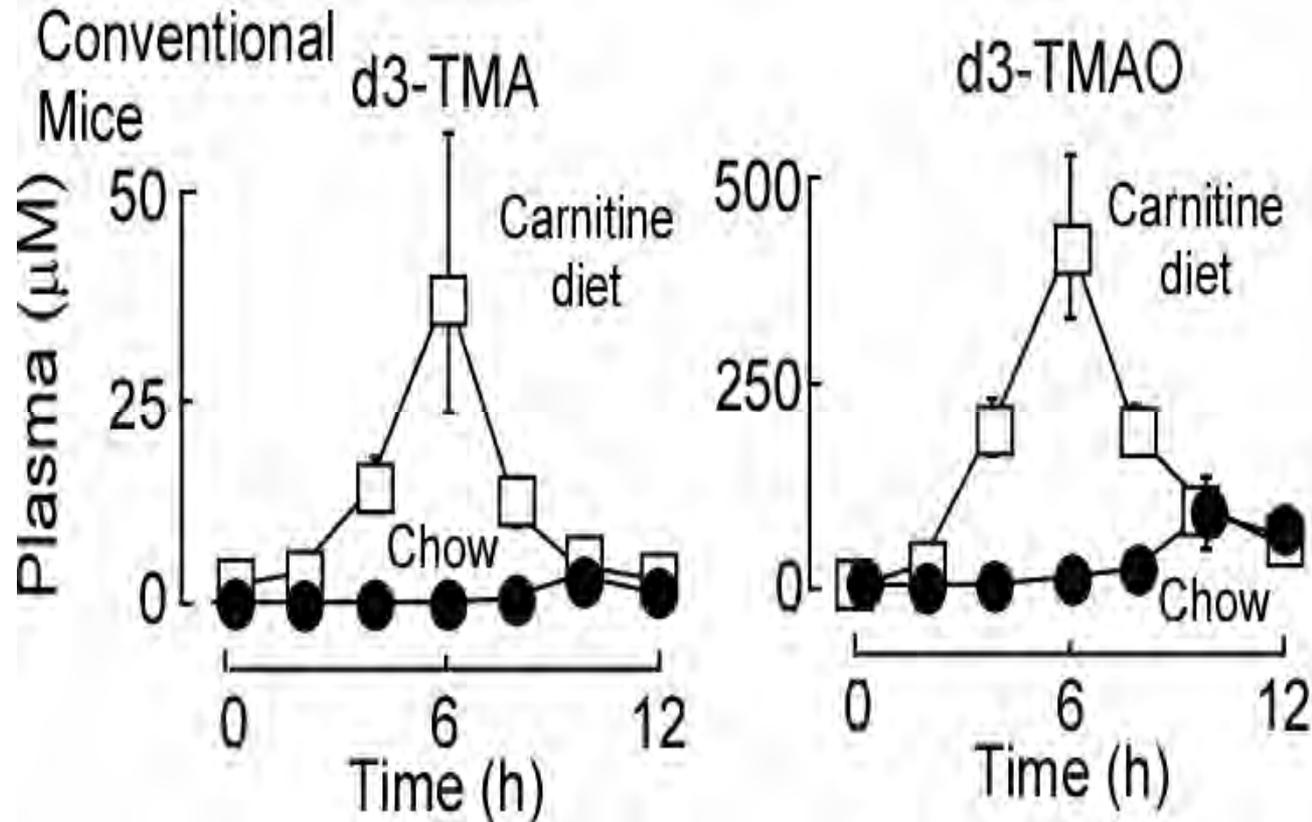


Carnitine supplementation accelerates atherosclerosis in apoE^{-/-} mice, but not with suppression of intestinal flora (and suppression of TMA/TMAO formation)



Production of the gut flora metabolite TMAO from carnitine is inducible

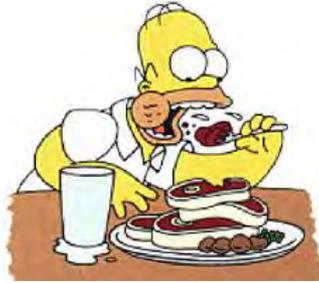
d3-(methyl)-carnitine oral dose



Chronic dietary exposure to carnitine alters gut microbial composition and thus, host metabolism of carnitine

Scheme of human gut microbiota analysis

N=30



N=23

Omnivore and Vegans/Vegetarians

Stool Collected



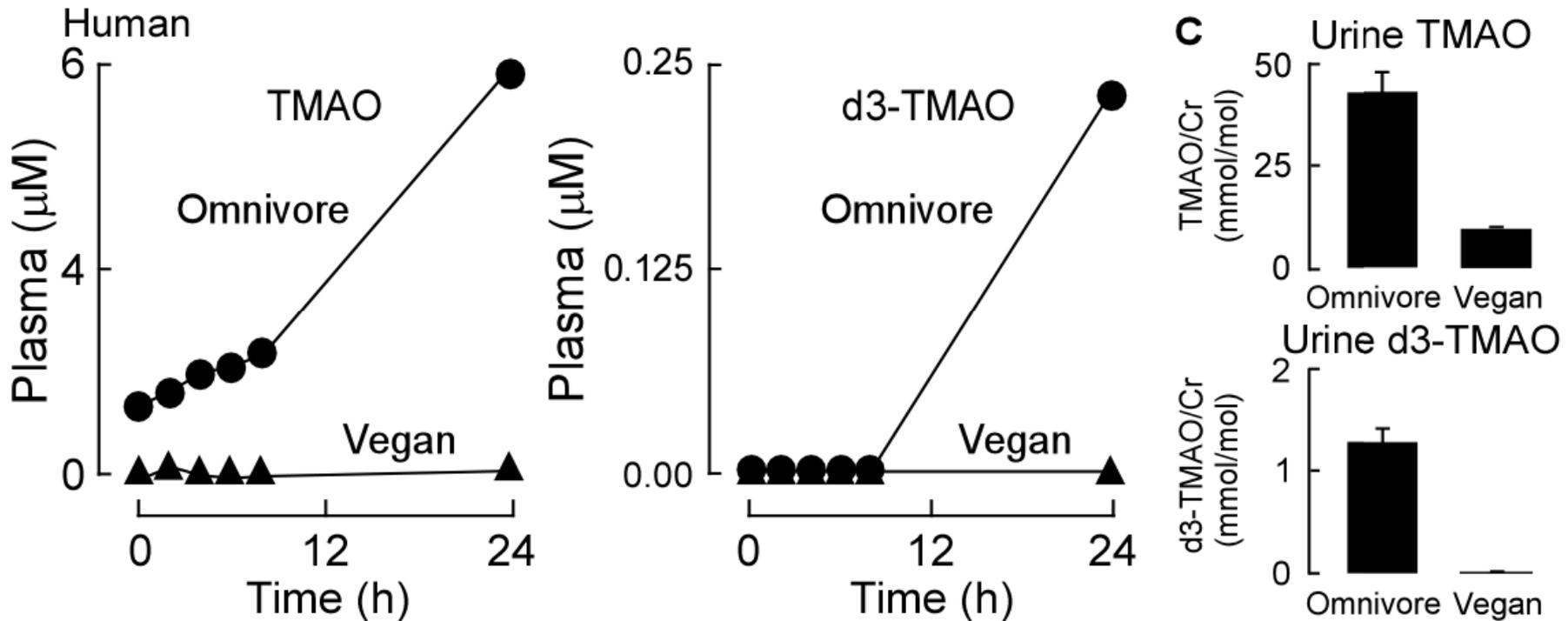
Blood Collected

Gut Microbiota
Composition

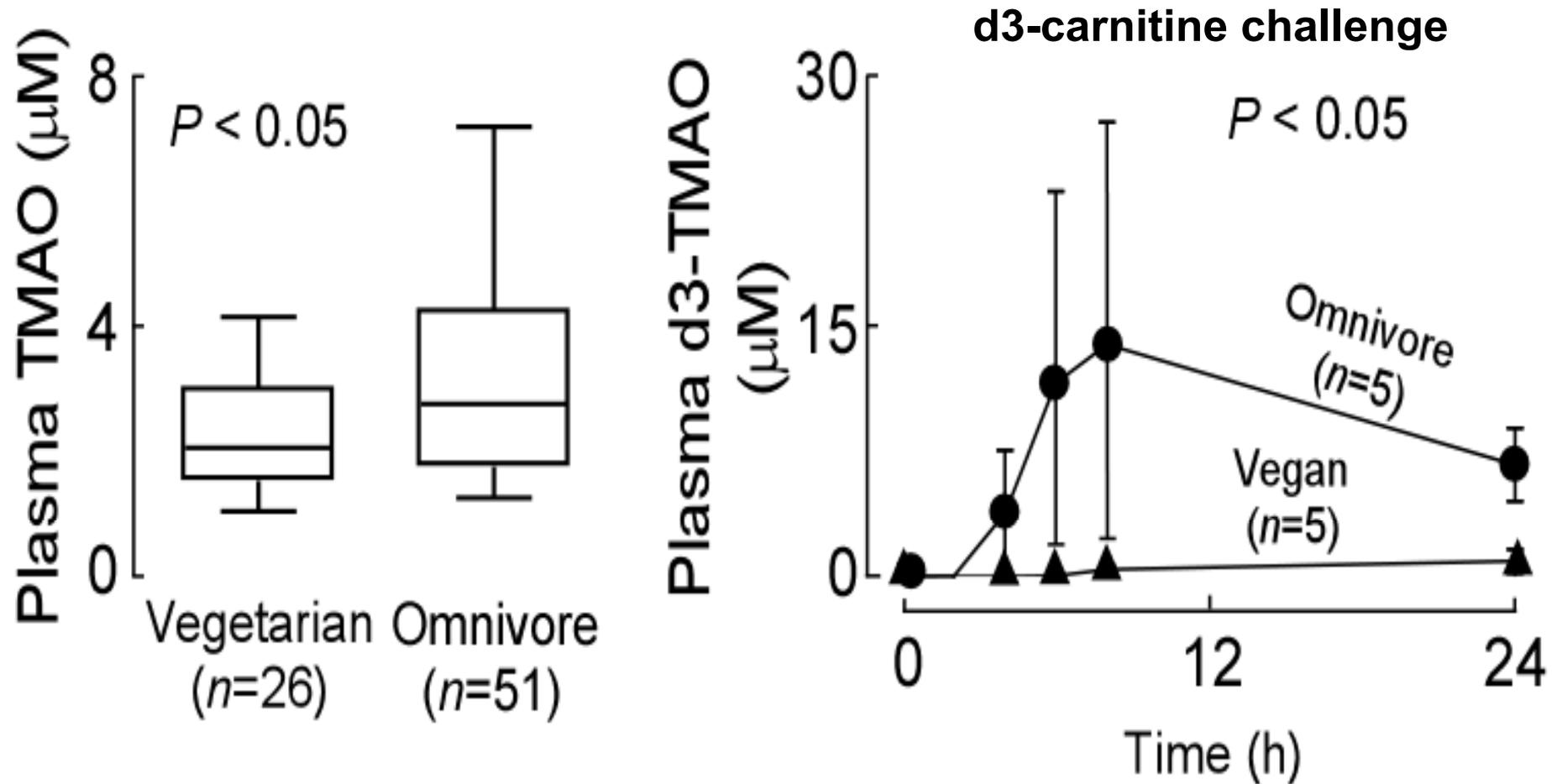
TMAO measured by
mass spectrometry

TMAO is formed from dietary carnitine in omnivores, but minimally in vegans

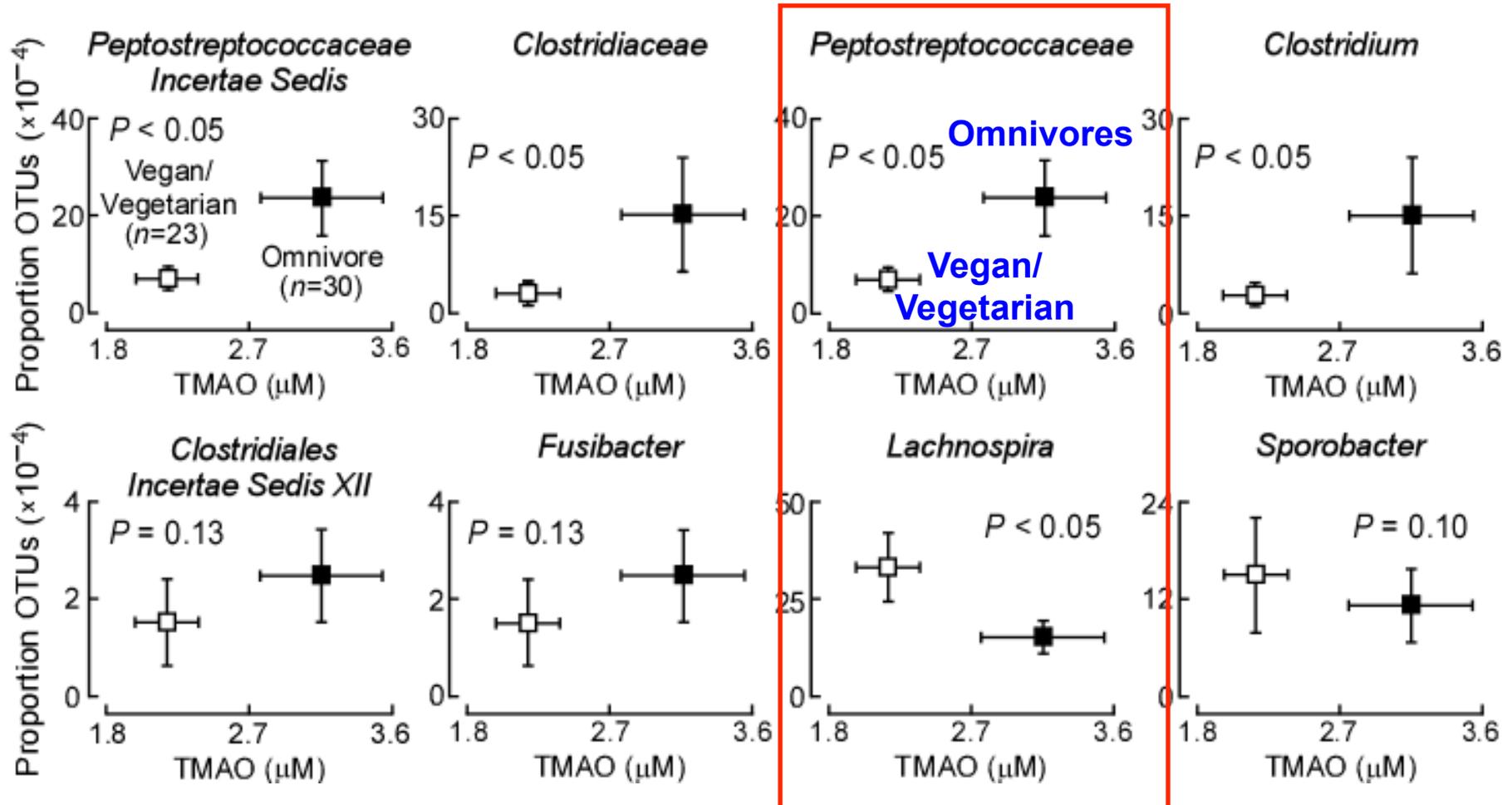
Carnitine challenge: 8oz tenderloin + d3(methyl)-carnitine



Chronic dietary exposure significantly influences carnitine metabolism

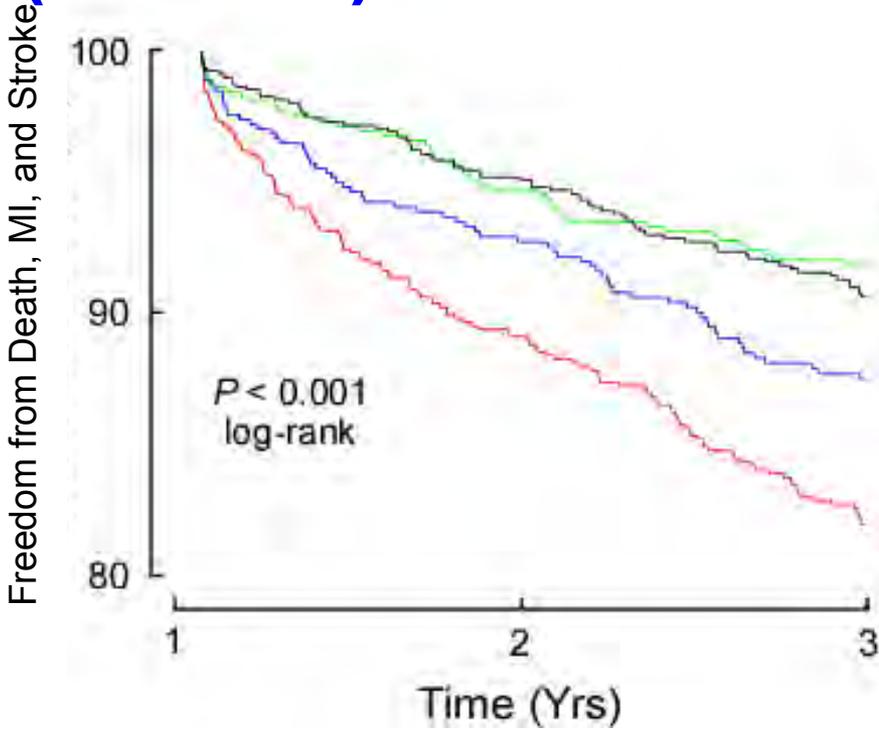


Specific microbiota taxa are associated with long-term dietary patterns and plasma TMAO levels



Plasma levels of carnitine in subjects predict cardiovascular risks - only if TMAO is high

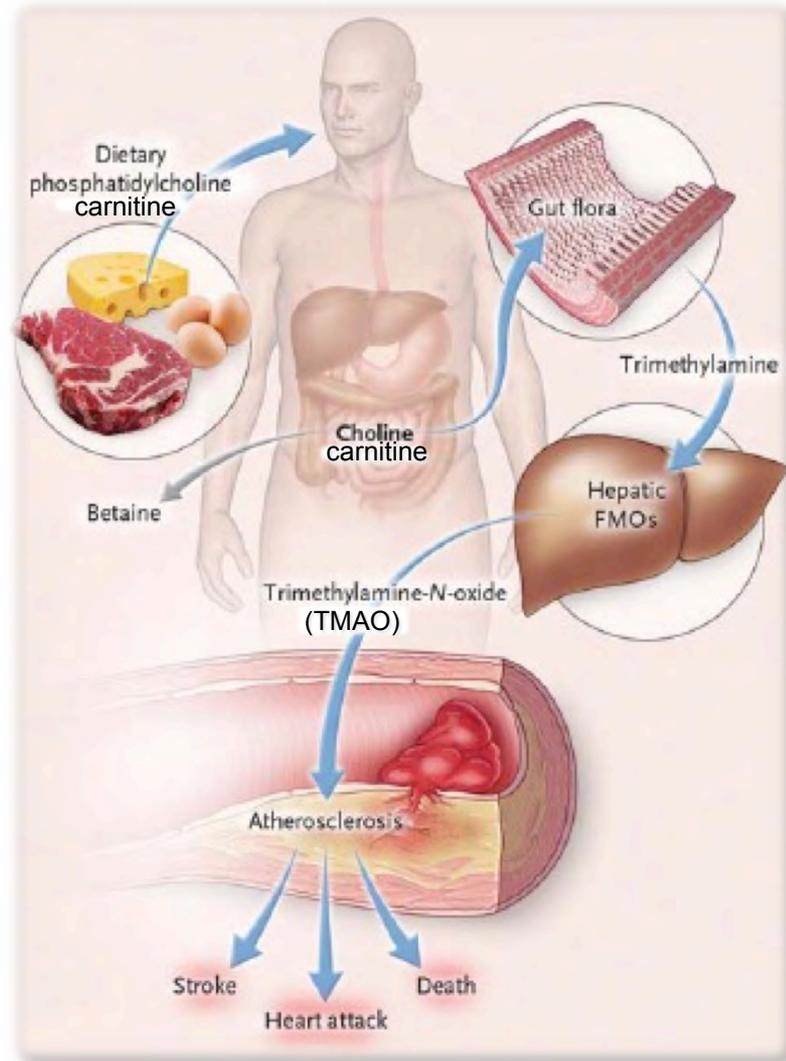
(N=2595)



		Hazard Ratios	
Carn	TMAO	Unadjusted HR (95%)	Adjusted HR (95%)
High	Low	0.9 (0.6 - 1.4)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.3)
Low	Low	1.0 (Reference)	1.0 (Reference)
Low	High	1.6 (1.2 - 2.0)	1.3 (1.02 - 1.7)
High	High	2.5 (1.8 - 3.4)	2.1 (1.5 - 2.8)

Take Home Summary:

Diet and Intestinal Microbes are Mechanistically Linked to Atherosclerotic Heart Disease



Wang Z et al (2011)
Nature

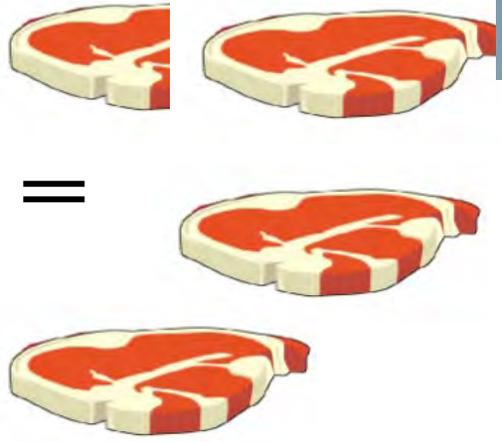
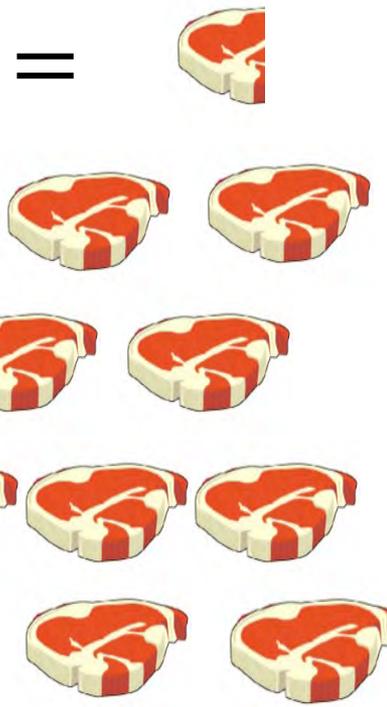
Koeth RA et al (2013)
Nature Medicine

Tang WHW et al (2013)
New Engl J Med

Bennett B et al (2013)
Cell Metab



Other carnitine sources - are there long term adverse health effects ?



Energy Blend 2500mg
 L-Carnitine, Glucose,
 Caffeine, Guarana, Inositol,
 Glucuronolactone, Maltodextrin

ENERGY INGREDIENTS PER CAN: MALTODEXTRIN 2000mg, TAURINE 1800mg, L-CARNITINE 450mg, INOSITOL 180mg, PANAX GINSENG 325mg, GUARANA 90mg.

Actually, >600 mg carnitine/can

The Cleveland Clinic

Zeneng Wang

Beth Klipfell

Robert Koeth

Bruce Levison

Jonathan Smith

Wilson Tang

Joe DiDonato

UCLA

Brian Bennett

Jake Lusic

Elin Org

U Penn

Rick Bushman

Jun Chen

Gary Wu

James Lewis

Hongzhe Li

USC

Hooman Allayee

Acknowledgments

National Institutes of Health (NHLBI)

Office of Dietary Supplements

