Bugs as Drugs

THERAPEUTIC MICROBES
FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE

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Contents

Contributors vii
About the Editors xii
Preface xiii

A. TRADITIONAL PROBIOTIC APPROACHES

1 Biochemical Features of Beneficial Microbes: Foundations for Therapeutic Microbiology 3
   Melinda A. Engevik and James Versalovic

2 The Genomic Basis of Lactobacilli as Health-Promoting Organisms 49
   Elisa Salvetti and Paul W. O’Toole

3 Bifidobacteria and Their Health-Promoting Effects 73
   Claudio Hidalgo-Cantabrana, Susana Delgado, Lorena Ruiz,
   Patricia Ruas-Madiedo, Borja Sánchez, and Abelardo Margolles

B. NEXT-GENERATION BACTERIOTHERAPY: OPPORTUNITIES IN CHRONIC DISEASES

4 Microbial Interactions and Interventions in Colorectal Cancer 101
   Terence Van Raay and Emma Allen-Vercoe

5 Microbial Impact on Host Metabolism: Opportunities for Novel Treatments of Nutritional Disorders? 131
   Hubert Plovier and Patrice D. Cani

6 Therapeutic Opportunities in the Vaginal Microbiome 149
   Gregor Reid

7 Lung Microbiota and Its Impact on the Mucosal Immune Phenotype 161
   Benjamin G. Wu and Leopoldo N. Segal

8 Microbiota, Liver Diseases, and Alcohol 187
   Anne-Marie Cassard, Philippe Gérard, and Gabriel Perlemuter

9 The Potential of Probiotics as a Therapy for Osteoporosis 213
   Fraser L. Collins, Naiomy D. Rios-Arce, Jonathan D. Schepper,
   Narayanan Parameswaran, and Laura R. McCabe

10 Ecological Therapeutic Opportunities for Oral Diseases 235
    Anilei Hoare, Philip D. Marsh, and Patricia I. Diaz
C. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY MICROBES

11 Control of \textit{Clostridium difficile} Infection by Defined Microbial Communities 269
   James Collins and Jennifer M. Auchtung

12 Fecal Microbiota Transplantation: Therapeutic Potential for a Multitude of Diseases beyond \textit{Clostridium difficile} 291
   Guido J. Bakker and Max Nieuwdorp

13 Enterococci and Their Interactions with the Intestinal Microbiome 309
   Krista Dubin and Eric G. Pamer

D. NEXT-GENERATION MICROBIAL THERAPEUTICS: TOOLS AND REGULATION

14 Engineering Diagnostic and Therapeutic Gut Bacteria 333
   Brian P. Landry and Jeffrey J. Tabor

15 Use of Traditional and Genetically Modified Probiotics in Human Health: What Does the Future Hold? 363
   Luis G. Bermúdez-Humarán and Philippe Langella

16 Genetic Tools for the Enhancement of Probiotic Properties 371
   Laura Ortiz-Velez and Robert Britton

17 Genome Editing of Food-Grade Lactobacilli To Develop Therapeutic Probiotics 389
   Jan-Peter van Pijkeren and Rodolphe Barrangou

18 United States Regulatory Considerations for Development of Live Biotherapeutic Products as Drugs 409
   Sheila M. Dreher-Resnick, Scott Stibitz, and Paul E. Carlson, Jr.

E. INDIRECT STRATEGIES TO TARGET MICROBIOME FUNCTION FOR HEALTH

19 Bacteriophage Clinical Use as Antibacterial “Drugs”: Utility and Precedent 419
   Stephen T. Abedon

20 Modulation of the Gastrointestinal Microbiome with Nondigestible Fermentable Carbohydrates To Improve Human Health 453
   Edward C. Deehan, Rebbecca M. Duar, Anissa M. Armet, Maria Elisa Perez-Muñoz, Mingliang Jin, and Jens Walter

Index 485
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Dr. Patrice D. Cani is a Professor at the Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) and investigator for WELBIO (Walloon Excellence in Lifesciences Biotechnology) and the Fund for Scientific Research (FRS-FNRS). He is a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium and the recipient of prestigious grants and prizes. He has published more than 200 papers, reviews, and chapter books in the field of gut microbiota, prebiotics/probiotics, and metabolism. In the early 2000s, he started to investigate the interactions between gut microbes and complex biological systems (endocannabinoids, immunity) by using prebiotics. In 2007, he discovered the concept of metabolic endotoxemia and more recently the role of specific bacteria (e.g., *Akkermansia*). Twitter: @MicrObesity.
Preface

The reinvigoration of research into the human microbiome—the collection of microbes that reside within and on our body—has resulted in novel insights into the role of these microorganisms in health and disease. Associations between the composition of the intestinal microbiome and many human diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease, cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, and cancer, have been elegantly described in the past decade. Because of these seminal discoveries and the increased public interest in the use of probiotics and prebiotics to impact health, many researchers and entrepreneurs are working toward translating the human microbiome into novel diagnostics and therapeutics. Thus, one of the main objectives of this volume is to provide insights into how one may capitalize on the enormous amount of knowledge being generated in microbe-human interactions for the translation into products that will benefit humankind.

We note that microbiome research, and the use of microbes as therapeutics, is not of recent origin. Elie Metchnikoff posited over 100 years ago that lactic acid bacteria found in fermented milk were beneficial to health and prevented intestinal “putrefaction.” Ben Eiseman and colleagues began using fecal enema as an adjunct therapy in the treatment of pseudomembranous enterocolitis in 1958, a full 20 years prior to Clostridium difficile being identified as one of the main causative agents of this disease. Indeed, fecal transplantation for the treatment of disease dates back centuries to the 4th century, when Ge Hong, a well-known traditional Chinese medicine doctor, described the use of human fecal material by mouth to treat his patients with severe diarrhea.

Why, then, the increase in developing novel therapeutics and diagnostics using microbes now? Significant improvements in genetic engineering of non-model organisms, next-generation sequencing technology, and metabolic profiling have certainly stimulated much confidence in being able to harness microbes to improve health. In addition, systems biology approaches and synthetic engineering of microbes are now high-throughput and cost-effective enough to explore a much wider range of therapeutic possibilities to be vetted.

Finally, we note there is much hype and enthusiasm over the use of microbes—not only classical probiotics but also future next-generation beneficial microbes and engineered bacteria—to make significant impacts on many human diseases and to restore healthy microbial communities. However, our understanding of how microbial communities function to influence health is still quite shallow, and translation to therapeutics will require patience and basic research. For example, the linking of many diseases to altered microbial communities is only
by association, and in many cases these correlations have only been uncovered in mouse models. We must acknowledge that despite the explosion of science in the gut microbiome in the past decade, much of the work has described associations between the microbiome and disease with few instances of causation. Until microbiome shifts that are associated with disease are shown to be truly driving disease manifestation, it will be difficult to know which diseases can be tackled via microbiome manipulation. It is important to remind the scientific community that just because one or several bacteria are increased or decreased in a specific pathological situation, this does not necessarily mean they play a role in disease. Therefore, a deeper understanding of the mechanisms and functions of microbiome-human interaction will be required to fully realize the potential of developing drugs for the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Another objective of this book is for readers to identify key gaps that exist in their respective fields that need to be closed in order to assist in moving therapeutic microbes from the bench to the bedside.

We are indebted to the authors for their contributions to this book, which we know took a considerable amount of time to produce. We hope you find the chapters informative and useful in your endeavors.

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Patrice D. Cani
Acetate, short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), 13
Achromobacter, 172
Achromobacter liquefaciens, 10
Acinetobacter, airway microbiome, 162, 166
Actinobacteria, 3, 49, 73
   alcohol liver disease, 199
   gut microbiota, 291
Actinomyces
   cystic fibrosis, 172
   oral cavity, 236
   periodontitis, 240
Actinomycetaceae, 169
Actuator, definition, 353–354
Acylhomoserine lactones (AHL), quorum-sensing systems, 10–11
Aerococcus, 19
Aeromonadales, 192
Aeromonas hydrophila, 21
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 410
Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans, periodontitis, 240, 246–248
Akkermansia
   spp., 456
   intestinal microbiota, 191
Akkermansia muciniphila, 52
   beneficial microorganisms, 137
   gene diversity, 136
   nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease), 199
   polyamines, 9
   propionate, 14
Alcaligenaceae, 21
Alcohol consumption, WHO safety threshold, 189
Alcoholic liver disease (ALD), 187. See also Liver diseases
   clinical aspects and diagnosis, 189–190
   current treatments, 191–192
   fecal microbiota transfer for, 201
   microbiota as key player in, 199–201
   pathogenesis of, 187–189
   prebiotics, 201
   probiotics for, 201
Alistipes, gut microbiota, 192
Allergic disease, bifidobacteria, 81, 87–88
Allisonella, NASH patients, 192
Alpha-bug hypothesis
   colorectal cancer (CRC) development, 113, 114
   schematic, 113
Alzheimer’s disease, 16
American College of Gastroenterology (ACG), 297
Amino acid neurotransmitters
   GABA, 8
   polyamines, 8–9
Amoxicillin, 138
Ampicillin, antibiotic resistance, 312–313
Anaerobacter, 192
Anaerococcus, 150
Anaerospirobacter, 192
Anaerostipes spp., 14
Antagonistic pleiotropy, 429
Antibiotic-associated diarrhea, bifidobacteria, 84
Antibiotics, treatment of colorectal cancer, 120–121
Antimicrobial compounds
   bacteriocins, 21–26
   enhancing native activity in, 396–397
   hydrogen peroxide, 20–21
   lactic acid, 19–20
   reutericyclin, 27
   reuterin, 26–27
Archaea, vaginal microbiome, 150
Asthma, microbiome studies of, 173
Autoinducer signaling peptide (AIP), 11
Bacillaceae, asthma, 176
Bacillus
   AI-2 quorum-sensing, 11
   polyclmeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR), 169
   probiotics, 4, 220
Bacillus acidophilus, intestines of infants, 79
Bacillus anthracis, 21
Bacillus bifidus, 79
Bacillus cereus, 20, 21, 27
Bacillus licheniformis, 226
Bacillus megaterium, 20
Bacillus mesentericus, 318
Bacillus subtilis
   bone health, 226
   probiotics for colorectal cancer treatment, 119
Bacillus subtilis (continued)
reutericyclin, 27
riboflavin (vitamin B2), 15
Bäckhed, Fredrik, 469
Bacteria-bacteria communication, quorum-sensing molecules, 10–12
Bacteria-host signaling compounds
amino acid neurotransmitters, 8–10
biogenic amino neuromodulators, 5
GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid), 5, 8
histamine, 6–8
polyamines, 8–9
tryptophan and indole, 9–10
Bacterial metabolites, 4
Bacterial replacement therapies, 242–243
Bacteriocins, 21–26
class I: lantibiotics, 21–23
class II, 23
class III, 23
class IV, 23–24
colicins, 24–25
diversity and classification, 21–26
functional diversity of, 396
Gram-negative, 24–25
Gram-positive, 21–24
in vivo, 25
microcins, 24
as quorum-sensing molecules, 25–26
Bacteriophages, 243–244. See also Phage therapy treatment of foods, 419–420
Bacteroidaceae, undernutrition, 140
Bacteroides spp., 456
acetic acid metabolism, 52
colonic microbiome, 111
fibrosis, 201
vitamin K, 17
tryptophan and indole, 10
Bacteroides forsythus, 21
Bacteroides fragilis
alpha-bug in CRC, 112
microbiota, 77
outer membrane vesicles, 18
Bacteroides-Prevotella, polyamines, 9
Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron
acetate, 13
G1 microbiome, 461
intestinal physiology, 382
polyamines, 9
as treatment for vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), 320
Bacteroides uniformis, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease), 198
Bacteroidetes
alcohol liver disease, 199
circumobiliary fluid, 202
colic microbiota, 296
colonization resistance, 279–280
gastrointestinal tract, 279
gut microbiota, 12, 291
irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), 301
lung microbiome, 171, 172
nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 192
steatosis, 192
Bacteroidetes/Firmicutes ratio, gut microbiota, 134
Bakken, Johan, 280–281
Bdellovibrio bacteriovorus, 243
Beneficial microbes, 4, 5
Bifidobacteria
acetate, 13
acquisition and development in infancy, 75–76
allergic disease, 87–88
antibiotic-associated diarrhea, 84
Bifidobacterium genus, 73–74
chemotherapy treatments, 86
Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea, 84
colorectal cancer, 85–86
correlations with microbiota, 76–78
Helicobacter pylori infection, 84–85
inflammatory bowel disease, 86–87
intestinal disorders, 81, 84
irritable bowel syndrome, 86–87
liver disease, 86
as members of human intestinal microbiota, 74–78
necrotizing enterocolitis, 87
for prevention and treatment of disease, 80–81, 84–88
as probiotics, 78–80
strains as probiotics, 82–83
visualization of B. animalis subsp. lactis growth, 81
Bifidobacteriaceae, family, 73
Bifidobacteriales order, 73
Bifidobacterium
colic microbiome, 111
distribution in bowel, 74–75
fibrosis, 202
genetically modified probiotics, 366–367
GI microbes, 456
interindividual variability, 74–75
lactocepin, 19
natural probiotics, 334
polyamines, 9
positive effects of strains on gastrointestinal functions, 79
prebiotics, 469
prebiotics for colorectal cancer treatment, 119
probiotics, 4, 220, 364
probiotics for colorectal cancer treatment, 118–119
species evolution with age, 74–75
Bifidobacterium genus, 73–74
Bifidobacterium spp., 3, 10, 137  
Bifidobacterium adolescentis, 16, 460  
Bifidobacterium animalis, 16, 81  
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis, 9, 365  
Bifidobacterium bifidum, 23  
Bifidobacterium breve, 15, 18  
Bifidobacterium dentium, 8, 18  
Bifidobacterium longum, 8, 16, 18  

Bone health. See also Osteoporosis  
Bone remodeling, 214, 215  
effect of probiotics (animal studies), 222–223  
osteoclasts and osteoblasts, 214, 216, 217, 218  
probiotics and, 224–225  
probiotics and, in livestock, 225–226  
role of intestinal microbiota, 220  

Broad-spectrum antibiotics, 430  
Burkholderiaceae, 172  
Burkholderia cepacia, 172  
Burkitt, Denis, 454  
Butyrate, short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), 14  

Chemical or physical inputs, definition, 354  
Chemistry, manufacturing and controls data, 411  
current good manufacturing practice (CGMP), 414  
product release testing, 413–414  
purity, 413  
strain characterization, 412–413  
Chemotherapy treatments, bifidobacteria, 86  

Chlamydia, 150  
Chromosomal integration strategies, 372–373  

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), 162–163, 167, 170–171  
Chryseobacterium, 176  
Cirrhosis, microbiotas associated with, 203  
Citrobacter rodentium, 10  
Clastogens, 117  

Clinical Guide to Probiotic Products, 27  
Clostridia, 192, 456  
Clostridiales, 192, 203  
Clostridium spp.  

INDEX
**Clostridium difficile (continued)**

asymptomatic carriage in infants, 272
bacterial replacement therapy, 242–243
bifidobacteria and *C. difficile*-associated diarrhea, 84
carriage and disease, 271–273
colitis, 161
cumulative number of articles in PubMed, 271
enzymiotics for infections, 398
fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT), 275, 277–281, 292, 296–297
gastrointestinal track resisting infection by, 275, 276
history of infection, 270–271
life cycle, 273–274
metabolic syndrome, 136
microbiota transplantation, 274–275
potential mechanisms of colonization resistance, 274–275
potential mechanisms underlying asymptomatic carriage, 272–273
prevalence and cost of infection, 269
stratification of disease severity, 270
*Clostridium perfringens*, colorectal cancer treatment, 118
*Clostridium scindens*, 140, 274
*Clostridium sporogenes*, 21
Codex Alimentarius Commission, 457
Colicins, Gram-negative bacteriocins, 24–25
*Collinsella*, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), 301
Colon
anatomy of human, 103
characteristics across regions of, 106
chronic inflammation in, 394–395
colonic crypt, 104
colonic crypt signaling pathways, 102, 105
crypt architecture, 105
development of proximal and distal, 107
goblet cells and mucin, 105, 107
makeup of colon epithelium, 102
model of Wnt signaling, 104
normal microbiota, 109–111
proximal and distal, 105
Wnt signaling, 105
Colonization, definition, 354
Colorectal cancer (CRC), 16. See also Colon
alpha-bug hypothesis, 112, 113, 114
antibiotics and, 120–121
bifidobacteria, 85–86
biofilm effect hypothesis, 113, 116
bystander effect hypothesis, 113, 117
conjecture for, 109
driver-passenger hypothesis, 113, 114–115
gut microbiota associated with, 111–117
initiating event for, 107–108
intestinal microbiota adaptations hypothesis, 113, 115–116
most common gastrointestinal tract cancer, 101
physiology and development in, 101–102
potential treatment with microbial modulation therapies, 117–121
prebiotics and, 119–120
probiotics and, 118–119
proximal vs. distal CRCs, 108–109
schematic of microbiome changes leading to, 113
treatment for the future, 121
Wnt signaling in proximal vs. distal, 109
*Clostridiales*, in proximal colon, 111
Commensal bacteria, 4, 5, 7
Commensal-driven bystander effect hypothesis, colorectal cancer, 113, 117
Commensal microbes, 19–20
Comparative genomics, strains of *L. delbrueckii*, 58
Confocal scanner laser microscopy, visualization of *Bifidobacterium animalis*, 81
*Caproccocillus*, prebiotics for colorectal cancer treatment, 120
Coronary heart disease, 16
Corticosteroids, use in lung microbiome, 169–170
*Corynebacterium*, airway microbiome, 162, 166
cre-lox-based system for double-crossover integration, 373–374
CRISPR-Cas system, 378–380
antimicrobials, 398, 400
genome editing in lactobacilli, 394
primary classes of, 393
probiotic dual-delivery system of, as bacteriophages, 401
protecting against invasive elements, 392–393
repurposing, as antimicrobials, 399
tool in engineering probiotics, 390
Crohn’s disease
adherent-invasive *E. coli*, 114
bifidobacteria, 86
fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) in, 297–299
*Fusobacterium nucleatum and*, 114
IL-10-secreting *L. lactis*, 337, 366, 367
Crude lysate, definition, 420
Cystic fibrosis, 172
disordered airway clearance, 172
microbiome studies of, 173
Daptomycin, antibiotic resistance, 313
Delzenne, Nathalie, 468
Device, definition, 354
d’Hérelle, Félix, 432, 433
Diagnostic gut bacteria, definition, 354
Diarrhea
bifidobacteria for antibiotic-associated, 84
*Clostridium difficile*-associated, 84
Dietary fiber, gastrointestinal microbiome and, 457–458
DNA damage and repair, colorectal cancer development, 117
Dong Jin dynasty, 292
Driver-passenger hypothesis
development of colorectal cancer, 114–115
schematic, 113
Drug factory probiotic
definition, 354
design, 335, 340
Lactococcus lactis, 335, 336
Dysbiosis
COPD exacerbations, 171
malnutrition, 131–132
nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and, 192–193
vaginal microbiome, 156
Economics, phage therapy, 441–442
Eikenella, 236
Eikenella corrodens, 21
Eiseman, Ben, 292
Eliava Phage Therapy Center, 438
Endotoxin definition, 420
Energy metabolism. See also Nutrition
studying germfree mice, 132–133
Engineered gut bacteria, 333–334
bioreactors, 352
classes of, 334
comparison of development process, 335
components to construct, 347
diagnostic gut bacteria, 336
drug factory probiotic, 336
examples of, 336, 342–343
experimental validation, 352–353
genetically encoded sensors, 338–339
genetically encoded therapeutic actuators, 340–341
genetic circuits, 339–340
mouse models, 352–353
natural probiotics, 334, 335
smart probiotics, 334, 337
synthetic biology, 337–338
types of sense, compute and respond behavior, 338
Engineering smart probiotics. See also Probiotics
bioreactors, 352
chassis selection, 341, 344–345
colonization, 341, 344
computation speed, 349
defined media, 352
experimental validation, 352–353
genetic actuators, 351–352
genetic logic circuits, 346–350
genetic tractability, 344–345
implementing logic, 346–349
logic circuit outlook, 350
long-term functionality, 350
memory circuits, 350–351
memory circuits outlook, 351
mouse models for, 352–353
outlook for, 353
recombinases, 351
robustness to environmental variability, 349–350
sensor design, 345–346
sensor outlook, 346
sensor performance characteristics, 345–346
sensor portability, 345
toggle switches, 350–351
Enterobacteriaceae
AI-2 quorum-sensing, 11
airway microbiome, 166
alcohol liver disease, 199
asthma, 176
cirrhosis, 202–203
fibrosis, 202
gut microbiota, 192
irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), 301
lung microbiome, 171, 172
microbiota, 77
microcins, 24
nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 196
short-chain fatty acids, 12
in sigmoid colon and rectum, 111
Enterococcus
antibiotic resistance: ampicillin, 312–313
antibiotic resistance: daptomycin, 313
antibiotic resistance: genetics, 313–314
antibiotic resistance: vancomycin, 313
clinical importance of, 310–312
development of antibiotic resistance, 312–314
direct inhibition by anaerobic commensals, 317–318
direct inhibition by commensal enterococci, 318
diversity in genomic composition and habitats, 314–316
fecal microbiota transplantation and probiotics as treatment, 319–320
habitats, 315–316
indirect inhibition through innate immune defense, 317
indirect inhibition through intestinal barrier maintenance, 317
infections, 310–311
interactions with intestinal microbiome, 316–320
lactic acid, 19
occurrence in diverse environments, 309–310
population genetics, 314–315
probiotics, 220, 318, 319
transmission and sources of infectious, 311
treatment of, 311–312
vitamin K, 17
Enterococcus faecalis, 309–310
bacteriocins, 23, 24
growth of, 151
gut colonization by, 117
Enterococcus faecalis (continued)
hydrogen peroxide, 20
lactic acid, 20
phage against, 426
reutericyclin, 27

Enterococcus faecium, 23, 309–310
Enzybiotics, bacteriophage-derived endolysins, 395, 397–398
Epithelial cells, 7
Erysipelotrichaeae, undernutrition, 140
Erysipelotrichia, steatosis, 192
Escherichia
gut microbiota, 192
nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 196
probiotics, 220
undernourished children, 138

Escherichia coli
alpha-bug model, 112
antagonizing Clostridium difficile, 279
bacteriocins, 25, 396
colibactin-producing, 85
diarrhea, 166
fecal microbiota transplantation, 302
growth of, 151
hydrogen peroxide, 20–21
lactic acid, 20
osteoporosis, 224
phage therapy, 428
riboflavin (vitamin B2), 15
strain selection, 390

Escherichia coli Nissle 1917 strain, 390, 409

Escherichia coli O157
acetate, 13
polyamines, 8
probiotics, 4
propionate, 14
tryptophan and indole, 9–10

Eubacterium, 4, 456
Eubacterium hallii, 14
Eubacterium lentum, 17
Eubacterium rectale, 14, 460
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), 49, 79, 364
European Society for Microbiology and Infectious Disease (ESCMID), 297
Exopolysaccharide
bifidobacterial molecules, 77
production in Lactobacillus, 52–53
Exponential Biotherapies, Inc., 427

Faecalibacterium spp., 3, 456
commensals, 4
NASH patients, 192

Faecalibacterium prausnitzii
gene diversity, 136
microbiota, 77, 111
prebiotics, 120, 469
propionate, 14

Fecal microbiota transfer, alcohol liver disease, 201
Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT). See also Clostridium difficile
administration of solution, 294–295
alternatives to, 279–281
Clostridium difficile infection treatment, 275, 277–281, 296–297
donors, 277–278, 292–294
history of, 292
in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), 297–299
in intestinal colonization by multidrug-resistant pathogens, 301–302
in irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), 301
in metabolic disease, 299–301
practical guidelines, 292–296
preparation of sample, 294
recipients, 278
recolonization of gastrointestinal tract after, 279
results in severely ill patients, 278
route of administration, 278–279
safety, 295–296
treatment for vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), 319–320
as treatment for VRE colonization, 319–320
variables influencing success of, 277–279

Fermentable dietary fiber, gastrointestinal microbiome and, 457–458

Fibrosis
advanced liver disease, 187, 201–202
histology of liver, 188

Fidaxomicin, 273, 275, 296

Firmicutes, 49
alcohol liver disease, 199
colonic microbiota, 296
gastrointestinal tract, 279
gut microbiota, 12, 192, 291
lung microbiome, 168, 171, 172
nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 192
propionate, 13, 14
undernourished children, 138
Western-style diet, 110

Flavonifractor, gut microbiota, 192

Folates, 16

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 411
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 78, 220, 241
Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 410, 411–412, 428, 458

Food-grade lactobacilli
altering probiotic immune-modulatory profile, 394–395
as antimicrobial production factories to alter microbiota, 395
as chassis for tailored probiotics, 394–400
CRISPR-based antimicrobials, 398, 400
enhancing native antimicrobial activity, 396–397
enzymbiotics, 395, 397–398
future perspectives, 400
probiotic features of Lactobacillus, 391–392
repurposing CRISPR-Cas systems as antimicrobials, 399
selection of strains, 390–392
Fructobacillus, 51, 64
Fructooligosaccharides, colorectal cancer treatment, 119
Fusobacteria, lung microbiome, 171
Fusobacterium
airway microbiome, 162
periodontitis, 240
Fusobacterium nucleatum
colorectal cancer tissues, 114–115
Crohn’s disease, 114
genotoxic bacteria, 85
hydrogen peroxide, 21
plaque in mouth, 116
Fusobacterium varium, polyamines, 9
Galactooligosaccharides (GOS), colorectal cancer treatment, 119
Gammaproteobacteria
gut microbiome, 173
steatosis, 192
Gardnerella vaginalis
hydrogen peroxide, 21
vaginal pathogen, 57, 150, 153
Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), 166–167
Gastrointestinal microbiome
assessing efficacy of nondigestible fermented carbohydrates (NDFCs) in, 469–471
categories of nondigestible carbohydrates (NDCs), 459
and chronic noncommunicable diseases, 453–455
elucidating exact mechanisms of NDFCs in, 471
fermentable dietary fiber and, 457–458
future directions for NDFCs, 469–471
glucose and lipid metabolism, 465–466
health effects of NDFCs, 468–469
healthy and diseased, 164
human diet, 454–455, 471–472
immunoregulation, 466
impact of NDFCs on function of, 462–463
mechanisms for NDFC metabolism, 464, 465
microbiota-accessible carbohydrates (MACs), 458–460
modulation of, 455–460
modulation of microbiota composition and diversity, 460–462
physiological effects of NDFCs on host, 463–467
prebiotics and, 455–457
regulation of satiety, 465
systemic inflammation, 466–467
Gastrointestinal tract, 3–4
AI-2 quorum-sensing, 11–12
bifidobacteria, 74, 81
genomic diversity of enterococcal strains, 315–316
genus Enterococcus in, 309–310
normal colonic microbiota, 109–111
resisting Clostridium difficile infection, 276
Ge Dong, 292
Gemella
colorectal cancer, 115
lung microbiome, 170
Genetic actuators, 340–341
colorimetric reporters, 351
engineered gut bacterium, 347
fluorescent reporters, 351–352
luminescent reporters, 351
nucleic acid reporters, 352
reporters, 351–352
Genetically encoded sensors, 338–339
Genetically modified organisms (GMOs), 381
Genetically modified probiotics (GMPs)
perspectives about, 367–368
preventing and treating human diseases, 365–367
recombinant technology, 363–364
use in humans, 367
Genetic circuit, definition, 354
Genetic circuits, 339–340
Genetic engineering. See also Genetically modified probiotics (GMPs)
probiotic strains, 27–28
Genetic logic circuits
computation speed, 349
designing smart probiotics, 346–349
robustness to environmental variability, 349–350
Genetics, antibiotic resistance of enterococcal strains, 313–314
Genetic tools for manipulating lactobacilli
alanine racemase as food-grade selection marker, 374
combining Cas9 genome editing with ssDNA recombineering, 378–380
cre-lox system for double-crossover integration, 373–374
dsDNA recombineering in L. plantarum, 376
gene manipulation of lactic acid bacteria (LAB), 375
impact on safety and efficacy of probiotics, 381
inducible gene expression, 380–381
oligonucleotide-mediated recombineering for genome editing, 375–378
recombineering for genome engineering in LAB, 375, 376
traditional chromosomal integration strategies, 372–373
uracil-phosphoribosyltransferase (upr)-based counterselection gene replacement, 374
Genome editing, *Lactobacillus*, 392–394
Genome sequences, *L. gasseri* strains, 59
George Eliava Institute of Bacteriophages, Microbiology and Virology, 433, 439
Goblet cells, 7
*Granulicatella adiacens*, 115
GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe), 49, 79, 81, 341, 389, 430, 442
Guidelines for Allergic Disease Prevention (GLAD-P), 88
Gut microbes
childhood undernutrition, 138–140
intestinal barrier function and, 135
Gut microbiome, 3–4
Gut microbiota. See also Nutrition
balanced composition, 291–292
causality in diseases, 298
causative role for, in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 193
diet influencing, 134, 139, 140
harnessing fitness of healthy, 136
in liver disease, 197
malnutrition-associated metabolic disorders, 133–138
mechanisms linking, to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 193, 196–198
milk oligosaccharides for priming, 138–139
nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 192–199
regulating host energy metabolism, 132–133
stages of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 194–195
in undernourished children, 138

Habitats, genomic diversity of enterococcal strains, 315–316

*Haemophilus*
AI-2 quorum-sensing, 11
lung microbiome, 171
oral cavity, 236

*Haemophilus influenzae*
airway microbiome, 166
hydrogen peroxide, 21
lung microbiome, 172
macrophages, 170
rhinovirus, 169

*Helicobacter*, undernourished children, 138

*Helicobacter pylori*, 243
bifidobacteria, 84–85
fucose-containing lipopolysaccharide, 53
gut microbiome, 167
lactic acid, 20
Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), 187, 204
Hillman, Jeffrey D., 244
Hipsley, Eben, 457
Histamine, signaling compound, 6–8
HPV infection, 156
Human health, probiotics and, 364–365

Human intestinal microbiota, bifidobacteria as members of, 74–78
Human Microbiome Project, 161, 410
Human microbiota, 409–410
Human skeleton
bone health, 213–214
bone remodeling, 214, 215
osteoclasts and osteoblasts, 214, 216
osteoinmumology, 214
Hydrogen peroxide, 20–21

Immune cells, 7
Immune systems, phages and, 431–432
Immunoregulation, chronic noncommunicable diseases (CNCDS), 467
Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
adhherent-invasive *E. coli*, 114
bifidobacteria, 81, 86–87
International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP), 78, 455–456
Intestinal disorders, bifidobacteria, 81, 84

Intestinal microbiome
colonization resistance mediated by, 316
direct inhibition by anaerobic commensals, 317–318
direct inhibition by commensal enterococci, 318
enterococcal interactions with, 316–320
enterococci as probiotics, 318
indirect inhibition through barrier maintenance, 317
indirect inhibition through innate immune defense, 317
Intestinal microbiota adaptations hypothesis
development of colorectal cancer, 115–116
schematic, 113

Investigational New Drug (IND), 411–412

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
bifidobacteria, 81, 86–87
fecal microbiota transplantation in, 301

*Klebsiella* sp., 20
growth of, 151
undernourished children, 138

*Klebsiella oxytoca*, 173

*Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 13, 14, 173
Koch, Robert, 132
Kollath, Werner, 364
Kwashiorkor, 138, 140

*Lachnospiraceae*, 3, 11
cirrhosis, 202, 203
lung microbiome, 172
vaginal pathogen, 150
Lactic acid, commensal microbes, 19–20
Lactic acid bacteria (LAB)
food supply and, 389–390
GABA, 8
inducible gene expression, 380–381
recombineering for genome engineering, 375, 376
technologies for genome manipulation, 375
therapeutic delivery of, 371–372
Lactobacilli. See also Food-grade lactobacilli
beneficial effects of, 49–51
carbohydrate metabolism, 52
carbohydrate metabolism, 52–65
distribution of probiotic-related traits in, 52–53
gene expression, 380–381
engineered, for therapeutic protein expression, 381–383
engineered, for therapeutic protein expression, 381–383
genetic tools for manipulation of, 372–380
genomic diversity of, 51–52
genomics of surface carbohydrate decoration, 52–53
influencing vaginal health, 152–153
intraspecific diversity of species, 53–64
L. acidophilus, 54–55
L. brevis, 54, 55–56
L. casei/L. paracasei, 54, 56–57
L. crispatus, 54, 57
L. delbrueckii, 54, 57–59
L. fermentum, 54, 59
L. gasseri, 54, 59–60
L. johnsonii, 54, 60
L. plantarum, 54, 60–61
L. reuteri, 54, 61–62
L. rhamnosus, 54, 62–63
L. sakei, 54, 63
L. salivarius, 54, 63–64
mechanisms for protecting host, 150–151, 153–155
probiotic traits in, 50
publication numbers by year using search terms, 51
surface protein repertoires, 53
Lactobacillus spp. See also Food-grade lactobacilli
alcohol liver disease, 199, 201
as chassis for tailored probiotics, 394–400
cirrhosis, 204
CRISPR-Cas genome editing in, 394
CRISPR-Cas systems, 392–393
genetic diversity of, 391
genome editing of, 392–394
GI microorganisms, 456
gut microbiota, 192
healthy intestines, 79
histamine, 6–7
lactic acid, 19
lactocepin, 19
long-chain fatty acids, 15
lung microbiome, 171, 176
natural probiotics, 334
polyamines, 9
probiotic features of, 391–392
probiotics, 4, 65, 220, 364
probiotics for colorectal cancer treatment, 118
role in nutrition, 137
steatosis, 192
vitamin K, 17
Lactobacillus acidophilus
bacteriocins, 23
description of, 54–55
folic acid, 16
folates, 16
genomes, 372
probioic properties, 54
Lactobacillus brevis
description of, 55–56
GABA, 8
probioic properties, 54
Lactobacillus bulgaricus
oral candidiasis, 249
riboflavin, 16
Lactobacillus casei, 318
bone health, 221
description of, 55–56
lactocepin, 18–19
probioic properties, 54
riboflavin, 16
secreted proteins p40 and p75, 19
smart probiotic chassis, 341
Lactobacillus coryniformis, vitamin B12, 17
Lactobacillus crispatus
description of, 57
probioic properties, 54
vaginal microbiome, 150
Lactobacillus delbrueckii
description of, 57–59
probioic properties, 54
Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus
chromosome integration, 372
GABA, 8
lactose digestion, 364
undernourished children, 138
Lactobacillus fermentum
description of, 59
probioic properties, 54
Lactobacillus gasseri
bone health, 221
description of, 59–60
folates, 16
genomes, 372
probioic properties, 54
smart probiotic chassis, 341
vaginal microbiome, 150
Lactobacillus helveticus, 8
Lactobacillus iners, 150
Lactobacillus johnsonii
asthma, 173
bacteriocins, 23
description of, 60
folates, 16
genomes, 372
probioic properties, 54
Lactobacillus lactis, engineered probiotics, 381–383
**Lactobacillus paracasei**
- description of, 55–56
- GABA, 8
- nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 198
- osteoporosis, 224
- probiotic properties, 54
- smart probiotic chassis, 341
- vaginal health, 154

**Lactobacillus pentosus**, 151

**Lactobacillus plantarum**
- description of, 60–61
- dsDNA recombineering in, 375, 376
- folates, 16
- GABA, 8
- genome editing, 392
- germfree mice, 133
- osteoporosis, 224
- probiotic properties, 54
- riboflavin (vitamin B2), 15
- smart probiotic chassis, 341

**Lactobacillus reuteri**
- bone health, 221, 222
- cobalamin, 52
- description of, 61–62
- osteoporosis, 224, 225
- probiotic features, 54, 391–392
- recombineering/CRISPR-Cas9 genome engineering in, 379
- reuterin, 396
- ssDNA recombineering, 375–378
- vaginal health, 151, 155

**Lactobacillus rhamnosus**
- bone health, 221, 222
- colorectal cancer, 85
- description of, 62–63
- GABA, 8
- histamine, 7
- nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 198
- probiotics, 54, 365
- secreted proteins p40 and p75, 19
- as treatment for vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), 319
- vaginal health, 153

**Lactobacillus saerimneri**, 7

**Lactobacillus sake**, 22

**Lactobacillus sakei**
- bacteriocins, 23
- description of, 63
- probiotic properties, 54

**Lactobacillus salivarius**
- bacteriocins, 23, 26, 396
- description of, 63–64
- folates, 16
- probiotic features, 54, 391–392

**Lactocepin**, 18–19

**Lactococcus**
- airway microbiome, 162, 166
- alcohol liver disease, 199
- lactic acid, 19
- vitamin K, 17

**Lactococcus lactis**
- folates, 16
- GABA, 8
- genetically modified probiotics (GMPs), 365–367
- lantibiotics, 21–22
- murine interleukin-10 (IL-10), 390
- natural probiotic, 335

**Lactococcus reuteri**
- bacteriocins, 26
- folates, 16
- reutericyclin, 27
- vitamin B12, 17

**Lactococcus rhamnosus**, 8

**Leptotrichia**, airway microbiome, 162

**Leuconostoc**, 19, 51
- alcohol liver disease, 199
- vitamin K, 17

**Leuconostocaceae**, 64

**Leuconostoc mesenteroides**, bacteriocins, 23

**Li Shizhen**, 292

**Listeria innocua**, reutericyclin, 27

**Listeria ivanovii**, hydrogen peroxide, 21

**Listeria monocytogenes**, 20, 21
- bacteriocins, 25, 26
- phage treatment of, 419

**Live biotherapeutic products (LBPs)**, 410
- chemistry, manufacturing and controls data, 411, 412–414
- clinical investigations with, 410–412
- current good manufacturing practice (CGMP), 414
- genetically modified LBPs, 414
- Investigational New Drug (IND) application, 411
- product release testing, 413–414
- purity, 413
- strain characterization, 412–413

**Liver diseases. See also Alcoholic liver disease (ALD); Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)**
- advanced, 201–204
- bifidobacteria, 86
- cirrhosis, 189, 202–204
- differences between ALD and NAFLD, 189
- fibrosis, 188, 189, 201–202
- hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), 204
- histology of liver, 188
- intestinal microbiota in, 197
- metabolic, 187–192
- steatosis, 187–188
- treatments of ALD, 191–192
- treatments of NAFLD, 190–191

**Long-chain fatty acids (LCFAs), benefiting host**
- 14–15
Ludwik Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, 433
Lung-gut axis, role in disease, 172–173, 175
Lung microbiome
  challenges in evaluating, 163, 165–166
corticosteroids in, 169–170
  in disease states, 170–172
  future directions in study of, 178–179
  healthy and diseased, 164
  lung-gut axis and its role in disease, 172–173, 175
  selection pressures of lower airway, 167–170
Lung microbiota, 161–162
  host-microbiota interaction in lung, 174
  lower airway, 162, 175–178
  sources of microbial challenge to lower airways, 166–167
  upper respiratory tract, 162–163
LuxI/LuxR-type, quorum-sensing systems, 10–11
Lysate, definition, 420
Lysogen, definition, 420
Lysogeny, definition, 420
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 190
Malnutrition, 131–132. See also Nutrition
  kwashiorkor, 138, 140
Mechnikov, Ilya, 132
Memory circuits
  engineered gut bacterium, 347
  engineering smart probiotics, 350–351
  outlook, 351
  recombinases, 351
  toggle switches, 350–351
Metabolic diseases, fecal microbiota transplantation in, 299–301
Metabolic endotoxemia, concept of, 134–135
Metabolic syndrome, 131, 132
  dysbiosis during, 132
  impact of gut microbiota on malnutrition-associated, 133–138
Metabolites
  bacterial, 4
  benefiting host, 12–19
  lactocepin, 18–19
  long-chain fatty acids (LCFAs), 14–15
  outer membrane vesicles (OMVs), 17–18
  secreted proteins p40 and p75, 19
  serpin, 18
  short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), 12–14
  vitamins, 15–17
Metchnikoff, Elie, 364, 389–390
Metronidazole, Clostridium difficile infection, 273, 275
MicrObesity, 133
Microbiota
  gut, associated with colorectal cancer, 111–117
  lactobacilli as antimicrobial factories altering, 395
  milk oligosaccharides and priming, 138–139
  normal colonic, 109–111
  phage impact on nontarget, 426–427
  role in influencing bone, 220
Microbiota-accessible carbohydrates, 455
  gastrointestinal microbiome and, 458–460, 462
Microcins, Gram-negative bacteriocins, 24
Milk oligosaccharides, priming the microbiota, 138–139
Moraxella catarrhalis, hydrogen peroxide, 21
Mucosa-associated invariant T (MAIT) cells, 169–170
Multidrug-resistant pathogens, fecal microbiota transplantation in intestinal colonization by, 301–302
Multilocus sequence analysis, 61
Mycobacterium avium, cystic fibrosis, 172
Mycobacterium tuberculosis, 25, 169
Mycoplasma, 172
National Institutes of Health, Roadmap for Medical Research, 161
Necrotizing enterocolitis, bifidobacteria, 87
Neisseria
  airway microbiome, 162
cystic fibrosis, 172
  lung microbiome, 170
Neisseriaceae
  lung microbiome, 172
  polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR), 169
Neisseria gonorrhoeae, 21
Neisseria meningitidis, 21
Nicolle, Charles, 432
Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), 187, 454
  causative role for gut microbiota in, 193
  clinical aspects and diagnosis, 189–190
  current treatments, 190–191
  mechanisms linking gut microbiota to, 193, 196–198
  microbiotas associated with stages of, 194–195
  pathogenesis of, 187–189
  prebiotics, 198–199
  probiotics, 198
  symbiotics, 199
  therapeutic approaches, 198–199
Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), 187–189
  dysbiosis and, 192–193
  fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) in, 299–300
  microbiotas associated with, 194–195
Nondigestible carbohydrates (NDCs)
  categories of, 459
  disease associated with diet low in, 454
Nondigestible fermented carbohydrates (NDFCs)
  assessing clinical efficacy of, 469–471
  elucidating exact mechanisms, 471
  gastrointestinal microbiome and, 460–462
Nondigestible fermented carbohydrates (NDFCs) (continued)
glucose and lipid metabolism, 465–466
impact on GI microbiome function, 462–463
metabolism mechanisms, 464
microbiota-mediated health effects of, 468–469
physiological effects on host, 463–467
Nutrition
Akkermansia muciniphila, 137
gut microbes in childhood undernutrition, 138–140
gut microbiota in undernourished children, 138
harnessing fitness of healthy microbiota, 136
intestinal barrier function and gut microbes, 135
Malawian diet, 139–140
malnutrition, 131–132
malnutrition-associated metabolic disorders, 133–138
metabolic endotoxemia, 134–135
microbial gene diversity and host metabolism, 136
next-generation beneficial microorganisms, 137–138
priming microbiota, 138–139
role for gut microbes during obesity, 133–134
role of classical probiotic bacteria, 136–137
Saccharomyces cerevisiae var. boulardii, 137–138
Obesity, role for gut microbes during, 133–134
Odoribacter, gut microbiota, 192
Oenococcus, 51, 64
histamine, 6
lactic acid, 19
OmniLytics, Inc., 419
One-component system (OCS), definition, 354
Oral candidiasis
dysbiotic changes associated with, 239
etiology of, 240–241
limitations of current microbial therapies, 251, 252
microbial therapeutics for, 249
potential benefits of microbial therapies, 251
Oral diseases
applying microbial-based therapies to, 244–249
bacterial replacement therapies, 242–243
caries, 238
dysbiotic changes associated with, 239
ecological aspects of, 238–241
ecological factors mediating oral communities, 236–238
limitations of current microbial therapies, 249–252
oral candidiasis, 240–241
periodontal diseases, 238–240
predatory bacteria and bacteriophages, 243–244
probiotics, 241–242
Oscillibacter, gut microbiota, 192
Osteoporosis, 16. See also Bone health
bone disease, 214, 216–219
established treatments for, 219
primary, 216–217, 224–225
probiotics and bone health in animal models of, 224–225
secondary, 217–218, 225
skeleton, 213–214
treatments, 218–219
Outer membrane vesicles (OMVs), 15–16
Oxygen availability, oral cavity, 237–238
Parabacteroides, 192
Parabacteroides distasonis, 318
Paracolobactrum coliforme, 10
Parvimonas, colorectal cancer, 115
Pasteurella, AI-2 quorum-sensing, 11
Pasteurellaceae, 172, 176
Pediococcus, 51, 64
alcohol liver disease, 199
histamine, 6
lactic acid, 19
Pediococcus acidilactici, 23
Pediococcus pentosaceus, 23
Peptiophilus, 150
Peptostreptococcus spp., colorectal cancer, 115
Periodontal diseases
dysbiotic changes associated with, 239
etiology of, 238–240
limitations of current microbial therapies, 250–252
microbial therapeutics for, 246–248
potential benefits of microbial therapies, 251
Petrof, Elaine, 280
Phage, definition, 420
Phage therapy, 419, 442–443
100 years of, 432–433
bacterial viruses as therapeutic agents, 421, 424
definition, 420
emergent property pharmacology, 428–430
formulated products, 425–426
further development of, 440–442
glossary of terms, 420–421
immune systems and, 431–432
low phage impact on nontarget microbiota, 426–427
low toxicity in use, 427
low toxicity of well-chosen phages, 425
modern clinical or human experimental, 422–423
modern use of, 437–440
phage-mediated biocontrol, 424
potential caveats, 430–431
precedent for, 432–440
preclinical efforts, 440–441
pre-“modern” human use, 433–437
prevalence of phrase in literature, 436
regulation and economics, 441–442
safety trials for, 427–428
utility of phages, 424–432
Phage Therapy Unit (Poland), 438, 439
PHAST (Phage Search Tool), 398
\textit{Photorhabdus}, AI-2 quorum-sensing, 11
Polyamines (PAs), 8–9
Population genetics, genomic diversity of enterococcal strains, 314–315
\textit{Porphyromonadaceae}, 192
\textit{Porphyromonas}, 116
\hspace{0.5em} airway microbiota, 167
\hspace{0.5em} cystic fibrosis, 172
\hspace{0.5em} lung microbiome, 170
\textit{Porphyromonas gingivalis}
\hspace{0.5em} hydrogen peroxide, 21
\hspace{0.5em} oral community, 237, 250–251
Prebiotics
\hspace{0.5em} alcohol liver disease, 201
\hspace{0.5em} colorectal cancer treatment, 119–120
\hspace{0.5em} gastrointestinal microbiome and, 455–457
\hspace{0.5em} nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 198–199
term, 455
Predatory bacteria, 243–244
\textit{Prevotella}
\hspace{0.5em} airway microbiota, 167
\hspace{0.5em} cystic fibrosis, 172
\hspace{0.5em} fibrosis, 201
\hspace{0.5em} lung microbiome, 170
\hspace{0.5em} lungs of HIV-infected patients, 169
\hspace{0.5em} oral cavity, 236
\hspace{0.5em} periodontitis, 240
\hspace{0.5em} polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR), 169
\hspace{0.5em} subsistence diet, 110
\hspace{0.5em} vaginal microbiome, 150
\hspace{0.5em} vaginal microbiota, 155
\textit{Prevotella bivia}, 150
\textit{Prevotellaceae}, 172
\textit{Prevotella copri}, 469
\textit{Prevotella intermedia}, 21
Probiotics. See also Engineering smart probiotics;
\hspace{0.5em} Genetically modified probiotics (GMPs)
\hspace{0.5em} alcohol liver disease, 201
\hspace{0.5em} animal models of osteoporosis, 224–225
\hspace{0.5em} bifidobacteria as, 78–80
\textit{Bifidobacterium} strains in human trials, 82–83
\hspace{0.5em} bone health in livestock, 225–226
\hspace{0.5em} and bone in nonpathological animal models, 221–224
\hspace{0.5em} colorectal cancer treatment, 118–119
\hspace{0.5em} community, for vaginal microbiota, 155–156
definition, 4, 364
\hspace{0.5em} drug factory, 335, 336
effects on bones (animal studies), 222–223
\hspace{0.5em} engineered, for therapeutic protein expression, 381–383
\hspace{0.5em} enterococci as, 318
\textit{Helicobacter pylori} infection, 85
\hspace{0.5em} human health and, 364–365
\hspace{0.5em} \textit{in vitro} studies, 226
\hspace{0.5em} \textit{in vivo} studies, 226, 228
mechanism of action, 226–228
nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 198
natural, 334
oral disease, 241–242
primary osteoporosis, 224–225
role in nutrition, 136–137
secondary osteoporosis, 225
smart, 334, 337
treatment for vancomycin-resistant enterococci, 319–320
Professionally lytic phage, definition, 420
Prophage, definition, 420
Propionate, short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), 13–14
\textit{Propionibacterium} spp.
\hspace{0.5em} airway microbiome, 166
cirrhosis, 204
\hspace{0.5em} oral cavity, 236
\hspace{0.5em} probiotics, 4
\textit{Proteobacteria}, 49–50
\hspace{0.5em} alcohol liver disease, 199
\hspace{0.5em} asthma, 176
colic microbiota, 296
gastrointestinal tract, 279
gut microbiota, 192, 291
\hspace{0.5em} lung microbiome, 168, 171, 172
\hspace{0.5em} microcins, 24
\hspace{0.5em} nitrosation reactions, 111
\hspace{0.5em} rhinovirus, 169
\textit{Proteus mirabilis}, 13
\textit{Proteus vulgaris}, 10
\textit{Pseudomonaceae}, 171
\textit{Pseudomonadaceae}, 172
\textit{Pseudomonas}
\hspace{0.5em} airway microbiome, 166
cirrhosis, 204
cystic fibrosis, 172
\hspace{0.5em} indole metabolites, 10
\hspace{0.5em} lung microbiome, 170, 176
\hspace{0.5em} vaginal microbiota, 155
\textit{Pseudomonas aeruginosa}
\hspace{0.5em} acetate, 13
\hspace{0.5em} biofilms, 168, 244
cystic fibrosis, 172
\hspace{0.5em} lactic acid, 20
\hspace{0.5em} phage therapy, 426, 428, 439
\hspace{0.5em} propionate, 14
\hspace{0.5em} vaginal health, 154
\textit{Pseudomonas mirabilis}, 20
\textit{Pseudomonas veronii}, 115
Qualified presumption of Safety (QPS), 49, 79, 81
Quorum-sensing molecules, 10–12, 25–26
Recombinant technology, 363
Regulation, phage therapy, 441–442
Retroactivity, definition, 354
Reutericyclin, 27
Reuterin, 26–27, 396
Rhodotorula sp., lactic acid, 20
Roseburia spp., 4, 14
Rothia
airway microbiota, 167
cystic fibrosis, 172
periodontitis, 240
Ruminococcaceae, 111
alcohol liver disease, 201
cirrhosis, 203
Ruminococcus
commensals, 4
fibrosis, 201
polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR), 169
Ruminococcus bromii, 4–6
Saccharomyces, 220
Saccharomyces cerevisiae, 20
Saccharomyces cerevisiae subsp. boulardii, 202
beneficial microorganisms, 137–138
probiotics, 241
Salmonella, 10
Salmonella enterica, 25
Salmonella enterica serovar Enteritidis, 243
Salmonella enterica serovar Paratyphi, 20
Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium
lactic acid, 20
propionate, 14
tetrathionate-sensing, 340
Salmonella enteritidis, 20
Secreted proteins, p40 and p75, 19
Selenomonas, periodontitis, 240
Sensor, definition, 354
Sensor design
engineered gut bacterium, 347
engineering smart probiotics, 345–346
outlook, 346
performance characteristics, 345–346
portability, 345
Seres Therapeutics, 280
Serpin, 18
Severe acute malnutrition, 138
Shigella, 10
Short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs)
acetate, 13
benefiting host, 456, 456–457
butyrate, 14
chronic noncommunicable diseases, 465–466
function of GI microbiome, 462–463
GI barrier function, 466–467
immunoregulatory effect of, 467
mechanism in gastrointestinal microbiota, 463, 464
propionate, 13–14
regulation of satiety, 465
Sialylated bovine milk oligosaccharides (S-BMOs), 139
Signaling compounds
cancer-bacteria communication, 10–12
cancer-host, 5–10
Small intestinal bowel overgrowth (SIBO), 193, 196
Smart probiotic. See also Engineering smart probiotics; Probiotics
definition, 354
genetically engineered, 334, 337
Sphingomonas, 166
Spirochaetaceae, 172
Staphylococcal lysate, definition, 420
Staphylococcus
airway microbiome, 162, 166
bacteriocins, 23
cirrhosis, 204
Staphylococcus aureus, 20–21
cystic fibrosis, 172
growth of, 151
methicillin-resistant, 302, 424, 437
phage therapy, 426, 428, 434
reutericyclin, 27
Staphylococcus epidermidis, 20, 22
Staphylococcus gallinarum, 22
Steatosis, histology of liver, 188
Stenotrophomonas, 172
Streptococcaceae, 202
Streptococcus
airway microbiome, 162, 166, 167
cystic fibrosis, 172
GI tract, 111
lactic acid, 19
lactocepin, 19
lung microbiome, 170
lungs of HIV-infected patients, 169
oral cavity, 236
oral community, 237
vitamin K, 17
Streptococcus cremoris, 23
Streptococcus gordontii, 26
Streptococcus mitis, 26
Streptococcus mutans
bacteriocins, 26
dental caries, 238, 250
quorum-sensing systems, 11
Streptococcus oralis, 12
Streptococcus pneumoniae, 12
gut microbiome, 173
hydrogen peroxide, 21
lung microbiome, 172
Streptococcus pyogenes, 20
Streptococcus salivarius subsp. thermophilus, 364
Streptococcus sanguinis, 26
Streptococcus thermophilus
antibiotic-associated diarrhea, 84
genetically modified probiotics (GMPs), 366
oral candidiasis, 249
riboflavin, 16
Streptomyces cinnamoneus, 22–23
Streptomyces griseoluteus, 23
Succinivibrionaceae, NASH patients, 192
Surface carbohydrate, genomics of, 52–53
Symbiotics, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, 199
Synthetic biology, engineering discipline, 337–338
Systemic inflammation
barrier function and endotoxemia, 466–467
chronic noncommunicable diseases (CNCDs), 466–467
immunoregulation of CNCDs, 467

Tannerella forsythia, periodontitis, 240
Tanzer, Jason M., 244
Temperate phage, definition, 420
Tetragenococcus, 19
Tissier, Henry, 364
Transduction, definition, 421
Tropheryma whipplei, Whipple’s disease, 169
Two-component system (TCS), definition, 354
Twort, Frederick, 432

Ulcerative colitis
bifidobacteria, 86–87
fecal microbiota transplantation in, 297–299

Undernutrition, 131, 132
alteration of gut microbiota in children, 138
causality and underlying mechanisms, 139
dysbiosis during, 132
gut microbes in childhood, 138–140
gut microbiota and, 140–141
microbial species as prospective therapy against, 139–140
milk oligosaccharides and priming microbiota, 138–139
Uracil-phosphoribosyltransferase (upp)-based counterselection gene replacement, 374
Ureaplasma, vaginal microbiome, 150

Vaccines, vaginal health, 155
Vaginal microbiome
community probiotics, 155–156
conditions, 149
engineered strains for delivering vaccines, 155
health and cervicovaginal microbiome, 150
lactobacilli protecting host, 150–151, 153–155
mechanisms of beneficial microbes influencing health, 152–153
metabolome of vaginal bacteria, 154
in reproductive-age women, 153–154
Vancomycin, 19
Vancomycin antibiotic resistance, 313
Clostridium difficile infection, 273, 275, 302
Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), 311
development of, 312
fecal microbiota transplantation and probiotics as treatment, 319–320
Veillonella
airway microbiome, 162
airway microbiota, 167
cystic fibrosis, 172
lung microbiome, 170
lungs of HIV-infected patients, 169
oral cavity, 236
polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR), 169
vitamin K, 17

Vitamins
benefiting host, 15–17
fat-soluble, 17
folic acid (B9 or M), 16
riboflavin (vitamin B2), 15–16
vitamin B12, 17
vitamin K, 17
water-soluble, 15–17

Weissella, 19, 51, 64
Whipple’s disease, 169
Wolinella recta, 21
World Allergy Organization (WAO), 88
World Health Organization (WHO), 78, 138, 189, 220, 241, 457
Xylooligosaccharides (XOS), colorectal cancer treatment, 119

Yersinia enterocolitica, 21
Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, 340
Yogurt, probiotic concept, 58
Zinplava (bezlotoxumab), 273