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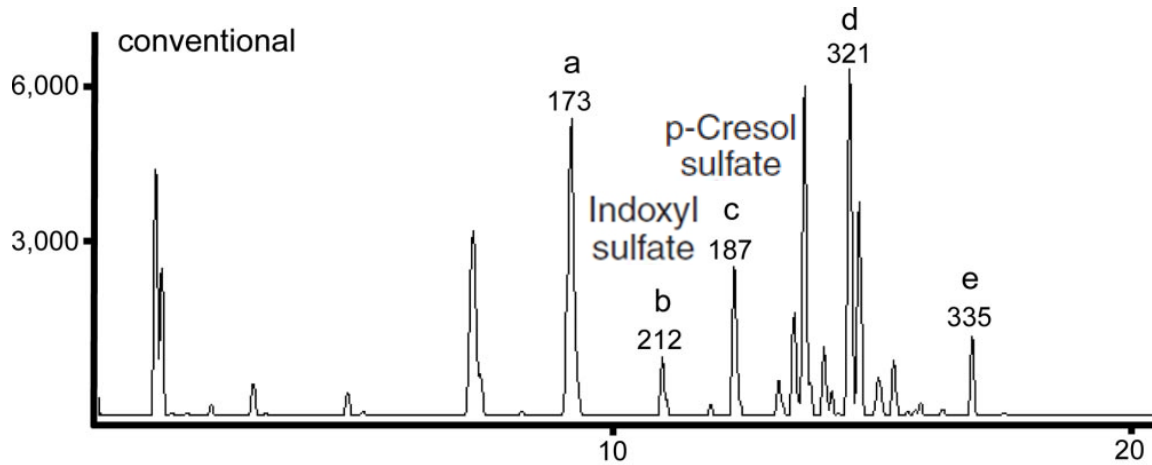


# The influence of chronic kidney disease on gut microbial metabolism

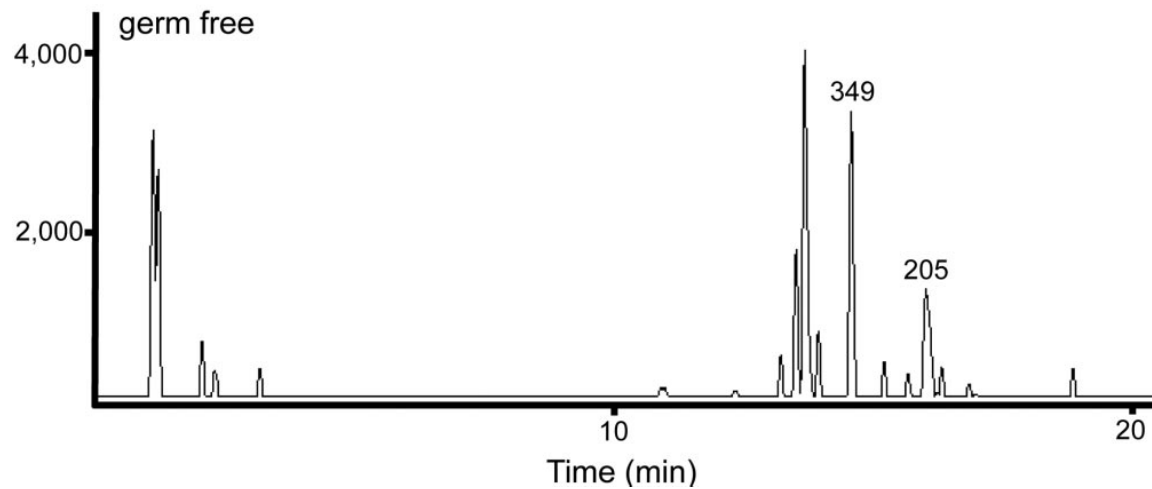
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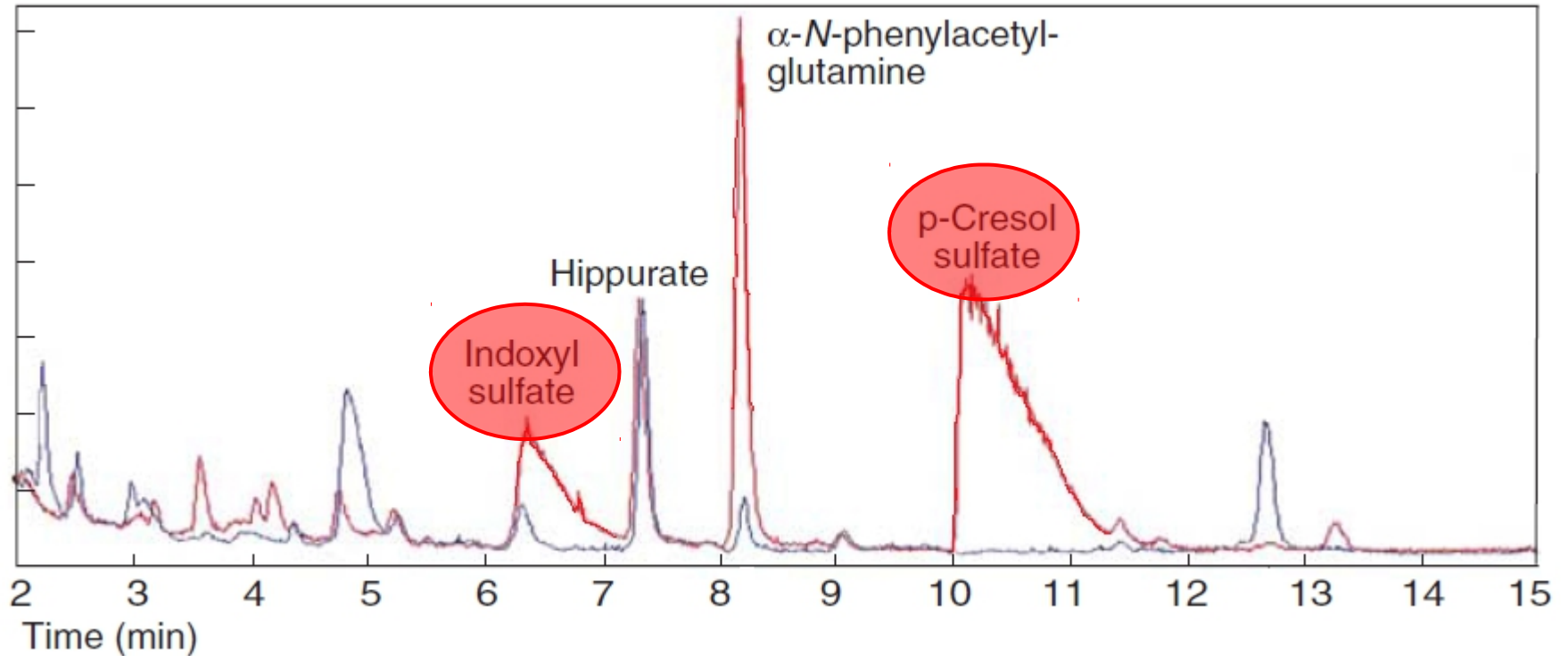
19<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of Internal Medicine, Brussels 13/12/2014



Conventional mice



Germ-free mice



Hemodialysis patient with intact colon

VS.

Hemodialysis patient with colectomy

*Meyer et al. Kidney Int. 2012;81:949-54*

*Aronov et al. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2011;22:1769-76*

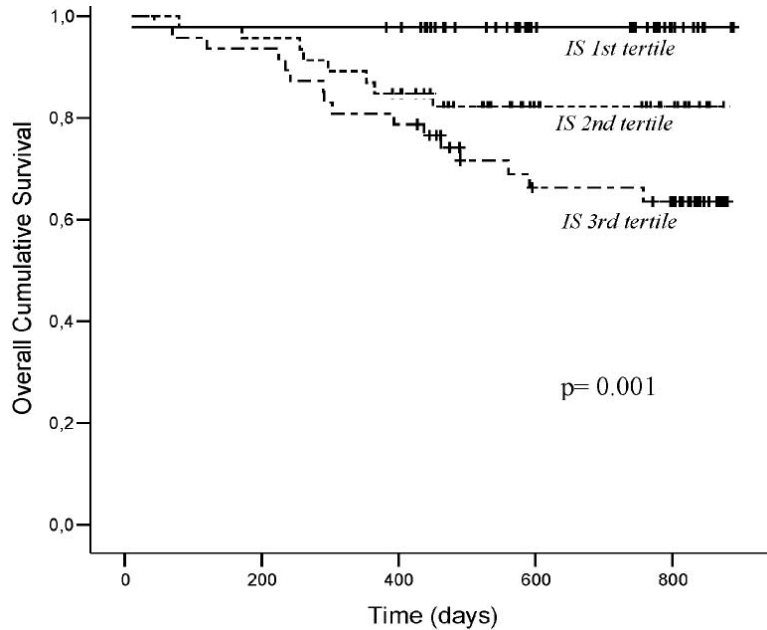
Indoxyl sulfate

p-Cresol sulfate

Overall survival

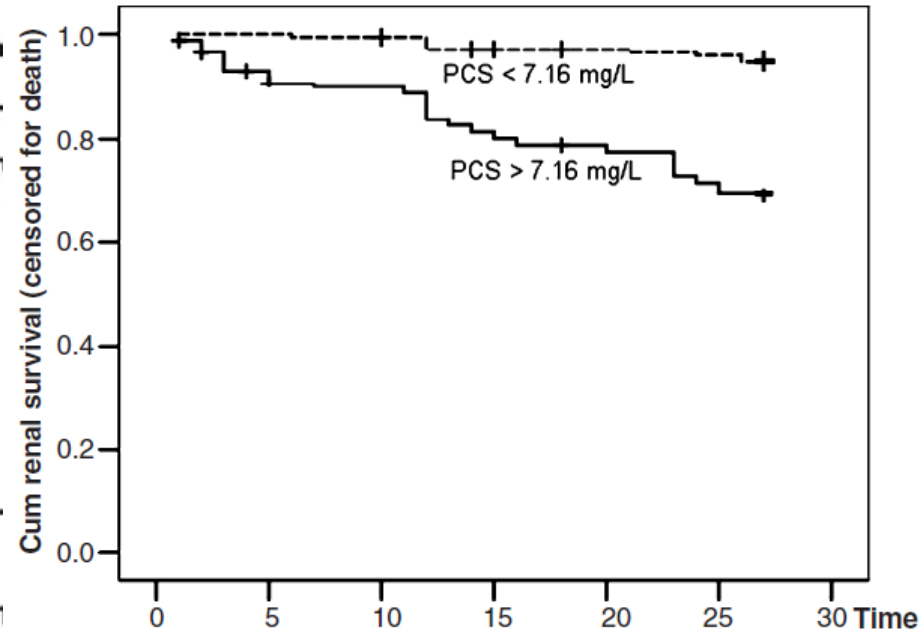
Cardiovascular disease

CKD progression



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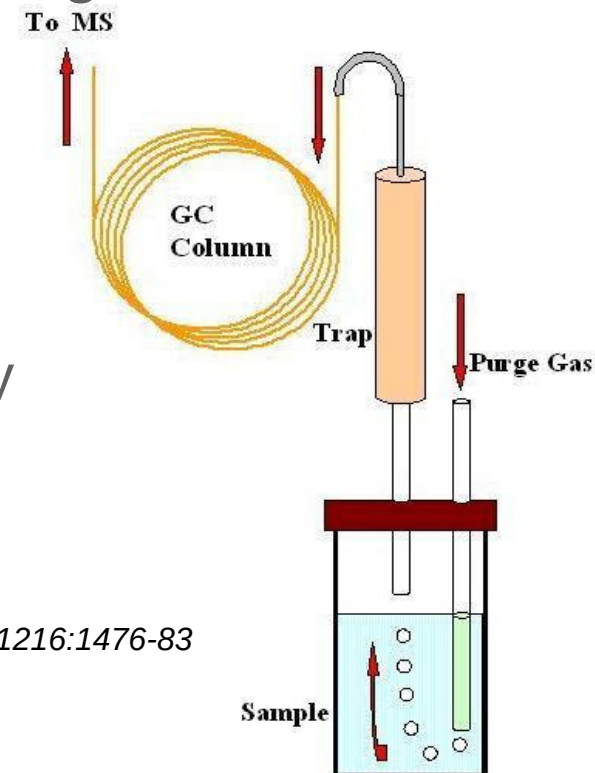


- CKD changes the gastro-intestinal environment  
diet, drug therapy, colonic transit time, pH, intraluminal urea/ammonia, small intestine protein assimilation, ...
- Gut microbiota: disease-related?
  - obesity, IBD, diabetes mellitus, ...
  - **“CKD alters microbial flora”**

*Vaziri et al. Kidney Int. 2013;83:308-15*

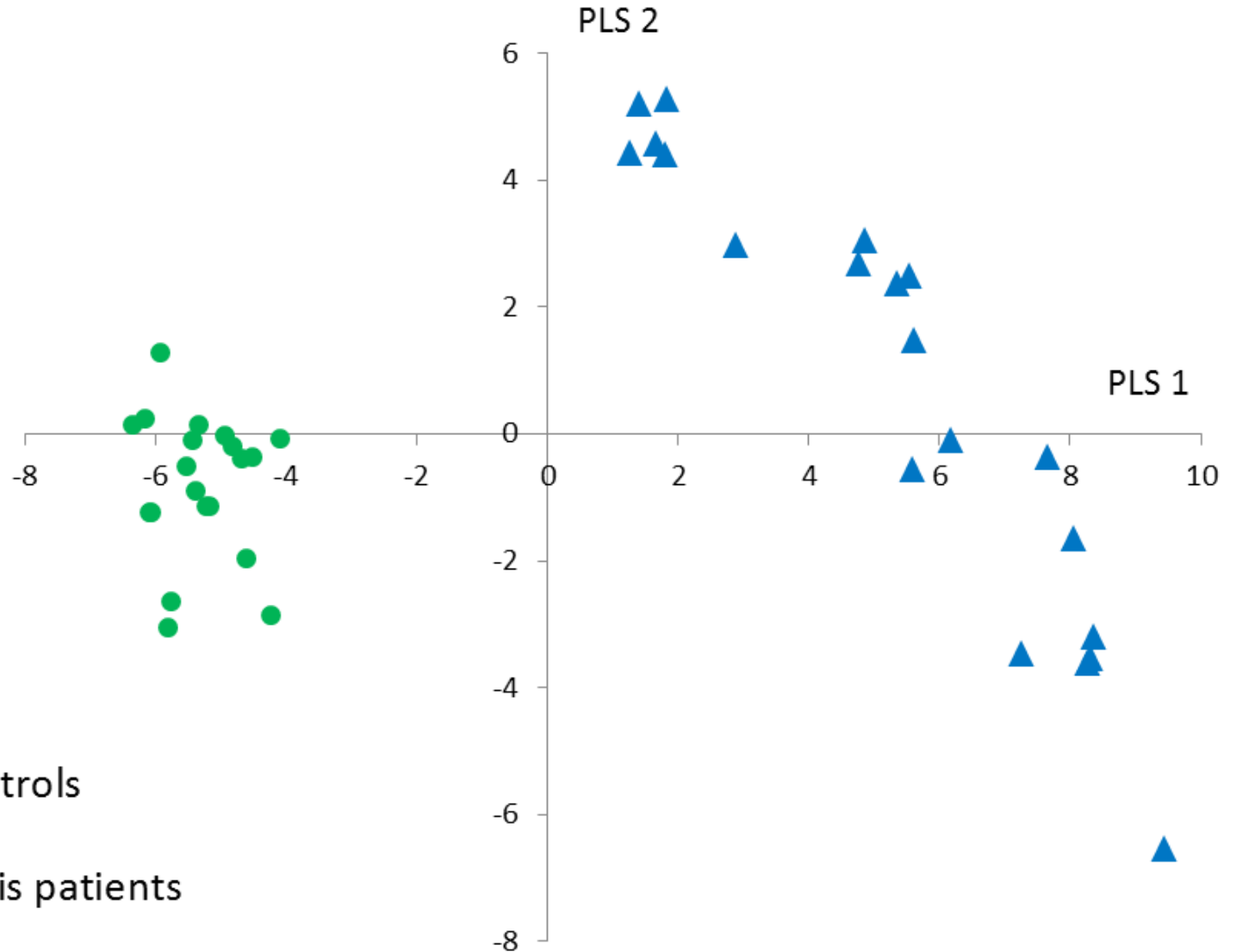
- Impact of CKD on gut **microbial metabolism?**

- Collection of fecal samples of hemodialysis patients (HD) and healthy controls
- Untargeted fecal metabolic fingerprinting
  - Volatile organic compounds (including *p*-cresol and indole)
  - Purge-and-trap system
  - Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)



*De Preter et al. J Chromatogr A. 2009;1216:1476-83*

- Clustering of samples?  
PLS-DA
- Discriminating volatile organic compounds?  
Correlation loading plot  
Wilcoxon rank-sum  
Multi-comparison with Benjamini-Hochberg FDR





- Discriminating individual metabolites?

92 volatile organic compounds (FDR adjusted)

60 upregulated

→ *p*-cresol (precursor of *p*-cresyl sulfate) ↑

→ indole (precursor of indoxyl sulfate) ↑

32 downregulated

- Discriminating chemical classes (loading plot – wilcoxon)?

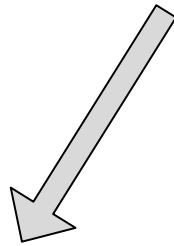
upregulated: Alcohols, aldehydes, benzenes, BCFA,  
furans, indoles

downregulated: Alka/enes, ketones

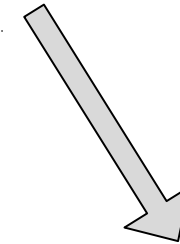
- Discrimination of fecal metabolite profiles of HD patients and healthy controls
- Difference due to

renal phenotype vs. uremia?

Diet  
Drug therapy  
Age  
Co-morbidity  
(e.g. diabetes mellitus)

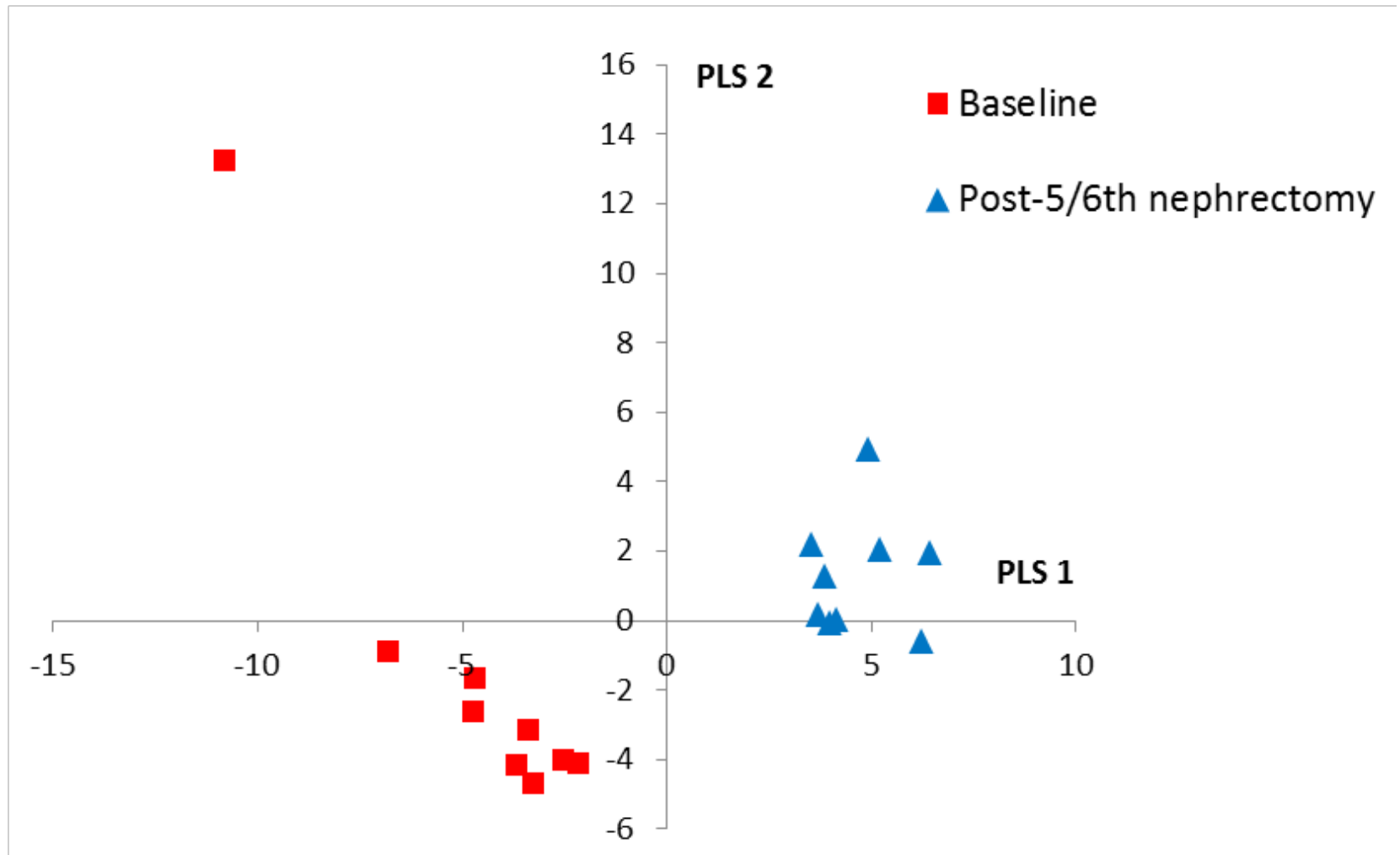


HD patients vs.  
healthy controls

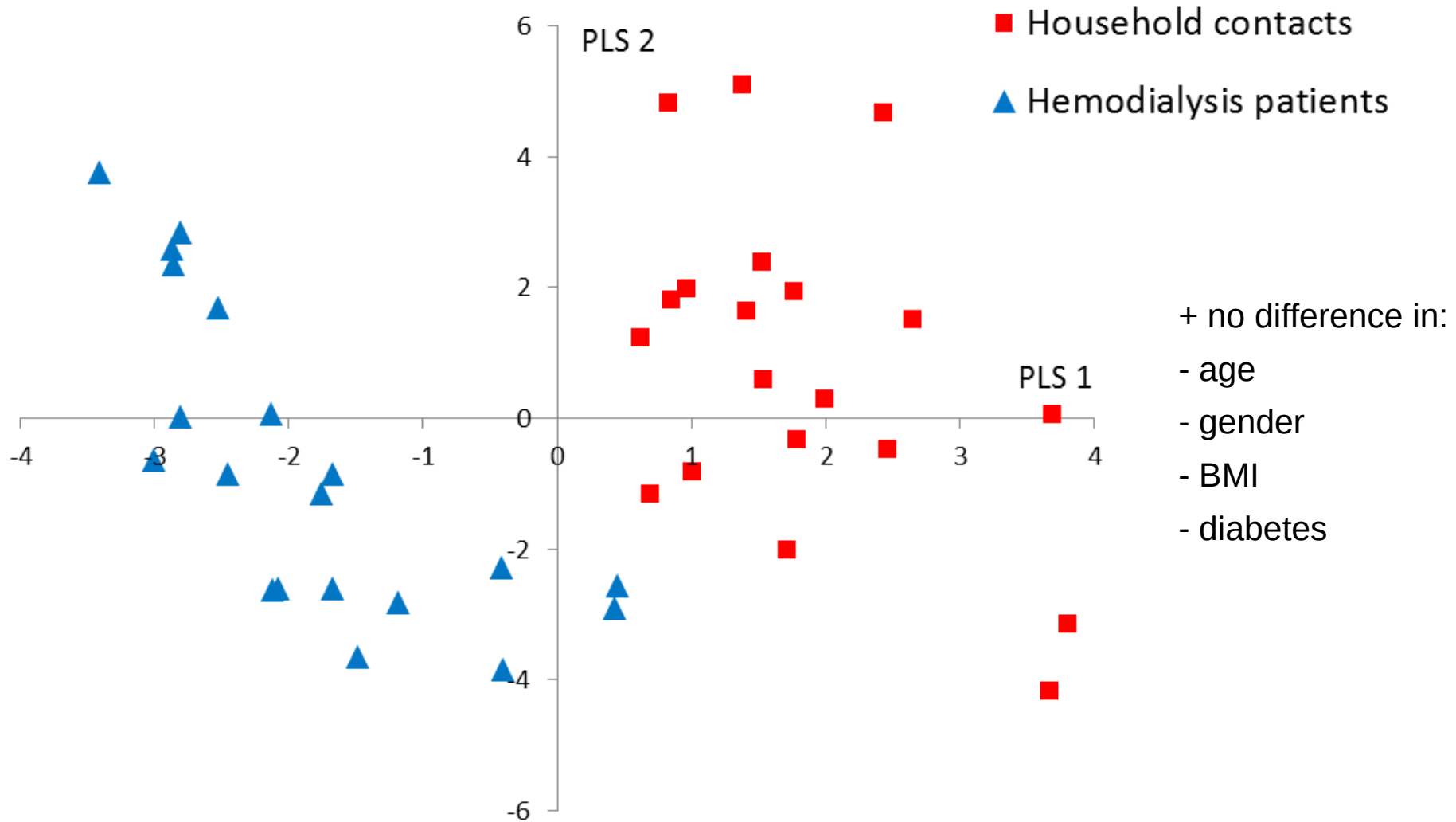


Rats at baseline vs.  
post-5/6th nephrectomy **on same diet**

HD patients vs.  
household contacts **on same diet**

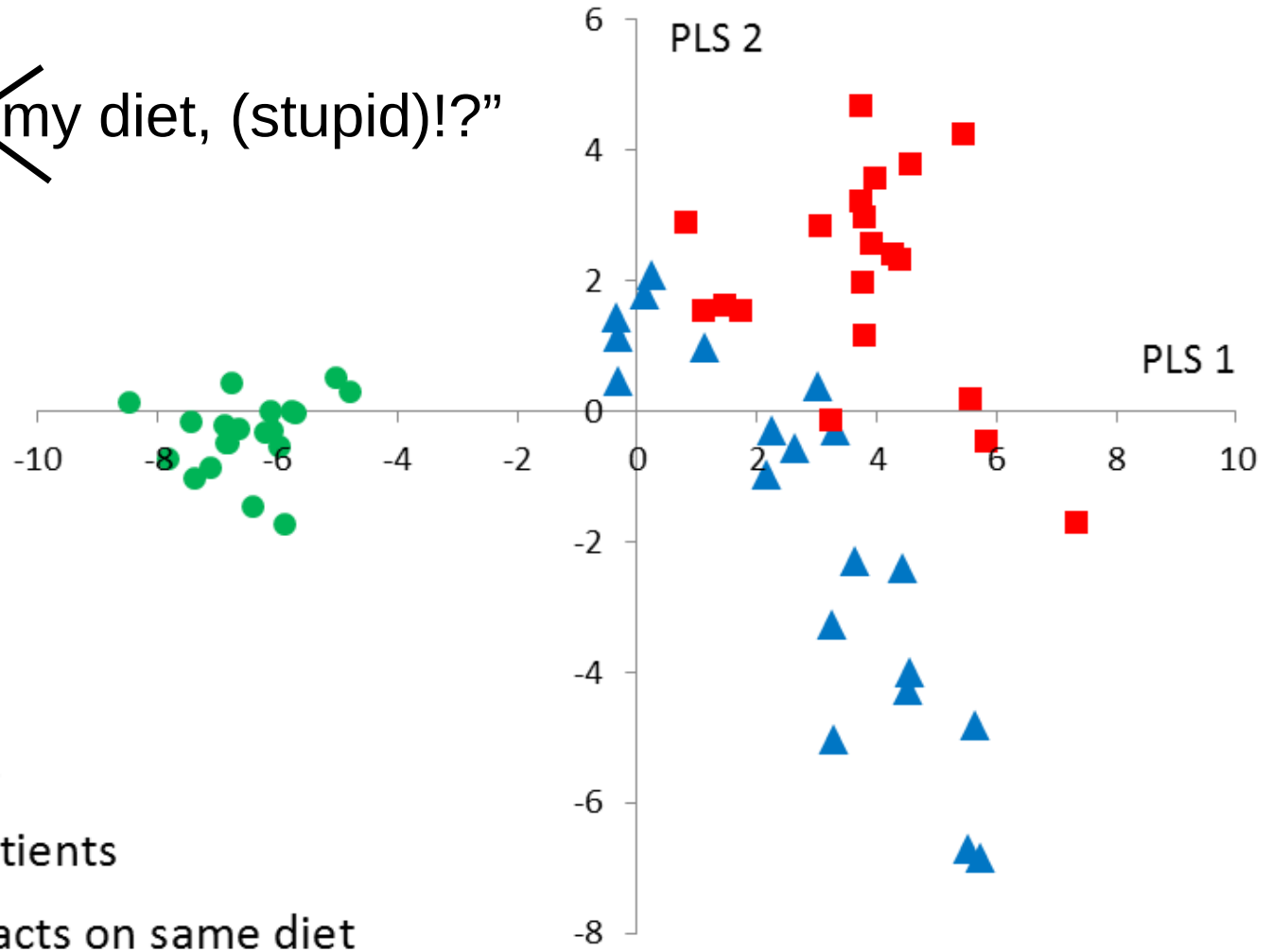


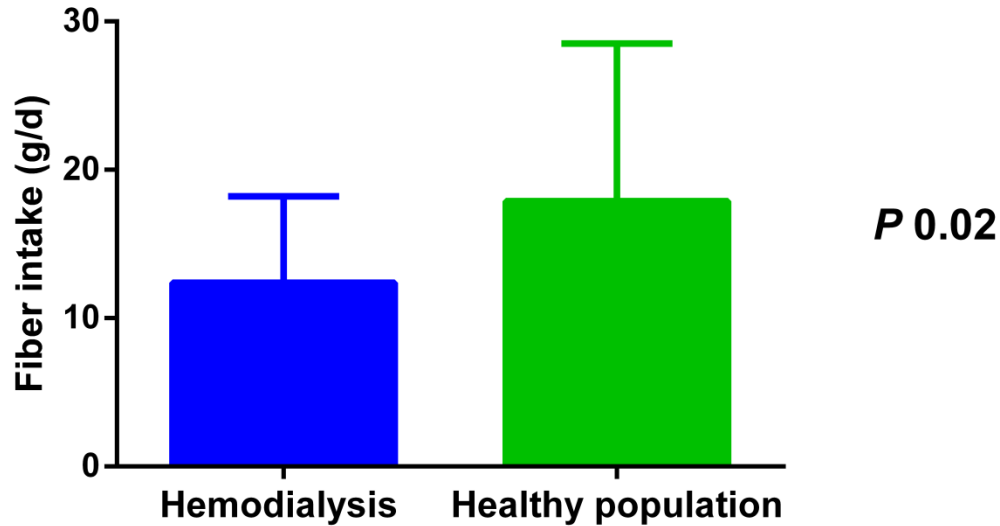
Rats at baseline vs. **post-5/6th nephrectomy on same “normal” diet**



HD patients vs. household contacts on same “renal” diet

~~“It’s the economy diet, (stupid)!?”~~

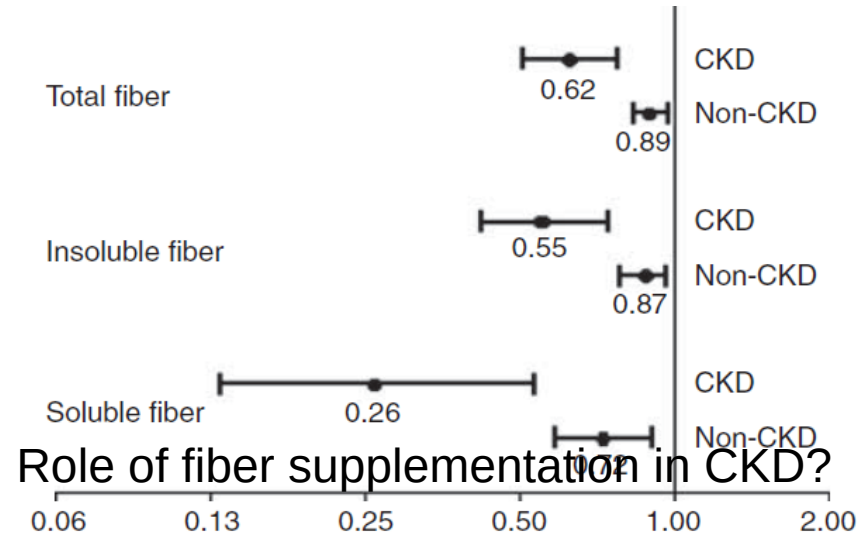




*Adapted from Kalantar-Zadeh et al. J Ren Nutr. 2002;12:17-31*

Significantly less fiber intake in advanced CKD due to dietary restrictions!

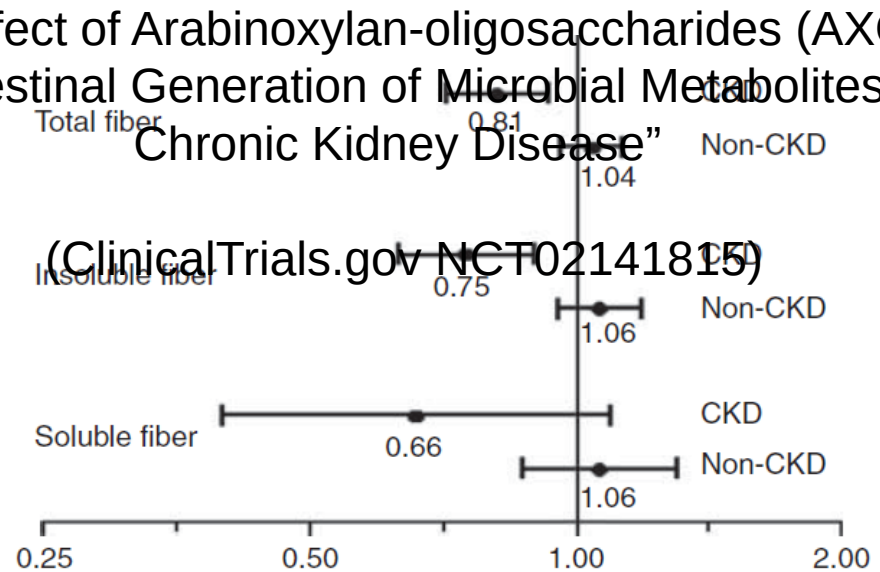
Higher fiber intake  
=  
less inflammation



“The Effect of Arabinoxylan-oligosaccharides (AXOS) on Intestinal Generation of Microbial Metabolites in Chronic Kidney Disease”

(ClinicalTrials.gov NCT02141815)

Higher fiber intake  
=  
less mortality



- The renal phenotype is associated with a distinct gut microbial metabolism
- Increased generation of *p*-cresol and indole in HD patients vs. healthy controls
- Role of renal diet (age, co-morbidity) + uremia
  - ↔ Influence of uremia *per se* is less pronounced
- Impact of therapeutic strategies targeting the gut microbial metabolism needs further investigation