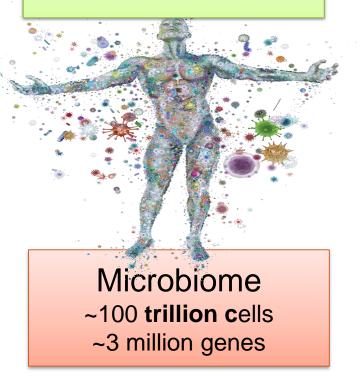
Fitness Matter: Fueling you gut microbes

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Our Microbiome

Human ~10 trillion cells ~23 thousand genes



Bacteriome

Archaeome

Mycobiome

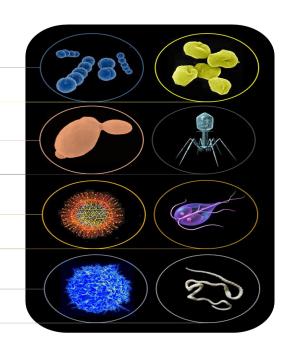
Phageome

Euvirome

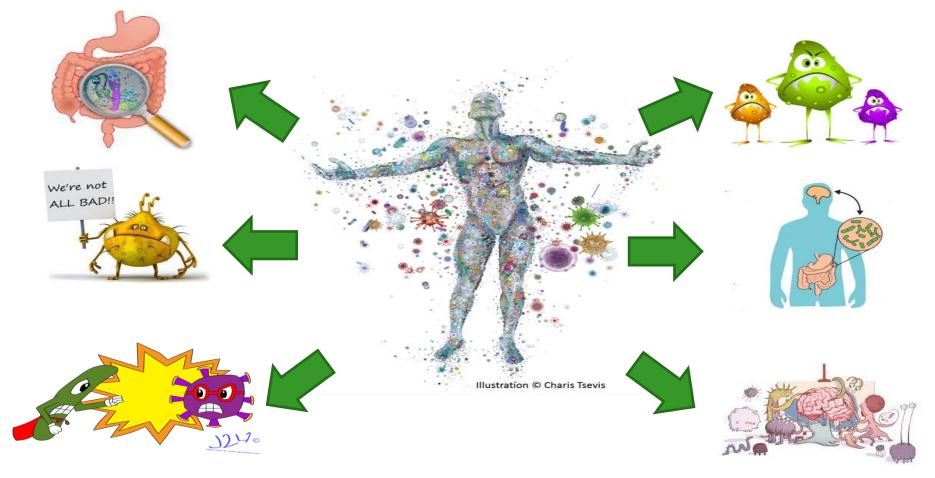
Protozome

Immunome

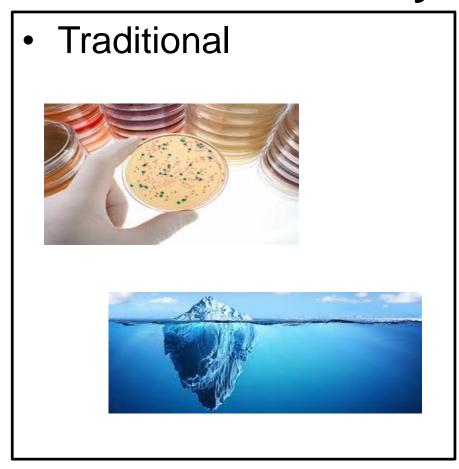
Helminthome

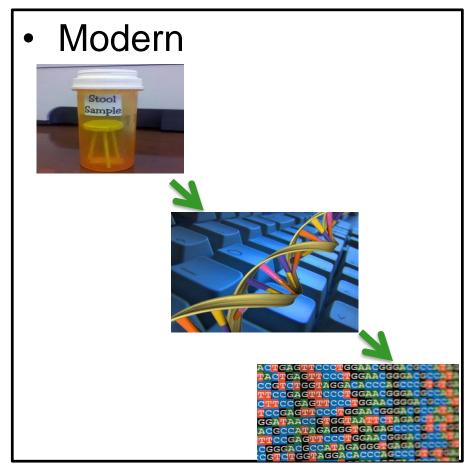


Why do we study the microbiome?



How do we study the microbiome?





What makes a healthy microbiome?

Diversity is Key



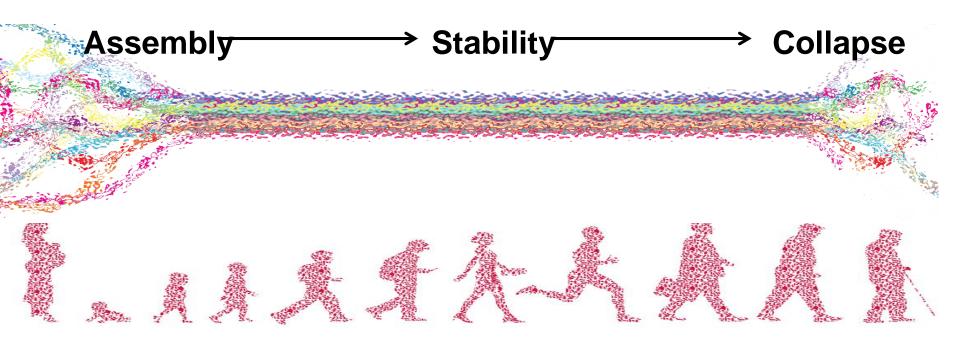
High Diversity



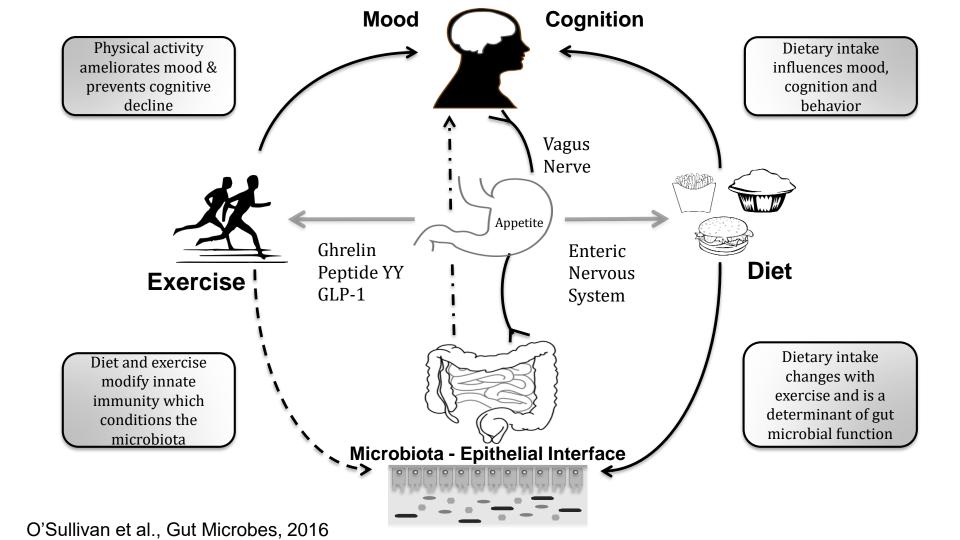
Low Diversity

Low total diversity within the gut microbiota is generally regarded as less desirable and has been observed in children that are more susceptible to allergies as well as sufferers of IBD, IBS and *C. difficile* infection (among others)

Modulating our microbes



Opportunities for interventions/diagnostics for food, biotech & pharma



Fitness Matters



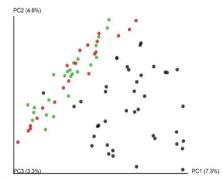


Figure 3 Unweighted UniFrac separates the athlete and control microbiota. Unweighted UniFrac principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) of

VS.



What was found?

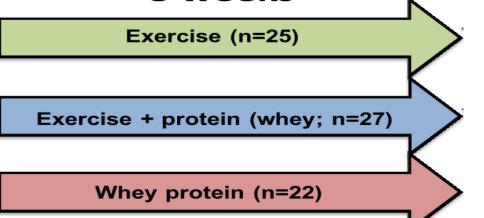
- Athletes have more diverse gut microbes than controls at compositional, functional and metabolic levels
- This diversity was associated with protein intake and/or fitness levels
- Microbiome of athletes was primed for muscle repair, protein degradation and vitamin recovery





Can we train out gut?

8 weeks







What was found?

- No change in the microbiome was noted
- It was concluded that microbiome diversity can be attributed to the level of <u>physical</u> <u>fitness</u> rather than frequency of exercise undertaken



Fitness Matters- V02 Max

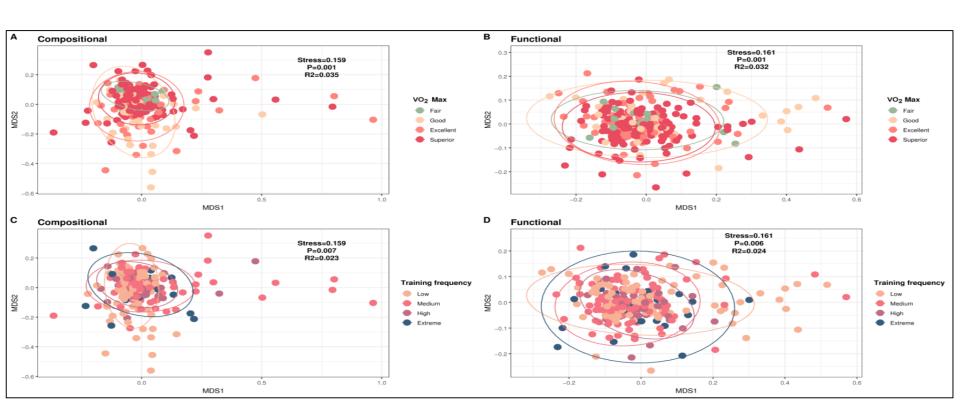
WHY?

To investigate potential factors influencing gut microbiome composition and function in an active cohort.

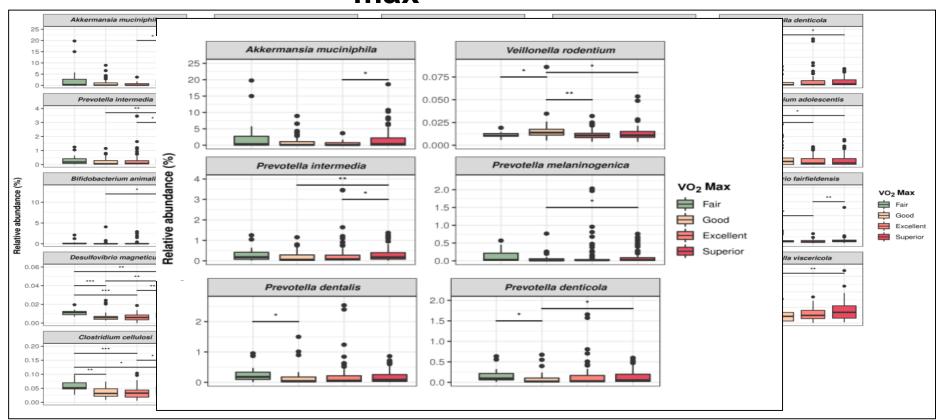
Total participants	62			
Total samples	238			
Age	34 (±9) years			
Sex				
Male	39			
Female	23			
VO2 max	46.8 (±6.6)			
BMI (kg/m2)	25.6 (±3.1)			
Height (cm)	174 (±9)			



Separation Based on VO₂ Max and Training load



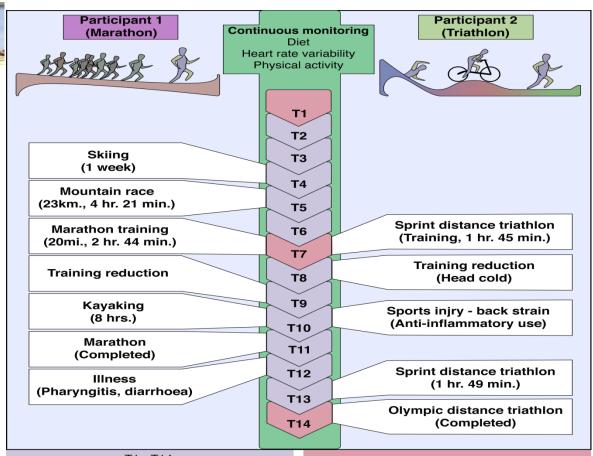
Significantly Different Species Based on VO₂ max



A STEP TOWARDS PERSONALIZED MEDICINE FOR ATHLETES





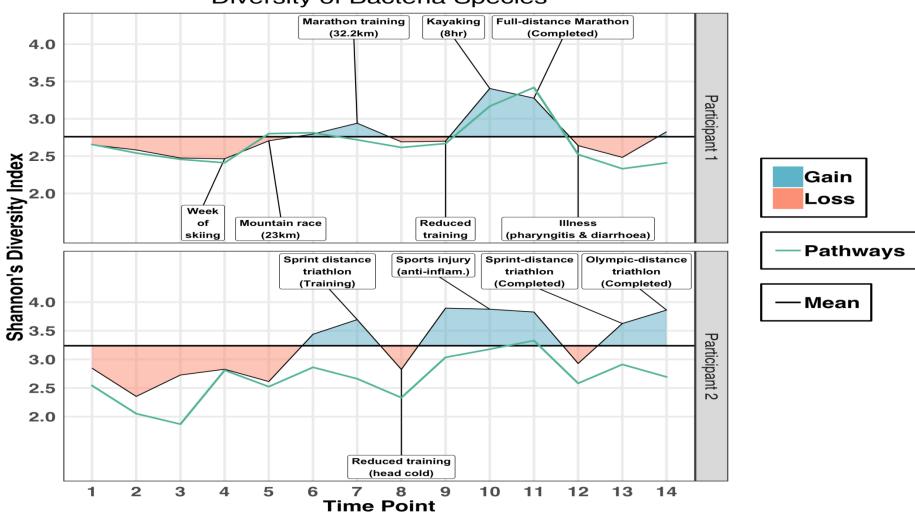


T1 - T14
Collection of faecal, urine, and blood samples

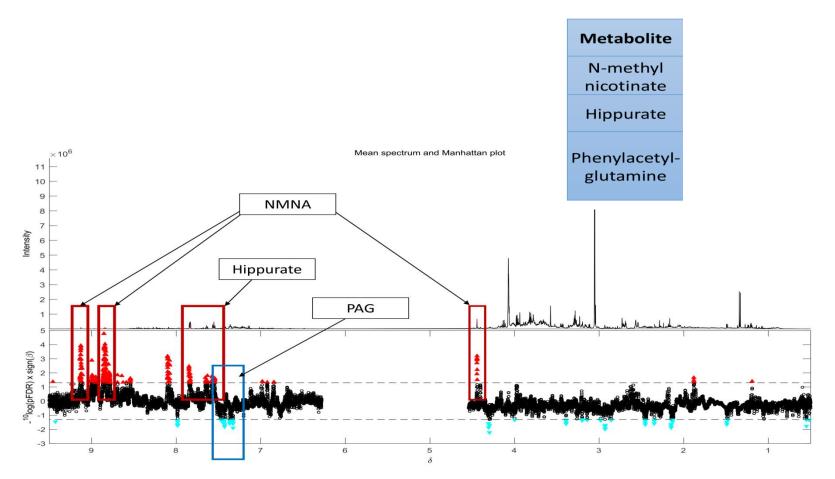
T1, T7, and T14
DEXA scan and VO_{2max} measurement

		Values							
		Participant 1 (Marathoner)			Participant 2 (Triathlete)				
	Patient characteristics	T ₀	T ₁₄	Δ	T ₀	T ₁₄	Δ		
Improved body composition	Age (years)	30	_	_	33				
	Height (cm)	181	_	-	182	_	_		
	Weight (kg)	93.8	89.2	-4.6	104.9	103.4	-1.5		
	BMI (kg/m ²)	28.6	27.2	-1.4	31.7	31.2	-0.5		
	Waist:Hip ratio	0.92	0.92	0.0	0.95	.91	-0.04		
	Body fat (%)	25.6	21.7	-3.9	34.7	34.5	-0.2		
	Fat mass (kg)	23.9	19.4	-4.6	36.3	35.7	-0.6		
	Fat mass (trunk) (kg)	14.8	11.7	-3.1	20.9	20.4	-0.5		
	Lean tissue mass (kg)	65.6	65.9	0.2	64.97	64.2	-0.7		
Improved cardiorespiratory fitness	Estimated VO _{2max} (mls/kg/min)	41.1	46.6	5.5	33.6	38	4.4		
	Max HR (bpm)	183	179	-4	196	179	-17		
	Resting HR (bpm)	69	50	-19	58	72	-2		
	Systolic BP (mmHg)	122	116	-6	128	127	-1		
	Diastolic BP (mmHg)	77	75	-2	87	72	-15		
	Weekly PA (IPAQ, METS)	891.5	_	_	646.5		_		
	Weekly PA (IPAQ, kCals)	1,393.7	_	_	1,130.3	_	_		

Diversity of Bacteria Species



Metabolomics

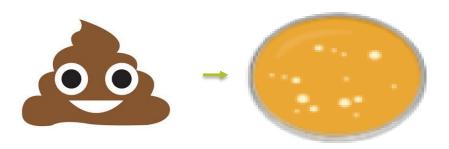




Probiotics from the athlete gut?

Why athletes?





Why do athletes need probiotics?

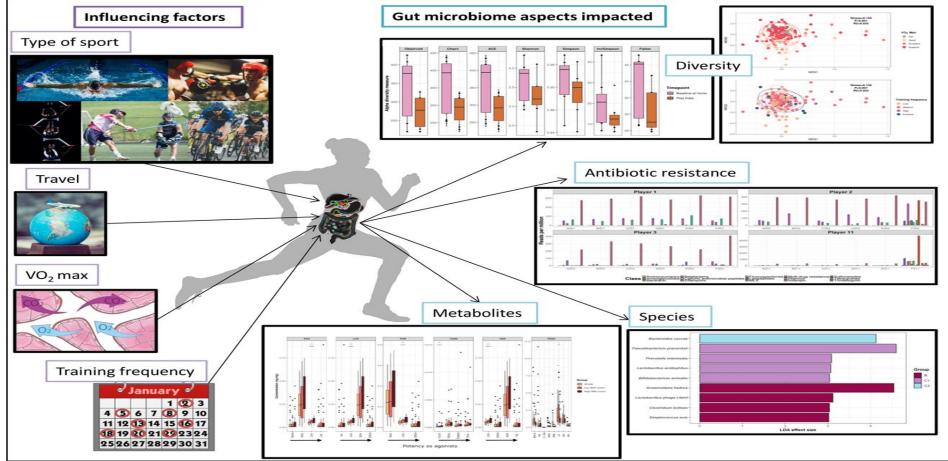


How we are isolating potential novel probiotics?

- Microbiological culture methods
- Biobank of elite athlete faecal samples
- Testing potential isolates for probiotic traits



Fitness and gut health





Acknowledgements







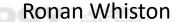












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