

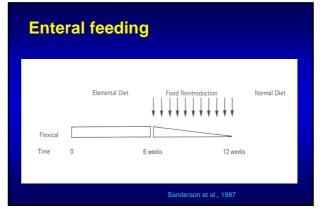
Synopsis

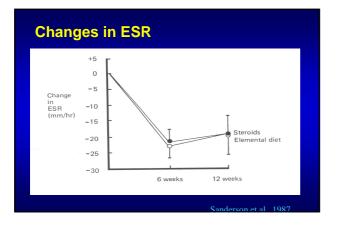
- Clinical relevance
- Evidence for enterocyte signaling *in vivo*
- Developmental regulation of MHC class II
- Developmental changes in lumen (SCFA)
- SCFA and signaling genes

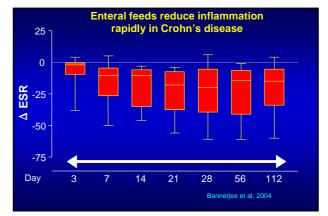
Diet and gastrointestinal disease

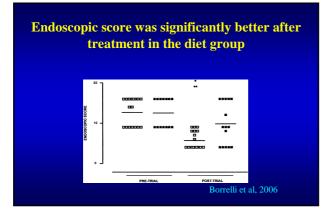
Crohn's disease

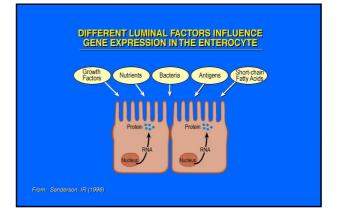
Necrotising enterocolitis

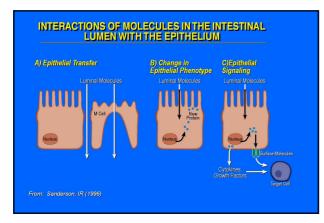


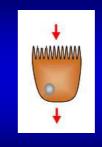




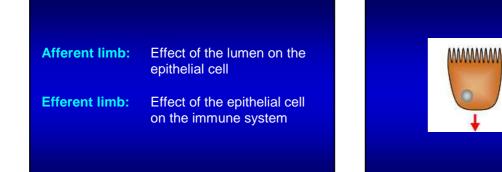




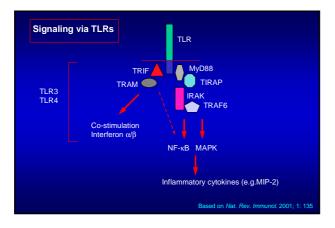


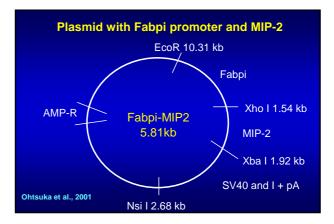


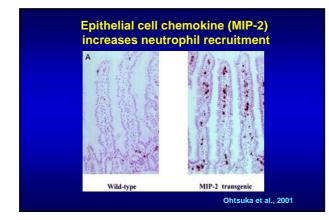
The epithelium transduces afferent stimuli to efferent signals

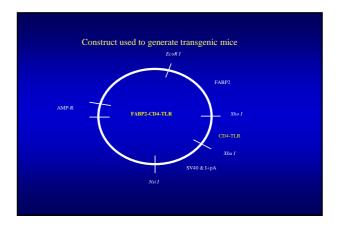


Epithelial cell signaling









Phenotype of TLR transgenic mice

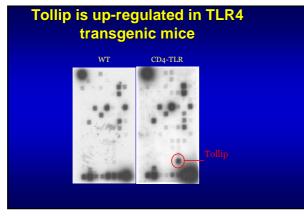
No difference in growth or weight Equivalent stool production No difference on intestinal histology



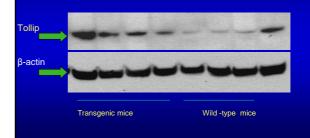
Intestinal morphometry: similar numbers of neutrophils, LP lymphocytes and IELs

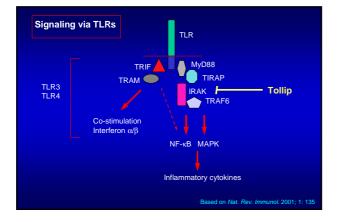
Superarray of intestinal epithelial cell RNA

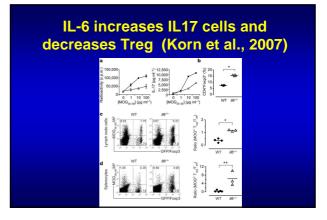
Many transcripts of TLR signaling products examined simultaneously (against internal standards)

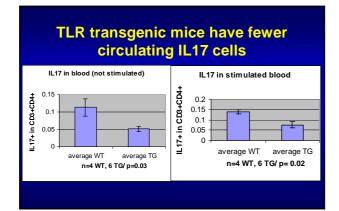


Tollip (protein) is expressed in greater amounts in TLR transgenic mice

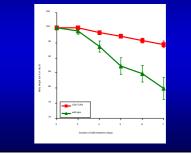




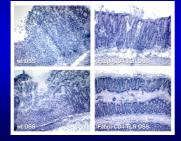




TLR transgenic mice sustain greater body weight during DSS inflammation

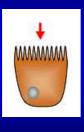


TLR transgenic mice have less inflammation after DSS



Persistent TLR activation:

- •does not alter intestinal morphology
- •decreases circulating T17
- •protects against inflammation

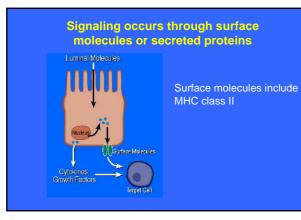


Luminal regulation of epithelial cell gene expression

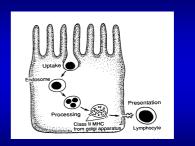
Luminal changes in infancy

In utero

Birth Milk Wean



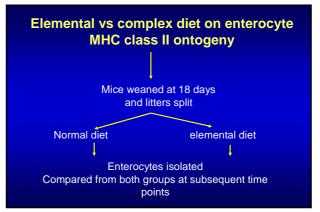
Antigen presentation: MHC class II and invariant chain

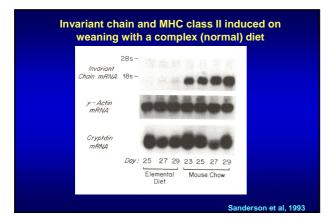


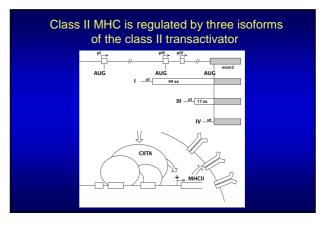
Sanderson & Walker, 1993

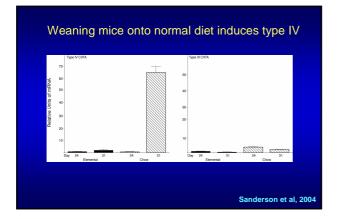
Elemental diet on enterocyte MHC Class II expression

MHC class II is expressed on the normal mouse intestinal epithelium after weaning



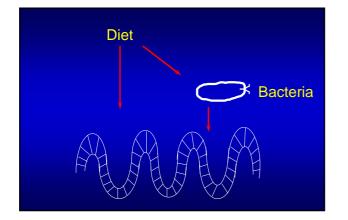


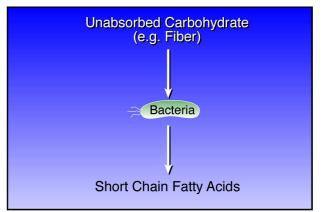


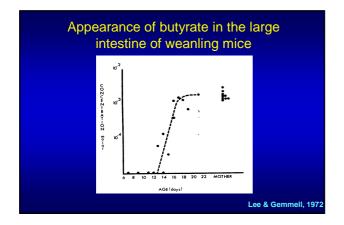


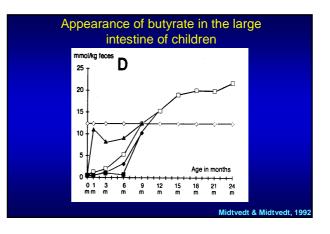
Class II MHC ontogeny

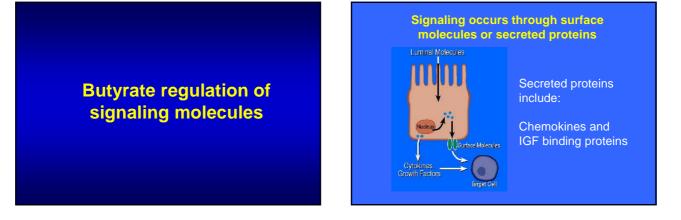
Type III regulated by time (independent or diet) Type IV regulated by diet (independent of time)

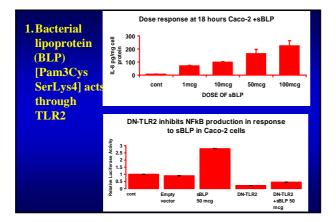


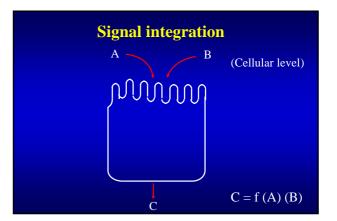






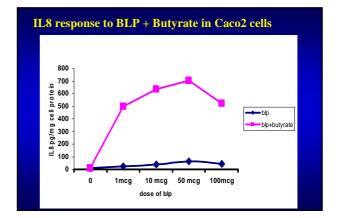






Short chain fatty acid modulation of signaling chemokine

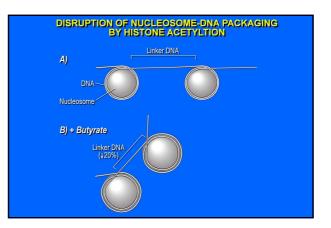
- 1. Bacterial lipoproteins
- 2. IL-1

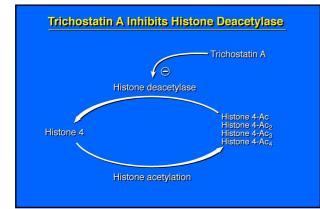


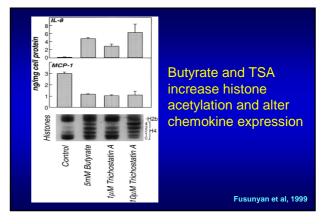
Hypothesis

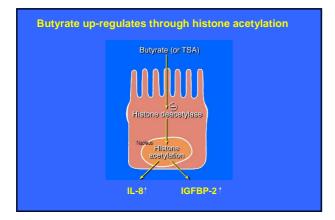
Butyrate up regulation of gene expression: histone acetylation

Butyrate down regulation of gene expression: transcription factor acetylation

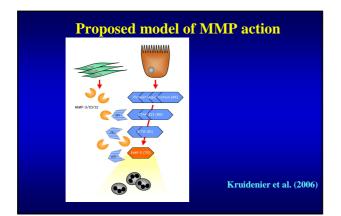


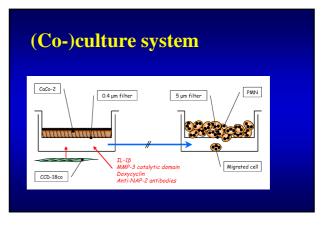


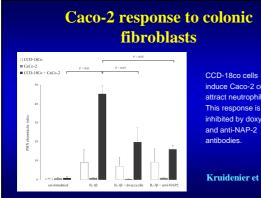




Stromal cells enhance epithelial cell chemokines

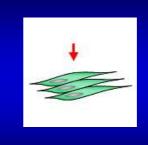




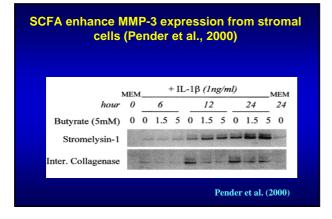


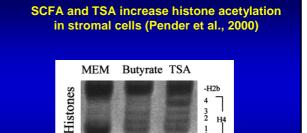
induce Caco-2 cells to attract neutrophils. This response is inhibited by doxycyclin and anti-NAP-2 antibodies.

Kruidenier et al. (2006)



Butyrate also affects stromal cells

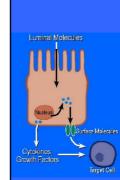




Pender et al. (2000)

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Conclusions

Diet plays a critical role in the developing intestine in health and disease

Luminal molecules regulate gene expression by promoter and epigenetic pathways

Epithelial signaling can orchestrate the mucosal immune system in vivo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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