# プログラム

午前の部 10:00~12:00

主	催	者	挨	拶	澤	田	治	司	] (ヤクルト・バイオサイエンス研究財団 理事長)
来	賓	·	矣	拶	仙	波	秀	志	ぶ (文部科学省 研究振興局 ライフサイエンス課 課長)
は	じ	. 8	め	に	神	谷		茂	医 (杏林大学 保健学部 総合座長)
							(	座	長:神 谷 茂 (杏林大学)〕
!	特別	講演	寅1		,	宿主	の健	康と	含むヒトマイクロバイオームのメタゲノム科学: と病気につながる微生物遺伝因子の実体を詳述する」
!	特別	講演	寅2		「健 Patı	康長妻 izia E	専を導 Brigid	拿く腸 li (ス	<b>腸内細菌」</b>
									午後の部 13:15~17:30
							(	座	長:八 村 敏 志 (東京大学)]
i	講	涓	寅1		「幼 Chr	少期( istoph	こおけ ier J.	tる腸 Stev	腸内フローラ」 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
							(	座	長:加藤公敏(日本大学)]
i	講	涓	寅2		「腸 馬				比器癌」
i	講	氵	寅3						<b>3 腸内フローラの免疫増強効果」</b>
							-	— 休	休 憩 15:10~15:30 —
							[	座	長:大 草 敏 史 (順天堂大学)〕
i	講	涓	寅 4						D新たなマーカーであり原因物質であるフェニル硫酸の意義」… 2' (東北大学大学院 医工学研究科・医学系研究科)
							(	座	長:五十君 靜 信(東京農業大学)〕
i	講	涓	寅5			適度	な身	体活	発酵乳製品の習慣的な摂取、 活動の定期的な実行と生活習慣病の発症リスクの低下」 3 (東京都健康長寿医療センター研究所 社会参加と地域保健研究チーム
ì	総合	計	論				(	座	長:神谷 茂(杏林大学)]

# PROGRAM

 $10:00 \sim 12:00$ 

Welcome Address: Haruji Sawada (President, Yakult Bio-science Foundation)  Guest Address: Hideshi Semba (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan)  Introduction: Shigeru Kamiya (Kyorin University Faculty of Health Sciences, Japan)	
Keynote Lecture: [Chair: Shigeru Kamiya (Kyorin University)]	
1. "Metagenomics of human microbiomes including gut flora:  Detailing the entity of microbial genetic elements linking to host's health and disease"  Masahira Hattori (Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Japan)	3
2. "Gut microbiota as a target attain longevity"  Patrizia Brigidi (Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnology, University of Bologna, Italy)	9
13:15 ~ 17:30	
Lecture: [Chair: Satoshi Hachimura (The University of Tokyo)]	
1. "Intestinal microbiota in early life"	15
[Chair: Kimitoshi Katoh (Nihon University School of Medicine)]	
2. "Intestinal microbiota and gastrointestinal cancer" ······	19
Hideo Baba (Department of Gastroenterological Surgery	
Graduate School of Life Sciences Kumamoto University, Japan)	
3. "The Immune potentiating effect of the gut microbiome in oncology"  Bertrand Routy (University of Montreal Research Center, Canada)	23
$-15:10 \sim 15:30$ Break $-$	
[Chair: Toshifumi Ohkusa (Juntendo University School of Medicine)]	
4. "Gut microbiome-derived phenyl sulfate contributes to albuminuria in diabetic kidney disease" …  Takaaki Abe (Division of Medical Science, Tohoku University Graduate School of Biomedical  Engineering and Department of Clinical Biology and Hormonal Regulation,  Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan)	27
[Chair: Shizunobu Igimi (Tokyo University of Agriculture)]	
Yukitoshi Aoyagi (Exercise Sciences Research Group,	31
Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan)  Discussion  [Chair: Shigeru Kamiya (Kyorin University)]	

腸内フローラを含むヒトマイクロバイオームのメタゲノム科学:宿 主の健康と病気につながる微生物遺伝因子の実体を詳述する

## 服部正平1,2

1早稲田大学理工学術院・先進理工学研究科、

2理化学研究所生命医科学研究センター・マイクロバイオーム研究チーム

略歴:出生地 大阪。1979年 大阪市立大学大学院博士課程修了(工学博士)。1979年 化学会 社勤務。1984年 九州大学遺伝情報実験施設助手。1987年 米国カリフォルニア大学サンディ エゴ校・スクリプス研究所研究員。1991年 東京大学医科学研究所助教授。1999年 理化学研 究所ゲノム科学総合研究センター(GSC)チームリーダー。2002年 北里大学生命科学研究 所教授。2006年 東京大学大学院新領域創成科学研究科教授。2015年 早稲田大学教授、慶應 義塾大学特別招聘教授(兼任)。2017年 理化学研究所 IMS チームリーダー(兼任)。ヒトゲ ノム計画(染色体21番、11番、18番)に従事(1991~2004年)。2008年から国際ヒトマイク ロバイオームコンソーシアム(IHMC)運営委員。

現在の研究テーマ: 微生物ゲノム科学、ヒトマイクロバイオームのメタゲノム科学。

要約:私のグループは培養を介さないメタゲノム科学を用いてヒト腸内、口腔、 皮膚微生物叢などの微生物叢の生態学と生物学の研究に主に従事している。また、 微生物ゲノムおよび微生物叢メタゲノム解析に必要な情報学の技術開発・改良も 進めている。これまでに、様々な疾患患者と健常者の腸内あるいは口腔微生物叢 の比較メタゲノム解析、外国人データとの比較による日本人腸内微生物叢の特徴 解明、便微生物移植、日本人女性の皮膚微生物叢解析の年齢にリンクした多様化、 Treg、Th17、Th1、CD8 T細胞などの腸管免疫細胞を分化誘導するヒト細菌群 の同定、ヒトロ腔微生物叢のサーカディアンリズム、ヒト腸内微生物叢解析のた めのプロトコールの標準化、本邦初の先駆的なヒト腸内微生物叢のメタゲノム解 析の論文などを発表してきた1-15)。最近、従来の短鎖型次世代シークエンサー (Illumina HiSegやMiSeg) よりも長いリード長(平均約10kb) の配列データと より高精度のコンティグの形成が期待される長鎖型次世代シークエンサー (PacBio Sequel) を導入した。PacBio Sequelを用いたメタゲノム解析をヒト腸 内フローラに対して行なった結果、長鎖型次世代シークエンサーを用いたメタゲ ノムリードのアセンブリにより、高精度な微生物染色体ゲノムの再構築ととも に、完全長のプラスミドやバクテリオファージなどの染色体外可動性遺伝因子 (eMGEs) の再構築も可能であることが分かった。すなわち、長鎖型次世代シー クエンサーによるメタゲノム解析は微生物叢を構成する微生物染色体(菌)と染 色体外遺伝因子群を独立して探索する効率的な解析法を提供する。本シンポジウ

ムでは、長鎖型次世代シークエンサーを用いたヒト腸内細菌叢とファージ叢 (virome) のメタゲノム解析、ならびに当研究室で進めているヒトおよびマウス 微生物叢研究におけるいくつかのトピックスを解説する。

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- 13) Atarashi K, et al.: Ectopic colonization of oral bacteria in the intestine drives TH1 cell induction and inflammation. *Science* 358: 359-365 (2017).
- 14) Nakamoto N, et al.: Gut pathobionts underlie intestinal barrier dysfunction

- and liver T helper 17 cell immune response in primary sclerosing cholangitis. *Nat Microbiol.* 4 (3): 492-503 (2019).
- 15) Tanoue T, et al.: A defined commensal consortium induces CD8 T cells and anti-cancer immunity. *Nature* 565: 600–605 (2019).

Metagenomics of human microbiomes including gut flora: Detailing the entity of microbial genetic elements linking to host's health and disease

## Masahira Hattori<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Science and Engineering Department of Advanced Science and Engineering Waseda University,

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory for Microbiome Sciences RIKEN Center for Integrative Medical Sciences (IMS).

Brief curriculum vitae: Birthplace Osaka Japan. Received Ph.D. (Dr. of Engineering) from Osaka City University in 1979. Researcher of a chemical company from 1979. Assistant Professor of Kyushu University from 1984. Research Associate of UCSD and the Scripps Research Institute from 1987. Associate Professor of the Institute of Medical Science, the University of Tokyo from 1991. Team Leader of RIKEN Genomic Sciences Center (GSC) from 1998. Professor of Kitasato University from 2002. Professor of Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, the University of Tokyo from 2006. Professor of Waseda University and a visiting professor of Keio University from 2015, and Team Leader of Laboratory for Microbiome Sciences in RIKEN IMS from 2017. Engaged in the International Human Genome Project (sequencing and analysis of human chromosome 21, 11 and 18) from 1991 to 2004. A steering committee member of the International Human Microbiome Consortium (IHMC) from 2008. Current major field is bacterial genomics and metagenomics of human microbiomes.

Abstract: My lab engages in intensive researches on the ecology and biology of microbial communities, such as human gut, oral and skin microbiomes based on culture-independent metagenomics. We are also working on development and improvement of bioinformatics for the analysis of metagenomic and genomic datasets produced by next-generation sequencers. We have so far published several microbiome papers including comparative metagenomics of gut or oral microbiomes between healthy subjects and patients with various diseases, characterization of Japanese gut microbiomes by the comparison with those of other nations, fecal microbiota transplantation, aging-related diversity in Japanese women skin microbiomes, identification of human microbes that induce intestinal immune cells such as Treg, Th17, Th1 and CD8 T cells, circadian rhythm of human oral microbiomes, standardization of protocols for human gut microbiome analysis, and a pioneer study of metagenomics of human gut microbi-

omes<sup>1-15)</sup>. Currently, we are setting up a long-read next-generation sequencer, PacBio Sequel, which produces fairly long metagenomic reads of ~10 kb on average from microbiome samples, facilitating generation of more accurate and extensive assembled contigs than the standard short-read sequencers such as Illumina HiSeq and MiSeq. Consequently, the long-read metagenomics enabled us to efficiently recover high-quality bacterial chromosomes and complete extrachromosomal mobile genetic elements (eMGEs) such as plasmids and bacteriophages from the assembled sequences. Thus, metagenomic sequencing using long-read PacBio Sequel provided an efficient approach to independently explore microbial chromosomes (species) and eMGEs in the community. In this symposium, I will show long-read metagenomics of human gut microbiomes and phage community (viromes), and several topics on human and mouse microbiome researches conducted in my lab.

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## 健康長寿を導く腸内細菌

## Patrizia Brigidi博士 イタリア・ボローニャ大学 薬学・バイオテクノロジー学部 発酵バイオテクノロジー学 教授

#### 略歴:

#### 教育歴:

1980 ボローニャ大学薬学部 卒業 (化学および製薬工学)

1995-1998 ノースウェスタン大学 生化学・分子生物学・細胞生物学 客員研究員

#### 職歴:

1983-1991 ボローニャ大学薬学部 研究員

1991-1994 カターニア大学製薬化学研究所 発酵化学および産業微生物学 准教授

2003-2008 ボローニャ大学薬学部 薬学バイオテクノロジー学部 准教授

2008— 現職

#### その他:

2012—2015 ボローニャ大学 Advanced Study Institute 所長

2016—current DISH (食品安全のための国際共同組織) 科学委員会

2017—current イタリア国立技術クラスター(農業食品部会)科学委員会 委員長

#### <研究活動のご略歴>

Patrizia Brigidi 教授の研究活動は、180を超える査読付きジャーナルの出版物、300を超える会議抄録、総引用9457およびHIndex 49という実績で示されている。腸内細菌叢の調節と腸の健康の促進という視点から、メタゲノムおよびその他のオミクスアプローチにより腸内細菌叢と宿主の相互作用の特徴づけを行うことを、研究の主題としている。胃腸機能障害患者の治療にプロバイオティクスを使用した先駆者であり、医薬品や食品に利用される新しいプロバイオティクス株の開発にも貢献。現在、生活スタイルや食事と健康との関係を、宿主の腸内細菌叢の組成的・機能的調節の観点から解明するため、多くの研究プロジェクトをヨーロッパおよび国内で進めている。

#### 要約:

寿命は、遺伝背景、生活習慣、環境や偶然性が複雑に絡み合い決定されるものであり、その組み合わせによってヒトが100歳もしくはそれ以上の長寿を達成できる確率が定まる<sup>1)</sup>。一方、ヒトが有する腸内細菌叢もまた、代謝系や免疫系に影響を及ぼすことから、健康長寿を決定付ける一因子として提案されている。一例として、腸内細菌叢は、加齢に伴う炎症反応、腸管透過性の亢進、認知機能や骨健康の悪化を抑制することで、宿主-外部環境間の恒常性維持に寄与すること

が示唆されている<sup>24)</sup>。腸内細菌叢と加齢の関係性を、腸内細菌叢と相互依存す る「メタ生物」であるヒトの適応プロセスとして、共進化的な観点から考えてみ る。この場合、長寿を達成したヒト、すなわち「うまく」加齢したヒトは、腸内 細菌叢が宿主との相互依存関係を継続的に更新し、度重なる内因的変化や外部環 境変化に適応し続けた個体であると捉えることができる580。我々は、腸内細菌 叢と超高齢化に介在する機能的もしくは分類学的な結びつきを明らかにすること を目的として、可能な限り長期的な、加齢に伴うヒト腸内細菌叢の変化の軌跡を 調査することとした。年齢の異なる69名の被験者(若年成人、高齢者、百寿者 および105~109歳に及ぶ超百寿者)の便中菌叢を、16S rRNA遺伝子配列を基に 解析した。更に被験者の一部については、ショットガンメタゲノム解析により データの厚みを増やすことで、種レベルの腸内細菌叢データならびに加齢に伴う 正確な菌叢機能の変化を確認した。その結果、百寿者と超百寿者では、腸内細菌 叢とその機能の構成が特徴的に再編成されていることが明らかとなった。細菌叢 の核として最優勢に存在する細菌群の合計構成比は、加齢に伴い減少していた。 すなわち加齢は、準優勢腸内細菌群の増加と、その共起ネットワークの再編成を 特徴としていた。この特徴は長寿者と超長寿者の双方で維持されていた。一方、 特に超長寿者では異なる特性として、年齢を重ねる中でも健康を維持するための 菌叢変化が確認された。例えば、健康に寄与する善玉菌群を豊富(高頻度)に保 持することで、仮に日和見菌や外来性菌が存在するなかであっても、健康を維持 していることが示唆された。腸内細菌叢の機能面については、糖、アミノ酸、脂 質代謝ならびに生体異物分解系に関与する遺伝子の再編成が百寿者と超百寿者で 認められ、これは特に超百寿者で顕著だった。本変化は、年齢を重ねる中で連続 的に変化する食事や生活習慣に対する適応応答の結果であると推察される。

#### 参考文献

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## Gut microbiota as a target attain longevity

# Prof. Patrizia Brigidi Full Professor of Fermentation Biotechnology Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnology University of Bologna, Bologna – Italy

#### Curriculum vitae:

#### Educational Career:

1995—1998: Visiting scientist at the Department of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Cell Biology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

#### Professional Career:

2008—current: Full Professor in Fermentation Biotechnology, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Bologna

2003—2008: Associate Professor in Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Bologna

1991—1994: Associate Professor in Fermentation Chemistry and Industrial Microbiology, Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Catania

#### Other appointments:

2017—current : President of the Scientific Committee of the National Technological Cluster A.Food

2016—current : Member of the Scientific Board of DISH, International Joint Centre for Food Safety

2012-2015: Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies, University of Bologna

#### Scientific Research Activity:

The research activity of Prof. Patrizia Brigidi is documented by more than 180 publications in peer reviewed journals and more than 300 congress abstracts, total citations 9457 and HIndex 49. The principal topics concerned: characterization of gut microbiome and its host interaction by metagenomics and other omics approaches, in the perspective of its modulation and promotion of human gut health. She has pioneered the use of probiotics for the treatment of patients affected by gastrointestinal functional disorders and contributed to the development of new probiotic strains utilized in pharmaceutical formulations and food products. Currently, she leads a number of European and national projects aimed at studying the relationship between lifestyle and diet on the human health via the compositional and functional modulation of the host intestinal microbiome.

#### Abstract:

Longevity is a complex combination of variables in which genetics, lifestyle, environment, and stochasticity concur to determine the chance to reach 100 or more years of age<sup>1)</sup>. Because of its impact on human metabolism and immunology, the gut microbiome has been proposed as a possible determinant of healthy aging, which preserves host-environment homeostasis by counteracting inflammaging, intestinal permeability, and deterioration of cognitive and bone health<sup>2-4)</sup>. In a co-evolutionary vision of the relationship between gut microbiota and ageing as an adaptive process of the human meta-organism, long-living individuals, who get to "successfully" age, might be the ones whose microbiota manages to continuously re-establish a mutualistic relationship with the host, adapting to the progressive endogenous and environmental changes<sup>5-8)</sup>. In order to unravel the functional and taxonomic links between gut microbiome and extreme aging, we explored the longest available human microbiota trajectory along aging, characterizing the fecal microbiome of 69 individuals of different ages (young adults, elderly, centenarians and semi-supercentenarians, i.e. 105-109 years old) by means of 16S rRNA gene sequencing. A shotgun metagenomics approach was applied to a subset of 62 individuals of this cohort to extend the definition of gut microbiota down to species level and provide an accurate depiction of the functional changes occurring along with age. Centenarians and semi-supercentenarians were featured by a distinctive rearrangement in their microbiome configuration, at both taxonomic and functional levels. A core microbiota of highly occurring, symbiotic bacterial families and species was assessed, with a cumulative abundance decreasing along with age. Aging was characterized by an increasing abundance of subdominant species, as well as a rearrangement in their co-occurrence network. These features are maintained in longevity and extreme longevity, but peculiarities emerged, especially in semisupercentenarians, describing changes that, even accommodating opportunistic and allochthonous bacteria, might possibly support health maintenance during aging, such as an enrichment and/or higher prevalence of health-associated groups. At a functional scale, gene rearrangements in metabolic pathways related to carbohydrate, amino acid and lipid metabolism as well as xenobiotics degradation were evidenced in centenarians and even more in semi-supercentenarians, probably representing the result of a life-long adaptive response to progressive changes in diet and lifestyle.

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## 幼少期における腸内フローラ

Christopher J Stewart 博士 ニューキャッスル大学 英国

#### 略歴

Christopher J Stewart博士は、特に早産(妊娠32週未満)の乳児を対象とした若齢期の健康と病態における微生物叢の研究に過去10年間取り組んできた。その間に、彼は50以上の査読付き論文を発表した。英国で博士号とフェローシップを取得した後、博士研究員としてベイラー医科大学(テキサス州ヒューストン)に移り、コンピュータ実験とウェットラボ実験の両方を行った。その後、2018年1月に Marie Skłodowska-Curie actionsのフェローとしてニューキャッスル大学(英国)に移り、腸内微生物と宿主の相互作用の研究を行う研究室を立ち上げている。

#### 要約

出生後、乳児の腸には健康と疾病の根幹をなす様々な微生物が急速に定着する<sup>1-2)</sup>。満期出産(妊娠37週以上)で産まれた乳児とは異なり、極端な早産児(妊娠32週未満)の腸の構造は未熟で、免疫系は未発達である。早産児の腸は透過性が亢進しやすいため、血中への微生物のトランスロケーションおよび/または腸細胞の細胞死は、この脆弱な集団を象徴する主要な問題となっている。ただし、特定の細菌種は、腸と免疫の成熟を促進する場合がある<sup>3-4)</sup>。

我々のグループは、母乳、乳児の呼吸器や腸管由来サンプルなどの臨床サンプルを包括的にプロファイルするために、微生物学、分子生物学、生化学を組み合わせたシステム生物学を活用している。これらの関係性に基づく解析を基に、我々は最先端の共培養技術を開発しており、人間の腸幹細胞から作成した腸管様組織(ミニガット)を用いて生理学的に適切な酸素条件下で試験することができる<sup>5)</sup>。このex vivoモデルを使用することで、特定の微生物とミルク成分が腸管バリアの完全性と機能をどのように調節するかを探索する、焦点を絞った実験が可能になる。細菌と腸上皮細胞の相互作用に関する理解は、疾病リスクが高い早産児のより正確な疾病予測、診断、治療を可能にするかもしれない。

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## Intestinal microbiota in early life

## Christopher J Stewart Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, England, UK

#### Brief curriculum vitae:

Dr Christopher Stewart has researched the early life microbiome in health and disease for the past decade, specializing on infants born premature (<32 weeks gestation). In that time he has published over 50 peer-reviewed manuscripts. Following his PhD and a Fellowship in the UK, he moved to Baylor College of Medicine (Houston, TX) as a Post-Doctoral Associate, performing both computational and wet-lab experimentation. He then moved to Newcastle University (England, UK) in January 2018 as a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Fellow and is currently building his lab focused on microbial-host interaction in the gut.

#### Abstract:

Following birth, the infant gut is rapidly colonized by a range of microbes that play fundamental roles in health and disease<sup>1-2)</sup>. Unlike infants born at term (>37 weeks gestation), extremely preterm infants (<32 weeks gestation) have immature intestinal architecture and an underdeveloped immune system. Because the preterm gut can become leaky, translocation of microbes into the bloodstream and/or intestinal cell death represent major problems in this vulnerable population. However, certain types of bacteria may promote gut and immune maturation<sup>34)</sup>.

Our group utilises systems biology, combining microbiology, molecular biology, and biochemistry to comprehensively profile clinical samples, including maternal breast milk and infant respiratory and gut samples. Building on from these association-based analyses, we are developing a state of the art co-culture technology, allowing human intestinal stem cell derived enteroids ("mini guts") to be tested under physiologically relevant oxygen conditions<sup>5)</sup>. Using this ex vivo model will allow for targeted experimentation, exploring how specific microbes and milk components modulate intestinal barrier integrity and function. Understanding how bacteria and gut epithelial cells interact holds exciting possibilities to better predict, diagnose, and treat preterm infants at risk of disease.

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#### 腸内細菌と消化器癌

#### 馬場秀夫

#### 熊本大学大学院生命科学研究部 消化器外科学

#### 職歴及び研究歴

1958年 佐賀生まれ

1984年— 国立別府病院外科

1985年— 九州大学医学部附属病院医員(第二外科)

1988年— 米国テキサス大学医学部内科腫瘍学講座 (Research Fellow)

1990年— 国立大分病院(厚生技官·外科医師)

1991年— 九州大学医学部附属病院助手(第二外科)

1998年― 国立病院九州がんセンター 消化器外科医長

2003年一 九州大学大学院医学研究院臓器機能医学部門、

外科学講座消化器·総合外科学分野助教授

2005年— 熊本大学大学院医学薬学研究部

先端生命医療科学部門成育再建·移植医学講座 消化器外科分野教授

2010年一 熊本大学大学院生命科学研究部へ名称変更

#### 主な研究テーマ

消化器癌、腸内細菌叢、腫瘍微小環境、エピジェネティクス、癌幹細胞

#### 主な受賞

2006年·2012年 上原記念生命科学財団研究助成金 2008年—2018年 国立大学法人熊本大学研究活動表彰

#### 要約

がんは我が国の死亡原因の第1位であり、国民の生命及び健康にとって重大な問題である。特に消化器癌は、手術、化学療法、放射線療法、化学放射線療法などを含む集学的治療の発展にも関わらず、その予後は未だに不良である。そのため、基礎研究および臨床研究により、分子標的療法・免疫療法に代表される革新的な治療法の開発が模索されている。Microbiomeとは人体に生存する微生物群とその遺伝子および代謝活性の総称であるが、近年、"がん"を含む様々な疾患との関連が報告され、注目を集めている。多くの環境因子、遺伝的因子、エピジェネティックな因子によって調節・変更され、その人の特有な細菌状態が形成される。Microbiomeの多様性は、体の部位、個人間、年齢、食事などによっても変化し、また時間的にも変化する。つまり microbiome は後天的に変化させうるものであるため、疾患治療のターゲットとしてもきわめて有望である。我々はこれ

まで、消化器癌進展におけるmicrobiomeの役割について、Fusobacterium nucleatum (F. nucleatum)を中心に研究を行ってきた。

Fusobacterium は主に口腔内に生息する microbiomeの一種で、一般的には歯周 病の原因菌として知られている。Fusobacteriumに関する研究は大腸癌で最も進 んでおり、F. nucleatum は大腸癌組織で正常組織に比べ多く生息し、大腸癌の発 癌・浸潤へ関与することが報告されている<sup>1)</sup>。我々はこれまでDana-Farber Cancer Institute (米国) との共同研究で、①大腸癌組織中のF. nucleatum DNA 量が多い症例は腫瘍中T細胞数が少ないこと<sup>2)</sup>、②大腸癌組織中のF. nucleatum DNA量が多い症例は予後不良であること<sup>3)</sup>、③大腸癌組織中のF. nucleatum DNA 量が盲腸から S状結腸にかけて linearly に減少すること 4 、などを報告して きた。また、上部消化管癌におけるF. nucleatum の意義についても検討を行って いる。325例の食道癌におけるF. nucleatum DNA量を測定したところ、F. nucleatum 陽性症例は、陰性症例に比べて有意に予後不良であった。KEGG pathwayでは、Cytokine-cytokine receptor interactionが最上位のtermとして挙 げられ、F. nucleatum 陽性症例ではCXCL8とCCL20などのケモカインが高発現 していることが確認された。これらの結果から、F. nucleatum は cytokine シグナ ルの活性化を介して、食道癌の悪性度に寄与することが示唆された<sup>5)</sup>。また、近年、 microbiomeが抗癌剤感受性に影響を及ぼす可能性が報告されているが、我々の食 道癌データベースにおいても、F. nucleatum 陽性症例では術前化学療法の治療効 果が不良であり、F. nucleatumin が抗癌剤抵抗性に関与している可能性が示唆さ れた。In vitroでメカニズムの解明も行っており、その結果も含めて報告する。

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## Intestinal microbiota and gastrointestinal cancer

#### Hideo Baba

Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kumamoto University

#### Brief Curriculum Vitae:

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1958	Born	1n	<b>Saga</b>
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1984— Clinical trainee doctor, Department of Surgery Beppu National Hospital

1985— Clinical Fellow, Kyushu University Hospital

1988 University of Texas, Department of International Medicine (Research Fellow)

1991 — Assistant Professor, Kyusyu University Hospital

1998— National Kyushu Cancer Center, Department of Gastroenterological Surgery

2003— Associate Professor, Department of Surgery and Science, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University

2005— Professor and Chairman, Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kumamoto University

#### Major field of studies:

Gastroenterological cancer, Gut microbiome, Tumor microenvironment, Epigenetics, Cancer stem cell

#### Honors and Awards:

2006 & 2012 Research grant of the Uehara Memorial Foundation

2008—2018 Research activity commendation of Kumamoto University

#### Abstract:

Despite the development of multimodal therapies, including surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and chemoradiotherapy, the prognosis of esophageal cancer patients, including those who undergo complete resection, remains poor. The limited improvement in treatment outcome by conventional therapies has prompted the search for innovative strategies for the treatment of esophageal cancer. Microbiome research is a rapidly advancing field in the study of human cancers. Recently, the gut microbiome has been reported to play an important role in many types of cancer. As the gastrointestinal microbiota can be modified through the rational deployment of antibiotics, probiotics, and prebiotics, a better understanding of the relationship between human cancer and the microbiome may have clinical implications.

Fusobacterium nucleatum (F. nucleatum) is an oral bacterium, indigenous to the human oral cavity, that plays a role in periodontal disease. Recent studies have found that F. nucleatum can promote gastrointestinal tumor progression and affect the prognosis of the disease. We are doing collaborative research with Dana-Farber Cancer Institute (USA) and have reported the following findings; 1. the amount of tissue F nucleatum is inversely associated with CD3+ T-cell density in colorectal carcinoma tissue. 2. the amount of F. nucleatum DNA in colorectal cancer tissue is associated with shorter survival, and may potentially serve as a prognostic biomarker. 3. the proportion of F. nucleatum-high colorectal cancers gradually increases from rectum to cecum.

Now we are focusing on clinical and prognostic features of *F. nucleatum* in upper gastrointestinal cancers. We quantified *F. nucleatum* DNA in 325 resected esophageal cancer specimens by qPCR and found that *F. nucleatum* in esophageal cancer tissues was associated with shorter survival. The top-ranked KEGG pathway in *F. nucleatum*-positive tissues was "cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction." *F. nucleatum* might also contribute to aggressive tumor behavior through activation of chemokines. In addition, *F. nucleatum* may contribute to the chemoresistance of gastrointestinal cancers. This presentation summarizes recent progress in the pathogenesis of *F. nucleatum* and its impact on gastrointestinal cancer.

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## 腫瘍学における腸内フローラの免疫増強効果

Bertrand Routy博士

モントリオール大学研究センター 血液腫瘍学 助教 同大学免疫療法およびマイクロバイオーム研究所 サイエンスディレクター カナダ

略歴:モントリオール大学研究センターの免疫療法およびマイクロバイオーム研究所のサイエンスディレクター、血液腫瘍学助教。 2009年にモントリオール大学でMDを取得し、McGill Universityの内科プログラムを修了。その後、トロント大学のPrincess Margaret病院でフェローシップを完了。医学訓練終了後、パリのGustave Roussy Cancer CampusのLaurenceZitvogel教授のもと、2017年に免疫腫瘍学の博士号を取得。これまでに、免疫チェックポイント阻害剤(ICB)による治療中患者に対し抗生物質が有害な影響を及ぼすことを解明。また、非小細胞肺癌および腎細胞癌に対するICBの有効性に腸内細菌叢の組成が大きな影響を与えることを立証。さらに、それらの成果に関する独創的な論文をScience、Immunity、Cell、Annals of Oncology を含むジャーナルに公表。

**主要研究分野**: 腸内細菌叢操作と免疫療法の併用による胸部腫瘍学における新しい治療法と バイオマーカーの開発。

要約:細胞傷害性Tリンパ球関連抗原4(CTLA-4)、プログラム細胞死受容体1(PD-1)、およびそのリガンド(PD-L1)を標的とする免疫チェックポイント阻害剤(ICI)は、進行癌の治療において過去に例がないほどの大躍進を果たした。ICIは、急速に各種腫瘍タイプの標準治療となっている一方で、効果が現れない患者がかなり多く存在する。一部の患者では、ICI治療で通常予想されるよりも速くがんが進行する可能性がある。マウス実験モデルとICI治療患者の観察研究から、腸内細菌叢がICI有効性の重要なメディエーターであることが示され、ICIの抗腫瘍免疫活性と毒性に影響を及ぼす特定の細菌と宿主間の相互作用が明らかとなった。転移性黒色腫、肺および泌尿生殖器の悪性腫瘍患者の腸内微生物叢をプロファイリングすることで、ヒトのICI反応性または毒性に関連し、またマウスのICI反応性を回復する細菌が特定された。これらの初期研究により、ICI治療患者の新規診断・治療標的としての腸内微生物叢の重要性が明らかとなった。しかし、これらの知見をどこまで一般化できるか、またこれをどのように治療に応用できるか、さらにそのメカニズム面での意義については、いまだ重要な疑問が残されている。

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The Immune potentiating effect of the gut microbiome in oncology

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Brief curriculum vitae: An assistant professor of hemato-oncology and the scientific director of the Immunotherapy and Microbiome laboratory at the University of Montreal Research Center. Dr. Routy received his MD from the University of Montreal in 2009 and went on to graduate from McGill University's Internal Medicine program. He then completed a fellowship at the Princess Margaret Hospital, University of Toronto. Following his medical training, he obtained a PhD in immuno-oncology at the Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus in Paris under the supervision of Pr. Laurence Zitvogel in 2017. Dr. Routy's past work includes unraveling the deleterious impact of antibiotics on patients receiving immune checkpoint blockers (ICB). He also contributed to establishing that the gut microbiota composition has a major impact on ICB efficacy in non-small cell lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma. He has written and published several seminal papers in journals including Science, Immunity, Cell and Annals of Oncology. Dr. Routy's research focuses on manipulation of the gut microbiome in combination with immunotherapy to develop novel therapies and biomarkers in thoracic oncology.

Abstract: Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) targeting cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) and programmed cell death receptor 1 (PD-1) and its ligand (PD-L1) have achieved unprecedented breakthroughs for the treatment of advanced cancers. ICI have rapidly become the standard of care for multiple tumor types; however, a significant proportion of patients do not respond, and a subset may progress faster than normally expected on ICI. Mouse models and observational studies in ICI recipients indicate that the gut microbiome is an important mediator of ICI efficacy, revealing interactions between specific bacteria and the host that influence ICI anti-tumor immunity and toxicity. Gut microbiome profiling in patients with metastatic melanoma, lung and genitourinary malignancies identified bacteria that are associated with responsiveness or toxicity in humans and can restore ICI responsiveness in mice. These initial studies have identified the importance of the gut microbiome as a

novel diagnostic and therapeutic target in ICI recipients, yet critical questions remain about the generalizability, therapeutic viability and mechanistic significance of these findings.

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## 糖尿病性腎症の新たなマーカーであり原因物質である フェニル硫酸の意義

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主な研究テーマ:腸内細菌と腎臓病、ミトコンドリア病治療薬MA-5の開発

要約:腎不全に至る主要原疾患である糖尿病性腎臓病(DKD)への介入が重要 視されているが、どの糖尿病患者がDKDを発症しあるいは進行してゆくかを占 う指標としてeGFRや尿中アルブミンだけは不十分であり新たな指標が求められ ている。糖尿病患者の体内や腸管内では様々な代謝物が合成されその病態に影響 している。しかしヒトの腎臓におけるそれら排泄トランスポーター(slco)は動 物とヒトは異なるため動物実験の結果はヒトに当てはめられない。そこで我々は ヒト腎臓特異的代謝物排泄モデルSICO4C1トランスジェニックラットを作製し て糖尿病下での代謝物解析を行い、DKDのマーカーかつ原因候補代謝物として フェニル硫酸(PS)を同定した。食事中のチロシンは腸内細菌によってフェノー ルに変換され肝臓で硫酸抱合されPSとなり尿中に排泄される。従って腎不全患 者ではPSの血中濃度は高い。しかしPSは腎機能が正常でも糖尿病下ではその産 生が増加しており、ポドサイト障害を惹起してアルブミン尿を増加させる。糖尿 病患者コホート(U-CARE、n=362)の解析からPSはアルブミン尿と相関し、特 に微量アルブミン群患者において2年後のアルブミン尿増悪と相関していた。さ らにフェノールを産生する腸内細菌の酵素を阻害するとモデル動物で蛋白尿の減 少と腎機能の改善が認められた。

PSは100%腸内細菌が作るDKDの進展予測マーカーであり、また各種腸内環境の介入によるPSの血中濃度の低下はDKDの新たな、かつより安全な治療法である可能性が示唆された。

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# Gut microbiome-derived phenyl sulfate contributes to albuminuria in diabetic kidney disease

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Brief curriculum vitae: Born in Tokyo. Graduated from Tohoku University School of Medicine in 1986. Completed Doctor's Course, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine in 1992. JSPS Research Fellowships for Young Scientists, in 1993. Research fellow Harvard Medical School, in 1995. Long term fellow of The Human Frontier Science Program, in 1995. Assistant Professor, Department of Neurophysiology in 1997. Associate Professor, Division of Nephrology, Endocrinology, and Vascular Medicine, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, in 2001. Professor, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, in 2008.

Major field of studies: Gut microbiota and Renal disease, Invention of Mitochondrial drug, MA-5.

Abstract: Diabetic kidney disease is a major cause of renal failure that urgently necessitates a breakthrough in disease management. Specific remedies are needed for preventing. Type 2 diabetes causes significant changes in an array of plasma metabolites, and in the humans, SLCO4C1 is the only transporter contributes to the transport into the urine. Previously, we generated transgenic rats overexpressing human SLCO4C1 in the proximal tubule, a typical model for human renal excretion and using this model. We characterize metabolites that are increased in diabetic wild type rats (WT-DM), but reduced in diabetic SLCO4C1 transgenic rats (Tg-DM). By untargeted metabolome analysis, PS increase with the progression of diabetes and are decreased in SLCO4C -Tg rats with limited proteinuria. In experimental diabetes models, PS administration induces albuminuria and podocyte damage due to the mitochondrial dysfunction. By clinical DKD cohort analysis, it was also confirmed that the PS levels significantly correlate with basal and predicted 2-year progression of albuminuria. Phenol is synthesized from dietary tyrosine by gut bacterial-specific tyrosine phenol-lyase (TPL) and absorbed phenol is metabolized in to PS in the liver. Inhibition of TPL reduces not only the circulating PS level but also albuminuria in diabetic mice. In adenine renal failure model, Inhibition of TPL significantly ameliorate renal dysfunction. TPL inhibitor did not significantly alter the major composition, showing the non-lethal inhibition of microbial-specific enzymes has a therapeutic advantage, with lower selective pressure for the development of drug resistance. Clinically, among 362 patients in a multi-center clinical study in diabetic nephropathy cohort (U-CARE) with full data were analyzed. The basal plasma PS level significantly correlated with ACR, eGFR, age, duration, HbA1c and uric acid, but not with suPAR. Multiple regression analysis revealed that ACR was the only factor that significantly correlated with PS. By stratified logistic regression analysis, in the microalbuminuria group, PS was the only factor related to the amount of change in the 2-year ACR in all models, with an odds ratio of 2.02 (CI: 1.04-3.92). ROC curve analysis further showed that a combination of suPAR with known factors increased the c-statistics value and the values was further increased with PS combination.

PS is not only an early diagnosis marker, but also a modifiable cause and therefore a target for the treatment of DKD. Chemical reduction of microbiota TPL should represent another aspect for developing drugs preventing DKD.

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## 高齢者における発酵乳製品の習慣的な摂取、適度な身体活動の 定期的な実行と生活習慣病の発症リスクの低下

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#### 略歴:

1962年群馬県中之条町生まれ。トロント大学大学院医学系研究科博士課程修了、医学博士取得(1996年)。カナダ国立環境医学研究所温熱生理学研究グループ・研究員(1996-1997年)、奈良女子大学生活環境学部・助手および大阪大学医学部・非常勤講師(1997-1999年)等を経て、現在、東京都健康長寿医療センター研究所社会参加と地域保健研究チーム・専門副部長。高齢者の運動処方ガイドラインの作成に関する研究に従事し、種々の国家的・国際的プロジェクトの主要メンバーとして、先進諸国の自治体における老人保健事業等の展開を支援している。

#### 要約:

我々は、群馬県中之条町の高齢者約5.000人を対象とした疫学研究(中之条研究) を、2000年より継続して行っている。研究参加者には、加速度センサー内蔵の身 体活動計を24時間、365日連続して携帯して頂き、一日の歩数や中強度(安静時 代謝量の3倍以上)で活動した時間(以下、中強度活動時間)を自動記録すると ともに、遺伝子情報を含む医学検査や、食事や健康状態、ライフスタイルなどの アンケート調査を行っている。この中之条研究の結果、様々な病気や病態を予防 して健康長寿を実現するために必要な一日あたりの歩数と中強度活動時間が明ら かになってきた<sup>1-10)</sup>。健康との関係を身体活動について昇順にみると、例えば、 一日に4,000歩以上歩き、そのうち中強度活動時間が5分以上(4,000歩・5分) の場合には、うつ病を予防できる可能性があることがわかった。同様に、一日あ たり5.000歩・7.5分で要支援・要介護、認知症、脳卒中、心疾患の予防、7.000~8.000 歩・15~20分でガン、動脈硬化、骨粗鬆症、糖尿病、脂質異常症、筋減少症、 体力低下の予防、そして75歳以上の人は8,000歩・20分で、75歳未満の人は 10.000歩・30分でメタボリックシンドロームの予防に繋がる可能性がある。特に、 国の内外を問わず罹患率がかなり高く、万病のもとである高血圧症を予防するに は、一日あたりの歩数が8,000歩以上で、その中に中強度活動が20分以上含まれ ていると効果的である。

一方、L.カゼイ・シロタ株(LcS)の定期的な摂取が種々の健康効果をもたら

すことが、これまでに多くの臨床試験で明らかになっている。しかしながら、一 般の地域住民を対象とした研究は未だに行われていない。そこで、中之条町に住 む65~93歳の高齢者352名(男性125名、女性227名)を対象に、過去5年間に おけるLcSを含む発酵乳製品の摂取頻度と高血圧の発症率との関係を調べた<sup>11)</sup>。 本研究では、次の基準のうち一つ以上を満たした場合、高血圧症と診断された: 収縮期血圧≥140mmHg/拡張期血圧≥90mmHg、医師の診断、降圧薬の服用。 当初、正常血圧の対象者は、栄養士の詳細な聞き取り調査に基づき、LcSを含む 発酵乳製品を週3回未満摂取する人(254名)と週3回以上摂取する人(98名) の二群に分けられた。主要な交絡因子(年齢、性別、体格指数、喫煙、飲酒)を 調整した多変量解析の結果、過去5年間の高血圧発症率は、週3回以上摂取群 (6%)のほうが週3回未満摂取群(14%)よりも統計上有意に低かった(相対 危険度 [95%信頼区間] 0.398 [0.167-0.948]、P = 0.037)。一方、探索的研究(予 備分析) として、対象者352名のうち136名から糞便を回収し、高血圧発症者(19 名)と未発症者(117名)の腸内細菌叢を解析した。その結果、高血圧未発症者 に比べて、高血圧発症者はProteobacteriaとその門に属するEnterobacteriaceae (大腸菌科)の占有率が $2 \sim 3$  倍と有意に高かった (P < 0.05)。結論として、 LcSを含む発酵乳製品を週3回以上摂取すれば、高齢者の健康長寿、特に高血圧 発症リスクの低下に繋がることが示唆される。現在、調査対象人数を増やし、 LcSを含む発酵乳製品の摂取と高血圧以外の病気の発症との関係について検討中 である。

便秘は腸内有用菌数を減らすため、大腸がんのリスクを高める可能性がある。 大腸がんは今や日本人の死因第一位を占めるまでになった。したがって、このよ うな腸の問題を是正すると健康寿命の延伸に繋がる可能性が大きい。そこで、継 続中の中之条研究の一環として、65~92歳の地域在住高齢者338名(男性140名、 女性198名)を対象に、腸の運動機能を高め得る二要因:LcSを含む発酵乳製品 の摂取頻度と日常身体活動の量・質が便秘リスクや糞便細菌叢に及ぼす効果を調 べた $^{12)}$ 。本研究の対象者は、LcS摂取( $0\sim2$ 、 $3\sim5$ 、 $6\sim7$ 日/週)と身体 活動パターン (<7.000、 $\geq 7.000$ 歩/日、あるいは中強度活動<15、 $\geq 15$ 分/日) に基づき任意に群分けされた。潜在的な交絡因子を調整した結果、LcSを含む製 品を頻繁に摂取する人ほど、糞便中の総LactobacillusやLactobacillus casei subgroup、Atopobium clusterなどの菌数が統計上有意に多かった(ほとんどが P < 0.001)。対照的に、身体活動の二群間に糞便細菌数の統計上有意な違いはな かった。多変量を調整したロジスティック回帰分析によると、便秘(週3日以下 の排便)のリスクは、LcSを含む製品を週に0~2日よりも6~7日摂取する対 象者のほうが有意に低く(オッズ比[95%信頼区間]0.382[0.149-0.974]、P < 0.05、 同様に、一日に7,000歩未満よりも7,000歩以上歩く人(0.441 [0.201-0.971]、P <

0.05)、あるいは中強度活動を一日に15分未満よりも15分以上行う人のほうが低かった(0.412 [0.183-0.929]、P < 0.05)。また、週に $6 \sim 7$  日のLcS摂取と一日に7,000歩以上あるいは中強度活動15分以上を組み合わせた人の便秘リスクは、週に $0 \sim 2$  日のLcS摂取と一日に7,000歩未満あるいは中強度活動15分未満を組み合わせた人のそれのたった1/10であった。これらの結果は、高齢者はLcSを含む発酵乳製品を定期的に(週6 日以上)摂取し、さらに適度な日常身体活動(一日あたり7,000歩以上かつ/または中強度で15分以上)も遂行すると、胃腸の健康を増進できることを示唆している。

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Habitual intake of fermented milk products, regular engagement in moderate physical activity, and a reduced risk of lifestyle-related diseases in older people

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#### Brief curriculum vitae:

Born in Nakanojo, Gunma, Japan (1962). Completed a Ph.D. course at the Graduate Department of Community Health, University of Toronto, Canada (1996). Researcher (Postdoctoral Fellow) at the Thermal Physiology Research Group, Defense and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, Canada (1996-1997). Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Human Life and Environment, Nara Women's University, Japan; and Part-time Lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine, Osaka University, Japan (1997-1999). Head at the Exercise Sciences Research Group, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan (1999-present). Dr. Aoyagi's research program focuses on investigating the habitual physical activity and health of elderly people.

#### Abstract:

We have been conducting an ongoing epidemiological study on about 5,000 subjects aged 65 years and older in Nakanojo Town, Gunma Prefecture, Japan (the Nakanojo Study) since 2000. Study participants wear an accelerometer continuously for 24 hours per day, 365 days a year in order to monitor daily step counts and the duration of physical activity undertaken at an intensity >3 metabolic equivalents (hereinafter referred to as the duration of moderate-intensity activity). We also perform medical tests including genetic testing and make a questionnaire survey of diet, health and lifestyle. Results from the Nakanojo Study have now clarified the daily step count and duration of moderate-intensity activity associated with healthy longevity and a reduced risk of various diseases and clinical conditions. Observations have revealed, for example, that walking at least 4,000 steps per day including at least a 5-minute duration of moderate-intensity activity (4,000 steps and 5 minutes) was associ-

ated with a reduced risk of depression. Similarly, 5,000 steps and 7.5 minutes per day was linked with a reduced risk of clinical conditions requiring support/long-term care, dementia, stroke and cardiac disease; 7,000-8,000 steps and 15-20 minutes was tied to a reduced risk of cancer, arteriosclerosis, osteoporosis, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, sarcopenia and weakness; and 8,000 steps and 20 minutes for those over 75 years of age or 10,000 steps and 30 minutes for those under 75 years of age was associated with a reduced risk of developing the metabolic syndrome. In the present context, walking at least 8,000 daily steps including at least 20 minutes of moderate-intensity activity was related to a reduced risk of hypertension, a condition whose prevalence rate is very high both in Japan and world-wide and that can predispose to many other types of illness.

Meanwhile, many clinical trials have demonstrated that regular ingestion of the Lactobacillus casei strain Shirota (LcS) can also provide various health benefits. However, the effects of this dietary supplement have not previously been examined in general community residents. We therefore investigated the relationship between the incidence of hypertension and the frequency of intake of fermented milk products containing LcS over a 5-year period in a sample of 352 subjects (125 males and 227 females) aged 65 to 93 years living in Nakanojo. 11) Participants were diagnosed as having hypertension when at least one of the following criteria was met : a systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg/diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg, a doctor's pronouncement, and/or the use of antihypertensive medication. Those subjects with an initially normal blood pressure were divided on the basis of an in-depth interview completed by a nutritionist into two groups (those taking the fermented milk product containing LcS <3 days/week [n = 254] and those taking it  $\geq 3$  days/week [n = 98]). After controlling data for the main confounding factors (age, sex, body mass index, smoking and drinking), multivariate analysis showed that the incidence of hypertension over the ensuing 5 years was significantly lower (relative risk [95%] confidence interval] 0.398 [0.167-0.948], P = 0.037) in the group taking the fermented milk product containing LcS ≥3 days/week (6%) than in the group taking it <3 days/week (14%). On the other hand, a preliminary analysis of stool samples collected from 136 out of the 352 subjects showed that the relative abundance of fecal Phylum Proteobacteria and its member Family Enterobacteriaceae was significantly higher (P < 0.05) in hypertensive (n = 19)than in normotensive individuals (n = 117), fecal bacterial abundances of the former being two to three times as large as those of the latter. In conclusion, these results suggest that taking fermented milk products containing LcS ≥3 days/week reduces the risk of developing hypertension. We are now studying the relationship between the intake of fermented milk products containing LcS and development of diseases other than hypertension, using a larger sample size.

Infrequent bowel movements decrease the number of beneficial bacteria in the human intestines, thereby potentially increasing the individual's risk of colorectal cancer, which has now become the leading cause of death among the Japanese. The correction of such bowel problems could make an important contribution to improving population health and quality-adjusted lifespan. As part of the ongoing Nakanojo Study, we have examined independent and interactive effects upon the fecal microbiota of two potentially favorable determinants of intestinal motility: the intake frequency of a fermented milk product containing LcS and the quantity/quality of habitual physical activity in 338 community-living Japanese (140 males and 198 females) aged 65-92 years. 12) The subjects of this study were arbitrarily grouped on the basis of questionnaire estimates of LcS intake (0-2, 3-5 and 6-7 days/week) and pedometer/accelerometer-determined patterns of physical activity (<7,000 and ≥7,000 steps/day, or <15 and ≥15 min/day of activity at an intensity >3 metabolic equivalents [METs]). After adjustment for potential confounders, the respective numbers of various beneficial fecal bacteria tended to be larger in more frequent consumers of LcS-containing products, this trend being statistically significant (mostly P < 0.001) for total Lactobacillus, the Lactobacillus casei subgroup and the Atopobium cluster; in contrast, there were no statistically significant differences in fecal bacterial counts between the physical activity groups. A multivariate-adjusted logistic regression analysis estimated that the risk of infrequent bowel movements (arbitrarily defined as defecating  $\leq 3$  days/week) was significantly lower (P < 0.05) in subjects who ingested LcS-containing products 6-7 rather than 0-2 days/week (odds ratio [95% confidence interval] 0.382 [0.149-0.974]), and it was also lower in those who took  $\geq 7,000$  rather than  $\leq 7,000$  steps/day (0.441 [0.201-0.971]) or spent ≥15 rather than <15 min/day of physical activity at an intensity >3 METs (0.412 [0.183-0.929]). The risk of infrequent bowel movements in subjects who combined a 6-7 days/week intake of LcS with ≥7,000 steps/day or ≥15 min/day of activity at >3 METs was only a tenth of that for individuals who combined 0-2 days/week of LcS with <7,000 steps/day or <15 min/day at >3 METs. These results suggest that elderly individuals can usefully ingest LcS-containing supplements regularly (≥6 days/week) and also engage in moderate habitual physical activity ( $\geq 7,000$  steps/day and/or  $\geq 15$  min/day at  $\geq 3$  METs) in order to enhance their gastrointestinal health.

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