



The Role of the Gut and Oral Microbiome in Brain Health

Mechanisms, Evidence, and Clinical Implications

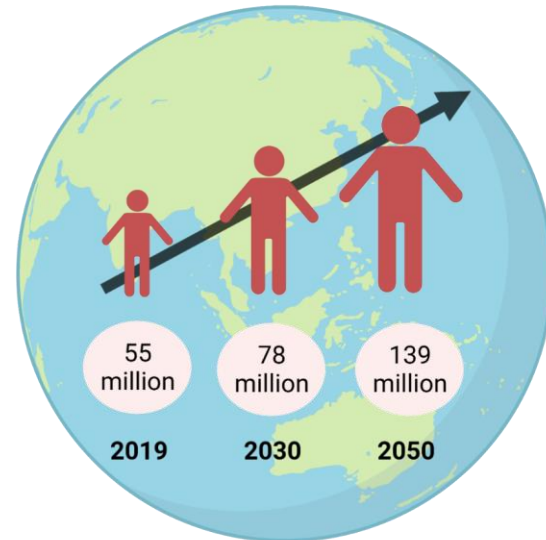
Dr David Vauzour

Ageing population... Ageing brains...



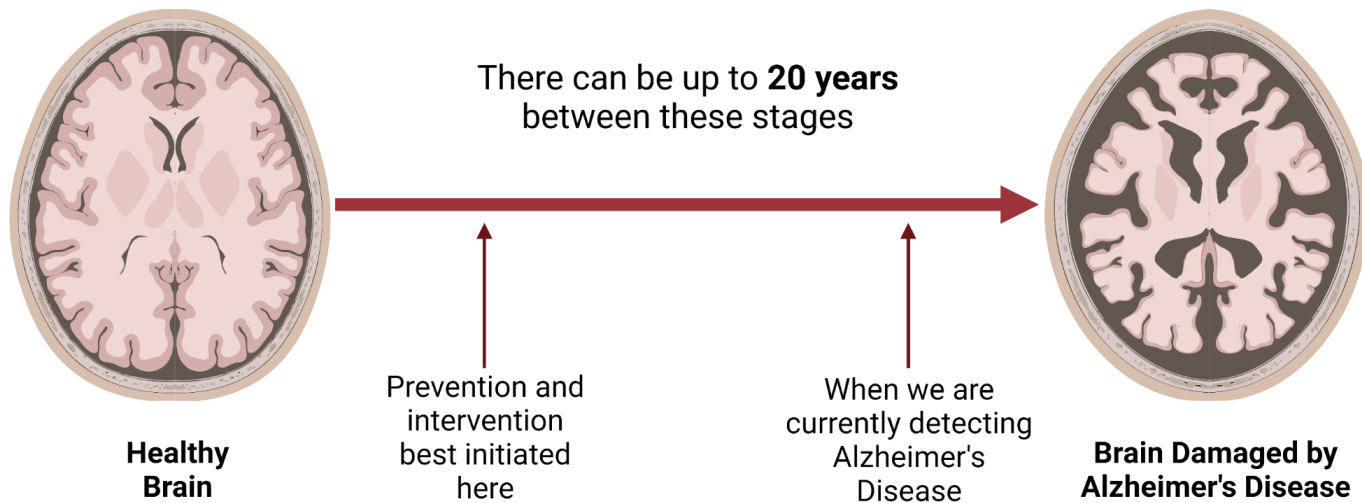
1 in 6 people in the world will be aged 60 years by 2030 and is projected to rise dramatically from 1 billion in 2020 to 2.1 billion by 2050 (WHO 2024)

Over 55 million people live with dementia worldwide today and this number is projected to increase to 139 million by 2050 (Alzheimer's Disease International, 2021)



Identifying those who are at risk for developing dementia may provide an opportunity for intervention. In the US, delaying the onset of Alzheimer's by five years could reduce the prevalence of the disease by 41% by 2050.

Age-related cognitive decline and dementia



Risk factors and brain vulnerability



Modifiable risk factors

- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Tobacco/alcohol/drugs
- Stress/anxiety
- Poor dental health
- Sleep



Intermediate risk factors

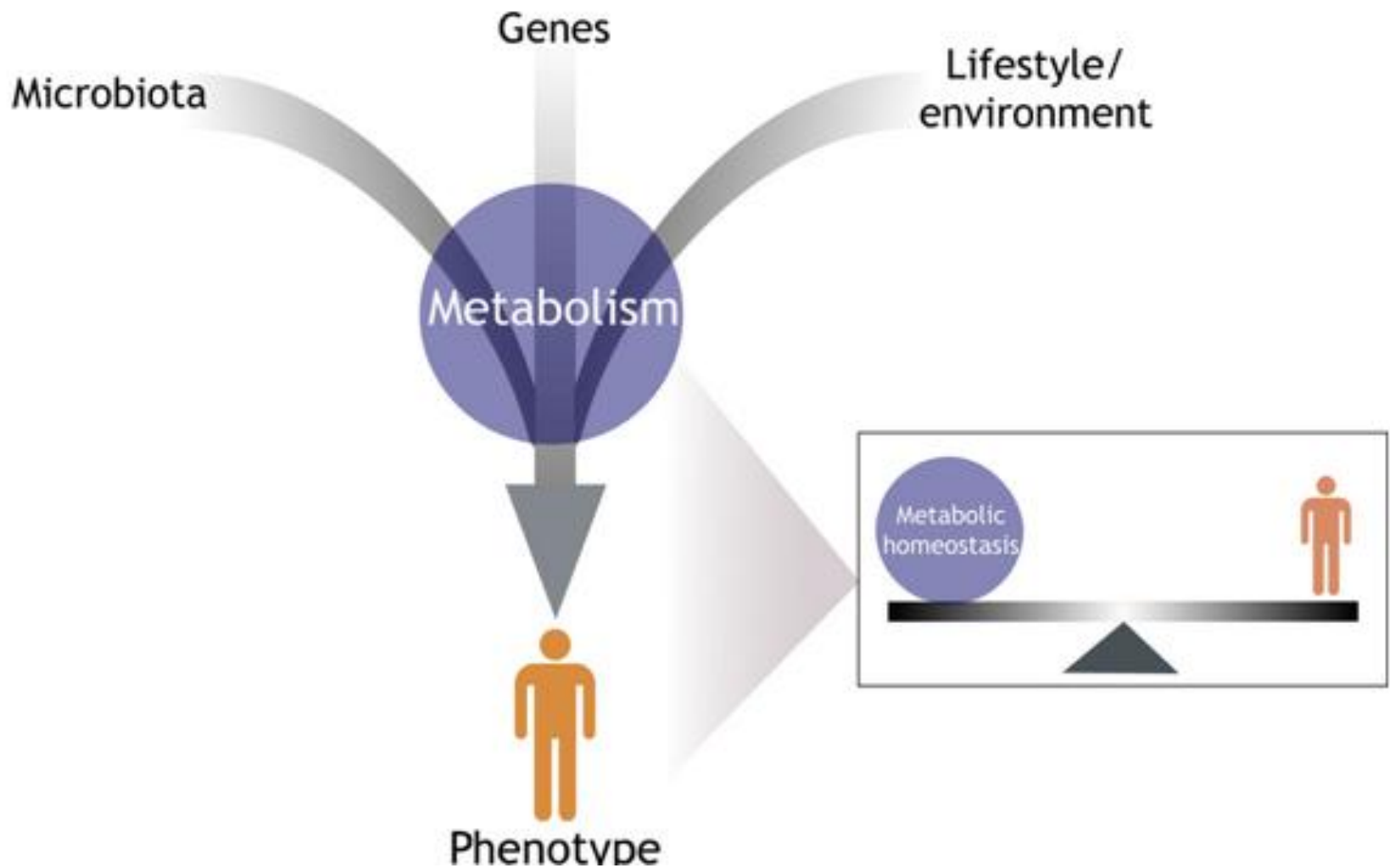
- Cardiovascular disease
- Obesity/Diabetes
- Pulmonary disease
- Mental Illness
- Hypertension
- Gut dysbiosis
- Periodontitis



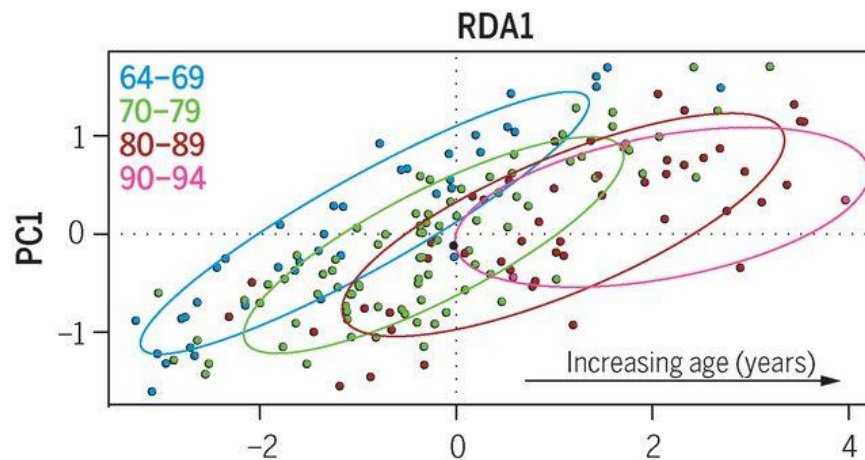
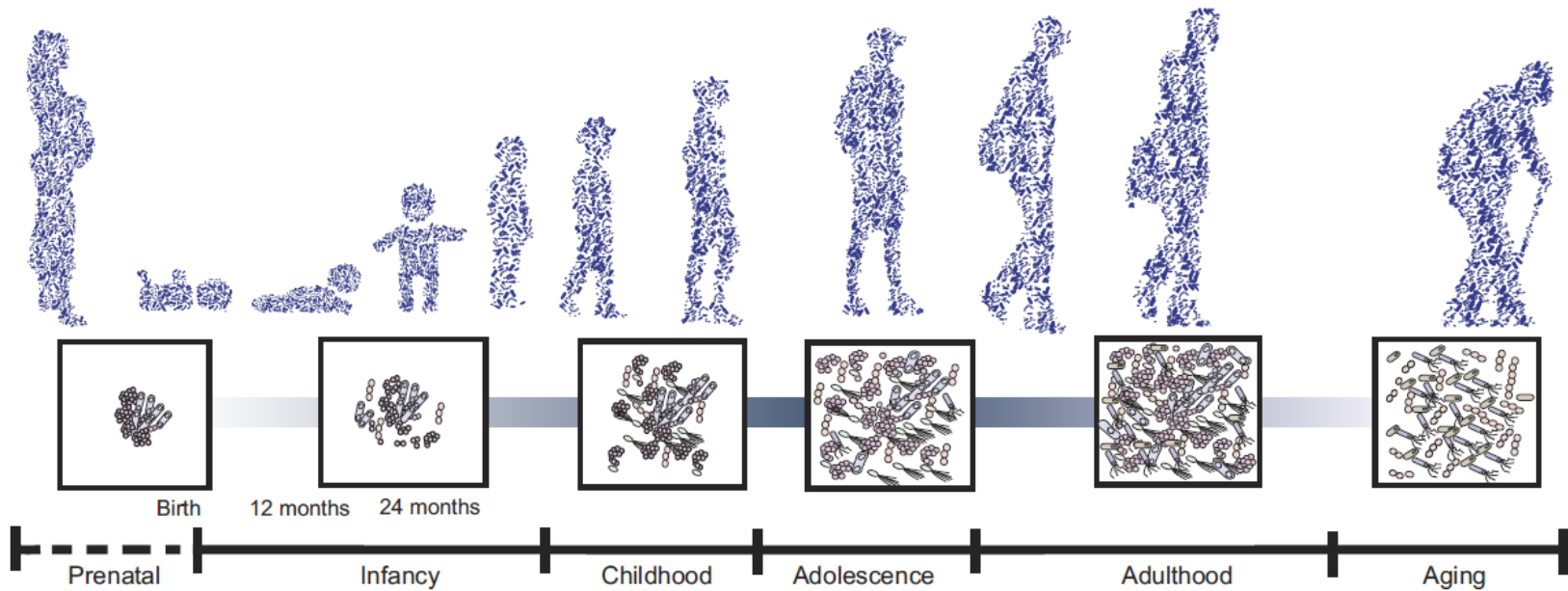
Non modifiable risk factors

- Age
- Family history
- Genetics

Brain vulnerability: the role of the exposome

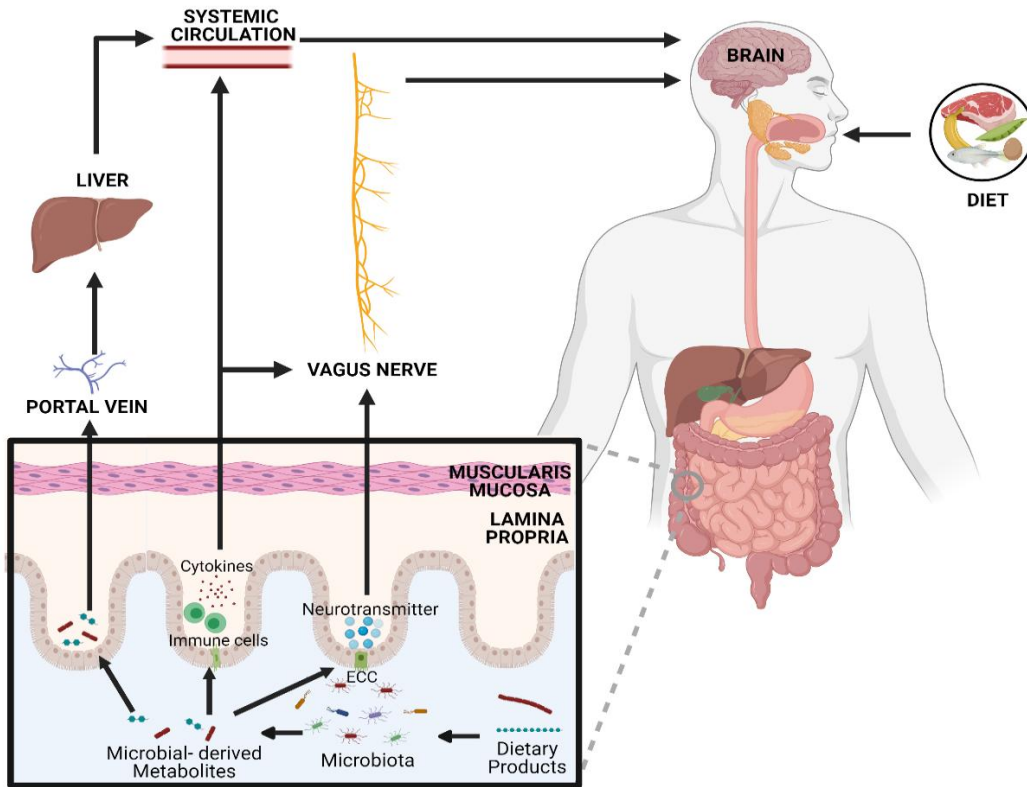


Our microbiome is changing as we age



O'Toole P and Jeffery I.B. Science (2015)

The brain and our body closely interact through the gut-brain axis



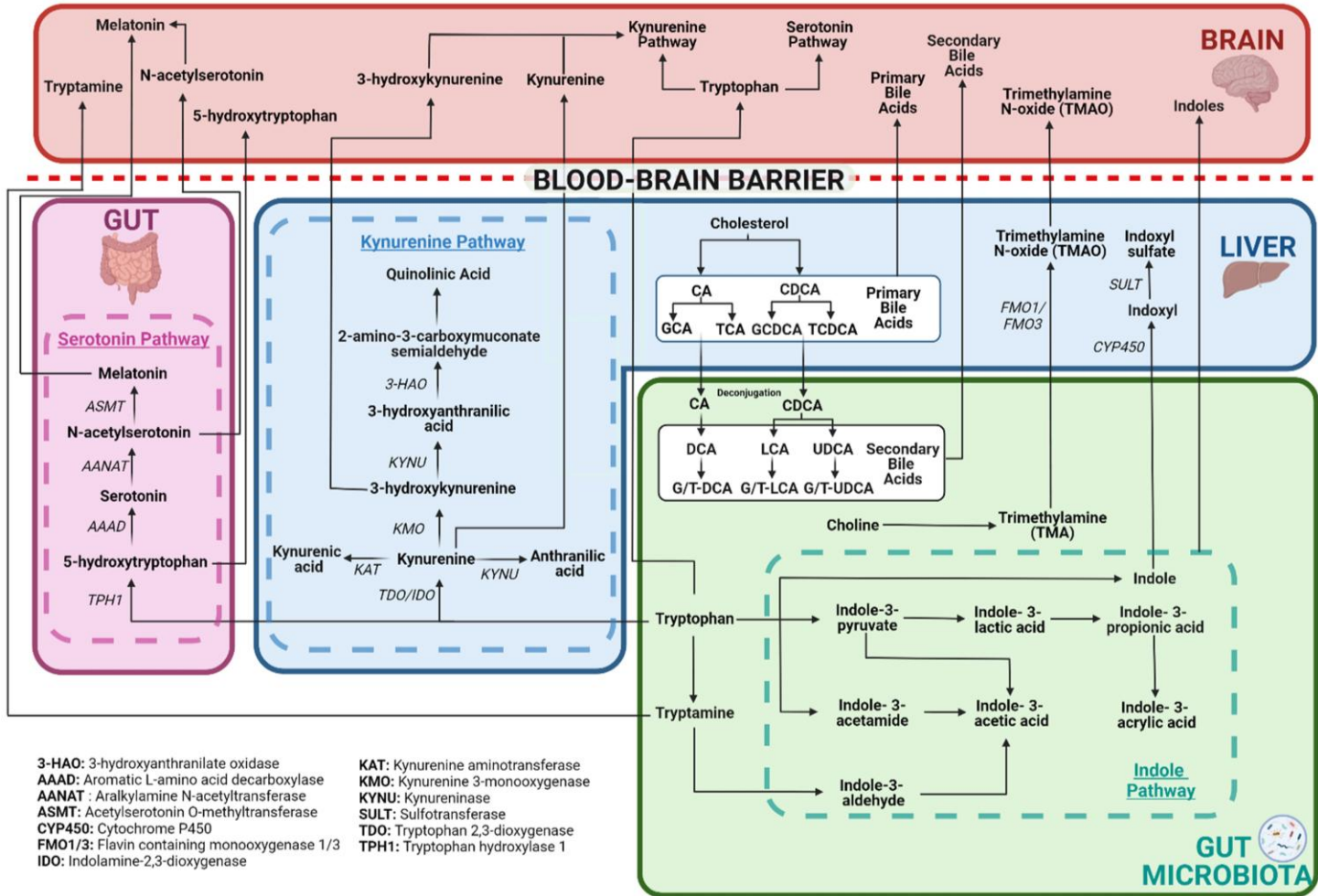
3 Signalling Mechanisms of the Microbiota-Gut-Brain Axis:

1. Neurocrine
 - Enteric Nervous System
 - Vagal afferents
2. Endocrine
 - Gut-Derived Metabolites
3. Immune Mediators
 - LPS
 - Cytokines
 - Microbe-Associated Molecular Patterns (MAMPs)

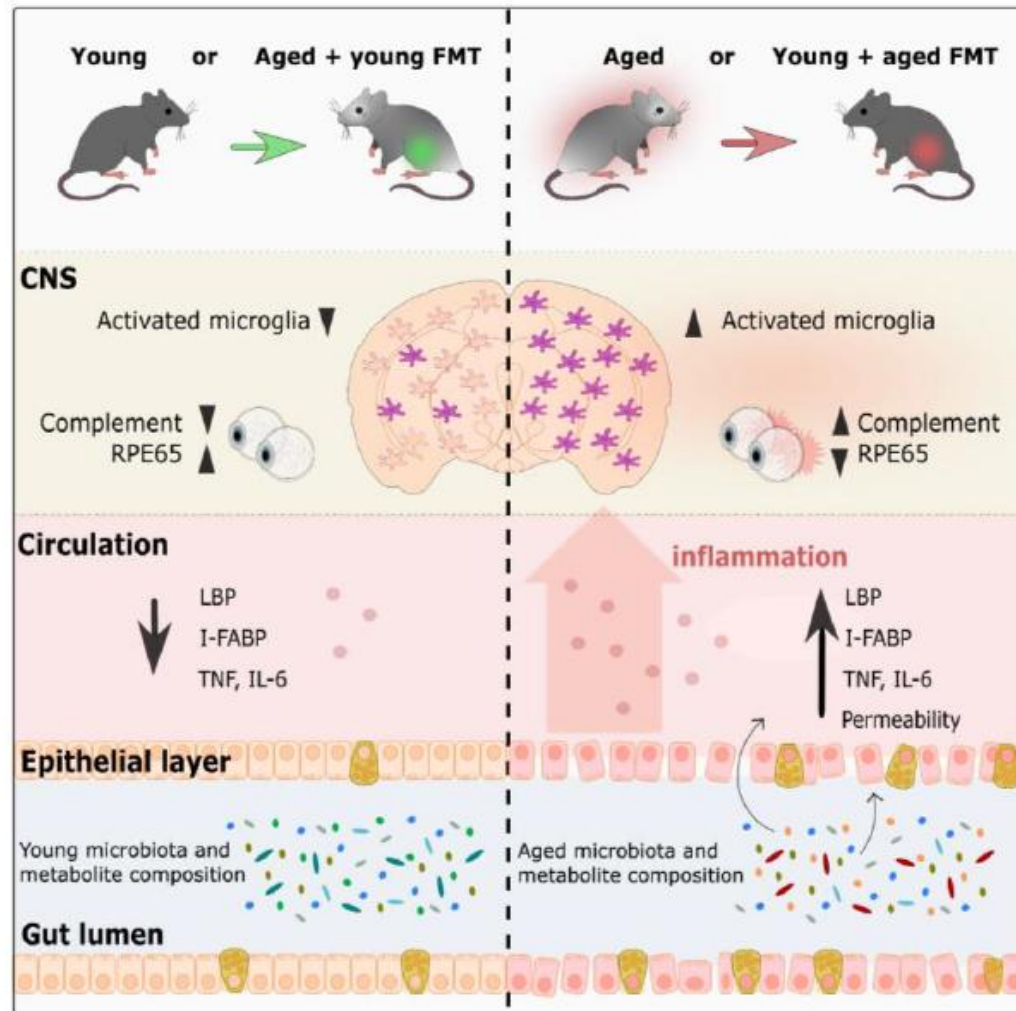
Connell et al. Mol Neurodegener (2022)

Chakrabarti A et al. Cell Mol Life Sci. (2022)

Microbial-derived metabolites and the brain

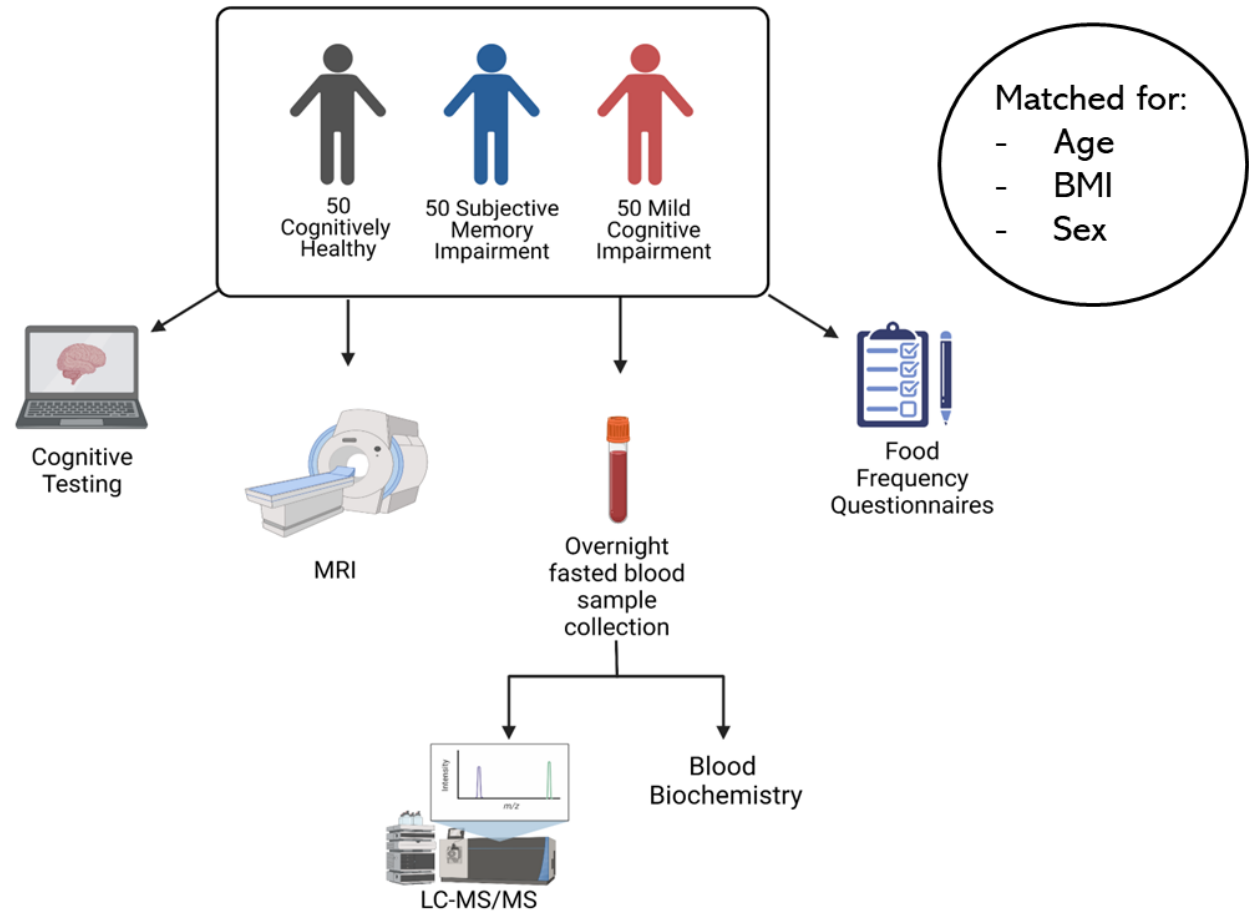


Faecal microbiota transfer reverses hallmarks of the ageing gut, eye, and brain

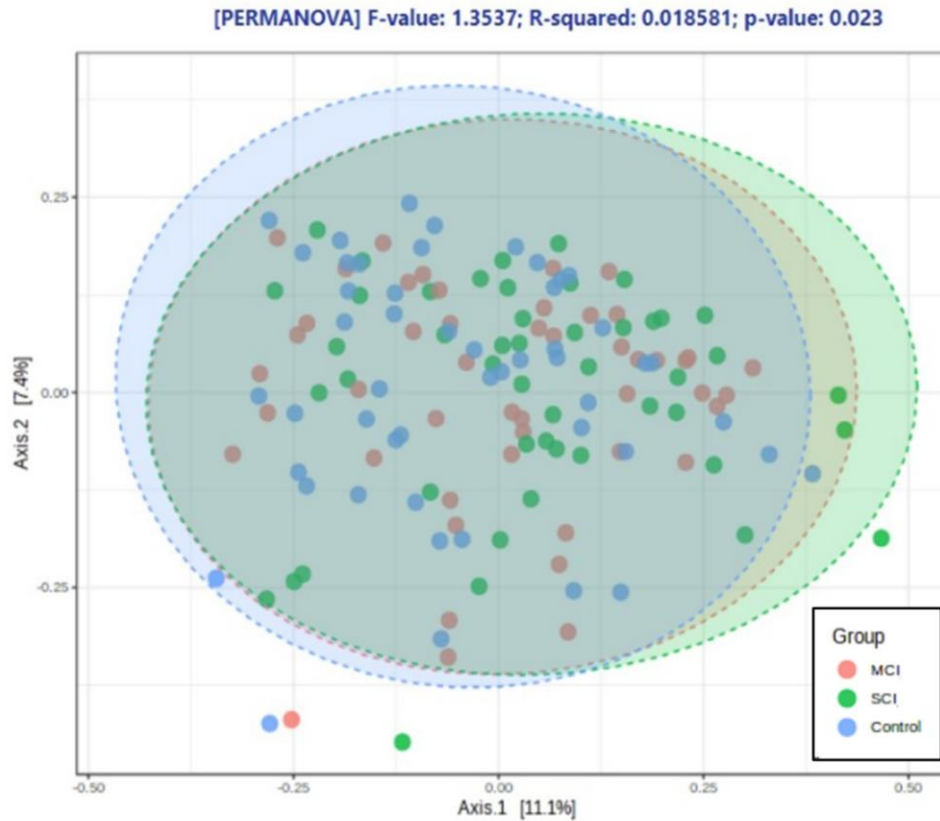


Dietary and microbe-derived metabolites as an early indicator of cognitive decline and dementia

- Use a targeted metabolomics approach to identify microbial-derived risk factors of early cognitive decline in human serum samples.
- Establish a predictive model via hypothesis-driven analysis, using machine learning algorithms.

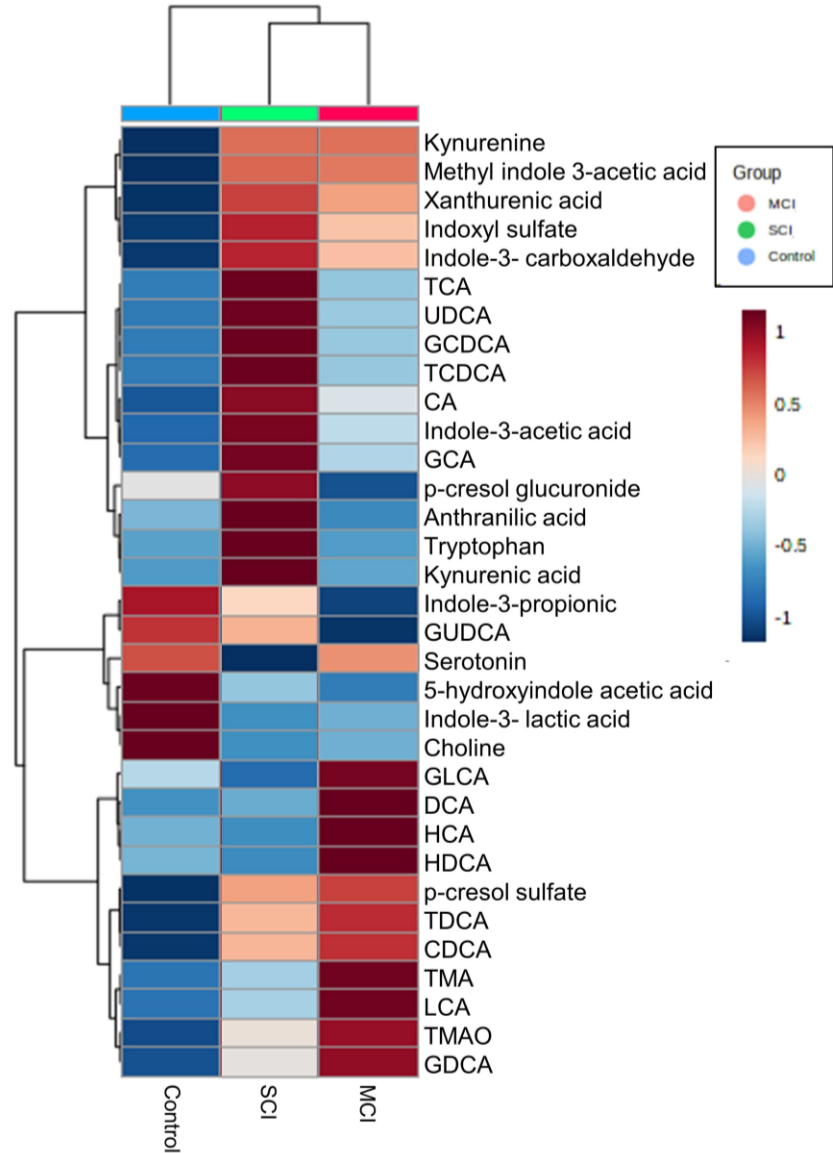
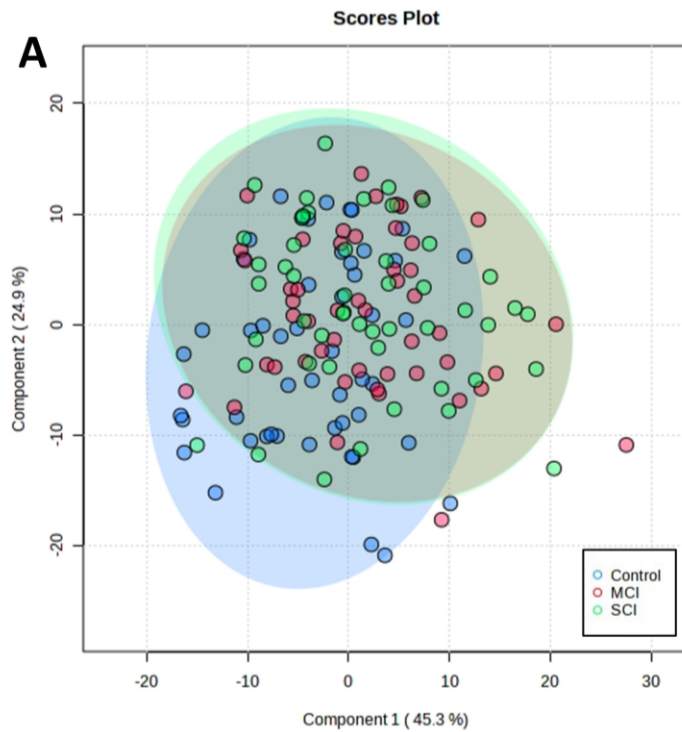


Microbiome β -diversity is significantly altered in early cognitive decline

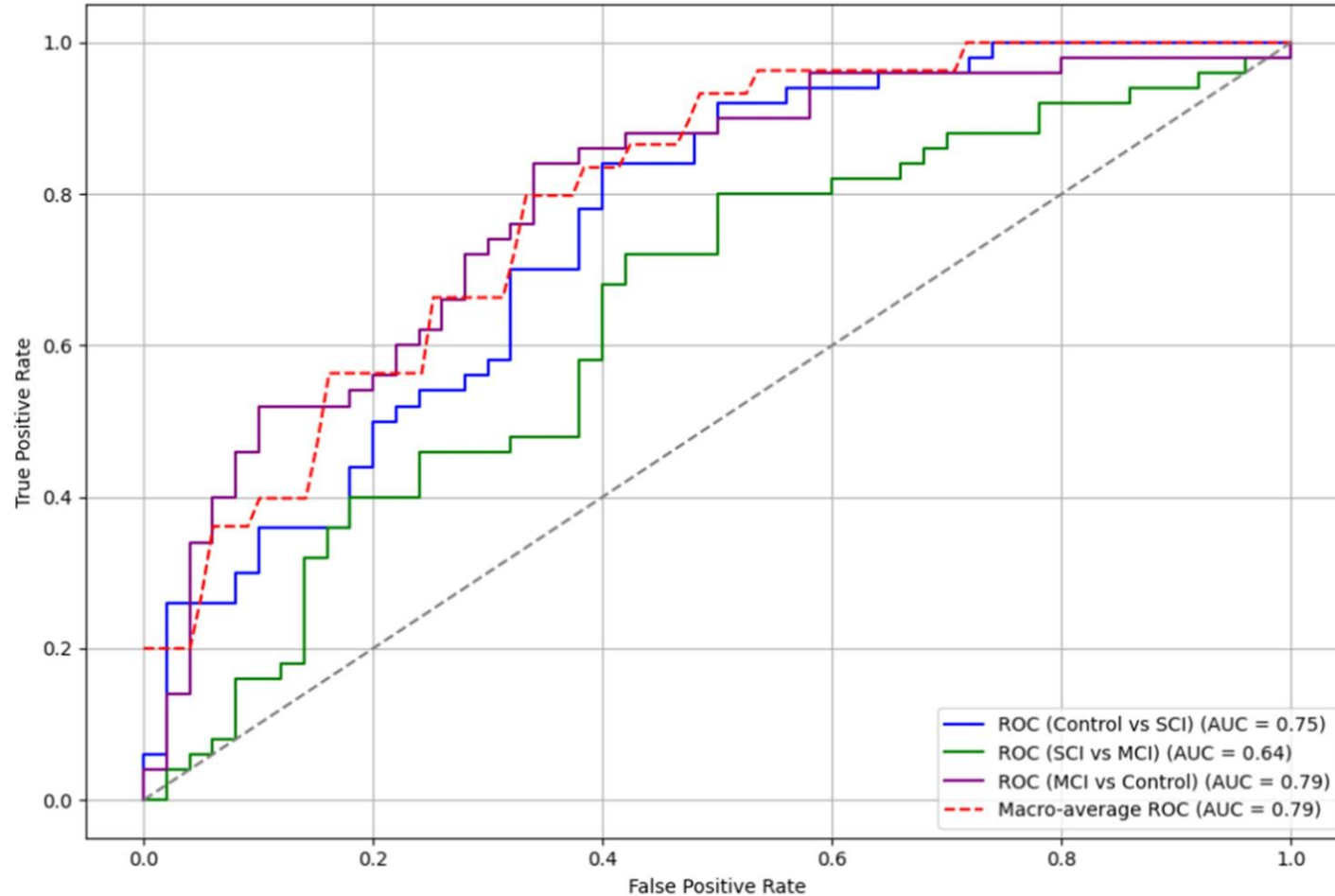


Pair	F-value	R-Squared	P-value	FDR
Control vs SCI	1.77	0.02	0.01 *	0.03 *
SCI vs MCI	1.02	0.01	0.38	0.38
MCI vs Control	1.26	0.01	0.10	0.15

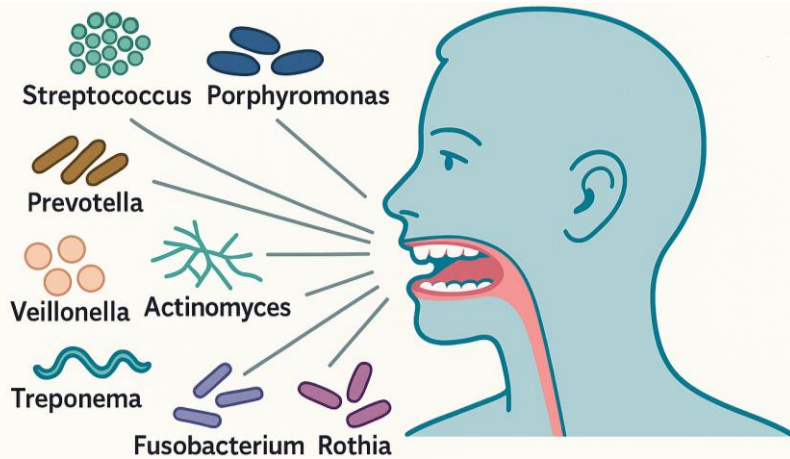
Metabolic shift occurs in early cognitive decline



Six gut and diet derived circulatory metabolites are predictive of preclinical AD



Oral Microbiota: The Overlooked Player

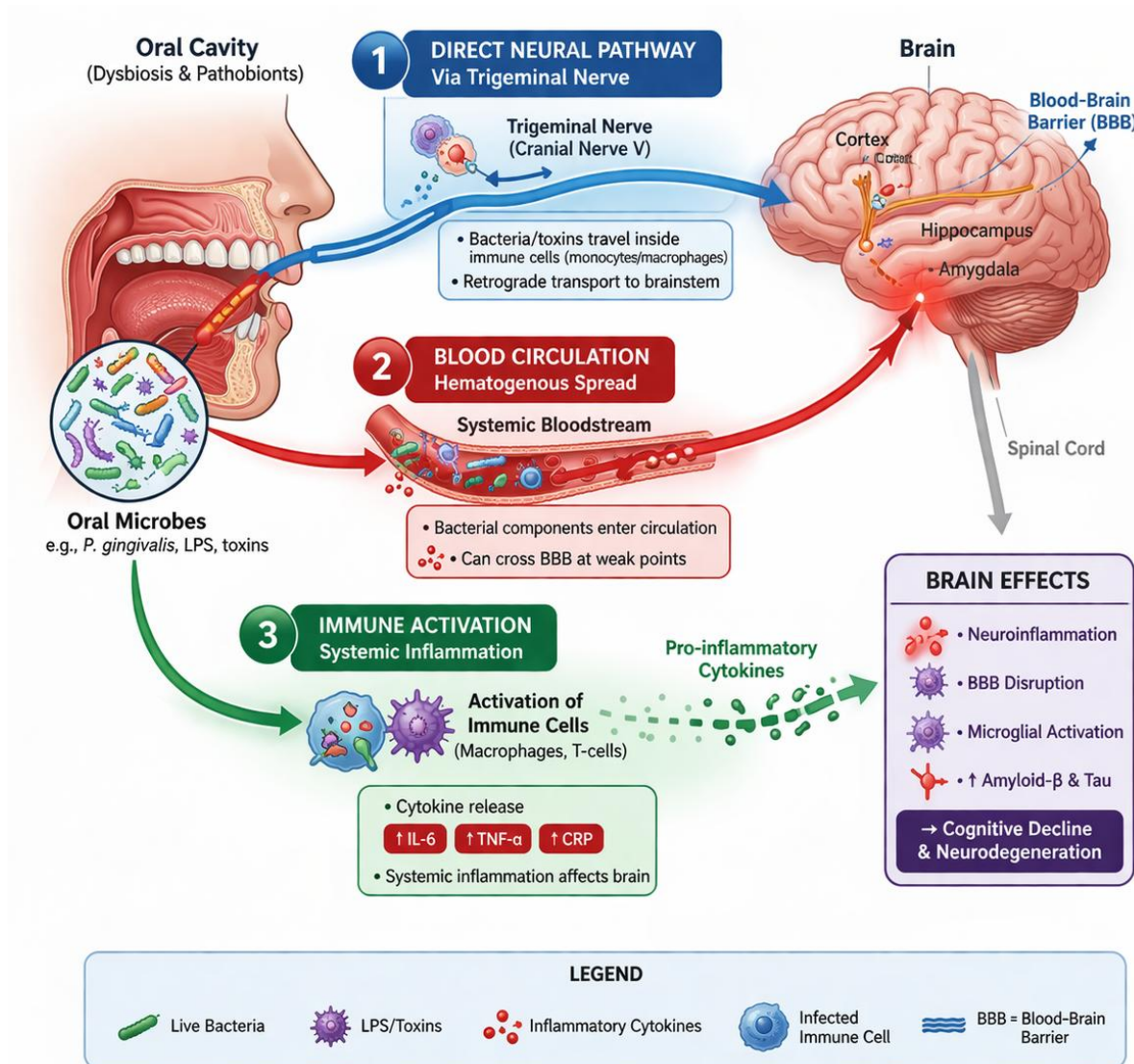


Second largest microbial community in the body (includes bacteria, fungi, viruses)

Periodontal disease is the 11th most prevalent condition in the world, with a prevalence ranging from 20 to 50% worldwide (Nazir M et al. Sci World J. 2020).

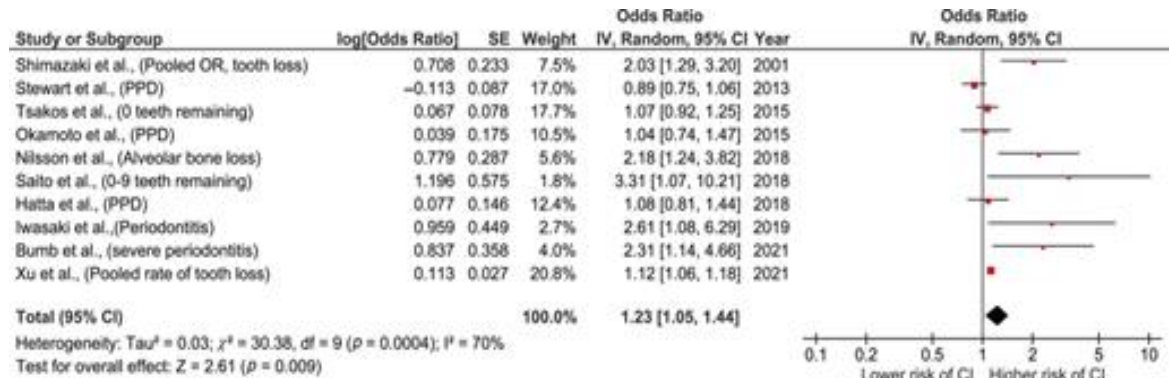
It is characterized by the inflammation of the periodontium, the specialized tissues that both surround and support the teeth

The Oral–Brain Axis: Pathways and mechanisms

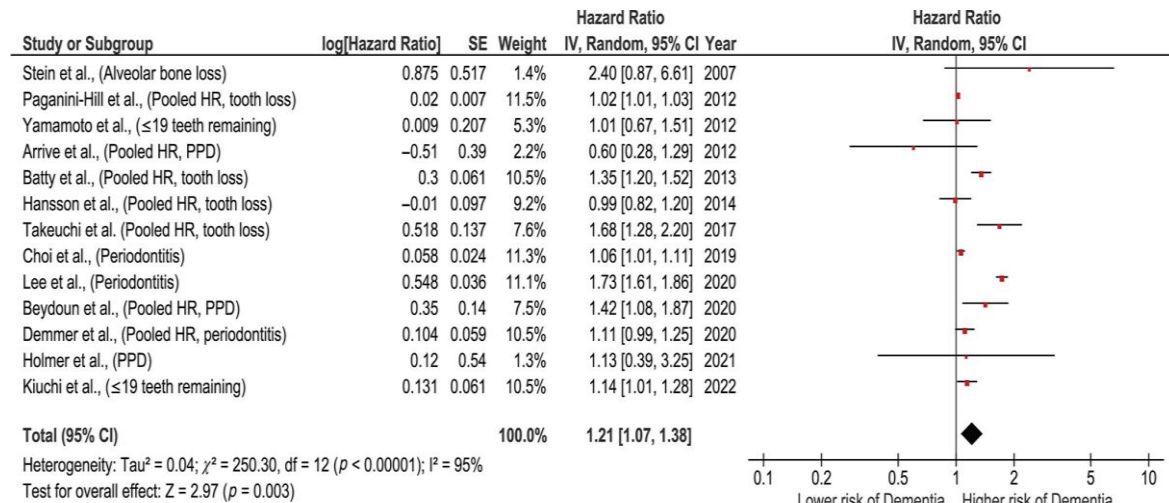


Poor periodontal health increase the risk of both cognitive decline and dementia

Cognitive decline



Dementia



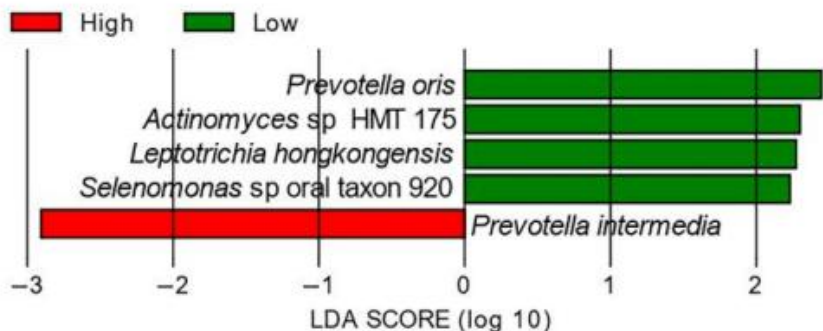
Oral microbiome, *APOE4* genotype and cognitive impairment



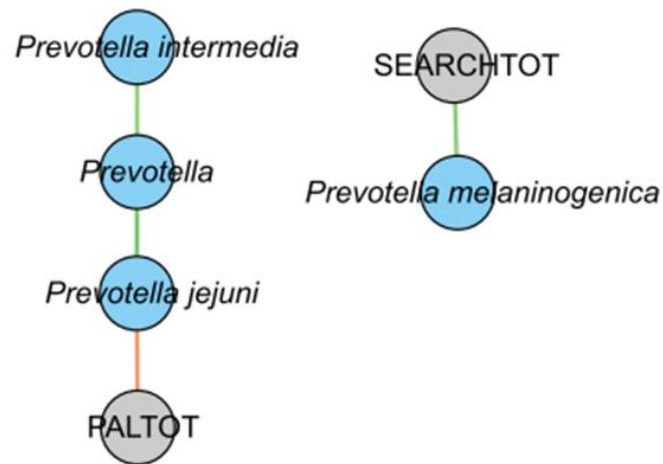
Oral microbiome and nitric oxide biomarkers in older people with mild cognitive impairment and *APOE4* genotype

Joanna E. L'Heureux ¹, Anne Corbett ¹, Clive Ballard ¹, David Vauzour ¹, Byron Creese ¹, Paul G. Winyard ¹, Andrew M. Jones ¹ and Anni Vanhatalo ^{1*}

PNAS Nexus, 2025, 4, pgae543
<https://doi.org/10.1093/pnasnexus/pgae543>
Advance access publication 28 January 2025
Research Report



Higher abundance of *P. intermedia* in *APOE4* carriers in the MCI group



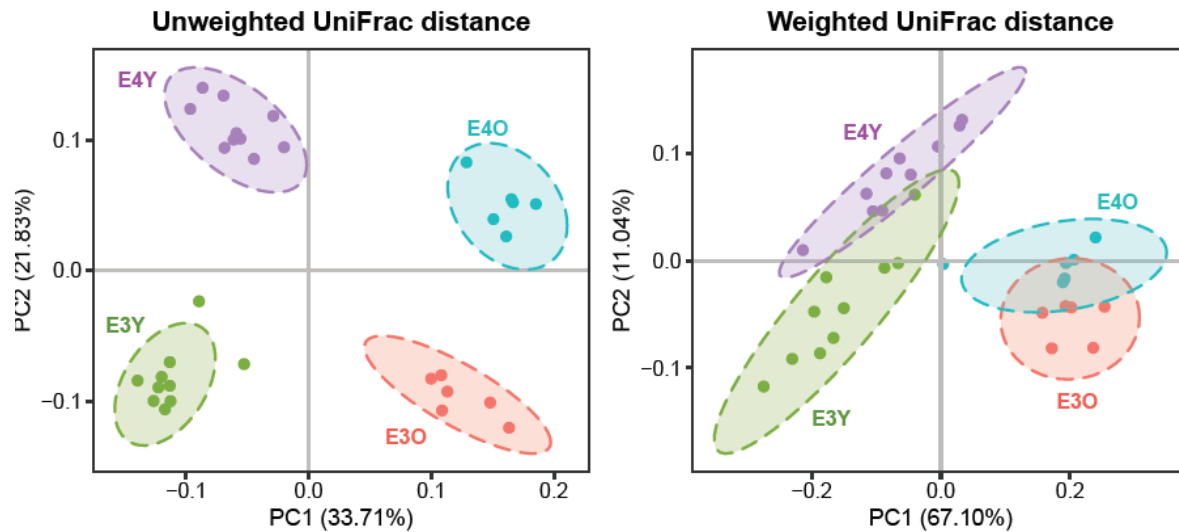
P. intermedia in *APOE4* carriers in the MCI group was negatively correlated with Paired Associate Learning (PAL), a measure of episodic memory

Impact of *APOE* genotype on the microbiome

The **FASEB** Journal

APOE genotype influences the gut microbiome structure and function in humans and mice: relevance for Alzheimer's disease pathophysiology

Tam T. T. Tran, Simone Corsini, Lee Kellingray, Claire Hegarty, Gwénaëlle Le Gall, Arjan Narbad, Michael Müller, Noemi Tejera, Paul W. O'Toole, Anne-Marie Minihane, David Vauzour ✉



PERMANOVA tests	Unweighted UniFrac		Weighted UniFrac	
	R ²	p	R ²	p
Age: Young vs. Old	0.325	0.001	0.554	0.001
Young mice: E3Y vs. E4Y	0.473	0.001	0.345	0.002
Old mice: E3O vs. E4O	0.395	0.004	0.306	0.003
<i>APOE</i> genotype: E3 vs. E4	0.217	0.001	0.087	0.018
Age and <i>APOE</i> genotype	0.622	0.001	0.702	0.001

Summary

Proposed Risk factors

Oral microbiome influence (neuro)inflammation

Bacterium gingipains
Porphyromonas gingivalis, *Fusobacterium nucleatum*
 Produce toxic proteases
 Increase production of A β in the brain
 Access brain via olfactory bulb/trigeminal ganglia

Viral infections
 HSV-1, HHV6, HHV7

Toxoplasma gondii
Borrelia burgdorferi
Chlamydia pneumoniae

Increase A β as a protective mechanisms (antiviral)

Microbial-biofilm adherence
 Increase brain aggregates

Interaction with host genes

Sex differences

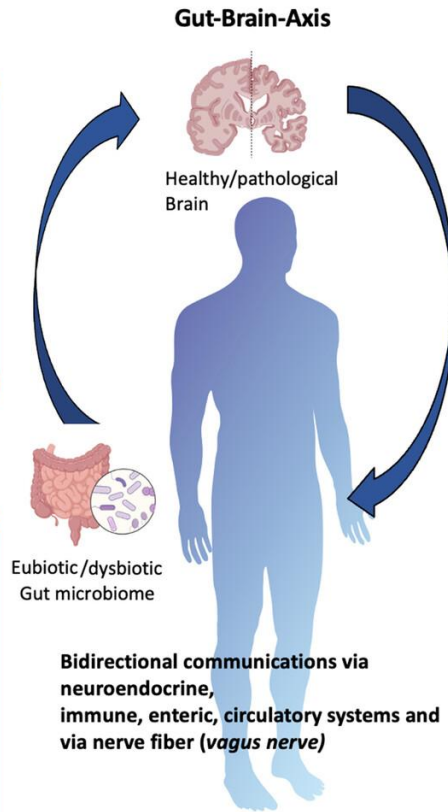
Prenatal intrauterine environment
 Role in immune maturation

Genetic differences

APOE4 increase Amyloid B plaques (A β)
 2/3 of AD patients are female
 Alters microbiome (and immune response?)

Ageing

Change gut physiology
 Change in core microbiome uniqueness
 Increase risk of mortality and neurological diseases
 Evidence of cognitive health support via FMT
 Modulating immune and metabolic pathways



Proposed Mechanisms

Gut influence BBB integrity

If weakened BBB, Viruses and bacteria can penetrate the brain

Amyloid B plaques (A β), Neurofibrillary tangle

BBB impermeability, neuroinflammation

Microglia activation

Gut-microbes influence (neuro)inflammation

Systemic inflammation
 Increase in pro-inflammatory molecules (cytokines)

Gut dysbiosis and GI issues
 Decrease gut permeability

Gut-microbes influence metabolites

Gut microbiome bi-products
 SCFAs, tryptophan, bile acids
 Neurotransmitters
 Influence Immune system
 Beneficial bi-products

Amyloid B plaques (A β) in the gut can migrate to the brain

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