Microbiome research





Prof. Dr. Tim Urich Department of Bacterial Physiology Institute of Microbiology EMAU Greifswald

Earth: a microbial planet

Human microbiome



Plant microbiome

Man and Microbes = a Superorganism



- **100 trillion** (10¹⁴) microbes in the intestinal tract
- Colon: 10¹¹-10¹² cells/ml
- Microbiome >100 times more genes than human genome
- •Gut microbiome: "the forgotten organ"
- Microbes as **beneficial commensals**:
 - Immune stimulation/modulation
 - Protection against pathogens
 - Digestion/provision of nutrients
 - (e.g. vitamins, fiber breakdown, SCFAs)
- Role in obesity, IBD, cardiovascular disease, etc... Dysbiosis
- •Methanogens minor component, up to 10% in colon
- •ensure efficient anaerobic degradation



Research interests / projects

- GIT microbiota of humans and animals role in health / disease / GHG emissions
- Microbes in (permafrost) soils and their role in global GHG emissions
- Interactions (metabolic and trophic) between microorganisms and their consequences for ecosytem functioning
- Methanogenic archaea: physiology and ecology of novel methanogens
- Infant gut microbiome in zoonotic helmith infections (anemia, morbidity)

(functional) Metagenomics to assess the uncultured majority



Integrate with complementary approaches

Anaerobic C mineralisation in arctic peat soils: key role of methanogens for GHG production



Metabolic and trophic interactions modulate methane production by Arctic peat microbiota in response to warming

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Integrated metatranscriptomics, metagenomics and metabolomics

Tveit et al., 2012, 2014, 2015

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Longitudinal study of murine microbiota activity and interactions with the host during acute inflammation and recovery

Clarissa Schwab¹, David Berry², Isabella Rauch³, Ina Rennisch¹, Julia Ramesmayer², Eva Hainzl⁴, Susanne Heider⁵, Thomas Decker³, Lukas Kenner⁵, Mathias Müller⁴, Birgit Strobl⁴, Michael Wagner², Christa Schleper¹, Alexander Loy² and Tim Urich¹

IBD



Figure 8 Timeline of the interplay of host and microbiota during colitis and recovery.

ARTICLE

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Methylotrophic methanogenic Thermoplasmata implicated in reduced methane emissions from bovine rumen

Morten Poulsen¹, Clarissa Schwab², Bent Borg Jensen¹, Ricarda M. Engberg¹, Anja Spang², Nuria Canibe¹, Ole Højberg¹, Gabriel Milinovich², Lena Fragner³, Christa Schleper², Wolfram Weckwerth³, Peter Lund¹, Andreas Schramm⁴ & Tim Urich²

- New order of methanogenic archaea: *Methanomassiliicoccales*
- Methylated amines (e.g. TMA) as electron acceptors
- reduced abundance when rape seed oil applied as methane mitigation strategy
- ca. 20% less methane / L milk



Central role of TMA in human cardiovascular disease

Trimethylamine (TMA)

- Tang et al., N Engl J Med 2013; Tremaroli & Bäckhed, Nature 2012 and others:
- Gut microbiota catalyzes TMA formation from choline and carnitine

- Until very recently no microorganisms known to degrade TMA in human gut!
- MMC present in humans!
- Age-related prevalence of MMC
- Usage as Probiotic for TMA degradation? (Morrison 2013, Brugere et al., 2014)



Tang et al., N Engl J Med 2013

Figure 3. Pathways Linking Dietary Phosphatidylcholine, Intestinal Microbiota, and Incident Adverse Cardiovascular Events.

Ribo-tag vs. 16S rRNA amplicon



Figure 2: A holistic view onto the soil (microbial) community from an SSU rRNA perspective.

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