

Behavior of *Bacillus cereus* under conditions simulating the proximal gut



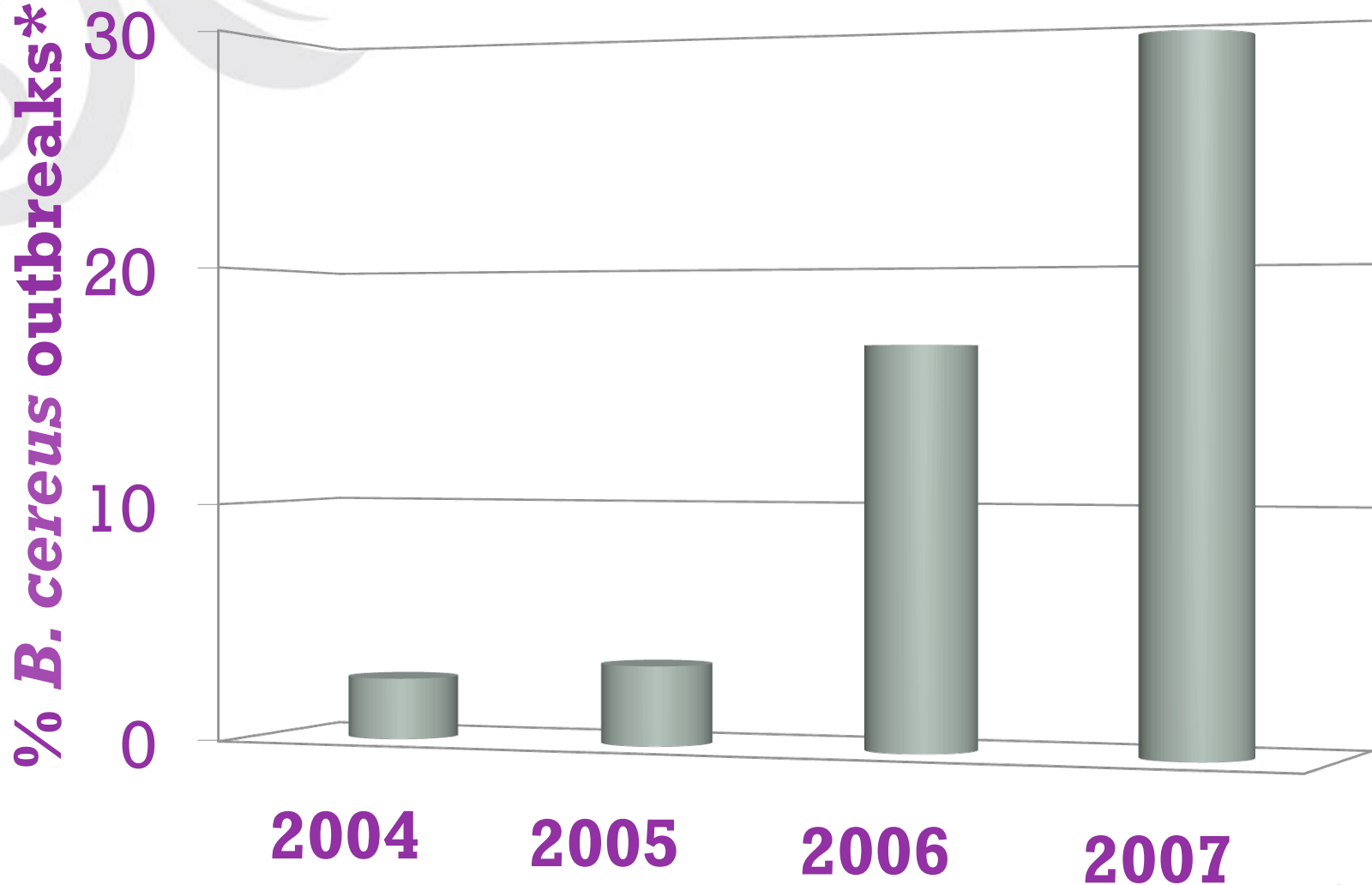
Faculteit Bio-ingenieurswetenschappen
Faculty of Bioscience Engineering



M.Sc. Varvara TSILIA

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Foodborne Outbreaks - Belgium





Foodborne Outbreaks - France

'In France, from 1998 to 2000, *B. cereus* represented 4 to 5 % of foodborne poisoning outbreaks of known origin.'



'Strain 391-98 ... was responsible for an outbreak of diarrhoeal syndrome food poisoning in a nursing home for elderly people in France in March 1998. The strain was isolated at a level of $3 \times 10^5 \text{ g}^{-1}$ from a vegetable purée, and 44 people were ill. Six of the patients had bloody diarrhoea, and three of them died'.

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Disease Mechanism? - Diarrhea



Food Processing/Bad handling
B. cereus spores may survive
Spore germination, growth and toxin

Spores



Vegetative cells

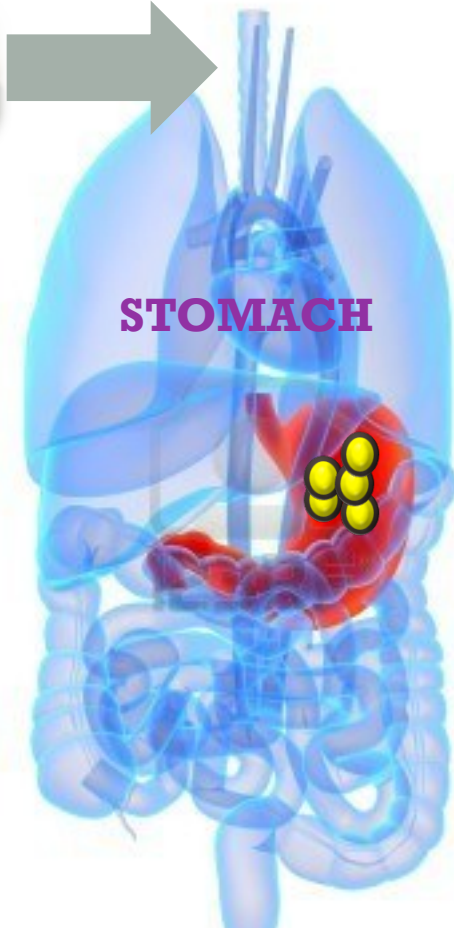


Enterotoxins



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Disease Mechanism? - Diarrhea



STOMACH (HCl/Pepsin)
Vegetative cell death
Enterotoxin degradation

Spores



Vegetative cells



Enterotoxins



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Disease Mechanism? - Diarrhea



Duodenum (bile, pancreatin)
Spore survival

Ileum
Spore germination, growth and toxin

Spores



Vegetative cells

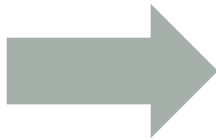
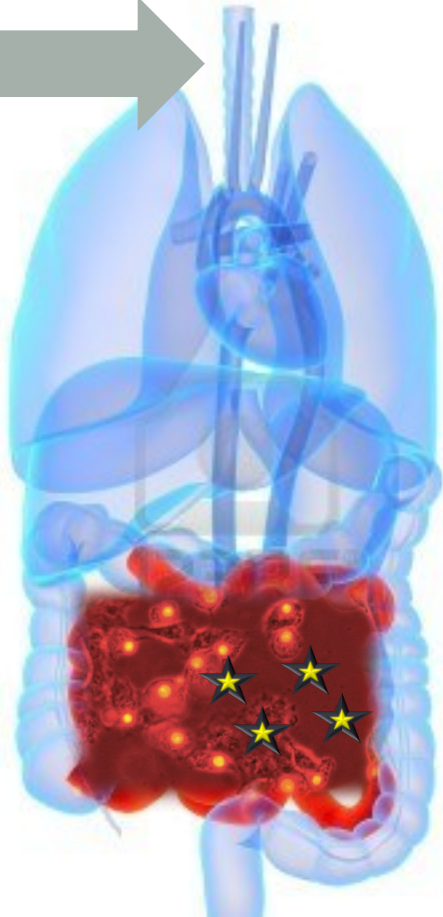


Enterotoxins

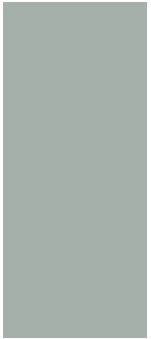


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Disease Mechanism? - Diarrhea



DIARRHOEA



Spores



Vegetative cells



Enterotoxins





Disease Mechanism? - Requirements

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Germination/Growth | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No germination/growth (<i>Ceuppens et al. 2012a</i>) |
| 2. Toxin production | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quorum sensing (<i>Gohar et al. 2002; 2008</i>) |
| 3. Functional toxins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Instability (<i>Ceuppens et al. 2012b</i>) |
| ? Adhesion on mucus | <input type="checkbox"/> | Surface proteins (<i>Sanchez et al., 2009</i>) |



Hypothesis:

Adhesion on mucus

- protect *B. cereus* from the toxic intestinal slurry
- preserve/enhance the activity of enterotoxins

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Methods - Proximal gut simulation

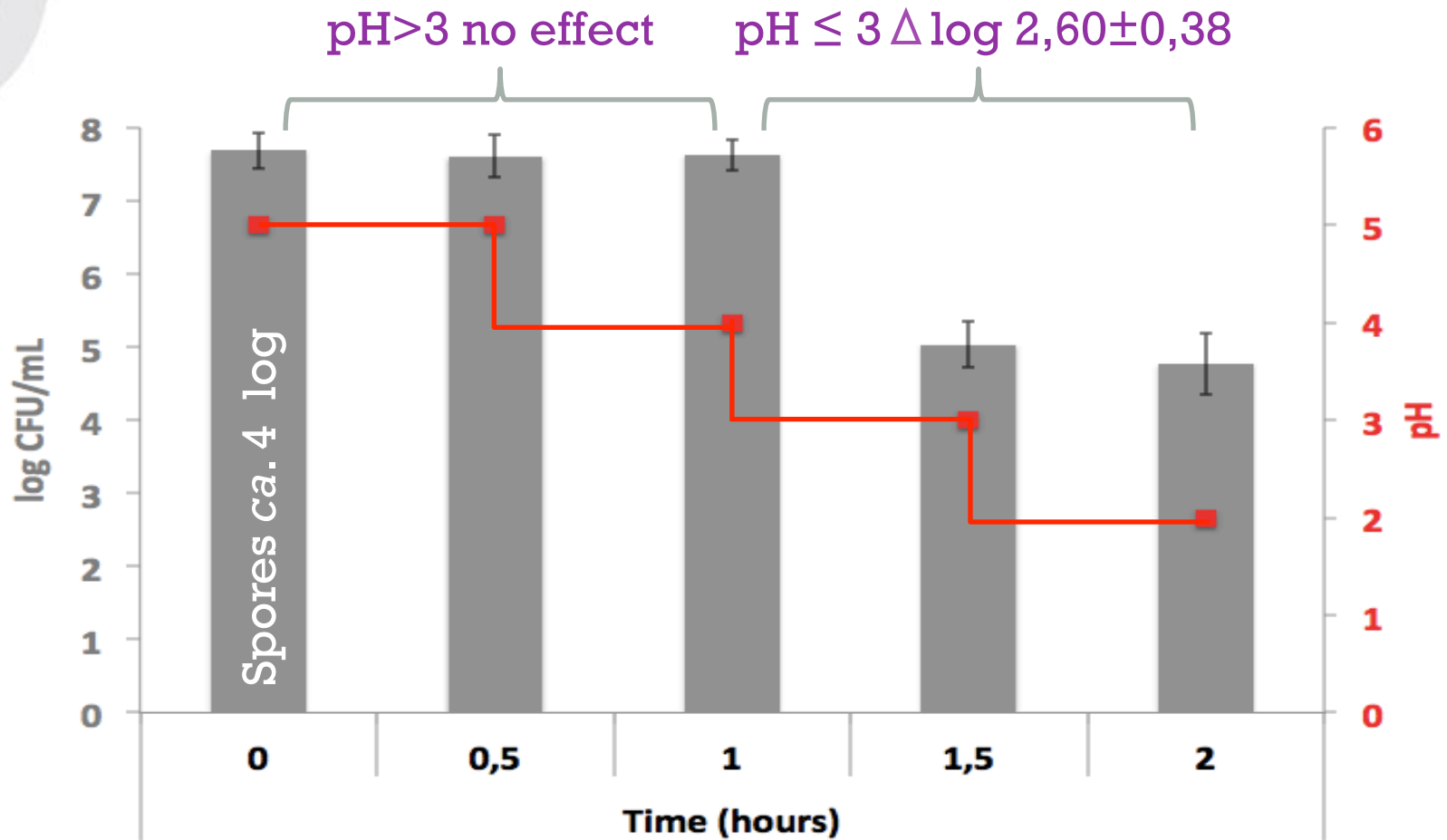
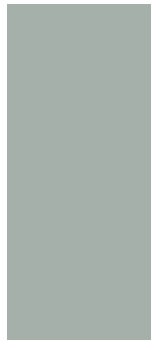
	Time (h)	Addition	pH	Effect of
STOMACH	0	+ <i>B. cereus</i> NVH 0500/00	Stepwise decrease	pH
	2			
UPPER INTESTINE	2	+ bile/pancreatin	7	Host secretions
	4			
ILEUM	4	+ mucin microcosms	7	Mucus
	8			



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Results – Stomach

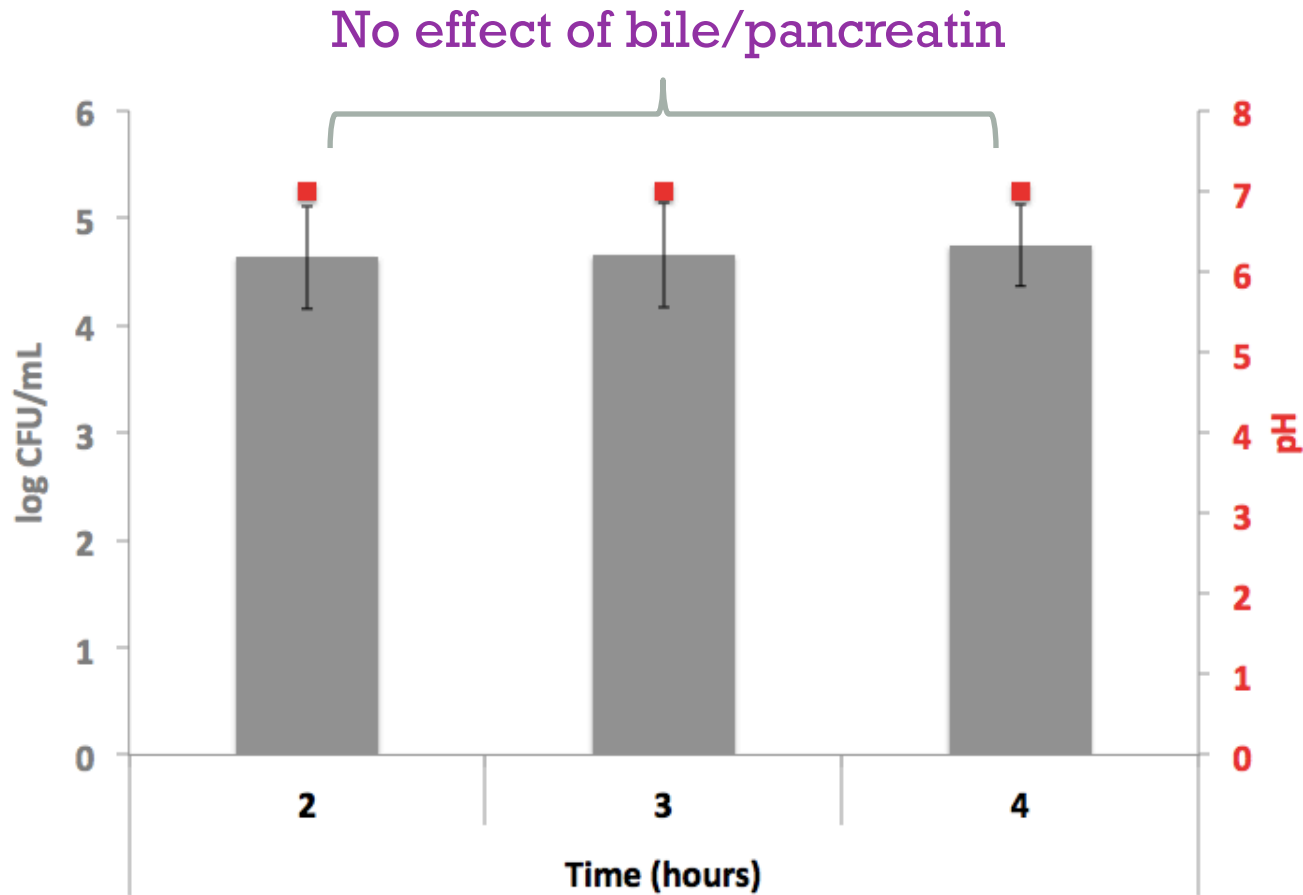
pH



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Results – Upper Intestine

**Host
secretion**



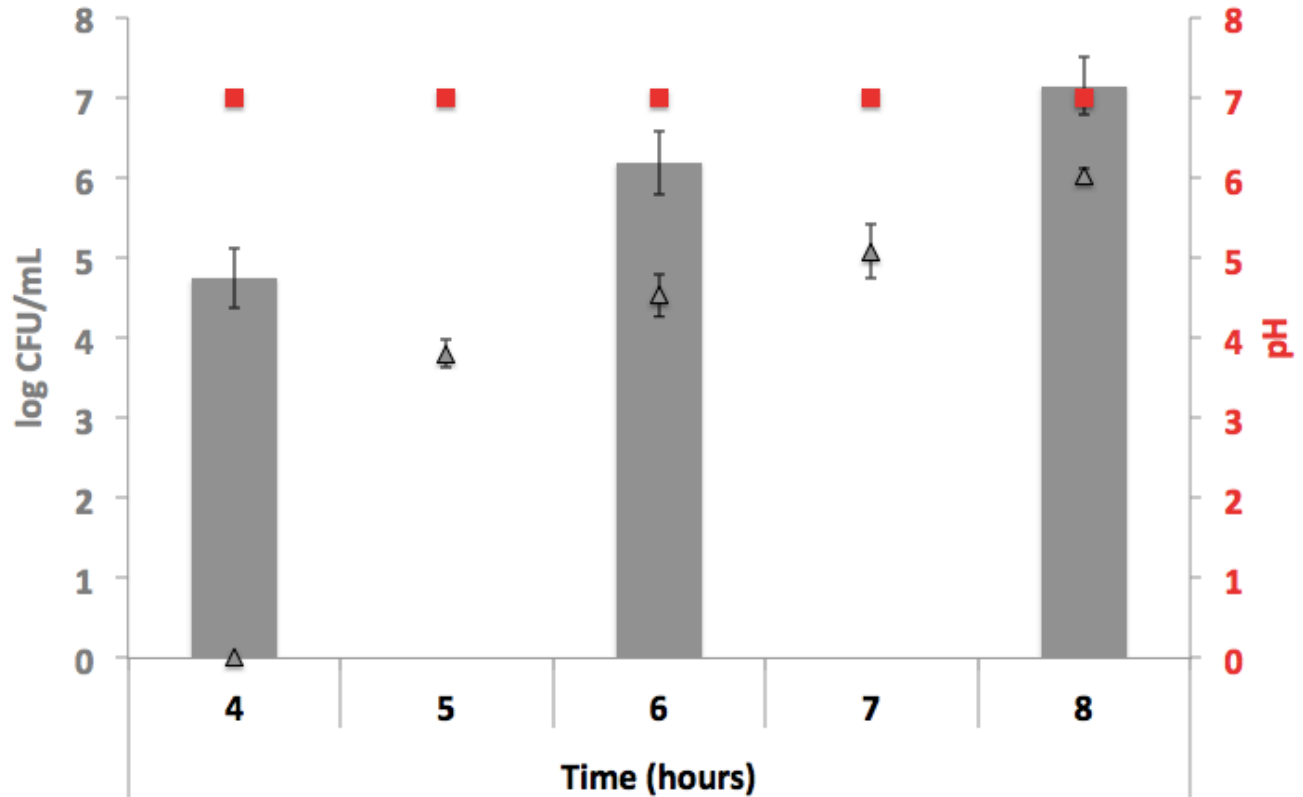
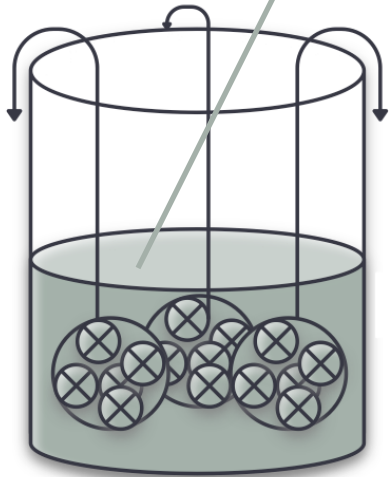
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Results – Ileum

Lumen

■ Lumen

Growth recovery within 4 hours
No enterotoxin production



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Results – Ileum

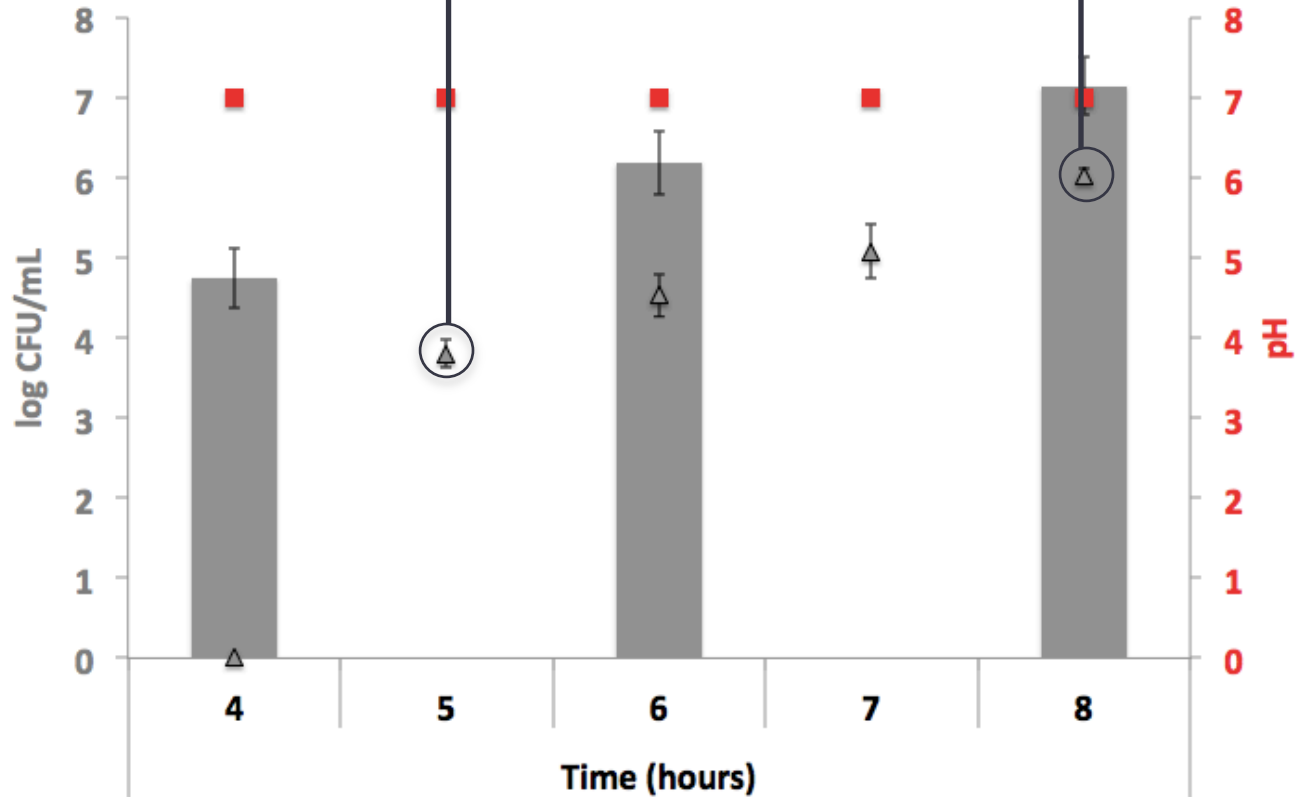
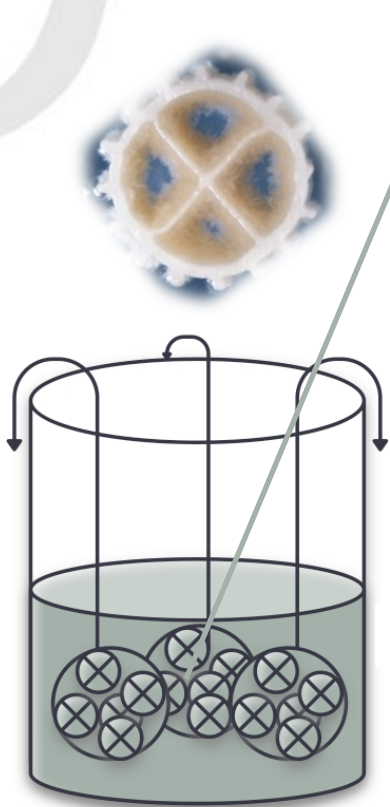
Mucus



Δ Mucus

3,8 log in 1h

10% adhered



1. Why could we not detect enterotoxins in the **lumen**?

1.1. Toxin degradation by host secretions?

1.2. Quorum sensing not activated?

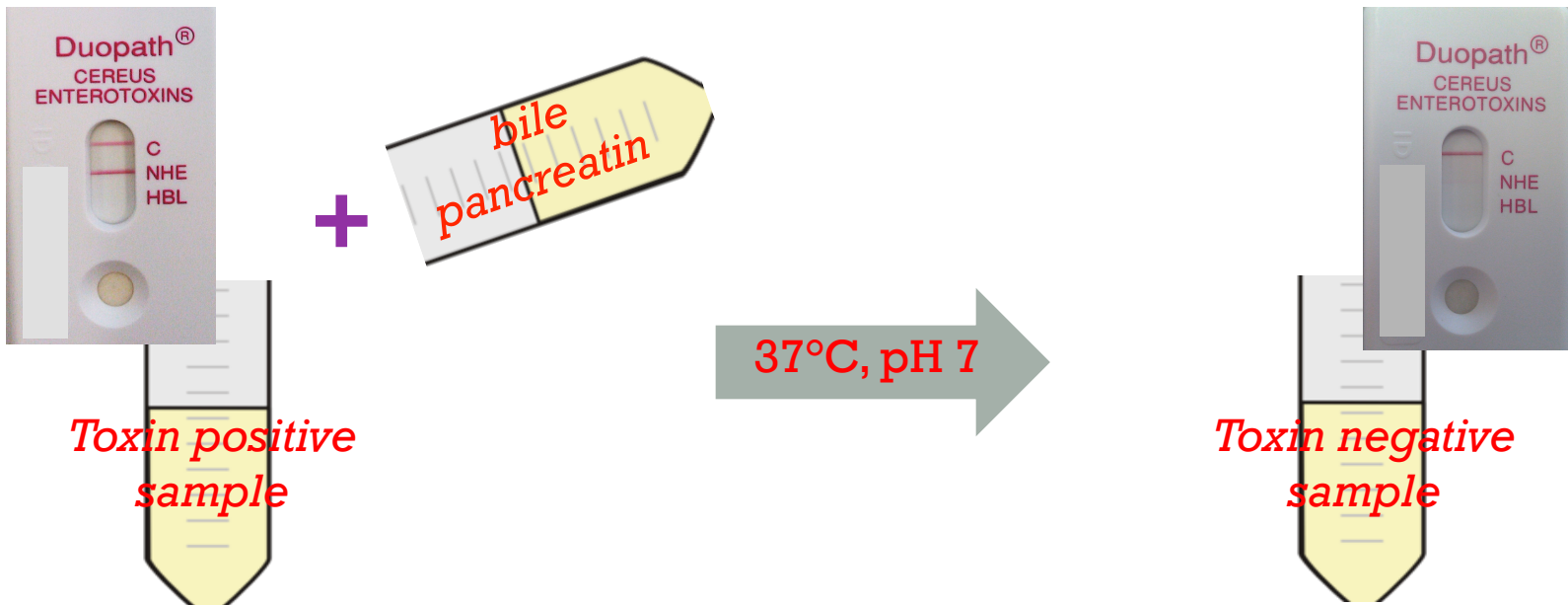
2. What is the role of the **mucus**?

2.1. Could we detect enterotoxin in mucus?

2.2. Are enterotoxins protected by mucus?

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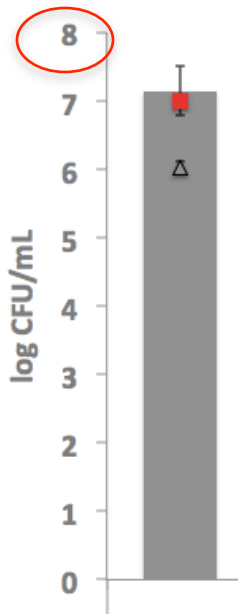
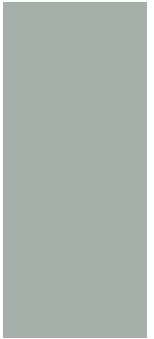
1.1. Toxin degradation by host secretions?



Toxin is sensitive to bile/pancreatin mixture



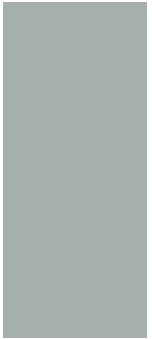
1.2. Quorum sensing not activated?



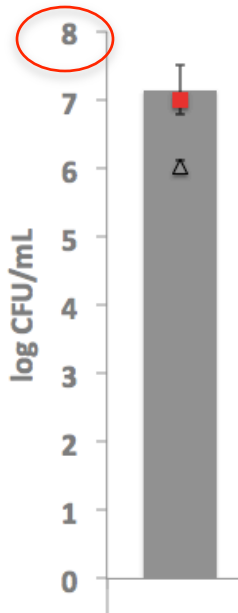
Probably not, stationary phase in not reached

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1.2. Quorum sensing not activated?



Run the system longer?



Luminal Bacteria



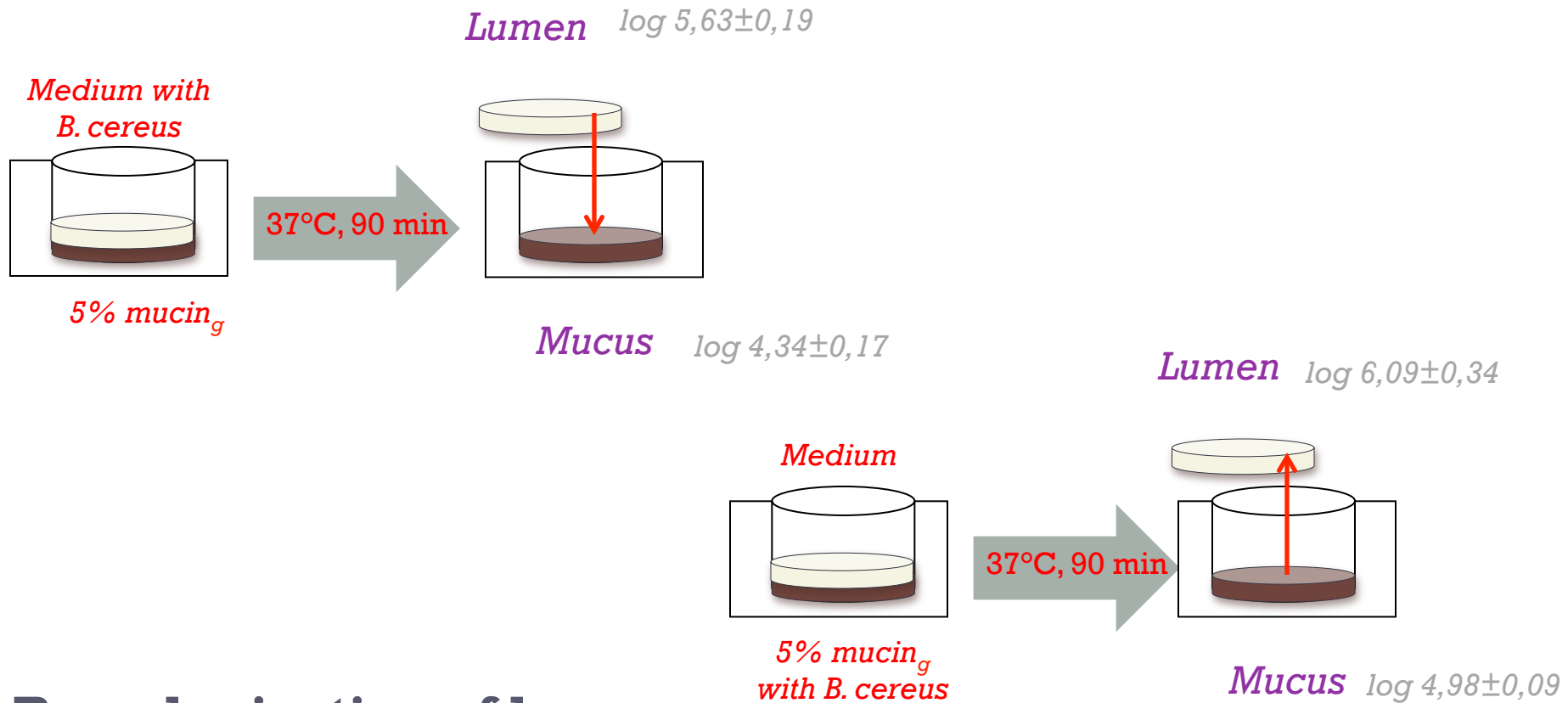
Adhered Bacteria



What do the adhered bacteria do?



What do the adhered bacteria do?

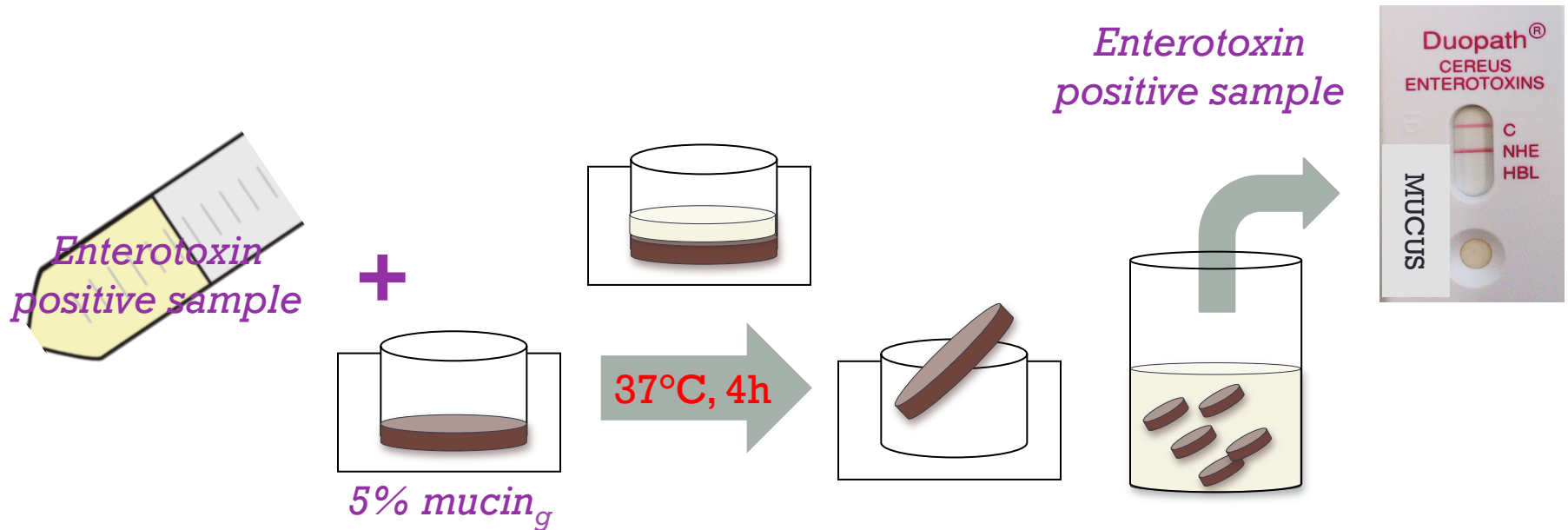


Re-colonization of lumen –

Increase of mucosa and luminal bacteria

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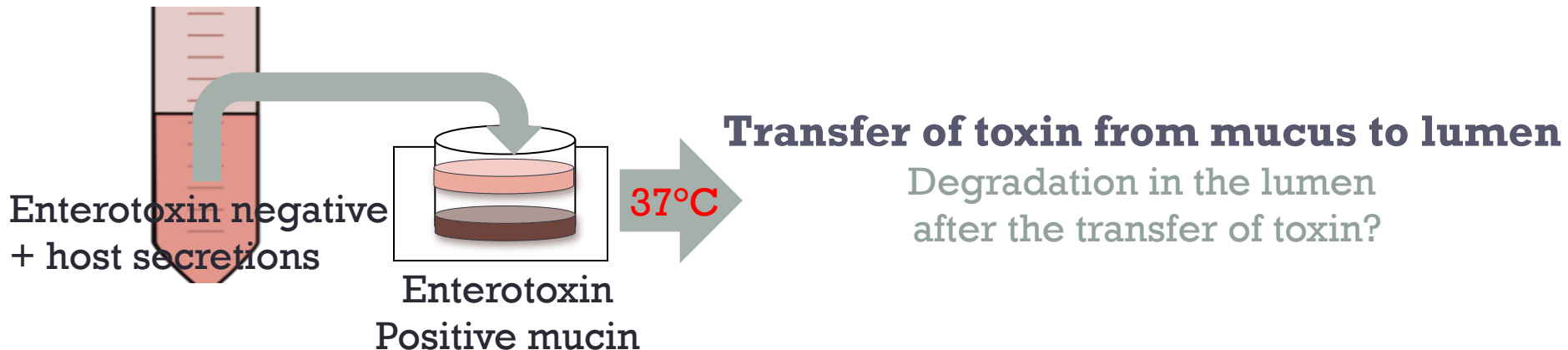
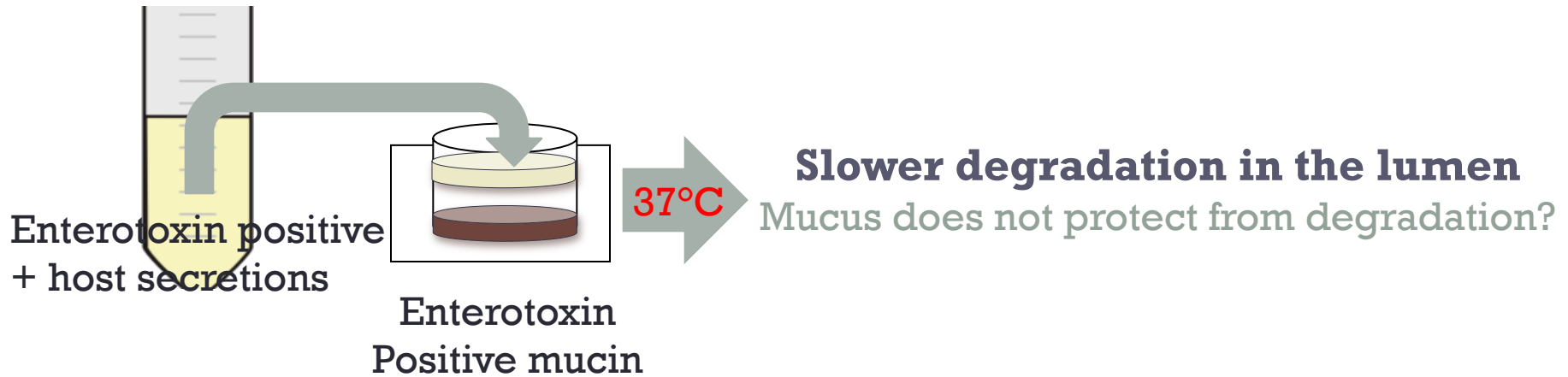
2.1. Could we detect enterotoxin in mucus?



Enterotoxin can be detected in mucin agar

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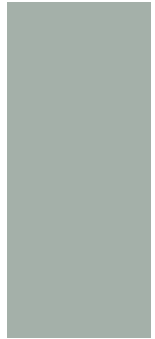
2.2. Are enterotoxins protected by mucus?



Toxins are maintained in the system longer due to mucus?



Thank you for your attention



Promotors

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Collaborators

