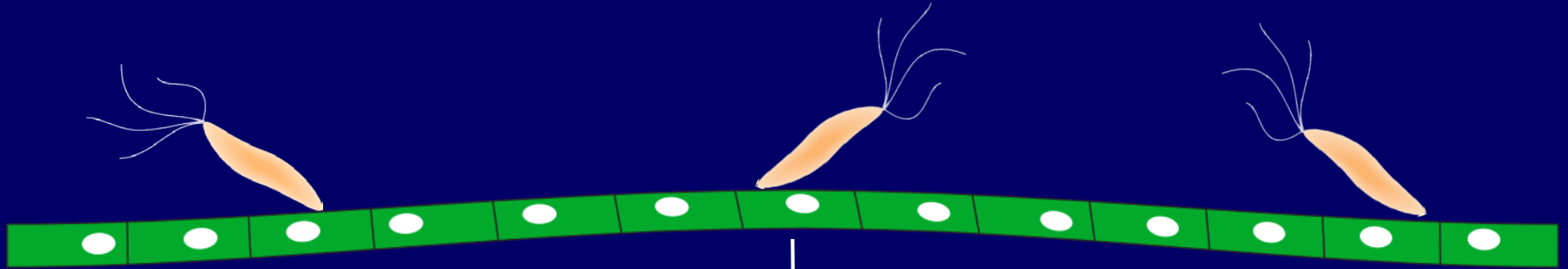


*Helicobacter pylori*-Induced  
Gastric Cancer: Mechanisms

Rick Peek

Vanderbilt University Medical Center

# Host responses to *H. pylori* strain-specific virulence constituents influence carcinogenesis



Gastric inflammation

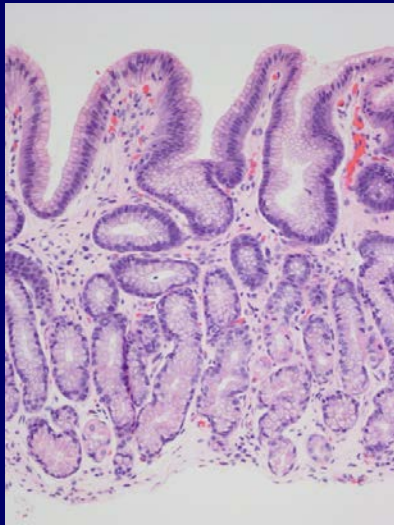
Decades ↓

Gastric adenocarcinoma

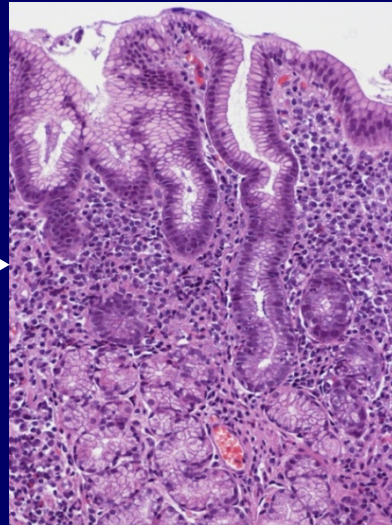
# Adenocarcinoma of the Stomach

A leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide

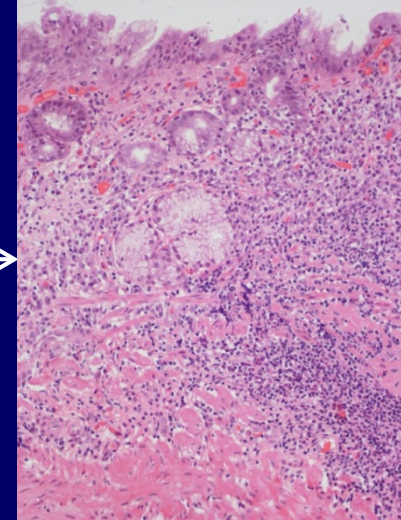
>800,000 deaths/year



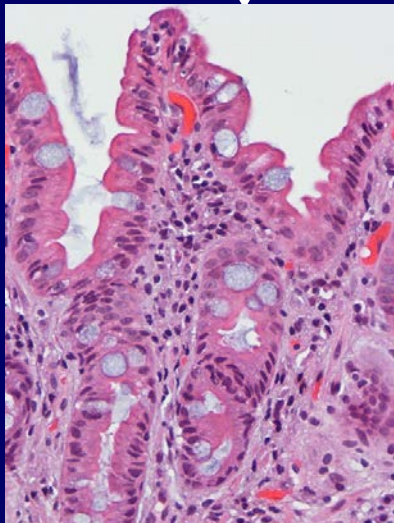
**Normal**



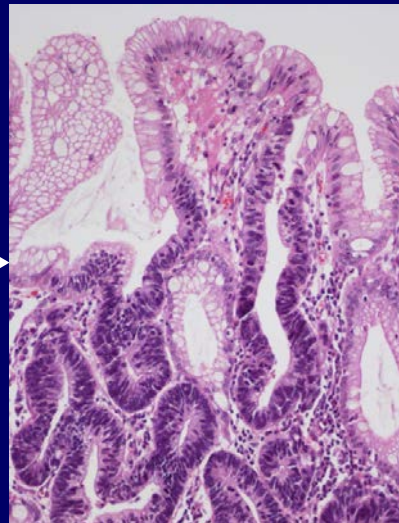
**Non-atrophic  
gastritis**



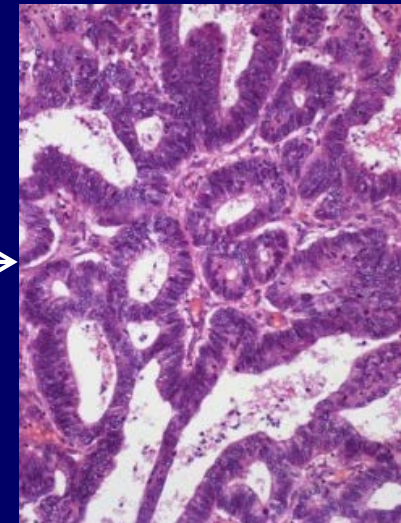
**Atrophic  
gastritis**



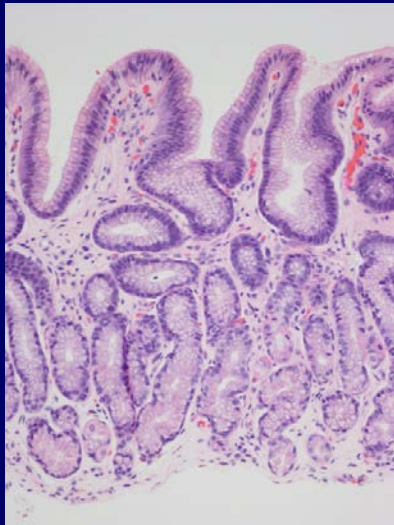
**SPEM/Intestinal  
metaplasia**



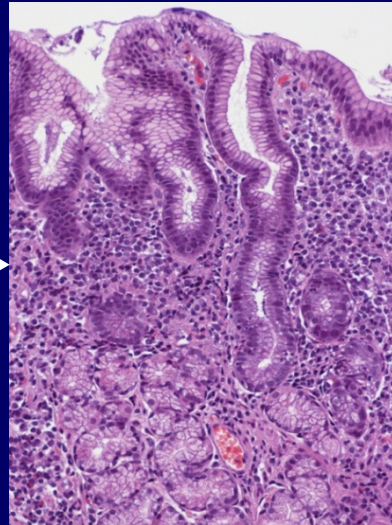
**Dysplasia**



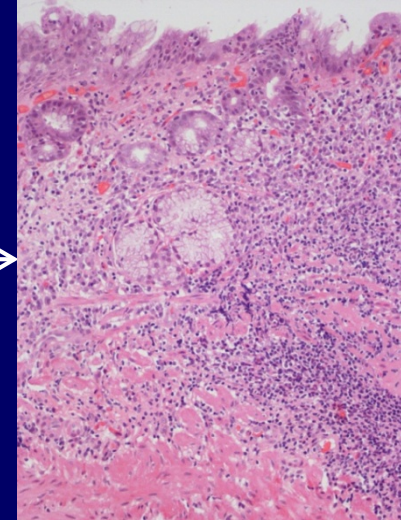
**Cancer**



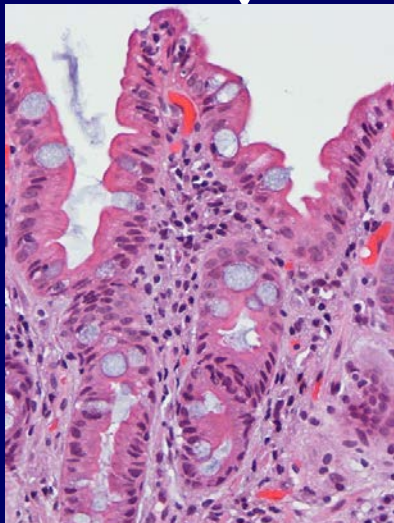
**Normal**



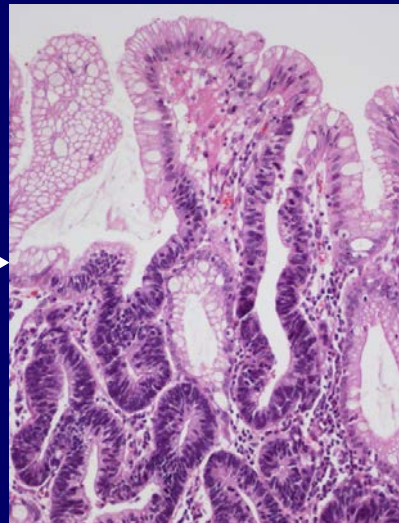
**Non-atrophic  
gastritis**



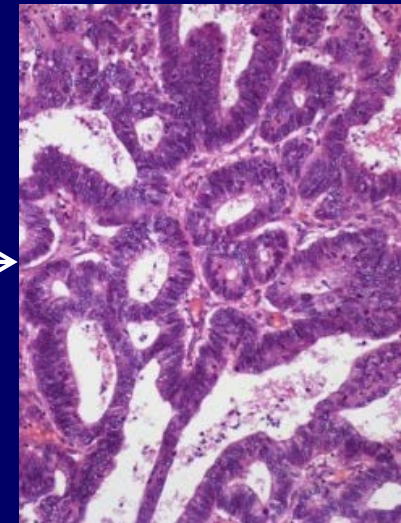
**Atrophic  
gastritis**



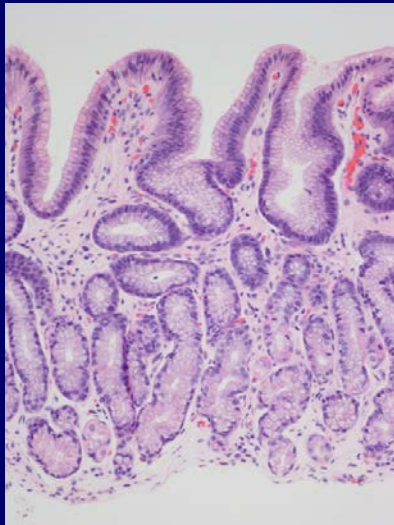
**SPEM/Intestinal  
metaplasia**



**Dysplasia**

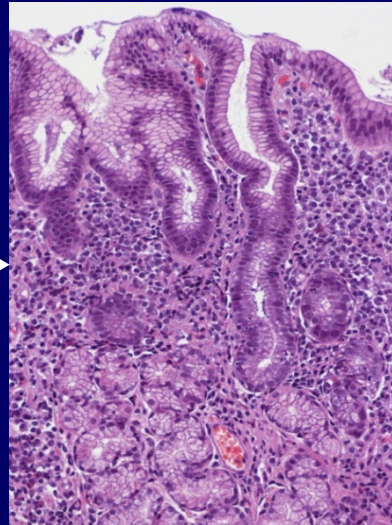


**Cancer**

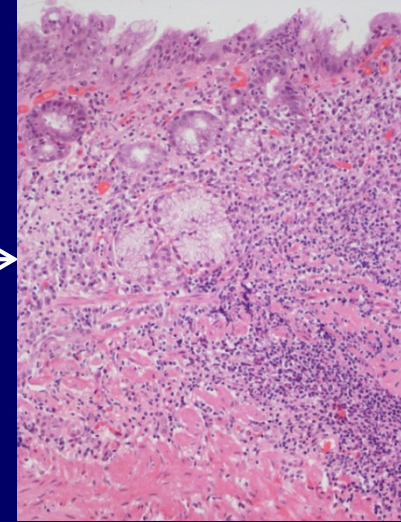


**Normal**

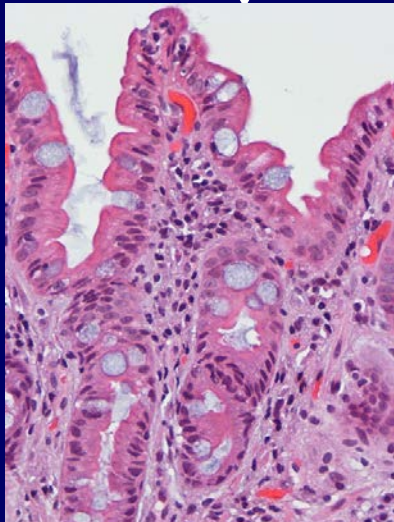
*H. pylori*



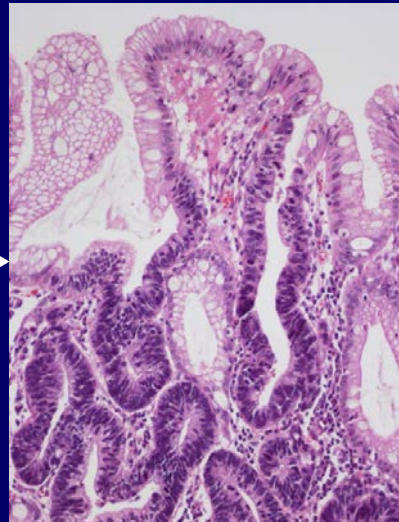
**Non-atrophic  
gastritis**



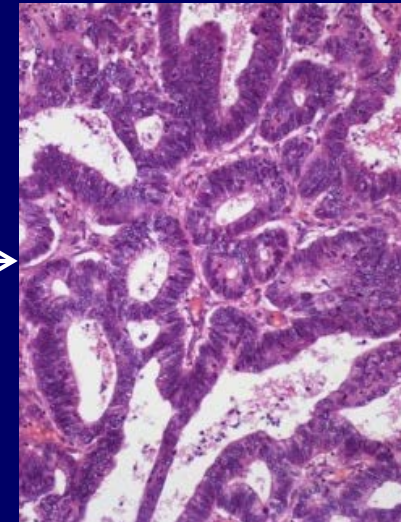
**Atrophic  
gastritis**



**SPEM/Intestinal  
metaplasia**

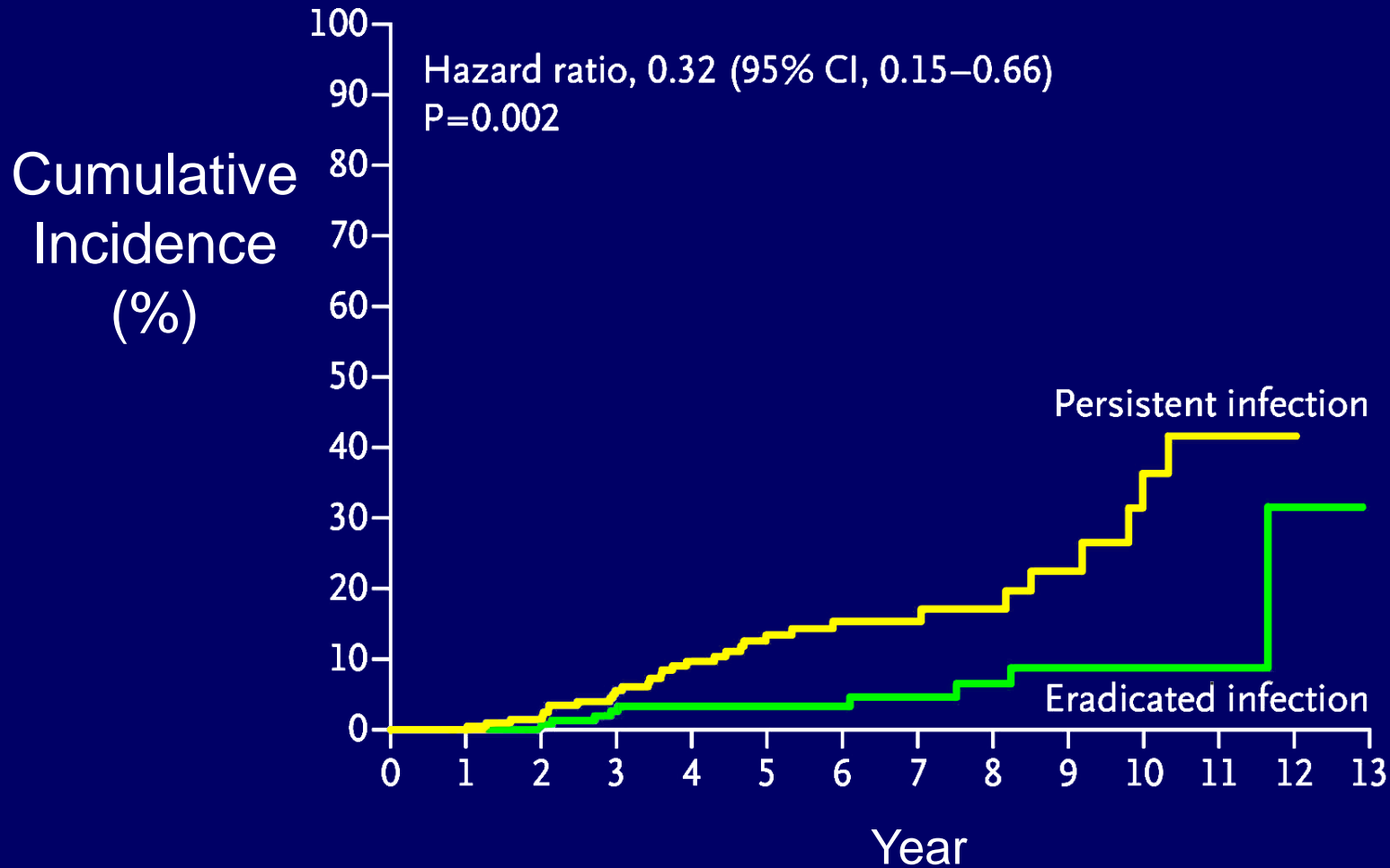


**Dysplasia**

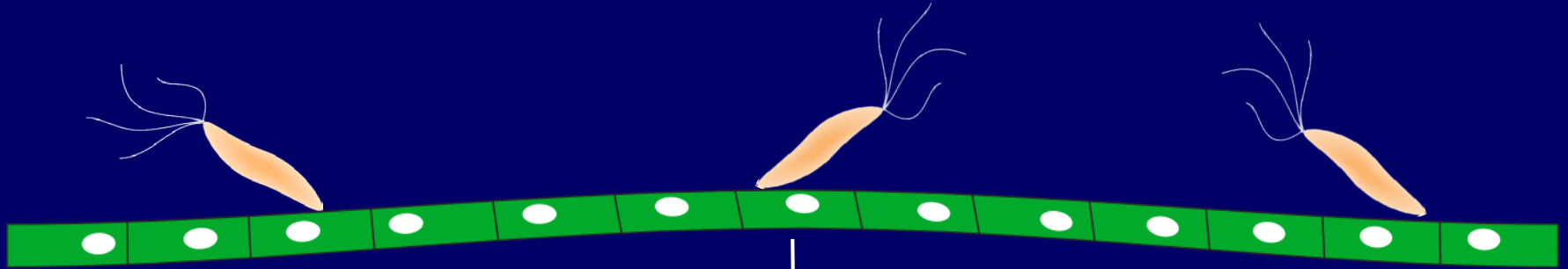


**Cancer**

# Analysis of the incidence of metachronous gastric cancer, according to *H. pylori* status after trial medication



# Host responses to *H. pylori* strain-specific virulence constituents influence carcinogenesis



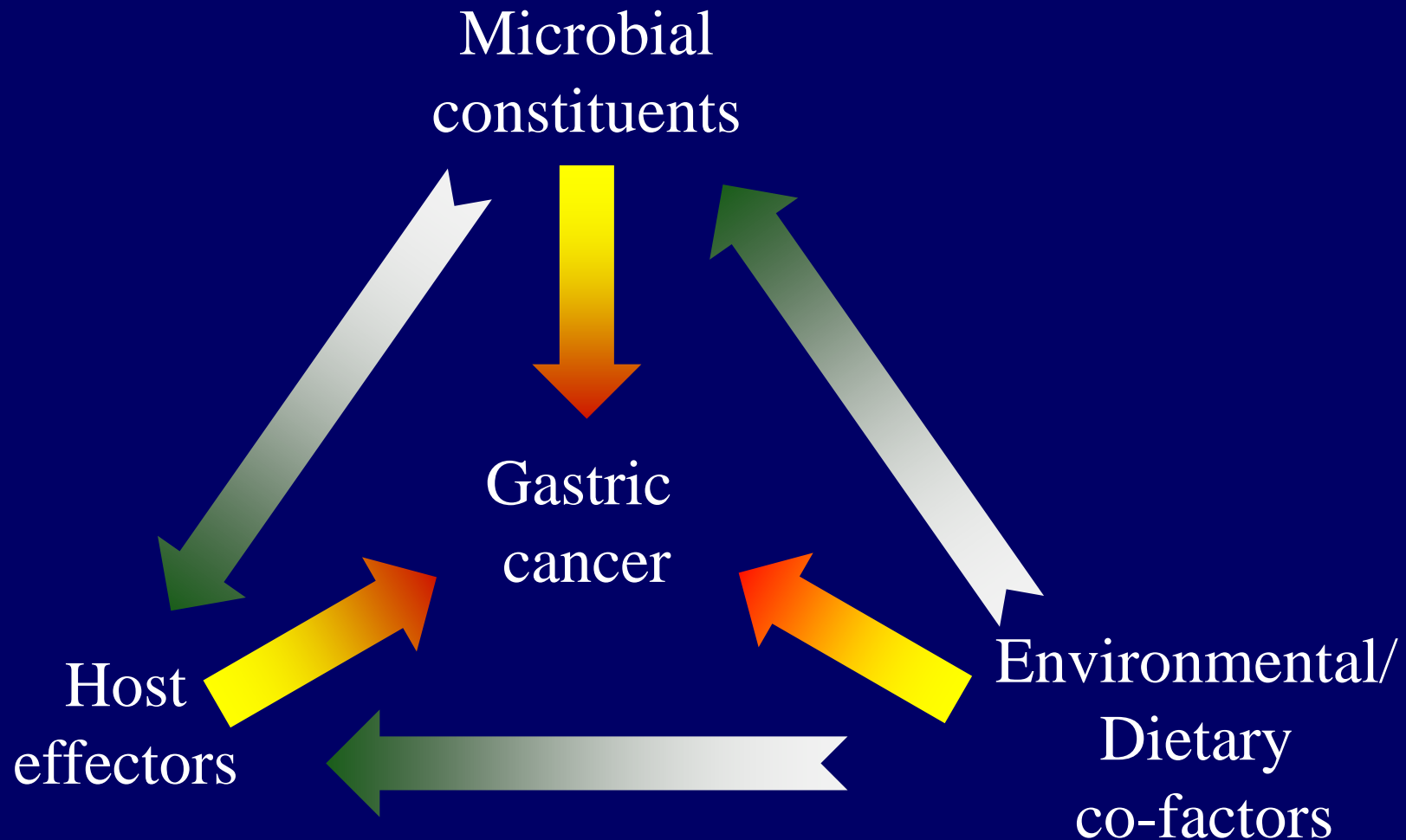
Gastric inflammation

Decades

Gastric adenocarcinoma (1-3%)



# Pathologic interactions that mediate *H. pylori*-induced gastric cancer

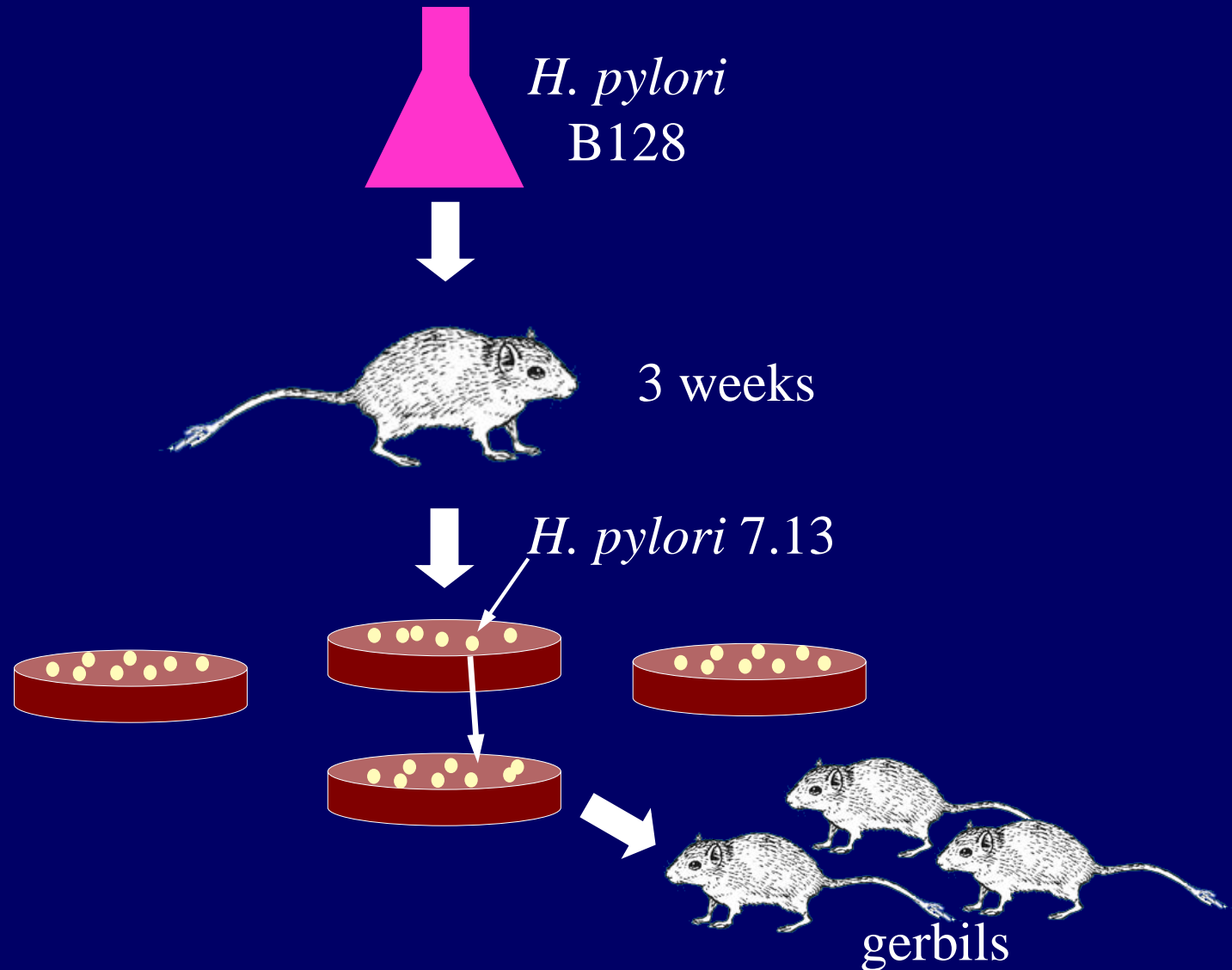


# Iron deficiency increases the risk for gastric cancer

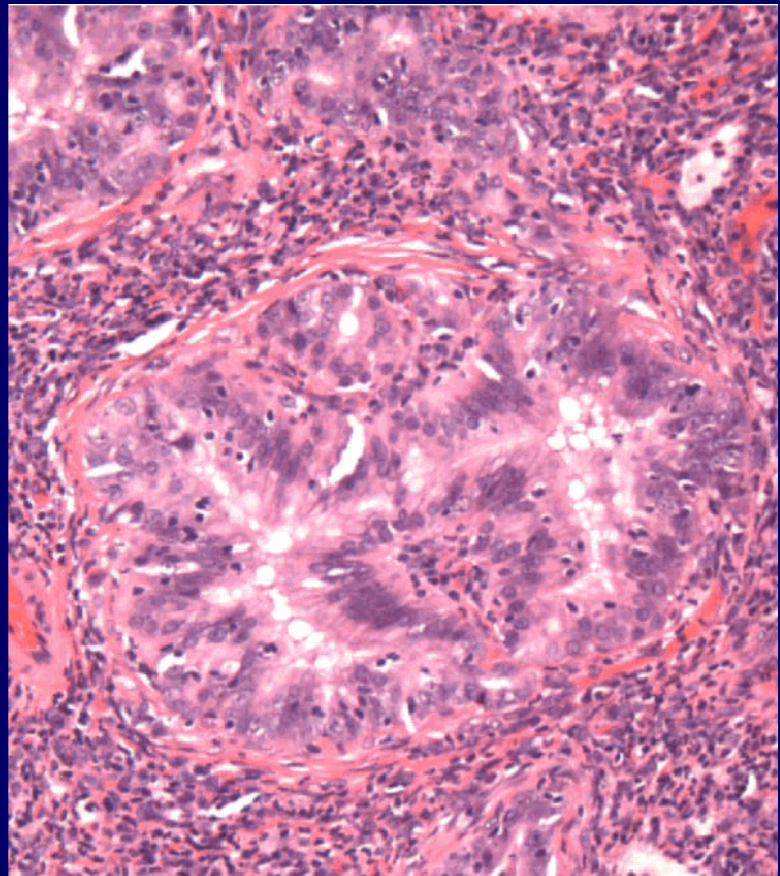
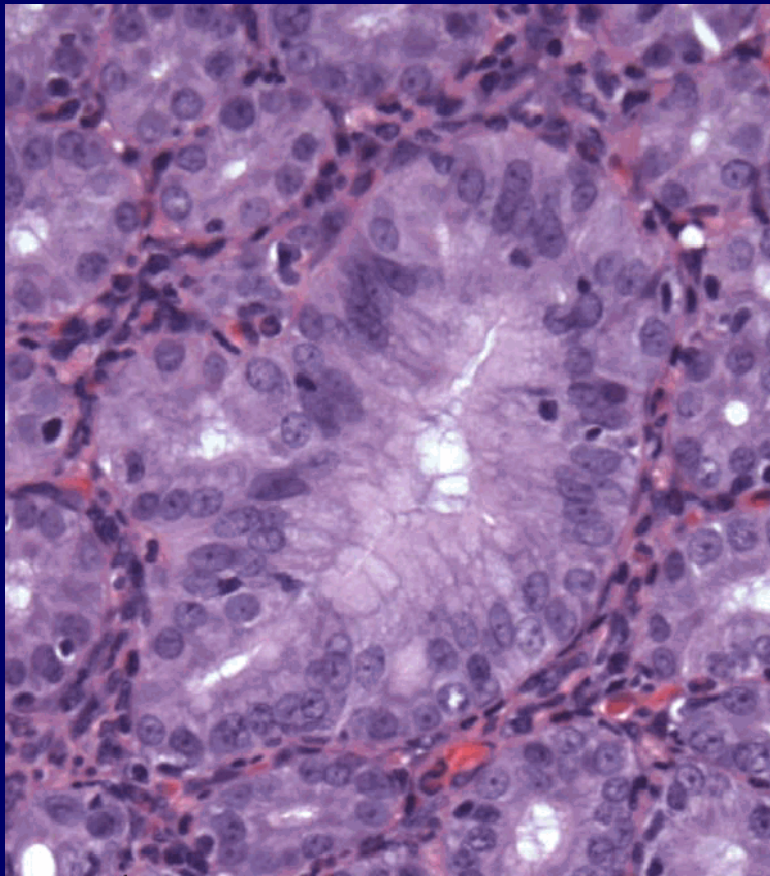
*H. pylori* infection is associated with iron deficiency,  
which affects 30% of the world's population

Iron deficiency is associated with a high incidence of  
Preneoplastic gastric lesions  
Gastric adenocarcinoma

# *In vivo* derivation of *H. pylori* strain 7.13 from its human progenitor B128



# Development of premalignant and malignant lesions following infection with *H. pylori* 7.13

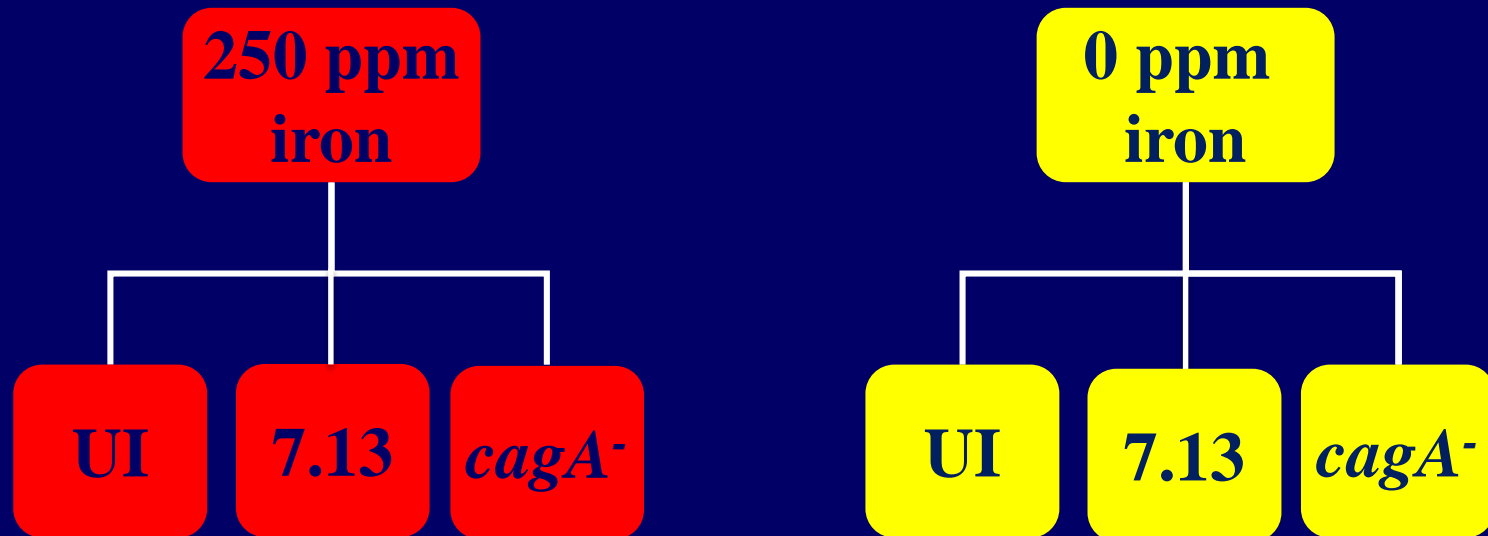


# Experimental design

## Gerbil Model

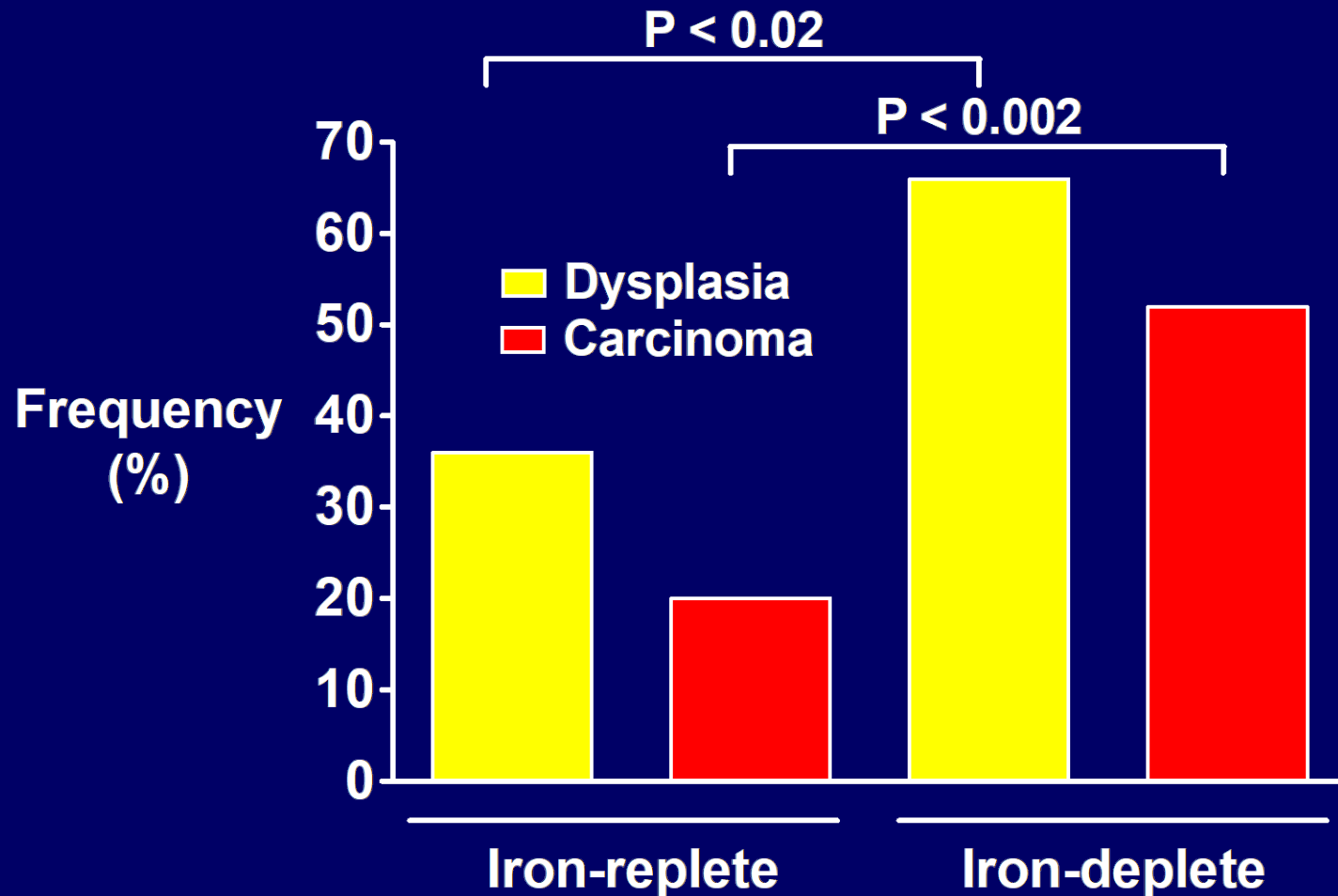
Iron-replete

Iron-depleted

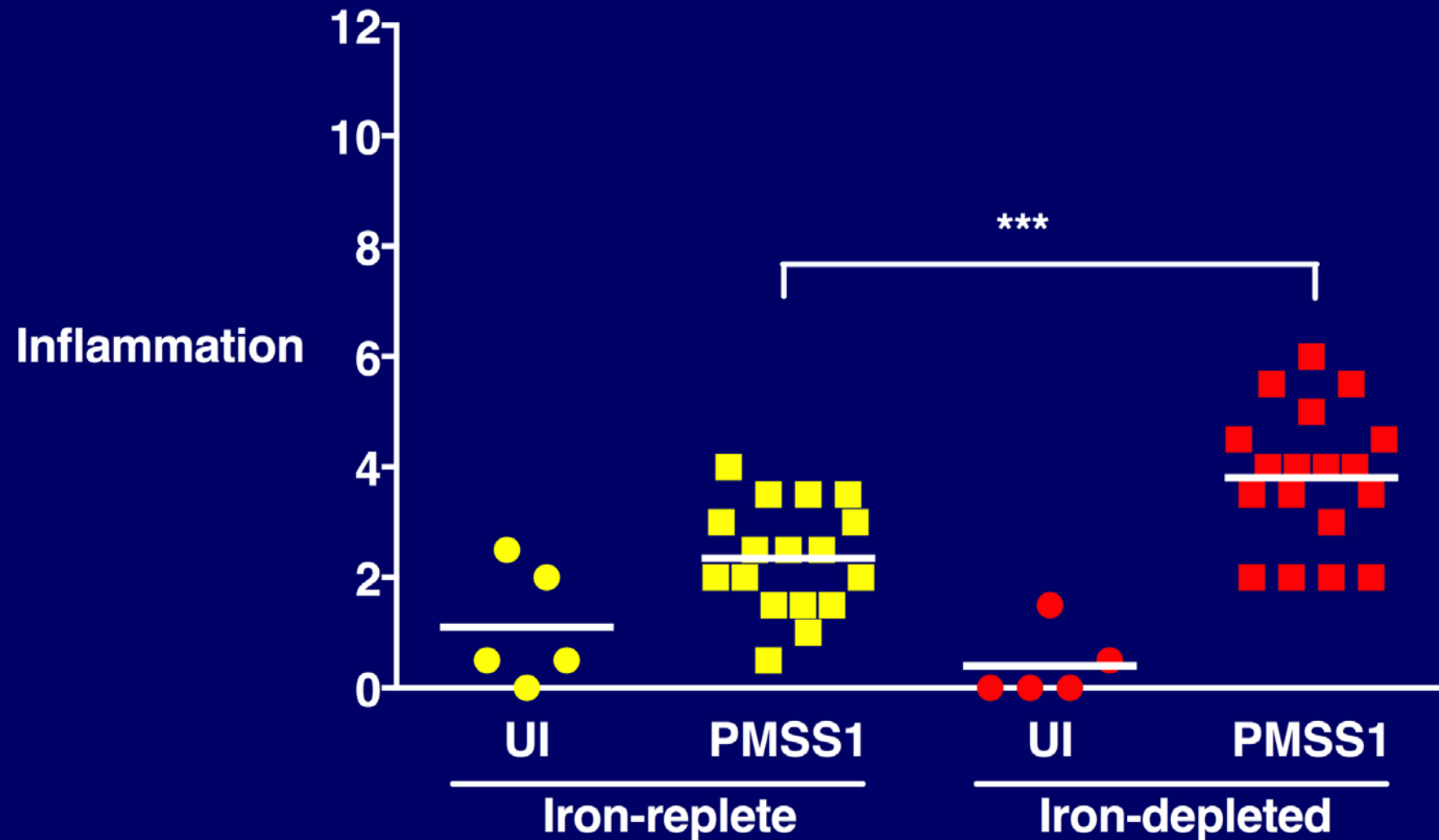


6-12 week infection

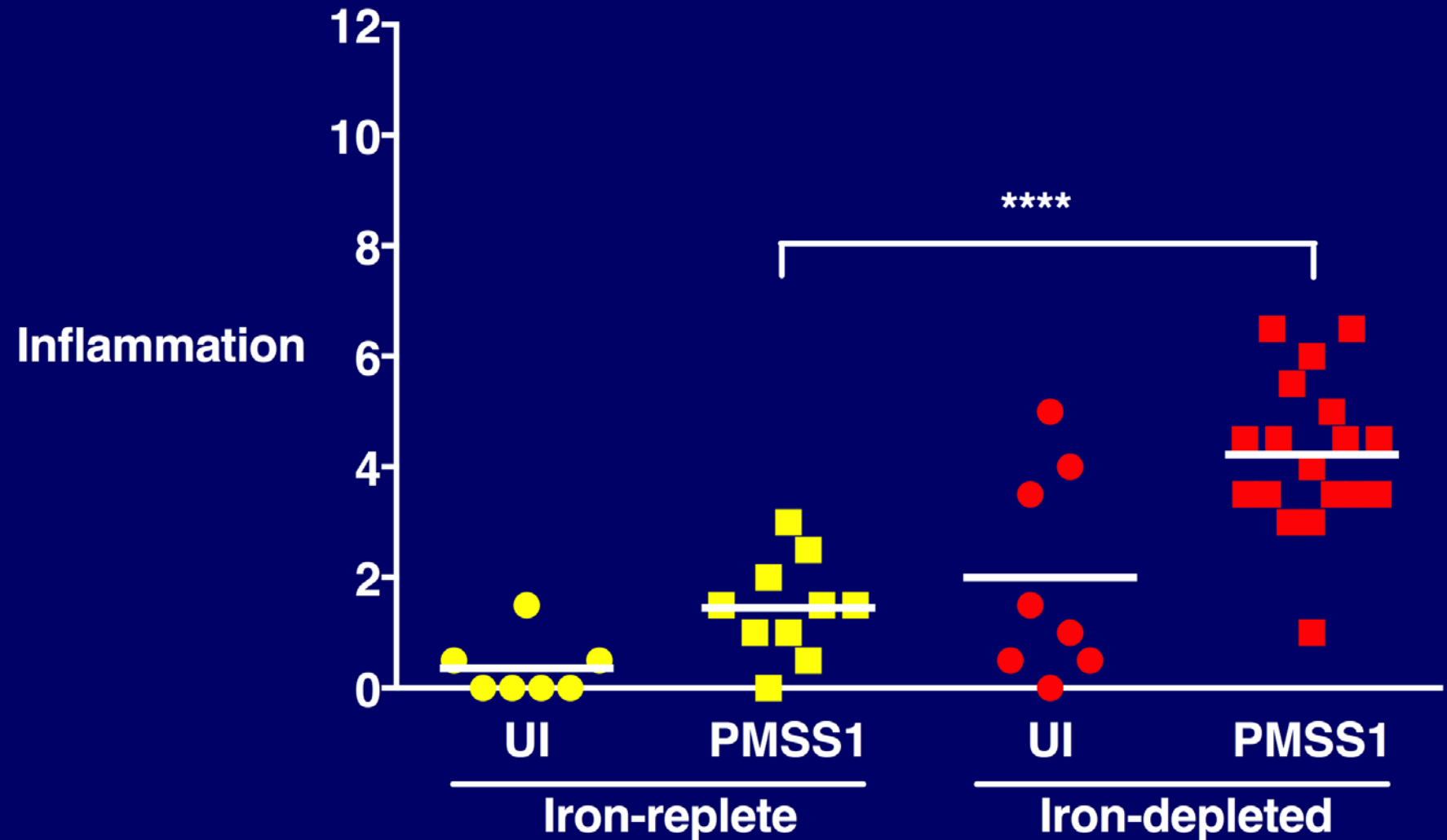
# Dietary iron depletion increases the frequency of dysplasia and carcinoma



# Iron deficiency heightens *H. pylori*-induced inflammation in C57Bl/6 mice

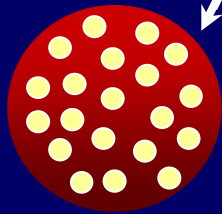
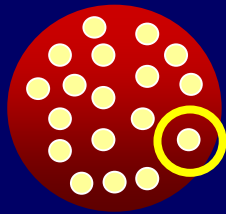


# Iron deficiency heightens *H. pylori*-induced inflammation in INS-GAS mice

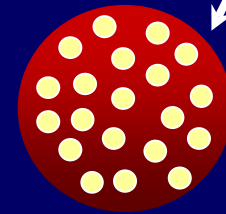
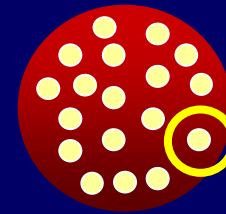




# Isolation of *in vivo*-adapted *H. pylori* strains

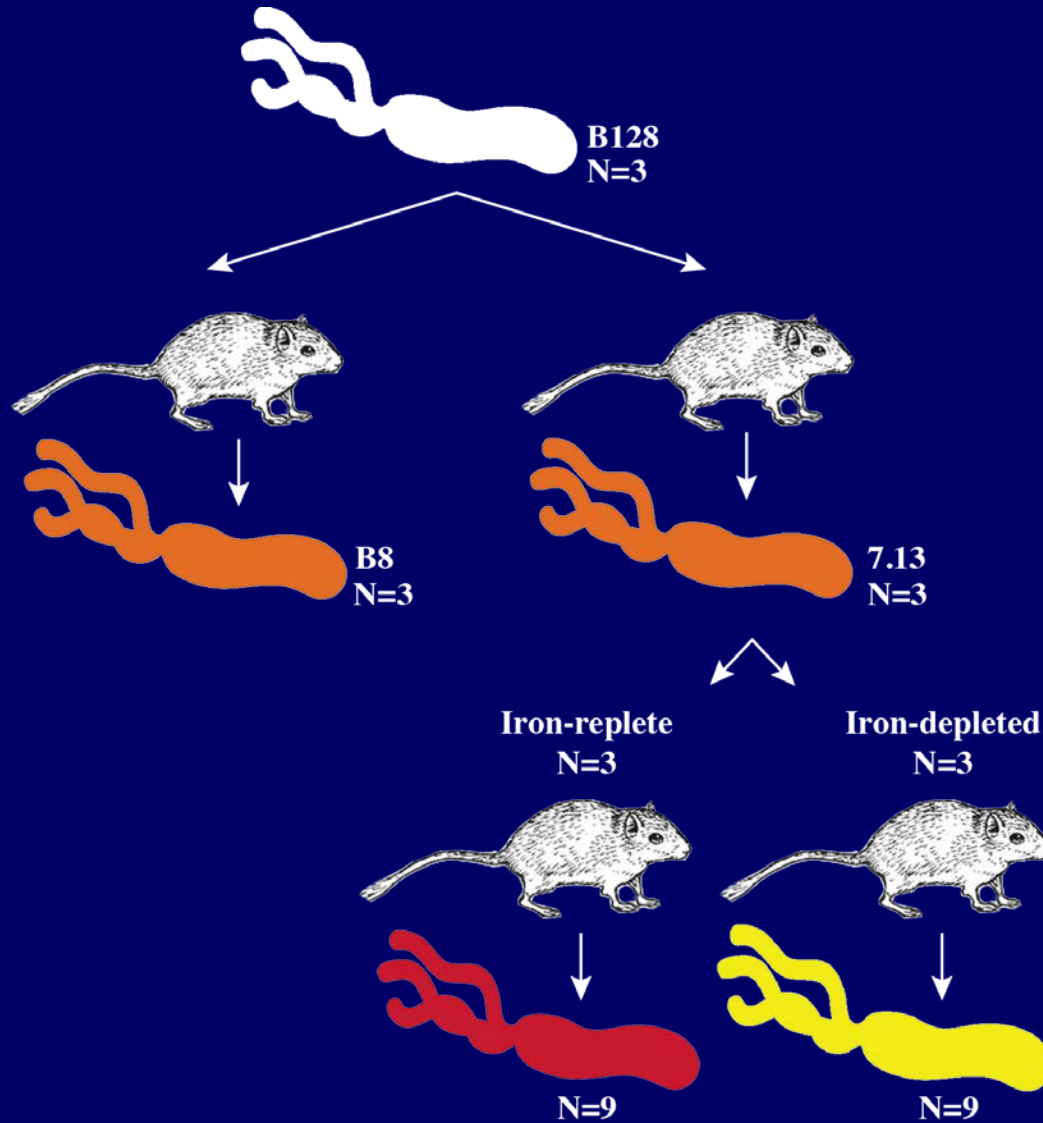


*In vivo*-adapted strains  
Iron-replete gerbils



*In vivo*-adapted strains  
Iron-deplete gerbils

# *In vivo*-adapted *H. pylori* strains subjected to whole genome sequencing



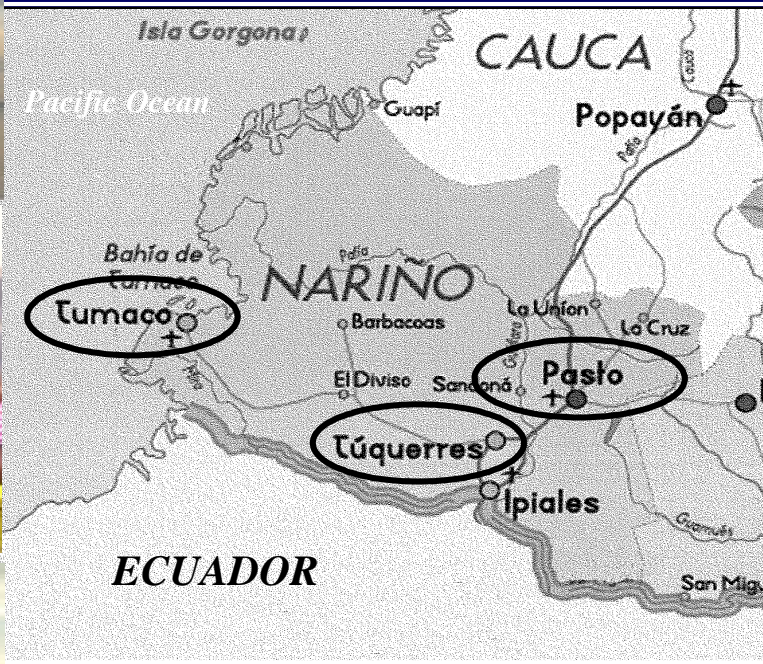
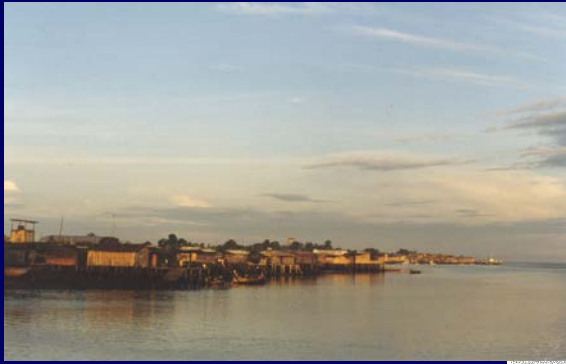
# SNPs identified following *in vivo*-adaptation to conditions of iron deficiency

Gene	Function	HPB8 locus
Putative OMP	Outer membrane protein	593
Putative OMP	Outer membrane protein	626
<i>cagY</i>	Type IV secretion system	716
<i>oipA</i>	Outer inflammatory protein	838
Putative OMP	Outer membrane protein	1104
Putative OMP	Outer membrane protein	1139
<i>fur</i>	Ferric uptake regulator	1145

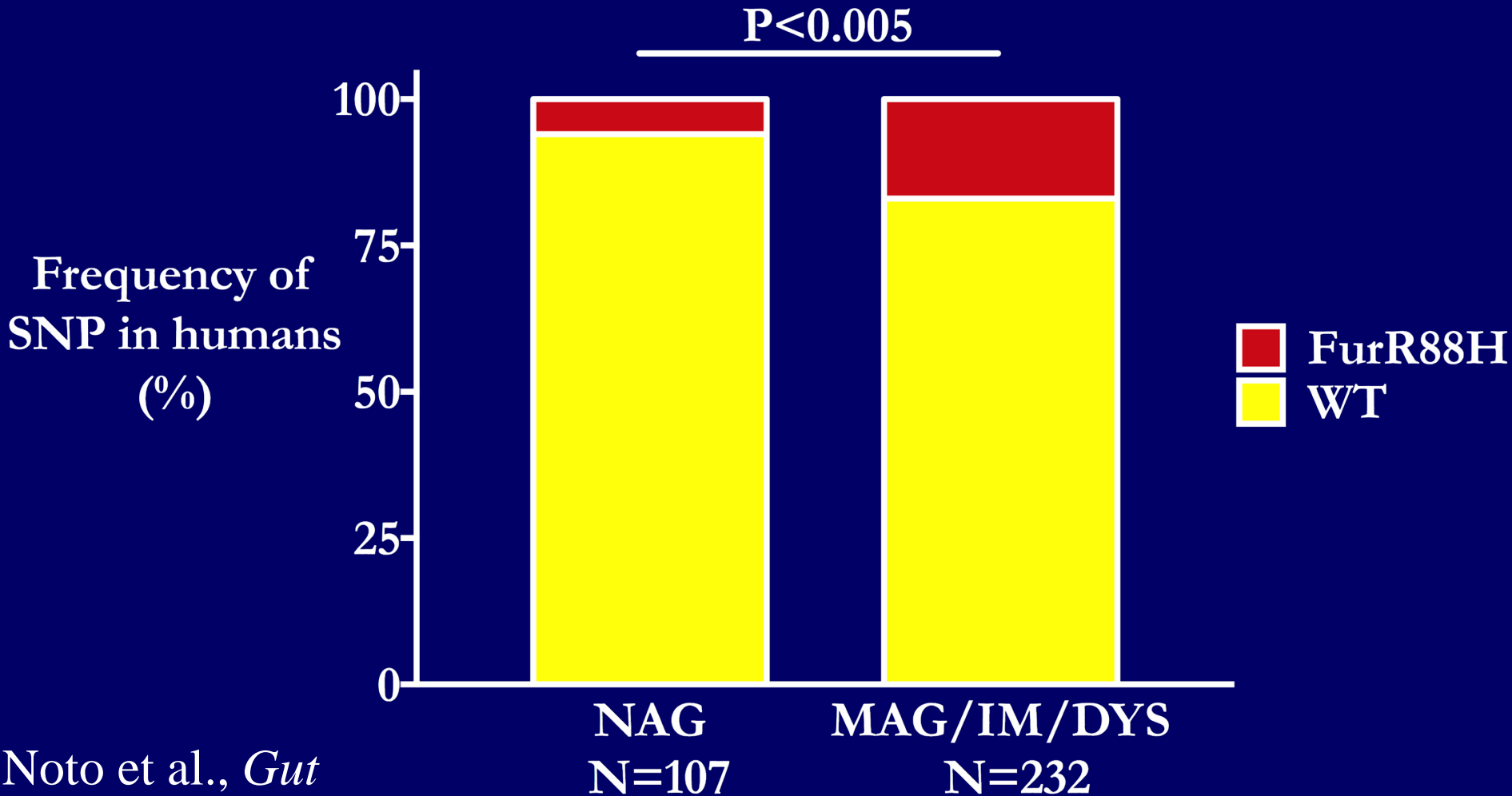
# Nariño, Colombia

Low-risk area  
(6/100,000)

High-risk area  
(150/100,000)



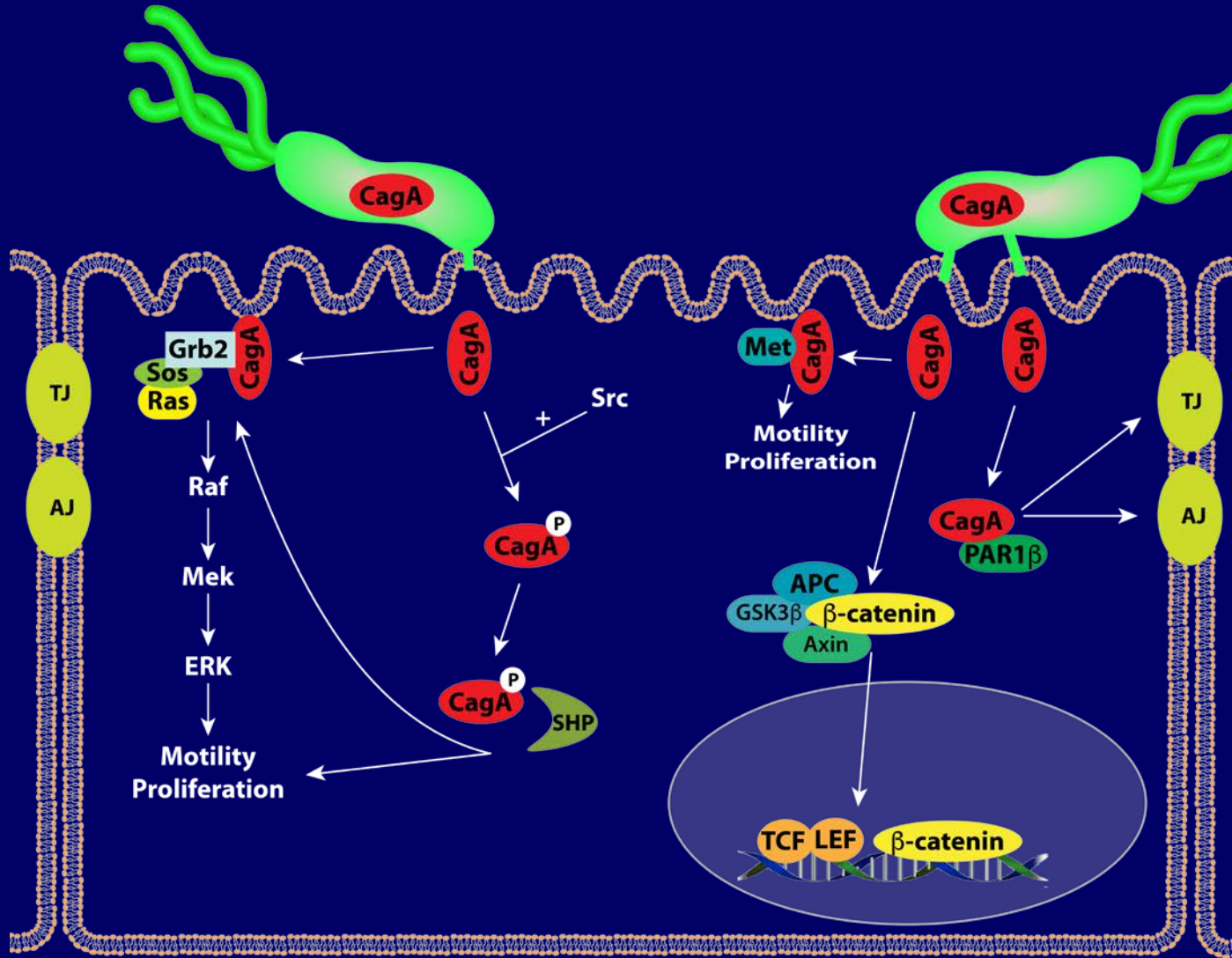
*H. pylori* isolates from patients with premalignant lesions more frequently harbor the FurR88H variant

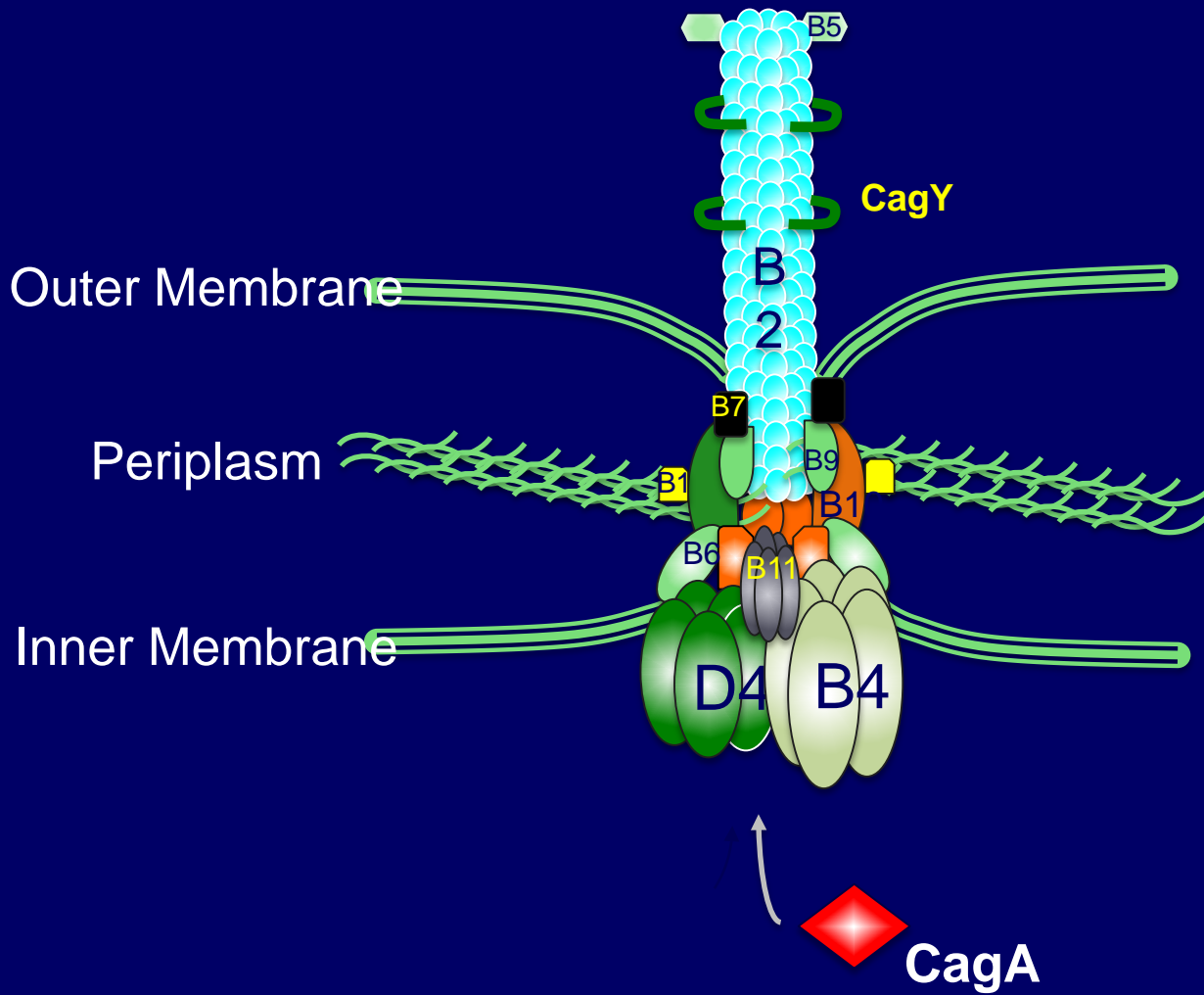


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Putative OMP	Outer membrane protein	1139
<i>fur</i>	Ferric uptake regulator	1145

# Molecular signaling alterations induced by *cag* T4SS-mediated translocation of CagA







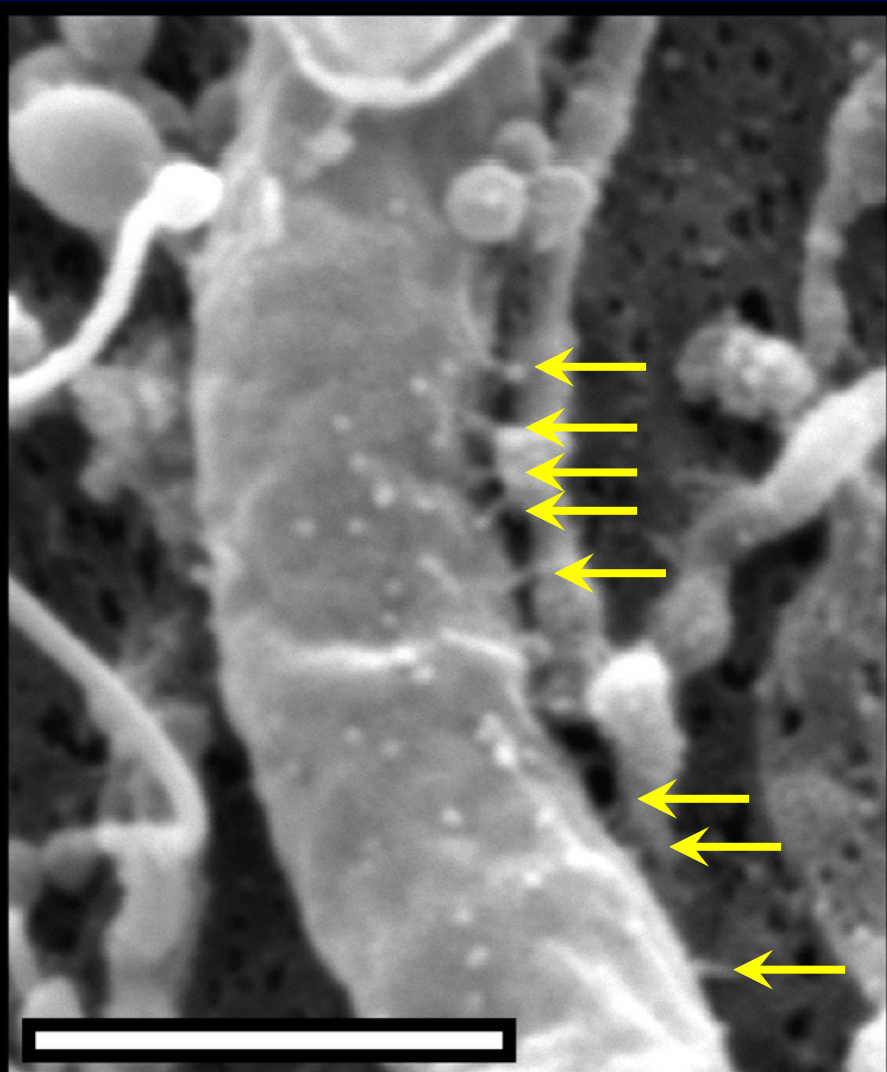
# Iron depletion and assembly of the *cag* type IV secretion system

Iron-replete

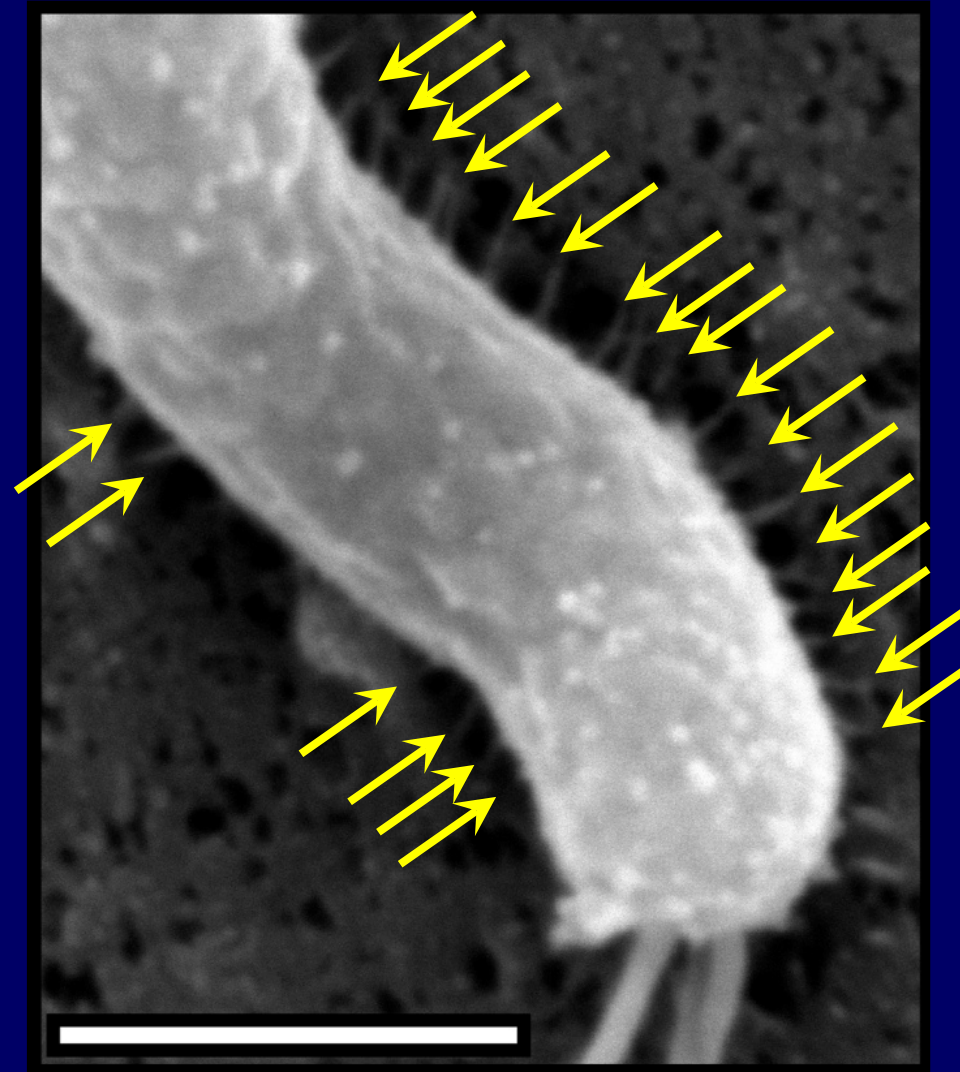


# Iron depletion augments assembly of the *cag* type IV secretion system

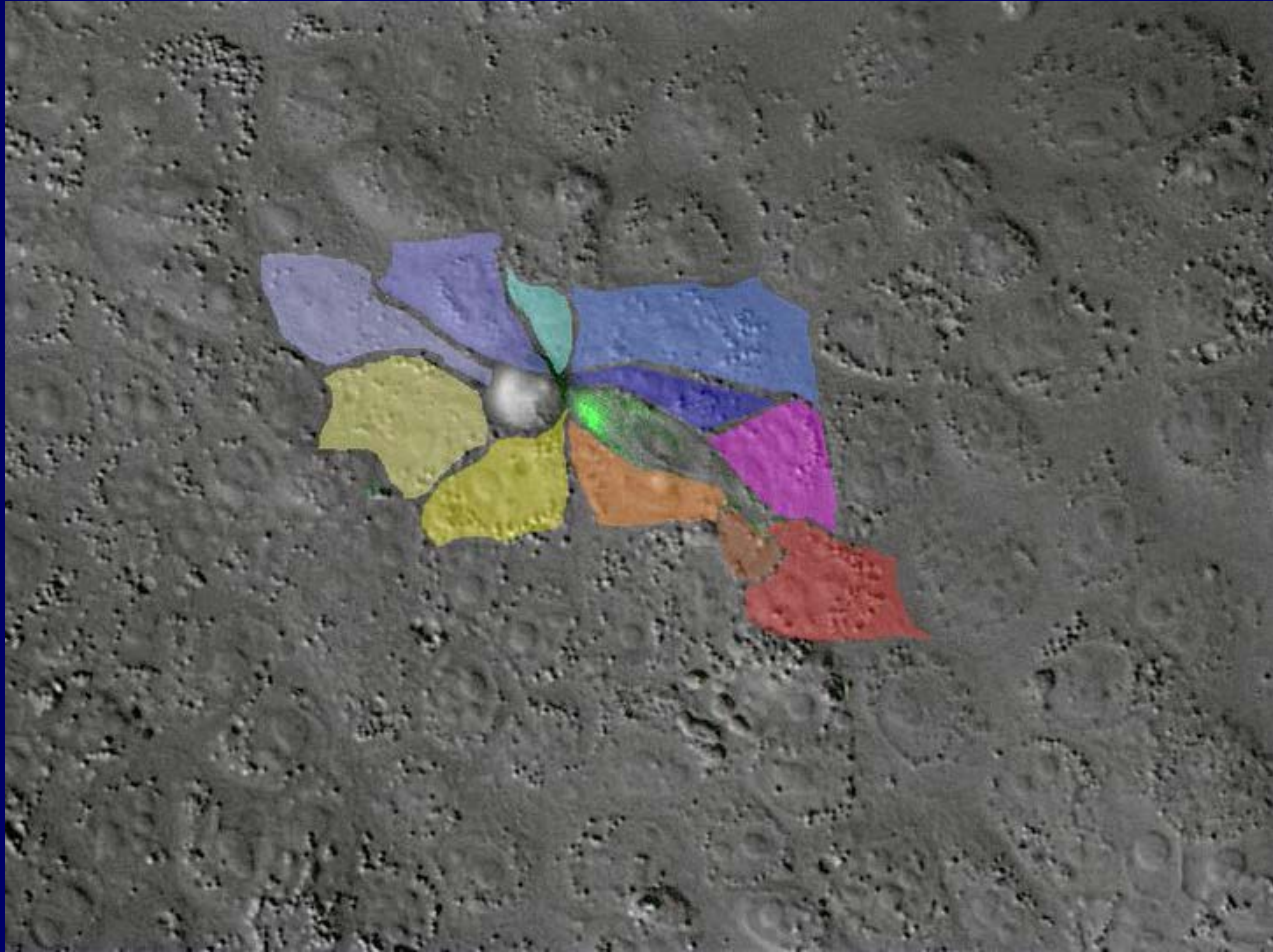
Iron-replete



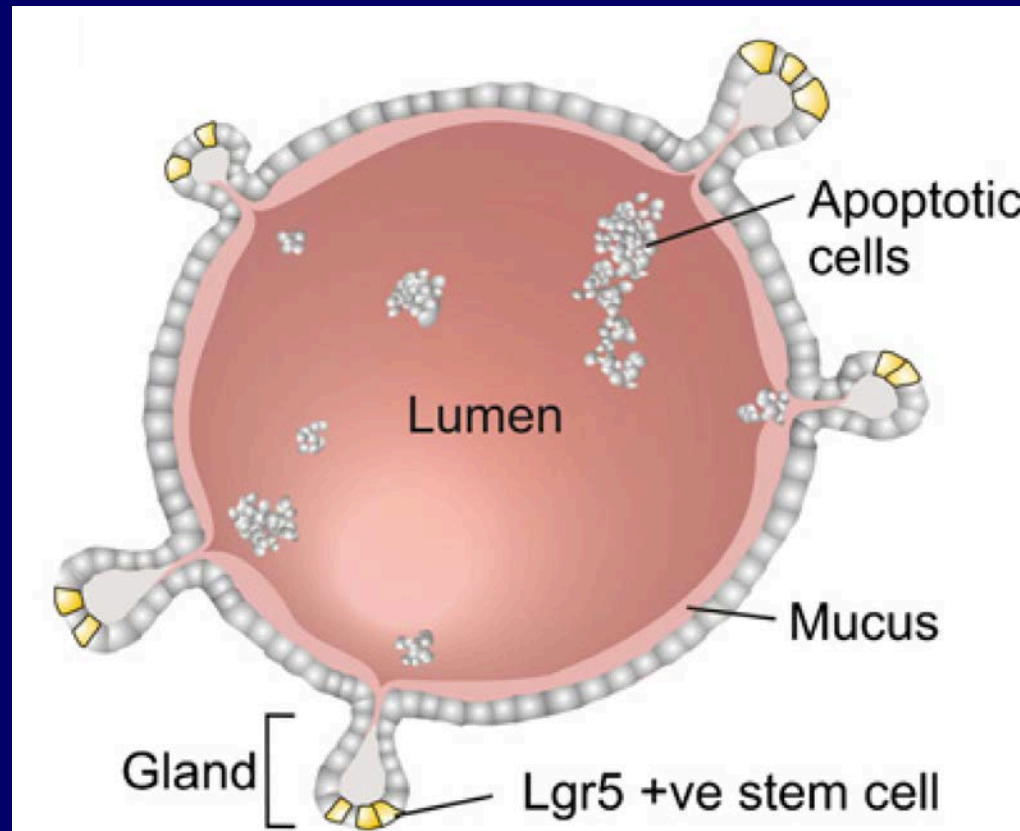
Iron-depleted



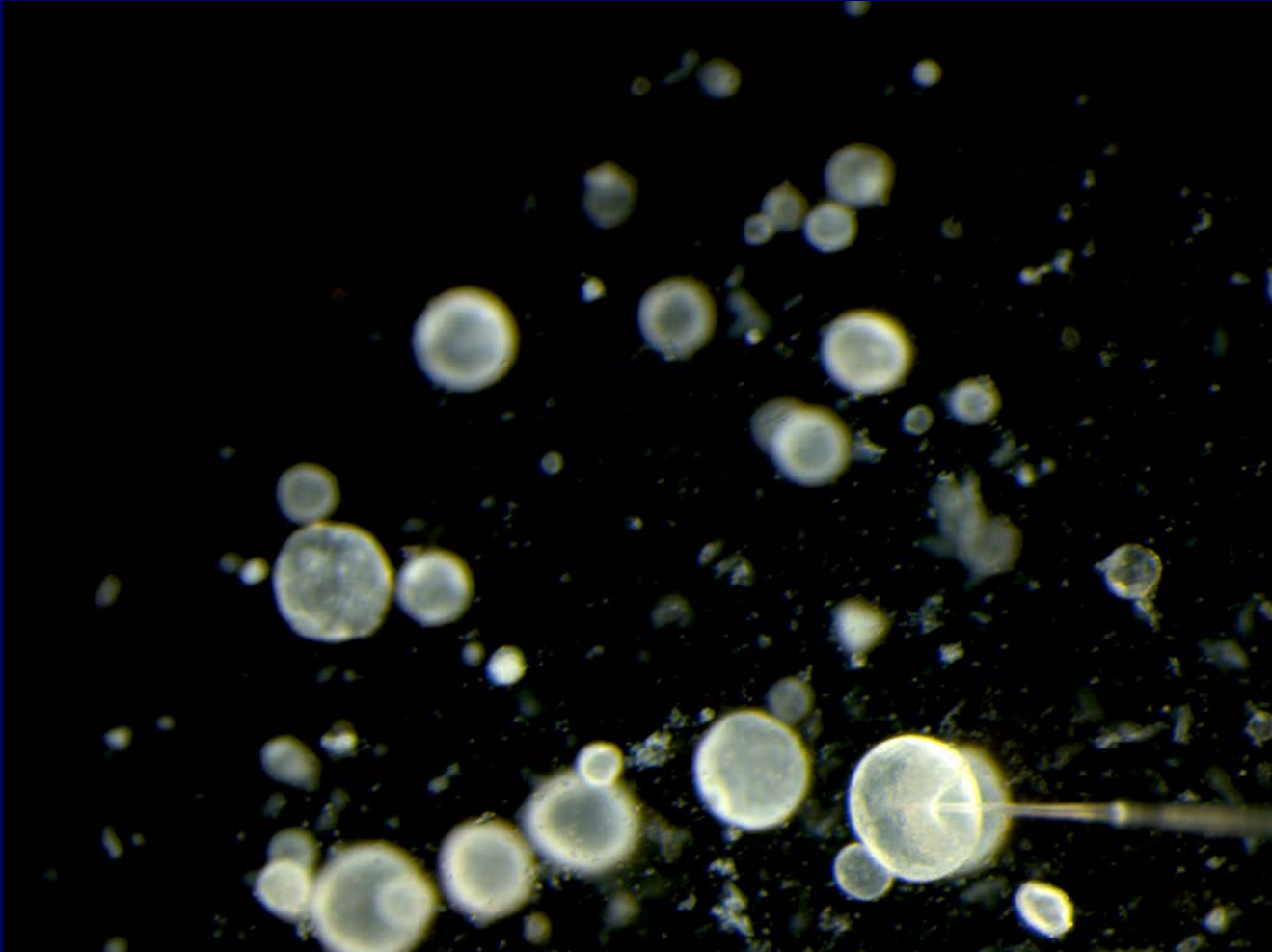
# CagA-expressing cells acquire carcinogenic phenotypes



# Self-renewing gastric organoid

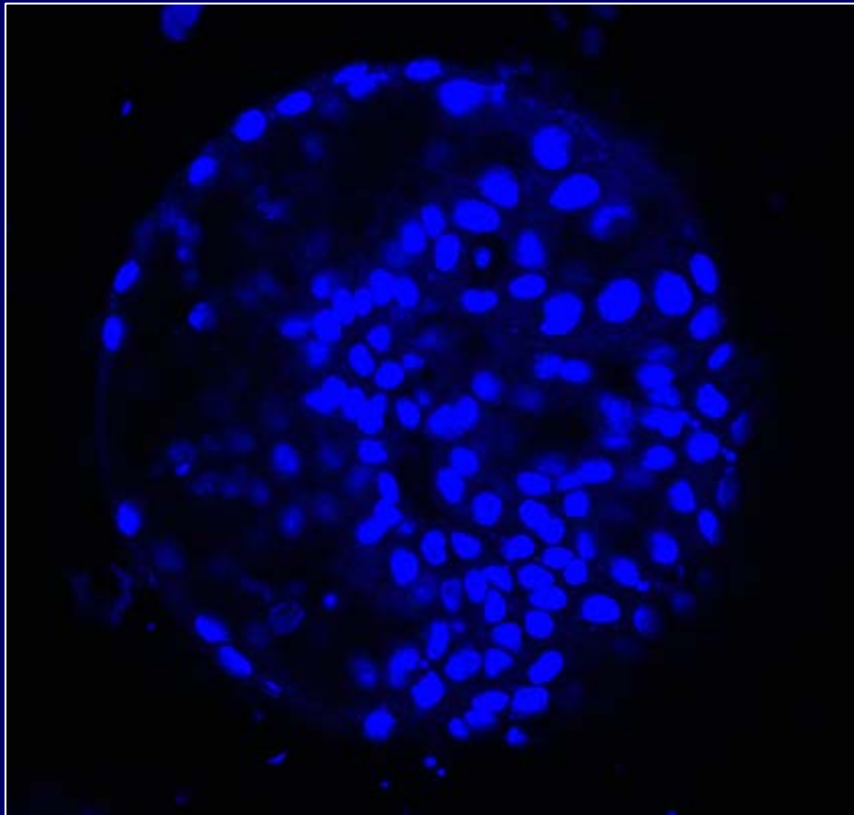


# Microinjection of organoids

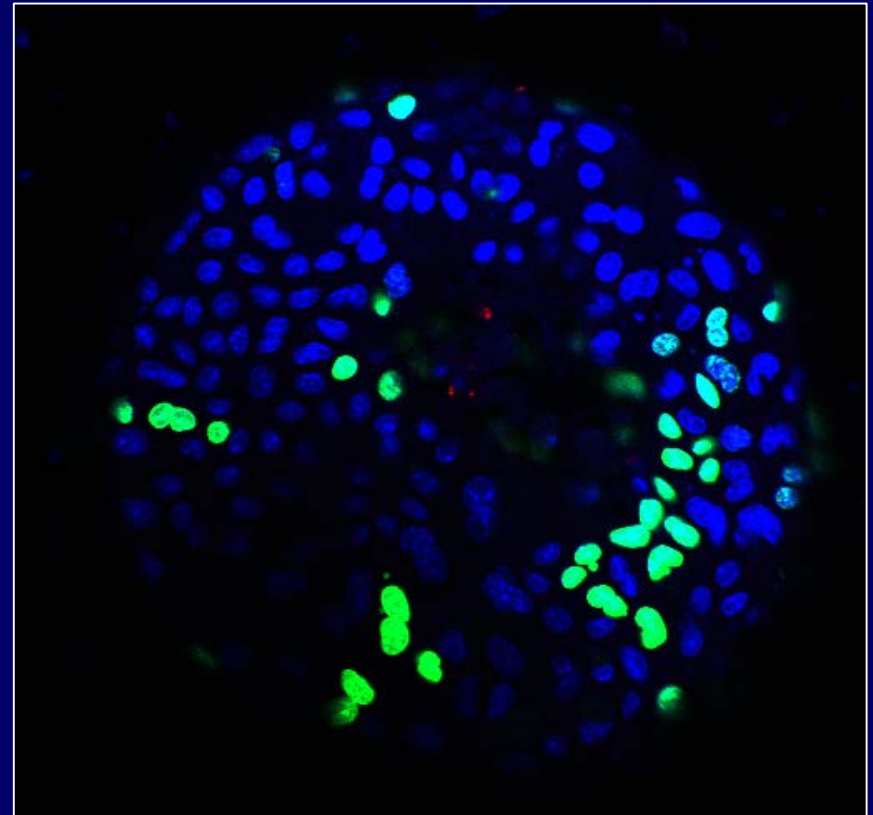


# *H. pylori* increases proliferation

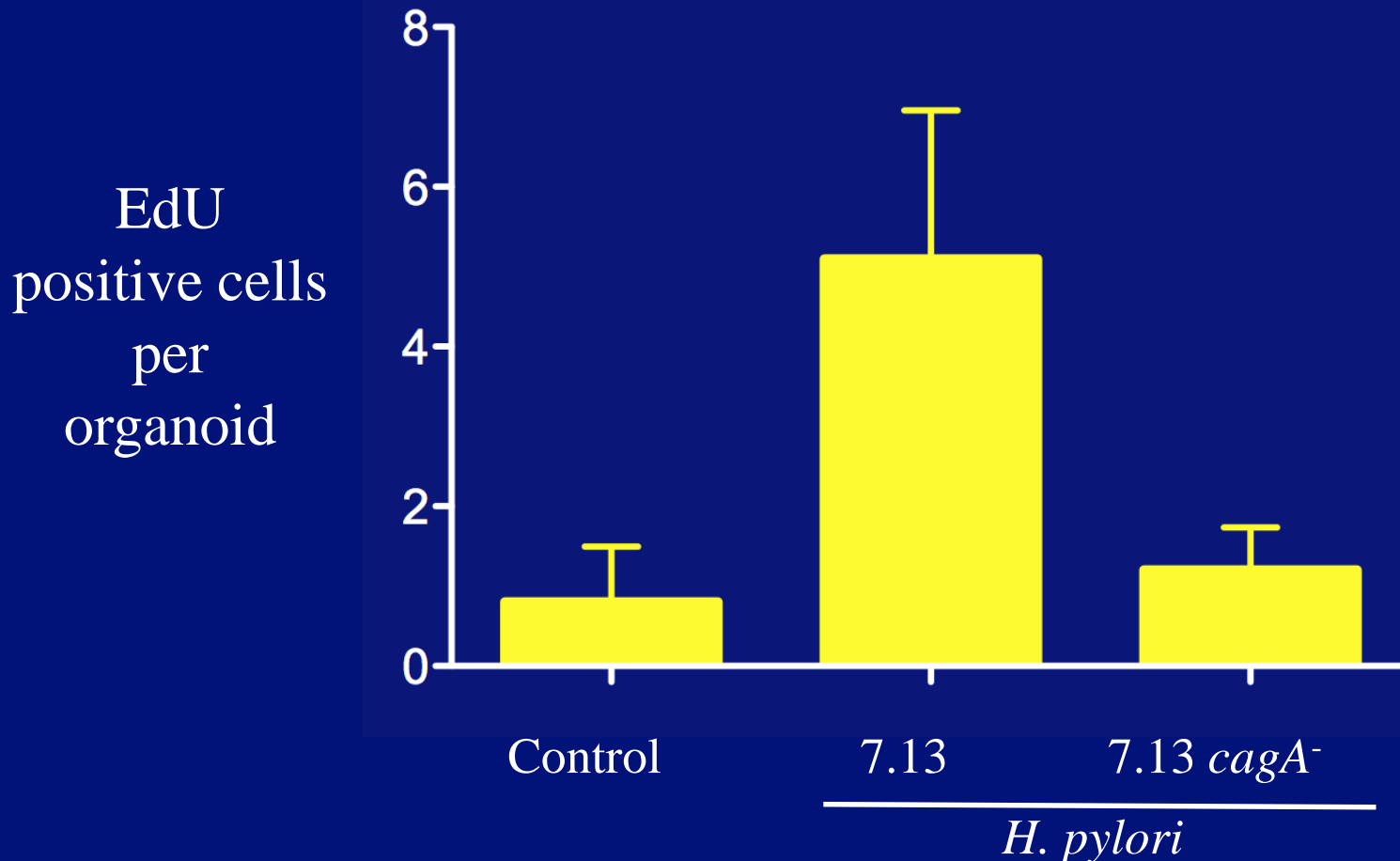
Uninfected



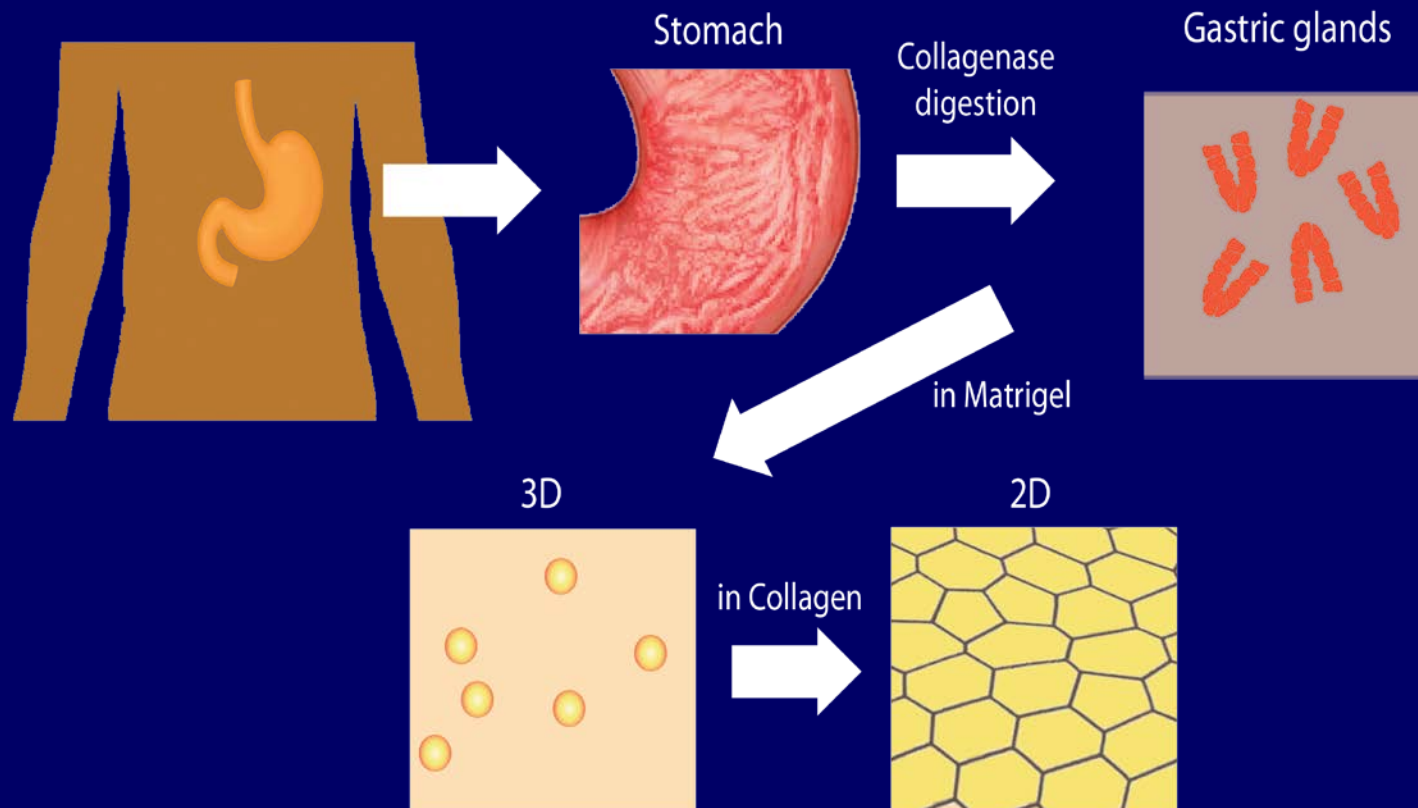
*H. pylori* *cag*<sup>+</sup> strain 7.13



# Proliferation in gastric organoids infected by wild-type and isogenic mutant *cagA*<sup>-</sup> *H. pylori*

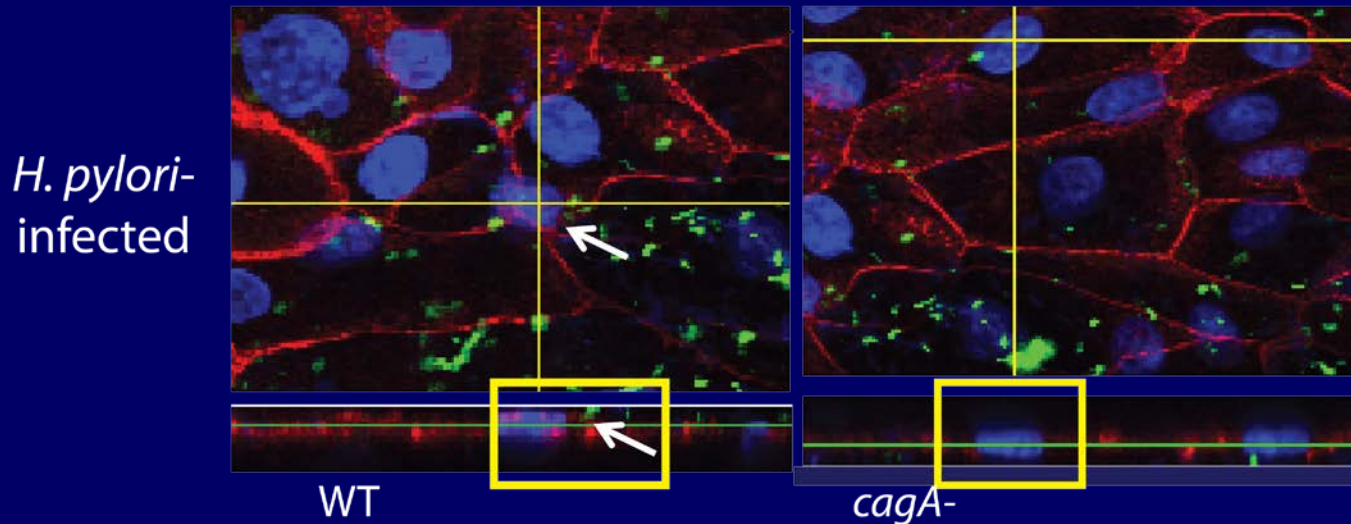
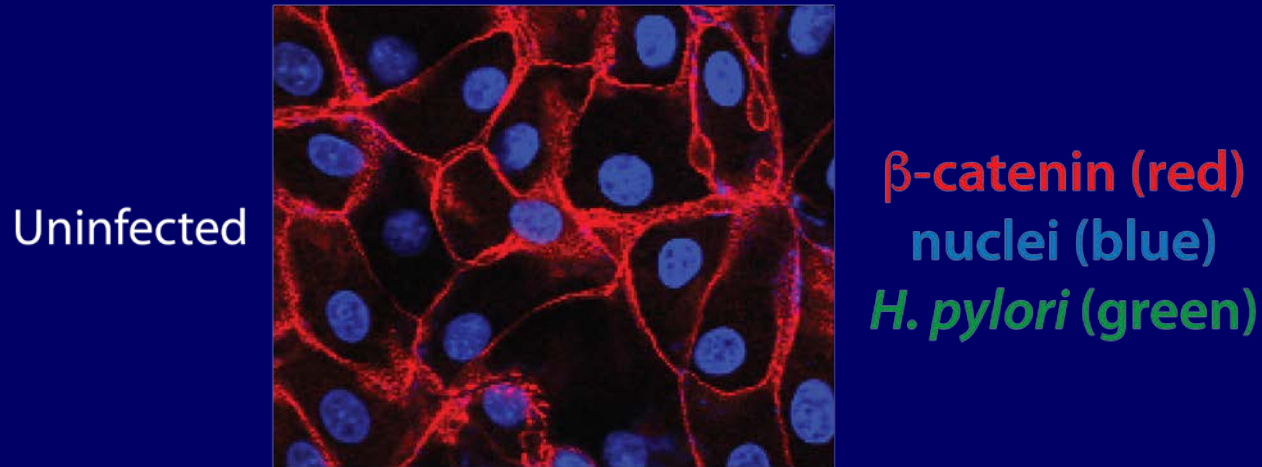


# Development of human gastroid monolayers

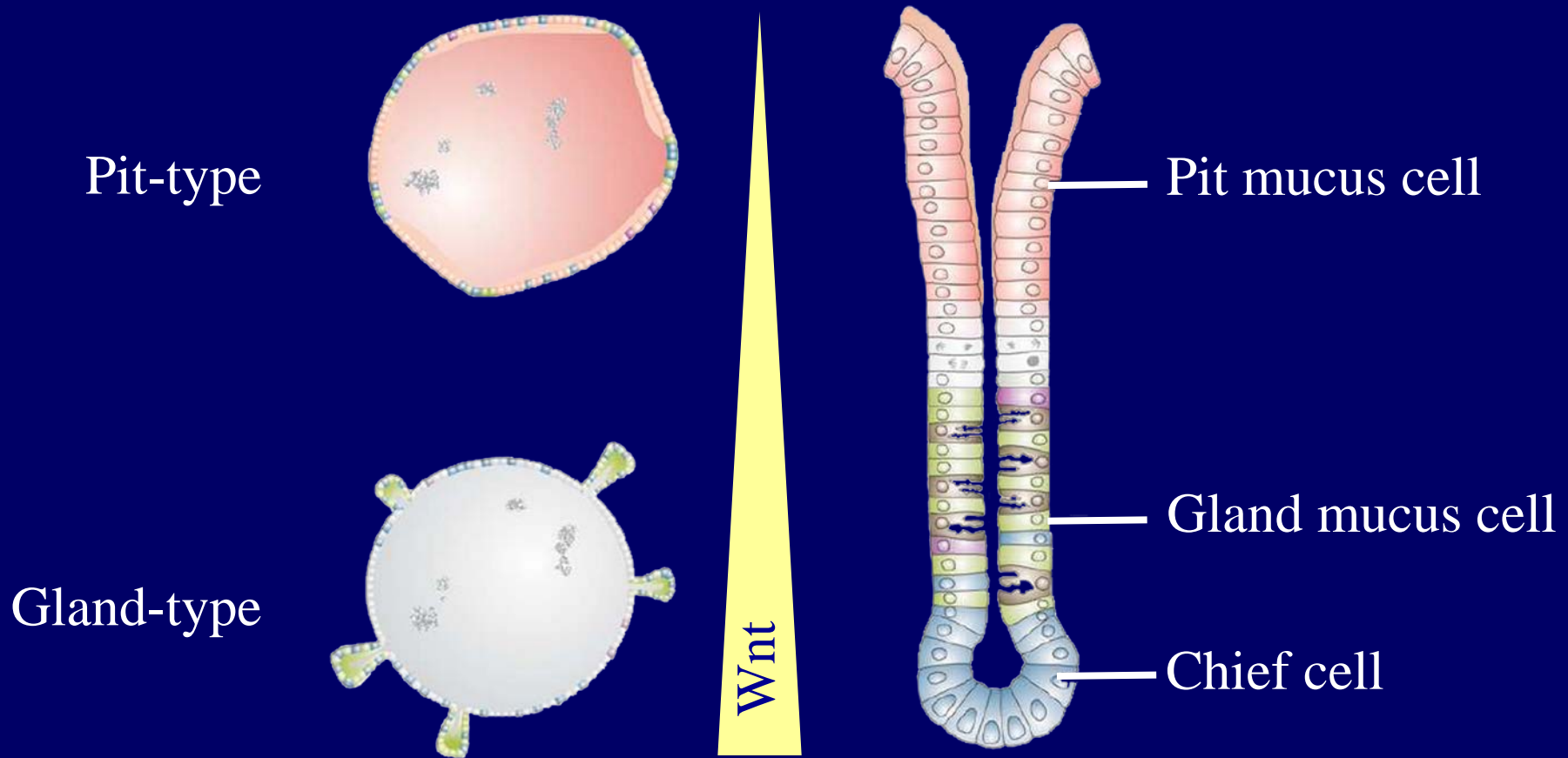




# Nuclear localization of $\beta$ -catenin is selectively induced by *cag*<sup>+</sup> *H. pylori*

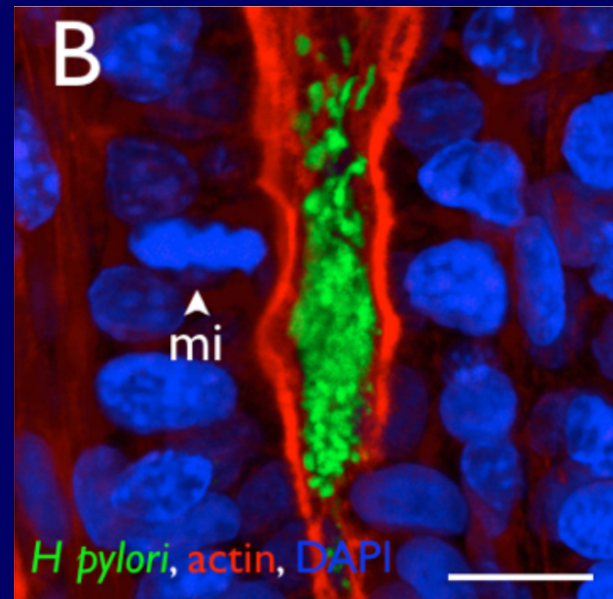
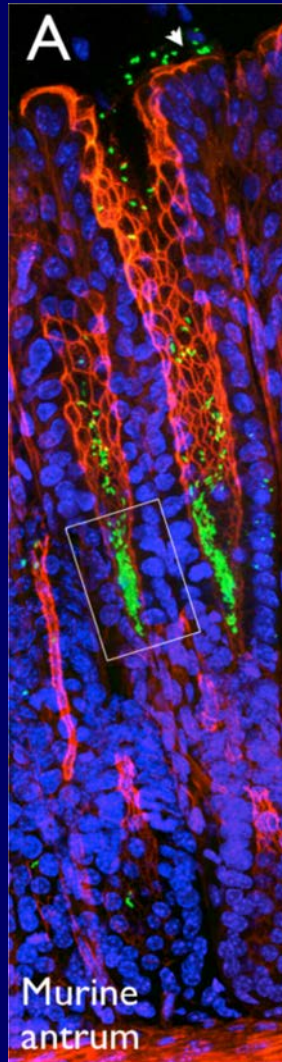


# Differentiation of human gastroids



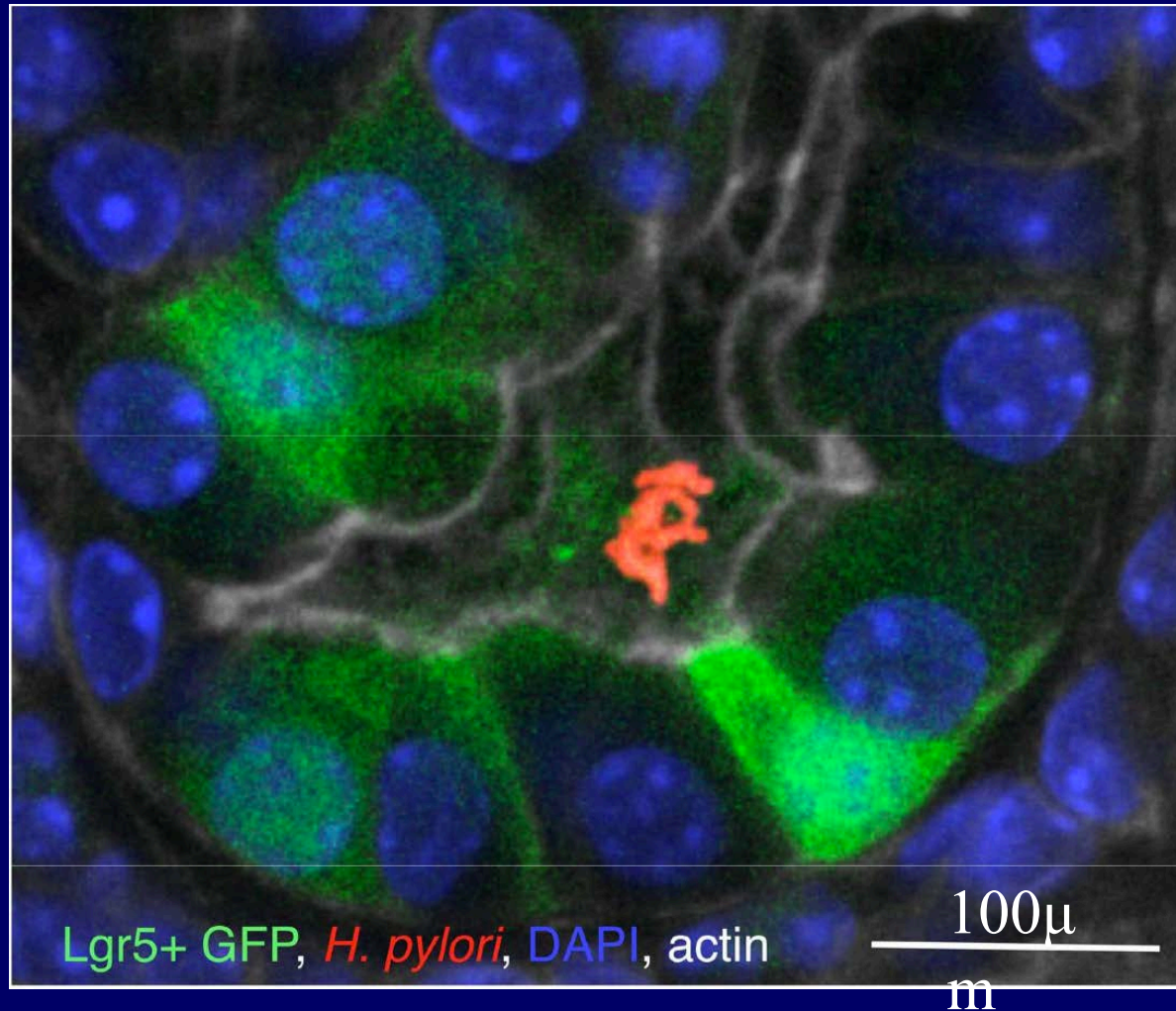
How do *H. pylori cag*<sup>+</sup> strains  
interact with gastric  
progenitor/stem cells?

# *H. pylori* colonize the progenitor cell compartments of murine gastric glands

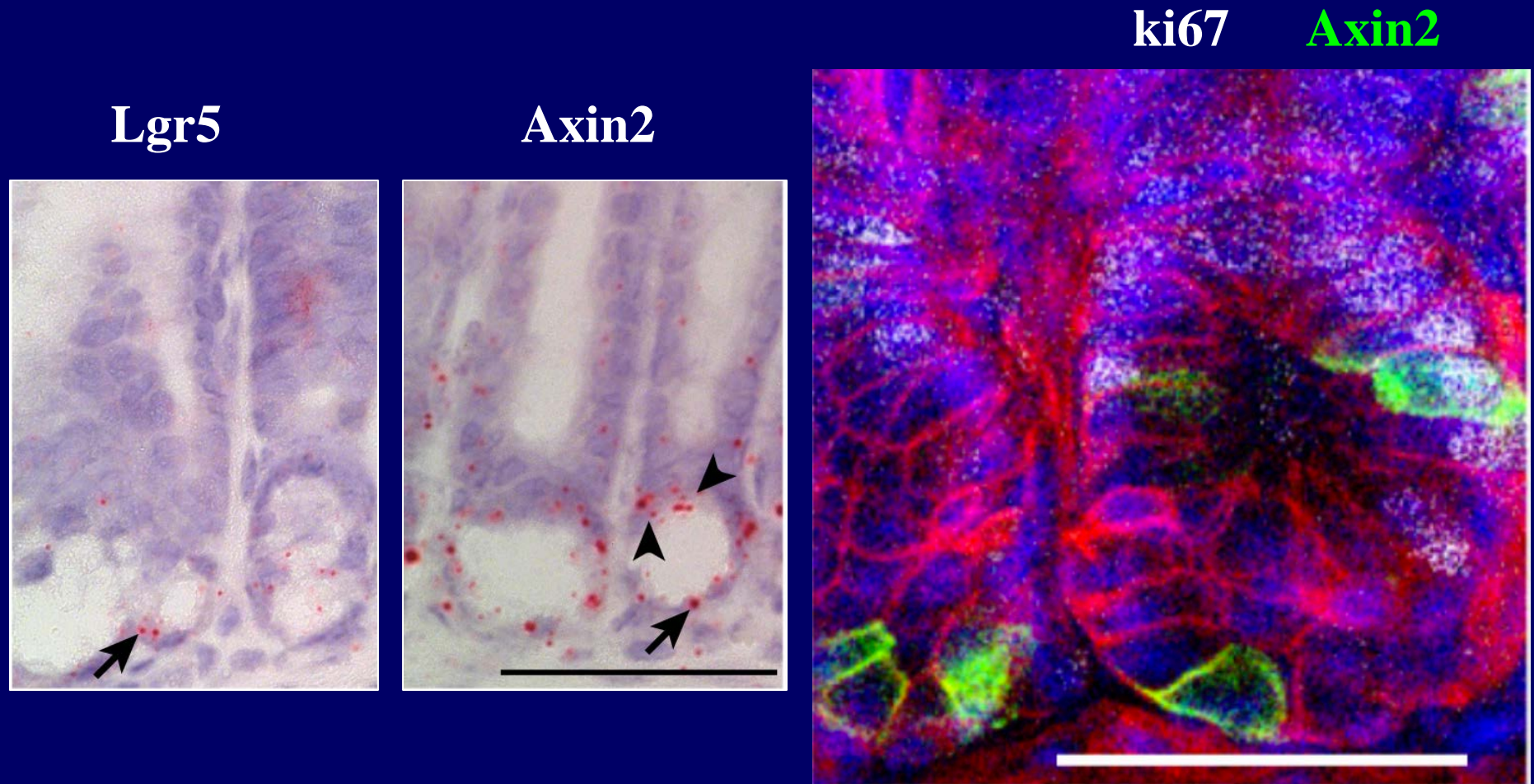




# *H. pylori* colonizes the Lgr5 stem cell compartment in the antrum



# Axin2 is expressed in Lgr5<sup>+</sup> cells and a distinct population of Lgr5<sup>-</sup> stem cells



# Lrig1<sup>+</sup> stem cells and *H. pylori*

Leucine-rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains 1 (Lrig1) marks a population of quiescent stem cells.

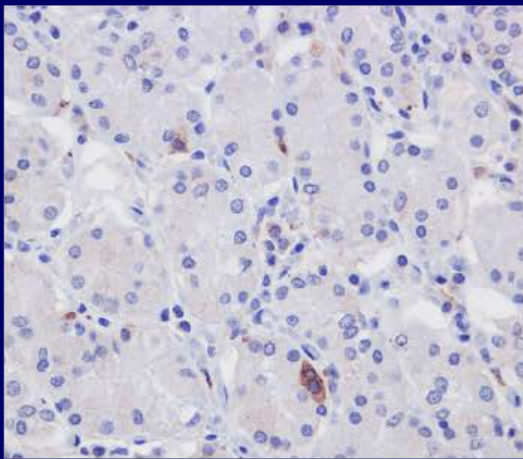
Lrig1 functions as an inducible, negative feedback inhibitor of pan EGFR signaling.

Present in both antral and corpus epithelium and expression is increased in infected mice (Noto et al.).

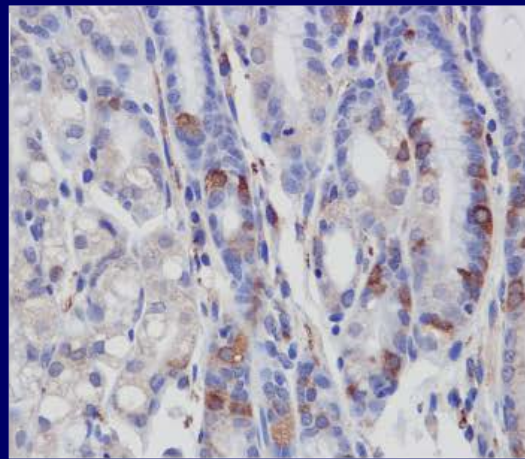
Loss of one *Apc* allele in Lrig1<sup>+</sup> cells, thereby increasing  $\beta$ -catenin activation, uniformly leads to gastric hyperproliferation, hyperplasia, and dysplasia.



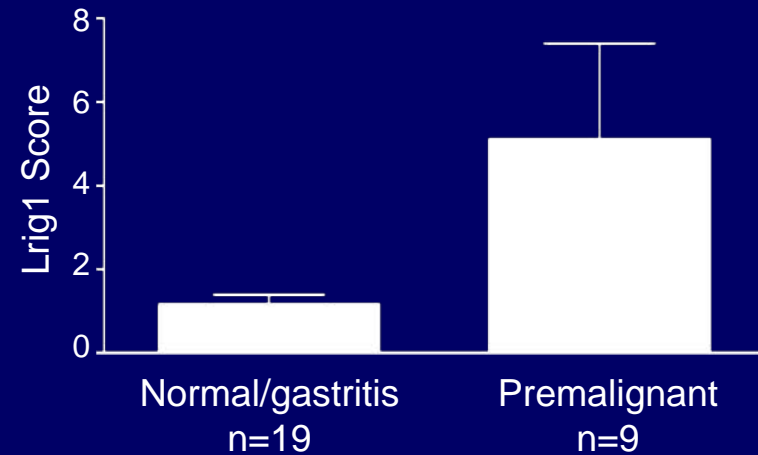
# Lrig1 expression increases in gastric premalignant lesions in humans



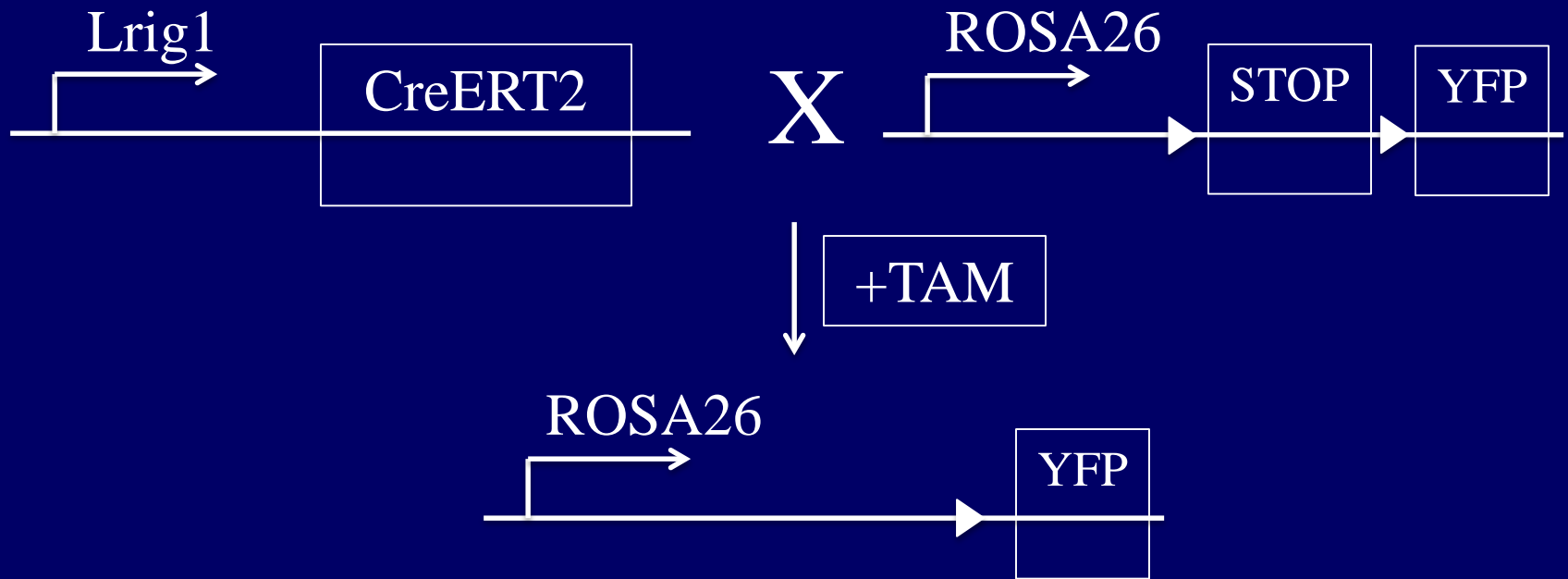
Gastritis alone



Atrophic gastritis



# Lrig1 lineage tracing mouse model



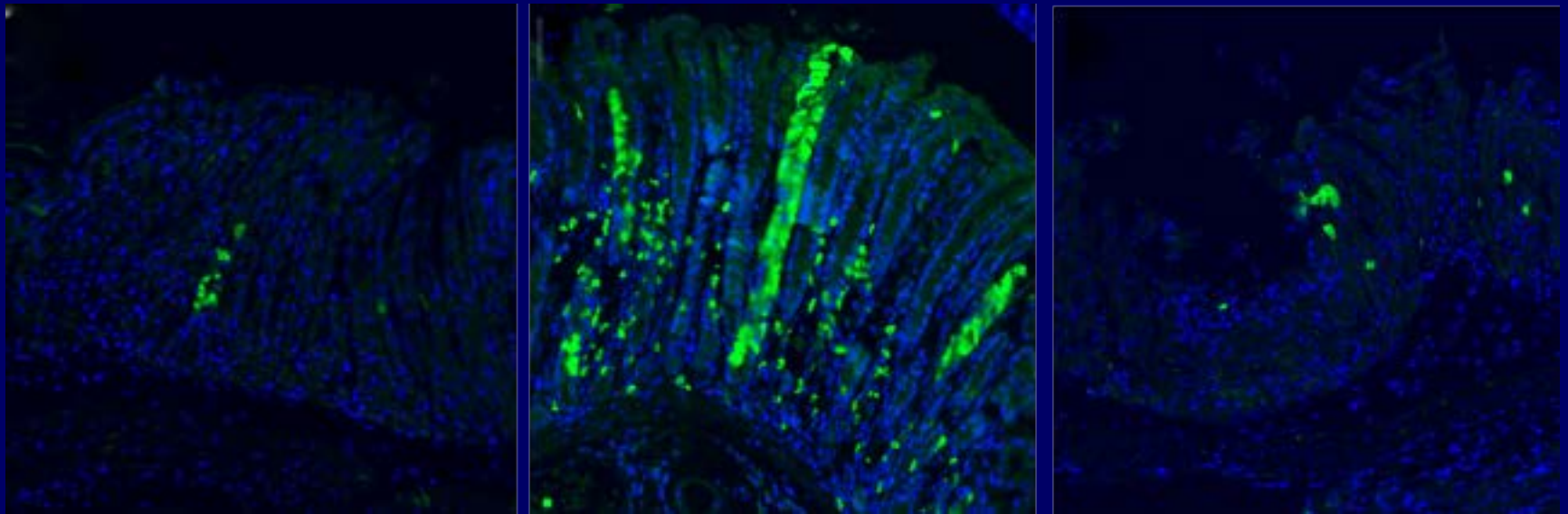
2mg tamoxifen i.p.

Infect with *H. pylori* wild-type *cag*<sup>+</sup> strain or

*H. pylori* isogenic *cag*<sup>-</sup> mutant

2 week and 8 week infection

# *H. pylori* increases Lrig1 progenitor activity in a *cag*-dependent manner



Uninfected

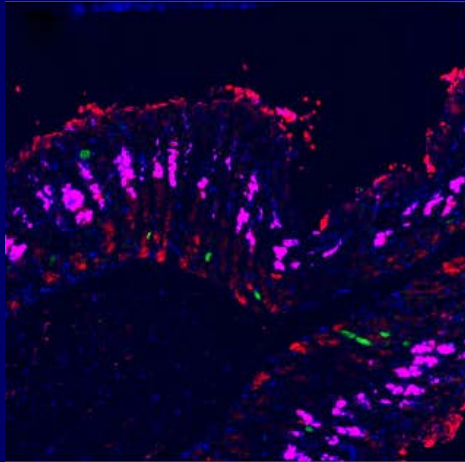
Wild type

*cag*<sup>-</sup>

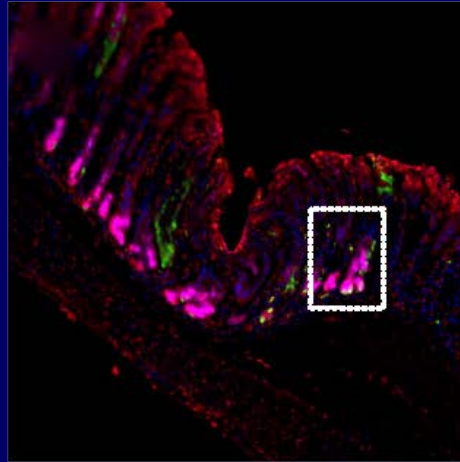
*H. pylori*

# Lrig1 lineage traced cells co-localize with chief cells and SPEM cells in response to *cag*<sup>+</sup> *H. pylori*

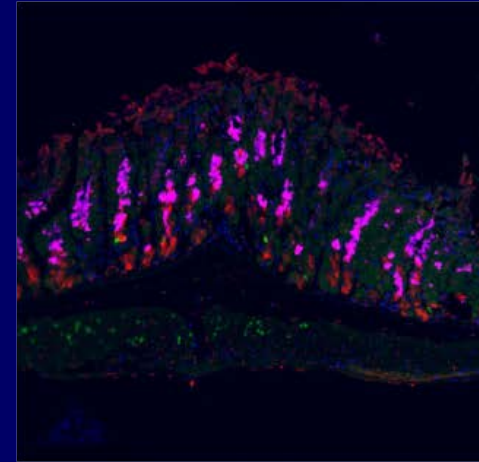
Uninfected



*H. pylori* WT

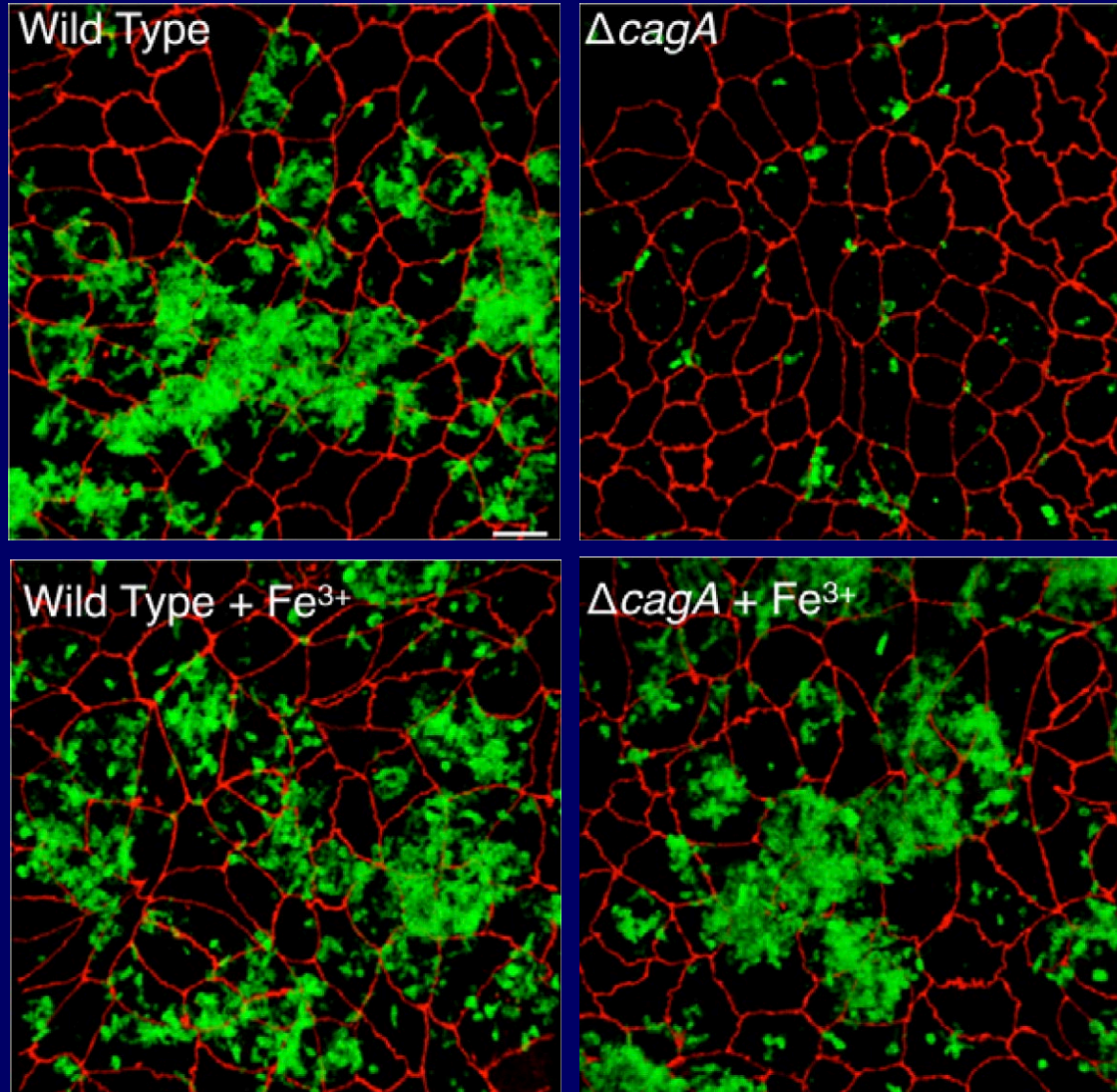


*H. pylori cag*<sup>-</sup>



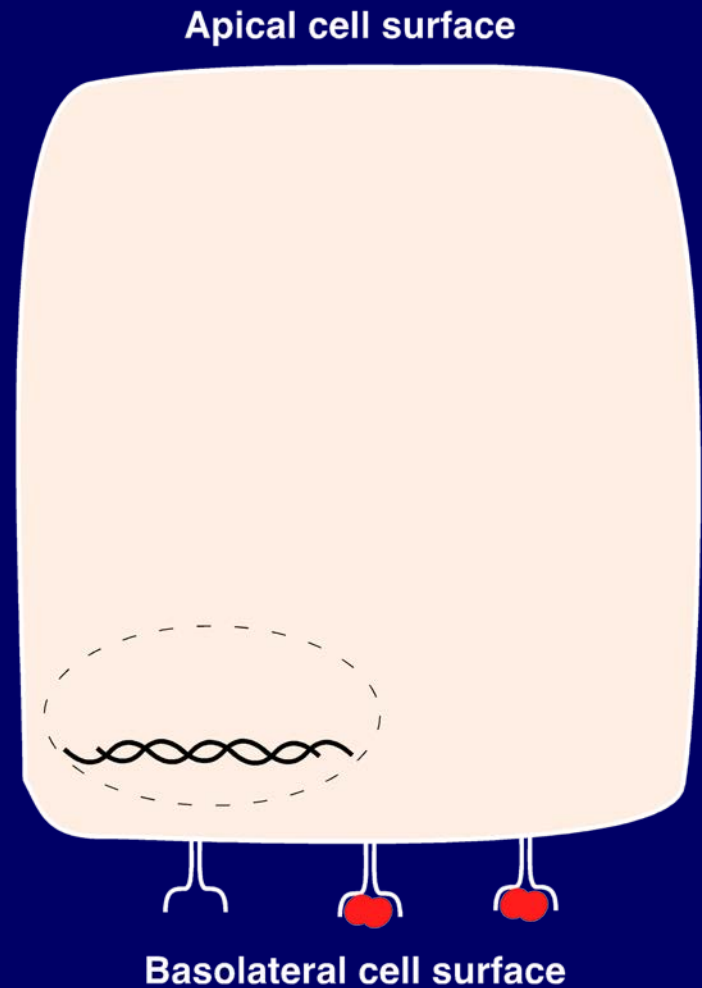
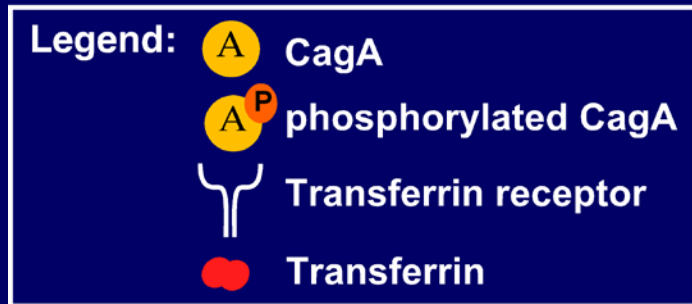
**YFP (Lrig1)**  
**GSII lectin (SPEM)**  
**Intrinsic factor**

# *H. pylori* colonization of polarized epithelium

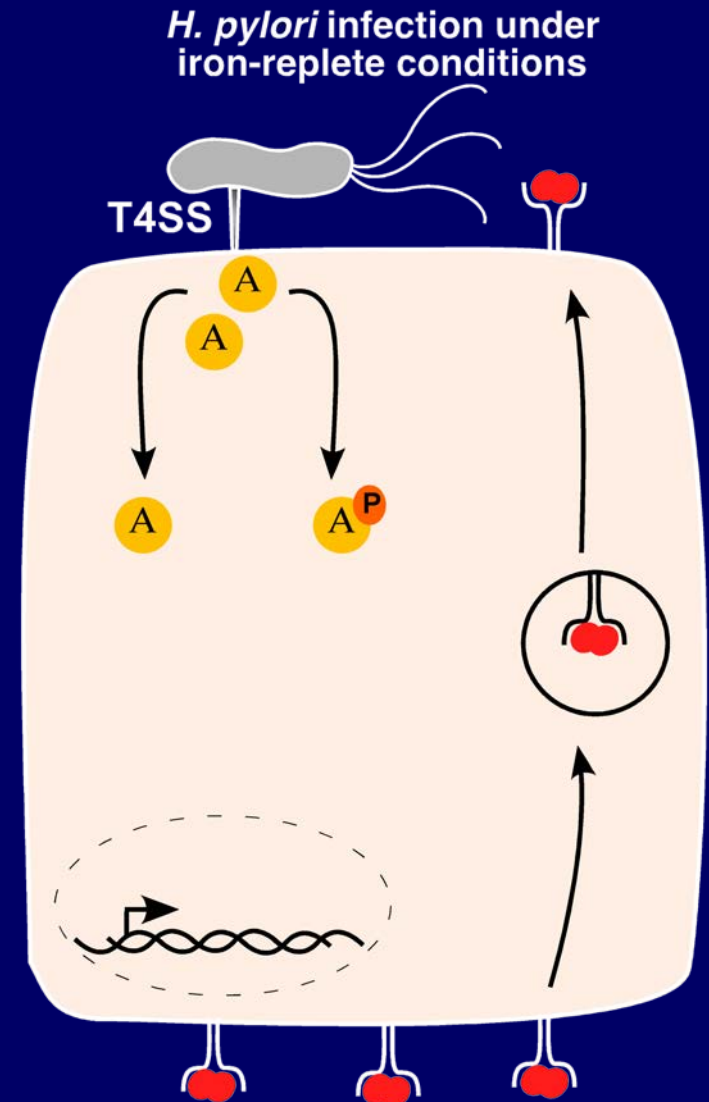
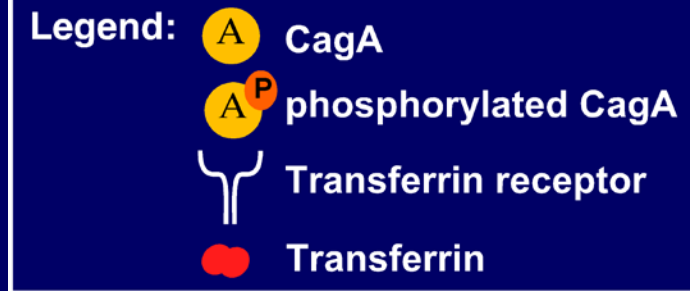


Tan et al.,  
*PLoS Pathogens*

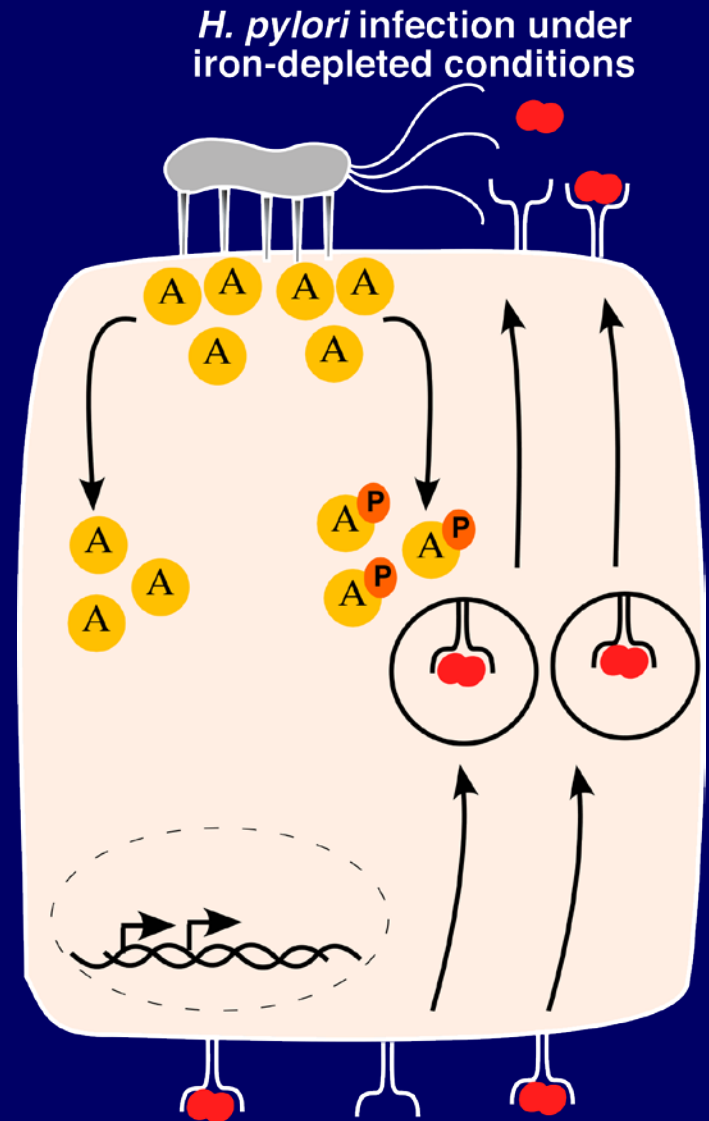
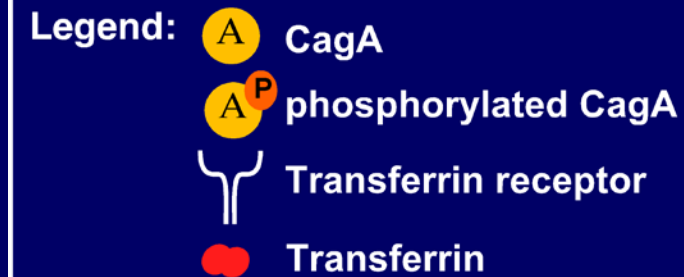
# Model of *H. pylori*-induced transferrin recycling under conditions of iron depletion



# Model of *H. pylori*-induced transferrin recycling under conditions of iron depletion



# Model of *H. pylori*-induced transferrin recycling under conditions of iron depletion





# Estimated odds ratios for gastric cancer incidence for *H. pylori*-, garlic-, or vitamin-treatment

Treatment	Fully adjusted	
	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
<i>H. pylori</i>	0.61 (0.38-0.96)	0.032
Garlic	0.80 (0.53-1.20)	0.28
Vitamin	0.81 (0.54-1.22)	0.32

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Treatment	Fully adjusted	
	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
<i>H. pylori</i>	0.61 (0.38-0.96)	0.032
Garlic	0.80 (0.53-1.20)	0.28
Vitamin	0.81 (0.54-1.22)	0.32

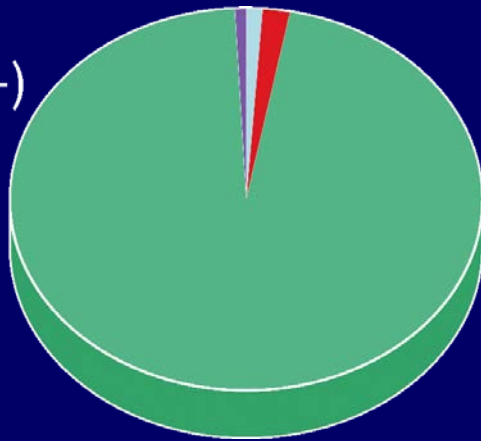
# Shandong Intervention Trial

Efficacy of *H. pylori* eradication therapy  
at 15 years of follow-up: 47%

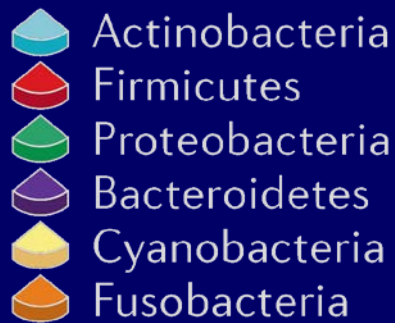
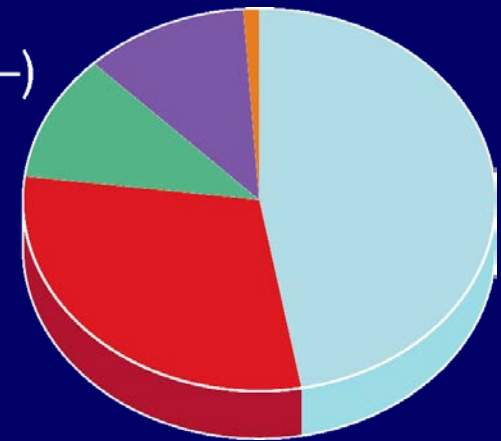
What are the roles of non-*H. pylori*  
constituents of the gastric  
microbiota in disease outcomes  
enhanced by iron deficiency?

# Compositional differences in the gastric microbiome with and without *H. pylori*

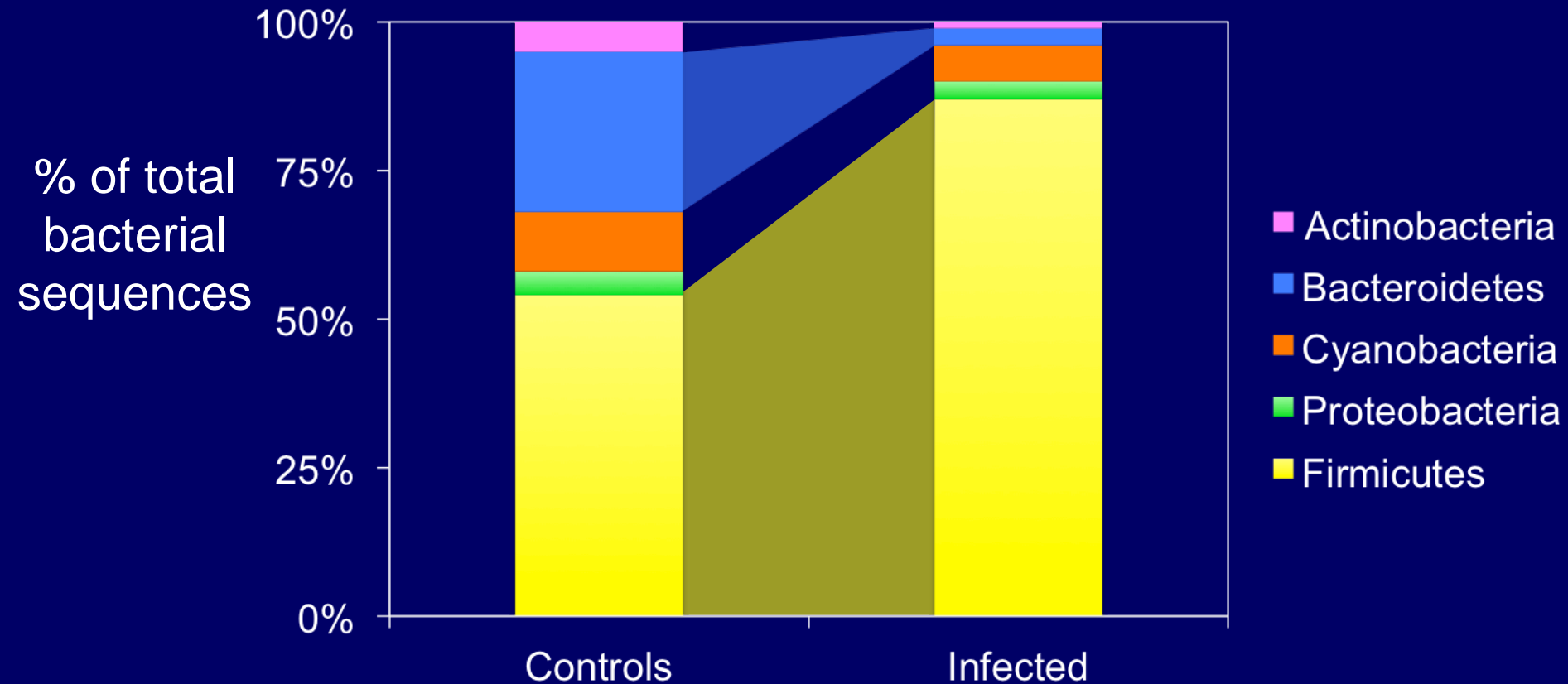
*H. pylori* (+)  
stomach



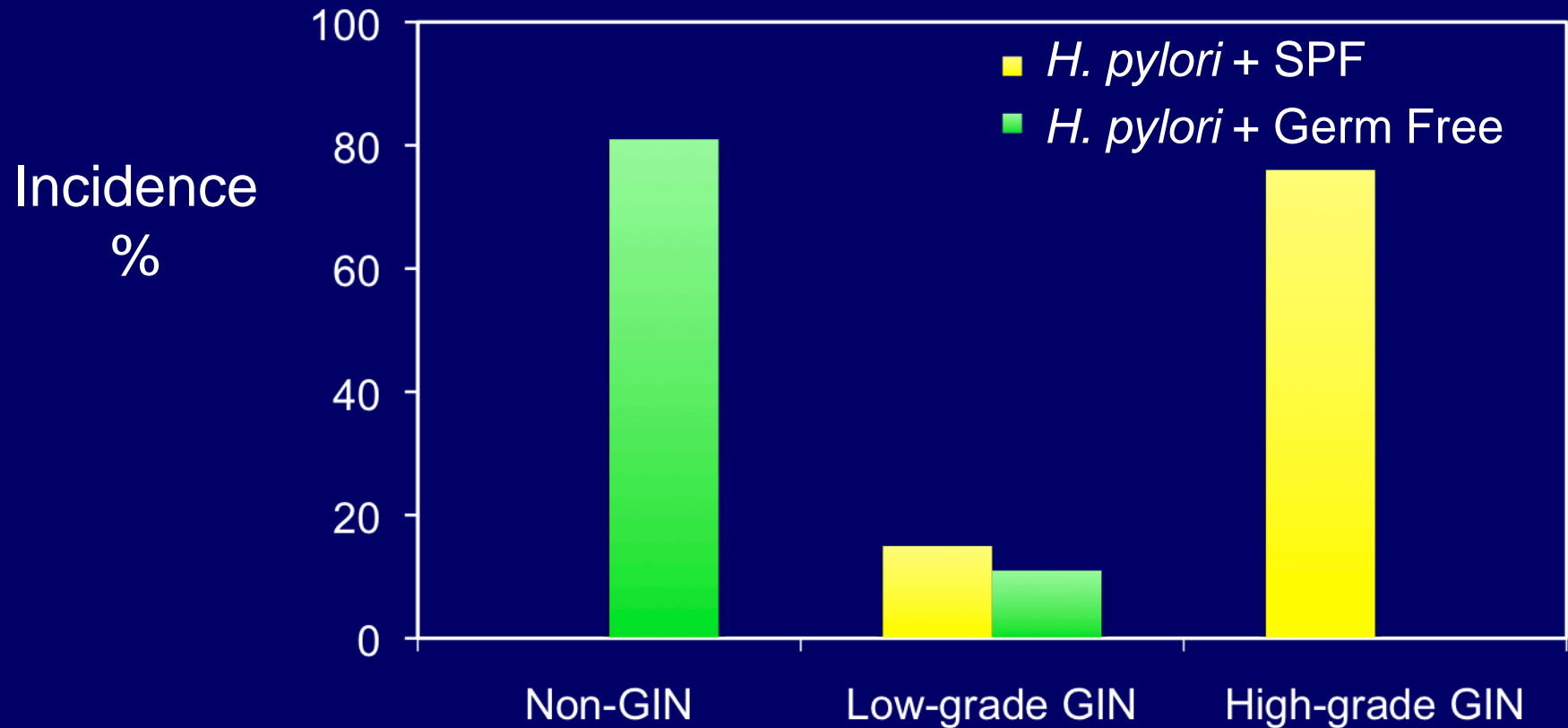
*H. pylori* (-)  
stomach



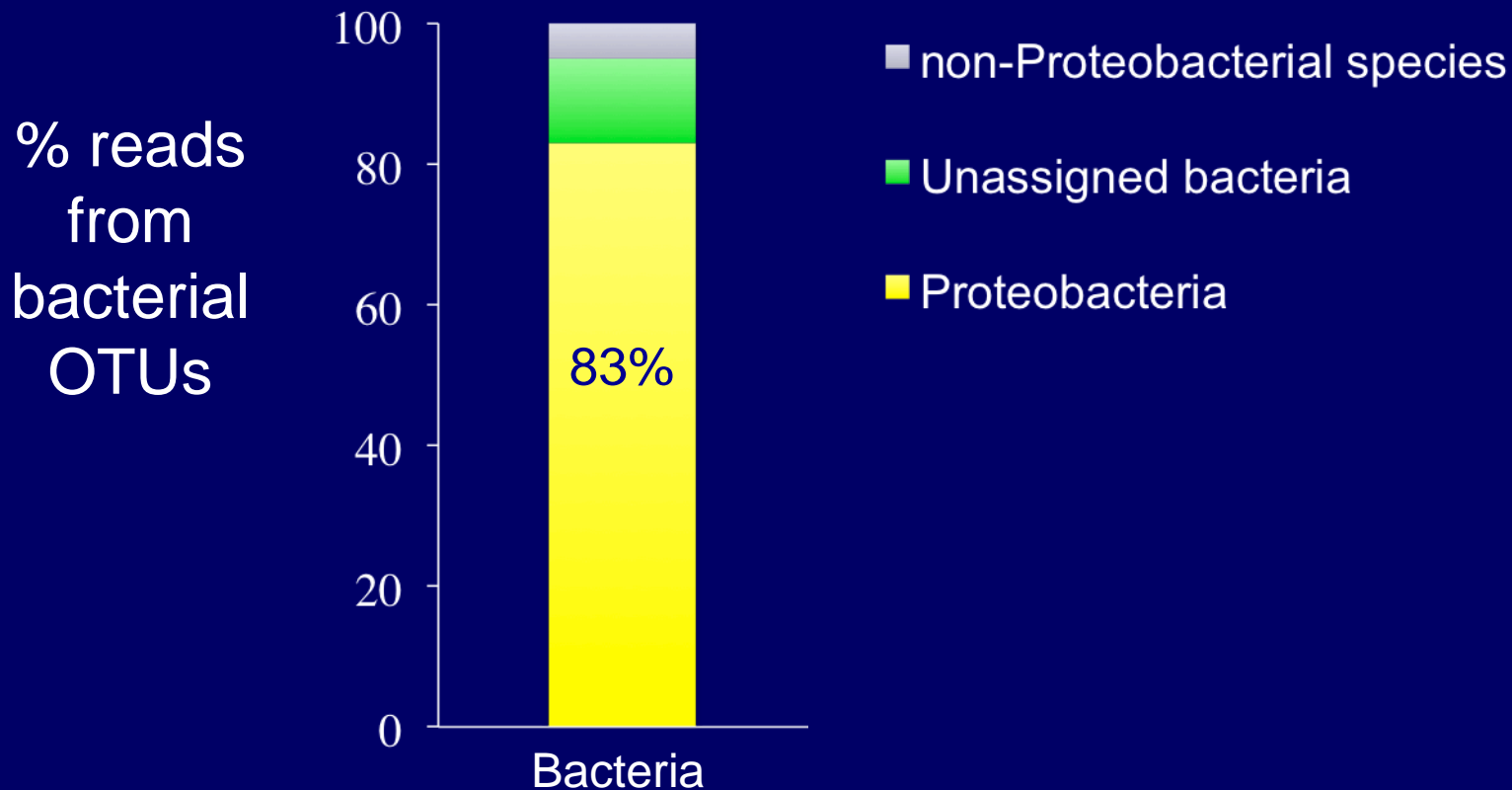
# Gastric microbiota in *H. pylori*-infected and uninfected mice



# Gastric intraepithelial neoplasia (GIN) in conventionally housed (SPF) versus germ-free mice

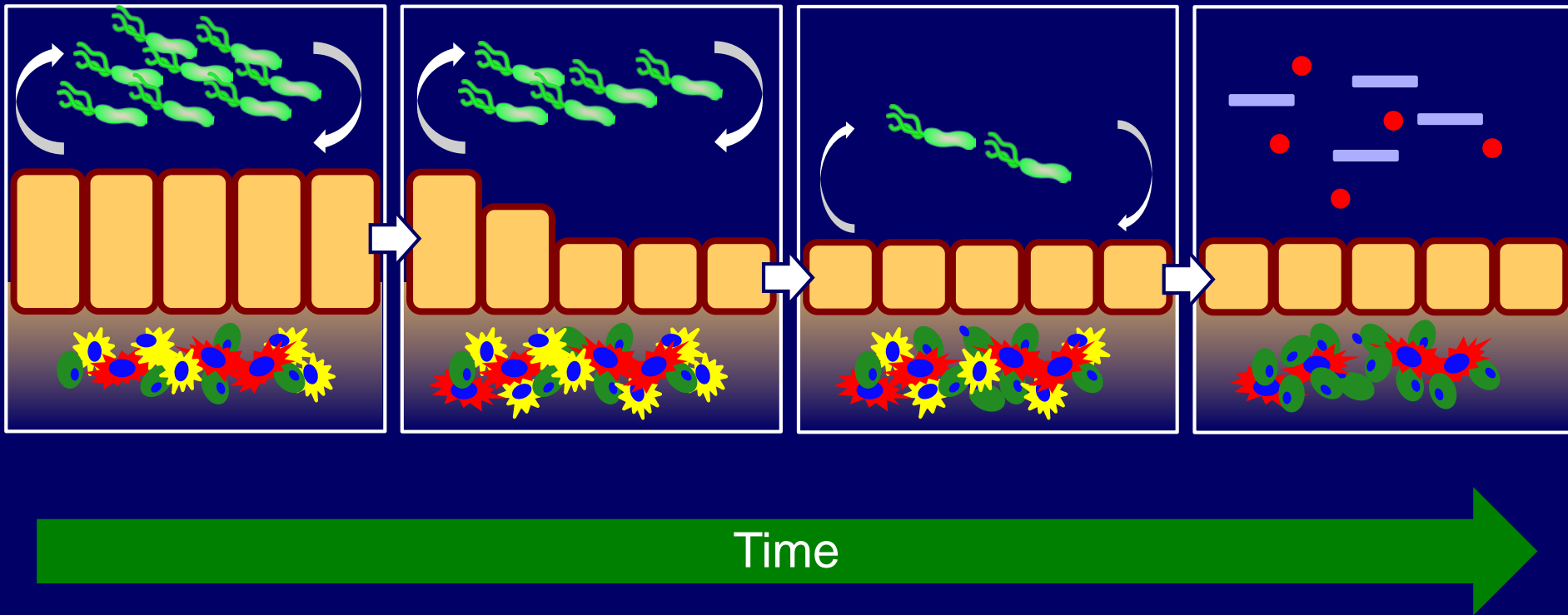


# Distribution of operational taxonomic units (OTUs) from bacterial DNA integrations in gastric adenocarcinoma





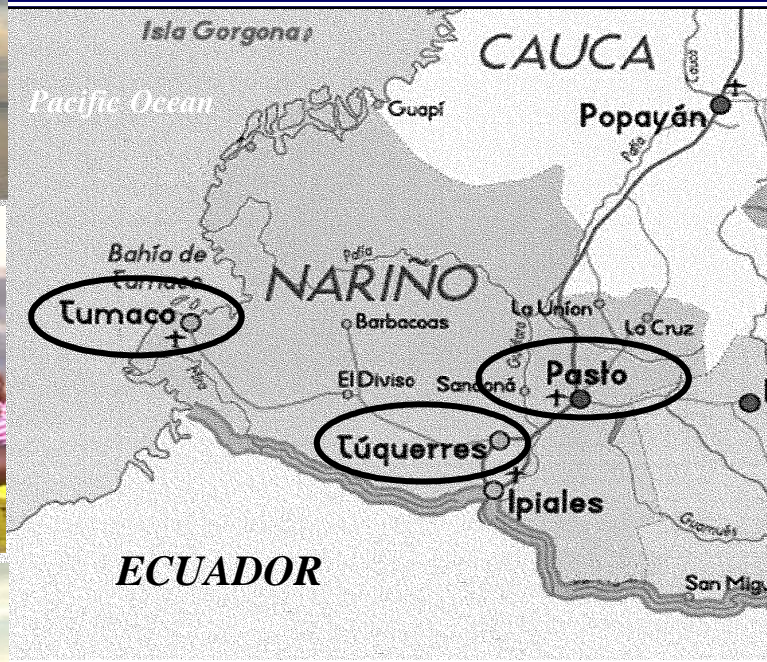
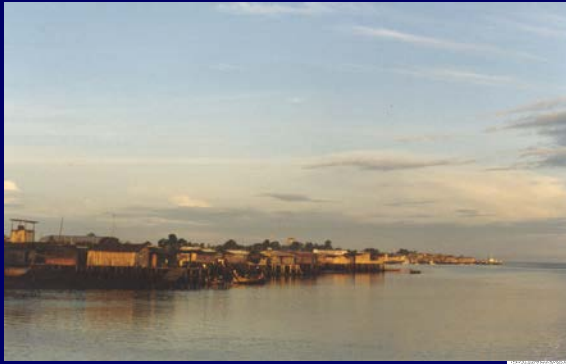
# Multi-decade development of gastric adenocarcinoma initiated by *H. pylori*



# Nariño, Colombia

Low-risk area  
(6/100,000)

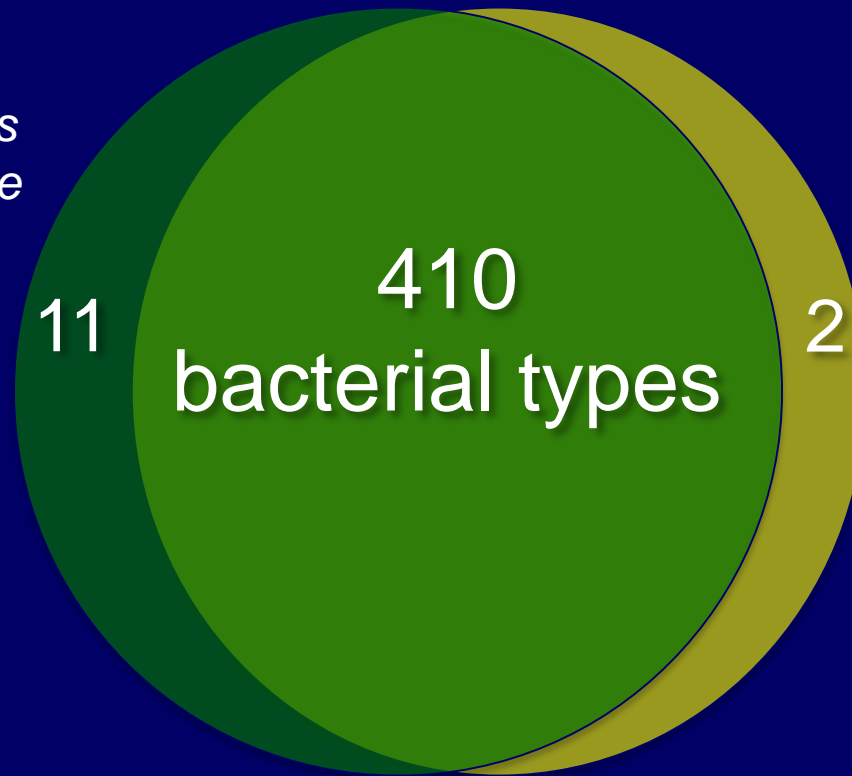
High-risk area  
(150/100,000)



# Cancer risk region-specific known bacteria

## Low Risk

*Staphylococcus sp.*  
*Streptococcus oralis*  
*Neisseria flavescens*  
*Porphyromonadaceae*  
*Flavobacterium sp.*  
TM7  
*Rothia sp.*  
*Prevotella oris*  
*Capnocytophaga sp.*  
*Actinomhyces sp*  
*Haematobacter sp*



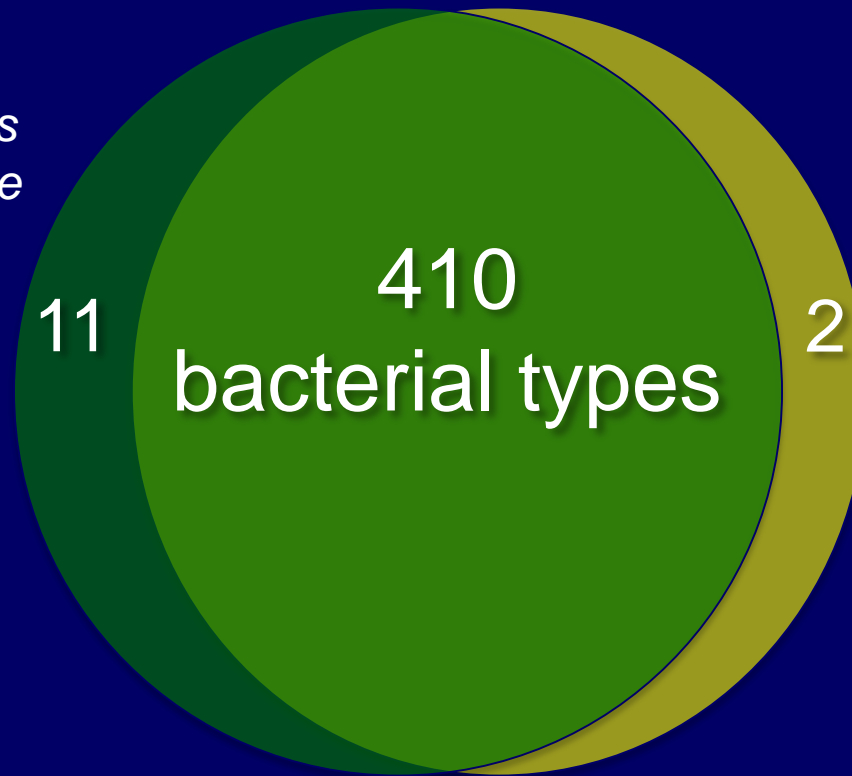
## High Risk

*Leptotrichia wadei*  
*Veillonella sp*

# Cancer risk region-specific known bacteria

## Low Risk

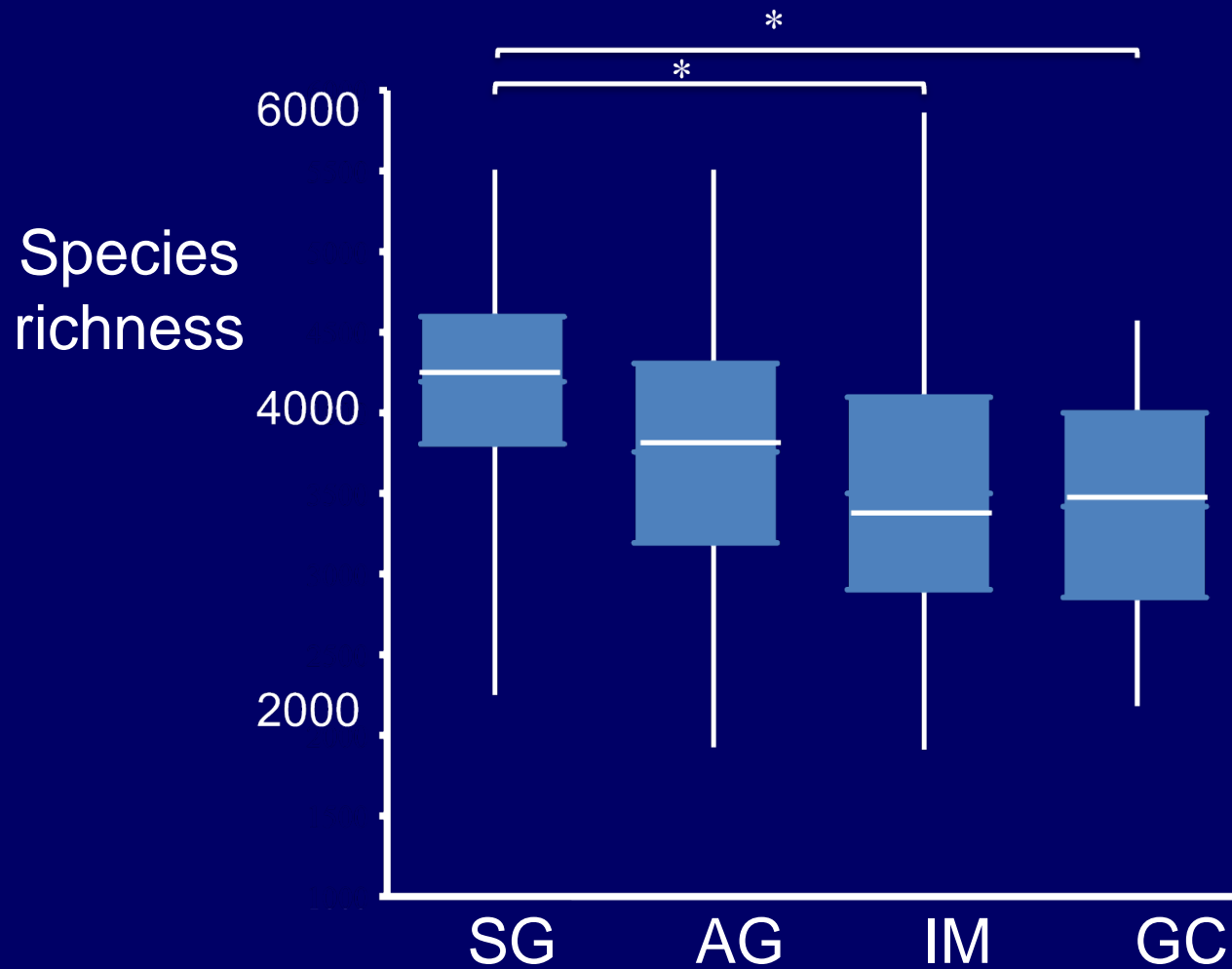
*Staphylococcus sp.*  
*Streptococcus oralis*  
*Neisseria flavescens*  
*Porphyromonadaceae*  
*Flavobacterium sp.*  
*TM7*  
*Rothia sp.*  
*Prevotella oris*  
*Capnocytophaga sp.*  
*Actinomhyces sp*  
*Haematobacter sp*



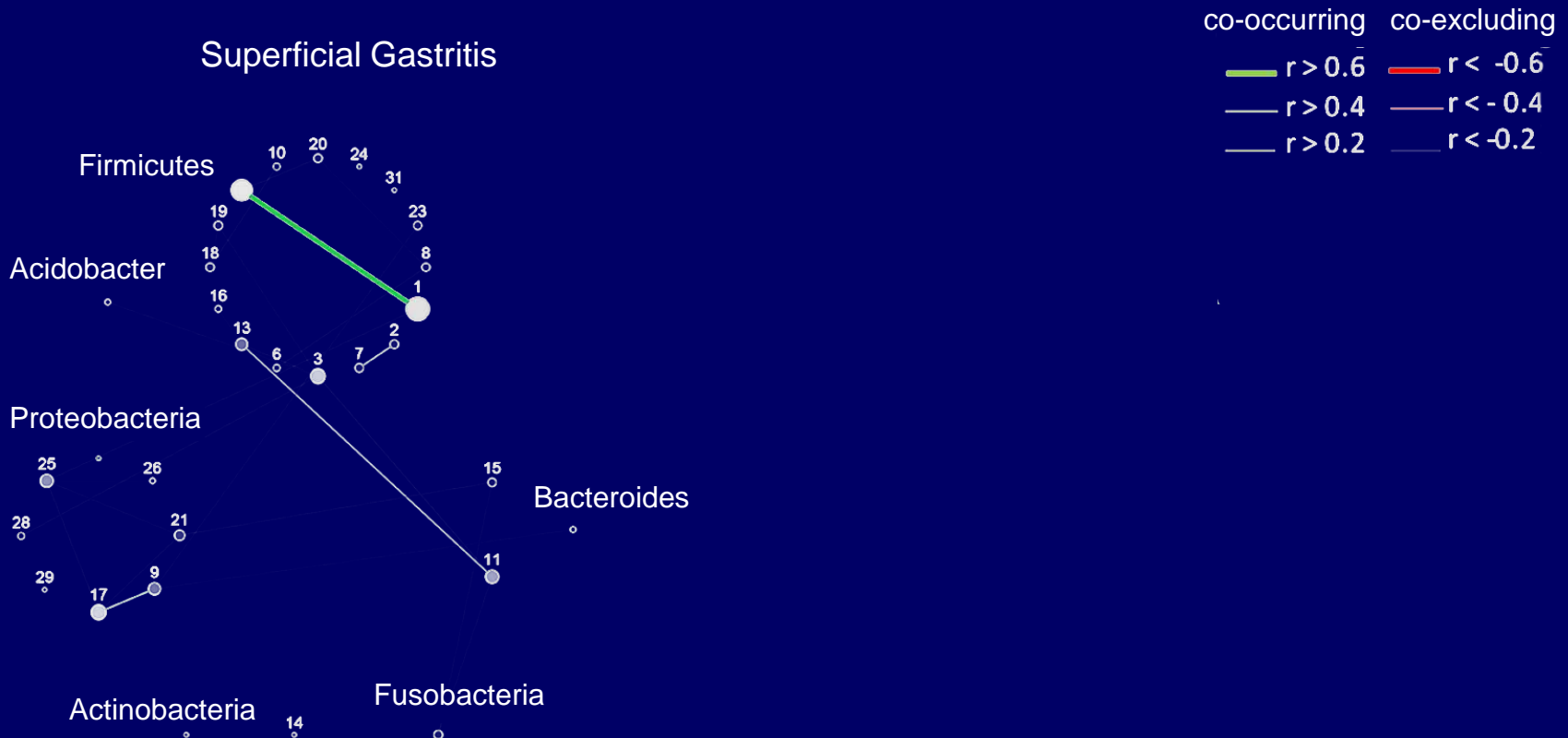
## High Risk

*Leptotrichia wadei*  
*Veillonella sp*

# Gastric microbiome dysbiosis across stages of gastric carcinogenesis



# Correlation strengths of gastric cancer enriched and depleted bacteria with disease progression



# Gastric cancer-enriched oral bacterial taxa with significant interactions among ecological networks

*Peptostreptococcus*

*Streptococcus*

*Parvimonas*

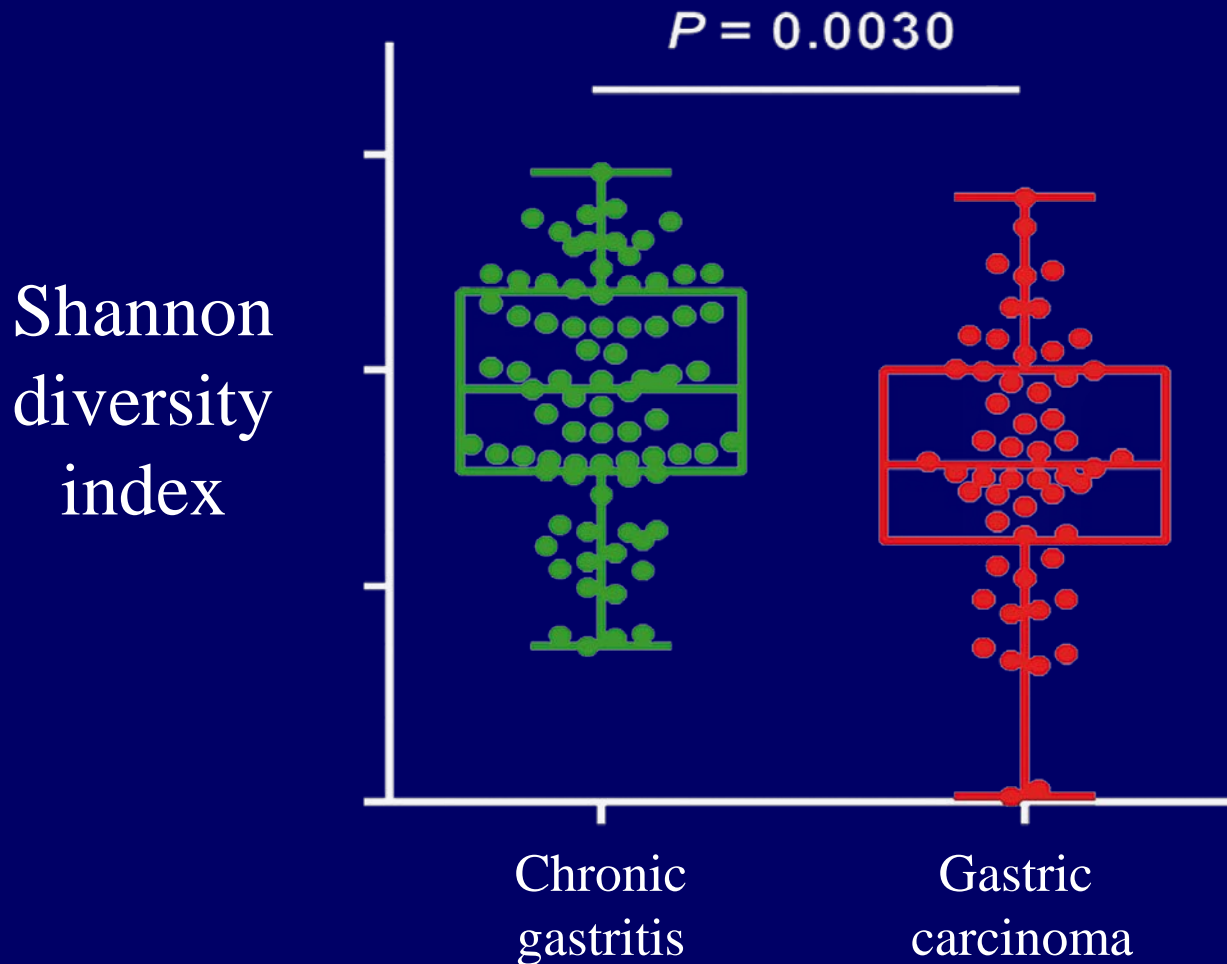
*Slackia*

*Dialister*

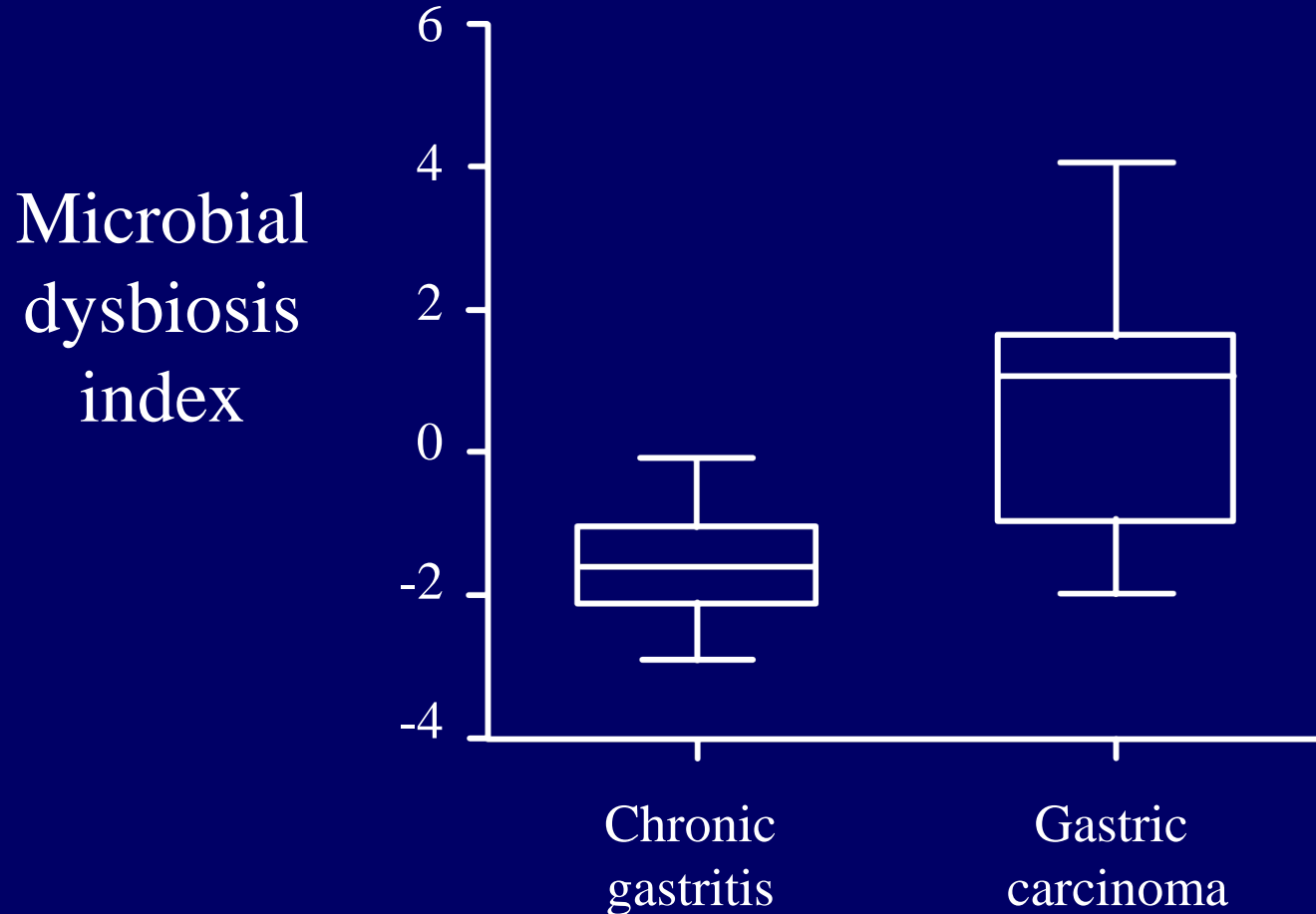
Can results in China be  
extrapolated to other  
populations?



# Gastric microbiota profiles differ in chronic gastritis and gastric carcinoma

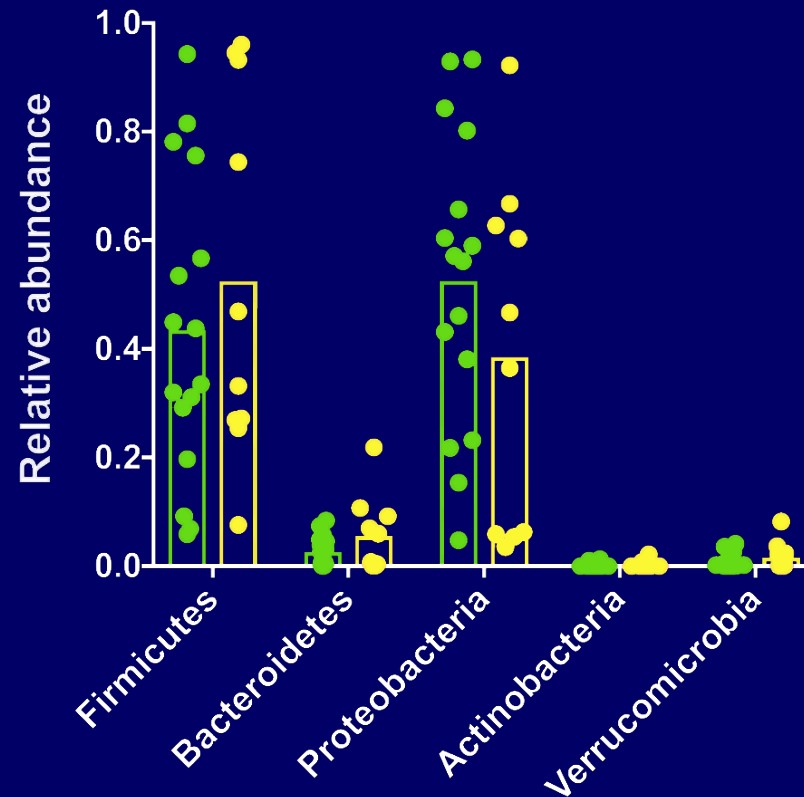


# Microbial dysbiosis is associated with gastric carcinoma

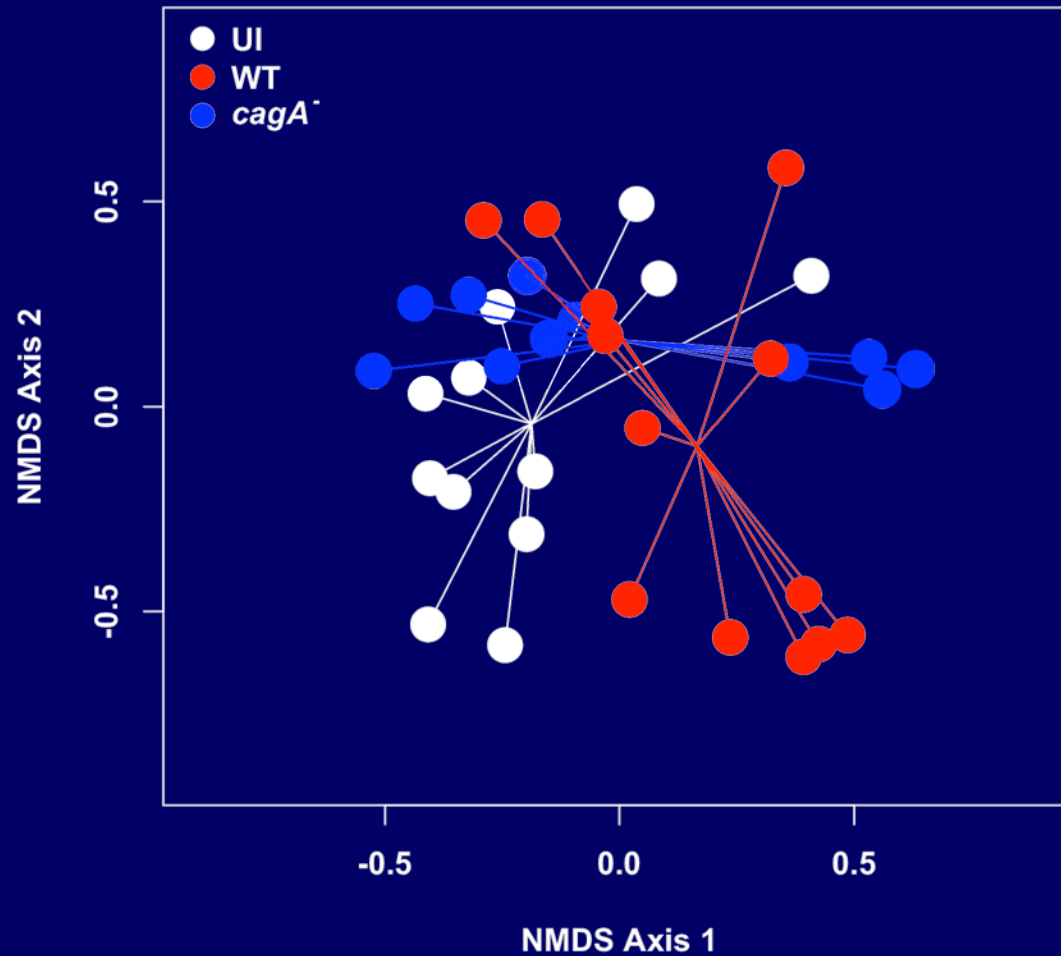




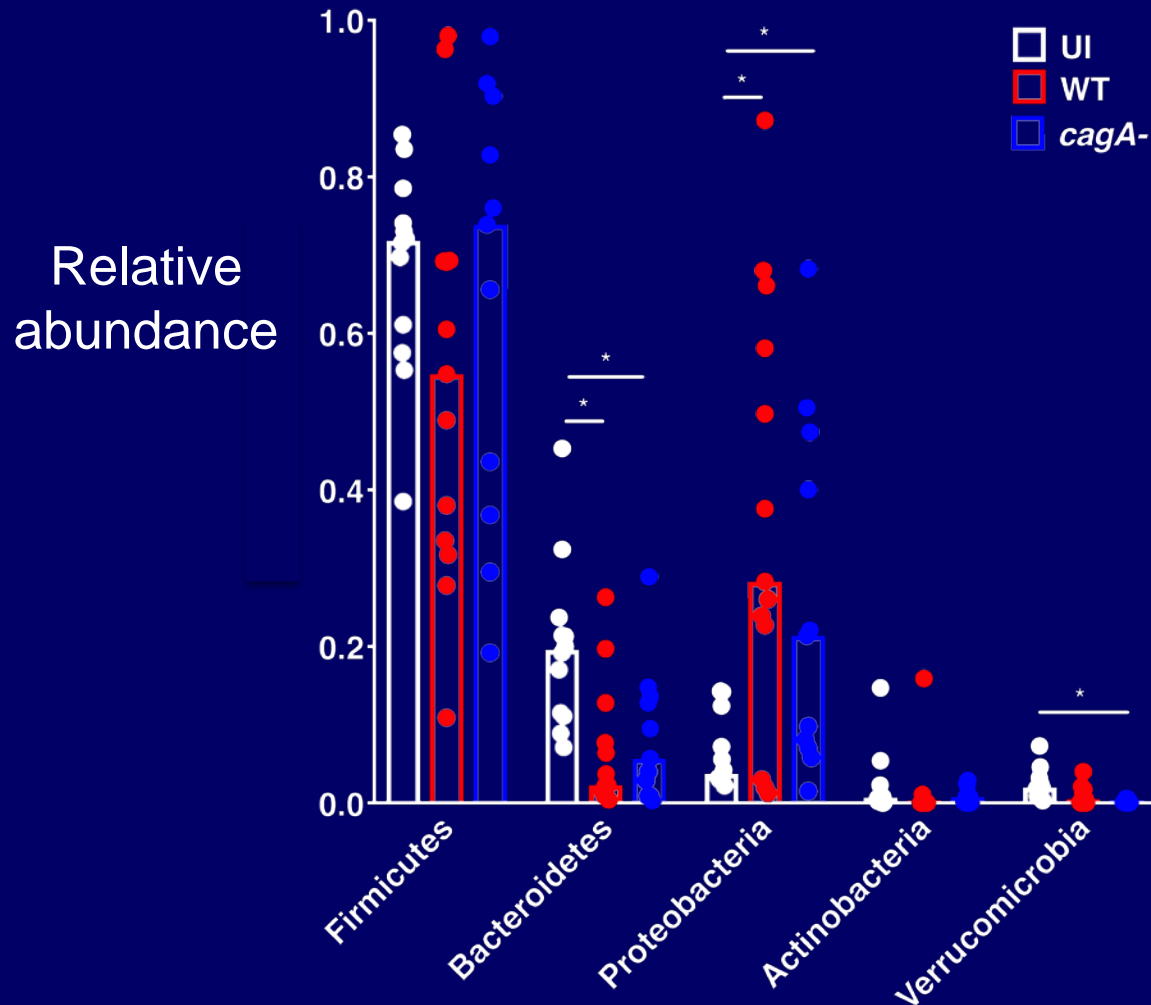
# Iron levels in the diet do not alter composition of the gastric microbiota, when stratified by phyla levels, in *H. pylori*-infected gerbils

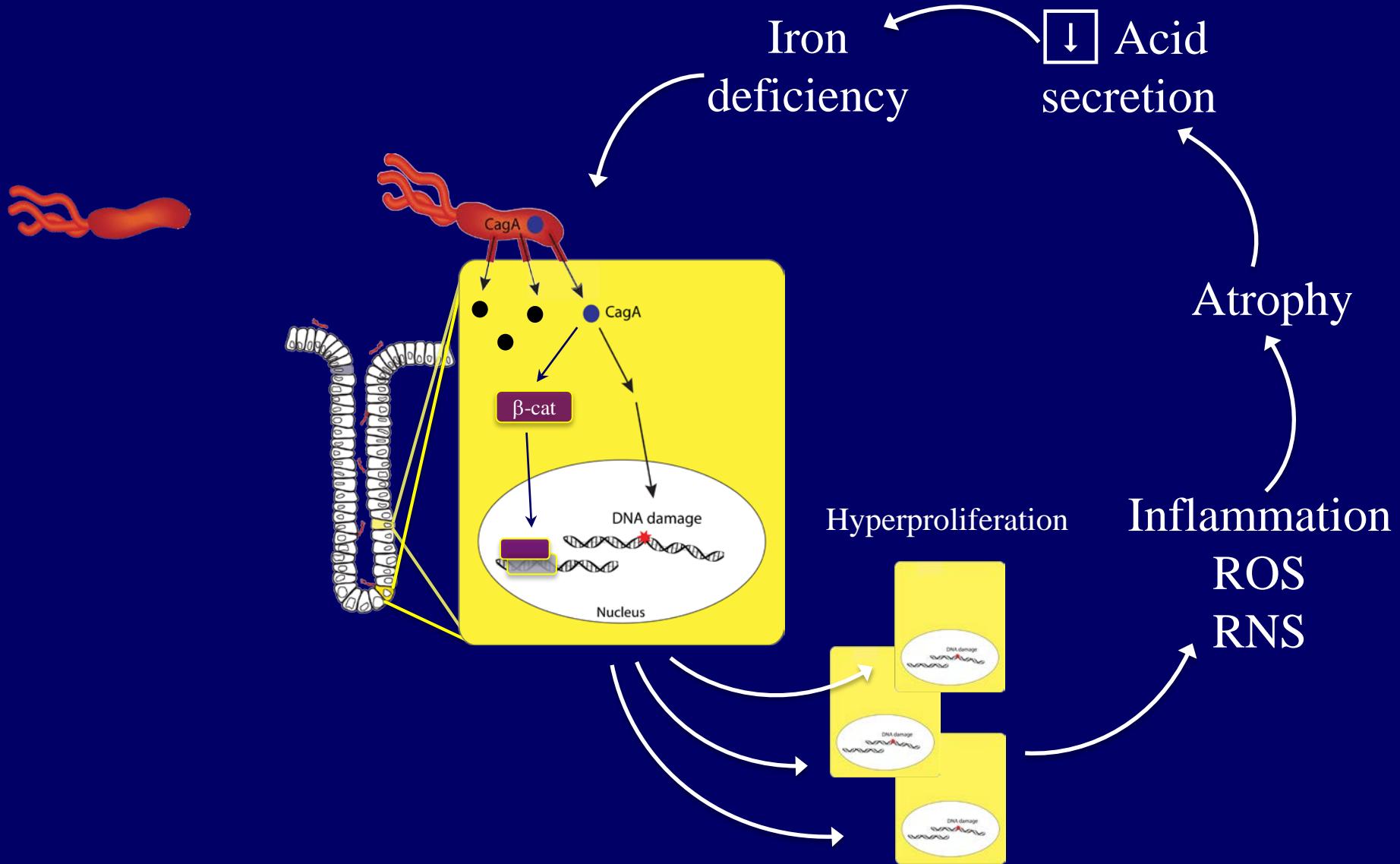


# *H. pylori* infection alters the gastric mucosal microbiota in a *cagA*-dependent manner



# Presence of CagA alters composition of the gastric microbiota, when stratified by phyla levels, in *H. pylori*-infected gerbils

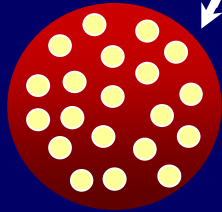
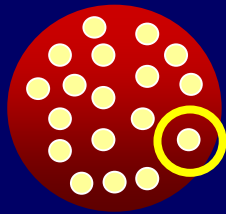




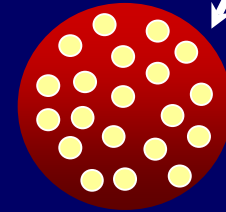
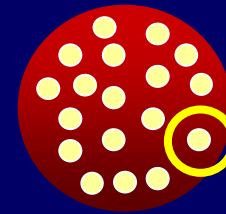
Can we use novel technologies to identify new virulence factors and comprehensively establish their role in our chronic infection models of iron deficiency?



# Isolation of *in vivo*-adapted *H. pylori* strains



*In vivo*-adapted strains  
Iron-replete gerbils



*In vivo*-adapted strains  
Iron-deplete gerbils

# Metabolomics pathways altered in *H. pylori* strains isolated from iron-depleted gerbils

## Metabolic Pathways

---

Alanine and aspartate metabolism

---

Biopterin metabolism

---

Butanoate metabolism

---

Cysteine and methionine metabolism

---

Drug metabolism

---

Glycerophospholipid metabolism

---

Glycine and serine metabolism

---

Histidine metabolism

---

Linoleate metabolism

---

Pyrimidine metabolism

---

Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism

---

Tryptophan metabolism

---

Tyrosine Metabolism

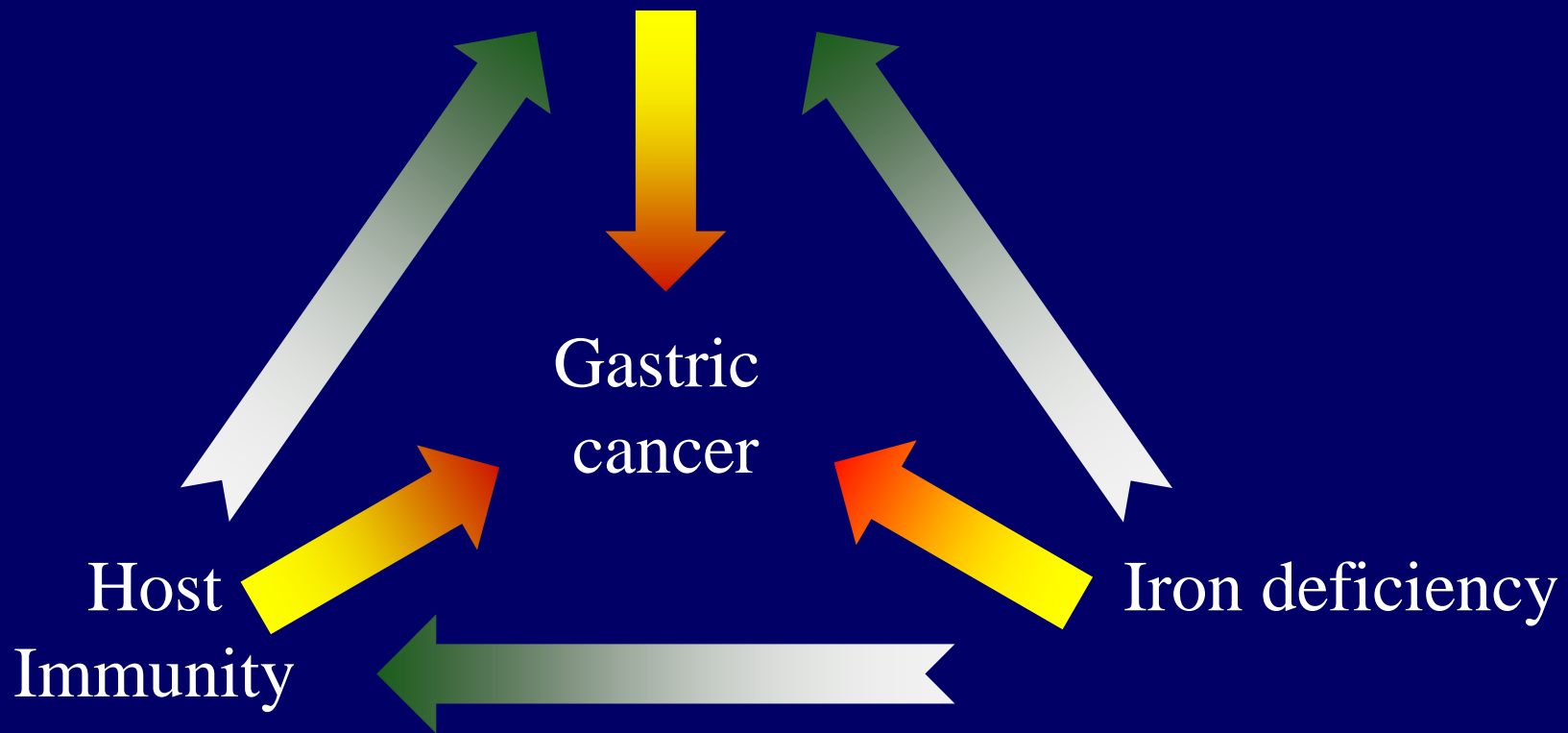
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# Upper endoscopy in gerbils



# *Helicobacter pylori*-induced gastric cancer: an axis of evil

*cag* TFSS



# Acknowledgements

## Peek Lab

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Daniel O'Brien

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Shailja Shah

Jay Solnick

Steffen Backert

Barbara Schneider

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Manuel Amieva

Carolina Sierra

Kay Washington

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