Gut Microflora Influences Pathology in the Kawasaki Disease (KD) Vasculitis Mouse Model

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Presenter Disclosure Information

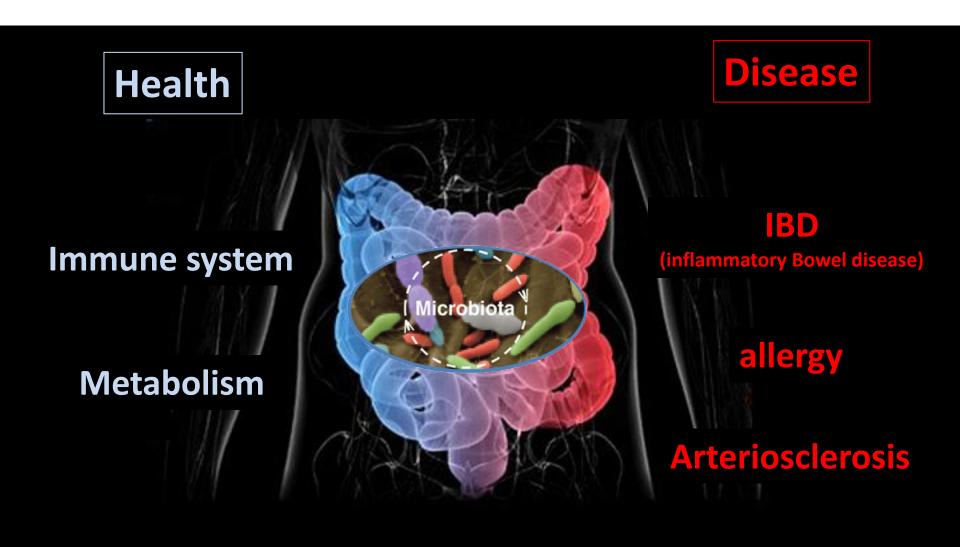
Daiko Wakita, PhD

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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE:

No relevant financial relationship exists

Intestinal Microbiota and Disease



Changes in intestine of KD patients

Pediatric Research (1996) 39, 622-624; doi:10.1203/00006450-199604000-00010

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PEDIATRIC RESEARCH

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Immunohistochemical Studies on Small Intestinal Mucosa in Kawasaki Disease

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Acta Pædiatr 91: 783-788, 2002

healthsciences

Macrophage/dendritic cells and activated CD4⁺ T cells were significantly increased in the lamina propria of KD patients in the acute phase. Characteristic profile of intestinal microffora in Kawasaki disease

S Takeshita, I Kobayashi¹, Y Kawamura, T Tokutomi and I Sekine

Department of Pediatrics, National Defense Medical College, Tokorozawa, Saitama, Japan; Chemotherapy Division¹, Mitsubishi-Kagaku Bio-Clinical Laboratories, Tokyo, Japan

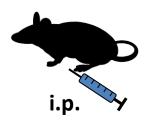
KD patients had a significantly lower incidence of Lactobacillus than disease control patients

Kawasaki Disease Vasculitis Mouse Model

Arthritis Rheum, 1985 Jun;28(6):652-9,

Coronary arteritis in mice following the systemic injection of group B Lactobacillus casei cell walls in aqueous suspension.

Lehman TJ, Walker SM, Mahnovski V, McCurdy D,





70-80% C57BL/6

Lactobacillus casei cell wall extract (LCWE)

Day 3

Mononuclear cells in adventitia

Day 14

Focal, asymmetric invasion of arterial wall, Lymphocytic

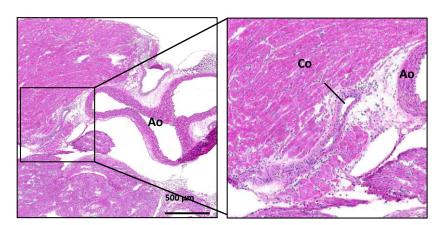
Day 28

Circumferential lesion with marked proliferation of intima/media

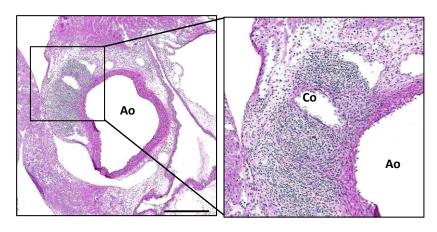
Day 56

Fibrous tissue, marked narrowing

Control

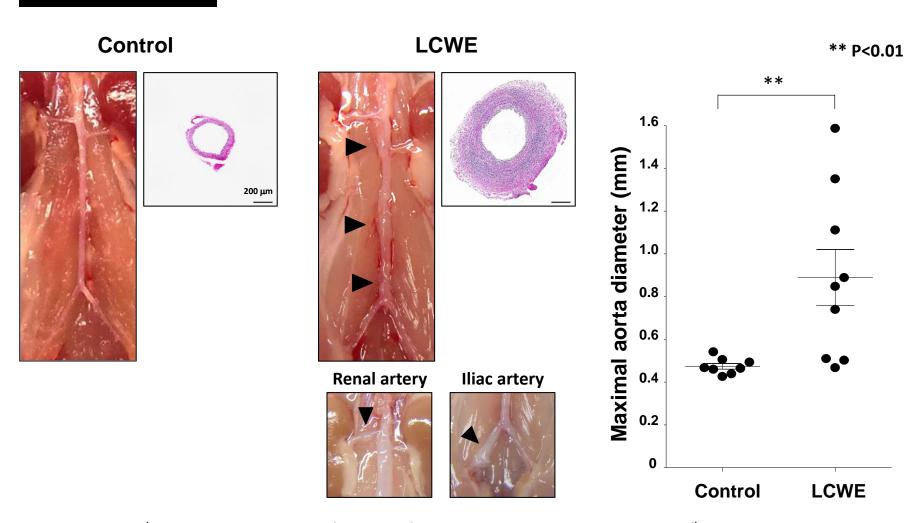


LCWE

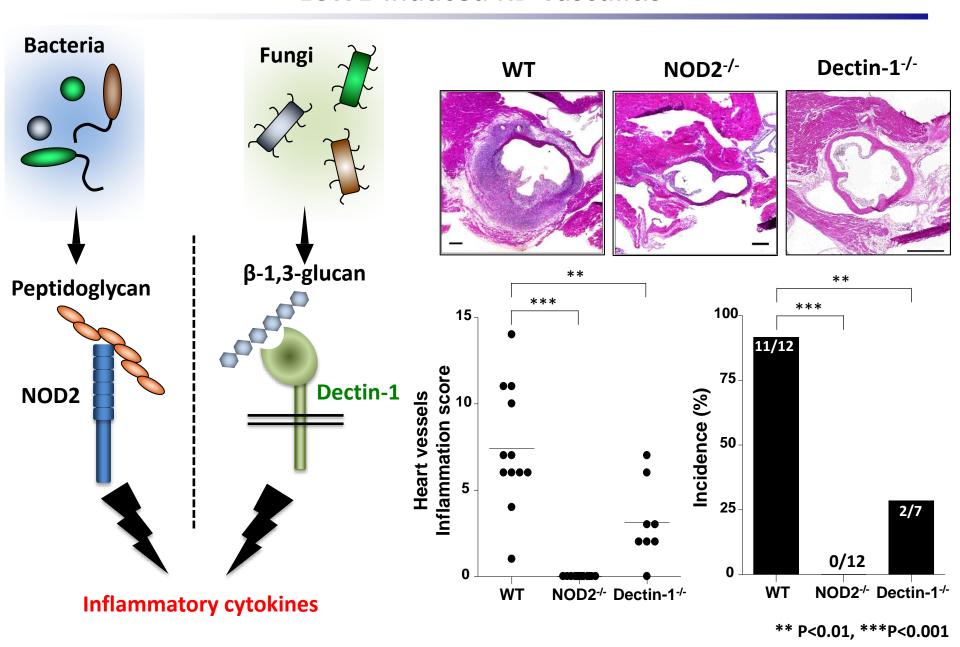


LCWE-induced KD mouse model develops abdominal aorta aneurysms

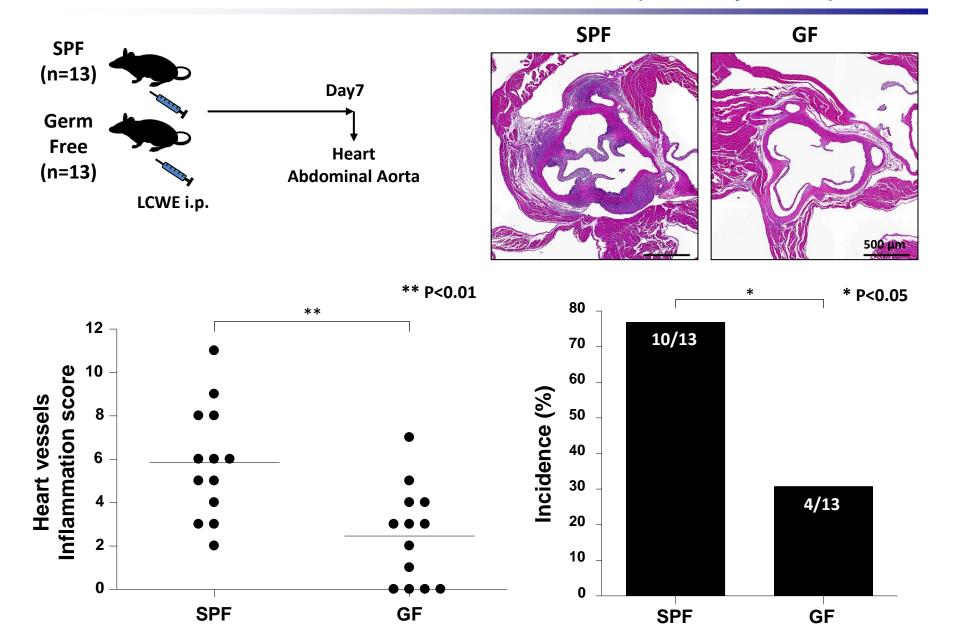
Abdominal Aorta



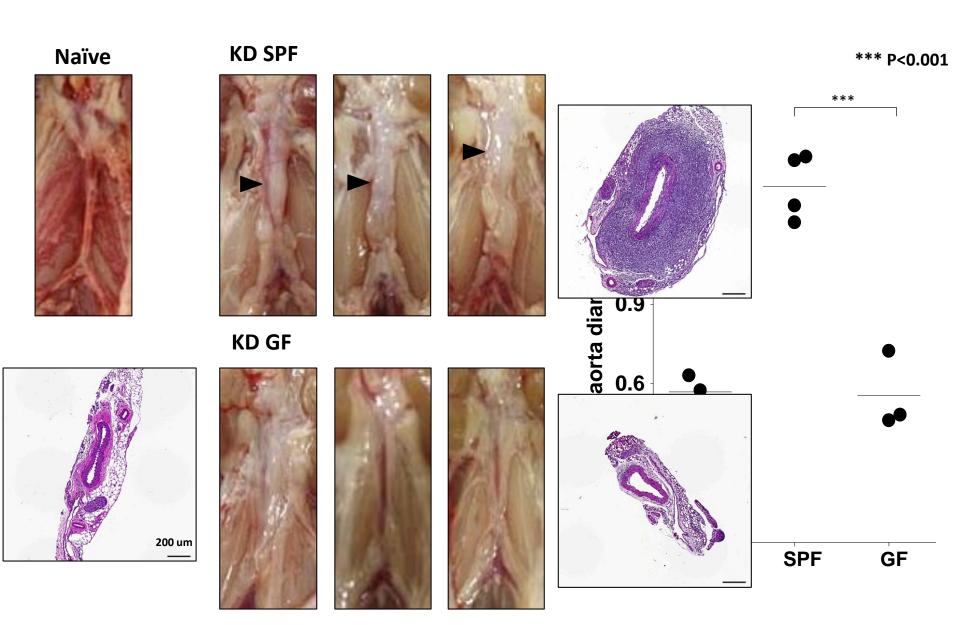
NOD2^{-/-} and Dectin-1^{-/-} mice are protected from LCWE-induced KD vasculitis



Germ-Free mice develop markedly decreased cardiovascular lesions in KD mouse model (Coronary lesions)



Germ-Free mice develop markedly decreased cardiovascular lesions in KD mouse model (abdominal aorta lesions)



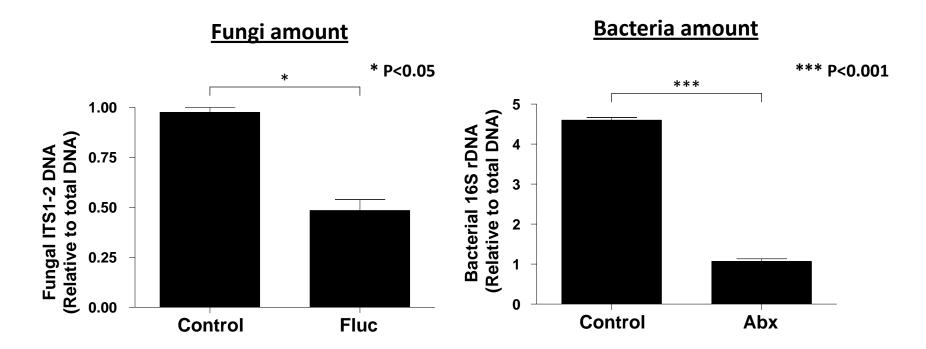
Depletion of commensal fungi and bacteria with fluconazole and antibiotic treatment



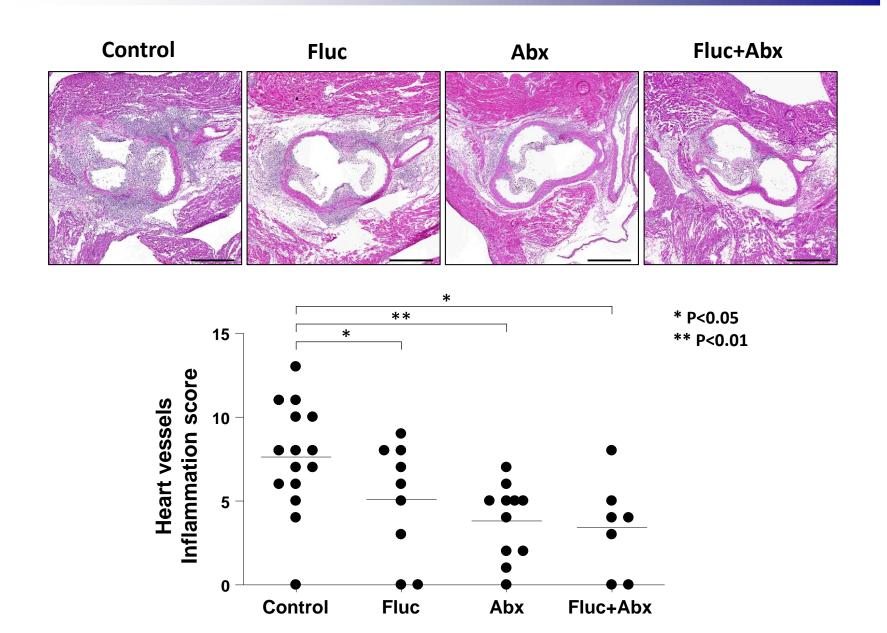
Anti-fungal drug (Fluconazole; Fluc) and/or

Antibiotics cocktail (Abx)

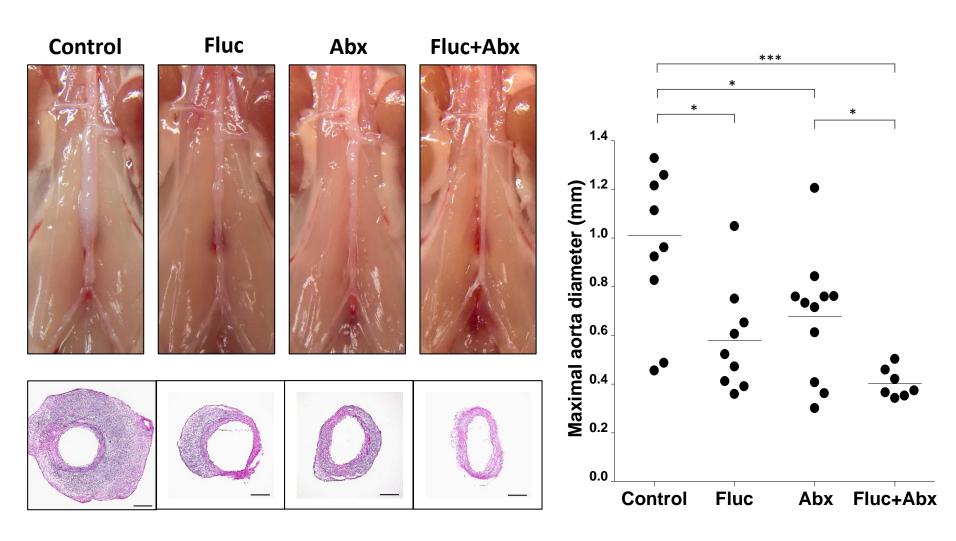
(Neomycin, Ampicillin, Vancomycin, Metronidazole)



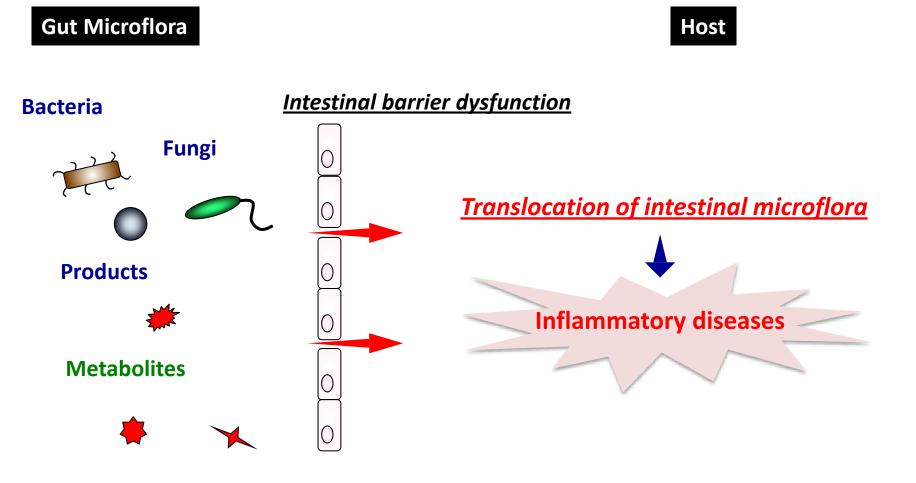
Fluconazole and/or antibiotics treatment decreased cardiovascular lesions in KD mouse model



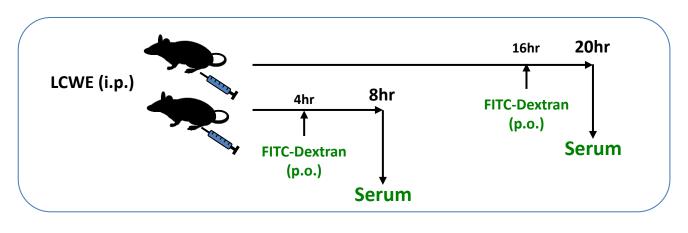
Fluconazole and/or antibiotics treatment decreased cardiovascular lesions in KD mouse model

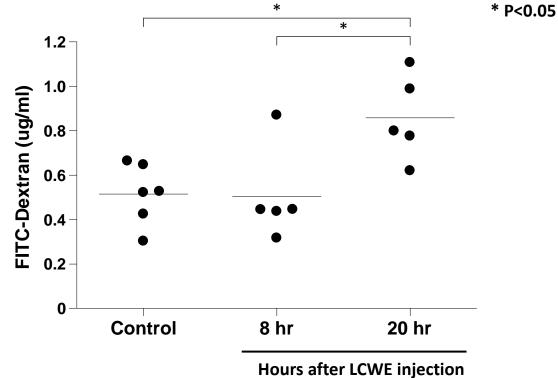


Intestinal permeability and disease development



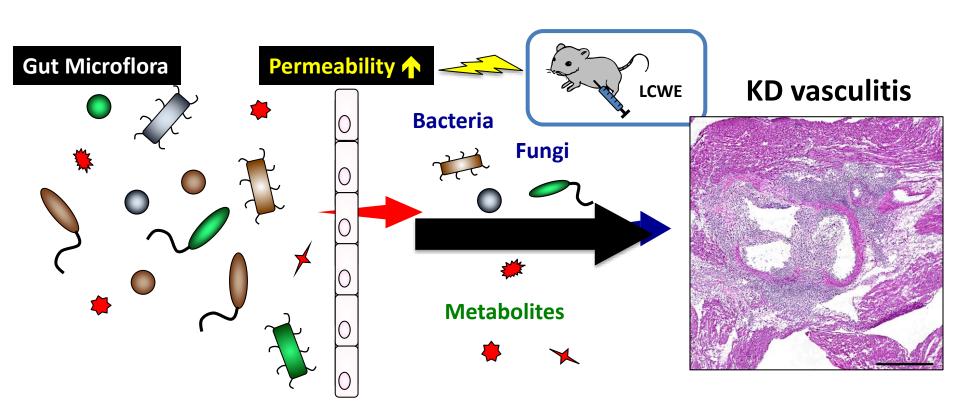
LCWE injection increases intestinal permeability





Conclusions

- ✓ LCWE-induced cardiovasculitis was decreased in germ free mice
- ✓ Depletion of gut commensal fungi and bacteria diminished KD vasculitis
- ✓ LCWE injection increased intestinal permeability
- ? Role of microbiome in KD pathogenesis, new diagnostic/therapuetic strategies



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