



Probiotics and Glycemic Control: A Simplified Interplay Model for the Pathways Behind

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Abstract

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Abstract: The link between gut microbiota composition, insulin resistance and diabetes has been recently proposed. As such, the impact of probiotics on improving glycemic control has been reported recently. Although probiotics have attracted much interest as a complementary approach to improve glucose metabolism, the mechanisms underlying their actions remained to be determined. Hence, here we aim to review the mechanisms by which the probiotics might affect glycemic control. Probiotics improve glycemic control through diminishing fermentation of polysaccharides, suppressing inflammation, act as bile acid de-conjugate hydrolase, increase the bioavailability of Gliclazide drugs and changes in incretin secretion. However, the pathway behind the effect of probiotics on glycemic control is complex with many interplay interactions. The involvement of multiple mechanisms may explain the ambiguities in determining the exact mechanism that is behind this effect.

Keywords: Probiotics, Type 2 diabetes, Glucose homeostasis, Glycemic control

Introduction

Type 2 diabetes is a major metabolic disorder increasing worldwide. The mechanisms related to type 2 diabetes have been in the center of research in the last decade. In this regards, gut microbiota is known to play a significant role in type 2 diabetes. The type and count of gut microbiota composition differ between type 2 diabetics and healthy individuals¹. The direct contribution among gut microbiota composition, insulin resistance, and diabetes has been recently proposed^{2,3}. As such, the use of probiotics to improve hyperglycemia as an innovative therapeutic approach has been reported⁴⁻⁶. To date, several randomized controlled trials have been conducted to assess the effects of probiotic on glycemic control^{5,7-9}. However, results are controversial. Probiotics consumption demonstrated beneficial effects on improving glycemic control among pregnant women⁵ and type 2 diabetics⁹, while, other randomized controlled trial investigating the efficacy of probiotics^{8,10,11} described no significant improvement. The impact of probiotics in modulating glucose homeostasis in animal and human studies has been well reviewed in systematic review and meta-analysis study

before^{4,12}. Altogether, it is well documented that probiotics are able to improve glycemic control at a modest level.

Although probiotics have attracted much interest as a complementary approach to improve glucose metabolism, the mechanisms underlying their actions remained to be determined. Animal model studies and human clinical trials have attempted to elucidate the mechanism behind this effect^{5,9,13}. In this regards, several pathways were identified to attenuate glycemic control such as inflammation suppression^{13,14}, changes in secretion of gut hormones¹⁵ and changes in the harvest of energy¹⁶. Yet, it is important to keep in mind that the glycemic modulation is affected by several key elements such as inflammation, insulin resistance and adiposity, which are linked and interact together. Hence, here we aim to review the mechanisms by which the probiotics might affect glycemic control. Moreover, we attempt to explore an interplay model on the possible interactions between these pathways. This will provide a framework to consider approaches that might help to improve the glycemic control in type 2 diabetic individuals. The main

known mechanisms by which the probiotics affect glycemic control are as follows:

Suppressing inflammation

Type 2 diabetes is an inflammatory disease¹⁷. The direct correlation between low grade of inflammation and pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes was demonstrated¹⁸. This hypothesis opens new horizons in the management of type 2 diabetes. Probiotic supplementation has been shown to suppress inflammation through in vivo studies^{13,14,19}. As such, inflammation suppression has been presented as the first step in recognizing a role for probiotics in managing glycemic control. Reduction in level of inflammatory mediators activates signaling pathways resulting in insulin sensitizer which subsequently leads to decrease in insulin resistance and improve glycemic control²⁰⁻²². The effects of probiotics on glycemic control through modulation of inflammation are classified into two modes of action: a) indirectly, through improving the gut integrity, and b) directly by functioning as antioxidant. These mechanisms are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Suppressing inflammation through improving gut barrier

Several aspects of the modern lifestyle such as high fat diet²³, high carbohydrate diet and sedentary lifestyle have the potential to change the composition of gut microbiota toward being Firmicutes-dominant^{24,25}. This phenotypes decrease gut integrity and increase gut permeability, promoting freeing lipopolysaccharides (LPS) and free fatty acids (FFA) in the blood and peripheral tissues^{26,27}. LPS and FFA are detected by toll-like receptors (TLR) at the surface of immune cells including T lymphocyte, monocyte, and macrophage²⁸. TLR comprise a family of cell surface protein receptors that their activation leads to induction of inflammatory responses and this interaction promotes the release of inflammatory markers such as Tumor Necrosis factor α (TNF- α) and interleukins from immune cells²⁸. Inflammatory cytokines, especially TNF- α has been shown to inhibit insulin signaling pathway and supposed to be the primary trigger for insulin resistance mechanism²⁵. Moreover, blood FFA is being transported in adipose tissue and leads to either hypertrophy or hyperplasia of adipose cells. The hypertrophic/hyperplastic adipose tissue has been shown to express high levels of biochemical substances. These substances have the ability to recruit monocyte-macrophages toward the hypertrophic fat tissue and attenuate local inflammatory mechanisms¹⁷.

Administration of probiotics has been shown to regulate gut permeability by stimulating the secretion of host gut

peptides such as Glucagon-Like Peptide 2 (GLP-2). GLP-2 is responsible for effective protection of gut integrity²⁹. Selective gut microbiota structure controls and increases endogenous GLP-2 production, which consequently improves gut barrier functions by a GLP-2-dependent mechanism and contributes to the improvement of gut barrier functions²⁷. Improving gut permeability through probiotic administration has been associated with decreased serum levels of TNF- α and other cytokines such as interleukin-6^{30,31}. Reducing the levels of inflammatory markers decreases insulin resistance and improves insulin sensitivity, which is inversely related to B-cells function. β -cell function improvement promotes insulin secretion and resulting in better glycemic control³².

Suppressing inflammation through antioxidant-like activities

Oxidative stresses play essential roles in the pathogenesis and progression of diabetes³³. The total antioxidant status of type 2 diabetics is lower than healthy individuals³⁴. Free radicals are produced in an excessive amount in type 2 diabetic individuals. Free radicals cause lipid peroxidation and produce inflammatory cytokines³⁵. Different strains of probiotics have been reported to act as antioxidant and repress oxidative stress³⁶⁻³⁸. The antioxidative mechanisms of probiotics can be contributed to reactive oxygen species scavenging, metal ion chelation, enzyme inhibition, and the reduction activity and inhibition of ascorbate autoxidation³⁹. In human model of type 2 diabetes, multistrain probiotic supplementation has shown to increase total antioxidant status, as well as serum levels of different antioxidants such as erythrocyte glutathione, reeducates, erythrocyte superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase^{37,38}. Hence, probiotics can scavenge free radicals and suppress inflammation, which leads to improving insulin resistance and glycemic control.

Changing the gut hormones

It has been well established that the structure of gut microbiota is directly related to secretion of GLP-1^{40,41}, and GLP-2^{27,40}. GLP1 is a peptide which originates from enteroendocrine cells of the gut and usually circulating in the blood in the form of GLP17-36 amide⁴². GLP1 exerts multiple physiological actions include stimulation of insulin secretion, decreasing hunger and controlling energy intake, as well as decreasing gluconeogenesis which lead to control energy intake and glycemic control. These functions⁴². GLP2 is a 33-amino acid peptide secreted with GLP1 from enteroendocrine cells in a nutrient-dependent manner. GLP2 rapidly induces



hexose transport in jejunal basolateral membrane vesicles leading to expansion of the mucosal epithelium in the small bowel⁴³, making it a suitable candidate for maintaining the gut integrity. Considering the link between gut microbiota structure and secretion of gut hormones, manipulation of gut microbiota by probiotics could efficiently alter the secretion pattern of the gut hormones. The pathway in which GLP-2 hormone is involved was earlier discussed in improving gut barrier function and suppressing inflammation. Here, we continue to explore the role of GLP-1 in affecting glycemic control.

Short chain fatty acids (SCFAs) driven from gut microbiota affect proliferation, differentiation and modulation of gene expression in colonic epithelial cells⁴⁴. In addition, SCFAs can regulate gene expression by binding to the G-protein-coupled receptors. Signaling through these receptors affects secretion of the GLP-1 which improves insulin secretion^{15,45}. Improving insulin secretion directly will affect glycemic control. In addition, GLP-1 decreases hunger and increasing satiety which leads to decreasing energy intake and improving glycemic control^{40,46}. The GLP-1 hormone also improves glycemic control by inhibiting the gluconeogenesis leading to reduction of monosaccharide flow into the bloodstream which ultimately improves glycemic control⁴⁷.

In conclusion, probiotic administration modulates gut microbiota composition in favor of GLP-1 and GLP-2 secretion. Secretion of these hormones affects glycemic control via different pathways. Modulation of other types of gut peptides involved in appetite regulation, such as leptin and peptide YY, could be another mechanism by which the gut microbiota might control energy and glucose homeostasis²⁹. However, there is limited evidence regarding this link in the context of metabolic modulation of glucose control.

Manipulation of the harvest of energy

Carbohydrates are important sources of energy for human and microbial cells. Human enzymes cannot degrade most complex carbohydrates and plant polysaccharides. These carbohydrates are fermented in the colon by its microbiota to yield energy for microbial growth and end products such as SCFAs⁴⁸. Animal model studies revealed that gut microbiota capacity for energy harvest is higher in obese as compared with lean⁴⁹. For example, fermentation of dietary fructans increases when mice have been colonized with probiotics from *Bacteroides phylum*⁵⁰. Colonization of germ-free mice with obese microbiota results in a significantly greater increase in total body fat than colonization with a lean

microbiota⁴⁹. These interactions promote carbohydrate fermentation more efficiently and increase energy absorption from the gut, resulting in more adiposity. In a human study, the fecal microbiota of obese individuals has an increased capacity to harvest energy⁴⁹.

The role of the gut microbiota in promoting energy harvest from diet and fat deposition has been demonstrated in mice¹⁶, but most of the evidence in humans have come from indirect studies. Therefore, it can be hypothesized that manipulating the gut microbiota by probiotics changes the harvest of energy in favor of decreasing adiposity¹⁶. Less adipocyte means less inflammation and insulin resistance, which leads to better glycemic control. However, changes in the harvest of energy can affect glycemic control through a more direct pathway. The new gut microbiota structure developed by beneficial microbes has less capacity for fermenting dietary polysaccharides, indigestible by human enzymes. So, less polysaccharide will be added to the pool of gastrointestinal absorbable glucose and will positively affect glycemic control⁵¹.

Although many theoretical hypotheses proposed the role of probiotics in the harvest of energy, the changes in energy elucidation pattern after probiotic consumption in the context of a clinical trial remained to be determined. Thus, whether the subtle theoretical explanation can translate to clinically meaningful outcomes remains elusive.

Bile acid deconjugation and activation of Farnesoid X Receptor

It is well recognized that some members of the gut microbiota, mostly *Lactobacilli* and *Bifidobacteria*, are known to possess the bile salt hydrolase enzyme and have the ability to de-conjugate bile salts^{52,53}. The action of de-conjugated bile acids activates several bile acid signaling pathways, most importantly, nuclear Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR)⁵⁴. The FXR is a member of the nuclear receptor family, which is primarily expressed in liver, kidney, and intestine. FXR has a predominant regulatory role in glycemic control. FXR- null mice demonstrated high blood glucose and insulin resistance while activation of it suppressed gluconeogenesis and decreased blood glucose⁵⁵. Activation of FXR improves glycemic control through three different ways. A) repressing expression of gluconeogenic genes and increasing glycogenesis, which results in serum glucose reduction^{55,56}. B) decreasing FFA and improving peripheral insulin resistance^{55,57} that ultimately lead to improved glycemic control. C) Bile acids also are responsible for secretion of incretins including GLP-1 and GLP-2⁵⁸ which can modulate glycemic control

through controlling hunger, stimulating insulin secretion, suppressing gluconeogenesis as well as reducing inflammation (These mechanisms have been discussed in detail earlier in “changing gut hormones” session).

Improving bioavailability of Gliclazide drugs

Another pathway for hypoglycemic activity of probiotics can be attributed to their ability to increase the bioavailability of Gliclazide drug⁵⁹. Al-Salami *et al.*, measured Gliclazide serum concentration on healthy and Alloxan induced type 1 diabetic rats supplemented with probiotics⁵⁹. They found that probiotic supplementation increased the bioavailability of Gliclazide in diabetic rats -with an unknown mechanism- when compared with the control group. Increased bioavailability increases the

time of action for Gliclazide. Although in their study this increase did not lead to glycemic control, the changes in Gliclazide bioavailability potentially may improve glycemic control. However, the manipulation of Gliclazide bioavailability by probiotics should be interpreted with caution and considered hypothesis-generating results rather than a firm indication of beneficial effects of the probiotic treatment. It is worth to mention that, there is no data to show whether probiotic supplements directly affect the bioavailability of Gliclazide or this effect is modulated by bile acid hydrolase function of probiotic. In addition, it is unclear whether data obtained from animal model of Alloxan induced type 1 diabetes can be extrapolated to human type 2 diabetes.

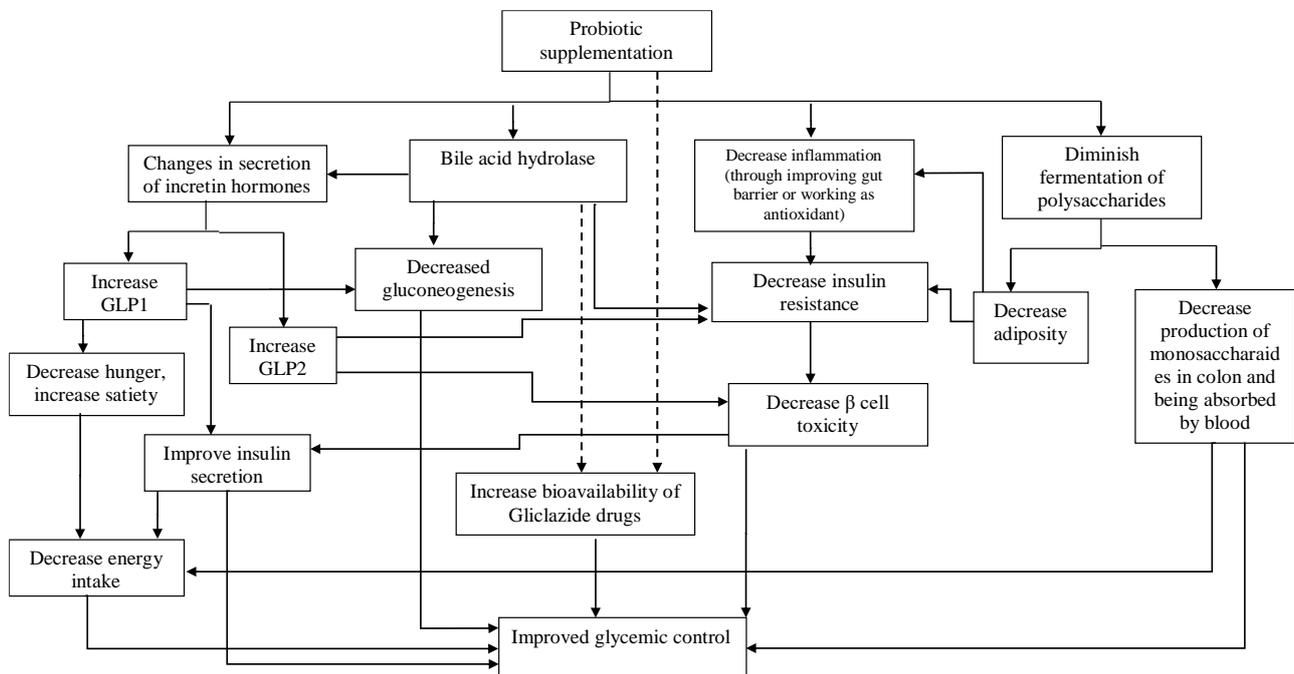


Figure 1: Proposed mechanism of action

GLP1: Glucagon-Like Peptide 1, GLP2: Glucagon-Like Peptide 2, Dash lines has been proven in animal model of type 1 diabetes



Conclusion

According to the above data, the pathway behind the effect of probiotics on glycemic control is complex with various interactions. These interactions are demonstrated in figure 1. As this pathway includes numerous interactions at the cellular and molecular level which most of them are still enigma, we attempted not to get involved at this level. The involvement of multiple mechanisms may explain the ambiguities in determining the exact mechanism that is behind this effect. There is also other mechanism involve such as changes in gene transcription which all remains to be elucidated by the future researches. However, focusing on this model will help researchers to clarify and investigate more precisely the underlying mechanisms of actions.

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