S-BIOMEDIC THE POWER OF YOUR SKIN MICROBIOME

Bernhard Paetzold, CSO

S-BIOMEDIC

At S-Biomedic, we develop novel dermatology solutions derived from the skin microbiome.

We tap into our patented technology platform to enhance the own power of your skin.

Our pioneer product contains live skin probiotics to restore the microbiome health in acne sufferers.



JLABS@BE in Belgium



Collaboration and License Agreement



OVERVIEW

- Short history of the microbiome and their impact on ageing
- Introduction to Cutibacterium Acnes and its abundance during ageing
- Molecular interaction points between *C. acnes* and the host in the context of ageing
 - Autophagy
 - Sebum production
 - ROS induced DNA damage
- Closing and Acknowledgements



Portraiture of Ge Hong (葛洪.)

Sharing under the pulic domain: Hannah~commonswiki / et.wikipedia.org

THE ORIGIN

Once upon a time....

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4th Century China "Yellow soup" to treat food poisoning & diarrhea

GUT MICROBIOME TRANSPLANTATION

History, concept and success in 2013

4th Century China "Yellow soup" to treat food poisoning & diarrhea

2004 Next Generation Sequencing: 454/Ilumina

2007 Establishment of Human Microbiome Project

2013 → Successful FMTs for *Clostridium difficile* infection

2013 FDA allows FMT to treat *C. difficile* infection

2014 →

FMT trials for IBD, metabolic syndrome & neurological conditions



FMT success in CDI

CAN THE MICROBIOME HAVE AN IMPACT ON HOW WE AGE?

Regulation of Life Span by the Gut Microbiota in Killifish

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Smith, Patrick, David Willemsen, Miriam Popkes, Franziska Metge, Edson Gandiwa, Martin Reichard, and Dario Riccardo Valenzano. 2017. "Regulation of Life Span by the Gut Microbiota in the Short-Lived African Turquoise Killifish." Edited by Andrew Dillin. *ELife* 6 (August): e27014. <u>https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.27014</u>.

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FACIAL MICROBIOME

the skin microbiome is different than the gut



Elizabeth A. Grice & Julia A. Segre Nature Reviews Microbiology 9, 244-253 (April 2011)

SKIN MICROBIOME AND AGE, ARE THEY CONNECTED?

the skin microbiome is the best to predict the chronological age



"Interestingly, taxa enriched in young individuals (18 to 30 years) tend to be more abundant and more prevalent than taxa enriched in elderly individuals (60 yrs), suggesting a model in which physiological aging occurs concomitantly with the loss of key taxa over a lifetime, enabling potential microbiome-targeted therapeutic strategies to prevent aging."

Huang, Shi, Niina Haiminen, Anna-Paola Carrieri, Rebecca Hu, Lingjing Jiang, Laxmi Parida, Baylee Russell, et al. 2020. "Human Skin, Oral, and Gut Microbiomes Predict Chronological Age." *MSystems* 5 (1). <u>https://doi.org/10.1128/mSystems.00630-19</u>.

SHOW ME YOUR SKIN MICROBIOME I TELL YOU YOUR AGE

the skin microbiome is the best to predict the chronological age



Huang, Shi, Niina Haiminen, Anna-Paola Carrieri, Rebecca Hu, Lingjing Jiang, Laxmi Parida, Baylee Russell, et al. 2020. "Human Skin, Oral, and Gut Microbiomes Predict Chronological Age." *MSystems* 5 (1). <u>https://doi.org/10.1128/mSystems.00630-19</u>.

SUMMARY

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The microbiome has been used since centuries as tool to treat disease With the advent of NGS the research in this direction exploded In Killifish the gut microbiome can have a profound influence on lifespan The skin microbiome composition is strongly connected to how we age

CUTIBACTERIUM ACNES THE KEY TO THE FACIAL MICROBIOME

Formerly known as Propionibacterium acnes Scholz, C.F.P., and Kilian, M. (2016). International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology.



CUTIBACTERIUM

the good

lives deep in the skin within the reach of live skin cells which makes it a powerful delivery tool

secretes strong antioxidant which protects the skin from harmful influence like radicals and UV radiation

various strains influence sebum composition and sebum production

influences skin hydration

CUTIBACTERIUM THE MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES OF THE FACIAL MICROBIOME

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Elizabeth A. Grice & Julia A. Segre Nature Reviews Microbiology 9, 244-253 (April 2011)

CUTIBACTERIUM HABITAT

Because of its natural habitat in the follicle C. acnes is constantly interacting with the highly active molecules contained in natural sebum. It is both influenced by sebum but also changes sebum through its metabolism



Attachment of C. acnes to the hair shaft, arrow heads point towards the hair shaft; scale bar 2



C. acnes biofilm spreading over nearly the entire lumen of the hair follicle with a diameter of app. 200 µm in the longest direction; scale bar 10 µm

Matrix-encased C. acnes biofilm without obvious attachment to

the follicle wall: scale bar 20 mm



С Main populations by unbiased clustering IFE basal cells (IFE B) Krt14(hi), Mt2(hi) IFE differentiated cells I (IFE DI) Krt10(dim), Ptgs1(dim) IFE differentiated cells II (IFE DII) Krt10(hi), Ptgs1(hi) IFE keratinized layer I (IFE KI) Lor(dim), Flg2(dim) IFE keratinized layer II (IFE KII) Lor(hi), Flg2(hi) Upper hair follicle I (uHF I) Krt79(low), Krt17(low) Upper hair follicle II (uHF II) Krt79(dim), Krt17(dim) Upper hair follicle III (uHF III) Krt79(hi), Krt17(hi) Sebaceous gland (SG) Mgst1(hi), Scd1(hi) Outer bulge (OB) Postn(hi), Cd34(hi) Inner bulge (IB) Krt6a(hi), Krt75(hi) T cells (TC) Cd3(hi), Thy1(hi) Langerhans cells (LH) Cd207(hi), Ctss(hi) Joost et. al. 2016

Confocal microscopic images of transversely sectioned skin biopsies highlighting different patterns of Cutibacterium acnes colonization in hair follicles; C. acnes labelling in green, keratin labelling in red and DAPI labelling of host cells in blue.

Jahns et. al 2014

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EXCLUSIVE INHABITANT

C. acnes in an anaerobic niche on the skin, a microbiome by itself



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A horizontal section through acne skin adapted from Plewig & Kligman, Springer

COLONISATION AND SKIN TYPE AGEING

The facial skin microbiome shifts significantly with increasing age in different skin types

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Western women

Japanese women



Jugé, R., Rouaud-Tinguely, P., Breugnot, J., Servaes, K., Grimaldi, C., Roth, M.-P., Coppin, H., and Closs, B. (2018). Shift in skin microbiota of Western European women across aging. J Appl Microbiol *125*, 907–916. <u>http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/jam.13929</u>



Shibagaki, N., Suda, W., Clavaud, C., Bastien, P., Takayasu, L., Iioka, E., Kurokawa, R., Yamashita, N., Hattori, Y., Shindo, C., et al. (2017). Aging-related changes in the diversity of women's skin microbiomes associated with oral bacteria. Scientific Reports 7, 10567. https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-10834-9

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Figure reploted for illustrative purposes from Jugé, R., Rouaud-Tinguely, P., Breugnot, J., Servaes, K., Grimaldi, C., Roth, M.-P., Coppin, H., and Closs, B. (2018). Shift in skin microbiota of Western European women across aging. J Appl Microbiol *125*, 907–916. <u>http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/jam.13929</u>



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COLONISATION AND GENDER AGEING

The Cutibacterium population decreases with increasing age in both genders

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CUTIBACTERIUM DECREASE EFFECT

What we loose when we loose Cutibacterium acnes

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Autophagy
 Sebum production
 Antioxidant

AUTOPHAGY A KEY PROCESS IN SKIN HOMEOSTASSIS

Stem cells: Long-lived,	Short-lived, differentiating cells, high metabolic activity	Long-lived differentiated cells, high metabolic activity
 Epidermal keratinocyte stem cells Hair follicle stem cells Sebaceous gland stem cells Sweat gland duct stem cells 	 Keratinocytes (interfollicular) Hair follicle keratinocytes Sebocytes Sweat gland duct 	 Merkel cells Secretory sweat gland cells Melanocytes Neurons Fibroblasts Langerhans cells
Maintenance	Growth and differentiation	Cell-specific functions
Supply of functional cellsCapacity to regenerate	Sacrifice of cellsProtection of tissue	 Response to environment Protection of tissue
Autophagy	Autophagy	Autophagy
Removal of damaged cell components • Reduction of cytotoxic stress	Contributions to differentiation Breakdown of non-cytoskeletal 	Removal of damaged cell components and cell-specific roles
Reduction of genotoxic stress	 Proteins during cornification Lysosomal quality control in holocrine sebocytes 	 Reduction of cytotoxic stress Intracellular organelle movement Pigmentation homeostasis
Reduction of genotoxic stress Aging	 Proteins during cornification Lysosomal quality control in holocrine sebocytes Aging 	 Reduction of cytotoxic stress Intracellular organelle movement Pigmentation homeostasis
 Reduction of genotoxic stress Aging Cell damage and limits of replication Decrease in number and regeneration capacity of stem cells Alterations of intercellular signals 	 proteins during cornification Lysosomal quality control in holocrine sebocytes Aging Decrease of protective functions Sensitivity to wounding Alterations of intercellular signals 	 Reduction of cytotoxic stress Intracellular organelle movement Pigmentation homeostasis Aging Cell damage and decline of autophagy Malfunction and loss of function Cell death (+ inflammation) Alterations of intercellular signals

Skin aging / disease

C. ACNES INDUCES AUTOPHAGY IN KERATINOCYTES





Figure replotted for illustrative purposes from Megyeri, Klára, László Orosz, Szilvia Bolla, Lilla Erdei, Zsolt Rázga, György Seprényi, Edit Urbán, Kornélia Szabó, and Lajos Kemény. 2018. "Propionibacterium Acnes Induces Autophagy in Keratinocytes: Involvement of Multiple Mechanisms." Journal of Investigative Dermatology 138 (4): 750–59. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2017.11.018</u>.

AGE-RELATED CHANGES IN SEBACEOUS GLAND ACTIVITY

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Strong increase during puberty

Strong decrease in the later stages of live



	Ago		Female		Male		
	Age	No.	Mean	Range	No.	Mean	Range
	40-49	31	1,86	0,12-4,8	50	2,39	0,54-5,14
	50-59	21	1,08	0,07-2,38	14	2,43	1,05-4,36
	60-69	18	0,88	0,22-1,62	14	2,42	0,83-4,95
	70-79	12	0,85	0,33-2,19	13	1,69	0,63-3,23

Replotted for illustrative purposes from Pochi, Peter E., John S. Strauss, and Donald T. Downing. 1979. "Age-Related Changes in Sebaceous Gland Activity." *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* 73 (1): 108–11. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/1523-1747.ep12532792</u>.

INVOLVEMENT OF C. ACNES IN AUGMENTATION OF SEBUM PRODUCTION



Lipid production in Sebocytes



Replotted for illustrative purposes from linuma, Katsuhiro, Takashi Sato, Noriko Akimoto, Norihisa Noguchi, Masanori Sasatsu, Setsuko Nishijima, Ichiro Kurokawa, and Akira Ito. 2009. "Involvement of Propionibacterium Acnes in the Augmentation of Lipogenesis in Hamster Sebaceous Glands in Vivo and in Vitro." *The Journal of Investigative Dermatology* 129 (9): 2113–19. <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2009.46</u>.

Antioxidant

Cutibacterium protect their host from oxidative stress through secreted antioxidant RoxP

HOST INTERACTION OF CUTIBACTERIUM

Proteins produced by C. acnes in the follicle and in vitro

The 20 most abundant secreted proteins.

Protein	Accession (gi)	MW (kDa)	Function
Protein PPA 1939	50843388	17	Unknown
Adhesion	50843565	42	Adhesion
cAMP factor	50842175	29	Digestion
Protein PPA2239	50843674	41	Digestion
Protein PPA2271	50843708	52	Digestion
Endoglycoceramidase	50842131	57	Digestion
Protein PPA1746	50843206	22	Unknown
NPL/P60 protein	50842209	41	Digestion
Cell wall hydrolase	50843410	43	Digestion
Protein PPA1745	50843205	90	Digestion
cAMP factor	50842820	30	Digestion
Chaperone GroEL	50841936	57	Protein folding
Triacylglycerol lipase	50843543	36	Digestion
Protein PPA0533	50842017	20	Unknown
co-chaperonin GroES	50843233	11	Protein folding
Endoglycoceramidase	50843544	54	Digestion
Fine tangled pili	50843572	19	Mobility
Lipase/acylhydrolase	50843480	30	Digestion
Regulatory protein	50842205	39	Translation
Protein PPA1715	50843175	49	Unknown

Y. Yu et al. / EuPA Open Proteomics 9 (2015) 1–7

A NOVEL ENYZME WITH ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY

PPA 1939 the most abundant secreted protein by C. acnes is an antioxidant



Wavelength (nm)

Allhorn, M., Arve, S., Brüggemann, H., and Lood, R. (2016). A novel enzyme with antioxidant capacity produced by the ubiquitous skin colonizer Propionibacterium acnes. Sci Rep 6.

IN VITRO SKIN DAMAGE

RoxP protects human cells from oxidative damage in vitro

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Andersson et al. 2019

CUTIBACTERIUM AND AGEING SKIN

Cutibacterium amounts are reduced with increasing age.

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The amount of Cutibacteria declines with age

With Cutibacterium decline, the amount of protective antioxidant decreases

With Cutibacterium decline, the amount of Sebum decreases

With Cutibacterium decline, the amount of Autophagy decreases

Amount of Cutibacterium on the facial skin



CONCLUSION:

CUTIBACTERIUM ACNES THE KEY TO THE FACIAL MICROBIOME

&

CUTIBACTERIUM ACNES THE KEY TO SKIN AGEING

SYMBIOSIS INTO TECHNOLOGY

Balance is about the distribution of elements. S-Biomedic is pioneering at the skin-microbiome interface to balance the system

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S-Biomedic develops microbiome-based active ingredients such as antiageing metabolites to modulate the skin microbiome and establish healthy skin

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

to founders, senior team and top positioned advisors together with many more people who support S-Biomedic



VERONIKA OUDOVA

More than 10 years of business, management and startup experience.



BERNI PÄTZOLD, PHD

PhD in synthetic biology, expert in designing bacteria as living pills.



MARC GÜELL, PHD

Tenure track professor UPF, Wyss Fellow at Harvard University, expert in CRISPR gene editing.

Scientific founder



LIEVE DECLERCQ, PHD

ESTĒE LAUDER



W. CARPENTIER, PHD

inbiose



SITARA PANIKAR **Beiersdorf U** NOVARTIS



Acne KOL

PROF. DR. GOLLNICK





DIRK GEVERS, PHD





PROF. TONI GABALDON



S-BIOMEDIC THE POWER OF YOUR SKIN MICROBIOME

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