

# Next Generation Prebiotics: Direct Butyrate Generators

Michael Lelah, Ph.D. Chief Science Officer

NutriScience Innovations

Naturally Informed's Microbiome:

Mastering The Market

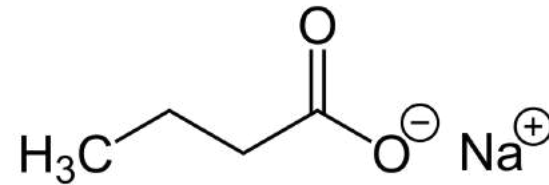
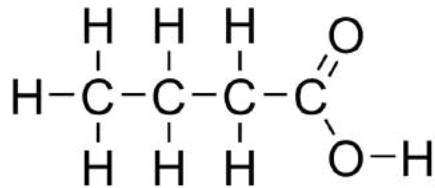
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# Overview

- ▶ What is Butyrate?
- ▶ Why Butyrate?
  
- ▶ How is Butyrate generated in the body?
- ▶ What is the role of Butyrate in health?
- ▶ How does Butyrate work? - Mechanisms of action
  
- ▶ What is a direct butyrate generator?
- ▶ Types of butyrate generators
- ▶ Is a direct butyrate a prebiotic, postbiotic, or what?
  
- ▶ What's next?

# What is Butyrate?

Butyrate is a Short Chain (C4) Fatty Acid (SCFA) – an organic acid



## Other Short Chain Fatty Acids (SCFA)

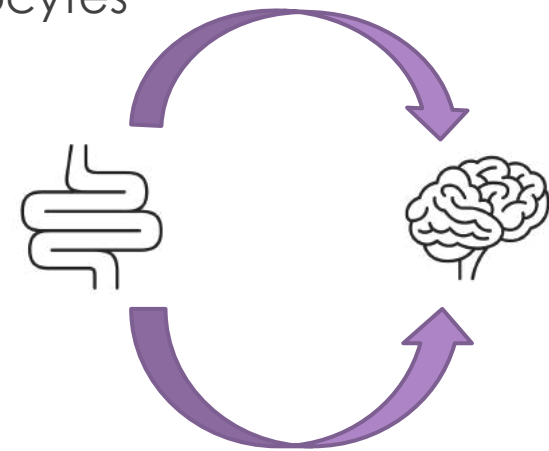
- Acetate (C2)
- Propionate (C3)
- Valerate (C5)

## Butyrate is the least abundant SCFA in humans:

- 60% acetate
- 25% propionate
- 15% butyrate

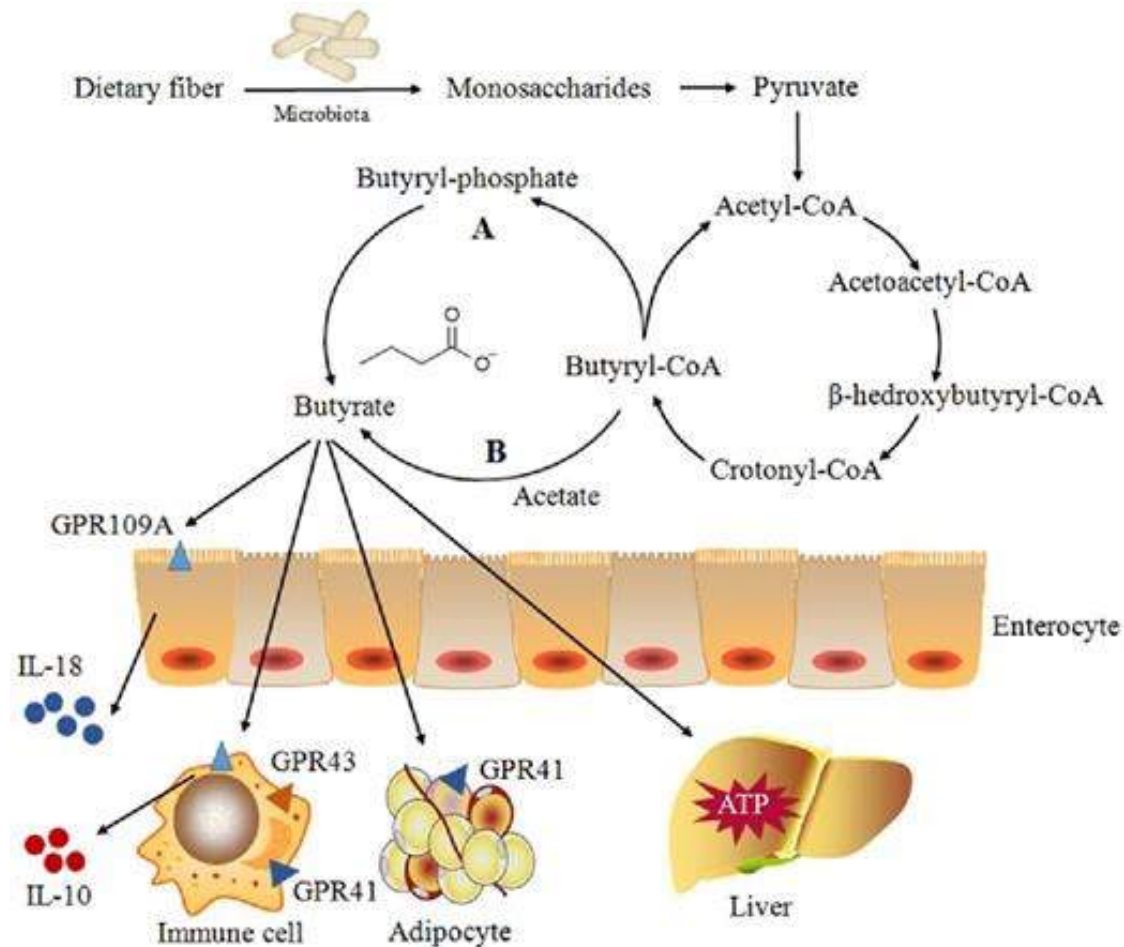
# Why Butyrate?

- ▶ Butyrate is the **major energy source** for colonocytes
  - ▶ Butyrate accounts for ~70% of ATP produced by colonocytes
- ▶ Butyrate is a **signaling molecule**
  - ▶ 2 main mechanisms of action
- ▶ Butyrate's effects on health are:
  - ▶ At the **intestinal level** - colonic/gut health
  - ▶ At the **extraintestinal level** – effects on organ health and diseases



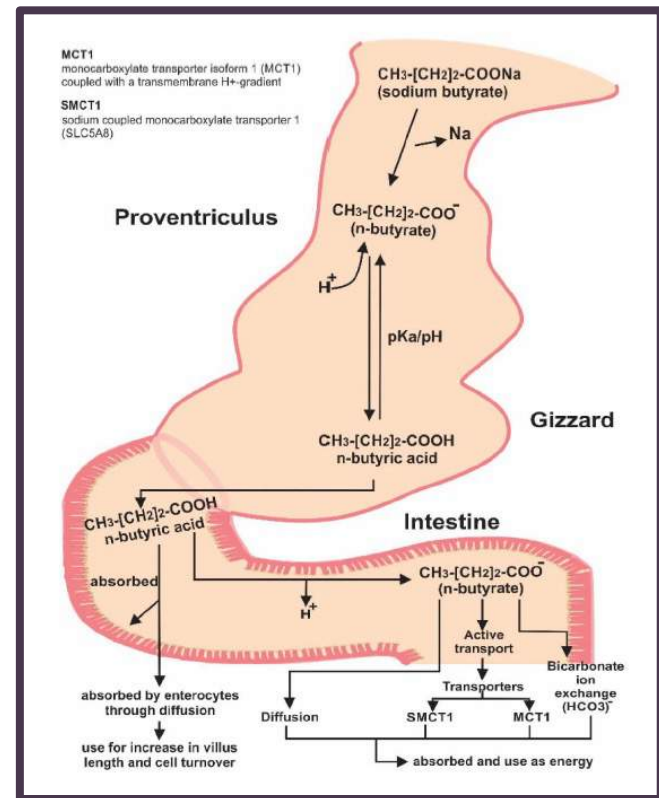
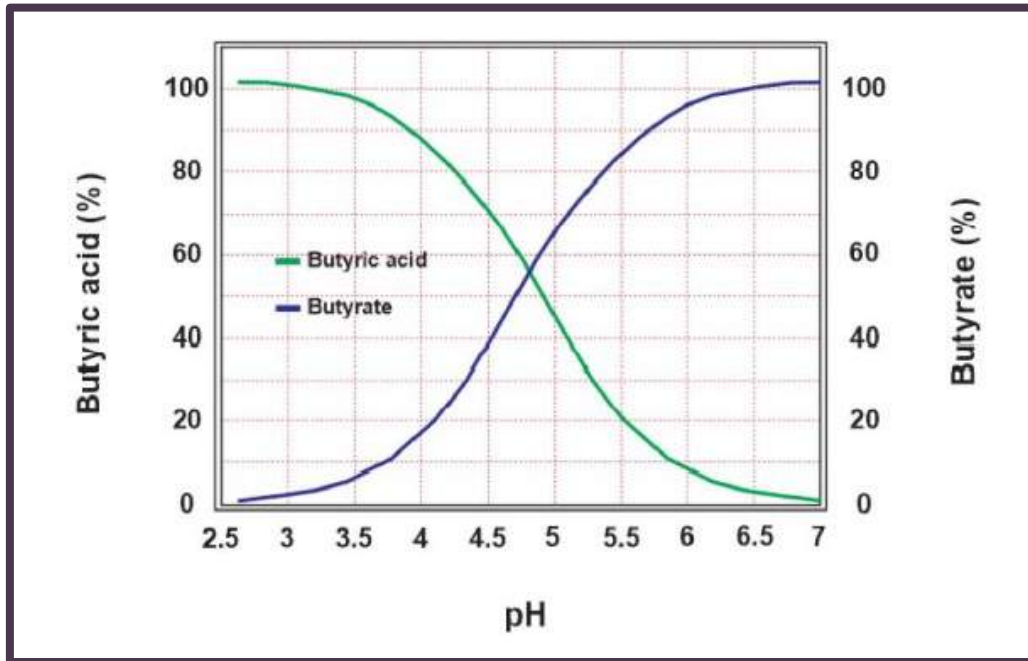
## How is Butyrate Generated in the Body?

- ▶ Butyrate is produced in the intestinal lumen by **bacterial fermentation** of mainly undigested dietary carbohydrates
- ▶ Most micro-organisms ferment carbohydrates, so the concentration of Butyrate is **highest in the proximal colon**, where most substrates for fermentation are available, and declines towards the distal colon
- ▶ The ability to produce butyrate is widely distributed among the **Gram-positive anaerobic** bacteria that inhabit the human colon.



# What Form does Butyrate Exist in the Body?

► It depends on the lumen pH



# Butyrate and Health – Intestinal Effects

- ▶ Intestinal level – **gut health**
- ▶ Barrier integrity – “leaky gut”
- ▶ Healthy microbiome – lower pH
- ▶ Energy regulation
- ▶ Ion absorption and transportation –  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$
- ▶ Cell growth and differentiation – anti-carcinogenesis
- ▶ Anti-inflammatory - nuclear factor  $\kappa\text{B}$  (NF- $\kappa\text{B}$ ) activation
- ▶ Antioxidant – oxidative stress reduction



# Butyrate and Health – Extraintestinal Effects 1

## ▶ **Gut-brain axis**

- ▶ Ability to cross the blood-brain barrier
- ▶ Mood and sleep
- ▶ Appetite and eating behavior

## ▶ **Immune function**

- ▶ Intestinal barrier
- ▶ Immune cell activation
- ▶ Anti-microbial peptide (AMP) signaling

## ▶ **Metabolic syndrome / Obesity**

- ▶ Increased insulin sensitivity
- ▶ Increased glucose tolerance
- ▶ Glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1) secretion

## ▶ **Anti-aging effects**

- ▶ Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor
- ▶ Neuro-inflammation inhibition
- ▶ Oxidative stress reduction

## ▶ **Synergism with Vitamin D**

- ▶ Upregulation of Vit D receptor



# Butyrate and Health – Extraintestinal Effects 2

## ▶ **Gut-Skin Axis**

- ▶ Regulation of psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, acne

## ▶ **Gut-Liver Axis**

- ▶ Alcohol liver disease (ALD)
- ▶ Non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases (NAFLD)
- ▶ Lipid biosynthesis and metabolism

## ▶ **Gut-Heart Axis**

- ▶ Cardiovascular protective effects
- ▶ Atherosclerosis, myocardial ischemia

## ▶ **Gut-Lung Axis**

- ▶ Allergic asthma

## ▶ **Gut-Kidney Axis**

- ▶ Kidney function

## ▶ **Gut-Thyroid Axis**

- ▶ Thyroid health

## ▶ **Gut-Eye Axis**

- ▶ Butyrate receptors in the eye

## ▶ **Long Covid symptoms**

- ▶ Butyrate producing bacteria

# Mechanisms of Action

## Butyrate has 2 Primary Mechanisms of Action

### Histone Deacetylase (HDAC) Inhibition

- Enzymes regulate gene expression and protein activity
- Butyrate inhibits activation of HDAC
- Most cells have HDAC activity

### Free Fatty Acid Receptor (FFAR) activity

- Butyrate binds to FFAR2 and FFAR3 receptors
- Many cells (gut, nerve, epithelial, immune, etc) have these receptors
- Newly discovered class of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR)
- Most signaling cascades occur through this receptor

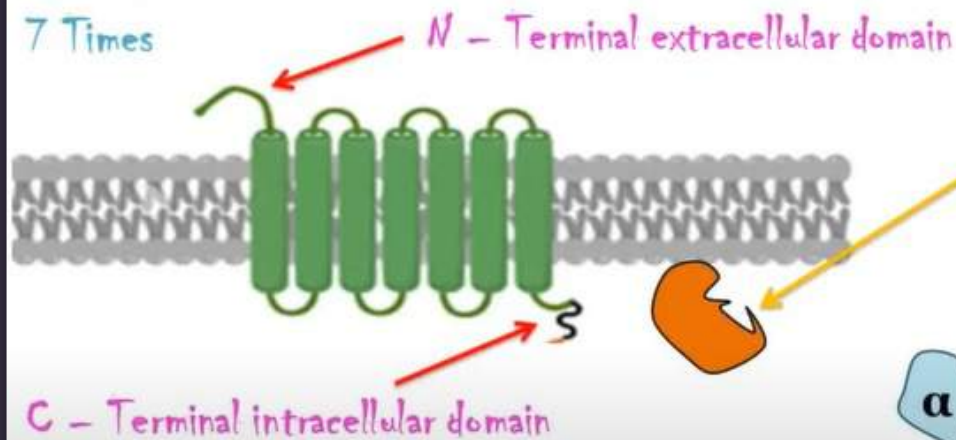
# G-Protein Coupled Receptors (GPCR)

## GPCR's

- Intracellular signaling cascade
- Mediate the functions

Single polypeptide chain

7 Times



G proteins

- Membrane resident proteins
- Recognize activated GPCRs
- Relay their messages



- Ligands (hormones) which cannot pass through the cell membrane
- Bind to the extracellular domain

"Resting State" → αβγ trimer



# Direct Butyrate Generation

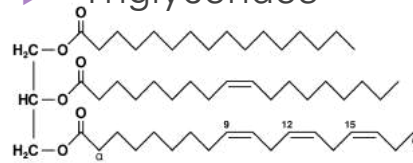
- ▶ Butyrate generation by the gut microbiome/probiotics
  - ▶ **Indirect generation**
    - ▶ prebiotic -> microbiome bacteria
    - ▶ probiotics -> butyrate (postbiotic)
  - ▶ **Sodium Butyrate**
    - ▶ Directly feed butyrate – not practical
  - ▶ **Direct Butyrate generation**
    - ▶ Generation of Butyrate directly in the intestines
    - ▶ Next generation prebiotics

# Direct Butyrate Generators -1

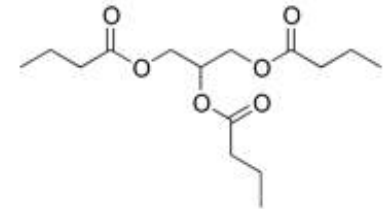
## Foods / Dietary Supplements

### ▶ Tributyryn

#### ▶ Triglycerides



#### ▶ Glycerol tributyrates



- ▶ Found naturally in butterfat
- ▶ Used in making margarine
- ▶ “Oleomargarine” French Chemist - Hippolyte Mege-Mouries 1860's
- ▶ Cheesy flavor, acrid taste
- ▶ Hydrolyzed by esterases in the intestines to Butyrate
- ▶ Typical human dose 300 mg/day
- ▶ Suitable for human and animal (farm/companion animals)

# Tributylin pK Studies (rat)

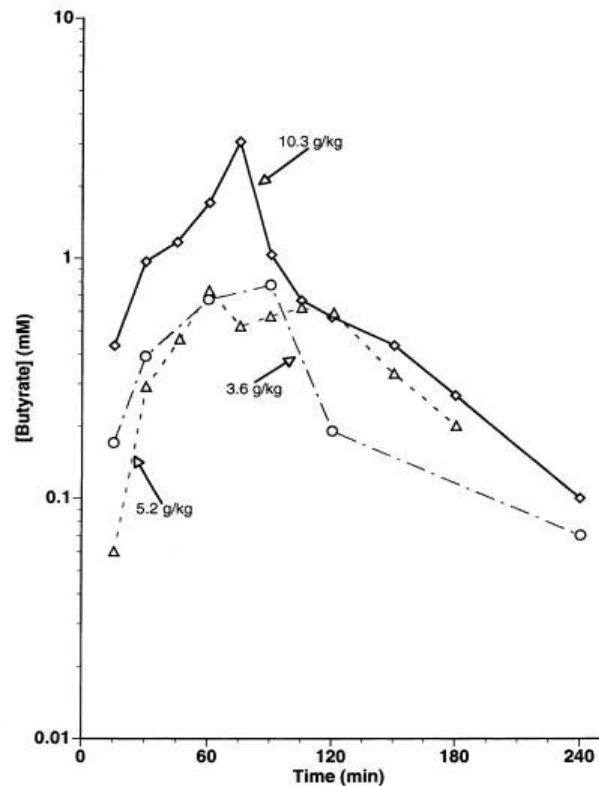
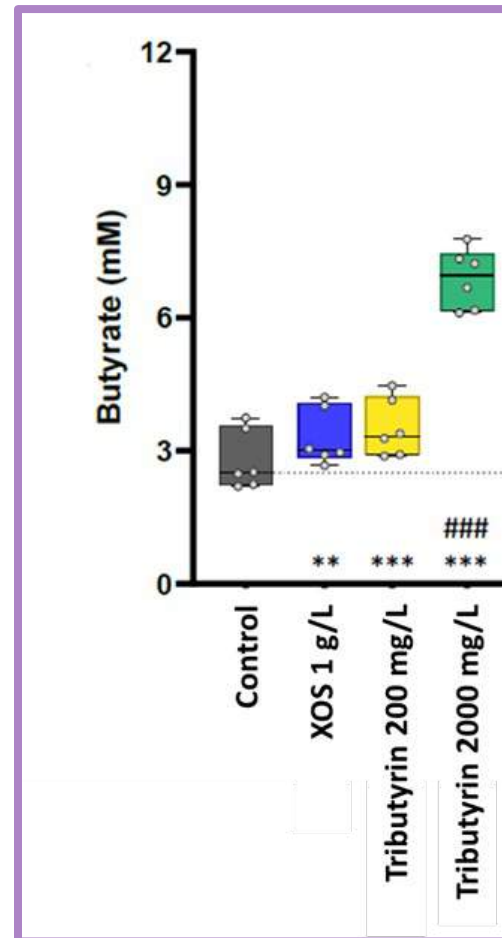
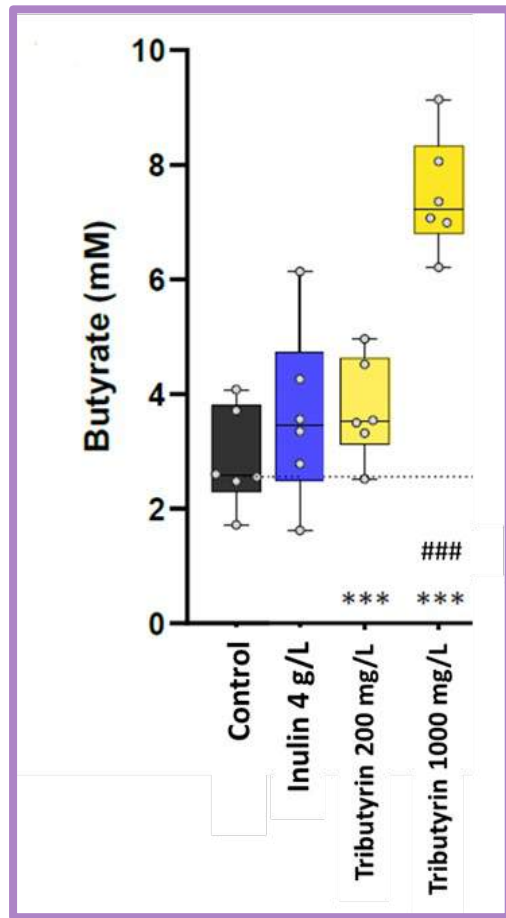


Fig. 4 Concentrations of butyrate determined in the plasma of rats given enteral tributyrin at doses of 10.3 ( $\diamond$ — $\diamond$ ), 5.2 ( $\Delta$ - - - $\Delta$ ), or 3.6 ( $\circ$ - - - $\circ$ ) g/kg. Symbols represent mean values recorded for 3–5 rats studied at each dose

# Butyrate Generation from Tributyrin



# Direct Butyrate Generators -2

## Foods / Dietary Supplements

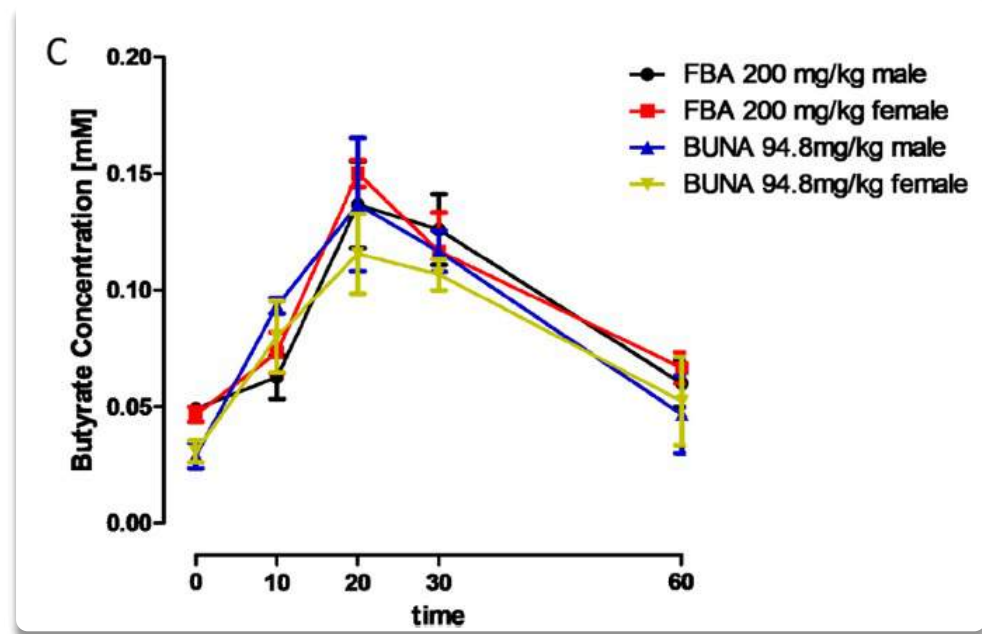
- ▶ Butyrate Salts
  - ▶ Calcium, Magnesium salts
  - ▶ Reduced unpleasant taste and odor
  - ▶ Less volatile
  - ▶ Hygroscopic and deliquescent
  - ▶ Poor water solubility
- ▶ Beta-HydroxyButyrate (BHB) and salts
  - ▶ Ketone generation
  - ▶ BHB is converted into acetyl-CoA
  - ▶ But is it converted to butyrate?



# Direct Butyrate Generators - 3

## Drugs (Pro-drugs)

- ▶ N-(1-carbamoyl-2-phenyl-ethyl) butyramide aka Phenylalanine-Butyramide (FBA)
  - ▶ Patented Butyrate generator
- ▶ Pivaloyloxymethyl butyrate
  - ▶ Anticancer activity
- ▶ Cholesteryl butyrate
- ▶ Butyryl-L-carnitine



# Are Direct Butyrate Generators Prebiotics or Postbiotics?

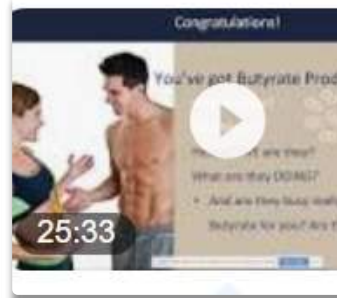
**Prebiotic** - prebiotics are products or ingredients that are utilized in the microbiota producing a health or performance benefit

**Postbiotics** - postbiotics are functional bioactive compounds, generated in a matrix during fermentation, which may be used to promote health

# Are Direct Butyrate Generators Prebiotics or Postbiotics?

- ▶ Butyrate is clearly a postbiotic
- ▶ Is a direct butyrate generator such as Tributyrin, a prebiotic, postbiotic or something else?
- ▶ Technically, Direct Butyrate Generators are a Pro-drug - a biologically inactive compound that can be metabolized in the body to produce a drug – but this term is not suitable for foods/supplement use or communication with consumers
- ▶ Direct Butyrate Generators may be classified as prebiotics – they generate postbiotics, although not via bacteria
- ▶ Direct Butyrate Generators may also be called postbiotics – this is more marketing / consumer-friendly

# Brand and Consumer Awareness of Butyrate



- ▶ **Brand** awareness – gaining interest/growing
  - ▶ Less than a dozen butyrate products (supplements) currently on the market
- ▶ **Consumer** awareness – very early/limited

# The Next Generation

- ▶ Direct generation of butyrate
- ▶ Independent of the State of the Microbiome
- ▶ Scientific research – very early
- ▶ Products – expect to see more activity over the next few years
- ▶ Brand awareness – growing
- ▶ Consumer awareness – limited





# THANK YOU !

Michael Lelah, Ph.D.  
Chief Science Officer  
NutriScience Innovations  
[www.nutriscienceusa.com](http://www.nutriscienceusa.com)  
[mlelah@nutriscienceusa.com](mailto:mlelah@nutriscienceusa.com)

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