

#### **Tiny Guts, Big Problems**



How Can Toxicants From Breast Milk Affect Gut Microbiomes?

# **BACKGROUND & CONTEXT**

Breast milk provides vital nutrients but can also contain environmental toxicants like PFCs, PFOS, PFOA, DDT, etc. which may disrupt the infant gut microbiome.

Toxicants can produce microbiome dysbiosis associated to obesity and insulin resistance (1). Even though they are unlikely to exceed the recommended tolerable daily intake, they still have an effect on the gut microbiome of infants and adults (2, 3).

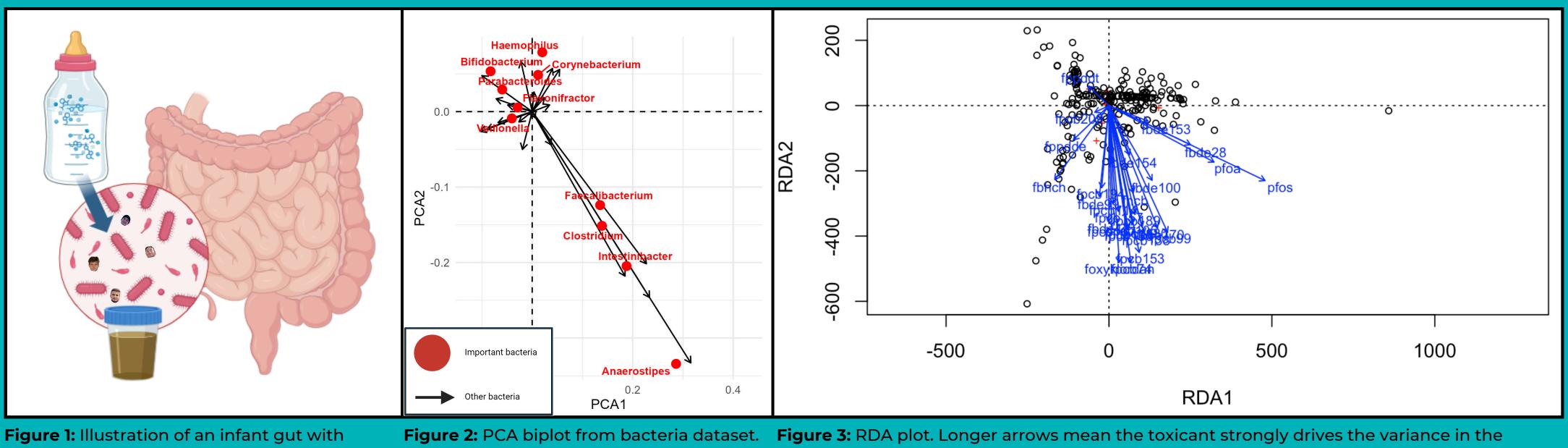


### **METHODS**

Data on bacterial abundance and toxin concentrations were obtained from Iszatt et al. (2019) (4).

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to identify what bacteria genera contribute most to variation in the gut microbiome.

Redundancy Analysis (RDA) was performed to assess the relationship between toxicant levels and bacterial composition.



bacterial microbiome

Bacteria along similar axes are correlated.

community. Arrows pointing in the same direction have a positive relationship.

#### RESULTS

## CONCLUSION

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) revealed that Faecalibacterium, Clostridium, Intestinibacter, and Anaerostipes were positively correlated, and Parabacteroides, Veillonella, and Flavonifractor were negatively correlated with this group (Figure 2).

Toxicants in breast milk, like PFOS and PFOA, influence infant gut microbiota composition.

Redundancy Analysis (RDA) showed that breast milk toxicants explain 16.7% of variation in infant gut microbiota, with PFOS, PFOA, and PCB153 showing similar effects on bacteria (Figure 3).

Certain bacteria genera often cooccur, others are negatively correlated

These results suggest environmental toxicants may shape early gut health.

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