



➤ Construction of a large genome catalog of microbial community of cattle

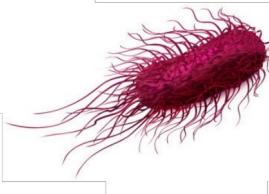
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Pathogènes Alimentaires Zoonotiques

DEC
Listeria



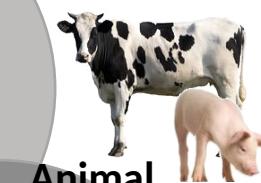
Fonctions
Métaboliques
du Microbiote
et Dysbioses

Polyphénols
Xénobiotiques
SII



Aliment

PAZ



Animal

MICROBIOTE

Homme

FM2D **GALINN**



Galéniques
Innovantes
Probiotiques
Prébiotiques
Substances actives

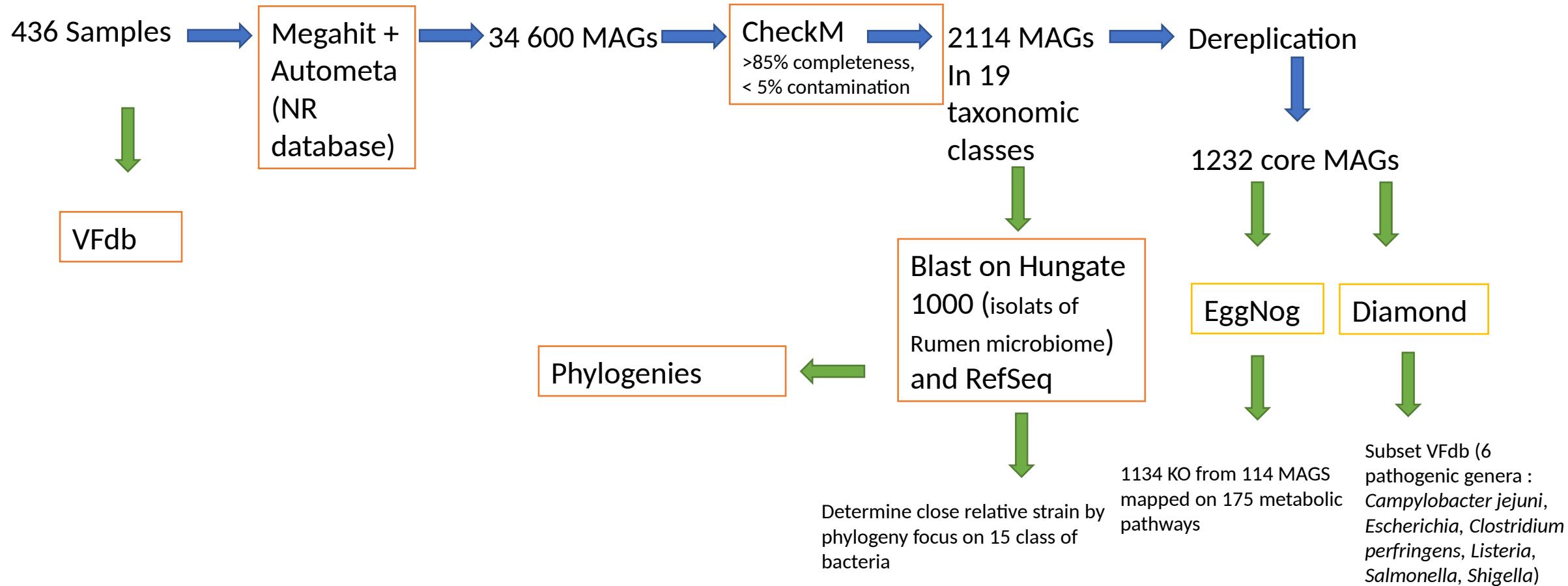
> Objective

- Generate a global high quality MAG catalog that can cover up the fecal (proxy of intestine) bacterial symbionts that can be used as a reference.
- Characterize the core microbiota and reconstruct their metabolic functions.
- Evaluate the potential virulence focusing on 6 known pathogenic genera; *Campylobacter*, *Clostridium*, *Echerichia*, *Shigella*, *Listeria*, *Salmonella*
- Examine gene inventory changes in two common dietary transitions ordinarily taking place in cattle: the introduction of solid feed in young calves and the annual rotation between winter and summer diets in dairy cows.

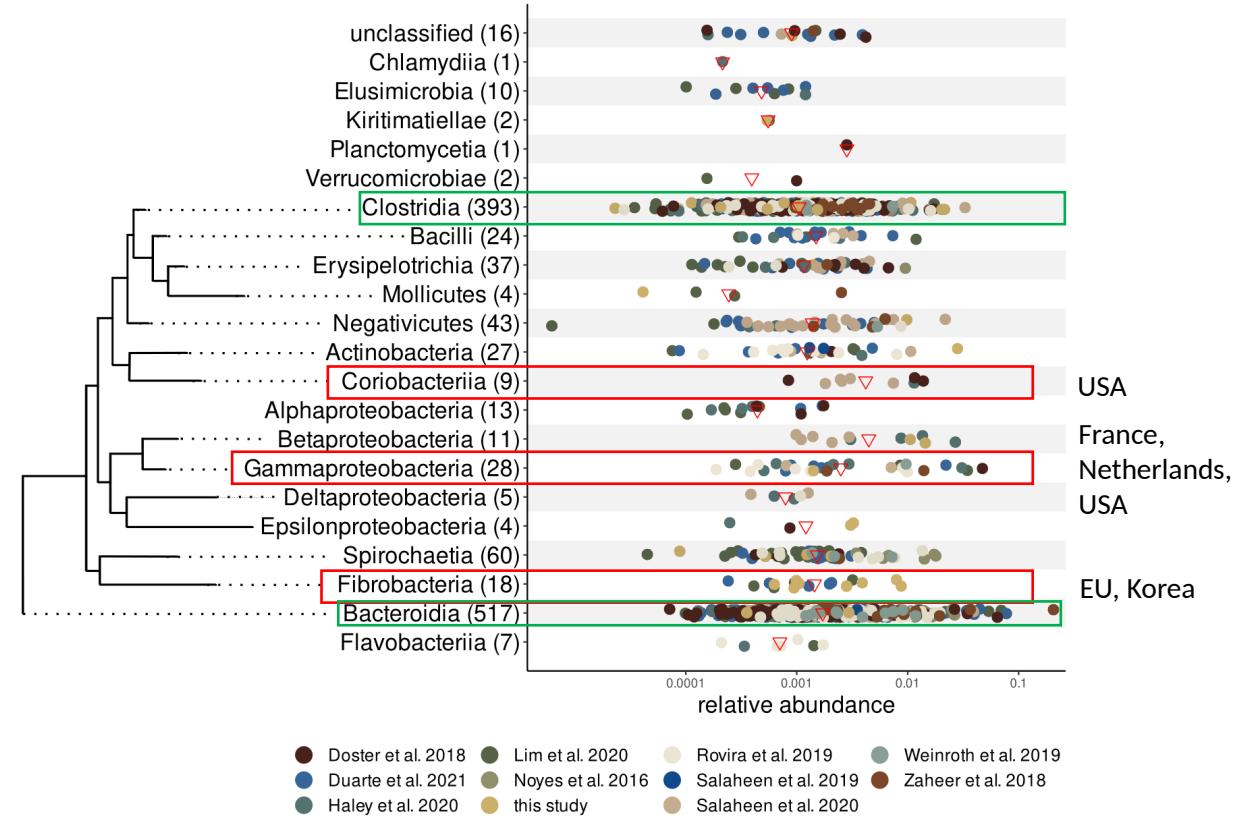
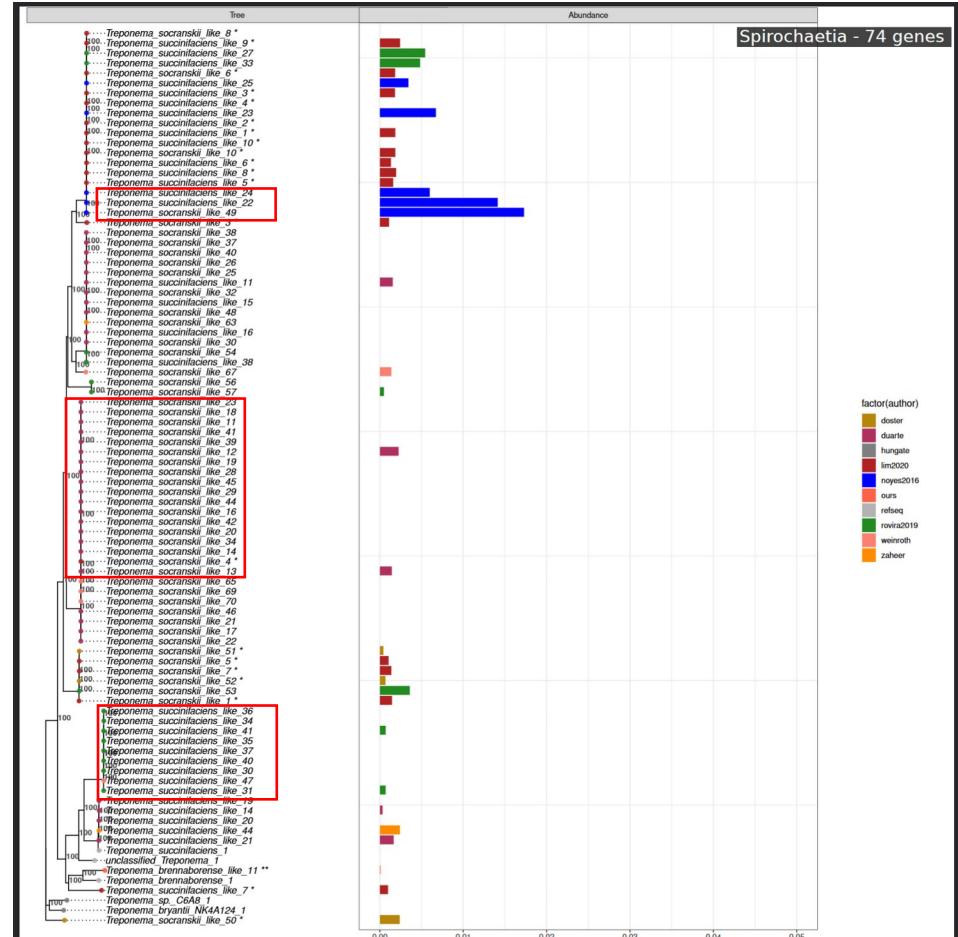
> Samples

- 436 Fecal Metagenomes (366 from previous studies)
- 11 studies (2016 -> 2021)
- 6 countries : Canada, France, Germany, Korea, Netherland, US (veal : 12 with liquid feed et 12 with solid feed)
- Controled dietary for the 70 french samples -> winter (indoors) : 22 with corn and grass silage, summer (outdoors) : 48 grazing + access to food supplement

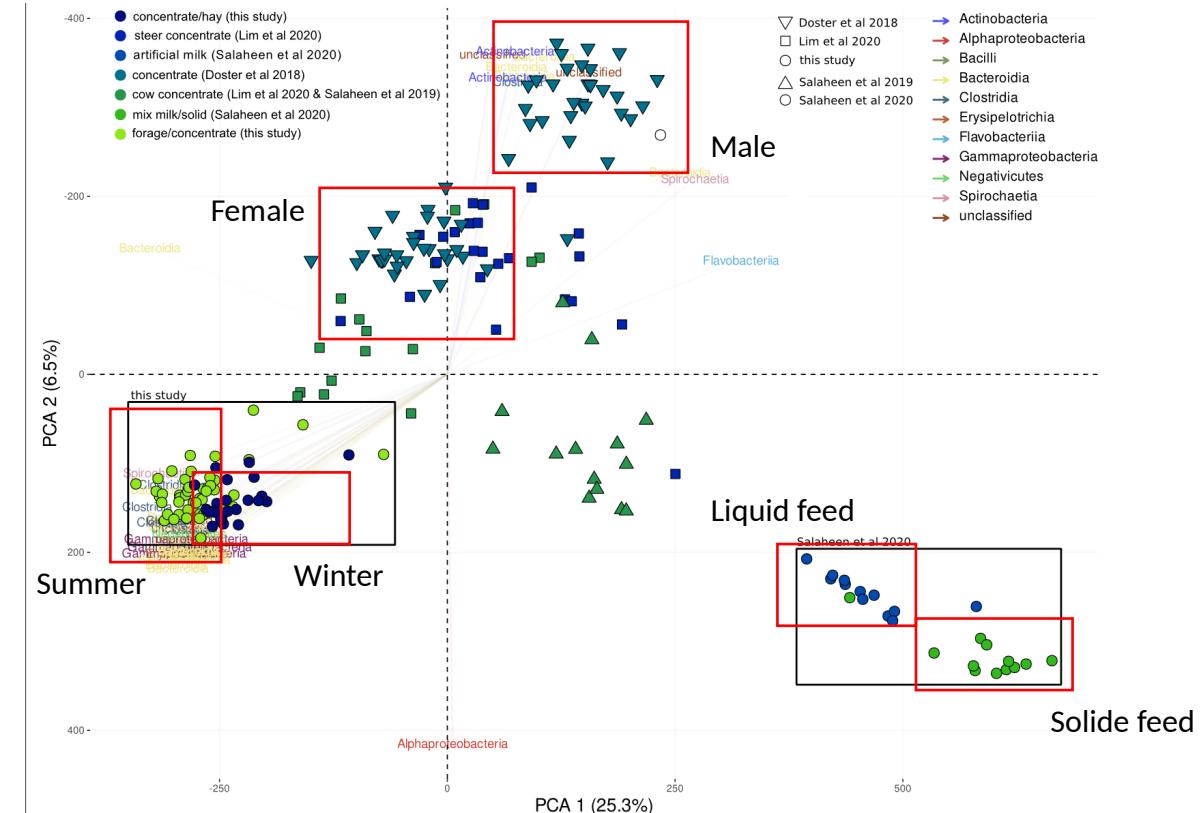
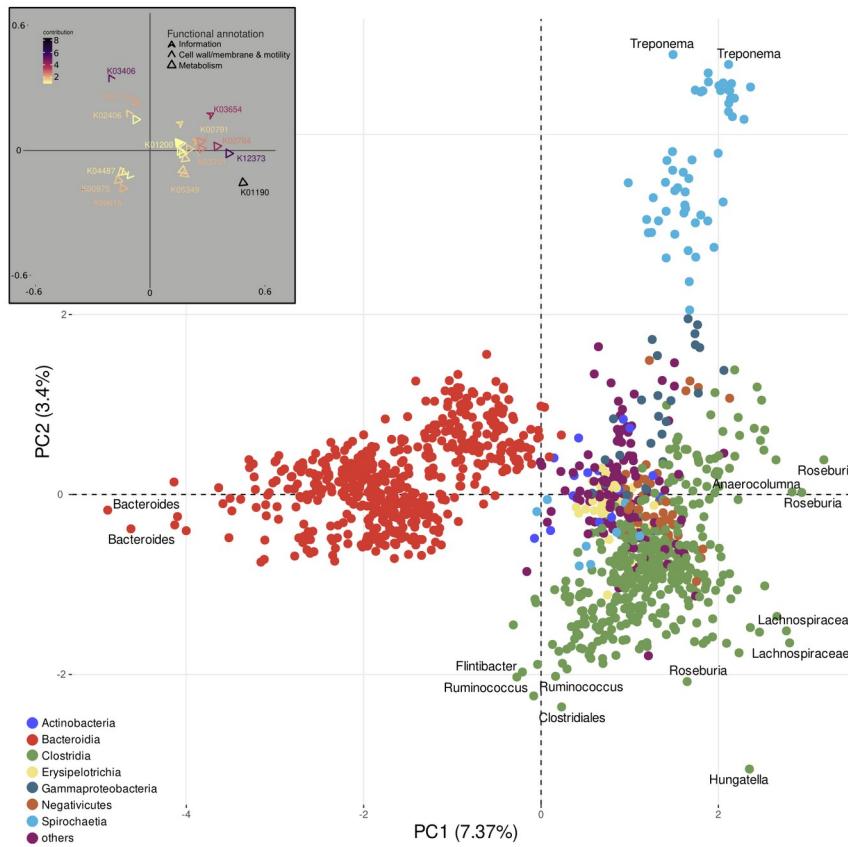
> Core MAGs



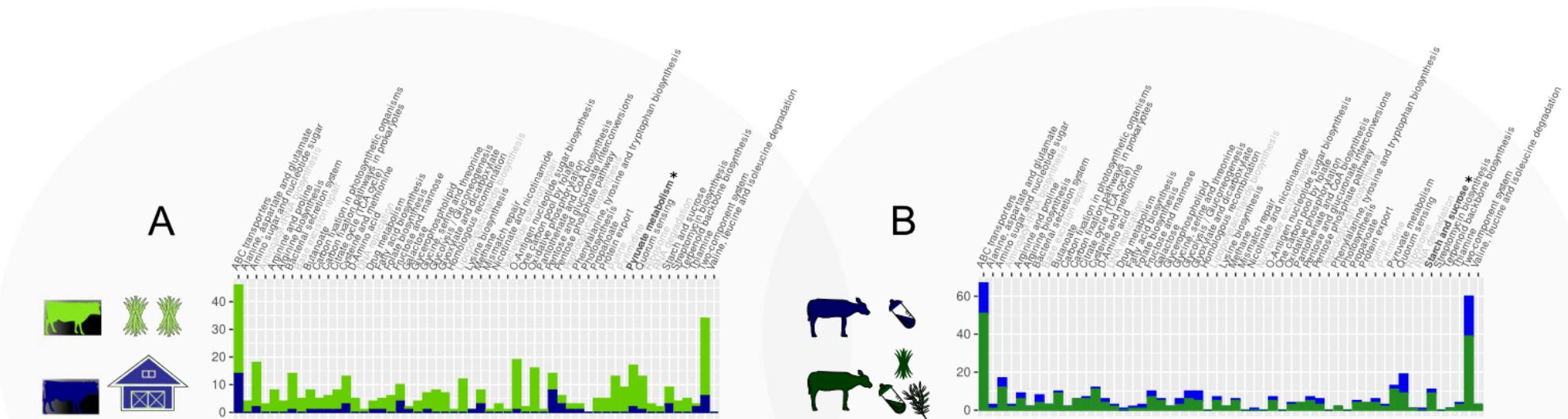
> The phylogenetic relationship of MAGS



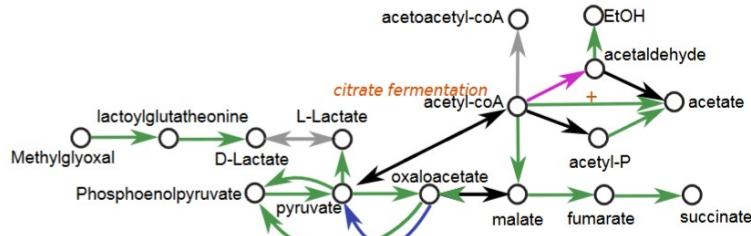
➤ Functionnal annotation and specific genes



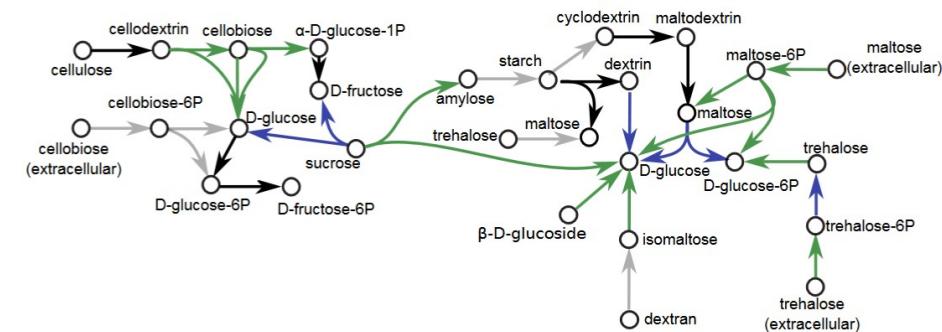
› Potential metabolic changes (predicted enzymes)



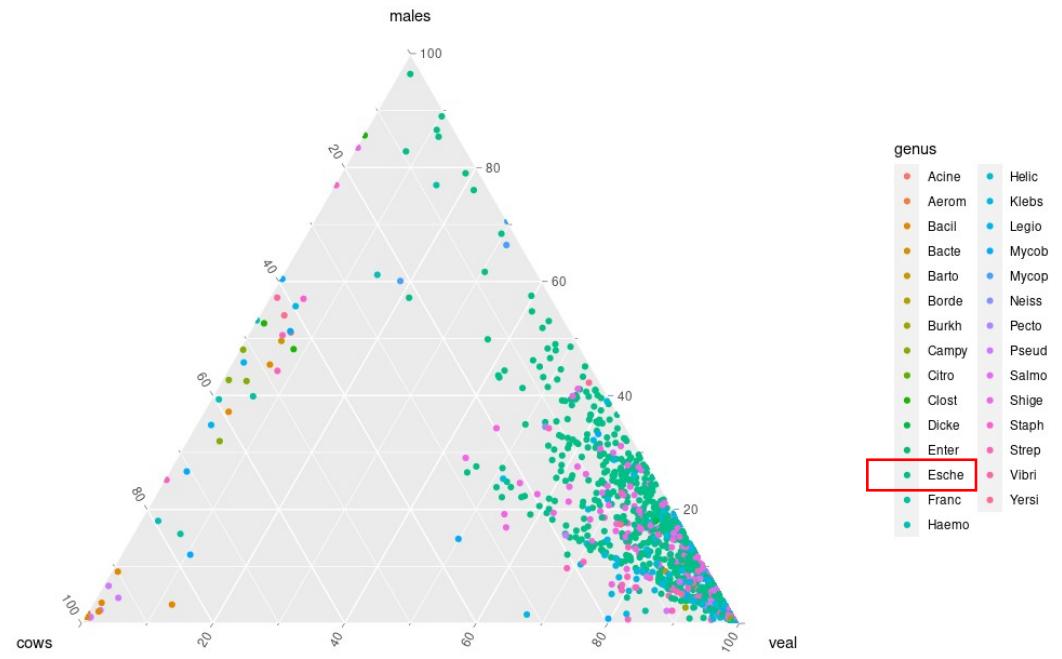
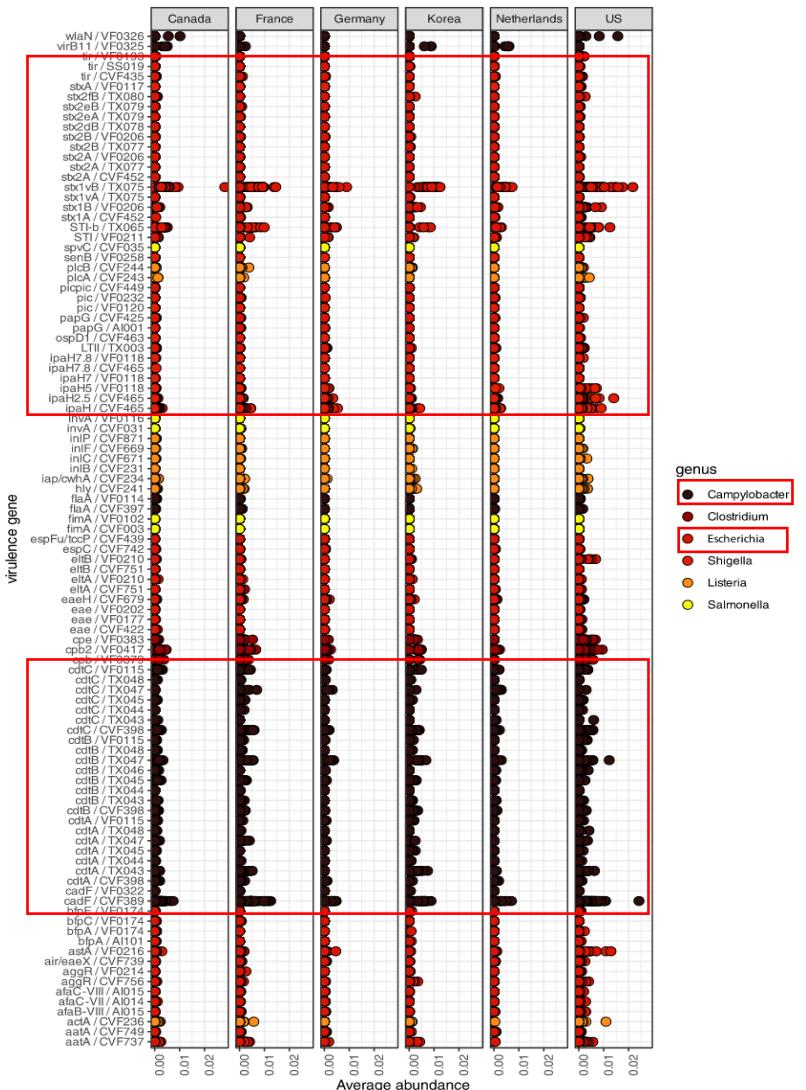
Pyruvate metabolism



Starch & Sucrose



> pathoMAGs occurence



> Conclusion

- There is clearly a study ID effect who could explain the MAG clustering of several class (phylogeny)
- The generated catalog cover ~ 70 % of the intestinal bacterial symbionte : Feces are representative of the gut lumen but also of the proximate environment
- The dietary change and the season affect the microbiota composition and gene inventories (summer = more metabolic options; introduction to solid == more metabolic options)
- We are grateful to the Mesocentre Clermont Auvergne University and Aubi platform