Overview of different aspects of the impact of Helicobacter pylori

Zainab Ali Alalwan, Norah Mohammed Alsubaie, Maryem Ali Al Nasser, Eman Shaker Alzaki, Zahra mohammed al Mohsen, Taha Jasim Ahmed Almughais, Ahmed Y Al sultan, Heba Yousef Alfrayheen

Abstract:

In this article, we aim to elucidate various beneficial aspects of this infection and as well highlight virulence impact. Comprehensive searching strategy through Well-known medical databases (MIDLINE/ PubMed, and Embase) searching articles that published in English language up to December 2017, and discussing the impact of Helicobacter pylori. The clinical outcome of H. pylori infection is identified by host genetic predisposition, bacterial strain factors, and environmental factors. Bacterial virulence elements (VacA, CagA) could modulate the immune reaction associated with the initiation of the carcinogenesis in the stomach. Host genetic aspects including IL-1β, IL-10, and TNF-α influence the inflammatory reaction and the exasperation of mucosal damage. Environmental factors, including salt consumption and smoking tobacco, are well-known dangerous aetiological factors. The ingestion of vegetables and fruit has some protective effect. The systems of H. pylori-associated gastric carcinogenesis are still poorly defined; further acknowledgment might give opportunities to develop efficient strategies for gastric cancer avoidance and treatment.

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Indications for H. pylori therapy have been extended and now consist of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, iron deficiency anemia, and vitamin B12 deficiency. New information are presented on the role of H. pylori in neurodegenerative disorders and in metabolic disorder. H. pylori is associated with a small increase in the risk for colorectal adenoma and colon cancer.

Introduction:

It has been known for greater than a century that microorganisms are present in the human tummy [1].These bacteria, however, were thought to be impurities from absorbed food rather than true gastric colonizers. About 20 years earlier, Barry Marshall and Robin Warren defined the effective seclusion and culture of a spiral bacterial types, later known as Helicobacter pylori [2], from the human belly. Self-ingestion experiments by Marshall [3] and Morris [4] and later on try outs volunteers [5] demonstrated that these microorganisms can colonize the human belly, therefore causing swelling of the gastric mucosa. Marshall established a short-term gastritis after ingestion of H. pylori; the instance defined by Morris became a much more consistent gastritis, which settled after consecutive treatment with initial doxycycline and after that bismuth subsalicylate. These preliminary information highly boosted further study, which revealed that gastric emigration with H. pylori could result in selection of upper food poisonings, such as chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, and gastric cancer. This understanding had a significant scientific impact with regard to the management of these illness. Furthermore, the persistence of a microorganism in an environment long believed to be sterile also resulted in understandings right into the pathogenesis of chronic illness. This discovery led to the awarding of the 2005 Nobel Prize in Physiology or

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Medicine to Robin Warren and Barry Marshall for their "discovery of the microorganism Helicobacter pylori and its function in gastritis and peptic ulcer disease."

In this article, we aim to elucidate various beneficial aspects of this infection and as well highlight virulence impact.

Methodology:

Comprehensive searching strategy through Well-known medical databases (MIDLINE/ PubMed, and Embase) searching articles that published in English language up to December 2017, and discussing the impact of Helicobacter pylori. Furthermore, references list of each article were searched for more eligible papers for present review.

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Discussion:

- **GERD and H. pylori: A good example of beneficial effects**

Gastroesophageal reflux condition (GERD) incidence has been raised mostly in developed neighborhoods where H. pylori infection is virtually efficiently gotten rid of [6] GERD is the primary risk factor for Barrett's esophagus, and it has been related to one more dangerous gastroduodenal cancer called "esophageal adenocarcinoma". However, the relationship in between GERD and H. pylori stays incompletely defined [7].Several research studies recommended that obliteration of H. pylori infection in the setting of duodenal ulcer disease

would result in a rise in GERD signs [8].To puts it simply, an inverse association of H. pylori infection with lowered rate of this kind of condition was a tough subject in brand-new gastroenterology [9].Of note, GERD and its sequelae, which include Barrett's esophagus and esophageal adenocarcinoma, is lowering in nations in which most individuals are contaminated by H. pylori [15].Actually, not only has around the world H. pylori frequency altered in current decades however likewise other ecological variables influencing on human health and wellness such as socioeconomical degrees, diet, and vaccination were significantly transformed [10].If so, H. pylori is facing with different situation instead of before. Extremely, H. pylori can go through radical hereditary adjustment through each generation, while human genetics do not change often. As a result, constant genetic adjustments in H. pylori helped the germs to adapt swiftly [11].Remarkably, slower adaptation in people degrades longtime well established stability between H. pylori and human. Due to this, elimination of H. pylori as permanent citizen of human microbiome would not be the first option to deal with gastroduodenal conditions. Inning accordance with just what described concerning GERD and H. pylori as a protective impact, the long common-law marriage in our tummy asks for more deep research studies to elucidate microbiota and human health and wellness. GERD is the most effective example of condition, which ended up being a lot more regular after starting the H. pylori treatment [14].Certainly, after antibiotic use versus H. pylori and, naturally, its elimination in Western countries, a constant stability between H. pylori and human wellness went away. Surprisingly, in Northeastern Malaysia, the reduced prevalence of H. pylori infection was frequently reported [12].As basic regulation, one anticipates that regularity of conditions such as asthma and GERD should be relatively reduced rather than the findings of expected inverse organization were not located. In fact, the organization between H. pylori infection and specific illness such as GERD and asthma threat can be affected by geographical and hereditary distinctions [13].As a result, there is a

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complex and primarily undetermined organizations in between human microbiome and health; accordingly, all attempts to transform this prepared biological system could aggravate specific illness. Undoubtedly, we need to remove toxic H. pylori in individuals with unfavorable medical symptoms, but this final thought can not be generalised to all H. pylori positive subjects.

- **Virulence factors of H. pylori**

Bacterial virulence aspects play a significant function in the end result and development of H. pylori infection [16].The linkages of virulence elements might demonstrate how they engage with each other [17].

The cag pathogenicity island (cag PAI) includes 27-31 genes flanked by a 31-p direct repeats. H. pylori displays a high degree of genetic heterogeneity because of genomic rearrangements, genetics insertions, and/or removal [18].

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A minimum of 18 cag genes encode components of the bacterial kind IV secretion system, which operates to export bacterial protein throughout the bacterial membrane and right into host gastric epithelial cells. The presence of cag PAI (cag+) enhances the danger for serious gastritis, atrophic gastritis, and distal gastric cancer in comparison with cag-deficient (cag-) bacteria [18].

CagA: Cytotoxin-associated gene An item (CagA) is translocated right into the host cell by the type IV secretion system. Phosphorylation of CagA at the glutamate-proline-isoleucine-tyrosine-alanine (EPIYA) themes by the host Abl and Src kinases results in morphological modifications to the cell (the so-called "hummingbird phenotype"). 4 EPIYA motifs (-A, -B, -C, and -D) are distinguished with different levels of phosphorylation and geographical circulation [18].EPIYA-A and EPIYA -B sites are less phosphorylated in comparison with EPIYA-C. EPIYA-C is

typically located just in stress from Western nations (Europe, North America, and Australia), and is a sign of gastric cancer risk. EPIYA-D is located in East Asian strains. EPIYA-D containing strains induce even more alleviation of interleukin-8 (IL-8) from gastric epithelial cells [18].

Phospho-CagA engages with countless intracellular effectors, including eukaryotic tyrosine phosphatase with sustained activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1 and 2 (ERK 1/2), Crk adaptor, and C-terminal Src kinase [18].The activation of ERK and focal adhesion kinase with the tyrosine dephosphorylation of the actin binding proteins cortactin, ezrin, and vinculin brings about cell prolongation [18].

The targets of non-phosphorylated CagA comprise E-cadherin, β-catenin, hepatocyte development factor receptor c-Met, phospholipase C gamma, adaptor protein Grb2, kinase partitioning-defective 1b/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 2, epithelial tight junction scaffolding protein zonula occludens 1, and the transmembrane protein junctional attachment particle A. The main effects are pro-inflammatory and mitogenic cell-cell joint disruption and loss of cell polarity that may be important in gastric cancer advancement [18].

Activity of CagA on tumor-suppressor paths has additionally been investigated. CagA is able to regulate the H. pylori induced apoptotic signal, but the exact mechanism continues to be to be clarified. The initial host response upregulates p53 expression adhered to by the proteasomal degradation of p53 [19].

Nearly all cagA+ strains are classified as vacA s1 genotypes (either m1 or m2), whereas almost all cagA- stress are classified as the vacA s2/m2 strain. Specific vacA genotypes of H. pylori stress are associated with a degree of artificial insemination cytotoxin activity with professional repercussions [20].

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Peptidoglycans: Peptidoglycans translocated by the cag secretion system connect with the nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 1 (Nod1) molecule which brings about the activation of nuclear aspect κB (NF-κB), pro-inflammatory secretion of interleukin-8 (IL-8), and β-defensin-2 [21].H. pylori boosts the phosphoinositide 3-kinase Akt signaling path, causing decreased apoptosis and increased cell movement. NOD1 ligand binding could turn on the interferon (IFN)-stimulated genetics aspect 3 signaling cascade, leading to kind I IFN production generally related to security against viral infection and potentially various other mucosal infections.

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VacA toxin: The cytotoxin gene vacA exists in all strains. The VacA cytotoxin causes the vacuolation, gastric epithelial obstacle function disturbance, disruption of late endosomal compartments, and modulation of the inflammatory response. VacA reduces the mitochondrial transmembrane potential, releases cytochrome c from mitochondria, activates caspase 8 and 9, and induces apoptosis [18].

Binding of VacA to receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase (RPTPβ) controls cell expansion, differentiation, and bond, which all contribute in ulcerogenesis.

Variants in vacA gene framework (in the signal s: s1, s2, or in the middle areas m: m1, m2) make distinctions in vacuolating task and specificity. The intermediate (i) area also plays role in the vacuolating activity of H. pylori. All s1, m1 strains were classified as i1 (vacuolating) type, and all s2, m2 stress were identified as i2 (non-vacuolating) type, while s1, m2 alleles could be i1 or i2. An unique intermediate version (i3) has been determined. The fourth pathogenic region is d, a 69-81 bp-region in between the m and i regions [17].

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The variants in s and m areas appear to be an excellent indicator of professional outcomes. Nonetheless the duties of i and d areas need to be better examined [17].The s1, m1 stress could cause greater vacuolation, and are related to peptic ulcer condition and gastric cancer in Western countries, but have no pathogenic role in East Asian countries [18] vacA i1 strains were associated with gastric cancer in Iranian patients [22], but not in the East Asian or Southeast Asian populaces [22] i1l genotype appeared to be a better forecaster of carcinoma-associated H. pylori pressures compared to the s or m genotype. In Western regions, d1 stress without the deletion of the d area are predictors of histological swelling, degeneration, and an increased risk of peptic ulcer and gastric cancer, compared to the existence of the vacA s-, m-, and i-region strains.

Adhesins and external membrane proteins: 4% of the H. pylori genome encodes for outer membrane proteins (BabA, BabB, SabA, and OipA) which function as adhesins and porins, and are implicated in complement resistance and immune regulation.

The blood group antigen binding adhesin BabA is believed to moderate host-bacterial interactions and maintain emigration of the H. pylori targeting human Lewis-b surface epitopes [24].The babA2 gene is related to duodenal abscess and gastric cancer. When combined with cagA and vacA s1 alleles ("triple-positive stress"), it is related to a higher risk of the more serious duodenal abscess and gastric adenocarcinoma in Western populaces [24].

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Sialic acid-binding adhesin (SabA) binds to the carbohydrate structure sialyl-Lewis antigen revealed on the gastric epithelium. SabA could mediate the binding of H. pylori to neutrophils and erythrocytes, but the pathophysiological significance of these findings is uncertain. SabA favorable status was associated with increased gastric cancer danger and an unfavorable status connected with duodenal ulceration [23].

The outer inflammatory protein (OipA) has a duty in the increased expression of mucosal IL-1, -8, -17, tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), and in gastric mucosal inflammation. Upregulation of matrix metalloproteinase 1, restraint of glycogen synthase kinase 3β, and nuclear accumulation of β-catenin can affect carcinogenesis [18].OipA positive condition was substantially connected with duodenal ulcer and gastric cancer [23].

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Immune reaction to H. pylori: The host's natural and adaptive immune system plays an essential role in the initiation and progression of H. pylori infection [25].

Natural resistance effects and a complex mix of T helper (Th) 1, Th17, and regulatory T cells (Treg) flexible immunity effects are involved in H. pylori infection [26].

H. pylori at first targets gastric epithelial cells which develop part of the inherent immune response via signaling via pattern acknowledgment receptors, such as Toll-like receptors (primarily TLR2) [25].

The neutrophil-activating protein of H. pylori polarizes Th1 cells, boosting IL-12 and IL-23 secretion from neutrophils and macrophages. Th1 cytokines, such as gamma interferon (IFN-γ) and TNF-α, could enhance the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and enhance apoptosis generated by H. pylori [26].

IL-17 sharing Th17 cells are necessary in the pro-inflammatory immune feedback to H. pylori. Th17 cells produce Il-17, IL-21, and IL-22 cytokines [18].H. pylori infected macrophages produce IL-6, IL-23, and transforming growth aspect (TGF)-β, which are required for Th17 cell advancement and maintenance [25].The literature on Th1 and Th17 H. pylori-associated gastric pathology is confusing and needs intensive investigation [18].

Tregs (formerly suppressor T cells) are additionally linked in the pathogenesis of H. pylori infection. TGF-β and IL-18 are responsible for Treg growth [25].H. pylori-specific Tregs subdue memory T cell responses that extend the infection [18].Tregs subdue the inflammatory response driven by IL-17, therefore also favoring microbial perseverance.

Antimicrobial defense of macrophages is nitric oxide (NO) reliant. H. pylori's arginase enzyme could compete with macrophages for the inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) substrate L-arginine to make sure that host NO production is impaired; this results in enhanced microbial survival. H. pylori could escape macrophage phagocytosis. VacA healthy protein prevents the fusion of phagosomes with lysosomes needed for phagocytosis. Fused phagosomes include large numbers of live bacteria [18].

The role of B cells in the host feedback to H. pylori has been suggested [25]. Immunoglobulin (Ig) G and IgA antibody release from B cells in reaction to H. pylori could be involved in protective resistance, however it was recommended this antibody-mediated action may be counterproductive. B cells can likewise create autoreactive antibodies that may be pathogenic [18].B cell activation and survival could have effects for MALT lymphoma advancement [18].

Table 1. Other possible pathogenetic roles of Helicobacter pylori[27],[28],[29],[30].

Renal diseases

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Renal resistive index, proteinuria
Hepatobiliary diseases
Alcoholic damages of the liver, cholestatic autoimmune liver diseases (primary biliary diseases, primary sclerosing cholangitis), cholelithiasis, cholangiocellular carcinoma
Pancreatic disorders
Autoimmune pancreatitis
Intestinal diseases
Enteric diseases, inflammatory bowel diseases
Neurological diseases
Alzheimer-disease, idiopathic parkinsonism
Dermatological diseases
Alopecia areata, atopic dermatitis, lichen planus, chronic prurigo multiformis, nodular prurigo, pruritus, psoriasis, recurrent aphthous stomatitis, rosacea, Sweet's syndrome
Ophthalmological diseases
Glaucoma, central serous chorioretinopathy, uveitis, blepharitis
Autoimmune disorders
Autoimmune thyroiditis, Behçet's disease, Sjögren's syndrome, progressive systemic sclerosis
Others
Impaired bioavailability of medication such as thyroxin and l-dopa, pre-eclampsia, chronic prostatitis, growth retardation

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Conclusion:

The clinical outcome of H. pylori infection is identified by host genetic predisposition, bacterial strain factors, and environmental factors. Bacterial virulence elements (VacA, CagA) could modulate the immune reaction associated with the initiation of the carcinogenesis in the stomach. Host genetic aspects including IL-1β, IL-10, and TNF-α influence the inflammatory reaction and the exasperation of mucosal damage. Environmental factors, including salt consumption and

smoking tobacco, are well-known dangerous aetiological factors. The ingestion of vegetables and fruit has some protective effect. The systems of H. pylori-associated gastric carcinogenesis are still poorly defined; further acknowledgment might give opportunities to develop efficient strategies for gastric cancer avoidance and treatment. Indications for H. pylori therapy have been extended and now consist of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, iron deficiency anemia, and vitamin B12 deficiency. New information are presented on the role of H. pylori in neurodegenerative disorders and in metabolic disorder. H. pylori is associated with a small increase in the risk for colorectal adenoma and colon cancer. H. pylori screening and treatment is a recommended gastric cancer danger reduction approach in high-risk populations. In low-risk populaces for gastric cancer, H. pylori screening is not recommended. The elimination of H. pylori from a big section of the population might be financially difficult, and the long-term consequences are still uncertain. Identification of high-risk people is thus very important.

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