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Sleep, circadian rhythm and gut microbiota: alterations in Alzheimer's disease and their potential links in the pathogenesis

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Introduction

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a degenerative, fatal neurodegenerative disease of the central nervous system (CNS) characterized by progressive loss of memory and cognitive function, accompanied by amyloid plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, and neuronal loss. While the etiology of AD remains unclear, it is well established that AD is associated with dysregulation of the circadian clock and sleep-wake cycle. The amyloid precursor protein (APP) and tau protein are the two main pathological hallmarks of AD.

The underlying mechanisms linking sleep, circadian rhythm, and gut microbiota to AD pathogenesis are still unclear. It is hypothesized that gut microbiota (GM) may play a role in the pathogenesis of AD through the gut-brain axis. DNA sequencing of the gut microbiome (BGA),

which studies the composition of the GM in the CNS, as well as the gut-brain axis, over the years. These studies have shown that GM composition is altered in severe neurodegenerative diseases, including AD and ASD. Changes in GM composition affect the gut-brain axis, leading to AD pathology. Studies suggest that a poor diet and GM dysbiosis in AD patients.

Severe neurodegenerative diseases such as AD, Parkinson's disease (PD), and Huntington's disease (HD) are associated with sleep and circadian rhythm disturbances. The Sleep and Circadian Rhythm Study (SCRD) has shown that sleep and circadian rhythm disturbances are associated with neurodegenerative diseases, suggesting a potential link between sleep and circadian rhythm disturbances and AD. However, the underlying mechanisms are still unclear. It is hypothesized that sleep and circadian rhythm disturbances may lead to AD through the gut-brain axis, as sleep and circadian rhythm disturbances are associated with gut microbiota dysbiosis.

Table 1. Summary of studies investigating GM alteration in AD.

| Reference | Participant/animal model | GM profiling method | Higher or lower bacterial taxa in AD patients/AD animal models | Other major findings |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Human study | | | | |
| 26 | 43 AD patients and 43 age- and gender-matched HC Location: China | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | Family: Enterococcaceae, Lactobacillaceae Genus: <i>Subdoligranulum</i> Species: <i>Ruminococcus gnavus</i> Family: Lachnospiraceae, Bacteroidaceae, Veillonellaceae Genus: <i>Lachnoclostridium</i> , <i>Bacteriodes</i> | |
| 9 | 30 AD patients, 30 MCI patients, and 30 age- and gender-matched HC Location: China | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | Family: Lachnospiraceae, Streptococcaceae, Erysipelotrichaceae, Coriobacteriaceae, Lactobacillaceae, Bifidobacteriaceae Genus: <i>Akkermansia</i> , <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Dorea</i> , <i>Eggerthella</i> , <i>Streptococcus</i> , <i>Bifidobacterium</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> Family: Alcalligenaceae, Bacteroidaceae, Porphyromonadaceae, Pasteurellaceae, Rikenellaceae Genus: <i>Alistipes</i> , <i>Bacteroides</i> , <i>Butyricimonas</i> , <i>Haemophilus</i> , <i>Parabacteroides</i> | - Similar alteration of gut and blood microbiota in AD and MCI - Increased blood <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> , and <i>Escherichia</i> in AD and MCI vs. HC - <i>Dorea</i> , <i>Blautia</i> , and <i>Escherichia</i> as risk factors for AD |
| 10 | 33 AD patients, 32 aMCI patients, and 32 age- and gender-matched HC Location: China | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | Family: Enterobacteriaceae, Veillonellaceae Family: Clostridiaceae, Lachnospiraceae, Ruminococcaceae Genus: <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> | - Progressive enrichment of Enterobacteriaceae distinguishes AD from aMCI and HC - Elevated bacterial secretion system and LPS biosynthesis |
| 27 | 25 AD patients and 25 age- and gender-matched HC Location: USA | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | Family: Bacteroidaceae, Rikenellaceae, Gemellaceae Genus: <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Bacteroides</i> , <i>Alistipes</i> , <i>Bilophila</i> , <i>Gemella</i> , <i>Phascolarctobacterium</i> Family: Ruminococcaceae, Bifidobacteriaceae, Clostridiaceae, Peptostreptococcaceae, Mogibacteriaceae, Turicibacteraceae Genus: <i>Bifidobacterium</i> , <i>Dialister</i> , <i>Clostridium</i> , <i>Turicibacter</i> , <i>Adlercreutzia</i> | |
| 28 | 40 Amy+ patients, 33 Amy- patients, and 10 HC Location: Italy | Microbial DNA qPCR Assay Kit | Amy+ vs. HC Genus: <i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Shigella</i> Species: <i>Eubacterium rectale</i> , <i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> | - <i>Escherichia</i> and <i>Shigella</i> correlate with pro-inflammatory IL-1, NLRP3 and CXCL2 - <i>Eubacterium rectale</i> correlates with anti-inflammatory IL-10 |
| Animal study | | | | |
| 29 | Female APP/PS1 mice Control: female WT mice Age: 3, 6 and 24 months | 16S rRNA gene seq V1-V3 region | Family: Erysipelotrichaceae Genus: <i>Sutterella</i> Family: Rikenellaceae Genus: <i>Ruminococcus</i> , <i>Oscillospira</i> | - Progressive GM shift in AD mice at 3 months |
| 30 | Male SAMP8 mice Control: male SAMR1 mice Age: 6 months | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | Genus: <i>Alistipes</i> , <i>Akkermansia</i> , <i>norank_f__Lachnospiraceae</i> , <i>Odoribacter</i> , <i>Streptococcus</i> , <i>Rikenella</i> , <i>Butyricoccus</i> Genus: <i>Prevotella</i> , <i>Parasutterella</i> , <i>Butyrivibrio</i> , <i>Eubacterium</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> , <i>norank_f__S24_7</i> | - Altered GM structure with decreased fermentation capacity - Dysregulated lipid, carbon and pyruvate metabolism |
| 31 | Male APP/PS1 mice Control: male WT mice Age: 6 months | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | Family: Verrucomicrobiaceae, Desulfovibrionaceae, Staphylococcaceae, Corynebacteriaceae Genus: <i>Akkermansia</i> , <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Desulfovibrio</i> , <i>unclassified_f__Erysipelotrichaceae</i> , Family: S24_7, Prevotellaceae, Enterococcaceae Genus: <i>Faecalibaculum</i> , <i>Ruminococcaceae</i> UCG-01, <i>Alloprevotella</i> , <i>Enterococcus</i> | - Alleviated AD pathology in AD mice after FMT from WT mice - Increased level of butyrate in FMT-treated AD mice |
| 32 | Male SAMP8 mice Control: male SAMR1 mice Age: 7 months | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V5 region | Genus: <i>uncultured Bacteroidales bacterium</i> Family: Clostridiales vadinBB60 group, Family XIII, Christensenellaceae, Ruminococcaceae, Desulfovibrionaceae, Deferribacteraceae Genus: <i>Mucispirillum</i> , <i>Serratia</i> , <i>Subdoligranulum</i> , <i>Ruminiclostridium</i> , <i>Coprococcus</i> , <i>Oscillibacter</i> | - Decreased spatial learning and memory function in WT pseudo GF mice after FMT from AD mice |
| 33 | Male APP/PS1 mice Control: male WT mice Age: 1, 3, 5–6, 8–12 months | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | Family: Erysipelotrichaceae, Verrucomicrobiaceae Species: <i>Desulfovibrio C21_c20</i> Genus: <i>Ruminococcus</i> , <i>Butyricoccus</i> Species: <i>Butyricoccus pullicaecorum</i> | - Lower level of SCFAs in feces and brain of AD mice - Disrupted intestinal structure |
| 34 | Male APP/PS1 mice Control: male WT mice Age: 3, 6 and 8 months | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | Family: Helicobacteraceae, Desulfovibrionaceae, Coriobacteriaceae Genus: <i>Odoribacter</i> , <i>Helicobacter</i> Genus: <i>Prevotella</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> | - Impaired spatial learning and increased A β burden in AD mice |

(Continued)

GM alterations in AD: from clinical and animal literature

Recent observations have shown that GM alterations in AD are associated with MCI and severe dementia. The most common GM alterations in AD are those of the Firmicutes phylum, particularly the genera *Lactobacillus* and *Streptococcus*. These alterations are associated with increased levels of inflammation and oxidative stress. The Firmicutes phylum is the most abundant in the human gut, and its alterations are associated with a variety of diseases, including obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. The Firmicutes phylum is also associated with a higher risk of dementia. The Firmicutes phylum is the most abundant in the human gut, and its alterations are associated with a variety of diseases, including obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. The Firmicutes phylum is also associated with a higher risk of dementia.

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SCRD studies Tessewale et al. (2015) showed that the composition of the gut microbiota in AD patients is significantly different from healthy controls. The study found that the abundance of *Escherichia coli* and *Bifidobacterium* was significantly lower in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study also found that the abundance of *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* was significantly higher in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study concluded that the gut microbiota composition is altered in AD patients and that these changes may be associated with the disease.

The primary axis of the gut microbiota in AD is *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella*. The abundance of these bacteria is significantly higher in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study also found that the abundance of *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* was significantly lower in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study concluded that the gut microbiota composition is altered in AD patients and that these changes may be associated with the disease.

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(GABA) was also shown to be significantly lower in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study also found that the abundance of *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* was significantly higher in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study concluded that the gut microbiota composition is altered in AD patients and that these changes may be associated with the disease.

GM interventions restore the progression of AD

As shown in the above studies, the gut microbiota composition is altered in AD patients. The study also found that the abundance of *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella* was significantly higher in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study also found that the abundance of *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* was significantly lower in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study concluded that the gut microbiota composition is altered in AD patients and that these changes may be associated with the disease.

Sleep, circadian rhythm and GM

The study also found that the abundance of *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella* was significantly higher in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study also found that the abundance of *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* was significantly lower in AD patients compared to healthy controls. The study concluded that the gut microbiota composition is altered in AD patients and that these changes may be associated with the disease.

Table 2. Summary of studies investigating GM intervention and AD.

| Reference | Participant/animal model | Treatment | Main findings (Exp vs. Con) |
|-----------|--|--|---|
| 51 | Probiotic supplement AD patients Exp: AD patients + probiotic milk Con: AD patients + normal milk | Duration: 12 weeks Probiotic milk contained <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> , <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> , <i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i> , and <i>Lactobacillus fermentum</i> | - cognitive function - insulin and lipid metabolism |
| 54 | AD patients Exp: data after taking Omnibiotic Stress Repair Con: baseline data before probiotic treatment | Duration: 4 weeks Omnibiotic Stress Repair contained 9 strains from <i>Lactococcus</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> , and <i>Bifidobacterium</i> | - <i>Faecalibacterium prausnitzii</i> - tryptophan metabolism and serum kynurenine |
| 55 | Female APP ^{ML-G-F} mice Exp: AD mice + VSL#3 Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: 8 weeks VSL#3 contained 8 strains of lactic acid-producing bacteria | - intestinal inflammation and gut permeability |
| 52 | Male 3xTg-AD mice Exp: AD mice + SLAB51 Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: 4 months SLAB51 contained 9 live probiotic strains | - cognitive impairment and brain damage - pro-inflammatory cytokines - A deposition in brain |
| 56 | Male ddY mice + intra-hippocampal A injection Exp: AD mice + probiotic supplement/acetate Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: starting 2 days before A injection Probiotic supplement: living, heat-killed or fragmented <i>Bifidobacterium breve</i> A1 | - cognitive impairment - Altered gene expression in hippocampus - plasma acetate by <i>B. breve</i> A1 - Partially attenuated behavioral deficit by non-viable <i>B. breve</i> A1 and acetate |
| 57 | Male Wistar rats + intra-hippocampal A injection Exp: AD rats + probiotic supplement Con: AD rats + vehicle (water) | Duration: 8 weeks Probiotic supplement: <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> , <i>Lactobacillus fermentum</i> , <i>Bifidobacterium lactis</i> , and <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> | - spatial memory - A deposition in brain - oxidative stress response |
| 58 | Male Sprague-Dawley rats Exp: (1) rats + antibiotic, (2) rats + antibiotic + probiotic Con: rats + vehicle (water) | Duration: 41 days Antibiotic: ampicillin Probiotic: <i>Lactobacillus fermentum</i> NS9 | - Disrupted GM in (1) and normalized GM in (2) - colon inflammation in (2) vs. (1) - spatial memory in (2) vs. (1) |
| 59 | Antibiotic treatment Male APP/PS1 mice Exp: AD mice + ABX treatment Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: post-natal day 14 to day 21 ABX contained 9 antibiotics | - Altered GM composition - A deposition in the brain - glial reactivity at A plaque - neuroinflammation |
| 60 | Male APP/PS1 mice Exp: AD mice + ABX treatment Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: lifespan ABX contained 9 antibiotics | - Altered GM composition - A deposition in the brain - neuroinflammation and reactive gliosis at A - GM abundance |
| 61 | 5xFAD mice Exp: AD mice + ABX treatment Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: 5 months ABX contained ampicillin, streptomycin and colistin | - infiltration of pro-inflammatory Th1 cells and M1 cells into the brain |
| 62 | APPs1-21 mice Exp: (1) male + ABX, (2) female + ABX Con: male/female + vehicle (water) | Duration: lifespan ABX contained kanamycin, gentamicin, colistin, metronidazole and vancomycin | - Sex-specific gut microbiota alteration - (1): anti-inflammatory cytokines, A, and phagocytic microglial at A - (2): pro-inflammatory cytokines, no change of A deposition, and phagocytic microglial at A - ceca size and weight - level of hippocampal A - cognitive function |
| 63 | Male 5xFAD mice Exp: AD mice + ABX treatment Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: 2 months ABX contained vancomycin, cefoxitin, gentamicin, and metronidazole | - level of hippocampal A - cognitive function |

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued).

| Reference | Participant/animal model | Treatment | Main findings (Exp vs. Con) |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| 64 | Male APPS1-21 mice Exp: (1) AD mice + ABX, (2) AD mice + individual ABX Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: lifespan ABX contained kanamycin, gentamicin, colistin, metronidazole, and vancomycin | - ceca size and altered GM composition - A deposition only in (1) |
| Germ-free animal | | | |
| 36 | APP/PS1 mice Exp: GF AD mice Con: conventionally raised AD mice | GF mice: embryos were washed with Invitrogen and transferred to GF pseudo-pregnant mice | - A level and A deposition - neuroinflammation - A -degrading enzyme - Altered GM composition in (1) vs. (3) |
| 65 | Female APP/PS1 mice Exp: (1) SPF AD mice, (2) GF AD mice Con: (3) SPF WT mice, (4) GF WT mice | | - cognitive function in (1)(2) vs. WT - A and neuroinflammation in (1) vs. (2) and (3) - MAPK signaling pathway in (1) vs. (2) and (3) - ceca size and weight - A and neuroinflammation - cognitive function - A uptake by microglial |
| 63 | Male 5xFAD mice Exp: GF AD mice Con: SPF AD mice | GF mice were generated through embryo transfer | - cognitive impairment - A, tau pathology, and glial activity - expression of inflammation-related genes - overall A level in (1) and (2) - Higher level of increased brain A 42 in (1) vs. (2) |
| FMT and co-housing | | | |
| 35 | Female ADLP ^{APT} mice Exp: AD mice + WT FMT Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: 16 weeks FMT: oral gavage | - discriminating learning - Similar GM and cytokine expression to AD mice - infiltrating Th1 cells into brain |
| 36 | GF APP/PS1 mice Exp: (1) GF AD mice + AD FMT, (2) GF AD mice + WT FMT Con: GF AD mice + vehicle (water) | FMT: oral gavage | - (1) Th1 cells and Th2 cells in brain - (2) Th1 cells in brain - (3) Th1 cells in brain |
| 61 | WT mice Exp: WT mice co-housed with AD mice Con: WT mice separately housed with AD mice | Duration: 7 months | - neuroinflammation - A deposition and tau phosphorylation - GM dysbiosis and cognitive deficits - cognitive function in pseudo GF mice - Restored GM composition in (2) not (1) - cognitive function in (2) not (1) |
| 61 | (1) WT mice + A injection + AD FMT (2) AD mice + WT FMT (3) WT mice + A injection + GV-971-treated AD FMT | FMT: oral gavage | - A plaque burden - GM profile similar to AD mice - Microglial morphologies similar to AD mice |
| 31 | Male APP/PS1 mice Exp: AD mice + WT FMT Con: AD mice + vehicle (water) | FMT: oral gavage | |
| 32 | Male pseudo GF WT mice Exp: (1) GF mice + SAMP8 FMT, (2) GF mice + SAMP1 FMT Con: GF WT mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: 14 days FMT: oral gavage | |
| 62 | ABX-treated male APPS1-21 mice Exp: ABX-treated AD mice + AD FMT Con: ABX-treated AD mice + vehicle (water) | Duration: lifespan FMT: oral gavage | |

Note: Exp = experimental group, Con = control group, ABX = antibiotic cocktail, GF = germ-free, SPF = specific pathogen-free, ↑ = increase, ↓ = decrease.

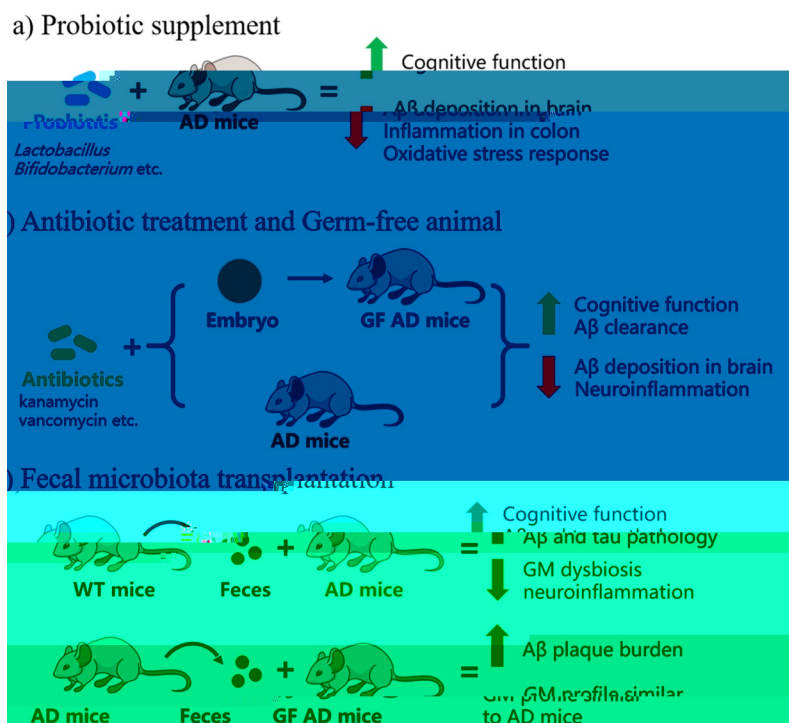


Figure 3. GM intervention studies in AD animal models. (a) Probiotic supplement study: AD mice feed with probiotic strains of *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* showed reversed cognitive dysfunction, decreased Aβ deposition in brain and lower level of colon inflammation. (b) Antibiotic treatment and germ-free (GF) animal study: antibiotic treated embryo was transferred to pseudo-pregnant mice to generate GF mice. Both GF AD mice and AD mice feed with antibiotic display improved cognitive function, increased Aβ clearance and alleviated neuroinflammation. (c) Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) study: FMT from healthy wild-type (WT) donor could restore GM dysbiosis, ameliorate Aβ and tau pathology, and downregulate neuroinflammation in AD mice, whereas GF AD mice receiving FMT from AD mice show aggravated Aβ burden and GM profile similar as observed in AD mice.

Sleep disturbance and GM alterations

GM alterations are a consequence of sleep disturbance. Sleep disturbance is a common feature of AD and is associated with cognitive decline. The relationship between sleep and GM is bidirectional. Sleep disturbance can lead to GM dysbiosis, which in turn can exacerbate sleep problems. Studies have shown that sleep deprivation leads to changes in the composition and diversity of the gut microbiome. Specifically, there is a decrease in the abundance of beneficial bacteria and an increase in potentially pathogenic species. This dysbiosis is associated with increased inflammation and oxidative stress, which are known to contribute to the pathogenesis of AD. Furthermore, the gut-brain axis plays a crucial role in this process, as the gut microbiome can influence brain function through various mechanisms, including the production of neuroactive compounds and modulation of the immune system. Therefore, addressing sleep disturbances and restoring a healthy GM profile may be important for mitigating the cognitive decline associated with AD.

Alterations in the gut microbiome (GM) composition have been observed in AD. The GM composition is altered, with a decrease in diversity and an increase in the abundance of certain bacterial taxa. These changes are associated with increased inflammation and oxidative stress, which are known to contribute to the pathogenesis of AD.

Increased bacterial taxa by sleep disturbance

In addition, sleep disturbance leads to an increase in the abundance of certain bacterial taxa. Specifically, there is an increase in the abundance of *Firmicutes*, *Bacteroidetes*, and *Actinobacteria*. These taxa are associated with increased inflammation and oxidative stress, which are known to contribute to the pathogenesis of AD. The increase in these taxa is associated with changes in the gut-brain axis, which can influence brain function. For example, the increased abundance of *Firmicutes* is associated with increased production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), which can have neuroprotective effects. Conversely, the increased abundance of *Bacteroidetes* is associated with increased production of lipopolysaccharides (LPS), which can contribute to neuroinflammation. Therefore, understanding the relationship between sleep disturbance and GM alterations is crucial for developing targeted interventions to improve cognitive function in AD.

Table 3. Summary of studies examining the impact of sleep disturbance on GM and correlation between sleep quality and bacterial taxa.

| Reference | Participant/ animal model | GM profiling method | GM alterations by sleep disturbance/correlated with poor sleep quality | Other major findings |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| Human study | | | | |
| 71 | 9 healthy males Partial SD vs. NS Location: Sweden | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | | Family: Coriobacteriaceae, Erysipelotrichaceae - Increased insulin resistance and fasting insulin level |
| 72 | 28 healthy adults PSQI for sleep measuring Location: USA | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | + - | Genus: <i>Prevotella</i> Family: Lachnospiraceae Genus: <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> |
| 73 | 37 adults aging from 50 to 85 PSQI for sleep measuring Location: USA | 16S rRNA gene seq | - | Phylum: Verrucomicrobia, Lentisphaerae - Better Stroop and Color-Word performance were associated with better sleep quality |
| 74 | 22 healthy males Actiwatch for sleep measuring Location: USA | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | + - | Family: Lachnospiraceae Genus: <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> UCG-004, <i>Oribacterium</i> Genus: <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> ND3007 |
| Animal study | | | | |
| 75 | Male C57BL/6 J mice Chronic SF vs. NS | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | | Family: Lachnospiraceae, Ruminococcaceae Family: Lactobacillaceae, Bifidobacteriaceae - Increased food intake, VWAT, inflammation, insulin resistance, and gut permeability - Enhanced inflammation in GF mice after FMT from SF mice |
| 76 | Male C57BL/6 J mice Short SD vs. NS | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V5 region | | Family: Lachnospiraceae Genus: <i>Moryella</i> Genus: <i>Oxobacter</i> - Subtle GM alteration by short period of SD |
| 77 | Male Wistar- Kyoto rats SF vs. NS | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | | Genus: <i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Enterococcus</i> , <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> UCG-008 Genus: <i>Butyrivibrio</i> , <i>Oscillospira</i> , <i>Eubacterium</i> , <i>Dorea</i> Species: <i>Eubacterium ruminantium</i> |
| 78 | Male C57BL/6 N mice SD vs. NS | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | | Family: Bifidobacteriaceae, Lactobacillaceae, Turicibacteraceae Genus: <i>Bifidobacterium</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> , <i>Turicibacter</i> |
| 79 | Sprague Dawley rats Acute SF (ASF) vs. NS Chronic SF (CSF) vs. NS | Distal ileum (D), cecum (C), and proximal colon (P) samples 16S rRNA gene seq | ASF CSF | Family: Enterobacteriaceae (D), S24-7 (D), Ruminococcaceae (C) Genus: <i>Oscillospira</i> (C), <i>Bacteroides</i> (C), <i>Prevotella</i> (C) Family: Lactobacillaceae (D) Genus: <i>Lactobacillus</i> (P) Family: Staphylococcaceae (D), Clostridiaceae (D)(P), Erysipelotrichaceae (P), Ruminococcaceae (P) Genus: <i>Prevotella</i> (P), <i>Clostridium</i> (P) Family: Lactobacillaceae (D) Genus: <i>Parabacteroides</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> , <i>Aggregatibacter</i> , <i>Phascolarctobacterium</i> Genus: <i>Akkermansia</i> , <i>Oscillospira</i> - Increased microbial invasion - Altered intestinal structure but not gut barrier integrity - Increased KC/GRO level |
| 80 | Male Wistar rats Paradoxical SD vs. NS | 16S rRNA gene seq | | Genus: <i>Parabacteroides</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> , <i>Aggregatibacter</i> , <i>Phascolarctobacterium</i> Genus: <i>Akkermansia</i> , <i>Oscillospira</i> - Depression-like behavior - Increased CRH, ACTH, and CORT and pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-6, TNF- , and CRP - Decreased arginine, proline, and pyruvate metabolism |

Note: NS = normal sleep, SD = sleep deprivation, SF = sleep fragmentation, PSQI = Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, FMT = fecal microbiota transplantation, GF = germ free, ↑ = increase, ↓ = decrease, + = positively correlated, - = negatively correlated.

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Decreased bacterial taxa by sleep disturbance

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 a SCFAs

Table 4. Summary of research studying the impact of circadian rhythm disruption on GM.

| Reference | Participant/ animal model | GM profiling method | GM alterations by circadian rhythm disruption | Other major findings |
|---------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Human study | | | | |
| 87 | 10 healthy males Night shift vs. day shift Location: Turkey | 16S rRNA gene seq | Family: Coriobacteriaceae, Erysipelotrichaceae, Prevotellaceae, Lachnospiraceae Genus: <i>Dorea</i> , <i>Coprococcus</i> Species: <i>Ruminococcus torques</i> , <i>Ruminococcus gauvreauii</i> Species: <i>Faecalibacterium prausnitzii</i> | |
| 68 | 2 healthy individuals After jet lag vs. before jet lag | 16S rRNA gene seq V1-V2 region | Phylum: Firmicutes Phylum: Bacteroidetes | - Human GM showed diurnal oscillation - FMT from jet-lagged individual into GF mice caused weight gain and body fat accumulation |
| 88 | 22 healthy adults Acute sleep- wake cycle shift After shift vs. before shift Location: China | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | Family: Pasteurellaceae, Fusobacteriaceae Genus: <i>Dialister</i> , <i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Shigella</i> Family: Peptostreptococcaceae, Desulfovibrionaceae Genus: <i>Ruminococcaceae UCG-013</i> | - Acute sleep-wake cycle shift had limited impact on GM |
| Animal study | | | | |
| 89 | Male C57BL/6 J mice Inverted light (IN) vs. LD | 16S rRNA gene seq V4 region | Genus: <i>Barnesiella</i> , <i>Clostridium</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> Genus: <i>Turicibacter</i> | - Increased weight gain, inflammation, and insulin resistance - Disrupted gut barrier by fecal water of IN mice |
| 90 | Male C57BL/6 J mice LL vs. LD | 16S rRNA gene seq | Species: <i>Ruminococcus torques</i> Genus: <i>Subdoligranulum</i> Species: <i>Lactobacillus johnsonii</i> , <i>Eubacterium plexicaudatum</i> | - Increased LPS synthesis and decreased SCFAs and indole metabolism - Disrupted gut barrier integrity |
| 91 | Male rats LL vs. LD DD vs. LD | 16S rRNA gene seq V3-V4 region | LL Family: Erysipelotrichaceae, Bacteroidaceae, Prevotellaceae, Lactobacillaceae Genus: <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Prevotella</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> , <i>Faecalibacterium</i> Family: Ruminococcaceae, Porphyromonadaceae Genus: <i>Parabacteroides</i> DD Family: Erysipelotrichaceae, Prevotellaceae, Lactobacillaceae Genus: <i>Blautia</i> , <i>Prevotella</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> , <i>Faecalibacterium</i> Family: Ruminococcaceae, Porphyromonadaceae Genus: <i>Parabacteroides</i> , <i>Bacteroides</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> | - Increased anxiety and activity - Decreased activity - Decreased DA and NE in urine |
| 68 | WT mice Jet lag vs. LD | 16S rRNA gene seq V1-V2 region | Family: Prevotellaceae, Rikenellaceae Family: Christensenellaceae, Anaeroplasmataceae Genus: <i>Lactococcus</i> , <i>Dorea</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> , <i>Ruminococcus</i> | - Mice GM exhibited diurnal oscillation - Disrupted diurnal rhythmicity of GM by jet lag |

Note: LD = normal light cycle, LL = constant light, DD = constant dark, FMT = fecal microbiota transplantation, GF = germ free, ↑ = increase, ↓ = decrease.

Faecalibacterium was the only species associated with acute jet lag. *Faecalibacterium prausnitzii*, the most abundant species in the human gut, was the most abundant species in the gut of mice. It acts as a major SCFA producer. *Ruminococcaceae* is a major SCFA producer. *Faecalibacterium*

prausnitzii was the only species associated with acute jet lag. *Faecalibacterium prausnitzii* was the most abundant species in the gut of mice. It acts as a major SCFA producer. *Ruminococcaceae* is a major SCFA producer. *Faecalibacterium*

Linking GM, sleep, circadian and AD

GM and AD – causal or coincidental?

Was the observed GM dysbiosis AD? It is a self-referencing GM dysbiosis.

as causa of

Table 5. Summary of the trend of GM alteration in AD and SCRD.

| | Taxonomic level | Trend |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Implication in health and disease | | |

we analyzed the overall abundance of GM alterations in the fecal microbiota. In addition, we conducted separate analyses for SCFAs, particularly for Ruminococcaceae and Lactobacillaceae. Our results show that the abundance of Ruminococcaceae and Lactobacillaceae is significantly lower in AD patients compared to SCRD patients. Conversely, the abundance of Clostridiaceae and Bacteroidaceae is significantly higher in AD patients compared to SCRD patients.

Specifically, we observed a decrease in the abundance of Ruminococcaceae and Lactobacillaceae in AD patients compared to SCRD patients. On the other hand, we observed an increase in the abundance of Clostridiaceae and Bacteroidaceae in AD patients compared to SCRD patients. These findings suggest that the composition of the gut microbiota is altered in AD patients, with a shift towards a more pro-inflammatory state.

s ca y lec ease x9qAB5x eèp l s u a ce
a /o c ca la l s up o , a l o e pa s d
pa o o s a e u l o y c ease l w e
excep o d Ru ococcaceae As s a e l a ove,
0x450 Basés Ru ococcaceae lu g s eep l s

Nex , we e uc la e e po e a o e d GM l ys
os s e leve op e d AD y p o y l g e
ev le ce d ow GM e ve o s , cu l g p o
o cs, a o cs, ge l fee fea e a l FMT,
fes o e cog ve u c o s a la ev a e AD pa o
oy (Ta e) (F gu e) A oug va ou s i A o s
o lu a e GM co pos o e e g ge v le ce as
ca e l a SCR D cou l l s u GM a l ea l o
GM l ys os s Mos u a su les e fey ves
æ e l e co e a o e wee SCR D a l GM l ys
os s, w ea a su les p o v le l o e s g s
o GM a e a o s u le l ffe e SCR D co l
o s

AThosz Mas Xxals Ts5 q 5 x f 5 x 9 048B-41Txs T A To l TysXTsaTB TysXTsaTs5 q 5 5949 -0 35q4064

spec c c a ges ce a spec es S g ca y,
e e o e e y d e o o o g es app e i o e e c
a e a ex a c o , DNA seque c g e i es y e
d su jec s a i e o s i o e a a a a y s s cou l
co p o se e e s u s a o g i f f e e s u l es
a i ea l o co s s e cy, w c cou l e expec e l
u a s u l es We sugges a i u e e w o k s
ee l e l o spec i y e a e a o d GM a spec es
a i eve s a eve, a i co p o a e e a o c
a i u c o a a a y s s o f e v e a poss e ec a
s s k g GM i y s o s s a i i seases us g s a
l a i ze l expe e a l es g a i i a a a y s s

Phylogenetic

ea¹ g o e co s s e¹ la a fe g a¹ g e fo e
 d ac osp¹ faceae ea a¹ l l sease
Akkermansia muciniphila (*A. muciniphila*) s
 a o e¹ po¹ a SCFA p¹o l uce¹ a u z e s
 uc as ca¹ o sou¹ ce¹¹⁰ oweve¹, fe¹ l uce¹
 a u¹ la ce d *A. muciniphila* as ee¹ assoc a e¹
 w a a o¹ f y owe¹ l seases a¹ l e va e¹
 a a o⁸⁵ Seve¹ a fev ew s ave a so sugge¹ e¹
A. muciniphila as a p¹o s g p¹o o c¹ fea g
 e a o c¹ l so¹ l e s a¹ l o l u a g u e
 fespo¹ ses^{111,112} D ffe¹ e l¹ fo o e¹ uc
 le g a¹ g axa, *A. muciniphila* was a so l ou¹ l o
 p¹o o e uc p¹o l u c o , l e s p e s a y o
 fea¹ low ucus aye¹¹³ Neve¹ e ess, c¹ fease¹
 eye d *A. muciniphila* was l ou¹ l D pa e s
 a l so e oppo¹ e effec¹ s ave ee¹ fepo¹ e^{16,85}

Controlling variables in human studies

A co pos o a eve, a wea¹ co ec o d GM
 c a g e s e wee u a a¹ l a a s u l e s ca e
 es a s e l s ce u a a¹ l u¹ e a f o s a f
 ye l s c¹ c¹ o o r g a s s, a ou g a s a e¹
 fe¹ l d GM a e¹ a o s was o se¹ ve l a l u c o a
 eve oweve¹, co pa¹ e l o u a , a a o l
 es ex e¹ l o fe co s s e GM a e¹ a o s
 o AD a l SCRD s u l e s T s l s c¹ r e p a c y s
 a y l u e o e e l s u l e s a v a a e, e e f o
 g e o u s s a p e s a l l f f e e e o l o g e s
 app e l u a s u l e s

I a a s u l e s, ce a l f a s w e f e o f w
 l e ca g e e c a d g r o u l o u s e l c o s a
 e v f o e a l e l w u e l l o o l a l v a a e s
 a cou l co p¹o se e s u l y ave ee ca f a u y
 co f o e l a s p o s s e W e f e a s u a s u l e s,
 u p e l a c o s c u l g f a c e, a o a y, cu u e
 a d g r o u l a l e l u c a o a y ave s u s a a
 p a c s o e l e s y e, l a y l e a l e a g a d
 p a f c p a s, w c l f e c y affec GM co pos o¹¹⁴
 Fo¹ e x a p e, p a f c p a s d e ve AD pa e s
 s u l e s we ave l s c u s s e l a o v e w e f e l f o f e e
 co e s w l v e s e cu u e a d g r o u l I as
 ee f e p o f e l a l e p a y s a l u l a e a f o e
 ea a l s a k e y l e e f a d GM^{115,116}
 Wes e f s y e l e, g a a p¹o e , s u g a l l
 l a a l o w v e g e a e s, l a v o f s e g f o w d
 Bac e f o l e s, e s p e c a y *Prevotella*, w c as ee
 assoc a e l w co o c a c e f a l s e v e r a o w e
 l s e a s e s¹¹ Me l e f f a e a l e , l e a u e l y l f u ,

pa e f a l u s a u a e l a , s l s GM o w a¹
 o f e a u l a *Akkermansia*, *Bifidobacterium* a l
*Lactobacillus*¹¹ A so, l o o l f c l e a f y e f a l
 ca¹ o y l a e s p f o o e s e g f o w d g y l e f e
 a ve ac e f a s u c as ac osp¹ faceae,
 ac o ac a c e a e l Ru o c o c c a c e a e p y u
 F f c u e s⁹² T u s, e l v e s e l e a f y cou l co f
 u e o e l s c r e p a GM a e f a o s AD pa e s
 l f o l f f e e cou f e s Mo¹ e o v e f, e v a f e l e x p e f
 e a l e s g s a l e e f o g e o u s e o l s, cu l
 g l e c a s a p e a c q u i e e , DNA ex f a c o a l
 s e q u e c g a s w e a s e c f e f a l e e f g
 cog v e l u c o a l s e e p q u a y, a e l cu
 o c o c u l e a c o s s e f e l d GM a e f a o s l f o
 l f f e e s u l e s

T e f a o f e, see s p¹ o p e r o c o p a f e GM
 a e f a o s u a s u l e s s o e y a s e l o ow
 eve p y o g e c a a y s s, w c ca e e a s y
 affec e l y, e a o v e e o e l l a c o f s oweve¹,
 we o se¹ ve l a c o e f e f e l y a g g e p e f
 spec ve d e a o s a l l u c o s (T a e 5,
 F g u r e 4)


Conclusion

Base l o e e v a u a o s l f o l f f e e s u l e s o
 GM a o co pos o a a l l u c o a e v e s,
 s f e v e w s u g g e s s a p o s s e k e w e e SCRD
 a l AD y GM We p¹ o p o s e a o g e f SCRD
 a y l f e c y e a l o c f o c GM l y s o s s y
 a e f g e a g a , l e s y e, e a o s , e c
 SCRD a l GM l y s o s s c o u l w o f s y e f g s c a y
 o c o f u e o e o s e a l p¹ o g r e s s o d AD
 (F g u r e 5) oweve¹, e c o f u o d s a e f
 a v e p a w a y e l e v e o p e d AD f e a s
 u c e a f a l f e q u e s t u r e f e u c l a o , s c e e
 e o o g y d s p o f a l c AD v a f e s l f o p e f s o o
 p e f s o¹¹⁸ A so, o f e s u l e s a f e e e l e l o l u r e f
 l e o s f a e, e s p e c c e c a s s d o w SCRD
 e a l s o GM l y s o s s a l o w p¹ o o c a l a
 o c f e a e a e o f a e AD p a o o g y, a s w e
 a s e p o e a p c a o s d p a o o s s u c a s
 E f y s o p e o f c a c e a e a l C o f o a c e f a c e a e
 e a a l l sease

Disclosure statement

No po e a co c d e f e s was f e p o f e l y e a u o f s

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 Fes a^c C, Fe^ca^c C, Gue^ca^c , a g e^a B, Musc o C,
 e a Assoc a o d^c fa a yo^c los s w
 p^o a a o^y gu ac e^a axa a^c pe^c p e^a
 a a o a^c e^s cog vey pa^c e^c e^c y
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 Mc Coy^c D, F^c so G, Ne e^c JJ, Fa^c F, Ju^c e^c M,
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 e o e V, Z a g XQ, y e f Cas fo , Z a g X ,
 Musc MW, S e X , e a A o c l u c e l p e f u r
 a o s c f o a l v e s y l u r g p o s a a l e v e
 o p e a e f s a y o l p a o o g a a g e l
 A (SWE)/ S1(De a E9) u r e o l e d
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 g u c f o a l v e s y u e c e s e u fo
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