



Microbial states and social behaviour: towards an extended influence of symbiosis?

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► To cite this version:

Julien Tap, Béatrice de Montera. Microbial states and social behaviour: towards an extended influence of symbiosis?. Conference Symbioses, Université Catholique de Lyon, Nov 2024, Lyon, France. hal-04810212

HAL Id: hal-04810212

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04810212v1>

Submitted on 28 Nov 2024

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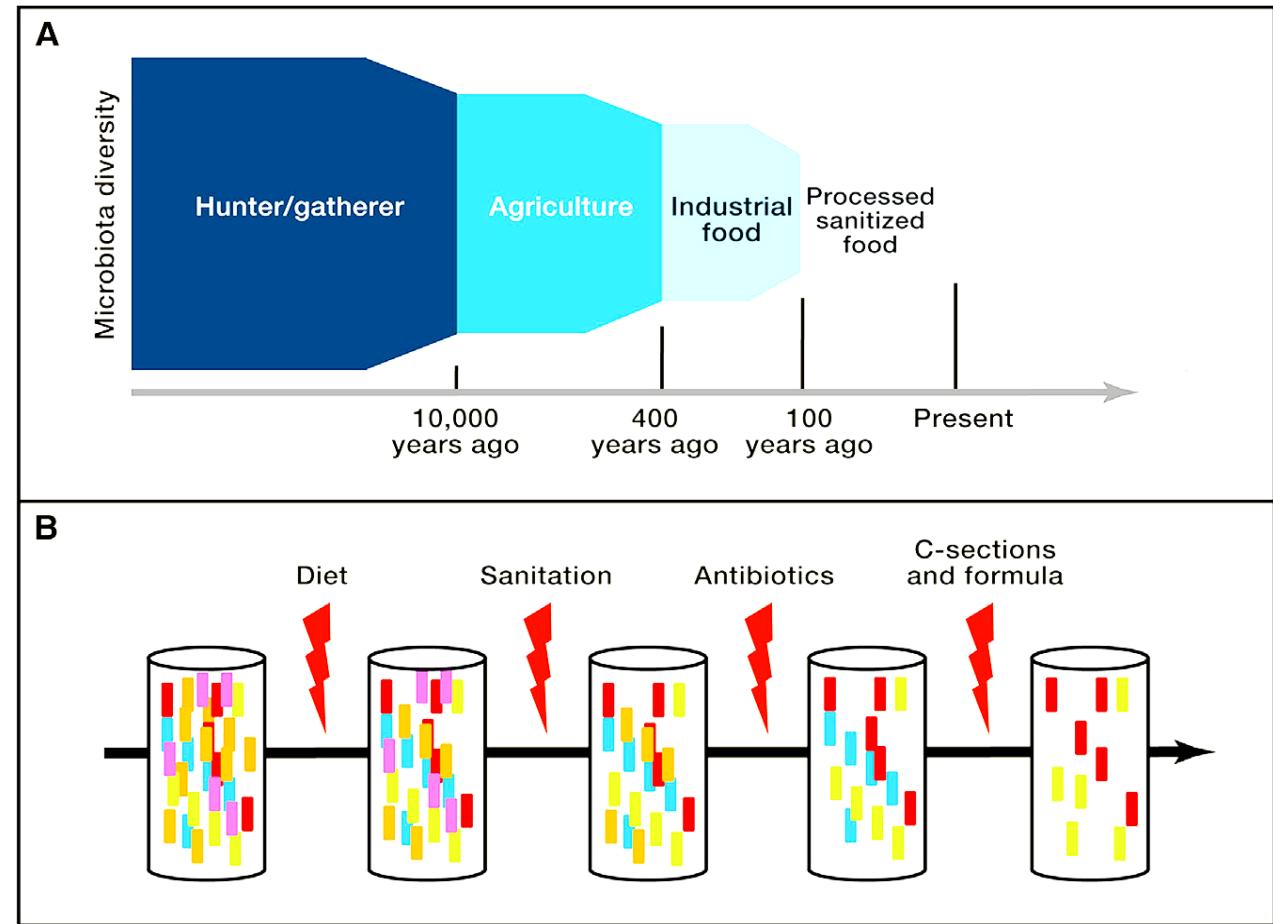
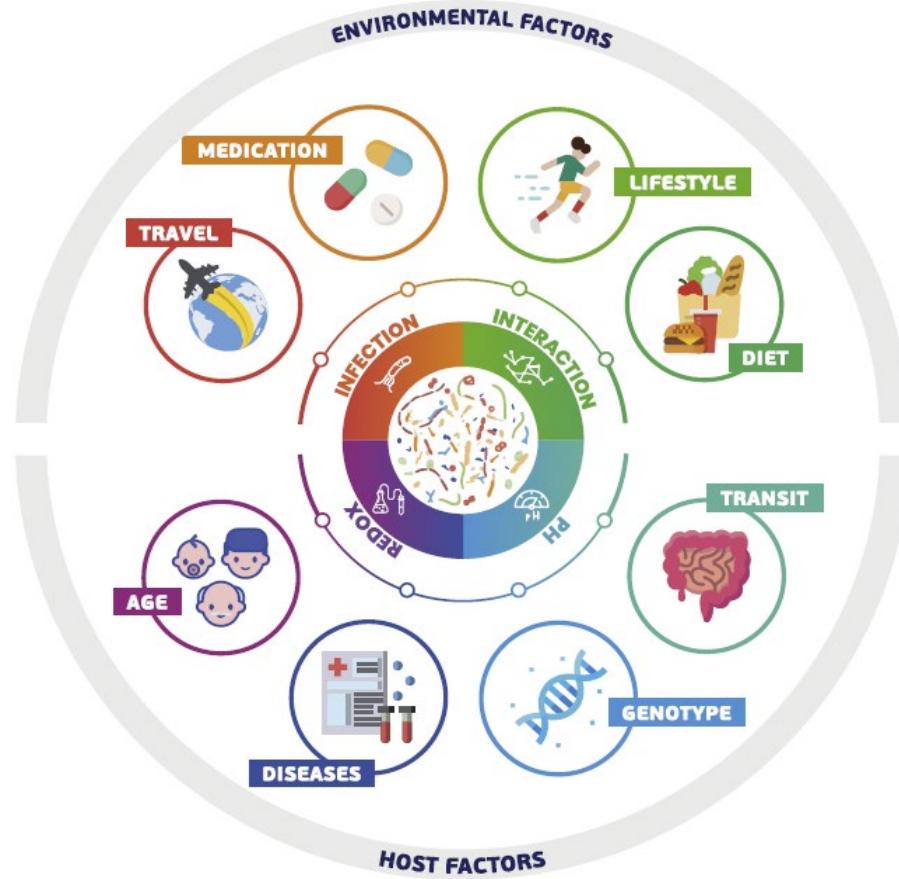
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> Microbial states and social behavior:

towards an extended influence of symbiosis?

Julien TAP (INRAE, France) et Béatrice de MONTERA (UCLy, France)

> Different factors shapes the human gut microbiome



> Microbiome states resilience as key factor



Healthy state



Resistance



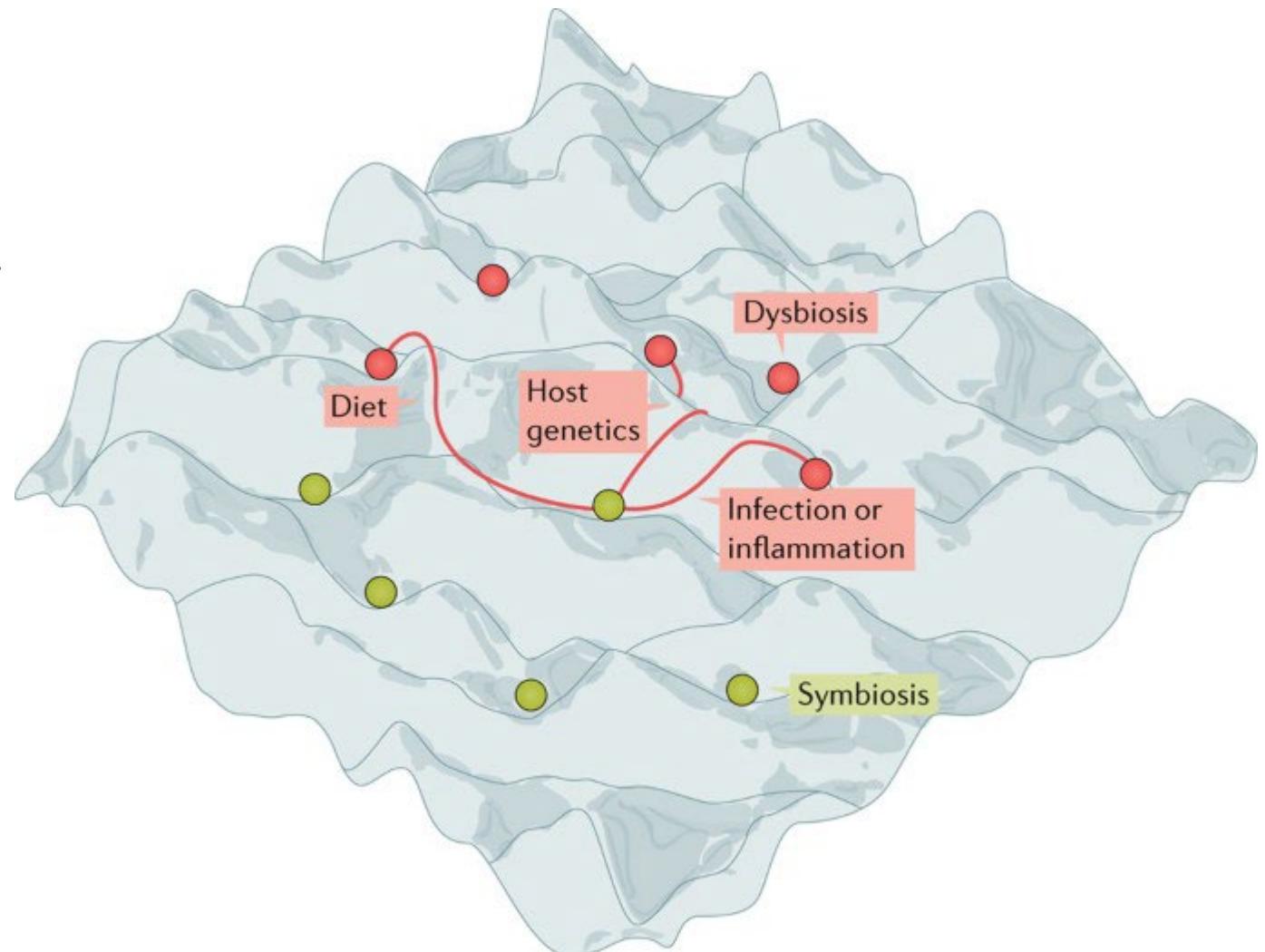
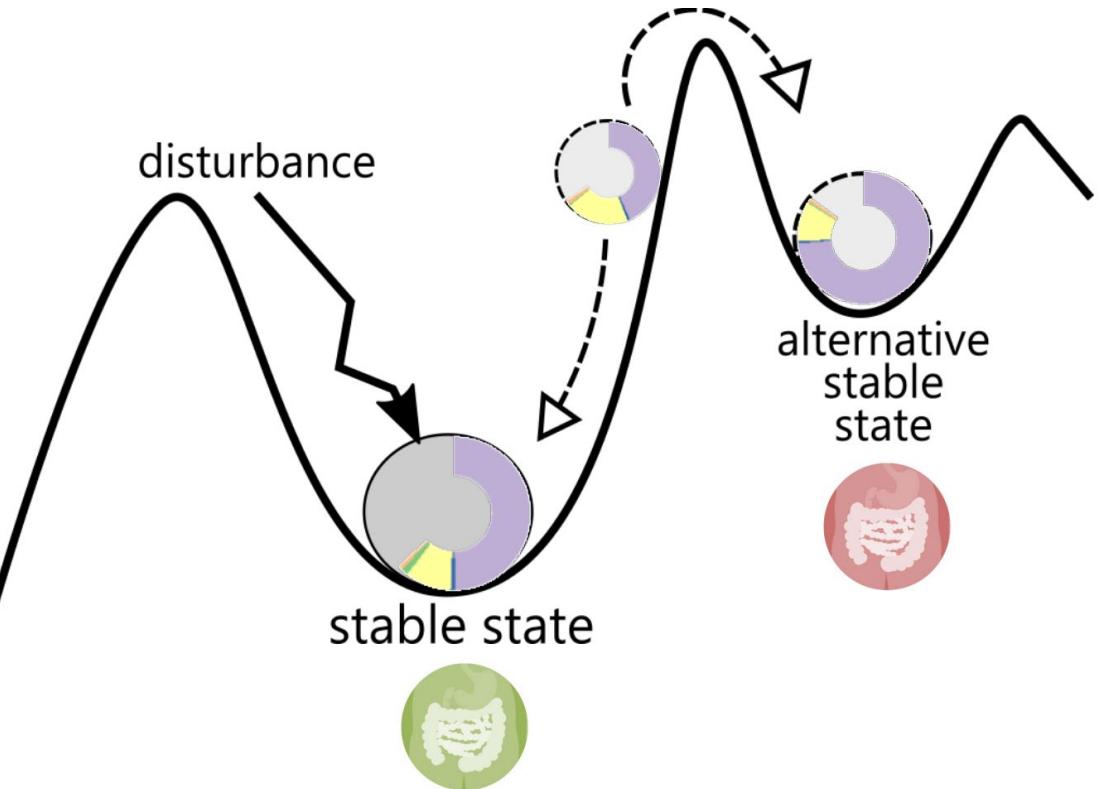
Recovery

Resilience

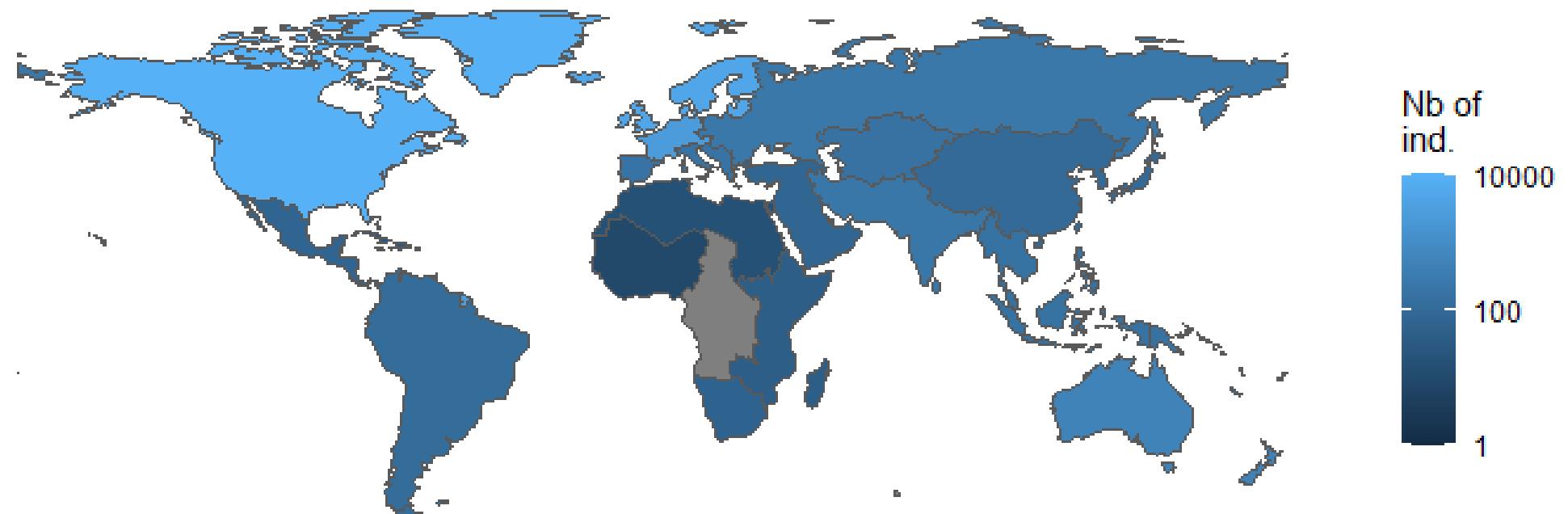


Degraded state

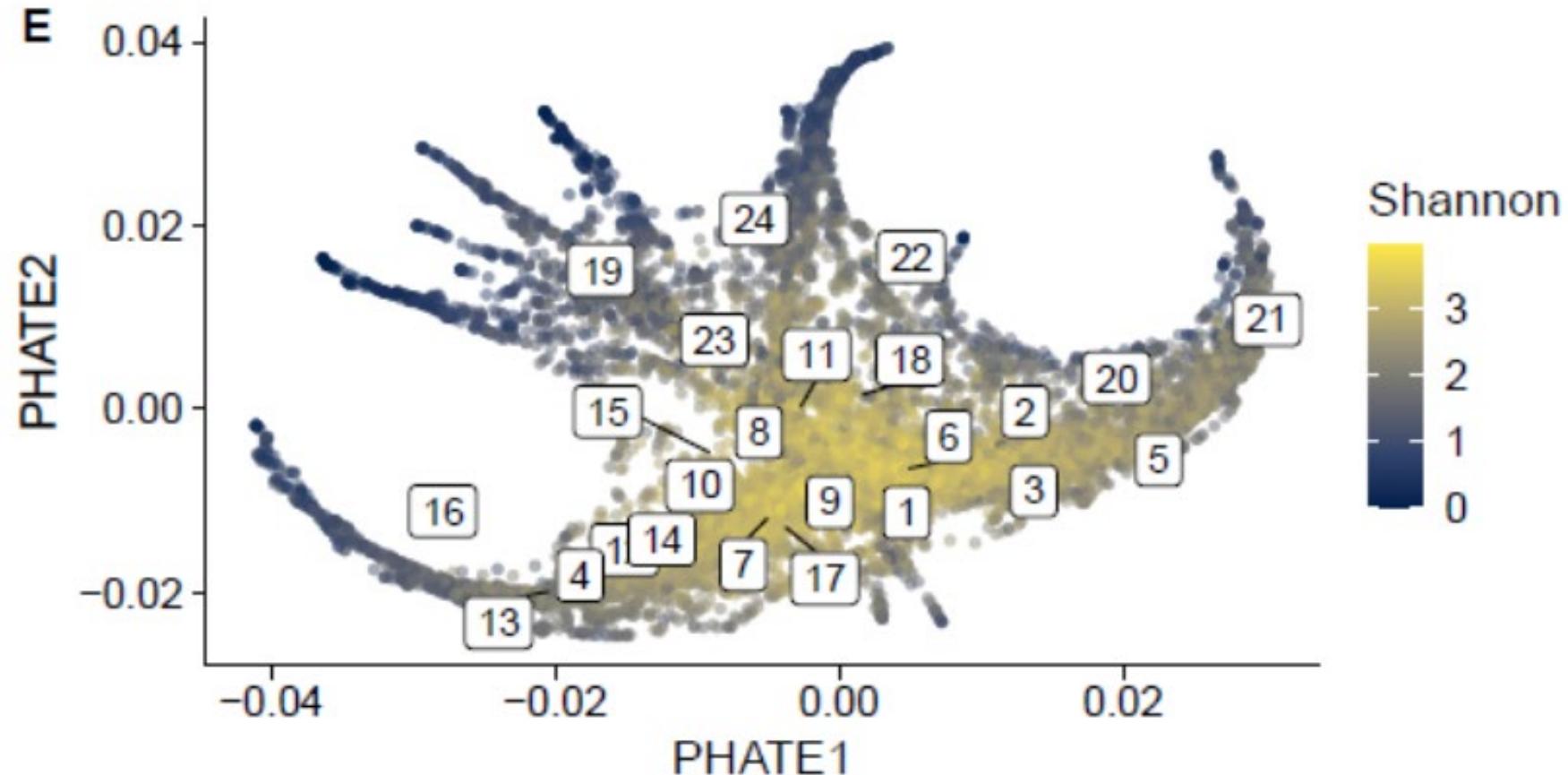
> How to navigate between possible microbiome states?



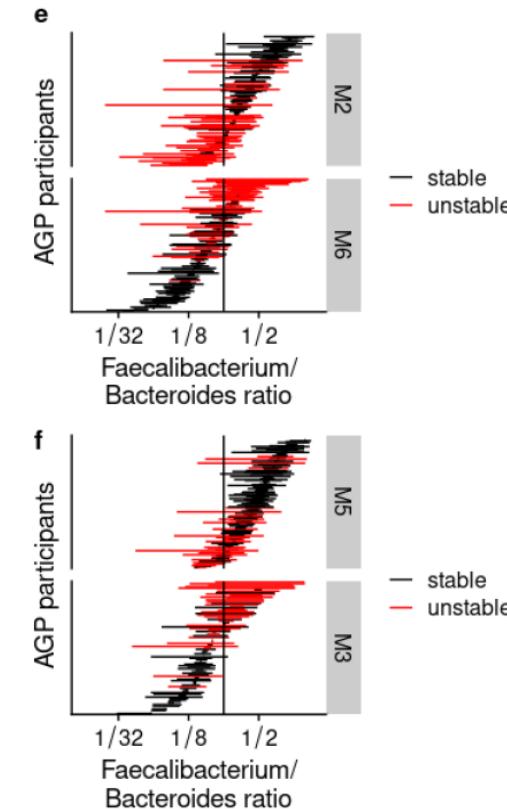
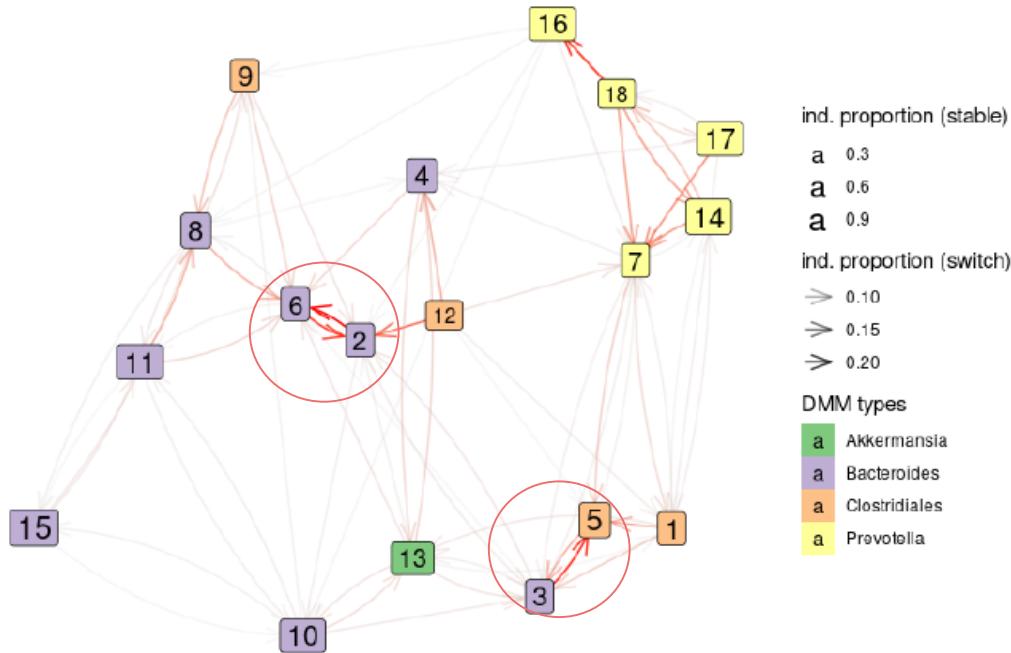
> 35,000 human gut microbiome samples analyzed worldwide



> Global branches and local states of human gut microbiomes

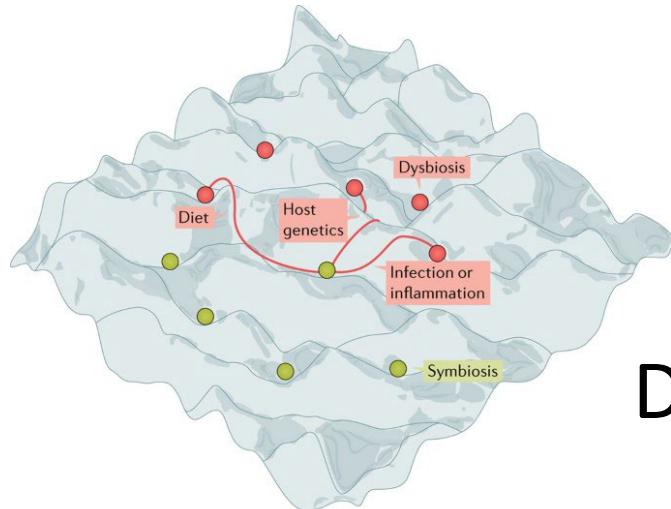


> Dynamics between partitions are associated to branches



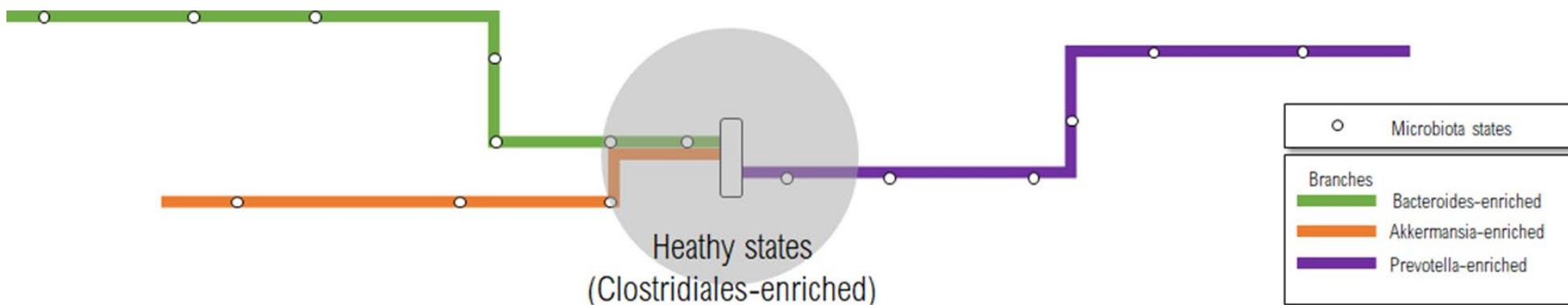
We can identify tipping point between different stable states

> Branches help to monitor gut microbiome recovery

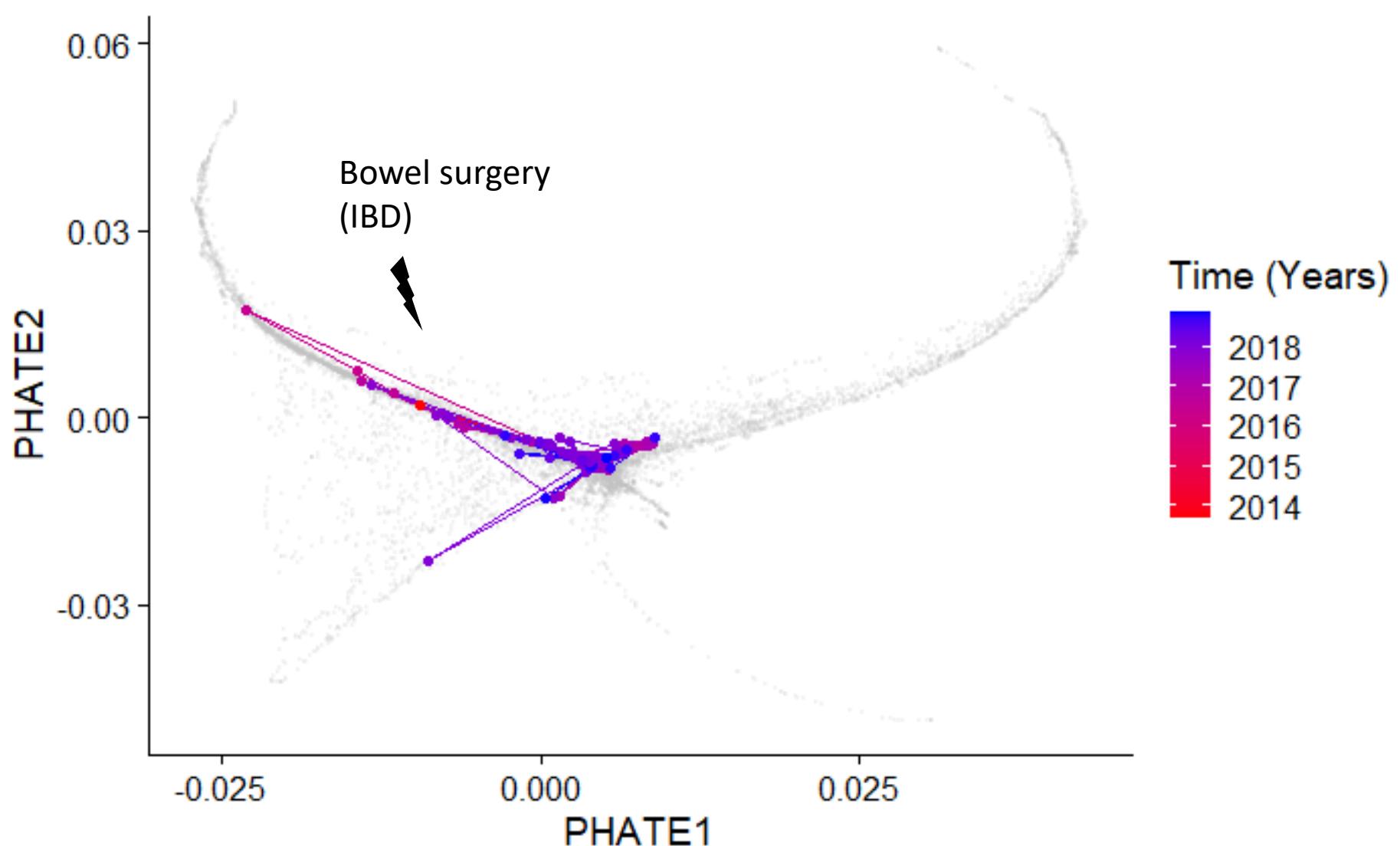


Nature Reviews | Immunology

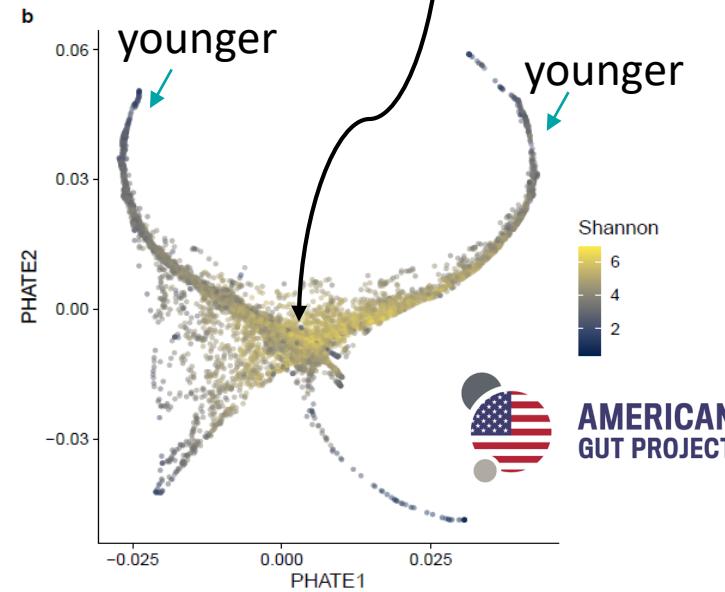
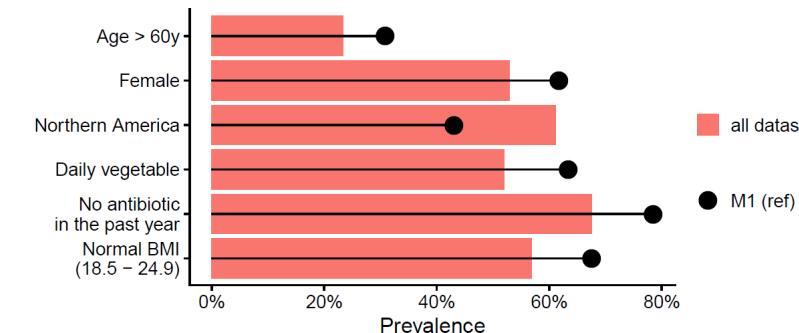
Do we have a gut microbiome navigator?



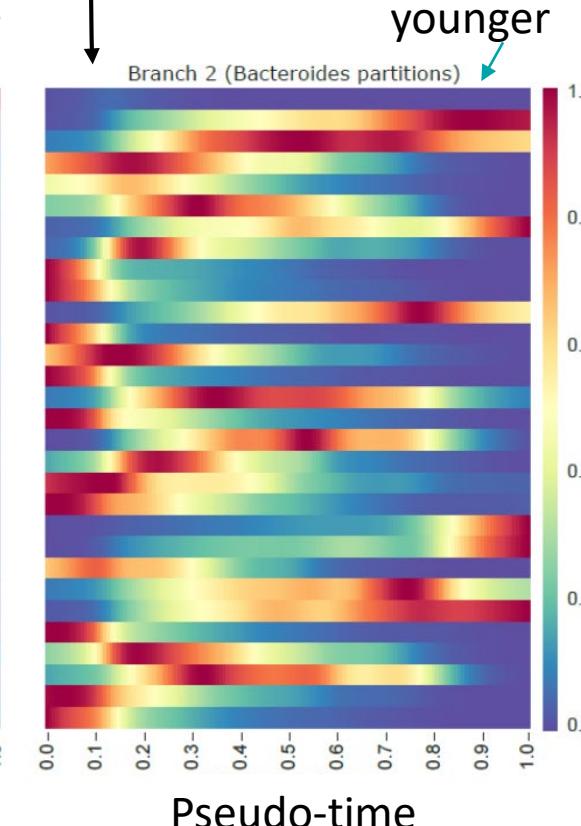
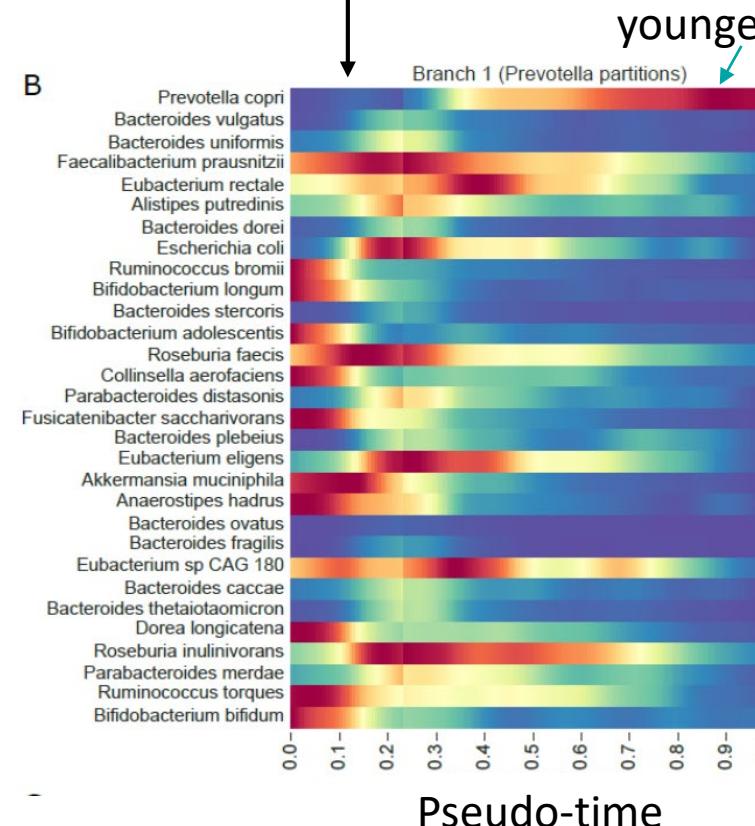
> Branches help to monitor gut microbiome recovery



> Do we already observe an intergenerationally mass extinction?



Older and healthy
diet and lifestyle



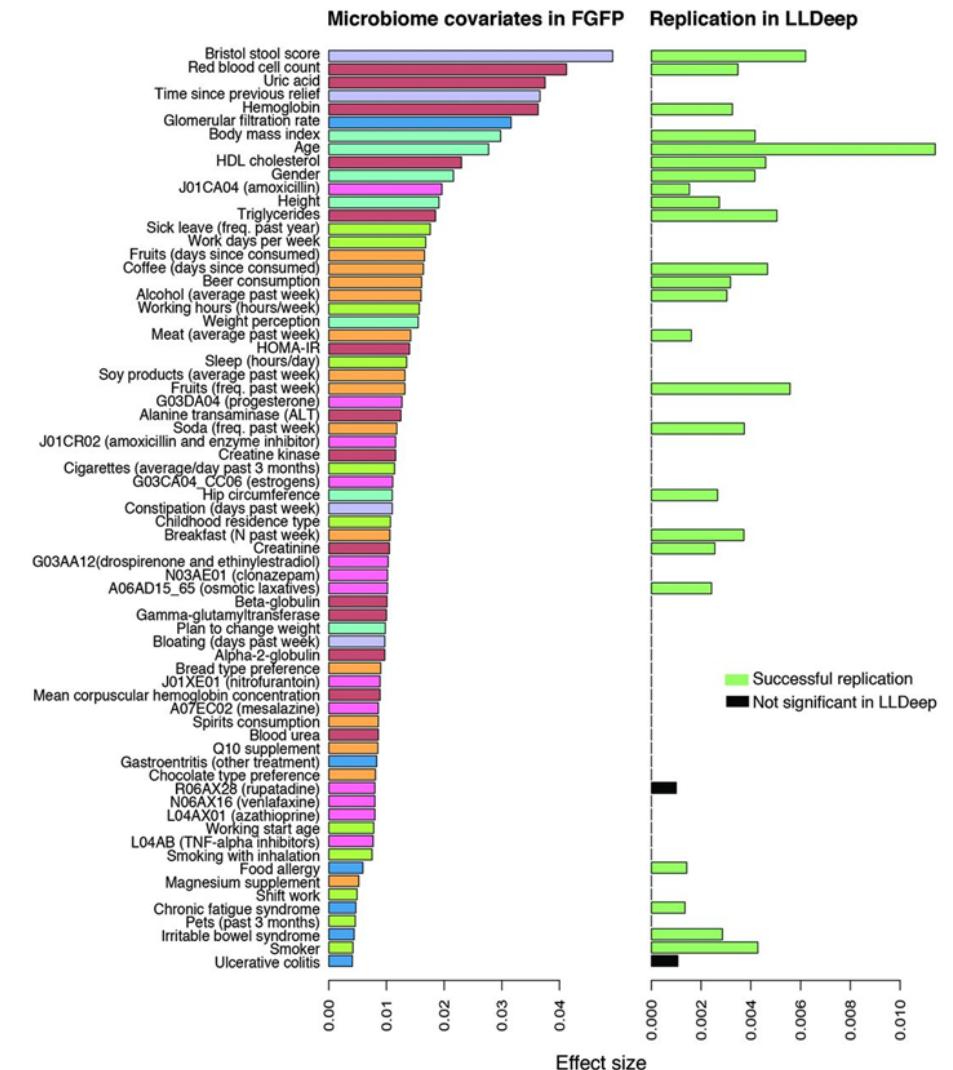
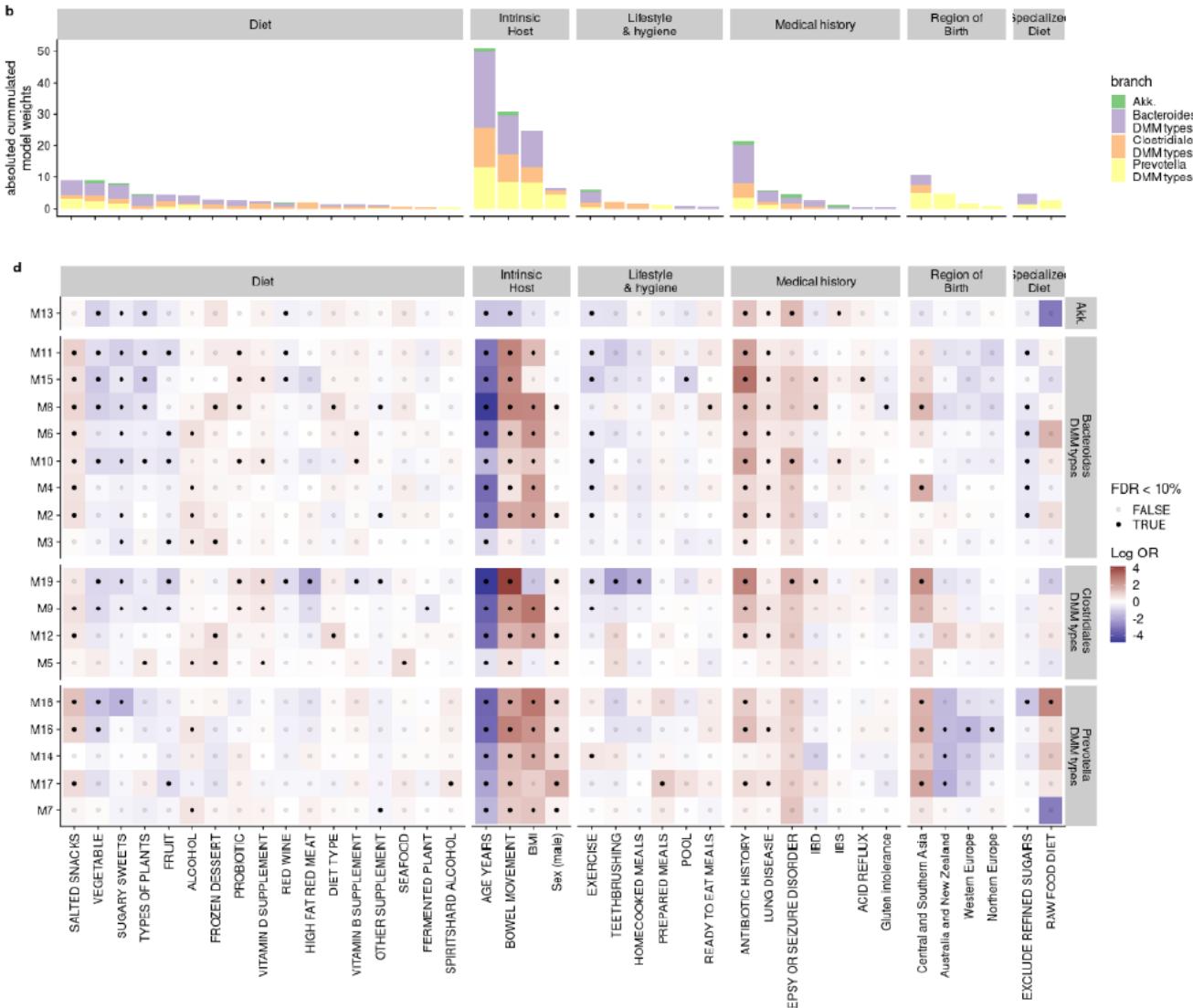
≡ WIRED

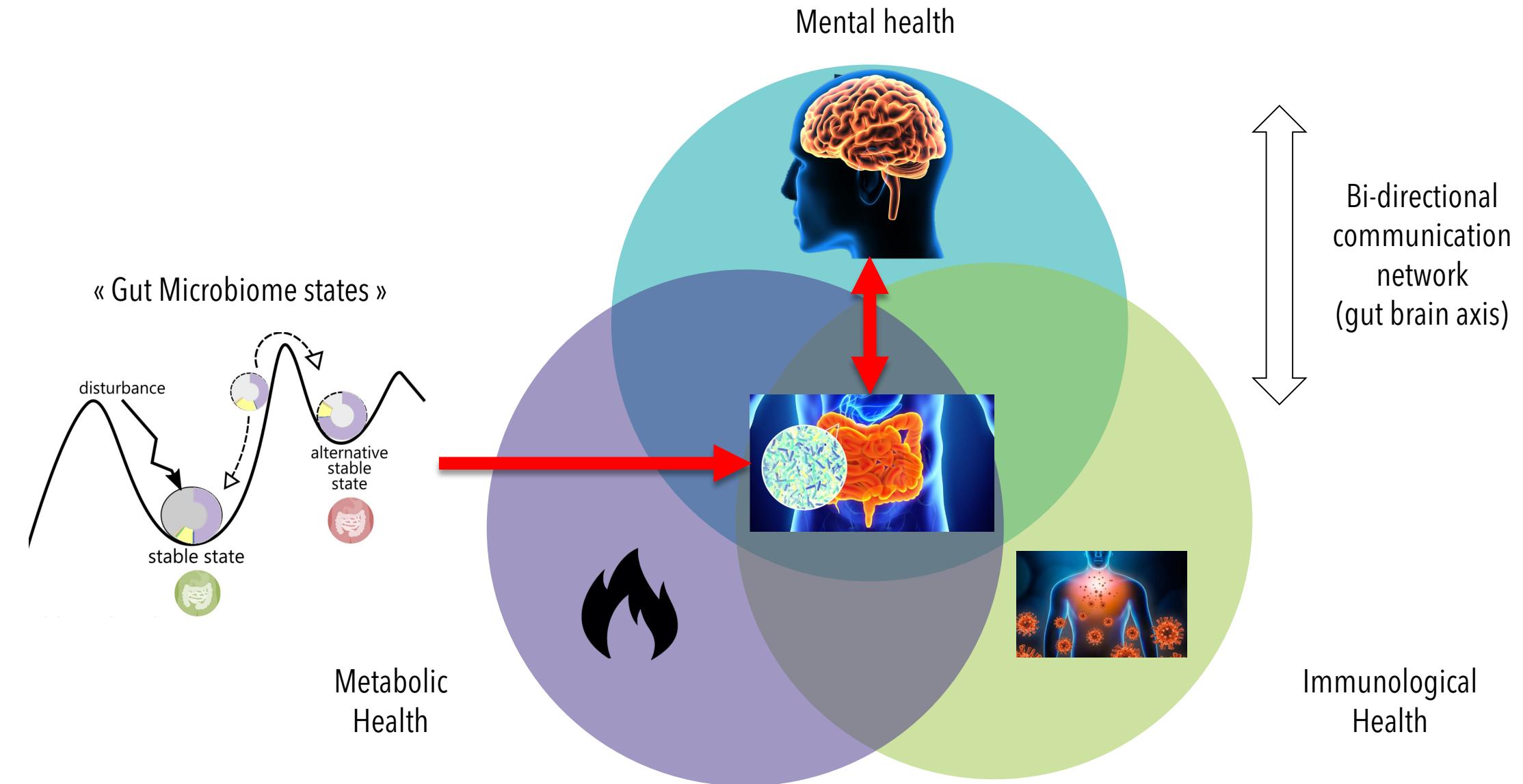
SCIENCE 04.01.2023 12:08 P

A Mass Extinction Is Taking Place in the Human Gut

To preserve humankind's diverse bacteria, scientists are harvesting, freezing, and storing poop from around the world.

> A large fraction of the total variation in human gut microbiota remains unexplained by population studies





Does individuals having similar microbiome state
share similar behaviour?

A call for more holistic approaches at the edge of humanities and microbiome sciences



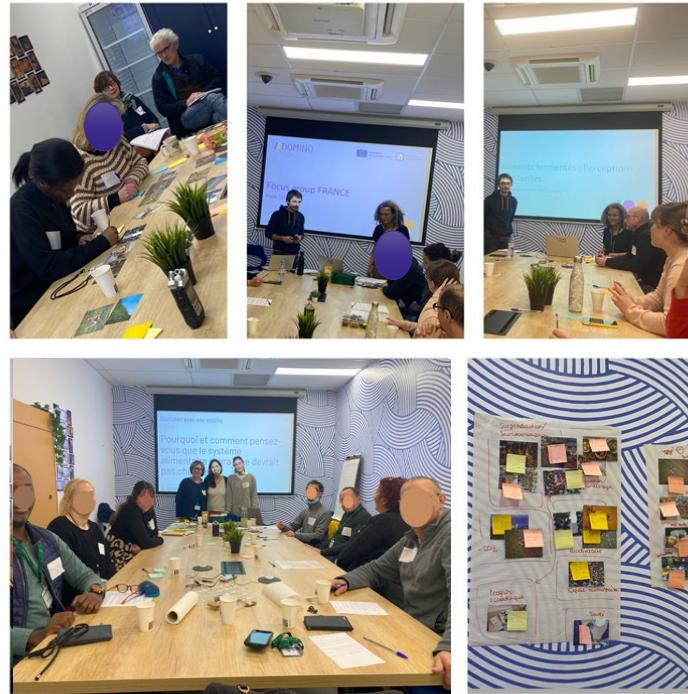
MICALIS - MetaGenoPolis - SayFood - MalAGE



INRAE transdisciplinary expertize

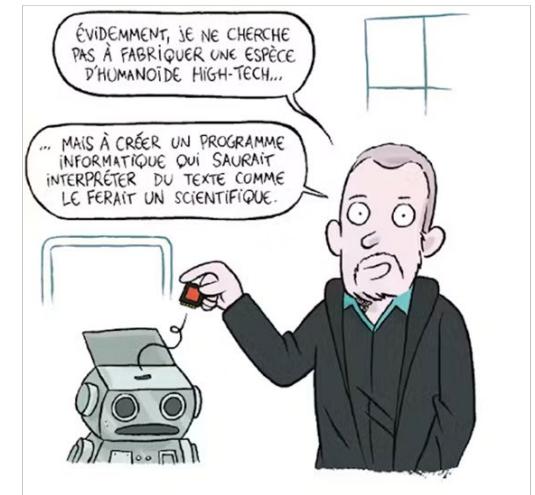
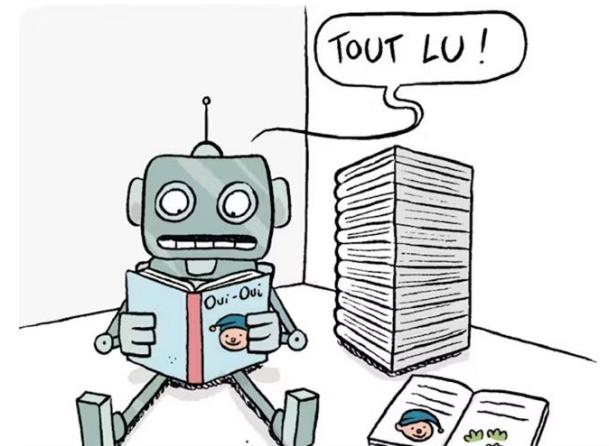


Use French Gut participants to raise new questions based on their "microbial states".



DOMINO • LIVING LAB FRANCE

Mise en place d'un Living lab
(Science participative
du projet Européen DOMINO)



Les grands modèles de langages
LLMs pour interpréter

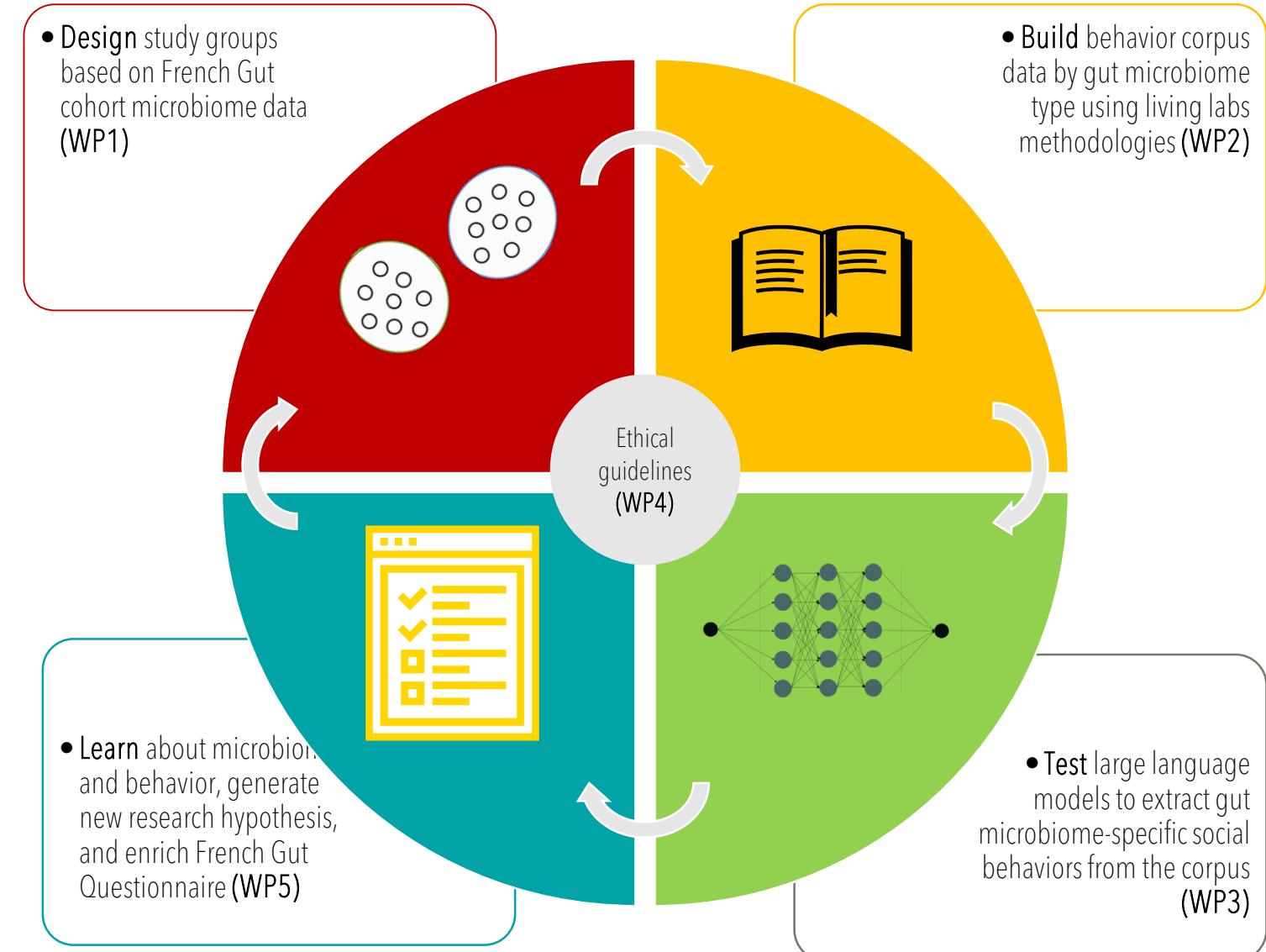


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Towards an extended influence of symbiosis?
24.11.21 / Julien Tap & Béatrice de Montera

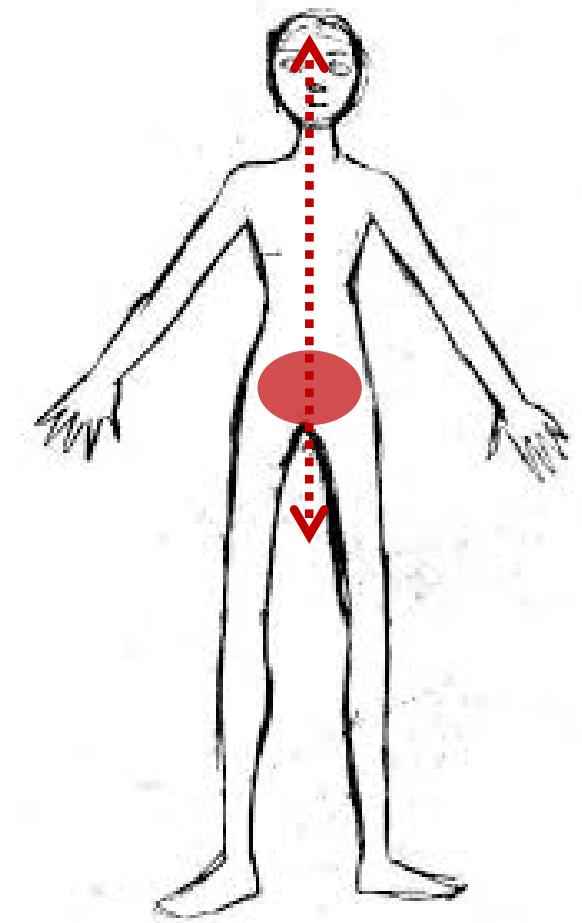


LivinGut: a “DBTL” framework



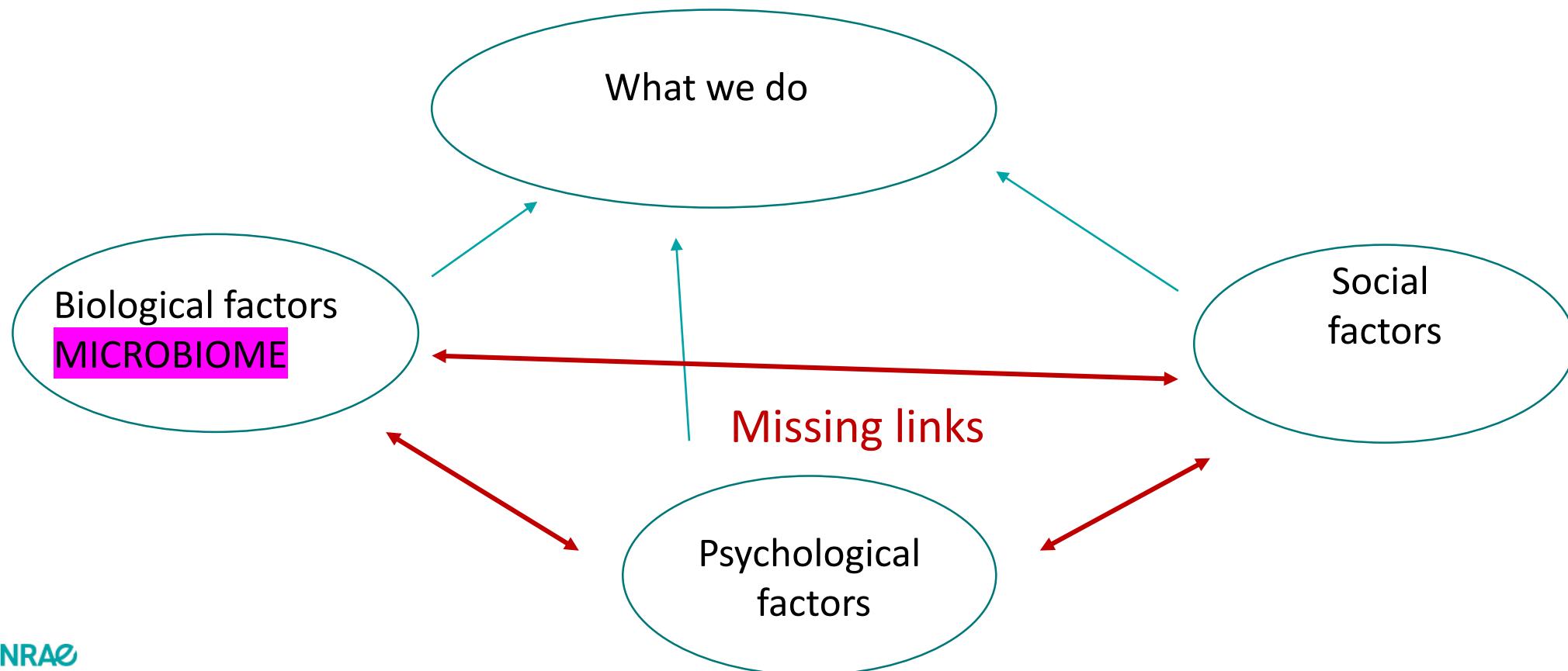
Approche épistémologique et transdisciplinaire de ce que l'on ne capture pas par la biologie dans la relation humain-microbes

An epistemological and transdisciplinary
approach to what biology cannot capture in the
human-microbe relationship



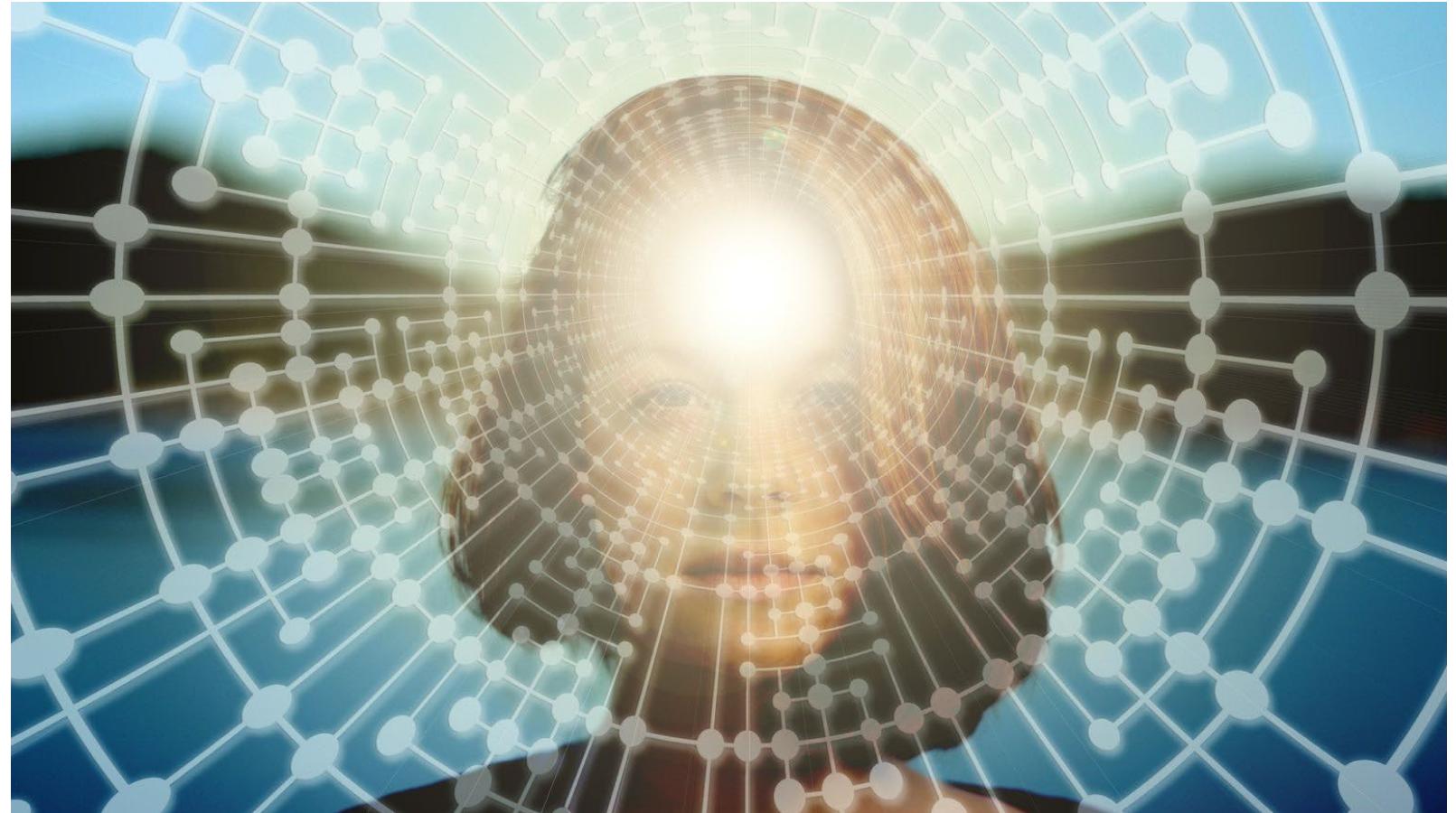
Determinisms

human actions are linked and determined by the chain of previous events.



The missing part in human decisions and behavior:

Freedom and Complexity



<https://dailyscience.be/18/05/2020/les-neurosciences-relancent-le-debat-sur-la-question-du-libre-arbitre/>

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p. 18

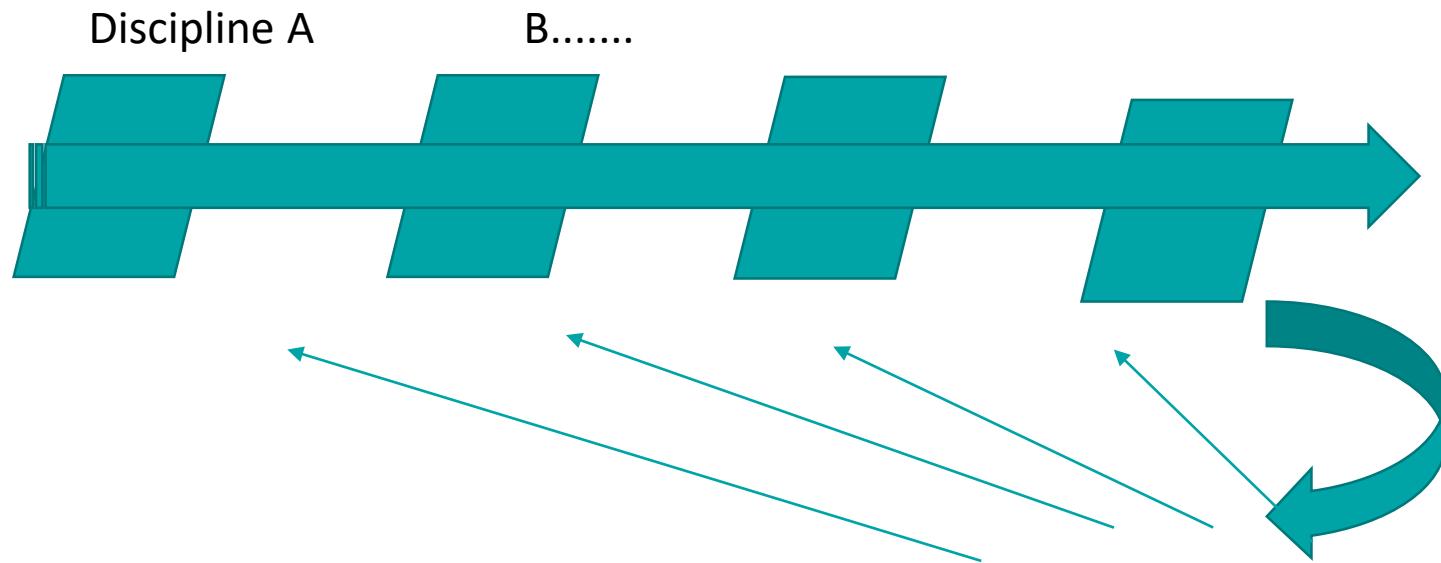
Setting limits to reductionism?

Taking on a methodological reductionism, but not an ontological reductionism!

Transrationality

“we defend the possibility of a *transdisciplinary approach* including not only the subjectivity inherent to methods but to all secretions due to the production process, from the lab researcher to her biotechnological productions. What we propose here is an empirical phenomenology where there is no need to oppose scientific and social practices. On the contrary, this empirical phenomenology is dedicated both to biology and to local bio-technical matters but also to the anthropological and psychological matters(...).”
(de Montera, Substance, 2017)

A Transdisciplinary method



de Montera B., 2022
<https://theses.hal.science/tel-04127138/document>

How to deal with ideology and reduce bias?

“**The definition of ideology** by Canguilhem in *Idéologie et Rationalité dans les sciences de la vie* (1977) can help us in this respect: “it is the ignorance that a critical knowledge of its project and of its object, is first achieved thanks to a distance towards its already established object” (my translation). To avoid ideology, the relevant points are as follows: which distance is relevant, to which observer and for what “already established object”? The question is first, how to elaborate the definition of objects? Bachelard, in *Le nouvel esprit scientifique* (1934), explains that science does not take into account the philosophical definition of object, but rather binds together the concept of doubt and the concept of *datum* into a process of objectification. Analyzing Bachelard’s epistemology, Dominique Lecourt (1969), explains that the objectivity of the scientific knowledge is guaranteed by its discursivity. That means there is both an intuitive value and a discursive value in the construction of object. The object, therefore, appears no longer like a simple result of objectification but as an instrument that “operates phenomena,” emerging during the research process.”

(de Montera, Substance, 2017)

Towards an extended concept of Symbiosis dealing with extended norms

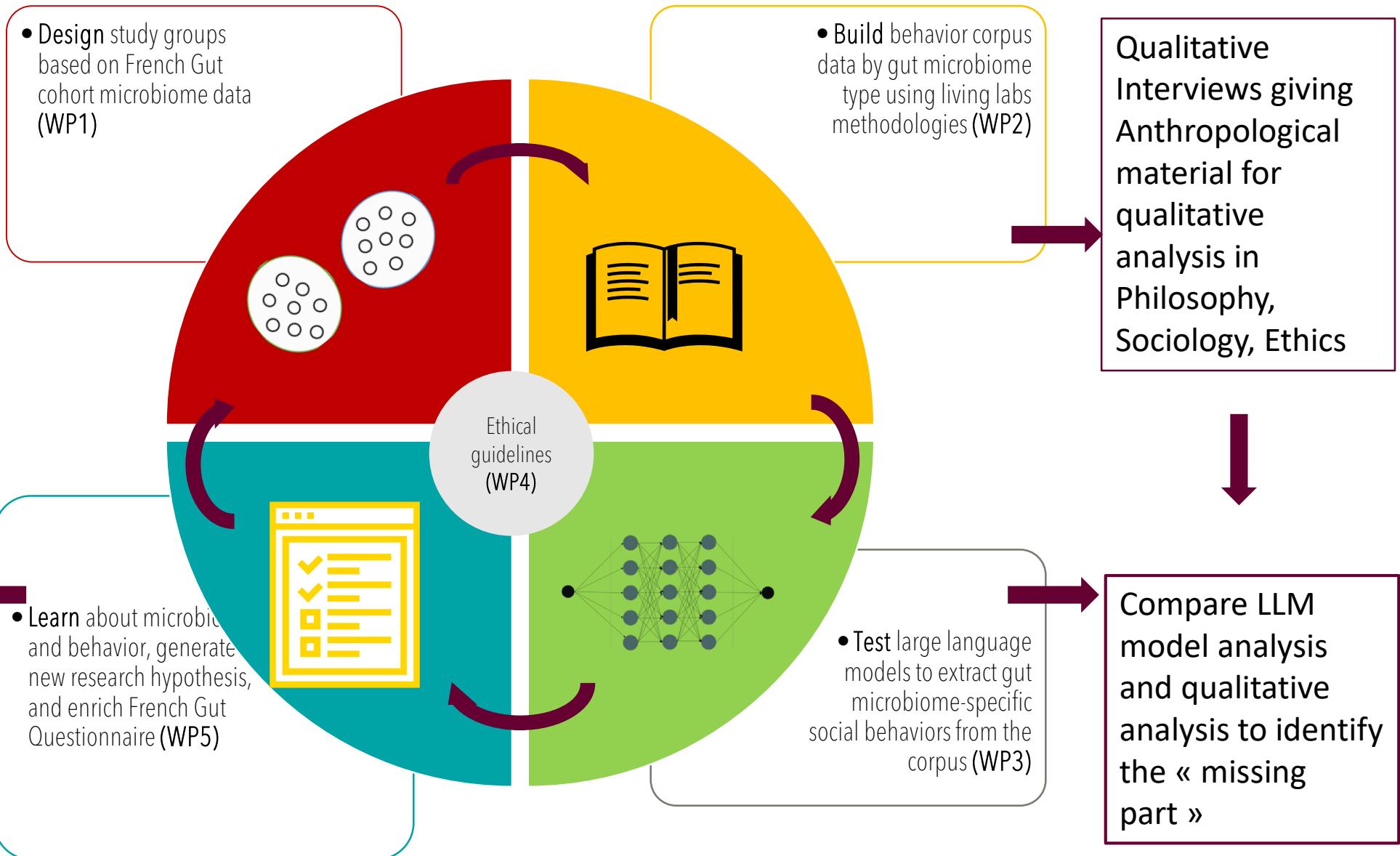
- Microbiome norms
- Social norms
- Ethics values

- Continuity bewteen human-microbes symbiosis ' norms and social and ethical behavior ?
- A case study : Nutrition
- Is it possible to observe a synergy between heterogeneous norms?

Livingut: a "DBTL" : powered by a transdisciplinary approach



- Ask questions « at the frontier of Science » (Foucauld)
- Add pixels to the picture by adding transnationality
- Build new epistemologically-driven hypotheses about the 4 entities : Microbiome, Human, the symbiotic relation, the « associated Medium » (Simondon)



INRAE

Thank you for your questions and reactions

> Acknowledgments

- Joël Doré
- Elise Borezee
- Patrick Veiga
- Chloe Connan
- Anne-Sophie Alvarez
- Anne Hiol
- Alexandre Cavezza
- Guillaume Gautreau
- Sébastien Fromentin
- Marie Champomier-Verges
- Lucia Brisset
- Anne Saint-Eve
- Arnaud Ferré
- Louise Deleger
- Mathieu Almeida
- Magali Berland
- Nicolas Pons
- Sylvie Dequin

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