



MİKROBİYOTA-İMMÜN SİSTEM İLİŞKİSİ

(MİKROBİYOTANIN AŞI ETKİNLİĞİNDEKİ ROLÜ)

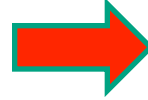


Selim BADUR, PhD
Scientific Affairs and Public Health Director
GlaxoSmithKline Vaccines - EM
Istanbul-TURKEY

Sunum Akışı

- Mikrobiyota-immün sistem ilişkisi:
 - immün sistemin yapılanmasına etki
 - doğal bağışıklık yapıtaşlarına etki
 - edinsel yanıt parametrelerine etki
- Aşı etkinliğe ait yeni parametreler
 - mikrobiyota
 - genetik faktörler vb...

- Dünyanın yaşı: 4,5 milyar yıl
- Tek hücreli mikroorganizmaların yaşı: 3,5 milyar yıl
- Mikroorganizmalar 3 milyar yıl yalnız yaşadılar !
- «BİLİYORLAR» !!!



Mikroorganizmalar:

- Hızlı üreme özelliğine sahip
- Gen / bilgi alış-verişi yoğun
- Yüksek mutasyon kapasitesi
- Uyum yetenekleri çok fazla
- Ekosistem için vazgeçilmez canlılar

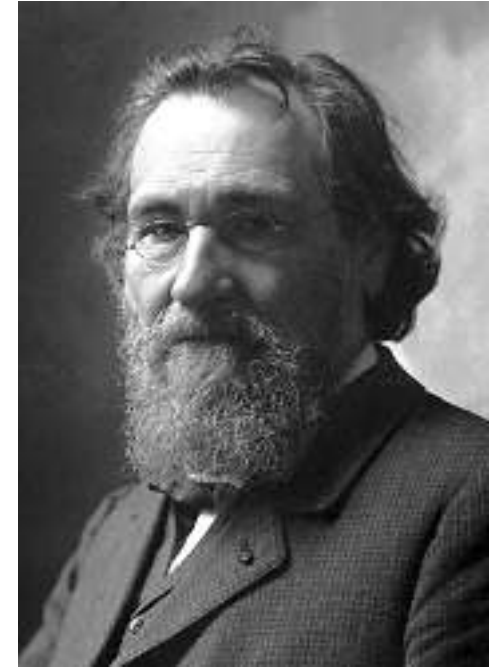
«Benzer olmayan organizmaların birlikte yaşamaı»



**Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
(1632-1723)**



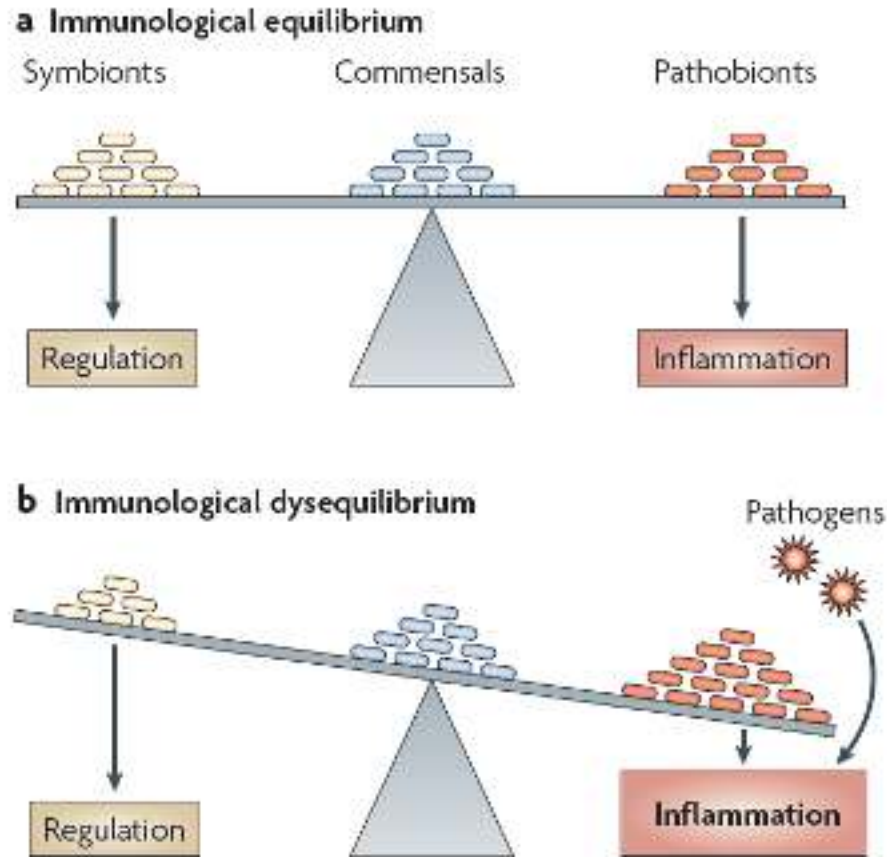
Anton de Bary
natus 26. Januari 1831, obiit 19. Januari 1888.



**Elie Metchnikoff
(1845-1916)**

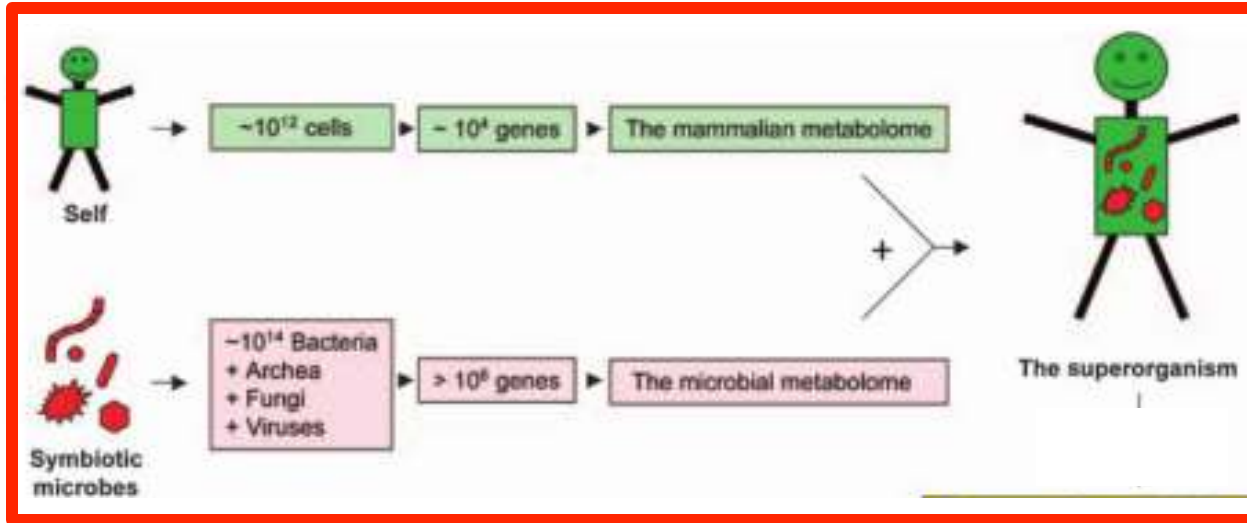
- Simbiyoz çeřitleri: *mutualizm, kommensalizm, parazitizm*
- Mikroorganizmalarla aramızda hem yarış, hem işbirliđi var
- «SAVAŞ ve BARIŞ» deđil, ortak yaşama...
- Disbioz : simbiozun karřıtı

- Dost mu düşman mı?
- Hem EVET, hem HAYIR
- Metagenomik çalışmaları ile çeşitlilikleri ve işlevleri daha iyi anlaşıldı
- **MİKROBIOTA-SİMBİYOTİK YAŞAM**
- Birlikte evriliyoruz



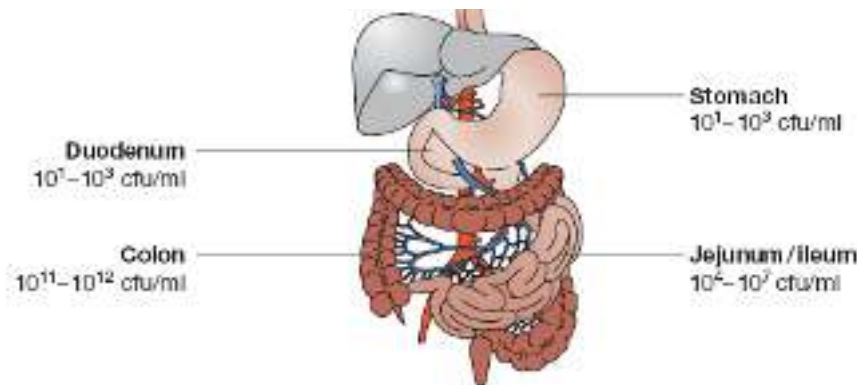
Kabul etmeye *hazır* mıyız?

- Çok hücreli organizmalar: makroskopik konak + simbiyotik kommensal mikrobiyotadan oluşan “süperorganizmalar”dır.

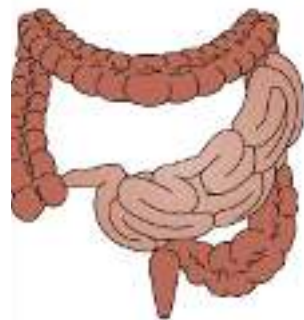


The gut flora as a forgotten organ

Ann M. O'Hara¹ & Fergus Shanahan^{1,2*}



Anaerobic genera	Aerobic genera
<i>Bifidobacterium</i>	<i>Escherichia</i>
<i>Clostridium</i>	<i>Enterococcus</i>
<i>Bacteroides</i>	<i>Streptococcus</i>
<i>Eubacterium</i>	<i>Klebsiella</i>



Protective functions	Structural functions	Metabolic functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pathogen displacement Nutrient competition Receptor competition Production of anti-microbial factors e.g., bacteriocins, lactic acids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrier fortification Induction of IgA Apical tightening of tight junctions Immune system development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control IEC differentiation and proliferation Metabolize dietary carcinogens Synthesize vitamins e.g., biotin, folate Ferment non-digestible dietary residue and endogenous epithelial-derived mucus Ion absorption Salvage of energy
<p>Commensal bacteria</p>	<p>IgA</p>	<p>Short-chain fatty acids</p> <p>Mg²⁺ Ca²⁺ Fe²⁺</p> <p>Vitamin K Biotin Folate</p>

Fecal Microbiota Transplantation: A Practical Update for the Infectious Disease Specialist

Thomas Moore,¹ Andres Rodriguez,² and Johan S. Bakken³

Clin Infect Dis 2014;58: 541

"Dışkı yedirmek işkence değil" sözleriyle büyük tepki toplayan Prof. Dr. Celal Şengör, katıldığı radyo programında yanlış anlaşıldığını ifade etti.

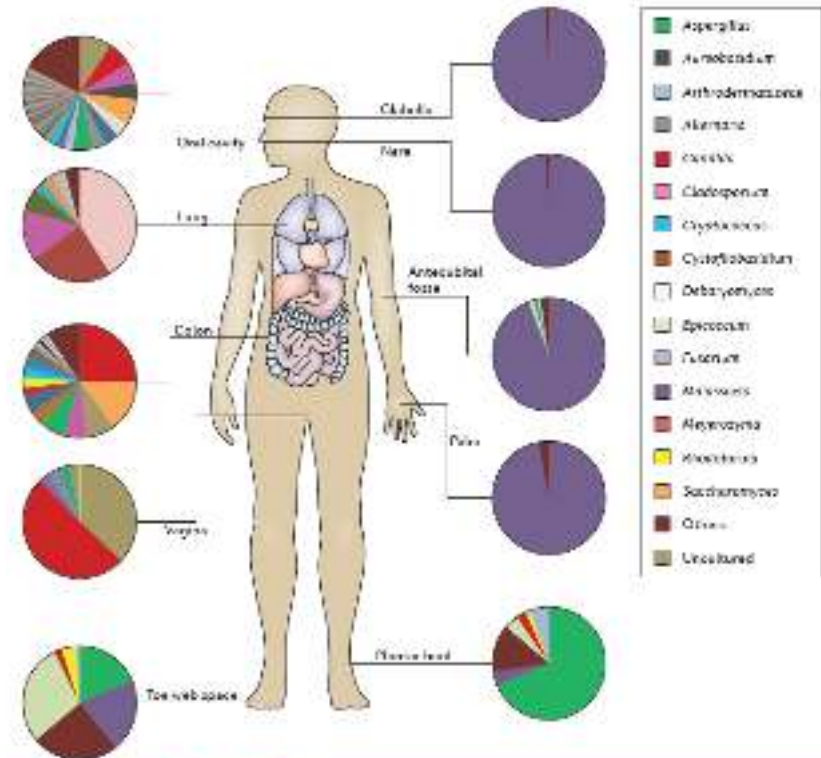
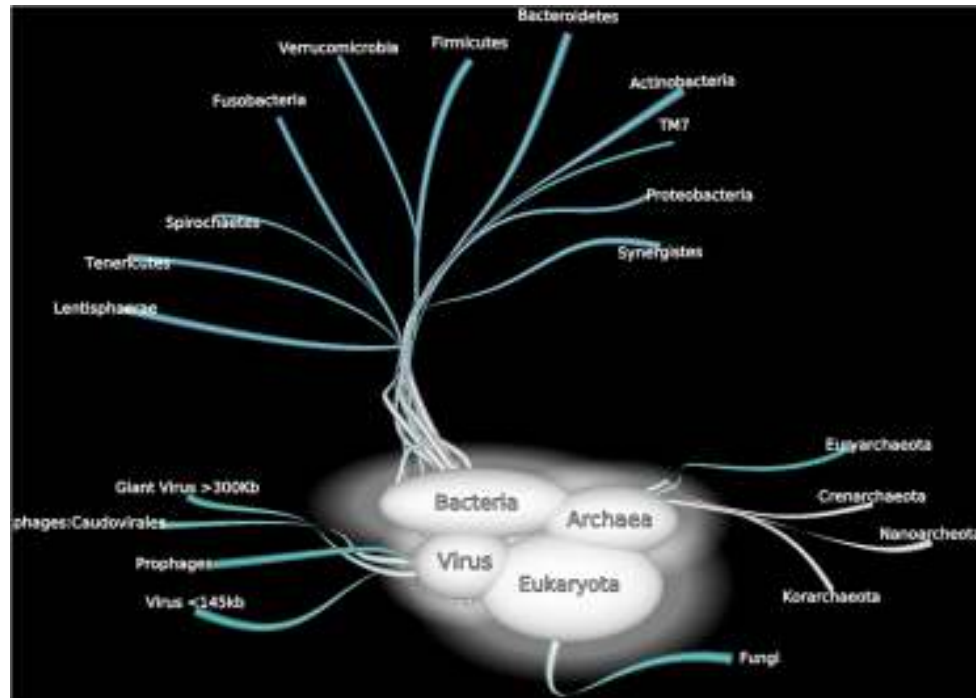


Fecal Microbiota Transplantation for *Clostridium difficile* Infection: The Ochsner Experience

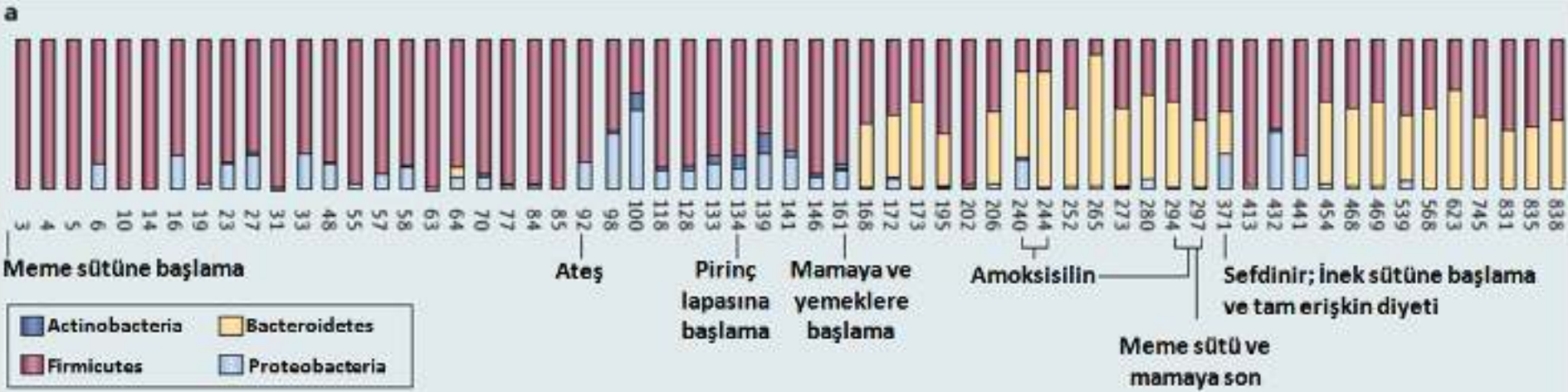
Arnab Ray, MD,¹ Robert Smith, MD,¹ Jacob Breaux, MD²

Ochsner J 2014;14: 538

Mikrobiyotada sadece bağırsakta bulunmaz ve sadece bakterileri içermez...

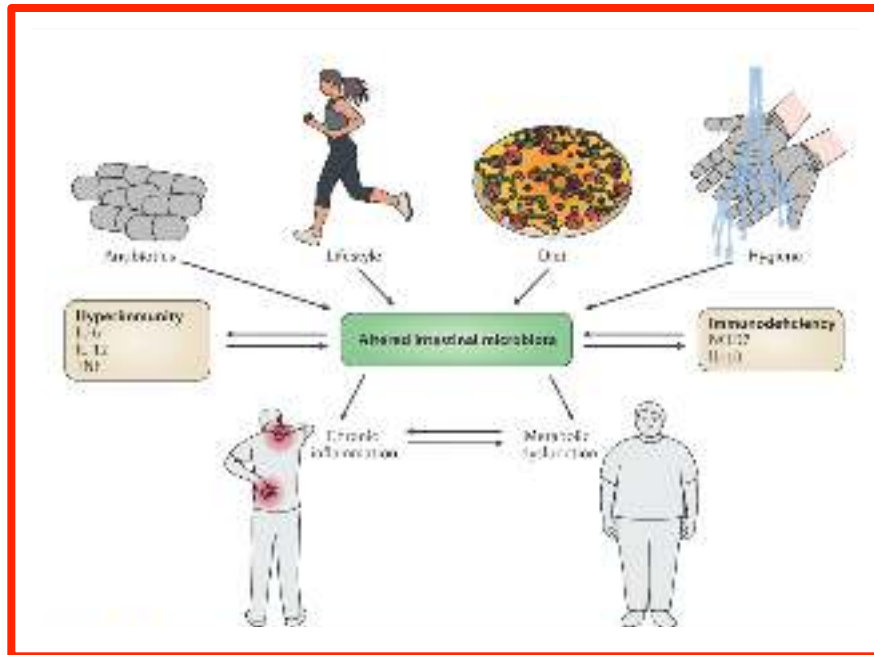


Mikrobiyotanın Gelişimi ve Barsak Mikrobiyomunu Yaşam Boyu Etkileyen Faktörler



Mikrobiyota İçeriğini Etkileyen Faktörler:

- * Maternal kolonizasyon
- * Yaş
- * **Diyet**
- * Çevresel faktörler
- * Antimikrobiyal tedaviler



Impact of diet in shaping gut microbiota revealed by a comparative study in children from Europe and rural Africa

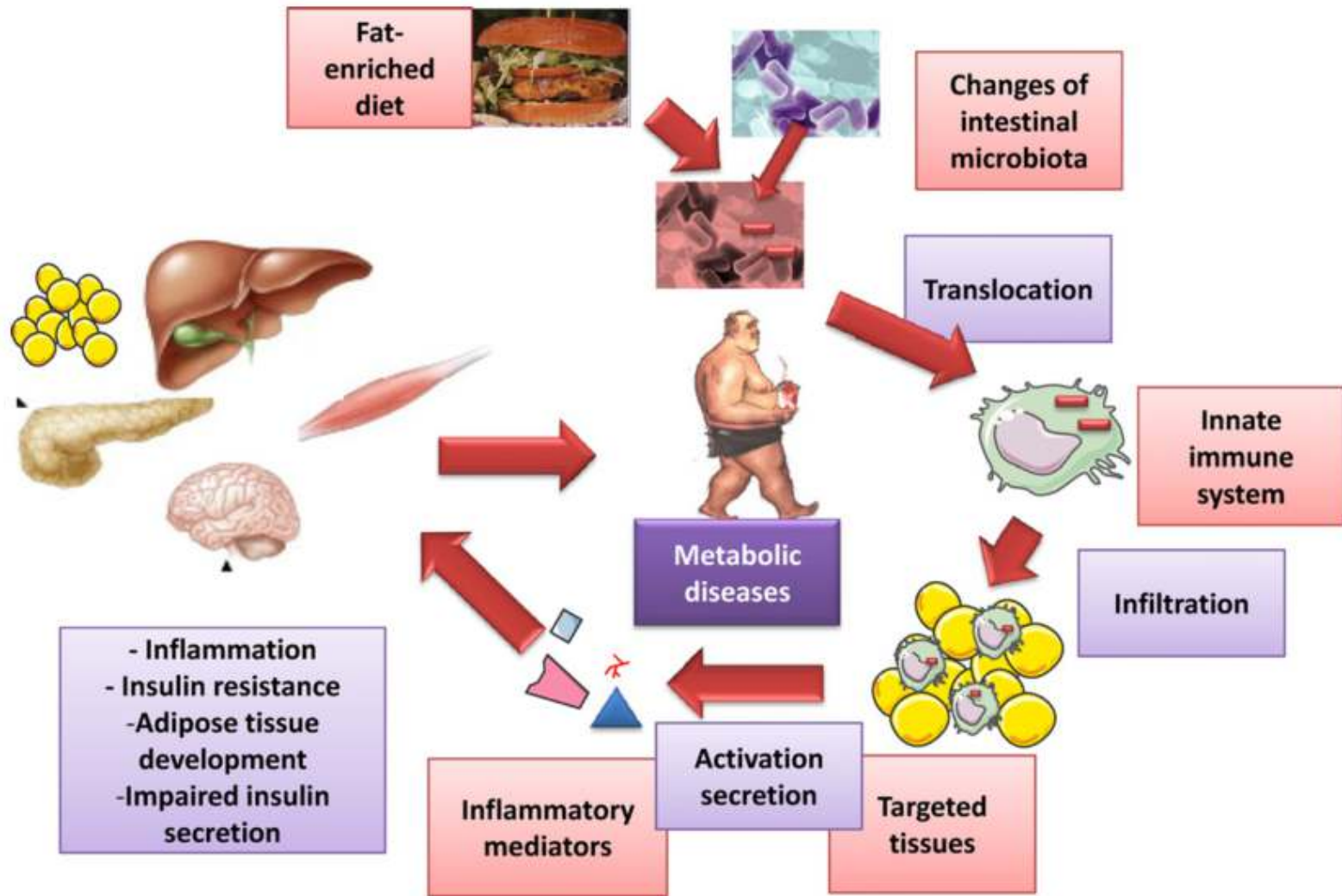
Carlotta De Filippo^a, Duccio Cavalieri^a, Monica Di Paola^b, Matteo Ramazzotti^c, Jean Baptiste Poullet^d, Sebastien Massart^d, Silvia Collini^b, Giuseppe Pieraccini^e, and Paolo Lionetti^{b,1}

Gut microbial composition depends on different dietary habits just as health depends on microbial metabolism, but the association of microbiota with different diets in human populations has not yet been shown. In this work, we compared the fecal microbiota of European children (EU) and that of children from a rural African village of Burkina Faso (BF), where the diet, high in fiber content, is similar to that of early human settlements at the time of the birth of agriculture. By using high-throughput 16S rDNA sequencing and biochemical analyses, we found significant differences in gut microbiota between the two groups. BF children showed a significant enrichment in Bacteroidetes and depletion in Firmicutes ($P < 0.001$), with a unique abundance of bacteria from the genus *Prevotella* and *Xylanibacter*, known to contain a set of bacterial genes for cellulose and xylan hydrolysis, completely lacking in the EU children. In addition, we found significantly more short-chain fatty acids ($P < 0.001$) in BF than in EU children. Also, *Enterobacteriaceae* (*Shigella* and *Escherichia*) were significantly underrepresented in BF than in EU children ($P < 0.05$). We hypothesize that gut microbiota coevolved with the polysaccharide-rich diet of BF individuals, allowing them to maximize energy intake from fibers while also protecting them from inflammations and noninfectious colonic diseases. This study investigates and compares human intestinal microbiota from children characterized by a modern western diet and a rural diet, indicating the importance of preserving this treasure of microbial diversity from ancient rural communities worldwide.



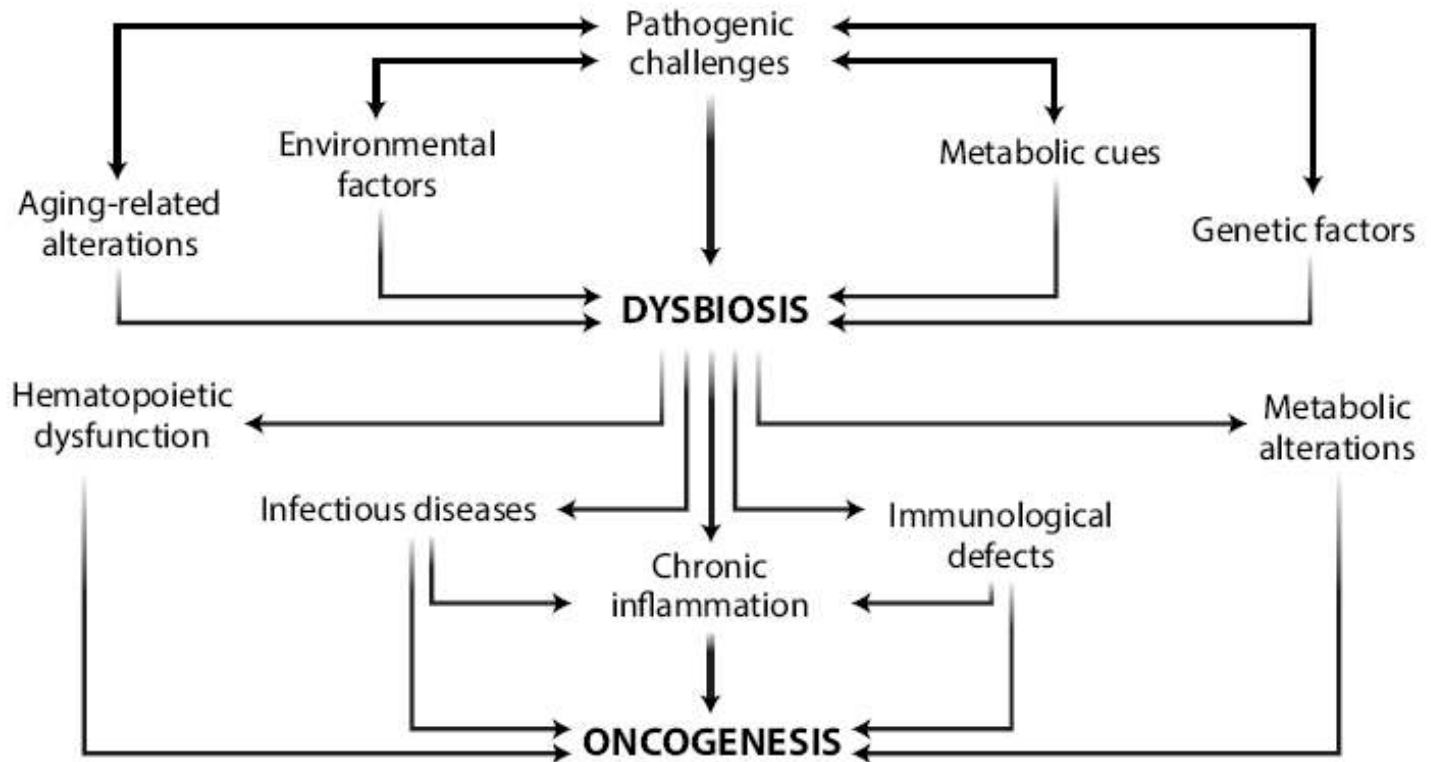
Immuno-microbiota cross and talk: The new paradigm of metabolic diseases

Rémy Burcelin^{a,b,*}, Lucile Garidou^{a,b}, Céline Pomié^{a,b}



Cancer and the gut microbiota: An unexpected link

Laurence Zitvogel,^{1,2*} Lorenzo Galluzzi,^{1,3,4,5*} Sophie Viaud,^{1,2}
Marie Vétizou,^{1,2} Romain Dailière,^{1,2} Miriam Merad,⁶ Guido Kroemer³

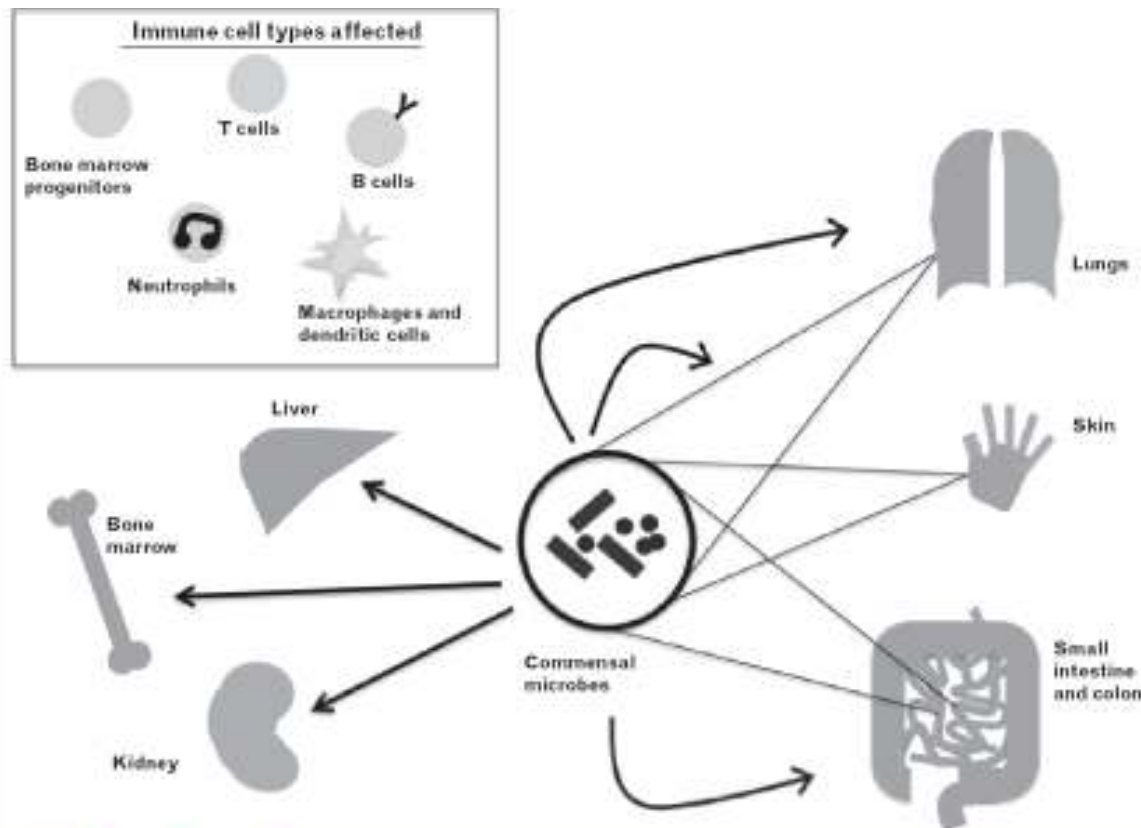


The influence of the microbiota on the immune response to transplantation

Caroline Bartman^{a,b}, Anita S. Chong^c, and Maria-Luisa Alegre^d

Summary

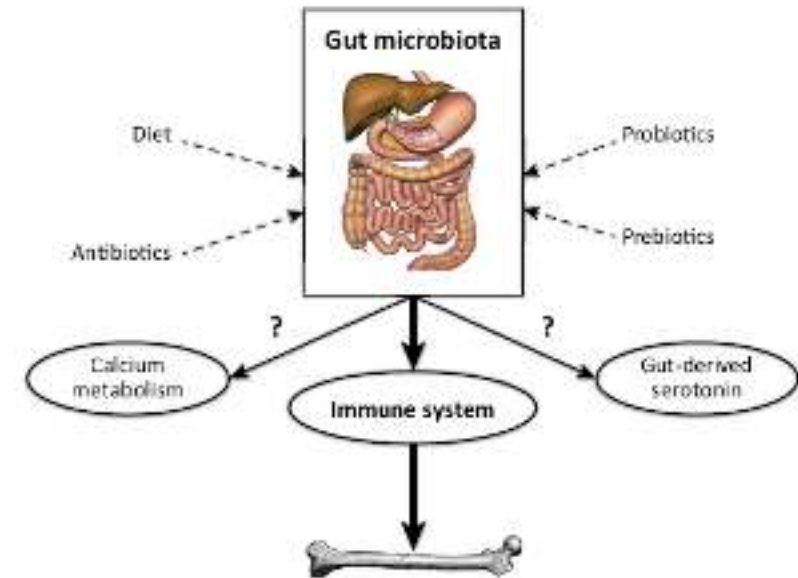
Commensal microbes may alter immune responses to organ transplantation, but direct experiments are only beginning in the field to identify species and immune pathways responsible for these putative effects.



Effects of the gut microbiota on bone mass

Claes Ohlsson and Klara Sjögren

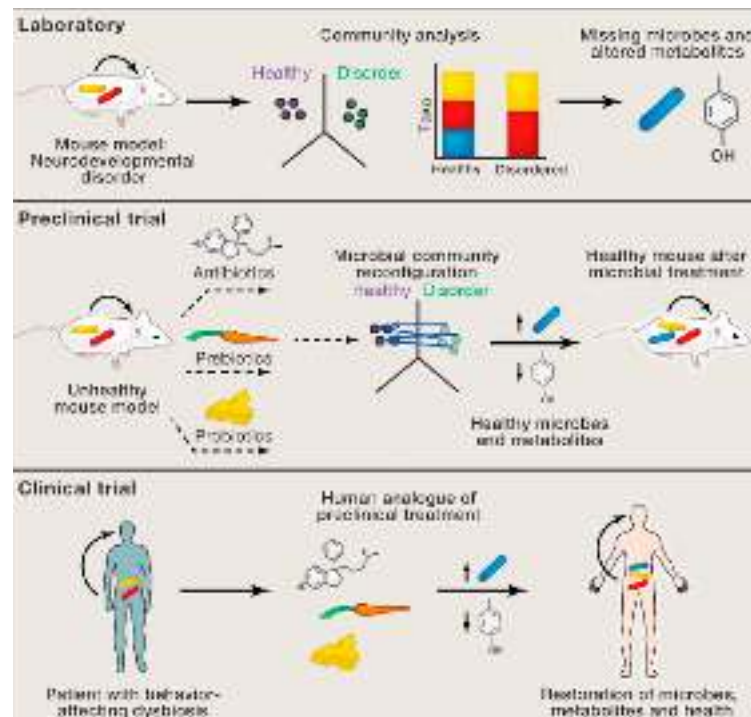
The gut microbiota (GM), the commensal bacteria living in our intestine, performs numerous useful functions, including modulating host metabolism and immune status. Recent studies demonstrate that the GM is also a regulator of bone mass and it is proposed that the effect of the GM on bone mass is mediated via effects on the immune system, which in turn regulates osteoclastogenesis. Under normal conditions, the skeleton is constantly remodeled by bone-forming osteoblasts (OBs) and bone-resorbing osteoclasts (OCLs), and imbalances in this process may lead to osteoporosis. Here we review current knowledge on the possible role for the GM in the regulation of bone metabolism and propose that the GM might be a novel therapeutic target for osteoporosis and fracture prevention.



Toward Effective Probiotics for Autism and Other Neurodevelopmental Disorders

Jack A. Gilbert,^{1,2} Rosa Krajmalnik-Brown,^{3,4} Dorota L. Porazinska,⁵ Sophie J. Weiss,⁵ and Rob Knight⁵

Hsaio and colleagues link gut microbes to autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in a mouse model. They show that ASD symptoms are triggered by compositional and structural shifts of microbes and associated metabolites, but symptoms are relieved by a *Bacteroides fragilis* probiotic. Thus probiotics may provide therapeutic strategies for neurodevelopmental disorders.

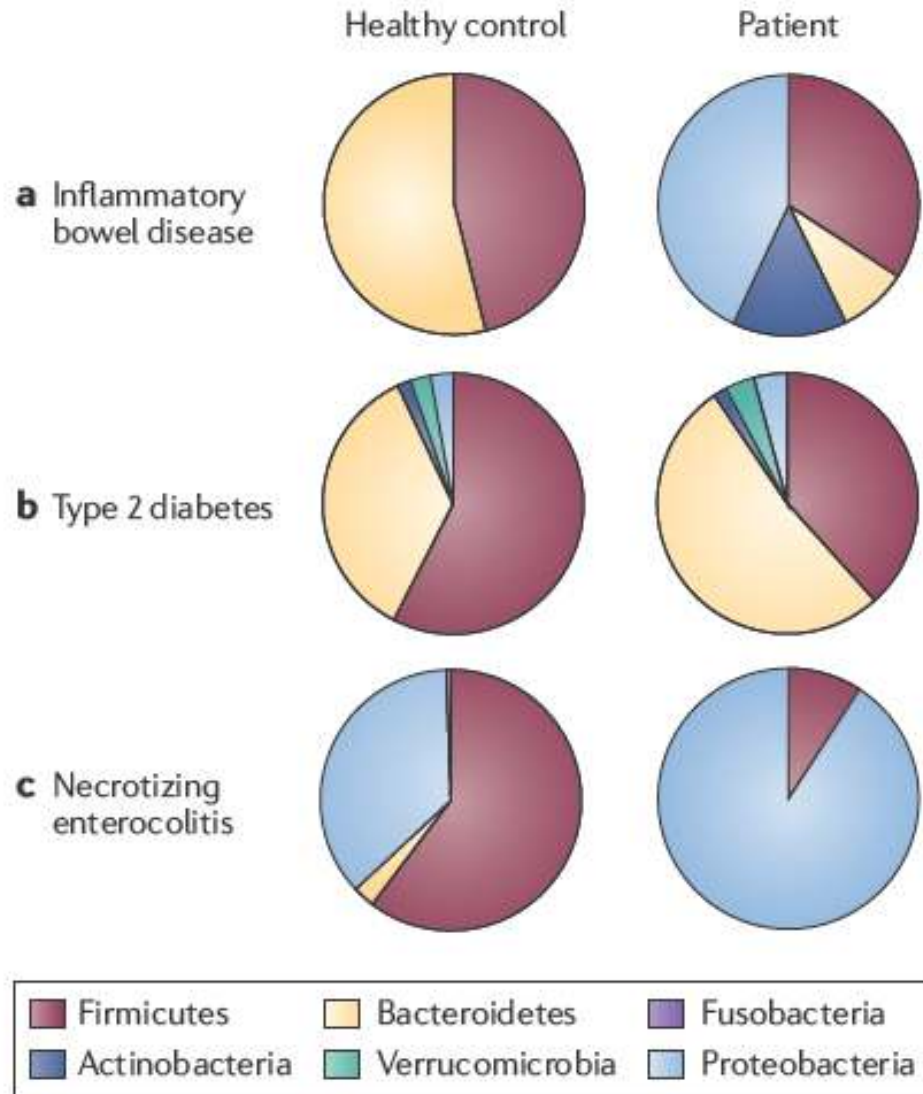


The mosquito microbiota influences vector competence for human pathogens

Nathan J Dennison, Natapong Jupatanakul and George Dimopoulos

The midgut of insect vectors of human disease contains not only pathogens harmful to human health, but also a diverse microbiota. This microbiota can influence insects' susceptibility to human pathogens, and the capacity to transmit them, through different mechanisms. Understanding the interaction between the vector, its microbiota and transmitted pathogens will provide novel opportunities to limit disease transmission.

Hastalıklarla İlişkili Bağırsakta Mikrobiyal Disbiozis

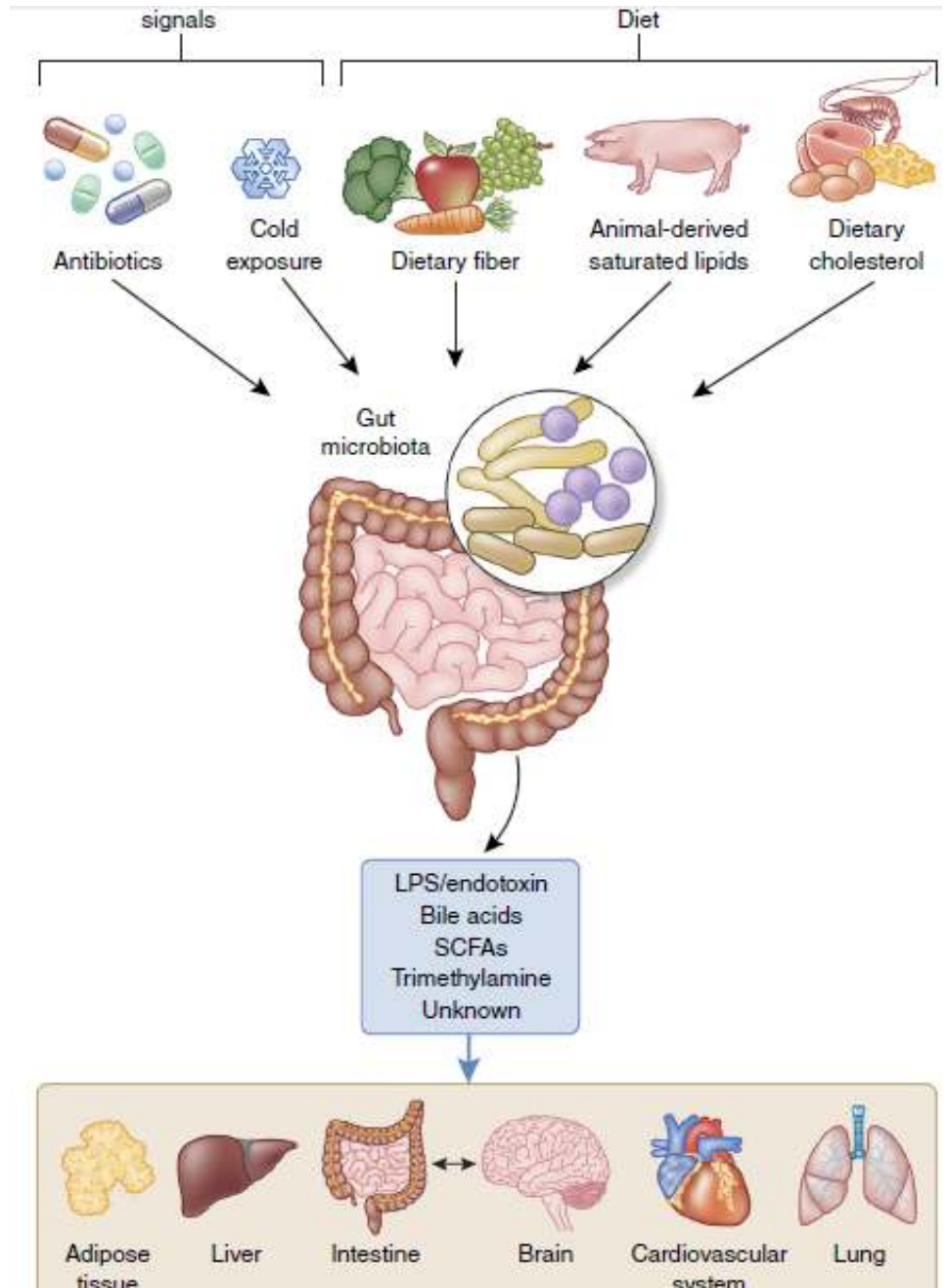


MİKROBİYOTA:

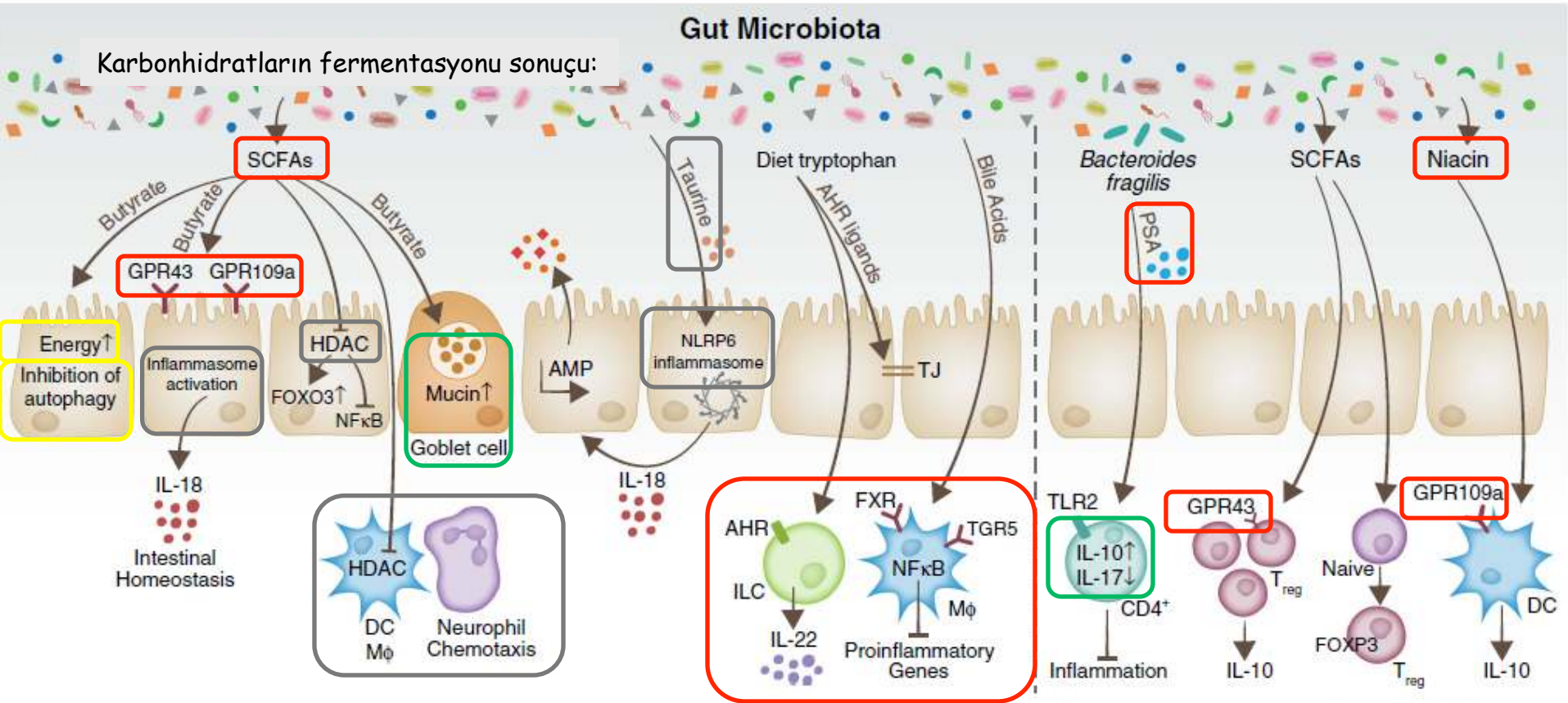
- Birçok organa müdahale eder

- Bu durum metabolitlerce oluşturulan sinyaller ile gerçekleşir

- Birçok hastalığın kökeninde mikrobiyota içeriğinin farklılaşması, mikrobiyal **metabolitlerin** değişime uğraması sonucu oluşacak yeni ve farklı sinyallerin etkisi var

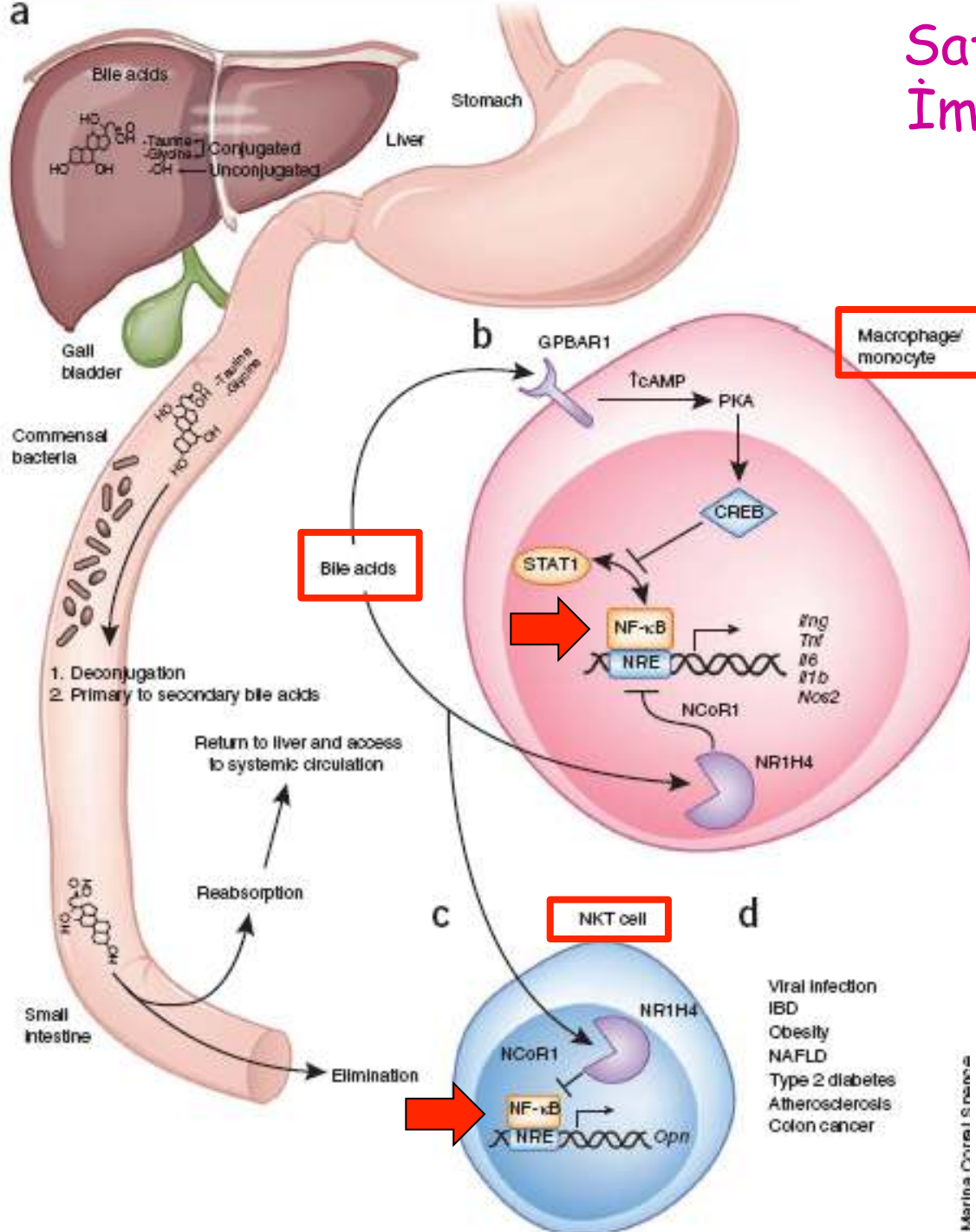


Mikrobiyota Tarafından Üretilen veya Değişime Uğratılan Metabolitler ve Bunların İmmün Yanıt Üzerine Etkileri



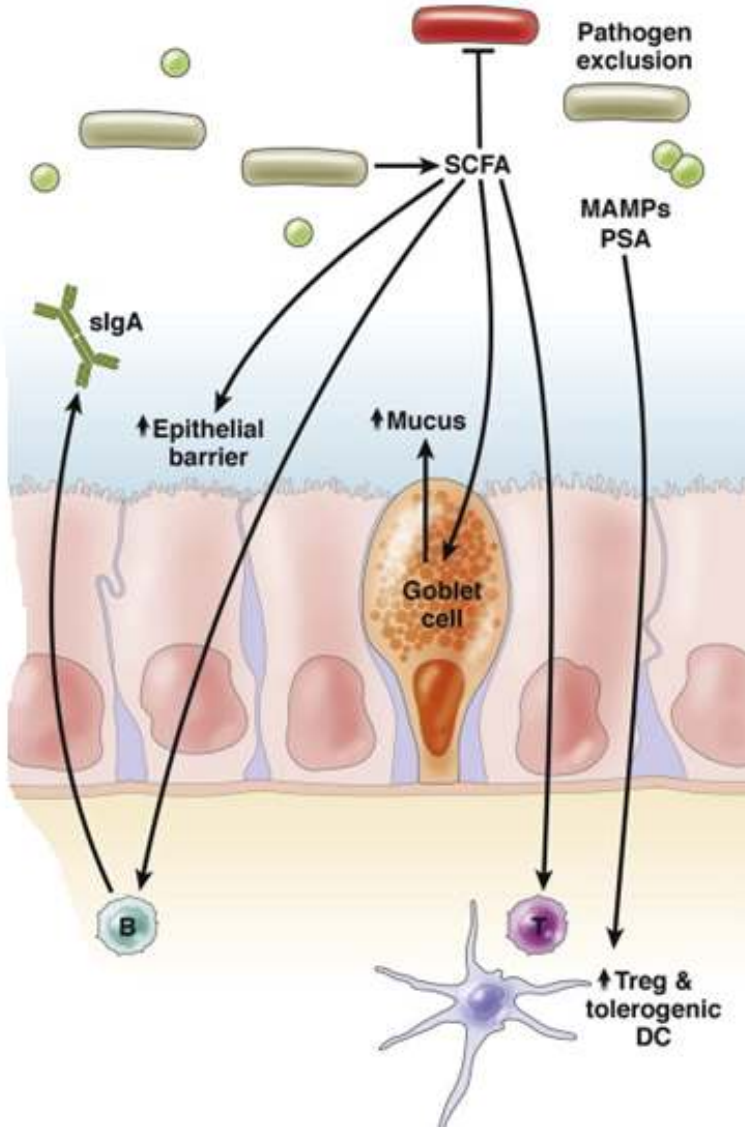
HDAC: histon deasetilaz inhibitörü
AHR: Aril hidrokarbon inhibitörü
FXR: Farnesoid X reseptörü

Safra Asitlerinin İmmünomodülatör Etkileri



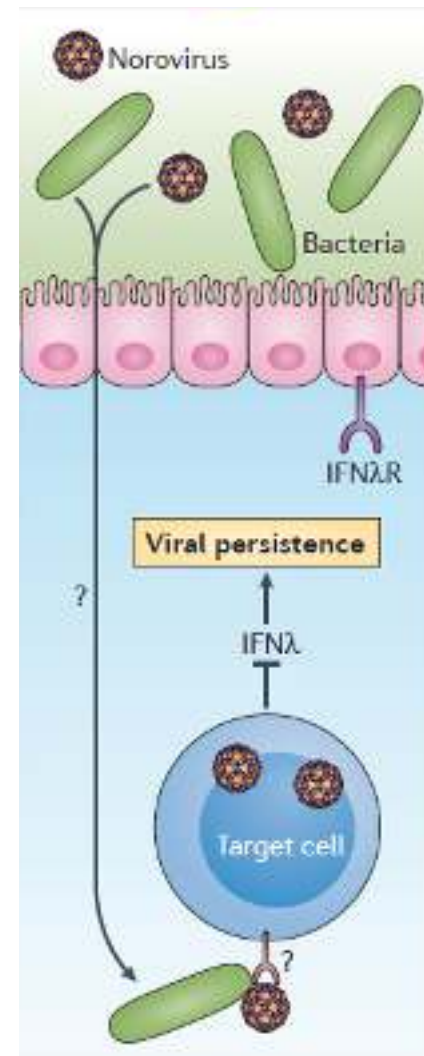
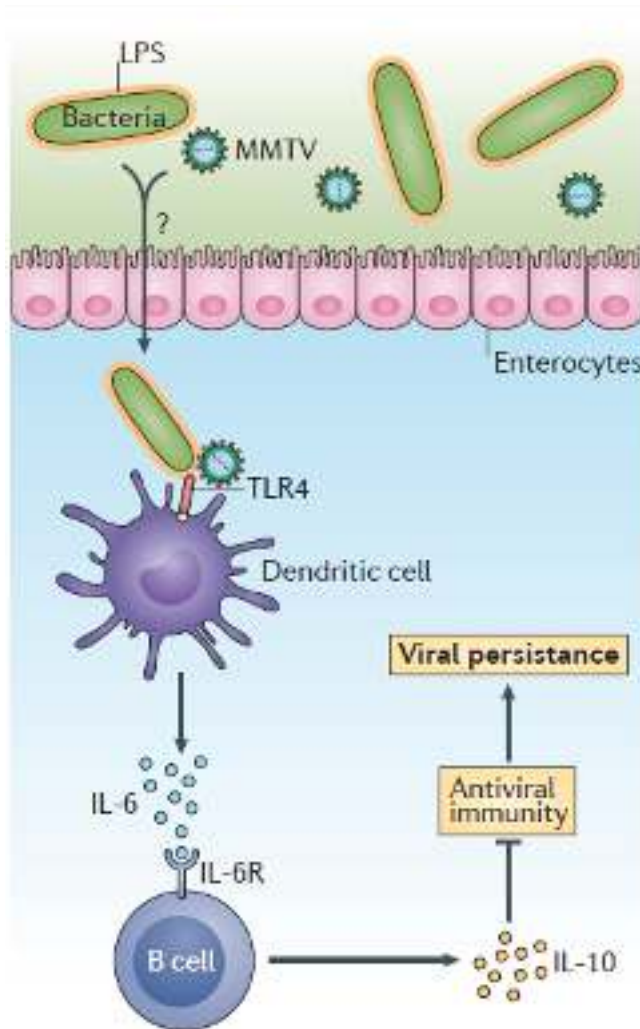
Marina Corti Serrano

Kısa Zincirli yağ asitlerinin (SCFA' ler) İmmünomodülatör Etkileri



- Mukus salınımını tetikler.
- Epitel bütünlüğüne katkıda bulunur.
- sIgA yapımını uyarır: (immun homeostaz)
- Nötrofil kemotaksisini artırır
- Treg aktivasyonu

1. Örnek: Kommensal bakterilerin, enterik viral enfeksiyonlara etkisi



MMTV: mouse mammary tumour virus

Nature Rev Microbiol 2016;14. 197

2. Örnek: Mikrobiyota- Solunum Yolları Enfeksiyonları İlişkisi

- Nazofarengeal mikrobiyota hastalığın seyrini etkiliyor: ağır grip olgularında mikrobiyota çeşitliliği yüksek
- Mikrobiyota içeriği akut solunum yolları enfeksiyonlarının seyrini/ağırlığını değiştiriyor

Microbiota regulates immune defense against respiratory tract influenza A virus infection

Takeshi Ichinohe^{a,b,1}, Iris K. Pang^{a,1}, Yosuke Kumamoto^a, David R. Peaper^c, John H. Ho^a, Thomas S. Murray^{c,d}, and Akiko Iwasaki^{a,2}

İMMÜN SİSTEM-MİKROBİYOTA İLİŞKİSİ

- Karşılıklı etkileşim:

- **İMMÜN SİSTEM**  Mikrobiyotayı

- **MİKROBİYOTA**  İmmün Sistemi

- Mikrobiyota-Aşıya Yanıt ilişkisi

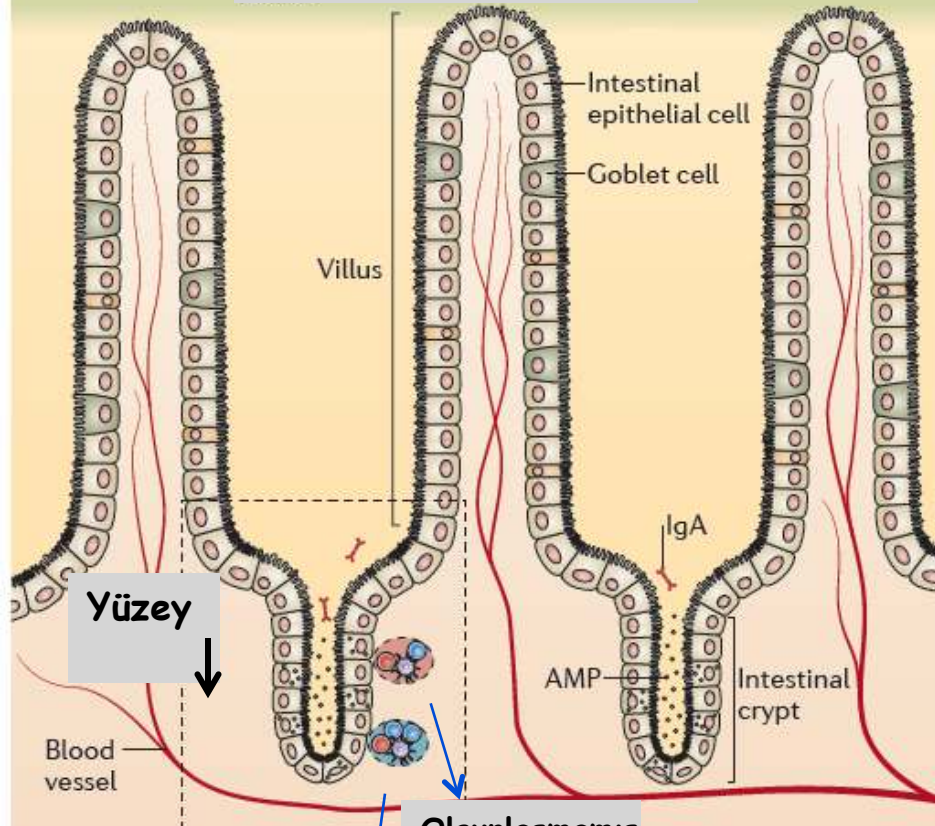
Sindirim sisteminde İmmün Yanıt Oluşumunda ve İşleyişinde Mikrobiyotanın Önemi

- 1- Düzenleyici Özellikleri
Germ-free Modeller
- 2- Doğal Bağışıklığa etkisi
- 3- Edinsel Bağışıklığa etkisi

Mikrobiyota Etkisi ile Sindirim Sisteminde Değişmeler

a Germ-free mice

Mukus Üretimi ve özellikleri ↓



Yüzey

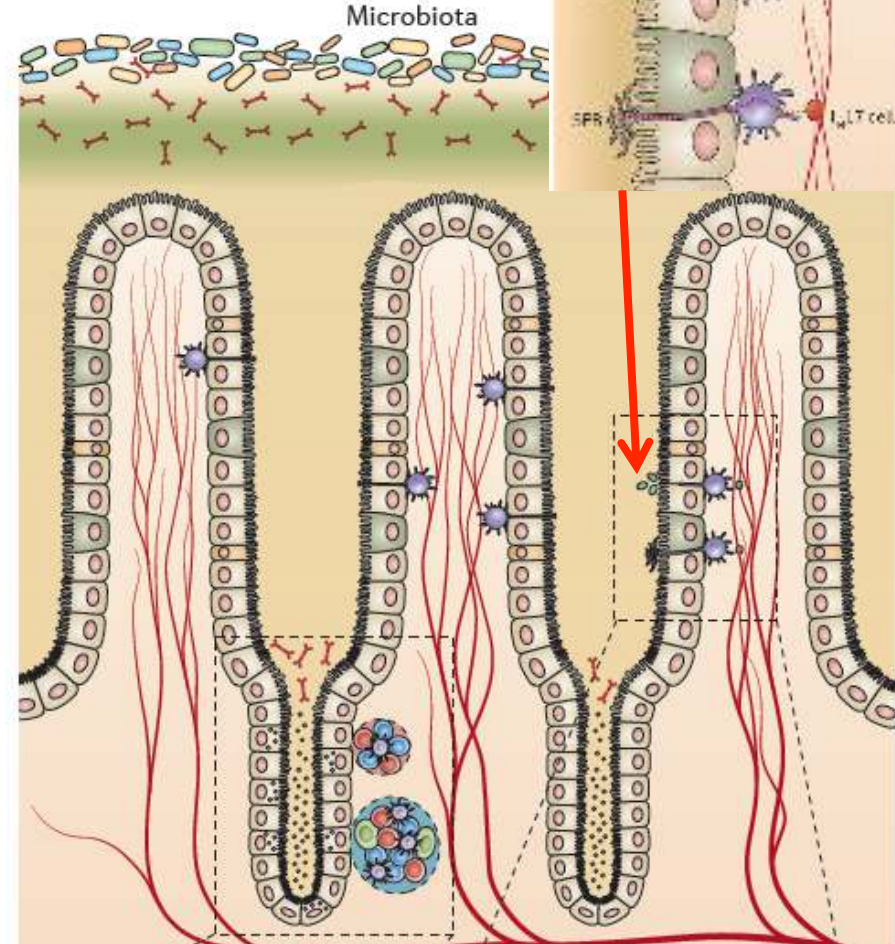
Blood vessel

Olgunlaşmamış Peyer plakları

AMP ve IgA Üretimi ↓

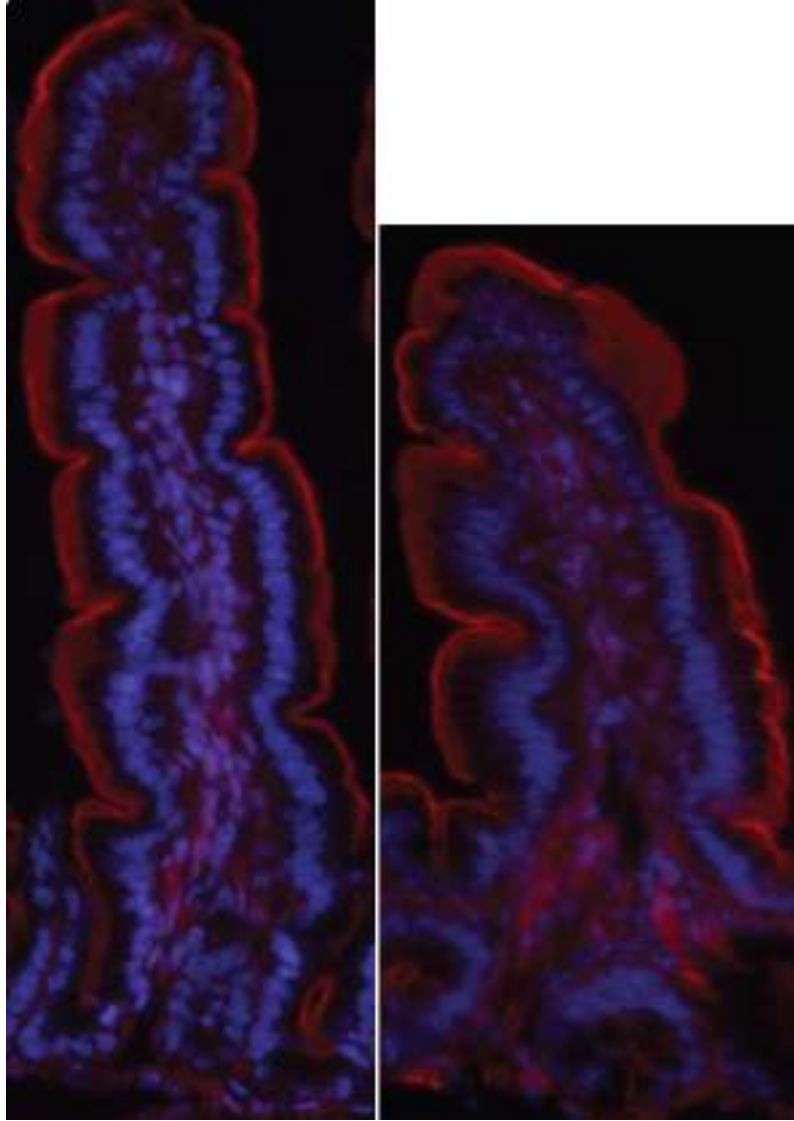
Olgunlaşmamış MLN

Conventionally raised mice



Kolonizasyon ile: mukoza kalınlığı, kriptlerin derinliği, villusların sıklığı ve boyutu; genel olarak ince barsağın kütlesi artar

Mikropsuz
ortamda
yetiřtirilmiř
fare



Klasik
kořullarda
yetiřtirilmiř
kolonize fare

İnce baęırsak villus
morfolojisi

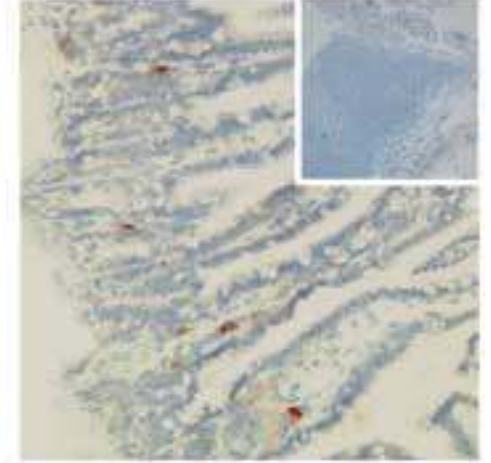
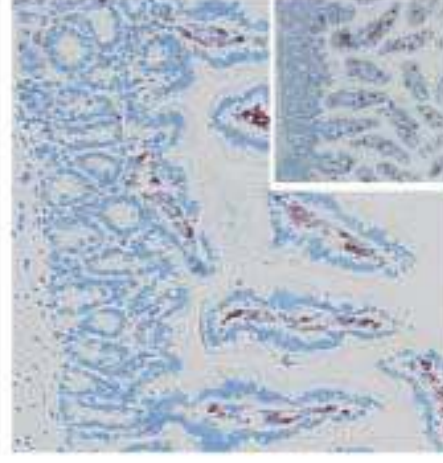
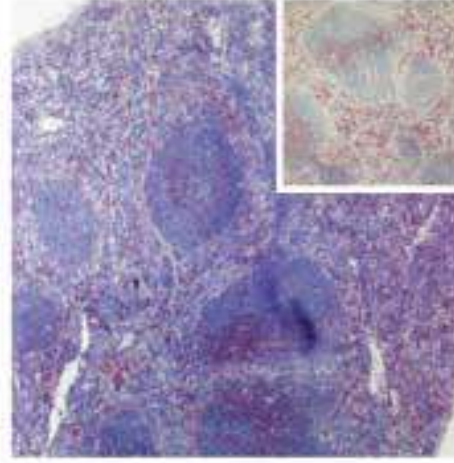
(Bäckhed F: 2012)

Dalakta CD4
iç resim: Dalakta CD8

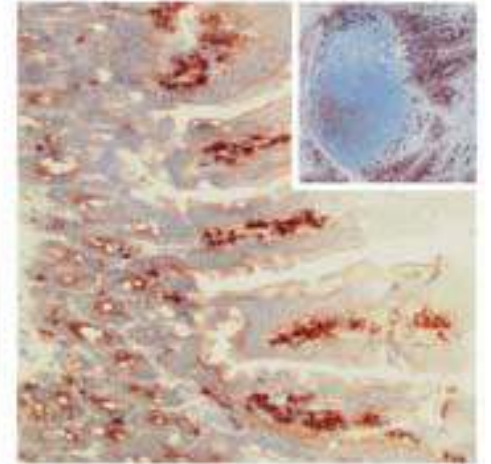
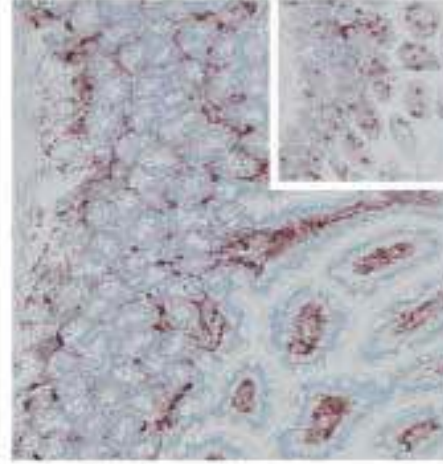
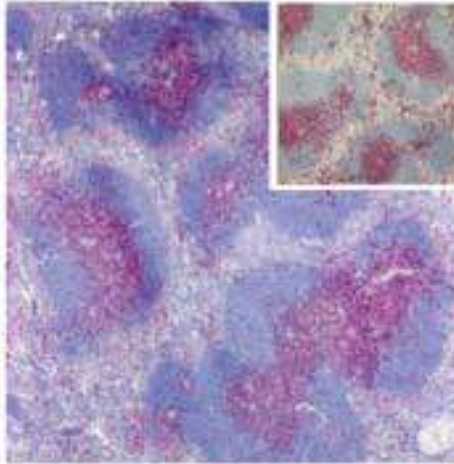
Bağırsakta CD4
iç resim: CD8

Bağırsakta IgA
iç resim: Peyzer plağında IgA

Mikropsuz
fare

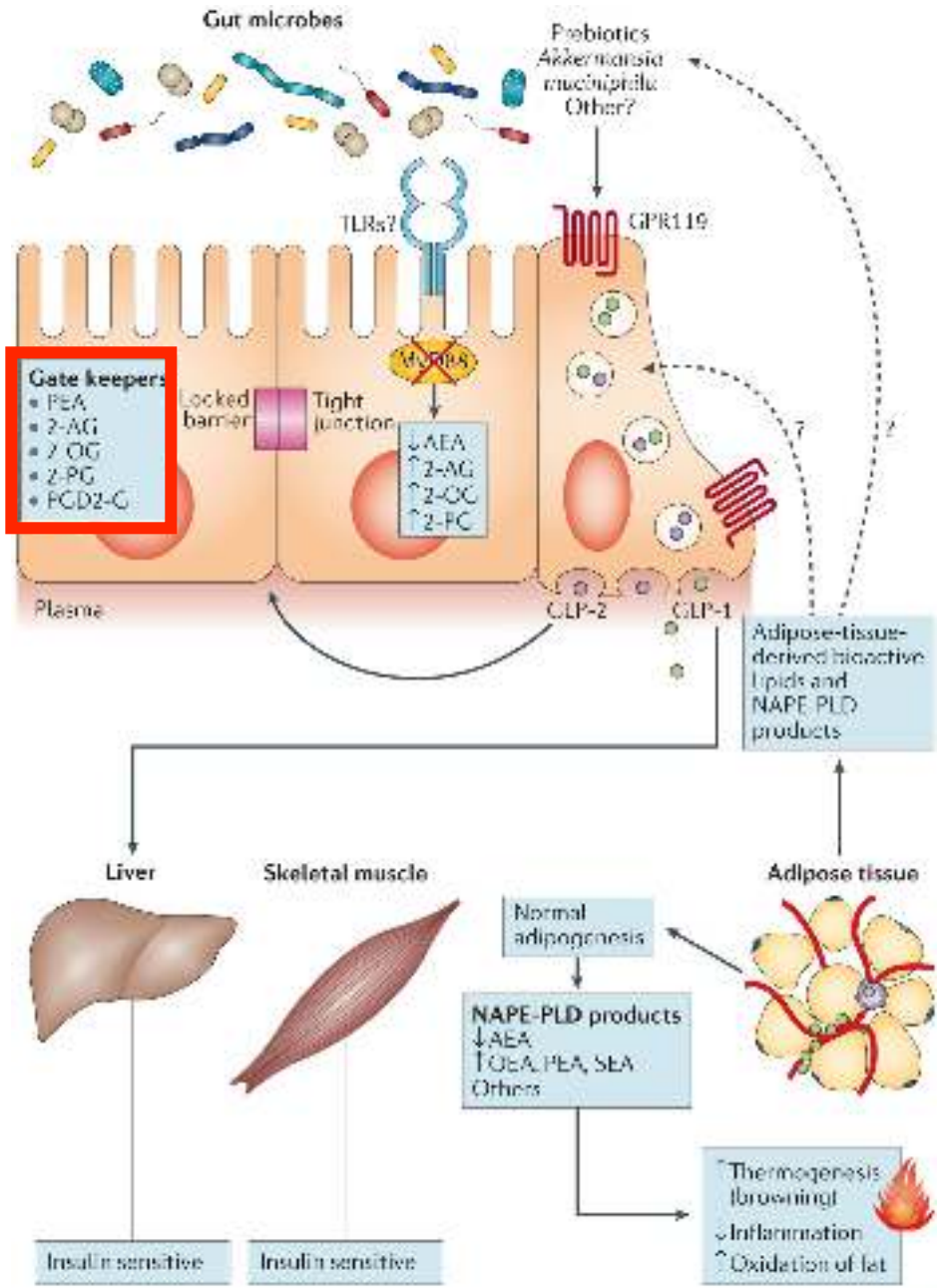


Bağırsak
bakterileriyle
kolonize fare



Bağırsak bakterilerinin varlığı lenfoid yapılar üzerinde önemli etkiye sahiptir

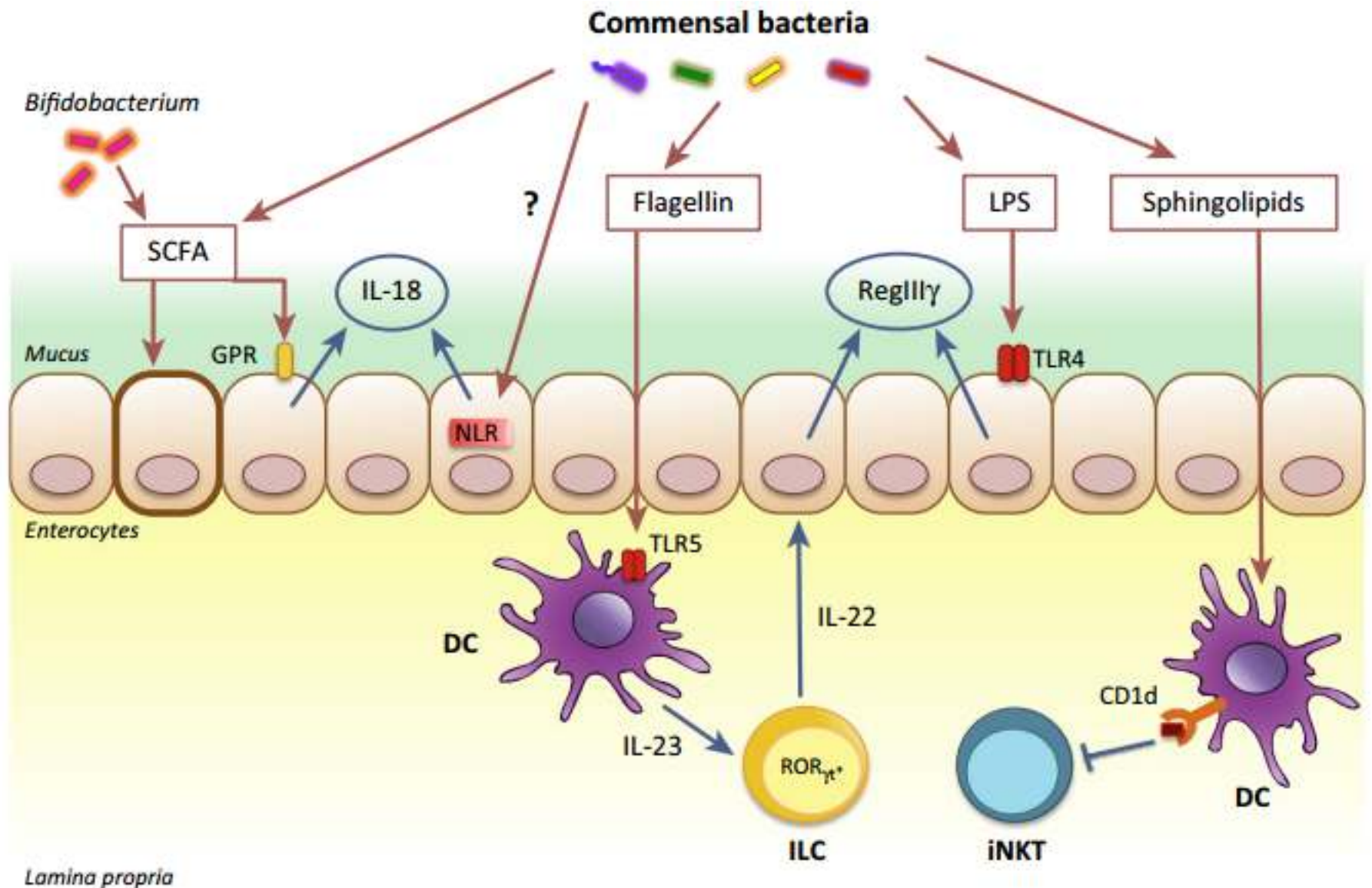
- Mikrobiyotanın “*tight junction*” proteinleri üzerine etkisi.



Sindirim sisteminde İmmün Yanıt Oluşumunda ve İşleyişinde Mikrobiyotanın Önemi

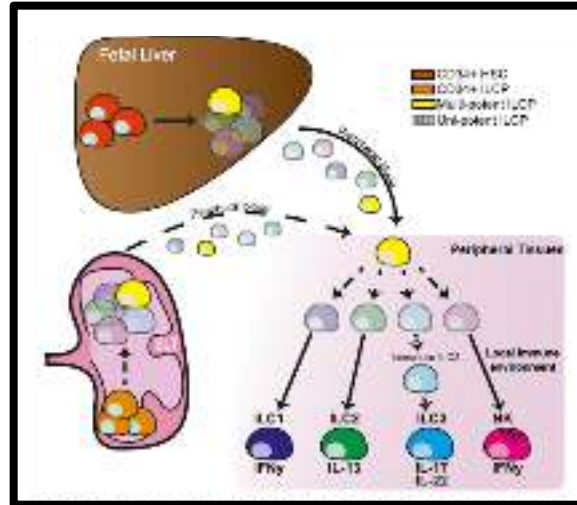
- 1- Düzenleyici Özellikleri
- 2- Doğal Bağışıklığa etkisi
NKT, DH, ILC, nötrofil
- 3- Edinsel bağışıklığa etkisi

Mikrobiyota Doğal Bağışık Yanıtı uyarır...



Doğal Lenfoid Hücreler (ILC)

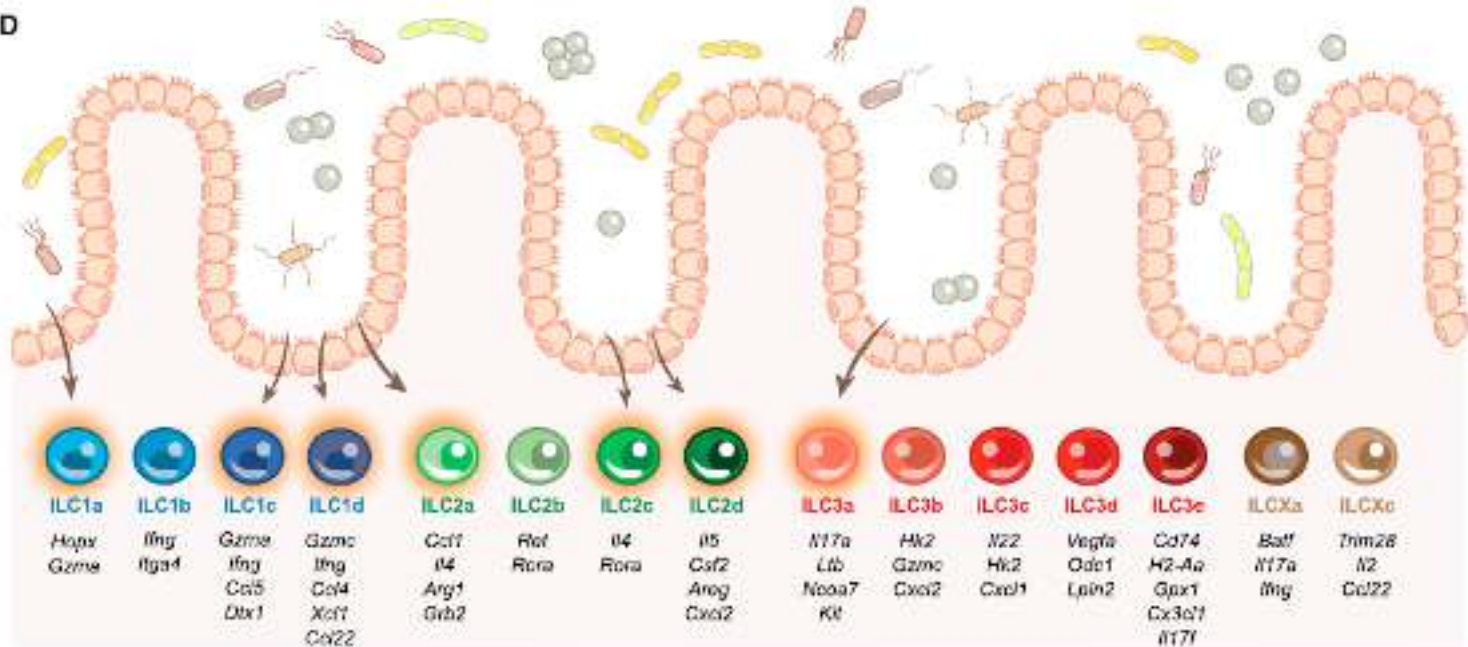
Common lymphoid progenitor (CLP),



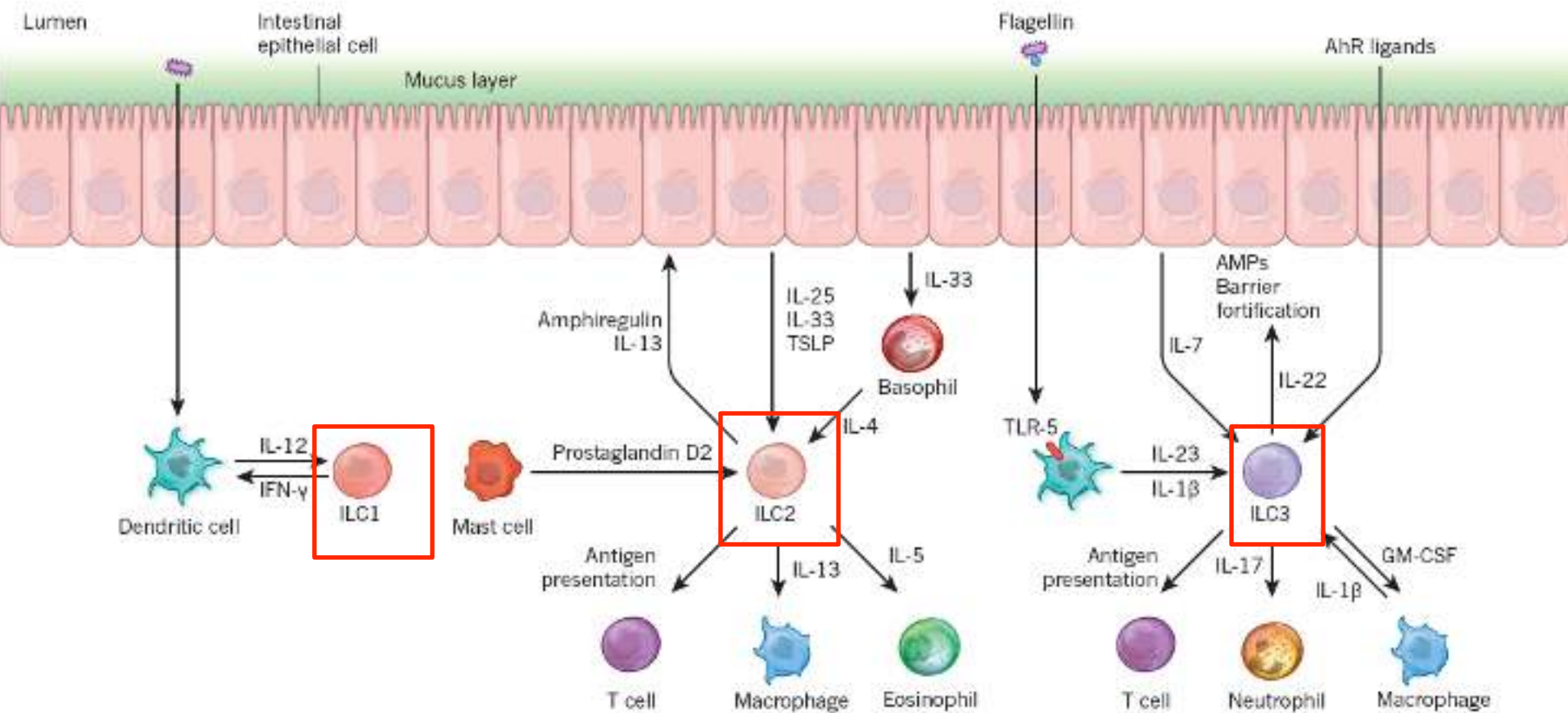
Cell 2016;166: 1231

Helper-like ILCs

D

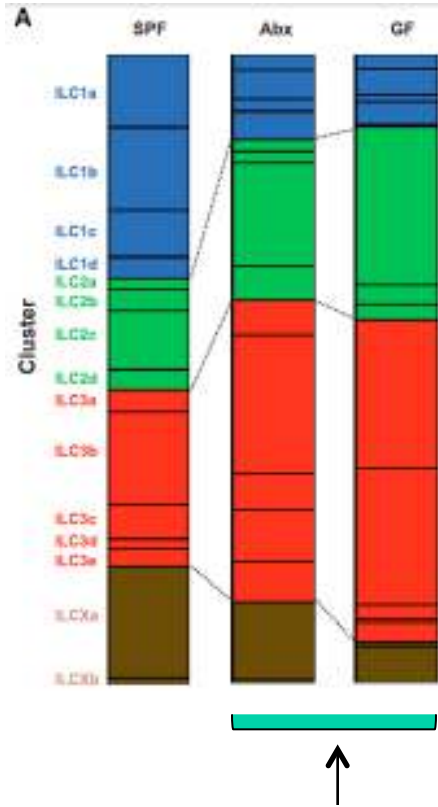


Mikrobiyotanın ILC'ler Üzerine Etkisi

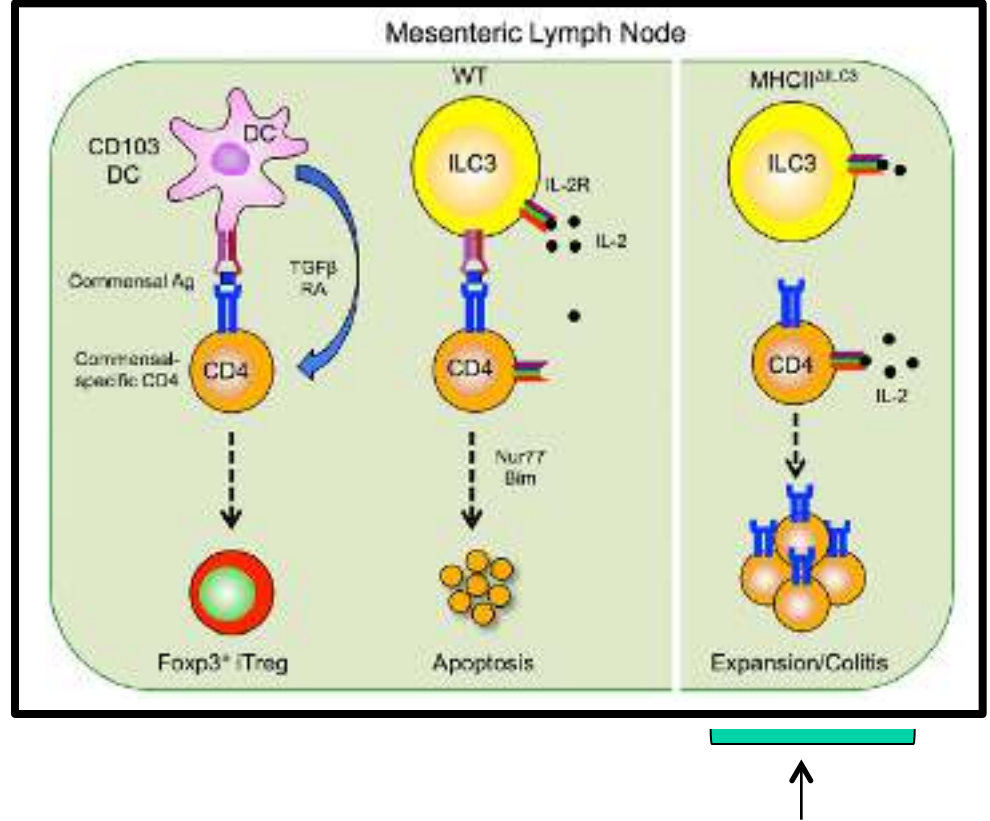


ILC -Mikrobiyata Arasındaki Karşılıklı Etkileşim

Mikrobiyotanın ILC'lere etkisi



ILC'lerin Mikrobiyotaya etkisi

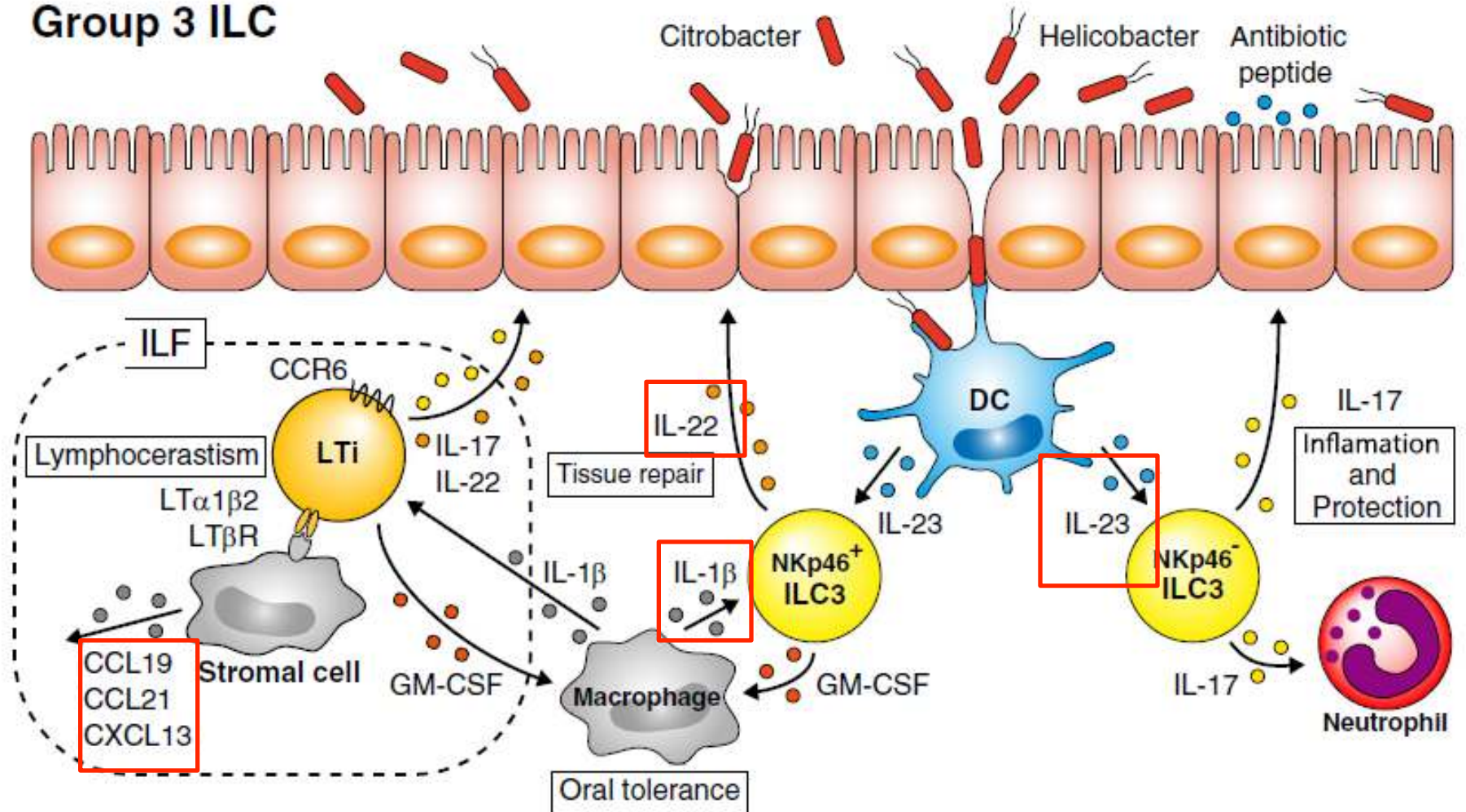


Mikrobiyotası "bozulmuş" farelerde ILC alt-grupları oranları değişiyor

ILC3'ler üzerindeki MHC-II molekülünün delesyonu, kommensal bakterilere spesifik CD4 T hücrelerinin çoğalmasına yol açar

Grup 3-ILC' lerin İşlevi

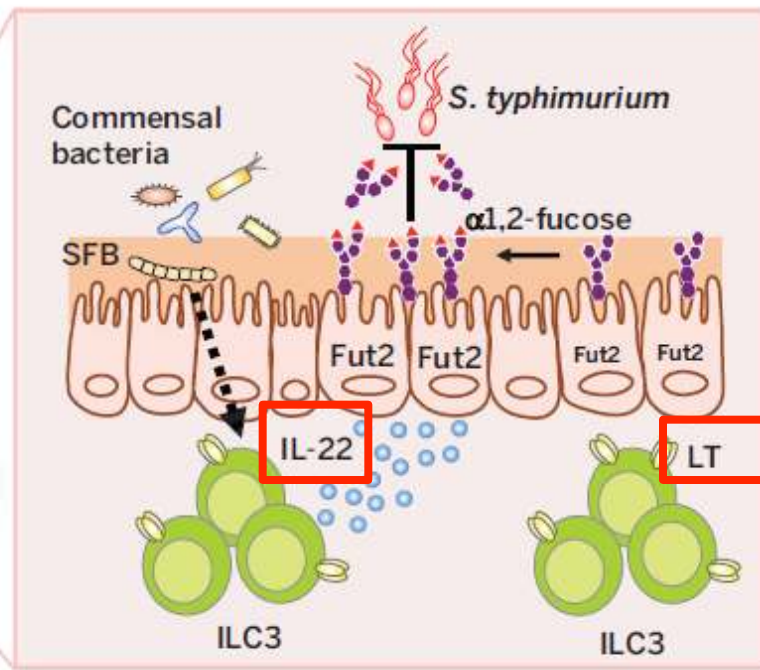
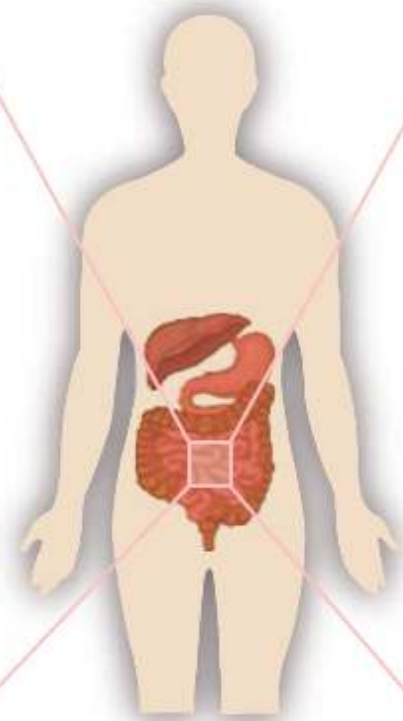
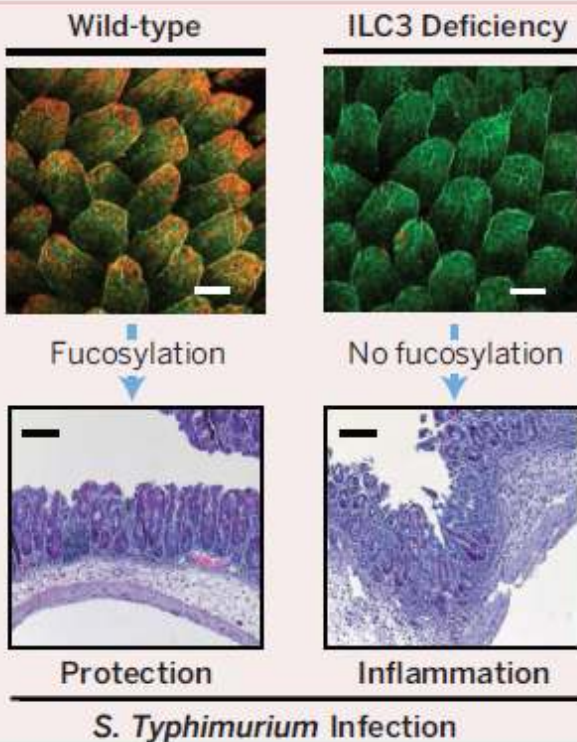
Group 3 ILC



Mikrobiyotanın Salmonella Enf. Etkisi



Segmented filamentous bacteria



(Fut2: füköziltransferaz 2)

Nötrofillerin “yaşlanması” mikrobiyota tarafından Düzenlenir

- Nötrofil yaşlanması TLR ve MyD-88 üzerinden mikrobiyota tarafından gerçekleştiriliyor.
- Mikrobiyotanın ortadan kaldırılması
 - Endotoksine bağlı septik şok riskini,
 - Orak hücre hastalığı modellerinde patogenez ve organ hasarını önemli oranda azaltıyor.

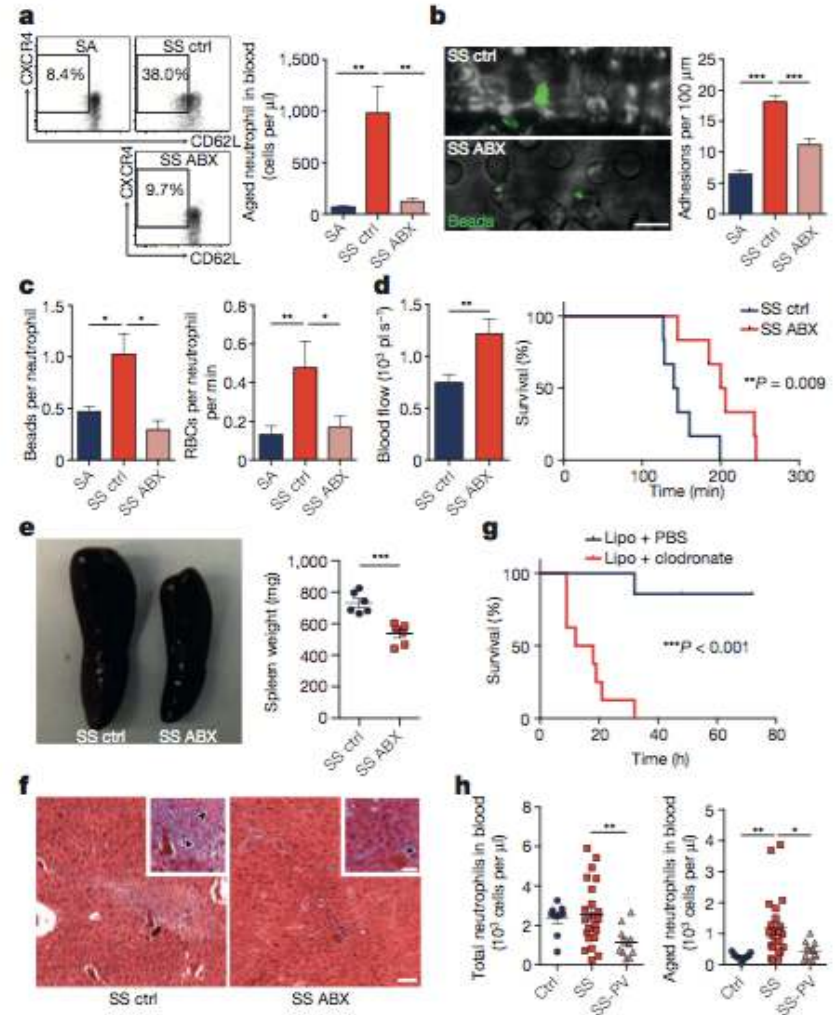
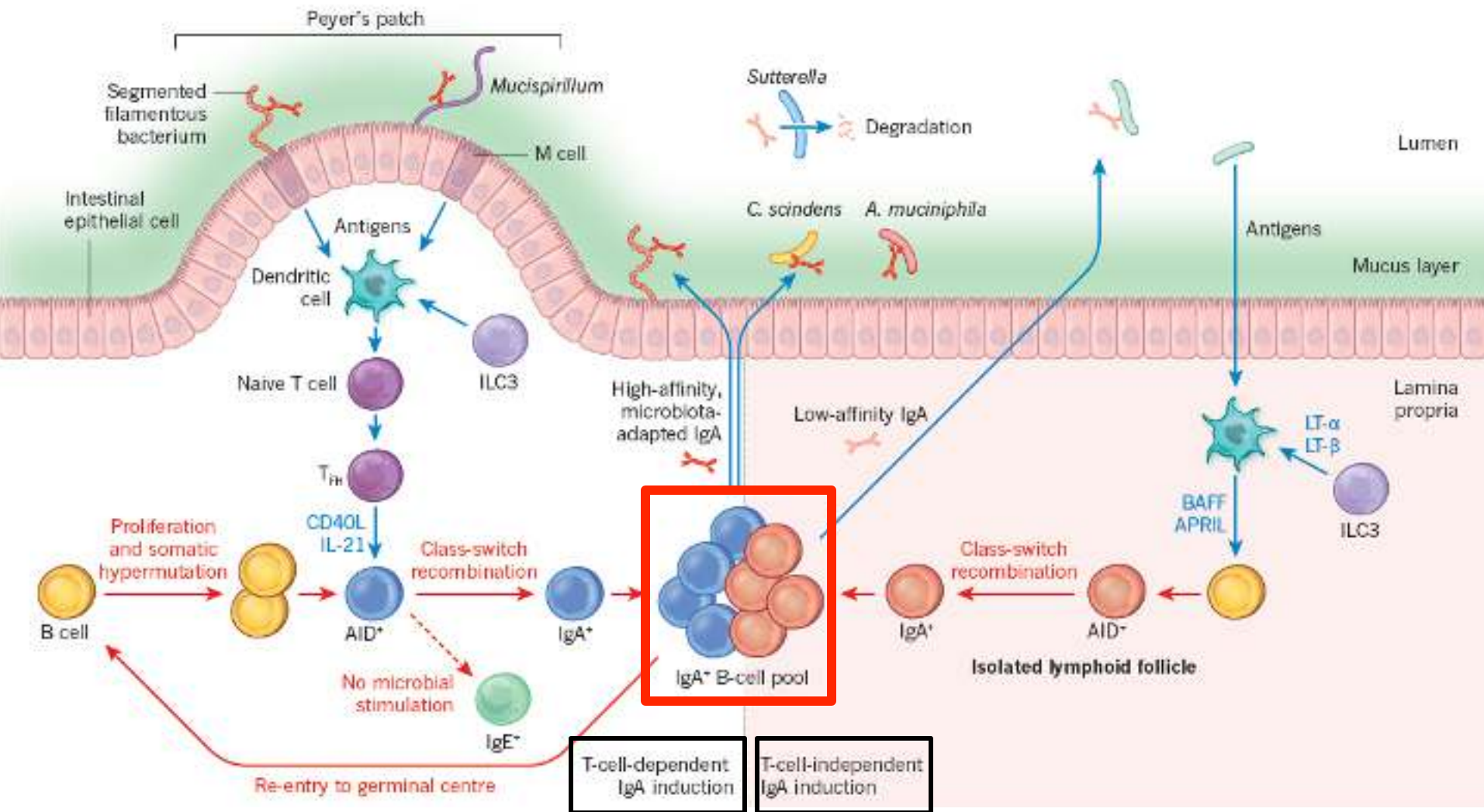


Figure 4 | Microbiota depletion reduces vaso-occlusive events in sickle-cell disease. a, Flow cytometry analysis of aged neutrophils in hemizygous control

Sindirim sisteminde İmmün Yanıt Oluşumunda ve İşleyişinde Mikrobiyotanın Önemi

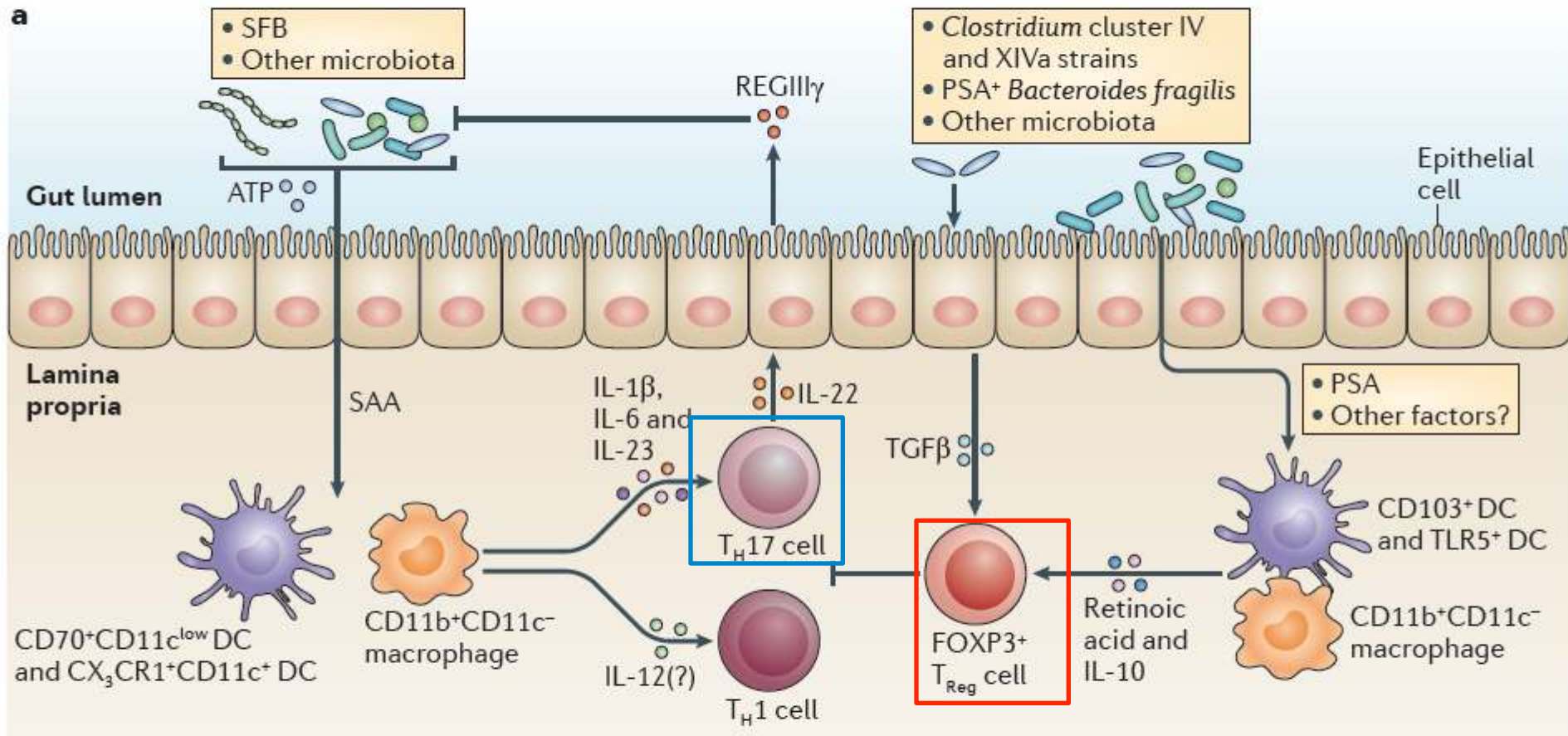
- 1- Düzenleyici Özellikleri
- 2- Doğal Bağışıklığa etkisi
- 3- Edinsel bağışıklığa etkisi
IgA, Th₁₇, T_{reg}

Mikrobiyotanın IgA Sentezindeki Rolü

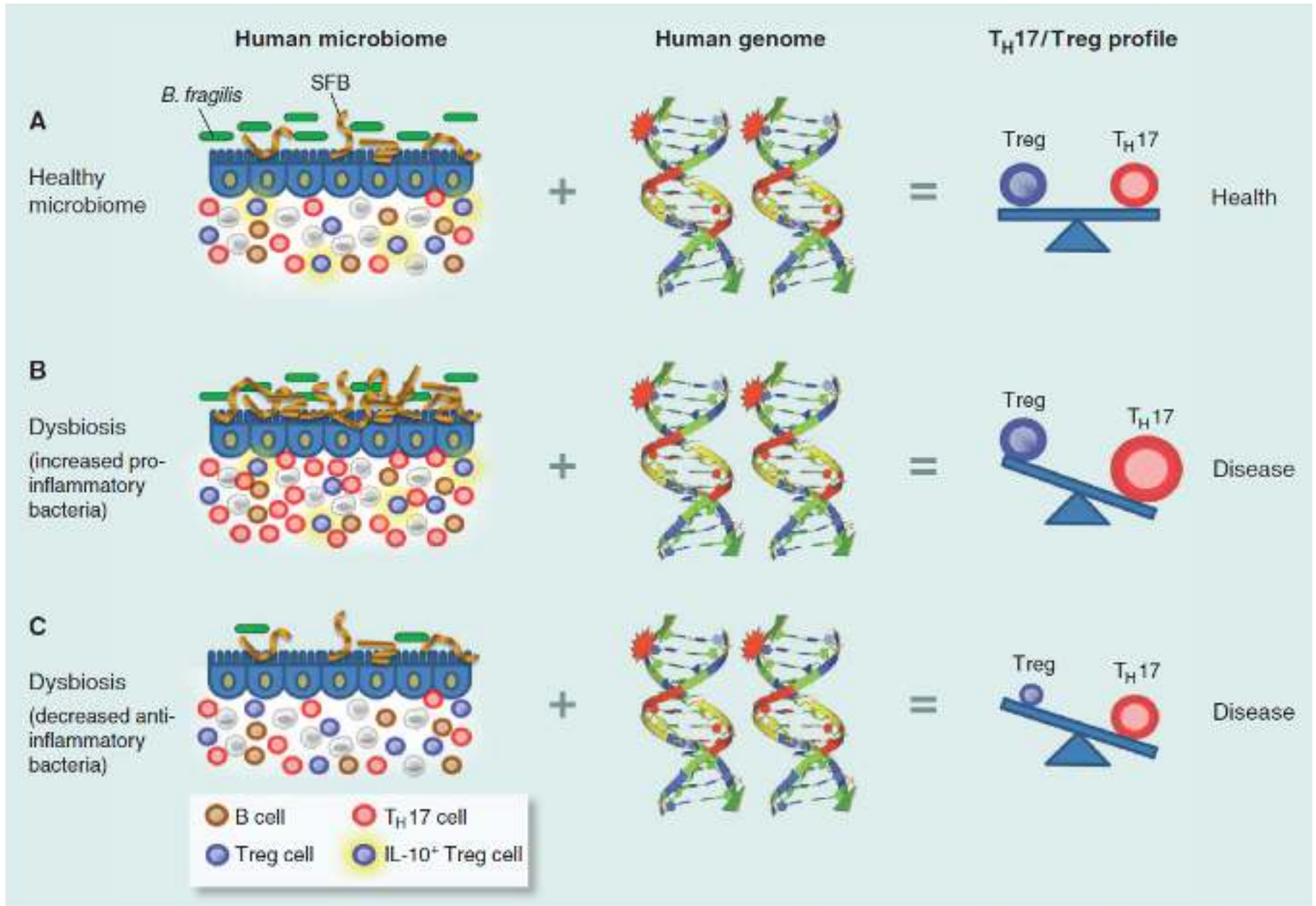


AID: Activation-induced cytidine deaminase
 BAFF: B-cell activating factor

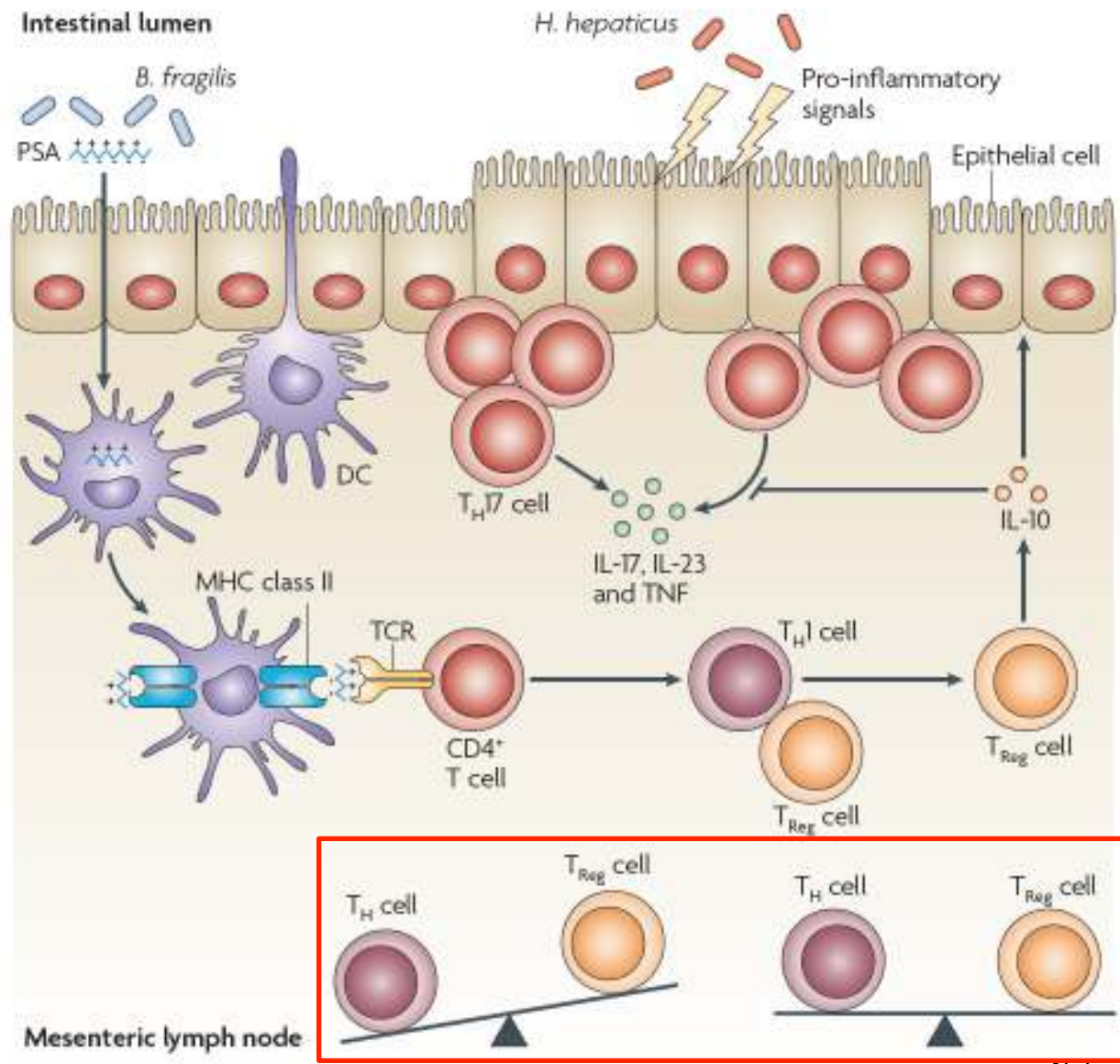
Mikrobiyotanın Th17/Treg Oluşumundaki Rolü



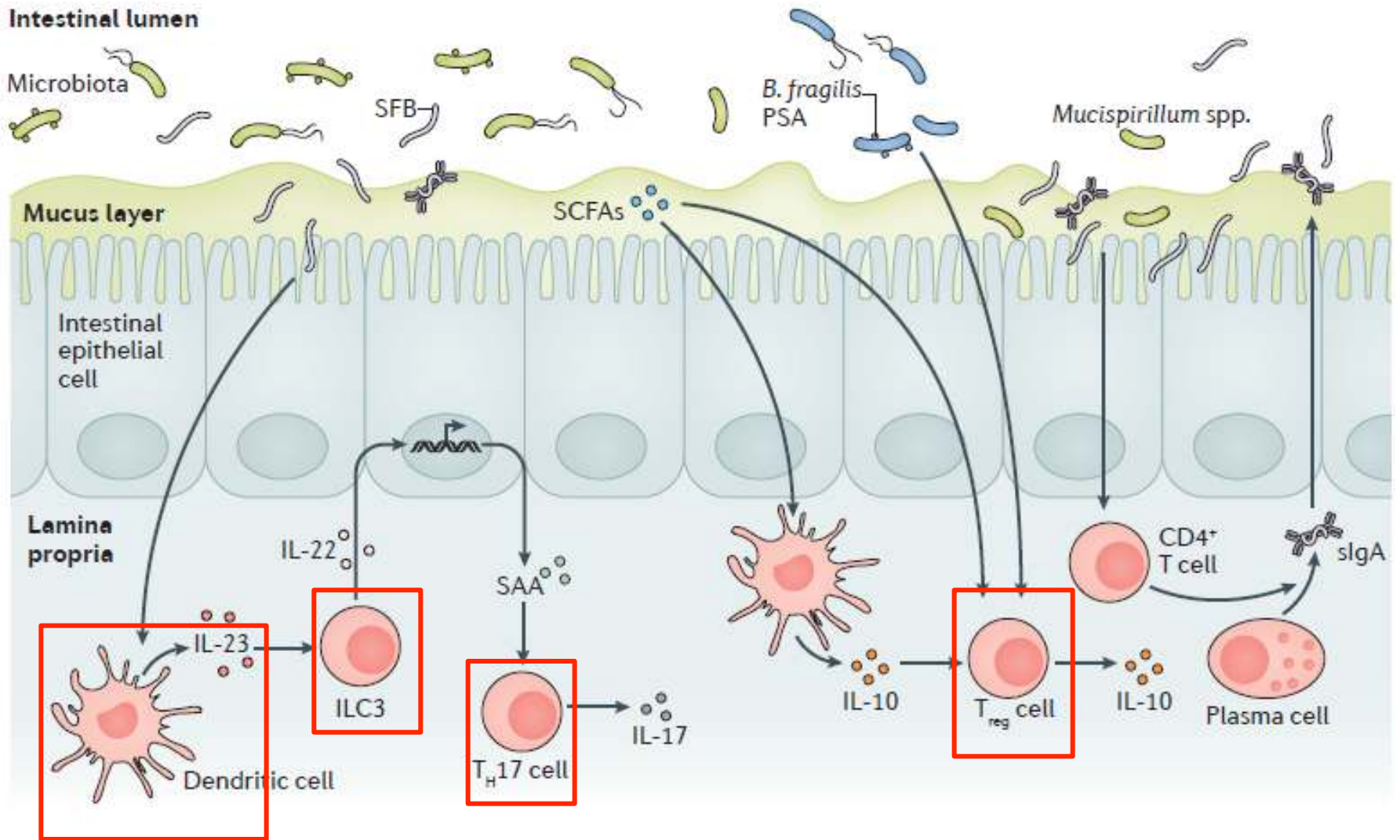
Th17/Treg Oranı Önemli...



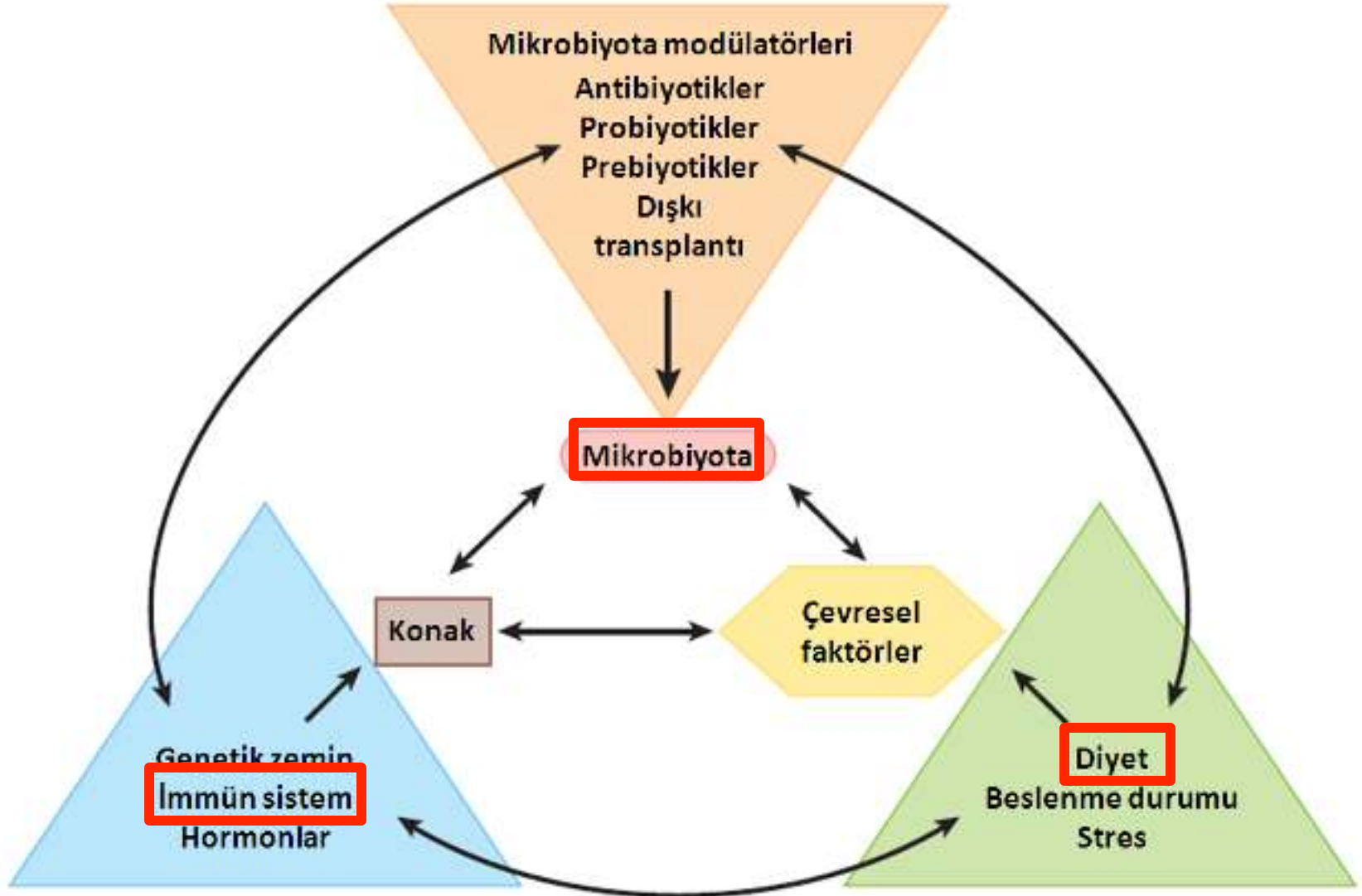
Örnek: *B. fragilis*'in, *H. hepaticus*'un Neden Olacağı Hastalıktan Koruma Mekanizması



KISACASI: Mikrobiyota, Doğal ve Edinsel Yanıt Hücreleri ile karşılıklı Etkileşim İçindedir



Konak, mikrobiyota ve çevresel faktörler arasındaki etkileşimler



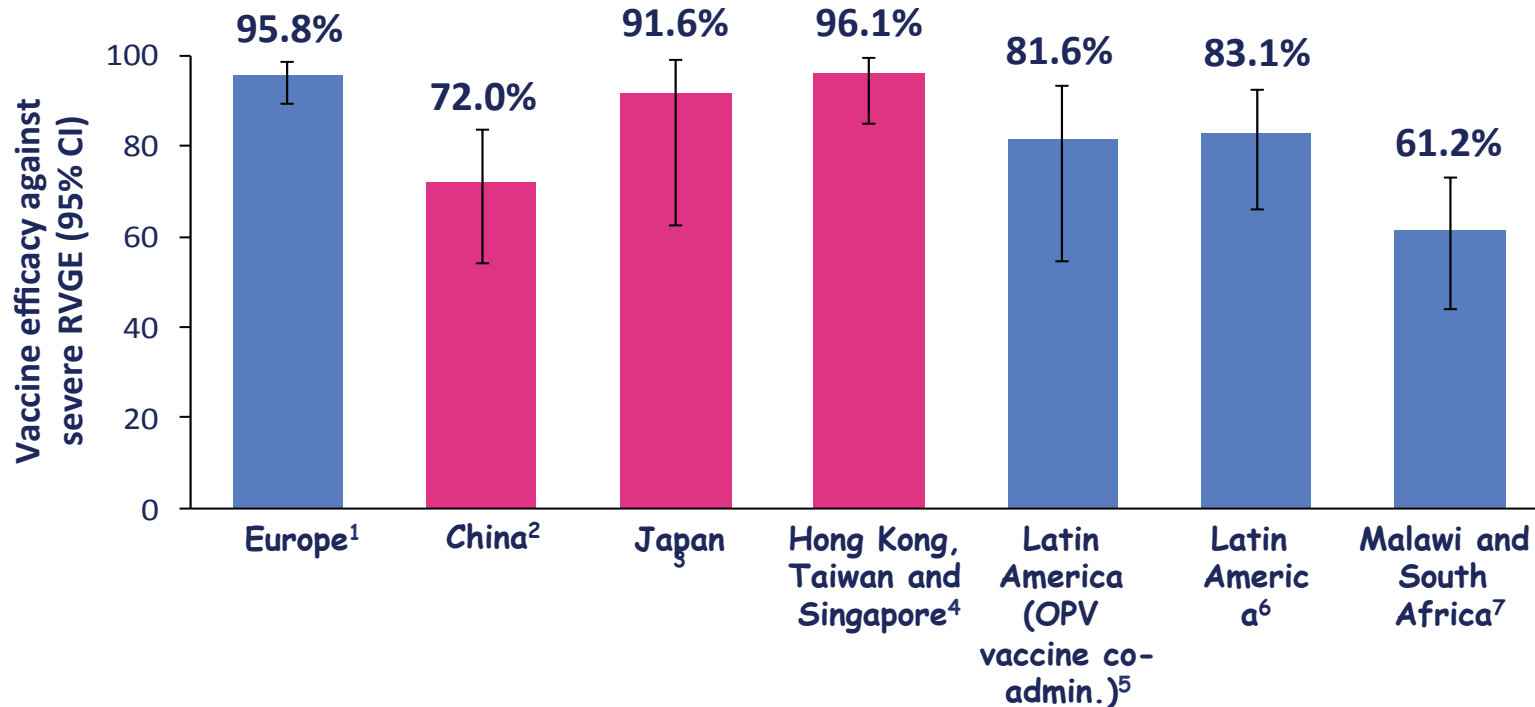
Sunum Akışı

- Mikrobiyota-immün sistem ilişkisi
 - immün sistemin yapılanması
 - doğal bağışıklık yapıtaşlarına etki
 - edinsel yanıt parametrelerine etki
- Aşı etkinliğe ait yeni parametreler
 - mikrobiyota
 - genetik faktörler vb...

Rotavirus Aşısının Farklı Ülkelerde Etkinliği

Variable levels of vaccine efficacy against severe RVGE* in diverse settings

■ 1 year post-vaccination ■ Follow-up over 2 years



*Severe RVGE defined as ≥ 11 on the Vesikari scale (requiring hospitalisation and/or rehydration therapy at a medical facility).

Rotarix is a trademark of the GlaxoSmithKline group of companies

1. Vesikari, et al. *Lancet* 2007; **370**: 1757-63; 2. Li, et al. *Hum Vacc Immunotherapy* 2014; **10**: 11-18; 3. Kawamura, et al. *Vaccine* 2011; **29**: 6335-41; 4. Phua, et al. *Vaccine* 2009; **27**: 5936-41; 5. Tregnaghi, et al. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2011; **30**: e103-8; 6. Linhares, et al. *Lancet* 2008; **371**: 1181-9; 7. Madhi, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2010; **362**: 289-98.

Farklı Gelir Düzeyine Sahip Ülkelerde Aşı Etkinliği



- Aşı öncesi serumda IgG miktarının aşırı yüksek olması
- Diğer enteropatojenlerin varlığı
- Maternal antikörlerin etkisi (IgG ve IgA)
- Malnütrisyon sorunu
- Diğer ölüm nedenleri (HIV, sıtma, vb..)
- Oral aşıların birlikte kullanımına bağlı interferans
- MİKROBİYOTA Farkı

The infant gut microbiome correlates significantly with rotavirus vaccine response

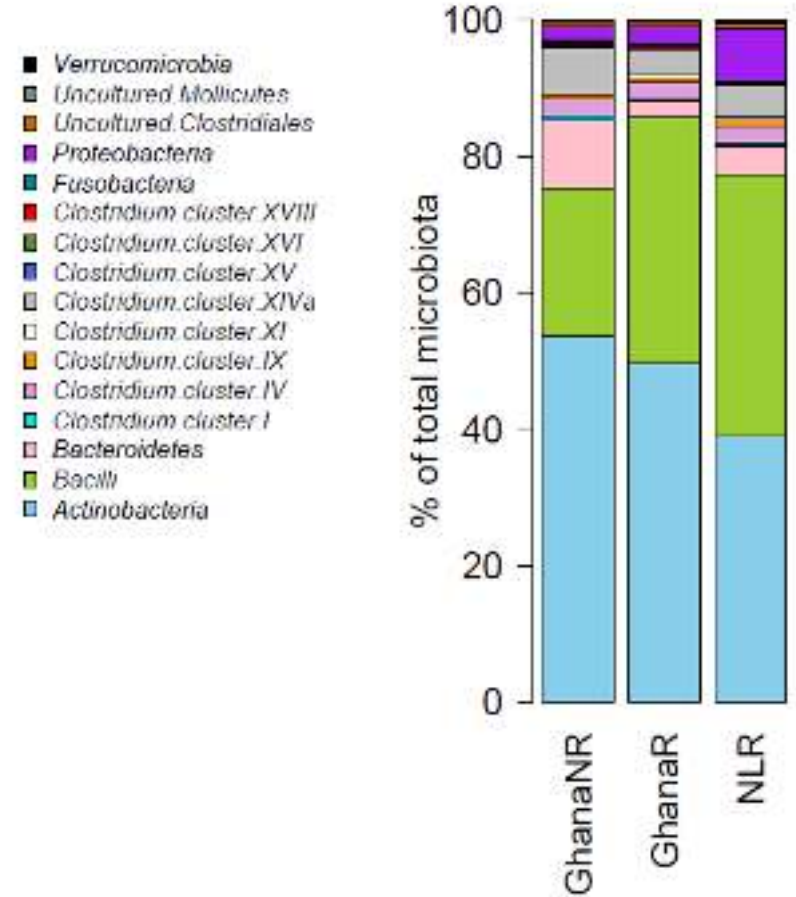
in rural Ghana

- RV Aşısına yanıt veren ve vermeyen Gana'lı ve aşıya yanıt veren Hollandalı çocuklarda MİKROBİYOTA kıyaslaması yapılmış

- Yanıt verenlerde: *S: bovis* artmış, *Bacteroidetes* filumu azalmış

- *Bacteroidetes* filumununun eksprese ettiği LPS işlevsel ve yapısal olarak farklı: doğal bağışıklığa immünosüpressör etkisi fazla

- Yanıtsızlarda: inflamatuvar sitokinleri uyarma yetileri kısıtlı / baskılayıcı.

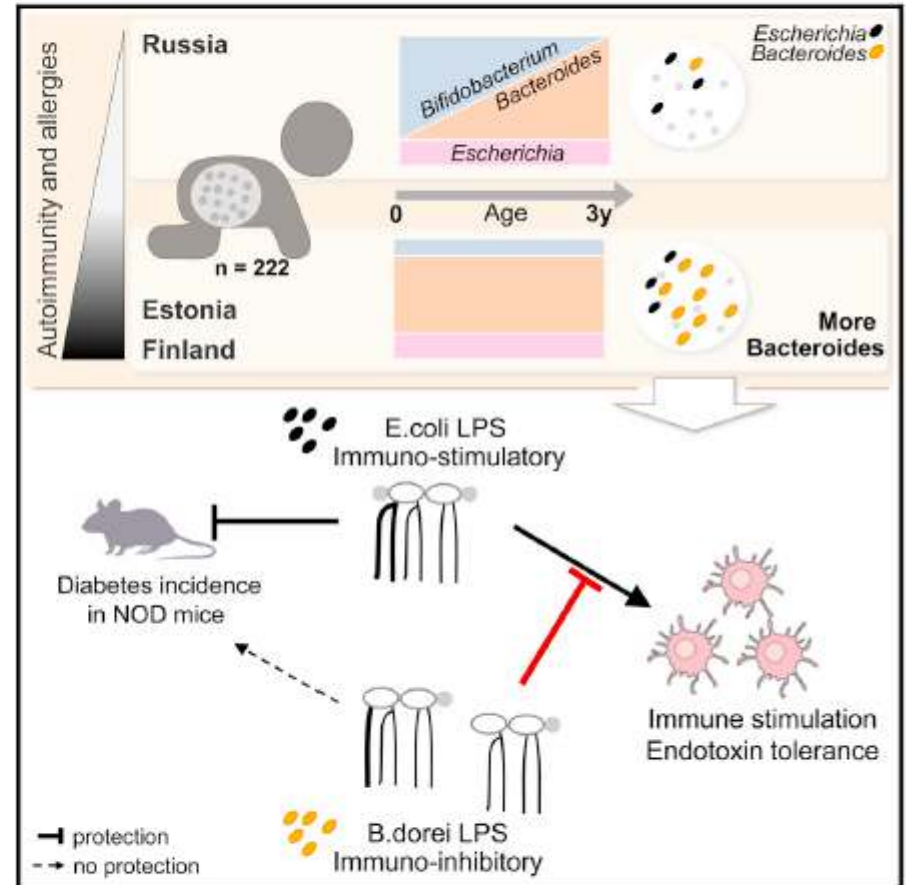


1-

Variation in Microbiome LPS Immunogenicity Contributes to Autoimmunity in Humans

Tommi Vatanen, Aleksandar D. Kostic,
Eva d'Hennezel, ..., Thomas W. Cullen,
Mikael Knip, Ramnik J. Xavier

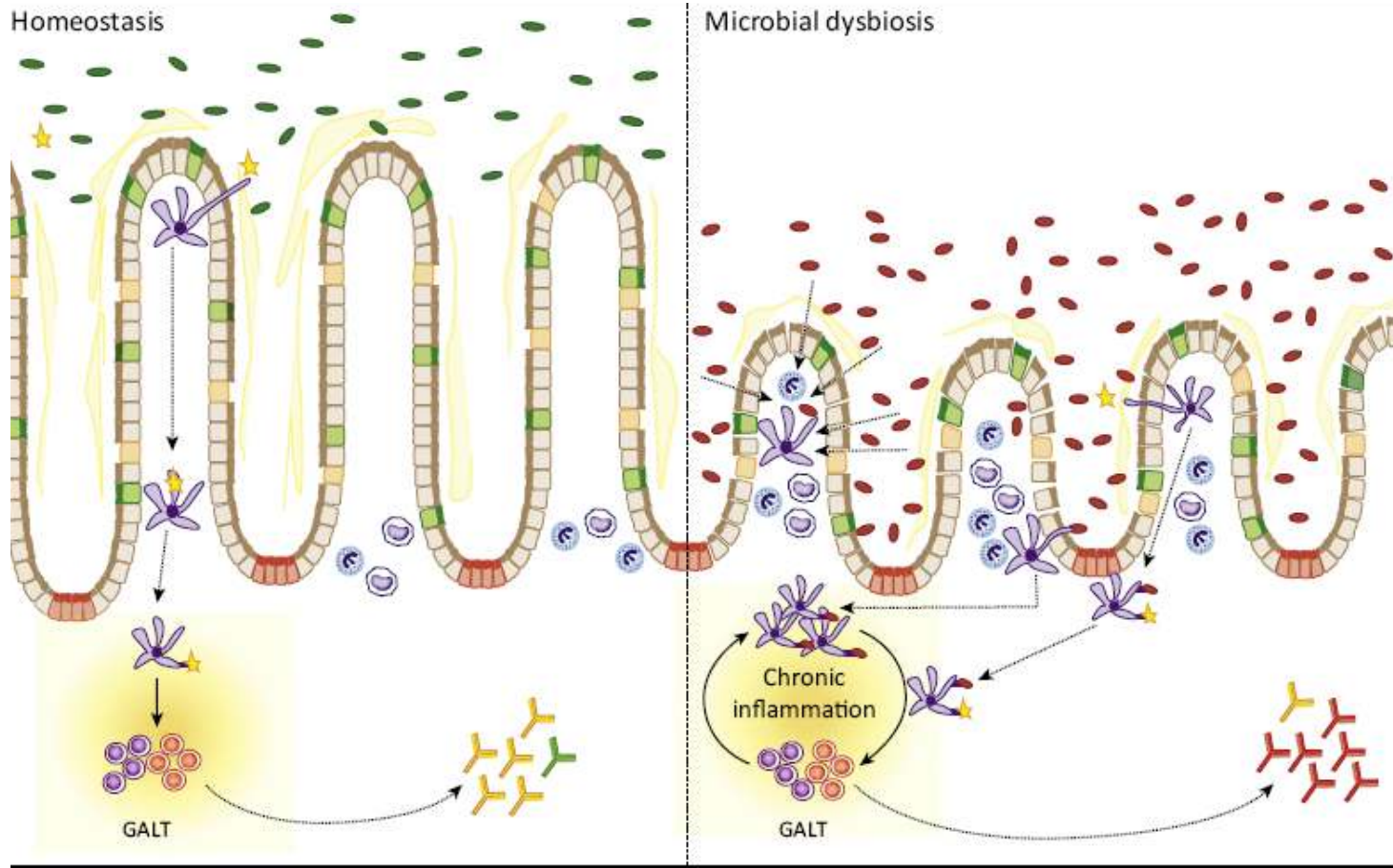
- Finlandiya, Estonya ve Rusya daki çocuklarda mikrobiyota incelenmiş
- Rus çocuklarda *Bacteroides* türü az, diğerlerinde çok
- Mikrobiyota içeriğindeki *Bacteroides* türüne ait LPS immün sistemi baskılayıcı etkiye sahip ve otoimmün sorunlara duyarlılığı arttırıyor



2-

Influence of the microbiota on vaccine effectiveness

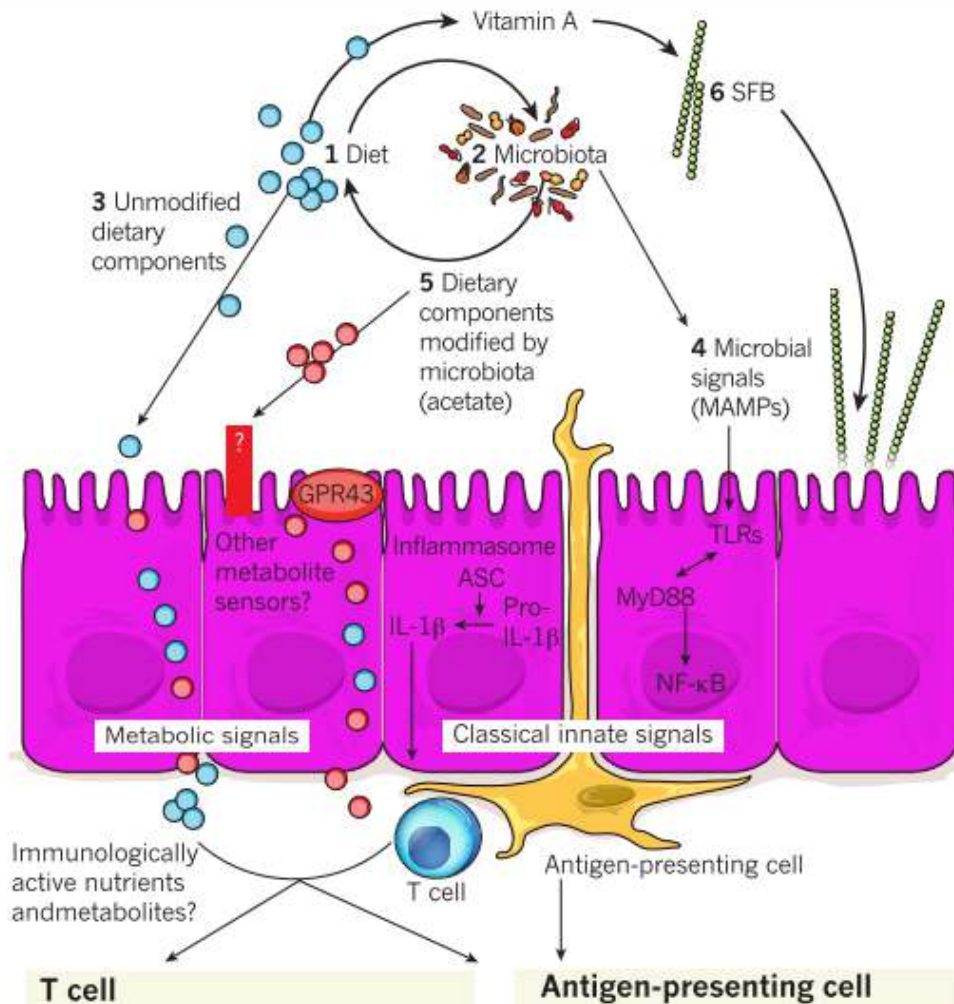
Yanet Valdez¹, Eric M. Brown^{1,2}, and B. Brett Finlay^{1,2,3}



Key: Enterocyte Paneth cell Neutrophil B cell Dendritic cell Microbe-specific antibody Mucus
Goblet cell Microfold cell Monocyte T cell Vaccine antigen Vaccine antigen-specific antibody Microbe

Human nutrition, the gut microbiome and the immune system

Andrew L. Kau^{1*}, Philip P. Ahern^{2*}, Nicholas W. Griffin¹, Andrew L. Goodman^{1†} & Jeffrey I. Gordon¹



T cell

mTOR

Promotes T_H1 , T_H2 , T_H17 cell differentiation; inhibits T_{reg} cell differentiation

RAR-RXR

Promotes intestinal T-cell homing; promotes T_H2 and T_{reg} cell differentiation

VDR-RXR

Promotes T_{reg} cell differentiation; inhibits T_H1 and T_H17 cell differentiation

AHR

Promotes T_H17 and T_{reg} cell differentiation

LXR and PPAR

Control T-cell differentiation

Antigen-presenting cell

TLRs

Inflammasomes

mTOR

Modulates DC function and differentiation

RAR-RXR and VDR-RXR

AHR

Modulates DC differentiation

PKR

Regulates inflammatory responses

GPR120

Inhibits inflammatory responses in macrophages

Mikrobiyotanın Aşıya Yanıtta Etkisi ve Konunun Pratik Yönü

- Probiyotik kullanımının aşıya yanıtta olumlu etkisi tartışılmakta

Enhancement of Microbiota in Healthy Macaques Results in Beneficial Modulation of Mucosal and Systemic Immune Function

Jennifer A. Manuzak,^{*,†} Tiffany Hensley-McBain,^{*,‡} Alexander S. Zevin,^{*,‡}
Charlene Miller,^{*,†} Rafael Cubas,[‡] Brian Agricola,[‡] Jill Gile,^{*,†} Laura Richert-Spuhler,^{*,†}
Gabriela Patilea,^{*} Jacob D. Estes,[§] Stanley Langevin,[¶] R. Keith Reeves,^{||} Elias K. Haddad,[#]
and Nichole R. Klatt^{*,†}

Diverse microbial exposure – Consequences for vaccine development

Bengt Björkstén*

Study	N	Age group	Vaccine	Probiotic strain(s)	Dose	Titer	Seroconversion (%)
Youngster [31]	47	Infants	Mumps, measles, R, V	<i>L. acidophilus</i> , <i>B. bifum</i> , <i>B. longum</i> , <i>B. infantis</i>	3×10^9 each	n.s.	92% vs 83%, $p = 0.052$
Kukkonen [35]	87	Infants	DTP Hib	<i>L. rhamnosus</i> (2 strains), <i>B. breve</i> , <i>P. freudenrichi</i>	$2-5 \times 10^9$ each	n.s.	–
Soh [38]	202	Infants	Hepatitis B	<i>B. longum</i> , <i>L. rhamnosus</i>	3×10^8	n.s.	n.s.
West [39]	179	Infants	DTP, oral polio, Hib	<i>L. paracasei</i>	10^8-10^{10}	n.s.	–
Matsuda [36]	128	Children <5 years	Cholera	<i>B. breve</i>	4×10^9	n.s.	$p < 0.05$
Pèrez [37]	140	9 months–10 years	Pn T	<i>L. casei</i> , <i>L. acidophilus</i>	10^8 each	n.s.	–
De Vrese [41]	64	20–30 years	Oral polio	<i>L. rhamnosus</i> , <i>L. acidophilus</i>	10^{10}	2–4× higher, $p < 0.05$	–
Davidson [40]	39	18–49 years	Influenza	<i>L. rhamnosus</i>	10^{10}	$p < 0.05$	84% vs 55%, $p < 0.05$
Boge [42]	222	Elderly	Influenza	<i>L. casei</i>		$p < 0.05$	–

D, diphtheria; HiB, *Haemophilus influenzae* type B; P, pertussis; Pn, pneumococcal; R, rubella; T, tetanus; and V, varicella.

- Probiyotik kullanımı RV aşısının serokonversiyon oranını arttırıyor (Finlandiya)
- Probiyotik ve çinko kullanımı RV1 aşısı sonrası IgA serokonversiyonunu arttırıyor (Hindistan)

Hümorale

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