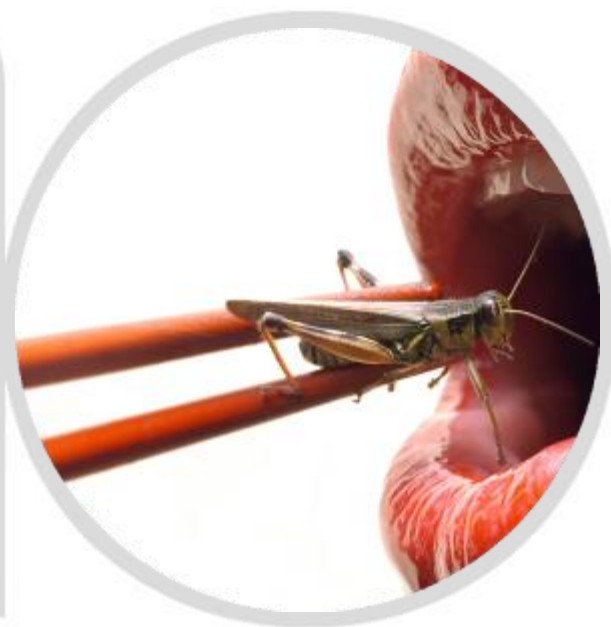


Allergenicity risk assessment of novel proteins in food:

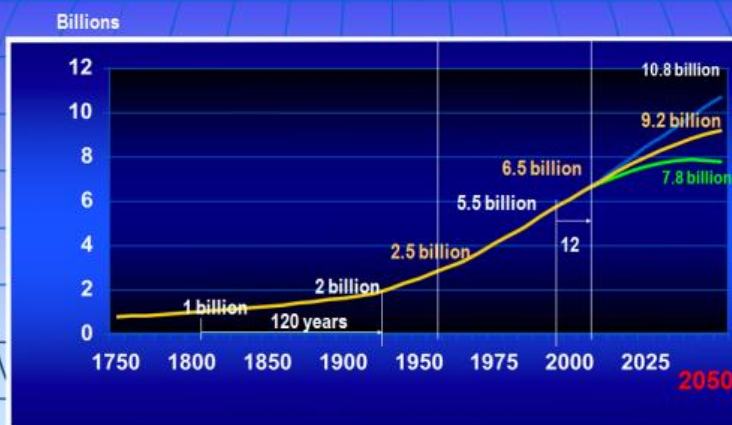
Case study and future improvements



Kitty Verhoeckx

Background

World population growth: 1750-2050



United Nations Population Division

Sustainable food production >
Alternative protein sources >



What It Takes To Make A Quarter-Pound Hamburger



feed

6.7

Pounds of
grains and forage



water

52.8

Gallons for drinking water
and irrigating feed crops



land

74.5

Square feet for grazing
and growing feed crops



fossil fuel
energy

1,036

Btus for feed production and
transport. That's enough to power a
typical microwave for 18 minutes.



Source: J.L. Capper, *Journal of Animal Science*, July, 2011.

Credit: Producers: Eliza Barclay, Jessica Stoller-Conrad; Designer: Kevin Uhrmacher/NPR



General food law

(EC regulation No 258/97 and EU recommendation 97/618)

- The law requires that safety is assured for all food ingredients placed on the market.
- Responsibility of the producers
- **Novel food law:** Comprehensive food safety assessment for novel foods introduced after 1997

Nutritional

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 172 g	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 200	Calories from Fat 8
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 1g	1%
Saturated Fat 0g	1%
Trans Fat	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 7mg	0%
Total Carbohydrate 36g	12%
Dietary Fiber 11g	45%
Sugars 6g	
Protein 13g	

Microbial



Toxicological



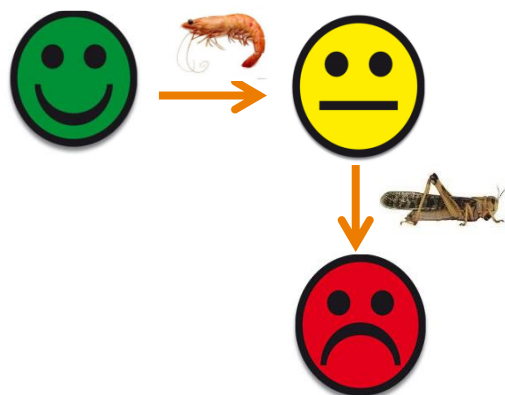
Allergenic



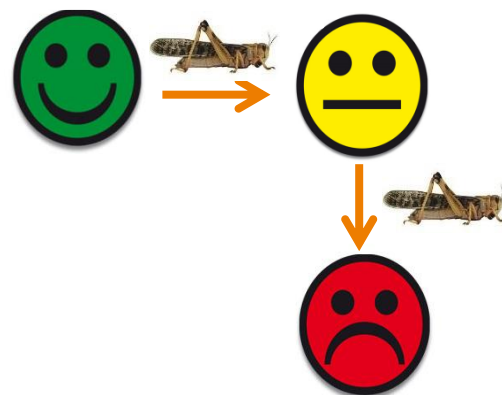


Allergy risk assessment strategy

- Is the novel protein able to elicit an allergic reaction in a food allergic population (cross reactivity)?
- Is the novel protein able to induce a new allergy (sensitization)?



cross reactivity



new allergy



Current strategy (EFSA/GMO)

› Weight of evidence approach



Source of gene

No reports on allergy



Allergy common

Sequence alignment

< 35% identity over 80 aa



> 70% identity over full length

IgE tests

No specific IgE



Specific IgE to allergen

Pepsin digestion

Digested > 90% in < 2 min



Stable for 60 min



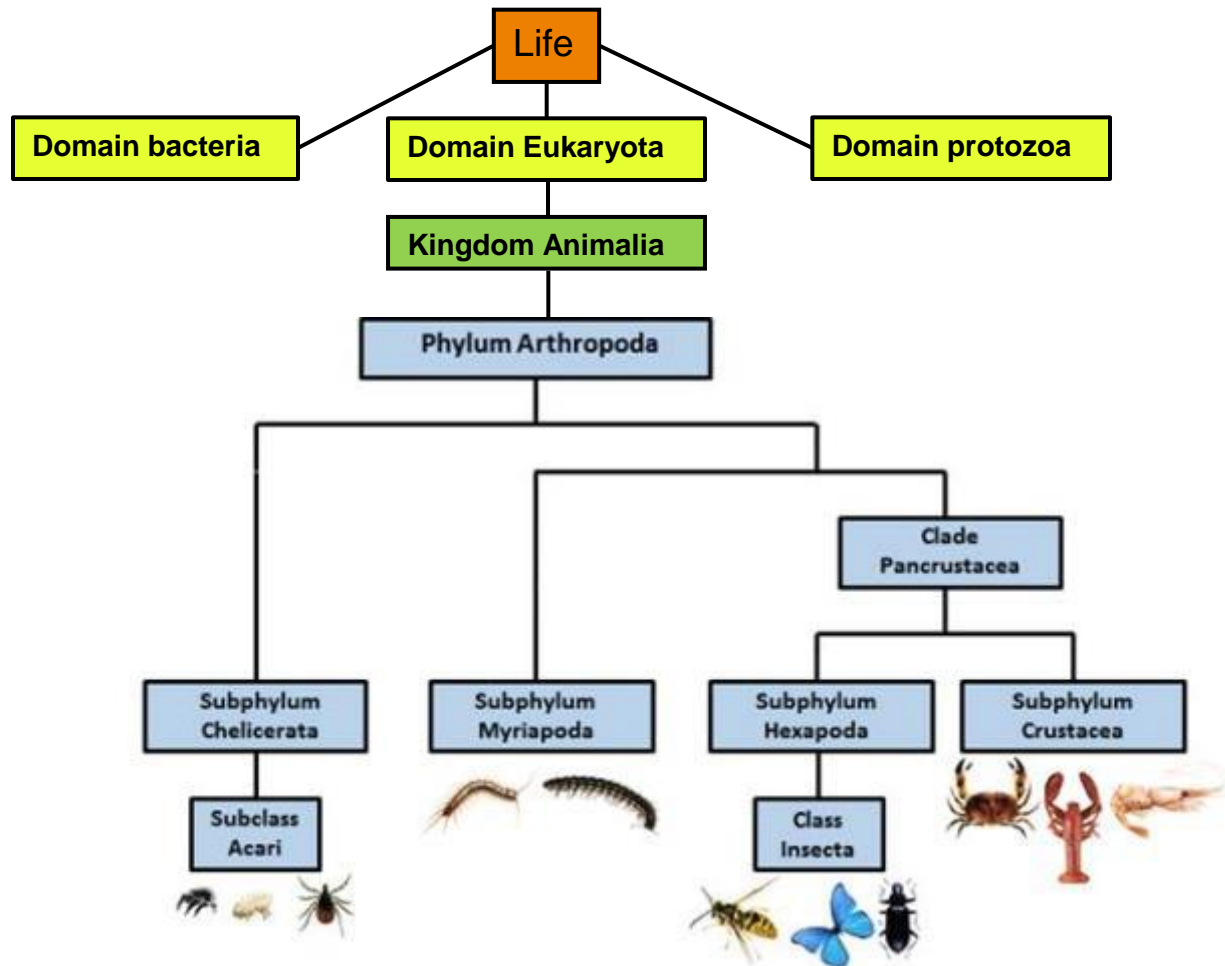
Yellow Mealworm (*Tenebrio molitor*)

- ✓ Larval stage of the Yellow mealworm beetle
- ✓ Originally produced as feed for animals such as fish, reptiles and birds.
- ✓ Commercially available for human consumption (Australia, UK, NL and Belgium)





Mealworm related to shrimp and house dust mite



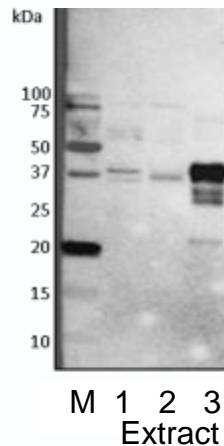


slgE from shrimp allergic patients react with mealworm proteins

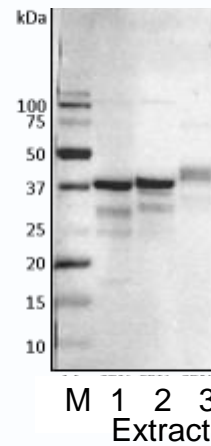
Immunoblot

Basophil activation

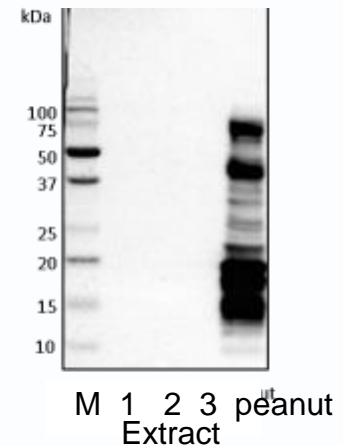
Patient 1



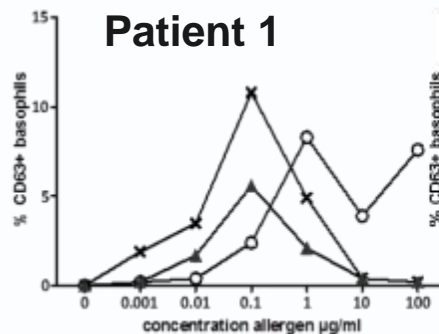
Patient 2



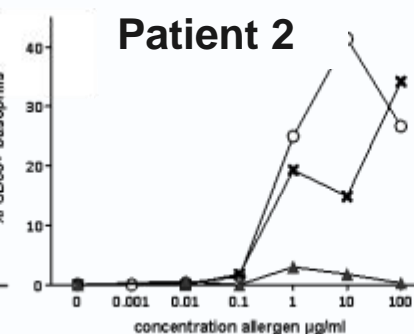
Patient 3



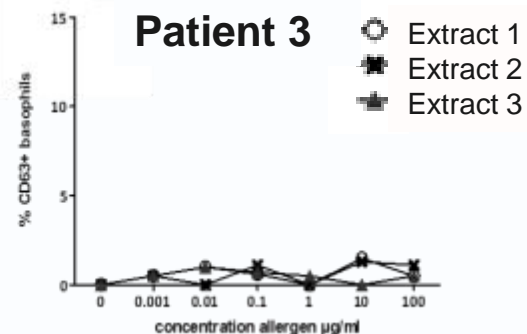
Patient 1

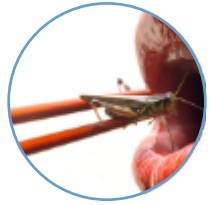


Patient 2



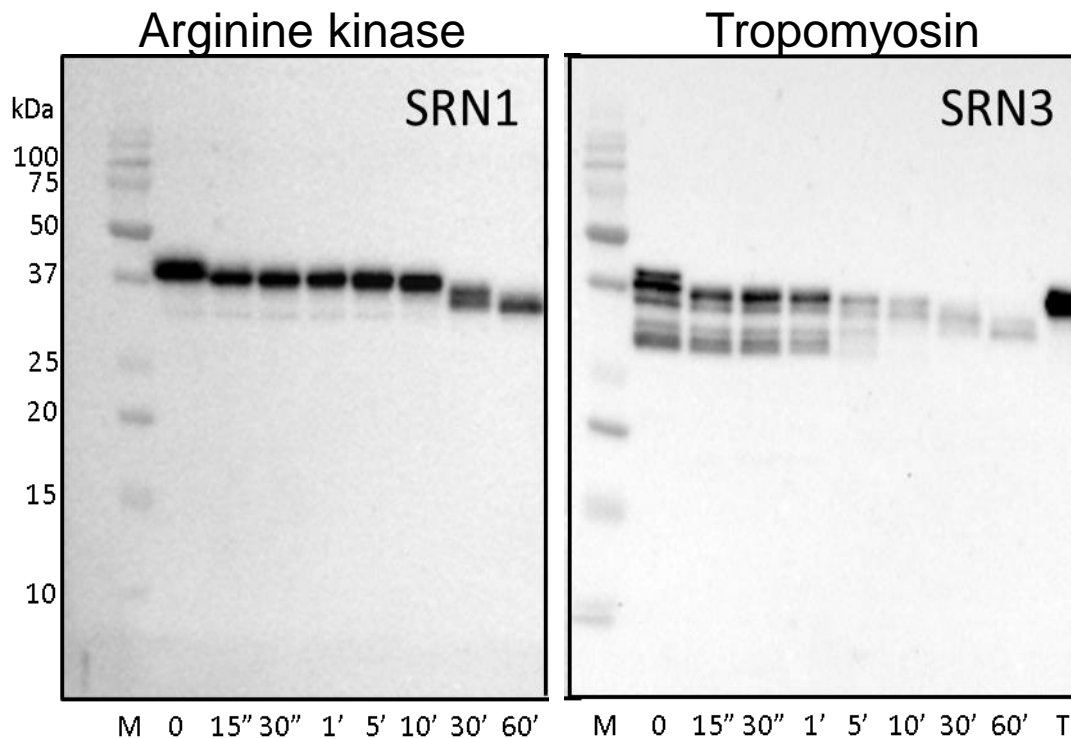
Patient 3





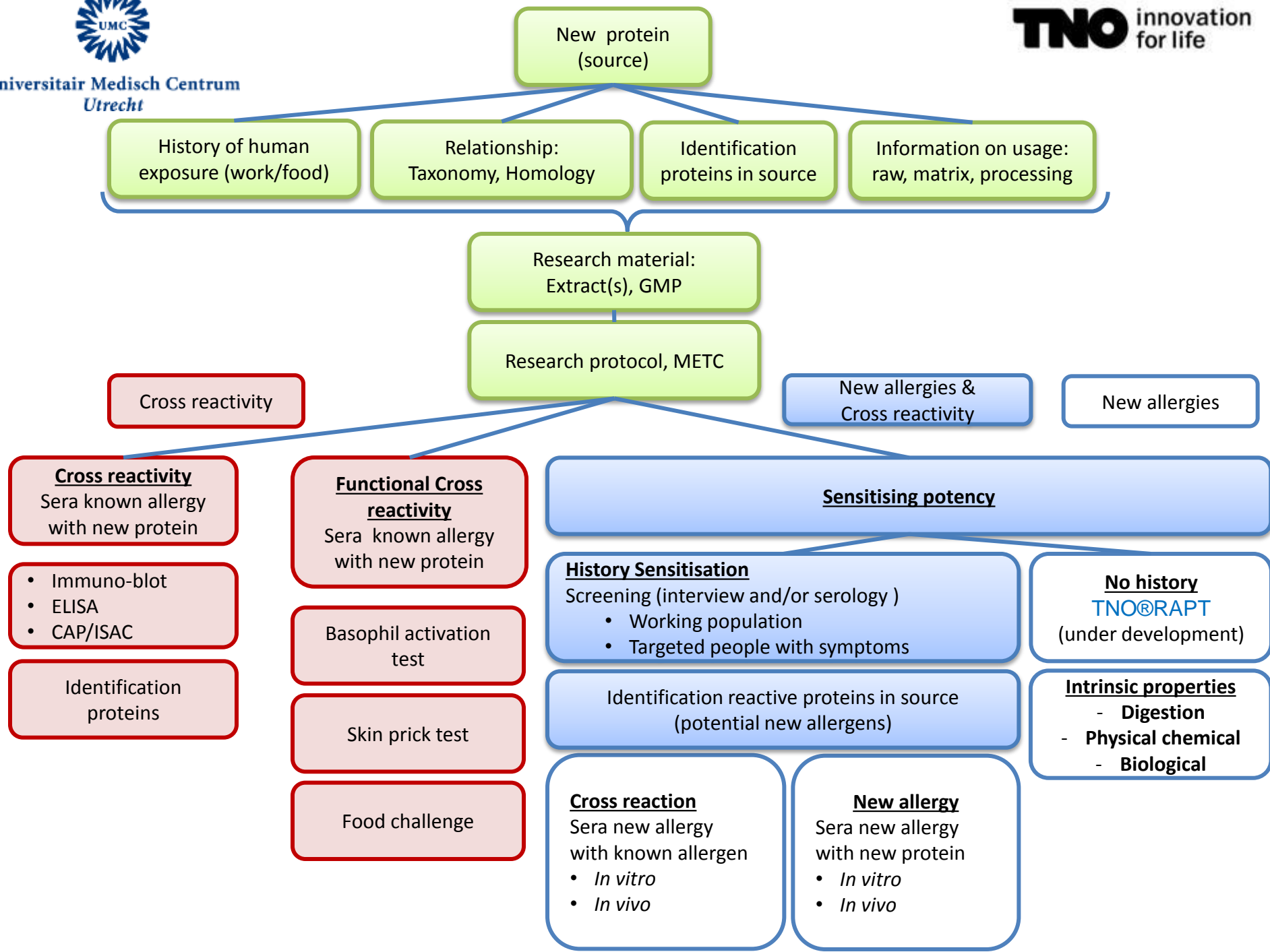
Tropomyosin and arginine kinase are mildly stable in pepsin resistance test

Immunoblot



SRN1 Soluble proteins (tris)

SRN3 Difficult to solubilize proteins (ureum)





Conclusions cross reactivity



- › All shrimp allergic patients (n=15) were sensitized to mealworm based on SPT, BAT, Immunoblot and CAP mealworm
- › 87% of the Shrimp allergic patients had a positive DBPCFC to mealworm
- › Shrimp allergic patients are at risk when eating mealworm

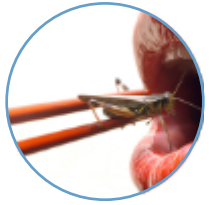




Conclusions De novo sensitisation



- › All subjects (n=4) were atopic and sensitized to mealworm according to SPT, BAT, Immunoblot and CAP mealworm.
- › Two subjects had a positive DBPCFC to mealworm, but were not allergic to shrimp.
- › Test population was too small to draw conclusions.
- › New strategies are needed to assess De novo sensitisation.



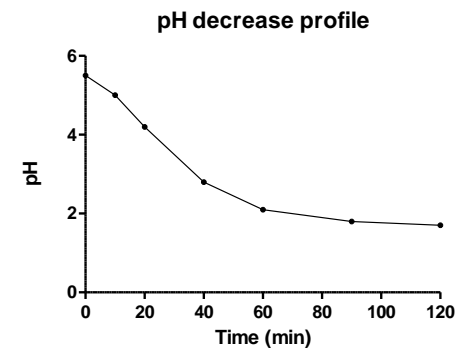
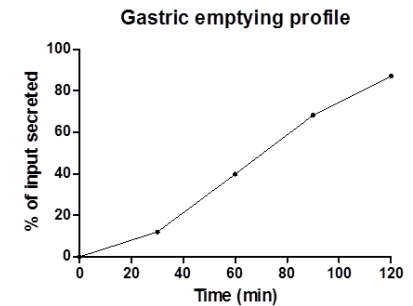
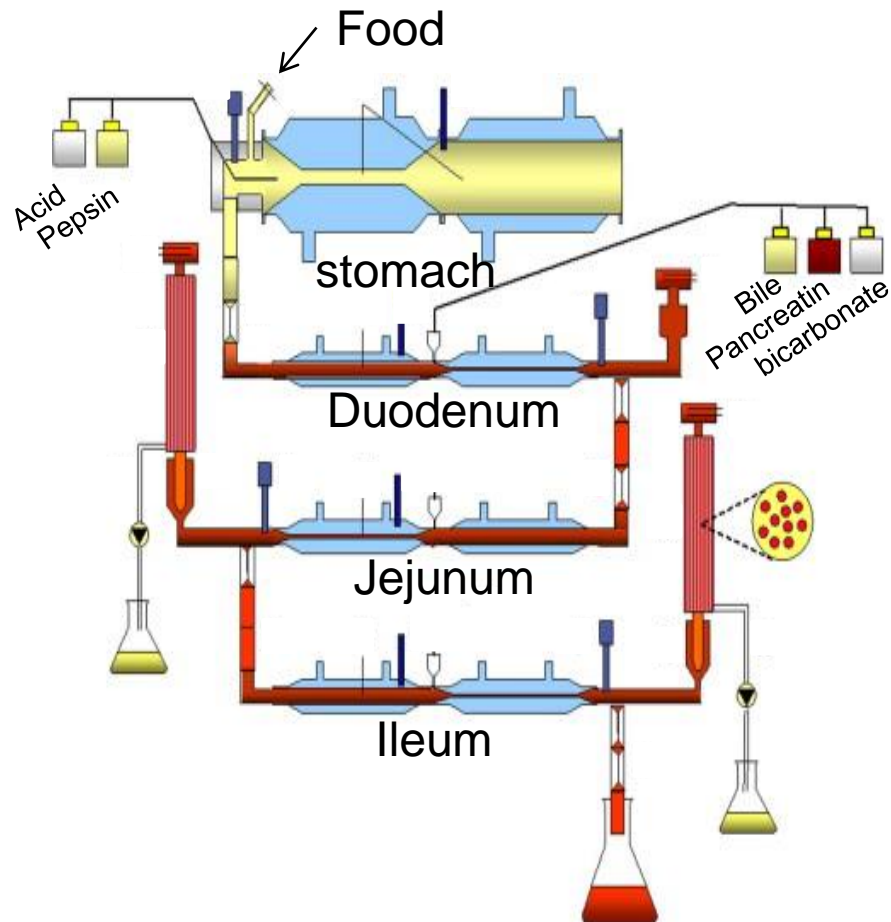


Food for thought

- › Static vs Dynamic digestion
- › Matrix
- › Bioactivity after digestion
- › Bioactivity after transport



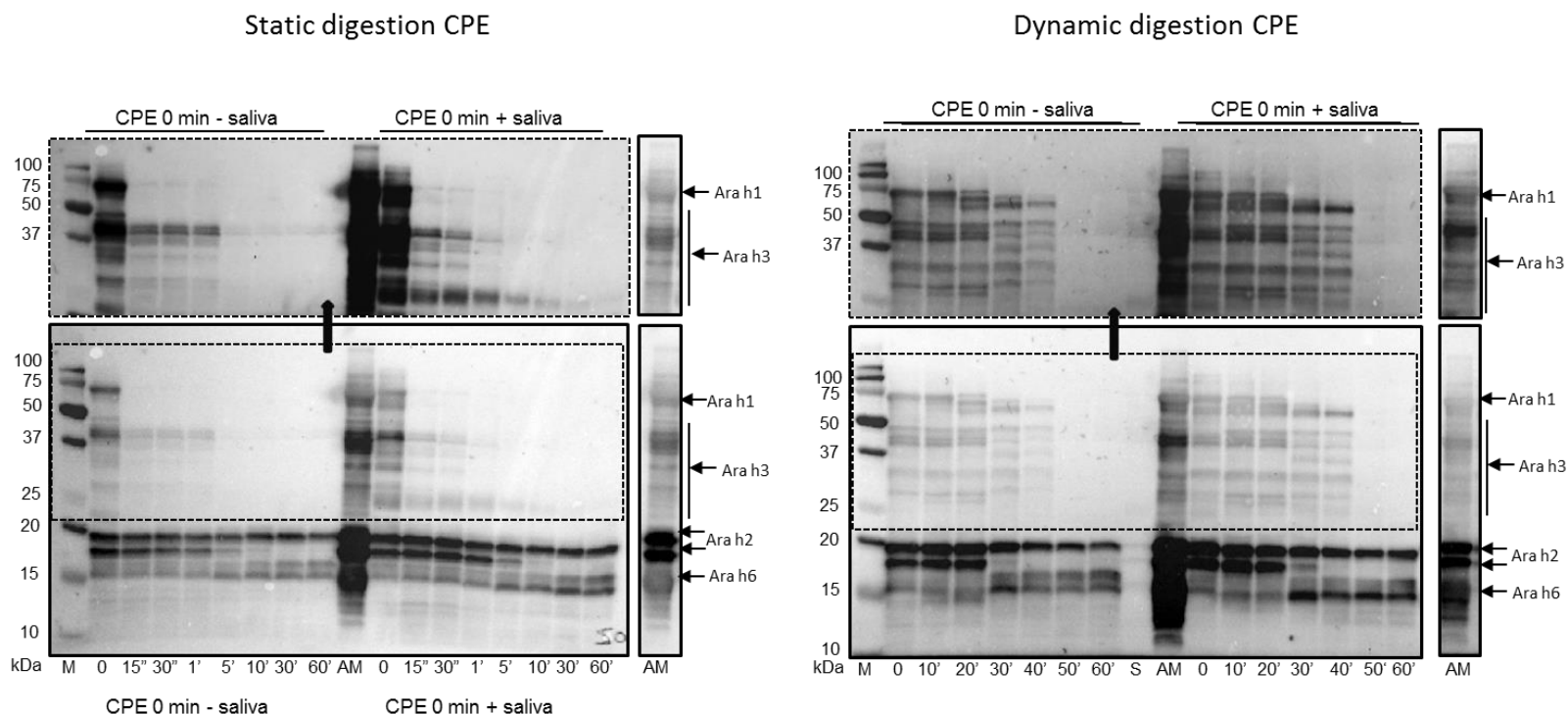
TNOs Intestinal model (TIM)





Bio-accessibility after digestion: Static vs Dynamic digestion (TIM)

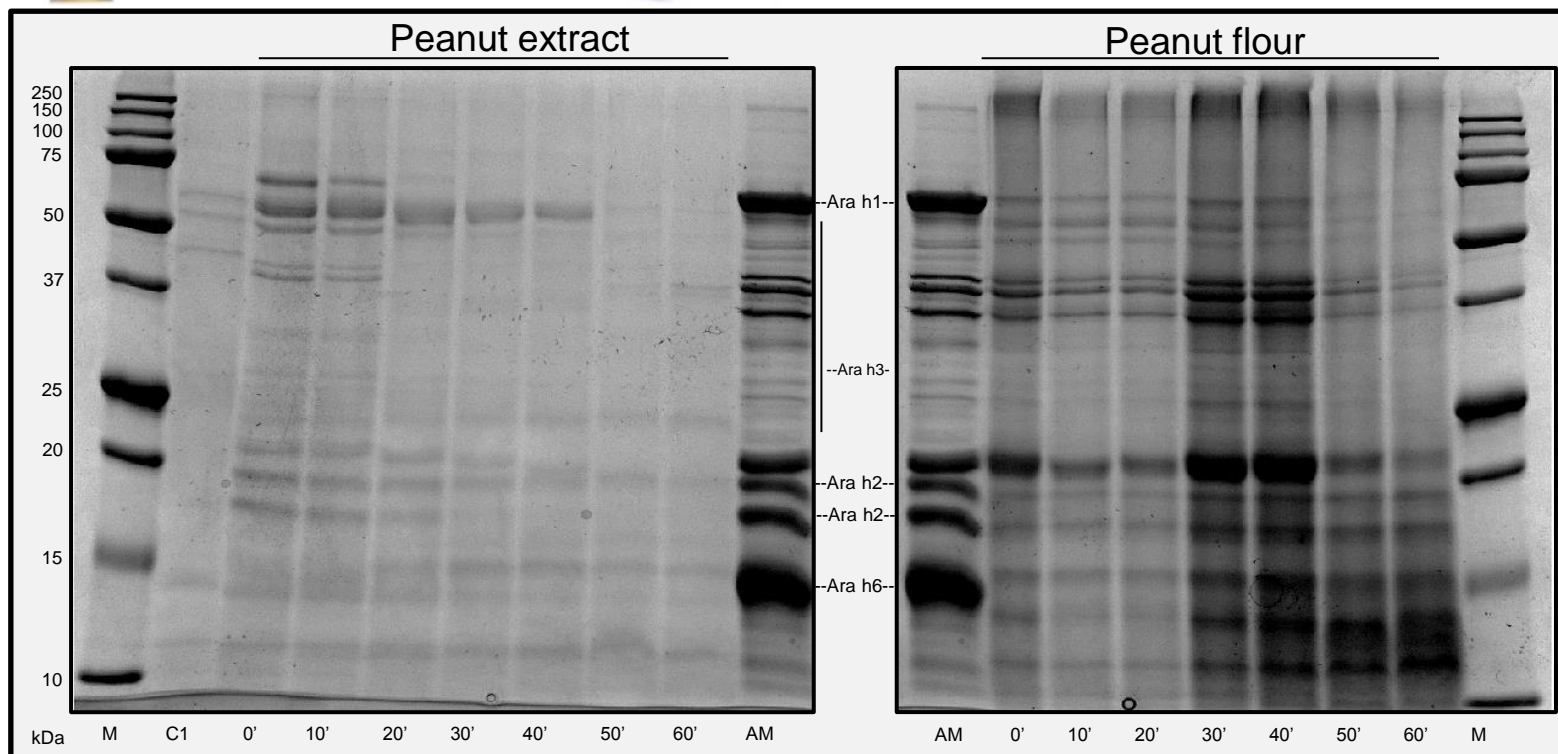
Immunoblot



Intact protein will reach the Intestine due to gastric emptying



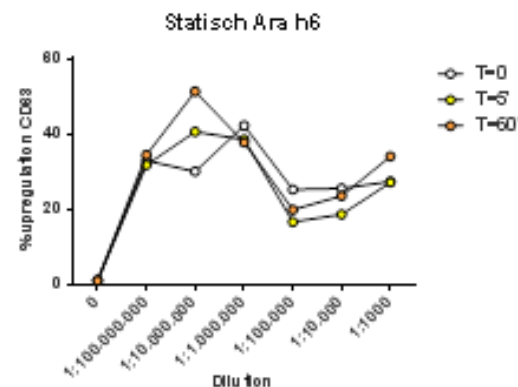
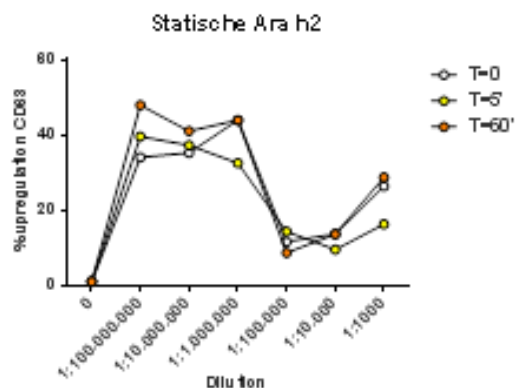
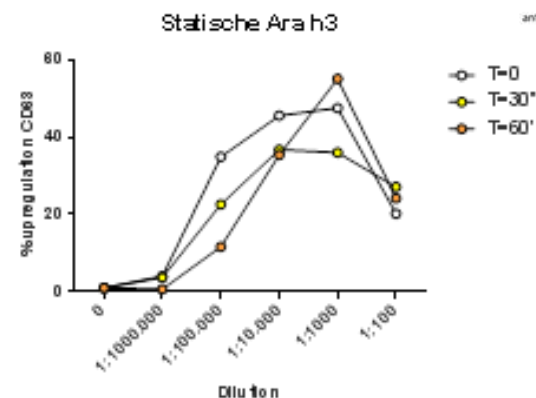
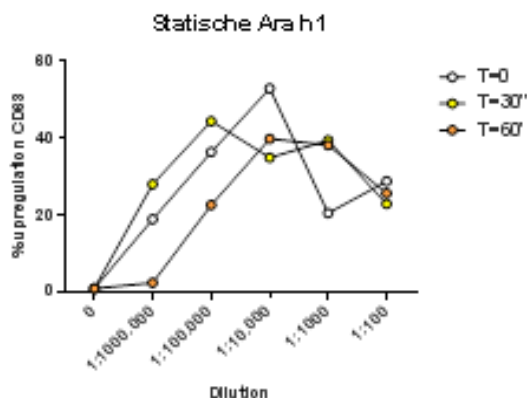
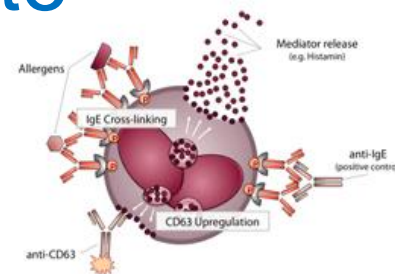
Digestion kinetics of peanut flower is different from peanut extracts in TIM





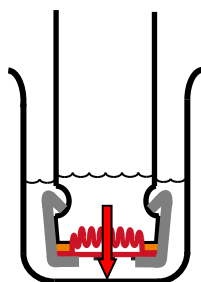
Digested Ara h 1 and 3 still able to activate basophils

Basophil activation

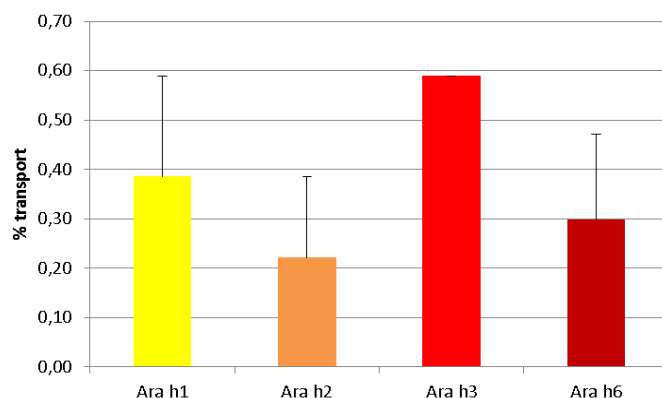




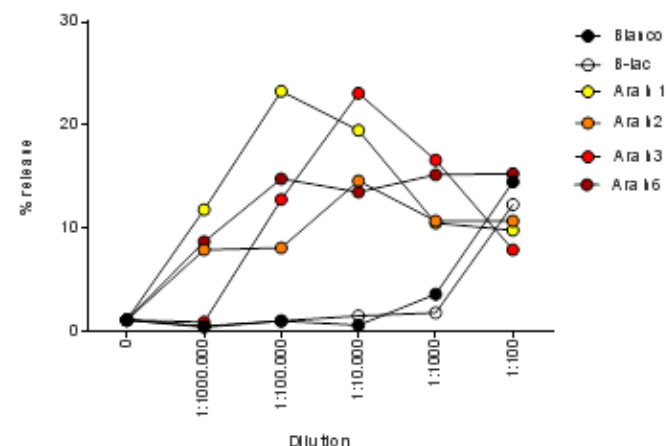
Ara h 1 and 3 lose reactivity after transport



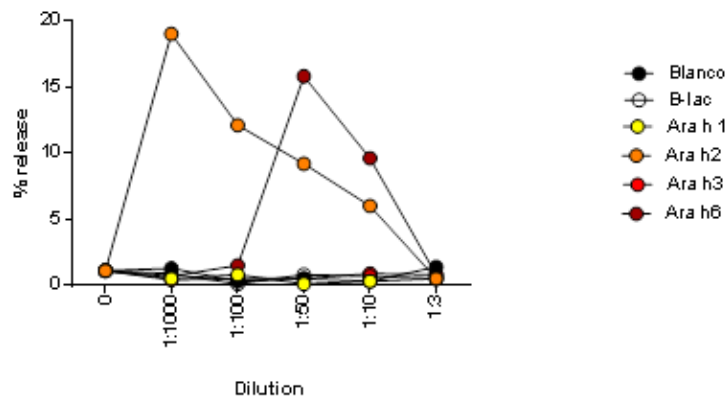
% transport



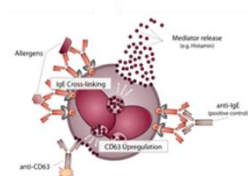
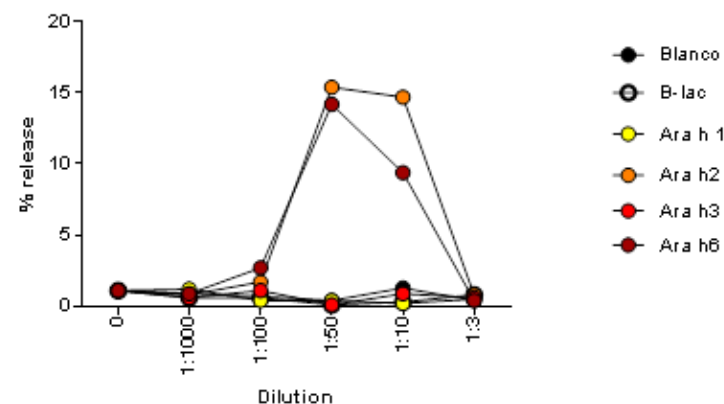
Apical



Basolateral Fig 1

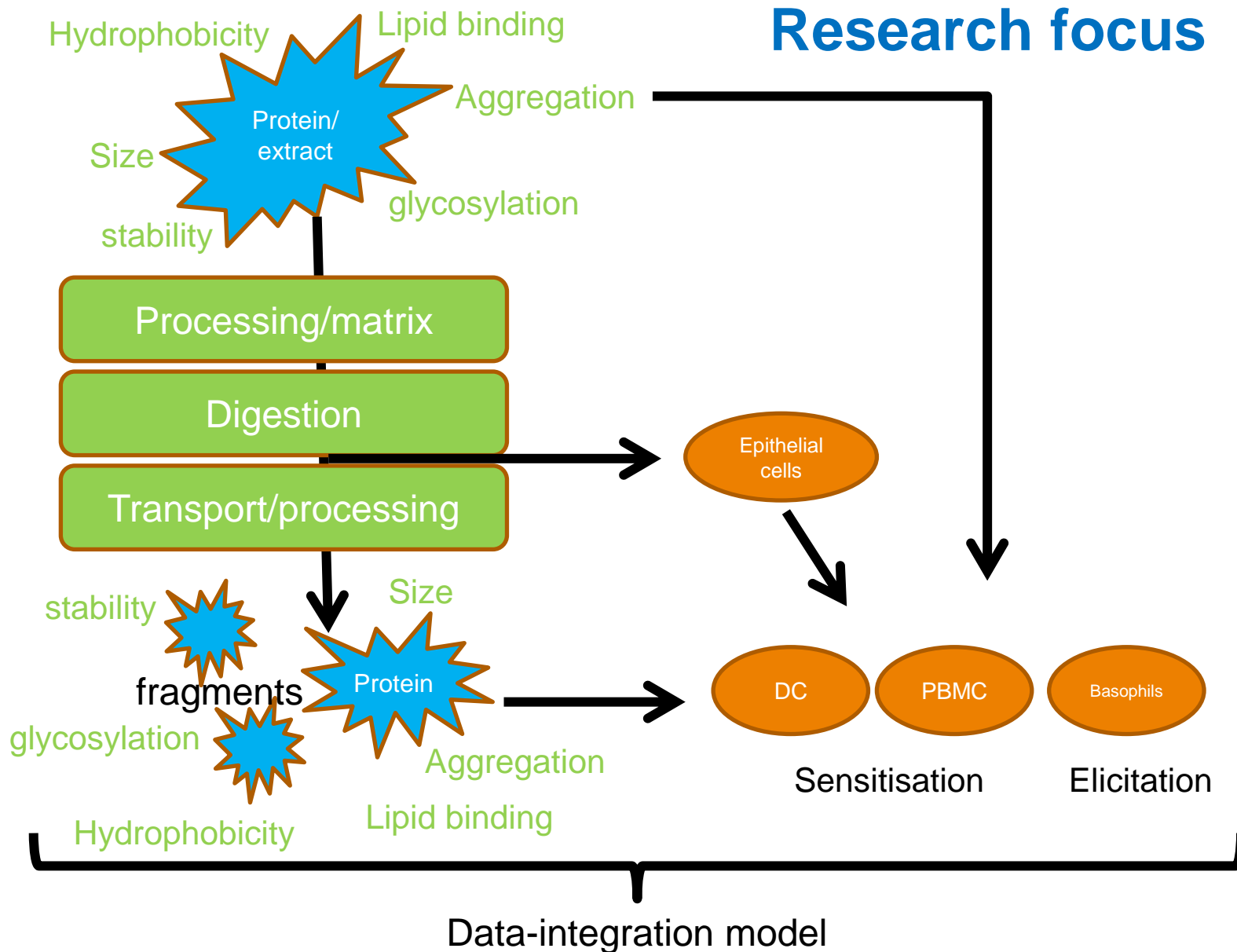


Basolateral Fig 2



Research focus

Protein panel
Physical chemical
Immune models





Improvement Allergy Risk assessment initiatives

- › TNO Shared Research Program Food Allergy
- › COST Action ImpARAS

Shared Research Program Food Allergy

Goals

Program Lines

Towards a
Food
Allergy
Free World

**Protect the
allergic
consumer**

4-6 years

**1: Allergen & allergy
management**

**Prevent
introduction
strong allergenic
foods**

6-8 years

**2: Allergenicity assessment
of (novel) food proteins**

**Preventive &
curative
strategies**

10-15 years

**3: Effect assessment and
markers to improve
diagnostics, prognostics
and monitoring of immune
health interventions**



impARAS



Improving Allergy Risk Assessment Strategy for new food proteins

Aim:

To build an interdisciplinary European network of scientists with a broad range of expertise to discuss, with an out-of-the-box view, new ideas and more predictive models and approaches to improve the current allergenicity risk assessment strategy



Chair: Kitty Verhoeckx



Vice Chair: René Crevel



Working group 1
Physical chemical
properties and
Analysis

Karin Hoffmann-
Sommergruber



Working group 2
In vitro methods

Erwin Roggen



Working group 3
In vivo methods

Liam O'Mahony



Working group 4
Risks assessment and clinical perspectives

Anne Constable





Website: www.imparas.eu

impARAS

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impARAS

COST Action 1402:

Improving Allergy Risk Assessment Strategy for New Food Proteins

Aim:
 To build an interdisciplinary European network of scientists with a broad range of expertise to discuss, with an out-of-the-box view, new ideas and more predictive models and approaches to improve the current allergenicity assessments.

Due to the continuing growth of the world population from 7 billion today to 9 billion in 2050, we will face a shortage of protein sources for human consumption in the near future. For this reason, Horizon 2020 included the topic: "Sustainable European bio-economy; bridging the gap between new technologies and their implementation" within their research program. Food safety assessment is an important requirement before new products can be brought to market. Such assessments include the investigation of microbiological and toxicological hazards as well as the risk of food allergy.

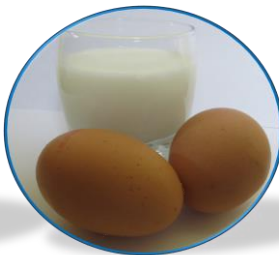
From an industry perspective, there is a need for: a) relatively cheap, easy and reliable tools for screening for allergenicity of new or modified food proteins; b) early risk based decision-making during product development; and, c) an improved

imPARAS

1st International Conference

Improving Allergy Risk Assessment Strategy for new food proteins

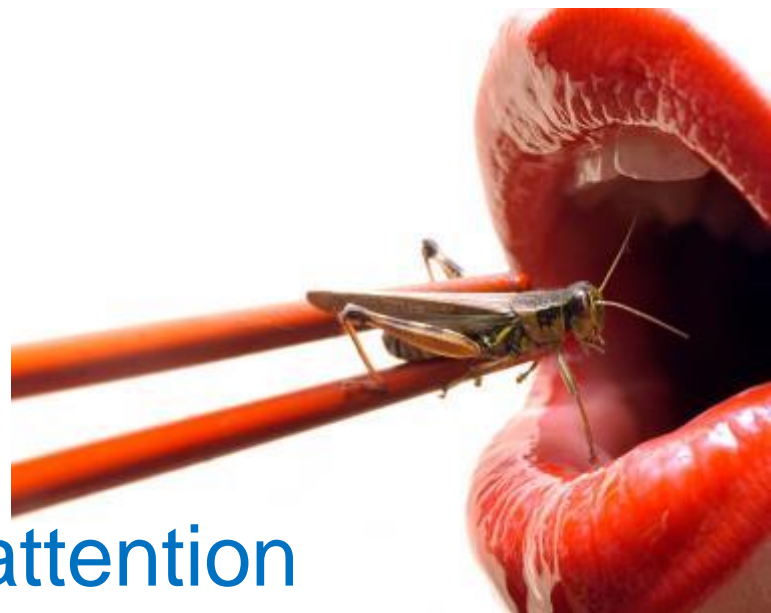
November 24-26, 2015
University of Belgrade
Belgrade – Serbia



For more information please visit:

<http://imparas.eu/meetings/>

Contact: Iván López (ivan.lopez@csic.es)



Thank you for your attention



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