

Entomophagy : what about allergies ?

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- ✓ What about entomophagy ?
- ✓ What about allergy ?
- ✓ What about cross-reactivity ?
- ✓ Diagnosis of allergy
- ✓ What about insect food allergy ?
 - ✓ Clinical cases
- ✓ Conclusion

What about entomophagy ?

ENTOMOPHAGY IS GLOBAL

80 percent of nations eat insects in one way or another. That's more than 2 billion people worldwide!



Why ?

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Nutritive value	Laws (CE n° 258/97)
Ecology	Allergic risk ? Anaphylaxis ? Angioedema?
Low resources	



Could be FATAL ?



- Evaluation of the risk of cross-reactions with insect allergens :
 - HDM allergy accounts for 5 to 15% of all allergic patients worldwide
 - Shellfish allergy accounts for 0.5 to 1.5% of all allergic patients worldwide
- Development of new diagnostic tools to point out insect sensitization
- Screening of new foods containing insects → control of labeling

What about allergy ?

Food allergy :

- 2-3% of world population
- 2-6% of children

Allergic asthma = first chronic disease in childhood

x2 during the last two decades in Europe

Definition:

An abnormal reaction of the body to a previously encountered allergen

- Introduced by inhalation, ingestion, injection or by skin contact
- Inadapted and excessive response of our organism
- Reproducible reaction
- Reaction even if there is a low quantity of allergen
- Mainly mediated by IgE (= allergy linked antibody)

➤ Sensitization phase :

After an initial contact with an allergen → activation of the immune system

→ NO SYMPTOMS

→ Specific IgE



sensitization ≠ allergy

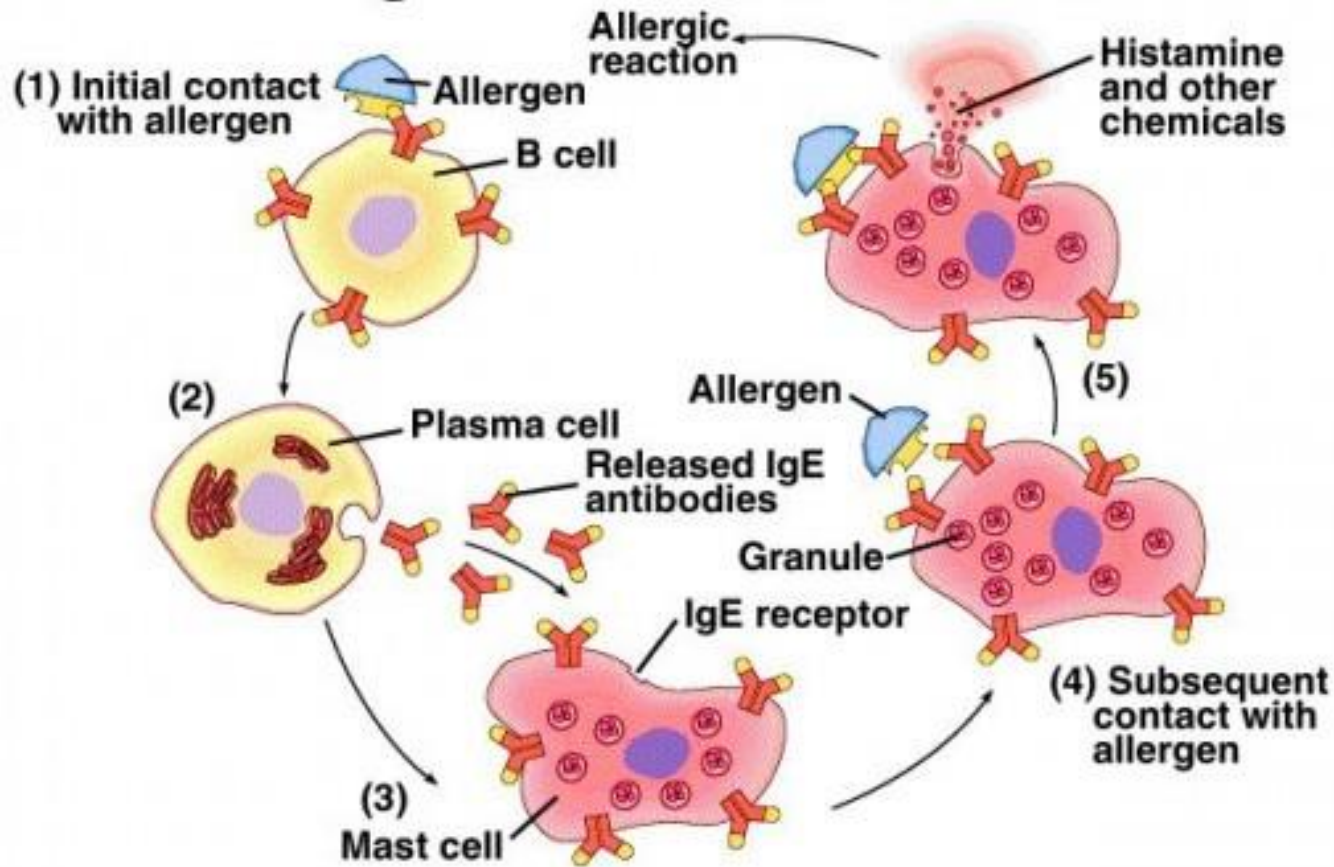
➤ Reaction phase :

Ulterior contact with the same allergen

→ REACTION (clinical symptoms = allergy)

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An Allergic Reaction — Overview



Sensitization phase (1) (2) (3)
 Allergic reaction phase (4) (5)

Definition:

A substance (mainly protein) that can cause an allergic reaction but is not harmful to most people



In our case, we studied shrimp and House Dust Mites allergens that are already described and used for *in vitro* diagnostics:

Shrimp allergens	HDM allergens
slgE shrimp extract	slgE <i>Dermatophagoïdes pteronyssinus</i>
slgE tropomyosin (rPen a 1)	slgE <i>Dermatophagoïdes farinae</i>
	slgE rDer p 1
	slgE rDer p 2
	slgE tropomyosin (rDer p 10)

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What about cross-reactivity ?

Definition:

Cross-reactivity in allergic reactions occurs when the allergenic proteins in one allergenic source are similar to the proteins found in another source

Example:

If you are allergic to birch tree pollen, you may have an oral allergy symptom reaction when eating an apple



Tropomyosin

Major allergen of invertebrates and minor allergen of House Dust Mites (HDM)

Marker of cross-reaction between shellfish, HDM and insects



Can cause severe allergic reactions

Example :

Some of the HDM allergic patients present an allergy when eating shellfish due to cross-reaction

→ only if previously sensitized to tropomyosin !

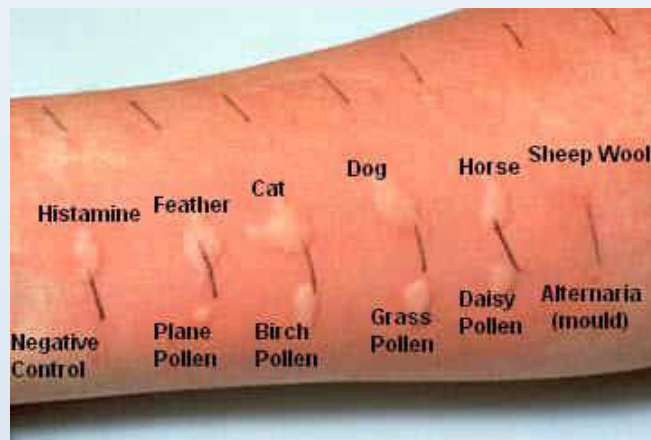


Diagnosis of allergy in a clinical laboratory

- Clinical history
- Allergic reaction characterization :

In vivo assays

- Skin prick test
- Oral food challenge



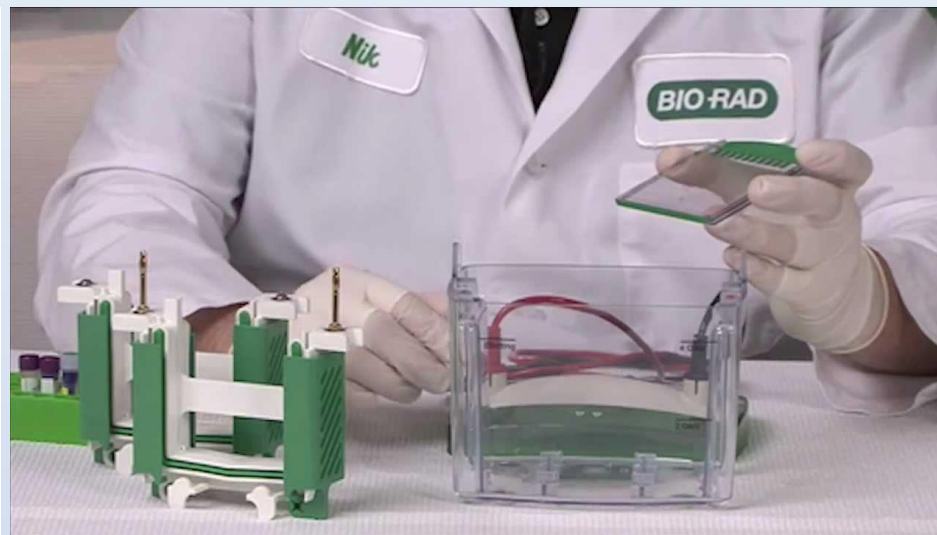
- Sensitization reaction measurement :

In vitro assays

- Measurements of specific IgE in the patient's serum
 - ➔ Traditional method ImmunoCAP250 (ThermoFisher Scientific)
 - ➔ ImmunoCAP ISAC (microarray)



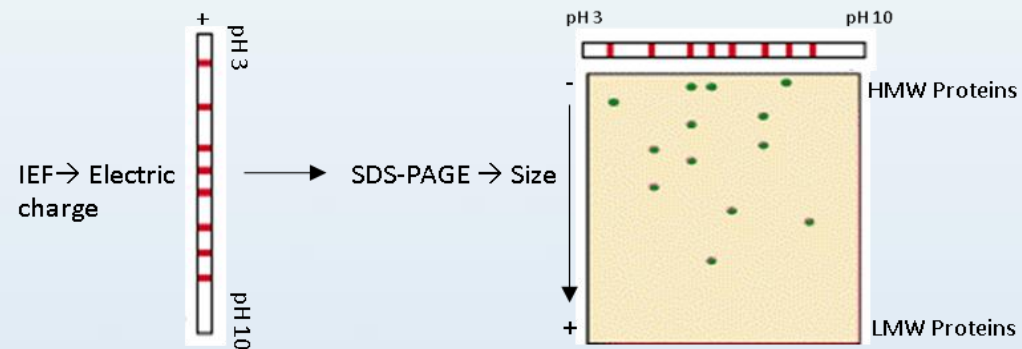
- 1D & 2D Western blot
 - Detection of the proteins against which the patient has been sensitized
 - Sensitization profile of one patient !



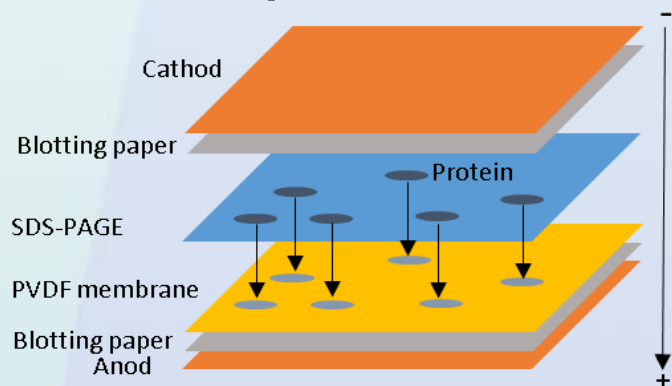
1. Protein extraction



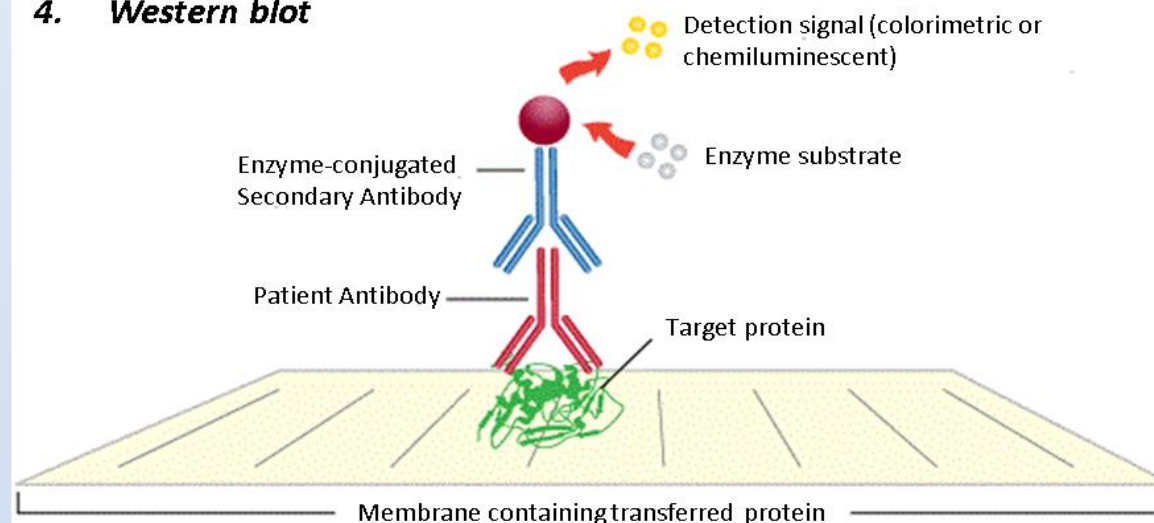
2. 2DE Electrophoresis



3. Protein transfer



4. Western blot



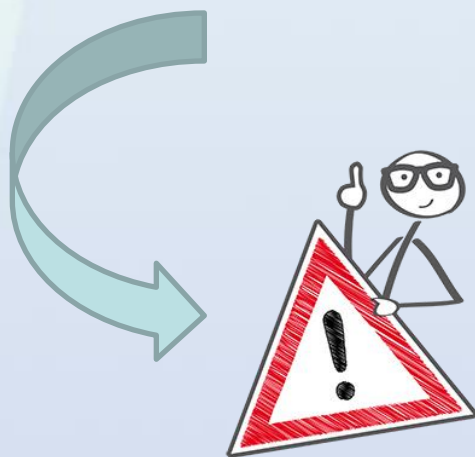
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What about insect food allergy ?

Major described allergens :

- Tropomyosin
- Arginine kinase
- Chitin...

Cross-reactions with shellfish and/or HDM allergens ?



Allergens are not always proteins...

How ?

- Total protein extraction from crickets (*Grillodes sigillatus*)

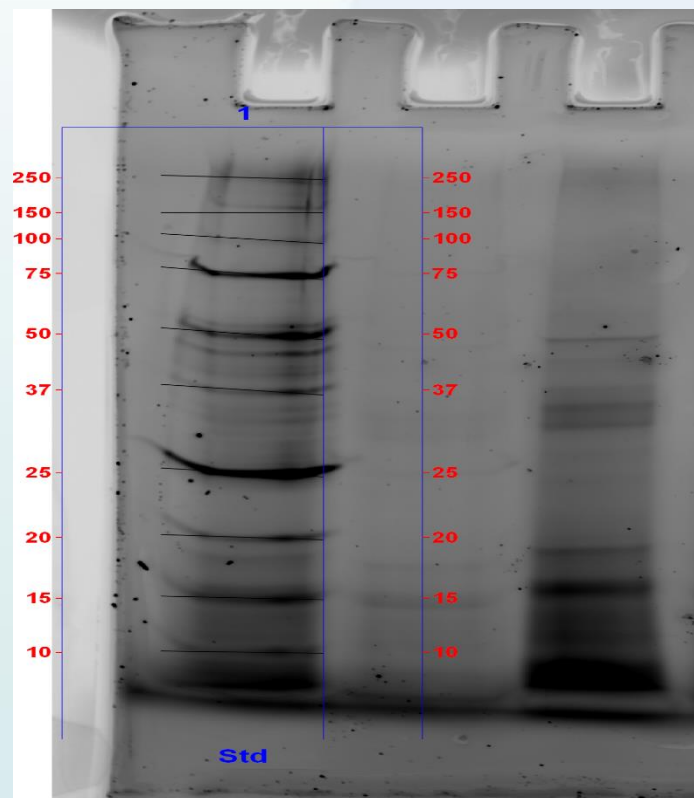
EITHER

- SDS-PAGE gel (1D)
- Western blot (1D)

OR

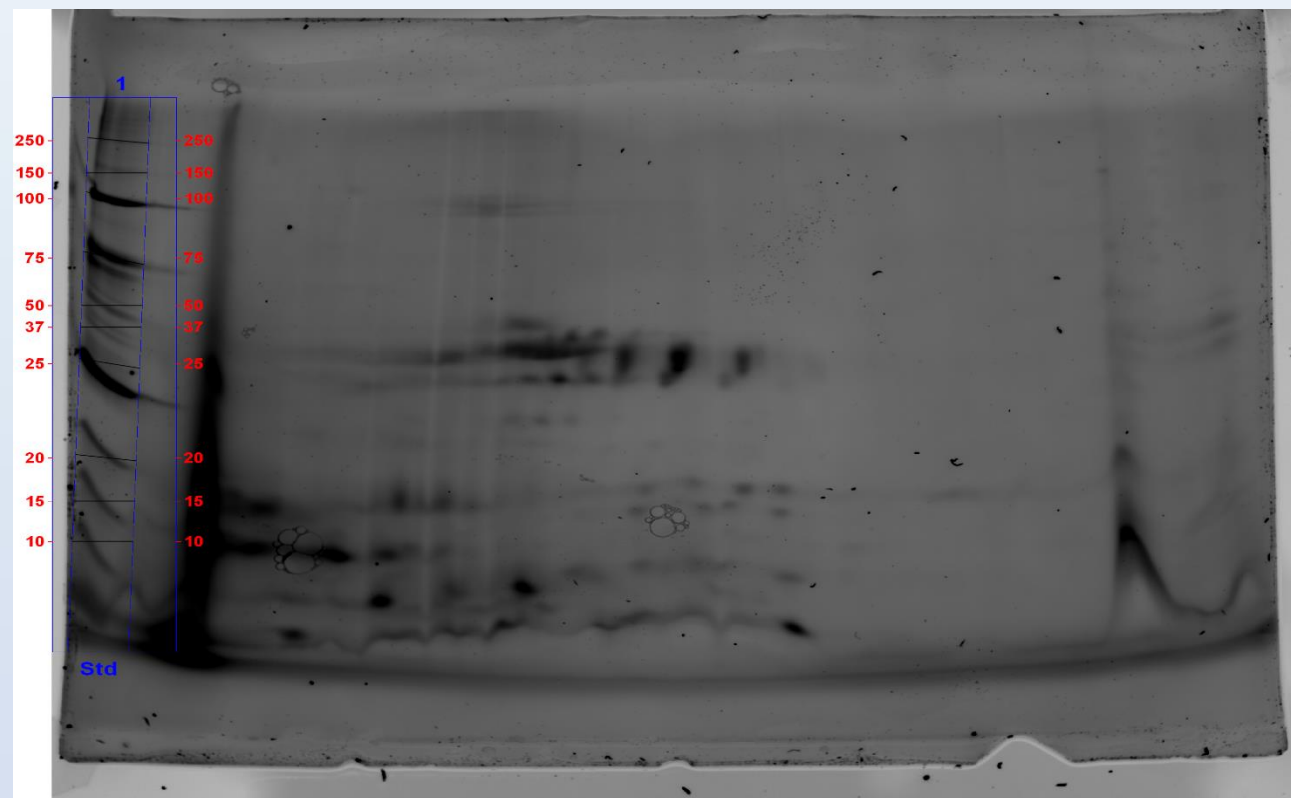
- Isoelectric focalization (1D)
- SDS-PAGE gel (2D)
- Western blot 2D

SDS-PAGE gel 1D



SDS-PAGE gel 1D with *Grillodes* extract

SDS-PAGE gel 2D



SDS-PAGE gel 2D with *Grillodes* extract

First case analyzed : 1D

27 y.o. woman with shellfish and HDM allergies

Systemic reactions

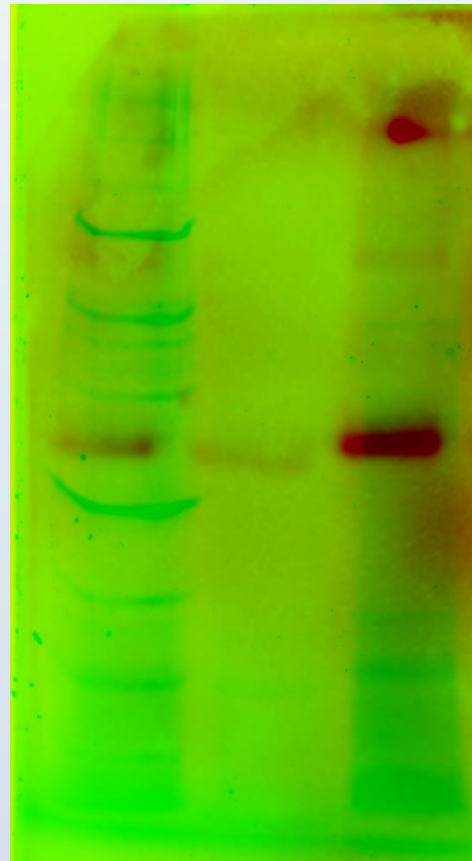
sIgE Shrimp
 = 9.89 kUA/L

sIgE Shrimp tropomyosin
 (rPen a 1) = 14.3 kUA/L

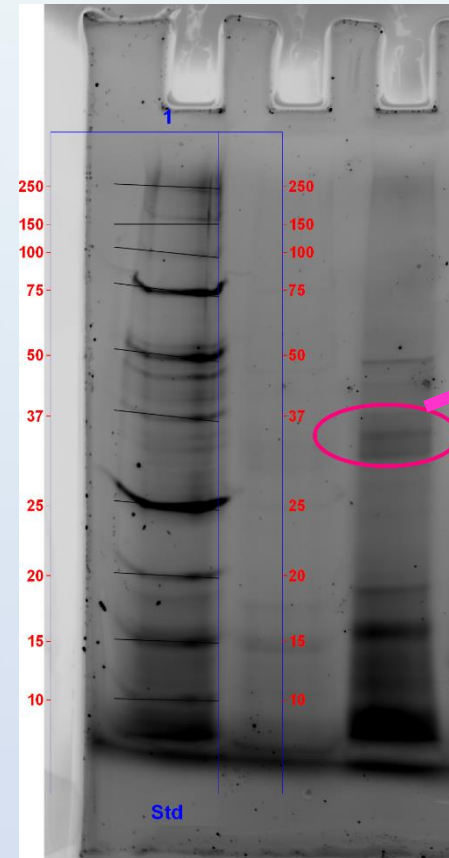
sIgE HDM (rDer p1)
 = 92.4 kUA/L

sIgE HDM (rDer p2)
 >100 kUA/L

sIgE HDM tropomyosin
 (rDer p10)
 = 16.9 kUA/L



(-)



(-)

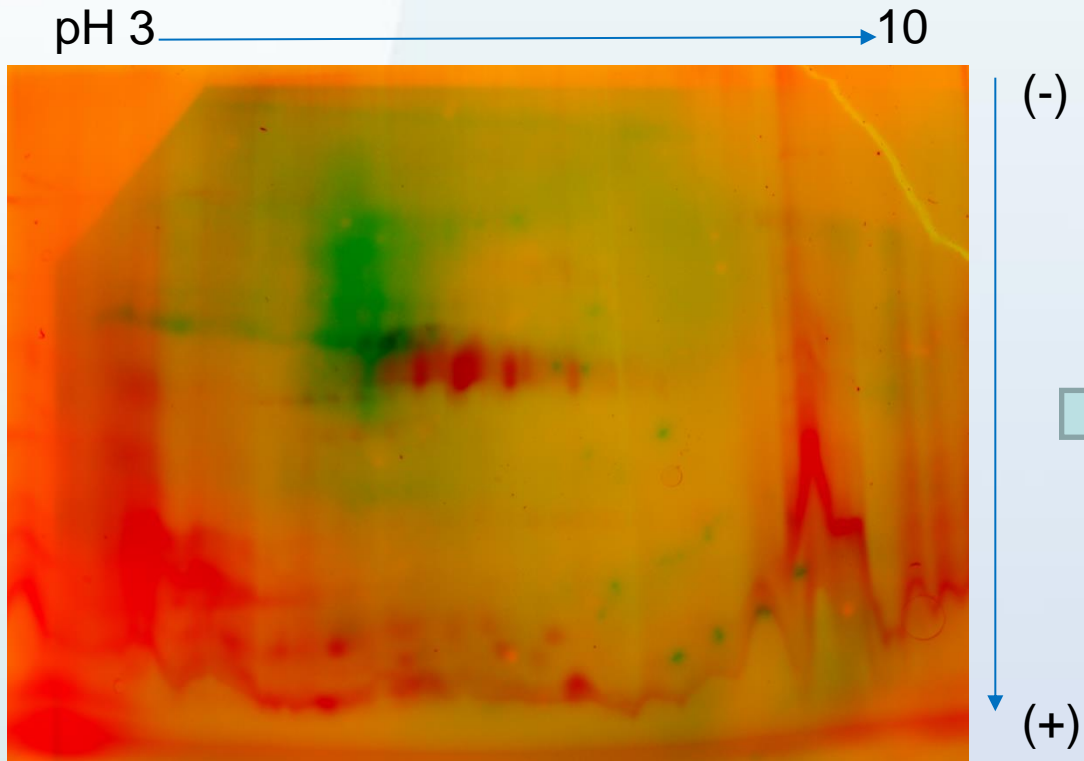
Arginine kinase ?
 Tropomyosin ?

(+)

Protein of interest (allergen) detected by Western blot 1D

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First case analyzed : 2D



Western blot 2D with *Grillodes* extract



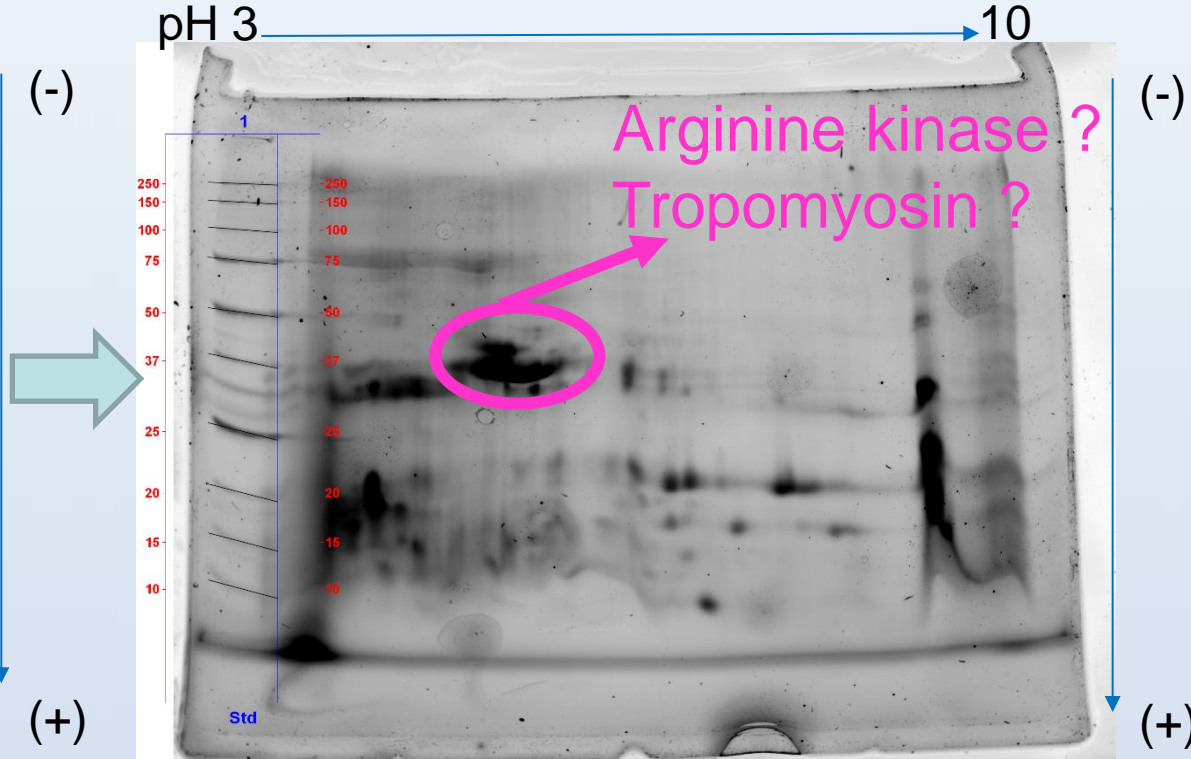
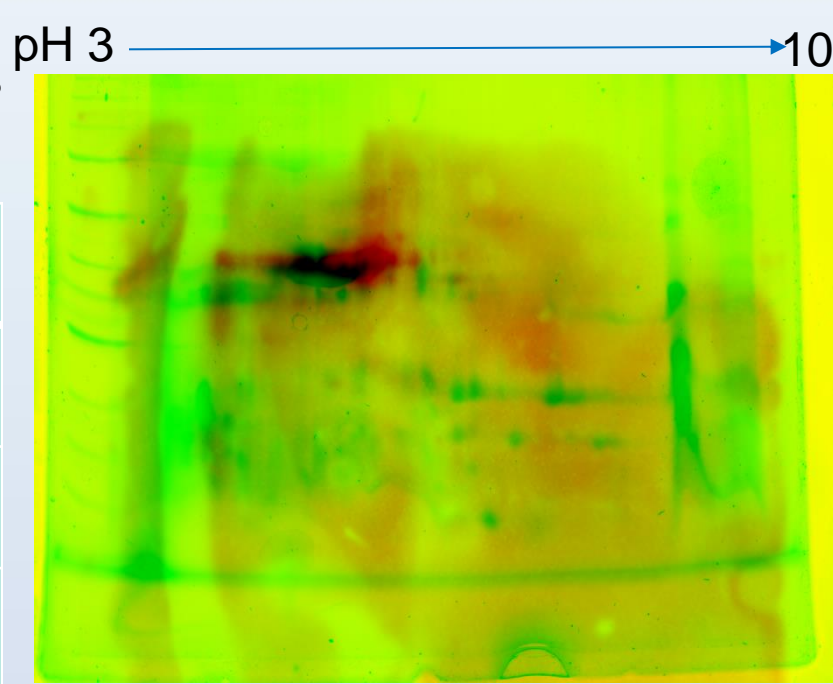
Protein of interest (allergen) detected by Western blot 2D

Second case analyzed : 2D

30 y.o. woman with HDM allergy

Atopic dermatitis

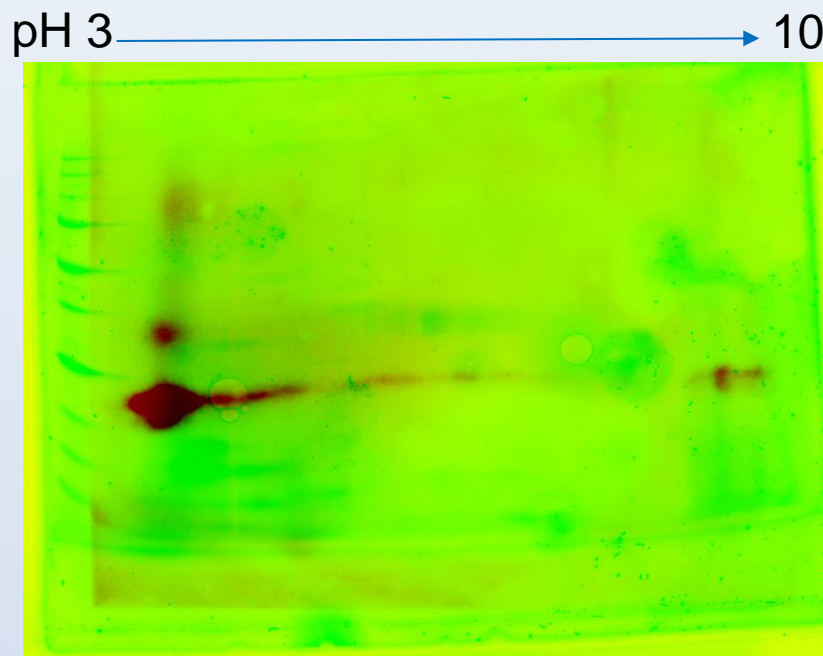
- slgE Derm.pteron = 66.3 kUA/L
- slgE Derm.farinae = 45.1 kUA/L
- slgE HDM (rDer p1) = 23.4 kUA/L
- slgE HDM (rDer p2) = 37.9 kUA/L
- slgE HDM tropomyosin (rDer p10) = 0.18 kUA/L



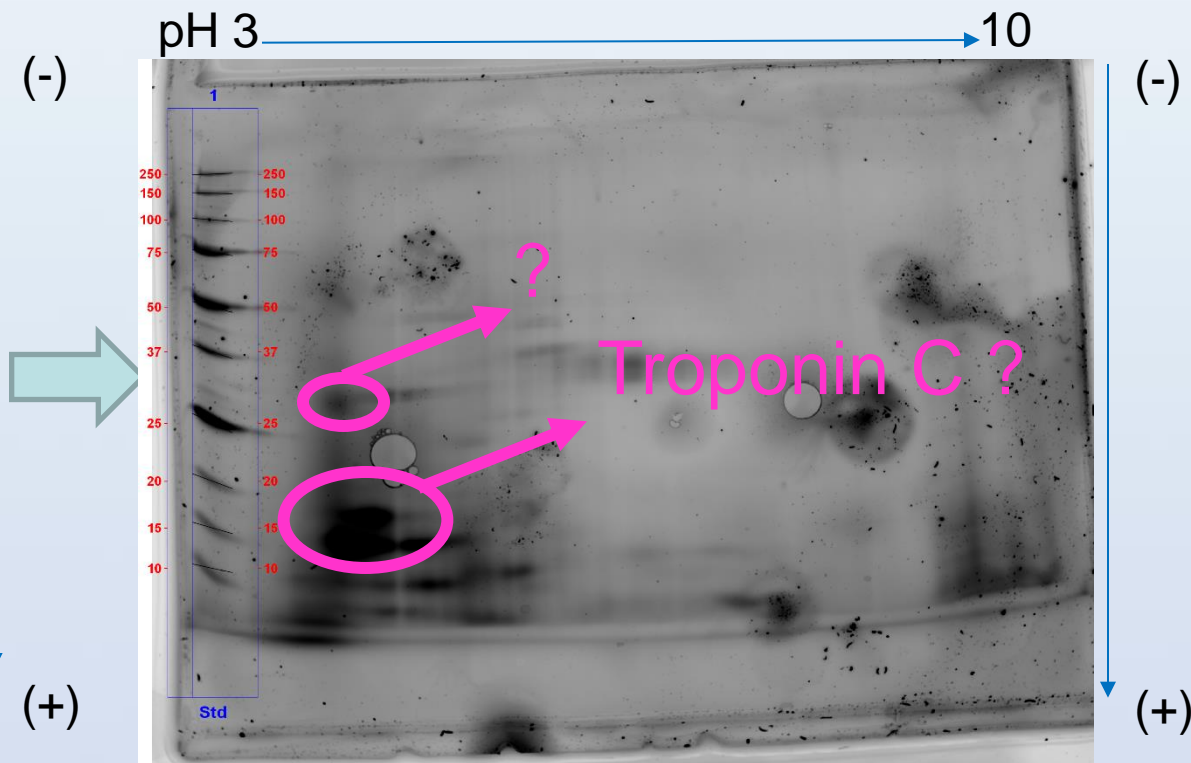
Third case analyzed : 2D

38 y.o. man with shrimp allergy
 Oral allergy syndrome

slgE shrimps
 = 5.60 kUA/L
slgE HDM
 (rDer p1)
 < 0.1 kUA/L
slgE HDM tropomyosin
 (rDer p10)
 < 0.1 kUA/L



Western blot 2D with *Grillodes* extract



Proteins of interest (allergens) detected by Western blot 2D

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In conclusion

- IgE Cross-reactivities have been shown between shrimp, HDM and crickets
 - Tropomyosin or Arginine Kinase cross-sensitization
 - Sensitization to the *Grylloides*' troponin C

New allergens identified by WB 2D

- The identification of these proteins should be confirmed by mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)
- Should be aware of potential allergic reaction in sensitized populations... Should be investigated !

Thank you

- M. Goddé, HELMo, Liège, Belgium
- E. Cavalier, CHU, Liège, Belgium
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