



FOOD INTOLERANCE TESTING



New Insights in Diagnosis of Food Intolerances

Christiane Loose
Regional Sales Director



Omega Diagnostics Group Plc History:

2007

Acquisition of Genesis Diagnostics and Cambridge Nutritional Sciences.

G·E·N·E·S·I·S
Diagnostics



1987

Omega Diagnostics Ltd founded

2006

Public Listing

2010

Acquisition of IVD Division of Allergopharma



2011

Formation of Indian Subsidiary Omega Dx (Asia) Pvt Ltd.



2012

Partnership with Burnet Institute CD4



Burnet Institute
Medical Research. Practical Action.

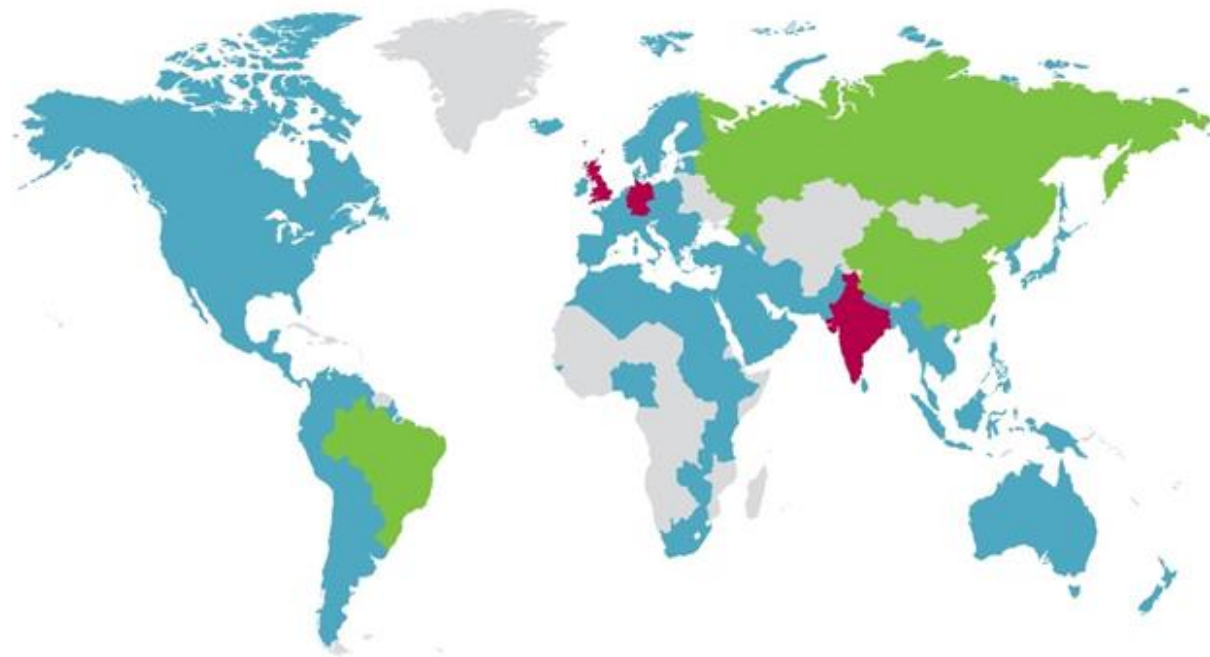




Global Presence

Geographic Presence

- Distribution
- Direct Presence
- BRIC



> 100 countries



Cambridge Nutritional Sciences

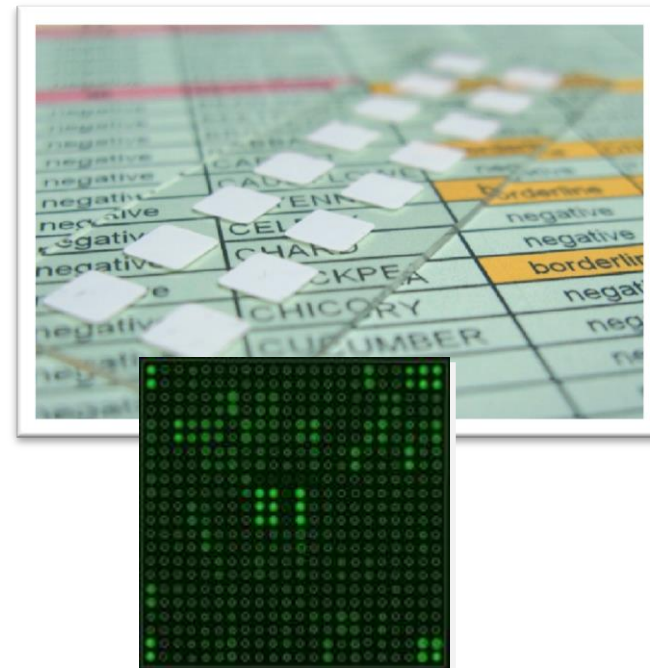
- ❖ First ELISA to detect IgG against specific foods
- ❖ Food Detective® – POC test, designed for use by patients and health practitioners, based on macroarray technology
- ❖ Lab service: various panels of IgG tests and a range of complementary tests for patients suffering from food intolerance
- ❖ Support by qualified, BANT registered nutritionists
- ❖ ISO certified, accredited and member of the British In Vitro Diagnostics Association (BIVDA)
- ❖ CNS branding of Genesis FIT products - Global CNS Brand Franchise

Food Intolerance Product Range

- ❖ Food Detective



- ❖ Genarrayt / FoodPrint Microarray

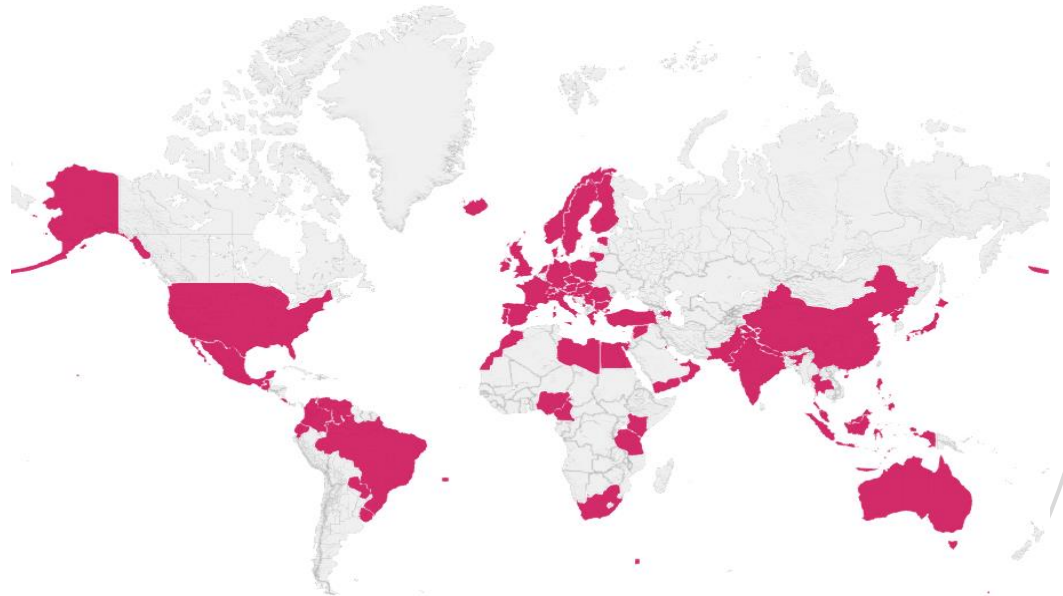




Food Intolerance Product Range Growing International Coverage

- ❖ FD registered and sold into 74 countries worldwide

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Countries</u>
2007	2
2008	8
2009	23
2010	42
2011	66
2012	69
2013	72
2014	74

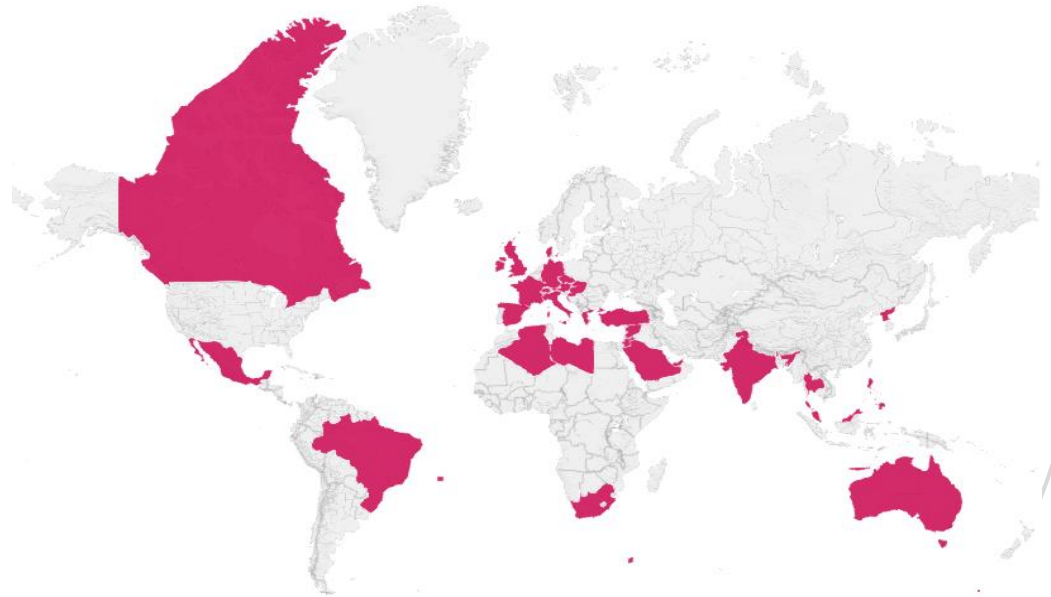




Food Intolerance Product Range Growing International Coverage

- ❖ FoodPrint Microarray registered and sold into 35 countries worldwide

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Countries</u>
2007	1
2008	1
2009	10
2010	18
2011	24
2012	28
2013	31
2014	35

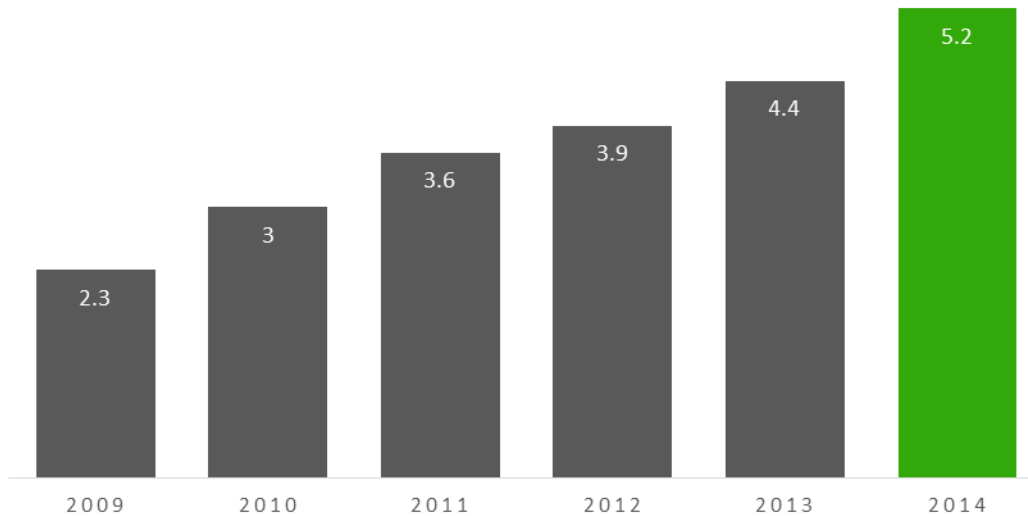




Food Intolerance Product Range

Growing Sales since 2008

Food Intolerance Sales (£m)





Food Intolerance (IgG)



“45% of the British population suffer from a food intolerance”

- Non-specific / multiple symptoms
- Most people are undiagnosed





Symptoms of Food Intolerance

Respiratory:	Asthma, rhinitis, sinusitis, persistent cough, catarrh
Gastrointestinal:	IBS, Crohn's disease, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, constipation, bloating, flatulence
Skin:	Eczema, rashes, spots
CNS:	Headache, migraine, hyperactivity (ADHD)
Cardiovascular:	Heart palpitations
Musculoskeletal:	Joint pain, rheumatoid arthritis, muscle pain, fibromyalgia
Psychiatric:	Chronic fatigue, insomnia, ME, anxiety, depression
Metabolic:	Weight gain / water retention





IgE and IgG Responses to Food

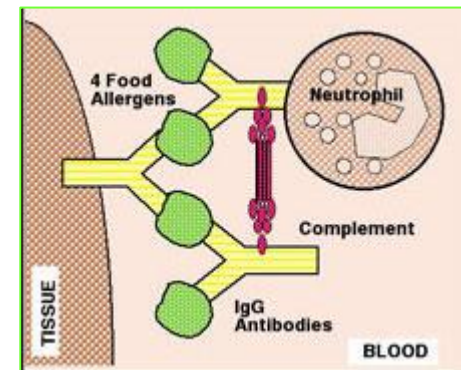
- Immediate onset
IgE-mediated, skin test positive, often self-diagnosed
- Delayed onset
IgG-mediated, skin test negative, rarely self-diagnosed

also called: Food Intolerance - UK
Food Sensitivity - US



IgG Response to Food

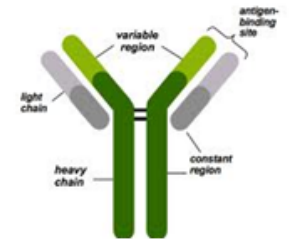
- Food proteins are recognised as “foreign”
- Food specific IgG production and formation of antigen/antibody complexes
- Complexes are deposited in tissues and activate complement
- Complement and macrophages stimulate inflammation
- Reaction is delayed and may last for days





IgG Antibodies

- Predominantly involved in secondary responses
- There are four sub classes of IgG antibody IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4
- Bind to many kinds of 'foreign substances' in the body
- IgG protects by agglutination and immobilisation
- Formation of complexes and deposition in tissue





IgG Subclasses

SUBCLASS	ABUNDANCE
IgG1	66%
IgG2	23%
IgG3	7%
IgG4	4%



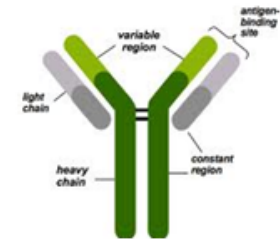
IgG SUBCLASS PROPERTIES

PROPERTY	IgG1	IgG2	IgG3	IgG4
Neutralisation	++	++	++	++
Activation of complement pathway	++	+	+++	
Opsonisation	+++	+	++	
Binding to macrophages	++	+	+++	++
Binding to neutrophils	+		+	

- IgG1 and IgG3 have strong **pro-inflammatory** properties
- IgG4 has protective, **anti-inflammatory** properties



IgG4 FUNCTION



- Acts as a counter part of IgE: Catches and neutralizes the (food) antigen before IgE can bind to it
- IgG4 acts to prevent acute allergic reactions (Type I allergy)
- IgG4 is the only IgG subclass which does not cause inflammatory processes
- No involvement with Type III (IgG-mediated) food intolerance
- CNS FoodDetective® and FoodPrint® Microarray detects total IgG for more accurate results



Food IgG Assays

- Detect the presence of IgG antibodies to specific foods which may be implicated in food intolerance in symptomatic patients
- Do not diagnose food intolerance!
- Provide a means to identify the foods most likely to cause a symptom, provided the symptoms are food related



Link Between IgG Antibodies and Symptoms

Compromised immune system

and / or

Increased gut permeability

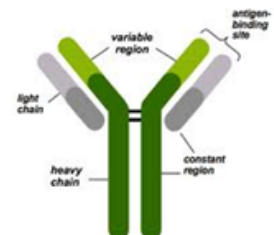


Mechanisms of Food Intolerance

HEALTHY gastrointestinal tract and HEALTHY immune system:

- ❖ Foods digested and broken down to glucose, amino acids and fatty acids
- ❖ Absorbed through the gut lining
- ❖ Partially digested foods will also pass between cells into bloodstream
- ❖ Antibodies produced against these partially digested foods
- ❖ Form antigen / antibody complexes (normal)
- ❖ Efficient immune system will clear these complexes

No symptoms despite an immune response occurring

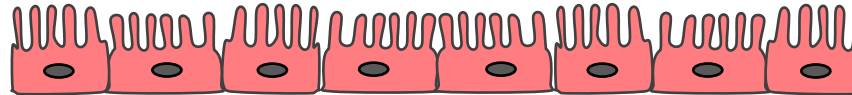


Normal Response to Food

Food



Healthy Gut



Healthy
Immune System

Low level of
Ab/Ag complexes

Complexes removed by macrophages

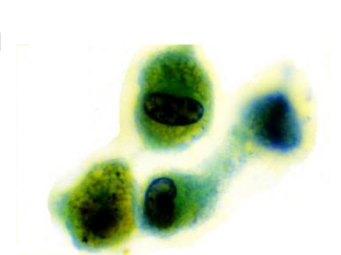
No symptoms



Mechanisms of Food Intolerance

HEALTHY gastrointestinal tract, but COMPROMISED immune system:

- ❖ Partially digested foods pass through the gut lining
- ❖ Antibodies produced against these partially digested foods
- ❖ Ab/Ag complexes form (normal)
- ❖ Compromised immune system - insufficient macrophages produced
- ❖ Ab/Ag complexes not cleared and circulate in bloodstream
- ❖ Deposited in tissues – causes inflammation



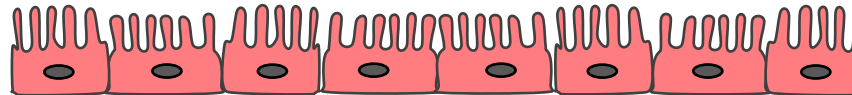


Compromised Immune System

Food



Healthy Gut



Compromised Immune System

Low level of
Ag/Ab complexes

excess complexes
deposited in tissues

Symptoms

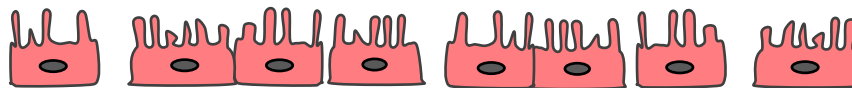




Mechanisms of Food Intolerance

LEAKY gastrointestinal tract and NORMAL immune system:

- ❖ Gut wall becomes more permeable
- ❖ Tight junctions in epithelial layer open up
- ❖ Increased number of partially digested foods enter bloodstream
- ❖ Ag/Ab complexes form – immune system becomes overloaded
- ❖ Complexes cannot be cleared and are deposited in tissues



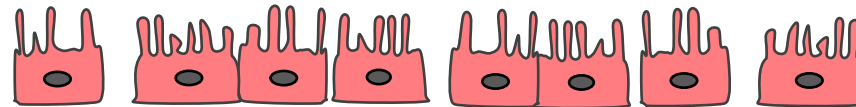


Leaky Gut

Food

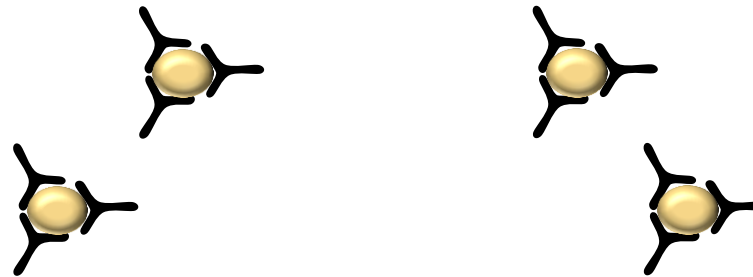


Leaky Gut



Normal
Immune System

High level of
Ag/Ab complexes



excess complexes
deposited in tissues

Symptoms



Factors Linked to Leaky Gut

- ❖ Antibiotics
- ❖ Medication/Drugs
- ❖ Candida overgrowth

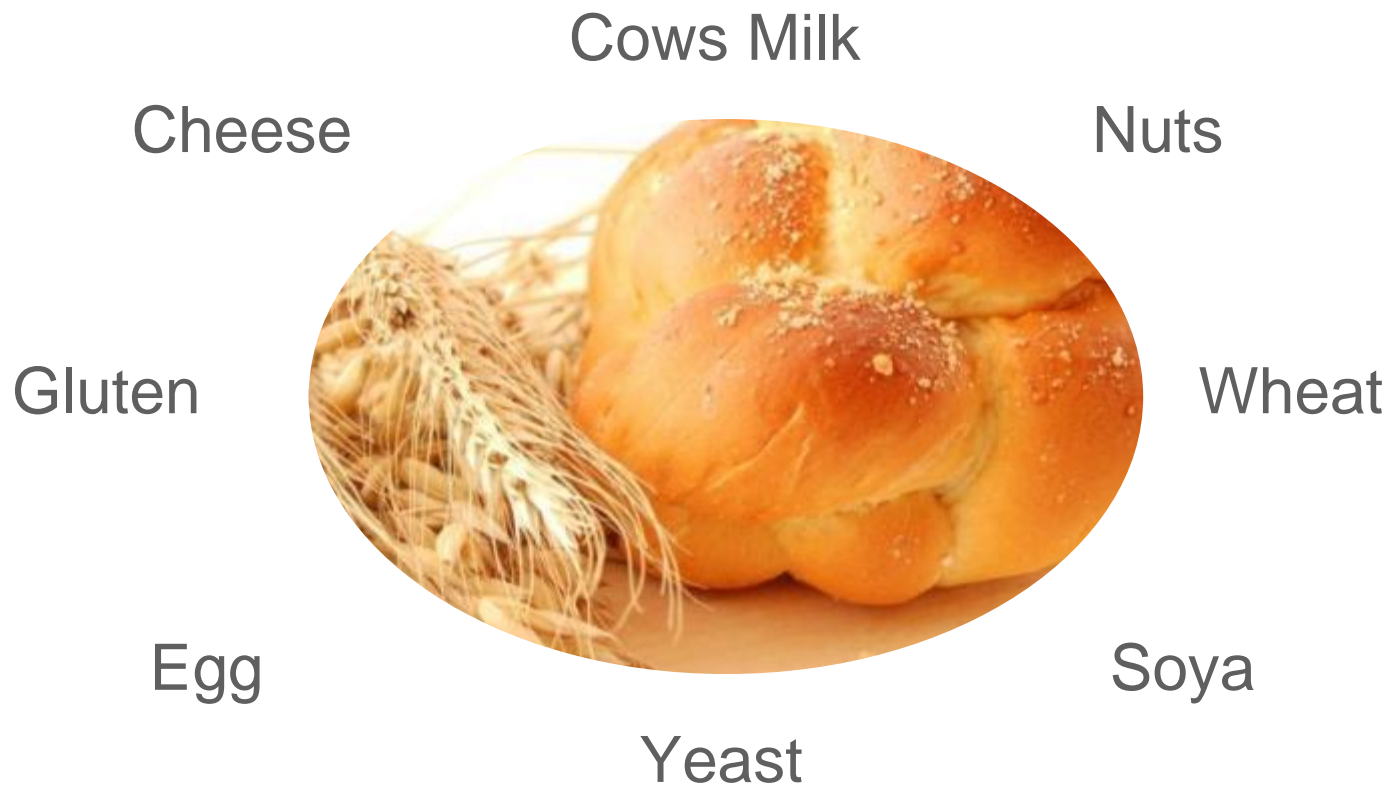
Heal gut with supplements and diet

- ❖ Alcohol
- ❖ Poor diet
- ❖ Stress
- ❖ Low stomach acid
- ❖ Low pancreatic enzymes





Foods commonly associated with Food Intolerance



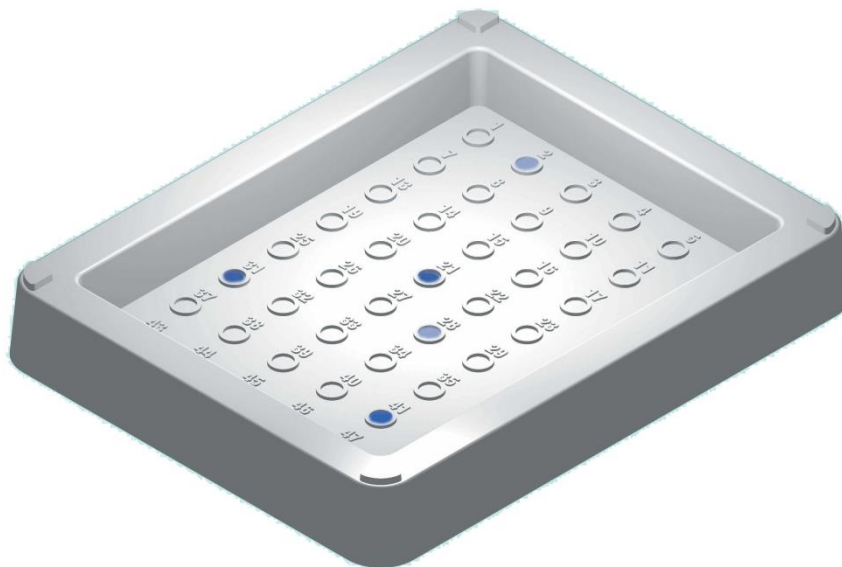


FoodDetective





FoodDetective

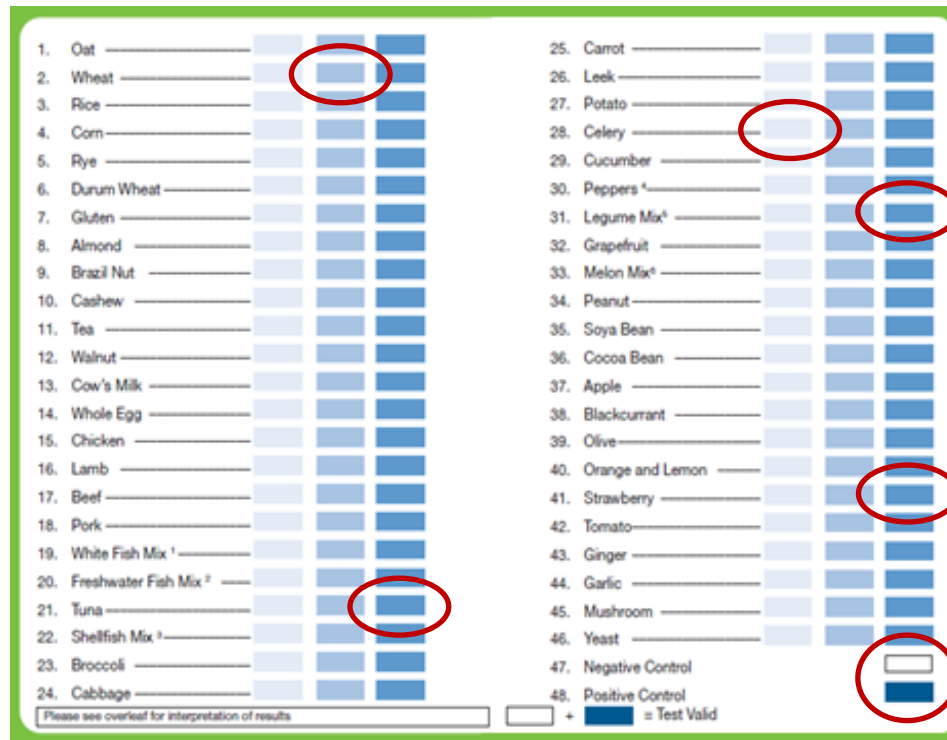


1 Oat	2 Wheat	3 Rice	4 Corn	5 Rye	6 Durum Wheat
7 Gluten	8 Almond	9 Brazil	10 Cashew	11 Tea	12 Walnut
13 Cow's Milk	14 Whole Egg	15 Chicken	16 Lamb	17 Beef	18 Pork
19 White Fish Mix *	20 Freshwater Fish Mix *	21 Tuna	22 Shellfish Mix *	23 Broccoli	24 Cabbage
25 Carrot	26 Leek	27 Potato	28 Celery	29 Cucumber	30 Peppers *
31 Legume Mix *	32 Grapefruit	33 Melon Mix *	34 Peanut	35 Soya Bean	36 Cocoa Bean
37 Apple	38 Black-currant	39 Olive	40 Orange and Lemon	41 Straw-berry	42 Tomato
43 Ginger	44 Garlic	45 Mushroom	46 Yeast	47 Negative Control	48 Positive Control

- Easy procedure
- Visual reading of the results
- Easy identification of the foods







Result Card



CONTROLS



Result Interpretation

	White	NEGATIVE	✘ IgG
	Pale blue	WEAK POSITIVE	✓ IgG
	Mid blue	POSITIVE	✓ IgG
	Dark blue	STRONG POSITIVE	✓ IgG



Result Interpretation

- Ring / halo INVALID
- Negative Control must be *WHITE*
- Positive Control must be **BLUE**



59 Foods Tested

GRAINS

Oat
Wheat
Rice
Corn
Rye
Durum Wheat
Gluten

OTHER

Cocoa Bean
Tea
Yeast

DAIRY / EGGS

Cow's milk
Whole egg

FRUIT

Apple
Blackcurrant
Grapefruit
Melon mix
Olive
Orange and Lemon
Strawberry
Tomato

VEGETABLES

Broccoli
Cabbage
Carrot
Celery
Cucumber
Leek
Legume mix
Mushroom
Peppers
Potato
Soya Bean

FISH / SEAFOOD

White fish mix
Freshwater mix
Tuna
Shellfish mix

MEAT

Beef
Chicken
Lamb
Pork

HERBS / SPICES

Garlic
Ginger

NUTS / SEEDS

Almond
Brazil Nut
Cashew
Peanut
Walnut



FOODPRINT[®]

IgG Microarray Food Intolerance Test



- Food extracts 'printed' onto nitrocellulose pads



FoodPrint Testing Process



Finger-prick sample



Send to Budalab



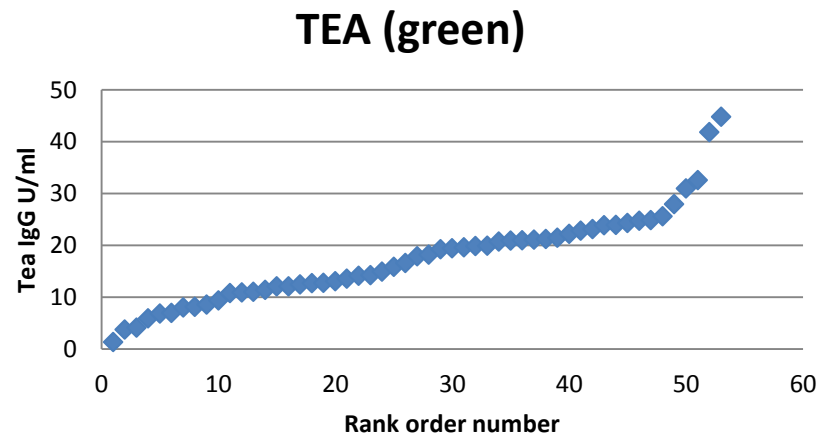
FoodPrint Microarray





CNS Foodprint® 200+ Food IgG Reference Range Determination

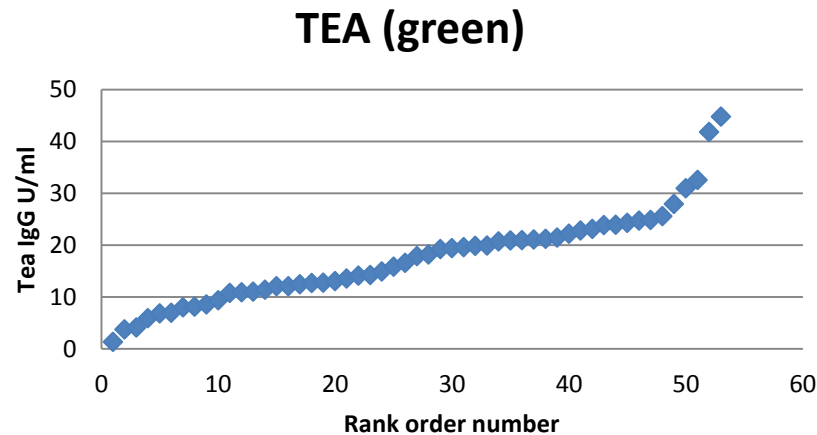
- Samples from a mixed population worldwide assayed, slides scanned and data generated using reporting software
- IgG concentrations U/ml for each food put into rank order e.g. 0 – 45 U/ml
- Scatter plot generated





CNS Foodprint® 200+ Food IgG Reference Range Determination

- From the scatter plot, we determine the 'IgG concentration' that identifies the subpopulation with elevated IgG responses to that food

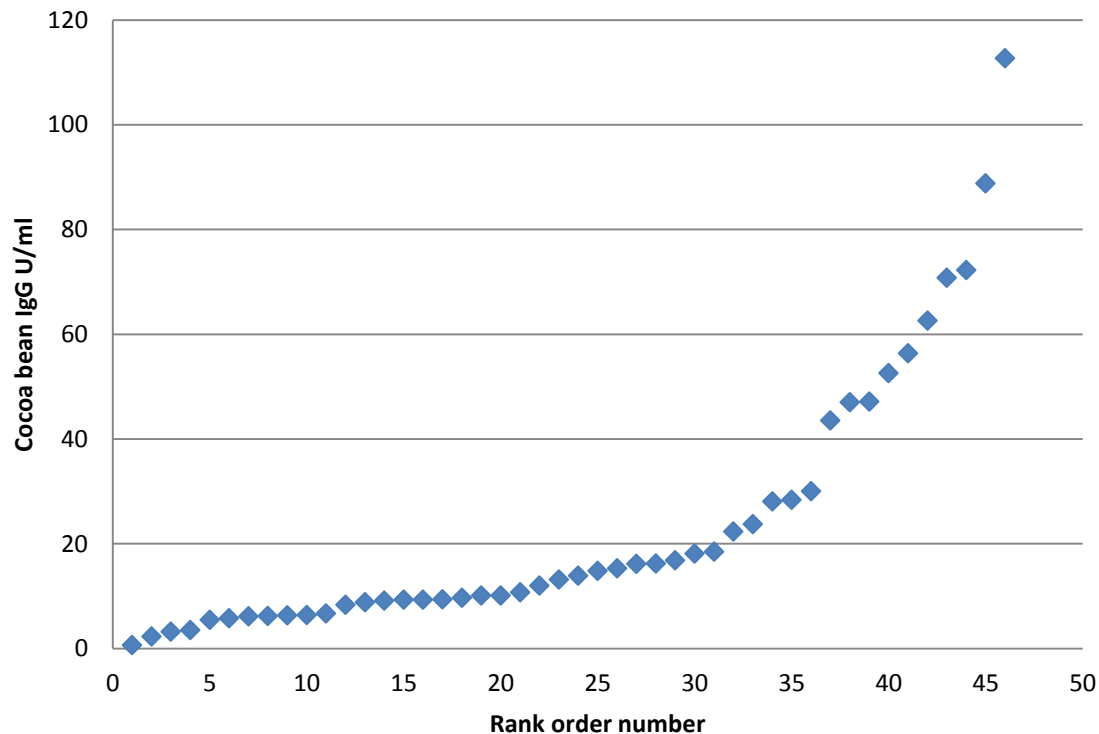


- Concentration corrected in the software to give borderline as 24-30 U/ml and elevated >30 U/ml for all foods



CNS Foodprint® 200+ Food IgG Reference Range Determination

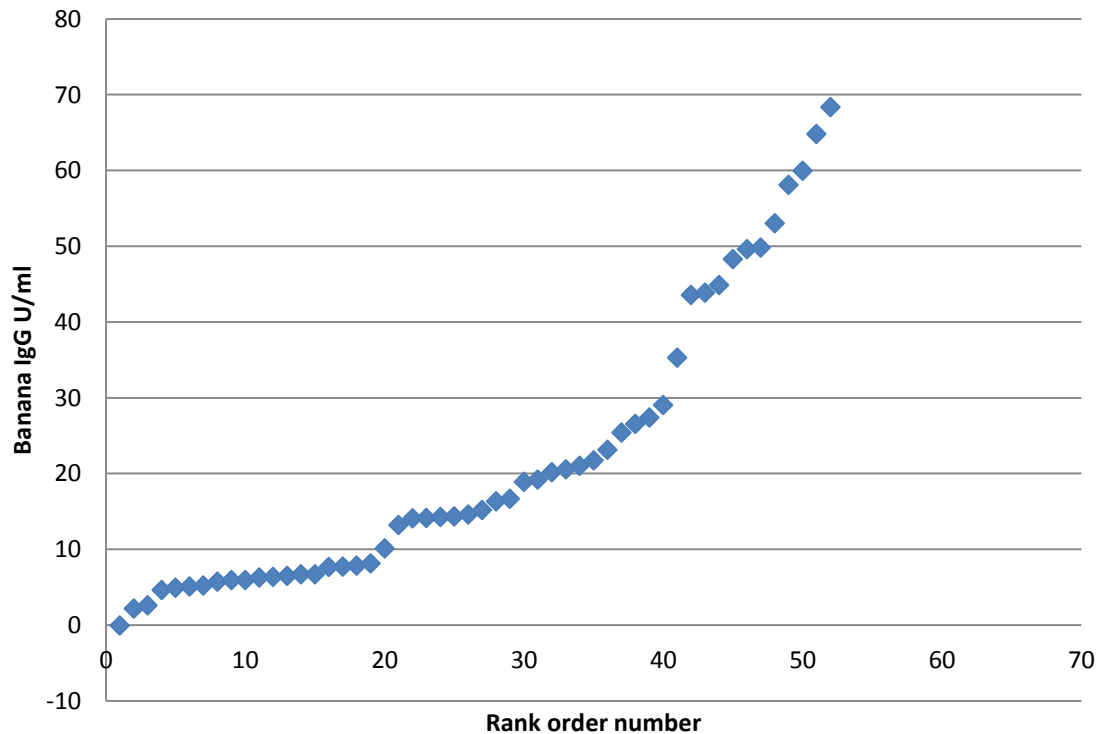
COCOA BEAN





CNS Foodprint® 200+ Food IgG Reference Range Determination

BANANA





CNS Foodprint® 200+ Food List

Agar Agar	Black/White Pepper	Clam	Gingko	Marrow	Pike	Sesame seed	Walnut
Alga	Blackberry	Clove	Ginseng	Melon (Honeydew)	Pine Nut	Shallot	Watercress
Alga	Blackcurrant	Cockle	Gliadin	Millet	Pineapple	Sheep Milk	Watermelon
Alga	Blueberry	Cocoa Bean	Goat Milk	Mint	Pistachio	Shrimp/Prawn	Wheat
Almond	Brazil Nut	Coconut	Gourd	Mixed Peppers	Plaice	Sole	Wheat Bran
Aloe Vera	Broccoli	Cod	Grape	Monkfish	Plum	Soya Bean	Wild Boar
Alpha-lactoglobulin	Brussel Sprout	Coffee	Grapefruit	Mulberry	Polenta	Spelt	Winkle
Amaranth	Buckwheat	Cola Nut	Guava	Mushroom	Pomegranate	Spinach	Yeast(bakers)
Anchovy	Buffalo Milk	Coriander	Haddock	Mussel	Pork	Squid	Yeast(brewers)
Aniseed	Cabbage	Corn	Hake	Mustard Seed	Potato	Strawberry	Yucca
Apple	Cabbage (Red)	Couscous	Hazelnut	Nectarine	Quail	Sunflower Seed	
Apricot	Camomile	Cow's Milk	Herring	Nettle	Quinoa	Sweet Potato	
Artichoke	Cane Sugar	Crab	Honey	Nutmeg	Rabbit	Swordfish	
Asparagus	Caper	Cranberry	Hops	Oat	Radish	Tangerine	
Aubergine	Carob	Cucumber	Horse	Octopus	Raisin	Tapioca	
Avocado	Carp	Cumin	Kiwi	Olive	Rapeseed	Tarragon	
Banana	Carrot	Cuttlefish	Lamb	Onion	Raspberry	Tea(black)	
Barley	Casein	Date	Leek	Orange	Razor Clam	Tea(green)	
Barnacle	Cashew Nut	Dill	Lemon	Ostrich	Red Chilli	Thyme	
Basil	Cauliflower	Dorado	Lentil	Ox	Redcurrant	Tiger Nut	
Bass	Caviar	Duck	Lettuce	Oyster	Rhubarb	Tomato	
Bayleaf	Cayenne	Durum Wheat	Lime	Papaya	Rice	Transglutaminase	
Bean(broad)	Celery	Eel	Liquorice	Parsley	Rocket	Trout	
Bean(green)	Chard	Egg White	Lobster	Partridge	Rosemary	Tuna	
Bean(red-kidney)	Cherry	Egg Yolk	Lychee	Pea	Rye Flour	Turbot	
Bean (haricot)	Chestnut	Fennel	Macadamia Nut	Peach	Saffron	Turkey	
Beef	Chicken	Fig	Mackerel	Peanut	Sage	Turnip	
Beetroot	Chickpea	Flax Seed	Malt	Pear	Salmon	Vanilla	
Beta-lactoglobulin	Chicory	Garlic	Mango	Peppermint	Sardine	Veal	
Billy Goat	Cinnamon	Ginger	Marjoram	Peach	Scallop	Venison	



Managing Results – Summary of Advice

- Eliminate foods with strong reaction (**ELEVATED** foods) for at least 3 months
- Reduce / rotate foods with moderate reaction (**BORDERLINE** foods) for at least 3 months
- Eat foods freely from the **NORMAL** group
- Replace foods with a similar food from that food group
- Eat a varied diet
- Repair leaky gut
- Support immune system



Cambridge Nutritional Sciences

Coeliac Disease

Product Information





Coeliac Disease

- Autoimmune disease caused by a permanent intolerance to gluten
- Gluten found in cereals: wheat, barley and rye
- Gluten consists of Gliadins and Glutenins
- Body's reaction to Gliadin responsible for Coeliac disease
- Immune system produces autoantibodies that attack the lining of the small intestine
- Approximately 1/100 people have Coeliac disease
- Many people are undiagnosed (4/5 cases)





Product Range

Coeliac Screen[™]



Coeliac Monitor[™]



- ✓ Rapid, point-of-care tests
- ✓ Lateral flow principle
- ✓ Finger-prick whole blood
- ✓ CE-marked kits



Coeliac Screen[™]

Detects antibodies against **tissue transglutaminase (tTg)**:
IgA, IgG & IgM



- ✓ IgA antibody – key autoantigen in CD
- ✓ IgG antibody – to also detect IgA-deficient patients (approx. 3%)



SCREENING test



Coeliac Monitor™

Detects antibodies against tissue transglutaminase (tTG) and Gliadin:

tTG IgA + Gliadin IgA



- ✓ tTG IgA antibody – tTG key autoantigen in CD
- ✓ Gliadin IgA antibody – Gliadin associated with consumption of gluten



MONITOR effectiveness of gluten-free diet



Result Interpretation

Coeliac Screen[™]



NEGATIVE



**tTG IgA/G/M
POSITIVE**



INVALID



Result Interpretation

Coeliac Monitor™



NEGATIVE



**tTG IgA
POSITIVE**



**Gliadin IgA
POSITIVE**



**tTG + Gliadin
IgA
POSITIVE**



INVALID



Thank you!

