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M. Claude, R. Lupi, G. Bouchaud, M. Bodinier, C. Brossard, S. Denery-Papini

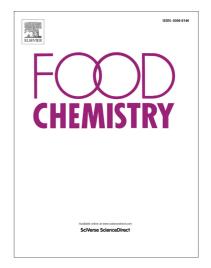
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The thermal aggregation of ovalbumin as large particles decreases its allergenicity for egg allergic

patients and in a murine model

Claude M. a, Lupi R. a, Bouchaud G. a, Bodinier M. Brossard C. a*, Denery-Papini S. a

^aINRA, UR 1268 BIA (Biopolymers, Interactions, Assemblies), F-44316, rue de la Géraudière, 44316

Nantes, France

*Corresponding author: Chantal Brossard, INRA UR 1268, rue de la Géraudière, BP 71627, 44316

Nantes, France; Tel: 33+(0)240675087; Fax: 33+(0)240675025

E-mail: chantal.brossard@nantes.inra.fr

ABSTRACT

Most egg-allergic children can tolerate extensively cooked eggs. Ovalbumin, a major allergen in egg

whites, is prone to aggregate upon heating. This study compares ovalbumin's allergenicity when it is

aggregated as large particles to ovalbumin in its native form. Immunoglobulins (Ig)-binding and the

degranulation capacities of native and aggregated ovalbumin were measured with sera from egg-

allergic children and from mice sensitized to native or aggregated ovalbumin. The influence of

ovalbumin structure on Ig production upon sensitization and elicitation potency by challenge was

also studied. We showed that heat aggregation of ovalbumin as large particles enhances IgG

production and promotes IgG_{2a} production (a shift toward the T helper 1 profile). Aggregated

ovalbumin displayed lower Ig-binding and basophil-activation capacities for sera from both allergic

patients and mice. This work illustrates the links between ovalbumin structure after heating and

allergenicity potential using parameters from both the sensitization and elicitation phases of the

allergic reaction.

Keywords: Aggregation; Basophil activation; Egg allergy; Food processing

Running title: Thermal aggregation as large particles and allergenicity of ovalbumin

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