



ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI RICERCA METROLOGICA Repository Istituzionale

Milk Fat Globule Proteins Are Relevant Bovine Milk Allergens in Patients with α -Gal Syndrome

This is the author's submitted version of the contribution published as:

Original

Milk Fat Globule Proteins Are Relevant Bovine Milk Allergens in Patients with α -Gal Syndrome / Aiuto, Beatrice; Cirrincione, Simona; Giuffrida, Maria Gabriella; Cavallarin, Laura; Portesi, Chiara; Rossi, Andrea Mario; Borreani, Giorgio; Rolla, Giovanni; Geuna, Massimo; Nicola, Stefania; Quinteretto, Anna; Alessi, Lucrezia; Saracco, Elena; Brussino, Luisa; Lamberti, Cristina. - In: MOLECULAR NUTRITION & FOOD RESEARCH. - ISSN 1613-4125. - (2024). [10.1002/mnfr.202300796]

Availability:

This version is available at: 11696/80959 since: 2024-05-21T09:14:49Z

Publisher:

Wiley

Published

DOI:10.1002/mnfr.202300796

Terms of use:

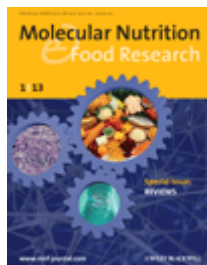
This article is made available under terms and conditions as specified in the corresponding bibliographic description in the repository

Publisher copyright

WILEY

This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Use of Self-Archived Versions

(Article begins on next page)



Milk fat globule proteins are relevant bovine milk allergens in patients with α -Gal syndrome

Journal:	<i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i>
Manuscript ID	Draft
Wiley - Manuscript type:	Research Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	n/a
Complete List of Authors:	<p>Aiuto, Beatrice; Institute of Sciences of Food Production National Research Council Torino Unit Cirrincione, Simona; Institute of Sciences of Food Production National Research Council Torino Unit, Giuffrida, Maria Gabriella; Institution of Science of Food Production National Research Council, Torino Unit, Grugliasco (TO) Cavallarin, Laura; Institution of Science of Food Production National Research Council, Torino Unit, Grugliasco (TO) Portesi, Chiara; National Metrology Institute of Italy Rossi, Andrea Mario; National Metrology Institute of Italy Borreani, Giorgio; University of Turin Rolla, Giovanni; Azienda Ospedaliera Ordine Mauriziano di Torino Geuna, Massimo; Azienda Ospedaliera Ordine Mauriziano di Torino Nicola, Stefania; Azienda Ospedaliera Ordine Mauriziano di Torino Quinternetto, Anna; Azienda Ospedaliera Ordine Mauriziano di Torino Alessi, Lucrezia; Azienda Ospedaliera Ordine Mauriziano di Torino Saracco, Elena; Azienda Ospedaliera Ordine Mauriziano di Torino Brussino, Luisa; Azienda Ospedaliera Ordine Mauriziano di Torino Lamberti, Cristina; Institution of Science of Food Production National Research Council, Torino Unit, Grugliasco (TO)</p>
Keywords:	alpha-gal syndrome, alpha-gal carbohydrate, food allergy, milk, xanthine oxidase

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1 **Title**

2 Milk fat globule proteins are relevant bovine milk allergens in patients with α -Gal syndrome.

3

4 Beatrice Aiuto^{a,b}, Simona Cirrincione^{a*}, Maria Gabriella Giuffrida^a, Laura Cavallarin^a, Chiara Portesi^c,
5 Andrea Mario Rossi^c, Giorgio Borreani^d, Giovanni Rolla^e, Massimo Geuna^e, Stefania Nicola^e, Anna
6 Quinternetto^e, Lucrezia Alessi^e, Elena Saracco^e, Luisa Brussino^e, Cristina Lamberti^a.

7

8 **Institutional affiliation**

9 a. Institute of the Science of Food Production (ISPA) – National Research Council, Largo Braccini 2,
10 10095 Grugliasco, TO, Italy

11 b. Politecnico di Torino, Corso Castelfilardo 39, 10129 Torino, Italy

12 c. National Institute of Metrological Research (INRIM), Strada delle Cacce 91, 10135 Torino, Italy

13 d. University of Turin, Italy - Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Sciences (DISAFA)

14 e. Department of Medical Sciences, Allergy and Clinical Immunology Unit, University of Torino &
15 Mauriziano Hospital, Torino, Italy

16

17

18 ***Corresponding author**

19 Simona Cirrincione:

20 simona.cirrincione@ispa.cnr.it

21 Largo Braccini, 2

22 10095 Grugliasco (TO), Italy

1
2
3 23 +39 0116709229
4
5
6
7 24
8
9

10 25 **Abbreviations:** alpha-gal syndrome (AGS); galactose- α -1,3-galactose (α -gal); bovine γ -globulin
11
12
13 26 (BGG); lactoferrin (LF); lactoperoxidase (LPO); milk fat globule protein (MFGP); Xanthine Oxidase
14
15 27 (XO); butyrophilin (BT); lactadherin (LA); whey proteins (WP); caseins (CAS).
16
17

18 28
19
20

21 29 **Key words:** alpha-gal syndrome, alpha-gal carbohydrate, food allergy, milk, xanthine oxidase.
22
23
24
25 30
26
27
28 31
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 32 **Abstract**
4
5
6

7 33 **Scope.** Alpha-gal syndrome (AGS) is a mammalian meat allergy associated with tick bites and specific
8
9 34 IgE to the oligosaccharide galactose- α -1,3-galactose (α -gal). Recent studies have shown that 10–
10
11 35 20% of AGS patients also react to the whey milk proteins. Considering the already described role of
12
13
14 36 the lipid fraction of meat in AGS clinical manifestations, the aim of this work has been to investigate
15
16 37 whether the milk fat globule proteins (MFGP) could be involved in AGS.
17
18
19

20 38 **Methods and results.** The MFGP were extracted and their recognition by the IgE of AGS patients
21
22 39 was proved through immunoblotting experiments with the sera of AGS patients. The identification
23
24
25 40 of the immunoreactive proteins by LC-HRMS analysis allowed to demonstrate for the first time that
26
27 41 butyrophillin, lactoadherin and xanthine oxidase are α -gal glycosylated. The role of xanthine oxidase
28
29
30 42 seems to be prevalent since both the anti- α -gal antibody and AGS patient sera showed the highest
31
32 43 immunoreactivity against it.
33
34
35

36 44 **Conclusion.** The results obtained in this study have confirmed the role of α -Gal carrying
37
38 45 glycoproteins in AGS patients reacting to milk. Although additional factors are probably associated
39
40 46 with the clinical manifestations, the consumption of milk and milk products should be limited or
41
42
43 47 even avoided in individuals with AGS.
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1. Introduction

Alpha-gal syndrome (AGS) is a mammalian meat allergy associated with tick bites and specific IgE antibodies to the oligosaccharide galactose- α -1,3-galactose (α -gal).^[1,2] Alpha-gal carbohydrate is missing in humans and some primates, since the α -1,3-galactosyltransferase is expressed in an enzymatically inactive form. It is instead present in most mammals, most pathogens such as bacteria and parasites and in the salivary glands of several tick species, including the most prevalent hard tick in Europe (*Ixodes ricinus*).^[3] Anti α -gal antibodies are the most abundant natural antibodies in humans and some primates constituting up to 1% of the circulating antibodies. These antibodies are mainly IgM and IgG class, but anti α -Gal IgEs are also produced and are responsible for the red meat allergy.^[4] AGS symptoms vary from abdominal pain and diarrhea to urticaria and anaphylaxis, the latter being experienced by nearly 50% of patients.^[5,6] AGS shows several exclusive features that make it different from other food allergies: i) reactions are generally delayed, appearing 3 to 6 hours after meat consumption; ii) IgE antibodies react to a carbohydrate moiety rather than a protein epitope; iii) patients can develop AGS in late adulthood after a previous period of meat tolerance.^[7] This atypical food allergy was first described in the southeastern regions of the United States and in Australia, but it was also reported soon thereafter in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Central America.^[8] More than 5000 cases have been described to date in the United States.^[9] The frequency of positivity of specific IgE to α -Gal in Europe has been reported to be increasing in northern countries (Denmark, Sweden, etc.), where it was first investigated,^[10,11] but also in Spain [12] and in the rural areas of northeast Italy.^[13] AGS is characterized by reactions to mammalian meat and innards, including beef, pork, and lamb, as well as to food gelatins and some medications (cetuximab, antivenom, gelatin-containing vaccines).^[14] Unlike common food allergies, the allergic reactions may not occur at every exposure to the allergen. This variability depends on the amount of allergen ingested and on the nature of the biologic macromolecules within the α -gal-containing food. Lipid-rich mammalian

1
2
3 73 meats are associated with more consistent and severe reactions.^[15] Lipid-bound α -Gal appears to be
4
5
6 74 able to cross the intestinal monolayer and to trigger an allergic reaction, thus suggesting that not
7
8 75 only glycoproteins but also glycolipids should be investigated as potential allergenic molecules.^[16]
9
10
11 76 Chakrapani et al.,^[17] have recently confirmed the involvement of glycolipids in the activation of AGS
12
13 77 patient basophils, even if the major role played by glycoproteins, particularly those from pork
14
15 78 kidneys and beef extracts, is already well established. Glycolipids extracted from these food
16
17
18 79 matrices have shown a lower basophil activation capacity than their respective protein extracts.^[18]
19
20
21 80 Not only red meat but also bovine milk might contain α -Gal-epitopes, although in smaller
22
23 81 amounts.^[19] Some recent studies,^[7,20,21] including one involving the analysis of a large cohort of 2,500
24
25
26 82 AGS patients in the USA,^[22] have proved that 10–20% of AGS patients also react to milk. The most
27
28 83 reported symptoms in AGS patients following bovine milk ingestion are abdominal pain and urticaria
29
30
31 84 with a delayed onset of the symptoms.^[23] Unlike meat, where α -Gal-bearing proteins have long been
32
33 85 extensively studied, sources containing α -Gal epitopes in dairy products have only recently been
34
35
36 86 investigated. Perusko et al.^[24] demonstrated that bovine γ -globulin (BGG), lactoferrin (LF), and
37
38 87 lactoperoxidase (LPO) are α -Gal carrying proteins that have been recognized by the IgE of AGS
39
40
41 88 patients and which are able to activate the basophils of patients. More recently, the same α -Gal
42
43 89 glycosylated proteins were found in sheep milk by German-Sanchez et al.^[25]
44
45
46 90 Considering the involvement of milk proteins in AGS and the role of the lipid fraction in facilitating
47
48
49 91 clinical manifestations of AGS, the aim of this work has been to investigate whether the milk fat
50
51 92 globule protein (MFGP) fraction could also play a role in AGS.
52
53
54 93

57 94 **2. Experimental Section**

59 95 **2.1 Characterization of the patients**

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

96 This observational study was carried out on 10 adults Italian AGS patients at the Allergy and Clinical
97 Immunology University Clinic in Turin (AO Ordine Mauriziano di Torino). All the patients were
98 diagnosed with AGS based on the history of at least one previous hypersensitivity reaction to
99 mammalian meat and/or its related products (food gelatine), and the presence of positive α -Gal
100 specific IgE antibodies. Only adult patients (≥ 18 years old) with an established diagnosis of AGS were
101 enrolled. The exclusion criteria were age < 18 years old, ongoing anti-IgE biological therapy
102 (Omalizumab), or the lack of informed consent release. The study was approved by the local ethical
103 committee (Comitato Etico Interaziendale A.O.U. Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino- A.O.
104 Ordine Mauriziano- A.S.L. Città di Torino, *study number 0053278, date of approval: 24.05.2019*) and
105 conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki. Data were collected between June 2019 and
106 March 2023.

107 The demographic data, the description of previous reactions (culprit food, clinical presentation, time
108 of symptoms onset, treatment, and the presence of co-factors) and their history of previous tick
109 bites are reported in Table 1. All the patients underwent blood tests to analyze the total serum IgE
110 and α -Gal specific IgE antibodies (Immunocap Fluorescence Enzyme Immunoassay Feia, by Thermo
111 Fisher). According to the manufacturer's recommendations, levels of total IgE below 205 KU/L and
112 specific IgE below 0.10 KUA/L, respectively, were considered normal. Serum tryptase (Immunocap
113 Fluorescence Enzyme Immunoassay Feia, supplied by Thermo Fisher) was also assessed in all the
114 patients, and levels below 11,4 $\mu\text{g/l}$ were considered normal.

115 A statistical analysis was performed, using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 26 (IBM Corp.,
116 Armonk, NY, USA). A normality distribution of data was first tested using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov
117 normality test, and a descriptive analysis of the variables was then performed. The baseline
118 characteristics were evaluated over the whole cohort and expressed as the mean (standard

1
2
3 119 deviation, SD), unless otherwise specified, for the continuous variables, and as absolute and relative
4
5
6 120 frequencies for the categorical variables.

7
8 121
9
10
11 122 **2.2 Chemicals**
12
13
14 123 Details pertaining to this topic are available in the Online Repository.

17 124 **2.3 Milk fat globule membrane associated protein extraction**

18
19
20 125 The MFGP was extracted according to Barello et al.^[26] Details are available in the Online Repository.

23 126 **2.4 Glycosylated milk fat globule membrane associated protein enrichment**

24
25
26 127 Sixty μ l of BioMag Goat Anti-Human IgG beads (5,2mg/ml) (BioMag beads) were washed twice with
27
28
29 128 500 μ l of PBS. The washed BioMag beads were blocked twice with TBS with 0,3% of Tween 20
30
31 129 (blocking solution) for 15 minutes under agitation at 4°C. After removing the BS, the BioMag beads
32
33 130 were incubated with 1:1 of α -gal-IgG Ab for 6 hours under rotation at 4°C. The α -gal-IgG Ab /BioMag
34
35
36 131 bead complexes were collected by means of a magnetic bar and were washed twice with 500 μ l of
37
38 132 PBS. Sixty μ g of MFGP were added to the α -gal-IgG Ab /BioMag bead complexe and incubated
39
40
41 133 overnight (O.N.) at 4°C. The α -gal-IgG antibody /BioMag bead / MFGP complexes were then
42
43 134 collected again and washed twice with 500 μ l of PBS. The MFGP and α -gal-IgG antibodies were
44
45
46 135 released from the BioMag beads by incubating them with the elution buffer (1% (w/v) SDS, 100 mM
47
48 136 Tris HCl, pH 7.4, 10 mM DTT, 8M urea) for 10 min at 95°C. The proteins released from the beads
49
50
51 137 were then used in the subsequent experiments.

54 138 **2.5 Milk fat globule membrane associated protein N-de-glycosylation**

55
56
57 139 Enzymatic removal of the N-linked glycans was performed using PNGase F, a glycan-Asn-amidase
58
59 140 that specifically cleaves the innermost GlcNAc of all N-linked oligosaccharides, unless they carry α (1–
60

1
2
3 141 3) core-bound fucose residues.^[27] The experiment was carried out under denaturing conditions: 40g
4
5
6 142 of proteins were resuspended in a modified Laemmli buffer (60mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 0,25% SDS, 10%
7
8 143 glycerol) and 1ul of 1M DTT was added. The sample was incubated at 95°C for 5 min. After cooling,
9
10
11 144 2 µl of 10% NP-40 and a quantity of PNGase F (10U/µg) were added, in a 1:1 enzyme/substrate ratio,
12
13 145 to the sample and incubated at 37 °C for 3 hours and overnight (ON) under slight shaking.
14
15

16 146 **2.6 Protein separation and LC-HRMS analysis**

17
18

19 147 The LDS-PAGE separation and LC-HRMS analysis were performed according to Cirrincione et al.^[28]
20
21
22 148 Details are available in the Online Repository.
23
24

25 149 **2.7 Protein identification strategy**

26
27

28 150 All the Data Dependent Analysis (DDA) files were searched using MaxQuant (<https://maxquant.org>)
29
30 151 v. 2.0.3.0 against the UniProt *Bos taurus* database (reviewed and unreviewed). The search was
31
32
33 152 performed using a list of contaminants devoid of bovine proteins, because they were our target.
34
35 153 The search parameters were set as follow: S-carbamidomethyl derivate on cysteine as a fixed
36
37
38 154 modification, oxidation on methionine, Acetyl (N-term) as variable modifications and two missed
39
40 155 cleavage sites for trypsin digestion. The possibility of Asn becoming Asp was added as a variable
41
42
43 156 modification for bands derived from enzymatic de-glycosylation. The MS/MS fragment mass
44
45 157 tolerance was set at 20 ppm. A minimum of 2 peptides, an FDR of 0.01% for both the protein and
46
47
48 158 peptides, and a score of 20 for unmodified and modified peptides were set for the protein
49
50 159 identification. Only proteins identified with a score >30 were listed in the tables, with the exception
51
52 160 of the identification performed on unstained bands cut in the upper part of the gels where a score
53
54
55 161 of >10 was allowed.
56
57

58 162 **2.8 Whey and milk fat globule membrane associated protein immunoblotting**

59
60

1
2
3 163 After LDS-PAGE, the protein bands were electro-transferred into Nitrocellulose Membranes (0.2
4
5
6 164 μm) with an XCell II Blot Module, using a transfer buffer with 10% methanol (v/v). The membranes
7
8 165 were blocked in TBS with 0.3% Tween 20 (blocking solution) for 30 min and incubated ON at 4 °C
9
10
11 166 with 800 μL of the HRP conjugated Human IgG1 anti α -Gal epitope antibody (Absolute Antibody)
12
13 167 diluted 1:1000 in the incubation buffer (TBS, 0.05% Tween 20, 0.05% vegetal gelatin) or with the
14
15 168 patients' sera diluted 1:10 in the incubation buffer. After incubation, the membranes were washed
16
17
18 169 three times with TBS, 0.05% and Tween 20 (washing solution) for 10 min. The membranes incubated
19
20 170 with the patient's sera were incubated again with the anti-Human IgE antibody (Sera Care Life
21
22
23 171 Sciences Inc., Milford, Massachusetts) diluted 1:5000 in the incubation buffer. The membranes were
24
25 172 washed three times and developed with different development kits according to the used primary
26
27
28 173 antibody: an Alkaline Phosphatase Substrate Kit (Bio-Rad) for the patients' sera and an Opti 4 CN Kit
29
30 174 (Bio-Rad) for the HRP conjugated Human IgG1 anti α -Gal epitope antibody.
31
32

33 175 **2.9 Immunoprecipitation of the AGS patient sera**

34
35
36 176 Immunoprecipitation experiments were performed with two glycosylated proteins: bovine
37
38
39 177 thyroglobulin and the bovine xanthine oxidase from Sigma-Aldrich. The sera of three AGS patient
40
41 178 (α 2, α 3, α 5) were incubated for 1h at room temperature with four amounts of thyroglobulin (1, 3,
42
43
44 179 30, 60 μg) and other three patients (α 1, α 2, α 7) were incubated at the same conditions with three
45
46 180 amounts of xanthine oxidase (3, 30, 60 μg). Nitrocellulose membranes containing electro-
47
48
49 181 transferred MFGP associated proteins were blocked with the blocking solution for 30 min and then
50
51 182 incubated overnight at 4°C with the immunoprecipitated sera. The immunoblotting procedure was
52
53
54 183 then performed as previously explained in Section 2.7.
55
56
57 184

58 59 60 185 **3. Results**

3.1 Study population

Ten adult patients (4 females; 40.0%) with a mean age of 59.4 years (range 25-74 years) and a diagnosis of α -gal syndrome (AGS) were enrolled in the experiment. One patient (M, 48 years) with a history of non-IgE mediated milk hypersensitivity reaction was used as a healthy control.

3.1.1 Comorbidities

Three patients had arterial hypertension, one suffered from diabetes, one was HIV positive, and one suffered from atrial fibrillation. All the patients had a normal weight, and three of them were smokers. As far as atopic diseases are concerned, 3 patients had allergic rhinitis, 2 patients showed sensitization to lipid transfer protein (LTP) with mild food allergy manifestations, and one patient reported nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) hypersensitivity (urticaria) as well ampicillin hypersensitivity. One patient (male, 64 years old, α 6) was affected by systemic indolent mastocytosis.

3.1.2 Clinical presentation of AGS

All the AGS patients reported at least one delayed reaction (average 3.40 ± 1.58 events/person) with a mean onset time of 4.1 hours after eating red meat, innards, or meat-related food (Tab. 1). None of the patients experienced reactions to cow's milk or dairy products. The most common culprit food was pork meat. Urticaria was the most common clinical manifestation (100%), followed by gastrointestinal symptoms (vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain) (60%), hypotension (50%), angioedema (50%) and dyspnea (30%). Nine patients (90%) had at least one episode of anaphylaxis, diagnosed according to NIAID/FAAN criteria.^[29] No cofactor of anaphylaxis, including ethanol, or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug consumption was identified, apart from one patient who reported anaphylaxis after red meat ingestion and physical exercise. None of our patients had

1
2
3 208 previously been treated with cetuximab. Eight patients (80%) reported one or multiple tick bites
4
5
6 209 before AGS.
7
8 210 All the patients were positive to α -gal specific IgE ($26,08 \pm 35.87$ KUA/l) with a mean serum total IgE
9
10 211 of 389.99 ± 429.94 KU/l. Tryptase resulted normal in all the patients, with a mean value of $7,18 \pm 3.78$
12
13 212 $\mu\text{g/l}$.

15 213

18 214 **3.1.3 AGS treatment**

20 215 All the patients received corticosteroids and antihistamines for their hypersensitivity reactions.
21
22
23 216 Seven patients (70%) had been admitted to the intensive care unit for a total of 10 times. In five
24
25 217 cases, the reactions were treated with adrenaline.

28 218

31 219 **3.2 The Anti- α -gal antibody recognizes whey and milk fat globule proteins**

34 220 The milk fat globule proteins (MFGP), whey proteins (WP), and caseins (CAS) were separated by
35
36 221 means of LDS page followed by immunoblotting analysis with anti- α -Gal IgG and a pool of sera from
37
38
39 222 10 AGS patients (Fig 1). Both the MFGP and WP extracts showed immunoreactive bands for anti- α -
40
41 223 Gal IgG: G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G7 and W1, W2, W3, W5, W6, respectively (Fig 1, panel B). LC-HRMS
42
43
44 224 analysis (Tab. 2) allowed LF and LPO to be identified in band W3, and several Ig-like domain
45
46 225 containing proteins were identified in bands W2, W3, W5, W6. Xanthine Oxidase (XO) was identified
47
48
49 226 in W1 and in several reactive bands of MFGP (G1, G2 and G3), while the other reactive bands (G3,
50
51 227 G5, G6 and G7) mainly contained butyrophilin (BT) and lactadherin (LA).

54 228 The pool of AGS patient sera immunorecognized all the bands already recognized by anti- α -Gal IgG,
55
56
57 229 albeit with the addition of bands G4, G8, W4, W7, C1 and C2. Band G4 contained several proteins
58
59 230 including XO, BT and LA; G8, W4 and C1 contained already known α -Gal glycosylated proteins (BT,
60
231 LPO and Ig-like domain-containing proteins); while bands W7 and C2 contained typical milk allergens

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

232 (β -lactoglobulin and caseins) and were probably recognized because the patients were sensitized to
233 milk, although they tolerated it well, according to the study inclusion criteria (Fig. 1, panel C).

234 Band G1, which contained XO, was not visualized by colloidal Coomassie staining or even by silver
235 staining (data not shown), but it was clearly recognized by anti- α -Gal IgG and by the AGS patient
236 IgEs in the immunoblotting experiment.

237 3.3 Xanthine oxidase, butyrophilin and lactadherin are α -Gal-glycosylated proteins

238 In order to enrich the sample in α -Gal-glycosylated proteins, we isolated glycosylated MFGP using
239 BioMag Goat Anti-Human IgG beads conjugated with the anti- α -gal IgG system. After the
240 enrichment, the proteins were separated by means of LDS PAGE (Fig. 2, panel A, lane MFGPb). The
241 thus isolated MFGP resulted to be high molecular weight proteins and as expected, they were
242 recognized by the anti- α -gal IgG. However, the situation was different for bands G16, G17 and G25,
243 as they contained heavy and light anti- α -gal IgG chains partially released from the beads during
244 protein elution, and PNGase F, the enzyme used for de-glycosylation. In addition to the heavy anti-
245 α -gal IgG chain, LA was identified in band G16, which is probably responsible for the corresponding
246 immunoreactivity, while the other two bands did not result to be immunoreactive. When the α -Gal-
247 enriched protein sample was de-glycosylated with PNGase F, the anti- α -gal IgG did not recognize
248 any band, except for a slight recognition of G18 where XO was present (Fig. 2, Panel A, lane
249 MFGPbDEG). This reactivity completely disappeared only after a more exhaustive overnight PNGase
250 F de-glycosylation (Fig. 2, panel A, lane MFGPbDEGon). The analysis of the bands containing the N-
251 de-glycosylated proteins that lost reactivity revealed which asparagine carried the α -gal moiety (Fig.
252 2 panel A and B, lane MFGPbDEG). The presence of new tryptic peptides with aspartic acid instead
253 of the original asparagine was considered as proof of the presence of the α -gal sugar chain on the
254 peptide before digestion. The LC-HRMS study of the G22 band showed a BT peptide with Asn₂₁₅

1
2
3 255 modified to Asp₂₁₅ after the de-glycosylation protocol. The same was observed in band G24, where
4
5
6 256 LA showed an Asn₂₂₇ modified to Asp₂₂₇. All these results are summarized in Table 3.

7
8 257

11 258 **3.4 The AGS patients' IgE antibodies recognize Xanthine Oxidase and Butirophilin**

12
13
14 259 The MFGP sample was also incubated with the serum of each single patient (Fig. 3). As in previous
15
16
17 260 experiments, the most recognized bands were G1 (recognized by 7/10 patients), G2 (8/10 patients)
18
19 261 and G4 (8/10 patients), which mainly contain XO and BP. Bands G5 and G8, which showed a reduced
20
21
22 262 recognition rate, were recognized by 2/10 patients, while G6 was recognized by 3/10 patients and
23
24 263 G9 by only 1 patient. Once again, these bands mainly contained XO, but also LA and β -lactoglobulin.
25
26
27 264 In order to verify that the patient immunorecognition was addressed to α -gal epitopes,
28
29
30 265 immunoprecipitation of three patients' sera (α 2, α 3, α 5) was performed with four concentrations
31
32 266 of bovine thyroglobulin (1, 3, 30, 60 μ g) (Fig. 4, Panel A). Only patient α 3 needed 60 μ g of
33
34
35 267 thyroglobulin to completely inhibit the immunorecognition. Instead, for the other two patients, 3
36
37 268 or 30 μ g was sufficient. The same experiment was performed with bovine XO (patients α 1, α 2, α 7)
38
39
40 269 (Fig. 4, Panel B). In this case, 60 μ g of XO was needed to immunoprecipitate the patients' sera.
41
42 270 Patient α 2, who was tested in both inhibition experiments, needed 60 μ g of XO and only 3 μ g of
43
44 271 thyroglobulin.

50 273 **4. Discussion**

51
52
53 274 Patients with AGS have been known to report allergic manifestations associated with the ingestion
54
55
56 275 of dairy products, due to the presence of α -Gal carrying proteins, which have recently been
57
58 276 identified in bovine milk whey.^[7,19,22,24] In order to prove that these milk-induced allergic reactions
59
60
277 are due to IgE recognizing α -Gal, it is necessary to exclude other more common causes of reactions

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

278 to milk, including lactose intolerance and cow's milk allergy.^[30] In the present work, we have found
279 that milk fat globule associated proteins contain α -Gal epitopes recognized by the specific IgE of
280 patients with AGS. Specifically, we have demonstrated, for the first time, that BT, LA, and XO
281 contained in milk fat globules are α -gal glycosylated. The pool of patients' sera also immune-
282 recognized milk LF, LPO, and IgG-like proteins, as expected.

283 The α -gal-glycosylation of BT, LA, and XO was confirmed by means of an LC-HRMS approach, since
284 new tryptic peptides containing Asp instead of Asn were generated after enzymatic de-
285 glycosylation, and by means of immunoblotting experiment, since immunorecognition by the anti-
286 α -gal IgG and by AGS patients' sera was lost after de-glycosylation. Although the glycosylation sites
287 of BT and LA had previously been identified by Sato et al.^[31] and by Hvarregaard et al.,^[32] we have
288 identified, for the first time, the glycosylation site of XO (Asn₇₀₄ modified to Asp₇₀₄).

289 No correlations were found between the levels of α -gal sIgE and the immuno reaction profile when
290 the serum of single patients was tested. This is not surprising, as the presence of elevated IgE levels
291 is indicative of sensitization to α -gal but is not necessarily predictive of a severe allergic reaction. In
292 fact, an allergic manifestation recognizes several triggers that can exacerbate or mask the reaction
293 itself, thus giving rise to profoundly different clinical pictures.

294 The role of XO seems to be prevalent, since it was identified in most of the immunoreactive bands,
295 especially those separated in the upper part of the gel where no Coomassie Blue stained bands were
296 detectable, but both anti- α -gal IgG antibody and AGS patient sera showed the highest
297 immunoreactivity. For this reason, bovine XO was used to perform immunoinhibition experiments
298 on three selected patients. XO was able to inhibit immunorecognition by the AGS patient sera as
299 well as thyroglobulin, but a higher amount of protein was needed, and a smaller number of α -gal-
300 glycosylated sites was indicated for XO than for thyroglobulin.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

301 In conclusion, we have found that milk fat globule associated proteins contain α -Gal epitopes
302 recognized by the specific IgE of patients with AGS. Previously, Ròman-Carrasco et al.^[16]
303 demonstrated the presence of α -gal determinants in the lipidic fraction of milk and their ability to
304 cross the intestinal monolayer, as well as the potential to trigger allergic reactions in patients with
305 AGS.

306 The IgEs of all the patients recruited in the present study, recognized several α -Gal carrying proteins
307 contained in whey and in milk fat globules, although those consuming milk and dairy products seem
308 to tolerate them. This is not surprising, as IgE reactivity to bovine milk has been reported in 70-90%
309 of AGS patients [7,21,24], but the allergic manifestations triggered by dairy products only seem to
310 affect about one third of patients [20]. Additional host factors are certainly associated with clinical
311 manifestations, and the role of α -Gal carrying glycolipids in reactions to milk and dairy products
312 needs to be further investigated.

313 Conflict of interest statement: the authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

315 5. References

- 316 [1] Commins SP, Satinover SM, Hosen J, Mozena J, Borish L, Lewis BD, et al. Delayed anaphylaxis,
317 angioedema, or urticaria after consumption of red meat in patients with IgE antibodies specific for
318 galactose- α -1,3-galactose. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*. 2009;123(2):426-433.e2.
- 319 [2] Fischer J, Yazdi AS, Biedermann T. Clinical spectrum of α -Gal syndrome: From immediate-type to
320 delayed immediate-type reactions to mammalian innards and meat. *Allergo J Int*. 2016;25(2):55–62.
- 321 [3] Apostolovic D, Mihailovic J, Commins SP, Wijnveld M, Kazimirova M, Starkhammar M, et al.
322 Allergenomics of the tick *Ixodes ricinus* reveals important α -Gal-carrying IgE-binding proteins in red
323 meat allergy. *Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*. 2020;75(1):217–20.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- [4] Boussamet L, Montassier E, Soullilou JP, Berthelot L. Anti α 1-3Gal antibodies and Gal content in gut microbiota in immune disorders and multiple sclerosis. Vol. 235, *Clinical Immunology*. Academic Press Inc.; 2022.
- [5] Kennedy JL, Stallings AP, Platts-Mills TAE, Oliveira WM, Workman L, James HR, et al. Galactose- α -1, 3-galactose and delayed anaphylaxis, angioedema, and urticaria in children. *Pediatrics*. 2013;131(5).
- [6] Young I, Prematunge C, Pussegoda K, Corrin T, Waddell L. Tick exposures and alpha-gal syndrome: A systematic review of the evidence. *Ticks Tick Borne Dis*. 2021;12(3):101674.
- [7] Kiewiet MBG, Apostolovic D, Starkhammar M, Grundström J, Hamsten C, van Hage M. Clinical and Serological Characterization of the α -Gal Syndrome—Importance of Atopy for Symptom Severity in a European Cohort. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: In Practice*. 2020;8(6):2027-2034.e2.
- [8] van Nunen S. Galactose-Alpha-1,3-Galactose, Mammalian Meat and Anaphylaxis: A World-Wide Phenomenon? *Curr Treat Options Allergy*. 2014;1(3):262–77.
- [9] Cabezas-Cruz A, Hodžić A, Román-Carrasco P, Mateos-Hernández L, Duscher GG, Sinha DK, et al. Environmental and molecular drivers of the α -Gal syndrome. *Front Immunol*. 2019;10(MAY):1–12.
- [10] Apostolovic D, Krstic M, Mihailovic J, Starkhammar M, Cirkovic Velickovic T, Hamsten C, et al. Peptidomics of an in vitro digested α -Gal carrying protein revealed IgE-reactive peptides. *Sci Rep*. 2017;7(1):1–10.
- [11] Gonzalez-Quintela A, Dam Laursen AS, Vidal C, Skaaby T, Gude F, Linneberg A. IgE antibodies to alpha-gal in the general adult population: Relationship with tick bites, atopy, and cat ownership. *Clinical and Experimental Allergy*. 2014;44(8):1061–8.
- [12] Mateo-Borrega MB, Garcia B, Larramendi CH, Azofra J, González-Mancebo E, Alvarado MI, et al. Ige-mediated sensitization to galactose- α -1,3-galactose (α -gal) in urticaria and anaphylaxis in spain: Geographical variations and risk factors. *J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol*. 2019;29(6):436–43.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- [13] Villalta D, Cecchi L, Farsi A, Chiarini F, Minale P, Voltolini S, et al. Galactose- α -1,3-galactose syndrome: An Italian survey. *Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2017;49(6):263–9.
- [14] Platts-Mills TAE, Commins SP, Biedermann T, van Hage M, Levin M, Beck LA, et al. On the cause and consequences of IgE to galactose- α -1,3-galactose: A report from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Workshop on Understanding IgE-Mediated Mammalian Meat Allergy. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.* 2020;145(4):1061–71.
- [15] Iweala OI, Choudhary SK, Addison CT, Batty CJ, Kapita CM, Amelio C, et al. Glycolipid-mediated basophil activation in alpha-gal allergy. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.* 2020;146(2):450–2.
- [16] Román-Carrasco P, Lieder B, Somoza V, Ponce M, Szépfalusi Z, Martin D, et al. Only α -Gal bound to lipids, but not to proteins, is transported across enterocytes as an IgE-reactive molecule that can induce effector cell activation. *Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.* 2019;74(10):1956–68.
- [17] Chakrapani N, Fischer J, Swiontek K, Codreanu-Morel F, Hannachi F, Morisset M, et al. α -Gal present on both glycolipids and glycoproteins contributes to immune response in meat-allergic patients. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.* 2022;150(2):396-405.e11.
- [18] Carson AS, Gardner A, Iweala OI. Where's the Beef? Understanding Allergic Responses to Red Meat in Alpha-Gal Syndrome. *The Journal of Immunology.* 2022;208(2):267–77.
- [19] Commins SP. Invited Commentary: Alpha-Gal Allergy: Tip of the Iceberg to a Pivotal Immune Response. *Curr Allergy Asthma Rep.* 2016;16(9):1–3.
- [20] Armstrong P, Binder A, Amelio C, Kersh G, Biggerstaff B, Beard C, et al. Descriptive Epidemiology of Patients Diagnosed with Alpha-gal Allergy — 2010–2019. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology.* 2020;145(2):AB145.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- [21] Wilson JM, Schuyler AJ, Workman L, Gupta M, James HR, Posthumus J, et al. Investigation into the α -Gal Syndrome: Characteristics of 261 Children and Adults Reporting Red Meat Allergy. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: In Practice*. 2019;7(7):2348-2358.e4.
- [22] Commins SP. Diagnosis & management of alpha-gal syndrome: lessons from 2,500 patients. *Expert Rev Clin Immunol*. 2020;16(7):667-77.
- [23] Choi JO, Lee MH, Park HY, Jung SC. Characterization of Fabry mice treated with recombinant adeno-associated virus 2/8-mediated gene transfer. *J Biomed Sci*. 2010;17(1):1-10.
- [24] Perusko M, Apostolovic D, Kiewiet MBG, Grundström J, Hamsten C, Starkhammar M, et al. Bovine γ -globulin, lactoferrin, and lactoperoxidase are relevant bovine milk allergens in patients with α -Gal syndrome. *Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*. 2021;76(12):3766-75.
- [25] German-Sanchez A, Alonso-Llamazares A, Latorre-Ibañez M, Bartolome-Zavala B, Antepará-Ercoreca I. Sheep cheese allergy in Alpha-gal Syndrome. *J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol*. 2023;33(6):1-7.
- [26] Barello C, Garoffo LP, Montorfano G, Zava S, Berra B, Conti A, et al. Analysis of major proteins and fat fractions associated with mare's milk fat globules. *Mol Nutr Food Res*. 2008;52(12):1448-56.
- [27] TRETTER V, ALTMANN F, MÄRZ L. Peptide-N4-(N-acetyl- β -glucosaminyl) asparagine amidase F cannot release glycans with fucose attached α 1 \rightarrow 3 to the asparagine-linked N-acetylglucosamine residue. *Eur J Biochem*. 1991;199(3):647-52.
- [28] Cirrincione S, Aiuto B, Gosso E, Schiavone C, Portesi C, Rossi AM, et al. Proteomic study of walnut oleosome and first evidence on oleosin sensitization in allergic patients. *Journal of Food Composition and Analysis*. 2023;121(March):105386.
- [29] Loprinzi Brauer CE, Motosue MS, Li JT, Hagan JB, Bellolio MF, Lee S, et al. Prospective Validation of the NIAID/FAAN Criteria for Emergency Department Diagnosis of Anaphylaxis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2016;4(6):1220-6.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

- 393 [30] Binder AM, Cherry-Brown D, Biggerstaff BJ, Jones ES, Amelio CL, Beard CB, et al. Clinical and laboratory
394 features of patients diagnosed with alpha-gal syndrome—2010–2019. *Allergy: European Journal of*
395 *Allergy and Clinical Immunology*. 2023;78(2):477–87.
- 396 [31] Sato T, Takio K, Kobata A, Greenwalt DE, Furukawa K. Site-Specific Glycosylation of Bovine
397 Butyrophilin. *The Journal of Biochemistry*. 1995;117(1):147–57.
- 398 [32] Hvarregaard J, Andersen MH, Berglund L, Rasmussen JT, Petersen TE. Characterization of glycoprotein
399 PAS-6/7 from membranes of bovine milk fat globules. *Eur J Biochem*. 1996;240(3):628–36.

For Peer Review

1
2
3 402 **Figure legends**
4
5

6 403
7
8

9 404 **Figure 1.** Investigation of the three bovine milk fractions: caseins (CAS), whey proteins (WP) and milk fat
10 globule associated proteins (MFGP). Panel A: LDS page of MFGP, WP and CAS. Panel B: immunoblotting of
11 405 MFGP, WP and CAS with the anti- α -Gal IgG antibody. Panel C: immunoblotting of MFGP, WP and CAS with
12 the sera of a pool of 10 AGS patients. M: molecular weight markers; C+: thyroglobulin; CII: secondary antibody
13 406 control.
14
15
16 407
17
18 408

19
20
21 409 **Figure 2.** Investigation of α -gal bovine milk proteins. Panel A: LDS page of milk fat globule associated proteins
22 (MFGP). MFGP enriched by means of incubation with beads bound with anti- α -gal IgG (MFGPb) and MFGPb
23 410 de-glycosylated with PNGase for 3 hours (MFGPbDEG) and ON. (MFGPbDEGon). Panel B: immunoblotting of
24 MFGP. MFGPb. MFGPbDEG. and MFGPbDEGon with anti- α -gal IgG. M: molecular weight; C+: thyroglobulin;
25 411 CII: secondary antibody control.
26
27
28 412
29
30 413

31
32
33 414 **Figure 3.** Recognition of milk fat globule associated proteins (MFGP) by α -gal syndrome (AGS) patients.
34 Immunoblotting of MFGP with the sera of 10 AGS patients (from α 1 to α 10). M: molecular weight marker;
35 415 C+: thyroglobulin. C-: patient not assuming meat. negative control CII: secondary antibody control.
36
37 416
38
39

40 417 **Figure 4.** Immunoprecipitation experiments of α -gal syndrome (AGS) patient's sera. Panel A: Immunoblotting
41 of milk fat globule associated proteins (MFGP) with the sera of three patients (α 2. α 3. α 5)
42 418 immunoprecipitated with different concentrations of thyroglobulin (1. 3. 30. and 60 μ g). Panel B:
43 immunoblotting of MFGP with the sera of three patients (α 1. α 2. α 7) immunoprecipitated with different
44 419 concentrations of bovine xanthine oxidase (3. 30. and 60 μ g). M: molecular weight marker; C-: patient not
45 assuming meat; CII: secondary antibody control.
46
47 420
48
49 421
50
51 422
52
53

54 423
55
56

57 424
58
59
60

425 **Table 1.** Characterization of the patients.

ID PATIENT	SEX	AGE	CULPRIT FOOD	CLINICAL presentation	SYMPTOM S ONSET	TREATMENT	CO-FACTORS	TICK BITES	TOTAL SERUM IGE (KU/L)	ALPHA GAL IGEs (KUA/L)	TRYPYTAZE (ug/L)
Alpha1	M	37	Since 2020: always after eating red meat	Anaphylaxis: angioedema, urticaria, dyspnea	3-4 hours	Ebastine 10 mg at home Betamethasone 4mg at home	Physical exercise	Not known	117	3.08	5.50
Alpha2	F	74	9/2017: soup with egg pasta and veal kidney	Anaphylaxis: diffuse erythema, hypotension	3 hours	Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Betamethasone 4 mg (iv) Adrenaline 0.5 mg + 0.5 mg (im)	None	At least one tick bite in the past	117	0.37	6.19
			3/2018: tripe	Generalized urticaria	3 hours	Betamethasone 4mg at home Ebastine 10 mg at home					
Alpha3	F	69	9/2017: boiled meat, anchovies (parsley and garlic) and soup with beef broth	Anaphylaxis: generalized urticaria, palpebral oedema and vomiting	5 hours	Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Betamethasone 4 mg (iv)	None	Previous tick bites not known	702	86.50	6.30
			12/2018:	Severe	2 hours	O2-support					

			offal and bread.	anaphylaxis: headache, loss of consciousness, hives, vomiting, respiratory failure		Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Methylpredn isolone 80 mg (iv) Adrenaline 0.5 mg (im)					
			5/2019: 1 spoonful of veal broth.	Severe anaphylaxis: generalized urticaria, loss of consciousness	2 hours	Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Methylpredn isolone 80 mg (iv) Adrenaline 0.5 mg (im)					
Alpha4	M	68	Since 2018: after eating offal	Urticaria	5-6 hours	Betamethas one 4mg at home	None	Many tick bites in the past	130	15.01	<1
			2022 stuffed pasta (meat)	Itching, urticaria	6 hours	Ebastine 10 mg at home					
Alpha5	F	74	8/2017: lamb stew and pasta with red sauce	Anaphylaxis: generalized itching, urticaria, vomiting	3-4 hours	Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Methylpredn isolone 100 mg (iv) Adrenaline 0.5 mg (im)	None	Previous tick bites not known	1383	2.54	8.13
			7/2018: pasta with tomato,	Generalized urticaria and	4 hours	Ebastine 10 mg at home					

			lamb liver and lung (peppers and onions)	stomach-ache							
Alpha6	M	66	5/2018: carrots, "capocollo" and wine	Severe anaphylaxis: abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, flushing, loss of consciousness	1 hour and half	O2-support Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Methylpredn isolone 250 mg (iv) Adrenaline 0.5 mg (im)	Clonal mast cell disorder	Many tick bites in the past	309	11.60	10.20
			3 more similar episodes after ingestion of pork or offal.			Not available					
Alpha7	M	57	2010-2014: gummy bears	Recurrent urticaria	3-4 hours	Ebastine 10 mg at home	None	Many tick bites in the past	764	>100	14.60
			2016: red meat	Anaphylaxis: urticaria, hypotension, diarrhea	4-5 hours	Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Methylpredn isolone 250 mg (iv)					
			2017: rabbit liver	Urticaria, angioedema	6 hours						
Alpha8	M	58	In 2018: always after eating meat	Anaphylaxis: angioedema, urticaria, abdominal	Not known	Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Methylpredn	None	Many tick bites in the past	162	31.50	9.12

				pain, hypotension		isolone 250 mg (iv)					
Alpha9	F	26	Since 2015: after eating red meat	Recurrent urticaria and abdominal pain	6-7 hours	Betamethas one 4mg at home Ebastine 10 mg at home	None	At least one tick bite in the past	52.9	1.17	3.07
Alpha10	M	67	Since 2010: always after eating meat	Anaphylaxis: urticaria, dyspnea, peripheral edema)	5-6 hours	Chlorphena mine 10 mg (im) Methylpredn isolone 250 mg (iv) Adrenaline 0.5 mg + 0.5 mg (im)	None	Not known	163	8.95	7.73
Healthy control	M	48	Since 2019: milk and dairy products, vegetarian	Diffuse itching and small wheals	2-12 hours	Cetirizine 10 mg at home	None	Not known	78	<0.10	3.80

426 F: female; M: male; im: intramuscular; iv: intravenous.

44 427

Tab 2. Identification of the proteins immunorecognized by anti- α -Gal IgG and/or by the pool of α -Gal syndrome patient's sera in the milk fat globule protein, whey protein and casein fractions.

N° Band	Entry	Protein name	MW _{exp} / MW _{theor} [Da]	Protein Score	N° of matching peptides	Protein coverage [%]
G1	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	300000/142330	130.480	16	16
	Q8WNR8	Perilipin	300000/45251	52.718	8	27.9
	Q27960	Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2B	300000/75825	52.365	5	6.6
	Q4GZT4	Broad substrate specificity ATP-binding cassette transporter ABCG2	300000/72724	43.296	7	15
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	300000/59231	25.794	4	11
	A0A4W2HXW4	3-hydroxyacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] dehydratase	300000/268170	12.606	2	1.1
G2	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	130000/146790	317.140	30	30.1
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	130000/59231	59.231	10	24.7
	A0A4W2I0L9	ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2	130000/67774	34.445	4	6
G3	G5E513	Ig-like domain-containing protein	80000/48107	31.553	9	23.2
	G5E5T5	Ig-like domain-containing protein	80000/55968	129.030	10	22.4
	A0A3Q1M193	Glycoprotein 2	80000/58465	260.530	8	17.3
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	80000/59276	145.460	10	24.1
	C7FE01	Lactoferrin	80000/80278	55.906	8	12.8
	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	80000/142330	32.807	5	3.8
G4	P81265	Polymeric immunoglobulin receptor	68000/82434	211.620	18	35.1
	A0A3Q1M193	Glycoprotein 2	68000/58465	92.215	10	23.8
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	68000/59276	106.110	15	41.3
	P26201	Glycoprotein IIIb	68000/46055	91.212	6	12.9
	G5E513	Ig-like domain-containing protein	75000/48107	95.157	9	33.3
	A0A3Q1LWT4	Acyl-CoA synthetase long chain family member 1	68000/81442	79.564	10	18
	J7K1V4	Lactoferrin	68000/80278	75.774	12	18.6
	F1MH1	Perilipin	80000/45281	53.926	7	25.5
	Q27960	Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2B	68000/75825	32.389	5	9.7

	Q95114	Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein (Lactadherin)	68000/37465	32.227	4	17
	A0A3Q1MK38	Terpene cyclase/mutase family member	68000/74156	52.104	5	8.6
	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	68000/142330	30.771	5	3.8
G5	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	60000/59276	252.710	19	31.4
	Q95114	Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein (Lactadherin)	60000/43140	50.477	6	19
G6	Q95114	Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein (Lactadherin)	51000/43140	198.570	22	57.2
	Q9TUM6	Perilipin-2	51000/49368	189.240	19	59.5
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	51000/59276	31.353	5	13.3
G7	Q95114	Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein (Lactadherin)	49000/43140	231.350	13	35.3
	Q8HZM7	Perilipin	49000/45281	55.801	4	18
G8	P02663	Alpha-S2-casein	34000/26018	41.439	6	18.9
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	34000/59231	47.768	5	12.5
G9	B5B0D4	Major allergen beta-lactoglobulin	19000/19969	116.590	11	65.2
	Q5E9I6	ADP-ribosylation factor 3	19000/20601	47.494	7	45.9
	Q8HZM7	Perilipin	19000/45281	35.690	5	18.9
G10	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	300000/142330	37.778	5	6.4
	A0A3Q1MGL5	SrcR domain-containing protein	300000/35988	16.338	2	23.1
	A0A4W2HXW4	3-hydroxyacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] dehydratase	300000/268170	13.596	2	1.4
	Q27960	Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2B	300000/75825	14.233	2	2.7
G11	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	170000/142330	97.052	11	13
G12	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	130000/146790	167.660	20	21.4
G13	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	116000/14233	103.510	11	9.4
	Q27960	Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2B	116000/75825	35.245	2	2.2
G14	G5E5T5	Immunoglobulin heavy constant mu	80000/56043	157.780	12	32.1
	F1MZQ4	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	80000/59231	65.440	7	15.8
G15	A0A4W2DWX4	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	60000/59245	94.962	13	25.9
G16	P0DOX5	Immunoglobulin gamma-1 heavy chain	53000/49328	97.277	10	31.2
	Q95114	Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein (Lactadherin)	53000/37465	34.165	5	16.7

G17	P01834	Immunoglobulin kappa constant	28000/11765	59.743	5	67.3
	A5PK49	Ig-like domain-containing protein	28000/24592	30.416	4	12.8
G18	A0A4W2I0L9	ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2	300000/67774	11.869	2	3.1
	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	300000/146690	17.852	3	1.9
	Q27960	Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2B	300000/75825	42.271	2	2.2
G19	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	130000/146790	292.240	32	27
G20	G5E513	Immunoglobulin heavy constant mu	60000/56043	84.106	10	29.2
	P81265	Polymeric immunoglobulin receptor	60000/82434	65.441	9	17.6
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	60000/59276	51.220	8	20
G21	F1M2Q4	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	57000/59231	63.366	7	17.5
G22	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	55000/59231	143.590	16	35.6
G23	Q9TUM6	Perilipin-2	48000/49368	83.058	8	28.9
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	48000/59276	45.368	6	12.7
G24	Q95114	Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 protein (Lactadherin)	44000/43140	137.390	16	39.2
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	44000/59231	31.275	5	9.9
G25	P21163.2	Peptide-N(4)-(N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminy)asparagine amidase PNGase F	40000/39032	227.360	16	52.5
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	40000/59276	49.619	5	11.2
W1	P80457	Xanthine dehydrogenase	130000/146790	323.310	20	18.2
W2	A0A4W2CZN6	C3 complement	110000/190950	308.810	32	20.3
	A0A3Q1M3L6	Ig-like domain-containing protein	110000/40475	106.250	7	29.7
W3	C7FE01	Lactoferrin	75000/76274	323.310	45	66.5
	G5E513	Ig-like domain-containing protein	75000/48107	307.500	16	54.2
	G3X6N3	Serotransferrin	75000/77738	117.080	22	39.9
	P80025	Lactoperoxidase	75000/71350	187.390	22	39.9
	A0A3Q1M3L6	Ig-like domain-containing protein	75000/40475	44.510	4	19.3
	B3VTM3	Lactotransferrin	75000/78056	45.075	7	13
	A0A3Q1LNN7	Albumin	75000/68198	32.956	5	9.2
W4	P81265	Polymeric immunoglobulin receptor	68000/82434	134.530	11	25
	A0A4W2DZ09	Serotransferrin	68000/77738	133.090	15	33.5
	E1BMJ0	Serpin family G member 1	68000/51772	95.139	5	17.9
	A0A4W2CZN6	C3-beta-c	68000/190950	79.946	10	9

	A0A3Q1M032	Ig-like domain-containing protein	68000/40475	92.036	4	16.800
	A0A4W2DDL5	Albumin	68000/68198	60.754	8	18.9
	A0A4W2GX34	Lactoperoxidase	68000/71350	33.890	5	9.2
W5	P02769	Albumin	60000/68198	323.310	41	64.7
	A0A4W2CZN6	C3 complement	60000/190950	244.450	28	22.2
	Q2KJF1	Alpha-1B-glycoprotein	60000/39566	75.560	9	36.2
W6	A0A3Q1M3L6	Ig-like domain-containing protein	50000/40475	148.910	10	52.9
	G3N0V0	Ig-like domain-containing protein	50000/35951	49.249	6	25.2
	Q9TTE1	Serpin A3-1	50000/46236	75.075	7	25.3
	A0A4W2HXY3	Serpin A3-1	50000/46815	33.062	5	17.9
	A0A140T8A9	Kappa-casein	50000/21237	30.867	3	23.7
	A0A3Q1NG86	Alpha-S1-casein	50000/23689	30.935	3	18
	P02754	Beta-lactoglobulin	50000/19883	32.047	3	22.5
	A0A4W2FAA0	Antithrombin-III	50000/52456	32.029	5	11.8
	P08037-2	Isoform Short of Beta-1.4-galactosyltransferase 1	50000/43483	79.095	2	5.1
W7	P02754	Beta-lactoglobulin	15000/19883	31.959	4	32.1
	P00711	Alpha-lactalbumin	15000/14156	144.240	3	24.4
	P80195	Glycosylation-dependent cell adhesion molecule 1	15000/17151	31.741	2	12.4
C1	P24627	Lactotransferrin	75000/78056	323.310	47	61.90
	P18892	Butyrophilin subfamily 1 member A1	75000/59276	41.743	3	12.20
	G5E513	Ig-like domain-containing protein	75000/48106	32.696	3	9.30
C2	P02662	Alpha-S1-casein	27000/23689	323.310	8	42.2
	P80195	Glycosylation-dependent cell adhesion molecule 1	27000/17151	93.318	2	12.4
	A0A140T8A9	Kappa-casein	27000/21237	190.770	4	30.5
	A0A452DHW7	Beta-casein	27000/29221	62.074	5	18.5
	P02754	Beta-lactoglobulin	27000/19883	61.784	5	37.1
	P02663	Alpha-S2-casein	27000/26018	62.470	3	13.5

430

431

Tab 3. Analysis of the xanthine oxidase, butyrophilin and lactadherin glycosylation sites by means of LC-HRMS.

α -gal MFGP	THEORETICAL DATA		LC-HRMS EXPERIMENTAL DATA	
	N-glycosylated triplets	triplets already known from literature	Peptide-containing triplet before enzymatic de-glycosylation	Peptide-containing modified triplet (N-->D)
XO (P80457)	N ₆₄₄ ET	not	not found	not found
	N ₇₀₄ NS	not	not found	704-713 (D₇₀₄NS)
	N ₉₀₄ LS	yes (in goat)	903-912 (N ₉₀₄ LS)	not found
	N ₁₀₇₃ SS	yes (in human)	not found	not found
	N ₁₂₈₈ NT	not	1283-1290 (N ₁₂₈₈ NT)	not found
BT (P18892)	N55VS	yes (in cow)	not found	not found
	N215VS	yes (in cow)	not found	215- 221 (D215VS)
	N337MT	not	not found	not found
LA (Q95114)	N ₅₉ ET	yes (in cow)	not found	not found
	N ₁₄₄ NS	not	138-149 (N ₁₄₄ NS)	not found
	N ₂₂₇ NS	yes (in cow)	not found	221-232 (D₂₂₇NS)
	N ₃₉₀ NS	not	382-395 (N ₃₉₀ NS)	not found

N: asparagine; D: aspartic acid; MFGP: milk fat globule protein; XO: xanthine oxidase; BT: butyrophilin; LA: lactadherin.

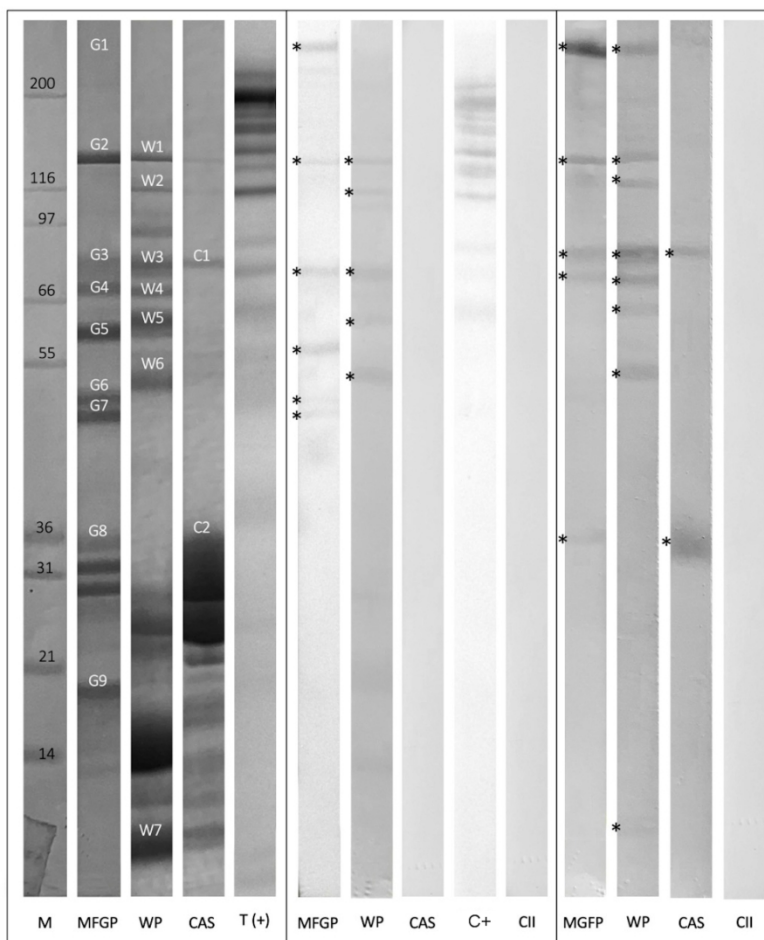


Figure 1. Investigation of the three bovine milk fractions: caseins (CAS), whey proteins (WP) and milk fat globule associated proteins (MGFP). Panel A: LDS page of MGFP, WP and CAS. Panel B: immunoblotting of MGFP, WP and CAS with the anti- α -Gal IgG antibody. Panel C: immunoblotting of MGFP, WP and CAS with the sera of a pool of 10 AGS patients. M: molecular weight markers; C+: thyroglobulin; CII: secondary antibody control.

157x222mm (300 x 300 DPI)

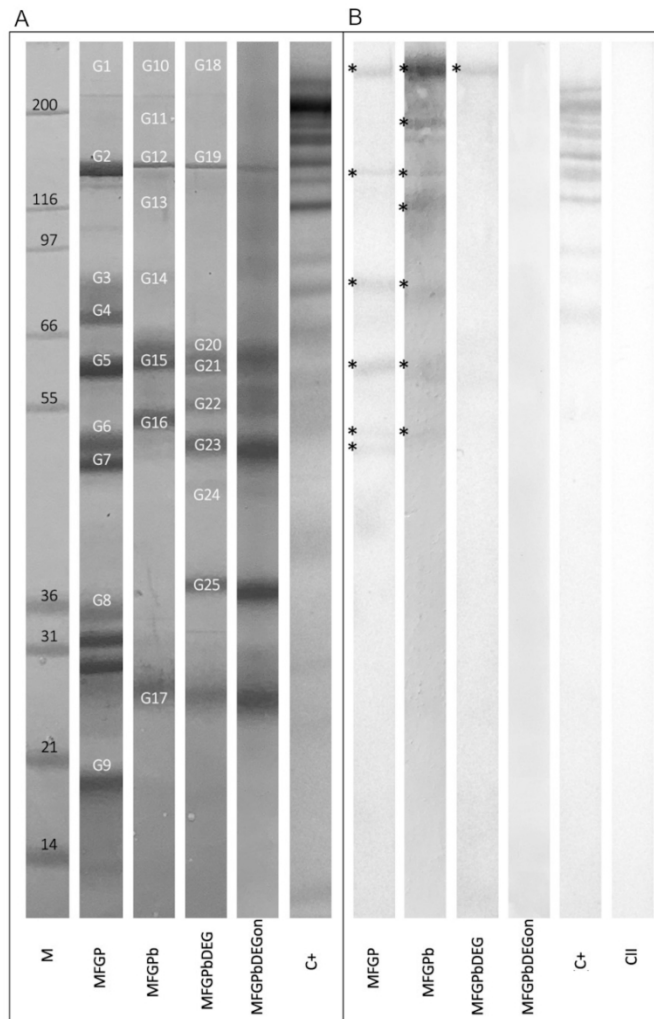


Figure 2. Investigation of α -gal bovine milk proteins. Panel A: LDS page of milk fat globule associated proteins (MFGP). MFGP enriched by means of incubation with beads bound with anti- α -gal IgG (MFGPb) and MFGPb de-glycosylated with PNGase for 3 hours (MFGPbDEG) and ON. (MFGPbDEGon). Panel B: immunoblotting of MFGP, MFGPb, MFGPbDEG, and MFGPbDEGon with anti- α -gal IgG. M: molecular weight; C+: thyroglobulin; CII: secondary antibody control.

157x222mm (300 x 300 DPI)

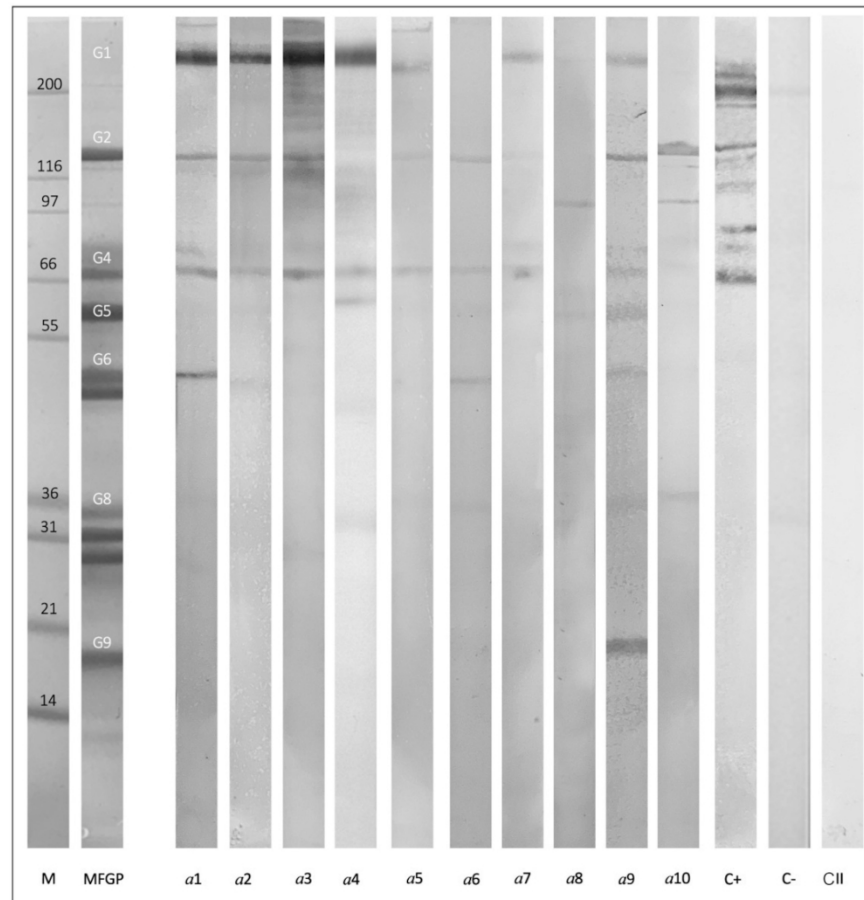


Figure 3. Recognition of milk fat globule associated proteins (MFGP) by α -gal syndrome (AGS) patients. Immunoblotting of MFGP with the sera of 10 AGS patients (from α 1 to α 10). M: molecular weight marker; C+: thyroglobulin. C-: patient not assuming meat. negative control CII: secondary antibody control.

175x222mm (300 x 300 DPI)

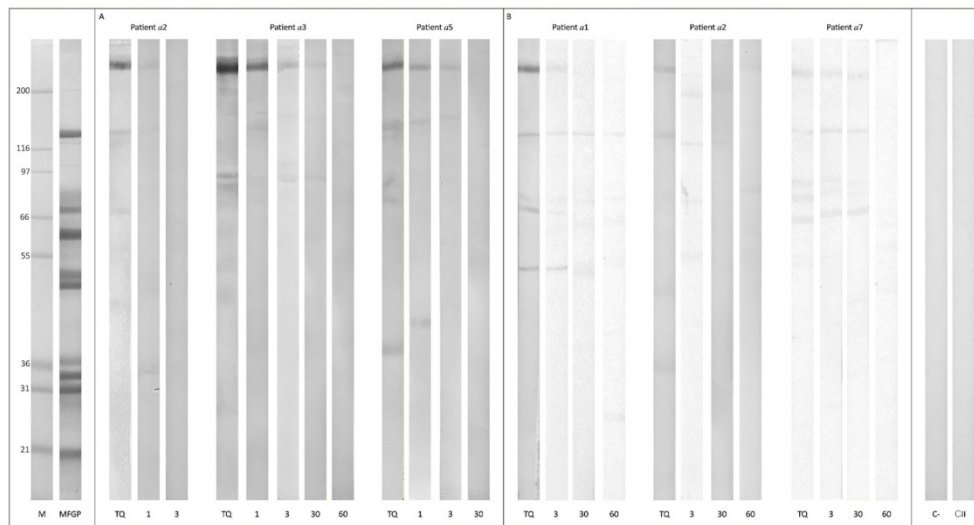


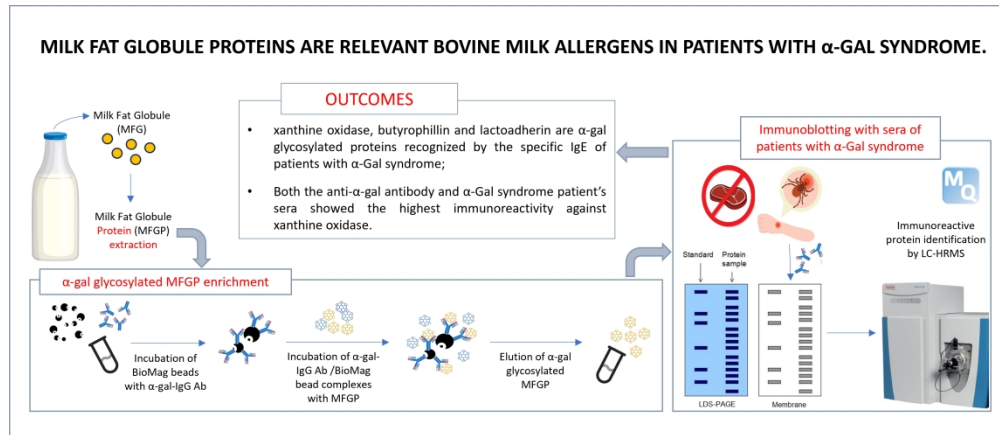
Figure 4. Immunoprecipitation experiments of α -gal syndrome (AGS) patient's sera. Panel A: Immunoblotting of milk fat globule associated proteins (MFGP) with the sera of three patients (α 2, α 3, α 5) immunoprecipitated with different concentrations of thyroglobulin (1, 3, 30, and 60 μ g). Panel B: Immunoblotting of MFGP with the sera of three patients (α 1, α 2, α 7) immunoprecipitated with different concentrations of bovine xanthine oxidase (3, 30, and 60 μ g). M: molecular weight marker; C-: patient not assuming meat; CII: secondary antibody control.

157x88mm (300 x 300 DPI)

Graphical Abstract Text

- 10-20% of patients affected by α -Gal syndrome (AGS) also react towards bovine milk.
- Alpha-gal glycosylated milk proteins were recognized by the IgE of AGS patients.
- Xanthine oxidase, butyrophillin and lactoadherin were found to be α -gal glycosylated.
- Xanthine oxidase is the milk protein most immunorecognized by the IgE of AGS patients.

For Peer Review



769x333mm (130 x 130 DPI)