

Laboratory Testing for Food Allergy in Companion Animals

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1

Disclosure

I am the Head of R&D at

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2

CAT 4: diagnostic tests for food allergies

RESEARCH ARTICLEOpen Access

Critically appraised topic on adverse food reactions of companion animals (4): can we diagnose adverse food reactions in dogs and cats with in vivo or in vitro tests?

Ralf S. Mueller^{1*} and Thierry Olivry²

(Mueller and Olivry, BMC Vet Research 2017)

3

CAT 4: diagnostic tests for food allergies

	Accuracy	Positive predictability	Negative predictability	
Intradermal testing with food antigens [4, 14]	63–76%	60–67%	62–77%	IgE-mediated allergy
Serum testing for food-specific IgE [4, 5, 14]	58–87%	15–100%	61–86%	
Serum testing for food-specific IgG [5]	77%	35%	84%	
Lymphocyte proliferation tests [14]	94%	100%	93%	cell-mediated allergy
Patch testing with food antigens [5, 25]	81–90%	63–75%	88–99%	

The accuracy was calculated by dividing the number of correct results by the number of all results verified, positive predictability by dividing correctly positive results by the total number of positive results and negative predictability by dividing correctly negative results by the total number of negative results

(Mueller and Olivry, BMC Vet Research 2017)

4

CAT 4: diagnostic tests for food allergies

	Accuracy	Positive predictability	Negative predictability	
cell-mediated allergy	Serum testing for food-specific IgE [15]	20%	0%	IgE-mediated allergy
	Lymphocyte proliferation tests [15]	80%	100%	
	Intradermal tests [15]	47%	100%	

The accuracy was calculated by dividing the number of correct results by the number of all results verified, positive predictability by dividing correctly positive results by the total number of positive results and negative predictability by dividing correctly negative results by the total number of negative results

(Mueller and Olivry, BMC Vet Research 2017)

5

CAT 4: diagnostic tests for food allergies

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Critically appraised topic on adverse food reactions of companion animals (4): can we diagnose adverse food reactions in dogs and cats with in vivo or in vitro tests?

"Testing for serum food-specific IgE and IgG showed low repeatability and, in dogs, a highly variable accuracy [for the diagnosis of adverse food reactions]. In cats, the accuracy of testing for food-specific IgE was low..."

"Currently, the best diagnostic procedure to identify adverse food reactions in small animals remains an elimination diet with subsequent provocation trials"

(Mueller and Olivry, BMC Vet Research 2017)

6

What is food allergy?

GA²LEN guidelines 2022: *An adverse reaction to food mediated by an immunologic mechanism, involving specific IgE (IgE-mediated), cell-mediated mechanisms (non-IgE-mediated), or both IgE- and cell-mediated mechanisms (mixed IgE- and non-IgE-mediated)*

(Muraro, World Allergy Organization J 2022)

7

IgE-mediated food allergy: clinical diagnoses

- urticaria, angioedema
- anaphylaxis
- oral allergy syndrome (pollen-food syndrome)
- rhinitis
- asthma
- immediate gastro-intestinal hypersensitivity
- delayed food anaphylaxis to mammal meat (α -gal syndrome)
- food-associated, exercise-induced anaphylaxis

time to flare after ingestion:

- most common: within 2 hours
- less common: 2-6 hours

(Sicherer, J Allergy Clin Immunol 2018)

8

Non-IgE-mediated food allergies: clinical diagnoses

- allergic contact dermatitis
- food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome (FPIES)
- food protein-induced allergic proctocolitis
- food protein-induced enteropathy
- dermatitis herpetiformis
- Heiner syndrome
- celiac disease
- fixed food eruption

time to flare after ingestion:

→ more than 4 hours

(Sicherer, J Allergy Clin Immunol 2018)

9

Mixed IgE/non-IgE food allergies: clinical diagnoses

- atopic dermatitis
- eosinophilic oesophagitis
- eosinophilic gastro-enteropathies

time to flare after ingestion:

- variable
- from 6 to 48 hours

(Sicherer, J Allergy Clin Immunol 2018)

10

What is food allergy?

food allergies

urticaria
angioedema
pruritus

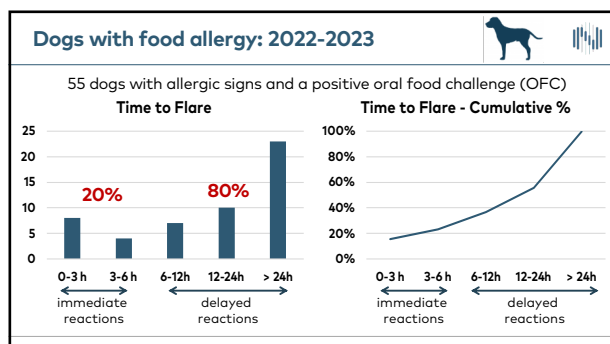
atopic dermatitis

chronic
gastro-enteropathies

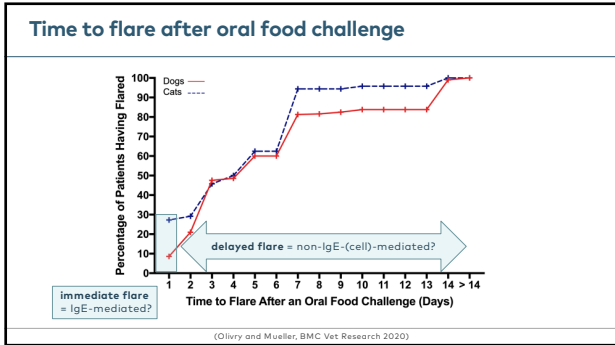
IgE-mediated

cell-mediated

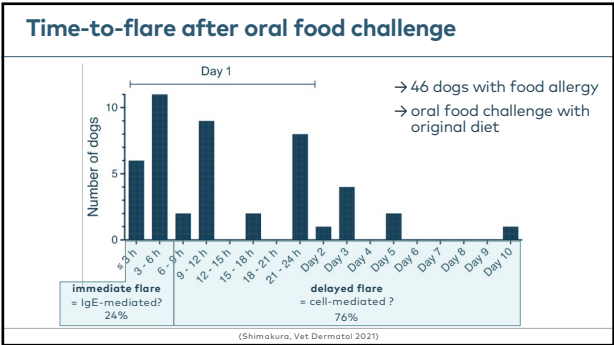
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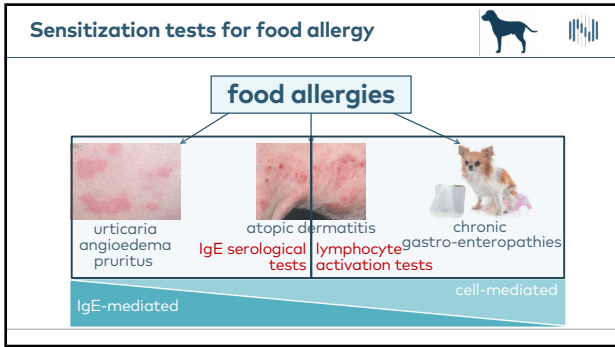
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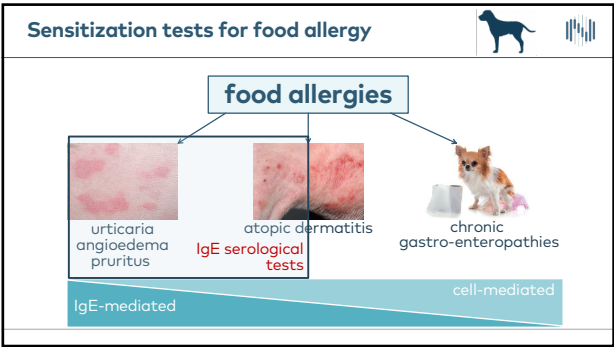
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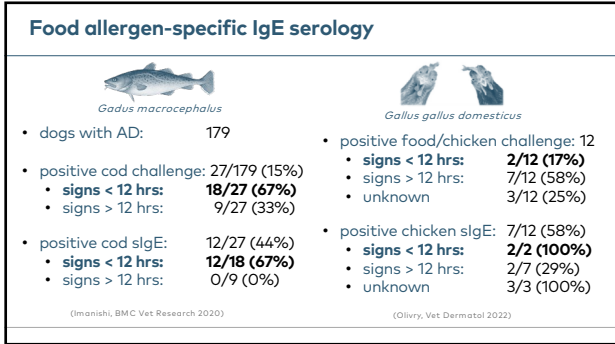
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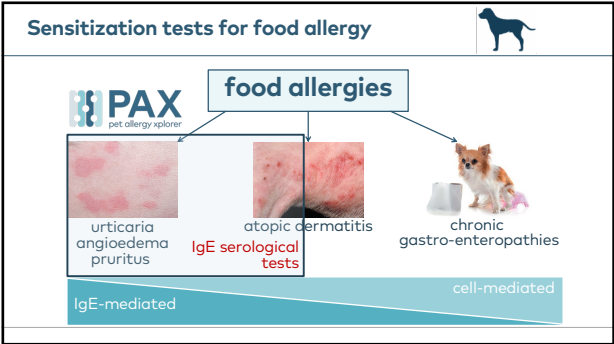
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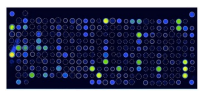


18


Nextmune PAX with MAD^{MAX} technology 




• automated **quantitative multiplex macroarray** with cartridges containing up to 300 allergen-covered nanoparticles:
• one-third of "classical" extracts
• two-thirds of molecular components
• **dogs:** January 2023
• **horses:** September 2023
• **cats:** January 2024



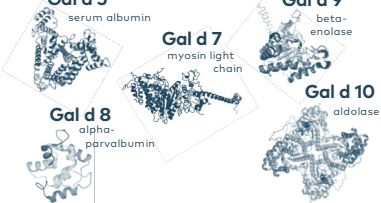
19

Molecular allergology 

EXTRACT  *Gallus domesticus*

MOLECULAR COMPONENTS

- Gal d 5** serum albumin
- Gal d 7** myosin light chain
- Gal d 8** alpha-parvalbumin
- Gal d 9** beta-enolase
- Gal d 10** aldolase




20

Food allergy case 1 



- Labrador, female, 3-year-old
- 2-year history of recurrent diarrhea
- controlled on RC gastrointestinal (chicken, eggs, corn, rice)
- changed to Purina HA (hydrolyzed soy and corn)
- flare of signs **within 1 hour**
 - **bloody diarrhea**
 - **erythema, conjunctivitis**




27


Food allergy case 1 

- change of diet to Hill's i/d (eggs, corn, rice, barley, oats)
- rapid improvement of diarrhea
- resolution of all signs within 2 weeks




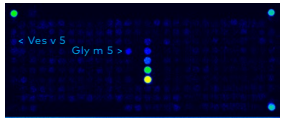
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Food allergy case 1 




na/ml class

- Gly m 5: 33 1 soybean 7S vicilin
- Ves v 5: 29 1



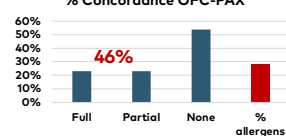
→ provocation with soy = **relapse of signs within 3 hours**
→ ingestion of one hazelnut = **vomiting and pruritus in 30 mins**
= cross-reactivity between Gly m 5 and Cor a 11 or Cor a 16 7S vicilins?

29

Dogs with immediate reactions (0-6h post OFC) 

55 dogs with allergic signs and a positive oral food challenge (OFC)
10 dogs with immediate reactions

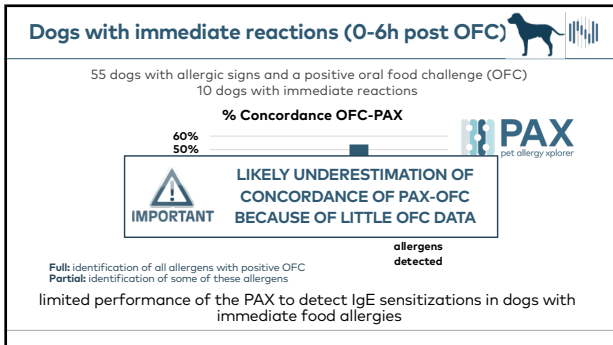
% Concordance OFC-PAX



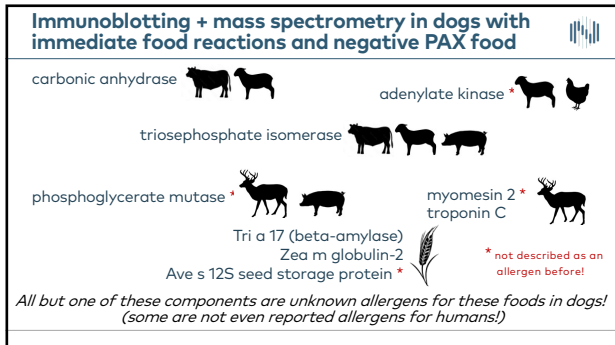
Full identification of all allergens with positive OFC
Partial identification of some of these allergens

limited performance of the PAX to detect IgE sensitizations in dogs with immediate food allergies

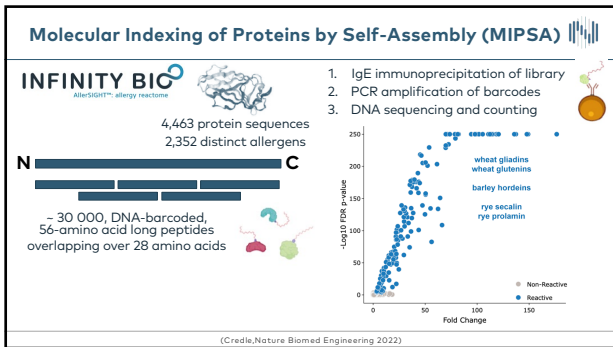
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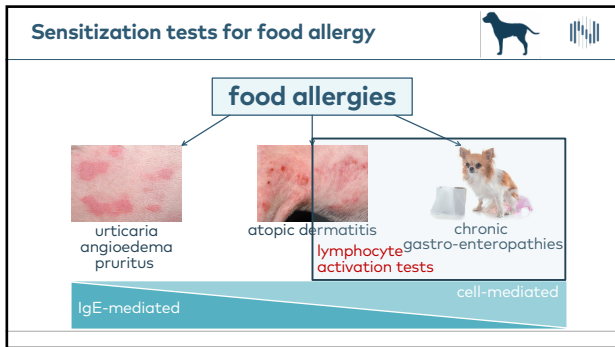
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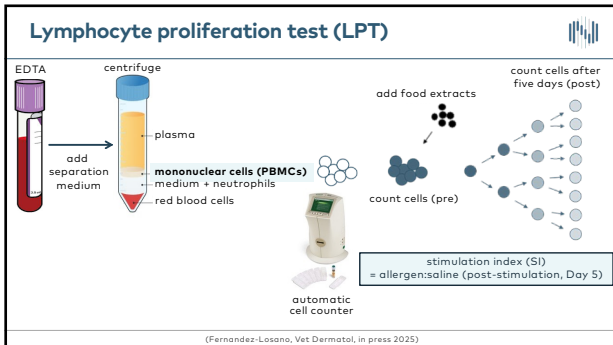
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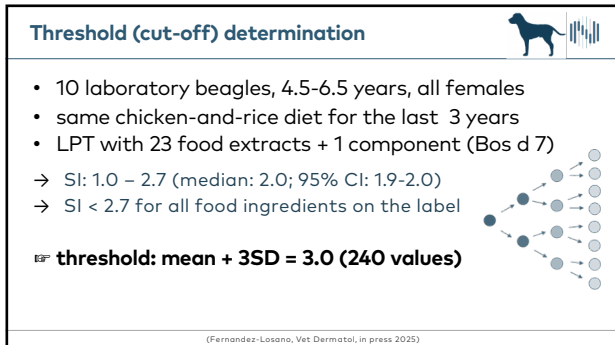
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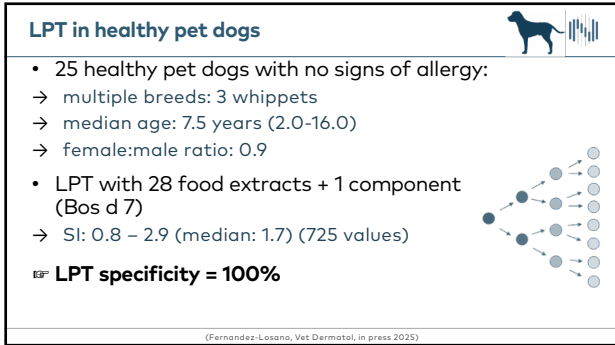
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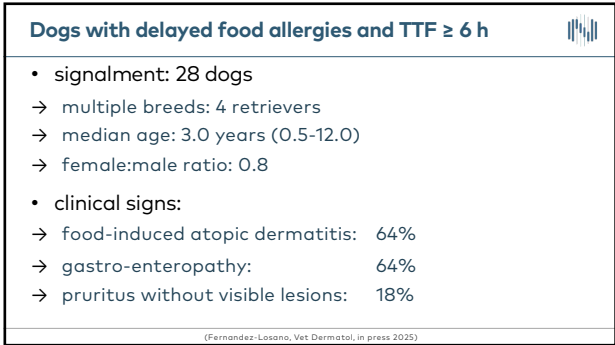
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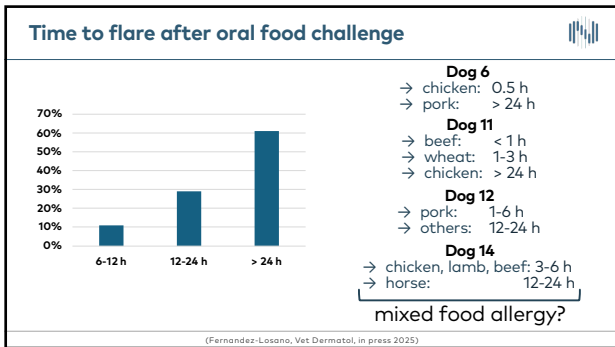
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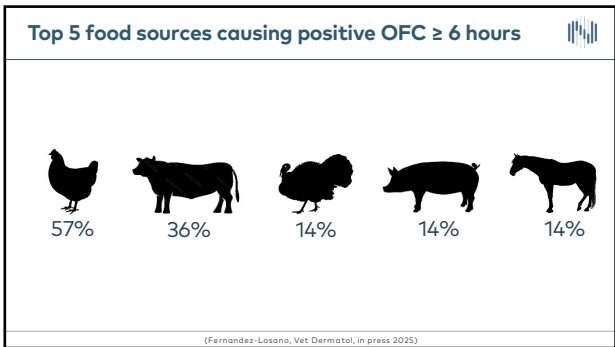
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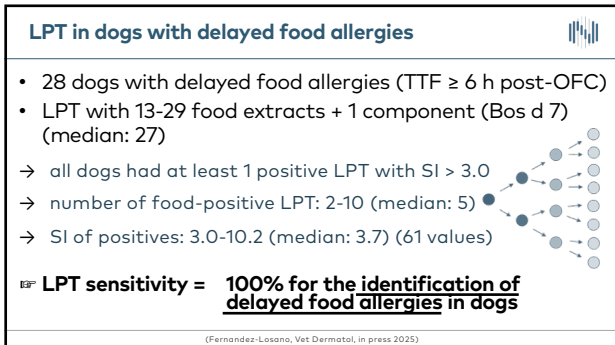
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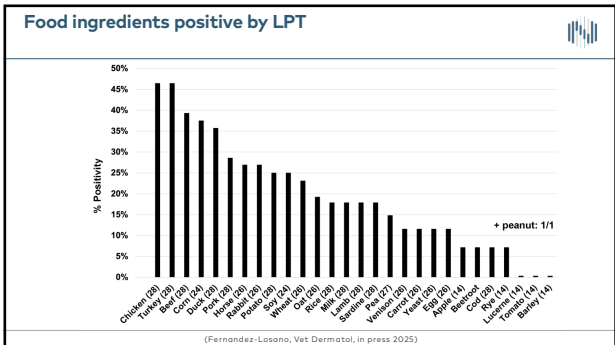
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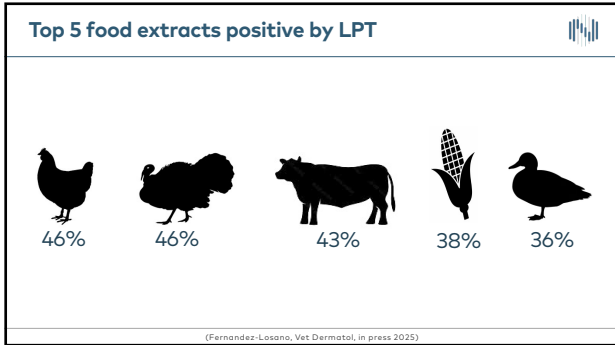
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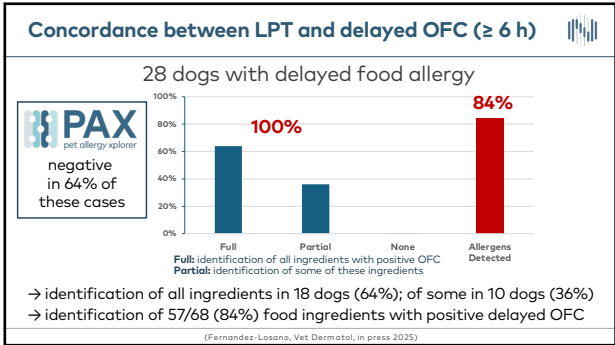
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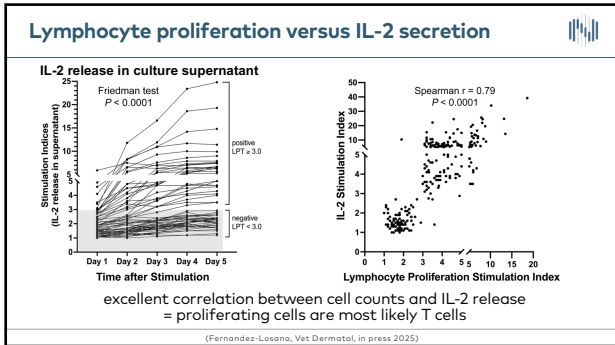
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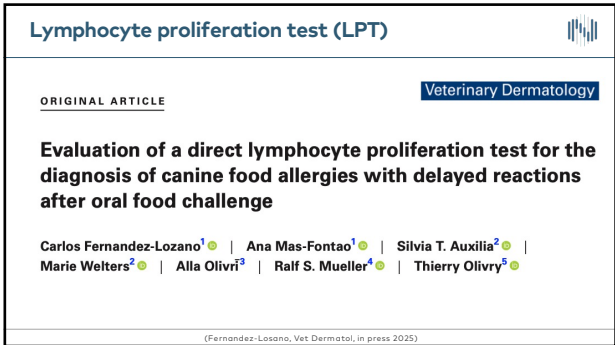
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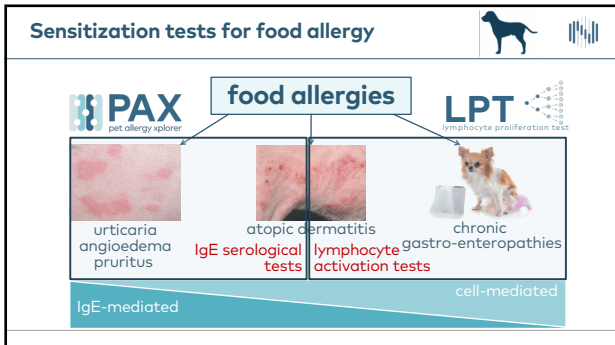
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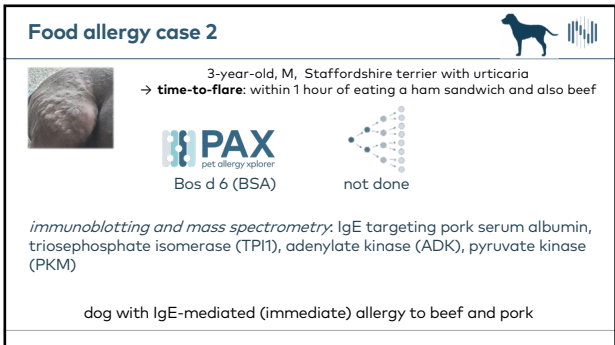
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47




48




49

Food allergy case 3

12-year-old, F, Staffordshire crossbred dog with recurrent diarrhea after eating beef
→ **time-to-flare**: > 48h after oral food challenge



PAX
pet allergy explorer
no detectable
food sensitizations




**beef
lamb**

dog with cell-mediated (delayed) allergy to beef and lamb (and other meats?)


50

Food allergy case 4

1-year-old, M, Siamese cat with facial, head, and neck pruritus, after eating fish (cod, sardines, and salmon)
→ **time-to-flare**: > 24h after oral food challenge



PAX
pet allergy explorer
no detectable
food sensitizations



**sardine
cod
rice*,
rye*,
potato*,
barley***


* no OFC data

cat with cell-mediated (delayed) allergy to fish (and others?)


51

Food allergy case 5

6-year-old FS, Spanish Alano with pruritus and diarrhea after eating yogurt or milk
→ **time-to-flare**: > 24h after oral food challenge



PAX
pet allergy explorer
Bos d 6 (BSA)
Bos d 7 (IgG)
Bos d 8 (caseins)
Ovi a_meat
Equ c_meat
Ory c_GAPDH




LPT
lymphocyte proliferation test
Bos d meat
Bos d 7 (IgG)
Bos d milk
Sus d_meat

dog with mixed delayed allergy to dairy (and to other mammal meats?)
Could immediate signs of food allergy have been missed?


52

Food allergy case 6

4-year-old, female, French bulldog with a history of post-vaccine angioedema and urticaria after eating chicken, and a lamb-and-rice and fish-and-potato diets
→ **time-to-flare**: between 30 mins and 3 hours after oral food challenge and vaccination



PAX
pet allergy explorer
Bos d 6 (BSA)
Bos d 7 (IgG)
Ovi a_meat
Ovi a_IgG



Gal d (chicken)
Gad m (cod)
Ovi a (lamb)
Beta v (beet)*
Ave s (oat)*

* no OFC data

dog with IgE-mediated/mixed allergy to beef/lamb, chicken, fish (and others?)

53

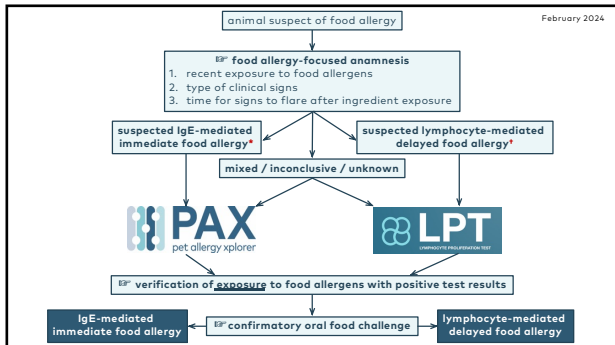
IgE-mediated food allergy: first steps of diagnosis

recommendation #1
*In patients with suspected IgE-mediated food allergy, a **detailed allergy-focused clinical history** is recommended as the first step of the diagnostic work-up*
(low certainty of evidence, expert opinion)

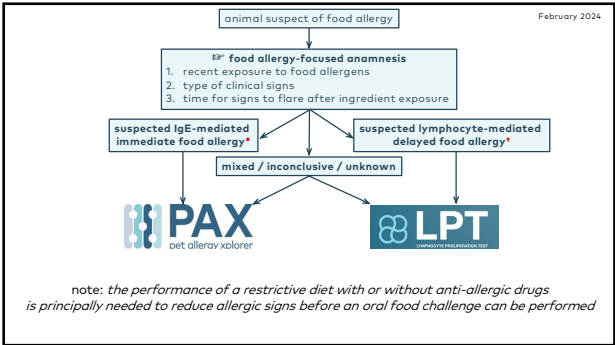
recommendation #2
*In patients with a history of suspected IgE-mediated food allergy, **skin prick test** and/or **measurement of serum specific IgE** are recommended as first-line tests in the diagnostic work-up for food allergy*
(high certainty of evidence)

(Santos, EAACI guidelines on IgE-mediated food allergy, Allergy 2023)

54



55



56

Conclusions

- 1 In dogs (and perhaps other animal species), **food allergies appear to have a variable mechanism**
- 2 **Immediate food allergies** occur shortly after an oral food challenge and have **signs of IgE-mediated allergy**
- 3 **Delayed food allergies** occur more than 6 hours after an oral food challenge and have **signs of chronic inflammation**
- 4 Identifying the form of food allergy **will help select the best test to identify sensitizations and prioritize oral food challenges**

57

Conclusions

- 5 The LPT is helpful for the **identification of delayed food allergies** in dogs
- 6 The LPT permits the **identification of most culprit food sources** causing delayed flares after OFC in such dogs
- 7 The **usefulness of the LPT in dogs with early, IgE-mediated food allergies** need to be studied further

LPT
lymphocyte proliferation test

58

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59