1st International Immunonutrition Workshop, Valencia, 3–5 October 2007, Valencia, Spain

A specific mixture of short-chain galacto-oligosaccharides and long-chain fructo-oligosaccharides induced an anti-allergic Ig profile in infants at risk for allergy

A. J. Nauta¹, S. Arsnalognu², G. Boehm³, G. Moro², J. Faber¹, E. Knol¹, B. Ruiter⁴, E. van Hoffen⁴, L. M'Rabet⁵ and J. Garssen^{1,2}

¹Immunology, Numico-Research BV, Wageningen, The Netherlands, ²Macedonio Melloni Maternity Hospital, Center for Infant Nutrition, Milano, Italy, ³Numico-Research, Friedrichsdorf, Germany, ⁴Academic Hospital Utrecht, Dermatology, Utrecht, The Netherlands and ⁵Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pharmacology and Pathophysiology, Utrecht, The Netherlands

In a prospective study in infants with a family history of atopy a specific prebiotic oligosaccharide mixture (90% short-chain galactooligosaccharides and 10% long-chain fructo-oligosaccharides (GOS/FOS; IMMUNOFORTIS) reduced the cumulative incidence of atopic dermatitis at 6 months of age⁽¹⁾. In a subgroup of these infants (n 84) it was possible to obtain a blood sample at 6 months of age to analyse the potential effect of these dietary oligosaccharides on the Ig profile.

In this prospective double-blind randomized placebo-controlled study the infants received a hypoallergenic formula with either 8 g GOS/FOS/l or 8 g/ maltodextrin (placebo)/l for 6 months. At 3 months of age children were vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus and polio (DTP). At 6 months of age total plasma levels of IgE, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4 as well as cow's-milk protein (CMP)- and DTP-specific Ig were measured by ELISA.

Supplementation with GOS/FOS led to a significant reduction in plasma levels of total IgE (P=0.007), IgG2 (P=0.029) and IgG3 (P=0.0343) whereas no significant effect on IgG4 was observed. The plasma levels of CMP-specific IgG1 was significantly decreased (P=0.015) in the GOS/FOS group. The levels of CMP-specific IgE were very low and no effect of GOS/FOS supplementation was observed. CMP-specific IgG4 was not detectable in the samples. No effect of GOS/FOS supplementation on any vaccine-specific antibody isotype levels was found.

Evidently, GOS/FOS supplementation induced an anti-allergic Ig profile in infants at high risk for allergic diseases while the desired specific immune responses were unaffected, indicating the potential role of oral GOS/FOS exposure for primary prevention of allergies.

	Placebo (median)	GOS/FOS (median)	Р
Total IgE (kU/ml)	10.0	4.00	0.008
Total IgG1 (g/L)	3.09	2.26	0.005
Total IgG4 (µg/L)	187.7	427.2	0.728
CMP IgE (ng/ml)	2.50	1.80	0.348
CMP IgG1 (AU/ml)	3.40	1.00	0.015
DTP IgE (AU/ml)	0.40	0.37	0.884
DTP IgG1 (AU/ml)	441.3	329.6	0.748

1. Moro G, Arslanoglu S, Stahl B, Jelinek J, Wahn U & Boehm G (2006) Arch Dis Child 91, 814-819.