

Supplemental Material

Does the Food Ingredient Pectin Provide a Risk for Patients Allergic to Non-Specific Lipid-Transfer Proteins?

Hanna Steigerwald¹, Frank Blanco-Perez¹, Melanie Albrecht¹, Caroline Bender², Andrea Wangorsch¹, Hans-Ulrich Endreß³, Mirko Bunzel², Cristobalina Mayorga⁴, Maria José Torres⁴, Stephan Scheurer^{1,}, Stefan Vieths¹*

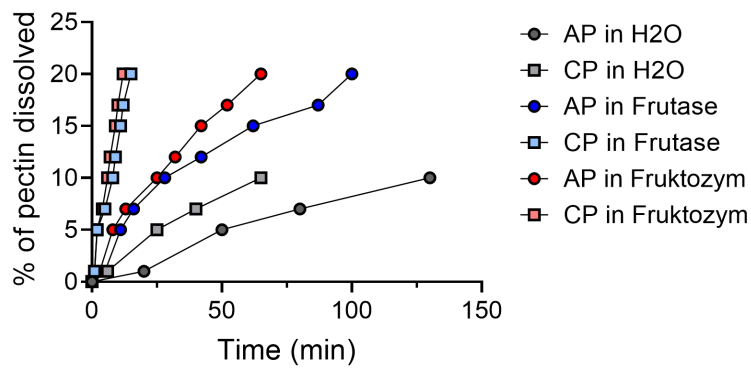
¹Paul-Ehrlich-Institut (PEI), Federal Institute for Vaccines and Biomedicines, Langen, Germany

²Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Institute of Applied Biosciences, Karlsruhe, Germany

³Herbstreith & Fox KG, Neuenbürg, Germany

⁴Allergy Unit, IBIMA-Regional University Hospital of Malaga-UMA, Malaga, Spain

a



b

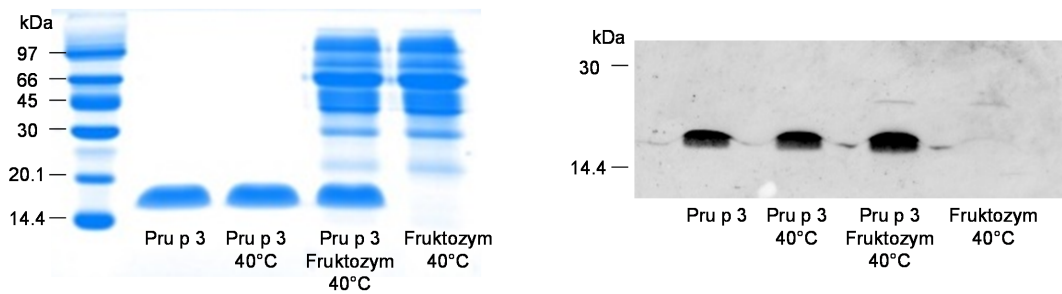


Figure S1: Comparison of solubility of AP and CP in H₂O, Fructose®-solution or Fructose®-solution (a). Impact of Fructose® or treatment at 40°C for 4 h on detectability and reactivity of nPru p 3 was examined. nPru p 3 (100 µg/ml), heat-treated nPru p 3, Fructose®-treated nPru p 3 as well as Fructose® alone were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (left) and immunoblotting (right) using cross-reactive nsLTP rabbit antiserum (b).

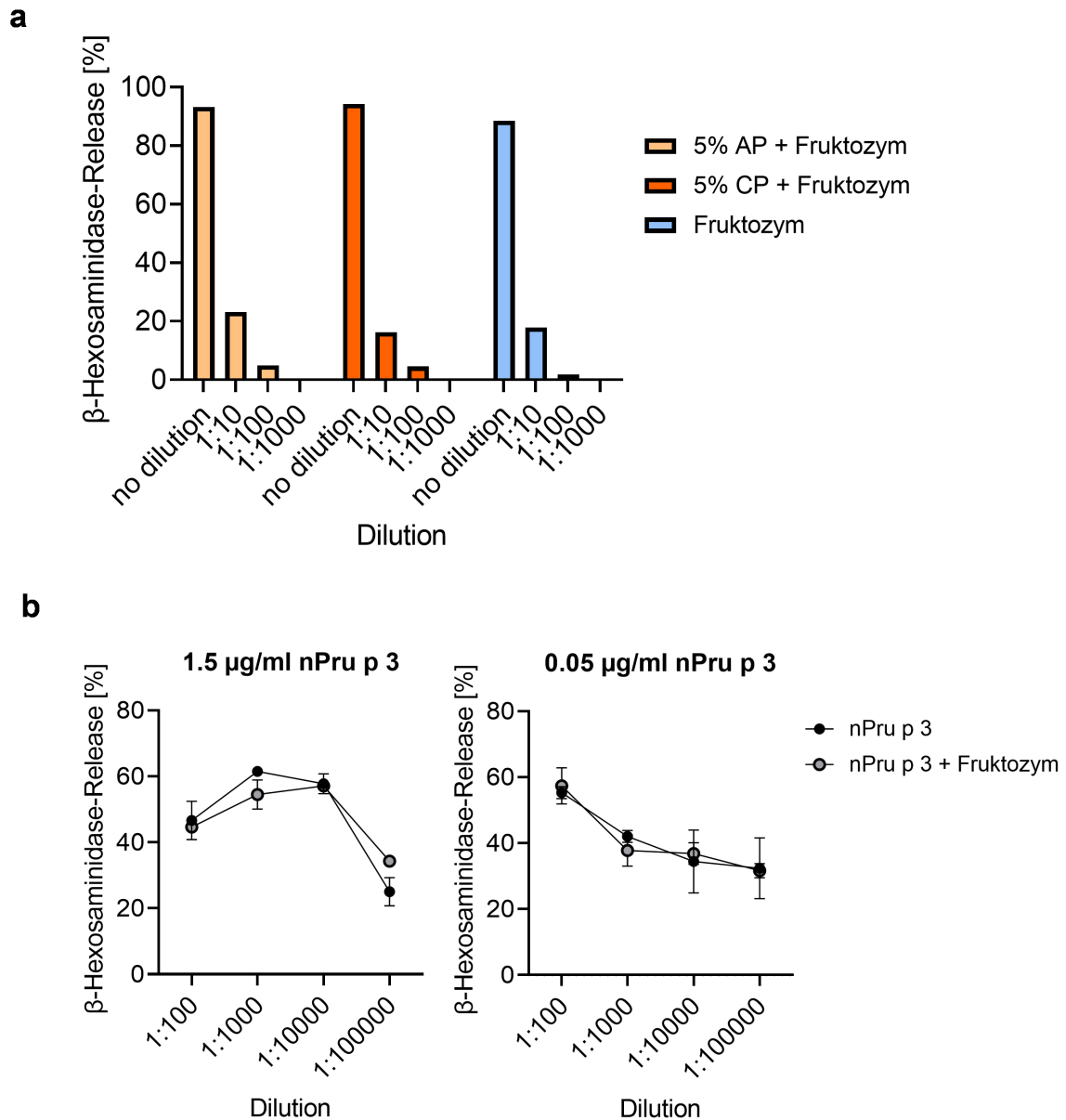


Figure S2: Spontaneous β -Hexosaminidase release from huRBL cells was examined by incubation with Fruktozym[®], 5% AP + Fruktozym[®] or 5% CP + Fruktozym[®] (1:30 in H₂O [v/v]) dilution series (a). Comparison of nPru p 3-dependent IgE-mediated β -Hexosaminidase release with and without prior Fruktozym[®]-treatment. Pru p 3 was diluted in Fruktozym[®] (1:30 in H₂O [v/v]) (b).