How Well Do You Understand Your Milk Allergy?

To truly understand your allergy, it helps to understand the milk proteins that your body is reacting to. A blood or skin prick test for milk is usually the first step in discovering an allergy. But understanding the specific component proteins your body is reacting to can help provide you with the following information:



Help evaluate potential reaction to baked goods, such as cookies or cakes.

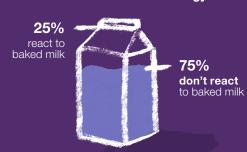


Help predict if someone is likely to outgrow a milk allergy.



Help guide how someone manages his/her milk allergy.

Of children with milk allergy:1



What proteins in milk are causing your symptoms?

Is it α-lactalbumin, β-lactoglobulin, Casein, or some combination? The answer can provide important information about your allergy.

a-lactalbumin

- · Susceptible to heat denaturation, meaning the protein will lose its shape when heated, making it difficult for the body to recognize it as an allergen.2
- Higher risk of reaction to fresh milk. 1,3
- Lower risk of reaction to baked* milk. 1,3
- Person likely to outgrow milk allergy.⁴

β-lactoglobulin

- Susceptible to heat denaturation.²
- Higher risk of reaction to fresh milk.^{1,3}
- Lower risk of reaction to baked milk.^{1,3}
- Person likely to outgrow milk allergy.⁴

Casein

- · Resistant to heat denaturation, meaning the body can still recognize the protein as an allergen after heating.1
- Higher risk of reaction to all forms of milk.1,3,5
- · Person unlikely to outgrow milk allergy with high levels of specific IgE to casein.4

What does your specific IgE sensitization mean?

Depending on which protein you're sensitized to, you may be able to tolerate baked

+Sensitized -Non-sensitized

α-lactalbumin β-lactoglobulin Casein

- Likely to tolerate baked milk products.
- Baked milk oral food challenge with a specialist may be appropriate.
- Likely to outgrow allergy.
- · Avoid all forms of cow's milk.
- Unlikely to become tolerant of cow's milk over time.

"In clinical studies, extensively baked mulfin, warfle, and cheese pizza were heated to the point of protein denaturation, meaning that heat sensitive proteins should "fall apart" or lost their shape. Once denatured, the body often won't recognize heat sensitive proteins as an allergen. 1. Nowak-Weyrzyn A, Bloom KA, Sicherer SH, et al. Tolerance to extensively heated milk in children with cow's milk allergy. Allergy Clin Immunol. 2008; 122(2): 342-347. 2. Bu G, Luo Y, Chen F et al. Milk processing as a tool to reduce cow's milk allergenicity: a mini review. Dairy Sci. & Technol. 2013; 93:211-223. 3. Shek LP, Bardina L, Castro R, Sampson HA, Beyer K. Humoral and cellular responses to cow milk proteins in patients with milk-induced [gf-mediated and non-lgf-mediated disorders. Allergy. 2005;60(7):912-919. 4. Sicherer SH, Sampson HA, Dow's milk protein-specific [gf-concentrations in two age groups of milk-allergic children and in children achieving clinical tolerance. (In Exp Allergy 10):99(3):94(7):512. 5. Boynon-Martinez 7. Garcia-Ave C, Pedrosa M, Diaz-Pena JM, Dia

