

CLINICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SQUID (CALMARI), COOKED

Antigen Made From:

Squid (calamari) cooked in a pan with no added ingredients

Associated With:

Squid (Calamari) immune reactivity

Known Cross-Reactions: Anti-*B. burgdorferi* antibodies, anti-EBV early antigen IgG, anti-EBV VCA IgG;¹ Triiodothyronine (T3), Thyroxine (T4);² Shrimp³

Clinical Significance:

One hundred grams of cooked squid contain 17.94% protein.⁴ Studies on food immune reactivities predominantly use raw food antigens. However, some researchers have noted that heating or combining food proteins can change their antigenicity.⁵⁻⁷

This array tests for IgG and IgA food immune reactivity.^{8,9} Equivocal or out-of-range results indicate antibody reactivity to the tested food antigen. We tested 288 blood donor sera against cooked squid antigens at optimal dilution, 23.9% of these donors were IgG and IgA reactive.

Due to cross-reactivity, possible connections between food antigens and human autoimmunity has been previously suggested because proteins in nature can have a similarity in sequence and structure to certain human tissues.¹⁰⁻¹³

Data suggests that eliminating foods identified using IgG antibody food testing can play a role in improvement of symptoms.¹⁴ Because certain food components can lead to gut flora changes and gut permeability, eliminating specified food antigens should result in the reduction of antigenic stimuli and the improvement of symptoms.^{14,15}

The results of this food array may be used to develop and implement an immune targeted dietary plan, which includes the avoidance of triggering and known cross-reactive foods. Furthermore, when followed over time, avoidance/prevention treatment plans tailored and supervised by the ordering healthcare professional, may help: (a) repair the gut barrier; and (b) re-establish oral tolerance to the offending food.^{14,15}

References:

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