

CLINICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CASEINS

Function:

Caseins are most commonly found in cow's milk and is a name for a family of related phosphoproteins.

Associated With:

Autism¹
 Autoimmune uveitis²
 Celiac disease^{3,4}

Known Cross-Reactions: A β_{42} peptide;⁵ A5-B3 glycinin of Soy;⁶ Cerebellar;¹ Gliadin;⁷ Retinal-S antigen;² anti-Rotavirus IgG;⁸ Sheep and Goat milk Casein,⁹ Insulin¹⁰

Clinical Significance:

Cow's Milk is the most common cause of food allergy in the first years of life and contributes to maladies such as gastrointestinal upset, skin problems, respiratory manifestations and anaphylaxis.⁶ The presence of antibodies to Casein is an indication of food immune reactivity. The offending food and its known cross-reactive foods should be eliminated from the diet. For some the sensitivity persists throughout one's lifetime and may contribute to autoimmunity later in life. Particular autoimmunities associated with Casein include Celiac disease^{3,4} and autoimmune uveitis.² Casein has been shown to cross-react with cerebellar,¹ and is suspected of cross-reacting with other neuronal cell antigens such as myelin basic protein, myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein and amyloid beta (A β_{42}) peptide.⁵ Due to cross-reactivity with A β_{42} ,⁵ patients with circulating antibodies to caseins may be at greater risk for AD and other neurological disorders when the blood-brain barrier is breached.

References:

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