CYREX® Laboratories

CLINICAL SPECIFICATIONS

YEAST

Antigen Made From:

Saccharomyces cerevisiae purchased from an antigen supplier

Associated With:

Behçet's disease[1]
Crohn's disease[1,2,3]
Inflammatory bowel disease[1,2]
Tropomyosis[3]

Known Cross-Reactions: *Candida albicans*,[4] multiple Bacteria,[5] human Colon tissue,[3] Gliadin,[6] Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase-65[7]

Clinical Significance:

The presence of antibodies to Yeast is an indication of food immune reactivity. The offending food and its known cross-reactive foods should be eliminated from the diet. Adverse reactions to yeast manifest as inflammatory bowel disorders. Due to the inflammatory effects of Yeast, patients who exhibit high levels of antibodies to Yeast, should be assessed for increased intestinal permeability.

References:

1. Kim et al. Diagnostic role of anti-Saccaromyces cerevisiae mannan antibodies combined with antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. Dis Colon Rectum, 2002; 45(8):1062-1069.
2. Heelan et al. Identification of a 200-kDa glycoprotein antigen of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Immunol Lett, 1991; 28:181-186.
3. Oshitani et al. Cross-reactivity of yeast antigens in human colon and peripheral leukocytes. J Pathol, 2003; 199:361-367.
4. Nermes et al. Nitro-cellulose-RAST analysis of allergenic cross-reactivity of Candida albicans and Saccharomyces cerevisiae mannans. Int Arch Allergy Immunol, 1995; 106:118-123.
5. Landers et al. Selected loss of tolerance evidenced by Crohn's disease-associated immune responses to auto- and microbial antigens. Gastroenterology, 2002; 123:689-699.
6. Vojdani and Tarash. Cross-reaction between gliadin and different food and tissue antigens, Food Nutri Sci, 2013; 4:20-32.
7. Kharrazian, et al. Detection of islet cell immune reactivity with low glycemic index foods: is this a concern for type 1 diabetes? J Diabetes Res, 2017; 2017:4124967.