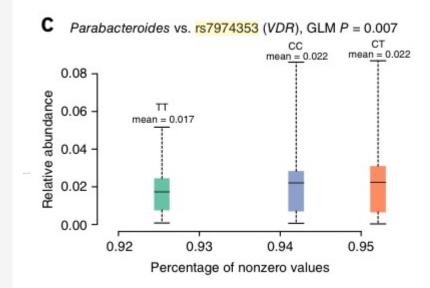
**ALLERGY** 

## ALLERGY, VITAMIN D RECEPTOR AND PARABACTERIODES

12.10.2016

There was a congress abstract earlier this year by <u>Rachid, Rima A et al. in</u> Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: "Food Allergy in Infancy Is Associated with Dysbiosis of the Intestinal Microbiota" where 137 infants (52 food-allergic and 85 controls) were enrolled and differences in fecal microbiota tested between the 2 groups. Food-allergic babies at 1-6 months of age had decreased abundances of genera in Bacteroidetes (Parabacteroides and Alistipes).

Interestingly, a new <u>genome-wide association study</u> of the gut microbiota using two cohorts from Northern Germany identified genome-wide significant associations for microbial variation and individual taxa at multiple genetic loci, including the VDR gene. To further explore this association, they analyzed gut microbiota data fin Vdr—/— mice, confirming that loss of Vdr in mice substantially affects diversity. A more detailed exploration also showed that VDR consistently influences individual bacterial taxa such as Parabacteroides.



So, is this a missing link?-<u>Can vitamin D supplementation</u> influence the gut microbial flora? This could explain even <u>other observations</u>. Right now <u>rs7974353</u> is a rare human intronic SNP with no disease annotation.

https://www.wjst.de/blog/sciencesurf/2016/10/allergy-vitamin-d-receptor-and-parabacteriodes/ Page
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