

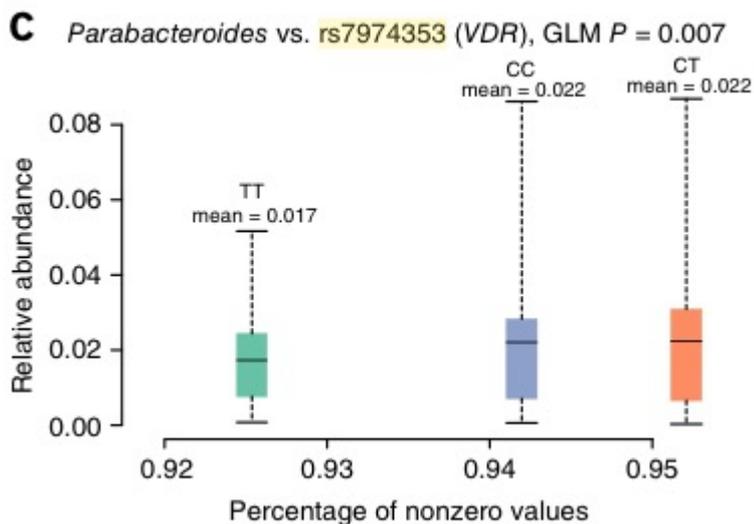
ALLERGY

# ALLERGY, VITAMIN D RECEPTOR AND PARABACTERIODES

12.10.2016

There was a congress abstract earlier this year by [Rachid, Rima A et al. in 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 (Parabacteriodes and Alistipes).

Interestingly, a new [genome-wide association study](#) 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 in  $Vdr^{-/-}$  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 Parabacteriodes.



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

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