

# Wheat Sensitivities: Sorting Fact from Fiction

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# “The Grounded Guide to Gluten”

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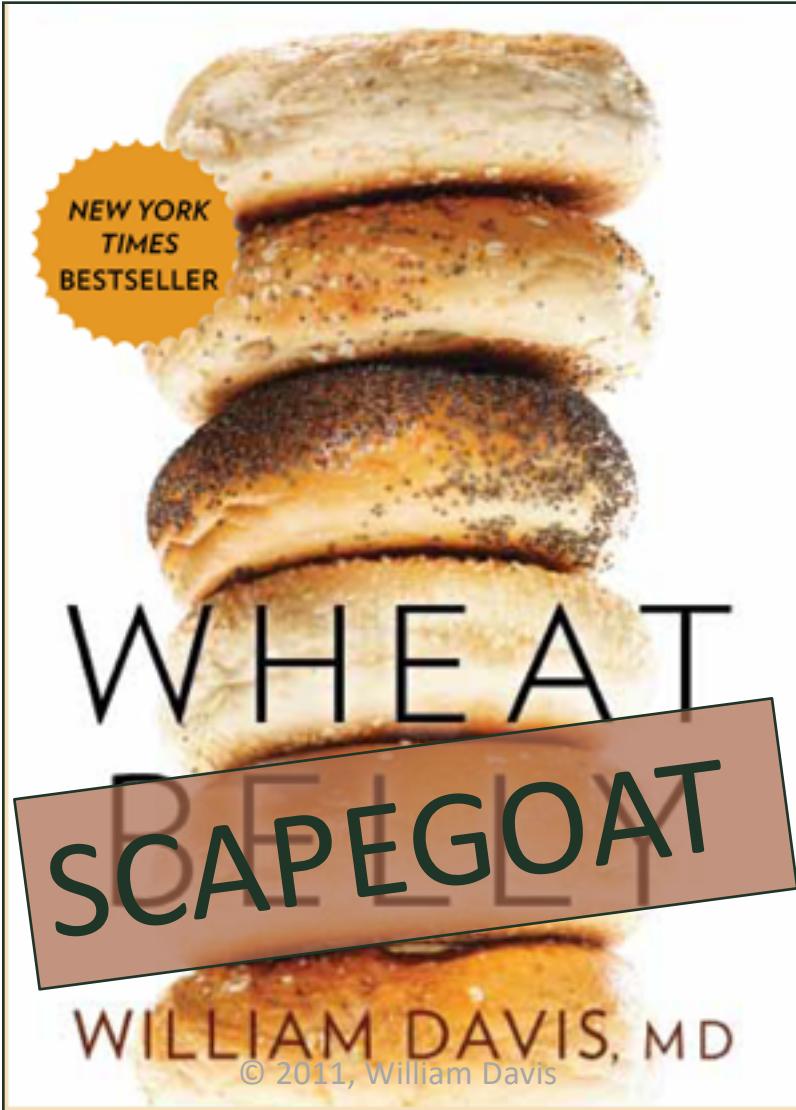




Poll:

How many people in your close circle of friends and family avoid wheat in their diet?





"Wheat gluten isn't bad"



-National Association of Wheat Growers



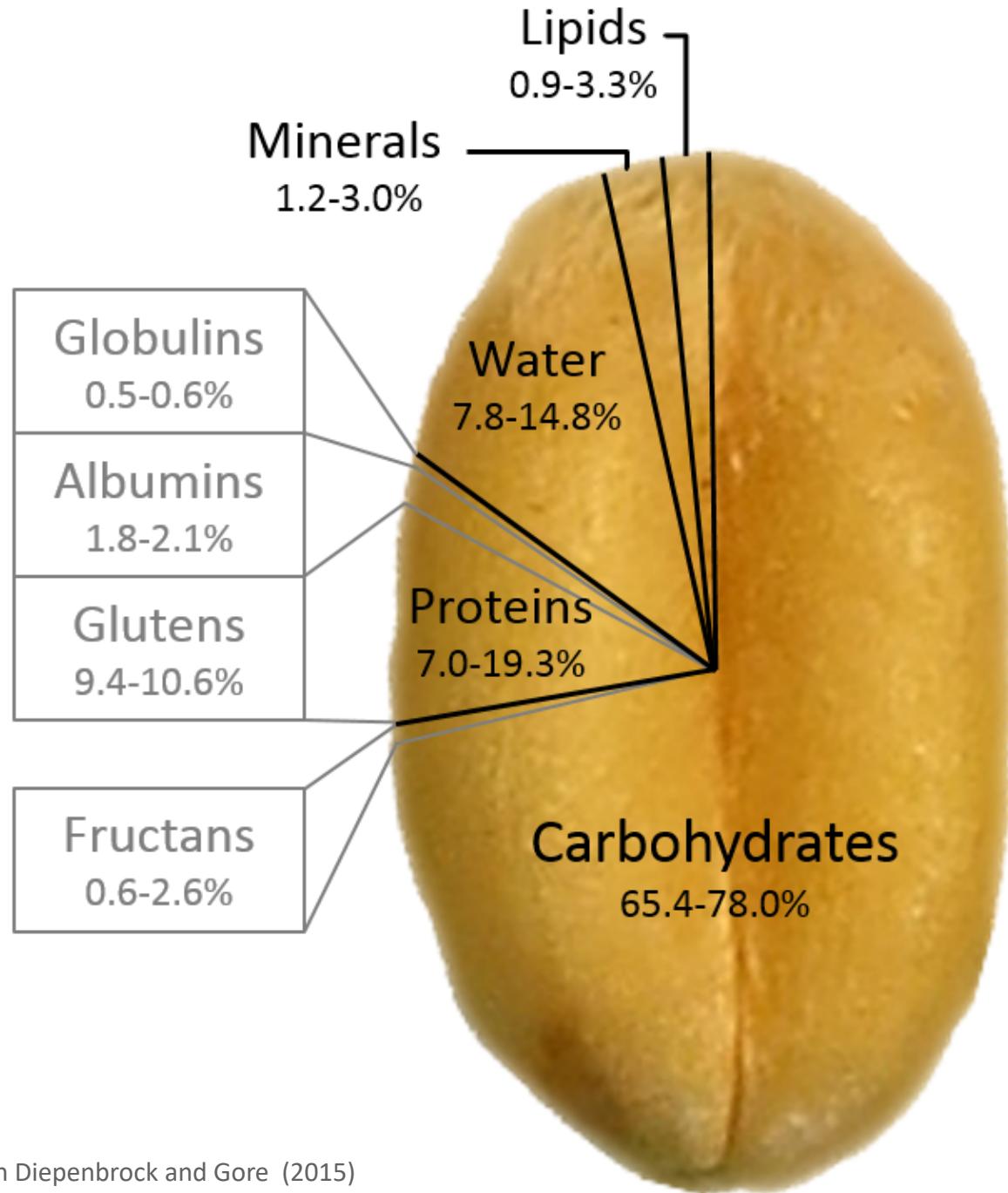
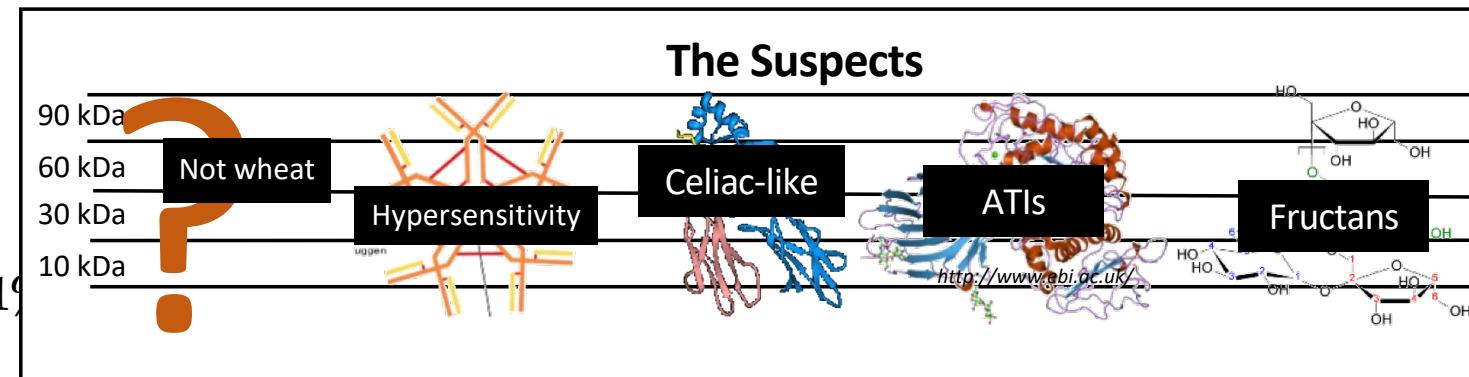


Figure from Kissing Kucek et al. (2015), based on Diepenbrock and Gore (2015)

# Sensitivities to Wheat

Condition	Prevalence	Commonly potent reactive compounds in wheat	References
Celiac Disease	0.5-2%	$\alpha$ - and $\omega$ -gliadins, ATIs	(Rewers 2005; Tye-Din et al. 2010)
Wheat Allergy	0.2-0.5%		(Zuidmeer et al. 2008; Vu et al. 2014)
Baker's Asthma		ATIs, LTPs, serpins, $\alpha$ - and $\omega$ -gliadins	(Sanchez-Monge et al. 1997; Sandiford et al. 1997)
Atopic Dermatitis		ATIs, LTPs, gliadins and glutenins	(Kusaba-Nakayama et al. 2000; Battais, Courcoux, et al. 2005)
Urticaria		$\omega$ -5 gliadin	(Battais, Courcoux, et al. 2005)
Anaphylaxis		$\omega$ -5 gliadin, LMW glutenin	(Battais, Courcoux, et al. 2005; Battais, Mothes, et al. 2005; Morita et al. 2009)
Non-celiac Wheat Sensitivity	0.55% <sup>1</sup>		
Fructose Malabsorption	11-38% <sup>1</sup>		
Irritable Bowel Syndrome	11.5-14.1% <sup>1</sup>		



ATIs: amylase-trypsin inhibitors

LTPs: lipid transfer proteins

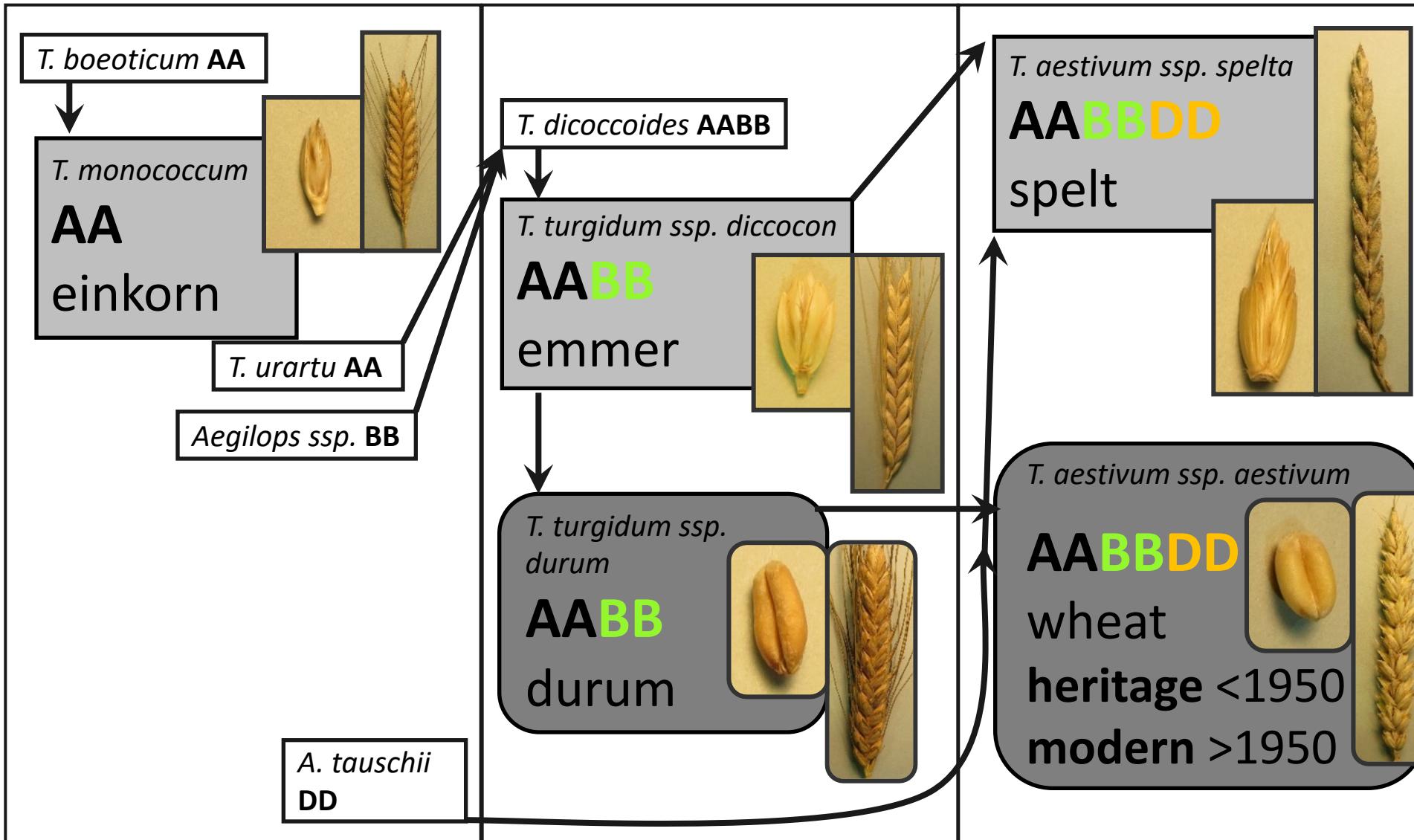
<sup>1</sup>A large scale epidemiological study has not been conducted

# The Wheat Family

## Diploids

## Tetraploids

## Hexaploids



### Key:

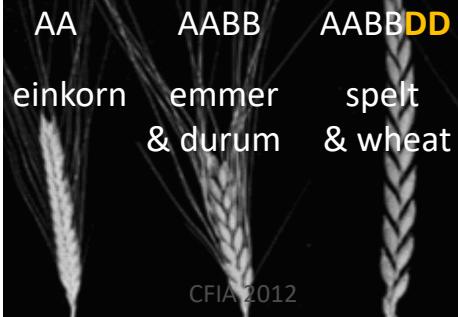
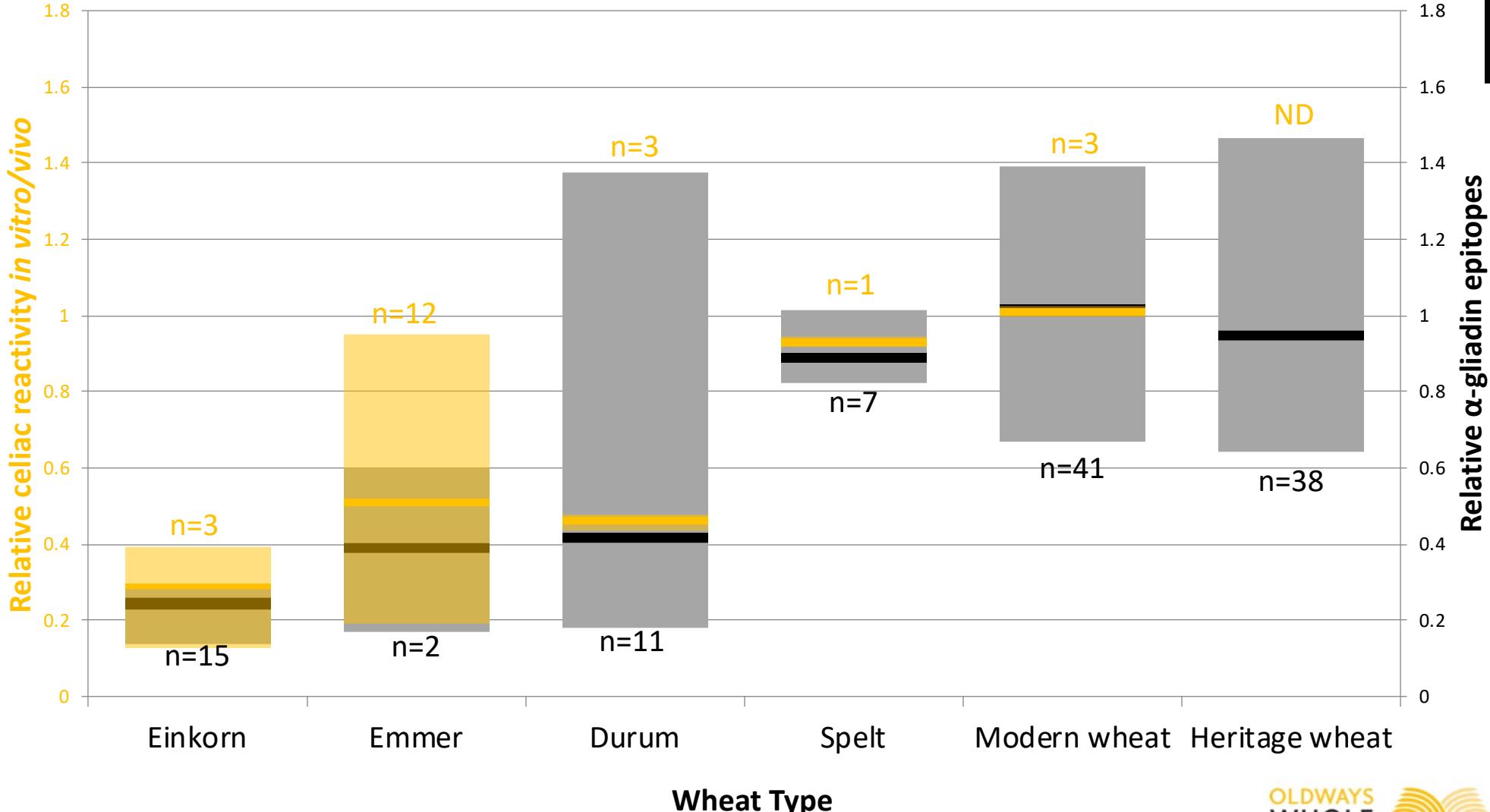
Wild species

Cultivated hulled species ("ancient wheat")

Cultivated free-threshing species

(Figure from Kissing Kucek et al. 2015, adapted from Dawson and others 2013).

# Celiac Immunoreactivity



Meta-analysis of eight studies (Molberg et al. 2005; Pilloli et al. 2018; Pizzuti et al. 2006; Vincentini et al. 2007; Vincentini et al. 2009; van den Broeck, de Jong, et al. 2010; van den Broeck, Hongbing, et al. 2010). Max, min, and mean values (dark linkes) are presented. Labels “n=” refer to the number of unique varieties evaluated. Values were standardized by converting means for modern wheat in each study to 1.



# Specificity of Reaction Varies by Patient

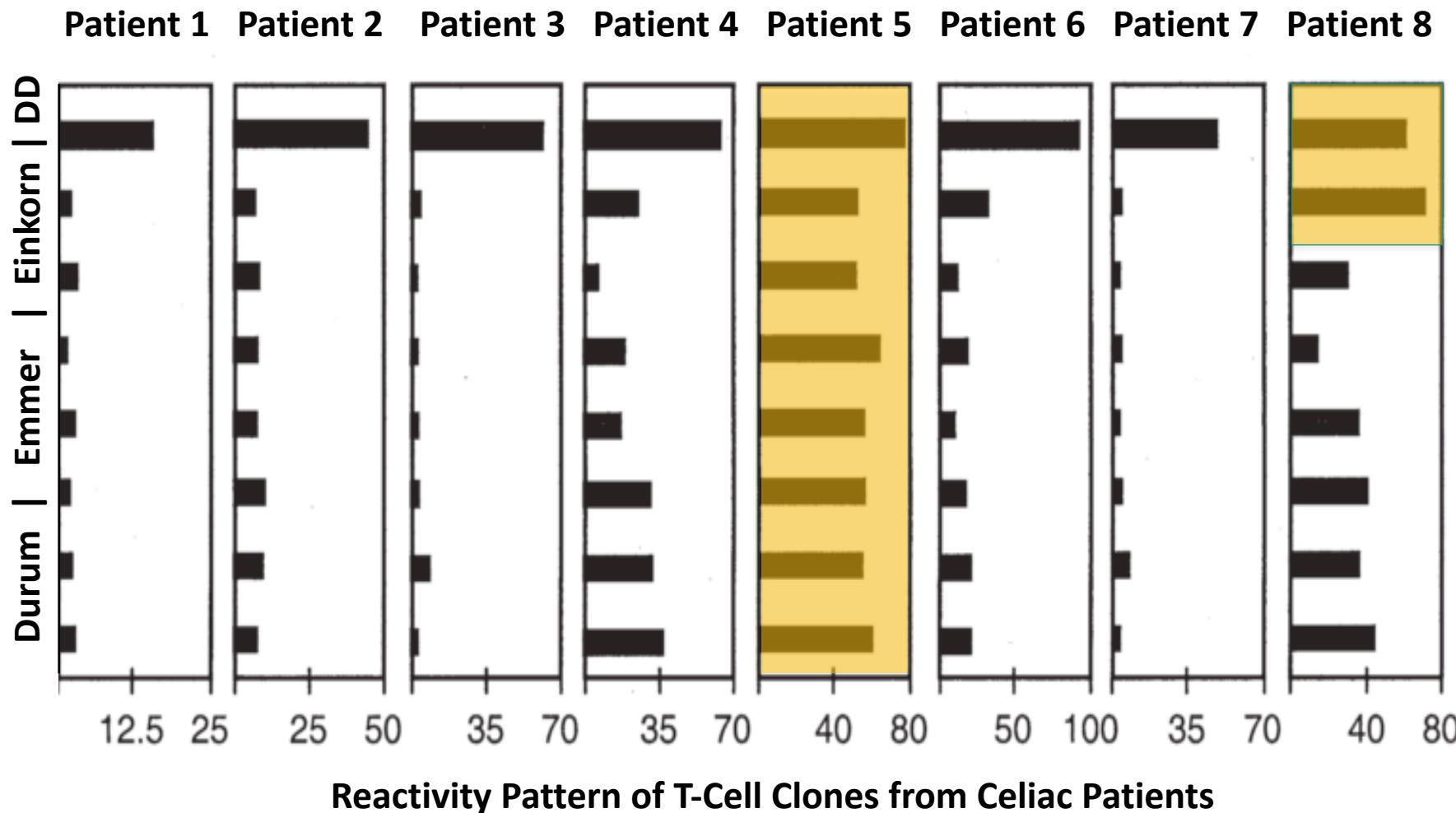
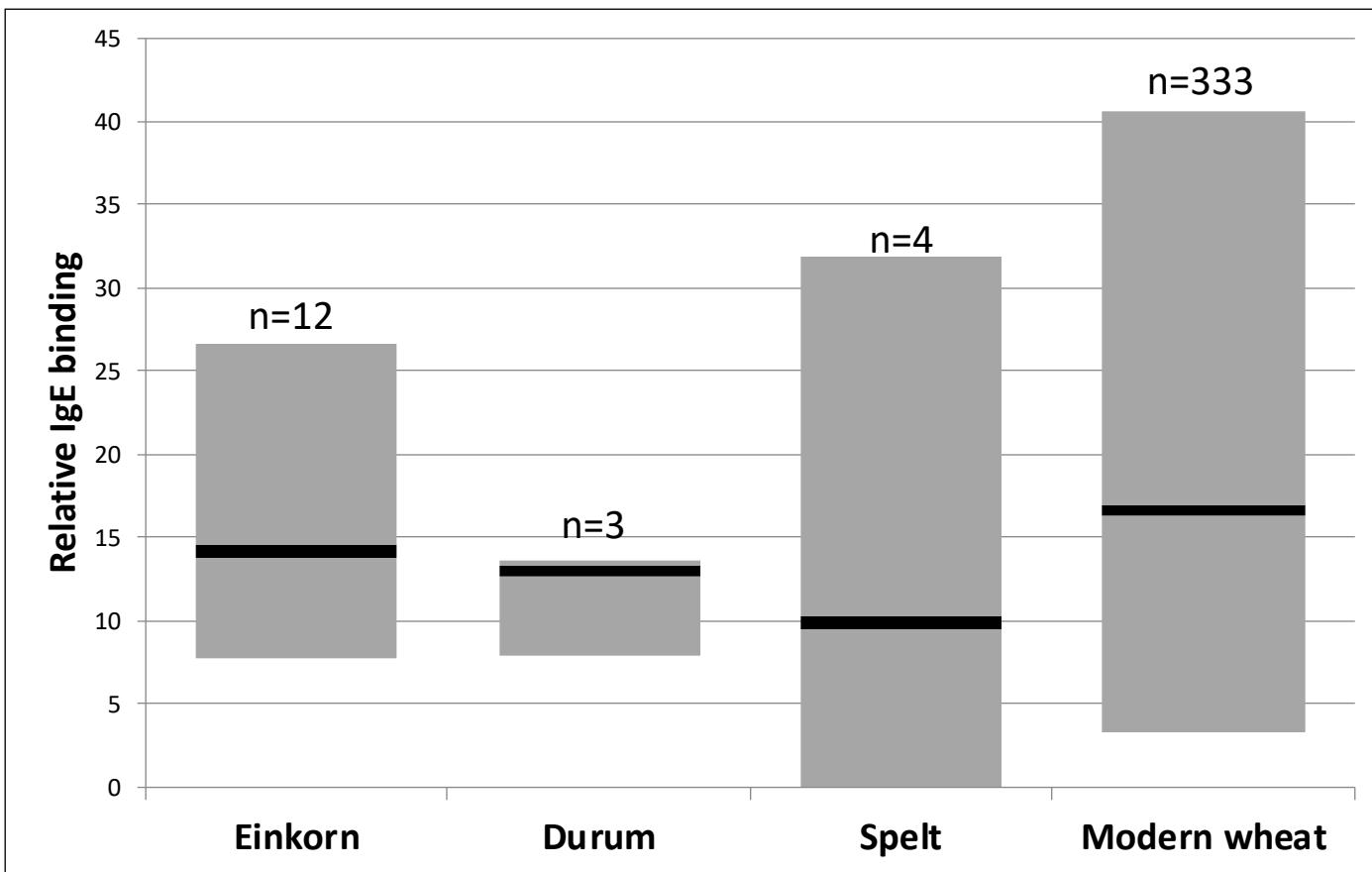
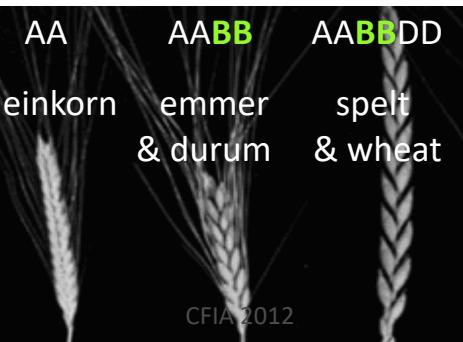


Figure adapted from Molberg et al., 2005



# Allergenicity

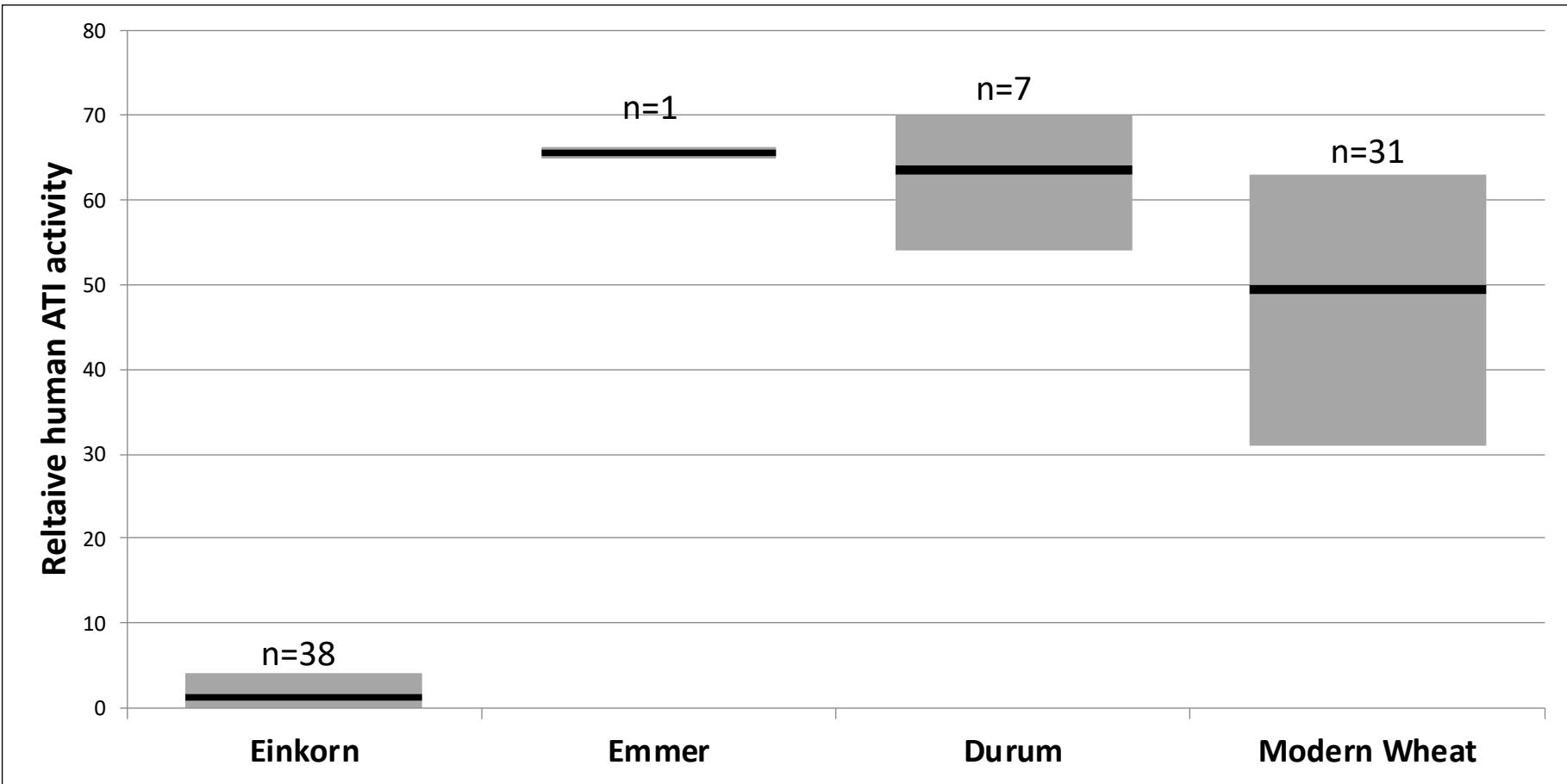
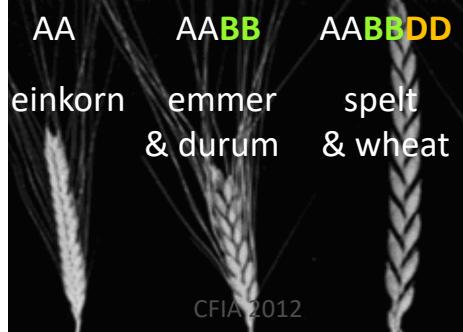


Meta-analysis of eight studies (Weiss, Vogelmeier, and Gorg 1993; Sánchez-Monge et al. 1996; Klockenbring et al. 2001; Nakamura et al. 2005; Larré et al. 2011; Vu et al., 2014; Wieser et al. 1994; Wieser et al. 1998). Max, min, and mean values (black lines) are presented. Labels “n=” refer to the number of unique varieties evaluated. Values for IgE were normalized to a relative scale by converting reported average values for modern wheat in each study to a common value.



# Amylase-Trypsin Inhibitors

(Celiac Disease, Wheat Allergy, and NCWS)

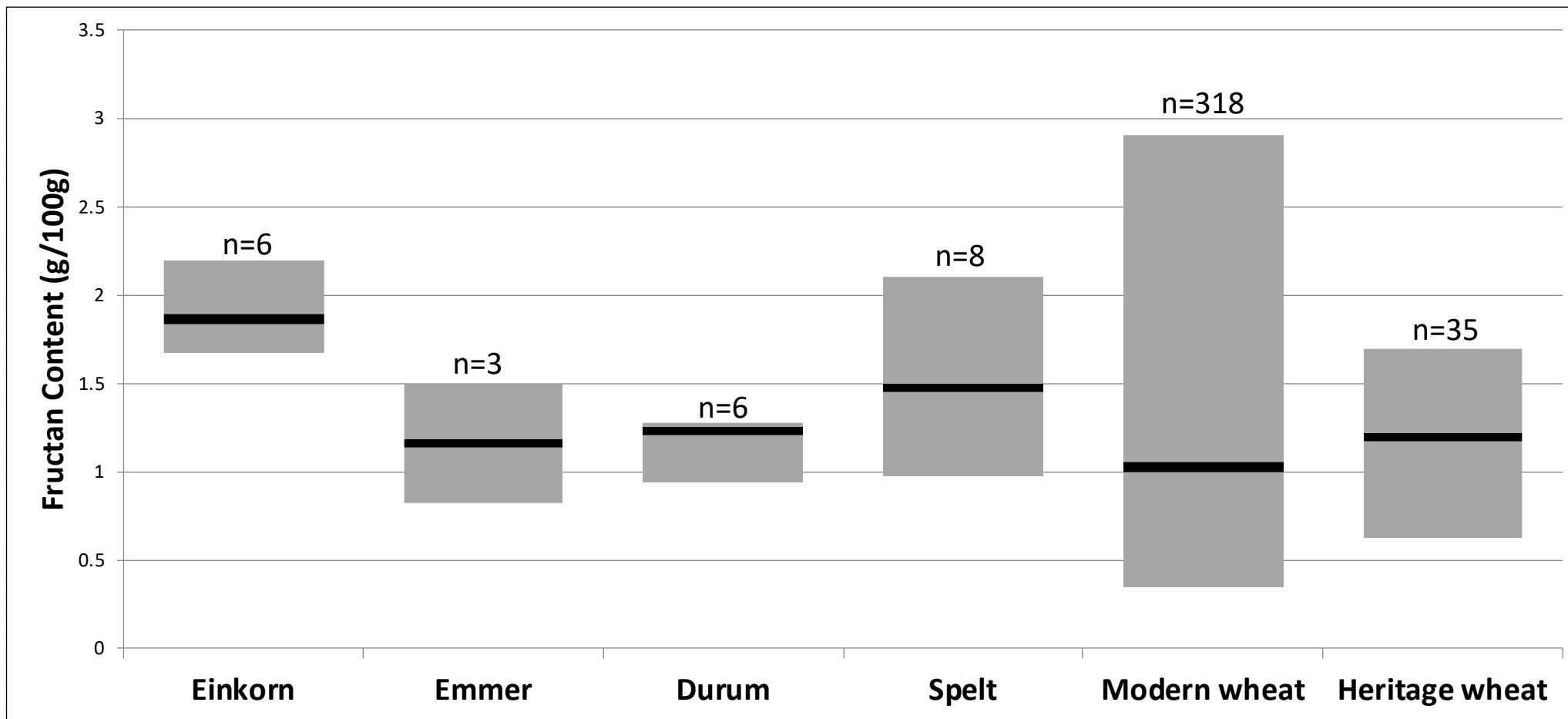


Meta-analysis of five studies (Bedetti et al. 1974; Vittozzi and Silano 1976; Sánchez-Monge et al. 1996; Wang et al. 2007; Zoccatelli et al. 2012). Max, min, and mean (black lines) values presented. Labels “n=” refer to the number of unique varieties evaluated. Values for ATIs were normalized to a relative scale by converting reported average values for modern wheat in each study to a common value.



# Fructans

(Fructose Malabsorption, IBS, and NCWS)



Meta-analysis of nine studies (De Gara et al. 2003; Fretzdorff and Welge (2003); Gelinas et al. (2015); Huynh et al. 2008; Brandolini et al. 2011; Hammed 2014; Veenstra 2014; Verspreet et al. (2012); Ziegler et al. 2016). Max, min, and mean (black lines) values presented. Labels "n=" refer to the number of unique varieties evaluated. Values for ATIs were normalized to a relative scale by converting reported average values for modern wheat in each study to a common value.



# From Varieties to Flour

$\omega$ -5 gliadins	ATIs	Fructans?
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Euphytica (2014) 195:105–116  
DOI 10.1007/s10681-013-0984-1

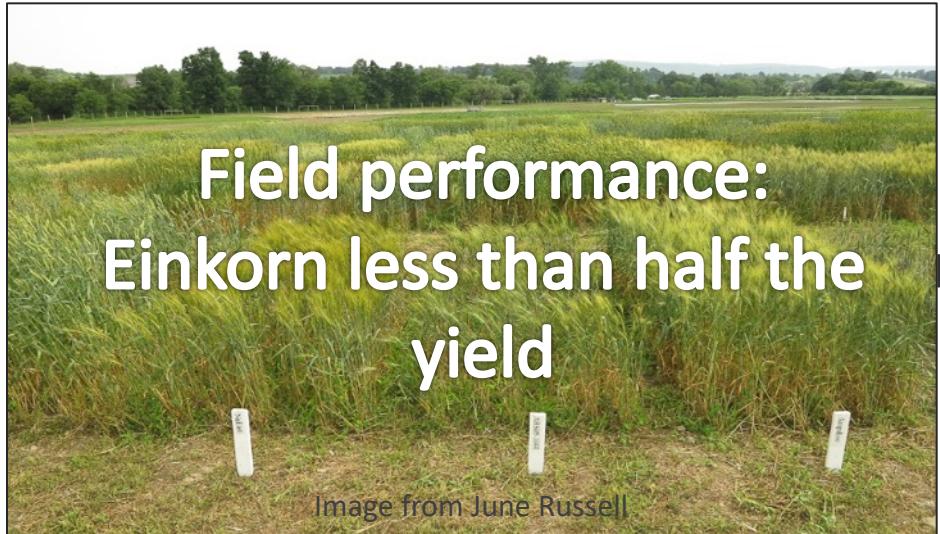
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**Development and characteristics of  $\omega$ -gliadin-free wheat genotypes**



[Photo by: pink hats, red shoes](#)





Field performance:  
Einkorn less than half the  
yield

Image from June Russell



Milling standards:  
Einkorn must be dehulled

Image by Gary Bergstrom



Taste, flavor, texture:  
Will consumers accept the  
texture quality of einkorn?

Image © Allison Usavage



Baking quality:  
Einkorn does not have the  
glutenin composition for  
bread baking

Image © Allison Usavage



# Processing Method

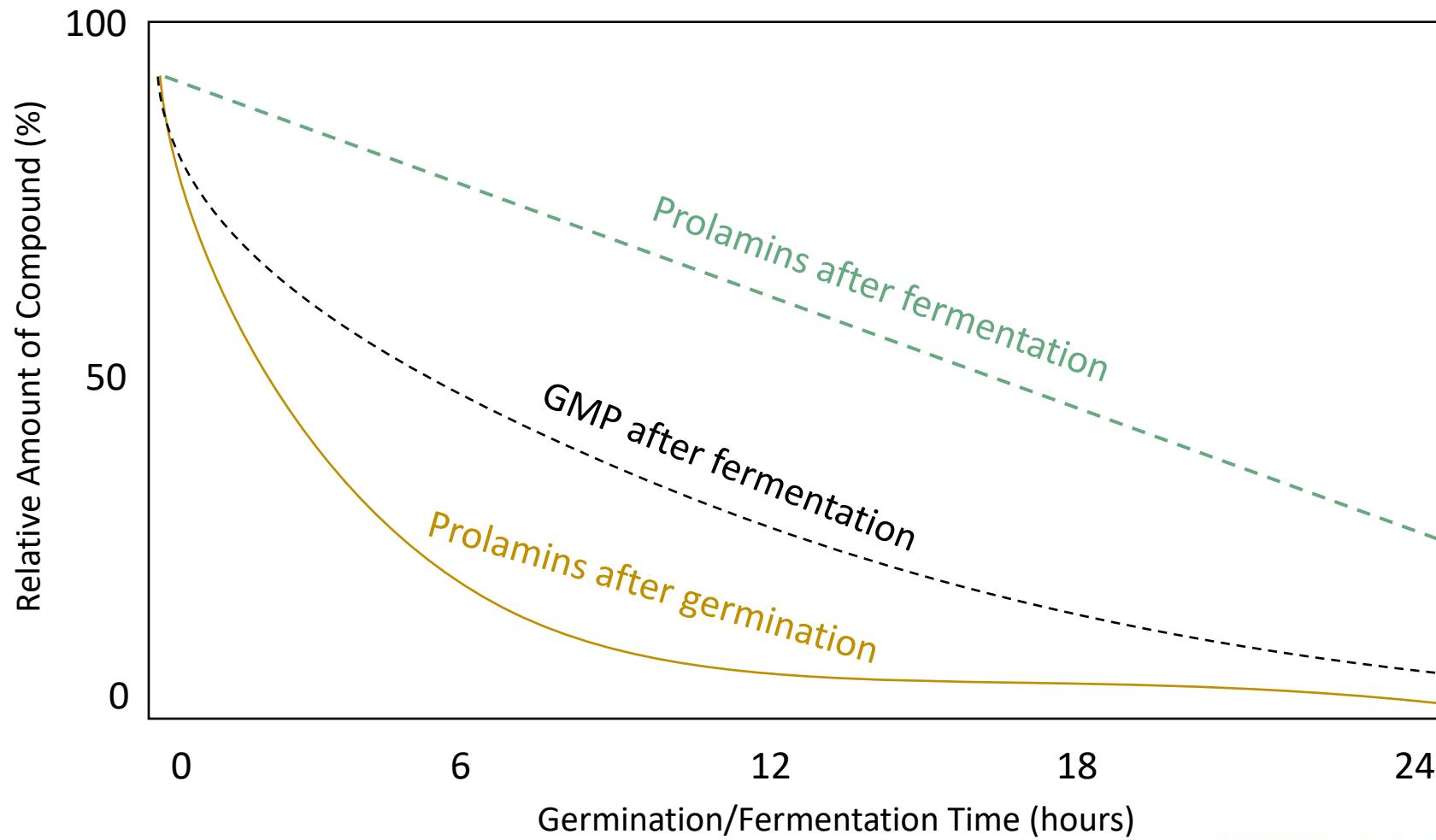
Impacts on Wheat Sensitivity



Allison Usavage © 2014

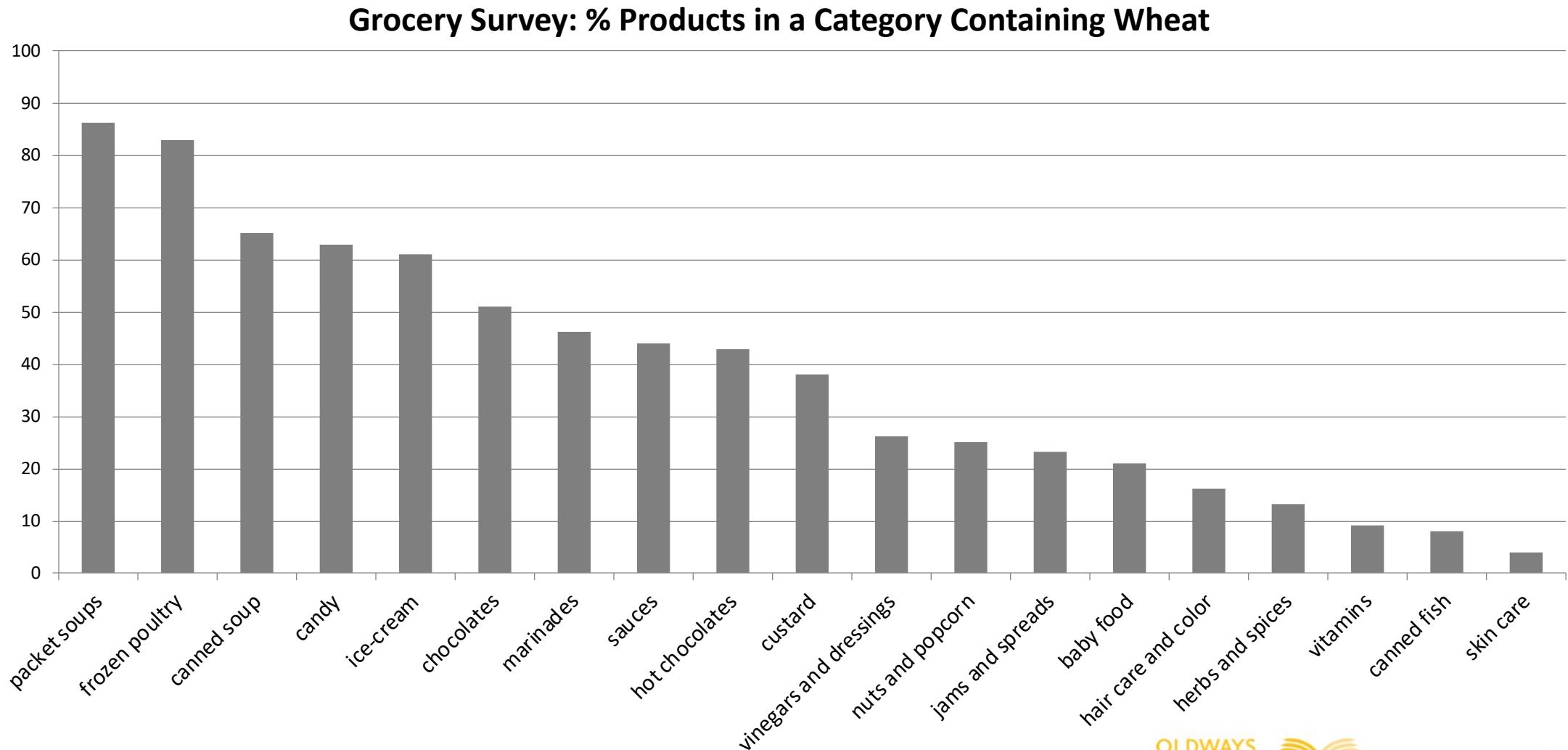


# Germination and Fermentation



rediscover goodness  
**OLDWAYS**

# Food Additives and Supplements



Data from Atchison et al., 2010



# Conclusions

- **Understand what is causing sensitivities first.**
- **No wheat is safe for celiac disease.**
- **To reduce accidental exposure and delay disease epidemiology:**
  - Select wheat genotypes with low reactivity for specific conditions (get tested first);
  - Use germination and fermentation processes;
  - Avoid Vital Wheat Gluten, isolated wheat protein, and/or inulin.



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