

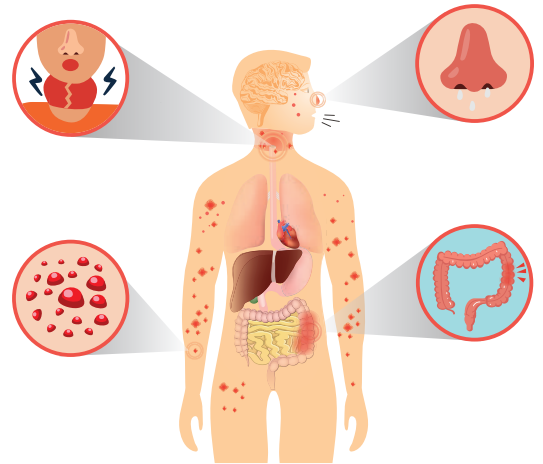
SOY ZOOMER



Which Patients Need the Soy Zoomer?

Conditions and symptoms associated with soy sensitivity include:

- ❑ Atopic dermatitis
- ❑ Eczema
- ❑ Diarrhea
- ❑ Excessive gas or bloating
- ❑ Asthma-like symptoms
- ❑ Wheezing
- ❑ Difficulty breathing
- ❑ Runny nose or watery eyes



Facts About Soy

- ✔ Soy is considered a highly antigenic food and is **one of the 8 major allergens** found in Western food processing
- ✔ Some of the proteins in soy can cause **soy dust sensitivity** when inhaled and produce asthma-like symptoms in sensitive individuals¹⁻²
- ✔ Soy in the United States is almost **entirely genetically modified (GM)** and, like corn and other GM crops, contains “cry” proteins, a pesticidal protein added during genetic modification and which, when combined with complementary herbicides during growing, may contribute to health problems in humans and other mammals, particularly increased adiposity and immune abnormalities³



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Clinical Connections



Because soy is so ubiquitous in the food, beverage, and pharmaceutical industry in the United States, sensitivity to soy can often be difficult to detect through simple elimination diets alone. Testing for antibodies to peptides in soy is the only way to definitively assess a patient for soy sensitivity



Due to the highly genetically modified nature of soy in the United States, differentiating between sensitivity to GM or non-GM soy may aid in individualizing nutrition elimination and liberalization of diet in affected individuals



Soy is also a common cause of asthma-like symptoms in some sensitive individuals, and the Soy Zoomer can identify if those individuals may see symptom relief on a soy-free diet



Because soy sensitive individuals may have concomitant sensitivity to peanuts or tree nuts, consider running the Peanut Zoomer panel and the Nut Zoomer panel for comprehensive testing



What Does the Soy Zoomer Include?

Antigen	Associations
Gly m 1	Principle antigen in soybean dust-related sensitivities; can permeate mucosal membranes of the respiratory tract and induce asthma-like symptoms
Gly m 2	Also associated with soybean dust-related sensitivities and may induce asthma-like symptoms upon inhalation
Gly m 3	An antigenic protein in soy that is denatured during cooking and fermentation
Gly m 4	A major soy antigen that can produce sensitivity reactions in the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory mucosa, and skin, with severe reactions resulting in anaphylaxis; the protein is somewhat heat labile, but susceptible to denaturation in fermentation; Gly m 4 also has some degree of cross-reactivity with birch pollen
Gly m 5	A soy protein with homology to the peanut antigen Ara h 1, which may produce cross-reactivity in peanut sensitive individuals
Gly m 6	A soy protein with homology to the peanut antigen Ara h 3, which may produce cross-reactivity in peanut sensitive individuals
Gly m 7	A heat-resistant antigen in soy with cross-reactivity to peanut antigens
Gly m 8	A highly predictive antigen in soy used to detect allergic response in sensitized individuals, and may also be highly specific to soy sensitivity
Cry1Ac GMO protein	A pesticidal crystal protein antigen found specifically in genetically modified (GM) soy
Gly m Bd 30k	A soy antigen specifically found in high rates in soy sensitive individuals with atopic dermatitis
Kunitz soybean trypsin inhibitor	A potent soy antigen that can induce anaphylaxis in allergic sensitized individuals; in individuals with soy sensitivity, however, symptom severity is unknown

Reference:

1. Aceves, M, Grimalt, JO, Sunyer, J, Ant, JM, and Reed, CE. Identification of soybean dust as an epidemic asthma agent in urban areas by molecular marker and RAST analysis of aerosols. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 1991; 88: 124-134
2. CODINA, R., LOCKEY, R. F., EERNÁNDEZ-CALDAS, E. and RAMA, R. (1997), Purification and characterization of a soybean hull allergen responsible for the Barcelona asthma outbreaks. II. Purification and sequencing of the Gly m 2 allergen. *Clinical & Experimental Allergy*, 27: 424-430.
3. Then C, Bauer-Pankus A. Possible health impacts of Bt toxins and residues from spraying with complementary herbicides in genetically engineered soybeans and risk assessment as performed by the European Food Safety Authority EFSA. *Environmental Sciences Europe.* 2017;29(1):1.

Regulatory Statement

The general wellness test intended uses relate to sustaining or offering general improvement to functions associated with a general state of health while making reference to diseases or conditions. This test has been laboratory developed and its performance characteristics determined by Vibrant America LLC and Vibrant Genomics, CLIA and CAP certified laboratory performing the test. The test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Although FDA does not currently clear or approve laboratory-developed tests in the U.S., certification of the laboratory is required under CLIA to ensure the quality and validity of the tests.