



ALK and McMaster researchers discover new cell that remembers allergies

February 07, 2024

Researchers with McMaster University and Denmark-based pharmaceutical company ALK-Abelló A/S have made a ground-breaking discovery: a new cell that remembers allergies.

The discovery gives scientists and researchers a new target in treating allergies and could lead to new therapeutics. The research, published in *Science Translational Medicine* on Feb. 7, 2024, coins the brand-new cell as a type-2 memory B cell (MBC2).

"We've discovered a type of memory B cell that had unique characteristics and a unique gene signature that has not been described before," says Josh Koenig, assistant professor with McMaster's Department of Medicine and co-lead of the study. "We found allergic people had this memory B cell against their allergen, but non-allergic people had very few, if any."

B cells are a type of immune cell that makes antibodies. These cells help fight off infections but can also cause allergies.

Let's say you're allergic to peanuts. Your immune system, because of MBC2, remembers that you're allergic to peanuts, and when you encounter them again, it creates more of the antibodies that make you allergic," Koenig says.

To come to this discovery, researchers created tetramers – a type of fluorescent molecule – out of allergens like birch pollen and peanuts to locate difficult-to-find memory B cells. Koenig and his team previously wrote the instruction manual on how to use tetramers to locate these elusive cells.

Researchers further leveraged samples from ALK clinical trials with tablet sublingual immunotherapy which allows for sequencing large amounts of IgE producing B cells. Using cutting-edge technology such as single cell transcriptomics and deep sequencing of antibody gene repertoires on clinical trial samples, they were able to make direct connections between MBC2 and IgE, the type of antibody that triggers the allergic reaction. This provided necessary context ultimately revealing the MBC2 as the home of allergy.

"Even though allergies are the most prevalent disease worldwide, it is still not fully understood how allergy occurs and evolves into a life-long condition. Finding the cells that hold IgE memory is a key step forward and a game-changer in our understanding of what causes allergy and how treatment, such as allergy immunotherapy, can modify the disease," says Peter Sejer Andersen, senior vice-president and head of research at ALK. Sejer Andersen co-led the study with Koenig.

"We are very excited about this finding and grateful to the team at McMaster University for an excellent and productive collaboration."

The discovery of MBC2 gives scientists and researchers a new target in treating allergies and could lead to new therapeutics.

The discovery really pinpoints two potential therapeutic approaches we might be able to take," says Kelly Bruton, who co-led the research alongside Koenig when she was a PhD student at McMaster. Bruton is now a postdoctoral fellow at Stanford University.

The first is targeting those MBC2s and eliminating them from an allergic person. The other option could involve changing their function and have them do something that's not going to be ultimately harmful when the individual is exposed to the allergen."

Further work will be needed to better understand and ultimately create therapeutics, but the discovery of MBC2s offers new hope for those affected by food allergies.

These are the types of discoveries that you really need to make in order to develop the right therapeutics to block the right cells to stop the disease," Koenig says.

The research was also co-led by Niels Peter Knudsen and Allyssa Phelps. Manel Jordana, a professor of medicine at McMaster, is also cited by Koenig as being integral to the discovery.

Funding for the research was provided by the Schroeder Allergy and Immunology Research Institute, Food Allergy Canada, ALK-Abelló A/S, the Zych Family, the Satov Family, the Canadian Allergy Asthma and Immunology Foundation, and the Cancer Research Institute Irvington Postdoctoral Fellowship.

For further information, please contact:

Media, ALK, Denmark: Maiken Riise Andersen, tel. +45 5054 1434

Media, McMaster University, Canada: warda17@mcmaster.ca.

About ALK

ALK is a global specialty pharmaceutical company focused on allergy and allergic asthma. It markets allergy immunotherapy treatments and other products and services for people with allergy and allergy doctors. Headquartered in Hørsholm, Denmark, ALK employs around 2,900 people worldwide and is listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen. Find more information on www.alk.net

Attachment

- [Press Release_ALK and McMaster discover cell that remembers allergies](#)