

EGG ZOOMER



Which Patients Need the Egg Zoomer?

Symptoms of egg sensitivity can often mimic or overlap with symptoms of other conditions, or other food sensitivities. Distinguishing between egg sensitivity and other conditions or food sensitivities can, therefore, be difficult without very specific peptide-level testing.

Symptoms and conditions associated with egg sensitivity include:

- Excessive gas
- Bloating
- Stomach pain and cramps
- Vomiting
- Breathing difficulty
- Headaches
- Skin reactions
- Joint pain
- Heartburn
- Irritability
- Nervousness
- Nausea



Clinical Connections and Facts About Egg Sensitivity

The dominant antigenic egg proteins are mainly present in the egg whites, for example ovalbumin, ovomucoid, ovotransferrin, and lysozyme. Egg white antigens have much stronger immunogenic potential than the yolk proteins. There is significant positive correlation between the antigenicity of egg white and egg yolk. This may be due to the common epitopes that some egg white and yolk antigens share.

The Vibrant™ Egg Zoomer can help differentiate egg sensitivity from other food sensitivity symptoms. Moreover, it will distinguish between immune reactivity to the egg white or egg yolk antigens.

Strict avoidance or elimination of eggs from the diet is an option for high level egg sensitivity. This step should be taken under the supervision of a qualified healthcare provider. For moderate sensitivities, a rotation diet can be considered in consultation with a healthcare provider.

Patients with egg sensitivity should avoid food with labels that say, “may contain” eggs. They can safely consume other food products that have no eggs or egg proteins.

To avoid eggs, it is also important to know other egg ingredients. Sometimes egg protein is listed as an ingredient under the following names:

- Albumin or albumen
- Globulin
- Lecithin
- Livetin
- Lysozyme
- Vitellin
- Other words starting with “ova” or “ovo,” the prefix for ovum, which is Latin for egg





What Does the Egg Zoomer Include?

The Vibrant Egg Zoomer is a simple blood test which can diagnose all antigenic peptides in eggs. Vibrant assesses IgA and IgG antibodies to egg peptide antigens. Below is a list of the most important egg antigens that cause egg sensitivity, and which are included in the Vibrant Egg Zoomer.

| Egg White Antigens | Egg Yolk Antigens |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ovomucoid Ovalbumin Ovomucin Ovotrasferrin Lysozyme | Lipovitellin YGP42 Vitellogenin-1 Alpha Livetin Apovitellenin |



Why Vibrant?

Vibrant's testing offers a number of advantages, including, but not limited to:

- ✓ The most comprehensive panel, which simultaneously detects multiple egg peptides known to be the major causes of egg sensitivity
- ✓ A combined detection of both IgA and IgG reduces the possibility of missing reactivity or false negatives commonly found on existing tests for IgG sensitivities
- ✓ The highest sensitivity and specificity, to yield the most accurate results
- ✓ Peptide-based microarray technique eliminates the requirement of testing different forms of egg (raw vs. cooked) and removes the false positives caused by cross reactivity often seen in raw extracts
- ✓ The most effective clinical outcomes based on scale of reactivity (number of reactive peptides) can give providers information about severity and guide making decision-making between rotation or elimination diets
- ✓ A high throughput manufacturing process leads to lower cost of testing and higher quality of patient care



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, a 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.

