Three wooden barrels are shown in a dark, dimly lit setting. The barrels are made of dark wood with metal hoops. The barrel in the foreground is slightly out of focus, while the two behind it are more in focus. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the wood.

# A comparison of different allergen extraction and screening methods for the presence of tree nuts in hops and beer

Wade Begrow  
Founders Brewing Co.  
Tuesday, August 16, 2022  
Brewing Summit – Providence, RI



UNITED WE BREW™

# Agenda

An aerial photograph of a large agricultural farm. The landscape is divided into several distinct sections. In the upper left, there's a large, dark, irregularly shaped pond or reservoir. To its right and below, there are vast fields of crops, some appearing as dense green rows and others as brown, tilled earth. A central road or path cuts through the fields. In the lower right, there's a cluster of farm buildings, including a large white barn and several smaller structures. The overall scene depicts a well-organized and extensive farming operation.

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Purpose

---

Allergens 101

---

Food allergies in the United States and abroad

---

Tree nut allergens and hops

---

Analytical methods

---

Experimental study

# Purpose

- Why is a microbiologist presenting about allergens?
- Why are allergens important for beer producers and consumers?
  - Food allergies affect about 4% of adults and 8% of children in the United States<sup>1</sup>
  - Peanuts and tree nut allergies are most common, but it varies by region
- Allergen labeling is important and can be tricky
- Various detection methods





# Allergens 101

# What is an allergic reaction?<sup>2</sup>

- A type I allergic reaction occurs when:
  1. Allergen (antigen) enters body
  2. IgE antibodies bind to allergen
  3. Immune system releases antibodies
  4. Release of histamine and inflammatory response





# Food allergies

In the United States and abroad

# Food Allergens in US and EU<sup>1</sup>

## USA (FALCA)

- Egg
- Fish
- Milk / dairy
- Peanut
- Sesame
- Shellfish
- Soy
- Tree nuts
- Wheat
- Sulfites

## EU

- Celery
- Egg
- Fish
- Gluten
- Lupin
- Milk / dairy
- Mustard
- Peanut
- Sesame
- Shellfish (including mollusks)
- Soy
- Tree nuts
- Sulfites





# Tree Nuts and Hops



# Tree Nuts (emphasis on hazelnut) and Hops

## Hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana*)

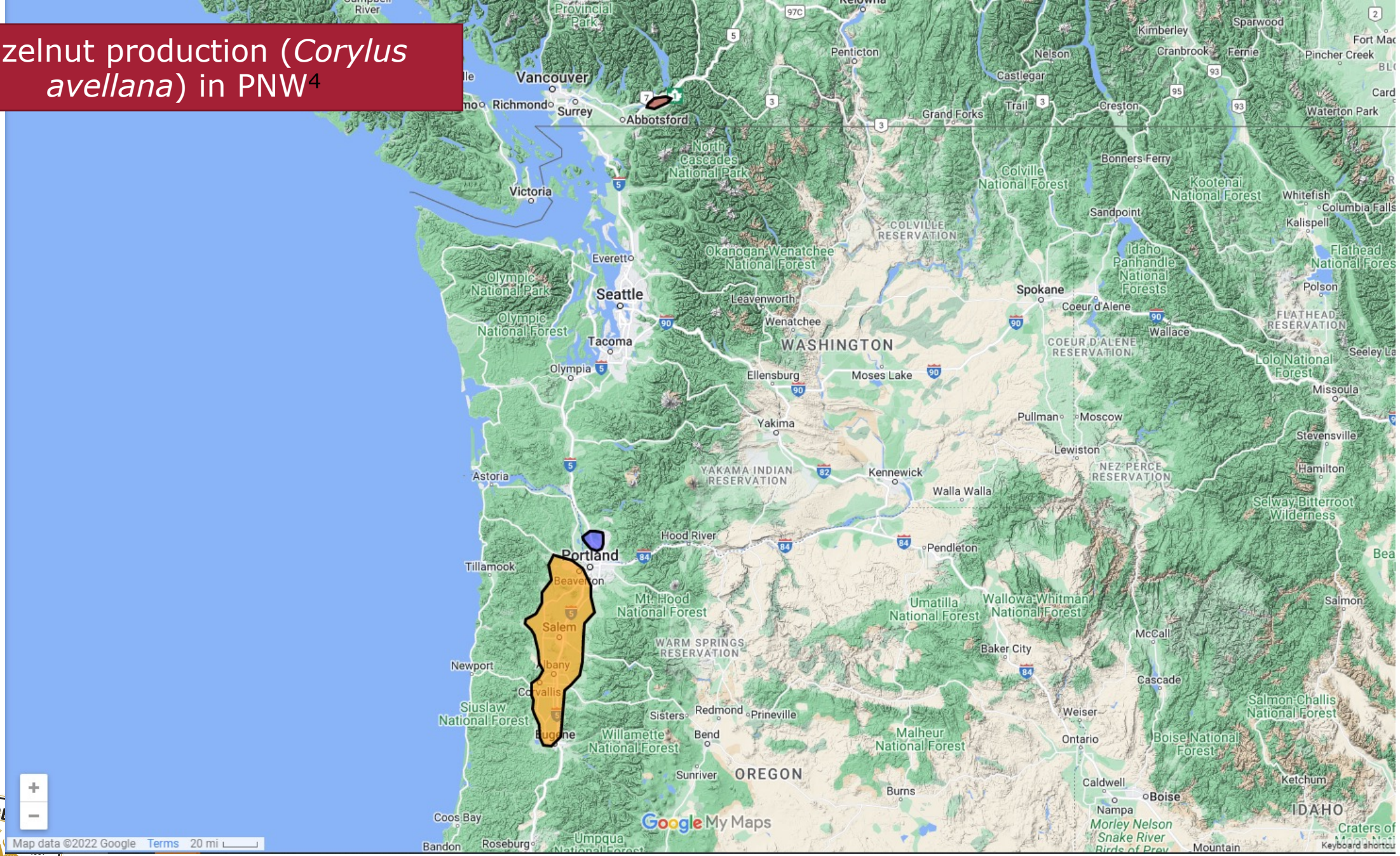
- Most US production comes from Oregon
- Harvested in September
- Nuts fall to ground, then they are gathered
- Production has increased dramatically since 2010
- 77,500 tons produced in 2021 in Oregon

## Hops (*Humulus lupulus*)

- Over 116 million pounds grown in PNW in 2021
- Harvested in late August - September
- Bines are cut, hops are removed and kilned, then [pelletized]
- 58,000 tons produced in 2021 in Oregon<sup>3</sup>

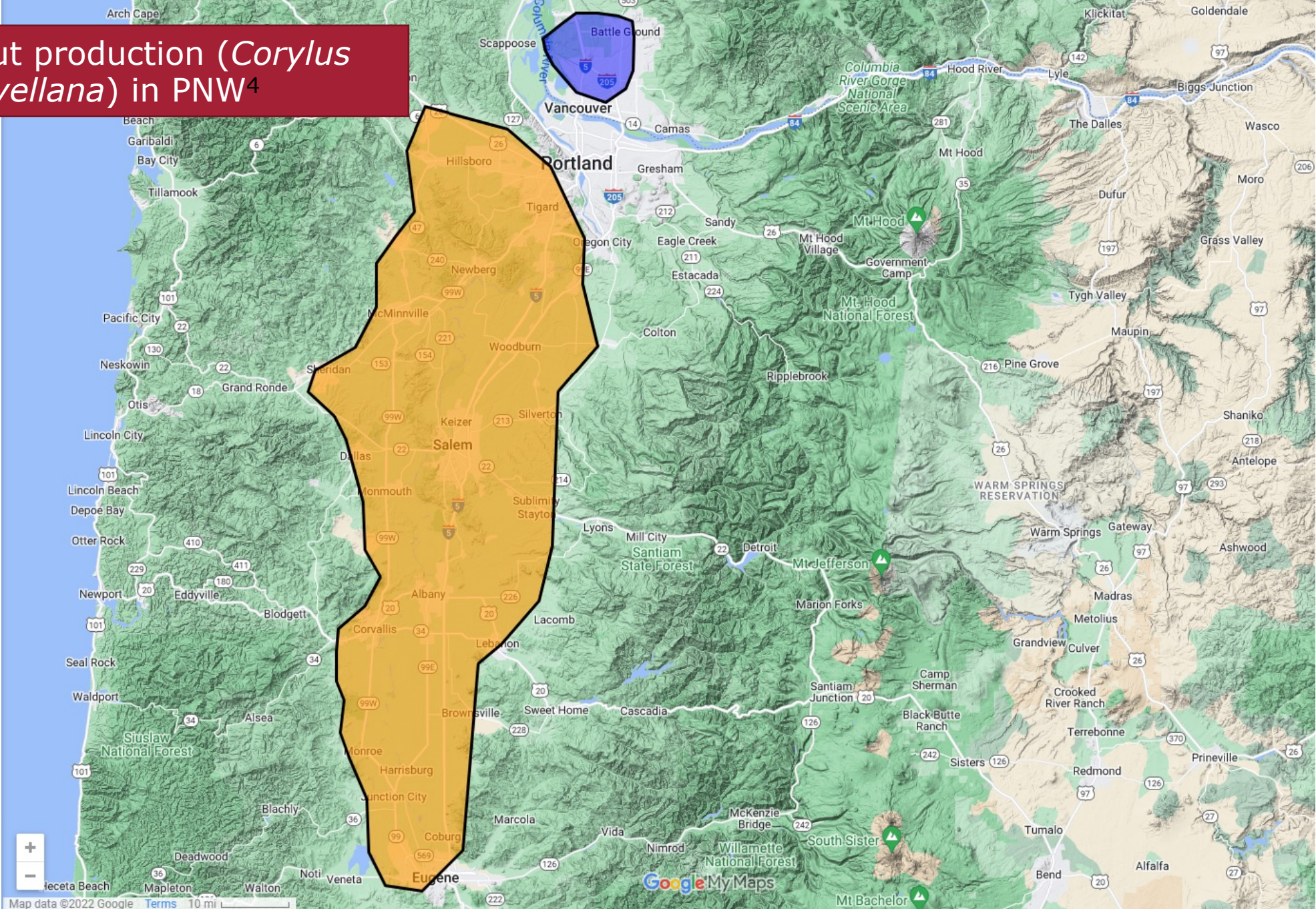


# Hazelnut production (*Corylus avellana*) in PNW<sup>4</sup>



Map data ©2022 Google Terms 20 mi

# Hazelnut production (*Corylus avellana*) in PNW<sup>4</sup>



Map data ©2022 Google  
Terms 10 mi

Google My Maps

# OREGON'S RECORD HIGH PRODUCTION: 5 1980-2020

Crop	Amount	Unit	Year
Apples	105,000	tons	1987
Blueberries	155,500,000	lbs	2019
Corn for grain	15,665,000	bu	2020
Corn for silage	1,161,000	tons	2013
Cranberries	604,000	bbls	2020
Grapes	77,000	tons	2017
Hay	3,891,000	tons	2016
Hazelnuts	63,000	tons	2020
Hops	13,782,400	lbs	1995
Onions	16,214,000	cwt	2007
Pears	258,000	tons	1994
Potatoes	30,683,000	cwt	2000
Ryegrass, annual	266,460,000	lbs	1999
Sweet cherries	66,000	tons	2009
Wheat	77,400,000	bu	1980

# OREGON'S TOP 20 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES: 2020

Rank	Commodity	Value of Production
1	Greenhouse & nursery <sup>1</sup>	\$1,188,911,000
2	Cattle & calves	\$587,848,000
3	Hay	\$569,160,000
4	Milk	\$557,348,000
5	Grass seed <sup>2</sup>	\$458,367,000
6	Wheat	\$273,760,000
7	Potatoes	\$216,810,000
8	Grapes for wine <sup>3</sup>	\$157,900,000
9	Cherries	\$133,826,000
10	Hazelnuts	\$132,300,000
11	Blueberries	\$119,648,000
12	Onions	\$118,665,000
13	Christmas trees	\$106,912,000
14	Pears	\$97,552,000
15	Corn grain	\$77,542,000
16	Hops	\$74,812,000
17	Eggs	\$72,999,000
18	Dungeness crab <sup>4</sup>	\$72,643,709
19	Sweet corn	\$41,034,000
20	Apples	\$39,208,000

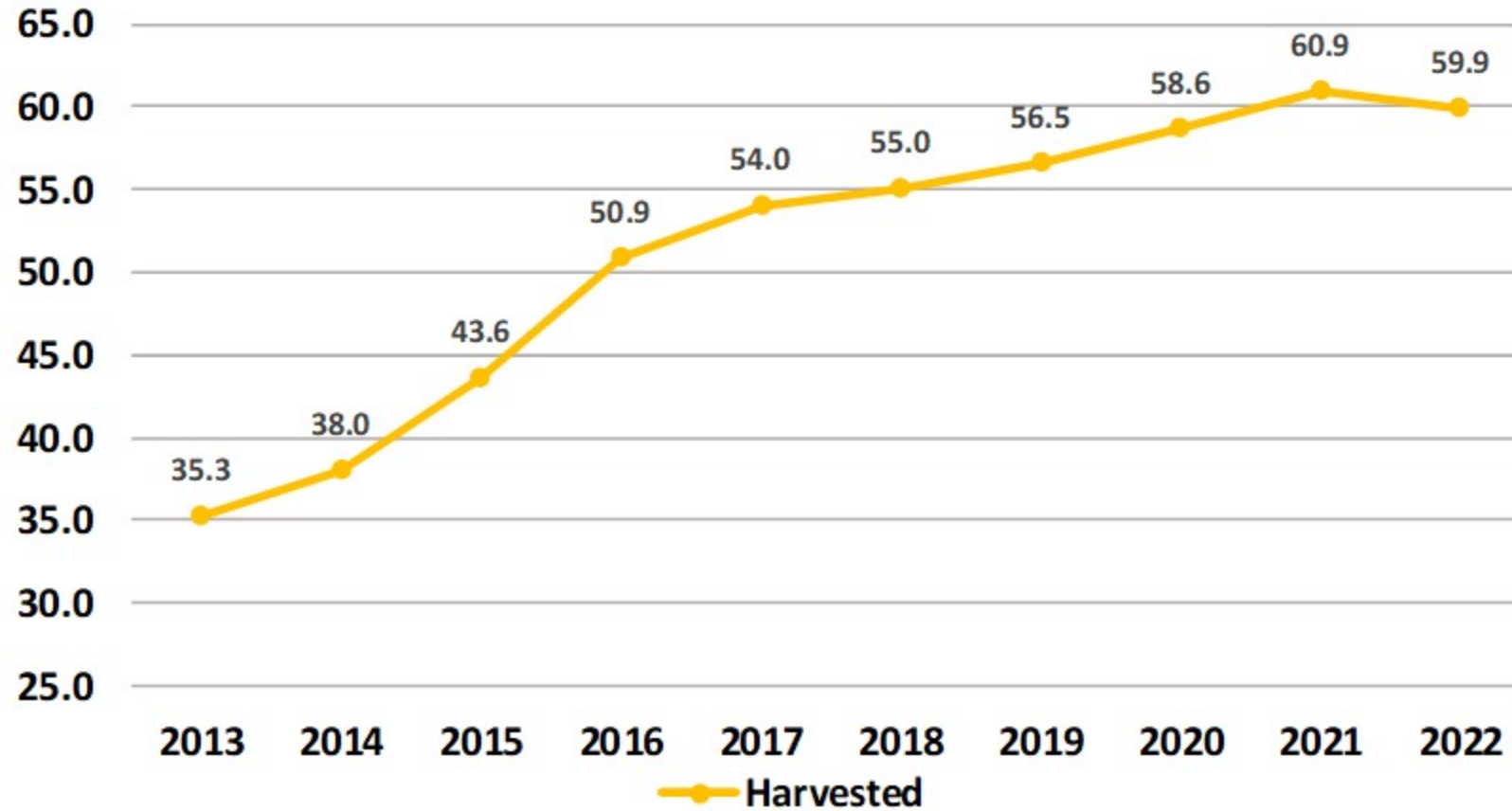




# Hop Acres<sup>6</sup> United States

Hazelnuts - ~87k

Thousand Acres





hazelnuts

hops

hazelnuts

hops

hazelnuts

hops

hops



Google Maps











Google Maps









9





# Analytical Methods

For allergen detection in foods



## Methods of detection

---

- ELISA
  - Most popular for allergen detection in foods
  - Robust
  - Detects protein
- PCR
  - Less popular for allergen detection
  - More technical
  - Detects DNA
- Lateral flow
- Mass spectrometry
  - Very technical / complex / expensive



# Detection limit claims of commercial kits

Type	Name	LOD in ppm (from manufacturer)
ELISA	RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut	0.19
ELISA	Eurofins SENSISpec Hazelnut	0.3
ELISA	Romer Labs AgraQuant® Hazelnut	0.3
ELISA	Crystal Chem Hazelnut ELISA Kit II	0.16
PCR	SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut	0.4
PCR	Biotecon foodproof® Hazelnut	1
Lateral Flow	bioavid Lateral Flow Hazelnut	1
Lateral Flow	AllergenControl™ Hazelnut Residue Lateral Flow	1
Lateral Flow	Romer Labs AgraStrip® Hazelnut	5
Lateral Flow	Eurofins SENSIStrip Hazelnut	1?
Lateral Flow	Neogen Reveal® 3-D	5
Lateral Flow	Hygiena AllerTox	20
Lateral Flow	3M Hazelnut Protein Rapid Kit	2





# Experimental Design

# Method Comparison

## ELISA vs. PCR

### RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA)

10



### SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR)

11



# RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA)



# SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR)



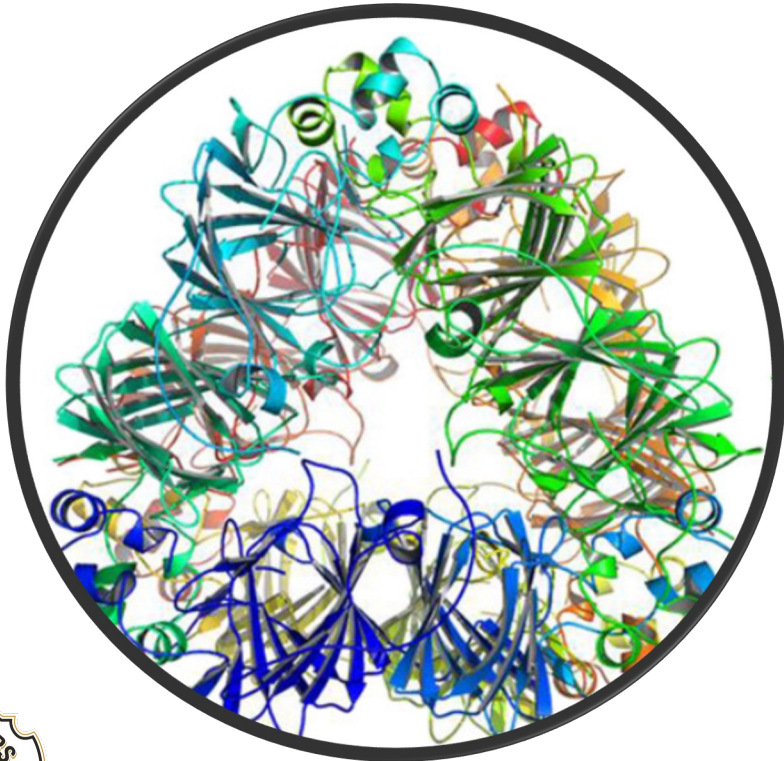
# Detection targets

## RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA)

- Detects proteins from hazelnut that are allergenic
  - Example: Cor a 9<sub>12</sub>

## SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR)

- Detects DNA of hazelnut (*Corylus avellena*)



13

Primers	Length (bp)	Sequence (5' → 3')
<i>HazelnutITSdir</i>	20	GAGACTCGTGCCTTCTTG
<i>HazelnutITSinv</i>	17	GGAGCACTCTTTAGTTGAAGTTCC

# Extraction strategies

## RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA)

- Uses skim milk powder (**SMP**) as a blocking agent
  - Non-reacting substance used to prevent unspecific binding
- Uses allergen extraction buffer (**AEB**)
  - Most use a buffer solution containing DTT (dithiothreitol) and/or phenol to separate and protect proteins from food matrices
- Extraction occurs at 60°C with occasional shaking, and then solids are centrifuged away. **Extracted proteins** remain in the supernatant.

## SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR)

- Uses **lysis buffer, ethanol, and Proteinase K** to release DNA from cells.
- Extraction occurs at 65°C with occasional shaking.
- Spin filters and wash buffer separate DNA from the matrix.
- **Purified nucleic acids (DNA)** are eluted from the spin filter in the final step.



# Extraction method comparison

## RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA) 10

1. 1g sample
2. Sample prep with skim milk powder (SMP)
3. Extraction at 60°C
4. Filtration or centrifugation
5. Second filtration or centrifugation (optional)
  - Hazelnut **proteins** will be in supernatant.
  - Takes about 20 minutes

## SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR) 11

1. 100mg sample
2. Sample prep
3. Lysis
4. Pre-filtration
5. Binding of **nucleic acids**
6. Purification and drying
7. Elution of **nucleic acids**
8. Second purification (optional)
  - Takes about 40 minutes





1.0g

RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA)

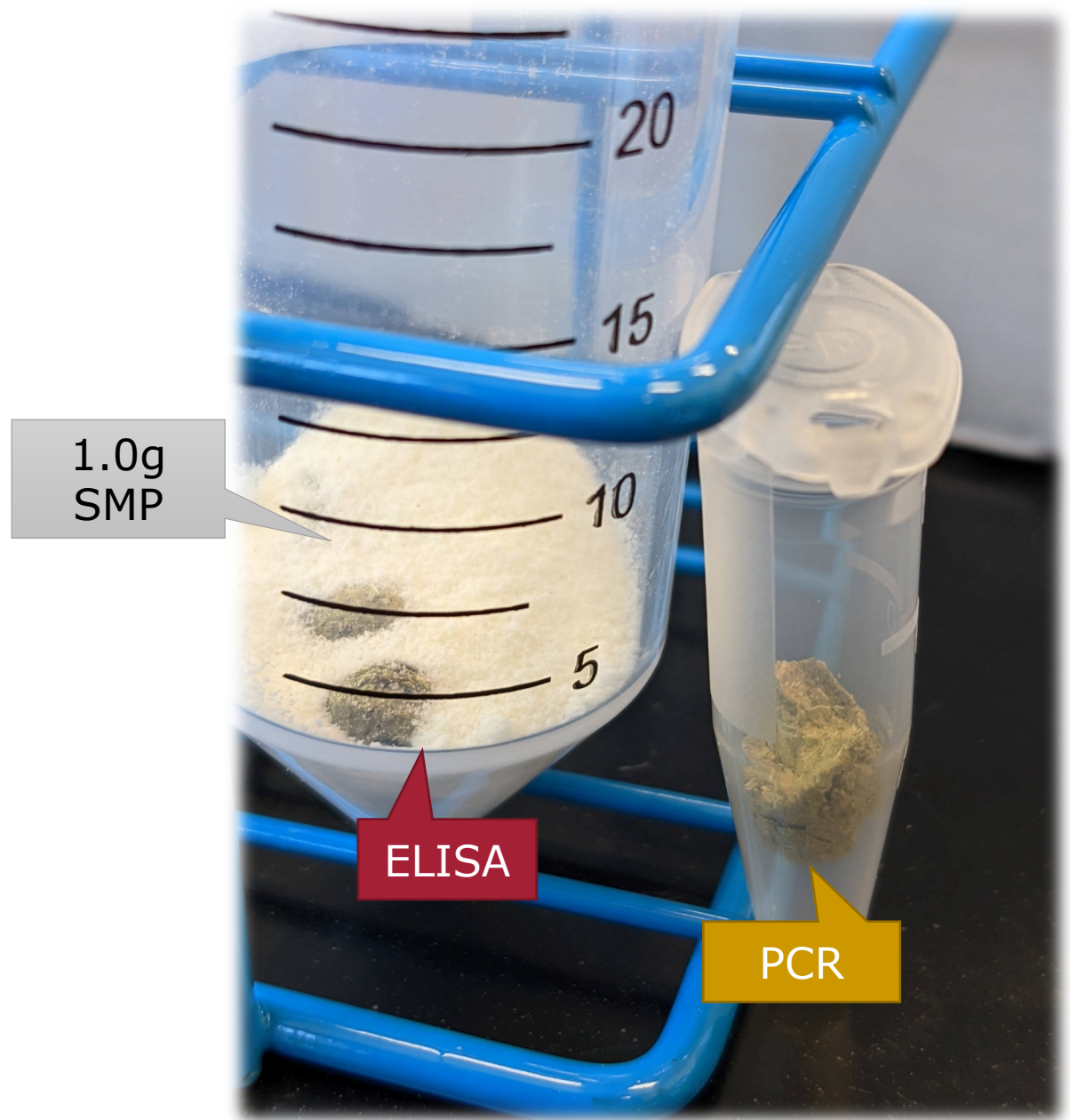


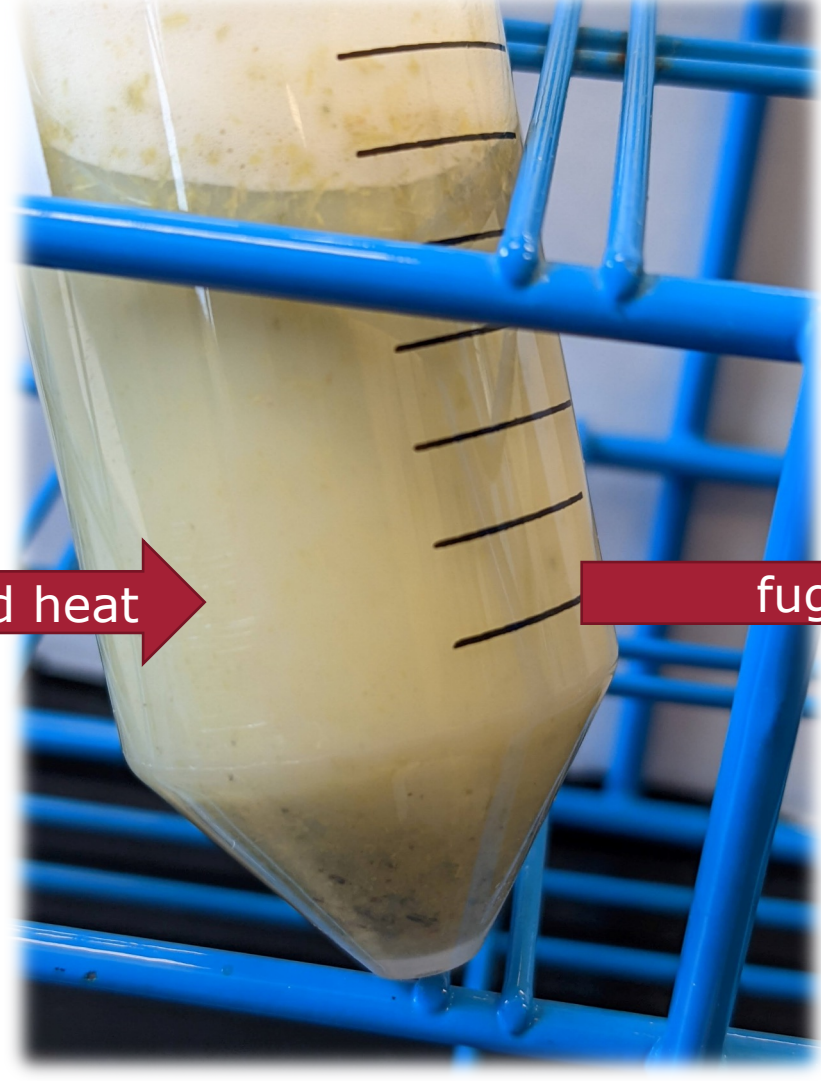
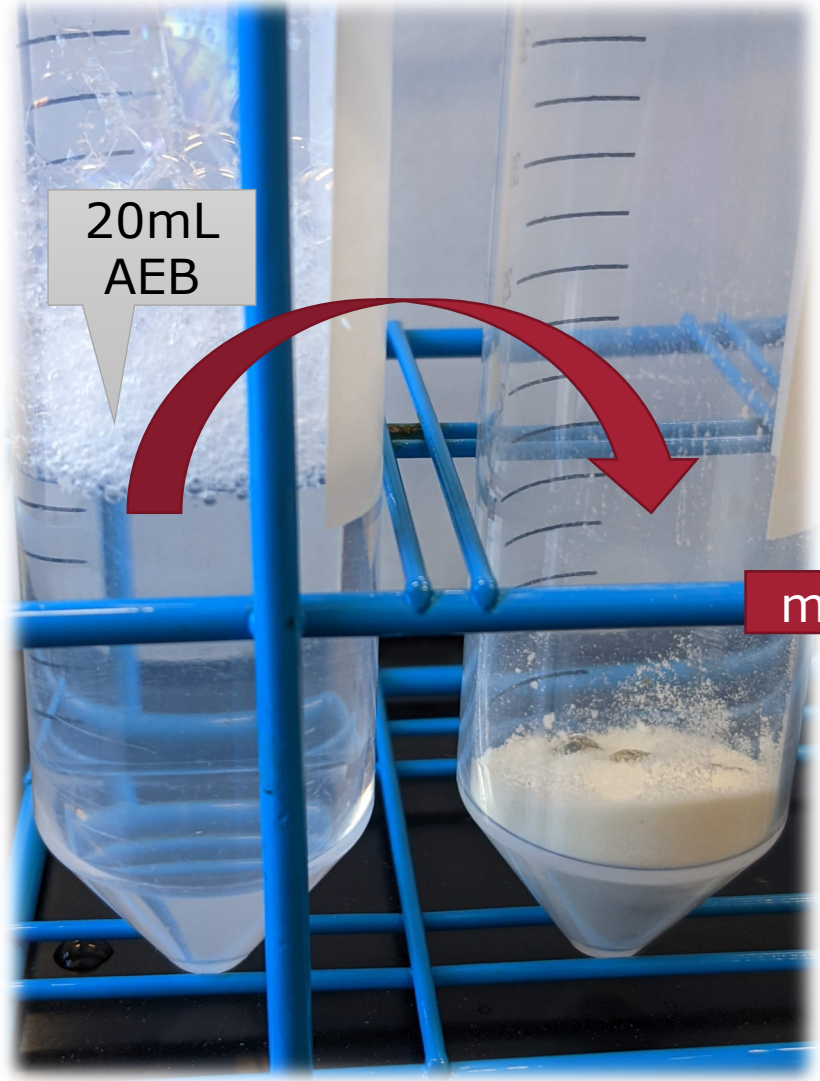
100mg

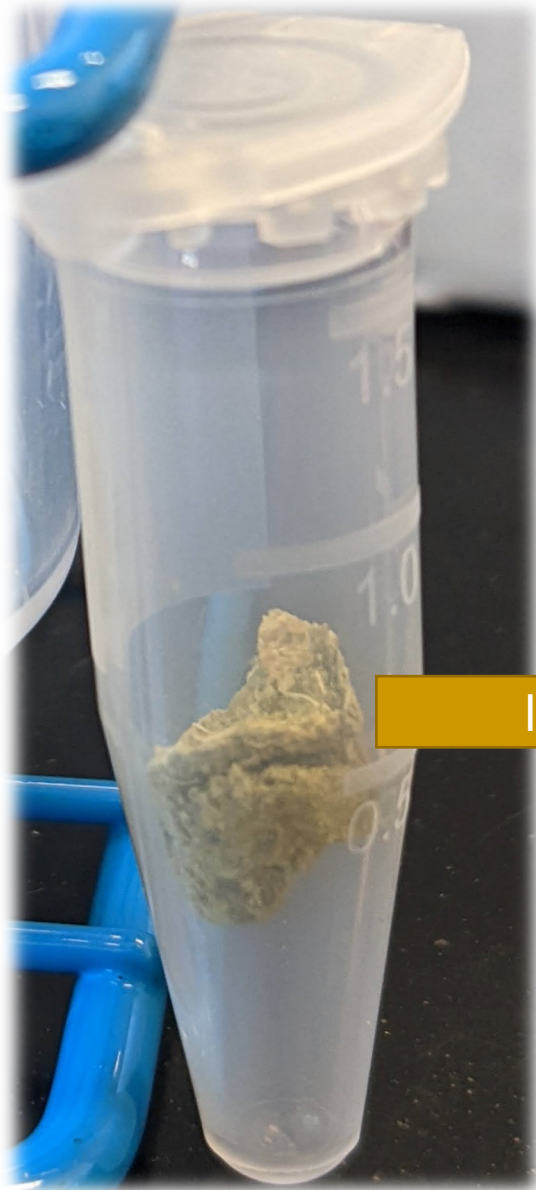
SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR)



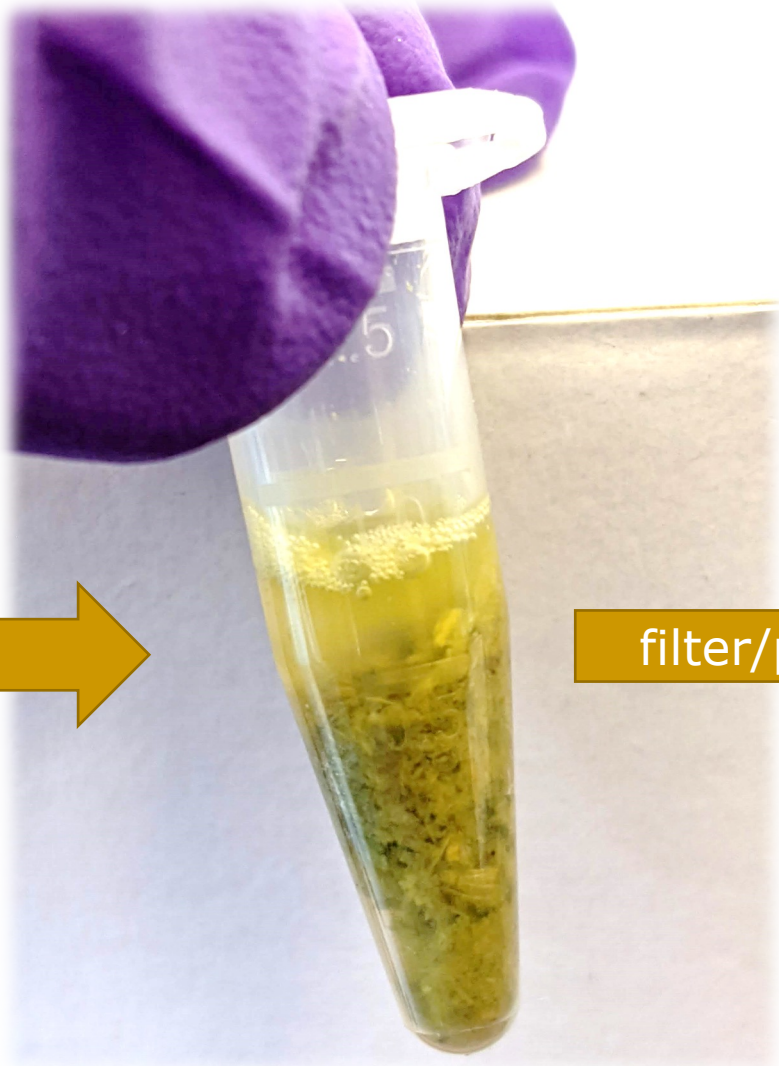








lysis



filter/purify



DNA for PCR

# Test method comparison

## RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA)

1. Use extraction with **protein**
2. Pipette 100µL of extraction into antibody-coated wells
  1. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temp
  2. Wash 3x
3. Pipette 100µL of conjugate into each well
  1. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temp
  2. Wash 3x
4. Pipette 100µL of substrate/chromogen into each well
  1. Incubate for 10 minutes in the dark
  2. Add stop solution
5. Read absorbance at 450nm

## SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR)

1. Use extracted **nucleic acids**
2. Prepare master mix for PCR
3. Add 5µL of extraction to 20µL of master mix
4. Run PCR



# Three different experiments

## First trial with commercial kits:

- RIDASCREEN®FAST Hazelnut (ELISA)
- SureFood® ALLERGEN Hazelnut (PCR)

## Second trial with whole cone hops

- Positive control spike with hazelnut dust

## Third trial with pelletized hops

- With positive control



17

ELISA  
VS.  
PCR



14



18

# Types of samples

- Hops
- Chocolate
- Beer
- Nuts



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17

IMPERIAL STOUT WITH CHOCOLATE AND HAZELNUT  
COFFEE AGED IN OAK BOURBON BARRELS



“The perfectly balanced and decadent drinking experience of KBS meets the classic taste of hazelnut. Taking this bourbon barrel-aged stout to a new level, KBS Hazelnut allows the existing premium coffee and chocolate notes to soar to new heights when accented by the nutty sweetness of hazelnut.”



# Trial 1



# Sample list (for trial 1)

1<sup>st</sup>  
test

1. Whole leaf hops
2. Pure hazelnut dust
3. Dark chocolate with hazelnuts
4. KBS Hazelnut
5. KBS Hazelnut + hazelnut dust spike
6. Whole leaf hops + hazelnut dust spike



Image from PCR extraction





# Results from 1<sup>st</sup> Test

# Trial 1 results



Number	Name	ELISA mg/kg hazelnut	PCR results
1	Whole leaf hops	< 2.50	Negative
2	Pure hazelnut dust	> 20.00	Positive (Cp 17.23)
3	Dark chocolate with hazelnuts	> 20.00	Positive (Cp 21.12)
4	KBS Hazelnut	< 2.50	Negative
5	KBS Hazelnut + hazelnut dust spike	< 2.50	Positive (Cp 33.32)
6	Whole leaf hops + hazelnut dust spike	> 20.00	Positive (Cp 25.06)



1st  
test

1. Whole leaf hops
2. Pure hazelnut dust
3. Dark chocolate with hazelnuts
4. KBS Hazelnut
5. KBS Hazelnut + hazelnut dust spike
6. Whole leaf hops + hazelnut dust spike



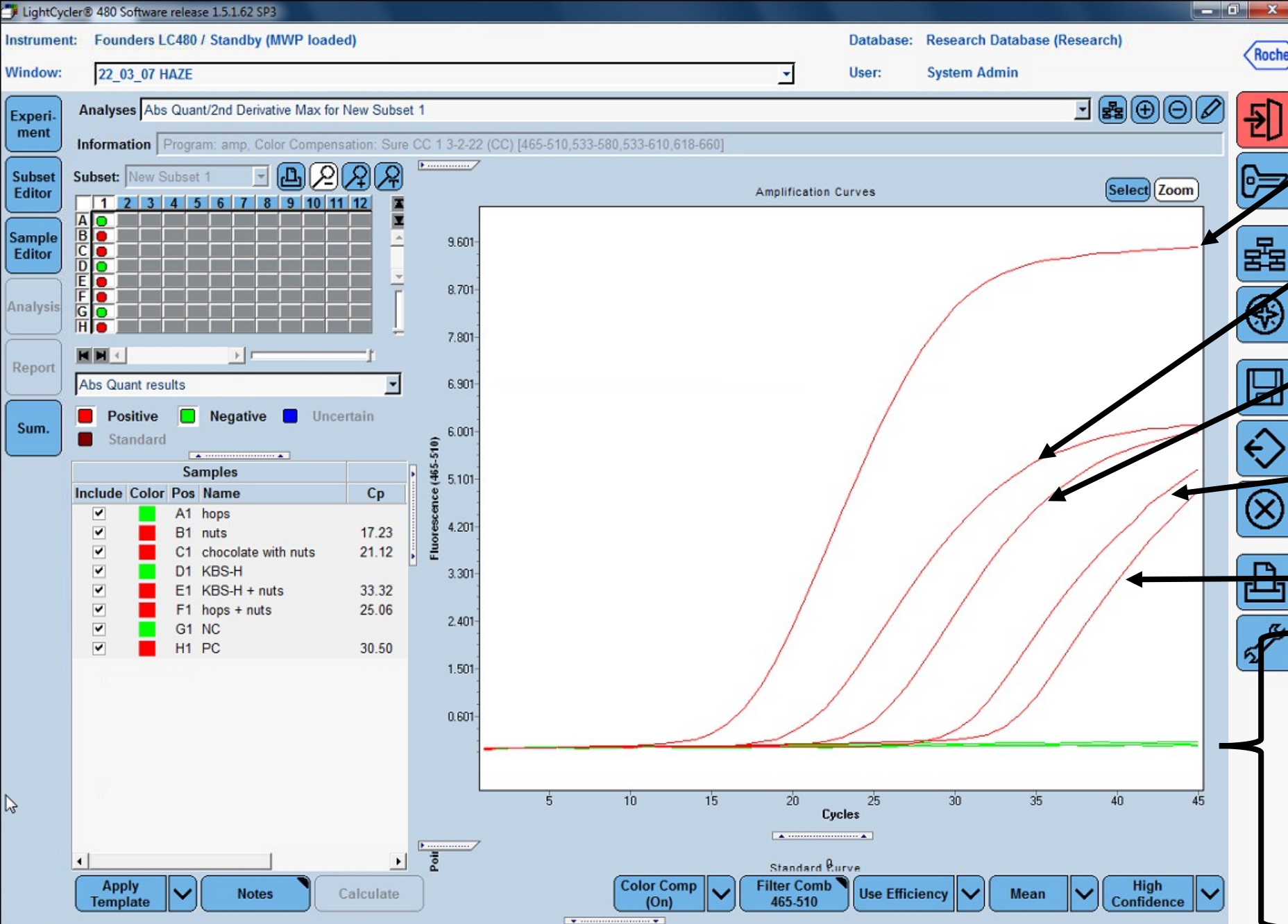


				Standards	
Ser. No.	Concentration mg/kg	Absorbance (Mean) (CV)		B/Bmax (%)	
1	0.00	0.120	8.2	6.6	
2	2.50	0.678	4.7	37.6	
3	5.00	1.017	9.7	56.3	
4	10.00	1.400	2.9	77.6	
5	20.00	1.805	3.7	100.0	

				Samples				
Ser. No.	ID	Absorbance (Mean) (CV) (%)		calculated mg/kg	*	=	mg/kg hazelnut	mg/kg hazelnut

1.	Whole leaf hops	0.353E	0.0	19.6	< 2.50	1.00	< 2.50	
2.	Pure hazelnut dust	3.354E	0.0	185.8	> 20.00	1.00	> 20.00	
3.	Dark chocolate with hazelnuts	3.434E	0.0	190.2	> 20.00	1.00	> 20.00	
4.	KBS Hazelnut							
5.	KBS Hazelnut + hazelnut dust spike	0.246E	0.0	13.6	< 2.50	1.00	< 2.50	
		0.224E	0.0	12.4	< 2.50	1.00	< 2.50	
6.	Whole leaf hops + hazelnut dust spike	3.409E	0.0	188.9	> 20.00	1.00	> 20.00	





1st test

2. Pure hazelnut

3. Dark chocolate with hazelnuts

6. Hops with hazelnut dust

PC

5. KBS-H with hazelnut dust

1. Hops

4. KBS-H (straight)

NC



Information 03/07/2022 1:14:02 PM Instrument Warm Up. This may take several minutes.  
 Information 03/07/2022 1:14:10 PM Instrument Warm Up finished.





Analyses: Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max for New Subset 1

Information: Program: amp, Color Compensation: Sure CC 1 3-2-22 (CC) [465-510,533-580,533-610,618-660]

Subset: New Subset 1

Amplification Curves

Internal controls look great - no inhibition

Fluorescence (533-580)

Cycles

Standard Curve

Color Comp (On) Filter Comb 533-580 Use Efficiency Mean High Confidence

- Experiment
- Subset Editor
- Sample Editor
- Analysis
- Report
- Sum.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	●											
B	●											
C	●											
D	●											
E	●											
F	●											
G	●											
H	●											

- Positive
- Negative
- Uncertain
- Standard

Include	Color	Pos	Name	Cp
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		A1 hops	29.82
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		B1 nuts	29.85
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		C1 chocolate with nuts	29.77
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		D1 KBS-H	29.64
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		E1 KBS-H + nuts	30.01
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		F1 hops + nuts	29.29
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		G1 NC	30.26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■		H1 PC	29.87



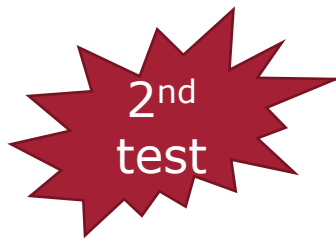


# Trial 2

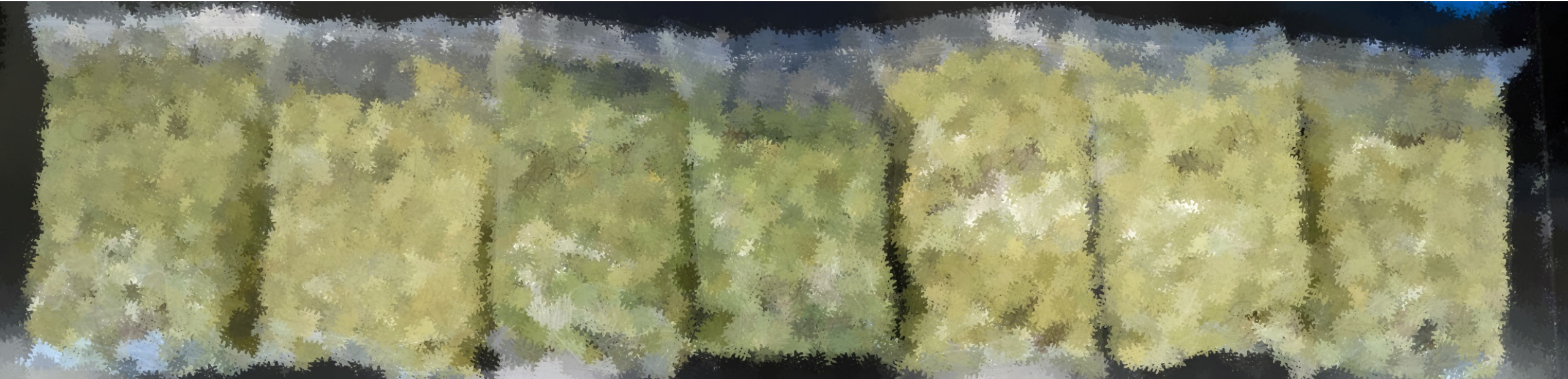
more hops



# Sample list (for trial 2)



1. Whole leaf #1
2. Whole leaf #2
3. Whole leaf #3
4. Whole leaf #4
5. Whole leaf #5
6. Whole leaf #6
7. Whole leaf #7
8. Whole leaf #7 with hazelnut dust





# Results from 2<sup>nd</sup> Test

# Trial 2 results



Number	Name	mg/kg hazelnut	PCR results
1	Whole leaf #1	< 2.50	Weak positive (Cp 36.73)
2	Whole leaf #2	< 2.50	Negative
3	Whole leaf #3	< 2.50	Weak positive (Cp 41.50)
4	Whole leaf #4	< 2.50	Negative
5	Whole leaf #5	< 2.50	Negative
6	Whole leaf #6	< 2.50	Negative
7	Whole leaf #7	< 2.50	Negative
8	Whole leaf #7 + hazelnut dust	> 20.00	Positive (Cp 30.82)



- Experiment
- Subset Editor
- Sample Editor
- Analysis
- Report
- Sum.

Analyses: Abs Quant/2nd Derivative Max for New Subset 1  
 Information: Program: amp, Color Compensation: Off

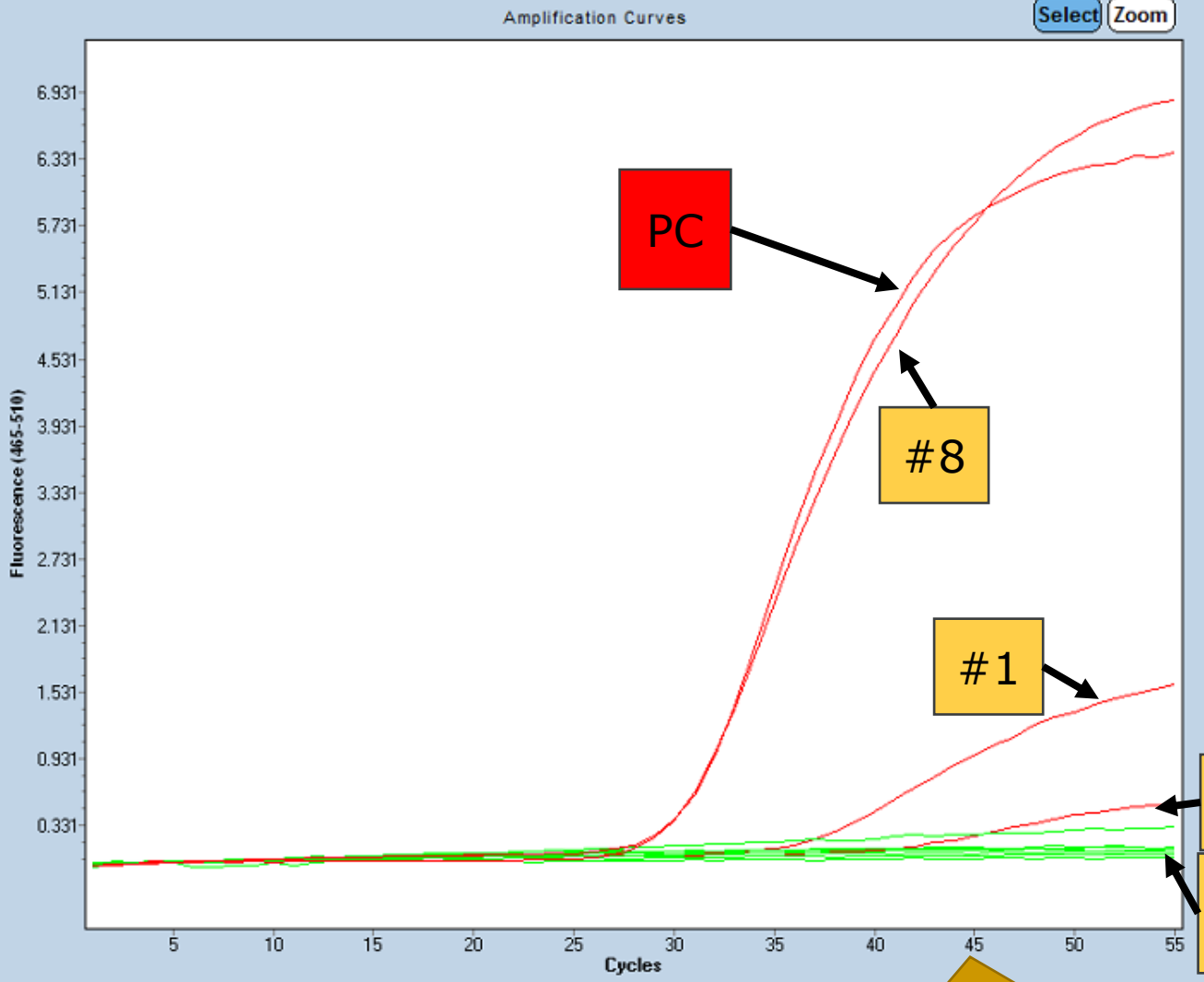
Subset: New Subset 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	●											
B	●											
C	●											
D	●											
E	●											
F	●											
G	●											
H	●										●	●

Abs Quant results

- Positive
- Negative
- Uncertain
- Standard

Samples				
Include	Color	Pos	Name	Cp
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	A1	1	36.73
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	B1	2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	C1	3	41.50
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	D1	4	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	E1	5	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	F1	6	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	F12	8 ELISA	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	G1	7	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	G12	NC	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	H1	8	30.82
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	■	H12	PC	30.48



Apply Template Notes Calculate

Standard Curve Color Comp (Off) Filter Comb 465-510 Use Efficiency Mean High Confidence





# Trial 3

pellets

# Sample list (for trial 3)

3rd  
test

1. Pelletized hops
2. Pelletized hops + hazelnut dust



16



17

# Trial 3 results

3rd  
test

Number	Name	mg/kg hazelnut	PCR results
1	Pelletized hops	< 2.50	Negative
2	Pelletized hops + hazelnut dust	> 20.00	Positive (Cp 26.52)



16



17

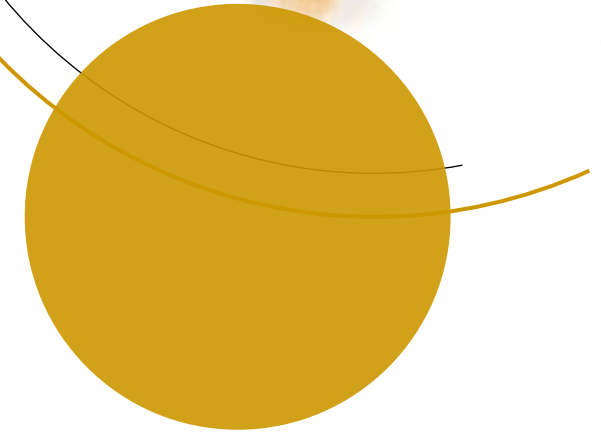


# Conclusions



# Takeaway messages

- Allergens are an important food safety issue, and producers of ingredients and finished goods must be vigilant.
- ELISA and PCR test methods can effectively detect tree nut allergens in hops and dark beer, but they are difficult matrices to analyze.
- All 3<sup>rd</sup> party assays should be validated with a challenge study using hops before reporting results.
- In this study, PCR was more effective in detecting trace levels of hazelnut in hops and dark beer.
- More investigation into hop processing and potential cross-contamination is needed.



# Future opportunities

- Environmental swabs during harvest / processing
- Brewing trials
  - Are proteins denatured? What about DNA?
- Quantification is possible
- Field testing
- Labeling??
- Other methods (lateral flow / MS)



# Thank you



Hop  
Growers and  
Processors  
of PNW



# Resources

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A graphic consisting of two overlapping circles. The left circle is gold and contains a white letter 'Q'. The right circle is dark grey and contains a white letter 'A'. A gold ampersand '&' is positioned between the two circles, overlapping both.