# Article information:

Role of NMDA receptor autoimmunity induced by food protein containing vaccines, in the etiology of autism, type 1 diabetes, neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders | Request PDF  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332359760_Role_of_NMDA_receptor_autoimmunity_induced_by_food_protein_containing_vaccines_in_the_etiology_of_autism_type_1_diabetes_neuropsychiatric_and_neurodegenerative_disorders>

# Article summary:

1. The presence of animal and plant proteins in vaccines can induce autoimmunity, leading to various disorders such as autism, type 1 diabetes, neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders.

2. Gluten intake during pregnancy has been associated with an increased risk of type 1 diabetes in offspring.

3. Vaccines contaminated with animal proteins that resemble human proteins can result in autoimmunity and the development of autoimmune diseases.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Role of NMDA receptor autoimmunity induced by food protein containing vaccines, in the etiology of autism, type 1 diabetes, neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders" presents a hypothesis that vaccines containing animal and plant proteins can induce autoimmune reactions leading to various disorders. However, a critical analysis reveals several potential biases, unsupported claims, missing evidence, and unexplored counterarguments.

Firstly, the article suggests that animal protein-induced autoimmunity has been previously described without providing any references or supporting evidence. This lack of citation raises concerns about the credibility of this claim.

Secondly, the article highlights the molecular mimicry between a peptide in the Pandemrix vaccine and the human hypocretin receptor 2 as a cause of narcolepsy. While this association has been reported in scientific literature, it is important to note that narcolepsy is an extremely rare side effect of this specific vaccine and not representative of all vaccines containing animal proteins.

Furthermore, the article suggests strong sequence alignment between plant proteins (such as gliadin from wheat) and human glutamate receptors (GR), including NMDA receptors. However, it fails to provide specific details or evidence regarding this alignment. Without supporting data or references, these claims remain unsubstantiated.

The article also mentions reports of boosted wheat allergy and de novo synthesis of NMDAR antibodies following immunization but does not provide any references or citations for these reports. This lack of evidence weakens the argument being made.

Additionally, the article proposes that vaccine-induced GR antibodies (GRA) disrupt or destroy GR, leading to various disorders including autism, type 1 diabetes, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), epilepsy, schizophrenia, autoimmune encephalitis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, dementia, cancer, and allergies. However, no empirical evidence is presented to support these claims. The broad range of disorders attributed solely to GRA raises questions about the plausibility and specificity of this mechanism.

The article also suggests that intestinal barrier disruption may be a result of GRA, but it does not provide any evidence or studies supporting this claim. This lack of supporting evidence weakens the argument being made.

Moreover, the article proposes that removing all non-target proteins from vaccines would be the ultimate solution. While this suggestion may seem logical based on the hypothesis presented, it fails to consider the potential risks and consequences of altering vaccine formulations. The article does not address the importance of these proteins in vaccine efficacy or safety.

Overall, this article presents a hypothesis linking autoimmune reactions induced by food protein-containing vaccines to various disorders. However, it lacks substantial evidence, references, and empirical data to support its claims. The article also fails to explore counterarguments or acknowledge potential risks associated with altering vaccine formulations. Therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting the information presented in this article.

# Topics for further research:

* Evidence of animal protein-induced autoimmunity
* Narcolepsy as a rare side effect of Pandemrix vaccine
* Sequence alignment between plant proteins and human glutamate receptors
* Reports of boosted wheat allergy and de novo synthesis of NMDAR antibodies following immunization
* Empirical evidence supporting the role of GRA in various disorders
* Relationship between GRA and intestinal barrier disruption

# Report location:

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