

Supplements

The asthma-rhinitis multimorbidity is associated with IgE polysensitization in adolescents and adults.

Figure legends

FIGURE S1. Flow chart of EGEA adults included in the present analysis

FIGURE S2. Flow chart of BAMSE children included in the present analysis

Table S1. Frequencies of IgE recognition for the 64 allergen components studied

Species	Allergen	Molecular Group	Prevalence in EGEA (%)	Prevalence in BAMSE (%)	
Birch	Bet v 1	PR-10	10.6	25.7	
	Bet v 2	Profilin	3.2	2.2	
	Bet v 4	Polcalcin	2.3	0.3	
Olive	Ole e 1	Ole e 1-related protein	20.4	1.2	
	Ole e 7	nsLTP, type 1	1.0	0.3	
	Ole e 9	Glucanase1	1.2	0.3	
Japanese cedar	Cry j 1	Pectate lyase	9.2	5.0	
Cypress	Cup a 1	Pectate lyase	14.5	7.9	
Plane tree	Pla a 1	Invertase Inhibitor	1.4	0.1	
	Pla a 2	Polygalacturonases	6.1	5.0	
	Pla a 3	nsLTP, type 1	0.5	0.1	
Pollen	Phl p 1	Grass group 1 (Beta-Expansin)	37.1	30.9	
	Phl p 2	Grass group 2/3	16.9	6.7	
	Phl p 5b	Grass group 5	18.8	14.4	
	Timothy grass	Phl p 6	Grass group 5/6	12.7	10.1
	Phl p 7	Calcium-binding proteins (Polcalcin)	2.7	1.1	
	Phl p 11	Ole e 1-related protein	7.0	0.8	
	Phl p 12	Profilin	2.6	0.6	
	Ragweed	Amb a 1	Pectate lyase	4.0	0.1
	Mugwort	Art v 1	Defensin-like protein	6.5	5.3
		Art v 3	nsLTP, type 1	1.2	0.1
	Goosefoot	Che a 1	Ole e 1-related protein	2.3	0.1
	Plantain	Pla l 1	Ole e 1-related protein	5.6	0.1
Wall pellitory	Par j 2	LTP, type 2	1.8	0	
Saltwort	Sal k 1	Pectin methylesterase	0.7	0.9	
Latex	Hev b 1	Rubber elongation factor	2.0	0.3	
	Hev b 3	Small rubber particle protein	5.0	1.0	
	Hev b 5	Acidic protein	1.1	0.6	
	Hev b 6.01	Hevein (Prohevein)	7.6	3.9	
Alternaria	Alt a 1	Acidic glycoprotein	9.3	1.7	
	Alt a 6	Enolase	2.4	0.9	
Molds	Asp f 1	Mitogillin family (Ribonuclease)	1.3	1.3	
	Aspergillus	Asp f 3	Peroxisomal protein	2.7	0.3
	Asp f 6	Mn superoxide dismutase	0.7	0.9	
Cladosporium	Cla h 8	Mannitol dehydrogenase	0.5	0	

Species	Allergen	Molecular Group	Prevalence in EGEA (%)	Prevalence in BAMSE (%)		
Mites	House dust mite	Der p 1	Group 1 mite allergens (Cysteine protease)	26.4	1.3	
		Der p 2	Group 2 mite allergens (NPC2 family)	29.6	3.1	
		Der p 4	Group 4 mite allergens (Alpha-amylase)	12.5	0.3	
		Der p 5	Group 5/21 mite allergens	17.7	1.4	
		Der p 7	Group 7 mite allergens	16.8	1.2	
		Der p 10	Group 10 mite allergens (Tropomyosin)	15.1	2.4	
		Der p 11	Group 11 mite allergens (Paramyosin)	4.3	1.5	
		Der p 14	Vitellogenin (Apolipoporphins)	2.1	0.4	
		Der p 15	Chitin-binding domain	3.0	0.3	
		Der p 18	Chitin-binding domain	4.5	0.6	
		Der p 21	Group 5/21 mite allergens	11.7	1.5	
		Der p 23	Chitin-binding domain	26.9	1.7	
		clone 16	Chitin-binding domain	7.5	0.8	
		Storage mite	Lep d 2	Group 2 mite allergens (NPC2 family)	3.8	0.1
		Blomia tropicalis	Blo t 5	Group 5/21 mite allergens	5.4	2.0
Cockroach	Bla g 1	Cockroach group 1	0.4	0		
	Bla g 2	Aspartic protease	0.1	0		
	Bla g 5	Glutathione S-transferase	0.1	0.1		
Anisakis	Ani s 1	Serine protease inhibitor	1.0	1.2		
Animals	Cat	Fel d 1	Uteroglobin	26.2	20.1	
		Fel d 2	Serum Albumin	3.8	7.0	
		Fel d 4	Lipocalin	5.6	4.8	
	Dog	Can f 1	Lipocalin	7.4	5.5	
		Can f 2	Lipocalin	2.5	1.3	
		Can f 4	Lipocalin (Odorant-binding protein)	3.3	0	
		Can f 5	Arginine Esterase (Trypsin-like serine protease)	11.9	12.5	
		Can f 6	Lipocalin	2.9	4.2	
	Horse	Equ c 1	Lipocalin	4.9	4.7	
	Mouse	Mus m 1	Lipocalin	4.2	1.2	

Numbers in bold represent allergens recognized by >3% in the study population

Table S2. Agreement between SPT and allergen specific-IgE for those 7 allergen sources that showed a prevalence for positive SPT > 5% in the EGEA study population.

	number of components on the MeDALL chip, n	positive SPT, %	Allergen specific-IgE ≥ 0.3 for at least one of the allergen components, %	Cohen Kappa coefficient
Timothy Grass	8	33.5	39.4	0.76
House dust mite	15	33.5	34.7	0.83
Cat	3	21.8	23.8	0.76
Olive	3	20.6	21.2	0.79
Birch	3	10.6	13.8	0.71
<i>Alternaria</i>	2	8.8	9.4	0.65
Ragweed	1	5.9	3.8	0.71

Table S3. Agreement between Immunocap and the MeDALL chip regarding allergen specific-IgE for those 7 allergen sources that showed a prevalence for positive Immunocap (specific IgE \geq 0.35 kU/L) $>$ 5% in the BAMSE study population.

	Number of components on the MeDALL chip, n	Immunocap allergen specific-IgE \geq 0.35 kU/L, %	Allergen specific-IgE \geq 0.3 for at least one of the allergen components on the MeDALL chip, %	Cohen Kappa coefficient
Timothy Grass	8	33.5	36.8	0.75
Birch	3	22.7	25.8	0.87
Dog	6	22.6	14.6	0.59
Cat	3	19.6	21.6	0.84
House dust mite	15	13.6	8.0	0.44
Mugworth	2	12.7	5.3	0.51
Horse	1	9.8	4.7	0.59

Table S4. Comparison of the population included in the present analysis to the non-included population in EGEA

	Subjects without asthma			Subjects with asthma		
	Non- Included	Included	P value	Non- Included	Included	P value
n	511	377		220	463	
Age, m (sd)	48.6 (14.2)	43.2 (17.4)	<.001	40.5 (15.9)	38.7 (16.7)	0.18
Sex, %males	235 (46)	179 (47.5)	0.66	117 (53.2)	245 (52.9)	0.95
Smoking status :			0.86			0.38
never smoker, %	251 (49.7)	190 (50.4)		101 (46.3)	238 (51.4)	
ex-smoker, %	150 (29.7)	106 (28.1)		54 (24.8)	112 (24.2)	
current smoker, %	104 (20.6)	81 (21.5)		63 (28.9)	113 (24.4)	
Center of recruitment			0.15			0.04
Paris, %	137 (26.8)	96 (25.5)		72 (32.7)	152 (32.8)	
Lyon, %	105 (20.5)	62 (16.4)		33 (15)	71 (15.3)	
Marseille, %	85 (16.6)	69 (18.3)		33 (15)	70 (15.1)	
Montpellier, %	43 (8.4)	23 (6.1)		28 (12.7)	28 (6)	
Grenoble, %	141 (27.6)	127 (33.7)		54 (24.5)	142 (30.7)	
Socio-economic status:			<.001			0.10
Unemployed, %	13 (2.6)	50 (13.3)		24 (11)	71 (15.5)	
Manager, %	193 (38.1)	132 (35.2)		81 (37)	130 (28.3)	
Technician, %	217 (42.8)	146 (38.9)		87 (39.7)	200 (43.6)	
Workers, %	84 (16.6)	47 (12.5)		27 (12.3)	58 (12.6)	
Allergic rhinitis ever, %	184 (36.0)	125 (33.2)	0.38	168 (76.4)	370 (79.9)	0.29
Allergic sensitization (≥ 1 SPT among 12 allergens), %	155 (38.4)	125 (38.3)	0.99	116 (76.3)	332 (78.9)	0.51
Total IgE>100IU/ml, %	116 (28.7)	116 (30.8)	0.53	98 (64.5)	271 (58.5)	0.19
Blood eosinophil counts > 250 mm ³ , n (%)	64 (15.9)	62 (16.5)	0.82	58 (37.2)	176 (38.3)	0.81
Atopic dermatitis ever, n (%)	137 (27)	93 (24.7)	0.43	109 (50.2)	217 (47.2)	0.46
FEV ₁ < 80% of predicted value, (%)	31 (7.6)	24 (6.6)	0.57	32 (20.1)	87 (19.2)	0.79

Table S5. Comparison of the population included in the present analysis to the non-included population in BAMSE

	Non-Included	Included	P value
N (of children that participated at clinical examination at the 16 year follow up)	1,819	786	
Age, m (sd)	16.5 (0.40)	16.6 (0.26)	<0.001
Sex, % males	868 (47.7)	391 (49.8)	0.34
Smoking status :			0.02
current smoker, %	239 (13.2)	77 (9.9)	
Socio-economic status for the household:			0.27
Blue collar worker, %	283 (15.6)	114 (14.5)	
White collar worker, %	1,506 (83.1)	665 (84.8)	
Other, %	23 (1.3)	5 (0.7)	
Asthma ever, %	250 (18.0)	148 (22.9)	0.02
Allergic rhinitis ever, %	489 (35.1)	256 (38.4)	0.15
Atopic dermatitis ever, n (%)	558 (40.1)	265 (39.7)	0.89
Allergic sensitization (≥ 0.35 kU _A /L to a mix of food and/or inhalant allergens)*, %	806 (45.8)	364 (46.3)	0.80
Blood eosinophil counts > 250 mm ³ , n (%)	307 (18.4)	138 (18.2)	0.99

* Inhalant allergens were analyzed with Phadiatop® (cat, dog, horse, birch, timothy, mugwort, house dust mite (*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* and *Dermatophagoides farinae*) and mold (*Cladosporium herbarum*)) and food allergens with fx5® (cow's milk, hen's egg, cod, soy, peanut, and wheat) by using the ImmunoCAP System (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Uppsala, Sweden)