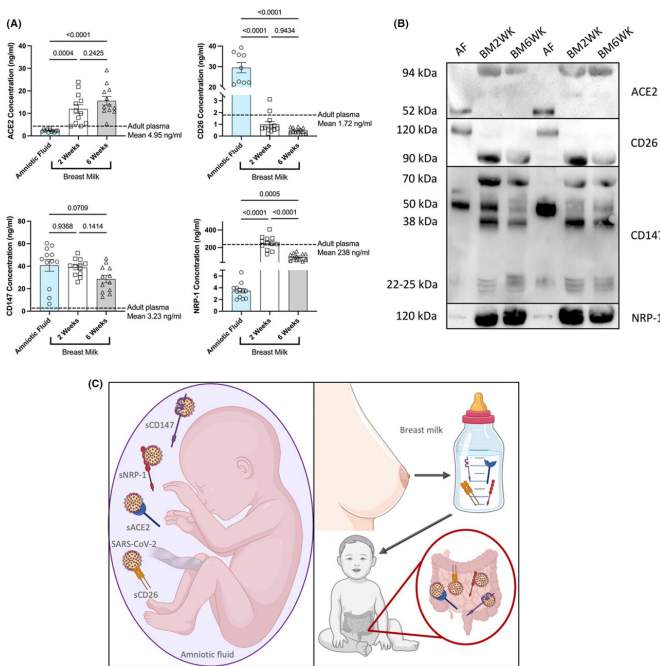


Possible protective impact of breast milk and amniotic fluid on coronavirus variant in pregnant women and newborns

27 October 2021, by Ffion White



Presence of soluble SARS-CoV-2 host cell entry-associated molecules in amniotic fluid (AF) and breastmilk (BM) at 2 and 6 weeks postpartum. (A) Soluble molecules (ACE2, CD26, CD147, and NRP-1) were measured in AF and BM using ELISAs. (B) The presence of these soluble molecules was confirmed with Western blotting, and isoforms were identified. (C) The presence of these soluble molecules in AF and BM which the baby ingests and aspirates may confer resistance to SARS-CoV-2 infection and/or severe COVID-19 (the images in (C) were created with BioRender). Credit: DOI: 10.1111/pai.13672

New collaborative research from Swansea University and the University of Aberdeen has identified potential protective effects in breast milk and amniotic fluid against SARS-CoV-2. The study was published in *Pediatric Allergy and Immunology*.

ACE2, CD26, CD147 and NRP1 are membrane-bound receptors that facilitate SARS-Cov-2 entry into the cell.

Previous studies have suggested that soluble forms of the ACE2 protein may act as decoys, trapping the virus in biological fluids and preventing it from infecting cells.

Using [breast milk](#) and [amniotic fluid](#) donated by women pre-COVID and archived, the study measured the presence of these soluble receptors and found a high concentration.

After imaging the proteins, the team discovered that these receptors have different isoforms, the same molecule but varying lengths.

The rich presence of these soluble receptors in breast milk and amniotic fluid may act as decoy [receptors](#). It could help explain the low chance of infection and severity of the virus in fetuses and babies.

April Rees, a Swansea University Ph.D. student and Biochemistry Tutor, said: "It has been a peculiar finding that [babies](#) before and after birth are relatively protected from SARS-CoV-2. Our findings here may shed some light on why that is.

"It adds to the argument that breastfeeding is more beneficial, and so assistance in helping mothers breastfeed is vital."

Professor Stephen Turner, a consultant pediatrician at Royal Aberdeen Children's Hospital and Honorary Professor at the University of Aberdeen, said: "There is a long list of good reasons why mothers should breastfeed their baby wherever possible, and protecting baby against COVID-19 could now be added to the list. Pregnant mothers

can also protect themselves, and baby, by having the COVID-19 vaccine."

Understanding the process of this resilience against severe COVID-19 in [pregnant women](#) and newborns could be critical to ensuring ongoing vigilance in care and provide an insight into its possible effectiveness against other viral infections.

The research team hopes to isolate the various isoforms to identify which is more optimal for binding the virus, evaluating whether breast milk and amniotic [fluid](#) inhibit viral entry into cells.

More information: April Rees et al, Potential protective effects of breast milk and amniotic fluid against novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 through decoy receptors, *Pediatric Allergy and Immunology* (2021). DOI: [10.1111/pai.13672](https://doi.org/10.1111/pai.13672)

Provided by Swansea University

APA citation: Possible protective impact of breast milk and amniotic fluid on coronavirus variant in pregnant women and newborns (2021, October 27) retrieved 24 January 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-10-impact-breast-amniotic-fluid-coronavirus.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.