

2021 ABSTRACT SUBMISSION AND PRESENTATION GUIDELINES

Submission Deadline: Friday, June 25, 2021

NO EXTENSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED

We welcome abstract submissions from all participants at the Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (CSACI) Annual Scientific VIRTUAL Meeting.

To be considered, an abstract must comply with the guidelines set out by the 2021 Abstract Committee.

PLEASE READ THE ENTIRE ABSTRACT GUIDELINES (below) BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR ABSTRACT.

Submitted abstracts that do not conform to the prescribed format will be rejected.

CSACI poster viewing sessions will be held during the CSACI Annual Scientific Virtual Meeting. Details will be forwarded, in late August, to those who qualify to present.

A CORRESPONDING/PRESENTING AUTHOR MUST BE IDENTIFIED.

All presenting authors must be in attendance at their poster during the VIRTUAL poster session. The presenting author must be registered for the CSACI ANNUAL MEETING by SEPTEMBER 17, 2021. If registration is not completed by SEPTEMBER 17, 2021, the abstract will not be displayed on the virtual platform.

THE CSACI DOES NOT ASSUME THE COSTS OF ATTENDING THIS MEETING.

All approved abstracts will be published in the *Allergy, Asthma & Clinical Immunology (AACI) Journal* and posted in the CSACI Virtual platform.

PLEASE NOTE: ABSTRACTS CANNOT BE PUBLISHED IN THE AACI JOURNAL IF THE FINDINGS HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Abstracts will be made available online on the meeting website (www.csaci.ca) or through the CSACI virtual platform.

If an abstract is withdrawn, notification must be made in writing on or before Friday, August 13, 2021.

Please submit your abstract(s) – click on the following link: <https://www.csaciabstracts.ca>

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Please contact the CSACI at: info@csaci.ca

The **CSACI Abstract Competition** and **Oral Presentations** are open to CSACI Postdoctoral fellows, Graduate Students, Undergraduate Students, Fellows-in-Training, Residents, Medical Students and Allied Health Professionals. The goal of these sessions is to highlight the accomplishments of **CSACI In-training attendees and Allied Health Professionals**.

Abstracts will be judged on scientific content, interest, and relevance to:

- (1) Allergic Rhinitis/Asthma
- (2) Immunology
- (3) Food Allergy/Anaphylaxis
- (4) Urticaria/Angioedema
- (5) Other Allergy/Immunology
- (6) **Case Reports***
- (7) Allied Health

***CASE REPORTS - IMPORTANT - Consent to publish**

If the abstract contains details relating to individual participants (for example a case report), written informed consent for the publication of these details must be obtained from the participants and a statement to this effect should appear at the end of the abstract.

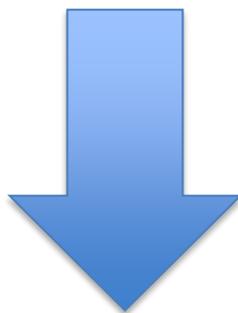
Our guidelines for consent statements can be found here:

[https://www.biomedcentral.com/getpublished/editorial-policies#ethics+and+consent.](https://www.biomedcentral.com/getpublished/editorial-policies#ethics+and+consent)

If the patient is deceased, consent for publication should be obtained from the next of kin.
If the patient is under 18, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian.

The CSACI will award prizes to trainees for the top poster/presentation in these seven abstract categories.

CSACI Fellows/Faculty, Practicing Allergists, Investigators or Corporate sponsors are encouraged to submit abstracts but are not eligible to participate in the competition.



GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS: PREPARATION OF ABSTRACTS

PLEASE NOTE: IF THE ABSTRACT GUIDELINES ARE NOT FOLLOWED, YOUR SUBMISSION(S) WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

General Guidelines

Abstracts must be submitted in English.

Abstracts must be submitted in English. All abstracts must be submitted through the on-line portal by June 25, 2021.

Title

The title should be in sentence case, with no unnecessary capitalization and no full stop at the end (e.g., Results from experiments in this field). Maximum 150 characters.

Authors

First name, middle initials if required, and surname with no full stop at the end. Email addresses are requested for all authors, but are required for the corresponding and presenting authors. If the authors are presenting an abstract on behalf of a study group, this information should be included in the author list as a corporate or group author.

Affiliations

Affiliations should include department, institute, town, province, and country.

Main text

- Should not exceed 300 words.
- Data tables and images are not permitted.
- Use reference format (see example below).
- Greek and other special characters may be included.
- SI units should be used throughout (litre and molar are permitted).
- Web links (URLs) should be provided in full, including both the title of the site and the URL, in the following format: Mouse Tumour Biology Database
[http://tumor.informatics.jax.org/cancer_links.htm]
- Abbreviations should be used as sparingly as possible and should be defined when first used.
- **Research Abstracts should be structured to include** (with the exception of case reports):
 - Background
 - Methods
 - Results
 - Conclusions
 - References (if applicable)Each section should be a separate paragraph.

- **Case report abstracts should be structured as follows:**

Background

Case presentation

Conclusions

Each section should be a separate paragraph.

Case Reports must include a patient consent form with their abstract. Please upload a scanned or pdf version of the consent form with the abstract submission.

References

References may be included if they are essential for a maximum of three (3) references only. All references should be cited consecutively in the text, using numbers in square brackets. Only papers that have been published, or are in press, or are available through public e-print/preprint servers should be included in the reference list. Journal abbreviations should follow MEDLINE standards. References should be laid out at the end of the abstract in Vancouver style and preceded by the relevant reference number. An example of a reference for a journal article follows. The full reference style guide can be found at the journal's website.

Citations to references should be included in square brackets [1,2].

References

1. Last name A, Last name B, Last name C: **Title of journal article.** *Journal Medline abbreviation* year, **Vol:** first page-last page.
2. Last name E: **Title of book chapter.** In *Name of Book. Volume 2.* 2nd edition. Edited by Last name F. Place: Publisher; year first page-last page.
3. **EXAMPLE:** Chomczynski P, Sacchi N. Single-step method of RNA isolation by acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol- chloroform extraction. *Anal Biochem.* 1987; 162:156-159.

Abstract Publication

Approved abstracts will be posted in the CSACI virtual platform and published in the AACI Journal.

Please note, in order to avoid copyright infringement, we cannot publish previously published abstracts in our online Journal when a different journal already holds the copyright (e.g. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology for abstracts presented at the annual AAAAI meeting) without permission from the copyright holder.

Trial registration

BioMed Central supports prospective registration of randomized controlled clinical trials. Abstracts related to RCTs should include the trial registry along with the unique identifying number. Trial registers that currently meet our requirements can be found at <http://www.icmje.org/about-icmje/faqs/clinical-trials-registration/>.

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

Epigenetic upregulation of β 1-syntrophin correlates with rhinitis symptoms in the Environmental Exposure Unit (EEU)

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Background

The role for epigenetics in mediating allergic rhinitis is not well understood. We examined baseline differences in DNA methylation in those with grass-induced allergic rhinitis and changes incited by grass pollen exposure in the Environmental Exposure Unit (EEU). We sought to investigate epigenetic changes that mediate the allergic response in lymphocyte-enriched peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

Methods

15 participants with allergic rhinitis and 8 non-allergic controls were exposed to grass pollen for 3H on two consecutive days. Blood was collected at baseline, 3H and 27H. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were enriched for lymphocytes using a Lymphoprep gradient. Baseline and 3H samples were interrogated using the Infinium Methylation 450K BeadArray (Illumina). DNA methylation was compared in atopics and controls before and after allergen exposure. Changes in methylation were validated using bisulfite pyrosequencing and mRNA expression was interrogated by qPCR.

Results

10 methylation sites changed significantly between baseline and 3H in the allergic participants. Decreased methylation in the promoter of β 1-syntrophin was found to correlate most strongly with symptoms of allergic rhinitis and thus was targeted for further analyses. Bisulfite pyrosequencing confirmed that methylation at the β 1-syntrophin promoter correlated directly with allergic rhinitis symptoms. qPCR revealed β 1-syntrophin expression correlated with methylation at the promoter and with symptom scores upon grass pollen exposure.

Conclusion

Grass allergy sufferers undergo rapid changes in DNA methylation upon allergen exposure, concurrent with the development of symptoms. This study is the first to identify β 1-syntrophin as a gene that undergoes allergen-induced epigenetic modifications leading to expression changes that correlate with allergy symptoms.

References:

(MAXIMUM 3 REFERENCE - If applicable)