



ELSEVIER



NEWS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media contacts:

Eileen Leahy
Elsevier
+1 732 238 3628
jdsmedia@elsevier.com

Ken Olson, PhD, PAS
American Dairy Science Association®
+1 630 237 4961
keolson@prodigy.net

Fighting COVID-19 with milk?

A new study in the Journal of Dairy Science® tests the properties of cow milk protein against SARS-CoV-2 variants

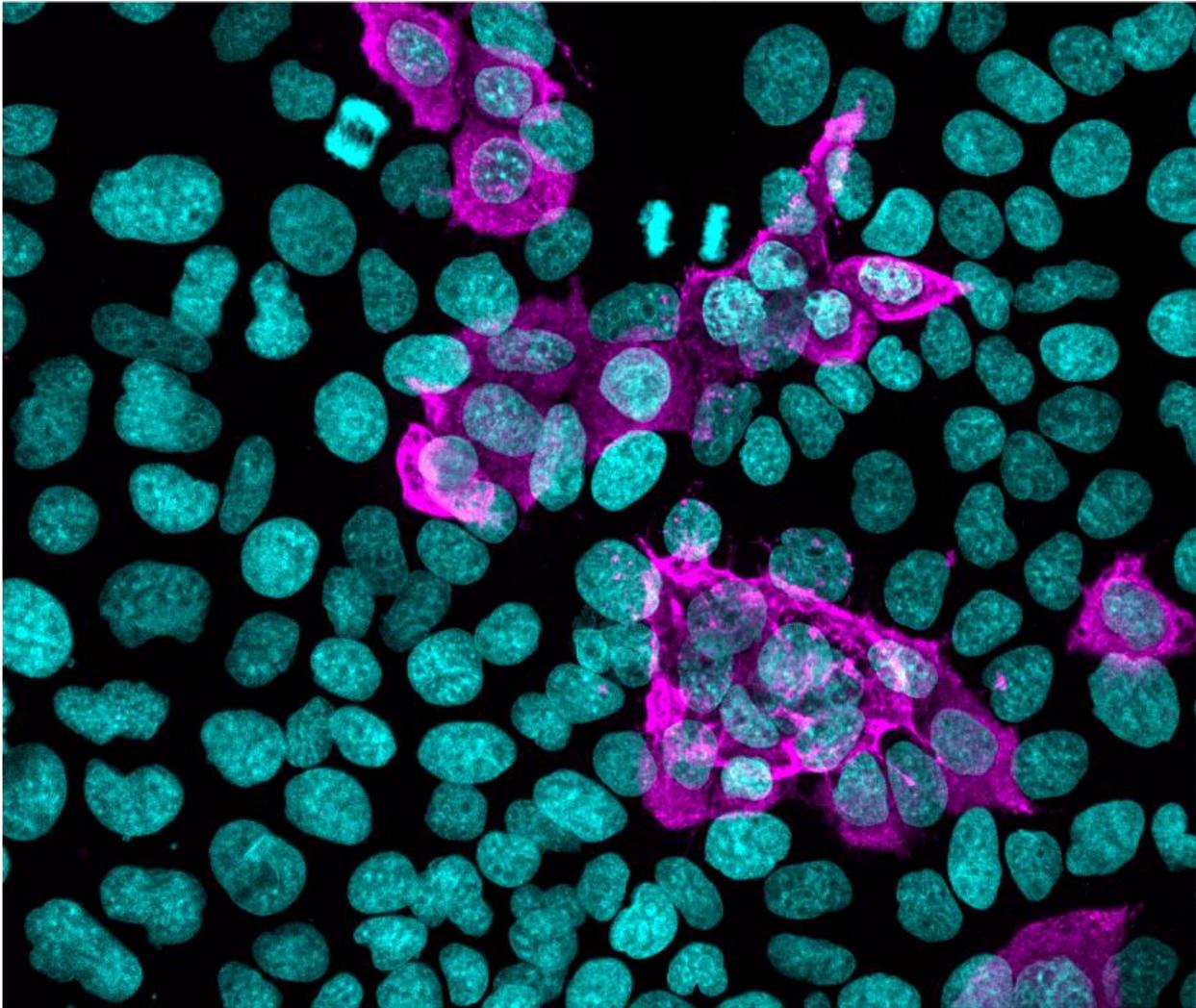
Philadelphia, February 28, 2022 – As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to claim lives around the world, dairy scientists may have a surprising role to play. In a new [report](#) published in the [Journal of Dairy Science®](#), scientists from the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, MI, USA) and Glanbia PLC Research and Development (Twin Falls, ID, USA) have collaborated to investigate the antiviral properties of cow milk protein against variants of SARS-CoV-2, the virus behind the illness.

The protein in question is lactoferrin, found in the milk of most mammals. Bovine lactoferrin, from cow milk, has bioactive characteristics against many microbes, viruses, and other pathogens and has been found to inhibit SARS-CoV-2 infection under experimental conditions by blocking the ability of the virus to enter target cells, as well as by supporting cells' antiviral defense mechanisms.

“Bovine lactoferrin has shown antiviral activity in human clinical trials,” says lead investigator Jonathan Sexton, PhD, of the University of Michigan Department of Internal Medicine. “For example, orally administered bovine lactoferrin has been shown to improve the severity of viral infections, including rotavirus and norovirus. Given the broad antiviral efficacy and safety, minimal side effects, and commercial availability of bovine lactoferrin, several review papers have suggested using it as a preventive or post-exposure treatment for SARS-CoV-2 infection.”

With the goal of improving clinical relevance and translatability, the team tested bovine lactoferrin against some of the most common SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern from around the world, including the WA1

variant representative of the United States outbreak in 2020, the B.1.1.7, B.1.351, and P.1 variants, and the Delta variant. Sexton explains, “Each of these variants includes modifications to the SARS-Cov-2 spike protein that reduce the efficacy of newly produced vaccines. Furthermore, each of these strains shows reduced neutralization by vaccination sera.”



Caption: Infected cells shown in magenta (Credit: Jonathan Z. Sexton).

The team's aims for this study were to expand upon the observation of the potent *in vitro* anti-SARS-CoV-2 efficacy that bovine lactoferrin has demonstrated with a more thorough examination, as well as to screen commercially available milk products for antiviral activities, which may be enhanced by the presence of other ingredients in addition to lactoferrin. Finally, they investigated whether dextrose and sorbitol, commonly used in the manufacture of tablets for oral medications, would interfere with the ability of bovine lactoferrin to inhibit SARS-CoV-2.

The researchers found that bovine lactoferrin was effective against all the strains that were tested *in vitro*, and they expect it would also have activity against additional emergent strains. The other components in commercial milk products did not appear to offer antiviral protection, confirming that the efficacy of these products does appear to be entirely dependent on bovine lactoferrin. Moreover, the team found that

dextrose and sorbitol did not reduce bovine lactoferrin's effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 – suggesting the feasibility of developing an anti-COVID pill.

A key benefit of the broad antiviral efficacy of lactoferrin is its potential for the prevention or treatment of emerging diseases. Sexton emphasizes, “This is especially important when there are limited treatment options, or when the treatment options are too costly for widespread use. An orally available therapeutic that covers emerging strains would be ideal for treating SARS-CoV-2 in areas without widespread vaccination or if new strains escape the vaccine.”

Although future work is needed to fully understand the antiviral potential for bovine lactoferrin in a clinical setting, this in vitro study represents promise for another tactic in the fight against the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Notes for editors

The article is “Evaluating the in vitro efficacy of bovine lactoferrin products against SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern,” by Jesse W. Wotring, Reid Fursmidt, Loren Ward, and Jonathan Z. Sexton (<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2021-21247>). It appears online ahead of the *Journal of Dairy Science*, volume 105, issue 4 (April 2022), published by FASS Inc. and [Elsevier](#).

The article is openly available at [https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/article/S0022-0302\(22\)00115-1/fulltext](https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/article/S0022-0302(22)00115-1/fulltext).

Full text of the article is also available to credentialed journalists upon request. Contact Eileen Leahy at +1 732 238 3628 or jdsmedia@elsevier.com to obtain copies. Journalists wishing to interview the authors should contact the corresponding author, Jonathan Z. Sexton, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA, at jzsexton@med.umich.edu.

[Elsevier's Novel Coronavirus Information Center](#) provides expert-curated information for researchers, healthcare professionals and public health officials, including clinical guidance and a portal to access all of Elsevier's COVID-19 research. All resources are freely available. We also have dedicated hubs for healthcare professionals; health educators and students; librarians; and R&D professionals. You can find these in our [Coronavirus Resource Directory](http://www.elsevier.com/connect/coronavirus-information-center). www.elsevier.com/connect/coronavirus-information-center.

About the *Journal of Dairy Science*

The *Journal of Dairy Science*® (JDS), an official journal of the American Dairy Science Association®, is co-published by Elsevier and FASS Inc. for the American Dairy Science Association. It is the leading general dairy research journal in the world, and as of January 2022, it is an open access journal. JDS readers represent education, industry, and government agencies in more than 70 countries, with interests in biochemistry, breeding, economics, engineering, environment, food science, genetics, microbiology, nutrition, pathology, physiology, processing, public health, quality assurance, and sanitation. JDS has a 2020 Journal Impact Factor of 4.034 and five-year Journal Impact Factor of 4.354 according to *Journal Citation Reports* (Source: Clarivate 2021). www.journalofdairyscience.org

About the American Dairy Science Association (ADSA)

The ADSA is an international organization of educators, scientists, and industry representatives who are committed to advancing the dairy industry and keenly aware of the vital role the dairy sciences play in

fulfilling the economic, nutritive, and health requirements of the world's population. It provides leadership in scientific and technical support to sustain and grow the global dairy industry through generation, dissemination, and exchange of information and services. Together, ADSA members have discovered new methods and technologies that have revolutionized the dairy industry. www.adsa.org

About Fass Inc.

Since 1998, Fass has provided shared management services to not-for-profit scientific organizations. With combined membership rosters of more than 10,000 professionals in animal agriculture and other sciences, Fass offers clients services in accounting, membership management, convention and meeting planning, information technology, and scientific publication support. The Fass publications department provides journal management, peer-review support, copyediting, and composition for this journal; the staff includes five BELS-certified (www.bels.org) technical editors and experienced composition staff. www.fass.org

About Elsevier

As a global leader in information and analytics, [Elsevier](http://www.elsevier.com) helps researchers and healthcare professionals advance science and improve health outcomes for the benefit of society. We do this by facilitating insights and critical decision-making for customers across the global research and health ecosystems.

In everything we publish, we uphold the highest standards of quality and integrity. We bring that same rigor to our information analytics solutions for researchers, health professionals, institutions and funders.

Elsevier employs 8,100 people worldwide. We have supported the work of our research and health partners for more than 140 years. Growing from our roots in publishing, we offer knowledge and valuable analytics that help our users make breakthroughs and drive societal progress. Digital solutions such as [ScienceDirect](http://www.sciencedirect.com), [Scopus](http://www.scopus.com), [SciVal](http://www.scival.com), [ClinicalKey](http://www.clinicalkey.com) and [Sherpath](http://www.sherpath.com) support strategic [research management](#), [R&D performance](#), [clinical decision support](#), and [health education](#). Researchers and healthcare professionals rely on our 2,500+ digitized journals, including [The Lancet](#) and [Cell](#); our 40,000 eBook titles; and our iconic reference works, such as *Gray's Anatomy*. With the [Elsevier Foundation](#) and our external [Inclusion & Diversity Advisory Board](#), we work in partnership with diverse stakeholders to advance [inclusion and diversity](#) in science, research and healthcare in developing countries and around the world.

Elsevier is part of [RELX](http://www.relx.com), a global provider of information-based analytics and decision tools for professional and business customers. www.elsevier.com