

1988 & 1989 – By comparing how strongly the protein of known allergens bind to the antibodies of allergic people with how strongly the protein added to a genetically modified product binds to the same antibody, Professor Rick Goodman is able to predict the likelihood that the new product will cause an allergic reaction. This is a readout of these protein bindings from a recent research project conducted at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln under the supervision of Professor Rick Goodman.

1993 - In his lab on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln campus, Professor Rick Goodman explains how he tests the protein added to genetically modified products to see how strongly it binds to the antibodies of allergic people.

2109 – Avery Giles (right) asks her mother Jenny Giles for permission to get banana popsicles at a Price Chopper in Liberty, Mo. They check the allergy warnings on the side of the box to make sure they are safe to eat. Because Avery is highly allergic to peanuts, the Giles family doesn't bring anything into their house that contains peanuts, may contain peanuts, or was made in the same facility as peanuts.

2127 – Marcie Danley (left), Sarah Albert and Melody Hawkins (right) meet at Spin Pizza in Lees Summit, Mo. to discuss the difficulties of keeping their food allergic children safe and making sure they are included at school.

2134 - Sarah Albert and Melody Hawkins (right) meet at Spin Pizza in Lees Summit, Mo. to discuss the difficulties of keeping their food allergic children safe and making sure they are included at school.