

Systemic reactions and underlying proteins Discover the connection

ImmunoCAP[®] Complete Allergens and Allergen Components help you diagnose allergy and prepare a management plan for improved patient well-being



Discover the connection Between proteins and risk for systemic reactions

Dig deeper into common plant-derived food allergies





ImmunoCAP provides a two-step approach to support a comprehensive allergy diagnosis





Peanut: Assess risk and cross-reactivity

ImmunoCAP Allergen Components help you assess the risk of systemic reactions in patients with allergy to peanut⁴

- Many patients allergic to peanuts may not be at risk for a systemic reaction⁵⁻⁷
- Allergen components are proteins associated with different levels of risk^{8,9}

		Increasing risk for systemic reactions	
PROFILIN	PR-10	LTP	STORAGE PROTEINS
PhI p 12* or Bet v 2* or Pru p 4*	Ara h 8	Ara h 9	Ara h 1 Ara h 2 Ara h 3
• Labile to heat and digestion	Labile to heat and digestion	Stable to heat and digestion	 Stable to heat and digestion
 Low risk for reactions Highly cross- reactive with pollen and plant foods 	 Mainly local reactions Associated with birch pollen allergy (cross-reactivity) 	 Associated with local and systemic reactions Associated with allergy to stone fruits (cross-reactivity) 	 Associated with systemic reactions Indicates primary sensitization

* Surrogate marker for profilin.



Allergen Components help you distinguish between cross-reactive and specific sensitizations⁴



"Molecular-based allergy diagnostics have emerged into routine care due to its ability to improve risk assessment, particularly for food allergies."

WAO – ARIA – GA²LEN Consensus Paper on Molecular-based Allergy Diagnostics⁴

ImmunoCAP Allergen Components help you decrease the need for provocation testing and improve recommendations for allergen avoidance⁴



Is Emma at risk for a systemic reaction to peanuts?

Emma, 16 years old—case history:

- Has had rhinitis and conjunctivitis during every spring since school age
- Loves chocolate bars, but sometimes experiences oral itching when eating them
- Doctor suspects birch and peanut allergy
- ImmunoCAP tests are ordered to help rule in or rule out allergy

ImmunoCAP Complete Allergen results:

Birch: 21 kU₄/l

Peanut: 18 kU₄/l

The test results confirm the doctor's suspicions and Emma is diagnosed as birch and peanut allergic. In order to evaluate Emma's risk for a systemic reaction, the doctor ordered ImmunoCAP Allergen Component tests.





ImmunoCAP Allergen Component results (kU_A/l):

		Increasing risk for systemic reactions		
PROFILIN	PR-10	LTP	STORAGE PROTEINS	
Pru p 4*: <0.1	Ara h 8: 12.2	Ara h 9: <0.1	Ara h 1: 0.6 Ara h 2: 4.3 Ara h 3: 1.2	

* Surrogate markers for profilin: Phl p 12, Bet v 2, or Pru p 4.

Interpretation and management:

- The Allergen Component test results show that Emma is sensitized to the storage proteins in peanut (Ara h 1, 2 and 3), indicating that she is at risk for systemic reactions
- Her sensitization to Ara h 8 is explained by cross-reactivity from her birch pollen allergy and may cause local reactions, such as oral symptoms

Doctor's recommendations:

 Doctor advises her to strictly avoid peanut—even trace amounts and to carry an auto-injector

Emma is at risk of systemic reactions if she eats peanuts



Is Sophie at risk for a systemic reaction to hazeInut?

Sophie, 8 years old—case history:

- Diagnosed with birch pollen allergy two years ago, has shown no earlier reactions to food
- After eating yogurt with muesli for breakfast, Sophie suddenly experiences angioedema and needs transportation to the emergency department
- She recovers after administration of anti-histamines and oral steroids
- Doctor suspects hazelnut allergy and orders ImmunoCAP testing to get a more detailed understanding of the cause of her reaction

ImmunoCAP Complete Allergen results:

Birch: 10.8 kU_A/I

Hazelnut: 4.6 kU₄/I

The test results confirm that Sophie is allergic to birch and hazelnut.





ImmunoCAP Allergen Component results (kU_A/l):

		Increasing risk for systemic reactions	
PROFILIN	PR-10	LTP	STORAGE PROTEINS
Pru p 4*: <0.1	Cor a 1: 2.2	Cor a 8: <0.1	Cor a 9: 1.3 Cor a 14: 2.0

* Surrogate marker for profilin.

Interpretation:

- ImmunoCAP Allergen Component test results show that Sophie has a primary hazelnut allergy as she is sensitized to the storage proteins (Cor a 9 and Cor a 14), explaining her serious reaction
- Sophie's birch pollen allergy gives rise to positive test results to Cor a 1—the birch pollen-related component in hazelnut

Doctor's recommendations:

• Sophie should strictly avoid hazelnuts and carry emergency medication

Sophie is at risk for systemic reaction when eating hazelnuts



Is Maria at risk for a systemic reaction to peach?

Maria, 5 years old—case history:

- Diagnosed with grass pollen allergy at the age of three
- Two years later, she eats a peach and after half an hour develops urticaria and her breathing is also affected
- Her mother gave her anti-histamines and the symptoms resolved on the way to the hospital
- Doctor ordered ImmunoCAP tests to confirm the suspicion of peach allergy

ImmunoCAP Complete Allergen results:

Timothy: 15.3 kU₄/l

Peach: 17.9 kU₄/l

The ImmunoCAP test results show that Maria has high levels of sIgE to peach, even higher than to grass pollen.





ImmunoCAP Allergen Component results (kU_A/l):

		Increasing risk for systemic reactions	
PROFILIN	PR-10	LTP	STORAGE PROTEINS
Pru p 4*: 4.2	Pru p 1: <0.1	Pru p 3: 15.2	

* Surrogate marker for profilin.

Interpretation:

- Component test results show that Maria has a primary peach allergy as she is sensitized to Pru p 3 (LTP), which explains her systemic reaction
- She also has IgE antibodies to Pru p 4 (profilin), which most likely is due to cross-reactivity with her grass pollen sensitization

Doctor's recommendations:

- Maria should avoid peaches, even in cooked form, and consider carrying emergency medication
- She should also be cautious with other stone fruits (e.g. apples, apricots) and nuts as cross-reactivity may cause reactions
- She should continue using anti-histamines during pollen season

Maria is at risk for systemic reaction when eating peaches



Plant-derived foods: Assess risk and cross-reactivity

ImmunoCAP Allergen Components help you assess the risk of systemic reactions in patients with allergy to plant-derived foods⁴

- Many patients allergic to plant-derived foods may not be at risk for a systemic reaction^{5-7,10-12}
- Allergen components are proteins associated with different levels of risk^{8,9}





Increasing risk for systemic reactions

ImmunoCAP COMPLETE ALLERGENS	PROFILIN*	PR-10	LTP	STORAGE PROTEINS
Peanut	Profilin*	Ara h 8	Ara h 9	Ara h 1, Ara h 2, Ara h 3
Hazelnut	Profilin*	Cor a 1	Cor a 8	Cor a 9, Cor a 14
Walnut [†]	Profilin*		Jug r 3	Jug r 1
Brazil Nut	Profilin*			Ber e 1
Cashew Nut [‡]	Profilin*			Ana o 3
Soy	Profilin*	Gly m 4		Gly m 5, Gly m 6
Peach	Profilin*	Pru p 1	Pru p 3	
Apple	Profilin*	Mal d 1	Mal d 3	

	*	*	*	•
Characteristics:	 Labile to heat and digestion 	 Labile to heat and digestion 	 Stable to heat and digestion 	 Stable to heat and digestion
	 Highly cross-reactive with pollen and plant foods 	 Associated with birch pollen allergy (cross-reactivity) 	 Associated with allergy to stone fruits (cross-reactivity) 	 Indicates primary sensitization
Clinical Relevance:	 Low risk for reaction Likely to tolerate foods in cooked form 	 Associated with local reactions Likely to tolerate foods in cooked form 	 Associated with local and systemic reactions Likely to react to any form of food— cooked or raw 	 Associated with systemic reactions Likely to react to any form of food— cooked or raw

* Surrogate markers for profilin: Phl p 12, Bet v 2, or Pru p 4.

⁺ **Walnut/Pecan:** Patients sensitized to pecan nuts are very likely to also be IgE-reactive to walnut and vice versa. Jug r 1 and Jug r 3 may therefore be used as risk markers for both pecan and walnut allergy.^{13,14}

[‡] Cashew/Pistachio: Patients sensitized to pistachio are very likely to also be IgE-reactive to cashew nuts and vice versa. Ana o 3 may therefore be used as a risk marker for both pistachio and cashew nut allergy.^{13,15}



Is it IgE-mediated wheat food allergy?

Are the symptoms signs of immediate wheat allergy?

Is it wheat-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis (WDEIA)?

ImmunoCAP Allergen Components can help you find out

• ImmunoCAP Allergen Components help you assess if it really is wheat allergy and if there is a risk for systematic reactions^{16,17}





Recommended test profile

ImmunoCAP Complete Allergens	Wheat			
ImmunoCAP Allergen Components	Tri a 14 (LTP)	Tri a 19 (ω-5-gliadin)	Gliadin (α, β, γ, ω)	
	Risk for clinical reaction	 Risk marker for systematic reaction Marker for wheat allergy persistence¹⁸ 	 Risk marker for systematic reaction Marker for wheat allergy persistence¹⁹ 	

Immediate wheat allergy

- Sensitization to wheat-specific components supports a diagnosis of IgE-mediated wheat allergy and helps rule out clinically irrelevant sensitizations due to grass pollen cross-reactivity^{20,21}
- IgE antibodies to Tri a 19 and Gliadin are associated with severe reactions in wheat food allergies¹⁶

WDEIA

- Elicited by exercise or other co-factors, such as NSAID drugs, alcohol, or stress after wheat intake
- 30%-50% of patients are negative on extract based test, but the majority are sensitized to Tri a 19 and/or Gliadin^{22,23}



You've discovered the connection Now see the benefits of ImmunoCAP allergy blood testing

ImmunoCAP Allergen Components help pinpoint proteins causing the symptoms

- Can help access risk for systemic reactions and explain symptoms due to cross-reactivity⁴
- Assess tolerance to baked foods²⁴⁻²⁷
- Can help you decrease the need for provocation testing and improve recommendations for allergen avoidance⁴

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