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# ImmunoCAP™ Specific IgE Stinging Insect Component Testing

## Enhanced Patient Assessment With Stinging Insect Allergen Components

Nearly 10 million Americans have a **history of systemic anaphylactic reactions** to insect stings[1]

Whole allergens and allergen components help you diagnose allergy, allowing you to prepare a more comprehensive management plan.

**Stinging insect component testing can help you:**

- Discriminate between species specific sensitization and cross-reactivity[3]
- Identify culprit venom(s)[4]
- Facilitate accurate prescription of venom immunotherapy (VIT)[4]

up to **50% of venom allergic patients** test positive for both bee and wasp venom[5]

Component resolved IgE tests using recombinant venom allergens may improve specificity[1]—increasing the likelihood of successful venom immunotherapy.[3]

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# Management considerations

**Typical 5 Allergen Venom Profile includes:**

- **i1 - Honey Bee**
- i2 - White Faced Hornet
- **i3 - Common Wasp (Yellow Jacket)**
- **i4 - Paper Wasp**
- i5 - Yellow Hornet

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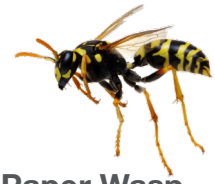
|---|---|---|---|
| **ImmunoCAP Whole allergens**<br><br>**Other relevant testing:** ImmunoCAP Tryptase[6] and CCD-Bromelain[7]* |  <br>**Honeybee**<br>Apis mellifera i1 |  <br>**Yellow Jacket**<br>Vespula vulgaris i3 |  <br>**Paper Wasp**<br>Polistes dominula i4 |
| **ImmunoCAP Allergen Components** | rApi m 1<br>rApi m 2<br>rApi m 3<br>rApi m 5<br>rApi m 10 | rVes v 1<br>rVes v 5 | rPol d 5 |

* MUXF3 CCD, Bromelain (o214)

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Patient Management** | **(+)** to one or more of: rApi m 1, rApi m 2, rApi m 3, rApi m 5, rApi m 10<br><br>but **(-)** to: rVes v 1, rVes v 5, rPol d 5 | **(+)** to one or more of: rApi m 1, rApi m 2, rApi m 3, rApi m 5, rApi m 10<br><br>and **(+)** to: rVes v 1<br>and/or: rVes v 5<br><br>and **(+)** to: rPol d 5 | **(+)** to: rVes v 1<br>and/or: rVes v 5<br><br>and **(+)** to: rPol d 5<br><br>but **(-)** to all of: rApi m 1, rApi m 2, rApi m 3, rApi m 5, rApi m 10 |
| **VIT Candidate** |  <br>**Honeybee**<br>Apis mellifera i1 |  <br>**Yellow Jacket**<br>Vespula vulgaris i3<br>  <br>**Honeybee**<br>Apis mellifera i1<br>  <br>**Paper Wasp**<br>Polistes dominula i4 |  <br>**Yellow Jacket**<br>Vespula vulgaris i3<br>  <br>**Paper Wasp**<br>Polistes dominula i4 |

**1.** Golden, et.al Stinging insect hypersensitivity A practice parameter update 2016 Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 118 (2017) p28-54 **2.** https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/us-population/. Accessed November 2019. **3.** Matricardi PM, et al EAACI Molecular Allergology User's Guide. Pediatr Allergy Immunol 2016: 27: (suppl23): p157. 2016 **4.** Silke C. Hofmann, MD , et al Added value of IgE detection to rApi m 1 and rVes v 5 in patients with Hymenoptera venom allergy J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL VOLUME 127, NUMBER 1 265-267 201 **5.** Spillner E. et al., Hymenoptera allergens: from venom to "venome". Frontiers in immunology 2014; 5: 1-7. **6.** Rueff F et al., Predictors of severe systemic anaphylactic reactions in patients with Hymenoptera venom allergy: Importance of baseline serum tryptase – a study of the EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2009; 124: 1047-54. **7.** Irene Mittermann, PhD, Mihaela Zidarn, MD, Mira Silar, PhD, Zora Markovic-Housley, PhD, Werner Aberer, MD, Peter Korosec, PhD, Mitja Kosnik, PhD, MD, and Rudolf Valenta, MD. Recombinant allergen-based IgE testing to distinguish bee and wasp allergy. J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL VOLUME 125, NUMBER 6 p1300-1307. 2010.



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