

Late summer pollinosis

ImmunoCAP™ Specific IgE tests

ThermoFisher
SCIENTIFIC

Late summer pollinosis is primarily caused by weed pollen. Weeds flowering season typically lasts from June to September and often overlaps with grass and tree pollen seasons, as well as with perennial allergens.

ImmunoCAP™ Whole Allergens

Mugwort (w6)

Ragweed (w1)

Wall pellitory (w21)

ImmunoCAP™ Allergen Components

Art v 1 (w231)
Defensine like-protein

Amb a 1 (w230)
Pectate lyase

Par j 2 (w211)
LTP

Primary sensitiser

- Major allergen for mugwort
- Responsible for cross-reactivity with ragweed, sunflower and chamomile¹⁻¹⁴

Primary sensitiser

- Major allergen for ragweed
- Cross-reactivity with pectate lyases from the Asterales order and with the unrelated major grass allergen Phl p 4^{1,15}































Primary sensitiser

- Major allergen for wall pellitory
- Par j 2 lacks cross-reactivity with LTPs from other species¹⁸

Cross-reactive allergens*

Art v 3 (w233) LTP – Profilin (Bet v 2, Phl p 12) – Polcalcin (Bet v 4, Phl p 7)

Art v 3 shares clinically relevant cross-reactivity with other pollen and food LTPs such as Pru p 3 and is considered as an allergen associated to LTP syndrome.^{16,19}

Whole extracts Mugwort / Ragweed / Wall pellitory	Primary sensitiser Art v 1	Cross-reactive allergens Art v 3/Profilin [#] / Polcalcin [#]	Primary sensitiser Amb a 1	Primary sensitiser Par j 2	Interpreting results*	Management considerations
					Primary sensitisation to mugwort is likely ¹⁻¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider prescription of allergen immunotherapy (AIT) with mugwort pollen Weed pollen exposure reduction¹⁻¹³
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation to mugwort and cross-reactive components LTP syndrome likely (if Art v 3 positive)^{16,19} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient well to moderately suitable for AIT with mugwort Weed pollen exposure reduction¹⁻¹³
					Primary sensitisation to ragweed is likely ¹⁻¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider prescription of AIT with ragweed pollen Weed pollen exposure reduction¹⁻¹³
					Primary sensitisation to wall pellitory is likely ^{1,18}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider prescription of AIT with wall pellitory pollen Weed pollen exposure reduction^{1,18}
					If all components of the algorithm are negative and w1, w6 or w21 is positive, the patient could be sensitised to an untested allergen. As such, in the context of clinical history, exposure reduction may still be recommended. ¹	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation to cross-reactive minor allergens⁷⁻¹⁵ Primary sensitiser should be identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider further investigations to identify the primary allergen Weed pollen exposure reduction¹⁻¹³

* Results should always be interpreted in the context of the clinical history. # Profilin (Bet v 2, Phl p 12) and polcalcin (Bet v 4, Phl p 7) from birch and Timothy grass can be used as marker for almost all pollen due to structural similarity.¹⁸

References: 1. Dramburg S, et al. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol* 2023;34(Suppl 28):e13854. 2. Gadermaier G, et al. *Methods* 2014;66:55-66. 3. Forkel, et al. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* 2020;181(2):128-135. 4. Asero R, et al. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2014; 113:307-313. 5. Liao, et al. *Front. Periodiatr.* 2022;10:816354. 6. Cosi V, et al. *Curr Allergy Asthma Rep.* 2023;23(6):277-285. 7. Egger M, et al. *Allergy* 2006;61:461-476. 8. Gao Z, et al. *Allergy* 2019;74(2):284-293. 9. Zbircea LE, et al. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2023;24(4):4040. 10. Schmid-Grendelmeier, P. *Hautarzt* 2010;61(11):946-953. 11. Canonica GW, et al. *World Allergy Organization Journal* 2013;6(1):17.7. 12. Asero, R. *Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol* 2012;44(5):183-187. 13. Kleine-Tebbe, J. and Jakob, T. Editors: *Molecular Allergy Diagnostics*. Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2017. 14. Leonard R, et al. *J Biol Chem* 2010;285(35):27192-200. 15. Pichler U, et al. *PLoS One.* 2015;10(5):e0120038. 16. Wopfner N, et al. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* 2005;138(4):337-346. 17. Zhao L, et al. *Clin Transl Allergy* 2020;10(1): p. 50. 18. Asero R, et al. *Clin exp Allergy* 2018;48(1):6-12. 19. Scheurer S, et al. 2021;21(2):7. **Official product names:** ImmunoCAP Allergen w1, Common ragweed; ImmunoCAP Allergen w6, Mugwort; ImmunoCAP Allergen w21, Wall pellitory; ImmunoCAP Allergen w230, Allergen component nAmb a 1, Ragweed; ImmunoCAP Allergen w231, Allergen component nArt v 1, Mugwort; ImmunoCAP Allergen w233, Allergen component nArt v 3 LTP, Mugwort; ImmunoCAP Allergen w211, Allergen component rPar j 2 LTP, Wall pellitory

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