

Setting the standard

Thermo Scientific™ ImmunoCAP™ Specific IgE Stinging Insect Allergen Components*

Use this guide to interpret ImmunoCAP allergen component test results and unlock a broader understanding of a patient's allergic sensitization, allowing for a more comprehensive management plan.¹

Testing with stinging insect components can help to:¹⁻⁹

- Identify species specific sensitization and/or cross-reactivity⁴
- Identify culprit venom(s)⁵
- Facilitate accurate prescription of venom immunotherapy (VIT)⁵

Up to
50%

of venom allergic patients test positive for both bee and wasp venom because of cross-reactivity.² Component resolved IgE tests using recombinant venom allergens may improve specificity³—increasing the likelihood of successful venom immunotherapy.⁴

Stinging Insect Profile

Hymenoptera venom allergy profiles may consist of five whole allergens, eight components, Tryptase and CCD-Bromelain (MUXF3).⁶




i1. Honeybee

i3. Common Wasp (Yellow Jacket)

i4. Paper Wasp

i2. White Faced Hornet†

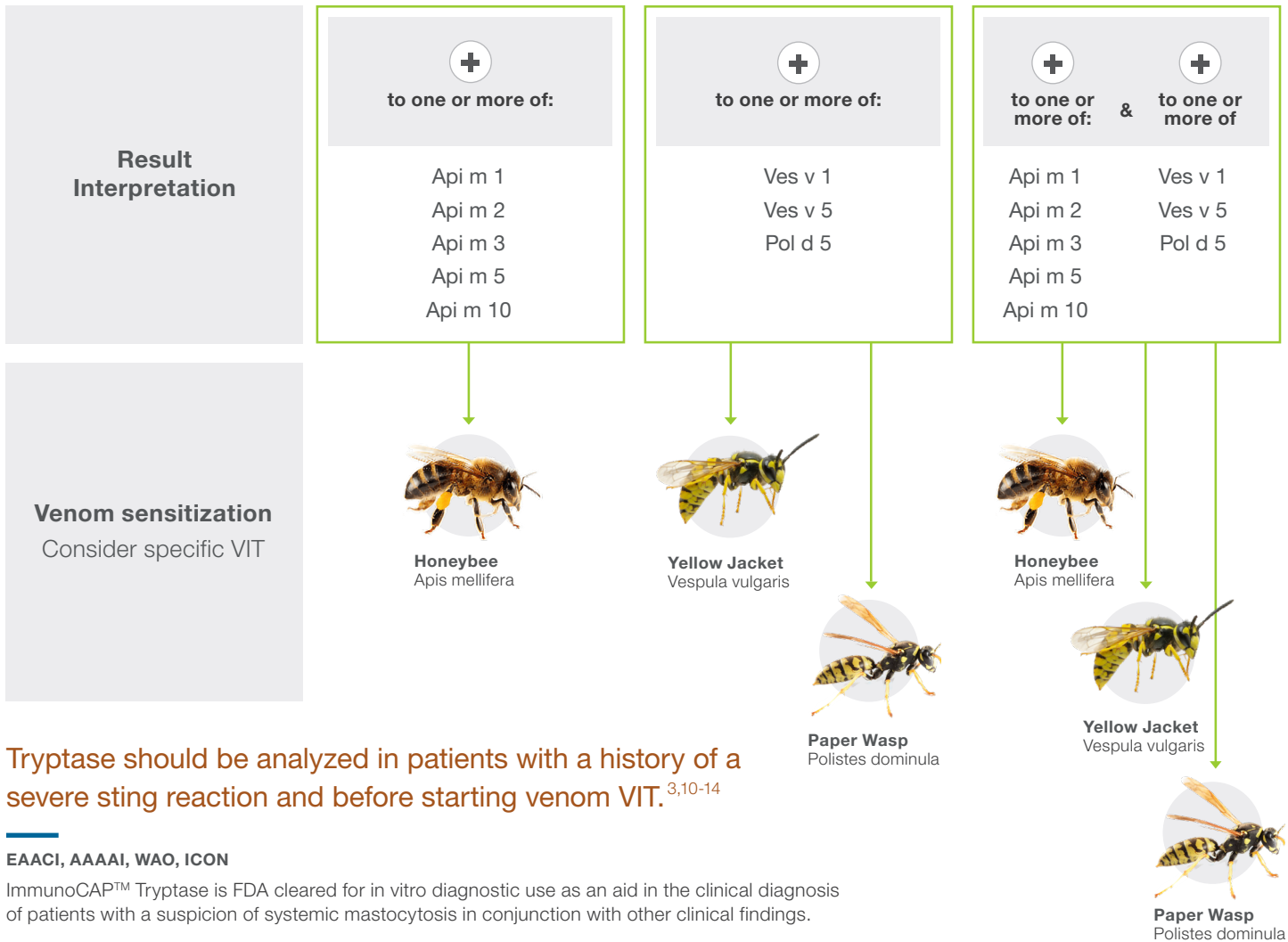
i5. Yellow Hornet†

	Honeybee Apis mellifera 	Yellow Jacket Vespula vulgaris 	Paper Wasp Polistes dominula 
Differentiating marker allergen	Api m 1 Phospholipase A2 Api m 3 Acid phosphatase Api m 10 Icarapin	Ves v 1 Phosphlipase A1 Ves v 5 Antigen 5	Pol d 5 Antigen 5
Cross-reactive allergens	Api m 2 Hyaluronidase Api m 5 Dipeptidyl peptidase		

Adapted from S. Blank, M. B. Bilo, M. Ollert Component-resolved diagnostics to direct in venom immunotherapy: Important steps towards precision medicine Clin Exp Allergy. 2018;48:p357. 2018

Management Considerations⁶⁻⁸

Results should be interpreted in the context of a patient's clinical symptoms and history.
 CCD-Bromelain (MUXF3) should be measured to assess cross-reactivity between species.⁹



Tryptase should be analyzed in patients with a history of a severe sting reaction and before starting venom VIT.^{3,10-14}

EAACI, AAAAI, WAO, ICON

ImmunoCAP™ Tryptase is FDA cleared for in vitro diagnostic use as an aid in the clinical diagnosis of patients with a suspicion of systemic mastocytosis in conjunction with other clinical findings.

Whole allergens can be made up of numerous components. A positive whole allergen sensitization with negative component sensitization may mean a patient is sensitized to a component that is not yet available for testing. Consider a patient's clinical history, cross-reactivity between species, and referral to specialist.

*Official product names of allergen components mentioned within this document: ImmunoCAP Allergen i1, Honey bee venom; ImmunoCAP Allergen i208, Allergen Component rApi m 1; ImmunoCAP Allergen i214, Allergen Component rApi m 2; ImmunoCAP Allergen i215, Allergen Component rApi m 3; ImmunoCAP Allergen i216, Allergen Component rApi m 5; ImmunoCAP Allergen i217, Allergen Component rApi m 10; ImmunoCAP Allergen i4, Paper wasp; ImmunoCAP Allergen i210, Allergen Component rPol d 5, European Paper wasp; ImmunoCAP Allergen i3, Common wasp venom (Yellow jacket); ImmunoCAP Allergen i211, Allergen Component rVes v 1, Common wasp; ImmunoCAP Allergen i209, Allergen Component rVes v 5, Common wasp; ImmunoCAP Allergen i5, Yellow hornet venom; ImmunoCAP Allergen i2, White-faced hornet venom

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