



VENOMS

Molecular Allergology



References

References related to bee and wasp venom sales detailer

Resolve test positivity to both bee and wasp venoms with CCD-free recombinant components

1. Biló B et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Diagnosis of Hymenoptera venom allergy. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1339–1349.
2. Bonifazi F et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Prevention and treatment of hymenoptera venom allergy: guidelines for clinical practice. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1459–1470.
3. Müller U. et al, Hymenoptera venom allergy: analysis of double positivity to honey bee and *Vespula* venom by estimation of IgE antibodies to species-specific major allergens Api m 1 and Ves v 5. *Allergy* 2009; 64: 543–548.
4. Mittermann I et al. Recombinant allergen-based IgE testing to distinguish bee and wasp allergy. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2010; 125: 1300–1307.

Differentiate bee and wasp allergy

Species-specific venom components

1. Biló B et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Diagnosis of Hymenoptera venom allergy. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1339–1349.
3. Müller U. et al, Hymenoptera venom allergy: analysis of double positivity to honey bee and *Vespula* venom by estimation of IgE antibodies to species-specific major allergens Api m 1 and Ves v 5. *Allergy* 2009; 64: 543–548.
4. Mittermann I et al. Recombinant allergen-based IgE testing to distinguish bee and wasp allergy. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2010; 125: 1300–1307.
5. Hofman SC 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* 2011; 1: 265–267.
6. Seismann H et al. Recombinant Phospholipase A1 (Ves v 1) from yellow jacket venom for improved diagnosis of Hymenoptera venom hypersensitivity. *Clin Mol Allergy* 2010; 8: 7.
7. Jin C et al. Reassessing the role of hyaluronidase in yellow jacket venom allergy. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2011; 125: 184–190.
8. Caruso B. Evaluation of the IgE cross-reactions among vespid venoms. A possible approach for the choice of immunotherapy. *Allergy* 2007; 62: 561–564.
12. Sturm GJ et al. Detection of IgE to recombinant Api m 1 and rVes v 5 is valuable but not sufficient to distinguish bee from wasp venom allergy. Correspondance. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2011, In Press.
13. Hofman SC et al. Detection of IgE to recombinant Api m 1 and rVes v 5 is valuable but not sufficient to distinguish bee from wasp venom allergy. Reply. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2011, In Press.

Cross-reactive venom components

1. Biló B et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Diagnosis of Hymenoptera venom allergy. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1339–1349.
2. Bonifazi F et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Prevention and treatment of hymenoptera venom allergy: guidelines for clinical practice. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1459–1470.
3. Müller U. et al, Hymenoptera venom allergy: analysis of double positivity to honey bee and *Vespula* venom by estimation of IgE antibodies to species-specific major allergens Api m 1 and Ves v 5. *Allergy* 2009; 64: 543–548.
7. Jin C et al. Reassessing the role of hyaluronidase in yellow jacket venom allergy. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2011; 125: 184–190.

Improve patient management

Proper selection of SIT

1. Biló B et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Diagnosis of Hymenoptera venom allergy. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1339–1349.
2. Bonifazi F et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Prevention and treatment of hymenoptera venom allergy: guidelines for clinical practice. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1459–1470.

Likelihood of severe reaction

1. Biló B et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Diagnosis of Hymenoptera venom allergy. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1339–1349.
2. Bonifazi F et al & EAACI Interest Group on Insect Venom Hypersensitivity. Prevention and treatment of hymenoptera venom allergy: guidelines for clinical practice. *Allergy* 2005; 60: 1459–1470.
9. 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: 1047–1054.

Additional information references

10. Guerti K et al. Wasp Venom-Specific IgE: Towards a New Decision Threshold? *J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol* 2008; 18(4): 316–323.
11. Goldberg R et al. Timing of venom skin tests and IgE determinations after insect sting anaphylaxis. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 1997; 100: 182–184.



thermoscientific.com/phadia

© 2014 Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. All rights reserved. All trademarks are the property of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries. Manufacturer; Phadia AB, Uppsala Sweden.

Head office Sweden +46 18 16 50 00
Austria +43 1 270 20 20
Belgium +32 2 749 55 15
Brazil +55 11 3345 5050
China +86 800 810 5118
Czech Republic +420 220 518 743
Denmark +45 70 23 33 06
Finland +358 9 3291 0110
France +33 1 61 37 34 30
Germany +49 761 47 8050
Hong Kong +852 2885 4613
India +91 11 4610 7555/56
Italy +39 02 64 163 411

Japan +81 3 5826 1660
Korea +82 2 2027 5400
Norway +47 21 67 32 80
Portugal +351 21 423 5350
South Africa +27 11 792 6790
Spain +34 935 765 800
Sweden +46 18 16 60 60
Switzerland +41 43 343 40 50
Taiwan +886 2 8751 6655
The Netherlands +31 30 602 37 00
United Kingdom/Ireland +44 1 908 769 110
USA +1 800 346 4364
Other countries +46 18 16 50 00

52-5108-83/06 929-2402 1411 heart.se

Thermo
SCIENTIFIC

A Thermo Fisher Scientific Brand

Distributed by Abacus dx

1800 ABACUS (AUS) 0800 222 170 (NZ) | info@abacusdx.com | www.abacusdx.com

abacus dx