

Patterns of Allergen Cross-Reactivity

Allergen Cross-Reactivity

Allergen groups (species within the genus) listed below show strong cross-reactivity within the associated group. Using one member of the group for the allergy immunotherapy extract may be adequate to protect the patient against the entire group.

<p>Weeds:</p> <p>(<i>Ambrosia</i>)</p> <p>Short ragweed Giant ragweed False ragweed Western ragweed</p> <p>(<i>Artemisia</i>)</p> <p>Sages Wormwood Mugworts</p> <p>Chenopod and Amaranth families</p> <p>(<i>Salsola</i>) Russian thistle (<i>Chenopodium</i>) Lambs quarter (<i>Kochia</i>) Burning bush</p> <p>(<i>Amaranthus</i>)</p> <p>Pigweed Red root pigweed Amaranth</p> <p>(<i>Atriplex</i>)</p> <p>Saltbush Wingscale</p> <p>Dust Mites:</p> <p><i>D. pteronyssinus</i> <i>D. farinae</i></p> <p><i>D. pteronyssinus</i> and <i>D. farinae</i> have allergens with extensive interspecific cross-reacting epitopes as well as unique allergens. Generally, considered individually, dosage modifications may be made if used in combination to account for this cross-reactivity</p>	<p>Grasses:</p> <p>Subfamily Festucoideae,</p> <p>Meadow fescue Timothy Rye Kentucky blue Orchard Red top</p> <p>Trees:</p> <p>(<i>Cupressaceae</i>)</p> <p>Juniper Cedar Cypress</p> <p>(<i>Betulaceae</i>)</p> <p>Birch Alder Hazel Hornbeam Hophornbeam</p> <p>(<i>Fagaceae</i>)</p> <p>Beech Oak Chestnut</p> <p>(<i>Oleaceae</i>)</p> <p>Ash European olive Privet</p> <p>(<i>Populus</i>)</p> <p>Cottonwood Poplar Aspen</p> <p>Cockroach:</p> <p>German cockroach American cockroach</p> <p>Although, German cockroaches are most likely to occur in American homes, an equal mixture of German and American cockroach is appropriate</p>	<p>Strong cross-reactivity between members of the Festucoideae subfamily but unique allergenicity of Eragrostoideae (Bermuda) & Panicoideae subfamilies (Bahia & Johnson)</p> <p><i>Cupressaceae</i> family: strong evidence for cross-reactivity between members of this family. One member of this family should be adequate.</p> <p>Betulaceae and Fagales families have extensive cross-reactivity. The use of one of the locally prevalent members should be adequate.</p> <p>Oleacea family: Strong cross-reactivity between the Fraxinus (ash) and Olea (olive) species</p>
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