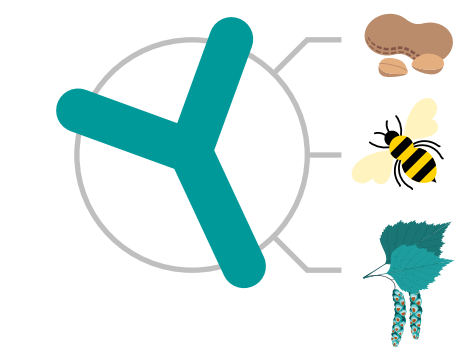


Liquid-phase technologies minimize the likelihood of false-positive results caused by cross-reactive carbohydrate determinants (CCDs)

Anti-CCD IgE: Prevalence

Anti-CCD IgE are cross-reactive.



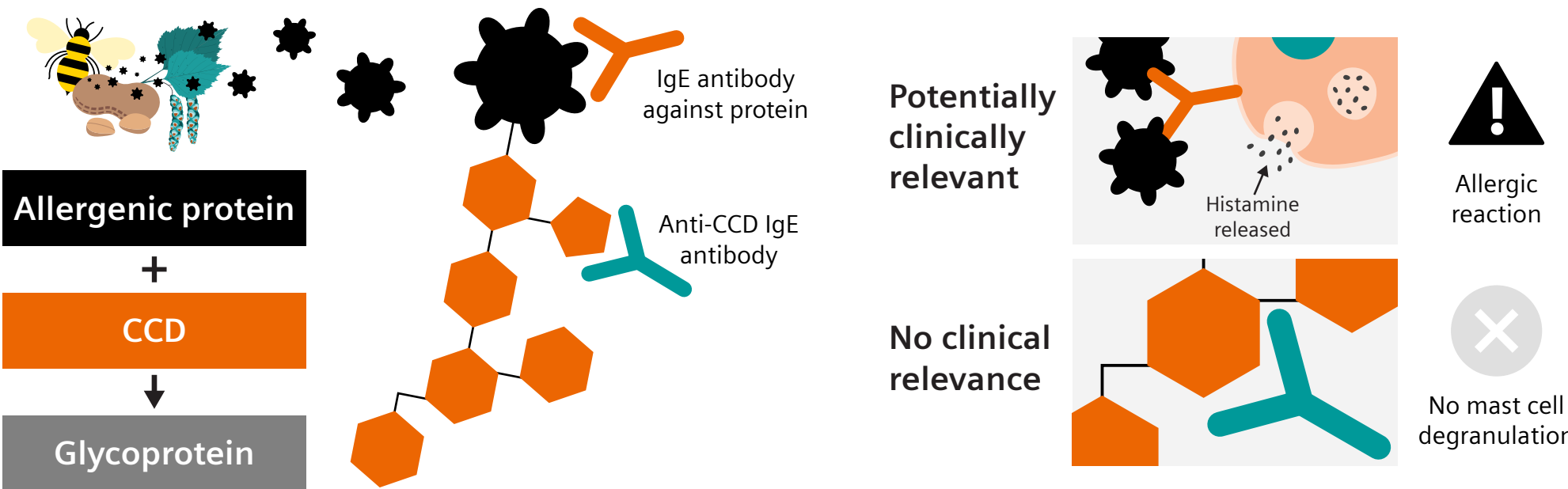
Anti-CCD IgE antibodies can be found in 20–25% of allergy patients.¹



may be diagnosed and treated incorrectly.

Carbohydrate structures that contribute to false-positive results

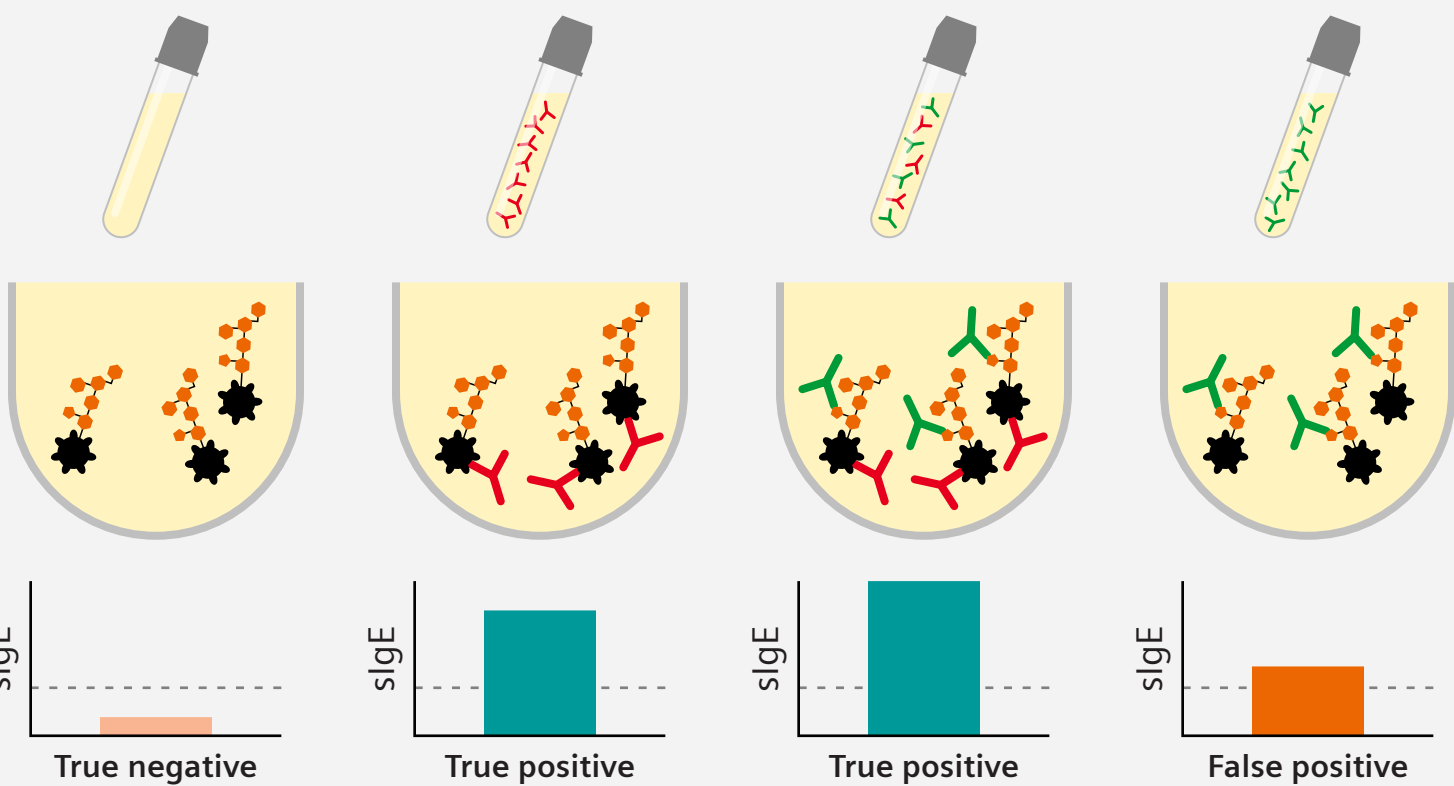
CCDs are carbohydrate molecules present on proteins from plants, insects, and microorganisms. It is widely accepted that sensitization to CCDs is of no clinical relevance. However, IgE antibodies directed against CCDs bind to a ubiquitous epitope and are thus cross-reactive.²



Anti-CCD IgE in allergy blood tests

CCDs can be a confounding factor in in vitro allergy diagnostics. If present, anti-CCD IgE may produce false-positive results.²

- CCD-specific IgE
- Allergen-specific IgE
- Allergen
- CCD

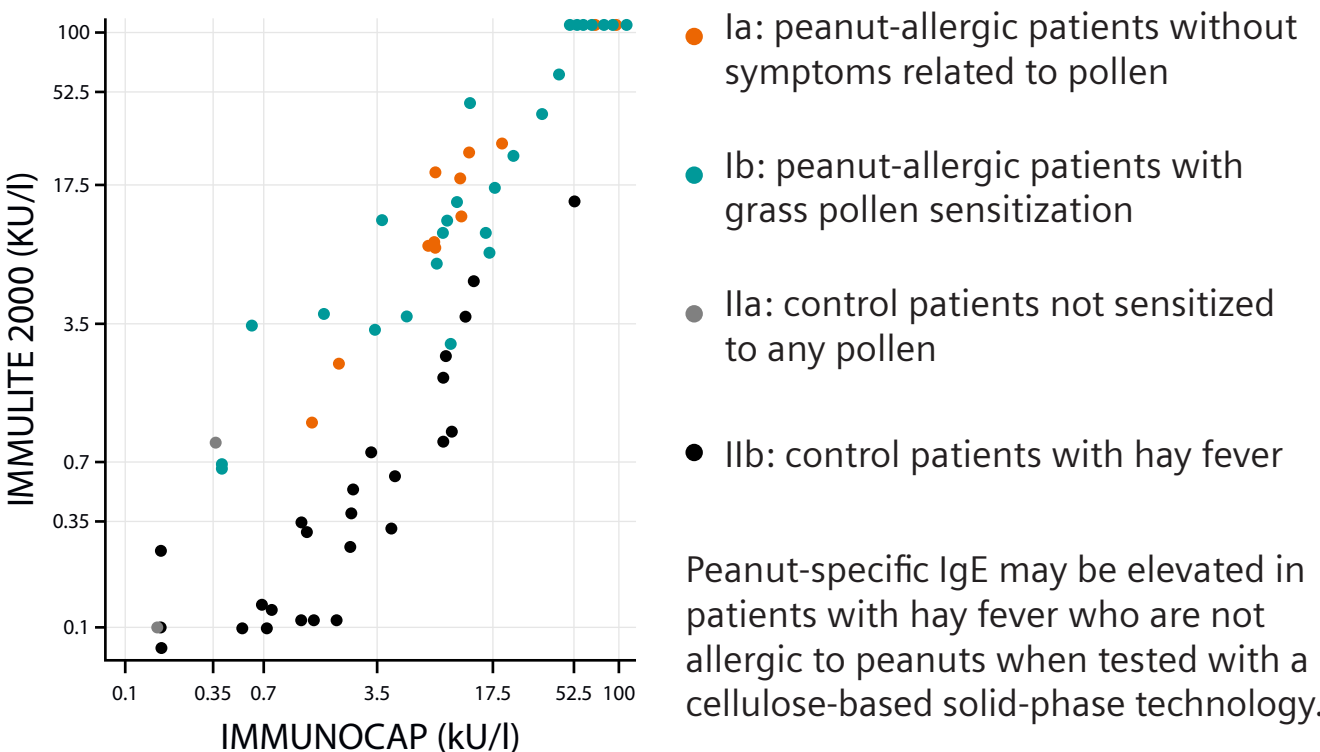


CCD sensitization is often measured using MUXF from bromelain, horseradish peroxidase, ascorbate oxidase, or bromelain.^{5,6}

Diagnostic impact of CCDs in different allergy blood testing technologies

Liquid-phase allergy diagnostic procedures are often less affected by anti-CCD IgE.⁶ The cellulose used as a carrier material in solid-phase technologies may have residual CCDs on the surface. Patients with anti-CCD IgE tested with solid-phase technologies are at risk of being diagnosed with elevated IgE titers for individual allergens.^{6,7}

IMMULITE® 3gAllergy™ liquid allergen technology is a bead-based approach that reduces the need for additional allergy testing and the risk of false-positive results.



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