

ALLERGY DIAGNOSTICS in vitro

IN EVERY LABORATORY
FOR EVERY PATIENT



2017



Allergy
diagnostics



Infection
diagnostics



Tumor
markers



Hormonal
diagnostics



Molecular-genetic
diagnostics

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ABOUT COMPANY

Saint-Petersburg Company “Alkor Bio” was founded in 1992 and at the moment is the largest biotechnological holding in the north-west of Russian Federation. Today “Alkor Bio” is one of the leading native manufacturers of reagent kits for laboratory diagnostic.

The high quality of the technological process is confirmed by the ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 13485:2003. It proves the compliance of the Alkor Bio’s quality management system with the requirements for the company that manufactures medical goods.

One of the main activities of the company is development and production of reagent kits for allergy diagnostics. Laboratory of allergology has developed a kit for quantitative determination of specific IgE in a human serum by new method – capture-ELISA – «AllergoEIA-specific IgE» and biotinylated allergens for diagnostics with the kit. The product line consists of allergens, allergen mixes and allergen components. Today it is about 700 names.

Following the main trends in laboratory diagnostics sphere, “Alkor Bio” offers its customers the latest developments and high-quality and demanded products.

The products for allergy diagnostics have European quality mark – CE-mark, are registered and certified by Federal Service for the Supervision of Public Health and Social Development of Russian Federation.



IN VITRO ALLERGY DIAGNOSTICS

High level of IgE antibodies to individual allergens is an important prognostic parameter that indicates latent sensitization with a high risk of allergy. Thus, the determination of the specific IgE concentration in human serum is an important part of the diagnostic algorithm, along with clinical examination and in vivo tests.

Advantages of in vitro allergy diagnostics:

- Safety for a patient;
- Contraindications are absence;
- Diagnostics can be conducted at any age, including early childhood, disease exacerbation periods, high degree of sensitization conditions;
- The detection of reaction to a large number of allergens per one test;
- Influence of changed skin reactions is absence;
- Researches can be conducted against the background of administered therapy.

TOTAL IMMUNOGLOBULIN E DETERMINATION

The main indications for determination of total immunoglobulin E concentration:

1. The first allergy diagnostics;
2. Differential diagnostics of allergic diseases in order to differentiate them from a great number of pathologies with similar clinical manifestations (chronic rhinitis and dermatitis, frequent respiratory tract diseases, etc.);
3. Diagnostics of helminthes;
4. Immune diagnostics;
5. Diagnosis of hyper-IgE-syndrome and IgE-myeloma.

«AllergoEIA-Total IgE»

(№ 300-19)

"AllergoEIA-Total IgE" kit is intended for the quantitative determination of immunoglobulin E (IgE) in human serum by ELISA-method ("sandwich" type).

Kit's characteristics

| | |
|--|--|
| Tests number (including Calibrators and control serum) | 96 (till 88 samples) |
| One stage of incubation | 90 min., 37°C |
| Analytical Sensitivity, IU/mL | 2,3 |
| Specificity | No cross reaction of monoclonal antibodies to IgE with IgG, IgM, IgA |
| Precision: Intra Assa Variation, % | not more than 8% |
| Range of evaluated concentrations, IU/mL | 0-500 |
| Calibrations, IU/mL | 0; 10; 50; 100; 250; 500. Certification of the second international reference drug WHO to the total IgE 75/502 |
| Controls | With known amount of IgE substance |
| Sample size, µl | 20 |
| Shelf-life, month | 12 |
| CE-mark | |

ALLERGEN-SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULIN E DETERMINATION

Main indications to the determination of specific immunoglobulin E concentration:

1. Demand for specification of a cause-significant allergen in all cases, especially in the context of obtaining controversial/equivocal results of skin testing;
2. Differential diagnostics of allergic and non-allergic (pseudoallergic) diseases;
3. Difficulty or inability to conduct in vivo tests:
 - Tender age of early childhood;
 - Disease exacerbation patients with high degree of sensitization;
 - The moment after severe allergic reaction exacerbation of the main condition;
 - The impossibility to cancel antihistamines, hormones and other drugs;
 - Changed skin reaction;
 - Research with large number of allergens at the same time;
 - Decompensate states of heart, liver, kidney and blood system diseases.
4. Detection of latent (subclinical) sensitization;
5. Monitoring of IgE concentration in allergen-specific immunotherapy.

«AllergoELISA-specific IgE»

(№ 300-29)

The new method for quantitative determination of specific IgE – capture-ELISA is implemented in the "AllergoELISA-specific IgE kit". The test system contains a die with adsorbed specific to IgE antibodies and liquid biotinylated allergens. These characteristics ensure a high biological accessibility for connection with allergen-specific IgE in a human serum. Moreover it gives flexibility and an ability to format a wide assortment of allergens to the analysis. Also due to the features of the kit a number of nonspecific reactions with Ig other classes decreases. The obtained results can be presented in IU/ml or classes (from 0 to 5). Any vertical plan-table photometer can be used for the analyses. The design of the kit also gives the ability for the analysis to be made on the automatic EIA-analyzer "Alisei Q.S."

Kit's characteristics

| | |
|--|--|
| Tests number (including Calibrators and control serum) | 96 (till 80 samples) |
| Two stages of incubation | 60 min., 37°C + 30 min. 37°C |
| Analytical Sensitivity, IU/mL | 0,15 |
| Specificity | No cross reaction of monoclonal antibodies to IgE with IgG, IgM, IgA |
| Precision: Intra Assay Variation, % | not more than 8% |
| Range of evaluated concentrations, IU/mL | 0-100 |
| Calibrations, IU/mL | 0; 0,5; 1; 5; 25 & 100. Certification of the second international reference drug WHO to the total IgE 75/502 |
| Controls | With known amount of IgE substance |
| Sample size, μ l | 50 |
| Accounting for results | Quantitative in IU/ml or classes (from 0 to 5) |
| Shelf-life, month | 18 |
| CE-mark | |

For the research you need "AllergoELISA-specific IgE" kit and any the following products:

- Biotinylated allergens (№ 300-30) from page 10;
- Allergen mixes (№ 300-33) from page 10;
- Allergen components (№ 300-34) page 14.

Allergens, allergen mixes and allergen components by "Alkor Bio" production are used with "Allergo-ELISA-specific IgE" kit. Today the catalogue includes about 700 names.



Principle of the assay

The kit allows quantitative detection of specific IgE in human serum by means of a two-step «capture» assay.

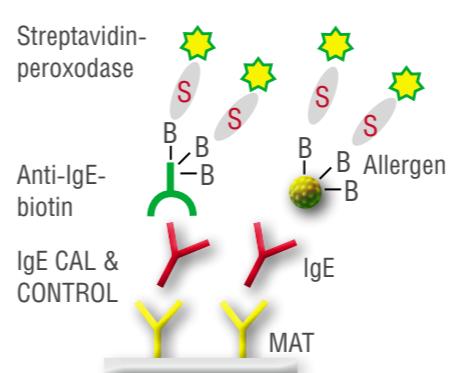
① STAGE



In the first step, samples are incubated with a biotinylated allergen solution in a monoclonal anti-human IgE (MAT) coated microplate. During this first incubation, the sample IgE antibodies are bound to the solid phase. At the same time, the biotinylated allergen is bound to the sample IgE, specific for that allergen, if present.

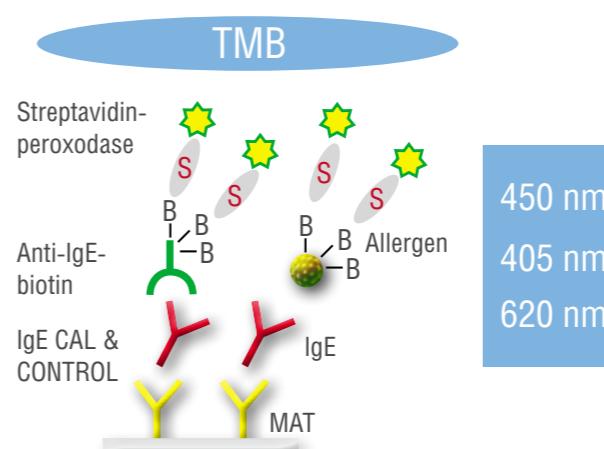
In order to quantify specific IgE, a calibration curve with known amounts of total IgE antibodies is incubated in the same coated microplate with a biotinylated anti-IgE antibody. The second incubation with the enzyme conjugate (streptavidin-HRP) will be the same for both calibrators and samples. In comparing the sample absorbances with the calibration curve, it is possible to express the sample concentrations of specific IgE in terms of International units of total IgE.

② STAGE



After removing the unbound material by an aspiration/washing cycle, the enzyme conjugate (streptavidin-HRP) is added to the wells, where it binds to the biotinylated allergen.

③ STAGE



After a further aspiration/washing cycle, the enzyme activity bound to the solid phase will be directly proportional to the concentration of allergen-specific IgE present in calibrators and samples and evidenced by incubating the wells with a Chromogen solution (Tetramethylbenzidine, TMB) in a Substrate-Buffer. Colorimetric reading will be performed by using a spectrophotometer at 450 and 405 nm.

Biotinylated allergens

Allergens mixes

Allergen components (recombinant and native)

Allergens, allergen mixes and allergen components by Alkor Bio production are intended for use with "AllergoELISA-specific IgE" kit. Today total number of allergens, allergen mixes and allergy components is about 700.

Advantages of the liquid form of the biotinylated allergens:

- Availability of allergens for binding to IgE antibodies and reliable detection of allergen-specific IgE;
- Ability to select allergens for testing according to the laboratory needs.

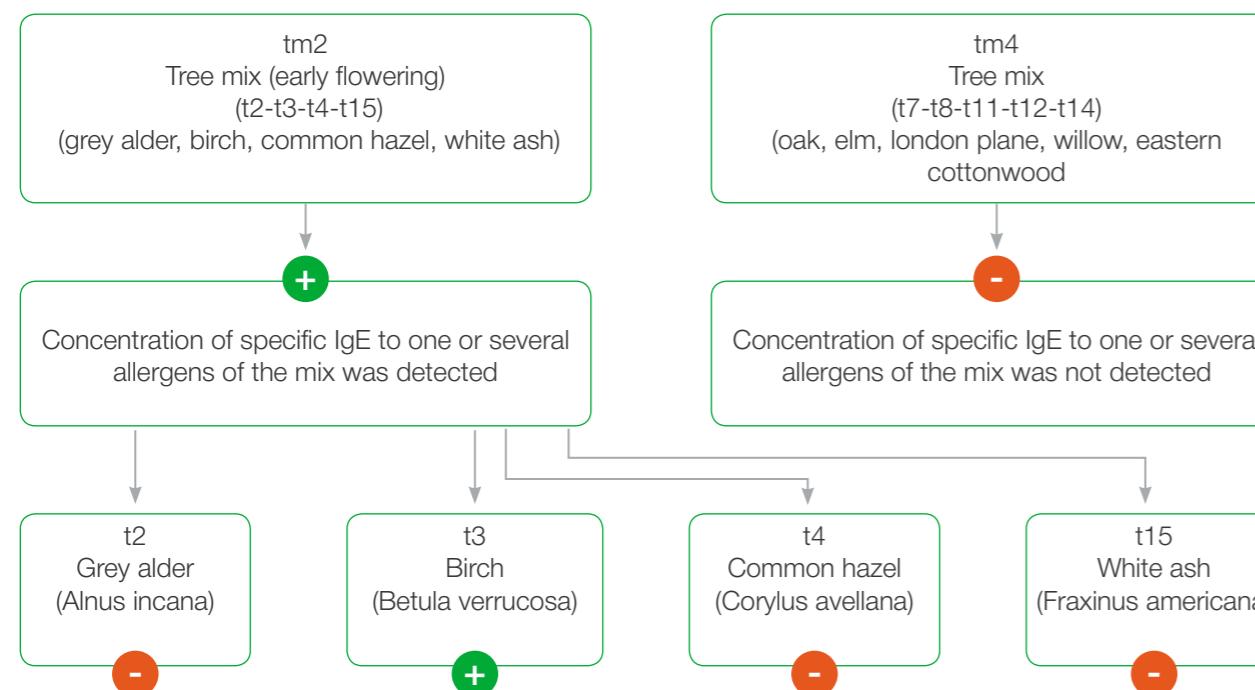
| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| 1 Vial, tests number | 26 |
| Free choice of allergens | |
| Shelf-life, month | 18 |

Use of allergens (№ 300-30) detects a causally significant allergen.

Use of allergens mixes (№ 300-33) really narrows the search of a causally significant allergen and makes research more available.

An example of allergen mixes usage:

There is a patient presented with allergic reaction to undetermined type of trees. In order to detect a cause-significant allergen among a great variety of possible allergens, you should use tree allergen mixes. In case of a positive reaction/response to the analyzed mix, additional tests shall be performed for each individual allergen contained in the mix.



- № 300-30
№ 300-33
№ 300-34

"Alkor Bio" is the only Russian company that is developed and launched allergy components to the mass use in clinical practice of in vitro allergy diagnostics. Allergy components are used to more detailed evaluation of the patient's sensibility profile, and display the allergy diagnostics to a new level.

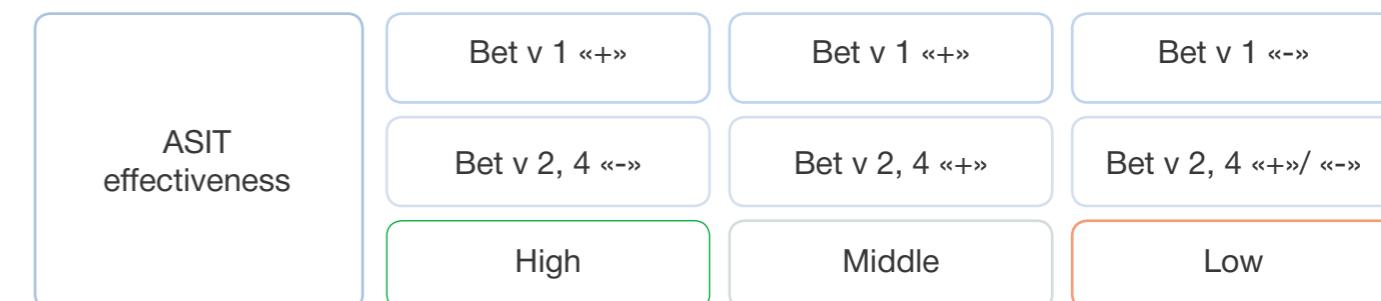
Allergen components (№ 300-34) are used to:

- Forecast the effectiveness of ASIT;
- Control the ASIT;
- Determinate a cross-reaction to different allergens;
- Forecast the risk and degree of clinical manifestations of allergy reactions.

An example of allergen components usage. "Birch tree (Betula verrucosa) allergen" effectiveness. Reagents to immunotherapy are standardized on the basis of major components, that's why ASIT is suitable for mono sensitized patient.

Major component – Bet v1.

Minor components with cross reaction – Bet v2, Bet v 4.



AUTOMATION OF ALLERGOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

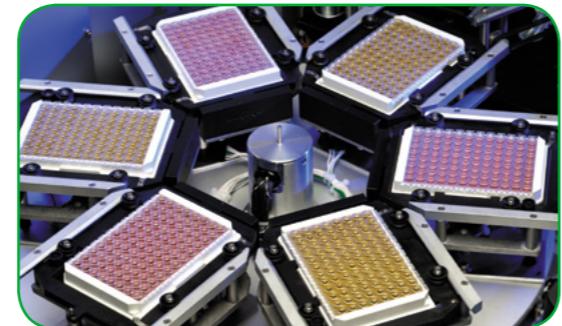
Alisei Q.S. – is a high-speed completely automatic analyzer which allows performing allergy diagnostics and the other immunoassays in 96-well format. Every year in Russian and countries of CIS and Europe more than 1 million allergological researches are conducted with Alkor Bio's reagent kits and analyzer Alisei Q.S.

Determination of a large number of specific IgE to different allergens for one patient is a feature of allergodiagnosis. Highly labor-intensive process involved in testing and year-to-year growth of population allergization increases the need for automation of laboratory allergy diagnostics.

Alisei Q.S. makes allergy diagnostics more comfortable and productive.

1 Technical advantages of Alisei Q.S. to optimize the research

- Placing up to 6 microplates, up to 2 techniques on a single microplate;
- Independent shaking mode and temperature regime for each microplate (30-45 °C or RT) enables to combine several methods in one session;
- Cooling of reagents on analyzer's board maintains their stability throughout the day;
- Possibility of using primary and secondary tubes;
- No interchangeable tips;
- No risk of contamination due to non-wettable material of needles intended for injection of samples and reagents;
- Software program enables saving data on calibration curves and performing a 2-points recalibration, thus increasing economic efficiency of testing;
- No need for operator presence after equipment start;
- Automatic detection of liquid level and detection of clots.



2 High performance and ease of use – work with pleasure!

- Optimization of analysis time – results in 1.5 hours;
- Maximum numbers of samples – 240;
- Up to 540 definitions;
- High speed of serum application – 700 samples in hour, reagents – 1500 wells in hour;
- Software in English;
- Connecting to the laboratory information system (LIS) is easy;
- Technical support and help of the Alkor Bio service department.



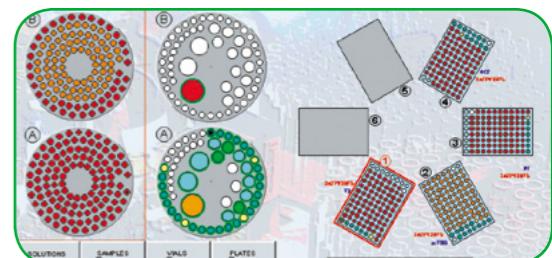
3 A personalized approach to the examination of every patient is easier with Alisei Q.S.!

- The ability to select an individual list of analyzed allergens for each patient individually;
- About 700 names of allergens, mixes of allergens and allergen components;
- Forming a personal response with the possibility to print a file for each patient;
- The patient's card is stored in the computer's memory; it is convenient for monitoring the dynamics of the indicators;
- The possibility of studying specific IgE for 81 allergens per session;
- Quantitative interpretation of the results in concentrations of IU/mL and in grades 0-5.



4 Confidence in the result – trust Alisei Q.S.

- The barcode reader allows automatic reading of information from samples and reagents and protects against possible user errors;
- Control of analysis at each stage;
- Conducting of immediate intra-laboratory control – a control-cards-forming program;
- The coefficient of variation is less than 3%;
- High resolving power of the spectrophotometer: measuring range for bichromatism – from 0 to 9 AU, with monochromatism – from 0 to 3 AU;
- High correlation of results with immunofluorescent and chemiluminescent methods.



BIOTINYLATED ALLERGENS, ALLERGEN MIXES, ALLERGEN COMPONENTS LIST



Allergen components (recombinant & native)

NEW

№ 300-34

| | |
|------|--|
| f68 | nGal d 1 Ovomucoid |
| f67 | nGal d 2 Ovalbumin |
| f69 | nGal d 3 Conalbumin (ovotransferrin) |
| f311 | rDau c 1 Carrot |
| f352 | rAra h 8 Peanut |
| f353 | rGly m 4 Soya bean |
| f417 | rApi g 1 Celery |
| f434 | rMal d 1 Apple |
| t215 | rBet v 1 Birch (Betula verrucosa) |
| t216 | rBet v 2 Birch (Betula verrucosa) |
| t220 | rBet v 4 Birch (Betula verrucosa) |
| g205 | rPhl p1 Timothy (Phleum pratense) |
| g215 | rPhl p 5 Timothy (Phleum pratense) |
| g210 | rPhl p 7 Timothy (Phleum pratense) |
| g212 | rPhl p 12 Timothy (Phleum pratense) |
| w211 | rPar j 2 Wall pellitory (Parietaria judaica) |
| w231 | nArt v 1 Mugwort (Artemisia vulgaris) |
| w233 | nArt v 3 Mugwort (Artemisia vulgaris) |
| e204 | nBos d 6 BSA (Bovine serum albumin) |
| e220 | nFel d 2 Cat serum albumin |
| e221 | nCan f 3 Dog serum albumin |



Allergens mixes

№ 300-33

| | |
|-----|---|
| fm1 | Infant food mix (f1-f2-f3-f4-f14-f25-f75) (egg white, cow milk, codfish, wheat flour, soya bean, tomato, egg yolk) |
| fm2 | Food mix (seafood) (f3-f23-f24-f37) (codfish, crab, shrimp, mussel) |
| fm3 | Food mix (cereals) (f4-f6-f7-f8-f9) (wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice) |
| fm4 | Food mix (fish) (f3-f41-f205-f206-f254) (codfish, salmon, herring, mackerel, plaice) |

| | |
|-------|---|
| fm5 | Food mix (paediatric) (f1-f2-f3-f4-f13-f14) (egg white, cow milk, codfish, wheat, peanut, soya bean) |
| fm6 | Food mix (nuts) (f17-f18-f20-f36-f256) (hazelnut, brazil nut, almond, coconut, walnut) |
| fm7 | Food mix (vegetables: f12-f15-f25-f31-f35) (pea, white bean, tomato, carrot, potato) |
| fm9 | Fruit mix (f20-f84-f87-f92-f259) (almond, kiwi, melon, banana, grape) |
| fm10 | Food mix (f4-f5-f7-f79) (wheat, rye, oats, gluten) |
| fm11 | Food mix (cereals) (f4-f7-f8-f10-f11) (wheat, oats, maize, sesame seed, buckwheat) |
| fm14 | Food mix (f25-f214-f216-f218) (tomato, spinach, cabbage, sweet pepper) |
| fm15 | Food mix (f33-f49-f92-f95) (orange, apple, banana, peach) |
| fm16 | Food mix (f44-f94-f208-f210) (strawberry, pear, lemon, pineapple) |
| fm17 | Fruit mix (f49-f92-f94-f95) (apple, banana, pear, peach) |
| fm18 | Food mix (citrus) (f33-f208-f209-f302) (orange, lemon, grapefruit, mandarin) |
| fm19 | Food mix (f26-f27-f88) (pork, beef, mutton) |
| fm20 | Food mix (f57-f83-f284) (duck meat, chicken meat, turkey) |
| fm21 | Fruit mix (f84-f87-f92-f95-f210) (kiwi, melon, banana, peach, pineapple) |
| fm22 | Food mix (cheese) (f70-f81-f82-f150-f198) (swiss cheese, cheese cheddar type, cheese mould type, edam cheese, gouda cheese) |
| fm23 | Food mix (meat) (f26-f27-f83-f284) (pork, beef, chicken meat, turkey) |
| fm24 | Food mix (seafood) (f3-f24-f37-f40-f41) (codfish, shrimp, mussel, tuna, salmon) |
| fm61 | Food mix (nuts) (f13-f17-f20-f36-f256) (peanut, hazelnut, almond, coconut, walnut) |
| fm70 | Spice mix (f272-f273-f274-f275) (tarragon, thyme, majoran, lovage) |
| fm71 | Spice mix (f265-f267-f268-f282) (caraway, cardamon, cloves, nutmeg) |
| fm72 | Spice mix (f219-f269-f270-f271) (fennel seed, basil, ginger, anise) |
| fm101 | Food mix (f1-f2-f4-f5-f8-f75-f76-f77-f78-f79-f81) (egg white, cow milk, wheat, rye, maize, egg yolk, alpha-lactalbumin, beta-lactoglobulin, casein, gluten, cheese Cheddar type) |

| | |
|-------|--|
| fm102 | Food mix (f13-f14-f256-f17-f26-f45-f48-f83) (peanut, soya bean, walnut, hazelnut, pork, yeast, onion, chicken meat) |
| fm103 | Food mix (f20-f25-f33-f44-f84-f87-f92-f95) (almond, tomato, strawberry, kiwi, melon, banana, peach) |
| fm104 | Stone fruits mix (f242-f95-f237-f255) (cherry, peach, apricot, plum) |
| fm105 | Food mix (f10-f12-f36-f84-f85-f93-f105-f221-f300) (sesame seed, pea, coconut, kiwi, celery, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, goat milk) |
| dam | Allerscreen inhalants mix (d1-d2-e1-e2-e3-g2-g8-m3-m6-t4-t9-t11-w1-w6-w9-w21) (Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farinae, cat epithelium, dog epithelium, horse dander, bermuda grass, common meadow grass, Aspergillus fumigatus, Alternaria alternata (tenuis), common hazel, olive, london plane, common ragweed, mugwort, ribwort plantain, wall pellitory) |
| dam1 | Inhalants mix (d1-e1-e5-g6-g12-m2-t3-w6) (Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, cat epithelium, dog dander, timothy grass, cultivated rye, Cladosporium herbarum, birch, mugwort) |
| dm1 | Environment mix (d1-d2-e1-e2) (Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farinae, cat epithelium, dog epithelium) |
| dm2 | Mite mix (d1-d2-d3-d70-d71-d72-d73-d74) (Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farina, Dermatophagoides microceras, Acarus siro, Lepidoglyphus destructor, Tyrophagus putrescentiae, Glycyphagus domesticus, Euroglyphus maynei) |
| drm2 | Perennial mix (d2-e1-e3-e5-m6) (Dermatophagoides farinae, cat epithelium, horse dander, dog dander, Alternaria alternata (tenuis)) |
| drm5 | Indoor mix (d1-e1-m3-i6) (Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, cat epithelium, Aspergillus fumigatus, cockroach) |
| mm1 | Mould mix (m1-m2-m3-m4-m6) (Penicillium notatum, Cladosporium herbarum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Mucor racemosus, Alternaria alternata (tenuis)) |
| mm2 | Mould mix (m1-m2-m3-m5-m6-m8) (Penicillium notatum, Cladosporium herbarum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Candida albicans, Alternaria alternata (tenuis), Helminthosporium halodes) |
| hm1 | House dust mix (h1-d1-d2-i6) (house dust, Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farinae, cockroach) |
| hm100 | House dust mix (m1-m3-m5-m6-d1-d2-h1) (Penicillium notatum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Candida albicans, Alternaria alternata (tenuis), Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, Dermatophagoides farinae, house dust) |
| em1 | Feather mix (e70-e85-e86-e89) (goose feathers, chicken feathers, duck feathers, turkey feathers) |
| em2 | Epithelia mix (e1-e5-e6-e87-e88) (cat epithelium, dog dander, guinea pig epithelium, rat epith.+serum-urine prot., mouse epith.+serum-urine prot.) |

| | |
|-------|--|
| em4 | Epithelia mix (e1-e2-e3-e4) (cat epithelium, dog epithelium, horse dander, cow dander) |
| em70 | Rodent mix (e6-e82-e84-e87-e88) (guinea pig epithelium, rabbit epithelium, hamster epithelium, rat epith.+serum-urine prot., mouse epith.+serum-urine prot.) |
| em72 | Domestic bird feathers (e78-e93-e201-e213) (budgerigar feathers, parakeet feathers, canarian feathers, parrot feathers) |
| em100 | Epithelia mix (e1-e2-e3-e4-e5-e70-e81-e85-e86-e100) (cat epithelium, dog epithelium, horse dander, cow dander, dog dander, goose feathers, sheep epithelium, chicken feathers, duck feathers, cat dander) |
| im100 | Insect-venom mix (i1-i3-i6-i75) (honey bee, common wasp (yellow jacket), cockroach, european hornet) |
| gm1 | Grass mix (g3-g4-g5-g6-g8) (cocksfoot, meadow fescue, rye grass, timothy, meadow grass) |
| gm2 | Grass mix (early flowering) (g2-g5-g6-g8-g10-g17) (bermuda grass, rye grass, timothy grass, common meadow grass, johnson grass, bahia grass) |
| gm3 | Grass mix (late flowering) (g1-g5-g6-g12-g13) (sweet vernal grass, rye grass, timothy grass, cultivated rye, velvet grass) |
| gm100 | Grass mix (g2-g3-g5-g6-g8-g10-g12-g13-g14-g15-g16) (bermuda grass, cocksfoot, rye grass, timothy grass, common meadow grass, johnson grass, cultivated rye, velvet grass, cultivated oat, cultivated wheat, meadow foxtail) |
| tm1 | Tree mix (t1-t3-t7-t8-t9-t10) (maple ash, birch, oak, elm, olive, walnut) |
| tm2 | Tree mix (early flowering) (t2-t3-t4-t15) (grey alder, birch, common hazel, white ash) |
| tm3 | Tree mix (late flowering) (t1-t7-t12-t14) (maple ash, oak, willow, cottonwood) |
| tm4 | Tree mix (t7-t8-t11-t12-t14) (oak, elm, london plane, willow, eastern cottonwood) |
| tm5 | Tree mix (early flowering) (t2-t4-t8-t12-t14) (grey alder, common hazel, elm, willow, eastern cottonwood) |
| tm6 | Tree mix (late flowering) (t1-t3-t5-t7-t10) (maple ash, birch, american beech, oak, walnut) |
| tm100 | Tree mix (t1-t2-t3-t4-t7-t11-t12-t14) (maple ash, grey alder, birch, common hazel, oak, london plane, willow, eastern cottonwood) |
| wrm1 | Seasonal mix (g6-w6-w9-w21-t3) (timothy grass, mugwort, ribwort plantain, wall pellitory, birch) |
| wm1 | Weed mix (w1-w6-w7-w10-w19) (common ragweed, mugwort, ox eye daisy, lamb's quarters, wall pellitory) |
| wm2 | Weed mix (w1-w6-w7-w8-w9) (common ragweed, mugwort, ox eye daisy, dandelion, ribwort plantain) |

| | |
|-------|---|
| wm3 | Weed mix (w6-w9-w10-w12-w20) (mugwort, ribwort plantain, goosefoot (lamb's quarters), golden rod, common nettle) |
| wm4 | Weed mix (w1-w6-w10-w11) (common ragweed, mugwort, goosefoot (lamb's quarters), salwort) |
| wm5 | Weed mix (w1-w6-w7-w8-w12) (common ragweed, mugwort, ox eye daisy (marguerite), dandelion, golden rod) |
| wm6 | Weed mix (w9-w10-w11-w18) (ribwort plantain, goosefoot (lamb's quarters), salwort, sheep sorrel) |
| wm7 | Weed mix (w1-w9-w10-w12-w20) (common ragweed, Ribwort plantain, Goosefoot, Golden rod, Common nettle) |
| wm100 | Weed mix (w1-w6-w9-w12-w14) (common ragweed, mugwort, ribwort plantain, golden rod, common pigweed) |
| om1 | Wood mix (o32, o33, o36, o49) (beech, oak, pine, elm) |

Biotinylated allergens Alkor Bio

№ 300-30



Food

Fruits, Vegetables & Berries

| | |
|------|-----------------------------|
| f49 | Apple |
| f237 | Apricot |
| f172 | Artichoke |
| f261 | Asparagus |
| f96 | Avocado |
| f92 | Banana |
| f319 | Beet |
| f211 | Blackberry |
| f321 | Blackcurrant |
| f288 | Blueberry |
| f260 | Broccoli |
| f217 | Brussel sprout |
| f216 | Cabbage |
| f31 | Carrot |
| f291 | Cauliflower |
| f242 | Cherry |
| f227 | Chinese green radish |
| f318 | Cilantro |
| f182 | Cowberry |
| f341 | Cranberry |
| f244 | Cucumber |
| f289 | Date |
| f262 | Eggplant/aubergine |
| f296 | Feijoa |
| f276 | Fennel |
| f328 | Fig |
| f47 | Garlic |
| f327 | Gooseberry |
| f259 | Grape |
| f209 | Grapefruit |
| f292 | Guava |
| f102 | Horseradish |
| f257 | Iceberg (crisphead) lettuce |
| f84 | Kiwi |
| f170 | Kohlrabi (cabbage turnip) |
| f310 | Kumquat (cumquat) |
| f66 | Leek |
| f208 | Lemon |
| f285 | Lemon balm (Melissa) |
| f215 | Lettuce |
| f306 | Lime |
| f348 | Lychee |

| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| f91 | Mango |
| f236 | Mangold (leaf beet) |
| f87 | Melon |
| f126 | Mint |
| f228 | Napa cabbage |
| f343 | Nectarine |
| f342 | Olive |
| f48 | Onion |
| f33 | Orange |
| f293 | Papaya |
| f294 | Passionfruit |
| f95 | Peach |
| f94 | Pear |
| f301 | Persimmon (Kaki) |
| f347 | Physalis (cape gooseberry) |
| f210 | Pineapple |
| f298 | Pitahaya (pitaya) |
| f255 | Plum |
| f295 | Pomegranate |
| f305 | Pomelo |
| f340 | Rose hips |
| f35 | Potato |
| f238 | Potato starch (amylum) |
| f225 | Pumpkin |

| | |
|------|-----------------------------|
| f339 | Quince |
| f119 | Radicchio (Italian chicory) |
| f111 | Raspberry |
| f112 | Raisin |
| f116 | Red cabbage |
| f322 | Red currant |
| f226 | Red radish |
| f171 | Ruccola |
| f115 | Sauerkraut |
| f65 | Shallot |
| f316 | Sorrel |
| f214 | Spinach |
| f44 | Strawberry |
| f73 | Sweet cherry |
| f218 | Sweet pepper |
| f104 | Sweet potato |
| f302 | Tangerine |
| f25 | Tomato |
| f229 | Turnip |
| f329 | Watermelon |
| f320 | White currant |
| f156 | Witloof |
| f113 | Zucchini |

Seeds, legumes, nuts

| | |
|------|---------------|
| f20 | Almond |
| f6 | Barley |
| f190 | Bran (Wheat) |
| f18 | Brazil nut |
| f11 | Buckwheat |
| f202 | Cashew nut |
| f299 | Chestnut |
| f309 | Chick pea |
| f36 | Coconut |
| f315 | French bean |
| f233 | Gliadin |
| f79 | Gluten |
| f17 | Hazelnut |
| f235 | Lentil |
| f98 | Linseed |
| f345 | Macadamia nut |
| f8 | Maize |
| f55 | Millet |
| f7 | Oats |
| f12 | Pea |
| f13 | Peanut |
| f201 | Pecan nut |
| f253 | Pine-seeds |
| f203 | Pistachio nut |
| f224 | Poppy (seed) |
| f125 | Pumpkin seed |
| f287 | Red bean |
| f9 | Rice |
| f5 | Rye |
| f146 | Semolina |

| | |
|------|----------------|
| f10 | Sesame seed |
| f14 | Soya bean |
| f124 | Spelt |
| f384 | Sunflower seed |

| | |
|------|------------|
| f256 | Walnut |
| f4 | Wheat |
| f15 | White bean |

| Meat | |
|------|-------------|
| f27 | Beef |
| f241 | Beef liver |
| f58 | Goose meat |
| f184 | Horse meat |
| f88 | Mutton |
| f26 | Pork |
| f213 | Rabbit meat |
| f165 | Veal |

| Eggs & Poultry | |
|----------------|--------------|
| f83 | Chicken meat |
| f57 | Duck meat |
| f1 | Egg white |
| f75 | Egg yolk |
| f193 | Quail egg |
| f192 | Quail meat |
| f284 | Turkey |
| f245 | Whole egg |

| Milk, dairy products | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| f76 | α -lactalbumin |
| f77 | β -lactoglobulin |
| f158 | Bryndza cheese |
| f151 | Camembert cheese |
| f78 | Casein |
| f81 | Cheese Cheddar type |
| f82 | Cheese mould type |
| f251 | Cheese Parmesan type |
| f231 | Cooked milk |
| f2 | Cow milk |
| f232 | Curd |
| f153 | Dutch cheese |
| f150 | Edam cheese |
| f325 | Ewe's cheese |
| f326 | Goat cheese |
| f300 | Goat milk |
| f198 | Gouda cheese |
| f63 | Kefir |
| f154 | Maasdam cheese |
| f54 | Mare's milk |
| f168 | Milk powder |
| f252 | Mozzarella cheese |
| f152 | Roquefort cheese |
| f157 | Sulguni cheese |
| f70 | Swiss cheese |
| f250 | Yogurt |

| Fish & Seafood | |
|----------------|----------------|
| f62 | Alaska pollock |
| f313 | Anchovy |
| f37 | Blue mussel |
| f185 | Bream |
| f357 | Capelin |
| f180 | Carp |
| f207 | Clam |
| f3 | Codfish |
| f23 | Crab |
| f239 | Cuttlefish |
| f355 | Dorada |
| f360 | Grouper |
| f42 | Haddock |
| f307 | Hake |
| f303 | Halibut |
| f205 | Herring |

| | |
|------|---------------------------|
| f411 | Hunchback salmon |
| f356 | Lancet fish |
| f80 | Lobster |
| f206 | Mackerel |
| f59 | Octopus |
| f290 | Oyster |
| f248 | Pacific saury |
| f362 | Pangasius (swai) |
| f163 | Pike |
| f254 | Plaice |
| f249 | Pollock |
| f323 | Red caviar |
| f249 | Saithe (American Pollack) |
| f41 | Salmon |
| f61 | Sardine |

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| f308 | Sardine (Pilchard) |
| f338 | Scallop |
| f359 | Seabass |
| f24 | Shrimp |
| f179 | Shrimp tiger |
| f337 | Sole |
| f304 | Spiny lobster |
| f258 | Squid |
| f358 | Sturgeon |
| f354 | Tilapia |
| f204 | Trout |
| f40 | Tuna |
| f356 | Wolffish |
| f415 | Zander |

| Spices | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| f333 | Allspice (pimento, allspice) |
| f271 | Anise |
| f269 | Basil |
| f278 | Bay leaf |
| f280 | Black pepper |
| f265 | Caraway |
| f267 | Cardamon |
| f85 | Celery |
| f279 | Chili pepper |
| f220 | Cinnamon |
| f268 | Cloves |
| f317 | Coriander |
| f283 | Curcuma |
| f281 | Curry |
| f277 | Dill |
| f219 | Fennel seed |

| | |
|------|--------------|
| f270 | Ginger |
| f263 | Green pepper |
| f275 | Lovage |
| f274 | Majoram |
| f89 | Mustard |
| f282 | Nutmeg |
| f334 | Oregano |
| f46 | Paprika |
| f86 | Parsley |
| f335 | Rosemary |
| f331 | Saffron |
| f344 | Sage |
| f272 | Tarragon |
| f273 | Thyme |
| f234 | Vanilla |
| f332 | White pepper |

| Others | |
|--------|----------------------|
| f286 | Bamboo shoot |
| f200 | Cep (Boletus edulis) |
| f330 | Chamomile tea |
| f199 | Chanterelle |
| f155 | Chicory |
| f105 | Chocolate |

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| f93 | Cocoa |
| f361 | Coconut milk |
| f221 | Coffee |
| f266 | Green tea |
| f246 | Guar gum (E412) |
| f297 | Gum arabic |

| | |
|------|------------------------------|
| f147 | Hibiscus tea |
| f247 | Honey |
| f197 | Honey mushrooms (armillaria) |
| f324 | Hops |
| f123 | Lecithin |
| f90 | Malt |
| f336 | Mate |
| f212 | Mushrooms (champignon) |



Drugs

| Local anesthetics | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| c86 | Benzocaine |
| c82 | Lidocaine |
| c88 | Mepivacaine |
| c83 | Novocaine (Procaine) |

| | |
|------|---|
| f195 | Oyster mushroom |
| f148 | Rooibos tea |
| f173 | Seaweed (Laminaria) |
| f314 | Snail |
| f222 | Tea |
| f230 | Tofu (bean curd) |
| f45 | Yeast (<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>) |

| Analgesics & NSAIDs | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| c51 | Aspirin |
| c209 | Chymopapain |
| c281 | Diclofenac |
| c286 | Ibuprofen |
| c93 | Indometacin |
| c172 | Ketoprofen |
| c91 | Metamizol |

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| c110 | Naproxen |
| c20 | Paracetamol |
| c65 | Phenylbutazone |
| c77 | Piroxicam |
| c90 | Propyphenazone |
| c52 | Pyrazolon (4-aminoantipyrine) |

| Antibiotics | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| c204 | Amoxicillin |
| c203 | Ampicillin |
| c194 | Azithromycin |
| c119 | Bacampicillin |
| c69 | Cephalexin |
| c7 | Cefaclor |
| c206 | Cephalosporin |
| c54 | Cephalothin |
| c152 | Chloramphenicol |
| c108 | Ciprofloxacin |
| c170 | Clarithromycin |
| c67 | Cloxacillin |
| c62 | Doxycycline |

| | |
|------|---------------|
| c212 | Erythromycin |
| c207 | Gentamycin |
| c153 | Metronidazole |
| c95 | Neomycin |
| c175 | Norfloxacin |
| c118 | Ofloxacin |
| c116 | Oxacillin |
| c1 | Penicilloyl G |
| c2 | Penicilloyl V |
| c63 | Phosphomycin |
| c301 | Rifampicin |
| c436 | Spiramycin |
| c295 | Streptomycin |
| c205 | Tetracycline |

| Antiinfectives | |
|----------------|------------------|
| c111 | Resorcin |
| c58 | Sulfamethoxazole |

| Hormonal treatments | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| c3 | ACTH |
| c155 | Cortisone |
| c196 | Epinephrine |
| c71 | Insulin bovine |

| Others | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| c105 | 4-Aminobenzoic acid (Vitamin B10) |
| c320 | Acetylcysteine |
| c96 | Ambroxol |
| c181 | Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) |
| c103 | Atropine |
| c97 | Bromhexine |
| c107 | Captopril |
| c133 | Cobalamin (Vitamin B12) |



Epithelia

| | |
|------|---------------------------|
| e77 | Budgerigar droppings |
| e78 | Budgerigar feathers |
| e79 | Budgerigar serum proteins |
| e201 | Canarian feathers |
| e100 | Cat dander |
| e1 | Cat epithelium |
| e218 | Chicken droppings |
| e85 | Chicken feathers |

| | |
|------|-----------------------|
| e208 | Chinchilla epithelium |
| e4 | Cow dander |
| e5 | Dog dander |
| e2 | Dog epithelium |
| e86 | Duck feathers |
| e214 | Finch feathers |
| e209 | Gerbil epithelium |
| e80 | Goat epithelium |

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| e70 | Goose feathers |
| e6 | Guinea pig epithelium |
| e84 | Hamster epithelium |
| e3 | Horse dander |
| e31 | Horse epithelium |
| e71 | Mouse epithelium |
| e88 | Mouse epithelium+serum-urine proteins |
| e93 | Parakeet feathers |



Mites

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| d70 | Acarus siro |
| d201 | Blomia tropicalis |
| d2 | Dermatophagoides farinae |
| d3 | Dermatophagoides microceras |
| d1 | Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus |



moulds

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| m6 | Alternaria alternata (tenuis) |
| m17 | Aspergillus amstelodami |
| m228 | Aspergillus flavus |
| m3 | Aspergillus fumigatus |
| m33 | Aspergillus niger |
| m48 | Aspergillus oryzae |
| m36 | Aspergillus terreus |
| m12 | Aureobasidium pullulans |
| m7 | Botrytis cinerea |
| m5 | Candida albicans |
| m2 | Cladosporium herbarum |
| m16 | Curvularia lunata |
| m57 | Epidermophyton floccosum |
| m9 | Fusarium moniliforme |
| m49 | Fusarium oxysporum |
| m51 | Fusarium solani |
| m8 | Helminthosporium halodes |
| m227 | Malassezia spp |
| m56 | Microsporum canis |
| m20 | Mucor mucedo |
| m4 | Mucor racemosus |

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| e213 | Parrot feathers |
| e83 | Pig epithelium |
| e7 | Pigeon droppings |
| e215 | Pigeon feathers |
| e82 | Rabbit epithelium |
| e87 | Rat epithelium+serum-urine proteins |
| e74 | Rat urine proteins |
| e81 | Sheep epithelium and wool |
| e89 | Turkey feathers |



Dusts

| | |
|----|---|
| h0 | House dust (Mites - Moulds - Epithelia) |
| h1 | House dust - Greer labs inc. |

| | |
|----|--|
| h2 | House dust (Mites - Moulds - Epithelia - Insects - Textiles) |
| h3 | Books dust |



Insects - Venoms

| | |
|------|---|
| i206 | American cockroach (<i>Periplaneta americana</i>) |
| i67 | Aphids (Aphididae) |
| i68 | Black fly (<i>Simulium venustum</i>) |
| i73 | Bloodworm (<i>Chironomus spp.</i>) |
| i66 | Cat flea (<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>) |
| i6 | Cockroach (<i>Blattella germanica</i>) |
| i3 | Common wasp (yellow jacket) (<i>Vespa spp.</i>) |
| i75 | European hornet (<i>Vespa crabro</i>) |
| i70 | Fire ant (<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>) |
| i1 | Honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>) |
| i204 | Horse fly (<i>Tabanus spp.</i>) |

| | |
|-----|---|
| i14 | House cricket (<i>Acheta domesticus</i>) |
| i15 | Housefly (<i>Musca domestica</i>) |
| i71 | Mosquito (<i>Aedes communis</i>) |
| i74 | Mosquito (<i>Culex pipiens</i>) |
| i8 | Moth (<i>Heterocera mix</i>) |
| i4 | Paper wasp (<i>Polistes spp.</i>) |
| i69 | Red wood ant (<i>Formica spp.</i>) |
| i2 | White-faced hornet (<i>Dolichovespula maculata</i>) |
| i5 | Yellow hornet (<i>Dolichovespula arenaria</i>) |



Grasses

| | |
|------|---|
| g17 | Bahia grass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>) |
| g201 | Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) |
| g9 | Bentgrass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>) |
| g2 | Bermuda grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) |
| g11 | Bromegrass (<i>Bromus inermis</i>) |
| g71 | Canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) |
| g3 | Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) |
| g200 | Common cattail (<i>Typha latifolia</i>) |
| g8 | Common meadow grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) |
| g7 | Common reed (<i>Phragmites communis</i>) |
| g21 | Couch (Quack) Grass (<i>Agropyron repens</i>) |
| g14 | Cultivated oat (<i>Avena sativa</i>) |

| | |
|------|---|
| g12 | Cultivated rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>) |
| g15 | Cultivated wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) |
| g10 | Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) |
| g202 | Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>) |
| g4 | Meadow fescue (<i>Festuca elatior</i>) |
| g16 | Meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>) |
| g5 | Rye grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) |
| g1 | Sweet vernal grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>) |
| g6 | Timothy grass (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) |
| g13 | Velvet Grass (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) |
| g70 | Wild rye grass (<i>Elymus triticoides</i>) |



Weeds

| | |
|------|---|
| w45 | Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>) |
| w210 | Beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>) |
| w206 | Camomile (<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>) |
| w13 | Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium communis</i>) |
| w20 | Common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) |
| w14 | Common pigweed (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>) |
| w1 | Common ragweed (<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>) |
| w41 | Curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>) |
| w8 | Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum vulgare</i>) |
| w46 | Dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>) |
| w4 | False ragweed (<i>Franseria acanthicarpa</i>) |
| w17 | Firebush (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) |
| w3 | Giant ragweed (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>) |
| w12 | Golden rod (<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>) |
| w10 | Goosefoot (Lamb's quarters) (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) |
| w65 | Krantz aloe (<i>Aloe arborescens</i>) |
| w6 | Mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>) |



Trees

| | |
|------|---|
| t19 | Acacia (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>) |
| t34 | Almond (<i>Prunus dulcis</i>) |
| t30 | Apricot (<i>Prunus armeniacea</i>) |
| t222 | Arizona cypress (<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>) |
| t13 | Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>) |
| t73 | Australian pine (<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>) |
| t5 | Beech (<i>Fagus spp.</i>) |
| t3 | Birch (<i>Betula verrucosa</i>) |
| t21 | Cajeput tree (<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>) |
| t31 | Cherry (<i>Prunus cerasus</i>) |
| t206 | Chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>) |
| t37 | Chinese pear (<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>) |
| t38 | Coconut tree (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) |

| | |
|------|--|
| w7 | Ox eye daisy (Marguerite) (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>) |
| w36 | Primerose (<i>Primula variabilis</i>) |
| w203 | Rape (<i>Brassica napus</i>) |
| w34 | Red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) |
| w9 | Ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>) |
| w16 | Rough marshelder (<i>Iva ciliata</i>) |
| w11 | Salwort (<i>Salsola kali</i>) |
| w15 | Scale (<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>) |
| w18 | Sheep sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) |
| w204 | Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>) |
| w30 | Tulip (<i>Tulipa spp.</i>) |
| w21 | Wall pellitory (<i>Parietaria judaica</i>) |
| w19 | Wall pellitory (<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>) |
| w2 | Western ragweed (<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>) |
| w32 | White sweet clover (<i>Melilotus alba</i>) |
| w5 | Wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>) |
| w33 | Yellow sweet clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>) |

| | |
|------|--|
| t22 | Hickory (<i>Carya pecan</i>) |
| t203 | Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>) |
| t23 | Italian cypres (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>) |
| t17 | Japanese cedar (<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>) |
| t6 | Juniper (<i>Juniperus sabinaoides</i>) |
| t24 | Lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>) |
| t208 | Linden (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) |
| t11 | London plane (Maple leaf sycamore) (<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>) |
| t39 | Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) |
| t1 | Maple ash (<i>Acer negundo</i>) |
| t20 | Mesquite (<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>) |
| t112 | Mock-orange (<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>) |
| t7 | Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>) |

| | |
|------|--|
| t9 | Olive (<i>Olea europea</i>) |
| t32 | Orange tree (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>) |
| t35 | Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>) |
| t36 | Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>) |
| t16 | Pine (<i>Pinus silvestris</i>) |
| t33 | Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>) |
| t115 | Silver wattle (mimosa) (<i>Acacia dealbata</i>) |
| t29 | Sweet cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) |
| t77 | Virginia live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) |
| t10 | Walnut (<i>Juglans spp.</i>) |
| t15 | White ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>) |
| t70 | White mulberry |
| t102 | White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>) |
| t12 | Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) |
| t41 | Yew (<i>Taxus media</i>) |



Occupational

| | |
|------|----------------------------------|
| k87b | Alpha-amylase (from barley malt) |
| k99 | Amaranth (dye) |
| k300 | Benzoic acid |
| k92 | Brilliant green (dye) |
| k202 | Bromelain |
| k96 | Chinoline yellow |
| k85 | Chloramine-T |
| k95 | Cochineal (natural) |
| k83 | Cotton seed |
| k78 | Ethylene oxide |
| k81 | Ficus benjamina |
| k80 | Formaldehyde |
| k91 | Henna |
| k93 | Indigocarmine |
| k77 | Isocyanate HDI |
| k76 | Isocyanate MDI |

| | |
|------|-----------------------|
| k75 | Isocyanate TDI |
| k13 | Jute |
| k82 | Latex |
| k208 | Lysozyme |
| k201 | Papain |
| k213 | Pepsin |
| k203 | Phospholipase |
| k79 | Phthalic anhydride |
| k20 | Sheep wool (treated) |
| k74 | Silk |
| k301 | Sorbic acid |
| k84 | Sunflower seed |
| k94 | Tartrazine |
| k86 | Trimellitic anhydride |



Parasites

| | |
|----|----------------------|
| p4 | Anisakis simplex |
| p1 | Ascaris lumbricoides |

| | |
|----|----------------|
| p3 | Toxocara canis |
|----|----------------|



Other Allergens

| | |
|------|----------------|
| o32 | Beech wood |
| o1 | Cotton linters |
| o207 | Daphnia |
| o49 | Elm wood |
| o7 | Hay dust |

| | |
|------|---------------------|
| o33 | Oak wood |
| o36 | Pine wood |
| o70 | Seminal fluid |
| o209 | Tetramin, Fish feed |
| o201 | Tobacco leaf |



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