

Product range PAX® & Artuvetrin®

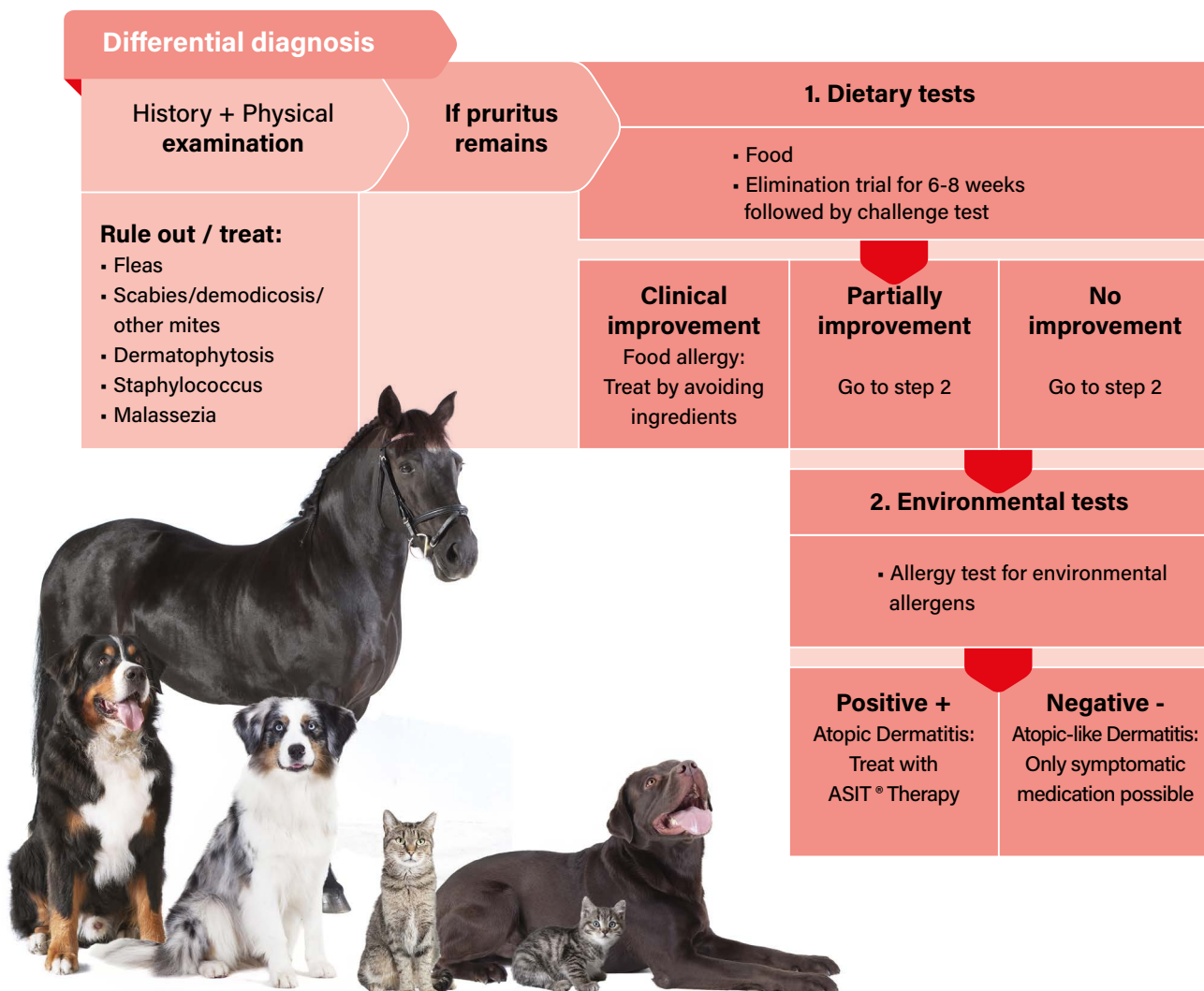


Why consider allergy?

Today, one out of five visits to a veterinary clinic is about allergy and skin problems. Prevalence has increased rapidly over the past 10 years and is expected to continue to grow. Allergy is one of the world's most common chronic diseases affecting millions of dogs, cats and horses. It is estimated that up to 10% of the dogs and cats may suffer from allergic disease.

Pruritus is the most common symptom of allergy. Cutaneous lesions such as erythema, excoriations and self-induced alopecia also reflect the severity of the disease. Respiratory symptoms (allergic rhinitis, asthma), gastrointestinal symptoms (vomiting, diarrhea, gastritis) and ocular symptoms (conjunctivitis) may also appear. The diagnosis requires a systematic approach based on a full clinical examination, detailed patient history and a workup that excludes other potential causes.

The only causal treatment available is allergen-specific immunotherapy, a custom-made vaccine that treats the cause, not only the symptoms. It has proven efficacy (up to 70 % in dogs) and safety, and avoids the need of long-term symptomatic medications with possible side effects.



Why serological testing?

Serological tests are a quick and easy way to identify the allergens that can be responsible for the allergic reaction.

Besides representing a quick and easy test, it has also the following advantages:

- requires minimal patient preparation
- the result is easy to interpret and with additional treatment advice
- no adverse reactions
- no need for referral
- standardised procedure
- excellent reproducibility
- not influenced by existing skin pathologies

Following serological tests are available:

PAX® Complete

- Environmental
- Food
- Environmental + Food

Fcε-Rezeptor-Test

- Seasonal allergens
- Perennial allergens
- Insects / hymenoptera
- Feathers / hair / epithelia
- Nordic panel
- Mediterranean panel
- Flea saliva
- Malassezia

You can find more information about each one of them in the following pages.



In case of any question, please contact our dermatology team:

Tel: +49 971 7202 0 | Email: derma@laboklin.com

Why PAX[®] - Pet Allergy Xplorer?

Pet Allergy Xplorer (PAX) is the first commercial serological IgE-specific test that uses allergen extracts and molecular components to identify which allergens are affecting pets.

New as of 01.08.2026 for dog and cat: PAX 2.0 with 25 new allergy components!

Molecular allergology is a state-of-the-art approach to the detection of sensitisations, whereby defined single allergen components are used for the determination of specific IgE in place of traditionally-used allergen extracts. The molecular components are purified or recombinant proteins that provide a higher level of standardisation than allergen extracts and enable a more precise identification of IgE sensitisations.

PAX advantages:

- 1** First quantitative multiplex macroarray specifically designed for companion animals
- 2** Over 200 allergens included = lower testing cost per allergen
- 3** Fully automated process = higher level of standardization (same result if tested multiple times)
- 4** With CCD blocking and two blocking efficiency detectors
- 5** Only 0.5 ml of serum needed
- 6** Expected increase in serological test sensitivity due to a higher concentration of molecular allergens
- 7** Identification of "primary" sensitizing allergens
- 8** Identification of allergen cross-reactivities
- 9** Selection of relevant allergens for specific immunotherapy

What are CCDs and why is important to block them?

CCDs are cross-reactive carbohydrate determinants – the carbohydrate chains found in glycoproteins. CCDs are part of the structure of many allergy-causing proteins, especially plant-based allergens like pollen. During an allergic reaction, IgE is produced against the carbohydrate chains as well as the allergen proteins.

Studies have confirmed that this is the case for 30 % of humans, dogs and cats. Further research shows that specific IgEs against CCD are not clinically relevant. According to the latest studies, removing or blocking CCD specific IgE improves the correlation between in vitro tests and intradermal tests. Blocking CCDs simply means that the specificity of the in vitro test is enhanced.

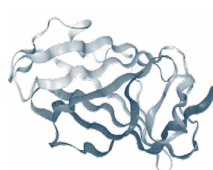
PAX is the first IgE test to include not only CCD blocking, but also 2 blocking efficiency detectors that will evaluate and guarantee the completeness of the blocking.

EXTRACT

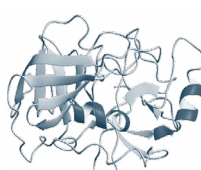


Allergen extract

MOLECULAR COMPONENTS



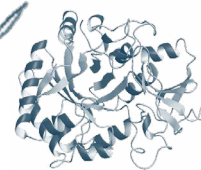
Der f 2
NPC2 family



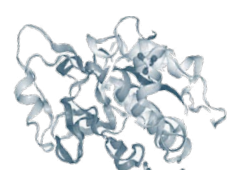
Der f 3
trypsin



Der f 10
tropomyosin



Der f 15
chitinase



Der f 1
cysteine protease

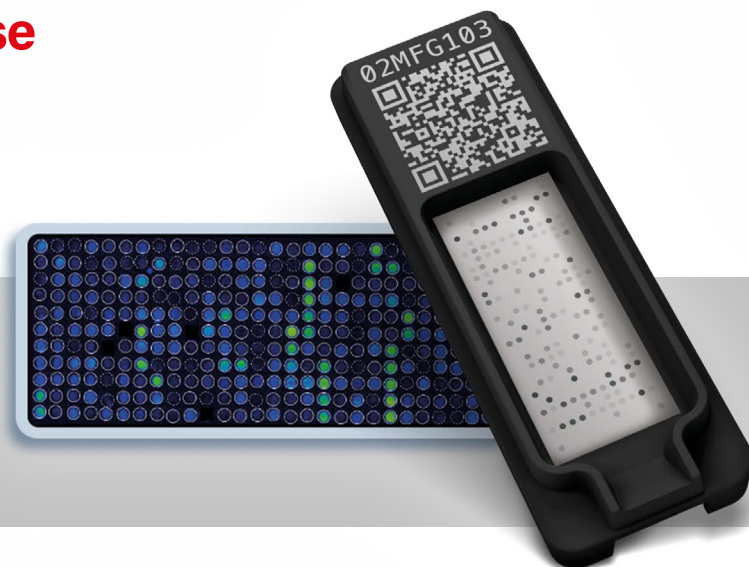
PAX® – Pet Allergy Xplorer

Sample required:

0.5 ml
of serum

Available for:

Dog
Cat
Horse



Tested allergen components and extracts

	Common name	Scientific name	Extracts & Components
Grass Pollen	Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Cyn d * Cyn d 1
	Orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Dac g *
	Meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Fes p *
	Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Lol p 1
	Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Phl p 1
			Phl p 2
			Phl p 5.0101
			Phl p 6
			Phl p 7
			Phl p 12
Tree Pollen	Kentucky blue grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Poa p *
	Ryegrass, cultivated	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Sec c_pollen *
	Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Sor h 2
	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Aln g *
			Aln g 1
			Aln g 4
	Silver birch	<i>Betula verrucosa</i>	Bet v *
			Bet v 1
			Bet v 2
			Bet v 6
			Bet v 7
	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Cor a_pollen *
			Cor a 1.0103
			Cor a 1.0401

	Common name	Scientific name	Extracts & Components
Tree Pollen	Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cup s *
	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Fag s 1
	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Fra e *
			Fra e 1
	Mountain cedar	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	Jun a 7
	Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Lig v *
	Olive tree	<i>Olea Europaea</i>	Ole e *
			Ole e 1
			Ole e 7
			Ole e 9
Weed Pollen	London plane tree	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	Pla a 1
			Pla a 2
			Pla a 3
	Cottonwood	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Pop n *
	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Que a 1
	Elm	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>	Ulm c *
	Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Amb a *
			Amb a 1
			Amb a 4
	Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Art v *
Weed Pollen			Art v 1.0101
			Art v 3.0201
	Lamb's quarter	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Che a *
			Che a 1
	Wall pellitory	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Par j *
			Par j 2

	Common name	Scientific name	Extracts & Components
Weed Pollen	Ribwort / Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Pla l *
			Pla l 1
	Dock / Sorrel	<i>Rumex crispus / acetosella</i>	Rum c / * Rum a
	Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>	Sal k *
			Sal k 1
Danders & Epithelia	Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urt d *
	Cattle	<i>Bos domesticus</i>	Bos d 2
	Dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Can f 1
			Can f 2
			Can f 3
			Can f 4
			Can f_maleurine (including Can f 5) *
			Can f Fel d 1 like
	Guinea pig	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	Cav p 1
	Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Equ c 1
			Equ c 3
			Equ c 4
	Cat	<i>Felis domesticus</i>	Fel d 1
			Fel d 2
			Fel d 4
			Fel d 7
	Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Mus m 1
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Ory c 1
			Ory c 2
			Ory c 3

* Extract

	Common name	Scientific name	Extracts & Components
Mites & Cockroaches	Acarus siro	<i>Acarus siro</i>	Aca s *
	German cockroach	<i>Blatella germanica</i>	Bla g 1
			Bla g 2
			Bla g 3
			Bla g 4
			Bla g 5
			Bla g 9
			Bla g_VTG
	Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus	<i>Dermatophago-ides farinae</i>	Der f *
			Der f 1
			Der f 2
			Der f 15
			Der f 18
			Der f_ENO
			Der p *
	Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus	<i>Dermatophago-ides pteronyssi-nus</i>	Der p 1
			Der p 2
			Der p 5
			Der p 7
			Der p 8
			Der p 10
			Der p 11
			Der p 20
			Der p 21
			Der p 23
			Der p 24
	Glycyphagus domesticus	<i>Glycyphagus domesticus</i>	Gly d 2
	Lepidoglyphus destructor	<i>Lepidoglyphus destructor</i>	Lep d *
			Lep d 2
	Tyrophagus putrescentiae	<i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>	Tyr p *
			Tyr p 2
			Tyr p 18
			Tyr p 35
Moulds & Yeasts	Alternaria alternata	<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	Alt a *
			Alt a 1
			Alt a 6
	Aspergillus fumigatus	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	Asp f *
			Asp f 1
			Asp f 3
			Asp f 4
			Asp f 6
			Asp f_DPPV
			Asp f_IPMI
	Cladosporium herbarum	<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>	Cla h *
			Cla h 8
	Malassezia pachydermatis	<i>Malassezia pachydermatis</i>	Mala p *
	Malassezia sympodialis	<i>Malassezia sympodialis</i>	Mala s 1
			Mala s 5
			Mala s 6
			Mala s 9
			Mala s 11
			Mala s 13
Insect Venoms	Honey bee venom	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Api m *
			Api m 1
			Api m 2
			Api m 3
			Api m 5
			Api m 10
	Long-headed wasp venom	<i>Dolichovespula spp.</i>	Dol spp *
	Paper wasp venom	<i>Polistes dominulus</i>	Pol d *
			Pol d 5
	Fire ant venom	<i>Solenopsis richteri</i> & <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	Sol spp *
	Common wasp venom	<i>Vespa vulgaris</i>	Ves v *
			Ves v 1
			Ves v 5

	Common name	Scientific name	Extracts & Components
Insects	Yellow fever mosquito	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Aed a
	Striped deer fly	<i>Chrysops vittatus</i>	Chr v
	Cat flea	<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	Cte f 1
	Biting midge	<i>Culicoides nubeculosus</i>	Cul n
	Common biting midge	<i>Culicoides obsoletus</i>	Cul o 1P
			Cul o 8
			Cul o 2P
			Cul o 3
			Cul o 5
			Cul o 7
			Cul o 9 (CO120)
			Cul o 11 (CO167)
	Stable fly	<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>	Sto c
	Horse fly	<i>Tabanus spp.</i>	Tab spp.
	Oat	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Ave s *
	Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>	Fag e *
			Fag e 2
Foods	Sunflower seed	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Hel a *
	Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Hor v *
			Hor v 16
	Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Ory s
			Ory s_GLUB1
	Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Pan m *
	Rye, cultivated	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Sec c_flour *
	Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Tri a *
			Tri a 14
			Tri a 19
			Tri a 28
			Tri a 37
			Tri a_aA_TI
	Corn, cereal	<i>Zea mays</i>	Zea m *
			Zea m 14
			Zea m_GBSSI
	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Mal d 1
			Mal d 2
			Mal d 3
	Peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Ara h 1
			Ara h 2
			Ara h 3
			Ara h 5
			Ara h 6
			Ara h 8
	Soy	<i>Glycine max</i>	Ara h 9
			Ara h 15
			Gly m *
			Gly m 4
			Gly m 5
			Gly m 6
	Lentil	<i>Lens culinaris</i>	Gly m 8
			Len c *
			Len c 1
			Len c 2
	Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Len c 3
			Pis s *
			Pis s 1
			Pis s 2
			Pis s 3

	Common name	Scientific name	Extracts & Components
Foods	Cow's milk	<i>Bos domesticus</i>	Bos d 4
			Bos d 5
			Bos d 9
			Bos d 10
			Bos d 11
	Egg white	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Bos d 12
			Gal d_white *
			Gal d 1
			Gal d 2
			Gal d 3
	Egg yolk	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Gal d 4
			Gal d_yolk *
	Beef	<i>Bos domesticus</i>	Gal d 5
			Bos d_meat *
			Bos d 6
			Bos d 7
			Bos d_ACTA1
	Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Bos d_CA3
			Bos d_LDHA
			Bos d_TPI1
			Equ c_meat *
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus spp.</i>	Ory_meat *
			Ory c_CKM
			Ory c_GAPDH
			Ory c_PGM1
	Lamb	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Ory c_PKM
			Ovi a_meat *
	Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	Ovi a_IgG
			Sus d_meat *
	Chicken	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Sus d 1
			Gal d_meat *
			Gal d 7
			Gal d 9
			Gal d_AK1
	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Gal d_PKM
	Mealworm	<i>Tenebrio molitor</i>	Mel g *
	Herring, Atlantic	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Ten m *
			Clu h *
	Cod, Atlantic	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Clu h 1
			Gad m *
			Gad m 1
			Gad m 2+3
	Salmon, Atlantic	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Gad m 4
			Sal s *
			Sal s 1
			Sal s 2
			Sal s 3
			Sal s 4
			Sal s 6
			Sal s 7
	Mackerel, Atlantic	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Sal s 8
			Sco s *
	Tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Sco s 1
	Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Thu a *
			Thu a 1
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Dau c *
			Dau c 1
	Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Sola l *
			Sola l 6
			Sol t *
			Sol t t 2
			Sol t_GBSSI

* Extract

PAX® Complete

- Environmental + Food
- Environmental
- Food



LABOKLIN
LABOR FÜR KLINISCHE DIAGNOSTIK GMBH & CO. KG

Customer: Test:

Common Name	Scientific name	EIM Allergen	Function	ng/ml
Grass Pollens				
Bermuda grass	Cynodon dactylon	Cyn d		18
Kentucky blue grass	Poa pratensis	Cyn a 1	Beta-Euphorbia	21
Meadow fescue	Festuca pratensis	Poa p		22
Orchard grass	Dactylis glomerata	Poa p		25
Perennial ryegrass	Lolium perenne	Lol p 1	Beta-Euphorbia	19
Rye, cultivated	Secale cereale	Sec c		25
Timothy grass	Phleum pratense	Phl p 1	Beta-Euphorbia	21
		Phl p 2	Euphorbia	22
		Phl p 5.02SL	Grass Group 5SL	19
		Phl p 6	Grass Group 5SL	25
		Phl p 7	Pollin	18
		Phl p 12	Pollin	21
Weed Pollens				
Dock / Samol	Rumex acetosella / crispus	Rum a, Rum c		22
English Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	Pla 1	Che a 2-Family	26
Lamb's quarter	Chenopodium album	Che a		24
Ragweed	Asteriscus vulgaris	Art v		19
		Art v 1	Plant Defensin	23
		Art v 3	hcs7	22
Nettle	Urtica dioica	Urt d		21
Pellitory	Parthenocis judicis	Par j		21
		Par j 2	hcs7	22
		Art v 1		24
Ragweed	Androsace artemisioides	And a 1	Pectin Lyase	21
		And a 4	Plant Defensin	25
Russet thistle	Salsola kali	Sal k		21
		Sal k 1	Pectin methyltransferase	23

Legend: Allergen Extract (grey square), Molecular Allergen (red circle)

3

LABOKLIN
LABOR FÜR KLINISCHE DIAGNOSTIK GMBH & CO. KG

Customer: Test:

Interpretation - Support

Pellitory

- This patient has a sensitization to pellitory pollen.
- Associated allergic signs are generally worse during the pellitory pollination season, which varies from May to October depending upon the geographical location.
- Allergen-specific immunotherapy is recommended for pellitory pollen sensitization, if the corresponding clinical signs occur.
- Par j 2 is an allergen from the wall pellitory (Parthenocis judicis). It is a member of the hcs7TP allergen family.
- The potential for cross-reactions with most other allergens of this family is considered low.
- In humans, Par j 2 is a highly specific marker for pellitory pollen sensitization; at this time, it is not known if the same occurs in animals.

D. farinae

- This patient has a sensitization to house dust mites.
- Associated allergic signs are generally year-round, but house dust mites are known to proliferate during times of high humidity and temperature.
- There is a known cross-reactivity between allergens of house dust and storage mite species, as well as between those of Dermatophagoides farinae and D. pteronyssinus.
- Allergen-specific immunotherapy is recommended for house dust mite sensitization, if the corresponding clinical signs occur.

Tympanus putrescentiae

- This patient has a sensitization to storage mites.
- Associated allergic signs are generally year-round, but storage mites are known to proliferate during times of high humidity and temperature.
- There is a known cross-reactivity between allergens of house dust and storage mite species.
- Allergen-specific immunotherapy is recommended for storage mite sensitization, if the corresponding clinical signs occur.

American cockroach

- This patient has a sensitization to American cockroach.
- Associated allergic signs are generally year-round.
- There is a known cross-reactivity between allergens of different cockroach species.
- Allergen-specific immunotherapy is recommended for cockroach sensitization, if the corresponding clinical signs occur.
- Per 7 is an allergen from the American cockroach (Parthenocis judicis). It belongs to the family of cockroach Group 7 allergens (Pteronysinus).
- Per 7 is a major allergen of humans sensitized to this cockroach; at this time it is not known if this is also the case in animals.
- The potential for cross-reactions of Per 7 with other pteronysin present in mites, insects, nematodes, and ingested material is very high.
- Sensitization to pteronysin likely represents a cross-reactivity to nematodes, such as Toxocara. At this time, the benefit of immunotherapy for patient sensitized to cross-reactive pteronysins has not been studied. However, in the absence of additional sensitizations, immunotherapy to pteronysin-containing house dust mites could be considered.

DISCLAIMER: THIS INTERPRETATION GUIDANCE IS A TOOL TO SUPPORT VETERINARIANS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF PAX RESULTS. PAX RECOMMENDATIONS DO NOT REPLACE THE JUDGMENT OF A VETERINARIAN.

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LABOKLIN
LABOR FÜR KLINISCHE DIAGNOSTIK GMBH & CO. KG

Customer: Test:

Common Name	Scientific name	EIM Allergen	Function	ng/ml
Grass Pollens				
Bermuda grass	Cynodon dactylon	Cyn d		18
Kentucky blue grass	Poa pratensis	Cyn a 1	Beta-Euphorbia	21
Meadow fescue	Festuca pratensis	Poa p		22
Orchard grass	Dactylis glomerata	Poa p		25
Perennial ryegrass	Lolium perenne	Lol p 1	Beta-Euphorbia	19
Rye, cultivated	Secale cereale	Sec c		25
Timothy grass	Phleum pratense	Phl p 1	Beta-Euphorbia	21
		Phl p 2	Euphorbia	22
		Phl p 5.02SL	Grass Group 5SL	19
		Phl p 6	Grass Group 5SL	25
		Phl p 7	Pollin	18
		Phl p 12	Pollin	21
Weed Pollens				
Dock / Samol	Rumex acetosella / crispus	Rum a, Rum c		24
English Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	Pla 1	Che a 2-Family	26
Lamb's quarter	Chenopodium album	Che a		24
Ragweed	Asteriscus vulgaris	Art v		19
		Art v 1	Plant Defensin	23
		Art v 3	hcs7	22
Nettle	Urtica dioica	Urt d		21
Pellitory	Parthenocis judicis	Par j		21
		Par j 2	hcs7	22
Ragweed	Androsace artemisioides	And a 1	Pectin Lyase	21
		And a 4	Plant Defensin	25
Russet thistle	Salsola kali	Sal k		21
		Sal k 1	Pectin methyltransferase	23

Legend: Allergen Extract (grey square), Molecular Allergen (red circle)

3

LABOKLIN
LABOR FÜR KLINISCHE DIAGNOSTIK GMBH & CO. KG

Customer: Test:

Interpretation - Support

D. pteronyssinus

- This patient has a sensitization to house dust mites.
- Associated allergic signs are generally year-round, but house dust mites are known to proliferate during times of high humidity and temperature.
- There is a known cross-reactivity between allergens of house dust and storage mite species.
- Allergen-specific immunotherapy is recommended for house dust mite sensitization, if the corresponding clinical signs occur.
- Der p 1 is an allergen from the Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus house dust mite; it is a member of the mite Group 1 allergen family (lipid transfer proteins).
- Der p 1 is a major allergen of humans sensitized to this house dust mite; it has also been shown to be an allergen in mite-sensitized dogs. At this time we do not know if this is the case in cats and horses.
- The potential for cross-reactions with other Group 1 mite allergens is variable, from very high (Der f 1 and Der m 1) to low (Ty p 1, Bla s 1, Ara s 1).

Mosquito

- This patient has a sensitization to mosquitoes.
- Clinical signs are due to a combination of immediate and late-phase reactions that follow the bites of insects; signs are generally worse in the summer and fall.
- There is a high likelihood of cross-reactivity between salivary allergens of different biting insect species, especially those that are closely related.
- The evidence of insect bites via multifaceted insect control measures is the most effective treatment option for insect bite hypersensitivity. Immunotherapy is recommended for these insects, if the corresponding clinical signs occur.

Honey bee venom

- This patient has a sensitization to honey bee venom.
- Clinical signs follow stings from honey bees, and involve a combination of immediate and late-phase reactions at the site of stings; systemic signs also can occur.
- There is some cross-reactivity between allergens of the honeybee and vespid venoms. In humans, cross-reactivity has been demonstrated between the bee venom and vespid venoms.
- Allergen-specific immunotherapy is currently not available for honey bee venom sensitization; the treatment is symptomatic.
- Api m 1 is an allergen from the honey bee (Apis mellifera); it is the honey bee venom's phospholipase A2.
- Api m 1 is a CD4-carrying major allergen of humans sensitized to honey bee venom; our preliminary results suggest that most dogs sensitized to the honey bee venom also are sensitized to Api m 1. At this time we do not know if this is the case in cats and horses.
- Api m 1 is considered a marker for sensitization to honey bee and bumble bees; phospholipase A2 are not cross-reactive with phospholipase A1 from vespid (e.g., Ves v 1).

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9

The PAX® Complete panel specifies the individual result for each tested allergen extract and component.

It includes a detailed recommendation including possible cross-reactivities and a support interpretation for each positive tested allergen.

Artuvetrin® Skin Test

The Artuvetrin® Skin Test allows you to determine to which substances a dog is allergic, by injecting small amounts of different allergens in the skin (intradermal test).

Available single-allergen vials or mixtures for performing an intradermal test in a veterinary clinic:



Scientific name	Common name	Mixtures
Pollen of grasses		
1. <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Vernal grass, sweet	Grass pollen mixture: Sweet vernal grass, bermuda grass, orchard grass, common velvet grass and timothy grass
2. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	
3. <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard grass	
4. <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Fescue, meadow	
5. <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvet grass, common	
6. <i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye grass, perennial	
7. <i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy grass	
8. <i>Poa pratensis</i>	Blue grass, Kentucky	
Pollen of trees and hedges		
1. <i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	Tree pollen mixture 1: Alder, birch and hazel
2. <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	
3. <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cypress, Italian	
4. <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech, European	
5. <i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	
6. <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore, eastern	
7. <i>Populus alba</i>	Poplar, white	
Pollen of weeds and flowers		
1. <i>Ambrosia elatior</i>	Ragweed, common	Weed pollen mixture 1: Mugwort, English plantain, dandelion and nettle
2. <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort, common	
3. <i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's quarters	Weed pollen mixture 2: Mugwort and nettle
4. <i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	Pellitory, wall or erect	
5. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Plantain, English	Weed pollen mixture 3: Lamb's quarters, English plantain, red or sheep sorrel, goldenrod and dandelion
6. <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel, red or sheep	
7. <i>Salsola kali</i>	Russian Thistle	
8. <i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	

Scientific name	Common name	Mixtures
Pollen of crops		
1. <i>Brassica napus</i>	Rape	N/A
2. <i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye, common	
Mites		
1. <i>Acarus siro</i>	Grain mite	N/A
2. <i>Dermatophagoides farinae</i>	House dust mite	
3. <i>Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus</i>	House dust mite	
4. <i>Lepidoglyphus destructor</i>	Hay mite	
5. <i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>	Copra mite	
Insects		
1. <i>Aedes communis</i>	Common snow pool mosquito	N/A
2. <i>Culex</i> sp.	Culex	
3. <i>Culicoides</i> sp.	Biting Midges	
4. <i>Musca domestica</i>	House fly	
5. <i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Cockroach	
Epithelia		
1. <i>Canis familiaris</i>	Dog	Epithelia mixture: Duck, goose and chicken
2. <i>Felis domesticus</i>	Cat	
3. <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Parakeet	
4. <i>Mus musculus</i>	Mouse	
5. <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	
6. <i>Ovis arie</i>	Sheep	
Fungi		
1. <i>Alternaria alternata</i>		Fungi mixture: Alternaria alternata, Aspergillus fumigatus and Cladosporium herbarum
2. <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>		
3. <i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>		
Yeast		
1. <i>Candida albicans</i>		N/A
2. <i>Malassezia</i> sp.		

This list is subject to change. If you have questions about the availability, please contact derma@laboklin.com

Artuvetrin® allergen-specific immunotherapy (1 – 8 allergens)

Artuvetrin® Therapy is a licensed allergen-specific immunotherapy in Europe. It is a tailor-made treatment produced individually for each animal. Artuvetrin® Therapy has proven efficacy (75%) and safe. Therefore, it can be given for long periods. Each vial lasts for 10 months, and up to 8 allergens can be added to one vial.



Scientific name	Common name	Mixtures
Pollen of grasses		
1. <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Vernal grass, sweet	Grass pollen mixture: Sweet vernal grass, bermuda grass, orchard grass, common velvet grass and timothy grass
2. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	
3. <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard grass	
4. <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Fescue, meadow	
5. <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvet grass, common	
6. <i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye grass, perennial	
7. <i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy grass	
8. <i>Poa pratensis</i>	Blue grass, Kentucky	
Pollen of trees and hedges		
1. <i>Acer negundo</i>	Maple, ash leaved	Tree pollen mixture 1: Alder, birch and hazel
2. <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder, black	
3. <i>Betula pendula</i>	Birch	Tree pollen mixture 3: Ash-leaved maple, ash, white poplar and willow
4. <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	
5. <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cypress, Italian	
6. <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech, European	
7. <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	
8. <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European privet	
9. <i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	
10. <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore, eastern	
11. <i>Populus alba</i>	Poplar, white	
12. <i>Salix viminalis</i>	Willow	
Pollen of weeds and flowers		
1. <i>Ambrosia elatior</i>	Ragweed, common	Weed pollen mixture 1: Mugwort, English plantain, dandelion and nettle
2. <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort, common	
3. <i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's quarters	Weed pollen mixture 2: Mugwort and nettle
4. <i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	Pellitory, wall or erect	
5. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Plantain, English	Weed pollen mixture 3: Lambs quarter, English plantain, red or sheep sorrel, goldenrod and dandelion
6. <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel, red or sheep	
7. <i>Salsola kali</i>	Russian Thistle	
8. <i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	
9. <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion, common	
10. <i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle, stinging	

Scientific name	Common name	Mixtures
Pollen of crops		
1. <i>Brassica napus</i>	Rape	N/A
2. <i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye, common	
Mites		
1. <i>Acarus siro</i>	Grain mite	N/A
2. <i>Dermatophagoides farinae</i>	House dust mite	
3. <i>Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus</i>	House dust mite	
4. <i>Lepidoglyphus destructor</i>	Hay mite	
5. <i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>	Copra mite	
Insects		
1. <i>Aedes communis</i>	Common snow pool mosquito	N/A
2. <i>Culex</i> sp.	Culex	
3. <i>Culicoides</i> sp.	Biting midges	
4. <i>Musca domestica</i>	House fly	
5. <i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Cockroach	
Epithelia		
1. <i>Canis familiaris</i>	Dog	Epithelia mixture: Duck, goose and chicken
2. <i>Cavia porcellus</i>	Guinea pig	
3. <i>Felis domesticus</i>	Cat	
4. <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Parakeet	
5. <i>Mus musculus</i>	Mouse	
6. <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	
7. <i>Ovis arie</i>	Sheep	
Fungi		
1. <i>Alternaria alternata</i>		Fungi mixture: Alternaria alternata, Aspergillus fumigatus and Cladosporium herbarum
2. <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>		
3. <i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>		
Yeast		
1. <i>Candida albicans</i>		N/A
2. <i>Malassezia</i> sp.		

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