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.

### Weeds:
*(Ambrosia)*  
- Short ragweed
- Giant ragweed
- False ragweed
- Western ragweed

*(Artemisia)*  
- Sages
- Wormwood
- Mugworts

**Chenopod and Amaranth families**
*(Salsola)*  
- Russian thistle
*(Chenopodium)*  
- Lambs quarter
*(Kochia)*  
- Burning bush

*(Amaranthus)*  
- Pigweed
- Red root pigweed
- Amaranth

*(Atriplex)*  
- Saltbush
- Wingscale

**Grasses:**  
Subfamily *Festucoideae,*
- Meadow fescue
- Timothy
- Rye
- Kentucky blue
- Orchard
- Red top

Subfamily *Eragrostioideae,*
- Bermuda
- Bahia

**Trees:**
*(Cupressaceae)*  
- Juniper
- Cedar
- Cypress

*(Betulaceae)*  
- Birch
- Alder
- Hazel
- Hornbeam
- Hophornbeam

*(Fagaceae)*  
- Beech
- Oak
- Chestnut

*(Oleaceae)*  
- Ash
- European olive
- Privet

*(Populus)*  
- Cottonwood
- Poplar
- Aspen

**Dust Mites:**  
- *D. pteronyssinus*
- *D. farinae*

*D. pteronyssinus* and *D. farinae* 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.

**Cockroach:**  
- German cockroach
- American cockroach

Although, German cockroaches are most likely to occur in American homes, an equal mixture of German and American cockroach is appropriate.