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MOLD IMMUNOREACTIVITY PANELS

Test 7 or 16 of the most prevalent molds
confirm exposure, allergy and sensitivity

- ✓ RECENT EXPOSURE - IgA
- ✓ MOLD ALLERGY - IgE
- ✓ MOLD SENSITIVITY / EXPOSURE - IgG

Expanded Mold Immunoreactivity Panel - 16 molds:

1. *Alternaria alternata*
2. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
3. *Aureobasidium pullulans*
4. *Candida albicans*
5. *Chaetomium globosum*
6. *Cladosporium herbarum*
7. *Epicoccum purpurascens*
8. *Fusarium proliferatum*
9. *Mucor racemosus*
10. *Penicillium chrysogenum*
11. *Phoma betae*
12. *Rhizopus nigricans*
13. *Setomelanomma rostrata*
14. *Stachybotrys atra** *(IgG/IgA only)*
15. *Stemphylium herbarum*
16. *Trichoderma viride*

Mold Immunoreactivity Panel - 7 molds:

1. *Alternaria alternata*
2. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
3. *Cladosporium herbarum*
4. *Fusarium proliferatum*
5. *Mucor racemosus*
6. *Penicillium chrysogenum**
7. *Stachybotrys atra* *(IgG/IgA only)*

MOLD IMMUNOREACTIVITY PANEL (IgE, IgG, IgA) *Serum*

Alternaria alternata: *Common in the air in late spring and fall, Alternaria alternata is generally considered an outdoor mold, however significant concentrations have been found in house dust and air conditioning systems.*

Aspergillus fumigatus: *This mold colonizes in decaying vegetable matter, uncooked fruits, plant leaves and textiles. It is one of the most prevalent airborne fungal pathogens.*

Aureobasidium pullulans: *This fungus is common on wet decaying wood, in the surface layer of soils, and has been found on seeds, barley, oats, tomato, berries, citrus fruits, grapes and pecans. Indoors it is found in kitchens and bathrooms and can damage interior painted surfaces and can also be found in air conditioners and humidifiers.*

Candida albicans: *Common in soil, organic debris and seldom airborne. C. albicans occurs naturally on the skin and in the gut; it can cause significant infections such as thrush, skin infections in diabetics and sepsis in those who are immuno-compromised.*

Chaetomium globosum: *A rapidly growing mold thrives on cellulose-rich substrates found in soil, straw, wood, plant debris as well as paper, seeds, and bird feathers. Often found in homes that have suffered water damage.*

Epicoccum purpurascens: *A secondary decomposer of plants, soil, paper and textiles, it can also be found in fruits, polluted freshwater, compost beds, insects, human skin and sputum. This mold is one of the more common outdoor allergens.*

Cladosporium herbarum: *Considered a major source of inhalant allergens, this mold is found in homes and commercial buildings. It grows on damp walls, carpets, food, rubber and is found in HVAC systems.*

Fusarium proliferatum: *This mold is a major source of mycotoxins in food and animal feed. It is widely distributed on grasses and plants and found in soil.*

Mucor racemosus: *This mold is found primarily in soil, it also grows in organic matter, vegetables grains and nuts. It is the most commonly found mold in floor dust and is considered an indoor mold.*

Penicillium chrysogenum: *A major source of indoor mold found on furnishings, foods and other organic materials. It is frequently found in damp or water damaged buildings.*

Phoma betae: *Found on cheeses, fermented meat products and harvested vegetables. P. betae is found indoors on damp or humid surfaces. It is considered an opportunistic pathogen in humans.*

Rhizopus nigricans: *Found on damp walls, in basements, children's sand boxes and on food leftovers. It is commonly known as the "bread" mold. R. nigricans is considered an occupational mold as exposure is common among workers in the fresh produce industry.*

Setomelanomma rostrata: *Considered seasonal, spores are released in hot, dry weather. S. rostrate is found on grasses and cereals, in soil and textiles.*

Stachybotrys atra: *(S. chartarum) A black mold commonly found in damp and water damaged structures, it thrives on materials with a high cellulose content.*

Stemphylium herbarum: *Found in soil, grasslands, polluted freshwater, on leaves and the bark of trees. As a seed borne fungus it is seen on barley, wheat and tomato.*

Trichoderma viride: *Typically found in soil and on wood. In homes, it is found in damp areas and unglazed ceramics. T. viride can cause green mold rot on onions and cultivated mushroom.*

Mold Immunoreactivity Testing

Molds can be found in virtually every environment and normally are innocuous. Molds can act as traditional allergens and/or be recognized as potential pathogens.

Defining the immune responses to molds through testing for IgE, IgG, and IgA antibodies can help distinguish the nature of the immune response a patient is having. IgG suggests an on-going exposure, IgA indicates a strong mucosal response, usually due to recent respiratory exposure to high levels of mold, and elevated IgE represents an allergic response.

Alletess offers a full panel of IgE, IgG and IgA to many of the common molds of concern.

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