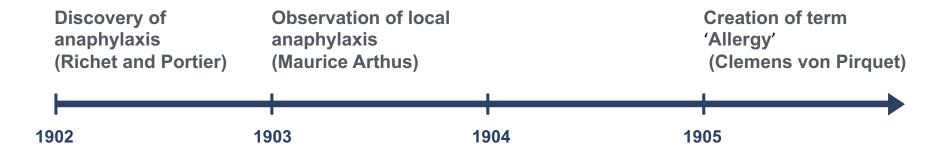
University of Basel

A carriage ride in Central Park

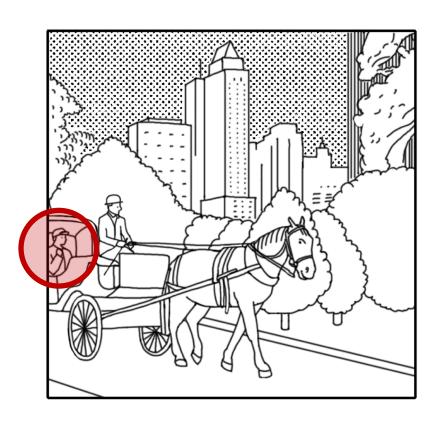
Prof. Andreas J. Bircher

Discoveries stimulate research



What soluble serum protein or cell provokes the observed effects?

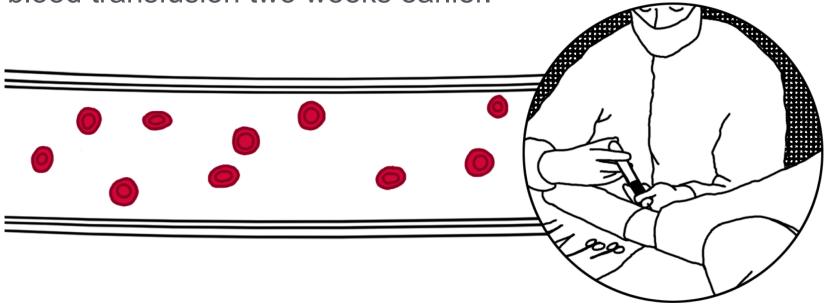
1919: Central Park, New York



- Waiter, 35 years old
- experiences asthmatic attack, when entering horse carriage
- No previous allergic reactions

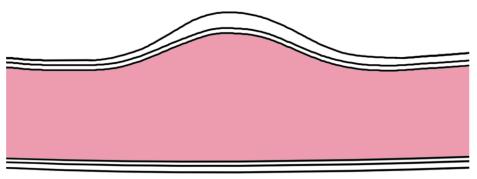
1919: Central Park, New York

Suffering from anaemia, the patient had received a blood transfusion two weeks earlier.



1919 Tests



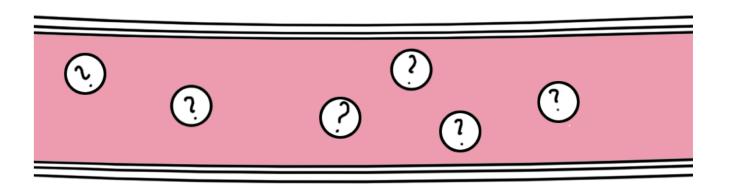


- Positive testing to horse at a dilution
 1:20'000
- Blood donor: chronic asthma and bronchitis. Positive testing to horse at dilution 1:50'000

Dr. M. Ramirez

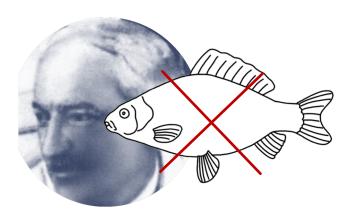
1919 Tests

- Source of allergic reaction = transfer of 'anaphylactic reaction bodies'.
- The patient's allergic condition disappears after a few weeks.

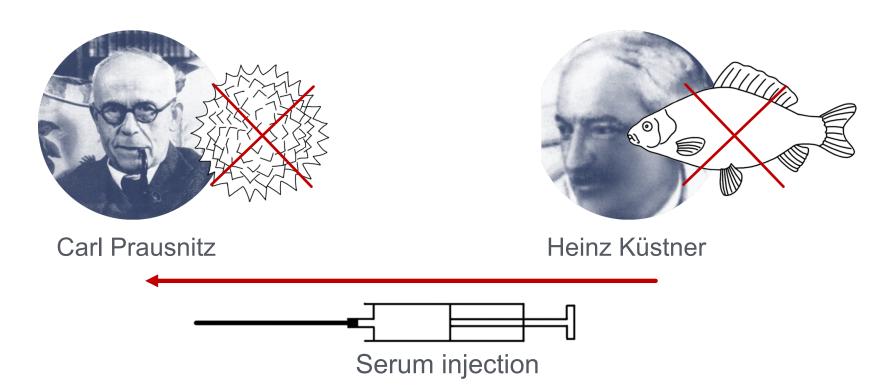


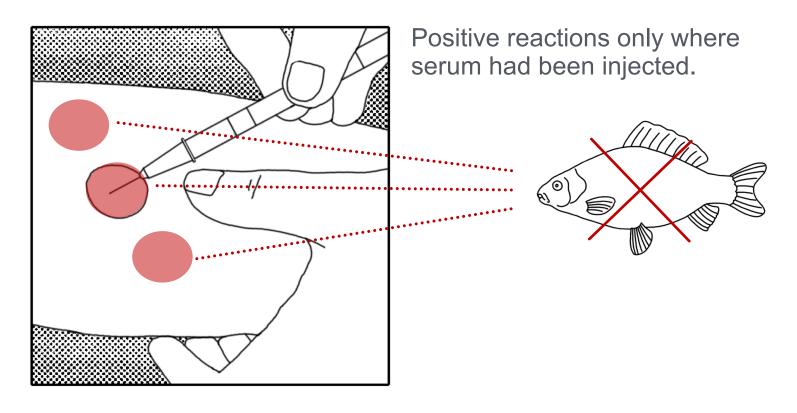


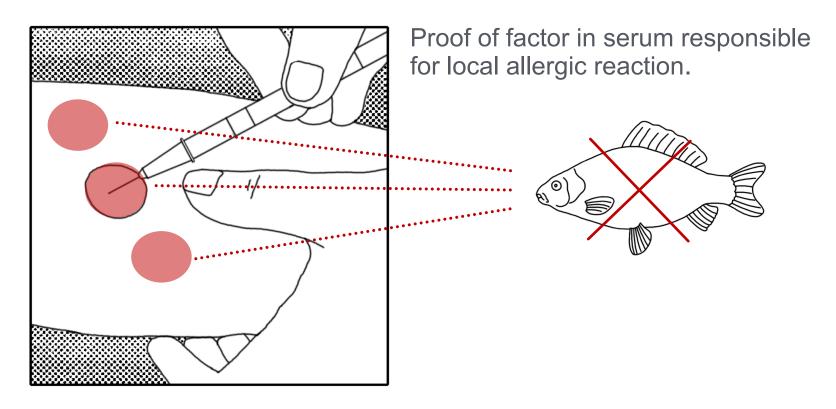
Carl Prausnitz

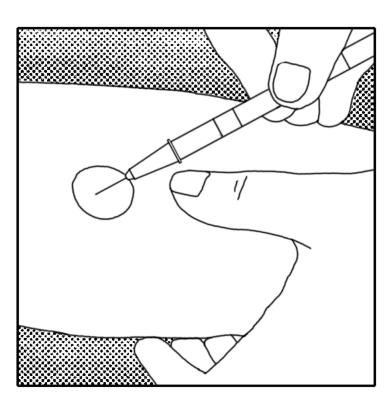


Heinz Küstner





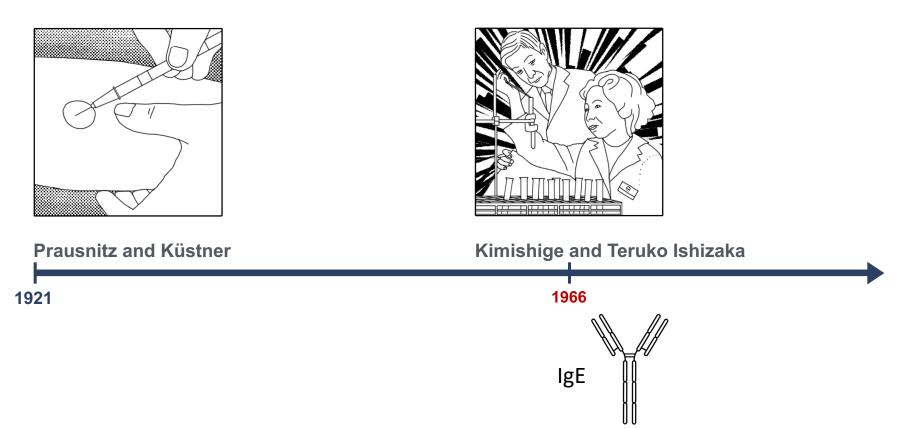




Prausnitz - Küstner test or P-K reaction: used to demonstrate and quantify allergen-specific antibodies

(no longer in use)

45 Years to get IgE



Two observations

Richet, Portier & von Pirquet:

- Injection of foreign protein
- Memory B cell: IgE, IgG
- Production of antibodies results in allergic reaction

Ramirez, Prausnitz & Küstner:

- Injection of IgE antibodies as part of blood serum
- Temporary allergic reaction
- No antibodies produced by receiving organism

Active sensitization

Passive sensitization

Passive and active vaccination

Passive vaccination:

Puts antibodies directly to use in the patient's organism.

Active vaccination:

Patient's organism needs time to build up sufficient protective antibodies.

Today

IgE quantification in blood serum as a complement to skin tests.

