The most commonly reported adverse reaction was vomiting. In some cases, vomiting may result in decreased immune response (see Adverse Reactions). Treatment with ATOPICA for Cats may result in decreased immune response in an aqueous environment. Cyclosporine, the active ingredient in ATOPICA for Cats, is a cyclic polypeptide, immune modulating agent consisting of 11 amino acids. It is produced as a metabolite by the fungus Beauveria nivea.

Cyclosporine A is designated Cyclo[(E)-(2S,3R,4R)-N-methylglycyl-N-methyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-N-methyl-L-leucyl-L-alanyl-N-methylglycyl-L-prolyl-N-methylglycyl-N-methyl-L-leucyl]; cyclosporine is marketed in an aqueous environment. Cyclosporine is an immunosuppressive agent that has been shown to work via suppression of T-helper and T-suppressor cells and inhibition of interleukin-2. It does not depress hematopoiesis or the function of phagocytes. It does not lower the antibody production of immune cells.

Toxoplasma gondii infections in cats are greatly reduced by ATOPICA for Cats, but do not result in mortality when treated early in the clinical condition including recumbency, inappetance, dehydration, fever, diarrhea, cough, tachypnea, dyspnea, anorexia, vomiting, and weight loss. The most commonly reported adverse reaction was vomiting. In some cases, vomiting may result in decreased immune response (see Adverse Reactions). Treatment with ATOPICA for Cats may result in decreased immune response.