Cross-reacting material in genetic variants of haemophilia B

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SYNOPSIS  Cross-reacting factor IX material (CRM) was immunologically detected in the plasma of 38 normal individuals and 21 out of 22 haemophilia B patients using a rabbit antibody to factor IX. The same reacting material was detected in only nine of these patients using a human antibody. These results indicate that the plasma of the majority of haemophilia B patients contains a protein-lacking biological activity but having antigenic determinants in common with normal factor IX.

Genetic variants of haemophilia A and B (factor VIII and IX deficiencies) have been recently demonstrated by the ability or inability of the patient's plasma to neutralize specific human antibodies against factor VIII or IX (Roberts, Gross, Webster, and Dejanov, 1966; Denson, Biggs, and Mannucci, 1968; Hoyer and Breckenridge, 1968; Roberts, Grizzle, Mc Lester, and Penick, 1968; Feinstein, Chong, Kasper, and Rapaport, 1969; Denson, Biggs, Haddon, Borrett, and Cobb, 1969; Brown, Hougie, and Roberts, 1970; Meyer, Dray, and Larrieu, 1970; Hoyer and Breckenridge, 1970; Meyer and Larrieu, 1971). In most patients (haemophilia A− or B+) immunological cross-reacting material was absent, while in 10 to 15% of them an inactive protein could be demonstrated (haemophilia A+ or B+). However, conflicting data were obtained in haemophilia A when using factor VIII antibodies raised in different species (rabbit, goat) by immunization with partially purified factor VIII. Depending on the reactivity of the various antibodies, inactive cross-reacting material could be demonstrated in a highly variable percentage of haemophilia A patients: 100% (Zimmerman, Ratnoff, and Powell, 1971; Stites, Hersgold, Perlman, and Fudenberg, 1971; Meyer, Lavergne, Larrieu, and Josso, 1972), 90% (Bennett and Huehns, 1970), or around 15% (Denson et al., 1969; Gralnick, Abrell, and Bagley, 1971). The present study demonstrates a similar discrepancy when the reactivity of different haemophilia B plasmas was compared with two types of factor IX antibodies, namely, a human inhibitor which occurred in a transfused haemophilia B patient, and rabbit antibodies raised by immunization with a partially purified antigen.

Materials and Methods

The factor IX concentrate used as a source of antigen was a sample from a batch of human material (RD40) prepared at the Oxford Haemophilia Centre by batch adsorption on DEAE-cellulose followed by displacement elution in a column (Dike, Bidwell, and Rizza, 1972). This concentrate contained 62 U/ml factor IX, 50 U/ml factor II, 44 U/ml factor X, and a very low concentration of factor VII (1-7 U/ml). The protein concentration was 10 mg/ml and the purification with respect to factor IX was 400-fold.

Rabbit antisera were obtained by injection of equal parts of factor IX concentrate and complete Freund's adjuvant. Three injections (6 mg protein) were given at intervals of eight days, the first one in the popliteal lymph node and subsequent ones in foot pads. Blood was drawn 10 days after the last injection, and allowed to clot in glass tubes, which were kept at 37°C for six hours and at 4°C for 12 hours. Serum was obtained by centrifugation at 5000 g for 15 min, oxalated, adsorbed with barium carbonate (40 mg/ml), and heated at 56°C for 30 minutes. The antibody titres (Denson, 1967) were 5 U/ml and 18 U/ml (1 U was defined as the amount of serum destroying 75% factor IX after incubation at 37°C for 15 min). The anti-factor II and anti-factor X antibody titres were < 2 U/ml. These antibodies were not specific for factor IX, as by immunodiffusion four lines of precipitation were shown against normal plasma or factor IX concentrate.

Human factor IX antibody was a specific inhibitor which appeared in a haemophilia B patient after multiple transfusions. The antibody titre was 15 U/ml.

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Factor IX activity was measured by a one-stage assay (Langdell, Wagner, and Brinkhous, 1953), and prothrombin time with human and ox-brain thromboplastin (Thrombotest) as previously described (Meyer and Larrieu, 1971).

Inhibitor-neutralizing activity was measured by a modified two-stage procedure (Denson et al, 1969). In the first step, 0.4 ml of normal or test plasma was incubated at 37°C for 15 min with 0.1 ml of an appropriate dilution of human or rabbit antibody. In the second step, 0.2 ml of normal plasma was added to an equal volume of the first mixture. After a second incubation at 37°C for 15 min residual factor IX was measured by a one-stage assay. Results were expressed as units of neutralized inhibitor.

Results

INHIBITOR-NEUTRALIZING ACTIVITY IN CONTROL PLASMAS

The specificity of the factor IX assays ensures the specificity of the inhibitor-neutralizing technique for the antigenic determinants of factor IX. Other coagulation factor antibodies, such as anti-factor VIII (from human or rabbit origin) or rabbit anti-human factor II, tested in the same system, did not interfere with the final assay of factor IX after the two incubations.

Inhibitor-neutralizing activity was measured in normal plasma (38 experiments): it varied from 0.85 to 1.07 unit (mean 1.03 ± 0.07 unit) when using


human antibody (Fig. 1), and from 0.85 to 1.25 unit (mean 0.92 ± 0.05 unit) when using antihuman factor IX antiserum (Fig. 2). Cross-reacting material was present in normal serum as well as in the plasma of coagulation deficiencies other than factor IX. It was lacking in aluminium hydroxide or barium sulphate-adsorbed plasma or serum, the results being the same as those with citrated saline.

INHIBITOR-NEUTRALIZING ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH HAEMOPHILIA B

Twenty-two haemophilia B patients were tested in the same way using both human and rabbit antibodies.

Human antibody

Plasma samples from 13 haemophilia B patients failed to neutralize the human antibody. These patients were classified as haemophilia B−. Five plasmas contained an amount of cross-reacting material identical to that in normal plasma, and four showed intermediate results (Fig. 1). These nine patients were classified as haemophilia B+.

Rabbit antiserum

The capacity of the same plasmas to neutralize the rabbit antihuman factor IX antibodies appeared entirely different. Only one patient out of the 22 tested lacked immunologically detectable cross-reacting material (Fig. 2). This patient had a moderate form of haemophilia B (factor IX activity 4%). In 14 patients plasma inhibitor neutralizing activity varied from 0.65 to 1.1 unit, i.e., within the normal

Fig. 1 Inhibitor-neutralizing activity in 22 cases of haemophilia B (human factor IX inhibitor).

■ Haemophilia B

△ Haemophilia B+.

Fig. 2 Inhibitor-neutralizing activity in 22 cases of haemophilia B (rabbit factor IX antiserum).

■ Normal range.
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range, and seven patients had intermediate values, from 0·30 to 0·55 unit. The same results were observed using two different rabbit antisera. No correlation was found between the level of active factor IX and the amount of factor IX antigen.

OX BRAIN CLOTTING TIME IN PATIENTS WITH HAEMOPHILIA B

In five of the 22 patients tested, the Thrombotest time (or clotting time in the presence of ox-brain thromboplastin) was prolonged on repeated testing (62-85 sec) while the clotting time was normal in the presence of human brain thromboplastin. These patients were classified as haemophilia B_M (Hougie and Twomey, 1967). Cross-reacting material was present in three of these patients when tested by human antibody, and in all five when tested with rabbit antibody (Table I).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor IX Activity</th>
<th>Factor IX Antigen (INN Units)</th>
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<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Human Antibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>0-46</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>0-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control (mean)</td>
<td>0-92</td>
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Table I Inhibitor-neutralizing activity in haemophilia B_M (five patients) (comparison of two types of antibodies)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FACTOR IX VARIANTS

Among the 22 patients with haemophilia B we studied with both methods, four groups could be distinguished when using factor IX human antibody (Table II). In the first group (11 patients with a severe or a moderate form of the disease), the Thrombotest was normal and antigenic activity lacking. In the second group (six patients with moderate haemophilia), the Thrombotest was normal, and the plasma contained factor IX antigenic determinants. Conversely in the third group (two patients with severe haemophilia) the Thrombotest was prolonged by antigenic material lacking. In the fourth group, three patients had both haemophilia B_M and B+. The groups were entirely different when employing rabbit antibody (Table II). Twenty-one patients were classified in groups II and IV (haemophilia B+), and one in group I.

Discussion

A large heterogeneity with a wide spectrum of variants had already been demonstrated in haemophilia B when using a human factor IX inhibitor. Two different molecular abnormalities have been recently described: haemophilia B_M (Hougie and Twomey, 1967) and haemophilia B+ (Denson et al, 1968; Roberts et al, 1968; Meyer and Larrieu, 1971).

Our results, obtained with factor IX antisera raised in rabbits, suggest that in nearly all haemophilia B patients (21 out of 22), the lack of factor IX activity is due to the synthesis of an inactive protein, having antigenic determinants in common with normal factor IX. These results are in agreement with those obtained with factor VIII antibodies raised in rabbits (Zimmerman et al, 1971; Bennett and Huehns, 1970; Stites et al, 1971; Meyer et al, 1972). The large discrepancy between the results obtained with the two types of factor IX antibodies in haemophilia B patients suggests that more than one antigenic site is involved on factor IX protein. Factor IX antisera raised in rabbits probably contain some antibodies which react with antigenic determinants present on the factor IX molecule, other than those responsible for the development of antibody(ies) in some haemophilia B patients after multiple transfusions.

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