

Deficiency of Protein C Inhibitor in Combined Factor V/VIII Deficiency Disease

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ABSTRACT Activated protein C is an anticoagulant plasma protease enzyme that inactivates Factors V and VIII in plasma. Normal plasma contains a protein that inhibits activated protein C and that is distinct from previously described plasma protease inhibitors. Protein C inhibitory activity is not detectable in plasmas from four unrelated patients with combined Factor V/VIII deficiency but is present in normal amounts in plasmas from patients with simple Factor V deficiency or Factor VIII deficiency. It is suggested that the molecular basis for combined Factor V/VIII deficiency that exhibits simple autosomal recessive inheritance is a deficiency of protein C inhibitor.

INTRODUCTION

Protein C is a serine protease zymogen that has been isolated from bovine (1-3) and human plasma (4, 5). Activated protein C is a potent anticoagulant that shows remarkable species specificity (3, 4, 6, 7) and it is identical to autoprothrombin II-A (7, 8). Purified activated bovine protein C inactivates purified bovine Factor Va (9-11) and Factor VIII:C (12) and it destroys Factor Xa binding sites and prothrombinase activities of washed bovine platelets (13, 14). When human activated protein C is added to human plasma, it selectively inactivates Factors V and VIII (5).

Because plasma proteases are usually regulated by plasma protease inhibitors, we sought to identify the existence of an inhibitor for activated protein C. Once we found that normal plasma inhibited activated protein C, we theorized that patients lacking this inhibitor might present with an apparent deficiency of

both Factor V and Factor VIII:C, since activated protein C readily destroys both these factors in plasma (5). Indeed, a very rare form of hemophilia in which patients are deficient in both Factors V and VIII:C has been known for 26 yr (15, 16). Reviews of available literature indicate that this disorder shows autosomal recessive inheritance and that it is not a combination of isolated Factor V deficiency with Factor VIII:C deficiency (17-19). This report demonstrates the presence in normal plasma of a protein inhibitor of activated protein C that is deficient in plasma from patients with combined Factor V/VIII deficiency.

METHODS

All chemicals from commercial sources were the best grade available. DEAE-Sepharose A-50, cyanogen bromide-activated Sepharose 4B, and Sepharose 4B were products of Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Inc., Piscataway, N. J. Dextran sulfate-Sepharose was made according to Kisiel (4). Purified α -thrombin, that was prepared from purified human prothrombin using *Echis carinatus* venom (20), was coupled to cyanogen bromide-activated Sepharose 4B following the manufacturer's instructions. Trypsin-agarose was obtained from Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, Ill. The chromogenic substrate, S-2238, Phe-Pip-Arg-paranitroanilide, was purchased from Kabi AG, Stockholm, Sweden. Heparin (5,000 U/ml) was obtained from Organon Inc., West Orange, N. J. Antisera to human α_1 -antitrypsin, α_2 -antichymotrypsin, C1-inhibitor, antithrombin III, α_2 -macroglobulin, and plasminogen were obtained from Calbiochem-Behring Corp., American Hoechst Corp., San Diego, Calif. Anti- α_1 -antiplasmin was obtained from Nordic Immunology, Tilberg, Holland. Human plasma was obtained from healthy normal donors and anticoagulated (1:10) with 3.8% sodium citrate. The human plasma pool was a mixture of plasma from 15 normal donors. Five Factor VIII:C-deficient plasmas and one Factor V-deficient plasma were purchased from George King Biomedical, Overland, Kans. One Factor V-deficient plasma was a gift from Dr. Douglas Triplett. The combined Factor V/VIII-deficient plasmas were generously provided by Dr. Roger Edson who sent plasmas from two unrelated patients, Dr. Fred Dombrose and his colleagues, and Doctors Robert Rosenberg and M. Bern. Factor VIII concentrate (Hemophil) and Factor IX concentrate (Proplex) were gifts from Hyland Therapeutics Div., Travenol Laboratories, Inc., Costa Mesa, Calif.

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Human protein C was purified from commercial Factor IX concentrate (Proplex). The first step in the procedure employed DEAE-Sephadex chromatography with salt gradient elution as described.¹ Fractions containing thrombin-activated anticoagulant and protein C antigenic activities were pooled and subjected to chromatography on dextran sulfate-Sephadex as described by Kisiel (4). The fractions from this column that contained protein C were pooled and subjected to preparative polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis as described elsewhere for the purification of Factor X.¹ Purified protein C appeared greater than 95% homogenous on polyacrylamide gels in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate and reducing agent and the protein elicited a monospecific antiserum upon injection into a goat.

Protein C was activated by α -thrombin-Sepharose. 200 μ l of thrombin-Sepharose that had been washed exhaustively with Tris-buffered saline, 0.01 M Tris-Cl, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4, was added to 3 ml of protein C (29 μ g/ml) in Tris-buffered saline. The activation of protein C was followed by the appearance of hydrolytic activity against the chromogenic substrate, S-2238. In the spectrophotometric assay, 60 μ l of the sample was added to 600 μ l of 0.1 mM S-2238 in 0.05 M Tris-Cl, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 8.3. The increase in A_{405}/min was determined using a Gilford recording spectrophotometer. Maximal activity was observed within 60 min, at which time the thrombin-Sepharose was removed by centrifugation. Activated protein C was stored in frozen aliquots at -70°C and it retained full activity for at least 6 mo.

Activated protein C inhibitory activity in plasma was assayed by measuring the ability of plasma to inhibit the amidolytic activity of the enzyme against S-2238 (4, 5). In the assay, 150 μ l of plasma, 100 μ l of activated protein C (1 μ g/ml), 50 μ l of heparin (35 U/ml final concentration), and 50 μ l of anti-prekallikrein gamma globulin (21) were incubated at 37°C . At various times a 60- μ l aliquot was removed, mixed with 600 μ l of S-2238 and assayed for hydrolysis of the substrate. The heparin and anti-prekallikrein antibodies were found useful in reducing the background amidolytic activities of plasma proteases.

To determine if the inhibitor of activated protein C was a protein, 400 μ l of trypsin-Sepharose was incubated with 1 ml of partially purified inhibitor that was obtained by dialyzing fractions obtained from chromatography of plasma on DEAE-Sephadex A-50 (22). For this trypsinisation, all reactants were in Tris-buffered saline. The reaction proceeded for 2 h at 37°C and then trypsin-Sepharose was removed by centrifugation. Aliquots of activated protein C were then incubated with inhibitor aliquots that were either exposed or unexposed to trypsin-Sepharose. After 30 min at 37°C , the residual activated protein C activity was determined using the S-2238 hydrolysis assay.

Plasma (3 liters) was fractionated on DEAE-Sephadex A-50 (14 \times 50 cm column) at 20°C with elution by an increasing salt, decreasing pH gradient as previously described (22). 2-ml aliquots from various column fractions were dialyzed against Tris-buffered saline overnight at 4°C and assayed for inhibitory activity against activated protein C. The elution positions of known plasma protease inhibitors were determined using double immunodiffusion analysis with commercial antisera. The elution positions of α_2 -macroglobulin, C_1 -inhibitor, antithrombin III, and α_1 -antiplasmin were independently verified by the fact that each of these inhibitors has been purified in our laboratory from pools of fractions from similar columns.²

¹ Marlar, R. A., A. J. Kleiss, and J. H. Griffin. Reevaluation of the extrinsic system of blood coagulation. Submitted for publication.

² Griffin, Kleiss, and Miles. Unpublished observation.

RESULTS

Inhibition of activated protein C by normal and deficient plasmas. The inhibition of activated protein C by normal and various deficient plasmas was studied by preincubating the enzyme with samples of plasma before measuring the amidolytic activity of the enzyme against the tripeptide substrate, S-2238. Six individual normal plasmas as well as two different pools of normal plasmas inhibited activated protein C in similar time-dependent reactions (Fig. 1A). Activated protein C activity was reduced to 0–25% of its original value within 30 min. However, activated protein C was not inhibited by four combined Factor V/VIII-deficient plasmas from four unrelated patients (Fig. 1A); even after 30 min no detectable ($\pm 10\%$) inhibition occurred. The ability of Factor V-deficient plasmas and Factor VIII-deficient plasmas to inhibit activated protein C was indistinguishable from that of normal plasma (Fig. 1B). Thus, the absence of inhibitory activity was unique to the plasmas from patients with inherited combined Factor V/VIII deficiency.

In preliminary experiments, the presence of calcium ions and phospholipid either alone or together had no

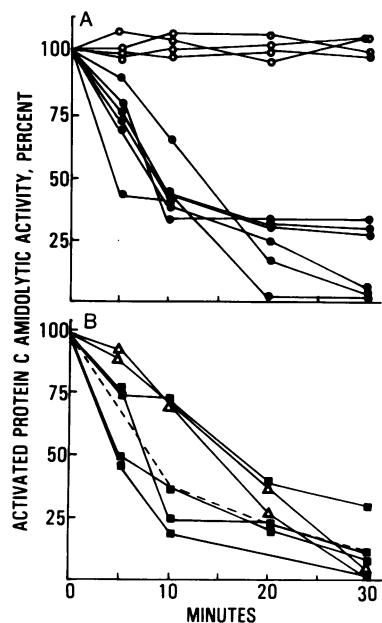


FIGURE 1 Inactivation of activated protein C by normal and various deficient plasmas. Activated protein C was incubated with plasma and aliquots of the reaction mixture were assayed at various times for residual enzymatic activity. Assay conditions are described in Methods. (A) Percent of activated protein C activity remaining after incubation of the enzyme with different individual normal plasmas (●) or with different individual combined Factor V/VIII-deficient plasmas (○) from four unrelated patients. (B) Percent of activated protein C activity remaining after incubation with different Factor VIII-deficient plasmas (■) and two different Factor V-deficient plasmas (△).

significant effect on the inhibitory activity of normal plasma.

To determine if anything in the combined Factor V/VIII-deficient plasmas might adversely affect the normal protein C inhibitor, normal plasma was diluted with Factor V/VIII-deficient plasma or with buffer before assaying the inhibition of activated protein C. The results (Fig. 2) show that nothing in the combined Factor V/VIII-deficient plasma altered the ability of normal plasma to neutralize activated protein C. Between 0 and 8% normal plasma, a linear dose-response relationship was observed in the inhibition assay (Fig. 2). This establishes a quantitative assay for the inhibition of activated protein C and the data indicate that ~12% normal plasma (150 μ l) neutralizes 100 μ l of 1 μ g/ml of activated protein C. Moreover, since the assay is sensitive to 2% normal plasma, the observation of no detectable inhibition ($\pm 10\%$) by the combined Factor V/VIII-deficient plasmas after 30 min (Fig. 1A) implies there is $<2\%$ of the inhibitor in the patient's plasma.

Commercial Factor VIII concentrate and Factor IX concentrate from one manufacturer were assayed for their ability to inhibit activated protein C. Neither one contained detectable inhibitory activity. In other assays, the supernatant of barium-adsorbed plasma was found to contain a normal level of the inhibitor of activated protein C.

Fractionation of protein C inhibitor on DEAE-Sephadex. To define some of the properties of the protein C inhibitor, normal plasma was fractionated on DEAE-Sephadex. One major region of activity that inhibited activated protein C was found. The inhibitor activity eluted at the beginning of the gradient just behind the bulk of gamma globulins but before any beta globulins such as plasminogen or Factor XII. The known plasma protease inhibitors, α_1 -antitrypsin, α_1 -

antichymotrypsin, α_2 -macroglobulin, $\overline{\text{CI}}$ -inhibitor, antithrombin III, and α_1 -antiplasmin, were eluted much later than the inhibitor of activated protein C. No overlap of the protein C inhibitor activity and the known plasma inhibitors was seen. Moreover, assays of the fractions from the DEAE-Sephadex column showed that activated protein C was not inhibited by any of the known plasma inhibitors.

To determine if the protein C inhibitory activity was protein in nature, trypsin-Sepharose was assessed for its ability to destroy the inhibitory activity of partially purified inhibitor. Partially purified inhibitor was obtained by dialyzing a pool of fractions obtained from a DEAE-Sephadex column. The inhibitory activity was not lost from the pool of activity during dialysis implying that the inhibitor is a macromolecule. Exposure of the partially purified inhibitor to trypsin-Sepharose destroyed 81% of the inhibitor activity. In controls, the inhibitor incubated with buffer lost none ($\pm 10\%$) of its activity. Thus, it appears that the inhibitor of activated protein C is a protein because it is not dialyzable and is destroyed by trypsin.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that normal plasma contains an inhibitor of activated protein C. This inhibitor elutes from DEAE-Sephadex at low ionic strength at pH 8.4 just after most gamma globulins and it is entirely separated from all known plasma protease inhibitors on this column. The protein C inhibitor is present in barium-adsorbed plasma but not in commercial Factor VIII or Factor IX concentrates that were tested. The inhibitor is destroyed by trypsin and is not dialyzable; therefore, it is presumed to be a protein. Its plasma concentration is such that 18% normal plasma neutralizes approximately an equal volume containing 1 μ g/ml of activated protein C.

Because activated protein C selectively and potently destroys Factors V and VIII:C in plasma (5), we hypothesized that a deficiency of the inhibitor of activated protein C would result in decreased levels of Factors V and VIII:C. Therefore, we tested plasmas from four unrelated patients with inherited combined Factor V/VIII deficiency. None of these plasmas inhibited activated protein C, even upon prolonged incubation with the enzyme. Mixing patient plasma with dilutions of normal plasma showed no influence of patient plasma on the inhibitor present in normal plasma. Based on a standard dilution curve, each patient plasma has no detectable ($\leq 2\%$) protein C inhibitor activity.

The combined Factor V/VIII deficiency disease usually exhibits simple autosomal recessive inheritance (17–19) and patients' plasmas are reported to contain a normal level of Factor V and Factor VIII antigens (19, 23, 24). No measure of Factor VIII:C antigen

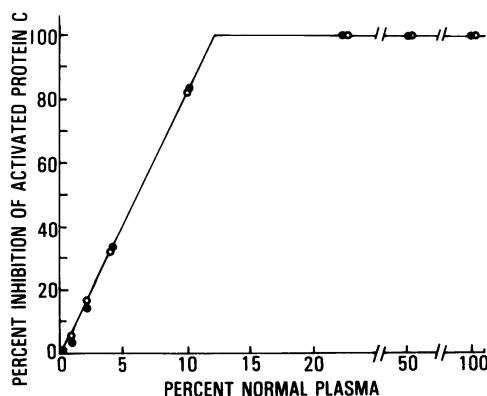


FIGURE 2 Inhibition of activated protein C (1 μ g/ml) by different dilutions of normal plasma in 30 min at 37°C. Normal plasma was diluted with either Tris-buffered saline (○) or with Factor V/VIII-deficient plasma (●) before its addition to the inhibitor assay as described in Methods.

has been reported. Factor V and Factor VIII:C coagulant activities are usually between 5 and 30% (15–19, 24). The genetics of this disorder have been particularly puzzling since Factor VIII:C deficiency is a sex-linked trait whereas Factor V deficiency shows autosomal recessive inheritance. Moreover, except for one case, simple Factor V deficiency or Factor VIII:C deficiency has not been found in the parents or relatives of patients with combined Factor V/VIII deficiency (15–19). The fact that patient's plasma lacks the protein C inhibitor and that activated protein C destroys Factors V and VIII:C leads to the first reasonable hypothesis for the molecular basis for inherited combined Factor V/VIII disease. We suggest that protein C inhibitor is a hitherto undescribed protein that is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Combined Factor V/VIII-deficient patients lack this protein. A total deficiency of this protein allows activated protein C to escape normal physiological regulation. This results in excessive ongoing destruction of Factors V and VIII:C such that their coagulant activity levels are reduced but their antigenic levels may or may not be reduced. It follows from this hypothesis that therapy, whenever required, for patients with inherited combined Factor V/VIII disorder should include a source of protein C inhibitor such as fresh plasma.

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