Autoantibodies against EPCR are found in antiphospholipid syndrome and are a risk factor for fetal death

Verónica Hurtado, Ramón Montes, Jean-Christophe Gris, María L. Bertolaccini, Álvaro Alonso, Miguel A. Martínez-González, Munther A. Khamsihita, Kenji Fukudome, David A. Lane, and José Hermida

The antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is associated with thrombosis and fetal death but the pathologic mechanisms are poorly understood. Since endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR) plays a role in the anticoagulant system and in placental development, we hypothesized that anti-EPCR autoantibodies may be involved in clinical manifestations of APS and in fetal loss. The levels of immunoglobulin M (IgM) and IgG anti-EPCR autoantibodies were analyzed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in 43 patients with APS and 43 controls. Anti-EPCR levels were higher in APS patients than in controls. Interestingly, one of the IgM anti-EPCR autoantibodies inhibited the generation of activated protein C on endothelium. Since markedly high anti-EPCR levels were found in women with fetal death, 87 patients with a first episode of unexplained fetal death were subsequently analyzed and their anti-EPCR levels were compared with 87 matched controls. We found that anti-EPCR autoantibodies constitute an independent risk factor for a first fetal death episode: the adjusted odds ratios (ORs) for anti-EPCR autoantibodies above the 95th percentile were 23.0 (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.0-266.3) for IgM and 6.8 (95% CI, 1.2-38.4) for IgG. Anti-EPCR autoantibodies can be detected in APS patients and are independent risk factors for fetal death.

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Introduction

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is characterized by vascular thrombosis and complications of pregnancy (fetal death, premature birth, or multiple spontaneous abortions) associated with the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies (APLs). These antibodies are heterogeneous and recognize a variety of combinations of phospholipids, phospholipid-binding proteins, or both. The most commonly detected subgroups of antiphospholipid antibodies are lupus anticoagulant antibodies (LACs) and anticardiolipin antibodies (aCLs). Other antiphospholipid antibodies are directed against phospholipids other than cardiolipin or against phospholipid-binding proteins like β2-glycoprotein I or annexin V. However, the mechanisms linking the presence of APLs with thrombosis and pregnancy complications such as fetal death are poorly understood.

Activated protein C (APC) is a major regulatory protein of the coagulation cascade. Protein C (PC), the zymogen of APC, is activated by thrombin bound to thrombomodulin on cell surfaces. APC, working in concert with its nonenzymatic cofactor protein S, exerts its anticoagulant function by proteolyzing activated factors V and VIII. Genetic and acquired defects of thrombomodulin, PC, and protein S have been identified in patients with venous and/or arterial thrombosis, and antibodies against these molecules have been related with APS. Endothelial PC/APC receptor (EPCR) is an endothelial cell membrane glycoprotein that is tightly bound to a phospholipid and binds PC and APC. EPCR is mainly expressed in large vessels, especially arteries, and in the syncytiotrophoblast as well. PC binding to EPCR notably enhances its activation by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex. APC binding to EPCR allows APC-dependent tethering of protease-activated receptor-1, which blocks the apoptosis of endothelial and probably placental cells. In addition, growing evidence supports a role for EPCR in pregnancy maintenance, since EPCR knockout mice experience placental thrombosis and early embryonic mortality. This fact, together with the nature of EPCR as a phospholipid-binding protein, its function as anticoagulant and cell protector, its involvement in the development of placenta, and its localization on the surface of vessels and placenta, makes this molecule a possible target for APL associated with fetal death and thrombotic disease.

We investigated the presence of anti-EPCR autoantibodies in patients with APS. The results obtained made us suspect that a relationship between these antibodies and fetal death may exist. For this reason, we subsequently studied the association of anti-EPCR autoantibodies with first fetal death in a matched case-control study. We also studied the effect of these autoantibodies on APC generation on the endothelial surface. Our results support that anti-EPCR autoantibodies constitute a risk factor for a first fetal death episode. Impaired PC activation on cell surfaces could be one of the ways by which these antibodies exert their pathologic effects.
Patients, materials, and methods

APS patients and controls

Cases were 43 consecutive patients (ages 17–67 years; median age, 43 years; 39 women and 4 men) diagnosed with APS according to international criteria16,17 between February 1998 and March 2002 at the St Thomas’ Hospital (London, United Kingdom). All of them were identified by having LACs and a personal history of venous thrombosis (n = 17), arterial thrombosis (n = 13), or both (n = 13). Serum samples were drawn at least 3 months after the last thrombotic episode and stored at −80°C until tested for anti-EPCR autoantibodies. The control group was composed of 43 healthy volunteers with no history of thrombosis or LACs. All patients and controls had given their informed consent for participation in the study. The study was approved by the Ethics Committees or Sir Thomas’ Hospital and Clínica Universitaria of the University of Navarra.

Women with fetal death and controls

A matched case-control study on fetal death was carried out at the University Hospital of Nîmes (France) and in clinics belonging to the same obstetric network between September 1996 and September 2002. This study was part of the Mediterranean Abnormal Pregnancy Study Program that led to the previously published Nîmes Obstetricians and Haematologist Study (NOHIA).18 We included 87 consecutive women, 19 to 31 years old (median age, 27 years), with a first episode of fetal death from the 10th week of amenorrhea that had occurred during their last pregnancy. Reasons for exclusion included the following: any thrombotic antecedents, any chromosomal abnormality in the conceptus karyotype, any morphologic malformation in the fetus, chronic infectious disease or any known systemic disease, any antecedents of other type of pregnancy with poor outcome (early embryo loss before the 10th week of gestation, eclampsia, intrauterine fetal growth restriction), diabetes mellitus, or lack of adherence to study procedures. The fetal death had occurred during the first pregnancy in 58 women, during the second pregnancy in 21 women, and during the third pregnancy in the remaining 8 women; the fetal death had occurred between the 18th and the 22nd weeks in 75 women and between the 22nd and the 36th weeks in the remaining 12 women.

A control group of 87 healthy mothers, matched for age, number of pregnancies, and time elapsed since the end of the last pregnancy (all negative for thrombotic history and chronic infectious diseases), was simultaneously recruited during the same period of time as the patients, from consecutive women attending the outpatient Department of Gynaecology at the same hospital for a general medical examination.

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University Hospital of Nîmes and the Clínica Universitaria of the University of Navarra, and informed consent was obtained from all participants. Inclusion of cases and controls and blood collection took place at least 6 months after fetal death. Blood samples were collected, processed, and stored at −80°C according to standard procedures.

Expression of soluble EPCR

We amplified the soluble EPCR (sEPCR) sequence, comprising the extracellular domain without its signal peptide and transmembrane and intracellular domains (residues 1–193, mature protein numbering),19 by polymerase chain reaction with primers that added Not I and Xho I restriction sites at the 5′ and 3′ ends, respectively: agcttggcatatcgattagccagacgc- ccaagat and tattgatgcegcgcaagttgtagagcgcgttg. These modifications allowed us to ligate the sEPCR sequence into the Cla I and Not I sites of the plasmid pPICZαC (Invitrogen, Paisley, United Kingdom) following the Saccharomyces cerevisiae α-factor secretion signal that allows for efficient secretion of many proteins from Pichia pastoris. The insert was cloned in-frame with a myc epitope followed by 6 histidines (His) present in the vector in order to express the sEPCR fused with myc and 6 His at the C-terminal end. Yeast was transformed with the linearized vector, thus integrating the sEPCR coding sequence into the endogenous methanol-responsive promoter by homologous recombination. As the pPICZαC vector encodes for the zeocin resistance gene, zeocin-resistant colonies of Pichia pastoris were screened for sEPCR expression induced by 1% methanol. The most efficient sEPCR-expressing colony was selected for large-scale production.

Purification of recombinant sEPCR

Recombinant sEPCR was purified from culture supernatants using a 3-step purification. The sample was loaded onto a 5-mL HiTrap chelating high-performance (HP) column (Amersham Biosciences, Little Chalfont, United Kingdom) loaded with copper. The bound fraction was eluted with 50 mM EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid), dialyzed against 20 mM Tris–HCl (pH 7.5), and then subjected to anion exchange using a Resource Q column (Amersham Biosciences) and a salt gradient from 0 to 300 mM NaCl over 20-column volumes. The sEPCR-containing eluted fractions were applied to a Superdex 75–HR10/30 column (Amersham Biosciences). The concentration of purified protein was determined using the bichoninic acid (BCA) total protein assay (Pierce, Rockford, IL).

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the determination of anti-EPCR autoantibodies

Ninety-six–well microplates (Costar, Acton, MA) were coated with 0.15 μg anti-myc monoclonal antibody (MoAb; Invitrogen) to anchor sEPCR, preserving its extracellular epitopes (direct sEPCR binding to wells occludes several epitopes).13 After washing with Tris-buffered saline (TBS; 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20 [pH 7.4]), nonspecific binding sites were blocked with 3% (wt/vol) bovine serum albumin (BSA) in TBS. One hundred microliters per well of 1 μg/mL recombinant sEPCR in TBS supplemented with 1% BSA (TBS-BSA) were incubated at room temperature (RT) for 4 hours. Subsequently, 100 μL of a 1:100 dilution of the sample (plasma or serum) in TBS-BSA was incubated overnight at 4°C. Parallel blank wells were included with TBS-BSA without plasma or serum. Bound immunoglobulin M (IgM) and IgG anti-EPCR autoantibodies were detected with either a peroxidase-conjugated murine polyclonal antihuman IgM (Zymed, South San Francisco, CA) or an alkaline phosphatase–conjugated murine polyclonal antihuman IgG (Zymed). After 2 hours at RT and extensive washing, the plates were developed with either 100 μL of 0.4 mg/mL o-phenylenediamine (IgM; Kodak, Rochester, NY) or 100 μL of 1 mg/mL 4-nitrophenyl phosphate (IgG; Sigma, St Louis, MO) and read at 492 or 405 nm, respectively, in an iEMS Reader (Labsystems, Helsinki, Finland).

To allow comparisons among plates, we chose a sample to be assayed in every plate (standard sample), which thus allowed us to introduce a correction factor. Arbitrary units (AU) were defined as follows: for each patient sample (problem sample), the specific absorbance was calculated by subtracting the absorbance of blank wells and then multiplying by 1000 and by a correction factor corresponding to the ratio between the absorbance of the standard sample assayed in a given plate (reference plate) and in the plate where the problem sample is assayed. Samples from patients were assayed together with those from their matched controls in the same plate to minimize differences due to the interassay variability. All samples were assayed twice. The intra-assay and interassay coefficients of variation were evaluated with 5 samples tested 5 and 3 times, respectively, and were always found to be lower than 5% and 10%, respectively.

Purification of anti-EPCR autoantibodies

IgM fraction from serum or plasma samples containing high titters of IgM anti-EPCR was isolated using a HiTrap N-hydroxy-succinimide (NHS)–activated HP column (Amersham Biosciences) where a murine antihuman IgM MoAb had previously been immobilized.18 IgG fraction from serum or plasma samples containing IgG anti-EPCR was isolated using a HiTrap protein G HP column (Amersham Biosciences) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

APC generation on cultured endothelial cells

Fifty thousand EA.hy926 cells13 (endothelium-derived cell line expressing thrombomodulin and EPCR, kindly supplied by Dr C. J. Edgell, University...
of North Carolina) were incubated with 0.02 U/mL (0.17 nM) thrombin (ERL, Swansea, United Kingdom) and increasing concentrations of PC (kindly supplied by Baxter, Deerfield, IL) ranging between 50 and 1000 nM in a 20-nM Tris buffer (pH 7.4) supplemented with 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM CaCl₂, 0.6 mM MgCl₂, 1% BSA, 0.01% Tween-20, and 0.02% NaN₃. After 45 minutes, lepirudin (Schering AG, Berlin, Germany) was added at 0.2 µM to inhibit thrombin, and 4 minutes afterward the chromogenic substrate S-2366 (Chromogenix, Milan, Italy) was added at 0.4 mM and its proteolysis by APC was kinetically monitored at 405 nm in the IEMS Reader. The data curve fitting the Michaelis-Menten equation was performed using Enzfitter software (Biosoft, Cambridge, United Kingdom), which calculated the $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values of PC activation under these conditions. Where required, 20 µg/mL RCR-252 MoAb, which blocks PC-EPCR binding, or anti-EPCR autoantibodies from patients were added.

Preparation of a sEPCR affinity column

Two milligrams of recombinant sEPCR was coupled to a Hitrap NHS-activated HP column (Amersham Biosciences) following the manufacturer’s instructions. Since the sEPCR bound to the column retained its ability to bind PC, it probably retained the native conformation including the epitopes recognized by the autoantibodies. Thus, this column is suitable for anti-EPCR depleting.

Statistical methods

In the APS case-control study, the comparison between cases and controls for frequency of high levels of IgM and IgG anti-EPCR was performed with a chi-square test.

In the fetal death matched case-control study, comparison between cases and controls for continuous and categoric variables was performed with a test for paired samples and McNemar test, respectively. Association between levels of IgM and IgG anti-EPCR with LACs and IgM aCLs was assessed with correlation coefficients for continuous variables and Mann-Whitney $U$ test for categoric variables.

In order to evaluate the risk of fetal death associated with high levels of IgM and IgG anti-EPCR, a conditional logistic regression analysis was used with matched pairs of cases and controls. The main independent variables were levels of IgM and IgG anti-EPCR categorized according to the distribution of these antibodies in controls. We used different cutoff points to determine the levels associated with a higher risk. Univariate and multivariate analysis were performed, adjusting for known risk factors of fetal death. The levels of anti-EPCR autoantibodies were also divided into quartiles to assess a relationship between this variable and risk of fetal death (dose response). Tests for trend in fetal death across quartiles of anti-EPCR were assessed in conditional logistic models using a continuous variable (dose response). Interaction (effect modification) was assessed introducing product terms in the conditional logistic models. The Mann-Whitney $U$ test was used to compare APC generation in the presence and absence of anti-EPCR autoantibodies.

Results

More than 5 mg of sEPCR could be purified from a Pichia culture. By sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and Western blot analysis, sEPCR appeared as a single band. The PC activation by thrombin on the EA.hy926 cells ($K_m = 69 \pm 18$ nM) was hampered in the presence of 2 µM sEPCR (apparent $K_i = 75 \pm 4$ nM), suggesting that our recombinant sEPCR binds to PC with similar efficiency to native EPCR. Furthermore, the sEPCR was able to inhibit the anticoagulant activity of APC in a modified clotting assay, as expected (data not shown). This evidence strongly suggests that our recombinant sEPCR is folded in the correct conformation, allowing us to use it to detect autoantibodies against EPCR.

Anti-EPCR autoantibodies in APS patients

The median values of both IgM and IgG anti-EPCR were higher among APS cases than among controls (57 AUs vs 45 AUs and 75 AUs vs 72 AUs, respectively; Figure 1). Even if the difference between mean levels was not statistically significant, 21% of APS patients had either IgM or IgG anti-EPCR levels exceeding the 97th percentile compared with 5% in control subjects ($P = .02$). Three patients displayed very high levels of IgM anti-EPCR (patient A = 407 AUs, patient B = 301 AUs, patient C = 293 AUs), and 2 patients had high IgG anti-EPCR levels (patient D = 230 AUs, patient E = 220 AUs). All 5 of these patients were women with a previous history of thrombosis. Two women carrying IgM anti-EPCR (patients A and B) had suffered from multiple episodes of fetal death.

Biochemical characterization of anti-EPCR autoantibodies

IgM fractions from patients A, B, and C, and IgG fractions from patients D and E were purified from serum. IgM fraction of patient C remarkably inhibited the thrombin-induced APC generation by EA.hy926 cells in a dose-dependent manner (maximum effect about 80% reduction of PC activation; $P = .02$), an effect comparable to that obtained with RCR-252 (Figure 2). The decrease in the APC generation was due to an increase in the $K_m$, rather than $V_{max}$, compatible with ablation of the EPCR-enhancing effect on activation (Figure 3). To demonstrate that this effect was due to a specific IgM against EPCR, the patient C sample was anti-EPCR autoantibody–depleted by loading it onto the sEPCR affinity column. The sample lost the inhibitory capacity on APC generation, indicating that a specific anti-EPCR autoantibody was responsible for this phenomenon (Figure 2).

Anti-EPCR autoantibodies in women with fetal death

Since a relationship between anti-EPCR autoantibodies and fetal death could be hypothesized from the results presented in the APS study, we focused our analysis on the association between anti-EPCR and fetal death in a group of 87 women with a first episode of unexplained fetal death without previous history of venous and/or arterial thrombosis and 87 healthy age-matched controls. Table 1 shows the frequencies of risk factors classically related with fetal death together with the frequencies of IgM and IgG anti-EPCR found in patients and controls. The 95th percentile of the IgM anti-EPCR in the control group was 99 AUs. Eighteen percent of patients had values exceeding this cutoff compared with only 3% of controls. The crude relative risk, estimated by the matched odds ratio (OR), for fetal death in patients with IgM anti-EPCR levels above the 95th percentile was $14.0$.

Figure 1. Anti-EPCR autoantibodies in APS patients and controls. Anti-EPCR levels are shown (median, interquartile range, range, and outliers). IgM anti-EPCR: controls, median = 45 AUs; patients, median = 57 AUs. IgG antibodies: controls, median = 72 AUs; patients, median = 75 AUs.
The mean determined. For each condition, 2 to 4 independent experiments were performed.

The standard deviation of %Vo with respect to the Vo obtained in the absence of antibodies is represented. *P = .013, **P = .02, with respect to the buffer condition.

The 95th percentile of the IgM anti-EPCR levels in the control group was 94 AUs. Fifteen percent of patients had values exceeding this cutoff compared with 5% of controls. The crude OR for fetal death in patients with IgG anti-EPCR levels above the 95th percentile was 4.3 (95% CI, 1.2-15.2). When the cutoff was set at the 90th percentile (80 AUs), the OR was 2.3 (95% CI, 0.9-5.6).

In order to improve accuracy in the analysis of anti-EPCR autoantibodies as risk factors for fetal death, we performed a separate analysis adjusting for putative confounding variables (Table 2). Due to the sample size, the data were sparse and we were not able to adjust simultaneously for factor V Leiden (FVL) and LACs in the same model. For this reason we considered 2 different models: model 1, in which the adjustment was performed for APLs (ie, LACs and aCLs), prothrombin G20210A, and, in the case of IgM anti-EPCR, for IgG anti-EPCR (vice versa in case of IgG anti-EPCR); model 2, in which FVL was included instead of LACs. Using model 1, the OR of fetal death associated with IgM anti-EPCR levels above the 95th and 90th percentiles were 23.0 (95% CI, 2.0-266.3) and 7.1 (95% CI, 1.9-25.6), respectively. The ORs associated with IgG anti-EPCR levels exceeding the 95th and 90th percentiles were 6.8 (95% CI, 1.2-38.4) and 3.5 (95% CI, 1.9-11.8), respectively. In order to assess the risk associated with anti-EPCR autoantibodies whatever the isotype was, we created a composite variable that was either IgM or IgG level exceeding the 95th or 90th cutoff. In this way, we obtained adjusted the ORs of anti-EPCR autoantibodies were categorized using the 95th percentile as a cutoff point for the variable in the control group. Levels of aCLs higher than 15 G or M phospholipid units were considered positive.

Either IgM or IgG

To determine whether the relationship between anti-EPCR autoantibody levels and the risk of fetal death was dose dependent, we stratified the subjects into quartiles according to the anti-EPCR levels, and OR for fetal death was calculated for each of the 3 upper quartiles using the lowest quartile as the reference. As Table 3 shows, the adjusted OR increased monotonically with the IgM anti-EPCR levels, suggesting a dose-response effect. However, the adjusted OR did not increase linearly with the IgG anti-EPCR levels, and thus a threshold response can be assumed.

Median (interquartile range) IgM and IgG anti-EPCR values were higher in patients with LACs than in patients without LACs (IgM, 54 [39-78] vs 82 [63-108] AUs, P = .02; IgG, 51 [37-64] vs 82 [56-117] AUs, P = .01). Likewise, levels of IgM aCLs and anti-EPCR were positively correlated (IgM, r = 0.31, P < .0001;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anti-EPCR antibodies and percentile</th>
<th>Matched OR</th>
<th>Matched OR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matched OR</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>2.0-266.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95th</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1.9-25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgM</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.2-38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95th</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.5-11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either IgM or IgG</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>2.2-54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95th</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.1-21.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anti-EPCR autoantibodies were categorized using the 95th and 90th percentiles as cutoff points for the variable in the control group. Model 1 was adjusted for G20210A prothrombin, LACs, aCLs, and, in case of IgM anti-EPCR, for IgG anti-EPCR (vice versa in case of IgG anti-EPCR). Model 2 is like model 1 except that FVL is included for adjustment instead of LACs.
low level of APCs in vivo, a risk condition for thrombosis in blocking antibodies may probably lead to a –ies are sometimes able to hamper the PC activation, which should and LACs. Then, we provided evidence that anti-EPCR autoantibodies in 5 patients within a group of APS patients showing thrombosis had been demonstrated. First, we detected high levels of these antibod-
ies (3.1 [95% CI, 0.3-27.9] and 2.3 [95% CI, 0.4-12.8], respec-
tively). This

Table 3. OR for fetal death according to the anti-EPCR autoantibody levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cases/controls</th>
<th>Matched OR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>P for trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IgM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1: fewer than 33 AUs</td>
<td>8/22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2: 33-52 AUs</td>
<td>25/23</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.0-9.6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3: 53-70 AUs</td>
<td>19/21</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.8-9.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4: more than 70 AUs</td>
<td>35/21</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.4-14.3</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above p95: more than 99 AUs</td>
<td>16/3</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>2.9-662.4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1: fewer than 35 AUs</td>
<td>18/22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2: 35-49 AUs</td>
<td>18/23</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.3-4.9</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3: 50-57 AUs</td>
<td>14/20</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2-2.7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4: more than 57 AUs</td>
<td>27/22</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.7-8.4</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above p95, more than 94 AUs</td>
<td>13/4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1.2-86.7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients and controls were stratified into quartiles according to the anti-EPCR level. OR for fetal death were calculated in the 2nd (Q2), 3rd (Q3), and 4th (Q4) quartiles, and 95th percentile (p95) compared with those in the 1st (Q1) quartile. Adjustment for variables associated with fetal death included in model 1 analysis was performed. — indicates not applicable.

IgG: r = 0.24, P = .001). The crude OR of fetal death associated with LACs (7.0) or IgM aCLs (5.0) notably decreased and lost statistical significance when adjusting for anti-EPCR autoantibodies (3.1 [95% CI, 0.3-27.9] and 2.3 [95% CI, 0.4-12.8], respectively). This finding indicates that the classical APLs (LACs and aCLs) were not independent predictors of fetal death, the apparent increased risk associated with them being at least partly due to anti-EPCR autoantibodies.

No interaction could be seen among the analyzed variables (likelihood ratio test; P > .1). When we stratified these analyses by the number of pregnancies or by the period in which the fetal loss took place, the results did not substantially change.

Discussion

We developed an ELISA to detect anti-EPCR autoantibodies and we provide evidence supporting a strong association between these autoantibodies and the risk of fetal death. Thus for the first time the presence of anti-EPCR autoantibodies in human pathology has been demonstrated. First, we detected high levels of these antibodies in 5 patients within a group of APS patients showing thrombosis and LACs. Then, we provided evidence that anti-EPCR autoantibodies are sometimes able to hamper the PC activation, which should compromise anticoagulant and anti-inflammatory mechanisms. These PC activation–blocking antibodies may probably lead to a low level of APCs in vivo, a risk condition for thrombosis in itself, which could help to explain the multiple venous thrombo-

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