Comment on Curtis et al, page 2073

Identification of the HNA-3a antigen

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In this issue of Blood, Curtis et al identify the human neutrophil antigen 3a (HNA-3a), which is contained within the choline transporter-like protein-2. Antibodies to HNA-3a have been implicated in significant numbers of fatal TRALI reactions, and the discovery reported by Curtis et al will lead to the identification of HNA-3a–negative donors to make transfusions safer.

Among the 5 HNA systems, HNA-3 was the only one that had yet to be characterized. This effort was critical because antibodies directed to HNA-3 are responsible for causing numerous cases of transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI), especially fatal TRALI. Antibodies to HNA-3a are likely to be found in multiparous female donors, and screening of female donors should be considered when the reagents are available. However, several studies of blood donors have found that HNA antibodies are rare even among multiparous females. Some blood centers are already testing multiparous apheresis platelet donors for HLA antibodies and not allowing those with high-titer antibodies to donate. It is likely that assays used to test these donors for HLA antibodies will soon include reagents to detect anti–HNA-3a. However, preventing people with leukocyte antibodies from donating platelets will not prevent all cases of TRALI, because bioactive lipids and soluble CD40 ligand, which accumulate in stored platelet components, also can cause TRALI. Ultimately, the identification of HNA-3a will make transfusions safer after appropriate screening of blood donors for antibodies to HNA-3a.

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REFERENCES

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