CONCISE REPORT

Chronic Hemolytic Anemia Due to a Monoclonal IgG Cold Agglutinin With Anti-Pr Specificity

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Immunologic studies performed in a case of autoimmune chronic hemolytic anemia with low titer cold agglutinins (1/16) demonstrated that the cold agglutinins corresponded to monoclonal IgG with anti-Pr specificity. This antibody had a large thermal amplitude, being active at 37°C. These unusual characteristics may define a distinct subset of chronic cold agglutinin disease.

The chronic cold agglutinin disease (CCAD) is usually characterized by the presence in the serum of a monoclonal IgM antibody directed to the Li, Pr, Gd, or Sa red cell antigens.1,2 The monoclonal anti red cell antibody may occasionally belong to the IgA class1 and in a single case reported so far to the IgG class.3

We report here immunologic studies performed in a patient with a chronic autoimmune hemolytic anemia and low titer cold agglutinins that were identified as monoclonal anti Pr IgG antibodies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Case Report

This 33-yr-old woman was first seen in October 1973 for a rapidly progressive anemia. There was no significant past history and a clinical examination revealed only palor, icterus, and a slight splenic enlargement. There was no Raynaud phenomenon. Red blood cell count was 1.1 × 10^6/cu mm with hemoglobin 5 g/dl. WBC was 11,400/cu mm with 85% neutrophils, platelets were 220,000/cu mm. Reticulocyte count was 13%. Serum bilirubin was 0.3 mg/dl. The latter finding prompted us to perform detailed immunochemical studies of the patient’s cold agglutinin in the absence of cryoglobulinemia.

Our patient has a chronic autoimmune hemolytic anemia that was documented by isotopic studies; the Coombs test, however, was only intermittently positive with the anticomplement reagent only. There was no increase of the cold agglutinin titer (1/16) although there was a prominent autologous regeneration of red cells soon after blood collection in the absence of cryoglobulin. The latter finding prompted us to perform detailed immunochemical studies of the patient’s cold agglu-

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our patient has a chronic autoimmune hemolytic anemia that was documented by isotopic studies; the Coombs test, however, was only intermittently positive with the anticomplement reagent only. There was no increase of the cold agglutinin titer (1/16) although there was a prominent autologous regeneration of red cells soon after blood collection in the absence of cryoglobulin. The latter finding prompted us to perform detailed immunochemical studies of the patient’s cold agglu-

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Submitted August 20, 1980; accepted September 2, 1980.

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0006-4971/81/5701-0030$01.00/0
tinins, especially as a small IgG spike (0.3 g/dl) was detectable in the serum.

Indeed, the cold agglutinins had several unusual characteristics. Their specificity was directed against the Pr red cell antigen as shown by the agglutination of both adult and cord red cells, whereas bromeline or neuraminidase treated erythrocytes were not agglutinated. The titer of the cold agglutinin was not reduced by mercaptoethanol treatment of the serum and its thermal amplitude was abnormally large: 1/16 at 4°C, 1/8 at 22°C, 1/4 at 32°C, and 1/1 at 37°C. These results suggested that we were dealing with IgG antibodies with specificity against Pr antigen. In order to test the possibility that the serum monoclonal IgG kappa carried the anti red cell antibody activity, the following experiments were performed. The absorption of all cold agglutinin activity of the patient’s serum with red cells stromas resulted in the disappearance of the monoclonal IgG as shown by comparative immunoelectrophoretic analysis of the supernant and the original serum at similar concentrations (Fig. 1). The cold agglutinins purified by absorption elution on red cells were studied by Ouchterlony immunodiffusion tests and immunoelectrophoresis. As expected, the cold agglutinins from normal serum were polyclonal IgM with anti I specificity. By contrast, cold agglutinins from the patient’s serum corresponded only to monoclonal IgG kappa molecules that had the same electrophoretic mobility as the serum monoclonal IgG (Fig. 2). The eluate (0.02 g/dl) did agglutinate red cells at a titer of 1/4. Moreover, a positive Coombs test for IgG was found when normal red cells had been sensitized in cold with subagglutinating doses of the purified cold agglutinin. Taken together, these results provided firm evidence that the chronic hemolytic anemia of our patient was related to low
titer monoclonal IgG cold agglutinins with anti-Pr activity. Monoclonal cold agglutinins of the IgG class with anti-I specificity have been reported in a single patient with chronic hemolytic anemia. IgG with anti-Pr antibody activity have been found so far only transiently in patients with viral infection. Our patient’s hemolytic anemia bears great similarity to the subset of CCAD, featured by low titer IgM cold agglutinin. In such cases, the most striking finding is a large thermal amplitude of the antibody that is active up to 37°C as in our case. The low titer of cold agglutinin is in sharp contrast to the finding of a monoclonal serum IgG (0.3 g/dl). Such a lack of correlation between the monoclonal IgM level and the cold agglutinin titer has previously been observed in some patients with IgM cold agglutinin disease.

It should be stressed that in the absence of a marked increase of the cold agglutinin titer, detailed immunologic studies were needed to reach the correct diagnosis of CCAD in our patient who otherwise would have been labeled as a case of extracorpuscular hemolytic anemia without detectable antired cell antibodies. The 7-yr history of hemolytic anemia is reminiscent of the evolution of classic CCAD with failure of both steroid therapy and splenectomy. The complete but transient remission obtained under cytoxan therapy is therefore of interest and has been already observed in CCAD.

REFERENCES

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