Sera From Patients With Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia Generate Platelet-Derived Microparticles With Procoagulant Activity: An Explanation for the Thrombotic Complications of Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia

By Theodore E. Warkentin, Catherine P.M. Hayward, Lynn K. Boshkov, Aurelio V. Santos, Jo-Ann I. Sheppard, Arthur P. Bode, and John G. Kelton

Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia is characterized by moderate thrombocytopenia and thrombotic complications, whereas quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia usually presents with severe thrombocytopenia and bleeding. Using flow cytometry and assays of procoagulant activity, we investigated whether sera from patients with these immune drug reactions could stimulate normal platelets to generate platelet-derived microparticles with procoagulant activity. Sera or purified IgG from patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia stimulated the formation of platelet-derived microparticles in a heparin-dependent fashion. Further studies showed that heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera also produced a marked increase in procoagulant activity. In contrast, sera from patients with quinine- or quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia did not generate platelet-derived microparticles nor generate increased procoagulant activity. However, quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera produced a significant increase in the binding of IgG to platelets in a drug-dependent fashion, whereas sera from patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia demonstrated no drug-dependent binding of IgG to platelets. We also observed increased levels of circulating microparticles in patients with acute heparin-induced thrombocytopenia compared with control patients. Our observations indicate that the generation of procoagulant platelet-derived microparticles in vivo is a plausible explanation for the thrombotic complications observed in some patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.

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MANY DRUGS CAN cause idiosyncratic (immune-mediated) thrombocytopenia, including heparin, quinine and quinidine, and sulfa antibiotics, among others.1,2 However, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia is unique for several reasons.3-5 First, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia is a frequent cause of drug-induced thrombocytopenia, occurring in approximately 1% to 3% of patients receiving therapeutic doses of heparin.3 Second, the severity of thrombocytopenia is usually moderate, with typical platelet counts ranging from 20 to 150 × 10^3/L.5 Third, many patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia develop unexpected thrombotic complications, including arterial thrombosis, venous thrombosis, and disseminated intravascular coagulation.3,5 The clinical presentation of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia differs markedly from other drug-induced thrombocytopenic disorders. For example, the thrombocytopenia caused by quinine or quinidine is usually severe (typical platelet count nadir is less than 10 × 10^3/L), and bleeding, rather than thrombosis, is observed.2,6 Although both heparin- and quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia are known to be caused by drug-dependent IgG binding to the platelet,4,7,8 there is a fundamental difference in clinical manifestations, which remains unexplained.

In this report, we describe studies investigating the basis for the clinical differences between heparin- and quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia. We found that sera or purified IgG from patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia generated platelet-derived microparticles that have procoagulant activity. In contrast, sera from patients with quinine- and quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia did not produce platelet-derived microparticles. Platelet microparticles were also observed in plasma collected from patients with acute heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. We suggest that the generation of the procoagulant activity contributes to the thrombotic complications of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patient samples. Studies were performed using sera from patients with suspected drug-induced thrombocytopenia. Patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia met the clinical criteria for diagnosis as described previously.9 In all patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, the diagnosis was confirmed using the 14C-serotonin platelet release assay.5,9

Patients were considered to have quinine- or quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia if they: (1) developed thrombocytopenia following ingestion of the particular drug; (2) the thrombocytopenia resolved following discontinuation of the drug; and (3) in vitro testing confirmed drug-dependent binding of IgG to platelets in the presence of patient serum.

Control sera were obtained from patients who tested negative for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia using the 14C-serotonin release assay, and from normal volunteers. Patient and control samples were collected according to university-approved Ethics Review Committee recommendations.

Materials. The platelet-specific monoclonal antibody used in these studies was anti-GPIbα (TW-1).11 A monoclonal antibody (CAG-1) that reacts with all subclasses of IgG was used for measure-
ment of platelet-associated IgG. All antibodies were conjugated directly with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC). Monoclonal antibody IV.3, specific for the Fcxi receptor II, was purchased from Medarex (W. Lebanon, NH). This antibody blocks Fe-dependent platelet activation, including heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. Drug testing was performed using porcine mucosal heparin (Hepaplane, Organon Teknika, Toronto, Canada), quinine sulfate (Park-Davis, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada), and quinidine sulfate (Abbott, Montreal, Quebec, Canada). Filtering of buffers through, Ontario, Canada), and quinidine sulfate (Abbott, Montreal, Quebec, Canada). Filtering of buffers for flow cytometry, and of pooled plasma for use in the Russell’s viper venom time (RVVT), was performed using 0.22 μm filters (Millipore Corp, Bedford, MA). Recombinant hirudin (LysH)-HV2 variant, calcium ionophore A23187, and DiOC6 were obtained from Sigma (St Louis, MO). Lyophilized, pooled normal rabbit serum was obtained from Cedarlane Laboratories (Hornby, Ontario) and was reconstituted before use as source of complement. Fresh human AB serum (clotted at 4°C) was also used as a source of complement for some experiments.

Platelet 14C-serotonin release assay. Diagnostic testing for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia was performed using the 14C-serotonin release assay. All tests were performed in triplicate.

Purification of IgG. IgG was purified from patient and control sera by affinity chromatography using Staphylococcal protein A beads (Pharmacia Baie D’Urfe, Quebec, Canada). Purity was confirmed by analytical 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and was greater than 95%.

Preparation of platelets for microparticle studies. For studies of microparticle generation by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera, platelets were prepared as described previously. Using 12 x 75 mm, round-bottom polystyrene tubes (Becton Dickinson, Lincoln Park, NJ), 35 μL of washed platelets (300 x 10^6/L) were added to 10 μL of test serum, and 5 μL of (1) buffer, (2) heparin (0.1 to 100 U/mL), final), or (3) quinine or quinidine sulfate (0 to 40 μmol/L, final). The sera used were heat-treated to inactivate residual thrombin, as described. Following a 1-hour incubation without stirring or shaking at room temperature, the reaction was stopped by the addition of sodium citrate (0.98% final) or monoclonal antibody IV.3 (anti-Fcxi, RII). At this time, 5 μL of FITC-labeled anti-GPlb, was added, and after a 30-minute incubation, the specimen was diluted to 0.25 mL using filtered phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4. The specimens were kept in the dark until FACScan analysis (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA). For some experiments, the washed platelets were preincubated with monoclonal antibody IV.3, human or rabbit complement, or hirudin before adding the test serum. In other experiments, we used a fluorescent membrane probe (DiOC6) to label the platelets and microparticles.

Detection of platelet-derived particles. Platelet-derived microparticles were identified using a Becton-Dickinson FACScan. The instrument was calibrated for fluorescence and light scatter using the manufacturer’s standard beads (CalibRITE, Becton Dickinson). FITC-fluorescence was detected using a 530 nm band pass filter.

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**Table 1. Microparticle Generation by Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia Sera and Control Sera**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agonist</th>
<th>Microparticles (mean ± SD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera plus:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0.1 U/mL heparin (n = 40)</td>
<td>48.1 ± 20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0 U/mL heparin (n = 40)</td>
<td>18.5 ± 19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 U/mL heparin + IV.3 (n = 24)</td>
<td>5.0 ± 2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 U/mL heparin (n = 40)</td>
<td>5.4 ± 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 U/mL heparin plus the following control sera:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients receiving heparin without HIT (n = 60)</td>
<td>3.9 ± 2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random hospitalized patients (n = 22)</td>
<td>3.2 ± 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients with thrombosis without HIT (n = 11)</td>
<td>4.2 ± 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal volunteers (n = 10)</td>
<td>4.0 ± 1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera generated greater numbers of microparticles in the presence of 0.1 U/mL heparin than in the absence of heparin or at high heparin concentrations. Monoclonal antibody IV.3 (which blocks the binding of IgG Fc to the platelet Fc receptors) inhibited platelet activation by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera. All negative control sera tested negative for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia using the platelet 14C-serotonin release assay. Microparticle generation was significantly greater for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera at 0.1 U/mL heparin than all control groups (P < .001).

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; HIT, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.
HEPARIN-INDUCED THROMBOCYTOPENIA

Fig 2. Drug-dependent generation of microparticles and platelet-associated IgG: comparison of heparin- and quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera. (A) Generation of platelet-derived microparticles by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera compared with control sera. All heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera (n = 17) produced microparticles at 0.1 and/or 0.3 U/mL heparin (mean percentage microparticles generated = 38.2% ± 22.4%). Significantly fewer microparticles were generated in the absence of added heparin (12.5% ± 8.2%), at high heparin concentrations (7.2% ± 5.0%), or using sera negative for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (4.6% ± 1.3%) (P < .001 for each comparison). (B) Generation of platelet-derived microparticles by quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera. None of the quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera generated microparticles in the presence of corresponding drug (positive sera: percent microparticles in the absence of drug, 6.6% ± 1.1%, in the presence of corresponding drug, 6.0% ± 1.0%; control sera: percent microparticles in the absence of drug 5.8% ± 1.5%, in the presence of drug, 6.0% ± 2.2%). (C) Heparin-dependent binding of IgG to normal platelets. The heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera did not produce significant drug-dependent binding of IgG when compared with control sera. For positive heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera, the mean fluorescence at either 0.1 or 0.3 U/mL heparin was 5.5 ± 0.8 fluorescence units, which did not differ significantly from mean fluorescence at 0 U/mL heparin (5.3 ± 0.7) or 100 U/mL heparin (5.2 ± 0.5), or compared with control sera that tested negative for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (5.3 and 5.4 ± 0.7 fluorescence units at 0.1 and 0.3 U/mL, respectively). (D) Quinine/quinidine-dependent binding of IgG to normal platelets. All five quinine/quinidine sera produced drug-dependent binding of IgG to normal platelets compared with baseline (increase from 5.9 ± 0.6 mean fluorescence units in the absence of drug to 42.2 ± 47.2mean fluorescence units in the presence of 40 μmol/L drug, P = .020 using paired t-test of log-transformed data); and compared with negative sera (5.3 ± 0.9 fluorescence units by negative sera at 40 μmol/L drug, P = .002 using t-test of log-transformed data).

Data for forward-angle scatter, side-angle scatter, and FITC-fluorescence were obtained with gain settings in the logarithmic mode. In most experiments, platelets and platelet-derived microparticles were identified using the FITC-labeled, platelet-specific monoclonal antibody TW-1 (anti-GPIb,). At least 5,000 FITC-positive events were collected for each sample. Microparticles were distinguished from platelets on the basis of their characteristic flow cytometric profile of forward light scatter (abscissa) versus FITC-fluorescence (ordinate). We defined microparticles as GPIb, positive events that exhibited less fluorescence than 95 to 99% of nonactivated, FITC-GPIb,-labeled platelets (generally less than 100 arbitrary fluorescence units) (Fig 1). In preliminary experiments, we found that the FITC-labeled anti-GPIb, monoclonal antibody gave better separation of platelets from microparticles than did labeled anti-GPIX or anti-GPIIb/IIa.

For additional investigations of platelet microparticle generation by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera, we used the fluorescent membrane probe, DiOC6. DiOC6 is a hydrophobic cyanine dye whose fluorescence has been used to measure membrane potential in cells and membranous vesicles. This provided a platelet glycoprotein-independent detection method and permitted us to rule out GPIb proteolysis as an explanation for an apparent increase in microparticle activity. The settings of the FACScan were adjusted to maximize total event counts by using side scatter as the trigger with a low threshold. Photomultiplier (PMT) voltages were set using 0.5
micron beads so that the peak of the beads was positioned in channel 400 on side scatter and channel 600 on 530 nm fluorescence. The threshold was optimized for each run by examining a series of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) samples treated with 0.2 μmol/L DiOC₆, as previously described, so that at least 70% of the light scatter counts appeared to be positive.

Demonstration and quantitation of procoagulant activity of the platelet microparticles. The procoagulant activity of the platelet-derived microparticles was measured using a phospholipid-dependent coagulation assay, the RVVT, with a Diagnostica Stago 4 instrument (Wellmark Diagnostics, Guelph, Ontario, Canada). For these assays, 50 μL of filtered and pooled plasma (from 20 normal donors), 50 μL of Russell’s viper venom solution, and 10 μL of microparticle-containing supernatant, were added together, before adding 50 μL of calcium-containing buffer (20 mMol/L, final) to perform the RVVT. To quantify procoagulant activity, we generated a standard curve, plotting RVVT shortening (in seconds) versus μL of freeze-thawed platelets added.

A slow centrifugation step was used to remove platelets from the microparticle suspension (1000g for 10 minutes). A faster centrifugation (15,600g for 10 minutes) was used to precipitate the majority of the microparticles, as described. In some instances, the test platelet suspension was pretreated with monoclonal antibody IV.3 to prevent platelet activation by the heparin-induced thrombocytopenia IgG through the platelet FcγII receptors. As a positive control, procoagulant microparticles with procoagulant activity were generated using calcium ionophore A23187, as described.

In addition, experiments were also quantified procoagulant activity in the reaction suspension and supernatant using a chromogenic assay for prothrombinase activity. Briefly, 50 μL of sample was combined with 400 μL Tris buffer (pH 7.4) and 50 μL of normal citrated plasma, then activated with 50 μL of a solution containing V:CP and X:CP purified from crude Russell’s viper venom. After 60 seconds at 37°C, calcium and the thrombin chromogenic substrate S-2238 were added and the absorbance at 405 nm was recorded in a Varian DMS-100 spectrophotometer (Varian Instrument Group, Sugar Land, TX). The maximum rate of change in absorbance was taken as the assay endpoint and quantified from a standard curve of lysed platelets, as described.

Measurement of drug-dependent platelet-associated IgG. Flow cytometry was used to measure drug-dependent platelet-associated IgG. Seventy μL of washed platelets (300 × 10⁶/L) were obtained from normal volunteers and incubated with 20 μL of heparin (0 to 100 U/mL, final) or quinine/quinidine (0 to 40 pMol/L, final) or calcium ionophore A23187, as described. The formation of microparticles at therapeutic heparin concentrations closely paralleled the amount of IgG-serotonin release (r = .85). Microparticle generation by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera was also significantly greater than control sera, including sera from patients receiving heparin who did not develop heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, sera from randomly selected hospitalized patients, sera from patients with acute thrombosis, and sera from normal volunteers (P < .001 for each comparison).

Further studies were performed using sera from a subgroup of 17 patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, representing a broad cross-section of clinical sequelae (venous thrombosis n = 6, arterial thrombosis n = 5, intracranial hemorrhage n = 1, and isolated thrombocytopenia n = 5). These patients had a median platelet count nadir of 52 × 10⁹/L with a range of 15 to 309 × 10⁹/L. Sera from three patients with quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia and two with quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia were also studied. These patients had a median platelet count nadir of 3 × 10⁹/L with a range of 1 to 5 × 10⁹/L. All 17 heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera in the absence of added heparin, at high concentrations of heparin, and following preincubation with the monoclonal antibody IV.3, which blocks the binding of IgG to the platelet Fe receptors (P < .001 for each comparison).

### RESULTS

#### Generation of platelet-derived microparticles

Sera from 40 of 40 patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia generated platelet-derived microparticles in a heparin-dependent fashion (Table 1, Fig 1). Significantly fewer microparticles were generated by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera than control sera, including sera from patients receiving heparin who did not develop heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, sera from randomly selected hospitalized patients, sera from patients with acute thrombosis, and sera from normal volunteers (P < .001 for each comparison).

#### Table 2. Microparticle Generation by Purified Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia IgG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heparin 0.1 U/mL</th>
<th>Heparin 0.1 U/mL + IV.3</th>
<th>Heparin 100 U/mL</th>
<th>Heparin 0.1 U/mL + IV.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purified IgG (positive for HIT)</td>
<td>31.5 ± 18.4</td>
<td>54.6 ± 23.0</td>
<td>16.3 ± 10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purified IgG (negative for HIT)</td>
<td>25.5 ± 8.8</td>
<td>26.2 ± 13.0</td>
<td>21.5 ± 10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are mean ± standard deviation representing purified IgG obtained from 12 positive and 10 negative sera tested for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. An increase in microparticles at 0.1 U/mL heparin, compared with 0 and 100 U/mL heparin, is seen with positive, but not negative, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia IgG (P < .001). High background microparticle generation in these experiments is attributed to formation of immune complexes during IgG purification, as microparticle generation is inhibited by IV.3 in both positive and negative heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera (P < .001).

Abbreviations: HIT, Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.
induced thrombocytopenia sera generated microparticles at 0.1 or 0.3 U/mL heparin, or both (Fig 2A); in contrast, none of five quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera generated microparticles in a drug-dependent fashion under identical experimental conditions (Fig 2B). The addition of fresh human or rabbit serum as a source of complement did not increase the number of microparticles, compared with baseline (not shown).

To further investigate the specificity of the reaction, we tested purified IgG from 12 patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and IgG purified from the sera of 10 normal controls (Table 2). An increase in microparticle generation in the presence of 0.1 U/mL heparin was produced by purified IgG from heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, but not control, patients. Preincubation with IV.3 inhibited microparticle generation in these experiments.

We also investigated the ability of added hirudin (25 U/mL) to inhibit generation of microparticles. There was no decrease in microparticles generated at 0.1 U/mL heparin in the presence of hirudin (percent microparticles in the absence of hirudin = 43.5 ± 9.6, percent microparticles in the presence of hirudin = 46.1 ± 10.0, n = 10 positive heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera tested), indicating that residual thrombin was not responsible for microparticle formation.

We also observed an increase in microparticle generation by five heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera using the fluorescent membrane probe, DiOC6. Only DiOC6-positive events were quantified, with platelets distinguished from microparticles based on forward light scatter. The division between platelets and microparticles was set as the lower limit of the fresh platelet distribution in this method. Mean percent microparticle generation was 76.2% for the five heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera, compared with 8.6% using the same five heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera, pretreated with blocking antibody IV.3 (paired t test, P < .001). Two sera negative for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and their corresponding IV.3 blocked samples generated a mean of only 7.8% and 4.0% microparticles, respectively.

**Drug-dependent increase in platelet-associated IgG.** Sera from patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia produced no increase in the binding of IgG to control platelets in the presence of varying heparin concentrations (Fig 2C). In contrast, sera from the patients with quinine- or quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia produced a significant increase in the drug-dependent binding of IgG to the control platelets (Fig 2D).

**Demonstration that the platelet-derived microparticles have procoagulant activity.** Platelet-derived microparticles were tested for procoagulant activity by measuring their ability to shorten the RVVT. This technique is quantitative, as shown by the linear relationship (semilog plot) when the shortening of the RVVT is compared with a standard using increasing volumes of freeze-thawed platelets (a procoagulant microparticle-rich source) (Fig 3). A microparticle-rich fraction was obtained using differential centrifugation following the incubation of normal platelets with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia or control sera in the presence of 0.1 U/mL heparin. In a parallel test for each patient or control sample, monoclonal antibody IV.3 was added to block formation of microparticles. Significant shortening of the RVVT, compared with platelets incubated with buffer control, was observed only with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera and calcium ionophore (Table 3). Significant shortening was not observed with quinine- or quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera, even following addition of rabbit complement.

To estimate the relative amount of procoagulant activity generated by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera and ionophore compared with nonmicroparticle-generating conditions, the effect on RVVT shortening, either before or following low- and high-speed centrifugation, was expressed as microliters of freeze-thawed platelet equivalents (Table 3). A marked increase in procoagulant activity was observed following platelet activation by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera (approximately 100-fold greater than washed platelet buffer control) and calcium ionophore (approximately 600-fold greater than washed platelet buffer control). Following low-speed (platelet) centrifugation, approximately two-thirds of the procoagulant activity was lost. Following high-speed centrifugation, over 98% of the starting procoagulant activity was removed. In contrast, no significant procoagulant activity was generated by IV.3-pretreated platelets incubated with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera and heparin. Similarly, no procoagulant activity was generated by platelets incubated with quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera and corresponding drug, in the presence or absence of IV.3.

Simultaneous with the measurement of DiOC6-positive microparticles, platelet reaction aliquots were also analyzed for procoagulant activity using the chromogenic assay for prothrombinase activity. Each reaction was assayed as a
whole platelet suspension, and again following centrifugation at 15,000g for 10 minutes. The results (Table 4) show that platelets reacted with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera, and heparin 0.1 U/mL had a marked increase in prothrombinase activity in the suspension, the majority of which could be sedimented. Subsequent filtration of reaction supernatant through a 0.2-μm Acrodisc membrane (Gelman Sciences, Ann Arbor, MI) produced a 94% reduction in prothrombinase activity compared with the initial suspension (not shown), confirming that the activity was associated with particulate material. The results are consistent with the RVVT assay, and together they indicate that procoagulant microparticles are generated as a result of the platelet stimulation by heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera.

**Direct demonstration of platelet-derived microparticles in patient platelet-rich plasma.** The Becton Dickinson FACScan was used to detect platelet-derived microparticles directly in platelet-rich plasma samples obtained from patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (n = 15), a group of patients with a variety of thrombocytopenic disorders (n = 15), and patients with acute thrombosis not related to heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (n = 9). Platelet-derived microparticles were observed in greater numbers in patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia during the acute episode (Fig 4A and B). In contrast, large numbers of microparticles were observed in patients with other thrombocytopenic disorders. We also had the opportunity to test PRP from one patient with acute heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. Low levels of microparticles (3%) were observed in this patient despite severe thrombocytopenia (20 × 10^9/L). Low levels of circulating microparticles were also observed in nine patients with acute thrombosis.

**DISCUSSION**

More than 100 drugs have been reported to cause idiosyncratic (immune-mediated) thrombocytopenia. However,
Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia is unique; although the thrombocytopenia is only moderately severe, and bleeding is uncommon, many patients will develop life-threatening thrombotic sequelae as a complication of the syndrome. Consequently, although many different drugs can cause immune thrombocytopenia, serious and fatal outcomes are more frequently associated with heparin than any other drug.

The intent of this report was to look for a biologic explanation for the dramatic difference in clinical features between heparin- and quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia. The investigation focused on comparing these two distinct drug-induced immune thrombocytopenic syndromes with respect to two laboratory characteristics: the ability of these sera, in the presence of drug, to generate platelet-derived procoagulant microparticles; and the ability of the drug-dependent IgG to bind to platelets.

We observed distinct differences between heparin- and quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera in their effects on platelets in the presence of the respective drug. All of the heparin-induced thrombocytopenia sera (40 tested) generated platelet-derived microparticles in a heparin dose-dependent fashion (Figs 1 and 2). Maximal generation of microparticles occurred at concentrations of heparin that are achieved in patients (0.1 to 0.3 U/mL). In contrast, none of five quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia sera or other control sera produced microparticles. The microparticles were shown to have procoagulant activity, based on their ability to shorten the RVVT (Table 3) and to promote thrombin generation in a chromogenic assay (Table 4). Additionally, monoclonal antibody (IV.3) against the platelet Fc receptor (1,000 copies per platelet, respectively), whereas heparin-dependent IgG binds to the platelet Fc receptor (1,000 copies per platelet).

We offer a cautious extrapolation of these in vitro observations to the in vivo characteristics of these two drug-induced immune thrombocytopenic syndromes. We suggest that quinine/quinidine-induced thrombocytopenia results in severe immune destructive thrombocytopenia because of the relatively large amounts of IgG bound to the platelet surface. Consequently, the IgG-sensitized platelets are cleared by the reticuloendothelial system. However, these antibodies do not activate platelets nor do they generate procoagulant microparticles. This is consistent with the clinical observations of severe thrombocytopenia and bleeding without thrombosis, similar to acute idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.

In contrast, sera from patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia proved to be potent activators of platelets causing the formation of procoagulant microparticles. Thus, even patients with relatively mild or moderate thrombocytopenia could develop thrombotic complications because the heparin-dependent IgG can induce platelet activation, with formation of platelet-derived procoagulant microparticles. The relatively small amounts of IgG bound to the platelet in heparin-induced thrombocytopenia may explain why severe thrombocytopenia is less common in this syndrome.

Our data suggest that generation of procoagulant microparticles in vivo might contribute to thrombosis in patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. Previous investigators have demonstrated that the heparin-dependent IgG can activate endothelial cells, by interacting with endogenous glycosaminoglycans on endothelial cells. Our study indicates that the heparin-dependent IgG also activates platelets and causes them to produce microparticles that have procoagulant activity. These findings may explain the occurrence of thrombotic complications and disseminated intravascular coagulation in some patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank Marilyn Johnston for help with the coagulation assays; James W. Smith and Jane C. Moore for technical assistance; and Drs W.E.C. Wilson, R.M. Jay, A. Wu, and H.J. Rees for providing patient sera and clinical details for some of the patients.

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