A hereditary bleeding disorder of dogs caused by a lack of platelet procoagulant activity

Marjory B. Brooks, James L. Catalfamo, H. Alex Brown, Pavlina Ivanova, and Jamie Lovaglio

We have discovered a novel canine hereditary bleeding disorder with the characteristic features of Scott syndrome, a rare defect of platelet procoagulant activity. Affected dogs were from a single, inbred colony and experienced clinical signs of epistaxis, hemarthrosis, and intramuscular hematomas, and prolonged bleeding with cutaneous bruising after surgery. The hematologic abnormalities identified were restricted to tests of platelet procoagulant activity, whereas platelet count, platelet morphology under light microscopy, bleeding time, clot retraction, and platelet aggregation and secretion in response to thrombin, collagen, and adenosine diphosphate stimulation were all within normal limits. Washed platelets from the affected dogs demonstrated approximately twice normal clotting times in a platelet factor 3 availability assay and, in a prothrombinase assay, generated only background levels of thrombin in response to calcium ionophore, thrombin, or combined thrombin plus collagen stimulation. While platelet phospholipid content was normal, flow cytometric analyses revealed diminished phosphatidylserine exposure and a failure of microvesiculation in response to calcium ionophore, thrombin, and collagen stimulation. Pedigree studies indicate a likely homozygous recessive inheritance pattern of the defect. These findings confirm the importance of platelet procoagulant activity for in vivo hemostasis and provide a large animal model for studying agonist-induced signal transduction, calcium mobilization, and effector pathways involved in the late platelet response of transmembrane phospholipid movement and membrane vesiculation. (Blood. 2002; 99:2434-2441)

© 2002 by The American Society of Hematology

Introduction

Platelets play a critical role in the initiation and regulation of hemostasis. Vascular injury triggers a series of platelet reactions culminating in platelet aggregation and formation of a localized primary hemostatic plug. In the course of activation, the platelet outer membrane is transformed to a catalytic surface for assembly of active coagulation complexes. The tenase complex, consisting of factors IXa and VIIIa, proteolytically activates factor X. In a similar fashion, the prothrombinase complex, consisting of factor Xa and its cofactor Va, catalyzes conversion of prothrombin to thrombin. Activated platelets support tenase and prothrombinase assembly primarily through membrane surface exposure of a negatively charged phospholipid, phosphatidylserine (PS). In a temporally related process, activated platelets shed small membrane particles, microvesicles, which also present surface PS. Thus, PS expression by activated platelets and microvesicles is the source of platelet procoagulant activity.1,4

The specific receptors and signaling pathways required for platelet procoagulant activity, and their relationship to the other receptor-mediated platelet responses of aggregation and secretion, are now being investigated. In nonactivated platelets, the aminophospholipids PS and phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) are essentially restricted to the inner membrane leaflet while the outer leaflet consists predominately of phosphatidylcholine (PC) and sphingomyelin (SM).5,6 This membrane lipid asymmetry requires the action of a Mg2+- and adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-dependent aminophospholipid translocase, which transports PS and PE to the inner membrane.7,8 The rapid loss of membrane asymmetry, with movement of PS to the outer membrane leaflet, is mediated by a Ca2+-dependent phospholipid scramblase.9,10 Platelet membrane PS exposure and microvesicle release can be induced in vitro through a variety of stimuli that cause sustained elevation in platelet cytosolic ionized calcium concentration ([Ca2+]).11-13 It is believed that high [Ca2+], activates scramblase with concomitant inhibition of translocase, resulting in rapid bidirectional movement of phospholipids and the appearance of surface PS. Microvesiculation apparently depends on membrane PS exposure but also requires protein tyrosine phosphatase and calpain activation.14 The physiologic platelet agonists, collagen and thrombin, are capable of inducing PS exposure and microvesiculation; however, the rate and extent of response vary greatly depending on reaction conditions.15-18

Studies of Scott syndrome, a rare bleeding disorder associated with deficiency of platelet procoagulant activity, have been used to explore the basis of membrane PS movement.19-22 Characteristics of this syndrome include a moderate to severe bleeding tendency with normal platelet aggregation and secretion response but defective membrane transbilayer movement of PS and abnormal microvesiculation.4,23,24 Molecular analyses of the candidate gene scramblase in a single family, and in lymphocytes derived from the original patient, have not revealed the molecular basis of Scott syndrome.25,26 We report here the phenotypic characterization of a naturally occurring bleeding disorder of dogs caused by a lack of
platelet procoagulant activity. Clinically affected dogs have normal platelet aggregation and secretion. Platelet prothrombinase activity, however, is markedly reduced, and platelets demonstrate impaired PS exposure and microvesiculation in response to both physiologic agonists and calcium ionophore stimulation.

Materials and methods

Experimental animals
We studied 5 related adult German shepherd dogs (GSDs) (Figure 1). The dogs (3 female, 2 male) ranged from 1.5 to 3 years of age and were from a closed colony with an average inbreeding coefficient of 22.5%. Clinical expression of their bleeding diathesis included epistaxis, haemorrhage, and periorbital bleeding with prominent bruising along suture lines. Two of the 3 females studied had haemoadenomas within ovariohysterectomy, and a male developed a large scrotal haematocele after castration. An intramuscular (quadrecips) haematocele developed in 1 affected dog. Two dogs had epistaxis of more than 3 days’ duration that responded to fresh whole blood transfusion. Physical examination and medical histories of the 5 dogs (and other affected dogs from the colony) revealed no abnormalities other than the bleeding tendency. The dogs referred to our laboratory were fed commercial dry dog food ad libitum and were housed in facilities approved by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care. All studies followed protocols approved by an institutional animal care and use committee and were performed more than 2 months after transfusion or administration of any medication or vaccination.

Coagulation, von Willebrand factor, and fibrinolysis assays
We measured whole blood clotting time (CT) and activated CT according to previously published methods.27,28 Plasma samples for all other tests were prepared from whole blood collected via cephalic venipuncture directly into 3.8% sodium citrate (1 vol citrate: 9 vol blood). CTs in coagulation screening tests were determined using commercial reagents as follows: Actin FS, Dade Behring, Marburg, Germany; Thromboplastin-L, Pacific Hemostasis, Huntersville, NC, and Russell’s Viper Venom, American Diagnostica, Greenwich, CT. We also measured clottable (Clauss) fibrinogen (STA Fibrinogen [100 U human thrombin per mL], Diagnostica Stago, Parsippany, NJ), thrombin time (Fibriquick [25 U/mL], Organon Teknika, Durham, NC), and factor II coagulant activity using a modified prothrombin time (PT) and human factor II-deficient substrate plasma (Sigma, St Louis, MO). We used a previously described enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay30 to measure plasma von Willebrand factor (VWF) concentration and determined VWF multimer distribution via immunoelectrophoresis and Western blotting.30,33 We assayed ristocetin cofactor activity (RCof) by measuring agglutination of formalin-fixed human platelets (Biodata, Horsham, PA) in dilutions of test plasma. We measured plasma antithrombin, protein C, plasminogen, and antiplasmin activities using chromogenic substrate kits (STAChrom, Diagnostica Stago) and the manufacturer’s automated analyzer (STA Compact). Tests were performed according to manufacturer’s recommendations except for a long venom activation time in the protein C assay and the substitution of urokinase for streptokinase activation32 in the plasminogen assay. Results of VWF antigen and all factor activity assays were reported as the percentage of a pooled canine plasma standard having an assigned value of 100%. Plasma fibrin and fibrinogen degradation product (FDP) and D-dimer concentration were measured using latex agglutination kits (FDP Plasma, Diagnostica Stago; Accuclot D-dimer, Sigma).

Plasma lipid analyses
Plasma cholesterol and triglyceride concentrations were measured using an automated chemistry analyzer and the manufacturer’s reagents and reaction conditions (Roche/Hitachi 917, Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN).

Platelet function testing
Platelet count and mean platelet volume were measured in ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid whole blood samples using an automated hematology analyzer (Advia 120, Bayer, Tarrytown, NY), and Wright-stained blood films were reviewed by a veterinary clinical pathologist to assess platelet morphology. We measured bleeding time after incision of the buccal mucosa with a template device (Surgicutt, Organon Tekника).33 Clot retraction was measured in saline-dilute blood combined with U thrombin. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) for aggregation and secretion studies was prepared by centrifuging whole blood collected into 3.8% citrate at 650g at room temperature for 3 separate 3-minute intervals. The resultant PRP was pooled and adjusted to a platelet count of 300 x 10^6/L (300 000/μL) with autologous platelet-poor plasma (PPP) obtained by centrifuging blood samples at 2200g for 15 minutes. The PRP was allowed to rest at room temperature for 30 minutes prior to use. Platelet aggregation studies were performed as previously described34 using a lumiaggregometer (Model 500 Ca, Chrono-log, Havertown, PA). Agonist-induced dense granule secretion was detected as luminescence (Chrono-lume reagent, Chrono-log) by monitoring ATP release under conditions that minimize potentiation of canine platelet aggregation.35 Aggregation and secretion studies were conducted within 2 hours of PRP preparation.

Platelet factor 3 availability
We used a reported method for measuring kaolin-induced platelet factor 3 availability (PF3a).20 Briefly, recalcification time was determined for a mixture of kaolin-activated PPP and PRP. The PRP was prepared from whole blood collected in 3.2% sodium citrate (1 vol citrate: 9 vol blood) and adjusted to a platelet count of 300 x 10^6/L (300 000/μL) with autologous PPP. Substitution studies were performed by combining suspensions of washed platelets from affected GSDs in PPP from a control dog and washed platelets from a control dog in PPP from affected GSDs.

Prothrombin consumption test
We measured serum CT as an index of prothrombin consumption.36 Serum aliquots were collected after 1, 2, and 7 hours of incubation (at 37°C) and immediately combined with 3.2% sodium citrate (1 vol citrate: 9 vol serum). For the PT assay, the citrate serum was added to a bovine fibrinogen solution (Sigma) containing a final concentration of fibrinogen of 1.5 mg/mL. The time for clot formation was then measured after the addition of a thromboplastin and calcium reagent (Thromboplastin-L, Pacific Hemostasis). We compared each serum PT to the PT of a plasma sample drawn at the time of whole blood collection. The residual serum prothrombin was expressed as a serum PT ratio (serum PT % = plasma PT/serum PT x 100). In a series of mixing studies, we determined the residual serum PT for affected GSD blood combined with increasing proportions of normal dog blood (mixtures containing from 10% to 90% normal dog blood). We also measured the serum PT percentage of all available parents, grandparents, and littermates of the 5 affected dogs and all dogs in 3 litters sired by 1 of the affected dogs. Samples for these analyses were shipped frozen on dry ice to our laboratory and assayed within 3 days of collection.

Platelet phospholipid composition
We collected 12 mL of blood directly into acid citrate dextrose (ACD) (National Institutes of Health formula A: 1 vol ACD: 5 vol blood) from 2...
affected GSDs and 2 control dogs and prepared PRP (as described above) except for the addition of 1 μM prostaglandin E1 (PGE1). The PGE1-treated PRP was centrifuged (21°C) at 16,000g for 20 seconds, and the resultant platelet pellets were washed twice in platelet wash buffer (113 mM NaCl, 4.3 mM KH2PO4, 2.2 mM Na2HPO4, 24.4 mM NaH2PO4, 5.5 mM glucose, 1 μM PGE1, pH 6.3). After the second wash, platelets were resuspended to a final concentration of 1 × 10^8 platelets per 1.0 mL wash buffer and recentrifuged. The supernatants were discarded, and the platelet pellets were frozen at −70°C until analysis. Platelet pellets were prepared and analyzed from each dog on 2 different dates. Lypids from each platelet pellet were chloroform-extracted and then separated using a Shimadzu high-performance liquid chromatography system (consisting of 2 Model LC-10A pumps, a Model SIL-10A autosampler, system controller Model SCL-10A, and an SPD-10AV UV detector, Columbia, MD). Bovine phospholipid standards, t-α-PI, t-α-PS, t-α-PE, t-α-PC, and SM, were used at 10 mg/mL stock solutions (Avanti Polar Lipids, Alabaster, AL). Phospholipid separation was achieved on a stainless steel μ-Porasil 3.9 × 300 mm LD, analytic column (10 μ particle size, 125 Å pore size [Waters, Milford, MA]). The mobile phase was acetonitrile:methanol:85% phosphoric acid (100:5:1.5). Analyses were performed in isocratic mode at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min and pressure of 40 kilogram-force/cm². Detector wavelength was 203 nm, and the system was washed between runs with 60 mL methanol and 25 mL 2-propanol. Major phospholipid classes were resolved within 23 minutes in a single run. Retention times for PI, PS, PE, PC, and SM were 3.6, 5.9, 7.7, 11.7, and 20.1, respectively. The phospholipid concentrations and peak-area values exhibited a linear relationship in the range of 0 to 8.0 μg/10^9 platelets of the standard mixtures. Phospholipid content (mole percentage) was determined by peak-area integration (CLASS—VP 4.2 software).

Platelet suspensions for determination of prothrombinase activity and flow cytometric analyses

For these studies, PRP (3.2% citrate) was prepared as described above. After the addition of PGE1 (1 μM final), platelets were washed twice in platelet wash buffer and then resuspended to a final concentration of 25 × 10^6/mL (2.5 × 10^6/mL) in resuspension buffer (137 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 0.5 mM MgCl2, 0.5 mM Na2HPO4, 0.1% glucose, 0.1% bovine serum albumin, and 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4). Extracellular ionized calcium was adjusted to 2 mM by the addition of 1.5 M CaCl2, and platelets were equilibrated at room temperature for 30 minutes. Vehicle or agonist was then added to 1.0 mL aliquots of the platelet suspension in plastic tubes and gently mixed (Nutorat, Becton Dickinson, Sparks, MD) at room temperature for 25 minutes. We tested pharmacologic and physiologic agonists previously shown to be inducers of membrane PS exposure and vesiculation: calcium ionophore (A23187 3 μM), thrombin (0.5 U/mL) collagen (24 μg/mL), and tetracaine (2 mM), a membrane-active agent that strongly induces PS exposure with only limited vesiculation.39

Prothrombinase activity assay

We measured platelet prothrombinase activity with minor modification of a previously reported method.40 Briefly, 0.25 U bovine factor Xa (Haematologic Technologies, Essex Junction, VT) was added to 1.0 mL unstimulated PRP (250 000 g for 20 seconds), and the resultant platelet pellets were washed twice in platelet wash buffer (113 mM NaCl, 4.3 mM KH2PO4, 2.2 mM Na2HPO4, 24.4 mM NaH2PO4, 5.5 mM glucose, 1 μM PGE1, pH 6.3). After the second wash, platelets were resuspended to a final concentration of 1 × 10^8 platelets per 1.0 mL wash buffer and recentrifuged. The supernatants were discarded, and the platelet pellets were frozen at −70°C until analysis. Platelet pellets were prepared and analyzed from each dog on 2 different dates. Lypids from each platelet pellet were chloroform-extracted and then separated using a Shimadzu high-performance liquid chromatography system (consisting of 2 Model LC-10A pumps, a Model SIL-10A autosampler, system controller Model SCL-10A, and an SPD-10AV UV detector, Columbia, MD). Bovine phospholipid standards, t-α-PI, t-α-PS, t-α-PE, t-α-PC, and SM, were used at 10 mg/mL stock solutions (Avanti Polar Lipids, Alabaster, AL). Phospholipid separation was achieved on a stainless steel μ-Porasil 3.9 × 300 mm LD, analytic column (10 μ particle size, 125 Å pore size [Waters, Milford, MA]). The mobile phase was acetonitrile:methanol:85% phosphoric acid (100:5:1.5). Analyses were performed in isocratic mode at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min and pressure of 40 kilogram-force/cm². Detector wavelength was 203 nm, and the system was washed between runs with 60 mL methanol and 25 mL 2-propanol. Major phospholipid classes were resolved within 23 minutes in a single run. Retention times for PI, PS, PE, PC, and SM were 3.6, 5.9, 7.7, 11.7, and 20.1, respectively. The phospholipid concentrations and peak-area values exhibited a linear relationship in the range of 0 to 8.0 μg/10^9 platelets of the standard mixtures. Phospholipid content (mole percentage) was determined by peak-area integration (CLASS—VP 4.2 software).

Red blood cell prothrombinase activity assay

We measured erythrocyte prothrombinase activity of 2 affected GSDs and 2 control dogs. For these studies, red cells were washed twice in platelet wash buffer, resuspended to a final concentration of 10 × 10^9/L, in resuspension buffer containing 2 mM Ca++, and then reacted at 37°C with either 3 μM A23187 or a dimethyl sulfoxide vehicle control. The prothrombinase assay 37 was configured with bovine prothrombin factors Va and Xa (Haematologic Technologies), and the nanomoles of thrombin generated per 10^9 red cells was measured as described above, after reaction times of 0, 30, 60, and 90 minutes.

Flow cytometry

We analyzed control and agonist-treated platelet suspensions from affected GSDs and healthy control dogs in a FACSCalibur cytometer (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA) using logarithmic gain settings for light scatter and fluorescence. Parameter settings were adjusted so that the cell population of PRP of each dog was centered on the second decade of the 4-decade log scales of the forward versus side light scatter dot plot. For each sample, 10,000 total events were acquired without gating. Forward and side scatter and fluorochrome binding were used to assess platelets and derived microparticles.39,41 PS exposure was detected by annexin V–fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) binding (TACS Annexin V-FITC, R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) and membrane surface glycoprotein (GP) IIb by CD61-FITC binding (anti-CD61, clone Y2/51, Dako, Carpenteria, CA). In 100 μL reaction volumes, we labeled 10 μL aliquots of the platelet suspensions (containing 10 × 10^9/L [1 × 10^9/mL] platelets) using 0.1 μg CD61-FITC or isotype control antibody (mouse IgG1-FITC, clone DAK-G01, Dako) or 0.0125 μg annexin V–FITC. After incubation in the dark for 30 minutes at 4°C (CD61-FITC and isotype control) or 15 minutes at room temperature (annexin V–FITC), 400 μL of suspension buffer was added to each reaction tube and the samples were analyzed within 30 minutes.

Clot signature analysis

We examined the platelet function and coagulant activity of flowing, nonanticoagulated whole blood using a point-of-care device (Clot Signature Analyzer, Xylum, Scarsdale, NY). Under conditions that simulate a small arterial bleeding site, the instrument displays tracings that represent shear-induced platelet activation with subsequent platelet plug formation and development of an occlusive fibrin clot.42 The clot signature analysis (CSA) tracings and numeric values of platelet-mediated hemostasis time (PHT) and CT of the 5 affected GSDs were compared with those of 6 healthy mixed breed dogs.

Results

The results of coagulation, fibrinolysis, and VWF assays, platelet count, and mean platelet volume determination were all within normal limits (Table 1), as were mean plasma cholesterol (6.00 mM/L; reference range 3.20 to 8.65) and mean plasma triglyceride (0.54 mM/L; reference range 0.29 to 1.22). Under light microscopy, affected GSD platelets appeared normal, and the GSDs and control dogs had similar VWF multimer distribution and hybridization intensities (data not shown). The 5 affected GSDs had normal bleeding times, clot retraction, and platelet aggregation. Platelet secretion response of the 3 affected GSDs studied was within normal limits (Table 1).

Tests of platelet procoagulant activity

All GSDs had long CTs in the PF3a assay. In mixing studies, CT was prolonged when the assay was configured with GSD platelets suspended in control dog plasma; however, CT was within normal

From www.bloodjournal.org by guest on November 12, 2017. For personal use only.
Table 1. Results of coagulation, fibrinolysis, and platelet function studies of GSDs with platelet procoagulant deficiency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Affected GSD (mean of 5 dogs)</th>
<th>Canine reference range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platelet count, 10^9/L</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>170-510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean platelet volume, fl</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>8.4-13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleeding time, min</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activated CT, s</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>60-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole blood CT, min</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activated partial thromboplastin time, sec</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>10-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT, sec</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombin CT, sec</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell viper venom time, sec</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>19-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrinogen, g/L</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.5-4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor II, %</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>50-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antithrombin, %</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>70-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein C, %</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>60-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasminogen, %</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>60-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiplasmin</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>65-115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDP, mg/L</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-dimer, µg/L</td>
<td>&lt; 250</td>
<td>&lt; 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VWF: antigen, %</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>70-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VWF: Rcof, %</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>50-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet aggregation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenosine diphosphate (5 µM), %</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>&gt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenosine diphosphate (10 µM), %</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collagen (12 µg/mL), %</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collagen (24 µg/mL), %</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet secretion, µM ATP release per</td>
<td>(mean of 3 dogs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^11 platelets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenosine diphosphate (10 µM), µM</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.06-0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collagen (12 µg/mL), µM</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.41-1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collagen (24 µg/mL), µM</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.68-1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine α-thrombin (1 U/mL), µM</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.21-1.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Red cell prothrombinase activity

In our assay system, stirred unstimulated control dog platelets generated approximately 8 nM thrombin at 10 minutes’ reaction time (Figure 3). A stimulated response was apparent in control platelets treated with calcium ionophore and the physiologic agonists thrombin and collagen. As previously reported for human platelets, ionophore induced maximal response, followed by combined thrombin plus collagen and then thrombin alone.39 In contrast, GSD platelets demonstrated minimal prothrombinase activity throughout a 10-minute reaction time, with indistinguishable values for unstimulated versus agonist-treated platelets (Figure 3). In preliminary experiments, the addition of 0.85 µg bovine factor Va to the reaction mixture failed to correct the lack of prothrombinase activity of the GSD platelets (data not shown).

Platelet phospholipid composition

The proportional phospholipid content of platelets from the affected GSDs and control dogs was similar (Table 3). In particular, the PS content of GSD platelets (11.1%) was nearly identical to that of control dogs (10.7%) and to a previously reported value of canine platelet PS content (11.8%).43

Platelet prothrombinase activity

In our assay system, stirred unstimulated control dog platelets generated approximately 8 nM thrombin at 10 minutes’ reaction time (Figure 3). A stimulated response was apparent in control platelets treated with calcium ionophore and the physiologic agonists thrombin and collagen. As previously reported for human platelets, ionophore induced maximal response, followed by combined thrombin plus collagen and then thrombin alone.39 In contrast, GSD platelets demonstrated minimal prothrombinase activity throughout a 10-minute reaction time, with indistinguishable values for unstimulated versus agonist-treated platelets (Figure 3). In preliminary experiments, the addition of 0.85 µg bovine factor Va to the reaction mixture failed to correct the lack of prothrombinase activity of the GSD platelets (data not shown).

Red cell prothrombinase activity

The affected GSDs and control dogs had essentially identical red cell prothrombinase response. The prothrombinase activity of ionophore-treated control and GSD red cells increased over time, with a range of 44 to 74 nM thrombin per 10^7 cells at 30 minutes and 158 to 210 nM thrombin per 10^7 cells at 90 minutes. All ionophore-treated red cell suspensions (controls and GSDs) became hemolyzed over the 90-minute reaction time. Pending additional studies, we therefore cannot differentiate prothrombinase activity induced by ionophore-stimulated transbilayer PS movement from the nonspecific effects of red cell membrane rupture.

Table 2. PF3a values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>PF3a, sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected GSDs (n = 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>35.0-44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control dogs (n = 15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>19.5-28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSD platelets combined with control dog plasma</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSD plasma combined with control dog platelets</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Platelet phospholipid composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phospholipid</th>
<th>Mean content, mol %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean content values were derived from assays of platelet samples from 2 affected GSDs and 2 control dogs drawn and analyzed on at least 3 separate dates.

Figure 2. Residual serum prothrombin of control dogs and affected GSDs. The PT of citrate plasma was compared with that of serum allowed to clot for 1, 2, or 7 hours. The results are expressed as a serum PT ratio (%) representing plasma PT/serum PT x 100. Control = mean ± SD of 15 healthy dogs; GSD = mean ± SD of 5 clinically affected GSDs.
no additions are made to the nonanticoagulated whole blood in this
holes in the instrument tubing. A gradual drop in pressure followed as
pressure to baseline values as a platelet plug sealed the needle punch
The control dog CSA tracings (Figure 6A) depicted a rapid return of
Clot signature analyses

The CD61-FITC platelet suspension showed a dramatic decrease in forward scatter.
calcium ionophore stimulation (Figure 4C,D), the control dog
high-intensity labeling with CD61-FITC (Figure 4). In response to
nescence intensity patterns. The presence of GPIIIa was evident by
Dot plots of unstimulated control dog and GSD platelet suspen-
Flow cytometry analyses

Dot plots of unstimulated control dog and GSD platelet suspensions had similar size (assessed by forward scatter) and fluorescence intensity patterns. The presence of GPIIIa was evident by high-intensity labeling with CD61-FITC (Figure 4). In response to calcium ionophore stimulation (Figure 4C,D), the control dog platelet suspension showed a dramatic decrease in forward scatter. The CD61-FITC population now extended in an apparent continuum from the lower boundary of unstimulated platelets to the threshold of forward scatter detection. In contrast, the GSD platelet suspensions demonstrated a relatively small decrease in forward scatter for only a minor proportion of the CD61-FITC population. Annexin V did not bind to unstimulated control dog or GSD platelets (Figure 5A,B). Annexin V–FITC labeling of the ionophore-stimulated control dog platelet suspension (Figure 5C) showed dramatic decrease in forward scatter, with high-intensity fluorescence of this new population indicating the appearance of surface PS. The GSD suspensions showed almost no change in either forward scatter or fluorescence intensity in response to ionophore stimulation. When platelet suspensions were treated with thrombin plus collagen (Figure 5E,F), both control dogs and GSDs developed high-intensity–labeled annexin V–FITC subpopulations. However, fewer GSD platelets bound annexin V–FITC, and these platelets did not demonstrate the logfold decrease in forward scatter as did control platelets. The dot plots in response to tetracaine treatment (Figure 5G,H) were similar for control and GSD platelet suspensions, with essentially the entire population of platelets now demonstrating high-intensity labeling, denoting extensive surface PS exposure. Forward scatter of the major population of control and GSD platelets, however, did not decrease in response to tetracaine.

Clot signature analyses

The control dog CSA tracings (Figure 6A) depicted a rapid return of pressure to baseline values as a platelet plug sealed the needle punch holes in the instrument tubing. A gradual drop in pressure followed as fibrin clot formation subsequently occluded the tubing lumen. Because no additions are made to the nonanticoagulated whole blood in this assay system, activated platelets are the primary source of phospholipid membrane for assembly of the coagulation factor complexes responsible for fibrin clot formation. The quantitative parameters PHT and CT were derived from 9 CSA evaluations of 6 healthy dogs. The mean PHT was 1.2 minutes (median 1.1 minute), and mean CT was 12 minutes (median 12.9 minutes). The CSA tracings of 15 determinations from the 5 affected GSDs demonstrated qualitatively normal platelet plug formation, with mean PHT of 1.8 minutes (median 1.2 minutes). The portion of the tracing representing fibrin clot formation was consistently abnormal for all GSDs, with CT of more than 30 minutes (the upper limit of instrument observation time). During this period, the GSD tracings demonstrated long intervals of sustained high pressure interrupted by one or more transient drops in pressure (Figure 6B).

Pedigree studies

The serum PT ratio was used to evaluate platelet procoagulant activity of 3 GSD litters sired by 1 affected male (Figure 7). This male had been bred to 3 clinically normal females and produced a total of 22 offspring. All offspring in 2 of these litters had no signs of abnormal bleeding by 1.5 years of age and had serum PT ratios within a reference range of 21% to 62% (derived from 2-hour serum CTs of 25 healthy dogs). In the third litter, 3 of 9 pups had prolonged bleeding after surgery or minor trauma, and all 3 had marked elevation of their serum PT ratios (range 96%-104%). The dam of this litter when bred to a different, clinically normal male produced a litter consisting of 4 pups with no clinical signs and 2 pups that experienced abnormal bleeding.
Discussion

Many hereditary hemostatic disorders have been identified in dogs. While canine hemophilia and von Willebrand disease are common, a variety of clotting factor deficiencies and platelet function defects caused by surface glycoprotein abnormalities, storage pool defects, and failure of signal transduction occur in this species. Compre

hensive testing of the GSDs described in this report revealed a new canine hemostatic defect with features comparable to Scott syndrome of human beings. The affected dogs experienced a mild to moderate bleeding tendency but had normal in vitro coagulation and normal response to tests of platelet adhesion, aggregation, and secretion. In contrast, abnormal values were consistently found in all tests of platelet procoagulant activity. The association of a bleeding tendency with deficiency of platelet procoagulant activity, in both dogs and human beings, underscores the importance of this platelet response for supporting in vivo hemostasis.

The presence of a bleeding disorder in this colony was evident through at least 5 generations. Although attempts were made to exclude affected dogs from the breeding program, many dogs subsequently confirmed as carriers and a few affected dogs were bred, thereby disseminating the defect throughout the closed colony. Based upon pedigree inspection and assessment of residual serum prothrombin (PT ratio), the hemostatic defect in this colony appears to be an autosomal recessive trait. Affected males and females have been identified in roughly equal numbers, with no
obvious decrease in litter size or excess neonatal mortality in litters with affected pups. Obligate carrier males and females demonstrate normal residual serum prothrombin and no evidence of a bleeding tendency, even after surgery. Progeny tests of 3 litters sired by an affected male (bred to 3 different clinically normal females) produced 3 of 22 pups with high serum PT ratios and expression of a bleeding tendency. This proportion of affected pups is lower than expected for an autosomal dominant trait, assuming either homozygosity or heterozygosity of the affected male. Confirmation of autosomal recessive inheritance and expression will require evaluation of outcross and backcross litters and, ultimately, identification of the underlying molecular defect.

The affected dogs’ specific lack of platelet procoagulant activity appears to be caused by an intrinsic platelet defect. Washed platelets from affected GSDs do not support kaolin-activated clot formation when combined with normal dog plasma in the PF3a assay. In contrast, assays configured with control dog platelets and affected GSD plasma as source of clotting factors have normal PF3a. In a prothrombinase assay system, washed stimulated GSD platelets combined with an excess of activated bovine factors are unable to generate thrombin beyond the background levels of unstimulated platelets. This lack of prothrombinase activity cannot be attributed to membrane PS deficiency because GSD and control platelets have the same PS content. Furthermore, GSD platelets treated with tetracaine express surface PS in a similar manner as control platelets, as evidenced by their high-intensity labeling with an annexin V fluorescent probe. This normal response to tetracaine, a local anesthetic whose actions include direct exchange with membrane PS, contrasts with GSD platelets’ abnormal membrane response to calcium ionophore and the physiologic platelet agonists thrombin and collagen.

Flow cytometry dot plots of control dog platelets stimulated with ionophore A23187 exhibited the same qualitative changes described for human platelets, ie, annexin V binding and decreased forward light scatter. The decrease in forward scatter was pronounced, and the scatter plots consisted primarily of events with high prevalence surface GPIIia and PS, denoting extensive platelet membrane microvesiculation. Ionophore treatment of GSD platelets induced virtually no PS exposure and only a minor shift in forward scatter of the GPIIia+ events. This change in forward scatter is compatible with platelet shape change and granule release rather than microvesiculation. As described for human platelets, thrombin plus collagen stimulation induced PS exposure and microvesiculation in only a subpopulation of the control dog platelets. Some surface exposure of PS was also apparent in a subpopulation of the thrombin plus collagen–treated GSD platelets, in contrast to their lack of PS exposure in response to ionophore. The GSD suspensions, however, had relatively fewer platelets exposing surface PS and little evidence of microvesiculation, compatible with their failure to generate thrombin in the prothrombinase assay system.

Collagen is a critical physiologic stimulus of platelet membrane PS exposure and microvesiculation. The collagen-evoked responses are mediated by sustained high [Ca2+]i, and are associated with activation of both protein tyrosine kinases and tyrosine phosphatases. Although the biochemical and molecular basis of Scott syndrome is unknown, transformed Scott lymphoblasts display defective capacitative Ca2+ entry and Scott lymphoblasts, red cells, and platelets have abnormal patterns of protein tyrosine phosphorylation. The GSD platelets demonstrate normal aggregation and secretion in response to collagen, indicating that the collagen receptor, signal transduction, and effector pathways leading to release of intracellular Ca2+ stores and platelet shape change are intact. Some of the thrombin plus collagen–stimulated GSD platelets appear to be capable of PS exposure, albeit with minimal evidence of vesiculation. In vitro, normal human platelets can be induced to expose membrane PS without vesiculation under reaction conditions that limit Ca2+ influx, block activation of protein tyrosine phosphatases, or inhibit μ-calpain activity. Studies of these processes in GSD platelets are likely to help elucidate pathways that are unique to or predominate in the platelet membrane changes resulting in platelet procoagulant activity. In addition, the discovery of a canine model will allow application of candidate gene and mapping strategies to define a molecular defect capable of producing the characteristic Scott syndrome phenotype.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Drs Harvey Weiss and Bruce Lages for their critical review and comments.

References

PLATELET PROCOAGULANT DEFICIENCY IN DOGS


35. Callan MB, Shofer FS, Wozenski C, Giger U. Aminophospholipid exposure, microvesiculation and calcium ions is not responsible for Ca(2+)–1) paired Ca(2+)–1) complex of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2)–1) with the morphology of blood platelets. Arch Biochem Biophys. 1977;180:151-159.


A hereditary bleeding disorder of dogs caused by a lack of platelet procoagulant activity

Marjory B. Brooks, James L. Catalfamo, H. Alex Brown, Pavlina Ivanova and Jamie Lovaglio