Platelet Glycoprotein IIIa PlA Polymorphism and Effects of Aspirin on Thrombin Generation

To the Editor:

Michelson et al recently reported differences in platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa function in relation to the common PlA1,A2 polymorphism. Pl-positve platelets showed a lower threshold for activation. This was supported by the gene dosage effect: Pl homozgyotes had the highest activation of their platelets using a range of ADP concentrations.

We are concerned about the conclusions regarding the antiplatelet effects of aspirin reached by the authors. At a low concentration of epinephrine (0.4 μmol/L), there was no difference in platelet aggregation between the PI- and PI- genotypes, whereas increased aggregation was observed in the PI- group. Unexpectedly, the inhibitory effect of aspirin on epinephrine-induced (2.0 μmol/L) platelet aggregation was found in the PI- group, but the opposite was found in PI- subjects. Two facts could explain this inconsistency. First, in experiments on the platelet aggregation response to aspirin, the number of PI- subjects included in the final analysis was diminished by 35%, because 7 of the 20 subjects did not achieve >60% aggregation at 10.0 μmol/L epinephrine. Because platelet response to aspirin was calculated as a percent of aggregation determined in the absence of the inhibitor, the exclusion of “weak responders” could be the cause of a relevant bias. We wonder whether the results obtained could be attributed to an altered sensitivity to epinephrine, which was used in 3 different concentrations. Second, experiments performed in platelet suspensions do not necessarily reflect the wide array of platelet functional responses observed in vivo, particularly the reaction to vascular injury. The limitations of in vitro studies on platelet glycoprotein activation have been critically reviewed.

Platelets contribute to the explosive generation of thrombin by providing membrane surfaces for the assembly of the prothrombinase complex, which converts prothrombin to thrombin. In our study on the effects of aspirin on the formation of thrombin at the site of microvascular injury, we found that Pl carriers, most of them heterozygotes, had an impaired response to 75 mg of aspirin administered for 7 days. In fact, the odds for a failure of aspirin treatment in our study tripled in PI carriers. A recent report on the increased risk of restenosis after coronary stent placement in PI carriers treated with aspirin and ticlopidine corroborates our observations. Moreover, these results are consistent with the finding that in patients treated with aspirin after coronary artery bypass surgery, the PI- allele is a hereditary risk factor for bypass occlusion, myocardial infarction, and death.

Given the high frequency of the PI- allele in the general population and growing evidence for lower clinical efficacy of aspirin treatment in PI- carriers with atherosclerotic vascular disease, the results of the in vitro platelet aggregation experiments reported by Michelson et al should be interpreted with caution.

Andrzej Szczeklik, MD, PhD
Marek Sanak, MD
Anetta Undas, MD
Department of Medicine
Jagellonian University School of Medicine
Cracow, Poland
mmszczek@cyf.kr.edu.pl


Response

Szczeklik et al seem to agree with our conclusions about the prothrombotic phenotype of the platelet PlA2 polymorphism, and we were pleased to see their own data, which was presented at the 1999 meeting of the International Society of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, showing shorter bleeding times in PlA2-positive subjects. They were concerned by the fact that our PlA1,A2 study group was not intermediate to the other genotypes on aggregation with 0.4 μmol/L epinephrine. This was almost certainly due to the relatively small numbers studied, because when Feng et al assessed platelet hyperreactivity in 1422 subjects, they found a clear Pl- allele–dose response. The mechanism responsible for this Pl-induced hyperreactivity seems to involve greater cell spreading, actin cytoskeleton reorganization, and postreceptor occupancy signaling.

Szczeklik et al thought that our finding that PlA1,A2 platelets were more sensitive to the inhibitory effects of aspirin was inconsistent with their observation that PlA1,A2 subjects were less sensitive to oral aspirin inhibition of thrombin generation. We used turbidometric aggregation, the standard assay that has been used in countless patients to refine the efficacy of glycoprotein (GP) IIb/IIIa inhibitors. The assay used by Szczeklik et al measured prothrombin fragment (PF) 1.2 in blood from bleeding time-wounds. This latter assay has no clinical correlate and is not obviously related to GP IIb/IIIa function. Prothrombin competes with fibrinogen for activated GP IIb/IIIa but, unlike fibrinogen, prothrombin can bind to GP IIb/IIIa on resting platelets. Perhaps these PF 1.2 measurements reflect the mirror image of aggregation and our 2 sets of data are not inconsistent: if aspirin therapy causes greater platelet and GP IIb/IIIa inhibition in PlA1,A2 platelets (our data), there would be less fibrinogen binding, which requires activated GP IIb/IIIa; this would permit greater prothrombin binding to resting GP IIb/IIIa, leading to more PF 1.2 production, which is consistent with the data of Szczeklik et al. In addition, their concerns that excluding “weak responders” to epinephrine might affect the results do not seem logical: if we had a greater proportion of “strong responders” in the PlA1,A2 group, one would expect less (not more) inhibition by aspirin.

Finally, Szczeklik et al refer to 2 reports that found PlA2 was a risk factor for poor outcomes after coronary revascularization procedures, despite treatment with aspirin. However, to say that there was an increased risk in PlA2 patients treated with aspirin seems erroneous because it is a conclusion about data that was not presented in the article by Kastrati et al, who found that female sex was the only characteristic that interacted with PlA2. Furthermore, because virtually none of the 40+ studies on PlA2 risk specifically tested for an aspirin interaction, despite its common use in cases and controls, this issue cannot be addressed from the available literature. Unfortunately, a perfect opportunity to address the question of an interaction between aspirin and PlA2 was missed by the Physician Health Study when they did not analyze their patients who had myocardial infarction separately from patients who had venous thrombosis over the period of time when patients were randomized to receive aspirin or placebo.
own discussion: “...our data should be interpreted cautiously until they are confirmed in a larger series.” With respect to aspirin and 
PIIIN, we will reiterate that “future clinical epidemiology studies
of platelet genetic variations and cardiovascular disease would be
wise to consider possible treatment effects.”

Paul F. Bray, MD
Thrombosis Research Section
Department of Medicine
Baylor College of Medicine
Houston, Texas

Pascal Goldschmidt-Clermont, MD
Division of Cardiology
Department of Medicine
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Mark I. Furman, MD
Alan D. Michelson, MD
Marc R. Barnard, MS
Departments of Pediatrics, Medicine, and Surgery
University of Massachusetts
Worcester, Massachusetts

Mary Ann Mascelli, PhD
Department of Clinical Pharmacology
Centocor Inc
Malvern, Pennsylvania

Craig Hendrix, MD
Lindsay Coleman, BS
Jeanette Hamlington, BS
Thomas Kickler, MD
Departments of Medicine and Pathology
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Baltimore, Maryland

Douglas J. Christie, PhD
Sourav Kundu, PhD
Dade-Behring
Miami, Florida

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Andrzej Szczechlik, Marek Sanak and Anetta Undas

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