

Rabbit red blood cell stroma bind immunoglobulin M antibodies regardless of blood group specificity.

Storry, Jill; Olsson, Martin L; Moulds, John J

Published in: Transfusion

DOI:

10.1111/j.1537-2995.2006.00879.x

2006

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

Storry, J., Olsson, M. L., & Moulds, J. J. (2006). Rabbit red blood cell stroma bind immunoglobulin M antibodies regardless of blood group specificity. Transfusion, 46(7), 1260-1261. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1537-2995.2006.00879.x

Total number of authors:

General rights

Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply: Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.

 • You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain

 • You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

LUND UNIVERSITY

Download date: 18. Dec. 2025

This is an author produced version of a paper published in Transfusion.

This paper has been peer-reviewed but does not include the final publisher proof-corrections or journal pagination.

Citation for the published paper: Storry JR, Olsson ML, Moulds JJ. "Rabbit red

blood cell stroma bind immunoglobulin M antibodies regardless of blood group specificity"

Transfusion, 2006, Vol: 46, Issue: 7, pp. 1260-61. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1537-2995.2006.00879.x

Access to the published version may require journal subscription. Published with permission from: Blackwell

Rabbit erythrocyte stroma bind IgM antibodies regardless of blood group specificity

Marks et al. demonstrated that formaldehyde-fixed rabbit erythrocytes were a useful reagent for the adsorption of cold "autoagglutinins", directed at carbohydrate antigens such as I and IH, and could be used to remove these antibodies without reducing the reactivity of alloantibodies. Another study that used both fixed whole erythrocytes and rabbit erythrocyte stroma demonstrated similar adsorption of anti-I and anti-IH but also observed that some examples of anti-D, anti-E and anti-Le^b, were also adsorbed.² Antibodies to the Vel blood group antigen are unusual in that they are often a mixture of IgM and IgG and have a wide thermal range. These characteristics hint at the possible carbohydrate nature of the antigen, an observation that was perhaps reinforced by the unusually high incidence of the P₂ phenotype among Vel-negative individuals in Northern Sweden.³ Following reports both anecdotal and documented, 4,5 that anti-Vel sera were adsorbed with rabbit erythrocyte stroma, we performed a study to investigate this further. Four different anti-Vel sera that had been shown previously to contain both IgG and IgM-specific anti-Vel (data not shown) were adsorbed with rabbit erythrocyte stroma (REStTM, kindly donated for this study by Immucor, Inc. Norcross, GA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, aliquots of REStTM were packed by centrifugation for 5 minutes at 2700 rpm and with no brake. The supernatant buffer was removed and discarded. Antibody (1mL) was mixed with the stroma and incubated on wet ice for one hour, mixing occasionally. The tubes were centrifuged for 10 minutes at 2700rpm with no brake and the adsorbed plasma harvested. Adsorbed and unadsorbed plasma were tested by a saline indirect antiglobulin test (saline-IAT) and a saline direct agglutination test (saline-RT) following 30 minute incubation at 37°C and room temperature, respectively. The results are shown in Table 1.

Approximately a half-grade drop in reactivity was observed in the indirect antiglobulin test (IAT) in all adsorbed anti-Vel sera. While this small difference might be explained by a

dilution effect, more striking was the adsorption of the IgM component of the Vel antibodies

identified by the saline agglutination tests. Reactivity was reduced by at least one grade in all

anti-Vel sera and reactivity of Vel#2 and #4 were completely removed by adsorption.

To determine if the adsorption was Vel-specific or possibly some non-specific adsorption of

IgM antibodies, human polyclonal IgG and monoclonal IgM anti-D and anti-K were analysed

in parallel. As seen in Table 2, significant titre reductions were observed with IgM anti-D and

anti-K reagents but not with IgG anti-D and anti-K antisera. These results suggest IgM

antibodies, regardless of blood group specificity, bind to rabbit erythrocyte stroma. The

mechanism for binding was not investigated. There are possible clinical consequences based

on this knowledge: inappropriate use of this otherwise useful reagent may remove newly

formed IgM antibodies that have the potential to cause a haemolytic transfusion reaction. As

always, we stress the importance of identifying an antibody before employing techniques to

remove or circumvent it in order to identify other more clinically relevant antibodies.

Jill R. Storry, Ph.D., FIBMS

Martin L. Olsson, MD, Ph.D.

Blood Centre, University Hospital, Lund, Sweden

John J. Moulds, MT(ASCP)SBB

LifeShare Blood Centers, Shreveport, LA

Table 1. Reactivity of anti-Vel adsorbed with RESt $^{\text{TM}}$

	RBCS*	K-	K+	K-	K+	K-	K+	K-	K+	
		Saline-IAT				Saline-RT				
Antibody ID	Specificity	Unadsorbed		Adsorbed		Unadsorbed		Adsorbed		
1	Vel	3+	3+	2+ ^s	2+ ^s	3+	2+ ^s	1+	1+	
2	Vel	2+ ^s	2+	2+	2+	2+	2+ ^s	0	0	
3	Vel, K	4+	4+	3+	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	2+	3+	
4	Vel, K	1+ ^w	3+	0	3+	1+ ^w	1+ ^w	0	0	
5	K	0	3+	0	3+	0	0	0	0	

^{*} Both test RBCs were Vel+.

Table 2. $RESt^{TM}$ adsorption of anti-D and anti-K

		ANTIBODY DILUTION (IN 6%BSA/PBS)									
Antibody		1	10	20	40	80	160	320	640	1280	2560
IgM anti-D	unadsorbed	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	3+	2+ ^s	2+	2+	1+	1+ ^w
Clone BS226	adsorbed	3+ ^s	2+	1+ ^s	1+	1+ ^w	0	0	0	0	0
IgG anti-D	unadsorbed	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	3+	3+	3+	2+	2+	1+ ^w	0	0
polyclonal	adsorbed	3+	3+	3+	2+	2+	1+	1+	0	0	0
IgM anti-K	unadsorbed	2+ ^s	2+ ^s	2+	1+ ^s	1+	1+ ^w	0	0	0	0
Clone MS56	adsorbed	1+	1+	1+	1+ ^w	0	0	0	0	0	0
IgG anti-K	unadsorbed	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	3+	3+	2+ ^s	2+	1+	1+	1+ ^w	0
polyclonal	adsorbed	3+ ^s	3+ ^s	3+	2+ ^s	2+ ^s	2+	1+	1+	1+ ^w	0

References

- 1. Marks MR, Reid ME, Ellisor SS. Adsorption of unwanted cold autoagglutinins by formaldehyde-treated rabbit red blood cells. Transfusion 1980;20:629.
- 2. Waligora SK, Edwards JM. Use of rabbit red cells for adsorption of cold autoagglutinins. Transfusion 1983;23:328-30.
- 3. Cedergren B, Giles CM, Ikin EW. The Vel blood group in northern Sweden. Vox Sang 1976;31:344-55.
- 4. Mechanic SA, Maurer JL, Igoe MJ et al. Anti-Vel reactivity diminished by adsorption with rabbit RBC stroma. Transfusion 2002;42:1180-3.
- 5. Storry JR, Mallory DM. Misidentification of anti-Vel due to inappropriate use of techniques. Immunohematology 1994;10:83-6.