Poster Board P6-091

0688 ANTICOAGULANT CONTROL WITH CHROMOGENIC MEASUREMENTS OF FACTORS X AND VII.

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Prothrombin time ratios (Manchester reagent) and parallel assays for factor X with Russell's viper venom by coagulation (charcoal-filtered ox plasma) and chromogenic (S2222,pH8.6) methods were performed on plasma samples from coumarin-treated patients, following strict biometrical designs. Clotting times were read manually and colour change by spectrophotometer. Duplicate reaction tubes were read on each plasma in PTs and on each dilution tested in assays. Residual errors were calculated in logs. to homogenize the variance and expressed as coefficients of variation; the precision of assays was measured as λ=(residual SD)/slope. Readings of the S2222 end points were highly reproducible, but this did not yield better agreement between replicate reactions nor a significantly higher precision in assays. For stabilized patients, similar correlations were obtained between both assays and the PT ratio : for coagulation X, r_{31}=0.897; for S2222 X, r_{36}=0.902. Posterior probability density functions have also been calculated. Similar data for factor VII assays in newly anticoagulated and in stabilized patients will also be given.

Fibrinolysis: Experimental

Level 4 – Red Side

Free Poster Session 11.30 – 12.45

P4-116 0689 PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATORS IN HUMAN SEMINAL PLASMA

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The presence of fibrinolytic activity in seminal plasma has been known for many years. However, the identity of this activity has not yet been clarified satisfactorily. Recently, by using antisera against urokinase and tissue activator purified from human uterus, we demonstrated that these activators are distinct proteins. In this study both antisera were used to identify the fibrinolytic activity in human seminal plasma.

Identification was achieved on fibrin plates by measuring to what extent the fibrinolytic activity of the seminal plasma was quenched by the IgG fraction of the antisera. It appeared that tissue activator antibodies as well as urokinase antibodies partly quenched the activity. A mixture of both antibodies totally quenched the activity. This indicates that the fibrinolytic activity of seminal plasma should be ascribed to plasminogen activators and that they can be differentiated on account of their immunological relationship with tissue activator or urokinase.

In contrast to the tissue activator related activity, the urokinase related activity of seminal plasma was found to be inhibited by added C1 inhibitor. However, under similar conditions, the activity of a reference urokinase solution could hardly be inhibited by C1 inhibitor. This discrepancy could be explained by the presence in seminal plasma of a precursor of urokinase which cannot be activated in the presence of C1 inhibitor.