

Variant von Willebrand's Disease

CHARACTERIZATION OF TWO SUBTYPES BY ANALYSIS OF MULTIMERIC COMPOSITION OF FACTOR VIII/VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR IN PLASMA AND PLATELETS

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ABSTRACT We have examined the multimeric composition of factor VIII/von Willebrand factor in plasma and platelet lysates by means of sodium dodecyl sulfate agarose electrophoresis followed by staining with ^{125}I -labeled affinity-purified antibody. In normal plasma and platelet lysates, factor VIII/von Willebrand factor displayed 10 distinct multimers that ranged in apparent molecular weight from 0.86 to 9.9×10^6 . The molecular weight difference between adjacent bands was $0.8\text{--}1.1 \times 10^6$. Larger material, not resolved into discrete bands, was also present with an average M_r of 14.5×10^6 . Though the dimer (apparent $M_r = 0.48 \times 10^6$) and the monomer (apparent $M_r = 0.28 \times 10^6$) generated by reduction of disulfide bonds were readily identified in this system, they were not detected in normal plasma or platelets. No differences were observed between fresh plasma prepared without anticoagulant and fresh or frozen plasma anticoagulated with either citrate or heparin. "Variant" (type II) von Willebrand's disease could be divided into two subtypes. In subtype IIA, factor VIII/von Willebrand factor in plasma consisted predominantly of the five smaller multimers with traces of the sixth and seventh (M_r up to 4.5×10^6). In subtype IIB, all these multimers were easily detected and, in addition, bands of inter-

mediate size ($M_r = 8.5 \times 10^6$ and smaller) were present. In contrast, the multimeric composition of IIB platelet factor VIII/von Willebrand factor was identical to normal, whereas in subtype IIA the larger multimers were absent from platelets as well as from plasma. In subtype IIB, binding of factor VIII/von Willebrand factor to platelets occurred at lower concentrations of ristocetin than required for normal and multimers of smaller size than in normal bound. On the contrary, in subtype IIA, binding was minimal, as was true of normal factor VIII/von Willebrand factor of equivalent size. Thus, physical as well as functional differences in the two subtypes of variant von Willebrand's disease described suggest that different pathogenetic mechanisms underlie the factor VIII/von Willebrand factor abnormalities in these patients.

INTRODUCTION

The multimeric structure of factor VIII/von Willebrand factor (FVIII/vWF)¹ has been demonstrated by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) electrophoresis of highly or partially purified human (1-4) and porcine (5) material. However, the actual size distribution of FVIII/vWF in plasma is still controversial because some studies (6-8) have suggested that anticoagulation and/or storage at low temperature might be responsible for inducing artifactual aggregation of the FVIII/vWF molecule.

In patients with "variant" (type II) von Willebrand's disease (VWD), however, the larger forms of FVIII/vWF are decreased in plasma as judged by crossed

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¹Abbreviations used in this paper: DTT, dithiothreitol; FVIII/vWF, Factor VIII/von Willebrand factor; SDS, sodium dodecyl sulfate; VWD, von Willebrand's disease.

immunoelectrophoresis (9–11) and SDS agarose gel electrophoresis (12). These patients have a bleeding tendency and decreased ristocetin-induced platelet-FVIII/vWF interaction even when the overall concentration of FVIII/vWF in plasma is normal (11). Thus, size distribution has appeared to be an important correlate of function. However, the identification of a subtype (IIB) of variant VWD with heightened ristocetin-induced FVIII/vWF platelet interaction (13) has suggested that variant VWD is not a homogeneous group, and differences in FVIII/vWF structure might be expected among the different patients.

We have now used a new technique for examining the multimeric composition of FVIII/vWF directly in plasma and platelet lysates without intervening purification steps. This technique demonstrates that FVIII/vWF is present in plasma and platelets as a series of polymers and suggests that the protomer has an apparent M_r of 0.86×10^6 . Such a protomer would most closely correspond to a tetramer of the basic FVIII/vWF subunit. Moreover, the multimeric composition of FVIII/vWF differs in subtype IIB from other variants of VWD (subtype IIA) studied. This difference is seen both in plasma and in platelet lysates. These results, when taken in concert with ristocetin-induced FVIII/vWF platelet-binding studies, suggest that subtypes IIA and IIB are caused by different underlying pathogenetic mechanisms.

METHODS

Materials. Ristocetin was purchased from Lundbeck Company, A/S, Copenhagen-Valby, Denmark. Bovine serum albumin (fraction V) was from Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Rehydratable agarose gel kits and microzone-cells model R-101 were from Beckman Instruments, Fullerton, Calif. Dithiothreitol (DTT) and SDS (electrophoresis purity reagents) were purchased from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, Calif. Urea (ultrapure reagent) was from Bethesda Research Laboratories, Inc., Rockville, Md. Bovine gamma globulins (fraction II) were from Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind. All other reagents were of the best grade available.

Collection of blood and preparation of plasma. Blood was obtained from clean venipuncture through a 19-gauge needle and collected in plastic tubes containing 0.1 final vol of 3.8% trisodium citrate. In some experiments, blood was collected in heparin at a final concentration of 5 U/ml. Platelet-poor plasma was prepared by centrifugation at 4,000 g for 20 min at 20°C. Plasma was immediately separated and tested fresh or frozen at -70°C until used. Plasma samples to be analyzed in SDS agarose gel electrophoresis were mixed with 0.1 vol of 10% SDS immediately before testing. In some experiments, fresh native plasma was prepared by collecting blood directly into a plastic tube with no anticoagulant, followed by immediate centrifugation at 12,000 g for 2 min, addition of SDS, and electrophoresis. The sample was applied to the gel within 4 min of venipuncture. Addition of SDS to native plasma without anticoagulant prevented visible fibrin formation over a 24-h observation period. Similar samples without SDS showed fibrin formation usually within 20–40 min from venipuncture.

Samples were obtained from the following patients: 4 patients with VWD type I characterized by prolonged bleeding time, reduced ristocetin-induced platelet agglutination, parallel decrease of FVIII/vWF procoagulant activity (VIII:C), FVIII/vWF-related antigen (VIII:Ag), and FVIII/vWF-related ristocetin cofactor (VIII:RCo) below 0.30 U/ml (normal values > 0.51 U/ml); 8 patients with variant VWD (VWD type II) subtype IIA who showed prolonged bleeding time, abnormal crossed immunoelectrophoretic pattern of VIII:Ag (with absence of the larger, less anodic, forms of FVIII/vWF), absent ristocetin-induced platelet agglutination, and unmeasurable VIII:RCo as opposed to normal or only slightly reduced levels of VIII:C and VIII:Ag; 10 patients with variant VWD subtype IIB, which differed from subtype IIA by demonstrating increased instead of absent ristocetin-induced platelet agglutination and measurable VIII:RCo (0.11–0.75 U/ml). Bleeding time was prolonged in all IIB patients, and the crossed immunoelectrophoretic pattern was indistinguishable from that of IIA patients (Fig. 1). This new subtype of VWD (IIB) has been characterized in a separate study (13). Normal controls were 12 different volunteers of both sexes with no bleeding abnormality.

Purification of FVIII/vWF. FVIII/vWF was purified from cryoprecipitate of fresh frozen plasma by means of agarose gel chromatography, as reported elsewhere (14).

Preparation of platelet-released FVIII/vWF. Blood (16

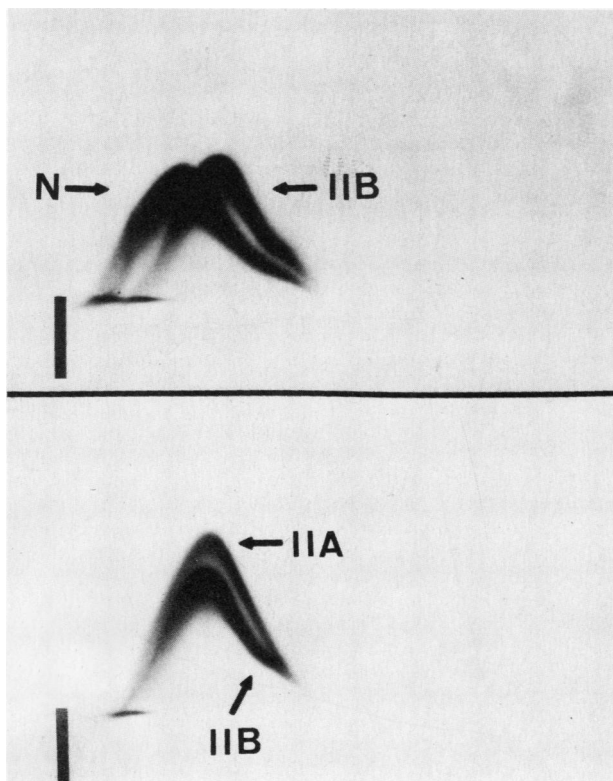


FIGURE 1 Superimposed radiocrossed immunoelectrophoresis autoradiograph patterns of plasma FVIII/vWF. Top panel: normal and subtype IIB superimposed. Bottom panel: subtypes IIA and IIB superimposed. The sample well is indicated by the vertical bar in the bottom left-hand corner of each panel. The anode is to the right in the first dimension and to the top in the second dimension.

parts) was collected in acid citrate dextrose and platelet-rich plasma was obtained by centrifugation at 120 *g* for 15 min at 20°C. Platelets were washed four times with the albumin density gradient technique of Walsh et al. (15) and finally resuspended in 0.05 M Tris–0.1 M NaCl buffer, pH 7.4. FVIII/vWF was released from washed platelets by means of the hypotonic glycerol lysis technique described by Barber and Jamieson (16), with modifications recently reported in detail (17).

Binding of FVIII/vWF to platelets. Binding of plasma FVIII/vWF and platelet-released FVIII/vWF to washed normal platelets was evaluated in the presence of ristocetin. The final suspension of washed platelets had 4×10^9 platelets/ml and was prepared in modified calcium-free Tyrode's buffer containing 137 mM NaCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 0.42 mM NaH₂PO₄, 11.9 mM NaHCO₃, 2.9 mM KCl, and 5 mM EDTA (tetrasodium salt), pH 7.4. 1 vol of the platelet suspension was mixed with 3 vol of test sample, and then 0.1 final vol of an appropriate solution of ristocetin was added to give final concentrations of 0.5, 1, 1.5, and 2 mg/ml. Two control mixtures were tested with each sample, one containing modified Tyrode's buffer instead of platelets (ristocetin concentration in this control mixture was 2 mg/ml) and the other containing buffer instead of ristocetin. The mixtures were incubated at 37°C for 30 min without stirring. The supernates were then separated by centrifugation at 12,000 *g* for 2 min and analyzed by SDS agarose gel electrophoresis. Concentration of platelets and incubation time were chosen so that an increase in either did not increase binding even in ristocetin excess.

Reduction of FVIII/vWF. Plasma FVIII/vWF or purified FVIII/vWF were reduced with concentrations of DTT varying between 0.5 and 50 mM by incubation for 2 h at 37°C in the presence of 6 M urea and 1% SDS.

SDS agarose gel electrophoresis. Electrophoresis was performed with the Beckman rehydratable agarose gel kits. After rehydration according to the manufacturer's instructions, the 0.65% agarose gels, 1-mm thick, were equilibrated for 30 min in 0.025 M veronal buffer, pH 8.6, containing 0.1% SDS. Samples to be analyzed contained 1% final SDS concentration. A volume of ~1 μ l was inoculated into the gel by means of the Beckman plastic applicator tip. Up to eight samples could be run on each gel. Electrophoretic separation was obtained by applying a constant current of 9 mA/gel for 50–75 min in a Beckman microzone-cell model R-101. The gel was then fixed for 1 h in a solution of 25% isopropanol–10% acetic acid, washed for 40 min in two changes of 1 liter distilled water, and soaked for 20 min in a solution of bovine immunoglobulin (Ig)G (10 mg/ml in veronal buffer), followed by 20 min in nonimmune rabbit serum (1–10 vol/vol in veronal buffer). This last step was found useful in decreasing the nonspecific radioactive background. Finally, the gel was soaked for 14 h (overnight) in ¹²⁵I-labeled affinity-purified anti-FVIII/vWF antibody labeled at a specific activity of 200 mCi/mg and diluted in 100 ml of veronal buffer to give ~1 $\times 10^6$ cpm in 1 ml. These antibodies were prepared as described previously (18), with the exception that emus (kindly provided by the San Diego Zoo, San Diego, Calif.), as well as rabbits, were immunized. The gel was then washed in two changes of 0.5 M NaCl for 4–6 h, in six changes of 0.15 M NaCl for an additional 24–48 h, dried at 60°C, and subsequently analyzed by autoradiography using a Kodak XR-1 X-Omat film (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) with intensifying screen at –70°C. Under the described conditions, a satisfactory autoradiograph was obtained after 5–14 h.

Markers for molecular weight determination. Purified human IgM, prepared by the method of Lawrence et al. (19), was a gift of Dr. Hans Spiegelberg (Scripps Clinic and Re-

search Foundation). Human plasma fibronectin, purified according to Mosesson and Umfleet (20), was a gift of Dr. Edward Plow (Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation). IgM was polymerized with glutaraldehyde following the procedure described by Fass et al. (5). All of these marker proteins were labeled with ¹²⁵I at a specific activity of 200 mCi/mg by a modification of the chloramine T technique (21). Calibration curves for the determination of molecular weight were obtained in two different ways. For comparison with plasma FVIII/vWF, one part of the ¹²⁵I-labeled marker was added to nine parts of severe VWD plasma and the mixtures treated like the other plasma samples to be tested. For comparison with purified FVIII/vWF, the ¹²⁵I-labeled markers were used in pure form. Reduced fibronectin was prepared by the method described for the reduction of purified FVIII/vWF. The mobility of the ¹²⁵I-labeled markers was evaluated after SDS agarose electrophoresis by direct autoradiography. The marker proteins were always run on the same gel with FVIII/vWF samples.

RESULTS

Multimeric composition of FVIII/vWF in normals. After electrophoresis in SDS agarose gel, FVIII/vWF was separated into multimers of increasing molecular weight. 10 distinct bands, as well as larger unresolved material, were visible in normal plasma on the original autoradiographs. Some resolution was lost with photographic reproduction (Fig. 2). These bands were either undetectable in severe VWD plasma or greatly reduced in intensity. There was no difference between fresh native plasma prepared without anticoagulant and fresh or frozen citrated or heparinized plasma (Fig. 2). When fresh plasmas without anticoagulant were used, elapsed time from venesection to the end of the

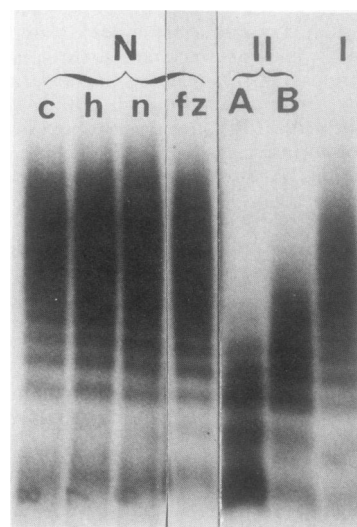


FIGURE 2 SDS agarose gel electrophoresis of plasma FVIII/vWF in normal (N), variant (type II) VWD subtypes IIA and IIB, and VWD type I. Normal fresh plasma was either citrated (c), heparinized (h), or native without anticoagulant (n), and was compared with frozen (fz) citrated plasma. The point of application is at the top and the anode is at the bottom.

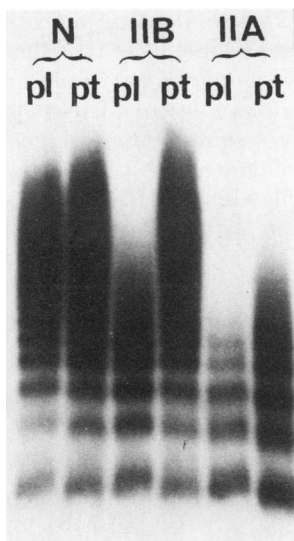


FIGURE 3 SDS agarose gel electrophoresis of plasma (pl) and platelet (pt) FVIII/vWF in normal (N) and variant (type II) VWD, subtypes IIA and IIB. The point of application is at the top and the anode is at the bottom.

electrophoresis was 90 min. During this time, and up to 24 h, no fibrin formation was detectable macroscopically in SDS-treated samples. FVIII/vWF in normal

platelet lysates had a multimeric composition identical to that in plasma (Fig. 3). Moreover, purified FVIII/vWF showed a multimeric composition identical to plasma and platelet FVIII/vWF (Fig. 4). Using unreduced and reduced fibronectin as well as IgM and its aggregates as markers, the apparent molecular weight of the smallest multimer was 0.86×10^6 . Multimers of increasing size were separated by a molecular weight interval between 0.8 and 1.1×10^6 (Figs. 4 and 5). The largest material, not resolved into distinct bands, had an average M_r of 14.5×10^6 . Mild reduction, (0.05–0.5 mM DTT) of purified FVIII/vWF in SDS urea caused a prompt disappearance of the larger multimers and produced an additional band—presumably the dimer (2)—with apparent M_r of 0.48×10^6 (Figs. 4 and 5). Higher concentrations of DTT (5 mM) reduced all FVIII/vWF to a band—presumably the monomer (2)—with an apparent M_r of 0.28×10^6 (Figs. 4 and 5). Although these latter forms of FVIII/vWF were readily detected in the SDS agarose system by the ^{125}I -labeled emu antibody, they were never detectable in unreduced plasma, platelet lysates, or purified material. Rabbit antibodies gave a weak reaction with the dimer but did not react with the monomer. Reduction of plasma FVIII/vWF required about 10 times more DTT than pure FVIII/vWF, but gave the same results.

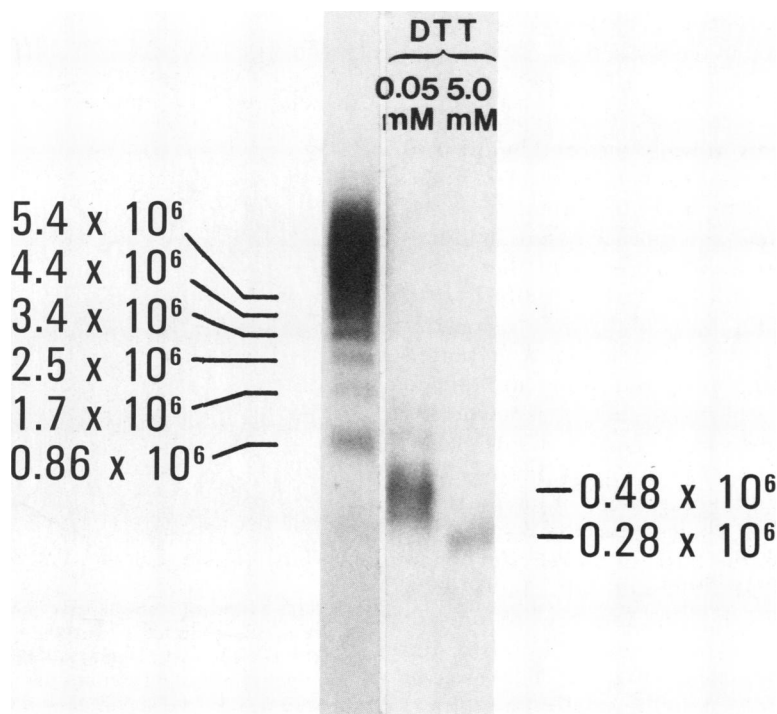


FIGURE 4 SDS agarose gel electrophoresis of purified normal FVIII/vWF, unreduced (left) and reduced with 0.05 mM DTT (middle) or 5 mM DTT (right). Molecular weight is calculated from the calibration curves shown in Fig. 5. The point of application is at the top and the anode is at the bottom.

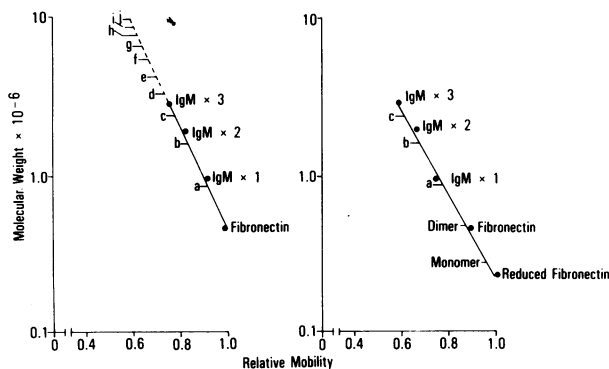


FIGURE 5 Calibration curves for molecular weight determination of FVIII/vWF multimers in plasma (left panel) or purified fractions (right panel). Left panel: 1 vol of purified marker proteins was mixed with 9 vol of severe VWD plasma before SDS agarose gel electrophoresis. Mobilities of IgM monomer (IgM \times 1, $M_r = 0.96 \times 10^6$), dimer (IgM \times 2, $M_r = 1.92 \times 10^6$), and trimer (IgM \times 3, $M_r = 2.88 \times 10^6$) are expressed relative to fibrinectin ($M_r = 0.66 \times 10^6$). The broken line arbitrarily extends the linear calibration curve to M_r of 10×10^6 . Horizontal bars (a–j) indicate the relative mobility of 10 FVIII/vWF multimers of increasing size in normal plasma. Calculated M_r (10^6) are as follows: a = 0.86, b = 1.7, c = 2.5, d = 3.4, e = 4.5, f = 5.6, g = 6.6, h = 7.7, i = 8.8, j = 9.9. Right panel: Purified marker proteins were electrophoresed as such. Mobilities are expressed relative to reduced fibrinectin ($M_r = 0.23 \times 10^6$). Horizontal bars indicate the relative mobility of the basic subunit, of its dimer in purified reduced FVIII/vWF, and (a–c) of three multimers of increasing size in purified unreduced FVIII/vWF (see Fig. 4).

Multimeric composition of FVIII/vWF in VWD. Two types of patients were studied. In type I VWD, FVIII/vWF-related antigen was decreased below 0.30 U/ml, but there was no abnormality on crossed immunoelectrophoresis. The patients with variant (type II) VWD all demonstrated abnormal crossed immunoelectrophoretic patterns with absence of the larger, less anodic, forms (Fig. 1). Type II was initially divided into two subtypes on the basis of different ristocetin-induced FVIII/vWF platelet interaction. As reported elsewhere in detail (13), little or no ristocetin-induced platelet agglutination occurred in subtype IIA, whereas in subtype IIB agglutination occurred at lower concentrations of ristocetin than required for normals. Investigation of the multimeric composition of plasma and platelet FVIII/vWF showed that these two subtypes were distinct on the basis of the physical characteristics of the FVIII/vWF molecule. In subtype IIA, only the five smaller multimers were present in significant amounts, with traces of the sixth and seventh sometimes detectable (Fig. 2). There was an absolute or relative increase in the smallest multimers as judged by intensity of staining. Platelet FVIII/vWF in this subtype showed small amounts of intermediate-sized multimers (M_r up to 8.5×10^6), but the largest multimers evident in both normal plasma and normal

platelet lysates were not present (Fig. 3). Subtype IIB differed from subtype IIA in that intermediate-sized multimers were evident in plasma. The seventh and eighth multimers were easily detectable and, in addition, larger material with average M_r of 8.5×10^6 was usually evident (Fig. 2). A difference between plasma and platelet FVIII/vWF was observed in subtype IIB. The platelet lysates from all these patients displayed an apparently normal multimeric composition (Fig. 3). The findings in these two subtypes of variant (type II) VWD were consistent and reproducible within families and in samples from the same patients obtained at different times. In contrast to type II, type I VWD patients all demonstrated a normal multimeric pattern of plasma (Fig. 2) and platelet FVIII/vWF. Some differences in the relative staining intensity of the smallest multimers were observed in normals and type I VWD patients, but they did not comprise a definite pattern.

Binding of FVIII/vWF multimers to platelets in the presence of ristocetin. All but the five smallest multimers of normal plasma and platelet FVIII/vWF bound to platelets at the highest concentration of ristocetin used (Figs. 6 and 7). Concentrations > 2 mg/ml produced a precipitate that precluded their usage. A preferential binding of the larger multimers was evident with lower quantities of ristocetin. Plasma FVIII/vWF

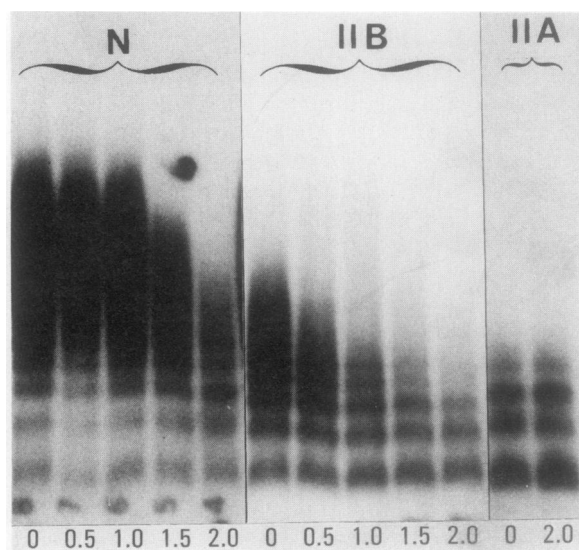


FIGURE 6 Binding of plasma FVIII/vWF multimers to washed normal platelets in the presence of ristocetin. Platelets were mixed with test plasma, and ristocetin was added at the final concentrations (milligrams per milliliter) indicated. After incubation, platelets were removed by centrifugation and the supernates were analyzed by SDS agarose gel electrophoresis (see text for technical details). Plasma from normals (N) and patients with variant (type II) VWD, subtypes IIA and IIB, was analyzed. The point of application is at the top and the anode is at the bottom.

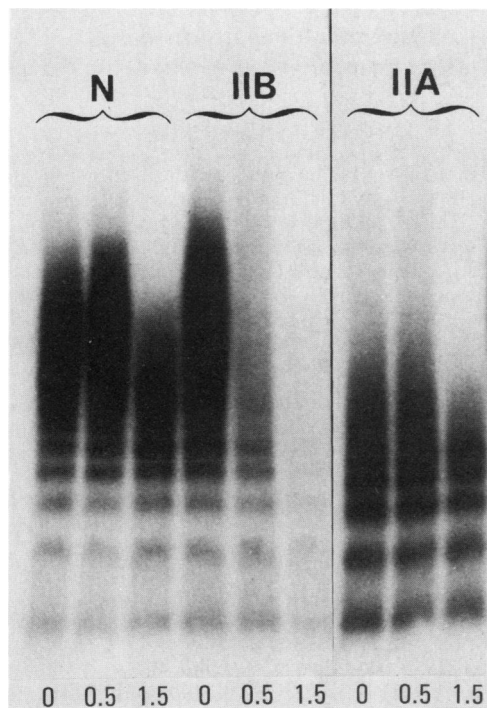


FIGURE 7 Binding of platelet FVIII/vWF multimers to washed normal platelets in the presence of ristocetin (see Fig. 6 for details). Platelet FVIII/vWF from normals (N) and patients with variant (type II) VWD, subtypes IIA and IIB, was analyzed. The point of application is at the top and the anode is at the bottom.

from patients with subtype IIB VWD bound at lower concentrations of ristocetin than required for normal FVIII/vWF, in spite of the absence of the larger molecular forms. In addition, the multimers of IIB FVIII/vWF that bound at any quantity of ristocetin were smaller than the normal multimers that bound at that concentration (Fig. 6). Platelet FVIII/vWF from IIB patients showed a similar enhanced ristocetin-induced binding (Fig. 7). As with normal FVIII/vWF, a preferential binding of the largest multimers present was observed at lower quantities of ristocetin. Plasma of patients with subtype IIA VWD contained only the five smallest multimers and these—like the five smallest multimers in normal plasma—showed no appreciable binding at any concentration of ristocetin (Fig. 6). The small amounts of intermediate sized multimers present in type IIA platelets bound in a manner similar to normal platelet FVIII/vWF of the same size (Fig. 7). Thus, FVIII/vWF from subtype IIA, in contrast to that from subtype IIB, showed binding properties similar to normal FVIII/vWF of corresponding size.

DISCUSSION

Though most investigators are in reasonable agreement concerning the size and multimeric structure of

purified FVIII/vWF (1–5), there has been controversy over its molecular weight in plasma. Some authors (6–8) have suggested that the large size in excess of 1 million M_r might result from aggregate formation in vitro as a result of the anticoagulant used and/or the effect of storage and low temperature. The approach we have taken directly addresses this issue because it allows sizing of multimers within 90 min of venesection, with all manipulations carried out at ambient temperature. SDS—an agent that prevents aggregation—was added within 3 min of venesection. There was no discernible difference in the multimeric structure of fresh plasma without anticoagulant, fresh heparinized or citrated plasma, and citrated plasma stored at -70°C for 6 mo in the absence of SDS. In addition, platelet FVIII/vWF showed a similar pattern. Therefore, it seems unlikely that the larger multimers are the results of artifacts brought about by processing.

The smallest detectable oligomer of FVIII/vWF in plasma and platelet lysates had an apparent M_r of 0.86×10^6 . However, our results have been obtained in the presence of SDS and the possibility exists that these oligomers circulate in native blood as aggregates held together by noncovalent bonds. Mild reduction caused the prompt disappearance of the larger multimers and generated a smaller band of apparent M_r of 0.48×10^6 . Complete reduction of disulfide bonds yielded a single band, possibly the FVIII/vWF subunit, with apparent M_r of 0.28×10^6 . These results are in agreement with previous findings of Counts et al. (2) and Perret et al. (3) who demonstrated that mild reduction of purified FVIII/vWF resulted in the appearance of a band with apparent molecular weight between 0.48 and 0.50×10^6 . In comparison with cross-linked FVIII/vWF subunits, they concluded that this was a dimer of the basic subunit and proposed it as the protomer of the multimeric series of FVIII/vWF. However, we found that in plasma and platelet lysates the apparent molecular weight of the smallest oligomer with intact disulfide bonds corresponded to the molecular weight interval between adjacent oligomers, calculated between 0.8 and 1.1×10^6 . Therefore, we propose that this oligomer is the protomer of the multimeric series and is a tetramer of the basic FVIII/vWF subunit. It should be noted that, on the basis of the apparent molecular weight values calculated in this study, the protomer would more closely correspond to a multiple of three subunits. However, it is likely that the size of the subunit is overestimated in SDS agarose (5) or SDS agarose-acrylamide gels (2–4). Values of 0.2×10^6 have been consistently obtained with 5% acrylamide gels (22–24). Moreover, the assumption that the mobility of an SDS protein complex in SDS electrophoresis is purely dependent on size has a number of exceptions, particularly for glycoproteins and proteins with intact disulfide bonds

(25–27). Therefore, the comparison of unreduced or partially reduced FVIII/vWF oligomers with other proteins of known molecular weight, as in this study, or with fully reduced cross-linked FVIII/vWF subunits, as previously described (2, 3), can only give an approximation of the true molecular weight.

The two subtypes of variant VWD herein described showed abnormal multimeric composition of FVIII/vWF. This was in contrast with the normal pattern in VWD type I, in which a decreased plasma concentration of otherwise normal FVIII/vWF is likely to be responsible for the hemostatic defect. However, the abnormalities in subtype IIA differed from those in subtype IIB both in plasma and in platelets, suggesting the possibility of distinct molecular abnormalities of FVIII/vWF in variant VWD.

The observed differences in binding of FVIII/vWF to platelets in the presence of ristocetin provide additional evidence that there are intrinsic differences in the FVIII/vWF molecule in these two subtypes. In subtype IIA, the binding properties of the FVIII/vWF present were similar to those of normal FVIII/vWF of corresponding size. Thus, the five smallest multimers in normal plasma or platelets did not bind at any concentration of ristocetin used, nor did they bind from subtype IIA plasma or platelets. On the other hand, subtype IIA platelets contained a small amount of intermediate-sized multimers and this larger material bound as did similar sized material from normal platelets. Subtype IIB FVIII/vWF, on the other hand, showed clear differences from the binding properties of normal FVIII/vWF. Not only did binding require lower concentrations of ristocetin, but at any given quantity of ristocetin the IIB multimers that bound were smaller than the normal multimers binding at that concentration.

These observations, taken with the different multimeric structure of plasma and platelet FVIII/vWF in subtypes IIA and IIB, suggest the possibility of distinct pathogenetic mechanisms underlying the two disorders. Subtype IIA might result from a mutation causing an inability to form the larger multimers. However, the small amounts of intermediate-sized multimers present in platelets appear to bind normally. In subtype IIB, on the other hand, the ability to synthesize the larger multimers would seem to be unimpaired as judged by the analysis of platelet FVIII/vWF. However, there is evidence for a functional abnormality in the FVIII/vWF produced. Assuming that ristocetin-induced binding of FVIII/vWF to platelets reflects, to some extent, physiological *in vivo* binding, it is possible that subtype IIB FVIII/vWF is more rapidly bound to tissue sites and removed from circulation than normal. This rapid removal of the larger multimers would lead to the observed difference in plasma and platelet FVIII/vWF composition. The absence of the

larger circulating multimers, as in subtype IIA, would in turn be responsible for the hemostatic defect.

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