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J Clin Invest. 1983;71(4):1041-1046. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI110831>.

Research Article

The metabolism of normal C1 inhibitor and two dysfunctional C1 inhibitors (Ta and Wel) was studied in 10 normal subjects and 8 patients with hereditary angioneurotic edema (HANE), 4 with low antigen concentration (type 1) and 4 with dysfunctional protein (type 2). The fractional catabolic rate of the normal C1 inhibitor in normal subjects was 0.025 of the plasma pool/hour, whereas in HANE subjects it was significantly elevated at 0.035 of the plasma pool/hour. The synthesis of normal C1 inhibitor was decreased in patients with type 1 HANE (0.087 mg/kg per h compared with 0.218 mg/kg per h). The fractional catabolic rate of dysfunctional protein Wel was similar to normal and showed a slightly accelerated catabolism in patients with HANE, whereas the dysfunctional protein Ta had a strikingly decreased fractional catabolic rate in normals and subjects with HANE. The present study is compatible with reduced C1 inhibitor synthesis in patients with type 1 HANE consistent with a single functional C1 inhibitor gene. The lower than anticipated levels of C1 inhibitor in HANE type 1 appears to result from (a) the single functional gene and (b) increased catabolism of the protein, perhaps related to activation of C1 or other proteases.

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Behavior In Vivo of Normal and Dysfunctional C \bar{I} Inhibitor in Normal Subjects and Patients with Hereditary Angioneurotic Edema

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ABSTRACT The metabolism of normal C \bar{I} inhibitor and two dysfunctional C \bar{I} inhibitors (Ta and WeI) was studied in 10 normal subjects and 8 patients with hereditary angioneurotic edema (HANE), 4 with low antigen concentration (type 1) and 4 with dysfunctional protein (type 2). The fractional catabolic rate of the normal C \bar{I} inhibitor in normal subjects was 0.025 of the plasma pool/hour, whereas in HANE subjects it was significantly elevated at 0.035 of the plasma pool/hour. The synthesis of normal C \bar{I} inhibitor was decreased in patients with type 1 HANE (0.087 mg/kg per h compared with 0.218 mg/kg per h). The fractional catabolic rate of dysfunctional protein WeI was similar to normal and showed a slightly accelerated catabolism in patients with HANE, whereas the dysfunctional protein Ta had a strikingly decreased fractional catabolic rate in normals and subjects with HANE. The present study is compatible with reduced C \bar{I} inhibitor synthesis in patients with type 1 HANE consistent with a single functional C \bar{I} inhibitor gene. The lower than anticipated levels of C \bar{I} inhibitor in HANE type 1 appears to result from (a) the single functional gene and (b) increased catabolism of the protein, perhaps related to activation of C \bar{I} or other proteases.

INTRODUCTION

Hereditary angioneurotic edema (HANE)¹ results from a defect in the C \bar{I} inhibitor (C \bar{I} INH) (1, 2); suscep-

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Received for publication 20 August 1982 and in revised form 15 December 1982.

¹ Abbreviations used in this paper: C \bar{I} INH, C \bar{I} inhibitor; E/P, extravascular/plasma; FCR, fractional catabolic rate; HANE, hereditary angioneurotic edema.

tibility to attacks of angioedema is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Most patients with HANE have decreased levels of apparently normal C \bar{I} INH (type 1). Patients in ~15% of affected kindred, however, have normal or elevated serum concentrations of dysfunctional C \bar{I} INH (type 2) (3). A number of functionally inactive molecular variants have been reported (4-6).

In patients with reduced C \bar{I} INH serum concentrations, serum levels are 5-31% of normal rather than 50% of normal as expected from the presence of one normal gene for C \bar{I} INH (4). Moreover, little or no normal C \bar{I} INH is detected in serum of patients with dysfunctional protein when the former can be distinguished from the latter (4). It may be that increased catabolism of normal C \bar{I} INH, perhaps related to C \bar{I} activation, accounts for these observations.

In the present study, we have examined the metabolic behavior of radiolabeled normal C \bar{I} INH and of two different dysfunctional proteins in normal subjects and in patients with type 1 or type 2 HANE.

METHODS

Protein purification. Normal C \bar{I} INH and the dysfunctional C \bar{I} INH proteins Ta and WeI (4) were prepared from fresh or fresh frozen plasma. All units were tested and found negative by radioimmunoassay for HB_sAg. The details of the method of purification are presented elsewhere.² In brief, fibrinogen and other aggregated material was precipitated from ACD plasma (containing EDTA and benzamidine) with polyethylene glycol 4000. Plasmin and plasminogen were then removed from the supernatant by passage over lysine-Sepharose (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Div. Pharmacia, Inc., Piscataway, NJ). The eluate was subsequently fractionated on diethylaminoethyl Sephadex A-50 (Pharmacia Fine

² Harrison, R. Submitted for publication.

Chemicals), and CI INH-containing fractions were gel filtered on Sephadex G-150 superfine (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals). Final purification was achieved on hydroxylapatite (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA). The purified CI INH was >95% pure as judged by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Recovery of normal CI INH was 70–75% calculated as protein but >100% as functional activity in a hemolytic assay (7). During purification, the dysfunctional CI INH proteins fractionated similarly to normal CI INH and the yields were also 70–75%.

Radiolabeling. Purified proteins were labeled with ^{125}I or ^{131}I (New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) by the iodine monochloride technique (8). Free radioactivity was removed by gel filtration on a PD-10 Sephadex G-25M column (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals). Human albumin was added to 5 mg/ml, and the labeled protein solution was dialyzed against phosphate-buffered saline at pH 7.4 and sterilized by Millipore filtration (Millipore Corp., Bedford, MA). Each subject received 1–3 μCi of ^{125}I or ^{131}I -labeled normal or dysfunctional protein intravenously. In some cases, both normal (^{131}I) and dysfunctional (^{125}I) CI INH were given simultaneously from the same syringe. The specific functional activity of radiolabeled normal CI INH was 6.75×10^{15} effective molecules/mg CI INH, the same as the purified material before radiolabeling (6.74×10^{15} effective molecules/mg CI INH). Moreover, on incubation with CIs in molar excess, >95% of the radiolabeled CI INH formed a covalently bonded complex (9).

Subjects. There were 10 healthy control subjects ranging in age from 25 to 47 yr. Eight patients with HANE were studied, four with type 1 and four with type 2. Two patients with low CI INH were sustaining mild attacks of angioedema during the study. All subjects received 10 drops of a saturated solution of potassium iodide by mouth twice daily to block uptake of labeled iodine by the thyroid and ensure complete urinary excretion of radioactive iodine released by catabolism.

Collection and treatment of samples. Blood samples were collected into EDTA and were centrifuged at $\sim 2,000$ rpm for 10 min. 2 ml of plasma were analyzed for ^{125}I and/or ^{131}I radioactivity in a gamma scintillation counter. Samples were collected 10 min after injection, and then at intervals of 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 24 h and twice a day thereafter for 5–8 d.

Urine was collected throughout the period of study. Aliquots of 2 ml were assayed for radioactivity under the same geometric conditions as used for the plasma samples.

Analysis of data. The radioactivity of plasma samples was expressed as decimal fraction of that in the 10-min sample and plotted on semilogarithmic paper. The resulting curve was resolved manually into exponentials for analysis by the Matthews' method (10). In some cases, the method of Nosslin (11) was also used. By these methods, the fractional catabolic rate (FCR) as decimal fraction of the plasma pool per h, the synthesis rate as milligrams per kilogram per hour and the extravascular/plasma (E/P) pool ratio were calculated. For the synthesis rate, CI INH concentration in serum was determined by electroimmunoassay (12) and the plasma volume was assessed by isotope dilution in the 10-min sample. The synthesis rate was then calculated by multiplying FCR by plasma pool and dividing by body weight.

RESULTS

Fig. 1 and Table I present the results of the study of the metabolism of radiolabeled normal CI INH in nine

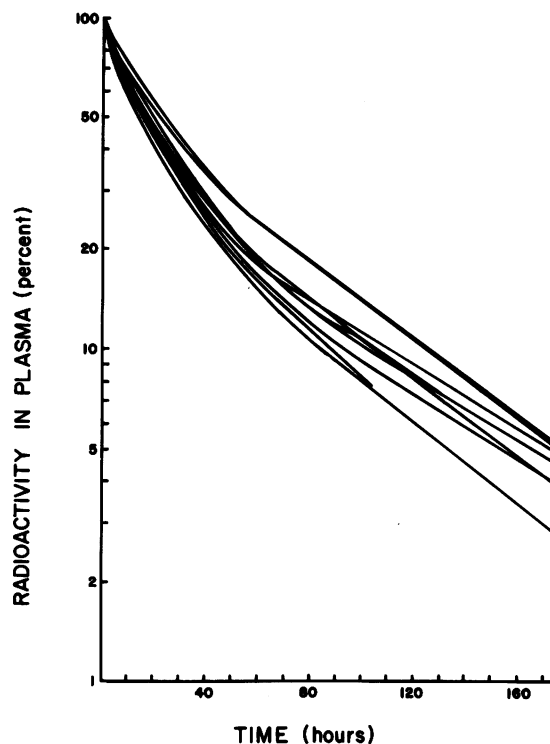


FIGURE 1 The plasma radioactivity curves of CI INH labeled with radioactive iodine in nine normal subjects.

control subjects. Fig. 2 and Table II provide the same kind of information for five patients with HANE.

The FCR of radiolabeled normal CI INH in normal subjects was 0.025 of the plasma pool/h ± 0.002 , calculated by either the Matthews or Nosslin method and the E/P ratio was 0.60 ± 0.06 . In the five patients, the FCR of CI INH was significantly elevated ($P < 0.001$ at 0.035 ± 0.001 [M] or 0.038 ± 0.002 [N]), as was the E/P ratio at 1.26 ± 0.13 ($P < 0.001$). The disappearance curves of the labeled normal protein were distinctly different in the normal subjects compared with the patients, as seen by comparing Fig. 1 with Fig. 2. Most of this difference was in the early portions of the curves. The slopes of the final exponentials in patients were, if anything, slightly more shallow than those of healthy subjects. There was no apparent difference in the metabolic behavior of the labeled normal CI INH in patients with low protein concentration and those with dysfunctional proteins and in the two patients having angioedema at the time of the study.

The synthesis of normal CI INH in patients with low protein concentration was decreased at 0.087 and 0.07 mg/kg per h compared with a rate in normal subjects of 0.218 ± 0.08 mg/kg per h ($P < 0.001$). Because it is not possible to estimate accurately the concentration of normal CI INH in the plasma of patients

TABLE I
Metabolism of C \bar{I} INH in Normal Subjects

Subject	Sex	Age	C \bar{I} INH <i>mg/dl</i>	FCR		E/P	Synthesis rate <i>mg/kg per h</i>
				Fraction plasma pool/h			
				Matthews	Nosslin		
R.H.	M	32	17.4	0.027	0.030	0.81	0.23
J.C.	M	30	16.4	0.031	ND	0.59	0.26
A.F.	M	28	18.5	0.020	0.017	0.29	0.23
J.A.	F	30	23.1	0.025	0.030	0.76	0.26
M.S.	F	32	18.5	0.029	0.030	0.64	0.27
J.N.	F	25	19.5	0.025	ND	0.56	0.18
L.T.	F	25	19.1	0.020	ND	0.63	0.20
K.C.	F	22	15.9	0.020	0.022	0.41	0.15
D.S.	F	47	19.5	0.026	0.021	0.70	0.18
Mean \pm SEM			18.7 \pm 0.7	0.025 \pm 0.001	0.025 \pm 0.002	0.60 \pm 0.06	0.22 \pm 0.08

with dysfunctional C \bar{I} INH no attempt to determine synthesis rates for normal C \bar{I} INH in these patients was made.

Fig. 3 and Table III depict results from the study of radiolabeled dysfunctional proteins Ta and WeI in normal subjects and patients with HANE. It is clear that the two proteins differed in their metabolic be-

havior from one another. The plasma disappearance curves, FCR and E/P ratios of WeI dysfunctional protein in normal subjects (Fig. 3 and Table III) were similar to those observed for normal C \bar{I} INH in normal subjects.

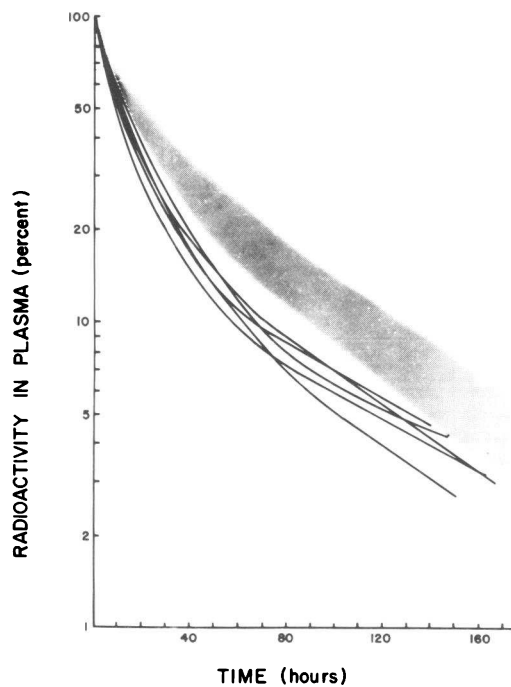


FIGURE 2 The plasma radioactivity curves obtained in five studies of patients with types 1 and 2 HANE. The stippled area is the range of normal curves shown in Fig. 1.

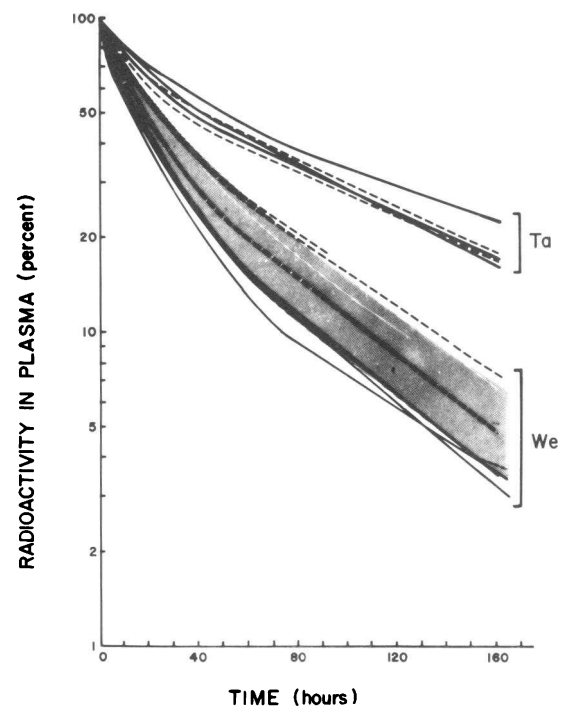


FIGURE 3 The plasma radioactivity curves of the dysfunctional C \bar{I} INH Ta and WeI obtained in five studies of normal subjects (---) and in six studies in patients with types 1 and 2 HANE (—).

TABLE II
Metabolism of Normal C₁INH in Patients with HANE

Code	Sex	Age	HANE	C ₁ INH	FCR			Synthesis rate
					Fraction plasma pool/h			
					Matthews	Nosslin	E/P	
				mg/dl				mg/kg/h
M.N.	M	19	Type 2	16.1	0.039	0.040	0.87	ND
W.J.	M	62	Type 1	4.8	0.036	0.034	1.27	0.087
R.K.	M	17	Type 1	4.8	0.035	0.035	1.40	0.070
M.M.	M	43	Type 2	14.9	0.031	0.046	1.67	ND
D.M.	M	33	Type 2	15.9	0.036	0.034	1.11	ND
Mean±SEM					0.035±0.001	0.038±0.002	1.26±0.13	

The metabolic behavior of the Ta dysfunctional protein on the other hand, differed from that of normal and WeI C₁INH proteins, as can be seen from Fig. 3 and Table III. It had a strikingly slower plasma disappearance than the latter two proteins, and did not show accelerated clearance in patients with HANE. The FCR of Ta protein in both groups of subjects, at 0.009 (N) to 0.011 (M), was less than half that of the normal or WeI proteins in normal subjects. The E/P ratio of Ta protein, at an average of 0.31, was also about half that of the normal C₁INH and WeI protein in normal subjects. It was similarly low in patients with HANE.

In these studies there appeared to be a direct relationship between FCR and E/P ratio. From Fig. 4 it is seen that this relationship, although striking, was not strictly linear.

DISCUSSION

In most inherited deficiency states of plasma proteins, including components of complement, heterozygous carriers have ~50% of the normal serum level. This is consistent with the presence of one normal and one silent, or nearly silent, gene. In contrast, patients with type 1 HANE are heterozygous and yet have, on average, only 17% of the normal serum concentration of apparently normal C₁ inhibitor (with a range of 5–31%) (4). Patients with the dysfunctional protein forms of HANE are also heterozygotes and yet have little or no detectable normal C₁INH (4).

One possible explanation for these findings is that at half-normal serum concentration of C₁INH, there is activation of the early classical complement pathway and/or other systems in which this protein acts as an

TABLE III
Metabolism of Dysfunctional C₁INH in Normal Subjects and HANE Patients

C ₁ INH	Subject	Code	Age	Sex	FCR		
					Fraction plasma pool/h		
					Matthews	Nosslin	E/P
Ta	Control	J.U.	25	F	0.012	0.008	0.31
Ta	Control	D.S.	47	F	0.011	0.009	0.24
Ta	HANE type 2	I.C.	46	M	0.009	0.009	0.36
Ta	HANE type 2	P.M.	33	M	0.011	0.008	0.39
Ta	HANE type 2	M.N.	19	M	0.012	0.008	0.23
We	Control	A.F.	28	M	0.019	0.018	0.39
We	Control	J.F.	28	M	0.020	0.020	0.44
We	Control	K.C.	22	F	0.025	0.022	0.50
We	HANE type 1	W.J.	62	M	0.029	0.030	0.70
We	HANE type 2	M.M.	43	M	0.027	0.031	1.16
We	HANE type 2	D.M.	33	M	0.031	0.028	0.68
We	HANE type 1	F.C.	30	M	0.031	0.031	0.73

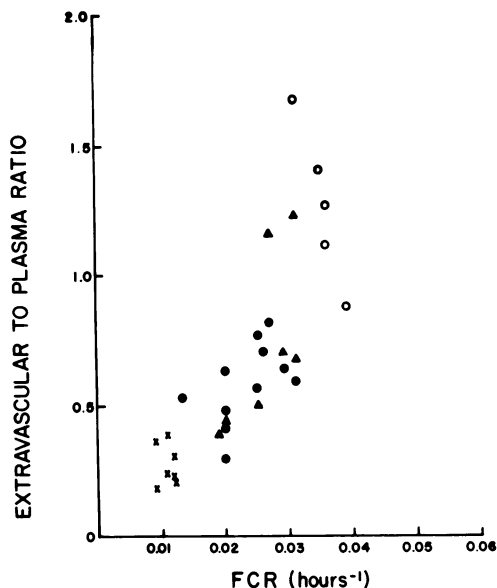


FIGURE 4 The relationship between FCR and E/P ratio. X Ta protein in normal and HANE subjects; ●, normal C1 inhibitor in normal subjects; ▲, WeI protein in normal and HANE subjects; and ○, normal C1 inhibitor in HANE subjects.

inhibitor. This in turn could lead to consumption of the normal C1 INH, with the result that its concentration would fall below 50% of normal.

The present studies show clearly that the actual situation is more complex and that both increased catabolism, predicted by the mechanism postulated above, and decreased synthesis of normal C1 INH contribute to the low serum concentration of this protein in all forms of HANE. Although this is most evident in patients with type 1 form of the disease because the concentration of normal C1 INH can be measured precisely, it must also be true of the dysfunctional protein form of HANE, because normal C1 INH is probably in even lower concentration in the plasma (4). In earlier studies of patients with type 1 HANE (13), we found that liver cells contained no C1 INH detectable by fluorescent antiserum, whereas liver from normal subjects contains 5–10% of such hepatocytes. These findings were interpreted as showing decreased synthesis of C1 INH in these patients, confirmed by the present studies. Neither the previous studies nor the present experiments exclude the possibility that synthesis is reduced by the 50% predicted by the presence of only a single functional gene.

Previous studies (4) had revealed extensive genetic heterogeneity among patients with type 2 HANE. At least four distinct dysfunctional C1 INH were distinguishable by agarose gel electrophoresis: (a) normal

concentration, normal electrophoretic mobility, WeI; (b) normal concentration, moderately increased mobility, Za; (c) normal concentration, markedly increased mobility, Ta; and (d) increased concentration with albumin complexes and moderately increased mobility, Da. In addition, differences were noted in the ability of different dysfunctional C1 INH to bind C1 and to block the esterolytic activity of C1 (all fail to block the C4 inactivating activity of C1).

WeI protein has the same or similar electrophoretic mobility as normal C1 INH but has little ability to bind C1 in vitro. In the present study, it behaved metabolically very much like normal C1 INH. The Ta protein has the largest increase in electrophoretic mobility of known dysfunctional C1 INH, and recent evidence (unpublished observations) suggests that it is 4,000 D larger than the normal counterpart. The difference resides in the CNBr-2 fragment and is not due to carbohydrate but rather to an insertion of amino acids (14). Nevertheless, it binds C1 although probably to a reduced extent. Its metabolic behavior was distinctly aberrant in that its FCR was markedly reduced compared with normal C1 INH, and there was no increase in its catabolism in patients with HANE. There is no obvious explanation for these phenomena, but they suggest that there may be a structural feature on the C1 INH molecule involved in its catabolism, and that this feature is absent or altered on the Ta protein.

It is difficult to interpret the direct relationship between FCR and E/P ratio found in the present studies. A similar relationship appears to hold for C3 (15) and properdin (16). It could be methodological and related to the method of analysis although it does not occur in general with other, noncomplement proteins (17). A possible interpretation is that there is increased reversible removal of labeled protein from the plasma pool. In the case of functional C1 INH this could result from noncovalent complex formation with tissue-bound protease(s). It could also be argued that the increased FCR and E/P ratio are both the results of HANE, the E/P ratio increase reflecting the increased vascular permeability characteristic of the disease. Against this possibility is the lack of increase in E/P for the Ta protein studied in patients with HANE, in whom simultaneously injected normal C1 INH showed increased E/P ratios.

Previous studies of the metabolic behavior of normal C1 INH have been problematic because of the difficulty in purifying this protein in a native and functional state in the past. Brackertz et al. (18) studied normal C1 inhibitor in three HANE patients and three normal subjects and found no apparent differences among them. Their C1 INH preparation had only half of the anticipated functional activity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by grants from the Birth Defects Foundation-March of Dimes and grants RR128, AI 05877, AI 14157, and AI 15033 of the U. S. Public Health Service.

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