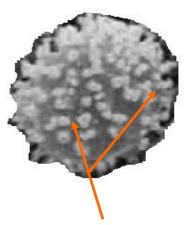


### Origin



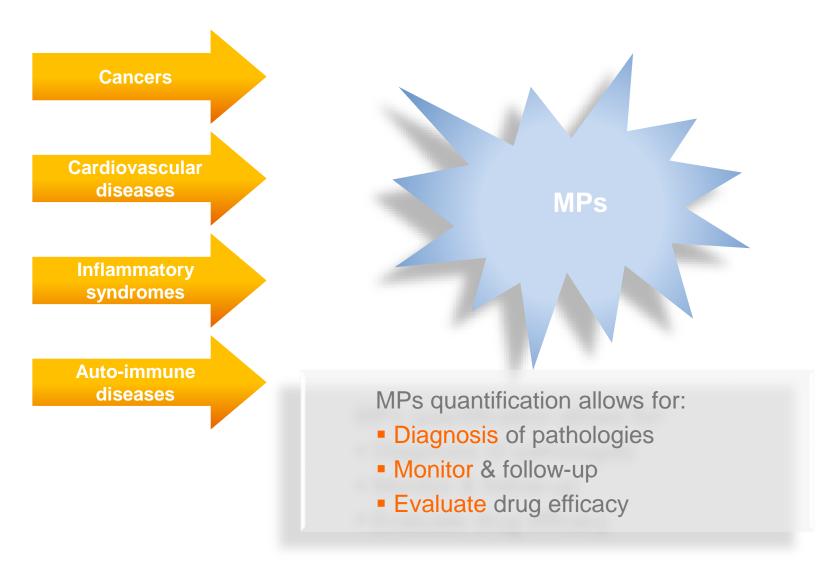
MPs formed at surface of activated cell
From 0.1 to 1µm diameter
Heterogeneous in size - Small &
Large MPs

- 1. Cellular events
  - → Inflammation, thrombosis, cell activation, and apoptosis
- 2. Membrane lipid leaflet exchange
  - → Negative phospholipids (PhosphatidylSerin PS) flip from inner to outer leaflet of cell membrane
- 3. Small vesicles are budded from the cell membrane
  - → Microparticles release

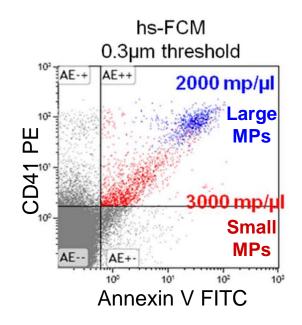
- Increase in MPs reflects thrombotic and/or inflammatory events
- MP surface antigens derived from cells of origin
- Procoagulant activity of MP due to negative Procoagulant PhosphoLipids (PPL),
   mainly PhosphatidylSerin (PS), and +/- Tissue Factor (TF)

SMALL vesicles with LARGE clinical relevance

Elevated MPs levels occur in many pathologic situations:



### SMALL vesicles with LARGE clinical relevance



\*µm MP-equivalents

- Recent improvements in FCM provide access to previously undetectable MP
- Small/Large MP ratio calculation
  - ❖ MP gate from 0.3 to 0.5µm-eq\* → Small MPs
  - ❖ MP gate from 0.5 to  $1\mu$ m-eq\* → Large MPs

### Questions about small MPs :

Same mechanism of formation than large MPs? Same biological function? Clinical relevance?

Table. Small-to-Large MP Ratio According to Clinical Situation and MP Subset

Small/Large MP Ratio	PMP	Ery-MP	Leu-MP	EMP
Healthy subjects	2.4 (1–3.4)	1.9 (1–4.2)	1.6 (1.2–3.4)	1.7 (1.3–3.9)
Coronary patients	6.5 (3.4–30)	3.2 (2–9.4)	7.3 (3.6–11)	44 (6.3–111)

Data expressed as median (25th–75th percentile). EMP indicates endothelial cell–derived microparticle; EryMP, erythrocyte-derived microparticle; LeuMP, leukocyte-derived microparticle; MP, microparticle; PMP, platelet-derived microparticle.

- Access to small-size MP resulted in a 8 to 20 fold increase in the number of enumerated MP in pathological samples
- Small/Large MP ratio varies according to the clinical status and MP subset

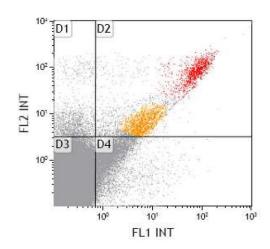
#### **Bibliography**

Analysis methods

### **Quantitative Analysis**

By Flow Cytometry

- Quantification
- Cell origin



### **Qualitative Analysis**

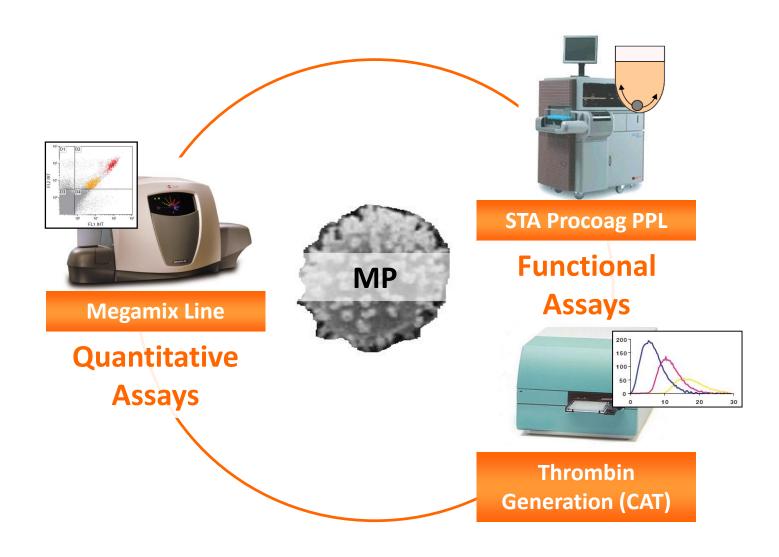
By Functional Assays

- Procoagulant potential through PPL/PS
- Procoagulant potential through TF

MP characteristics			
Size	0.1 to 1 μm		
Procoagulant Phospholipid exposure	PS + (annexin V)		

MP origin Antigens/Antibodies				
	CD41			
Platelet-MP	CD42 a or b			
	CD61			
Erythrocyte-MP	CD235a			
	CD45			
Loukoovto MP	CD11b			
Leukocyte-MP	CD14b			
	CD66b			
	CD144			
	CD146-LeuMP			
Endothelial-MP	CD105-LeuMP			
	CD31-PMP			
	CD62E			

A complete Stago offering for MP analysis



# **Quantitative Assays**

Megamix Line - Calibration beads for MP analysis

- Because of their small size, MPs analysis push the Flow Cytometer (FCM) to its optical sensitivity limits
- Megamix calibration beads allow to:
  - Set up a standardised MP gate
  - Ensure stability of settings over time
  - Ensure standardisation between all brands & models of FCM
- These features are critical to the success of multicentric studies, and all other cases in which protocol transfers are needed

Megamix calibration beads are a QC tool for MP analysis, ensuring FCM protocol stability and reproducibility