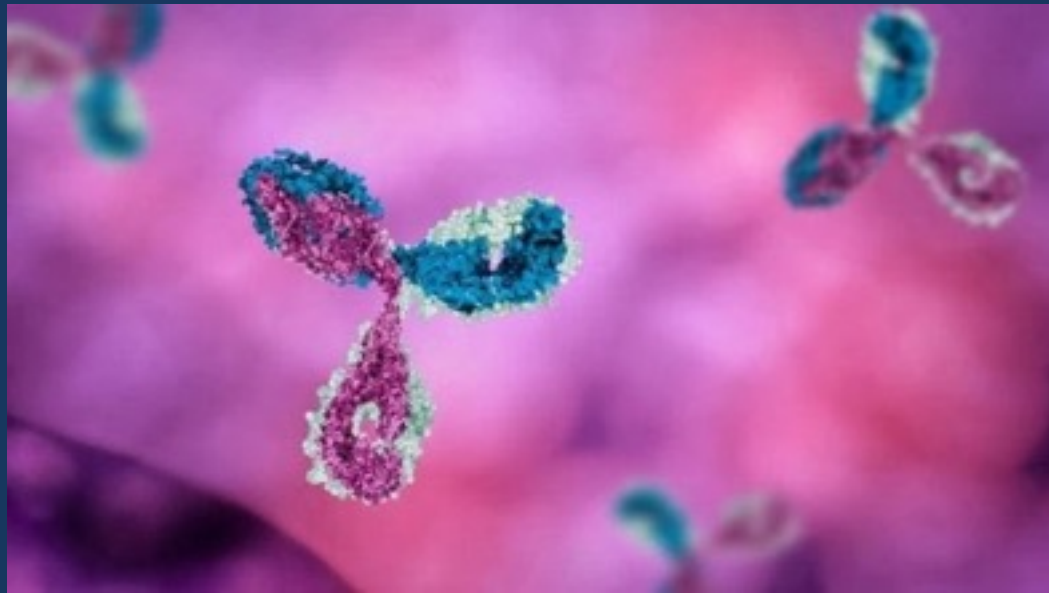


# **GIFT**

## **Granulocyte Immunofluorence Test**



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**Hematology Unit**

**IRCCS Giannina Gaslini Hospital**

# ANTIGENS' COMPLEXITY

**Table 1**

Subsets of immature and mature neutrophils in the bone marrow.

	Nuclear morphology of immature and mature mouse neutrophils	Surface markers in Human	Surface markers in Mouse
Granulocyte monocyte progenitor (GMP)		Lin <sup>-</sup> , CD34 <sup>+</sup> , CD30 <sup>+</sup> , CD45RA <sup>+</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>+</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>-</sup>	Lin <sup>-</sup> , Sca1 <sup>-</sup> , CD117 <sup>hi</sup> , CD11b <sup>-</sup> , CD34 <sup>+</sup> , CD16/32 <sup>+</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>+</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>-</sup> , Gr1 <sup>-</sup> , Ly6C <sup>-</sup>
Early committed neutrophil progenitor1 (proNeu1)		CD49d <sup>hi</sup> , CD34 <sup>+</sup> , CD81 <sup>hi</sup> , CD11b <sup>-</sup> , CD30 <sup>hi</sup> , CD24 <sup>lo</sup>	Lin <sup>-</sup> , CD115 <sup>-</sup> , Flt3 <sup>-</sup> , Ly6C <sup>+</sup> , CD117 <sup>hi</sup> , CD34 <sup>+</sup> , CD16/32 <sup>+</sup> , CD106 <sup>-</sup> , CD11b <sup>lo</sup>
Early committed neutrophil progenitor2 (proNeu2)		CD49d <sup>int</sup> , CD34 <sup>-</sup> , CD81 <sup>lo</sup> , CD11b <sup>-</sup> , CD30 <sup>lo</sup> , CD24 <sup>hi</sup>	Lin <sup>-</sup> , CD115 <sup>-</sup> , Flt3 <sup>-</sup> , Ly6C <sup>+</sup> , CD117 <sup>hi</sup> , CD34 <sup>+</sup> , CD16/32 <sup>+</sup> , CD106 <sup>+</sup> , CD11b <sup>hi</sup>
Committed proliferative neutrophil precursor (preNeu)		Lin <sup>-</sup> , Siglec8 <sup>-</sup> , CD15 <sup>+</sup> , CD34 <sup>-</sup> , CD66b <sup>+</sup> , CD101 <sup>-</sup> , CD49d <sup>lo</sup> , CD81 <sup>lo</sup> , CD11b <sup>lo</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>+</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>-</sup>	Lin <sup>-</sup> , CD115 <sup>-</sup> , Siglec-F <sup>-</sup> , CD117 <sup>int</sup> , Gr1 <sup>+</sup> , CD11b <sup>+</sup> , Ly6G <sup>lo</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>hi</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>-</sup>
Band Neutrophil		Siglec8 <sup>-</sup> , CD66b <sup>+</sup> , CD15 <sup>+</sup> , CD33 <sup>mid</sup> , CD49d <sup>-</sup> , CD10 <sup>-</sup> , CD16 <sup>low</sup> , CD101 <sup>+</sup> , CD34 <sup>-</sup> , CD81 <sup>lo</sup> , CD11b <sup>lo</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>+</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>+</sup>	Lin <sup>-</sup> , CD115 <sup>-</sup> , Siglec-F <sup>-</sup> , CD117 <sup>-</sup> , Gr1 <sup>+</sup> , CD11b <sup>+</sup> , CD101 <sup>-</sup> , Ly6G <sup>int/lo</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>int</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>-</sup>
Mature Neutrophil		Siglec8 <sup>-</sup> , CD66b <sup>+</sup> , CD15 <sup>+</sup> , CD49d <sup>-</sup> , CD10 <sup>+</sup> , CD101 <sup>+</sup> , CD16 <sup>hi</sup> , CD34 <sup>-</sup> , CD81 <sup>lo</sup> , CD11b <sup>hi</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>-</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>+</sup>	Lin <sup>-</sup> , CD115 <sup>-</sup> , Siglec-F <sup>-</sup> , CD117 <sup>-</sup> , Gr1 <sup>+</sup> , CD11b <sup>+</sup> , CD34 <sup>+</sup> , Ly6G <sup>hi</sup> , CXCR4 <sup>+</sup> , CXCR2 <sup>+</sup>

# Type of antibodies

System	Glycoprotein/Gene	Allele	Epitope(s)
HNA-1 (NA1, NA2, SH)	CD16b/ <i>FcγRIIIb</i>	<i>FCGR3B</i> *01	HNA-1a
		<i>FCGR3B</i> *02	HNA-1b, HNA-1d
		<i>FCGR3B</i> *03	HNA-1b, HNA-1c
		<i>FCGR3B</i> *04	HNA-1a
		<i>FCGR3B</i> *05	HNA-1b variant
	No Glycoprotein	<i>FCGR3B</i> *null	HNA-1 null
HNA-2 (NB1)	CD177	CD177 <sup>a</sup>	HNA-2
	No Glycoprotein	No allele	HNA-2 null
HNA-3 (5b, 5a) <sup>b</sup>	CLT2/ <i>SLC44A2</i>	<i>SLC44A2</i> *01	HNA-3a
		<i>SLC44A2</i> *02	HNA-3b
		<i>SLC44A2</i> *03	HNA-3a variant
HNA-4 (Mart)	CD11b.CD18/ <i>ITGAM</i>	<i>ITGAM</i> *01	HNA-4a
		<i>ITGAM</i> *02	HNA-4b
HNA-5 (Ond)	CD11a.CD18/ <i>ITGAL</i>	<i>ITGAL</i> *01	HNA-5a
		<i>ITGAL</i> *02	(HNA-5bw) <sup>c</sup>

# Detection of Antibodies Against Neutrophils

## *Detection of antibodies against surface antigens*

- ✓ Radiolabeled ( anti IgG, Protein A, Anti IgM)
- ✓ Intact Staphylococci
- ✓ Immunofluorescence
- ✓ Flow cytometry
- ✓ Enzyme-linked immunoassays

## *Detection of antibodies effect*

- ✓ Agglutination Opsonization
- ✓ Complement Activation
  - antibodies to C3
  - cytotoxicity
- ✓ Antibody dependent cytotoxicity

# Work with Neutrophils

## *Obstacles*

- Neutrophils fragility
- Tendency to aggregation in vitro
- Release of autolytic enzymes on handling (contact with glass, temperature, centrifugation)
- Autoactivation and «fake autommunity»
- Decreased number of neutrophils

# **METHODS TO DETECT ANTIBODIES**

## **evolution**

**GAT**  
**GIFT/LIFT**  
**GCLT**  
**MAIGA**  
**rHNA 3a/3b**  
**Fluorescent beads**

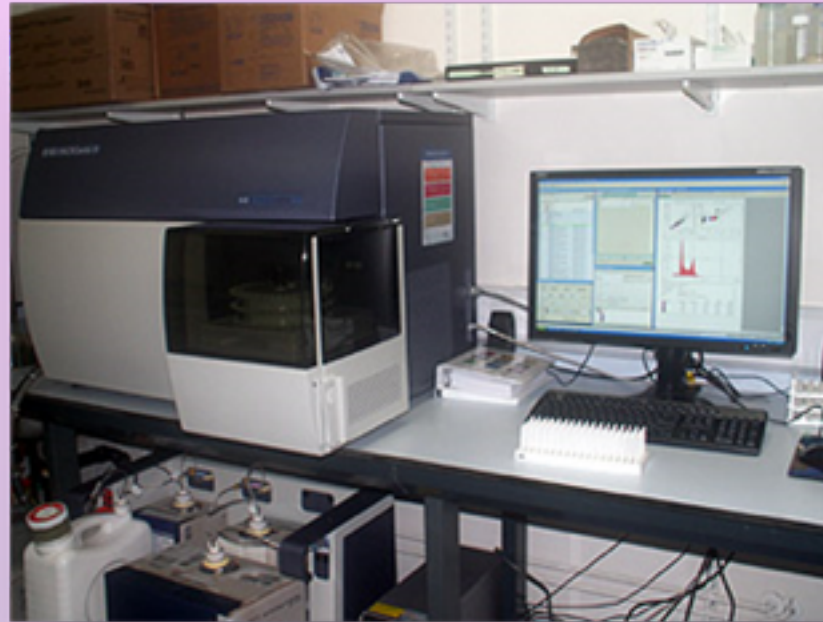
The combination of GIFT and GAT guarantees a standard approach  
International Granulocyte Immunology Workshop

Flesh B Vox sanguines 2019 ,Lucas G, Vox Sanguinis 2013, Browne T Int J Immunogenet 2020

# **GIFT**

## **Flow cytometry**

Precise measurement of several characteristic of particulate cells



Monoclonal Antibodies allows the recognition of Cluster Designation (CD)

MO Ab against FcR

MO Abs labeled with fluorochrome FITC or PE

# Basic Flow principles

FLOW CYTOMETRY / FACS SCanto

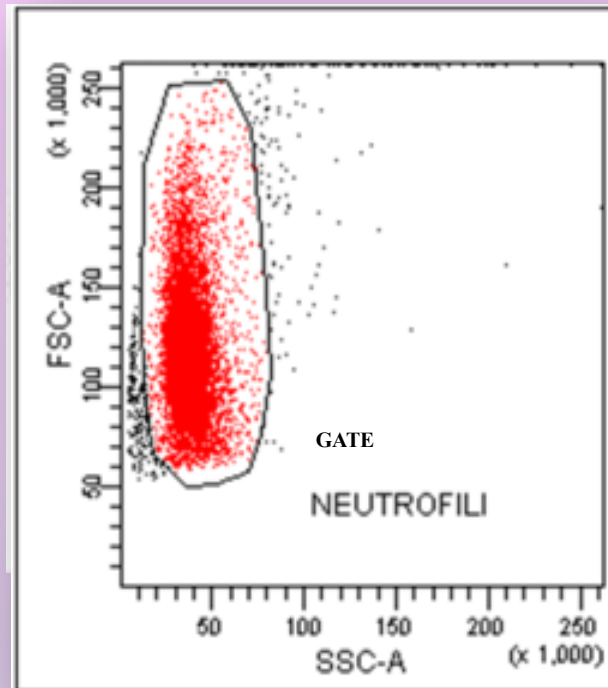


Laser Flowcytometry



# Basic Flow principles

Complexity  
SSC degree scatter

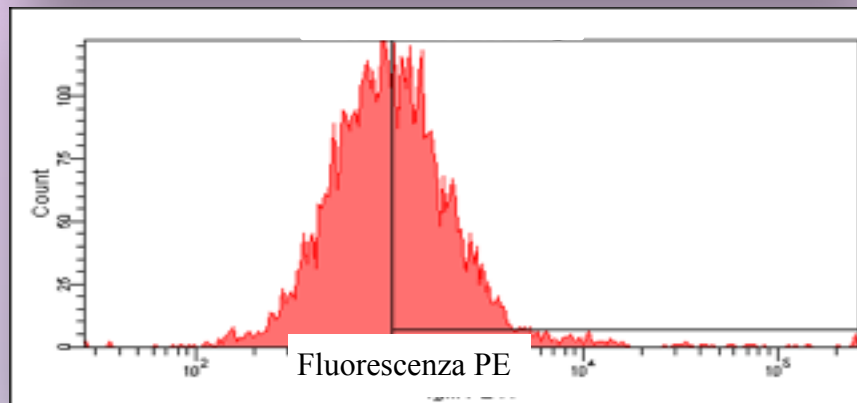
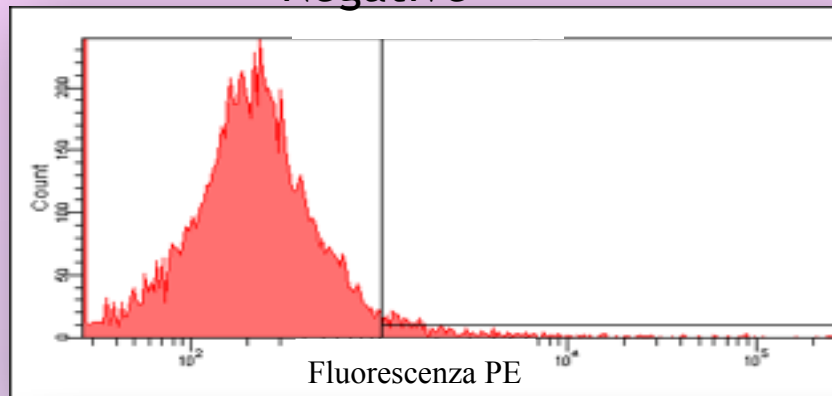


FSC forward scatter  
Volume

# Basic Flow principles

MO Abs labeled with fluorochrome FITC or PE

Negative



Positive

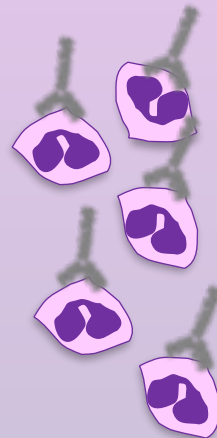
# **Indirect GIFT**

**immunofluorescence test (GIFT)**



# **Direct GIFT**

**immunofluorescence test (GIFT)**



# Indirect GIFT

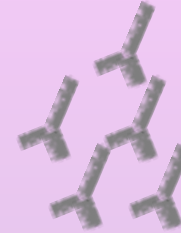
## immunofluorescence test (GIFT)

Blood samples

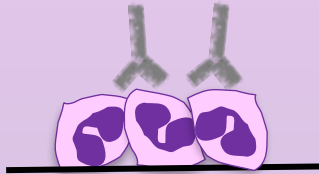
Pooled neutrophils  
from healthy donors



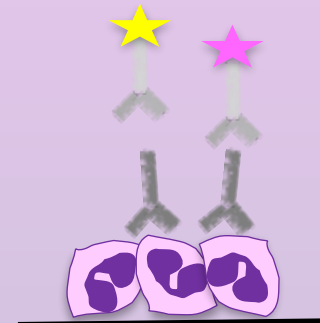
Patient serum



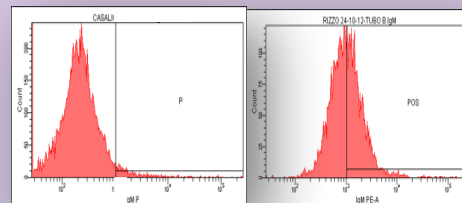
Antigen/antibody reaction



Fluorescent staining



Reading by Flow



# I-GIFT

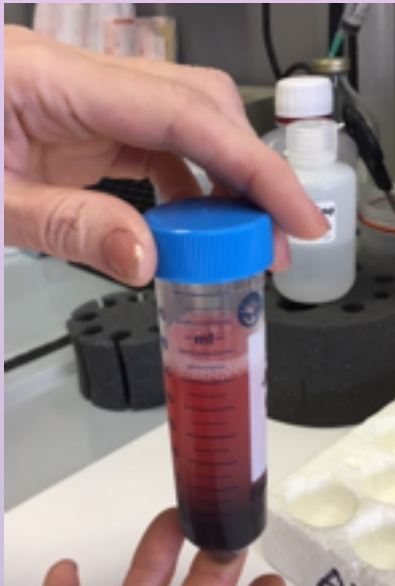
## THE TECHNIQUE 1

SERUM COLLECTION centrifugation and conservation at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$

### SAMPLE PREPARATION

1) Anticoagulated whole blood coming from a pool of healthy donors (males, preferably 0 Rh) addicted with 6% dextran for 30' at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$

2) Separation by Fycoll gradient: centrifugation and collection of neutrophils which stand in the bottom  
Washing with PBS



3) Addition of lysis buffer  
10' incubation and centrifugation

Neutrophils ~97%  
of the product

# I-GIFT

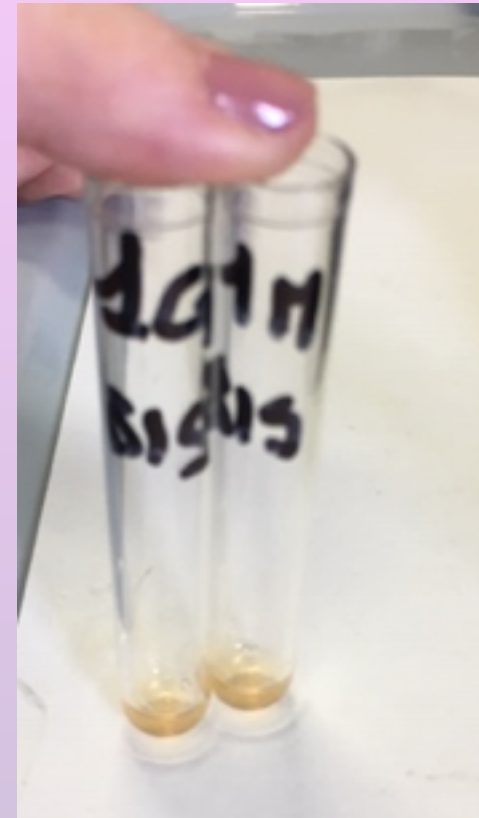
## THE TECHNIQUE 2

### ADESION OF ANTIBODIES

Neutrophils incubated with patient/control serum 1:1 for 20'

### STAINING

Cells washed twice then incubated at 37°C with Goat F(ab') anti human IgG-PE or Goat F(ab') and IgM-PE



# **I-GIFT**

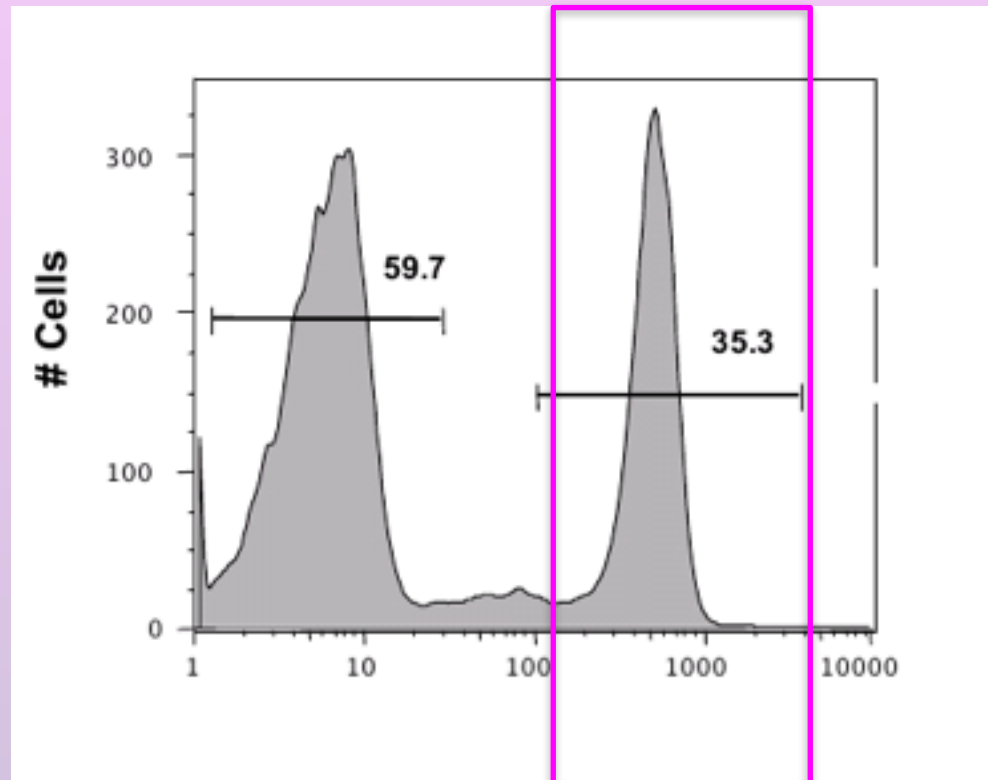
## **THE TECHNIQUE 3**

### **FLOW CYTOMETRY / FACS SCanto**

- Intensity of IgG and IgM binding to the neutr Ag is masured by Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI)
- Positive serum: MFI 2 SD > than the mean derived by over 100 normal control sera for each Ab (IgG and IgM)

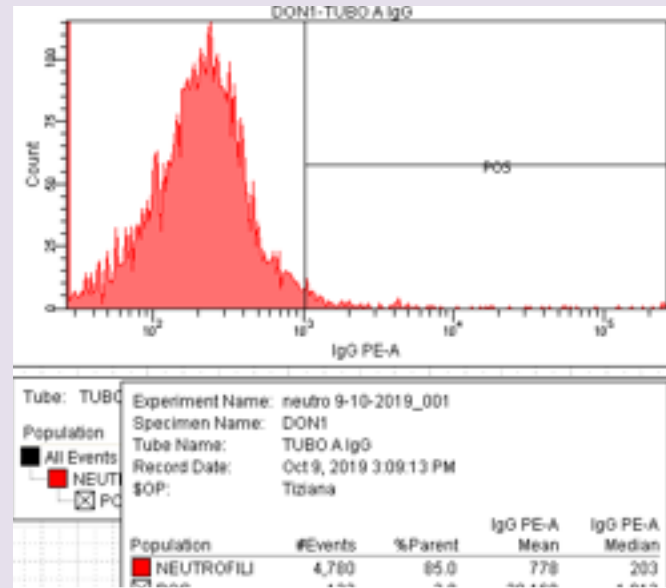
# Basic Flow principles

Results expressed as computer generated histograms of percentage of highly fluorescent cells





# Flow read out IgG- Donor

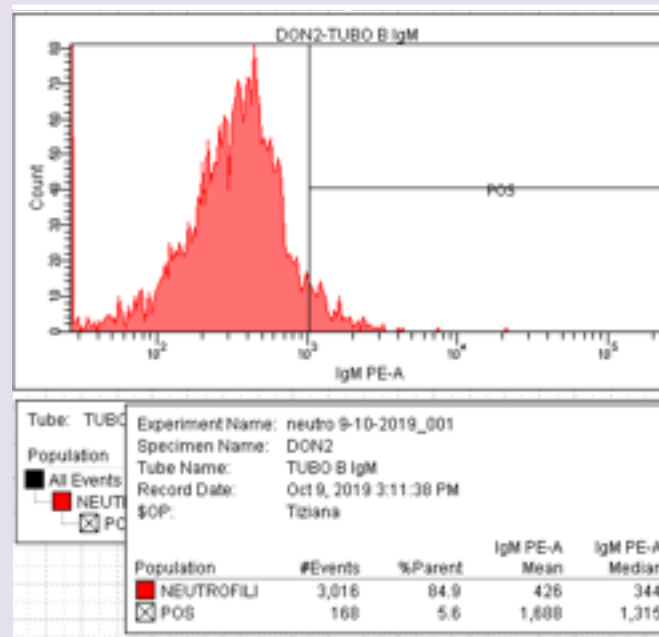


IgG= our lab MFI+ 2SD=327

MFI = 203

NEGATIVE SAMPLE

# Flow read out IgM- Donor



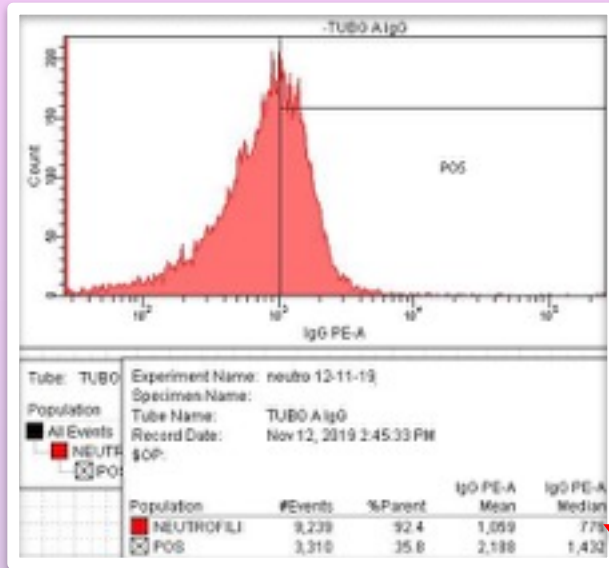
MFI = 344

IgM, our lab MFI+ 2SD = 519

**NEGATIVE SAMPLE**

# Flow read out patient

**IgG  
positive  
pz**

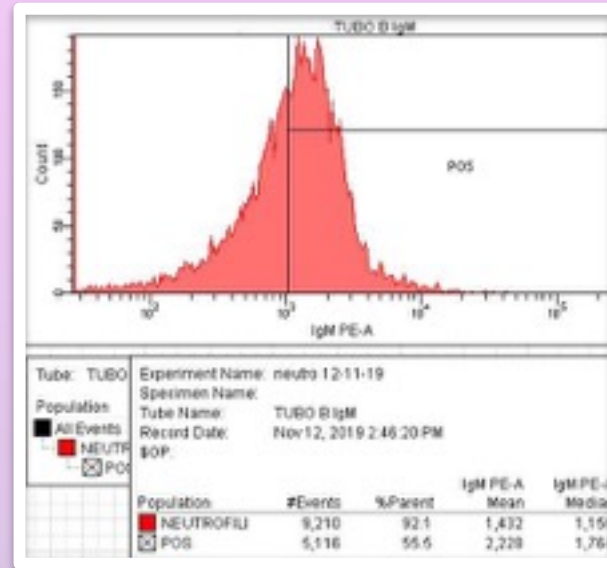


MFI = 776

IgG= our lab MFI+ 2SD = 327

**POSITIVE SAMPLE**

**IgM  
positive  
pz**



MFI = 1156

IgM, our lab MFI + 2SD = 519

**POSITIVE SAMPLE**

# I-GIFT

Immunofluorescence test (GIFT)  
Contribution of IgM detection

180 samples

19% IgG

21% IgG and IgM

8% IgM

IgM detection increases sensitivity of the test

## SENSITIVITY

First Author	No pts	Age at diagnosis (months)	Sensitivity with one test
<b>Lalezari P 1986</b>	121	8 (3-30)	95%
<b>Bux J 1998</b>	240	8 (5-15)	74%
<b>RutiSella BA 2010</b>	72	10 (0-42)	62.5%
<b>Bruin M 1999</b>	21	<12 mo	Only positive
<b>Audrain M 2011</b>	116	16 (3-59)	60%
<b>Wang L 2009</b>	55	9.8 (4-28)	74%
<b>Farruggia P 2015</b>	157	8 (range 0–54):	62%

in 26%  
> by the 3/4 th

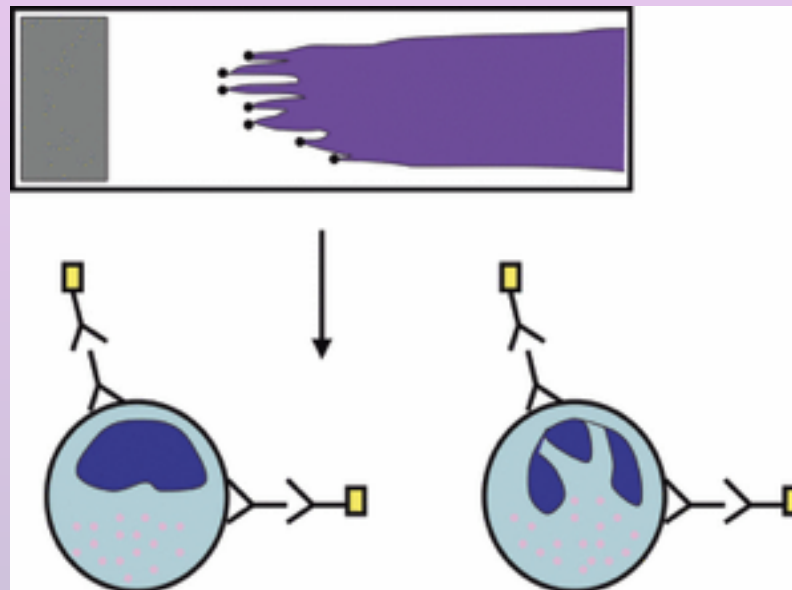
82%  
by the 4th

# I-GIFT

## immunofluorescence test (GIFT)

Bone marrow

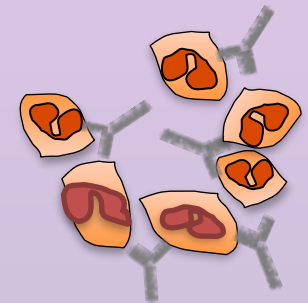
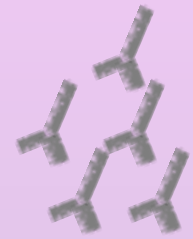
BMIFT 24/45 samples sensitivity 55% , specificity 100%



# Direct-GIFT

## immunofluorescence test (GIFT)

- Whole blood incubated on ice with FITC- conjugated anti human IgG +Mo
- Disruption RBC
- Flow Cytometry read-out



# **GIFT**

## **immunofluorescence test (GIFT)**

### **Cons**

#### **Direct test**

Low numbers of neutrophils

Spontaneous activation of neutrophils

High n° false positive (ICC)

Need for short sampling – test interval

#### **Indirect test**

High rate of false negative

Possible false positive





# **GIFT**

## **immunofluorescence test (GIFT)**

### **Pros**

#### **Direct test**

Reported good sensitivity

Need low quantity of blood

#### **Indirect test**

High Predictive Positive Value

Easy centralization of samples



# TAILORING THE STRATEGY

GIFT Improves sensibility on repeated testings

GIFT is suitable for centralized analysis of large number of samples

## AIEOP centers



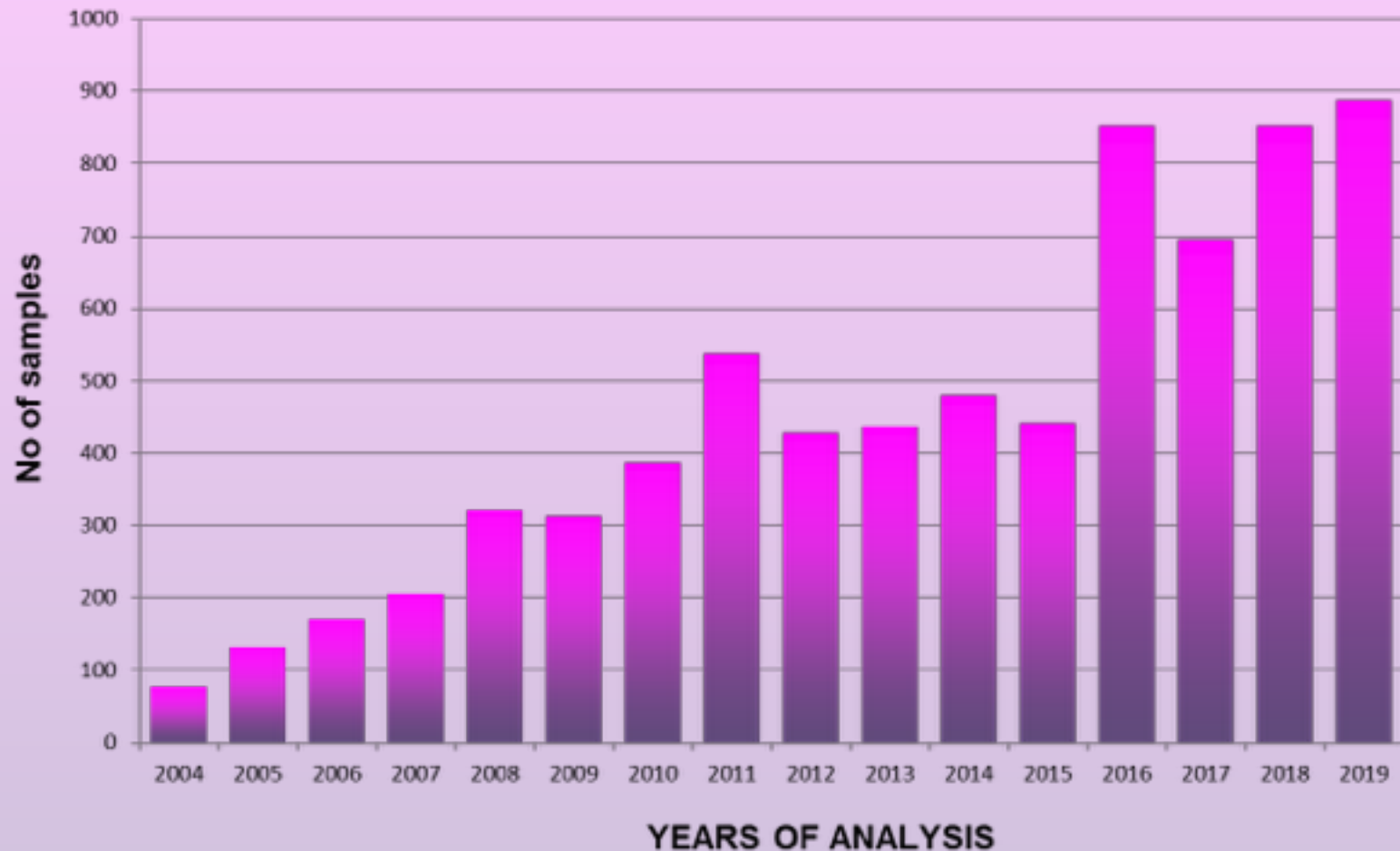
Gaslini Laboratory



Italian  
Reference  
Lab

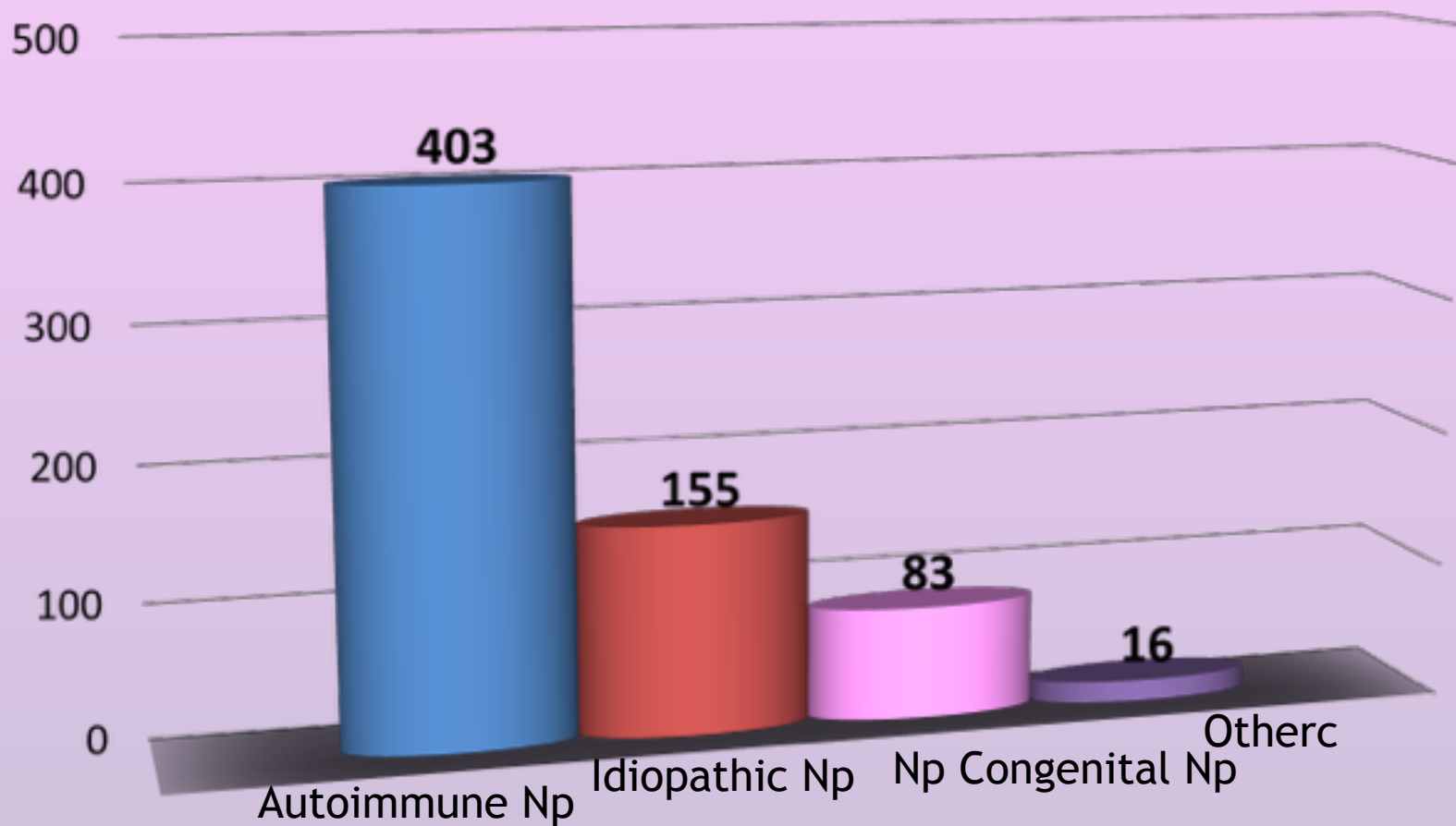


## **SAMPLES FLUX – Unit of Hematology IRCCS Gaslini Italian Reference Lab**



# ITALIAN NEUTROPENIA REGISTRY

## 2020 Update



# **FINAL RECCOMANDATION**

Diagnosis of Autoimmune Neutropenia in Child



**I-GIFT**

repeated 3-4 times  
if negative

# THANKS!

## Polo di Emato-Oncologia-TMO IRCCS

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**Elena Palmisani**

**Michaela Calvillo**

**Maurizio Miano**



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**Marina Lanciotti**

