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MEDICAL GRAND ROUNDS

University of Texas Southwestern Medical School
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α 1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY:

FROM THE BENCH TO THE BEDSIDE

Joseph L. Goldstein, M.D.

In the current edition of Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, less than one-half of one page is devoted to a discussion of α 1-antitrypsin deficiency (see one paragraph on page 1237 and one paragraph on page 1488). This paucity of coverage is surprising when one considers the following facts: 1) α 1-antitrypsin deficiency is a common disorder, occurring in 1 per 25 individuals in the heterozygous form and 1 per 2,500 individuals in the homozygous form; 2) it is among the best understood medical diseases at a molecular level (the basic defect at the cellular level has been identified and the pathogenesis at the whole body level has been explained); and 3) a rational therapy for the disorder has emerged as a result of knowledge of the basic defect and pathogenesis. The lack of adequate coverage of α 1-antitrypsin in Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine is even more remarkable when one considers that 3 times more space is devoted to a discussion of orotic aciduria, which has occurred in a total of 9 patients throughout the world!

The purpose of this Grand Rounds is to provide a supplement to the 9th edition of Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine by presenting a discussion of α 1-antitrypsin deficiency. The following aspects of the disease will be discussed:

- 1) Historical Aspects
- 2) Structure of α 1-antitrypsin and its genetic variants
- 3) Physiology of α 1-antitrypsin
- 4) Pathogenesis of destructive lung disease
- 5) Pathogenesis of liver disease
- 6) Therapy

I HISTORICAL ASPECTS

1.

α 1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY

- **1963** - Association between α 1-AT deficiency and pulmonary emphysema in young adults (Laurall and Erickson)
- **1964-1968** - Elucidation of genetics and polymorphism of α 1-AT locus (Laurall and Erickson; Fagerhol)
- **1969** - Association between α 1-AT deficiency and liver disease in infants (Sharp)
- **1970-1981** - Elucidation of biochemistry and physiology of α 1-AT; unraveling pathogenesis of the deficiency states; development of rational therapeutic approaches

2.

 α -1-ANTITRYPSIN

- Protein that accounts for 90% of α -1-globulins of plasma
- Acute phase reactant - increased by inflammation, infection, liver disorders, pregnancy, oral contraceptives
- Inhibits large number of proteolytic enzymes - trypsin, chymotrypsin, collagenase, elastase
- Major physiological role - to inhibit elastase released from neutrophils

II STRUCTURE OF α 1-ANTITRYPSIN AND ITS GENETIC VARIANTS

1.

 α -1-ANTITRYPSIN-STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES

- Glycoprotein - single polypeptide chain
- Molecular weight of 50,000 - 90% protein and 10% carbohydrate
- 4 Carbohydrate chains per 1 protein molecule

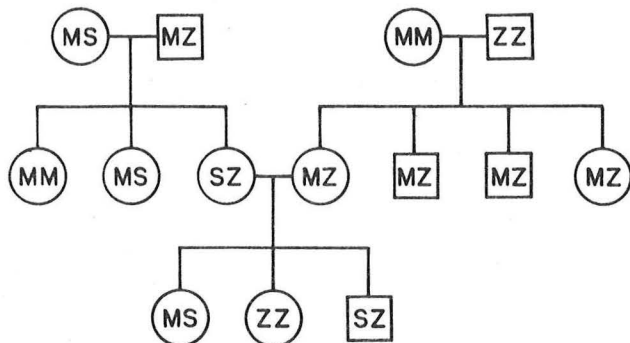
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CLINICALLY IMPORTANT PI PHENOTYPES

	MM	MZ	SS	SZ	ZZ
	==	==	=	=	=
		—	—	—	—
Percent of Normal Serum α -1-Antitrypsin Level	100	60	50	35	10
Frequency in USA	95%	4%	1 per 250	1 per 800	1 per 2000

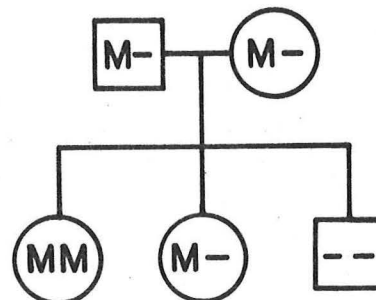
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CO-DOMINANT EXPRESSION OF PI ALLELES



4.

"NULL" ALLELE

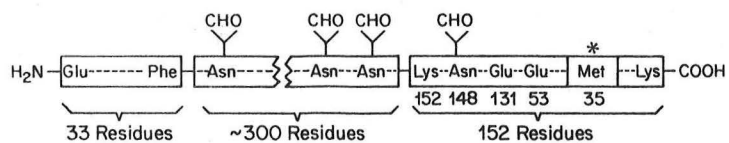


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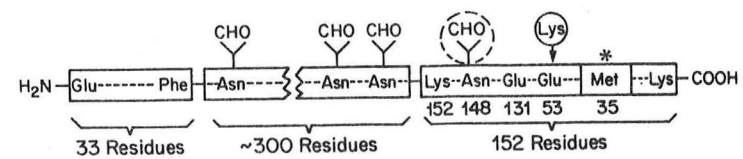
FREQUENCY OF α -ANTITRYPSIN VARIANTS IN NORWEGIANS

Pi Type	Concentration in Plasma % of normal	Population Frequency per 10,000
MM	100	9,450
MZ	70	470
M-	50	50
SS	60	7
SZ	35	14
ZZ	20	7
Z-	10	2
--	0	0.09

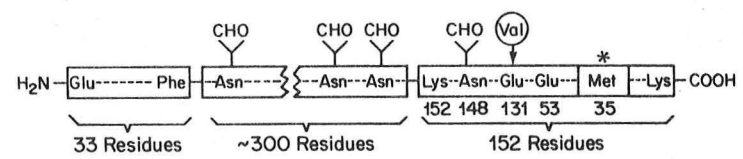
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PRIMARY STRUCTURE OF α -1-ANTITRYPSIN-M PROTEIN

7. **PRIMARY STRUCTURE OF α -1-ANTITRYPSIN-Z VARIANT**



8. **PRIMARY STRUCTURE OF α -1-ANTITRYPSIN-S VARIANT**



III PHYSIOLOGY OF α 1-ANTITRYPSIN

1. **INACTIVATION OF PROTEASE BY α -1-ANTITRYPSIN**

Protease	Time for 50% Inactivation
Elastase	milliseconds
Chymotrypsin	0.42
Trypsin	4.2
Thrombin	210
	576,000 (9.6 minutes)

2. **NEUTROPHIL ELASTASE**

- Negatively-charged protein with molecular weight of 29,500
- Stored in primary (azurophilic) granules of neutrophils as active enzyme
- Once discharged, elastase is attracted to elastin by electrostatic interactions

IV PATHOGENESIS OF DESTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE

1.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DESTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE IN ZZ INDIVIDUALS

1. 80% of ZZ individuals have panacinar emphysema
2. Typical age of onset - 30 to 40 years
3. Earliest symptom - dyspnea on exertion
4. Later symptoms - cough, recurrent pulmonary infections, chronic bronchitis
5. Major distinguishing feature - predilection for lower lung

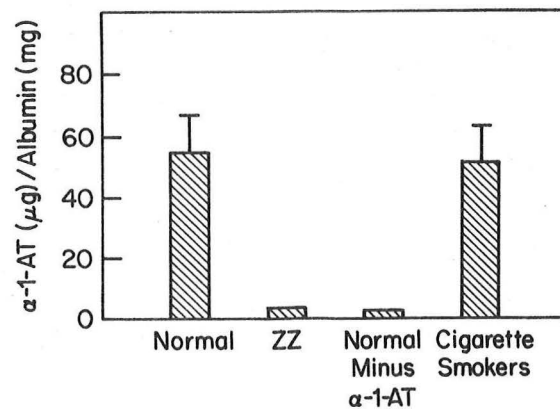
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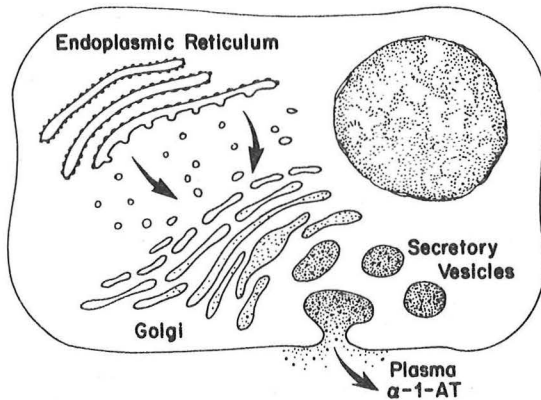
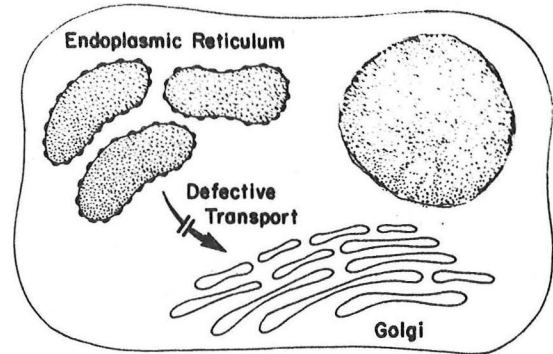
MAJOR DETERMINANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LUNG DISEASE IN α -1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY

1. Reduced Plasma Level of α -1-Antitrypsin
2. Cigarette Smoking
3. Unknown factor(s)

3.

AMOUNT OF α 1-ANTITRYPSIN IN LUNG



4. **NORMAL PATHWAY FOR SECRETION OF α -1-ANTITRYPSIN**5. **ALTERED PATHWAY OF SECRETION OF α -1-ANTITRYPSIN**

6.

HOW DOES SMOKING ACCELERATE PULMONARY DESTRUCTION IN α -1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY?

1. Alveolar macrophages from smokers produce a neutrophil chemotactic factor
 - a. ZZ smokers have more neutrophils in lung than ZZ nonsmokers
 - b. Elastase burden is increased
2. Smoking inactivates α -1-antitrypsin
 - a. MM smokers have same level of α -1-AT in lung as MM non-smokers, but each molecule of α -1-AT is only 60% as active
 - b. Elastase burden is increased

V **PATHOGENESIS OF LIVER DISEASE**

1.

LIVER DISEASE IN α -1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY

1. Spectrum - Neonatal hepatitis, cryptogenic cirrhosis in children and adults, and chronic active hepatitis
2. Present in ZZ individuals but not in null (-) or SZ individuals
3. Neonatal hepatitis occurs in ~ 15% of ZZ infants
4. Emphysema and liver disease are not mutually exclusive in the same ZZ individuals
5. Increased frequency of hepatomas in ZZ and MZ individuals

2.

NATURAL HISTORY OF LIFE EXPECTANCY IN α -1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY

- Swedish study of 246 adults with ZZ genotype
- 141 Males and 105 Females
- 70% had emphysema
- No sex difference in frequency of emphysema
- 70% of Smoking ZZ individuals were dead at age 50, compared to 20% of those who did not smoke

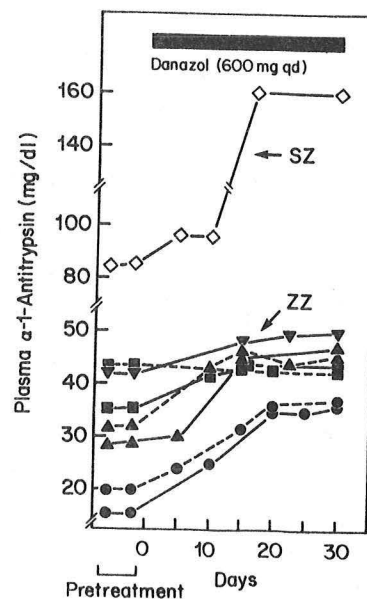
VI THERAPY

1.

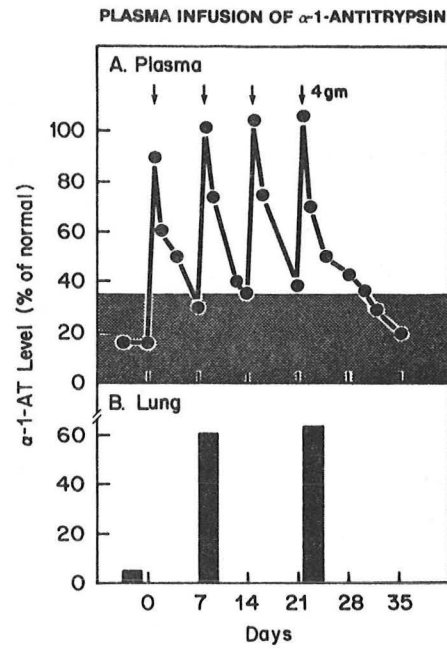
APPROACHES TO THERAPY OF LUNG DISEASE

- Induce Synthesis and Secretion of α -1-AT - Danazol
- Direct α -1-AT Replacement
- Administer Synthetic Inhibitors of Elastase

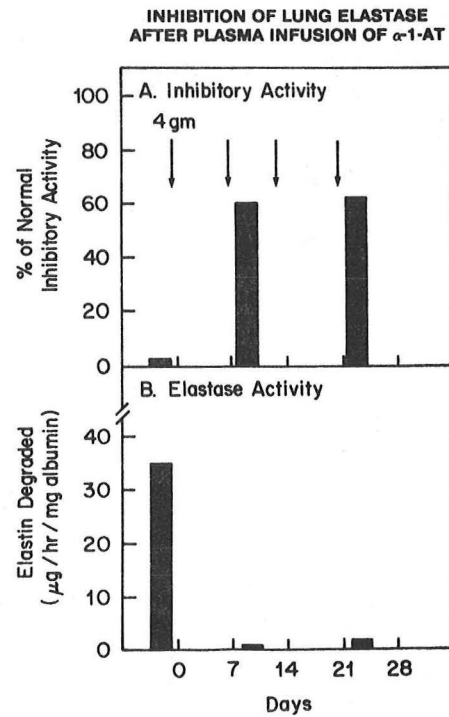
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3.



4.



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