

#### Endothelial cell-derived extracellular vesicles released upon stimulation with antiphospholipid antibodies: A genuine direct procoagulant mechanism or a new factor in the lupus anticoagulant paradox?

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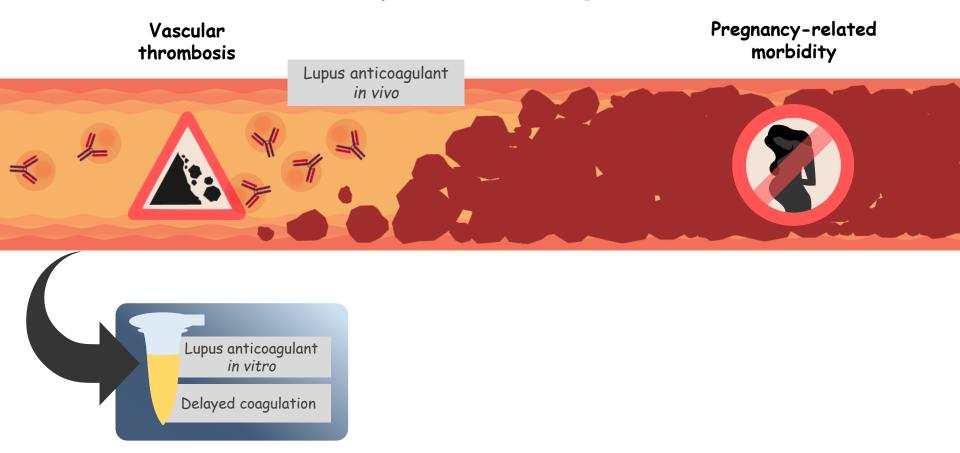


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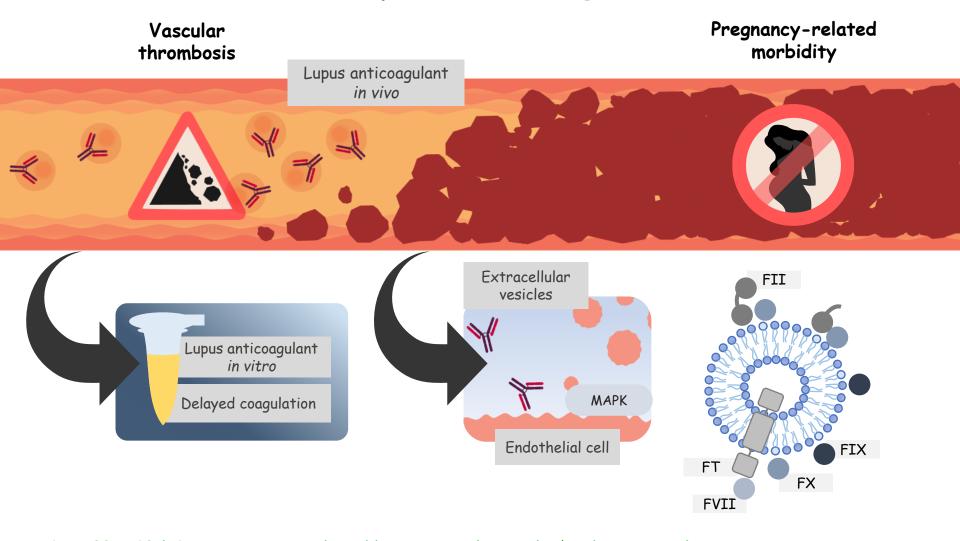
### Antiphospholipid syndrome and lupus anticoagulant



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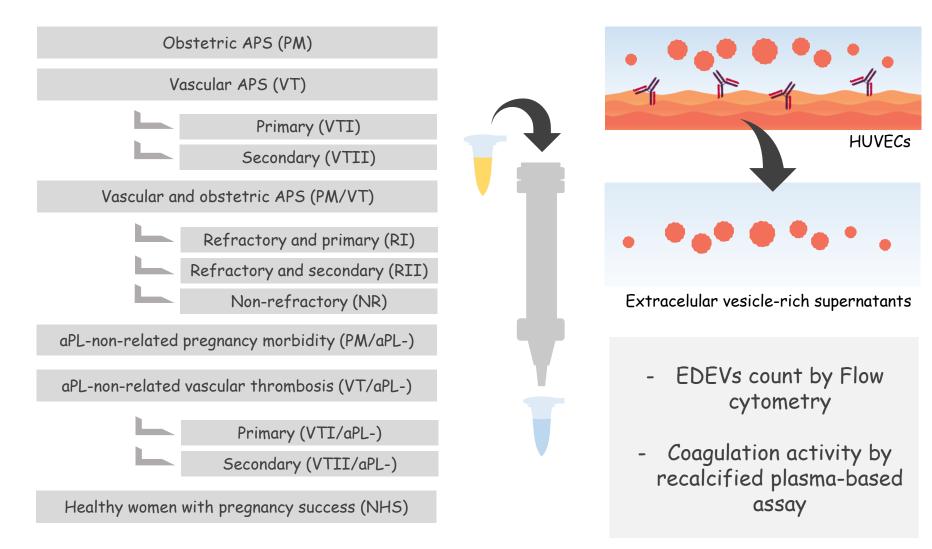
### Antiphospholipid syndrome and lupus anticoagulant



## Objective

### To assess whether endothelial cell-derived extracellular vesicles released upon stimulation with aPL (aPL-EDEVs) are related or not to a higher direct coagulation activity.

## Methods



## Results

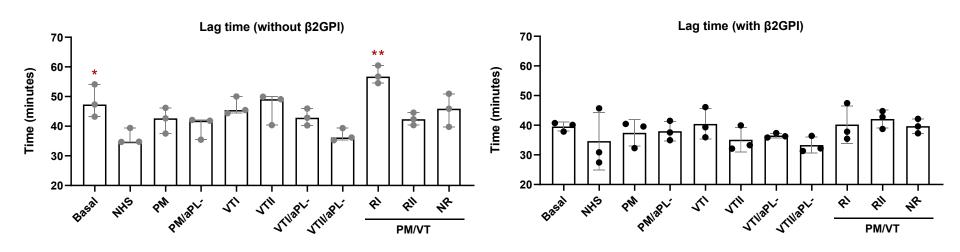


Figure 1. EDEV-rich supernatant from endothelial cells stimulated with IgG from RI patients exhibits a dampened coagulation activity. This anticoagulant effect is abrogated by using  $\beta$ 2GPI, main cofactor of aPL, during the stimulation of endothelial cells.

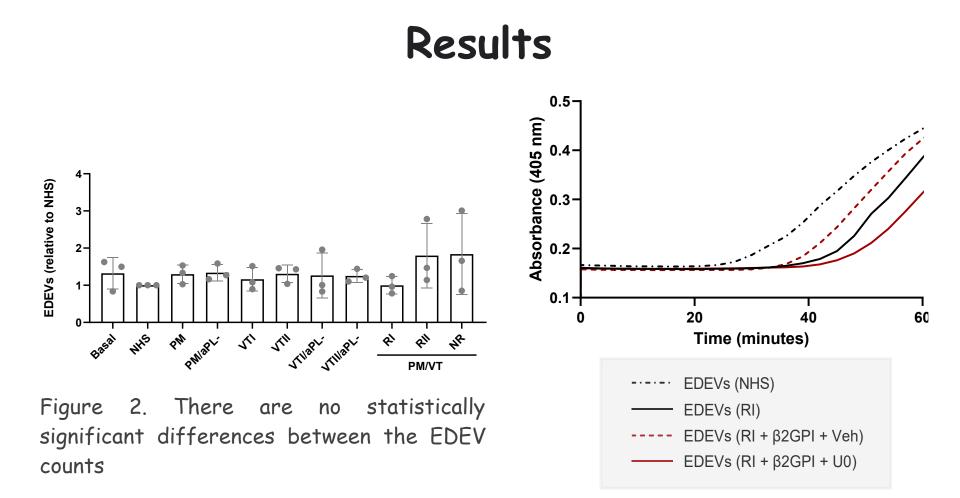
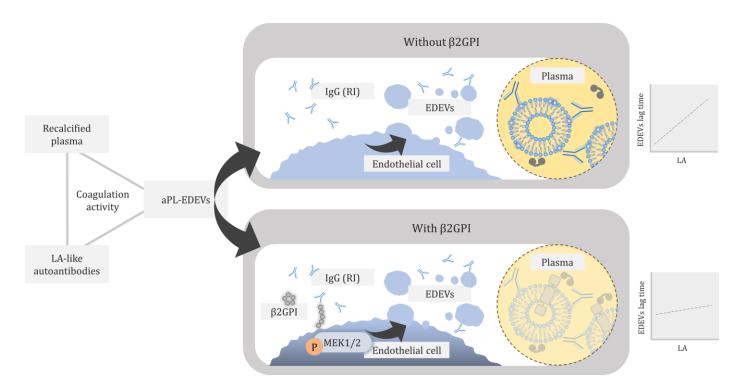


Figure 3. Inhibiting the MEK1/2 pathway hinders the procoagulant action of  $\beta$ 2GPI

# Concluding model



Lupus anticoagulant-like autoantibodies exhaust the coagulation activity of the extracellular vesicle-rich supernatants. This anticoagulant effect can be countered by using β2GPI as a cofactor of IgG during endothelial cell stimulation. Inhibiting the MEK1/2 pathway prevents the restorative and procoagulant activity of β2GPI.

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