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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention relates to a process for increasing the FVII sensitivity of a thromboplastin reagent by means of heat treatment.



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Dr. Pfe/Mi

Abstract

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5 **Increasing the FVII sensitivity of a thromboplastin reagent**

10 The present invention relates to a process for increasing the FVII sensitivity of a thromboplastin reagent by means of heat treatment.

15 Quick's thromboplastin time (PT) is employed as a test for screening for a deficiency in coagulation factors in patient blood. The PT is also used to monitor therapy with oral anticoagulants. The preferred PT for normal blood donors is 10-14 seconds. The preferred PT for factor VII-deficient plasmas should be more than 60 seconds. The FVII sensitivity is therefore defined as the ratio of the coagulation time of the FVII-deficient plasma and the coagulation time for normal blood donors.

25 The invention describes a process for increasing the factor VII sensitivity of thromboplastin reagents by increasing the PT for factor VII-deficient plasmas without significantly altering the PT for normal plasmas.

30 Active thromboplastin induces coagulation in plasma and is composed of a lipid component and a protein component. The protein, i.e. tissue factor, is membrane-bound and is found in many different tissues. The binding between the protein and the lipid is based on hydrophobic interactions and is Ca^{2+} -independent. The

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protein moiety is composed of a glycoprotein having a molecular weight of 43-53 kDa. One molecule of tissue factor is able to bind to one molecule of FVII or FVIIa. The binding of FVII/FVIIa to tissue factor is Ca^{2+} -
5 dependent. The complex composed of lipid, tissue factor and FVIIa cleaves FX to form FXa and thereby finally elicits coagulation by means of activating prothrombin.

The onset of coagulation in a plasma at from 10 to 14
10 sec after adding a thromboplastin reagent indicates that the coagulation system is intact. An increase in the coagulation time points to an impairment. Impairments can occur as a result of the concentrations of one or more coagulation factors being too low. Thromboplastin
15 reagents of varying origin frequently differ in their sensitivity for indicating the deficiency of particular factors. This can sometimes be due to the carry-over of small quantities of the factors to be determined into the reagent. Common methods for specifically removing
20 small quantities of protein are, inter alia, immunoadsorption or, in the case of the vitamin K-dependent coagulation factors such as FII, VII, IX and X, barium sulfate adsorption (WO 90/05740). In the case of reagents of human origin, it is frequently only the
25 sensitivity with regard to FVII which is inadequate.

Proteases, i.e. factors VIIa, IXa, Xa, XIa and XIIa, and plasma kallikrein and thrombin, are essential factors of the coagulation cascade.

30

Disadvantages of the previously described methods are, firstly, that FVII binds to tissue factor and the yield

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of tissue factor which is achieved by such an adsorption method is therefore reduced and, secondly, that both methods demand a substantial input of equipment and time, particularly on a production scale.

5

In the present invention, it is demonstrated that it is surprisingly possible, under defined conditions, to selectively inhibit the residual FVIIa activity of the reagent and consequently to arrive at the desired result in a simple manner without impairing the tissue factor or other factors of the coagulation cascade. The ratio, which is termed FVII sensitivity, of the coagulation time of the FVII-deficient plasma to the coagulation time of a normal plasma is preferably > 4 , particularly preferably > 6 and very particularly preferably > 10 .

Factor VIIa possesses a protease activity and belongs to the serine protease class, as do the other coagulation factors IXa, Xa, XIa, XIIa, plasma kallikrein and thrombin. Another feature common to these coagulation factors is that they are initially present in zymogenic form and protein bonds have to be cleaved for their protease activity to be displayed.

25 A large number of protease inhibitors which at least inhibit the active forms of these zymogens, e.g. thrombin, have been described (W.B. Lawson et al., 1982, Folia Haematol. Leipzig 109 (1982) 1, pp. 52-60). They include sulfonyl fluorides, such as phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), p-aminoethylbenzenesulfonyl fluoride (AEBSF) and 4-aminophenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride (p-APMSF), organofluorophosphates, such as diisopropyl

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fluorophosphate (DFP), chloromethyl ketones and also peptides, such as leupeptins or proteins of the serpin family, such as C1 inhibitor, antithrombin III and aprotinin.

5 The protease inhibitors suffer from the disadvantage that, in the PT, they inhibit the coagulation factors IXa, Xa, XIa, XIIa, plasma kallikrein and thrombin in the sample to be determined in addition to inhibiting the factor FVII or FVIIa which has been carried over. On
10 this basis, they would prolong coagulation time and give a false impression of a pathological value. It is to be expected, therefore, that these inhibitors would not be suitable for being used in a PT reagent. Surprisingly, however, it is possible to employ these inhibitors under
15 specific conditions without prolonging the coagulation times of the sample; however, the FVII sensitivity of the reagent is nevertheless improved.

Another option for inhibiting the enzymic activity of a
20 protein is that of preparing specific antibodies which inhibit the active center of the protein. It is possible to obtain a variety of antibodies against coagulation factor VII, including at least one polyclonal antibody which inhibits the enzymic activity of FVII/FVIIa.
25 Simply adding the antibody to a PT reagent would be disadvantageous since the antibody also inhibits the FVII/FVIIa of the sample. In the present invention, it is demonstrated that there is, surprisingly, a concentration range for adding the anti-FVII antibody in
30 which the coagulation time of a normal plasma is not prolonged but that of an FVII-deficient plasma is

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prolonged markedly, such that the FVII sensitivity of the reagent is substantially increased.

It has also been previously reported that serine proteases can be oxidatively inhibited (S.E. Lind et al., 1993, Blood 82, 5 15522-1531). This method has the disadvantage that the fatty acids of the phospholipids can be oxidized in addition to the disadvantage that the coagulation cascade serine proteases in the sample are inhibited (Dasgupta, A. et al., Live Science 1992, 50, 875-882). The oxidation products which are produced in this connection likewise inhibit the PT (T.W. Barrowcliffe et al., 1975, Thrombos. Diathes. haemorrh. 33, 271).

Surprisingly, however, the oxidation processes can be controlled such that it is possible to disregard the undesirable side reactions, i.e. while the coagulation time of normal plasmas is not prolonged, the FVII sensitivity of the reagent is improved. Suitable oxidizing agents are hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide, permanganate and manganese dioxide. Many antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid, thiols, such as glutathione, acetyl cysteine, dithioerythreitol and tocopherols and tocopherol derivatives, such as di-tert-butyl-p-hydroxyanisole (BHA), di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (BHT), Trolox and propylgallate, are able to exert an oxidative effect in the presence of metal ions. The metal ions which catalyze the oxidation include, in particular, iron, copper and zinc. The metal-catalyzed oxidation is particularly suitable for inhibiting residual FVII/FVIIa activities.

The process of the present invention uses simple methods for heat-treating the tissue extract selectively; without thereby restricting ourselves to one particular
5 reaction mechanism, it might be possible to explain the efficacy of the process on the basis that the specific heat treatment removes residual FVII/FVIIa activities. The heat treatment is advantageously carried out for a short time at high temperatures.

10

At low temperatures of between +40 and +60°C, inactivation of the FVII activities depends on a number of factors, inter alia the dimensions and the thermal conductivity of the vessel employed and the solution
15 used, some of which cannot be controlled. The heating time can also vary widely. The heating temperature is advantageously between +65°C and +160°C, preferably between +80°C and 140°C, particularly preferably between +90 and +120°C.

20

So that the liquid which is supplied is heated to the relevant heating temperature in as short a time as possible and can then be cooled down again in a similarly short period of time, the apparatus in which
25 the heating is carried out is expediently equipped with at least one connection for heating medium and at least one connection for cooling medium. The apparatus advantageously comprises three regions or sections: a heating section, in which the reagent is heated to the
30 requisite temperature, a holding section, in which the reagent is held at this temperature for a specified

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time, and a cooling section in which the reagent is cooled down once again to a low temperature.

The construction of the heat-transfer apparatus should
5 be such that the difference between the temperature to which the solution is heated and the temperature of the heating medium is as small as possible, as a consequence of which the product is spared to the greatest possible extent on account of the resulting low excess
10 temperature of the walls which are in contact with the product.

Preference is given to a process for continuously heating for a short time, as described in EP-A 0 571 771
15 for virus inactivation.

The heating and/or cooling time should in each case be less than 30 seconds, preferably, however, less than 5 seconds. The holding time can be between 0.1 and 30
20 seconds, preferably, however, between 0.5 and 20 seconds.

Without restricting the invention to the example of human placenta extract, the following example
25 demonstrates the inactivation of residual FVII/FVIIa activities by heating, as employed for a Behringwerke AG tissue thromboplastin-containing Quick reagent (Thromborel S, Prod. No. OUHP). Preservatives, antioxidants, carbohydrates, proteins and amino acids,
30 and combinations thereof, are advantageously added to the reagent as stabilizers. In the individual substance

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classes, the following compounds are particularly suitable:

Preservatives:

5 Mergal, sodium azide phenol, amphotericin, gentamicin, piperacilin and ciprofloxacin.

Antioxidants:

Di-tert-butyl-p-hydroxyanisole (BHA), di-tert-butyl-p-
10 cresol (BHT), spermine, propylgallate, tocopherols, Trolox, dithioerythreitol and glutathione.

Carbohydrates:

Trehalose, sucrose, Tylose, mannitol, xanthan gum,
15 phytigel, carrageenan and polyethylene glycol.

Proteins:

Lactoglobulin, lipoproteins and albumins, such as serum albumin, lactalbumin and ovalbumin.
20

Amino acids:

Acetylcysteine, acetylmethionine, glycine, lysine, histidine and serine.

25 The following examples clarify the invention.

Example 1

Step a)

30 1.25 ml of a stabilizing solution were added to Thromborel S Bulkware and the whole was made up to 10 ml. 1 ml of Thromborel (7°C) was in each case added to

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1.5 ml reaction tubes, which were then incubated at 56°C in a water bath for different times and subsequently cooled on ice.

5 Step b)

Quick's thromboplastin time (PT) was then determined using a Schnitger & Gross as follows:

- Heat reagents and tubes to 37°C;
- 10 - Introduce 100 µl of control plasma N or FVII-deficient plasma into the tubes;
- Incubate for 1 min in the thermoblock;
- Add 200 µl of thromboplastin and at the same time start the measuring operation;
- 15 shake the tube briefly and place it in the measuring position of the Schnitger & Gross, and insert the electrode holder up to the limit stop;
- Read off the coagulation time.

- 10 -

The read-off coagulation times are listed in Table 1:

Tab. 1

PT following thermal treatment						
Standard human plasma				FVII-deficient plasma		
	(sec)			(sec)		
min	1.	2.	MV			MV
Ref.	10.4	10.5	10.5	28.4	27.9	28.2
1	10.5	10.5	10.5	28.4	27.9	28.2
2	10.6	10.6	10.6	29.1	29.6	29.4
3	10.5	10.9	10.7	33.0	33.0	33.0
4	10.8	10.9	10.9	34.9	34.0	34.5
5	11.0	11.1	11.1	36.6	36.5	36.6
10	12.0	11.9	12.0	45.4	44.5	45.0
15	14.5	15.0	14.8	116.0	116.4	116.2
20	15.5	16.0	15.8	128.0	126.0	127.0

5

Example 2

Thromborel S Bulkware was heated, using a dwell time of 2.05 sec, to temperatures of from 60°C to 80°C (see Tab. 2).

The coagulation time was determined as described in Example 1 step b).

Tab. 2

PT following short-time heating									
	Standard human plasma 100% (sec)			Standard human plasma 25% (sec)			FVII-deficient plasma 100% (sec)		
	1.	2.	MV	1.	2.	MV	1.	2.	MV
Ref	10.5	10.4	10.5	24	24	24.0	32.6	32.5	32.6
60°C	10.4	10.4	10.4	23.9	24.4	24.2	37.1	37	37.1
65°C	11	11	11.0	25	25.8	25.4	48	48.6	48.3
70°C	11	11	11.0	25.5	26	25.8	59.1	59.6	59.4
75°C	11.4	11.4	11.4	25.9	26.5	26.2	67.6	67.1	67.4
80°C	11.4	11.5	11.5	26.4	26.4	26.4	68.6	69.1	68.9

5 Example 3

Thromborel S Bulkware was heated, using a dwell time of 0.5-2.05 sec, to temperatures of from 75°C to 95°C (see Tab. 3).

- 10 The coagulation time was determined as described in Example 1 step b).

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Tab. 3

PT following short-time heating						
	Standard human plasma			FVII-deficient plasma		
	(sec)			(sec)		
	1.	2.	MV	1.	2.	MV
75°C	10.9	10.9	10.9	74.5	74.4	74.5
80°C	11.1	11.1	11.1	78	78.6	78.3
85°C	10.9	10.9	10.9	82.9	83.9	83.4
90°C	10.4	10.9	10.7	82.4	82.5	82.5
95°C	11	11.1	11.1	79.6	79.6	79.6
95°C	11	10.9	11	72	70.9	71.5
(1 sec)						
95°C	11	11	11	67.4	68	67.7
(0.5 sec)						
Ref	10.4	10.5	10.5	35.5	35.5	35.5

Example 4

5

Thromborel S, prepared by the method described in the Examples 1a)-1b), was heated to temperatures of 65°C and 75°C, respectively, using a dwell time of 2-16 sec (see Tab. 4). The coagulation time was determined as

10 described in Example 1 step b).

Tab. 4

PT following short-time heating									
	Standard human plasma 100% (sec)			Standard human plasma 25% (sec)			FVII-deficient plasma 100% (sec)		
	1.	2.	MV	1.	2.	MV	1.	2.	MV
Starting material	10.5	10.4	10.5	26.9	26.5	26.7	33.6	33.5	33.6
2.0 sec RT	10.5	10.5	10.5	26	26.4	26.2	33.1	33.5	33.3
15.8 sec 65°C	11.4	11.5	11.5	27.5	28.5	28.0	71.6	71.5	71.6
7.9 sec 65°C	11	10.9	11.0	27.5	27.4	27.5	58.1	59.1	58.6
4.0 sec 65°C	10.9	10.9	10.9	27.4	27	27.2	50	49.6	49.8
3.0 sec 65°C	10.9	11	11.0	27	26.5	26.8	48.6	48.6	48.6
2.0 sec 65°C	10.9	11	11.0	27.5	27.9	27.7	45.1	44.6	44.9
3.0 sec 75°C	11	11.4	11.2	28.5	28.9	28.7	71.6	72.6	72.1

5 Example 5

Thromborel S, prepared by the method described in Examples 1a)-1b), was heated to a temperature of 90°C using a dwell time of 3-18 sec (see Tab. 5).

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The coagulation time was determined as described in Example 1 step b).

Tab. 5

5

PT following short-time heating						
	Standard human plasma			FVII-deficient plasma		
	(sec)			(sec)		
	1.	2.	<i>MV</i>			<i>MV</i>
3 sec	13.5	13.5	13.5	101.5	102	101.8
6 sec	13.5	13.4	13.5	106.5	110.5	108.5
9 sec	13.6	13.6	13.6	114.6	115.1	114.9
12 sec	13.5	13.5	13.5	124.9	125.4	125.2
15 sec	13.4	13.9	13.7	127.4	128	127.7
18 sec	13.6	13.7	13.7	131.1	132	131.6

Example 6

Thromborel S Bulkware was heated to a temperature of 120°C using a dwell time of from 0.5 to 1.5 sec.

The coagulation time was determined with a Behring Coagulation Timer using the PT.sec Thromborel S method.

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Tab. 6

PT following short-time heating at 120°C			
TB-255			
Dwell time in sec:	0.5 sec	1.0 sec	1.5 sec
	Coagulation time in sec		
Standard human plasma:	11.1	11.2	11.2
FVII-deficient plasma:	120.7	146.8	155

Example 7

5

Thromborel S Bulkware was heated to a temperature of 85°C using a dwell time of 3 sec. Commercially obtainable Thromborel S and heated Thromborel (TB-190) were compared with the aid of various samples.

10 The coagulation time was determined as described in Example 1 step b).

Samples:

15	PT100:	Standard human plasma	Batch designation:502556 (98% of st.)
	Ctrl.P:	Control plasma P	Batch designation:512628
	MACI:	Marcumar plasma I.	Batch designation:951201
	MACII:	Marcumar plasma II.	Batch designation:951202
20	PATH-I:	Pathoplasma I.	Batch designation:502883
	PATH-II:	Pathoplasma II.	Batch designation:502973
	FVII:	Factor VII-deficient plasma	Batch designation:500756

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1 IU/ml Hep: Standard human plasma supplemented with 1 IU of heparin/ml.

MAC-02 and MAC-03: Plasma pools from orally anticoagulated patients

5 50% FVII and 2% FVII: dilutions of FVII-deficient plasma in standard human plasma.

PT16.75: Standard human plasma diluted to 16.75% in physiological NaCl solution.

10

% of standard: % of the standard (estimate using the following relationship):

$$C_x - (PT_{16.75\%} - PT_{100\%}) / (4.97 * PT_x - 4 * PT_{100\%} + PT_{16.75\%})$$

ISI: international sensitivity index:

15 PR: $PT_{(\text{Marcumar plasma})} / PT_{(\text{standard human plasma})}$

ISI_k: ISI of the calibrated reagent;

ISI_x: ISI of the uncalibrated reagent

$$ISI_k = ISI_x * \log(PR_x) / \log(PR_k)$$

PT following short-time heating									
Thromborel S				TB-190					
		% of st.	PR	INR		% of st.	PR	ISI	
PT100	11.15				10.05				
PT16.75	41.9				46.2				
1IU/ml Hep.	12.25	84.9%	1.10	1.11	10.1	99.3%	1.00		
MACI	34.95	20.6%	3.13	3.43	31.2	25.6%	3.10	1.09	
MACII	66	10.1%	5.92	6.82	67.8	11.2%	6.75	1.01	
MAC-02	42.2	16.6%	3.78	4.21	39.9	19.6%	3.97	1.04	
MAC-03	60.9	11.1%	5.46	6.26	58.4	13.1%	5.81	1.04	
PATH-I	29.25	25.5%	2.62	2.83	25.2	32.4%	2.51		
PATH-II	51.45	13.3%	4.61	5.21	44.75	17.3%	4.45		
Crtl.P	21.2	38.1%	1.90	2.00	20.8	40.4%	2.07		
50% FVII	12.65	80.5%	1.13	1.15	11.45	83.9%	1.14		
2% FVII	31.1	23.7%	2.79	3.03	39.45	19.8%	3.93		
FVII	47.75	14.5%	4.28	4.81	138.5	5.4%	13.78		
/ISI=1.08									

Example 8:

a)

5 Thromborel S Bulkware is short-time heated (temperature 95°C, dwell time 0.5 sec) and aliquots were then treated with different protease inhibitors (Table 8). The stabilizers were added after the samples had been incubated overnight. The reference does not contain any inhibitor.

10

b)

Quick's thromboplastin time (PT) is then determined using a Schnitger & Gross as follows:

- Heat reagents and tubes to 37°C;
- 15 - Introduce 100 µl of plasma into the tubes;
- Incubate for 1 min in the thermoblock;
- Add 200 µl of thromboplastin and at the same time start the measuring operation;
- 20 shake the tube briefly, place it in the measuring position of the Schnitger & Gross, and insert the electrode holder up to the limit stop;
- Read off the coagulation time.

The read-off coagulation times are listed in Table 8:

25

Standard human plasma (Behring Diagnostics) having a coagulation activity of approx. 100%, a 1:4 dilution of the standard human plasma (StHPl) in physiological sodium chloride solution (25%) and an FVII-deficient plasma (FVII-MP, Behring Diagnostics) were employed as

30 samples. The spread was calculated from the ratio of the

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coagulation times for the dilution of the StHPl and the StHPl, and the FVII sensitivity was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times for FVII-MP and STHPL.

5 Table 8

Protease inhibitors	Concentration	100%	Patho II	FVII-MP	Spread: Patho II/100%	FVII sens.: FVII-MP/100%
		Coagulation times in sec				
pa-PMSF	0.01 mM	10.6	22.3	144	2.1	13.6
pa-PMSF	0.025 mM	10.6	21.8	147	2.1	13.8
pa-PMSF	0.05 mM	10.6	22.2	161	2.1	15.2
pa-PMSF	0.1 mM	10.7	21.7	172	2.0	16.1
pa-PMSF	0.5 mM	10.8	23.1	298	2.1	27.6
PMSF	1.5 mM	10.7	21.9	259	2.0	24.2
Leupeptin	0.5 mg/l	10.6	22.5	121	2.1	11.4
Pepstatin	0.7 mg/l	10.6	21.6	115	2.0	10.9
Antagosan	100KIU/ml	10.6	22.2	118	2.1	11.1
Reference		10.7	21.4	135	2.0	12.6

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Example 9:

Stabilizers were added to Thromborel S Bulkware according to Example 8a), which bulkware had been short-time heated at a temperature of 85°C and using a dwell time of 3 sec, and different concentrations of the protease inhibitor diisopropyl fluorophosphate (DFP) were also added to some aliquots; the reference does not contain any inhibitor.

10

The coagulation time was determined using a Behring Coagulation Timer (PT.sec Thromborel S). Standard human plasma, the control plasma Patho II (Behringwerke AG) and an FVII-deficient plasma were employed as samples.

15

The spread was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times of the Patho II and the StHPl, and the FVII sensitivity was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times for FVII-MP and STHPL.

20

Table 9

Protease inhibitors	Concentration	100%	Patho II	FVII-MP	Spread: Patho II/100%	FVII sens.: FVII-MP/100%
		Coagulation times in sec				
DFP	1 mM	10.0	41.9	389	4.2	38.9
DFP	0.33 mM	9.9	40.2	331	4.1	33.5
DFP	0.1 mM	9.9	40.7	213	4.1	21.6

25

Example 10:

Preparation of an anti-FVII antibody

5 The FVII immunizing antigen was isolated from human plasma. After having been adsorbed on aluminum hydroxide, the bound proteins were eluted with 0.3 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4. Following a subsequent precipitation with 16% ethanol, the supernatant was
10 precipitated once again with 25% ethanol and the sediment was purified further using AE cellulose. The adsorbed proteins were eluted with a solution which contains 3% sodium citrate, 0.15 M sodium chloride and 0.09% EDTA, pH 8.0. Following further purification by
15 means of PVC electrophoresis and column chromatography using Sephadex-G 100, the pure FVII was then used for the immunization.

Sheep were immunized by standard methods and the anti-
20 FVII antibody was isolated from the serum.

Thromborel S Bulkware according to Example 8a) was short-time heated to a temperature of 85°C using a dwell time of 3 sec and additionally treated with different
25 concentrations of the above-described polyclonal antibodies.

The coagulation time was determined using a Behring Coagulation Timer (PT.sec Thromborel S). Standard human
30 plasma, the control plasma Patho II and an FVII-deficient plasma were employed as samples. The spread was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times

of the Patho II and the StHPl, and the FVII sensitivity was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times for FVII-MP and STHPL.

5 **Table 10**

Antibody	Concen- tration µg/ml	100%	Patho II	FVII-MP	Spread: Patho II/ 100%	FVII sens.: FVII-MP/ 100%
		Coagulation times in sec				
AB	6.25	10.1	42.3	400	4.2	39.8
AB	0.625	10.0	41.2	301	4.1	30.2
AB	0.0625	9.9	40.4	163	4.1	16.5
Reference	0	9.9	39.2	136	4.0	13.8

Example 11:

Thromborel S Bulkware according to Example 8a) was short-time heated to a temperature of 85°C using a dwell
5 time of 3 sec and additionally treated with ascorbic acid, ascorbic acid and iron, and also ascorbic acid and copper. The stabilizers were added after an incubation of from 1 to 6 hours.

The coagulation time was determined as described in
10 Example 8b).

Standard human plasma, the control plasma Patho II and an FVII-deficient plasma were used as samples. The reagents were stored at 4°C and 37°C and the coagulation
15 time was repeated after 7 and 14 days. The spread was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times of the Patho II and the StHPl, and the FVII sensitivity was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times for FVII-MP and the STHPL.

Table 11

<u>Sample:</u>	<u>SHPL</u>			
Concentrations in mM				
Ascorbic acid:	0	1	1	1
Fe(II)SO ₄ :	0	0	0.01	0
CuCl:	0	0	0	0.01
Stabilization:	after 6h	after 6h	after 1h	after 6h
<u>Sample:</u> <u>100%</u>				
18h/4°C	12.9	13.7	15	13.7
7 days: 4°C	12.9	14	15.9	13.8
7 days: 37°C	13.4	14.7	16.4	14.6
14 days: 4°C	12.9	14.1	16	13.9
14 days: 37°C	14.8	15.3	17.1	15.5
<u>Sample:</u> <u>FVII</u>				
18h/4°C	126.4	157.7	139.8	243.3
7 days: 4°C	118.8	154.3	153.2	240.8
7 days: 37°C	114.7	181.1	167.5	261.7
14 days: 4°C	118.2	161.6	157.9	245.8
14 days: 37°C	120.2	195.8	179	258.1
<u>Sample:</u> <u>Patho II</u>				
18h/4°C	47.6	51.4	62.7	48.5
7 days: 4°C	46.6	51.3	64.2	48.2
7 days: 37°C	48.6	51.5	60.3	48.8
14 days: 4°C	46	51.1	64.2	48.1
14 days: 37°C	57	53.1	62	53.6
<u>FVII sens.:</u> <u>FVII/100%</u>				
+ 18h/4°C	9.8	11.5	9.3	17.8
7 days: 4°C	9.2	11.0	9.6	17.4
7 days: 37°C	8.6	12.3	10.2	17.9
14 days: 4°C	9.2	11.5	9.9	17.7
14 days: 37°C	8.1	12.8	10.5	16.7
<u>Spread:</u> <u>Patho II/100%</u>				
18h/4°C	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.5
7 days: 4°C	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.5
7 days: 37°C	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3

Example 12:

Thromborel S Bulkware according to Example 8a) was short-time heated to a temperature of 120°C using a dwell time of 0.75 sec and adjusted to pH 7.5 with 0.16 mM sodium carbonate; different concentrations of H₂O₂ were then added and the mixtures were incubated at 37°C for 90 min. Stabilizers and 6 mM acetylcysteine were added to the solutions. The pH value was adjusted to 6.5 and the coagulation time was determined according to Example 8b).

Standard human plasma, the control plasma and an FVII-deficient plasma were used as samples. The FVII sensitivity was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times for FVII-MP and STHPL.

Table 12

Concentration of H ₂ O ₂	Coagulation time in sec		FVII-sens.:
	100%	FVII-MP	FVII-MP/100%
0.3%	15	156	10.4
0.03%	11.5	143	12.4
0.003%	11.4	139	12.2
0.0003%	11.7	133	11.4
0.00003%	11.9	132	11.1
-----	11.9	131	11.0

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Example 13:

Thromborel S Bulkware according to Example 8a) was short-time heated at a temperature of 120°C using a dwell time of 0.75 sec and then adjusted to pH 7.5 with 0.16 mM sodium carbonate; different concentrations of chloramine T were subsequently added and the mixtures were incubated at 37°C for 90 min. Stabilizers and 6 mM acetylcysteine were added to the solution. The pH value was adjusted to 6.5 and the coagulation time was determined using a Behring Coagulation Timer (PT.sec Thromborel S).

Standard human plasma, the control plasma Patho II and an FVII-deficient plasma were used as samples. The spread was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times of the Patho II and the StHPl, and the FVII sensitivity was calculated from the ratio of the coagulation times for the FVII-MP and the STHPL.

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Table 13

Concentration of chloramine T	Coagulation time in sec			Spread: Patho II/ 100%	FVII-sens.: FVII-MP/ 100%
	100%	Patho II	FV-MP		
0.1 mM	13	38.2	177.4	2.9	13.6
0.01 mM	11.7	34.7	141.6	3.0	12.1
0.001 mM	11.5	34.2	140.1	3.0	12.2
----	11.6	34.2	142	2.9	12.2

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THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A process for increasing the Factor VII sensitivity of
5 a thromboplastin reagent, which comprises selectively inhibiting the residual Factor VII/Factor VIIa activity in the reagent by heating a solution of the reagent to a temperature of between +65°C and +160°C.
- 10 2. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein a solution of tissue thromboplastin of human origin is heated.
3. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein a solution of a recombinant tissue thromboplastin is heated.
- 15 4. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein a solution of a biologically active variant of a tissue thromboplastin is employed.
- 20 5. The process as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, wherein heating is carried out continuously and for less than 30 seconds in a heat transfer apparatus having indirect heating.
- 25 6. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the solution of the reagent is heated to a temperature of between +80°C and +140°C.
7. The process as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6,
30 wherein after heating the reagent is cooled for a cooling time of less than 30 seconds.
8. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the

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solution of the reagent is held at the temperature of between between +65°C and +160°C for a holding time of between 0.1 and 30 seconds.

- 5 9. The process as claimed in claim 8, wherein the holding time is between 0.5 and 20 seconds.
- 10 10. A process for increasing the Factor VII sensitivity of a thromboplastin reagent, which comprises selectively inhibiting the residual Factor VII/Factor VIIa activity in the reagent by adding protease inhibitors to the reagent, wherein phenyl-methylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), p-aminoethylbenzene-sulfonyl fluoride (AEBSF), 4-aminophenylmethane-sulfonyl fluoride (p-APMSF) or organofluorophosphates, or combinations of these inhibitors, are employed as protease inhibitors.
- 15 11. The process as claimed in claim 10, wherein diisopropyl fluorophosphate (DFP) is employed as protease inhibitor.
- 20 12. A process for increasing the Factor VII sensitivity of a thromboplastin reagent, which comprises selectively inhibiting the residual Factor VII/Factor VIIa activity in the reagent by adding anti-Factor VII antibodies which inhibit the enzymic activity of Factor VII/Factor VIIa to the reagent.
- 25 13. A process for increasing the Factor VII sensitivity of a thromboplastin reagent, which comprises selectively inhibiting the residual Factor VII/Factor VIIa activity in the reagent by adding oxidizing agents to
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the reagent.

- 5 14. The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein oxidation by the oxidizing agents is carried out in the presence of metals.
- 10 15. The process as claimed in claims 10-14, wherein a solution of tissue thromboplastin of human origin is employed as the thromboplastin reagent.
- 15 16. The process as claimed in claims 10-14, wherein a solution of a recombinant tissue thromboplastin is employed.
- 20 17. The process as claimed in claims 10-14, wherein a solution of a biologically active variant of a tissue thromboplastin is employed.
- 25 18. The process as claimed in claim 12, wherein a polyclonal anti-Factor VII antibody is employed as antibody.
19. The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein chloramine T, hydrogen peroxide, ascorbic acid, or their combinations, are employed as oxidizing agent.
20. The process as claimed in claim 14, wherein the oxidation is carried out in the presence of the metals iron, copper or zinc, or their mixtures.