

IIb/IIIa

Now and Future of Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Receptor Antagonists

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collagen GP
IIb/IIIa 가 . 가
1918 Glanzmann GP IIb/IIIa 가
Glanzmann throm-
basthenia . 1974 inside-out [1].
(aggregation)
(glycoprotein, GP) II III 가
가
integrin . Integrin GP IIb/IIIa
integrin . GP IIb/IIIa (final common pathway)
GP IIb/IIIa 가 GP IIb/IIIa
ocyte) . GP IIb/IIIa (megakary
60 ~ 80,000 integrin
thrombin, adenosine diphosphate (ADP) (Fig. 1). 가
가

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1. GP IIb/IIIa
GP IIb/IIIa 가

trigramin 가 (abciximab), (eptifibatide), (tirofiban, lamifiban) (Table 1). GP IIb/IIIa abciximab, eptifibatide, tirofiban lamifiban (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) GP IIb/IIIa 가

1) Abciximab 가 GP IIb/IIIa (C7E3:Fab). Abciximab integrin (10 ~ 30), GP IIb/IIIa abciximab MAC-1 [2,3]. 0.25 mg/kg , 12 0.125 µg/kg/min , 12 80% abciximab (passiva-

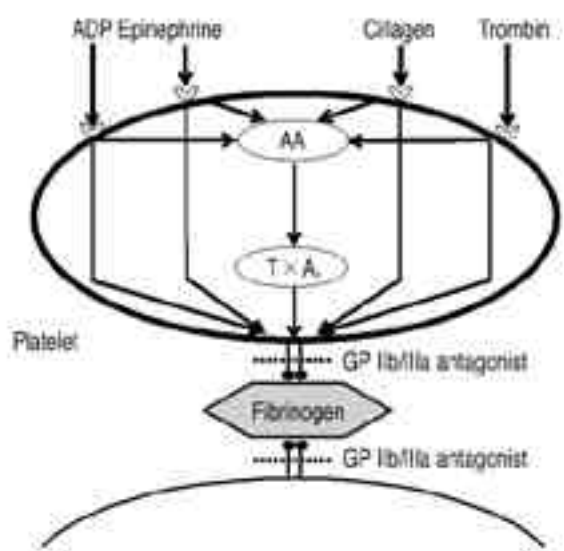


Figure 1. Pathway of platelet activation. Exposure of GP (glycoprotein) IIb/IIIa receptors at platelet surface is final common end point of all pathways. Thus GP IIb/IIIa antagonists can block the last process of platelet activation. AA indicates arachidonic acid; ADP, adenosine diphosphate; TXA2, thromboxane A2.

tion) Abciximab (macrocirculation) (fibrinogen) GP IIb/IIIa (endogenous thrombolysis) [4]. abciximab (dethrombolysis). Abciximab (microcirculation) 가

[5,6]. Mac-1 가 [3]. 2 ~ 4 24 [7].

2) Tirofiban 1998 aggrastat tyrosine 2 ~ 2.5 495 Da 가 39 ~ 69% GP IIb/IIIa (bleeding time) 3 가

3) Eptifibatide 1998 intergrilin (cyclic heptapeptide) 832 Da GP IIb/IIIa integrin 가 2.5 50% 4

2. GP IIb/IIIa 1) 1970 , GP IIb/IIIa 가 30 12%, GP IIb/IIIa 8% , 1% (, 1% .

22 ~ 34%
 [11,12].
 가

30
 13.3%, GP IIb/IIIa 11.7%
 [8,9]. abciximab
 tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) (tPA
 Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction urokinase)
 (TIMI)-14

[4]. , reteplase Global
 Use of Strategies To Open Occluded Coronary GP
 Arteries (GUSTO) V 0.3% IIb/IIIa
 [11,13].
 가 [10].
 (2)
 GP IIb/IIIa
 가
 , GP IIb/IIIa
 (platelet-rich . 24
 thrombi) 54 20 abcix
 tPA imab
 (rescue therapy) [14].
 GP IIb/IIIa Abciximab in Emergent Stroke Treatment Trial
 (AbESTT) 6
 200
 (1) 3.6%, 1%
 가
 [7]. AbESTT 1800

Table 1. Parenteral glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists

	Abciximab	Tirofiban	Eptifibatide
Structure	Fab fragment of a chimerichuman/mouse monoclonal antibody	Small molecule	Synthetic peptide
Molecular weight	47,615 Da	495 Da	832 Da
Reversibility	Irreversible	Reversible	Reversible
Cross-reactivity with other integrins	Yes	No	No
Pharmacokinetics (Plasma T1/2)	10-30 minutes	2 hours	2.5 hours
Inhibition of platelet aggregation	>80%	>90%	>90%
Platelet off-rate	Slow (90 minutes)	Rapid	Rapid
Platelet aggregation returns after discontinuation (>50% aggregation block)	<48 hours	<4-8 hours (near baseline)	4 hours (<50% aggregation block)
Elimination route	Senescent platelets	Mostly renal	50% renal
Reversal of effects	Platelet transfusion	Discontinuation of infusion	Discontinuation of infusion
Usual dosage	0.25 mg/kg + 0.125 µg/kg/min	0.4 µg/kg/min + 0.1 µg/kg/min	180 µg/kg + 2.0 µg/kg/min

AbESTT-II 3 AbESTT-II가
abciximab 1:1
1200 (3)
abciximab 가 GP IIb/IIIa
5
, 5~6 3
600 가 가 (angioplasty), GDC (Guglielmi detachable coil)
GP IIb/IIIa 가 [13,20,21].
61~77% 가 [22], 가
[4,15]. 가 [23-26].
tPA abciximab 5
1 4 3) GP IIb/IIIa
National Institute of Health GP IIb/IIIa
Stroke Scale (NIHSS) [16]. tPA GP IIb/IIIa
tirofiban 가 가
[17], 가
가 [18,19]. , xemilofiban (EXCITE), orofiban (OPUS), sibrafiban (SYMPHONY-1, SYMPHONY-2) (Table 2).

Table 2. Overview of randomized placebo-controlled trials with oral glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists

	EXCITE (n=7232)	OPUS (n=10,288)	SYMPHONY (n=9233)	2nd SYMPHONY (n=6671)
Indication	PCI	ACS	ACS	ACS
Study drug	Xemilofiban 10 or 20 mg TID for 2 wk, then BID	Orfiban 50 mg BID or 50 mg BID for 30 d, then 30 mg BID	Sibrafiban 3, 4.5, or 6 mg BID according to weight and creatinine	Sibrafiban 3, 4.5, or 6 mg BID according to weight and creatinine
Concurrent aspirin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (low dose group)
Follow-up duration, d	182	300	90	90
Primary end point	Death, MI, and recurrent revascularization	Death, MI, recurrent ischemia, or stroke	Death, MI, and severe recurrent ischemia	Death, MI, and severe recurrent ischemia
Primary event rate	Placebo 13.5% 10 mg 13.9% 20 mg 12.7%	Placebo 22.9% 50/30 23.1% 50/50 22.8%	Aspirin 9.8% Low dose 10.1% High dose 10.1%	Aspirin 9.3% Low dose+Aspirin 9.2% High dose 10.5%
Incidence of stroke	N/A	Placebo 1.2% 50/30 1.3% 50/50 1.3%	Aspirin 0.81% Low dose 0.84% High dose 0.56%	Aspirin 0.6% Low dose+Aspirin 0.7% High dose 0.7%
Cerebral infarction	N/A	Placebo 1.0% 50/30 1.1% 50/50 1.2%	Aspirin 0.65% Low dose 0.65% High dose 0.43%	Aspirin 0.45% Low dose+Aspirin 0.67% High dose 0.46%
Major hemorrhage	Placebo 1.8% 10 mg 5.1% 20 mg 7.1%	Placebo 2.0% 50/30 3.7%* 50/50 4.5%*	Aspirin 3.9% Low dose 5.2%* High dose 5.7%*	Aspirin 4.0% Low dose+Aspirin 5.7%* High dose 4.6%

* There are statistically significant differences when comparing with controls;

ACS indicates acute coronary syndrome; EXCITE, Evaluation of oral Xemilofiban in Controlling Thrombotic Events trial; MI, myocardial infarction; OPUS, Orofiban in Patients with Unstable Coronary Syndromes; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; SYMPHONY, sibrafiban versus Aspirin to Yield Maximum Protection from Ischaemic Heart Events Post-acute Coronary Syndromes

(1) Xemilofiban (Evaluation of oral Xemilofiban in Controlling Thrombotic Events trial, EXCITE)[27]
 7332
 30~90 20 mg xemilofiban
 xemilofiban 182
 . 6
 mg 13.9%, 20 mg 12.7%
 10 mg
 (1.7% 1.0%, p=0.04).
 mg 5.1%, 20 mg 7.1%).

(2) Orbofiban (Orofiban in Patients with Unstable Coronary Syndromes, OPUS-TIMI 16)[28]
 10,288
 50 mg orbofiban (50/50)
) 30 50 mg 30 mg
 (50/30),
 1 50/30 10
 [3.7% 5.1%(50/30),
 4.5%(50/50)].
 [2.0% 3.7%(50/30), 4.5%
 (50/50)].
 가
 [1.0% 1.1%(50/30), 1.2%(50/50)],
 150~162 mg
 가

(3) Sibrafiban (Sibrafiban versus Aspirin to Yield Maximum Protection from Ischaemic Heart Events Post-acute Coronary Syndromes, SYMPHONY-1)[29]
 9233
 90 sibrafiban 3, 4.5 6
 mg
 80 mg
 . 90
 (9.8% 10.1%,
 10.1%). sibrafiban (3.9% 5.2%, 5.7%).
 (0.65% 0.65%,
 0.43%). sibrafiban aspirin

(4) Sibrafiban (Sibrafiban versus Aspirin to Yield Maximum Protection from Ischaemic Heart Events Post-acute Coronary Syndromes, SYMPHONY-2)[30]
 SYMPHONY-2 SYMPHONY-1
 . SYMPHONY-2
 SYMPHONY-1
 8400 6671
 + 9.2%, 10.5%,
 9.3%
 + 5.7%, 4.6%,
 4.0% .
 0.45%, + 0.67%,
 0.46% .
 3
 33,000 GP IIb/IIIa
 31% (1.3%
 1.7%), 가
 가 [31].
 가 가
 , GP IIb/IIIa 가
 가 , thrombin 가
 ,
 [31,32]. GP IIb/IIIa 가 2
 ADP
 가 ,
 .
 tPA
 가 ,
 GP IIb/IIIa
 가
 . GP IIb/IIIa
 가
 ,
 가
 가

GP IIb/IIIa
 가
 30%
 IIb/IIIa
 GP IIb/IIIa
 가
 GP IIb/IIIa
 가
 가
 GP IIb/IIIa
 가

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