

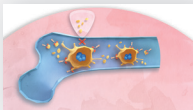
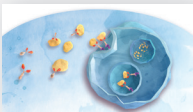
# Primary immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)

is an antibody-driven disease

In ITP, pathogenic autoantibodies – primarily of the IgG class – interfere with platelets in different ways<sup>1</sup>

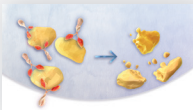
## 1. Accelerate platelet clearance

a. Autoantibodies accelerate phagocytosis of platelets by splenic macrophages<sup>2</sup>



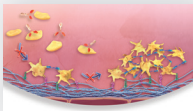
## 2. Inhibit platelet production

a. Autoantibodies can inhibit platelet formation by causing megakaryocytes to not properly mature and develop<sup>3,4</sup>



## 3. Induce platelet killing

a. Autoantibodies can directly destroy platelets<sup>5,6</sup>



## 4. Interfere with platelet function

a. Autoantibodies interact with factors involved in the adhesion, activation, and aggregation of platelets – all of which impair platelet function<sup>7,8</sup>