What is claimed is:

1. A method for predicting whether a patient afflicted with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is at an increased risk for developing thrombosis, the method comprising:

determining the percentage of PNH Type II granulocytes ~~white blood cells~~ of the total granulocytes ~~white blood cells of the same histological type~~ in a biological sample from a patient; and

predicting whether the patient is at an increased risk for developing thrombosis, wherein the patient is at an increased risk for developing thrombosis if the percentage of PNH Type II granulocytes ~~white blood cells~~ is greater than or equal to 1.2%.

~~2. The method of claim 1, wherein the white blood cells are i) granulocytes or ii) monocytes.~~

~~3~~2. The method of claim 1 ~~any one of claims 1 to 2~~, wherein the biological sample is a whole blood sample.

~~4~~3. The method of claim 1 or 2 ~~any one of claims 1 to 3~~, wherein a PNH Type II granulocyte ~~white blood cell~~ population that is between 1.2% to 65.3%, inclusive of 1.2% and 65.3%, indicates that the patient is at an increased risk for thrombosis.

~~5~~4. The method of any one of claims 1, 2, or 3, ~~1 to 4,~~ wherein a PNH Type II granulocyte ~~white blood cell~~ population that is greater than or equal to a) 5%; b) 10%, c) 20%, or d) 50% indicates that the patient is at an increased risk for thrombosis.

~~6~~5. The method of any one of claims 1 or 2-4 ~~to 5~~, further comprising monitoring the patient for the development of at least one symptom of thrombosis if the patient is at an increased risk of developing thrombosis.

~~7~~6. The method of any one of claims 1 or 2-4 ~~to 5~~, further comprising selecting an anti-thrombotic therapy for the patient if the patient is at an increased risk of developing thrombosis.

~~8~~7. The method of claim ~~7~~6, wherein the anti-thrombotic therapy is an anticoagulant or thrombolytic agent.

~~9~~8. The method of claim ~~8~~7, wherein the anticoagulant is coumadin, heparin, or derivatives thereof.

~~10~~9. The method of claim ~~8~~7, wherein the thrombolytic agent is a tissue plasminogen activator, streptokinase, or a urokinase-type plasminogen activator.

~~11~~10. The method of any one of claims 1 or 2-9 ~~to 10~~, further comprising administering to the patient an anti-thrombotic therapy if the patient is at an increased risk for developing thrombosis.

~~12~~11. A method for selecting a therapy for a patient afflicted with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH), the method comprising:

selecting one or both of an anti-thrombotic therapy and an anti-thrombocytopenic therapy for a patient determined to have a percentage of PNH Type II white blood ~~cell~~ cells, relative to the total white blood cells of the same histological type in a biological sample from the patient, population of greater than or equal to 1.2%.

~~13~~12. ~~A method for treating a patient, the method comprising administering to~~Use of an anticoagulant or anti-thrombotic agent in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a patient afflicted with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) ~~in need thereof one or both of an anti-thrombotic therapy and an anti-thrombocytopenic therapy if the patient~~and determined to ~~has~~ have a percentage of PNH Type II white blood cells, relative to the total white blood cells of the same histological type in a biological sample from the patient, ~~cell population~~ of greater than 1.2%.

~~14~~13. The method of claim ~~12~~ 11 ~~or 13~~, wherein the anti-thrombotic therapy is an anticoagulant or thrombolytic agent.

~~15~~14. The method of ~~any one of~~ claims ~~12~~11~~-14~~, wherein the anti-thrombocytopenic therapy is a platelet transfusion.

~~16~~15. The method of any one of claims 1 or 2-11 or 13-14, ~~1-15,~~ wherein a non-lytic variant form of aerolysin protein is used to determine the percentage of PNH Type II white blood cells.

~~17. A method for identifying a PNH Type II white blood cell, the method comprising:~~

~~contacting a plurality of white blood cells with a reagent that binds to: (i) GPI or (ii) a GPI-anchored protein; and~~

~~identifying one or more of the white blood cells as PNH Type II white blood cells based on the amount of reagent bound to the cells, wherein an intermediate amount of binding of the reagent to a white blood cell, as compared to the amount of binding of the reagent to a PNH Type III white blood cell and the amount of binding of the reagent to a Type I white blood cell, indicates that the white blood cell is a PNH Type II white blood cell.~~

~~18. A method for distinguishing between white blood cell populations, the method comprising:~~

~~contacting a plurality of white blood cells with a reagent that binds to: (i) GPI or (ii) a GPI-anchored protein; and~~

~~distinguishing at least a portion of the white blood cells from other white blood cells of the plurality based on the amount of reagent bound the cells, wherein the PNH Type II white blood cells, if present, are sufficiently distinguished from the Type I white blood cells and PNH Type III white blood cells of the same histological type to allow the percentage of PNH Type II white blood cells of the total white blood cells of the same histological type in the plurality to be determined.~~

~~19. The method of claim 17 or 18, further comprising determining the percentage of PNH Type II white blood cells of the total white blood cells of the same histological type in the plurality.~~

~~20. A method for determining the percentage of PNH Type II white blood cells, the method comprising:~~

~~providing a plurality of white blood cells contacted with a reagent that binds r (ii) a GPI-anchored protein;~~

distinguishing at least a portion of white blood cells from other white blood cells of the plurality based on the amount of reagent bound the cells, wherein the PNH Type II white blood cells, if present, are sufficiently distinguished from the Type I white blood cells and PNH Type III white blood cells of the same histological type to allow the percentage of PNH Type II white blood cells of the total white blood cells of the same histological type in the plurality to be determined; and

determining the percentage of PNH Type II white blood cells.

21. The method of claim 19 or 20, further comprising determining the percentage of PNH Type III white blood cells.

22. The method of any one of claims 18 to 20, wherein the distinguishing comprises flow cytometry.

23. The method of any one of claims 17 to 21, wherein the plurality of white blood cells are obtained from a patient having, suspected of having, or at risk of developing PNH.

24. The method of any one of claims 17 to 23, wherein the reagent binds to a human GPI moiety.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the reagent comprises an aerolysin protein.

26. The method of any one of claims 24 or 25, wherein the reagent comprises a variant form of aerolysin protein that is non-lytic or is substantially non-lytic as compared to the wild-type form of the protein.

27. The method of any one of claims 24 to 26, wherein the reagent comprises the amino acid sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO: 2 or 7 wherein the threonine at position 253 is substituted with a cysteine and the alanine at position 300 is substituted for a cysteine.

28. The method of claim 24, wherein the reagent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

29. The method of any one of claims 17 to 23, wherein the reagent binds to a GPI-anchored protein.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the GPI-anchored protein is selected from the group consisting of alkaline phosphatise, 5'-nucleotidease acetylcholinesterase, dipeptidase, LFA-3, NCAM, PH-20, CD55, CD59, Thy-1, Qa-2, CD14, CD33, CD16 (the Fc_γ receptor III), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), CD24, CD66b, CD87, CD48 and CD52.

31. The method of claim 29 or 30, wherein the reagent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

32. The method of any one of claims 17 to 31, wherein the plurality if white blood cells are contacted with a reagent that bind to GPI and a reagent that binds to a GPI-linked protein.