

Autoantibodies and prognosis



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Heterogeneity of IIMs

Diagnosis

Polymyositis
Dermatomyositis
IBM
Necrotising myopathy
Paraneoplastic
Amyopathic DM
Myositis in overlap

Autoantibody

Negative
Jo-1
Other ARS
SRP
Mi-2
PM-Scl
U1-RNP
p155/140
CADM-140

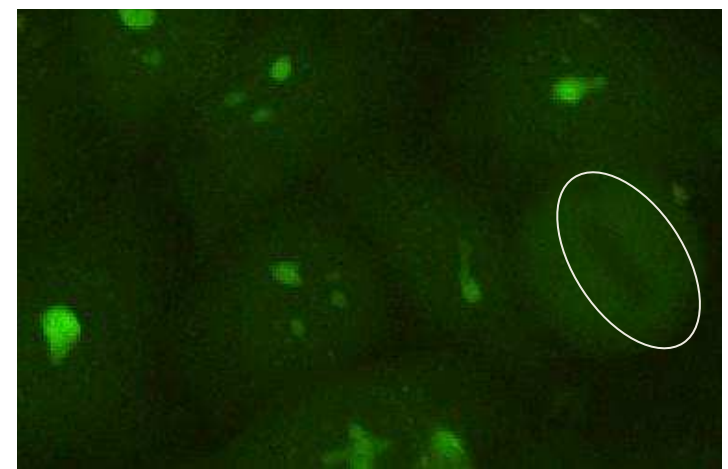
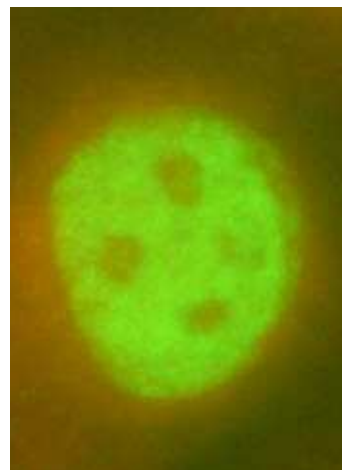
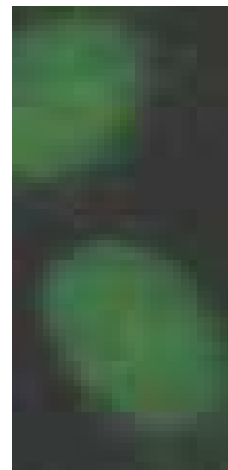
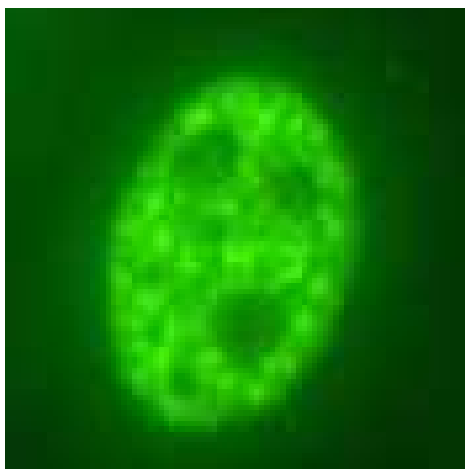
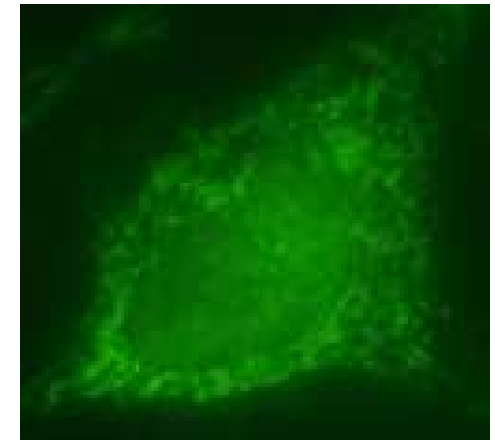
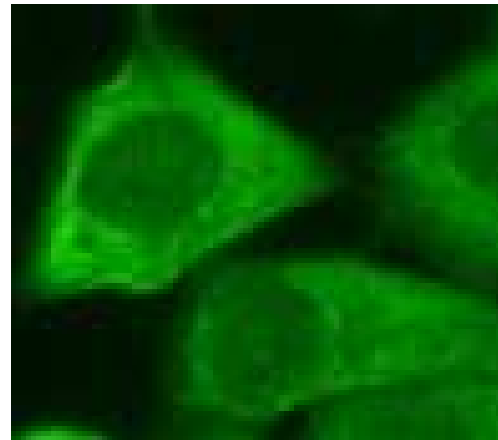
Organ involvement

Lung
Heart
Oesophagus
Calcinosis
Joints
Other

Autoantibodies in myositis

Variable frequencies

30-90%



Autoantibodies in myositis

- Diagnostic tool
- Define clinically similar situations
- Correlation with disease activity
- Mediate disease pathogenesis?

Case 1

Diagnosis:

Immune mediated necrotizing myopathy
with anti-SRP positivity.

Treated with Rituximab

11/2009 muscle strength markedly improved
walks with a cane
normal muscle enzymes

Case 2

Diagnosis:

Cancer associated dermatomyositis
with p155/140 positivity.

Conclusions

In daily clinical practice, myositis specific autoantibodies may help to:

Establish diagnosis and estimate prognosis

Justification for aggressive therapy in Case 1

Early cancer detection in Case 2

Autoantibodies in IIMs

- Myositis specific autoantibodies (MSA)
- Myositis associated autoantibodies (MAA)
- New autoantibodies

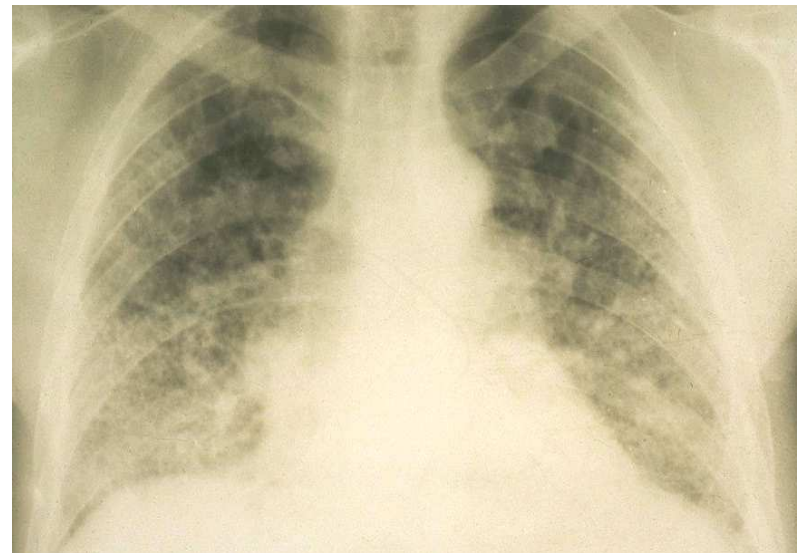
Myositis specific antibodies (MSA)

Anti-ARS

– Anti-Jo-1	Histidyl-tRNA synthetase	15-30%
– Anti-PL-7	Threonyl-tRNA synthetase	< 5%
– Anti-PL-12	Alanyl-tRNA synthetase	< 5%
– Anti-EJ	Glycyl-tRNA synthetase	< 5%
– Anti-OJ	Isoleucyl-tRNA synthetase	< 5%
– Anti-KS (AsnRS)	Asparaginyl-tRNA synthetase	Rare
– Anti-Zo	Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase	Rare
– Anti-YRS (Ha)	Tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase	Rare

Antisynthetase syndrome

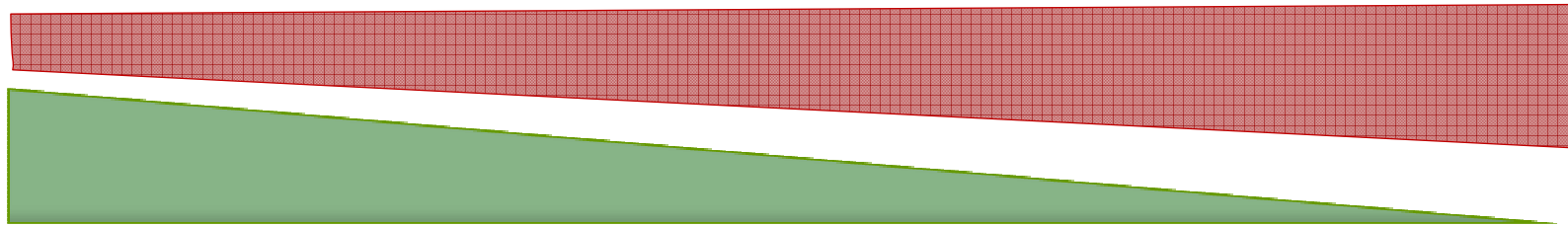
- Myositis
 - Interstitial lung disease (89%)
 - Arthritis (94%)
 - Raynaud's phenomenon (67%)
 - Fevers (87%)
 - Mechanic's hands (71%)
-
- Anti-Jo-1 – similar pathology
 - Perimysial fragmentation
 - Macrophage predominance
 - Perifascicular changes (atrophy, regeneration, some necrosis)
 - Normal capillary density



Antisynthetase syndrome and ARS antibodies

Myositis

Interstitial lung disease



Jo-1

YRS

Zo

EJ

PL-7

KS

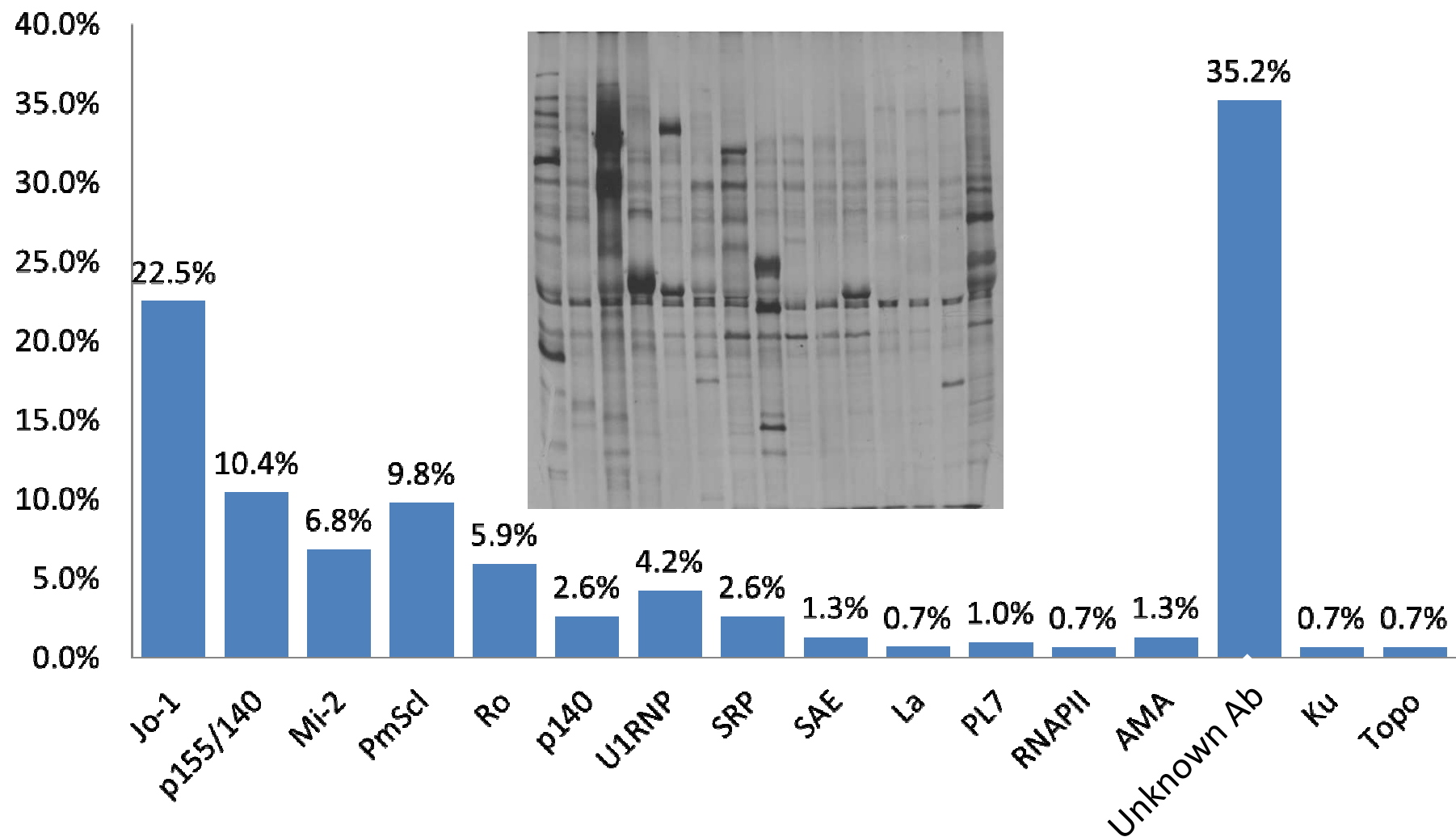
OJ

PL-12

Myositis specific antibodies (MSA)

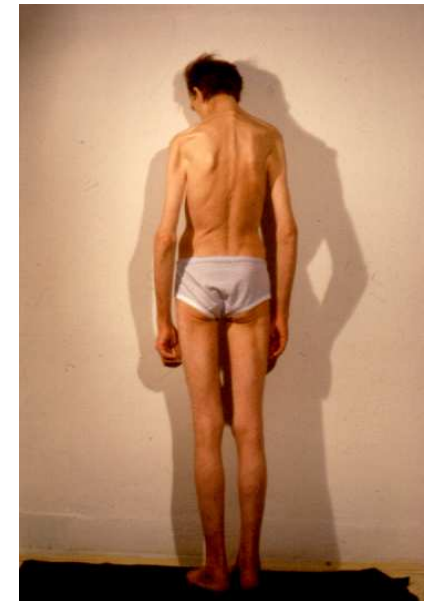
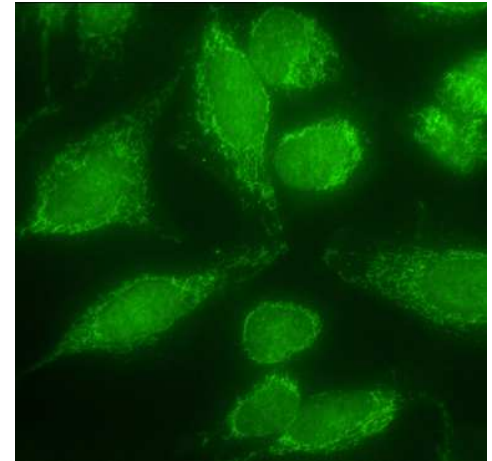
Anti-SRP	Signal recognition particle	4-6%
Anti-Mi-2	Nuclear helicase	4-18%
Anti-CADM-140	MDA5	19% of DM
Anti-p155/140	TIF-1	13-30%
Anti-NXP-2 (p140)	Nuclear matrix protein	<5%
Anti-SAE	SUMO-1 act. enz.	4% (8% DM)
Anti-200/100	HMGCR	6%
Anti-Mup44 (43kDa)	cN-IA	52-63% IBM

Immunoprecipitation in 308 patients with IIMs from a single centre



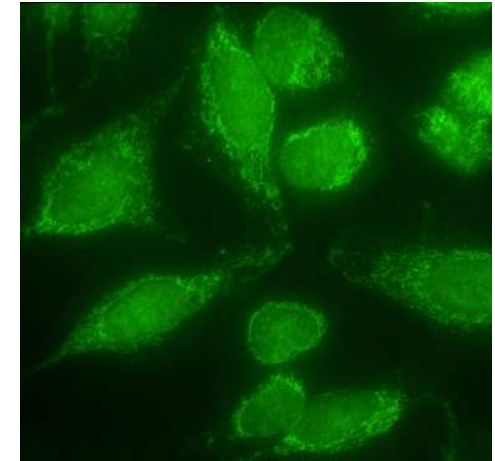
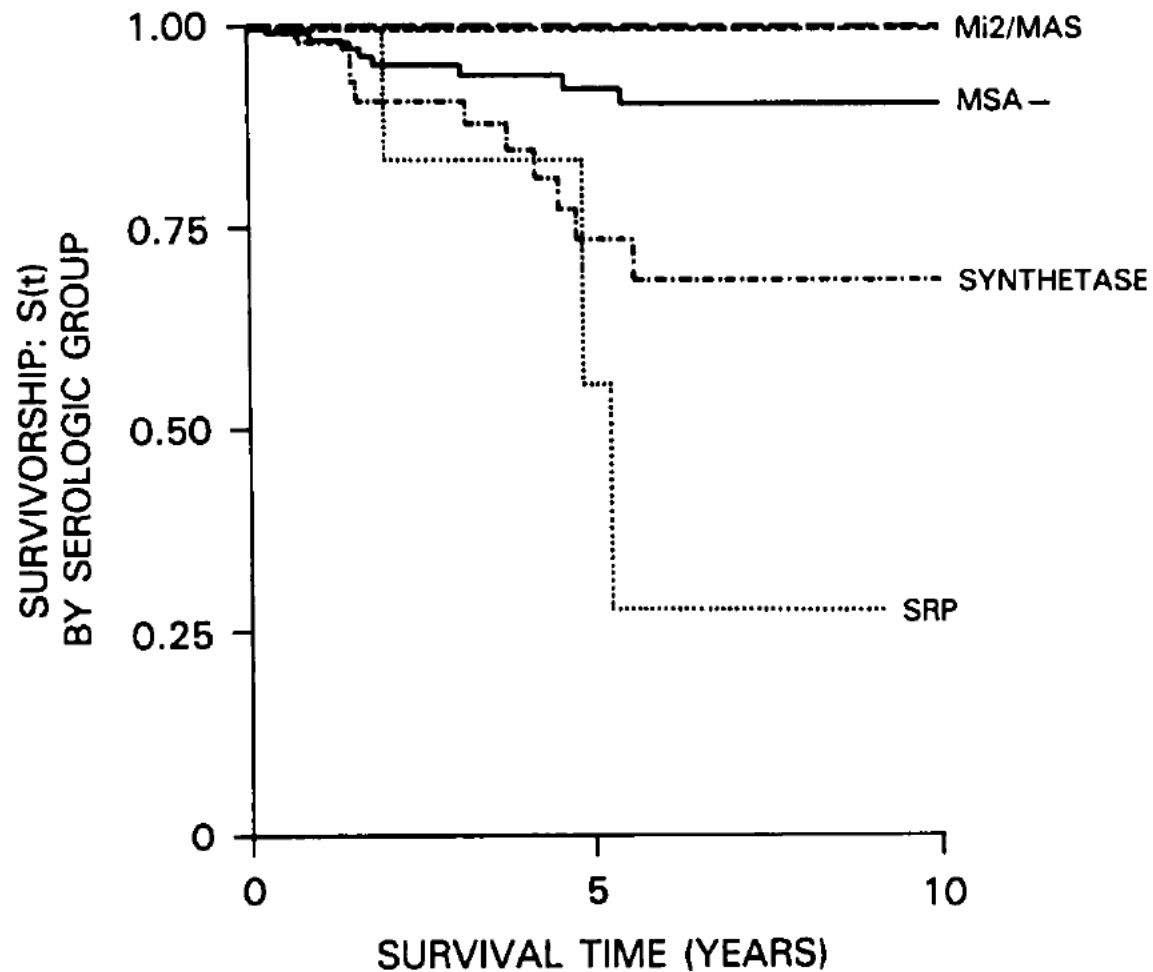
Anti-SRP antibodies

- Older studies
 - severe disease
 - onset in the fall (anti-7SL RNA)
 - myalgia
 - bad response to treatment
 - short survival



A New Approach to the Classification of Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathy: Myositis-Specific Autoantibodies Define Useful Homogeneous Patient Groups

LORI A. LOVE, M.D., PH.D., RICHARD L. LEFF, M.D., DAVID D. FRASER, M.D., IRA N. TARGOFF, M.D., MARINOS DALAKAS, M.D., PAUL H. PLOTZ, M.D., AND FREDERICK W. MILLER, M.D., PH.D.



EXTENDED REPORT

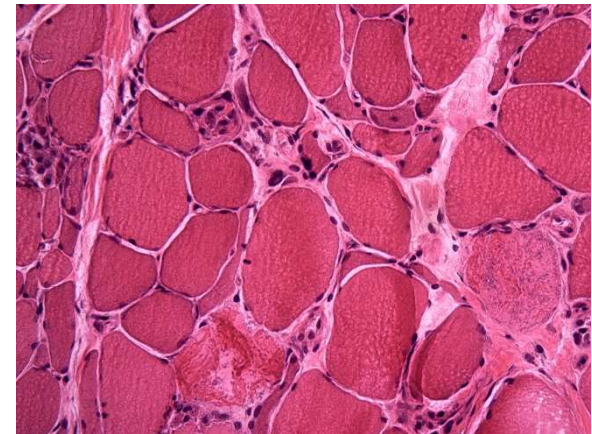
Anti-signal recognition particle autoantibodies: marker of a necrotising myopathy

G J D Hengstman, H J ter Laak, W T M Vree Egberts, I E Lundberg, H M Moutsopoulos,
J Vencovsky, A Doria, M Mosca, W J van Venrooij, B G M van Engelen



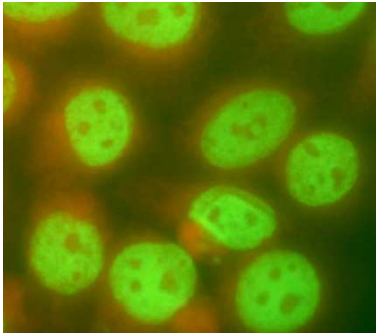
Ann Rheum Dis 2006;**65**:1635–1638. doi: 10.1136/ard.2006.052191

- 23 European anti-SRP patients
 - disease onset in the fall and winter, 3 DM
 - severe weakness, marked disability, dysphagia
 - highly elevated CK
 - ILD in 21%
 - no association with cardiac involvement
 - necrotizing myopathy with capillary abnormalities
 - reasonably favorable prognosis
 - (response to rituximab?)



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Anti-Mi-2 antibodies

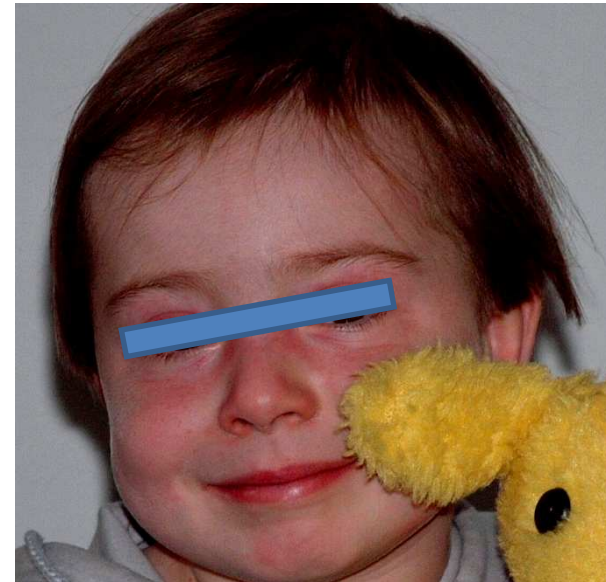


- Skin manifestations
- relatively mild disease
- treatment response - fair
- latitudinal gradient (UV intensity)
- tendency for antibodies to NT-fragment of the Mi-2 β antigen to have a higher risk for malignancy



Anti-p155/140 antibody

- 155 kD, 140 kD (K562). Nuclear speckled.
- 13, 21, 30% of myositis patients
 - Heliotrope rash, Gottron's papules, ulceration (in JDM), flagellate erythema
 - In 23, 29% JDM
 - In 75%, (71% vs. 11%), (50% vs. 4%) of cancer associated DM
- No ILD
- DQA1*0301 association
- Transcriptional intermediary factor 1 γ

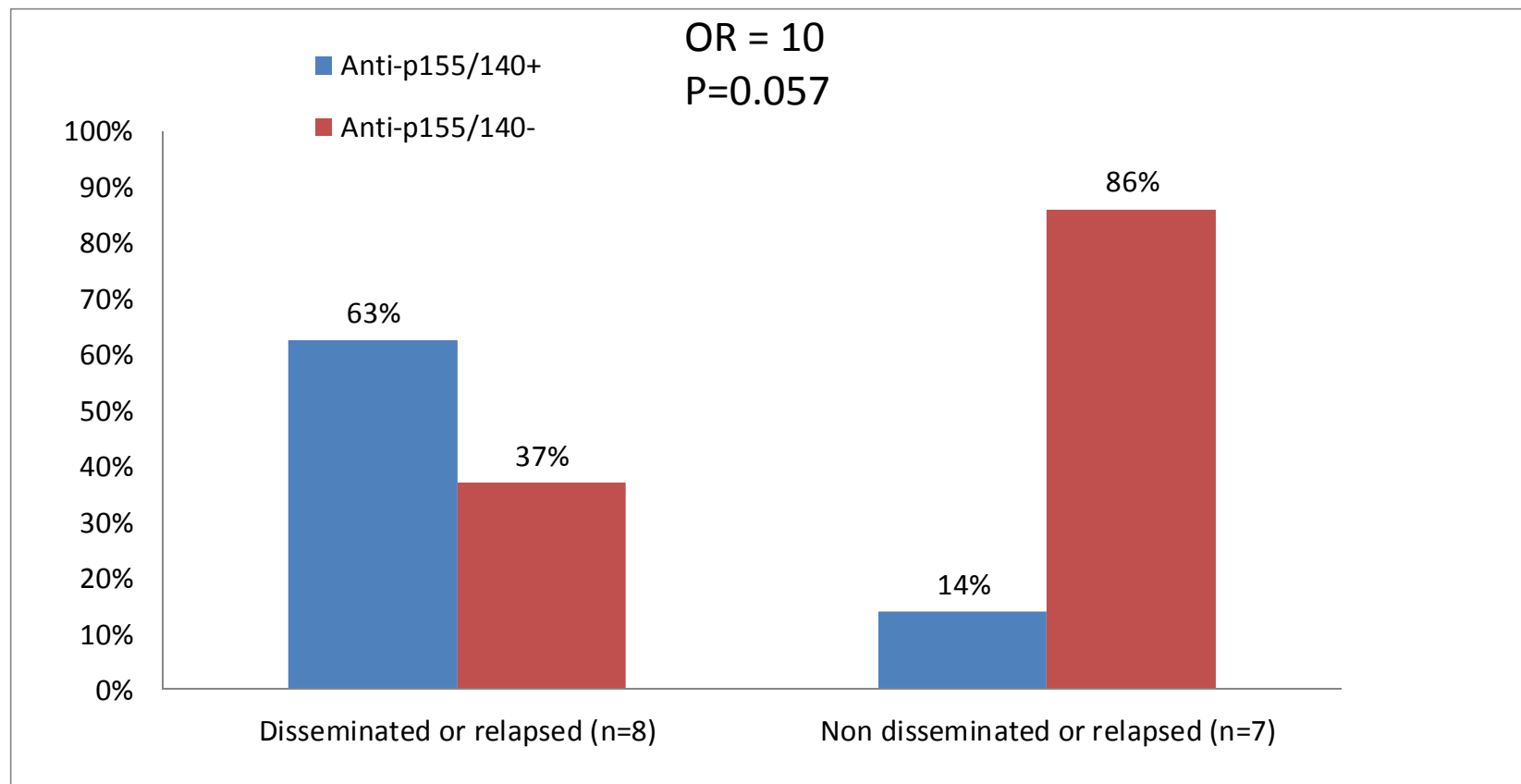


Anti-p155/140 antibodies in IIM patients

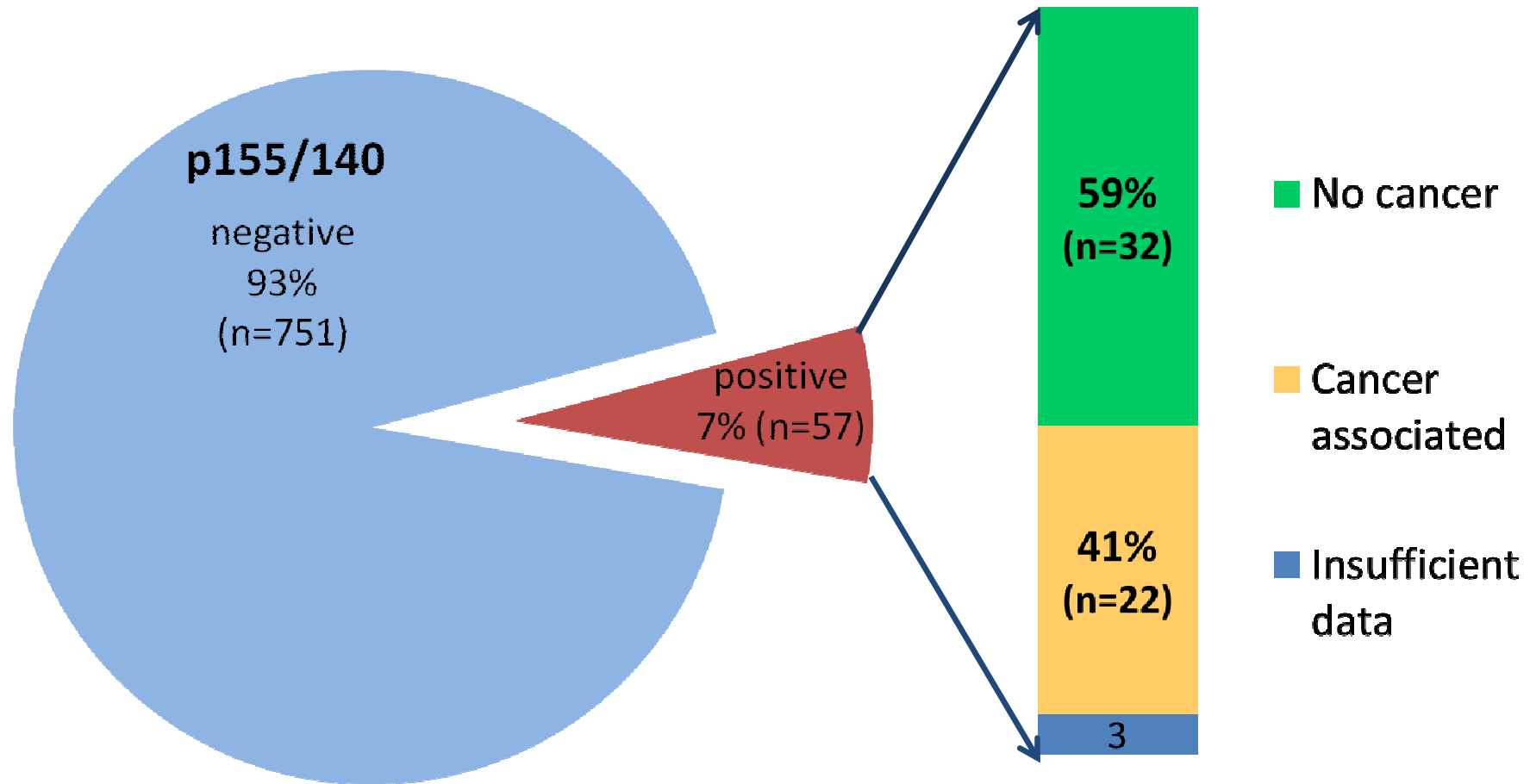
Author	All IIM	JDM	DM	PM	CAM	Anti-p155/140+ no CAM
Targoff	21%	29%	21%	0	75%	n=2
Kaji			13%		71%	
Gunawardena		23%	30%	0	100%	
Chinoy			18.4%		50%	n=11
Trallero-Araguás	19%		23%	5%	62.5%	n=6
Vencovský (152 pts)	10.5%		19%	1.6%	41%	n=9 (6.6%)

Targoff IN et al. Arthritis Rheum 2006;54:3682-9. Kaji K et al. Rheumatology 2007;46:25-8. Gunawardena H et al. Rheumatology (Oxford). 2008 ;47:324-8. Chinoy H et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2007;66:1345-9. Trallero-Araguás E. et al. Medicine (Baltimore). 2010 ;89(1):47-52. Vencovsky J. et al. ACR Meeting 2009.

Presence of anti-p155/140 in patients with disseminated and/or relapsed tumor (DR) or single episode and non-disseminated (NDNR) malignancy



Anti-TIF-1 γ in European patients with IIMs.



Anti-SAE autoantibody

4% myositis (8% of DM)

Severe classical skin

Mild myositis

Dermatomyositis

Periungual changes

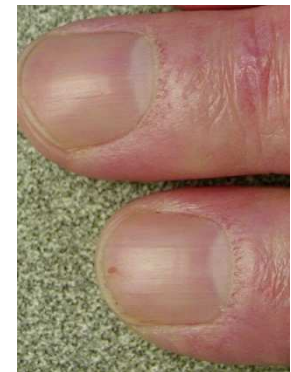
HLA-DRB1*04-DQA1*03-DQB1*03



Systemic features – dysphagia

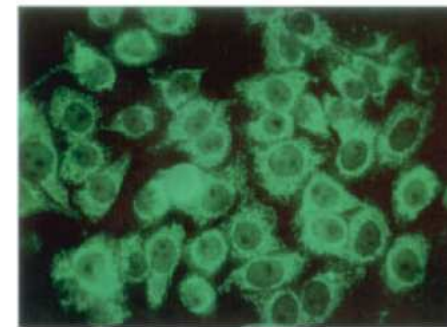
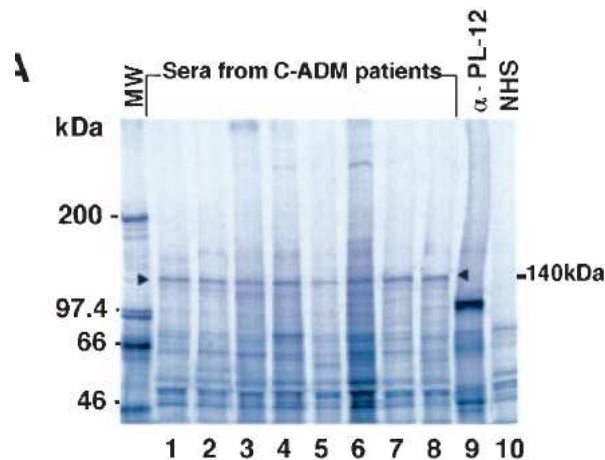
No or mild ILD

Rare cancer

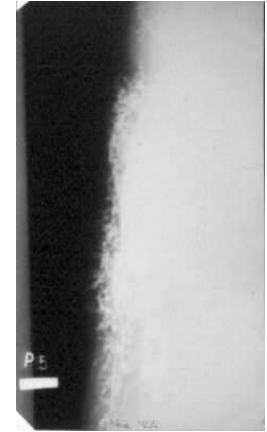


Anti-CADM-140 (MDA5) autoantibody

- First described in Japan (19 - 35% DM and 53 - 73% CADM), recently US 10 patients with DM (13%)
- Strongly associated with CADM and interstitial lung disease
- Poor prognosis (46% died within 6 months)
- Ulcerations, palmar papules, vasculopathy
- Drop in anti-MDA5 antibody <500 U/ml after treatment - improvement, whereas anti-MDA5 antibody >500 U/ml are resistant to treatment and die of respiratory failure in a short period.



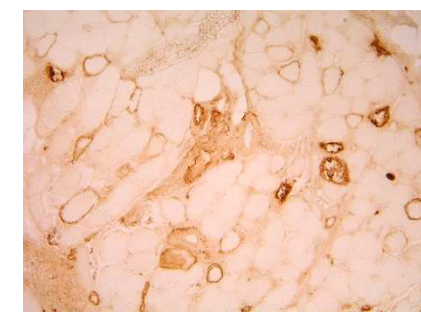
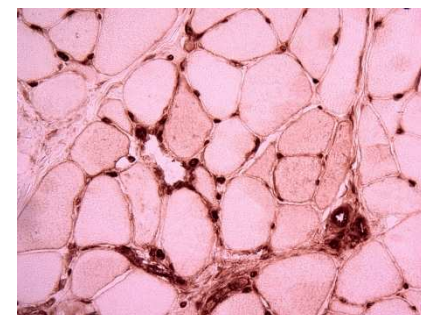
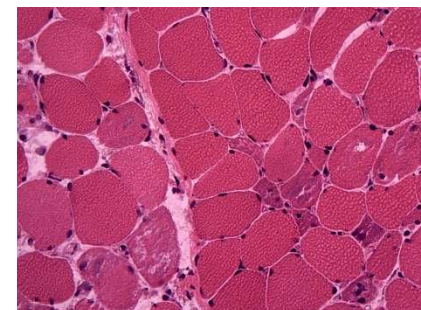
Anti-p140 (anti-MJ), anti-NXP-2



- 140 kDa protein (nuclear matrix protein NXP-2)
- Weak or no immunofluorescence, sometimes dots in ANA test
- 23% JDM
- Association with calcinosis in JDM
- HLA–DRB1*08
- Recently - most frequent antibody in Italian cohort (17%)
- Younger age at onset, no ILD, no malignancy, good response

Anti-200/100 kDa

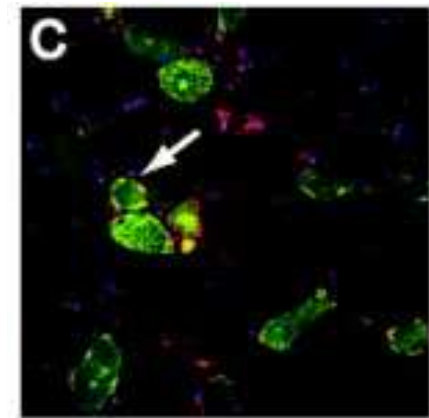
- Patients who take statins can develop immune mediated necrotising myopathy, which persists after statins discontinuation (some PM or DM)
- These patients only improve with immunosuppressive treatment
- 16 of 26 patients (62%) with necrotising myopathy had anti-200/100 kDa antibodies (63% exposed to statins)
- Worsened upon discontinuation of immunosuppression
- MAC deposition, capillary abnormalities, MHC-I expression (50-75%)



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Anti-200/100 (anti-HMGCR)

- Autoantigen for anti-200/100 is 3-hydroxy -3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase (HMGCR)
- HMGCR is a target of statins
- Statins upregulate HMGCR protein levels
- Regenerating muscle fibres express high levels HMGCR



Dermatomyositis

Polymyositis

Antisynthetase
syndrome

Skin

Malignancy

ILD

Muscle fiber
necrosis

Anti-
TIF1- β

Anti-
SAE

Anti-
Mi-2

Anti-
NXP2

Calcinosis

Juvenile DM

Anti-
TIF1- α

Anti-
TIF1- γ

Anti-
MDA5

Anti-PL-12

Anti-KS

Anti-OJ

Anti-PL-7

Anti-EJ

Anti-Zo

Anti-YRS

Anti-Jo-1

Muscle weakness

Anti-EIF3

Anti-
Mup44

Anti-43
kDa

Inclusion body myositis

Anti-
HMGCR

Anti-
SRP

Acknowledgement

- Institute of Rheumatology, Praha

Lenka Pleštilová

Heřman Mann

Josef Zámečník - pathology

- Rheumatology Dept, Bath

Zoe Betteridge

Neil McHugh

Harsha Gunawardena

- Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology, London

Peter Charles

- Karolinska Institut, Stockholm

Ingrid Lundberg

- Manchester, UK

Hector Chinoy

Bob Cooper

