

# Anti-Neurofascin155 in Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP)

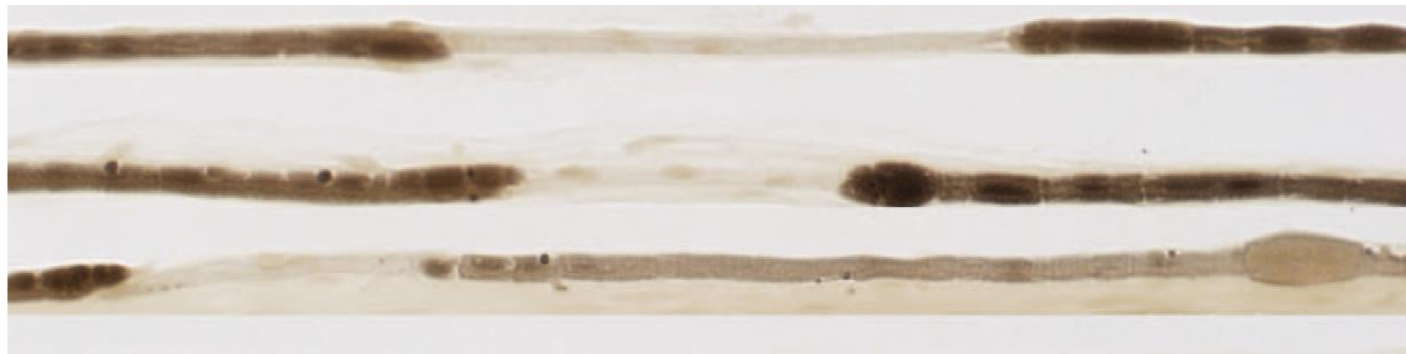
## Anticorps anti-Neurofascin 155 dans la Polyradiculonévrite inflammatoire démyélinisante chronique (PIDC)

**ALEXANDRE JENTZER**

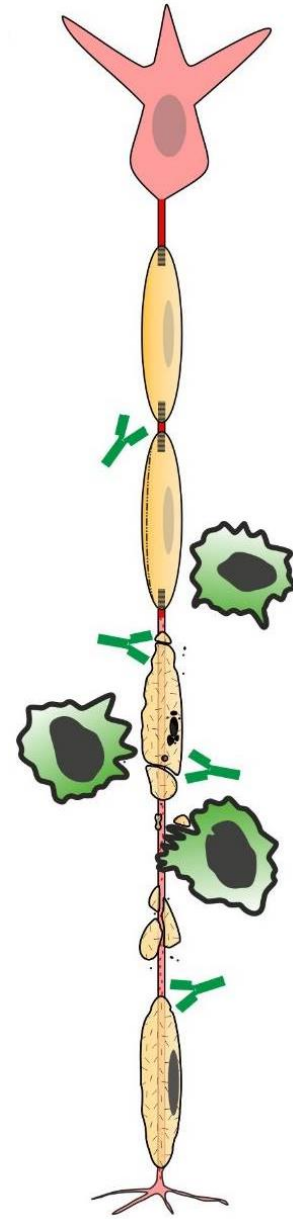
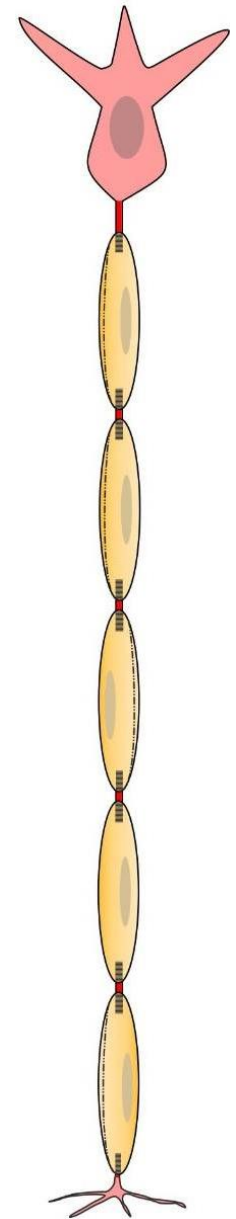


# CIDP: Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy

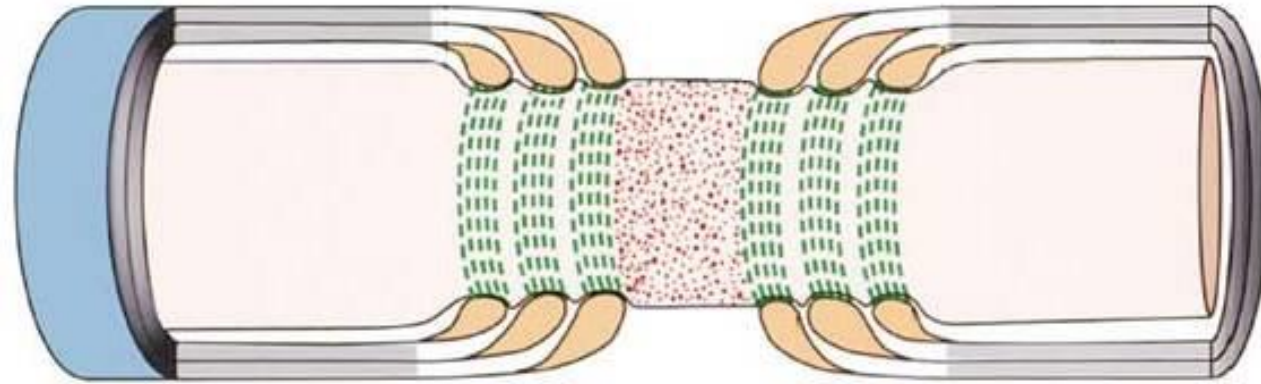
- ➔ *Symmetric proximal and distal weakness and sensory dysfunction of all extremities*
- ➔ *Absent or reduced tendon reflexes in all extremities*
- ➔ *Electrodiagnostic criteria (Reduced motor conduction velocity, prolonged F-wave latencies, conduction block,...)*
- ➔ *Nerve biopsies (demyelination and/or remyelination, endoneurial oedema,...)*
- ➔ *Elevated CSF protein*



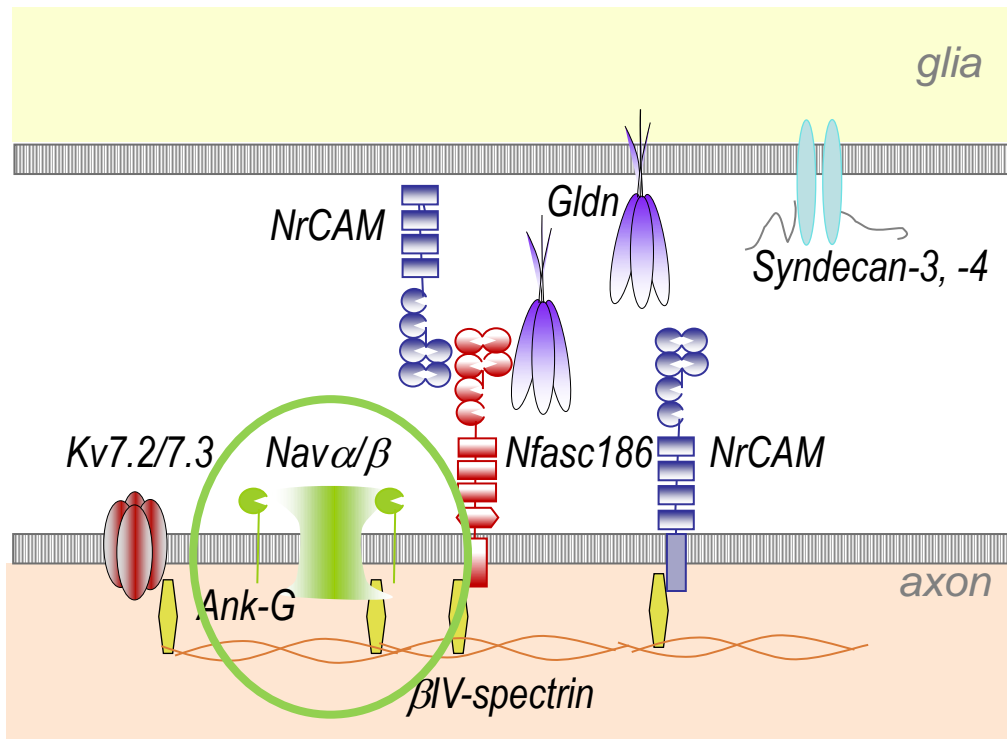
Laughlin et al., 2009



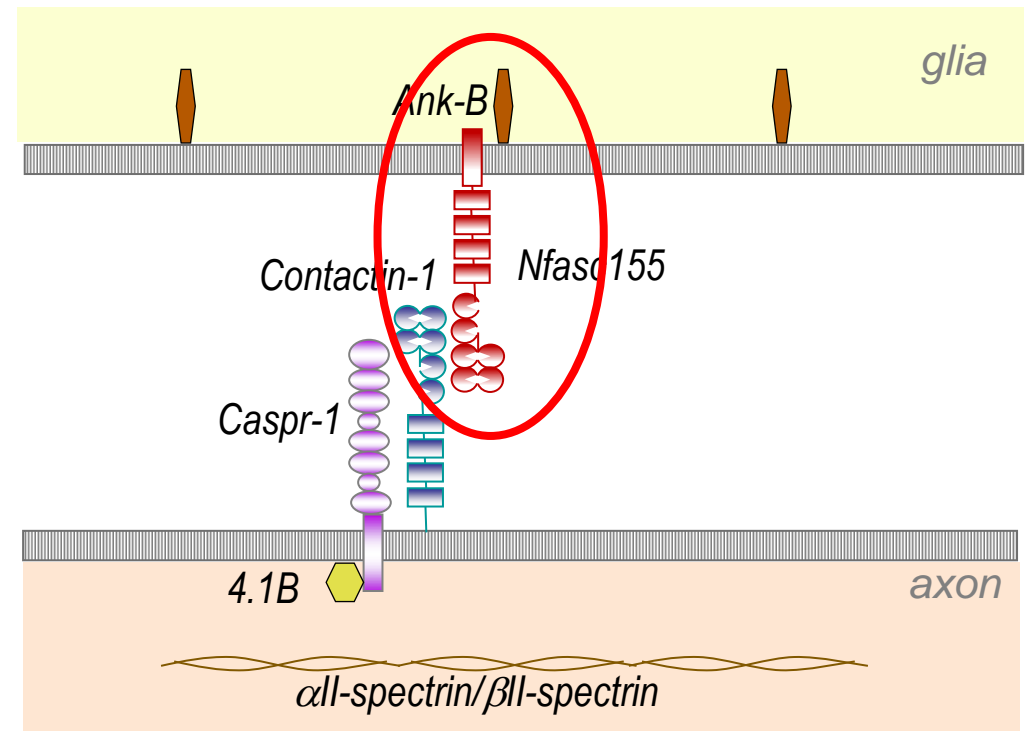
# Structure of the node of Ranvier



**Node**



**Paranode**



# Clinical relevance of autoantibodies in CIDP

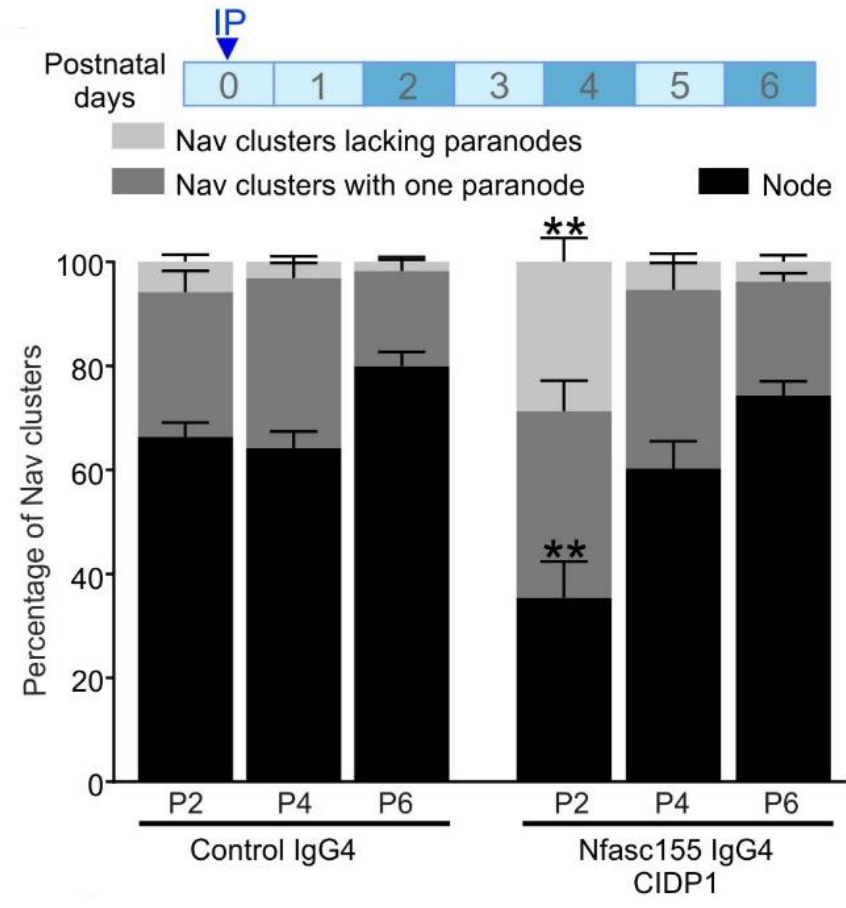
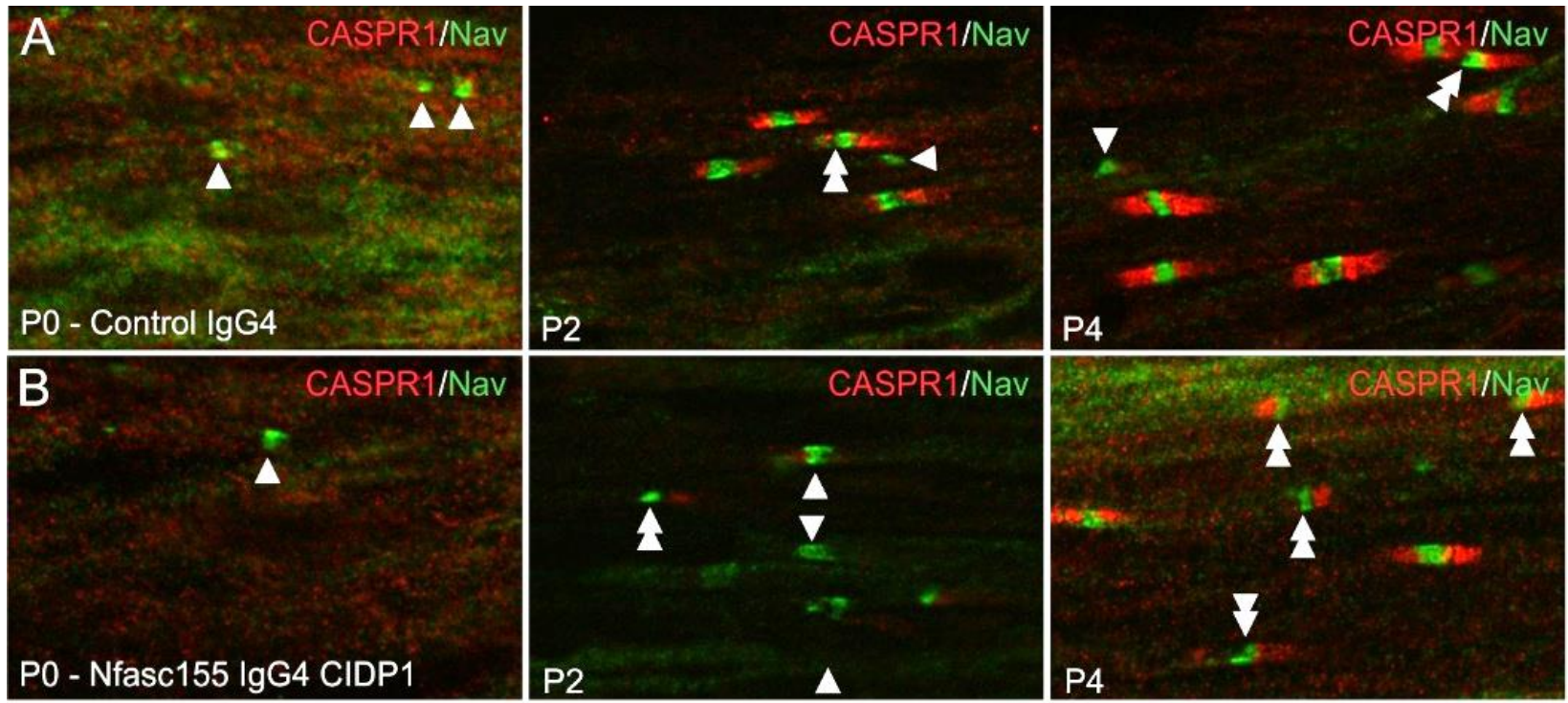
Anti-CNTN1		
Isotypes	Prevalence	Clinical presentation
IgG4	1-2,4 %	Sensory ataxia Sub-acute onset Poor response to IVIg Good response to steroids
Anti-Nfasc155		
IgG4	4-7 %	Sensory ataxia, Tremors Sub-acute onset CNS demyelination Poor response to IVIg Good response to steroids
Anti-Caspr1		
IgG4/IgG3	1 %	Sensory ataxia Poor response to IVIg
Anti-Nfasc186		
IgG4/IgG3	2 %	Sensory ataxia Sub-acute onset Severe onset

➔ Specific of sub-groups of CIDP patients

➔ Prognosis and diagnosis

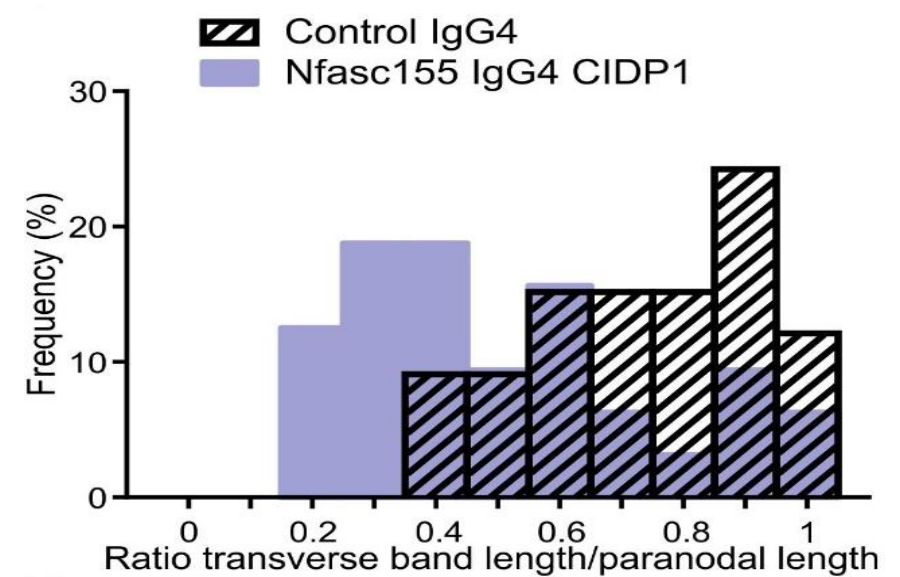
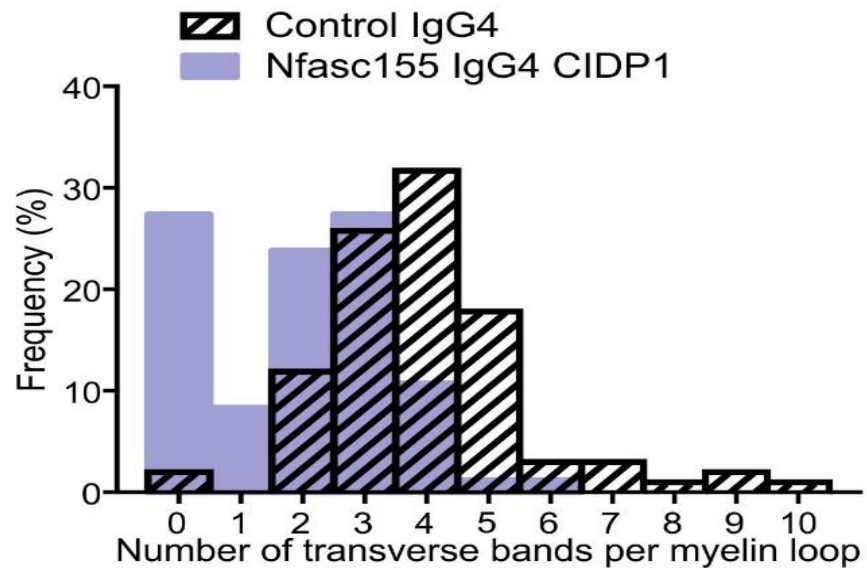
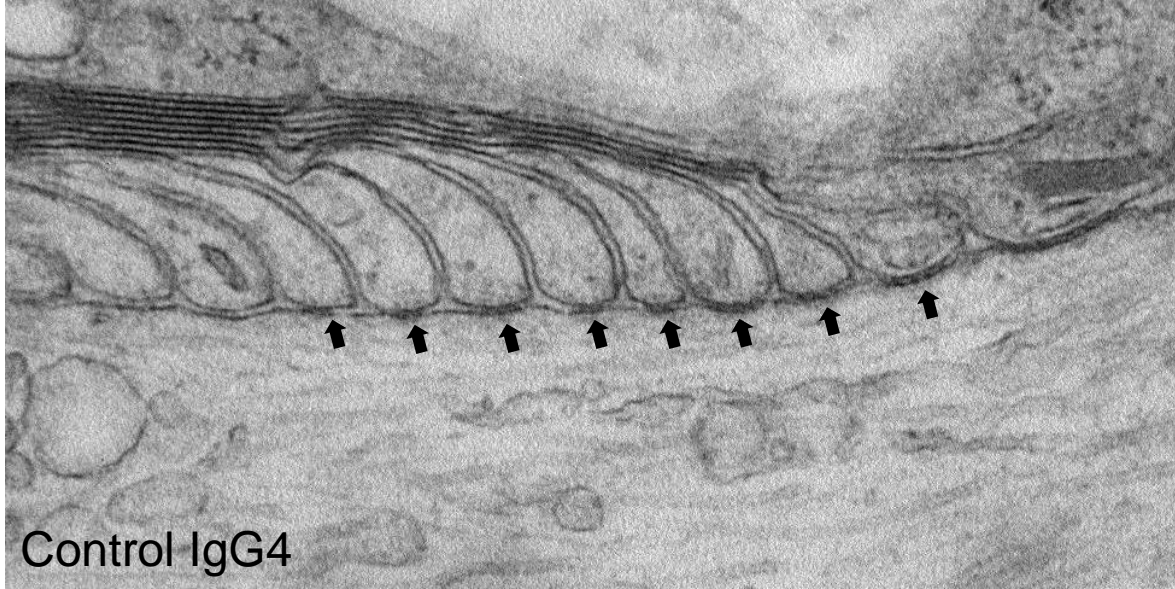
➔ Help therapeutic choice: Rituximab

# Passive transfer of anti-Nfasc155 IgG4 delays paranode formation



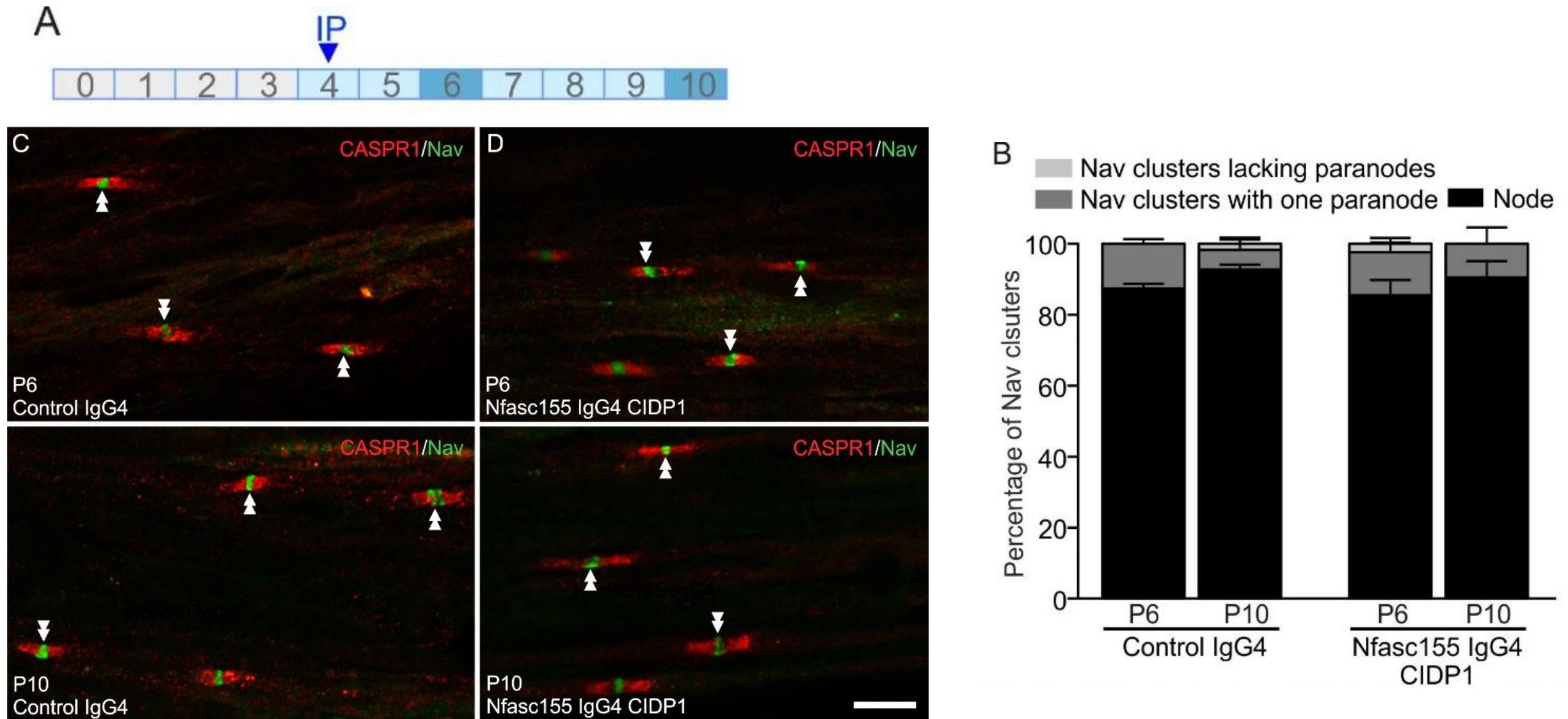


# Nfasc155 depletion associates with a loss of septate-like junctions



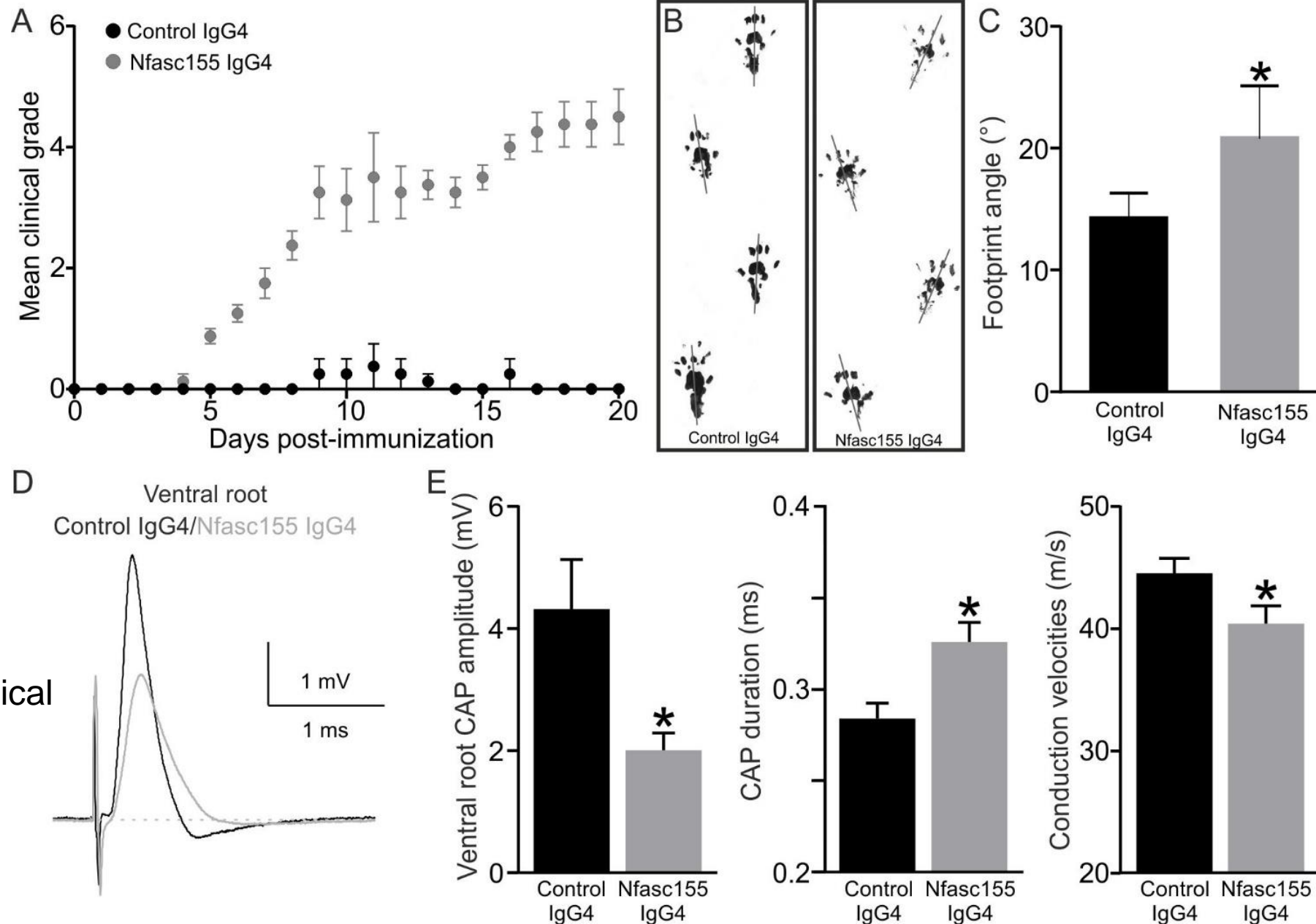


# Acute injection of anti-Nfasc155 IgG4 does not affect mature paranode





# Passive transfer of anti-Nfasc155 IgG4 induces a demyelinating polyneuropathy

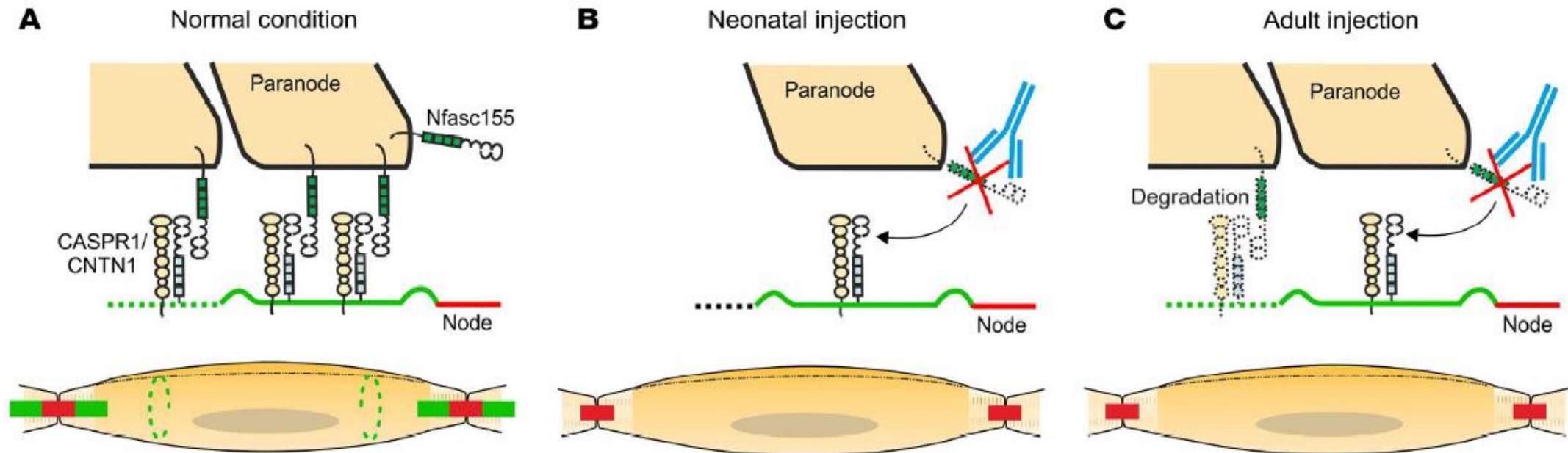


# What is the pathophysiological mechanism?

- Autoantibodies to CNTN1, Caspr1, Nfasc186, and Nfasc155 are specific to CIDP sub-groups.
  - Rituximab is a therapeutic option in those patients not responding to conventional therapies.
  - Why patients are poorly responsive to IVIg, but responsive to steroids?

→ IgG4 are pathogenic

- Anti-Nfasc155 IgG4 induce the depletion of Nfasc155 and preclude paranode formation.
  - How do anti-Nfasc155 IgG4 induce Nfasc155 depletion? Clustering?

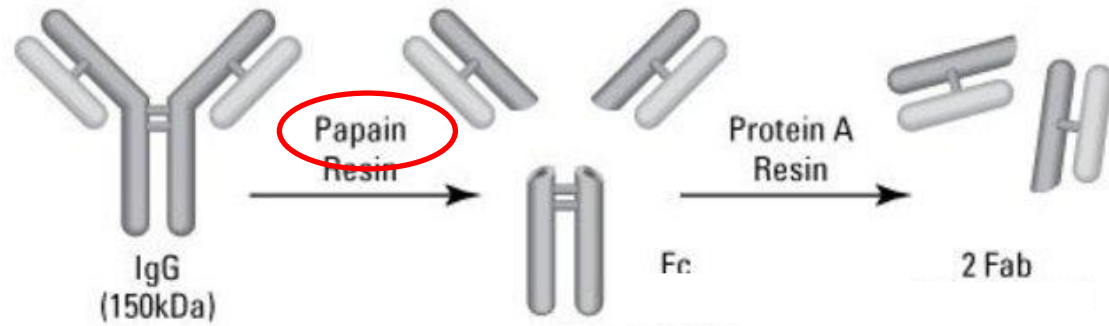




# Fab anti-NF155 production



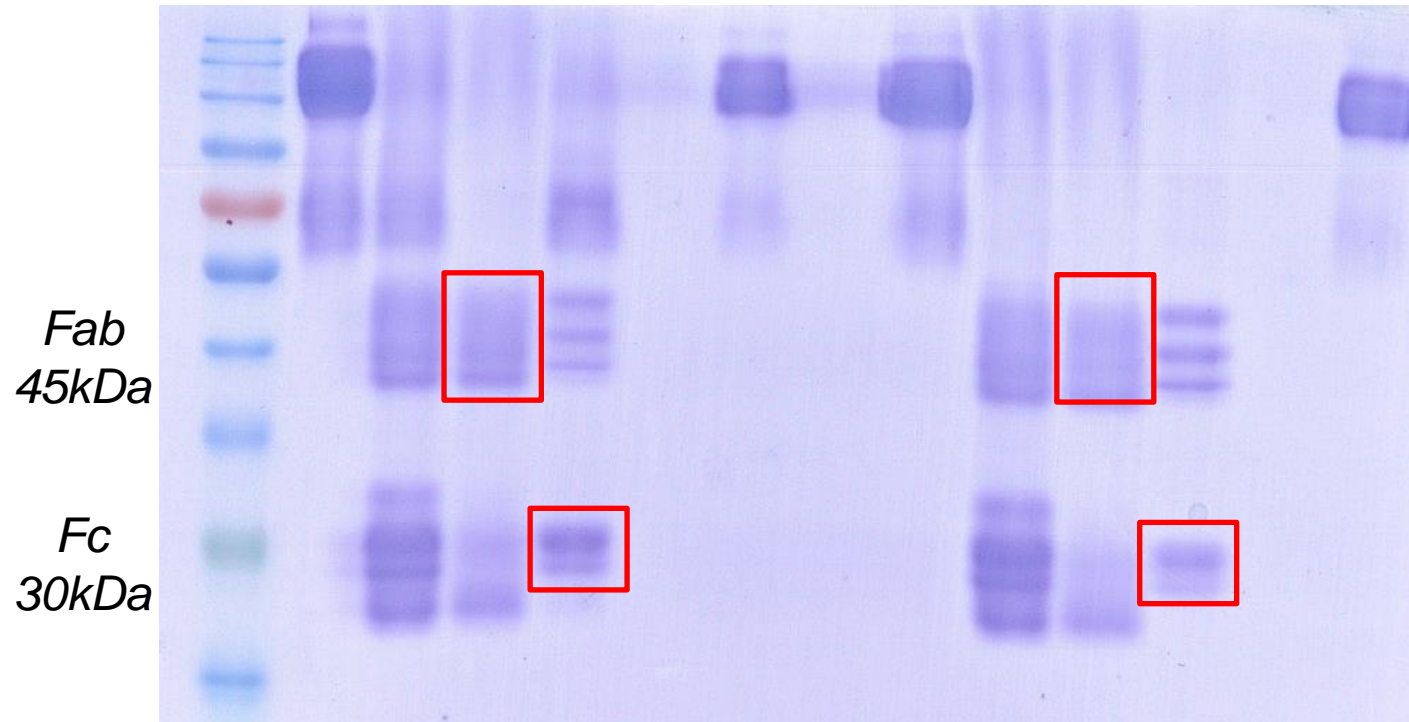
CIDP  
patient's serum



Anti-NF155 IgG4  
Digested by papain

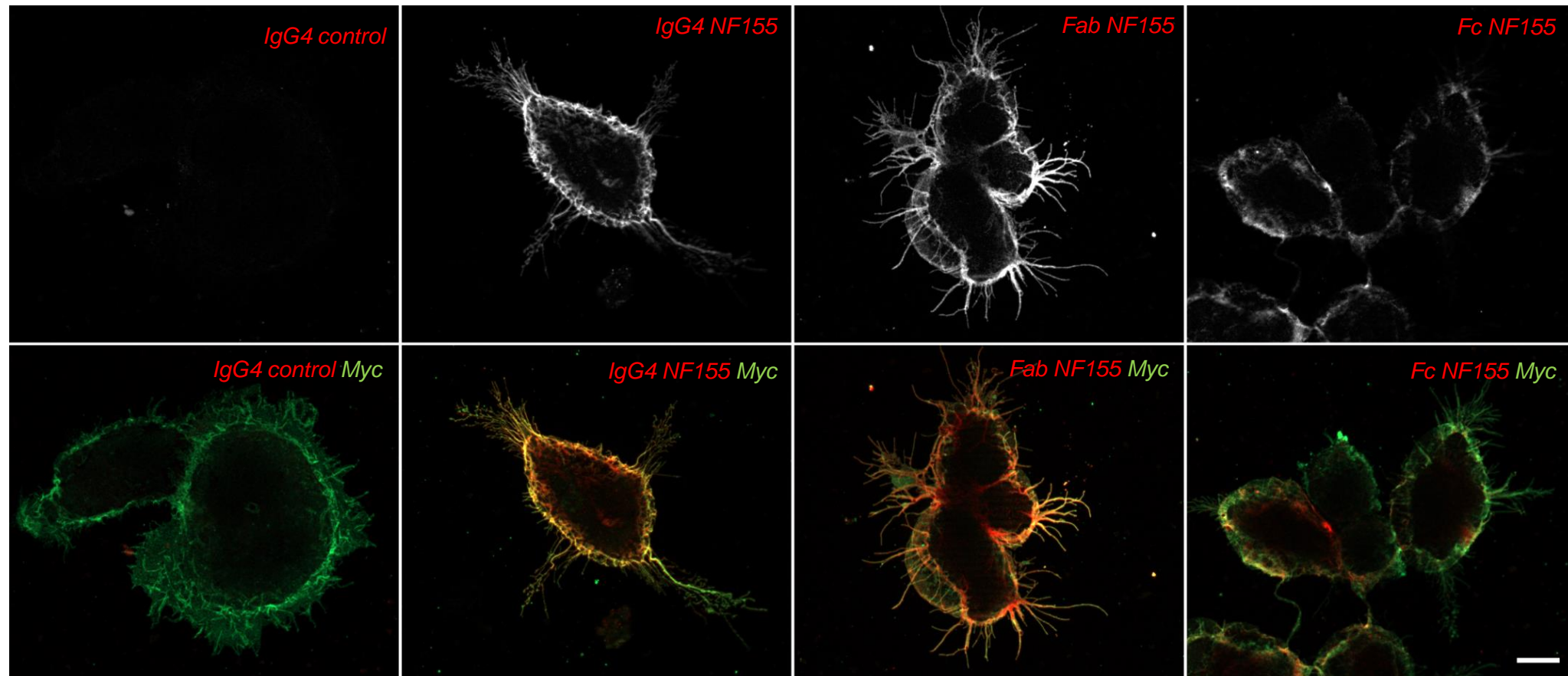
*Ct Dig Fab Fc*

*Ct Dig Fab Fc*



# Fab anti-NF155 production: cellular test

→ HEK cells transfected by NF155 tagged with Myc  
→ Fab anti-NF155 recognizes NF155 protein

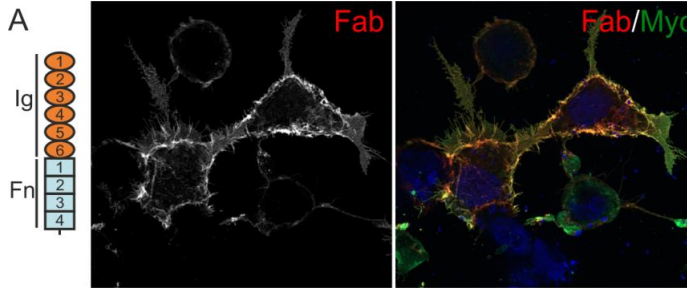




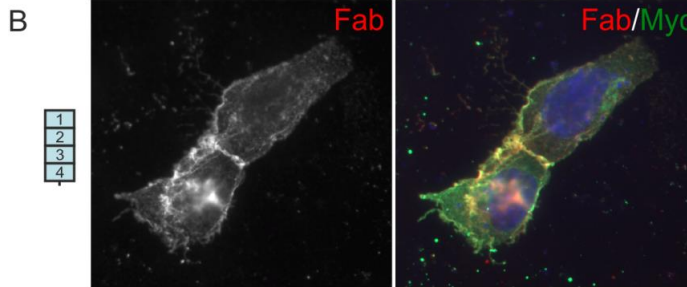
# Fab anti-NF155 production: cellular test

**HEK cells Transfected by:**

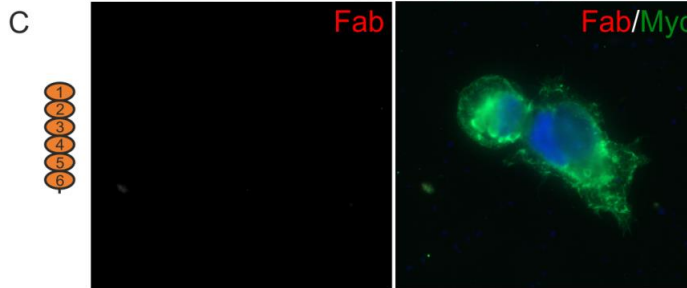
*Full NF155*



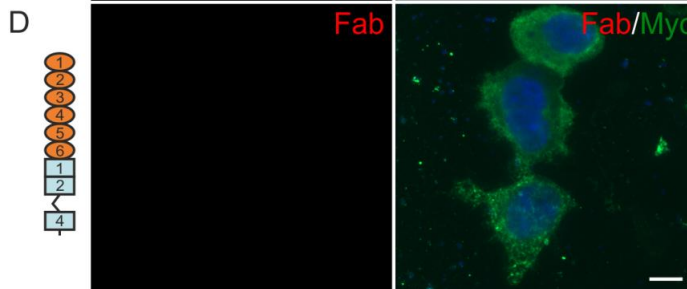
*NF155 without Ig domains*



*NF155 without Fn domains*

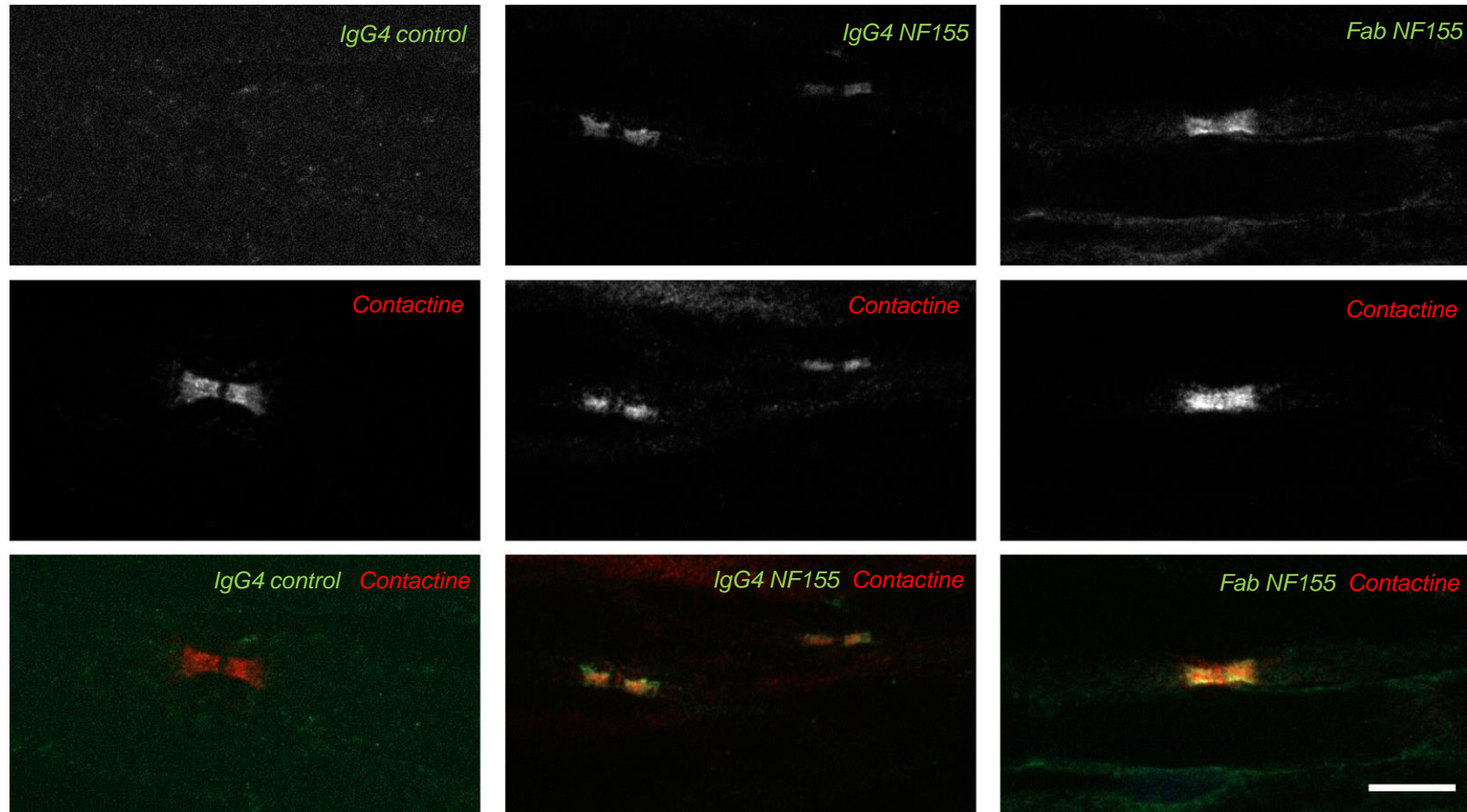


*NF155 3rd Fn domain deleted*



***Fab anti-NF155 is directed against the 3<sup>rd</sup> Fn NF155 domain***

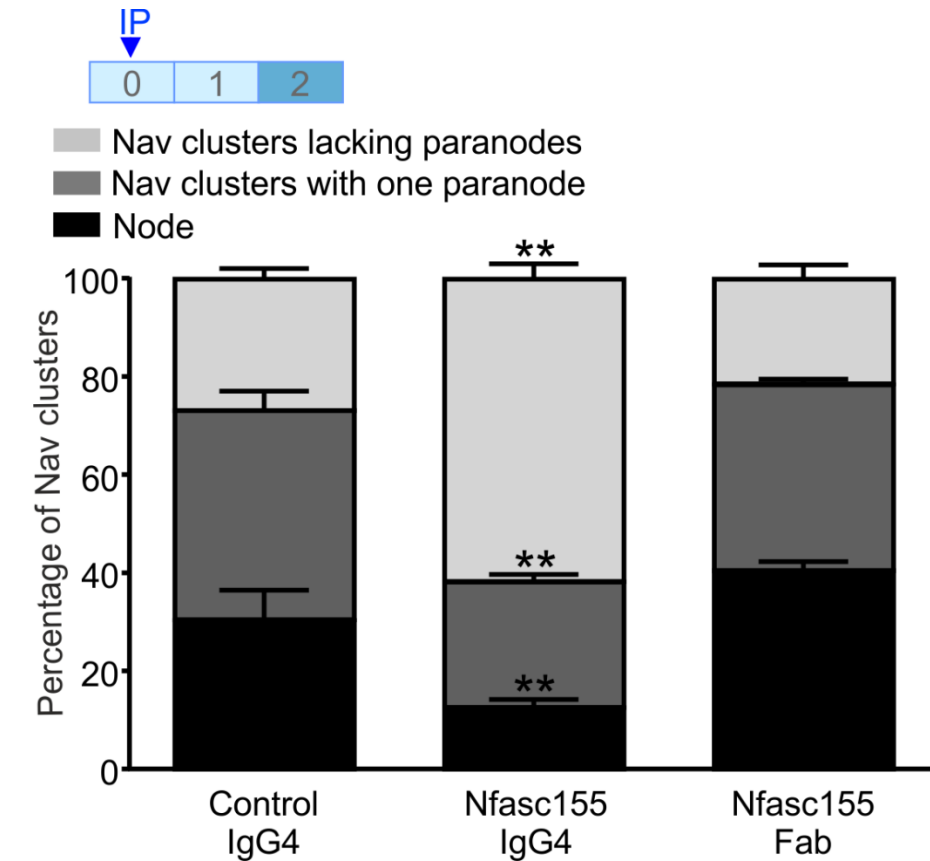
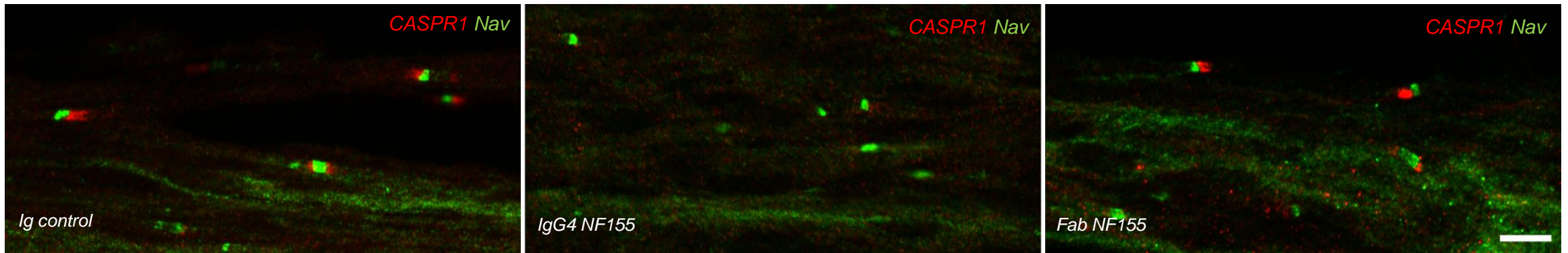
# Fab anti-Nfasc155 bind paranode



Does Fab anti-Nfasc155 affect paranode formation like full NF155 IgG4?



# Passive transfer of Fab anti-Nfasc155 does not affect paranode formation



# What is the pathophysiological mechanism?

- IgG4 are bispecific and pathogenic
- IgG4 anti-Nfasc155 affects paranode formation
- Fab anti-Nfasc155 does not affect paranode formation
- What is the pathophysiological mechanism?
  - Does it induce internalization and degradation ?
  - Is it a blockade of protein renewal ?
  - Does the antibodies anti-NF155 stabilize NF155 on the surface of the plasma membrane ?
- Test internalization inhibitors
- Validate the results with Fab from other patients
- Demonstrate the bispecificity of IgG4 (monoclonal antibodies generation)

*Thank you for your attention*