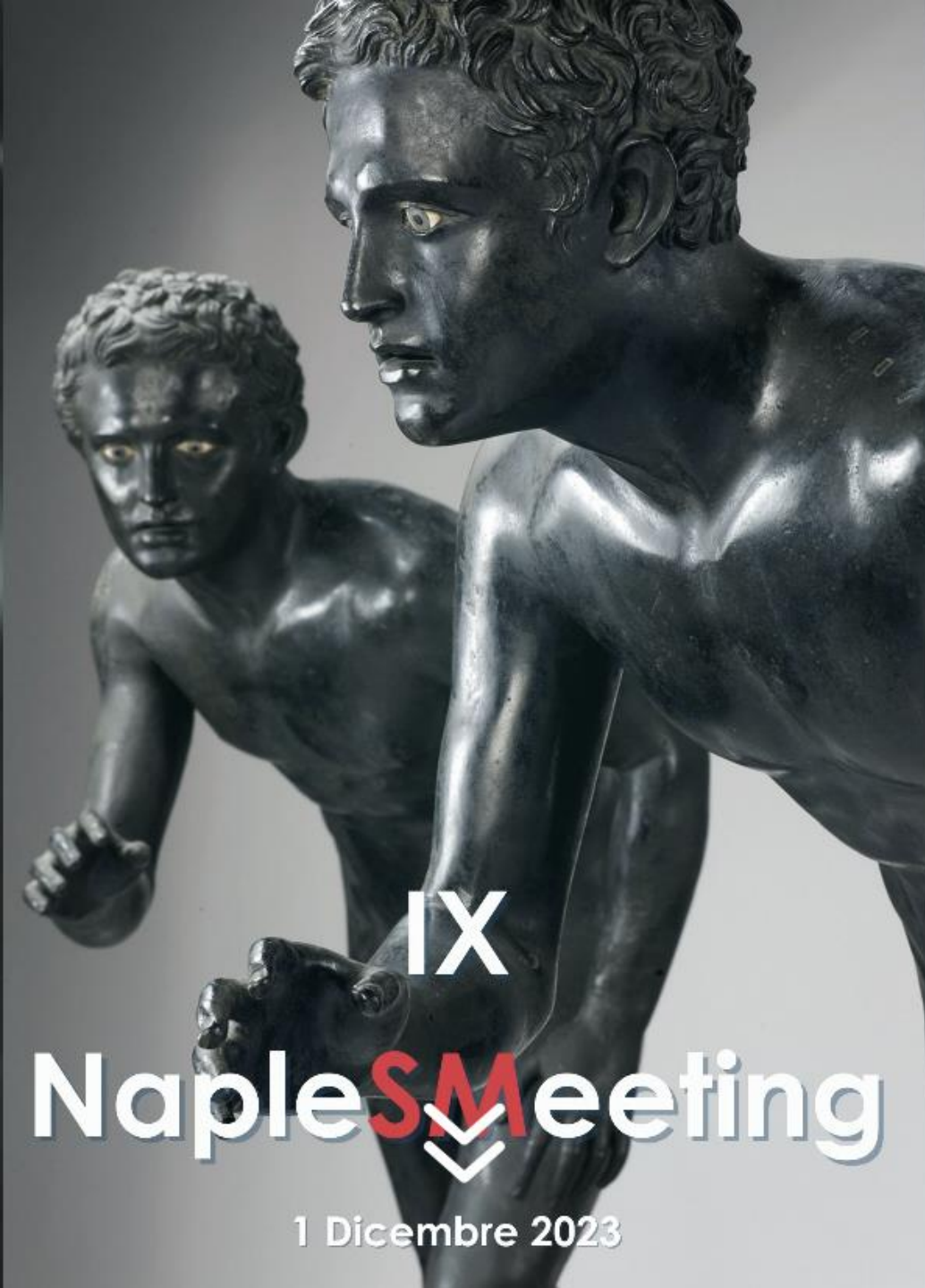


NMOSD and MOGAD: Laboratory diagnostic

Matteo Gastaldi

Neuroimmunology Research Section

IRCCS Mondino Foundation



IX

NapleSM Meeting

1 Dicembre 2023

Summary

NMOSD



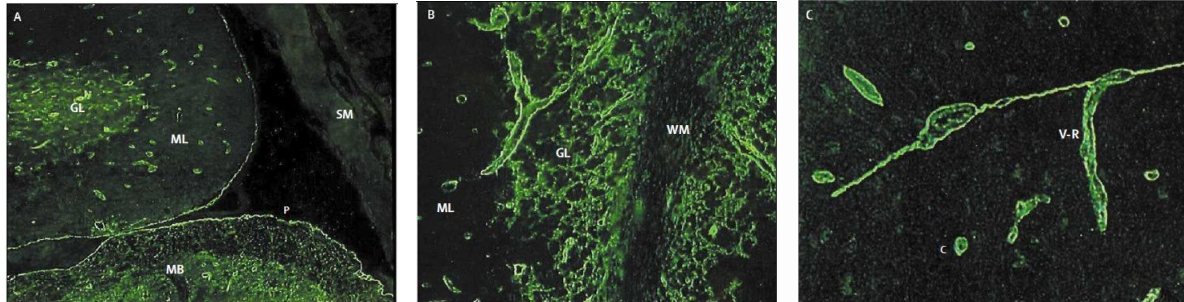
MOGAD



Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder

A serum autoantibody marker of neuromyelitis optica: distinction from multiple sclerosis

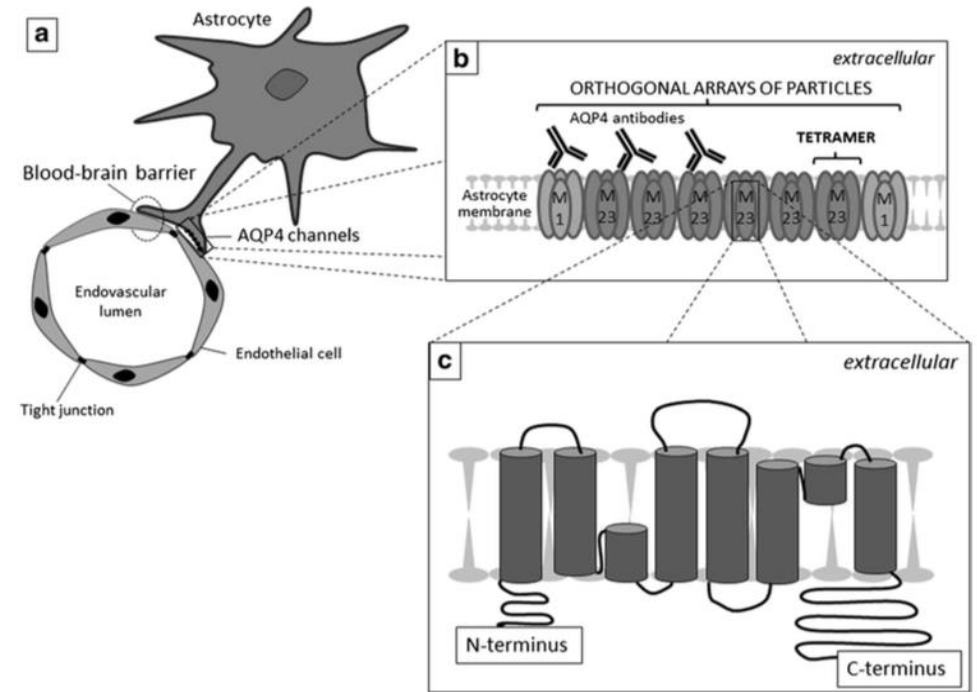
Vanda A Lennon, Dean M Wingerchuk, Thomas J Kryzer, Sean J Pittock, Claudia F Lucchinetti, Kazuo Fujihara, Ichiro Nakashima, Brian G Weinshenker



Pial layer

Virchow Robin's spaces

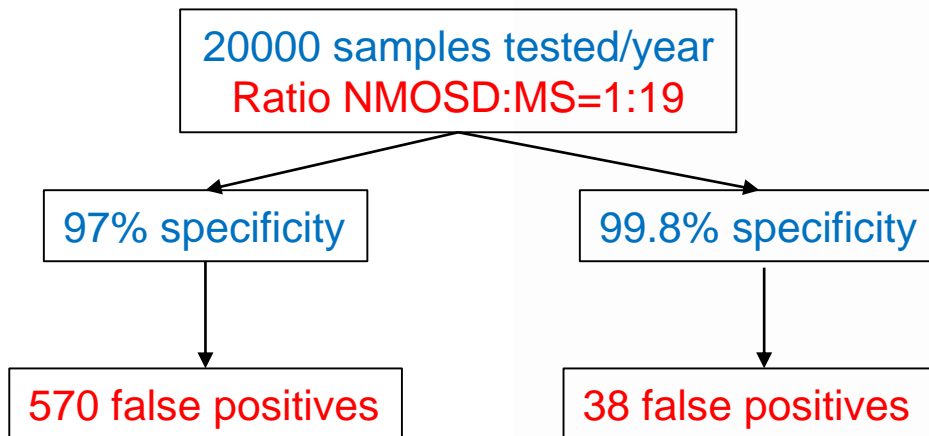
AQP4 antibodies



Laboratory testing for AQP4 antibodies

Priorities in AQP4 abs testing

- Most patients tested do not have NMOSD (low prevalence)
- Small differences in specificity have a relevant impact

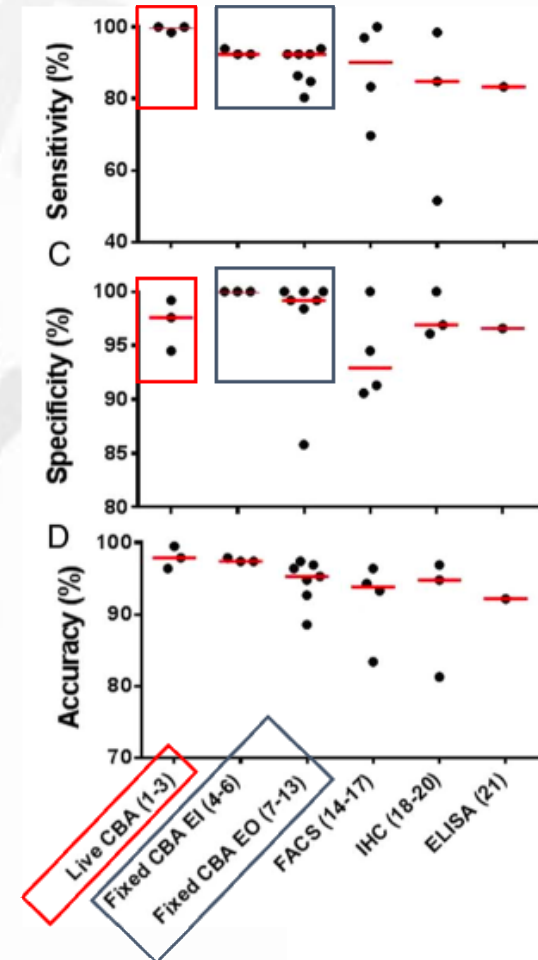
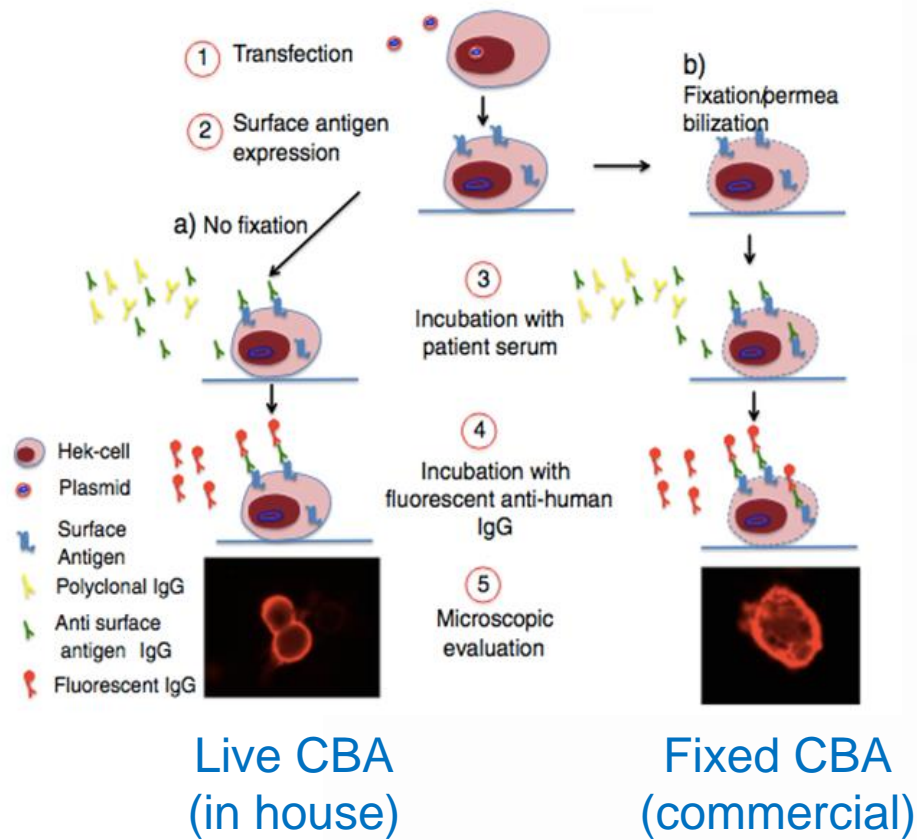


Method	1. Indirect immunofluorescence	2. Cell based assay 3. Flow cytometry	4. RIPA 5. FIPA	6. ELISA	Legend
Starting material					Tissue sections AQP4 antibody Fluorescein secondary antibody HEK cell AQP4 35S labelled AQP4 EGFP labelled AQP4 Protein-A beads Biotinylate AQP4 peroxidase labelled streptavidin
Add patients serum					
Final Product					
Detection	Fluorescence	Fluorescence or flow cytometry	³⁵ S counts or fluorescence	Colorimetric	

Highly specific assay are required when the positive rate is low

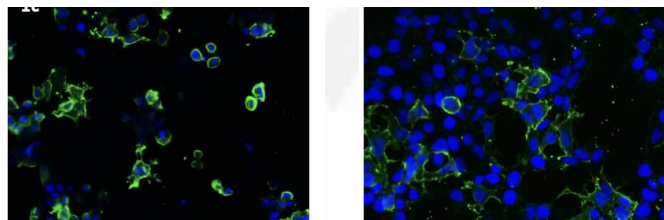
CBA for the detection of AQP4 antibodies

Cell Based Assay (CBA)



Live vs Fixed CBA for anti-AQP4 antibodies

1882 consecutive samples sent for AQP4 testing

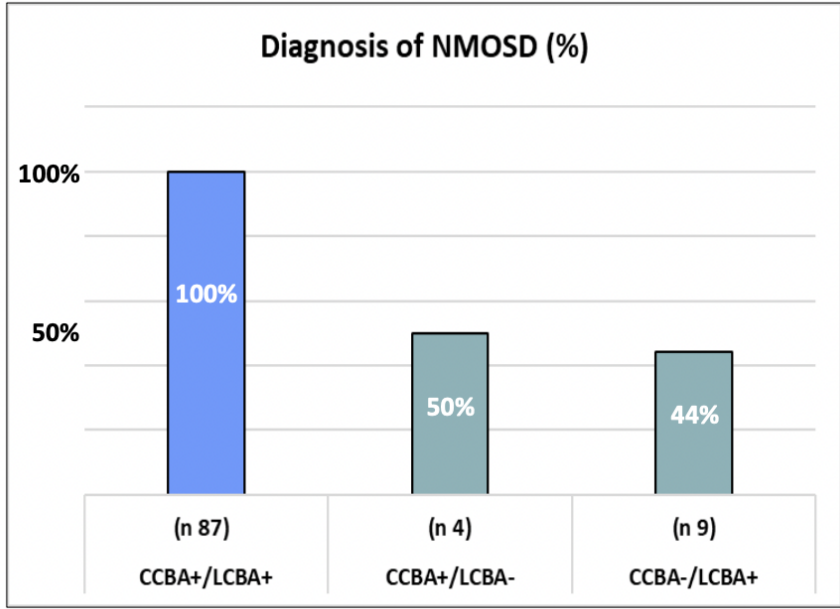


Live CBA + Fixed CBA

104 samples positive

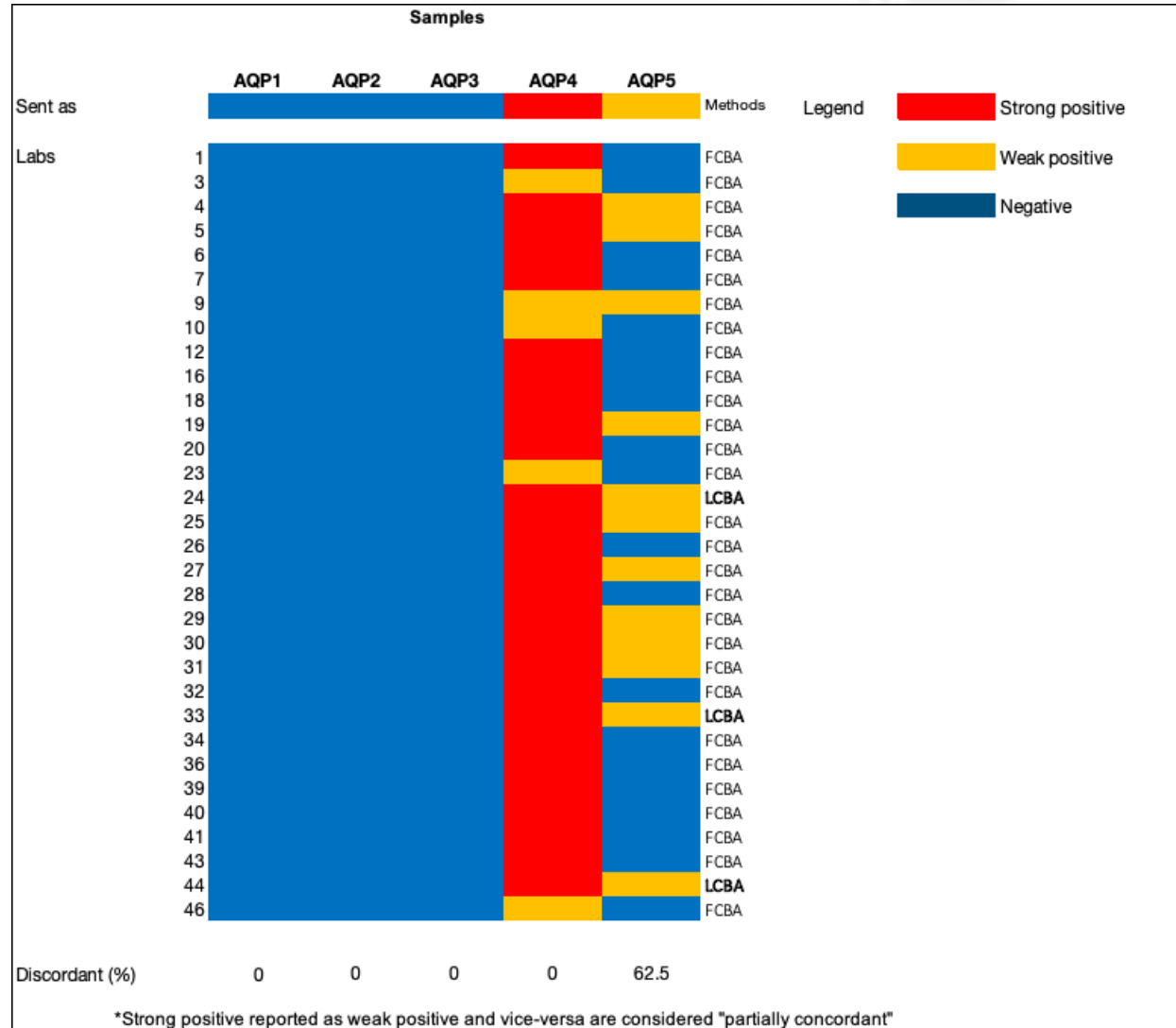
13/104 had discrepant results

	LCBA	CCBA	LCBA+CCBA
Specificity	0.99	0.99	1.0
PPV	0.89	0.94	0.99



Both Live and Fixed CBA are reliable alternatives for AQP4 testing

AQP4 testing performance in "real life"

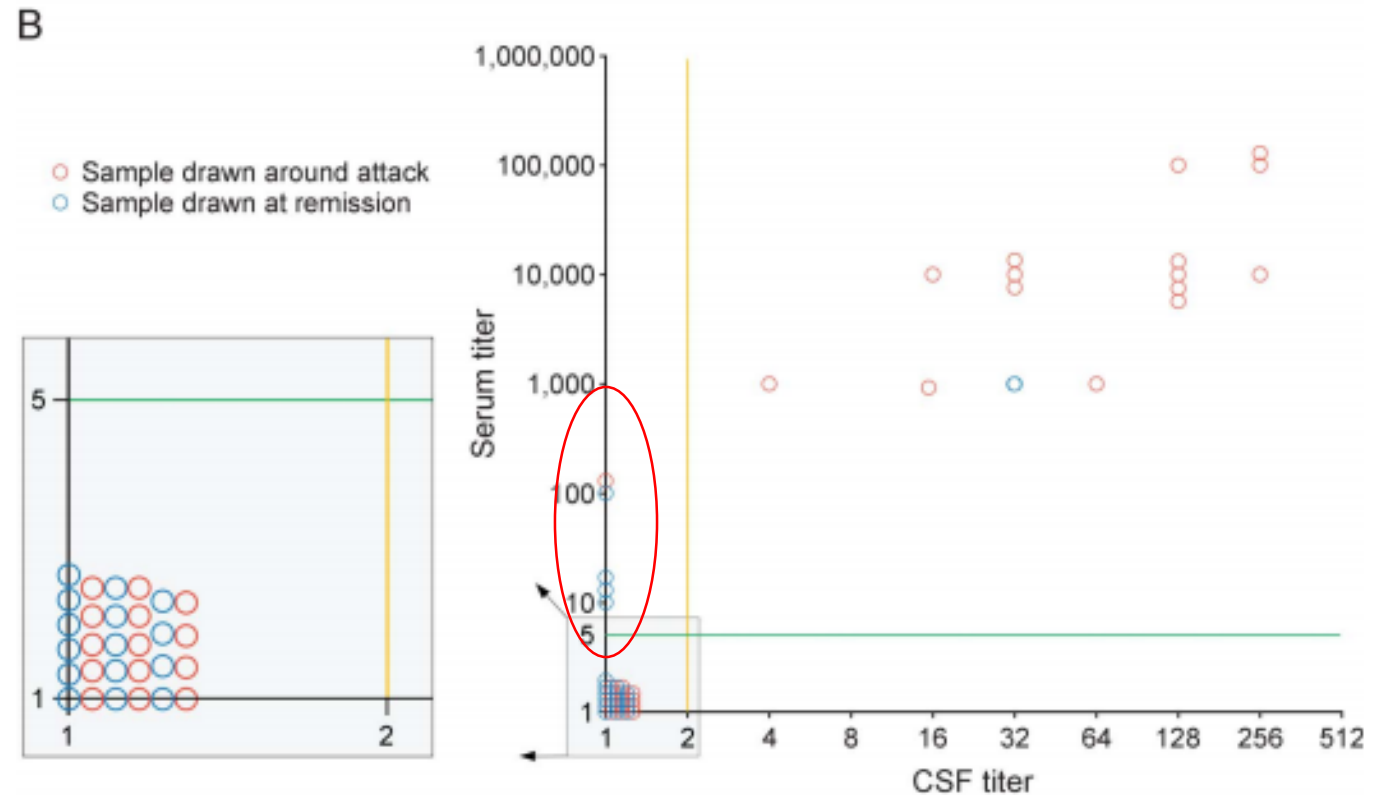


AQP4 Testing remains critical in routine practice

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AQP4 antibodies: CSF testing

- 616 patients with paired serum/CSF
- 58 patients with NMOSD
- No patient was pos in CSF and neg in serum
- CSF had lower sensitivity (5/58 were positive on serum only)



Mayed, 2016

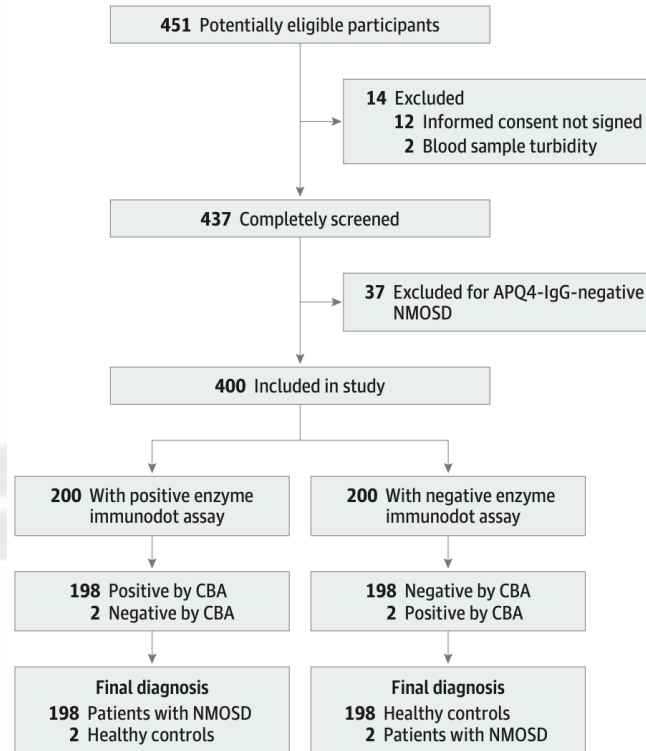
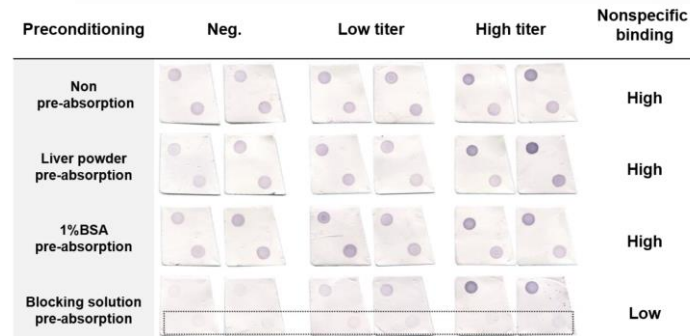
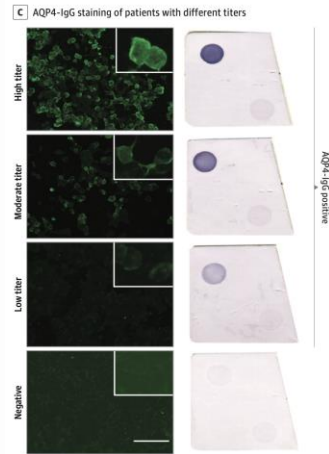
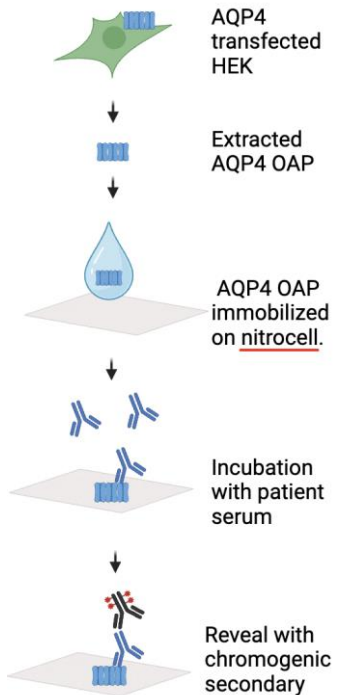
Serum is the specimen of choice for AQP4 abs

Idots for the detection of AQP4 antibodies

JAMA Neurology | Original Investigation

Rapid Immunodot AQP4 Assay for Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder

Ying Fu, PhD; Jin Bi, MD; Yaping Yan, PhD; Xiaobo Sun, MS; Ke Li, PhD; So Yeon Kim, MSc; Sang-Min Han, PhD; Luyao Zhou, MD; Rui Li, MD; Qiao Huang, MD; Ning Wang, MD; Aiyu Lin, MD; Ho Jin Kim, MD, PhD; Wei Qiu, MD



China Cross validation
31 AQP4+ samples

Korea Cross validation
47 AQP4+ samples
13 MOG+ samples
13 AQP4/MOG-

Additional controls
116 MS samples
50 SLE samples
49 MG samples
22 HAM samples
7 other samples

Immunodot assay results	Cell-based assay results			Sensitivity, % (95% CI)	Specificity, % (95% CI)
	Positive	Negative	Total		
Positive	330	4	334	99.4 (97.8-99.9)	99.2 (98.0-99.8)
Negative	2	500	502		
Total	332	504	836		

- Samples excluded if they had turbidity (selection according to pre-analytical conditions)
- Controls have been pre-selected (200 were HC)
- Not tested yet in routine diagnostic

Summary

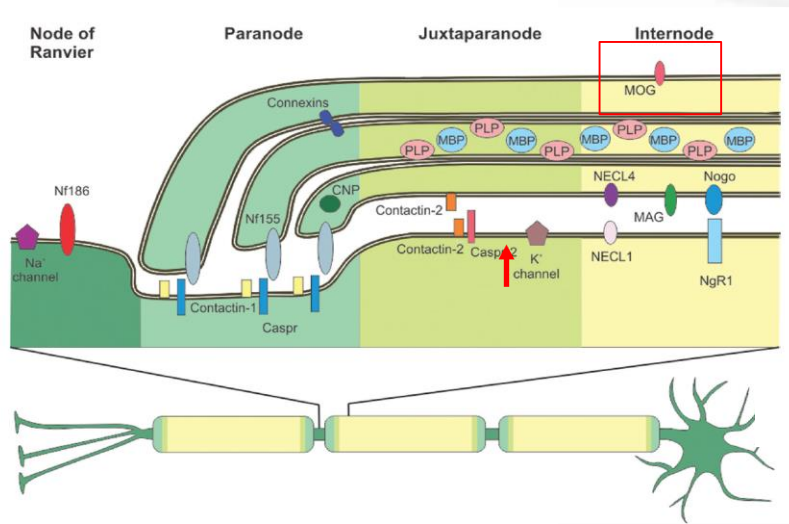
NMOSD



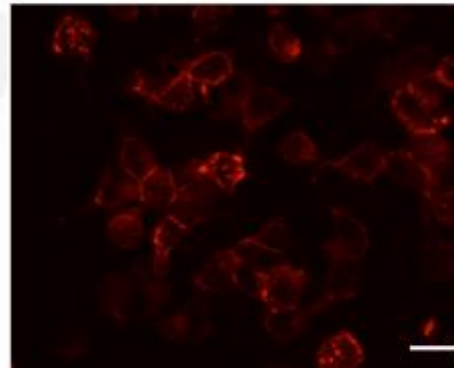
MOGAD



MOG-IgG in non MS demyelination



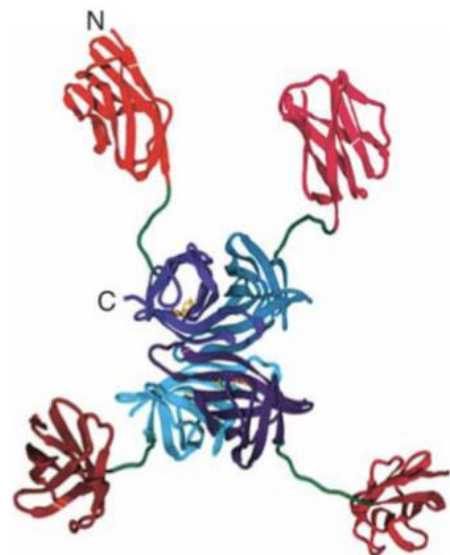
Anti-Human IgG (H-L)



Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibodies are associated with a non-MS course in children

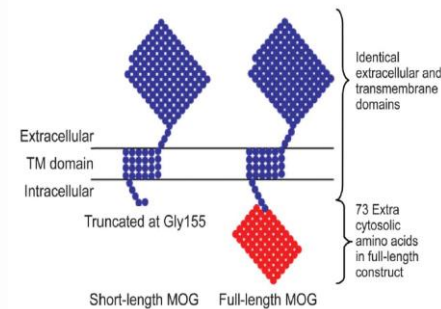
OPEN

Hacohen et al, 2015



O'Connor 2007

A. Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG)



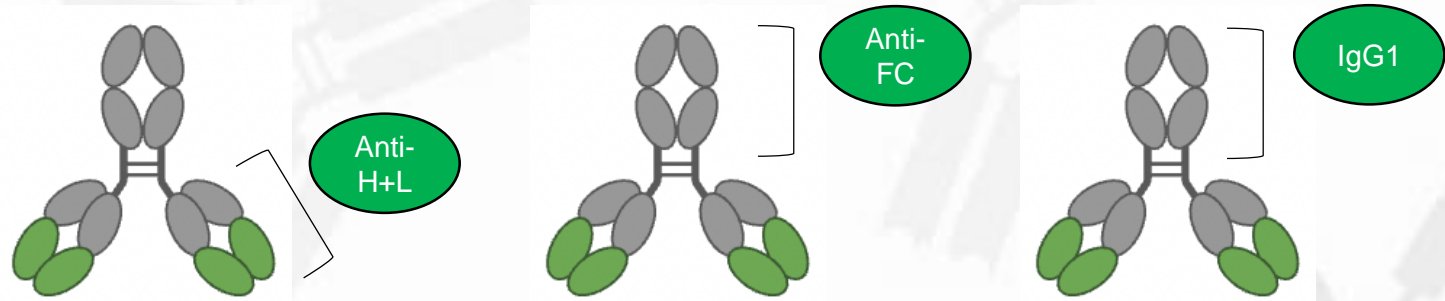
MOG cell-based assay detects non-MS patients with inflammatory neurologic disease

OPEN ▲

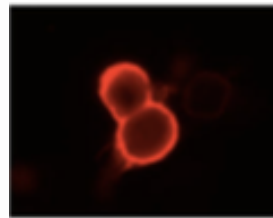
Waters et al, 2015

MOG Abs detection strategies

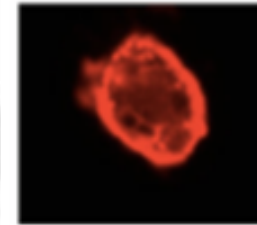
Secondary antibody



Cell status

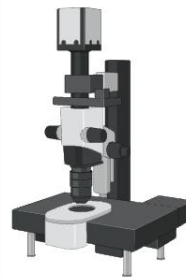


Live cells

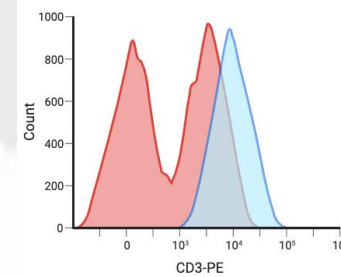


Fixed cells

Readout



Microscope

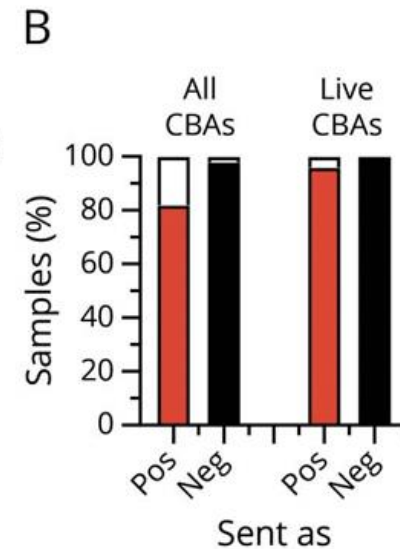
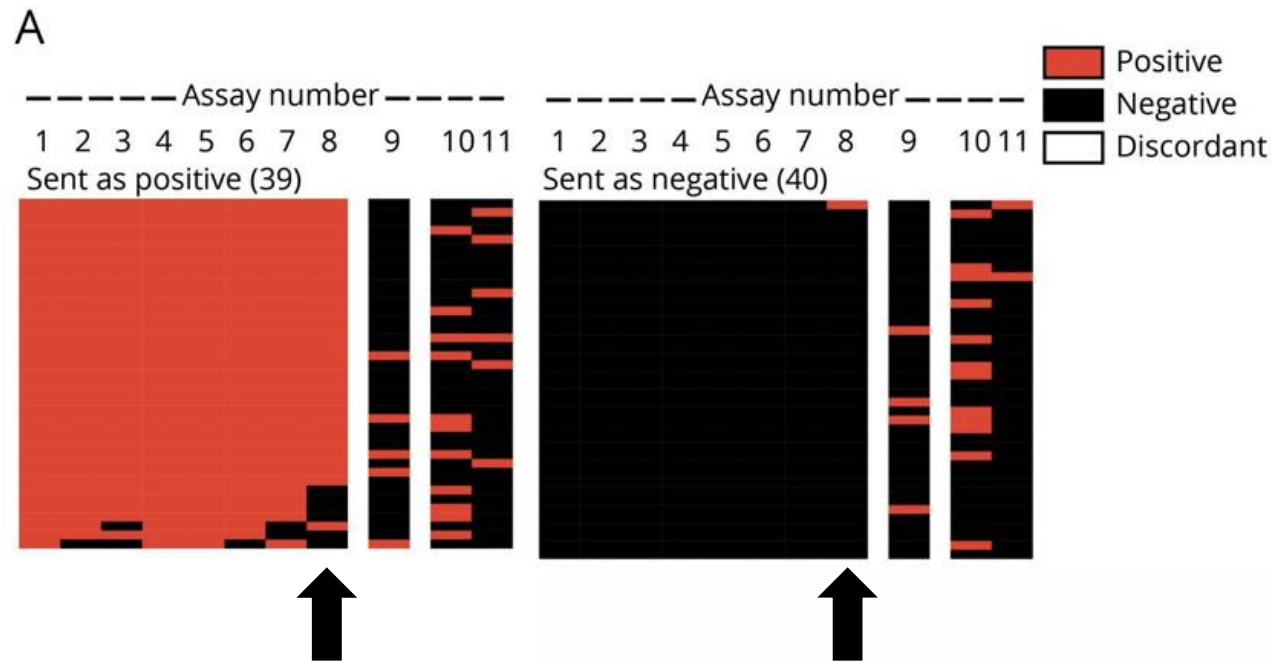


Flow-cytometry

Lack of standardization

Live vs Fixed CBA for anti-MOG antibodies

International multicenter examination of MOG antibody assays

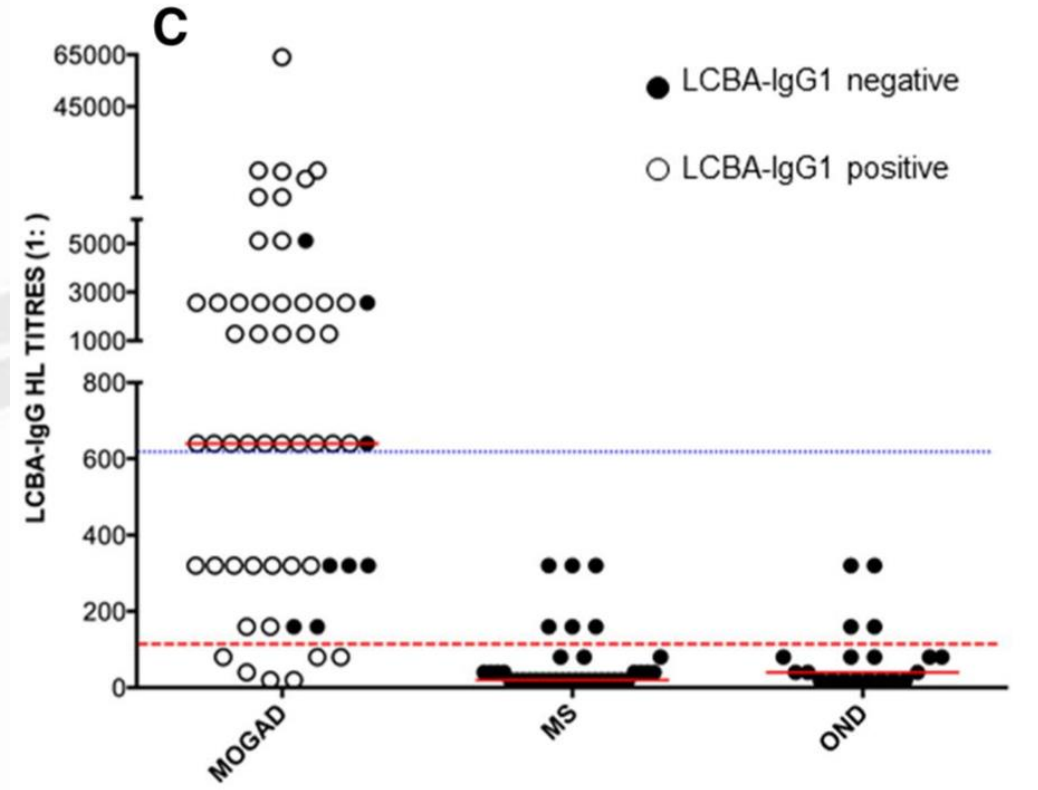
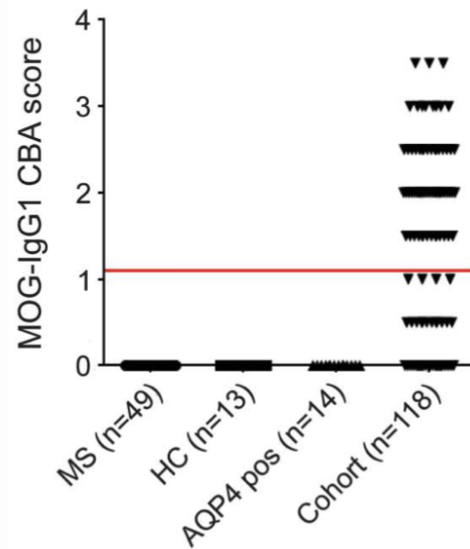
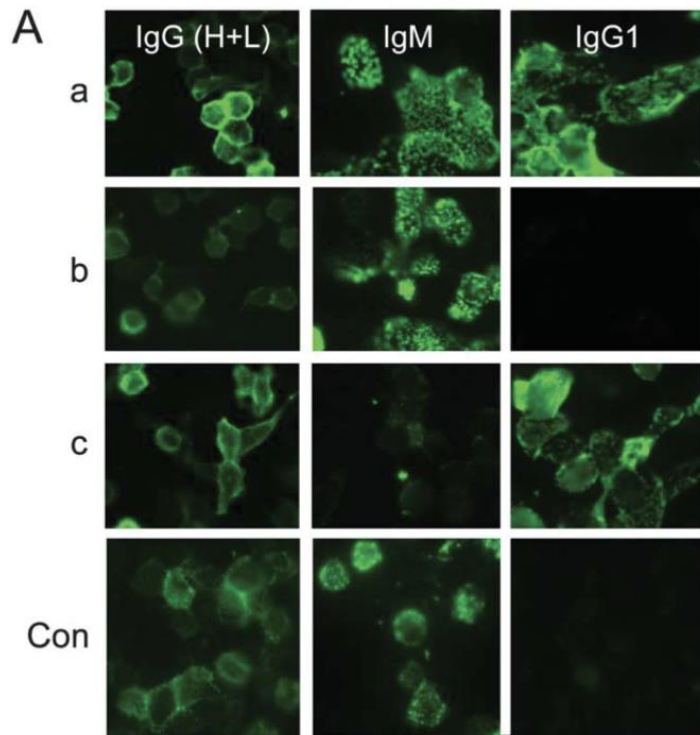
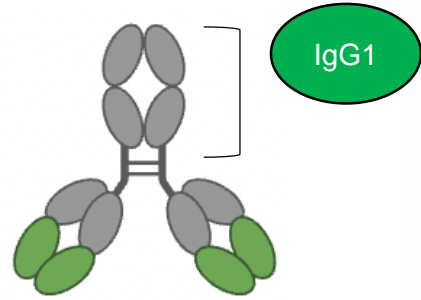


Possible MOGAD

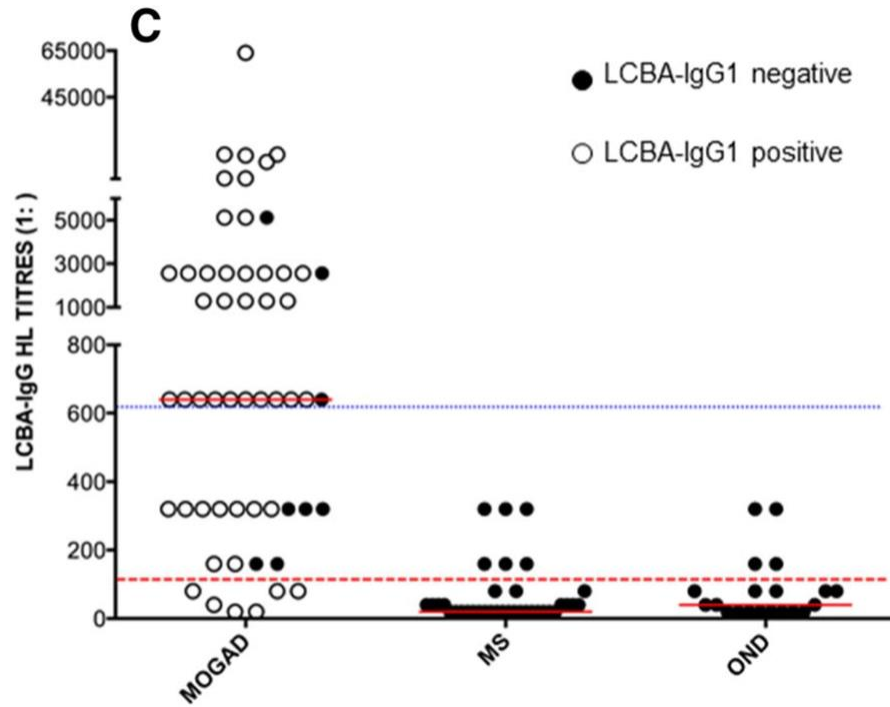
	LCBA-IgGH+L	LCBA-IgG1	LCBA-IgGFc	FCBA-IgGFc
1	1:64000			
2	1:20480			
3	1:20000			
4	1:17280			
5	1:10240			
6	1:5120			
7	1:2560			
8	1:2560			
9	1:2560			
10	1:2560			
11	1:2560			
12	1:2540			
13	1:1280			
14	1:1280			
15	1:1280			
16	1:1280			
17	1:1280			
18	1:640			
19	1:640			
20	1:640			
21	1:640			
22	1:640			
23	1:320			
24	1:320			
25	1:320			
26	1:320			
27	1:320			
28	1:160			
29	1:160			
30	1:2560			
31	1:640			
32	1:640			
33	1:320			
34	1:5120			
35	1:2560			
36	1:640			
37	1:160			
38	1:160			
39	1:80			

Live CBA are the gold standard for MOG diagnostic

Testing MOG-IgG1 increases specificity



Positive predictive value of MOG-IgG is titre dependent



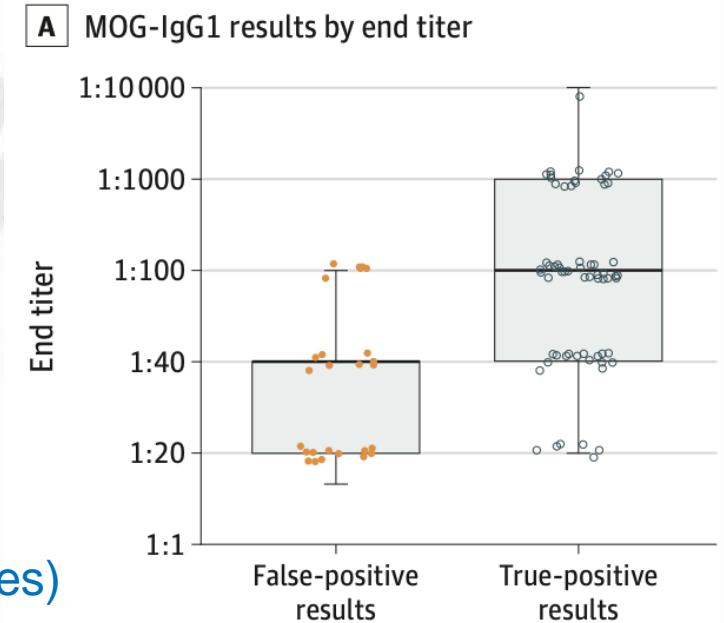
- MOG-IgG can occur in patients without MOGAD (False positives)
- Positive predictive value increases with titres

Patients to be tested should be selected to increase pre-test probability



Positive Predictive Value of Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Autoantibody Testing

Elia Sechi, MD; Marina Buciu, MD; Sean J. Pittock, MD; John J. Chen, MD, PhD; James P. Fryer, MS; Sarah M. Jenkins, MS; Adrian Budhram, MD; Brian G. Weinschenker, MD; A. Sebastian Lopez-Chiriboga, MD; Jan-Mendelt Tillema, MD; Andrew McKeon, MD; John R. Mills, PhD; W. Oliver Tobin, MB BCH, BAO, PhD; Eoin P. Flanagan, MD

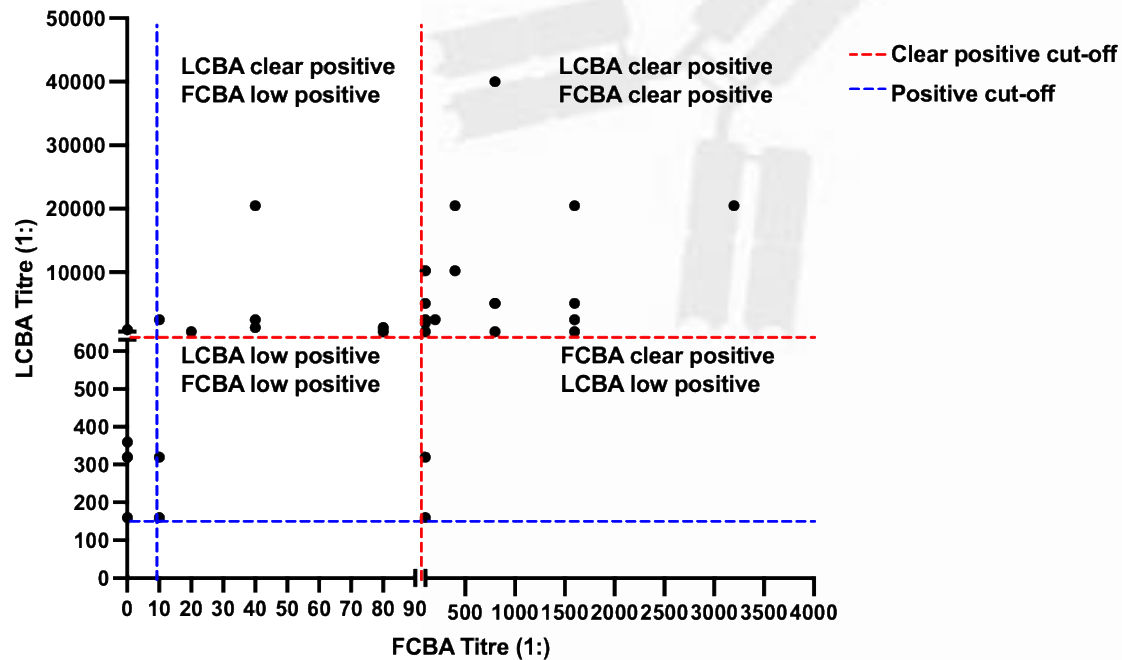


Fixed CBA titres and MOGAD diagnosis

Patient N	FCBA (qualitative)	FCBA (Titration)	LCBA	Supporting features	Diagnosis
1			1:1280	Yes	ON
2			1:160	Yes	TM
3			1:320	Yes	TM
4			1:320	Yes	ON
5			1:320	Yes	ON
6		1:10	1:2560	No	ON
7		1:80	1:1280	No	TM
8		1:100	1:5120	No	ON
9		1:100	1:10240	No	ON
10		1:400	1:10240	No	ON
11		1:400	1:10240	No	ON
12		1:100	1:640	Yes	ADEM
13		1:100	1:2019	Yes	ON
14		1:100	1:2560	Yes	TM
15		1:100	1:10240	Yes	ON
16		1:200	1:2560	Yes	ON
17		1:400	1:20480	Yes	CE
18		1:800	1:640	Yes	ADEM
19		1:800	1:5120	Yes	ON
20		1:800	1:5120	Yes	ON
21		1:800	1:5120	Yes	ON
22		1:800	1:40000	Yes	CE
23		1:1600	1:640	Yes	ON
24		1:1600	1:2560	Yes	ON
25		1:1600	1:5120	Yes	ADEM
26		1:1600	1:20480	Yes	BE
27		1:3200	1:20480	Yes	ON
28		1:20	1:640	Yes	ADEM
29		1:40	1:1280	Yes	ADEM
30		1:40	1:2560	Yes	ON
31		1:40	1:20480	Yes	TM
32		1:80	1:640	Yes	ON
33		1:80	1:640	Yes	CE
34		1:80	1:1280	Yes	TM
35		1:100	1:160	Yes	ON
36		1:100	1:320	Yes	BE
37		1:10	1:160	Yes	ON
38		1:10	1:320	Yes	TM

- Clear+/MOGAD
- Low+/ Supporting criteria+ (MOGAD)
- Low+/Supporting criteria- (no MOGAD)
- Negative (no MOGAD)

Diagnosis of MOGAD (requires fulfilment of A, B, and C)		
Optic neuritis* Myelitis† ADEM‡ Cerebral monofocal or polyfocal deficits§ Brainstem or cerebellar deficits¶ Cerebral cortical encephalitis often with seizures		<i>Banwell, 2023</i>
Cell-based assay: serum**	Clear positive††	No additional supporting features required
	Low positive‡‡	• AQP4-IgG seronegative AND • ≥1 supporting clinical or MRI feature
	Positive without reported titre	
	Negative but CSF positive§§	



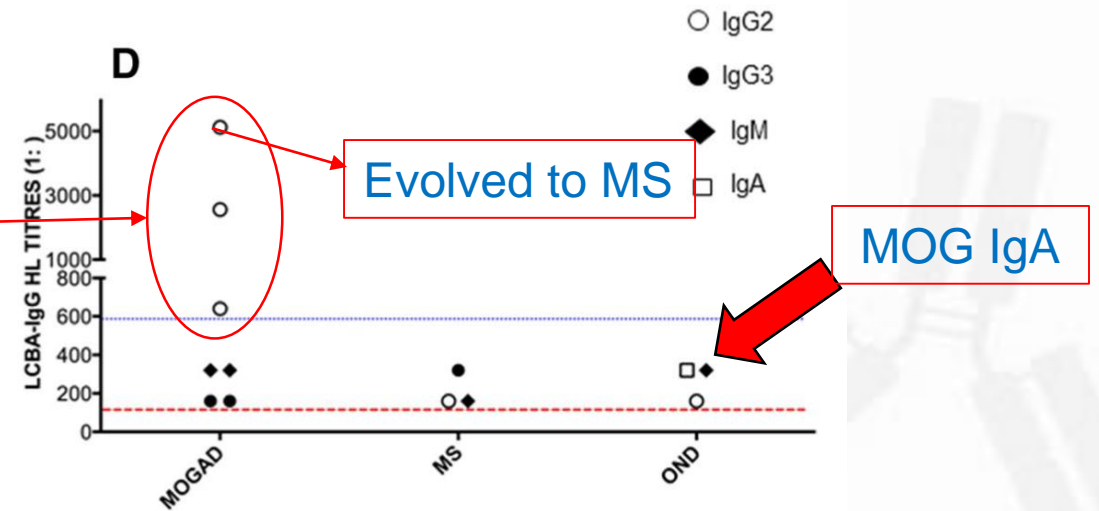
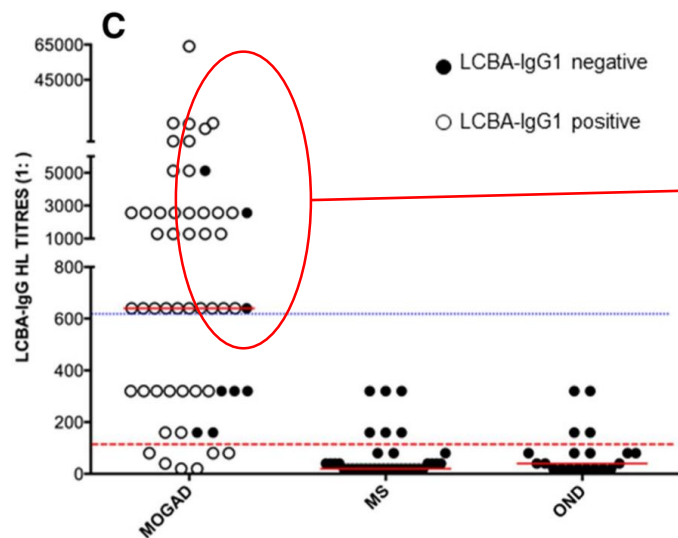
Non-IgG1 MOG subclasses

Case	Sex	Age	Onset	Final diagnosis	MOG antibody titer (1:)				
					IgG (H + L)	IgG1	IgG2	IgG3	IgG4
1	M	20	ON	MS	0	40	0	0	0
2	M	31	MY	CIS	0	40	0	0	0
3	F	33	ON	CIS	0	20	0	0	0
4	F	35	ON + MY	CIS	40	80	0	0	0
5	F	65	Brainstem	NMOSD	0	20	0	0	0
6	F	30	MY	MY	40	40	0	0	0
7	M	36	ON	ON	80	20	0	0	0
8	M	49	MY	CIS	0	20	0	0	0
9	F	55	MY	MY	0	0	0	20	0
10	F	31	MY	MY	80	0	0	40	0
11	F	28	MY	CIS	40	0	0	20	0
12	M	63	MY	MY	80	0	20	0	0

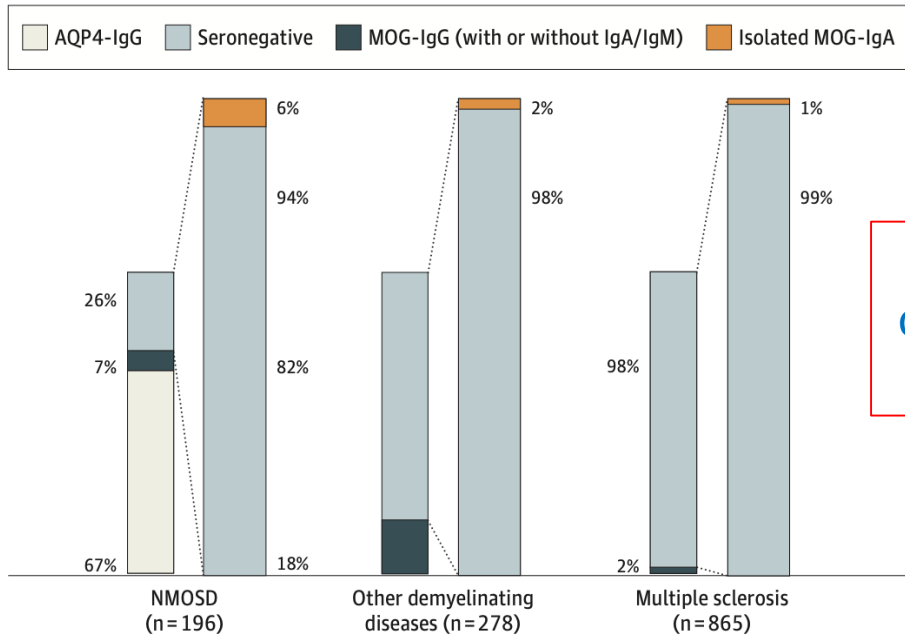
MOG cell-based assay detects non-MS patients with inflammatory neurologic disease

OPEN ▲

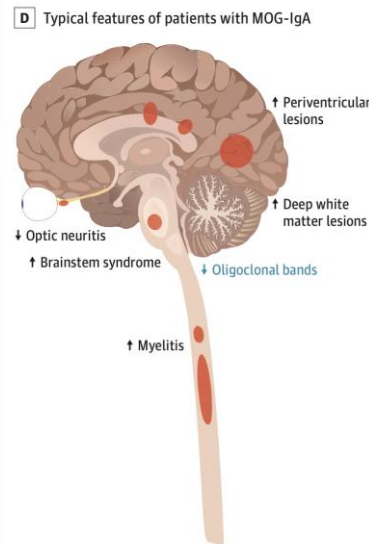
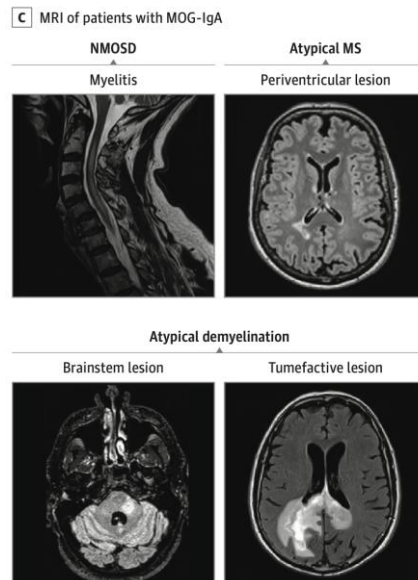
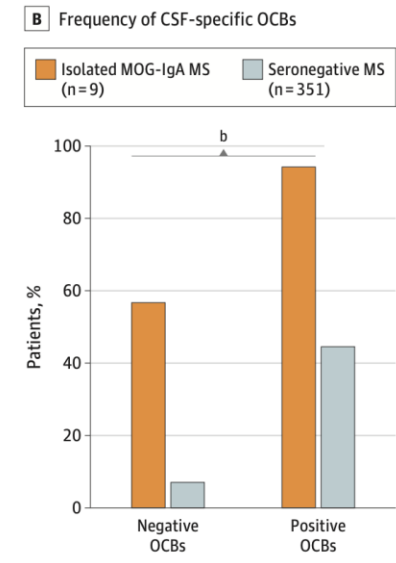
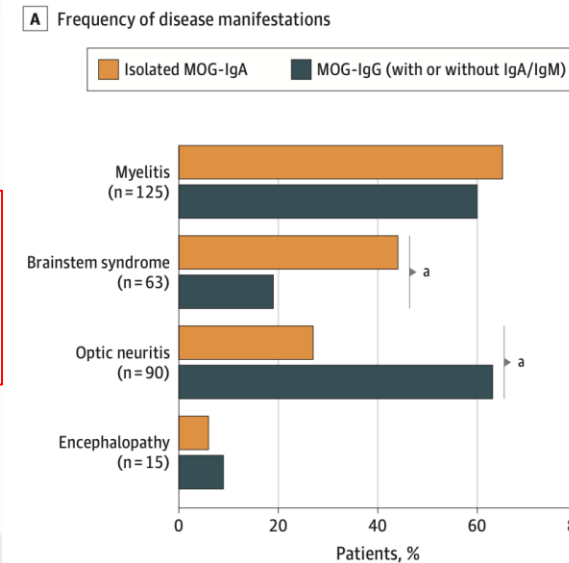
One pt with MOG IgG3 (isolated)- probable MS



MOG IgA: clinical relevance



15/81 (19%)
of MOG-IgG+
patients



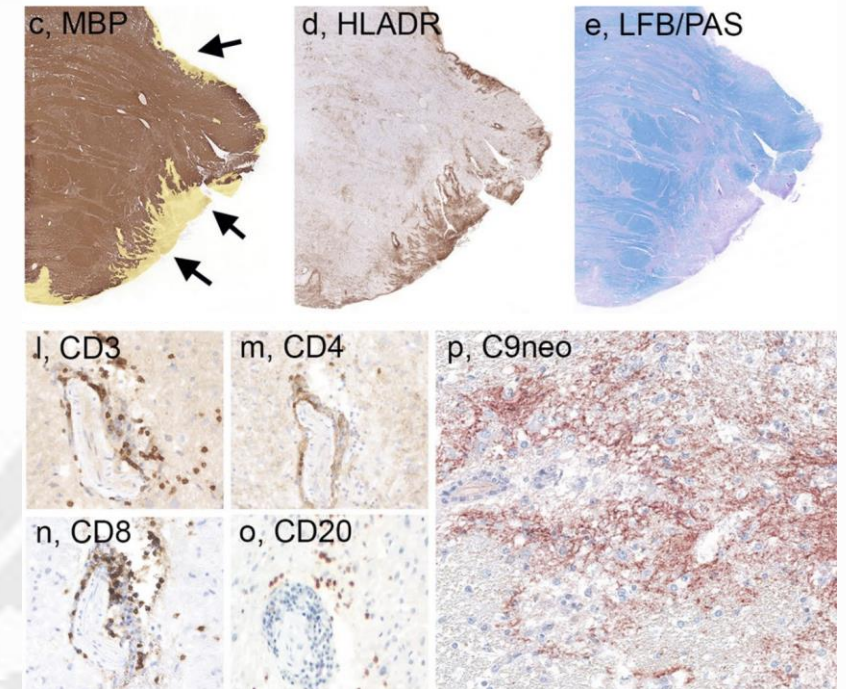
- MOG-IgG are identified in patients with demyelinating syndromes and not controls (110 HC, no disease controls)
- MOG-IgA are identified in patients with diverse demyelinating conditions (MOGAD, NMOSD, MS)
→ no relevance as diagnostic biomarker
- MOG-IgA associate with “specific” features in MOGAD and with “atypical” MS (how is “atypical” MS defined?)
→ Potential role as clinical marker (to be confirmed)

CSF MOG antibodies

Significance of Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibodies in CSF

A Retrospective Multicenter Study

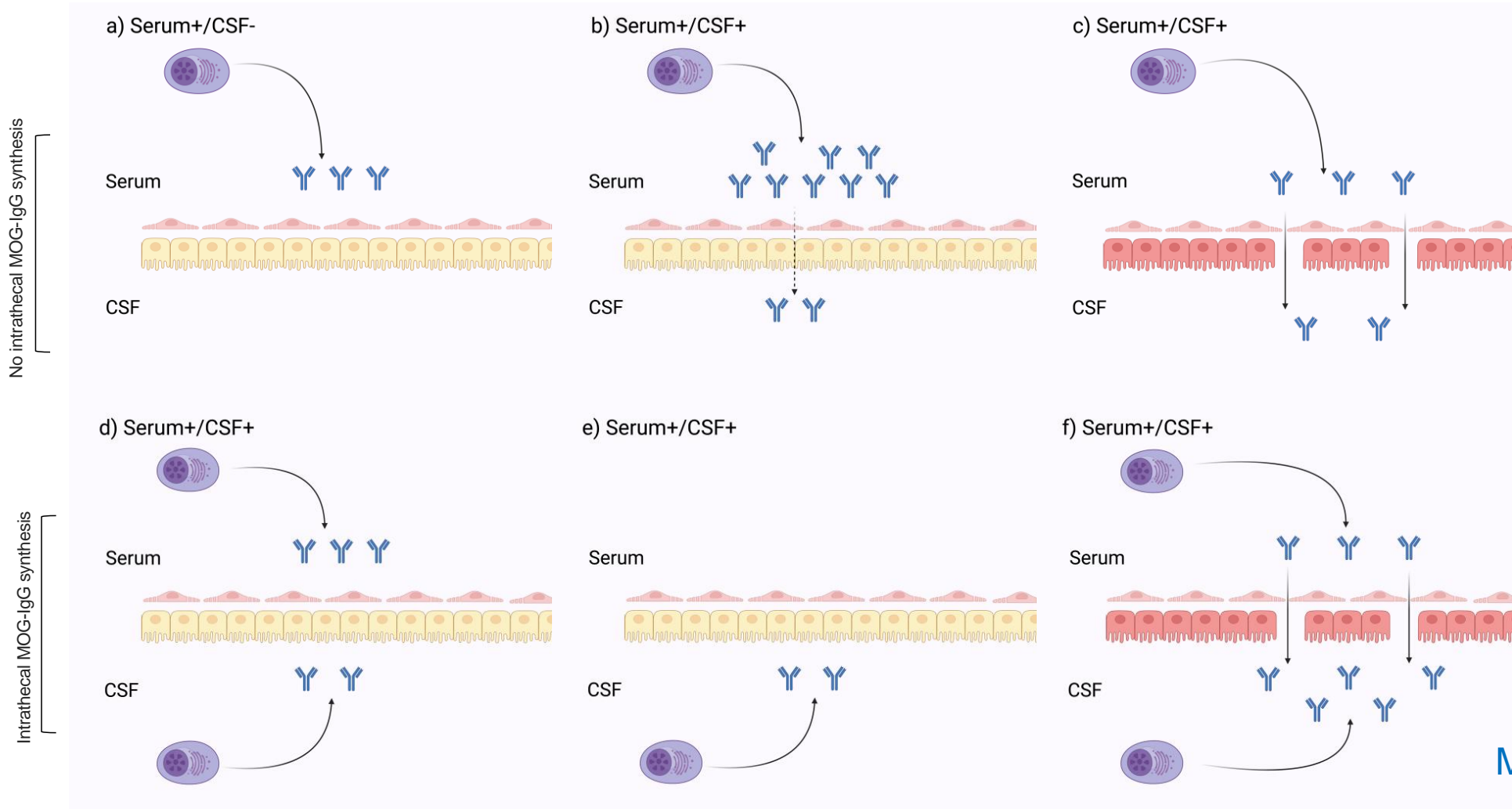
- 145/255 (56.8%) had CSF antibodies
- 31/255 (12.1%) had CSF only antibodies
- CSF-MOG patients had a higher EDSS score and sphincteric symptoms
- CSF MOG positivity has been included as a supporting criterion in the recent MOGAD criteria



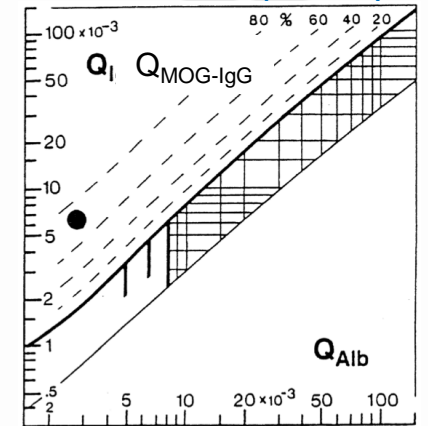
OPEN ISSUES

- Intrathecal synthesis should be systematically investigated
- CSF only MOG can occur in non-MOGAD phenotype at a variable percentage (0-30%)

MOG IgG intrathecal synthesis or CSF positivity

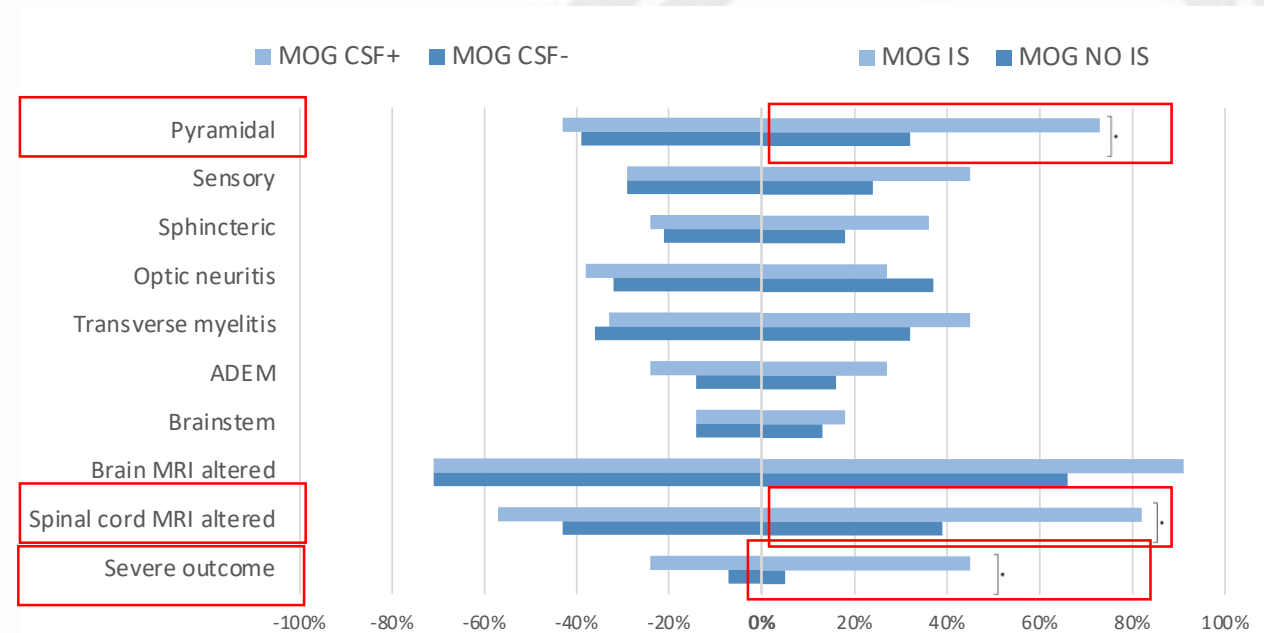
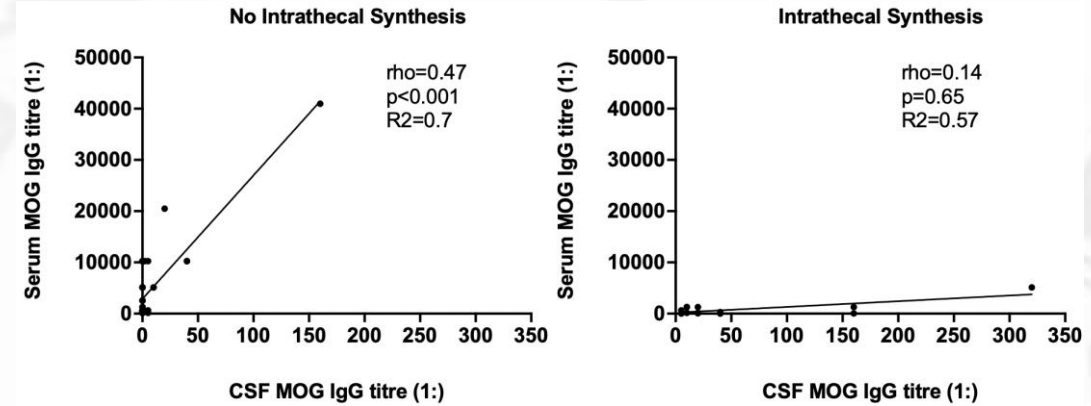
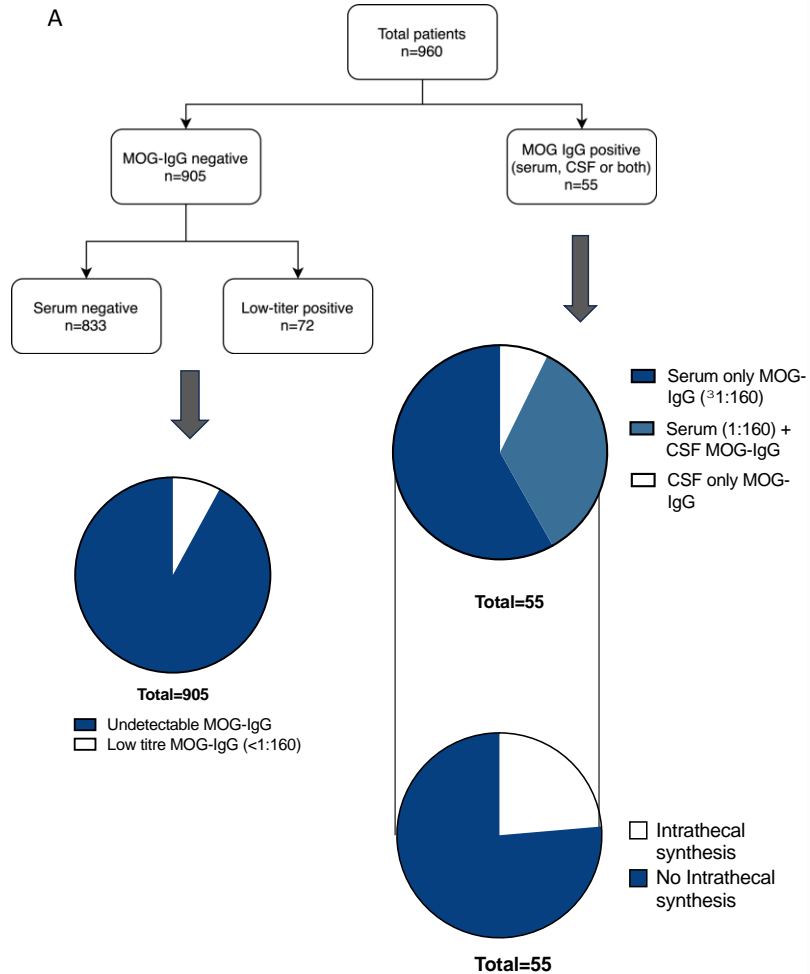


MOG-IgG serum titre
 MOG-IgG CSF titre
 B-CSF-B (Qalb)



MOG-IgG antibody Index > 4
 =
 MOG-IgG Intrathecal synthesis

Relevance of MOG IgG intrathecal synthesis in MOGAD



Summary



- CBAs are the gold standard for AQP4 abs
- FCBA and LCBA have robust performances, but **real life data reveal frequent inaccurate results**
- Serum is the sample of choice
- Novel tests (idots) on their way
- CBAs are the gold standard for MOG abs
- LCBA has a better performance (despite lack of standardization)
- MOG-IgG can be found (especially at low titre) in non-MOGAD patients (**pre-test probability!**)
- Non-IgG1 subclasses and IgA: **still pending judgment**
- CSF MOG-IgG: watch out for **intrathecal synthesis!**

Thanks for your attention!



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ninaflow@aini.it



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