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Recognition and Degradation of Myelin Basic Protein Peptides by Serum Autoantibodies: Novel Biomarker for Multiple Sclerosis

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The pathologic role of autoantibodies in autoimmune disease is widely accepted. Recently, we reported that anti-myelin basic protein (MBP) serum Abs from multiple sclerosis (MS) patients exhibit proteolytic activity toward the autoantigen. The aim of this study is to determine MBP epitopes specific for the autoantibodies in MS and compare these data with those from other neuronal disorders (OND), leading to the generation of new diagnostic and prognostic criteria. We constructed a MBP-derived recombinant “epitope library” covering the entire molecule. We used ELISA and PAGE/surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization mass spectroscopy assays to define the epitope binding/cleaving activities of autoantibodies isolated from the sera of 26 MS patients, 22 OND patients, and 11 healthy individuals. The levels of autoantibodies to MBP fragments 48–70 and 85–170 as well as to whole MBP and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein molecules were significantly higher in the sera of MS patients than in those of healthy donors. In contrast, selective reactivity to the two MBP fragments 43–68 and 146–170 distinguished the OND and MS patients. Patients with MS (77% of progressive and 85% of relapsing-remitting) but only 9% of patients with OND and no healthy donors were positive for catalysis, showing pronounced epitope specificity to the encephalitogenic MBP peptide 81–103. This peptide retained its substrate properties when flanked with two fluorescent proteins, providing a novel fluorescent resonance energy transfer approach for MS studies. Thus, anti-MBP antibody-mediated, epitope-specific binding and cleavage may be regarded as a specific characteristic of MS compared with OND and healthy donors and may serve as an additional biomarker of disease progression. The Journal of Immunology, 2008, 180: 1258–1267.

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an inflammatory demyelinating disease of the human CNS with heterogeneous pathophysiological and clinical manifestations and a very complicated etiology (1, 2). The viral mimicry hypothesis was formulated to explain the initiation of this pathology (3). At present, however, the true triggering mechanisms of the disease have not been clearly defined (4). Despite strong evidence for T cell involvement in MS in humans and experimental animal models of the disease, the contributions of a specific B cell response to myelin sheath destruction also deserves consideration (1, 5, 6). Direct high-resolution microscopic analyses revealed the presence of myelin-specific autoantibodies in the regions of demyelination plaques in patients with MS (7). In addition, the identification and quantitation of myelin basic protein (MBP)- and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG)-targeted autoantibodies to MBP and MOG have proven useful for diagnostic and prognostic purposes (8–10). Nonetheless, the mechanisms responsible for the induction of autoantibodies and their possible contributions to MS progression are still unknown and are somewhat controversial (11). Over the last two decades, the use of different modes of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (12, 13) has proven to be very important for obtaining objective evidence for the dissemination of MS in time and space. The use of other biomarkers has been shown to provide important information for the verification of diagnosis and the establishment of prognostic criteria and for evaluating the efficacy of therapeutic interventions (14, 15). The identification of new MS biomarkers could thus be of importance for diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic purposes (16).

During the last 10 years, it has been found that Abs contribute to the degradation of a number of autoantigens. These and related “antibody-enzymes”, also termed abzymes, were shown to be able to cleave DNA, RNA, carbohydrates, peptides, and proteins (17). Specific catalytic B cell responses were associated with cancers as well as with autoimmune, immune, infectious, and inflammatory disorders including asthma, Hashimoto’s thyroiditis, autoimmune myocarditis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, rheumatoid

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arthritis, HIV/AIDS, sepsis, and several animal models of autoimmunity (18–23). Recently, abzyme-dependent catalytic degradation of an autoantigen, MBP, was associated with the course of the neurodegenerative disease MS and its rodent model, experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (24–26). Autoantibody-mediated degradation of MBP was shown to be site specific, with cleavage sites localized to the immunodominant epitopes of the protein. These findings were supported by studies from others (27). Interestingly, this reaction was inhibited in vitro by glatiramer acetate (Copaxone) (24), an established treatment for MS (28).

These results are in keeping with recent data showing that the encephalitogenic epitope of MBP is exposed following deimination. This led to speculation about a role for MBP in MS progression (29), especially because there were no data to suggest that recognition of the MBP epitope as associated other neurological disorders. This prompted us to examine the entire MBP molecule for autoantibody binding and cleavage sites. The results indicate that the ability to characterize autoantibody-mediated autoantigen degradation may provide a novel biomarker for MS.

**Materials and Methods**

**Patients and healthy donors**

Frozen serum samples were obtained from the Vladimirsky Moscow Region Clinical Institute and Clinical Hospital of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia). Autoantibody purification and characterization were done with sera from 26 MS patients, 22 other neuronal disorder (OND) patients who had not been treated with steroids or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and 11 healthy donors. The MS patients were between 16 and 72 years of age (median 39.5 years; interquartile range from 28 to 48 years). Their scores on the expanded disability status scale (EDSS) ranged from 0 to 6.5 (median 3.2 ± 1.8). The EDSS is scored on

**FIGURE 1.** Interaction of human Abs with MBP, MOG, and MBP recombinant fragments. A. Amino acid sequence of MBP in relation to areas of Ab binding. Serum was obtained from MS patients at different stages of RR and PP/SP disease, as well as patients with OND and healthy donors (HD). Regions that distinguish the binding features of Abs from two groups are shown in color. High-affinity fragments are shown as dark blue, low-affinity fragments as light blue, and nonbinders as white. Box plots represent the epitope specificity of autoantibodies toward MBP recombinant fragments as well as intact MBP and MOG proteins as measured by ELISA. Numbers above the panels indicate the inclusive amino acids of each fragment of MBP; Trx indicates thioredoxin protein carrier alone. For group comparisons, significance values from *p* < 0.001 to *p* = 0.05 are indicated; NS, *p* > 0.05. The median in each group is shown by the bold line, the box plots represent the second and the third quartiles of the distribution, and the error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. Numbers on the vertical axes indicate OD₄₅₀.
a scale of 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating greater disability. The EDSS values were calculated according to the Poser classification of disease progression that combines clinical, immunological, and MRI data analysis (30). Cohorts of the OND patients and healthy donors were a median 65 years (interquartile range from 39 to 72 years) and 33.5 years (interquartile range from 26 to 47 years) of age, respectively. Informed consent was obtained as approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Vladimirs rky Moscow Regional Clinical Institute and Clinical Hospital of the Russian Academy of Sciences in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Moscow, Russia).

Purification of IgG

IgGs from sera of humans were purified essentially as described (24). IgG was isolated from serum by thricerepeated 50% ammonium sulfate precipitation followed by affinity chromatography on protein G-Sepharose (Amersham Biosciences). IgG-containing fractions were then dialyzed against PBS or TBS with 0.05% NaN3 at 4°C. The IgG amount was quantified and standardized by ELISA. IgG purity was assessed by electrophoresis followed by silver staining, immuno blotting under nonreducing conditions and by surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization (SELDI) mass spectrometry.

Synthesis, cloning, expression, and purification of the extracellular domain of MOG and thioredoxin (Trx)-fused MBP peptides (MBP epitope library)

A DNA fragment corresponding to the extracellular Ig-like domain of MOG was amplified by PCR with the specific primers 5′-GAGGAGGC CATGGCAGGGCAGTGGATTGA3′- and 5′-AGAGGAGGAT CTCTCTTCTCTCTATTCCATC3′- using human genomic DNA as the initial template. To obtain pET32CH sequence coding the c-myc epitope was added to the pET32b+ plasmid (Novagen) using BanHI and EcoRI restriction sites for the unambiguous identification of recombinant proteins by a monoclonal anti-c-myc Ab. The NcoI-BglII PCR product was cloned into pET32CH using NcoI and BanHI restriction sites. Twelve DNA fragments encoding human MBP peptides, 1–27, 17–41, 25–54, 43–68, 53–81, 81–103, 103–130, 130–156, and 146–170, were prepared by PCR with overlapping oligonucleotides for each of them and ligated to a DNA fragment corresponding to the linker (SGGGG)S. The final PCR products were cloned in-frame into the pET32CH plasmid using NcoI and BanHI restriction sites. The expression products of plasmids that contained N-terminal Trx fused through the (SGGGG)S linker to the MBP peptides (MBP epitope library) were used for cleavage and binding analysis. The plasmid encoding Trx with linker (SGGGG)S was designed as a control. The soluble recombinant His-tagged proteins were obtained by Escherichia coli expression and isolated by sorption on a Talon SuperFlow (BD Biosciences) column followed by cation exchange chromatography on a Mono S column (Amersham Biosciences) at pH 5.0 and subsequent size exclusion chromatography on a Superdex 75 GL 10/300 column (Amersham Biosciences) in PBS or TBS. Purified proteins were incubated at 10°C for 1 wk for complete fluorescent protein chromatophore maturation in PBS/TBS buffer with 0.05% NaN3. The fluorescence spectra of fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET) fusion proteins were obtained using a Cary Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer (Varian). The excitation wavelength was 405 nm (the maximum absorption of MBP preparations

MBP was prepared from bovine brain according to Ref. 31; the obtained protein was purified by reverse phase HPLC on column C4 10/250 (Mashery-Nagel).

Synthesis, cloning, expression, and purification of encephalitogenic peptide fluorescent resonance energy transfer (EPEFRET)

A pQe30-based vector (Qiagen) encoding the PS-CFP2 and TurboYFP proteins (both from Evrogen) interconnected with the short peptide linker representing MBP fragment 81–103 (EPeFRET) was done by replacement of the initial template. To obtain pET32CH, sequence coding the c-myc epitope was added to the pET32b+ plasmid using NcoI and BanHI restriction sites. The expression products of plasmids that contained N-terminal Trx corresponding to the linker (SGGGG)S were isolated from serum by thrice-repeated 50% ammonium sulfate precipitation followed by affinity chromatography on protein G-Sepharose (Amersham Biosciences). IgG-containing fractions were then dialyzed against PBS or TBS with 0.05% NaN3 at 4°C. The IgG amount was quantified and standardized by ELISA. IgG purity was assessed by electrophoresis followed by silver staining, immunoblotting under nonreducing conditions and by surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization (SELDI) mass spectrometry.

Kinetic measurements of EPEFRET hydrolysis by abzymes and enzymes

Kinetic measurements were performed using different EPEFRET concentrations (0.25–30 μM) in PBS for abzymes or TBS and 5 mM CaCl2 for an enzyme investigation. The acetic buffer at pH 3.5 requested for cathepsin B digestion of Trx-presented MBP epitopes. Matrix metalloprotease 3 (MMP-3; Sigma-Aldrich) and cathepsin D (Sigma-Aldrich) were incubated with 2 μg of recombinant MBP peptides. Matrix metalloprotease 3 (MMP-3; Sigma-Aldrich) and cathepsin D (Sigma-Aldrich) were incubated with 2 μg of MBP fragments at 37°C for 3 h in an enzyme-substrate molar ratio of 1:100 in final volume of 20 μl of 50 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 5 mM CaCl2, and 50 mM NH4OAc (pH 3.5), respectively. Bovine trypsin (Sigma-Aldrich) was incubated with 2 μg of MBP peptides for 2 h at 37°C in an enzyme-substrate molar ratio of 1:200 in final volume of 20 μl of 50 mM Tris (pH 7.5), and 5 mM CaCl2. The reaction was stopped by the addition of an equal volume of Laemmli’s buffer. The extent of fusion protein degradation was visualized by SDS-PAGE in a Tris-glycine buffer system.

**FIGURE 2.** Correlation of the EDSS of MS patients with the levels of autoantibodies to MBP fragments. Symbols indicate OD450 values for Abs from individual subjects within each EDSS category for specific MBP peptides or intact MBP and MOG proteins. Lines indicate the relation between EDSS values and the binding activity of specific peptides/proteins. MBP 81–103 (R2 = 0.332; p = 0.024), MBP 130–156 (R2 = 0.381; p = 0.011), MBP 146–170 (R2 = 0.310; p = 0.033), intact MBP (R2 = 0.458; p = 0.005), intact MOG (R2 = 0.520; p < 0.001), and control Trx carrier protein (R2 = 0.055; p = 0.376).

For PS-CFP2 protein) and the emission maximum was observed on 538 nm (corresponding to the TurboYFP (Evrogen) emission maximum).

Proteolysis of MBP epitope library by abzymes and enzymes

Purified Abs (0.1–2 μg) were incubated at 37°C for 14 h in the final volume of 20 μl PBS and 0.02% NaN3 containing 2 μg of recombinant MBP peptides. Matrix metalloprotease 3 (MMP-3; Sigma-Aldrich) and cathepsin D (Sigma-Aldrich) were incubated with 2 μg of MBP fragments at 37°C for 3 h in an enzyme-substrate molar ratio of 1:100 in final volume of 20 μl of 50 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 5 mM CaCl2, and 50 mM NH4OAc (pH 3.5), respectively. Bovine trypsin (Sigma-Aldrich) was incubated with 2 μg of MBP peptides for 2 h at 37°C in an enzyme-substrate molar ratio of 1:200 in final volume of 20 μl of 50 mM Tris (pH 7.5), and 5 mM CaCl2. The reaction was stopped by the addition of an equal volume of Laemmli’s buffer. The extent of fusion protein degradation was visualized by SDS-PAGE in a Tris-glycine buffer system.

**SELDI analysis of EPEFRET hydrolysis by Abs and enzymes**

SELDI analysis of Trx fusion peptide cleavage was performed using H4 ProteinChips and ProteinChip Reader PBS Ile (Ciphergen Biosystems), according to the manufacturer’s protocol.
Microtiter plates (Maxisorp Nunc) were coated with 50 μL of a 10 mg/L solution of recombinant MBP peptides, MBP, and MOG, in 100 mM carbonate/bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.6) in odd column wells. All even column wells were coated with 100 mM carbonate/bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.6). Plates were sealed with ELISA plate sealer (Costar) and incubated at 4°C overnight and then washed (300 μL/well) three times with PBS containing 0.15% Tween 20. All wells were then blocked with 300 μL of 2% BSA (Sigma-Aldrich) in carbonate/bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.6) and incubated for 1 h at 37°C. The plates were washed with PBS containing 0.15% Tween 20. Purified Abs were preincubated with Trx immobilized on Sepharose 4FF and diluted in PBS containing 0.15% Tween 20, 5 United States Pharmacopeia (USP) units of heparin per milliliter (in case of MBP as an Ag), and 0.5% BSA at the final dilution of 1/60 to 1/500, and 50 μL of the diluted
sample was added to each well of the plate. mAbs to MBP (MAB381; Chemicon) and MOG (clone 8.18-C5; M. Reindl, University of Innsbruck, Austria) and known positive and negative human serum samples were used as controls. The plates were incubated for 1 h at 37°C and washed three times with PBS and 0.15% Tween 20. To each well, 50 μl of tetramethyl benzidine (US Biological) was added to each well and stored in the dark from 5 to 15 min. The reaction was stopped with 10% phosphoric acid (Merck) and known positive and negative human serum samples were used as controls. The plates were incubated for 1 h at 37°C and washed three times with PBS and 0.15% Tween 20 and 50 μl of tetrathymethyl benzidine (US Biological) was added to each well and stored in the dark from 5 to 15 min. The reaction was stopped with 10% phosphoric acid (Merck) at 50 μl/well. The OD450 values were measured by a Genius microplate reader (Tecan).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 13 software using a non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test and Spearman rank correlation. The results are expressed as medians and interquartile ranges. All reported p values are two-sided; p < 0.05 was considered indicative of statistical significance.

Results

Analysis of binding activity of autoantibodies to MBP epitope library

Serum samples from 26 patients with MS, 22 patients with OND, and 11 healthy individuals were analyzed by ELISA for the levels of Abs to intact MBP and MOG proteins and the MBP epitope library (Fig. 1). A comparative analysis of the level of autoantibodies toward two major neuronal Ags and the MBP peptides presented in solution may shed light on the existing controversial results concerning diagnostics for the progression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalyst</th>
<th>MS Stage</th>
<th>Sites of hydrolysis of MBP peptide 81–103 from epitope library by autoantibodies from MS and OND patients, bovine trypsin, cathepsin D, and MMP-3a</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS32</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS37</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS38</td>
<td>RR/E</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS39</td>
<td>RR/E</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS40</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS41</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS43</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS75</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS78</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS79</td>
<td>RR/E</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS80</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS81</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS82</td>
<td>RR/R</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS28</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS31</td>
<td>PP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS33</td>
<td>SP/E</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS34</td>
<td>SP/E</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS35</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS36</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS42</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS44</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS45</td>
<td>PP/E</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS46</td>
<td>SP/R</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS76</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>X X x x</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS77</td>
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<td>MS83</td>
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<td>MMP-3</td>
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<td>Cathepsin D</td>
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a Purified Abs (0.1–1 μg), MMP-3, cathepsin D, and bovine trypsin were incubated with 1 μg of recombinant MBP peptide 81–103 from epitope library. MMP-3 and cathepsin D were used an enzyme-substrate molar ratio of 1:100 and bovine trypsin at a molar ratio 1:200. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 10 volumes of 50% acetonitrile plus 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, and 1 μl from this mixture was subjected to SELDI mass spectrometry. Major sites are marked by a boldfaced X and minor sites by a lowercase x.

b The MS designations refer to IgG purified from the MS patients with respective numbers. Abs from two of 22 patients with OND were positive as well. Cleavage sites were minor and located after arginine 97 (data not shown).

c E, Exacerbation; R, remission.

d Cathepsin D, as well as Cathepsin D, hydrolyzed not only the MBP fragment but also the Trx carrier in multiple sites.
of MS and the conversion of the clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) to clinically definite multiple sclerosis (CDMS) (8–11). We hypothesized that these contradictory outcomes are the consequence of using whole MBP and MOG molecules as Ags, where the intrinsic role of the con-}{
obtained activities. In addition, as shown in Table II and Fig. 4, D–G, abzymatic hydrolysis of the EPeFRET in the concentration of 1 μM was sufficiently inhibited by the MBP peptide 81–103 from the epitope library (IC50 = 0.007 μM) and less well by its mutant 81–103 (R97A) (IC50 = 0.09 μM) or glatiramer acetate (Copaxone) (IC50 = 0.1 μM); the carrier protein did not have any effect on catalysis (IC50 >> 10 μM). In contrast, these substances had little if any effect on the cleavage of the FRET peptide by bovine trypsin or MMP-3. IC50 values for MMP-3 substances had little if any effect on the cleavage of the FRET levels of anti-MOG and anti-MBP Abs and inflammatory signs with level of autoantibodies to intact MBP and MOG proteins were indistinguishable for patients with MS progression to CDMS (11). The latter results are in keeping with however, indicated that positive tests had no prognostic value for predicted disease activity over time (1). The studies described here suggest important opportunities for improving diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic approaches to MS. This view is based on the demonstration that serum Abs from patients with MS exhibit abzyme activity toward MBP and that a novel FRET-based assay for MBP peptide cleavage can be used to screen for this activity. These findings derive from the use of MBP peptides rather than intact MBP or MOG proteins to assay for Ab binding and cleavage. We have described two distinct methods for detecting anti-myelin Abs: binding and catalysis.

Discussion

The prospects for progress in developing novel approaches for the diagnosis and treatment of MS have been greatly encouraged by several observations. These include: 1) the identification of a major immunogenic region in MBP, peptide 82–98; 2) the demonstration that both B and T cell responses to MBP are focused on this region, particular for patients who express HLA-DR2; and 3) clinical studies suggesting that patients treated with MBP peptide 82–98 can be made tolerant to the protein in association with delayed disease progression or reduced disease activity over time (1). The studies described here suggest important opportunities for improving diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic approaches to MS. This view is based on the demonstration that serum Abs from patients with MS exhibit abzyme activity toward MBP and that a novel FRET-based assay for MBP peptide cleavage can be used to screen for this activity. These findings derive from the use of MBP peptides rather than intact MBP or MOG proteins to assay for Ab binding and cleavage. We have described two distinct methods for detecting anti-myelin Abs: binding and catalysis.

Binding

The use of assays for Abs to MBP and MOG for diagnostic and prognostic purposes in patients with a CIS, a frequent precursor to CDMS, has yielded conflicting results. One study showed that the presence of myelin Abs in the sera of CIS patients was predictive of a shorter time course to the development of CDMS (8). Others, however, indicated that positive tests had no prognostic value for progression to CDMS (11). The latter results are in keeping with our demonstration that the binding activities of Abs to intact MBP and MOG proteins were indistinguishable for patients with MS and OND. In addition, a screen of MBP peptides showed that the reactivity of Abs from patients with MS and OND could be distinguished only by their differential binding to MBP 43–68 and MBP 146–170. Follow-up studies of patients with MS using assays based on the use of these fragments will be needed to determine whether it provides an improved prognostic tool for patients with CIS.

Interestingly, the parameters of Ab binding associated with disease progression were different from those with potential prognostic value. Disease severity, as determined by EDSS, correlated with level of autoantibodies to intact MBP and MOG proteins as well as MBP fragments 81–103, 130–156 and 146–170. These findings are in keeping with the demonstrated correlations between levels of anti-MOG and anti-MBP Abs and inflammatory signs revealed by MRI and cerebrospinal fluid analyses (9).

Catalysis

The neurodegenerative model of MS is based on the proposition of a primary lesion in myelin followed by myelin breakdown and the release of myelin-compartmentalized proteins, particularly MBP. This is followed by the generation of MBP-derived peptides that become the main sensitizers of T cells (1). The hypothesis that interactions between MBP and T cells must occur at sites other than the myelin membrane has been challenged by recent physicochemical studies demonstrating that myelin can become structurally unstable secondary to specific posttranslational modifications of MBP structure. This was shown to result in the increased surface exposure and susceptibility to proteolysis of MBP 83–92 (29, 36). The close association between the proteolytic sensitivity of MBP and the pattern of posttranslational modifications of the molecule may represent one of the key regulatory mechanisms in epiphenomenon generation (38, 39). Proteolysis may proceed by any of four distinct pathways that may exert a concerted attack on the MBP molecule, although the mechanisms responsible for the activation and regulation of these potential activities are not known. Thus, epiphenomenon generation may occur via: 1) autocatalytic cleavage of the MBP molecule (34); 2) protease digestion (33, 40); 3) autoantibody-mediated site-specific cleavage (24); or 4), an Ab-dependent oxidative pathway (41). The last mechanism, which has been demonstrated in a number of autoimmune pathologies, remains unproven for MS (42). These pathways are characterized by dramatic differences in reaction velocities and in cleavage site specificity. Obviously the rates of enzymatic reactions are several times higher than those for autocatalysis and Ab-enzymes (abzymes) (24, 33, 34), perhaps making this pathway the major player in epiphenomenon generation. In the case of abzymes, the large excess of the biocatalyst, its high specificity, and its close compartmentalization with the MBP substrate shown in demyelinating lesions (7) are suggestive of its likely effectiveness in vivo. This was documented for the cleavage of Bence-Jones proteins in multiple myeloma and the Ab-mediated cleavage of factor VIII in hemophilia and in sepsis (21, 43, 44). As shown previously, the velocity of the MBP-specific abzyme reaction is at the upper limit of published disease-associated Ab catalysis (24). The conformational instability and flexibility of the MBP molecule together with a rather wide spectrum of posttranslational modification makes MBP with its various isoforms a most unusual substrate. Pathways 1 (autocatalytic cleavage of the MBP molecule) and 3 (autoantibody-mediated site-specific cleavage) may be combined and, to some extent, abzymes may play the role of effective "templates" for autocatalytic processing as suggested earlier for DNA abzymes in systemic lupus erythematosus (19). It has been suggested that the normal proteolytic processing of MBP destroys the encephalitogenic epitope, thus bypassing central tolerance and predisposing to autoimmune attack (45). A systematic evaluation of enzyme and abzyme cleavage sites within MBP showed that some of the abzyme targets were identical with the sites cleaved by one of the enzymes (Fig. 3A). Other abzyme cleavage sites were unique but often displaced by only one or a few amino acids from those targeted by one or more enzymes. As mentioned earlier, the site specificity of enzyme cleavage is greatly influenced by posttranslational modifications and the specific isoforms of MBP (33, 46). By comparison, abzyme-mediated cleavage of MBP is unaffected by phosphorylation status, indicating that this biocatalyst is less regulated by the physiological alterations of target proteins (24). This feature of
abzyme active sites may ensure consistency in MBP-derived epitope processing.

As we demonstrated previously (24), catalytic Abs to the encaphalotigenic peptide are present in the serum of the MS patients. In this study we significantly expended the number of MS patients studied for them specificity of MBP peptide cleavage as well as examining patients with a broader range of OND. We showed that sera from normal controls do not exhibit MS-defined cleavage activity. The rigorous purification scheme first developed for the isolation of “natural abzymes” (47) ensures that the activity measured is abzyme-mediated and cannot be ascribed to contaminating enzymes. Among the OND patients who were studied we could find only 9% positives cases of abzyme catalysis. These findings indicate that site-specific, abzyme-mediated cleavage of defined MBP peptides may represent a novel diagnostic method for MS, with the level of activity providing an additional biomarker of disease progression.

The use of encaphalotigenic peptides from an epitope library fused with fluorescent proteins provides a novel FRET approach to screen for the presence and activity of catalytic autoantibodies.

The encaphalotigenic peptide and its mutant as well as Copaxone were shown to be good inhibitors of abzyme-mediated FRET hydrolysis. The therapeutic benefit of Copaxone and encaphalotigenic peptide for patients with MS is consistent with the model showing that catalytic Abs may play some role in the pathogenesis of this disease (4, 45).

The data presented here and previously (24, 25) suggest that abzyme-mediated cleavage of MBP peptides may provide a novel biomarker to complement established magnetic resonance imaging approaches to the diagnosis and staging of MS. Further studies of the features of MBP-specific abzymes may open new perspectives in the development of MS therapeutics while clarifying the mechanisms of action of existing drugs.

Disclosures

The authors have no financial conflict of interest.

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