

Neuropsychiatric Lupus and Association with Cerebrospinal Fluid immunoglobulins: A Pilot Study

Ljudmila Stojanovich MD¹, Dusica Smiljanich-Miljkovich MD², Roald Omdal MD³ and Boris Sakic PhD⁴

¹Department of Rheumatology, Bezanijska Kosa, University Medical Center, Belgrade and ²Clinical-Hospital Center (KBC), Department of Neurology, Zemun, Serbia

³Clinical Immunology Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway

⁴Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada

ABSTRACT: **Background:** Recent experimental evidence points to brain-reactive antibodies as a key factor in the pathogenesis of neuropsychiatric systemic lupus erythematosus (central nervous system-SLE). However, clinical studies in which circulating (serum) autoantibodies were correlated with neuropsychiatric manifestations have not produced consistent findings.

Objectives: To test the hypothesis that autoantibodies in cerebrospinal fluid are more reflective of functional brain damage.

Methods: We compared the behavioral profiles of 12 NP-SLE patients, some of whom had immunoglobulin G in their CSF.

Results: Western blotting revealed heavy and light chain IgG bands in six patients similar in age to the subgroup of CSF IgG-free patients. A series of serological measures did not differ between the subgroups, but SLEDAI scores and daily steroid doses were higher in patients with IgG in their CSF. All three patients with severe deficits in verbal and executive functions were positive for the CSF IgG, while three other patients with psychosis were CSF IgG-negative.

Conclusions: Although the present sample size is relatively small, the results support the relationship between disease severity and central manifestations of autoimmunity. They also emphasize the importance of clinical studies that compare subpopulations of NP-SLE patients and justify development of animal models in which controlled immune mechanisms induce specific deficits in behavior.

IMAJ 2009;11:359–362

KEY WORDS: neuropsychiatric lupus, cerebrospinal fluid, immunoglobulins, brain-reactive antibodies, cognitive deficits

anxiety, affective disorders and cognitive deficits) to focal CNS syndromes (including seizures, chorea, myelopathy, transverse myelitis, headaches). This behavioral and neurological heterogeneity, different onset, and fluctuating severity suggest multifactorial mechanisms, which likely overlap during the progress of SLE. Together with direct effects of autoimmune/inflammatory factors, important factors in CNS pathogenesis include the damage of peripheral tissues, opportunistic infection, and adverse effects of chronic immunosuppressive treatments. Despite a complex etiology, a significant number of clinical and experimental studies point to soluble messengers as key players in a cascade of harmful neuroimmunological events. Autoantibodies reactive with brain antigens were the focus of intensive research for several decades [1]. Current literature reviews point to the role of circulating antiribosomal, anticardiolipin, antiphospholipid and, more recently, anti-NR2 antibodies [2,3]. Clinical evidence, however, did not unequivocally support the relationship between antibodies in serum and psychiatric manifestations [4,5], thus leading to the possibility that intrathecally synthesized antibodies are a better predictor of disturbed brain morphology and function [6].

In particular, increased intrathecal synthesis of immunoglobulins, as revealed by an elevated IgG index and oligoclonal banding [7], and antigen-specific autoantibodies in the cerebrospinal fluid [8] seem to better correlate with CNS involvement in general (e.g., brain lesions, seizures, cranial neuropathy), and NP manifestations in particular. We presently address the above hypothesis by comparing neurological, psychiatric and immunological profiles in a cohort of NP-SLE patients who differ with regard to the presence of IgG proteins in their CSF. The overall expectation was that protein signals in their CSF would identify behavioral variables to distinguish two subgroups.

Diverse neurological and psychiatric manifestations are common and serious complications of systemic lupus erythematosus. They range from diffuse central nervous system disorders (such as acute confusional states, psychosis,

SLE = systemic lupus erythematosus
NP-SLE = neuropsychiatric SLE
CSF = cerebrospinal fluid

PATIENTS AND METHODS

The study group consisted of 10 female and 2 male patients (mean age 48.6 ± 10.1 years) who fulfilled classification criteria

CNS = central nervous system
Ig = immunoglobulin

for NP-SLE [9]. All patients underwent a detailed medical interview and routine physical examination by a qualified rheumatologist, neurologist and psychiatrist prior to inclusion in the study. Further data regarding various clinical manifestations of the disease, demographic parameters and laboratory results, were obtained from the patients' medical files. Cross-sectional and Doppler color flow echocardiographic examination was performed in all patients to determine cardiac abnormalities. Pericarditis was diagnosed at disease onset. At the time of CSF evaluation none of the patients showed clinical or echocardiographic manifestations. Disease activity was assessed according to the SLEDAI (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index). Laboratory investigations included a complete blood count, liver function tests, serum creatinine, and urine analysis to detect proteinuria, hematuria and cellular casts. Antinuclear antibodies were detected by indirect immunofluorescence using HEp-2 cells as substrate; anti-DNA antibodies were detected by radioimmunoassay; rheumatoid factor and total C3 and C4 levels were measured by laser nephelometry; antiphospholipid antibodies, anticardiolipin-IgG and IgM, and beta-2 glycoprotein-1 antibodies IgG and IgM were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Bindazyme, Binding Site, UK); and lupus anticoagulant was tested by the diluted Russel Viper Venom Test, phospholipid-sensitive partial thromboplastin time reagent and platelet neutralization procedure, as described earlier [10]. Immunosuppressive therapy in all patients consisted of the steroid drug Pronison® (prednisolone, daily maintenance dose 15 mg/kg twice a week) and chemotherapy with Endoxan® (cyclophosphamide) in bolus infusions [10]. All patients were taking aspirin (100 mg/day) and Plaquenil® (200 mg/day) during the study; none of them was receiving warfarin.

ASSESSMENT OF CNS INVOLVEMENT

CNS involvement in all NP-SLE patients was confirmed with digital electroencephalography (Galileo System, Italy); visual, somatosensory and acoustic evoked potentials (Medilog-Sensor, Vickers Medical, UK); electromyoneurography and magnetic resonance imaging (Gyrosan, Philips T5-NT, The Netherlands). Initial scout MRI (performed on cross-sectional, frontal and sagittal planes) was followed by the assessment of cross-sectional planes by T-1 and T-2 relaxation. The following parameters were measured: signals from cerebral and cerebellar parenchyma, ventricles, basal cistern, and subarachnoidal spaces of brain convexity.

Neuropsychological testing involved Folstein's mini-mental test, the standardized Wechsler adult intelligence scale, the Boston naming test, the figure drawing test, speech fluency, the computerized Cambridge neuropsychological test automated battery (CANTAB), the finger-tapping test, and the Purdue pegboard test. Cognitive function was assessed according

to five established categories: a) General IQ, assessed from total, verbal and non-verbal IQ; b) Speech, assessed by the Boston naming test and correct responses with and without semantic support; c) Attention, assessed by tests of total, verbal and non-verbal summation; d) Memory, assessed by tests of visual, spatial and complex memory, recognition time, visual-associative memory and its time span; and e) Executive functions, which reflect "frontal" cognitive functions, such as decision making, planning, and problem solving. Standard reference values were used for comparison purposes in the assessments of IQ, speech, and executive functions. Cognitive and memory function were compared to the performance of 25 control patients who were comparable in age but showed no signs or symptoms of systemic disease.

Upon exclusion of common contraindications, CSF was obtained by lumbar puncture of the intravertebral space between the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae. Blood-free samples were used exclusively, stored at -20°C, and small volumes were sent abroad by courier service for further analysis. The CSF samples from six age-matched healthy females were obtained from Norway and used as a negative control.

SDS-PAGE AND PROTEIN DETECTION

To assess total protein levels, CSF samples were denatured at 100°C for 4 minutes and briefly spun before loading (5 µl/lane) onto a precast 10% SDS-PAGE gel (BioRad, Mississauga, ON, Canada). After electrophoresis, gels were stained using the standard Coomassie blue method.

For Western blotting, samples were run at 100 V for 60 min and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (100 V for 2 hours). Resolved proteins were blocked for 1 hr with 5% skim milk prior to incubation overnight at 4°C with mouse anti-human IgG antibody (1:5,000; Chemicon, Temecula, CA, USA). Membranes were washed three times in phosphate-buffered saline and incubated for 1 hr at room temperature with a horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, UK). Antigens were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence and the signals were detected by autoradiography film exposed for 60 sec.

STATISTICS

The differences in frequencies and mean values between the two subgroups of NP-SLE patients were analyzed by Pearson's chi-square test and Student's *t*-test, respectively. The significance level was set at $P < 0.05$; all computations were performed using the SPSS 13 statistical package.

RESULTS

From the cohort of 12 NP-SLE patients, 6 CSF samples showed increased levels of albumin (~66 kDa region) and proteins of a lower molecular weight. As confirmed by Western blotting,

distinct bands in the ~25 kDa and ~55 kDa regions pointed to light and heavy IgG chains. Such bands were not seen in the other half of the NP-SLE group or in healthy controls. No significant differences between the CSF IgG-positive and CSF IgG-negative subgroups were observed with respect to age or other demographic measures. However, CSF IgG-positive patients received significantly higher daily doses of the steroid drug Pronison® [Table 1], likely due to more severe disease manifestations, as reflected by a higher SLEDAI score [Table 2]. Interestingly, no cases with lupus anticoagulant, pericarditis or psychosis were seen in this group. Conversely, all three patients with profound dysfunctions in executive and verbal functioning showed the heavy chain IgG band in their CSF [Table 3]. No other dependent variables significantly discriminated between the two subgroups of NP-SLE patients.

DISCUSSION

The present study revealed that IgG molecules may be present in the CSF of patients with CNS-SLE. The presence of IgG was associated with deficits in complex memory and verbal function, more severe symptomatology, and aggressive steroid treatment. These observations are consistent with some earlier clinical studies. In particular, it was reported that NP-SLE patients with a diffuse or complex presentation have abnormal CSF IgG index/oligoclonal bands and elevated CSF antineuronal antibodies [11]. In addition, McLaurin and colleagues [12] reported a significant relationship between serum antiphospholipid antibodies, steroid treatment, and declining cognitive function. However, due to the overlapping of therapeutic factors and IgG bands in CSF, the present results do not resolve the dilemma whether steroids or brain-reactive antibodies induce cognitive impairments. The absence of IgG bands in CSF was associated with psychosis, increased lupus anticoagulant and inflammatory manifestations (e.g., pericarditis and arthritis). This raises the possibility that disturbed perception of reality is not induced by autoantibodies but is related to other mechanisms. Due to the relatively small sample size in the present study other important associations might be undetectable. Despite these concerns, our findings point to the necessity for subclassification of NP-SLE patients in the search for neuropathogenic immune factors. This pilot study is our first step in designing projects with larger cohorts of NP-SLE patients free of steroid therapy, and in the biochemical characterization of human CSF immunoglobulins with respect to their *in vitro* and *in vivo* pathogenicity.

In NP-SLE the blood-brain barrier can be (at least transiently) damaged and autoantibodies can be synthesized within the brain (intrathecally), as suggested by an increased immunoglobulin index [13]. However, it is still not clear whether a subset of pathogenic brain-reactive antibodies passively diffuse from the peripheral blood or are synthesized by leukocytes

Table 1. Demographic and therapeutic profile of NP-SLE patients distinguished on the basis of IgG bands in their CSF (n = 6 patients/group)

Variable	IgG negative	IgG positive	χ ² or t-test	p
Females	83.3%	83.3%	0	NS
Mean age (yrs)	51.3 ± 4.8	43.5 ± 4.7	1.157	NS
Smokers	33.3%	33.3%	0	NS
SLE duration (yrs)	5.5 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 1.6	1.117	NS
Cum. dose of CY (g)	11 ± 2.1	6.1 ± 2.9	1.337	NS
Pronison® (mg/day)	7.5 ± 0	16.2 ± 4	2.15	0.05

CY = cyclophosphamide

Table 2. Selected variables in NP-SLE patients distinguished on the basis of IgG bands in their CSF (n = 6 patients/group)

Variable	IgG negative	IgG positive	χ ² or t-test	p
SLEDAI	9.3 ± 1.7	19. ± 4.0	2.264	0.047
Anti-DNA	36.1 ± 16.7	27.5 ± 17.8	0.353	NS
LA	66.7%	0%	6.0	0.014
aCL-IgG	11.1 ± 5.4	12.5 ± 9.4	0.125	NS
Arthritis	66.7%	16.7%	3.086	0.079
Pericarditis	83.3%	0%	8.571	0.003

LA = lupus anticoagulant, aCL = anticardiolipin antibodies

Table 3. Psychiatric manifestations in NP-SLE patients distinguished on the basis of IgG bands in their CSF (n = 6 patients/group)

Variable	IgG negative	IgG positive	χ ² or t-test	p
Depression	33.3%	0%	2.4	NS
Cognitive dysfunction	0%	50%	4.0	0.046
Psychosis	50%	0%	4.0	0.046
Anxiety	33.3%	33.3%	0	NS

LA = lupus anticoagulant, aCL = anticardiolipin antibodies

which, when activated, can enter the CNS [14]. One may assume that both mechanisms are operational when the blood-brain barrier integrity is compromised by immune complex deposition and inflammation of the basal membrane [15]. The importance of a breached blood-brain barrier in the etiology of NP-SLE has recently been confirmed in an animal model where active immunization with NR2 antigen and formation of anti-NR2 receptor antibodies led to learning deficits, but only when permeability of the blood-brain barrier was increased by systemic administration of lipopolysaccharide [16].

The issue of cellular targets in the brain is of particular importance and for many years it has been proposed that brain-reactive antibodies cause neurological dysfunction by binding to

CNS antigens and altering cell function [17]. A series of studies have demonstrated that brain-reactive antibodies are more frequent in the serum and CSF of NP-SLE patients [18-20]. With respect to brain antigen specificity, the CSF of a patient with NP-SLE showed a subtype of anti-DNA antibodies that also reacted with an NMDA receptor (NR2). They were capable of inducing excitotoxic neuronal death, both *in vitro* and in the mouse hippocampus [21]. Based on these data, it was proposed that some lupus patients may have circulating anti-NMDA receptor antibodies that are capable of causing neuronal damage and memory deficits if the blood-brain barrier is breached [22]. We did not examine whether the CSF IgG antibodies are reactive to brain antigens, but our finding of the association between CSF IgG and cognitive dysfunction justifies further clinical and experimental efforts in this direction.

The association between CSF IgGs and cognitive dysfunction is consistent with the findings of a recent experimental study; namely, that the detrimental effect of anti-NR2 antibodies on cognitive function can be seen exclusively when the blood-brain barrier is breached [16] and they show up in the CSF [21]. Conversely, the lack of association between autoantibodies and psychosis may indicate other mechanisms (e.g., inflammatory and/or endocrine). However, further studies with larger cohorts are required to characterize the binding specificity of CSF immunoglobulins and examine the cause-effect relationship between antibodies in CSF and aberrant behavior.

In summary, the results of our pilot study point to the importance of clinical studies that compare subpopulations of NP-SLE patients and justify the use of lupus-prone mice [23] and experimental studies in which immune mechanisms (not confounded by therapeutic treatments) induce specific deficits in behavior [2,24,25].

Acknowledgment:

We thank Adeel Safdar and Zhou Zhang for technical assistance. This work was supported by funds from the National Institutes of Health (1R21 AR49163-01), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (grant MOP 38065), and the Ministry of Science of the Republic of Serbia (grant 145020).

Correspondence:

Dr. B. Sakic

Brain-Body Institute, St. Joseph's Healthcare, Juravinski Innovation Center T-3307, 50 Charlton Avenue East, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 4A6

Phone: (905) 522-1155 ext. 35220

Fax: (905)-540-6573

email: sakic@mcmaster.ca

References

- Zandman-Goddard G, Chapman J, Shoenfeld Y. Autoantibodies involved in neuropsychiatric SLE and antiphospholipid syndrome. *Semin Arthritis Rheum* 2007; 36(5): 297-315.
- Huerta PT, Kowal C, DeGiorgio LA, Volpe BT, Diamond B. Immunity and behavior: antibodies alter emotion. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2006; 103(3): 678-83.
- Toubi E, Shoenfeld Y. Clinical and biological aspects of anti-P-ribosomal protein autoantibodies. *Autoimmun Rev* 2007; 6(3): 119-25.
- Hanly JG, Robichaud J, Fisk JD. Anti-NR2 glutamate receptor antibodies and cognitive function in systemic lupus erythematosus. *J Rheumatol* 2006; 33(8): 1553-8.
- Harrison MJ, Ravdin LD, Lockshin MD. Relationship between serum NR2a antibodies and cognitive dysfunction in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Arthritis Rheum* 2006; 54(8): 2515-22.
- Lai NS, Lan JL. Evaluation of cerebrospinal anticardiolipin antibodies in lupus patients with neuropsychiatric manifestations. *Lupus* 2000; 9(5): 353-7.
- McLean BN, Miller D, Thompson EJ. Oligoclonal banding of IgG in CSF, blood-brain barrier function, and MRI findings in patients with sarcoidosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and Behcet's disease involving the nervous system. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1995; 58(5): 548-54.
- Yoshio T, Hirata D, Onda K, Nara H, Minota S. Antiribosomal P protein antibodies in cerebrospinal fluid are associated with neuropsychiatric systemic lupus erythematosus. *J Rheumatol* 2005; 32(1): 34-9.
- ACR ad hoc committee. The American College of Rheumatology nomenclature and case definitions for neuropsychiatric lupus syndromes. *Arthritis Rheum* 1999; 42(4): 599-608.
- Stojanovich L, Stojanovich R, Kostich V, Djzolic E. Neuropsychiatric lupus favourable response to low dose i.v. cyclophosphamide and prednisolone (pilot study). *Lupus* 2003; 12(1): 3-7.
- West SG, Emlen W, Wener MH, Kotzin BL. Neuropsychiatric lupus erythematosus: a 10-year prospective study on the value of diagnostic tests. *Am J Med* 1995; 99(2): 153-63.
- McLaurin EY, Holliday SL, Williams P, Brey RL. Predictors of cognitive dysfunction in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. *Neurology* 2005; 64(2): 297-303.
- Abbott NJ, Mendonca LL, Dolman DE. The blood-brain barrier in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Lupus* 2003; 12(12): 908-15.
- Hickey WF, Lassmann S, Cross AH. Lymphocyte entry and the initiation of inflammation in the central nervous system. In: Keane RW, Hickey WF, eds. *Immunology of the Nervous System*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997: 200-25.
- Hoffman SA, Harbeck RJ. CNS Lupus and the blood-brain barrier. In: Neuwelt EA, ed. *Implications of the Blood-Brain Barrier and Its Manipulation*. New York: Plenum Medical Book Co.; 1989: 469-94.
- Kowal C, DeGiorgio LA, Nakaoka T, et al. Cognition and immunity; antibody impairs memory. *Immunity* 2004; 21(2): 179-88.
- Hampton DW, Seitz A, Chen P, Heber-Katz E, Fawcett JW. Altered CNS response to injury in the MRL/MpJ mouse. *Neuroscience* 2004; 127(4): 821-32.
- Williams GW, Bluestein HG, Steinberg AD. Brain-reactive lymphocytotoxic antibody in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus: correlation with central nervous system involvement. *Clin Immunol Immunopathol* 1981; 18(1): 126-32.
- Bluestein HG, Zvaifler NJ. Antibodies reactive with central nervous system antigens. *Hum Pathol* 1983; 14(5): 424-8.
- Denburg JA, Carbotte RM, Denburg SD. Neuronal antibodies and cognitive function in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Neurology* 1987; 37: 464-7.
- DeGiorgio LA, Konstantinov KN, Lee SC, Hardin JA, Volpe BT, Diamond B. A subset of lupus anti-DNA antibodies cross-reacts with the NR2 glutamate receptor in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Nat Med* 2001; 7(11): 1189-93.
- Kowal C, DeGiorgio LA, Lee JY, et al. Human lupus autoantibodies against NMDA receptors mediate cognitive impairment. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2006; 103(52): 19854-9.
- Santiago-Raber ML, Laporte C, Reininger L, Izui S. Genetic basis of murine lupus. *Autoimmun Rev* 2004; 3(1): 33-9.
- Katzav A, Solodov I, Brodsky O, et al. Induction of autoimmune depression in mice by anti-ribosomal P antibodies via the limbic system. *Arthritis Rheum* 2007; 56(3): 938-48.
- Shoenfeld Y. To smell autoimmunity: anti-P-ribosomal autoantibodies, depression, and the olfactory system. *J Autoimmun* 2007; 28(2-3): 165-9.