

Update on myasthenia gravis

Jan Verschuuren

Living with myasthenia gravis

Updates on psychosocial issues and
training

Friday 30 September - Saturday 1 October, 2022
Musholm, Denmark



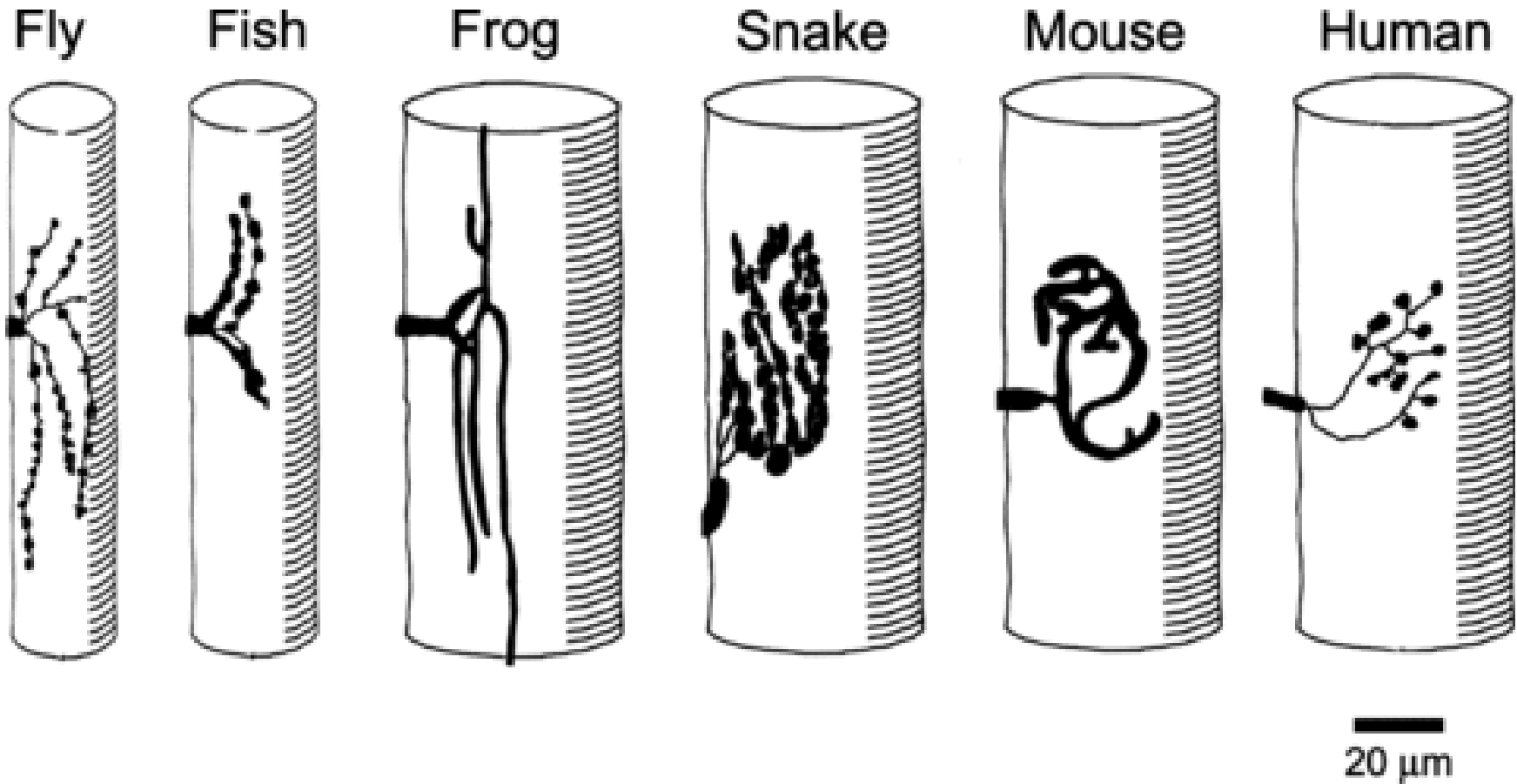
MUSKELSVINDFONDEN

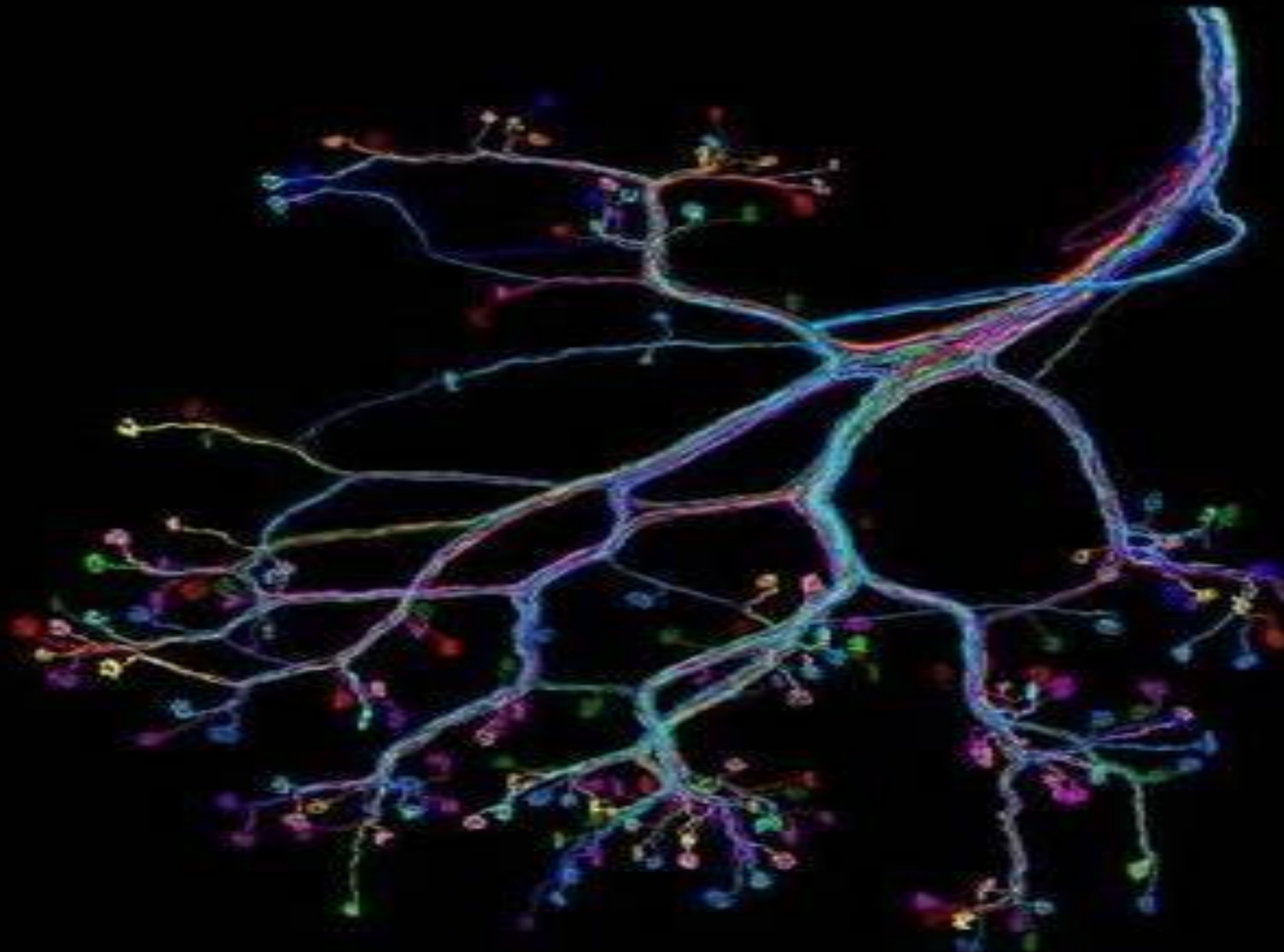


The National Rehabilitation
Center for Neuromuscular Diseases



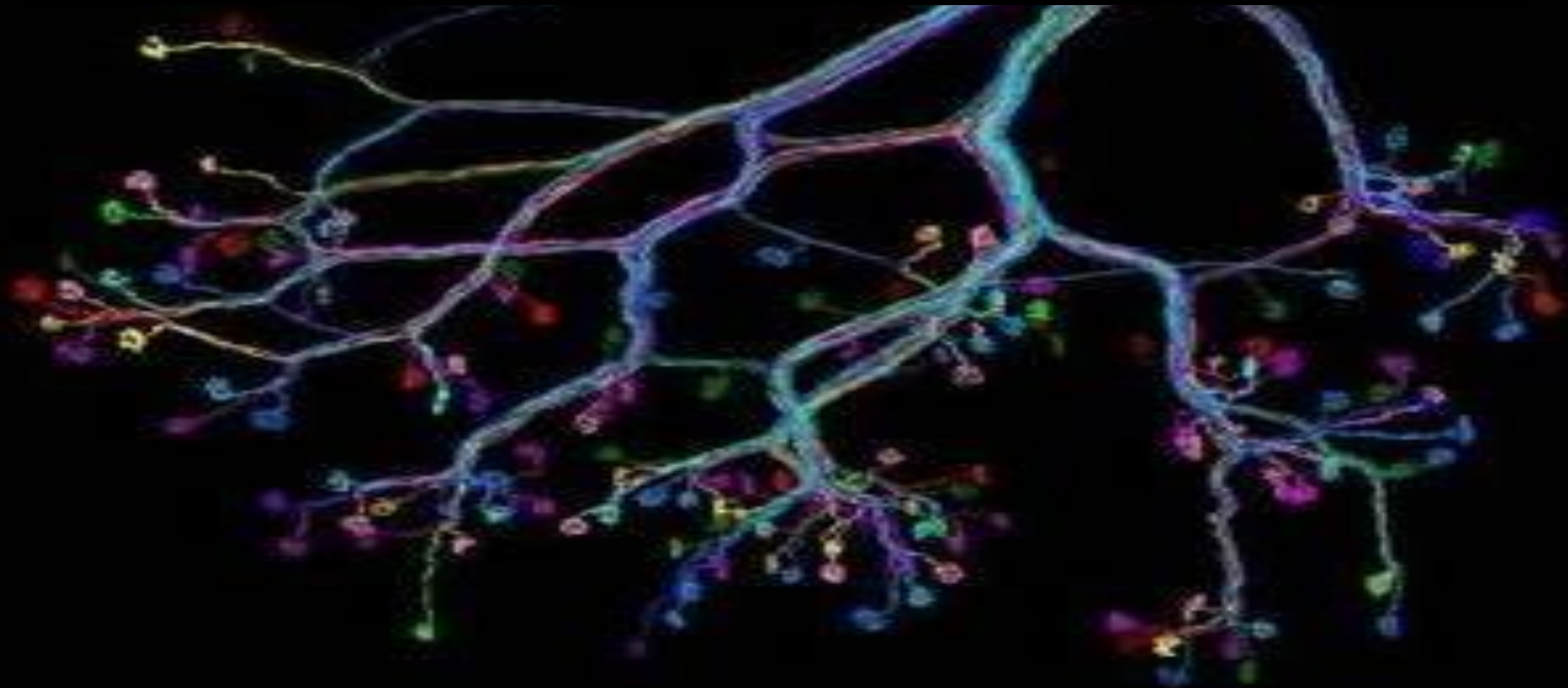
Neuromuscular junctions







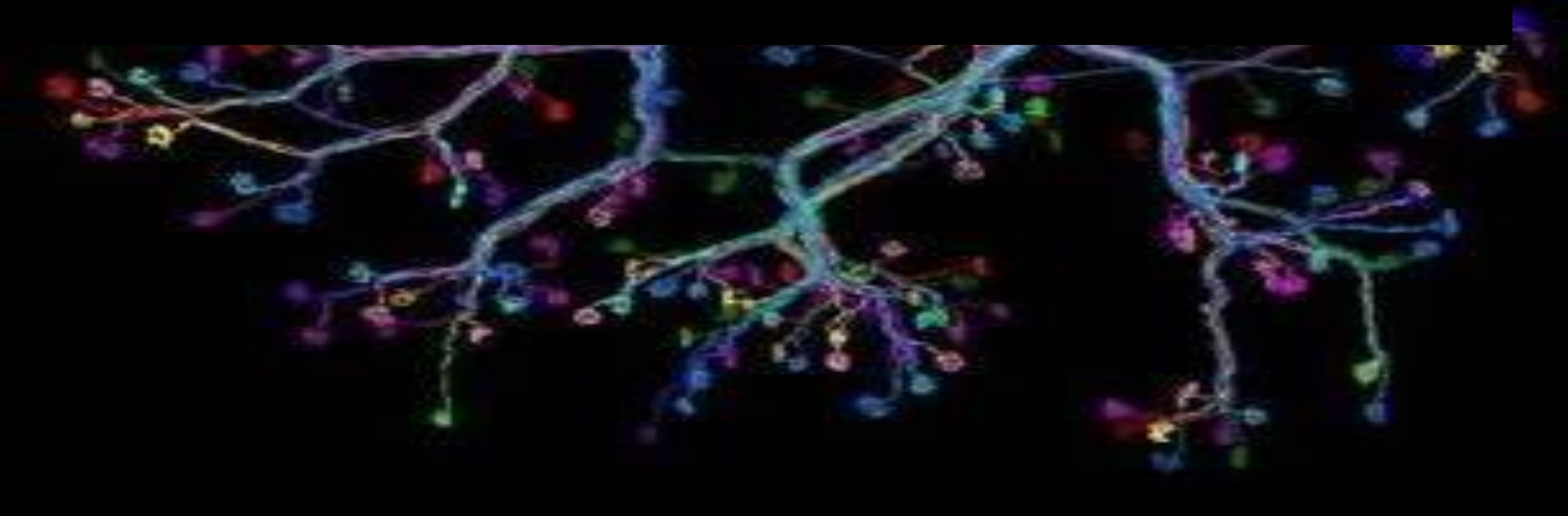
External eye muscle: 5.000 muscle fibers and 200 neurons (1:25)

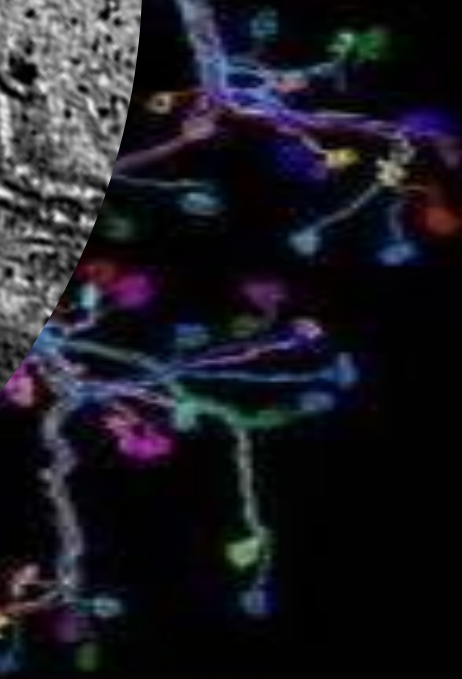
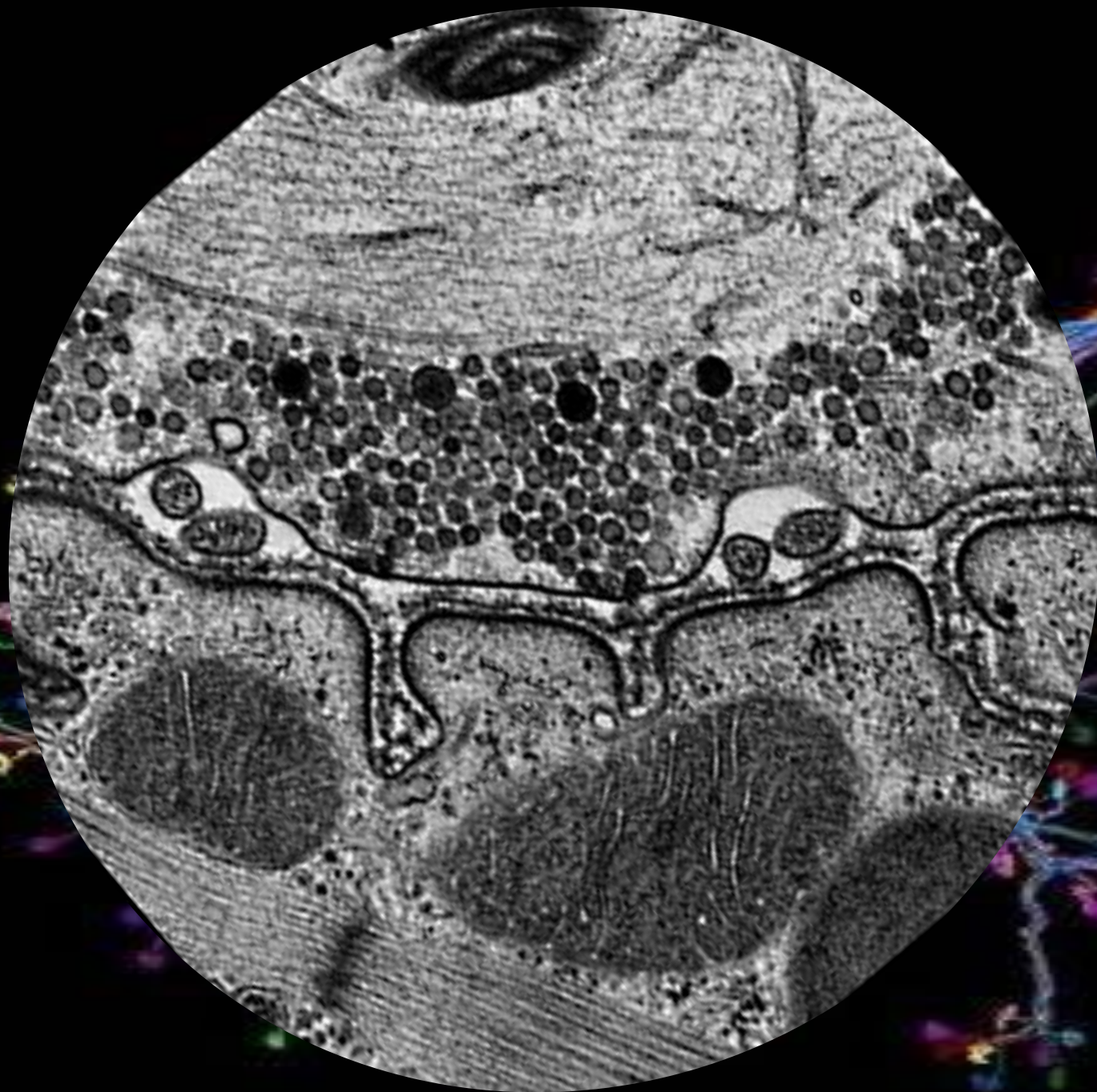


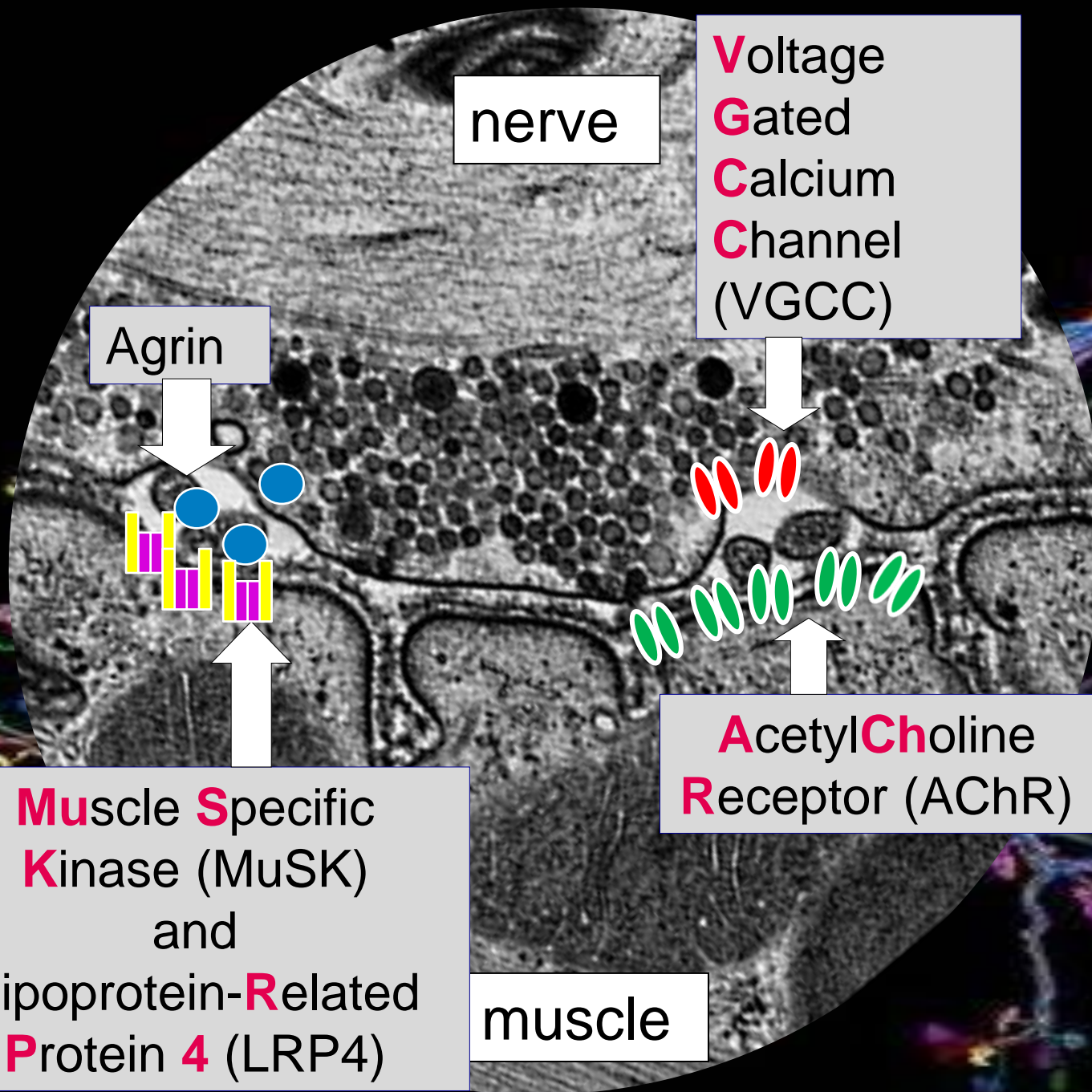


External eye muscle: 5.000 muscle fibers and 200 neurons (1:25)

Biceps: 580.000 muscle fibers and 775 neurons (1:750)







nerve

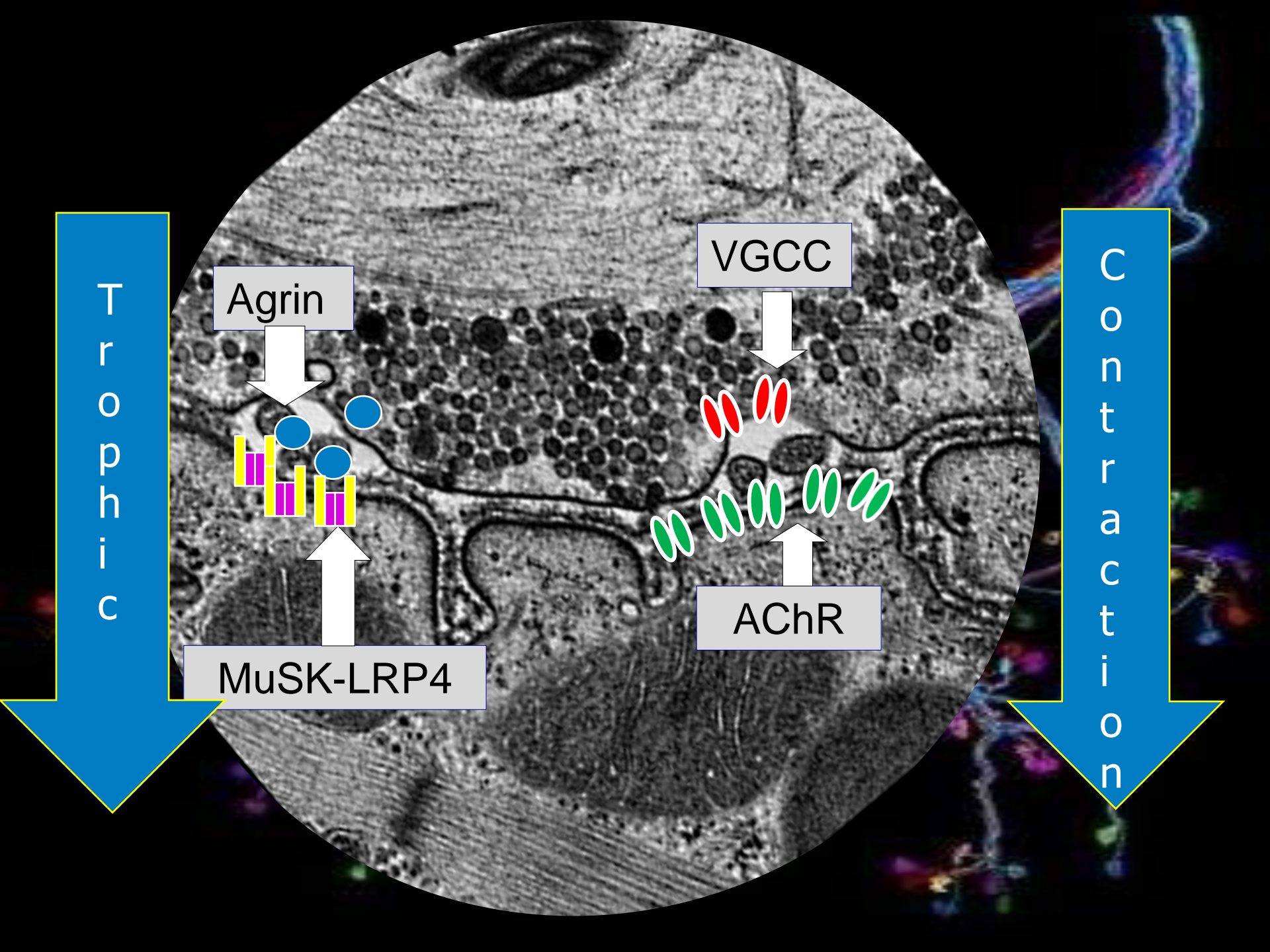
Voltage Gated Calcium Channel (VGCC)

Agrin

Acetylcholine Receptor (AChR)

Muscle Specific Kinase (MuSK) and Lipoprotein-Related Protein 4 (LRP4)

muscle



Trophic

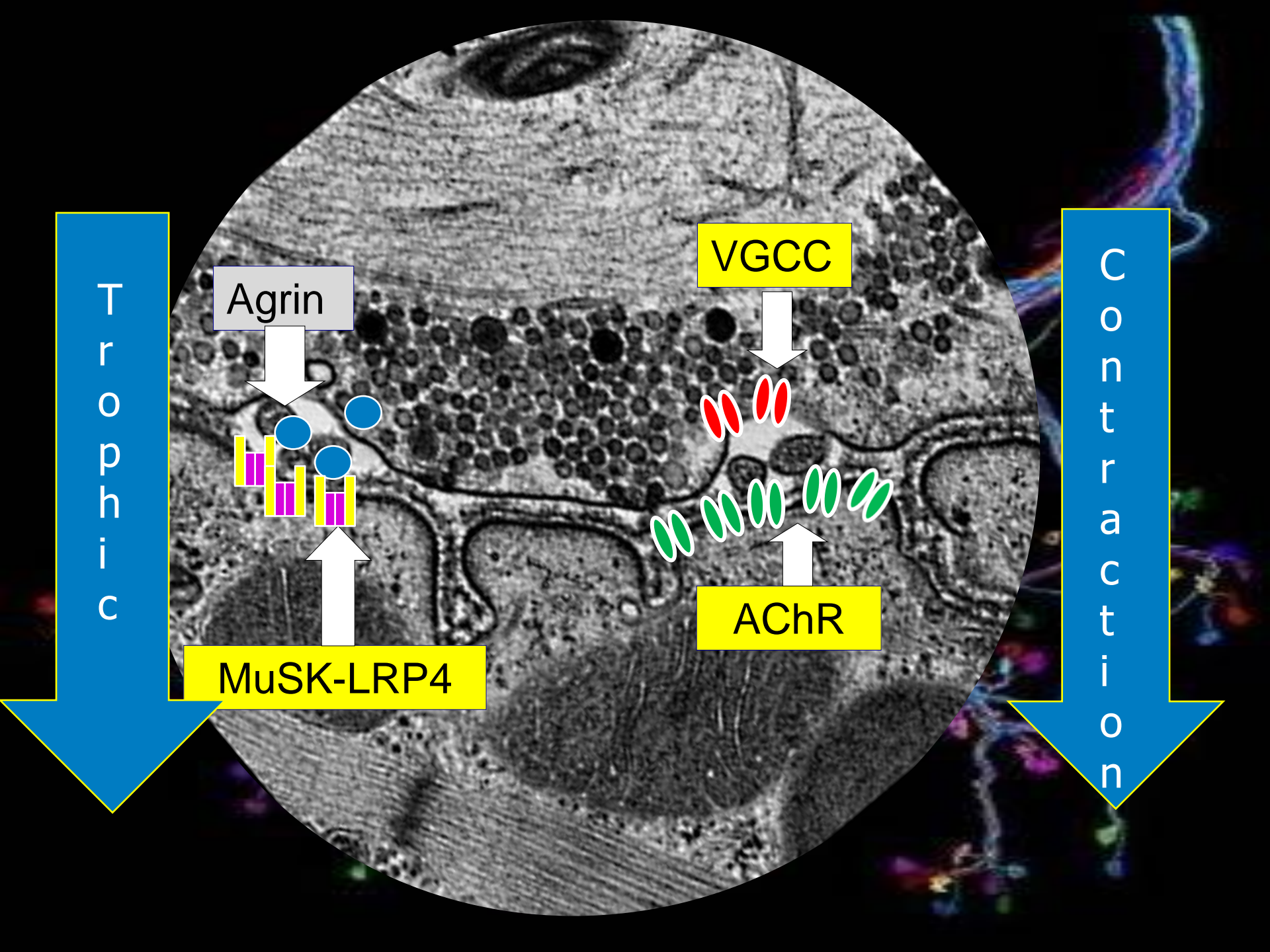
Agrin

MuSK-LRP4

VGCC

AChR

Contraction



Trophic

Agrin

MuSK-LRP4

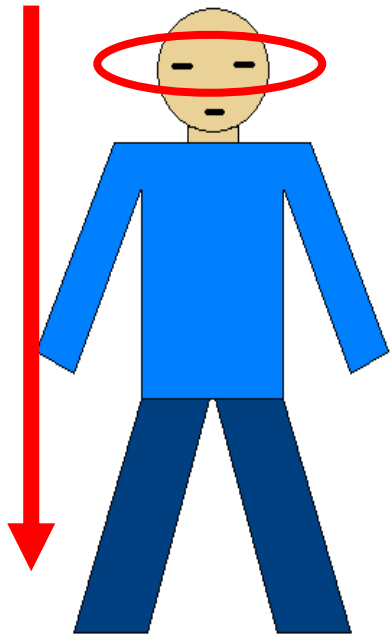
VGCC

AChR

Contraction

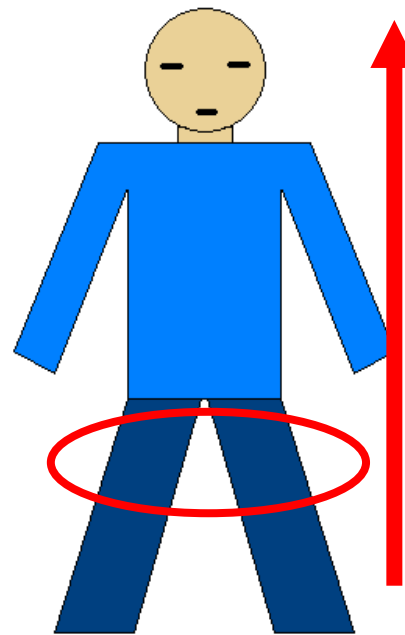
Clinical phenotype

MG (AChR)



85 %

LEMS (VGCC)

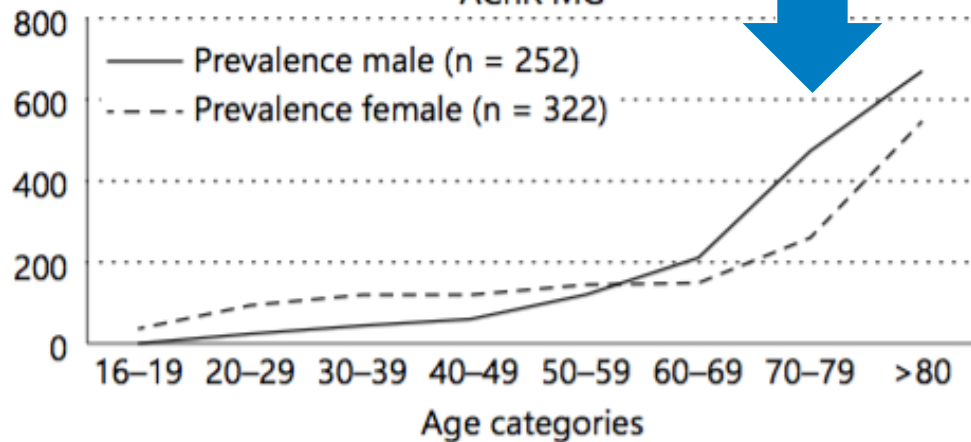


2 %

Prevalence of AChR Myasthenia gravis

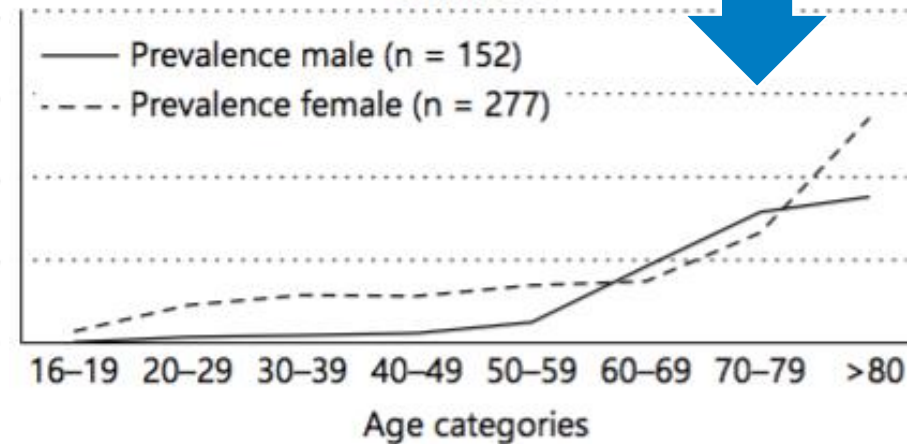
Netherlands

AChR MG



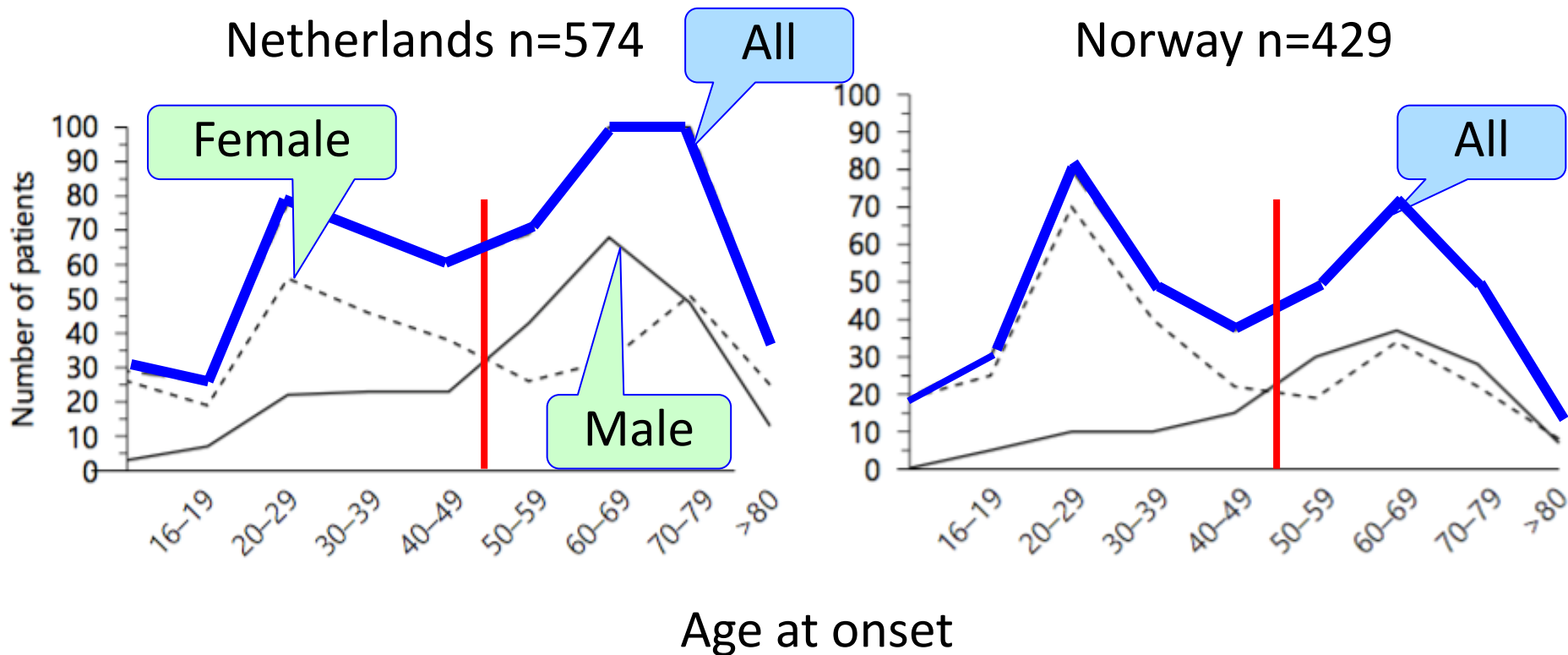
Norway

AChR MG

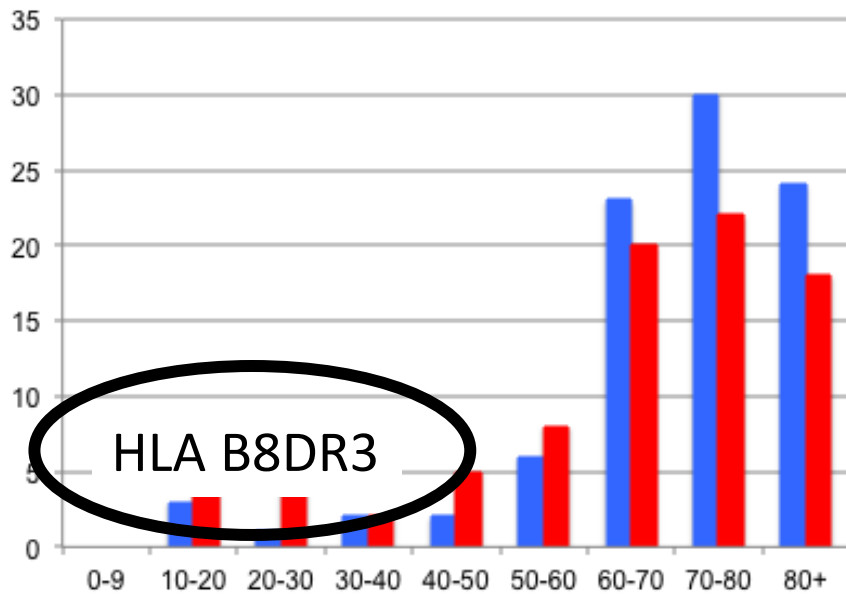


Age-specific prevalence per million inhabitants

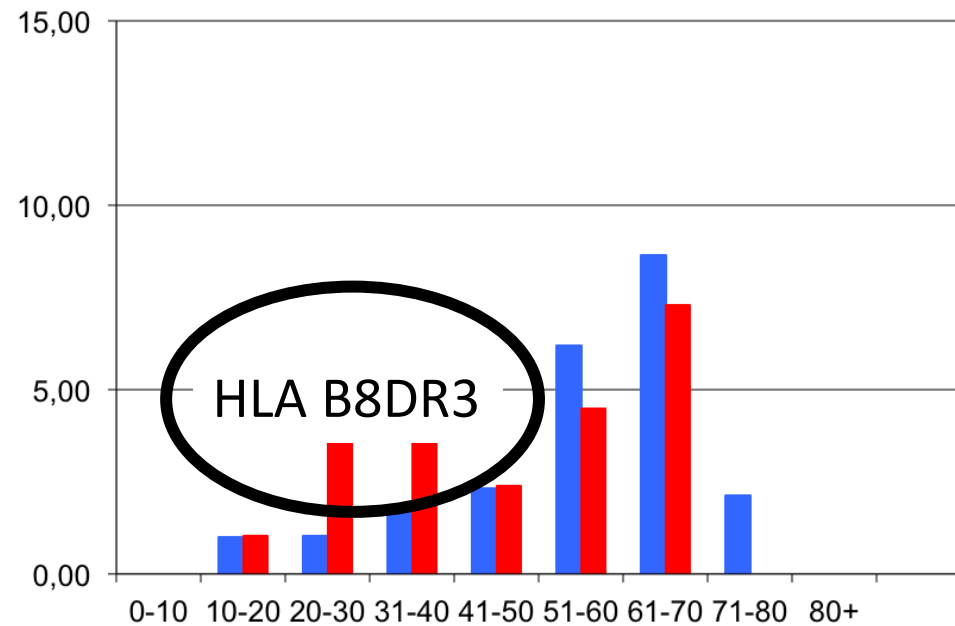
Age at onset in AChR MG



Incidence of non-tumour AChR-MG and LEMS: Young females and Old males



AChR MG

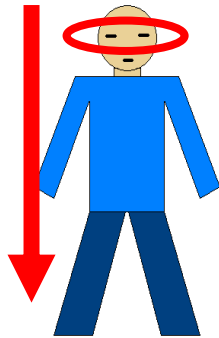


LEMS

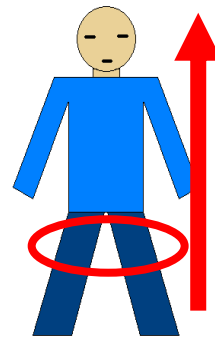
■ male
■ female

Different clinical phenotypes, similar immunogenetics

AChR MG



LEMS



Incidence

Young female,
Old male

Young female,
Old male

HLA

B8-DR3

B8-DR3

Antibodies

IgG1

IgG1

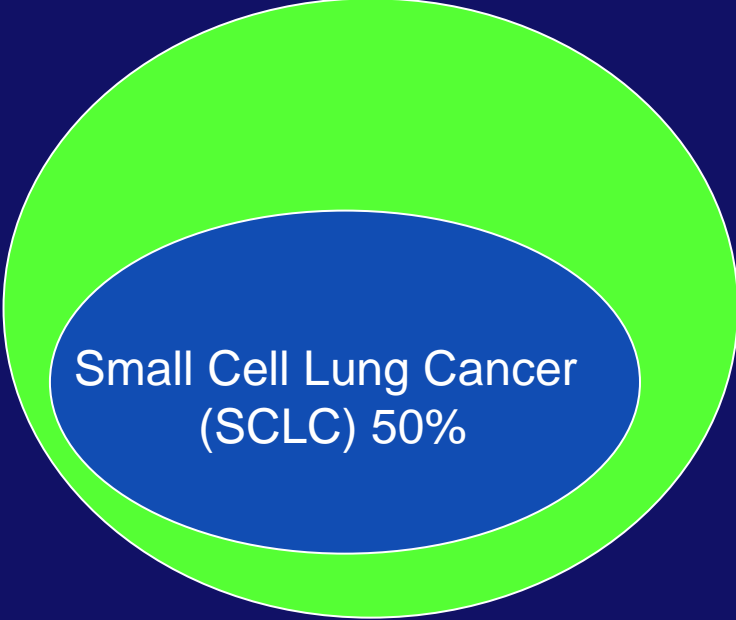
Myasthenia gravis

Thymoma
 15%



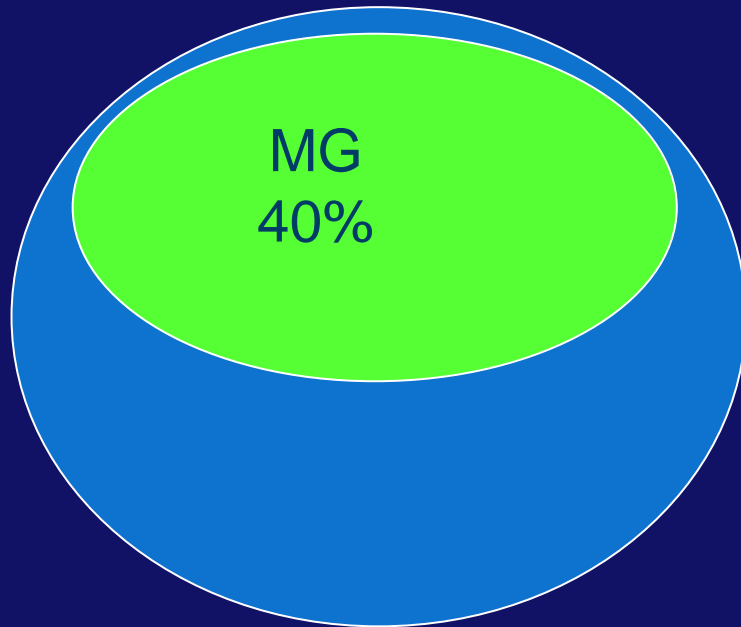
Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)

Small Cell Lung Cancer
 (SCLC) 50%

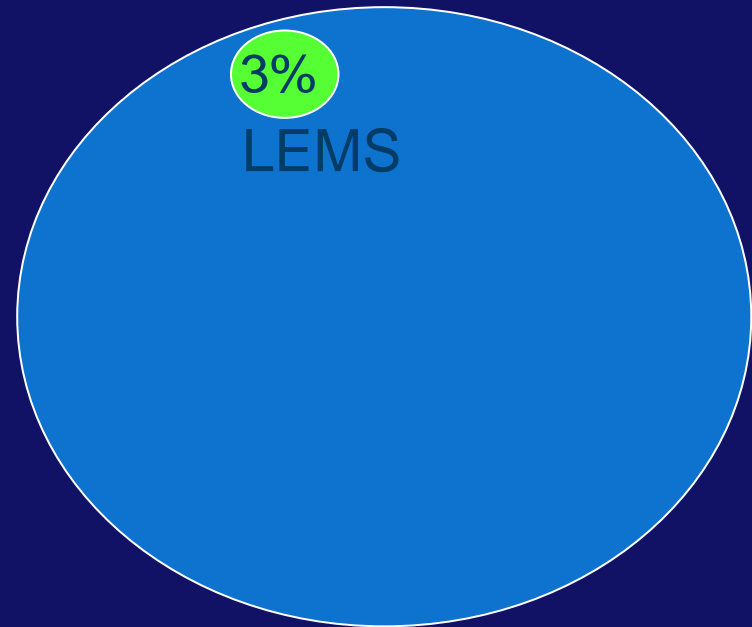


Autoimmunity and tumour

Thymoma



Small Cell Lung Cancer



LEMS

VGCC
ab+

SCLC

HLA ?

Early onset-
LEMS

HLA B8DR3

Late onset-
LEMS

MG

AChR
ab+

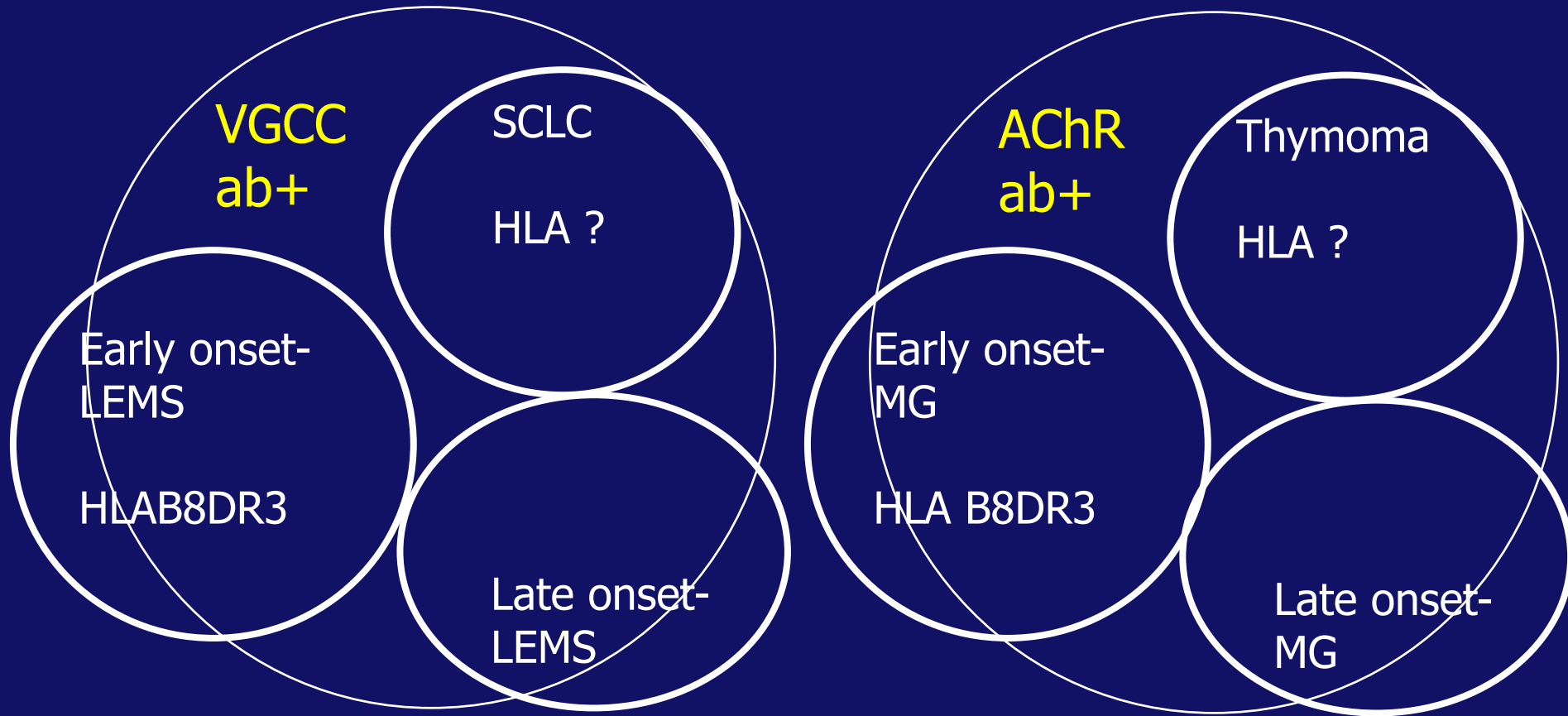
Thymoma

HLA ?

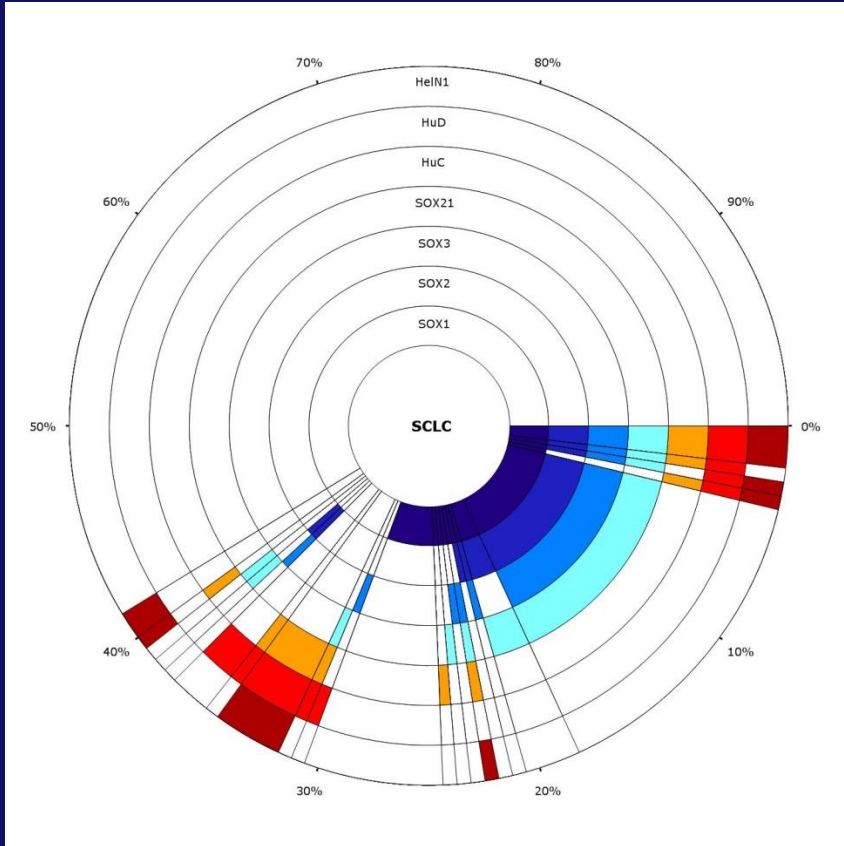
Early onset-
MG

HLA B8DR3

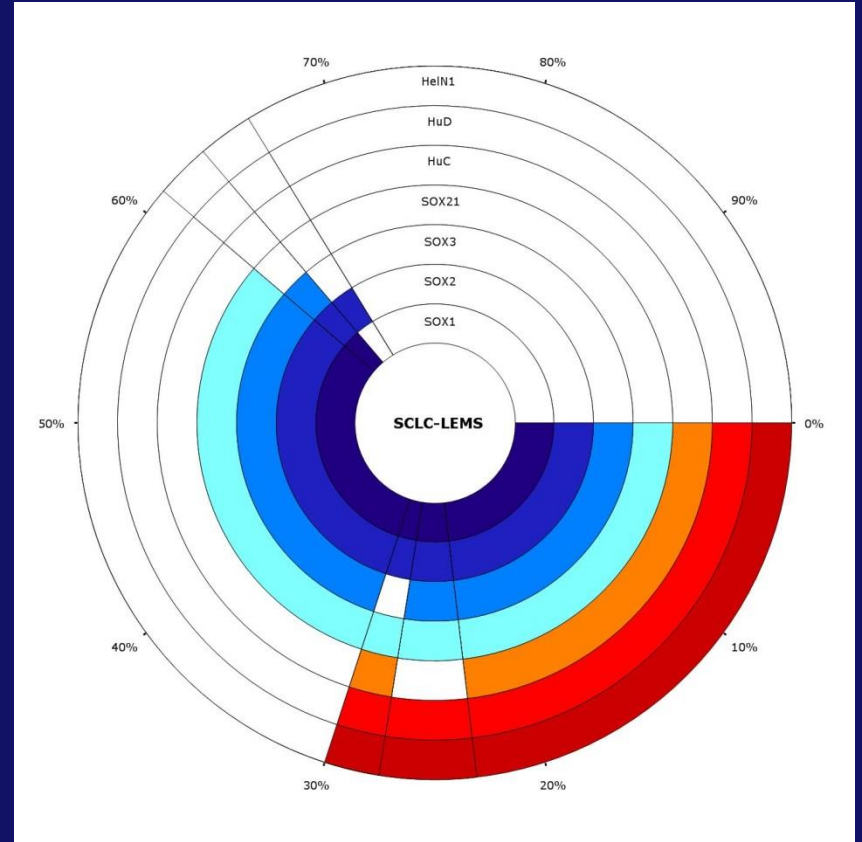
Late onset-
MG



Sox and Hu antibodies: SCLC vs SCLC-LEMS



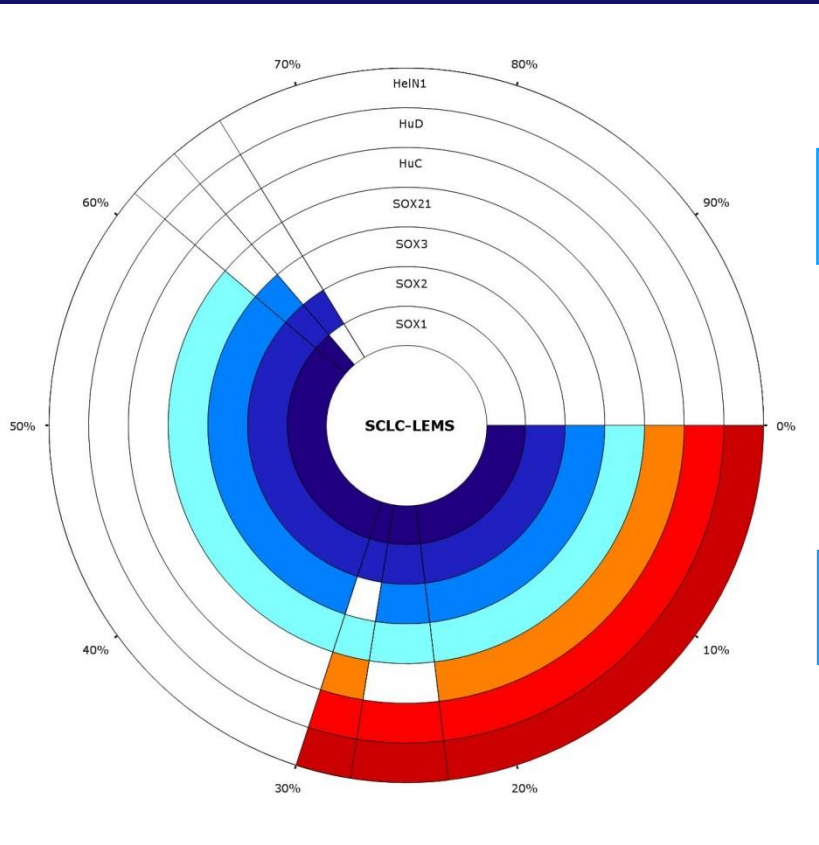
SCLC



SCLC-LEMS

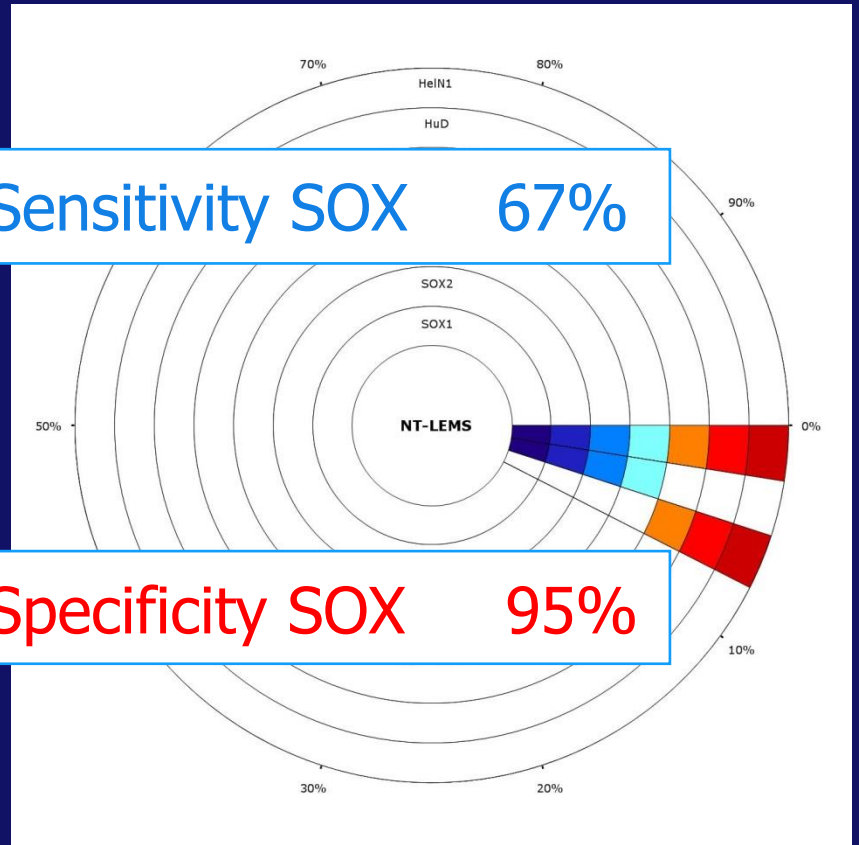
SCLC-LEMS n=43

Non tumour-LEMS n=43



Sensitivity SOX 67%

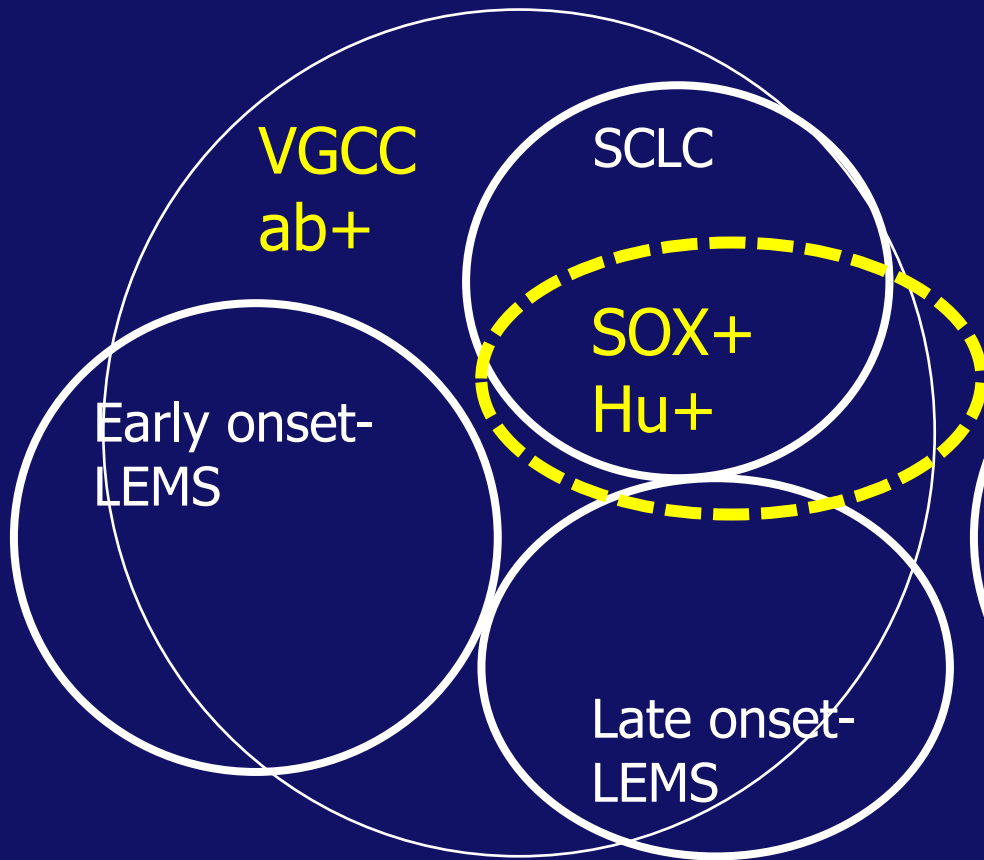
Specificity SOX 95%



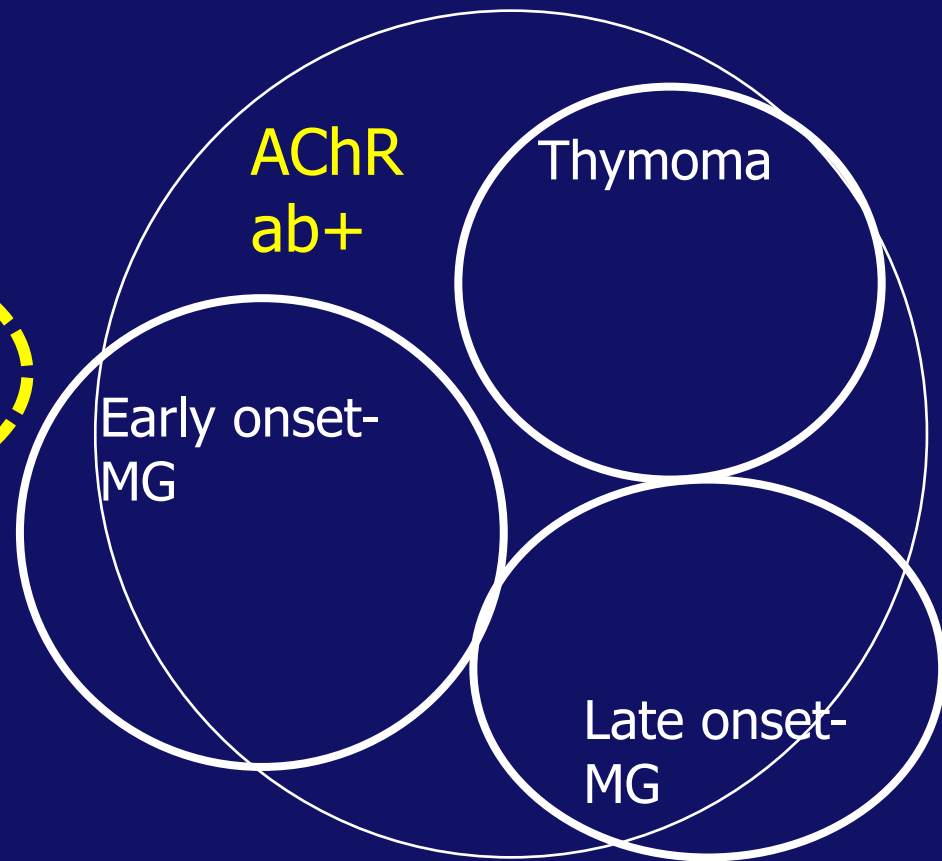
$p < 0.0001$

Additional (non-pathogenic) antibodies

LEMS

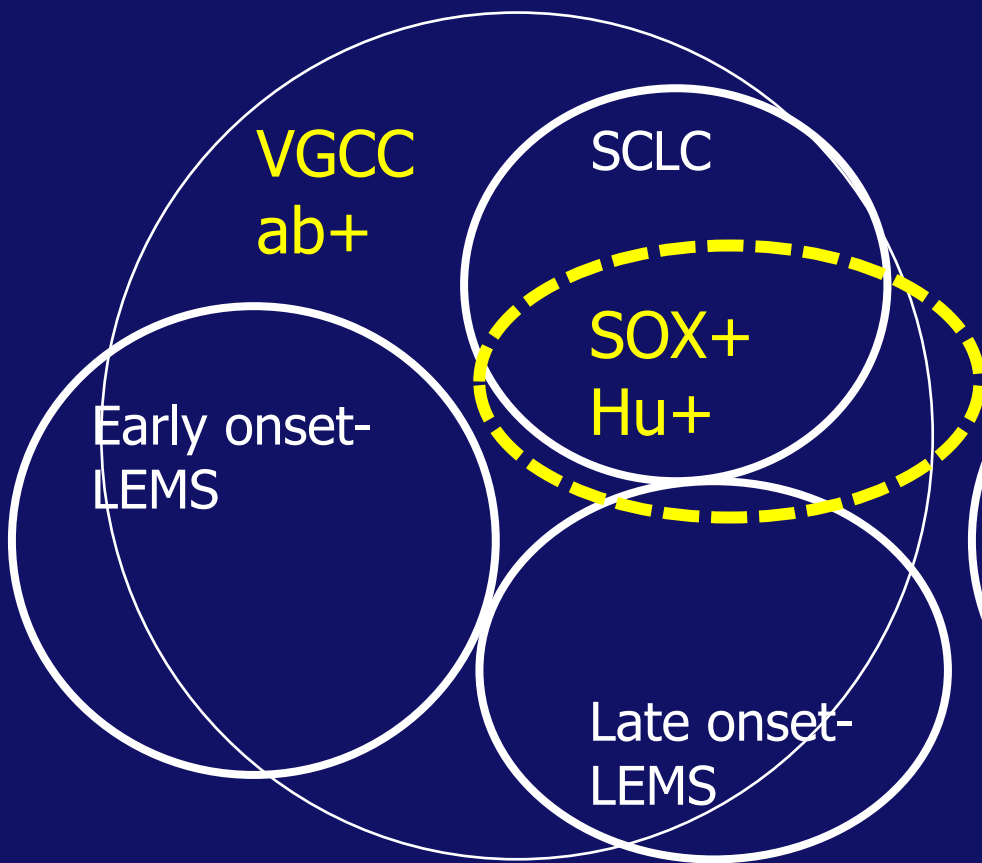


MG

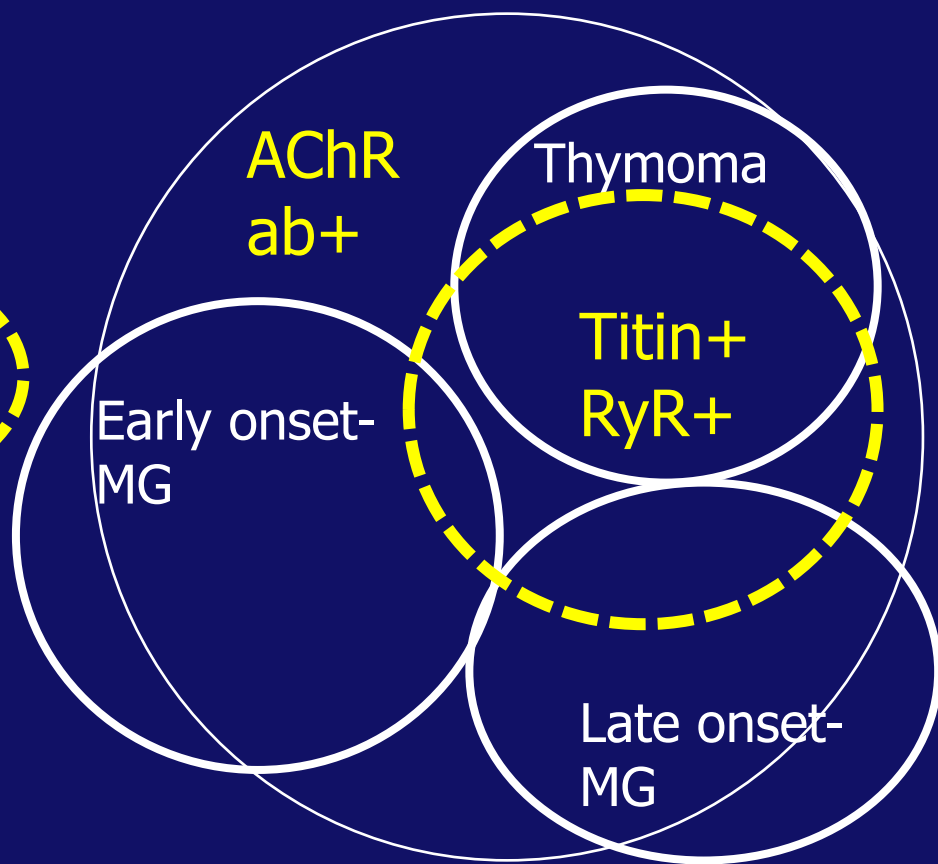


"Antibody profiling" in myasthenia

LEMS



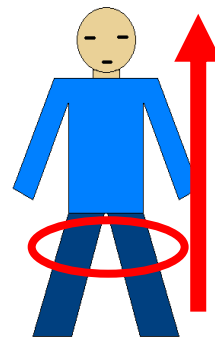
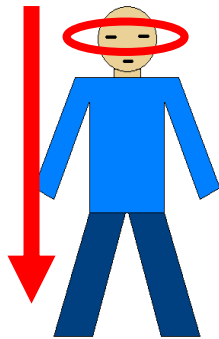
MG



AChR MG versus LEMS

AChR MG

LEMS



Tumour

Thymoma

SCLC

Incidence

Young female,
Old male

Young female,
Old male

HLA

B8-DR3

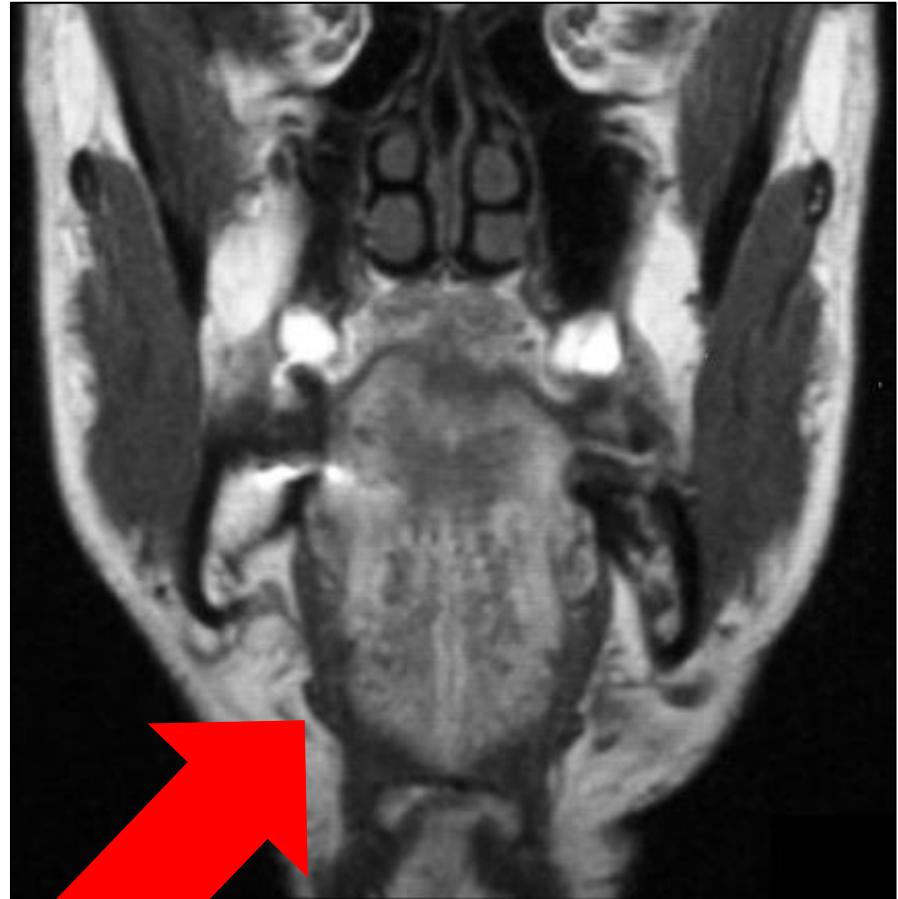
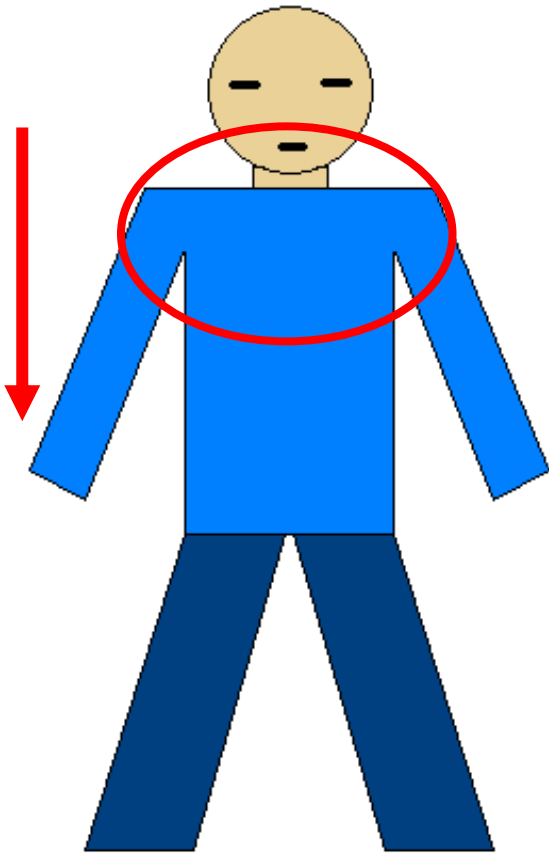
B8-DR3

Antibodies

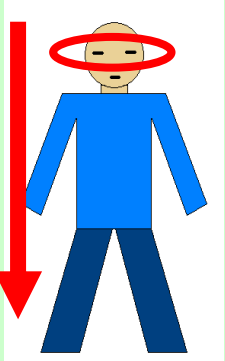
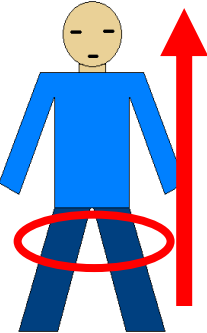
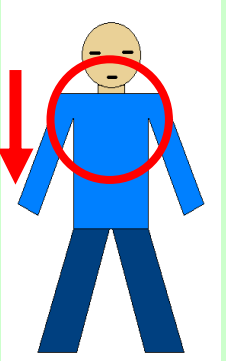
IgG1

IgG1

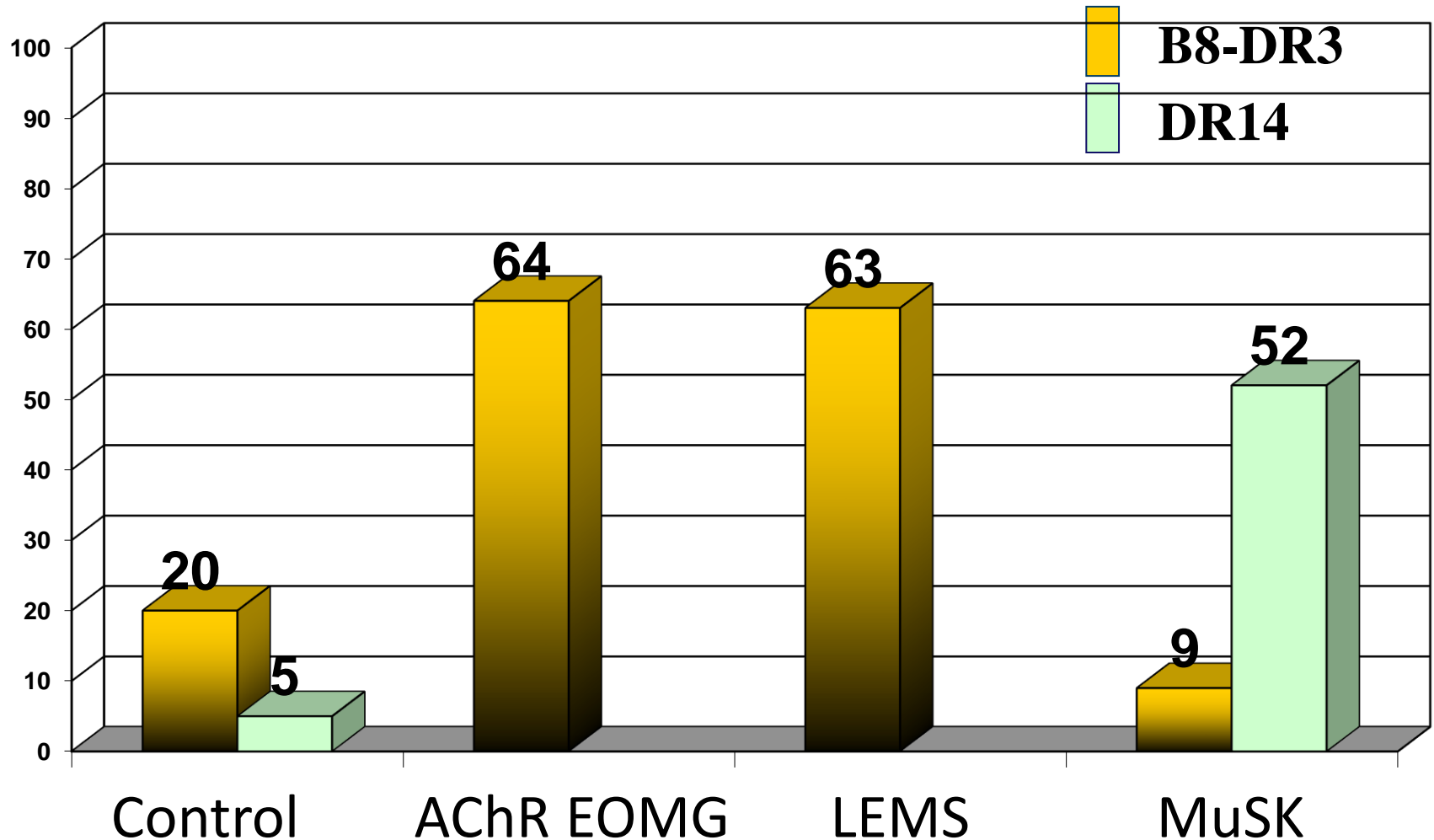
Myasthenia gravis with MuSK antibodies



Myasthenia phenotypes

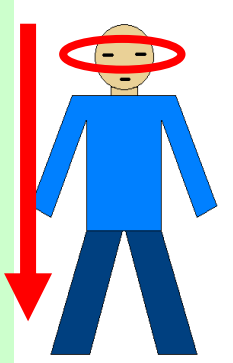
AChR MG	LEMS	MuSK MG
		
Thymoma	SCLC	No tumour
Young female Old male	Young female Old male	Young female
B8-DR3	B8-DR3	DR14-DQ5
IgG1	IgG1	

HLA in MuSK myasthenia gravis is different

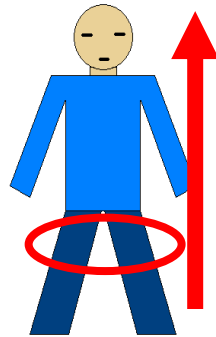


Myasthenia phenotypes

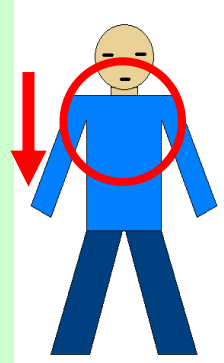
AChR MG



LEMS



MuSK MG



Thymoma

SCLC

No tumour

Young female
Old male

Young female
Old male

Young female

B8-DR3

B8-DR3

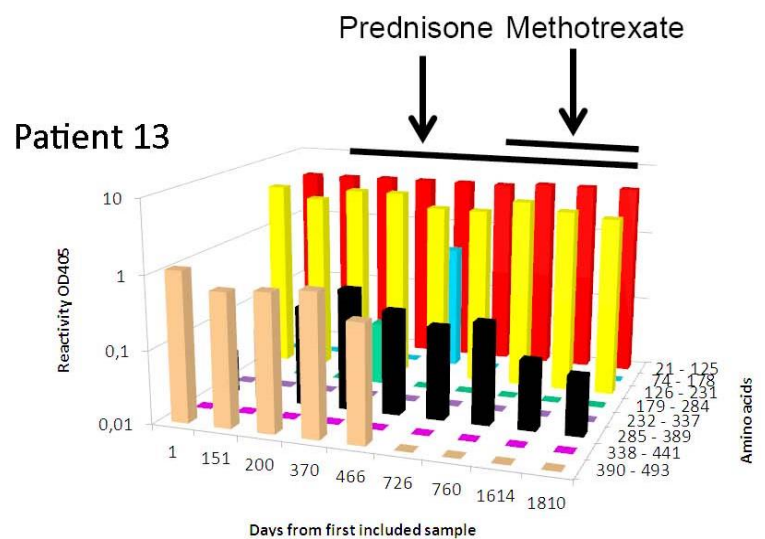
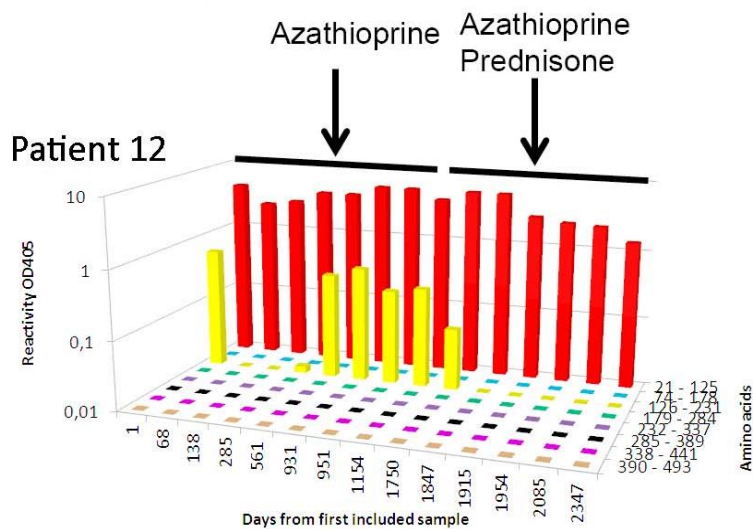
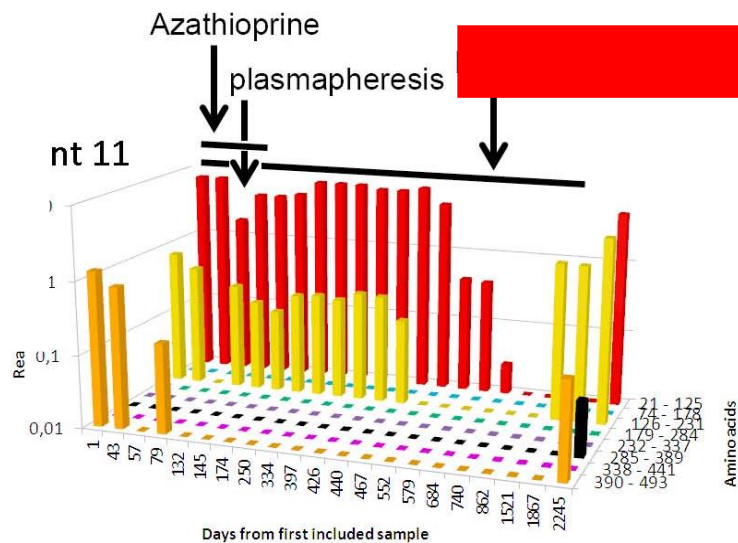
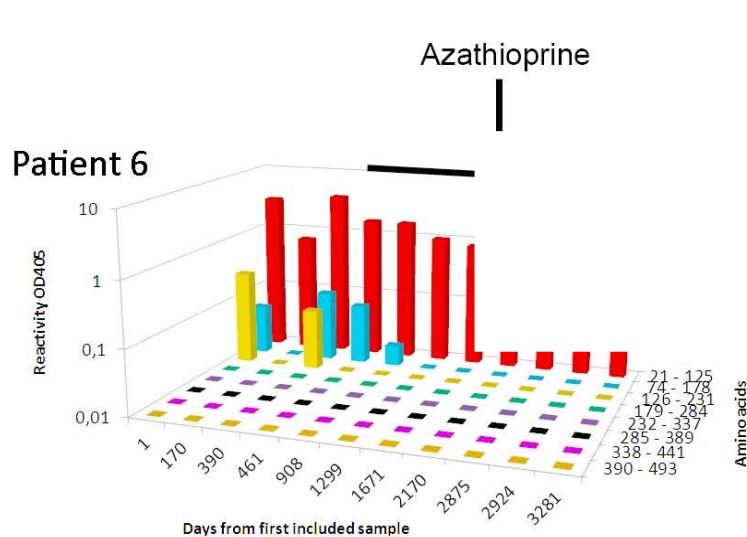
DR14-DQ5

IgG1

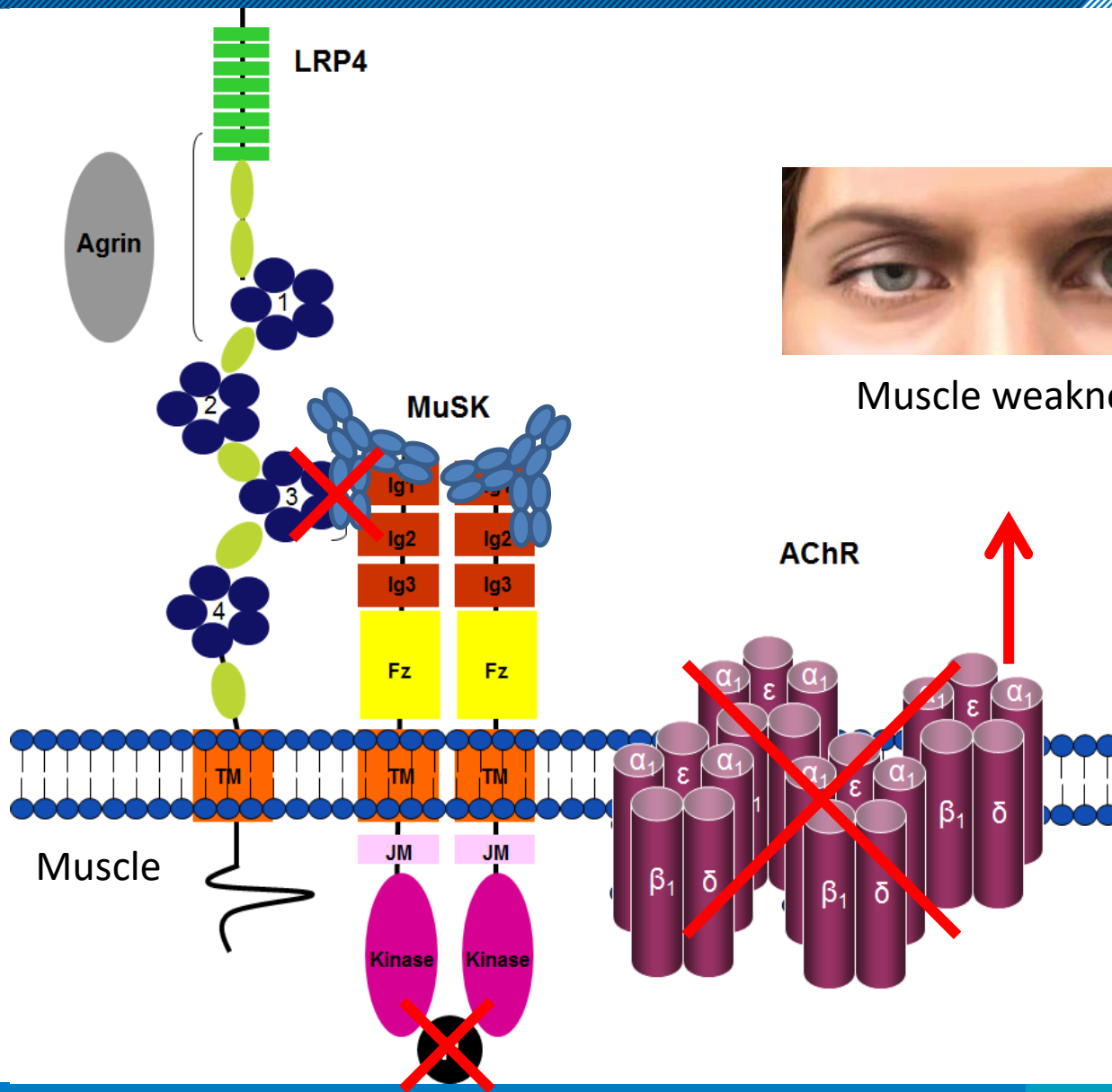
IgG1

IgG4

Dominant epitope in MuSK MG

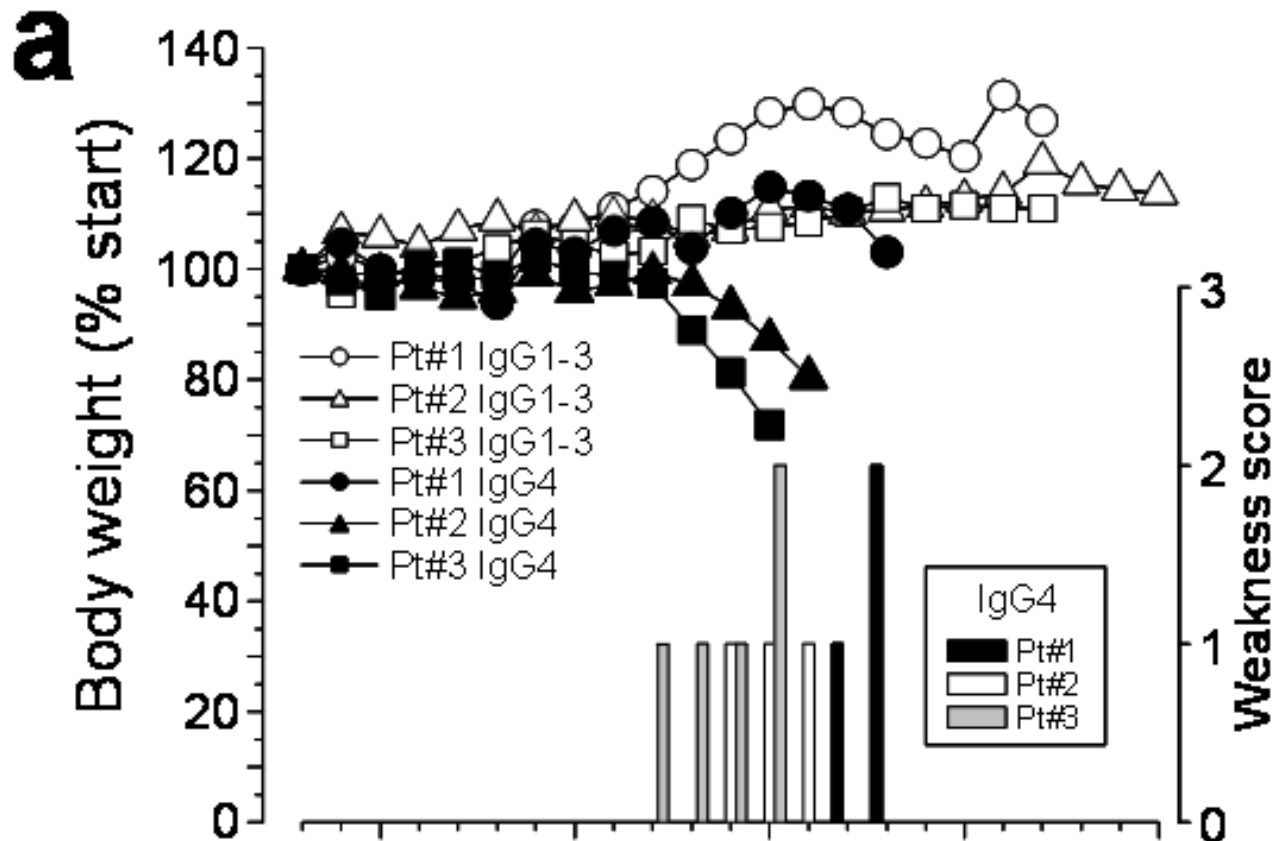


Pathophysiology of MuSK MG

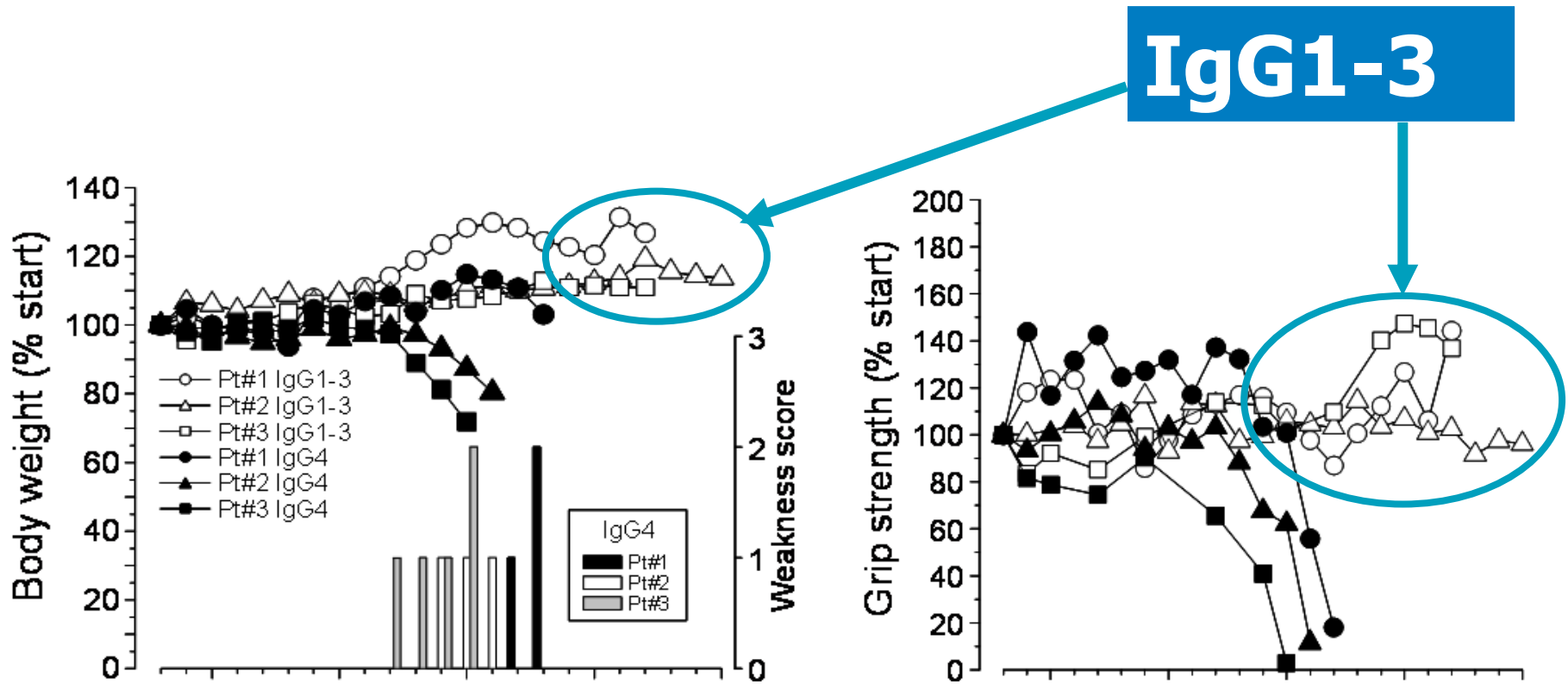


Muscle weakness

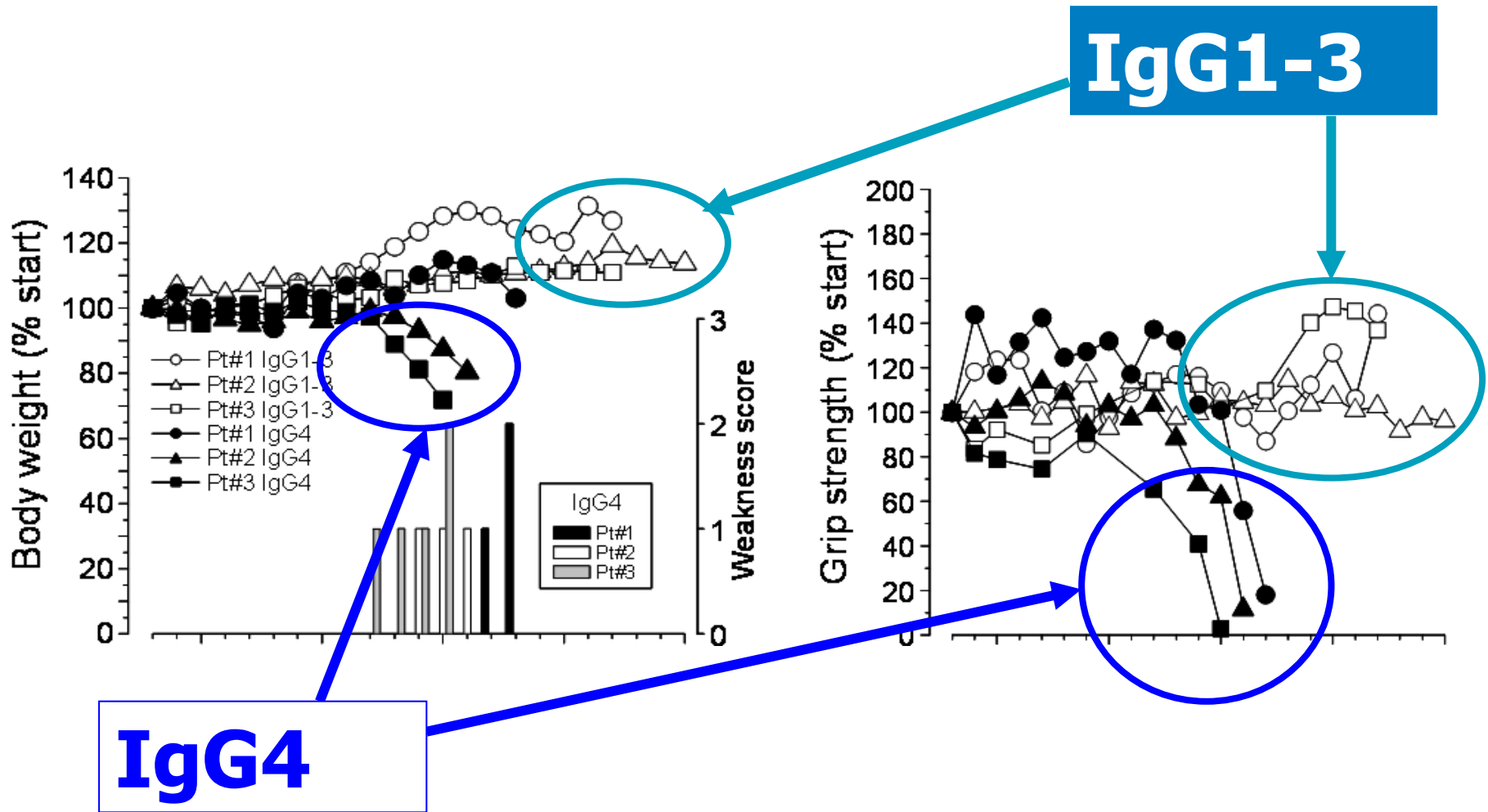
Progressive weightloss in MuSK-IgG4 treated NOD-SCID mice



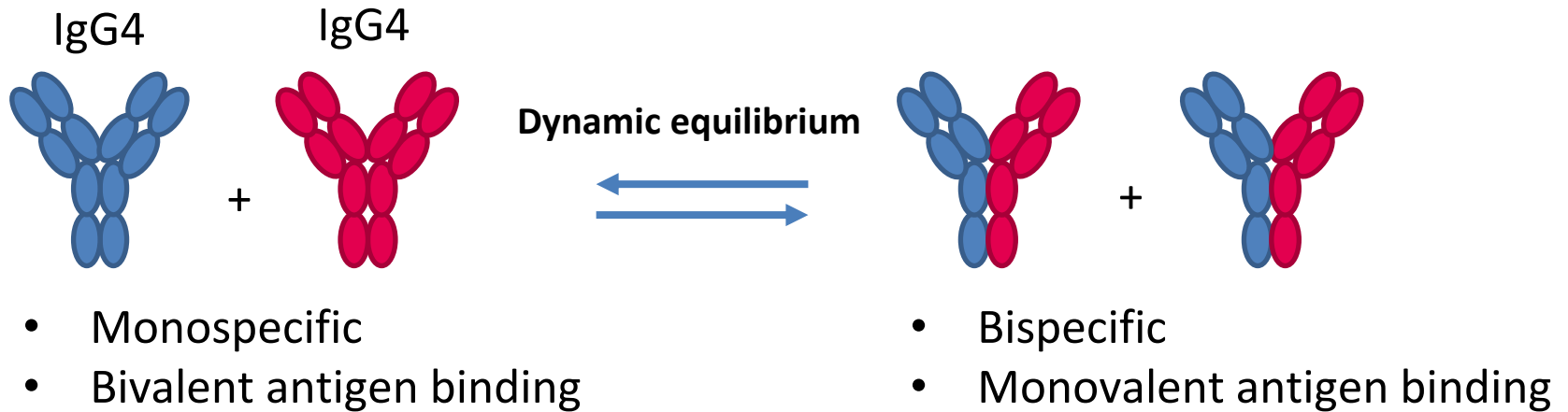
Progressive loss of weight and strength in MuSK-IgG4 treated NOD-SCID mice



Progressive loss of weight and strength in MuSK-IgG4 treated NOD-SCID mice

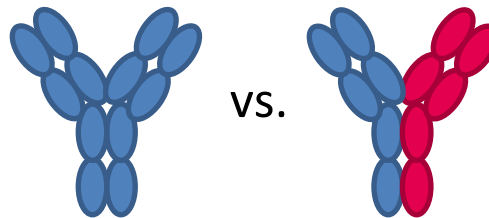


IgG4 antibodies can undergo Fab-arm exchange



Half-molecules dissociate and re-associate with half-molecules of other IgG4

Does functional monovalency of IgG4 MuSK antibodies contribute to the pathophysiology of MuSK MG?

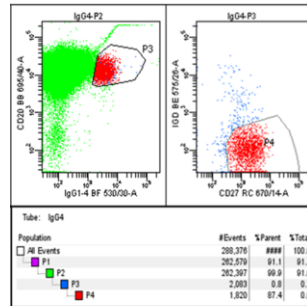


Isolation of monoclonal MuSK antibodies from patients

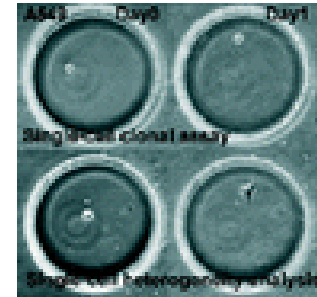
Patient PBMC



MuSK-specific FACS sort



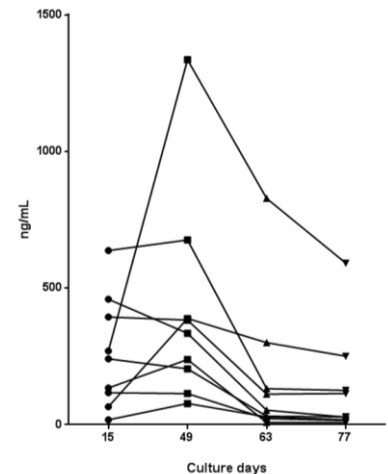
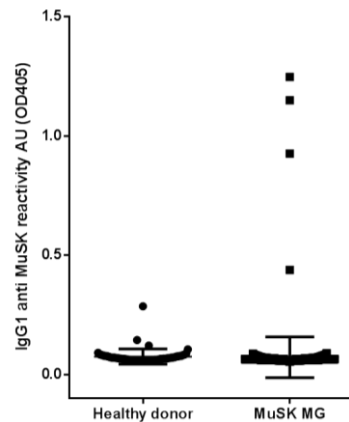
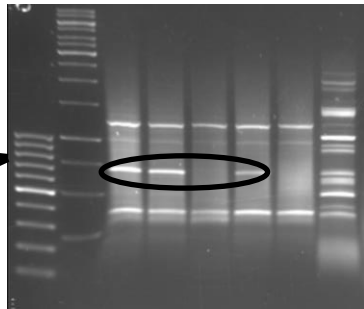
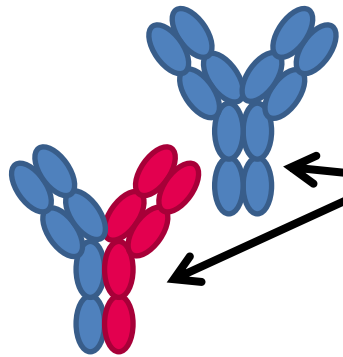
Single cell culture



Sequence isolation

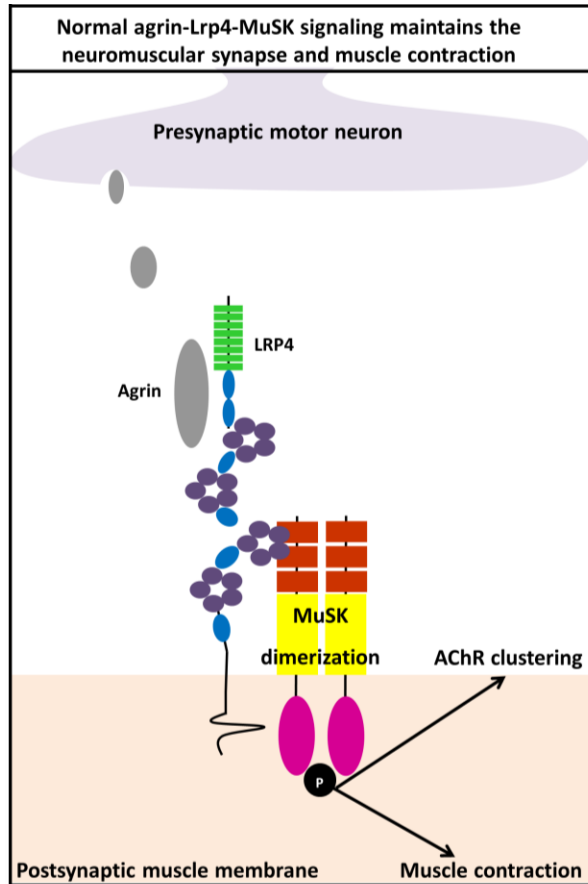
MuSK clone identification

IgG production/ELISA



The LUMC B cell platform: IHB, Hematology, Rheumatology, Neurology, Humane Genetics, LGTC

Fab-arm exchange dependent myasthenia gravis, A new disease mechanism in autoimmune disease

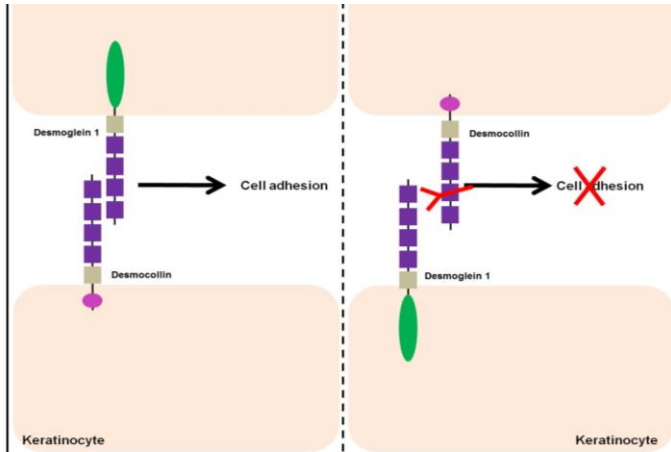


The expanding field of IgG4 autoimmunities

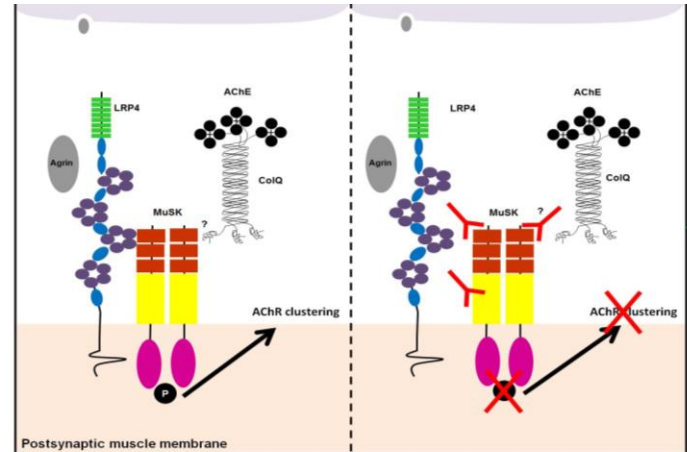
Peripheral Nervous System		HLA	Discover/IgG4 date
MuSK	Myasthenia Gravis	DR14/DQ5	2001-2012
Neurofascin155	CIDP & Guillain Barré syndrome		2011
Contactin-1	CIDP & Guillain Barré syndrome		2013
CASPR1	CIDP		2013
Central Nervous System			
IgLON5	Non-REM and REM parasomnia with sleep breathing dysfunction and a tauopathy	DQ5	2014
LGI1	Limbic Encephalitis		2010-2011
CASPR2	Limbic Encephalitis, neuromyotonia and Morvan syndrome		2010-2015
Non neurological diseases			
Desmoglein1	Pemphigus	DR14/DQ5	1965-1999
Desmoglein3	Pemphigus	DR14/DQ5	1965-1999
PLA2R1	Membranous nephropathy		2014
Collagen IV	Good pasture disease		2014
ADAMTS13	Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura		1998-2009
THSDA7A	Membranous nephropathy		2014

The expanding field of IgG4 autoimmunities

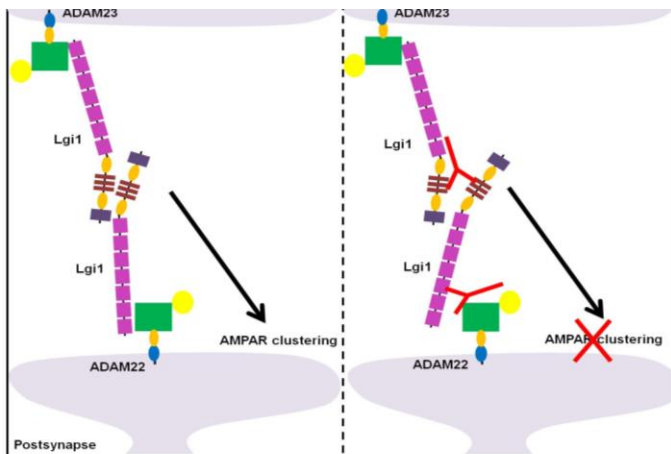
Pemphigus



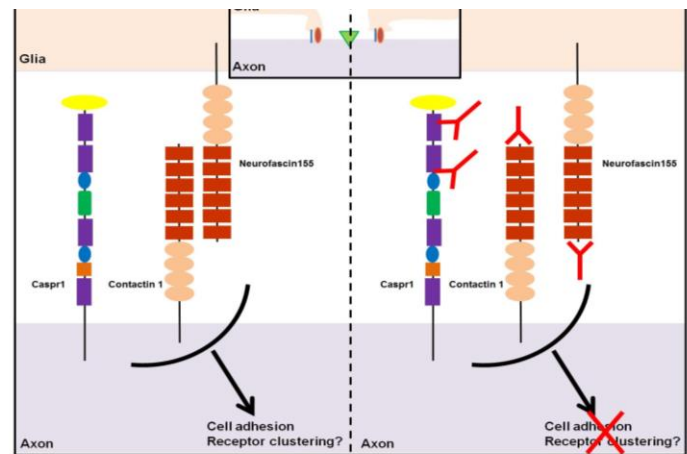
MuSK Myasthenia gravis



Lgi1 Limbic Encephalitis

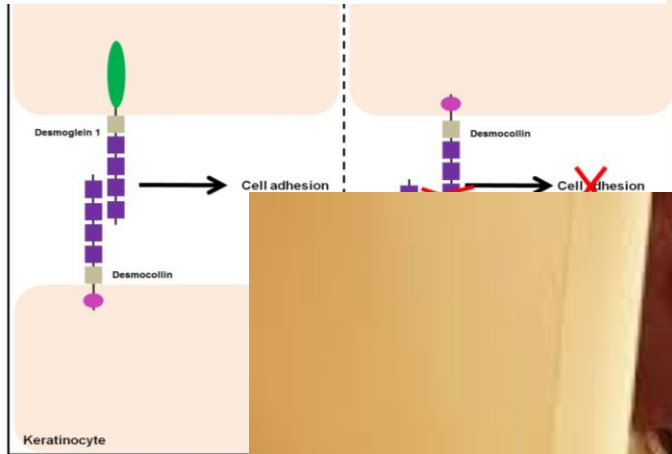


CIDP

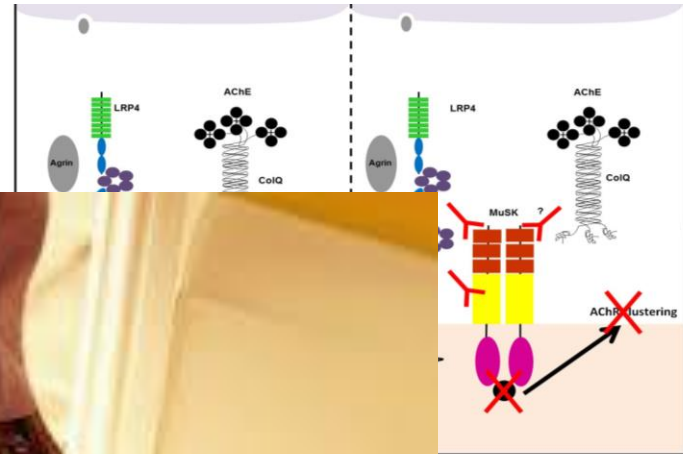


The expanding field of IgG4 autoimmunities

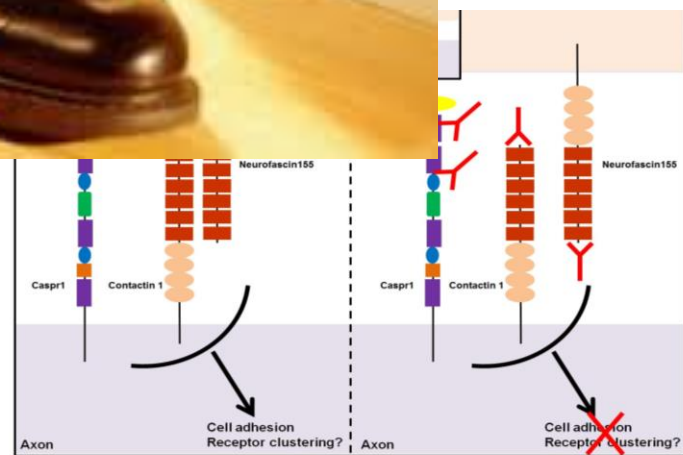
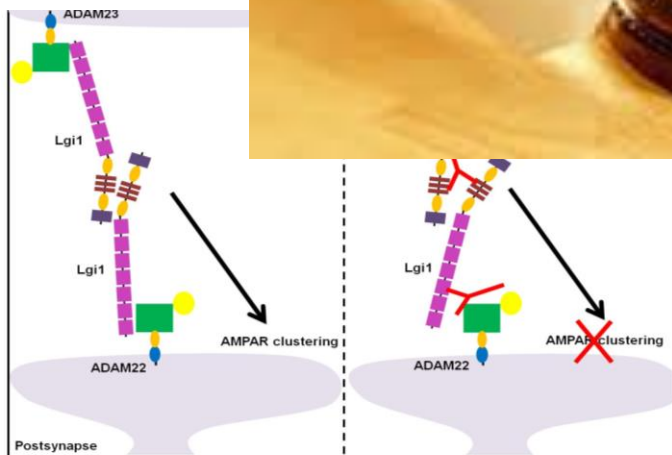
Pemphigus



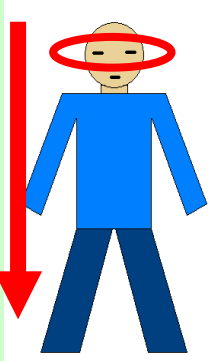
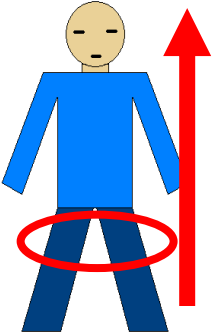
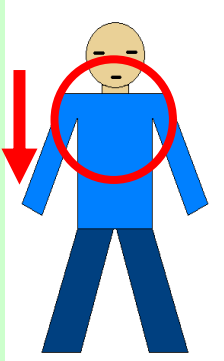
MuSK Myasthenia gravis



Lgi1 Limbic

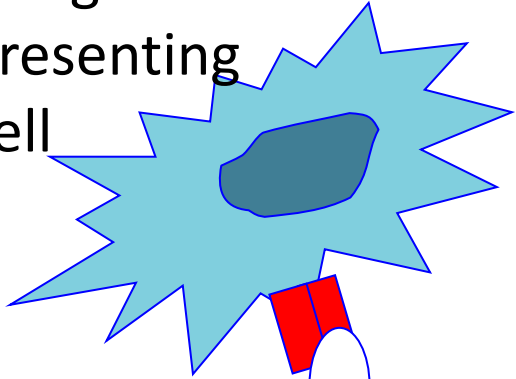


Myasthenia phenotypes

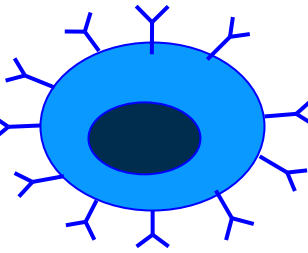
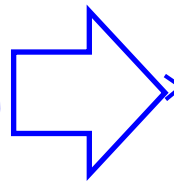
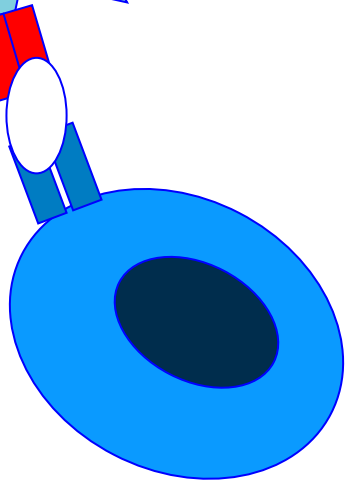
AChR MG	LEMS	MuSK MG
		
Thymoma	SCLC	No tumour
Young female Old male	Young female Old male	Young female
B8-DR3	B8-DR3	DR14-DQ5
IgG1	IgG1	IgG4

Treatment of myasthenia

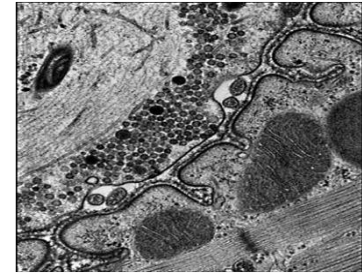
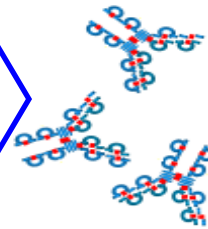
Antigen
presenting
cell



T-cell

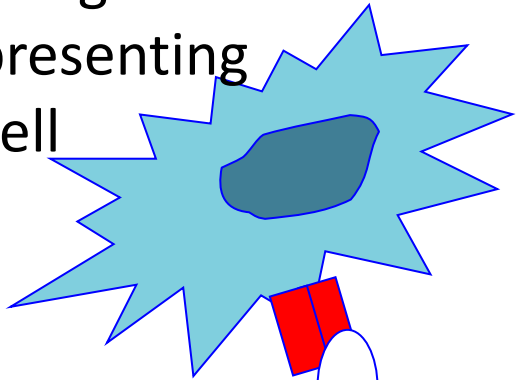


B-cell



Treatment of myasthenia

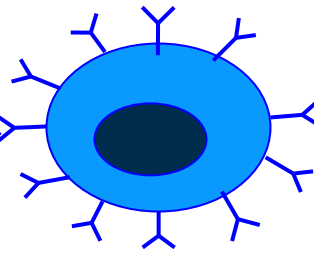
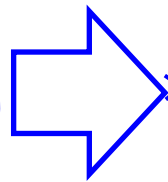
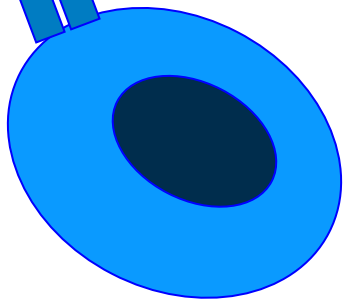
Antigen
presenting
cell



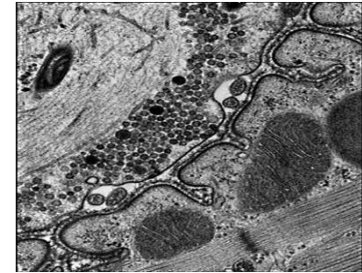
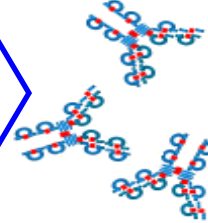
Inhibit the immune system

Strengthen the synapse
and muscle

T-cell



B-cell



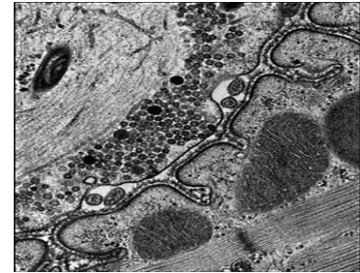
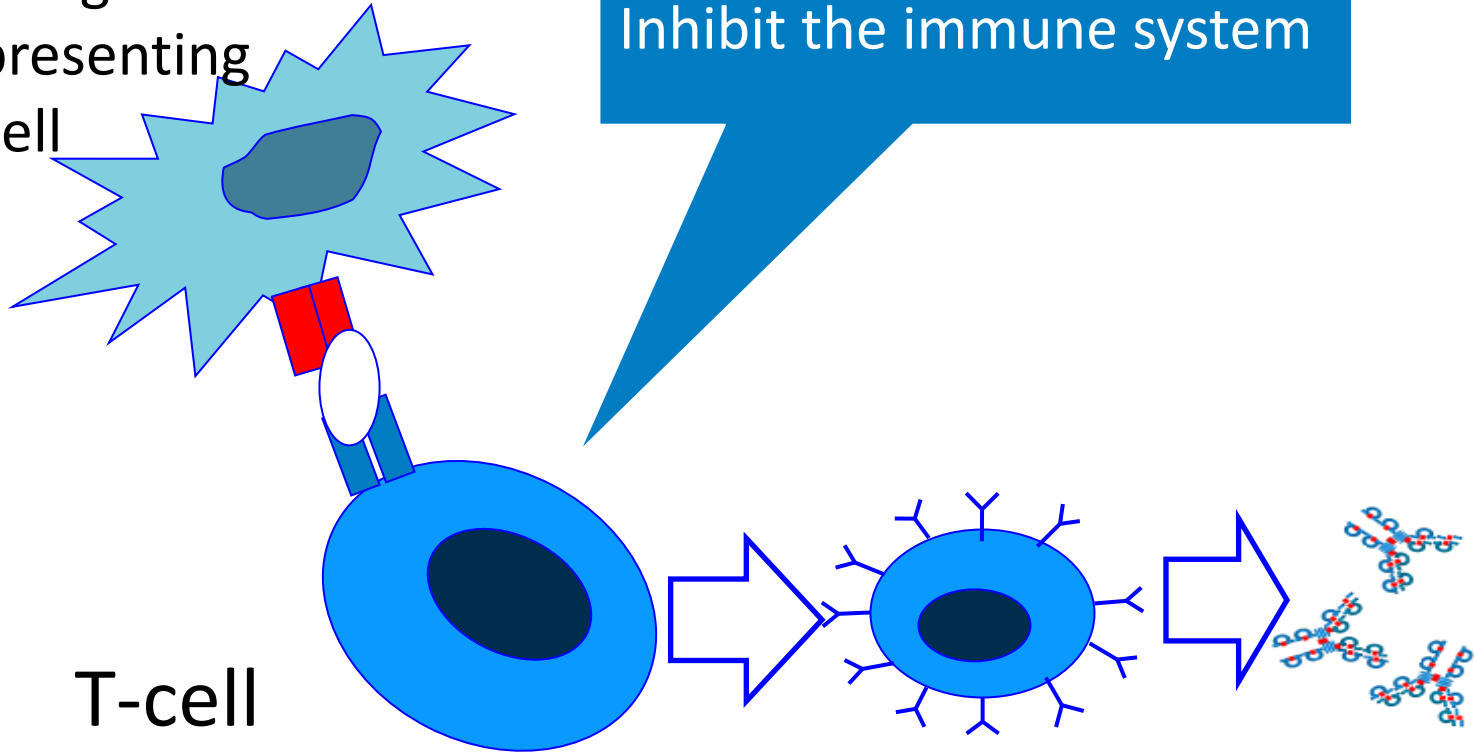
Treatment of myasthenia

Antigen
presenting
cell

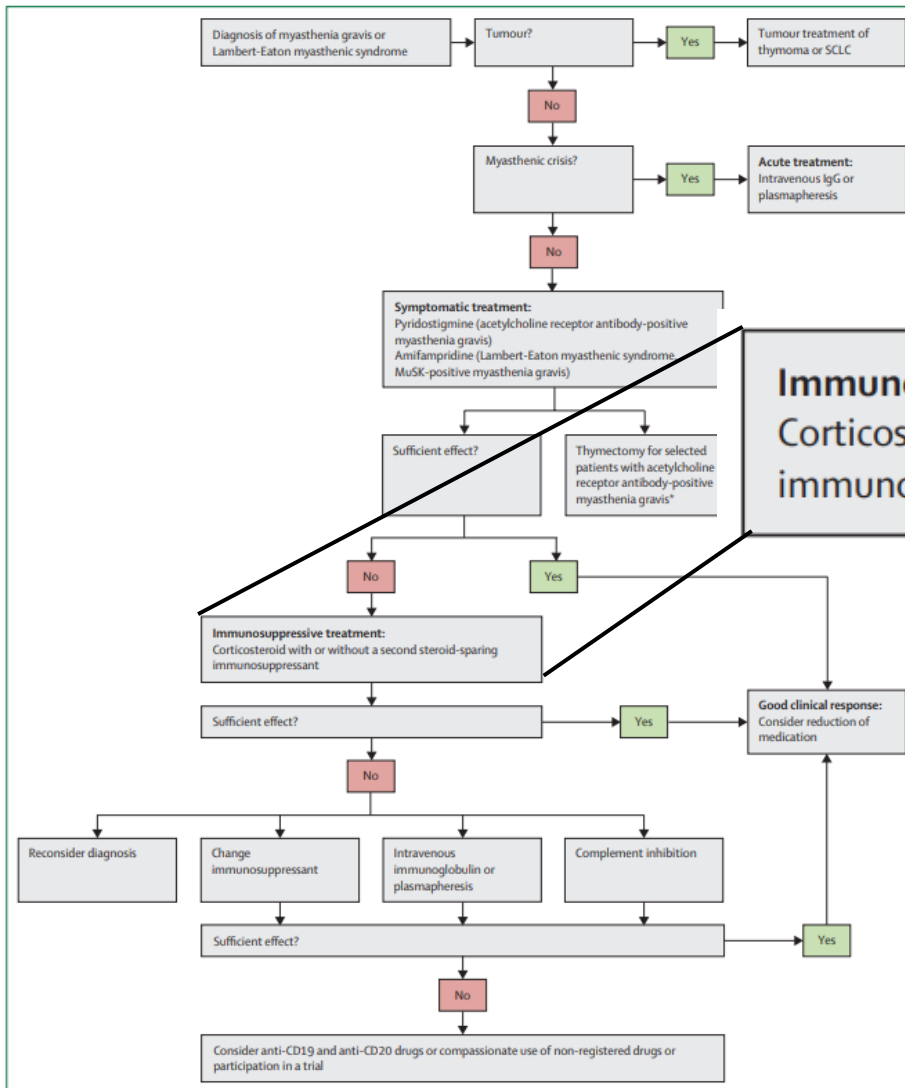
Inhibit the immune system

T-cell

B-cell

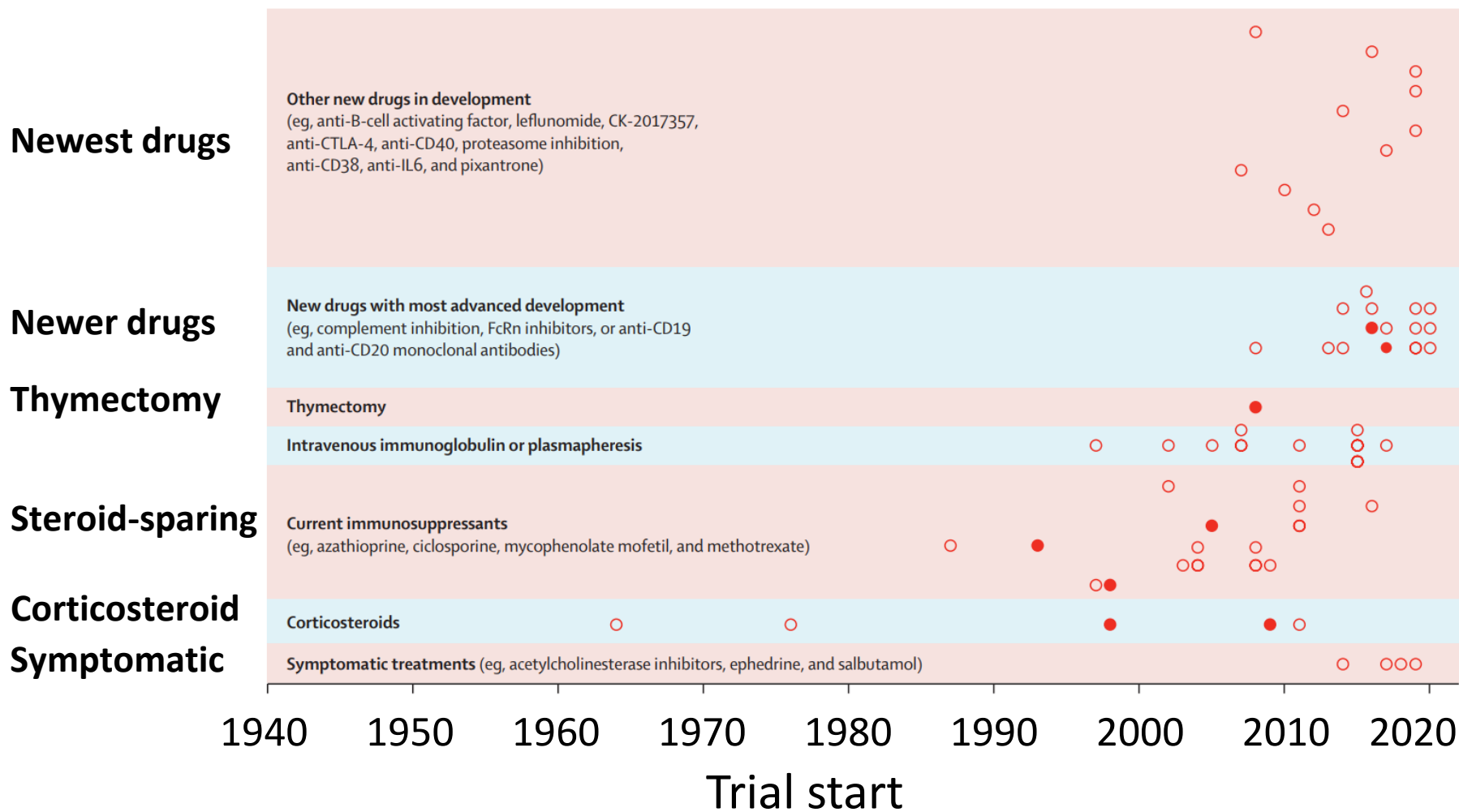


Treatment scheme



Immunosuppressive treatment:
Corticosteroid with or without a second steroid-sparing immunosuppressant

Drug development for autoimmune MG



Immunosuppressive treatment of MG

Antigen presenting cell

Stem cells

Interferon-1 pathway blocking

CXCL-13 od BAFF pathway

IL-6 or IL-17 pathway

Deplete B cells with anti-CD20

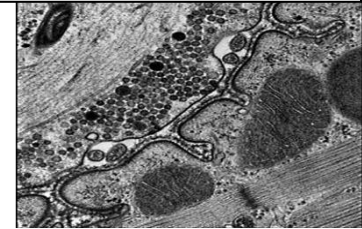
Proteasome inhibition

Complement inhibition

FcRn inhibition

T-cell

B-cell



Immunosuppressive treatment of MG

Antigen
presenting
cell

Stem cells

Interferon-1 pathway blocking

CXCL-13 od BAFF pathway

IL-6 or IL-17 pathway

Deplete B cells with anti-CD20

Proteasome inhibition

Complement inhibition

FcRn inhibition

T-cell

B-cell



Immunosuppressive treatment of MG

Antigen presenting cell

Stem cells

Interferon-1 pathway blocking

CXCL-13 od BAFF pathway

IL-6 or IL-17 pathway

Deplete B cells with anti-CD20

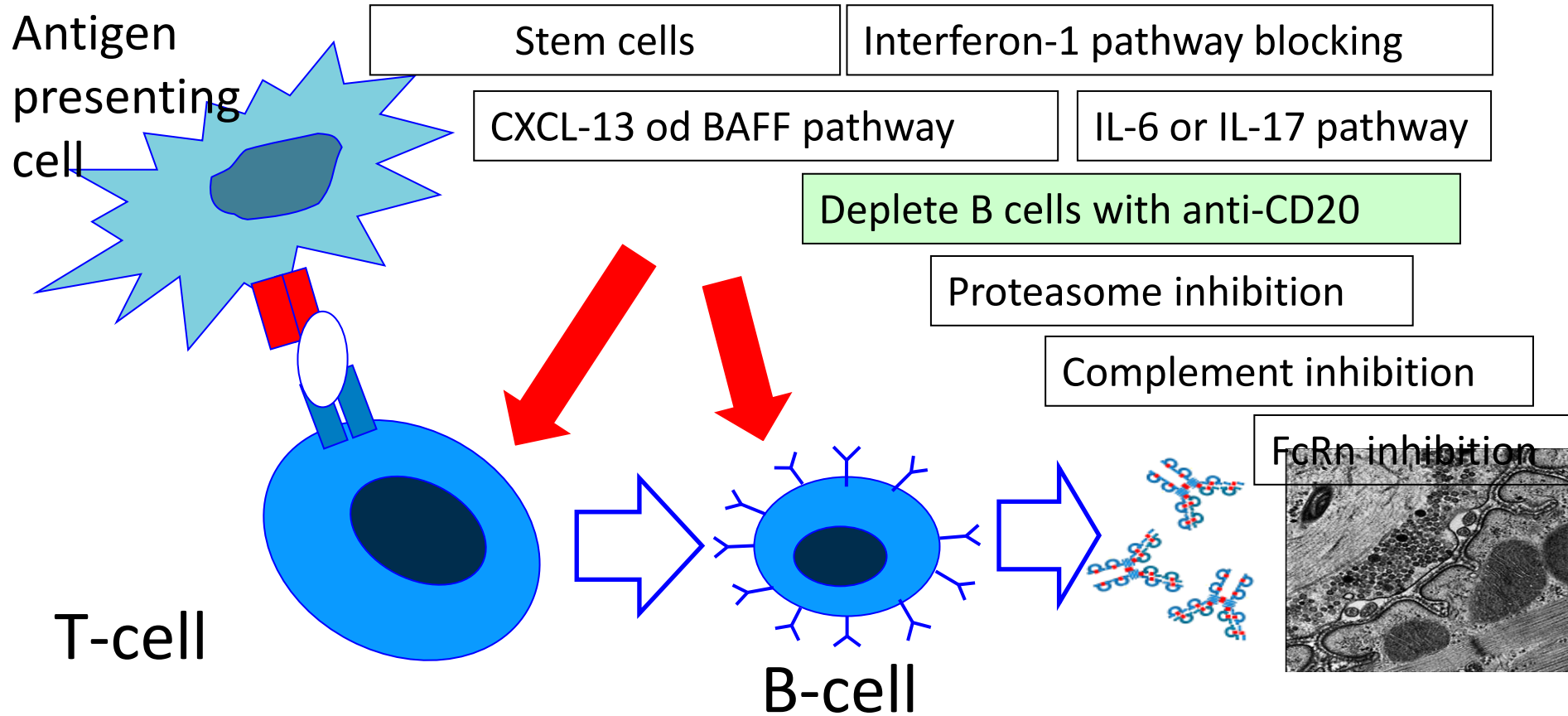
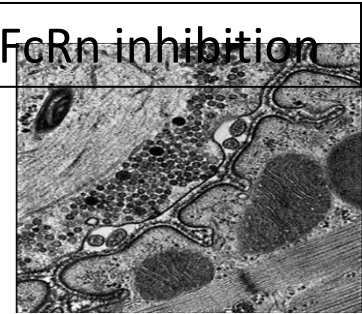
Proteasome inhibition

Complement inhibition

FcRn inhibition

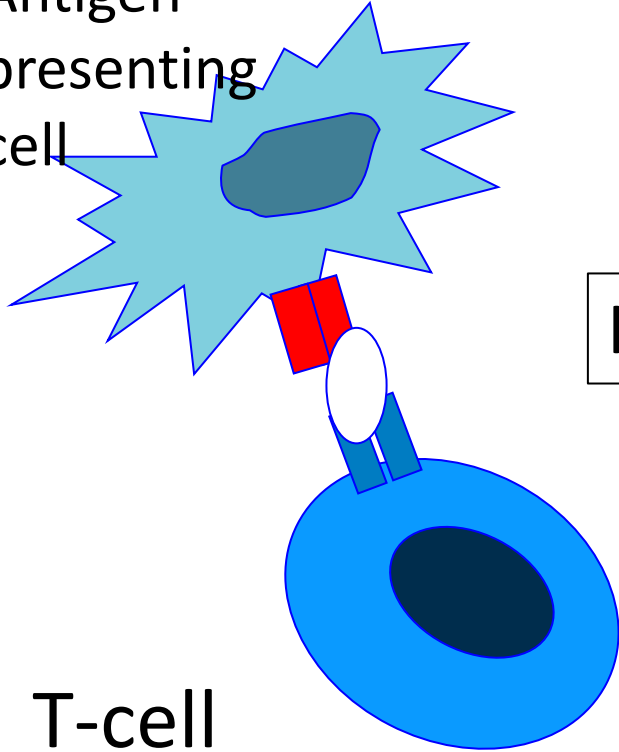
T-cell

B-cell



Immunosuppressive treatment of MG

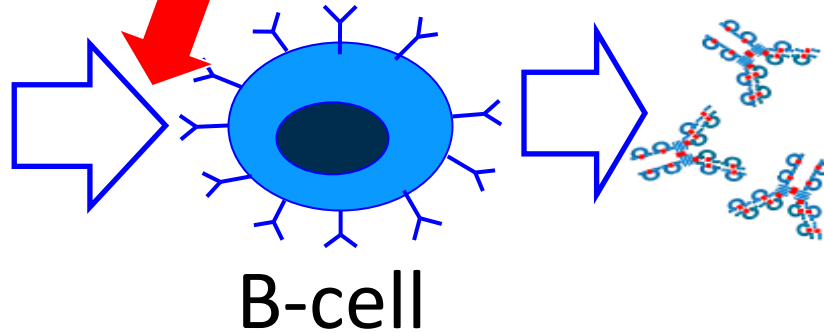
Antigen
presenting
cell



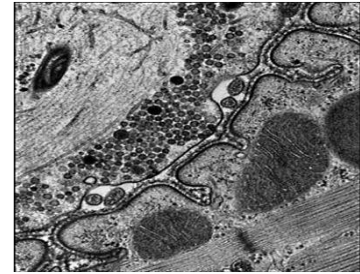
T-cell

Rituximab

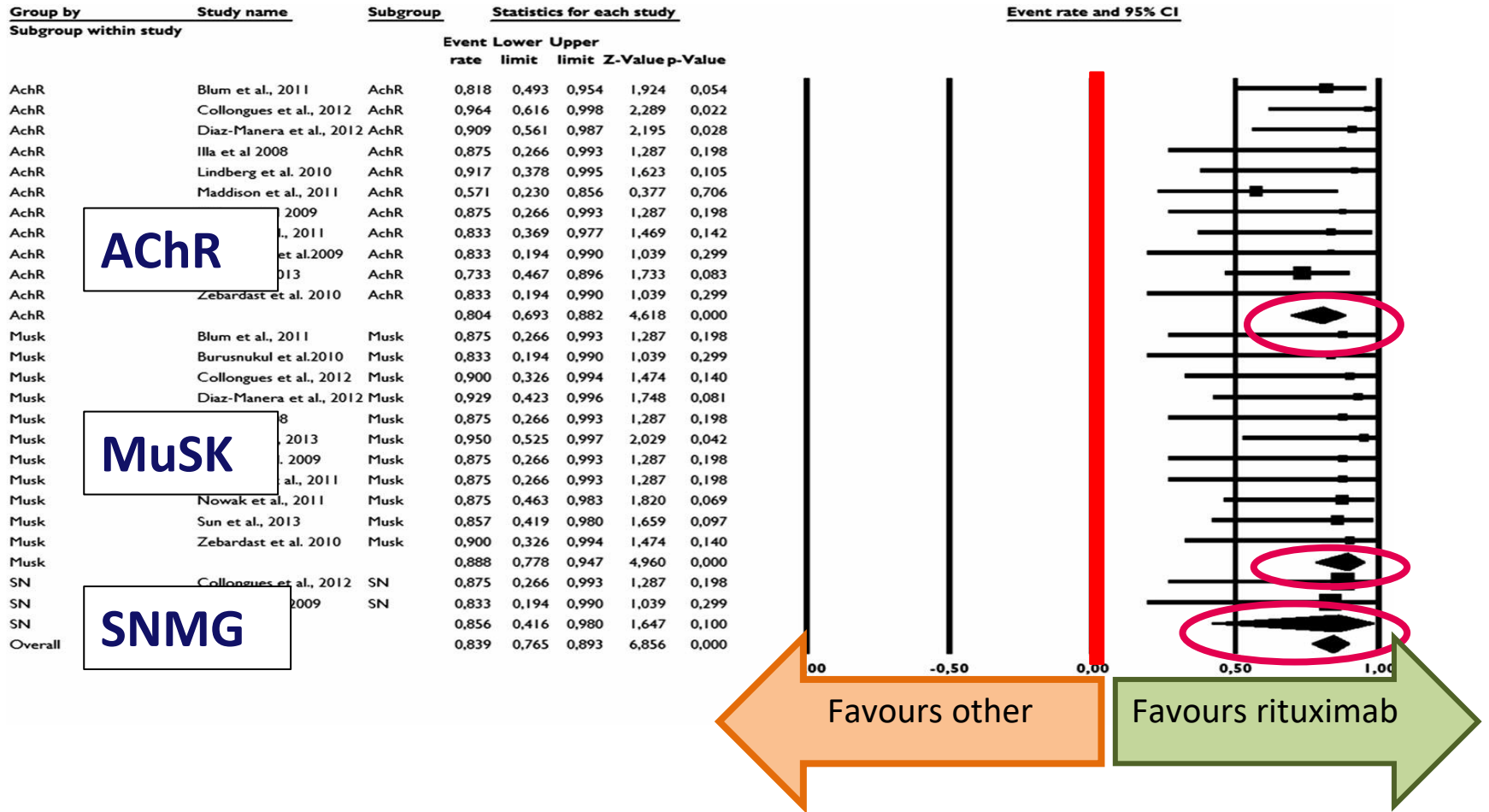
Kills pre-B cells (CD20+)



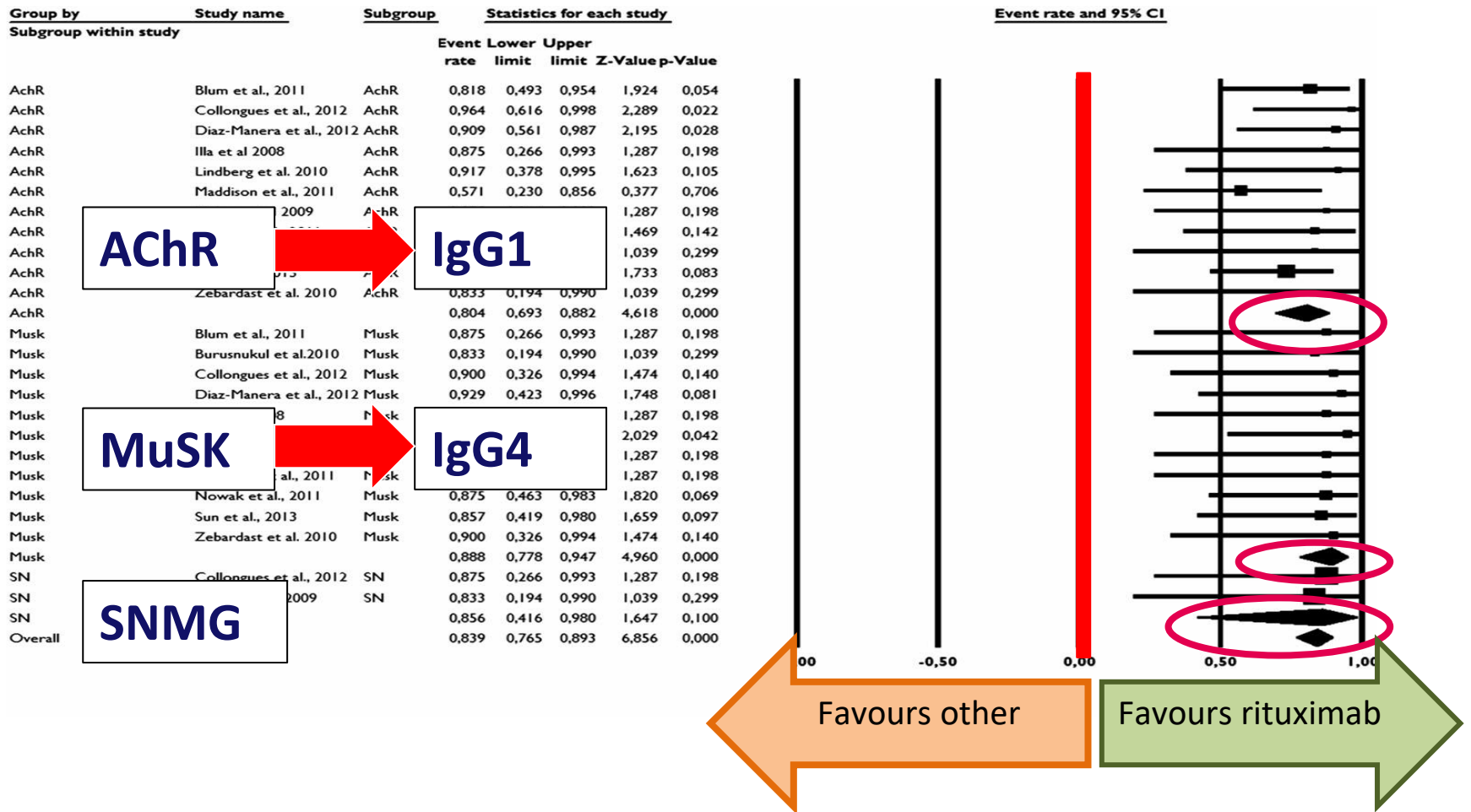
B-cell



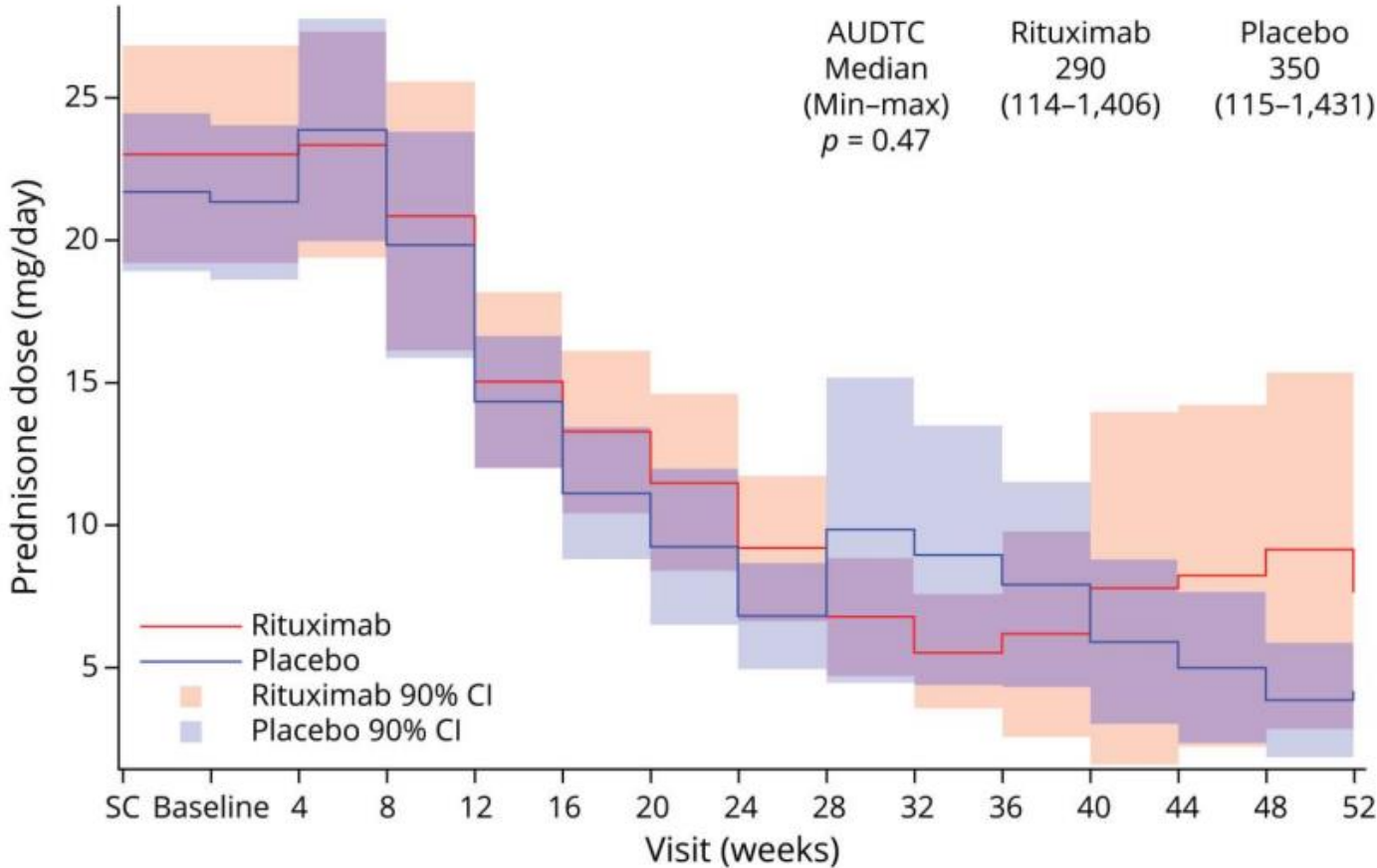
Efficacy and safety of rituximab for MG



Efficacy and safety of rituximab for MG



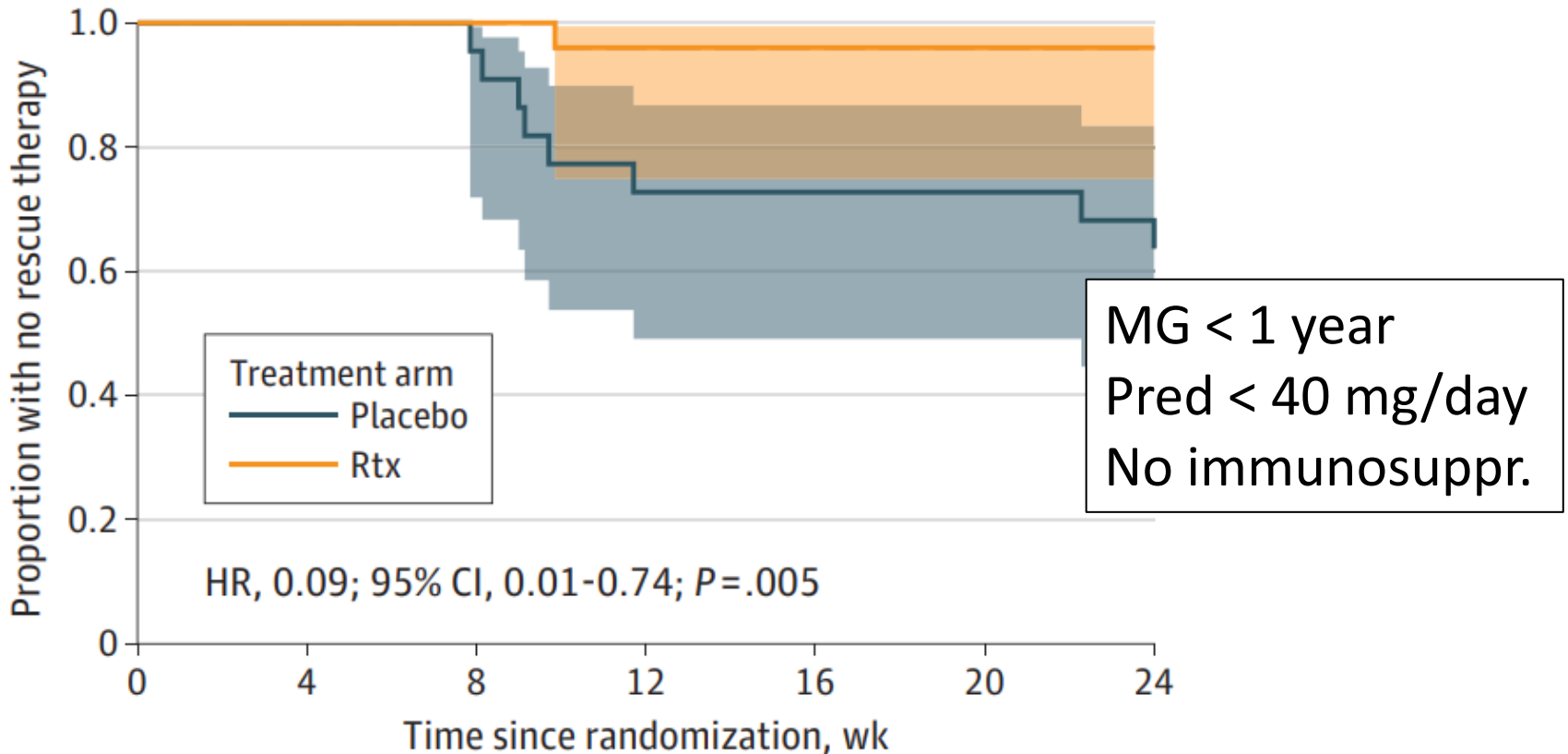
BEAT-MG: rituximab is safe, but no steroid reduction (>30%) at 1 year



Phase 2 Trial of Rituximab in Acetylcholine Receptor Antibody-Positive Generalized Myasthenia Gravis: The BeatMG Study. Nowak RJ, et al Neurology. 2021 Dec

RINOMAX Randomized Clinical Trial in recent onset MG

B Kaplan-Meier estimate of the proportion with no rescue therapy

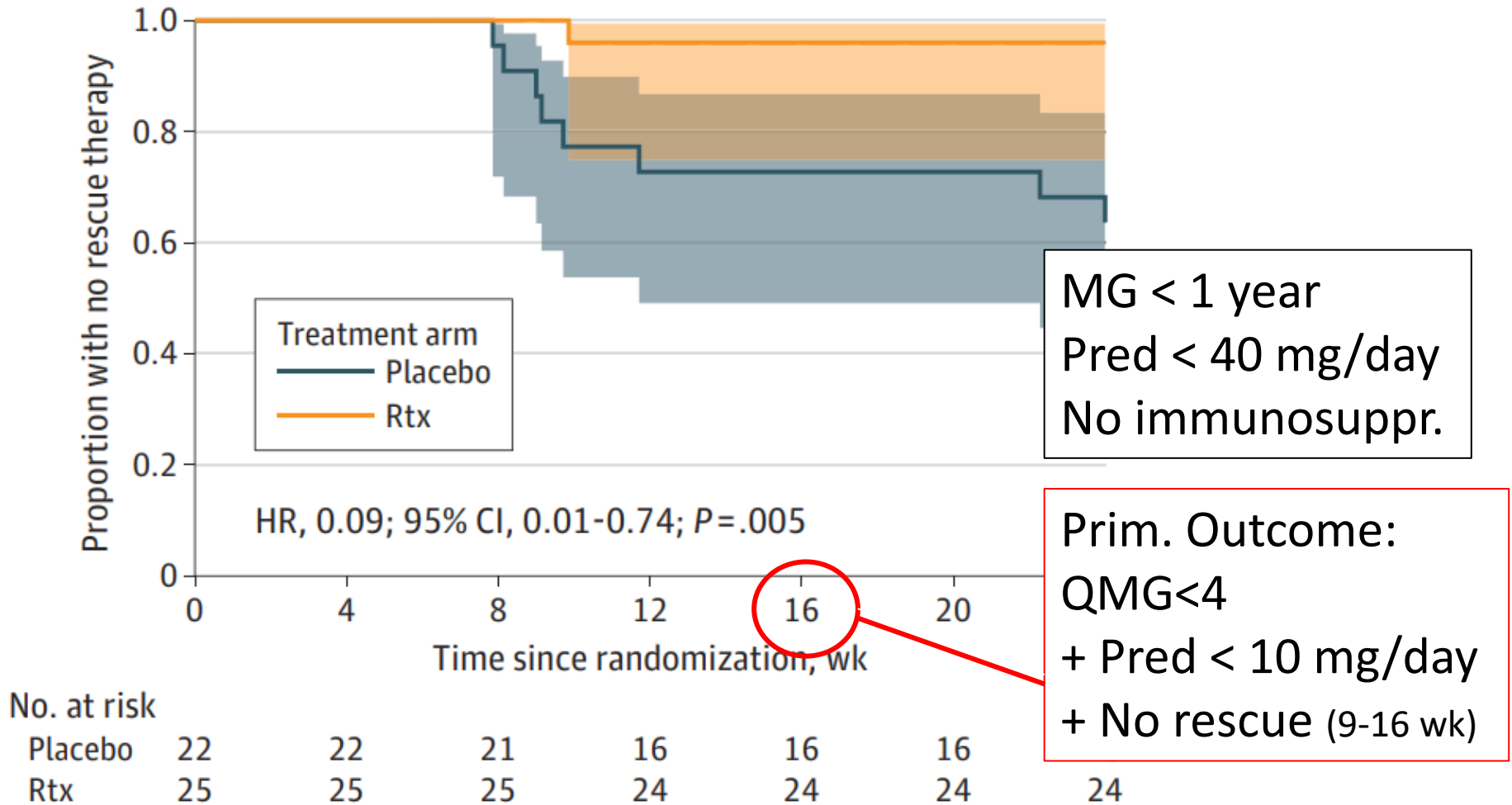


No. at risk

Placebo	22	22	21	16	16	16	15
Rtx	25	25	25	24	24	24	24

RINOMAX Randomized Clinical Trial in recent onset MG

B Kaplan-Meier estimate of the proportion with no rescue therapy



Immunosuppressive treatment of MG

Antigen presenting cell

Stem cells

Interferon-1 pathway blocking

CXCL-13 od BAFF pathway

IL-6 or IL-17 pathway

Deplete B cells with anti-CD20

Proteasome inhibition

Complement inhibition

FcRn inhibition

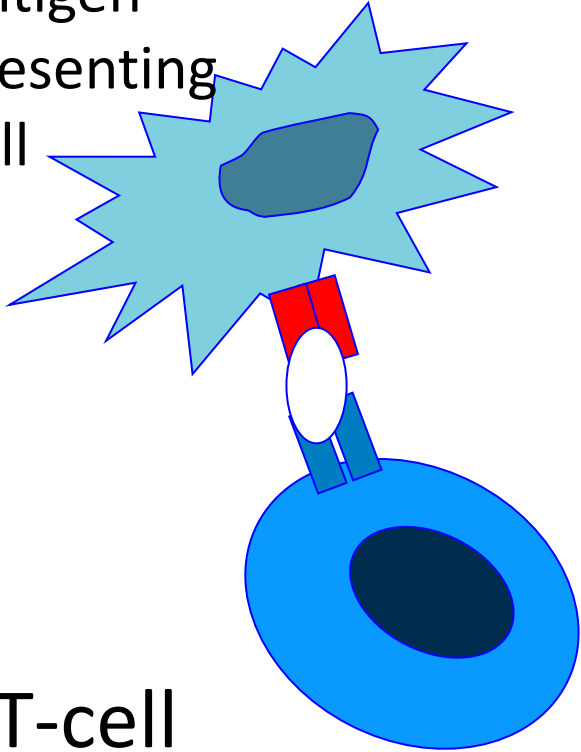
T-cell

B-cell



Complement inhibition in AChR MG

Antigen
presenting
cell



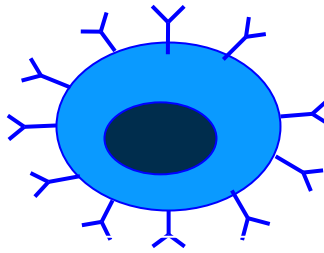
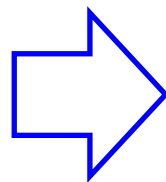
T-cell

Eculizumab / Ravulizumab

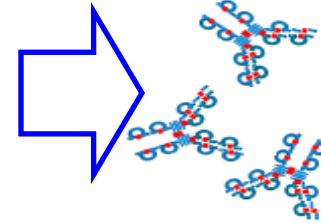
Zilucoplan

ALN-CC5 (preclinical)

Complement inhibition



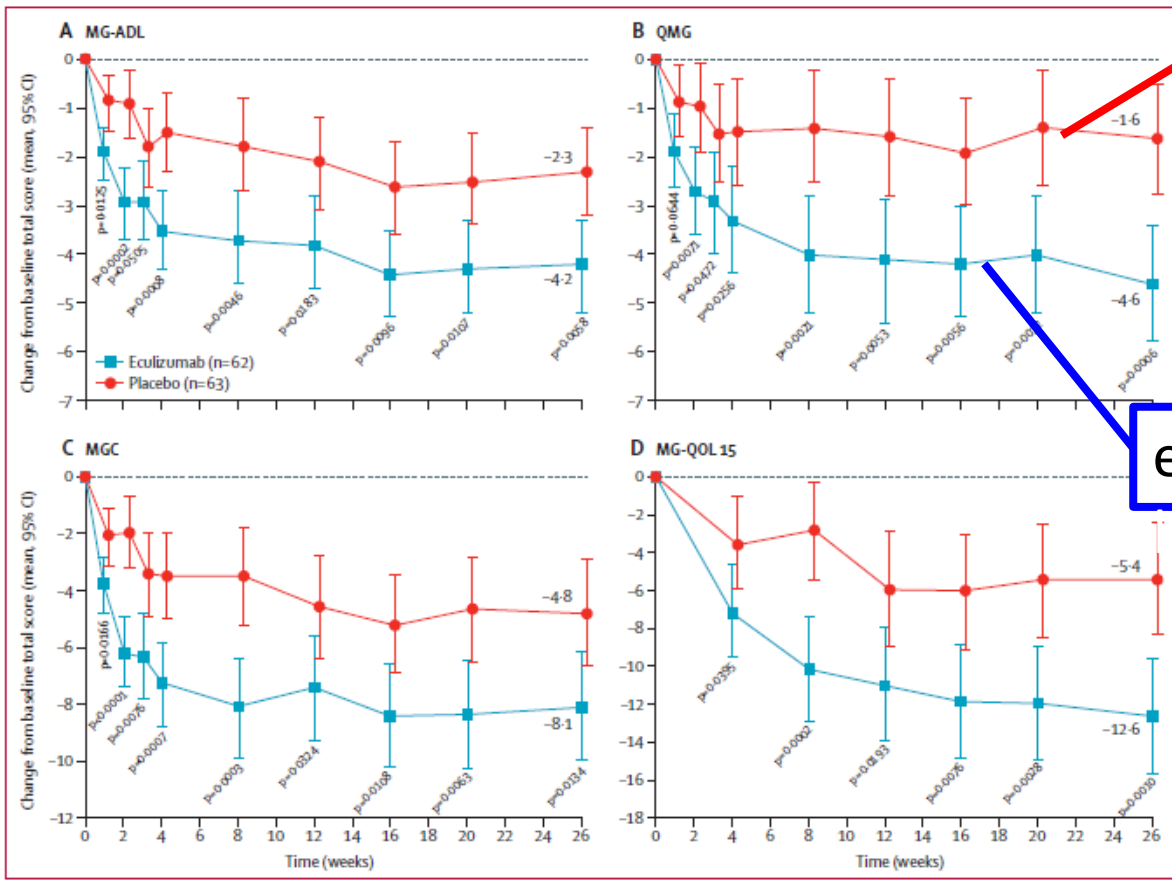
B-cell



Eculizumab in 125 patients with refractory generalized MG

MG-ADL
non-sign.

MGC
non-sign.



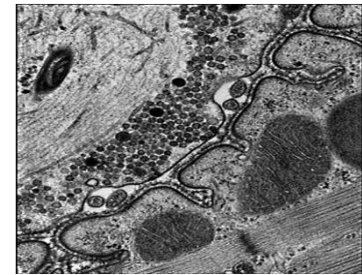
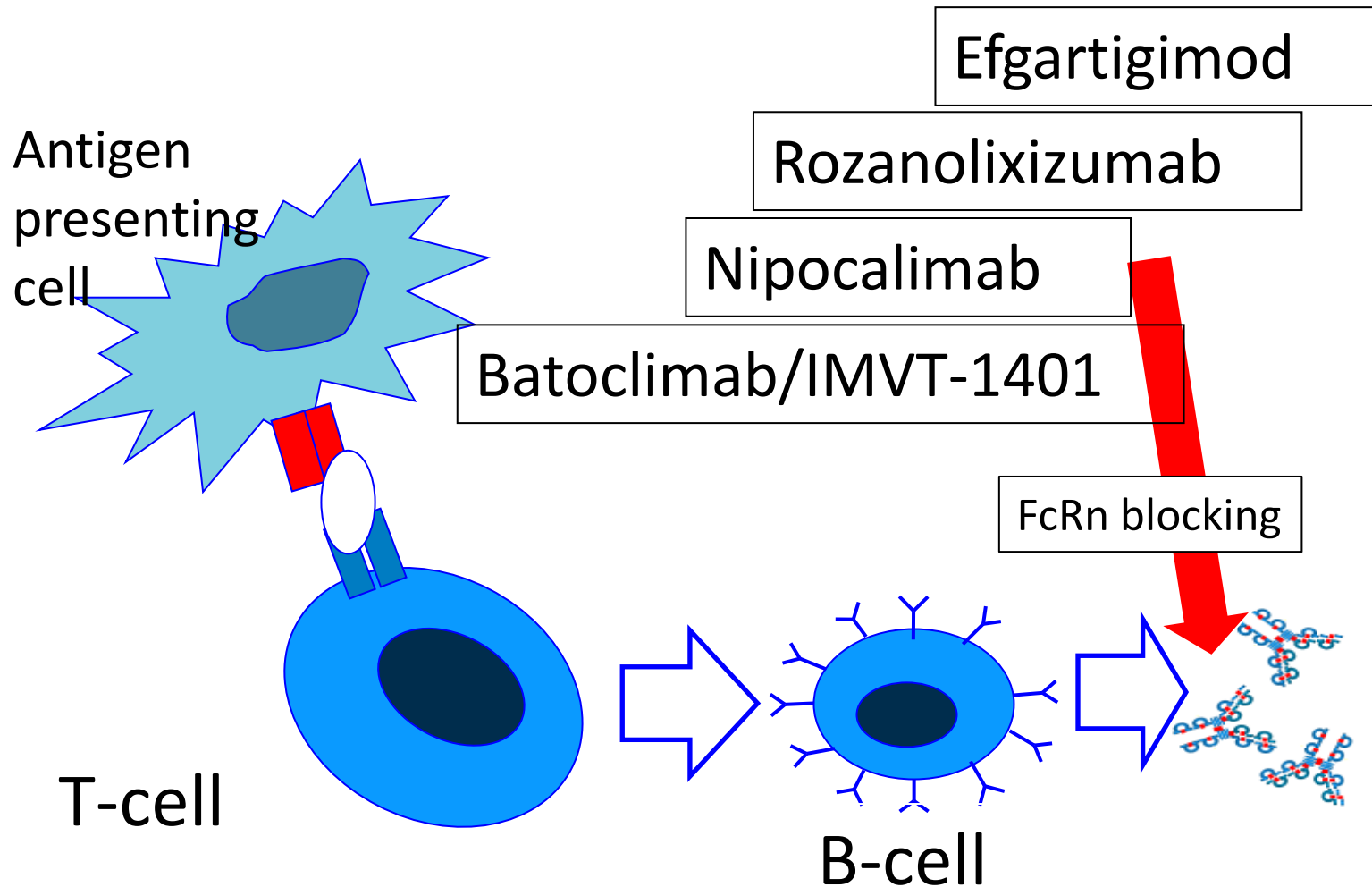
placebo

QMG
p=0.013

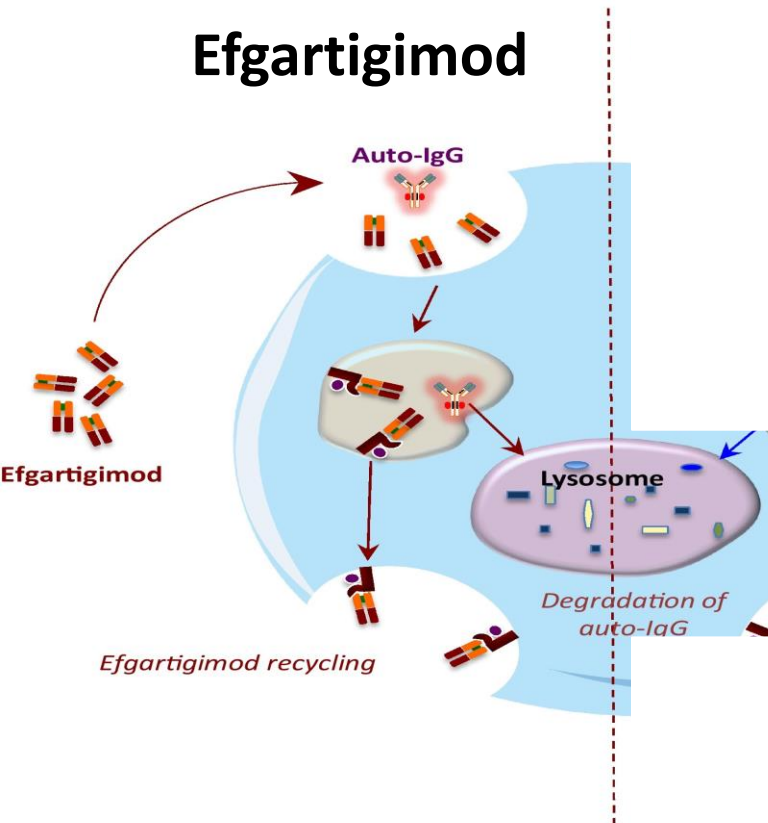
eculizumab

MG-QOL
p=0.028

Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG

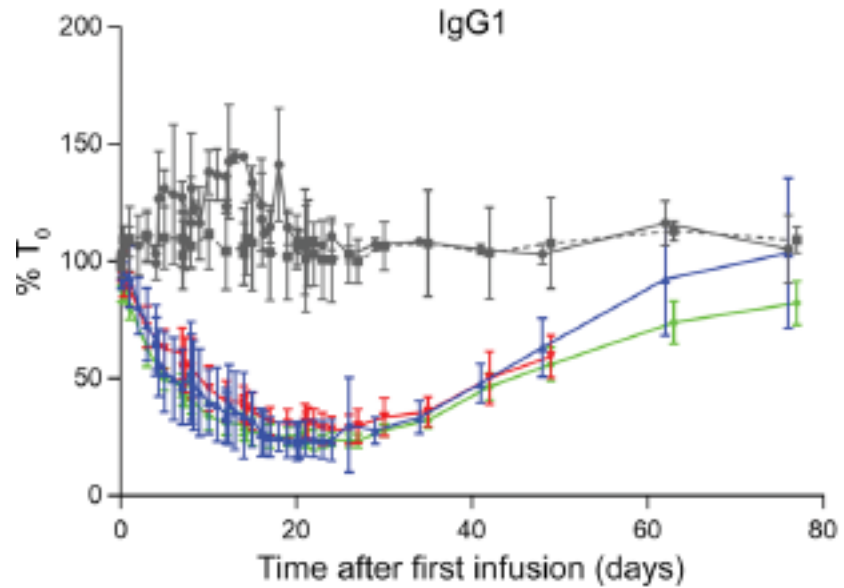
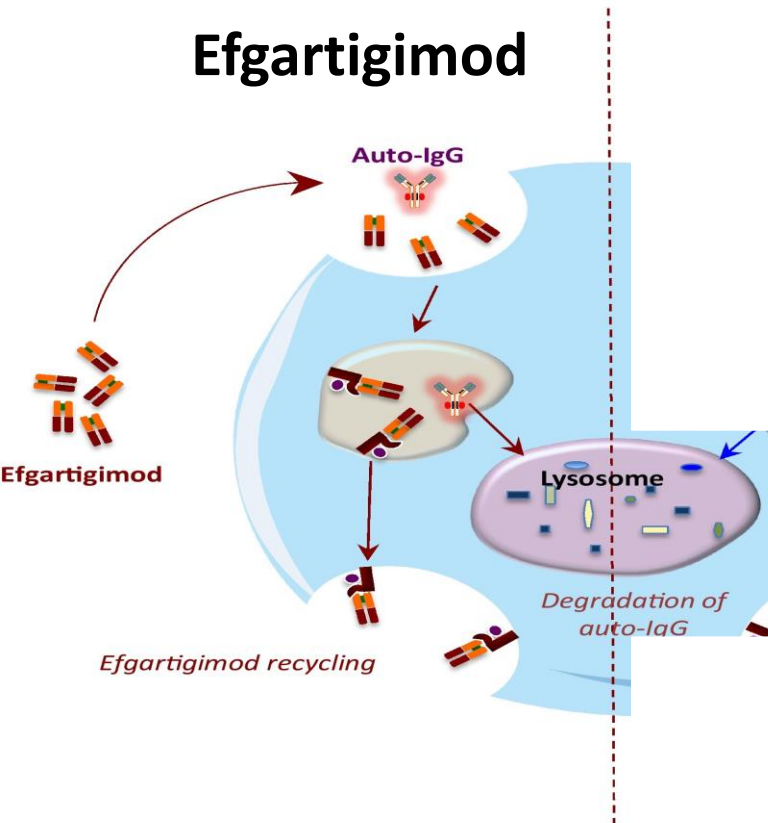


Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG

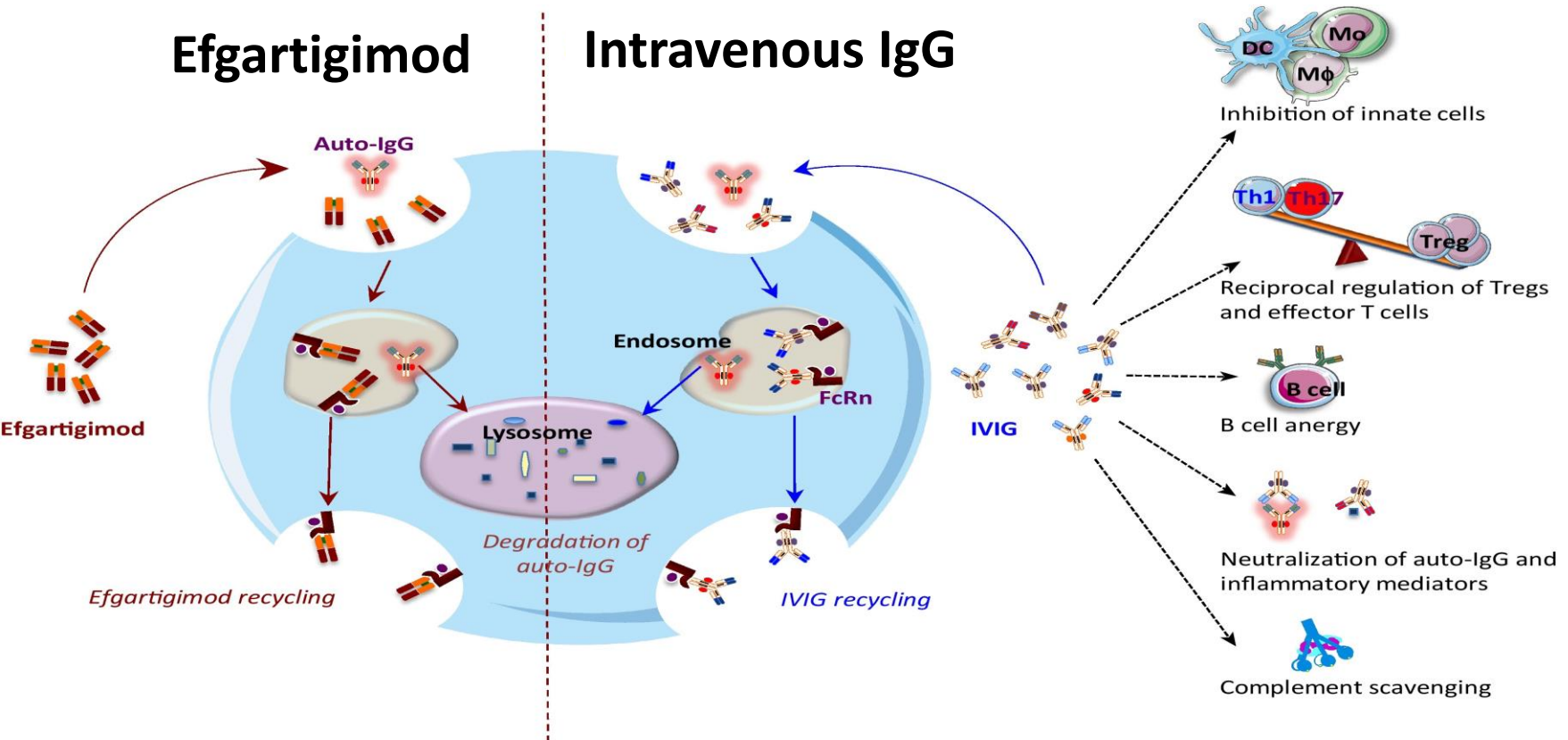


Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG

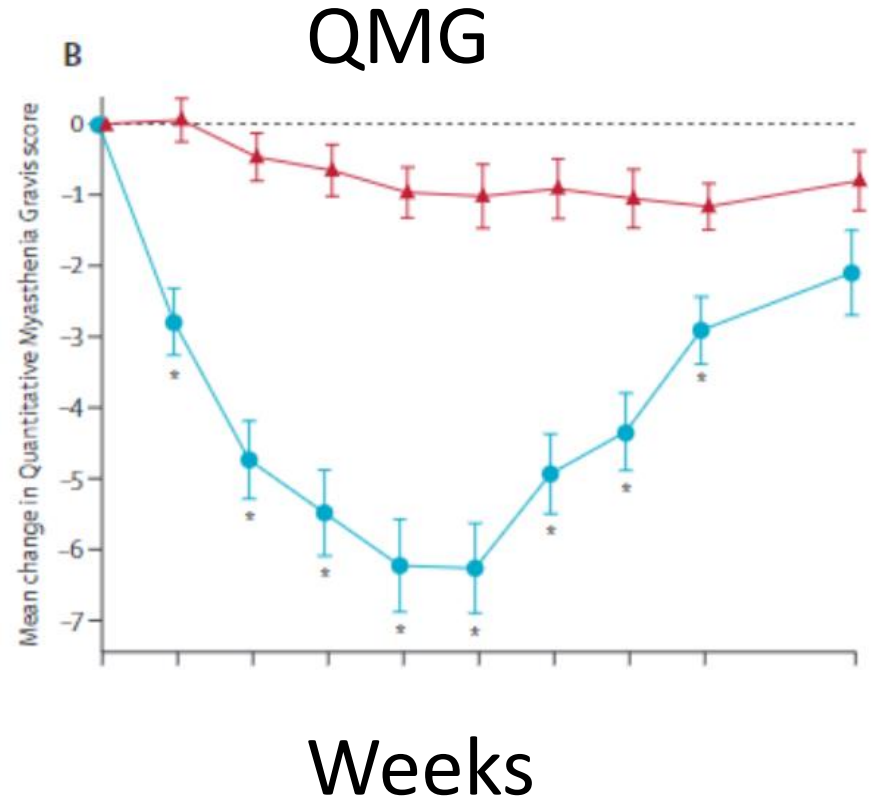
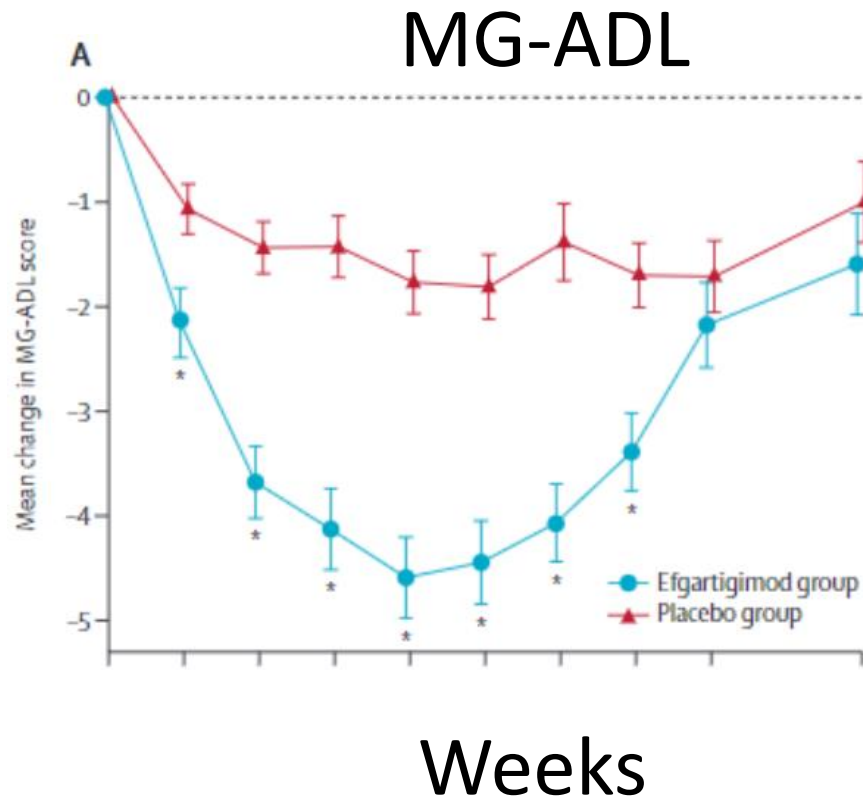
Efgartigimod



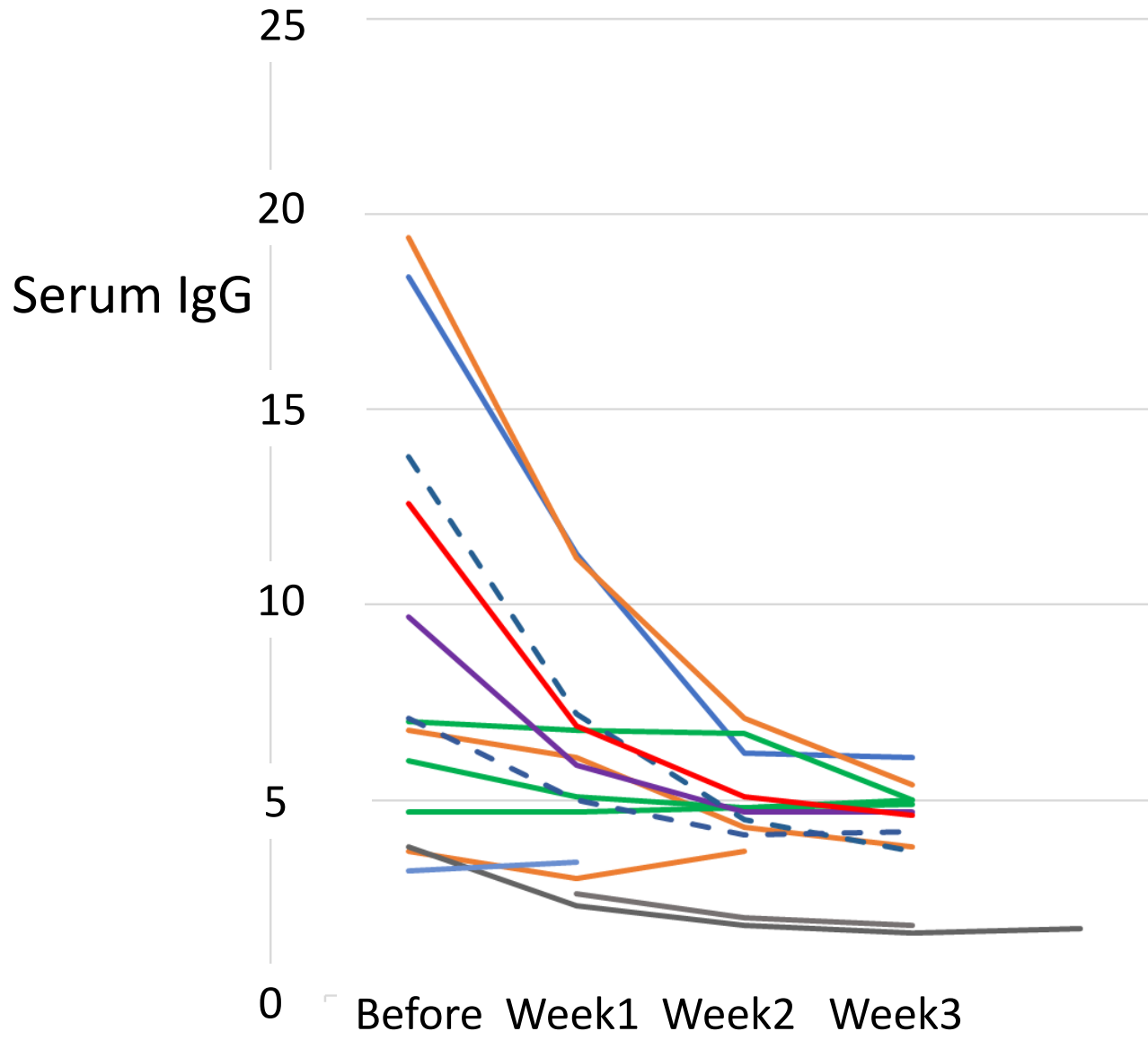
Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG



FcRn-blocking: Efgartigimod trial

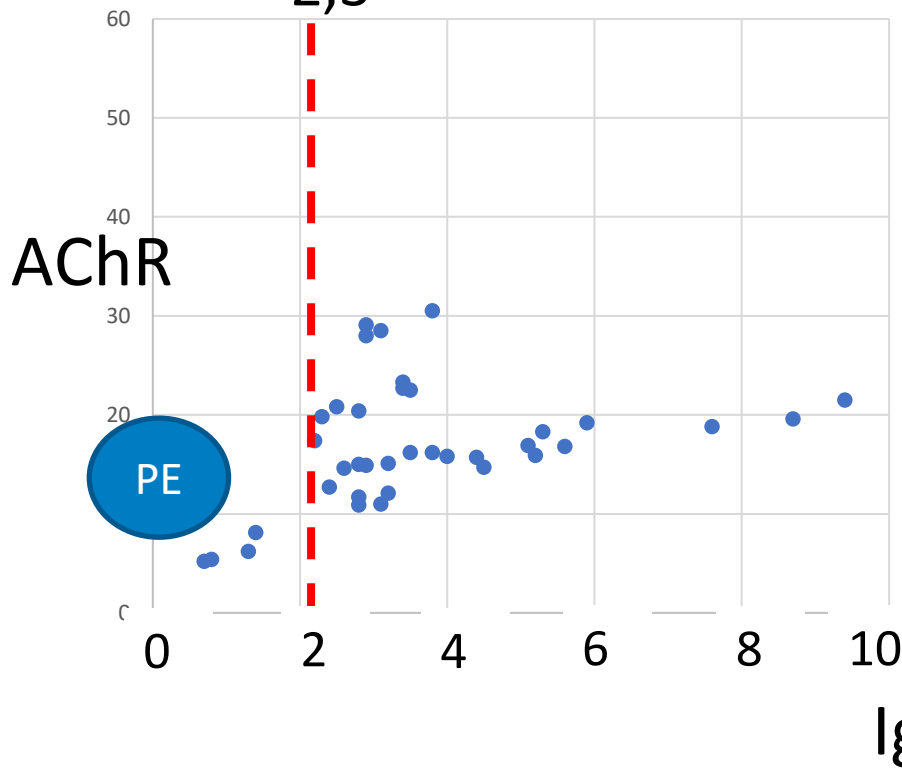


Serum IgG during efgartigimod treatment in compassionate use programme

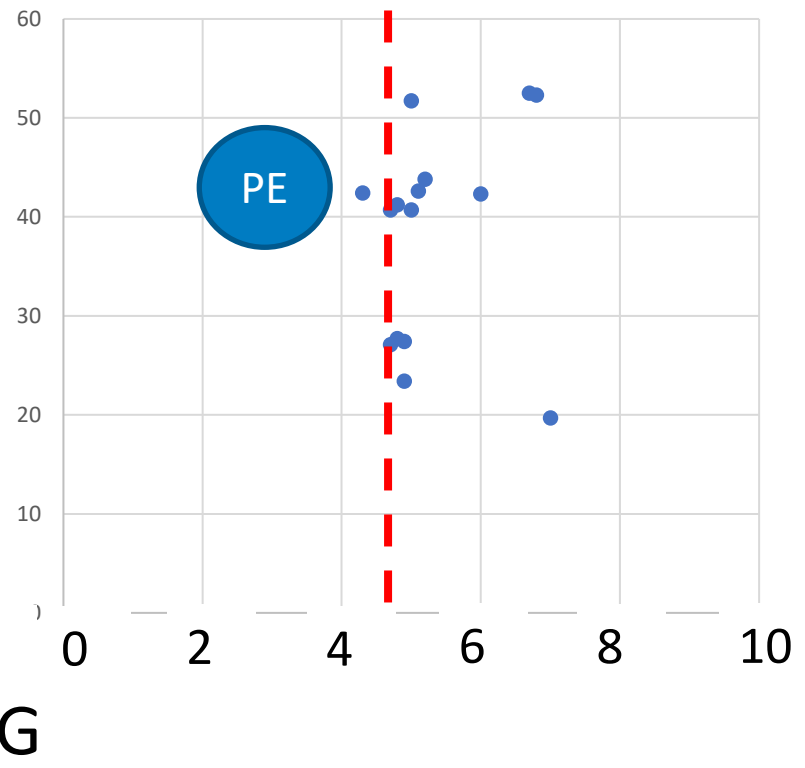


Individual IgG levels during FcRn treatment

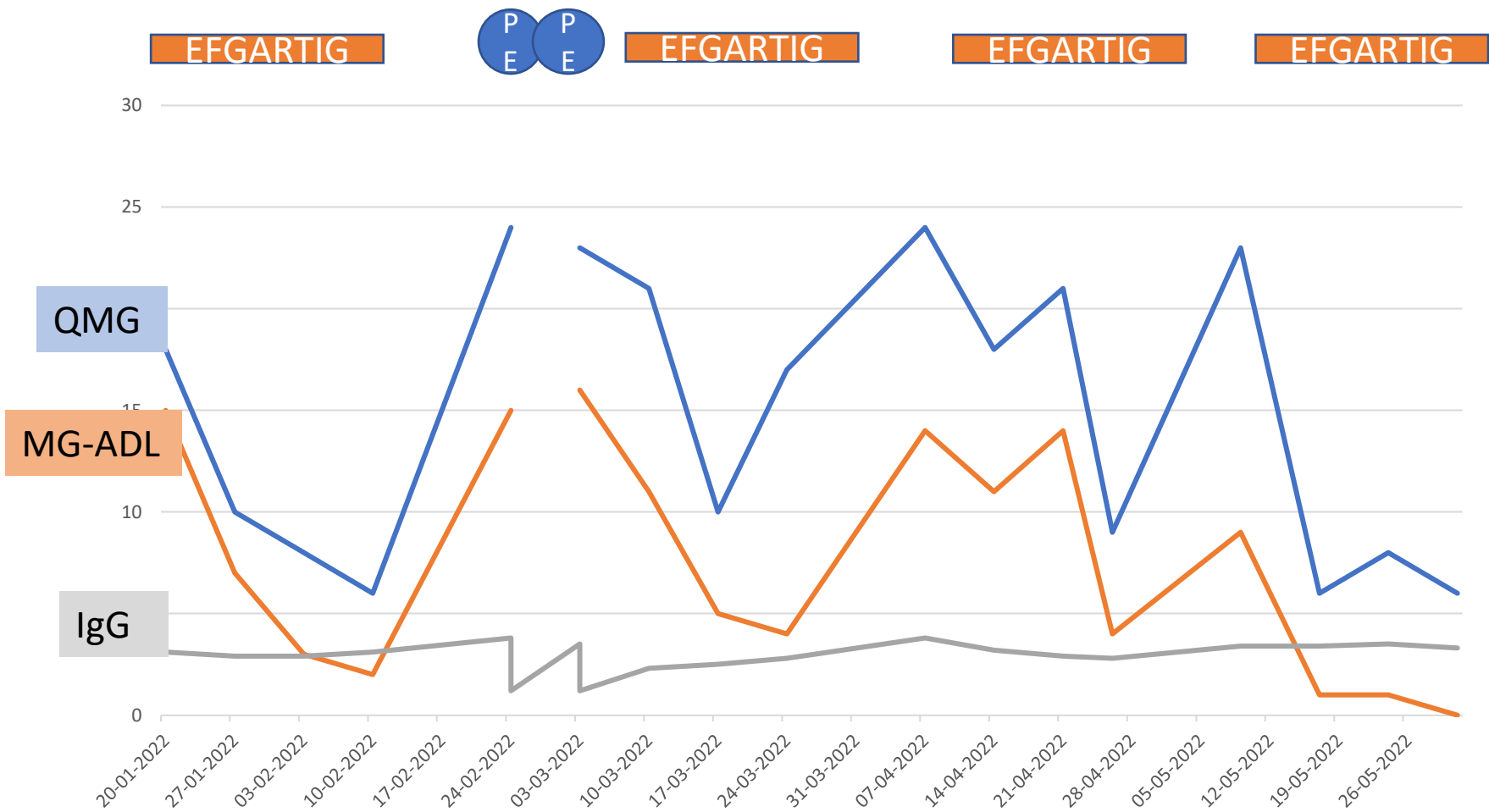
Patient A
Lowest IgG:
2,3



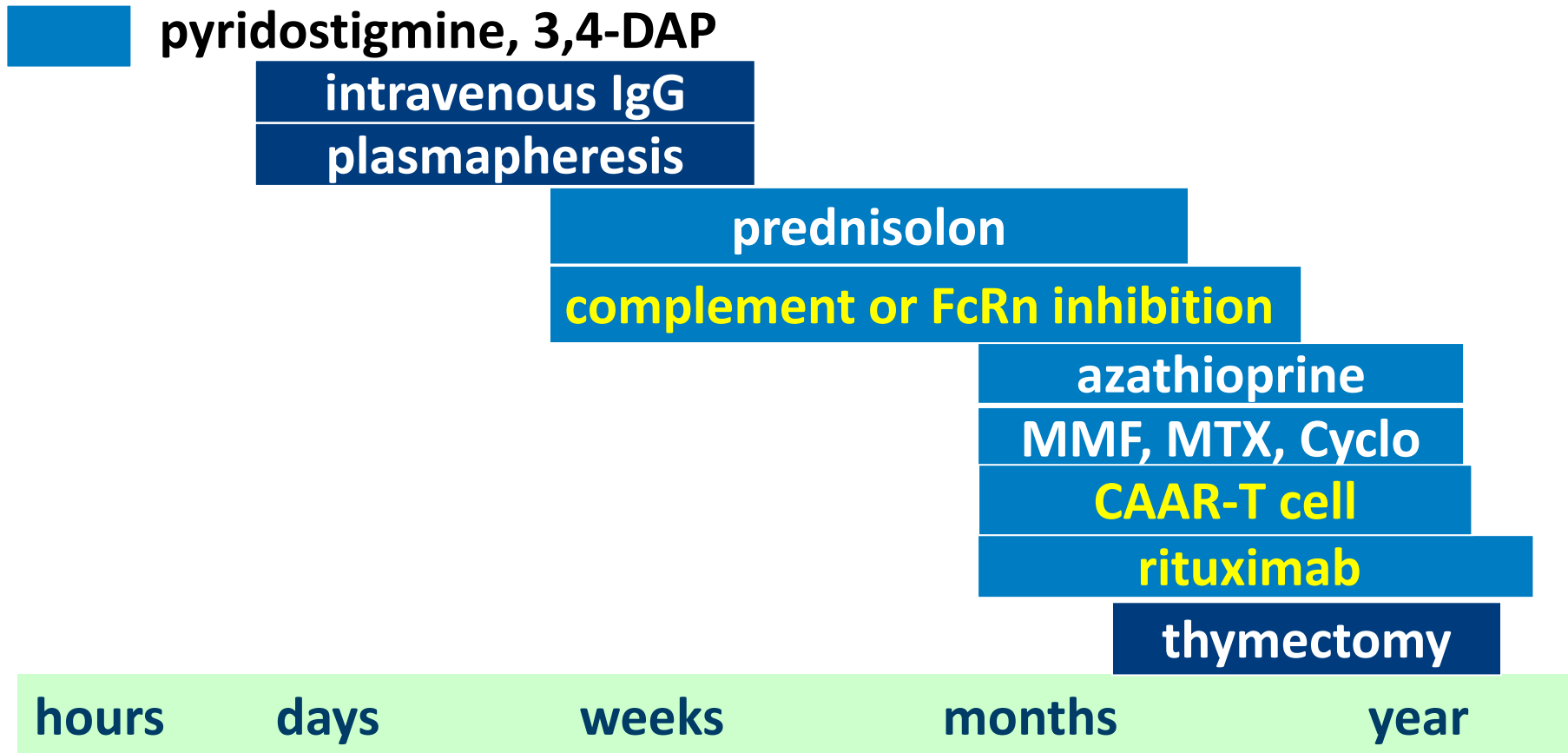
Patient B
Lowest IgG:
4,7



Male patient with severe AChR MG



Therapy: short-term versus longterm effect



Conclusions

- Myasthenia consists of clinical subgroups with different treatment requirements
- Increasing treatment options become available for different phases of the diseases



Acknowledgements



Human genetics

Neuroimmunology group

Maartje Huijbers

Dana Vergoossen

Yvonne Fillié-Grijpma

Roy Augustinus

Robyn Verpalen

Cor Breukel

Silvère van der Maarel

Neurology

Neuromuscular group

Jaap Plomp

Martijn Tannemaat

Erik Niks

Ellen Strijbos

Kevin Keene

Annabel Ruiter

Linda Remijn-Nelissen

Center of proteomic and metabolomics

Christoph Gstöttner

Elena Dominguez-Vega

Manfred Wührer

The End

