

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*

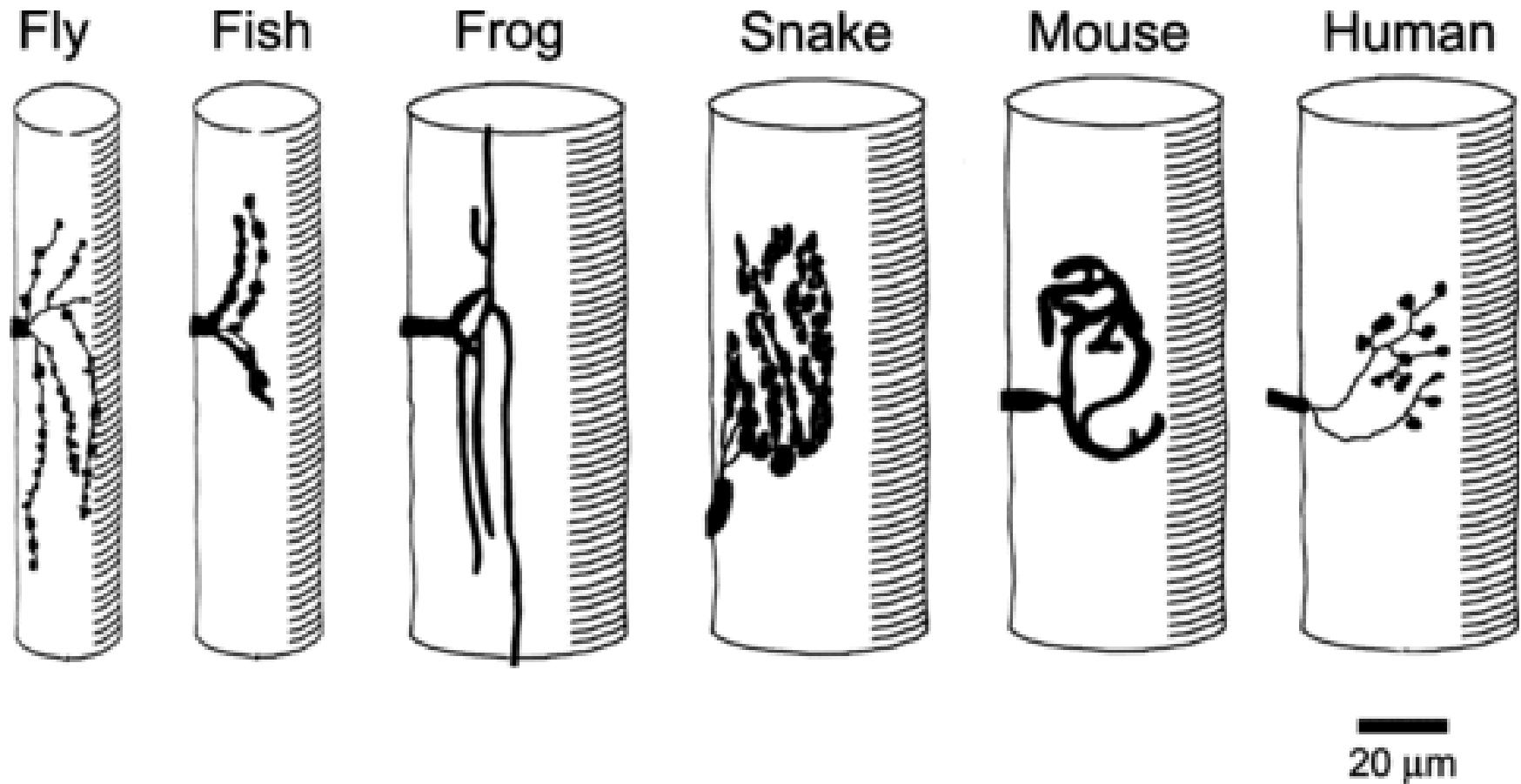


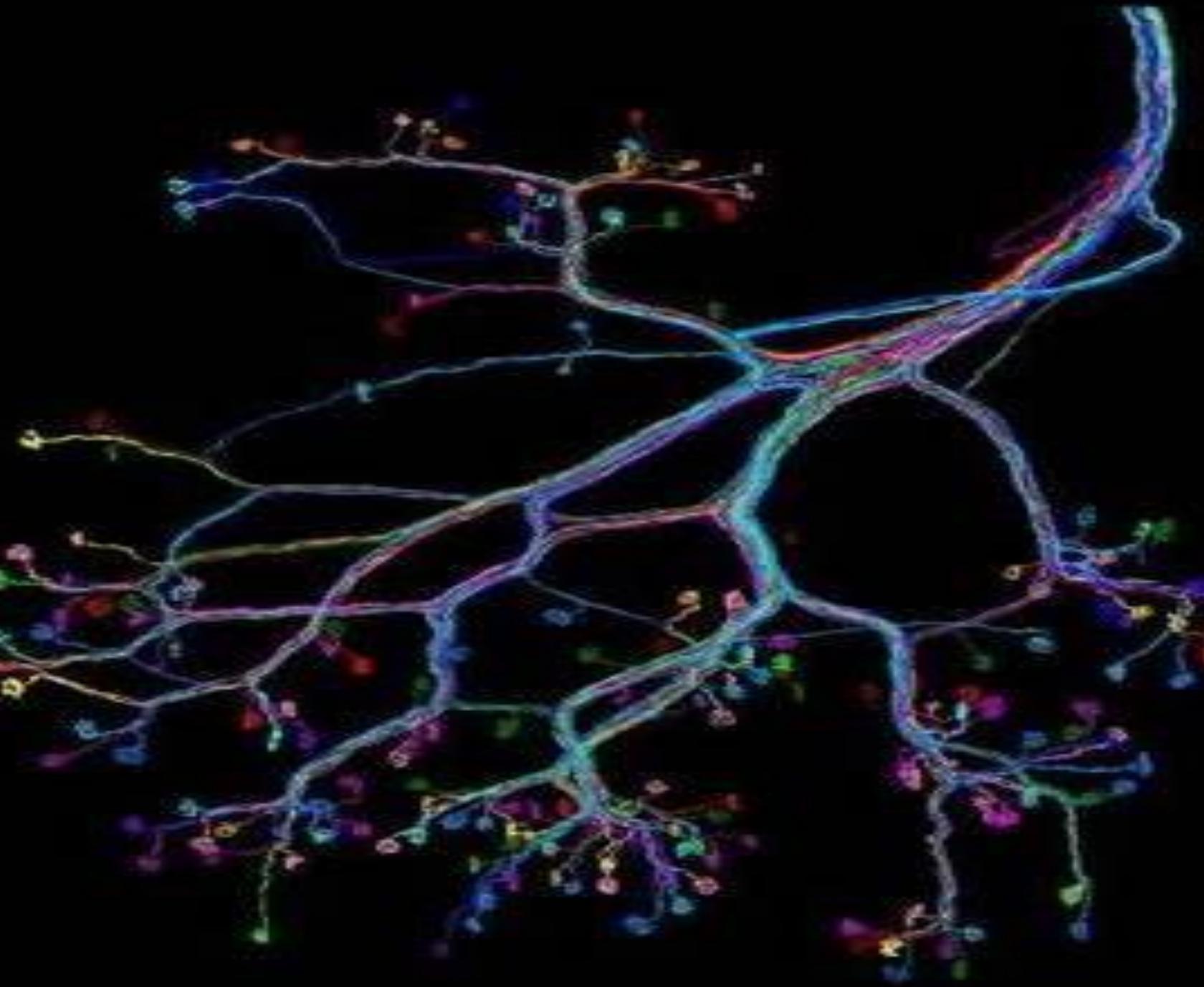
MUSKELSVINFONDEN



The National Rehabilitation
Center for Neuromuscular Diseases

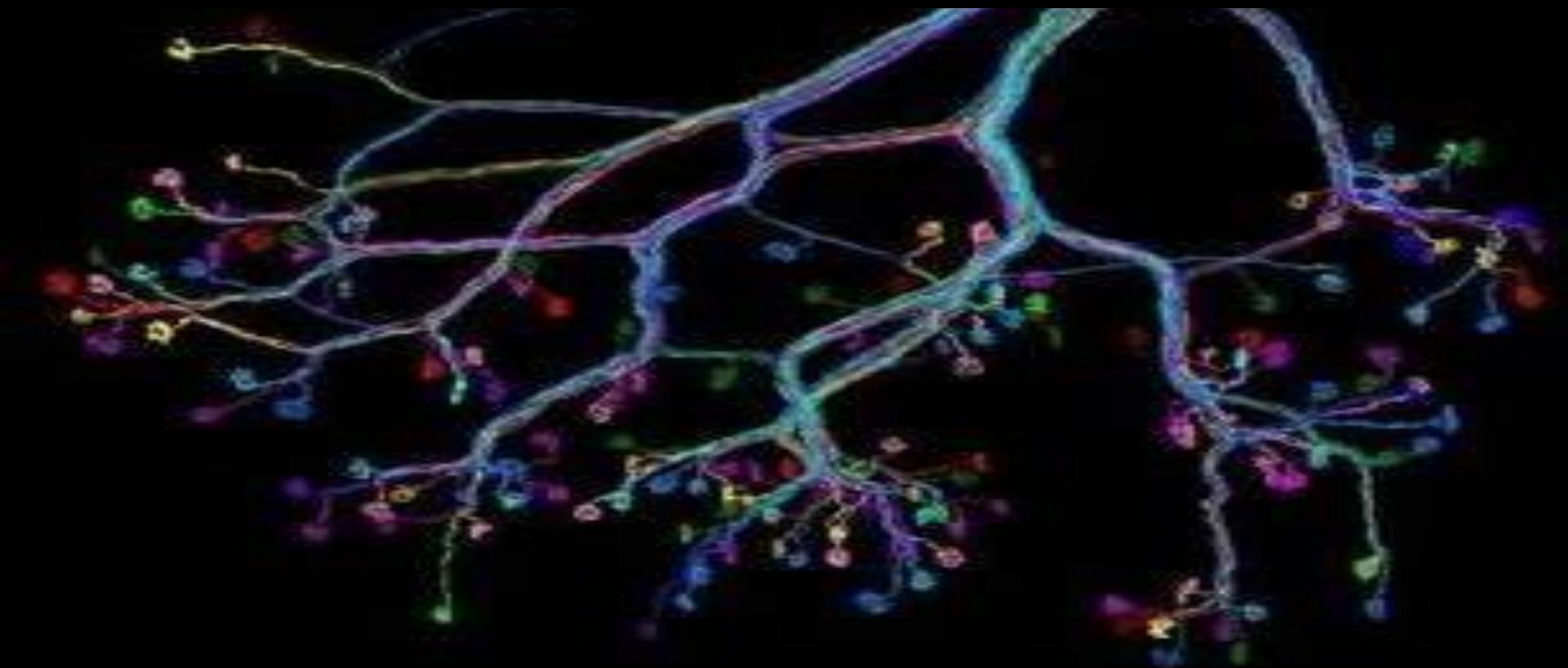
Neuromuscular junctions







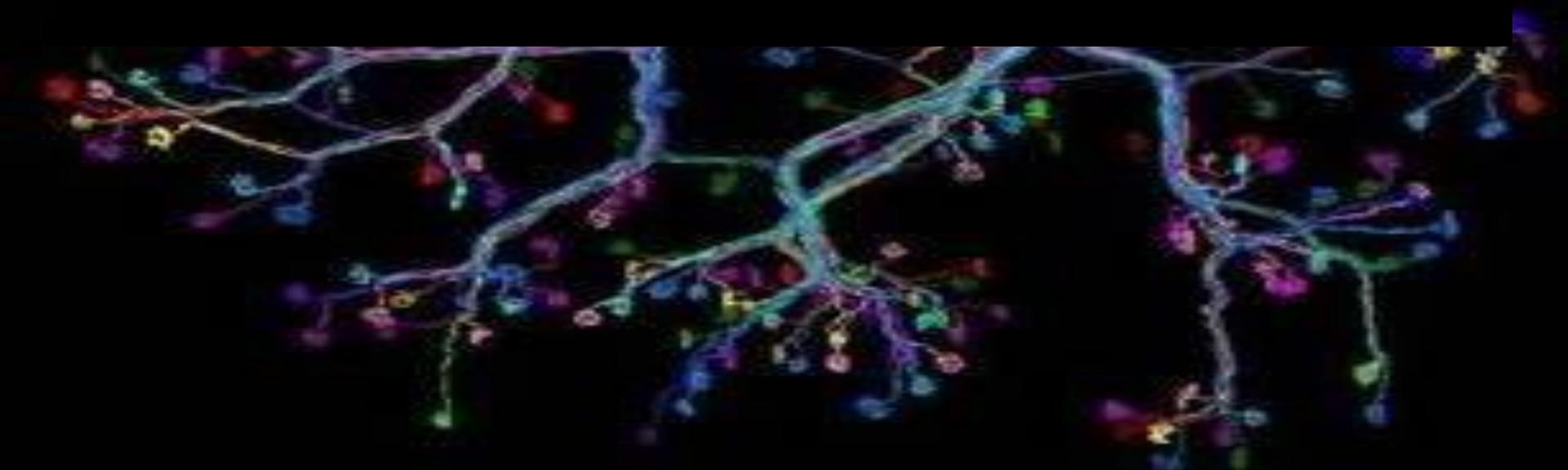
External eye muscle: 5.000 muscle fibers and 200 neurons (1:25)

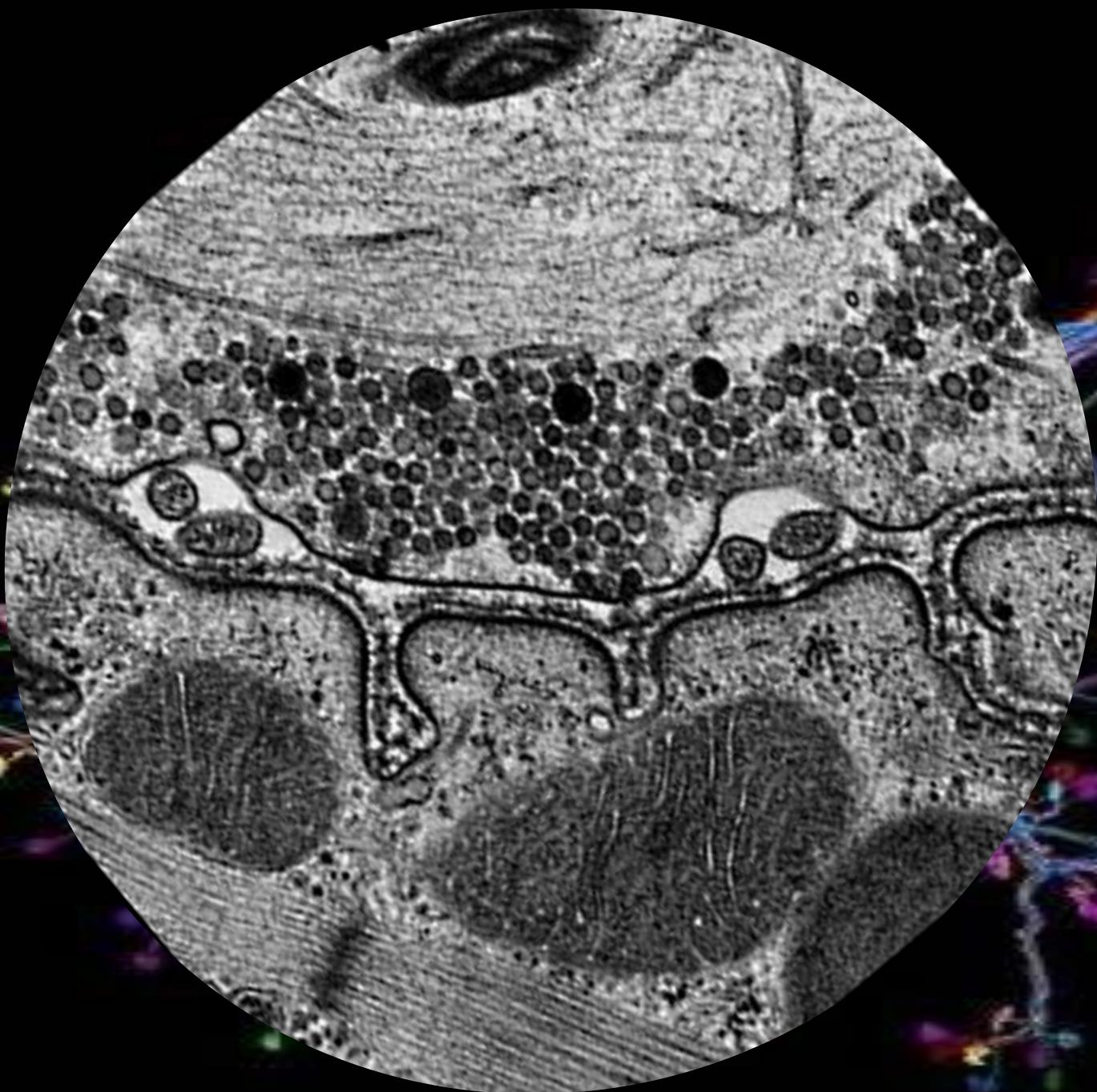


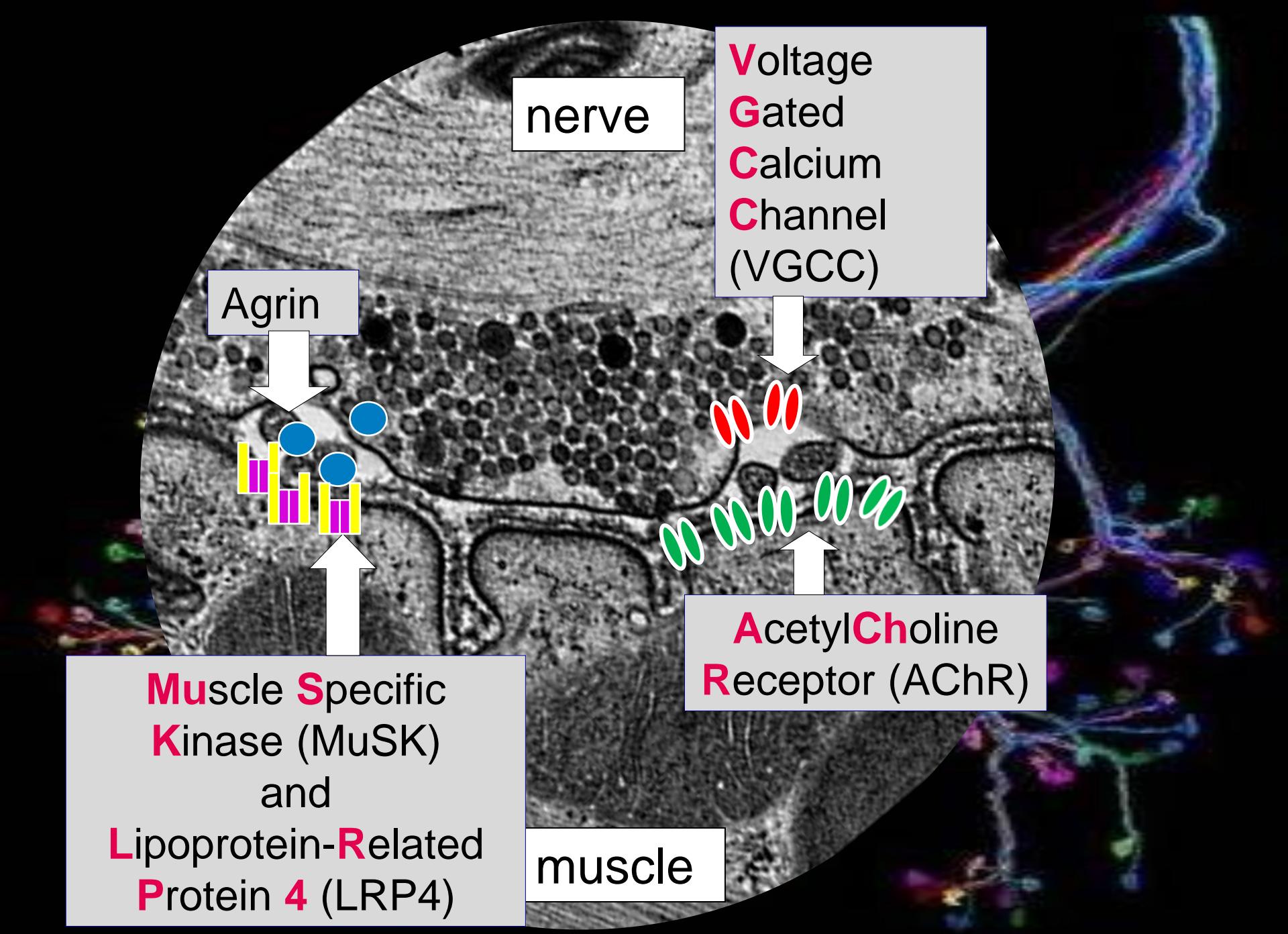


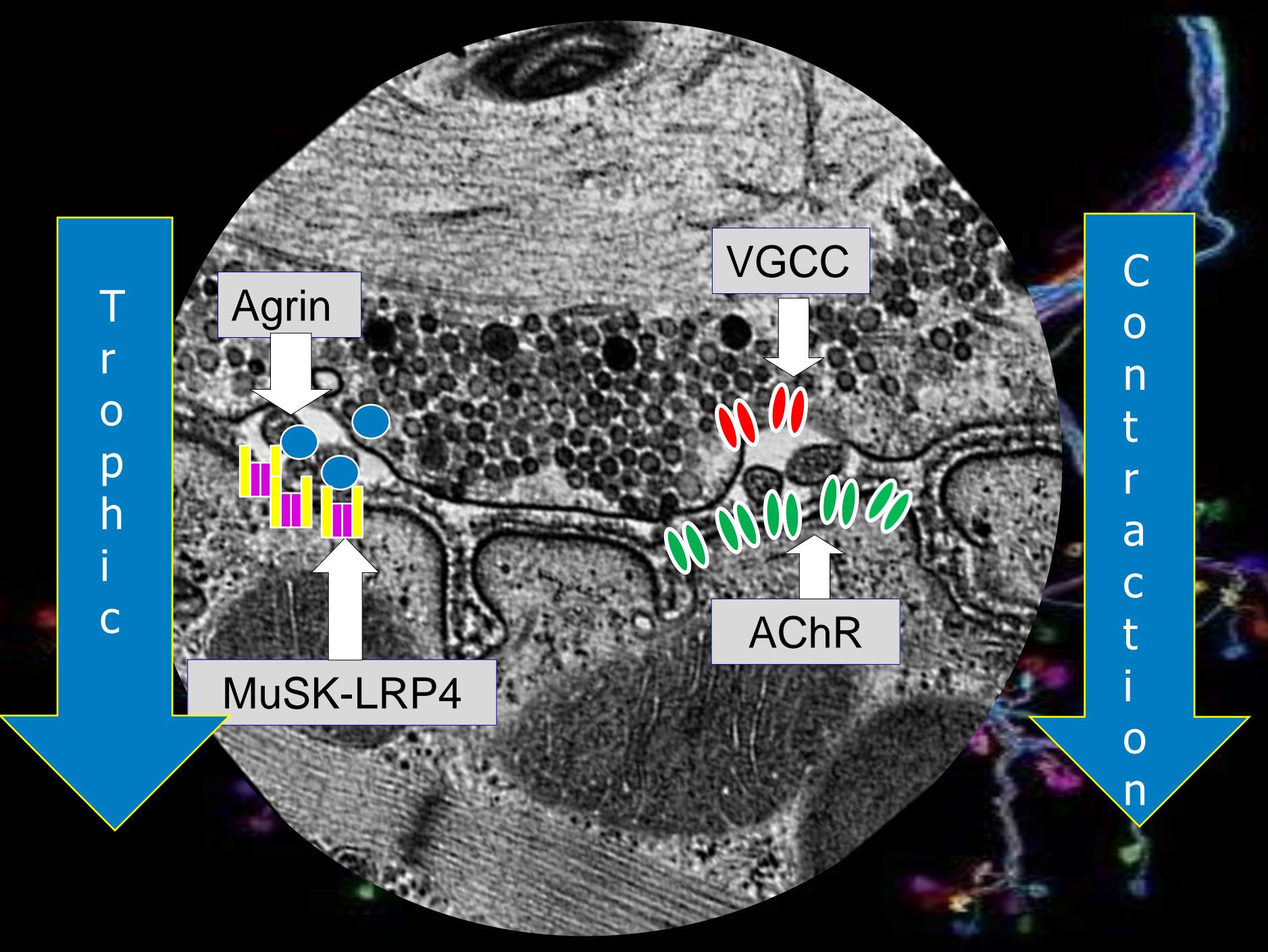
External eye muscle: 5.000 muscle fibers and 200 neurons (1:25)

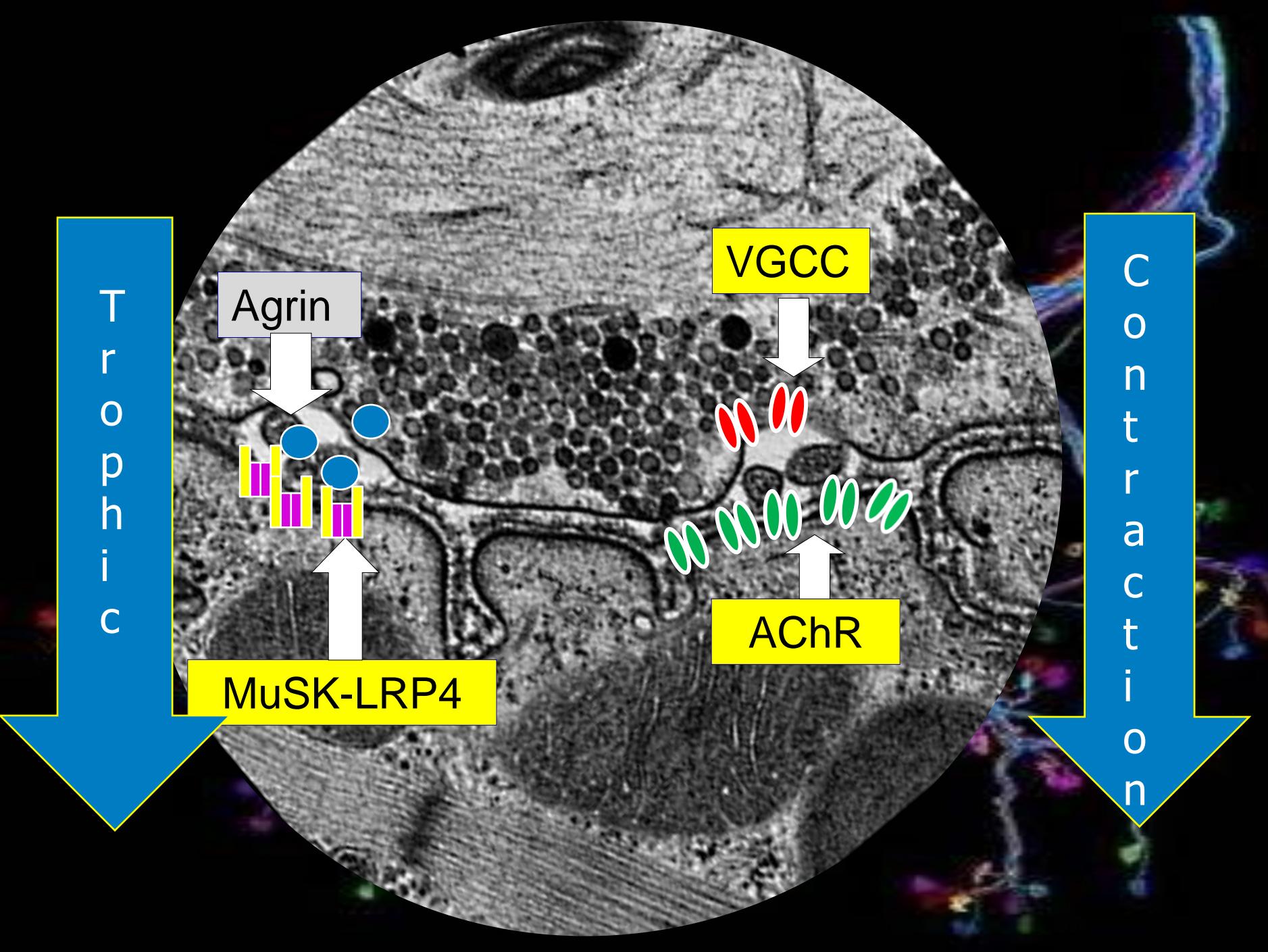
Biceps: 580.000 muscle fibers and 775 neurons (1:750)





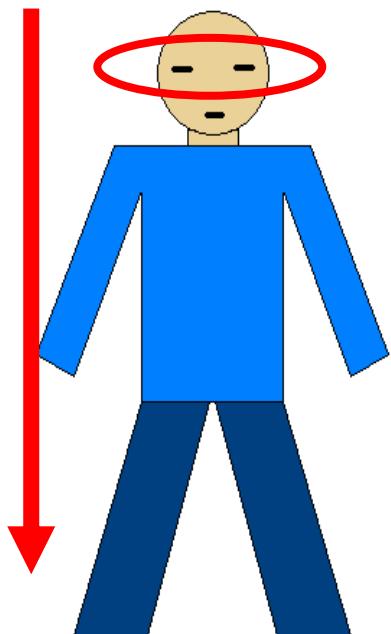






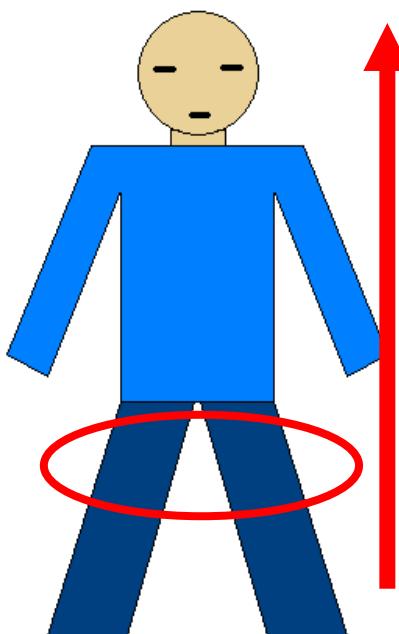
Clinical phenotype

MG (AChR)



85 %

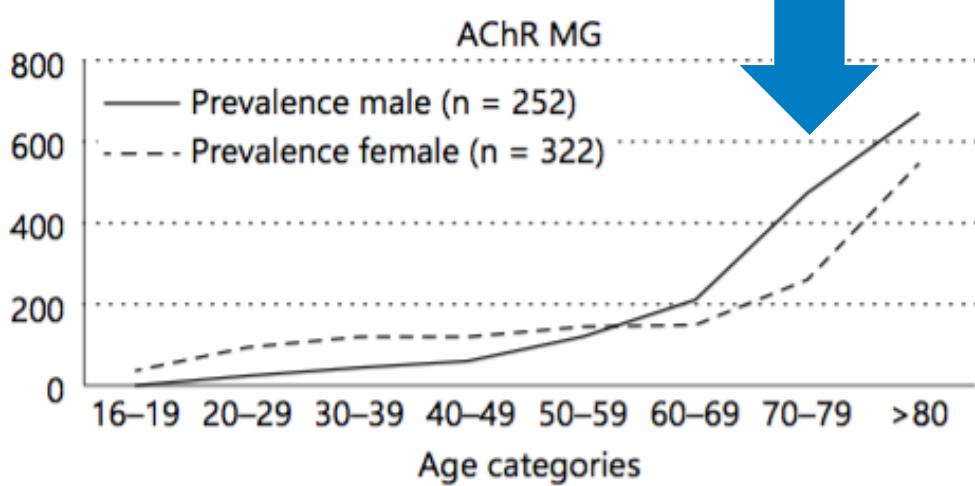
LEMS (VGCC)



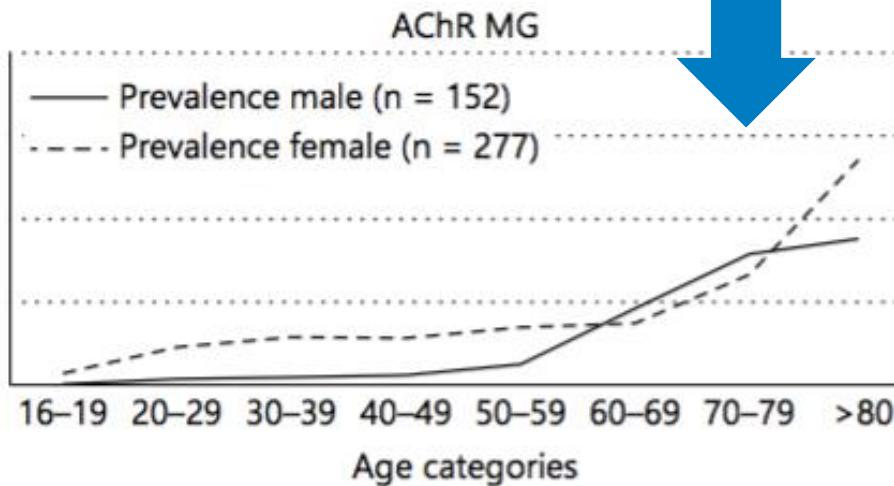
2 %

Prevalence of AChR Myasthenia gravis

Netherlands

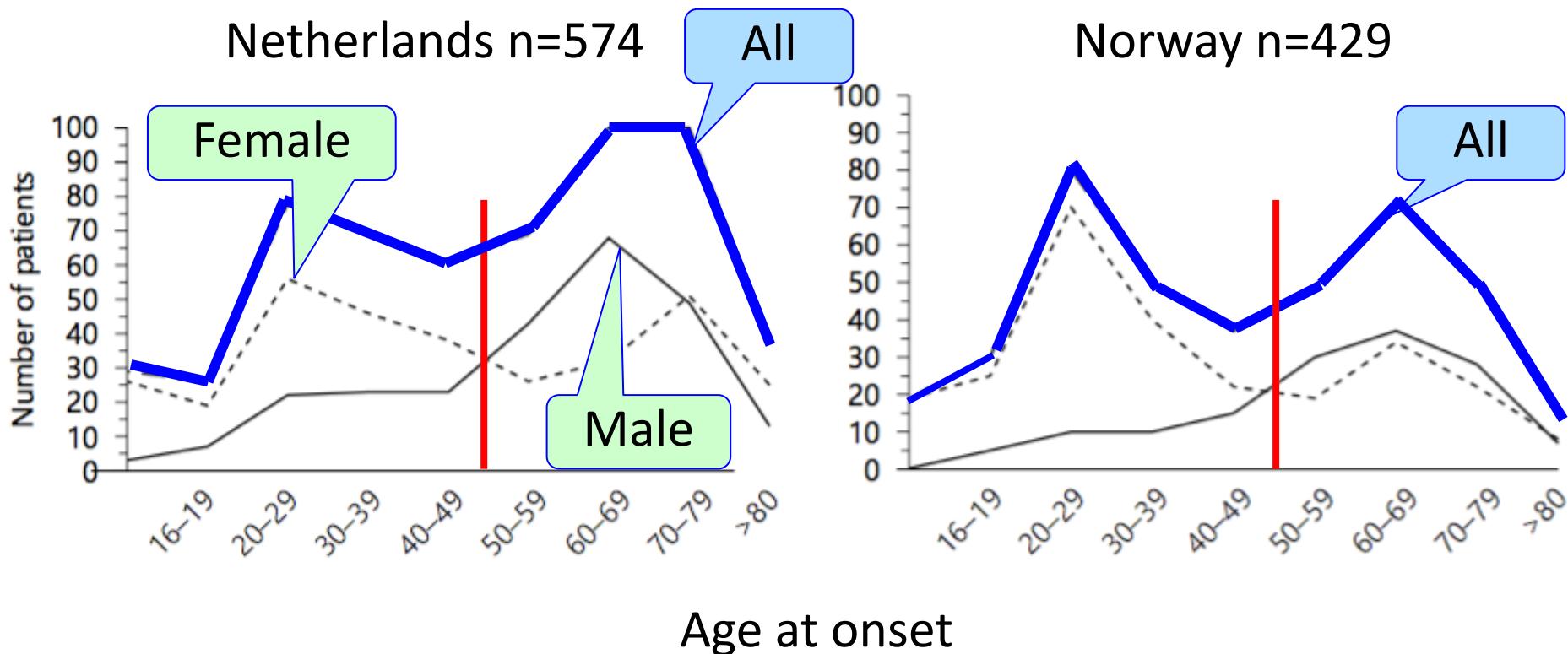


Norway

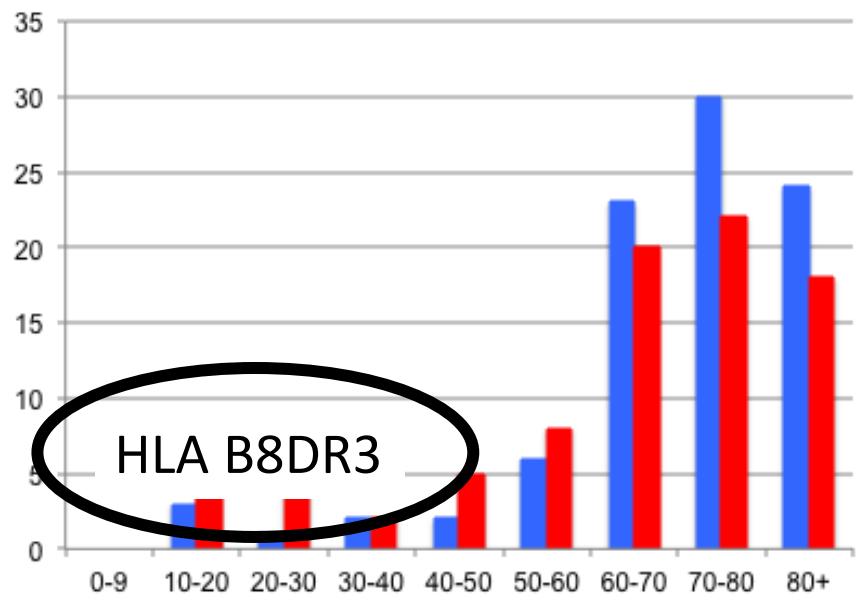


Age-specific prevalence per million inhabitants

Age at onset in AChR MG

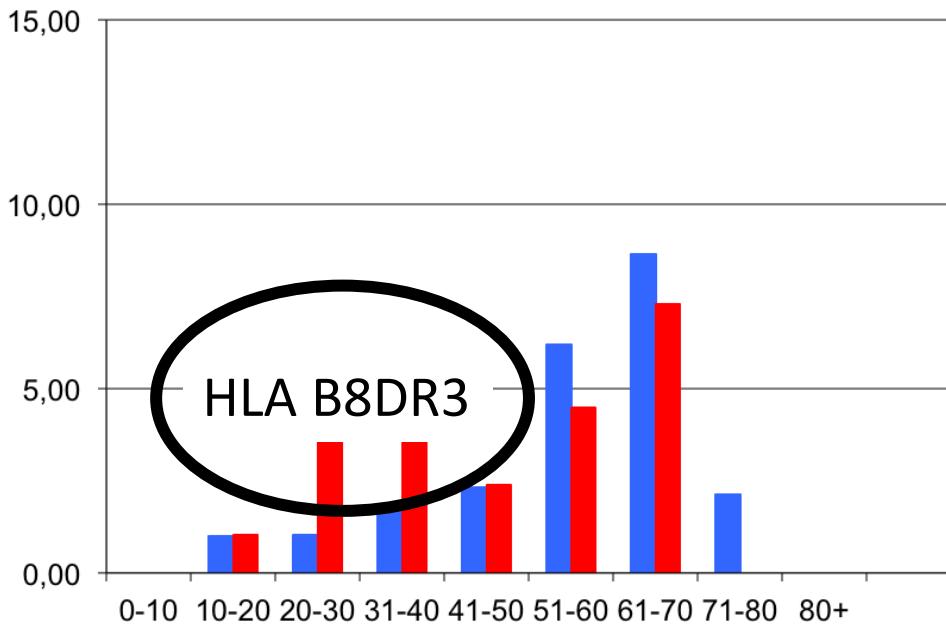


Incidence of non-tumour AChR-MG and LEMS: Young females and Old males



AChR MG

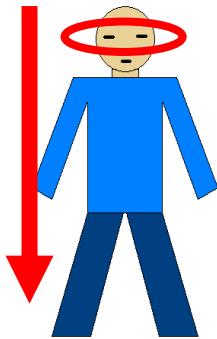
male
female



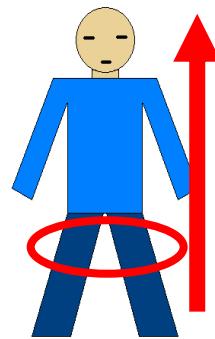
LEMS

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

A large green circle represents 'Myasthenia gravis'. Inside it, a smaller blue circle represents 'Thymoma'. The text 'Thymoma 15%' is displayed in the blue circle.

Thymoma
15%

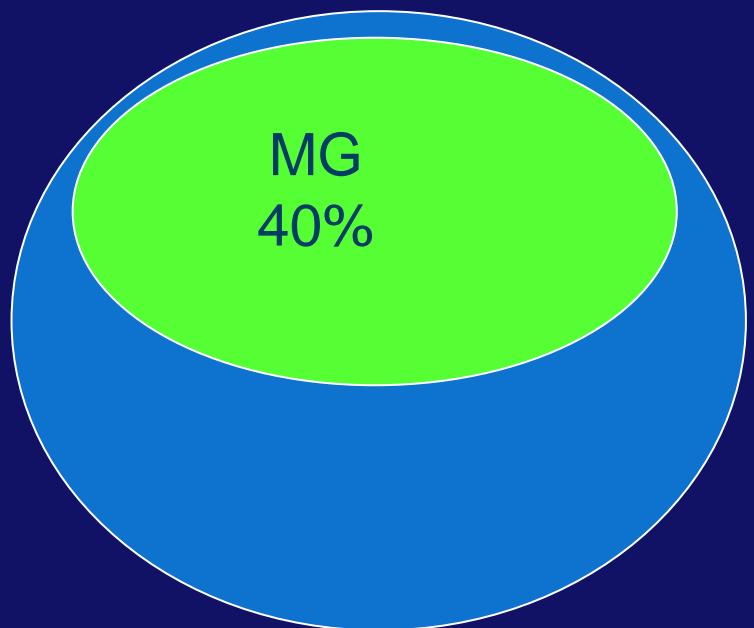
Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)

A large green circle represents 'Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS)'. Inside it, a smaller blue circle represents 'Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)'. The text 'Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC) 50%' is displayed in the blue circle.

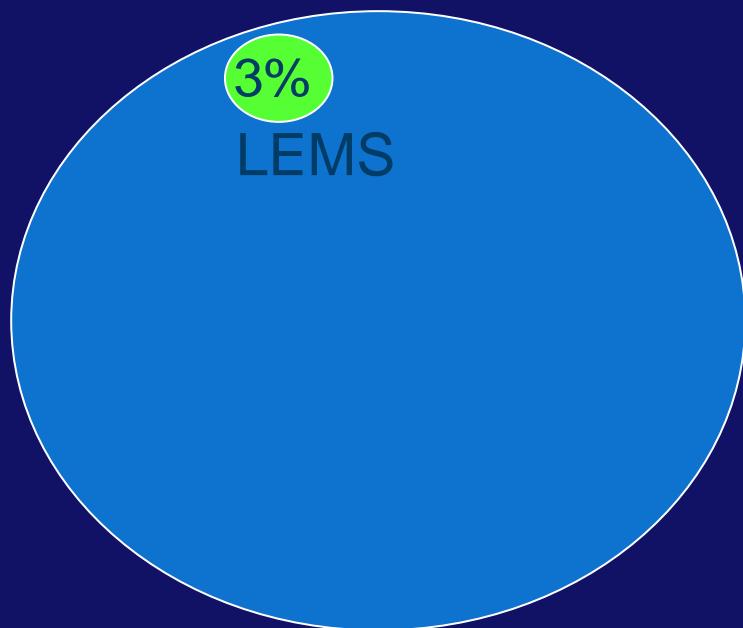
Small Cell Lung Cancer
(SCLC) 50%

Autoimmunity and tumour

Thymoma



Small Cell Lung Cancer



Subgroups in myasthenia

LEMS

VGCC
ab+

Early onset-
LEMS

HLA B8DR3

SCLC
HLA ?

Late onset-
LEMS

MG

AChR
ab+

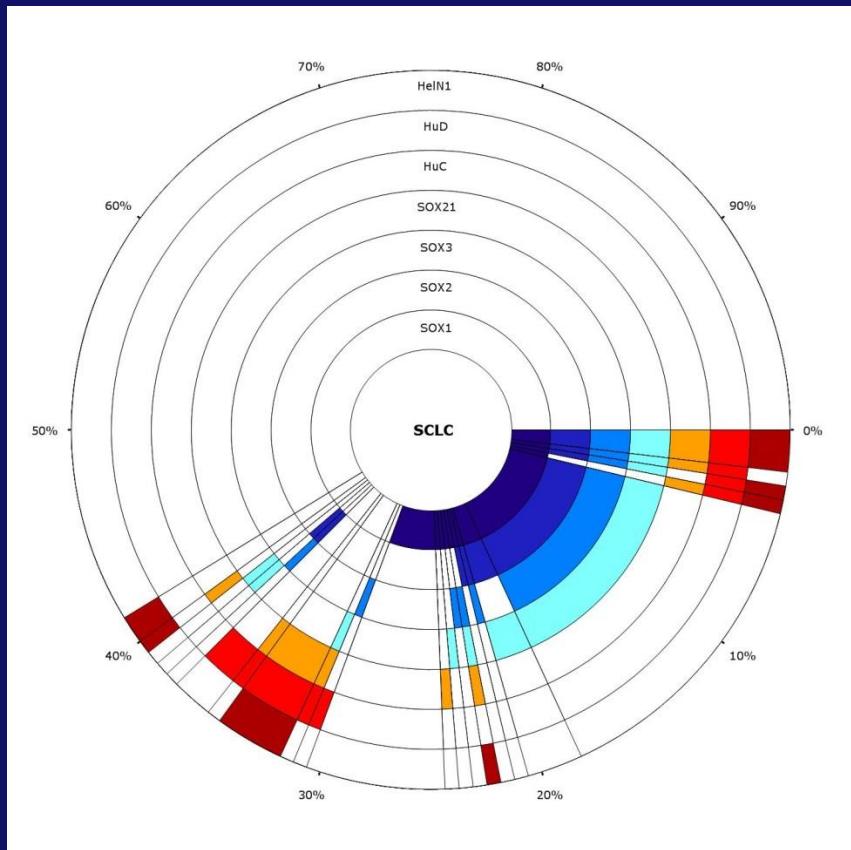
Early onset-
MG

HLA B8DR3

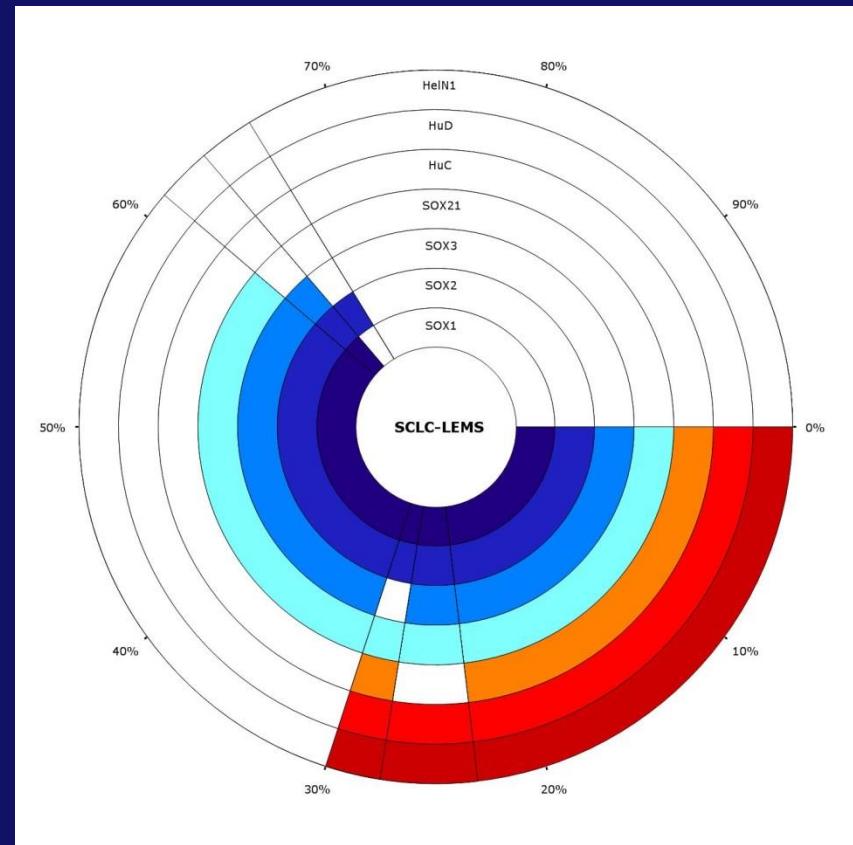
Thymoma
HLA ?

Late onset-
MG

LUMC Sox and Hu antibodies: SCLC vs SCLC-LEMS

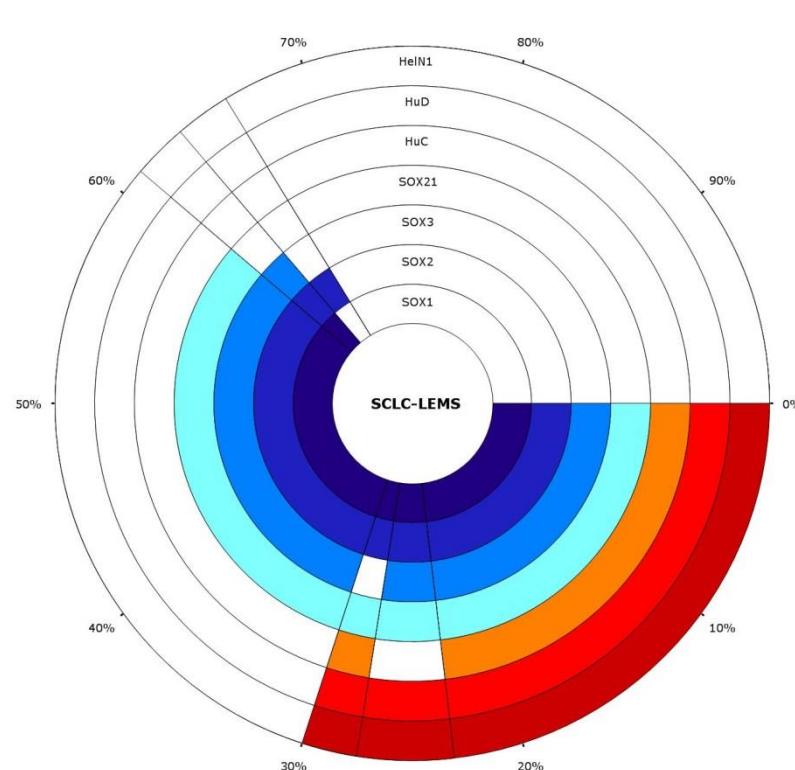


SCLC



SCLC-LEMS

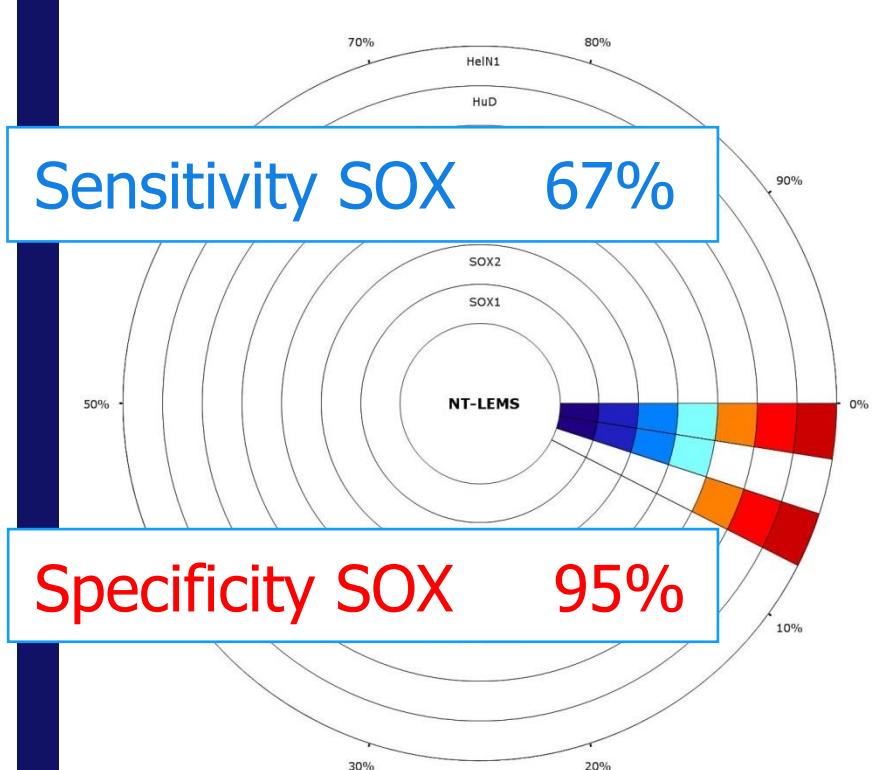
SCLC-LEMS n=43



Non tumour-LEMS n=43

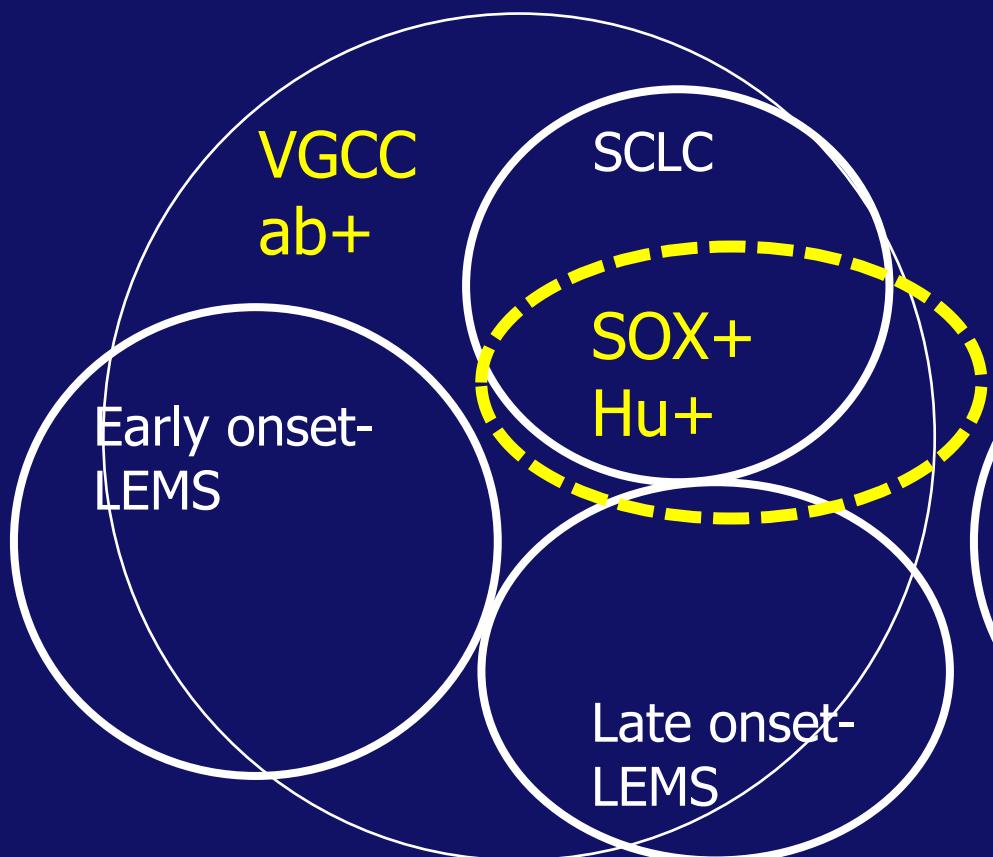
Sensitivity SOX 67%

Specificity SOX 95%

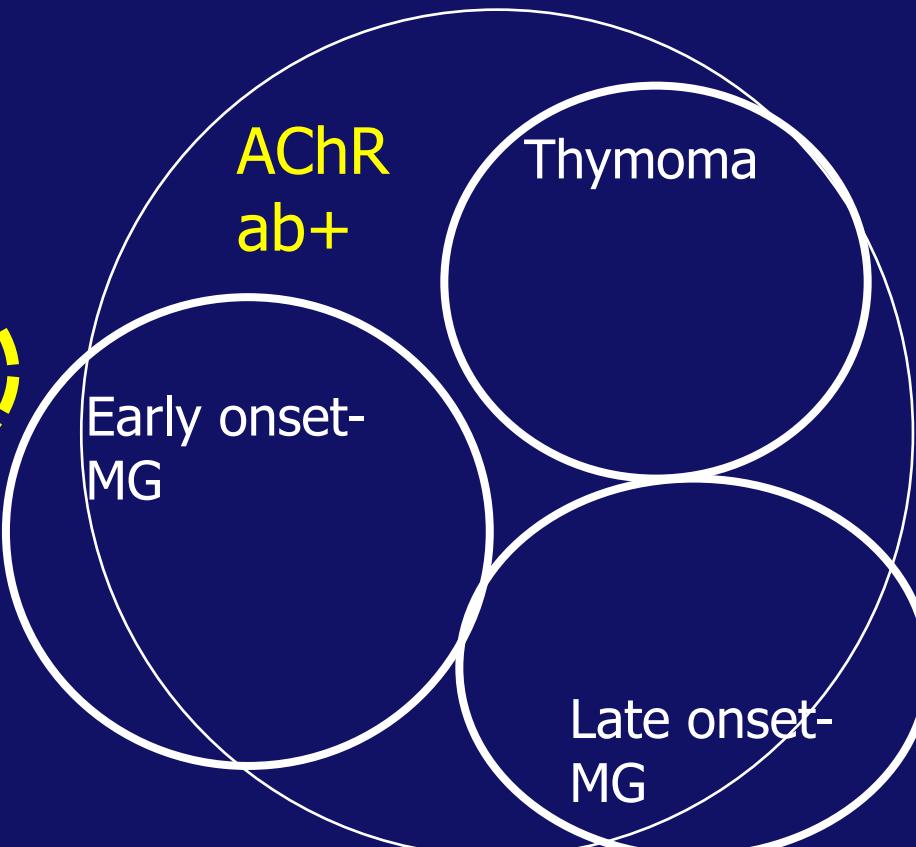
 $p < 0.0001$

Additional (non-pathogenic) antibodies

LEMS

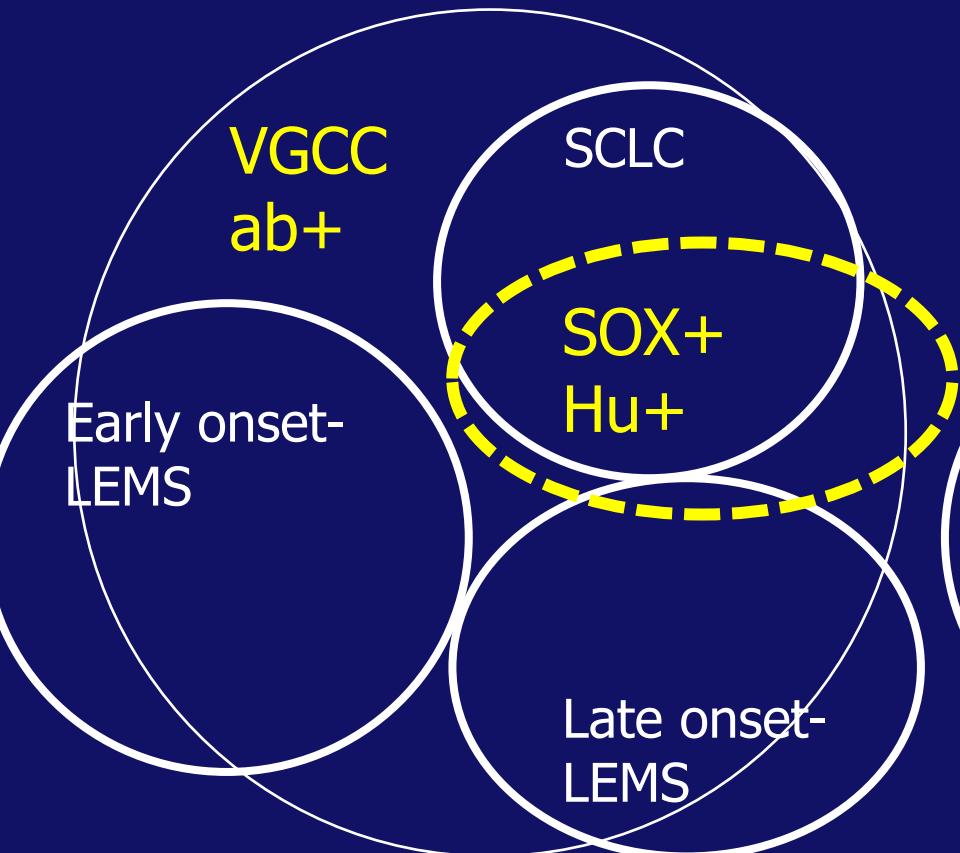


MG

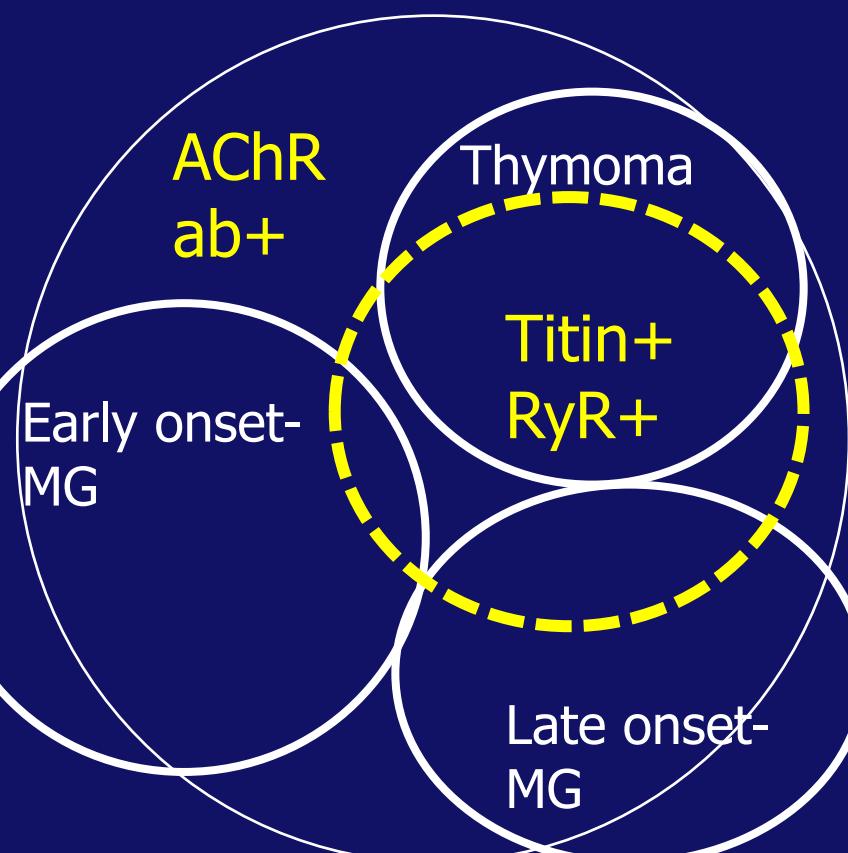


“Antibody profiling” in myasthenia

LEMS

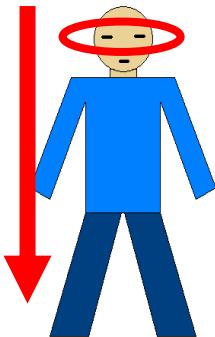


MG

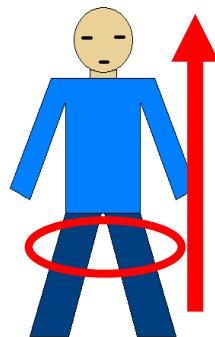


AChR MG versus LEMS

AChR MG

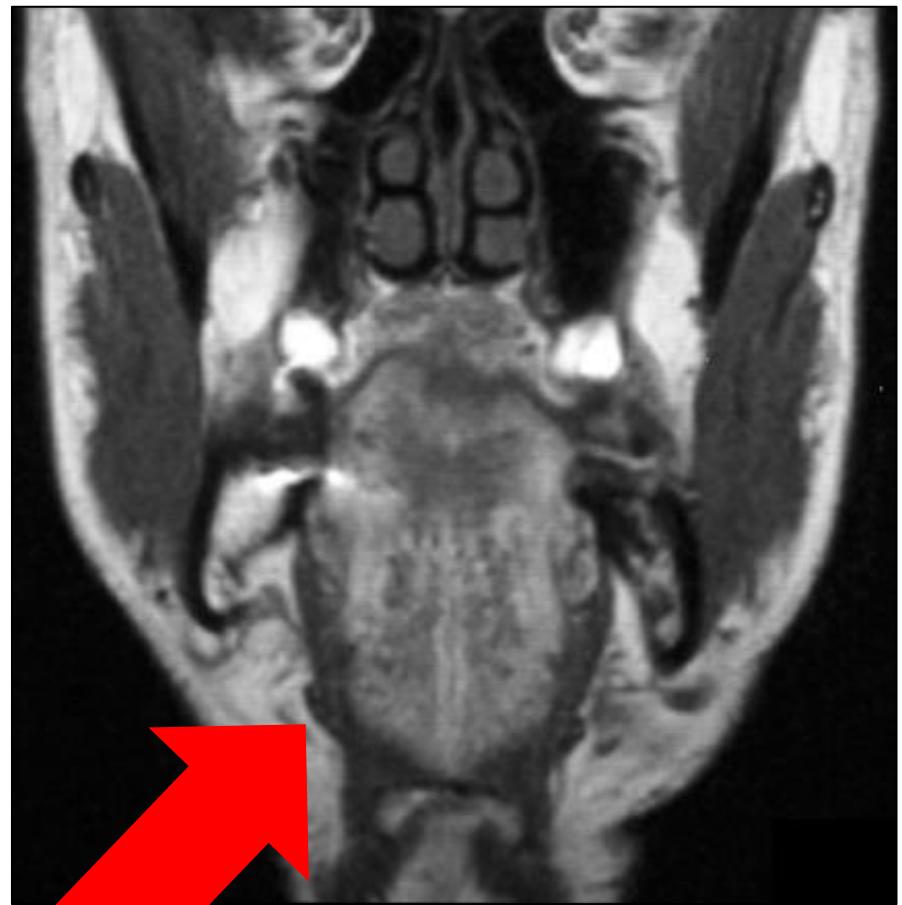
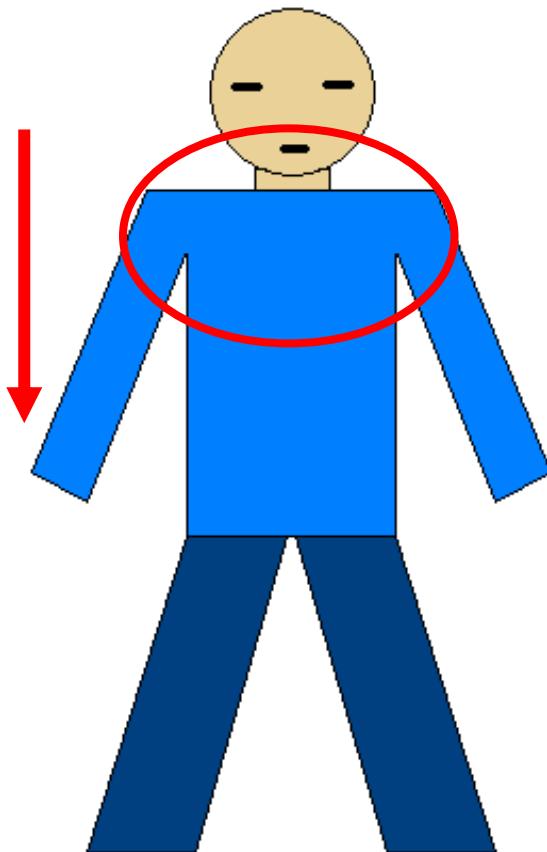


LEMS

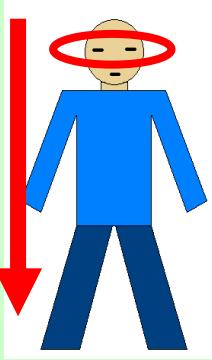
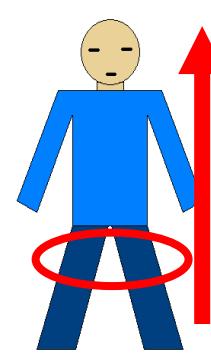
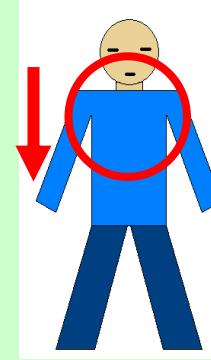


Tumour	Thymoma	SCLC
Incidence	Young female, Old male	Young female, Old male
HLA	B8-DR3	B8-DR3
Antibodies	IgG1	IgG1

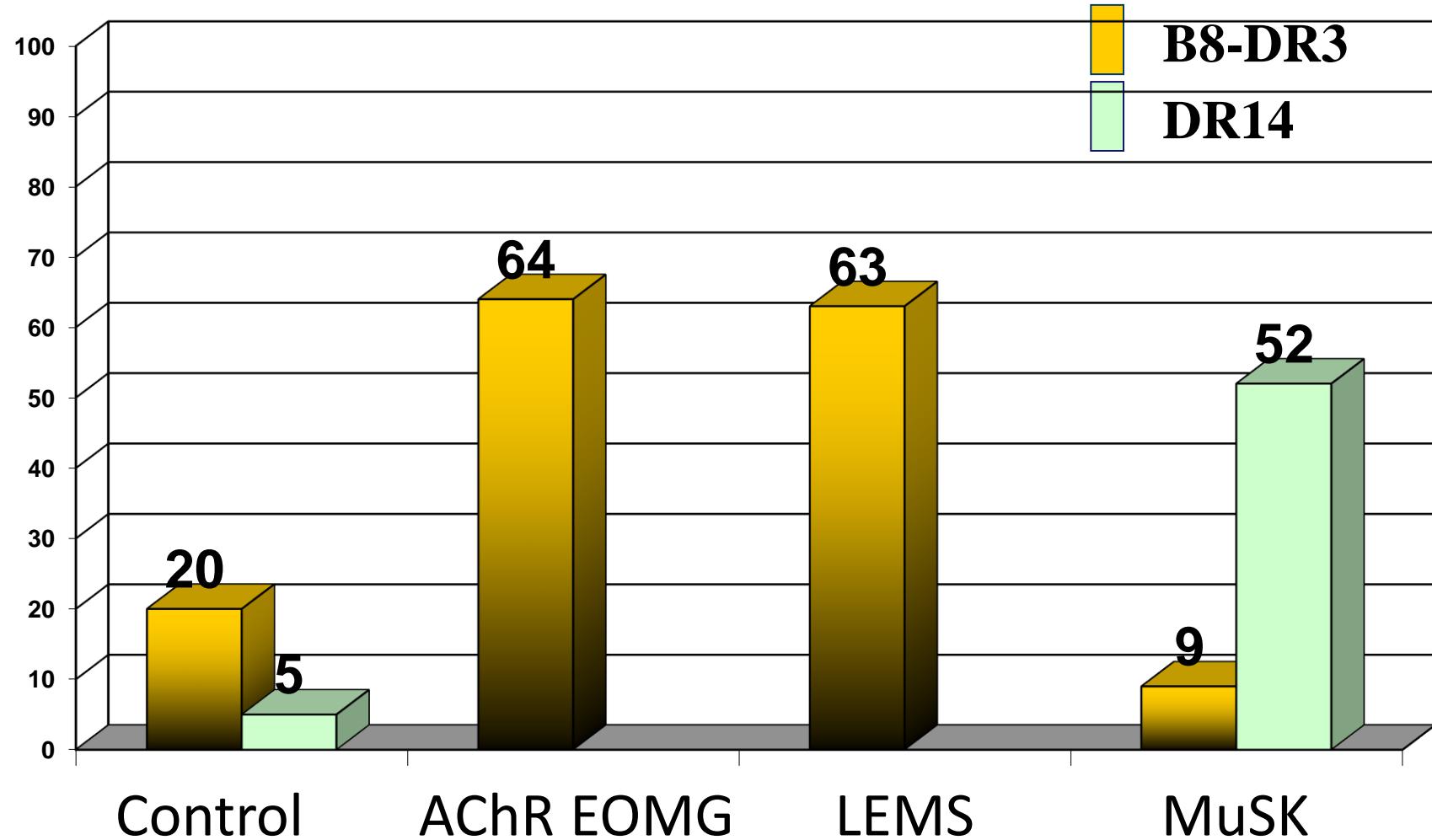
Myasthenia gravis with MuSK antibodies



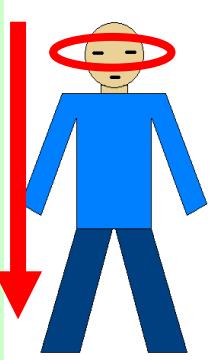
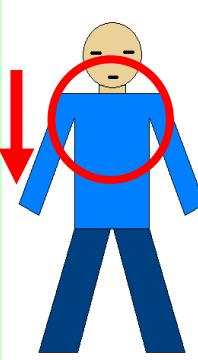
Myasthenia phenotypes

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	

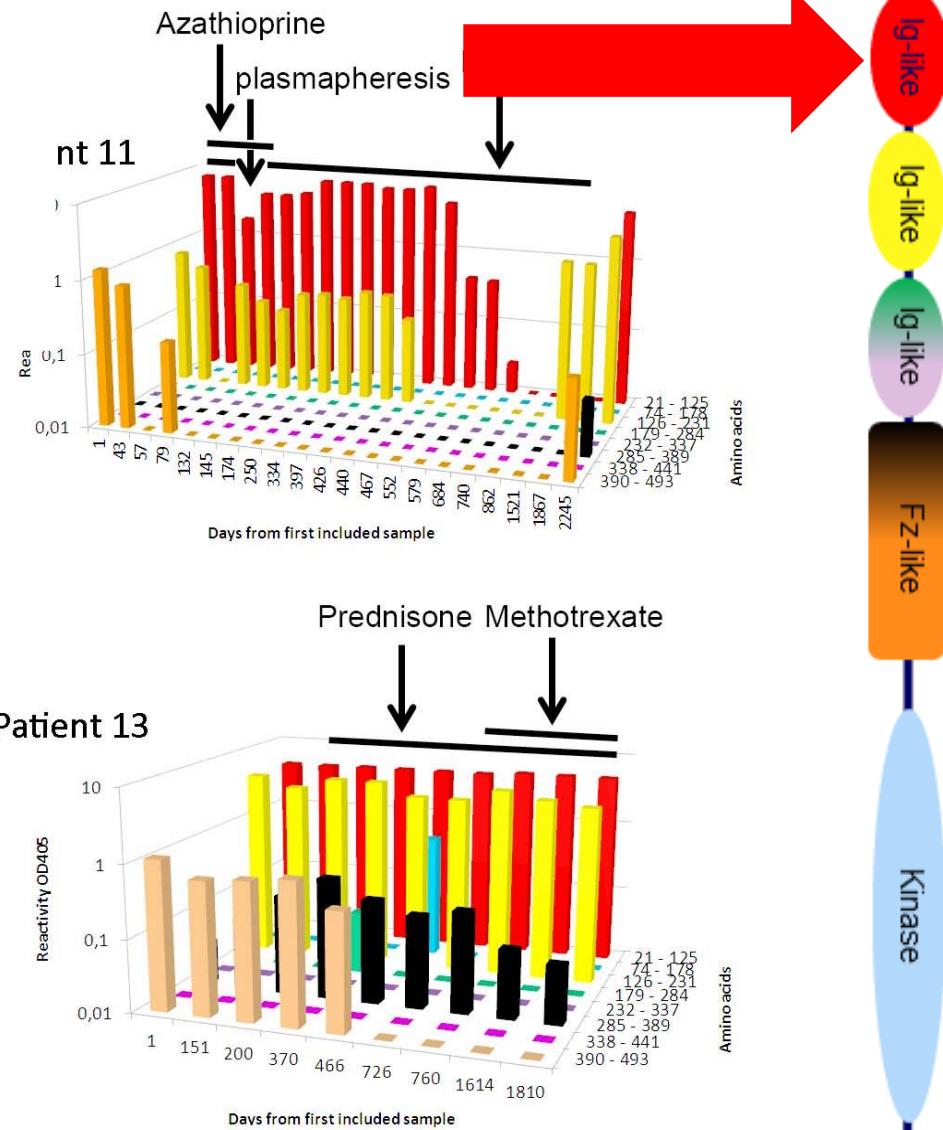
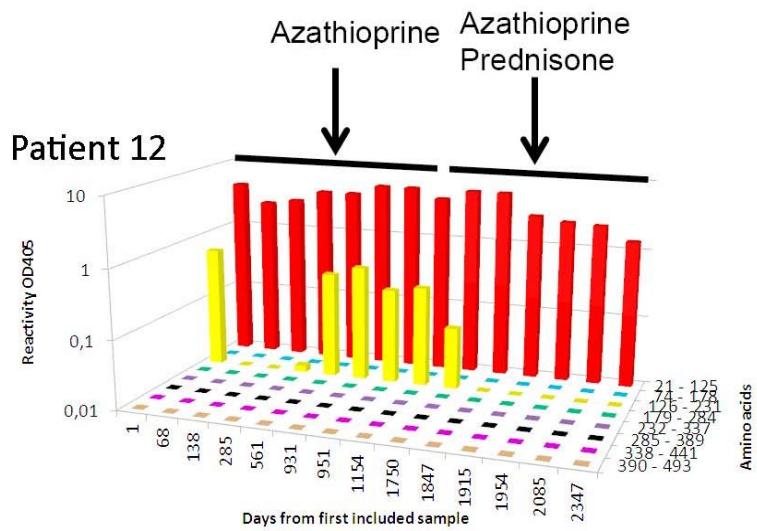
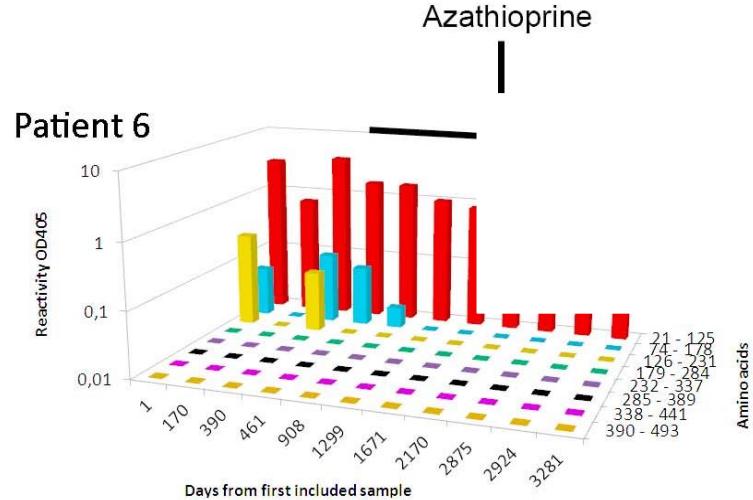
HLA in MuSK myasthenia gravis is different



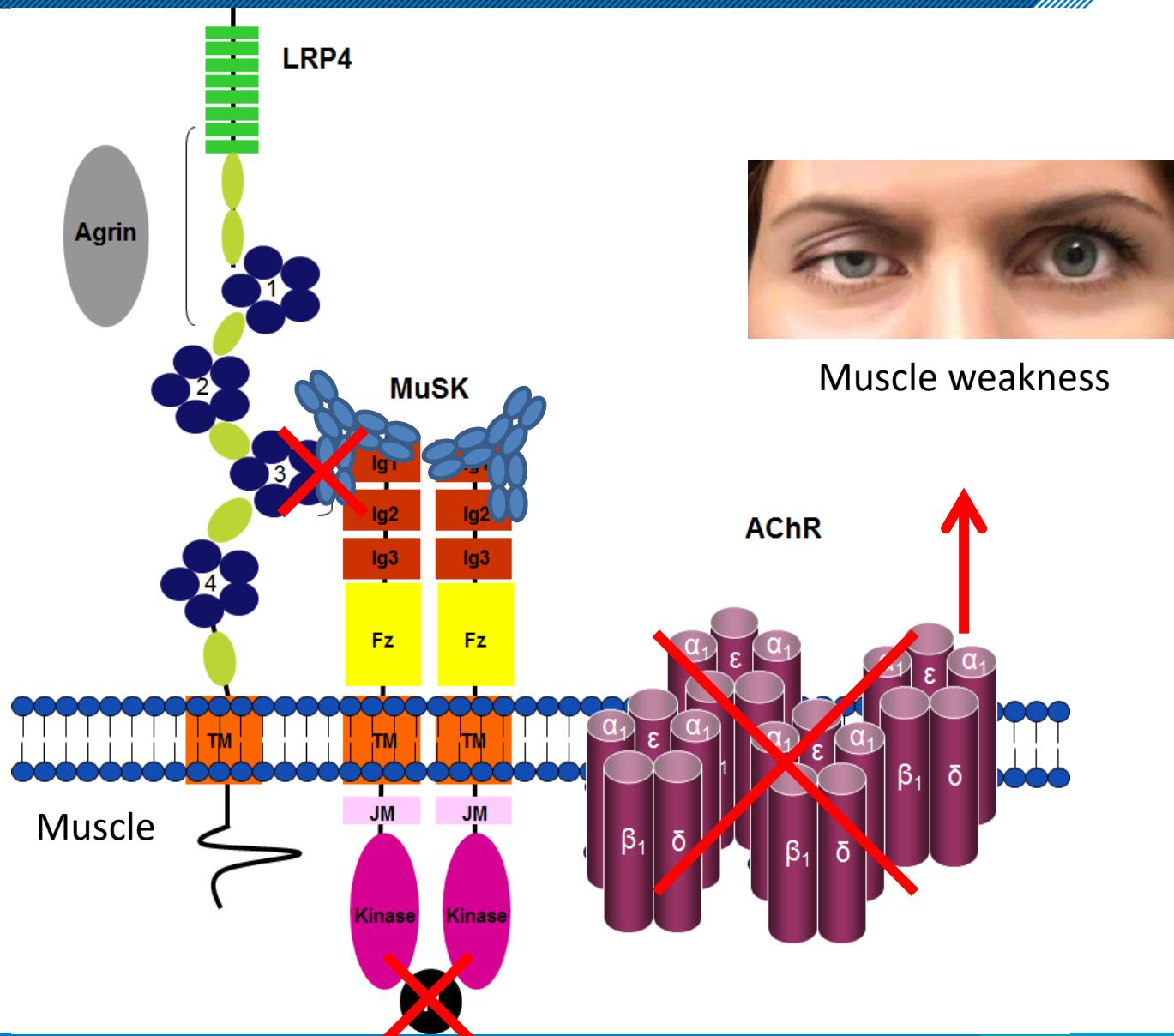
Myasthenia phenotypes

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

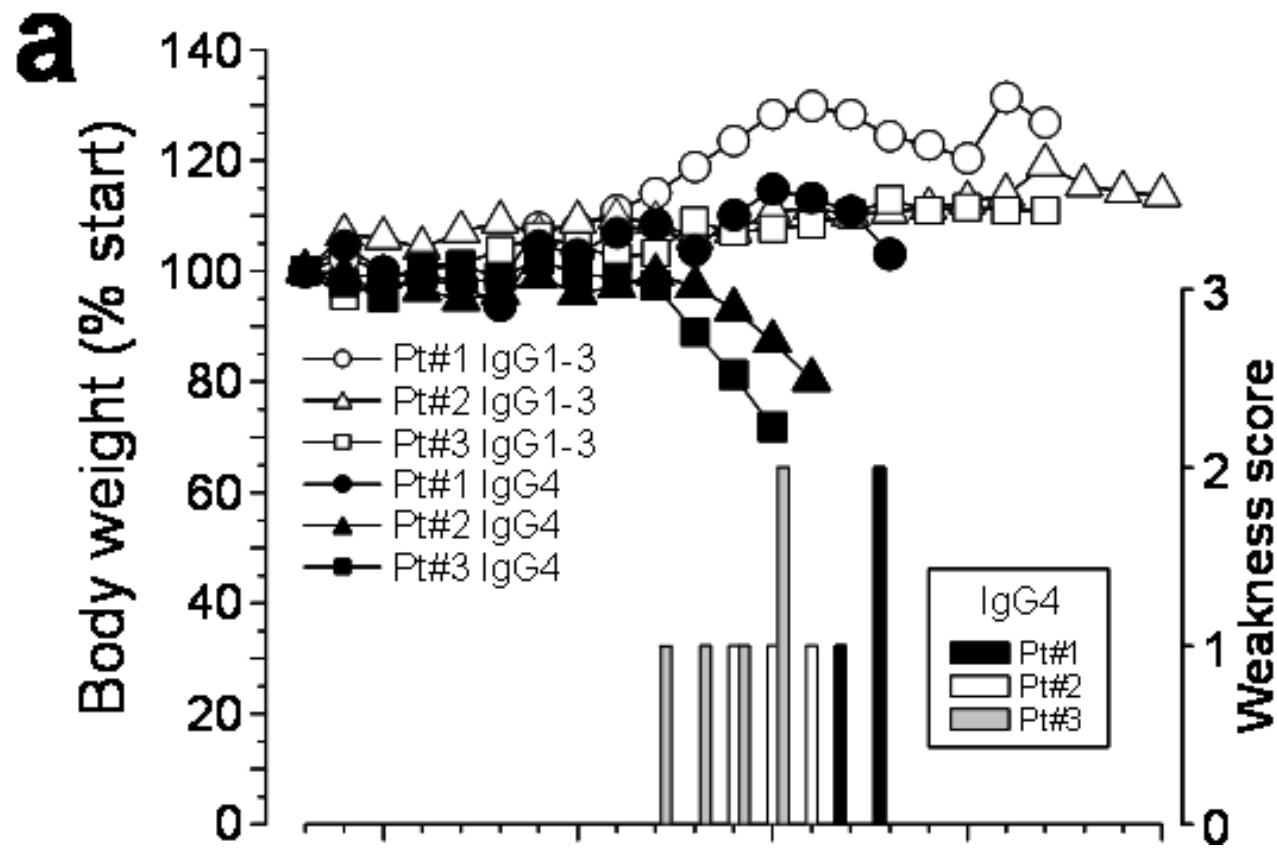


Pathophysiology of MuSK MG

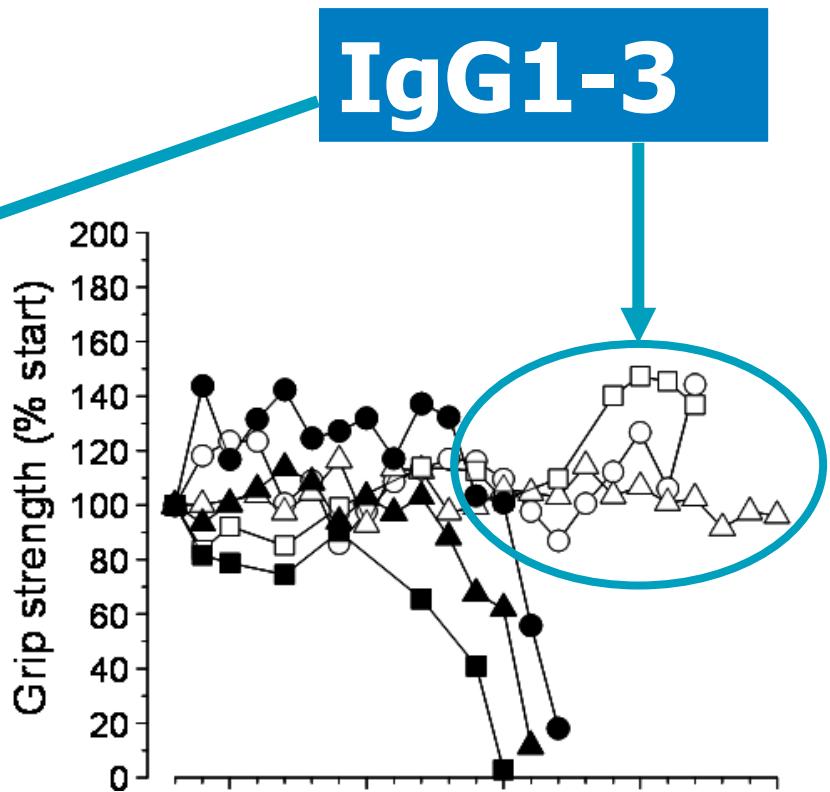
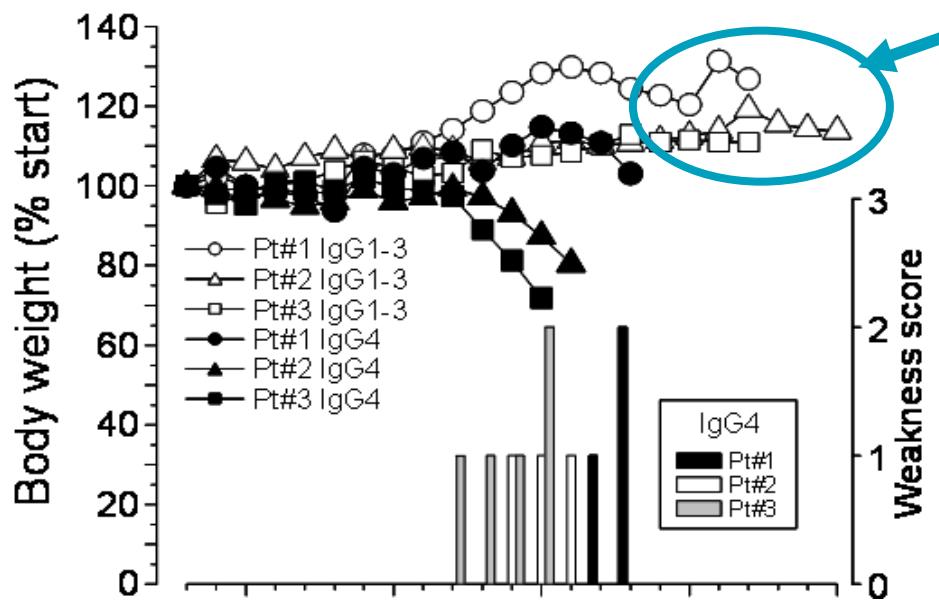


Passive transfer of human MuSK IgG4 or IgG1-3

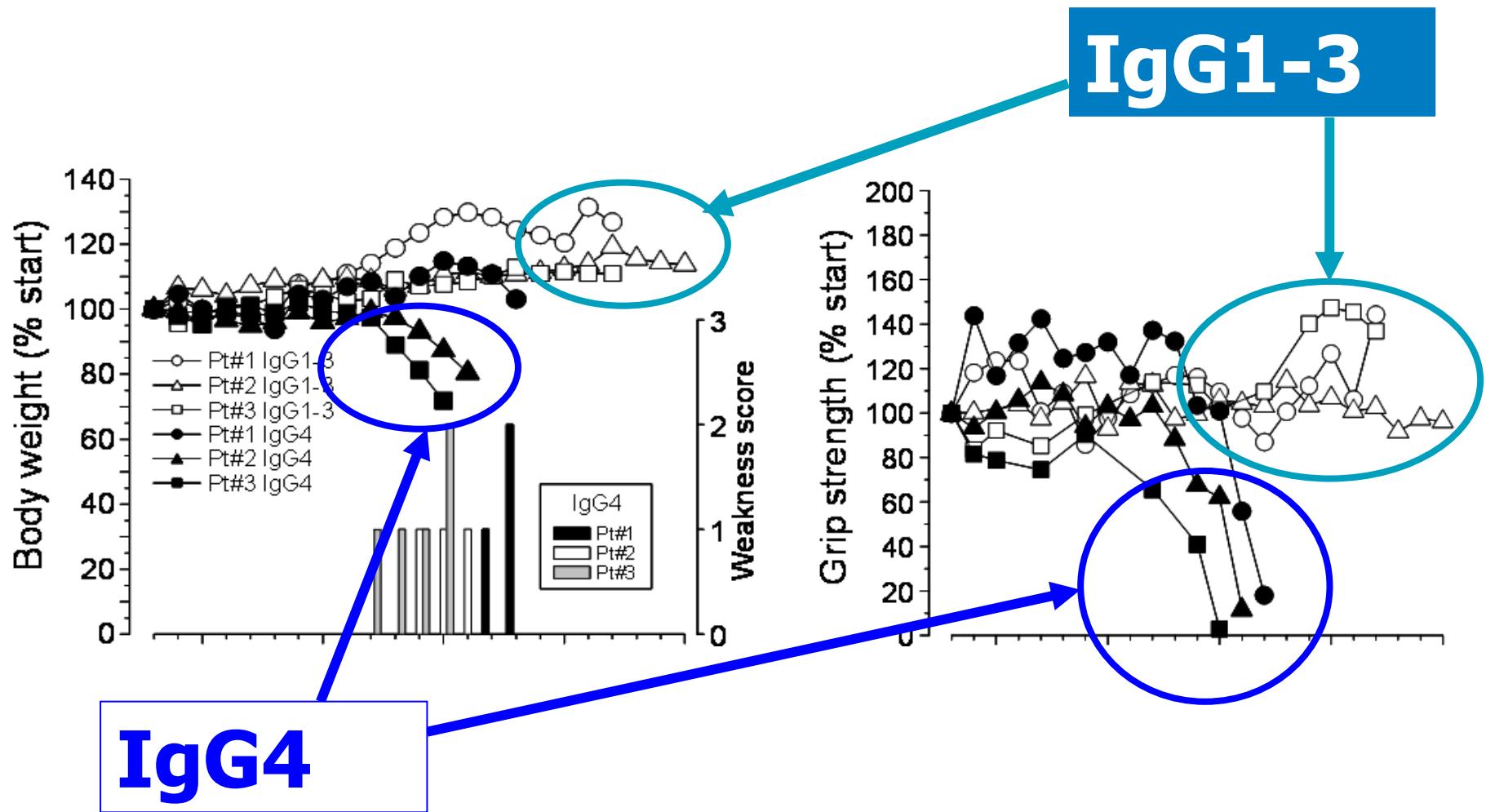
Progressive weightloss in MuSK-IgG4 treated NOD-SCID mice



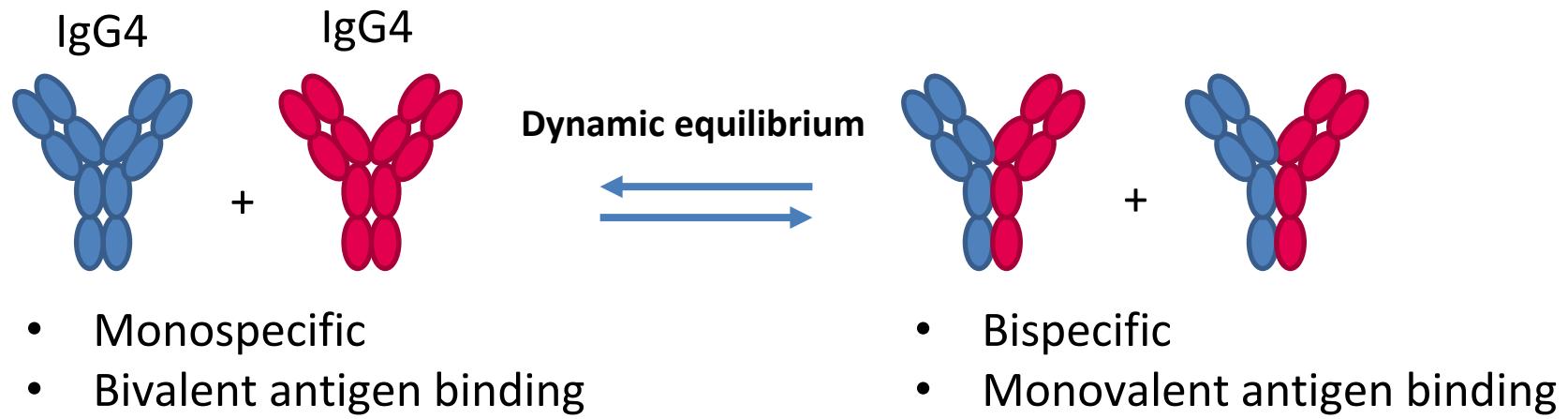
Progressive loss of weight and strength in MuSK-IgG4 treated NOD-SCID mice



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



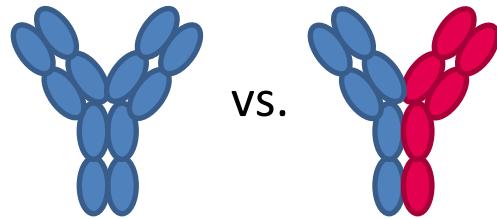
IgG4 antibodies can undergo Fab-arm exchange



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

Research question

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

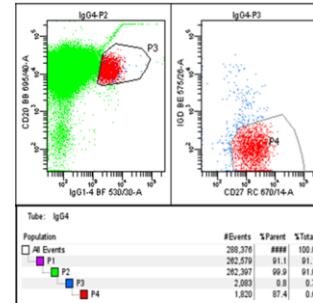


Isolation of monoclonal MuSK antibodies from patients

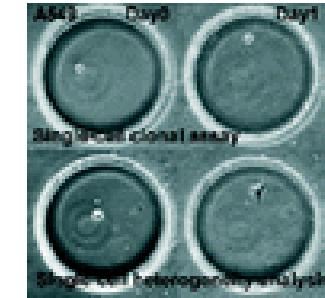
Patient PBMC



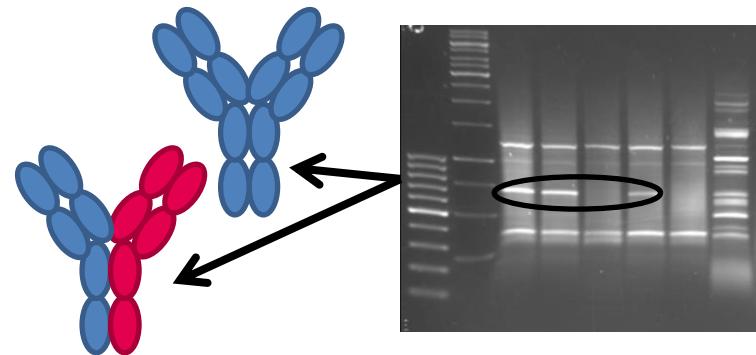
MuSK-specific FACS sort



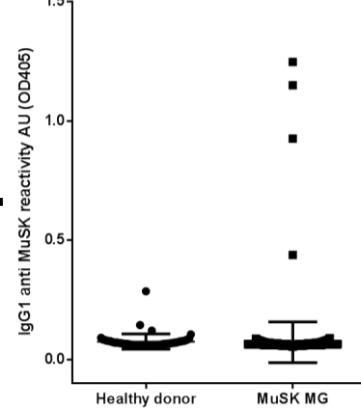
Single cell culture



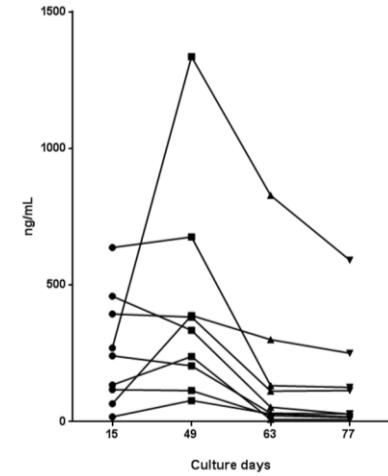
Sequence isolation



MuSK clone identification

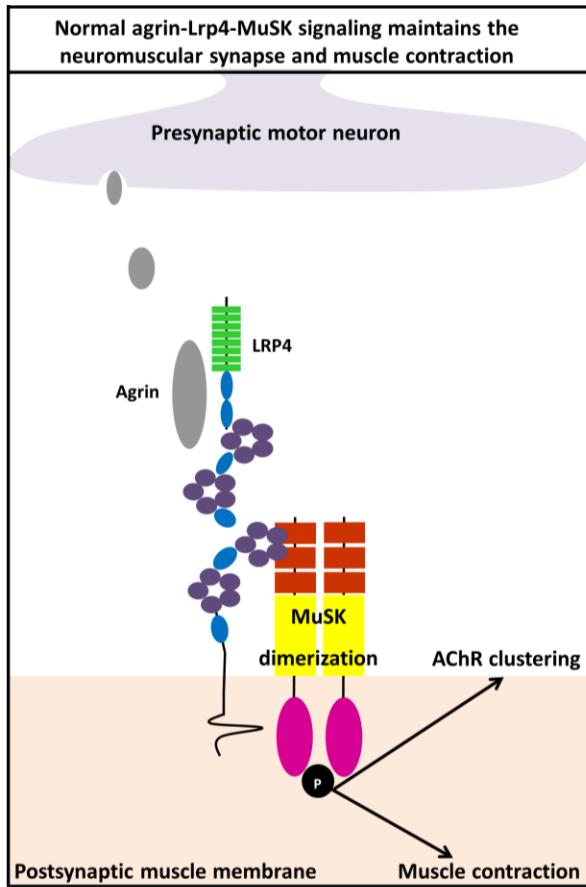


IgG production/ELISA



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

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

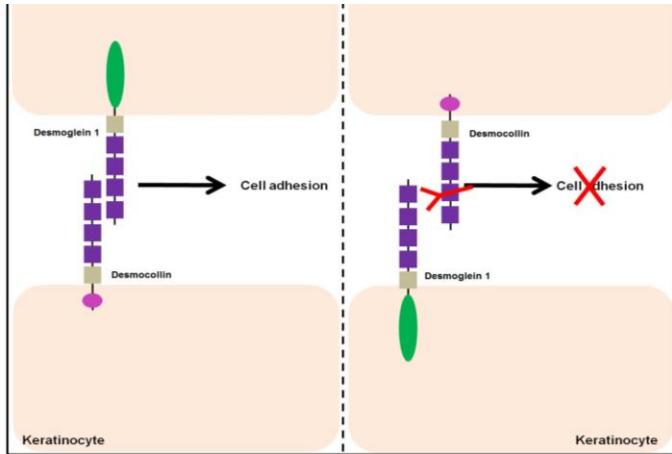


The expanding field of IgG4 autoimmunities

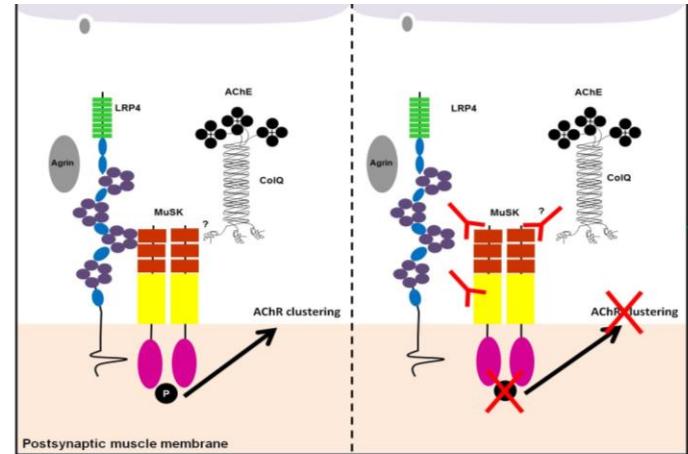
Peripheral Nervous System		HLA	Discover/IgG4 date
MuSK	Myasthenia Gravis	DR14/DQ5	2001-2012
Neurofascin155	CIDP & Guillain Barré syndrome		2011
Contactin-1	CIDP & Guillain Barré syndrome		2013
CASPR1	CIDP		2013
Central Nervous System			
IgLON5	Non-REM and REM parasomnia with sleep breathing dysfunction 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

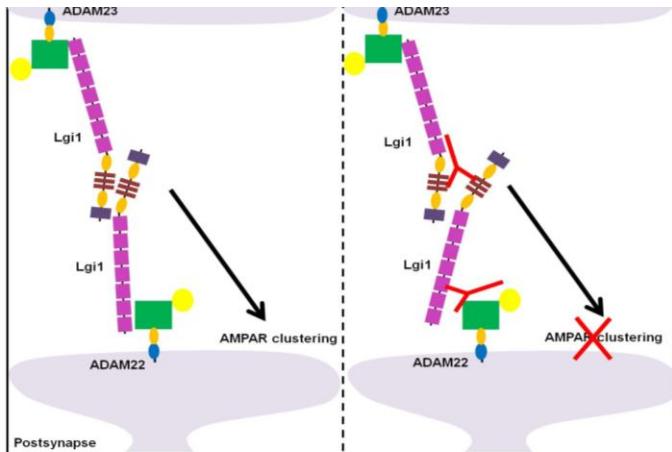
Pemphigus



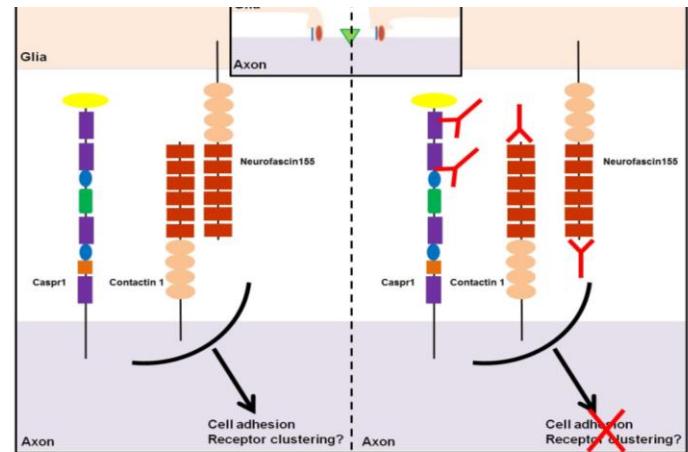
MuSK Myasthenia gravis



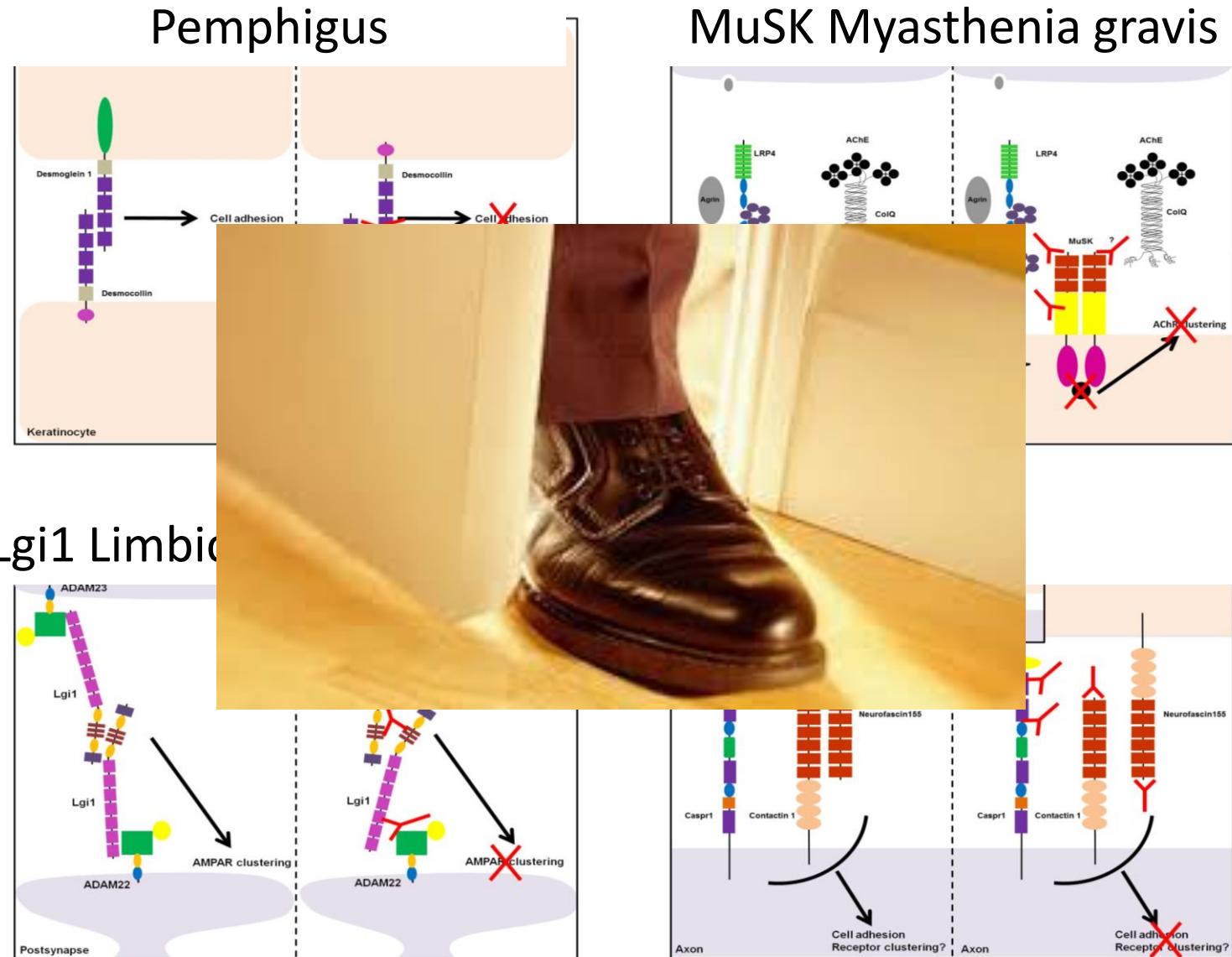
Lgi1 Limbic Encephalitis



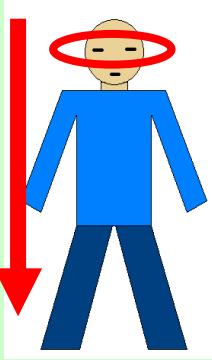
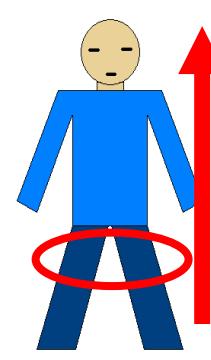
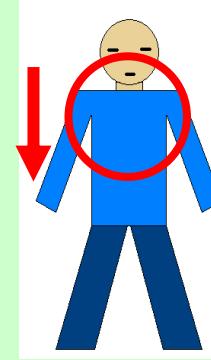
CIDP



The expanding field of IgG4 autoimmunities

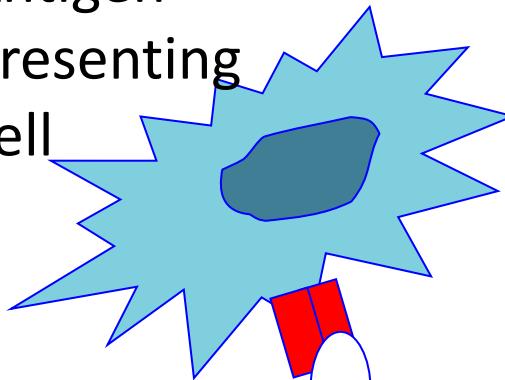


Myasthenia phenotypes

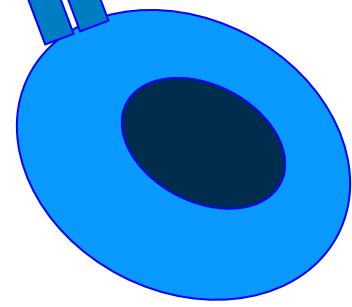
AChR MG	LEMS	MuSK MG
		
Thymoma	SCLC	No tumour
Young female Old male	Young female Old male	Young female
B8-DR3	B8-DR3	DR14-DQ5
IgG1	IgG1	IgG4

Treatment of myasthenia

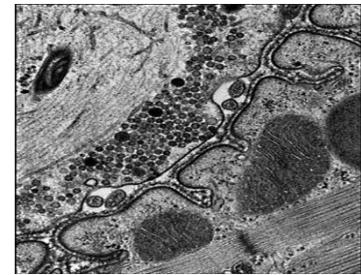
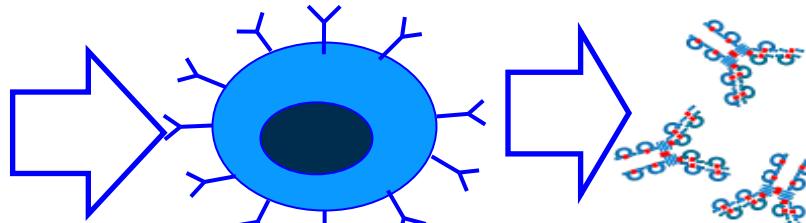
Antigen
presenting
cell



T-cell

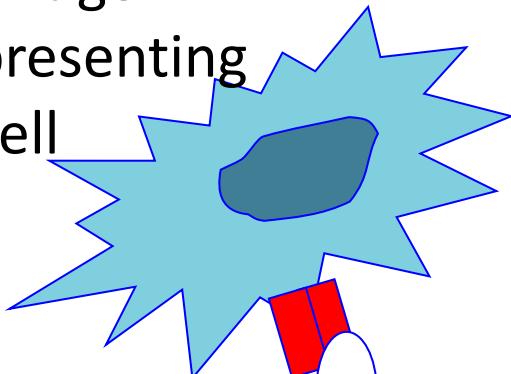


B-cell



Treatment of myasthenia

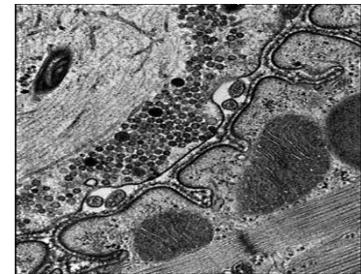
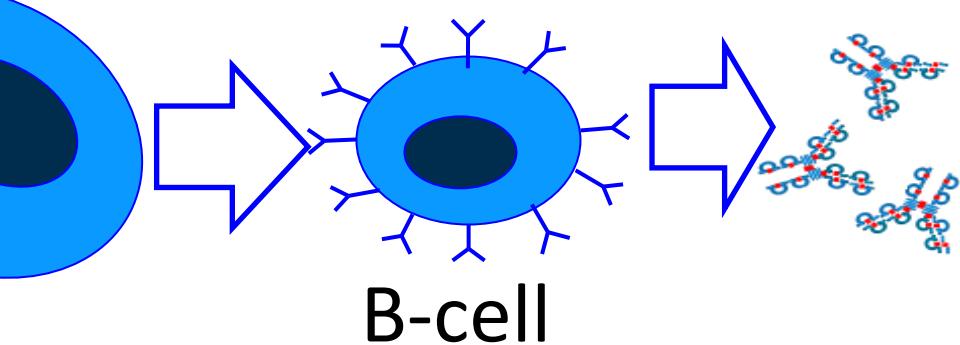
Antigen
presenting
cell



T-cell

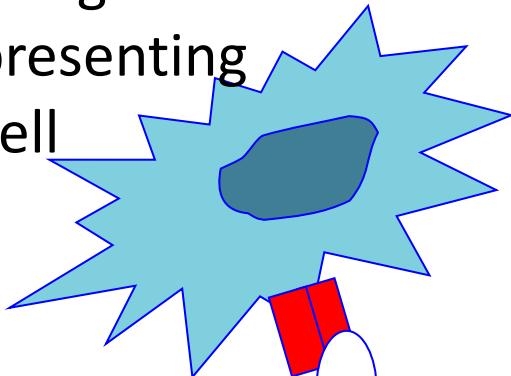
Inhibit the immune system

Strengthen the synapse
and muscle



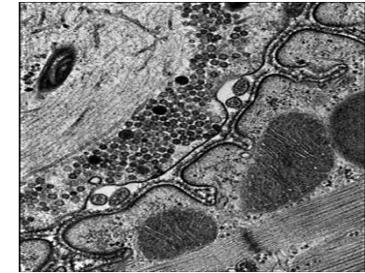
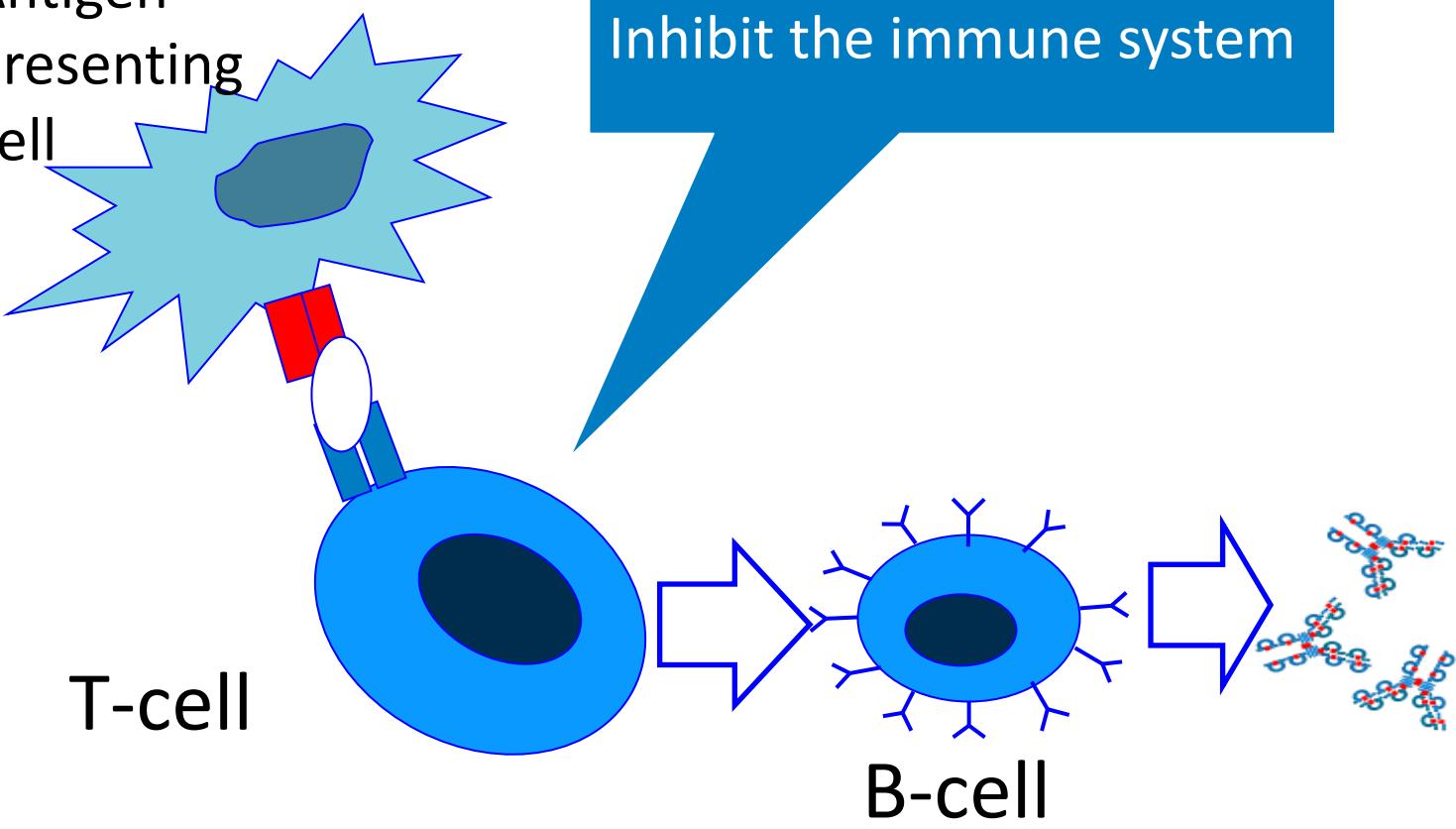
Treatment of myasthenia

Antigen
presenting
cell

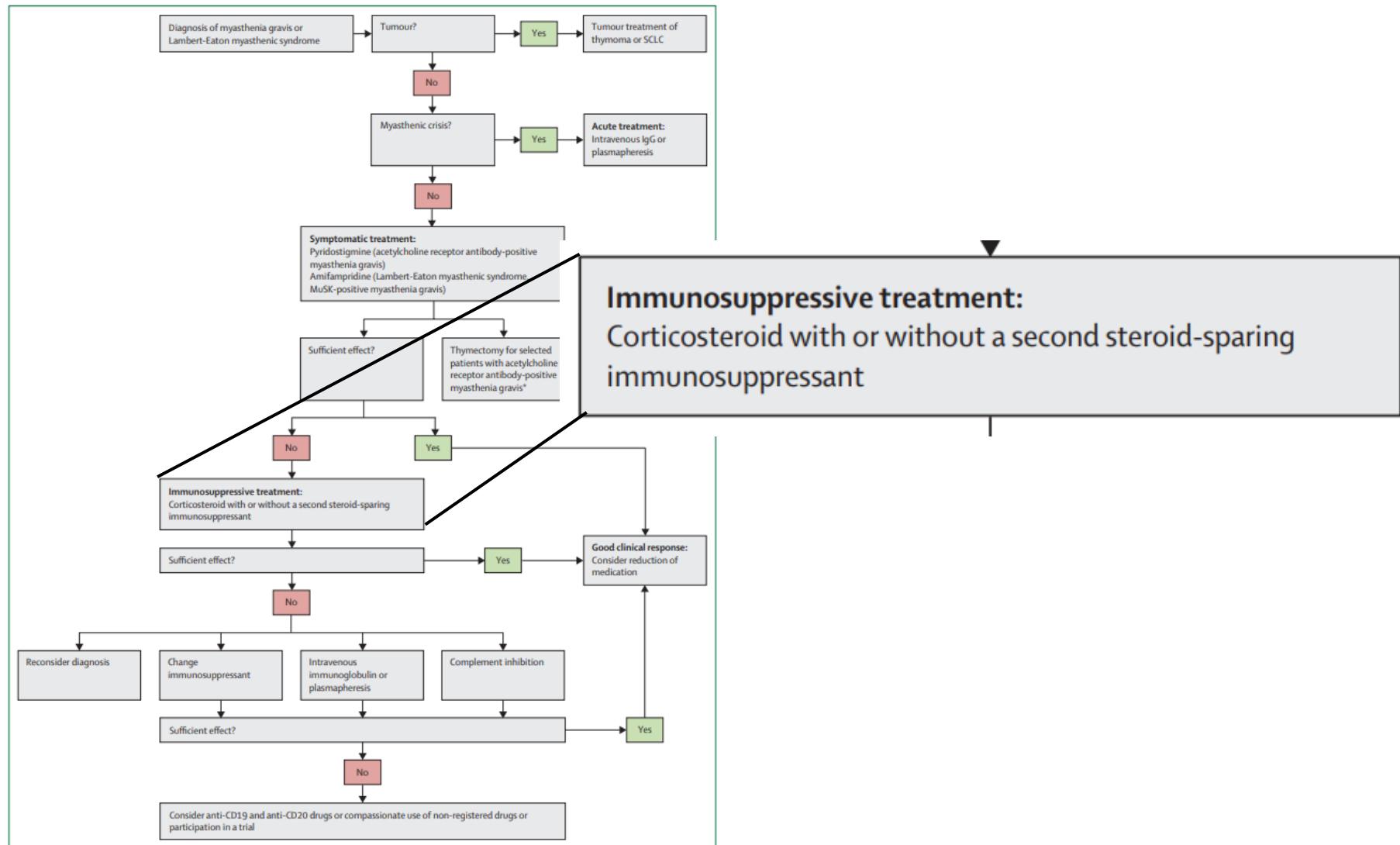


T-cell

Inhibit the immune system



Treatment scheme



Drug development for autoimmune MG

Newest drugs

Other new drugs in development

(eg, anti-B-cell activating factor, leflunomide, CK-2017357, anti-CTLA-4, anti-CD40, proteasome inhibition, anti-CD38, anti-IL6, and pixantrone)

Newer drugs

New drugs with most advanced development

(eg, complement inhibition, FcRn inhibitors, or anti-CD19 and anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies)

Thymectomy

Thymectomy

Steroid-sparing

Current immunosuppressants

(eg, azathioprine, cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil, and methotrexate)

Corticosteroid

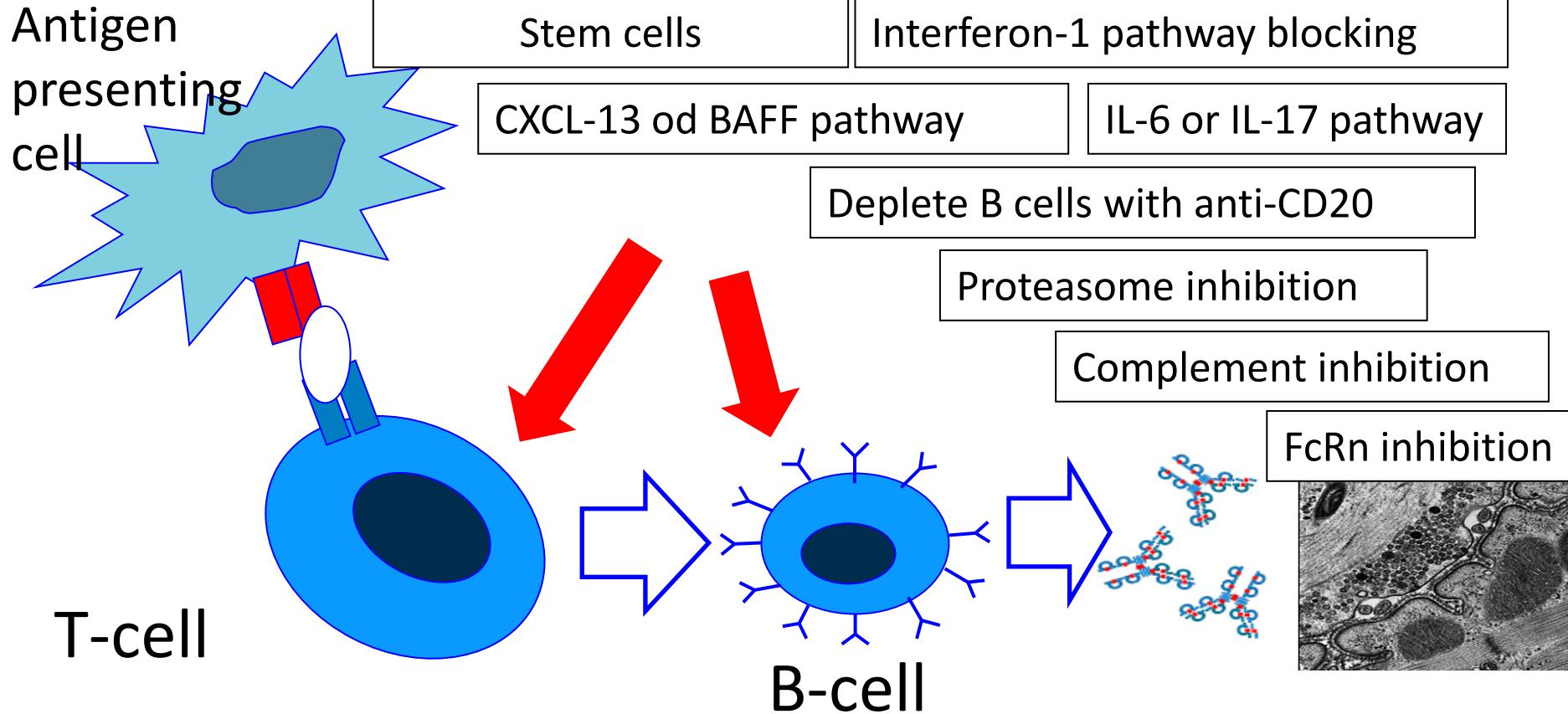
Corticosteroids

Symptomatic

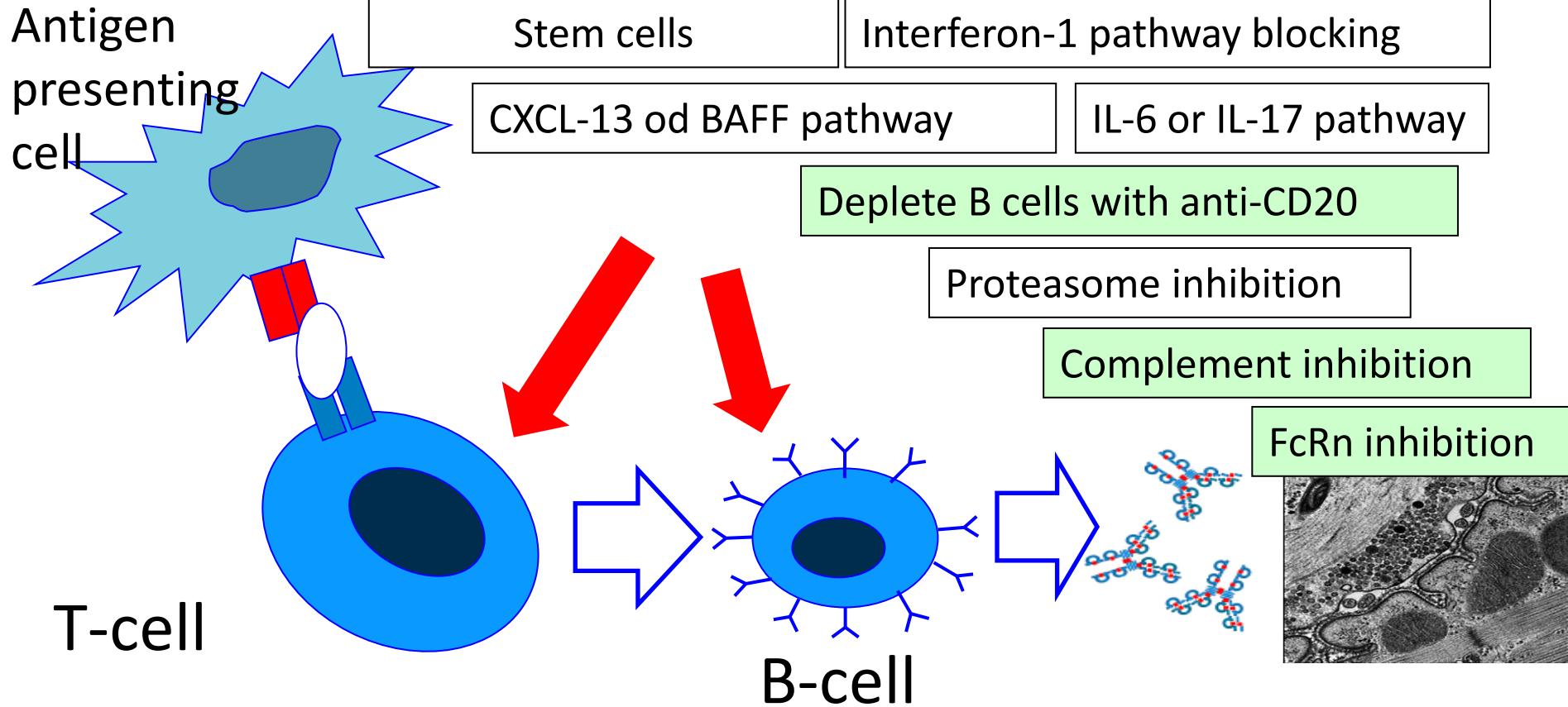
Symptomatic treatments (eg, acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, ephedrine, and salbutamol)



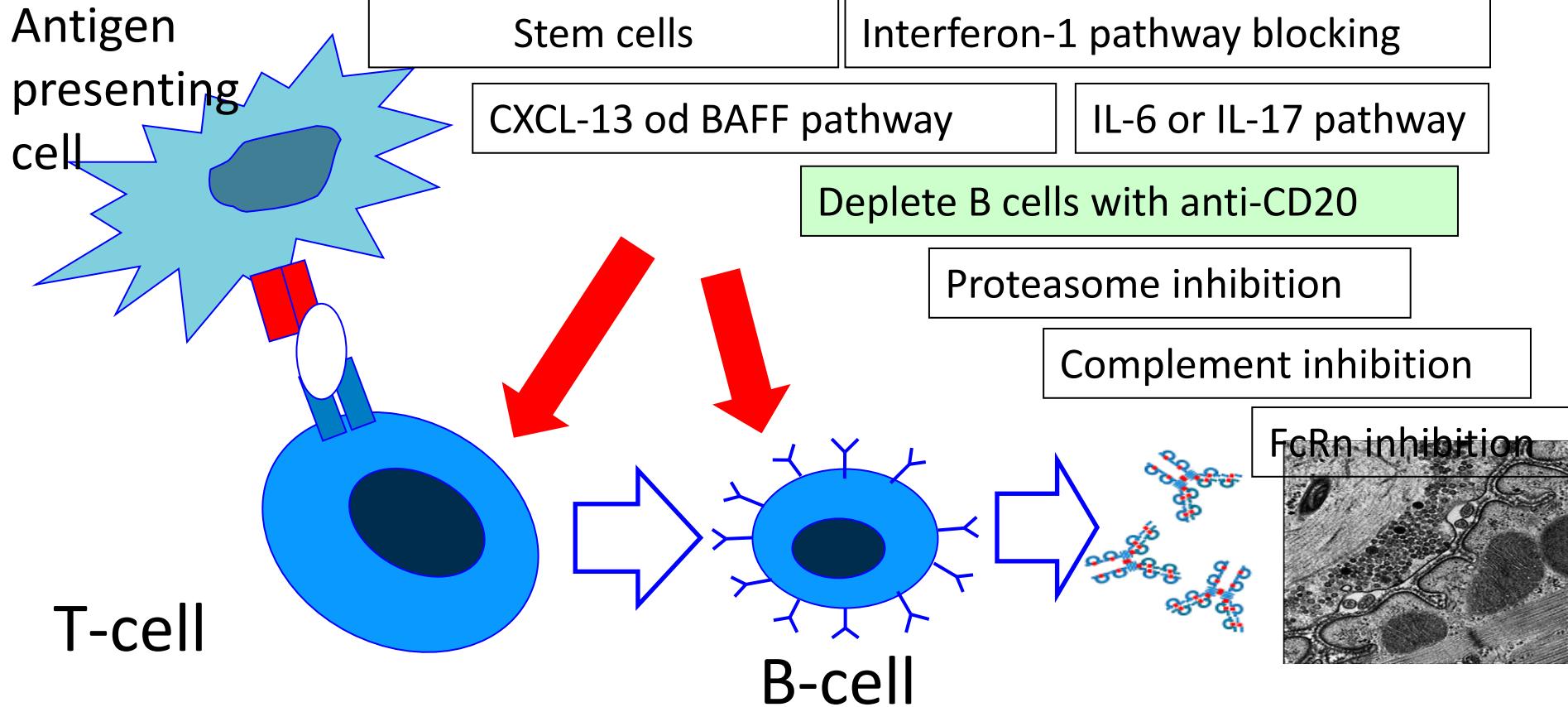
Immunosuppressive treatment of MG



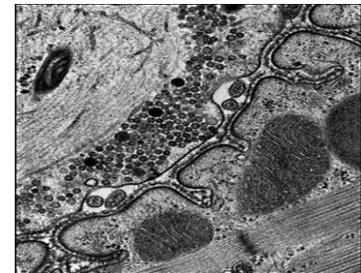
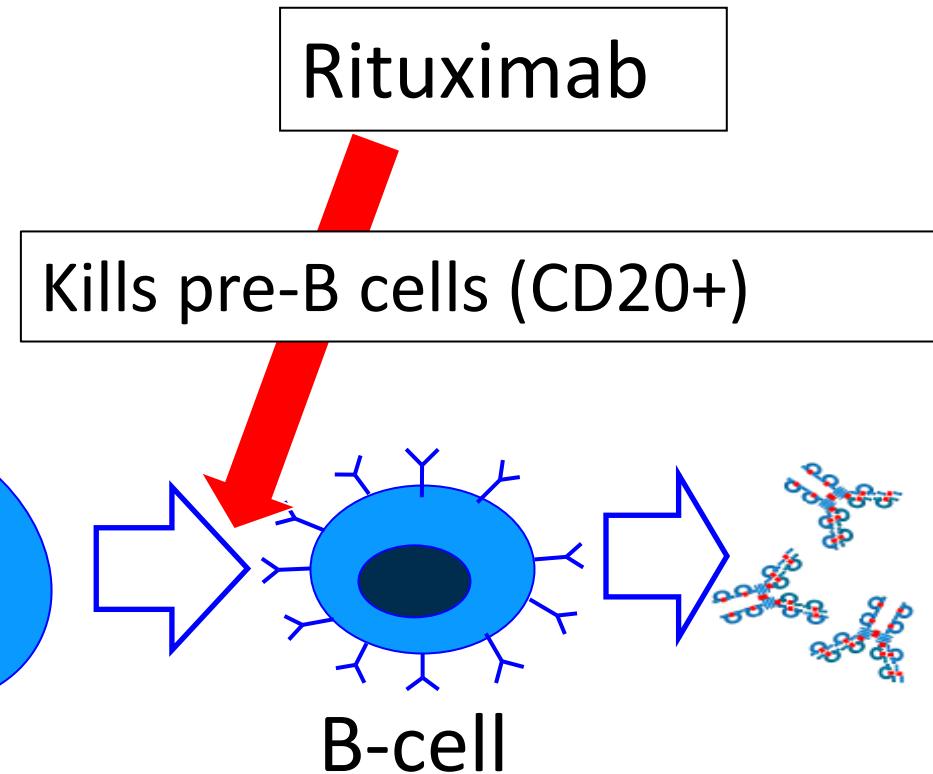
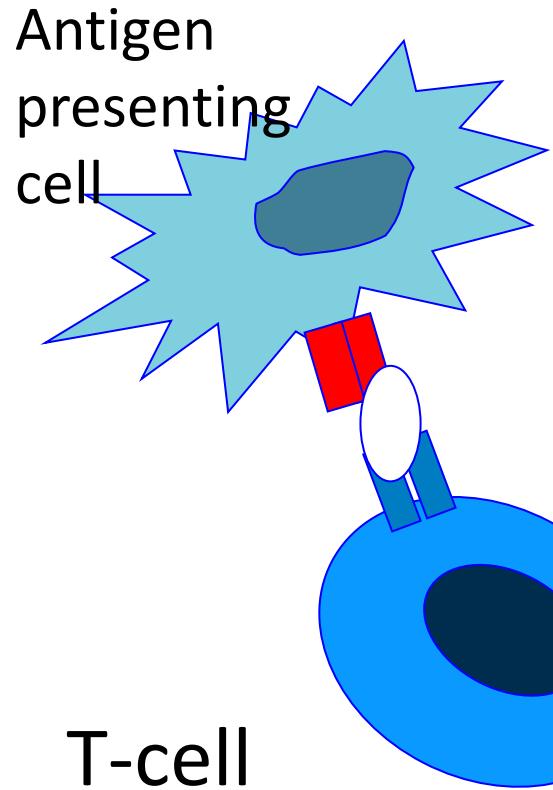
Immunosuppressive treatment of MG



Immunosuppressive treatment of MG



Immunosuppressive treatment of MG



Efficacy and safety of rituximab for MG

Group by
Subgroup within study

Study name

Subgroup

Statistics for each study

Event rate and 95% CI

			Event rate	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z-Value	p-Value
AchR	Blum et al., 2011	AchR	0,818	0,493	0,954	1,924	0,054
AchR	Collongues et al., 2012	AchR	0,964	0,616	0,998	2,289	0,022
AchR	Diaz-Manera et al., 2012	AchR	0,909	0,561	0,987	2,195	0,028
AchR	Illa et al 2008	AchR	0,875	0,266	0,993	1,287	0,198
AchR	Lindberg et al. 2010	AchR	0,917	0,378	0,995	1,623	0,105
AchR	Maddison et al., 2011	AchR	0,571	0,230	0,856	0,377	0,706
AchR	2009	AchR	0,875	0,266	0,993	1,287	0,198
AchR	., 2011	AchR	0,833	0,369	0,977	1,469	0,142
AchR	et al.2009	AchR	0,833	0,194	0,990	1,039	0,299
AchR	013	AchR	0,733	0,467	0,896	1,733	0,083
AchR	Zebardast et al. 2010	AchR	0,833	0,194	0,990	1,039	0,299
AchR			0,804	0,693	0,882	4,618	0,000
Musk	Blum et al., 2011	Musk	0,875	0,266	0,993	1,287	0,198
Musk	Burusnukul et al.2010	Musk	0,833	0,194	0,990	1,039	0,299
Musk	Collongues et al., 2012	Musk	0,900	0,326	0,994	1,474	0,140
Musk	Diaz-Manera et al., 2012	Musk	0,929	0,423	0,996	1,748	0,081
Musk	8	Musk	0,875	0,266	0,993	1,287	0,198
Musk	2013	Musk	0,950	0,525	0,997	2,029	0,042
Musk	. 2009	Musk	0,875	0,266	0,993	1,287	0,198
Musk	al., 2011	Musk	0,875	0,266	0,993	1,287	0,198
Musk	Nowak et al., 2011	Musk	0,875	0,463	0,983	1,820	0,069
Musk	Sun et al., 2013	Musk	0,857	0,419	0,980	1,659	0,097
Musk	Zebardast et al. 2010	Musk	0,900	0,326	0,994	1,474	0,140
SN	Collongues et al., 2012	SN	0,875	0,266	0,993	1,287	0,198
SN	2009	SN	0,833	0,194	0,990	1,039	0,299
SN			0,856	0,416	0,980	1,647	0,100
Overall			0,839	0,765	0,893	6,856	0,000

0,00

-0,50

0,00

Favours other

Favours rituximab

0,00

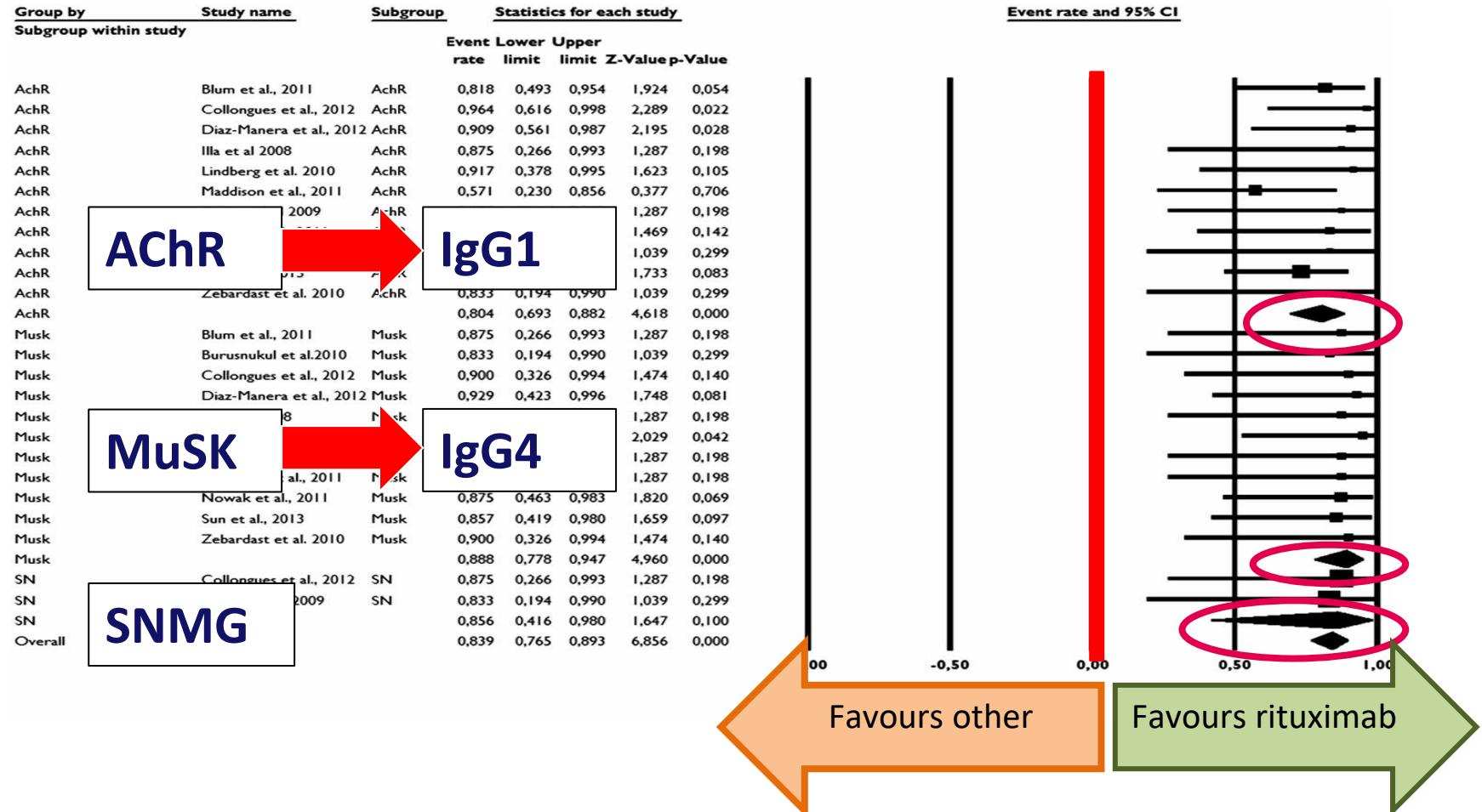
-0,50

0,00

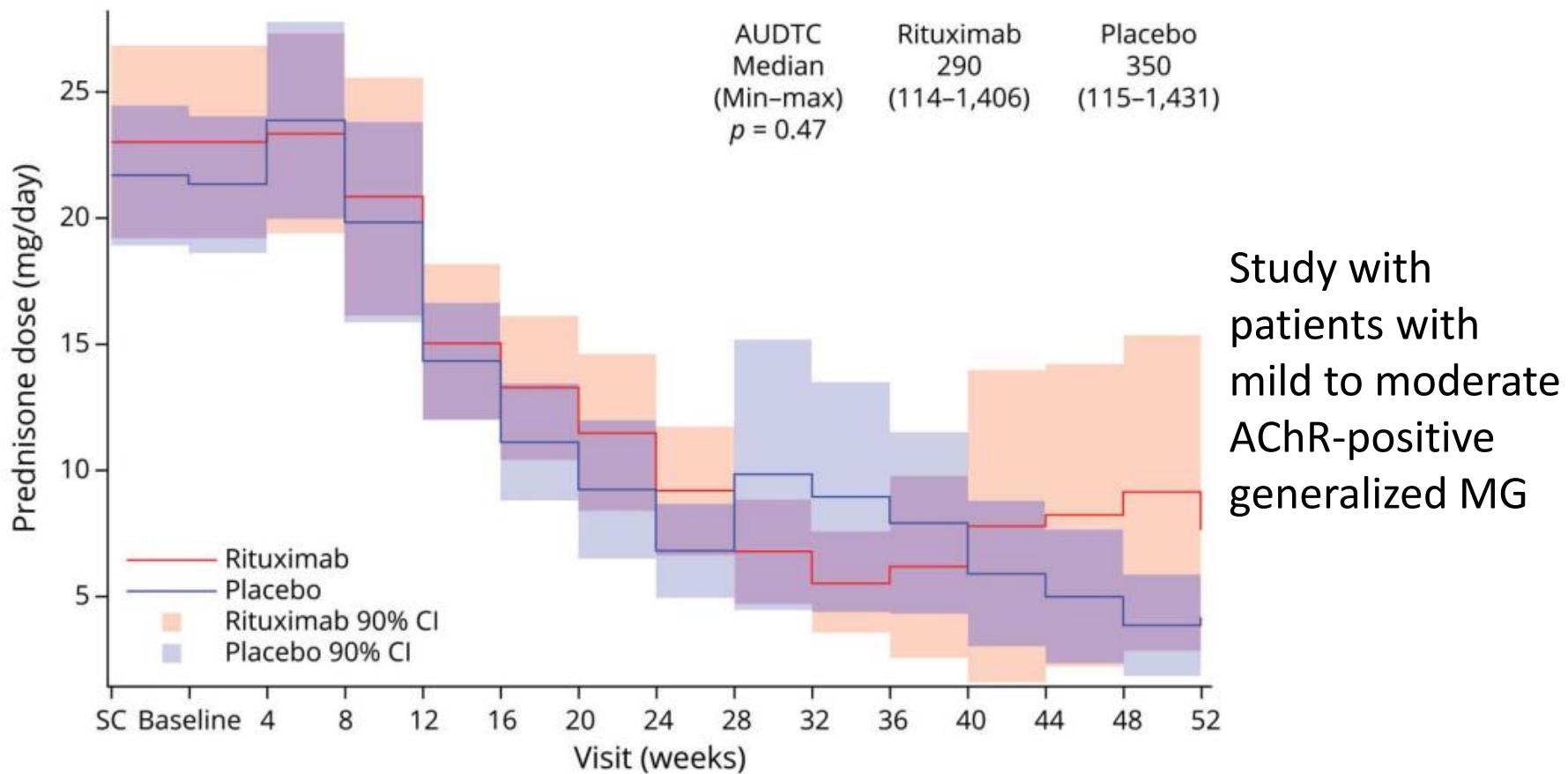
0,50

1,00

Efficacy and safety of rituximab for MG



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

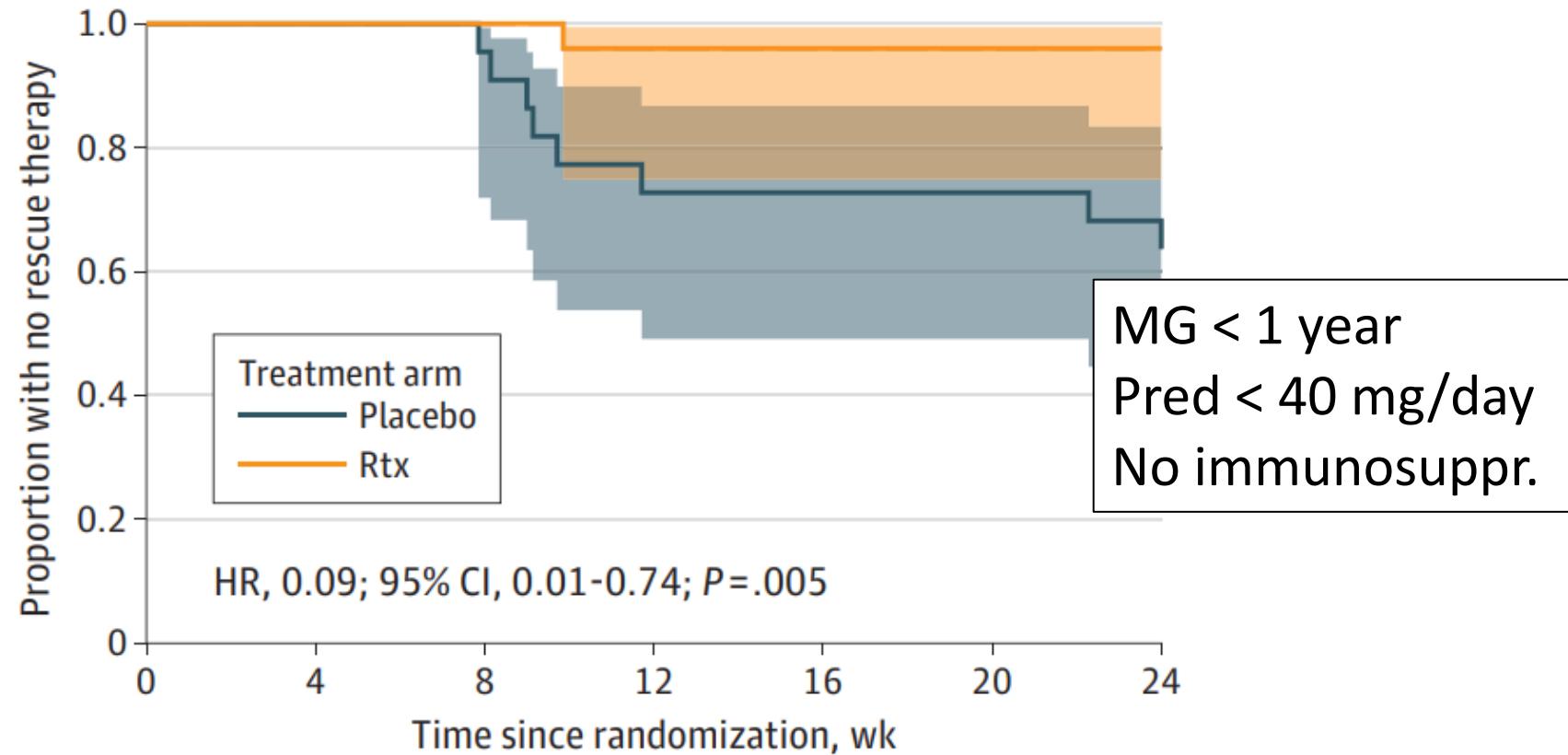


Phase 2 Trial of Rituximab in Acetylcholine Receptor Antibody-Positive Generalized Myasthenia Gravis:
The BeatMG Study. Nowak RJ, et al Neurology. 2021 Dec

RINOMAX Randomized Clinical Trial in recent onset MG

B

Kaplan-Meier estimate of the proportion with no rescue therapy



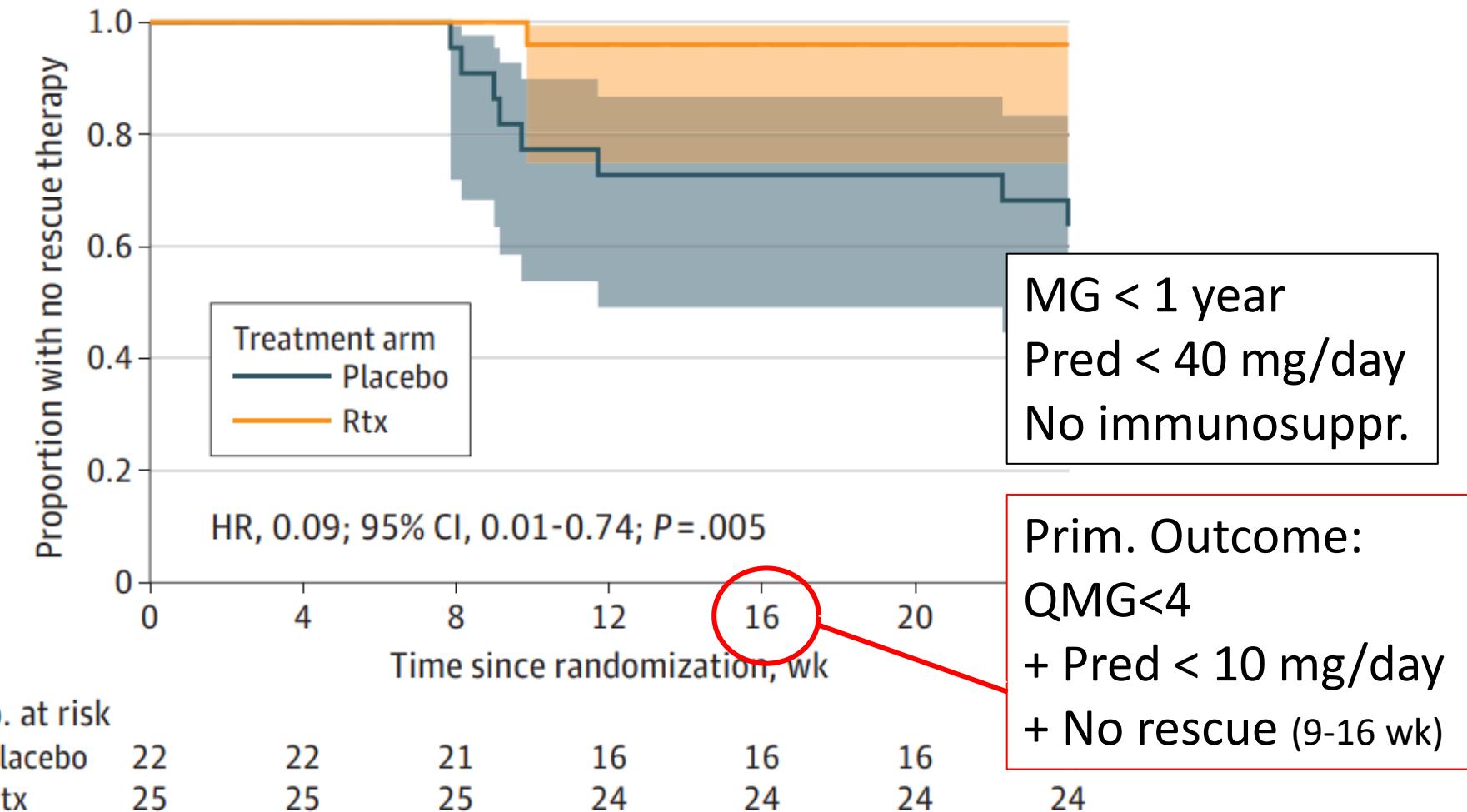
No. at risk

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

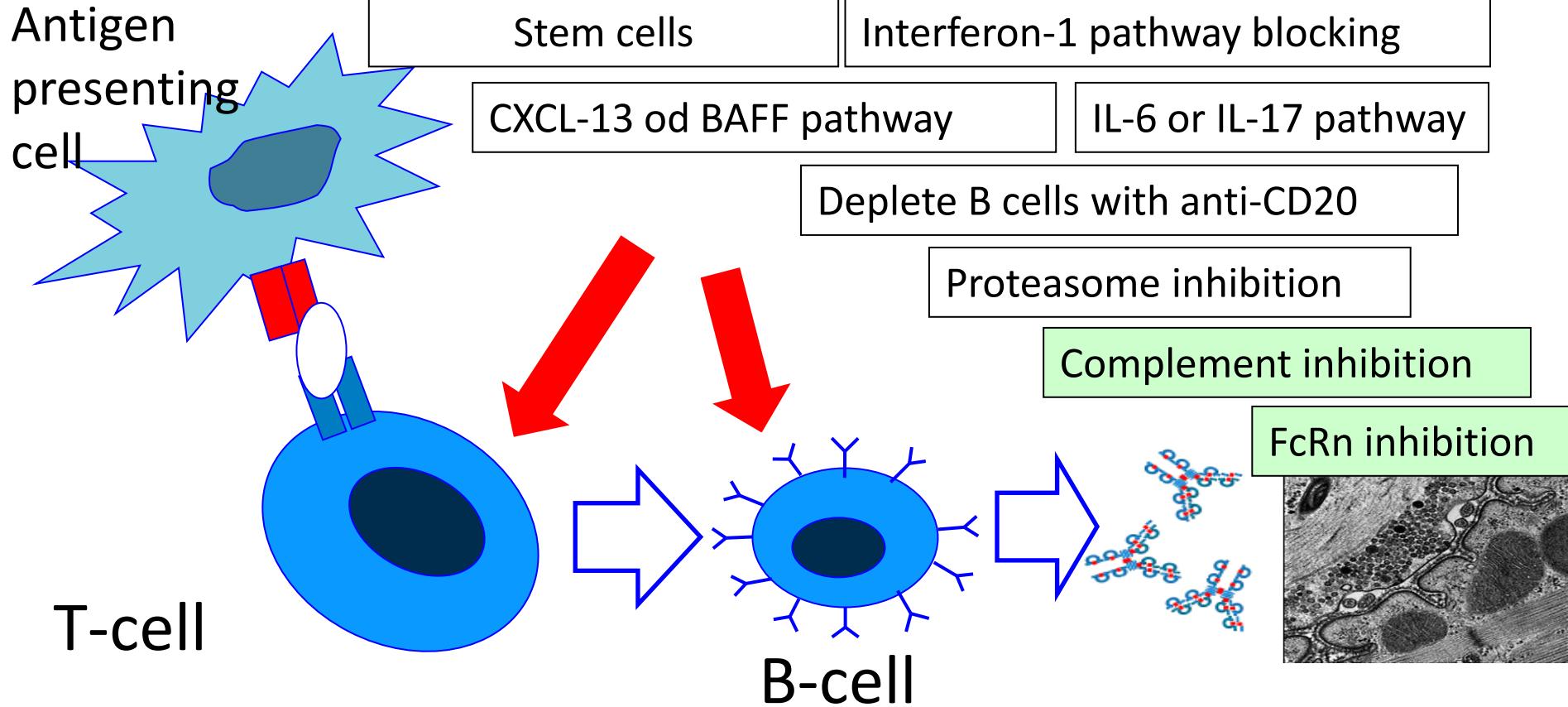
RINOMAX Randomized Clinical Trial in recent onset MG

B

Kaplan-Meier estimate of the proportion with no rescue therapy

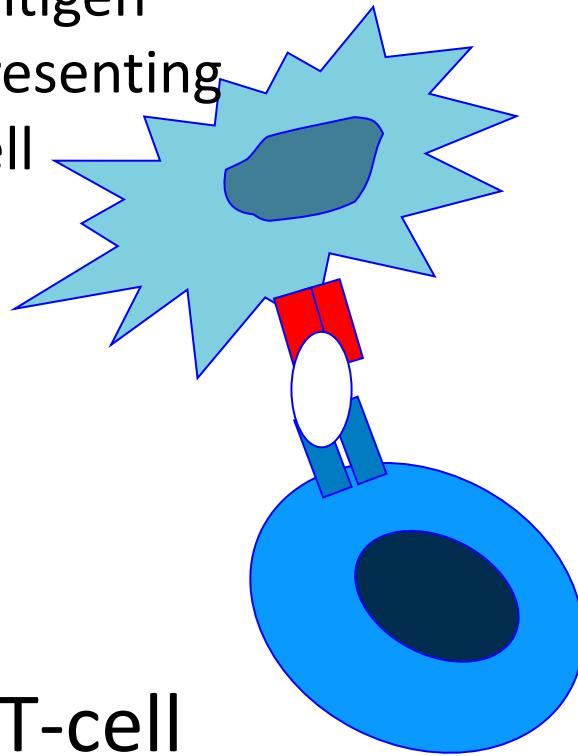


Immunosuppressive treatment of MG



Complement inhibition in AChR MG

Antigen
presenting
cell



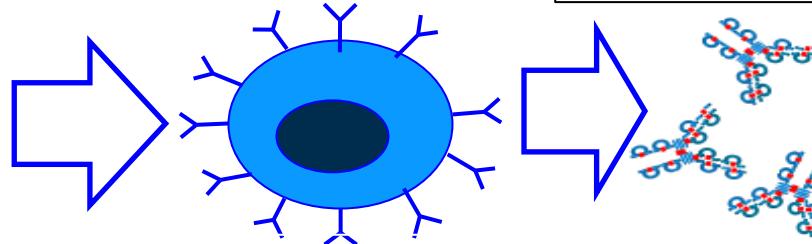
T-cell

Eculizumab / Ravulizumab

Zilucoplan

ALN-CC5 (preclinical)

Complement inhibition

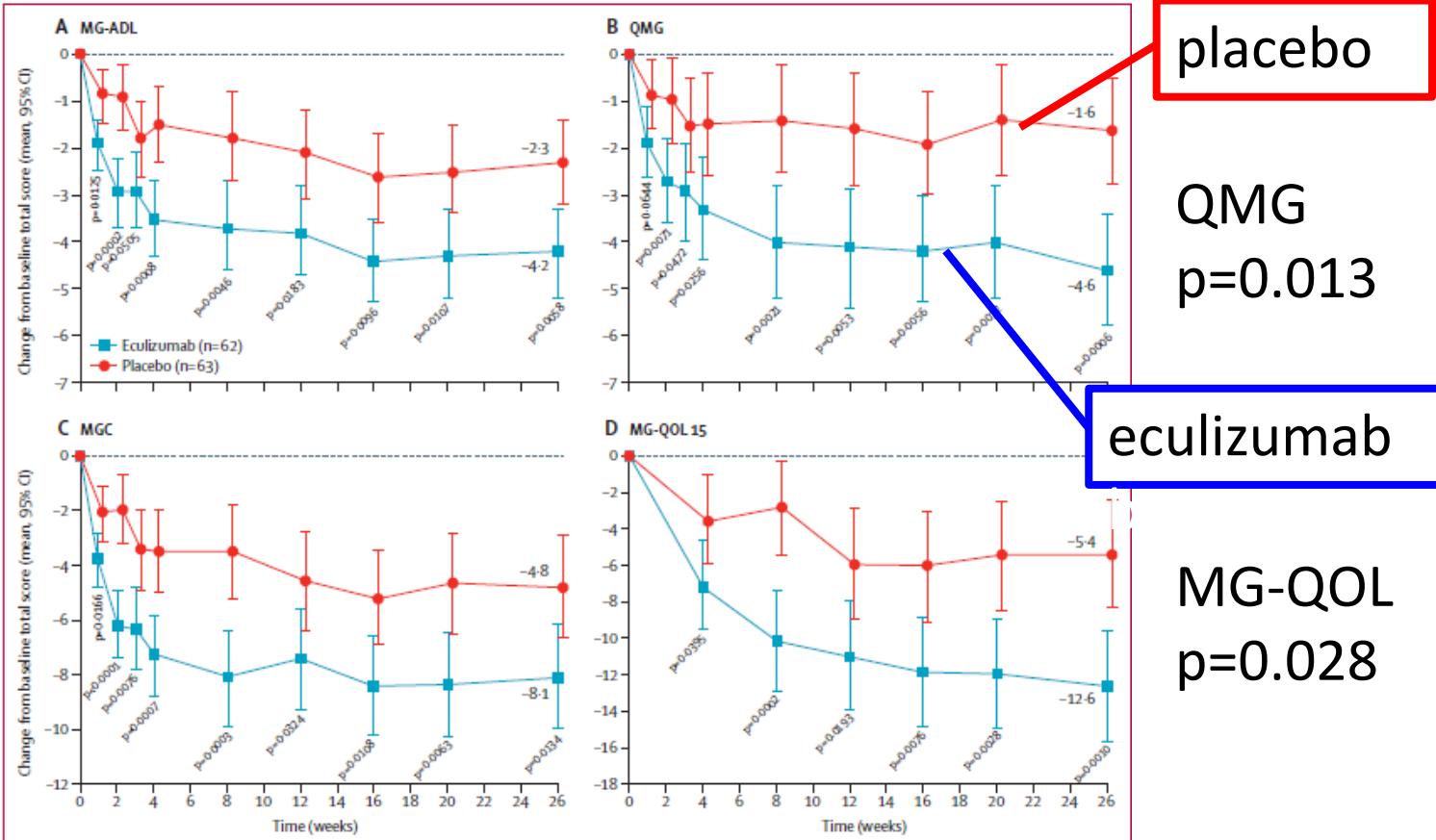


B-cell



Eculizumab in 125 patients with refractory generalized MG

MG-ADL
non-sign.



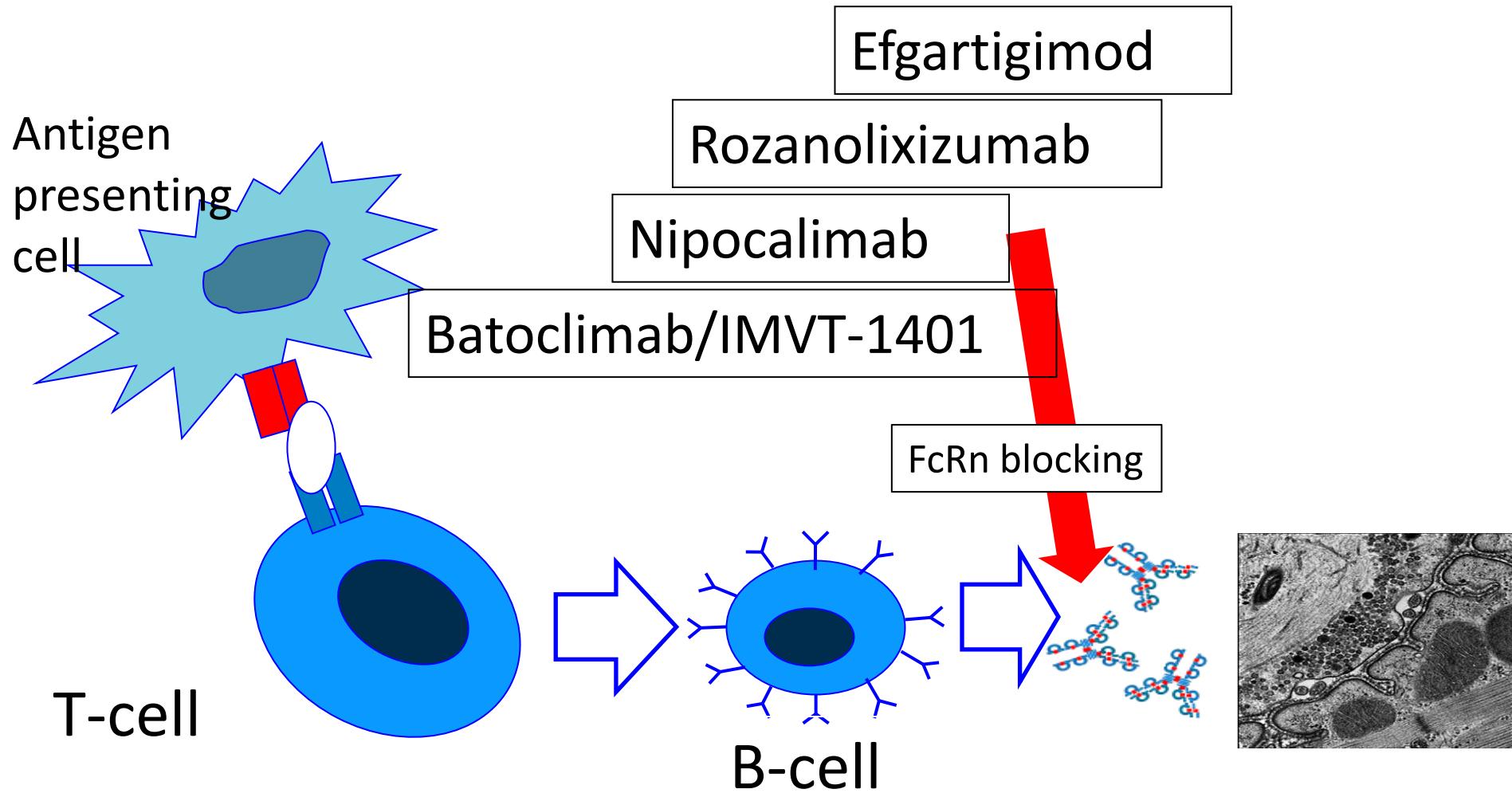
placebo

QMG
p=0.013

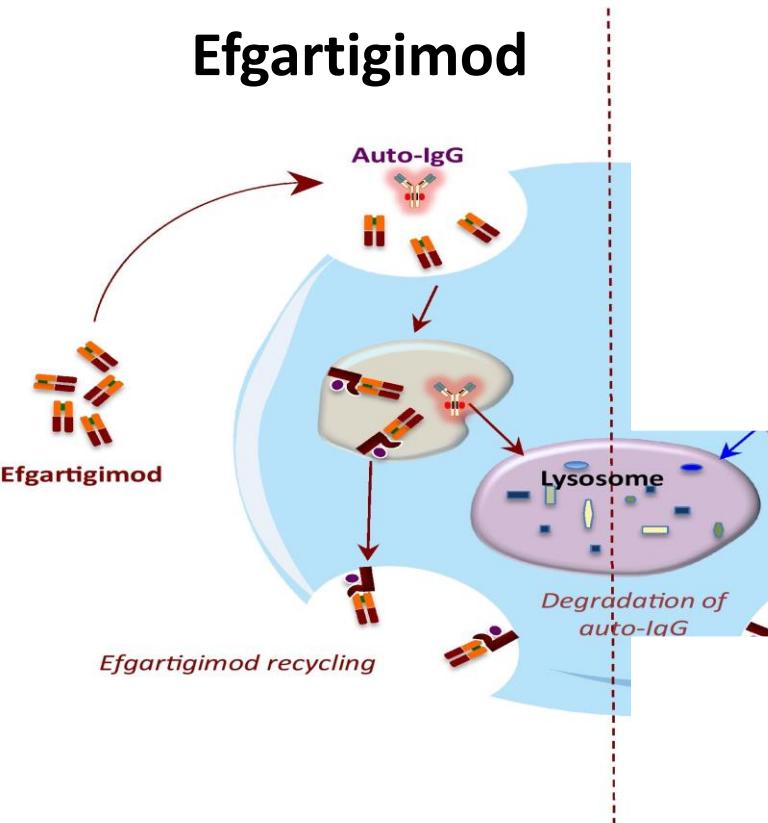
eculizumab

MG-QOL
p=0.028

Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG

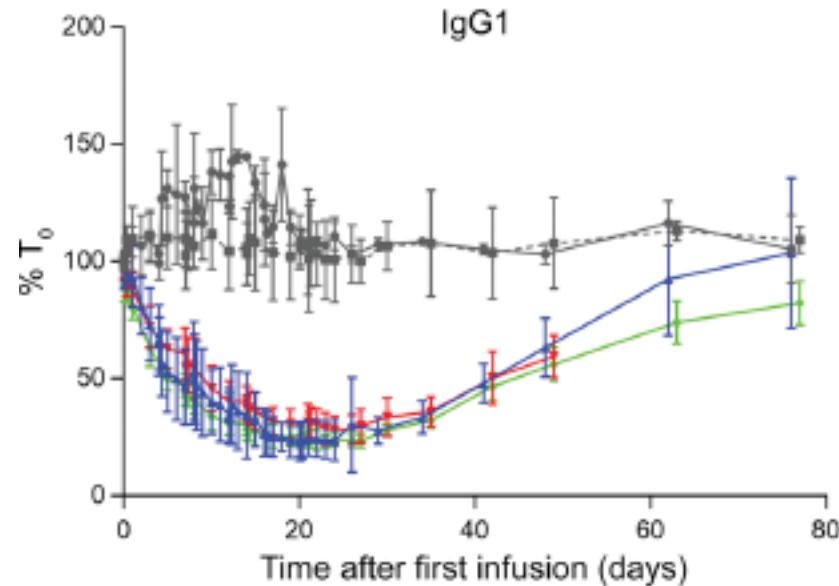
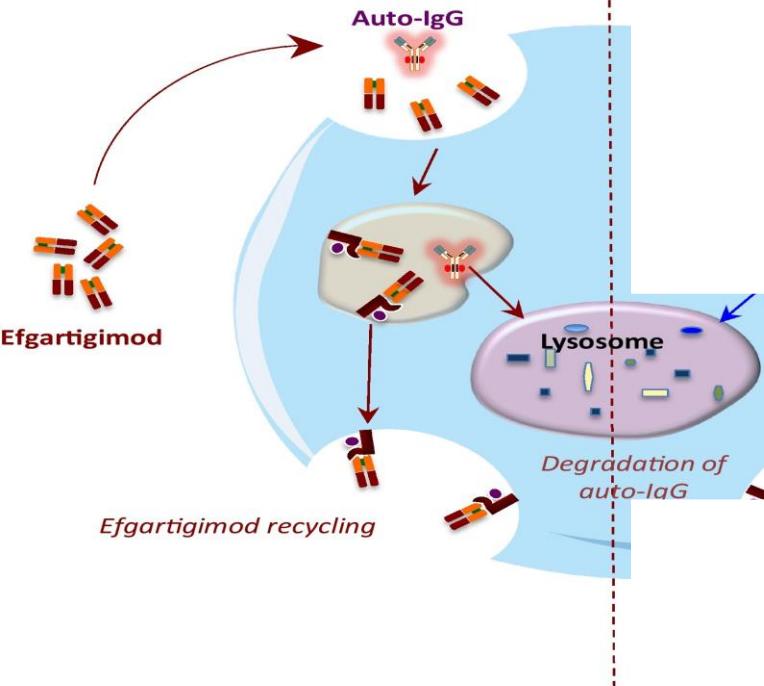


Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG

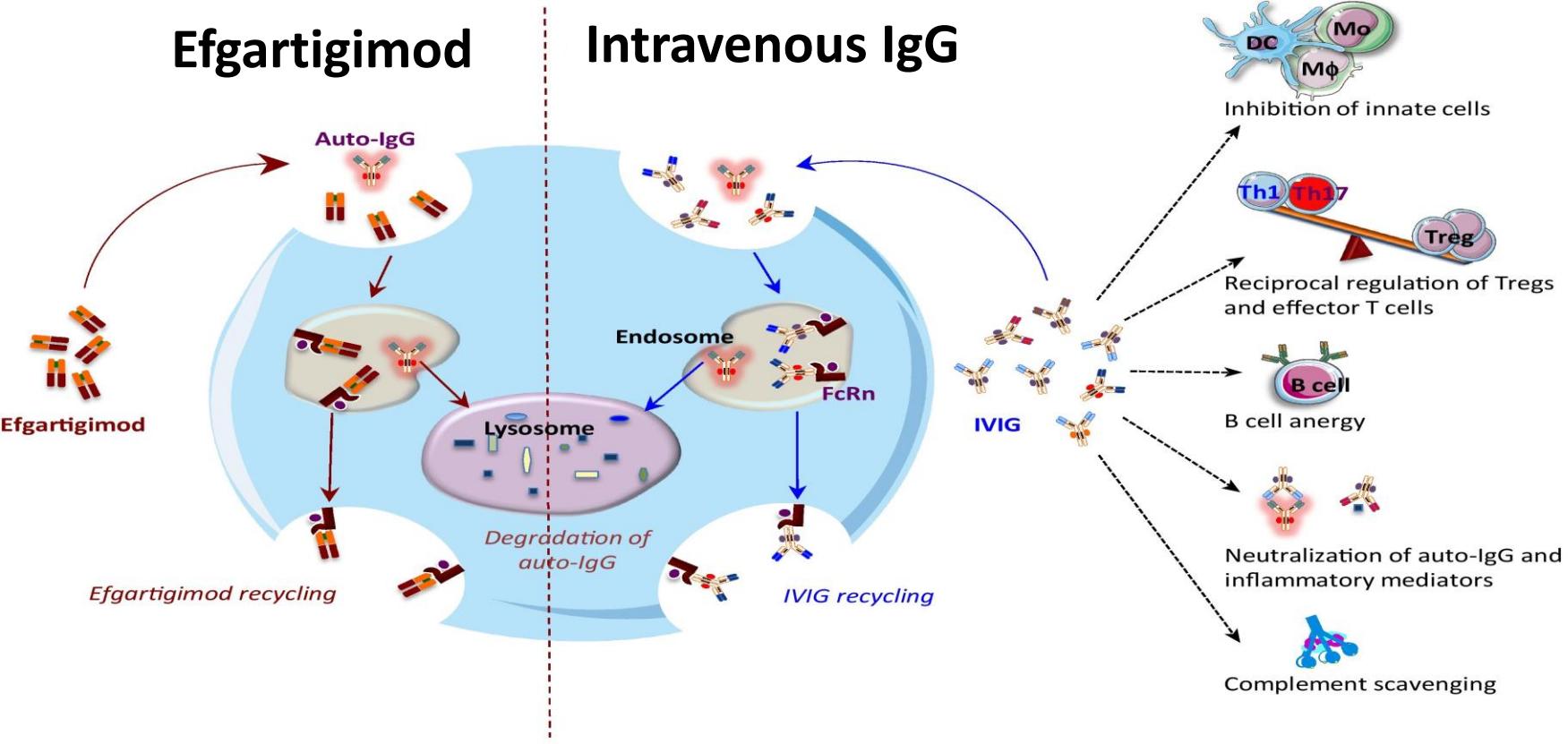


Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG

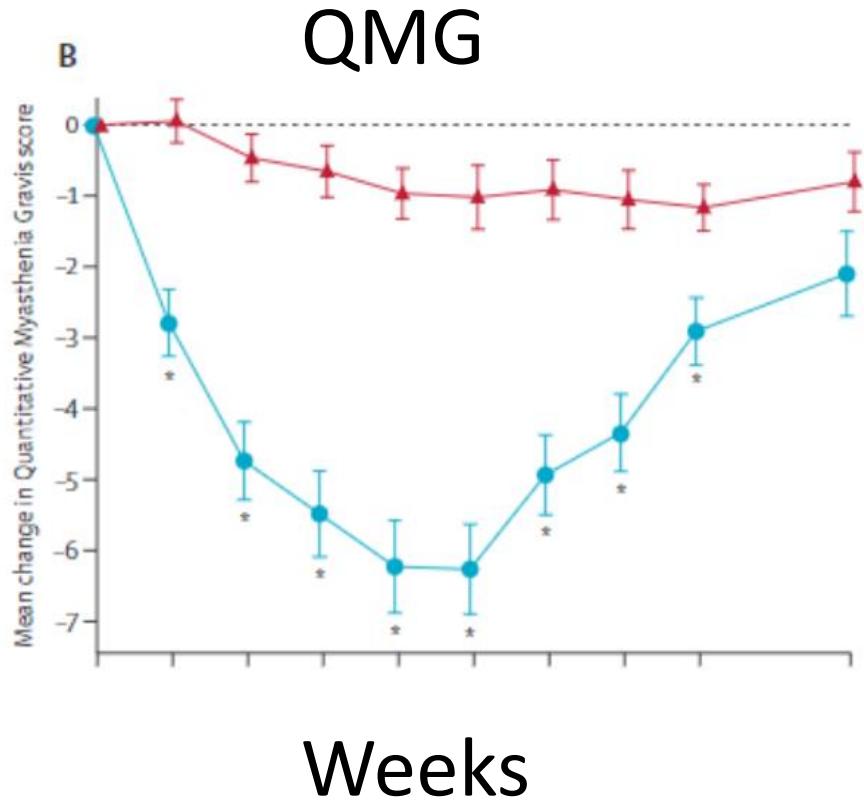
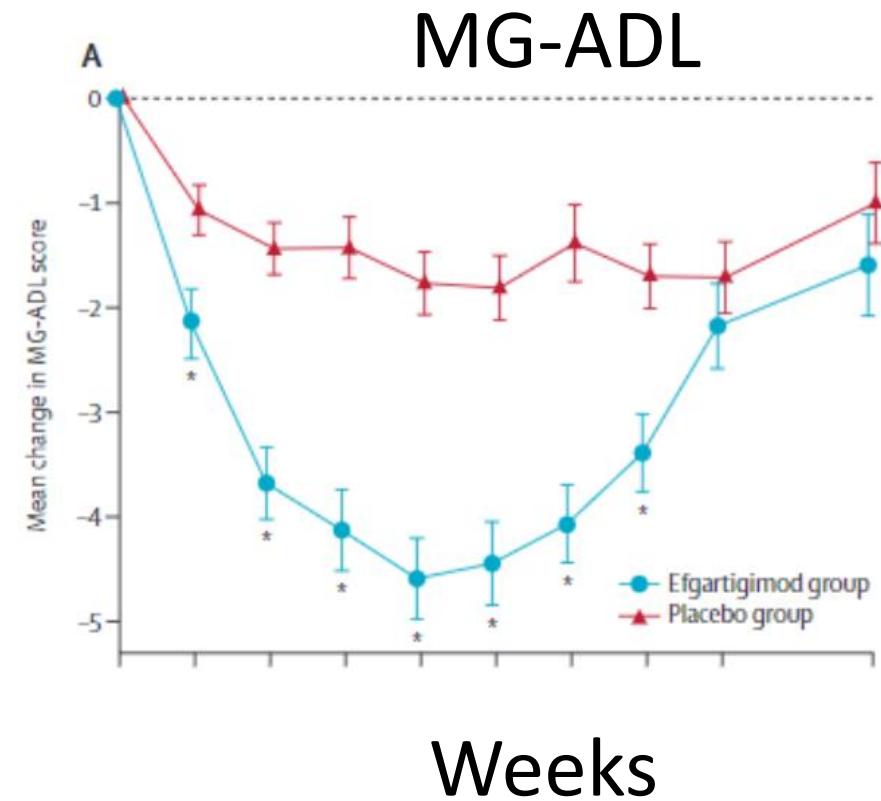
Efgartigimod



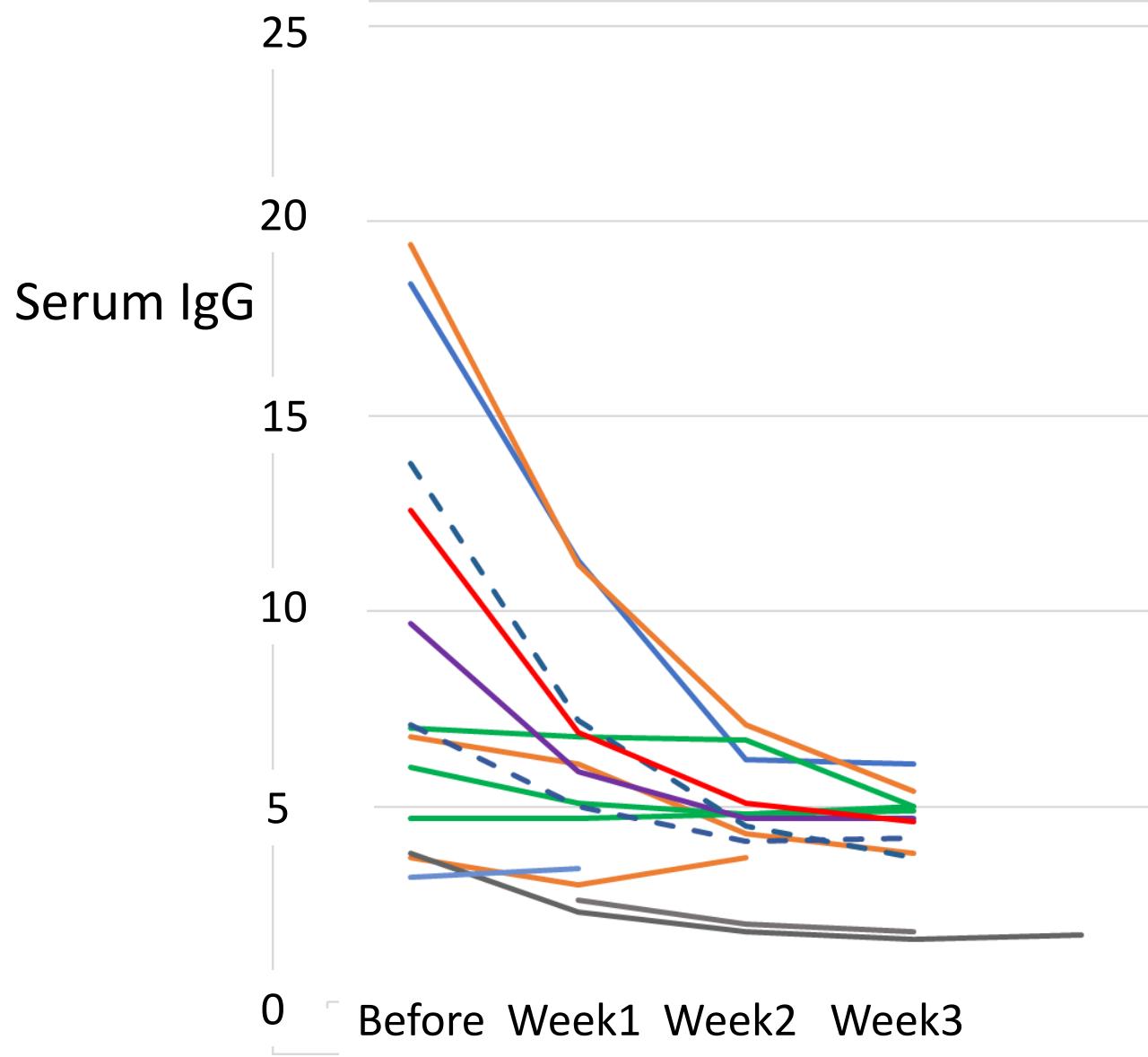
Neonatal Fc-receptor (FcRn) blocking in MG



FcRn-blocking: Efgartigimod trial



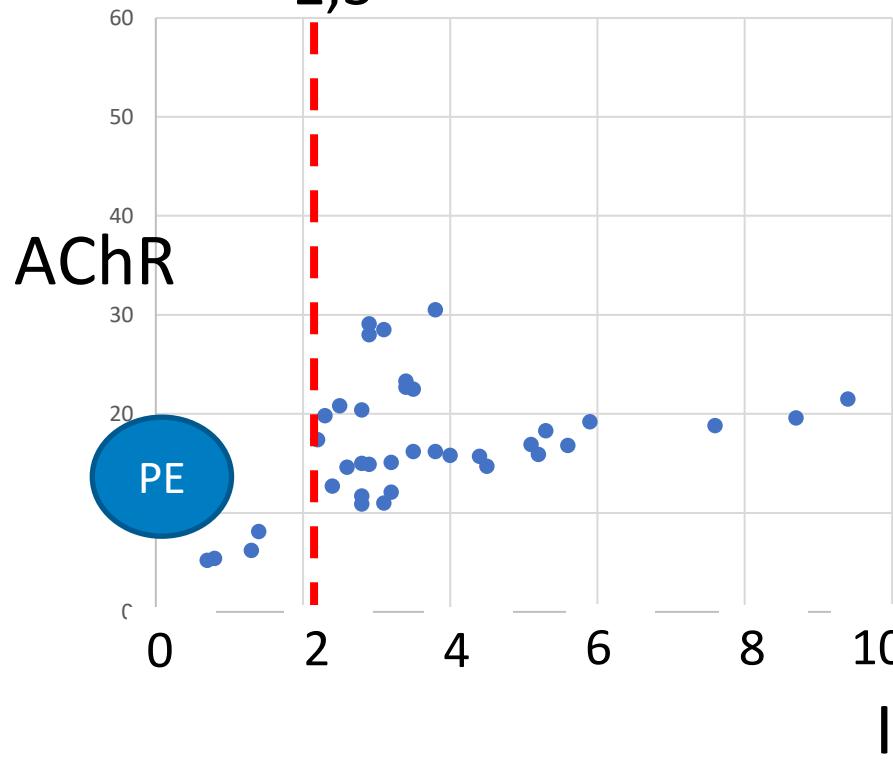
Serum IgG during efgartigimod treatment in compassionate use programme



Individual IgG levels during FcRn treatment

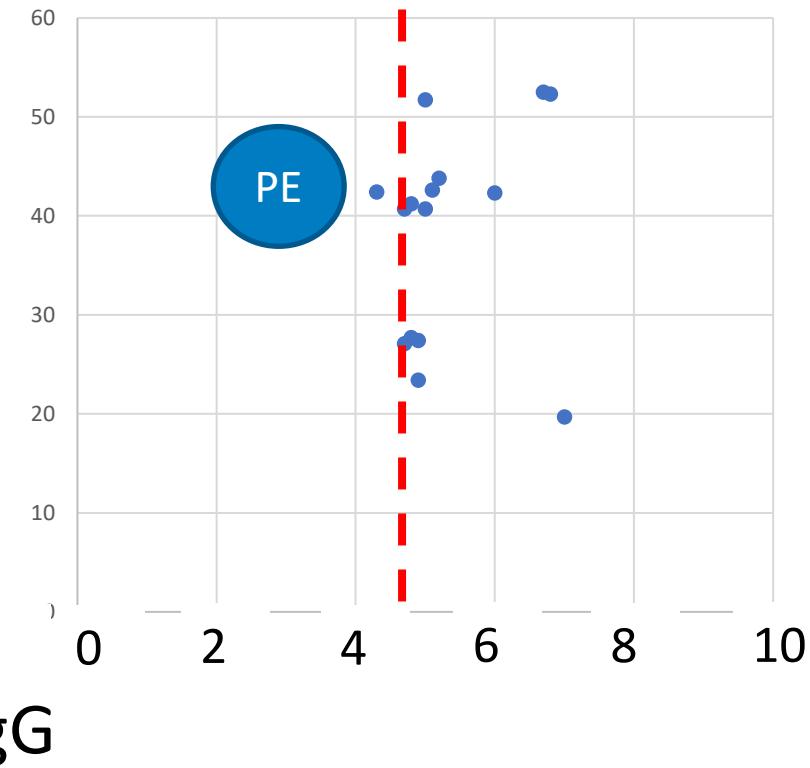
Patient A

Lowest IgG:
2,3

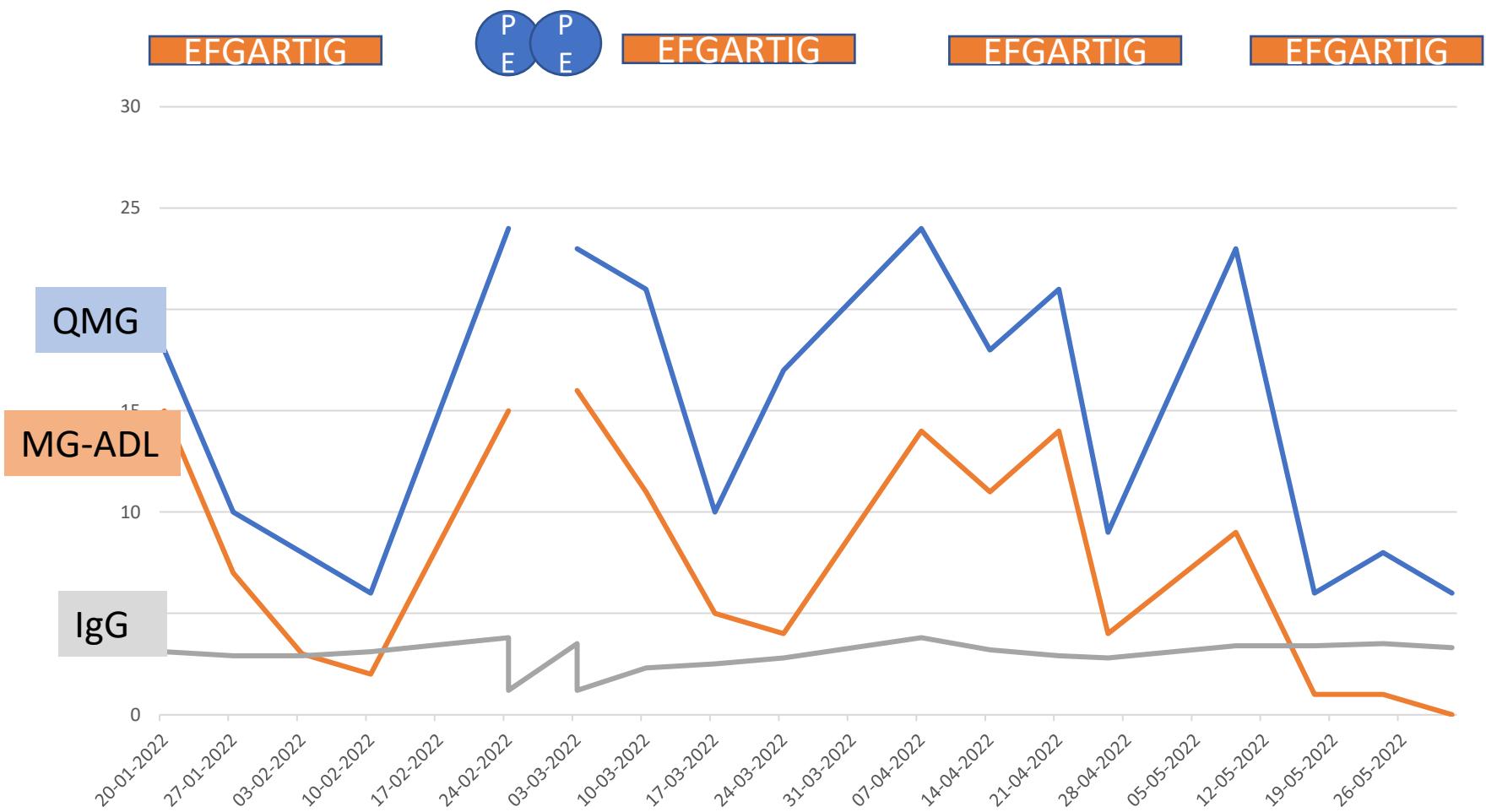


Patient B

Lowest IgG:
4,7



Male patient with severe AChR MG



Therapy: short-term versus longterm effect

pyridostigmine, 3,4-DAP

intravenous IgG

plasmapheresis

prednisolon

complement or FcRn inhibition

azathioprine

MMF, MTX, Cyclo

CAR-T cell

rituximab

thymectomy

hours

days

weeks

months

year

Conclusions

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



Acknowledgements



Human genetics

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Maartje Huijbers

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Christoph Gstöttner

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The End

