Autoantibody to nerve tissue in a patient with a peripheral neuropathy and an IgG paraprotein

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SUMMARY The antibody activity of a benign IgGλ paraprotein to nerve tissue in a case of peripheral neuropathy has been investigated using immunohistochemical methods on trypsin-treated, formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue. IgGλ was found in the sural nerve biopsy of the patient. Specific binding of the purified IgGλ paraprotein and its isolated F(ab')2 fragment to homologous nerve and brain tissue was demonstrated. Similar activity was not demonstrable on fresh frozen cryostat sections. The results suggest that tests for autoantibodies to nerve tissue in neuropathological disorders should not be confined to fresh frozen tissue substrates.

Peripheral neuropathies have been described associated with multiple myeloma,1 Waldenström’s macroglobulinaemia,2 3 cryoglobulinaemia,4 benign paraproteinaemia5 6 and with primary and secondary amyloidosis.7 Autologous binding to nerve in dysproteinemic neuropathies was originally described in patients with IgG and IgA myeloma,8 macroglobulinaemia9 and IgG and IgM benign paraproteinaemia.6 Homologous activity of paraproteins is confined to a report in which an IgG myeloma protein was shown to bind to alcohol-damaged peripheral nerve.8 Attempts to detect homologous binding activity of benign paraproteins have been unsuccessful.9

In the present study we report immunopathological studies on a patient with an IgG paraprotein and an associated peripheral neuropathy which demonstrate that the paraprotein has autologous and homologous anti-nerve activity.

Case report

A 57-year-old tool fitter was admitted to the Leicester Royal Infirmary in April 1979. Four years before admission he had developed a hoarse voice and was found to have a left vocal cord paresis; chest x-ray and biopsy of the cord were normal. Two and a half years before admission he had developed numbness below both knees, initially in the left leg. He complained that his feet felt cold and dead. At that time serum analysis revealed an IgG paraprotein band at a concentration of 8 mg/ml. Two months later he noticed tingling in the fingers and felt his grip was not as good as it had been. Both legs had become weak one year before admission. On admission he was unable to climb stairs and walked with the aid of a Zimmer frame. He had poor grip in both hands though most marked in his left, and had great difficulty lifting objects above his head. His legs felt numb below both knees. These symptoms had remained relatively static for about 10 months. On examination he was hoarse and had a waddling broad-based gait. Muscle weakness and wasting was most obvious in his proximal muscle groups, though also severely affecting his hands. There was loss of pin prick sensation in the tips of his fingers of his left hand. He had absent vibration sensation below both iliac crests. Pin prick sensation was diminished from the knee downward on the left and mid calf level downwards on the right.

Routine investigations including full blood count, plasma viscosity, liver function test, urea, electrolytes, blood sugar, calcium, phosphate and thyroid function tests were normal, as was a chest x-ray and skeletal survey. Electrophysiological studies confirmed a sensory-motor neuropathy.
Material and methods

Blood, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), bone marrow and sural nerve were obtained from the patient and control peripheral nerve and brain tissue, without histopathological evidence of abnormality, from routine necropsies.

Immune complexes were assayed by the platelet aggregation test described by Penttinen et al. Fresh non-heated serum samples were assayed together with appropriate positive (heat-aggregated IgG) and negative controls.

A general autoantibody screen for mitochondrial, nuclear, smooth muscle, rheumatoid factor, and thyroid antibodies was performed.

Zone electrophoresis was performed in 1.5% agarose. Immunelectrophoresis and immunoglobulin quantification by single radial immunodiffusion was performed by standard procedures.

IgG was purified from the patients serum by ion-exchange chromatography on DEAE-cellulose (Whatman DE 52) and the F(ab')2 fragment isolated after pepsin digestion and chromatography on Sephadex (G-150) (Pharmacia). Purity of the IgG and F(ab')2 preparations was determined by immunoelectrophoresis against antisera to whole human serum, Fab and FcY fragments.

Immunoperoxidase staining by the unlabelled antibody peroxidase-antiperoxidase (PAP) method was performed on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues, after trypsinisation, as previously described. Controls included omission of the primary and secondary layers, replacement of primary antiserum with normal rabbit serum plus specific inhibition by the appropriate purified human immunoglobulin or kappa and lambda Bence-Jones protein. Reagents were obtained from Dakopatts AS, Denmark. Parallel direct immunofluorescence assays on the same tissue were performed with appropriate controls. Fluorescence-conjugated antisera were purchased from Behringwerke AG.

Specific binding of the patient’s IgGy paraprotein to homologous tissues (neocap peripheral nerve and brain), was performed on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded trypsin-treated sections. Sections were overlayed (30 min) with dilutions of the patient’s serum, purified IgG, F(ab')2 fragment of the IgG, a control serum pool (200 individuals), six individual control sera, two sera from patients with peripheral neuropathy associated with diabetes mellitus, and IgGκ and IgGλ myeloma sera obtained from patients without symptoms of neuropathy. Immunoglobulin bound to the nerve tissue was then visualised using immunoperoxidase or immunofluorescence methods.

Specific binding of the IgGλ paraprotein was also tested using indirect immunofluorescence on un-

Quantification of serum proteins

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>WN serum (g/l)</th>
<th>Normal range (g/l)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total protein</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35-52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunoglobulins:</td>
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<tr>
<td>IgG</td>
<td>7-70</td>
<td>6-16</td>
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<td>IgM</td>
<td>0-25</td>
<td>0-25-1-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>IgA</td>
<td>0-25</td>
<td>0-90-5-0</td>
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Results

ANALYSIS OF SERUM, CSF AND BONE MARROW

The Table shows a depression of general and specific proteins in the patients’ serum. Zone electrophoresis and immunoelectrophoresis indicated an IgGλ paraprotein band which was estimated at 6.5 mg/ml. Analysis of the CSF revealed a raised total protein concentration (1.17 g/l), the IgG content of which was in the normal range—that is, IgG of CSF = 2% of the total protein. The platelet aggregation test revealed immune complexes in serum; none was found in the CSF. A general autoantibody screen for antinuclear factor, rheumatoid factor, thyroid, antimitochondrial and anti-smooth muscle antibodies was negative.

Bone marrow smears examined by light microscopy revealed an atypical marrow, but not one consistent with myeloma. Immunofluorescent studies on the marrow aspirate also gave no evidence consistent with myeloma. The patient’s urine was negative for Bence-Jones and other immunoglobulin elements (urine concentrated x 50).

HISTOLOGY OF SURAL NERVE BIOPSY

The sural nerve biopsy showed a slight degree of segmental demyelination and borderline Schwann cell proliferation. There was no cellular infiltration and no evidence of amyloid.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STAINING OF SURAL NERVE BIOPSY

Immunoperoxidase and immunofluorescence revealed the presence of IgGλ bound to the patient’s sural nerve (Figure). Positive staining for IgG was related to the myelin sheath of the nerve fibres.
There was no staining associated with the interfibre connective tissue, nor with the nerve fibre proper. Control nerve and brain tissues were negative for all immunoglobulin classes.

**SPECIFIC BINDING OF IgG PARAPROTEIN TO HOMOLOGOUS PERIPHERAL NERVE AND BRAIN TISSUES**

Serum, purified IgG and F(ab')2 fragments of the patient were tested with various control sera for binding to necropsy peripheral nerve and brain. The formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded, trypsinised sections were treated for 30 min with dilutions of sera (1/20-1/5000) or IgG and F(ab')2 (1-0-0-002 mg/ml) then washed and tissue bound immunoglobulin visualised by PAP or immunofluorescent staining. The patient's serum, IgG and F(ab')2 fragment gave positive binding (for IgG ) to peripheral nerve and brain at dilutions of up to 1/5000 for serum and at 0-002 mg/ml for the purified IgG and F(ab')2 preparations. The staining pattern for homologous peripheral nerve was similar in distribution to that obtained in the autologous biopsy. The brain sections showed predominant staining related to white matter. Control sera gave no detectable binding of immunoglobulin to tissue substrates.

In contrast to these results when homologous binding was performed on unfixed cryostat sections, using similar dilutions of reagents, no binding could be demonstrated.

**Discussion**

A patient is described with a peripheral neuropathy associated with an IgG paraprotein first demonstrated two and a half years before these studies. There is no evidence of myeloma or a collagen disorder, nor any evidence of a primary tumour and therefore it may be regarded as a “benign paraprotein.” This protein, however, has anti-nerve tissue binding specificity as demonstrated by autologous and homologous studies using peripheral and central nerve tissues. The specificity of the binding is confirmed by the negative results obtained with control sera and the possibility that the reaction is a non-specific Fc mediated reaction is unlikely as the binding was obtained using the pepsin-derived F(ab')2 fragment. The occurrence of antibody to neural tissue together with peripheral neuropathy raises the question of cause or effect; this is well reviewed and discussed in the *British Medical Bulletin.* The precise nature of the antigen to which the antibody binding is occurring is under investigation but preliminary results suggest a myelin-related product, possibly myelin basic protein.

Three similar clinical cases have been described.
but analysis of homologous binding of the para-
proteins on frozen sections proved negative and au-
tologous studies were not performed. If these cases
were similar to the present case report the discor-
dant results may be a reflection of differences in
 technique. Our homologous (and autologous)
 binding assays were performed on formalin-fixed
 paraffin-embedded tissues using a trypsinisation
 procedure. This method may favour display in the
tissue of the relevant antigenic epitopes (or altered
tissue antigens to which the antibody has specificity)
that are minimally expressed, or absent, in fresh
 frozen tissues as we also obtained negative results on
 frozen sections. Indeed it is known that immuno-
histochemical staining of myelin basic protein is
optimal when frozen sections of brain, cord or peri-
pheral nerve are treated with alcohol to remove
 myelin lipids (Dr S Leibowitz, personal commu-
nication, 1981). Alternatively negative results on frozen
 sections may be attributable to elution of the antigen
 from the tissue in its unfixed state. Whatever the
 reason for the difference in results, the technique of
 using formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues, with
 trypsinisation may be of significance in immuno-
logical studies of other neuropathological disorders,
both retrospective and prospective.

The documented presence of an immunoglobulin
with specific autologous anti-nerve activity raises
intriguing possibilities with regard to patient
management. A recent study has reported favour-
able results on treating relapsing Guillain-Barré
syndrome by plasma exchange. Such clinical studies
and immunological investigations may suggest that
plasma exchange has an important role in the
management of certain neuropathies.

Recently it has been demonstrated that an IgM λ
monoclonal protein in the serum of a patient with a
chronic demyelinative neuropathy, had antibody
activity directed towards some component or com-
ponents of isolated normal human peripheral nerve
myelin.

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