



New, Highly Specific Autoantibody Markers in RA Present Status and Future Prospects

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The treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) has undergone dramatic change in recent years, with impressive improvements in patient outcome both radiologically and clinically. In particular, TNF alpha blockade and III receptor antagonist treatment protocols have ushered in a molecular approach in RA therapeutics based on more precise targeting of key molecules intimately involved in RA pathogenesis. A variety of new biologic agents are currently in clinical trials and the scientific community eagerly awaits the results of these studies.

Because of these new, but costly therapeutic options and the knowledge that early treatment results in better response rates, a need for new serodiagnostic assays with improved sensitivity and specificity, particularly at the earliest stages of RA synovitis, is essential and urgently needed.

The discovery of anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies (anti-CCP) as highly specific marker for RA promises to revolutionize the serodiagnostic evaluation of patients with polyarthritis and represents the first commercially available assay that approaches this goal.

Traditionally, the IgM rheumatoid factor (RF) has been the mainstay serologic test in evaluating patients with suspected RA. Although reasonably sensitive (75-80%), the specificity of rheumatoid factor in RA is modest (60-80%). Importantly, the absence of rheumatoid factor positivity in the majority of cases of early RA is a major void diagnostically. Furthermore, the diagnosis of seronegative RA is a common diagnostic challenge given the fact that numerous arthropathies can be considered in the evaluation of seronegative inflammatory arthritis. In addition, a substantial number of diseases may have rheumatoid factors and arthritis (SLE, parvoviral arthropathy, hepatitis C, sarcoidosis, occasional patients with pseudogout, seronegative spondyloarthropathy and PMR) creating potential diagnostic problems in differentiating these entities from RA. The development and availability of two new FDA approved anti-CCP assays is a significant step forward in addressing the above clinical scenarios. Anti-CCP has 96% specificity and 78% sensitivity for RA and also occurs in 70% of early RA synovitis. The data available for seronegative RA suggests that about

40% are anti-CCP positive. More studies are required to assess the value of anti-CCP testing in seronegative inflammatory arthritis, but the assay appears to have substantial utility in this area. Importantly, antiCCP is also predictive of erosive disease. Furthermore, the combined presence of rheumatoid factor positivity and anti-CCP positivity has 99.5% specificity for RA. An important question currently unresolved is the status of anti-CCP testing in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis in its various forms.

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The autoantigenic targets for anti-CCP are citrullinated peptides. Citrulline results from the deimination of arginine. Importantly, recent studies have identified citrullinated peptides as the epitope recognized in antikeratin and antiperinuclear factor and antifilaggrin assays. All of these assays have high specificity for RA but standardization and other technical factors have not led to their widespread use. In addition, another seemingly unrelated but highly specific autoantibody in RA is anti-Sa. It appears to be directed at citrullinated vimentin and has sensitivity of 43% and a specificity of 96% for RA.

Important new findings presented at the ACR meeting in New Orleans 2002 demonstrated the presence of anti-CCP and IgM rheumatoid factor well before clinical onset from stored blood bank sera in individuals who subsequently developed rheumatoid arthritis. Of 72 patients identified with RA, 46% had either anti-CCP or IgM rheumatoid factor several years before clinical onset. Interestingly, 20% of seronegative RA and 46% of seropositive RA had anti-CCP antibodies 4.8 years and 5.5 years, respectively, prior to clinical onset. IgM rheumatoid factor was detected in 37% of seropositive RA 3.3 years before onset of clinical symptoms.

Another study using sera stored at a blood bank before clinical onset of disease were available in 83 individuals who developed rheumatoid arthritis. In this study, antiCCP antibodies were present in 29 (35%) before onset. IgM rheumatoid factor and IgG rheumatoid factor were also detected in 23% and 15% respectively, prior to disease presentation. "Furthermore, the titers of anti-CCP progressively increased until clinical onset. The longest interval of anti-CCP prior to the expression of clinical disease was nine (9) years. The positive predictive value of anti-CCP for RA exceeded both IgM and IgG rheumatoid factor in this study. These two abstracts highlight the potential role of anti-CCP and rheumatoid factor in the early pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis and provide an opportunity of studying the disease processes in individuals well before clinical manifestations appear.

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Two papers on the role of HLA DRB1 0401 and T-cell responses to citrullinated peptide antigens were presented with important findings. Both of these abstracts demonstrated the absolute requirement of citrullinated peptides, as opposed to peptides containing arginine, for binding to the DRB1 0401 shared epitope and subsequent T-cell reactivity. When citrullinated peptides were used, T-cell proliferation and gamma interferon production occurred compared to the absence of T-cell proliferation and gamma interferon production when arginine was substituted for citrulline in these assays. Arginine is a positively charged amino acid and is converted to citrulline, a neutrally charged molecule, by peptidyl arginine deiminase of which four (4) isoforms exist. In these RA patients, the absolute requirement for the presence of HLA DR molecules was demonstrated in that anti-DR antibodies abolished T-cell reactivity.

Another autoantibody reported to be highly specific for RA is anti-BiP. BiP is a protein produced in the endoplasmic reticulum and functions as a molecular chaperone for several proteins. Under cellular stress, BiP can be expressed on the cell surface. This antibody has been found to be 63% sensitive and 96% specific for rheumatoid arthritis in one study, which interestingly also demonstrated T-cell proliferation to BiP as well as evidence suggesting the presence of regulatory T-cells that recognize this protein.

Antibodies to glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, a ubiquitously expressed molecule, has also been shown to be quite specific for RA. In addition, an animal model of inflammatory arthritis secondary to autoimmunity directed against this enzyme has been identified. Importantly, two abstracts presented at the New Orleans ACR meeting demonstrated an early autoantibody response to glucose-6-phosphate isomerase in a collagen-induced arthritis model as well as in a Pristane-induced arthritis model. Anti-glucose-6-phosphate isomerase appeared consistently before the development of Type II collagen antibodies in the collagen-induced arthritis model. In the Pristane-induced arthritis animals, anti-glucose-6-phosphate isomerase antibodies appeared prior to the onset of arthritis and before the development of autoantibody responses to 16 different joint antigens. These two abstracts suggest that immunity to glucose-6-phosphate isomerase is an early event in RA disease pathogenesis, and clinical studies designed to look at this phenomenon may well be rewarding from a diagnostic perspective as well as pathogenetically.

There are a number of other autoantibodies that occur in RA, including anti-calpastatin, anti-calreticulin and antiRA33. Although these antibodies are not specific for RA, they can be useful diagnostically when ordered in conjunction with more specific antibodies, as described below. Two new innovative approaches to RA diagnostics are being developed which utilize simultaneous testing for multiple antibody specificities. The first approach utilizes six (6) autoantigens chemically modified or produced by recombinant technology. These antigens include: citrullinated peptides, rheumatoid factor, BiP, calpastatin, calreticulin and RA33 (42 protein). One hundred (100) RA and 100 control patients studied showed specific patterns of autoreactivity to a number of combinations of antibodies detected. A simple example of this includes 100% specificity for a combination of three antibodies occurring together; namely, anti-BiP, anti-CCP and rheumatoid factor. In addition, there was 100% positivity when anti-BiP and anti-citrulline were positive but rheumatoid factor was negative. There were also a variety of other autoantibody combinations that include sets of four (4), five (5) and six (6) of these antibodies, some of which were positive, others negative, but the end result was that the specificity of the profile was 100% specific for RA. In this analysis, use is made of moderately specific autoantibodies (RA33, calpastatin and calreticulin), but when used in combination with highly specific autoreactivities, produces patterns that are 100% specific for RA.

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A second study presented at the ACR meeting in New Orleans utilized a very innovative approach to early RA diagnosis. This system employs a synovial proteome model where 315 distinct proteins and peptides representing candidate RA autoantigens are spotted in a micro array format on a glass slide. The proteins and peptides were derived from citrulline, BiP, GP39, collagen I, collagen II, collagen III, collagen IV, collagen IX and collagen XI as well as overlapping peptides from Type II collagen. Further autoantigens included active and deiminated forms of fibrinogen, vimentin and filaggrin (deimination means arginine converted to citrulline), glucose-6-phosphate isomerase was also seen but an occasional control demonstrated this as well. Other reactivities were also noted. This technology is currently being applied to early RA. Importantly, sera

can be studied serially to identify different targeted epitopes as the disease evolved.

Profiles of these autoantibody reactivities are being analyzed by statistical algorithms to determine the optimal sensitivity and specificity for RA.

These are indeed exciting times for RA, both therapeutically and diagnostically. The challenge to develop new specific markers is being met, as demonstrated by the development of novel serologic assays with high specificity being combined with other less specific autoantibodies but when used together yields test results that are virtually 100% specific for RA. An ultimate goal of this kind of approach might be the development of tolerization protocols directed against specific autoreactivities determined by this methodology.

If these new assays can be developed in a cost-effective manner with good sensitivities, utilization of such assays could reliably diagnose rheumatoid disease and allow treatment to proceed in an unambiguous fashion. For now, the only available commercial assay is anti-CCP, but it is highly likely that in the next 1-2 years we will see the evolution of such products.

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