

Distinction between MOG antibody-positive and AQP4 antibody-positive NMO spectrum disorders



ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate clinical features among patients with neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSD) who have myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) antibodies, aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibodies, or seronegativity for both antibodies.

Methods: Sera from patients diagnosed with NMOSD in 1 of 3 centers (2 sites in Brazil and 1 site in Japan) were tested for MOG and AQP4 antibodies using cell-based assays with live transfected cells.

Results: Among the 215 patients with NMOSD, 7.4% (16/215) were positive for MOG antibodies and 64.7% (139/215) were positive for AQP4 antibodies. No patients were positive for both antibodies. Patients with MOG antibodies represented 21.1% (16/76) of the patients negative for AQP4 antibodies. Compared with patients with AQP4 antibodies or patients who were seronegative, patients with MOG antibodies were more frequently male, had a more restricted phenotype (optic nerve more than spinal cord), more frequently had bilateral simultaneous optic neuritis, more often had a single attack, had spinal cord lesions distributed in the lower portion of the spinal cord, and usually demonstrated better functional recovery after an attack.

Conclusions: Patients with NMOSD with MOG antibodies have distinct clinical features, fewer attacks, and better recovery than patients with AQP4 antibodies or patients seronegative for both antibodies. *Neurology*® 2014;82:474-481

GLOSSARY

ADEM = acute demyelinating encephalomyelitis; **ANA** = antinuclear autoantibodies; **AQP4** = aquaporin-4; **CBA** = cell-based assay; **EDSS** = Expanded Disability Status Scale; **IgG** = immunoglobulin G; **LETM** = longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis; **MOG** = myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein; **MS** = multiple sclerosis; **NMO** = neuromyelitis optica; **NMOSD** = neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders; **ON** = optic neuritis.

Neuromyelitis optica (NMO) is characterized by severe attacks of optic neuritis (ON) and longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis (LETM) with 3 or more vertebral segment spinal cord lesions observed on MRI.¹ Limited forms of the disease are known as NMO spectrum disorders (NMOSD). NMOSD currently include patients with either ON or LETM (single or recurrent events of LETM or recurrent or simultaneous bilateral ON).² Approximately 90% of the patients with NMO and more than half of the patients with NMOSD are positive for autoantibodies against aquaporin-4 (AQP4).^{3,4} Therefore, a proportion of patients with NMO or NMOSD remains AQP4 antibody-negative despite the use of the best assays available on serum samples collected during an acute attack before any treatment.

Recently, autoantibodies against myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) were reported in 4 patients who were clinically diagnosed with NMOSD and negative for AQP4 antibodies.⁵ High-titer MOG antibodies are predominantly of the immunoglobulin G (IgG) 1 subtype and efficiently mediate complement-dependent cytotoxicity in vitro.⁶ However, none of these previous studies investigated comprehensively the features that may distinguish patients with AQP4 antibodies from those with high-titer MOG antibodies or those who are negative for both antibodies, even

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though such information is useful for clinical practice. In this study, we compared the clinical, MRI, and laboratory characteristics of patients with high-titer MOG antibodies with those of patients with AQP4 antibodies and seronegative patients.

METHODS Patients and serum samples. We enrolled a total of 215 patients from 3 tertiary centers for this study: 1) Hospital das Clínicas, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; 2) Center for the Investigation of MS at Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; and 3) Tohoku University Hospital, Sendai, Japan. We included pediatric and adult patients who had received a clinical diagnosis of definitive NMO or NMOSD, which currently includes patients with one attack or recurrent LETM and those with bilateral simultaneous or recurrent ON. For simplicity, we use the term NMOSD to encompass both NMO and NMOSD. We only included consecutive patients followed up in one of the 3 centers for whom information regarding the clinical attacks, brain and spinal cord MRIs, and serum for antibody testing were available; 7 patients were excluded because of a lack of information (5 patients with AQP4 antibodies and 2 seronegative patients). All patients seronegative for both AQP4 and MOG antibodies were fully investigated, and alternative diagnoses were ruled out. The serum samples from the Brazilian centers were stored at -80°C after centrifugation in each center, shipped on dry ice to Sendai, Japan, and stored again at -80°C until analysis.

AQP4 and MOG antibody assays. All serum samples were analyzed at Tohoku University to detect AQP4 and MOG antibodies. The cell-based assay (CBA) for AQP4 antibody detection in living cells has been described⁷ using HEK-293 cells stably transfected with the M23 isoform of AQP4. Two investigators (D.K.S. and T.T.) scored the assays. These samples were also analyzed for the presence of MOG antibodies using a CBA with live HEK-293 cells transiently transfected with a plasmid containing full-length human MOG cDNA (pIRES2-Dsred2 vector, BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA; provided by P.J.W.) using the FUGENE6 transfection agent (Promega Corp., Madison, WI). Goat anti-human IgG labeled with Alexa488 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) was used as a secondary antibody after the transfected cells were exposed to the patients' diluted serum. The samples were tested for MOG antibodies at least twice at dilution of 1:128, and only patients whose samples were judged to be positive by 2 observers (D.K.S. and T.T.) were considered positive with high titers. See details of the patients tested during the validation of MOG antibody assay in the e-Methods on the *Neurology*[®] Web site at www.neurology.org. Later, positivity for the MOG antibodies was also confirmed by P.J.W. at Oxford University in a blinded fashion. The titers from both assays were calculated semiquantitatively using consecutive twofold dilutions.

Statistical analysis. Nonparametric tests (Wilcoxon tests) were used to compare the clinical data and CBA titers among the groups of patients. The categorical data from the study were analyzed using Fisher exact test, and $p < 0.05$ was considered to be significant.

Standard protocol approvals, registration, and patient consent. This study was approved by the ethics committee of each center and conducted in accordance with internationally recognized ethical standards. All study participants provided written informed consent.

RESULTS In total, 215 patients with NMOSD were included: 152 from Brazil (Sao Paulo and Belo

Horizonte) and 63 from Japan (Sendai). Among these patients, 7.4% (16/215) were positive for MOG antibodies, 64.7% (139/215) were positive for AQP4 antibodies, and the remaining 27.9% (60/215) were seronegative. No patients were positive for both antibodies. Patients with MOG antibodies represented 21.1% (16/76) of AQP4-antibody seronegative cases.

The clinical characteristics of each patient with MOG antibodies are summarized in table 1. None of the patients had encephalopathy or seizures. In the acute phase, all patients with MOG antibodies received IV high-dose methylprednisolone (1 g/d for 3–5 days) as the first-line treatment for acute attacks, and 87.5% (14/16) of them experienced good recovery. Only one patient with a severe LETM attack, with tetraparesis, urinary retention, and a sensory level of Th10 and below, was further treated with 5 sessions of plasmapheresis. However, this patient had only a partial recovery of motor strength in the trunk and upper limbs, remaining paraplegic and without bowel/bladder control.

The median (range) MOG antibody titers were higher in patients with a single attack than in recurrent patients (4,096 [128–32,768] vs 384 [128–4,096], respectively, $p = 0.0193$). Later, we were able to confirm persistent positivity for MOG antibodies in consecutive samples from 7 patients after a median (range) of 246 (34–400) days.

Comparison of demographic and main clinical syndrome features according to antibody status. Among the patients, 168 were female and 47 were male. The female:male ratio was 7.2:1.0 (122/17) in the AQP4 antibody group and 2.0:1.0 (40/20) in the seronegative group. By contrast, males predominated (ratio of 0.6:1.0 [6/10]) in the MOG antibody group. The median (range) onset age was 37.5 (3–70) years for patients with MOG antibodies, 37 (4–78) years for patients with AQP4 antibodies, and 32.5 (10–69) for patients who were seronegative ($p = 0.0915$).

In the group of patients who met the criteria for definite NMO ($n = 101$), only 1 patient had MOG antibodies, whereas the majority had AQP4 antibodies (84.2% [85/101]) and 14.8% (15/101) were seronegative. We found 12 patients with a single attack who presented initially with ON and myelitis, thus fulfilling the definitive NMO criteria in the first attack. Among them, 1 patient had MOG antibodies, 8 had AQP4 antibodies, and 3 were seronegative.

In the group of patients with only LETM, 6.4% (5/78) had MOG antibodies, 55.1% (43/78) had AQP4 antibodies, and 38.5% (30/78) were seronegative. Among the patients with bilateral simultaneous or recurrent ON, 27.8% (10/36) had MOG antibodies, 30.5% (11/36) had AQP4 antibodies, and 41.7% (15/36) were seronegative.

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of 16 patients with NMOSD with MOG antibodies

Patient	Onset age, y/sex	Disease duration, y	No. of attacks	Phenotype	First attack site	Severe visual disability	BS symptoms	EDSS	Brain MRI	Spinal MRI lesion	CSF cell counts	CSF protein, mg/dL	CSF OCB	Other serum autoantibodies	MOG antibody titer, 1:x	Treatment
1	30/M	2	2	LETM	Thoracic myelitis	NA	Yes	8.0	T2 hyperintensity surrounding 3rd and 4th ventricles	Th3-conus	7	164	Negative	Negative	1:256	CS, AZA, mitoxantrone
2	37/F	19	1	NMO	Bilateral ON + myelitis	Yes	No	5.0	Nonspecific WM lesions	Th8-Th10	ND	ND	ND	Negative	1:128	None
3	34/M	9	3	Recurrent ON	Left ON	No	No	2.0	Normal	NA	ND	ND	ND	Negative	1:4,096	None
4	24/M	1	1	Bilateral ON	Bilateral simultaneous ON	Yes	No	3.0	Nonspecific WM lesions	NA	5	27	Negative	Negative	1:4,096	None
5	46/F	5	2	Recurrent ON	Left ON	No	No	1.0	Normal	NA	45	38	ND	Negative	1:512	CS
6	29/M	1	1	LETM	Thoracic myelitis	NA	No	3.0	Normal	Th7-conus	154	34	ND	TgAb+	1:4,096	CS, AZA
7	3/F	3	3	LETM	Cervical myelitis	NA	No	5.0	T2-high subcortical lesions in the right frontal lobe and bilateral occipital and right cerebellar peduncle	C2-C5, Th2-Th6, and Th10-conus	21	34	Negative	Negative	1:1,024	None
8	15/F	18	3	Recurrent ON	Right ON	No	No	1.0	Nonspecific WM lesions	NA	3	30	Negative	ANA+	1:256	AZA
9	40/M	1	1	Bilateral ON	Bilateral simultaneous ON	No	No	1.0	Normal	NA	3	49	ND	Negative	1:16,384	CS, AZA
10	50/M	5	2	LETM	Thoracolumbar myelitis	NA	No	6.0	Normal	Th1-conus	30	28	Negative	Negative	1:256	CS
11	49/M	2	1	LETM	Thoracolumbar myelitis	NA	No	3.5	Normal	Th7-Th9	125	39	Negative	ANA+	1:32,768	None
12	28/M	1	1	Bilateral ON	Bilateral simultaneous ON	No	No	0.0	Normal	NA	ND	ND	ND	Negative	1:4,096	CS
13	70/M	1	1	Bilateral ON	Bilateral simultaneous ON	No	No	0.0	Normal	NA	ND	ND	ND	SSA+	1:16,384	CS
14	38/M	1	1	Bilateral ON	Bilateral simultaneous ON	No	No	1.0	Nonspecific WM lesions	NA	ND	ND	ND	TPOAb+	1:2,048	CS
15	45/F	4	2	Recurrent ON	Left ON	No	No	1.0	Normal	NA	ND	ND	ND	Negative	1:128	CS
16	47/F	2	2	Recurrent ON	Right ON	No	No	1.0	Nonspecific WM lesions	NA	1	39	ND	Negative	1:512	None

Abbreviations: ANA = antinuclear antibody; AZA = azathioprine; BS = brainstem; CS = oral corticosteroids; EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale score at last follow-up; LETM = longitudinally extensive myelitis; MOG = myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein; NA = not applicable; ND = not done; NMO = neuromyelitis optica; NMOSD = neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders; OCB = oligoclonal bands; ON = optic neuritis; SSA = anti-SSA antibody (anti-Ro); TgAb = anti-thyroglobulin antibody; TPOAb = thyroperoxidase antibody; WM = white matter.

Severe visual disability was defined as visual acuity of 20/200 or less in one or both eyes at last follow-up.

The comparison of the demographic and clinical characteristics among patients with MOG antibodies, patients with AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative patients is summarized in table 2 and table e-1.

Comparison of detailed clinical features among patients with MOG and AQP4 antibodies and seronegative patients.

In total, 155 patients were positive for either MOG or AQP4 antibodies. Brainstem symptoms commonly reported in AQP4 antibody-positive patients, such as persisting nausea/vomiting episodes for longer than 48 hours, were found in 40.6% (56/139) of patients with AQP4 antibodies, whereas only a single patient with MOG antibodies and 11.7% (7/60) of the seronegative patients reported similar symptoms during attacks ($p < 0.0001$). Intractable hiccups were only reported in patients with AQP4 antibodies and one seronegative patient (0 [0/16] vs 23.7% [33/139] vs 1.7% [1/60] for patients with MOG antibodies, patients with AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative patients, respectively; $p < 0.0001$). Painful tonic spasms were present in 6.3% (1/16) of the patients with MOG antibodies, 42.5% (59/139) of the patients with AQP4 antibodies, and 31.7% (19/60) of seronegative patients ($p = 0.0073$).

Among patients with ON attacks, we found that 18.8% (3/11) of the MOG antibody group, 72.9% (72/96) of the AQP4 antibody group, and 46.7% (14/30) of the seronegative group had a visual acuity $<20/200$ ($p = 0.0010$). One patient (9.1%) positive for MOG antibodies, 30.2% (29/96) of the patients positive for AQP4 antibodies, and 13.3% (4/30) of the seronegative patients had no light perception after an ON attack. Bilateral, simultaneous ON attacks were observed in all groups, but such attacks were more

common in patients with MOG antibodies (see illustrative imaging scan in figure 1) than in those with AQP4 antibodies or those who were seronegative (72.7% [8/11] vs 24.0% [23/96] vs 36.7% [11/30], respectively; $p = 0.0035$).

Patients with a single attack comprised 50.0% (8/16) of patients with MOG antibodies and 16.6% (23/139) of patients with AQP4 antibodies ($p = 0.0044$). In these patients, the median (range) follow-up was not different among patients with MOG antibodies, those with AQP4 antibodies, and those who were seronegative (1 [1–19] vs 2 [1–27] vs 1 [0–11] years, respectively; $p = 0.3046$). The median disability at the last visit after a single attack measured by the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) was 2 (range 0–5) in the MOG antibody-positive group, 6 (2–8.5) in the AQP4 antibody-positive group, and 4.5 (0–7) in the seronegative group ($p = 0.0173$).

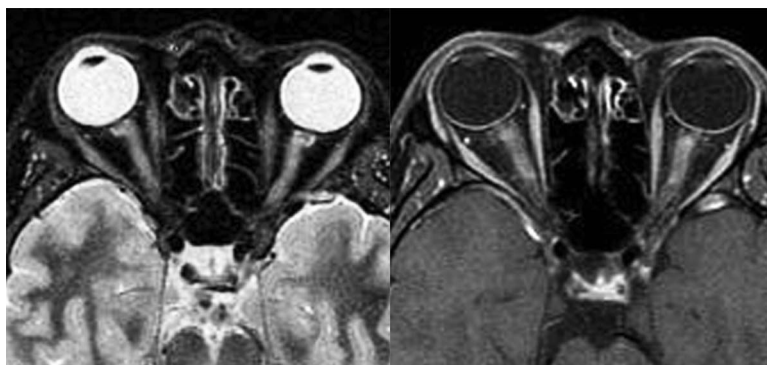
Recurrent patients with MOG antibodies ($n = 8$) had a median follow-up of 4.5 years (range 2–18), in contrast to 8 years (range 0–45) in the patients with AQP4 antibodies and 3 years (range 0–32) in seronegative patients ($p = 0.0046$), but there were no differences between patients with MOG and AQP4 antibodies ($p = 0.1493$) or between patients with MOG antibodies and those who were seronegative ($p = 0.5399$). Recurrent patients who were positive for MOG antibodies had a lower median number of attacks than patients positive for AQP4 antibodies and those who were seronegative (2 [2–3] vs 4 [2–33] vs 3 [2–18], $p = 0.0011$), most likely because of the higher median (range) number of myelitis attacks in the patients with AQP4 antibodies and in those who were seronegative (0 [0–2] vs 2 [0–30] vs 2

Table 2 Comparison of clinical features between patients with NMOSD with MOG antibodies, AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative patients

Characteristics	MOG Abs+ (n = 16)	AQP4 Abs+ (n = 139)	Seronegative (n = 60)	p Value
Phenotype, n (%)				
NMO	1/16 (6.3)	85/139 (61.1)	15/60 (25.0)	
NMOSD-LETM	5/16 (31.2)	43/139 (30.9)	30/60 (50.0)	<0.0001
NMOSD-ON	10/16 (62.5)	11/139 (8.0)	15/60 (25.0)	
Female, n (%)	6/16 (37.5)	122/139 (87.8)	40/60 (66.7)	<0.0001
Age, y, median (range)				
At first attack	37.5 (3–70)	37 (4–78)	32.5 (10–69)	0.0915
At sampling	42 (6–70)	49 (15–82)	38 (12–69)	0.0004
Follow-up, y, median (range)	2 (1–19)	7 (0–45)	3 (0–32)	0.0002
Patients with a single attack, n (%)	8 (50.0)	23 (16.6)	18 (30.0)	0.0031
Simultaneous ON + myelitis attacks (any time), n (%)	1 (6.25)	32 (23.0)	6 (10.0)	0.0406
No. of attacks, median (range)	1.5 (1–3)	4 (1–33)	2.5 (1–18)	<0.0001
EDSS, median (range)	1.5 (0–8)	5.8 (1–8.5)	4 (0–7)	<0.0001

Abbreviations: Abs = antibodies; AQP4 = aquaporin-4; EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale score; LETM = longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis; MOG = myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein; NMO = neuromyelitis optica; NMOSD = neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders; ON = optic neuritis.

Figure 1 Bilateral optic neuritis in a patient with MOG antibodies



Axial short T1 inversion recovery (STIR) and T1-weighted with gadolinium MRI of the optic nerves from a 28-year-old man with bilateral simultaneous optic neuritis and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) antibodies (titer 1:4,096) shows bilateral STIR hyperintense lesions with contrast enhancement.

[0–15], respectively; $p = 0.0026$). However, the annual relapse rate was not different among recurrent disease patients with MOG antibodies (0.5 [0.1–1]), those with AQP4 antibodies (0.7 [0.1–4]), and those who were seronegative (0.9 [0.1–4], $p = 0.1453$). The median (range) EDSS at the last visit of the patients with recurrent disease was 1.5 (1–8) in patients with MOG antibodies, 5.5 (1–8.5) in patients with AQP4 antibodies, and 4 (1–7) in seronegative patients ($p = 0.0125$). Patients with MOG antibodies clearly appear to have a better outcome regardless of the course of the disease.

Comparison of MRI findings among patients with MOG antibodies, patients with AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative

patients. An abnormal brain MRI was present in 37.5% (6/16) of patients with MOG antibodies, 56.8% (79/139) of patients with AQP4 antibodies, and 56.7% (34/60) of seronegative patients. Medullary lesions commonly associated with persisting nausea/vomiting or hiccups episodes in NMOSD were observed in a single patient with MOG antibodies, in 12.9% (18/139) of patients with AQP4 antibodies, and in 3.3% (2/60) of seronegative patients.

Spinal cord lesions on MRI were present in 37.5% (6/16), 92.1% (128/139), and 71.7% (43/60) of patients with MOG antibodies, patients with AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative patients, respectively (table 3, table e-2). Lesions in patients with MOG antibodies were distributed more frequently in the thoracolumbar region (figure 2). By contrast, patients with AQP4 antibodies and seronegative patients had more lesions distributed in the cervicothoracic region. All patients with MOG antibodies (6/6), all patients who were seronegative (43/43), and 89.1% (114/128) of patients with AQP4 antibodies had lesions covering 3 or more vertebral segments in the sagittal spinal cord MRI. The median (range) number of vertebral segments of the longest spinal cord lesion was 6.5 (3–14) in patients with MOG antibodies, 6 (1–19) in patients with AQP4 antibodies, and 4.5 (3–19) in seronegative patients ($p = 0.3658$). The involvement of the central portion of the spinal cord in the axial spinal cord MRI was found in 66.7% (4/6) of patients with MOG antibodies, 89.8% (115/128) of patients with

Table 3 MRI and laboratory findings in patients with NMOSD with MOG antibodies, patients with NMOSD with AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative patients

	MOG Abs+ (n = 16)	AQP4 Abs+ (n = 139)	Seronegative (n = 60)	p Value
Normal brain MRI, % (n/total)	62.5 (10/16)	43.2 (60/139)	43.3 (26/60)	0.3736
Spinal MRI lesion localization, n/total (%)				
Cervical	1/6 (16.7)	89/128 (69.5)	29/43 (67.4)	0.0345
Thoracic	6/6 (100)	87/128 (68.0)	31/43 (72.1)	0.2879
Lumbar	4/6 (66.7)	5/128 (3.1)	4/43 (9.3)	<0.0001
CSF analysis				
Cell count, median (range)	14 (1–154)	6 (0–379)	3 (0–143)	0.1157
Protein, mg/dL, median (range)	36 (27–164)	34 (10–307)	37 (16–254)	0.9652
Oligoclonal bands positivity, n/total (%)	0/6 (0.0)	11/60 (18.3)	3/13 (23.1)	0.5917
Other serum autoantibodies, n/total (%)				
ANA	1/15 (6.7)	46/107 (43.0)	6/41 (14.6)	0.0002
Anti-SSA	1/14 (7.14)	19/100 (19.0)	3/36 (8.3)	0.2850
Anti-SSB	0/14 (0.0)	9/100 (9.00)	1/35 (2.9)	0.4968
TGAbs	1/11 (9.1)	13/81 (15.2)	1/15 (6.7)	0.7185
TPOAb	1/11 (9.1)	10/85 (11.8)	0/19 (0.0)	0.2939

Abbreviations: Abs = antibodies; ANA = antinuclear antibodies; anti-SSA = anti-Sjögren syndrome A antibodies; anti-SSB = anti-Sjögren syndrome B antibodies; AQP4 = aquaporin-4; MOG = myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein; NMOSD = neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders; TGAbs = thyroglobulin antibodies; TPOAb = thyroid peroxidase antibodies.

Figure 2 Recurrent longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis in a patient with MOG antibodies



Sagittal T2-weighted MRI of the spinal cord from a 6-year-old girl with recurrent longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) antibodies (titer 1:1,024) shows 2 longitudinally extensive lesions. On T1-weighted sagittal sequence, the lesion in the thoracolumbar transition shows a ring contrast enhancement.

AQP4 antibodies, and 79.1% (34/43) of the seronegative patients ($p = 0.0721$).

Comparison of laboratory findings among patients with MOG antibodies, patients with AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative patients. Analysis of the CSF was available in 73.4% (158/215) of the patients, but there were no differences on the results among the 3 groups. Antinuclear autoantibodies (ANA) in the serum were found less frequently in patients with MOG antibodies than in the other groups. The frequency of other antibodies was not different among the 3 groups (table 3).

Comparison of long-term treatments used in patients with MOG antibodies, patients with AQP4 antibodies, and seronegative patients. Among the patients with MOG antibodies, 56.3% (9/16) were on oral corticosteroids for relapse prevention, whereas oral corticosteroids were used by 80.6% (112/139) of patients with AQP4 antibodies and 56.7% (34/60) of patients who were seronegative ($p = 0.0007$). Azathioprine was used in 25.0% (4/16) of patients with MOG antibodies, 54.7% (76/139) of patients with AQP4 antibodies, and 38.3% (23/60) of patients who were seronegative ($p = 0.0166$). A single patient with MOG antibodies, 8.6% (12/139) of patients with AQP4 antibodies, and 3.3% (2/60) of seronegative patients used mitoxantrone. None of the patients with MOG antibodies, 8.6% (12/139) of the patients with AQP4 antibodies, and only 1 seronegative patient used rituximab.

DISCUSSION We compared patients with AQP4 and MOG antibodies who received a clinical diagnosis of NMOSD. We also compared some of the clinical features of these patients with seronegative patients. Patients with MOG antibodies tended to have a single or a lower number of attacks, whereas patients with AQP4 antibodies were more likely to be prototypical NMO patients, with relapsing disease characterized by severe ON and LETM attacks, as previously described.¹ The degree of recovery, measured by EDSS and visual acuity, also indicates that patients with MOG antibodies tended to have a better recovery after an attack. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize some patients with MOG antibodies experience severe disability after ON or LETM attacks, and thus patients in this group may not recover well.

Our study results suggest that patients with MOG antibodies fulfilling the definitive NMO criteria as recently reported⁵ may actually be rare. Some NMOSD cases with MOG antibodies reported previously (table e-3) and the single NMO case in our study had a monophasic presentation with both ON and myelitis occurring during the same attack, similarly to the original description by Eugene Devic in 1894. In fact, some of these patients with MOG antibodies and single attack in the previous and current studies may have a spatially limited form of acute demyelinating encephalomyelitis (ADEM) but without encephalopathy and typical brain lesions, which could mimic NMOSD. However, we also found recurrent patients with persistent MOG antibodies, which is not usually observed in ADEM and precludes the generalization of this hypothesis to all patients.

The strong female predominance in patients with AQP4 antibodies was not found in the MOG antibody group, and a much lower female:male ratio was found in seronegative patients. A similar difference in the female: male ratio between the diseases (with MOG antibodies and with AQP4 antibodies) was observed in previous smaller studies^{2,6} and this finding seems to parallel the serum ANA positivity. By contrast, and similarly to MOG antibody-mediated disease, ADEM does not appear to have a sex bias.⁸

We found a difference in the spatial distribution of spinal cord lesions on MRI between patients with MOG antibodies and those with AQP4 antibodies. The patients with AQP4 antibodies frequently had cervical lesions, including some extending to the medullary region, whereas patients with MOG antibodies more frequently had long lesions extending to the lumbar spinal cord. Brainstem symptoms, such as persistent nausea/vomiting and hiccups, as previously reported in NMOSD,^{9,10} were more commonly found in the AQP4 antibody group than in the MOG antibody or seronegative groups. Typical pathologic NMO lesions in the area postrema have been found in postmortem specimens of AQP4

antibody-positive patients,¹¹ and, although no pathologic studies have been performed on patients with MOG antibodies, no lesions in area postrema would be expected in this group.

Although MOG antibodies have been shown to be potentially pathogenic and to efficiently activate complement in vitro, these antibodies have been reported in a variety of demyelinating diseases such as ADEM and multiple sclerosis (MS),¹² especially in pediatric populations,^{13,14} and also in NMOSD.⁶ It is possible that differences in antibody assays or cohort ascertainment have a role to play in the apparent nondisease specificity of the MOG antibodies. One could argue that the presence of MOG antibodies in a number of distinct diseases may currently limit the use of the MOG antibody assay as a specific diagnostic biomarker, and it is possible that other undiscovered autoantibodies may exist in the seronegative patients. However, it is important to consider that excluding the patients with NMOSD with AQP4 antibodies, all of these diagnoses are currently based on clinical and MRI features. Because of the study design, patients with MOG antibodies who had received a diagnosis of ADEM and MS were not included in this study, so our study findings are currently limited to patients who received a diagnosis of NMOSD. MOG antibody-positive patients, regardless of whether they had a single attack or recurrent disease, had some distinct clinical presenting features, usually fewer attacks, and a better recovery after an attack than patients with AQP4 antibodies or seronegative patients. Further long-term prospective studies are required to investigate whether patients with a single attack and patients with recurrent MOG antibodies—with clinical diagnosis of ADEM, MS, or NMOSD—have a singular disease, but with some differences in the clinical phenotype, disease course, and treatment response.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Study design and conceptualization: D.K. Sato, I. Nakashima, A.M.M. Lino, D. Callegaro, and K. Fujihara. Drafting of manuscript: D.K. Sato, T. Takahashi, I. Nakashima, P.J. Waters, M.I. Leite, and K. Fujihara. Acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of data: D.K. Sato, F.M.d.H. Jorge, S.L. Apostolos-Pereira, N. Talim, T. Takahashi, P.J. Waters, I. Nakashima, D. Callegaro, and M.A. Lana-Peixoto. Statistical analysis: D.K. Sato, T. Takahashi, and I. Nakashima. Critical revision of the manuscript: D.K. Sato, P.J. Waters, M.I. Leite, I. Nakashima, T. Misu, T. Takahashi, R.F. Simm, A.M.M. Lino, K. Fujihara, and M. Aoki.

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Distinction between MOG antibody-positive and AQP4 antibody-positive NMO spectrum disorders

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