

Topic: Autoimmune neurological diseases associated with autoantibodies specific for synaptic antigens

Neurological diseases associated with autoantibodies targeting the voltage-gated potassium channel complex: immunobiology and clinical characteristics

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ABSTRACT

Voltage-gated potassium channels (VGKCs) represent a group of tetrameric signaling proteins with several functions, including modulation of neuronal excitability and neurotransmitter release. Moreover, VGKCs give a key contribution to the generation of the action potential. VGKCs are complexed with other neuronal proteins, and it is now widely known that serum autoantibodies directed against VGKCs are actually directed against the potassium channel subunits only in a minority of patients. By contrast, these autoantibodies more commonly target three proteins that are complexed with alpha-dendrotoxin-labeled potassium channels in brain extracts. These three proteins are contactin-associated protein-2 (Caspr-2), leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1 (LGI-1) protein and the protein Tag-1/contactin-2. Neoplasms are detected only in a minority of seropositive patients for VGKC complex-IgG and do not significantly associate with Caspr-2 or LGI-1. Among all the cancers described in association with VGKC complex-IgG, lung carcinoma, thymoma, and hematologic malignancies are the most commonly detected. We will review all the major neurological conditions associated with VGKC complex-IgG. These include Isaacs' syndrome, Morvan syndrome, limbic encephalitis, facio-brachial dystonic seizures, chorea and other movement disorders, epilepsy, psychosis, gastrointestinal neuromuscular diseases, a subacute encephalopathy that mimics Creutzfeldt-Jakob prion disease both clinically and radiologically and autoimmune chronic pain. The vast majority of these conditions are reversible by immunotherapy, and it is becoming increasingly recognized that early diagnosis and detection of VGKC complex-IgG is critical in order to rapidly start the treatment. As a result, VGKC complex-IgG are now part of the investigation of patients with unexplained subacute onset of epilepsy, memory or cognitive problems, or peripheral nerve hyperexcitability syndromes.

Key words: Chronic pain, epilepsy; facio-brachial dystonic seizures; leucine-rich glioma inactivated 1 protein; limbic encephalitis; movement disorders; neuromyotonia; voltage-gated potassium channels

INTRODUCTION

Voltage-gated potassium channels (VGKCs) represent a group of tetrameric signaling proteins with several functions, including modulation of neuronal excitability and neurotransmitter release.^[1] Moreover, VGKCs contribute to the generation of the action potential. Neurological autoimmune and paraneoplastic syndromes involve only a small number of VGKCs,

notably the “Shaker” type Kv1 channels (Kv1.1, Kv1.2, Kv1.6), sensitive to alpha-dendrotoxin.^[2] VGKCs are complexed with other neuronal proteins, and it is now widely known that serum autoantibodies directed against VGKCs are actually directed against the potassium channel subunits only in a minority of patients. In contrast, these autoantibodies more commonly target three proteins that are complexed with alpha-dendrotoxin-labeled potassium channels in brain extracts.^[3] These three proteins are contactin-associated protein-2

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(Caspr-2), which is localized at the juxtaparanodes in myelinated axons and associates with Transient axonal glycoprotein 1, postsynaptic density-95/discs large/zonula occludens-1, and the ankyrin-spectrin protein;^[4] leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1 (LGI-1) protein that is most strongly expressed in the hippocampus; and the protein Tag-1/contactin-2, associated with Caspr-2.

Bien *et al.*^[5] demonstrated that T-cell cytotoxicity is not a major contributor for the pathogenesis of the neurological syndromes associated with VGKCs, whereas antibody and complement-mediated neuronal cell damage are prevalent.

Neoplasms are detected only in a minority of seropositive patients for VGKC complex-IgG (16% in the experience of Mayo Clinic)^[2,4] and do not significantly associate with Caspr-2 or LGI-1. Among the tumors that are believed to be associated with VGKC complex-IgG, lung carcinoma, thymoma and hematologic malignancies are the most commonly described.^[2]

We will review all the major neurological conditions associated with VGKC complex-IgG. These include Isaacs' syndrome,^[6] Morvan syndrome (MoS),^[7] limbic encephalitis (LE),^[8,9] facio-brachial dystonic seizures (FBDS),^[10,11] chorea and other movement disorders,^[12] epilepsy,^[13] psychosis,^[14] gastrointestinal neuromuscular diseases,^[15,16] a subacute encephalopathy that mimics Creutzfeldt-Jakob prion disease both clinically and radiologically^[2] and autoimmune chronic pain.^[17]

PERIPHERAL NERVE HYPEREXCITABILITY

Motor nerves

Isaacs' syndrome (neuromyotonia) Immune-mediated neuromyotonia, also known as Isaacs' syndrome, is the most severe phenotype of peripheral nerve hyperexcitability. It is characterized by spontaneous and continuous muscular activity resulting from repetitive motor unit action potentials of peripheral origin. The syndrome was described for the first time by Isaacs in 1961.^[18] Isaacs also established the peripheral nerve origin of the discharges by documenting the persistence of abnormal electromyographic activity after proximal nerve block. The main clinical features of the neuromyotonia are muscle twitching at rest (visible myokymia), cramps and muscle stiffness, impaired muscle relaxation after voluntary contraction (pseudomyotonia), along with hyperhidrosis. Patients may also suffer from weakness. Other symptoms include myokymia of the limb, trunk,^[19] face^[20] and tongue^[21] muscles. In some patients, hypertrophy of muscles can occur

due to continuous muscle activity.^[22] The main electromyographic hallmark of the neuromyotonia is the presence of spontaneous, continuous doublet, triplet or multiplet single motor unit discharges, firing at a high intraburst frequency (30-300 Hz).^[23] In addition, fibrillation potentials and fasciculations are often present, the former indicating the discharge of a single muscle fibers. About 40% of patients with acquired neuromyotonia have detectable anti-VGKC antibodies^[24] and the percentage increases to 80% if there is an associated thymoma. Interestingly, the dysfunction of peripheral nerve VGKCs can be also due to genetic cause, that is, episodic ataxia type I. In fact, episodic ataxia type I is caused by a mutation of the potassium channel gene KCNA1 on chromosome 12.^[25]

The acquired, immune-mediated form of the neuromyotonia has been described in association with many autoimmune diseases, such as myasthenia gravis, Addison disease, vitiligo, Hashimoto thyroiditis, pernicious anemia, celiac disease, and rheumatoid arthritis.^[26] It is well established that neuromyotonia may also be paraneoplastic. In such cases, the pathophysiology is likely due to cross-reactivity of tumor antigens and VGKCs.^[26] Most cases of paraneoplastic neuromyotonia are related to small cell lung carcinoma^[27,28] and thymoma,^[29,30] but it has also been reported an association with Hodgkin lymphoma,^[31] bladder^[32] and ovarian carcinoma.^[33] Membrane-stabilizing drugs, namely the anticonvulsants carbamazepine, phenytoin, sodium valproic acid, lamotrigine are used for symptomatic relief in patients with Isaacs' syndrome as they usually provide significant improvement of stiffness, muscle spasms, and pain. Their mechanism of action helps reducing neuronal repetitive firing through interaction with VGKCs. If the response is not sufficient, oral corticosteroid may be prescribed, and nonsteroid immunosuppressive drugs such as azathioprine and methotrexate may also be considered as treatment.^[34] Plasma exchange often produces clinical improvement lasting about 6 weeks with a significant fall in VGKC antibody titers.^[34] Intravenous immunoglobulins are also indicated for severe neuromyotonia, providing short-term relief. In the paraneoplastic form of the neuromyotonia, treatment of malignancy is warranted.^[34]

Sensory nerves

Chronic pain

Klein *et al.*^[17] found that the 50% of VGKC-complex antibody positive patients experience pain in isolation (28%) or with accompanying neurologic manifestations (72%), not attributable to an alternative cause. VGKC-complex antibodies related pain is

subacute in onset, chronic in course, neuropathic, nociceptive, regional, or diffuse. It is significantly associated with Caspr-2 antibody positivity, but not with LGI-1 antibody,^[17] and occurs in isolation or with recognized neurologic manifestations of VGKC-complex autoimmunity.^[11,35,36] It is characterized by prominent morbidity and in some cases may require to be treated by narcotics. It has been hypothesized that pain related to VGKC antibodies is due to the hyperexcitability of nociceptive pathways, although such involvement is difficult to be demonstrated, and patients' symptoms are often disproportionate to objectively measured neuropathic dysfunction. It has been demonstrated that VGKCs act synergistically with the potassium/sodium hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated ion channel 2 (HCN2), that is an inward rectifying channel acting as a regulator of nociceptive pain.^[37] VGKC and HCN2 act synergistically to maintain nociceptive afferent sensory neural thresholds,^[38,39] and it is reasonable to hypothesize that VGKC-complex antibodies may interfere with their functional activity.

Membrane-stabilizing antiepileptic drugs may have some benefit in patients with VGKC-complex autoimmune chronic pain. Interestingly, 81% of patients described by Klein *et al.*^[17] experienced improvement in their pain by immunotherapy, allowing narcotics to be discontinued in some cases.

More recently, Rosch *et al.*^[40] reported two cases of ganglioside antibody-negative pediatric Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with Caspr-2 antibodies. Both patients experienced a full recovery. Thus, Caspr-2 might be a possible autoimmune target in Guillain-Barré syndrome. Certainly, further studies are needed in order to fully understand the relevance of Caspr-2 as an autoantigen in the pathophysiology of Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Autonomic nerves

Gastrointestinal neuromuscular disorders described in association with VGPC complex-IgG

Gastrointestinal neuromuscular diseases are characterized by symptoms of intestinal neuromuscular dysfunction.^[41] These disorders may be attributable to congenital or, more frequently, acquired conditions. An autoimmune pathophysiology has been proposed to explain acquired gastrointestinal neuromuscular diseases. Interestingly, inflammatory neuropathy is common in patients affected by gastrointestinal neuromuscular diseases and autoantibodies directed against neuronal antigens are present in some patients. VGKC complex-IgG have been detected in the sera of patients with primary and paraneoplastic slow-transit constipation,^[15,16] primary achalasia,^[42]

postinfective irritable bowel syndrome associated with inflammatory enteric neuropathy,^[43] chronic intestinal pseudo obstruction,^[44] and esophageal and colonic dysfunction secondary to infection by the protozoan parasite *trypanosoma cruzi* (Chagas' disease).^[45] The presence of VGKC-Ab (or other antineuronal antibodies) in the early phases of gastrointestinal neuromuscular diseases still remains contentious. However, if present, early detection, followed by proper immunotherapy could be important in order to prevent the progressive deterioration of gut function.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM MANIFESTATIONS

LE

LE is generally characterized by a subacute and progressive onset of episodic memory deficits, disorientation, and recurrent seizures. Additional features are hallucinations, sleep-cycle disturbances, agitation, and delusions. There is histological evidence of mesial temporal lobe inflammation. LE can be associated with several antibodies including anti-Hu,^[2] anti-CV2/CRMP5,^[46] anti-Ri,^[47,48] anti-Ma2,^[49,50] and anti-amphiphysin.^[51,52] Antibodies targeting neuronal cell surface antigens, such as ion channels and ligand-gated ion channels have been recently identified. VGKC complex-IgG are a good example of the second category of antibodies. VGKC antibodies were first reported in 2001 in two patients affected by reversible LE^[53] and then in two series in 2004.^[8,9] VGKC-LE has been described in association with antibodies against LGI-1 in 80-90% of patients^[54] or Caspr-2 in 5-10%.^[55] Very few patients have contactin-2 antibodies, and some patients have no specific target.^[56] VGKC-LE is frequently diagnosed in the absence of associated tumors.^[57,58] In a recent study, only the 21.4% of the patients showed malignancies.^[59] Hyponatremia is a characteristic feature of VGKC-LE. It is present in about 60% of patients, and it is initially resistant to treatment, but it usually resolves as the VGKC complex-IgG titers decline.^[9] The serum hyponatremia usually follows a syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) secretion pattern. Intermittent and episodic hypothermia, along with neuropathic pain, both responsive to immunotherapy, have been reported in patients affected by VGKC-LE.^[60] A severe sleep disorder, characterized by insomnia, deep diurnal drowsiness and complete disappearance of rapid eye movement sleep has also been associated with VGKC-LE.^[61] Autonomic dysfunctions have been extensively described in VGKC-LE patients. Vincent *et al.*^[9] reported sweating and hypersecretion due to an effect of the antibodies on the postganglionic sympathetic neurons. More recently, episodic bradycardia has been recognized as a prodrome

of LGI-1-LE^[62] and in all the patients reported, led to pacemaker implantation. Interestingly, in other cell-surface antibody-associated neurological disorders (i.e. N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antibody encephalitis) bradycardia has been rarely reported.

FBDS represent a typical manifestation that may precede the development of LGI-1 LE.^[11] The clinical features of FBDS will be extensively discussed elsewhere in this review. They may be characterized by facial twitching, hand and leg posturing. The antiepileptic drugs do not usually reduce seizure activity. In contrast, early initiation of plasma exchange and immunosuppression help to avoid the development of full-blown LE.

Routine cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis may reveal a mild lymphocytosis in some patients and protein, and glucose levels may be modestly raised or within normal limits. Polymerase chain reaction is obviously negative for herpes simplex virus and other neurotropic viruses while oligoclonal bands may be present, but rarely unmatched with serum bands.^[9]

In a recent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) study on patients affected by VGKC-LE^[59] initial MRI findings included unilateral or bilateral amygdala and/or hippocampal enlargement and T2 hyperintensity in 78.6% of patients at some time point during the disease course. Restricted diffusion, mild ill-defined contrast enhancement, and extratemporal findings were also reported. Interestingly, more than a quarter of the patients with initially negative MRI or only unilateral abnormalities then progressed to bilateral involvement, supporting the hypothesis of radiologic progression of the disease. It is still a matter of debate whether these changes reflect persistent inflammation or alternatively they are secondary to recurrent seizures. In fact, patients with VGKC-LE have a very high frequency of epileptic seizures,^[58] and this has been hypothesized to be related to the development of mesial temporal sclerosis, often seen in follow-up VGKC-LE patients. Patients with VGKC-LE and high signal in the medial temporal lobes typically develop hippocampal atrophy as the high signal declines.^[63,64] It is not clear yet whether the cases of otherwise “cryptogenic” mesial temporal sclerosis are at least partly related to a remote effect of VGKC autoimmunity.

FBDS

FBDS are very brief highly distinctive seizures associated with VGKC-complex antibodies, almost always in the LGI-1 subtype. They carry a high chance of developing VGKC-LE, and their recognition should prompt consideration of immunotherapies in order to

prevent the onset of LE. The FBDS was first described in 2008 by Irani *et al.*^[10] and then better characterized in 2011.^[11] As compared to the initial descriptions, it is now evident that the age of onset of FBDS is broad, varying from 28 to 92 years,^[65,66] possibly with a small male prevalence.^[11,65] The daily frequency of FBDS is high, ranging from 6 to 360 attacks per day at their peak.^[11] Emotions and movements are common triggers of FBDS,^[11,65] and a sensory aura or auditory hallucinations may precede them.^[65] Every FBDS is characterized by a dystonic posturing of the arm, both proximally and distally, and may involve also the ipsilateral face and less commonly, the trunk and the ipsilateral leg. It is worth noting that events involving the leg alone have been rarely observed.^[65] Furthermore, synchronous bilateral dystonia and rapidly alternating events have been reported.^[65] Either side can be involved, but FBDS are usually unilateral on any occasion.^[11] If FBDS can be classified as tonic seizures, or as a movement disorder, namely a form of dystonia, is still a matter of debate^[67] and data to support the former and the latter hypothesis are summarized in Table 1. FBDS are often accompanied by ictal automatisms and may be, followed by fear, agitation and speech arrest.^[65] The duration of FBDS was reported to last < 3 s in the early description,^[11] however it is now clear that they may last also between 10 and 30 s.^[65] Serum sodium levels are often reduced in FBDS patients presenting also with cognitive impairment but are rarely low during the period with facio-brachial dystonic seizures alone.^[11,65] If the patient experiences FBDS alone, with no cognitive impairment, routine MRI is unremarkable in the vast majority of cases.^[11,65] However, routine MRI showed a high signal change in the putamen in a patient described by Irani *et al.*^[65]

Table 1: Data to support the hypothesis of FBDS as tonic seizures, or as a movement disorder

Movement disorders	Epileptic seizures
Loss of consciousness not always noted	The majority of patients experiences loss of awareness, although not during every attack
Electroencephalography: epileptic activity in a minority of patients (24%)	Electroencephalography: focal slowing or epileptiform changes in 24% of cases with FBDS is a significant proportion (very brief duration of the attacks arising from spatially limited or deep foci)
Functional neuroimaging: altered glucose metabolism in different cerebral regions, including basal ganglia	Brief duration and highly stereotyped attacks
Poor response to antiepileptic drugs	LGI-1 antibodies associated with typical medial temporal lobe seizures in the context of limbic encephalitis, often refractory to anticonvulsants
Chorea and other movement disorders associated with VGKC	The frequent ictal presence of automatisms, and fear, agitation and speech arrest after the motor event

FBDS: facio-brachial dystonic seizures; VGKC: voltage-gated potassium channels; LGI-1: leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1

in 2013 and a gadolinium-enhancing lesion involving the caudate and globus pallidus in a patient that we described in 2013.^[68] When cognitive impairment is present, both unilateral and bilateral medial temporal lobe and also caudate signal changes have been described.^[11,65] Interestingly, the basal ganglia signal changes are contralateral to the facio-brachial dystonic seizures in all the patient described so far.^[65,68] Electroencephalography shows ictal epileptiform activity in a minority of patients with a frontotemporal, frontal, or temporal focus.^[11] The LE following FBDS is clinically undistinguishable from the other VGKC-LE with amnesia, confusion, hallucinations, sleep disturbances and other nondystonic seizure types.^[11] The initial treatment with antiepileptic drugs is ineffective in the majority of the patients, while the initiation of immunotherapy with corticosteroids, intravenous immunoglobulin, and plasma exchange has proven to be useful in order to reduce the frequency of FBDS.^[11,65] The cessation of FBDS after the immunotherapy is associated with a significant reduction in serum VGKC complex/LGI-1 antibody titers.^[65] Antiepileptic drugs are also responsible for adverse cutaneous reactions in a high proportion of patients and the involvement of both eyes and mouth has been reported in one patient,^[65] while the documented psychiatric side effects of steroids (including paranoia and hypomania) generally improve by tapering steroids. In patients with persisting VGKC-complex/LGI1-antibodies, relapses of FBDS have been described during the steroid tapering period, and all the relapses showed an absolute response, after increasing the corticosteroid dose.

The recognition of FBDS is critical because the response to anti-epileptic drugs is unsatisfactory while response to immunotherapy is excellent, and early initiation of immunosuppressant therapy offers the chance to modify the course of this neurological disorder avoiding the development of full-blown LE.

Chorea and other movement disorders associated with VGPC complex-IgG

Extrapyramidal involvement has been reported in 21% of patients with positive VGKC complex-IgG. The majority of these patients have tremor associated with Parkinsonism, some patients experience tremor only while few patients have chorea.^[12] Tofaris *et al.*^[69] described two patients in which chorea was the main symptom and anticipated by several weeks the onset of LE. The involvement of the basal ganglia has been extensively demonstrated in patients with LGI-1 antibodies^[11,65,68] and it is worth noting that both the patients described by Tofaris *et al.*^[69] had residual executive dysfunction despite significant

memory improvement after the immunotherapy. These sequelae further suggest the involvement of a subcortical neuronal network in these patients. Furthermore, myoclonus was reported in 29% of patients with positive VGKC complex-IgG.^[12] The majority of the patients showed generalized myoclonus, but segmental/multifocal, unilateral and focal cortical myoclonus have also been reported.

Epilepsy

In recent years, a number of studies have reported antibodies targeting neuronal cell surface antigens in patients with epilepsy, including antibodies against the VGKC-complex and the N-methyl-D-aspartate glutamate receptor.^[70-72] The role of such antibodies in the pathogenesis of epilepsy has not been fully established,^[73] but they have been found more likely to occur in patients with focal epilepsy of undetermined cause rather than in patients with structural/metabolic focal epilepsy.^[71] In particular, VGKC-complex antibodies are of interest in epilepsy, as they target VGKC that play an important role in regulating neuronal excitability. Lilleker *et al.*^[73] found that in patients with unexplained adult onset epilepsy, VGKC-complex antibodies were positive in the 8% of cases and the 4.2% of the patients had titers higher than 400 pM. Patients with VGKC-complex antibodies titers higher than 400 pM had focal seizures and in 4 out the 6 described cases the seizure focus was diagnosed in the temporal lobe. These patients reported rising abdominal sensation, olfactory hallucination, piloerection, déjà vu, oromasticatory automatism and depersonalization. Two patients had generalized tonic-clonic seizures in addition to focal seizures, and one patient had FBDS. No patient had the clinical syndrome of LE, and no patient was diagnosed with cancer. The sera of all 6 patients were tested for LGI-1 and Caspr-2 antibodies. The serum of the patient who presented with FBDS tested positive for LGI-1 antibodies; one patient was positive for Caspr-2 antibodies; all the other patients were negative for both LGI-1 and Caspr-2 antibodies. Brain MRI was normal in all patients except in one patient showing increased signal in the left hippocampus and amygdala that was attributed to recent seizures. Interestingly, all the patients improved with immunotherapy, although not all of them have been rendered seizure-free. Furthermore, Iorio *et al.*^[72] found that patients with neural antibodies not responding to antiepileptic drugs may benefit from immunotherapy. They studied 81 patients (39 patients with epilepsy and other neurological symptoms and/or autoimmune diseases responsive to antiepileptic drugs and 42 patients with AED-resistant epilepsy). Neural autoantibodies were detected in 22% of patients, mostly from the antiepileptic drug-resistant

epilepsy group. Three patients with antiepileptic drug-resistant epilepsy had anti-LGI-1 antibodies. Twelve patients received immunotherapy and 9 (75%) achieved a > 50% reduction in seizure frequency. Interestingly, LGI-1 is also linked to seizures of genetic etiology. Mutations in the LGI-1 gene are responsible for autosomal dominant temporal lobe epilepsy with auditory features (buzzing and tinnitus).^[74-76] Indeed, the identification of autoantibodies, such as those targeting VGKC-complex, has changed paradigms in the diagnosis and management of epilepsy and has expanded the phenotypic spectrum of autoimmune disorders. In future, the discovery of new autoantibodies may also further expand the range of the autoimmune epilepsies.

Psychiatric manifestations

Several psychiatric manifestations have been described in patients with VGKC-complex antibodies.^[12,14] These are often affective-predominant and include confusion, memory impairment, personality changes, depression, agitation, hallucinations, and anxiety. A clinical improvement has been reported in the majority of the patients who received immunotherapy.^[12] Neuropsychiatric presentations are significantly more common in patients with higher autoantibody values, and clinical improvements are more likely in patients treated early. Further studies are needed in order to clarify the exact prevalence of VGKC-complex antibodies in patients from the general population with psychiatric manifestations.

Subacute encephalopathy that mimics Creutzfeldt-Jakob prion disease associated with VGKC complex-IgG

Rossi *et al.*^[77] described three patients that were referred with possible prion disease. Their clinical picture was in keeping with autoimmune encephalitis, and they had very high VGKC-complex/LGI-1 antibodies. Otherwise, low titers of neuronal antibodies occurs rarely in suspected patients with sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (sCJD) and when present should be interpreted with caution. Atypical features in sCJD, such as FBDS, hyponatremia^[36] and autonomic dysfunction, may suggest an autoimmune disorder.^[77] A high titer of VGKC-complex Ab (LGI-1 negative) was also identified in a 61-year-old Caucasian man with a novel prion protein (PRNP) gene mutation and Gerstmann-Straüssler-Scheinker disease, but despite 1 year of aggressive immunosuppressive treatment the patient died.^[78]

Interestingly, nonspecific markers of neuronal degeneration in CSF such as 14.3.3 and S100B proteins may test positive in patients with VGKC complex-IgG encephalitis, thus being not completely reliable for the definite diagnosis of sCJD.^[77]

The demographic, clinical and neuroradiological characteristics of the patients positive for VGKC complex-IgG (except for FBDS, dysautonomia, and hyponatremia) are not distinguishable from CJD^[36,77] and most patients fulfilled the World Health Organization diagnostic criteria for sCJD.^[36,79] Thus, it is critical to consider autoimmune encephalitis in the differential diagnosis of sCJD in order to promptly test for the relevant antibodies.

MORVAN'S SYNDROME

Morvan's "fibrillary chorea" or MoS was first described by the French physician Augustin Marie Morvan^[80] in 1890 in a patient who exhibited myokymia combined with excessive sweating and disordered sleep. It is a rare entity characterized by peripheral and central nervous system (CNS) involvement, specifically, neuromyotonia, hallucinations, delirium, insomnia, and autonomic disturbance [Table 2].^[80,81] Peripheral nerve involvement is mainly characterized by neuromyotonia, but neuropathic pain in the feet and/or legs and back, areflexia and a stocking-type sensory loss may also be present.^[81] In some cases, insomnia may be severe, amounting to not less than complete lack of sleep (agrypnia) for weeks or months in a row.^[82] Common encephalopathic manifestations are spatial and temporal disorientation, confusion, amnesia, hallucinations and agitation. Epileptic seizures, including generalized tonic-clonic seizures and partial seizures consistent with FBDS, are present in about one-third of the cases.^[11] Compulsive behaviors, stereotypies, and reduplicative paramnesias can be part of the CNS involvement.^[83] Autonomic disturbance includes hyperhidrosis, pruritus, drooling, severe constipation, urinary incontinence, excessive lacrimation, and cardiac arrhythmias.^[84] Autonomic system dysfunction has been described in the 93% of MoS patients, being hyperhidrosis and cardiovascular instability the most common manifestations.^[81] Weight loss, skin lesions or itching, and hyponatremia due to the SIADH secretion are

Table 2: Symptoms and signs of Morvan's syndrome

Peripheral nervous system	Central nervous system	Autonomic system	Systemic features
Neuromyotonia	Insomnia	Hyperhidrosis	Weight loss
Neuropathic pain	Disorientation/ confusion	Tachycardia	Skin lesions
Areflexia	Amnesia	Blood pressure abnormalities	Hyponatremia
Stocking-type sensory loss	Hallucinations	Drooling	
	Agitation	Constipation	
	Delusions	Urinary incontinence	
	Seizures	Excessive lacrimation	

also possible symptoms. MoS usually presents with a slow, insidious onset over months to years^[85] and is almost exclusively seen in males. In about the 90% of cases, it spontaneously goes into remission, while in the remaining 10% of cases leads to death.^[86]

Patients with MoS may have an associated underlying tumor, including thymoma, that is the most common, lung cancer,^[87] sigmoid cancer,^[88] testicular cancer and lymphoma, thus indicating the paraneoplastic nature of the disease.^[89] On the other hand, patients without an associated tumor have been also been studied, and they generally experience a good clinic response to immunotherapy.^[81] Interestingly, it has been described the occurrence of MoS after scrotal tap and injection of sclerosing agent for the treatment of hydrocele in 5 males.^[90] Some MoS cases associated with thymomas and myasthenia gravis have also been reported.^[91] VGKC-complex antibody serum levels are increased in the 90% of the patients [Figure 1] and although these are directed against LGI-1, Caspr-2, or commonly both, Caspr-2 antibodies predominate and are always associated with thymoma. Fewer patients have been reported also with contactin-2 antibodies.^[81] It is intriguing that low levels of Caspr-2 mRNA have been detected in the human prostate: although Caspr-2 is predominantly expressed in the nervous system, the male reproductive system may be a source of the antigen and MoS onset after scrotal drainage^[90] may be a crucial factor to break the immune tolerance. Moreover, thymectomy and thymoma chemotherapy may act as disease triggers, thus suggesting that thymic tumors may also harbor the antigenic targets, in particular, Caspr-2. CSF analysis in MoS usually shows normal protein, glucose, white cell count, and IgG index. Oligoclonal bands may be detected. Marked changes in circadian serum levels of neurohormones have been described, with serum levels of melatonin and prolactin substantially lower than normal and without a circadian rhythm of release.^[87] Plasma levels of norepinephrine were found to be high throughout the 24 h period, without the physiological nocturnal decrease.^[83,87] Increased serum levels of cortisol were also observed.^[87] A negative MRI is a characteristic finding in MoS,^[81,88] but frontal T2 hyperintensity in one patient and bilateral hippocampal T2 high signal in another patient have also been reported^[81] and in these cases the diagnosis of “LE associated with neuromyotonia” should be more appropriate. MoS treatment is based on immunotherapies, including plasma exchange, intravenous immunoglobulin, corticosteroids, azathioprine, cyclosporine, and cyclophosphamide. In the paraneoplastic forms of MoS, the management of the underlying malignancy is mandatory.

CONCLUSION

The clinical spectrum of the neurological disorders associated with VGKC complex-IgG is rapidly expanding, and new associated conditions have been described in the last years. The vast majority of these disorders are reversible by immunotherapy, and it is becoming increasingly recognized that early diagnosis and detection of VGKC complex-IgG is critical in order to rapidly start the treatment. As a result, VGKC complex-IgG are now part of the investigation of patients with unexplained subacute onset of epilepsy, memory or cognitive problems, or peripheral nerve hyperexcitability syndromes. It is still not fully understood how VGKC complex-IgG could cause such a range of different clinical presentations. The accelerated development that the research on antibody-mediated syndrome has had in the last period has been exciting and has made possible to diagnose and to treat clinical syndromes that would have otherwise been poorly defined. Certainly, the development and validation of experimental models of VGKC autoimmunity will represent the next critical challenge in order to clearly elucidate how the antibodies get into the CNS and understand if also antibody-binding, internalization and loss of the target surface antigens, along with complement activation, are involved in the physiopathology. In fact, there is a need to extend our understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms of these syndromes in order to improve their diagnosis, and ultimately, to

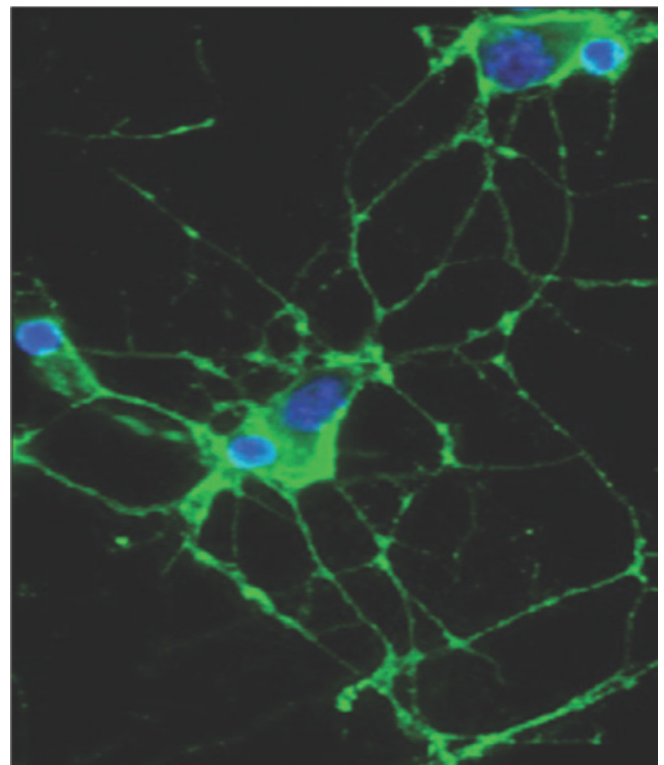


Figure 1: Indirect immunofluorescence showing IgG in the serum of a patient with Morvan's syndrome binding to the surface of a live rat hippocampal neurons

develop more effective targeted therapies.

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There are no conflicts of interest.

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