**Effect of Methylprednisolone on CSF IgG Parameters, Myelin Basic Protein and Anti-Myelin Basic Protein in Multiple Sclerosis Exacerbations**

Kenneth G. Warren, Ingrid Catz, Verona M. Jeffrey and Dorothy J. Carroll

**ABSTRACT:** Clinical exacerbations of multiple sclerosis (MS) are characterized by elevated levels of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) myelin basic protein (MBP). The purposes of this study were to determine whether anti-MBP antibodies are present in increased titer in CSF of MS patients with exacerbations, and whether they can be suppressed by the administration of immunosuppressive dosages of methylprednisolone (MP). A solid phase radio-immunoassay (RIA) was used to detect free and total anti-MBP antibodies before and after acid hydrolysis of CSF. In MS exacerbations, the majority of elevated anti-MBP is in the free form. With the exception of subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) and some cases of post infectious encephalomyelitis, anti-MBP antibodies are not present in either MS patients in remission or in non-MS controls. Anti-MBP levels remained elevated over a 10 day period when patients are managed by bed rest only or when treated with intravenous (IV) ACTH. IV administration of MP in “high” (160 mg/day) or “mega” (2 g/day) dosages produces a highly significant reduction of both MBP (p<0.01) and anti-MBP (p<0.001) levels. Total intrathecal IgG synthesis is also significantly suppressed by IV-MP but not by ACTH.

**Resumen:** El tratamiento con la methylprednisolona de una elevación de anticuerpos anti-proteína básica de la mielina en la esclerosis múltiple (EM). Las exacerbaciones clínicas de la esclerosis múltiple (MS) están caracterizadas por niveles elevados de la proteína básica de la mielina (MBP) en el líquido cefalorraquídeo (LCR). Los objetivos de este estudio fueron determinar si los anticuerpos anti-MBP están presentes en concentración más alta en el LCR de MS en exacerbaciones, y si pueden ser suprimidos por la administración de dosis inmunosupresoras de methylprednisolona (MP). Se utilizó un radio-inmunoensayo en fase sólida (RIA) para detectar anticuerpos libre y total anti-MBP antes y después de la hidrólisis ácida del LCR. En exacerbaciones de MS, la mayoría del aumento de anti-MBP está en la forma libre. Con la excepción de la esclerosis múltiple subaguda (SSPE) y algunos casos de encefalitis encefalo-mielitis post infecciosa, los anticuerpos anti-MBP no están presentes en MS en remisión o en controles no-MS. Niveles de anti-MBP se mantuvieron elevados durante un periodo de 10 días cuando los pacientes son manejados solo con reposo en camas o tratados con ACTH intravenoso. La administración intravenosa (IV) de MP a altas dosis (160 mg/día) o de manera mayor (2 g/día) induce una reducción significativamente alta de los MBP (p<0.01) y anti-MBP. La síntesis intratécal de IgG total también es suprimida con MP-IV, pero no con ACTH. Parece que la MP en dosis adecuada podría reemplazar a ACTH en el tratamiento de exacerbaciones de MS.
METHODS

The 40 patients entered into this study had clinically definite MS and were experiencing exacerbations. They were randomly allocated to four treatment groups of 10 patients each: group A — non-treated control group; group B — ACTH 60 units/day intravenously for 10 days; group C — “high” dose methylprednisolone (MP) 160 mg/day intravenously for 10 days and group D — “mega” dose MP 2 g/day intravenously for 10 days. Matched CSF and serum samples were obtained simultaneously from all patients before treatment and within 12 hours of terminating the medication. The untreated control group also had samples obtained 10 days apart.

Total protein (TP), albumin (alb), IgG, MBP as well as free and total anti-MBP levels were measured in CSF. Alb and IgG levels were also determined in serum. The degree of breakdown of the BBB was estimated by the CSF/serum alb ratio. Intrathecal IgG synthesis was measured by CSF IgG/alb ratio, an IgG Index and daily rate of CNS IgG synthesis. Cerebrospinal fluid MBP, an indicator of disease activity, was determined by radioimmunoassay (RIA).

Free and total CSF anti-MBP levels were determined before and after acid hydrolysis by a solid phase RIA. CSF samples were acidified for 1 hour (pH = 3) in order to dissociate possible preformed immune complexes. These samples were neutralized (pH = 7) prior to performing the assay. Final IgG concentration was adjusted to 0.010 g/l in all CSF samples. Aliquots of 100 uL CSF before and after acid hydrolysis were incubated for 2 hours at room temperature (RT) in immulon plates coated with human-MBP (1 ug/well). After 5 washes, goat anti-human Ig was added and incubated for 1 hour at RT. After another 5 washes radiolabelled (125) Staph A Protein (50,000 counts/well) was added and incubation continued for 2 more hours at RT. Finally, after 5 more washes the wells were counted individually and results were expressed as % bound total radioactivity (TC). Blanks were performed with each sample to determine nonspecific adherence to uncoated immulon plates. The nonspecific binding (≤1% TC) was subtracted from the respective sample counts. When CSF samples with initially high IgG and anti-MBP values were serially diluted, the anti-MBP levels were parallel to the IgG concentrations. This assay was also validated by absorbing CSF anti-MBP with MBP prior to anti-MBP assay. Absorption to MBP resulted in complete elimination of anti-MBP from samples that initially had high anti-MBP titers. Two known positive and two negative controls were included with each run. Within assay variability (CV) for 25 sets of duplicates was 3.86 while between assay variability (CV) for one set of quadruplicates over 10 different runs was 7.75.

Intragroup mean and standard deviations (SD) were calculated for each parameter before and after treatment. The pre and post treatment values were statistically compared by Student’s t test.

RESULTS

“Normal” levels of free and total CSF anti-MBP were determined in a group of 88 control patients consisting of 25 with psychoneurosis, 32 with degenerative disc disease and 31 with various neurological diseases exclusive of MS. CSF free anti-MBP was 0.5±0.3 while total anti-MBP was 2.3±0.5. In this series, the only neurological diseases associated with relatively high titers of CSF anti-MBP in the bound form only were subacute sclerosing panencephalitis and 2 of 8 cases of post infectious encephalomyelitis.

The results of the 4 treatment methods are summarized in Table 1.

Group A — non-treated control group: This group showed no change in any of the measured parameters over the 10 day period. CSF TP and alb as well as the degree of breakdown of the BBB remained approximately the same. Total intrathecal IgG synthesis as measured by three different parameters remained high. CSF-MBP also remained elevated indicating continuation of disease activity. Both free and total CSF anti-MBP levels showed no tendency to drop towards normal values.

Group B — ACTH treatment: With one exception, results of this group were similar to group A. CSF-MBP showed a modest but significant drop from 21.8±2.2 to 16.0±3.2 ug/L (p<0.05). The BBB, intrathecal IgG synthesis and CSF anti-MBP showed no significant change.

Group C — “high” dose MP and Group D — “mega” dose MP: CSF TP and alb remained unchanged. The degree of breakdown of the BBB (Figure 1) also remained elevated in these 2 groups. Absolute CSF IgG was significantly lowered from 0.97±0.013 to 0.046±0.002 g/L (p<0.01) by “mega” dose MP; total intrathecal IgG synthesis was also more significantly suppressed by “mega” dose treatment: CSF IgG/alb ratio was significantly lowered from 0.58±0.06 to 0.23±0.07 (p<0.01) by
"mega" dose only; IgG Index was reduced from 1.10±0.18 to 0.80±0.16 (p<0.01) by "high" dose MP and from 2.20±0.16 to 1.2±0.16 (p<0.001) by "mega" dose MP (Figure 2).

The greater reduction of the IgG Index by "mega" dose MP was due to higher pretreatment values. However, daily rate of CNS IgG synthesis was also more significantly reduced from 23.8±2.8 to 4.4±2.8 (p<0.001) by "mega" dose, than from 26.4±5.6 to 16.0±2.8 mg/day (p<0.01) by "high" dose (Figure 3). Elevated levels of CSF-MBP were equally suppressed from 16.0±0.8 to 4.0±0.6 (p<0.01) by "high" dose and from 13.8±2.9 to 4.4±1.6 ug/L (p<0.01) by "mega" dose (Figure 4).

CSF free and total anti-MBP levels were elevated in all 4u patients. These parameters were reduced to the same degree by both "high" and "mega" dose MP (Figure 5). Free anti-MBP was suppressed from 24.5±1.5 to 6.0±2.5 (p<0.001) by "high" dose MP and from 24.0±2.0 to 7.5±2.5 (p<0.001) by "mega" dose. Total anti-MBP was reduced from 32.0±2.0 to 7.5±2.5 (p<0.001) by "high" dosage and from 26.4±3.6 to 8.5±2.5 by "mega" dosage.

**DISCUSSION**

Although intrathecal IgG synthesis is significantly increased in MS patients with exacerbations, it was not the purpose of this study to determine how much of the total CSF IgG was

| Table 1: Effects ACTH and Methylprednisolone on CSF parameters (mean ±2SD) of MS patients with exacerbations
| Normal values (mean ±2SD) are listed below each parameter in the left column. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Treatment (A)</th>
<th>ACTH: 60 u/d (B)</th>
<th>MP: 160 mg/d (C)</th>
<th>MP: 2 g/d (D)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF Total Protein</td>
<td>0.35±0.10</td>
<td>0.64±0.30</td>
<td>0.54±0.20</td>
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<td>CSF Albumin</td>
<td>0.164±0.048</td>
<td>0.294±0.086</td>
<td>0.288±0.048</td>
<td>0.280±0.052</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000 (CSF/Serum Alb)</td>
<td>3.7±1.8</td>
<td>7.9±2.1</td>
<td>8.1±2.0</td>
<td>9.2±1.3</td>
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<td>CSF IgG</td>
<td>0.024±0.016</td>
<td>0.106±0.02</td>
<td>0.086±0.006</td>
<td>0.069±0.013</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSF IgG/Albumin</td>
<td>0.14±0.06</td>
<td>0.42±0.05</td>
<td>0.31±0.10</td>
<td>0.29±0.08</td>
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<td>IgG Index</td>
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<td>1.68±0.12</td>
<td>1.64±0.16</td>
<td>1.10±0.14</td>
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<td>CNS IgG Synthesis</td>
<td>0.0±4.0</td>
<td>32.0±6.0</td>
<td>36.0±8.0</td>
<td>17.2±7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>MBP</td>
<td>0.0±2.0</td>
<td>7.4±2.6</td>
<td>7.0±2.8</td>
<td>21.8±2.2</td>
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<td>Free Anti-MBP</td>
<td>0.4±0.2</td>
<td>20.0±2.0</td>
<td>20.5±2.0</td>
<td>19.0±2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Anti-MBP</td>
<td>22.5±2.5</td>
<td>23.6±3.5</td>
<td>22.5±2.5</td>
<td>22.5±4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pre = data prior to treatment (day 0) Post = data after 10 days of treatment.

Student’s t test p value:  * = p<0.05      ** = p<0.01      *** = p<0.001

Group A (non-treated): No significant change occurred in any parameter.

Group B (ACTH 60 u/day): A modest but significant (*) drop occurred in CSF MBP levels only.

Group C (Methylprednisolone 160 mg/day): Significant reductions occurred in IgG Index (**), daily CNS IgG synthesis (**), CSF-MBP (**) and both free and total anti-MBP (**).

Group D (Methylprednisolone 2 g/day): Significant reductions occurred in CSF IgG (**), CSF IgG/albumin ratio (**), IgG Index and daily IgG synthesis (**), CSF-MBP (**) and free and total anti-MBP levels (**).

Figure 2 — Intrathecal IgG synthesis as indicated by the IgG Index (mean ±2SD) is illustrated for the four treatment groups. A significant reduction occurred in both methylprednisolone groups (C and D).
antibody with specificity for MBP. Nevertheless, CSF anti-MBP antibodies were detected in these patients by a solid phase RIA using human MBP (whole molecule). Recently, Panitch et al., using a RIA with guinea pig MBP, reported low anti-MBP levels in MS patients with exacerbations. While other authors have found antibodies against MBP in MS CSF, there have also been reported negative results. In the present report, high CSF anti-MBP levels were found in MS patients with clinical exacerbations associated with elevated CSF-MBP levels. With the exception of a patient with SSPE and 2 of 8 patients with post infectious encephalomyelitis, a large control group of psychiatric and other neurological diseases had no detectable anti-MBP in the CSF. The fact that anti-MBP was somewhat higher after acid hydrolysis may be explained by the presence of immune complexes in CSF. The data illustrate high free to total anti-MBP ratios, therefore an exacerbation of MS may be dependent upon a pulse of anti-MBP molecules being produced intrathecally.

When MS exacerbations were managed for 10 days by bed rest only, all CSF parameters remained unchanged and abnormally elevated. The BBB remained impaired permitting leakage of serum proteins into the intrathecal compartment. CNS IgG synthesis continued at the same rate, and disease activity as indicated by elevated CSF-MBP was maintained. Anti-MBP antibodies persisted at high levels.

It has previously been suggested that short term, high dosage use of intramuscular ACTH hastened improvement of symptoms and signs of MS patients with exacerbations and that de novo CNS IgG synthesis was reduced by ACTH therapy. In the present report, the IV administration of 60 units ACTH/day for 10 days had a negligible effect on all CSF parameters. As noted in the untreated group, the BBB remained impaired and

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**Figure 3** — Intrathecal IgG synthesis as indicated by daily CNS IgG synthesis (mean ±2SD) is illustrated for the four treatment groups. A significant reduction occurred in both methylprednisolone groups (C and D).

= normal mean ±2SD

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**Figure 4** — Disease activity as indicated by CSF-MBP (mean ±2SD) levels is illustrated for the four treatment groups. A modest but significant reduction was produced by ACTH (B) and a more significant reduction was produced by methylprednisolone therapies (C and D).

= normal mean ±2SD

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**Figure 5** — Free and total CSF anti-MBP levels (mean ±2SD) are illustrated for the four treatment groups.

Hatched area = free anti-MBP (prior to acid hydrolysis). Total area = total anti-MBP (post acid hydrolysis).

Group A — no change.
Group B — no change.
Group C and D — a highly significant reduction in both free and total anti-MBP after 10 days of IV methylprednisolone therapy.
intraheccal IgG synthesis was maintained. While CSF anti-MBP levels persisted there was a modest reduction of CSF-MBP.

Uncontrolled clinical observations have suggested that IV-MP may be of clinical value for MS patients with exacerbations reduced contrast enhancing lesions detected by computed tomography. In the present study the BBB as measured by the CSF/serum albumin ratio remained unchanged. It has also been suggested that a large dose of Ig MP per day may result in suppression of CNS IgG synthesis. In this report two dosage regimes of MP were studied: a “high” dose (160 mg/day) as well as a “mega” dose (2 g/day). In contrast to the untreated or ACTH treated groups the MP therapies produced marked changes in many of the CSF parameters. Although the “mega” dosage produced a more significant drop, intrathecal IgG synthesis was significantly reduced by both MP regimes. Both MP therapies similarly reduced disease activity as measured by CSF-MBP. Free and total CSF anti-MBP levels were also significantly reduced by MP in either dosage. The effects of the “high” dose administration was nearly equivalent to that produced by “mega” dose. Adverse clinical side effects including acute psychosis and attempted suicide, hair loss, steroid withdrawal skin rashes, cataract formation and aseptic necrosis of the femoral head were unacceptably high in the group of patients who received “mega” dose therapy in this study. These side effects did not occur in patients who received the lower dosage (160 mg/day). According to the results observed in this study, it may not therefore be necessary to give “mega” dosages of MP to MS patients. However, biological effects not measured in this study may only occur with “mega” dosage therapy.

In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that IV-MP is of greater value than ACTH in reducing certain CSF parameters. Unpublished longitudinal case studies of MP treated patients in our Multiple Sclerosis Research Clinic have shown that intrathecal IgG synthesis, CSF MBP and anti-MBP levels remained suppressed and the disease remained clinically inactive for periods up to 6 to 12 months. Conversely, other cases with more aggressive disease, responded negligibly to MP therapy.

Since some of the intrathecal produced IgG may be protective, suppression of total IgG by MP may be detrimental. However, suppression of potentially destructive IgG components such as anti-MBP would convert an active disease process into an inactive one and the protective antibodies may no longer be required. Because CSF anti-MBP levels are increased in MS patients with active disease but not in patients in remission anti-MBP may be involved in the pathogenesis of demyelination. Doubleblind controlled clinical trials of MP therapy with monitoring of the role of anti-MBP are required.

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REFERENCES


