Index

A
AHR. See Aryl hydrocarbon receptor
AKT, regulatory T cell function, 194–196
Alemtuzumab
B-cell effects, 334
clinical trials
design, 304
efficacy in multiple sclerosis, 304–306, 310
guidelines, 307
overview, 303–304
prospects for study, 310–311
safety
infection, 306–308
infusion reaction, 306
long-term immunological effects, 309–310
pregnancy and lactation, 309
proliferative disorders, 308
secondary autoimmunity, 308–309
Antibody microarray, biomarker utility, 231
ApoE, biomarker utility, 229
Aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR), astrocyte, 130–131
Astrocyte
environmental signals, 132–133
functional overview, 127–129
multiple sclerosis pathophysiology
aryl hydrocarbon receptor, 130–131
overview, 129–130
prospects for study, 134–135
sphingolipid metabolism, 132
tools for study, 133–134
Atacicept, clinical trials, 334–335

B
BBB. See Blood–brain barrier
B cell
alemtuzumab effects, 334
antibody response in multiple sclerosis, 205–207, 327–328
antigen presentation and inflammation, 207–208
cytokine secretion
granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor, 210
interleukin 6, 209
interleukin 10, 208
interleukin 15, 209–210
interleukin 35, 208
transforming growth factor β, 208
tumor necrosis factor, 209
dimethylfumarate effects, 334
experimental autoimmune encephalitis role, 81–82
glatiramer acetate modulation, 266–267, 333–334
interferon modulation, 333
meningeal inflammation role, 210–211
mitoxantrone effects, 334
natalizumab effects, 334
therapeutic targeting
adverse effects, 332–333
atacicept, 334–335
CD20 depletion, 328–330
overview, 203–204
progressive multiple sclerosis, 330–332
prospects, 335–336
tolerance in multiple sclerosis, 204–205
trafficking in multiple sclerosis, 205
BDNF. See Brain-derived neurotrophic factor
Biomarkers. See also specific biomarkers
biobanking, 220–221
candidate biomarkers, 221–228
classification
diagnostic, 222, 224
disease activity, 224
predictive, 221–222
side effect monitoring, 225
treatment-response, 225
clinical end point correlation, 221
definition, 220
discovery, 221
importance, 219–220
interferon β therapy efficacy monitoring, 248–249
JC virus antibody, 226
magnetic resonance imaging, 225–226
oligoclonal bands, 226
specificity, 221
table, 223–224
validation, 220
Blood–brain barrier (BBB)
gut microbe short-chain fatty acids and permeability, 147–148
magnetic resonance imaging of compromise, 55–58
Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), glatiramer acetate effects, 267
Index

C

CD4+ T cell
activation, 156
experimental autoimmune encephalitis role, 78–79, 170–171
glatiramer acetate modulation, 264
myelin-reactive cells
biomarker utility, 230–231
overview, 158–159
regulatory T-cell mimicry, 188–189
resistance to regulation in multiple sclerosis, 162–164
Th1 cell
gut-associated lymphoid tissue, 142
overview of multiple sclerosis mediation, 1, 159–160
pathology of responses, 161–162
Th17 cell
cytokines in differentiation and plasticity, 171–173
gut-associated lymphoid tissue, 142
interleukin 23
multiple sclerosis mediation, 175–177
programming, 174–175
neuromyelitis optica role, 177–179
overview of multiple sclerosis mediation, 1, 159–160, 169–170
pathology of responses, 160–161
transcription factor networks, 173–174

CD8+ T cell
experimental autoimmune encephalitis role, 79–80
glatiramer acetate modulation, 264
myelin-reactive cells as biomarkers, 230–231
pathology of responses, 162
resistance to regulation in multiple sclerosis, 162–164

CD20, therapeutic targeting, 328–330
CD25, daclizumab effects, 314, 317–319
CD39, 146–147

CDCV. See Common disease–common variant

CDMS. See Clinically definitive multiple sclerosis

Central vein, magnetic resonance imaging, 61–63

CHI3L1, biomarker utility, 10

CIS. See Clinically isolated syndrome

Cladribine
clinical studies, 288, 291
mechanism of action, 288
overview, 287–288
safety, 288–289

Clinically definitive multiple sclerosis (CDMS)
biomarkers, 10
clinical features, 2, 4–5

Clinically isolated syndrome (CIS)
biomarkers, 10
clinical features, 4–5
interferon β clinical trials
BENEFIT, 251–252
CHAMPS, 250–251

ETOMS, 251
overview, 249–250

Coffee, multiple sclerosis risk studies, 36

Common disease–common variant (CDCV), 43–44

CTLA-4, therapeutic targeting, 195

CXCL113, biomarker utility, 10

CXCL13, biomarker utility, 227

CYP27B1, genome-wide association studies, 45

D

Daclizumab
clinical trials, 320–321
mechanism of action, 43, 313–320
prospects for study, 322
safety, 321–322

Diabetes, regulatory T-cell loss of function, 189, 192

Dimethyl fumarate (DMF), experimental autoimmune encephalitis studies of therapy, 84
B-cell effects, 334
clinical studies, 291, 294
hematopoietic stem cell transplantation combination, 346
mechanism of action, 293–294
overview, 293
safety, 294–295

DMF. See Dimethyl fumarate

E

EBV. See Epstein–Barr virus

ENTPD1, 146

Epstein–Barr virus (EBV), multiple sclerosis risk studies, 30–32

Experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE)
atigens as lymphocyte targets, 76
B-cell role, 81–82
CD4+ T-cell role, 78–79, 170–171
CD8+ T-cell role, 79–80
drug development, 83–85
gut microbiota effects, 145–146, 148
microglia studies, 108–111, 114–115
myelin basic protein induction, 76–77
myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein induction, 77
proteolipid protein induction, 77
spontaneous models, 82–83

F

Fingolimod
B-cell effects, 334
clinical studies, 289–291
experimental autoimmune encephalitis studies of therapy, 84
hematopoietic stem cell transplantation combination, 347
G
GA. See Glatiramer acetate
Genetic risk score (GRS), disease susceptibility, 46–47
Genome-wide association studies (GWAS)
biomarker discovery, 232
multiple sclerosis, 42–46
GFAP. See Glial fibrillary acidic protein
Glatiramer acetate (GA)
B-cell effects, 266–267, 333–334
clinical trials, 267–269
combination therapy, 269
dosing, 269–270
experimental autoimmune encephalitis studies of
therapy, 83–84
mechanism of action
adaptive immunity regulation, 262, 264
anti-inflammatory mechanisms, 263–267
neuroprotection, 267
overview, 261–262
pharmacology, 262
prospects for study, 270
safety, 270
Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), biomarker utility, 229–230
GM-CSF. See Granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor
Granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF)
B-cell production, 210
monoclonal antibody therapy and microglia effects, 119
GRS. See Genetic risk score
Gut microbiota
gut-associated lymphoid tissue as reservoir for
multiple sclerosis–associated immune cells, 140–142
lipopeptides as biomarkers, 231–232
multiple sclerosis
effects on microbiota, 148–149
regulation mechanisms
blood–brain barrier permeability, 147–148
immunomodulation, 143–147
prospects for study, 139–150
H
HDAC1, 99
Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT)
adverse effects
cognitive issues, 352
fatigue, 352
fertility, 353
infection, 352
physical deficit worsening, 352
pseudorelapse triggering, 351
secondary autoimmune disease, 352
sexual dysfunction, 352–353
clinical trials, 342–344
combination therapy sequencing, 346–347
conditioning regimen, 348–350
employment concerns, 353
historical perspective, 341–342
mortality, 347
patient selection, 344–346
prospects, 353–354
stem cell
infusion, engraftment, and recovery, 349
mobilization, 348
timeline, 350
young patients
fertility, 351
financial concerns, 349
roles and responsibilities, 351
Heritability, multiple sclerosis, 41–42
HLA. See Human leukocyte antigen
HSCT. See Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
Human leukocyte antigen (HLA)
biomarker utility, 232
susceptibility loci, 30–32, 42, 44, 157
I
IFN-β. See Interferon β
IFN-γ. See Interferon γ
IL2R
genome-wide association studies, 44
therapeutic targeting, 313–314
IL-6. See Interleukin 6
IL-7R, genome-wide association studies, 44
IL-10. See Interleukin 10
IL-12. See Interleukin 12
IL-15. See Interleukin 15
IL-23. See Interleukin 23
IL-35. See Interleukin 35
Inflammation
B cell
antigen presentation, 207–208
meningeal inflammation role, 210–211
glatiramer acetate anti-inflammatory mechanisms, 263–267
imaging, 65
pathology
active lesions, 20
demyelination role, 21–23
neurodegeneration role, 22–23
overview, 15, 19–20
progressive disease, 20–21
Interferon β (IFN-β)
microglia effects, 118
therapy
B-cell effects, 333
biomarkers of efficacy, 248–249
clinical trials in relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis
ADVANCE trial, 245–246
dose comparison and outcomes, 246
IFNB Multiple Sclerosis Study Group, 243–244
MSCRG, 244–245
PRISMS trials, 245
clinically isolated syndrome trials
BENEFIT, 251–252
CHAMPS, 250–251
ETOMS, 251
overview, 249–250
comparative studies, 253–254
compliance, 254
experimental autoimmune encephalitis studies, 83
historical perspective, 241
IMPACT trial, 253
mechanism of action, 242–243
observational studies, 246, 248
prospects for study, 254–255
safety, 254
secondary progressive multiple sclerosis trials
EUSPMS, 252–253
NASPMS, 253
overview, 252
SPECTRIMS trial, 253
Interferon γ (IFN-γ), regulatory T-cell secretion, 192–196
Interleukin 6 (IL-6)
B-cell production, 209
Th17 cell differentiation role, 172–173
Interleukin 10 (IL-10), B-cell production, 208
Interleukin 12 (IL-12), Th17 cell differentiation role, 173
Interleukin 15 (IL-15), B-cell production, 209–210
Interleukin 23 (IL-23)
multiple sclerosis mediation, 175–177
Th17 cell programming, 174–175
Interleukin 35 (IL-35), B-cell production, 208

J
JC virus (JCV) antibodies
biomarker utility, 226
progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy risk mitigation in natalizumab therapy, 280–281
JCV antibodies. See JC virus antibodies

K
KIF5A, 99
KIR4.1, antibodies and biomarker utility, 228–229

L
Laquinimod
clinical studies, 292, 296
mechanism of action, 295–296
microglia effects, 119
safety, 296

M
Macrophage. See Microglia
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
biomarkers in multiple sclerosis
gray matter atrophy, 225
hyperintense T2-weighted lesions, 225
spinal cord atrophy, 226
whole brain atrophy, 225–226
blood–brain barrier compromise, 55–58
brain atrophy and neurodegeneration, 58–60
central vein, 61–63
cortical lesions, 65–66
disease activity and course determination, 2, 8–9
inflammation, 65
microglia, 112
spinal cord, 60–61
techniques for multiple sclerosis
diffusion tensor imaging, 64–65
magnetization transfer imaging, 63–64
overview, 53–54
T1-weighted spin-echo and gradient-echo imaging, 55–58
T2-weighted spin-echo and inversion-recovery sequences, 54–55
Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), multiple sclerosis, 63
MBP. See Myelin basic protein
Microglia
activation
patterns in lesions, 107–108
rodent versus human, 117
antigen presentation, 113–115
damage response and phagocytosis, 113
experimental autoimmune encephalitis studies, 108–111
imaging biomarker, 111–113
immunomodulation, 116
infection response, 116–117
oligodendrocyte effects, 115–116
overview, 106
oxidative burst and cytotoxicity, 116
phenotypes in acute and chronic lesions, 106–107
senescence, 117
therapeutic targeting, 117–119
MicroRNA (miRNA)
biomarker utility, 227–228
miR-124, microglia effects, 118–119
miRNA. See MicroRNA
Mitochondria
  demyelinated axon changes
  complex IV activity, 101–102
  energy demands, 100–101
  myelinated axon energy demands and mitochondria
  distribution, 100
  neuronal cell bodies
  respiratory chain complexes, 96–99
  transport machinery, 99–100
  therapeutic targeting of respiratory chain complex
  deficiency, 103
Mitoxantrone
  B-cell effects, 334
  hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
  combination, 346–347
MOG. See Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein
MPO. See Myeloperoxidase
MRI. See Magnetic resonance imaging
MRS. See Magnetic resonance spectroscopy
Myelin basic protein (MBP)
  biomarker utility, 229
  experimental autoimmune encephalitis induction,
  76–77
Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG),
  experimental autoimmune encephalitis induction, 77
Myeloid cell, glatiramer acetate modulation, 265–266
Myeloperoxidase (MPO), biomarker use, 111–112

N
NAA. See N-acetylaspartate
N-acetylaspartate (NAA), biomarker utility, 10
Natalizumab
  adverse effects
    progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
    risks and mitigation, 279–281
  side effects, 281–282
  antibodies, 282–283
  B-cell effects, 334
  clinical trials, 278–279
  costs, 284
  experimental autoimmune encephalitis studies of
  therapy, 84
  hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
  combination, 347
  historical perspective, 277–278
  mechanism of action, 276
  observational studies, 283
  pregnancy studies, 283
  reactivation following therapy cessation, 282
Natural killer (NK) cell, daclizumab effects, 316–318,
  321–322
Neurofilament, biomarker utility, 10, 229
Neuromyelitis optica (NMO), Th17 cell role, 177–179
NK cell. See Natural killer cell
NMO. See Neuromyelitis optica
NR1H3, genome-wide association studies, 45

O
Obesity, multiple sclerosis risk studies, 35, 47
Ocrelizumab, B-cell targeting in multiple sclerosis,
  329–330
Ofatumumab, B-cell targeting in multiple sclerosis, 330
Oligoclonal bands, biomarker utility, 111–112
Oligodendrocyte, microglia response, 115–116
OPN. See Osteopontin
Osteopontin (OPN), biomarker utility, 230

P
P2Y12, 108
Pathology, multiple sclerosis
  active lesions, 16
  acute relapsing versus progressive disease, 18–19
  gray matter demyelination, 18
  inactive lesions, 16
  inflammation
    active lesions, 20
    demyelination role, 21–23
    neurodegeneration role, 22–23
    overview, 15, 19–20
    progressive disease, 20–21
  lesion types, 18
  overview, 13–16
  remyelinated shadow plaques, 16–17
PD-1, therapeutic targeting, 195
PET. See Positron emission tomography
PGC-1α, 97
PLP. See Proteolipid protein
PML. See Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
Polysaccharide A (PSA), gut microbiota studies, 145–146
Positron emission tomography (PET)
  inflammation imaging, 65
  microglia, 112–113
PPMS. See Primary progressive multiple sclerosis
Primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS)
  activity modifiers and progression, 8–9
  B-cell targeting in therapy, 330–332
  clinical features, 1, 3, 8
PRMS. See Progressive relapsing multiple sclerosis
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML),
  natalizumab risks, 279–281
Progressive relapsing multiple sclerosis (PRMS), 1, 4
Proteolipid protein (PLP), experimental autoimmune
  encephalitis induction, 77
PSA. See Polysaccharide A

R
Radiologically isolated syndrome (RIS), clinical features,
  2, 4
Index

Regulatory T cell (Treg)
- autoimmune disease end loss of function, 189–193
discovery, 185–186
effector T-cell mimicry for specific immune regulations, 188–189
glatiramer acetate modulation, 264
gut microbiota effects, 144
heterogeneity, 186–187
interferon γ secretion, 192–196
peripheral tolerance role, 187–188
Tr1 cells, 192

Relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS)
- active lesions, 106
- activity modifiers and progression, 8
- clinical features, 1, 3, 5–6
- interferon β clinical trials
  ADVANCE trial, 245–246
dose comparison and outcomes, 246
IFNB Multiple Sclerosis Study Group, 243–244
MSCRG, 244–245
PRISMS trials, 245

Respiratory chain. See Mitochondria
RIS. See Radiologically isolated syndrome
Rituximab, B-cell targeting in multiple sclerosis, 329
RRMS. See Relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis

S
Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS)
- activity modifiers and progression, 9
- clinical features, 1, 3, 6–7
- interferon β clinical trials
  EUSPMS, 252–253
  NASPMS, 253
  overview, 252
- pathology, 14
SGK-1, 194

Shift work, multiple sclerosis risk studies, 35–36
Smoking. See Tobacco
Spinal cord, magnetic resonance imaging, 60–61
SPMS. See Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis

Stem cell transplantation. See Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

T
TAGAP, genome-wide association studies, 43
T cell. See CD4⁺ T cell; CD8⁺ T cell; Regulatory T cell
Teriflunomide
- B-cell effects, 334
- clinical studies, 292, 297
- experimental autoimmune encephalitis studies of therapy, 84
- hematopoietic stem cell transplantation combination, 346
- mechanism of action, 296–297
- overview, 296
- safety, 297
TGF-β. See Transforming growth factor β
T helper cell. See CD4⁺ T cell
Th1. See CD4⁺ T cell
Th17. See CD4⁺ T cell
TLRs. See Toll-like receptors
TMEM119, 107
TNFRSF1A, genome-wide association studies, 44
TOB-1, biomarker utility, 229
Tobacco, multiple sclerosis risk studies, 32–33
Toll-like receptors (TLRs), microglia expression, 110–111, 116

Transforming growth factor β (TGF-β)
- B-cell production, 208
- Th17 cell differentiation role, 171–172
Treg. See Regulatory T cell
TREM2, 108
Tumor necrosis factor, B-cell production, 209

V
Vitamin D, multiple sclerosis risk studies, 33–35, 47
VLA-4, 84, 205

Y
YKL-40, biomarker utility, 227

362