

# Neuritogenic Peptides Derived from Equine Myelin P<sub>2</sub> Basic Protein Detect Circulating Antibodies in Ataxic Horses

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**KEY WORDS:** Equine Protozoal myeloencephalitis, Polyneuritis equi, neurodegenerative disorder in horses, EPM, C reactive protein, CRP

## ABSTRACT

Polyneuritis equi is an immune-mediated neurodegenerative condition in horses that is related to circulating demyelinating antibodies against equine myelin basic protein 2 (MP<sub>2</sub>). The present study examined the presence of circulating demyelinating antibodies against neuritogenic peptides of MP<sub>2</sub> in sera from horses suspected of equine protozoal encephalomyelitis (EPM), a neurodegenerative condition in horses that may be immune-mediated. The goals of this study were to develop serum ELISA tests that may identify neuroinflammatory conditions in horses with EPM and indirectly relate the pathogenesis of inflammation to IL6 by serum C-reactive protein (CRP) concentration. Circulating antibodies against MPP, recombinant equine myelin P<sub>2</sub> protein (rMP2), and CRP were assayed in 2 neurologically abnormal horses by ELISA in this retrospective study. We detected antibodies against MPP (40%), rMP2 (33%), and CRP

(65%) in these horses that had a presumptive diagnosis of EPM. No cross-reactivity between the antigens was observed. An evaluation of the agreement between the assays (McNemar's test) suggests as CRP values increase, the likelihood of a positive MPP ELISA also increases. Clinical signs of EPM may be due to an immune-mediated polyneuropathy that involves complex *in vivo* interactions with the IL6 pathway because MPP antibodies and elevated CRP concentrations were detected in some horses with *S. neurona* sarcocystosis.

## INTRODUCTION

Polyneuritis equi is a neurodegenerative condition in horses that is related to circulating demyelinating antibodies against equine myelin basic protein 2 (MP<sub>2</sub>). The clinical signs of polyneuritis equi (PE) are similar to equine protozoal myeloencephalitis (EPM).<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Equine protozoal encephalomyelitis (EPM) is also a neurodegenerative condition in horses that may be due to an immune-mediated pathogenesis of disease as indicated by infection studies.<sup>5</sup> Muscle wasting, an abnormal gait, and paralysis/paresis of cranial nerves are signs associated with

both neurodegenerative diseases. The etiology of PE is unknown but is generally considered an immune-mediated peripheral polyneuritis. The clinical signs associated with EPM are due to inflammation associated with infections by pathogenic protozoa, in most cases *Sarcocystis neurona*. The histopathological lesions of both diseases have been described.<sup>1,4</sup> It was suggested that alterations in cytokine levels may contribute to neuropathology seen in horses with EPM, particularly T cell-mediated immunity.<sup>5</sup> It is possible that both diseases are linked by a common disease mechanism that stimulates proinflammatory pathways via the IL6 cytokine.

Clinical signs and histopathological lesions that are similar to PE can be experimentally induced in rats.<sup>5</sup> Induction of experimental autoimmune neuritis (EAN) in susceptible animals is accomplished by injection of MP<sub>2</sub> or neuritogenic peptides (MPP) derived from MP<sub>2</sub>, or by passive transfer of lymphocytes from syngeneic animals sensitized to MP<sub>2</sub>. The neuritogenic site for experimental induction of EAN is located on 26 amino acids of MP<sub>2</sub>. Induction of disease in rats by adoptive transfer into naive rats suggested that the antigenic site for the disease process may due to at least one T cell epitope identified on MPP.<sup>6</sup> The neuritogenic peptide, MPP, contains a putative T cell epitope that corresponds to equine cytokine IL6. Equine IL6 shares amino acid sequence homology with residues within the EAN-inducing site of MPP.<sup>6</sup> Cytokine IL6 is a proinflammatory cytokine related to the pathology associated with adoptive transfer of EAN that can be inhibited by anti-IL6 *in vivo*. Levamisole HCl decreases the synthesis of IL6 in dogs and rats.<sup>9,10</sup> Levamisole HCl was shown to alleviate clinical signs of ataxia in horses with suspected EPM and suggests the pathogenesis of disease may be IL6 related if the mechanism of action of levamisole HCl in horses also blocks IL6 production.<sup>6,7</sup> Antibody reactivity in an ELISA that uses MPP as antigen

**Table 1.** Antigen sequence for MPP, SAG 6, SAG 1, and IL6 that are homologous to residues on equine myelin basic protein 2.

Sequence	Name
GFKNTEISFKLGQEFEEETTADN	MPP
EFEETTAD	SAG 6
FEET	SAG 1
TTAD	IL6

is not pathogen specific, but may indicate the mechanism of disease is attributable to cytokine IL6 pro-inflammatory pathways. A BLAST (NCBI) analysis reveals that there are amino acid homologies between the neuritogenic peptide MPP contained within PE and some *S neurona* surface antigens. *Sarcocystis neurona* SAG 4 and SAG 5 share homology with MPP residues that are in the non-disease producing regions of the peptide. However, the *S neurona* SAG's 6 and 1 have sequence homology in the neuritogenic region of the MPP peptide.

Cytokine IL6-dependent stimulation of the acute phase C-reactive protein (CRP) results in detectable serum CRP levels in mice and may be similar in horses.<sup>7</sup> The IL6 plasma buffering system in horses may preclude sensitive measure of IL6 in plasma, however, the serum CRP concentration may provide an indirect measure of IL6 activity in equine disease as it does in dogs.<sup>8</sup> The purpose of this study was to develop a serum ELISA to evaluate the presence of MPP antibodies in horses and implicate the pathogenesis of disease to IL6 pro-inflammation. A serum MPP ELISA may be useful to elucidate the complex *in vivo* interactions associated with neuroinflammation present in PE and EPM.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Antigens

A peptide (MPP) that corresponds to amino acid residues 57-78 of equine myelin protein was synthesized (United BioSystems, Herndon, VA). Recombinant myelin P2 protein (MP2) was produced in *E coli* (MyBiosource, San Diego, CA). *Sarcocystis*

*neurona* 1, 5, 6 antigens were produced as previously described.<sup>6</sup> The sequence of the common amino acids are shown in Table 1.

**Sera**

A positive control *S. neurona* SAG 1, 5, 6 serum sample (CP) was obtained from a 12-year-old thoroughbred mare with a 5-week history of severe ataxia (grade 4). Negative control sera was pooled from 10 clinically normal yearling thoroughbred horses that did not have antibodies against *S. neurona*.

Sera from untreated horses (n=52) that had clinical signs of ataxia with or without muscle wasting determined by veterinarians that suspected EPM were analyzed for *S. neurona* antibodies and retrospectively assayed for antibodies against MP<sub>2</sub>, MPP, and CRP. Anti-MPP antibodies and serum concentration of C-reactive protein was determined in 49 sera. Rabbits were immunized with a synthetic 14 amino acid peptide within amino acids 17-77 of human PMP<sub>2</sub> protein, affinity purified, and lyophilized (Antibody Verify; Las Vegas, NV). Rabbit anti-PMP2 antibodies were diluted to a concentration of 1 mg/ml as a stock reagent. Alkaline phosphatase anti-rabbit was obtained from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO).

**Assay**

The ELISA was performed in 96 well (HyBind, Greiner, Monroe, NC) microtitra-

**Table 2.** Results showing the reactivity of sera against antigens used in the ELISA. Rabbit  $\alpha$  PMP<sub>2</sub> was positive against MPP and MP<sub>2</sub> and rSAG 1 and rSAG 6, but not rSAG 5. Control positive sera CP bound antigens MPP, MP<sub>2</sub>, rSAG's 1, 5, and 6.

	MPP	MP <sub>2</sub>	rSAG 1	rSAG 5	rSAG 6
Rabbit $\alpha$ PMP <sub>2</sub>	pos	pos	pos	neg	pos
CP	pos	pos	pos	pos	pos

tion plates coated with approximately 0.1 $\mu$  grams of protein in carbonate buffer. Plates were read on a Molecular Devices automatic plate reader. Optimum concentrations for antigen coating and the detecting antibodies were determined by standard checker-board titration.

The equine P<sub>2</sub> myelin protein ELISA described by Fordyce was modified by using MPP or MP<sub>2</sub> coated and blocked plates.<sup>6</sup> Briefly, the plates were incubated for 40 minutes (MP<sub>2</sub>) or 2 hours (MPP) at 37°C with diluted serum. The plates were washed and alkaline phosphatase conjugated anti-horse whole molecule (Sigma, St. Louis MO) was added and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. Diluted control sera binding to antigens was detected with alkaline phosphatase conjugated anti-rabbit whole molecule (Sigma, St. Louis MO). The plates were washed and reacted with 4-nitrophenyl phosphate in carbonate buffer (pH 9) for 15 and 30 minutes. A positive result was recorded if the OD was > 0.518. The reciprocal of the last dilution positive (OD 0.518 or greater at 405nm) was recorded as the titer.

The serum concentration of C-reactive

**Table 3.** Raw OD 405 showing the binding of rSAG 1, 5, 6, MPP, and MP<sub>2</sub> by *S. neurona* positive sera (CP) in serial 2 fold dilutions 1:8 through 1:64, wells A-E. The raw OD 405 after reacting rSAG 1 and rSAG 6 wells with rabbit anti-PMP2 followed by ELISA using *S. neurona* positive control sera, CP, are shown, wells F, G, and H.

	rSAG 1	rSAG 5	rSAG 6	MPP	rMP <sub>2</sub>	rSAG1	rSAG5	rSAG6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1:8	1.937	1.944	1.935	1.935	1.921	1.509	1.944	0.841
1:16	1.922	1.929	1.916	1.898	1.890	1.500	1.929	0.680
1:32	1.897	1.896	1.540	1.824	1.865	1.296	1.896	0.753
1:64	1.894	1.893	1.505	1.632	1.640	1.473	1.893	0.619

**Table 4.** Results of sera tested by antigen showing the number of sera that were positive and the percent of total sera tested.

	Number of sera	%
MP2 positive	18	33%
MPP positive	21	40%
<i>S. neurona</i> positive	31	60%
<i>S. neurona</i> SAG 1 positive	29	56%
<i>S. neurona</i> SAG 6 positive	25	48%
CRP positive	32	65%
MPP and MP <sub>2</sub> positive	7	13%
MPP positive and MP <sub>2</sub> negative	14	27%
MPP negative and MP <sub>2</sub> positive	11	21%
MPP negative and MP <sub>2</sub> negative	20	38%
CRP and MPP positive	12	24%
CRP positive and MPP negative	20	41%
CRP negative and MPP positive	7	14%
CRP and MPP negative	10	20%
MP <sub>2</sub> and <i>S. neurona</i> positive	17	33%
<i>S. neurona</i> negative	21	40%
SAG 6 and MPP positive	12	23%
SAG 6 positive and MPP negative	13	25%
SAG 6 negative and MPP positive	9	17%
SAG 6 and MPP negative	18	35%
SAG 1 and MPP positive	13	25%
SAG 1 positive and MPP negative	15	29%
SAG 1 negative and MPP positive	8	15%
SAG 1 and MPP negative	16	31%

protein was measured by capture ELISA as per manufacturer recommendations (Genway, San Diego CA).

## RESULTS

Rabbit anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> antibody was positive against MPP and MP<sub>2</sub>, and rSAG 1 and rSAG 6, but not rSAG 5 (Table 2). Control positive horse sera (CP) was obtained from an ataxic horse with a presumptive diagnosis of EPM, and was positive against MPP, MP2, rSAG's 1, 5, and 6. Negative control sera from horses without disease did not bind any of the antigens MPP, MP<sub>2</sub>, rSAG 1, 5, or 6 (data not shown).

Rabbit anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> slightly blocked binding of *S. neurona* positive sera to rSAG 1 and significantly blocked binding to rSAG 6 antigens (Table 3). This antibody did not block binding to rSAG 5 antigens.

The results of an indirect ELISA using rMP2, MPP, and *S. neurona* SAG's as antigen are shown in Table 4. The serum concentration of C-reactive protein was determined, a positive result was a value >10 μ grams per ml (data not shown). The distribution of seropositive ataxic horses by antigen is shown in Chart 1.

Assuming MPP or MP<sub>2</sub> indicate a neuropathy, a McNemar's test was used to evaluate agreement between the MPP and SAG 1, SAG 5, and SAG 6

results. For each of these comparisons, the P value is not significant, indicating a lack of agreement/lack of cross-reactivity between these antigens. There was no statistically significant relationship between MPP and CRP concentration, however the comparison suggests as CRP values increase, the likelihood of a positive MPP ELISA also increases, Chart 2.

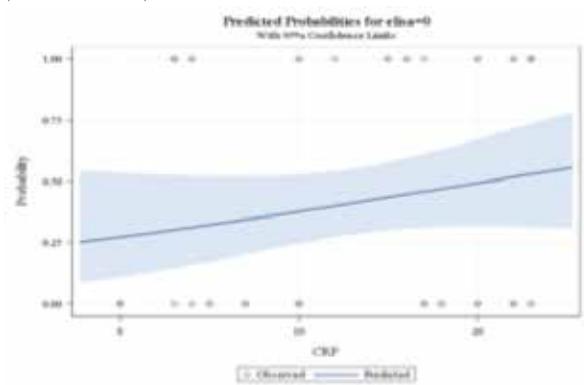
## DISCUSSION

The neurotogenic peptide MPP may be useful to detect IL 6-mediated neurological dysfunction in horses with suspected EPM.

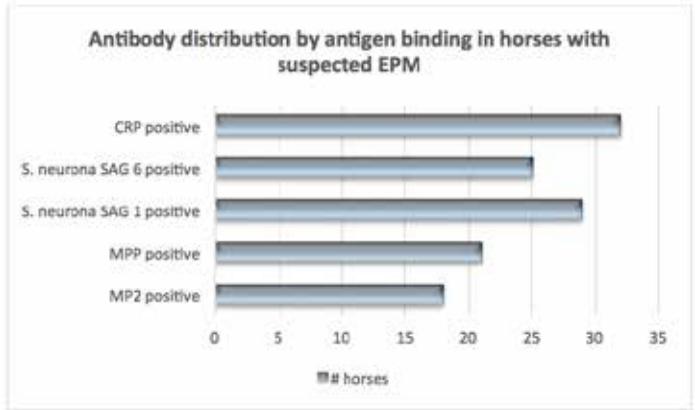
Circulating antibodies against MP<sub>2</sub> and the neurotogenic peptide MPP of MP<sub>2</sub> were detected in 32 of 52 horses with suspected EPM in this study. Not all horses were positive for antibodies against both myelin proteins (Table 4). Continued stimulation with whole myelin protein induces disease tolerance in rats without loss of activity against the neurotogenic peptide MPP. Therefore, chronically diseased animals may be MP<sub>2</sub> negative/MPP positive on antibody tests.<sup>5</sup> It was not possible to correlate duration of disease in these horses because onset of disease was not clearly identified.

A diagnostic test that detects MP<sub>2</sub> antibodies in horses with polyneuritis was suggested by Fordyce.<sup>2</sup> Not surprisingly, anti-MP<sub>2</sub> antibody titer was not a useful prognosticator of disease outcome in the Fordyce study. Individual responses to immune stimulation were observed in experimentally induced autoimmune neuritis in rats.<sup>5</sup>

**Chart 2.** The relationship between MPP and CRP serum concentration is charted. The line predicting the probability of an MPP seropositive result indicates that as the serum concentration of CRP increases there is a high probability of a positive MPP test indicating that neuroinflammation (MPP positive) may be related to (IL6-induced) CRP.



**Chart 1.** Antibody distribution by antigen binding in horses with suspected EPM.



*Sarcocystis neurona* challenged horses also produce antibodies when challenged, however, antibody levels are not directly related to clinical signs or prognosis. It was reported that as clinical disease progressed, the serum titer increased in *S. neurona* induced infections.<sup>12</sup> Individual responses to infections are possible with *S. neurona* infections and an absence of circulating antibodies can be due to the variable expression of *S. neurona* surface antigens.<sup>12,13,14</sup>

Individual immune responses are possible with *S. neurona* infections in horses as well as an absence of circulating antibodies due to variable expression of *S. neurona* surface antigens. Homology with equine IL6 amino acids at MPP residues 74-77 may implicate IL6 as a T cell marker for the disease inducing cells in horses. The cytokine IL6 induces the production of CRP by the liver. We found no statistically significant correlation (95% confidence) between MPP seropositive samples and serum CRP concentration in this group of horses. However, the analysis suggested a linear relationship.

In this study, as CRP value increased, the probability that the sample is MPP seropositive increased, Chart 2. Antibodies

(against MPP) that cross-react or bind IL6 may be expected to reduce the cytokine dependent production of CRP. That was not seen. Cytokine IL6 is a multifunctional cytokine that regulates pleiotropic roles in inflammation.<sup>16</sup> The soluble IL6 receptor (sIL6r) is an IL6 agonist, and the control of many IL6 mediated events are regulated via sIL6r. Possibly CRP affects IL6 mediated inflammatory events by releasing sIL6r into the plasma.<sup>7</sup> If this is true, one would expect to measure IL6 in the plasma in acute disease. The elevated CRP values in the MPP seropositive horses may indicate that the neuritis is acute, and is mediated through the IL6 cytokine pathways. However, we did not measure IL6 in this study. A sustained elevation in anti-MPP in a horse that is CRP negative may indicate a chronic neuritis as seen in the hyper-immunized EAN rats.

The EPM-suspect horses were seropositive against antibodies to *S neurona* SAG 1, 5, or 6. There is amino acid sequence homology between *S neurona* SAG's 1, 4, 5, and 6 and MPP.<sup>6</sup> In order to investigate the proteomics of SAG proteins in the neuroinflammatory disease process, we identified sequence homology between *S neurona* SAG's and the neuritogenic peptide MPP and MP<sub>2</sub>. We determined the binding of equine sera to the MP<sub>2</sub> and MPP proteins and the relationship to SAG 1, 5, and 6. Control horse sera was seropositive for all the proteins used in this study. A monospecific polyclonal antibody against amino acid residues was specific to MP<sub>2</sub> bound MPP, rSAG 1, and rSAG 6, but not rSAG 5 antigens. Based on structural and antibody binding data, anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> antibodies presumably reacted with the neuritogenic peptide MPP and not the non-disease producing residues of the equine myelin basic protein 2.

We showed that anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> could partially block binding of CP sera to rSAG 1 and rSAG 6, but not rSAG 5. Blocking the binding of CP sera to antigens that had homology in the disease-producing regions of MPP, but not the antigens with homology to the non-disease producing regions of

MPP, may support that anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> binds the active disease producing residues of the antigen. The anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> sera did not completely block binding of CP sera to MPP, suggesting anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> does not bind the same regions on MPP as the sera from a diseased horse but may react with multiple epitopes of MPP that include the non-disease producing residues of MPP or additional antigens of MP<sub>2</sub>.

Anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> antibody did not completely block CP binding to rSAG 6, indicating that the antibodies anti-PMP<sub>2</sub> and CP bind different epitopes of rSAG 6 that may include the neuritogenic region of MPP at residues EFEETTAD in this assay. The test results using sera from these clinically ill horses were evaluated by McNemar's test and showed insignificance between MPP or MP<sub>2</sub> ELISA and SAG 1, 5, or 6 ELISA test results. The lack of agreement between The ELISA tests indicate the antigens *S neurona* SAG 1, 5, or 6 and MPP are not cross-reactive.

IL6-mediated disease can be assayed using MPP and MP<sub>2</sub>. Assays that use MPP and MP<sub>2</sub> may be useful to elucidate the pathogenesis of disease associated with EPM, but not the etiology. Possibly, early infections with *S neurona* induces peripheral polyneuritis in horses that confounds a diagnosis of EPM. It is possible that the proteomics of parasites antigens facilitate inflammatory disease. However, the SAG 1, 5, 6 ELISA can indicate the etiology is due to *S neurona* because these assays measure different antigens. If the inflammatory component of EPM is IL6-mediated, blocking IL6 is a viable therapeutic strategy for diseased horses.

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