

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

Saffold cardiovirus and multiple sclerosis: no evidence for an associationJochem M. D. Galama¹, Jan G. Zoll¹, Kjerstin H. Lanke¹, Arjan S. de Jong¹, Jeroen Melief², Inge Huitinga², Marcel M. Verbeek^{3,4} & Frank J. M. van Kuppeveld^{1,5}¹Department of Medical Microbiology, Radboud University Medical Centre, 6500 HB, Nijmegen, The Netherlands²Neuroimmunology Group, Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience, an Institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, The Netherlands³Department of Neurology and Laboratory Medicine, Radboud University Medical Centre, 6500 HB, Nijmegen, The Netherlands⁴Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Medical Centre, 6500 HB, Nijmegen, The Netherlands⁵Virology Division, Department of Infectious Diseases and Immunology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands**Correspondence**

Jochem M. D. Galama, Department of Medical Microbiology, Radboud University Medical Centre, 6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Tel: +31-24-3614356; Fax: +31 243540216; E-mail: joep.galama@radboudumc.nl

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Introduction

The possible relation between multiple sclerosis (MS) and viruses has a long-standing history. In spite of extensive searches, data that reach beyond an association have not been produced.¹ The search for causal viruses is fuelled by epidemiological data suggesting an infectious trigger and by the enigmatic specificity of unique oligoclonal IgG bands (OCB) that are found in the cerebrospinal fluid of ~95% of MS patients and reflect intrathecal IgG synthesis.^{2,3} Several of the OCBs have antiviral reactivity as can be found in response to central nervous system (CNS) infections. Moreover, a substantial proportion of the B cells in the CNS of MS patients have characteristics of antibody secreting plasma blasts, suggesting ongoing antigenic stimulation and inflammation.⁴ The latter is con-

Abstract

Saffold cardiovirus, a newly discovered human cardiovirus, has close similarity with Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus (TMEV) which can cause a chronic demyelinating encephalomyelitis in mice. In this study, we tested whether Saffold cardiovirus infection of the brain is associated with multiple sclerosis (MS). Autopsy white matter samples from 19 MS and 9 normal brain donors were tested by polymerase chain reaction. All were negative. Paired cerebrospinal fluid and serum samples from 24 MS patients and 27 controls were tested for Saffold cardiovirus-specific oligoclonal bands, two patients and two controls reacted positive. We conclude that an association between Saffold cardiovirus and MS is highly improbable.

cordant with a chronic infection of which autoimmunity may be a consequence.⁵

Another reason for revisiting the subject is the discovery of Saffold cardiovirus (SAFV) which is the first human virus species belonging to the genus *Cardiovirus*.⁶ Cardioviruses are well-known pathogens in rodents and Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus (TMEV) is a prototype mouse cardiovirus that can cause a chronic encephalomyelitis with demyelination showing many similarities with MS (reviewed in reference [7]).

SAFV has a close genetic similarity with Theiler's like cardioviruses of rodents and has therefore also been named Human Theiler's like Cardiovirus (HTCV).⁸ By analogy, a relationship of SAFV infection with MS should be considered. So far, only one group has studied whether SAFV RNA sequences can be detected in cerebro spinal

fluid (CSF) samples from MS patients but with negative results.⁸

Previously, we have shown that SAFV infections in humans are ubiquitous and occur early in life.^{9,10} Up to now, no clear illness has been attributed to SAFV infections and the virus has rarely been detected in CSF.^{8,11–13} Here, we present an in-depth search for SAFV RNA sequences in brain samples from MS patients and whether the unique OCB in CSF of MS patients do recognize SAFV antigens.

Materials and Methods

Patients and specimens

Postmortem white matter brain tissue from 19 MS patients and 9 brain donors without brain disease was obtained from the Netherlands Brain Bank (www.brain-bank.nl). Both MS patients and donors had given informed consent for brain autopsy and for use of tissue and clinical information for research purposes. The quality of brain tissue was assessed by measurement of pH and of RNA integrity measured on an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyser (Agilent Technologies, San Diego, CA) and expressed in RNA Integrity Numbers (RIN).¹⁴ In the brain samples used for this study the pH ranged between 6.1 and 7.2. None of the specimens had a RIN value below six (indicating substantial RNA breakdown). RIN values ≥ 6 were previously shown not to affect RT-qPCR efficiency for reference genes (unpublished observations). Clinical diagnoses of MS were confirmed by a neurologist (Prof. C. H. Polman, VUmc, Amsterdam, the Netherlands). The MS brain donors (2 males and 17 females) had a median age of 62 years (range 38–84). Seventeen of the 19 MS brains contained still active white matter lesions (HLA DR+ and/or PLP+ macrophages), 12 of the 19 MS brains showed even more than 50% active lesions.^{15,16} From 6 of the 19 MS patients, thick cryostat sections of active MS lesions were directly tested by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). All other specimens were normal appearing white matter (NAWM). The nine white matter specimens from donors without a brain disease were derived from one male and eight females with a median age of 61 years, range 41–82.

Paired CSF and serum samples drawn for diagnostic routine were available from the Neurology Department in Nijmegen. The samples were from 24 MS patients, 7 males and 17 females, with a median age of 42 years, range 24–66, and from 27 patients with other illnesses (7 males and 19 females, median age 41 years, range 32–59). For one control subject information on gender and age is lacking. Permission for anonymous testing of these sam-

ples fulfilled the terms of the ethical code “Goed Gebruik” of the Netherlands Federation of Medical Scientific Societies (Federa).

Virus antigens

For antigen production, a SAFV type 3 strain was grown in HeLa cells as reported earlier.⁹ The culture supernatant was concentrated by Amicon filtration. The final preparation had a protein concentration of 65 mg/mL and a virus titer of 3×10^{11} .

Real-time PCR

Brain tissue samples were homogenized by bead beating (Roche Diagnostics, Almere, The Netherlands), and nucleic acid isolation, copyDNA synthesis, and real-time PCR (50 cycles of 95°C for 15 sec and 60°C for 45 sec) were performed essentially as described previously,¹⁷ using SAFV-specific primers (GCTGGGGTTGCACCGCTA and GAGCCTCTGCGGCC AAA) and a hydrolysis probe (6FAM-ACAGCAGTGG ATCTTATCCACGGGGC-BBQ). Positive and negative controls for isolation, reverse transcription, and PCR were included in each run.¹⁷ The detection limit was less than 10 infectious units/mL.

Immunoblotting technique

Immunoblotting was performed, essentially as described by Sindic *et al.*¹⁸ Briefly, equal amounts of IgG (250 ng) purified from paired CSF and blood samples, were separated by isoelectric focusing. Next, the agarose gels were blotted on a sheet of nitrocellulose that was pretreated by saturation with viral antigen (65 mg/sheet) and blocking with Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) containing 3% Bovine Serum Albumin. After washing, the blots were incubated with alkaline phosphatase-conjugated goat anti-human IgG at a 1:2500 dilution and stained with nitro blue tetrazolium.

Results

Detection of SAFV genomic RNA in brain lesions from MS patients

After invasion of the CNS, a virus can either behave as an immunological trigger of autoimmunity and disappear (“hit-and-run” model) or establish a low-grade persistent infection accompanied by inflammation, demyelination, and autoimmunity as found in animal models of MS.^{7,19} To test for the option of a low-grade chronic infection, autopsy samples of brains from 19 MS patients (17 with

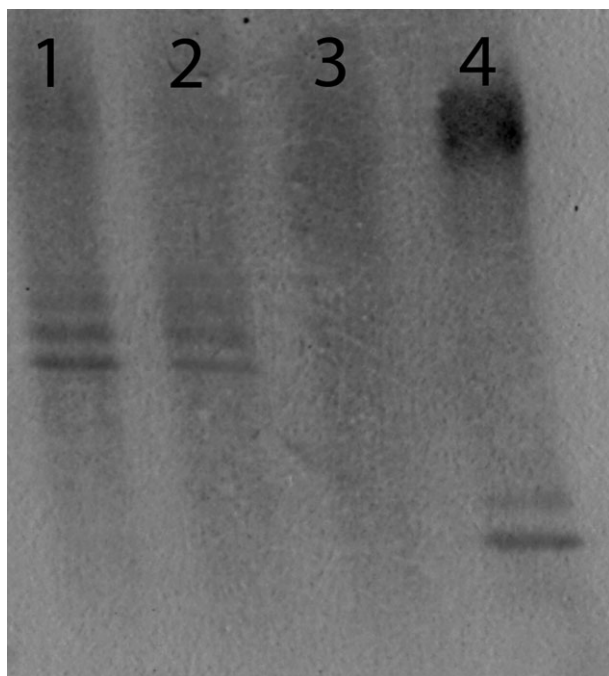


Figure 1. Immunoblot staining for SAF virus-specific oligoclonal IgG bands in two multiple sclerosis (MS) patients. The figure shows paired serum and CSF oligoclonal IgG blots from two MS patients: lanes 1 (serum) and 2 (CSF) show a mirror pattern of SAF virus-specific IgG bands; lanes 3 (serum) and 4 (CSF) from a second MS patient show unique SAF virus-specific IgG bands in CSF only.

active lesions on microscopy) were tested by a highly sensitive RT-PCR for SAFV genomes. All samples reacted negative (data not shown). Nine additional brain samples without signs of MS or another inflammatory process that were tested for comparison were also negative. Thus, we concluded that a chronic SAFV infection of the brain in MS is highly unlikely.

Virus-specific immunoblotting

In case of the “hit-and-run” option, a neuro-invasive infection will probably leave an immunological imprint behind of intrathecal IgG antibodies.²⁰ CSF was analyzed for intrathecal synthesis of SAFV antibodies by means of the immunoblotting technique that tests unique OCB for their reactivity with the virus. We tested paired CSF and blood samples from 25 MS patients and 27 patients without a neuro-inflammatory condition. As illustrated in the Figure 1, some CSF samples showed unique reactivity with SAFV antigens, whereas no reactivity was found in serum. In total, 2 of 25 CSF samples from MS patients and 2 of 27 control CSF samples showed SAFV antigen reactivity, refuting a direct association of SAFV infection with MS.

Discussion

Although SAFVs have only recently been discovered, serologic epidemiology showed that infections are ubiquitous and acquired early in life.^{9,10} Ubiquity suggests moreover that SAFVs must have a long-standing history of infecting mankind. The large majority of SAFV infections are asymptomatic or mild and a clear disease association still awaits discovery.¹¹ Little is yet known about the pathophysiology of SAFV infections other than that the infections are ubiquitous, mostly pass unnoticed, but sporadically present with a serious CNS infection.^{12,13} This picture shows close similarity with TMEV infections of mice, which are widespread in nature and cause very sporadically an MS-like chronic demyelinating illness, actually only when genetically susceptible mice become infected by a unique variant of TMEV.⁷ By analogy, a relationship of MS with SAFV infection could have been the rare outcome of a chronic encephalomyelitis caused only by particular SAFV strains and only when occurring in genetically predisposed individuals. In this manner, a ubiquitous virus (SAFV) could have been the cause of MS, fulfilling a condition of monocausality: one virus, one disease, as discussed by Lipton and colleagues.¹⁹

However, in our study we found no support for a chronic SAFV infection in MS brains. We applied a highly sensitive RT-PCR and tested selected brain specimens from 19 autopsy-confirmed MS patients, 12 of 19 specimens were highly selected samples from areas with inflammation. None reacted positive, making the chance of having missed a slowly ongoing chronic encephalomyelitis very small: its existence in MS must be quite improbable. These findings are corroborated by a negative PCR in CSF samples from 40 MS patients reported earlier.⁸

Considering that a chronic SAFV encephalomyelitis may have died out by gain of an adequate intracerebral immune response, one may expect that an antibody imprint will still be detectable as has been demonstrated for herpes simplex virus encephalitis.²⁰ To test this possibility, we applied a specific immunostaining technique to detect SAFV antigen-specific OCB. In 2 of 25 MS patients we found indeed evidence for intrathecal IgG OCB that reacted with SAFV antigens, but such OCB were also found in 2 of 27 controls. Thus, SAFV-specific OCB can sometimes be detected in CSF but without a clear association with MS. Because of anonymous testing of the paired serum and CSF samples we were not informed on the medical history of the positive patients.

In conclusion, evidence for SAFV infection of the brain was not found and even an association of MS with a past SAFV infection was not found. We conclude that,

although one cannot exclude an etiological role of SAFV infections in MS from a single study, a monocausal relationship, for example, by chronic infection of the brain, will be improbable.

Author's Contributions

Jochem Galama and Frank van Kuppeveld: design of the study, overall supervision, and writing of the manuscript. Jan Zoll: supervision of immunoblotting and contribution to writing of the manuscript. Kjerstin Lanke: supervision of virology and virus culture and contribution to writing of the manuscript. Arjan de Jong: design of SAFV PCR and supervision of testing and contribution to writing of the manuscript. Jeroen Melief: selection of autopsy samples and contribution to writing of the manuscript. Inge Huitinga: selection of autopsy samples, neuropathology, and contribution to writing of the manuscript. Marcel Verbeek: selection of CSF and serum samples, supervision of CSF analyses, and contribution to writing of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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