

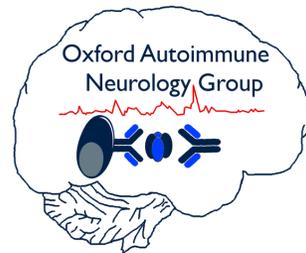
The B cell biology underlying autoantibody-mediated diseases: Pathogenesis and Therapeutic implications

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DISCLOSURES

LGI1/CASPR2/Contactin-2/VGKC-complex antibody patent: SI and the University of Oxford receive royalties and payments for Ab assays and is an inventor on patent application WO/2010/046716 entitled “Neurological Autoimmune Disorders.” The patent has been licensed for the development of assays for LGI1 and other VGKC-complex Abs

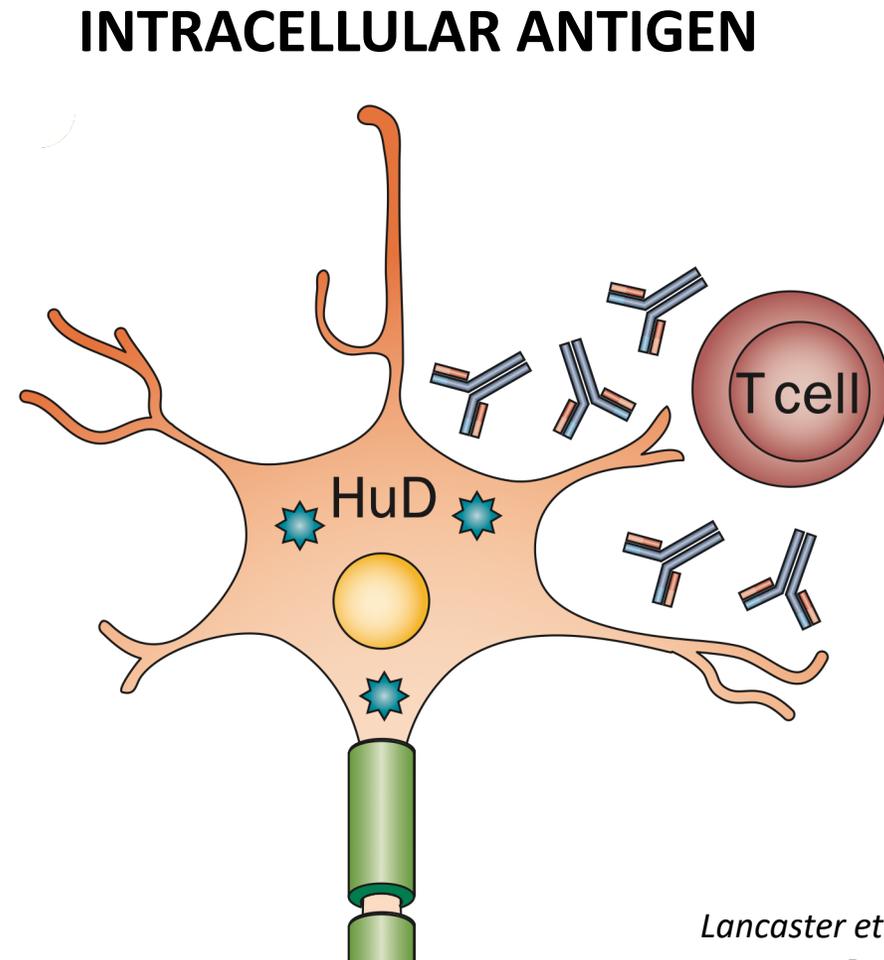
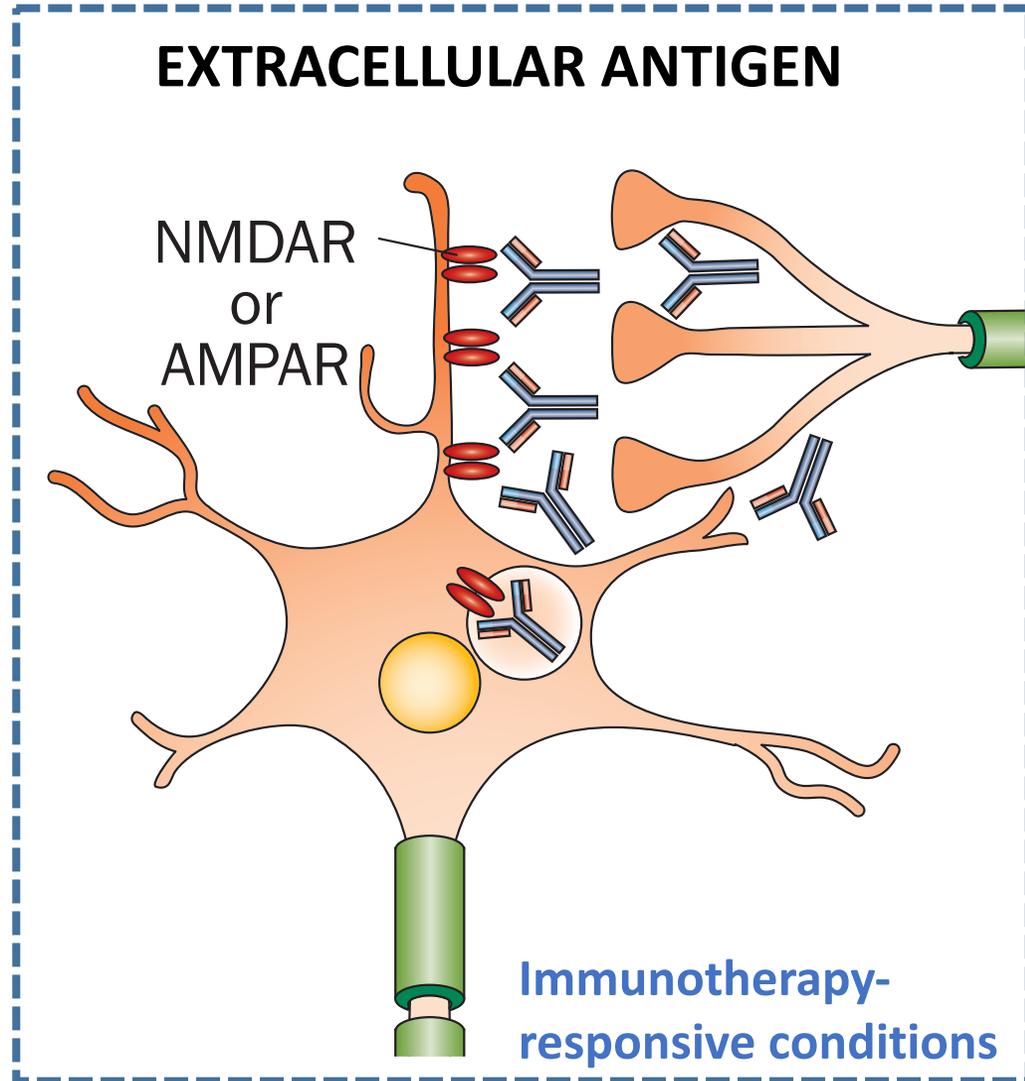
Travel support: from Lundberg and Grifols to attend conferences / meetings

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Learning objectives

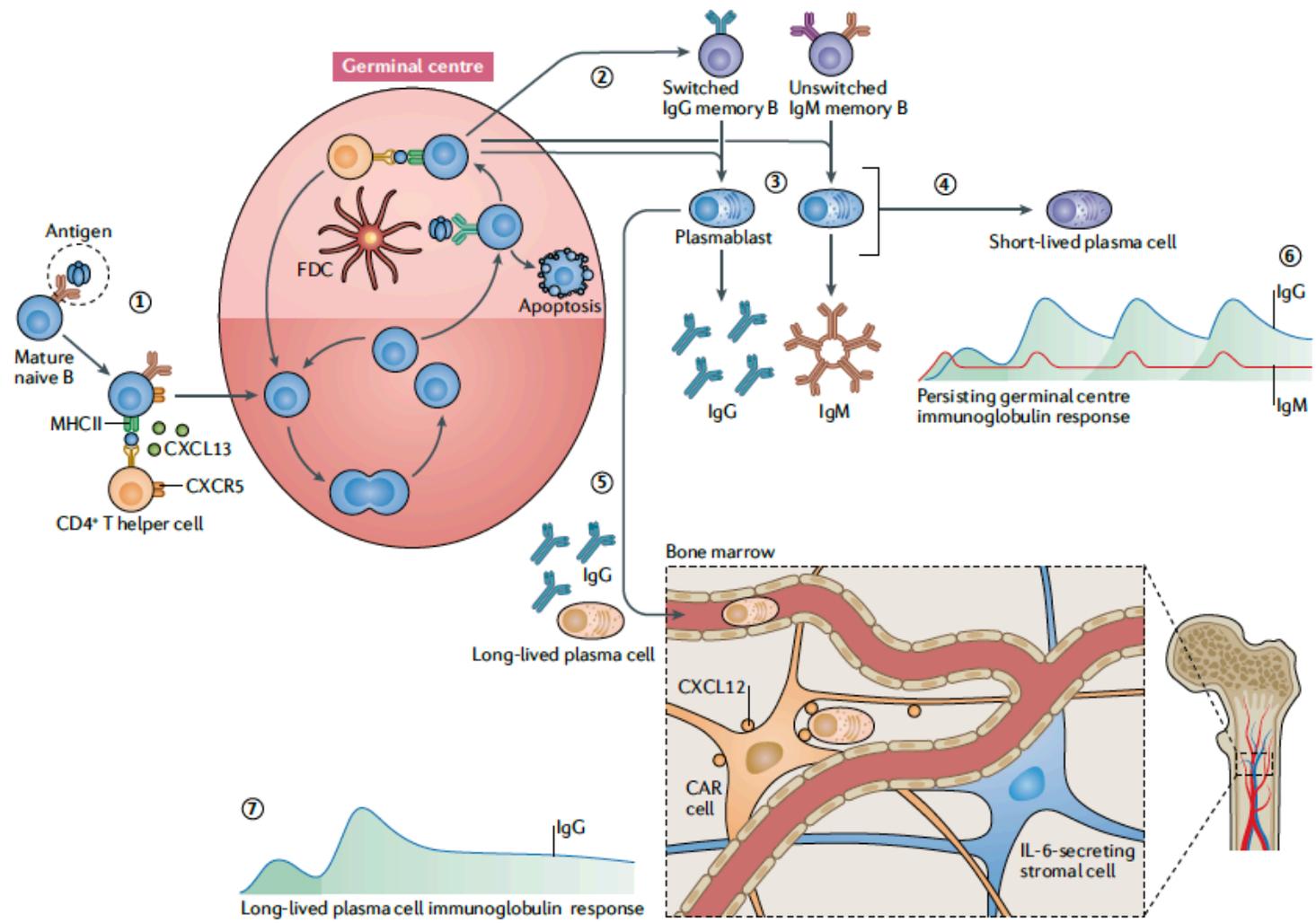
1. In autoantibody-mediated diseases, the antibodies target extracellular epitopes
2. During B cell development, naïve B cells evolve to acquire memory for antigens
3. Autoantibody generation can occur by contrasting mechanisms involving germinal centres and/or long lived plasma cells
4. Autoantibody levels are higher in the periphery than in the CSF
5. The CNS is no longer considered 'immune privileged', with clear afferent and efferent limbs

Location location location



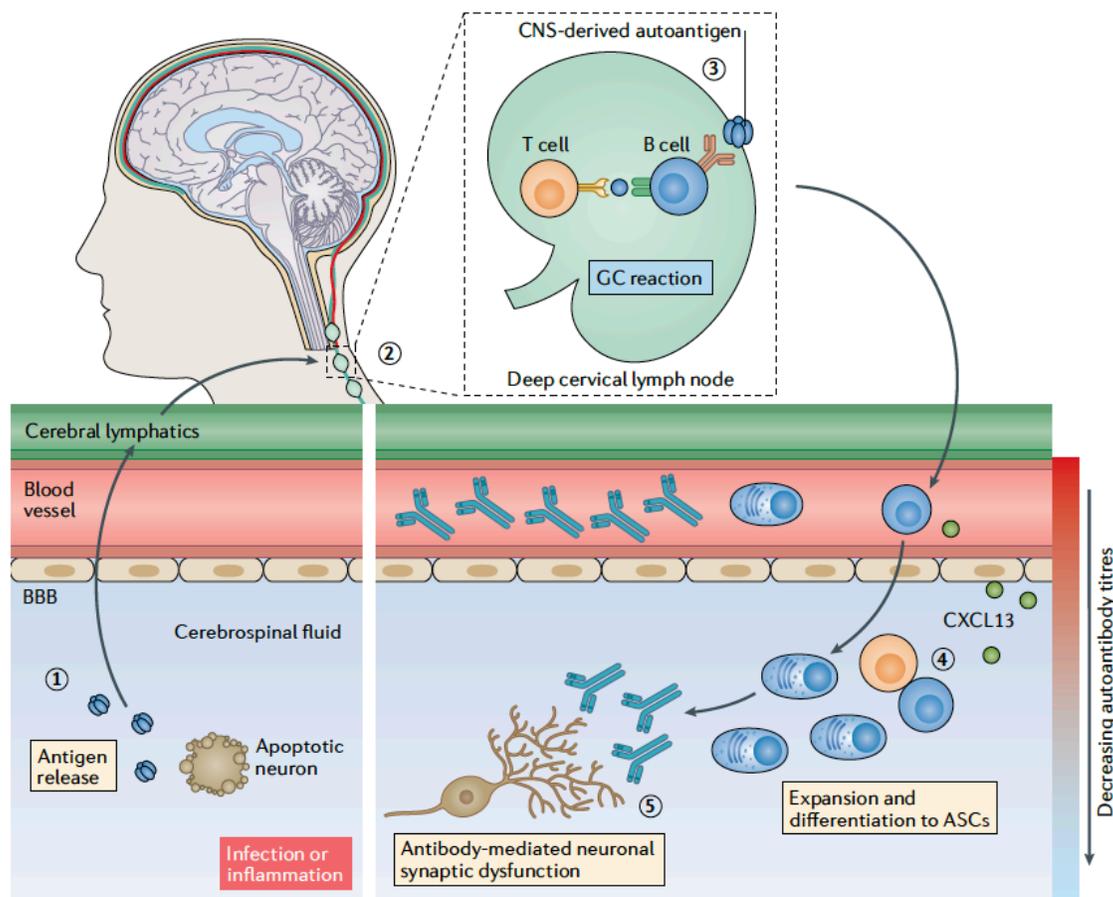
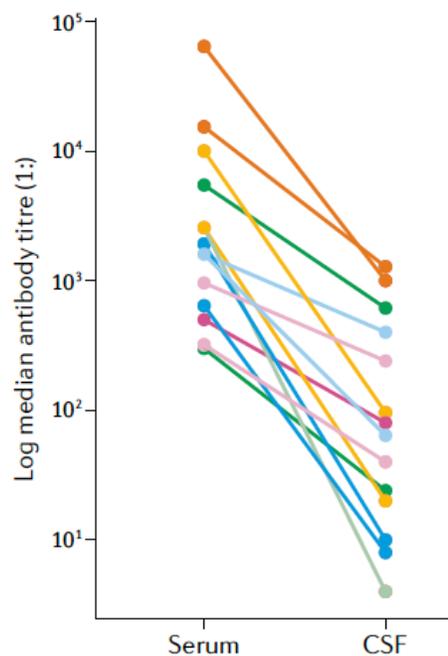
Lancaster et al 2012 Nat Neurol
Balint et al 2018 Brain
Damato et al 2018 MDJ
Ramanathan et al 2020 J Neurol

Two contrasting hypotheses of autoantibody production



A hypothesis for disease pathogenesis

Antigen	Serum:CSF ratio
AQP4	104–204
CASPR2	12–64
GABA _A receptor	4–8
GABA _B receptor	4–25
LGI1	80–192
MOG	640
NMDAR	9–13
NMDAR (after HSE)	6



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