



Natalizumab alters the TCR repertoire after one year of treatment in four MS patients

Laure Michel, Marion Salou, Alexandra Garcia, Nicolas Degauque, Anne Salmon, Annie Elong Ngono, Arnaud Nicot, Sandrine Wiertlewski, Jean-Paul Soulillou, Sophie Brouard, et al.

► To cite this version:

Laure Michel, Marion Salou, Alexandra Garcia, Nicolas Degauque, Anne Salmon, et al.. Natalizumab alters the TCR repertoire after one year of treatment in four MS patients. 6th european workshop on immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, Nice, France. pp.P26. inserm-00643971

HAL Id: inserm-00643971

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00643971>

Submitted on 23 Nov 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Natalizumab alters the TCR repertoire after one year of treatment in four MS patients

Laure Michel^{1,2*}, Marion Salou¹, Alexandra Garcia¹, Nicolas Degauque¹, Anne Salmon¹, Annie Elong Ngono¹, Arnaud Nicot¹, Sandrine Wiertlewski², Jean-Paul Soullillou¹, Sophie Brouard¹, David Laplaud^{1,2}

From 6th European Workshop on Immune-Mediated Inflammatory Diseases
Nice, France. 23-25 November 2011

Background

Natalizumab is an approved drug used in relapsing and aggressive Multiple Sclerosis (MS). This is a monoclonal anti-integrin antibody that decreases the transmigration of immune cells through the blood-brain-barrier in animal models of MS. In human, the number of T cells in the CSF is dramatically decreased while the number of circulating lymphocytes usually increases. We hypothesized that in patients treated with natalizumab, the infiltration of T cells in the brain parenchyma decreases. These cells may accumulate in the blood of the patients and thus alter the T cell repertoire.

Objectives

We assessed whether the treatment by natalizumab resulted in the apparition of V β clonal selections one year after the beginning of the treatment.

Methods

The T Cell Receptor (TCR) repertoire was investigated by the analysis of the CDR3 length distribution of the β chain. The blood of MS patients was sampled just before the beginning of Natalizumab, and six months and one year after. CDR3 spectratyping was performed at those three different time points. Each profile was assessed as "gaussian", "altered polyclonal", "altered oligoclonal" or "altered monoclonal" and the alterations observed were compared.

Results

Four relapsing-remitting MS patients were included in this study. At baseline, we observed more alterations in the CD8⁺ compartment compared with the CD4⁺ one.

One year after the beginning of the treatment, the global percentage of alterations did not increase for CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ cells. However, for three patients, we observed the apparition of private V β clonal selections.

Discussion/perspectives

Given the mechanisms of action of natalizumab, one may hypothesize that the clonal cells observed in the blood after one year of treatment could have a major role in the pathophysiological process in the disease. We now plan to analyze the phenotype and the reactivity of these clones against myelin antigens.

Author details

¹INSERM U643, Nantes University, Nantes, France. ²Neurology Dept., Nantes Hospital, Nantes, France.

Published: 23 November 2011

doi:10.1186/1479-5876-9-S2-P26

Cite this article as: Michel et al.: Natalizumab alters the TCR repertoire after one year of treatment in four MS patients. *Journal of Translational Medicine* 2011 **9**(Suppl 2):P26.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit



¹INSERM U643, Nantes University, Nantes, France
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article