

Appendix

Presentation 1 – Jonathan Kerr



Chronic Fatigue Syndrome / Myalgic Encephalomyelitis
(CFS/ME): a disease characterised by
neuro-immune features and virus infection

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Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)

Fatigue

unexplained
new onset
lasting over 6 months
not related to exercise
not relieved by rest

Exclusion

Physical causes
Psychiatric causes

Associated symptoms

Four or more of the following:

Impaired short term memory or concentration
Sore throat
Tender lymphadenopathy
Muscle pain
Multijoint pain w/o swelling or redness
New headache
Unrefreshing sleep
Post-exertional malaise

No laboratory test

CDC criteria – Fukuda et al., Ann Intern Med 1994;121:953-9.

Recommended additional characterisation – Reeves et al., BMC Health Serv Res 2003; 3:25.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)

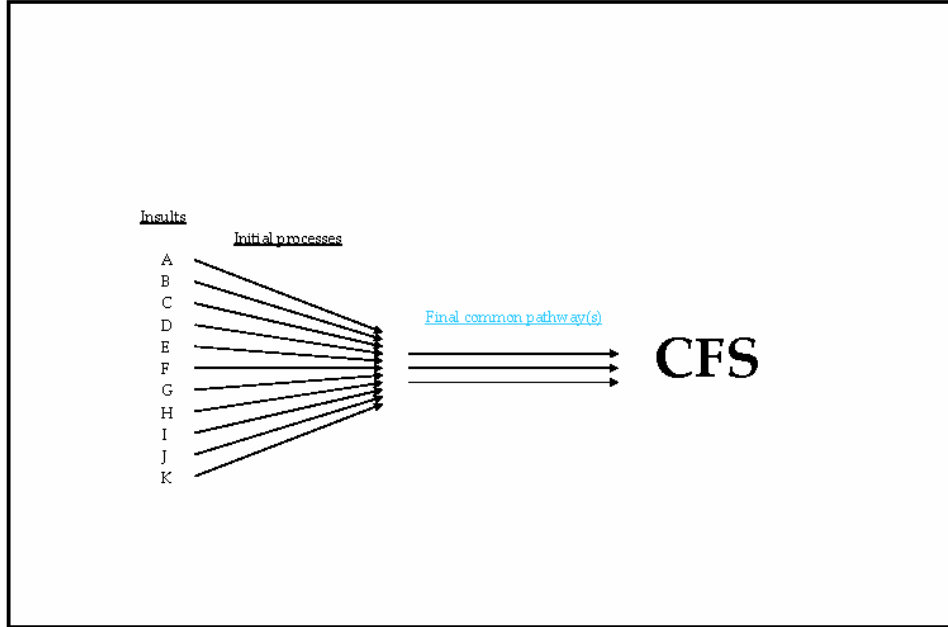
Epidemiology

- Prevalence of 0.5%
- More common in females (6:1)
- Sudden onset
- Preceding virus infection ('flu-like illness, outbreaks, specific viruses)
- Exposure to toxins, chemicals, pesticides, vaccination
- Pre-existing emotional stress

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)

Studies of Pathogenesis

- Immune system - \uparrow IC's, \uparrow IgG, \uparrow B cells, \downarrow NK
Th2 phenotype
cytokine dysregulation / chronic immune activation
- Infection - virus, bacterium
- Nervous system - paresis, visual loss, ataxia, confusion
abnormal metabolism of 5-HIAA, A-V, 5-HT, PRL
brain scan abnormalities
- Endocrine system - slight \downarrow HPA axis
- Cardiovascular system - vasodilatation
- Psychological function - depression & anxiety
- Genetic predisposition - deduced from twin studies



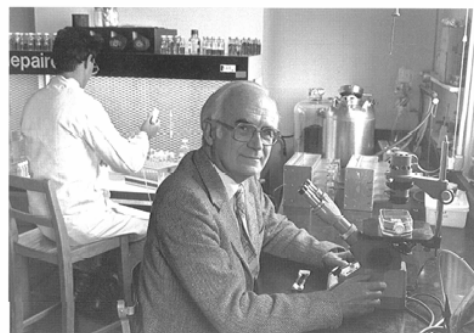
Our Research Strategy

Gene expression signature
Viruses
Protein biomarkers
(Treatments)

How did we develop this strategy?

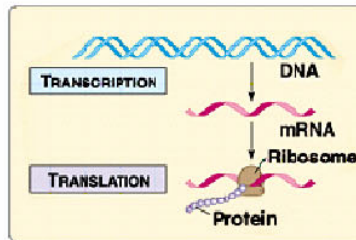
Recognition of need to understand pathogenesis
(human / virus gene expression is important)
(gene screening techniques)

Recognition of need for a diagnostic test
(detection of protein biomarkers)

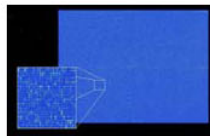


Dr David AJ Tyrrell CBE, FRS

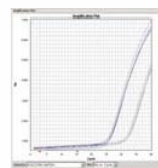
Basic cell processes



Microarray / PCR study

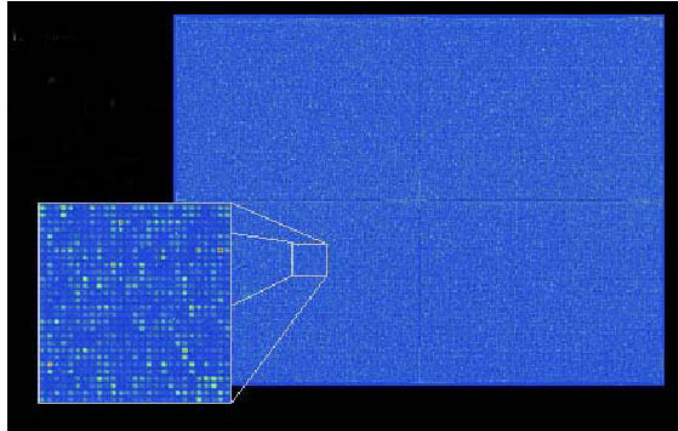


Microarray (~23,000 genes)
27 CFS patients / 54 normal blood donors



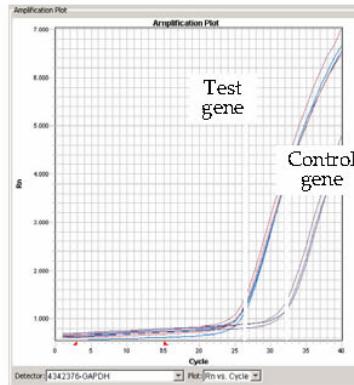
Real-time PCR (182 genes)
57 CFS patients / 60 normal blood donors

83 genes confirmed



Affymetrix U133+2 gene array
47,000 human genes

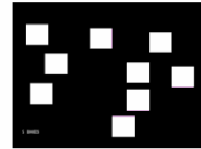
Real-time PCR



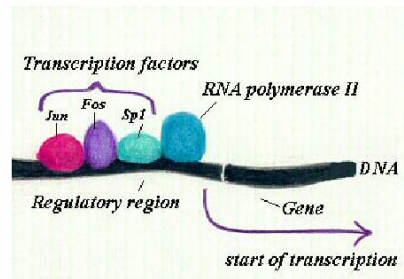
Phase-1
cont.

Phase-1 continued Study Clinical aspects

1. Diagnosis according to CDC criteria
(Fukuda et al, 1994)
2. Assessment of health & associated symptoms:
 - CIDI
 - Cantab
 - McGill
 - Chalder
 - MOS-SF36
 - SPHERE
 - Pittsburgh



Gene regulation

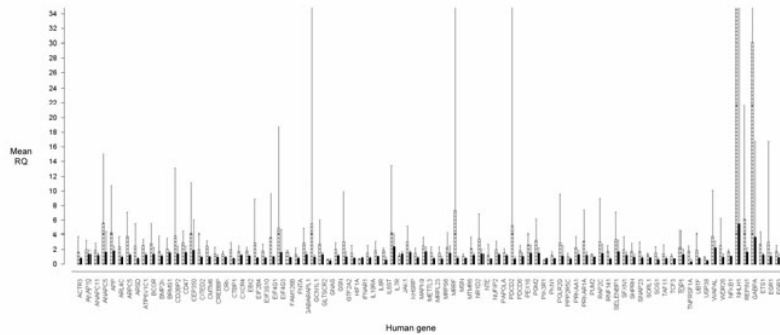


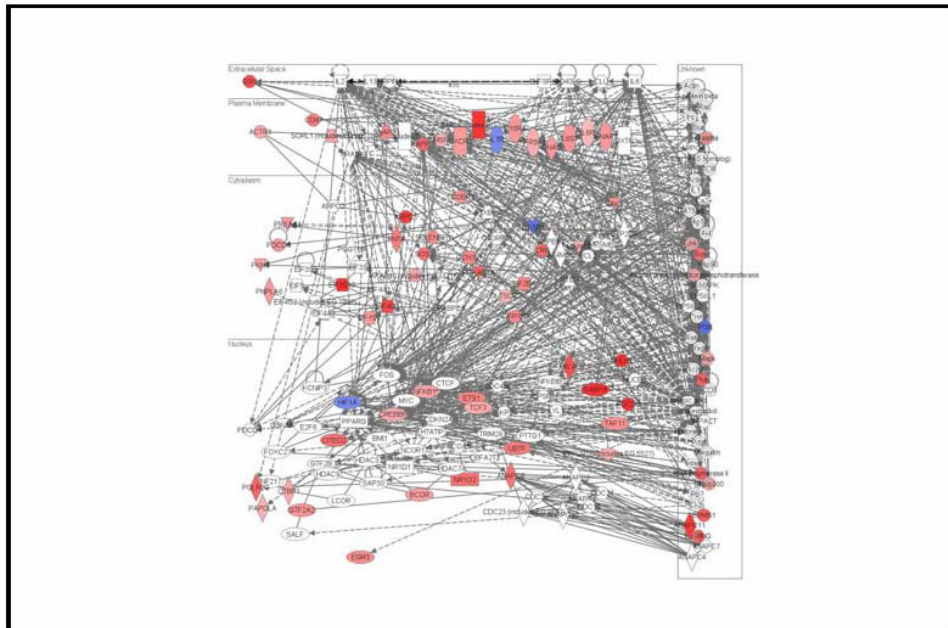
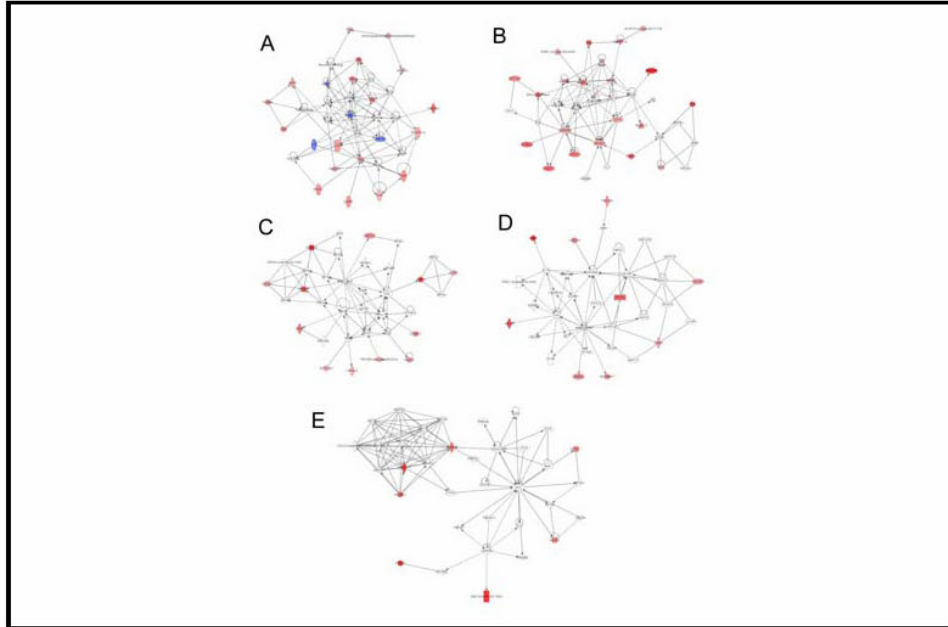
13 transcription factors over-represented

Transcription factors

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| EGR-1 | 2.82 | 0.01480 |
| EGR-3 | 1.92 | 0.01690 |
| ETS1 | 2.11 | 0.00001 |
| GABPA | 8.06 | 0.00032 |
| NHLH1 | 11.51 | 0.00074 |
| REPIN1 | 3.62 | 0.00001 |
| NFKB1 | 1.59 | 0.00004 |
| EGR-2 | 2.26 | 0.09934 |
| GTF3A | 1.27 | 0.18480 |
| SPI1 | 1.37 | 0.10086 |
| Egr-4 | x | x |
| REST | x | X |
| BRLF1 | | |

89 CFS/ME-associated genes





Diseases and disorders

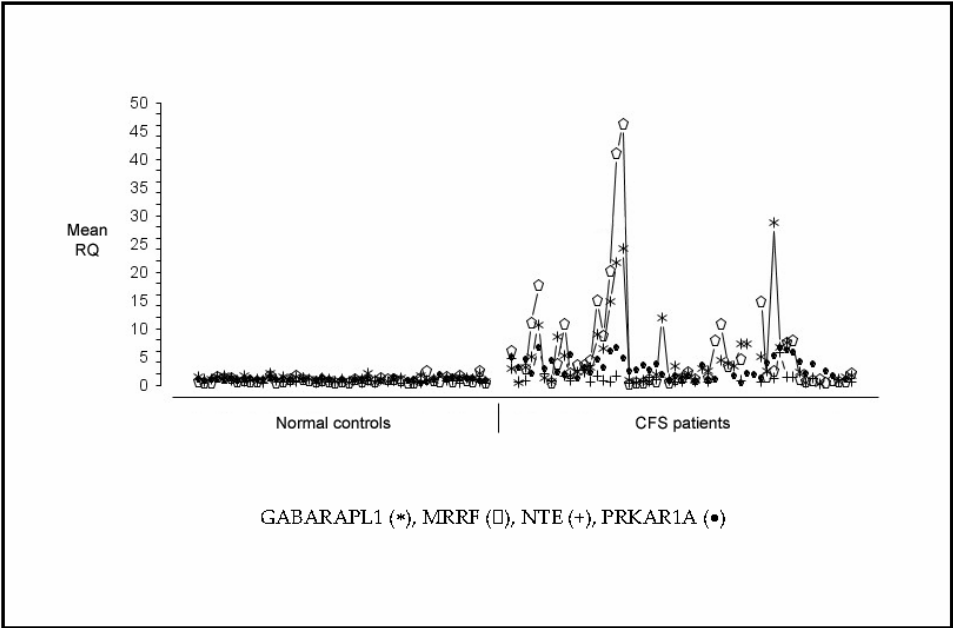
Haematological disease
Immunological disease
Cancer
Dermatological disease
Neurological disease

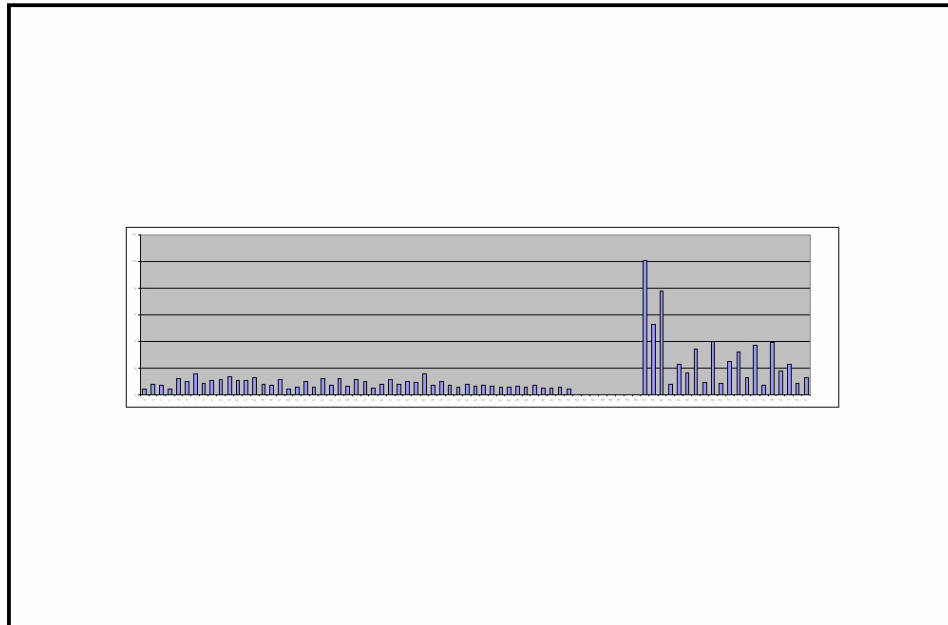
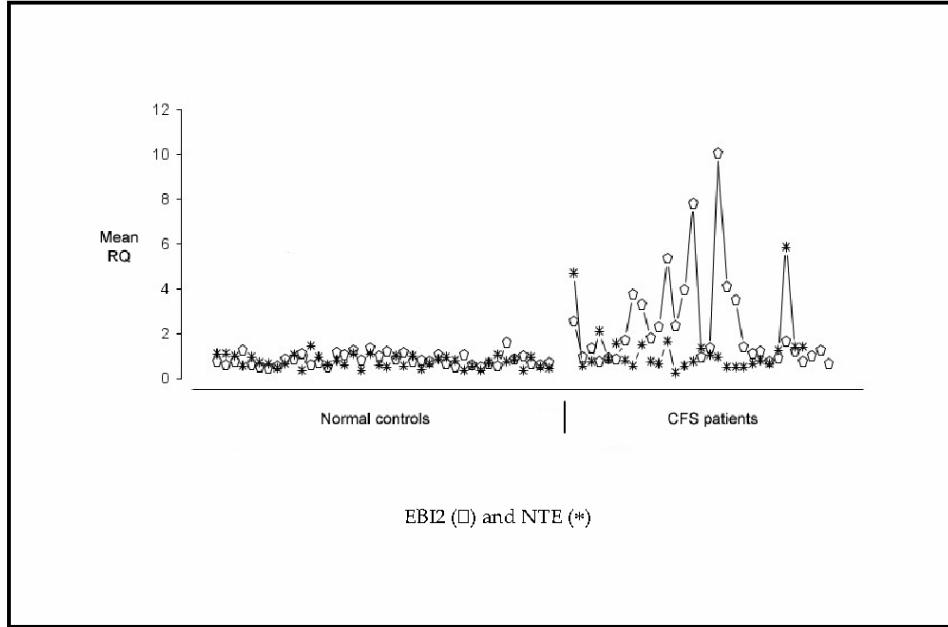
Molecular and cellular functions

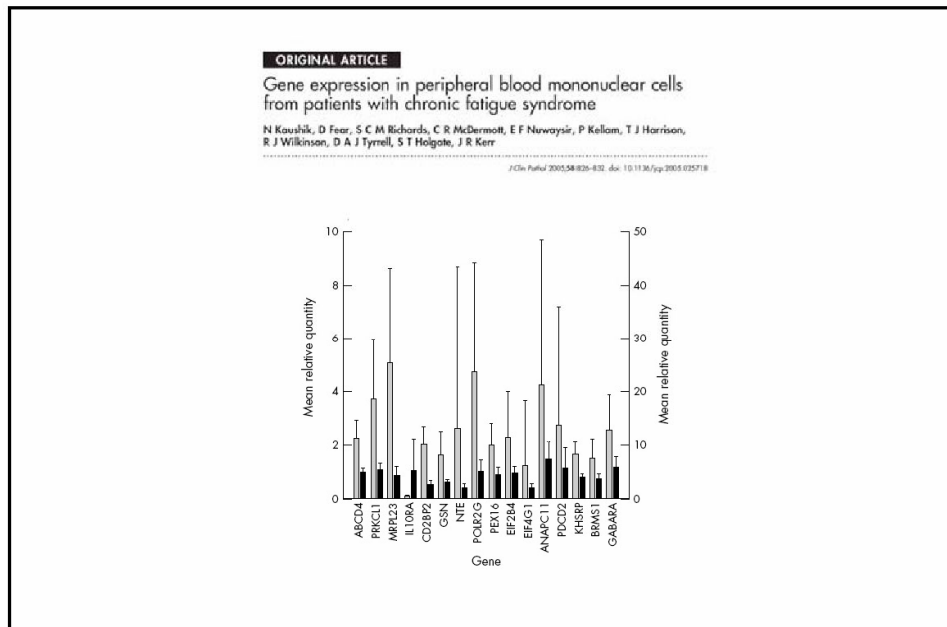
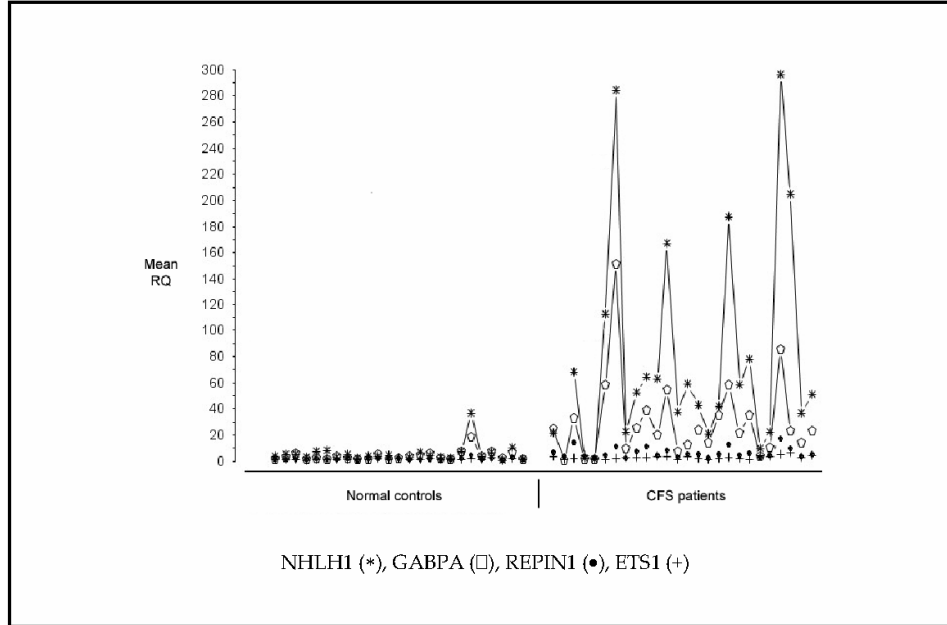
Cellular development
Cell death
Gene expression
Cellular growth and proliferation
Cellular assembly and organisation

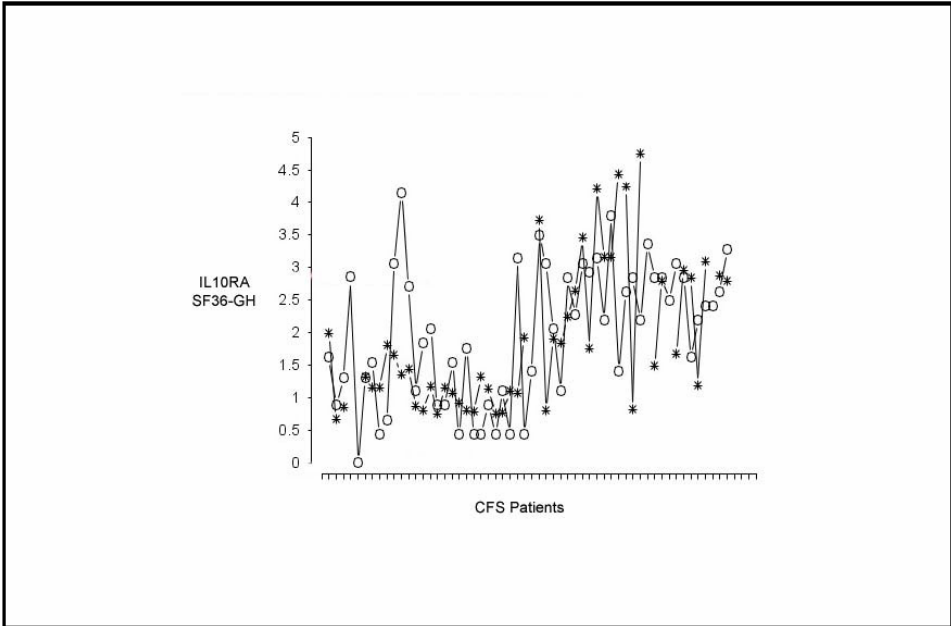
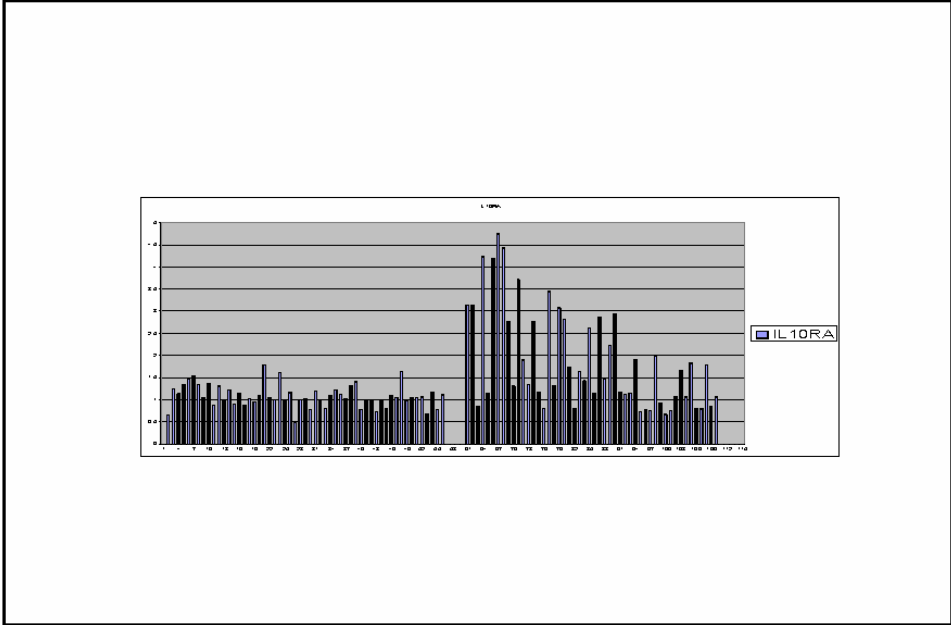
Physiological system development and function

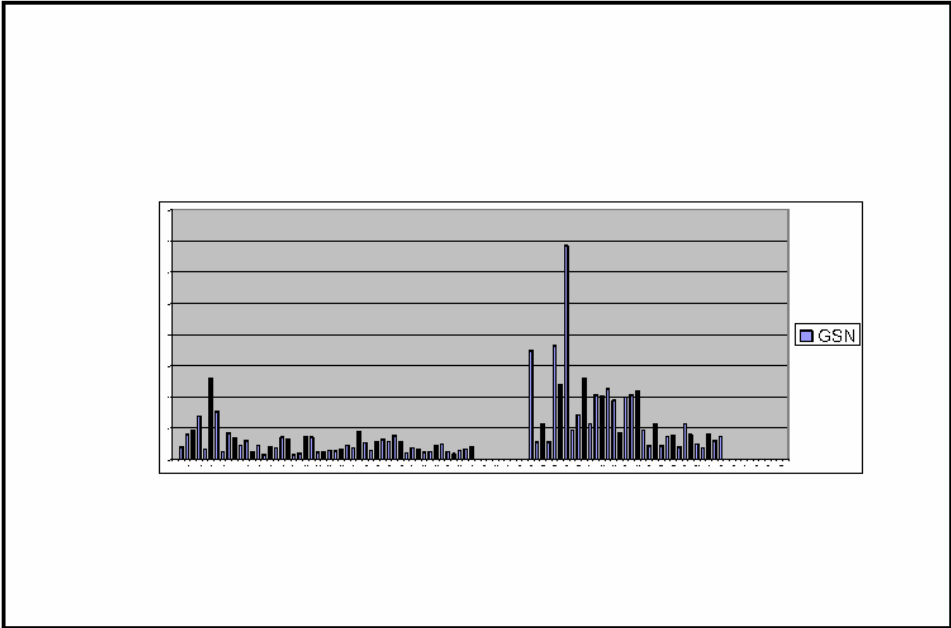
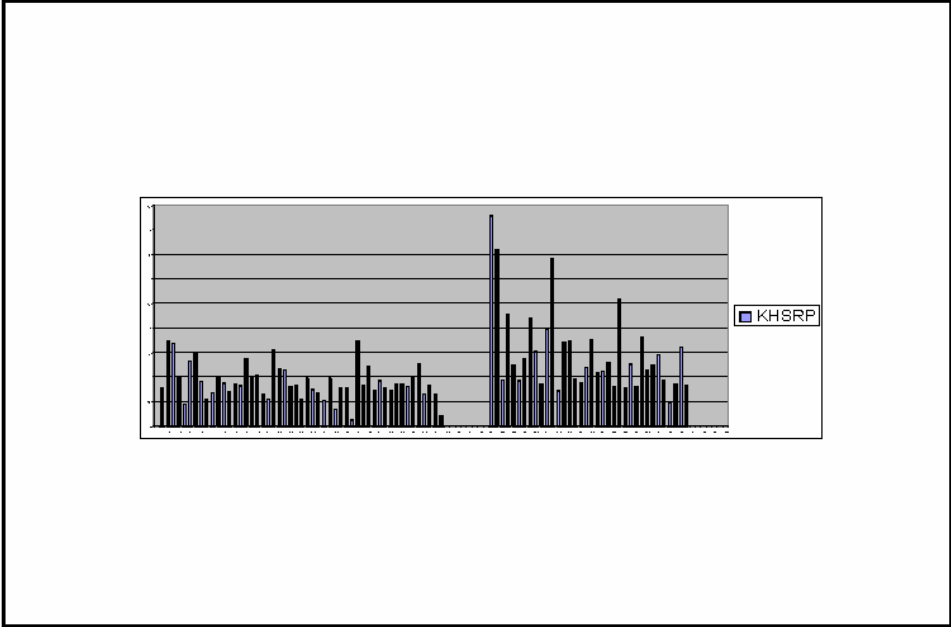
- Haematological system development and function
- Immune and lymphatic system development and function
- Tissue morphology
- Organismal survival
- Immune response

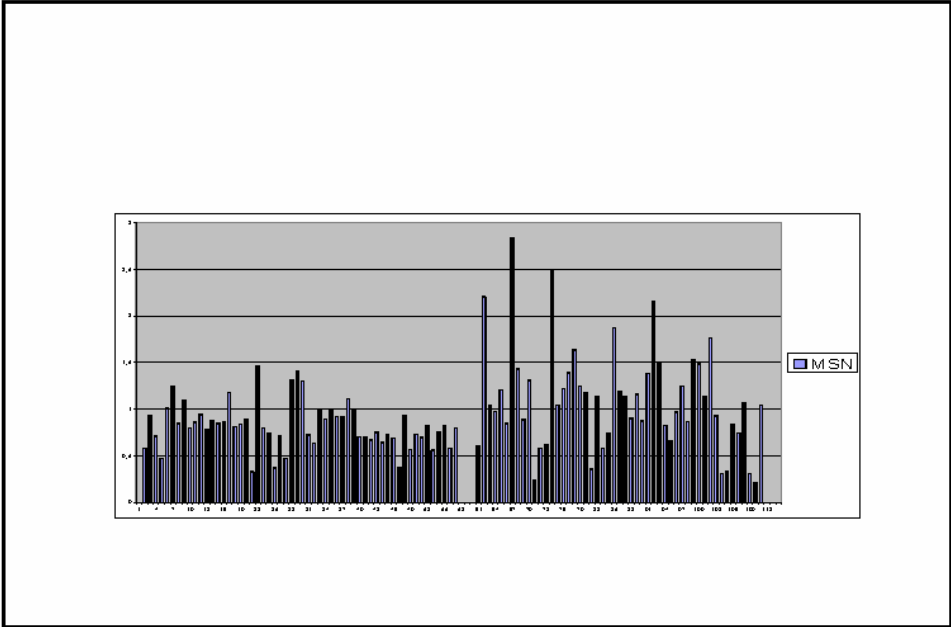




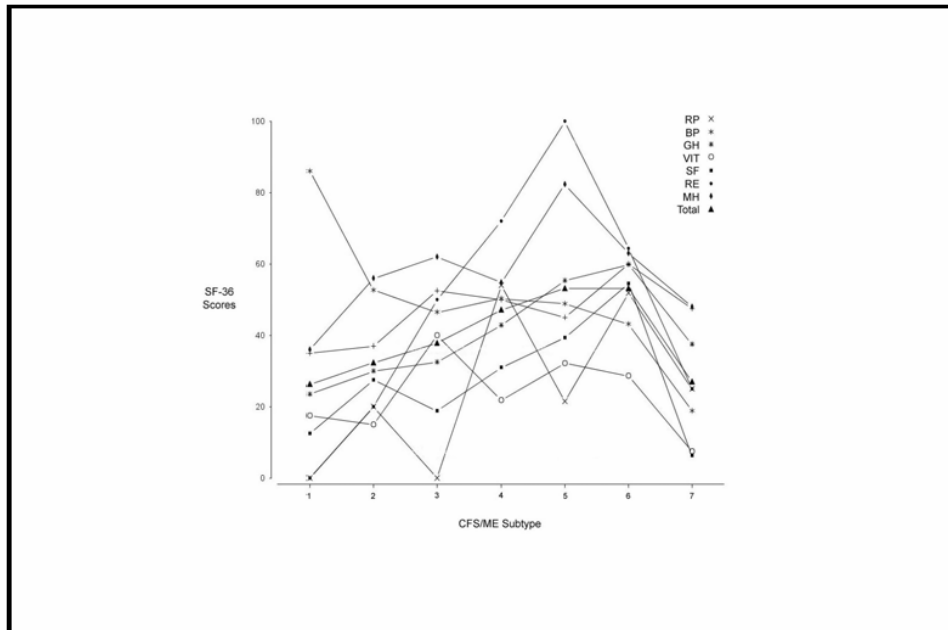
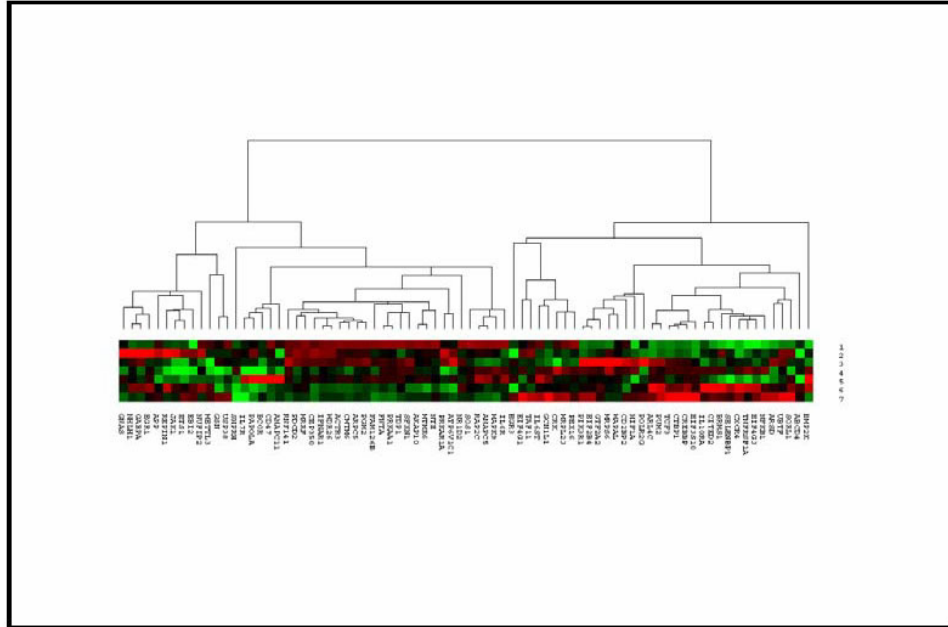


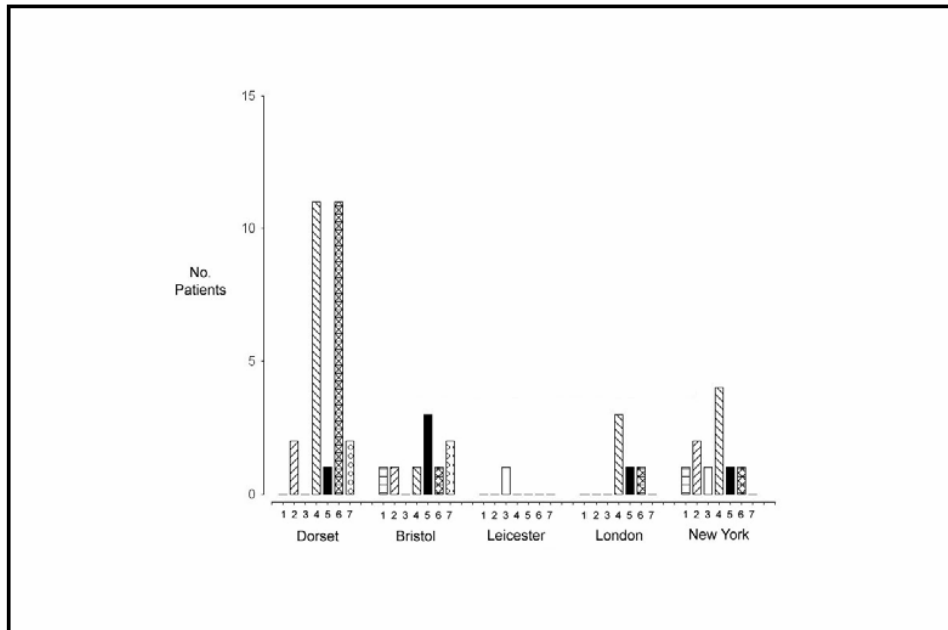
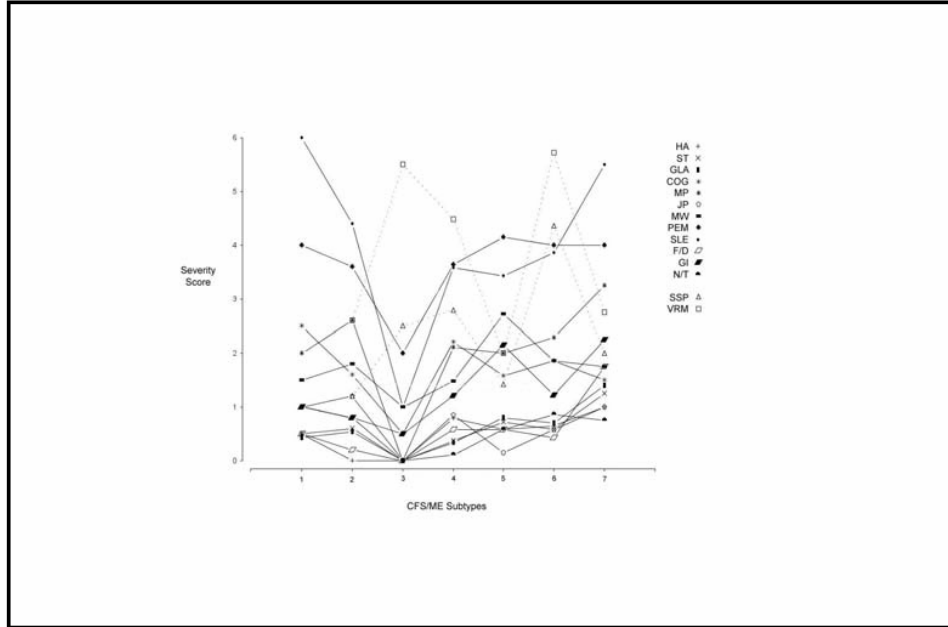






| CFS/ME-associated gene | EBV gene | Mechanism |
|------------------------|----------------|--|
| NFKB1 | LMP1 | Upregulation |
| EGR1 | BRLF1 BZLF1 | Upregulation, EGR1 required for reactivation |
| ETS1 | LMP2A | Upregulation |
| GABPA | LMP2A | ETS1 upregulation leads to GABPA upregulation |
| CREBBP | BRLF1 BZLF1 | BRLF1 and BZLF1 interact with CREBBP |
| CXCR4 | EBNA2 LMP1 | Downregulation and reduced CXCR4-dependent migration |
| EBI2 | ? | Upregulated 200 fold in EBV infected cells |
| HIF1A | LMP1 | Upregulation |
| JAK1 | ? | JAK-STAT activation in PTLD |
| IL6R | ? | Upregulation |
| IL7R | ? | Downregulation |
| PIK3R1 | EBNA2A | Upregulation |
| BRLF1 | BRLF1 | ** |

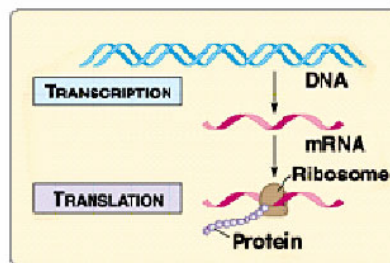




Gene signature of CFS:
current priorities

Subtype confirmation
Variation with time
Specificity
? Overlap with GWI
Expression in different WBC subsets

microRNAs



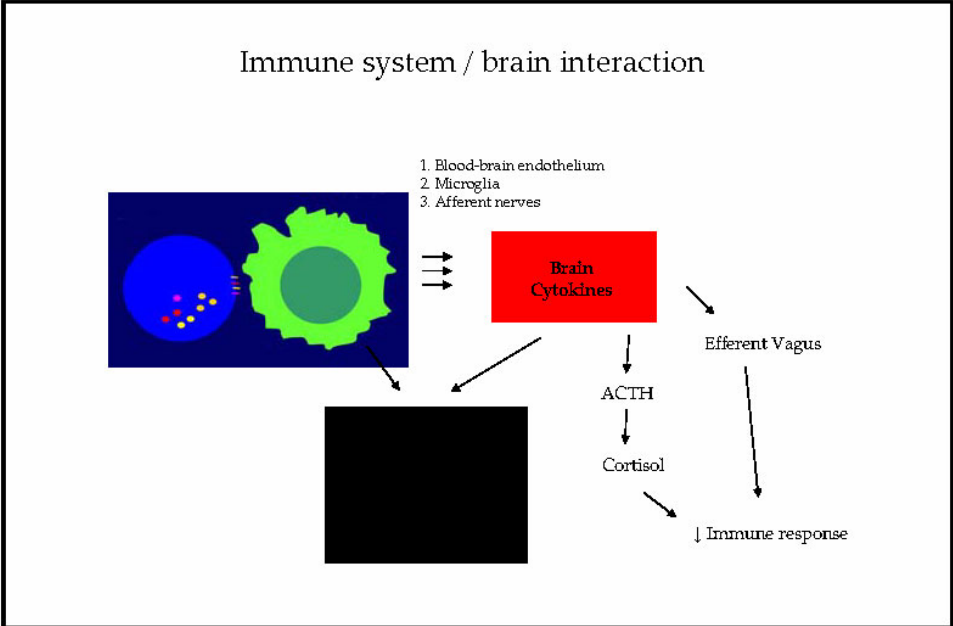
Viruses in CFS

1. Acute / chronic
2. Reactivation

Study of viral gene expression in CFS

Massive
Parallel
Signature
Sequencing
(MPSS)

| Virus genome | MPSS TPM CFS | MPSS TPM Normal | P value |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1 | 24 | 0 | 4.22E-03 |
| 2 | 161 | 59 | 9.38E-05 |
| 3 | 342 | 128 | 1.14E-08 |
| 4 | 342 | 128 | 1.14E-08 |
| 5 | 35 | 12 | 4.00E-02 |
| 6 | 42 | 0 | 1.80E-04 |
| 7 | 926 | 643 | 3.90E-05 |
| 8 | 48 | 10 | 5.68E-03 |



Proteins

Increased prolactin, HGH, IL-6, TNF- α , IFN- γ , TGF- β 1, B-microglobulin

Changes in DHEA, DHEA-S, Cortisol, ACTH, prolactin, serum metals, oxidative stress markers, plasma-free tryptophan, melatonin

CSF Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) in FM (McLean, 2006)

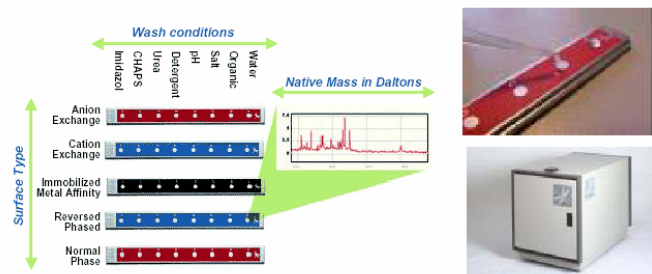
Increased b-alanine secretion in subgroup of CFS pts (Hannestad, 2006)

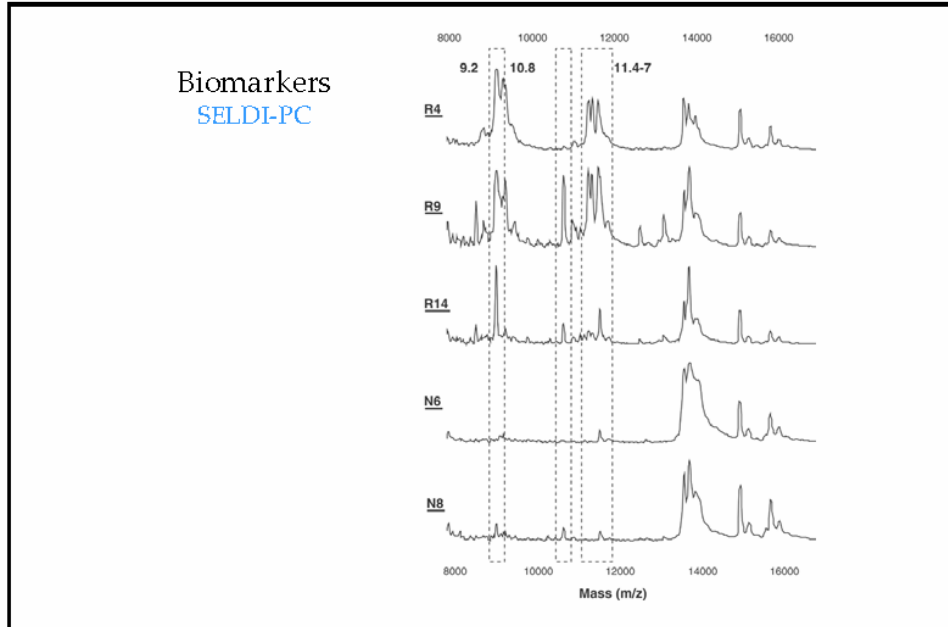
Vis-NIR spectroscopy differentiates CFS vs normal (Sakudo, 2006)

CFS-related proteome in human CSF (alpha-1-macroglobulin, amyloid precursor-like protein-1, keratin 16, gelsolin, orosomucoid 2, pigment epithelium derived factor) (Baraniuk, 2005)

Serum protein biomarkers of CFS

Surface-enhanced laser desorption and ionisation – time of flight
SELDI-TOF





Proteins

15 protein biomarkers

Identification by 2D gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry

Further CFS patients, Normal persons, and disease controls
(specificity)

Select combination which provides best sensitivity and specificity

Take Home Points

Gene signature in CFS - subtypes
Protein biomarkers
Novel viruses
(Novel approaches to specific therapy)

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