

Autoantibody detection for diagnosis in direct immunofluorescence negative mucous membrane pemphigoid: ocular and other sites compared.

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Running head (54/60 characters)

Serum autoantibody tests in the diagnosis of ocular pemphigoid.

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Short abstract

1 **Objective:** To assess whether a panel of serum pemphigoid autoantibody tests could be used to
2 confirm an immunopathological diagnosis of mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) in direct
3 immunofluorescent negative (DIF-) MMP patients.

4 **Design:** Prospective cross-sectional study.

5 **Subjects and controls:** 76 patients with MMP involving ocular and non-ocular sites with 45 matched
6 controls.

7 **Tests:** Enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) for BP180 and BP230 (MBL International®),
8 IgA and IgG indirect immunofluorescence on human salt-split skin (IIF SSS) and the keratinocyte
9 footprint assay for anti-laminin 332 antibodies.

10 **Main outcome measures:** Sensitivity and specificity of autoantibody detection; significant differences
11 for individual tests and test combinations for MMP involving different sites.

12 **Results:** All DIF- cases (24/76, 31.8%) had either ocular only disease or ocular involvement in multi-
13 site disease. Serum pemphigoid autoantibodies were detected in 29/76 (38.2%) of all MMP patients
14 compared to 3/45 (6.7%) of controls. Autoantibody reactivity detected by any one or more of the tests
15 was present in 6/24 (25%) DIF- cases compared to 22/49 (44.9%) in DIF positive (DIF+). Compared
16 to controls ocular only MMP serum reactivity was not significantly different for any test or test
17 combination whereas DIF- multisite ocular MMP differed for one ELISA and 3/7 test combinations.
18 By contrast, for DIF+ non ocular MMP all the individual tests, apart from IgA IIF, and all test
19 combinations were significantly different compared to controls. For the whole MMP cohort the
20 sensitivity of all tests was low having a maximum of 21.05% for BP180 reactivity, increasing to
21 38.16% for an optimal test combination. Disease activity was strongly associated with positive
22 serology findings.

23 **Conclusions:** Pemphigoid serum autoantibody tests did not provide alternative immunopathological
24 evidence of MMP in ocular only MMP patients but had limited value in DIF- multisite ocular MMP.
25 The requirement for immunopathological confirmation of MMP by autoantibody detection is
26 inappropriate for DIF- ocular only MMP resulting in missed diagnoses, delayed therapy and poor
27 outcomes. Alternative diagnostic criteria for MMP with ocular involvement are required, to exclude
28 the other causes of scarring conjunctivitis, until more sensitive and specific immunopathology tests
29 become available.

30 **Introduction**

31 Mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) is an autoimmune subepidermal blistering disease.
32 Autoantibodies are usually present and directed against different components of the epithelial
33 basement membrane (BM) of the mucosal orifices, with or without skin involvement. All pemphigoid
34 disorders with predominant involvement of mucous membranes are termed MMP.¹ MMP patients with
35 lesions limited to ocular and oral sites site have been termed ocular only MMP, synonymous with pure
36 ocular MMP², or oral only MMP.³ The conjunctiva is involved in two thirds of MMP cases.¹

37
38 MMP diagnosis currently requires both clinical criteria and a biopsy showing IgG, IgA or complement
39 at the epithelial basement membrane zone (BMZ), indicating the presence of autoantibodies, using
40 either direct immunofluorescence (DIF) or immuno-histochemistry/immuno-electron microscopy. A
41 positive DIF (DIF+) finding from any one site is accepted as diagnostic immunopathology evidence
42 for disease at any other site that meets the clinical criteria for MMP.¹ Biopsies for DIF are taken from
43 perilesional tissue of affected sites¹ including, where possible, uninflamed conjunctiva but biopsies
44 may also be positive from clinically unaffected sites.⁴ However, biopsies cannot always be taken for
45 DIF (refused consent or inaccessible conjunctiva in advanced ocular disease) and, furthermore, are
46 less sensitive in ocular only MMP than for MMP at other sites⁵⁻⁷ with positive results in only around
47 50% of patients despite the use of multiple biopsies.^{3,8} When the DIF result is negative (DIF-) or
48 unavailable, the detection of circulating epithelial basement membrane autoantibodies in serum can be
49 used to confirm the diagnosis.¹ In MMP, six target antigens been recognised as pemphigoid
50 autoantibodies including BP180 (also termed collagen type XVII), BP230, laminin 332 for which tests
51 are widely available.⁹⁻¹⁴ Pemphigoid autoantibodies have been detectable in variable proportions of
52 MMP patients from as low as 10% for IIF SSS, and zero for immunoblotting or immunoprecipitation
53 for BP180 and BP230, in a subset of 10 ocular only MMP¹⁵ to as high as 84%¹⁶ of MMP patients
54 having mixed site involvement.

55
56 Our primary hypothesis was that a panel of serum pemphigoid autoantibody tests, and their
57 combinations, might be used to confirm an immunopathological diagnosis of MMP in DIF negative
58 patients with ocular involvement. The hypothesis was tested by evaluating the sensitivity and
59 specificity of tests and their combinations for cases with that of age, sex, race matched controls.

60

61 **Methods**

62 The study was approved by the UK Research Ethics Service Ref 09/H0721/54 and adhered to the
63 tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. It was a prospective cross-sectional study of patients diagnosed
64 with MMP, and an age, sex, race matched control population, who donated blood for these serological
65 studies. Patients and controls were recruited between 21/12/2009 and 05/08/2011.

66

67 *Cases.* MMP patients were recruited from both existing patients, and from new referrals, at two
68 London clinics (Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Corneal and External Disease Clinic
69 and Guys and St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust, Oral Medicine and Dermatology clinics). The
70 results of previous DIF tests were recorded and, if these had not been carried out, a biopsy was taken
71 and processed for DIF using standard techniques¹⁷. The diagnosis of MMP for cases with ocular
72 involvement, without a positive DIF result, was based on the clinical and pathology criteria that we
73 have previously proposed for this subset of patients.^{3,8,18} Data were collected using a case report form
74 designed for this study.³ All MMP patients had a history taken, focusing on previous involvement of
75 sites by MMP and their general health, and had an examination for signs of MMP at all potential
76 anatomical sites, apart from the esophagus, by ophthalmologists, a dermatologist and oral medicine
77 specialist, and otolaryngologists. Some patients declined the additional examinations for screening of
78 extraocular sites (13 oral, 14 skin, 37 nasopharyngeal, 15 genital and 16 perianal). The history of
79 disease at all sites was used to classify patients by site of involvement, both those whose disease was
80 in remission with no residual clinical signs (common in oral MMP), and when the additional
81 examinations had been declined. The sites assessed for involvement by MMP, and screening criteria
82 for involvement at these sites, have been described and tabulated.³

83

84 *Controls:* The number of controls in this study (45) was chosen *a priori* to give an 80% power to
85 detect a difference in the proportions of BP180-NC16a autoantibodies. This was calculated using
86 Wieland's data on age, sex stratified controls having detectable levels in 14/337 (4.15%)¹⁹, and our
87 pilot data in our MMP cases in which 8/32 (25%) had detectable levels. Age sex and race matched
88 controls were recruited from healthy staff and patients who were having surgery for ocular conditions,
89 without associated systemic disease.

90

91 *Serology tests*

92 The serology test results analysed in this study were duplicated in a Service laboratory in 2014/15 and
93 in the laboratory of the Centre for Blistering Diseases, The University of Groningen in 2018/19;
94 discrepancies between the two were retested at the St John's Institute of Dermatology Laboratory in
95 2019. This was done to resolve the issue of unreliable data provided by the Service laboratory that
96 became apparent in 2018. The sera were stored at the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, London at
97 -80C until March 2018 and at -20C thereafter. Laboratory staff were masked to the clinical findings.

98

99 Table 1 describes the 5 tests carried out on the sera for all 76 cases and 45 controls. The 51
100 discrepancies between the Groningen and Service laboratory results were retested by St Johns. For the
101 45 cases for which the Groningen results were confirmed by St John's the Groningen results were used
102 for the analysis. The Service laboratory findings were used for the remaining 6 tests after the
103 discrepancies with Groningen were confirmed by two repeat tests at St John's. Laminin 332 reactivity
104 was reported only for the Groningen keratinocyte footprint assay (KFA)²⁰ results. Indirect

105 immunofluorescence was carried out using human salt split skin although protocols varied as there is
106 no standard for this test.²¹ The MBL ELISAs were carried out according to the manufacturer's
107 protocol but procedures differed between these laboratories with regard to the reporting of the results;
108 at Groningen sera with ELISA's of ≥ 6 U/ml were retested up to twice more and the results scored as
109 positive if at least 2 tests met the manufacturer's recommended cut off of ≥ 9 U/ml and negative if any
110 two tests showed lower concentrations than this. At the Service laboratory subjects with a result of ≥ 9
111 U/ml were recorded as positive unless a test was only weakly positive when it was repeated and
112 reported as positive when the repetition was positive, or negative if the repeat was negative. At St
113 John's tests were reported as positive when the result met the manufacturer's recommended cut off of
114 ≥ 9 U/ml.

115
116 *Statistics:* The Sensitivity (Sn) and Specificity (Sp) were computed for those autoantibody tests
117 showing a significantly higher frequency of positive reactions in MMP compared to controls.
118 Youden's Index (Sn% + Sp% - 100) was used to identify the 'best' diagnostic test, giving equal weights
119 to Sp and Sn, and taking the clinical diagnosis of MMP as the 'Reference Standard'. Youden's index of
120 100% indicates a perfect diagnostic test and above 80% is an acceptable value for a "good" test. The
121 above procedures were repeated for some combinations of different tests, whereby the serology result
122 was regarded as positive when one or more tests of the combination gave a positive reaction. The aim
123 was to explore combinations that improved Sn or Sp or gave a higher Youden's Index. The frequency
124 of positive reactions in controls and in both DIF+ and DIF- MMP cases were also compared using the
125 Fisher's exact test. The frequency of positive reactions in controls and MMP clinical phenotypes
126 (MMP involving different combinations of sites) were compared using Fisher's exact test, as
127 appropriate.

128 129 **Results**

130 *Characteristics of MMP patients and controls, direct immunofluorescence and serum autoantibody* 131 *results*

132 Table 1 describes the serology tests and the results of both individual tests and test combinations for
133 all cases combined compared to controls. Supplementary Table 1 provides full clinical and serology
134 data for the individual patients and controls. This dataset is also available as an Excel Workbook at
135 Mendeley Data [https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/7pxbvx84r3/draft?a=02efd7af-8c11-4dc0-8be0-](https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/7pxbvx84r3/draft?a=02efd7af-8c11-4dc0-8be0-c45b93682bad)
136 [c45b93682bad](https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/7pxbvx84r3/draft?a=02efd7af-8c11-4dc0-8be0-c45b93682bad) including "Patient and Control dataset" in sheet 1 and serology results from all three
137 laboratories in sheet 2. Table 2 summarises the demographic data and overall serology test positivity
138 for subjects with different sites involved by MMP and by their DIF status. MMP cases and controls
139 were similar in terms of age, sex and race distribution.

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141
142

143 Direct immunofluorescence:

144 A DIF result was available in 73/76 MMP patients. Direct immunofluorescence was positive for at
145 least one site in 49/73 (67.1%) of cases. We included the 24 patients with negative DIF, and the 3 for
146 whom these results were not available, but who met our clinical criteria for a diagnosis of MMP³. All
147 24 DIF- patients had ocular involvement (Table 2).

148

149 Serum pemphigoid autoantibody tests: when all tests were evaluated for cases and controls at least one
150 positive test was reported for 29/76 (38.2%) MMP cases: 22/49 (44.9%) direct IF positive cases tested
151 positive versus 6/24 (25%) DIF- cases (Table 2).

152

153 *Proportions of MMP cases and controls with positive serum pemphigoid autoantibodies for individual*
154 *tests and test combinations.*

155 For individual tests results for the whole patient group (see Table 1) only ELISA BP180-NC16a MBL
156 (ELISA BP180 MBL) and IgG IIF SSS were significantly different from controls. Control sera were
157 positive in two tests: 2/45 (4.44%) for the ELISA BP180 MBL and 1/45 for ELISA BP230 MBL.

158 These findings are shown graphically in Figure 1. Test combinations (any one or more tests positive)
159 had substantially higher sensitivities than any individual test, with similar specificities although
160 sensitivities were still low (17.1-38.2%) contributing to a low Youden's index. ELISA BP180,
161 combined with IIF on SSS for IgG and IgA and the Lam 332 assay was an optimal combination with a
162 sensitivity of 36.8 and specificity of 95.56. When all 5 tests were combined the sensitivity rises
163 slightly to 38.16 but with a slightly reduced specificity of 93.33 because of one control was positive
164 for BP230.

165 Supplementary Expanded Table 2 online is expanded from Table 1 to include the serology test
166 results for the following additional patient subsets compared to controls: DIF + and DIF- cases; the
167 sites most frequently involved by MMP (ocular only, oral only, ocular and oral only, and all non-
168 ocular sites); and results for DIF+ non-ocular cases. The latter group was chosen because of our
169 unanticipated finding showing that ocular only cases and DIF- ocular cases with multisite involvement
170 had a lower proportion of cases with detectable pemphigoid autoantibodies. These results are
171 illustrated in Figure 2 showing the test reactivity for the comparison of DIF- and DIF+ cases compared
172 to controls, and in Figure 3 showing the test reactivity for the following different MMP phenotypes:
173 ocular only, oral only, ocular and oral only, and all non-ocular sites of involvement.

174

175

176 Proportions of patients with positive serology with and without active inflammation and/or systemic
177 immunosuppression

178 Supplementary Table 3 for patients with oral and/or ocular MMP (n=74) shows a strong association
179 with disease activity but not with immunosuppression probably as 32/43 immunosuppressed patients
180 (74.4%) still had active inflammation.

181
182 Proportions of DIF+ and DIF- cases with positive serum BM autoantibody reactivity for individual
183 and test combinations: Figure 2 and Supplementary Expanded Table 2 show that, with 3 exceptions,
184 compared to controls DIF+ cases have significantly different (more often positive) serology findings
185 both for single tests and for all test combinations. DIF- cases with a positive BP230 ELISA, BP180-
186 NC16a/IIF SSS combination or combinations of ELISA's/IIF SSS/laminin 332 assays were
187 significantly different from controls (Figure 2) although the sensitivity is low for these tests (Figure 1)

188
189 Proportions of cases with ocular only, oral only, ocular and oral only and all non-ocular sites involved
190 by MMP with positive serum BM autoantibody reactivity for individual tests and test combinations:

191 In ocular only cases only 1/6 DIF+ cases had a positive serum test as opposed to 12/19 DIF+ non-
192 ocular cases (Table 2) suggesting that there may be lower levels of detectable autoantibodies in ocular
193 disease subjects independent of DIF status. Figure 3 and Supplementary Expanded Table 2 show that
194 for ocular only MMP sites of involvement there was no significant difference in test reactivity
195 compared to controls both for individual tests and for any test combinations. This finding was similar
196 but less extreme for cases with both ocular and oral only involvement (n=15) for whom no individual
197 test was significant. For all DIF- cases (n=24), a positive BP230 ELISA (4/24) was significantly
198 different, as were test combinations including at least one positive ELISA and/or IIF SSS (6/24), in
199 cases compared to controls. Conversely for pure oral, and any cases with non-ocular site involvement
200 (all but one of which was DIF+) test reactivity was significantly different from controls for both
201 ELISA's and for IgG SSS, as well as all test combinations.

202

203

204

205 **Discussion**

206 This cross-sectional study of 76 patients with a clinical diagnosis of MMP included 24 (32.9%) who
207 were DIF- but who met clinical and pathology criteria for DIF- MMP with ocular involvement^{3,18,22, 8,23}
208 and included 18 with ocular only MMP (6/18 DIF+). To our knowledge this is the largest study of
209 ocular only MMP studied to date.^{2,15} Serum pemphigoid autoantibodies were detected in 29/76
210 (38.2%) of all MMP patients compared to 3/45 (6.7%) of controls in whom positive results were found
211 only for ELISA's. The proportions of autoantibodies detected in DIF+ MMP was higher at 22/49
212 (44.9%) compared to DIF- MMP at 6/24 (25%). Lam 332 was positive in 3 DIF+ MMP cases.

213 Serology was more often positive in patients with active inflammation.

214

215 Our primary hypothesis was that a panel of serum pemphigoid autoantibody tests might be used to
216 confirm an immunopathological diagnosis of MMP in DIF- patients with ocular MMP involvement.
217 All DIF- cases had ocular involvement. For DIF- cases the only serology test that was significantly
218 different in cases compared to controls was that for BP230 reactivity (4/24). However, a test

219 combination including at least one positive ELISA and one positive IIF SSS increased the proportion
220 of positive tests (6/24) and was significantly different from controls (see supplementary expanded
221 Table 2 and Figure 2) but with low sensitivity (c.30%). For ocular only MMP (n=18) only 3/90 tests
222 were positive; not significantly different from controls. In summary we have found only limited
223 support for our primary hypothesis by finding that this panel of widely available serology tests do not
224 contribute to the immunopathological diagnosis of ocular only MMP although they are of limited
225 value in DIF- MMP multisite ocular disease; it is unsurprising that patients who don't have antibodies
226 at the epithelial basement membrane (DIF negative), that are probably deposited from the circulation,
227 are also less likely to have detectable circulating antibodies. Our findings for ocular only MMP
228 confirm those of two other studies on a total of 16 patients. ^{2,15}

229
230 One potential shortcoming of this study might result from antibody degradation due to the storage
231 methodology and the time between sample collection and analysis; we think this unlikely as antibody
232 function in serum stored at -20C to -80C is both recommended for up to 10 years²⁴, has been shown to
233 be stable for this period²⁵ and because our ELISAs were more often positive when duplicate sera were
234 retested in Groningen and St John's 4-5 years after initial testing at the Service laboratory. Another
235 shortcoming might relate to misclassification of our ocular only MMP cases; we think this unlikely
236 given that the strict criteria we have used have recently become well established and coupled with the
237 recognition that DIF and serology findings may be negative in ocular MMP.^{3,8,18,22,23} Our serology
238 results are compared with those of 13 similar MMP autoantibody studies in Supplementary Table
239 4a^{2,13,16,26-35} and with 3 studies of control populations in Supplementary Table 4b^{19,36,37}. Our findings
240 for BP180 and BP230 ELISAs, Lam 332, IgA IIF SSS are comparable whereas our proportions of
241 subjects having positive IgG IIF SSS are amongst the lowest reported. Differences in the proportions
242 of routine tests that are positive relate both to differences in disease activity and in serum reactivity for
243 MMP involving different anatomical sites, as we have shown in this study, with both quiescent
244 disease and ocular sites having lower reactivity.

245
246 Strengths of this study are that it is a prospective hypothesis driven cross-sectional study for which
247 subjects were diagnosed and phenotyped using previously agreed criteria and which utilized serology
248 tests available in most dermatology immunopathology laboratories. Our results were duplicated in 2
249 independent laboratories and discrepancies verified in a third. Our finding of 51/468 (10.9%)
250 discrepancies for duplicate testing, of which only 6 from one laboratory could be confirmed, shows
251 that interpretation of results requires confidence in the quality standards of the laboratory being used.
252 It is also unique (Supp Table 4) in including, at the time of blood sampling; disease activity scores,
253 immunosuppression data; a control population; and serum storage data.

254
255 The findings from this study on the value of circulating autoantibody tests for the immunopathological
256 diagnosis of MMP concur with those of previous studies on the poor sensitivity of DIF in MMP with

257 ocular involvement and the need for an alternative diagnostic strategy for ocular disease. Given the
258 low sensitivity of serology tests in MMP and the false positive rate in controls, the finding of a
259 positive result must be interpreted with caution before using these as confirmation of a diagnosis of
260 MMP. Our recommendation for a diagnostic protocol for ocular MMP arising from these studies is in
261 Figure 4.^{33,38-40} Our studies also have implications for the development of diagnostic tests and for the
262 pathogenesis of MMP. Either current immunopathology tests are too insensitive for the detection of
263 low levels of tissue fixed or circulating antibodies or there is a subset of MMP patients in whom an
264 alternative, possibly cell mediated, immunopathology directed at the epithelial basement membrane
265 epitopes is predominant.⁸ Novel tests for MMP are required that might include cellular, cytokine or
266 gene expression biomarkers for MMP.

267

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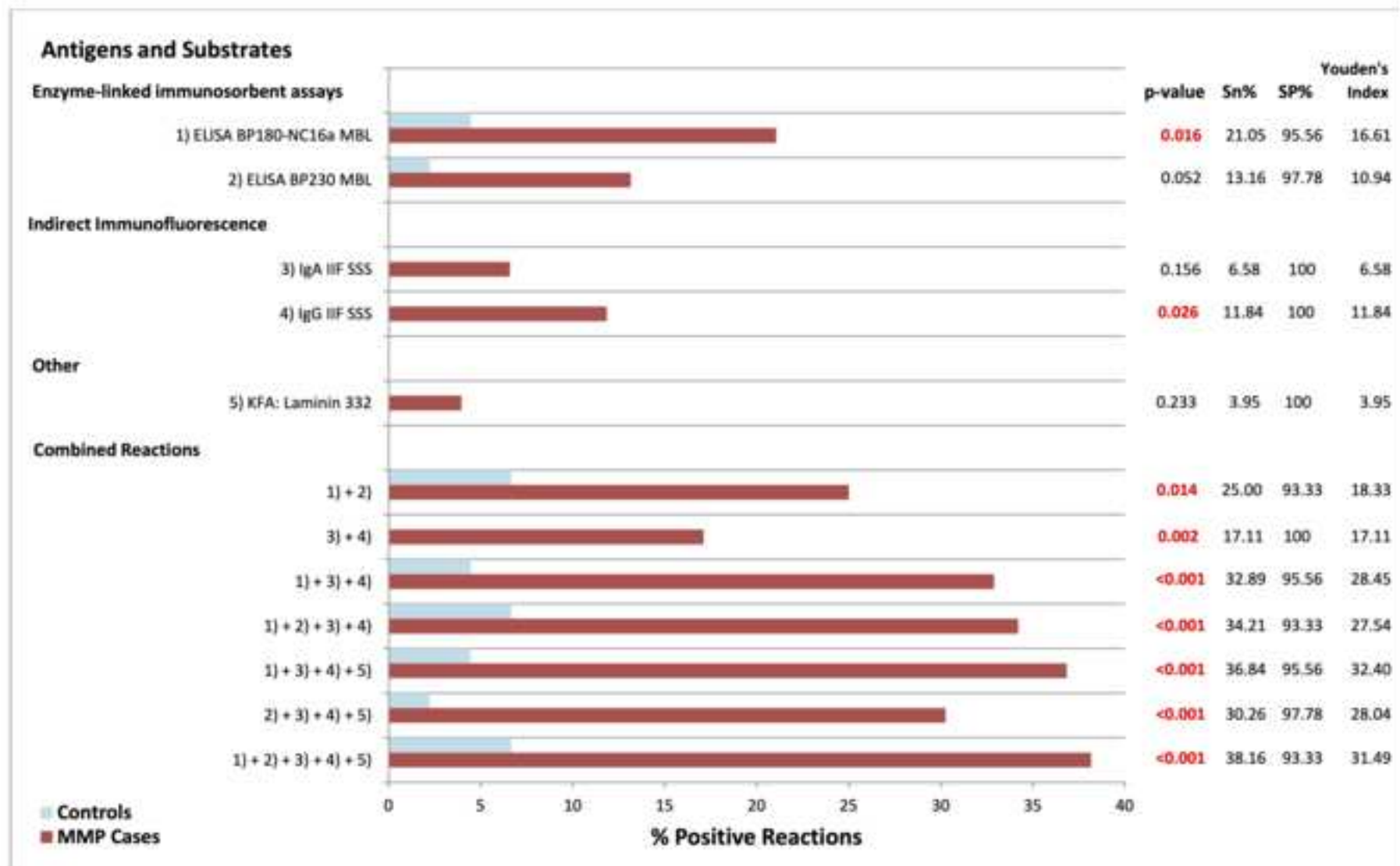


Figure 2

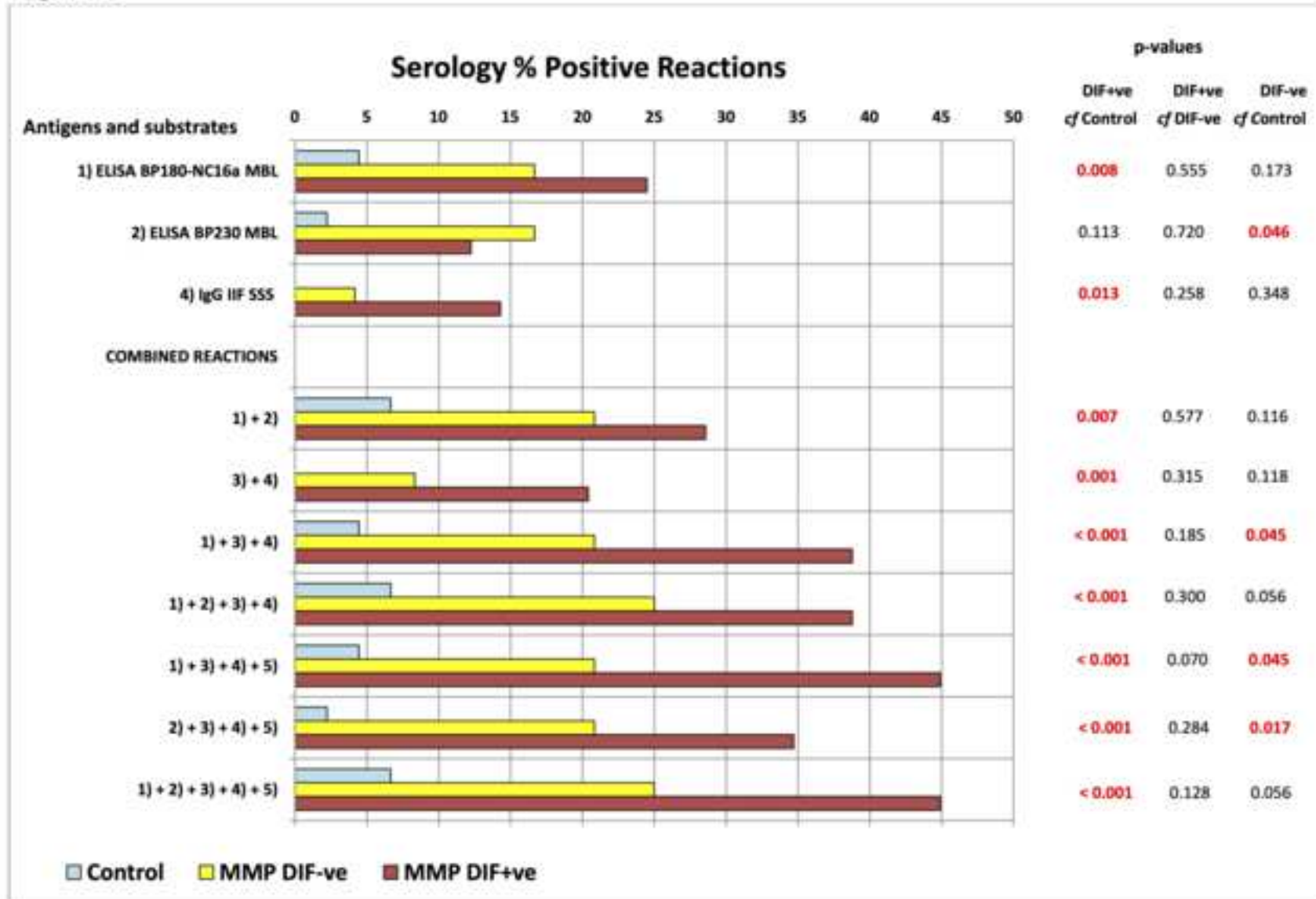


Figure 3

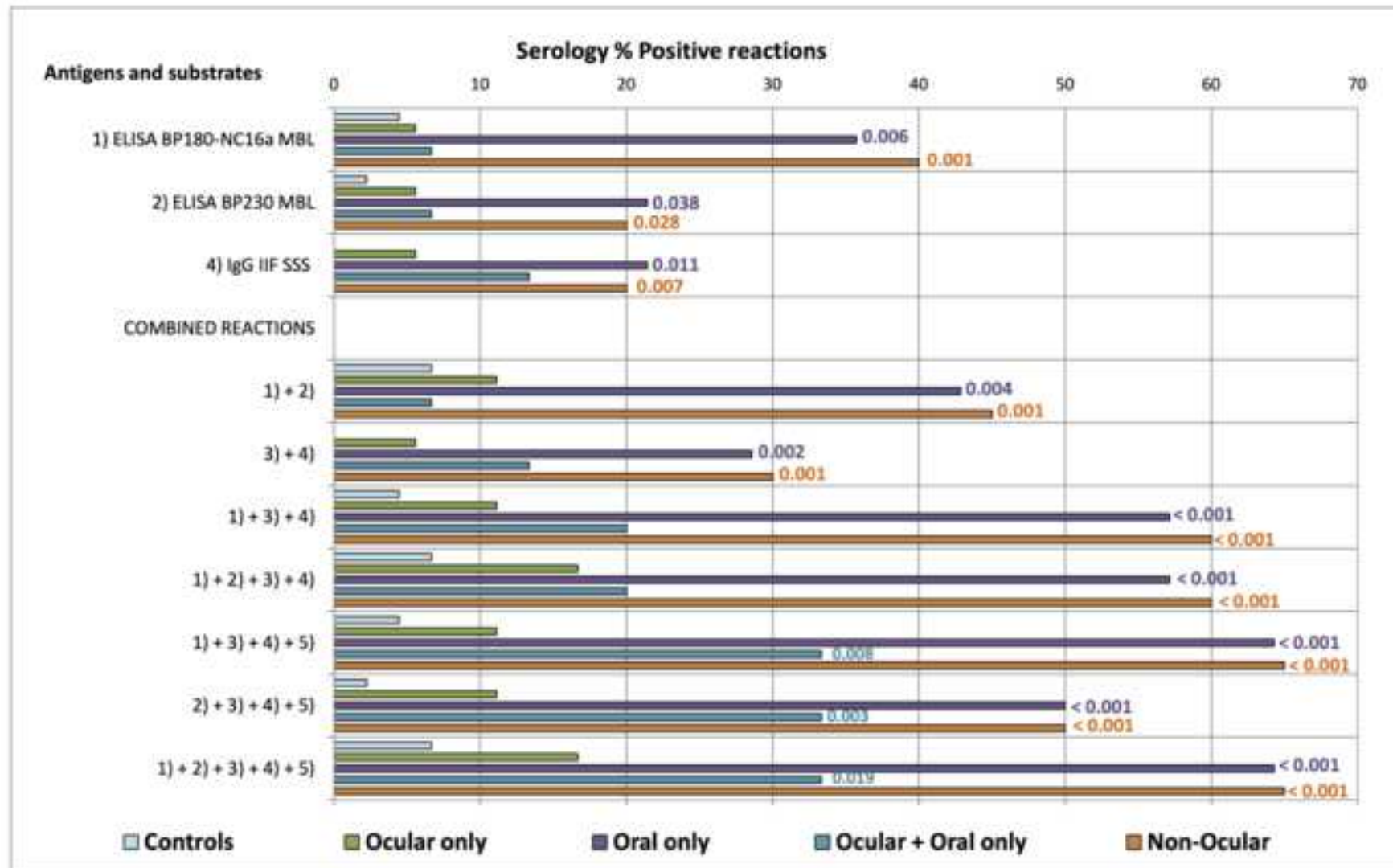
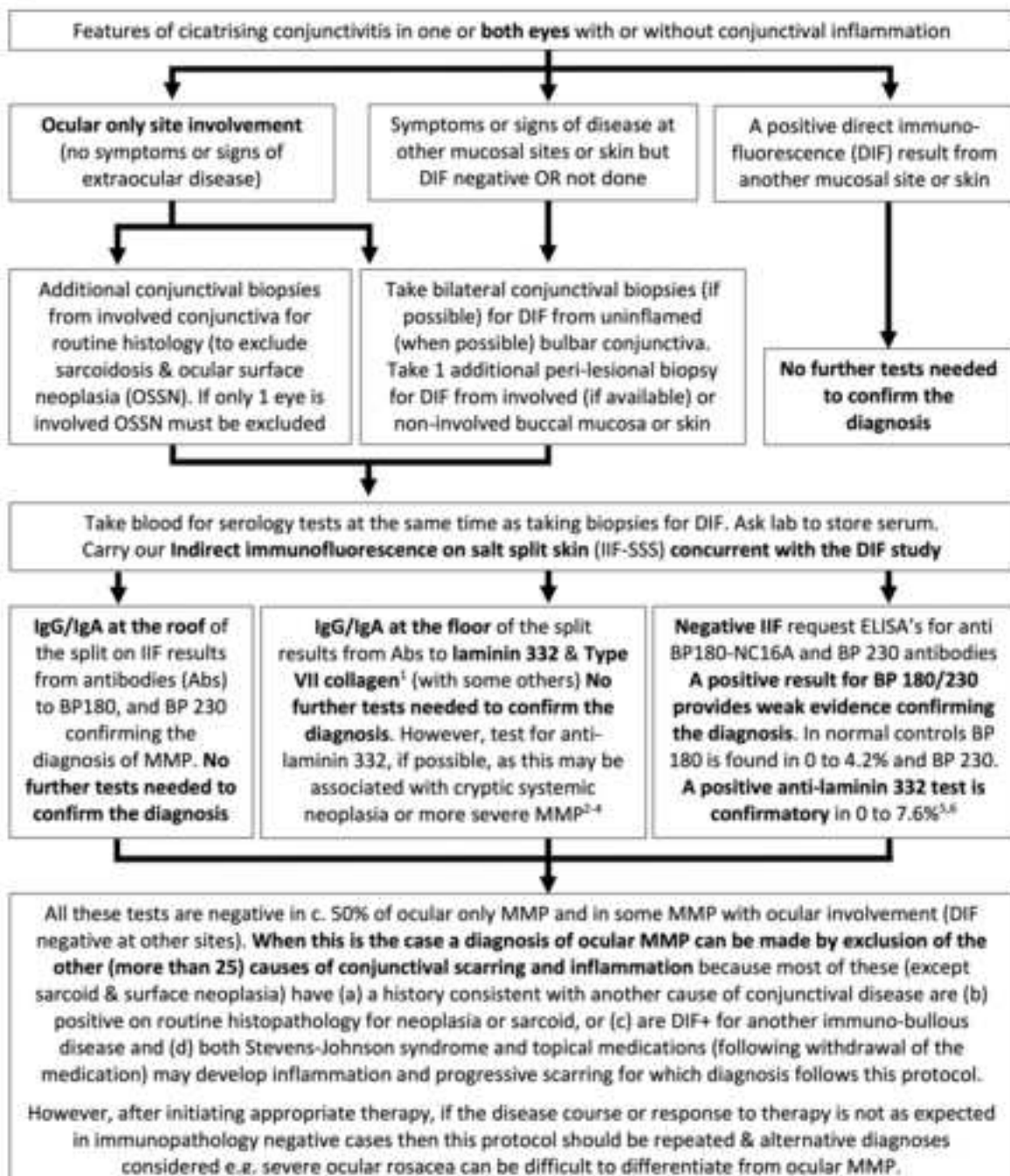


Figure 4



Footnotes

1. Anti-type VII collagen reactivity is indicative of acquired epidermolysis bullosa acquisita [EBA] which may cause more severe extraocular MMP but does not alter therapy for the ocular component.
2. Egan CA, Lazarova Z, Darling TN, et al. Anti-epiligrin cicatricial pemphigoid: clinical findings, immunopathogenesis, and significant associations. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2003;82(3):177-86.
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5. See Supp Table 3b. Anti-laminin 332 antibodies are very uncommon in controls (<1%).
6. Goletz S, Probst C, Komorowski L, et al. A sensitive and specific assay for the serological diagnosis of anti-laminin 332 mucous membrane pemphigoid. *The British journal of dermatology* 2019;180(1):149-56. Until recently anti-Lam 332 antibody tests have only been available in specialised labs. This test is now commercially available and should make anti-laminin 332 antibody testing more widely available: <https://www.euroimmun.com/yucbe.html>

Table 1 Description of the 5 tests used to detect serum pemphigoid autoantibodies in mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) patients, the proportions of positive results compared to controls, sensitivity, specificity and Youden's index. All p-values are exact (2-sided).

Test n #	Antigens and substrates	Test methodology*†	Positive Reactions n (%)		Exact p-value	Sensitivity & Specificity		
			MMP Cases total n=76	Controls total n=45		Sn%	Sp%	Youden's index
		Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays						
1)	ELISA BP180-NC16a MBL	Medical & Biological Laboratories (MBL) International®. Cut-off < 9 U/ml	16 (21.05)	2 (4.44)	0.016	21.05	95.56	16.61
2)	ELISA BP230 MBL		10 (13.16)	1 (2.22)	0.052	13.16	97.78	10.94
		Indirect Immunofluorescence						
3)	IgA IIF SSS	Indirect immunofluorescence on human 1 molar salt split skin (SSS)	5 (6.58)	0 (0.00)	0.156	6.58	100	6.58
4)	IgG IIF SSS		9 (11.84)	0 (0.00)	0.026	11.84	100	11.84
		Laminin 332 (Lam 332) assays						
5)	Keratinocyte footprint assay (KFA)	KFA (Groningen) for Lam 332 antibody detection	3 (3.95)	0 (0.00)	0.233	3.95	100	3.95
		Combined Reactions						
	1) + 2)		19 (25.00)	3 (6.67)	0.014	25.00	93.33	18.33
	3) + 4)		13 (17.11)	0 (0.00)	0.002	17.11	100	17.11
	1) + 3) + 4)		25 (32.89)	2 (4.44)	< 0.001	32.89	95.56	28.45
	1) + 2) + 3) + 4)		26 (34.21)	3 (6.67)	< 0.001	34.21	93.33	27.54
	1) + 3) + 4) + 5)		28 (36.84)	2 (4.44)	< 0.001	36.84	95.56	32.40
	2) + 3) + 4) + 5)		23 (30.26)	1 (2.22)	< 0.001	30.26	97.78	28.04
	1) + 2) + 3) + 4) + 5)		29 (38.16)	3 (6.67)	< 0.001	38.16	93.33	31.49

#Test numbering is used in Figures 1-3.

*All tests were on 76 cases and 45 controls apart from BP230 ELISA which were performed on only 60/76 MMP cases at the Service laboratory.

† Commercially available tests were carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions. Indirect immunofluorescence was carried out as previously described.³¹

Table 2. Clinical characteristics of mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) cases and controls, direct immunofluorescence results, and serum pemphigoid autoantibody test results for all cases, and cases with both limited site and multiple site involvement. Non-ocular, nasopharyngeal, genital and skin categories are not mutually exclusive.

DEMOGRAPHICS	ALL MMP	MMP cases categorized by different sites of involvement: non-ocular, nasopharyngeal, genital and skin categories are not mutually exclusive							CONTROLS
		Ocular only	Ocular & oral only	Oral only	All Non-ocular	Nasopharyngeal & any other	Genital & any other	Skin & any other	
Number (%)	76	18	15	14	20	16	8	14	45
Male	38 (50%)	9 (50%)	11 (73.3%)	5 (35.7%)	5 (25.0%)	6 (37.5%)	2 (25.0%)	8 (57.1%)	22 (49%)
Age: Mean [standard deviation] Range	59.9 [14.6] 18-83	63.2 [18.0] 24-83	55.4 [10.5] 38-75	61.1 [10.0] 47-81	63.7 [9.5] 47-81	57.4 [17.7] 18-78	66.25 [7.8] 56-76	57.4 [15.2] 23-74	61.4 [13.1] 18-86
White race*	64 (91.4%)	16 (88.9%)	13 (100%)	11 (91.7%)	15 (83.3%)	14 (93.3%)	5 (71.4%)	11 (84.6)	42 (93%)
Race not declared#	6	0	2	2	3	1	1	1	0
Systemic immunotherapy	43 (56.6%)	13 (72.2%)	9 (60.0%)	3 (21.4%)	5 (25.0%)	12 (75.0%)	3 (37.5%)	8 (57.1%)	None
Direct immunofluorescence results (DIF)									Not done
DIF positive	49 (67.1%)	6 (35.3%)	12 (80%)	13 (100%)	19 (100%)	11 (68.7%)	4 (57.1%)	9 (64.3%)	
DIF negative (all ocular)†	24 (32.9%)	11 (64.7%)	3 (20%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (31.3%)	3 (42.9%)	5 (35.7%)	
DIF unknown#	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Serum autoantibody (SA) results: n (%)									
Any positive	29 (38.2)	3 (16.7)	5 (33.3)	9 (64.3)	13 (65.0)	7 (43.8)	6 (75.0)	5 (35.7)	3 (6.7)
SA positive in DIF positive	22/49 (44.9)	1/6 (16.7)	5/12 (41.7)	8/13 (61.5)	12/19 (63.2)	5/11 (45.5)	3/4 (75.0)	3/9 (33.3)	Not Applicable
SA positive in DIF negative	6/24 (25.0)	2/11 (18.2)	0/3 (00.0)	0/0	0/0	2/5 (40.0)	3/3 (100.0)	2/5 (40.0)	

*Numbers and percentages are for white races: MMP cases additionally included 2 Asians, 1 Black and 3 Other races, Controls additionally included 2 Asians and 1 Black.

#Missing values for Race and DIF are shown: these were excluded from the denominators for calculation of percentages.

†DIF negative patients all had ocular involvement: 11/24 (45.8%) were ocular only, 3/24 (12.5%) had ocular and oral involvement only, the remaining 10/24 (41.6%) had ocular involvement with the other non-ocular sites (nasopharyngeal, genital and skin).

Supplemental Table (online only)

Supplementary expanded Table 2.

Test #	Antigens and substrates	Test methodology, antibody specificity, supplier cut off level†	Positive Reactions (%)			Sensitivity & Specificity			Positive Reactions n (%)			p-values (exact 2-sided)			MMP Phenotypes with Poitive Reactions n (%)				p-values (exact 2-sided) all cf Controls				Positive Reactions n (%)	
			MMP Cases (total n=76)	Controls (total n=45)	Exact p-value	Sn%	Sp%	Youden's Index	DIF Negative (total n=24)	DIF Positive (total n=49)	DIF-ve of Ctl	DIF+ve of Ctl	DIF+ve of DIF+ve	Ocular only (n=18)	Oral only (n=14)	Ocular + Oral only (n=15)	Non-Ocular (n=20)	Ocular only	Oral only	Ocular + Oral only	Non-Ocular	DIF Positive* Non-Ocular MMP (n=19)	p-value cf Controls	
Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA)																								
1)	ELISA BP180-NC16a	Medical & Biological Laboratories (MBL) International*. Cut-off <9 U/ml	16 (21.05)	2 (4.44)	0.016	21.05	95.56	16.61	4 (16.67)	12 (24.49)	0.173	0.008	0.555	1 (5.56)	5 (35.71)	1 (6.67)	8 (40.00)	>0.999	0.006	>0.999	0.001	8 (42.11)	0.001	
2)	ELISA BP230 MBL		10 (13.16)	1 (2.22)	0.052	13.16	97.78	10.94	4 (16.67)	6 (12.24)	0.046	0.113	0.720	1 (5.56)	3 (21.43)	1 (6.67)	4 (20.00)	0.493	0.038	0.441	0.028	4 (21.05)	0.024	
Indirect immunofluorescence																								
3)	IgA IIF SSS	Human 1 molar salt split skin to detect IgG and IgA antibodies	5 (6.58)	0 (0.00)	0.156	6.58	100	6.58	1 (4.17)	4 (8.16)	0.348	0.118	>0.999	0 (0.00)	1 (7.14)	1 (6.67)	2 (10.00)	—	0.237	0.250	0.091	2 (10.53)	0.085	
4)	IgG IIF SSS		9 (11.84)	0 (0.00)	0.026	11.84	100	11.84	1 (4.17)	7 (14.29)	0.348	0.013	0.258	1 (5.56)	3 (21.43)	2 (13.33)	4 (20.00)	0.286	0.011	0.059	0.007	3 (15.79)	0.023	
Other																								
5)	KFA: Laminin 332	KFA (Groningen): keratocyte footprint assay for laminin 332 antibody detection	3 (3.95)	0 (0.00)	0.233	3.95	100	3.95	0 (0.00)	3 (6.12)	—	0.243	0.546	0 (0.00)	1 (7.14)	2 (13.33)	1 (5.00)	—	0.237	0.059	0.308	1 (5.26)	0.297	
Combined Reactions																								
1)+2)			19 (25.00)	3 (6.67)	0.014	25.00	93.33	18.33	5 (20.83)	14 (28.57)	0.116	0.007	0.577	2 (11.11)	6 (42.86)	1 (6.67)	9 (45.00)	0.618	0.004	>0.999	0.001	9 (47.37)	<0.001	
3)+4)			13 (17.11)	0 (0.00)	0.002	17.11	100	17.11	2 (8.33)	10 (20.41)	0.118	0.001	0.315	1 (5.56)	4 (28.57)	2 (13.33)	6 (30.00)	0.286	0.002	0.059	<0.001	5 (26.32)	0.002	
1)+3)+4)			25 (32.89)	2 (4.44)	<0.001	32.89	95.56	28.45	5 (20.83)	19 (38.78)	0.045	<0.001	0.185	2 (11.11)	8 (57.14)	3 (20.00)	12 (60.00)	0.571	<0.001	0.094	<0.001	11 (57.89)	<0.001	
1)+2)+3)+4)			26 (34.21)	3 (6.67)	<0.001	34.21	93.33	27.54	6 (25.00)	19 (38.78)	0.056	<0.001	0.300	3 (16.67)	8 (57.14)	3 (20.00)	12 (60.00)	0.341	<0.001	0.159	<0.001	11 (57.89)	<0.001	
1)+3)+4)+5)			28 (36.84)	2 (4.44)	<0.001	36.84	95.56	32.40	5 (20.83)	22 (44.90)	0.045	<0.001	0.070	2 (11.11)	9 (64.29)	5 (33.33)	13 (65.00)	0.571	<0.001	0.008	<0.001	12 (63.16)	<0.001	
2)+3)+4)+5)			23 (30.26)	1 (2.22)	<0.001	30.26	97.78	28.04	5 (20.83)	17 (34.69)	0.017	<0.001	0.284	2 (11.11)	7 (50.00)	5 (33.33)	10 (50.00)	0.194	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	9 (47.37)	<0.001	
1)+2)+3)+4)+5)			29 (38.16)	3 (6.67)	<0.001	38.16	93.33	31.49	6 (25.00)	22 (44.90)	0.056	<0.001	0.128	3 (16.67)	9 (64.29)	5 (33.33)	13 (65.00)	0.341	<0.001	0.019	<0.001	12 (63.16)	<0.001	

Test numbering is used in Figures 1-3.
 † Commercially available tests were carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions.
 * in the 20 non-ocular MMP cases 19 were DIF positive and 1 had no DIF result.

Supplementary Table 3 Proportions of patients with positive serology with and without active inflammation and/or systemic immunosuppression. Analysis for 74 patients having MMP with oral and/or ocular involvement, for whom the degree of inflammatory activity was graded using validated grading tools.^{1,2} The raw data is available in Supp. Table 1 also available as an Excel Workbook at Mendeley Data <https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/7pxbkx84r3/draft?a=02efd7af-8c11-4dc0-8be0-c45b93682bad>

3A Positive serology tests in those with presence or absence of inflammation. Active inflammation is strongly associated with a positive serology result.

Active inflammation*	Number	Positive serology**	Fisher's exact test
Absent	23	3 (13.04%)	p = 0.004
PRESENT	51	25 (49.02%)	
Total	74	28 (37.84%)	

3B Positive serology tests in those with and without systemic immunotherapy. Systemic immunotherapy is not associated with positive serology

Systemic immunotherapy†	Number	Positive serology**	Fisher's exact test
Absent	31	10 (32.26%)	p = 0.471
PRESENT	43	18 (41.86%)	
Total	74	28 (37.84%)	

3C Interaction between systemic Immunotherapy, active Inflammation and positive serology tests. Findings suggest that association is with active inflammation rather than systemic immunosuppression

Systemic immunotherapy	Active * Inflammation	Number	Positive ** serology	Fisher's exact test
Absent	Absent	12	0	p = 0.004
Absent	PRESENT	19	10 (52.63%)	
PRESENT	Absent	11	3 (27.27%)	p = 0.309
PRESENT	PRESENT	32	15 (46.88%)	
Totals		74	28 (37.84%)	
Overall comparison				p = 0.006

* Active inflammation categorised as ocular inflammation score ≥ 5 and oral inflammation score ≥ 1 using the validated grading tools.^{1,2}

** One or more of the 5 serology tests positive (ELISA BP180-NC16a MBL, ELISA BP230 MBL, IgA IIF SSS, IgG IIF SSS and anti-laminin 332 using the Keratinocyte footprint assay) see Table 1

† Systemic immunotherapy defined as any immunomodulatory drug given by intravenous or oral routes

References

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Supplementary Table 4

Summary of results of previous serology studies in MMP patients (Supplementary Table 3a) and normal controls (Table 3b) compared to those in the current study.

Summary of findings

To facilitate the discussion of our findings in relation to those of other studies we have reviewed 13 similar studies on serum reactivity to pemphigoid associated antigens in MMP in Supplementary Table 3a and of the prevalence of these antibodies in 3 control populations, having similar demographics and tests, to those in our study in Supplementary Table 3b. Our findings for the BP180 and BP230 ELISAs and Lam 332 are similar to those for other studies. On the other hand, our proportions of subjects having positive IgG IIF SSS are amongst the lowest reported; these range from 35-83.6% in other studies compared with ours of 11.84% overall cases, rising to 21.43% for pure oral MMP⁹, similar to those of Calabresi et al. For IgA IIF SSS our findings are comparable to those of other studies in which reported proportions vary from 0 in ocular disease to 10-11% in oral⁹ (Calabresi et al) and predominantly oral MMP⁷ (Carrozo et al.) as opposed to our findings of 6.58% overall rising to 10% in non-ocular MMP cases; however, for multisite MMP the proportions positive from some laboratories have been as high as 62%.6,3, (Setterfield J et al. 2001, Setterfield J et al. 1998, Oyama et al. 2006) These differences in the proportions of routine tests that are positive probably relate to; differences in serum reactivity for MMP involving different sites with sites including ocular disease having lower reactivity; variations in laboratory techniques and variations in disease activity. Given the low sensitivity of serology tests in MMP and the false positive rate in controls for IIF SSS of 1-6%, and for the ELISA's of 2-6% (see Supplementary Table 3b) our study has shown that the finding of a positive result must be interpreted with caution before using this as confirmation of a diagnosis of MMP. As in our study, future studies of serum pemphigoid antibody detection in MMP should use an appropriately matched control population to validate the interpretation of results.

Table 4a

Summary of results of previous serology studies in MMP compared with current study.

PREVIOUS STUDIES						CURRENT STUDY		
AUTHOR Date	MMP SITES INVOLVED (Number of cases) Description Ocular [involvement] ¹ n (%)	DIF+ Number (%) Description	TEST METHOD	RESULTS Number (%)	CONTROLS Number (%) Description	CASES Number (%) Results for all 76 cases unless otherwise stated Cases with ocular involvement 56/76 (73.68%) Ocular only cases 18/76 (23.7%) 49/76 cases were DIF+	CONTROLS Age, sex race matched (n 45)	
Balding S 1996(Balding, Prost et al. 1996)	Multiple sites (23) Ocular 8/23 (34.8%)	18/18	IgG IIF SSS	11/23 (47.8%)	None	DIF+ cases only 7/49 (14.29%)	NA	
			Lam 332	0/18 [IB]				3/76 (3.95%) [KFA]
Murakami H 1998(Murakami, Nishioka et al. 1998)	Ocular and oral only (50) Ocular unreported	<i>Number uncertain</i>	IgA IIF SSS	22/50 (44%)	None	Ocular and oral only 2/47 (4.25%)	NA	
			IgG IIF SSS	19/50 (38%)	None			6/47 (12.7%)
Setterfield J 1998(Setterfield, Shirlaw et al. 1998)	Multiple sites (67) Ocular 62/67 (91%)	64 (95.5%)	IgA SSS	41/67 (61.2%)	Controls but unreported	DIF+ cases only 4/49 (8.16%)	NA	
			IgG SSS	56/67 (83.6%)				7/49 (14.29%)
Leverkus M 1999(Leverkus, Schmidt et al. 1999)	Multiple sites (16) All with scarring Ocular 9/16 (56.2%)	16 (100%)	ELISA BP180-NC16a	2/14 (14.3%)		DIF+ cases only 12/49 (24.49%)	NA	
			IgG IIF SSS	9/16 (56%)				20/49 (34.7%)
			Lam 332	5/16 (31.3%) [IB]				3/76 (3.95%) [KFA]

Schmidt E 2001(Schmidt, Skrobek et al. 2001)	Multiple sites (26) <i>All with scarring</i> Ocular 19/26 (73.1%)	26 (100%)	IgA IIF SSS	6/26 (23.1%)	20 unreported	DIF+ cases only 4/49 (8.16%)	NA
			IgG IIF SSS	12/26 (46.2%)		7/49 (14.29%)	
			Lam 332 IB	7/26 (26.9%)	20 but results unreported	3/49 (6.12%) [KFA]	
Setterfield J 2001(Setterfield, Theron et al. 2001)	Multiple sites (131) Ocular 100/131 (76.3%)	111 (84.7%)	IgA IIF Hum SSS	70/131 (55.1%)	None	DIF+ cases only 4/49 (8.16%)	NA
			IgG IIF Hum SSS	92/131 (72.4%)	None	7/49 (14.29%)	
Carrozzo M 2004(Carrozzo, Cozzani et al. 2004)	Predominantly oral (28) 19/28 oral only 9/28 oral & other sites Ocular 4/28 (14%)	27 (96.4%)	IgA IIF Hum SSS	3/28 (10.7%)	20 healthy & 20 with <i>lichen planus</i> 0/40	Oral and non-ocular 3/34 (8.8%)	0/45
			IgG IIF Hum SSS	12/28 (42.9%)	0/40	7/34 (20.5%)	0/45
Oyama N 2006(Oyama, Setterfield et al. 2006)	Multiple sites (124) Ocular 96/124 (77.4%)	101 (81.4%)	IgA IIF SSS	77/124 (62%)	None	DIF+ cases only 4/49 (8.16%)	0/45
			IgG IIF SSS	102/124 (82%)		7/49 (14.29%)	
Calabresi V 2007 (Calabresi, Carrozzo et al. 2007)	Oral only (20) <i>Untreated</i>	20 (100%)	Oral only IgA IIF SSS	Oral only 2/20 (10%)	None	Oral only 1/14 (7.14%)	0/45
			IgG IIF SSS	7/20 (35%)		3/14 (21.43%)	0/45
Jonkman M 2009(Jonkman, Groot et al. 2009)	Ocular only (11)	5 (45.5%)	Ocular only IgA IIF SSS	Ocular only 0/9	None	Ocular only 0/18	NA 0/45
			IgG IIF SSS	4/10 (40%)		1/18 (5.56%)	0/45
Bernard P 2013(Bernard, Antonicelli et al. 2013)	Multiple sites (154) Ocular 68/154 (44.2%)	154 (100%)	ELISA BP180-NC16a	60/154 (38.9%)	None	16/76 (21.05%)	2/45 (4.44%)
			ELISA BP 230	16/154 (10.4%)		10/76 (13.16%)	1/45 (2.22%)
Hayakawa T 2014(Hayakawa, Furumura et al. 2014)	Non-ocular (30) <i>Predominantly oral</i> <i>additional non-ocular sites</i> <i>in 5/30</i>	30 (100%)	Non-ocular ELISA BP180-NC16a	Non-ocular 9/30 (30.0%)	None	Non-ocular 13/34 (38.23%)	NA
			ELISA BP230	0/30		7/34 (20.5%)	
			IgA IIF Hum SSS	8/30 (26.7%)		3/34 (8.82%)	
			IgG IIF Hum SSS	18/30 (60.0%)		7/34 (20.5%)	
			Lam 332	7/30 (23.3%) [IB]		2/34 (5.88%) [KFA]	
Cozzani E 2016(Cozzani, Fontana et al. 2016)	Multiple sites (78) Ocular only 10/78 (12.8%) Ocular 25/78 (32%)	78 (100%)	DIF + cases only ELISA BP180-NC16a	DIF + cases only 6/78 (33%)		DIF + cases only 12/49 (24.49%)	0/45
			ELISA BP230	9/78 (11.5%)		6/49 (12.24%)	
			Lam 332	9/78 (11.5%) [IB]	10 controls for Lam 332 IB only 0/10	3/49 (6.12%) [KFA]	

Footnotes are common to Supplementary Tables 3a and 3b and are found after Table 3b

Supplementary Table 4b

Summary of results of previous studies on the prevalence of circulating pemphigoid antibodies in control populations compared to those in the current study.

PREVIOUS STUDIES					CURRENT STUDY (n=45)
Author	Number and matching criteria	DIF results	Antibody detection method	Results	Results
Desai N 2008(Desai, Allen et al. 2008)	61 healthy, mainly female, 50-70 yrs	Not done	ELISA BP180-NC16a	0/20	2/45 (4.44%)
			IgA IIF Hum SSS	0/61	0/45
			IgG IIF Hum SSS	3/61 (4.9%)	0/45
			Non-comparable tests: BP180 immunoblot 35/61 (57%) positive & BP 230 immunoblot 6/61 (9%) positive	Total positive (3 tests) 3/61 (4.9%) note not all tests done in every patient	Total positive (3 tests) 2/45 (4.4%)
Hachisuka H 1996(Hachisuka, Kurose et al. 1996)	32 healthy older (60-90 yrs) Note: 28 healthy younger (20-30 yrs) controls had negative results	6/6 negative	IgG IIF Hum SSS	1/32 (3%) Total 3%	0/45 Total 0
Wieland CM 2010(Wieland, Comfere et al. 2010)	337 age & sex stratified (20-90 yrs. 20 of each sex per decade) controls from a registry having celiac disease, pemphigus and pemphigoid excluded	Not done	ELISA BP180-NC16a (MBL)	14/337 (4.15%)	2/45 (4.44%)
			ELISA BP230 (MBL)	14/337 (4.15%)	1/45 (2.2%)
			Total positive (2 tests) 25/337 (7.4%)	Total (2 tests) 2/45 (4.4%)	

van Beek N 2014(van Beek, Dohse et al. 2014)	93 patients with non-inflammatory skin disease aged ≥ 70 (mean 78)	Not done	BP180 NC16A ELISA (MBL)	3.25% approx.	2/45 (4.44%)
			BP230 ELISA (MBL)	6.25% approx.	1/45 (2.22%)
			IgG IIF Hum SSS	1% approx	0/45
			Lam 332	None	0/45
			Non comparable tests percentages positive in brackets (numbers not given): IgG MO Es (2%), BP180 NC16A ELISA (Euroimmun) (6.5%), BP 230 ELISA (Euroimmun) (7.75%)	Total positive: uncertain	Total positive: non comparable
van Beek N 2014(van Beek, Dohse et al. 2014)	50 blood donors mean age 41	Not done	BP180 NC16A ELISA (MBL)	None	2/45 (4.44%)
			BP230 ELISA (MBL)	7. 6% approx.	1/45 (2.22%)
			IgG IIF Hum SSS	2. 2% approx.	0/45
			Lam 332	None	0/45
			Non comparable tests percentages positive in brackets (numbers not given): IgG MO Es (2%), BP180 NC16A ELISA (Euroimmun) (2%), BP 230 ELISA (Euroimmun) (none positive). Immunoblots IgG to LAD1, BP180, BP230	Total positive: non comparable	Total positive: non comparable

Footnotes

¹Ocular [involvement] reported as Ocular for any case with ocular involvement.

DIF+ = positive direct immunofluorescence; IIF Hum SSS = Indirect immunofluorescence using human 1 mol/l salt split skin; IIF SSS = Indirect immunofluorescence on salt split skin unspecified species (probably human)

IB = Immunoblotting; IIF = Indirect Immunofluorescence; MO Es = monkey esophagus; NA= not applicable; approx. = approximately

Rules for comparing previous studies with data from the current study

Composition of cases

Studies with multiple sites of involvement including predominantly (>95%) DIF+ cases are compared with our DIF+ cases (n=49/73 [67.1%]).

Studies with multiple sites of involvement included (between 80-85% of DIF+ cases), or no DIF results, are compared with all of our 76 cases (of which 67.1% DIF+).

Studies with oral only and ocular only cases are compared with our oral only and ocular only cases.

Studies with non-ocular cases are compared with our non-ocular cases.

Tests compared

Only tests using the same methodology and substrate were compared unless otherwise stated.

For reported BP180-NC16A ELISA results comparisons are with our MBL BP180-NC16A ELISA unless otherwise stated

Tests that were not the same in terms of substrate or methodology are not reported

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