Reduction of $[^{11}C](+)$3-MPB Binding in Brain of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome with Serum Autoantibody against Muscarinic Cholinergic Receptor

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Abstract

**Background:** Numerous associations between brain-reactive antibodies and neurological or psychiatric symptoms have been proposed. Serum autoantibody against the muscarinic cholinergic receptor (mAChR) was increased in some patients with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) or psychiatric disease. We examined whether serum autoantibody against mAChR affected the central cholinergic system by measuring brain mAChR binding and acetylcholinesterase activity using positron emission tomography (PET) in CFS patients with positive [CFS(+)] and negative [CFS(−)] autoantibodies.

**Methodology:** Five CFS(+) and six CFS(−) patients, as well as 11 normal control subjects underwent a series of PET measurements with N-[11C]methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate $[^{11}C](+)$-3-MPB for the mAChR binding and N-[11C]methyl-4-piperidyl acetate $[^{11}C]$MP4A for acetylcholinesterase activity. Cognitive function of all subjects was assessed by neuropsychological tests. Although the brain $[^{11}C](+)$-3-MPB binding in CFS(−) patients did not differ from normal controls, CFS(+) patients showed significantly lower $[^{11}C](+)$-3-MPB binding than CFS(−) patients and normal controls. In contrast, the $[^{11}C]$MP4A index showed no significant differences among these three groups. Neuropsychological measures were similar among groups.

**Conclusion:** The present results demonstrate that serum autoantibody against the mAChR can affect the brain mAChR without altering acetylcholinesterase activity and cognitive functions in CFS patients.

Citation: Yamamoto S, Ouchi Y, Nakatsuka D, Tahara T, Mizuno K, et al. (2012) Reduction of $[^{11}C](+)$3-MPB Binding in Brain of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome with Serum Autoantibody against Muscarinic Cholinergic Receptor. PLoS ONE 7(12): e51515. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0051515

Editor: Francisco José Esteban, University of Jaén, Spain

Received December 29, 2011; Accepted September 3, 2012; Published December 11, 2012

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Funding: This work was supported in part by Special Coordination Funds for Promoting Science and Technology, the 21st Century COE Program “Base to Overcome Fatigue” from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology, and grants from Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. No additional external funding received for this study.

Competing Interests: The authors have read the journal’s policy and have the following conflicts: SY, EY and HT are employees of Hamamatsu Photonics KK. This does not alter the authors’ adherence to all the PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

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Introduction

Neurotransmission at the muscarinic cholinergic receptor (mAChR) in the central nervous system is involved in cognitive function [1–3], motor control [4,5], and rapid eye movement sleep [6]. Abnormalities of the central mAChR system in Alzheimer’s disease correlate well with the degree of dementia [7–9]. Postmortem studies have shown that reductions in central mAChR systems were present not only in Alzheimer’s-type dementia [10,11] but also in Huntington’s disease [12–14], Parkinson’s disease [15], and schizophrenia [16–18]. Five subtypes of mAChRs, $M_1$–5, have been identified by molecular cloning [19], and the $M_1$ receptor has a significant role in cognitive function [3,20]. These results suggest that the activity of the mAChR $M_1$ plays a role in maintenance of cognitive function in neuropsychiatric diseases.

In recent years, numerous brain-reactive antibodies have been identified in human sera and have been proposed to relate to neurological or neuropsychiatric symptoms [21–23]. Even when antibodies are present in serum, the blood-brain barrier (BBB) prevents an influx of antibodies into the brain tissues in the healthy condition. In contrast, BBB compromise permits the influx of antibodies into the brain and induces neuropsychiatric symptoms in experimental animals [24].

Chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) is a heterogeneous disorder characterized by persistent fatigue accompanied by rheumatologic, cognitive, and infectious-appearing symptoms [25,26]. CFS research showed abnormal cytokine levels including tumour...
necrosis factor, interleukin-1, interleukin-6 [27], increased markers of inflammation [28] and stressful life events prior to CFS onset [29,30]. It has been established through in vivo and in vitro studies that BBB function was disrupted by tumour necrosis factor, interleukin-1 and interleukin-6 [31–34]. The BBB is also impaired by local inflammation [35] and stress [36]. Therefore, CFS patients might have some BBB impairment. Increased levels of the serum autoantibody against the mAChR have been reported in CFS patients [37].

These lines of evidence led us to investigate the effect of autoantibody against the mAChR on the muscarinic cholinergic system in the brain in vivo. The mAChR was evaluated using a positron emission tomography (PET) ligand \( ^{[11C]} \text{methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate} \) (\( ^{[11C]} \text{MPB} \)) [38], and acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity was assessed with \( ^{[11C]} \text{Methyl-1-piperidyl acetate} \) ([11C]MPA) [39–41].

### Materials and Methods

#### Ethics

All subjects gave their written, informed consent to participate in the present study. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Osaka City University Graduate School of Medicine (Osaka, Japan) and Hamamatsu Medical Center (Hamamatsu, Japan).

#### Objective

The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of serum autoantibody of mAChR on brain functions in CFS by comparing the central cholinergic system among CFS patients with positive (CFS+) and negative (CFS−) autoantibody against the mAChR.

#### Participants

The serum samples from CFS patients were assayed for the autoantibody against the mAChR. All CFS patients included in this study were diagnosed according to the clinical diagnostic criteria [26] at Osaka City University Hospital (Osaka, Japan). Patients were divided into CFS(+) and CFS(−) groups according to the assay for the autoantibody against the mAChR (described below). Five CFS(+) patients (3 female and 2 male, 39.2±7.0 years old), 6 CFS(−) patients (3 female and 3 male, 32.0±2.5 years old), and 11 healthy controls (5 female and 6 male, 32.9±6.5 years old) took part in the PET study (Table 1). All study participants were Asian. All the patients were medicated with vitamin C and the Chinese herbal medicine hochuekkito. There is no evidence that vitamin C and hochuekkito affect mAChR in the brain. The exclusion criteria for study participation were smoking, drinking alcohol regularly and taking medications known to affect the central cholinergic system including AChE inhibitors. Control subjects were neurologically and psychiatrically normal and had no history of medication or drug or alcohol dependence.

### Description of Procedures

Serum samples were collected on the PET experimental day, and assayed for the autoantibody against the mAChR again to confirm the reliability of the immunoassay. After the acquisition of magnetic resonance images (MRI), PET experiments were performed. On the same day, patients filled out a questionnaire about the extent of fatigue [using a visual analogue scale] [42]. All participants underwent comprehensive neuropsychological tests. Predictive IQ was assessed by the Japanese version of the National Adult Reading Test [43]. Measurements of executive functions were obtained with the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test [44] and Advanced Trail-Making Tests, which was a touch panel version of the original trail-making test [45]. The Advanced Trail-Making Tests have been used as a task to measure mental fatigue [46,47]. Non-verbal long term memory was assessed by the Rey Complex Figure test [48]. Finally, memory function was assessed comprehensively by the full version of the Japanese Wechsler Memory Scale-Revised [49].

### Detection of Autoantibody to mAChR by Radioligand Assay

The radioligand assay was conducted according to methods described in our previously published study [37]. The open reading frame of mAChR was obtained by reverse transcript polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification using poly-A RNA from the human hippocampus (CLONTECH Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA) as a template. The first strand cDNA was synthesized using ReverTraAce (TOYOBO, Tokyo, Japan) with random hexamers according to the manufacturer’s instructions. PCR using the following primer pairs containing either an EcoRI or an XhoI site, \( 5’-\text{GGAGTTTCAAGC}AGCTT\text{GCACTGC}3’ \) and \( 5’-\text{CCGCTGAG}TC\text{AATGTGG}GGA\text{GGAGGT}3’ \) (the EcoRI and XhoI sites have been underlined) was used. PCR was carried out using KOD-plus (TOYOBO) as a DNA polymerase. Each cDNA was digested with an EcoRI and an XhoI and ligated into the PET28a(+) expression vector (Novagen, Madison, WI). The [\text{35S}]-methionine-labeled protein was produced using cDNA, TNT Quick coupled Transcription/Translation System (Promega, Madison, WI), and [\text{35S}]-methionine (American Biotech, Arlington Heights, IL) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The [\text{35S}]-methionine-labeled protein was then applied to a Nick column (American Biotech) to remove free [\text{35S}]-methionine, electrophoresed to SDS-PAGE (15%

### Table 1. Demographic overview of control and CFS patients.

| Variable | Control | CFS(−) | CFS(+) |
|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| N        | 11      | 6      | 5      |
| Sex (female/male) | 5/6   | 3/3   | 3/2   |
| Age (years) | 32.9±6.5 | 32.0±2.5 | 39.2±7.0 |
| Extent of fatigue expressed by visual analogue scale, mean ± SD | 1.1±0.7 | 6.7±1.4*** | 5.9±1.2*** |

Data are expressed as mean ± SD.

***p<0.001, significantly different from the corresponding values for the control (one way ANOVA using a post hoc Student-Newman-Keuls test).
polyacrylamide gel), and autoradiography demonstrated the presence of a band component for the mAChR.

The $[^35]S$-labeled human mAChR protein was diluted to 1000 counts per minute (cpm) per microliter by reaction buffer (50 mmol/l Tris-HCl, 150 mmol/l NaCl, 0.1% BSA, 0.1% Tween-20, and 0.1% Na$_2$NO$_3$, pH 7.4) and stored at $-20 \, \text{C}$ until use. Ten microliters of a patient’s sera were diluted with 490 µl of reaction buffer. Thirty microliters of diluted patient sera and 20 µl of reaction buffer containing 20,000 cpm of $[^35]S$-labeled human mAChR protein were incubated overnight at 4°C. The final dilution of each serum sample was 1:50. The reaction mixtures were transferred to each well in a 96-well filtration plate (Millipore, Bedford, MA), which had been pretreated with blocking buffer (50 mmol/l Tris-HCl, 150 mmol/l NaCl, 3% BSA, and 0.1% Na$_2$NO$_3$, pH 7.4) at 4°C overnight. Ten microliters of 50% protein G Sepharose 4FF (Amersham Bioscience) was added to each well to isolate the immune complex and then incubated for 45 min at room temperature. The plate was washed 10 times with 200 µl washing buffer (50 mmol/l Tris-HCl, 150 mmol/l NaCl, and 1% Tween-20, pH 7.4) using a vacuum manifold (Millipore). The filter was dried and OptiPhase SuperMix (Perkin-Elmer Life Science, Boston, MA) was added to each well before the quantity of precipitated labeled protein was counted in a 1450 MicroBeta TriLux apparatus (Perkin-Elmer Life Science). All samples were measured in duplicate. The inter-assay coefficient of variation varied from 6.3% to 9.6%.

The results were expressed as an antibody index and were calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Antibody Index} = \left( \frac{\text{cpm of the sample serum}}{\text{cpm of the positive standard serum}} - \frac{\text{cpm of the normal pooled serum}}{\text{cpm of the positive standard serum}} \right) \times 100
\]

Commercial antibodies to human mAChR M$_1$ (C-20) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA) was used as the positive standard for anti-mAChR antibody. The cut-off value was calculated as the mean±2 S.D. in healthy controls.

MRI and PET Experiments

MRI with 3D mode data acquisition was performed on a 3.0-T scanner (MRP7000AD, Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan) to determine the brain areas for setting the regions of interests (ROIs). MRIs from the target and reference region, respectively, at time-T. The DVR is the slope and $k_2$ is the clearance rate from the reference region. A $k_2$ value of 0.31 was used, according to a previous study [51]. The Logan reference tissue method allows the estimation of the distribution volume ratio (DVR), which can be expressed as follows [52]:

\[
DVR = \frac{\int_0^T \text{ROI}_{\text{ref}}(t)dt / \text{ROI}_{\text{tar}}(T)}{\int_0^T \text{ROI}_{\text{ref}}(t)dt / \text{ROI}_{\text{ref}}(T)/k_2} + C
\]

PET Data Analysis

The brain MRI was first co-registered to the PET image by pixel-wise kinetic modeling software (Pixel-Wise Kinetic Modeling Group, Zurich, Switzerland). The following ROIs were drawn bilaterally on the registered MR images: dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex, amygdala, occipital cortex, parietal cortex, temporal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, thalamus and cerebellum. These ROIs were then transferred onto the corresponding dynamic $[^11]C$+3-MPB images and static $[^11]C$MPA4 image.

For $[^11]C$+3-MPB analysis, the Logan reference tissue method was used in pixel-wise kinetic modeling software. In this study, the cerebellum was used as the reference region [51]. The Logan reference tissue method allows the estimation of the distribution volume ratio (DVR), which can be expressed as follows [52]:

\[
\int_0^T \frac{\text{ROI}_{\text{ref}}(t)dt / \text{ROI}_{\text{tar}}(T)}{\int_0^T \text{ROI}_{\text{ref}}(t)dt / \text{ROI}_{\text{ref}}(T)/k_2} \text{ROI}_{\text{tar}}(T) + C
\]

PET was performed as described previously [42] on a brain SHR12000 tomograph (Hamamatsu Photonics KK, Hamamatsu, Japan) having an intrinsic resolution of 2.9×2.9×3.4 mm in full width at half maximum, 47 slices, and a 163-mm axial field of view. Two PET measurements using $[^11]C$+3-MPB and $[^11]C$MPA4 were performed sequentially at 3-hour intervals on the same day. The order of $[^11]C$+3-MPB and $[^11]C$MPA4 PET measurements were counterbalanced across subjects. The specific radioactivities of these ligands were found to be more than 50 GBq/µmol after synthesis of $[^11]C$+3-MPB and $[^11]C$MPA4.

After head fixation using a thermoplastic face mask, a 10-min transmission scan for attenuation correction was obtained. After a bolus injection of $[^11]C$+3-MPB (348.9±57.2 MBq), serial PET scans were performed with a total duration of 92 min (4×30 sec, 20×1 min, and 14×5 min). After a bolus injection of $[^11]C$MPA4 (297.6±53.8 MBq), serial PET scans were performed for a total of 62 min (4×30 sec, 20×1 min, and 8×5 min).

Statistics

The age, extent of fatigue, results of neuropsychological tests, and regional BPND values or uptake were compared among 3 groups with one way ANOVA using a post hoc Student-Newman-Keuls test. Statistical significance was set at $P<0.05$.  

PLOS ONE | www.plos.org 3 December 2012 | Volume 7 | Issue 12 | e51515
Figure 1. Serum autoantibody and PET images with $^{11}$C(+)-3-MPB among normal control (NC) and CFS(-) and CFS(+) patients. (A) Antibody index against the muscarinic cholinergic receptor (mAChR) in serum from NC, CFS(-) and CFS(+) groups. ***p<0.001, significantly different from the corresponding value for the CFS(+) patients (one way ANOVA using a post hoc Student-Newman-Keuls test). (B) Representative parametric PET images of $^{11}$C(+)-3-MPB binding in NC, CFS(-) and CFS(+) groups.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0051515.g001

Table 2. Results of neuropsychological tests.

| Test                                | Control   | CFS(-)    | CFS(+)    |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Japanese version of the National Adult Reading Test | 72.0±11.1 | 79.3±13.7 | 75.4±9.3  |
| Advanced Trail-Making Test A        | 124.3±28.7| 125.1±19.2| 125.5±30.7|
| Advanced Trail-Making Test B        | 163.2±34.6| 161.5±31.2| 187.4±70.1|
| Advanced Trail-Making Test C        | 263.9±45.0| 260.8±45.8| 275.7±27.0|
| Rey Complex Figure: immediate recall| 28.7±2.5  | 29.8±2.7  | 28.7±3.3  |
| Rey Complex Figure: delayed recall  | 28.0±3.3  | 28.7±3.1  | 27.8±2.7  |
| Wisconsin Card Sorting Test         | 327.5±108.1| 314.7±41.7| 338.2±106.8|

Wechsler Memory Scale-Revised

| General memory                       | 112.1±8.0  | 114.5±9.4  | 109.2±5.3  |
| Delayed memory                       | 113.8±9.0  | 115.0±11.2 | 112.4±6.5  |
| Verbal memory                        | 109.7±9.1  | 112.0±10.6 | 107.0±7.0  |
| Visual memory                        | 114.0±5.5  | 114.7±5.2  | 113.2±6.3  |
| Attention                            | 102.0±14.6 | 100.5±16.6 | 103.8±13.5 |

Data are expressed as mean ± SD.

No significant differences were observed among control, CFS(-), and CFS(+) patients.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0051515.t002
Results

Figure 1A shows the radioligand assay in serum samples collected on the PET experiment day. There were 5 positive patients (CFS(+)) whose serum autoantibody was higher than the cut-off value shown as a dashed line. In normal controls, there were no subjects with positive autoantibody against the mAChR. As shown in Table 1, fatigue scores, expressed by visual analogue scale, were similar between CFS(+) and CFS(−) patients (5.9±1.2 vs. 6.7±1.4, respectively). In all the neuropsychological assessments, there were no significant differences among the 3 groups (Table 2).

Representative maps of the BPND of [11C](+3-MPB using the Logan plot with reference regions are presented in Figure 1B. The BPND of [11C](+3-MPB in each brain of CFS(+) patients were significantly lower than those in CFS(−) patients and control subjects (Fig. 1B, Table 3). Compared with controls, a 10–25% reduction of BPND was observed in CFS(+) subjects (Fig. 1B, Table 3). Compared with controls, a 10–25% (Table 2).

In CFS(−) patients, there were no significant differences in BPND between CFS(+) and CFS(−) patients and control subjects. There were no regions in which the BPND of [11C](+3-MPB significantly correlated with any neuropsychological indices.

Table 3. Comparisons of [11C](+3-MPB BPND and [11C]MP4A index among control, CFS(−) and CFS(+) groups.

| ROI                        | [11C](+3-MPB BPND | [11C]MP4A index |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                           | Control           | CFS(−)          | CFS(+)          | Reduction (%) |
| Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex | 2.74±0.40         | 2.65±0.20       | 2.19±0.29*      | 20            |
| Anterior Cingulate Cortex  | 2.87±0.39         | 2.93±0.37       | 2.26±0.50*      | 21            |
| Orbitofrontal Cortex       | 2.71±0.30         | 2.79±0.21       | 2.14±0.35**     | 21            |
| Temporal Cortex            | 2.57±0.24         | 2.61±0.22       | 2.24±0.28*      | 13            |
| Parietal Cortex            | 2.47±0.33         | 2.66±0.19       | 2.12±0.29*      | 14            |
| Occipital Cortex           | 2.60±0.28         | 2.69±0.27       | 2.25±0.24*      | 14            |
| Striatum                   | 4.73±0.60         | 4.70±0.50       | 3.69±0.75*      | 22            |
| Thalamus                   | 1.73±0.18         | 1.82±0.10       | 1.51±0.22*      | 13            |
| Amygdala                   | 2.20±0.36         | 2.32±0.22       | 1.66±0.19**     | 25            |
| Brainstem                  | 0.95±0.15         | 0.92±0.16       | 0.86±0.15*      | 10            |
| [11C]MP4A index            |                   |                 |                 |               |
| Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex | 0.43±0.04         | 0.43±0.03       | 0.44±0.02       | −4            |
| Anterior Cingulate Cortex  | 0.50±0.05         | 0.51±0.05       | 0.49±0.02       | 1             |
| Orbitofrontal Cortex       | 0.49±0.05         | 0.47±0.04       | 0.47±0.03       | 3             |
| Temporal Cortex            | 0.42±0.03         | 0.43±0.03       | 0.43±0.02       | −2            |
| Parietal Cortex            | 0.38±0.03         | 0.39±0.03       | 0.40±0.01       | −6            |
| Occipital Cortex           | 0.37±0.03         | 0.38±0.03       | 0.38±0.02       | −4            |
| Striatum                   | —                 | —               | —               | —             |
| Thalamus                   | 0.82±0.07         | 0.77±0.07       | 0.85±0.04       | −4            |
| Amygdala                   | 0.64±0.05         | 0.61±0.07       | 0.64±0.04       | 1             |
| Brainstem                  | 0.84±0.06         | 0.87±0.07       | 0.82±0.05       | 2             |

Data are expressed as mean ± SD.

* p<0.05,
** p<0.01, significantly different from the corresponding values for the control.
*** p<0.05, significantly different from the corresponding values for the CFS(−).
Reduction (%) reflects the extent of decreased in the rates of [11C](+3-MPB BPND or [11C]MP4A index from control to CFS(+).

Discussion

Reduction of [11C](+3-MPB binding was observed in CFS(+) patients who showed a higher level of serum autoantibody against the mAChR, compared with CFS(−) and normal controls. In contrast, the AChE activity was similar in subjects from the 3 groups. The indices of intelligence and cognitive function did not differ among the 3 groups, and these indices did not relate to [11C](+3-MPB binding in this study. To our knowledge, this is the first PET study to demonstrate a reduction of neurotransmitter receptor binding in brains of CFS patients with high levels of serum autoantibody. The present results suggest the possibility of the autoantibody interacting directly with the mAChR in the brain, although the autoantibody at this level did not affect cognitive function in CFS patients. The present finding supports the idea that penetration of the antibody into the brain resulted in impaired BBB function. This may be one possible mechanism by which the serum autoantibody could affect central mAChR function [57].

Although the precise mechanism of the production of the autoantibodies against the mAChR in the CFS brain is unclear, there are the following mechanisms based on an autoimmune reaction theory: 1) a viral infection of the brain tissue exposes the brain to self-antigen; and 2) an infection (not necessarily in the brain tissue) causes production of antibodies which, as a result of molecular mimicry, identify brain antigens as non-self and cause...
autoimmune reactions [58]. These mechanisms are plausible because a series of viruses such as the Epstein-Barr virus, human herpes virus 6, group B coxsackie virus, human T-cell lymphotropic virus II, hepatitis C, enteroviruses and retroviruses were found to act as etiological agents for CFS [59]. Therefore, it is very likely that autoantibodies develop in some populations of CFS patients.

There are some possible reasons for the reduction of [11C]+3-MPB binding in CFS(+) patients. First, the autoantibody may have penetrated through the impaired BBB directly destroying the mAChR in the brain. A second possibility is that increased endogenous acetylcholine (e.g. resulting from inhibition of AChE activity) competes with [11C]+3-MPB at the mAChR. However, the latter seems unlikely. Our previous PET study showed that [11C]+3-MPB did not compete with endogenous acetylcholine because of its high affinity for the receptors [60]. In addition, the present results indicate no significant changes in AChE activity assessed with [11C]MP4A, even in CFS(+) patients. A third possible mechanism underlying reduced [11C]+3-MPB binding is that antibodies may act as receptor agonists or antagonists [21]. It was reported that serum autoantibodies against the mAChR displayed agonist-like activity, such as increased cGMP production, activated phosphoinositide turnover, and translocated protein kinase C [61]. All of these biological effects resemble the effects of the mAChR agonists like pilocarpine, and were minimized by the mAChR antagonist pirenzepine. In addition, the agonistic activity by these autoantibodies might induce desensitization, internalization and/or intracellular degradation of the mAChR, resulting in a progressive decrease of the mAChR expression in the brain [62]. Taken together, the present results suggest that autoantibodies penetrating the BBB from the serum to the brain may act on the mAChR directly and specifically in the CFS brain without altering AChE activity.

Five subtypes of mAChR, M1-5, have been identified by molecular cloning [19]. M1, M2 and M4 receptors are predominant subtypes expressed in different percentages among brain regions. Quantitative immunoprecipitation study indicates that the distribution percentages of M1, M2 and M4 receptors are 60%, 20% and 20% in the cortex, respectively. In the striatum, their distribution percentages are 30%, 20% and 20% in the cortex, respectively. In the striatum, their distribution percentages are 30%, 20% and 50%, respectively [63]. We had expected a greater reduction of [11C]+3-MPB BPND in the cortex than in the striatum because serum autoantibody detected in the present study was specific for the M1 receptor. However, similar reductions in the rate of [11C]+3-MPB BPND were observed between the cortex and striatum because a series of viruses such as the Epstein-Barr virus, human T-cell lymphotropic virus II, hepatitis C, enteroviruses and retroviruses were found to act as etiological agents for CFS [59]. Therefore, our results cannot be generalized to the entire CFS population.

Limitations

We cannot exclude the possibility that the autoimmune reaction occurred as a secondary process to the reduction of the mAChR. In addition, our findings relate to a small subset of CFS patients. This was chiefly due to the difficulty in obtaining CFS patients’ consent to participate in the present study because it entailed a series of PET and MRI measurements, requiring a significant commitment of time from each subject. Additional experiments will be necessary to fully validate the present findings. Increases in the serum autoantibody against the mAChR have also been reported in Sjögren syndrome [66] and other psychiatric disorders including schizophrenia [61,62,67]. Therefore, our results cannot be generalized to the entire CFS population.

Summary

Our results demonstrate the usefulness of PET as a tool for detecting a reduction of neurotransmitter receptor binding in the brains of patients with high levels of serum autoantibody. Further follow up studies on a number of CFS patients are required in order to more thoroughly investigate alterations in cholinergic and neuronal functions with regard to levels of mAChR autoantibody and clinical symptoms.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the participants and the technical support team in charge of blood sampling.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: YW. Performed the experiments: SY YO DN TT ST EY HT MI KY HK. Analyzed the data: SY TT KM ST EY. Wrote the paper: SY YO KM HO YW.

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