Poly-GP in cerebrospinal fluid links C9orf72-associated dipeptide repeat expression to the asymptomatic phase of ALS/FTD

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Abstract

The C9orf72 GGGGCC repeat expansion is a major cause of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and frontotemporal dementia (c9ALS/FTD). Non-conventional repeat translation results in five dipeptide repeat proteins (DPRs), but their clinical utility, overall significance, and temporal course in the pathogenesis of c9ALS/FTD are unclear, although animal models support a gain-of-function mechanism. Here, we established a poly-GP immunoassay from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) to identify and characterize C9orf72 patients. Significant poly-GP levels were already detectable in asymptomatic C9orf72 mutation carriers compared to healthy controls and patients with other neurodegenerative diseases. The poly-GP levels in asymptomatic carriers were similar to symptomatic c9ALS/FTD cases. Poly-GP levels were not correlated with disease onset, clinical scores, and CSF levels of neurofilaments as a marker for axonal damage. Poly-GP determination in CSF revealed a C9orf72 mutation carrier in our cohort and may thus be used as a diagnostic marker in addition to genetic testing to screen patients. Presymptomatic expression of poly-GP and likely other DPR species may contribute to disease onset and thus represents an alluring therapeutic target.

Keywords amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; biomarker; C9orf72; cerebrospinal fluid; frontotemporal dementia

Subject Categories Biomarkers & Diagnostic Imaging; Genetics, Gene Therapy & Genetic Disease; Neuroscience

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Introduction

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and frontotemporal dementia (FTD) are neurodegenerative diseases with similar neuropathological features and overlapping clinical symptoms and pathomechanisms (Ling et al, 2013). To date, a genetic cause can be identified in...
around two-thirds of familial and 10% of sporadic ALS (Renton et al., 2014). Similarly, a genetic cause is described in about 25% of familial and 10% of sporadic FTD (Belzil et al., 2016). The most frequent genetic cause of ALS, FTLD, or a combination of both is a large GGGGCC repeat expansion in the C9orf72 gene (c9ALS/FTD). Three non-mutually exclusive mechanisms are discussed to mediate the effects of the hexanucleotide expansion. The C9orf72 protein has been linked to autophagy and its expression is reduced in ALS/FTD patients (Sellier et al., 2016). While C9orf72 knockout mice show no neurodegeneration, repeat expressing mice develop neuron loss and TDP-43 pathology depending on the expression levels (Hayes & Rothstein, 2016; Jiang et al., 2016; O’Rourke et al., 2016). Formation of repeat RNA foci in the nuclei and the accompanying sequestration of RNA-binding proteins are thought to alter RNA processing (DeJesus-Hernandez et al., 2011). The expanded repeat is translated into aggregating dipeptide repeat proteins (DPRs) by a non-conventional mechanism termed repeat-associated non-ATG (RAN) translation (Ash et al., 2013; Mori et al., 2013b; Zu et al., 2013), which was first discovered for expanded CAG repeats (Zu et al., 2011).

Five DPR species result from the translation from sense (poly-GA, poly-GP, poly-GR) and antisense RNA (poly-PA, poly-PR, and further poly-GP) in all reading frames (Gendron et al., 2013; Mori et al., 2013a; Zu et al., 2013). DPRs accumulate in p62-positive but TDP-43-negative neuronal inclusions in the brain, a pathognomonic feature of c9ALS/FTD (Al-Sarraj et al., 2011; Mori et al., 2013b). In vitro and in vivo studies showed toxicity of the different DPR species by inhibition of gene expression, nucleocytoplasmic transport, and the ubiquitin-proteasome system (May et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2014; Jovicic et al., 2015). Poly-GA is the most abundant DPR species in the brain whereas overexpression of the arginine-containing species (poly-GR/-PR) causes the most severe toxicity in cellular and fly models (Mizielinska et al., 2014; Schludd et al., 2015).

However, in end-stage brains DPR pathology does not correlate with the degree of neurodegeneration, which challenges the concept of DPRs as the driving force of acute neurodegeneration as overly simplistic (Mackenzie et al., 2013), although mouse models strongly support a gain-of-function mechanism (Chew et al., 2015; Jiang et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2016). However, post-mortem studies cannot provide conclusions on the temporal sequence of events (DPR/TDP-43 deposition and neurodegeneration). Neuropathological reports from rare cases suggest that DPRs accumulate in the brain prior to TDP-43 pathology early in disease or even prior its onset (Baborie et al., 2014; Proudfoot et al., 2014; Vatsavayai et al., 2016). Thus, the study of DPR expression in the asymptomatic phase of C9orf72 mutation carriers is essential to clarify the role of DPRs in the pathogenesis of c9ALS/FTD. So far only poly-GP has been detected in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in a small case series of symptomatic c9ALS patients (Su et al., 2014). It is unclear how accurately CSF levels of poly-GP reflect the overall DPR load, but it is currently the only way to analyze RAN translation in living patients.

Therefore, we performed a cross-sectional study of CSF samples of patients in different stages of the disease, even before onset of either dementia or motor symptoms to elucidate the temporal course of poly-GP expression in c9ALS/FTD pathogenesis. In addition, we correlated poly-GP levels with clinical scores (ALSFRS-R, FTLD-CDR), markers of neurodegeneration/axonal damage (neurofilament light chain, NFl; phosphorylated neurofilament heavy chain, pNih), age at disease onset, disease duration at CSF collection, and estimated repeat length to assess the interaction between DPR load and disease severity.

## Results

### Monoclonal antibodies specifically detect poly-GP

To develop an anti-GP sandwich immunoassay with optimal sensitivity, we rescreened all our monoclonal anti-GP clones from rat for antibody affinity as a capture antibody (Schludi et al., 2015). As expected, the two best anti-GP clones 18H8 and 3F9 specifically detected neuronal cytoplasmic poly-GP inclusions by immunohistochemistry in a c9ALS/FTD patient, but not in a C9orf72-negative ALS/FTD case (Fig 1A). An optimized immunoassay using these antibodies reliably detected GST-GP15 down to a concentration of 0.03 ng/ml (Figs 1B and EV1). No cross-reactivity with other GST-DPR fusion proteins was observed even at 1 μg/ml (Fig 1C). Due to the different number of epitopes in the GST-GP15 and endogenous poly-GP from patients with variable repeat length, we present only background-corrected raw values of CSF samples. To confirm assay stability, we repeatedly measured the concentration of four recombinant GST-GP15 calibration samples ranging from 0.0064 to 0.8 ng/ml (Fig EV1). The coefficient of variance was between 1.59 and 9.41% for intra-plate replicates, between 7.36 and 15.95% for inter-plate replicates, and between 4.77 and 14.53% for day-to-day replicates, suggesting the assay is sufficiently accurate for diagnostic use.

### Poly-GP is detectable in the CSF of asymptomatic and symptomatic c9ALS/FTD

Poly-GP levels were measured in CSF in a group of 125 clinically well-characterized patients and controls from the German FTLD Consortium. The demographic characteristics of the participants are listed in Table 1. The sample includes 30 subjects with evidence of a repeat C9orf72 expansion (C9-F1, n = 10; c9ALS, n = 9; c9FTD, n = 11) in the peripheral blood. The median response in the poly-GP immunoassay in the CSF of all 30 C9orf72 patients was >35-fold higher than in ND-CON and NonC9-F1 controls (median 140.3, interquartile range 66.5 to 335.3 vs. median 4.0, interquartile range −1.25 to 24.9), which indicates a specific response (Fig 2A). We performed receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis of all C9orf72 mutation carriers vs. all other samples. The area under the curve (AUC) was 0.95 (95% CI: 0.92–0.99) (Fig 2B) and at a cutoff of 43.5 the sensitivity was 93.3% (95% CI: 77.9–99.2%) and the specificity was 91.6% (95% CI: 84.1–96.3%).

Of note, we detected poly-GP signal in eight out of 95 from patients in the C9orf72-negative groups. One patient who eventually received the clinical diagnosis of sporadic ALS and was initially seen under the differential diagnosis of hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP) showed elevated poly-GP levels in CSF. One ND-CON patient with very high poly-GP signal had undergone a lumbar puncture in order to exclude a chronic inflammatory process. This patient presented with dysaesthesia of the lower limbs, a small spinal lesion in MRI, but without oligoclonal bands or motor and frontal signs. The other patients included four patients with a clinical diagnosis of AD and two control patients with the clinical diagnosis of a
vestibular neuritis and a polyneuritis. However, for the latter two patients, the poly-GP levels were just above the calculated cutoff level. In these patients, there was no clinical sign for a neurodegenerative disease. The genetic C9orf72 status of these patients was (re)analyzed except for the two control patients with vestibular neuritis and polyneuritis, where no DNA was available. We did not detect a C9orf72 repeat expansion in peripheral blood, but cannot rule out a somatic mosaicism in the brain as autopsy samples were not available for a definitive diagnosis. In an additional poly-GP-positive AD case, genotyping indeed revealed a C9orf72 mutation, which led to reclassification as c9FTD (Fig 2A, red dot).

Importantly, there was no significant difference in the poly-GP levels of asymptomatic and symptomatic C9orf72 mutation carriers and also not between c9ALS and c9FTD cases. In contrast, only c9ALS and sALS patients, but not C9-F1 cases, showed increased CSF concentrations of pNfH and NfL (Fig 2C and D). Thus, poly-GP in CSF is a biomarker for the identification of both symptomatic and asymptomatic C9orf72 mutation carriers, while neurofilament levels in CSF are associated with the symptomatic but not the premanifest phase of the disease.

Association of poly-GP with other CSF biomarkers and clinical scales

Next, we analyzed the correlation of poly-GP levels in the CSF of c9ALS/FTD cases with different markers of neurodegeneration and disease severity (Fig 3). There was no significant correlation of poly-GP levels with the axonal damage markers NfL ($r = -0.02$, $P = 0.98$ in c9ALS; $r = 0.04$, $P = 0.92$ in c9FTD) and pNfH ($r = 0.13$, $P = 0.74$ in c9ALS; $r = -0.41$, $P = 0.21$ in c9FTD) (Fig 3A and B). Furthermore, no significant correlation was observed with clinical scores ($r = 0.12$, $P = 0.79$ for ALSFRS-R in c9ALS; $r = -0.10$, $P = 0.81$ for FTLD-CDR in c9FTD), disease duration at the time of CSF collection ($r = 0.67$, $P = 0.06$ in c9ALS; $r = 0.18$, $P = 0.63$ in c9FTD) (Fig 3C and D), and age at disease onset ($r = 0.29$, $P = 0.44$ in c9ALS; $r = -0.38$, $P = 0.28$ in c9FTD) (Fig 3E and F). Current technologies allow only a rough estimate of the repeat length, because the expanded allele presents as a smear rather than a distinct band in Southern blots and somatic variability between blood and brain DNA is well described (Nordin et al, 2015). Given these limitations, no significant correlation of poly-GP levels with the estimated repeat length from blood (available for 11 patients) was identified ($r = 0.58$, $P = 0.07$ for c9ALS and c9FTD combined) (Fig 3G).

Despite being a cross-sectional study, we used a similar approach as that used in the GENFI study (Rohrer et al, 2015) in order to determine the changes of CSF poly-GP throughout the evolution of the disease. That is, we used parental age of onset as a proxy to calculate the estimated years to disease onset. We did not find any association between the estimated years to disease onset and CSF poly-GP ($r = 0.28$, $P = 0.46$) (Fig 3H). Thus, poly-GP expression starts at least several years prior to clinical disease onset and remains unchanged in late stages.

Discussion

Using a novel immunoassay, we measured poly-GP in the CSF from C9orf72 ALS and bvFTD cases and carefully selected control groups.
Our main results were as follows: (i) Significant poly-GP levels are detectable in the CSF of 93.3% of the C9orf72 ALS and bvFTD cases but not in 91.6% of the control cases; (ii) rapid poly-GP immunoassay is useful to detect individuals with a C9orf72 expansion misdiagnosed with other diseases (e.g. AD); and (iii) poly-GP levels are already increased in asymptomatic stages of the disease, suggesting DPRs may be most important for the early pathogenic events in C9orf72 ALS/FTD rather than driving acute neurodegeneration in late-stage patients.

### Poly-GP immunoassay from CSF

Previously, poly-GP had been detected in CSF of C9ALS cases by immunoassay using polyclonal antibodies (Su et al., 2014). Here, we developed an analogous immunoassay using two monoclonal anti-GP antibodies. The monoclonal antibodies allow standardized analysis and are not vulnerable to limited antibody availability or batch-to-batch variation, which will be critical for the use as a therapeutic biomarker for repeat-directed clinical trials (Jiang et al., 2016). The repeat expansion in C9orf72 patients seems to vary mostly between 400 and > 5,000 (GGGGCC), repeats (Beck et al., 2013; Fratta et al., 2013) and is notoriously difficult to determine precisely (Akimoto et al., 2014). We present raw responses instead of absolute poly-GP concentrations, because the repeat length affects epitope numbers and thus likely capture and detection of poly-GP antigens in the immunoassay (compare Fig 3G). While low-level release and intercellular transmission of all five DPR species have been reported in cell culture systems (Westergard et al., 2016), we have so far not been able to detect the other DPR species in patient CSF using a similar approach suggesting that these species might be released into the CSF at lower levels.

### Poly-GP signal in apparently C9orf72-negative cases

Using ROC analysis, we established a cutoff that allows sensitive and specific discrimination of most C9orf72 cases from controls.
A Poly-GP was measured using immunoassay in an age-matched control population without signs of a neurodegenerative disease (ND-CON, n = 18–20), C9orf72-negative offspring of C9orf72 mutation carriers (NonC-F1, n = 8) in patients with other neurodegenerative diseases, that is, Alzheimer’s (AD, n = 24) and Parkinson’s disease (PD, n = 14), sporadic ALS (sALS, n = 18) and FTD (sFTD, n = 11) patients, and asymptomatic (C9-F1, n = 10) and symptomatic C9orf72 mutation carriers with ALS (cALS, n = 9) and FTD (cFTD, n = 11). The cFTD patient indicated by the filled, red circle was initially seen under the differential diagnosis of AD, but after poly-GP measurement followed by C9orf72 genotyping reclassified as cFTD.

B Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis of poly-GP levels for the discrimination of C9orf72 mutation carriers vs. non-carriers. The cutoff (43.5) was calculated using the Youden index and is shown as a dotted line in (A). AUC, area under the curve; Sens, sensitivity; Spec, specificity.

C, D (C) Phosphorylated neurofilament heavy chain (pNfH) and (D) neurofilament light chain (NfL) were measured using an established ELISA.

Data information: Groups were compared by Kruskal–Wallis test and Dunn’s post hoc test. Bars and whiskers are median and interquartile range, and circles are individual values. Exact P-values poly-GP (A): ND-CON vs. cFTD: P = 0.0477, PD vs. AD: P = 0.0053, ND-CON vs. sALS: P = 0.0483, ND-CON vs. C9-F1: P = 0.0236, NonC-F1 vs. cFTD: P = 0.0365, NonC-F1 vs. cALS: P = 0.0334, NonC-F1 vs. C9-F1: P = 0.0194; sALS vs. cFTD: P = 0.0006; sALS vs. cALS: P = 0.0007; sALS vs. C9-F1: P = 0.0003; sFTD vs. cFTD, sFTD vs. cALS, sFTD vs. C9-F1, PD vs. cFTD, PD vs. cALS, and PD vs. C9-F1: P < 0.0001. Exact P-values pNfH (C): PD vs. C9-F1: P = 0.0121, PD vs. NonC-F1: P = 0.0261, sALS vs. ND-CON: P = 0.0103, C9-F1 vs. AD: P = 0.0334; ND-CON vs. sALS: P = 0.014; NonC-F1 vs. sALS, C9-F1 vs. sALS, sALS vs. C9-F1, and sALS vs. NonC-F1: P < 0.0001. Exact P-values NfL (D): sFTD vs. C9-F1: P = 0.0013, sFTD vs. NonC-F1: P = 0.0038; PD vs. C9-F1: P = 0.0122; PD vs. NonC-F1: P = 0.0245; cALS vs. sALS: AD: P = 0.0107; sALS vs. ND-CON: P = 0.0017; sALS vs. NonC-F1: P = 0.0001; sALS vs. C9-F1, ND-CON vs. cALS, NonC-F1 vs. cALS, and C9-F1 vs. cALS: P < 0.0001.

Figure 2. Poly-GP expression is increased in CSF of asymptomatic and symptomatic C9orf72 mutation carriers.

EMBO Molecular Medicine  Vol 9 | No 7 | 2017  863
Only two of our genetically verified c9ALS/FTD cases had low poly-GP levels in CSF. In contrast, some of the non-mutation carriers (one sALS, four AD, and one ND-CON) showed strongly elevated poly-GP signals. We offer three potential explanations. First, the repeat length in \textit{C9orf72} patients is known to vary widely between different tissues (Nordin \textit{et al.}, 2015) and it is possible that the repeat length is normal in blood lymphocytes, but pathological in the central nervous system. Thus, somatic mosaicism could prevent detection of \textit{bona fide} C9orf72 cases using genotyping from peripheral blood. Emerging single-cell

![Figure 3](image_url)

**Figure 3.** Poly-GP expression in CSF correlates neither with markers of neurodegeneration nor with clinical disease severity.

A–F Correlation analysis of poly-GP levels in CSF of c9ALS (A, C, E) and c9FTD cases (B, D, F). Correlation with phosphorylated neurofilament heavy chain (pNfH) and neurofilament light chain (NfL) (A, B), with disease duration at lumbar puncture (LP) and the ALSFRS-R or FTLD-CDR score (C, D) and with age at disease onset (E, F).

G Correlation of poly-GP levels in CSF with the largest repeat length estimated by Southern blotting.

H Association of poly-GP levels in CSF with disease duration at LP in c9ALS/FTD patients and with time to expected disease onset in C9-F1 cases. Time to expected disease onset was calculated using parental age at disease onset.

Data information: Correlation analysis was performed using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.
genome data show an unexpected degree of mosaicism in health and disease (Forsberg et al., 2016). Second, other pathologically expanded repeats in the genome, for example, the intronic (GGCCTG)n repeat expansion in the gene for the nucleolar protein NOP56 causing spinocerebellar ataxia type 36 (SCA36), could result in poly-GP expression (Kobayashi et al., 2011). Third, other CSF proteins with short poly-GP stretches that are upregulated preferentially in a subgroup of AD patients may cross-react in the immunoassay.

High poly-GP levels in presymptomatic C9orf72 carriers

Animal models support a predominant gain-of-function mechanism for C9orf72 pathogenesis, but the role of DPR proteins in disease initiation and progression in human ALS and FTD patients remains unresolved. Here, we show that poly-GP is already elevated in CSF of asymptomatic C9orf72 mutation carriers ~14 years younger than the symptomatic group, suggesting that DPR expression is present in the earliest disease phase (compare Table 1). This is in agreement with the neuropathological detection of DPRs in presymptomatic C9orf72 cases at young age (Baborie et al., 2014; Proudfoot et al., 2014; Vatsavayai et al., 2016). Interestingly, cross-sectional data from the GENF1 cohort show subtle brain volume loss and behavioral changes in C9orf72 carriers already 20 years prior to the expected disease onset, while MAPT (microtubule-associated protein tau) and GRN (granulin) mutation carriers show the first significant differences much closer to the disease onset (Rohrer et al., 2015). Presymptomatic DPR expression suggests that DPRs may be most critical for initially triggering the disease, while progression may largely depend on TDP-43 pathology (Edbauer & Haass, 2016).

Moreover, poly-GP levels are similar in c9ALS and c9FTD although disease duration is much shorter in ALS. Poly-GP levels in CSF of c9ALS/FTD cases did not correlate with markers of neurodegeneration such as the axonal damage markers NfL and pNfH and with markers of disease severity (clinical scores, disease duration, and onset). This is consistent with neuropathological findings showing no spatial correlation of DPR pathology with neurodegeneration (Mackenzie et al., 2013; Schludi et al., 2015). It is unclear how CSF levels of poly-GP correlate the amounts of poly-GP and the other DPR species within the neuronal inclusions. Although the total DPR levels vary between patients, we are not aware of cases with vastly different ratios of the different DPR species (Mackenzie et al., 2015; Schludi et al., 2015).

Since poly-GR/PR and poly-GA are by far more toxic than poly-GP in cellular and animal models (Mizielska et al., 2014), it will be critical to determine their levels during disease progression to better address the role of DPRs in c9ALS/FTD pathogenesis.

In conclusion, poly-GP determination in CSF may be used as an alternative or addition to genetic testing to identify C9orf72 mutation carriers. Our data indicate that poly-GP expression is already present in the presymptomatic phase of c9ALS/FTD, and thus, DPRs may predominantly contribute to triggering the disease rather than driving acute neurodegeneration in late-stage patients. This has implications for developing drugs and designing clinical trials. A standardized monoclonal-based anti-GP immunoassay will be critical to determine whether antisense oligonucleotide treatment in patients reduces DPR expression in patients similar to the preclinical trials in mice (Su et al., 2014).

Materials and Methods

Patients

We investigated nine different patient groups: (i) symptomatic ALS C9orf72 mutation carriers (c9ALS), (ii) symptomatic patients of the behavioral variant of FTD (bvFTD) C9orf72 mutation carriers (c9FTD), (iii) asymptomatic C9orf72 mutation carriers (C9-F1), (iv) C9orf72-negative offspring of a C9orf72 mutation carrier (NonC9-F1), (v) sporadic ALS patients (sALS), (vi) sporadic FTD patients (sFTD), two groups of other neurodegenerative diseases, namely (vii) Parkinson’s disease (PD) and (viii) Alzheimer’s disease (AD), and (ix) an age-matched control population without clinical signs of a neurodegenerative disease (non-neurodegenerative control, ND-CON). Diagnosis was made according to standard criteria.

C9orf72 ALS cases and NonC9-F1 cases were recruited from the German Presymptomatic (GPS)-ALS cohort (Weydt et al., 2016). AD and bvFTD patients (including C9orf72 cases) were enrolled at different clinical centers coordinated by the German FTLD consortium (Erlangen, Leipzig, Munich, Ulm, Würzburg). All other patients were recruited at the Department of Neurology, Ulm University Hospital, Germany. Group size for the groups ND-CON, PD, sALS, and sFTD was estimated by experience because no preliminary data were available. For the groups NonC9-F1, AD, C9-F1, c9ALS, and C9FTD, all samples available from the cohorts of the GPS-ALS and FTLD consortium were used. All patients gave written informed consent. All procedures were in accordance with the WGA Declaration of Helsinki and the Department of Health and Human Services Belmont Report. The ethics committees of the participating centers approved the study (Otto et al., 2011).

All patients underwent neuropsychological testing using standard procedures. Disease severity in ALS patients was assessed using the ALS Functional Rating Scale—revised (ALSFRS-R) and in bvFTD patients using the FTLD-specific Clinical Dementia Rating (FTLD-CDR) score. PCR-based screening methods were used for the detection of C9orf72 repeat expansion. If enough DNA was available, Southern blot analyses were conducted (Akimoto et al., 2014).

Cerebrospinal fluid was collected by lumbar puncture, centrifuged, and stored within 2 h at −80°C following standard operating procedures at all sites.

Poly-GP sandwich immunoassay from CSF

By immunizing Lou/c rats with synthetic GP10 peptides, the poly-GP-specific monoclonal antibodies 18H8 (IgG1/k) and 3F9 (IgG2a/k) were raised using previously described protocols (Mackenzie et al., 2013). These new monoclonal antibodies against poly-GP had higher affinity than the previously described clone 7A5 (Schludi et al., 2015). An immunoassay was performed using the Meso Scale Discovery platform (MSD). Streptavidin plates (MSD Gold 96-well Streptavidin) were coated with biotinylated 18H8 antibody (capture antibody, 1:8,000) in PBS, washed three times (0.05% Tween-20, PBS) using a Biotek 405US Microplate washer, and blocked for 1 h at room temperature (0.05% Tween-20, 1% BSA in PBS). Plates were incubated with 80 µl/well of CSF samples diluted with one volume of RIPA buffer (137 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris pH = 7.5, 10% glycerol, 1% Triton X-100, 0.5% sodium...
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Problem
A massive expansion of a GGGGCC repeat upstream of the C9orf72 coding region is the most common genetic cause of ALS and behavioral variant FTD. The expanded repeat is translated in all reading frames into five aggregating dipeptide repeat (DRP) proteins poly-GA, poly-GP, poly-GR, poly-PA, and poly-PR. Reliable detection of these proteins in uoi would be a desirable clinical biomarker for diagnosis and therapeutic studies. Several DRPs are clearly toxic in cellular and animal models, but their role in human pathogenesis remains controversial. Therefore, we asked how the levels of DPRs differ between asymptomatic carriers and patients with manifest ALS and bvFTD.

Results
We developed an immunoassay for poly-GP in the CSF using two monoclonal antibodies and measured poly-GP in 125 samples from nine groups, including Parkinson and Alzheimer cases. Screening by immunoassay revealed one misdiagnosed C9orf72 carrier among the AD cohort. The poly-GP levels in asymptomatic carriers and ALS/FTD patients are similar, suggesting widespread early expression of DPR proteins consistent with rare autopsy reports. Poly-GP levels show no correlation with clinical disease stage or other established markers for axonal loss in CSF.

Impact
The poly-GP immunoassay is a useful biomarker for C9orf72 ALS/FTD cases. DPR expression in the presymptomatic stage may explain the early prodromal brain volume loss and behavior alterations previously observed in C9orf72 carriers.

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