

NUCLEAR & CYTOPLASMIC ANTIBODIES (CLASSIC PARANEOPLASTIC ANTIBODIES)

Antibody	Antigen	Cancer association	Clinical presentation
ANNA-1 (Hu)	Hu (ELAVL) Drosophila embryonic lethal abnormal visual like protein	Small cell lung cancer (80%) Neuroendocrine tumors	Limbic encephalitis Brainstem encephalitis Peripheral neuropathy (mainly sensory & autonomic)
ANNA-2 (Ri)	Ri (NOVA)	Small cell lung cancer Breast adenocarcinoma (50%) Ovarian, uterine cancer	Limbic encephalitis Brainstem encephalitis Paraneoplastic Opsoclonus-Myoclonus Ataxia syndrome (POMA) Cerebellar ataxia Myelopathy Peripheral neuropathy
ANNA-3	Unknown	Small cell lung cancer Digestive system carcinomas	Limbic encephalitis Brainstem encephalitis Myelopathy Peripheral neuropathy
Ma1 – Ma2	PNMA-1 PNMA-2	Ma2: Testicular cancer Ma1: Testicular, breast & colon	Hypothalamic disorders Limbic encephalitis Brainstem encephalitis
PCA-1 (Yo)	CDR2	Mullerian/breast adenocarcinoma	Paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration Brainstem encephalitis Myelopathy Peripheral neuropathy
PCA-2	MAP1B	Small cell lung cancer	Paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration Limbic encephalitis Brainstem encephalitis Peripheral neuropathy LEMS
CRMP-5 (CV2)	Collapsin response-mediator protein	Small cell lung cancer Thymoma	Subacute dementia, Depression Cerebellar ataxia, Chorea Myelopathy Radiculopathy, Neuropathy LEMS
Amphiphysin	Amphiphysin (Protein present on cytoplasmic surface of synaptic vesicles)	Small cell lung cancer Breast adenocarcinoma	Subacute dementia Aphasia Limbic encephalitis Stiff person syndrome Myelopathy Neuropathy
GAD65	GAD65 (Glutamic acid decarboxylase)	Rarely Thymoma, Renal cell carcinoma, Breast or colon adenocarcinoma	Cerebellar ataxia Seizures Limbic encephalitis Brainstem encephalitis Parkinsonism Ophthalmoplegia Myelopathy

GFAP	GFAP	Teratoma	Stiff person syndrome Stiff Person Syndrome Plus (PERM; progressive encephalopathy, rigidity & myoclonus) Meningoencephalitis
Recoverin	Recoverin	Small cell lung cancer Neuroendocrine carcinomas	Retinopathy
AGNA(anti-glial nuclear)	SOX-1	Small cell lung cancer	Limbic encephalitis LEMS Peripheral neuropathy
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ANNA: anti-neuronal nuclear antibody – AGNA: anti-glial nuclear antibodies - ELAVL: Drosophila Embryonic lethal abnormal visual like protein – LEMS: Lambert Eaton Myasthenic syndrome

Steps to memorize clinical manifestations of classical Paraneoplastic antibodies:

- **There are 12 cytoplasmic/nuclear antibodies, 11 are classic and only one (GAD65) is not classic.** Classic means associated with cancer and poor response to immunotherapy.
- **Antibody-based memorization:**
Out of the 12, 2 are associated with single Paraneoplastic syndrome (GFAP – Recoverin), while 10 may present with multiple syndromes. The other 10, all can cause limbic encephalitis, myelopathy and neuropathy plus the following:
 - o ANNA2: Opsoclonus-myoclonus
 - o Ma: hypothalamic dysfunction
 - o PCA1: cerebellar ataxia
 - o PCA2: ataxia and LEMS
 - o CRMP: ataxia, LEMS and Subacute dementia
 - o Amphiphysin: Stiff person syndrome, aphasia & Subacute dementia
 - o GAD65: Stiff person syndrome, parkinsonism, seizures, ataxia, Ophthalmoplegia
 - o AGNA: LEMS
- **Syndrome-based memorization:**
 - o Paraneoplastic Limbic encephalitis (LE): Almost all classic antibodies can cause it, big ones are ANNA1, ANNA2, Ma2, CRMP5.
 - o Paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration (PCD): PCA1, PCA2, ANNA2, Ma, CRMP5, AGNA, DNER (surface Ab).
 - o Paraneoplastic Opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome (POMS/POMA): ANNA1 in children (with neuroblastoma), ANNA2 in adults (with breast cancer).
 - o Paraneoplastic Encephalomyelitis: ANNA1, CRMP5, Ma2, Amphiphysin
 - o Paraneoplastic Subacute sensory neuropathy (SSN): ANNA1, CRMP5
 - o Paraneoplastic Stiff person syndrome: Amphiphysin