

# The distinct pathogenesis of IgG4 Mikulicz's disease and Sjogren's syndrome in Japan; the role of IL-21 and IL-6

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Maehara *et al* present an interesting study on 'Interleukin-21 contributes to germinal centre formation and immunoglobulin G4 production in IgG4-related dacryoadenitis and sialoadenitis, so-called Mikulicz's disease (MD)'.<sup>1</sup> They have studied 12 Japanese patients with MD (IgG4-DS), 15 with Sjogren's syndrome (SS) and 15 healthy controls. The labial salivary biopsies (LSB) of 15 SS patients were chosen from a larger group of SS patients (n=66) based on the presence of ectopic germinal centres (GC) in 15 SS LSBs studied. All the MD patients were chosen on the basis of their elevated IgG4. The SS patients were chosen on the basis of ectopic GC in their biopsies. The mRNA expression of IL-21 and BCL-6 was significantly higher in MD than in SS labial salivary gland biopsies. The IL-21 was detected by immunohistochemistry in and around GC only in the MD patients. These results were consistent with the hypothesis that follicular T-helper cells (Tfh) play a key role in the formation of GC in MD. By contrast, IL-17 was not found in either SS or MD. This article extends a recent study by the same group<sup>2</sup> in Kyushu that distinguished MD and SS by showing elevation of Th2 and Tregs (ie, IL4, IL10 and FoxP3 expression by immunohistochemistry); and IgG4 plasma cells in the MD labial biopsies. Over the past decade, this group has published a number of excellent papers on IgG4-related diseases, including sclerosing cholangitis, multicentric Castleman's disease and other lymphoproliferative disorders.<sup>3-5</sup>

The article is carefully presented by experts in the field, but is a bit confusing to the practicing rheumatologist due to the myriad of different cytokines and

receptors described. Several key issues for the general rheumatologist include:

- What is the relationship between Japanese MD patients (now called IgG4-related dacryoadenitis) and MD patients outside Japan?
- What is the relationship of the IgG4-related MD dacryoadenitis patients and SS patients in Japan?
- What is the significance of finding MD-like lesions in biopsies of SS patients, as these lesions have been reported over the past 50 years;<sup>6,7</sup> are we dealing with a characteristic IL-21-based process or a different pathogenesis leading to a similar histopathology?

MD was originally considered to be a subtype of SS, based on histopathologic similarities between the two diseases.<sup>8,9</sup> The term refers to a 'benign' lymphoepithelial lesion of the parotid and/or lacrimal glands. The name was originally derived from Jan Mikulicz-Radeck, the Polish surgeon who described these conditions in 1892.<sup>10</sup> There is a marked lymphoplasmacytic infiltration of the glands. Lymphoid follicles surround solid epithelial nests, giving rise to the 'epimyoeplithelial islands' that are mainly composed of degenerating ductal and myoeplithelial cells.<sup>11</sup> Excess hyaline basement membrane material is deposited between cells, and there is also acinar atrophy and destruction. When the myoeplithelial islands were found in a biopsy, it was felt that an inflammatory disease was more likely than a lymphoma.<sup>12</sup>

After Mikulicz's initial report of pathologic specimens, biopsies with similar dense lymphoid infiltrates and myoeplithelial islands were reported in association with other diseases, such as tuberculosis, sarcoidosis, lymphoma<sup>13</sup> and, subsequently, a similar pathology was noted in parotid biopsies from HIV-infected patients.<sup>14</sup> Thus, the term Mikulicz syndrome fell out of favour by the 1930s as lacking specificity.<sup>15</sup> Indeed,

the report by Henrik Sjogren in 1933<sup>15</sup> described a more limited spectrum of patients with lymphoid infiltrates of salivary and lacrimal glands associated with keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) and by excluding the above conditions; his initial reports were largely ignored in the medical literature for the next 20 years. The term SS gained a rebirth after pathologic reports by Morgan in 1953,<sup>13</sup> and a *New England Journal* clinical pathology conference (CPC case) in 1954;<sup>16</sup> literally, the diagnosis of SS was 'rediscovered' 20 years after the initial reports by Sjogren, since the initial report was not translated from the German literature.

Benign lymphoepithelial lesions labelled as MD (in patients lacking features of SS) were initially reported predominantly in Caucasian males around 50 years of age.<sup>16</sup> In this study of IgG4 MD from Japan, the majority of patients (66%) were female. The lesions were usually unilateral in previous reports of Caucasian patients, and the symmetry of lesions is not specified in the present report from Japan. In the initial MD reports by Mikulicz, some patients with biopsies containing lymphoepithelial lesions had clinical features of KCS.<sup>16</sup> When KCS features were present, the swelling was usually bilateral, and patients were predominantly female with a slightly younger age distribution.<sup>13</sup> The concept of 'benign' lymphoepithelial lesion was later questioned,<sup>12</sup> since MD patients among Caucasian patients were uniformly found to have clonal immunoglobulin rearrangements and elevated frequency of lymphoma.<sup>17</sup> The monocytic B-cell infiltrates in the SS biopsies with myoeplithelial lesions exhibited IgM clonal rearrangements.<sup>18</sup> Thus, the IgG4 MD patients in Japan may represent a distinct subgroup from non-Japanese MD patients previously reported.<sup>12</sup> Only future reports of non-Japanese MD patients will allow us to make comparisons.

Maehara *et al* present an elegant 'bench to bedside' translation of molecular biology to histology.<sup>1</sup> Due to the preferential and characteristic localisation of lymphoid infiltrates in the lacrimal and parotid glands, either vascular adhesion molecules or their ligands must direct the 'homing' of lymphocytes. In the IgG4-related MD reported in this article, the homing receptor seems to involve CXCR5. Their particular histologic organisation into their ectopic GC appears to involve Th2 cells (IL-4 and Tregs),<sup>2</sup> follicular T-helper cells and IL-21.

By contrast, SS biopsies of salivary glands (in Europe) exhibit CXCL and

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type 1 interferon signature.<sup>20</sup> In a recent paper by the same group (Tanaka *et al*<sup>2</sup>), a different pattern of adhesive molecules was shown in IgG4 MD and SS. Similarly, the cytokine expressions (IL-21 and IL-6) also differ between the MD and SS patients in their cohort. Thus, IgG4 MD and SS patients in Japan differ in the factors that initiate and maintain the lymphoid infiltrates as well as the clinical features of each group.

A key issue for western rheumatologists is the association of IgG4 with MD, SS or sclerosing cholangitis in our practice. Little hard data exist on the global incidence and prevalence of IgG4-related disease, including MD or SS.<sup>21</sup> Virtually all studies, including the present study, pertain to the disease in Japan. Although it has been a decade since the IgG4-related diseases were reported from Japan, there remains a paucity of reports of IgG4-related disease from other parts of the world.<sup>21</sup> It may be that particular environmental and epigenetic factors in Japan cause immunologically predisposed individuals to develop these particular histologic responses. By analogy, an unusual variant of SS is found in Kyushu (Japan), and was later found to be due to a variant of HTLV-1 viral infection.<sup>22</sup>

In summary, Maehara *et al* have extended their previous papers on IgG4-related MD.<sup>1</sup> IgG4 MD in Japan is clinically and pathogenetically distinct from SS in the same geographic region. Although some biopsies from SS patients contain histologic features of myoepithelial islands and ectopic GC, the pathogenetic processes leading to this histopathology are distinct from IgG4 MD. The frequency of IgG4-related MD in regions outside Japan remains unknown, and so, it is difficult to assess the significance of these findings in our MD, SS or sclerosing cholangitis

patients. Nevertheless, it is an elegant study in describing the factors leading to a particular pathologic biopsy in a group of Japanese patients. For the readers, it is time to urge our pathologists to review our MD cases and determine the relationship with the patients in this study.

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