



Anti-histidyl-tRNA synthetase autoantibodies (Jo-1)

Synonyms

anti-Jo-1

Indications

- ▶ Dermatomyositis
- ▶ Polymyositis
- ▶ PM/DM-overlap syndromes with other connective tissue diseases
- ▶ Antisynthetase syndrome
- ▶ Interstitial lung disease
- ▶ Raynaud's phenomenon (active stage, before starting therapy)

see also

- ▶ [Autoantibodies in idiopathic inflammatory myopathies](#)

Antigens

The histidyl-tRNA synthetase (EC 6.1.1.21; M_r 57,4 kDa; chromosome 5q31.3) belongs to the family of aminoacyl tRNA synthetases, which catalyze the ester bond of amino acids to their specific transport RNA (tRNA). The latter ones are engaged in the transport of amino acids for their assembly into the nascent polypeptide chain within the ribosomes.

Autoantibodies

The indirect immunofluorescence test (HEp-2-cells) of sera containing anti-tRNA synthetase antibodies reveals an exclusive cytoplasmic fluorescence pattern. Anti-Jo-1 autoantibodies react with multiple conformational and conformation independent epitopes of the antigen. Some antibodies also recognize the catalytic domain of the enzyme and inhibit the catalytic activity of the synthetase *in vitro*. The antibodies largely belong to the immunoglobulin isotype IgG. The serum-titer of anti-Jo-1 seems to correlate with the disease activity.

Prevalence

Antibodies against the histidyl-tRNA synthetase can be detected in about 35 % of adult patients manifesting polymyositis/dermatomyositis and/or myositis associated interstitial lung disease. In adults the antibodies can be detected early in the beginning of the disease and sometimes also prior to the onset of the clinical manifestations.

Clinic

Patients exhibiting antibodies against histidyl-tRNA or other kinds of aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases may develop the antisynthetase syndrome (in this special case also called anti-Jo-1 syndrome), presenting themselves with varying symptoms of myositis, interstitial lung disease, arthritis, so called "mechanic hands" (rough, cracked skin at the tips and lateral aspects of the fingers forming irregular dirty-appearing fissures because of hyperkeratosis), Raynaud's phenomenon, sclerodactyly, calcinosis cutis and sicca-syndrome. The clinical manifestations of the antisynthetase syndromes may vary according to the antigen specificity of the respective anti-synthetase antibodies (table 1).

Table 1 Clinical manifestations of anti-Jo-1 positive patients (Hamaguchi et al. 2013).

DM	CADM	PM	DM/PM-OM	SSC	ILD	SLE
41 %	8 %	37 %	7 %	2 %	5 %	-
DM	dermatomyositis					
CADM	clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis					
DM/PM-OM	DM/PM-overlap					
PM	polymyositis					
SSC	systemic sclerosis					
ILD	interstitial lung disease					
SLE	systemic lupus erythematosus					



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Autoantibodies against tRNA synthetases are mutually exclusive. The simultaneous occurrence of two anti-tRNA-synthetase antibodies of different antigen specificities is extremely rare. But their association with antibodies not specific for myositis, so called myositis-associated antibodies (MAA), directed against topoisomerase, centromeres, U1snRNP, Th/To, U3snRNP, Sm, SS-A/Ro 52 or SS-A/La may be seen quite often.

Literature

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