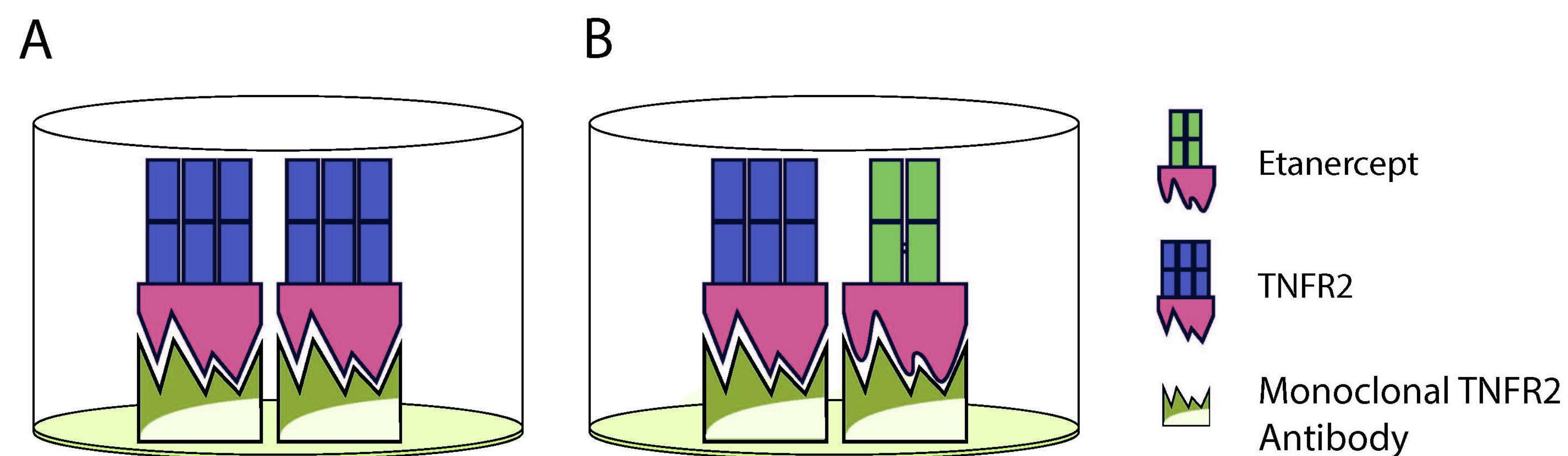


## Introduction

- Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor II (TNFR2) is increasingly used to study cardiovascular disease (CVD) in diverse patient populations
- TNF inhibitors (TNFi) are a common treatment for inflammatory conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
- Whether TNFi's interfere with TNFR2 assays is not known

## Objective

- To determine whether TNFi's interfere with TNFR2 measurements
  - Etanercept is a fusion protein with a TNF receptor derived from DNA sequence that codes for human soluble TNFR2
- Hypothesis: etanercept binds to the monoclonal TNFR2 antibody and impacts measured TNFR2 levels in patients using etanercept (Figure 1)



**Figure 1. Illustrative example of ELISA showing A) expected TNFR2 binding B) hypothesized binding, including etanercept to the monoclonal TNFR2 antibody. TNFR2 and etanercept share a similar soluble extracellular TNFR2 portion (in pink), recognized by the monoclonal TNFR2 antibody**

## Methods

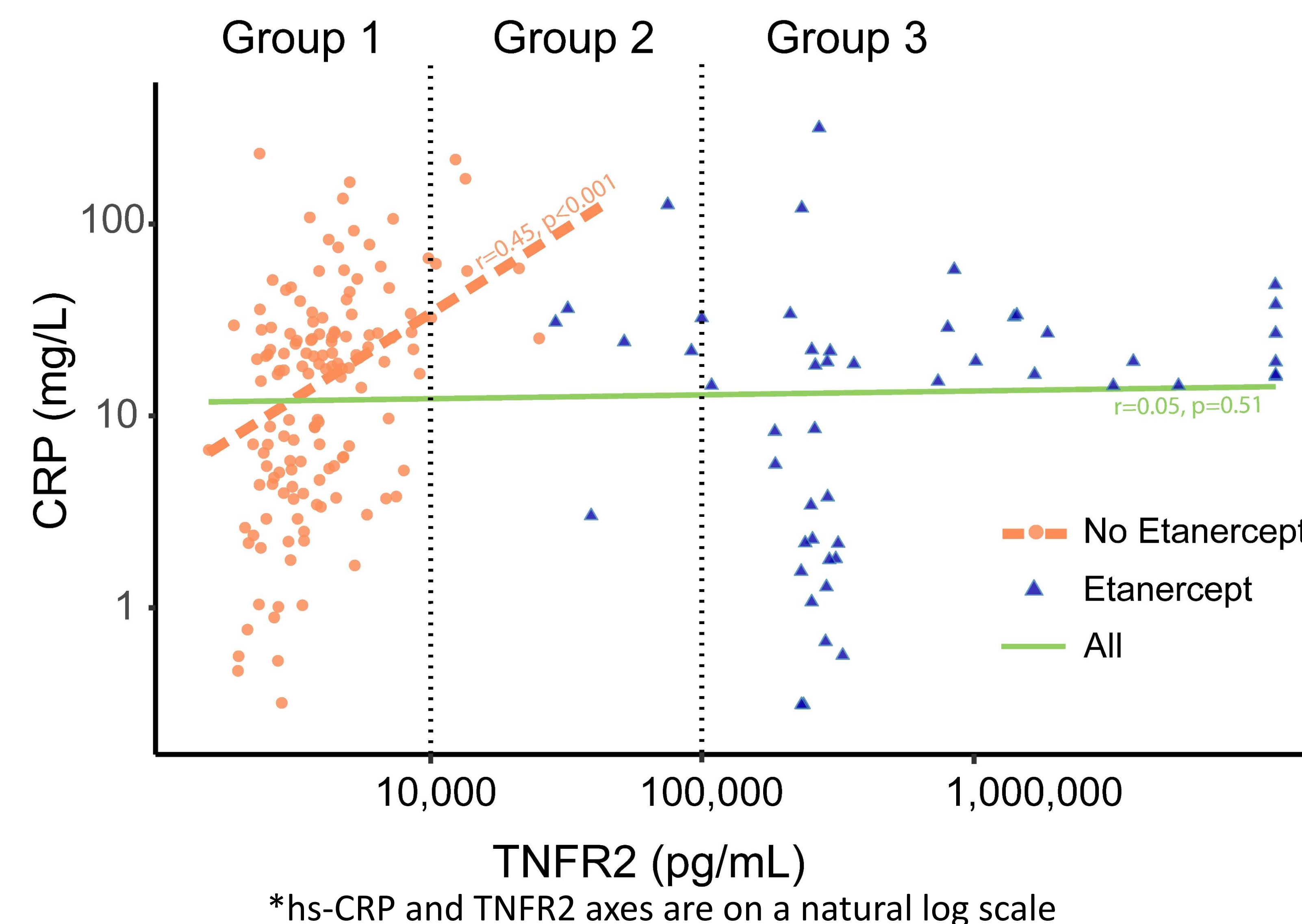
- Subjects were from Brigham and Women's Hospital Rheumatoid Arthritis Sequential Study (BRASS) registry
  - Clinical data including disease activity and treatment collected
  - High sensitivity-C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) measured annually
- TNFR2 was measured using a commercial ELISA kit (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN)

## Methods

- TNFR2 levels categorized into 3 groups:
  - Typical Range ( $>46$  and  $\leq 10,000$  pg/mL)
  - Requiring 200-fold dilution ( $>10,000$  and  $\leq 100,000$  pg/mL)
  - Levels exceeding measurable values ( $>100,000$  pg/mL)
- Spearman correlation between hs-CRP and TNFR2 calculated for:
  - All subjects
  - All subjects, excluding those on adalimumab, etanercept, or infliximab individually
- Separately, a solution containing only etanercept was analyzed directly by a TNFR2 ELISA kit in increasing dilutions

## Results

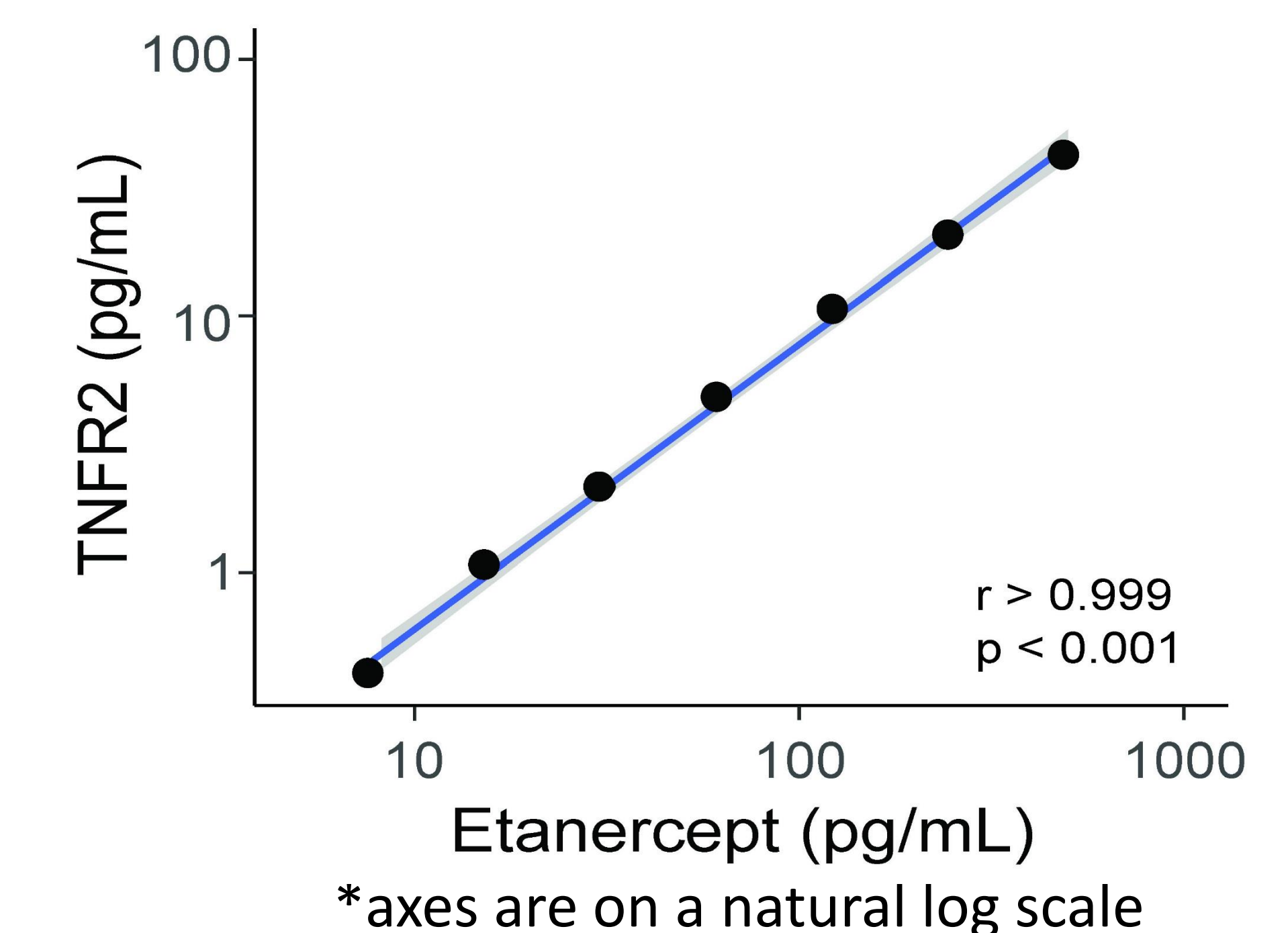
- 190 RA subjects, mean age 60 years, 84% female, 73% anti-CCP positive and hs-CRP ranged from 0.31-310 mg/L
- TNFi use at time of blood draw: etanercept 50 (26%), adalimumab 25 (14%), infliximab 15 (8%), certolizumab 1 (.5%), golimumab 0
- All subjects with TNFR2 level exceeding measurable level (Group 3) were on etanercept therapy (Figure 2)



**Figure 2. Influence of etanercept on correlation between hs-CRP and TNFR2**

## Results

- No significant correlation found between hs-CRP and TNFR2 for all subjects (green line). After excluding subjects on etanercept, the correlation was significant,  $r=0.45, p<0.001$  (orange line) (Figure 2)
- After excluding patients on adalimumab or infliximab, there were no significant changes in the correlation between hs-CRP and TNFR2 (data not shown)
- A  $1 \times 10^7$ - fold dilution of pure etanercept was required to obtain TNFR2 levels within the calibration curve, displaying a linear relationship with approximately 10% cross-reactivity (Figure 3)



**Figure 3. Correlation between etanercept and ELISA for TNFR2 detection**

## Strengths/Limitations

- First study to investigate potential cross-reactivity between TNFi and TNFR2 assay
- Study tested etanercept solution to show direct binding
- Too few patients to study potential cross-reactivity with certolizumab or golimumab

## Conclusions

- Etanercept use interferes with measurement of TNFR2 levels
- Cross-reactivity was specific to etanercept and not adalimumab or infliximab
- Studies using TNFR2 should be carefully designed in populations where etanercept is used as treatment