

Supplementary Information for

Sunlight exposure exerts immunomodulatory effects to reduce multiple sclerosis severity

Patrick Ostkamp^a, Anke Salmen^{b,c}, Béatrice Pignolet^{d,e}, Dennis Görlich^f, Till F. M. Andlauer^{g,h}, Andreas Schulte-Mecklenbeck^a, Gabriel Gonzalez-Escamillaⁱ, Florence Bucciarelli^{d,e}, Isabelle Gennero^{e,j}, Johanna Breuer^a, Gisela Antony^k, Tilman Schneider-Hohendorf^a, Nadine Mykicki^l, Antonios Bayas^m, Florian Then Berghⁿ, Stefan Bittnerⁱ, Hans-Peter Hartung^o, Manuel A. Friese^p, Ralf A. Linker^q, Felix Luessiⁱ, Klaus Lehmann-Horn^{h,r}, Mark Mühlau^{r,s}, Friedemann Paul^{h,u,v,w}, Martin Stangel^x, Björn Tackenberg^y, Hayrettin Tumaniz^{z,aa}, Clemens Warnke^{o,bb}, Frank Weber^{cc}, Brigitte Wildemann^{dd}, Uwe K. Zettl^{ee}, Ulf Ziemann^{ff}, Bertram Müller-Myhsok^{g,gg}, Tania Kümpfel^{r,hh}, Luisa Klotz^a, Sven G. Meuth^a, Frauke Zipp^{i,ii,jj,kk}, Bernhard Hemmer^{h,r}, Reinhard Hohlfeld^{r,hh}, David Brassat^{d,e}, Ralf Gold^b, Catharina C. Gross^a, Carsten Lukas^{ll}, Sergiu Groppaⁱ, Karin Loser^l, Heinz Wiendl^{a,1,2}, Nicholas Schwab^{a,1,2}, and on behalf of the German Competence Network Multiple Sclerosis (KKNMS) and the BIONAT Network

^aDepartment of Neurology with Institute of Translational Neurology, University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany.

^bNeurology, St. Josef-Hospital, Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany.

^cNeurology, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital and University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland.

^dCRC-SEP - Neurosciences department, CHU Toulouse, Toulouse, France.

^eCPTP - INSERM U1043 - CNRS U5282, Université Toulouse III, Toulouse, France.

^fInstitute of Biostatistics and Clinical Research, University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany.

^gMax Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany.

^hDepartment of Neurology, School of Medicine, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany.

ⁱDepartment of Neurology, Focus Program Translational Neuroscience (FTN), Rhine Main Neuroscience Network (rmn2), University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany.

^jInstitut Federatif de Biologie, CHU Toulouse, Purpan University Hospital, Toulouse, France.

^kCentral Information Office German Competence Network of Multiple Sclerosis, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany.

^lDepartment of Dermatology, University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany.

^mDepartment of Neurology, University Hospital Augsburg, Augsburg, Germany.

ⁿDepartment of Neurology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany.

^oDepartment of Neurology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany.

^pInstitute of Neuroimmunology and Multiple Sclerosis, Center for Molecular Neurobiology Hamburg (ZMNH), University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany.

^qDepartment of Neurology, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany.

^rMunich Cluster for Systems Neurology (SyNergy), Munich, Germany.

^sTUM-Neuroimaging Center, Klinikum Rechts der Isar, Technische Universität München, Munich, Germany.

^tNeuroCure Clinical Research Center, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany.

^uExperimental and Clinical Research Center, Max Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine and Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany.

^vDepartment of Neurology, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany.

^wBerlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany.

^xClinical Neuroimmunology and Neurochemistry, Department of Neurology, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany.

^yClinical Neuroimmunology Group, Department of Neurology, Philipps-University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany.

^zDepartment of Neurology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany.

^{aa}Clinic of Neurology Dietenbronn, Schwendi, Germany.

^{bb}Department of Neurology, University Hospital Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

^{cc}Neurological Clinic Cham, Sana Kliniken des Landkreises Cham GmbH, Cham, Germany.

^{dd}Department of Neurology, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany.

^{ee}Department of Neurology, Neuroimmunological Section, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany.

^{ff}Department of Neurology & Stroke, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

^{gg}Institute of Translational Medicine, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom.

^{hh}Institute of Clinical Neuroimmunology, Biomedical Center and University Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, Munich, Germany

ⁱⁱFocus Program Translational Neurosciences, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany.

^{jj}Research Center for Immunotherapy, University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany.

^{kk}Rhine-Main Neuroscience Network, University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany.

^{ll}Institute of Neuroradiology Ruhr-University Bochum and St. Josef-Hospital, Bochum, Germany.

KKNMS and BIONAT study investigators can be found in the appendix

¹authors contributed equally

²correspondencing authors

Corresponding Authors

Prof. Heinz Wiendl

Department of Neurology with Institute of Translational Neurology

Albert-Schweitzer-Campus 1

48149 Muenster, Germany

Tel. +49 251 8346811

Email: Heinz.Wiendl@ukmuenster.de

Prof. Nicholas Schwab

Department of Neurology with Institute of Translational Neurology

Albert-Schweitzer-Campus 1

48149 Muenster, Germany

Tel. +49 251 980 2885

Email: Nicholas.Schwab@ukmuenster.de

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- Supplementary methods
- Supplementary Figure S1
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- Supplementary references
- Study group members for the KKNMS (NationMS) and BIONAT cohorts

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- Supplementary Datasets S1-10 (xlsx-files)

Supplementary methods

Disease severity outcomes

The multiple sclerosis severity score (MSSS) was used as the primary measure of disability in both cohorts. The MSSS was calculated from the recorded expanded disability status scale (EDSS) values according to Roxburgh (1). Additionally, for the *NationMS* cohort, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was carried out according to standardized protocols (2) and assessed for gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing lesions in T1-weighted images. Electromagnetic Field strength was 3 Tesla across all centers and evaluation was carried out at each site separately by certified neuro-radiologists. To assess disability accumulation over time in the *NationMS* cohort, the change in the EDSS was assessed between follow up 2 (T2, 2 years from baseline) and baseline visit. Furthermore, relapses during the course of the study were recorded. A relapse was defined according to the criteria of the German Neurological Society (DGN). Briefly, the occurrence (or re-occurrence) of clinical symptoms that do not resolve within 24 hours with no previous relapse in the last 30 days and that cannot be explained by acute infections were regarded as a relapse.

Estimation of ambient ultraviolet radiation using satellite data

Ultraviolet radiation (UVR)-exposure was estimated to parallel the analysis of association between latitude and disease severity and to determine the influence of recent UVR exposure on serum vitamin D (vitD) levels. To generate a variable that estimates available UVR at the locations of the medical centers, data from NASA's (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) well-validated ozone monitoring instrument (OMI) dataset were used (3, 4). The OMI datasets comprises records of local noon time erythemal UV doses with a resolution of one degree in both latitude and longitude. UVR exposure one year before blood draw for patients of the *NationMS* and the *BIONAT* cohort was estimated by accumulating the daily erythemal doses 365 days before blood draw / medical assessment at the location of the patient's medical center. The time span of one year has been chosen to achieve coordinate-specific estimates that are not biased by season. Notably, it was not possible to generate lifetime exposure estimates, as a record of residence was not available for most of the patients. Furthermore, to rule out that estimates were biased by patients who had moved in the year before study inclusion, a sub-group analysis of 216 patients for whom residency information was available was performed in the *NationMS* cohort. Ten patients reported to have moved in the year before inclusion. Nine of these ten patients moved from places nearby their current residence (<100 km). Assuming a similar behavior for the remaining patients, estimates (latitude or satellite-derived UVR estimates) should not be heavily biased by patients, who have moved in the year before inclusion. Parameters from statistical models using the UVR estimates are provided according to an increase of 1 W/m².

RNA sequencing analysis

RNA-sequencing (RNAseq) was performed using samples of five patients from our 2014 pilot study. Phototherapy was carried out in November to March to rule out sources of external UVR exposure (5).

Frozen PBMC samples from before and after four weeks of phototherapy (ten samples in total) were thawed and stained for CD3, CD4, CD8, CD14, CD19 and CD56 (all antibodies from Biolegend). Viable cells were identified by forward and sideward scatter characteristics. T-cell subsets were identified as CD56-CD3+ cells being either CD4+CD8- or CD8+CD4- cells. B-cells were identified as CD3-CD56-CD14-CD19+, and monocytes were identified as CD3-CD19-CD56-CD14+ cells. Cells were sorted on a FACS Aria III machine and subjected to RNA isolation. RNA sequencing was performed on an Illumina NextSeq 500. QC was done using *FastQC* and read quantification was done in *Kallisto* (6). Differential gene expression analysis was performed using the quasi-likelihood approach in *edgeR* (7). To test the enrichment of the vitD- and type I interferon-associated genes, distribution-free permutation tests were performed (8). Due to the limited sample size and the exploratory nature of this part of the study, genes with P -values < 0.05 were used for enrichment tests. Genes associated with the respective pathways were extracted from *wikipathways* (9), collapsing the quality approved gene-/protein lists from the pathways 'Vitamin D receptor-pathway' (WP2877) and 'Non-genomic effects of vitamin D' (WP4341) to generate a reference set of vitD-associated genes. For the type I interferon pathway, the gene-/protein lists from the 'Type I interferon signaling pathway' (WP585) and the 'DDX58/IFIH1-mediated induction of interferon-alpha/beta'-pathway (WP1904) were collapsed to generate a reference set of type I interferon-associated genes. For permutation tests, the overlap of genes regulated by phototherapy ($P < 0.05$) for each respective cell type with the reference gene-set was calculated. Next, random samples of the same size as the list of genes with $P < 0.05$ were taken from the list of all genes expressed by the respective cell type, and the overlap with the reference gene-set was calculated. To obtain an approximate P -value the random sampling was repeated 10,000 – 1,000,000 times and the number of occasions when randomly sampled genes overlapped equally or more than the test-set with the reference sets, was divided by the number of permutations (8).

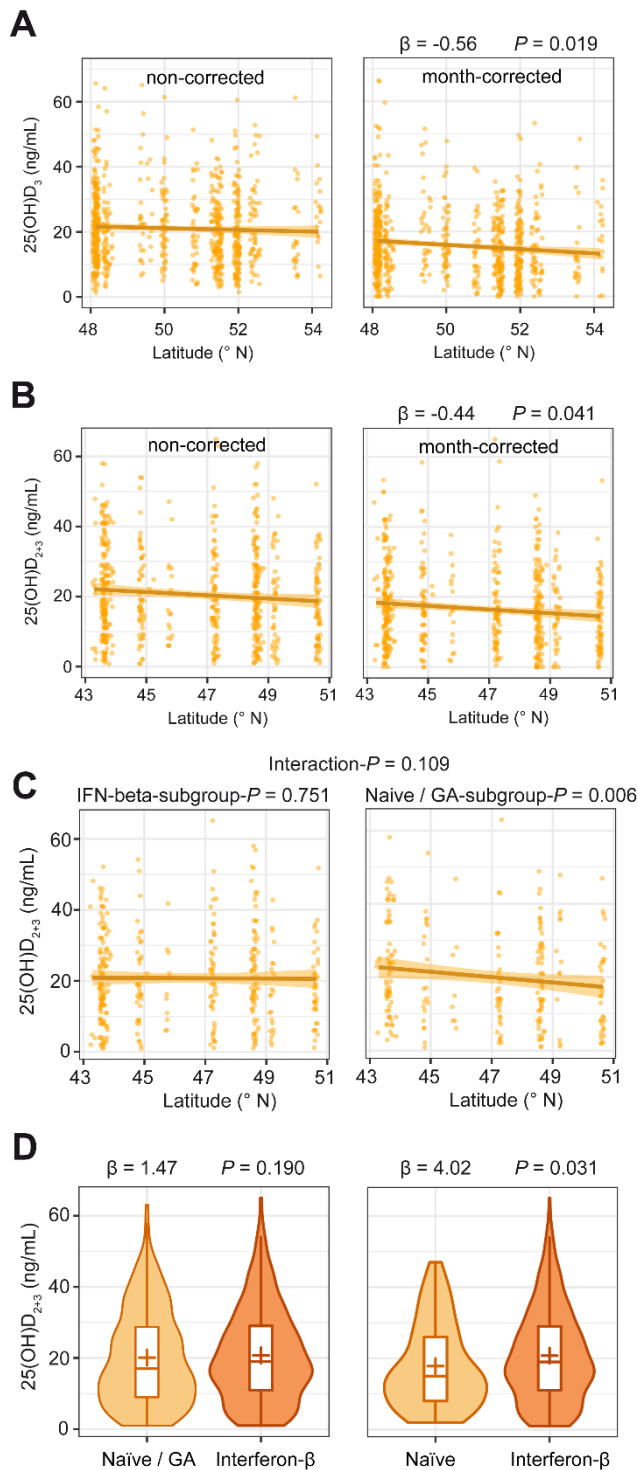


Figure S1: Effect latitude and medication on serum vitamin D

A & B Dot-plots showing the influence of latitude on serum vitamin D with a least-squares regression line \pm standard error for **A** the *NationMS* cohort and **B** the *BIONAT* cohort. Values in the right panels were corrected for sampling month by first regressing sampling month on serum vitamin D and using the model residuals plus the model intercept as month-corrected vitamin D levels. **C** Dot plots showing the effect of latitude on serum vitamin D levels if stratified by prior treatment in the *BIONAT* cohort (IFN-beta-treated vs. untreated or Glatiramer acetate (GA)-treated) with least-squares regression lines \pm standard error. **D** Violin-plot showing serum vitamin D-levels with regard to prior medication for the *BIONAT* cohort.

Table S1: Cohort baseline characteristics

	<i>NationMS</i>	<i>BIONAT</i>
Number of patients	908	808
Median Age (IQR)	32.43 (26.76 to 41.15)	37 (30 to 43)
Median BMI (IQR)	24.22 (21.56 to 27.64)	-
Male (%)	271/908 (29.85)	196/808 (24.26)
Smokers (%)	305/908 (33.59)	-
Consume alcohol (%)	674/908 (74.23)	-
RRMS (%)	485/908 (53.42)	808/808 (100)
Mean 25(OH)D^a (SD)	21.56 ng/mL (12.87)	20.95 ng/mL (14.23)
Median MSSS (IQR)	4.31 (2.83 to 5.58)	5.23 (3.41 to 6.92)
≥ 1 Gd-enhancing lesion (%)	350 (38.55)	-
Most common site / symptom of first manifestation^a (%)	Sensory system (411/908, 45.26%)	Spinal cord (138/611, 22.59 %)

Abbreviations: 25(OH)D = 25-hydroxy-vitaminD, BMI = body mass index (weight/height²), Gd = Gadolinium, IQR = interquartile range, MSSS = multiple sclerosis severity score, RRMS = relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. ^a According to the number of patients with available data (see Figure 1)

Table S2: Medication before or after first assessment

<i>NationMS</i>		
Medication after first assessment	Number	Percent (of 798 total)
Fingolimod	21	2.63
Fumarat	64	8.27
Glatiramer acetate	162	20.30
Interferon- β	364	45.61
Monoclonal antibodies ^a	23	2.88
Naïve	148	18.54
Teriflunomide	14	1.75
<i>BIONAT</i>		
Medication before first assessment	Number	Percent (of 808 total)
Glatiramer acetate	236	29.21
Interferon- β	483	59.78
Naïve	89	11.01

^a The monoclonal antibodies Natalizumab, Rituximab and Alemtuzumab were grouped due to low frequencies

Table S3: Results for the effect of satellite-estimated UVR with or without interactions

Cohort	Dependent	Interaction or subgroup	Model	Estimate ^a	95% CI	P-value
NationMS	MSSS	-	LM	-0.0048	-0.0085 to -0.0011	0.009
	Gd+ lesions	-	NB-GLM	0.997	0.994 to 1.001	0.137
	Relapses	-	Cox	1.001	0.998 to 1.003	0.565
	ΔEDSS	-	LM	-0.0018	-0.004 to -0.003	0.023
	Gd+ lesions	rs1805008	NB-GLM	1.02	1.01 to 1.029	0.00005
	Gd+ lesions	rs1805008:CT/TT-subgroup	NB-GLM	1.015	1.004 to 1.035	0.0034
	Gd+ lesions	rs1805008:CC-subgroup	NB-GLM	0.994	0.982 to 0.998	0.0068
BIONAT	MSSS	-	LM	0.0003	-0.0016 to 0.002	0.785
	MSSS	Treatment (IFN-beta vs. Untreated / GA)	LM	-0.0036	-0.0073 to 0.00001	0.051
	MSSS	IFN-beta-subgroup	LM	0.0015	-0.0009 to 0.0039	0.237
	MSSS	Untreated / GA-subgroup	LM	-0.0026	-0.0554 to 0.0003	0.080

Abbreviations: CI = Confidence interval, Gd = Gadolinium, GA = Glatirameracetate, EDSS = expanded disability status scale, IFN-beta = interferon-beta, LM = linear model, MSSS= Multiple sclerosis severity score, NB-GLM = negative-binomial generalized linear model. ^aFor linear models regression coefficients are provided, for cox regressions hazard ratios are provided and for negative-binomial generalized linear models risk ratios are provided. All models are adjusted as the models used for the analysis of association between latitude and the dependent variables. Model parameters are provided according to an increase in the sum (1 year) of estimated UVR of 1 W/m².

Table S4: Site or Symptom of first manifestation

<i>NationMS^a</i>		
Site / Symptom	Number	Percent (of 908 total)
Bladder	3	0.3
Brainstem	81	7.8
Cerebellum (tremors, ataxia, etc.)	42	4.6
Depression / cognitive dysfunctions	7	0.7
Motor dysfunctions	40	4.4
Other	10	1.1
Sensory deficit	411	45.3
Vision disorder	314	34.6
<i>BIONAT^a</i>		
Site / Symptom	Number	Percent (of 611 total)
Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis	1	0.16
Cerebral Hemisphere	15	2.45
Facial sensory system	1	0.16
Multifocal lesions	59	9.66
Oculomotor	1	0.16
Optic Neuritis	129	21.11
Posterior Fossa	123	20.13
Pyramidal syndrome	32	5.24
Sensory deficit	111	18.17
Spinal cord	138	22.59
Walking difficulties	1	0.16

^a Definitions of first sites / symptoms were different across cohorts

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KKNMS study group members

Department of Neurology, Klinikum Augsburg, Augsburg, Germany

- Antonios Bayas
- Susanne Rothacher
- Stephanie Starke

Department of Neurology, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and Berlin Institute of Health, Berlin, Germany

- Friedemann Paul
- Judith Bellmann-Strobl
- Janina Behrens
- Jan-Markus Dörr
- Rene Gieß
- Joseph Kuchling
- Ludwig Rasche

Department of Neurology, St. Josef-Hospital, Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

- Ralf Gold
- Andrew Chan
- Gisa Ellrichmann
- Anna Lena Fisse
- Anna Gahlen
- Thomas Grüter
- Aiden Haghikia
- Robert Hoepner
- Ümmügülsün Koc
- Carsten Lukas
- Jeremias Motte
- Kalliopi Pitarokoili
- Anke Salmen
- Ruth Schneider
- Joanna Schöllhammer
- Christoph Schroeder
- Björn Ambrosius
- Seray Demir

Department of Neurology, Medical Faculty, University of Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany

- Clemens Warnke
- Thomas Dehmel
- Kathleen Ingenhoven

Department of Neurology, University Hospital Erlangen, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU), Schwabachanlage 6, 91054, Erlangen, Germany

- Ralf Linker
- De-Hyung Lee
- Alexandra Lämmer
- Eva Sauer

MS Day Hospital and Institute of Neuroimmunology and Multiple Sclerosis, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

- Christoph Heesen
- Jan-Patrick Stellmann

Clinical Neuroimmunology and Neurochemistry, Department of Neurology, Hannover Medical School and Centre for Systems Neuroscience, Hannover, Germany

- Martin Stangel
- Lena Boenig
- Stefan Gingele
- Martin Hümmert
- Philipp Schwenkenbecher
- Thomas Skripuletz
- Wolfram Suehs

Molecular Neuroimmunology Group Department of Neurology University of Heidelberg Heidelberg Germany

- Brigitte Wildemann
- Mirjam Korporal-Kuhnke

- Hanna Oßwald
- Alexander Schwarz
- Andrea Viehöver

Clinic for Neurology & Palliative Medicine. Cologne-Merheim. Cologne. Germany

- Volker Limmroth
- Kathrin Gerbershagen

Department of Neurology. University of Leipzig. Leipzig. Germany

- Florian Then Bergh
- Barbara Ettrich
- Steffi Gray
- Sarah Haars.
- Johannes Orthgieß
- Nicole Schwanzitz
- Muriel Stoppe
- Astrid Unterlauff

Department of Neurology. University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz. Mainz. Germany

- Sandra Paryjas
- Stefan Bittner
- Vinzenz Fleischer
- Sergiu Groppa
- Felix Lüssi
- Johannes Piepgras
- Timo Uphaus

Department of Neurology. Philipps-University of Marburg. Marburg. Germany

- Björn Tackenberg
- Michael Pütz
- Christian Eienbröker
- Maria Seipelt

Institute of Clinical Neuroimmunology. Biomedical Center and University Hospitals. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München. Munich. Germany

- Reinhard Hohlfeld
- Tania Kümpfel
- Joachim Havla
- Ingrid Meinel
- Hannah Pellkofer
- Elisabeth Schuh

Department of Neurology. Klinikum rechts der Isar. Technische Universität München. Munich. Germany

- Bernhard Hemmer
- Lilian Aly
- Achim Berthele
- Viola Pongratz
- Kirsten Brinkhoff
- Dorothea Buck
- Christiane Gasperi
- Mirjam Hermisson
- Muna-Miriam Hoshi
- Miriam Kaminski
- Ana Klein
- Benjamin Knier
- Markus Kowarik
- Helena Kronsbein
- Klaus Lehmann Horn
- Meike Mitsdörffer
- Verena Pernpeintner
- Veit Rothhammer
- Andrea Schweikert
- Rebecca Selter

Department of Neuroradiology, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Medical Faculty, Technical University of Munich, Germany

- Mark Mühlau
- Claus Zimmer
- Jan Kirschke

Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry. Munich. Germany; Neurological Clinic Cham. Sana Kliniken des Landkreises Cham GmbH Park. Germany

- Frank Weber
- Heike Staufer
- Matthias Knop
- Sandra Nischwitz
- Philipp Sämann

Department of Neurology with Institute of Translational Neurology. University of Münster. Münster. Germany

- Heinz Wiendl
- Sven Meuth
- Luisa Klotz
- Gerd Meyer zu Hörste
- Julia Krämer
- Lena Schünemann
- Catharina Gross
- Steffen Pfeuffer
- Tobias Ruck
- Selma Belgriiri
- Alexander Buchheister
- Nora Bünger
- Kerstin Göbel
- Lucienne Kirstein
- Nico Melzer
- Ole Simon
- Antje Echterhoff

Department of Neurology. Neuroimmunological Section. University of Rostock. Rostock. Germany

- Uwe Zettl
- Alexander Winkelmann

Institute of Medical Psychology and Behavioral Neurobiology. University of Tübingen. Germany; International Max Planck Research School (IMPRS) for Cognitive and Systems Neuroscience. Tübingen. Germany

- Ulf Ziemann
- Ahmed Abdelhak
- Markus Kowarik
- Markus Krumbholz
- Margarete Paech
- Christoph Ruschil
- Maria-Ioanna Stefanou.
- Johannes Tünnerhoff
- Lena Zeltner
- Hajera Sheikh

Department of Neurology. University of Ulm. Ulm. Germany.

- Hayrettin Tumani
- Tanja Fangerau
- Florian Lauda
- Daniela Rau
- Daniela Taranu
- André Huss

BIONAT study group members

- David Brassat. MD. PhD - CRC SEP – Neurosciences – CHU Toulouse and CPTP INSERM U1043 CNRS U5282 – Université Toulouse III – France
- Béatrice Pignolet. PhD - CRC SEP – Neurosciences – CHU Toulouse and CPTP INSERM U1043 CNRS U5282 –France
- Florence Bucciarelli. MSc - CRC SEP – Neurosciences – CHU Toulouse and CPTP INSERM U1043 CNRS U5282. France
- Lise Scandella - CRC SEP – Neurosciences – CHU Toulouse and CPTP INSERM U1043 CNRS U5282 – Université Toulouse III – France
- Christine Lebrun-Frenay. MD - CRCSEP Côte d’Azur. CHU de Nice Pasteur. Université Nice Côte d’Azur. Nice. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Marc Debouverie. MD. PhD - Department of Neurology. Nancy University Hospital. F-54035 Nancy. France
- Sophie Pittion-Vouyovitch. MD – Department of Neurology. Nancy University Hospital. F-54035 Nancy. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Bruno Brochet - CHU Pellegrin Bordeaux. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Aurelie Ruet - CHU Pellegrin Bordeaux. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Gilles Defer. MD. PhD - CHU Caen - France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Nathalie Derache - CHU Caen – France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Jérôme de Sèze. MD. PhD - CHU Strasbourg. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- David Laplaud. MD. PhD – CHU Nantes. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Sandrine Wiertelowski. MD - CHU Nantes. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Oliver Casez. MD – CHU Grenoble. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Pierre Clavelou. MD. PhD - Neurology. CHU Montpied. Clermont-Ferrand. France
- Pierre Labauge. MD. PhD – CHU Montpellier. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Jean Pelletier. MD. PhD - APHM. Hôpital de la Timone. Pôle de Neurosciences Cliniques. Service de neurologie. CRCSEP Marseille. France
- Audrey Rico. MD - APHM. Hôpital de la Timone. Pôle de Neurosciences Cliniques. Service de neurologie. CRCSEP Marseille. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Sandra Vukusic. MD. PhD - CHU Lyon Bron. France (sample and clinical data collection)
- Olivier Outteryck. MD (Neurology. Université de Lille. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Jean-Claude Ongagna. MD (Neurology. Hôpital Civil. Strasbourg. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Jean-Christophe Ouallet. MD (Neurology. CHU Pellegrin. Bordeaux. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Prof Patrick Hautecoeur. MD (Neurology. CH St Vincent. GHICL. Lille. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Prof Ayman Tourbah. MD (Neurology. CHU Reims. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Giovanni Castelnovo. MD (Neurology. CHU Nîmes. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Eric Berger. MD (Neurology. CHU Besançon. Besançon. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Hélène Zéphir. MD (Neurology. Université de Lille. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Philippe Cabre. MD (Neurology. CHU Fort de France. Fort de France. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Prof William Camu. MD (Neurology. CHU Montpellier. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Prof Eric Thouvenot. MD (Neurology. CHU Nîmes. Nîmes. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Prof. Thibault Moreau. MD (Neurology. CHU Dijon. Dijon. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Agnès Fromont. MD (Neurology. CHU Dijon. Dijon. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Caroline Papeix. MD (Neurology. Hôpital de la Salpêtrière. Paris. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Prof Catherine Lubetzki. MD (Neurology. Hôpital de la Salpêtrière. Paris. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).

- Prof Patrick Vermersch. MD (Neurology. Université de Lille. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Mikael Cohen. MD (Neurology. Hôpital Pasteur. Nice. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).
- Prof. Lucien Rumbach. MD (Neurology. CHU Besançon. Besançon. France; sample collection and clinical data collection).