THU0043

HSA. circ_0123190 FUNCTIONS AS A COMPETITIVE ENDOGENOUS RNA TO REGULATE APLNR EXPRESSION BY SPONGING HSA-MIR-483-3P IN LUPUS NEPHRITIS

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Background: Lupus nephritis (LN) is one of the most severe complications of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Circular RNAs(circRNAs) can act as competitive endogenous RNAs (ceRNAs) to regulate gene transcription, which is involved in mechanism of many diseases, such as, autoimmunity diseases. However, the role of circRNA in lupus nephritis has been rarely reported.

Objectives: In this study, we aim to investigate the clinical value of circRNAs and explore the mechanism of circRNA involvement in the pathogenesis of LN.

Methods: Renal tissues from three untreated LN patients and three normal controls (NCs) were used to identify differently expressed circRNAs by RNA sequencing (RNA-seq). Validated assays were used by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). Correlation analysis and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve were used to reveal the clinical value of selected circRNA, miRNA and mRNA. The interactions between circRNA and miRNA, or miRNA and mRNA were further determined by luciferase reporter assay. The degrees of renal fibrosis between the two groups were compared by Masson-trichome staining and immunohistochemistry staining.

Results: 159 circRNAs were significantly dysregulated in LN patients compared with NC group. The expression of hsa_circ_0123190 was significantly decreased in renal tissues of patients with LN (p=0.014), as same as the sequencing results. The area under the ROC curve of hsa_circ_0123190 in renal tissues was 0.820. Bio-informatic analysis and luciferase reporter assay illustrated that hsa_circ_0123190 can act as a sponge for hsa-mir-483-3p which was also validated to interact with APLNR mRNA. APLNR mRNA expression was positively related with chronicity index (CI) of LN (R²=0.452, p<0.033). Finally, the factors of renal fibrosis, especially TGF-β (p=0.018), were more pronounced in the LN group.

Conclusions: Hsa_circ_0123190 could act as a sponge for hsa-mir-483-3p in LN.

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THU0044

3 YEAR FOLLOW UP OF AN AT-RISK CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE COHORT: ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL, GENE EXPRESSION AND FLOW CYTOMETRIC BIOMARKERS

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Background: We previously reported results from the first 118 ‘At-Risk’ of autoimmune connective tissue disease (AI-CTD) individuals (i.e. ANA positivity, non-specific symptoms of ≤1 year and treatment naive). At 1 year, 16% progressed to meet classification criteria for an AI-CTD. This was predicted by high baseline interferon (IFN) Score B and family history of RM/D1. However, some may have progressed at later time points, or had clinically significant disease despite not meeting diagnostic criteria. Longer term outcomes, baseline and follow up flow cytometry biomarkers were never reported.

Objectives: (i) Describe detailed analysis of 3-year follow-up data of the At-Risk cohort (ii) Evaluate flow cytometric biomarkers as predictors of these outcomes (iii) Analyse follow up biomarkers

Methods: We conducted a prospective observational longitudinal study of At-Risk individuals in Leeds (n=150). Patients were assessed at baseline, then annually for 3 years. Depending on diagnostic criteria and need for therapy, patients were grouped as follows: (i) Absolute non-progressors (no clinical diagnostic criteria) 2. Undifferentiated CTD (U-CTD) (≥1 clinical criteria at baseline persisting at follow-up but not meeting criteria). This group was subdivided into those who required treatment with an immunosuppressant (IS) excluding antiinflammatories and those who did not.

3. Year 1 progressors (meeting criteria for a RMD by 1 year) 4. Late progressors (meeting criteria for AI-CTD beyond year follow-up).

Bloods were analysed at baseline and 1 year for two IFN-stimulated gene expression scores previously described[2], monocytess and subsets of B and T cells using flow cytometry. Association between clinical criteria, biomarkers at baseline and long term outcomes were tested using ANOVA.

Results: 3 year follow up data was available in 147/150 patients. Outcomes were: Absolute non-progressors: 63/147 (43%); U-CTD: 54/147 (37%). Year 1 progressors: 21/147 (14%); Late progressors (in years 1-2): 8/147 (6%); Non progressed or required IS initiation before the 2 years of follow-up in U-CTD group, 7/54 (13%) were prescribed an IS. This work describes a larger group of 36/147 (24%) At-Risk individuals who developed clinically significant disease (CSD: progressors or need for IS) versus clinically non-significant disease (CNSD: absolute non-progressors or UCTD not needing IS).

Analysis of baseline biomarkers between CSD and CNSD confirmed a significant difference in IFN Score B (mean difference -0.74, p = 0.027), but not IFN Score A (mean difference -0.68, p = 0.15). In flow cytometry analysis, there was also a significant difference in percentage monocytes (mean difference -4.09, p = 0.004) but no other subset. Absence of clinical criteria at baseline did not predict clinical disease, and no one clinical criterion had greater predictive value. In follow up samples we noted a significant reduction in expression of IFN Score B in both groups, regardless of whether they received antimalarials or IS therapy.

Conclusion: Here we report findings of a larger group of 24% At-Risk individuals who developed CSD (progressors and patients who did not meet criteria but needed IS therapy). These results provide a more complex picture of IFN activity in the initiation of SLE than previously suspected. First, we confirm that a specific subset of ISGs rather than a classic IFN signature predicts progression. Second, the reduction in IFN-Score-B in both groups suggests that IFN Score B activity is a transient phenomenon, playing a greater role in disease initiation than in disease maintenance.

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THU0245

PENALIZED REGRESSION ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES CRITERIA AND NON-CRITERIA FEATURES THAT MAY INCREASE THE ACCURACY OF EXISTING SETS OF CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE)

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Background: The ACR-1997, SLICC-2012 and EULAR/ACR-2019 classification criteria have high sensitivity and specificity for SLE, yet they classify non-overlapping groups of patients suggesting that they can be supplemented with additional features to improve their diagnostic performance.

Objectives: To identify criteria and non-criteria manifestations that are significantly associated with SLE in clinical practice and can be used to complement the existing sets of classification criteria.

Methods: Individual items from all three classification criteria (ACR-1997, SLICC-2012, EULAR/ACR-2019) and non-criteria features were analyzed in a randomly selected sample of 800 adults diagnosed with SLE or control rheumatologic diseases (1:1 ratio). The classification performance of each set of criteria was analyzed in combination with complementary features; multivariable absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) logistic regression was performed for feature selection. We calculated the diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) of the criteria and the additional features retained in each model.

Results: The EULAR/ACR-2019 and SLICC-2012 criteria have increased accuracy for SLE classification as compared to the ACR-1997 criteria (univariate DOR: 243.2 and 1573 versus 78.8, respectively). In multivariable regression based on the ACR-1997 criteria, inclusion of additional features such as maculopapular rash, alopecia and hypocomplementemia significantly enhanced the model predictive capacity (area under the curve [AUC]: 0.95 versus 0.87 of the ACR-1997 criteria alone). Similar analysis based on the SLICC-2012 and EULAR/ACR-2019 criteria identified photosensitivity as an additional criterion significantly associated with SLE (multivariable DOR: 5.4 and 9.4, respectively). Accordingly, models including photosensitivity had superior predictive capacity over the criteria-only models (AUC: 0.94 versus 0.91 for SLICC-2012, 0.96 versus 0.91 for EULAR/ACR-2019). Furthermore, non-criteria features including Raynaud’s/livedo reticularis, anti-RNP antibodies, splenomegaly and myocarditis were independently associated with SLE thus enhancing further the predictive capacity of criteria-based models.

Conclusion: We identified a number of criteria and non-criteria features which can be used in combination with the existing sets of criteria to increase classification of SLE patients in clinical practice. Photosensitivity could be considered as an additional feature to improve sensitivity of the recent classification criteria.

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