TARGET SILENCING OF DISEASE-ASSOCIATED B LYMPHOCYTES BY CHIMERIC MOLECULES IN SCID MODEL OF PRISTANE-INDUCED AUTOIMMUNITY

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Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a polygenic autoimmune disease characterised by B cell hyperactivity that leads to the generation of autoantibodies, formation of immune complexes and clinical involvement of multiple organs. The current therapies of the disease are non-specific and more precise approaches targeting the disease-associated B lymphocytes, are urgently needed for clinical practice.