counts and immunophenotyping, determination of serum immunoglobulin levels, seroconversion rate of HAV and quantification of serum HAV IgG concentration.

Results: Twenty-four (24) healthy subjects were enrolled for the study and 23 completed the study. One subject discontinued prior to completion due to inability to follow study procedures. There were no severe adverse events in subjects who received 3 or 10 mg/kg MGD010. The only serious adverse event reported in a subject in a subject who had received placebo and was not drug related. There were no CTCAE grade 3 or higher adverse events related to MGD010. Consistent with prior observations (1), ex vivo flow cytometric analysis confirmed dose-dependent MGD010 binding to peripheral B cells without B-cell depletion, accompanied with decreased surface BCR and CD40 expression as well as a moderate decrease in total serum IgM levels. Reduced HAV seroconversion rates were observed in subjects treated with MGD010 as compared to placebo, with significantly lower HAV-specific IgG levels in subjects treated with MGD010 compared with placebo group ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: These studies demonstrate that by pharmacologically exploiting the activity of the checkpoint molecule CD32B in combination with the BCR CD79B component, a single dose administration of either 3 or 10 mg/kg MGD010 delivers an immunomodulatory effect that effectively counters B-cell function. Together with a good safety profile, these data provide compelling rationale for further developing MGD010 as a therapeutic modality for autoimmune diseases.

References:

[1] Pandya, N et al., EULAR16-4079.

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SAT0028 AIOLOS OVEREXPRESSION IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS B-CELL SUBTYPES AND BAFF INDUCED MEMORY B-CELL DIFFERENTIATION ARE REDUCED BY CC-220 MODULATION OF CEREBLON ACTIVITY

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Background: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease characterized by alterations in B-cells, autoantibody production, and elevations in circulating B-cell activating factor (BAFF). Aiolos single nucleotide polymorphisms and elevations in Aiolos mRNA are associated with SLE susceptibility. CC-220 is a Cullin Ring Ligase 4 Cereblon (CRL4CRBN) E3 Ubiquitin Ligase Modulator that induces ubiquitination and degradation of Aiolos and Ikaros transcription factors. We investigated the effects of CC-220 in B-cells from SLE patients to assess its impact on Aiolos protein levels and B-cell proliferation, differentiation, and antibody production.

Objectives: Determine the protein levels of the B-cell transcription factors Aiolos and Ikaros in B-cell subtypes of SLE patients and assess the impact of the cereblon modulator CC-220 on Aiolos and Ikaros protein degradation, proliferation, and plasmablast differentiation.

Methods: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were measured for levels of circulating B-cell subtypes, B-cell activation state, and Aiolos and Ikaros protein levels by flow cytometry. Cell types were defined as: CD27-IgD⁺ naive, CD27⁺IgD⁻ switched memory, CD27⁺IgD⁺ nonswitched memory, and CD27-IgD⁻ double negative B-cells and CD20⁺CD38⁺ plasmablasts. Measurements of BAFF, IL-2 and IL-21 from plasma and IgG and IgM were done by ELISA. Plasmablast differentiation was induced by BAFF, IL-2, and IL-21 co-stimulation of B-cell cultures for 5 days in the absence and presence of CC-220.

Results: Plasma samples from SLE patients were found to have higher circulating BAFF, similar IL-2 levels, and reduced IL-21 levels relative to healthy individuals. Alterations in circulating B-cell subtypes occur in SLE patients including reduction of memory and elevations of naive and double negative B-cells. Alterations in biomarkers associated with chronic B-cell activation, including elevation of CD95 and reduction of CD21 and CD23 were also observed. Assessment of the B-cell differentiation transcription factors Aiolos and Ikaros in SLE B-cells showed that Aiolos, but not Ikaros is elevated in naive, switched memory, nonswitched memory, and double negative B-cells. CC-220 treatment reduced Aiolos and Ikaros protein levels in both SLE and healthy individuals in all four B-cell subtypes measured. CC-220 treatment was associated with reduced B-cell proliferation, plasmablast differentiation, and secretion of IgG and IgM in cells co-stimulated with BAFF, IL-2 and IL-21. Similarly, CC-220 reduced the expression of genes involved in B-cell differentiation including IRF-4, Xbp-1, Blimp-1, and IgJ indicating an early blockade in B-cell differentiation.

Conclusions: Our observations that SLE is associated with alterations of circulating B-cell subtypes and their activation state, Aiolos overexpression in B-cells, and increases in circulating BAFF support the hypothesis that B-cells play a significant role in SLE pathology. Moreover, these observed changes

suggest that B-cells may be predisposed towards plasmablast differentiation and antibody production in SLE. CC-220 administration reduced Aiolos and Ikaros protein levels in B-cells and reduced proliferation, plasmablast differentiation and antibody production at clinically obtainable drug concentrations (< 10 nM).

Disclosure of Interest: G. Ringheim Shareholder of: Celgene Corporation, Employee of: Celgene Corporation, J. Kosek Shareholder of: Celgene Corporation, Employee of: Celgene Corporation, L. Capone Shareholder of: Celgene Corporation, Employee of: Celgene Corporation, P. Schafer Shareholder of: Celgene Corporation, Employee of: Celgene Corporation, Y. Nakayama Shareholder of: Celgene Corporation, Employee of: Celgene Corporation

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SAT0029 B CELL DEPLETION AFFECTS CD8 T CELLS IN ANCA-ASSOCIATED VASCULITIS

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Background: In anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies associated vasculitis (AAV), several clues suggest that the efficacy of B cell depletion therapy lies beyond the suppression of ANCA-producing cells and may involve the suppression of B-T cell crosstalk. However, little if any data are available regarding the impact of rituximab on CD4, regulatory T and CD8 T cells in this setting.

Objectives: To compare the effect of conventional immunosuppressants (CIS) and rituximab (RTX) on 3 T cells compartments in AAV. To assess the impact of patients B cells and that of B cell depletion on CD8 T cell cytokine production.

Methods: Thorough cross-sectional immunophenotypic analysis of CD4, regulatory T and CD8 cells of 53 patients with AAV, using polychromatic flow cytometry. A multiplex Luminex immunoassay was used to measure Cytokine/chemokine production of in vitro stimulated CD8 T cells. Active untreated AAV patients' B cells and/or CD8 T cells were cocultures for 72h with Staphylococcal Enterotoxin (Autologous and criss-cross experiments), and CD8 T cells cytokine production was then measured by flow cytometry.

Results: Among CD4 T cells, we found that frequency of naïve and memory subsets and the expression of CCR5, CCR4 and CD161 were not influenced by maintenance treatment type. Similarly, total Treg frequency and Treg subsets including CD161⁺, Helios⁺, resting (CD45RA⁺) and memory (CD45RA-FoxP3^{hi}) Tregs were comparable among RTX and CIS treated patients. By contrast, the type of maintenance treatment markedly influenced the CD8⁺ T cell compartment. Patient under B cell depletion therapy had less TEMRA (CD45RA+CCR7⁻) and more TEM cells than those receiving CIS, and resembled those in long term remission off therapy. CMV seropositivity did not explained the observed differences. Longitudinal data confirmed that B cell depletion significantly decreased TEMRA (CD45RA+CCR7⁻) CD8 T cell frequency ($p < 0.001$), whereas CIS had the opposite effect. Furthermore, we found that in vitro stimulated CD8 T cells from B cell depleted patients produced less pro-inflammatory cytokine/chemokine than those from patients treated with CIS. In coculture with B cells and SEB, patients CD8 cells coculture produced higher level of inflammatory cytokines than those from controls, but only when they were stimulated with patients' B cells.

Conclusions: B cell depletion therapy has a significant impact on the CD8 T cell compartment in terms of phenotype and function. B cell can promote pro-inflammatory function of CD8 T cell in vitro. CD8 T cell are found in vasculitis lesions. These observations raise the question whether the disruption of B cell help to CD8 T cells could contribute to the dramatic efficacy of RTX. Further studies are needed to demonstrate the implication of patients' CD8 T cell in tissue damage.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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SAT0030 BREACH OF AUTOREACTIVE B-CELL TOLERANCE BY POST-TRANSLATIONALLY MODIFIED FOREIGN PROTEINS

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Background: Autoimmunity in Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients is characterized by a spectrum of anti-modified protein antibodies (AMPA) directed against post-translationally modified (PTM) proteins. The best-known AMPA in RA are anti-citrullinated protein antibodies (ACPA). Much less is known about the occurrence and aetiology of other AMPA responses in RA such as autoantibodies directed to malondialdehyde-acetaldehyde (MAA) adducts, acetylated antigens, and carbamylated proteins. Anti-carbamylated protein (anti-CarP) autoantibodies recognize carbamylated proteins containing a homocitrulline, a PTM structurally similar to citrulline. With the presence of various AMPA responses in RA, PTM proteins have been implicated in the breach of autoreactive B-cell tolerance

leading to the formation of these autoantibodies. At present it is unknown how AMPA are generated and how autoreactive B-cell responses against PTM proteins are induced.

Objectives: To investigate how PTM proteins, more specifically carbamylated proteins, could contribute to a breach of B-cell tolerance.

Methods: Serum reactivity towards five different carbamylated proteins was determined for 160 RA-patients and 40 healthy individuals. Anti-CarP antibody cross-reactivity was studied by inhibition experiments. Mass spectrometry was performed to identify carbamylated self-proteins in human rheumatic and osteoarthritic joint tissue. Mice were immunized with carbamylated- or non-modified foreign (OVA) and self-antigens (mouse Albumin). Sera of immunized mice and monoclonal antibodies were analyzed for antigen reactivity.

Results: We show that anti-CarP antibodies in RA are highly cross-reactive towards multiple carbamylated proteins, including modified self- as well as modified non-self proteins. Immunization with carbamylated foreign proteins (Ca-OVA) induced a strong anti-CarP response against both carbamylated foreign- and self-proteins. Similar to murine serum anti-CarP antibodies, murine monoclonal anti-CarP antibodies were highly specific and cross-reactive to multiple carbamylated (auto)antigens. Although citrulline greatly resembles homocitrulline residues in structure, murine anti-CarP antibodies differ in antigen recognition profile from ACPA as they are able to discriminate between citrullinated and homocitrullinated forms of the same protein. Interestingly, we were able to identify carbamylated-albumin, in RA synovial tissue, indicating that albumin is present in carbamylated form locally in the inflamed joint.

Conclusions: Self-reactive AMPA-responses can be induced by exposure to foreign proteins containing PTM. Our findings show that autoreactive B-cell responses against PTM self proteins can be induced by exposure to PTM foreign proteins and provide new insights on the breach of autoreactive B-cell tolerance by foreign proteins.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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SAT0031 DETECTION AND ISOLATION OF ANTIGEN SPECIFIC B CELLS IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Background: The majority of autoimmune diseases, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis (RA), are characterized by autoantibodies that are produced by B cells. We have identified several novel post-translationally modified epitopes in collagen type II (CII), a major cartilage constituent that are autoreactive. In mouse models, autoantibodies that bind to these epitopes can either induce or protect against inflammatory arthritis. However, very little is known about the frequencies or phenotype the B cells that produce these autoantibodies in humans.

Objectives: The aim of this project is to study the B cells that produce autoantibodies reactive to CII-epitopes in patients with RA.

Methods: Clinical data and peripheral blood were collected from patients with RA (n=100). Titres of CII-reactive serum-autoantibodies were determined by Luminex. The different subsets of B cells that expressed a CII-reactive B cell receptor (BCR) were analysed and isolated in patients with positive (n=10) or negative (n=5) titres for autoantibodies recognizing the CII-epitopes cyc48 (CII-F4-R-Cit) and cyc49 (CII-F4-Cit-R) as well as in healthy controls (n=3) using flow cytometry.

Results: In patients with detectable autoantibodies to cyc48 and cyc49, their titres were 13761±3815 and 5585±1992 (mean ± SEM), respectively. The corresponding titres in the patients negative for these autoantibodies were 122±55 and 234±75. In autoantibody-positive patients, the frequencies of cells expressing a BCR reactive for cyc48 and cyc49 in different subsets were: transitional cells 0.88±0.18% and 1.33±0.33%; naïve cells 0.09±0.0008% and 0.13±0.06% and memory cells 0.31±0.25% and 0.30±0.12%. All frequencies were well above those detected in patients without cyc48/49 titres and in healthy controls. A higher proportion (p=0.03) of the cyc48/49 positive patients were treated with methotrexate compared to cyc48/49 negative patients, no other clinical differences were recorded. CII-reactive single B cells were isolated in order to clone the BCR

Conclusions: In patients with manifest RA there is a relatively high and detectable frequency of transitional B cells that express a joint-specific BCR, which suggests that the deletion of autoreactive B cells in the bone marrow in RA patients is defective. As there is a decrease in the proportion of naïve CII-specific B cells, a substantial amount of the autoreactive cells are deleted in the periphery. However, peripheral B-cell tolerance is incomplete, as CII-specific B cells are enriched in the pool of memory B cells.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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SAT0032 EX VIVO ANALYSIS OF AUTOANTIGEN-SPECIFIC T CELL RESPONSES USING A MULTI HLA-CLASS II TETRAMER APPROACH

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Background: HLA class II tetramers allow the direct *ex vivo* enumeration and phenotypic characterization of antigen-specific T cells and have proven a useful tool in different settings, e.g. allergy and vaccination.

In rheumatoid arthritis (RA), many candidate auto-antigens have been characterized and are believed to play a role in the disease.

Objectives: Based on flow cytometry we developed a multi HLA-class II tetramer approach that renders it possible to look at numerous specificities simultaneously and is sufficiently sensitive at the same time as auto-reactive T cells are likely to be rare. We focused on validated citrullinated T cell epitopes previously studied in RA, namely a-enolase, fibrinogen and CILP.

To test the robustness and sensitivity of our multi-tetramer assay, we performed repeated experiments on PBMCs of HLA-DRB1*04:01-positive healthy controls as well as HLA-DRB1*04:01-positive RA patients.

Results: First, we examined the sensitivity of the panel by assessing PBMC from healthy donors and we could detect low frequencies of auto-reactive T cells in these samples (1–10 per million CD4), mostly displaying a naïve phenotype, which was in sharp contrast to influenza-specific T cells in the same donors which were 10–20 fold higher in numbers and of memory phenotype. Next, we tested the robustness of the panel by running technical repeats of all healthy donor samples, which yielded similar frequencies. Thereafter, we focused on RA patient PBMC obtained from repeated blood draws (2–4 weeks apart). Also in these samples, frequencies ranged between 1–10 tetramer-positive cells per million CD4+ T cells, i.e. similar as in healthy controls. Moreover, not all T cell specificities were present in all patients. Still, we found the frequencies to be stable in the repeated blood draws in approximately half of the individuals, implicating that frequencies close to 1 cell per million CD4+ T cells is borderline of what we can stably detect. Importantly, the patient samples utilized were not taken from time points of active disease, where we hypothesize frequencies to be elevated. This may be the case also in synovial fluid and as a proof of principle, we assessed synovial fluid samples of HLA-DRB1*04:01+ RA patients and were able to detect auto-reactive T cells at frequencies comparable to the ones found in peripheral blood.

Conclusions: In conclusion, we developed a sensitive tetramer panel allowing the simultaneous enumeration and phenotypic characterization of antigen-specific T cells in *ex vivo* samples from RA patients that can be used for monitoring and in-depth studying of these cells during the course of disease and treatment in individual patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

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SAT0033 SMOKING CONTRIBUTES TO EXHAUSTED STATE OF CD4+ T CELLS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) has recently been linked to an exhausted state of CD4+ T cells in peripheral blood of patients [1]. Exhaustion of CD4+ T cells limits their proliferation and increases cell death. In CD8+ T cells smoking counteract exhaustion, which may lead to increased cytotoxic activity exemplified by targeting of cells with high expression of the anti-apoptotic protein survivin [2]. Exhaustion of CD4+ T cells coincides with expression of interferon (IFN) response genes [3], referred to as the IFN signature. The development of the IFN signature has been suggested to predate RA [4].

Objectives: We investigated how smoking affect the CD4+ T cell population in peripheral blood of RA patients with focus on the exhaustion marker programmed cell death-1 (PD-1).

Methods: Blood samples were collected from RA patients and healthy women with different smoking status and analysed for PD-1 and survivin expression using flow cytometry and qPCR. Sorted Th17 cells from peripheral blood were analysed for expression of 18 genes up regulated during exhaustion [3], herein referred to as the exhaustion set, and serum levels of survivin were assessed by ELISA. Peripheral blood CD4+ cells were analysed for their expression of seven IFN response genes [4]. The role of survivin in the formation of exhausted CD4+ T cells was studied in collagen-induced arthritis (CIA), where mice were treated with nicotine or vaccinated with survivin peptides.

Results: High frequency of exhausted PD-1+CD4+ cells was found in smoking RA patients. The numbers of PD-1+CD4+ cells correlated inversely with the PD-1 expression by cytotoxic CD8+CD107+ cells (r=-0.62, p=0.01). Additionally, the frequency of PD-1+CD4+ cells increased with reduction of the CD4+ population (r=-0.71, p=0.002). The IFN signature was found exclusively among smoking RA patients. The patients with the IFN signature all had CD4+ cells with low survivin