



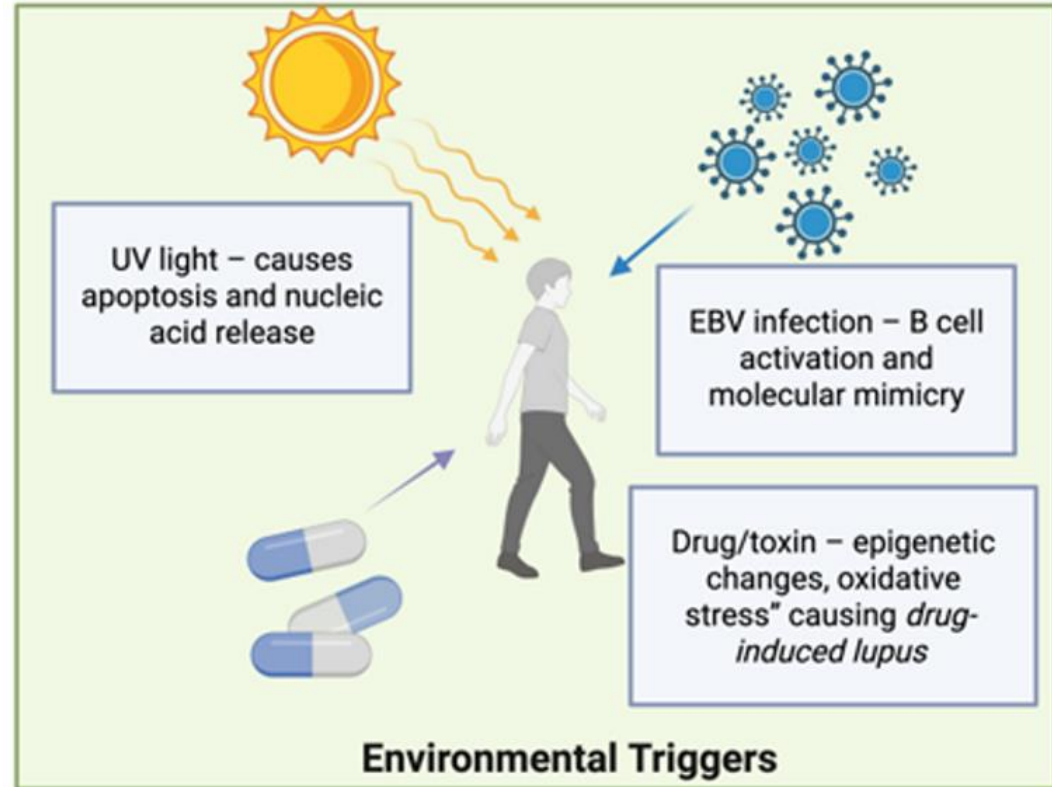
Pathogenesis of cSLE & aSLE

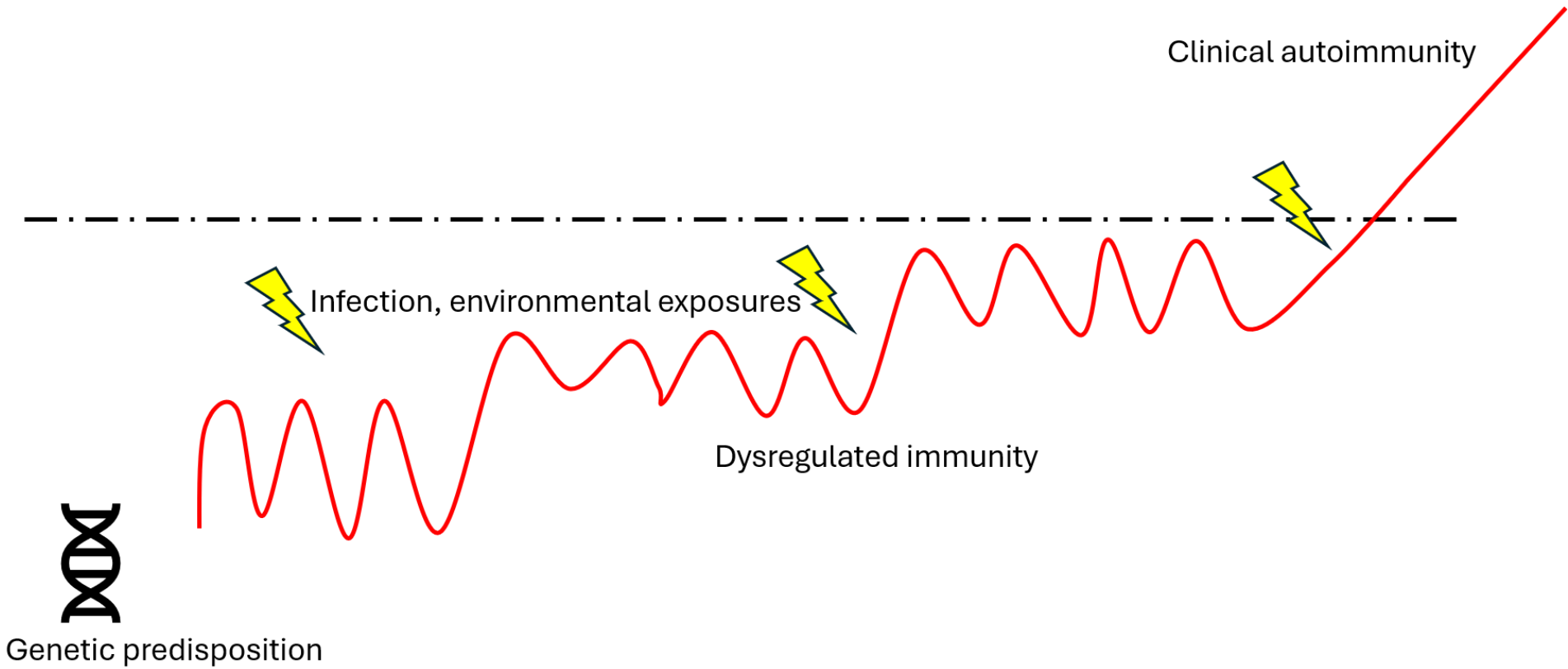
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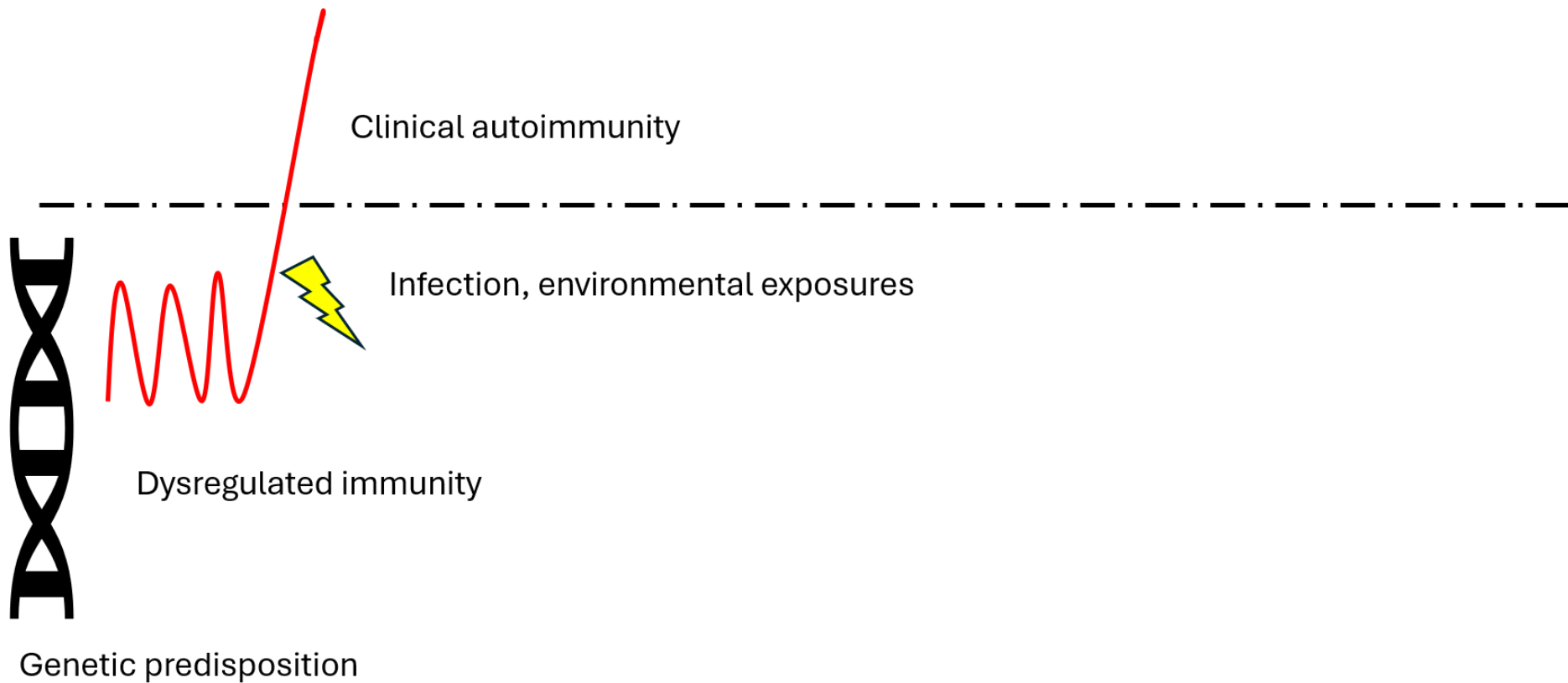


DukeHealth

- ~50 genes have been implicated in monogenic lupus (AR, AD, x-linked)
- Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified over 300 susceptibility loci (genetic predisposition)
- Identical twin concordance ~25-55%



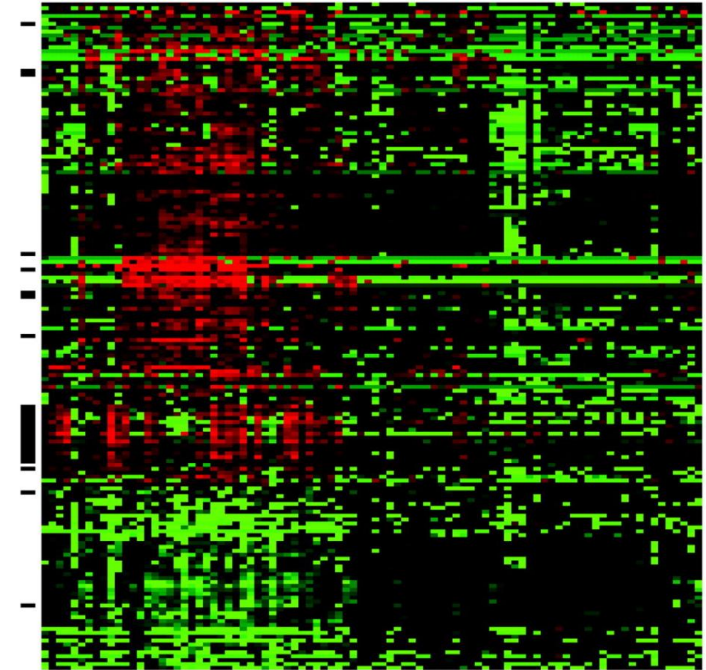




Dysfunction of Innate Immunity (all ages)



- Defective clearance of apoptotic debris (nuclear contents)
- Activated plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs)
- Leads to excessive IFN- α production

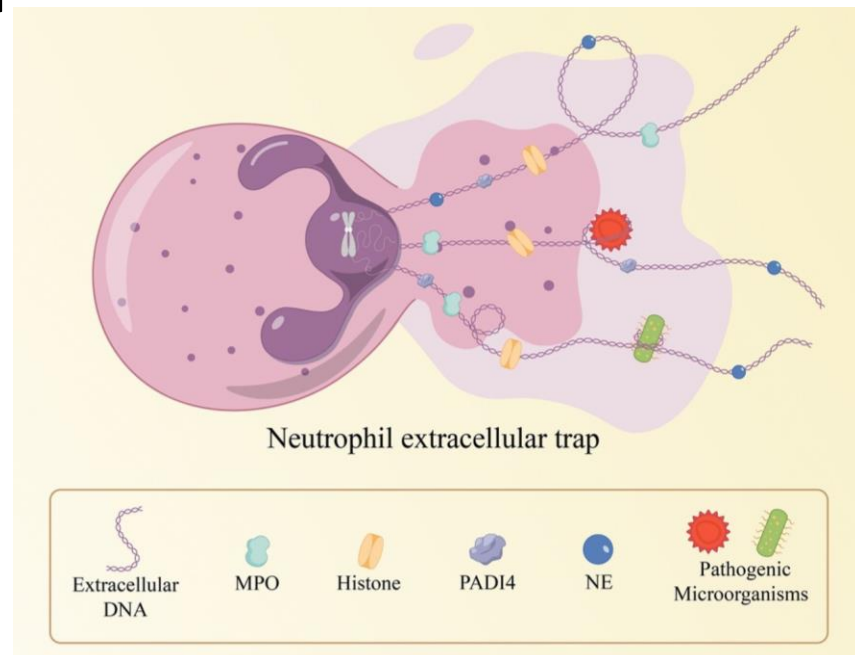


<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0337679100>

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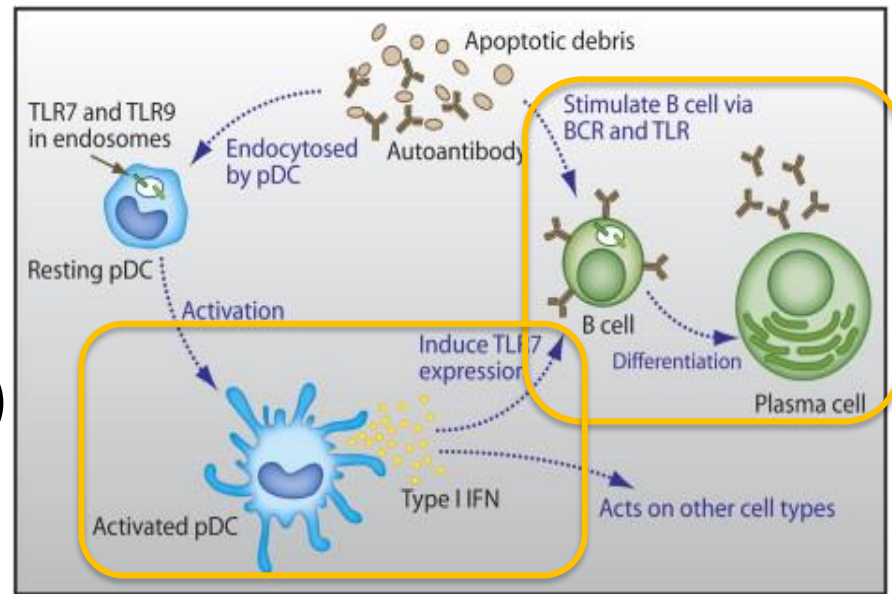
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- Activated plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs)
- Leads to excessive IFN- α production
- Dysregulated NETosis
- $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ in pDC production of IFN- α
- Nuclear contents also stimulate toll-like receptors (TLRs), esp TLR7
- Maturation of myeloid DCs (mDCs)
- $\uparrow$ antigen presentation to lymphocytes & $\uparrow$ BAFF



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Dysfunction of Adaptive Immunity (all ages)



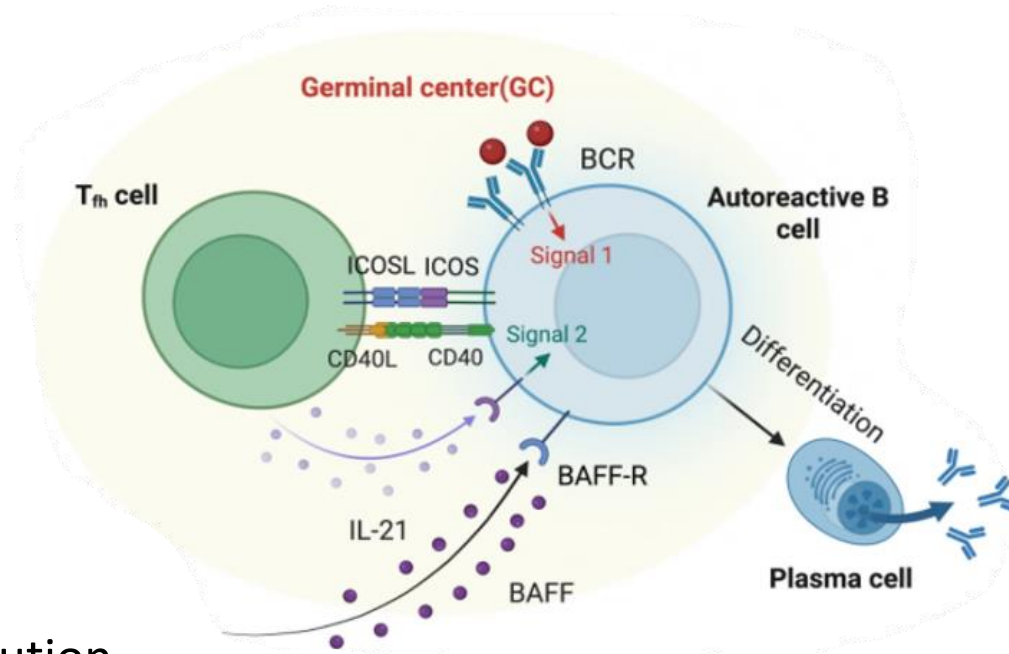
- **Auto-reactive B cells**

- Survival of autoreactive B cells
- Loss of self-tolerance
- DNB (CD27-IgD-) expansion
- ABC (T-bet+) expansion for age

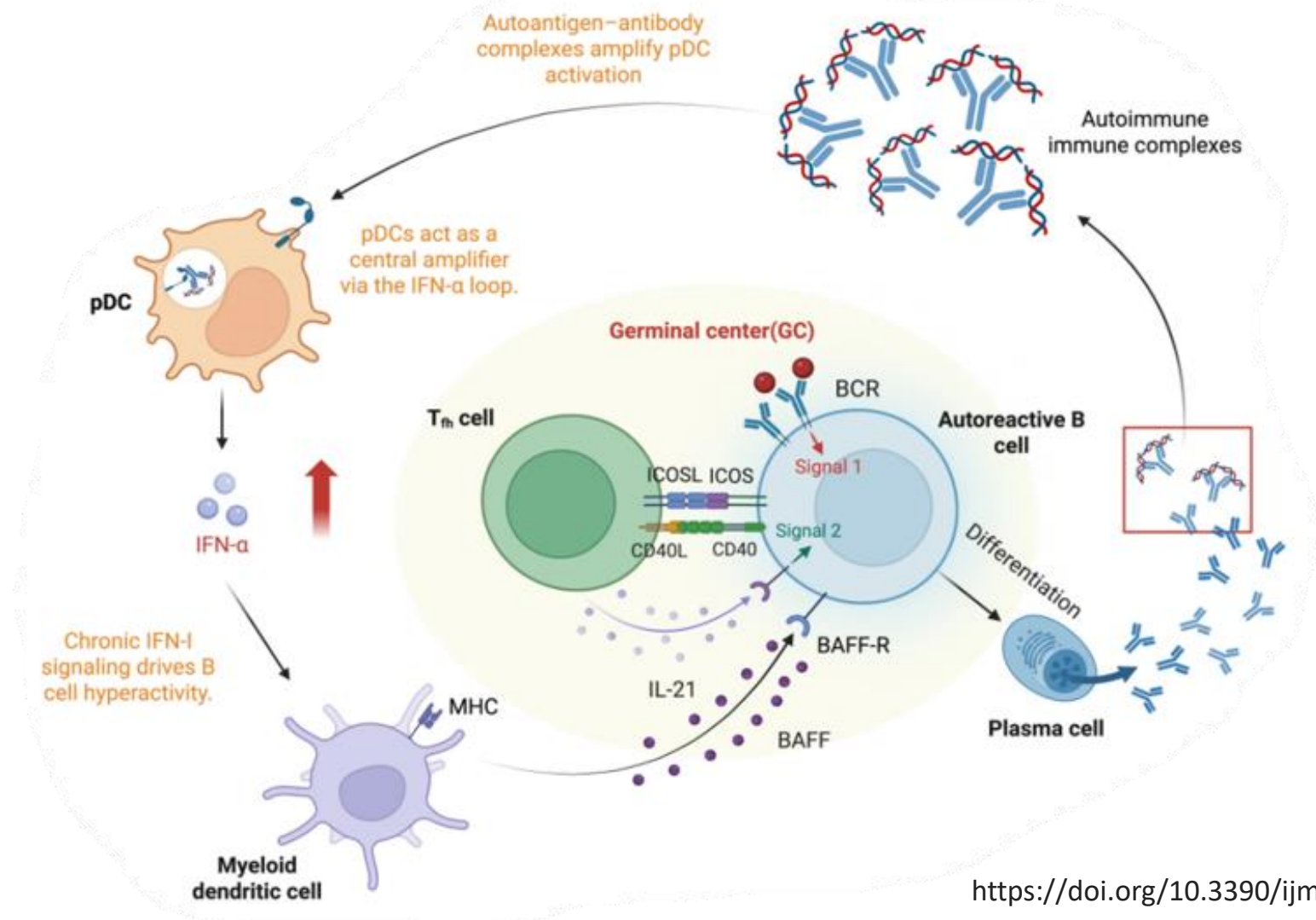
- **T cell abnormalities**

- Treg dysfunction
- DNT (CD4-/CD8-) expansion
- Aberrant T helper subset distribution
- Stimulation of autoreactive B cells

- **Lymphocyte proliferation/activation**



<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms252010905>



Known Differences btw cSLE and aSLE



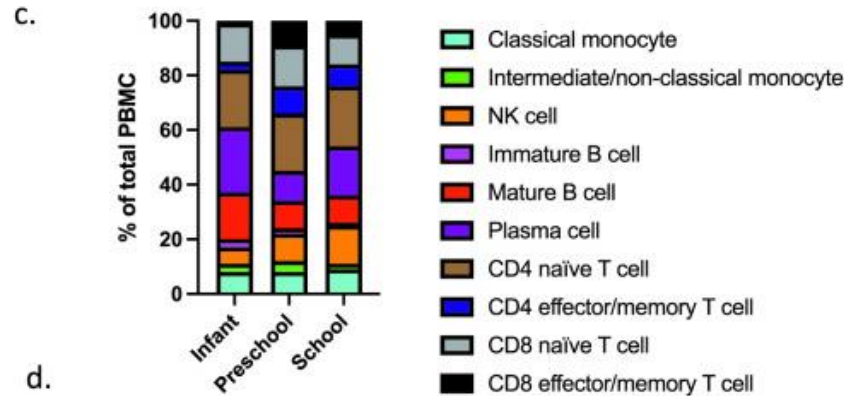
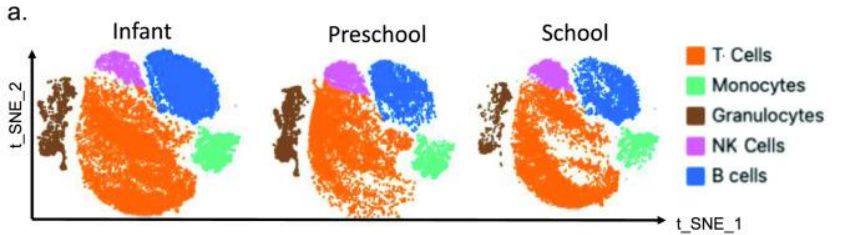
	Childhood-Onset Disease	Adult-Onset Disease
Type 1 Interferon signature	60-90% (80%)	50-65% (60%)
Genetic loading	more genes	fewer genes
Monogenic etiology	6-10% (typically ≤ 5 years)	rare



SAVI: STING-Associated Vasculopathy w/ onset in Infancy

- GoF mutation in STING1
- Constitutive activation of STING protein (stimulator of interferon genes)
- *Neonatal Onset*: recurrent fevers, cutaneous vasculopathy, ILD (often life threatening)
- *Therapies*: JAK inhibitors (tofacitinib/ruxolitinib) with new evidence for anifrolumab

Developing Immune System (infant & child)

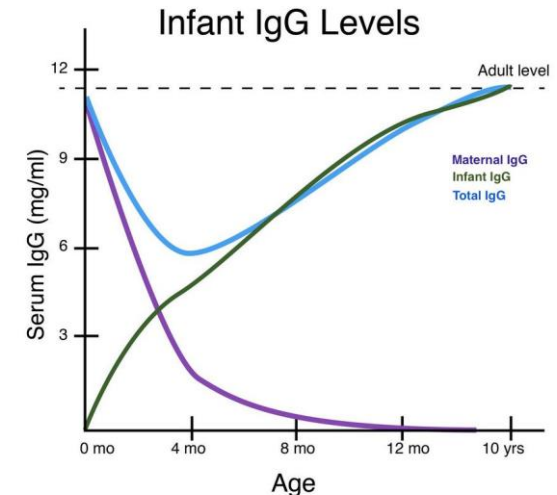


d.

Age	IgG (mg/dL)
Newborn	1031 ± 200
1-3 mo	430 ± 119
4-6 mo	427 ± 186
7-12 mo	661 ± 219
13-24 mo	762 ± 209
25-36 mo	892 ± 183
3-5 y	929 ± 228
6-8 y	923 ± 256
9-11 y	1124 ± 235
12-16 y	946 ± 124
Adults	1158 ± 305

Adapted, with permission, from
Disorders of Infants and Children,

- Thymus grows through 4-6 months of life
- Then “involutates,” losing ~3% per year through mid-adulthood
- Repertoire formed by ~5y



[10.1016/j.clim.2023.109728](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clim.2023.109728)

- For non-monogenic lupus:
 - Susceptibility genes are **the same** in cSLE & aSLE
(children may have *more* susceptibility loci per patient)
 - The pathogenesis & pathophysiology are **the same** in cSLE & aSLE
(↑ pDC act, ↑ BAFF, ↑ type I IFN, defective NETosis, ↑ DNB/T cells, ↑ ABCs, Treg dysfunction, ↑ autoreactive B cells & autoantibodies)
 - The immune system is considered “**mature**” by age 5
(the immune systems of a 5-year-old & a 25-year-old are *more similar* than the immune systems of a 25-year-old & a 75-year-old)
 - Pharmacologic targets across the immune system are **the same**