



Weill Cornell Medicine
Gale and Ira Drukier Institute
for Children's Health

Old and Emergent Players in Human Autoimmunity: Lessons from Patient Immune Profiling

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Two Ends of an Immune Spectrum

Inappropriate recognition of our own cells/tissues



CPI Induce Immune-related Adverse Events (IrAEs)

- **Common and typically mild, but can be severe/fatal**
Vitiligo, colitis, endocrinopathies...
- **Mainly “Organ-Specific” rather than “Systemic”**
- **More common with CTLA-4 than with PD1 blockade**
- **Tend to improve with treatment interruption**
Corticosteroids, anti-TNF, anti-IL6, switch from CTLA-4 to PD1 blockade

Opportunities

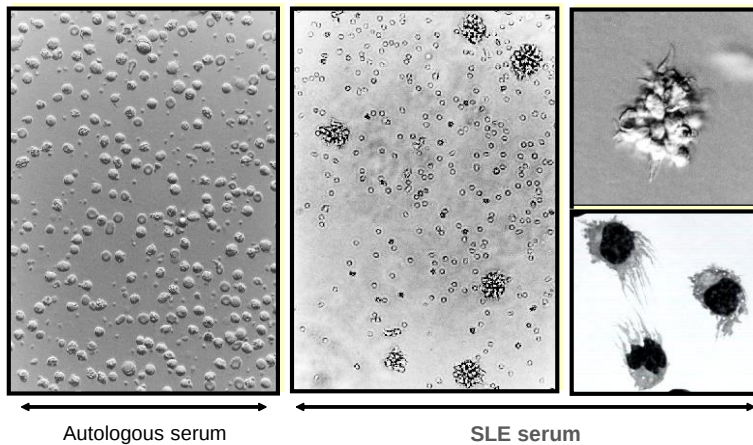
- Improve our understanding of cancer immunology
- Improve our understanding of mechanisms leading to inflammation/autoimmunity
- New therapeutic strategies

SLE

- *Breakdown of Tolerance to Nucleic Acids*
 - *Tremendous clinical heterogeneity*

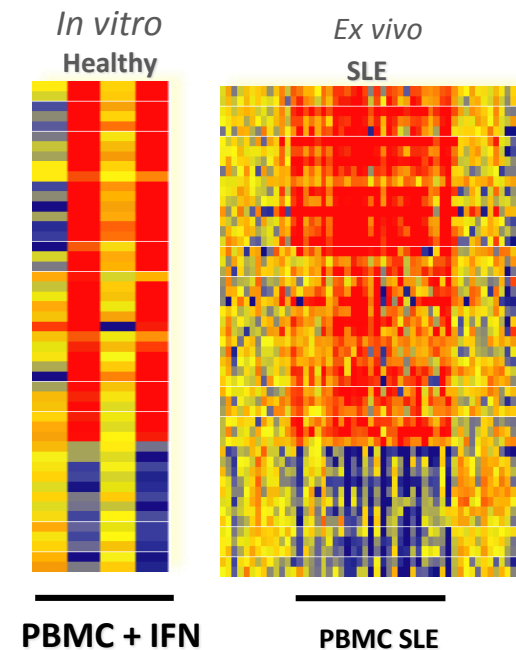
Monocytes differentiate into dendritic cells when exposed to SLE serum

This effect is Type I IFN-dependent



Blanco et al. *Science*. 2001;294(5546):1540-3

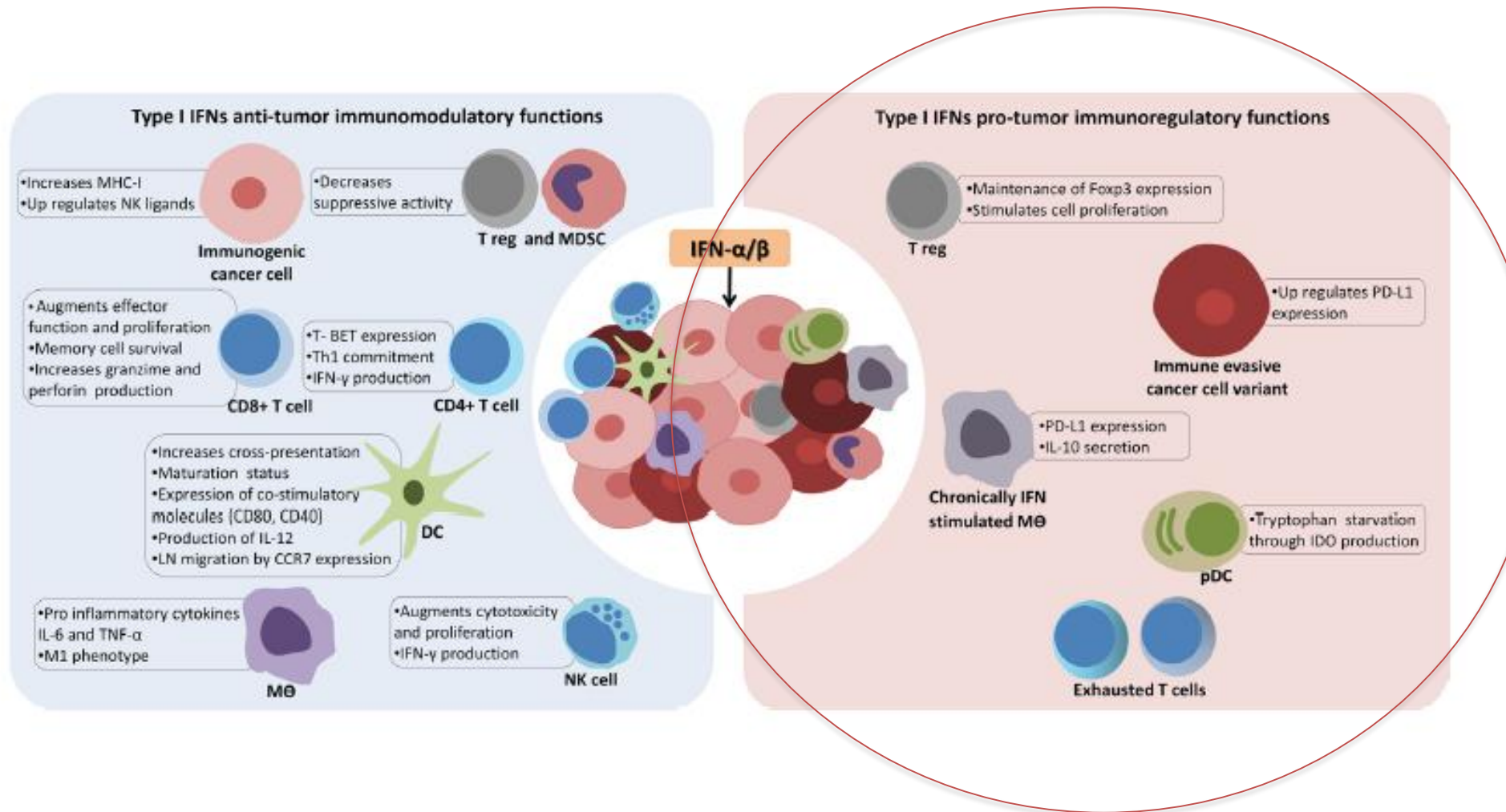
A Blood IFN Signature is detected in the majority of patients



Bennett et al. *J Exp Med* 2003



The complex and context-dependent role of Interferon in cancer immunity



The Growing Spectrum of Autoimmune “Interferonopathies”

SLE

Sjögren's

**Dermatomyositis
Polymyositis**

**Systemic Sclerosis
Blood**

Subset of Rheumatoid Arthritis

Type I IFN

Thyroiditis

Type I Diabetes

Monogenic Interferonopathies

AGS (*TREX1*⁺) *

SPENCD (*TRAP*) ***

ISG15 Deficiency

USP18 Deficiency

ADA2 Deficiency

CANDLE (*PSM8*)

SAVI (*TMEM173*/STING)

Scanning 960 pediatric SLE blood samples highlights the IFN signature prevalence

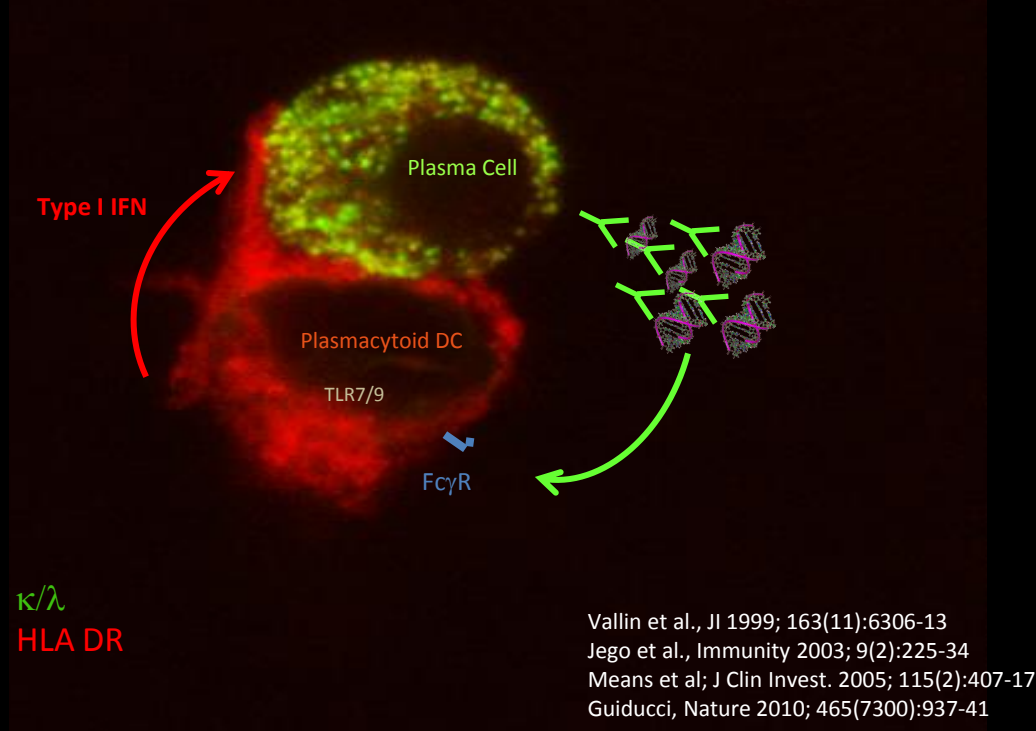
PALO_50std (18,737 Transcripts)

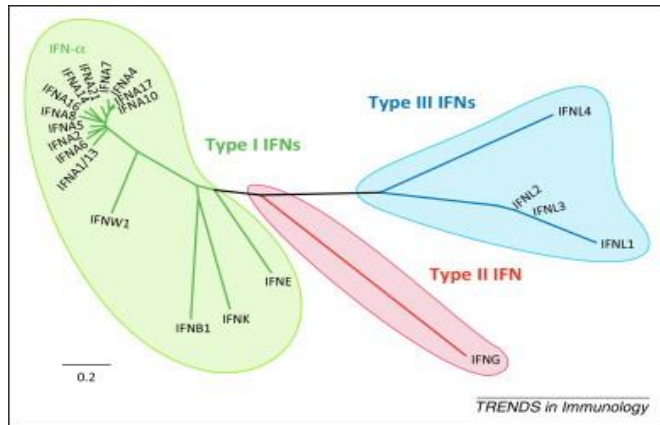
Type I IFN

DDX60
DHX58
GBP1
IFI27
IFI35
IFIH1
IFIT1
IFIT2
IFIT3
IFIT5
IFITM1
IFITM3
IRF7
IRF9
ISG15
ISG20
LAMP3
MX1
OAS1
OAS2
OAS3
OASL
OTOF
SP140
STAT1
STAT2
TAP1
TRIM22
TRIM5
USP18
USP41

H ← SLE →

***A self amplifying SLE pathogenic loop
through autoantibodies and endosomal Nucleic Acid sensing by
Plasmacytoid DCs (pDCs)***



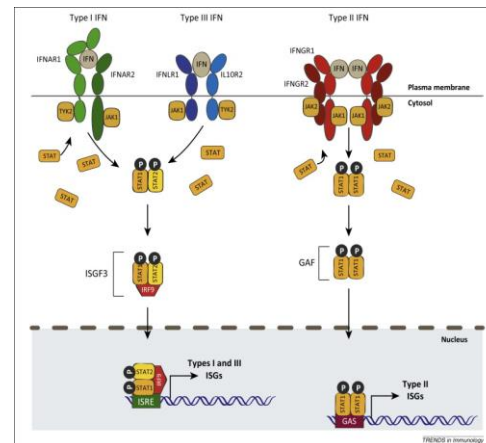


There are 21 IFN proteins
belonging to 3 IFN families

Professional/Non Professional
IFN-producing Cells

*The origin of the Interferon signature and the role
of IFN in non-familial SLE is NOT resolved yet*

Endosomal/Cytosolic NA Sensors

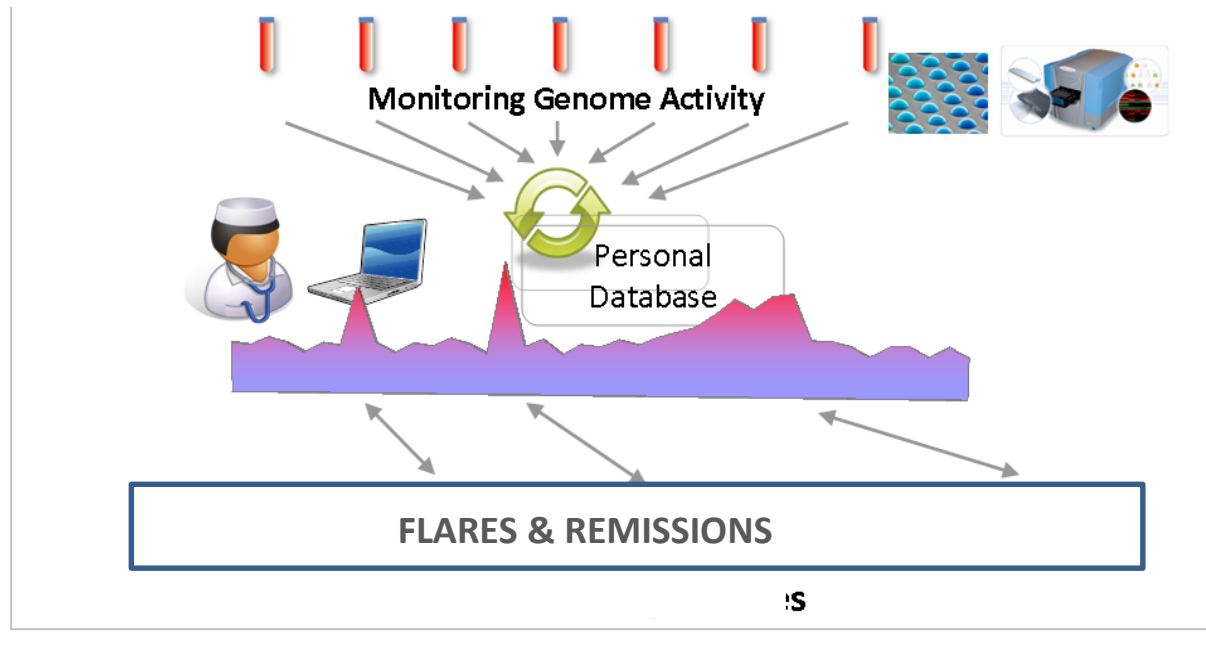


Hans-Heinrich Hoffmann, William M. Schneider, Charles M. Rice,

- *IFN is not alone in SLE*

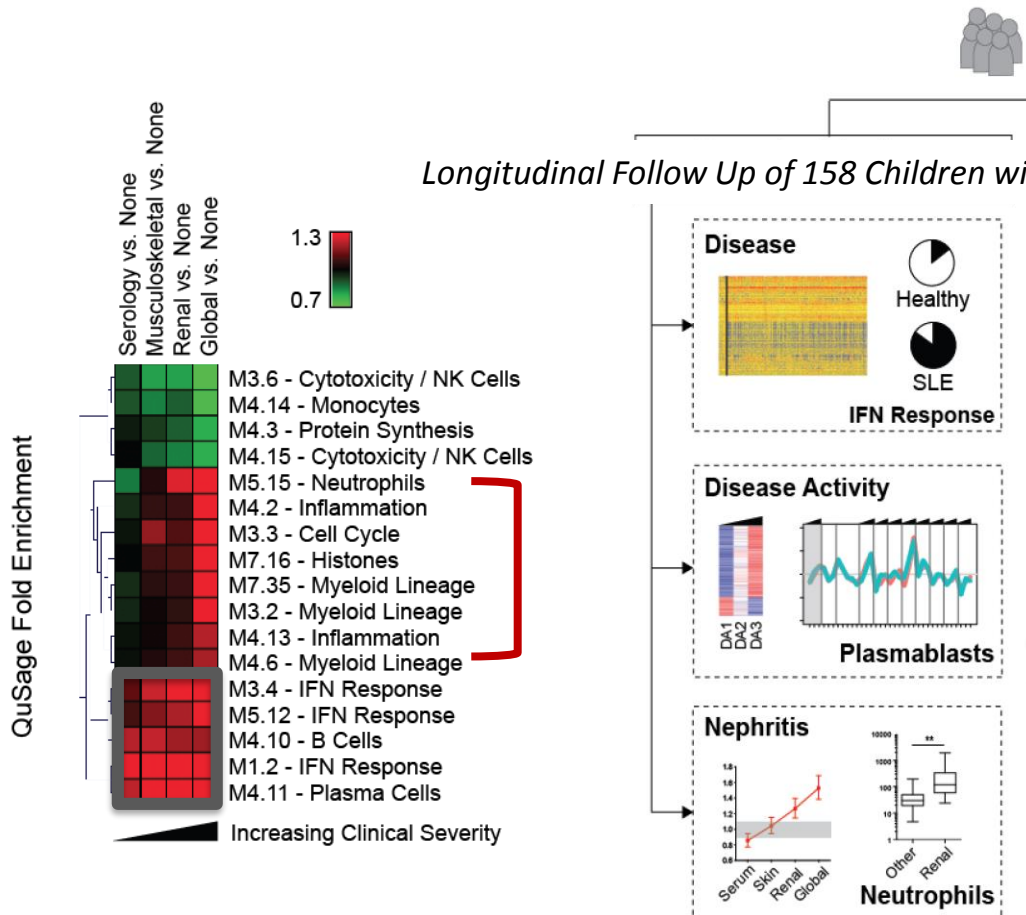
LONGITUDINAL STUDIES TO UNDERSTAND PATHOGENESIS OF ACTIVE SLE and IDENTIFY BIOMARKERS

~500 children with SLE followed from 1-15 years every 2-3 months



BIIR

LESSONS FROM LONGITUDINAL MONITORING OF PEDIATRIC SLE PATIENTS

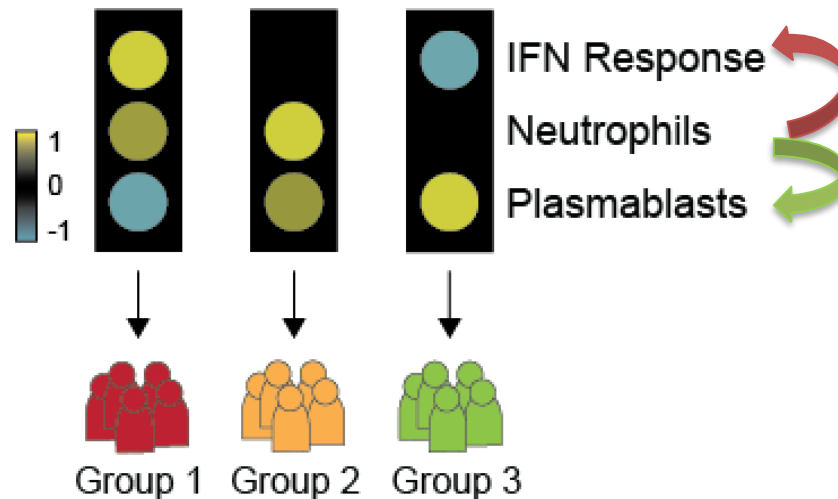


An IFN response is detected in 85% of patients

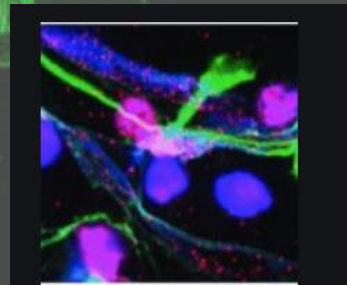
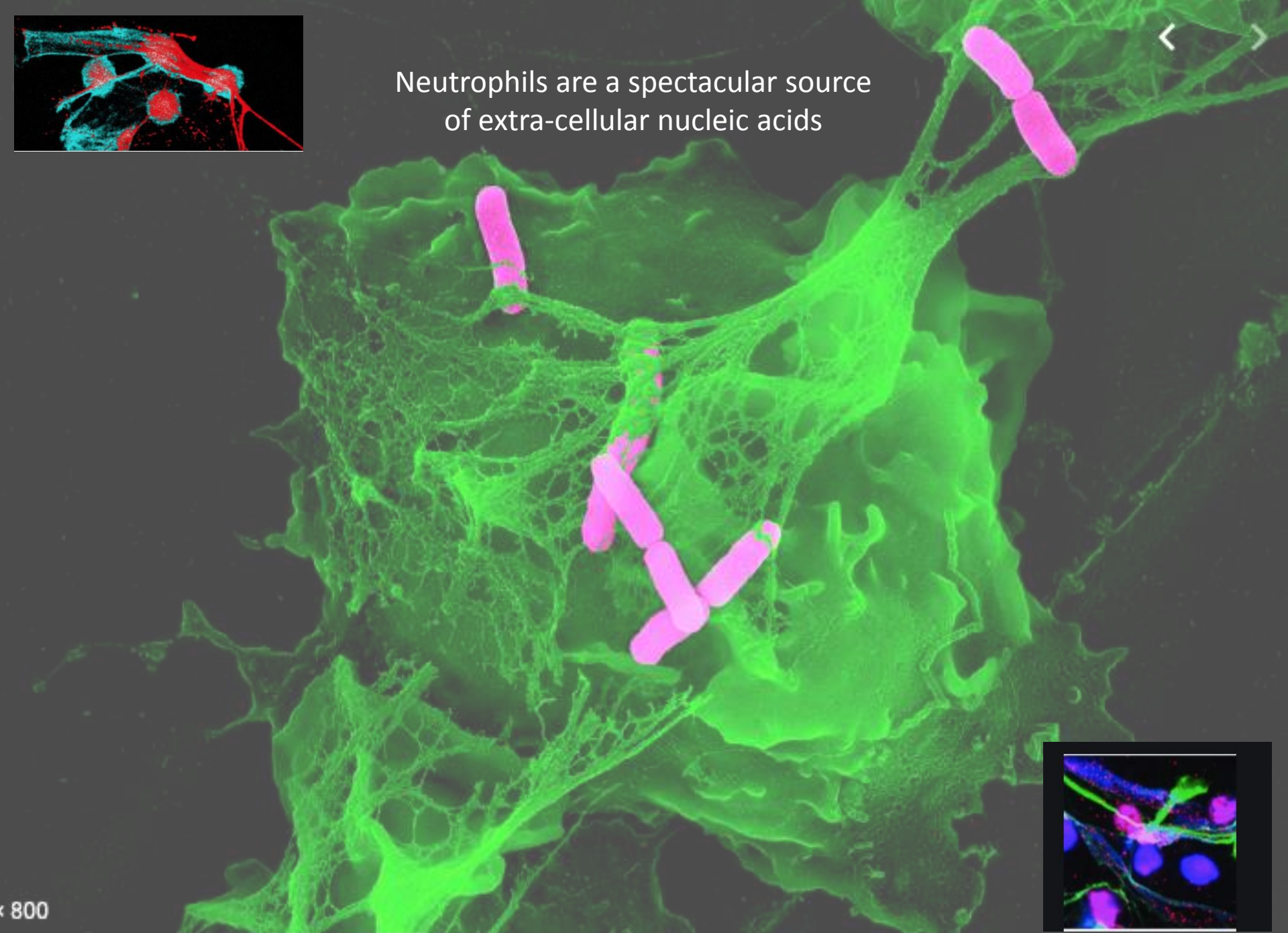
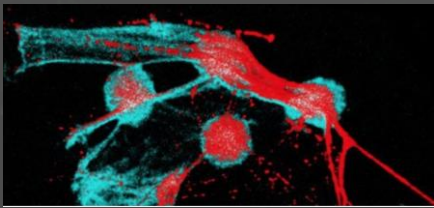
A plasmablast signature correlates with disease activity, especially in African American patients

A neutrophil signature appears with nephritis

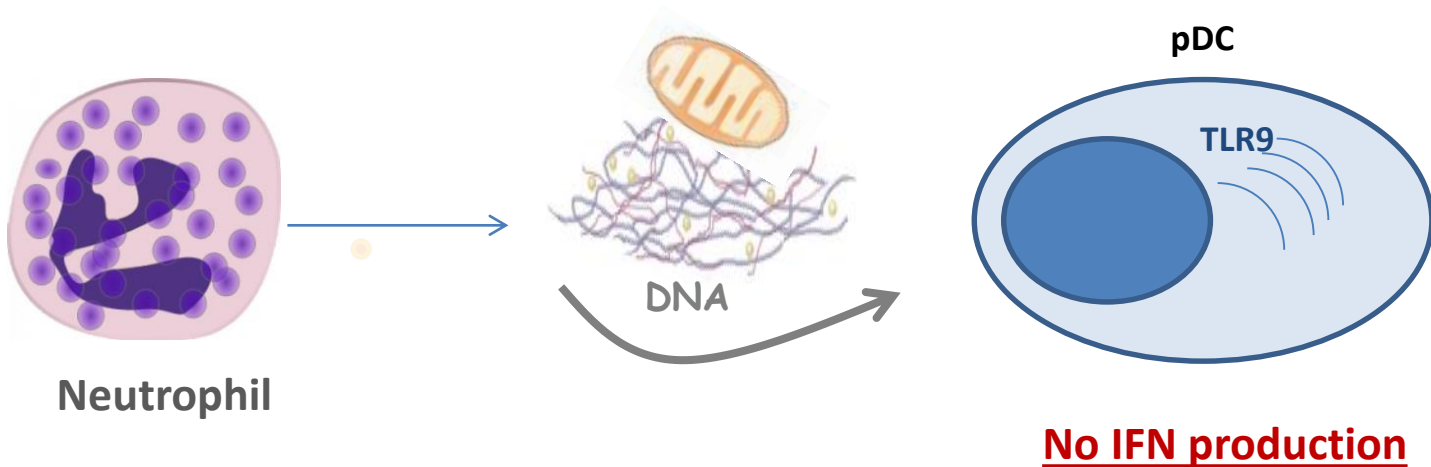
Longitudinal profiling of INDIVIDUAL SLE PATIENTS reveals molecular heterogeneity in signatures that correlate with DISEASE ACTIVITY



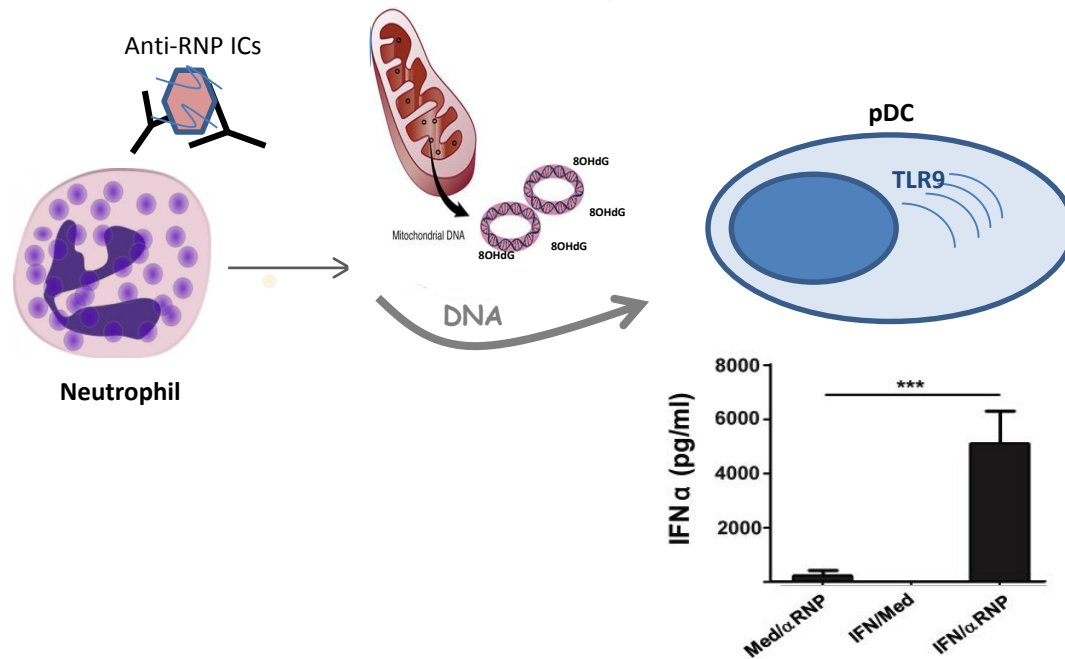
Neutrophils are a spectacular source
of extra-cellular nucleic acids



Live Human Neutrophils Release Inert Mitochondrial DNA-Protein Complexes in the Steady State

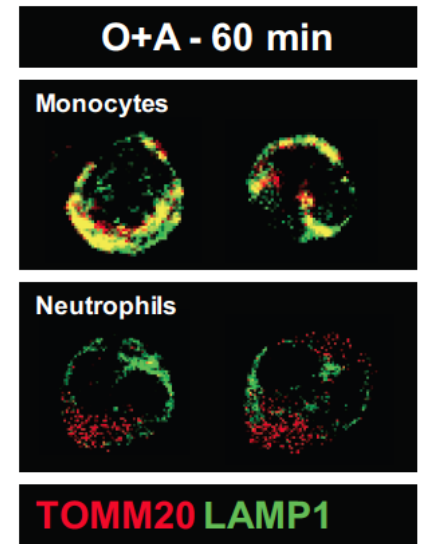


Lupus Neutrophils Exposed to SLE Anti-RNP Immune Complexes Release Interferogenic DNA

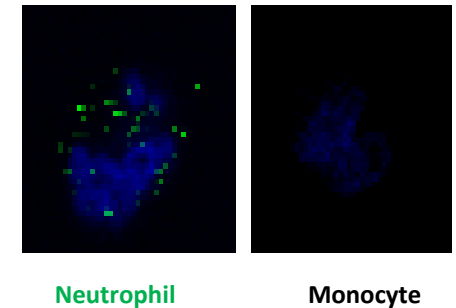


Caielli et al; J Exp Med, 2016; 213(5):697-713

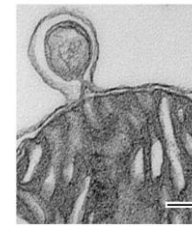
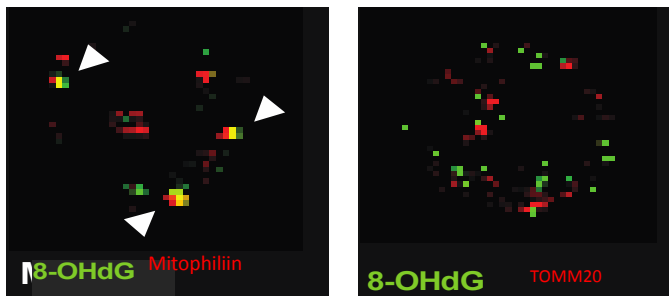
1. Healthy human neutrophils do not complete Mitophagy



2. The cytosol of healthy neutrophils is loaded with Oxidized Mitochondrial DNA routed for lysosomal degradation

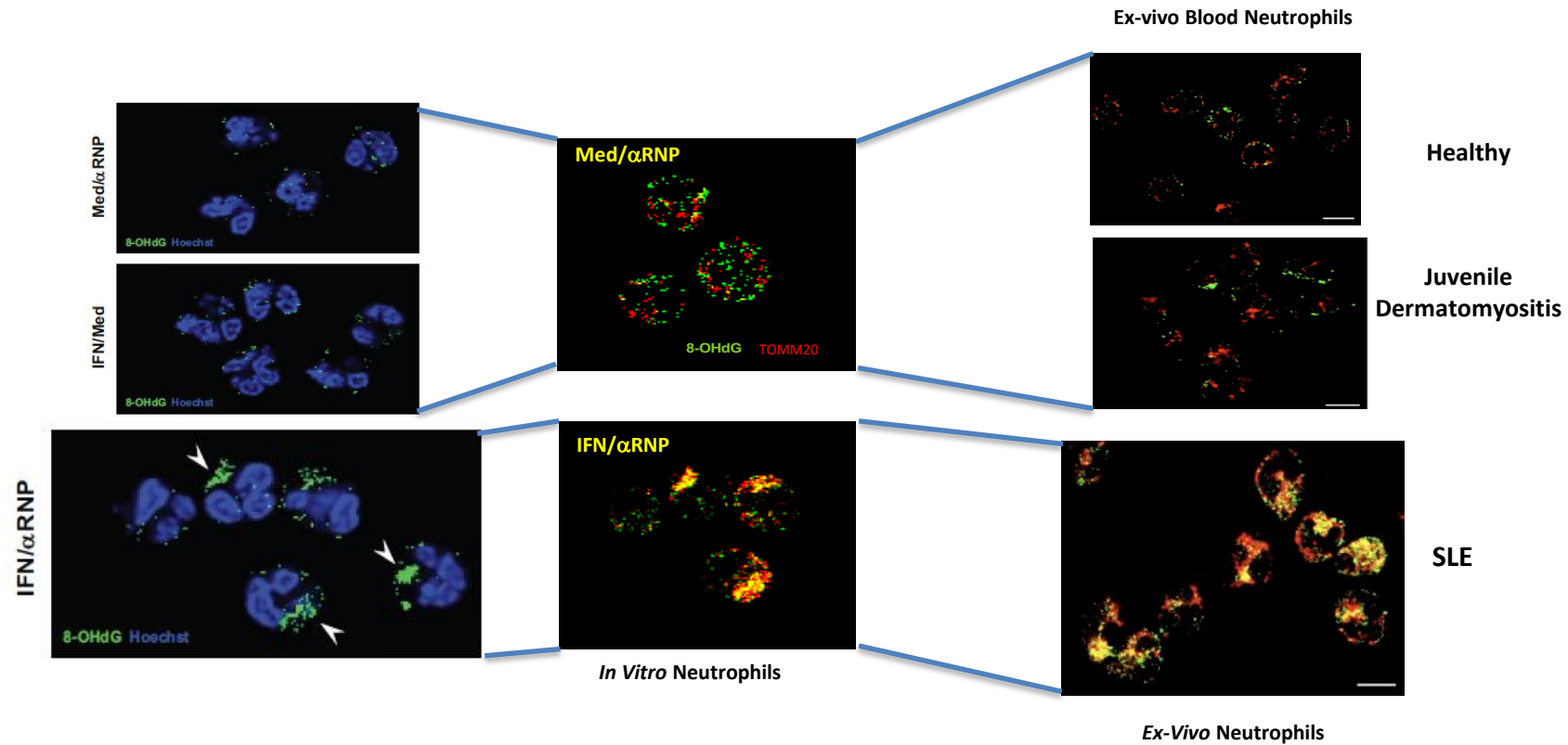


Neutrophil cytoplasmic vesicles display cargo selectivity



Curr Biol. 2012
A vesicular transport pathway shuttles cargo from mitochondria to lysosomes.
Soubannier et al.

“Lupus-like” activation (IFN and TLR7/8-agonistic autoantibodies) increases the load and mitochondrial retention of oxidized mtDNA



Caielli et al; J Exp Med, 2016; 213(5):697-713

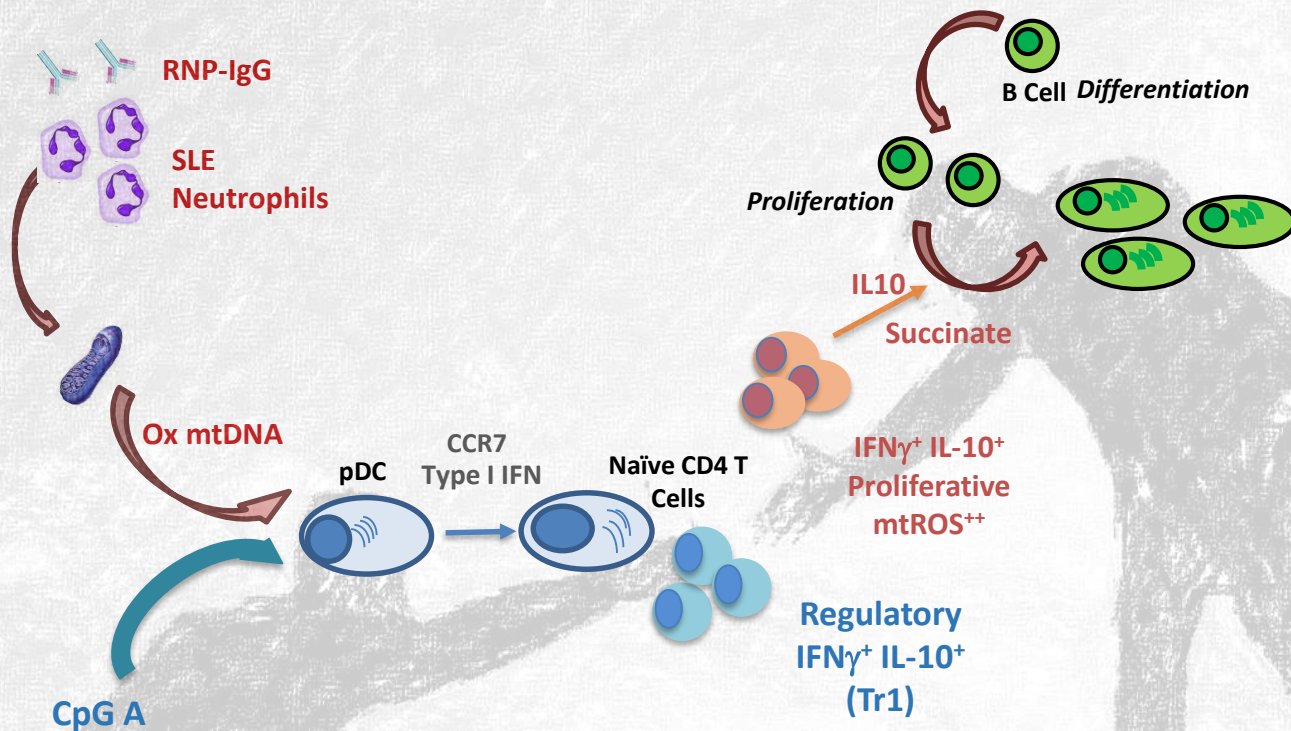
SLE autoantibodies + INTERFERON

INTERFEROGENIC DNA

Simone Caielli



The identification of a neutrophil signature led to the elucidation of novel human neutrophil biology and the discovery of novel adaptive immunity pathways in human SLE

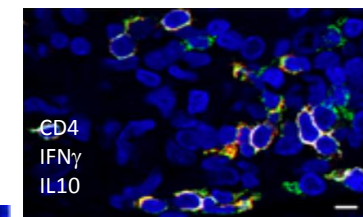
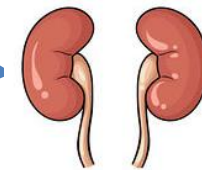
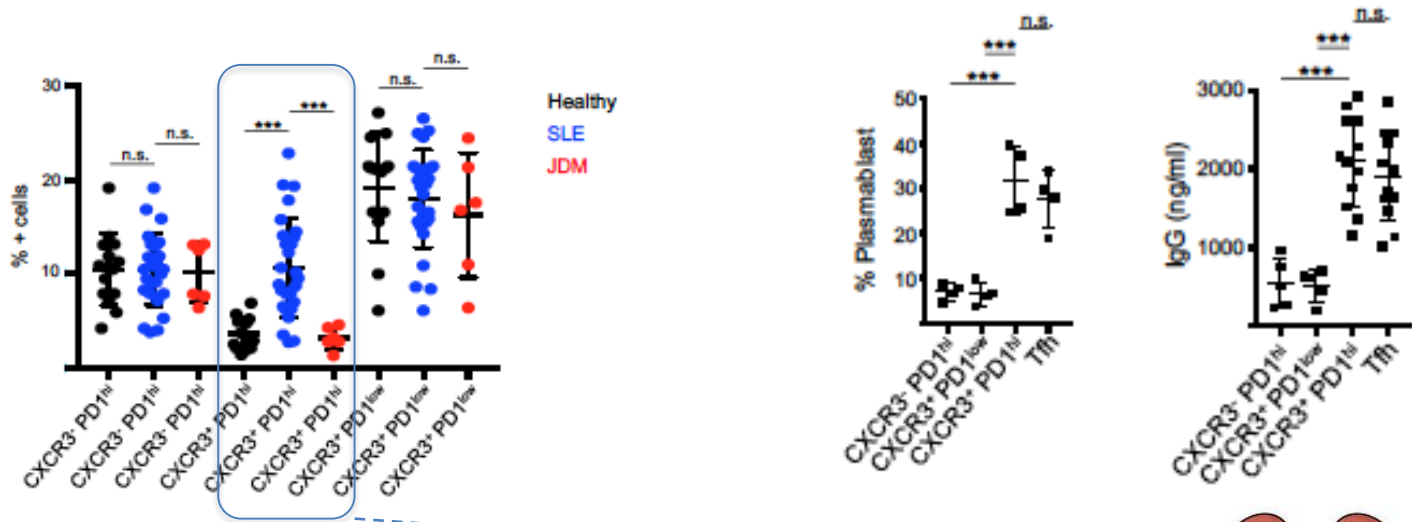


As opposed to Tr1 cells, CD4+ T cells exposed to Ox mtDNA-activated pDCs:

- Are not anergic
- Acquire a Th1-like phenotype characterized by high expression of IFN γ and IL10
- Express high levels of PD1
- Accumulate Succinate and undergo RET; RET generates high amounts of ROS
- *Help B cells independently of IL21 through IL10 + Succinate*

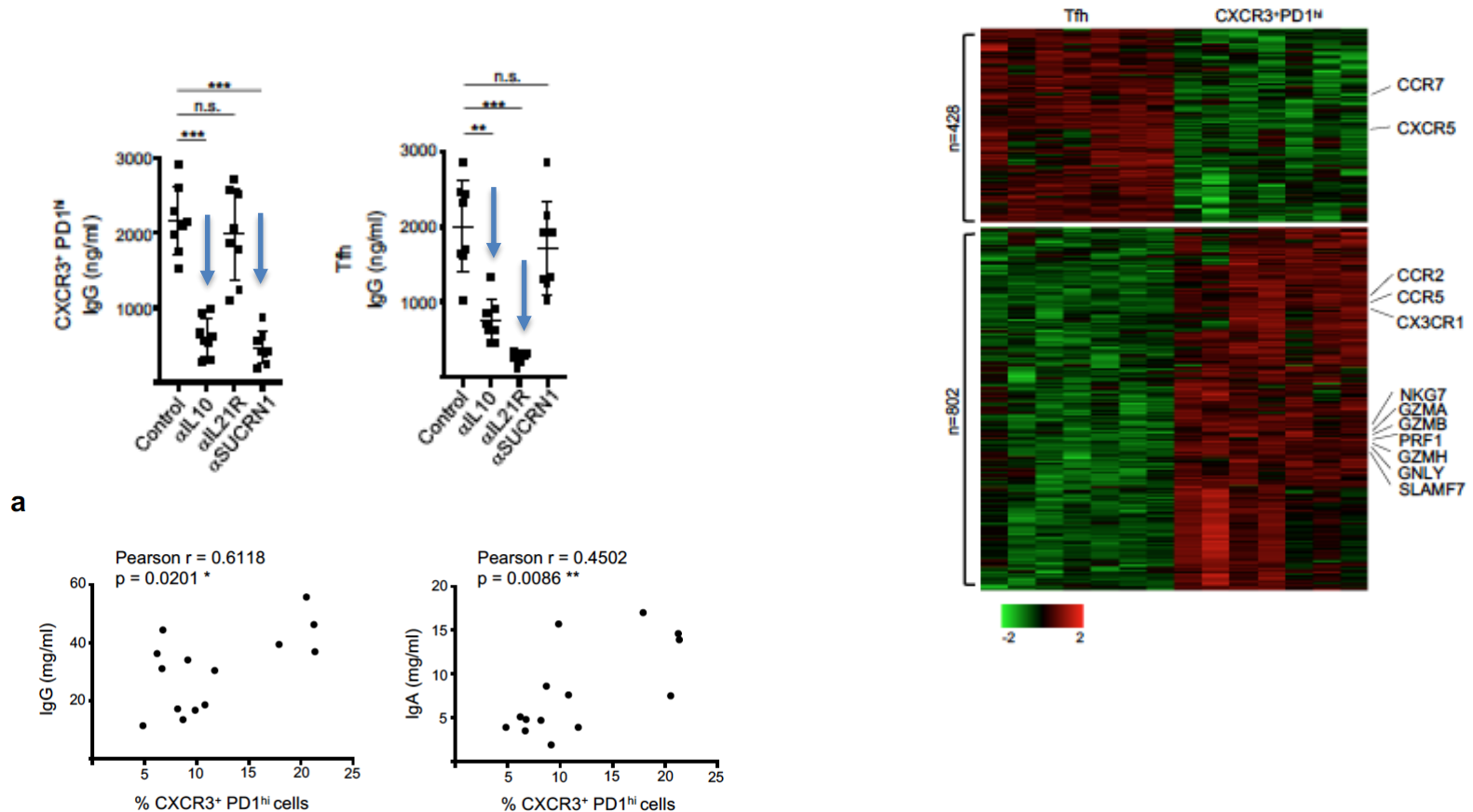
Are these cells relevant to Patients?

A distinct CXCR5⁻ CXCR3⁺ PD1⁺ CD4⁺ T helper cell subset sharing the features of Ox mtDNA CD4⁺ T cells is expanded in SLE blood



Caielli et al., Nat Med 2019

SLE blood CXCR3⁺ PD1^{hi} CD4⁺ T cells help as efficiently as Tfh but through a distinct mechanism



Role in other immune/autoimmune responses?

The Expanding Spectrum of Disease-Associated T helper Cells

T_{PH} HELP IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

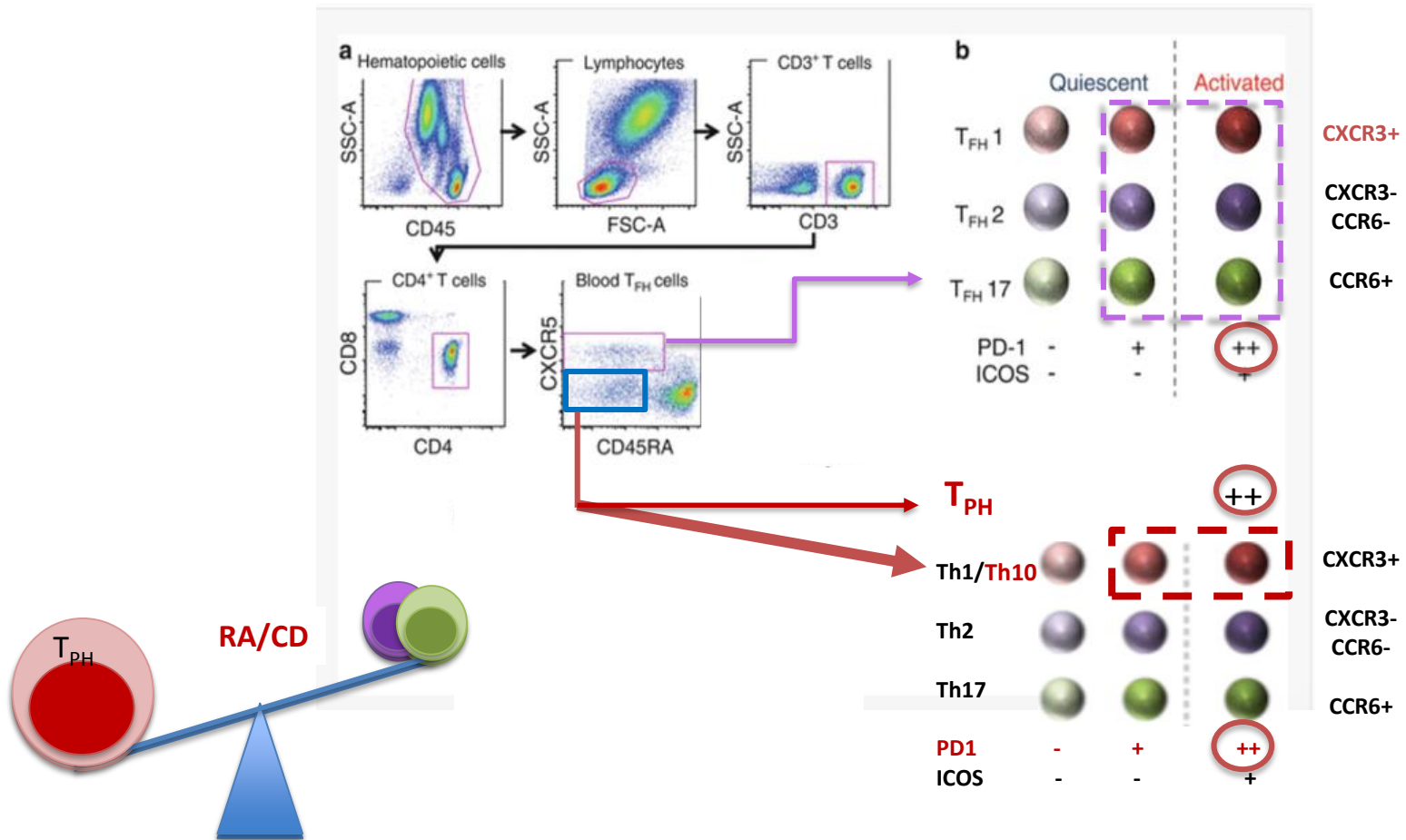
”Like PD-1^{hi}CXCR5⁺ T follicular helper cells, T_{PH} (CXCR5⁻ PD1^{hi} CD4⁺ T cells) induce plasma cell differentiation in vitro through IL-21 secretion and SLAMF5 interaction”



Distinct phenotype of CD4⁺ T cells driving celiac disease identified in multiple autoimmune conditions

Asbjørn Christophersen^{1,2,3,4}, Eivind G. Lund^{1,2,3,14}, Omri Snir^{1,2,3,14}, Elsa Solà^{4,5}, Chakravarthi Kanduri^{1,6}, Shiva Dahal-Koirala^{1,2,3}, Stephanie Zühlke^{1,2,3}, Øyvind Molberg^{2,7}, Paul J. Utz⁴, Mina Rohani-Pichavant⁴, Julia F. Simard⁸, Cornelia L. Dekker⁹, Knut E. A. Lundin^{1,2,10}, Ludvig M. Sollid^{1,2,3,11,15*} and Mark M. Davis^{4,12,13,15*}

The expanding SLE CD4⁺ T cell helper landscape in human autoimmunity



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- Nadine Saad
- Jacob Spitznagle

Patients/Families

Baylor Scott & White System

Lessons Learned

*Transcriptional studies point
towards new targets in SLE:*

*Neutrophils,
Mitochondrial Dysfunction
Extra-cellular Nucleic Acids...*

*Combination Therapies with
DNases/RNases?*

IFN

Link between Innate and Adaptive
Immunity at the core of SLE:

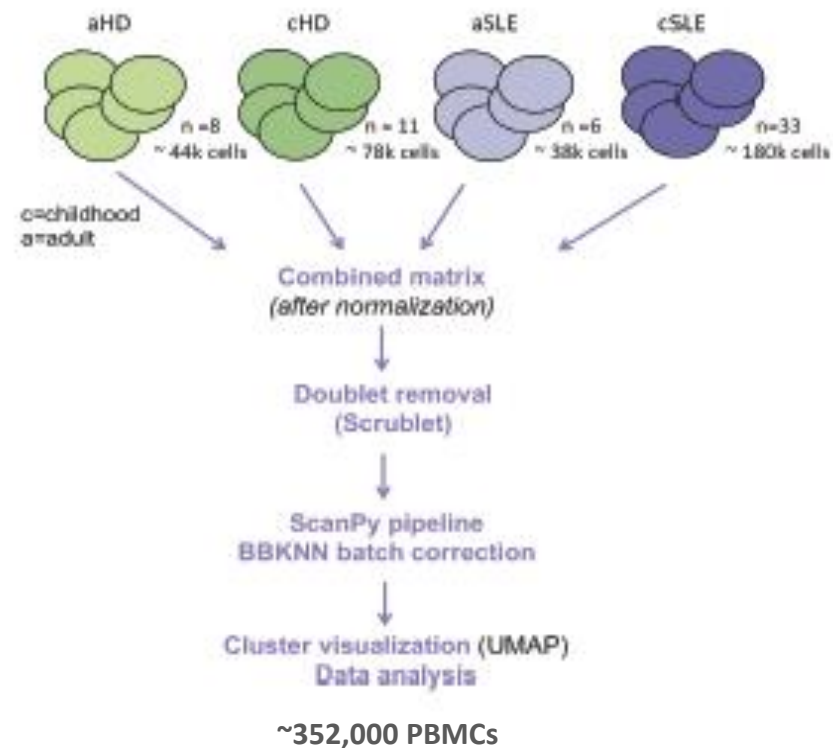
*Novel pathways contributing to antibody production
and tissue damage: TH10*

Rational Trial Design based on

**Molecular
Stratification
of Lupus**

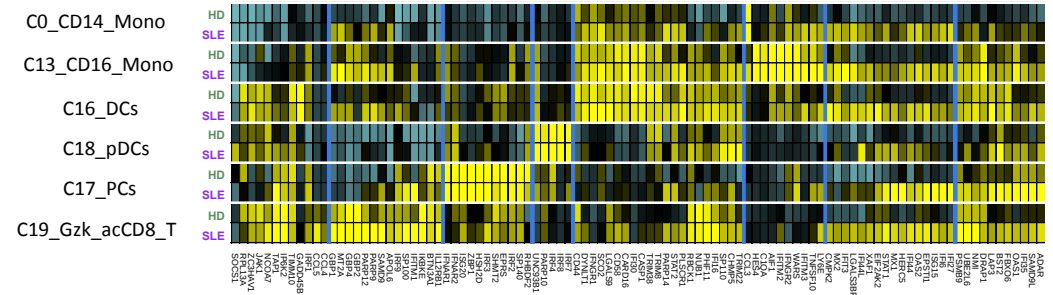
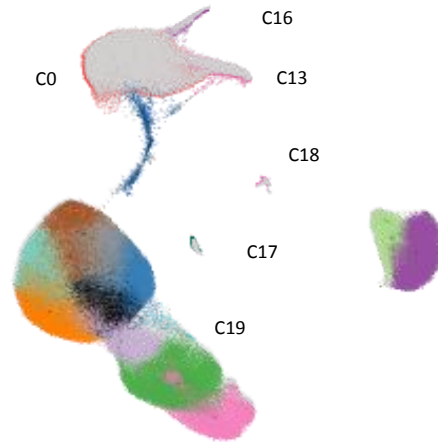
Cellular origin of the Interferon signature?

Increasing the Resolution of SLE Molecular Signatures (From Whole Blood to scRNAseq)



From Whole Blood to Single Cells to unravel the origin of the SLE IFN Signature

A fraction of PBMC Clusters Contribute Disproportionately to the SLE Interferon Signature



Nehar-Belaid et al., Submitted