vivo study. Toll-like receptor (TLR)-stimulated human PBMCs or murine bone marrow-derived dendritic cells were used for in vitro study.

Results Our study demonstrated that DZ2002 exerted a therapeutic effect on NZB/W F1 mice with established nephritis. The mechanism involves the modulation of T cell development in lupus by interfering with TLR-triggered APC function. Further study explored the regulatory mechanisms of SAHH on DC function in both innate and adaptive immune system, using the SAHH inhibitor with definite target and potent immunosuppressive activity.

Conclusions The present issue demonstrated that the reversible SAHH inhibitor DZ2002 effectively ameliorates lupus syndrome in NZB/W F1 mice by regulating TLR signaling-mediated APC responses. This compound is prospective to become a novel drug for SLE treatment with Hcy as a potential biomarker in autoimmune disease.

**108 IGURATIMOD INHIBITS HUMAN B CELL TERMINAL DIFFERENTIATION IN VITRO AND MAY BENEFIT PATIENTS WITH REFRACTORY LUPUS NEPHRITIS**

Q Yan*, Y Ye, X Zhang, C Bao. Renji Hospital- School of Medicine- Shanghai JiaoTong University, Rheumatology, Shanghai, China; Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute Pasteur of Shanghai, Shanghai, China

10.1136/lupus-2017-000215.108

**Abstracts**

**Background and aims** Iguratimod (IGT) is a small molecular immunomodulatory drug and has been approved for treating rheumatoid arthritis. In our previous work, IGT ameliorates lupus-like disease in MRL/lpr mice by inhibiting abnormal B cell differentiation. The aim of this study is to further investigate the effects of IGT on human B cells.

**Methods** We established a set of stimulations to induce naive human B cell into plasmablast (PB) in vitro. We also enrolled 7 patients with refractory lupus nephritis (LN) to assess the potential efficacy of IGT.

**Results** IGT significantly attenuates the generation of CD19 +CD20-CD27hiCD38hi plasma cells upon both BCR-dependant and independent stimulations. IGT affects neither proliferation nor apoptosis of B cell in vitro. In further investigation on B cell differentiation signalling pathways, we identifies that Blimp-1 and Xbp-1 can be remarkably impaired by IGT both in transcriptional and protein level; while Jak/STAT or NF-κB signalling are intact with IGT treatment. For explosive clinical study, seven patients with refractory LN were enrolled and administrated with IGT and steroids. ALL of these patients surprisingly show improved proteinuria after 8 week treatment. One patient quit the treatment because of anaemia. Four patients showed lipid profile deterioration which was adequately controlled with statin.

**Conclusions** Sirolimus can be an alternative treatment option for LN and the long-term results do not suggest excessive adverse effects.

**110 SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF REFRACTORY LUPUS NEPHRITIS WITH SECUKINUMAB IN A PATIENT COMPLICATED WITH Pсорisias VULGARIS**


10.1136/lupus-2017-000215.110

**Background and aims** We report the case of a 62-year-old woman. Psoriasis Vulgaris (Psoriasis) was diagnosed in X-31 on June 11, 2021 by guest. Protected by copyright.

**Methods** Because of renal dysfunction, although CsA was discontinued in May X, psoriasis, renal dysfunction and proteinuria became further worse, she was admitted to hospital in July X. She was diagnosed with SLE with nephritis (WHO IIIA) in X-11. She was treated with high-dose methylprednisolone and cyclosporine A (CsA) to achieve remission. Methylprednisolone was reduced to 4 mg/day.

**Results** In X-11, psoriasis, renal dysfunction and proteinuria were controlled. The SLEDAI score was 16 and psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) score was 16. Although high-dose corticosteroid (1 mg/kg/day) and a concomitant first dose of IV cyclophosphamide (IVCY) were started, anasarca was still observed and S-Cr was increased from 1.98 to 2.85 mg/dL. Because proportion of activated Th17 cells were increased in peripheral blood(PD), and the infiltration of many lymphocytes and IL-17-positive cells in renal interstitium, secukinumab, an antibody against IL-17A, was administered.