both day 14 and day 28 of post induction. Spleen mass were significantly increased in LILRA3 knock-in mice ($p < 0.001$). The proportion of Th2, TFH, germinal center (GC) B, and plasma B cells were increased in knock-in mice ($p < 0.01$), but not Th17 and regulatory T cells. Concentration of serum anti-dsDNA IgG was significantly elevated in knock-in mice ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions Our data indicate that LILRA3 promotes lupus-like disease probably through the excessive expression of Tfh cells and GC B cells, subsequently help for the induction and maintenance of plasma cell differentiation and autoantibody production.

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PATTERNS OF ORGAN INVOLVEMENT IN SLE AND THEIR OUTCOME: A REAL LIFE EXPERIENCE IN A LUPUS CLINIC

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Background Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystem autoimmune disorder predominantly affecting the women of childbearing age. It often manifests with various constitutional symptoms as well as combination of organ systems involvement and outcome varies in different population with available treatment. The present study is to see the patterns of organ involvement and their outcomes at first 6 months with standard treatment.

Methods This was a retrospective study done in lupus clinic of Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh during 2010 to 2016. Patients were included based on ACR lupus diagnostic criteria and had received standard treatment. Outcomes were assessed regularly by clinical features, urinalysis and serum creatinine done in the appropriate cases. Composite endpoint was calculated by using SELENA SLEDAI in all the cases.

Results Among 120 patients, 111 (92.5%) were female, age ranging from 14 to 57 years with a mean of 26.5 ± 10.68 (SD) year. Median follow up was 1.7 years. The most common manifestations were fever (70%), joint pain (72.5%), oral ulceration (49%), alopecia (40%), malar rash (28.3%), photosensitivity (25.8%) and Raynauds phenomenon (19%). Commonly involved major organ-systems were renal (40%), neuropsychiatric (19%), respiratory (14%), cardiac (6.6%) and hematological (6.6%). In lupus nephritis, proteinuria was present in 100% of cases. The other parameters of renal involvements were RBC >5 /HPF and RBC or cellular cast in 37.5%. Serum creatinine was raised in 23 patients (19.17%) with a mean of 1.68 ± 0.96 mg/dl. Renal biopsy was done in 40 (83.3%) cases. The histology showed class-II in 03 (7.5%), Class-III in 03 (7.5%), class-IV in 20 (50%) and class-V in 08 (20%) cases. With standard treatment, major reduction of mean serum creatinine, 24 hours UTP and SLEDAI were observed in most of the cases at least after 6 months. Total flare occurred in 31 (25.8%) among them renal flare was in 10 (8.33%) and non-renal flare in 21 (17.5%). Four SLE patients died during the course of treatment.

Conclusions Renal and central nervous systems are the most commonly involved major organ systems. The overall outcome is favorable with standard treatment.

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TRANS-ANCESTRAL EXCLUSION MAPPING STRATEGY PRIORITISES RISK ALLELES AT IKZF3 WITH INCREASED BIOLOGICAL RELEVANCE

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Background Pinpointing causal risk alleles, carried on extended risk haplotypes, at susceptibility loci for common disease is challenging. We present a novel strategy to prioritise tag-SNPs at risk loci with the highest likelihood of biological relevance for laboratory functional studies. This strategy involves trans-ancestral mapping of risk-haplotypes, MAF-exclusion-mapping of discordant variants, followed by co-localisation of tag-SNPs with epigenetic annotation/identification of allele-specific transcription factor (TF) binding sites, using data from public databases such as RoadMap, ENCODE and HaploRegv4, as a surrogate for causality.

We illustrate the utility of this approach at the Ikaros zinc finger TF IKZF3, with a 194 kb associated European (EUR) SLE haplotype carrying 282 tag-SNPs, extending over multiple genes from the IKZF3 3 flanking-region into the upstream-region of ORMDL3.

Methods Align IKZF3 control haplotypes from our large EUR GWAS and five 1000G super-populations. Compare EUR-African MAF to delineate discordant tag-SNPs. Use SLE Immunochip data to exclude variants exhibiting $>3\%$ MAF and not associated ($p > 0.05$) in African-Americans (AA). Undertake co-localisation analysis, using multiple tools (Coloc-stats web-server), to prioritise risk alleles overlapping DNase I hotspots and chromatin modifications characterising active enhancers and/or promoters in blood cell-types (RoadMap data). Additional evidence of potential function was sought for chromatin looping (3D Genome Browser) and differential TF binding (HaploRegv4).

Results Trans-ancestral mapping reduced the risk-haplotype by 47% to 101 kb and the tag-SNPs by 28% to 140. 26 tag-SNPs exhibited association in both EUR and AA SLE Immunochip cohorts. All 26 variants reside in regions of open chromatin in LCLs. 15 of the tag-SNPs lie within regions involved in chromatin-looping events, bringing together the full-length promoter and I1 of a shorter IKZF3 isoform. We discovered allele-specific binding of Fox family members to risk alleles in the promoter (rs111678394) and variants in I1 of the shorter isoform: rs113730542 and rs112876941.

Conclusions We hypothesise that allele-specific binding of Fox TFs to risk alleles in the promoter and/or I1 of the shorter isoform IKZF3 may independently modulate the expression of both isoforms. Since the shorter isoform lacks the four zinc fingers responsible for DNA binding of Aiolos (E4-6), the shorter isoform is unable to directly bind DNA. Heterodimerisation between the two isoforms may therefore sequester the full-length isoform in a biologically inactive form. If Fox TFs stabilise chromatin loops within IKZF3 in an allele-specific manner, this may provide a mechanism where risk alleles