

Funding Source(s): This research was supported by a grant from the Korea Health Technology R and D Project through the Korea Health Industry Development Institute, funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea (grant number: HI16C0992).

30 ASSOCIATION AND FUNCTIONAL STUDIES OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS OF MFG-E8 GENE IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

Wook-Young Baik*, Ju-Yang Jung, Chang-Hee Suh. *Ajou University School of Medicine*

10.1136/lupus-2019-lsm.30

Background Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease characterized by impaired clearance of apoptotic cells. Milk fat globule epidermal growth factor8 (MFG-E8) is a protein connects between v3 integrin of phagocytic macrophage and phosphatidylserine of apoptotic cell surface. In this study, we determine whether genetic variation of MFG-E8 gene and serum protein concentration are associated with SLE.

Methods Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were genotyped by three steps. At first, we used polymerase chain reaction in 20 patients with SLE and 20 normal controls (NC) for sequencing of a whole MFG-E8 gene in Korean population. Then we screened 12 selected SNPs in 55 SLE and 30 NC. Finally, we used Taq-man probe assay in 225 SLE and 230 NC for genotyping of targeted 5 SNPs. Furthermore, serum MFG-E8 concentrations were analysed in SLE.

Results SLE patient's mean age was 35.7 ± 7.8 years and 92% were women, which is not different from NC. rs2271715's C allele and rs3743388's G allele were shown higher frequency in SLE than NC ($p=0.036$, $p=0.005$, respectively). As the linkage disequilibrium test, rs1878326 and rs1878327 were shown high linkage ($r^2=0.879$). Three haplotypes were found by four SNPs (rs4945, rs1878327, rs2271715, and rs3743388); AACG, CGCG, and CGTC. The CGCG haplotype was significantly higher in patients with SLE compared with NC ($p=0.001$, odds ratio=2.31). rs4945 was associated with erythrocyte sedimentation rate and rs1878327 was associated with alopecia, C-reactive protein, complement 3, anti-double stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (anti-dsDNA) antibody, and systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity score. rs2271715 and rs3743388 were associated with renal disease, cumulated steroid dose, cyclophosphamide and mycophenolate mofetil usage and rs3743388 also was associated with anti-dsDNA antibody. Serum MFG-E8 concentration was shown significantly higher in SLE than NC ($2,030.3 \pm 1,292.3$ pg/mL vs $1,433.0 \pm 946.3$ pg/mL, $p=0.017$).

Conclusions Our data suggest possibility that MFG-E8 rs2271715 and rs3743388 SNP can be involved in susceptibility of SLE. Also, these SNPs are associated with renal disease and disease activity in SLE. Furthermore, rs4945 and rs1878327 polymorphisms may be a marker of disease activity.

Funding Source(s): This research was supported by a grant of the Korea Health Technology R and D Project through the Korea Health Industry Development Institute (KHIDI), funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea (grant number: HI16C0992).

31 MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE THERAPY IN KOREAN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

¹Hyoun-Ah Kim, ¹Ju-Yang Jung, ¹Wook-Young Baik, ²Sang-Heon Lee. ¹Ajou University School of Medicine; ²Konkuk University Medical Center

10.1136/lupus-2019-lsm.31

Background This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of six-session stress reduction program based on mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) among Korean patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) who experienced chronic stress.

Methods In total, 25 patients with SLE were enrolled. The MBCT program comprised two-hour sessions and homework for six weeks. The psychological data were collected through a questionnaire that included the Korean version of the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). We evaluated the effect of the MBCT on disease activity of SLE.

Results The mean scores on BDI-II, BAI, SWLS, and PSS before MBCT were 24.2 ± 10.6 , 19.1 ± 9.7 , 14.7 ± 6.5 , and 20.4 ± 3.82 , respectively. Eighteen patients with SLE completed the MBCT program. After the MBCT, their BDI-II, BAI, and PSS improved; 17.4 ± 13.0 ($p < 0.01$), 13.4 ± 7.7 ($p = 0.04$), and 17.9 ± 4.6 ($p = 0.04$), respectively. However, SWLS score was not changed. There was no difference in disease activity between before and after the MBCT.

Conclusions This study showed preliminary evidence on the use of the MBCT in reducing the anxiety, depression, and stress of patients with SLE but not disease activity of SLE.

Funding Source(s): This research was supported by a grant from the Korea Health Technology R and D Project through the Korea Health Industry Development Institute (KHIDI), funded by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea (Grant Number: HI16C0992).

32 SAFETY, PHARMACOKINETICS AND PHARMACODYNAMICS OF BI 705564, A COVALENT INHIBITOR OF BRUTONS TYROSINE KINASE IN PHASE 1 CLINICAL TRIALS IN HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS

¹Tobias Litzenburger*, ¹Fabian Müller, ²Armin Schultz, ³Elliott Klein, ³Meera Ramanujam, ³Jing Wu, ¹Sabrina Wiebe, ¹Ewald Benediktus, ³Jianan Hui, ³Xiujiang Li, ³Mary Flack, ⁴Steven J Padula, ⁵Sudha Visvanathan, ⁶Jürgen Steffgen, ¹Andreas Hünemeyer. ¹Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH and Co. KG, Biberach, Germany; ²CRS Clinical Research Services Mannheim GmbH; ³Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Ridgefield, CT, USA; ⁴Boehringer Ingelheim International, Ingelheim, Germany; ⁵Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Ridgefield, CT, USA; ⁶Boehringer Ingelheim International, Biberach, Germany

10.1136/lupus-2019-lsm.32

Background The small molecule BI 705564 is a highly selective, covalent and potent inhibitor (B cell CD69 activation $IC_{50}=2.2$ nM) of the Brutons tyrosine kinase (BTK). BTK plays a critical role in the differentiation and function of B cells and myeloid cell lineages and may play a major role in autoimmune diseases. Blocking the BTK pathways may be a promising new treatment of autoimmune diseases like SLE.

Methods BI 705564 has been studied in 43 male healthy volunteers (HV) in a single-blinded, partially randomized, placebo-controlled trial testing single rising doses from 10 to 160 mg. In a double-blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled