

change than SLEDAI. This new index is very promising in the evaluation of a treatment response and in discriminating LDA from remission.

Learning objectives

- Describe definitions of remission in SLE
- Identify patients who can achieve SLE remission
- Identify patients who can achieve SLE LDA

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Plenary II: Novel Therapeutic Approaches to Improve Clinical Outcomes

01 TARGETING TYPE I INTERFERONS

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Evidence that the type I interferon pathway plays an important role in the pathogenesis of SLE has been mounting over the last several decades.^{1–3} Therefore, it was only natural that this pathway be the target of therapeutic interventions in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Although rontalizumab and sifalimumab, the first two monoclonal antibodies directed against interferon alpha to be evaluated in clinical trials, yielded negative and modest clinical trial results, respectively, other pursuits were undertaken that initially proved more successful. Phase II SLE clinical trial data were quite robust with anifrolumab, an antibody to the type I interferon receptor that inhibits all five subtypes of type I interferons.⁴ These results reaffirmed the clinical significance of type I interferons.

This presentation will review various strategies being pursued in order to block the interferon pathway.⁵

Learning objectives

- Describe the role of the type I interferon pathway in the pathogenesis of SLE
- Discuss strategies for inhibiting the type I interferon pathway
- Analyse results of clinical trials in SLE of interferon inhibitors

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02 TARGETING B CELLS AND PLASMA CELLS

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It is almost 20 years since B-cell depletion using rituximab [anti CD20] was introduced for the treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).¹ Despite the failure of two major clinical trials² both the ACR and EULAR guidelines recommend rituximab for the treatment of lupus nephritis and NHS England permits its use more widely.

Well over 50,000 SLE patients worldwide have been treated with rituximab and it seems to be very effective for many haematological, musculoskeletal, dermatological and renal aspects of lupus.³ Increased risk of infection and hypogammaglobinaemia remain concerns.⁴ Newer fully-humanized anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies (e.g. ofatumumab) offer a way forward for those who become allergic to rituximab, which is 20% murine. Research indicates that there are at least two types of anti-CD20 antibodies.

In contrast, anti-plasma cell therapies have been much less widely utilized. Some studies using bortezomib (anti-proteasome) have been reported⁵ and studies with experimental anti CD19 monoclonals are under way. Although significant reductions in autoantibodies (and immunoglobulins) and a rise in serum complement have been noted, precursor B-cells and T-cells largely remain unaffected resulting in a rapid re-population of short-lived plasma cells. This result suggests that this approach will need to be combined with other B-cell therapies.

Learning objectives

- Describe the role anti-CD20 antibodies in the treatment of SLE
- Explain the benefits of rituximab and ofatumumab for patients with SLE
- Discuss utilization of proteasome inhibitors, such as bortezomib, for the treatment of SLE

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03 TARGETING INTERLEUKIN 12/23

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Multiple novel approaches to treating systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in recent years have resulted in the approval of a single B-cell directed therapy, but also in the failure of several promising drug candidates. As many immunological pathways are disrupted in SLE,¹ it was recognized that immunomodulatory drugs approved for other conditions might also be effective in SLE. Grammer *et al.* employed a systematic analysis of existing drugs and found that the interleukin (IL)12/23 antagonist ustekinumab had a relatively high *a priori* likelihood of being effective in SLE.² Thus, IL12 plays an essential role in the activation and function of various T cell subsets seen in the inflammatory infiltrates in the tissues of patients with SLE, including follicular T-helper cells, T-helper-1 cells, and cytotoxic T cells; while IL-23 drives the expansion and survival of pathogenic T-helper-17 cells and decreases IL-2 production thereby diminishing regulatory T cell activity.³ Moreover, in animal models of SLE, the selective deletion of the p40 subunit, which is shared by IL12 and IL23, resulted in decreased disease activity;⁴ and several SLE-risk genes are related to the IL12 pathway. The IL12/23 antagonist monoclonal antibody ustekinumab binds the p40 subunit and thereby interferes with the activity of both IL12 and IL23. It has been approved in many countries for the treatment of psoriatic arthritis, psoriasis and Crohn's disease, and there is extensive clinical experience with the drug in patients with these diseases where the safety profile is considered favorable.

Based on these considerations, a Phase II clinical trial of ustekinumab was conducted in patients with active SLE despite conventional background therapy. The patient population in this trial was reflective of that seen in practice and in most clinical trials, with a large predominance of women and the most commonly affected organ systems being the skin and the joints. In the 24 week randomized, controlled portion of the trial, a statistically significant difference was seen in the response rate of patients on ustekinumab versus placebo. Thus, in the ustekinumab group 62% of patients achieved the SRI-4 *versus* 33% in the placebo group ($p=0.0057$).⁵ Differences favoring ustekinumab were also demonstrated for some other outcomes such as the individual measures for skin and joint involvement and the number of flares. After Week 24, all patients continued on active ustekinumab treatment. At Week 48, the original ustekinumab group had maintained the responses, while the original placebo group showed improved outcomes. The safety and tolerability of ustekinumab in this relatively small trial were consistent with the much larger experience in other diseases and generally good. A Phase III

clinical trial to confirm and extend these results is currently underway (NCT03517722).

Learning objectives

- Explain the significance of the IL12/23 pathway in the pathogenesis of SLE
- Describe the existing evidence for ustekinumab treatment in SLE
- Discuss the potential for IL12/23 blockade in the future treatment of SLE

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04 TARGETING NOVEL INTRACELLULAR PATHWAYS

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Systemic lupus erythematosus SLE is characterised by abnormalities in cellular and humoral immunity, while disturbances in cytokine production became very clear in recent years. Identification of increased IL-6, IL-17, IL-12 and IL-23, BAFF, and especially type I IFN production by different cell types, provided the rationale for targeting these cytokines and their corresponding cytokine receptors using biologics. Since these cytokine activate various intracellular pathways, such as Jak/Stat signaling, activation of the Nf κ B or using spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk), Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK), small molecules inhibiting these pathways are being investigated in various clinical studies. It should be emphasised that most of the above mentioned intracellular pathways may vary between different immune cells and tissues and can have interactions which have not been fully delineated. However, certain strategies target multiple key pathways along with inhibiting various cytokines (multiple targeting therapy)¹ which holds the promise to cover broadly heterogeneous SLE, a therapeutic principle that has already been introduced in antihypertensive and ant infectious treatment algorithms.

As a first example in patients with SLE, treatment with the Jak1/Jak2 blocking agent (jakinib) baricitinib showed improvements of skin and joint manifestations among patients with a daily dose of 4 mg/d but less pronounced under 2 mg/d in a Phase II trial over 24 weeks.² Another Phase Ib/IIa trial using tofacitinib as Jak1/Jak3 selective inhibitor in SLE has been reported without substantial safety concerns and early signs of efficacy.³ In addition to jakinib in studies with SLE, there are also trials of inhibitors of other pathways (BTK, Syk etc.) that hold promise for a new era of more efficacious and well tolerated therapies that may address the current and substantial need for the effective treatment of SLE.