prendisone, antimalarials, and immunosuppressants, respectively.

Conclusions In a real-life cohort of SLE patients, clinical remission is consistently defined by applying either SLE-DAS, DORIS or Doria criteria. SLE-DAS definition is more straightforward, as it does not require the PGA or additional manifestations not included in SLEDAI.

Background/Purpose The definition of an accurate target for a treat to target (T2T) approach in SLE has been challenging over the past years. Recently four definitions of remission were presented by the international DORIS task force comprising the parameters clinical activity (cSLEDAI), steroid dose, immunosuppressive therapy, serology and physician global assessment (PGA). In particular the PGA, its threshold and general utility have been and still are discussed controversially. It was our aim to evaluate the added value of PGA in remission assessment.

Methods In this monocentric cross-sectional study, patients with SLE according to the 1997 American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria were enrolled and assessed between September 2016 and December 2017. Two different definitions of remission were applied. The internationally accepted DORIS remission and a modified DORIS remission excluding PGA. Factors influencing PGA were assessed in the entire cohort. Regression analyses were used to establish differences between patients in DORIS and modified DORIS remission.

Results A total of 233 patients were included (87.6% female), 98 (41.9%) patients fulfilled any of the four DORIS remission definitions while 154 (66.1%) patients were in modified DORIS remission (PGA was excluded). In general, PGA rating was dependent on disease activity (clinical SLEDAI; p<0.0001), depression (Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale; p=0.049), pain reported by the patient (numeric rating scale; p<0.0001) and hypocomplementemia (p<0.0001). Damage (SLICC damage index, SDI) did not influence PGA (p=0.98). Both, DORIS and modified DORIS remission were associated with lower damage (β=0.26 vs p=0.003), lower pain on NRS (p=0.001 vs. p=0.013), normal complement (p=0.0005 vs p=0.005) and better illness perception (p=0.006 vs p=0.023). Patients in modified DORIS remission tendedentially received more often immunosuppressive therapy (p=0.046).

Conclusions Exclusion of PGA in remission assessment led to an increase of patients in remission. Clinical parameters and factors associated with DORIS remission vs. modified DORIS remission were similar, hence the added value of PGA in our cohort regarding remission assessment is questionable. PGA remains an option for treating physicians to contribute their own opinion and experience and to not rely on objective measures only. The use and especially the correct threshold of PGA for remission still has to be discussed.
Background/Purpose Pathogenic antibody-secreting cells (ASC) are poorly characterized in human lupus nephritis (LN). Our objective was to compare the single cell molecular signature of ASC in kidney and urine from patients with active LN, either untreated or after immunosuppressive therapy failure.

Methods ASC were identified by anti-CD138 staining on fixed renal biopsies from patients with active LN. We sorted single-ASC from fresh renal biopsies to perform gene expression profiling. ASC transcriptional program from urine of untreated LN patients was assessed at diagnosis and after a prospective follow up during induction therapy.

Results Interstitial infiltrates of CD138+ ASC were found in untreated (N=15) and refractory patients (N=6). Single cell molecular signature of kidney ASC from untreated patients revealed that these cells were mostly plasmablasts and contrasted with ASC signature from patients with mycophenolate mofetil failure that expressed long-lived plasma cells genes and clustered with long-lived bone marrow ASC from healthy donors. A plasmablast signature was observed in urine ASC at diagnosis, similar to their kidney counterpart. The concentration of urine ASC from 22 untreated patients correlated with ISN/RPS classification, with higher concentration in class IV patients (p<0.01).

Conclusion These results suggest that plasmablasts infiltrate kidney of untreated LN patients, while kidney long-lived ASC may contribute to the failure of immunosuppressive therapy.

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O20 MARGINAL ZONE B CELL DEVELOPMENT FROM EARLY T2 PROGENITORS IS DEFECTIVE IN LUPUS NEPHRITIS

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Background Marginal zone B cells (MZB) are a distinct B cell subset but the site and nature of their differentiation in humans is not understood. In mice, MZB are formed from transitional T2 cells shortly after exit from the bone marrow into the blood. Here we demonstrate a human MZB maturational axis that emerges at the T2 stage and gives rise to a gut homing IgMhi branch that is functionally and phenotypically distinct. The depletion of this branch in patients with LN affirms its existence in health, but also has important disease implications, such as the susceptibility of LN patients to pneumococcal infections and diminished B regulatory responses seen in the disease.

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O21 ANALYSIS OF B-CELL INFILTRATES AND TERTIARY LYMPHOID ORGAN IN LUPUS NEPHRITIS

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Background Renal impairment is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in systemic lupus erythematosus. Tertiary lymphoid organs (TLO) are organized lymphoid structures that develop in response to inflammatory signals from tissues. They may organize into a functional ectopic germinal center. Their pathogenic role in the evolution of kidney function in lupus nephritis remains uncertain.

Method To assess the correlation between tertiary lymphoid organs and B-cell infiltrates and the severity and outcome of kidney function, we conducted a retrospective study of renal biopsy in patients with lupus nephritis. Immunophenotyping of the cell infiltrate was evaluated by immunohistochemistry. We assessed the B-cell infiltrate with a semi-quantitative score.

Results 18 adult patient biopsies identified over the 10-year period met the inclusion criteria.

Immunophenotyping of the inflammatory infiltrate was performed in 17 patients. There was no inflammatory infiltrate in 3 patients. Scattered T and B cells were found in 4 patients and 40% of patients showed organized clusters of T and B lymphocytes (grade 3 and 4 infiltration) with TLO in 2 biopsies. 9 of the 18 patients went into complete renal remission. Off the 12 patients with unorganized inflammatory infiltrates (grade 0, 1, 2), 7 patients (58.3%) achieved recovery. In contrast, 2 out of 5 patients (40%) with organized infiltrates (3 and 4) reached complete renal remission (p=0.44). The time to renal remission was longer in patient with unorganized infiltration than those with organized infiltrate (median time over 24 vs. 18.9 months respectively, p=0.24) (figure 1). Of