manifestations of systemic LE (SLE). The typical histopathologic pattern in CLE/SLE is interface dermatitis, which can also be observed in dermatomyositis (DM). While LE may affect any organ system, DM most commonly affects muscles and skin.

The aim of this study was to investigate the whole proteome of skin inflammatory foci in the cohort of CLE and DM patients in a comparative, hypothesis-free manner and identify disease-unique molecular mechanisms.

Methods CLE (n=6), DM (n=5) patients and controls (n=6) were recruited at diagnosis or disease exacerbation. Skin biopsies were acquired, examined by a pathologist and selected inflammatory foci were laser micro-dissected. The total protein content was analyzed by mass-spectrometry, further analysis was performed by string-db.org platform. Certain proteomic findings were confirmed by immunohistochemistry (IHC).

Results CLE infiltrates were more protein rich in comparison to DM lesions. There ratio of 5x upregulated proteins in LE/DM was 60, while ratio for DM/LE was 13. Our results confirmed high abundance of (IFN)-regulated proteins both in CLE and DM, including: IFIT1, IFIT2, IFIT3, MX1, MX2, OAS2, OAS3, STAT1, STAT2, DDX58, DDX60 and EIF2AK2. Proteins expressed differentially in CLE covered complement components (C1b), including membrane attack complex (MAC) (C5, C6, C7, C8A and B) and complement regulators (CFHR1, CFHR2, CFHR5), as well as regulators of coagulation: thrombosphindin 2 (THBS2), thrombin (F2), fibrinogen (F12) and annexin A3 (ANXA3). Importantly, we identified interleukin (IL) -16 as the only detectable and highly abundant cytokine in the CLE lesions and confirmed this finding by IHC.

Conclusions Our data confirm evidence on IFN-regulated processes in CLE/SLE. Importantly, we identified IL-16 as a novel cytokine most strongly upregulated locally in the skin lesions. Moreover, we identified activation of MAC, complement regulating proteins as well as involvement of coagulation/fibrinolysis system. The study brings information on novel pathways involved in the inflammatory foci of the skin lesions in CLE patients. Our findings are of interest in further search of new therapeutic targets.

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**Abstracts**

**Abstract O33 Figure 1**

Conclusions Our results highlight the usefulness of per-protocol repeat biopsies as an integral part of the treatment evaluation, also in patients who have shown adequate clinical response.

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**Abstract O34**

VARIANTS IN BANK1 ARE ASSOCIATED WITH LUPUS NEPHRITIS

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Background Lupus Nephritis (LN) is a cause of significant morbidity in SLE. While the genetic background to SLE has been well characterized, less is known about genes predisposing to LN.
Methods The study consisted of 2886 SLE patients, including 947 (33%) with LN. The discovery cohort (Sweden, n=1091) and replication cohort 1 (US, n=962) were genotyped on the Immunochip and replication cohort 2 (Norway/Denmark, n=833) on a custom array chip. Allele frequencies were compared between patients with LN and LN-negative patients. SNPs with a p-value <0.001 in the LN vs LN-negative analysis in the discovery cohort (nSNPs=139) were analyzed in replication cohort 1. Ten SNPs associated to LN (p<0.0002) in the discovery cohort were genotyped in replication cohort 2. A Bonferroni-corrected p-value of <1.0×10⁻⁶ correcting for 48,000 independent SNPs was considered significant.

Results In the discovery cohort, strong association to LN was found with several highly linked SNPs in BANK1, with the top signal in the intronic SNP rs4699261 (p=9.9×10⁻⁵, OR 0.66). The association was also present in replication cohort 1 (p=9.5×10⁻⁴). In a meta-analysis of the discovery and replication cohort 1, a total of 20 SNPs in BANK1 were associated to LN with the highest signal in rs4699261 (p=3.3×10⁻⁷). There was a tendency towards association in replication cohort 2 (p=0.05) and in a meta-analysis of all cohorts, the association with BANK1 was strengthened (p=1.7×10⁻⁷).

Conclusion BANK1 variations are associated with LN in patients with SLE. Upregulated BANK1 expression in renal biopsies from LN patients has previously been shown, however the exact role of BANK1 in LN pathogenesis remains to be elucidated.

Abstract 035 Table 1 Renal responses at week 76 by depletion status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obinutuzumab</th>
<th>Obinutuzumab</th>
<th>Placebo group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sustained depletion (N=32)</td>
<td>detectable B-cells (N=20)</td>
<td>(N=62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRR</td>
<td>50%**</td>
<td>35%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified CRR</td>
<td>72%**</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORR</td>
<td>66%***</td>
<td>45%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eleven patients in the obinutuzumab group with insufficient data to determine depletion status are excluded.

* P < 0.2 vs. placebo group
** P < 0.05 vs. placebo group
*** P < 0.001 vs. placebo group

CRR = complete renal response, which required UPCR <0.5 with serum creatinine ≤ the upper limit of normal and not increased >15% from baseline with <10 RBCs/HPF and no RBC casts.

Modified CRR = UPCR < 0.5 with normal serum creatinine.

ORR = overall renal response, which required either CRR or partial renal response: ≥50% reduction in UPCR from baseline to <1 (<3 if baseline UPCR ≥3) with serum creatinine not increased >15% from baseline and ≤50% increase in urinary RBCs (or <10 RBCs/HPF).