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Article

Autoimmunity

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Abnormal germinal center reactions in systemic lupus erythematosus demonstrated by blockade of CD154-CD40 interactions

See the related Commentary beginning on page 1480.

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To determine the role of CD154-CD40 interactions in the B cell overactivity exhibited by patients with active systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), CD19⁺ peripheral B cells were examined before and after treatment with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8). Before treatment, SLE patients manifested activated B cells that expressed CD154, CD69, CD38, CD5, and CD27. Cells expressing CD38, CD5, or CD27 disappeared from the periphery during treatment with anti-CD154 mAb, and cells expressing CD69 and CD154 disappeared from the periphery during the post-treatment period. Before treatment, active-SLE patients had circulating CD38^{bright} Ig-secreting cells that were not found in normal individuals. Disappearance of this plasma cell subset during treatment was associated with decreases in anti-double-stranded DNA (anti-dsDNA) Ab levels, proteinuria, and SLE disease activity index. Consistent with this finding, peripheral B cells cultured in vitro spontaneously proliferated and secreted Ig in a manner that was inhibited by anti-CD154 mAb. Finally, the CD38^{+/++}IgD⁺, CD38⁺⁺⁺, and CD38⁺IgD⁻ B cell subsets present in the peripheral blood also disappeared following treatment with humanized anti-CD154. Together, these results indicate that patients with active lupus nephritis exhibit abnormalities in the peripheral B cell compartment that are consistent with intensive germinal center activity, are driven via CD154-CD40 interactions, and may reflect or contribute to the propensity of these patients to produce autoantibodies.

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Introduction

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by the production of multiple autoantibodies and by B cell hyperactivity that may either reflect intrinsic abnormalities or result from immunoregulatory defects in other cell types (1–4). Intrinsic or extrinsic perturbations of B cell maturation may permit generation, activation, differentiation, and clonal expansion of B cells that secrete pathogenic autoantibodies. Maturation of Ab responses

occurs within germinal centers (GCs). Following activation in an antigen- and MHC-restricted manner, CD154-expressing T cells initiate the GC reaction by engaging CD40-expressing pre-switch IgD⁺ or post-switch IgD⁻ B cells, thereby inducing them to express early-activation markers (CD69 and CD154) and differentiation markers (CD38, CD5, and CD27) (5–10) and to proliferate rapidly to form IgD⁺ primary or IgD⁻ secondary follicles, more commonly referred to as GCs (11). Previous studies have defined functional B cell subsets from inflamed secondary lymphoid tissue, such as tonsil (12–21), or the periphery of active-SLE patients (22–29) by expression of CD27 and CD5, as well as IgD and CD38. Specifically, B cells that are bright for CD38, CD27, or CD5 have been shown to be Ig-secreting plasma cells, and cells expressing a low level of CD38, CD27, or CD5 have been shown to be memory-cell intermediates in the differentiation pathway to Ig-secreting plasma cells. Homotypic CD154-CD40 B cell interactions are essential for maintenance of ongoing GC reactions as well as for the differentiation of intermediates in the pathway to Ig-secreting plasma cells, such as from GCs to memory cells and from reactivated memory cells to Ig-secreting plasma cells (5, 30–38). The observation that T and B cells in

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Nonstandard abbreviations used: systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE); germinal center (GC); double-stranded DNA (dsDNA); phycoerythrin (PE); tricolor (TC; PE-Cyochrome 5); intracytoplasmic (IC); mean fluorescence intensity (MFI); SLE disease activity index (SLEDAI).

the periphery of active-SLE patients spontaneously express CD154 suggests that GCs are abnormally releasing activated lymphocytes into the periphery, implying overactivity of GC reactions. Blocking CD154-CD40 interactions in vivo with humanized anti-CD154 (BG9588, 5c8) mAb in active-SLE patients may, therefore, interfere with the induction and maintenance of these ongoing GC reactions that produce autoantigen-specific memory and Ig-secreting plasma cells. The purpose of this study was to determine whether blocking CD154-CD40 interactions in vivo with a humanized mAb to CD154 (BG9588, 5c8) would interfere with the abnormal B cell activation in patients with active SLE and would also ameliorate signs and symptoms of the disease.

Methods

Patients and clinical data. The design of the clinical trial, including selection and exclusion of patients as well as preparation and administration of the humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8; Biogen Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA) and clinical monitoring, has been described (39, 40). Briefly, BG9588 consists of the complementarity-determining regions of the murine anti-human CD154 mAb 5c8, combined with human variable-region and framework-region residues and IgG1 and κ heavy and light chains, respectively. It was infused at a concentration of 20 mg/kg at weeks 0, 2, 4, 8, and 12 (Table 1). Patients receiving hydroxychloroquine were allowed to continue their therapy during the treatment period at a constant level (Table 1). Prednisone was tapered according to a predetermined schedule during the treatment period, beginning 1 month after the first dose of humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) (40). The trial was prematurely terminated because of an increased frequency of thromboembolic events in patients in centers outside of the

NIH. A total of six patients were treated at the Clinical Center of the NIH. This report describes four patients who received three or more infusions of humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8). All four female patients described in this article (age 34 ± 7 years, range 25–45 years) fulfilled the American College of Rheumatology criteria (41), had active lupus nephritis for 2.7–8 years before entry into the trial with mean proteinuria levels of 3.2 ± 1.4 g/24 h (range 1.7–4.9 g/24 h), and were positive for anti-double-stranded DNA (anti-dsDNA) Ab (188.5 ± 355.0 IU/ml, range 9.4–981.0 IU/ml, normal value <3.6 IU/ml). Active nephritis was defined as a renal biopsy showing proliferative lupus nephritis within 5 years before the first dose of humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8), proteinuria of at least 1.0 g/d at two separate screening visits, and any one of the following four criteria at each of the two screening visits: (a) anti-dsDNA Ab greater than twice the upper limit of normal (normal value <3.6 IU/ml); (b) complement protein 3 (C3) less than 80 mg/dl; (c) hematuria greater than 5 rbc's per high-power field; and (d) granular or rbc casts detected on urine analysis. Patient characteristics, concomitant treatment, and anti-CD154 schedules of treatment and assessment are summarized in Table 1.

Cell preparation and purification. PBMCs were obtained from non-autoimmune, healthy normal volunteers ($n = 8$) by centrifugation of collected heparinized blood over diatrizoate/Ficoll gradients (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Missouri, USA). PBMCs from the four active-SLE patients were obtained following collection of peripheral blood in vacutainer citrated cell-preparation tubes (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, California, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Tonsillar mononuclear cells ($n = 5$ –22) were obtained as described previously (5). Briefly, tonsils were minced and digested in RPMI containing 210 U/ml collagenase

Table 1
Patient characteristics

Patient	Ethnicity	Disease/ Nephritis duration (yr)	Clinical involvement	SLEDAI/ Anti-DNA (IU/ml)/Proteinuria (g/24 h)	Concomitant treatment	Anti-CD154 treatment schedule	Anti-CD154 assessment schedule
1 (45 yr, F)	Caucasian	8/8	Type IV GN, arthritis, malar rash, hematologic	12/23.9/4.85	Prednisone 25 mg qd	0, 2, 4, 8, 12 weeks	0, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 weeks plus 3 and 20 months after final treatment
2 (31 yr, F)	Caucasian	9/7	Type III GN, arthritis, malar rash	8/31.6/1.67	Prednisone 5 mg qd, HCLQ 400 mg qd	0, 2, 4, 8 weeks	0, 2, 4, 8, 12 weeks plus 20 months after final treatment
3 (25 yr, F)	African-American	8/7.5	Type IV GN, arthritis, rash, pericarditis	8/9.4/4.42	Prednisone 20 mg qd, HCLQ 400 mg qd	0, 2, 4, 8 weeks	0, 2, 4, 8, 12 weeks plus 2 months after final treatment
4 (35 yr, F)	Asian	5/2.7	Type IV GN, arthritis, malar rash, pleuritis, subacute cutaneous LE, photosensitivity	18/981/1.85	Prednisone 30 mg qd, HCLQ 400 mg qd	0, 2, 4 weeks	0, 2, 4 weeks plus 20 months after final treatment

F, female; GN, glomerulonephritis; LE, lupus erythematosus; qd, four times a day; HCLQ, hydroxychloroquine.

type I (Worthington Biochemical Corp., Lakewood, New Jersey, USA) and 90 U/ml DNase (Sigma-Aldrich) for 30 minutes at 37°C. Following filtration through a wire mesh, the cells were washed twice in 20% FBS/RPMI and once in 10% FBS-RPMI before centrifugation over diatrizoate/Ficoll gradients.

In some cases, B cells were negatively selected on a magnetic column (StemCell Technologies, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) after staining with a mixture of dextran cross-linked mAb specific for glycophorin A, CD2, CD3, CD14, CD16, CD33, and CD56, followed by exposure to a magnetic colloid covalently linked to anti-dextran mAb. The resultant population of B cells was analyzed by flow cytometry and found to be more than 97% positive for sIg (FITC-conjugated anti-polyvalent Ig Ab; Caltag, Burlingame, California, USA). Alternatively, PBMCs were stained with phycoerythrin-conjugated (PE-conjugated) anti-CD19 (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, California, USA) and sorted for the CD19⁺ population using the FACSVantage SE (Becton Dickinson).

Analysis of B cell function. B cells were cultured (1 × 10⁵ per well) in U-bottom microtiter plates (Costar-Corning Inc., Corning, New York, USA) in RPMI (Life Technologies Inc., Grand Island, New York, USA) supplemented with penicillin G (200 U/ml), gentamicin (10 µg/ml), and 10% FCS. For analysis of the effects of CD154, cells were incubated in the presence of a previously described saturating concentration of 10 µg/ml (5) of the mouse anti-CD154 mAb (5c8; a kind gift from Biogen Inc.) or an isotype-matched control Ab (P1.17; mouse IgG2a; American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia, USA). In some cases, the humanized mouse anti-human CD154 mAb used in the clinical trial, or pooled human Ig (Sandoglobulin; Novartis, East Hanover, New Jersey, USA) as a control, was used.

To measure proliferation as assessed by DNA synthesis, cells were incubated in duplicate for various periods at 37°C with 1 µCi [³H]TdR present for the last 18 hours of culture. Cells were harvested onto glass filter paper, and [³H]TdR incorporation was determined by liquid scintillation spectroscopy.

IgM and IgG from pooled supernatants were analyzed by ELISA. Polystyrene microtiter plates were coated with capture Ab by incubation overnight at 37°C. After washing and blocking, coated plates were incubated with serial dilutions of standards or appropriately diluted culture supernatants for 16 hours at 37°C. Washed plates were incubated with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-human IgM or IgG Ab for 1–2 hours at 37°C. After addition of substrate (*o*-phenylenediamine or chlorophenolred-β-D-galactopyranoside), the development of colored reaction product was quantitated using an ELISA reader.

Flow cytometric analysis. For analysis of activation-antigen expression, PBMCs were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-IgD (Caltag Laboratories Inc.), Tri-Color (TC; PE-Cychrome 5)-conjugated anti-CD19 (Caltag Laboratories Inc.), APC-conjugated anti-CD38

(Becton Dickinson), and PE-conjugated mAb against CD69 (Becton Dickinson) or CD154 (89-76; Becton Dickinson) as previously described (5). In some cases, CD154 was identified by staining with unconjugated anti-CD154 (5c8; Biogen Inc.) followed by PE-conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig as previously described (5). Alternatively, PBMCs were stained with a combination of FITC-conjugated anti-IgD, PE-conjugated anti-CD19 (Becton Dickinson), and TC-conjugated anti-CD5 (Caltag Laboratories Inc.); a combination of FITC-conjugated anti-CD27 (Becton Dickinson), PE-conjugated anti-IgD (PharMingen), and TC-conjugated anti-CD19; or a combination of FITC-conjugated anti-IgD, PE-conjugated anti-IgM, and TC-conjugated anti-CD19. Cells were stained with mAb according to the manufacturer's instructions in PBS with 1% BSA at 4°C for 30 minutes. Cells were washed and resuspended in PBS with 1% BSA before analysis with FACScalibur (Becton Dickinson). PAINT-A-GATE and CellQuest (Becton Dickinson) were used to analyze data generated by flow cytometry.

To determine the presence of Ig-secreting plasma cells and the cell cycle status of B cells, cells were fixed and permeabilized with FACSjuice or fixed with FACSlyse (Becton Dickinson) for 10 minutes in the dark at room temperature, washed with 1% BSA/PBS, and stained with FITC-conjugated goat F(ab')₂ anti-human Ig or IgD (Caltag) and APC-conjugated anti-CD38 mAb. Cells were incubated with hypotonic propidium iodide solution to identify the presence of apoptotic cells and cells in cycle. The percentage of cells that were positive for intracytoplasmic (IC) Ig and the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of IC Ig expression were determined using the CellQuest and PAINT-A-GATE programs (Becton Dickinson). Specifically, IC Ig expression was determined by subtraction of the histogram representing the combination of surface and IC Ig expression in permeabilized cells.

PCR analysis of CD154 mRNA. CD19⁺ B cells were sorted from PBMCs stained with fluorochrome-conjugated anti-CD19 into 96-well PCR plates (Robbins Scientific Corp., Sunnyvale, California, USA) using a FACSVantage flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson). Total RNA was extracted using the RNeasy RNA isolation kit (QIAGEN Inc., Chatsworth, California, USA). From each patient, 0.1 × 10⁶ sorted B cells were used for RNA preparation. Contaminating genomic DNA was removed using RQ1 RNase-free DNase (Promega Corp., Madison, Wisconsin, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. For conversion of mRNA into cDNA, SuperScript II Reverse Transcriptase (Life Technologies Inc.) was used according to the manufacturer's instructions. The following sequences of oligonucleotides were used as primers for the amplification of cDNA: CD154 sense, 5'-AGTCAGGC-CGTTGCTAGTCAGT-3'; CD154 antisense, 5'-GGAAACAATGGAGACTGCAGGTA-3'; CD154 nested sense, 5'-AGTCAGGCCGTTGCTAGTCAGT-3'; CD154 nested antisense, 5'-TTATGAGGAGTGGGCAGGCTCAG-3'; CD40 sense, 5'-GCAGGCACAAACAAGACTGA-3'; CD40 anti-

sense, 5'-CGACTCTCTTTGCCATCCTC-3'; CD40 nested sense, 5'-GCCAAGAAGCCAACCAATAA-3'; CD40 nested antisense, 5'-CGACTCTCTTTGCCATCCTC-3'; β -actin sense, 5'-GTCCTCTCCAAGTCCACACA-3'; β -actin antisense, 5'-TGGTCTCAAGTCAGTGACAGGTAA-3'; β -actin nested sense, 5'-GTCCTCTCCAAGTCCACACA-3'; β -actin nested antisense, 5'-CTCAAGTTGGGGGACAAAAAG-3'.

Statistics. Data are shown as the mean \pm SEM and were tested for statistical significance using the Student's *t* test. Statistical significance in the figures and tables is indicated with pairs of symbols denoting specific comparisons.

Results

SLE B cells express functionally active CD154. Whereas T and B cells from the periphery of normal, non-autoimmune volunteers were largely unactivated and CD154-negative, CD154 was spontaneously expressed on the surface of B and T cells from the periphery of active-SLE patients at similar densities (Figure 1a). Notably, in a separately analyzed active-SLE patient who was not part of the humanized anti-CD154 mAb treatment study, CD154 spontaneously expressed on the surface of active-SLE B cells was equivalently identified by the 5c8 clone of anti-CD154 (Biogen Inc.) or a commercially available anti-CD154 mAb (89-76; Becton Dickinson) (Figure 1b). Whereas highly purified B cells from the periphery of normal, non-autoimmune volunteers did not proliferate or secrete Ig when cultured alone in vitro, cultured peripheral B cells from active-SLE patients spontaneously proliferated and secreted Ig in a manner that was inhibited significantly in the presence of a blocking anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) (Figure 1c).

Differences in expression of activation and differentiation antigens on B cells from the periphery of active-SLE patients compared with B cells from the periphery or secondary lymphoid tissues of normal non-autoimmune volunteers. A number of activation and differentiation markers were assessed to determine the functional status of the SLE B cells in greater detail (Table 2). B cells in the blood of the active-SLE patients were activated as assessed by bright expression of IgM and spontaneous expression of CD69 and CD154 (Table 2). A significantly lower percentage of B cells in the periphery of non-autoimmune normal volunteers spontaneously expressed these activation antigens. The percentages of active-SLE B cells expressing CD69 and CD154 as well as the densities of expression of CD69, CD154, and IgM were much higher on the pre-switch IgD⁺ subset compared with the post-switch IgD⁻ subset. This trend was also noted for peripheral B cells from normal non-autoimmune volunteers.

The percentage of B cells expressing CD27 or CD5 and the level of expression was significantly higher in pre-switch IgD⁺ cells from active-SLE patients compared with cells from the periphery or the secondary lymphoid tissue tonsil of non-autoimmune volunteers (Table 2). In addition, the level of CD27 or CD5

expressed on post-switch IgD⁻ B in the periphery of active-SLE patients was similar to that on cells from tonsil and was significantly higher than in the periphery of normal volunteers. Of interest, the percentage of post-switch IgD⁻ B cells from active-SLE patients that expressed CD5 was significantly greater than that of cells from the periphery or the secondary lymphoid tissue tonsil of non-autoimmune normal volunteers. Moreover, there was no significant difference in the percentage of post-switch IgD⁻ B cells expressing CD27 in the periphery of active-SLE patients compared with cells from the periphery or secondary lymphoid tissues of non-autoimmune volunteers.

The percentage of B cells expressing CD38 was significantly higher in pre-switch IgD⁺ cells from active-SLE patients compared with cells from the periphery of normal non-autoimmune volunteers but was not significantly different from that in cells from the secondary lymphoid tissue tonsil (Table 2). In addition, the percentage of B cells expressing CD38 was significantly higher in pre-switch IgD⁺ cells than in post-switch IgD⁻ cells. Examples of B cell subsets defined by expression of CD38 and IgD are shown in Figure 2a for one tonsil that contained all eight possible subsets (*n* = 22), two different normal non-autoimmune volunteers (*n* = 8), and one active-SLE patient who exhibited all eight possible subsets. Notably, comparison of these subsets revealed that, on average, the percentage of CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁺ Ig-secreting plasma cells was significantly higher (*P* = 0.035) in the peripheral blood of the SLE patients (3.0% \pm 1.1%, range 0–5%) than in the non-autoimmune normal volunteers (1.0% \pm 0.5%, range 0–4%). Of interest, the percentage of CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁺ plasma cells in the blood of active-SLE patients was comparable to the percentage found in the B cell compartment of chronically activated tonsil tissue (3.0% \pm 1%, range 0–8%). Moreover, there was a significantly higher percentage of CD38⁺IgD⁺ B cells in the periphery of active-SLE patients (35.3% \pm 4.5%, range 24–45%) than in tonsil tissues (17.0% \pm 3.8%, range 1–33%; *P* = 0.0096), and there was a higher percentage of CD38⁺⁺IgD⁺ B cells in the periphery of active-SLE patients (16.5% \pm 6.1%, range 5–28%) than in both blood (4.5% \pm 1.0%, range 0–8%; *P* = 0.01) and tonsil (3.0% \pm 1.5%, range 1–14%; *P* = 0.0089) from normal non-autoimmune volunteers. Furthermore, there was no significant difference between the percentages of CD38-IgD⁺ B cells in the periphery of non-autoimmune controls (32.6% \pm 9.5%, range 7.0–82.0%) and active-SLE patients, but there was a significantly higher percentage of CD38-IgD⁺ B cells in the periphery of active-SLE patients (21.8% \pm 1.2%, range 20.0–25.0%) compared with the B cell compartment of tonsil tissue (6.0% \pm 1.3%, range 1.0–13.0%; *P* = 9.6 \times 10⁻⁶).

In contrast to the pre-switch IgD⁺ peripheral B cell subsets as described above, there were no significant average differences in the post-switch IgD⁻ peripheral B cell subsets defined by CD38 in active-SLE

Table 2
Phenotypic analysis of human B cell subsets

	Normal PB (<i>n</i> = 8)	CD19 ⁺ IgD ⁺ SLE PB (<i>n</i> = 4)	Tonsil (<i>n</i> = 5–22)	Normal PB	CD19 ⁺ IgD ⁻ SLE PB	Tonsil
IgM						
%	77.7 ± 8.3 ^x (61–86)	95.5 ± 4.2 ^{u,x} (83–100)	65.8 ± 12.1 ^{f,u} (33–91)	17.7 ± 6.7 ^k (11–31)	92.3 ± 6.1 ^{b,k} (74–100)	23.0 ± 11.9 ^{f,b} (4–58)
MFI	60.0 ± 12.3 ^a (37–79)	657.8 ± 173.6 ^{a,q} (157–952)	136.0 ± 38.7 ^q (47–236)	21.7 ± 5.2 ^g (15–32)	116.5 ± 36.1 (26–195)	92.0 ± 26.6 ^g (35–162)
CD69						
%	37.8 ± 11.4 ^x (3–92)	70.5 ± 12.0 ^x (47–99)	54.6 ± 7.9 (28–75)	20.0 ± 11.5 (2–99)	38.5 ± 11.9 (8–66)	37.4 ± 7.5 (17–61)
MFI	172.6 ± 57.1 ^g (42–421)	305.8 ± 116.8 ^g (84–579)	58.8 ± 13.9 ^g (7–90)	38.3 ± 3.1 ^{h,δ,φ} (28–52)	78.3 ± 27.1 ^φ (33–150)	65.6 ± 3.0 ^h (56–72)
CD154						
%	20.4 ± 5.3 ^φ (4–44)	77.3 ± 12.3 ^{φ,π,r} (55–99)	16.5 ± 6.9 ^r (3–49)	6.1 ± 3.8 (0–31)	17.0 ± 7.5 ^π (2–36)	9.4 ± 5.3 (0.4–37)
MFI	930.8 ± 281.3 ^{λ,v} (175–2,521)	1,054.3 ± 244.4 ^g (559–1,553)	284.5 ± 167.0 ^{g,v} (33–1,432)	236.8 ± 88.3 ^{λ,w} (0–705)	1,264.3 ± 517.6 ^g (169–2,969)	53.5 ± 17.4 ^{w,t} (20–138)
CD27						
%	36.2 ± 6.9 ^{9,13} (19–62)	97.0 ± 2.1 ^{9,m} (93–100)	38.4 ± 7.5 ^{i,m} (24–62)	66.7 ± 7.7 ¹³ (49–89)	72.7 ± 9.9 (59–92)	58.4 ± 4.0 ^j (45–67)
MFI	75.2 ± 17.8 ¹¹ (29–142)	467.3 ± 157.0 ^{11,n} (164–689)	87.2 ± 14.8 ⁿ (39–130)	39.8 ± 6.0 ^{12,o} (19–60)	117.0 ± 41.0 ¹² (39–178)	76.0 ± 19.1 ^o (22–135)
CD5						
%	51.3 ± 8.8 ² (27–93)	87.5 ± 8.4 ^{2,c} (64–100)	45.1 ± 13.3 ^c (5–98)	43.3 ± 12.6 ³ (6–94)	85.0 ± 11.6 ^{3,e} (51–100)	36.4 ± 15.6 ^e (1–96)
MFI	528.3 ± 130.3 ^{4,6} (71–1,114)	1,247.8 ± 439.3 ^{4,7,d} (371–2,464)	276.3 ± 102.7 ^d (48–811)	85.7 ± 11.0 ^{5,6} (32–112)	162.8 ± 49.4 ^{5,7} (94–306)	200.9 ± 95.2 (29–760)
CD38						
%	49.1 ± 11.0 (5–88)	71.0 ± 5.3 ^β (57–81)	73.6 ± 4.0 (5–90)	45.0 ± 9.6 (4–72)	51.8 ± 3.7 ^β (45–62)	70.1 ± 5.0 (1–92)
MFI	139.0 ± 25.0 ^α (42–208)	412.5 ± 200.2 ^α (187–1,012)	259.7 ± 84.8 ^p (39–2,021)	493.1 ± 225.0 (49–1,640)	442.0 ± 268.4 (125–1,245)	462.2 ± 71.1 ^p (30–1,739)

Statistical significance ($P < 0.05$; range 0.00003–0.049) is indicated with pairs of symbols denoting specific comparisons. Ranges are shown in parentheses. PB, peripheral blood.

patients compared with normal peripheral B cells. When compared with tonsil, the periphery of both active-SLE patients and normal non-autoimmune healthy volunteers had fewer CD38⁺IgD⁻ and CD38⁺IgD⁻ B cells.

Expression of differentiation and activation antigens during and after treatment of active-SLE patients with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8). CD38^{positive} B cells in the circulation of the active-SLE patients disappeared from the peripheral blood during the treatment regimen with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (Figures 2b, 2c, and 3a). Specifically, before the treatment regimen, 65% ± 5.5% of the B cells were CD38^{positive}. At 4–8 weeks after initiation of treatment, the percentage of CD38^{positive} B cells in the circulation had dropped to 7.0% ± 4.1% ($P = 0.00017$ compared with before treatment). Withdrawal of treatment led to a reappearance of CD38^{positive} B cells in the circulation (73.8% ± 6.9%; $P = 0.00018$) at the earliest time point tested, 2 months after treatment, at a percentage

that was not different from the pretreatment percentage ($P > 0.05$). Of interest, this trend was significant for both the pre-switch IgD⁺ and the post-switch IgD⁻ B cell subsets.

Figures 2b and 2c depict the effect of humanized anti-CD154 mAb treatment on the individual peripheral B cell subsets in active-SLE patients, defined by CD38 and IgD. Four to eight weeks of treatment led to a significant reduction in the peripheral CD38^{+/+}IgD⁺ B cell and CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁺ plasma cell populations and a significant mean increase in the CD38⁻IgD⁻ peripheral B cell population. After treatment was discontinued, these effects dissipated. Of note, the CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁻ plasma cells that were present in the periphery of SLE patient no. 3 (SLE no. 3) disappeared from the periphery following two treatments with humanized anti-CD154. Interestingly, the CD38⁺⁺⁺ cells that reappeared in the circulation of SLE no. 3 two months after withdrawal of treatment were pre-switch IgD⁺ plasma cells (data not shown).

By contrast, the percentage of CD69⁺ B cells observed in the periphery of SLE patients (57.0% ± 9.0%, range 13.0–100.0%; MFI 269.3 ± 168.5, range 59–633) did not significantly change during the treatment period (91.9% ± 4.7%, range 81–100%; MFI 171 ± 39.6, range 101–279) but did decrease after the treatment was withdrawn (62.3% ± 7.3%, range 46–79%; MFI 305.8 ± 134.7, range 59–633; *P* = 0.011) (Figure 3b). Separate analysis of the pre-switch IgD⁺ and post-switch IgD⁻ subsets revealed different trends of CD69 expression in response to treatment. Specifically, the pre-switch IgD⁺ subset followed the trend observed in the whole B cell population. By contrast, the percentage of CD69⁺ cells in the post-switch IgD⁻ subset significantly increased following 4–8 weeks of treatment and then significantly decreased during the post-treatment period.

Similar to the disappearance of CD69⁺ B cells from the circulation following withdrawal of anti-CD154 treatment, the CD154⁺ pre-switch IgD⁺ B cells observed in the periphery of SLE patients decreased after the treatment was stopped (Figure 4). Of note, CD154 protein expression on the surface of cells could not be examined during the time that anti-CD154 mAb was being administered to the patients, since the treatment itself covered up available CD154 epitopes. For this reason, PCR analysis was used to monitor expression of CD154 mRNA in individually

sorted CD19⁺ B cells at the pretreatment time point and after initiation of treatment. These experiments demonstrated that expression of CD154, and, as controls, β-actin and CD40, had not changed at 1 month after treatment initiation.

Figure 5 depicts the effect of humanized anti-CD154 mAb treatment on the expression of CD27 on circulating peripheral B cells of individual active-SLE patients. Histograms of CD27 expression in normal non-autoimmune volunteers are shown for comparison. The percentage of pre-switch IgD⁻ B cells expressing CD27 significantly decreased following treatment with anti-CD154 (pretreatment, 98.0% ± 1.2%, range 95–100%; during treatment, 73.0% ± 1.9%, range 69–77%; post-treatment, 43.0% ± 22.2%, range 13–97%; *P* = 0.0004). There were no significant changes in CD27-expressing B cells in the post-switch IgD⁻ subset. Individual patients exhibited different trends. For example, the percentage and MFI of CD27-expressing pre-switch IgD⁺ cells in SLE nos. 1 and 2 continued to remain low in the post-treatment time period, whereas CD27-positive pre-switch IgD⁺ cells reappeared in the periphery of SLE no. 3 following treatment withdrawal. These trends are reflected in the finding that, on average, pre-switch IgD⁺ cells expressing a low level of CD27 (CD27^{low/+}) were significantly reduced (*P* = 0.0003) when comparing this population during treatment

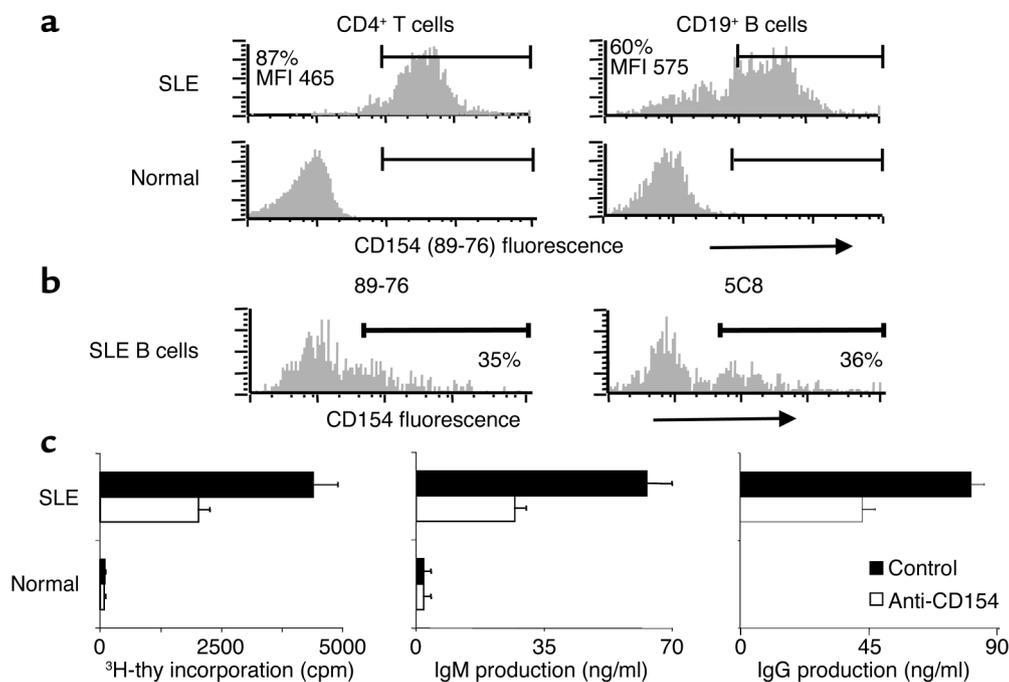


Figure 1

Freshly isolated SLE B cells express functionally active CD154. (a and b) CD154 expression on CD4⁺ T cells and CD19⁺ B cells from the periphery of SLE patients and normal volunteers was assessed by flow cytometric staining of PBMCs for CD154 (PE-conjugated 89-76; shown in a and in b [left panel]; unconjugated 5c8 followed by PE-conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig, b [right panel]) and CD19 or CD4 (APC-conjugated mAb, a and b). The results of two of six experiments with similar findings are shown. (c) Freshly isolated, negatively selected peripheral B cells (0.1×10^5) from active-SLE patients and normal volunteers were incubated in the presence of 10 μg/ml anti-CD154 (mIgG2a; 5c8) or 10 μg/ml control Ab (mouse IgG2a; P1.17). Analysis of DNA synthesis was carried out on day 3. Ig production was analyzed by ELISA after a 5-day incubation. All determinations were performed in duplicate and are expressed as the mean ± SEM. The results of one of three experiments with similar findings are shown. ³H-thy, ³H-thymidine.

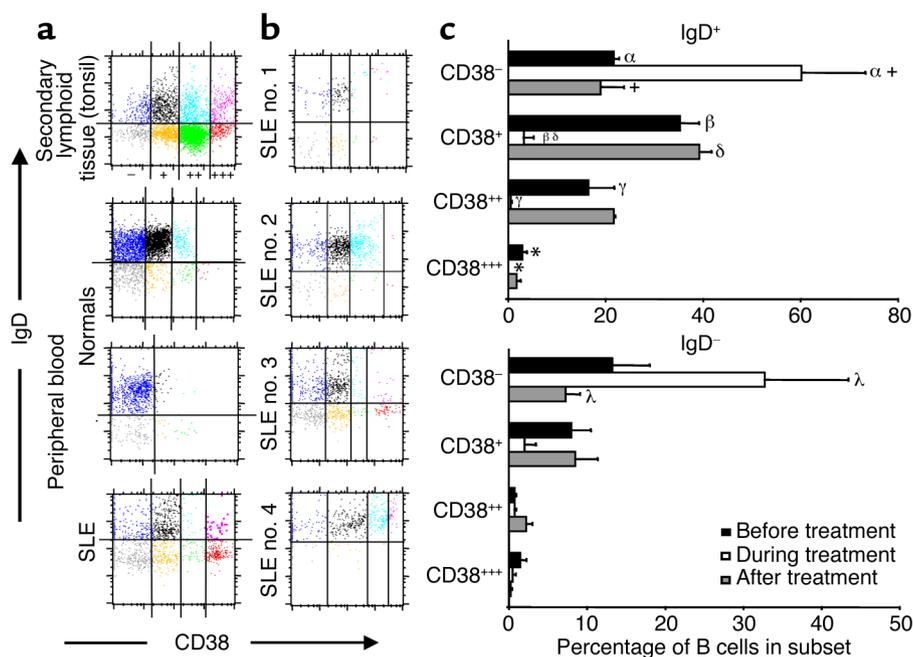


Figure 2

CD38-expressing B cell subsets in active-SLE blood disappear following two treatments with humanized anti-CD154 (5c8). Freshly isolated mononuclear cells (MNCs) from active-SLE patients (**a** and **b**), normal volunteers (**a**), and individual tonsils (**a**) were assessed for CD19⁺ subpopulations by FACS analysis following staining with FITC-conjugated anti-IgD, PE-conjugated anti-CD38, and APC-conjugated anti-CD19. Freshly isolated PBMCs from active-SLE patients before treatment, during treatment (SLE nos. 1 and 2, 2 months; SLE nos. 3 and 4, 1 month), and after treatment withdrawal (SLE no. 1, 3 months after; SLE no. 2, 20 months after; SLE no. 3, 2 months after; SLE no. 4, 20 months after) were assessed for CD19⁺ subpopulations by FACS analysis following staining with FITC-conjugated anti-IgD, PE-conjugated anti-CD38, and APC-conjugated anti-CD19 (**c**). The mean \pm SEM percentages of CD19⁺ B cells in each subset defined by CD38 and IgD are shown graphically. Statistical significance was determined by the Student's *t* test and is depicted with each pair of symbols indicating a specific comparison: $\lambda P = 0.0445$, $\alpha P = 0.0208$, $+P = 0.0208$, $\beta P = 0.00037$, $\delta P = 0.014$, $\gamma P = 0.0197$, $*P = 0.016$.

with the post-treatment time point (pretreatment, 38.3% \pm 18.4%, range 13–74%; during treatment, 50.3% \pm 5.2%, range 40–56%; post-treatment, 22.3% \pm 11.9%, range 8–46%). In addition, CD27-IgD⁺ cells were significantly increased (pretreatment, 2.3% \pm 1.5%, range 0–5; during treatment, 27.3% \pm 2.3%, range 23–31%; post-treatment, 57.3% \pm 27.2%, range 3–87%) ($P = 0.04$) when comparing this population during treatment with the post-treatment time point.

Figure 6 depicts the effect of humanized anti-CD154 mAb treatment on the expression of CD5 on circulating peripheral B cells of active-SLE patients. Although no significant average differences were observed between the pre-switch IgD⁺ and the post-switch IgD⁻ B cell subsets in the percentage or density of total CD5 expression following treatment, there were significant differences within individual subsets. Notably, the pre-switch cells that were bright for CD5 (CD5⁺⁺⁺IgD⁺) significantly decreased ($P = 0.02$) in the periphery following 4–8 weeks of humanized anti-CD154 treatment (pretreatment, 18.3% \pm 3.4%, range 14–25%; during treatment, 7.7% \pm 1.8%, range 5–11%; post-treatment, 8.7% \pm 3.8%, range 3–16%). In addition, both pre-switch IgD⁺ and post-switch IgD⁻ B cells expressing a low level of CD5 (CD5⁺) followed the same trend after humanized anti-CD154 treatment with respect to

expression of CD69 and CD154. On average, the CD5⁺ B cell subset did not change during the treatment period but significantly decreased ($P < 0.04$) following treatment withdrawal (IgD⁺: pretreatment, 46.3% \pm 10.7%, range 46–81%; during treatment, 49.7% \pm 10.8%, range 28–61%; post-treatment, 11.7% \pm 3.3%, range 5–16%; IgD⁻: pretreatment, 65.6% \pm 10.3%, range 46–81%; during treatment, 62.0% \pm 12.1%, range 38–76%; post-treatment, 25.3% \pm 9.5%, range 13–44%). Different trends were noted in SLE nos. 2 and 3. Specifically, in SLE no. 2, the pre-switch IgD⁺ and post-switch IgD⁻ subsets that were positive for CD5 decreased in both percentage and MFI during treatment and after treatment withdrawal so that in the post-treatment period the pre-switch cells were mostly CD5-negative. In SLE no. 3, treatment with humanized anti-CD154 mAb decreased the density of CD5 on the surface of both pre-switch IgD⁺ and post-switch IgD⁻ B cells; this decrease was reversed in the post-treatment time period.

Treatment with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) has no effect on circulating lymphocyte numbers. Blocking CD154-CD40 interactions with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) did not significantly affect the total number of mononuclear cells, CD4⁺ T cells, or CD19⁺ B cells found in the peripheral

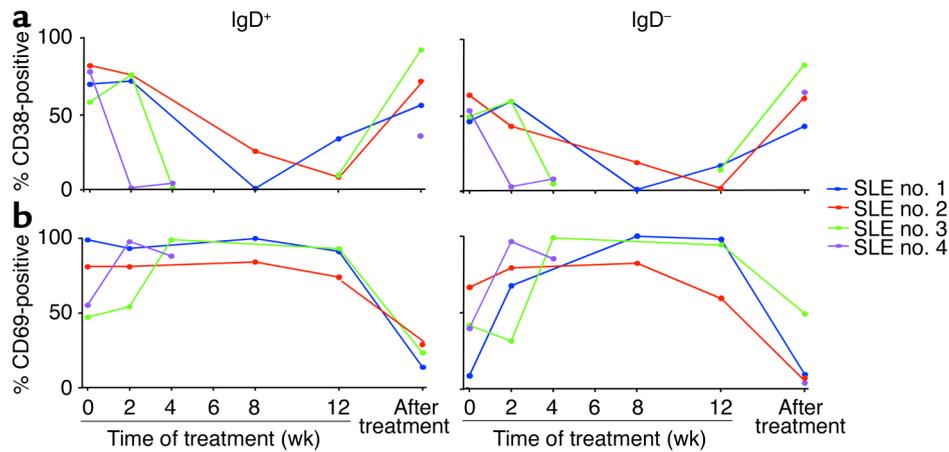


Figure 3

Expression of activation antigens by B cells diminishes with different kinetics following treatment of active-SLE patients with humanized anti-CD154 (5c8). Freshly isolated PBMCs from normal volunteers and active-SLE patients before treatment, during treatment, and after treatment (SLE no. 1, 2 months after; SLE no. 2, 20 months after; SLE no. 3, 3 months after; SLE no. 4, 20 months after) were assessed for CD69 and CD38 expression in CD19⁺ B cell subsets by FACS analysis following staining with FITC-conjugated anti-IgD, APC-conjugated anti-CD19, and PE-conjugated Ab against CD69 or CD38. The percentages of CD19⁺ pre-switch IgD⁺ and post-switch IgD⁻ B cells expressing CD38 (a) and CD69 (b) before, during, and after treatment are shown.

blood of these patients (40). Moreover, treatment of active SLE nephritis patients with humanized anti-CD154 did not significantly change the ratio of pre-switch IgD⁺ to post-switch IgD⁻ B cells in the periphery (before treatment, 6 ± 3 , range 1–12; 2 weeks after treatment initiation, 5 ± 3 , range 1–13; 1 month after treatment initiation, 3 ± 2 , range 1–3; 2 months after treatment initiation, 5 ± 3 , range 1–6; after final treatment, 2 ± 1 , range 1–4; $P > 0.05$).

Spontaneously proliferating B cells and Ig-secreting B cells disappear from the peripheral blood of active-SLE patients following treatment with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8). A hallmark of active SLE is the presence of spontaneously proliferating B cells in the periphery (Figure 1c). For SLE patient nos. 1 and 2 who participated in the anti-CD154 mAb trial, spontaneously proliferating B cells were observed in the periphery as assessed by the percentage of peripheral B cells in the S/G₂/M stages of the cell cycle (Figure 7a). Two treatments with humanized anti-CD154 mAb decreased the presence of these cells in the circulation, but they reappeared in the circulation following withdrawal of treatment. Of note, B cells in the periphery of non-

autoimmune normal volunteers do not spontaneously proliferate (Figure 1c) and thus are in the G₀ or G₁ stage of the cell cycle (data not shown).

Circulating Ig-secreting cells were identified in the blood of two of four of the SLE patients (nos. 1 and 3). Whereas less than 1% of the PBMCs isolated from SLE no. 1 were positive for IC Ig (data not shown), 3% of the PBMCs isolated from SLE no. 3 were positive for IC Ig (Figure 7b). As expected, all of these cells were CD38^{bright(+++)}. Interestingly, 60% of the IC Ig⁺ cells were in the S, G₂, or M phase of the cell cycle, indicating that they were dividing plasma cells, whereas the remaining 40% were in the G₀ or G₁ phase, representing nonproliferating plasma cells. Treatment of SLE no. 3 with humanized anti-CD154 mAb resulted in complete and

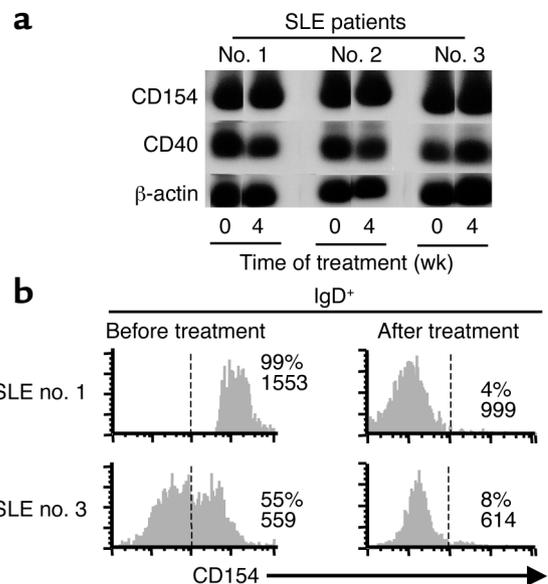


Figure 4

CD154 expression by active-SLE B cells after a treatment course with humanized anti-CD154 (5c8). Individual CD19⁺ B cells in freshly isolated PBMCs from normal volunteers and active-SLE patients before treatment, after two treatments, and 2–3 months after treatment were identified following staining with fluorochrome-conjugated anti-CD19 and either sorted into individual wells using a FACSVantage flow cytometer (a) or additionally stained with PE-conjugated anti-CD154 (89-76; b). Transcripts of CD154, CD40, and β -actin mRNA were identified by PCR and Southern blotting (a). Surface expression of CD154 is shown in b, where the dotted line indicates the cutoff for staining with a PE-conjugated isotype-matched control Ab.

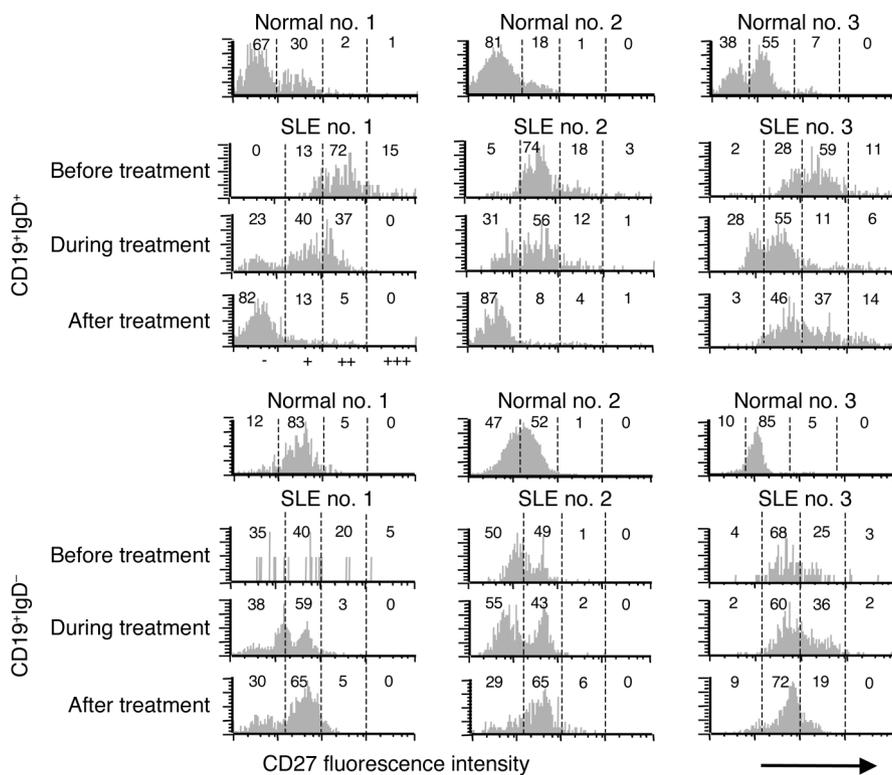


Figure 5 Impact of treatment with humanized anti-CD154 Ab (5c8) on CD27-expressing B cell subsets. Freshly isolated PBMCs from active-SLE patients and normal volunteers were assessed for CD27 expression in B cell subsets by FACS analysis following staining with FITC-conjugated anti-CD27, PE-conjugated anti-IgD, and TC-conjugated anti-CD19. Histograms of CD27 expression on B cells from normal volunteers or active-SLE patients before treatment, during treatment (SLE nos. 1 and 2, 2 months; SLE no. 3, 1 month), or after withdrawal of treatment (SLE no. 1, 3 months after; SLE no. 2, 20 months after; SLE no. 3, 2 months after) are shown.

sustained disappearance of Ig-secreting cells from the peripheral blood for the duration of the treatment regimen. Two months after withdrawal of treatment with humanized anti-CD154 mAb, the Ig-secreting cells reappeared in the peripheral blood (Figure 7b).

Treatment of active-SLE patients with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) decreases anti-dsDNA Ab levels, decreases the degree of proteinuria, and improves the SLE disease activity index score. The overall clinical response observed in the multicenter trial has been reported (40). All four patients included in this analysis showed some improvement during and after the treatment period with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) (Figure 8). A treatment-related decrease in anti-dsDNA Ab was seen in all patients. The pretreatment level of serum anti-dsDNA Ab was 188.5 ± 355 IU/ml (100%; range 9.4–981 IU/ml, normal value <3.6 IU/ml). After two treatments, serum anti-dsDNA significantly decreased to $64\% \pm 19\%$ of the pretreatment value (range 32–81%; $P = 0.008$). In the three patients who received more than three treatments, a significant decrease in serum anti-dsDNA Ab was observed after three and four treatments (2 and 3 months), to $66\% \pm 2\%$ (range 63–68%; $P = 0.001$) and $63\% \pm 7\%$ (range 54–69%; $P = 0.0001$) of the pretreatment value, respectively. Six months after treatment was withdrawn, serum anti-dsDNA Ab rebounded to $113\% \pm 33\%$ (range 67–157%) of the pretreatment level. Gradual increases started at 2 months after treatment, to $61\% \pm 30\%$ (range 26–105%) of pretreatment levels, and continued 3 months after treatment to $80\% \pm 25\%$ (range 60–122%) of pretreatment levels.

The mean proteinuria for all four patients enrolled in the anti-CD154 trial was 3.6 ± 1.4 g/24 h (100%; normal value 0 g/24 h) at the pretreatment time point. Following two treatments, proteinuria was $94\% \pm 9\%$ of the pretreatment level (3.4 ± 1.5 g/24 h; $P > 0.05$). Proteinuria was significantly decreased from the pretreatment value following three treatments at the 2-month time point (2.5 ± 1.8 g/24 h, $68\% \pm 35\%$ of the pretreatment level; $P < 0.05$). This significant decrease was sustained at the 3-month time point (four treatments, 2.1 ± 1.1 g/24 h, $60\% \pm 21\%$ of the pretreatment level) and in the post-treatment period (3 months, 1.9 ± 1.5 g/24 h, $65\% \pm 31\%$ of the pretreatment level; 6 months, 1.6 ± 1.9 g/24 h, $48\% \pm 41\%$ of the pretreatment level; $P < 0.05$). A long-term effect of anti-CD154 treatment on kidney function was suggested by the finding that at the 20-month post-treatment time point, mean proteinuria was 0.6 ± 0.6 g/24 h ($32\% \pm 31\%$ of the pretreatment level) in three of four patients with a prolonged response.

SLE disease activity index (SLEDAI) was measured at a pretreatment time point, during the course of treatment, and after treatment was withdrawn. The mean SLEDAI for all four patients enrolled in the anti-CD154 trial was 10.6 ± 3.9 (100%) at the pretreatment time point, 7.3 ± 4.7 ($71\% \pm 42\%$) after two treatments, and 4.0 ± 1.6 ($42\% \pm 12\%$ of the pretreatment score; $P < 0.05$) at the 2-month time point after three treatments. This favorable effect of anti-CD154 treatment on SLEDAI was persistent after cessation of treatment, as the mean SLEDAI recorded 3 months after the final treatment was 5.6 ± 3.7 ($52\% \pm 30\%$ of

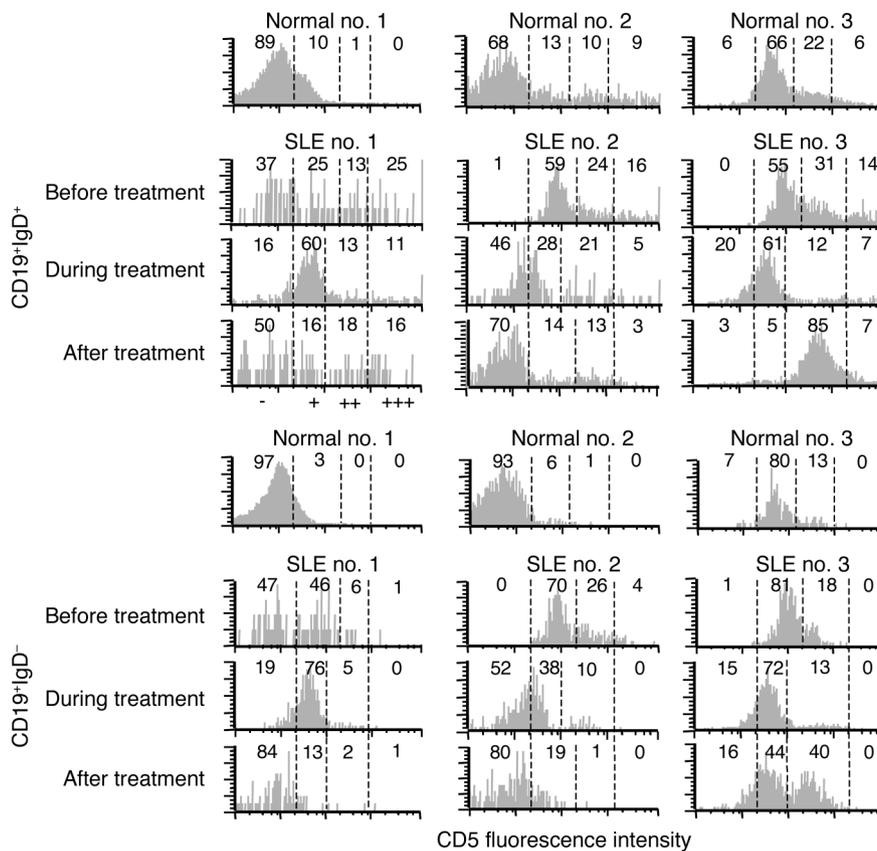


Figure 6 CD5 subsets of peripheral B cells diminish following treatment with humanized anti-CD154 Ab (h5c8). Freshly isolated PBMCs from active-SLE patients and normal volunteers were assessed for CD5 expression in B cell subsets by FACS analysis following staining with FITC-conjugated anti-IgD, PE-conjugated anti-CD19, and TC-conjugated anti-CD5. Histograms of CD5 expression on B cells from normal volunteers or active-SLE patients before treatment, during treatment (SLE nos. 1 and 2, 2 months; SLE no. 3, 1 month), or after withdrawal of treatment (SLE no. 1, 3 months after; SLE no. 2, 20 months after; SLE no. 3, 2 months after) are shown.

the pretreatment score; $P < 0.05$). Moreover, in the three patients (SLE nos. 1, 2, and 4) examined 20 months after the final treatment, the mean SLEDAI was 2.7 ± 2.5 (17% \pm 14%), compared with a mean score of 12.7 ± 4.1 in these patients before treatment ($P < 0.05$). The major determinants of the improvement in SLEDAI were proteinuria, changes in anti-dsDNA Ab, and improvement in urinary-sediment and complement levels. Notably, all clinical improvements occurred in the setting of a lowered daily dose of prednisone from a median of 22.5 mg/d (range 5–30 mg/d) at base line to a median of 12.5 mg/d (range 3.75–20 mg/d) at 1 month post-treatment.

The clinical course of the four active-SLE patients treated with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) showed two different patterns following treatment withdrawal. SLE nos. 1 and 2 continued to improve in all aspects of their disease with the exception of a temporary increase in anti-dsDNA Ab levels in SLE no. 1 at 6 months after treatment was withdrawn. Importantly, SLE nos. 1 and 2 achieved and maintained complete renal remission without any additional clinical intervention following treatment withdrawal. SLE nos. 3 and 4 exhibited a different pattern. Although both SLE nos. 3 and 4 improved during treatment with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) and immediately following treatment withdrawal, they eventually exhibited disease reactivation and required additional immunosuppressive therapy.

Discussion

Although the results reported here were derived from an uncontrolled open-label study involving a small number of patients, the data suggest a central role of CD154-CD40 interactions in SLE, since specifically blocking this receptor-ligand pair in vivo significantly reduced serum autoantibodies, proteinuria, and an index of disease activity, SLEDAI. Importantly, anti-CD154 treatment decreased circulating CD38^{bright}, Ig-secreting cells in a time course that was generally similar to that of the reduction of serum anti-dsDNA Ab. These results were similar to the loss of Ig- and anti-DNA-secreting cells, as detected by ELISpot, that was previously reported following treatment of SLE patients with the humanized anti-CD154 BG9588 mAb (40). In addition, blocking the CD154-CD40 pair during in vitro cultures of highly purified B cells or during in vivo treatment of active-SLE patients reduced spontaneous B cell proliferation as well as the presence of CD38^{positive} B cells (CD38^{+/++}IgD⁺ or CD38⁺IgD⁻), which have previously been described in both tonsil tissue from non-autoimmune healthy controls (5) and SLE patients (22) as intermediates in the pathway to Ig-secreting cell development. Moreover, treatment with anti-CD154 decreased the appearance of pre-switch IgD⁺ B cells that were bright for CD5 or CD27 in the periphery with a time course similar to that of the disappearance of CD38^{+/++} Ig-secreting cell differentiation intermediates or Ig-secreting cells. Finally, B cells that spontaneously expressed CD5 or CD27 at a low

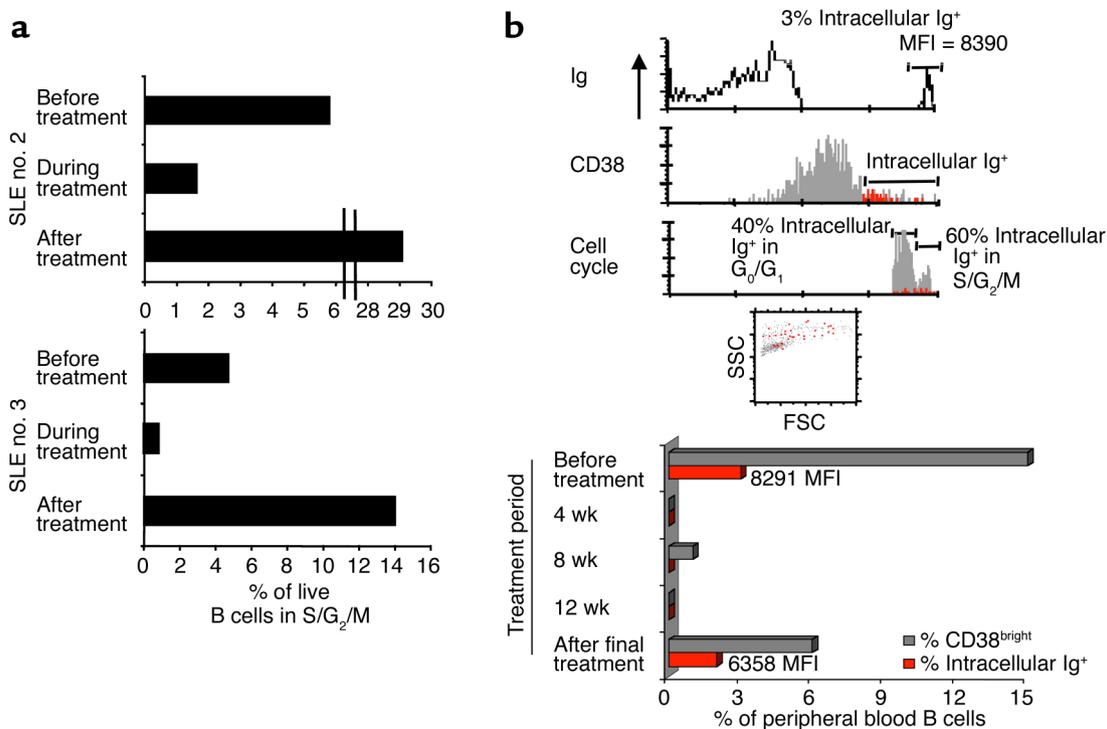


Figure 7

Anti-CD154 treatment eliminates proliferating B cells and Ig-secreting B cells from the periphery of active-SLE patients. (a) Freshly isolated PBMCs from active-SLE patients before treatment, after two treatments, and 2–3 months after the final treatment were assessed for cell cycle following permeabilization, fixation, and staining with propidium iodide and APC-conjugated anti-CD19 Ab. The percentages of live cells in the S, G₂, or M stage are depicted. (b) Freshly isolated PBMCs from SLE no. 3 before treatment, after two treatments, and 3 months after the final treatment were assessed for intracellular Ig and cell cycle following permeabilization, fixation, and staining with propidium iodide and FITC-conjugated anti-Ig and APC-conjugated anti-CD19 Ab. The presence of IC Ig, the expression of CD38, and cell cycle status are depicted. The percentage of IC Ig⁺ B cells was determined by subtraction of the histogram generated for nonpermeabilized cells (surface Ig⁺) from the one generated for permeabilized cells (surface and IC Ig⁺) using CellQuest. The percentages of live cells that are CD38^{bright} or IC Ig⁺ are depicted. SSC, side scatter; FSC, forward scatter.

level, or the early-activation antigens CD69 and CD154, disappeared from the periphery of SLE patients during the post-treatment period. Together, these results suggest that spontaneous CD154-CD40 interactions in active-SLE patients drive B cell activation, proliferation, and differentiation to autoantibody-secreting plasma cells that mediate proteinuria and disease activity. Since CD154-CD40 interactions are essential for the development of GC reactions (11), and the Ig-secreting cells found in active-SLE patients have the mutational patterns characteristic of plasma cells generated during GC reactions (42–46), the data are consistent with the conclusion that GC reactions play a central role in the systemic B cell overactivity that is characteristic of SLE.

Previous studies have defined B cell subsets from inflamed secondary lymphoid tissue such as tonsil (5, 15–19) or the periphery of active-SLE patients (22–26) by expression of IgD and CD38. Of note, the current results confirm published studies that have demonstrated that B cells in the periphery of active-SLE patients express significantly higher levels of CD38 than B cells in the periphery of normal, non-autoimmune individuals (22, 25, 26). In tonsil, pre-switch IgD⁺CD38^{+/+} cells have been defined as activated naive, follicular, mantle zone, or GC founder

cells (5, 15, 20, 21) and, when isolated from inflamed tonsils, spontaneously differentiate to CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁺ Ig-secreting cells in vitro (data not shown). Post-switch CD38^{+/+}IgD⁻ B cells are known as GC cells and, when isolated from inflamed tonsils, spontaneously differentiate in vitro to either CD38-IgD⁻ memory cells (5) or CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁻ Ig-secreting cells (data not shown). Importantly, CD38^{-/+} B cells isolated from the periphery of active-SLE patients have been observed to differentiate spontaneously to Ig-secreting cells when cultured in vitro (22), confirming the role of CD38^{-/+} cells in the periphery of SLE patients as Ig-secreting differentiation intermediates. Of note, the percentages of CD38^{+/+}IgD⁺ Ig-secreting cell differentiation intermediates and of CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁺ Ig-secreting cell populations were significantly greater in the blood of active-SLE patients than in the periphery of normal non-autoimmune volunteers, whereas the percentage of CD38-IgD⁺ peripheral B cells was equivalent in active-SLE patients and normal non-autoimmune volunteers. These data suggest that the presence of CD38^{-/+} pre-switch IgD⁺ B cells in the periphery of SLE patients is associated with active disease. There were no significant differences between normals and active-SLE patients in the post-switch IgD⁻ subsets

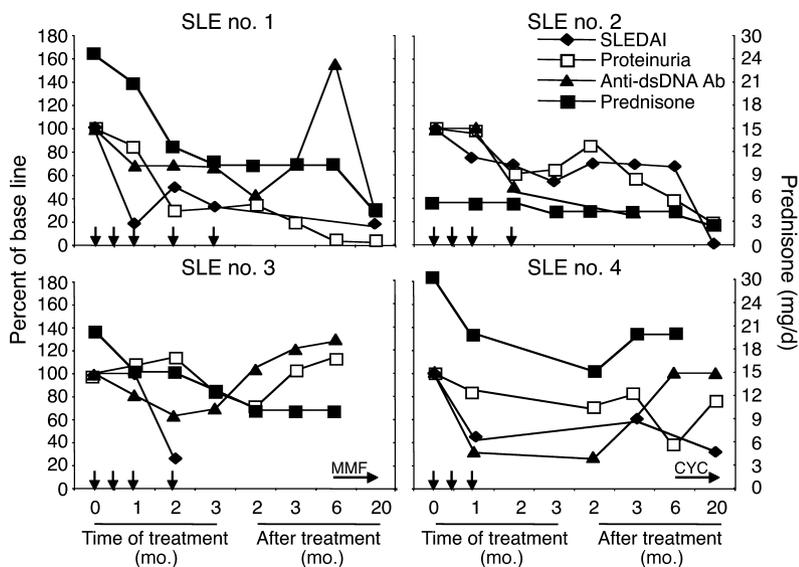


Figure 8

Treatment of active-SLE patients with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8) decreases anti-DNA Ab levels and the degree of proteinuria and improves SLEDAI. Changes in anti-dsDNA Ab levels, 24-hour urinary protein excretion (proteinuria), and SLEDAI are expressed on the left axis as percentage of base-line levels. Prednisone dose is shown on the right axis in mg/d. Vertical arrows indicate infusions of humanized anti-CD154 mAb (BG9588, 5c8). Horizontal arrows indicate additional immunosuppressive therapy. MMF, mycophenolate mofetil; CYC, cyclophosphamide.

defined by CD38. These data extend published observations regarding CD38^{positive}, GC-derived B cells found in the circulation of active-SLE patients by examining the role of CD154-CD40 interactions in their generation and maintenance, especially the CD38⁺⁺⁺ Ig-secreting subsets. It is interesting to speculate whether the Ig-secreting cells in the periphery of active-SLE patients migrate to the kidney, as has been shown for lupus-prone mice (47).

In the present study, evaluation of B cells expressing CD38 in the periphery of active-SLE patients before, during, and after treatment with anti-CD154 mAb extends earlier observations by demonstrating that the CD38^{+/+} intermediates in the differentiation path to Ig-secreting cells and CD38⁺⁺⁺ Ig-secreting cells in the periphery of active-SLE patients disappear from the circulation following one to two treatments with anti-CD154 and reappear in the periphery following treatment withdrawal. These results extend previously published data that define CD38^{+/+} in the periphery of SLE patients as a differentiation intermediate in the path to Ig-secreting cells (22), in that they indicate that the presence of peripheral CD38^{+/+} Ig-secreting cell differentiation intermediates and CD38⁺⁺⁺ Ig-secreting cells in the peripheral blood of active-SLE patients is dependent on CD154-CD40 interactions. Importantly, the upregulation of CD38 expression upon ligation of CD40 on B cells has been demonstrated at both the mRNA (6) and the protein (7) level. The present observations should be considered in light of previous observations indicating that maintenance of follicular/GC reactions requires ongoing signaling through CD154-CD40 interactions. Specifically, entire pre-switch follicles and post-switch GCs rapidly disassemble following administration of an anti-CD154 mAb to an immunized non-autoimmune mouse (30) or lupus-prone mouse strains with spontaneous follicular/GC reactions (31, 32). Moreover, blocking CD154-CD40 interactions in vivo abolished antigen-stimulated clonal expansion of B cells in GCs (33, 34) and decreased the

development of memory B cells (5, 35). Furthermore, CD40 ligation preferentially induced differentiation of CD38⁺⁺IgD⁻ and CD38⁺IgD⁻ GC B cells to memory cells defined by phenotype as well as function (36). In conclusion, the abundance of CD38^{+/+} Ig-secreting cell differentiation intermediates and CD38⁺⁺⁺ Ig-secreting cells in the peripheral blood of active-SLE patients is likely to be dependent on overactive GC reactions that are themselves dependent on the CD154-CD40 ligand-receptor pair. Of note, although the majority of the IgD⁻ B cells in the active-SLE patients enrolled in the anti-CD154 Ab trial expressed surface IgM, the isotype of CD38⁺⁺⁺IgD⁻ plasma cells cannot be determined by surface staining, since plasma cells are largely sIg⁻.

Memory and Ig-secreting B cell subsets have been defined in inflamed secondary lymphoid tissue and in the periphery of active-SLE patients by differential expression of CD27 and CD5. In inflamed secondary lymphoid tissue, memory and Ig-secreting B cell subsets have been identified in the subepithelial regions of tonsil. Of note, memory cells are Ig-secreting cell differentiation intermediates that can be driven to Ig-secreting cells following engagement of CD40 (37, 38). IC Ig⁺ IgM⁺IgD⁺ B cells have been observed to express a higher level of CD27 and CD5 (13, 14, 18) when compared with IC Ig⁻ IgM⁺IgD⁺ B cells that have been defined as memory cells based on the presence of somatic hypermutation of Ig genes (13). Of note, differential CD27 expression has been used to distinguish IC Ig⁺ cells from IC Ig⁻ memory B cells isolated from the periphery of active-SLE patients (25, 27). In addition, somatic hypermutation of Ig is more extensive in the IC Ig⁺ population from either tonsil or the periphery of active-SLE patients than in the IC Ig⁻ memory population (13, 27). By contrast, the CD27-negative population in B cells from tonsil or the periphery of active-SLE patients. Studies using tonsillar B cells have shown that a high level of CD5 marks subepithelial plasmablasts and

a low level of CD5 identifies activated pre- or post-switch B cells in the follicular/GC or extrafollicular/subepithelial regions (14, 19). In vitro experiments have demonstrated that CD5 can be induced on the surface of B cells following stimulation through CD40 (9) or following coculture with anti-CD3-activated T cells (10). Although studies have demonstrated that Ig-secreting cells can be generated from either CD5⁻ or CD5^{positive} B cells (10), plasmablasts that secrete anti-dsDNA Ab express a high level of CD5, and fully differentiated, nonproliferating plasma cells have been observed to be CD5-negative (29, 48). In the current study, the percentage and MFI of CD27 and CD5 expressed on the surface of pre-switch B cells from the periphery of SLE patients were significantly higher than those expressed on peripheral or tonsillar B cells from non-autoimmune controls. In addition, the dependence of these pre-switch IgD⁺ subsets on ongoing CD154-CD40 interactions was demonstrated by the finding that treatment of active-SLE patients with anti-CD154 mAb decreased the percentage of CD5^{bright}, CD27^{bright}, and IC Ig⁺ CD38^{bright} B cells in the periphery. These data confirm that CD154-CD40 interactions occurring in active-SLE patients generate Ig-secreting cell differentiation intermediates such as CD27-positive memory cells and Ig-secreting cells that can be identified by a number of markers including high expression of CD38, CD27, and CD5.

In normal individuals as well as autoimmune individuals, targeted somatic hypermutation of Ig has been found in CD27-positive but not CD27-negative pre-switch IgD⁺ B cells (13, 25, 27). Moreover, histological GCs (49) and a hallmark of GC reactions, targeted RGYW/WRCY somatic hypermutation of heavy and light chain Ig genes, have been demonstrated to be absent in X-linked hyper-IgM patients genetically deficient in CD154 expression (50, 51) and thus functional CD154-CD40 interactions. Interestingly, low percentages of CD27⁺IgD⁺ peripheral B cells have been reported in X-linked hyper-IgM patients with a complete block of functional CD154-CD40 interactions (the mean of the values from the two reports is 4.4% ± 1.3%, range 1–12%, *n* = 8) (52, 53). Of note, the percentage of CD27-positive IgD⁺ B cells in the periphery of X-linked hyper-IgM patients is markedly lower (*P* < 0.05) than that found in the periphery of normal non-autoimmune volunteers (36.2% ± 6.9%; Table 2), which in turn is significantly lower than that found in the active-SLE patients before treatment with humanized anti-CD154 mAb (97.0% ± 2.1%; Table 2). In light of these observations, signals other than CD154-CD40 interactions may make a minor contribution to the appearance of CD27⁺IgD⁺ B cells in the periphery, as has been observed in some circumstances for expression of other activation/differentiation antigens such as CD69, CD154, and CD5 (5, 9, 11). This contribution is most apparent in patients that lack functional CD154-CD40 interactions, such as X-linked hyper-IgM, since the percentage of CD27⁺ circulating IgD⁺ peripheral B cells is small. In normal individuals, however, the vast majority of CD27⁺IgD⁺ B

cells appear to be pre-switch memory cells that have originated from GCs in secondary lymphoid tissues.

Active-SLE patients have a higher percentage of circulating B cells expressing early-activation antigens such as CD69, CD154, or a low level of CD5 than do non-autoimmune individuals. Treatment of active-SLE patients with anti-CD154 mAb resulted in a decrease in B cells expressing CD69, CD154, or a low level of CD5 during the post-treatment time period. Of note, although ligation of CD40 on highly purified B cells from normal individuals during in vitro culture induced expression of CD5 (9) and CD154 (5), there are other signals that also contribute to increased expression of these early-activation antigens, including cytokines and engagement of sIg (11), and these other signals may lead to continued expression following blockade of CD154-CD40 interactions. In this regard, the initial stages of B cell activation have been previously shown to be independent of CD154-CD40 interactions (54, 55). The finding that markers of early B cell activation such as CD69 and CD154 continue to be expressed on B cells from the periphery of active-SLE patients after treatment with anti-CD154 mAb suggests that the eventual decrease in these early-activation markers may be secondary to improvement in disease activity of SLE and not a primary effect of blocking CD154-CD40 interactions.

Treatment of active-SLE patients with anti-CD154 mAb led to a rapid decrease in serum anti-dsDNA autoantibody levels that paralleled the disappearance of CD38^{bright} IC Ig⁺ plasma cells from the circulation. Of note, Ig-secreting cells producing anti-dsDNA Ab have been previously shown to be dependent on ongoing proliferation, since anti-dsDNA Ab levels, but not levels of other autoantibodies, can be inhibited by treatment with antiproliferative drugs such as cyclophosphamide (56–60). These data confirm in vitro experiments that demonstrated that CD154 expression on B cells leads to homotypic CD154-CD40 interactions that mediate proliferation, Ig secretion, and a positive feedback loop that results in increased CD154 expression on B cells (5, 56–64), as well as in vivo experiments that demonstrated that mice transgenic for CD154 on all cells (65, 66), or B cells alone (67), spontaneously developed plasmablasts that secreted pathogenic anti-dsDNA Ab.

In summary, the current data demonstrate that treating active-SLE nephritis patients with an mAb against CD154 inhibits disease activity as well as abnormal B cell differentiation that leads to the presence of circulating Ig-secreting cells and serum anti-dsDNA Ab (39). Of note, anti-cardiolipin levels, anti-nuclear antigen (ANA) titer, and total serum Ig levels did not change significantly with treatment (data not shown) (40). Flow cytometric analysis of peripheral B cell subsets in active-SLE patients, defined by IgD, CD38, cell cycle status, and the presence of IC Ig, demonstrated that the disappearance of Ig-secreting cells in the periphery was associated with decreases in anti-dsDNA Ab levels, proteinuria, and SLEDAI. Together, these observations indicate that in vivo CD154-CD40 interactions drive

SLE disease activity and aberrations in the peripheral B cell compartment of active-SLE patients.

Although this hypothesis would be stronger following testing in a larger, properly controlled clinical trial, the findings are consistent with published preclinical work and suggest that CD154-CD40 interactions should be a central target of therapy in SLE. Moreover, the association between normalization of B cell subsets and clinical improvements in disease activity, in addition to the complete remission of the two patients treated with the longest course of humanized anti-CD154 mAb, strongly suggests the benefit of further exploring this treatment in active SLE. Since anti-CD154 treatment was associated with an increased frequency of thrombotic events in treated patients, the goal would be to develop a safer means to test the hypothesis generated by these and previous studies. The mechanism of thrombosis is not understood, although CD154-CD40 interactions involving activated platelets (68–73) and endothelial cells (74–89) in persons with underlying vascular disease may play a significant role. The use of another mAb to CD154 (24-31; IDEC-131) in SLE was apparently not associated with an increased frequency of thrombosis, although minimal efficacy was also noted (90, 91). To find a safe and effective means to block CD154-CD40 interactions in active-SLE patients remains a challenge.

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