

Intermediate monocytes in ANCA vasculitis: increased surface expression of ANCA autoantigens and IL-1 β secretion in response to anti-MPO antibodies

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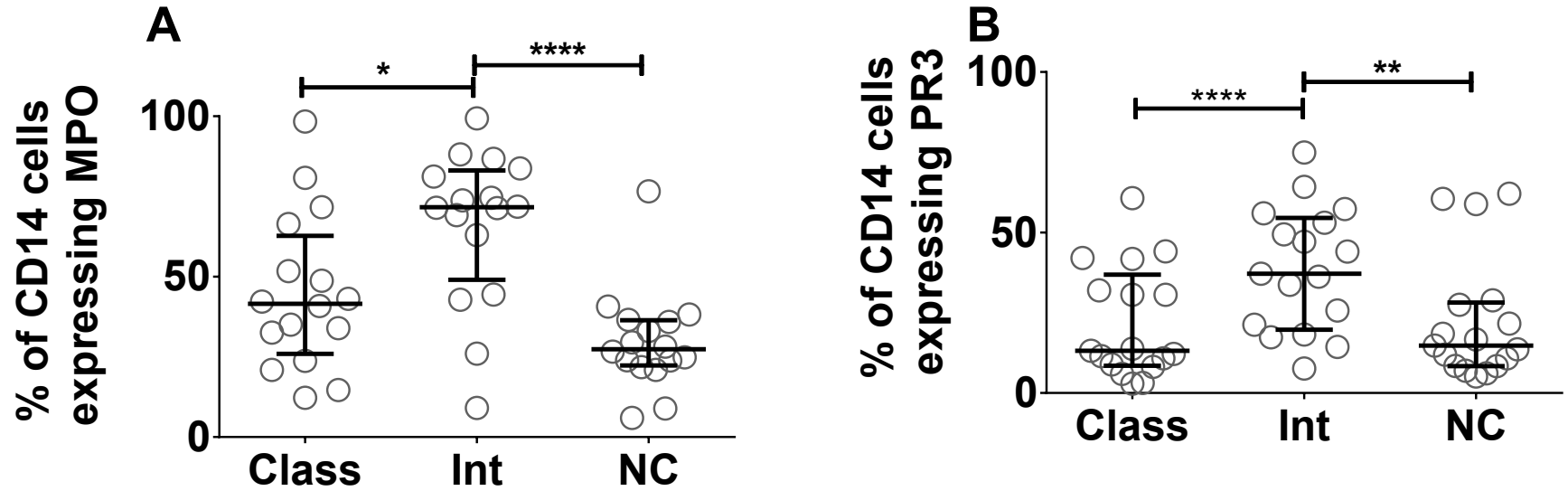
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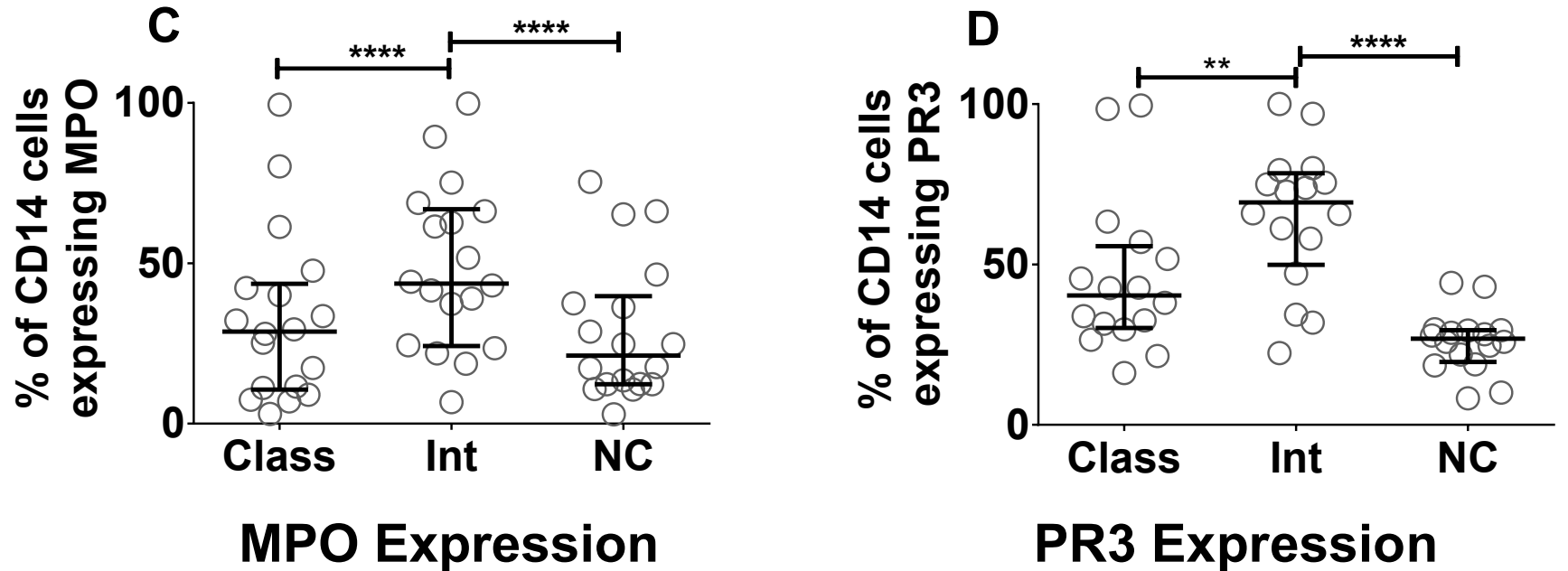
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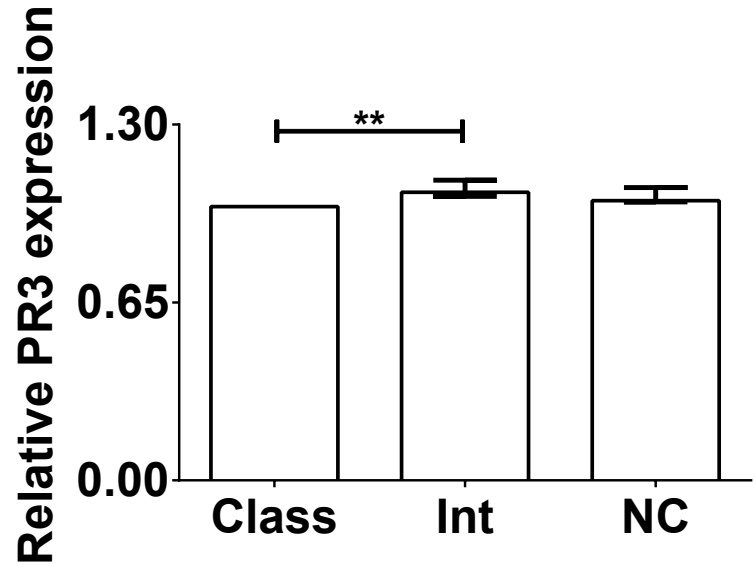
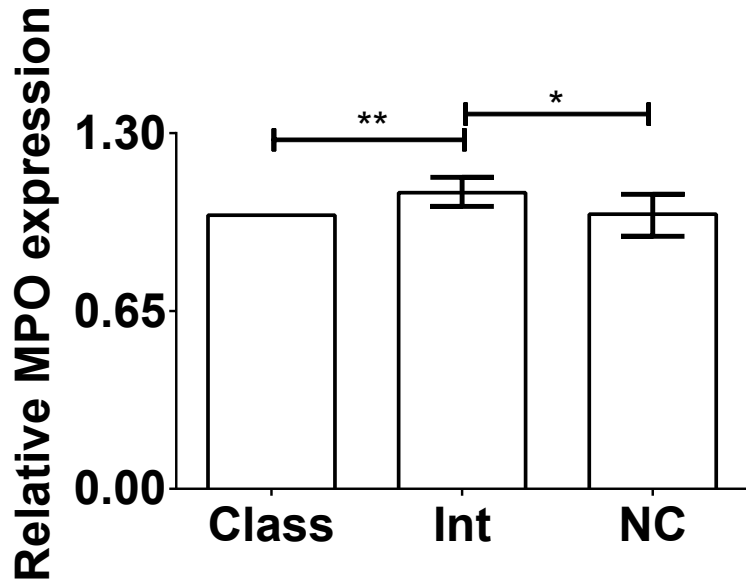
Healthy Controls



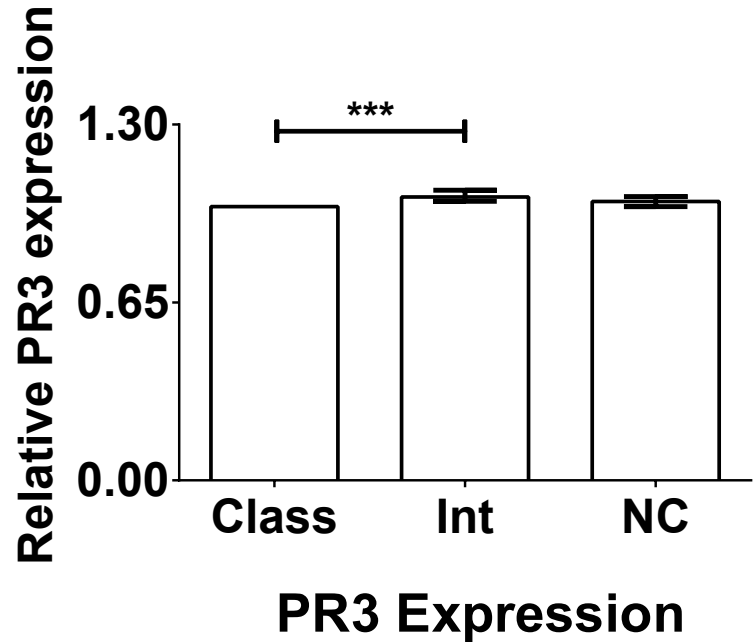
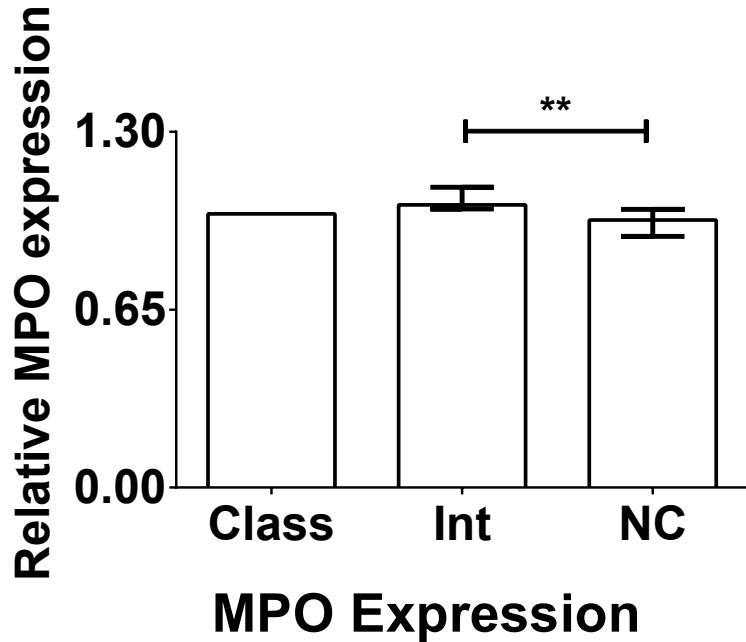
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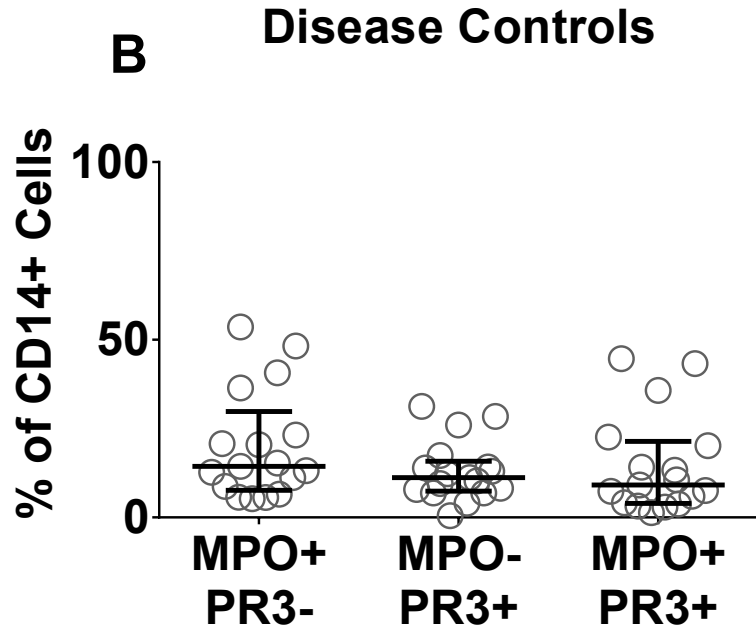
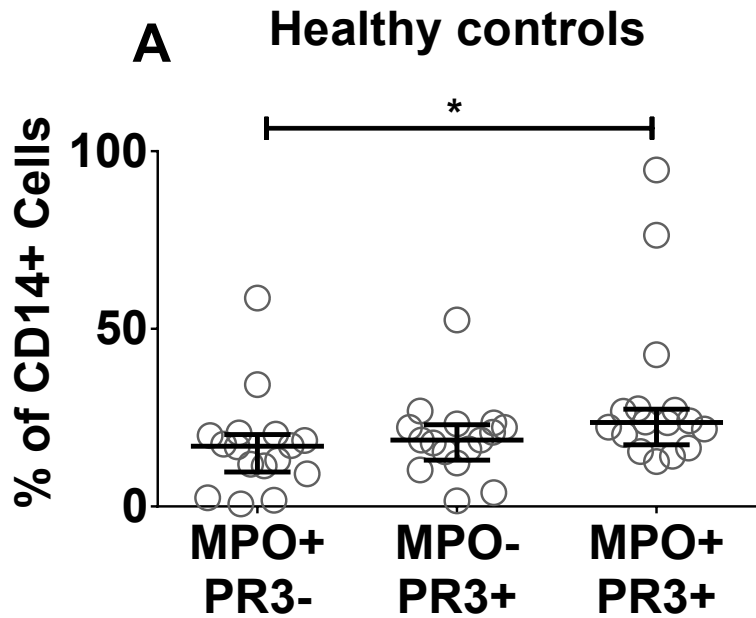


Anti-MPO positive patients

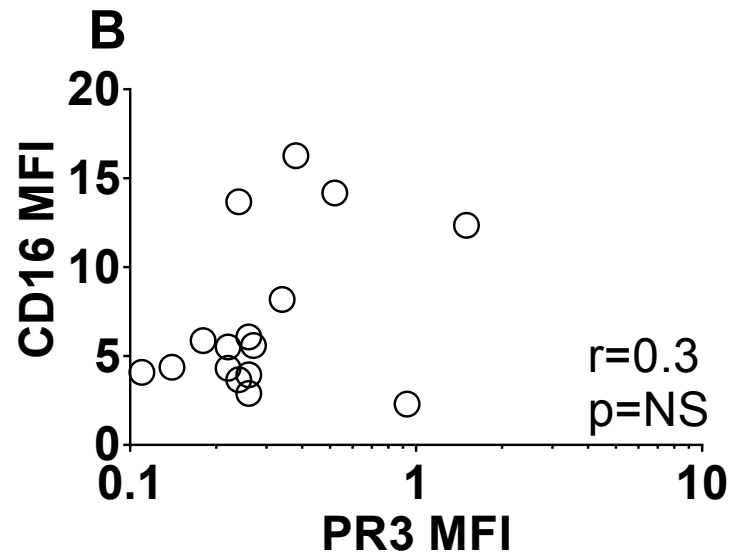
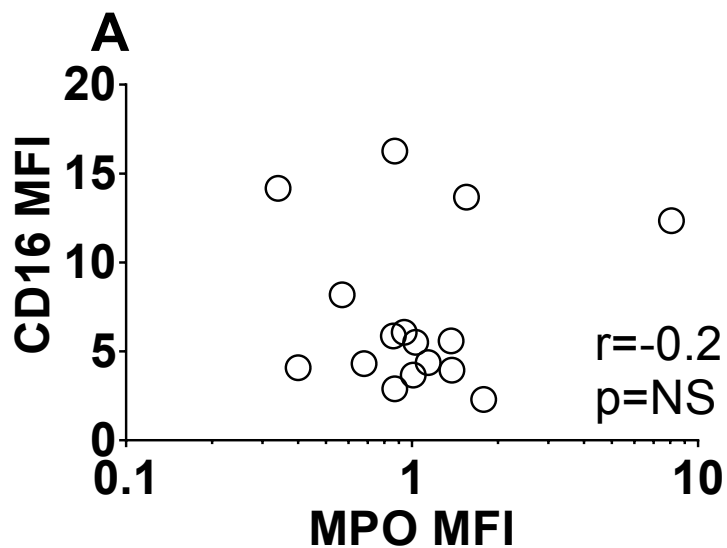


Anti-PR3 positive patients

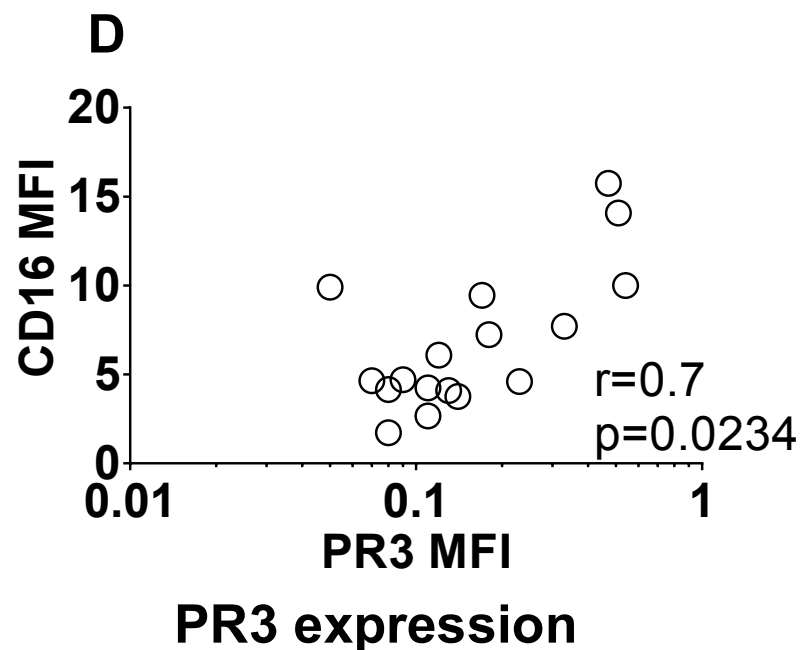
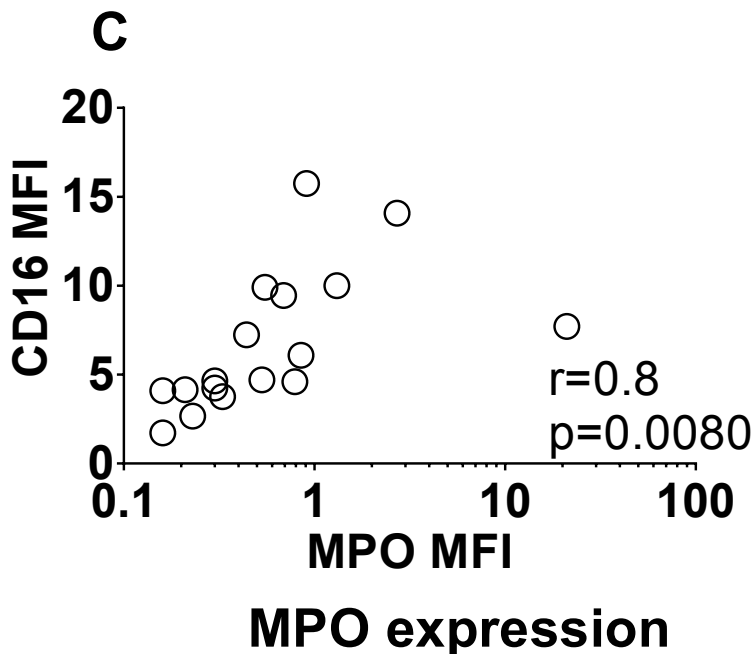


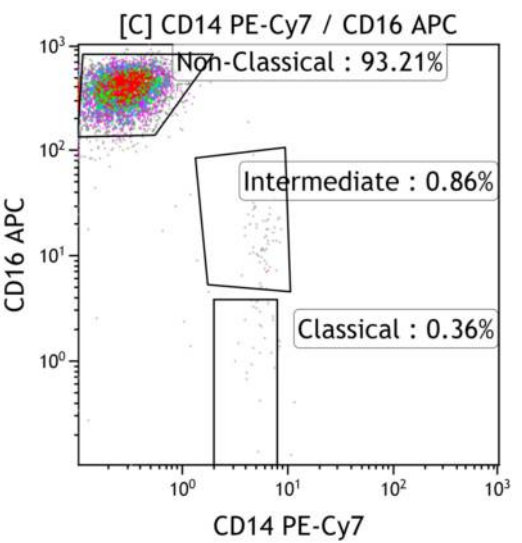
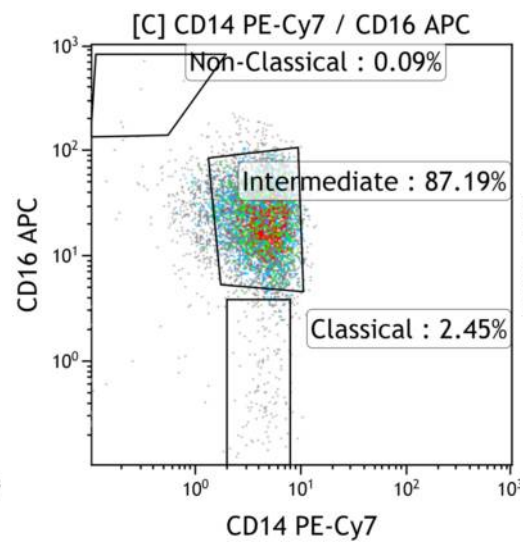
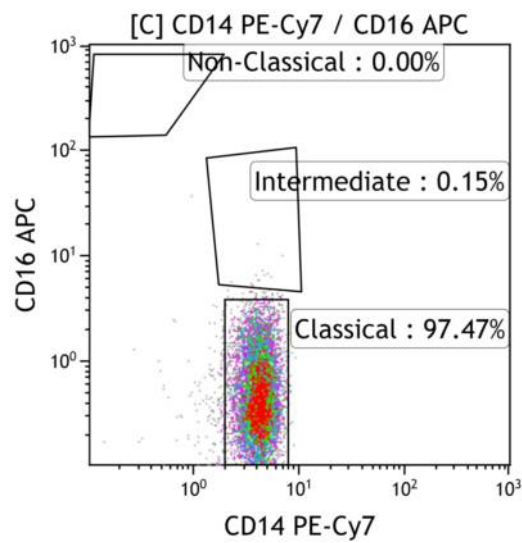
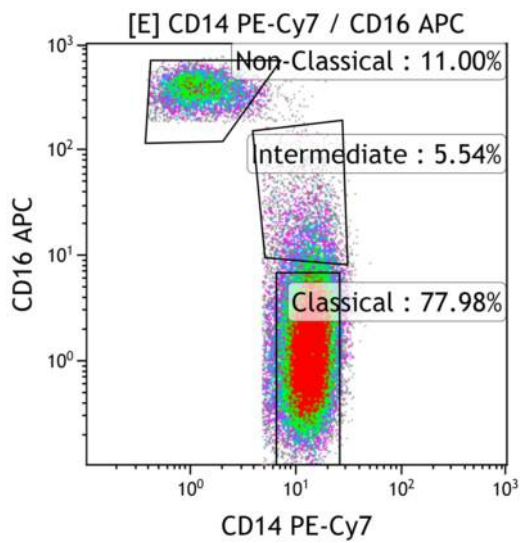


Healthy Controls



Disease Controls





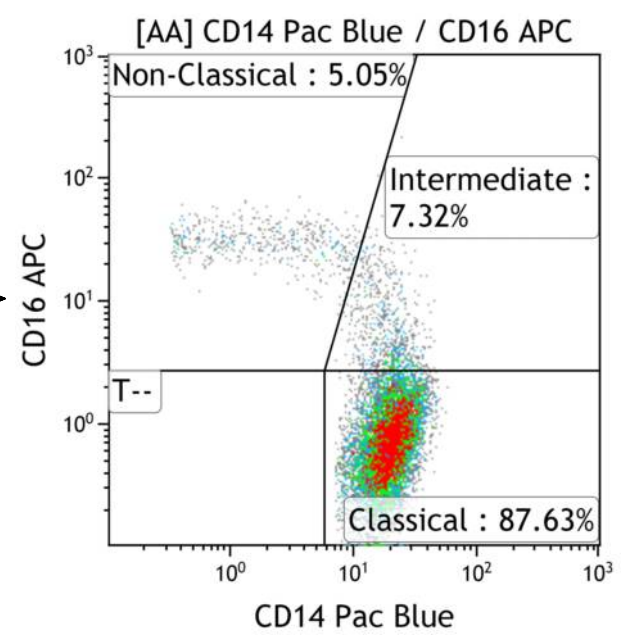
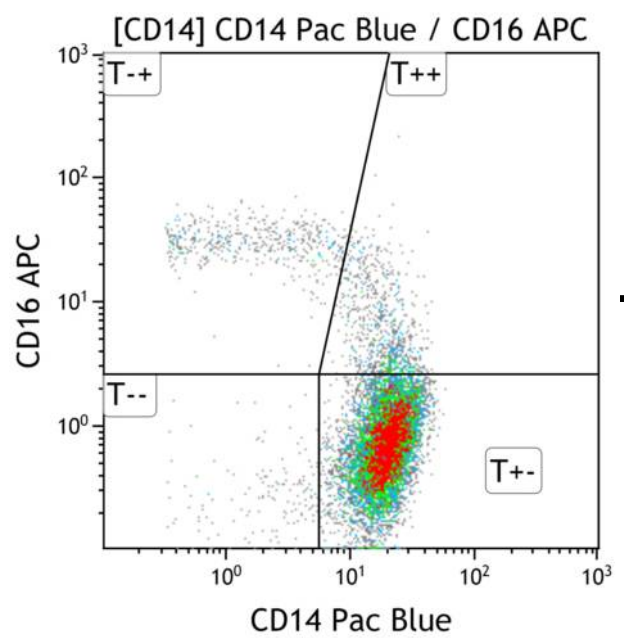
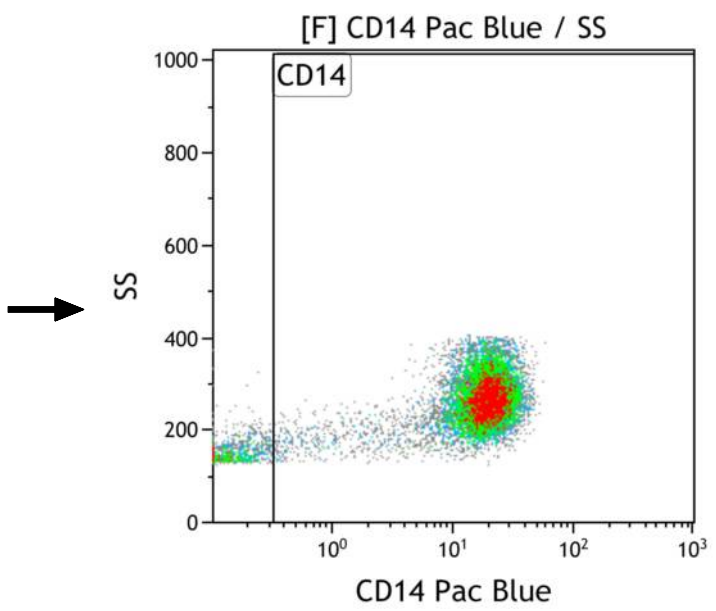
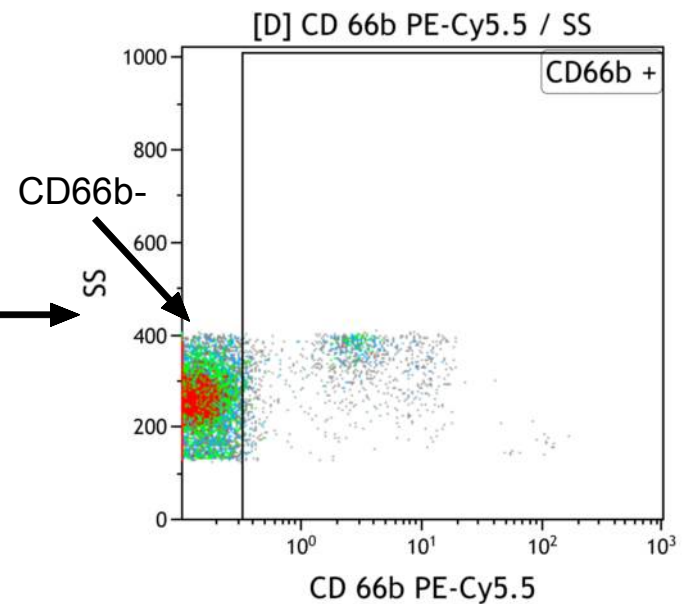
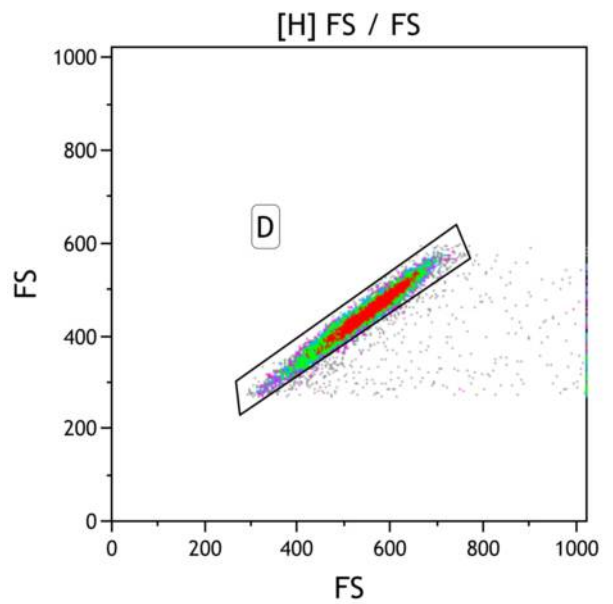
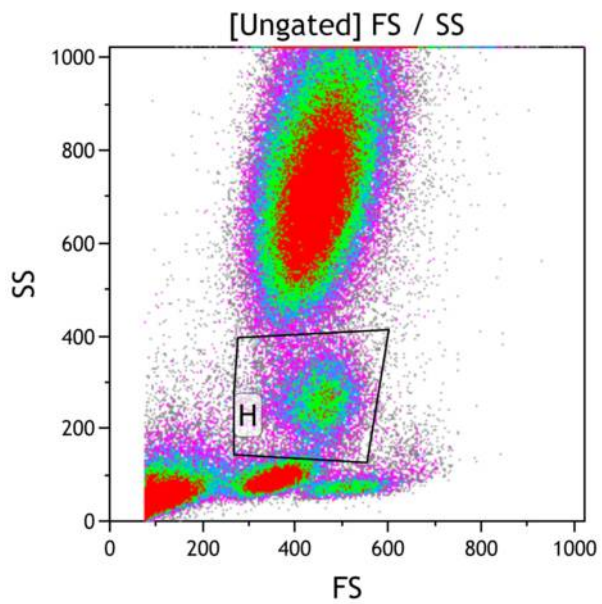
Classical

Intermediate

Non-classical

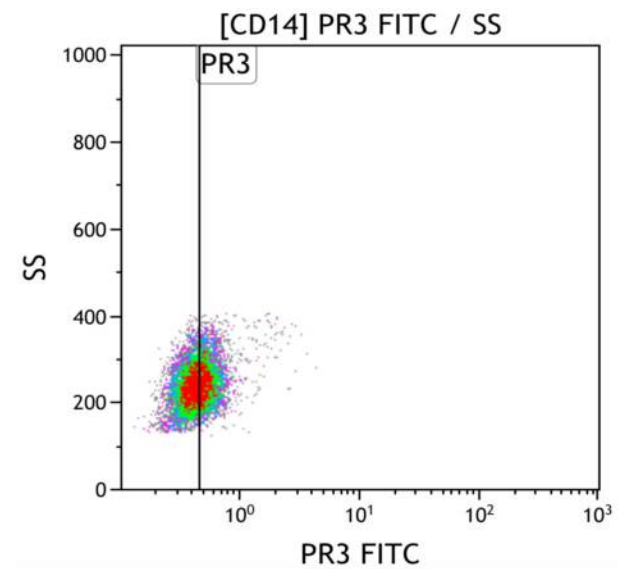
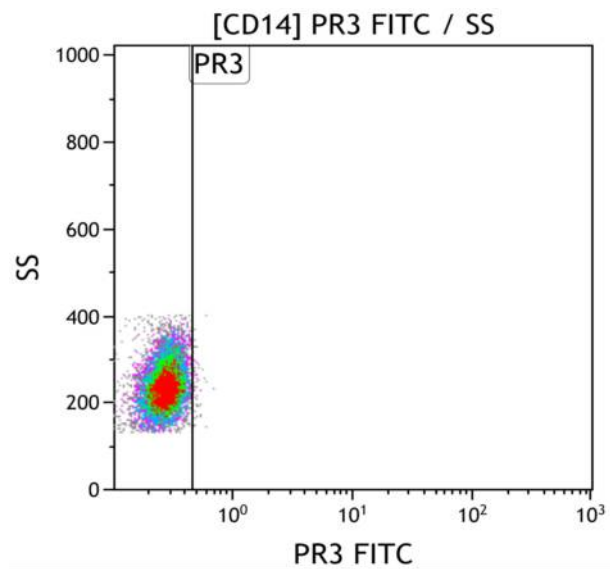
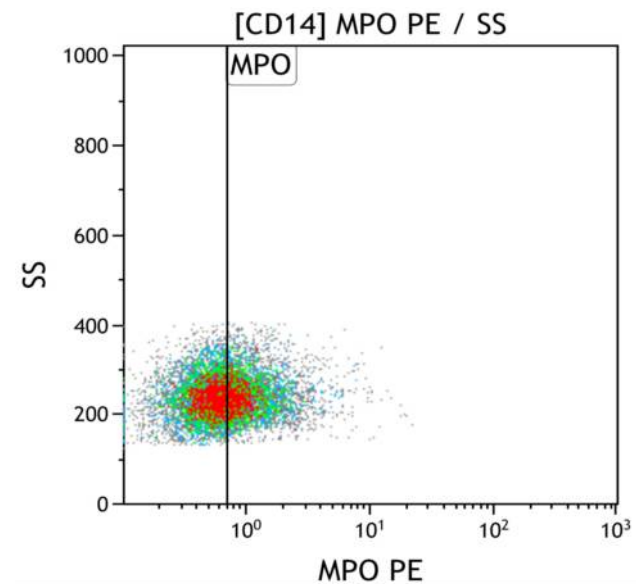
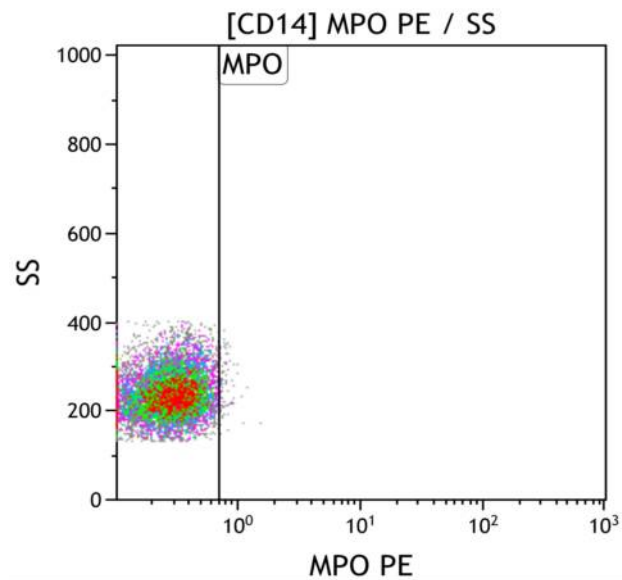
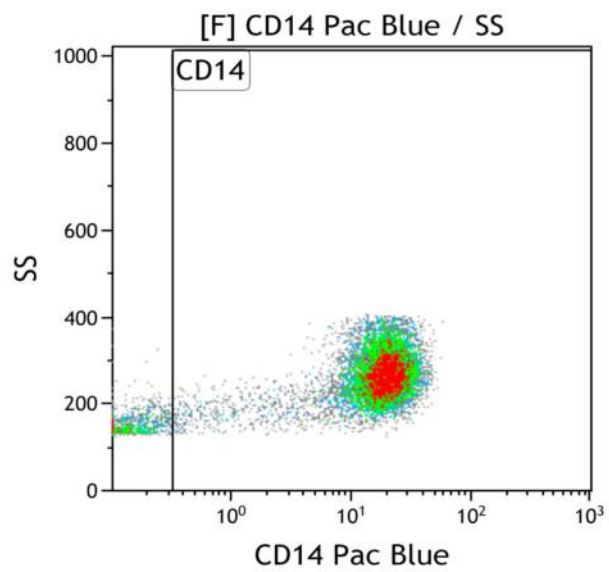
Pre Sort

Post Sort



FMO

Stained



Supplemental Figure S1: The ANCA autoantigens MPO and PR3 are preferentially expressed on intermediate monocytes in individuals without vasculitis.

Peripheral blood was collected from healthy and disease control individuals and the percentage of cells expressing cell-surface MPO and PR3 was examined by flow cytometry. The percentage of MPO and PR3 positive cells in each subset is shown for (A - B) healthy controls and (C - D) disease controls. Each symbol represents one individual. Data are presented as the median and interquartile range. Non-parametric one-way ANOVA (Friedman test) and Dunn's post-test were used to establish significance (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.0001$). Class: classical; Int: intermediate; NC: non-classical.

Supplemental Figure S2: The MFI of MPO and PR3 expression is increased on intermediate monocytes in control individuals.

Peripheral blood was collected from healthy and disease control individuals. Cells were stained as described in methods and analysed by flow cytometry. Following gating on MPO or PR3 positive cells in each subset, the median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of MPO and PR3 was determined. For each individual these values were corrected by subtraction of the MFI for the fluorescence minus one (FMO) control and expressed relative to the corrected MFI for classical monocytes in that individual. Relative expression of cell-surface MPO or PR3 in each monocyte subset is shown for (A - B) anti-MPO+ AAV patients and (C - D) anti-PR3+ AAV patients. Each symbol represents a separate patient/control individual. Data are presented as the median and interquartile range. Non-parametric one-way ANOVA (Friedman test) and Dunn's post-test were used to establish significance (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$). Class: classical; Int: intermediate; NC: non-classical.

Supplemental Figure S3: Cell-surface expression of MPO and PR3 are not linked on monocytes from control individuals.

Peripheral blood was collected from healthy and disease control individuals and the percentage of cells expressing cell-surface MPO and PR3 was examined by flow cytometry. Cells were classified as being MPO+PR3-, MPO-PR3+, MPO+PR3+ or negative for both antigens. Data are presented for (A) healthy controls and (B) disease controls. Each symbol represents an individual. Data are presented as the median and interquartile range. Non-parametric one-way ANOVA (Friedman test) and Dunn's post-test were used to establish significance (* $p < 0.05$).

Supplemental Figure S4: Correlation of CD16 expression with MPO and PR3 expression on intermediate monocytes from control individuals.

Peripheral blood was collected from healthy and disease control individuals. Following gating on intermediate monocytes the MFI of CD16 was plotted against that of MPO or PR3. Data presented show (A - B) healthy controls and (C - D) disease controls. Each symbol represents an individual patient. Correlation was tested by Spearman Rank Test.

Supplemental Figure S5: Gating of monocyte subsets.

Monocytes were initially gated based on size (FS) and granularity (SS). Doublets were excluded. Granulocytes were excluded based on positive CD66b staining. CD14+CD66b- monocytes were subdivided into classical, intermediate and non-classical subsets based on CD14 and CD16 staining. Flow plots represent a typical AAV patient.

Supplemental Figure S6: of monocyte surface MPO and PR3 expression

Initially monocytes were gated as shown in Supplemental Figure S5. MPO and PR3 positive cells were subsequently defined using fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls. Flow plots represent a typical example.

Supplemental Figure S7: Purity of monocyte subsets following sorting

Monocytes were gated based on size (FS) and granularity (SS). Doublets were excluded. Purity of sorted subsets was found by subdividing CD14+ monocytes into classical, intermediate and non-classical subsets based on CD14 and CD16 staining. Flow plots show typical pre- and post-sort monocyte subsets proportions.