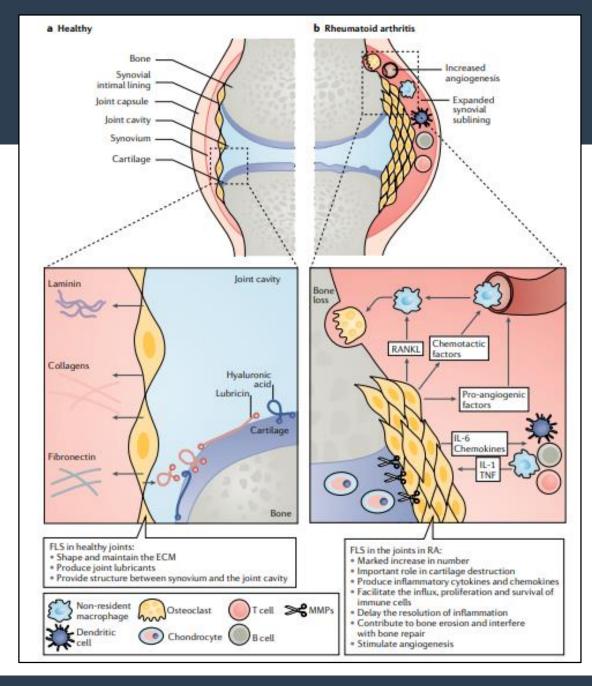


Delineation of Fibroblast-Like Synoviocyte-mediated immune responses in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis

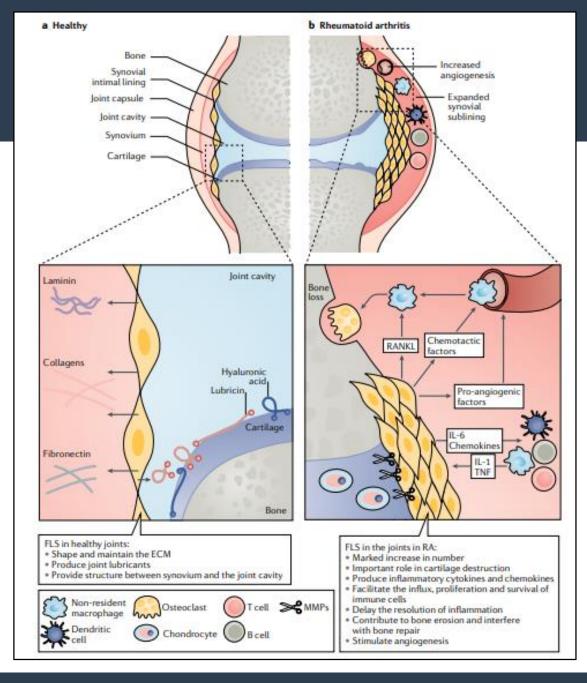
Neofotistou-Themeli Elpida
PhD Candidate
Laboratory of Rheumatology, Inflammation & Autoimmunity
School of Medicine, University of Crete

### Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA):

- complex pathogenesis
- severe inflammation of the synovial membrane
- tissue destruction
- subchondral bone erosions



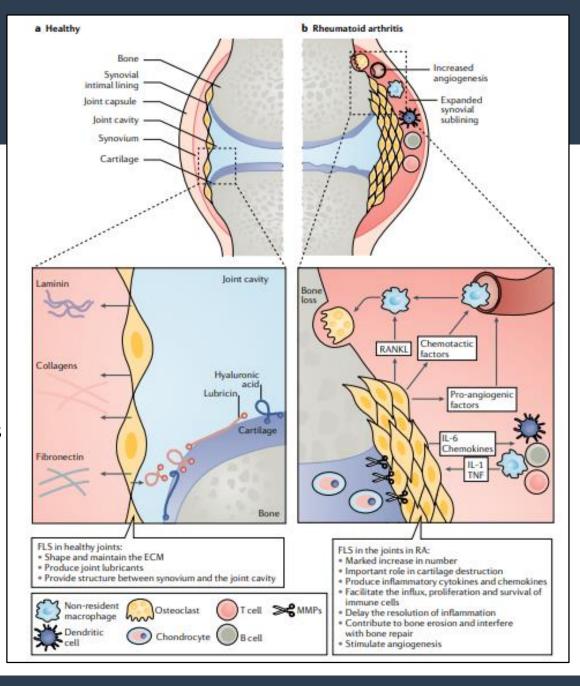
FLS: Fibroblast-Like Synoviocytes
Main stromal cells of the joint



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Main stromal cells of the joint

### In the normal synovium:

- Sub-lining and lining layers
- Secrete ECM components
- Synovial fluid components
- Ensure cartilage integrity, joint lubrication
- Express innate immune receptors



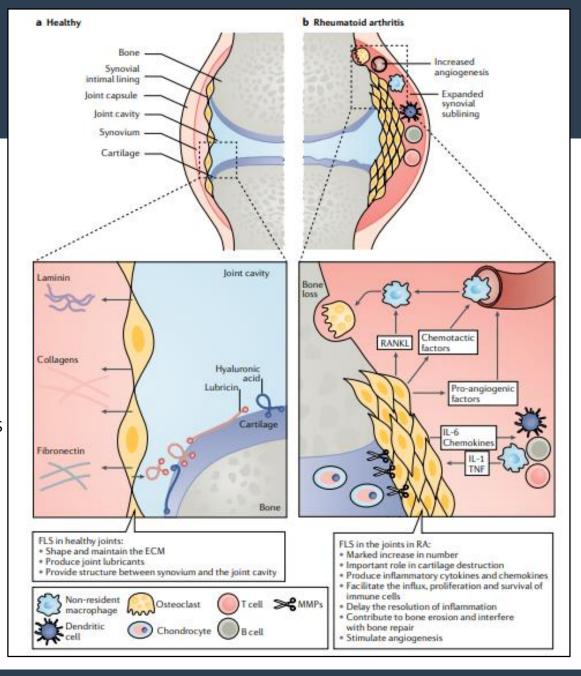
FLS: Fibroblast-Like Synoviocytes
Main stromal cells of the joint

### In the normal synovium:

- Sub-lining and lining layers
- Secrete ECM components
- Synovial fluid components
- Ensure cartilage integrity, joint lubrication
- Express innate immune receptors

### In the RA Synovium:

- Proliferation
- Infiltration
- · Cartilage attachment & damage
- Osteoclastogenesis
- Angiogenesis
- · Immune cell stimulation



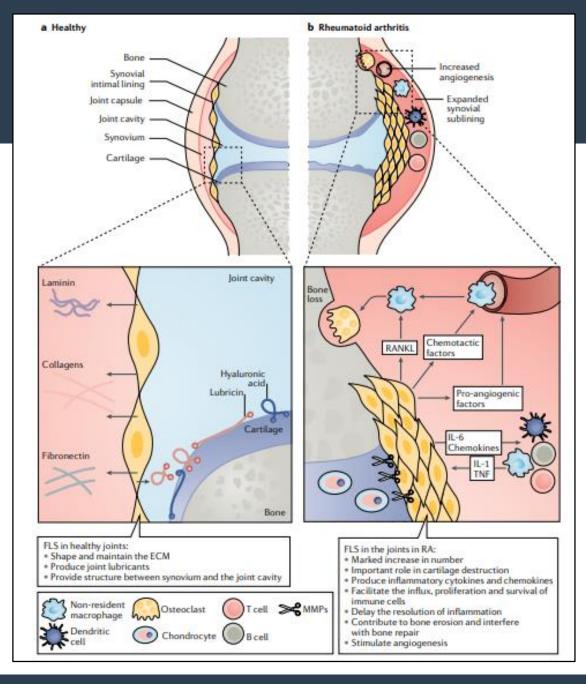
### Treating RA

- Corticosteroids
- Anti-rheumatic Drugs
- Biological Agents

### **Unmet Needs:**

- Low response rates (~30%)
- Side effects

Many approved expensive therapies may affect FLS function, directly or indirectly

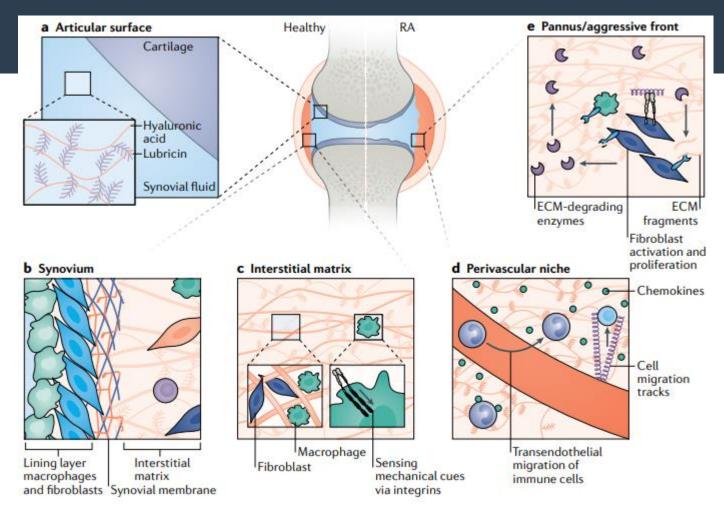


## Objective

The focus in RA research has been on immune cells.

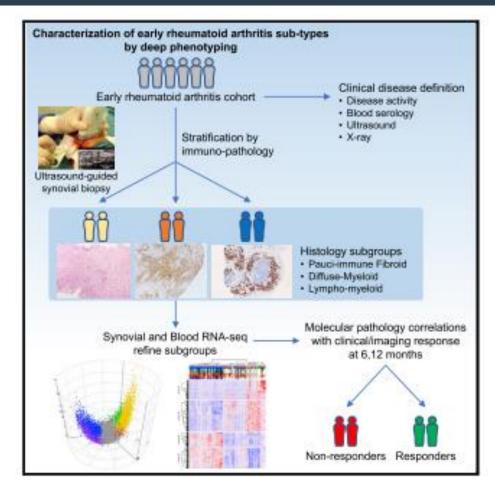
How do FLS contribute to the autoreactive immune response?

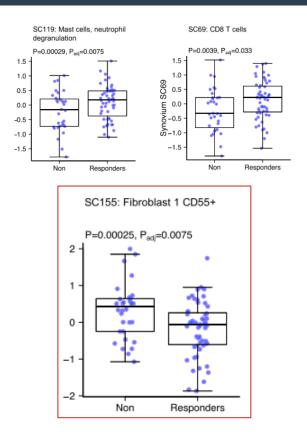
### The tissue microenvironment affects inflammation in RA



Physical properties, mechanical cues
Patterning of soluble factors
Direct cell signalling

## Molecular portraits of early RA identify clinical & treatment response phenotypes

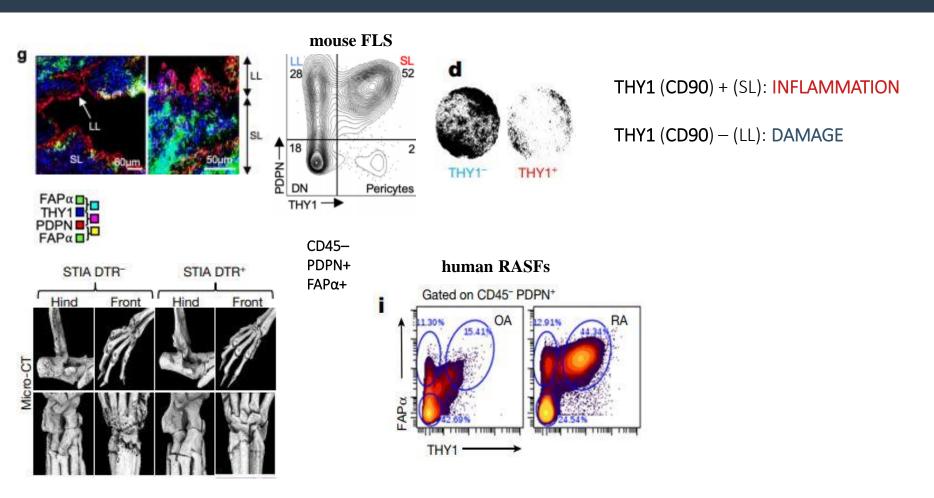




https://peac.hpc.qmul.ac.uk/

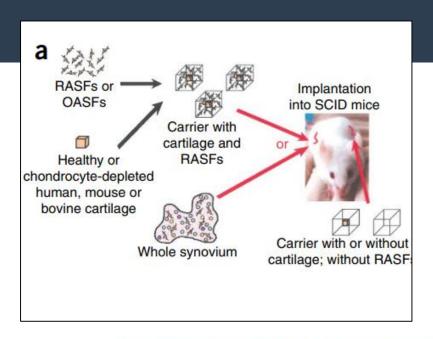
The fibroid phenotype was associated with reduced response to DMARD therapy

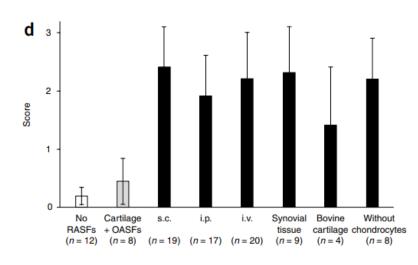
## Distinct FLS subsets drive inflammation & damage in RA

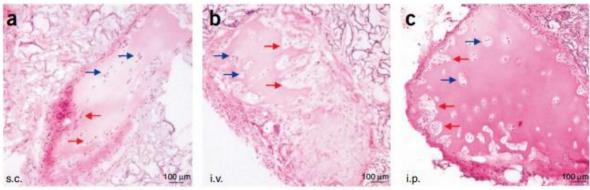


FLS depletion ameliorates RA

## FLS can spread RA to unaffected joints







The clinical progression or RA is mediated by RA FLS transmigration

## FLS precursors can predict RA flares

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

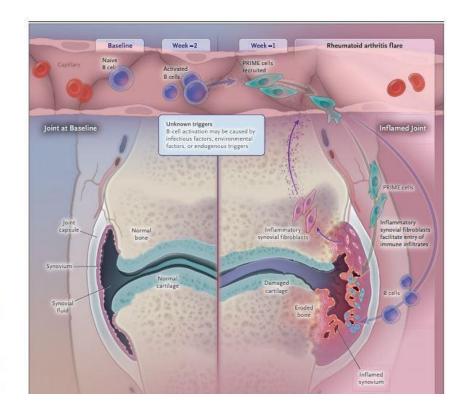
## RNA Identification of PRIME Cells Predicting Rheumatoid Arthritis Flares

Dana E. Orange, M.D., Vicky Yao, Ph.D., Kirsty Sawicka, Ph.D., John Fak, M.S., Mayu O. Frank, N.P., Ph.D., Salina Parveen, M.A., Nathalie E. Blachere, Ph.D., Caryn Hale, Ph.D., Fan Zhang, Ph.D., Soumya Raychaudhuri, M.D., Ph.D., Olga G. Troyanskaya, Ph.D., and Robert B. Darnell, M.D., Ph.D.

#### ABSTRACT

#### BACKGROUND

Rheumatoid arthritis, like many inflammatory diseases, is characterized by episodes of quiescence and exacerbation (flares). The molecular events leading to flares are unknown.



CD45-CD31-PDPN+

FLS precursors are activated and migrate to the synovium via the circulation

## Objective

The focus in RA research has been on immune cells.

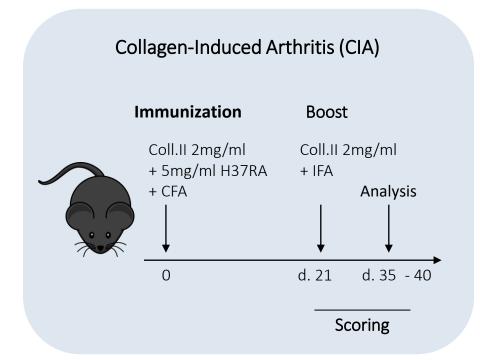
How do FLS contribute to the autoreactive immune response?

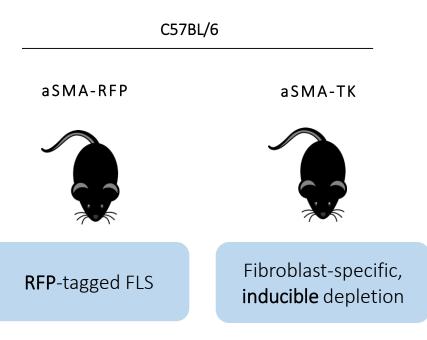
**Aim 1:** What is the immune profile of FLS and their interactions with the infiltrating immune populations in the mouse model of RA?

Aim 2: What metabolic pathways are implicated in FLS activity during arthritis?

**Aim 3:** How do current RA treatments alter the baseline status of FLS, their inflammatory capacity and metabolic reprogramming?

## Tools:





## **Experimental Design**

### Aim 1: Immune profiling

- Confocal → spatial interactions
- FACS → immune infiltrate, FLS characteristics
- Sorting → in vitro experiments, rtPCR

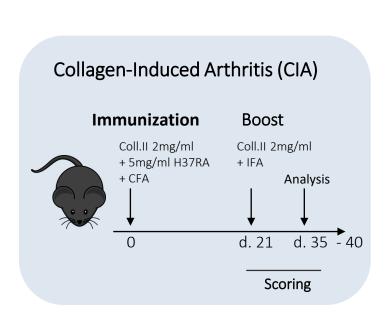
### Aim 2: Study pathways activated in FLS

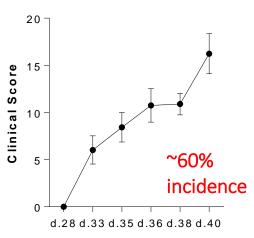
- Meta-analysis
- Seahorse → metabolic profiling

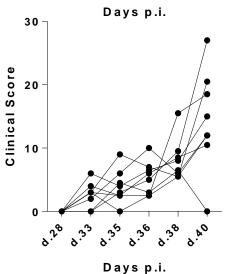
### Aim 3: How do those profiles change upon therapy?

- Administration of JAK/STAT inhibitors or aTNF → assessment of FLS function
- FLS depletion → assessment of disease progression

## CIA-induced synovial inflammation







Normal limb (Score = 0)

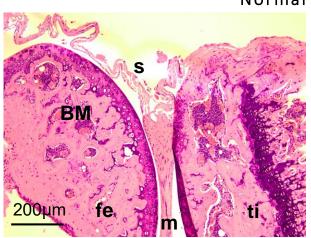


Arthritic limb (Max score)

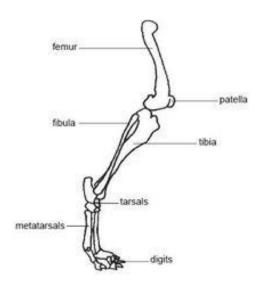


## Histological assessment of inflammation

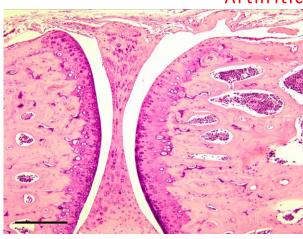
Normal limb (Score = 0)

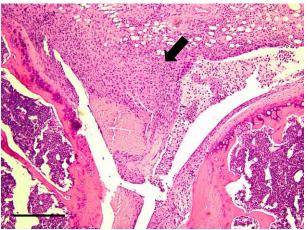






Arthritic limb (Score = 25)





**fe:** femur **ti:** tibia

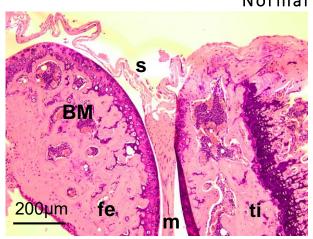
BM: bone marrow

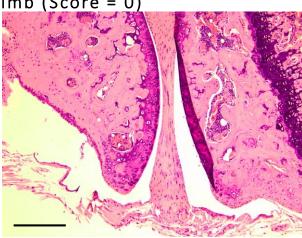
s: synovial membrane

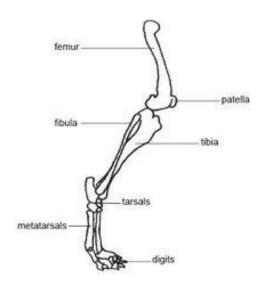
**m**: meniscus

## Histological assessment of inflammation

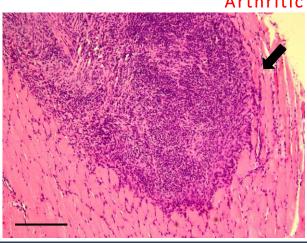
Normal limb (Score = 0)

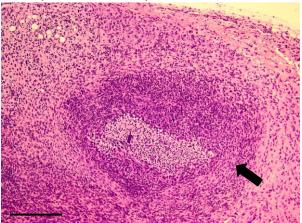






Arthritic limb (Score = 29)





**fe:** femur **ti:** tibia

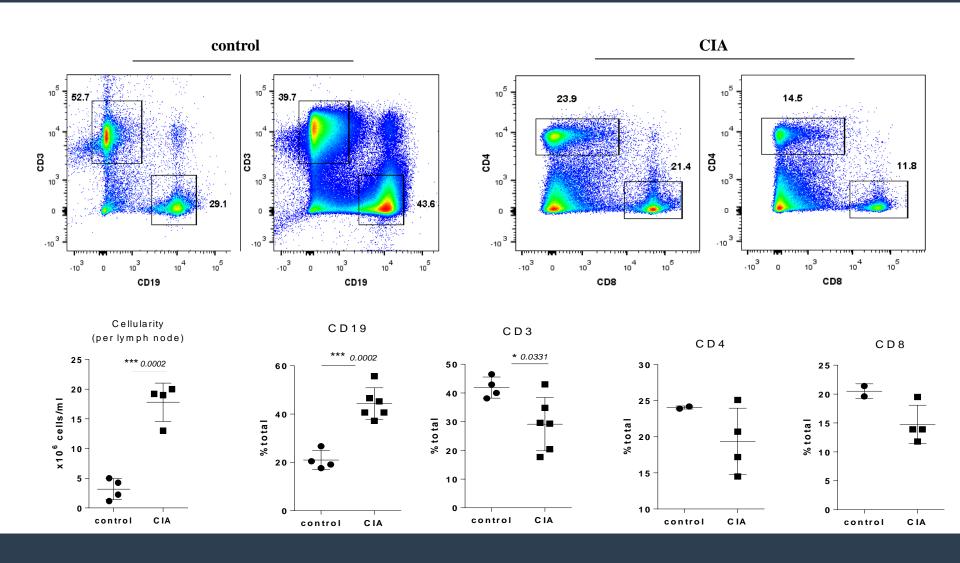
BM: bone marrow

s: synovial membrane

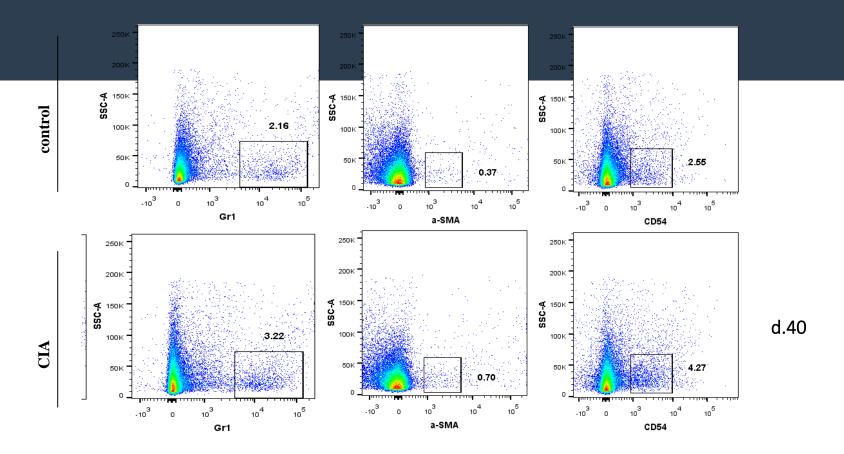
m: meniscus

Immune infiltrate in muscle

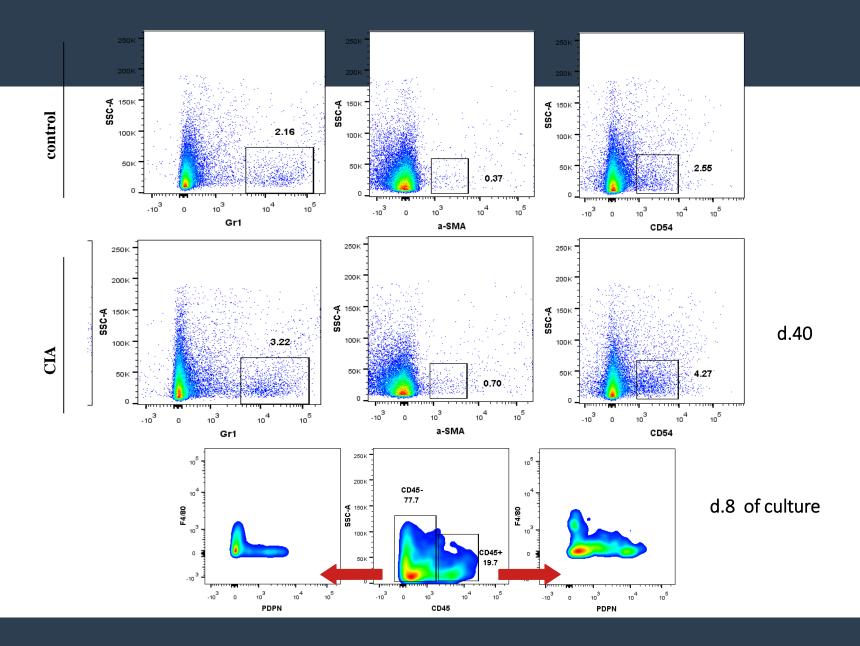
## Involvement of draining inguinal lymph nodes



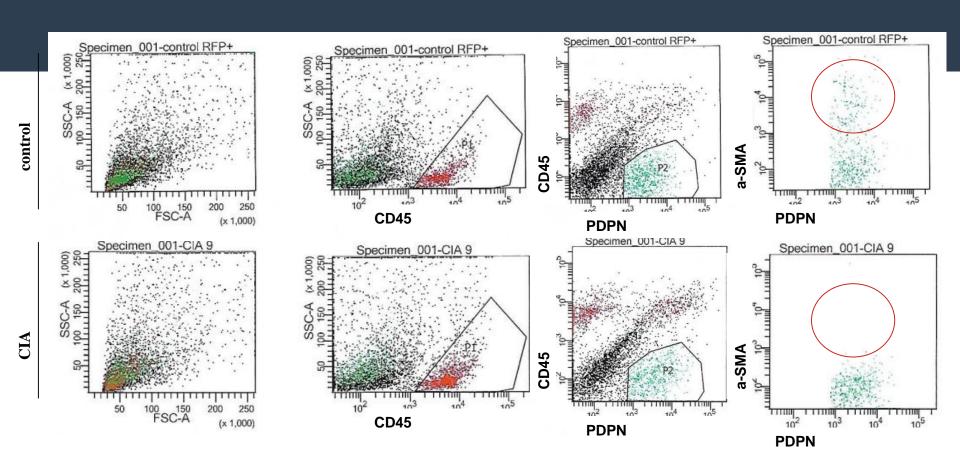
# Cellular content of the inflamed joint



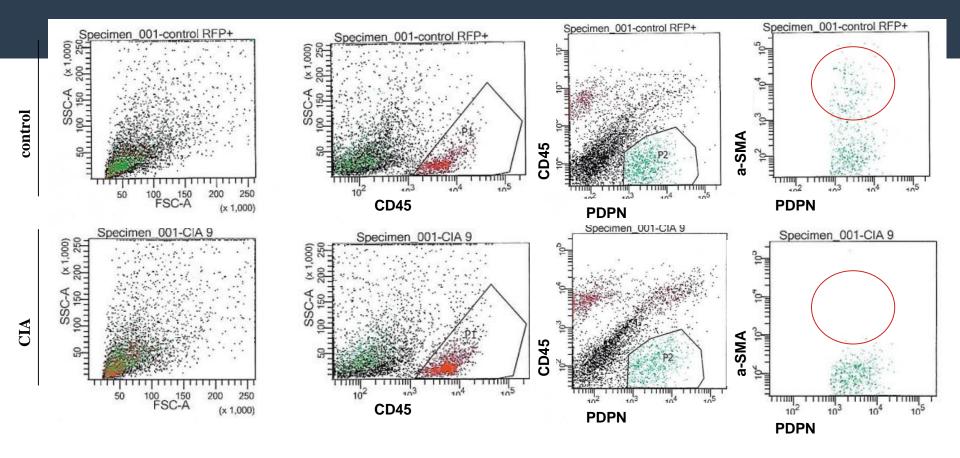
# Cellular content of the inflamed joint



## Sorting FLS...

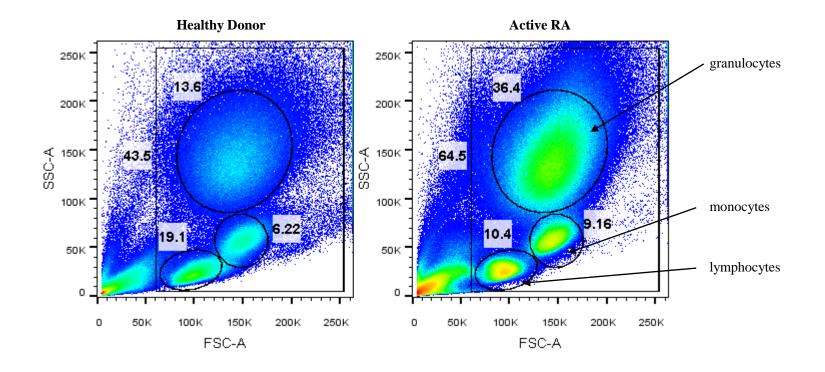


## Sorting FLS...

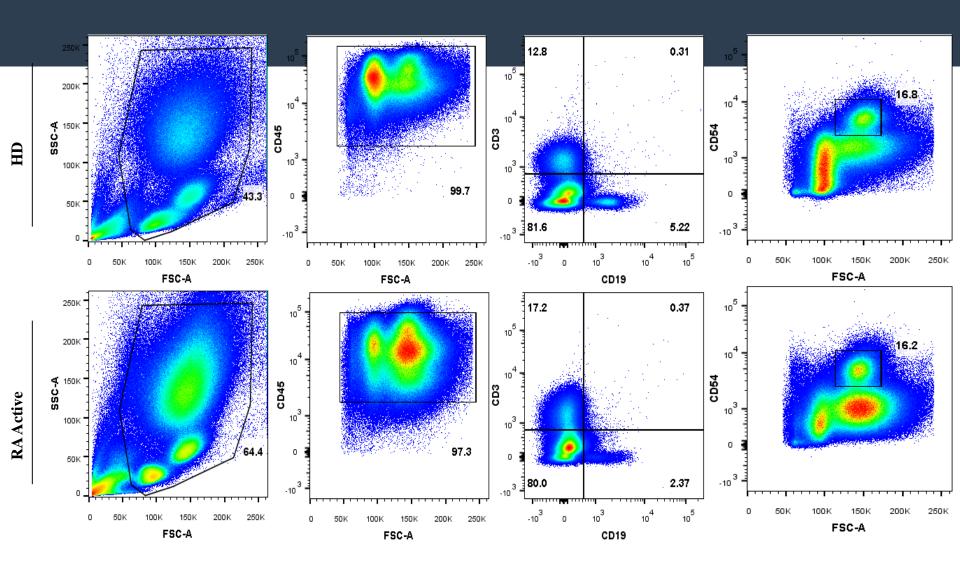


- FLS markers are not uniformly expressed intrinsic heterogeneity
- Different isolation techniques
- Temporal diversity (disease stage) timecourse of disease

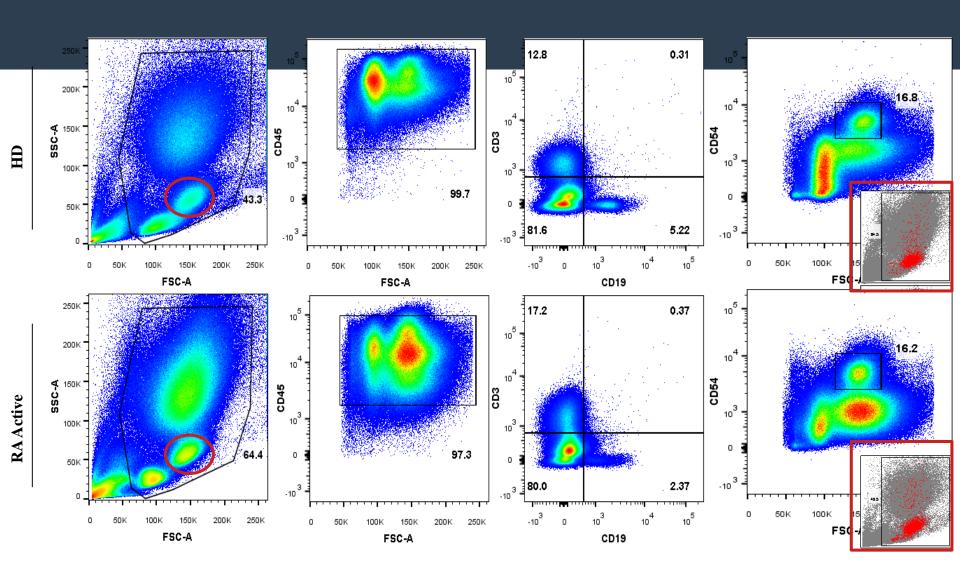
# Circulating FLS in human samples



# [FLS in human samples]



# Circulating FLS in human samples





Delineation of Fibroblast-Like Synoviocyte-mediated immune responses in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis

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