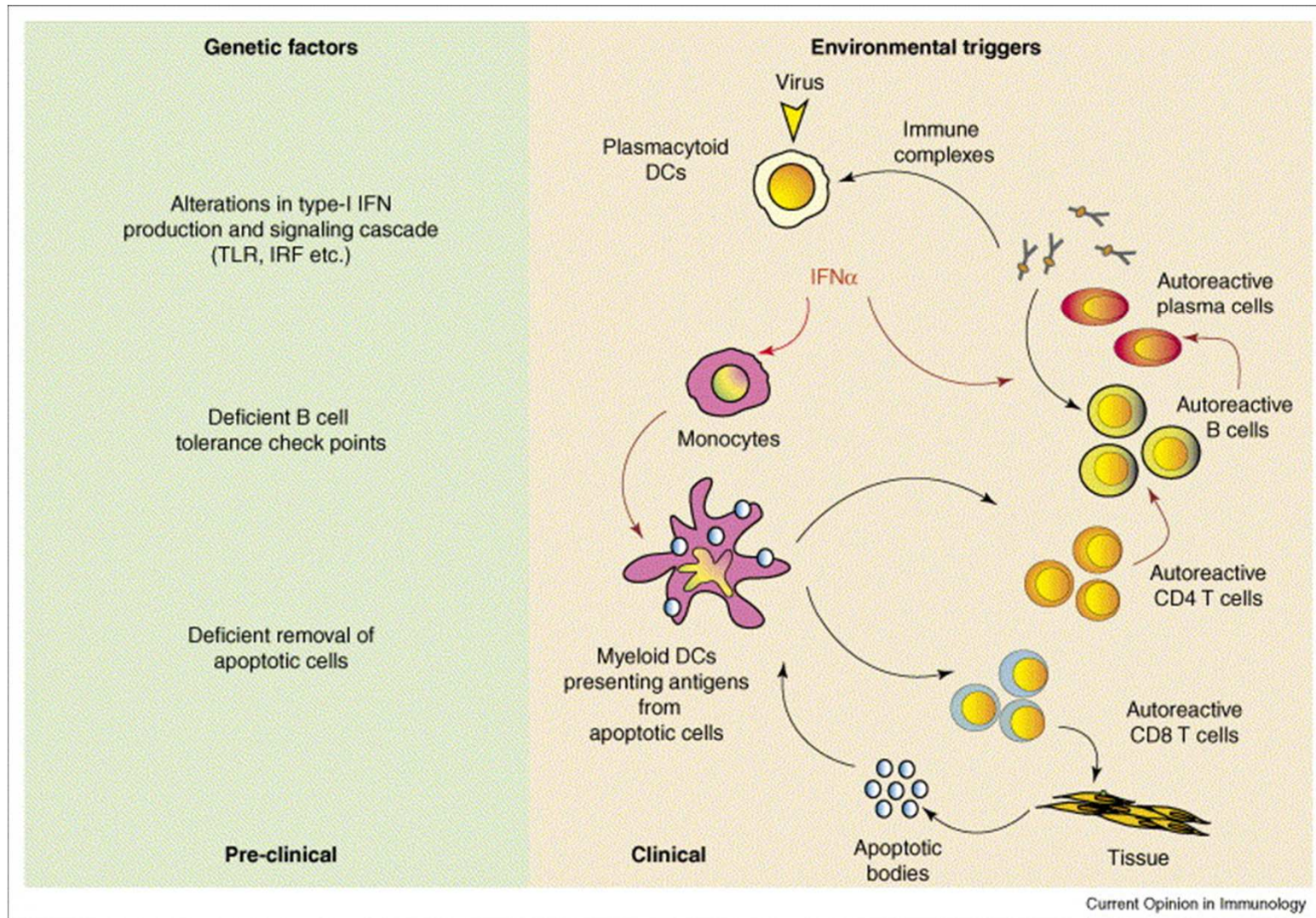
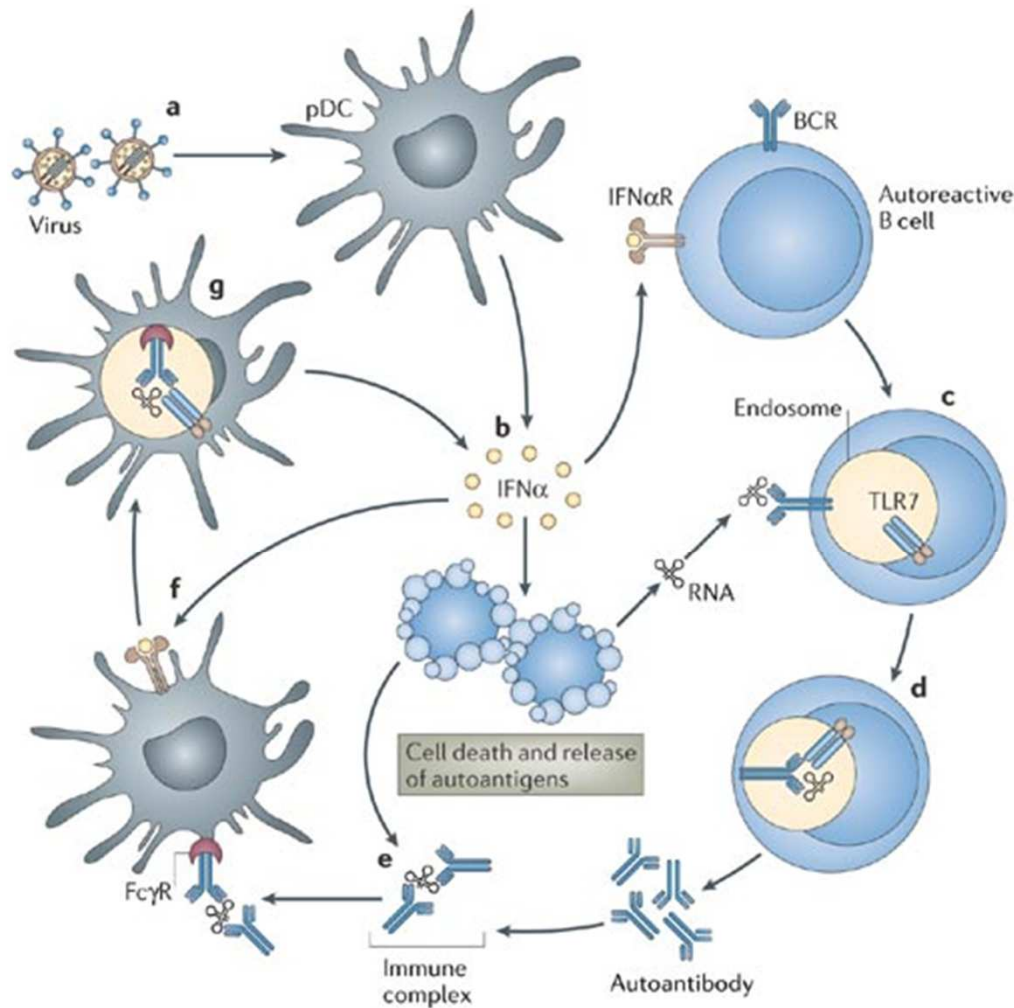


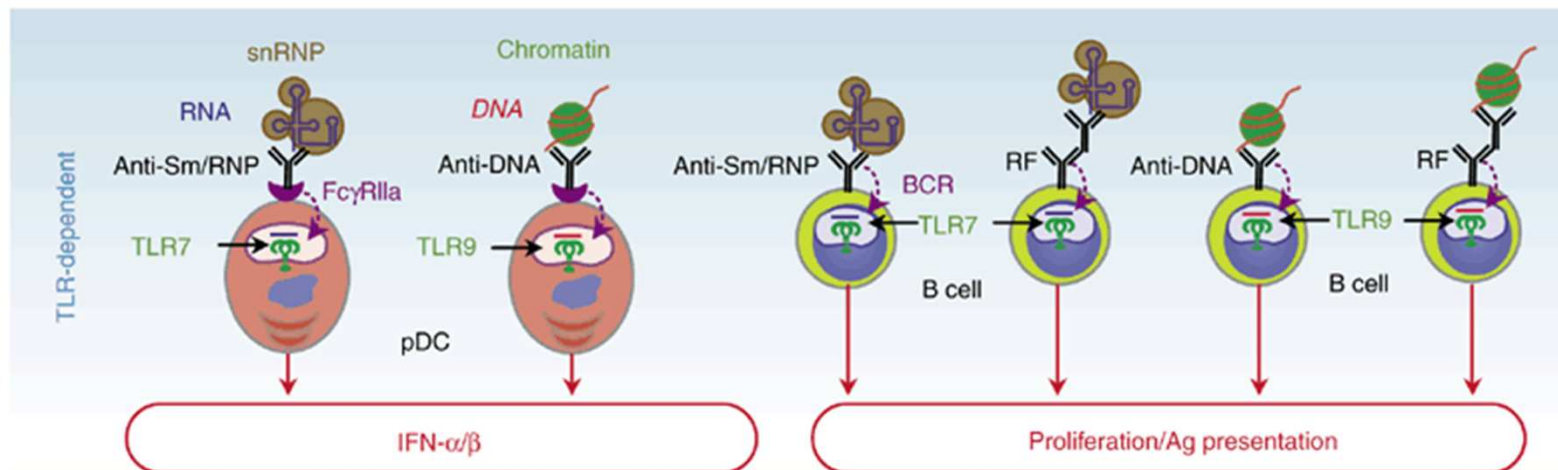
Systemic lupus erythematosus



Virus-induced IFN- α initiates a self-perpetuating feedback loop to drive autoantibody production



Endogenous stimuli promoting IFN- α production by pDC and activation of B cells



**Neutrophils Activate Plasmacytoid
Dendritic Cells by Releasing Self-DNA-
Peptide Complexes in Systemic Lupus
Erythematosus**

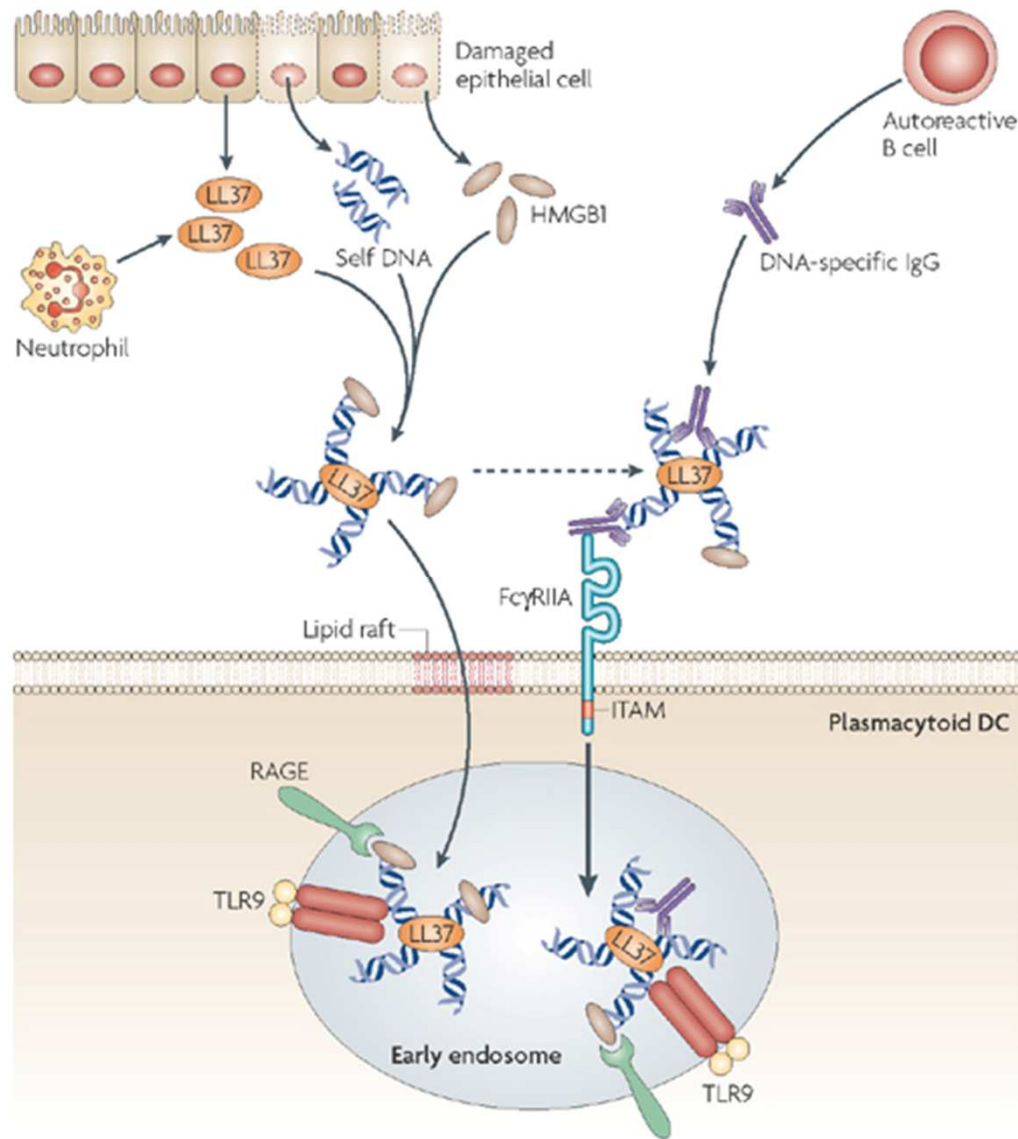
**Lande R et al.
Sci Transl Med
2011;3:73ra19-73ra19**

**Netting Neutrophils Are Major
Inducers of Type I IFN
Production in Pediatric
Systemic Lupus
Erythematosus**

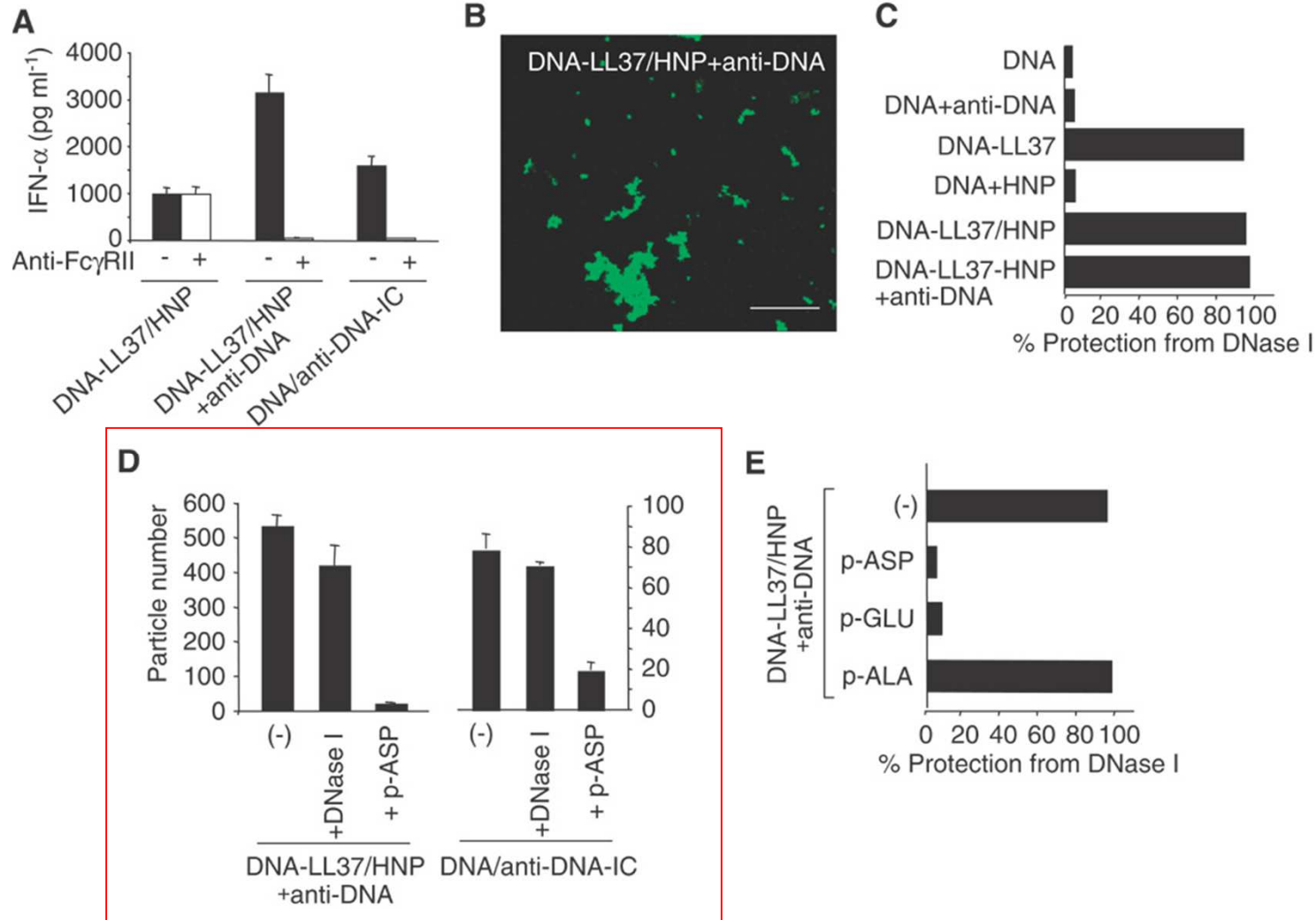
Garcia-Romo G S et al.

**Sci Transl Med 2011;3:73ra20-
73ra20**

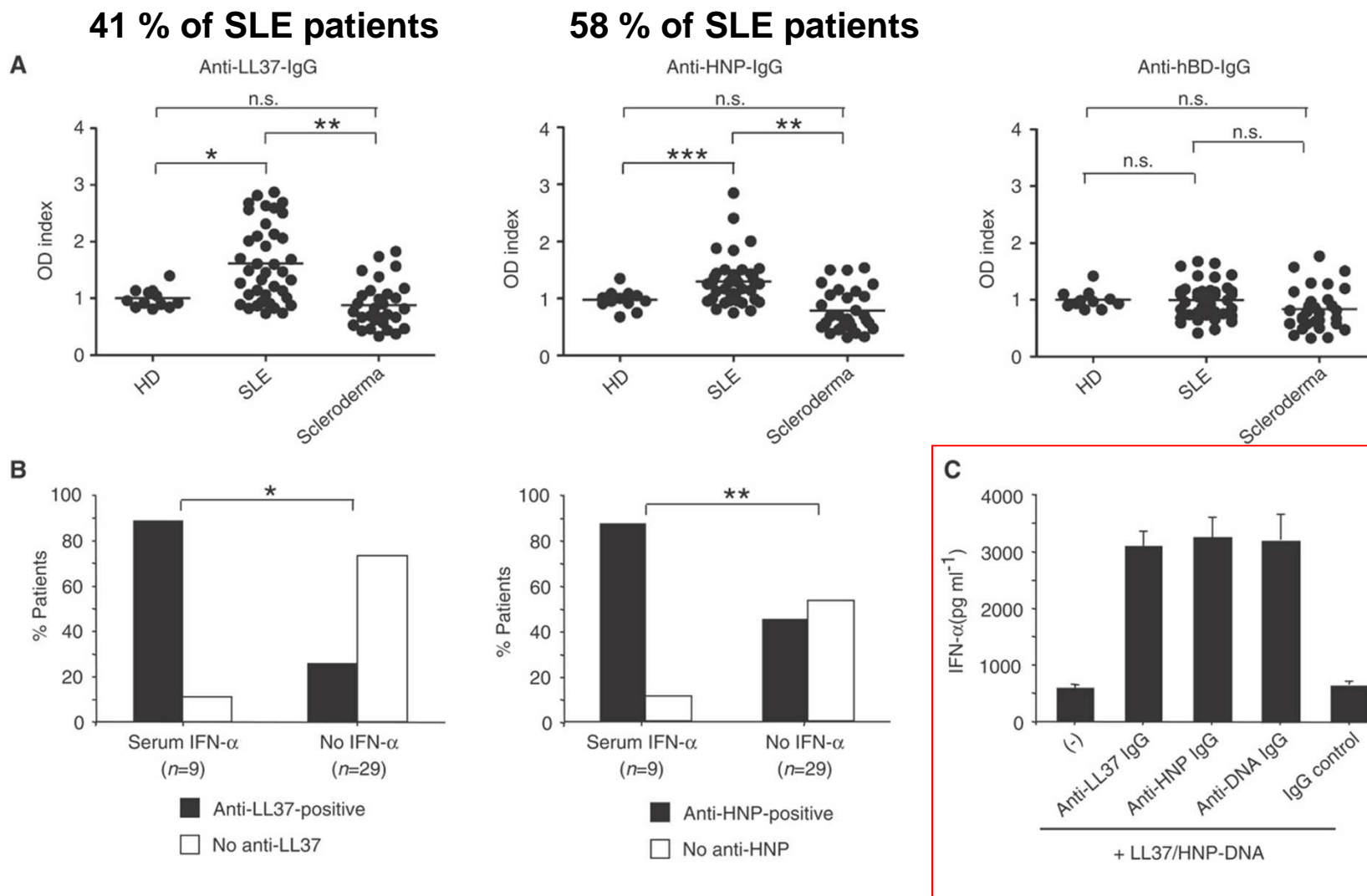
Breakdown of innate tolerance to self DNA in autoimmunity



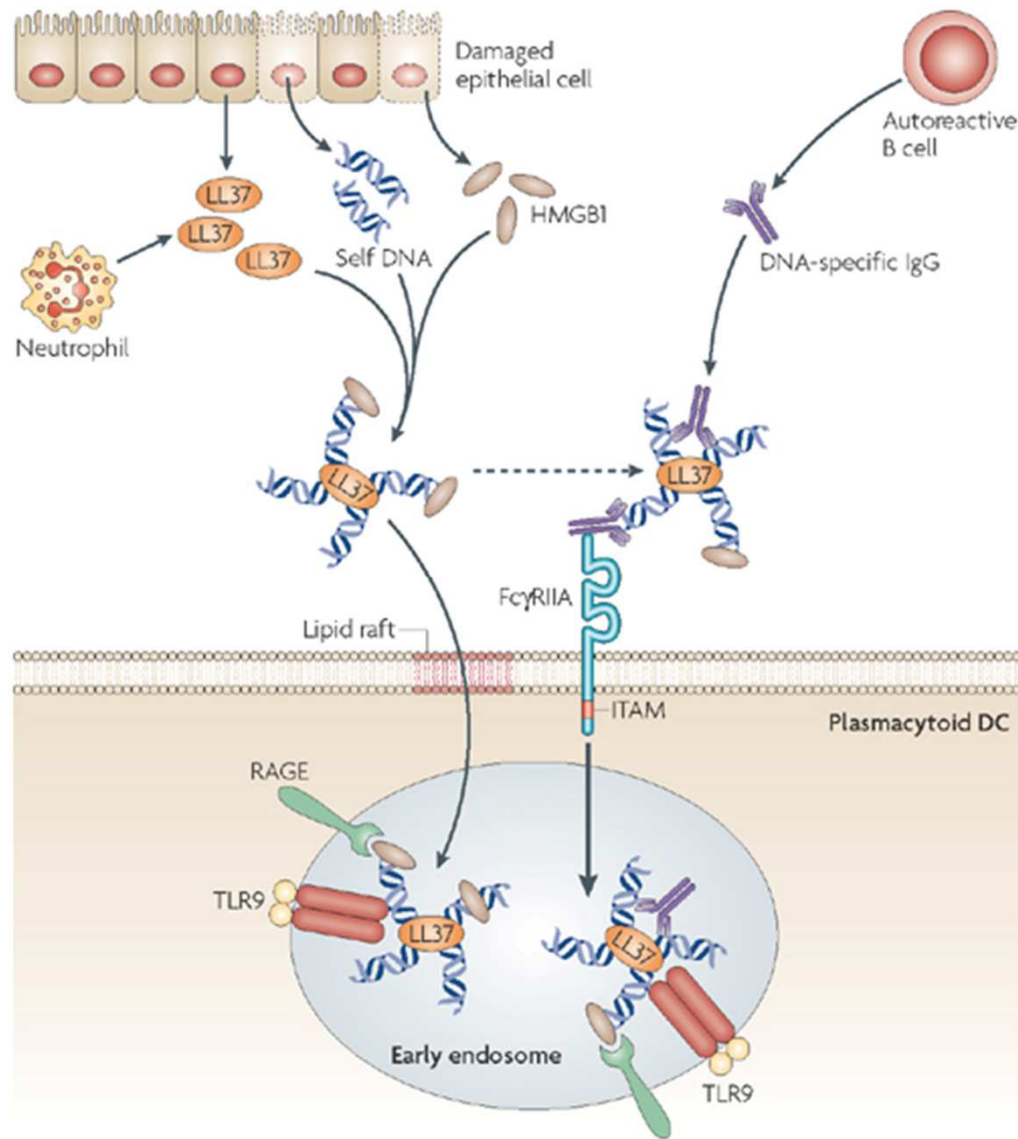
Neutrophil antimicrobial peptides protect DNA in immune complexes from extracellular degradation.



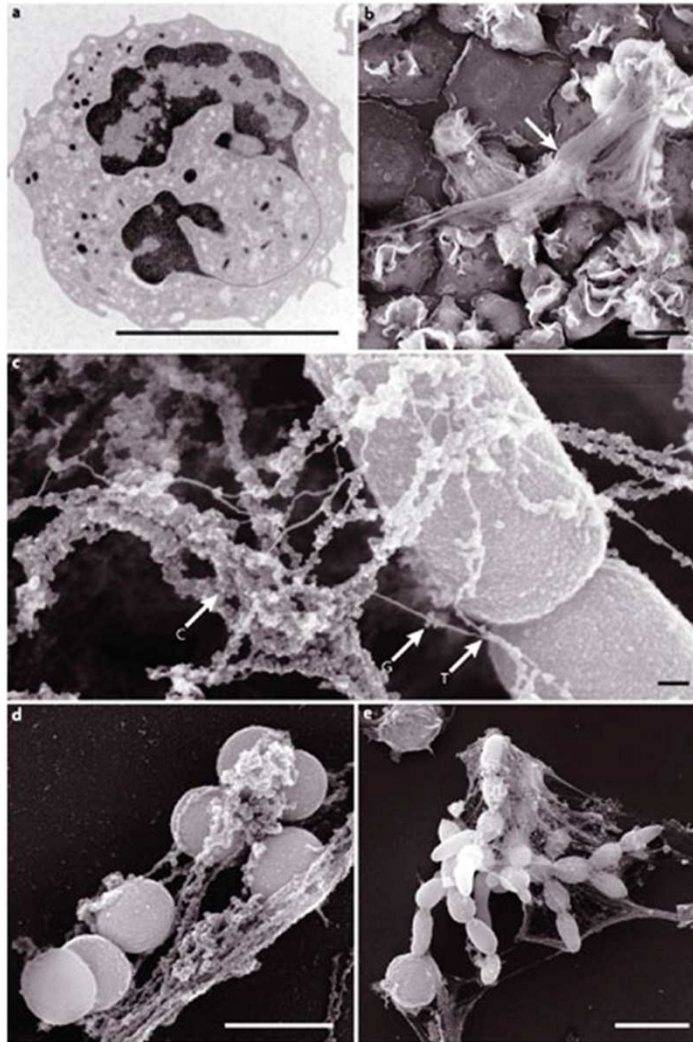
SLE patients develop autoantibodies against neutrophil antimicrobial peptides.



Breakdown of innate tolerance to self DNA in autoimmunity



NETs can trap Gram-negative bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria and fungi

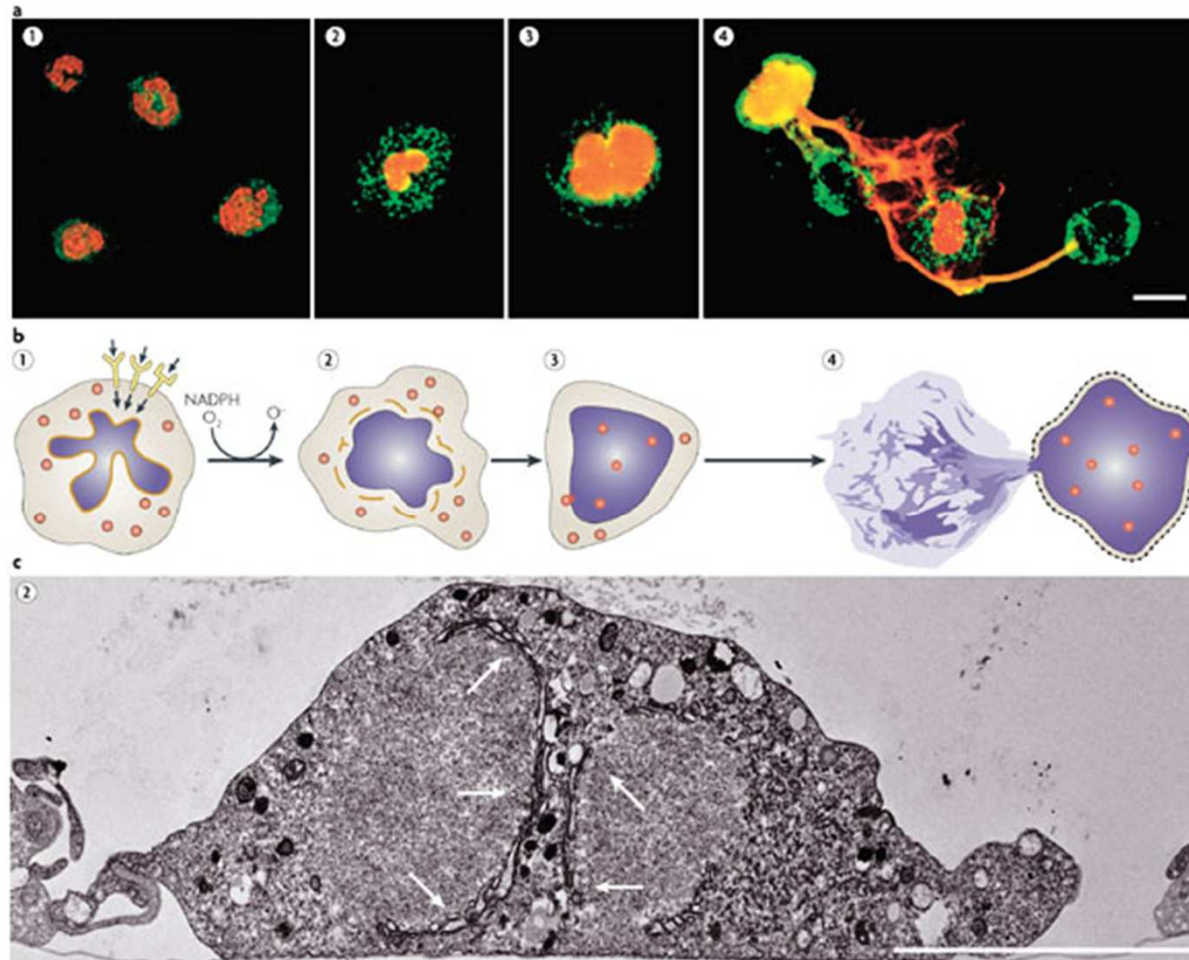


Shigella flexneri

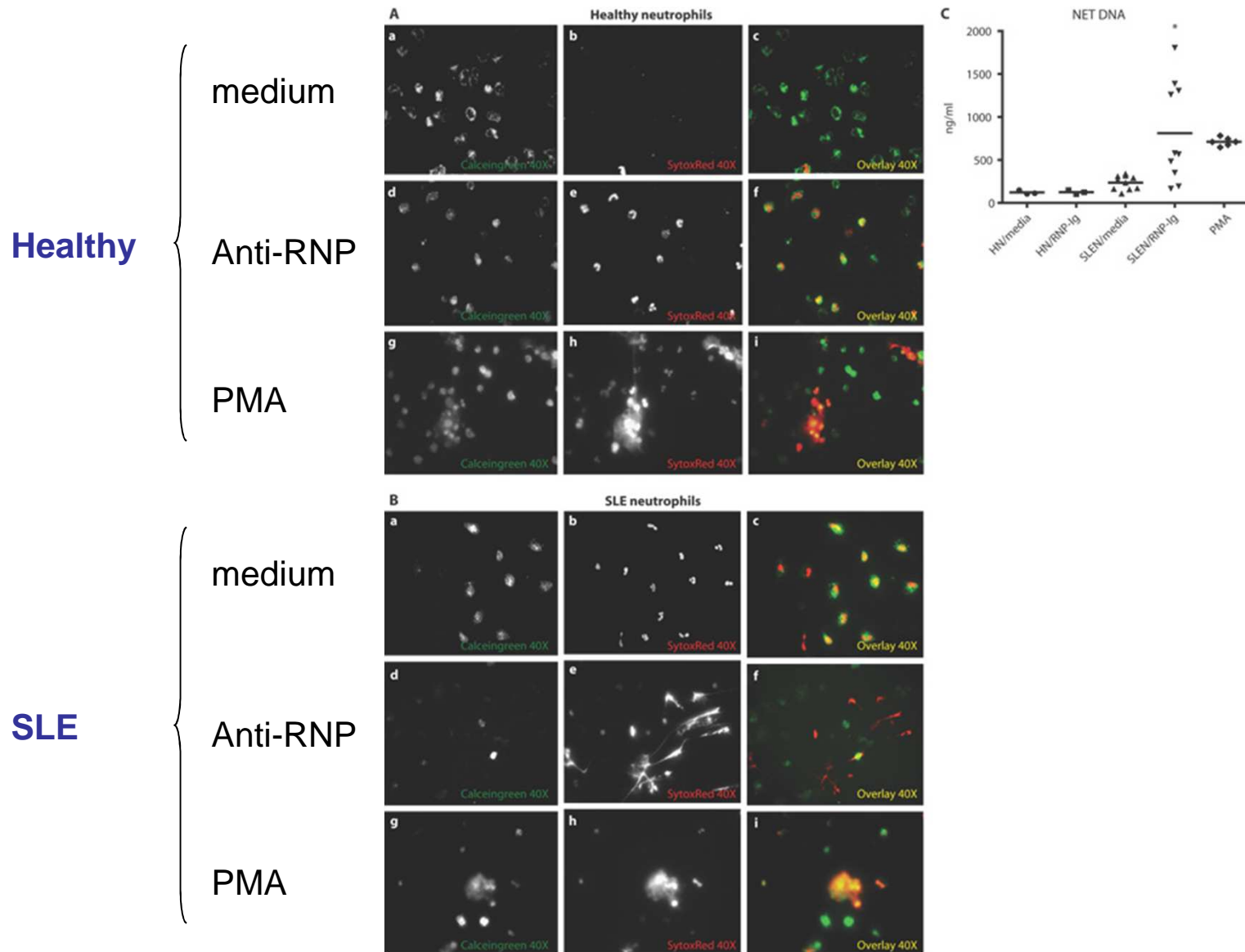
Staphylococcus aureus

Candida albicans

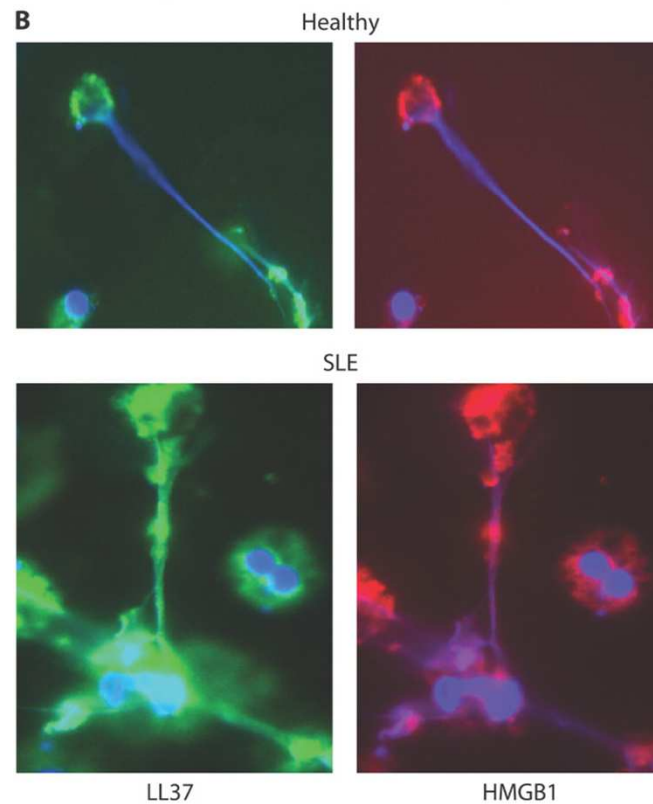
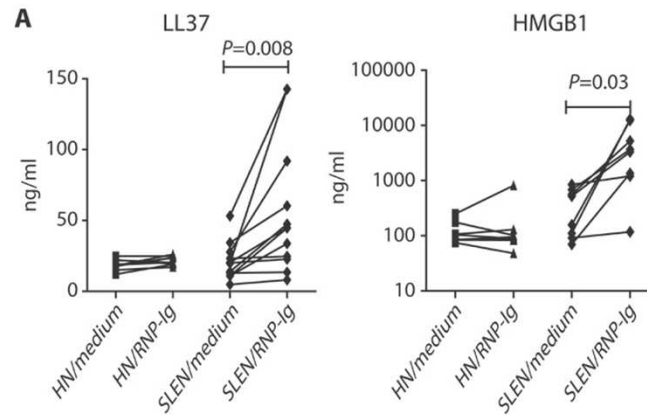
The steps leading to neutrophil extracellular trap (NET) formation



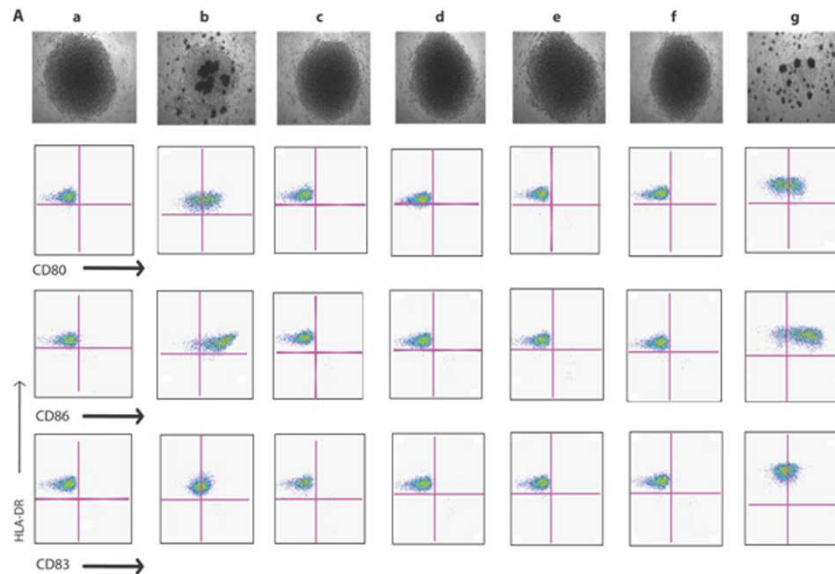
Anti-RNP antibodies induce NETosis of SLE neutrophils.



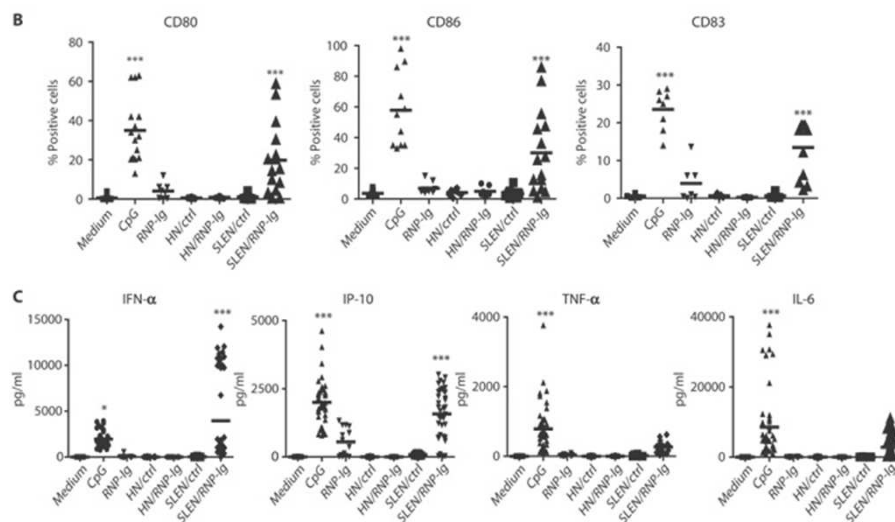
SLE NETs are loaded with LL37 and HMGB1.



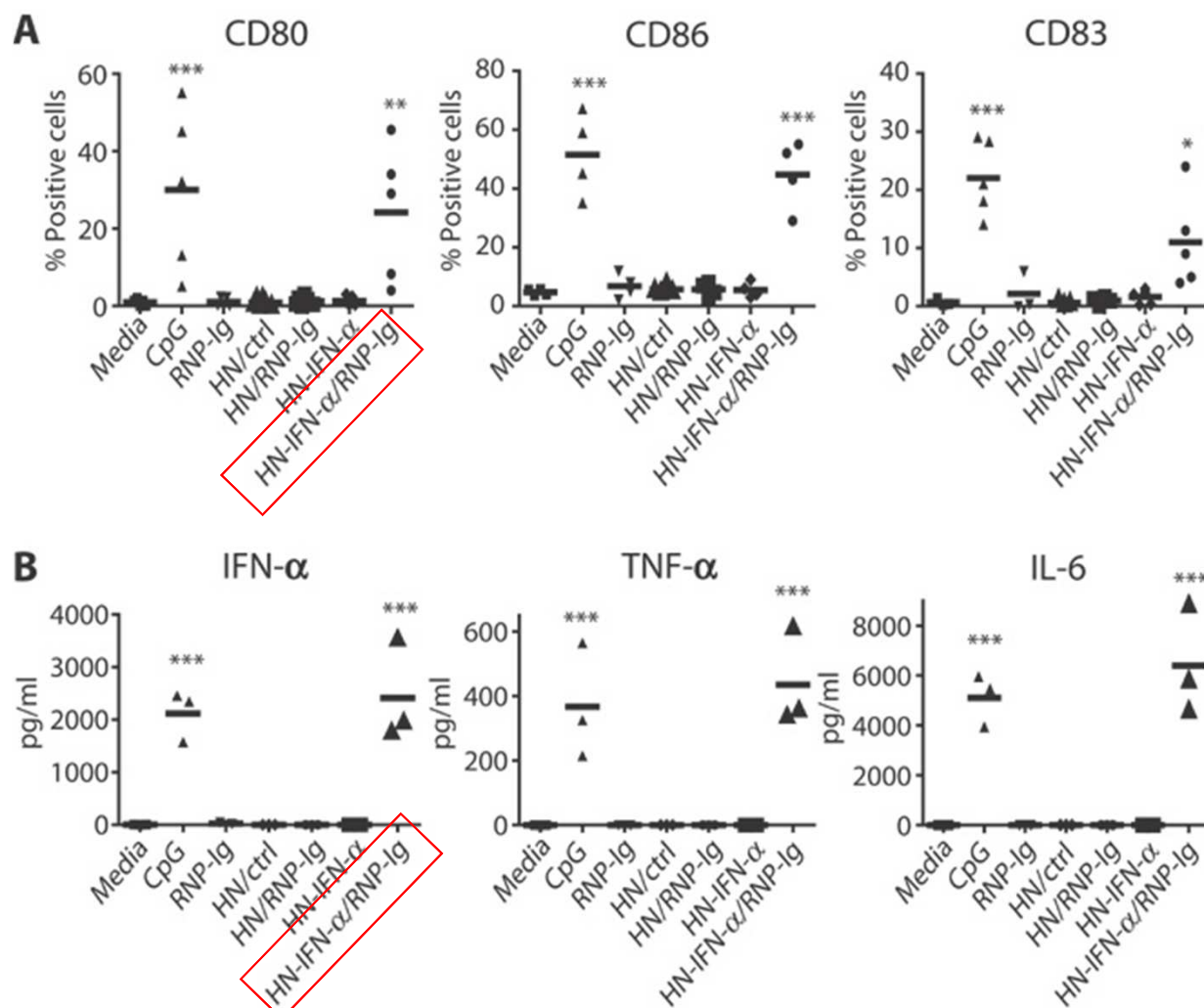
SLE NETs induced by anti-RNP antibodies are potent activators of pDCs.



- A- medium
- B- CpG
- C- Anti-RNP IgG
- D- supernatant from healthy neutrophils
- E- HN with anti-RNP IgG
- F- SLE neutrophils
- G- SLE neutrophils with anti-RNP IgG



Treatment of healthy neutrophils with IFN- α renders them susceptible to NETosis upon subsequent activation with anti-RNP antibodies.



Immune cell medley in SLE.

