基礎 4. ANCA產生機序

- Tolerance破綻
- B細胞標的療法

AAVでなぜANCAが産生されるか?(tolerance破綻)

T細胞: Tolerance破綻により, 抗原特異的Thが誘導され, B細胞に自己抗体を産生させる.

B細胞: Tolerance破綻により, 自己抗体を産生する自己反応性B細胞/形質細胞が誘導される.

• Memory T細胞, Memory B細胞の存在が, 病態の慢性化と再燃には重要.

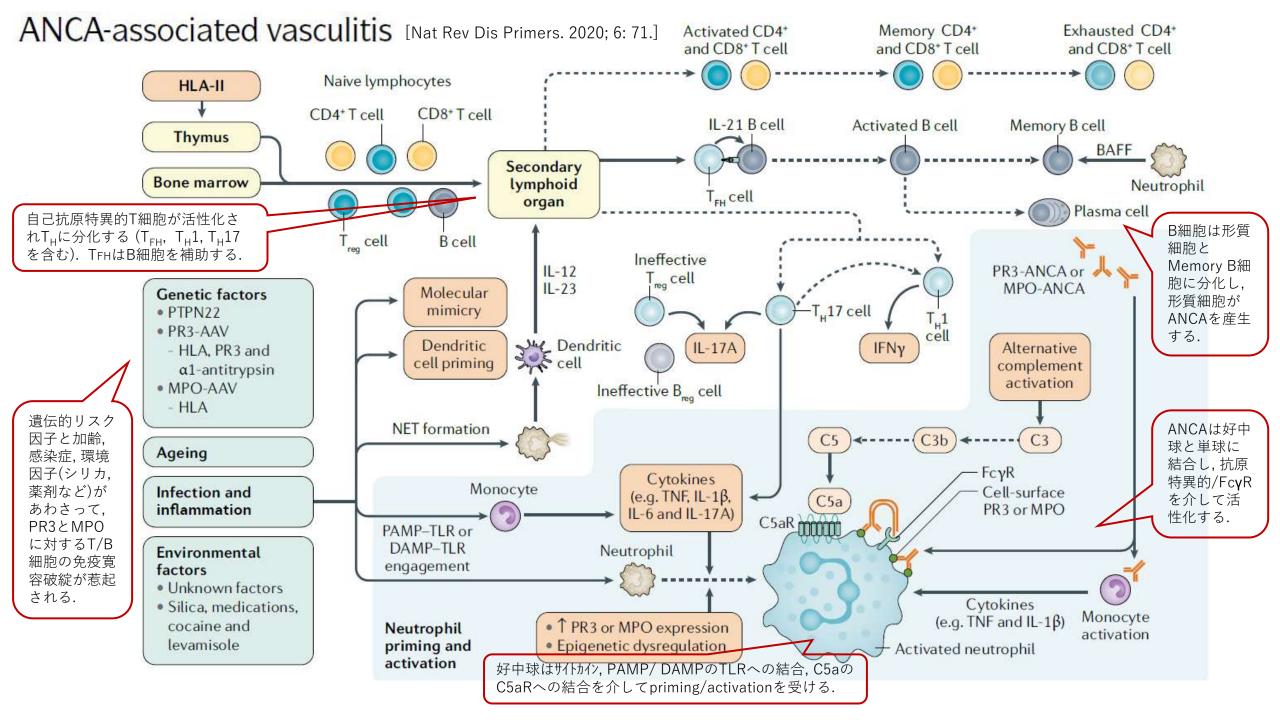
好中球: AAV発症前からMPO/PR3のtolerance破綻が確認される [JASN. 2011;22:1946-52.].

Central tolerance

- 胸腺のMPO反応性T細胞はAire依存性にcentral deletionを受ける. Aire-/-マウスではMPOへの自己免疫反応が亢進している [JASN. 2013;24:573-85.].
- 一方, AIRE欠損症(APECD)ではAAVの所見は認めない.

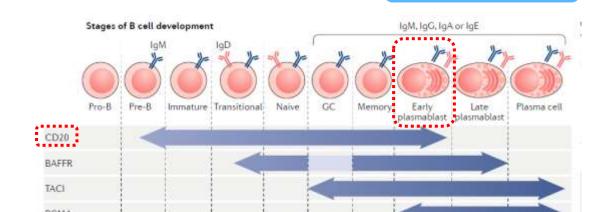
Treg, Breg

- AAV動物モデルでTregの関与が想定される [JASN. 2013;24:573-85.].
- AAV患者のTregは,制御性機能が低下しており,Th17様phenotypeを示した [A&R. 2013;65:1922-33.].
- AAV患者におけるIL-10産生regulatory B cellの減少 [ARD. 2013;72:1416-19.].

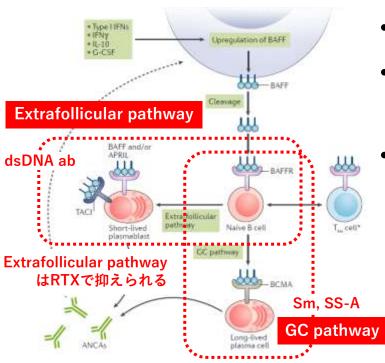


B cell therapy in ANCA-associated vasculitis: current and emerging treatment options [Nat Rev Rheumatol. 2018;14(10):580-91.]

- BAFF/APRIL (BAFFと相同性高い)が新たな標的
- 高濃度のBAFFは自己反応性Bの生存を助ける.
- B細胞homeostasis:B細胞生存[Bcl-2誘導], T1→T2分化に必要
- 胚中心で:濾胞樹状細胞に発現しB細胞応答を誘導
- クラススイッチ: T細胞非依存性抗体産生・クラススイッチ誘導
- 胚中心でCD20非発現long-lived plasm cellの抗体産生を担う



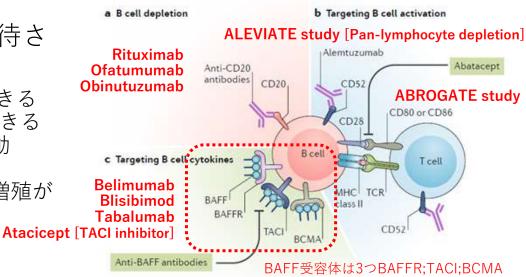
B細胞標的療法



Germinal Center pathway の long lived PCは

RTXでは抑えられない「BAFFinhで抑えられる]

- BAFF阻害薬はB細胞除去より有用そうだがSLEと異なりAAVでFailure
- BREVAS Study:初回導入療法後AAVへのBEL維持療法vsプラセボ。
 2017年の開始まもなく中止(患者集まらず,有意差なし,BELで感染↑)
- BAFF阻害薬+RTX療法が期待される理由
 - CD20+ long-lived PCを標的にできる
 - 循環血中に加え組織Bも標的にできる
 - BAFFがメモリーBを循環血に移動→ RTXで除去
 - BAFF濃度低下で自己反応Bの再増殖が 抑制できる



基礎 6. Genomics, Omics

• 2019 NRR

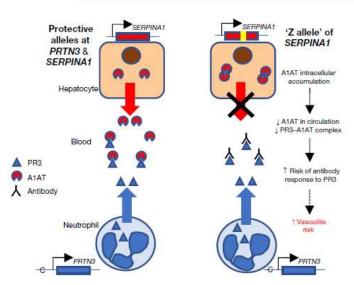
Pathogenesis and therapeutic interventions for ANCA-associated

vasculitis

[Nat Rev Rheumatol. 2019;15(2):91-101.]

Table 1 | Genes associated with AAV

| Gene | Associated disease | OR | Refs |
|----------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| HLA-DP | • GPA • PR3-AAV | • 5.39 • 7.03 | 12,13 |
| HLA-DQ | • MPA • MPO-AAV | • 0.67 • 0.65 | 12 |
| HLA-DR | • MPA • MPO-AAV | • 1.56 • 1.57 | 15 |
| PTPN22 | PR3-AAV | 1.63 | 16 |
| SERPINA1 | • GPA • PR3-AAV | • 0.54 • 0.53 | 12 |
| PRTN3 | • GPA • PR3-AAV | • 0.78 • 0.73 | 12 |
| SEMA6A | GPA | 0.74 | 13,14 |



rs7254911:G near PRTN3 **Vasculitis risk** **PR3 in circulation** **PRTN3 transcription** **PRTN3** **PRT

MHC gene

European GWAS

HLA-DP region: PR3-GPAと最も強く関連

HLA-DQ region:MPO-MPAと関連 [NEJM. 2012; 367: 214-23.].

*HLA-DRB1*0401*: PR3-AAVと関連 [Hum. Genet. 2004;114:468-77.]

• 日本人 GWAS

HLA-DRB1*09:01: MPA(MPO-ANCA)と強く関連 (East Asian に多くEuropeanでまれなallele) [PLOS ONE 2016: 11; e0154393.]

- ANCA specificityの方がClinical manifestation (MPA or GPA) よりも遺伝的に関連強い.
- MHC II allele頻度の人種差はEuropeanでのPR3-GPA, AsianでのMPO-MPAを説明しうる

Non-MHC gene

- *PTPN22*, *SERPINA1* (α1-antitrypsin), *PRTN3* (PR3), *SEMA6A* (semaphorin 6a): PR3-AAV or GPAと強く関連
- PTPN22:白人PR3-AAVで多いgain of function proteinが IL-10発現に抑制的に作用するためか [PLOS ONE 2012;7:e42783.]
- SERPINA1: α1-antitrypsinはPR3 inhibitor. Protective alleleではPR3抑制する. Z alleleはA1ATの細胞内蓄積が増え血清PR3を増やしvasculitis riskを亢進させる.
- PRTN3: PR3発現亢進させるalleleではrisk allele.

[Nature. 2018:558(7708):73-79.]

Genetic Background of Japanese Patients with Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody-Associated Vasculitis: Association of HLA-DRB1*0901 with Microscopic Polyangiitis

[J Rheumatol 2003; 30: 1534-40.]

NAOYUKI TSUCHIYA. SHIGETO KOBAYASHI. AYA KAWASAKI. CHIEKO KYOGOKU. YOSHIHIRO ARIMURA. MASAHARU YOSHIDA. KATSUSHI TOKUNAGA. and HIROSHI HASHIMOTO

Table 3. Frequency of HLA-DRB1 allele carriers in Japanese patients with microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) and controls.

| DRB1 | MPA (n = 50) n (%) | MPO-ANCA(n = 64) $n (%)$ | Controls (n = 265) n (%) |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0101 | 5 (10.0) | 7 (10.9) | 26 (9.8) |
| 0401 | 3 (6.0) | 3 (4.7) | 6 (2.3) |
| 0403 | 2 (4.0) | 3 (4.7) | 13 (4.9) |
| 0405 | 8 (16.0) | 10 (15.6) | 65 (24.5) |
| 0406 | 2 (4.0) | 3 (4.7) | 19 (7.2) |
| 0407 | 3 (6.0) | 4 (6.3) | 6 (2.3) |
| 0410 | 2 (4.0) | 2 (3.1) | 5 (1.9) |
| 0802 | 4 (8.0) | 5 (7.8) | 18 (6.8) |
| 0803 | 9 (18.0) | 13 (20.3) | 37 (14.0) |
| 0901 | 25 (50.0)* | 32 (50.0)** | 77 (29.1) |
| 1101 | 4 (8.0) [†] | 5 (7.8) [‡] | 5 (1.9) |
| 1201 | 1 (2.0) | 1 (1.6) | 19 (7.2) |
| 1202 | 1 (2.0) | 1 (1.6) | 11 (4.2) |
| 1302 | 5 (10.0) | 7 (10.9) | 51 (19.2) |
| 1401 | 1 (2.0) | 1 (1.6) | 13 (4.9) |
| 1403 | 2 (4.0) | 3 (4.7) | 10 (3.8) |
| 1405 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 17 (6.4) |
| 1406 | 1 (2.0) | 1 (1.6) | 7 (2.6) |
| 1501 | 8 (16.0) | 11 (17.2) | 29 (10.9) |
| 1502 | 9 (18.0) | 9 (14.1) | 54 (20.4) |
| 1602 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 8 (3.0) |
| others | 1 (2.0) | 2 (3.1) | 13 (4.9) |

^{*} p = 0.0037, $p_a = 0.074$, OR: 2.44, 95% CI: 1.33–4.46. ** p = 0.0014, $p_a = 0.029$, OR: 2.44, 95% CI: 1.41–4.22.

- AAV感受性があるとされる8遺伝子 [HLA-DRB1, TNF, TNFR2, Fcg receptor IIa (FCGR2A), IIb (FCGR2B), IIIa (FCGR3A), IIIb (FCGR3B), CTLA4] を日本人で検討.
- 69人の日本人AAV (MPA 50人, MPA-ANCA 64人陽 性)で、遺伝子多型のcase-control(n=265)解析.
- • HLA-DRB1*0901がMPA (p = 0.0037, OR 2.44), MPO-ANCA陽性 (p = 0.0014, OR 2.44)と有意に関連あり.
 - その他にはMPA/MPO-ANCA陽性と関連する haplotypeは見いだせず.
 - 結論:日本人のMPAではHLADRB1*0901 陽性例が 50% にみられ、対照群と比較し有意に多かった。
 - HLA-DRB1*0901 は日本人の29%に認められるな どアジア系集団で高頻度に認められるが、欧州系集 団やアフリカ系集団にはほとんど存在しない.
 - このことが、日本にMPAやMPO-ANCA陽性例が多 い遺伝的背景の一つと考えられる。

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ p = 0.039, p_c = 0.79, OR: 4.52, 95% CI: 0.97–21.1. ‡ p = 0.027, p_c = 0.57, OR: 4.41, 95% CI: 1.36–14.2.

Genetically Distinct Subsets within ANCA-Associated Vasculitis

[N Engl J Med 2012;367:214-23.]

| Chromoso | ome Locus | SNP | Combi (N=2 Patie | Analysis of ned Cohort 267 Case ents, 6858 entrols) | | | Clinica | l Syndrome | | | | | ANCA | Specificity | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | | vs. MPA 83 vs. 489) | The state of the s | s. Control 83 vs.6858) | | vs. Control 89 vs. 6858) | Myelop | nase 3 vs. peroxidase (21 vs. 556) | Contro | nase 3 vs. I (N=1521 . 6858) | Contr | eroxidase v: oI (N = 556 . 6858) |
| | | | odds ratio | P value | odds ratio | P value | odds ratio | P value | odds ratio | P value | odds ratio | P value | odds ratio | Pivalue | odds ratio | P value |
| 6 | HLA-DP | rs3117242 | 3.67 | 1.5×10-71 | 3.49 | 1.9×10 ⁻²⁷ | 5.39 | 3.1×10 ⁻⁸⁵ | 1.60 | 1.3×10 ⁻³ | 5.10 | 2.5×10 ⁻⁴⁶ | 7.03 | 6.2×10 ⁻⁸⁹ | 1.55 | 3.2×10 ⁻² |
| 6 | HLA-DQ | rs5000634 | 0.80 | 2.9×10 ⁻⁹ | 1.17 | 9.0×10 ⁻² | 0.83 | 2.2×10 ⁻⁶ | 0.67 | 1.4×10 ⁻⁵ | 1.28 | 8.2×10 ⁻³ | 0.86 | 3.3×10 ⁻⁵ | 0.65 | 2.1×10 ⁻⁸ |
| 6 | ARHGAP18 | rs1705767 | 0.80 | 6.2×10 ⁻⁷ | 0.92 | 9.2×10 ⁻¹ | 0.78 | 3.3×10 ⁻⁷ | 0.84 | 1.8×10 ⁻² | 0.90 | 7.2×10 ⁻¹ | 0.73 | 5.2×10 ⁻⁸ | 0.87 | 1.0×10 ⁻² |
| 14 | SERPINA1 | rs7151526 | 0.59 | 2.4×10 ⁻⁹ | 0.74 | 1.7×10 ⁻¹ | 0.54 | 4.4×10 ⁻¹⁰ | 0.76 | 1.7×10 ⁻¹ | 0.64 | 1.1×10 ⁻² | 0.53 | 5.6×10 ⁻¹² | 0.84 | 2.8×10 ⁻¹ |
| 19 | PRTN 3 | rs62132295 | 0.83 | 6.6×10 ⁻⁴ | 0.81 | 3.9×10 ⁻² | 0.78 | 2.6×10-5 | 0.99 | 9.3×10 ⁻¹ | 0.67 | 6.9×10 ⁻⁶ | 0.73 | 2.6×10 ⁻⁷ | 1.10 | 2.2×10 ⁻¹ |
| × | MOSPD2 | rs6628825 | 0.79 | 9.7×10-6 | 0.91 | 5.1×10 ⁻¹ | 0.80 | 2.6×10 ⁻⁶ | 0.79 | 2.2×10 ⁻¹ | 0.79 | 8.3×10 ⁻² | 0.77 | 6.1×10 ⁻⁷ | 0.86 | 63×10 ⁻¹ |

^{*} P values were calculated with the use of the Cochran-Armitage trend test. GPA denotes granulomatos is with polyangiitis, and MPA microscopic polyangiitis.

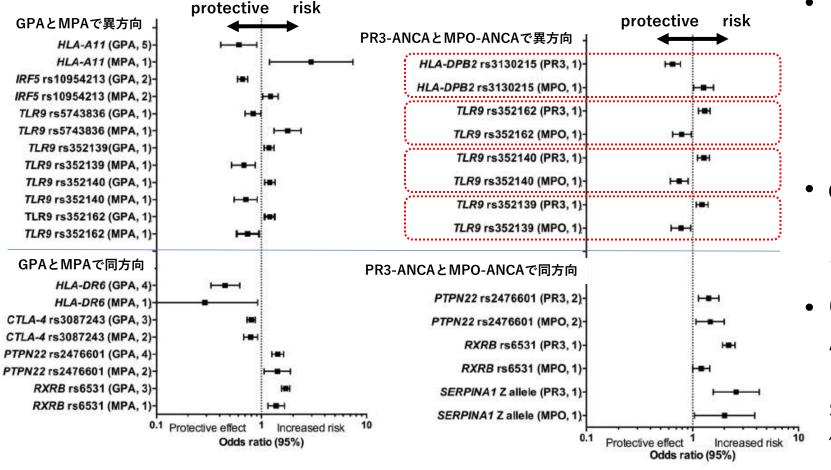
▲ ORやP-valueで比較しても, PR3-ANCAやMPO-ANCAとの関連の方が, GPAやMPAとの関連よりもSNPとの関連が強い.

- 欧州の多施設共同研究による AAVのGWAS.
- Discovery cohort: 1233 UKのAAV/5884 Ctrl. Replicate cohort: 1454 北欧AAV/1666 Ctrl.
- PR3-ANCAと関連:HLA-DP (P= 6.2×10⁻⁸⁹), α1-antitrypsin (*SERPINA1*) (P= 5.6×10⁻¹²), proteinase 3 (*PRTN3*) (P= 2.6×10⁻⁷)
- MPO-ANCAと関連:HLA-DQ (P = 2.1×10-8)
- MPA/GPAという臨床診断より、PR3/MPOという自己抗原の方が遺伝子と強い関連がある.
- AAVの病態生理に遺伝素因が関与することを証明した.

Genetic variants in ANCA-associated vasculitis: a meta-analysis [Ann Rheum Dis 2016; 75: 1687-92.]

Chinar Rahmattulla, Antien L Mooyaart, Daphne van Hooven, Jan W Schoones, 2 Jan A Bruijn, ¹ Olaf M Dekkers, ^{3,4,5} European Vasculitis Genetics Consortium, Ingeborg M Bajema¹

- AAVに関するgenetic variantの62 解析の meta-analysis
 - AAV関連 33 variantsを同定.
 - CD226, CTLA-4, FCGR2A, HLA-B, HLADP, HLA-DQ, HLA-DR, HSD17B8, IRF5, PTPN22, RING1/RXRB, RXRB, STAT4, SERPINA1, TLR9
 - α1-antitrypsin (SERPINA1), MHC, 炎症processが重要と思 われる.
 - GPA or MPA, PR3 or MPO-ANCAが異方向/同方向のlocus 同定:強いgenetic viasがAAV subdivisionとANCA serotypeに 働いている.



Identification of Functional and Expression Polymorphisms Associated With Risk for

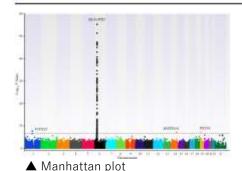
Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Autoantibody-Associated Vasculitis

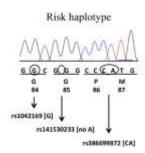
[Arthritis Rheumatol. 2017;69(5):1054-66.]

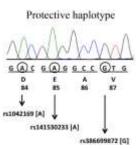
Table L. Results of GWAS, replication, and combined analyses of associations with antineutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibody-associated vasculitis'

| | | | | | | | GWAS 1,371 cases, 3,258 controls) | | | (11 | ication analysi = 615 cases, 1,465 controls) | | Combined (n = 1,98 n = 4,723 | 6 cases. |
|------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------|----------|---|------------------------------------|-------|----------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | Risk | \equiv | RAF | 9 | OR | 1 | RAF | | OR | A74.1 | OR |
| SNP | Locus | Position. | Gene | allele | Cases | Controls | P† | (95% CI)# | Cases | Controls | P5 | (95% CI) | P# | (95% CI) |
| n141530233 | 6p21.32 | 33048688 | HLA-DPB1 | A delf | 0.85 | 0.70 | 5.93×10^{-16} | (7.44-3.13) | 0.90 | 0,69 | 2.45×10^{-30} | 4,00 (3,23-5,00) | 1.13×10^{-91} | 2.99 (2.69-3.33) |
| rs1042169 | 6p21.32 | 33948686 | HLA-DPB1 | G | 0.86 | 0.70 | 4.41×10^{-52} | | 0.90 | 0.68 | 1.94×10^{-38} | | 1.12×10^{-64} | |
| rs9277341 | 6p21.32 | 33039625 | HLA-DPAT | т | 0.84 | 0.70 | 1.62×10^{-40} | 2.21 | 0.87 | 0.66 | 3.58×10^{-36} | 4.00 (3.23–3.00) 3.13 | 6.09×10^{-71} | 2.82 (2.54-3.13) 2.44 |
| rs35242582 | 6p21.32 | 32600057 | HLA-DQAT | Α | 0.82 | 0.74 | 3.34×10^{-36} | (1.96-2.50) 1.61 (1.43-1.79) | 0.82 | 0.74 | 3.59×10^{-6} | (2.63-3.70) 1.59 (1.35-1.89) | 6.34×10^{-20} | (2.21-2.69 1.60 (1.46-1.76 |
| rs1949072 | 6p21.32 | 32634355 | HL4-DQBI | A | 0.23 | 0.17 | 4.23×10^{-10} | 1,43 (1,28-1,59) | 0.21 | 0.17 | 1.69×10^{-3} | 1.30 (1.10-1.54) | 6.46×10^{-18} | 1.40 |
| rs6679677 | 1p13.2 | 114303808 | PTPN22 | A | 0.13 | 0.09 | 2.40×10^{-8} | 1.49 (1.30-1.72) | .0.11 | 0.09 | 4.57×10^{-2} | 1.25 (1.00-1.55) | 1.88×10^{-4} | 1.40 |
| rs62132293 | 19p13.3 | 838178 | PRTN3 | G | 0.37 | 0.31 | 5.55×10^{-8} | 1.30 | 0.37 | 0.31 | 6.81×10^{-5} | 1.33 | 8.60×10^{-11} | 1.29 |
| rs28929474 | 14q32.13 | 94844947 | SERPINA! | T | 0.04 | 0.02 | 8.26×10^{-8} | (1.18-1.43) | 0.04 | 20.0 | 6.72×10^{-6} | (1.15-1.52) 2.18 (1.49-3.20) | 3.09×10^{-12} | (1.19-1.39) 2.18 (1.75-2.71) |
| n2476601 | 3p13.2 | 114377568 | PTPN22 (R620W) | A | 0.13 | 0.10 | 3.03×10^{-7} | (1.59-2.73) 1.45 (1.26-1.66) | 0.11 | 0.09 | 5.38×10^{-3} | 1.24 | 1.86×10^{-7} | 1.36 |

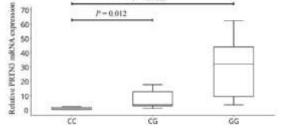
| | | | | | | | | | | ANCA: | specificity | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------|------|
| | | | Combined | | Clinical syndrome | | | | PR3- | | MPO- | |
| | | | | cohort | G | PA | M | PA | | iCAs | | VCA5 |
| Gene | SNP | RAF | OR | PAF | OR | PAF | OR | PAF | OR | PAF | OR | PAF |
| HLA-DPB1 | rs141530233 | 0.70 | 2.36 | 0.49 | 3.01 | 0.58 | 1.64 | 0.31 | 3.98 | 0.68 | 1.01 | 0.00 |
| HLA-DPA1 | rs9277341 | 0.70 | 1.62 | 0.30 | 1.81 | 0.36 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 1.84 | 0.37 | 1.03 | 0.00 |
| HLA-DQA1 | rs35242582 | 0.74 | 1.39 | 0.22 | 1.46 | 0.26 | 1.06 | 0.00 | 1.27 | 0.17 | 1.02 | 0.00 |
| HLA-DQB1 | rs1049072 | 0.17 | 1.33 | 0.05 | 1.19 | 0.00 | 1.91 | 0.13 | 1.16 | 0.00 | 2.64 | 0.22 |
| PRTN3 | rs62132293 | 0.31 | 1.27 | 0.08 | 1.30 | 0.09 | 1.18 | 0.00 | 1.59 | 0.16 | 1.10 | 0.00 |
| SERPINA1 | rs28929474 | 0.02 | 2.13 | 0.02 | 2.43 | 0.02 | 1.98 | 0.00 | 3.64 | 0.04 | 2.98 | 0.00 |
| PTPN22 (R620W) | rs2476601 | 0.10 | 1.45 | 0.04 | 1.47 | 0.04 | 1.62 | 0.06 | 1.71 | 0.06 | 2.18 | 0.10 |
| Total | 10000-011-014 C | 1 1 10000 | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 0.77 | - | 0.83 | - | 0.43 | | 0.87 | - | 0.30 |



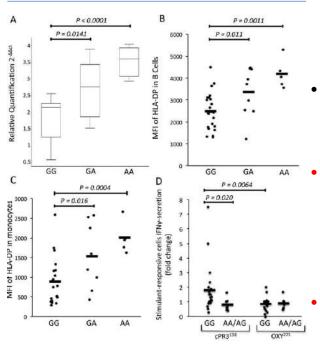




▲ HLA-DPB1のsequence結果



▲ rs62132293 (PRTN3=PR3をcodeする遺伝子). Risk allele のGは好中球におけるPRTN3 (qPCR) 発現を亢進させ, eQTL effectがあることを示した.



▲ rs1042169 (HLA-DPB1). A) AAV risk alleleのGは PBMCのHLA-DPB1 mRNA発現を低下させる. B/C) B細胞/単球上のHLA-DP発現を下げる. D) PR3-ANCA陽性患者のPBMCを刺激してIFN-γ産生 T細胞を比較. GG genotype (n=21)とAA/AG genotype (n=5)をPR3で刺激してもIFN-γ産生細胞は誘導されないが (data not shown), anti-sense PR3 codonで刺激するとGG genotypeでIFN-γ産生T細胞が増加する (健常人では増加なし).

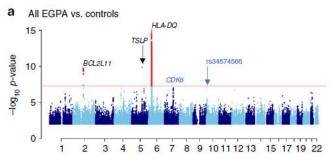
- AAV (n=1986, GPA or MPA)とHC (n=4723) のGWAS. Meta解析, risk loci同定, allele機能解析をした.
- HLA-DPA1とDPB1はGPA, PR3-ANCAと関連. DQB1は MPA/MPO-ANCAと関連.
- Non-HLA geneでは, SERPINA1 (rs28929474, P= 3.09 x 10⁻¹²) は, α1 anti-trypsin null ("Z") alleleが GPA/PR3-ANCAと最も関連.
- 各lociのAAV全体のriskへのPAF (population attributable fraction) は77%とsubstantiveだった.
- PRTN3 (rs62132293, P= 8.60 x 10⁻¹¹) は, TSSの2.6kb上流, GPA/PR3-ANCAと関連. 好中球のPRTN3発現増加に関連しておりeQTL効果を持つことが示された.
- HLA-DPB1の3つのrisk lociは近接しており、trialleric risk/nonrisk haplotypeを構成する(Sequence図).
- HLA-DPB1へのrs1042169の影響 を調べた. risk alleleはB細胞/単球 のHLA-DP発現を低下させ, PR3反 応性T細胞 (IFN-γ産生)を増やす.

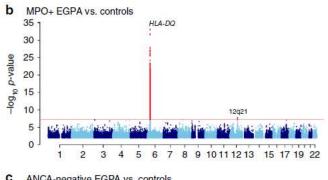
Genome-wide association study of eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis reveals genomic loci stratified by ANCA status

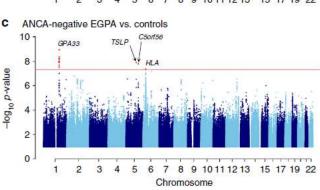
Paul A Lyons et al.#

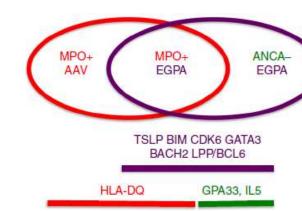
[Nat Commun. 2019;10(1):5120.]

| | All patients n = 534 (%) | ANCA -ve n = 352 (%) | MPO+ ve n = 159 (%) | MPO+ ve vs. ANCA -ve P-value | Bonferroni-corrected P-value |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Eosinophilia | 534 (100) | | | | |
| Asthma | 534 (100) | | | | |
| Neuropathy | 339 (63.5) | 201 (57.1) | 125 (78.6) | 4.5 × 10 ⁻⁶ | 3.6 × 10-5 |
| Lung infiltrates | 301 (56.4) | 216 (61.4) | 72 (45.3) | 0.00098 | 0.0078 |
| ENT | 458 (85.8) | 309 (87.8) | 128 (80.5) | 0.042 | 0.34 |
| Cardiomyopathy | 135 (25.3) | 107 (30.4) | 23 (14.5) | 0.00020 | 0.0016 |
| Glomerulonephritis | 83 (15.5) | 33 (9.4) | 46 (28.9) | 3.2 × 10 ⁻⁸ | 2.6×10^{-7} |
| Lung haemorrhage | 22 (4.1) | 14 (4.0) | 7 (4.4) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Purpura | 137 (25.7) | 91 (25.9) | 37 (23.3) | 0.60 | 1.0 |
| Positive biopsy* | 212 (41.31) | 145 (42.91) | 60 (38.5 [†]) | 0.40 | 1.0 |









| | % of patients with feature | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Clinical feature | MPO+ AAV (non EGPA) | MPO+ EGPA | ANCA- EGPA | | | | | |
| Glomerulonephritis | 85 | 29* | 9 | | | | | |
| Neuropathy | 20 | 79* | 57 | | | | | |
| Asthma | n.d. | 100 | 100 | | | | | |
| Eosinophilia | 4.5 | 100 | 100 | | | | | |
| Pulmonary hemorrhage | 17 | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| Ear nose or throat | 32 | 81 | 88 | | | | | |
| Pulmonary infiltrates | 20 | 45 | 61* | | | | | |
| Cardiac involvement | 3 | 15 | 30* | | | | | |
| Rituximab response | 98 | 80 | 38 | | | | | |

- EGPAのGWAS (676人のEGPA, 6809人のCtrl)
- ANCA+ EGPA: *HLA-DQ*

ANCA-EGPA: GPA33, IL5/IRF (HLA-DQ無関係)

両群EGPAに共通: TSLP, BCL2L11, CDK6,

BACH2, LPP

- 7/8 variants好酸球数と関連.
- **ANCA**+ EGPA: EGPAの1/3, MPO-AAVの臨床的特徴(糸球体腎炎)を共有. HLA-class II と関連する自己免疫疾患の側面が大きい. RTX治療反応性高い.
- ANCA⁻ EGPA: 好酸球性臓器障害が主, 肺・心病変, 自己抗体なし, HLA class I / II と関連なし. IBD と関連する *GPA33*からは, 粘膜/バリア機能不全が予想される. //L5関連するためMepolizumabがより有効かもしれない.