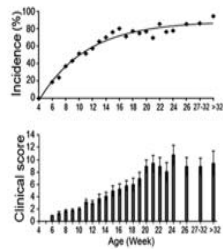


Transcriptomic Profiling of Arthritic (CD11c-Flip-KO/HUPO) Mice

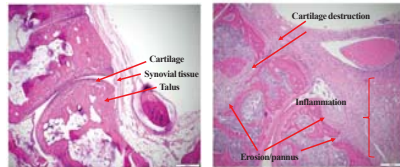
Shang-Yang Chen, Qi-Quang Huang, MD, Deborah R. Winter, PhD, Richard M. Pope, MD

Northwestern Medicine
Feinberg School of Medicine

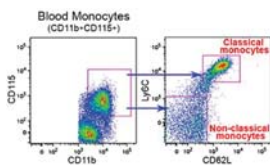
Background



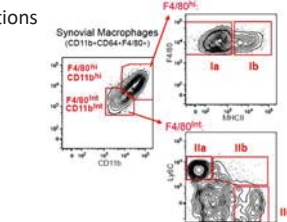
- Spontaneously develop inflammatory arthritis that resembles rheumatoid arthritis



- Synovial macrophage populations



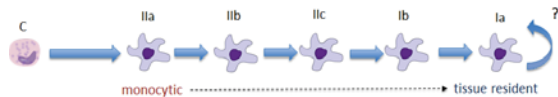
C: Ly6C^{hi}, Classical monocytes
NC: Ly6C^{lo}, Non-classical monocytes



Ia: F4/80^{hi}, MHCII⁺ macrophages
Ib: F4/80^{hi}, MHCII⁺ macrophages
IIa: F4/80^{int}, Ly6C⁺ MHCII⁺ macrophages
IIb: F4/80^{int}, Ly6C⁺ MHCII⁺ macrophages
IIc: F4/80^{int}, Ly6C⁺ MHCII⁺ macrophages

Methods & Research Objectives

- RNA-seq on control and HUPO synovial macrophage populations
 - NEBNext full length prep protocol
 - Processed and normalized into FPKM values
- Interrogate the relationships between synovial macrophage populations.



- Understand how inflammatory arthritis (HUPO) alters
 - the differentiation process
 - individual cell populations

Number of differentially expressed genes compared to classical monocytes in control cell types

Figure 1. The transcriptome of control samples

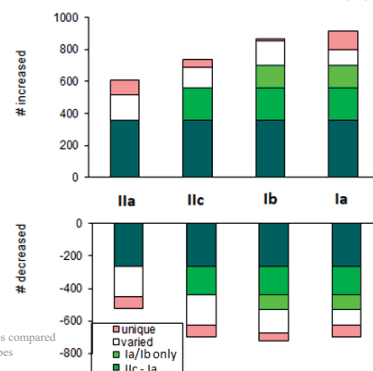
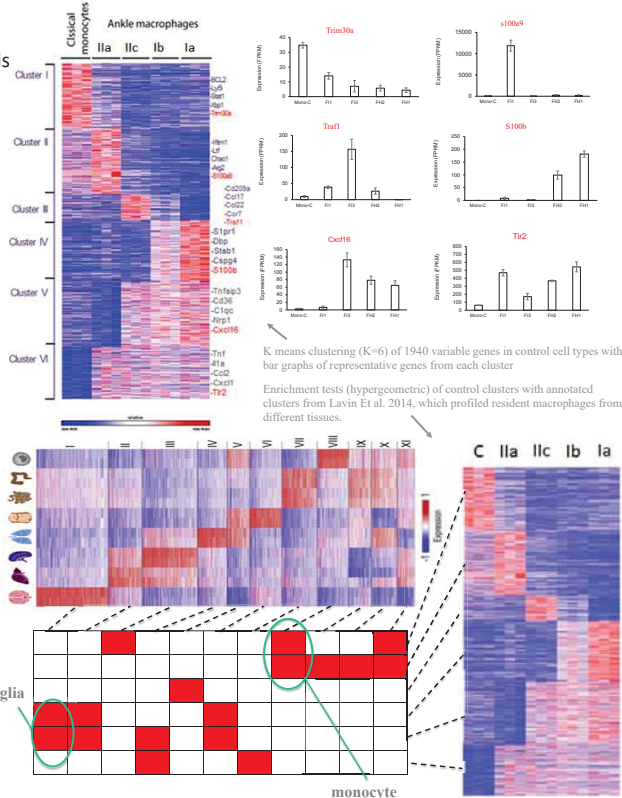
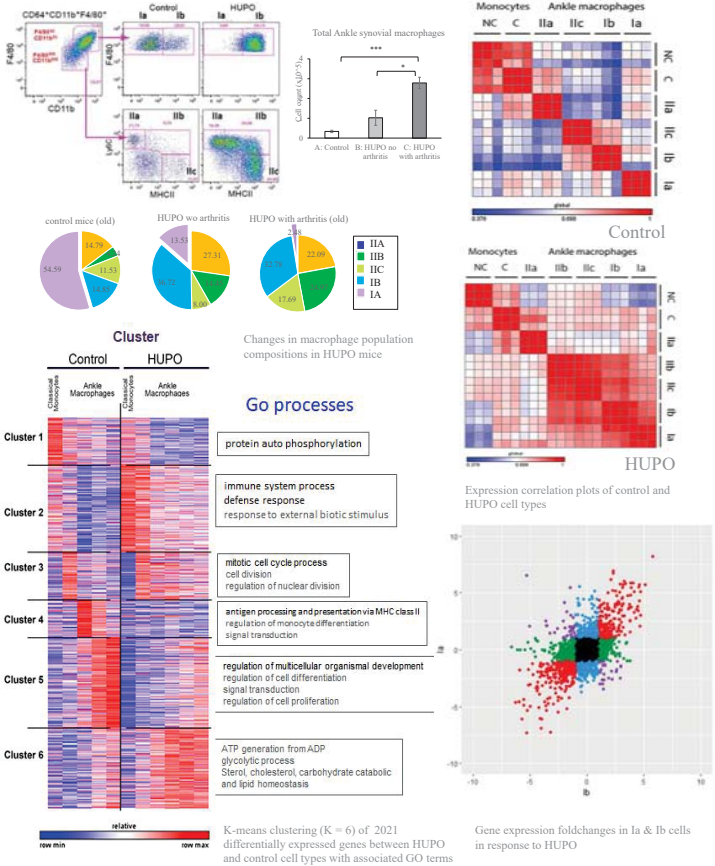


Figure 2. Control vs HUPO samples



Results

- Each cell type in control samples has a distinct transcriptional profile
- Ia & Ib specific genes are significantly enriched with tissue-residency signatures
- Loss of Ia cells only in HUPO
- All cell types became more similar to monocytes in HUPO => loss of tissue residency?

Future Directions

- Obtain co-regulated modules of genes using network analysis methods
- Identify key transcription factors and pathways involved in the pathogenesis of arthritic (HUPO) mice