

# Overview of complement-mediated kidney diseases – aHUS and C3G

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# Disclosures

- **Scientific advisor / speaker**
  - Alexion, AstraZeneca Rare Disease
  - Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. / Sobi
  - Novartis
  - Oak Bay Biosciences
  - Pfizer Inc.
  - Rocket Pharmaceuticals
  - Samsung Bioepis Co, Ltd.
- **DSMB member**
  - Argenx – Axio Research
  - Early Protect Alport / Double Protect Alport / EMPA Alport
  - OPKO Health, Inc.

# The role of complement in various kidney diseases

## Prototypical rare diseases

Complement dysfunction  
has primary role

Complement dysfunction  
is secondary driver of injury

## Common multifactorial diseases

aHUS C3G Primary IC-MPGN	AAV, SLE IgAN, IgAVN APS, MN	Secondary TMA Secondary MPGN	Diabetic nephropathy FSGS
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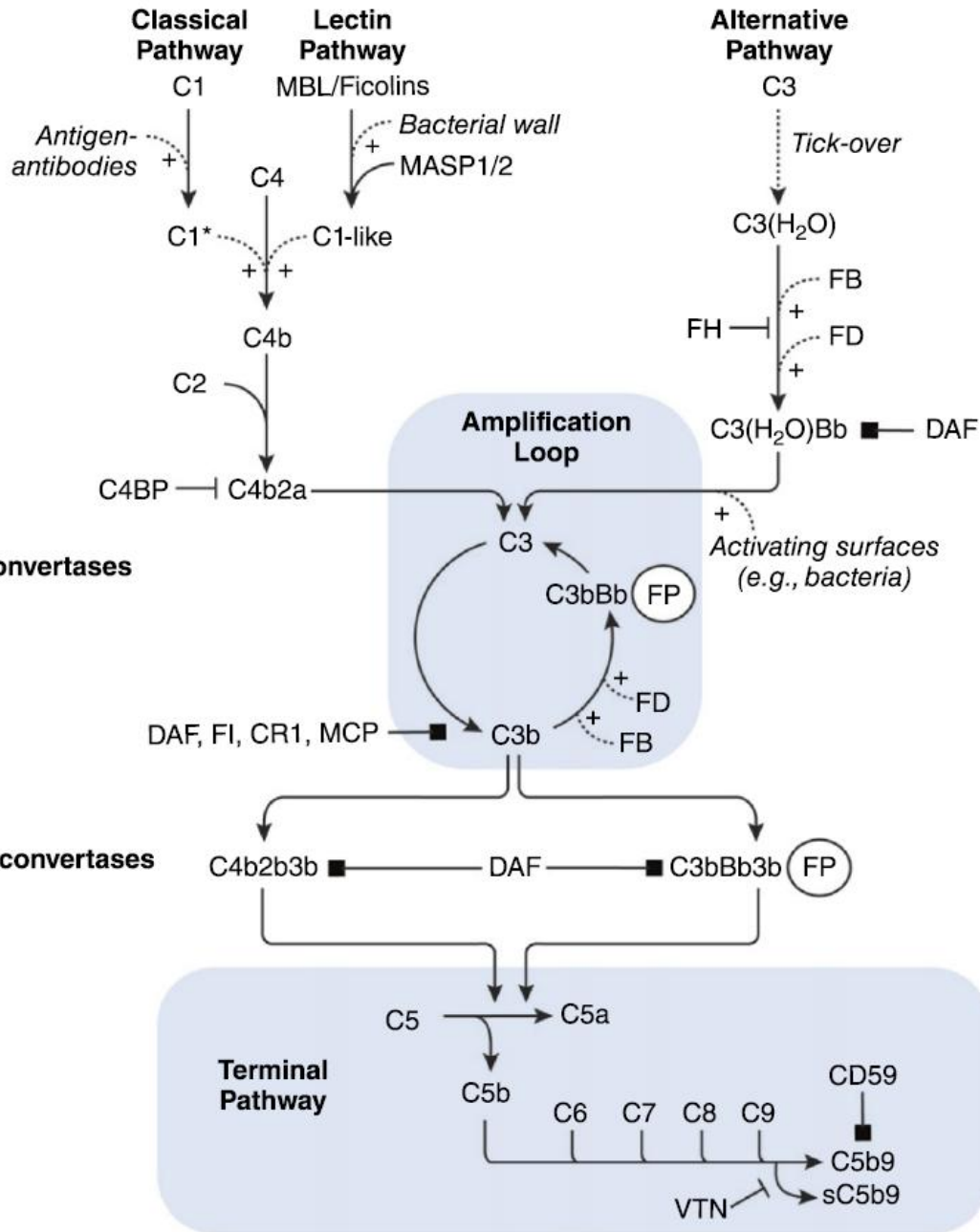
Potential impact of complement inhibition

Complement dysregulation is disease-specific,  
which allows for targeted treatment

**C3G**

C3 convertases

C5 convertases



- pMN CP (all?)
- IgAN LP (all?)
- SLE CP (all?)
- AAV C5aR

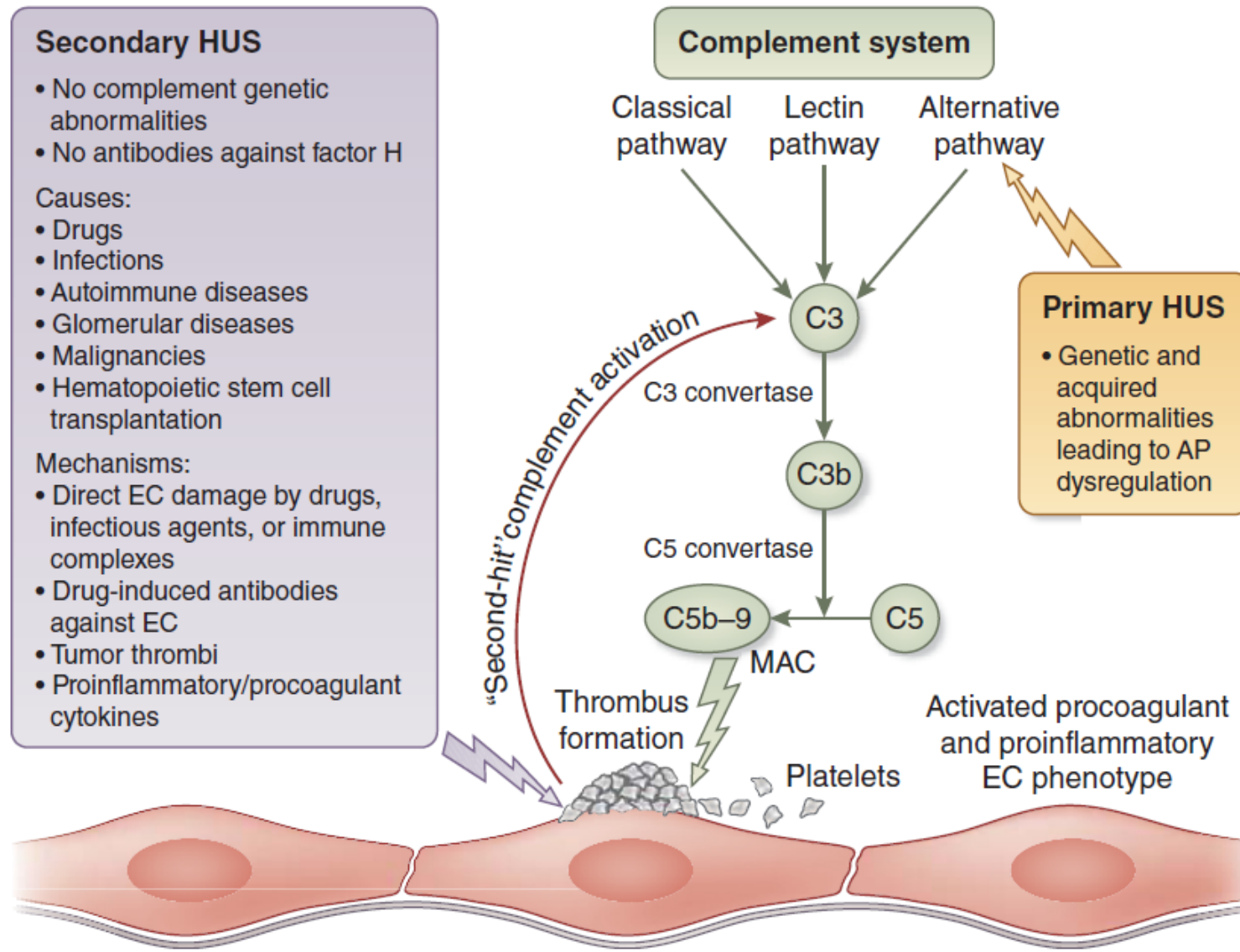
**aHUS**

# Objectives

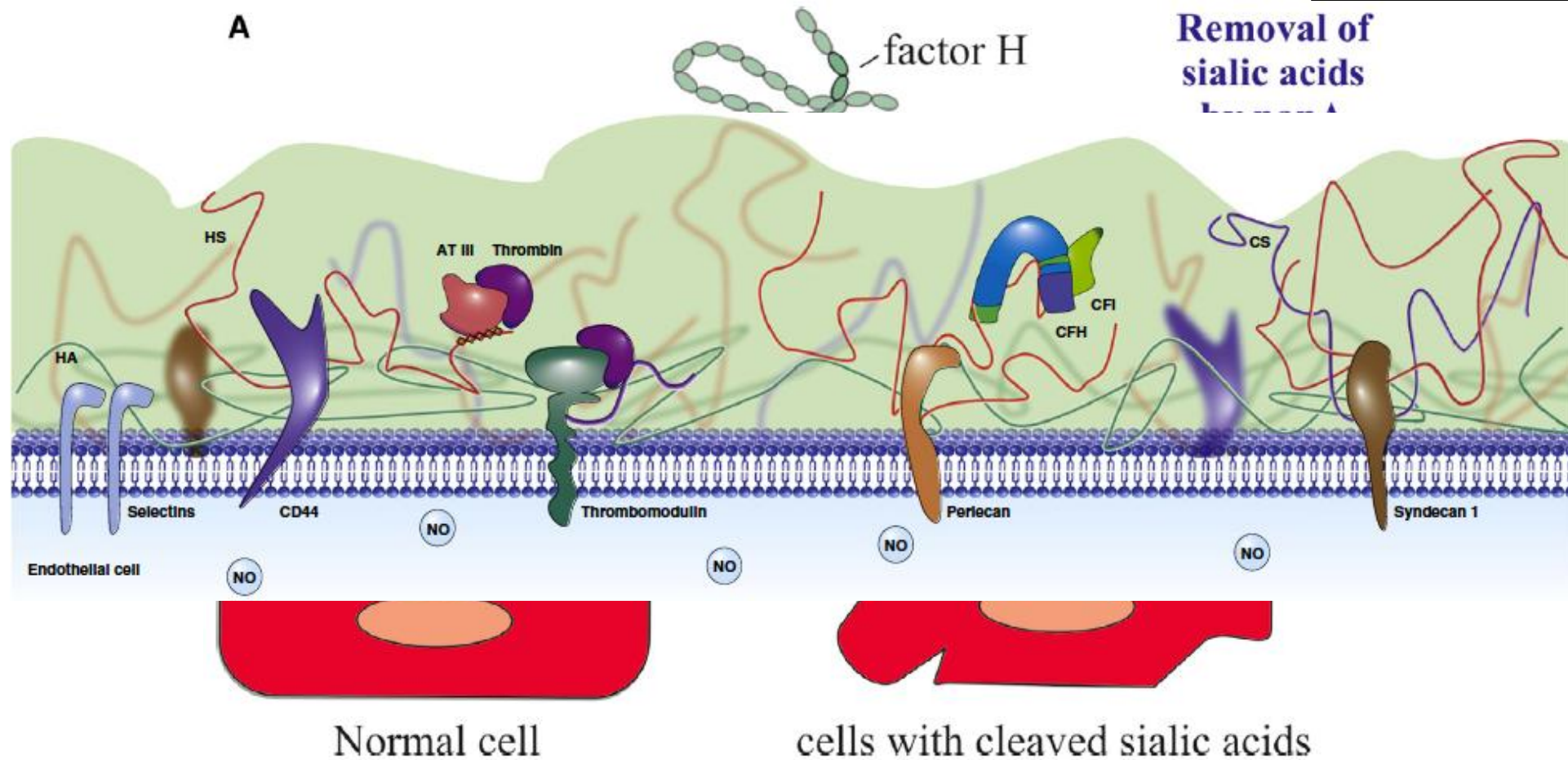
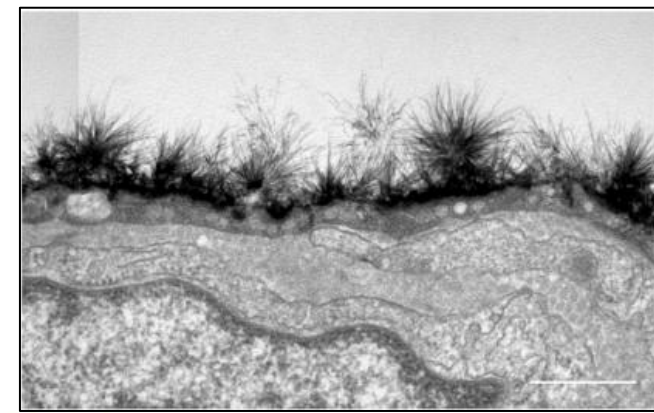
New insights into the pathogenesis of two *primary* complementopathies:

- aHUS                      A potential role for the endothelial glycocalyx in aHUS pathogenesis.
- IC-MPGN / C3G        Cluster analysis to predict patient outcomes:  
A potential role for neutrophils and NETs in C3G pathogenesis.

# The role of complement in the pathogenesis of aHUS (TMA)

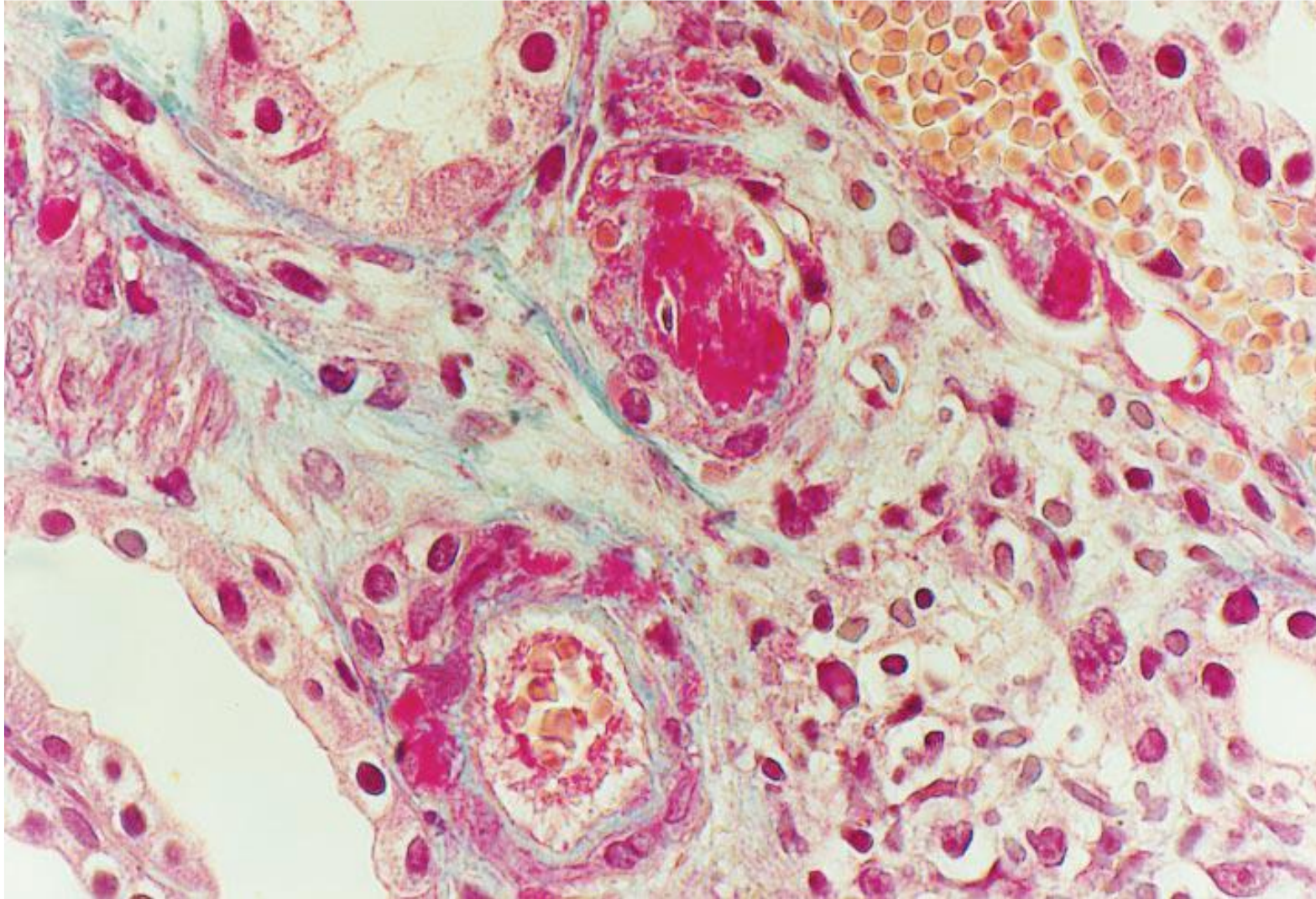


# Complement dysregulation due to endothelial glycocalyx injury





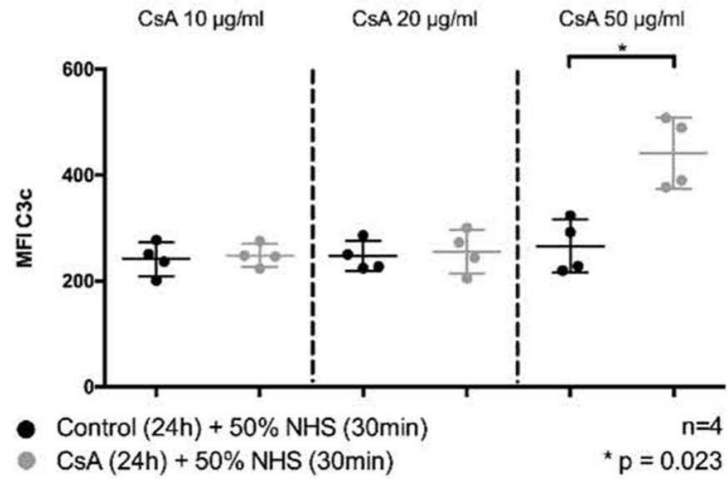
## Cyclosporine A (CsA) induces TMA



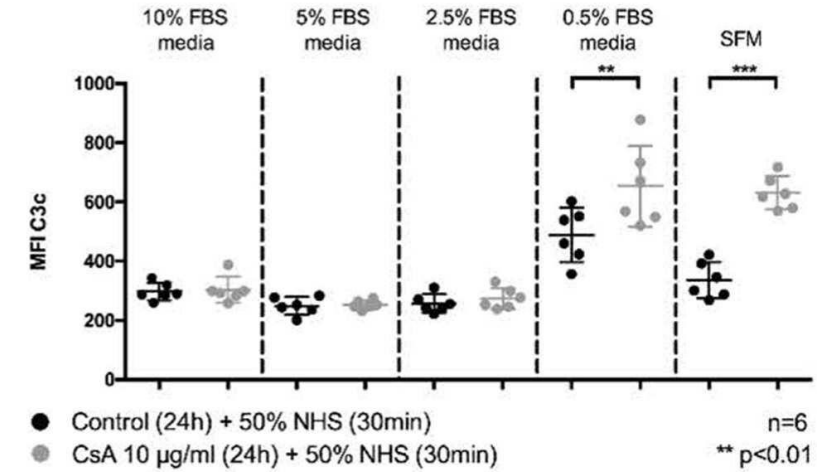


# CsA causes complement activation on ECs

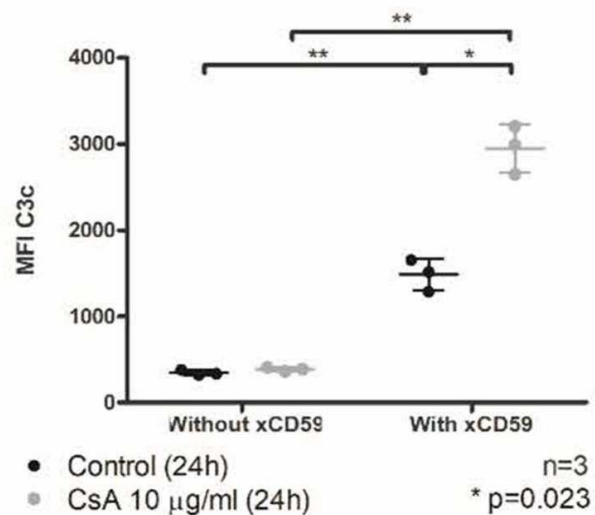
**A**



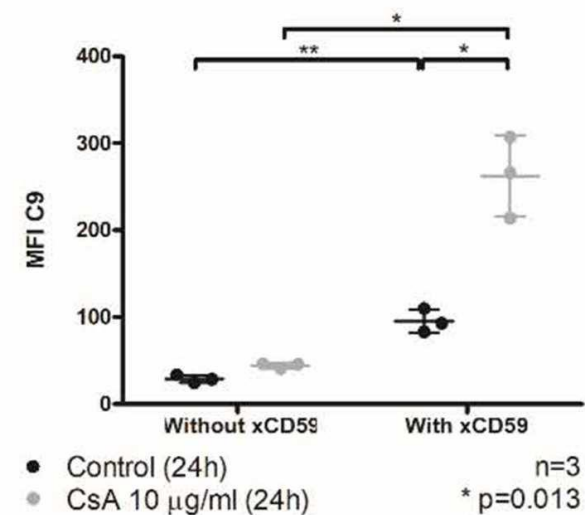
**B**



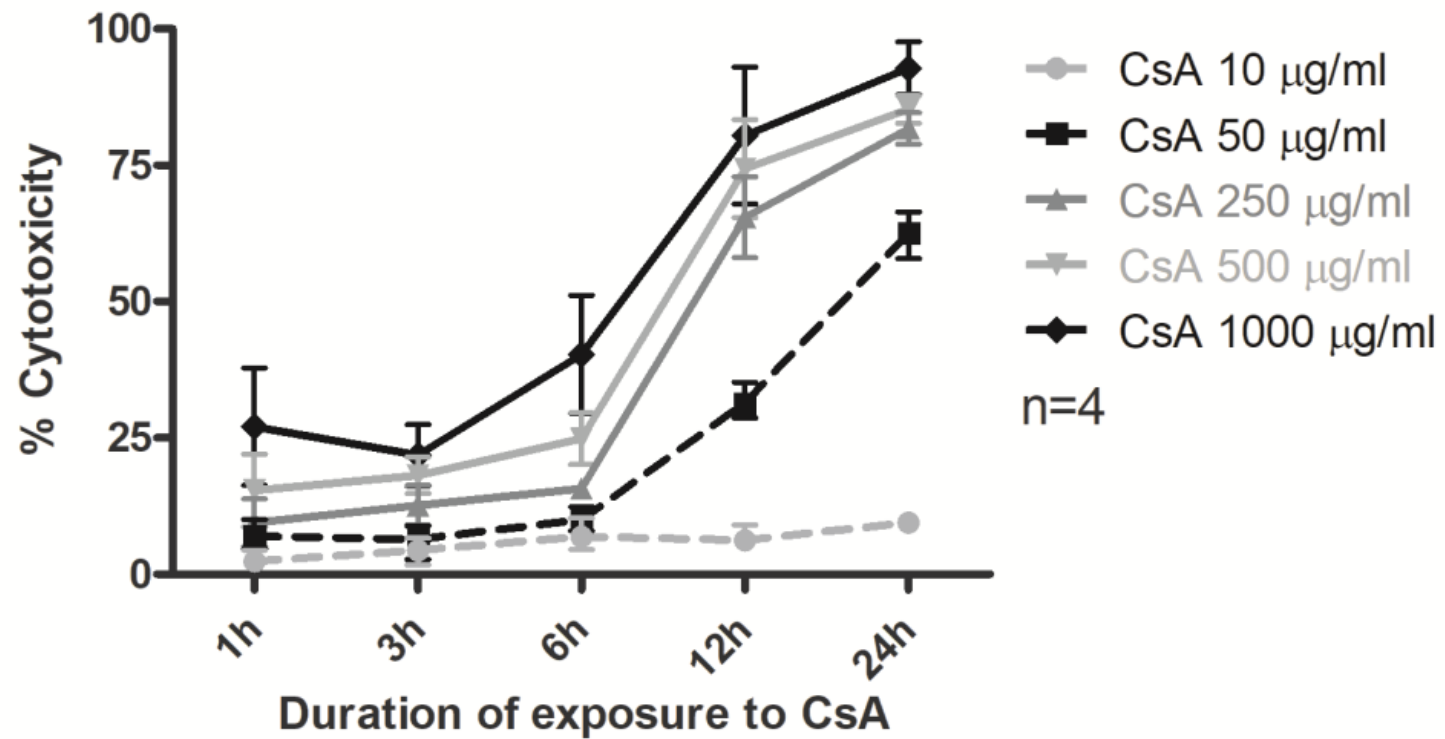
**C**



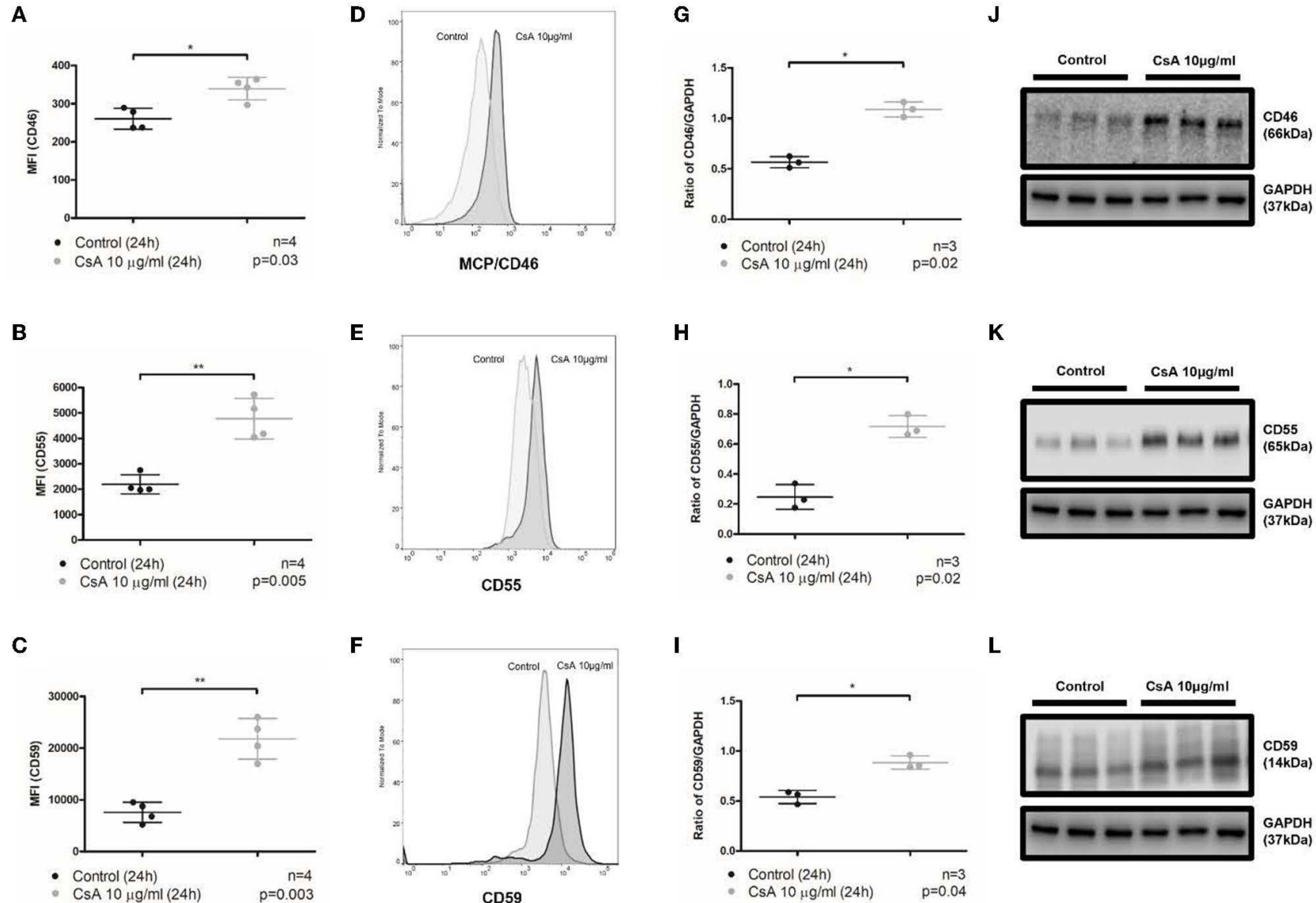
**D**



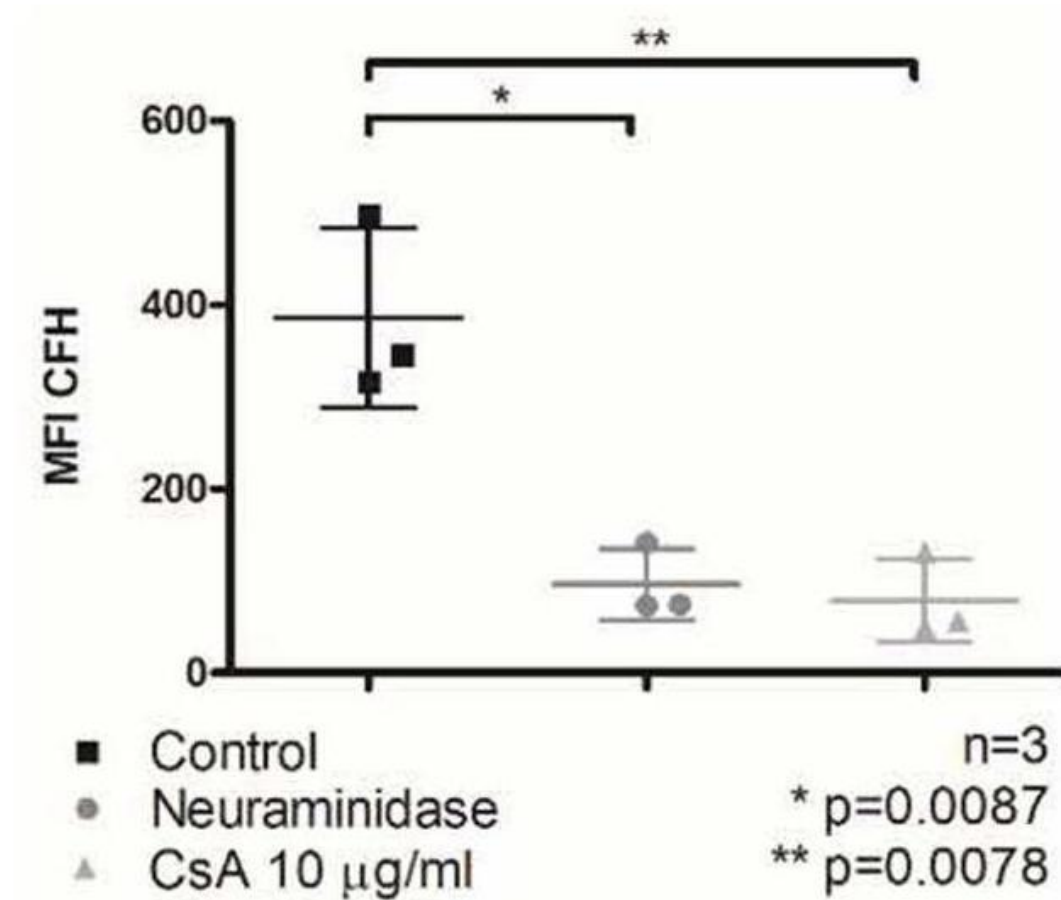
## CsA causes dose- and time-dependent cytotoxicity



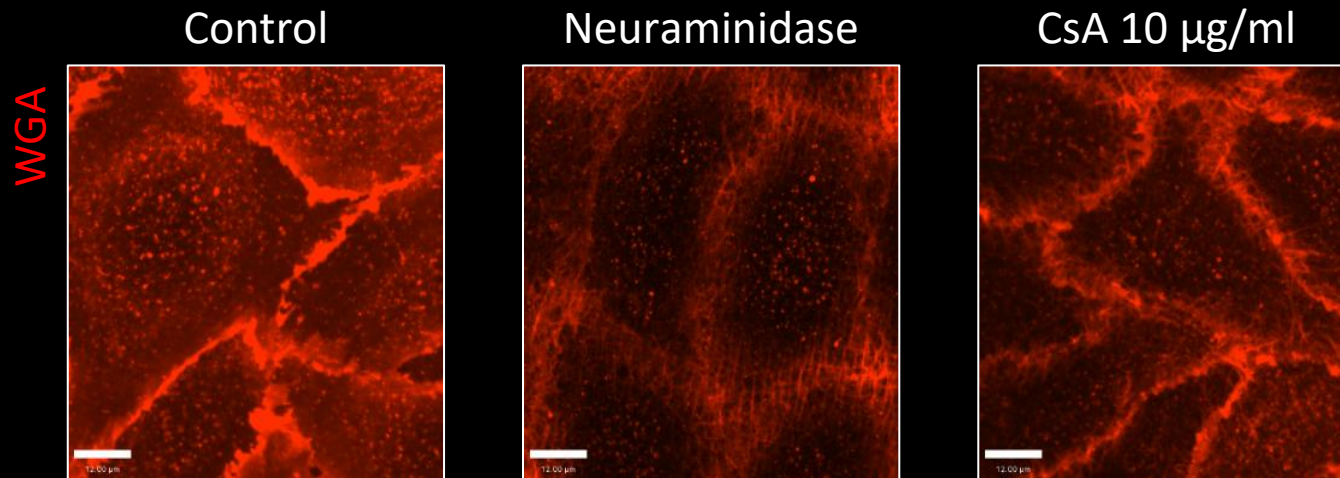
# CsA induces upregulation of membrane-bound complement regulators



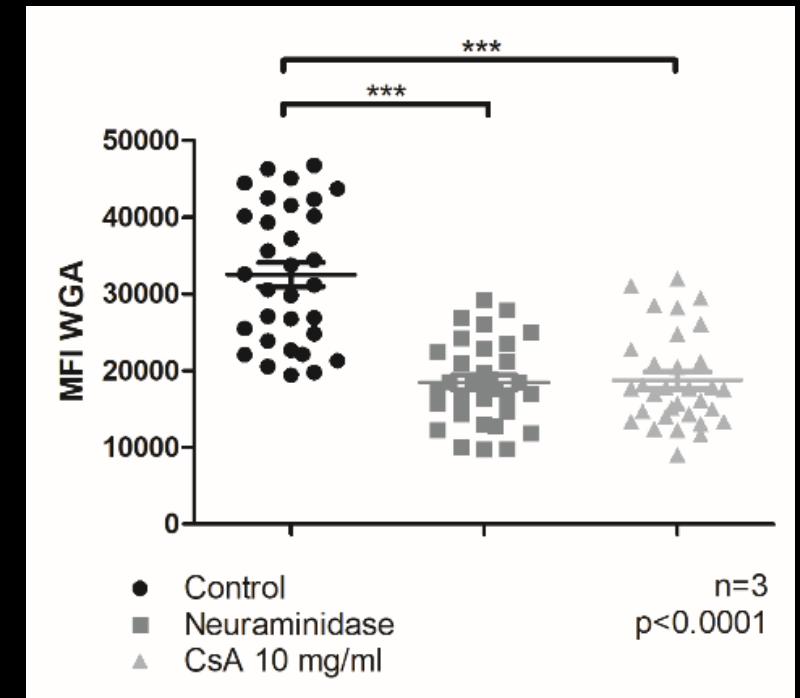
## CsA reduces availability of Factor H at the EC surface



# CsA diminishes endothelial glycocalyx

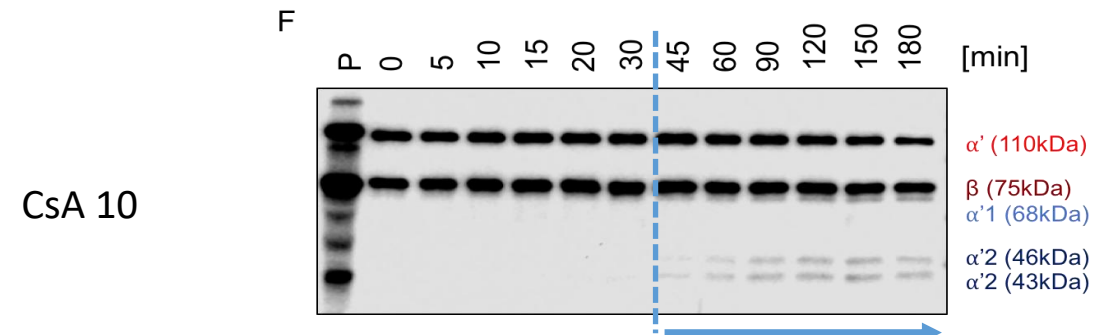
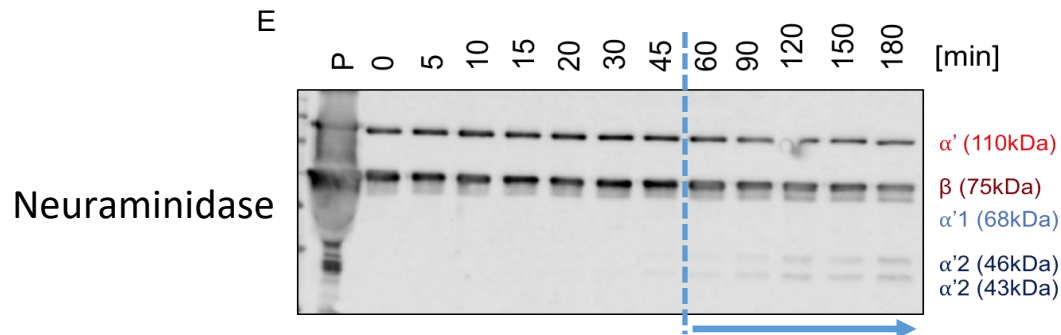
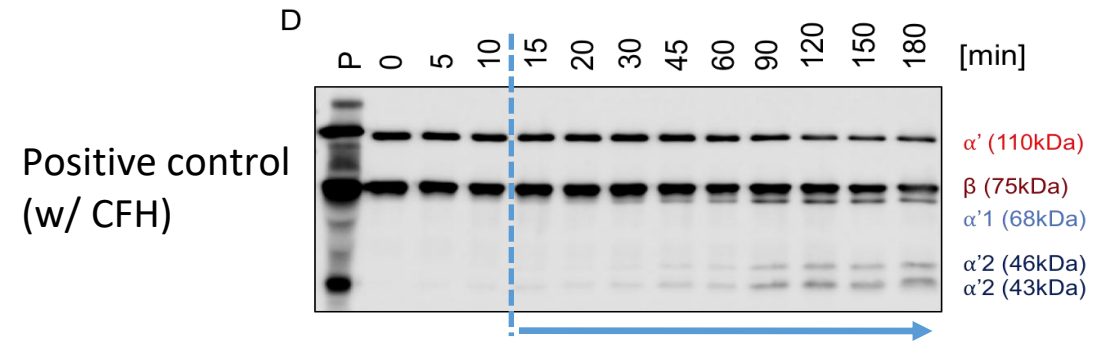
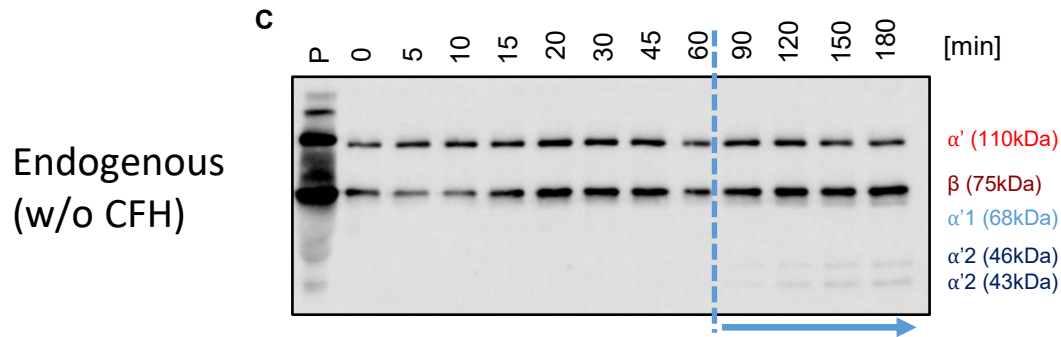
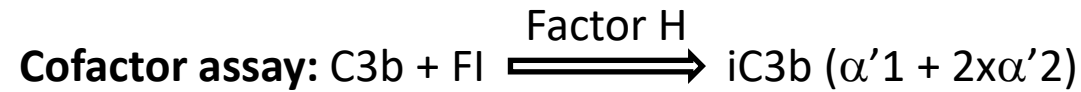


WGA = Wheat Germ Agglutinin

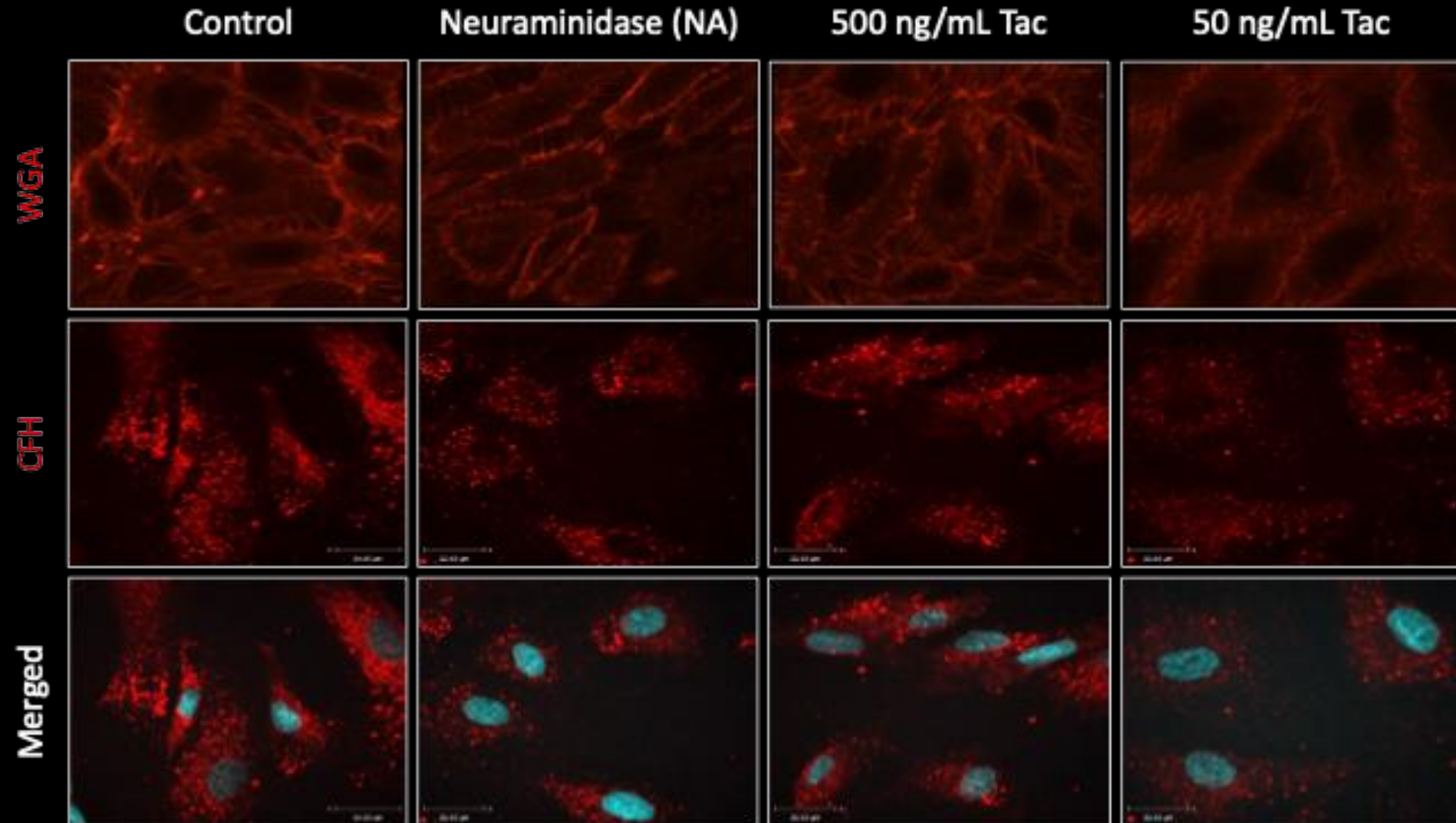




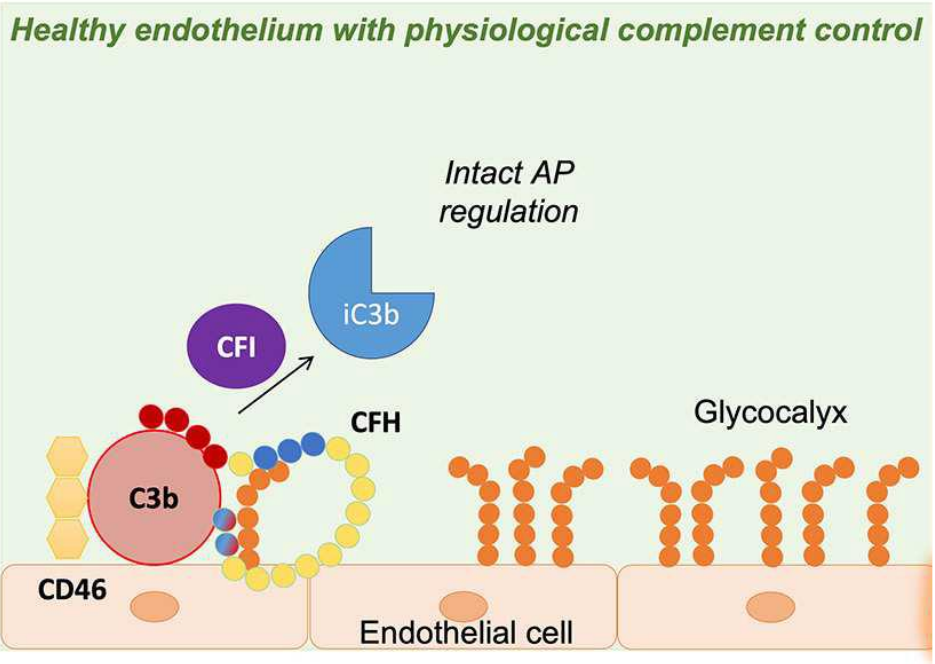
# Reduced FH EC surface binding results in reduced FH cofactor activity



# Tacrolimus diminishes endothelial glycocalyx and reduces Factor H binding



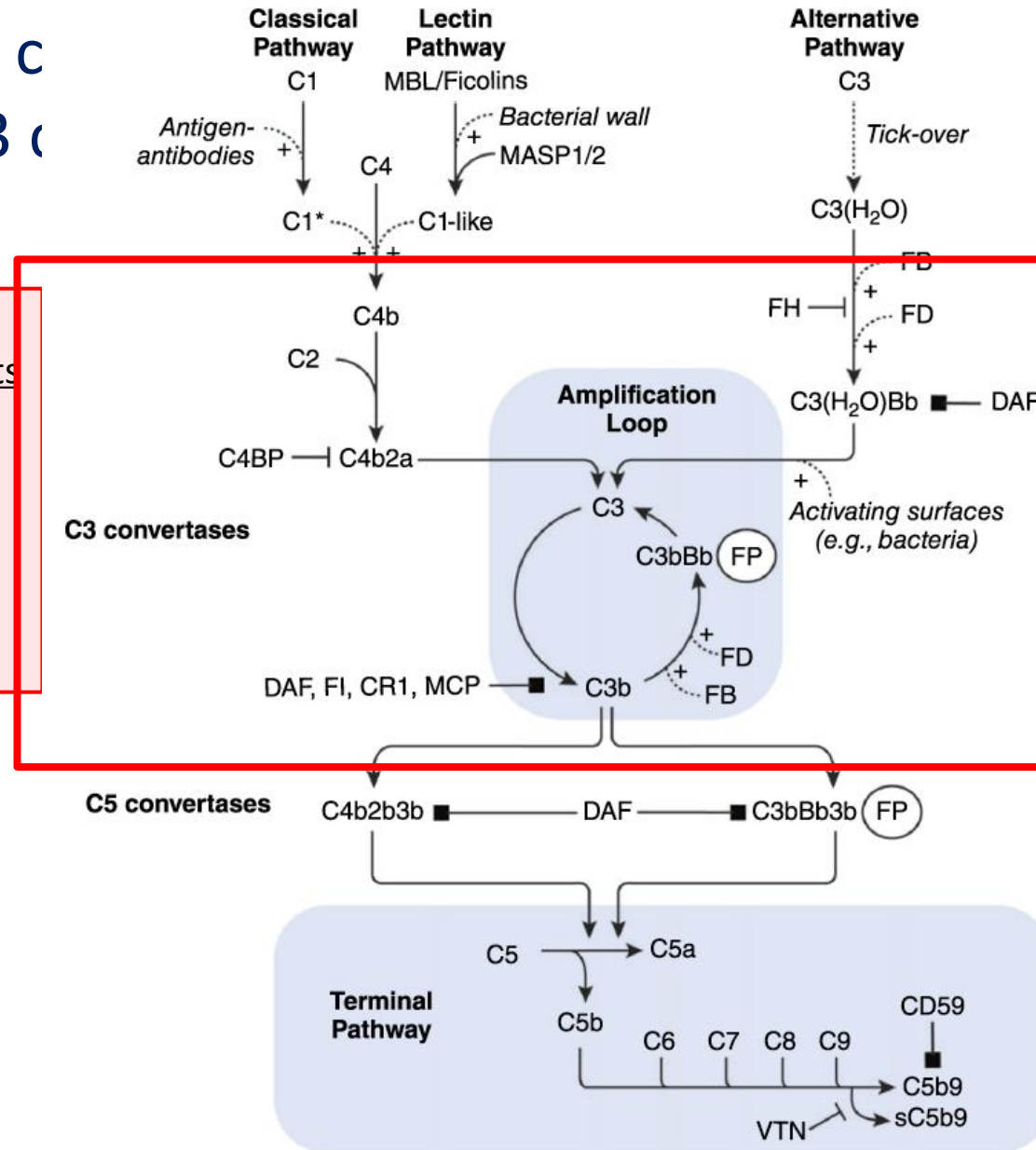
## Endothelial glycocalyx and TMA – *concept*



C3G is c  
C3 (

thway  
se

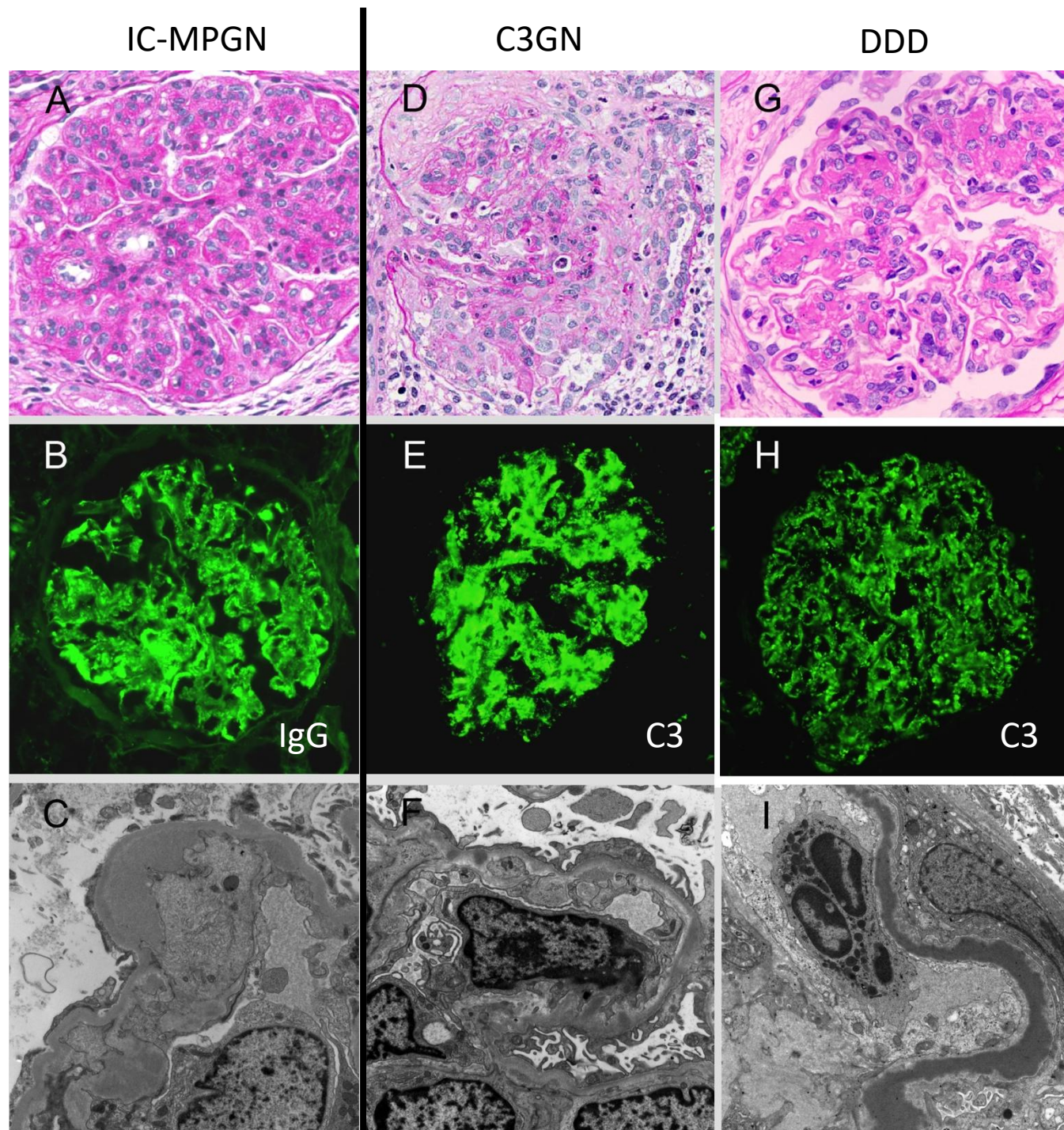
- Autoantibodies**
- C3bBb components
- C3NeF etc.
  - FB
  - C3b
- C3bBb regulators
- FH



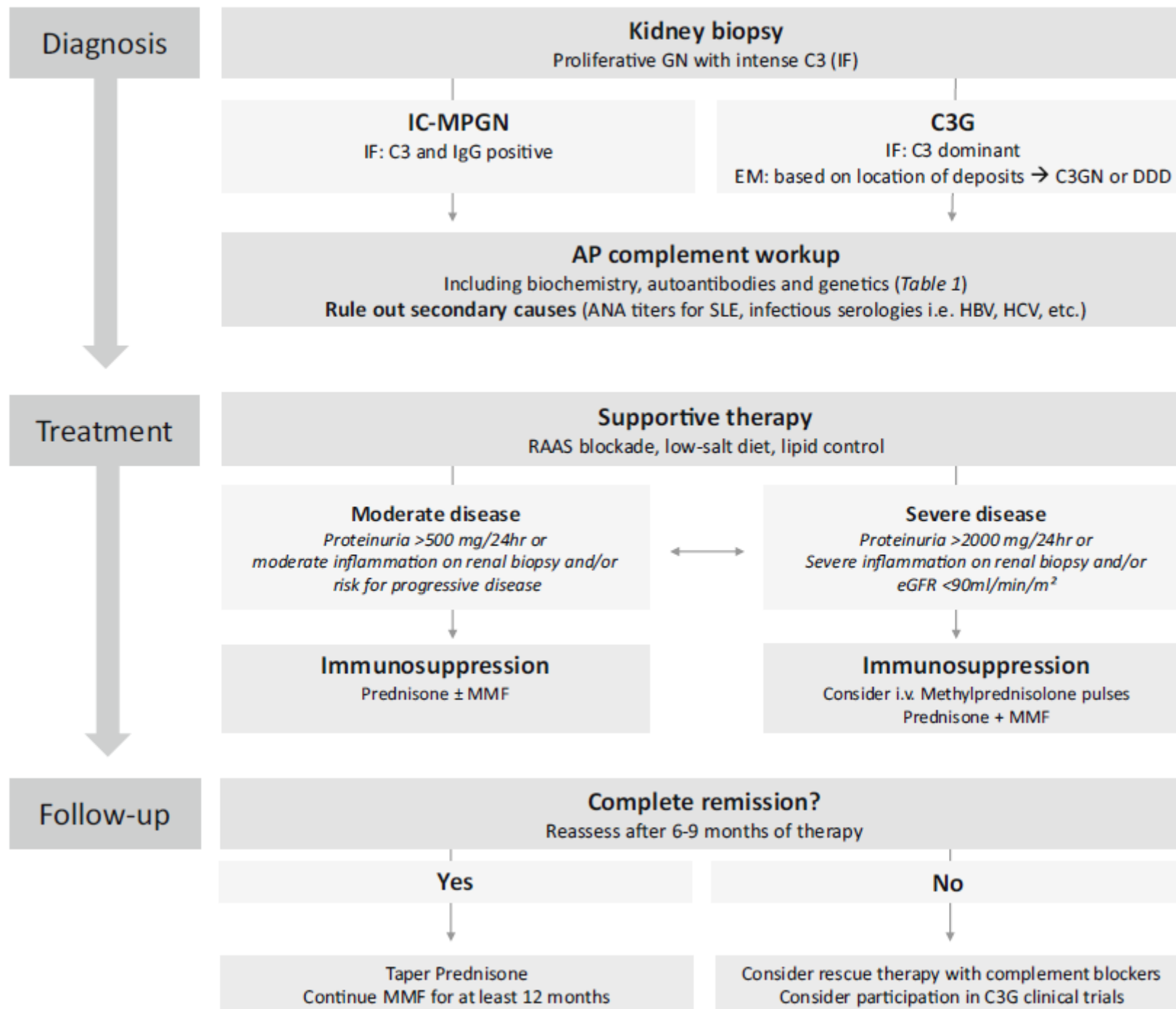
- Regulators**
- C3bBb components
- C3
  - B
- C3bBb regulators
- H
  - I
  - MCP/CD46
  - HBD/CD141



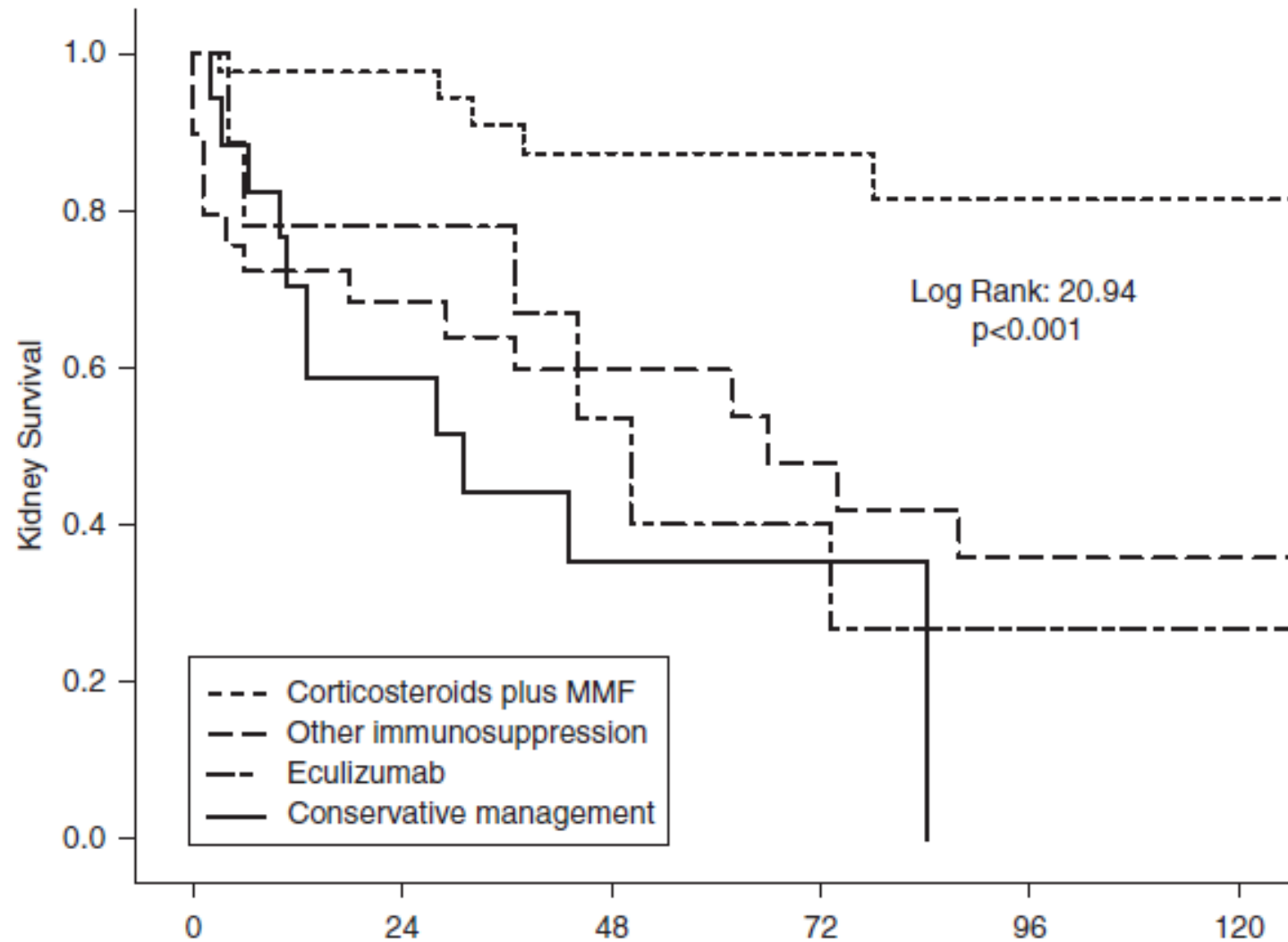
# The current consensus classification – from morphology to pathogenesis





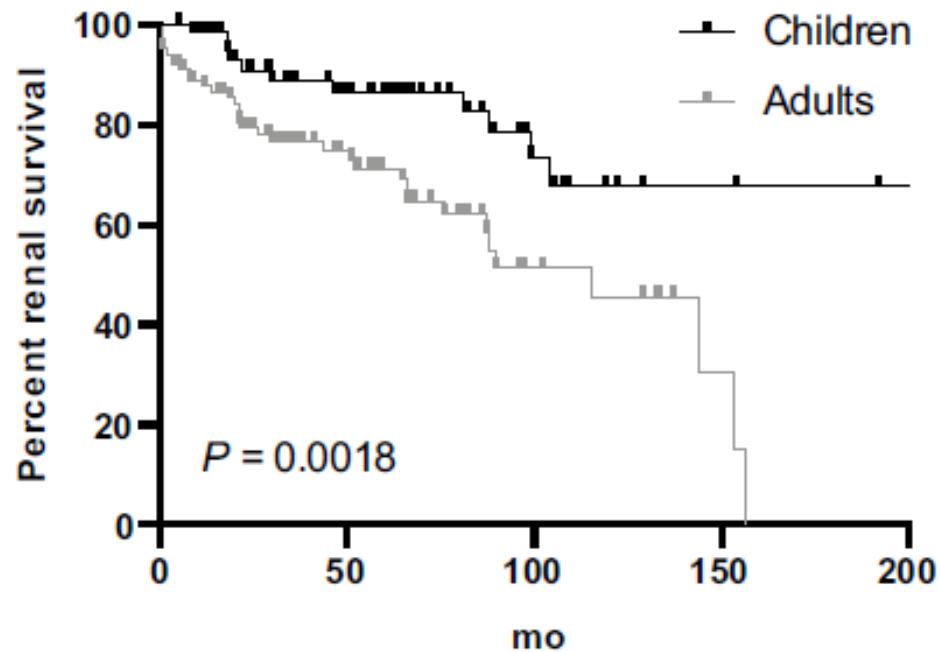


## Outcome of C3G and IC-MPGN patients - *Treatment*

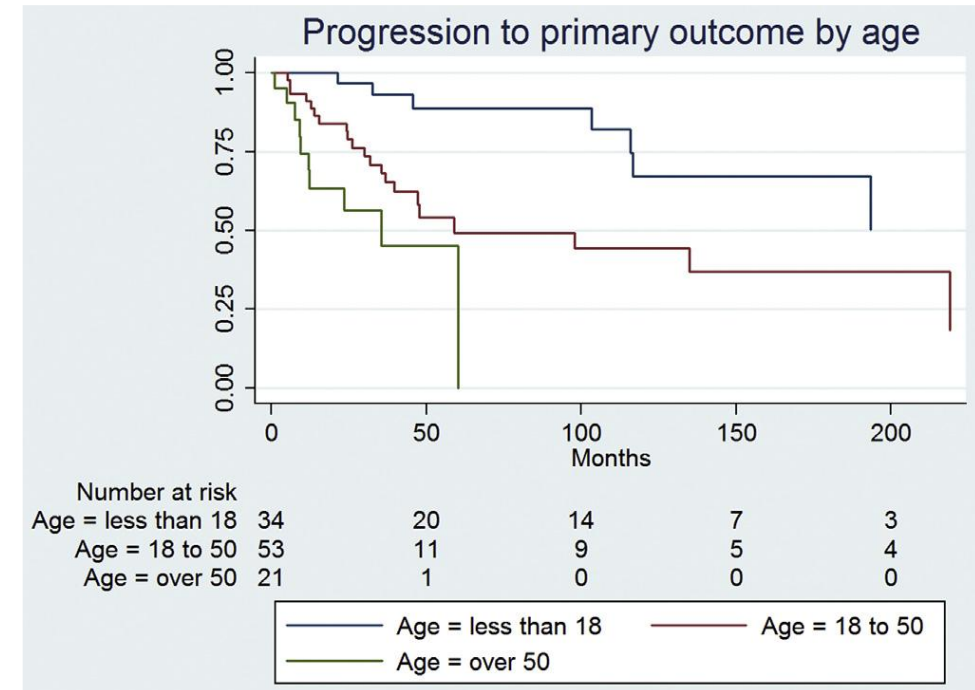


# Comparison of pediatric and adult onset C3G patients

## *Long-term outcome*

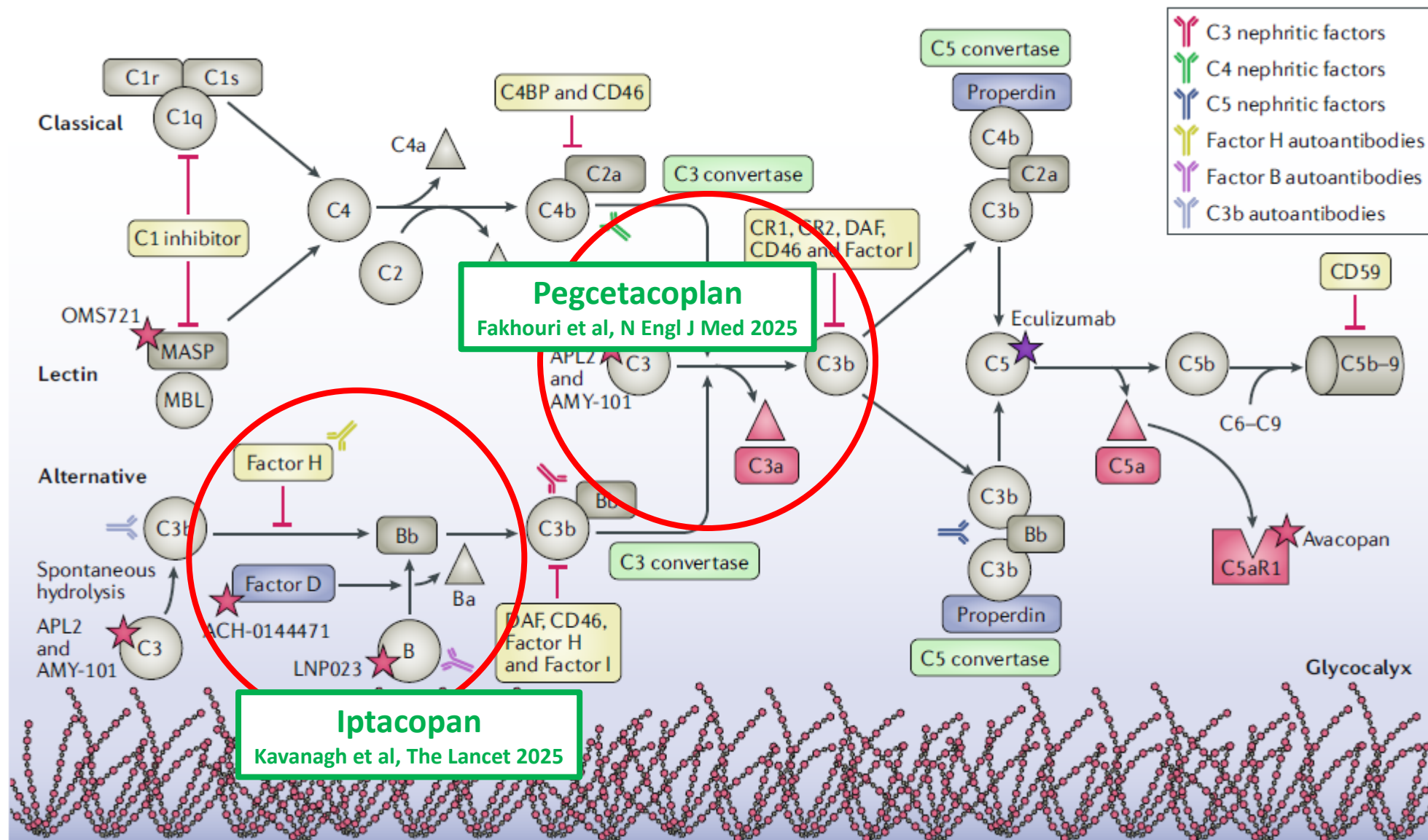


N=64 children, 101 adults  
Retrospective - France

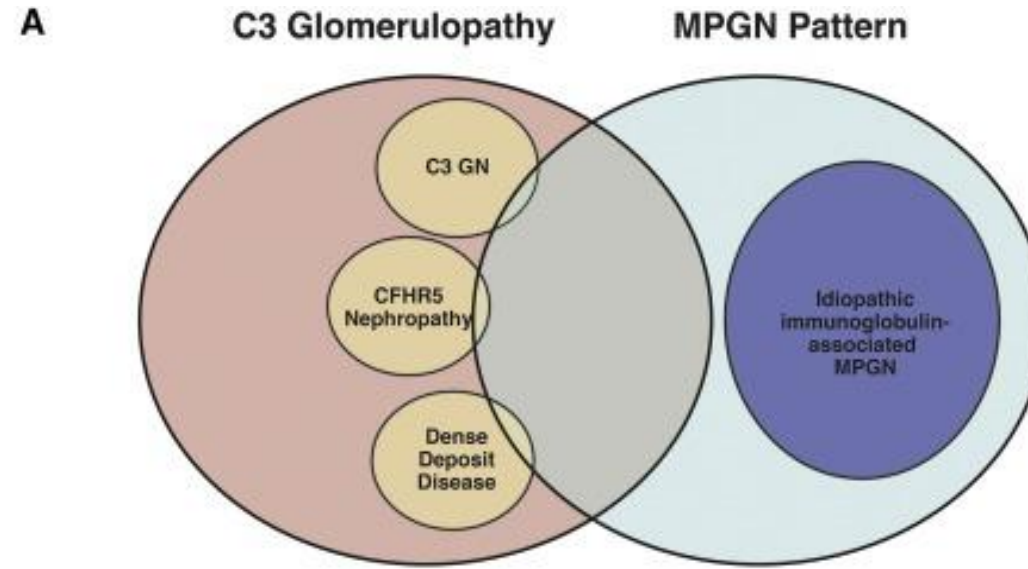


N=34 children, 74 adults  
Retrospective - USA  
(~20% DDD)

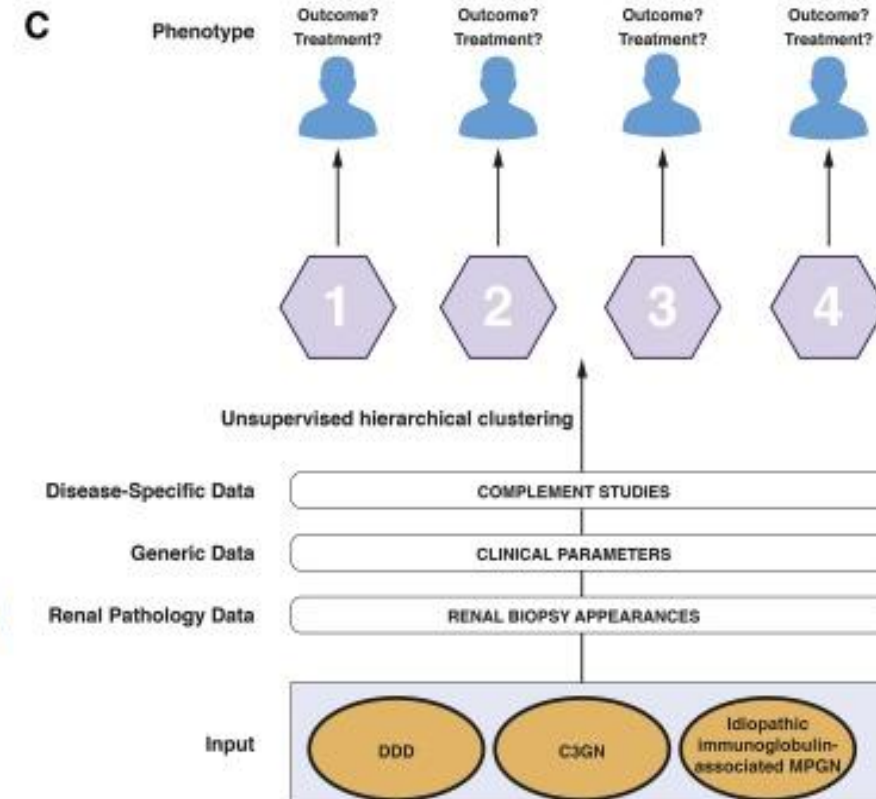
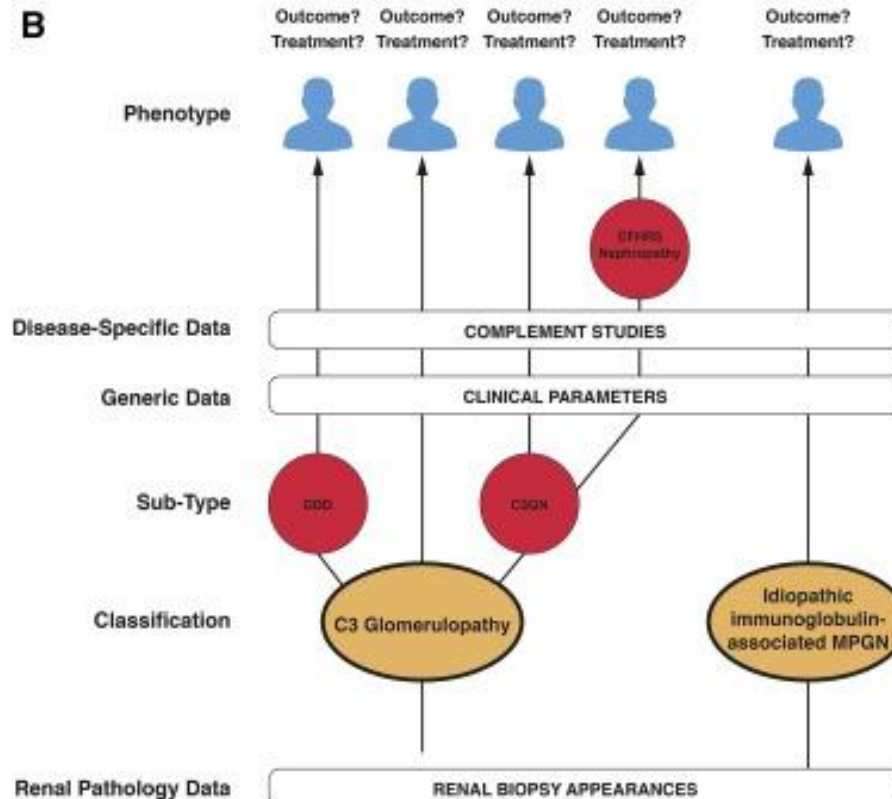
# New treatment options for C3G



Current  
consensus  
classification



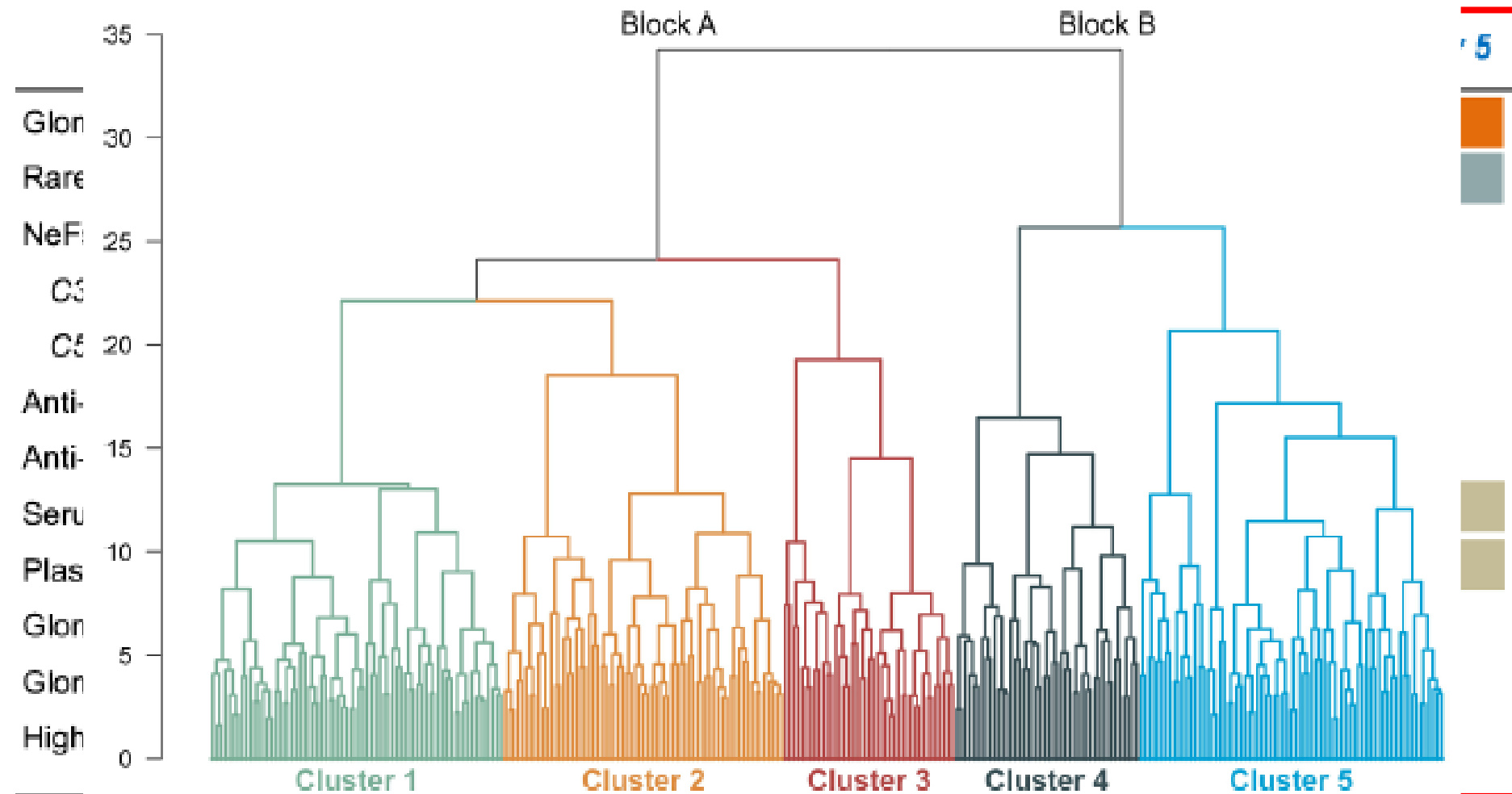
New  
clusters





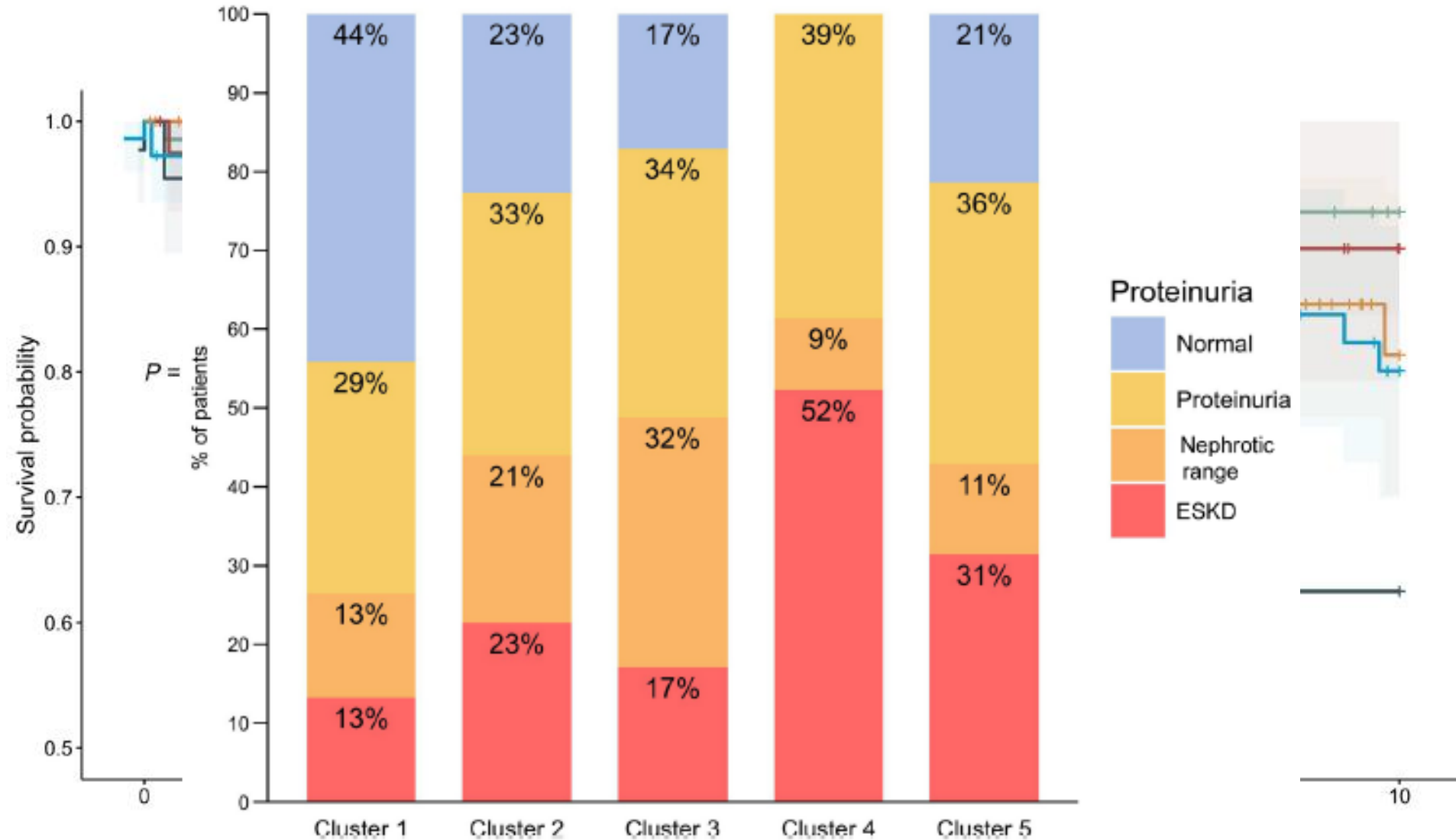
# Clustering of IC-MPGN and C3G patients by clinical and immunologic profile at biopsy

*Italian cohort (n=295; 178 children and 117 adults)*



# Clustering of IC-MPGN and C3G patients by clinical and immunologic profile at biopsy

*Italian cohort (n=295; 178 children and 117 adults)*



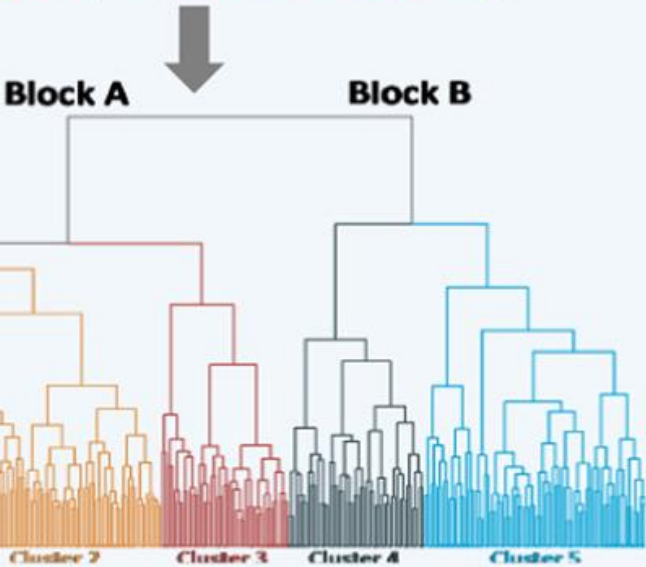
Hierarchical clustering uncovered disease patterns and further untangled complexities in immune complex-mediated idiopathic MPGN and C3 glomerulopathy

Study design and cohort



295 C3G/IC-MPGN patients

Histology, genetic, immune and clinical parameters → Hierarchical clustering

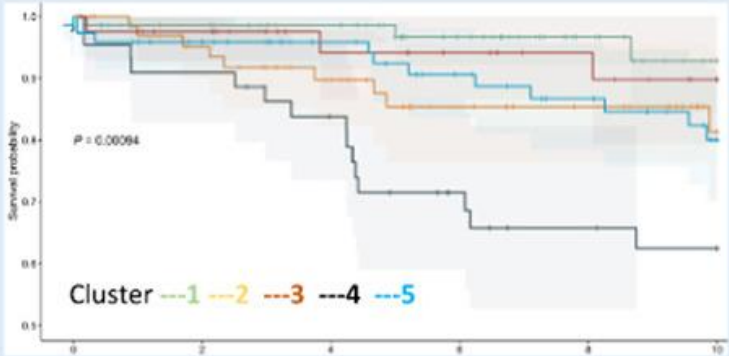


Results (1)

The clusters differ for complement abnormalities

		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
Glomerular C3	score	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4
Rare genetic abnormalities	%	7	21	10	9	28
NeFs	%	33	64	90	36	6
C3NeF	fraction	0.17	0.22	0.72	0.3	0
C5NeF	fraction	0.83	0.78	0.28	0.7	1
Anti-CFB	%	23	20	33	4.8	11
Anti-CFH	%	4.8	3.1	11.8	4.8	1.6
Serum C3	mg/dl	11	11	11	N	N
Plasma sC5b-9	ng/ml	11	11	N1	N	N
Glomerular IgG	score	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Glomerular C1q	score	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
Highly electron dense deqs	%	6	2	71	11	3

Patients in cluster 4 have poor renal outcomes



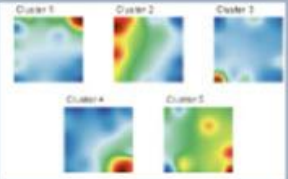
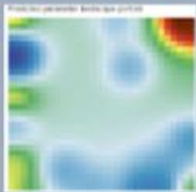
Results (2)



An interface to assign new patients to a cluster with a limited set of data available at diagnosis

Profile of new patients

Compare to the profiles of the 5 clusters



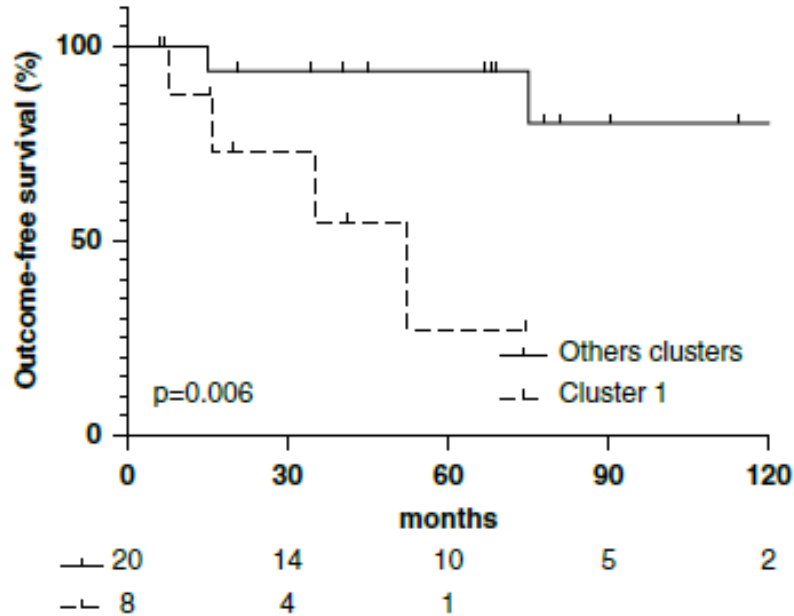
Benigni at al, 2025

**CONCLUSION:** Cluster-based classification allows etiologic diagnosis of C3G/IC-MPGN and has better prognostic value than current approaches. The cluster-based web-application is a promising approach for predicting outcomes and aiding future research and treatment strategies.

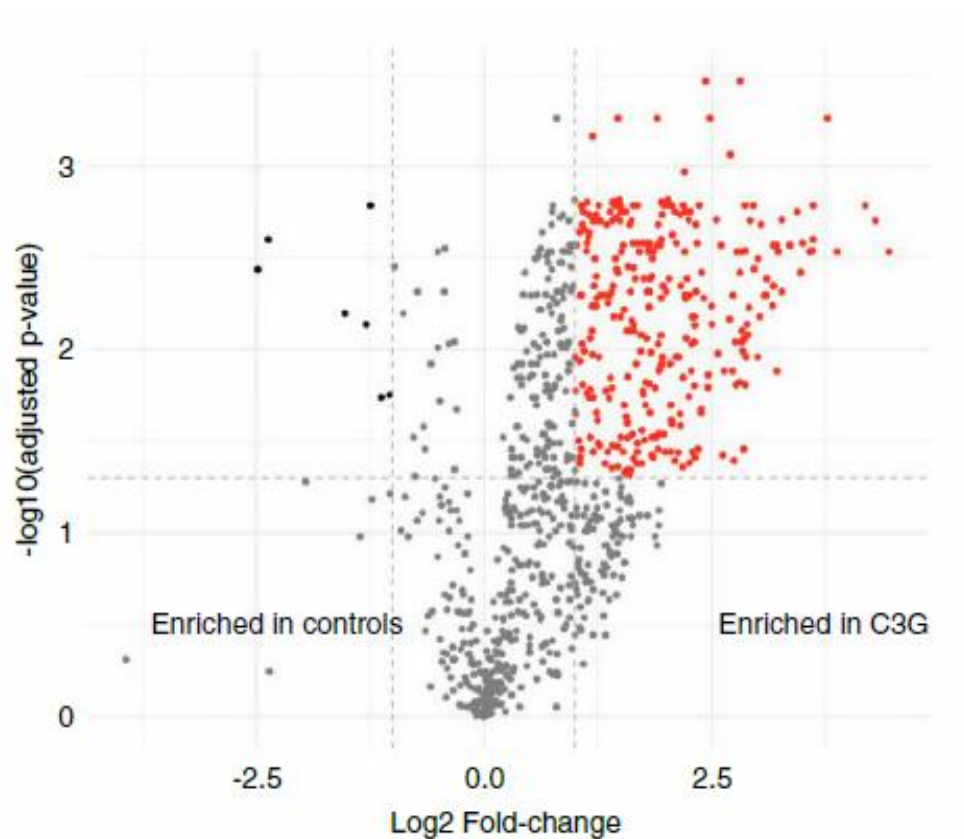
# Clustering of C3G patients by transcriptome profiles at biopsy

*French cohort (n=42; 21 children and 21 adults)*

Total N	8	11	6	3
Children, N	2	8	2	2
	<b>Cluster 1</b>	<b>Cluster 2</b>	<b>Cluster 3</b>	<b>Cluster 4</b>
Age	Minority of children	Majority of children	Minority of children	Majority of children
eGFR	CKD3a	CKD3b	CKD 2	CKD 1
Proteinuria	Nephrotic range	Nephrotic range	Glomerular	Glomerular
Median Histological activity score	Intermediate	High	High	Intermediate
Median Histological chronicity score	High	Low	Intermediate	Low
Glomerular C5b-9 deposits	High dominant	Low/intermediate	Low/intermediate	Low
T cells	High	High	High	Low
Myeloid cells	High	High	Low	Low
Neutrophils	Low	High	High	Low
Fibroblasts	High	High	Low	Low



# Terminal pathway activation in C3G patients is associated with glomerular immune response and determines outcome



## Genes enriched in C3G patients *GO Biological Processes*

Inflammatory Response (GO:0006954)

Positive Regulation Of Cytokine Production (GO:0001819)

Cytokine-Mediated Signaling Pathway (GO:0019221)

Cellular Response To Cytokine Stimulus (GO:0071345)

Granulocyte Chemotaxis (GO:0071621)

Neutrophil Chemotaxis (GO:0030593)

Cellular Response To Lipopolysaccharide (GO:0071222)

Neutrophil Migration (GO:1990266)

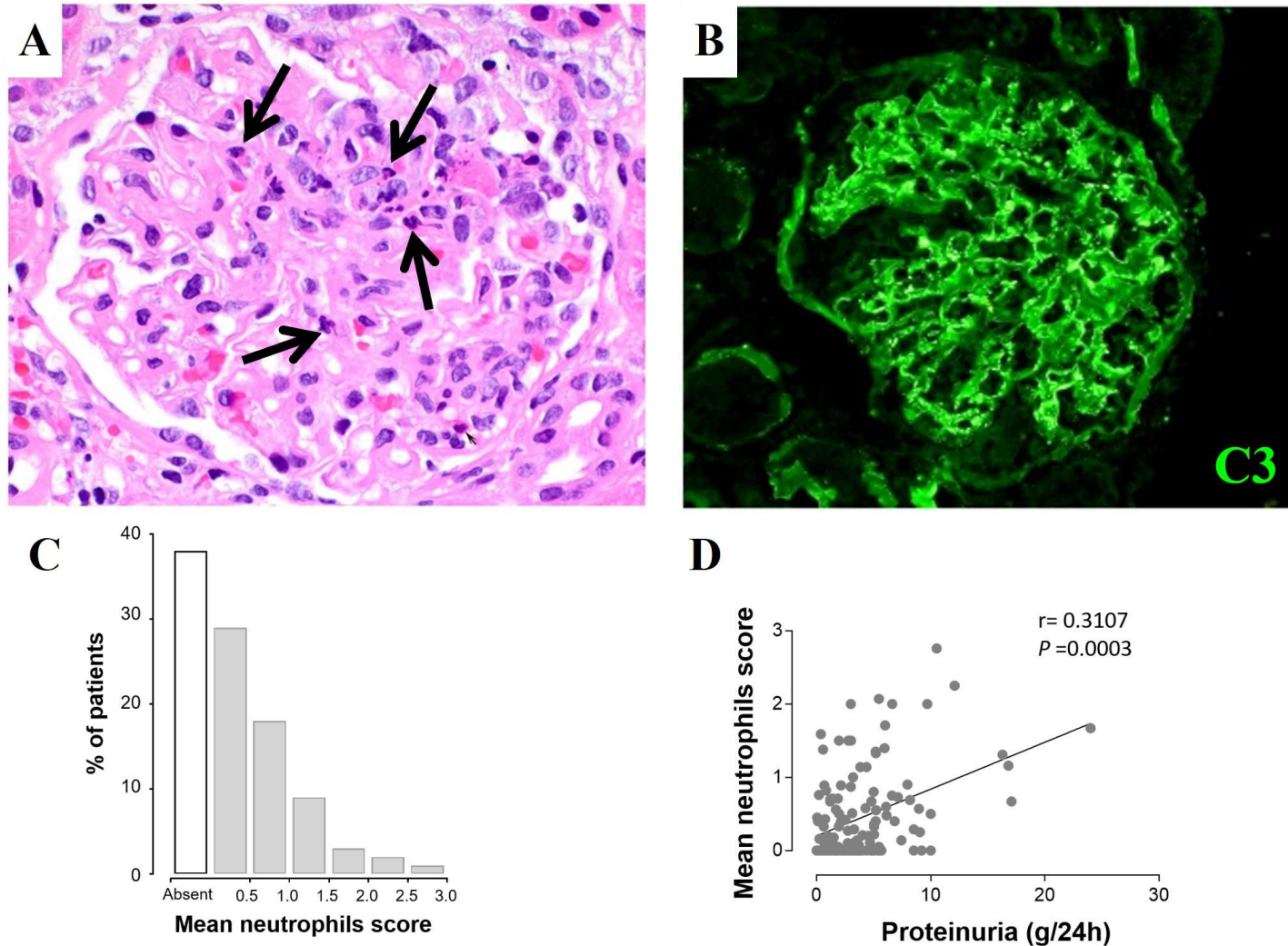
T Cell Activation (GO:0042110)

Positive Regulation Of T Cell Activation (GO:0050870)

<https://maayanlab.cloud/Enrichr/>

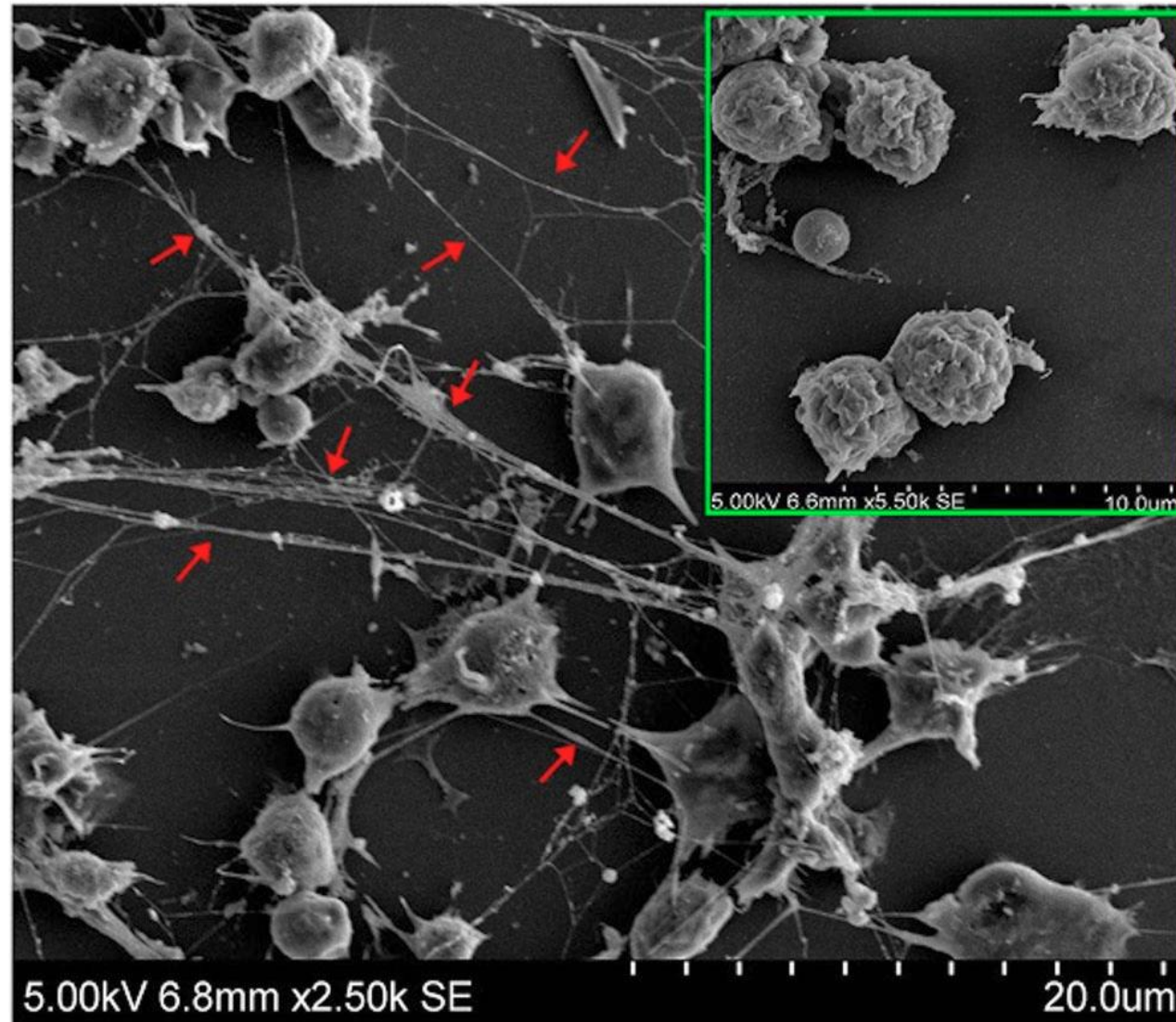


# Glomerular neutrophil infiltration is found in C3G patients and correlates with proteinuria



C3G patient data courtesy of Terrence Cook, Imperial College, London, UK

## Neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs)



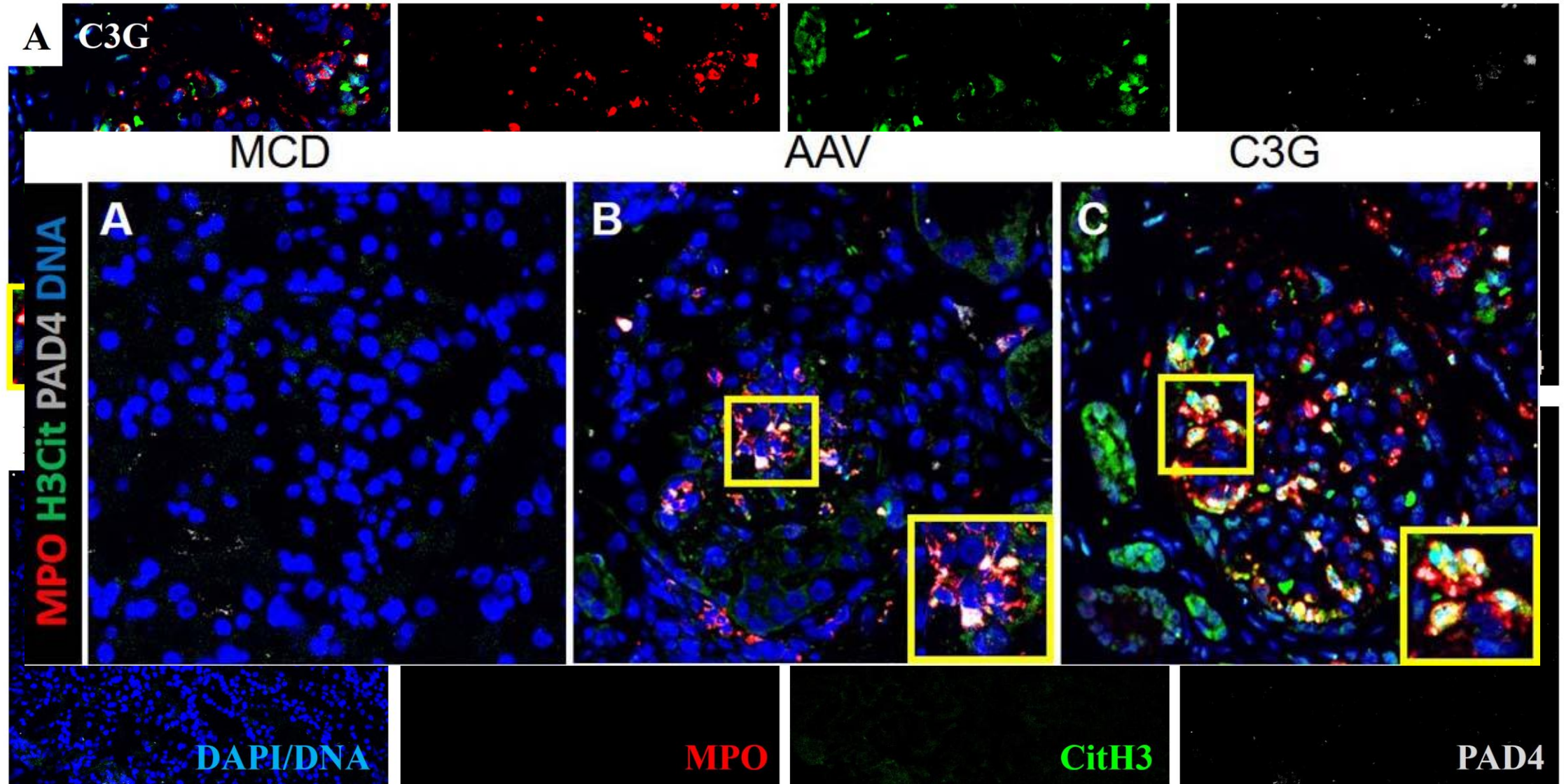
DNA +  
- Myeloperoxidase (MPO)  
- Neutrophil elastase (NE)  
- Histone proteins

Anti-microbial mechanism

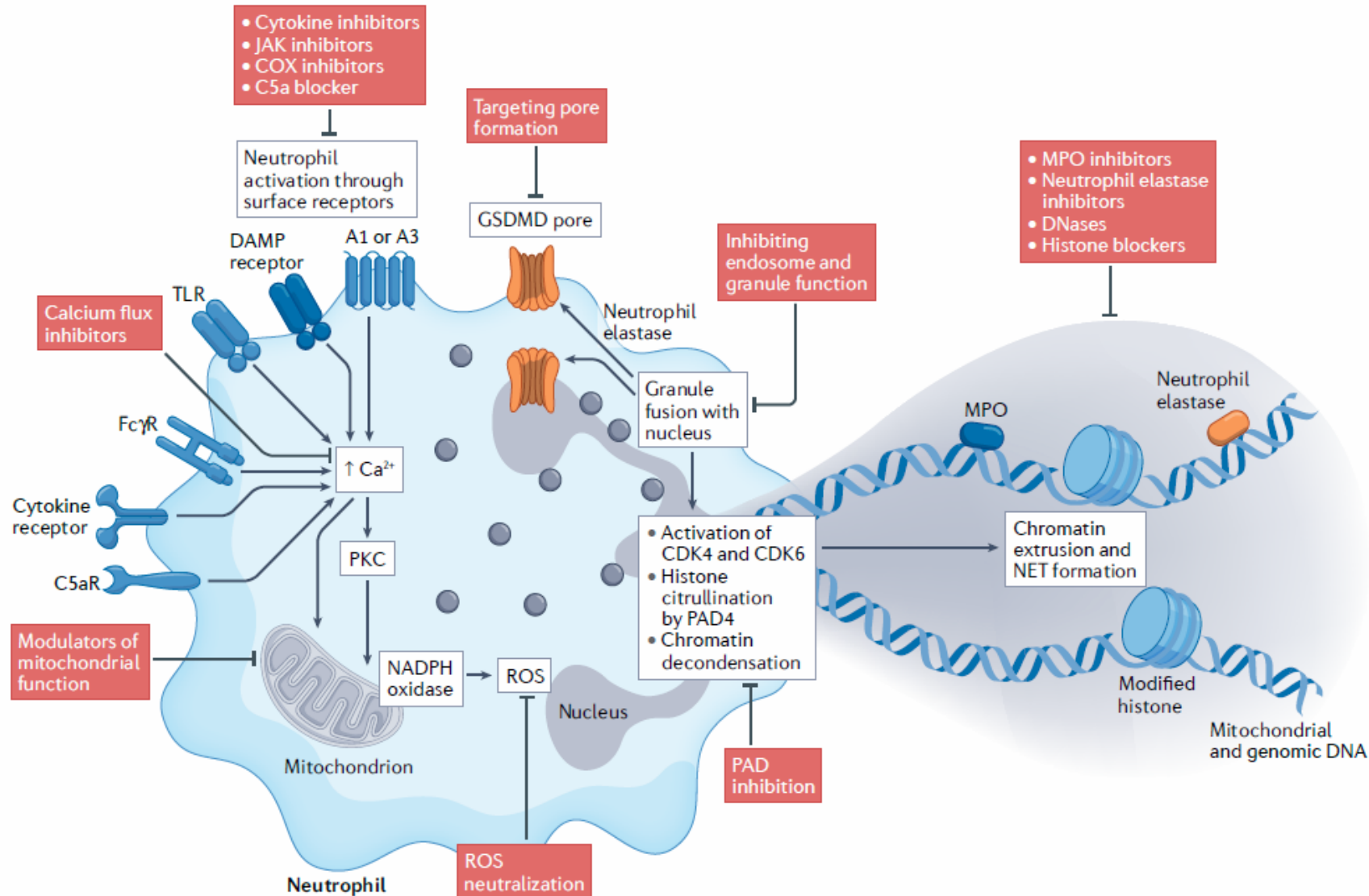
Potential cause of  
glomerular injury



## NETs are found in the glomeruli of C3G patients



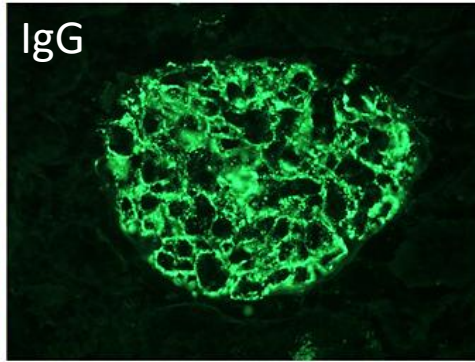
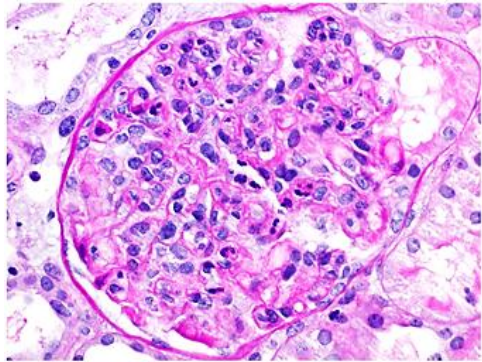
# NETs might be a novel treatment target in C3G?



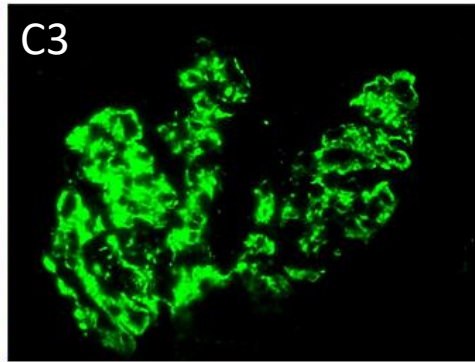
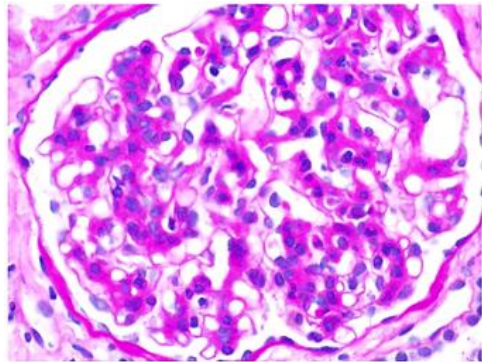
# Proposed concept

## Disease state

## Therapeutic strategy



IC-MPGN



C3G

*Predominant  
inflammation*

**Neutrophils / NETs**

Anti-inflammatory / IS

**Steroids / MMF  
? Anti-NETosis therapy**

**Repeat pattern during disease flare up**

*Predominant  
complement dysregulation*

**Complement deposition**

Complement blockade

**AP C3 convertase blocker**



## Take home messages

- The pathogenesis of complement-mediated kidney diseases includes *canonical* and *non-canonical* pathways / mechanisms.
- Disturbance of cellular / tissue integrity (e.g., eGC; NETs) causes “complementopathies”.
- Future *diagnostic* strategies should include mechanisms affecting complement homeostasis.
- Future *therapeutic* strategies should consider the combination of complement-targeting and non-complement targeting concepts.

Licht Lab 2024 / 2025



**THANK  
YOU**

**SickKids®**

**SAVE THE DATE!**



**TORONTO**  
**COMPLEMENT**  
**CONFERENCE** SEPT 24-26, 2026

**Friday, September 15 to Saturday, September 26, 2026**  
**In-person and hybrid registration available – *opening Spring 2026***  
**Toronto, Ontario**

# Introducing...

## TCC Academy!

An exclusive webinar series for complement-curious  
scientists and clinicians

**First Webinar: Wednesday, December 17, 2025 | 12:00 – 1:30 p.m. (ET)**



Scan for more info and a link to register!

