



Overview of complement-mediated kidney diseases – aHUS and C3G

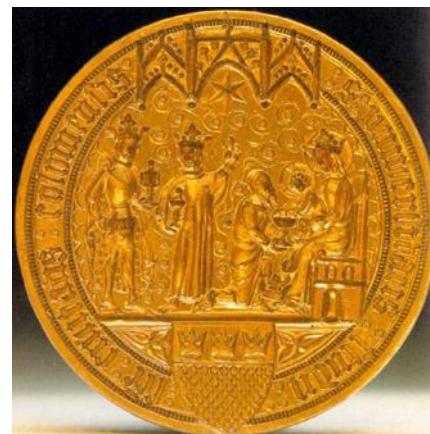
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Division of Nephrology and RI Cell Biology Program

The Hospital for Sick Children

Toronto, ON

6.12.2025



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

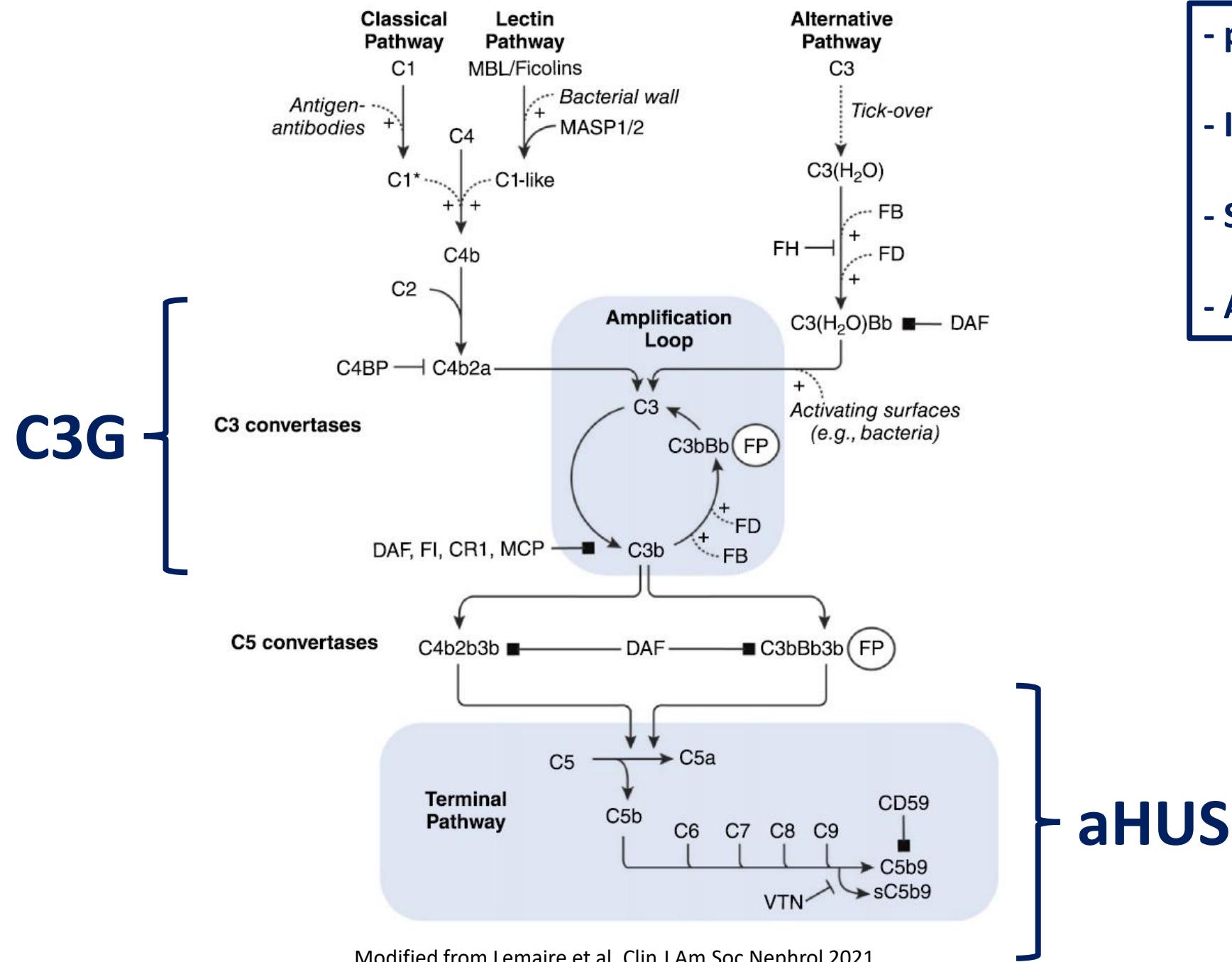
AAV, SLE
IgAN, IgAVN
APS, MN

Secondary TMA
Secondary MPGN

Diabetic nephropathy
FSGS

Potential impact of complement inhibition

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



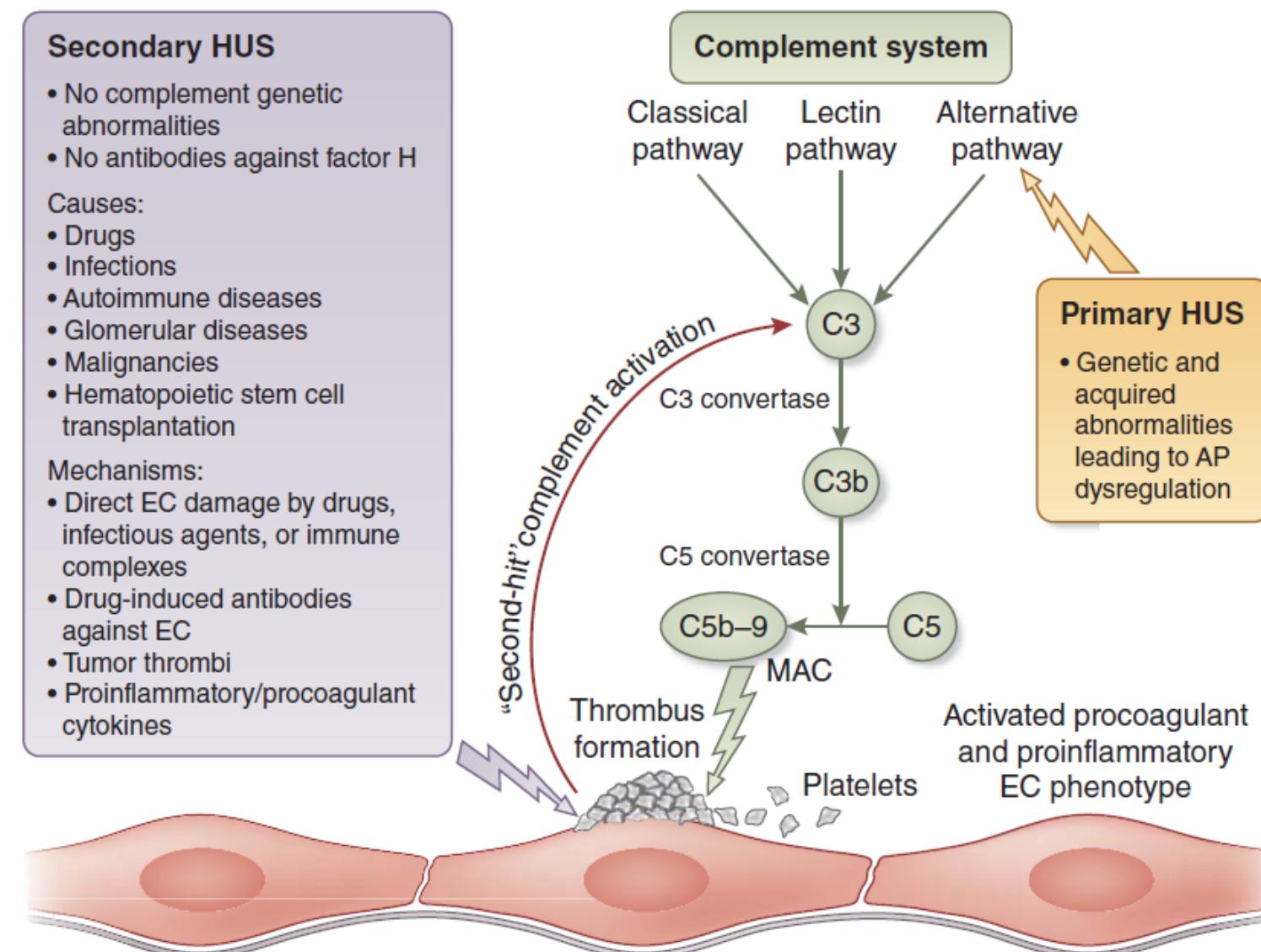
- pMN	CP (all?)
- IgAN	LP (all?)
- SLE	CP (all?)
- AAV	C5aR

Objectives

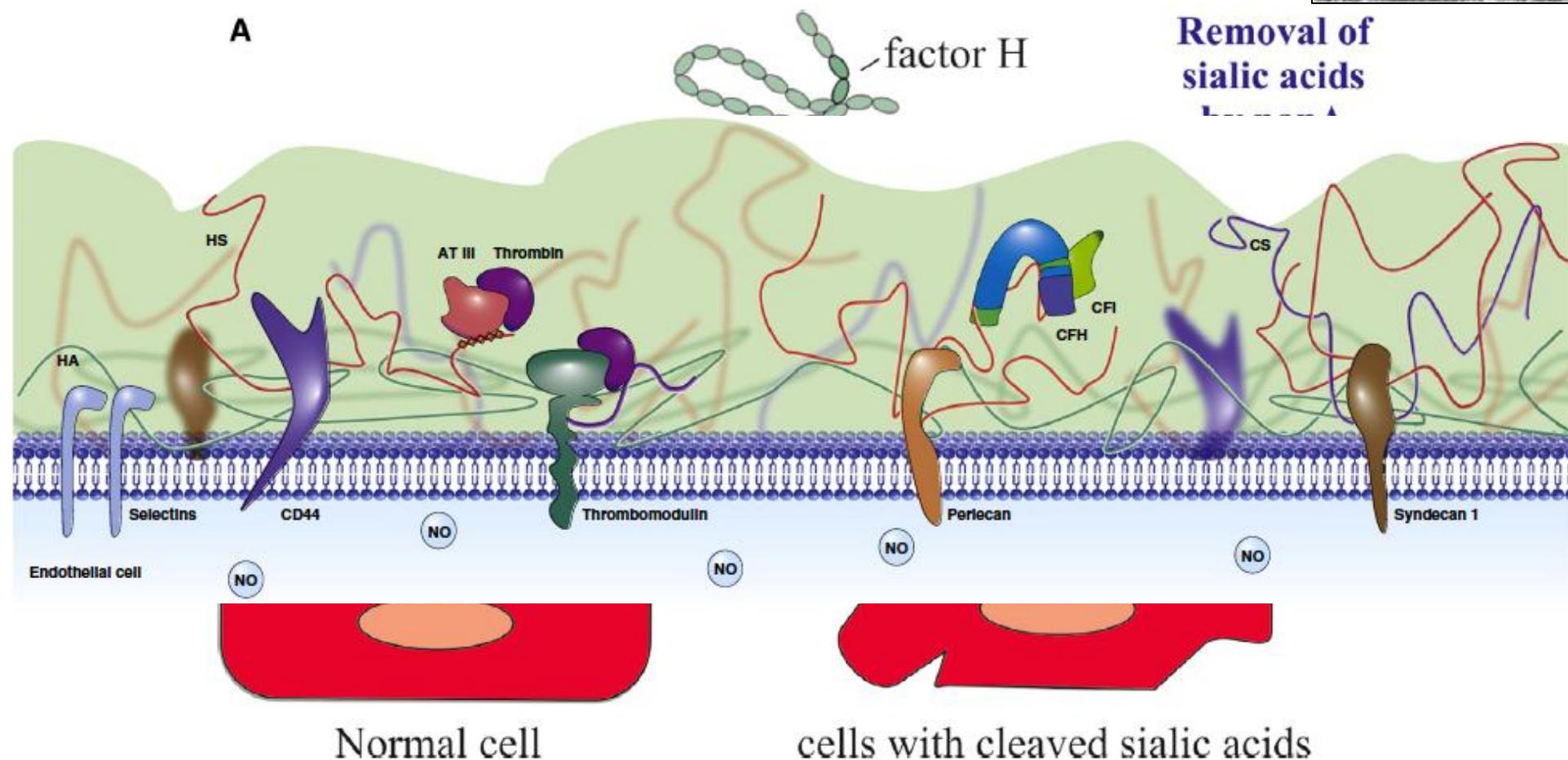
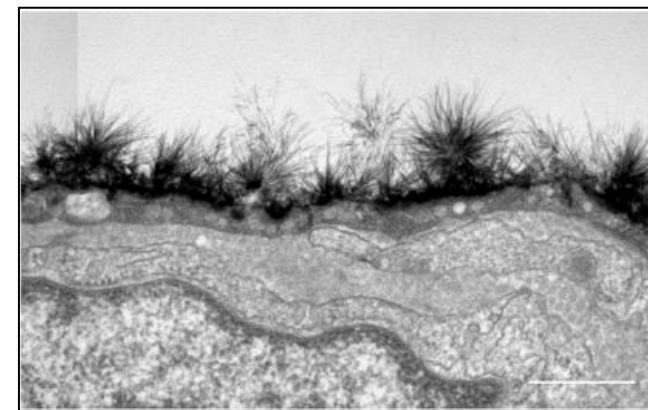
New insights into the pathogenesis of two *primary complementopathies*:

- 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.

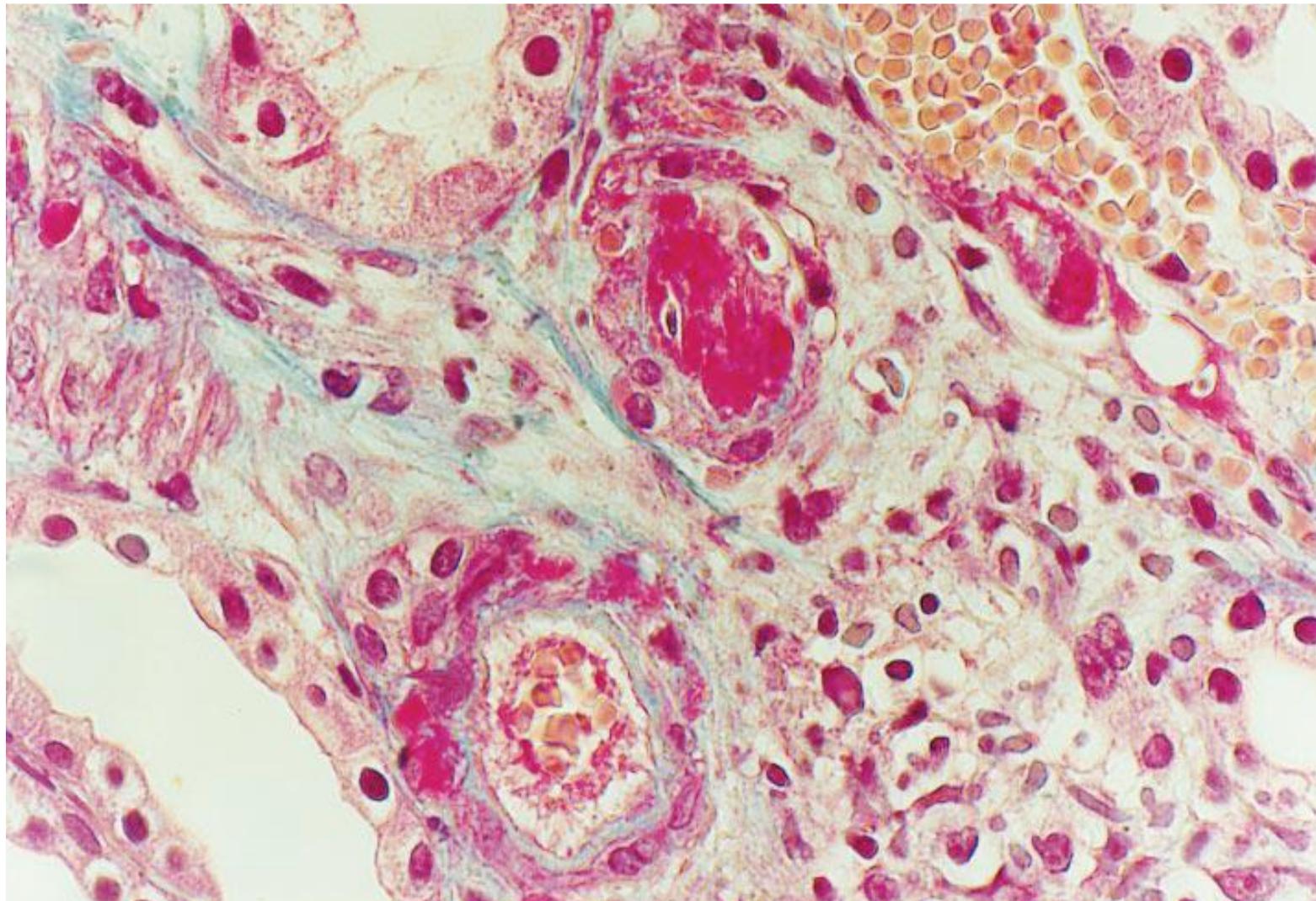
The role of complement in the pathogenesis of aHUS (TMA)



Complement dysregulation due to endothelial glycocalyx injury

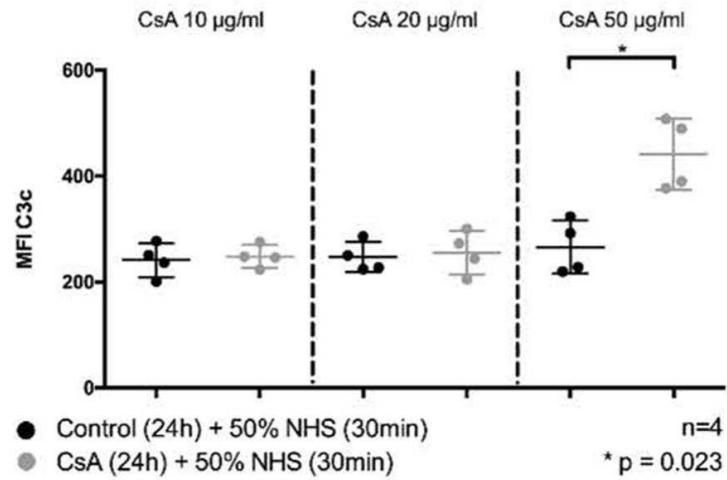


Cyclosporine A (CsA) induces TMA

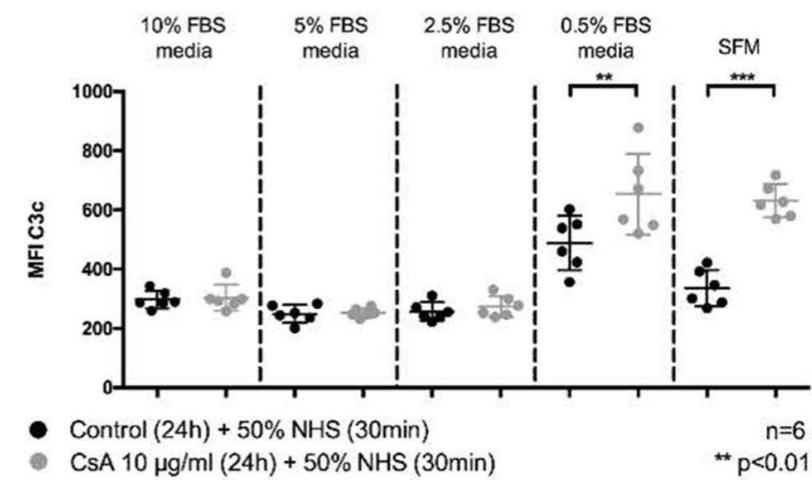


CsA causes complement activation on ECs

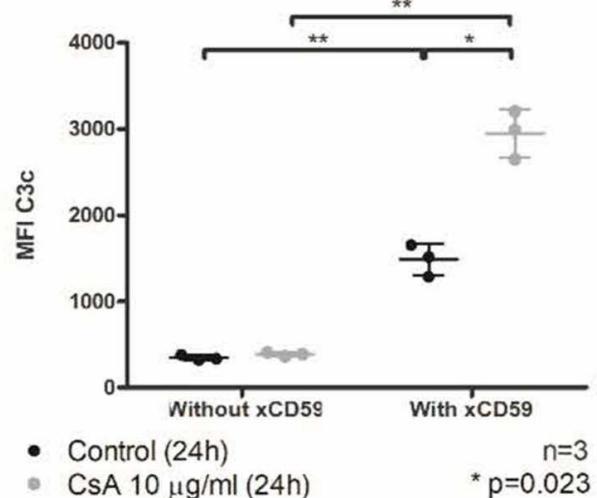
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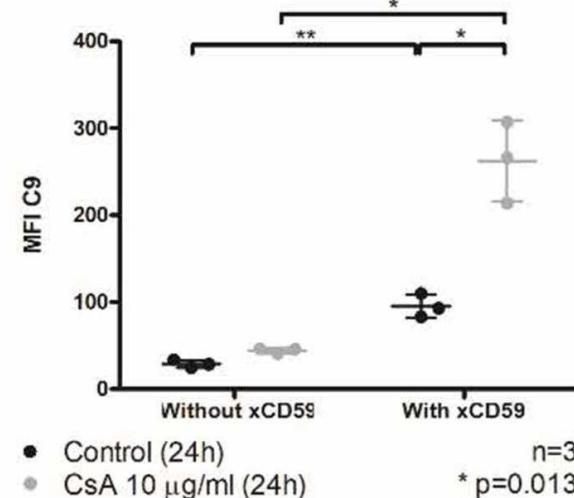
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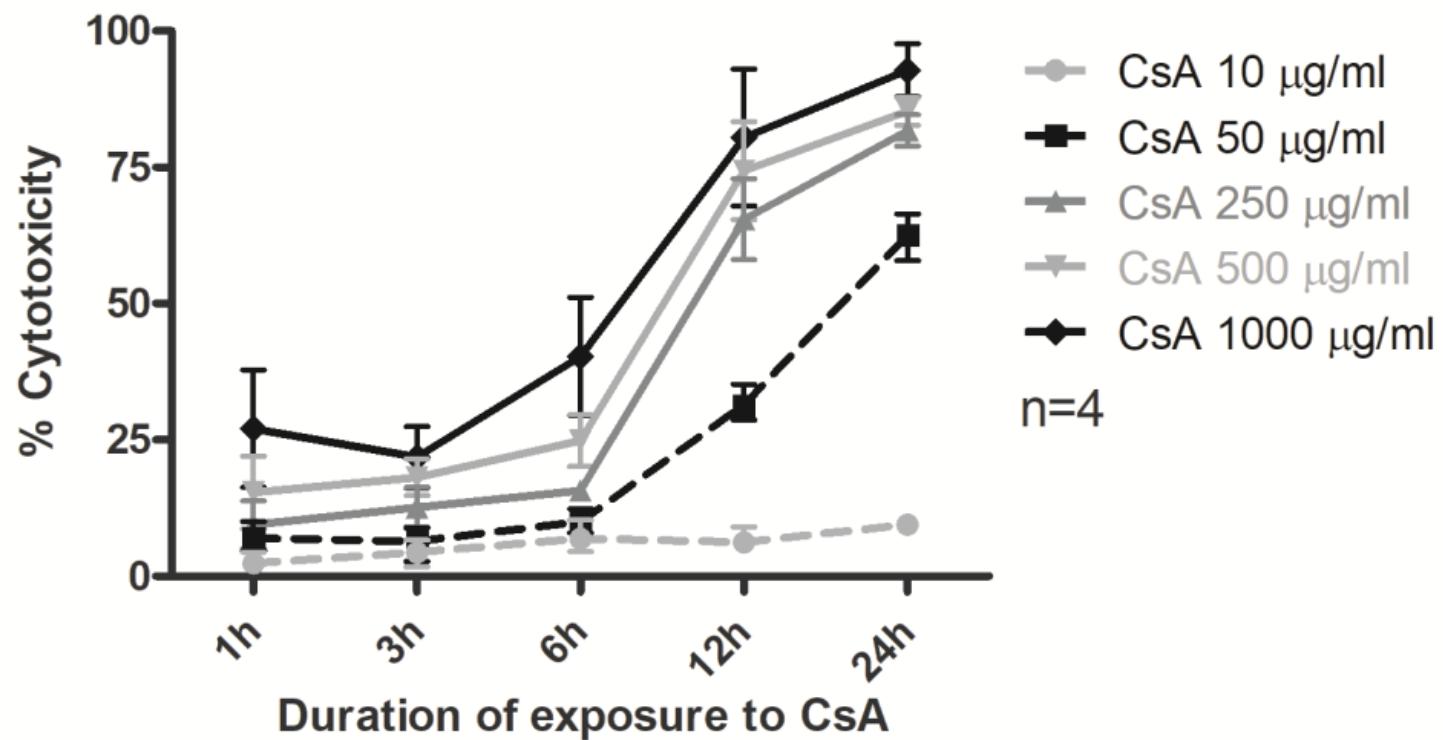
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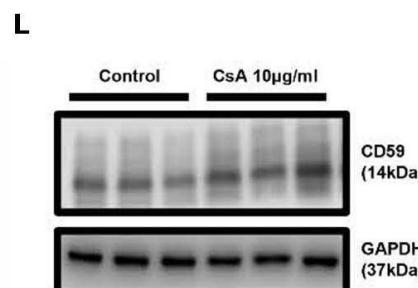
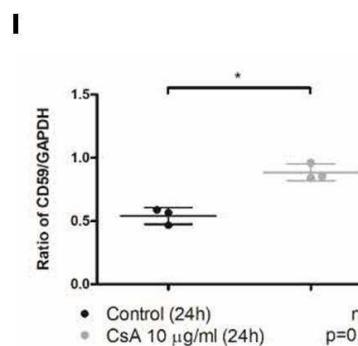
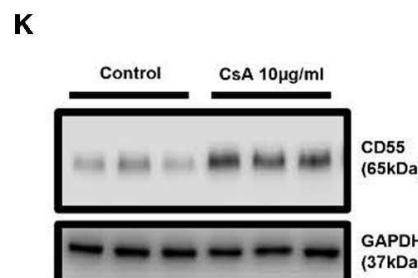
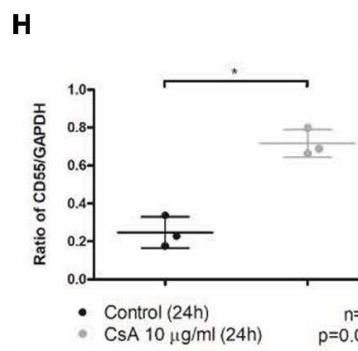
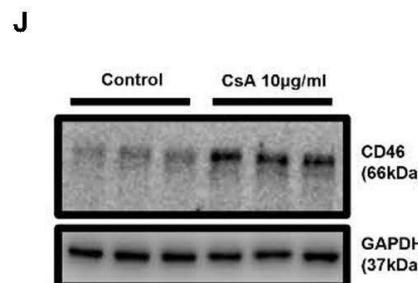
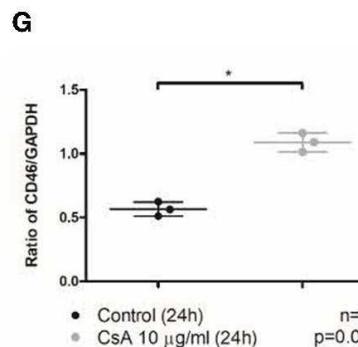
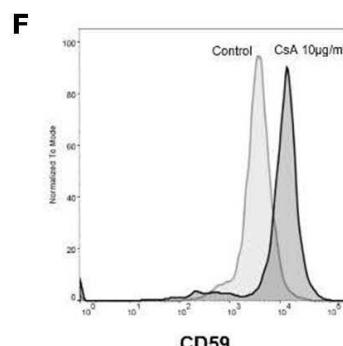
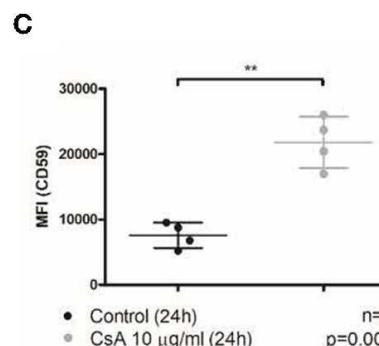
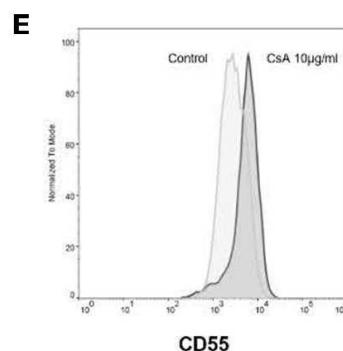
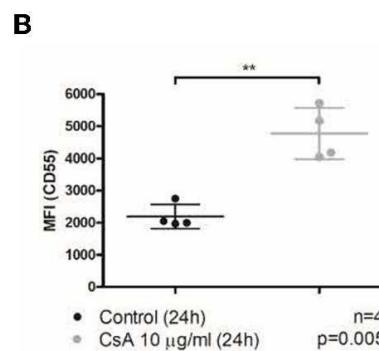
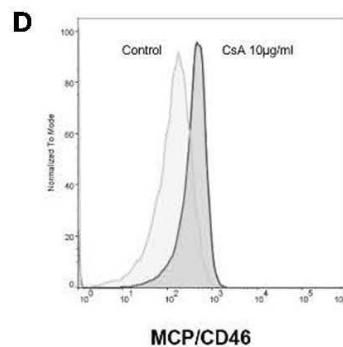
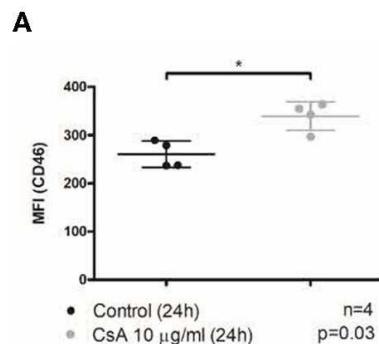
D



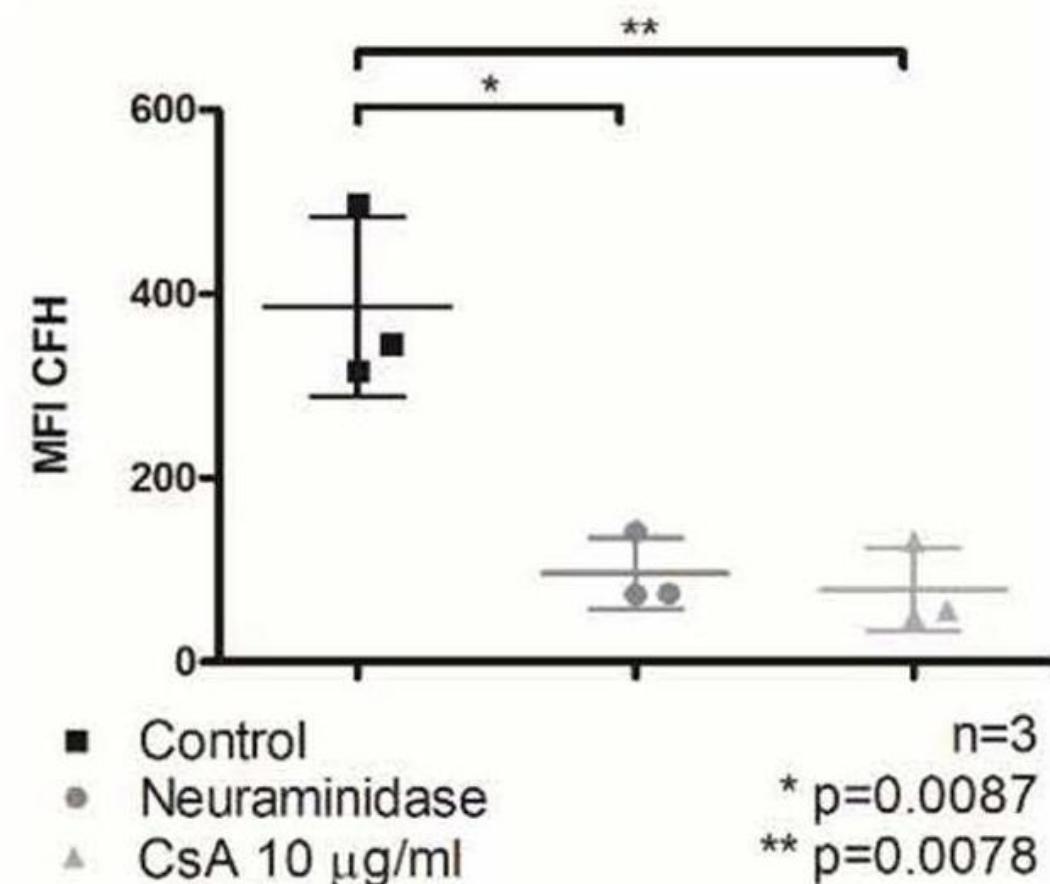
CsA causes dose- and time-dependent cytotoxicity



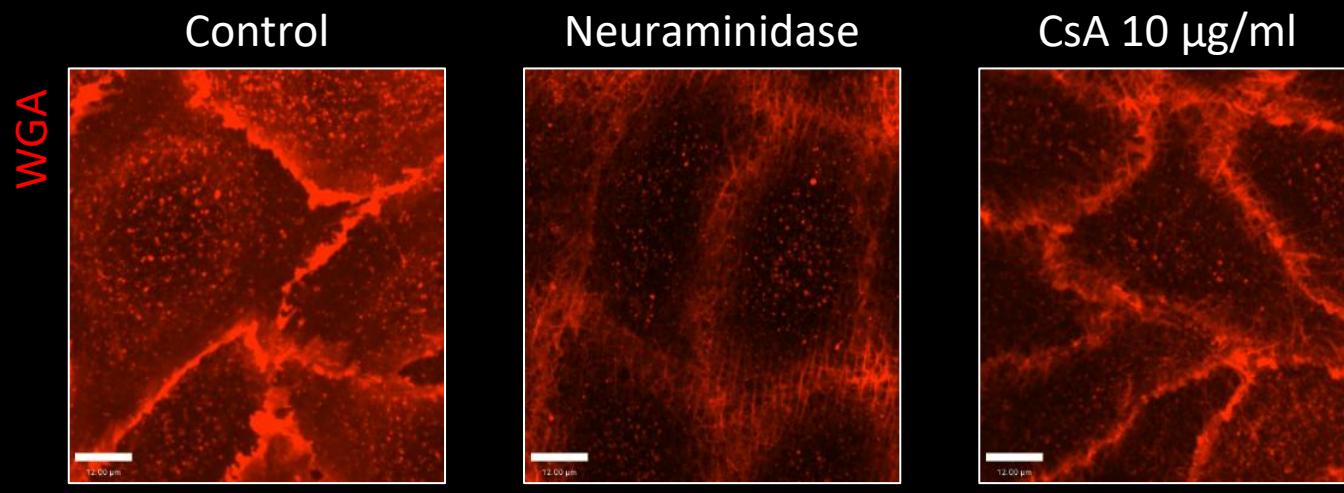
CsA induces upregulation of membrane-bound complement regulators



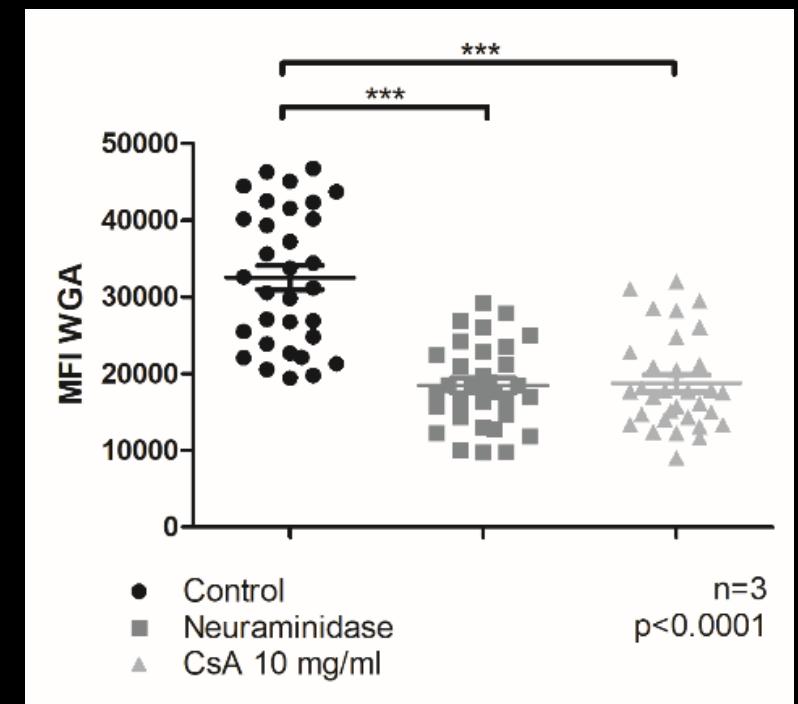
CsA reduces availability of Factor H at the EC surface



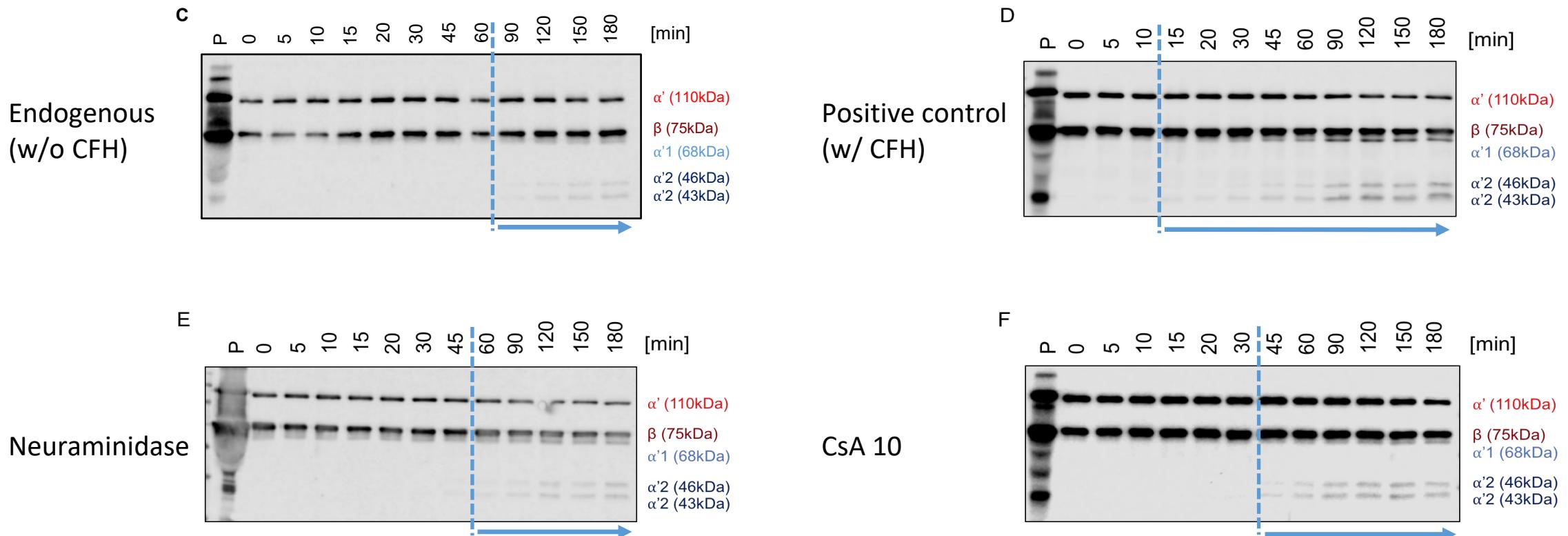
CsA diminishes endothelial glycocalyx



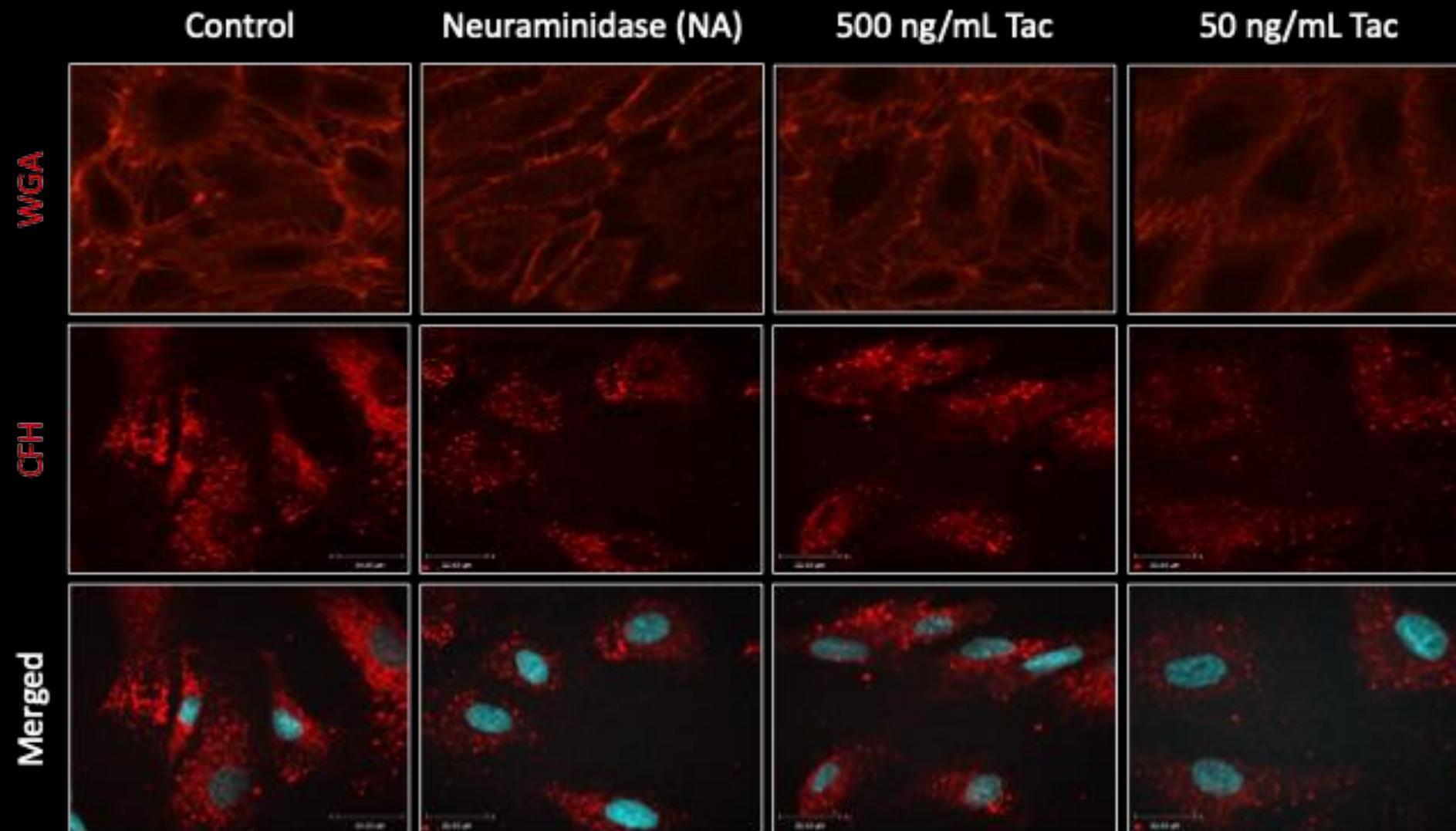
WGA = Wheat Germ Agglutinin



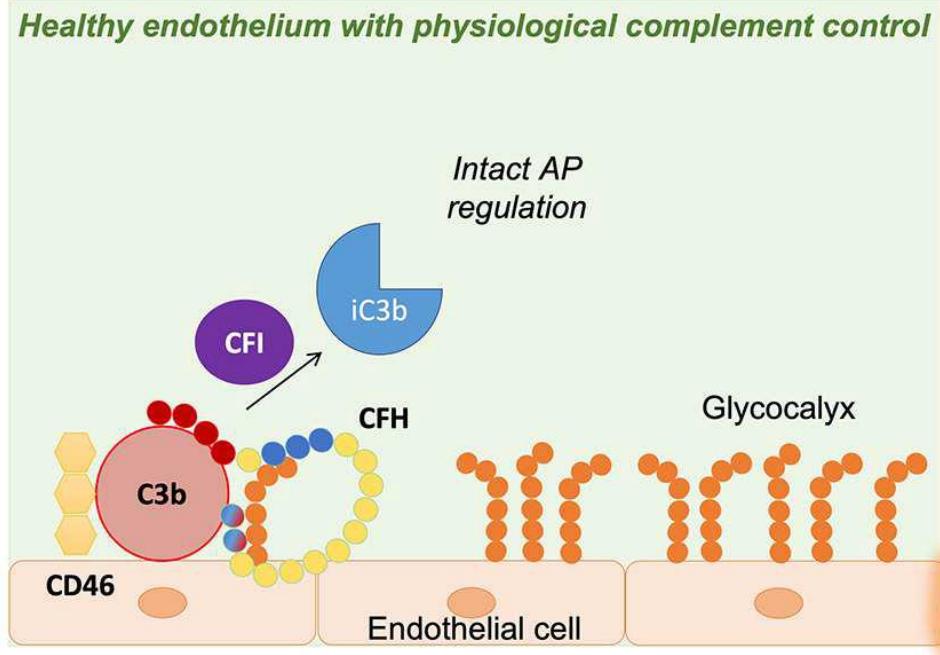
Reduced FH EC surface binding results in reduced FH cofactor activity



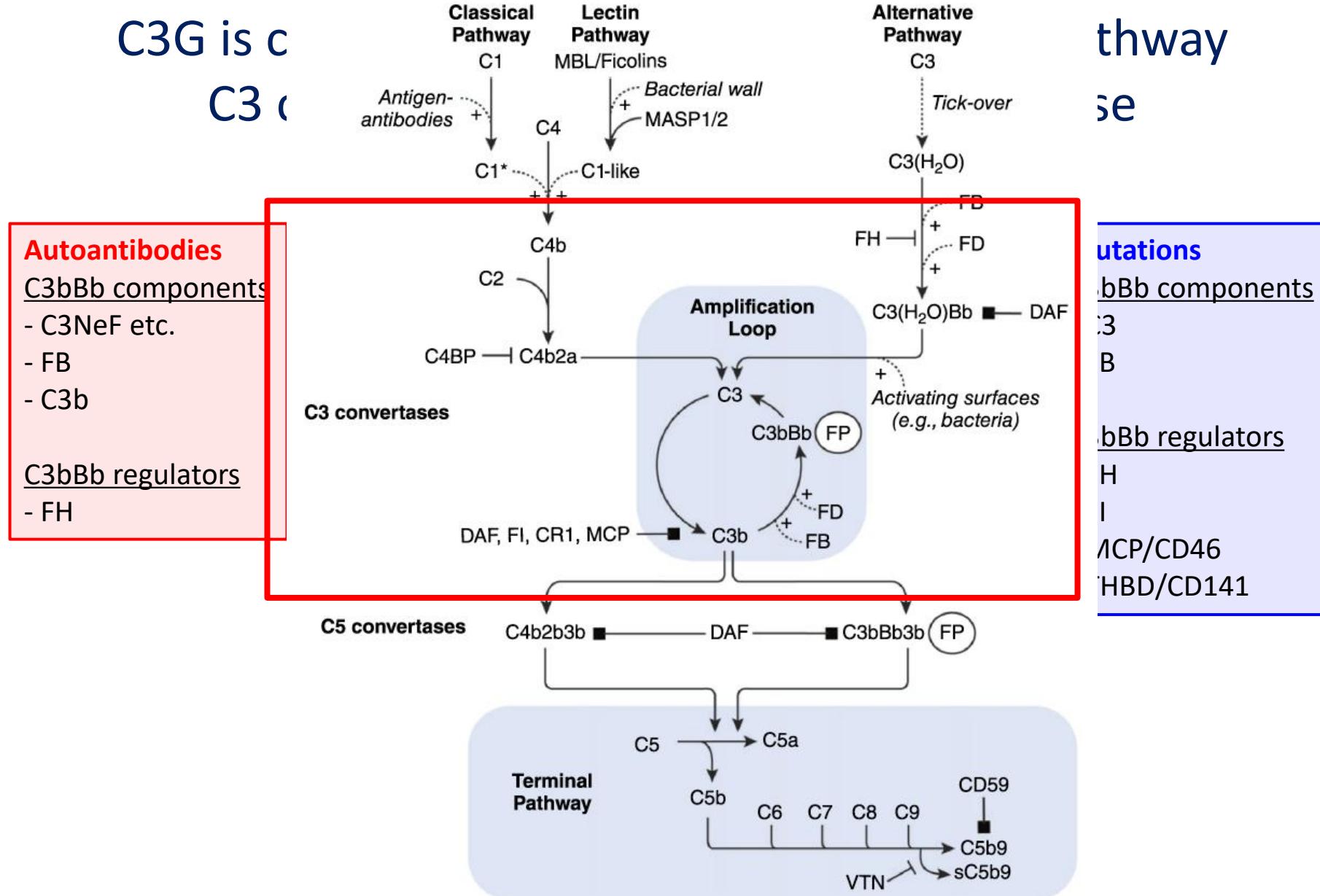
Tacrolimus diminishes endothelial glycocalyx and reduces Factor H binding



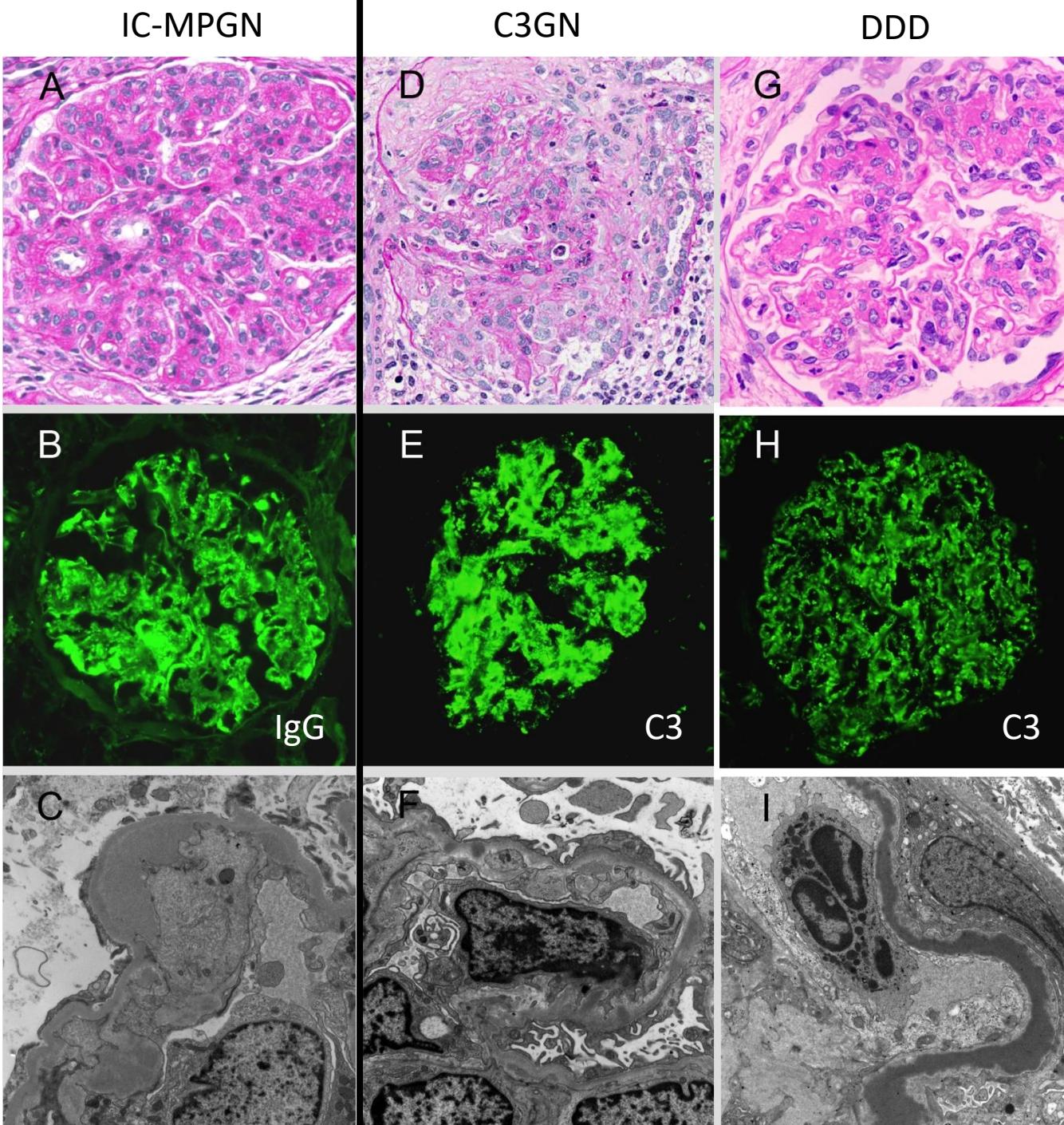
Endothelial glycocalyx and TMA – concept

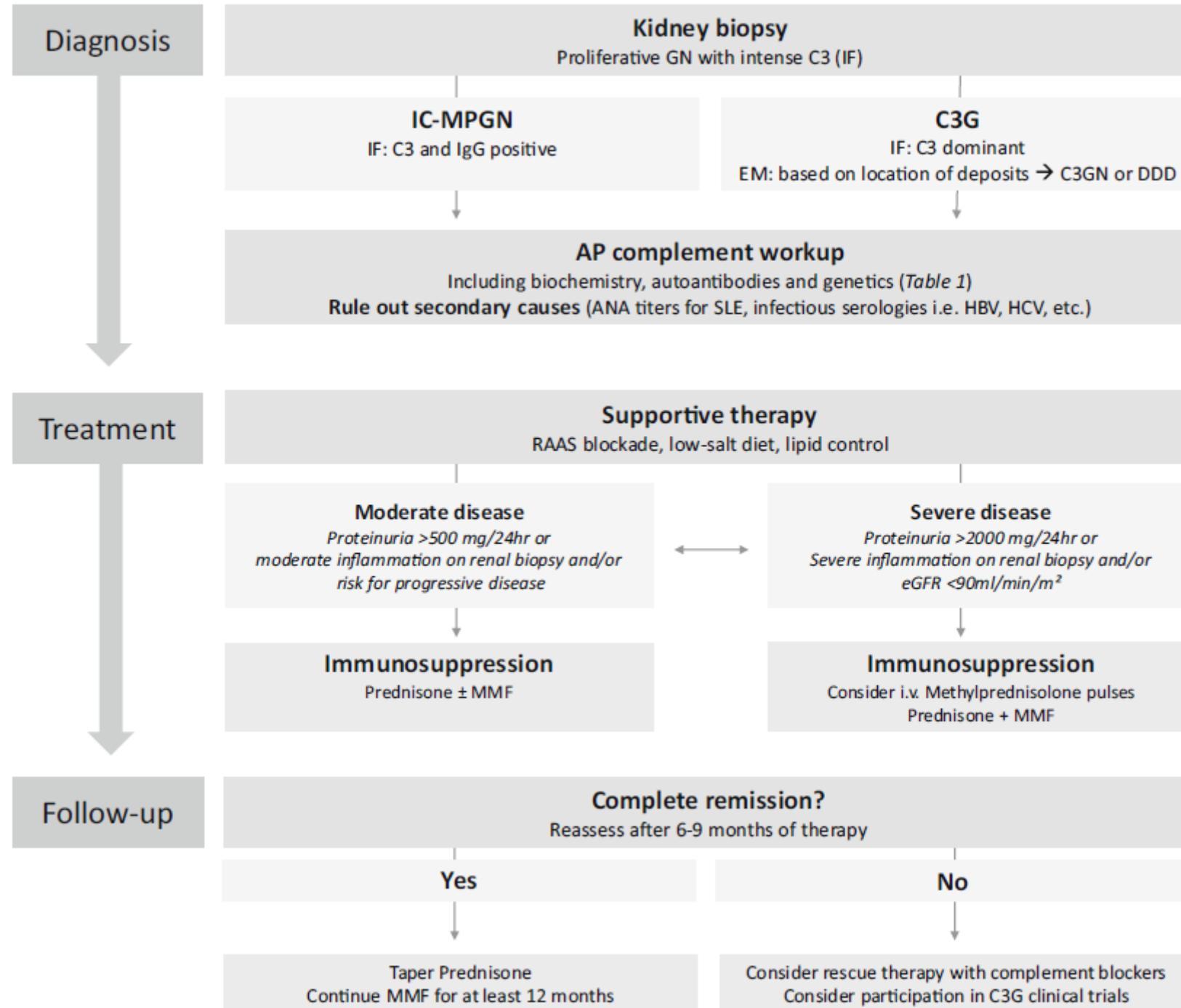


C3G is C3 convertase

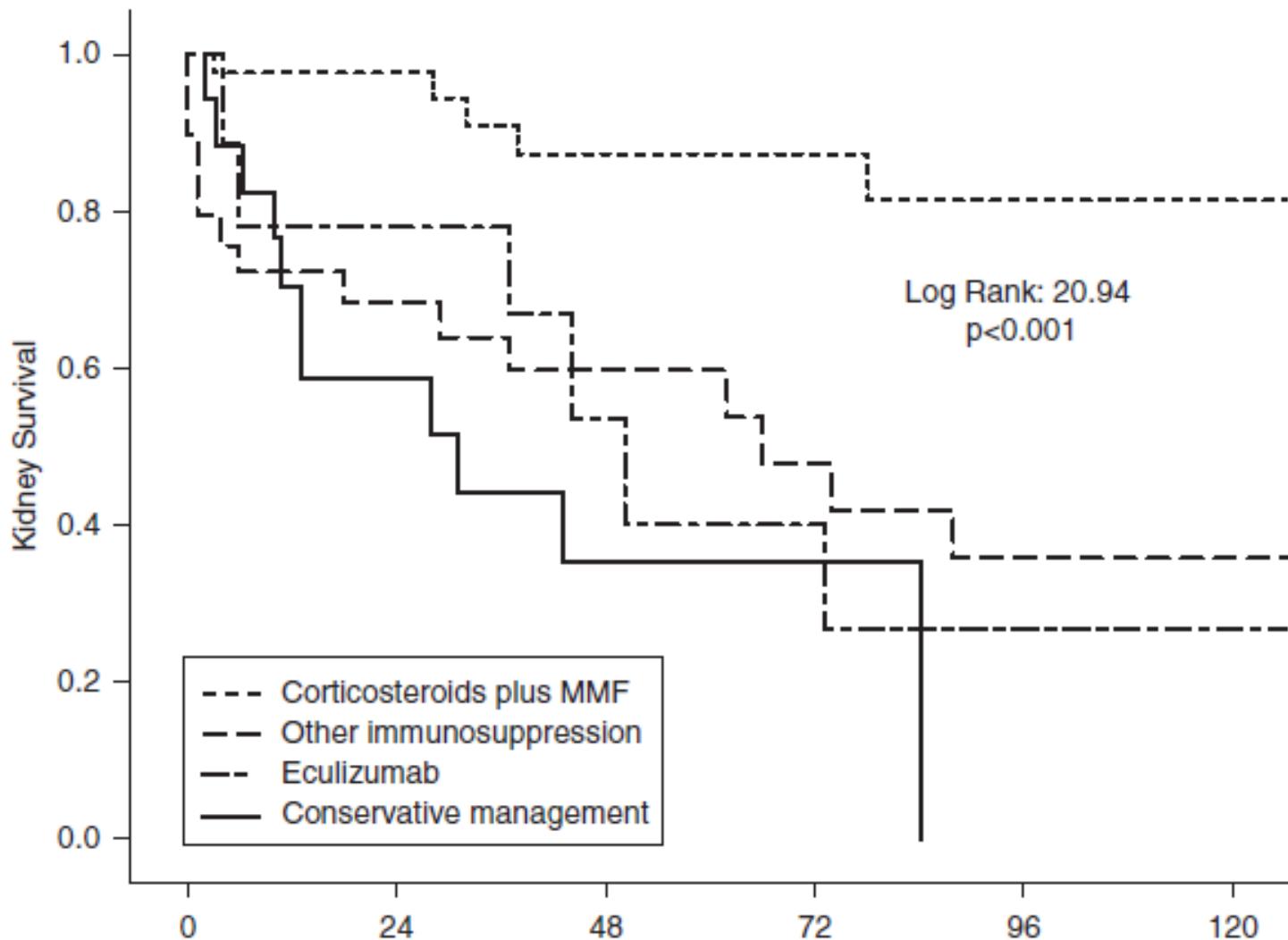


The current consensus classification – from morphology to pathogenesis



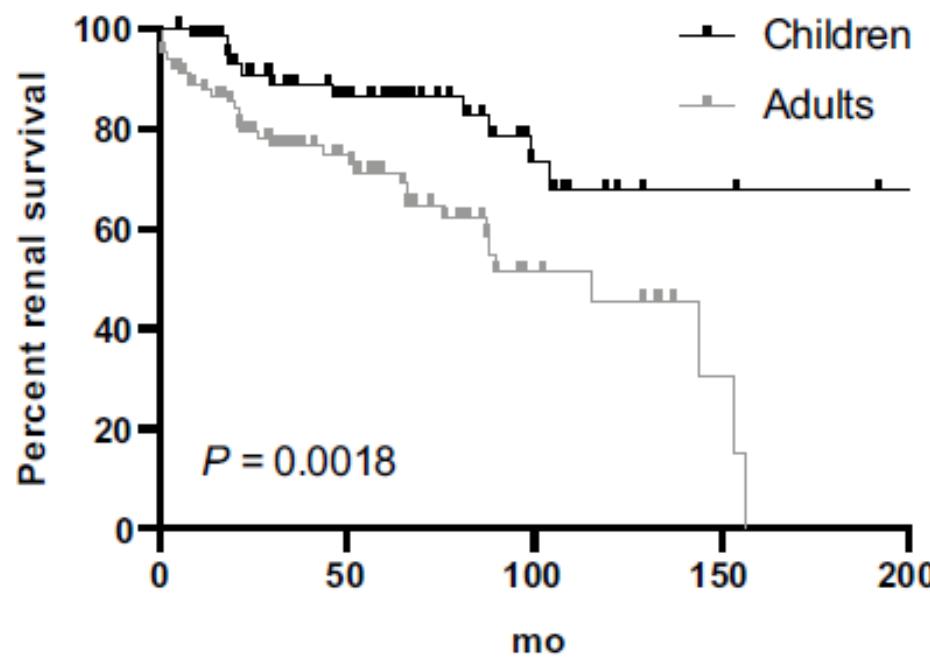


Outcome of C3G and IC-MPGN patients - *Treatment*

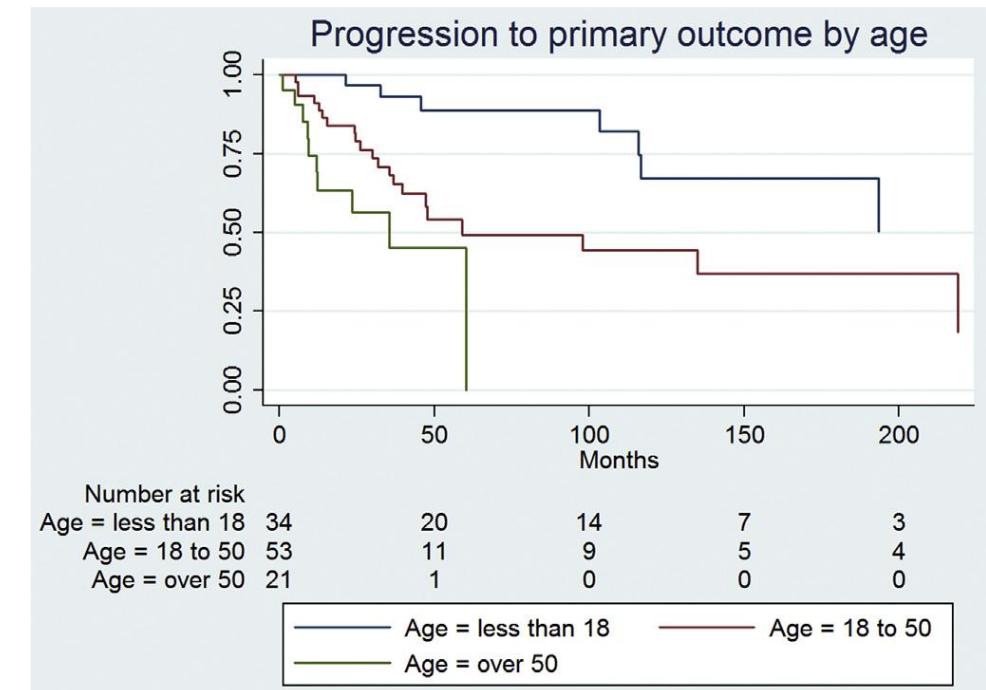


Comparison of pediatric and adult onset C3G patients

Long-term outcome

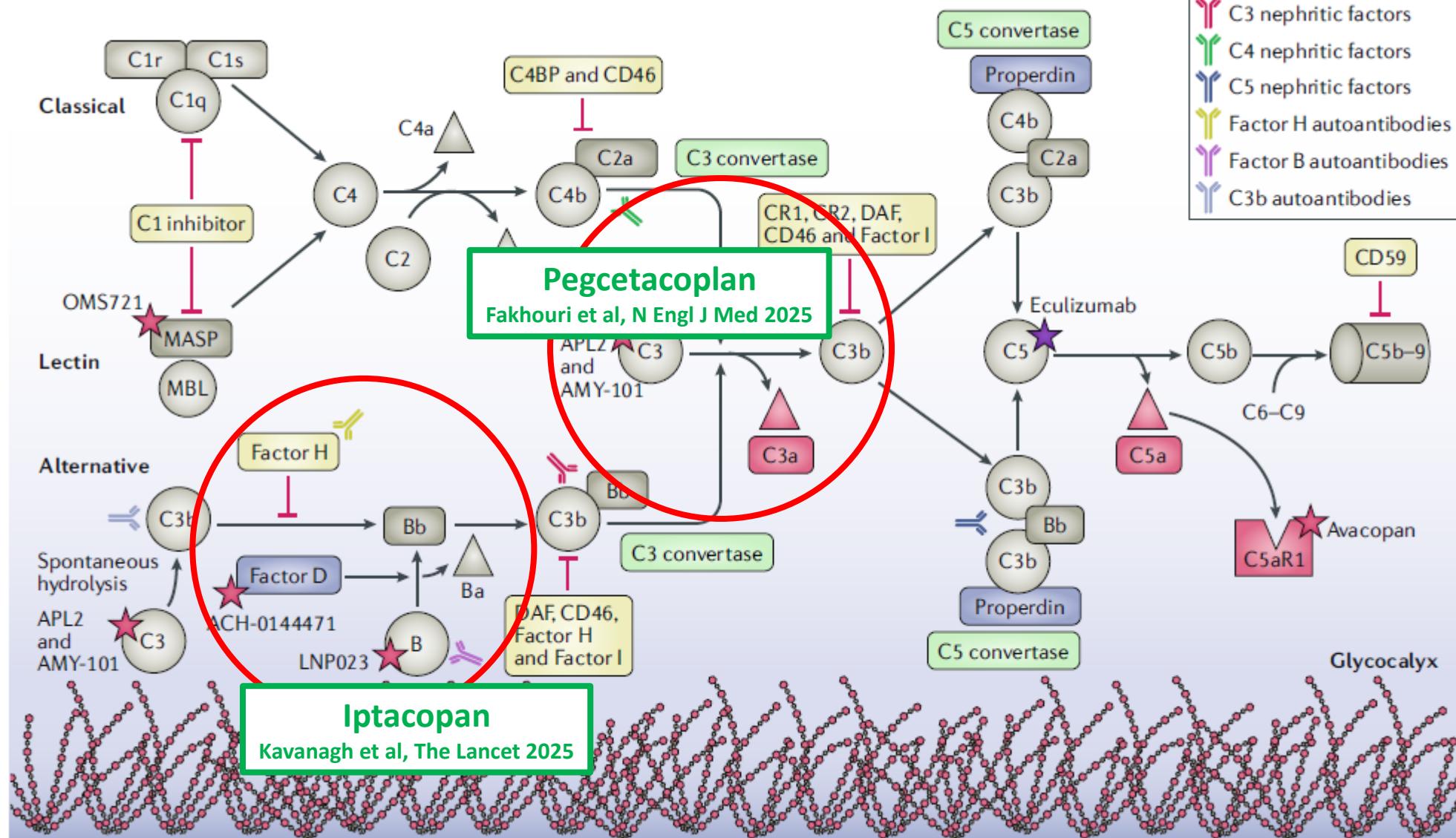


N=64 children, 101 adults
Retrospective - France



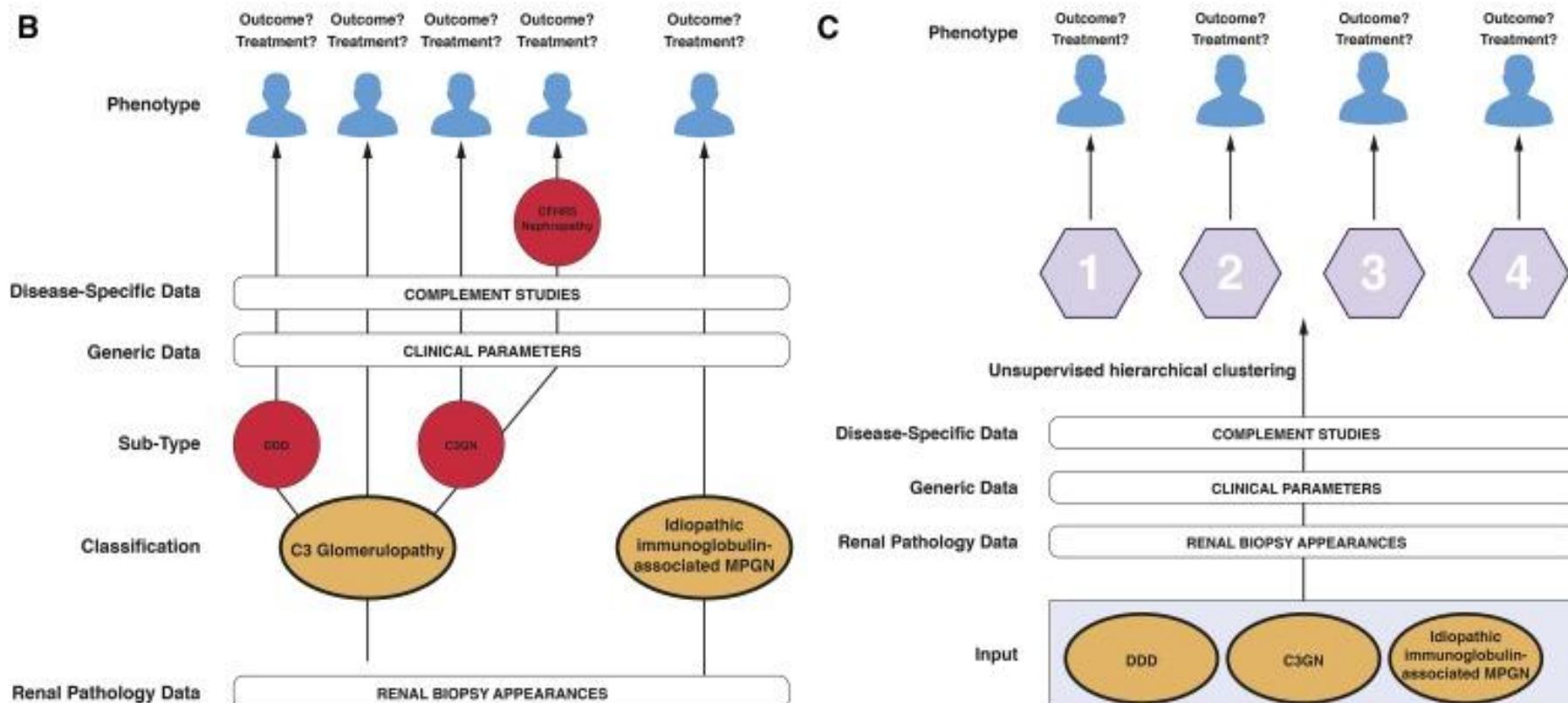
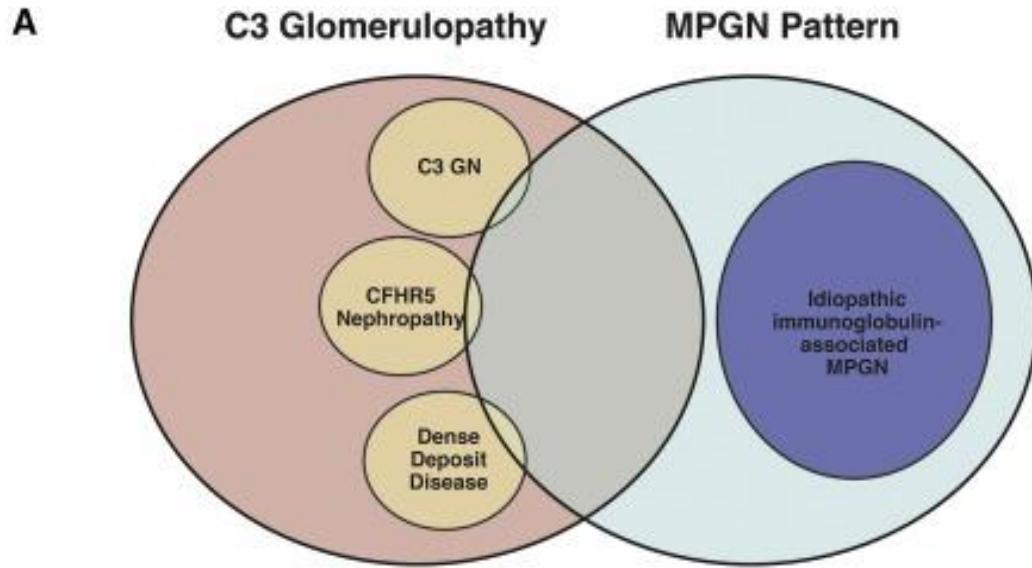
N=34 children, 74 adults
Retrospective - USA
(~20% DDD)

New treatment options for C3G



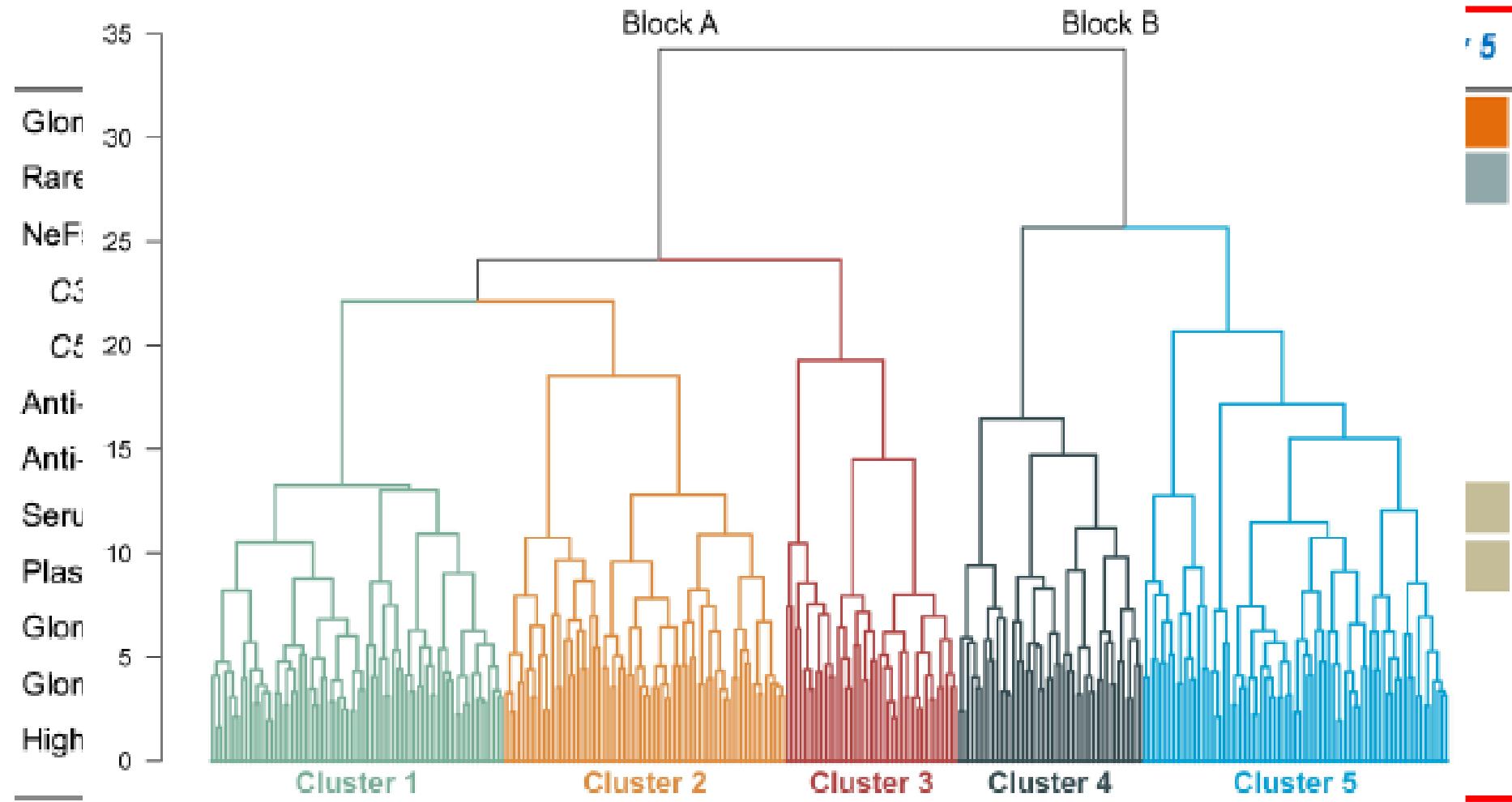
Current consensus classification

New clusters



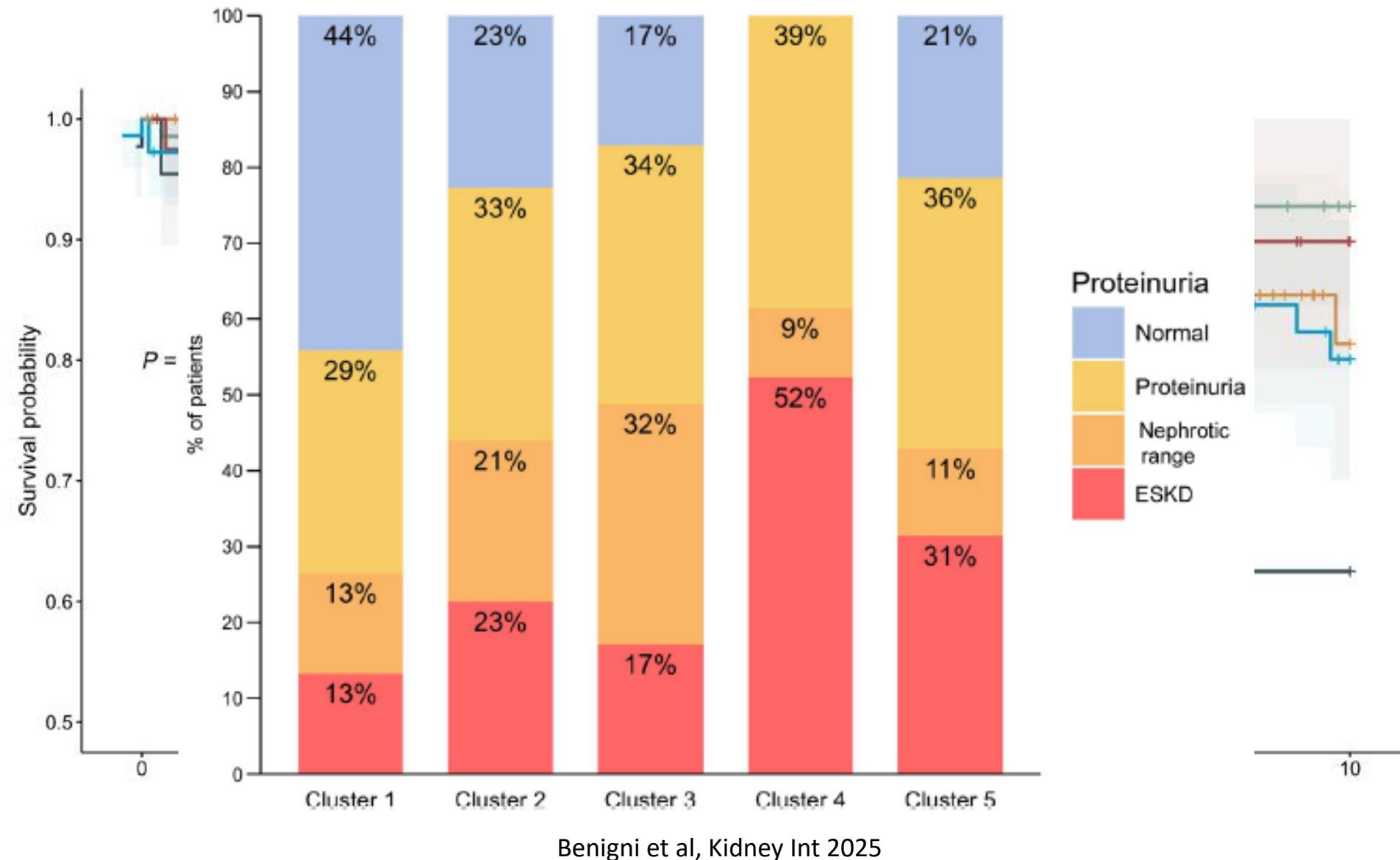
Clustering of IC-MPGN and C3G patients by clinical and immunologic profile at biopsy

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



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

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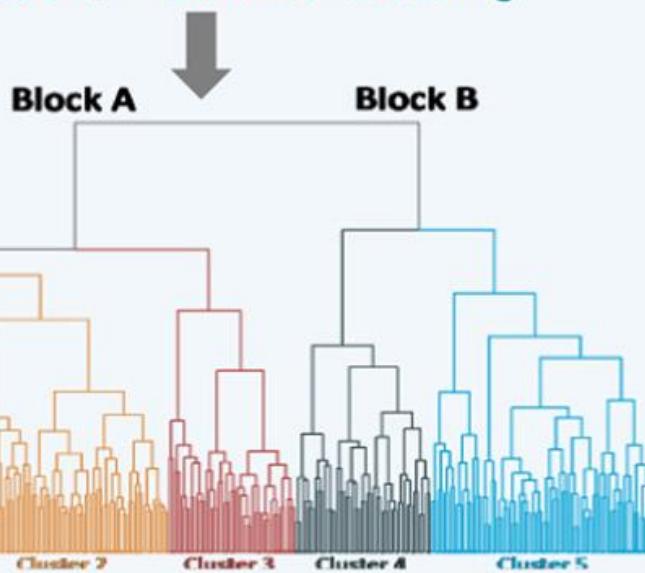
Hierarchical clustering uncovered disease patterns and further untangled complexities in immune complex-mediated idiopathic MPGN and C3 glomerulopathy

Study design and cohort



295 C3G/IC-MPGN patients

Histology, genetic, immune and clinical parameters → Hierarchical clustering



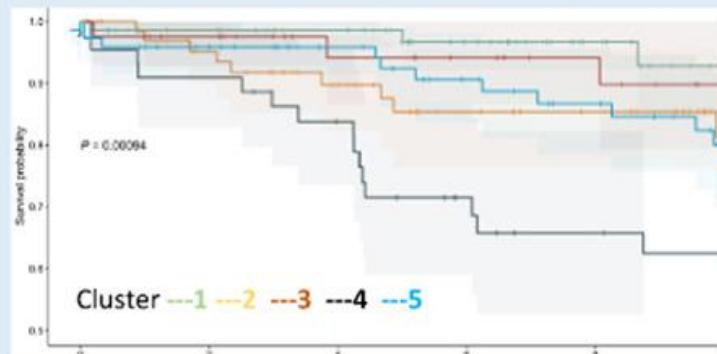
Benigni at al, 2025

Results (1)

The clusters differ for complement abnormalities

		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
Glomerular C3	score	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4
Rare genetic abnormalities	%	7	21	10	9	26
NeFs	%	33	64	90	36	6
C3NeF	fraction	0.17	0.22	0.72	0.3	0
CSNeF	fraction	0.83	0.78	0.28	0.7	1
Anti-CFB	%	23	29	3.3	4.8	11
Anti-CFH	%	4.6	3.1	11.5	4.8	1.6
Serum C3	mp/dl	11	11	11	N	N
Plasma sC5b-9	ng/ml	11	11	N	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 dips	%	6	2	71	11	3

Patients in cluster 4 have poor renal outcomes



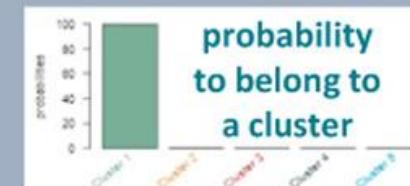
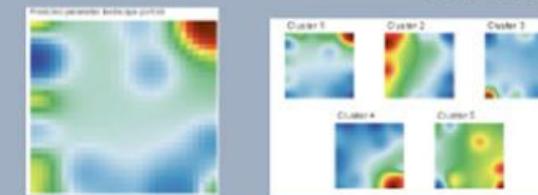
Results (2)

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

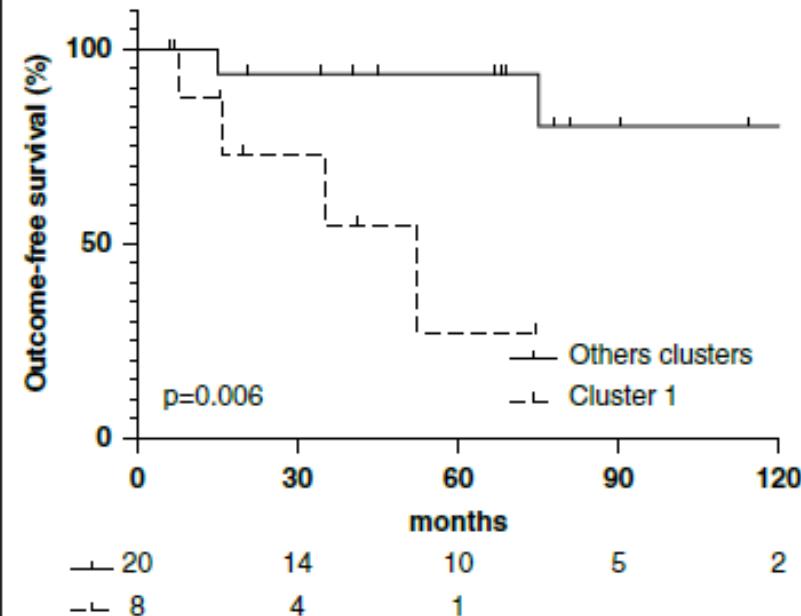


CONCLUSION: Cluster-based classification allows etiologic diagnosis of C3G/IC-MPGN and has better prognostic value than current approaches. The cluster-based web-application is a promising approach for predicting outcomes and aiding future research and treatment strategies.

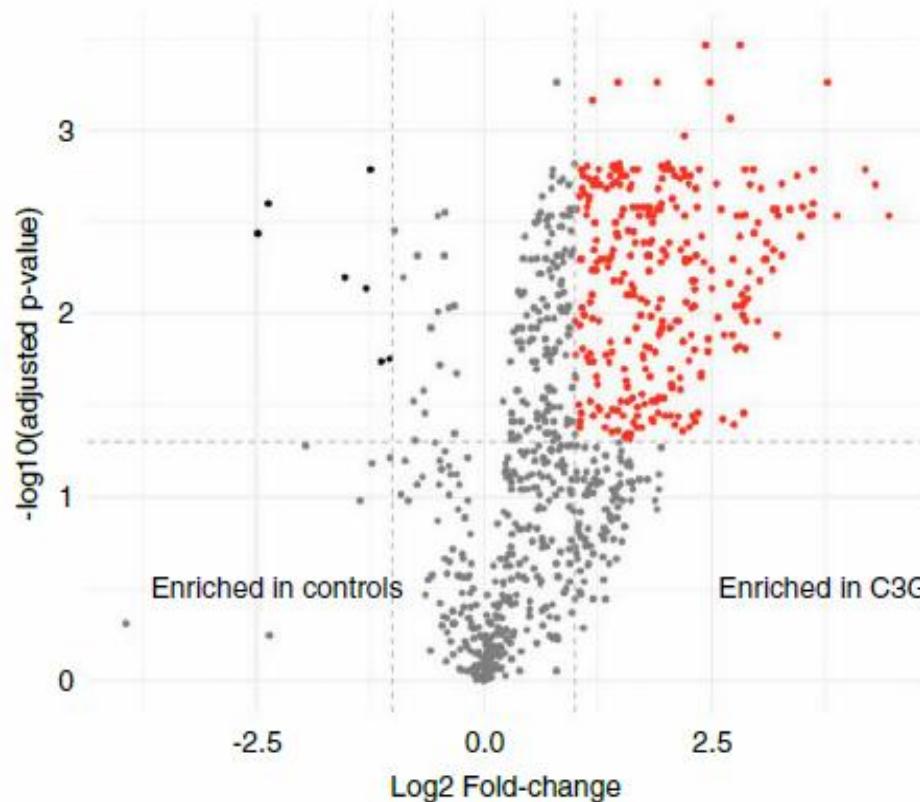
Clustering of C3G patients by transcriptome profiles at biopsy

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

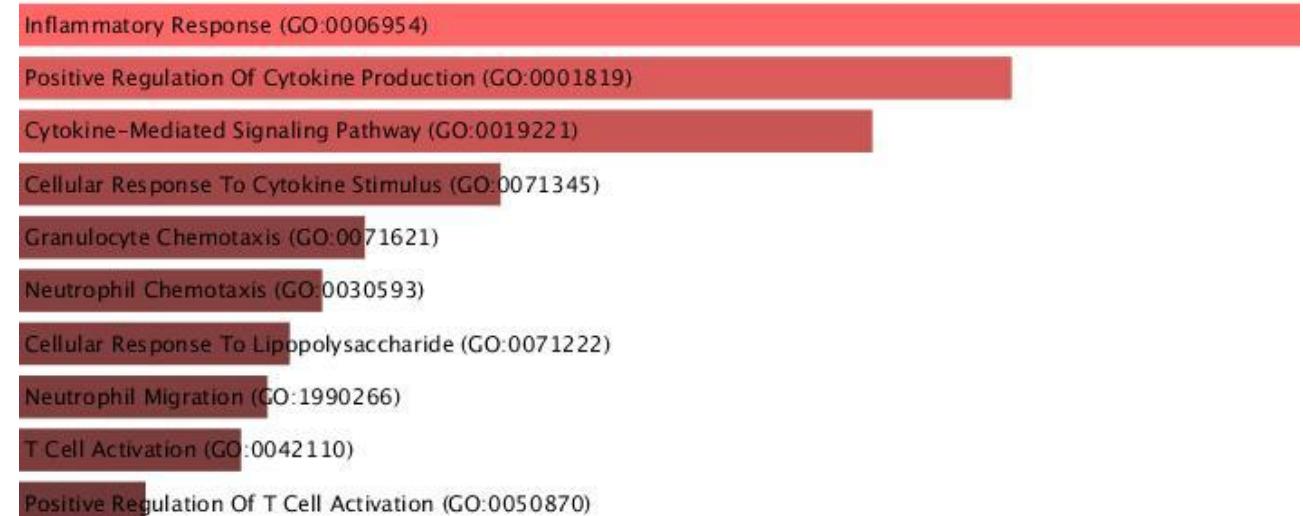
Total N	8	11	6	3
Children, N	2	8	2	2
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
Age	Minority of children	Majority of children	Minority of children	Majority of children
eGFR	CKD3a	CKD3b	CKD 2	CKD 1
Proteinuria	Nephrotic range	Nephrotic range	Glomerular	Glomerular
Median Histological activity score	Intermediate	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

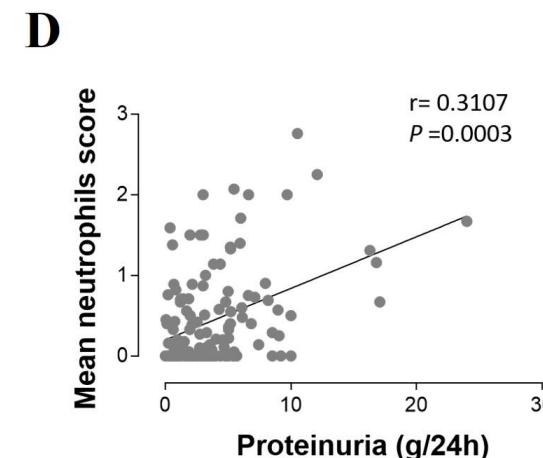
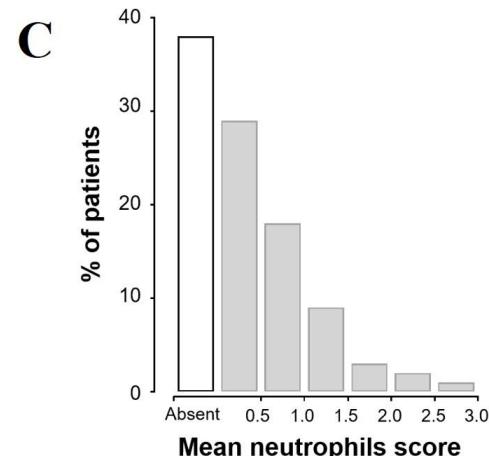
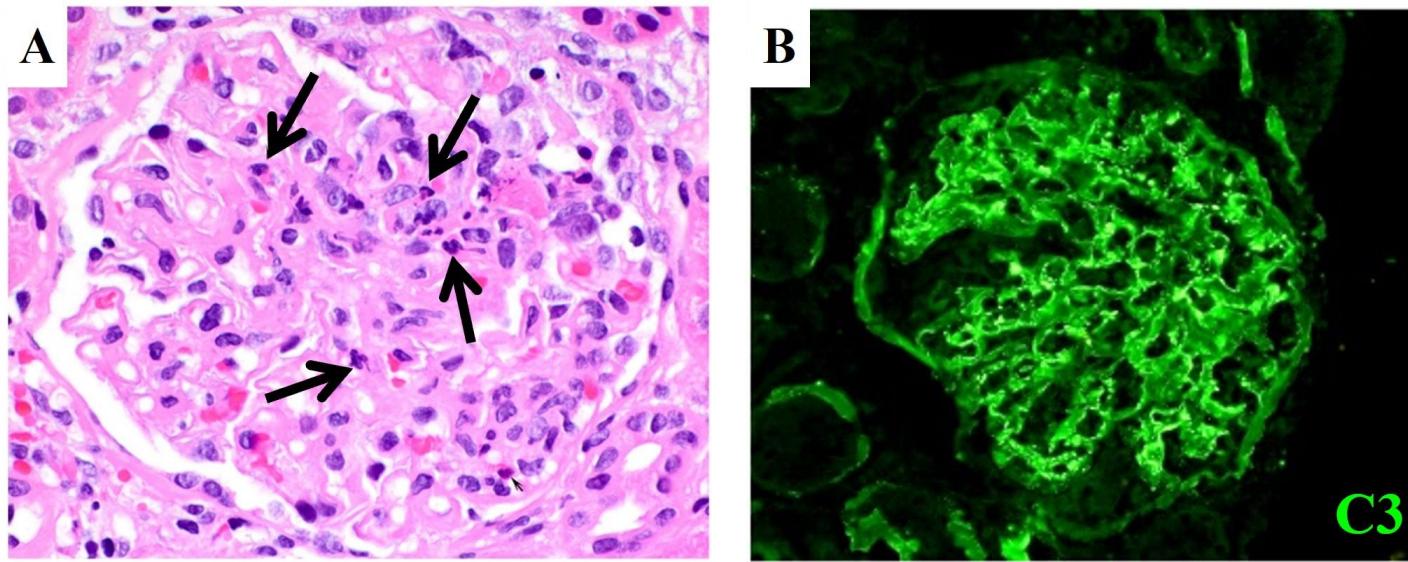


Genes enriched in C3G patients
GO Biological Processes

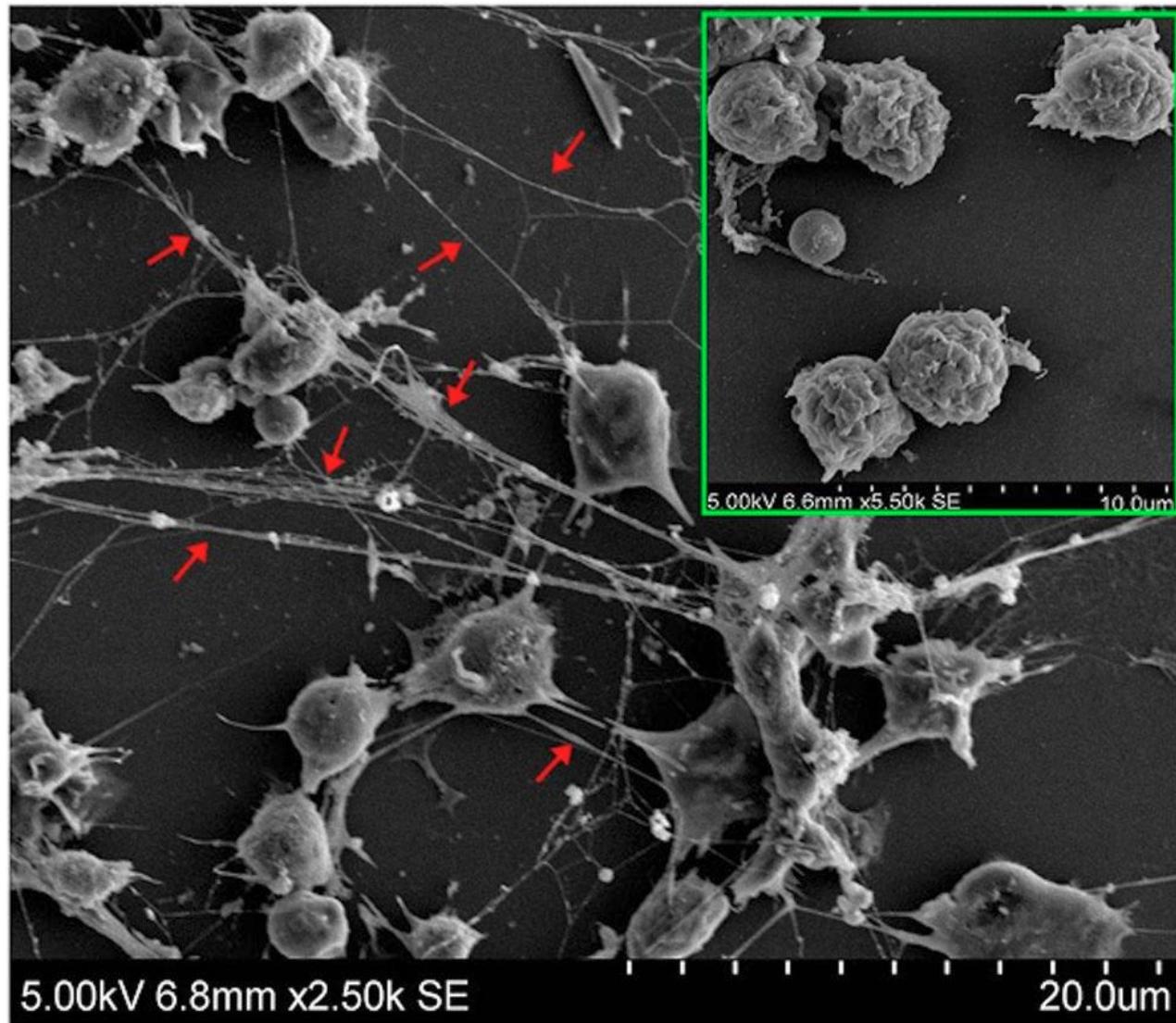


<https://maayanlab.cloud/Enrichr/>

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



Neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs)

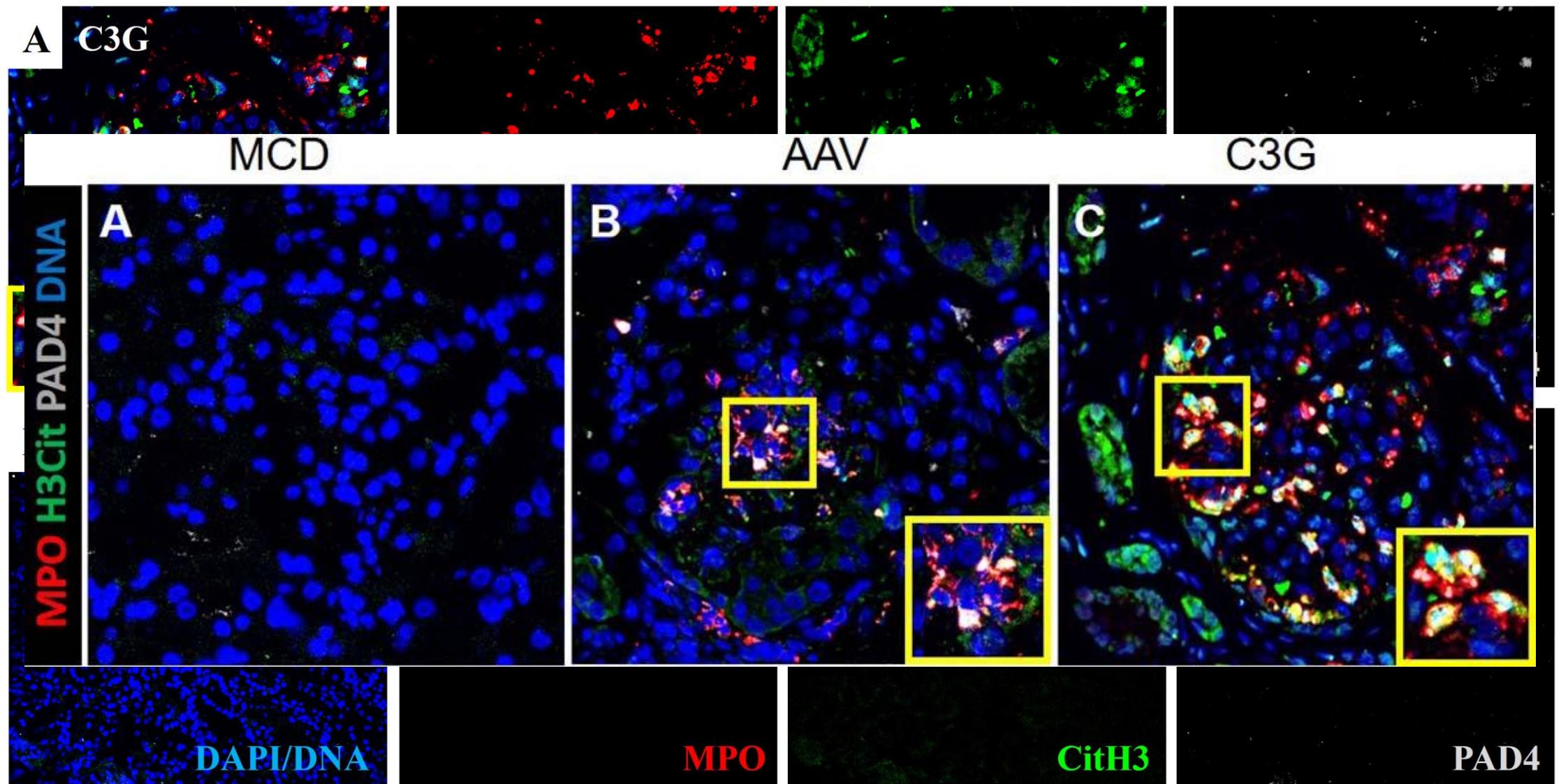


DNA +
- Myeloperoxidase (MPO)
- Neutrophil elastase (NE)
- Histone proteins

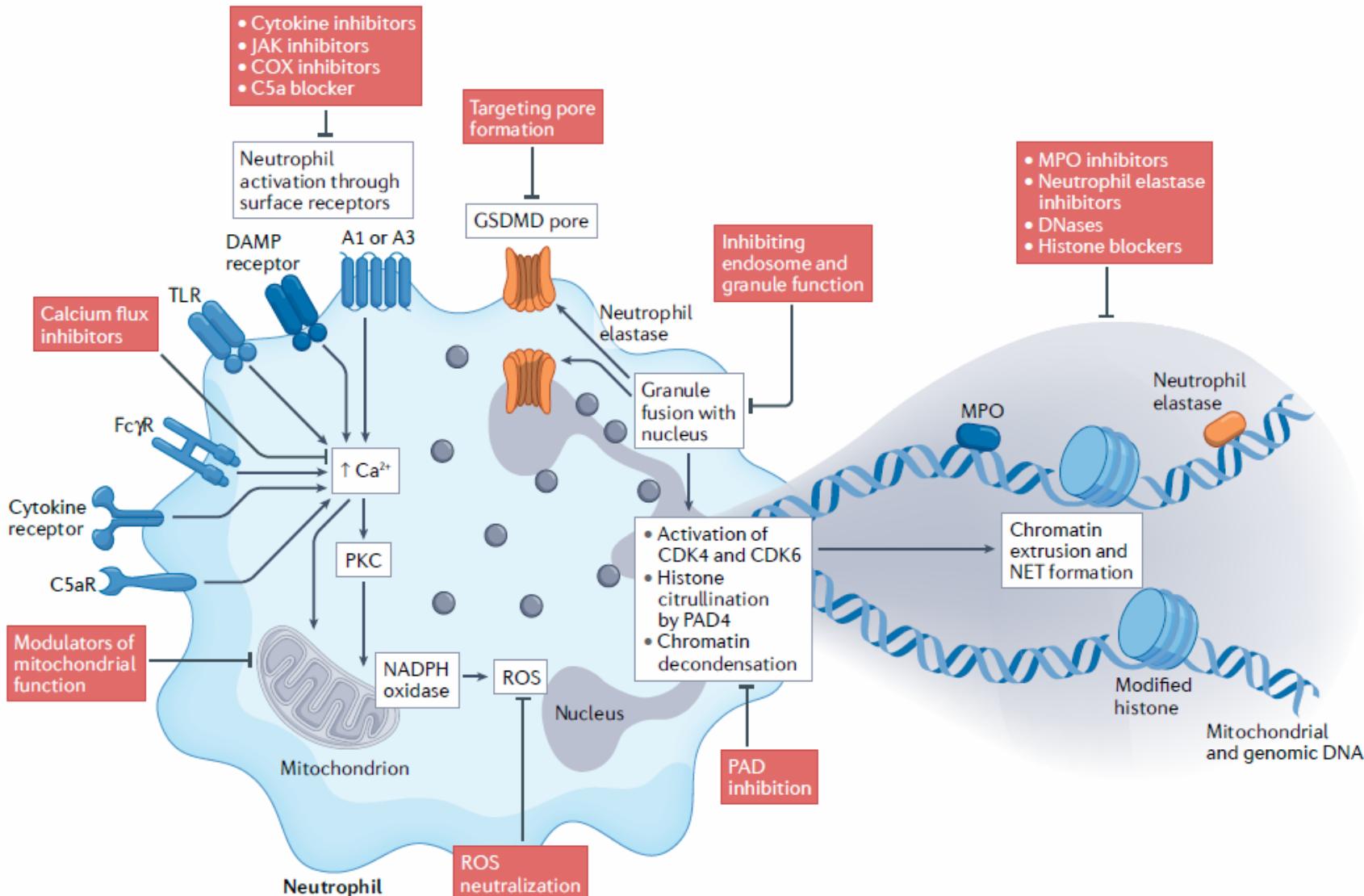
Anti-microbial mechanism

Potential cause of
glomerular injury

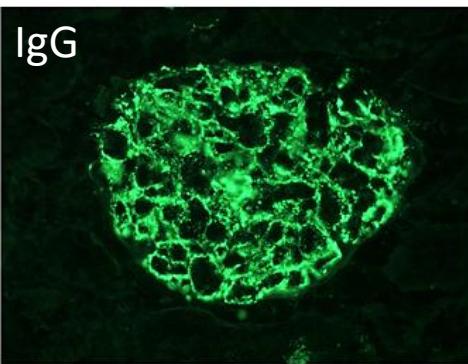
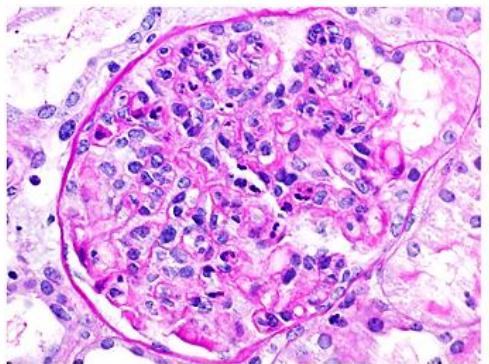
NETs are found in the glomeruli of C3G patients



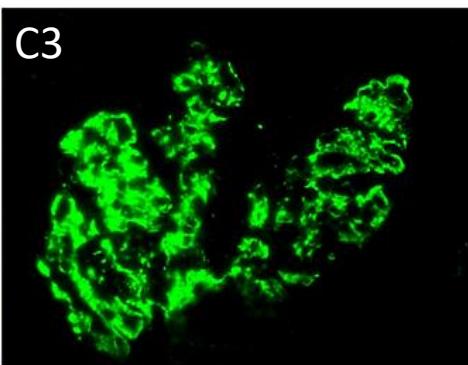
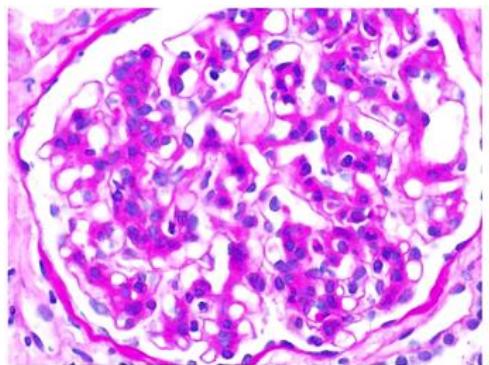
NETs might be a novel treatment target in C3G?



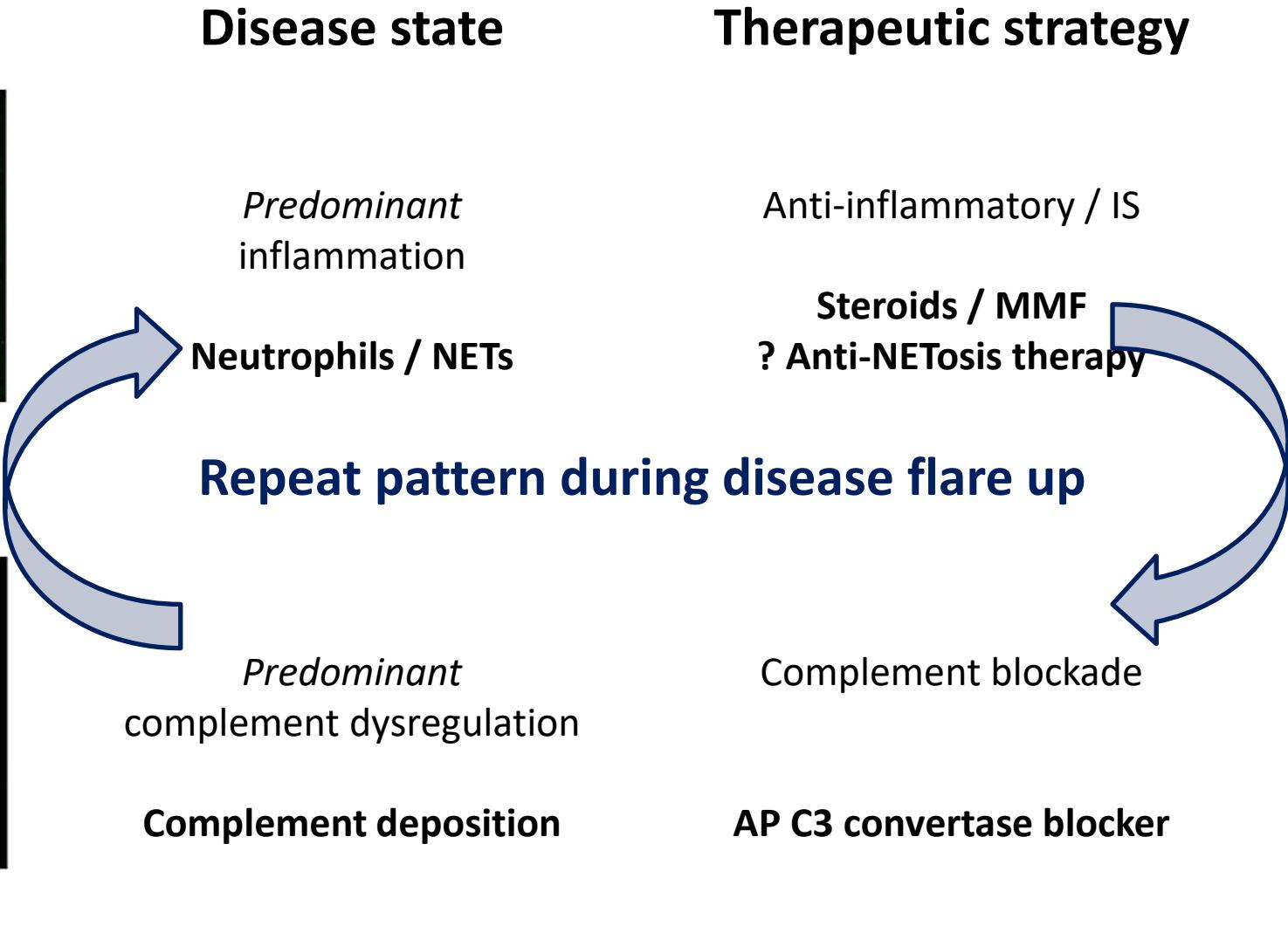
Proposed concept



IC-MPGN



C3G



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

SAVE THE DATE!



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