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<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Journal Of Experimental Medicine, 2008, v. 205 n. 7, p. 1573-1582</td>
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<td>Issued Date</td>
<td>2008</td>
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Copy number of FCGR3B, which is associated with systemic lupus erythematosus, correlates with protein expression and immune complex uptake

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Copy number (CN) variation (CNV) has been shown to be common in regions of the genome coding for immune-related genes, and thus impacts upon polygenic autoimmunity. Low CN of FCGR3B has recently been associated with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). FcγRIIIb is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked, low affinity receptor for IgG found predominantly on human neutrophils. We present novel data demonstrating that both in a family with FcγRIIIb-deficiency and in the normal population, FCGR3B CNV correlates with protein expression, with neutrophil uptake of and adherence to immune complexes, and with soluble serum FcγRIIIb. Reduced FcγRIIIb expression is thus likely to contribute to the impaired clearance of immune complexes, which is a feature of SLE, explaining the association between low FCGR3B CNV and SLE that we have confirmed in a Caucasian population. In contrast, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody–associated systemic vasculitis (AASV), a disease not associated with immune complex deposition, is associated with high FCGR3B CN. Thus, we define a role for FCGR3B CNV in immune complex clearance, a function that may explain why low FCGR3B CNV is associated with SLE, but not AASV. This is the first report of an association between disease-related gene CNV and variation in protein expression and function that may contribute to autoimmune disease susceptibility.

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The online version of this article contains supplemental material.

A substantial amount of the human genome is subject to copy number (CN) variation (CNV); 12% of it lies within CN-variable regions (1). These regions contain submicroscopic segments of DNA, ranging in size from kilobases to megabases, which may be deleted in some individuals but duplicated, perhaps several times, in others. CNV has been defined as a DNA segment that is 1 kb or larger and is present at variable CN in comparison with a reference genome (2). The implications of such widespread genetic CNV on phenotypic variation are as yet uncertain, but some CN variants are clearly associated with disease. CNV may directly cause disease when the genomic rearrangements disrupt genes vital for normal development; e.g., both microdeletions and microduplications at chromosome 17p11.2 result in syndromes characterized by developmental delay and mental retardation (3). CNV has also been associated with complex disease traits, e.g., susceptibility to HIV infection,
psoriasis, and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), diseases in which multiple genetic and environmental factors play a role in pathogenesis (4–8). As the number of genetic association studies linking CNV and common, complex disease traits increases, it will be necessary to determine the effect of CNV on both gene expression and cellular function to explain how CNV affects disease pathogenesis. This is particularly important in view of several potential problems with CN assays, which often produce results that are continuously distributed across the population, rather than falling into discrete “bins” associated with CN. Difficulties in CN assignment could thus lead to false associations (7). In addition, CNV in one gene may be in linkage disequilibrium with CNV and/or single-nucleotide polymorphisms in other genes, making it difficult to determine by genetic analysis alone which variant is causal. Correlation of expression and function with CN assays can therefore help validate the CN assay itself, in addition to explaining the disease association.

CN variability can affect gene expression: in a recent study by Stranger et al., CNV accounted for 18% of variation in gene expression in cell lines from individuals in the HapMap project (9). Because many genes that control the immune system are found in CNV regions (1), it is not surprising that CNV should determine differences in immune system activation between individuals, and thus susceptibility to immune-mediated disease. CNV in two genes in different chromosomal locations (C4 on chromosome 6 [6] and FCGR3B on chromosome 1 [5]) have been independently associated with susceptibility to SLE, a complex polygenic autoimmune disease characterized by autoantibody production, immune complex deposition, and inflammatory damage to multiple organ systems.

FcγRIIIb is one member of a family of low-affinity Fcγ receptors that are widely expressed on cells of the immune system, binding IgG in immune-complexed rather than soluble form. They are encoded by a cluster of genes found on distal chromosomal locations (141, 147, 227, 277, and 349) which differ by five nucleotides (141, 147, 227, 277, and 349) within exon 3, resulting in a 4-aa substitution in its membrane-distal, immunoglobulin-like extracellular domain. This gives rise to two isoforms termed FcγRIIIb-HNA1a and FcγRIIIb-HNA1b (previously known as NA1 and NA2, respectively) (16). The FcγRIIIb-HNA1a (NA2) polymorphism has been associated with SLE (17), whereas the FcγRIIIb-HNA1a (NA1) polymorphism has been associated with antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated systemic vasculitis (AASV) (18).

The function of FcγRIIIb has been difficult to elucidate, as there is no mouse orthologue. Studies using ligation or blocking of FcγRIIIb and those removing all GPI-linked proteins from the neutrophil surface have often given conflicting results, which is perhaps not surprising in view of the different methods used. Thus, there is debate about whether FcγRIIIb binds immune-complexed IgG under static (19) or only under flow (20) conditions. One study suggests that FcγRIIIb binding mediates phagocytosis (21), whereas others suggest it is involved in surface binding only (19, 22). FcγRIIIb ligation may play a role in generation of the neutrophil respiratory burst (23), but, again, this is controversial (24). Approximately 0.1% of Europeans do not express FcγRIIIb (25, 26). Such FcγRIIIb-deficient individuals have been described in the context of neonatal neutropenia (25) and in a single case of SLE (27). In contrast to antibody-blocking studies (21), an in vitro study of cells from FcγRIIIb-deficient individuals failed to show a functional deficit, leading to the suggestion that an increase in surface expression of FcγRII may compensate (28). Thus, the function of FcγRIIIb remains poorly defined, presumably because of nonphysiological effects of the blocking agents used in some studies and the fact that CNV has not been taken into account. Further studies in FcγRIIIb-deficient subjects are the best way to define function and resolve these controversies.

In this study, we first confirmed the observation that SLE was associated with low FCGR3B CN in Caucasians (5), though we did not find such an association with SLE in a Chinese population. To determine the mechanism underlying this association, we investigated the functional effects of FCGR3B CNV. Using neutrophils from an individual deficient in the receptor and from members of her family, we showed that FCGR3B CN correlates with cell surface expression, levels of soluble FcγRIIb, and neutrophil adherence to, and uptake of, immune complexes. We found the same relationship between FCGR3B CN, protein expression, and function exists in the general population. We then went on to investigate FCGR3B CNV in AAVS. AAVS is a systemic autoimmune disease characterized by inflammation and necrosis of the microvasculature. The pathology is mediated by FcγR-mediated activation of neutrophils rather than immune complex deposition as in SLE. Unlike SLE, we found that AAVS was associated with increased FCGR3B CN. By demonstrating the functional effects of reduced FCGR3B CN on protein expression and immune complex handling, we have provided an explanation for the association of low FCGR3B CN with SLE, but not with AAVS.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Association of low FCGR3B CN with SLE in a UK, but not Hong Kong, population
We sought to replicate the previously reported association between low FCGR3B CN and SLE (26). We assessed FCGR3B CN using a quantitative PCR method modified after that described by Fanciulli et al. (26), which compares the number of cycles required for amplification of FCGR3B to reach
threshold, compared with the number of cycles required for amplification of a control gene that does not show CNV; in this case, CD36. FCGR3B/CD36 ratios as determined by this assay are not integers, as might have been expected, but form a near continuous distribution, which is a well recognized feature of CN assays (7, 8). We therefore compared cases and controls on each plate using a Student’s t test, and then performed a Student’s t test stratified by the two plates of samples. In total, 171 samples from Caucasian patients with SLE were compared with 176 ethnically matched control samples. We found lower CN was significantly associated with SLE in Caucasians (P = 0.027; Fig. 1 A and Fig. S1, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072413/DC1), but such an association was not seen in a Chinese SLE cohort from Hong Kong, comprising 159 cases and 150 controls (Fig. 1 B and Fig. S1). This lack of association held true when the patients with lupus nephritis (n = 57) were analyzed independently (Fig. S2). FCGR3B CN distributions did not differ significantly between the control Caucasian and Chinese populations (Fig. S3). SLE is more common, more severe, of earlier onset, and has some distinct clinical features in East Asians compared with Europeans. These clinical differences are independent of environment and likely to be genetically determined, thus it is to be expected that SLE will have different genetic influences in different ethnic groups (29); e.g., a transmembrane polymorphism in neighboring FCGR2B is associated with SLE in Asian (30), but not European or African–American, populations (31).

**Correlation between FCGR3B CN, protein expression, and function in a family.**

To define the function of FcyRIIIb, and whether this function was influenced by CNV, we first studied CN, expression, and function using a family with FCGR3B deficiency. As part of a comprehensive program of expression profiling of purified cell subsets in autoimmune disease, we identified an individual with SLE who had no FCGR3 mRNA in neutrophils, but normal levels of FCGR3 mRNA in monocytes (Supplemental clinical information, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072413/DC1, and Fig. 2 A). The probes used on our array do not differentiate between FCGR3A and B, but the expression pattern was consistent with absent FCGR3B. Flow cytometric analysis of the proband confirmed the lack of neutrophil cell surface FcyRIIb. Surface expression of FcyRIIIb showed a clear trimodal pattern, consistent with Mendelian inheritance of an FCGR3B-null allele (Fig. 2, B and C). Fig. 2 C shows a flow cytometry plot for six family members labeled A–F showing the clear differences in protein expression in the proband (A), her son, daughter, and brother with a single FCGR3B-null allele (B–D), and her husband and other brother (E and F) with two copies of FCGR3B. FCGR3B CN, as measured by quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR), was lower in individuals B, C, and D than in individuals E and F (Fig. 2 D). FCGR3B CN, as determined by qPCR, correlated with CN inferred from protein expression and heredity in family members (Fig. 2 E). Further PCR analysis demonstrated that the genetic defect spared FCGR3A and FCGR2B and included HSPA7 and the FCGR2C (Fig. 2 F), consistent with previous observations in FCGR3B-null individuals (25), although the CN variable region at this locus may show more complexity and variability in the general population. The genomic defect seen in this family was confirmed at the protein level; FcyRI, FcyRIIa, and FcyRIIb were expressed on the cell surface of neutrophils, and FcyRIIIa was expressed on monocytes (Fig. S4). CD59 was also present on neutrophils (excluding a general defect in GPI linkage as an explanation for reduced FcyRIIb; Fig. 2 G).

We next analyzed neutrophils from family members with known FCGR3B CN to define its function. Superoxide anion production in response to several stimuli thought to be FcR independent, such as formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), and PMA, was not affected by FCGR3B CN (Fig. 3 A). To assess the ability of neutrophils to localize to immune complexes, we analyzed the adherence of neutrophils flowed over surfaces coated with IgG, and demonstrated that adherence was proportional to FCGR3B CN (Fig. 3 B). Immune complex adherence to, and uptake by, neutrophils also increased with increasing CN (Fig. 3, C and D). Reduced neutrophil function was not associated with reduced expression of other FcyRs; indeed, a slight increase in expression of FcyRI and FcyRIIa was observed in the FcyRIIb–deficient proband (Fig. S4). There was also a correlation between CN, as measured by qPCR, and soluble circulating FcyRIIIb (Fig. 3 E), which is released upon neutrophil activation (15).

**FCGR3B CN correlates with protein expression and function in the normal population.**

We wished to determine if this association of FCGR3B CN with expression and function was seen in normal populations. We used qPCR to determine CN in 33 healthy individuals. Although we have shown in the family, and by comparison with the HapMap data, that FCGR3B CN is proportional to results from the qPCR assay, definitive assignment of CN in
Figure 2. Correlation between FCGR3B CN and protein expression in a family. (A) Array of gene expression patterns (mRNA) for FCGR genes in neutrophils and monocytes of individuals with SLE. Each row corresponds to a gene, and each column to an individual. Red indicates increased expression compared with PBMC reference; green represents reduced expression. The patient (A in panel B) with no FCGR3B expression is marked with an asterisk. (B) Family tree of the FCGR3B-deficient patient A, showing Mendelian inheritance of the null allele. CN was determined using flow cytometry. (C) Flow cytometry of neutrophils stained for PE-labeled antibody to FcγRIIib demonstrates reduced surface expression on cells from individuals B, C, and D (with a single FCGR3B copy) compared with individuals E and F, who have two FCGR3B copies. Geometric mean fluorences were 7, 2265, 2241, 2303, 3484, and 3730 for A–F, respectively. (D) Gene dosage of FCGR3B relative to CD36, determined by qPCR, for patient A (no FCGR3B), her daughter patient B, her son patient C, and her brother patient D (with a single FCGR3B copy), as well as for her husband patient E and her other brother patient F (with two copies of FCGR3B). (E) qPCR was performed on DNA from all family members whose FcγRIIib expression had been determined by flow cytometry. Gene dosages of FCGR3B relative to CD36 (by qPCR) were significantly higher in those individuals who by flow cytometry were shown to have greater surface expression of FcγRIIib. The horizontal bar indicates the mean. (F) Delineation of the extent of the deletion in patient A and family members B, C, and E using PCR; FCGR3B, HSPA7, and FCGR2C are absent. (G) A similar delineation using flow cytometry in patient A. FcγRlla (neutrophils), FcγRIIib (neutrophils shown, confirmed on B cells, and not depicted) and FcγRlla (NK cells) are present (isotype control shaded gray), but FcγRIIib (neutrophils) is absent. CD59 is expressed on neutrophils, thus GPI linkage is intact.
individuals and their families and in normal volunteers with different CN, show clearly that reduced expression of Fcγ/H9253 RIIIb is associated with reduced immune complex uptake and with reduced neutrophil adhesion to immune complex–bearing surfaces. We have also confirmed a genetic association between SLE and low CN. Our data would suggest that the mechanism underlying this association is a failure of neutrophil trafficking to inflammatory lesions and reduced ability to ingest immune complexes once there, thereby reducing immune complex clearance and predisposing to SLE. Hence “normal” levels of Fcγ/H9253 RIIIb (both neutrophil-surface and soluble) may be important in protection against SLE. Our results thus provide a mechanism explaining the genetic association of low FCGR3B CN and SLE.

Association of high FCGR3B CN with AASV in three UK cohorts

Unlike SLE, AASV is not associated with immune complex deposition. Rather, whereas neutrophils are not thought to play a major role in inflammatory damage in SLE, it is clear that Fc receptor–mediated neutrophil activation is important in AASV pathogenesis (33). Thus, it might be expected that increased FCGR3B CN would be associated with AASV. We therefore analyzed FCGR3B CN in 286 ethnically matched controls and 556 patients derived from the following 3 independent...
AASV cohorts: a UK cohort with biopsy-proven, ANCA-associated renal vasculitis (cohort 1, n = 347), an independent ANCA-associated vasculitis cohort (cohort 2, n = 136), and a vasculitis cohort from Birmingham, UK (cohort 3, n = 73). Further details of these cohorts are described in the online supplemental material. Cases and controls were plated together and compared using a Student’s t test as described above and in the Materials and methods. No association between disease and low CN was seen in any of the three cohorts; in fact, AASV was associated with high CN when cases from all cohorts were compared with controls (P = 10^{-8} calculated using a Student’s t test stratified by plate of samples; Fig. 5, A–C, and Fig. S1). To substantiate the observation that FCGR3B CN distribution differed between SLE and AASV, we compared samples from both groups directly on a single plate (Fig. 5 D). Patients with SLE showed a significantly lower mean FCGR3B/CD36 ratio than patients with AASV (P = 0.0028; Fig. 5 D). We then measured levels of soluble circulating FcγRIIIb in patients with SLE and AASV at both disease onset and after therapy (patients described in the Supplemental clinical information and Table S2, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072413/DC1). In the 43 patients with AASV, soluble FcγRIIIb levels at diagnosis correlated with FCGR3B/CD36 ratio, and levels were significantly higher than both controls and the 15 lupus patients (Fig. S6, B and C).

An early report suggested that low, rather than high, FCGR3B CN is associated with AASV (26). The most likely reason for this is that that study compared groups after CN assignation, despite the continuous nature of the data. This is known to risk producing misleading results (7, 8), is likely to explain the variation in CN distribution observed between ethnically similar control groups (26), and may be part of the reason why low FCGR3B CN was found to be associated with lupus nephritis alone in one study (5), but not others ([26] and this study). To ensure the accuracy of our data, we...
used three independent cohorts (including one overlapping with [26]) and larger numbers of patients, and we compared raw values using a stratified Student’s t test rather than arbitrary “binning” (as discussed in the Materials and methods). In addition, we correlated results with a family of known FCGR3B CN and with DNA from individuals with CN determined independently from the HapMap data. Finally, we correlated our assay with FcγRIIIB surface expression and function (Fig. 4, A and B, and Fig. S5), and with soluble FcγRIIIB titers (Fig. S6). We are therefore confident AASV is associated with increased FCGR3B CN. Nonetheless, all of the results in this field will need to be reassessed as more sophisticated CN assays are developed in the future.

The associations of high FCGR3B CN with AASV and low CN with SLE is consistent with what is known of the pathophysiology of these diseases. In AASV, unlike SLE, inflammatory lesions are characterized by neutrophil infiltration, but not immune complex deposition (33). ANCA is thought to mediate its pathogenic effect by activating neutrophils in a Fcγ receptor–dependent fashion (34) and should therefore be exacerbated by increased FCGR3B CN. In addition, AASV is associated with FCGR3B*1, the isoform of FcγRIIIb that confers increased phagocytosis, (16, 18), whereas SLE is associated with FCGR3B*2, which is associated with reduced phagocytosis (16, 30, 35), providing further evidence that the receptor plays a different role in each disease.

CNV is an important cause of genetic variation in populations, and has recently been implicated in complex disease causation. The known associations with disease will increase as whole-genome association studies are analyzed for CNV. These associations will need to be investigated to determine the mechanism by which CNV contributes to disease. In this study, we use a family with FCGR3B deficiency to demonstrate not only the physiological function of the receptor, but also the effect of FCGR3B CNV on protein expression and function. By extending these studies into the general population, we show for the first time the association between CNV, expression, and function of a disease-related gene, providing a functional explanation for the genetic association between low FCGR3B CN and SLE.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**FCGR3B CN determination**

qPCR. FCGR3B CN was measured using qPCR modified from that previously described (5), with the exception that FCGR3B values were normalized to CD36 rather than FOXP2. In brief, 10 μl PCR reactions, using 2.5 ng of genomic DNA as template, were performed using SYBR green (Quantfast; Qiagen) and an ABI 7900HT real-time PCR system with a 384-well module (ABI). Cycling conditions were 95°C for 5 min, and then 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 s, followed by 60°C for 30 s. All samples were measured in duplicate, and for each sample the difference between replicate Ct values was determined. The mean difference across all samples was then determined, and any samples with a difference in values exceeding the mean plus two standard deviations were removed from the dataset.

The number of cycles required for amplification of FCGR3B to reach threshold (the Ct value) was then compared with the number of cycles required for amplification of CD36, a gene that does not show CNV. The ratio of FCGR3B Ct/CD36 Ct is therefore a measure of FCGR3B CN. Two difficulties posed by the assay had to be circumvented as follows. First, we found that the FCGR3B/CD36 ratio were not integers, as might be expected from the principle of CNV. This is a well recognized problem with CN assays (7). Indeed, when we downloaded array comparative hybridization data for probes encompassing the FCGR3B locus (from 270 HapMap individuals), we saw a spread of log intensities similar to the pattern seen using the qPCR assay (Fig. S7, available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072413/DC1). We therefore confident AASV is associated with increased FCGR3B CN. Nonetheless, all of the results in this field will need to be reassessed as more sophisticated CN assays are developed in the future.

The associations of high FCGR3B CN with AASV and low CN with SLE is consistent with what is known of the pathophysiology of these diseases. In AASV, unlike SLE, inflammatory lesions are characterized by neutrophil infiltration, but not immune complex deposition (33). ANCA is thought to mediate its pathogenic effect by activating neutrophils in an Fcγ receptor–dependent fashion (34) and should therefore be exacerbated by increased FCGR3B CN. In addition, AASV is associated with FCGR3B*1, the isoform of FcγRIIIb that confers increased phagocytosis, (16, 18), whereas SLE is associated with FCGR3B*2, which is associated with reduced phagocytosis (16, 30, 35), providing further evidence that the receptor plays a different role in each disease.

**Microarray analysis**

Blood samples were obtained from 15 SLE patients with active disease and 10 age- and sex-matched normal controls. Neutrophils and monocytes were isolated by magnetic cell sorting, total RNA was extracted, and microarray hybridizations were performed as previously described (36), except that pooled targets were resuspended in 60 μl hybridization buffer and hybridized on a SlideBooster hybridization station (Advalytix). All samples were hybridized to custom spotted oligonucleotide microarrays in duplicate, using a dye-swap strategy, against a common reference RNA prepared from pooled PBMC RNA obtained from seven normal controls. Raw image data were extracted using Koadarray v2.4 (Koada Technology); probes were listed...
as present if they had a spot confidence value $>$ 0.3 in at least 1 channel. Background subtracted intensity values for all probes considered present were imported into GeneSpring v7.2 and Lowest normalized before further analysis. Microarray data have been deposited in ArrayExpress with the accession no. E-TABM-463.

Genomic PCR
DNA was extracted from peripheral whole blood using the QIAamp Mini blood kit (QIAGEN) as per the manufacturers’ protocol. For gene-specific PCRs, optimum specificity was obtained by performing annealing temperature gradients on each primer pair. All PCRs were performed in 1× Promega PCR buffer (including 1.5 mM MgCl₂) with Taq polymerase. Gene specificity was confirmed by sequencing of all amplicons. Primer sequences are shown in Table S3.

Functional assays

Immune complex adhesion and uptake assays. Whole blood was diluted in PBS with Ca²⁺/Mg²⁺ to give a neutrophil concentration of 10⁶ cells/mL. To make the immune complexes, Alexafluor-labeled ovalbumin (Invitrogen) was opsonized with rabbit polyclonal anti-ovalbumin antibody (Sigma-Aldrich) at 37°C for 1 h. Neutrophils were incubated with ovalbumin, in opsonized or nonopsonized form, for 10 min, at either 37°C or 4°C. Erythrocytes were then lysed with BD FACS Lysing Solution. The percentage of neutrophils positive for Alexafluor-labeled ovalbumin was assessed by flow cytometry, as described previously.

Neutrophil adhesion assay. Neutrophils were isolated from whole blood by two-step gradient centrifugation as previously described (37). The adhesion of flowing neutrophils to IgG-coated microslides and the subsequent behavior of the adherent cells was measured as previously described (37).

Superoxide assay. Respiratory burst activity was determined by means of the superoxide dismutase–inhibitable reduction of cytochrome c, as previously described (38).

Flow cytometry
The antibodies used in this study were: anti-FcyRIIb (clone 3G8; BD Biosciences), anti-FcyRIIa (clone FL18.26; BD Biosciences), anti-FcyRIIb (MacroGenics) (39), anti-FcyRI (clone 10.1; Invitrogen), anti-CD56 (clone MEM88; Invitrogen), and anti-CD39 (clone Mem-43; Invitrogen). Isotype controls were IgG2a (clone G155-178), IgG1k (clone MOPC-21), and IgG2b (clone MBC-11). 100-μl aliquots of whole blood were incubated with 10 μl Fc block (Miltenyi Biotec) and 10 μl of appropriate labeled antibodies for 20 min at room temperature. Erythrocytes were lysed using BD FACS Lysing Solution, and surface expression assessed by flow cytometry on a FACSCalibur (BD Biosciences). Data were analyzed using FlowJo software (Tree Star, Inc.).

sFcyRIIb ELISA
Microtitre plates (Maxisorp; Nunc) were coated with 0.3 μg/ml anti-CD16 mAb (clone DJI30c; Dako) overnight at 4°C. Plates were washed three times with PBS/0.05% Tween-20 and blocked for 2 h at room temperature with PBS/10% FCS. Serum samples were diluted in PBS, added to the plate, and incubated for 4 h at room temperature. Plates were washed and incubated for 2 h at room temperature with biotinylated anti-CD16 mAb (clone 3G8). After a further wash, plates were revealed with streptavidin-HRP followed by TMB (Sigma-Aldrich) according to manufacturer’s instructions. Absorbance at 450 nm was measured after 15 min on an OPTImax tunable microplate reader.

Statistical analyses
The statistical significance of data characterizing the function of FcγRIIb was determined using either a one- or two-way analysis of variance test. When comparing FCGR3B/CD36 ratios between cases and controls on an individual plate, an unpaired t test with Welch’s correction was performed. All statistical tests were performed using either the Prism software (GraphPad) or the R statistical system (www.r-project.org). P values < 0.05 were considered significant. Further details regarding individual statistical tests performed can be found in the appropriate figure legend.

Research ethics
This study was approved by the Cambridge Local Research Ethics Committee, the Leeds East Research Ethics Committee, the Oxford Multi-center Research Ethics Committee, and the Institutional Review Board of the University of Hong Kong/Hospital Authority.

Online supplemental material
The Supplemental materials and methods contain additional methodology. The Supplemental clinical information contains clinical details for the FCGR3B-deficient individual and her family, as well as clinical information on the SLE patients whose microarray data are shown in Fig. 1, and the AASV patients whose soluble FcyRIIb levels are shown in Fig. S6. Table S1 shows the percentage of cells that undergo spreading after adhesion is unrelated to FCGR3B CN. Table S2 is a summary of clinical features of SLE and AASV patients whose soluble FcyRIIb levels are shown in Fig. S6. Table S3 shows gene-specific primer sequences used for Fig. 1. E. Fig. S1 shows qPCR raw data for all plates of samples analyzed. Fig. S2 shows that, in a Chinese population from Hong Kong, FCGR3B CN does not differ significantly in patients with SLE nephritis compared with healthy controls. Fig. S3 shows that FCGR3B CN does not differ significantly in healthy Chinese individuals from Hong Kong compared with UK Caucasians. Fig. S4 Cell surface expression by flow cytometry of FcγRIIa (A), FcγRI (B) and FcγRIIb (C) on neutrophils and FcγRIIa (D) on monocytes of patient A (in red) and two individuals known to have FCGR3B. Fig. S5 shows that the finding that FCGR3B CN is proportional to gene expression is reproducible. Fig. S6 shows correlation of FCGR3B CN and soluble FcyRIIb. Fig. S7 shows array comparative genomic hybridization data across the FCGR3B locus on chromosome 1q22-23. Fig. S8 shows the FCGR3B/CD36 ratio detected by qPCR correlates with aCGH data and is reproducible. Videos 1–4 show neutrophil adhesion and spreading to IgG-coated glass slides during 4 min of flow at a shear stress of 0.1 Pa. Videos are shown for representative individuals with low, intermediate, and high FCGR3B CN. The online version of this article is available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072413/DC1.

We thank Dr. Tom Freeman for contribution to array development; Drs. Kevin Harris, David Jayne, and Afzal Chaudhry for clinical input; and Dr. Chaudhry for statistical advice. We are grateful to all the patients involved in the study, but in particular for the generous contribution to this research made by our FcγRIIb-deficient patient and her family. We also acknowledge Dr. Dawn L. Cooper’s contribution to the flow cytometry data.

K.G.C. Smith is supported by a Wellcome Trust Clinician Research Leave Award and is a Lister Prize Fellow. L.C. Willcocks is a Medical Research Council Clinical Training Fellow. M.R. Clatworthy is a Welcome Trust Intermediate Fellow, and additional support was provided by the Medical Research Council (MRC), Kidney Research UK (KRUK), the Genzyme Renal Innovations Programme, and the national Institute for Health Research Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre. A.W. Morgan and J.J. Robinson are supported by the Arthritis Research Campaign. We acknowledge the MRC/KRUK National DNA Bank for Glomerulonephritis and Caroline Savage, Lavanya Kamesh, and Lorraine Harper, for contributions to DNA cohorts. MRC/KRUK DNA bank sample management was undertaken by the UK DNA Banking Archive Network, funded by the MRC at the Centre for Integrated Genomic Medical Research, University of Manchester. HapMap DNA was supplied by the Coriell Institute for Medical Research.

The authors have no conflicting financial interests.

Submitted: 13 November 2007
Accepted: 19 May 2008

FCGR3B COPY NUMBER, SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, AND VASCULITIS | Willcocks et al.
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