Keywords: Systemic lupus erythematosus , Lupus nephritis , Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 , Pathology

P0850

APLNR is involved in ATRA-induced growth inhibition of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and could suppress EMT process through PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway

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The apelin receptor (APLNR) is a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) involved in many pathophysiological processes; however, the correlation between APLNR expression and nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) has not been reported. In this study, we used cDNA microarray and tissue microarray to determine APLNR expression levels in NPC tissues. We found that APLNR expression was reduced in NPC tissues compared to noncancerous nasopharyngeal epithelial (NPE) tissues. Furthermore, positive expression of APLNR in NPC predicted a better prognosis (disease free survival (DFS): P=0.001, overall survival (OS): $P<0.001$). Moreover, ingenuity pathway analysis (IPA) revealed that an indirect interaction existed between APLNR and retinoic acid (RA) in the cancer regulatory network. Consistently, after treatment with all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA), we found that APLNR was significantly upregulated in NPC cell lines (5-8F and HNE1), while proliferation of NPC cells was inhibited. Cell cycle arrest occurred in the G0/G1 phase. In contrast, knockdown of APLNR diminished ATRA-induced growth inhibition of NPC cells. In addition, we surprisingly found that APLNR also played an important role in migration and invasion of NPC by wound healing and transwell assays. Western blot results revealed that hallmarks of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) were altered as well, suggesting that APLNR was capable of inhibiting EMT in NPC cells. Our study further demonstrated that low expression of APLNR promoted EMT in NPC cells by activating the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway. Taken together, our data suggested that APLNR could potentially predict prognosis for NPC patients and inhibit proliferation, migration, invasion and EMT in nasopharyngeal cancer cells.

P0851

Changes and significance of BAFF and IL-10 in the adjuvant treatment of SLE in children with Huaiqihuang granules

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Objective: To investigate the efficacy and safety of Huangqi granules (HQH) in the treatment of children with SLE.
Methods: Children with SLE were divided into groups A, 15 cases (glucocorticoids and (or) immunosuppressive agents combined with Huaiqihuang,) and Group B ,15 cases(treated by only glucocorticoids and (or) immunosuppressive agents) ; group C ,10 cases(,healthy physical examination in the same period) .Serum BAFF and IL-10 levels were measured at the time before treatment and 3 months after treatment, and SLEDAI scores, laboratory indicators, and adverse drug reactions were also compared.
Results: (1) Compare to group C, the serum levels of BAFF and IL-10 in group A and B were higher

(p< 0.05). Immunoglobulin was higher than normal range, complement decreased, CD3+, the proportions of CD4+, CD4+/CD8+ and NK cells were low, the proportion of CD8+ and CD19+ were high, the ANA titers were elevated, and the ds-DNA antibodies were positive. All cases had proteinuria in varying degrees. (2) After 3 months of treatment, SLEDAI score, serum BAFF, IL-10, IgG, and CD19+ in group A and B were all decreased (p< 0.05), and the proportion of complement and CD3+ was increased (p< 0.05). The amplitude of immune indicators changes in Group A was greater than that in group B (p< 0.05);
Conclusion: Huaiqihuang granules can be used to adjuvant therapy of children with SLE,which may be through the reduction of serum BAFF levels, reduce B cell activation, reduce IL-10 secretion, regulate T, B cell imbalance, reduce autoantibody production, and promote disease recovery.

P0852

Clinical analysis of neuroblastoma associated with opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome

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Objective: To analyze the clinical features of neuroblastoma (NB) associated with opsoclonus - myoclonus syndrome (OMS) and improve the understanding of this disease.
Methods: One case of NB associated with OMS was introduced and its clinical features were analyzed in combination with previous literatures.
Results: NB can occur with OMS as the first symptom. The main symptoms are opsoclonus (involuntary, rapid, irregular eye movement), myoclonic, ataxia, motor and language development regression, and irritability. There was no abnormal in the EEG and MRI of the head. This case was initially misdiagnosed as viral cerebellitis.The image examination of chest revealed a mediastinal tumor and the pathological diagnosis was neuroblastoma (differentiated type). The symptoms of OMS were not significantly improved after tumor resection, but corticosteroids therapy showed effectiveness presenting as the remission of opsoclonus, then myoclonus ,ataxia, and at last the motor and language ability.
Conclusion: NB associated with OMS is a rare autoimmune disorder characterized by neurological damage as paraneoplastic syndrome, which is common in childhood. It clinically manifests opsoclonus, myoclonus, ataxia, behavioral changes. Children confirmed as OMS should have a routine trunk radiographic examination to find NB. The OMS symptoms can not be improved by tumor resection. In the case of NB with OMS, in terms of tumors, the majority of children can survive for a long time, but they are often left with long-term motor, behavioral, and cognitive sequelae.

P0853

Establishment of a humanized lupus nephritis mouse model

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Objective: NCG mice were used to establish a humanized Lupus Nephritis (LN) model. The immune reconstruction and CD4+ T cells subsets in donor and mice were detected. Survival time, renal pathology of mice and their correlation with donors' performance were observed.
Methods: NCG mice were intravenous and intraperitoneal injected with peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) from healthy individuals (HC mice) or LN patients (LN mice) and euthanized 8 weeks