How changing gut microbiota can affect lupus disease activity in mice

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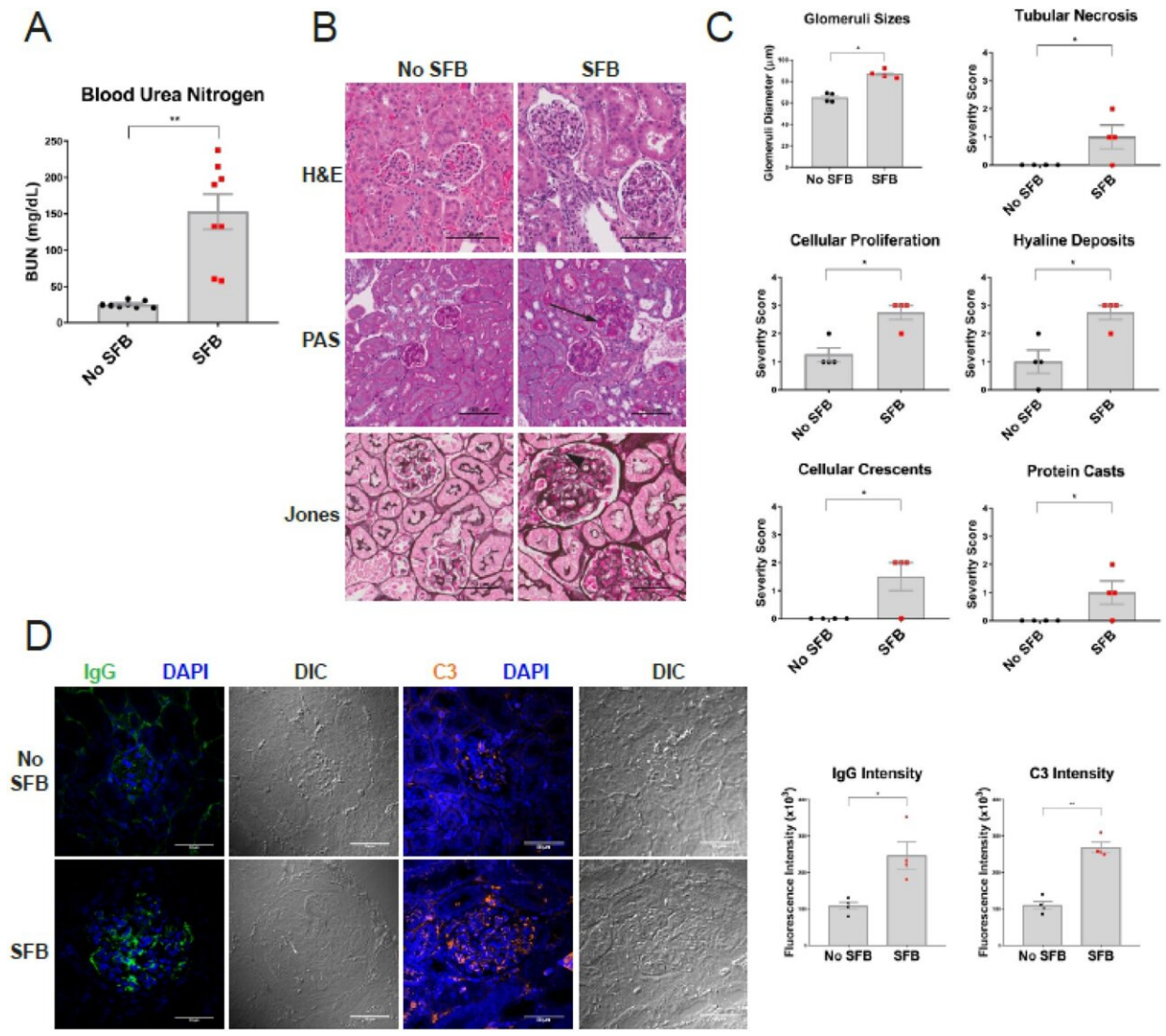

Figure 1. NZM2410 colonized with SFB exhibit intensified kidney disease with elevated immune-complex deposition. 10-week old mice were oral gavaged with

fecal matter from mice harboring SFB or control mice and sacrificed at 30-weeks of age and subjected to biochemical analysis. (A) Serum blood urea nitrogen (BUN). (B) Kidney disease was directly assessed by performing hematoxylin & eosin (H&E), periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) and Jones' silver stains. H&E, PAS and silver stain highlight enlarged glomeruli, hyaline deposits (black arrow) and subendothelial deposits (black arrowhead) in SFB colonized mice, respectively. (C) Histopathological assessment of kidney tissue was blindly scored by a veterinary pathologist; kidney pathology was defined as tubular necrosis, cellular proliferation, hyaline deposits, cellular crescents and protein casts. (D) Immunofluorescence staining of IgG and C3 deposition in the glomerular and tubulointerstitium of kidney tissue; differential interference contrast (DIC) also shown. Error bars represent mean ± SEM (A,C,D). Unpaired Student t test (A,C,D). *p