Combination of Factor H Mutation and Properdin Deficiency Causes Severe C3 Glomerulonephritis

Allison M. Lesher,* Lin Zhou,* Yuko Kimura,* Sayaka Sato,* Damodar Gullipalli,* Andrew P. Herbert,† Paul N. Barlow,† Hannes U. Eberhardt,‡ Christina Skerka,‡ Peter F. Zipfel,‡§ Takayuki Hamano,‖ Takashi Miwa,* Kenneth S. Tung,¶ and Wen-Chao Song*

*Department of Pharmacology and Institute for Translational Medicine and Therapeutics and ¦Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; †Edinburgh Biomolecular Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Unit, Centre for Chemical and Translational Biology, Schools of Biological Sciences and Chemistry, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; ‡Department of Infection Biology, Leibniz Institute for Natural Product Research and Infection Biology, Hans Knöll Institute, Jena, Germany; §Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany; and ¶Department of Pathology, University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Virginia

ABSTRACT

Factor H (fH) and properdin both modulate complement; however, fH inhibits activation, and properdin promotes activation of the alternative pathway of complement. Mutations in fH associate with several human kidney diseases, but whether inhibiting properdin would be beneficial in these diseases is unknown. Here, we found that either genetic or pharmacological blockade of properdin, which we expected to be therapeutic, converted the mild C3 GN of an fH-mutant mouse to a lethal C3 GN with features of human dense deposit disease. We attributed this phenotypic change to a differential effect of properdin on the dynamics of alternative pathway complement activation in the fluid phase and the cell surface in the fH-mutant mice. Thus, in fH mutation-related C3 glomerulopathy, additional factors that impact the activation of the alternative pathway of complement critically determine the nature and severity of kidney pathology. These results show that therapeutic manipulation of the complement system requires rigorous disease-specific target validation.


Complement is a component of the innate immune system that plays a key role in recognizing and fighting pathogenic infections.1,2 Three main pathways exist to initiate complement activation: the classic pathway, the lectin pathway, and the alternative pathway (AP). The classic and lectin pathways are initiated by antigen–antibody complexes and microbial sugar molecules, respectively. The AP is constitutively active at a low level caused by spontaneous C3 tick-over and capable of self-amplification on foreign surfaces that lack regulatory control.1,2 Although complement plays a physiologic role in host defense and homeostasis, inappropriately activated complement can lead to serious tissue injury. In particular, AP dysregulation has been implicated in many complement-mediated human autoimmune disorders.3–6

AP complement activation is regulated by several membrane-bound and fluid-phase proteins. Among them, factor H (fH) is an abundant plasma regulator that works to restrict the activity of the C3 convertase C3bBb both on the cell surface and in the fluid phase.7–9 It is a glycoprotein composed of 20 short consensus repeat (SCR) domains, and it inhibits the AP C3 convertase C3bBb by decay acceleration and

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Correspondence: Dr. Wen-Chao Song, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Room 1254 BRBII/III, 421 Curie Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Email: songwe@upenn.edu
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Figure 1. Generation of the fH mutant mouse (fH\textsuperscript{m/m}). (A) Gene targeting strategy for the mouse fH locus. Open boxes designate long and short arms for recombination. *Site of fH mutations. Other symbols include exons (■), loxP site (▲), and FRT sites (►). Restriction enzyme sites are abbreviated: B, BamHI; K, KpnI; N, NotI; X, XhoI. Other abbreviations include neomycin (NEO) and diphtheria toxin (DT). (B) Sequencing chromatograms of WT fH gene and the mutant fH allele from a positive ES cell clone confirming mutations in the fH SCR19 sequence. (C) Genotyping of WT and mutant ES cell clones and mice. (Left panel) Southern blot of ES cell genomic DNA digested with BamHI showing the presence of a 4.7-kB band from the mutant allele of the fH gene. As expected, the targeted allele produced the same restriction digestion pattern as the WT allele when DNA was digested with HindIII. (Right panel) PCR genotyping using tail DNA of WT (+/+), heterozygous (+/m), and homozygous (m/m) fH mutant mice. (D) Real-time PCR analysis of relative fH mRNA levels in the liver of fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice and littermate controls. Each bar represents one mouse. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase was used as an internal control, and all values were normalized to the values of WT mice. (E and F) Western blotting for (E) plasma fH and (F) C3 and fB in fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice and littermates. E shows Western blots using antibodies against either (upper panel) full-length or (lower panel) fH SCR19–20 of mouse fH. A small amount of truncated mouse fH was detected by anti-fH antibody but not the anti-fH SCR19–20 antibody in heterozygous and homozygous mutant mice. (G) Quantification of intact and activated plasma C3 by ELISA in WT (n=21) and fH\textsuperscript{m/m} (n=24) mice. An arbitrary WT mouse plasma sample was used as a reference against which all intact C3 values were normalized. A CVF-treated mouse serum sample was used as a reference against which all activated C3 values were normalized. ****P<0.0001, t test.
cofactor activity for factor I (fI)-mediated proteolytic cleavage of C3b. The C-terminal SCR domains of fH interact with surface-deposited C3b and polyanionic molecules on eukaryotic cells, and they play a critical role in determining its affinity for host tissues.10,11 The N-terminal 1–4 SCRs of fH are responsible for its complement-regulating activity. Opposing the activities of fH and other membrane complement regulators, factor properdin (fP) is a plasma protein that facilitates AP complement activation. It stabilizes the labile AP C3 convertase C3bBb, significantly extending its half-life.12 Recent studies have shown that fP may also work as an initiator of AP complement on certain activating surfaces.13–18 In contrast to the multitude of negative regulators, fP is the only known positive regulator of the complement cascade.

Mutations in fH in animals and man are associated with several kidney pathologies, including aHUS and C3 glomerulopathy.23,25 In aHUS patients, mutations in fH are most frequently observed in SCR19–20, a region that has been shown by recent experiments to be critical for C3b and cell surface binding.26,27 To generate a murine model of human aHUS, we used a gene-targeting approach to delete SCR19–20 of mouse fH. We introduced two stop codons to the beginning of SCR19 of the mouse fH gene (Figure 1, A and B) and obtained correctly targeted embryonic stem (ES) cells, from which homozygous fH mutant mice (fHm/m) were produced (Figure 1C). Although we intended to use this strategy to generate a mouse with a truncated fH lacking SCR19–20, analysis of fHm/m mice unexpectedly revealed low levels of fH mRNA in the liver (Figure 1D). Correspondingly, only a small amount of the truncated fH protein was detected in the plasma of fHm/m mice (Figure 1E). As expected, the truncated fH was recognized by an antibody against full-length mouse fH but not an antibody raised against mouse fH SCR19–20 protein (Figure 1E). These observations led us to conclude that the nonsense mutations introduced to SCR19 drastically reduced fH expression, most likely as a result of mRNA instability.28–30

By ELISA and Western blot analysis, we detected only trace levels of intact C3 and fB but elevated levels of activated C3 in the plasma of fHm/m mice (Figure 1F and G). These results suggested that the small amount of truncated fH was not sufficient to control spontaneous AP complement activation in fHm/m mice, and consequently, there was exhaustive consumption of AP complement components. This phenotype of fHm/m mice was reminiscent of the phenotype observed

RESULTS

Mice with an fH C-Terminal Mutation Develop C3 GN

fH mutations and deficiency are associated with several human kidney pathologies, including aHUS and C3 glomerulopathy.23,25 In aHUS patients, mutations in fH are most frequently observed in SCR19–20, a region that has been shown by recent experiments to be critical for C3b and cell surface binding.26,27 To generate a murine model of human aHUS, we used a gene-targeting approach to delete SCR19–20 of mouse fH. We introduced two stop codons to the beginning of SCR19 of the mouse fH gene (Figure 1, A and B) and obtained correctly targeted embryonic stem (ES) cells, from which homozygous fH mutant mice (fHm/m) were produced (Figure 1C). Although we intended to use this strategy to generate a mouse with a truncated fH lacking SCR19–20, analysis of fHm/m mice unexpectedly revealed low levels of fH mRNA in the liver (Figure 1D). Correspondingly, only a small amount of the truncated fH protein was detected in the plasma of fHm/m mice (Figure 1E). As expected, the truncated fH was recognized by an antibody against full-length mouse fH but not an antibody raised against mouse fH SCR19–20 protein (Figure 1E). These observations led us to conclude that the nonsense mutations introduced to SCR19 drastically reduced fH expression, most likely as a result of mRNA instability.28–30

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Deficiency of Properdin in fH\textsuperscript{m/m} Mice Exacerbates C3 GN and Causes Early Death

Given that Fp promotes AP complement activation and recent findings showed that Fp targeting ameliorated tissue injury in several murine models of AP complement-mediated disease,\textsuperscript{14,32–34} we speculated that C3 GN in fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice might be alleviated or prevented by Fp deficiency. To test this hypothesis, we crossed the fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mouse with an Fp knockout mouse (Fp\textsuperscript{−/−}) and generated fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice. Contrary to our expectation, we found that fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice all developed exacerbated C3 GN and died prematurely. Figure 4A shows an aggregate survival curve of multiple fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mouse cohorts compared with the survival curves of wild type (WT) and fH\textsuperscript{m/m} controls. Although there was variation in the age of mortality, most fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice died between 8 and 12 weeks, with none surviving beyond 5 months (Figure 4A). Analysis of a littermate cohort of WT, fH\textsuperscript{m/m}, and fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice revealed that fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice developed significant proteinuria at 6–8 weeks, whereas age-matched fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice showed no signs of protein leakage (Figure 4B). Consistent with the proteinuria data, we detected evidence of podocyte injury in fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice by immunofluorescent staining of nephrin, a protein critical to the integrity of the glomerular filtration barrier. Nephrin is normally expressed at the slit diaphragm of podocyte foot processes. Loss of nephrin expression has been associated with podocyte injury and proteinuria in several studies.\textsuperscript{35–37} We detected normal nephrin staining in the glomeruli of 8-week-old WT, Fp\textsuperscript{−/−}, and fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice, but nephrin staining was significantly reduced in the glomeruli of age-matched fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice (Supplemental Figure 2). In addition to displaying proteinuria, fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice were hypercholesterolemic (Figure 4C), suggesting that they suffered from a nephrotic syndrome. Plasma albumin levels were also noticeably lower in fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice (median=26.7 mg/ml, range=10.1–50.0 mg/ml; n=13) compared with age-matched WT (median=31.8 mg/ml, range=25.6–47.4 mg/ml; n=9) and fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice (median=34.7 mg/ml, range=21.8–46.7 mg/ml; n=16), although the difference did not reach statistical significance. Serum creatinine levels were not elevated in fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice that appeared to be grossly normal but were markedly increased in moribund fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice (Figure 4D), suggesting that fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice died from renal failure.

Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) staining of the kidney confirmed an exacerbated C3 GN phenotype in fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice. At 8 weeks of age, WT and Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} glomeruli had normal cellularity and GBM structure with patent capillary loops (Figure 5, A and B). Some fH\textsuperscript{m/m} glomeruli showed mild mesangial expansion but retained normal capillary loops and appeared largely healthy by light microscopy (Figure 3B). In contrast, 8-week-old fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mouse kidneys had significant thickening of the glomerular capillary walls, lobulation of glomeruli, mesangial proliferation, and glomerular leukocyte infiltration (Figure 5C). Parietal cell proliferation with protein globules was also observed in some fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice by this age, and early glomerular crescent formation was seen as well (Figure 5D). C3 GN of similar severity was observed in fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice only when they had reached 10–12 months of age (Table 1). As in fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice, there was prominent C3 and C9 but minimal IgG deposition in the glomeruli of fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice (Figure 2). fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/Fp\textsuperscript{−/−} mice eventually developed a fatal and rapidly
Mouse Model of Dense Deposit Disease

**Table 1.** Summary of kidney pathology in WT, IP−/−, fHm/m, and fHm/m/IP−/− mice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Mesangial Proliferation</th>
<th>Glomerular Endocapillary Inflammation</th>
<th>Glomerular Capillary Wall Thickening</th>
<th>Glomerular Crescent</th>
<th>Interstitial Fibrosis</th>
<th>Glomerular Sclerosis</th>
<th>Glomerular Interstitial Inflammation</th>
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<tr>
<td>2-3 mo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0 (0/7)</td>
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<td>WT</td>
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<td>IP−/−</td>
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<td>fHm/m</td>
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<td>fHm/m/IP−/−</td>
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<td>10-12 mo</td>
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<td>WT</td>
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<td>IP−/−</td>
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WT = wild type; IP = interferon-γ; fHm/m = familial heavy chain disease model; fHm/m/IP−/− = familial heavy chain disease model with interferon-γ deficiency.

Data are presented as mean ± SD. All mice were 2 months old except for IP−/− and fHm/m/IP−/− mice (10-12 months old).

In contrast to age-matched fHm/m mice, kidneys of 8-week-old fHm/m/IP−/− mice showed extensive glomerular injury on electron microscopy. The capillary loops were significantly occluded by mesangial expansion and inflammatory cell infiltrates (Figure 6, D–F). The GBM was irregularly thickened and showed diffuse intramembranous and subepithelial dense deposits as well as focal dissolution (Figure 6, D and E and Supplemental Figure 4, D–F). Extensive podocyte foot process effacement was observed in addition to prominent mesangial matrix expansion with dense deposits (Figure 6, D–F and Supplemental Figure 4, D–F). Mesangiolysis and cellular crescents were also present in some sections (Figure 6F). These results confirmed that IP deficiency markedly exacerbated glomerular injury in fHm/m mice. They also showed that IP deficiency altered the pattern of glomerular dense deposits in fHm/m mice from subepithelial to subendothelial and intramembranous (Supplemental Figure 4), which is characteristic of human DDD. Further supporting the
transformation to a DDD-like phenotype, we observed focal dense deposits both within and underneath the Bowman’s capsules and tubular basement membranes of fHm/m/fP−/− mice (Supplemental Figure 5).

**Antibody Blocking of Properdin in fHm/m Mice Exacerbates C3 GN and Causes Early Death**

To confirm the genetic data showing a role of fP in determining the disease phenotype of fHm/m mice, we blocked fP function in fHm/m mice by neutralizing murine mAb. Starting at 6 weeks, mice were treated for 18 weeks with an anti-fP mAb or an irrelevant isotype control mAb. Figure 7 shows that treatment with the anti-fP mAb, but not the control mAb, caused time-dependent development of proteinuria, hematuria, leukocyturia, and early death. Kidney histology of moribund mice receiving anti-fP mAb showed C3 deposition and diffuse crescentic GN similar to the findings observed in terminal fHm/m/fP−/− mice (Figure 7, E–G). Likewise, ultrastructural changes observed in fHm/m/fP−/− mouse glomeruli, including extensive foot process effacement, irregular GBM thickening, and subepithelial/intramembranous dense deposits, were observed in the kidneys of anti-fP mAb-treated fHm/m mice (Figure 7H and Supplemental Figure 6). Similar histologic and ultrastructural changes were not observed in the glomeruli of control IgG-treated fHm/m mice (Supplemental Figure 7). Thus, pharmacological blockade of fP function in fHm/m mice recapitulated the lethal C3 GN phenotype of fHm/m/fP−/− mice.

**Properdin Deficiency Differentially Affects Cell Surface and Fluid-Phase AP Complement Activation and Increases Plasma C3 Levels in fHm/m Mice**

To understand the mechanism by which fP deficiency exacerbated C3 GN in fHm/m mice, we compared AP complement activation in fHm/m and fHm/m/fP−/− mice. We found that fP deficiency did not prevent fluid-phase AP complement activation, because fHm/m/fP−/− mice still had very low levels of plasma-intact C3 and fB and elevated levels of activated C3 (Figure 8). Interestingly, however, both ELISA and Western blot assays revealed a significant increase of intact C3 in the plasma of fHm/m/fP−/− mice compared with fHm/m mice (Figure 8, A and B), suggesting that fP deficiency partially decreased AP complement consumption. Furthermore, we observed a markedly different C3 deposition pattern in the fHm/m/fP−/− mouse kidneys (Figure 2). Although C3 deposition in fHm/m mouse glomeruli was both mesangial and along the capillary loops and it was composed of a mixture of granular and linear deposits, C3 staining was brightly linear and restricted to the capillary loops in fHm/m/fP−/− glomeruli (Figure 2). Notably, we found fHm/m mice to have lower plasma fP levels than WT mice (Figure 8C), consistent with fP being consumed in these mice. Immunofluorescence detected prominent glomerular fP staining in fHm/m mice that appeared to be mesangial and partially overlapping with C3 deposition (Supplemental Figure 8). Different C3 deposition patterns were also observed in the livers of these mice. C3 staining in the fHm/m mouse liver had a broader distribution pattern, being present on blood vessel walls as well as cells outside the vascular space (Figure 2). In the fHm/m/fP−/− mouse liver, it was exclusively localized along the vascular
walls (Figure 2). Collectively, these data suggested that fP deficiency in fHm/m mice abrogated cell surface but not fluid-phase AP complement activation.

To directly test the role of fP in AP complement activation on the cell surface and in the fluid phase, we performed in vitro assays, where the function of fH on the cell surface or in the fluid phase was blocked. Figure 9 shows that, in the presence of fH19–20, a recombinant protein that corresponds to the two C-terminal SCR domains of human fH that was previously shown to block fH function on the cell surface, human red blood cells were lysed by autologous serum. This lysis was completely blocked by a neutralizing goat anti-human fP antibody, even in the presence of a neutralizing anti-decay-accelerating factor (DAF) antibody to increase cell sensitivity (Figure 9A). Likewise, in the presence of a murine form of fH19–20 and a neutralizing rabbit anti-mouse Crry antibody, erythrocytes from DAF−/−/CD59−/− mice were lysed by normal mouse serum, but lysis was largely prevented in fP−/− serum (Figure 9B). In a separate experiment, we also showed that fP was required for AP complement activation and C3 deposition on the surface of mouse platelets lacking DAF and Crry (Figure 9C). To assess the role of fP in fluid-phase AP complement activation in the absence of fH, we depleted fH from WT and fP−/− mouse sera by affinity chromatography. As shown in Figure 9D, depletion of fH caused similar degrees of C3 activation and consumption in WT and fP−/− mouse sera, confirming that fP was not required for fluid-phase AP complement activation in the absence of fH control.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, we have made several important findings that are relevant to the pathogenesis and treatment of fH-related kidney diseases. We showed here that disease phenotype and penetrance of an fH mutation can be significantly enhanced by other changes in the complement cascade. Blocking properdin by either a genetic or pharmacological approach converted the mild C3 GN phenotype of an fH C terminus mutant mouse to lethal and rapidly progressive GN with features of human DDD. Exacerbation of disease in fHm/m/fP−/− mice was rather unexpected and counterintuitive, because recent studies have shown that properdin contributed to tissue injury in several AP complement-mediated disease models; its inhibition in those settings reduced disease severity.14,32–34

We have considered several potential explanations for this surprising result. We initially entertained the hypothesis that fP might have an uncharacterized anti-inflammatory function in vivo independent of its activity as a facilitator/initiator of AP complement activation. However, the finding that fP deficiency did not affect mortality in fH−/− mice39 argued against this hypothesis. Thus, the disease-modifying effect of fP deficiency is most striking in fHm/m mice, implying that, although it was ostensibly similar to fH−/− mice in displaying uncontrolled complement activation and age-dependent C3 GN, the fHm/m mice were, in fact, not identical to fH−/− mice. We attribute their phenotypic difference to the small amount of truncated fH present in fHm/m mice (Figure 1E). Indeed, fHm/m mice were found to have significantly higher plasma-intact C3 than fH−/− mice, and the two strains of mice had different patterns of glomerular C3 deposition.39 Presumably, the residual amount of truncated fH exerted some fluid-phase control to preserve and allow a limited degree of AP complement activation to occur locally in the kidney, where cell surface...
protection by fH was absent. In contrast, the complete absence of fH in fH−/− mice led to unbridled plasma complement activation and consumption, leaving little C3 to be activated locally in the kidney. This difference may explain why the glomerular C3 staining pattern in fH−/− mice was capillary (deposits of plasma-activated C3), whereas it appeared to be both mesangial and capillary in fH+/m mice (local C3 activation plus deposits of plasma-activated C3) (Figure 2). Thus, although both strains of mice developed age-dependent C3 GN, complement injury in the fH−/− mouse kidney may be instigated mainly by fluid-phase-activated complement, whereas both local and fluid-phase complement activation may have contributed to glomerular injury in fH+/m mice.

The key question then is why fP deficiency caused lethal C3 GN in fH+/m but not fH−/− mice. We suspect that this difference is related to different plasma complement levels. fH+/m mice were found to have higher plasma intact C3 than fH−/− mice, presumably because of the presence of residual truncated fH, and fP deficiency further elevated plasma C3 in fH+/m mice (Figure 8). Our interpretation is that lack of fP prevented AP complement activation on many cells of fH+/m mice, which would have reduced C3 consumption, accounting for the significant rise in plasma C3 in these mice (Figure 8). Consistent with this hypothesis, we observed conspicuous changes in C3 staining patterns in the kidney and liver of fH+/m/fP−/− mice compared with fH+/m mice (Figure 2). This hypothesis was further supported by our in vitro experiments showing the requirement of fP in AP complement activation on erythrocytes and platelets in the absence of fH and/or membrane regulator protection (Figure 9).

Presumably, fP deficiency did not significantly alter plasma C3 level in fH−/− mice, because as discussed above, AP complement was overwhelmingly consumed in the fluid phase; accordingly, there was little C3 activation on the cell surface in fH−/− mice in the first place.39

The elevated plasma C3 in fH+/m/fP−/− mice points to mechanisms of lethal C3 GN. Our in vitro data showed fP to be dispensable for fluid-phase complement activation caused by fH deficiency (Figure 9). Thus, abrogation of cell surface C3 activation in fH+/m/fP−/− mice could have made more C3 available to be activated in the plasma. However, based on the survival data of fH−/− and fH−/−/fP−/− mice, increased plasma complement activation per se in fH+/m/fP−/− mice was unlikely to be the explanation for their lethal GN phenotype. Our data support several readily testable hypotheses. First, with elevated plasma C3 activation, the small amount of truncated fH in fH+/m/fP−/− mice might have helped to generate more iC3b than in fH+/m or fH−/−/fP−/− mice. Previous studies of an fH−/−/fP−/− mouse have indicated the critical role of iC3b in the pathogenesis of C3 GN in fH−/− mice.40,41 Second, although we showed that fP was required for complement activation on susceptible erythrocytes, platelets, kidney mesangium, and liver cells, it is possible that fP was not essential on certain host cell surfaces, such as podocytes and the GBM. Mouse fP is known to be critical for AP complement activation on some foreign surfaces (e.g., LPS) but not others (e.g., zymosan).44 Thus, increased plasma C3 in fH+/m/fP−/− mice could have produced more fP-independent activation on podocytes and GBM in the absence of fH protection, leading to lethal C3 GN. Presumably, a DDD-like C3 GN phenotype, rather than aHUS (as seen in fH−/−/fHΔ16–20 mice),42 was observed in fH+/m/fP−/− mice, because endothelial cells and platelets, the main target cells injured in aHUS, were spared because of fP deficiency (Figure 9). Finally, it is possible that a combination of increased plasma and glomerular complement activation was responsible for the lethal C3 GN in fH+/m/fP−/− mice. This finding could explain why fH−/−/fHΔ16–20 mice

Figure 6. Electron microscopy of WT, fH+/m, and fH+/m/fP−/− mouse kidneys showing exacerbated glomerular injury in fH+/m/fP−/− mice. (A) WT mouse glomeruli had normal basement membranes and podocyte foot processes. (B) Glomeruli of young (8 weeks) fH+/m mice had focal subendothelial dense deposits (double black arrows) and mild mesangial expansion but otherwise appeared healthy. (C) By 12 months of age, fH+/m mouse glomeruli showed typical signs of C3 GN, including endothelial injury, significant mesangial proliferation and interposition in addition to foot process effacement and increased subendothelial dense deposits. EC, swollen endothelial cell; X, mesangial interposition. (D–F) The glomeruli of 8-week-old fH+/m/fP−/− mice had marked mesangial expansion, leukocyte infiltration (neutrophils), extensive foot process effacement (white double arrows), irregular GBM thickening with intramembranous dense deposits (black double arrows), and focal GBM dissolution (single white arrow). Epithelial crescents were also observed in some fH+/m/fP−/− glomeruli (boxed area in F). Original magnification, ×10,000 in A, B, and E; ×12,000 in C; ×7500 in D; ×4000 in F. M, mesangial matrix expansion; n, neutrophil.
Figure 7. Antibody blocking of fP in fh<sup>m/m</sup> mice exacerbates C3 GN and causes early death. (A) Survival curves of fh<sup>m/m</sup> mice treated with anti-P Ab (red) and a control mAb (ctrl IgG; blue; n=5 for each treatment). **P=0.01; log rank test. (B–D) Measurement of renal function over the course of antibody treatment showing impaired renal function in mice receiving anti-P but not the control mAb, which is indicated by the development of (B) proteinuria, (C) hematuria, and (D) leukocyturia. (E–H) Representative light and immunofluorescence microscopy of renal pathology in moribund anti-P mAb-treated mice. (E) Hematoxylin/eosin staining showed glomerular crescents with hemorrhage (black arrows), proliferative changes, and interstitial injury. (F) PAS staining revealed membrane thickening and tubular protein casts. (G) Immunofluorescence staining showed C3 deposition in capillary loops as seen in fh<sup>m/m</sup>/fP<sup>−/−</sup> mice. (H) Electron microscopy showed severe podocyte injury and irregular GBM thickening with intramembranous dense deposits (double black arrows). Original magnification, ×400 for E–G; ×12,000 for H.
developed aHUS instead of lethal C3 GN, because plasma complement activation was largely prevented in these mice.42

Although to our knowledge, no combined fH C-terminal mutation and fP deficiency has yet been identified in human C3 glomerulopathy patients, our animal model data shed significant new light on the pathogenesis of fH mutation-related kidney pathologies and have direct therapeutic implications for human patients. Several recent studies have shown a key role of fP in AP complement-mediated tissue injury, providing a strong rationale for anti-fP therapy in these conditions.14,32–34 Our data presented here suggest that anti-fP therapy may be contraindicated in some fH-related C3 glomerulopathies and highlight the importance of target validation in the development of complement-modulating drugs. The fact that C3 GN caused by an fH mutation can be exacerbated by other factors in complement control may not be unique to fP deficiency. Both the published fH+/−,fHΔ16−20 model42 and the fH+/−,fP−/− model described here suggest that any genetic variations or therapeutic manipulations affecting the balance of plasma and cell surface complement activation could potentially aggravate or change the disease course of an fH-related pathology. This conclusion may help explain the well recognized disease heterogeneity of fH mutations in human patients and suggests a need for careful patient selection based on underlying etiology in conducting clinical trials of anticomplement therapy for C3 glomerulopathy.

CONCISE METHODS

Mice

The generation of fH+/m mice by gene targeting is described in Supplemental Text. WT C57BL/6, enhanced flipase (FLPe) transgenic and C4−/− mice were purchased from the Jackson Laboratory. The generation and source of fB−/−, fP−/−, C4−/−/Crry−/−/C3−/−, and DAF−/−/CD59−/− mice were reported previously.14,31,44–46 C4−/−, fB−/−, and DAF−/−/CD59−/− mice were on a C57BL/6 background, whereas DAF−/−/Crry−/−/C3−/−, fP−/−, fH+/−, and fH+/−/fP−/− mice were on a C57BL/6–129J mixed background. All experiments used age-matched littermates as controls.

C3 ELISA Assays

To measure activated C3 fragments, 96-well ELISA plates were coated with 2.5 μg/ml anti-mouse C3 mAb 3/26 (Hycult Biotechnology) in 0.1 M carbonate buffer overnight at 4°C. The mAb 3/26 recognizes C3b/iC3b/C3c but not intact mouse C3.45 Plates were washed after each step with PBS/0.5% Tween-20 (PBS-T). Plates were then blocked with 1% BSA-PBS for 1 hour at room temperature (RT) followed by the addition of serially diluted mouse plasma samples in 1% BSA-PBS starting at 1:50. Positive control was a cobra venom factor (CVF)-treated serum, with serial dilutions starting at 1:500. After incubation with plasma for 1 hour at RT, the plate was washed three times with PBS-T and then incubated with horseradish peroxidase goat anti-mouse C3 Ab (1:4000; MP Biomedicals) for 1 hour at RT. After washing, the plate was developed using OptEIA substrate (BD Biosciences). All samples were normalized to CVF-treated serum control.

For intact C3, plates were coated with 2.5 μg/ml anti-mouse C3 mAb 11H9 (Hycult Biotechnology) in 0.1 M carbonate buffer overnight at 4°C. The mAb 11H9 recognizes intact C3 as well as C3b/iC3b/C3c.46 Plates were then blocked with 1% BSA-PBS for 1 hour at RT followed by the addition of serially diluted mouse plasma samples starting at 1:50 in 1% BSA-PBS. Positive control was WT plasma (same plasma used for all plates). After incubation with plasma for 1 hour at RT, plates were washed three times with PBS-T and then incubated with a rabbit polyclonal anti-mouse C3a Ab (provided by John Lambris, University of Pennsylvania; 1:1000) for 1 hour at RT. Finally, plates were incubated with horseradish peroxidase goat anti-rabbit IgG Ab (1:4000; Bio-Rad) for 1 hour at RT. After washing, plates were developed using OptEIA substrate (BD Biosciences). All samples were normalized to a WT plasma control.

Survival Curve

Survival was assessed in WT, fH+/m, and fH+/−/fP−/− until 8 months of age. Data were categorized as being censored (euthanized) or natural death and analyzed by GraphPad Prism (La Jolla,
Figure 9. Properdin is critical for AP complement activation on autologous cells but not in the fluid phase. (A) Human red blood cells were lysed in 50% normal human serum in the presence of fH SCR19–20. Addition of an anti-DAF (aDAF) antibody increased lysis. In both cases, lysis was prevented by an anti-properdin (aP) antibody. ■, fH SCR19–20; ▲, fH SCR19–20 + anti-DAF; ◆, fH SCR19–20 + anti-fP; ◆, fH SCR19–20 + anti-DAF + anti-fP. Assays were performed in triplicates. (B) DAF−/−CD59−/− mouse erythrocytes were lysed by 50% WT mouse serum in the presence of mouse fH SCR19–20 and an anti-Cry antibody (+ fH19–20). Lysis was largely prevented if fP−/− mouse serum was used in the same assay (+ fH19–20). No lysis occurred if EDTA was included in the assays (+ EDTA) or if fH SCR19–20 was omitted (no fH19–20). Assays were performed in duplicates. Data in A and B are normalized to the optical density of C3 in the original serum before affinity column processing. Data are representative of three independent experiments.

Properdin Inhibition in fHm/m Mice
Beginning at 6 weeks of age, fHm/m mice were treated weekly (1 mg/mouse intraperitoneally) with mAb 14E1, a function-blocking mouse anti-mouse fP IgG (anti-P Ab).50 The dosage and frequency of mAb treatment was determined in pilot studies to be sufficient for in vivo inhibition of fP activity as described.50 A control group of fHm/m mice was given an irrelevant isotype control mouse IgG1 antibody (purified from MoPC 31C hybridoma; ATCC) on the same dosing schedule as the anti-P Ab-treated mice. Mice were treated for a total of 18 weeks, and survival was assessed over the course of the experiment as described above. To assess renal function, plasma and urine samples were collected every 2 weeks. Urine albumin was measured as described above. Additionally, hematuria
and leukocyturia were assessed semiquantitatively using color indicator strips (Uristix; Siemens).

**fH Depletion from Mouse Serum**

fH was depleted from WT and fB−/− mouse sera by affinity chromatography. To prepare affinity columns, 2 mg monoclonal mouse anti-mouse fH antibody (clone 18–7; generated in house) or an irrelevant isotype control mouse IgG1 mAb was coupled to 150 mg cyanogen bromide (CNBr)-activated sepharose according to standard procedures (GE Healthcare Life Sciences). An affinity column was prepared by packing 200 μl antibody-coupled beads into a spin column and washing three times with PBS. Mouse serum (200 μl 50% serum diluted in gelatin veronal-buffered saline [GVB] buffer) was added into the column and incubated for 2 minutes at 4°C. Afterward, the column was quickly spun for 2 minutes at 5000 rpm and 1 minute at 4°C, and flow-through was collected. Flow-through was then incubated for different time periods (0, 10, or 60 minutes) at 37°C, and at the end of the incubation, AP complement activation was stopped with the addition of an equal volume of GVB+ buffer. Intact and activated C3 levels in the serum samples were then measured by ELISA as described above.

**Statistical Analyses**

Data were analyzed with GraphPad software by two-tailed t test and one-way ANOVA with Tukey test for parametric data as indicated. For nonparametric data, the Mann–Whitney and Kruskal–Wallis with Dunn’s multiple comparison tests were used. Normality of data was assessed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. A P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Error bars indicate SEM unless indicated otherwise.

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**DISCLOSURES**

None.

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Supplemental methods

Factor H gene targeting

We used the pND1 vector to construct the targeting vector, which has neomycin (NEO) and diphtheria toxin (DT) cassettes for positive and negative selection, respectively.1 This vector has a loxP site and two flippase recognition target (FRT) sites flanking the NEO cassette for potential removal by FLPe recombinase. Factor H gene fragments were amplified from 129/Sv mouse genomic DNA by using the Expand Long Template PCR system (Roche, Indianapolis, IN). The long arm was made from a 7kb fragment of the intron between SCR18 and SCR19 by PCR amplification and ligation into the PCR 2.1 vector (Invitrogen) using the following primers: 5’-GCGGCGGCTGTGCAAGATGACAAATGTGGA-3’ and 5’-CTCGAGCATTCCATGAAGAGATGAGAC-3’. This fragment was then digested with NotI and XhoI and subcloned into the pND1 vector upstream of the NEO cassette. The short arm sequence was 4.7kb in length and contained the 3’ end of the intron preceding SCR 19 through the middle of the exon containing SCR20. This sequence was PCR amplified and cloned into the PCR 2.1 vector using the following primers: 5’-GGTACCCTCTTTAGCCTTTAGCCTCTGTAGCA-3’ and 5’-GGTACCTCCACCATGATGATAATGGGC-3’. This sequence was then mutated to introduce two early stop codons (TCA-ACA to TAA-TGA) at the beginning of SCR 19 using the Stratagene QuickChange Site-Directed Mutagenesis kit (Agilent Technologies, CA). Once sequence was confirmed, the short arm fragment was digested using KpnI and subcloned into the pND1 vector downstream of the NEO cassette at the same restriction site.

The targeting vector was then linearized by NotI digestion and transfected into TL-1 ES cells.2 Clones were selected by G418 and screened by BamHI digestion of genomic DNA and
Southern blotting with a 350bp probe near the 3’ end of the short arm. ES cell culture, vector transfection, clone selection and chimera mouse production were performed as previously described. For genotyping, the following primers were used for detection of wild-type and mutated DNA by PCR: P1 (fH specific) 5’- ATGTCTCATCTCTTCATGGAATG-3’, P2 (NEO specific) 5’-GGGTGGGATTAGATAAATGC-3’ and P3 (fH specific) 5’-CAGATGCCAACGTAGATAGGC-3’.

*Generation of mouse fH antibodies*

To generate anti-mouse fH polyclonal antibodies, mouse fH and fH SCR19-20 were expressed in HEK cells using the pCAGGS expression vector (kindly provided by Dr. J. Miyazaki at Osaka University, Japan). Mouse fH SCR19-20 was expressed and purified as described. To generate full-length mouse fH, cDNA encoding the full-length mouse fH (kindly provided by Dr. M. Nonaka, University of Tokyo, Japan, nucleotide 110-4361 of NCBI NM_009888.3) in the pBluescript SK(-) vector was digested by EcoRV and AflII and ligated into the pCAGGS vector cassette used to express mouse fH SCR19-20 (reference 4). For both proteins, HEK cells were transfected with the above constructs using Fugene HD (Roche, Mannheim, Germany). After 48h transfection, cells were switched to serum-free medium and cultured for two more days. The cell culture medium was then collected and recombinant fH proteins were purified by Ni\(^{2+}\)-chelate chromatography. Rabbit polyclonal antibodies against recombinant mouse fH or fH SCR19-20 were generated by Cocalico Biologicals Inc (Reamstown, PA, USA).

*Western blotting*
Mouse plasma (0.25-2μl) was diluted with sample buffer and boiled before loading onto 6-8% SDS-PAGE gels under reducing conditions. Samples were then transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with appropriate antibodies. For C3 and fB, HRP goat anti-mouse C3 Ab (1:4000, MP Biomedicals) or affinity-purified goat anti-human fB Ab (cross-reacts with mouse fB; 1:5000, Complement Technology, Inc.) were used as primary antibodies, followed by detection with HRP rabbit-anti goat IgG (1:4000, Bio-Rad). For fH and properdin, rabbit anti-mouse fH or anti-mouse fH SCR 19-20 serum (1:4000, generated in this study), and purified rabbit anti-mouse properdin IgG (2.5μg/ml) were used as primary antibodies, followed by detection with HRP goat-anti rabbit IgG (1:4000, Bio-Rad).

**Histology**

For light microscopy, kidneys were fixed in 10% formalin-PBS before processing and paraffin embedding. Samples were cut in 4μm sections and stained with H&E or periodic acid Schiff (PAS) reagent. Kidneys or livers were snap-frozen in OCT medium and stored at -80°C. For immunofluorescence studies, 4μm sections were cut and used for staining. For C3, FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse C3 Ab was used (1:500, MP Biomedicals). Kidneys were stained for IgG by FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG Fab fragment (1:200, ImmunoResearch Laboratories). C9 was visualized by staining with rabbit anti-rat C9 (1:500, from Dr. Paul Morgan, Cardiff University) followed by staining with FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). For properdin, purified rabbit anti-mouse properdin IgG (5μg/ml) was used followed by Cy3-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:100, Abcam). For nephrin staining, guinea pig anti-mouse nephrin Ab (1:100, Progen) was used followed by Alexa Fluor 555-goat anti-guinea pig Ab (1:2000, Invitrogen).
**Electron microscopy**

Kidneys for electron microscopic examination were collected and immediately fixed overnight at 4°C with 2.5% glutaraldehyde, 2.0% paraformaldehyde in 0.1M sodium cacodylate buffer, pH 7.4. After subsequent buffer washes, the samples were post-fixed in 2.0% osmium tetroxide for 1h at room temperature, and rinsed in distilled water prior to en bloc staining with 2% uranyl acetate. After dehydration through a graded ethanol series, the tissue was infiltrated and embedded in EMbed-812 (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Fort Washington, PA). Thin sections were stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate and examined with a JEOL 1010 electron microscope fitted with a Hamamatsu digital camera and AMT Advantage image capture software.

**Hemolytic assays**

Erythrocyte lysis was measured using human and mouse erythrocytes based on previously published methods.\textsuperscript{6,7} Normal human erythrocytes (Valley Biomedical, Winchester, VA) at \(5 \times 10^6\) cells/reaction were added to a solution (100 μl final volume) containing \(\text{Mg}^{++}\)-EGTA GVB\textsuperscript{++} buffer, 50% normal human serum (NHS) in the presence or absence of 30μM human fH19-20 and anti-human CD55 antibody (AbD Serotec, final concentration: 7.5 μg/ml). In assays with anti-properdin antibody, undiluted NHS was incubated with IgG antibody (final concentration: 3 mg/ml) for 30 min at 4°C before use. Goat polyclonal anti-human properdin antibody was purchased from Complement Technologies, Inc. (Tyler, TX) and total IgG purified by ammonium sulfate precipitation. Recombinant human fH19-20 was expressed in *Pichia pastoris* as described previously.\textsuperscript{8} For mouse hemolysis assays, DAF\textsuperscript{+/}CD59\textsuperscript{−−} mouse erythrocytes (5x10\textsuperscript{6} cells/reaction) were mixed with 50% mouse serum diluted in Mg\textsuperscript{++}-EGTA
gelatin veronal buffer (GVB\textsuperscript{++}, final volume: 100 \(\mu l\)) and containing 100 \(\mu g/ml\) anti-Crry Ab in the presence or absence of 30\(\mu M\) murine fH SCR19-20. Rabbit polyclonal anti-mouse Crry antibody was generated as described previously.\textsuperscript{9} It was purified by protein A affinity chromatography and found to inhibit Crry function (data not shown). Mouse fH SCR19-20 (mfH19-20) used in haemolytic assays was expressed in yeast. Briefly, the cDNA for mfH19-20 was amplified by PCR using the forward primer 5’TGGTACC TCCGAGACTCAAACAGGGAAATGTGGGC3’ and reverse primer 5’TCTAGAAGTACACAAAGTGGAATAATTGATGGTGC3’ and a mouse liver cDNA library (Invitrogen) as template. Amplification products were cloned into expression vector PICZ\(\alpha\)B (Invitrogen) and proteins expressed in \textit{Pichia pastoris} and purified by Nickel chelate chromatography as previously described.\textsuperscript{10} EDTA-serum was used as a negative control in all assays. Cells were incubated for 20 min at 37\(^\circ\)C, after which cold EDTA-PBS was added to stop the reaction. Reactions were centrifuged and the supernatant OD values were measured at 405nm. Percent lysis was calculated using the following formula, with maximum lysis set as OD value from erythrocytes lysed in water: \(\frac{(OD_{sample} - OD_{serum-free\ cells})}{OD_{max\ (water)}}\).

\textit{Complement deposition on platelets}

DAF\textsuperscript{−}/Crry\textsuperscript{−}/C3\textsuperscript{−} mouse platelets were isolated as previously described.\textsuperscript{11} Washed platelets (5x10\textsuperscript{6}) were incubated in 100 \(\mu l\) 40\% WT mouse serum diluted with modified Tyrode’s buffer\textsuperscript{11} for 30 minutes at 37\(^\circ\)C. Cells were then washed in FACS buffer (PBS with 1\% BSA and 1\% NaN\textsubscript{3}) before staining with FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse C3 Ab (Fab fragment, MP Biomedicals). Samples were analyzed on a FACS Calibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson) and with FlowJo software (TreeStar, Ashland, OR).
Assessment of anti-fH autoantibody production in mice

To assess if autoantibodies against the truncated fH protein (fH SCR1-18) were produced in fH^{m/m} and fH^{m/m}/fP− mice, recombinant mouse fH SCR1-18 was expressed and used to test mutant mouse sera by ELISA. Full-length mouse fH cDNA (described above) was used as a template to amplify by PCR SCR1-18 using the following primers: 5’-

GCAGCGGCGCTGAAGATTGAAAGGTCTCCTCCT-3’ and 5’-

TATCCGGGTCTCGGCACTTTGG-3’ (underlined: NotI site; double underline: SmaI site).

The PCR product was amplified using Roche Expand Long Template PCR system (Indianapolis, IN) and cloned into the pCR2.1 vector. The DNA was then subcloned at NotI and SmaI sites into the pCAGGS expression vector cassette used for mfH19-20 expression.4 HEK cells were transfected using Roche X-tremeGENE HP (Indianapolis, IN). After 48h transfection, cell culture supernatant was collected and recombinant fH SCR1-18 was purified by Ni^{2+}-chelate chromatography (Qiagen). Purified fH SCR1-18 was then dialyzed overnight against PBS.

To confirm the identity of the expressed mouse fH SCR1-18, ELISA plates were coated with 5μg/ml of the protein in 0.1M carbonate buffer for 1h at 37°C. Plates were then blocked with 1%BSA-PBS for 1h at RT and washed 3 times with PBS-T. Then plates were incubated with purified polyclonal rabbit anti-full length mouse fH antibodies for 1h at RT. Following washing, the plates were incubated with HRP-goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:4000, Bio-Rad) for 1h at RT. After washing, plates were developed using OptEIA substrate (BD Biosciences).

To detect murine autoantibodies against fH SCR1-18, ELISA plates were coated with 5μg/ml purified fH SCR1-18 in 0.1M carbonate buffer for 1h at 37°C. Plates were then blocked with 1%BSA-PBS for 1h at RT and washed 3 times with PBS-T, followed by addition of serially
diluted mouse serum in 1% BSA-PBS, starting at 1:100. Following washing, plates were incubated with HRP-rabbit anti-mouse IgG (1:5000, Sigma) for 1h at RT. After washing, plates were developed using OptEIA substrate (BD Biosciences).

Supplemental References


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supplemental Fig 1

A

Eluted fraction

M 1 2 3 4

170
130
100

6% SDS-PAGE

B

Rabbit polyclonal anti-mouse fH

1° Ab concentration

OD450

C

Mouse serum

WT-1
WT-2
fHm/m-1
fHm/m-2
fHm/m/fP-/-1
fHm/m/fP-/-2

OD450

serum dilution

supplemental Fig 1
supplemental Fig 2
supplemental Fig 3
supplemental Fig 8
Supplemental Figure legends

Supplemental Figure 1. fH\textsuperscript{m/m} and fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mice do not develop autoantibodies against mutant fH. (A) Coomassie blue staining of purified recombinant mouse fH SCR1-18 on 6% SDS-PAGE gel showing a single band at the expected molecular weight. (B) Detection of plate-coated recombinant mfH SCR1-18 by ELISA using a rabbit polyclonal anti-mouse fH Ab, confirming the protein identify of mfH SCR1-18. n=2 wells for each concentration of 1° (primary) antibody. (C) Plate-coated mfH SCR1-18 was not detected by WT, fH\textsuperscript{m/m} or fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mouse serum, suggesting no anti-fH autoantibodies were present in these mice (n=2 mice for each genotype).

Supplemental Figure 2. Nephrin expression was reduced in the glomeruli of fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mice, indicating podocyte injury. Frozen sections of kidney from 8-week old WT (A), fP\textsuperscript{−/−} (B), fH\textsuperscript{m/m} (C) and fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mice (D) were stained for nephrin (red) and examined by confocal immunofluorescence microscopy. Original magnification 400x for all panels. Results are representative of two independent experiments.

Supplemental Figure 3. Electron microscopy of fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mouse kidneys showing normal architecture and tissue integrity. The glomeruli of an 8-week old fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mouse had normal cellularity and patent capillary loops (A, 6000x), as well as normal GBM with intact foot processes (B, 20,000x).
Supplemental Figure 4. Electron microscopy showing different patterns of dense deposits in the kidneys of fH\textsuperscript{m/m} and fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mice. Glomeruli from 12-month old fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice had defined segmental and linear subendothelial deposits (A-C, black arrows) while glomeruli of 2-month old fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mice had irregular basement membrane thickening with intramembranous dense deposits (D-F, white arrows). In some fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mouse kidney sections, electron dense granules were seen near the subendothelial deposits (C, open arrow). Original magnification: A-B, 12,000x; C, E, 30,000x; D, 15,000x; F, 10,000x.

Supplemental Figure 5. Electron microscopy showing focal dense deposits on Bowman’s capsule and tubular basement membrane in kidneys of fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mice. (A, B) Dense deposits on Bowman’s capsule presented as intramembranous (A, 3000x) or subcapsular (B, 10,000x). (C, D) Focal dense deposits were also found both within (D, 10,000x) and adjacent (B, 10,000x) to tubular basement membranes of normal or increased thickness. Black arrows indicate locations of dense deposits.

Supplemental Figure 6. Electron microscopy showing fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice treated with anti-fP mAb had similar glomerular pathology to fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mice. (A, B) Glomeruli had significant podocyte injury and foot process effacement (black arrows) in addition to leukocyte (neutrophil, n) infiltration. Endothelial cell (EC) activation, and mesangial cell (M) and matrix proliferation were also evident. P, podocyte. (C, D) Considerable GBM
thickening and intramembranous dense deposits (double arrows) were also observed, especially in areas of podocyte foot process effacement (FP). Original magnifications: 10,000x for A-C and 20,000x for D.

**Supplemental Figure 7.** Light, immunofluorescent and electron microscopy of kidneys from fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice treated for 18 weeks with an irrelevant control mouse mAb. (A) PAS staining shows some membrane thickening and mesangial proliferation, but no crescent formation or interstitial injury was evident (400x). (B) Glomerular C3 deposition was predominantly granular and was detected both on mesangial cells and in capillary loops (400x). (C-D) EM showed subendothelial dense deposits (black arrows), as seen in untreated fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice of similar age, rather than intramembranous. Original magnifications: 6,000x for C, 25,000x for D.

**Supplemental Figure 8.** Colocalization of C3 and fP in the kidney of fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mice by confocal fluorescence microscopy. WT and fP\textsuperscript{−/−} kidneys showed no glomerular C3 (green) or fP (red) staining, or had only trace C3 staining on the Bowman’s capsule and the mesangium as is often observed in naïve WT mice. In the fH\textsuperscript{m/m} mouse kidney, glomerular C3 staining was granular and mesangial and largely colocalized with fP (yellow); In the fH\textsuperscript{m/m}/fP\textsuperscript{−/−} mouse kidney, C3 staining was linear and localized to the capillary loops, and as expected no fP staining was detected. Original magnification 400x.