



**ESPN RESEARCH
CONFERENCE**

FLORENCE 2026
12-14 MARCH

Complement in FSGS

Andrea Angeletti MD, PhD

**Complement-mediated
kidney diseases in the era
of complement inhibitors:
future perspectives**



Disclosures

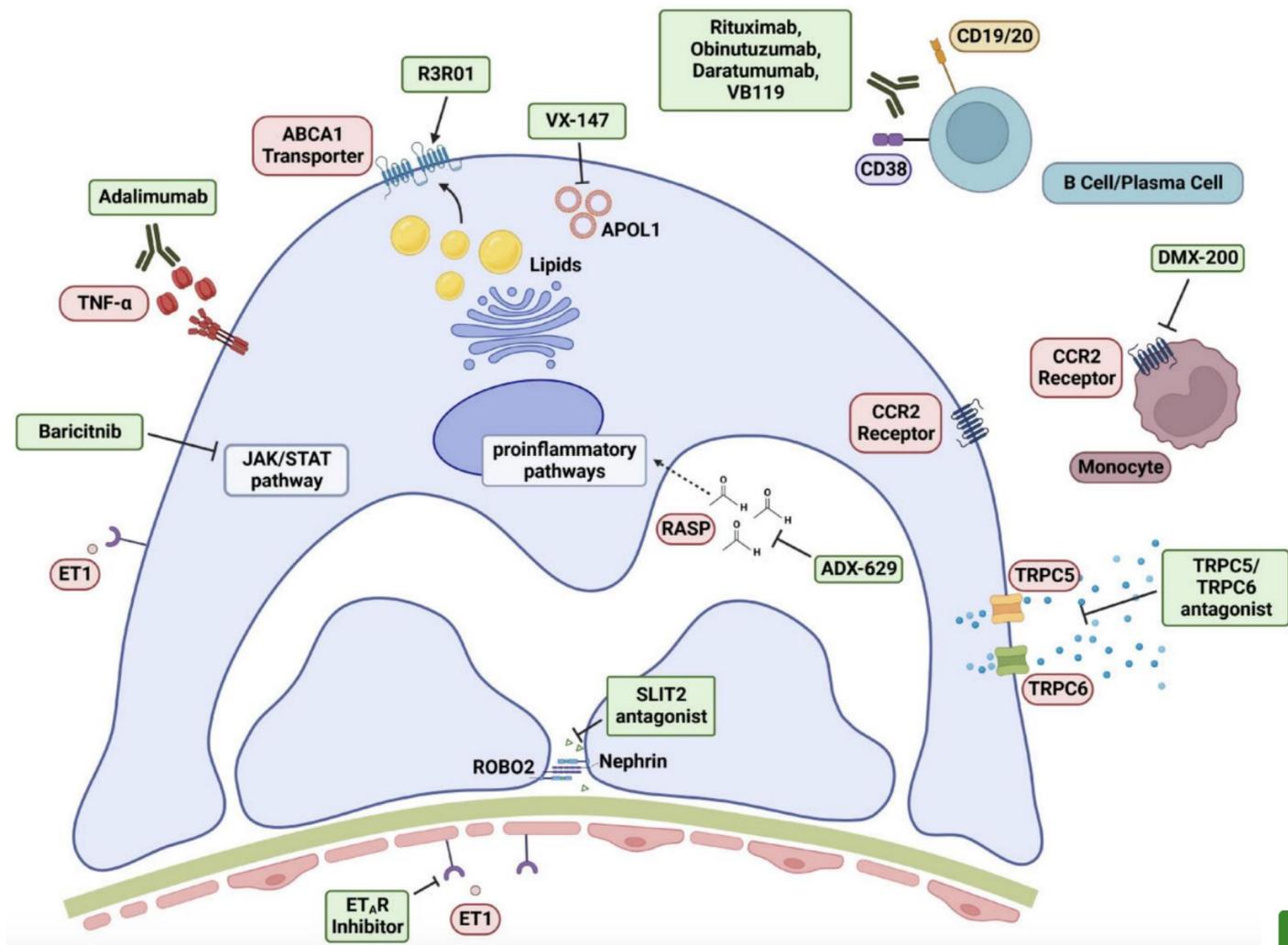
PI/Investigator in Clinical Trials for Roche, Bayer, Angelini, Alexion, Novartis

Consultant for SOBI

Supported for Conferences: Roche, Alexion, Samsung, Otsuka, Bayer, Angelini

Associate Editor: Kidney and Blood Pressure Research, Frontiers in Medicine

A Renaissance in Nephrology: Potential Drug Targets and Emerging Therapies for Podocytopathies



Nephrol Dial Transplant

Not yet recruiting ⓘ

A Sequential Phase 2/3 Study of APL2 in Patients With Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis

ClinicalTrials.gov ID ⓘ NCT07213960

Sponsor ⓘ Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Information provided by ⓘ Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Responsible Party)

Last Update Posted ⓘ 2025-10-09

Complement Targeting Therapies?

Prototypical rare diseases

Complement dysfunction
has primary role

Complement dysfunction
is secondary driver of injury

Common multifactorial diseases

aHUS
C3G
Primary IC-MPGN

AAV, SLE
IgAN, IgAVN
APS, MN

Secondary TMA
Secondary MPGN

Diabetic nephropathy

FSGS

Potential impact of complement inhibition

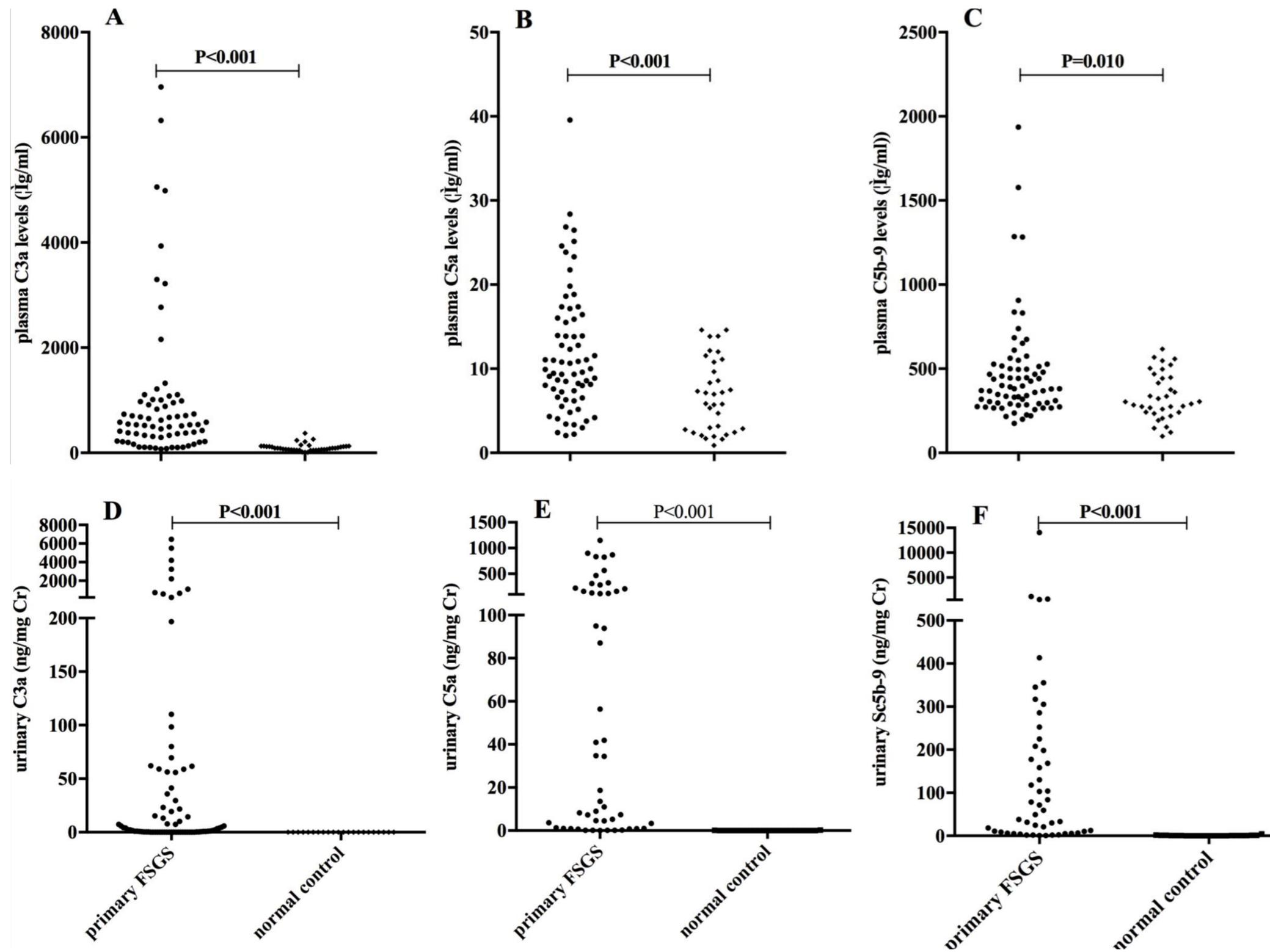
Outline

Is complement activated in FSGS?

Which pathway?

Can complement activation predict disease severity and outcome?

Possible mechanisms



Evidence for the systemic activation of complement in FSGS

Podocytopathies



Giotto - Maestà di Ognissanti
1310 - Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence

Review > [Pediatr Nephrol. 2023 Mar;38\(3\):877-919. doi: 10.1007/s00467-022-05739-3.](#)
Epub 2022 Oct 21.

IPNA clinical practice recommendations for the diagnosis and management of children with steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome

Review > [Pediatr Nephrol. 2020 Aug;35\(8\):1529-1561. doi: 10.1007/s00467-020-04519-1.](#)
Epub 2020 May 7.

IPNA clinical practice recommendations for the diagnosis and management of children with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome



Chapter 4: Nephrotic syndrome in children

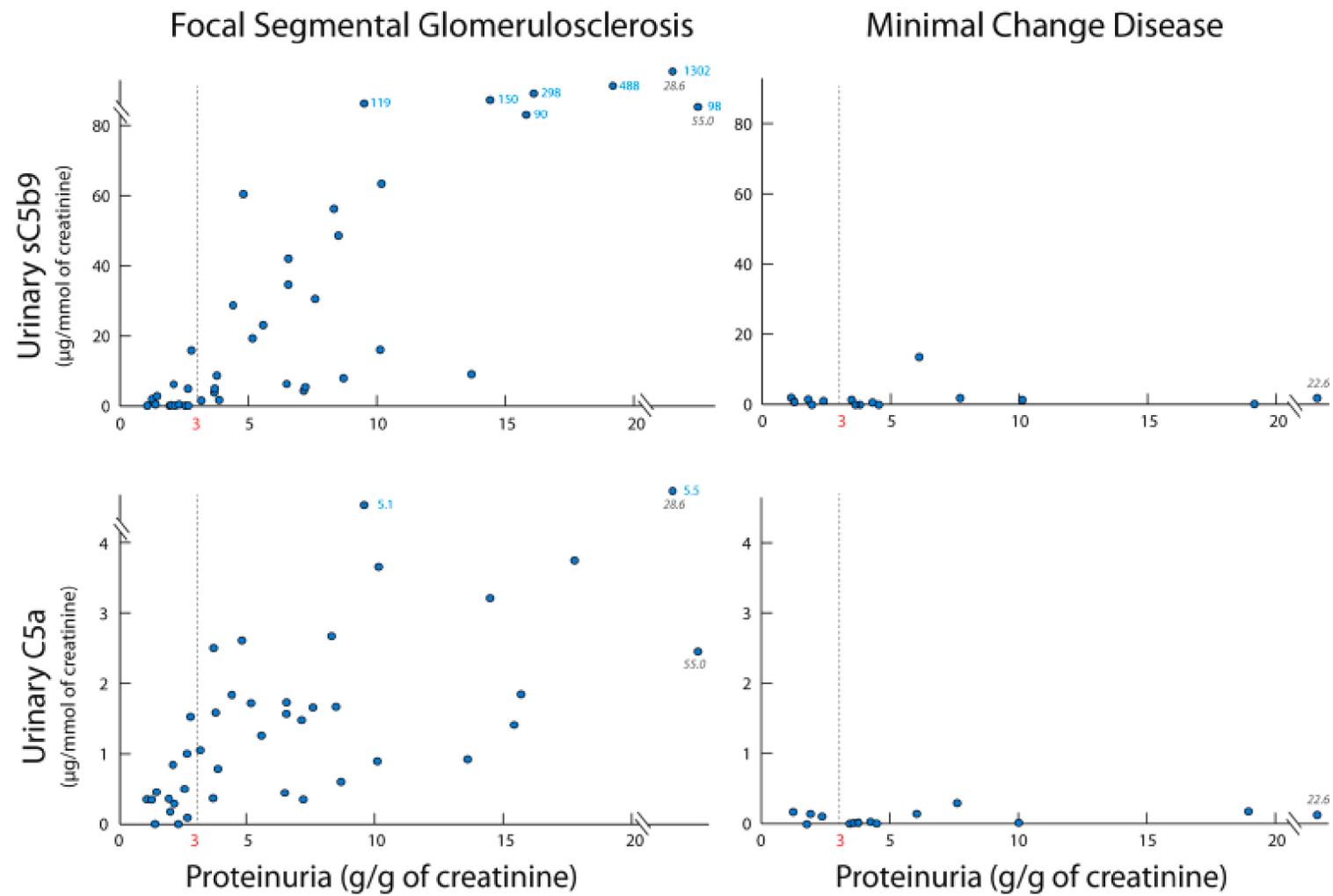
Chapter 5: Minimal change disease (MCD) in adults

Chapter 6: Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) in adults



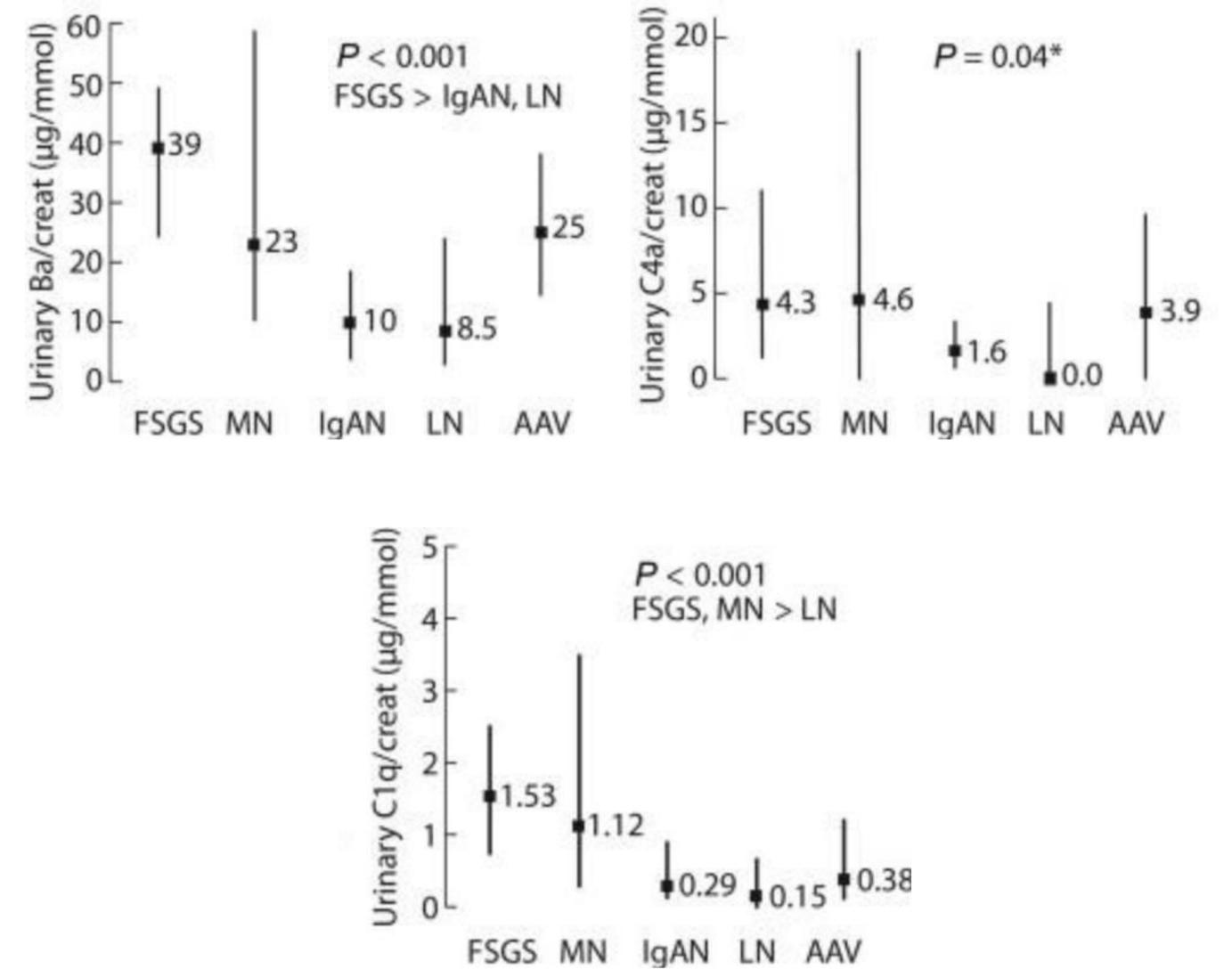
Classification and treatments are still based on steroid responsiveness

Urinary sC5b9 and C5a creatinine ratios compared to proteinuria in FSGS and MCD



Cambier et al. Kidney Int Rep. 2023

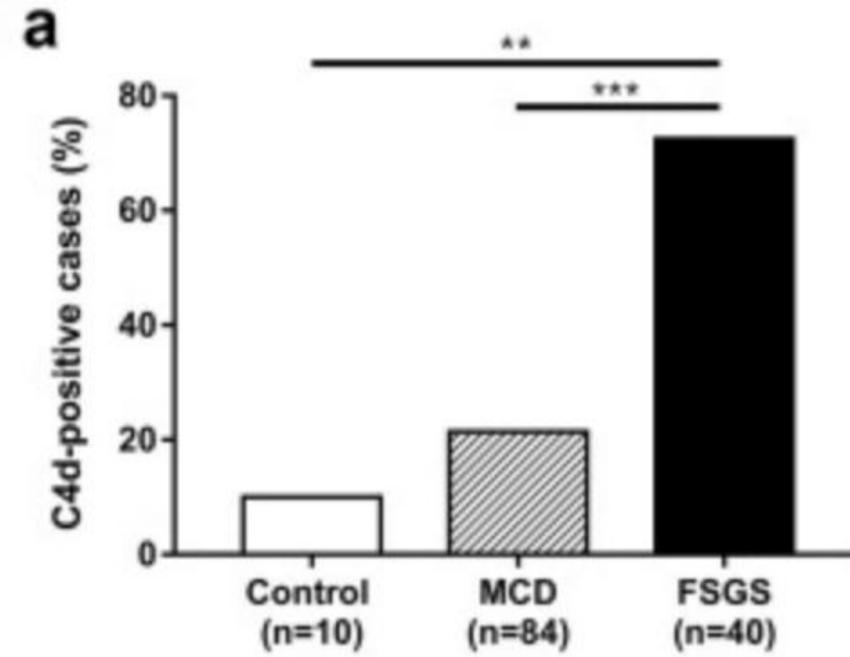
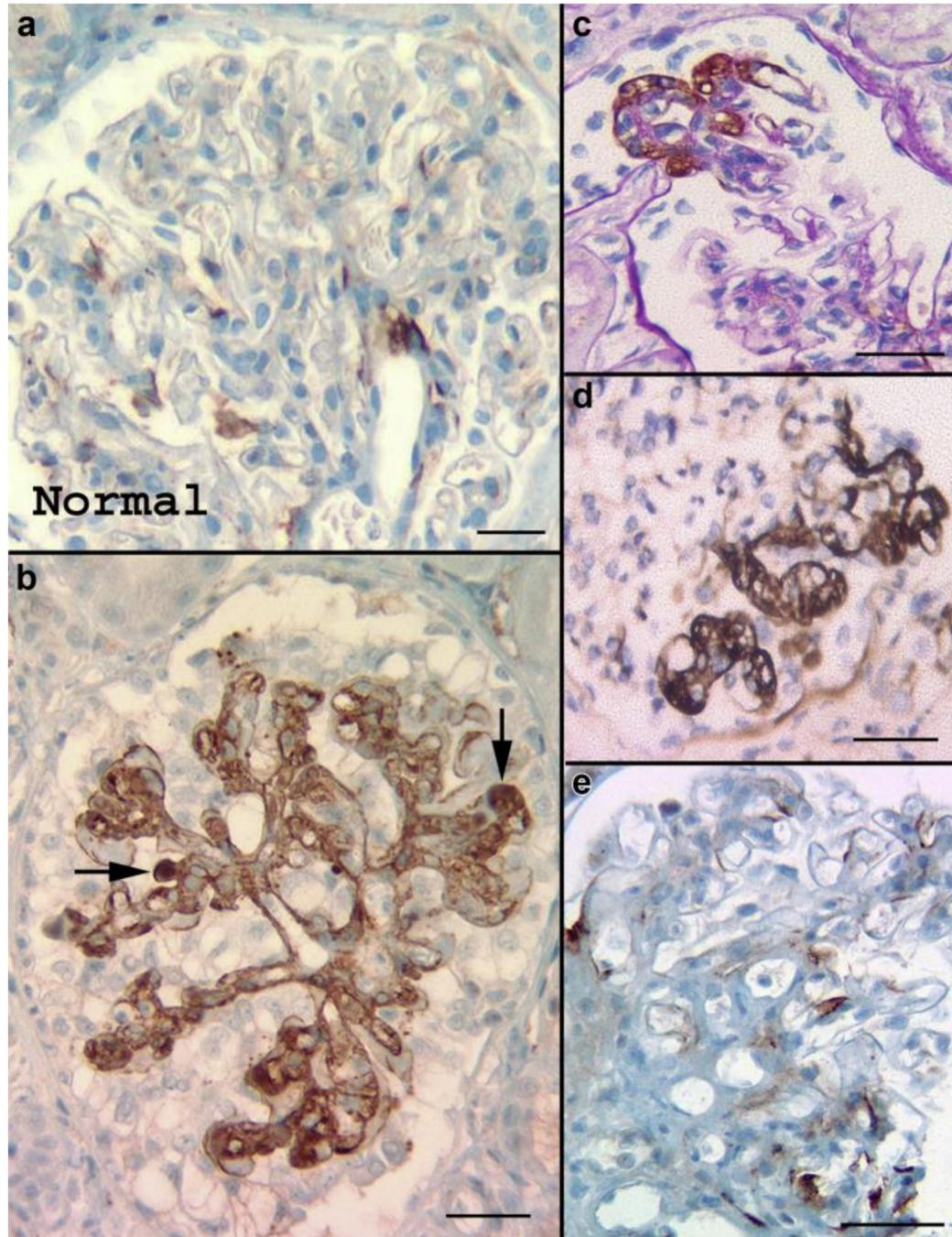
AP Activation



Genest et al. Kidney Int Rep. 2022

Khalili, Kidney Int Rep. 2020

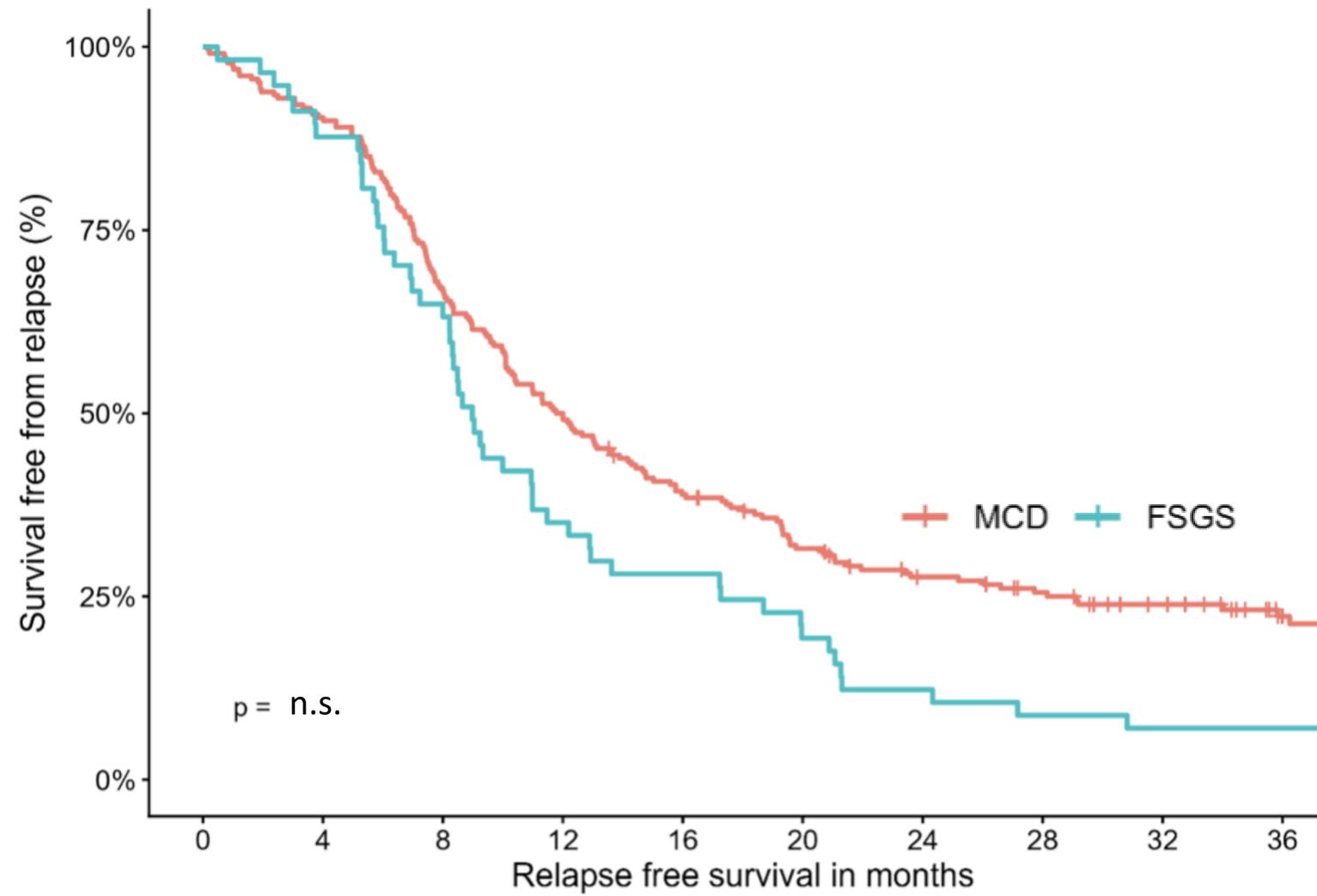
C4d



C4d deposition suggests classical pathway activation

PAS	C4d	C1q	MBL
	Positive in 73% of FSGS cases	Positive in 60% of FSGS cases	Positive in 3% of FSGS cases

van de Lest, *Kidney Int.* 2019
Drachenberg, *Kidney Int Rep.* 2019
Abedi, *Ann Diagn Pathol.* 2024
Valencia, *Nefrologia* 2024



Number at risk

	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
MCD	228	206	152	114	87	68	54	47	38	23
FSGS	57	50	37	20	16	11	7	5	4	4

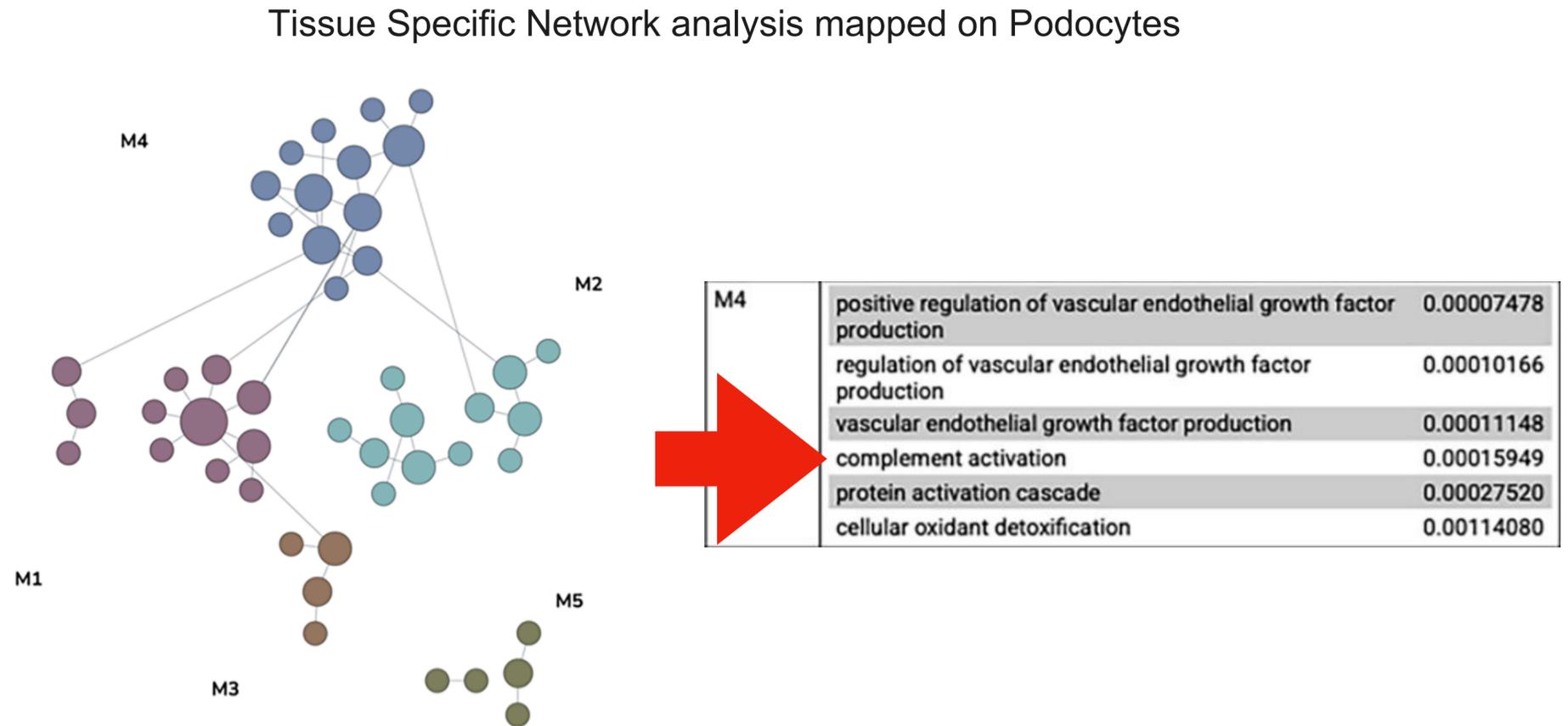
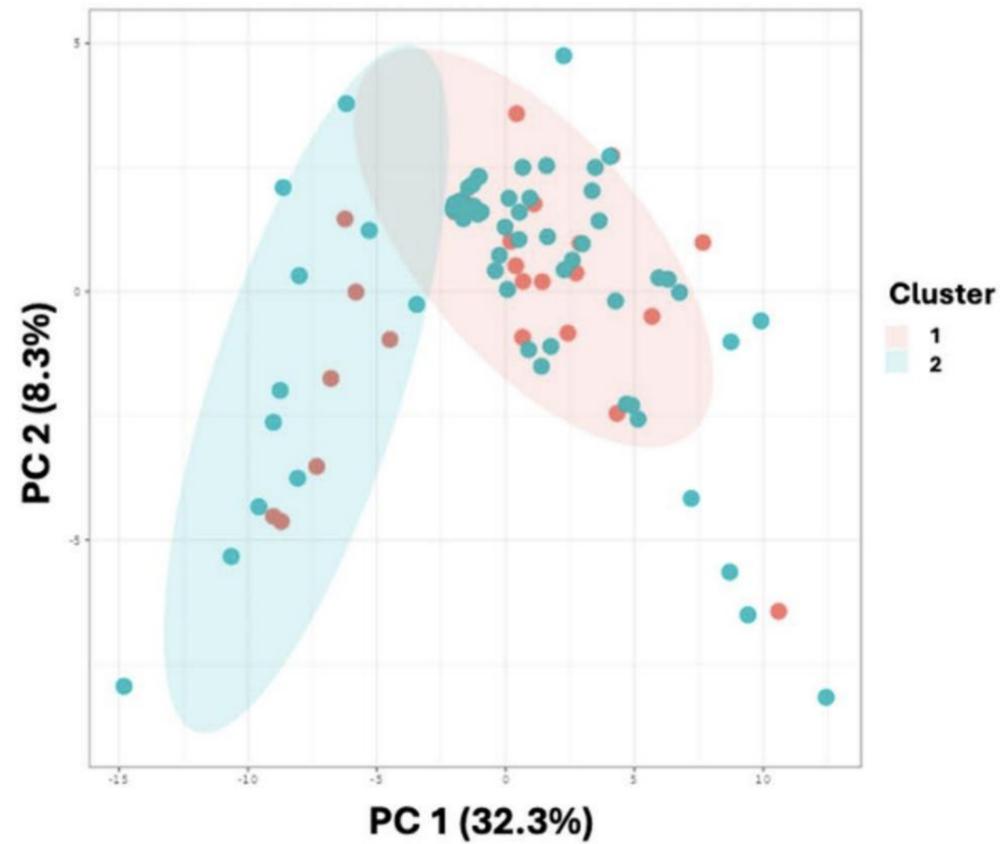
Relapse free survival in months



Histology did not correlate with disease severity or clinical course after rituximab

Can complement activation predict disease severity and outcome?

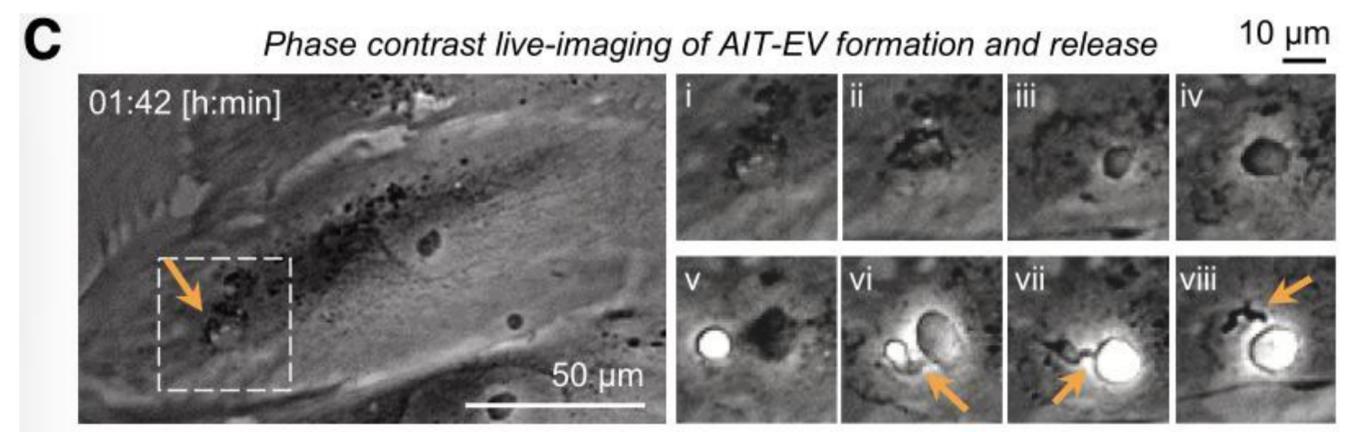
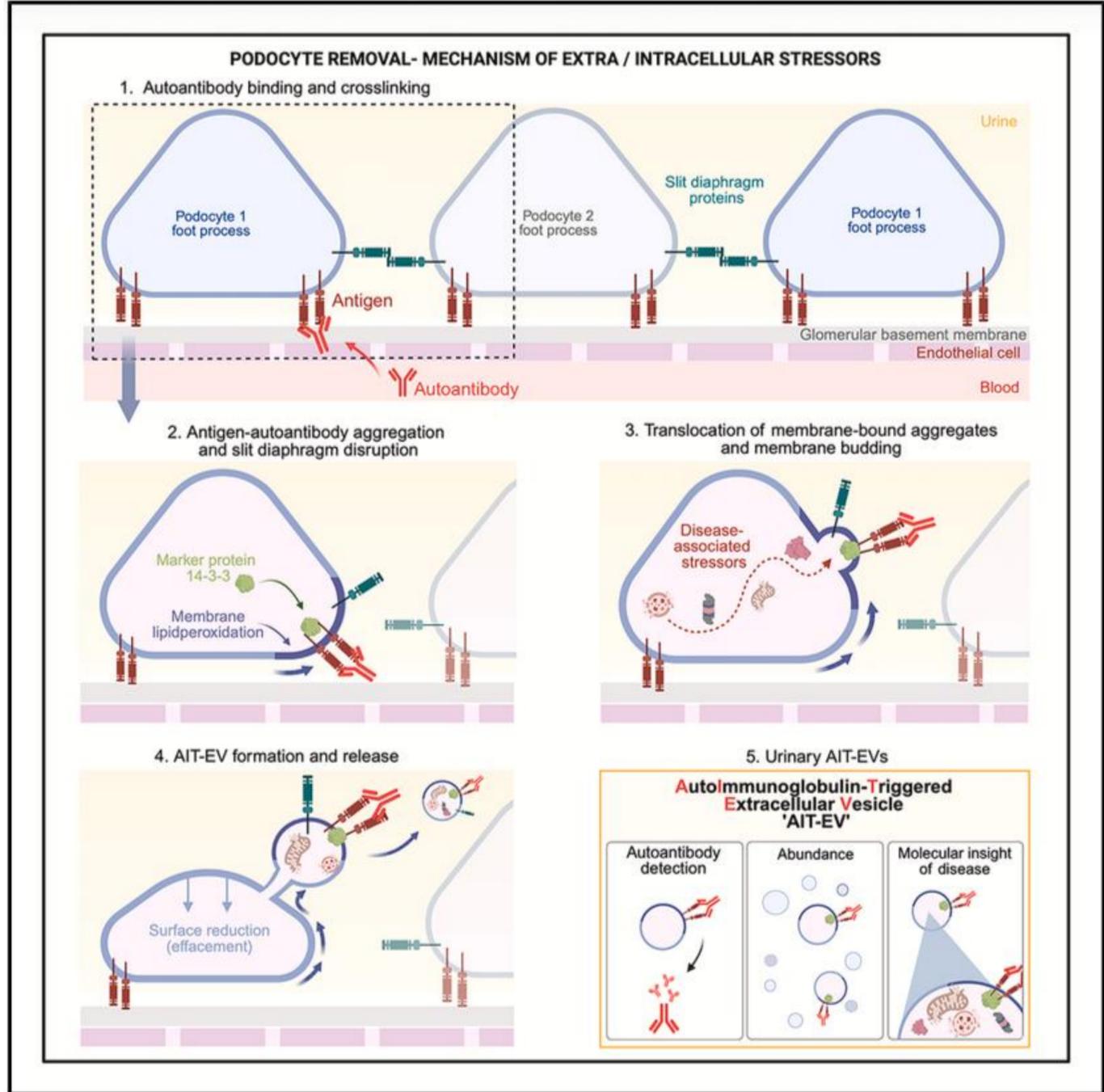
Defining subgroups of pediatric nephrotic patients with urine proteomics - CureGN Consortium



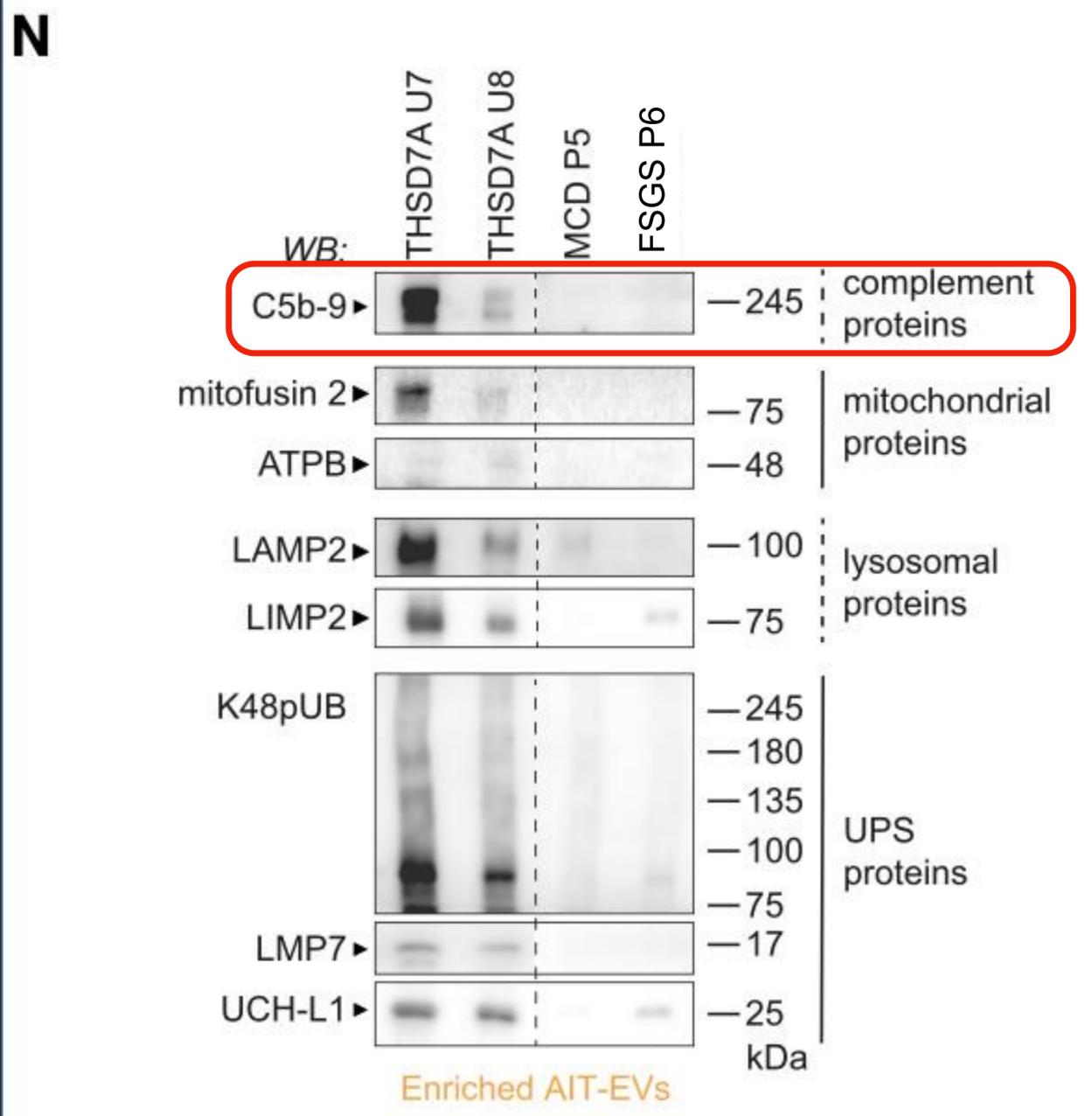
Median (IQR) or N (%)	Cluster 1 (N=71)	Cluster 2 (N=17)
Age	10 (7, 15)	12 (6, 14)
Months between enrollment and cluster assignment	0 (0, 6.5)	0 (0, 10.5)
eGFR	98 (69, 126)	105 (57, 141)
UPCR	4.8 (3.1, 10.0)	5.8 (3.6, 10.4)
Hypertension status*		
Normal	22 (32%)	8 (47%)
Elevated BP	12 (15%)	2 (12%)
Stage 1	24 (35%)	7 (41%)
Stage 2	10 (15%)	0 (0%)
Medication use		
Steroids	34 (48%)	9 (53%)
CNI	35 (49%)	8 (47%)
MMF	11 (15%)	3 (18%)
Anti-B cell	5 (7%)	2 (12%)
Any Immunosuppressant	52 (73%)	12 (71%)
Years of follow up after cluster assignment	6.3 (4.3, 7.5)	6.6 (4.0, 7.4)

Complement profiling stratified patients into two FSGS clusters with similar clinical characteristics and outcomes.

Suggesting a distinct pathological pathway despite similar clinical phenotypes?



Disease-associated content of AIT-EVs



Compared with non-MN, MN-patient AIT-EVs contained abundant disease-associated proteins, including complement (e.g., C1q and C5b-9)

Is complement activated in FSGS? **Yes**

Tissue deposits and urinary/plasma activation fragments support complement involvement

Which pathway? **Uncertain**

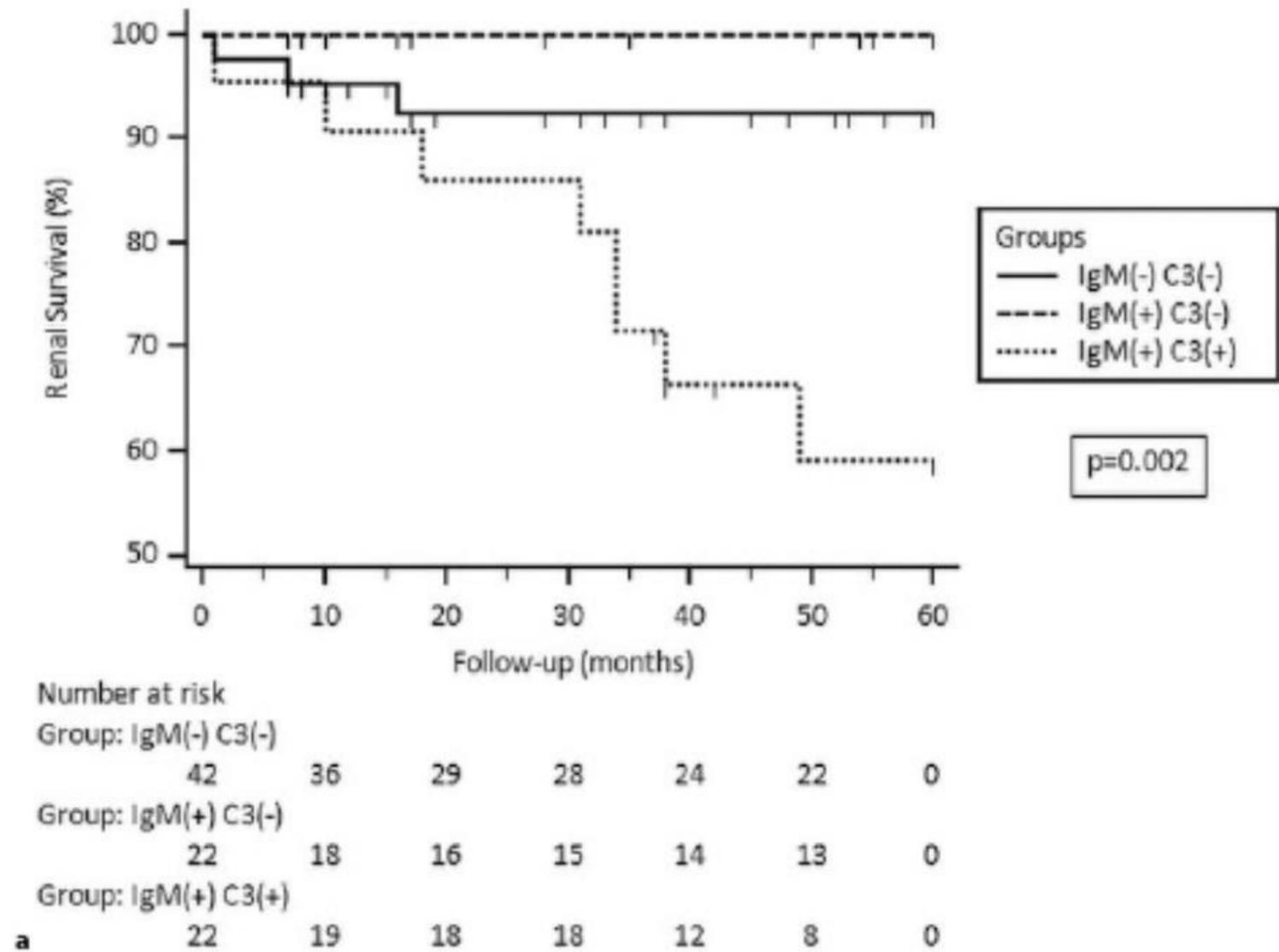
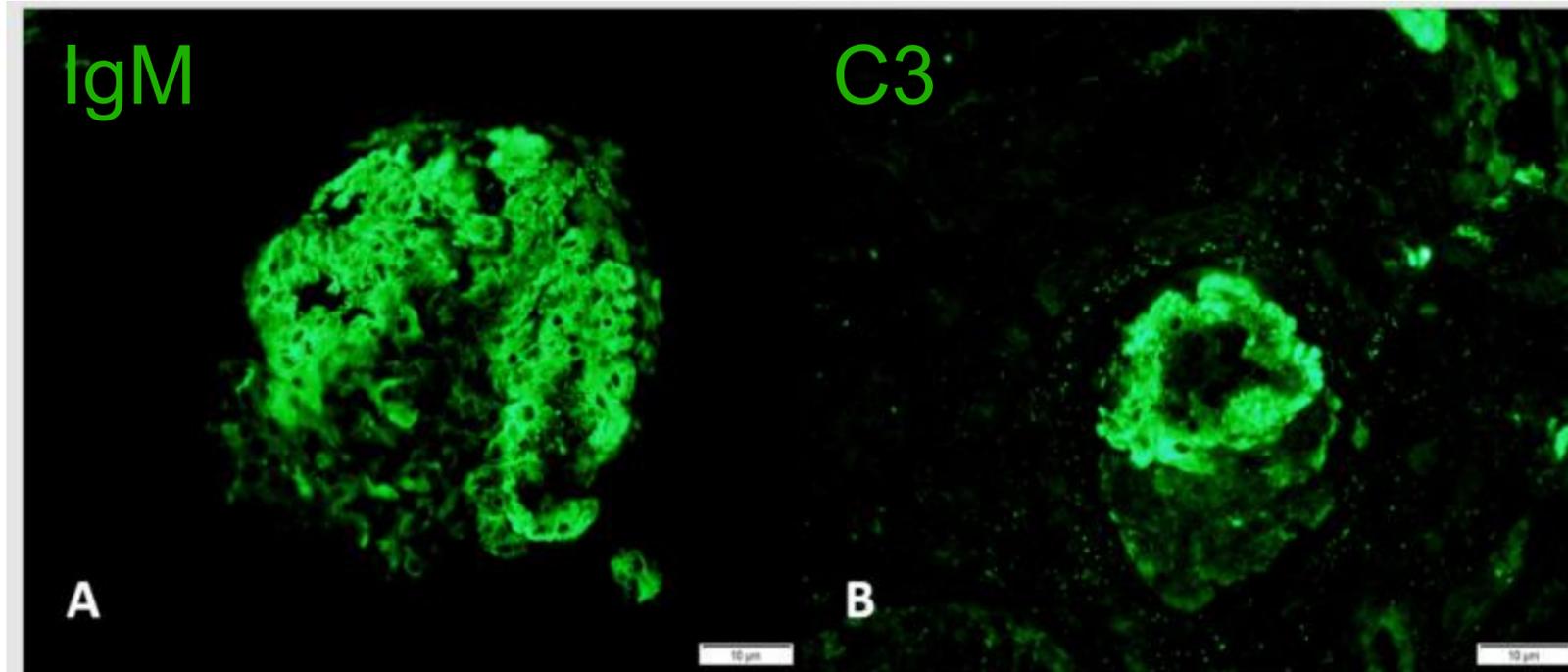
Alternative pathway is most often implicated, but classical/lectin activation may also contribute

Can complement activation predict disease severity and outcome? **Not clearly predictive**

Some studies show prognostic associations, but evidence remains heterogeneous and not ready for routine use

Vivarelli, 2024 KI

Complement may define biological subgroups rather than clinical severity



IgM and C3 deposition are associated with worsening renal function in most reports

Aparecida Ferreira, 2024, Ann Diagn Pathol

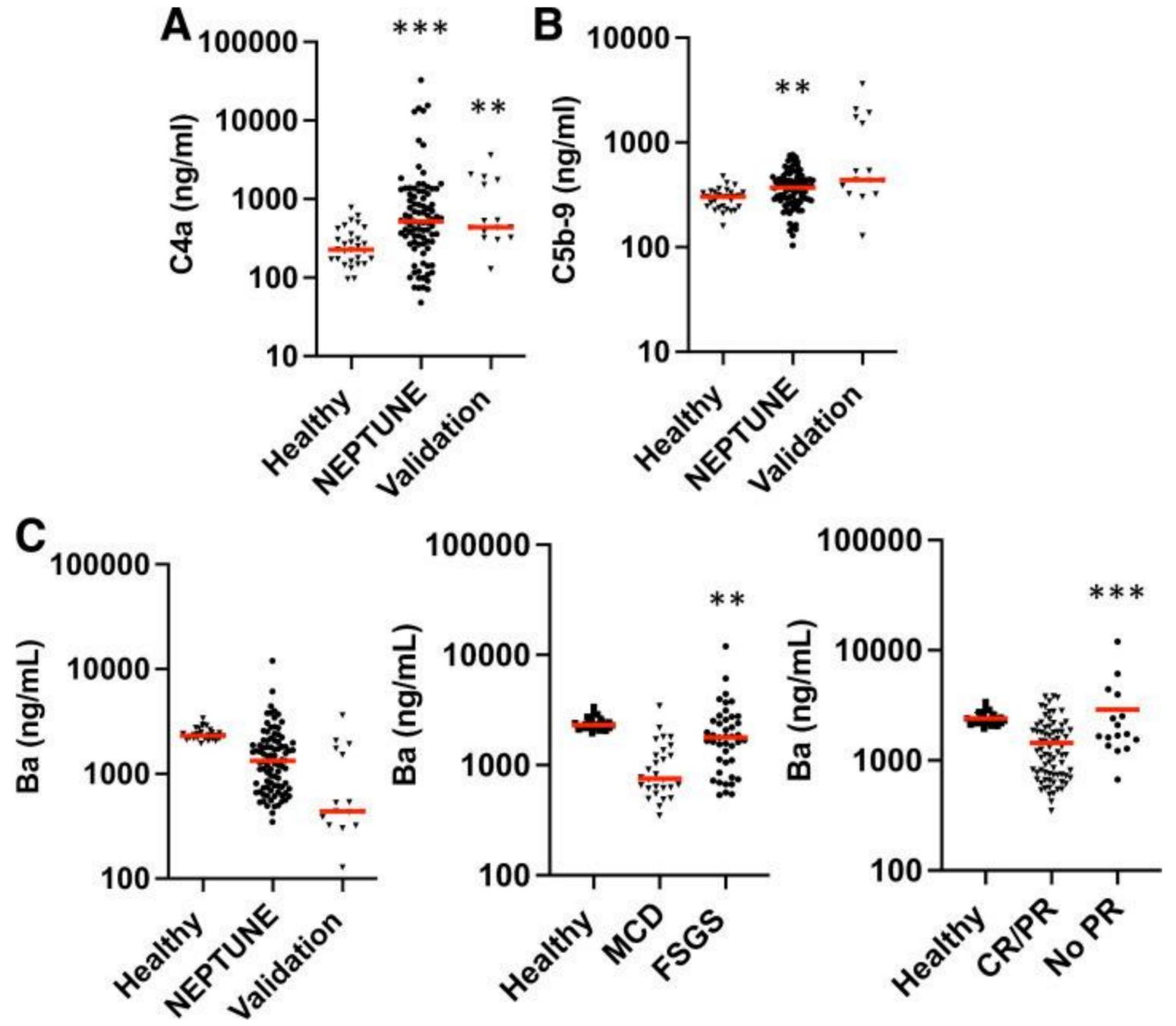
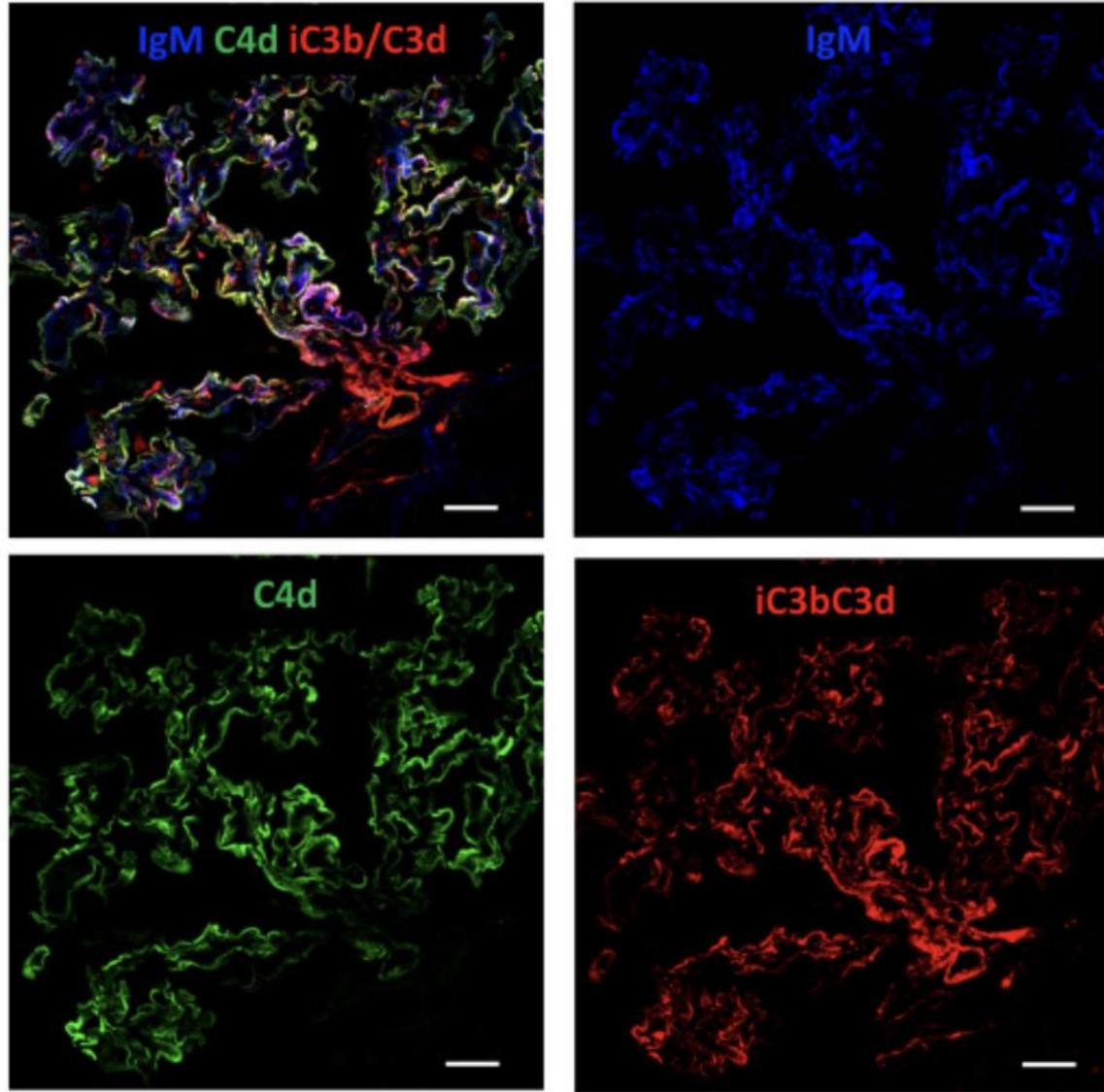
Peng, 2023, Front Ped

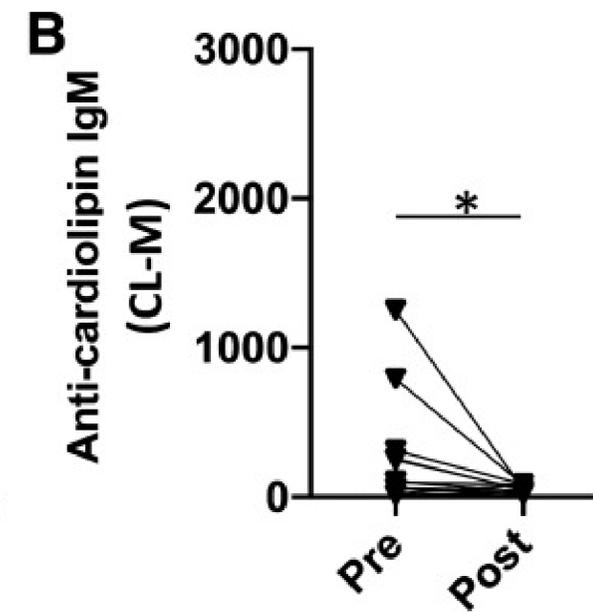
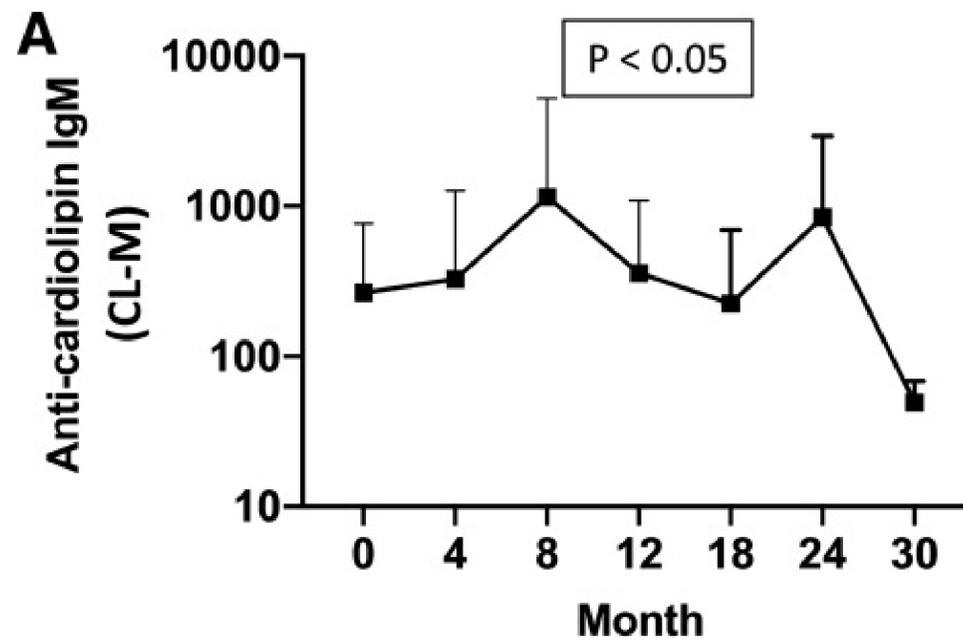
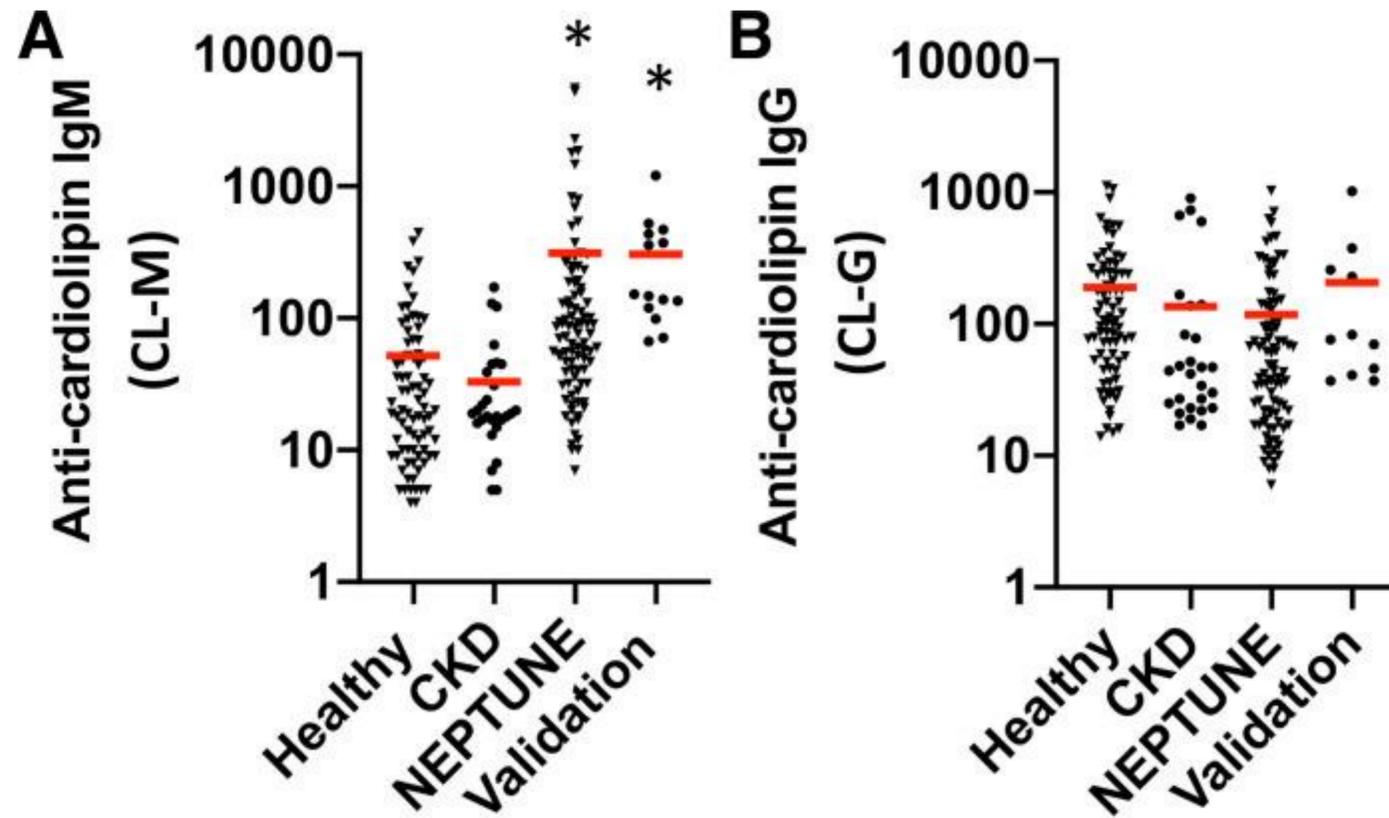
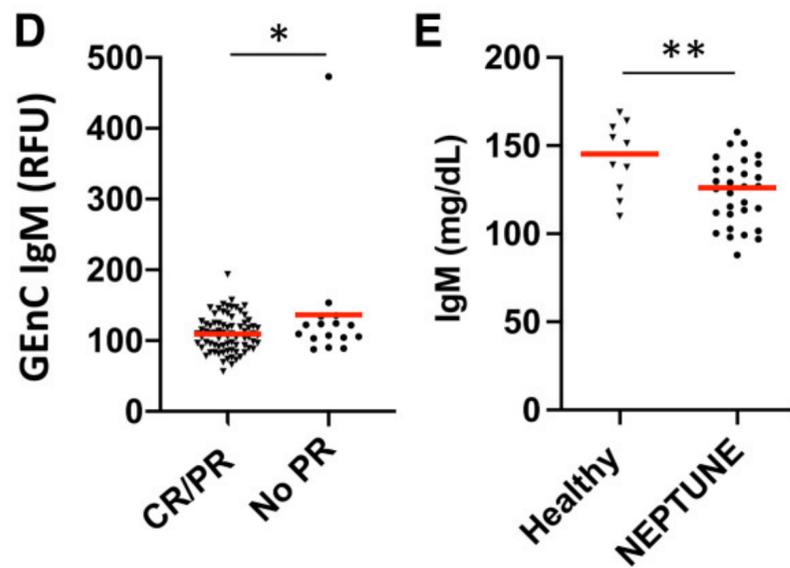
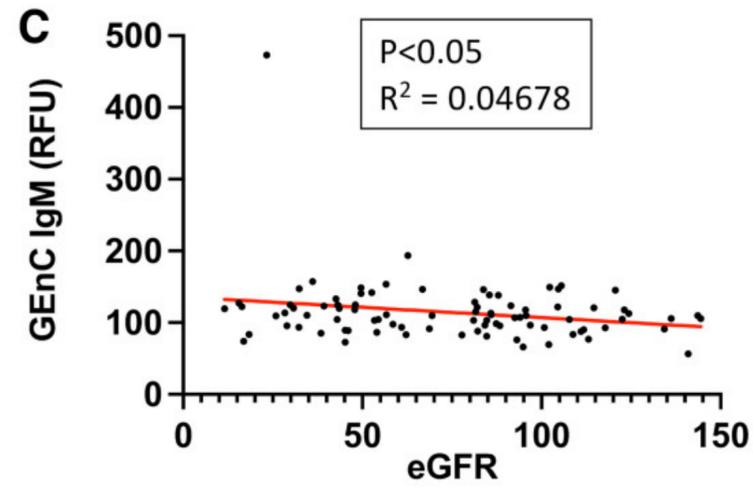
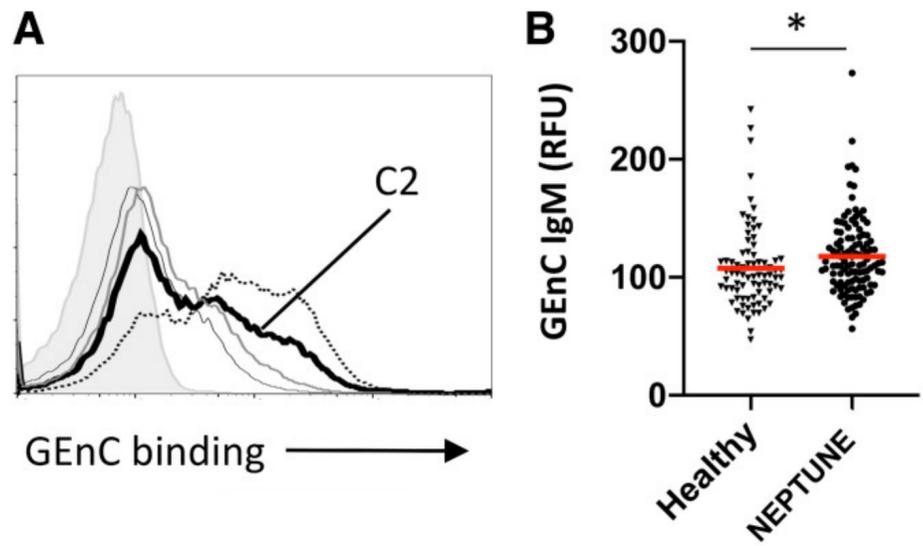
Amer, 2023, Cureus

Mirioglu, 2019, Kidney Blood Press Res

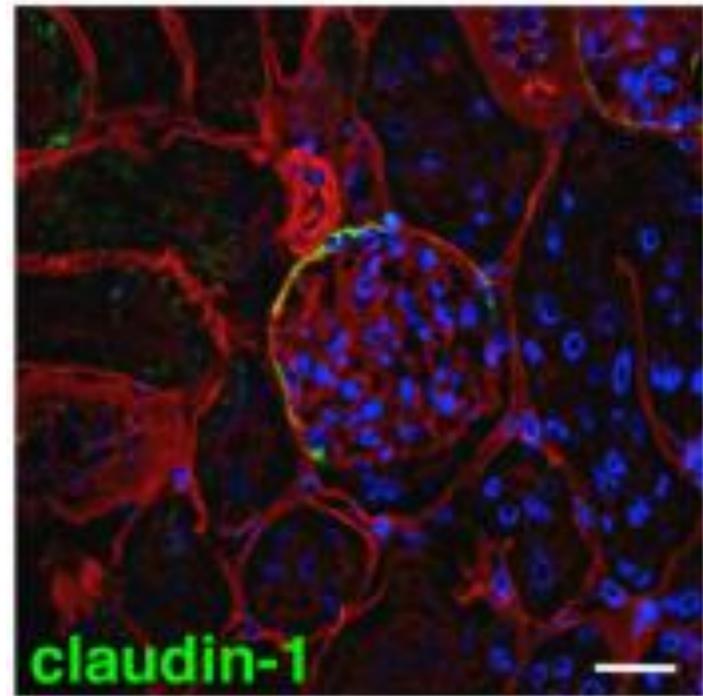
Zhang, 2016, cJASN

IgM can bind to glomerular epitopes and activate the classical pathway

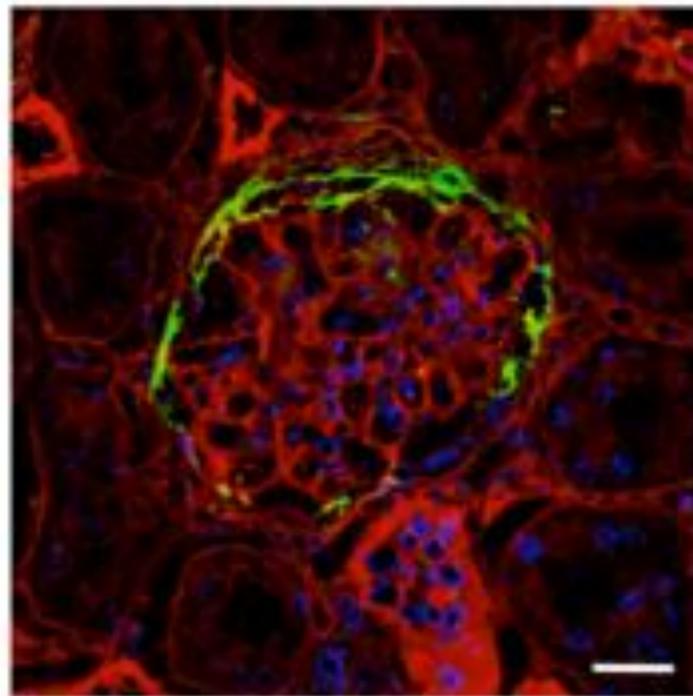




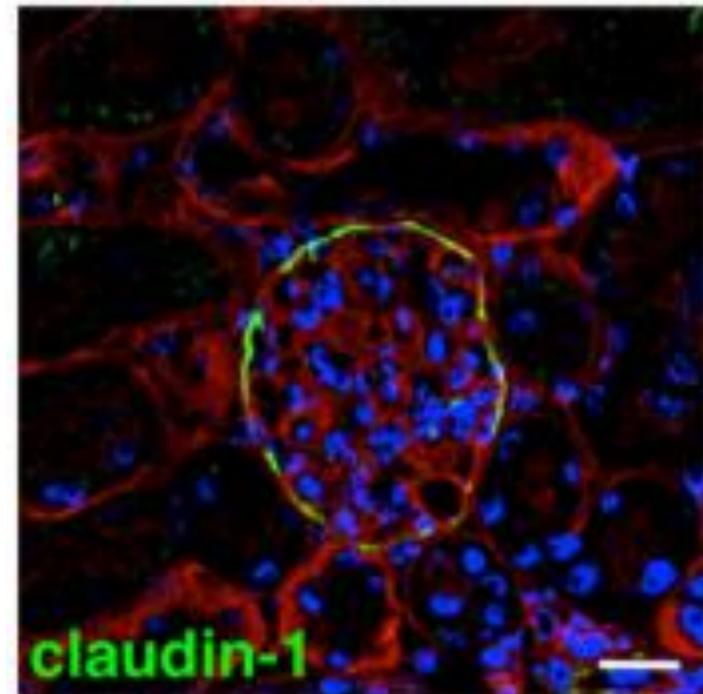
WT + saline



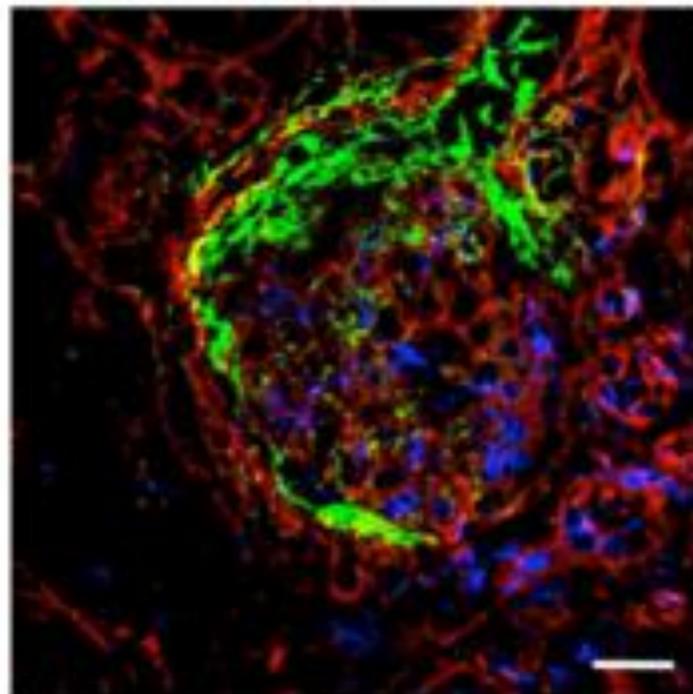
WT + BSA



Cfh^{-/-} + saline

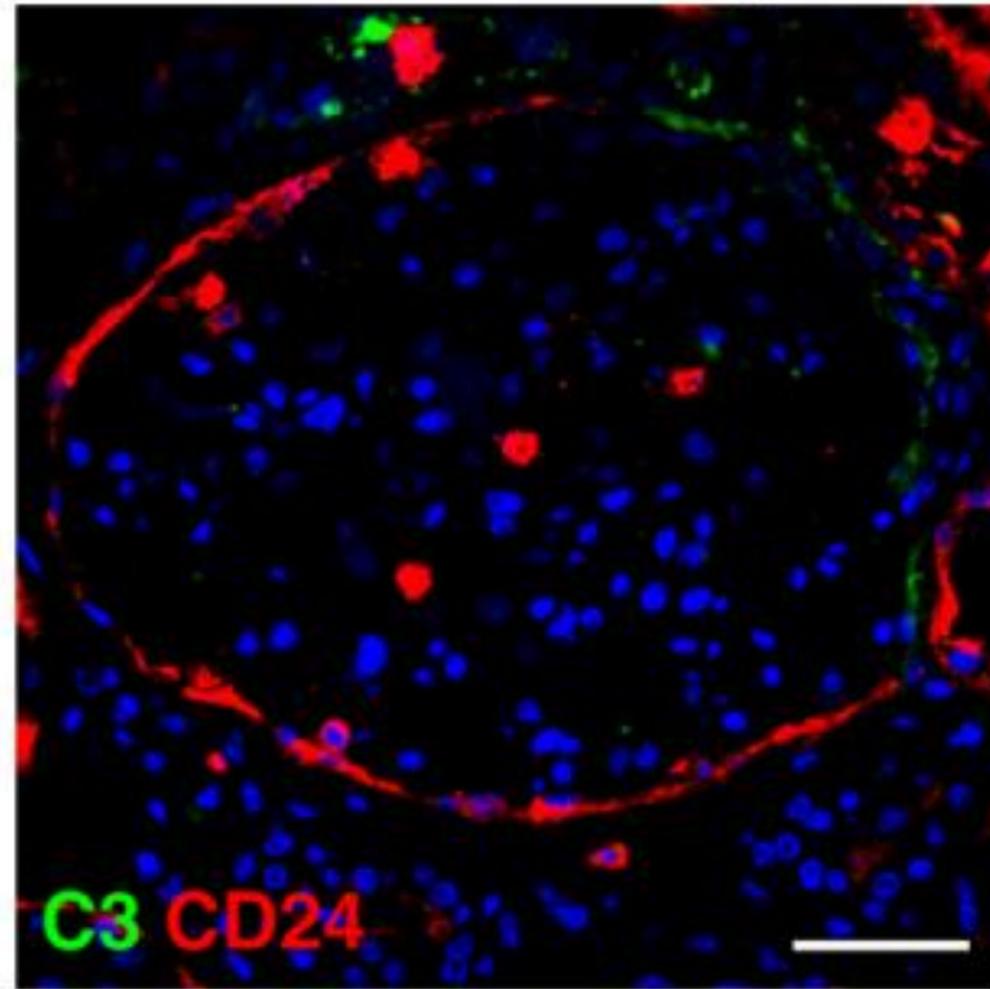


Cfh^{-/-} + BSA

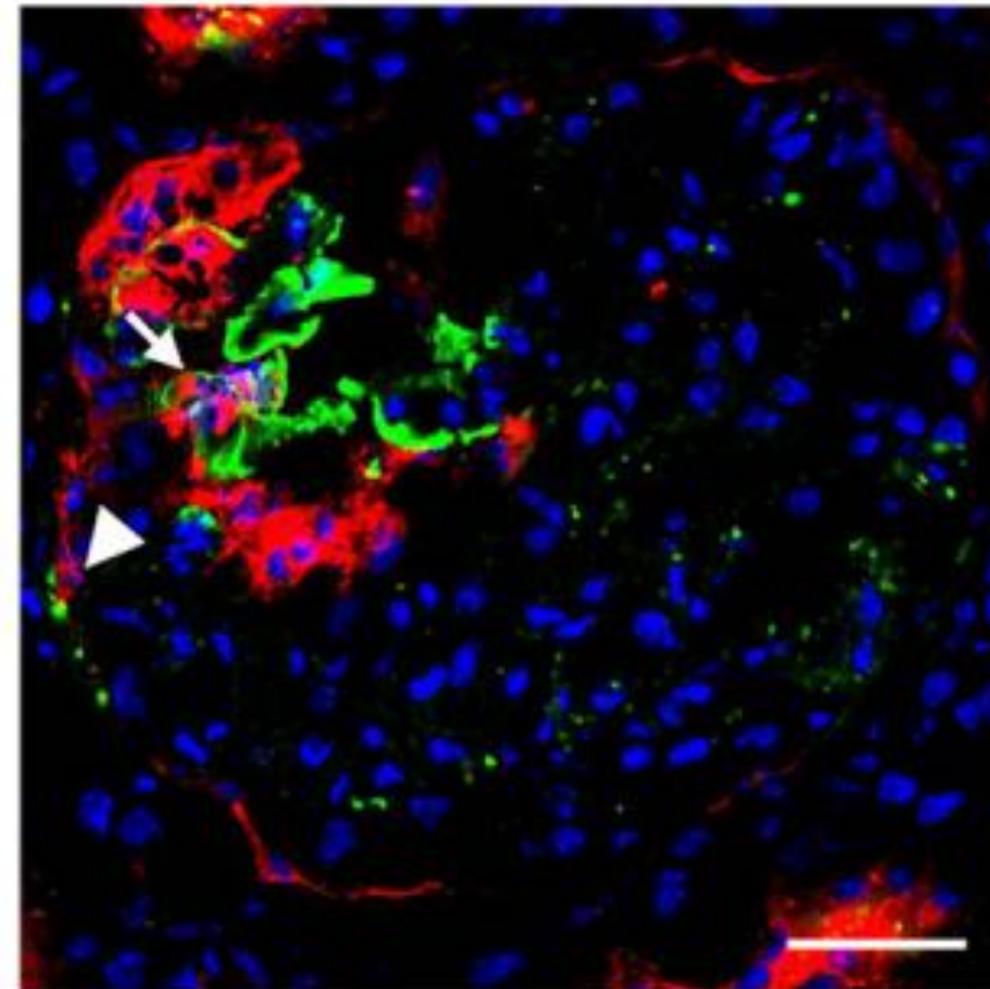


Complement activation induces PEC dysregulation and proliferation in response to protein-overload

Normal kidney

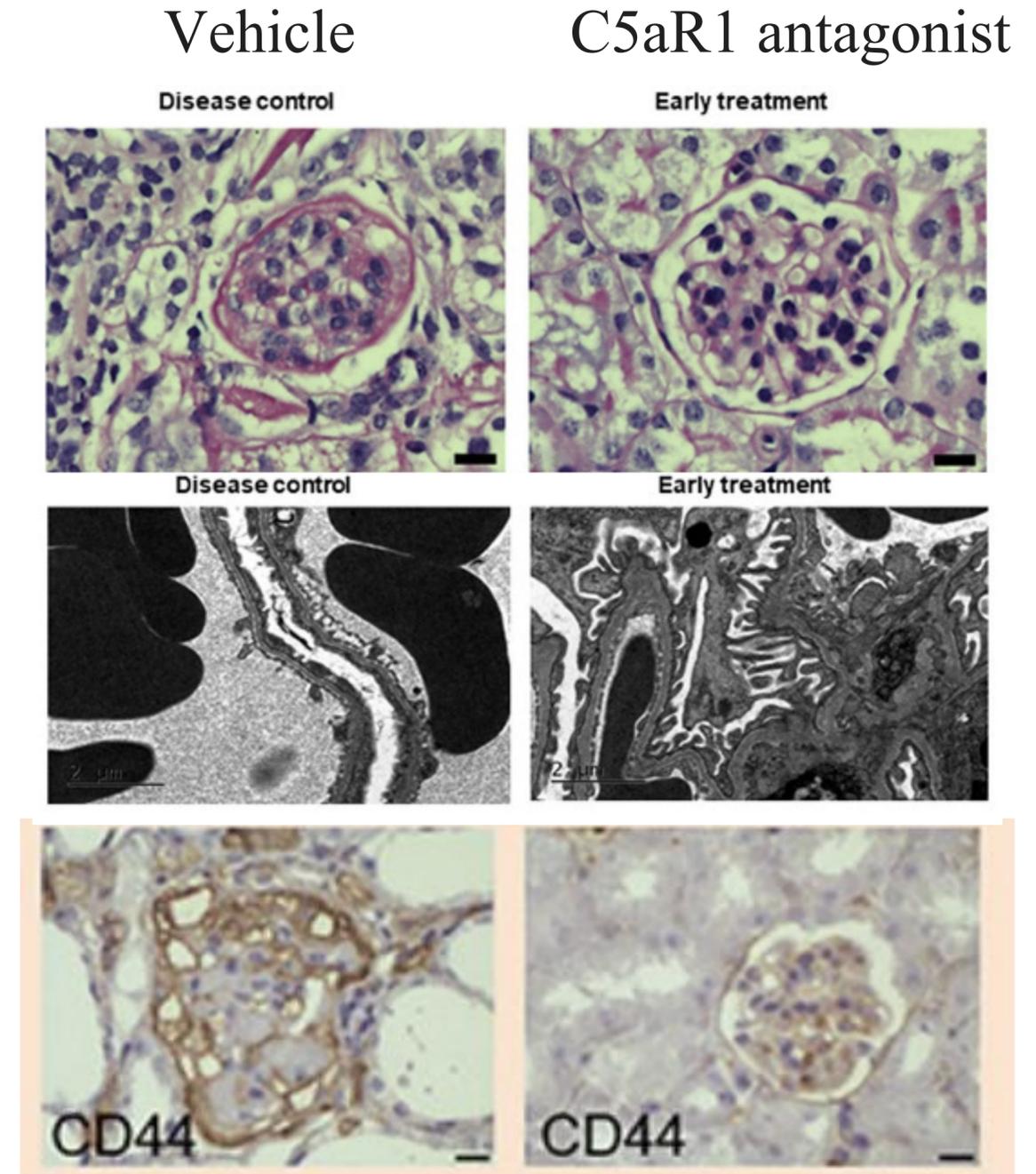
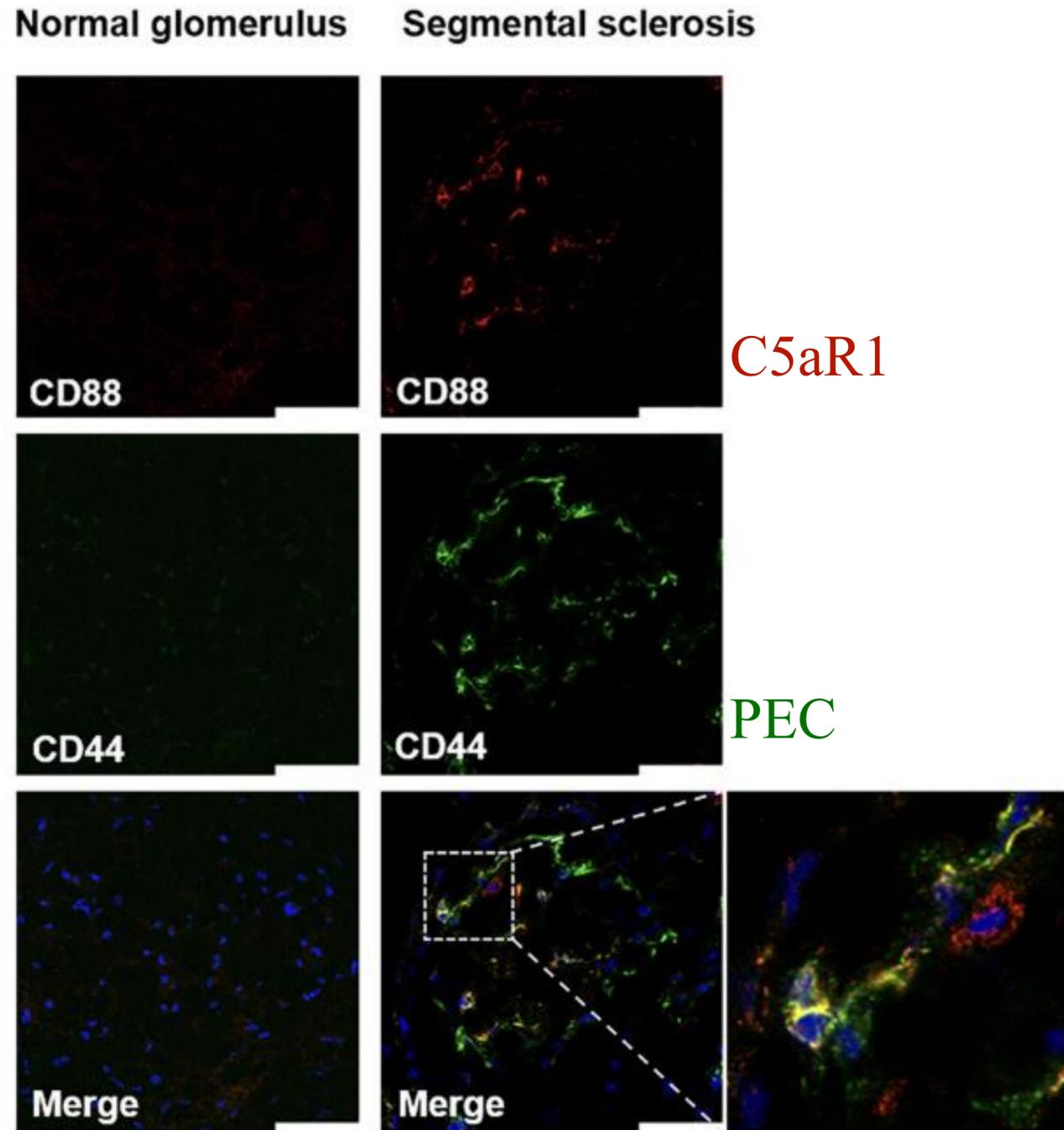


FSGS

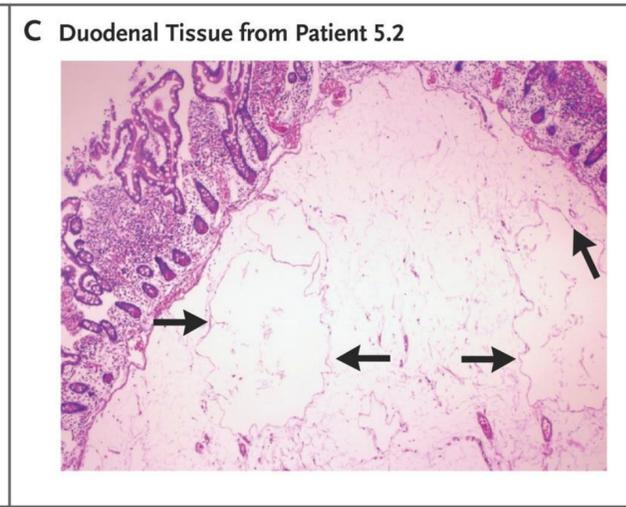
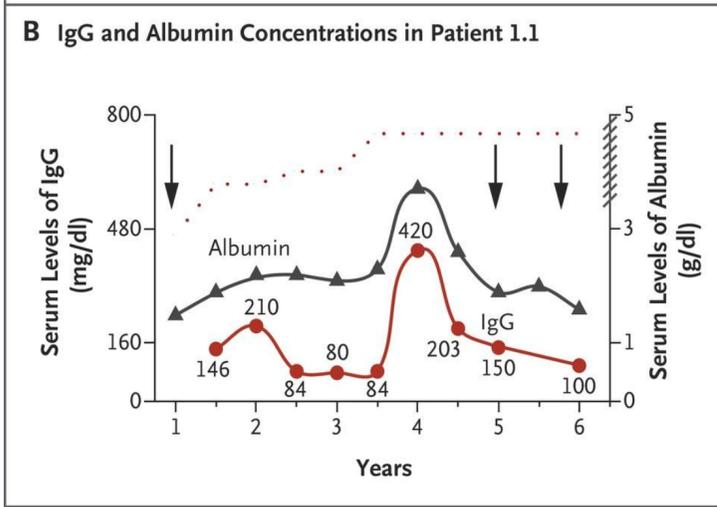
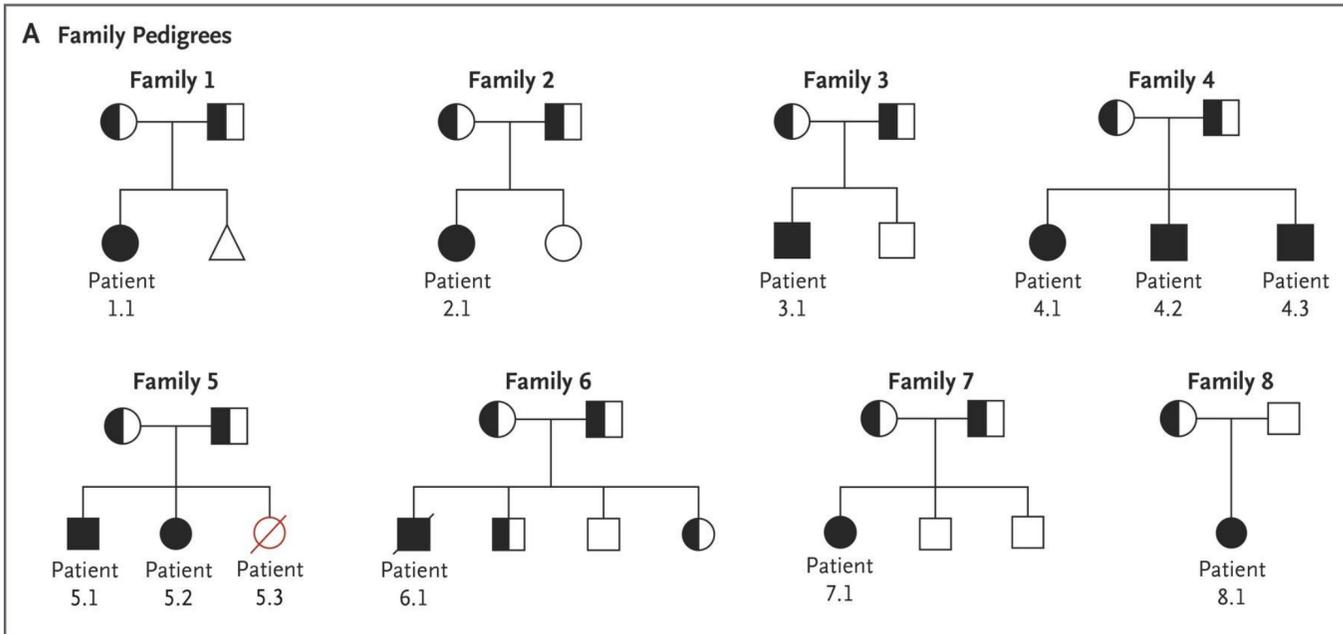


In proteinuric patients, glomerular C3 deposits were associated with the presence of exuberant accumulation of activated PECs (CD24)

C5a receptor may mediate glomerular damage in FSGS activating PEC

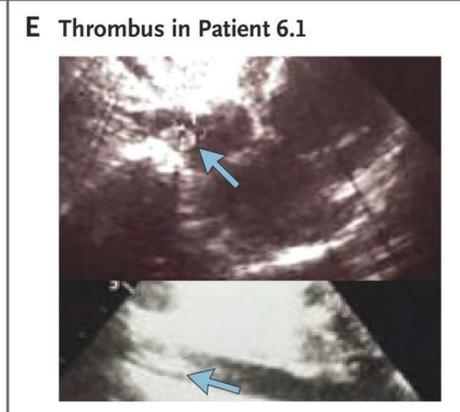
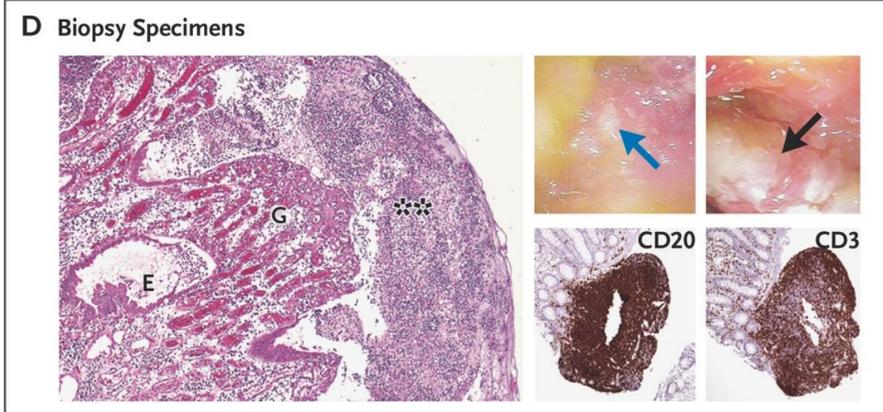


CD55 Deficiency, Early-Onset Protein-Losing Enteropathy, and Thrombosis



Patients had also proteinuria

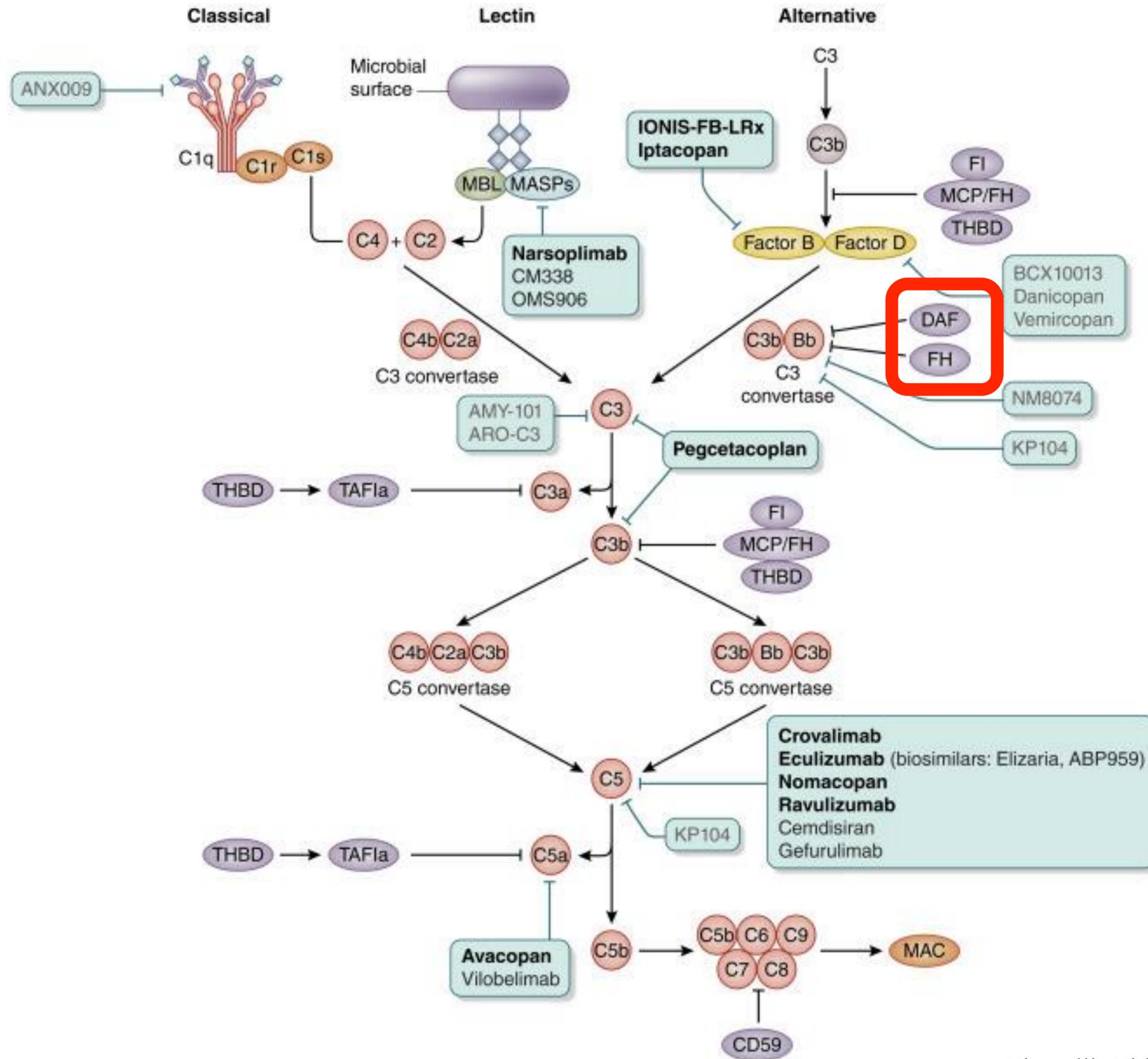
Angeletti et al.
N Engl J Med 2017



Ozen et al.
N Engl J Med 2017



Piero del Pollaiolo - Justice
1470 - Galleria degli Uffizi,
Florence

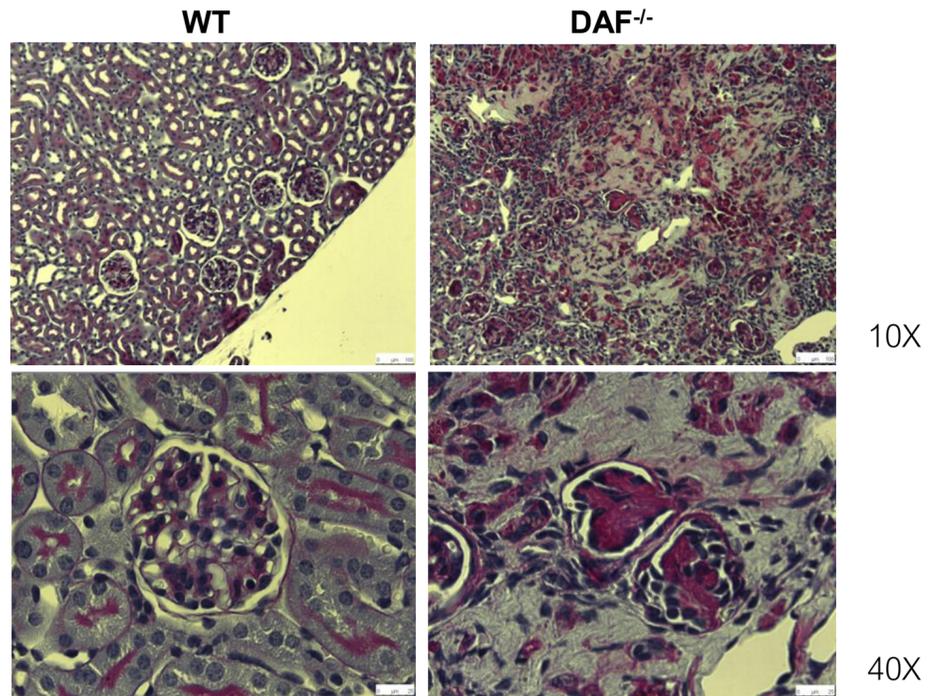
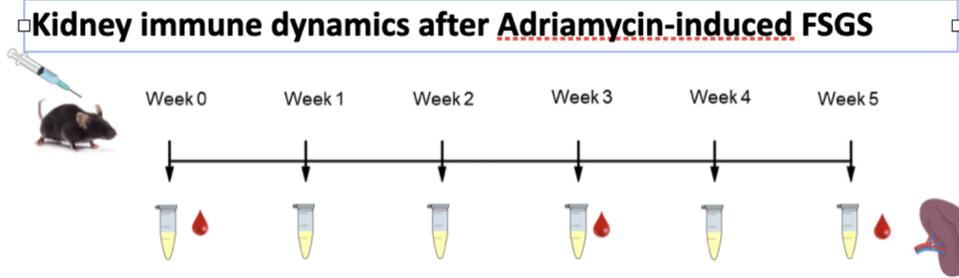
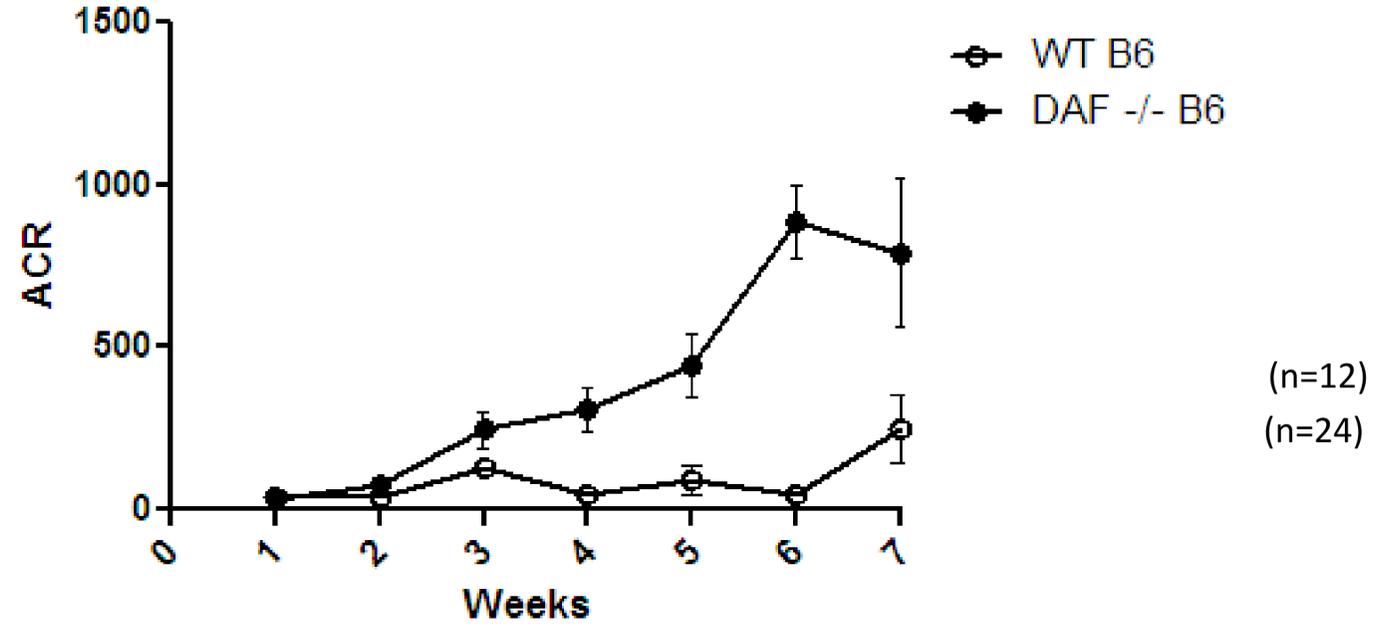




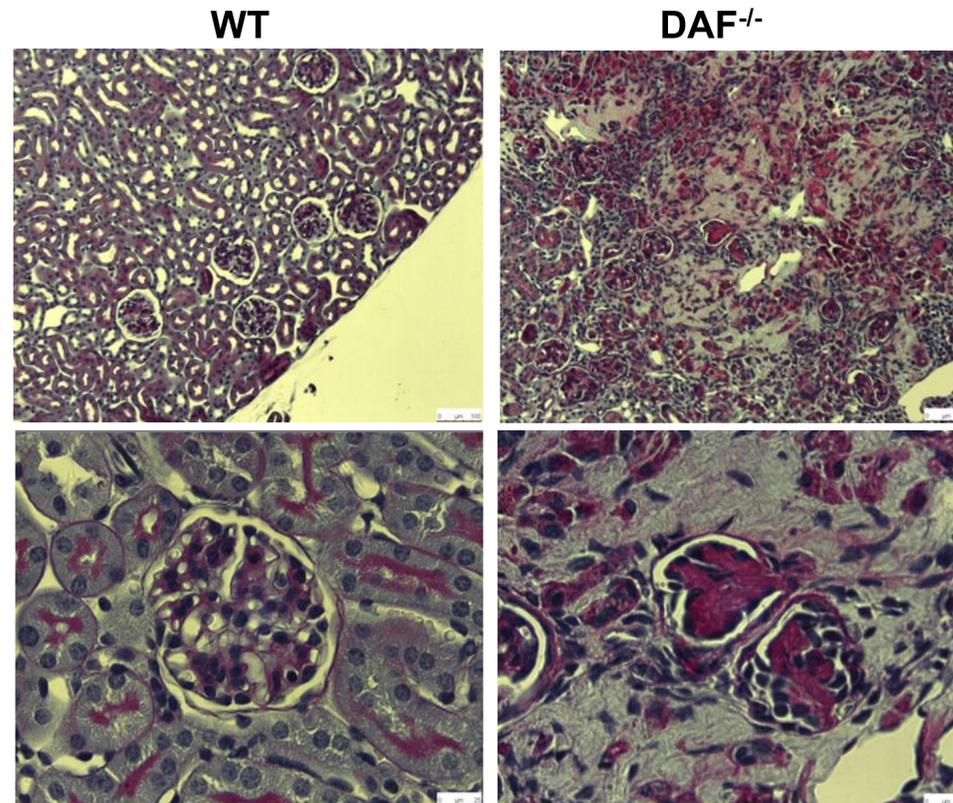
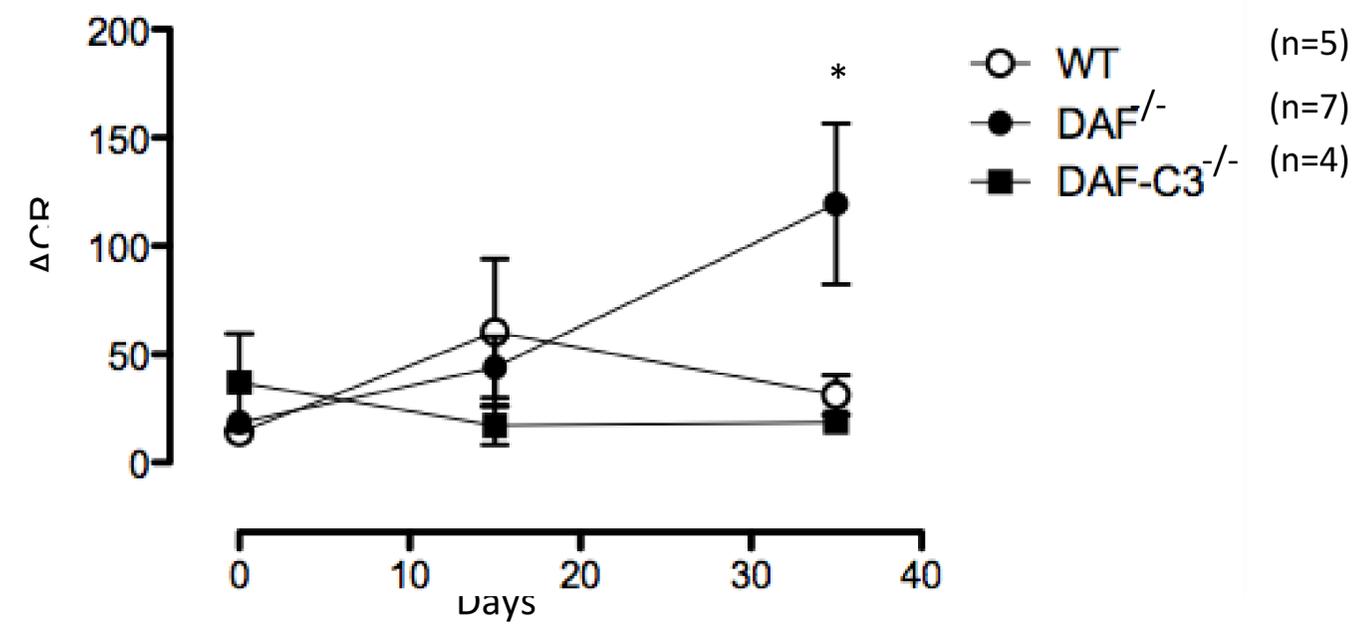
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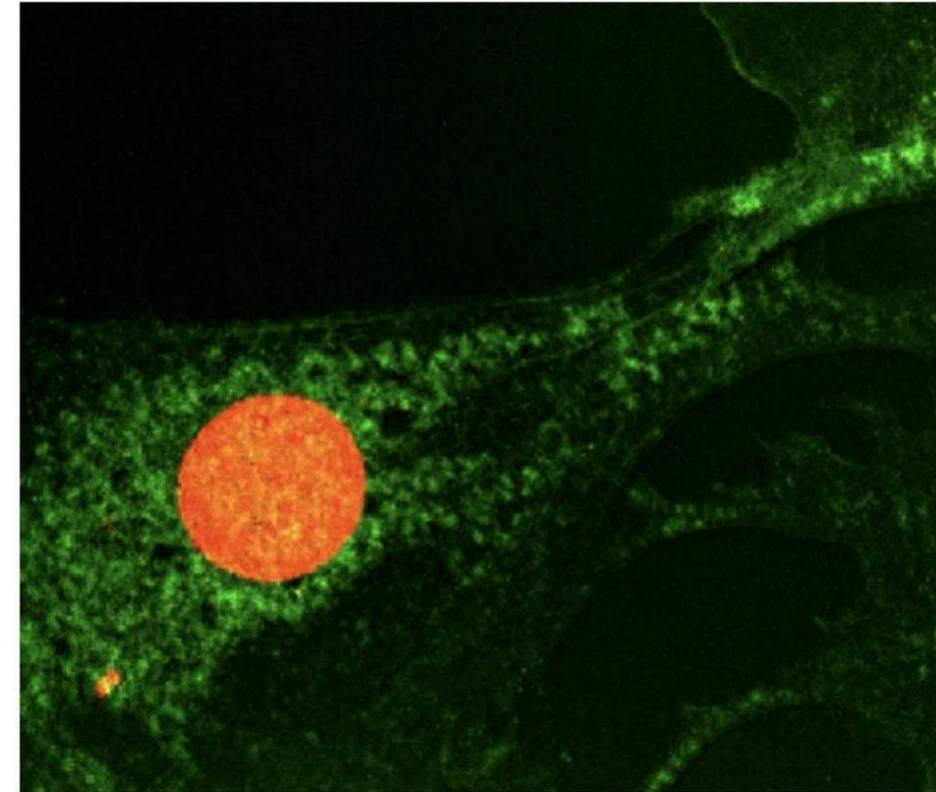
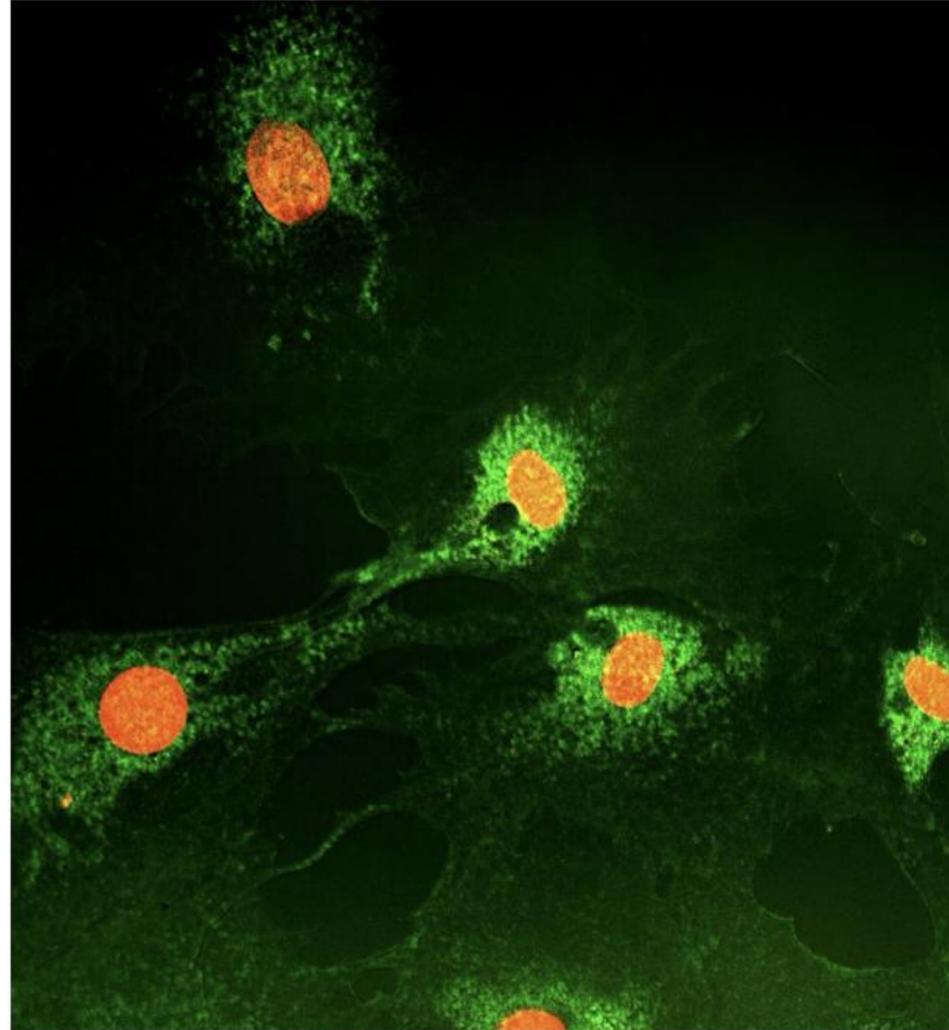
Paolo Cravedi



Albuminuria and renal injury significantly increased in DAF^{-/-} mice in response to adriamycin in B6 mice

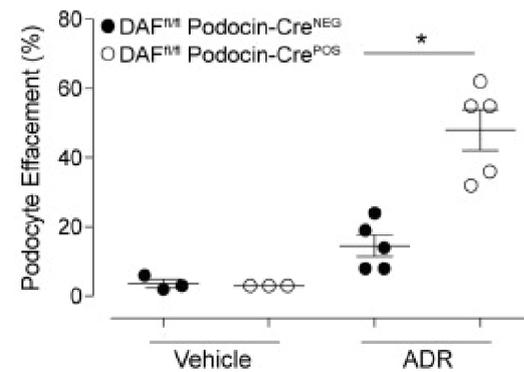
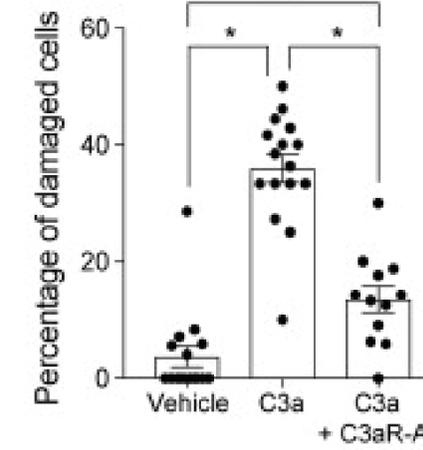
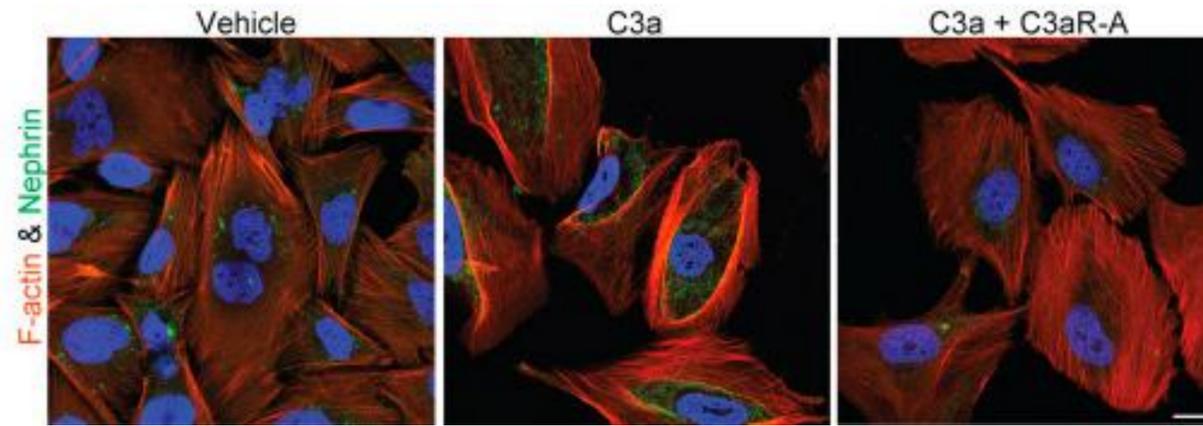
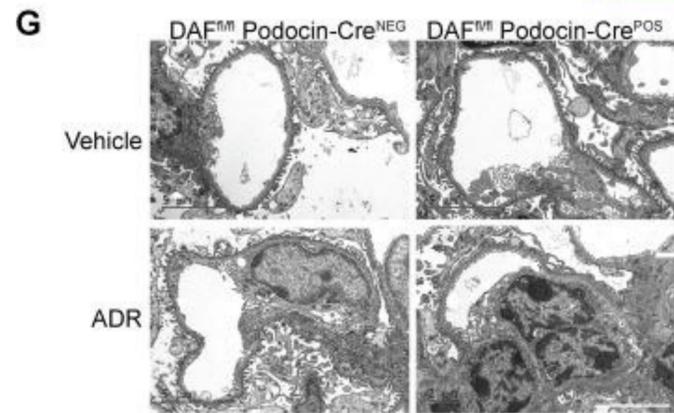
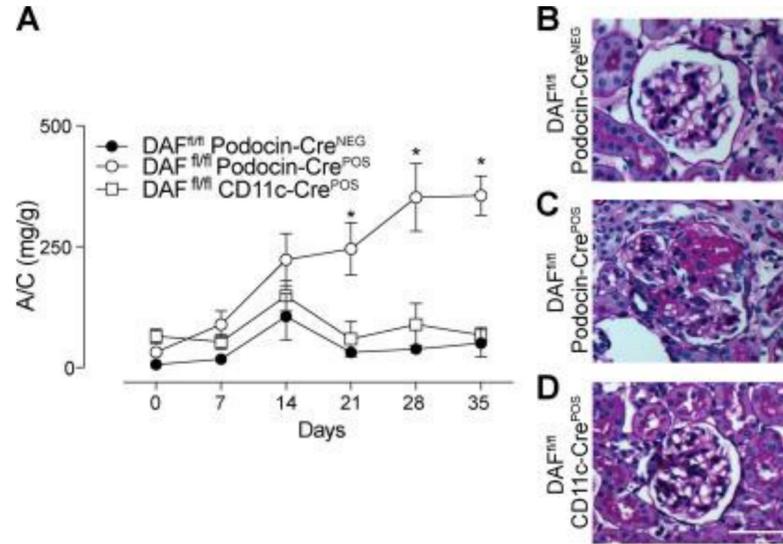
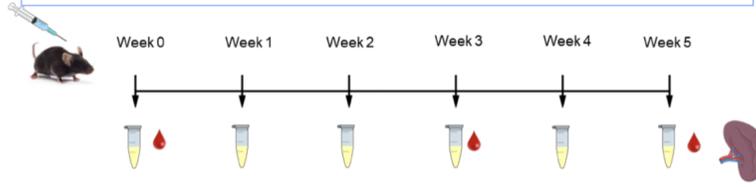


Albuminuria and renal injury significantly increased in DAF^{-/-} mice in response to adriamycin, but not in DAF^{-/-}C3^{-/-}

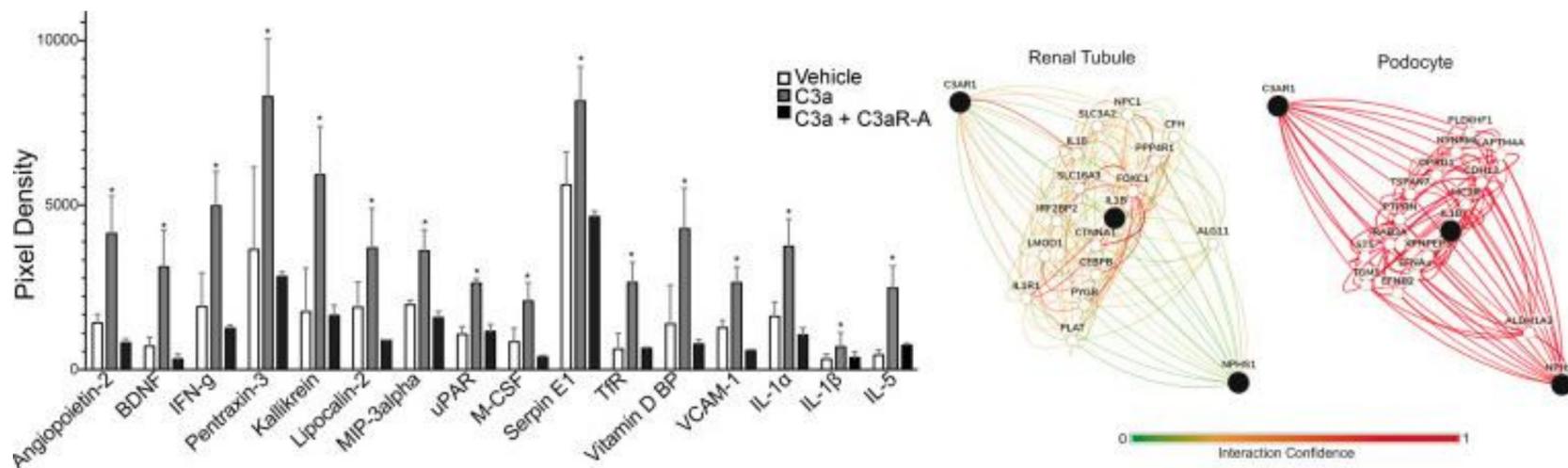


Podocytes express CD55 (DAF)

Kidney immune dynamics after Adriamycin-induced FSGS

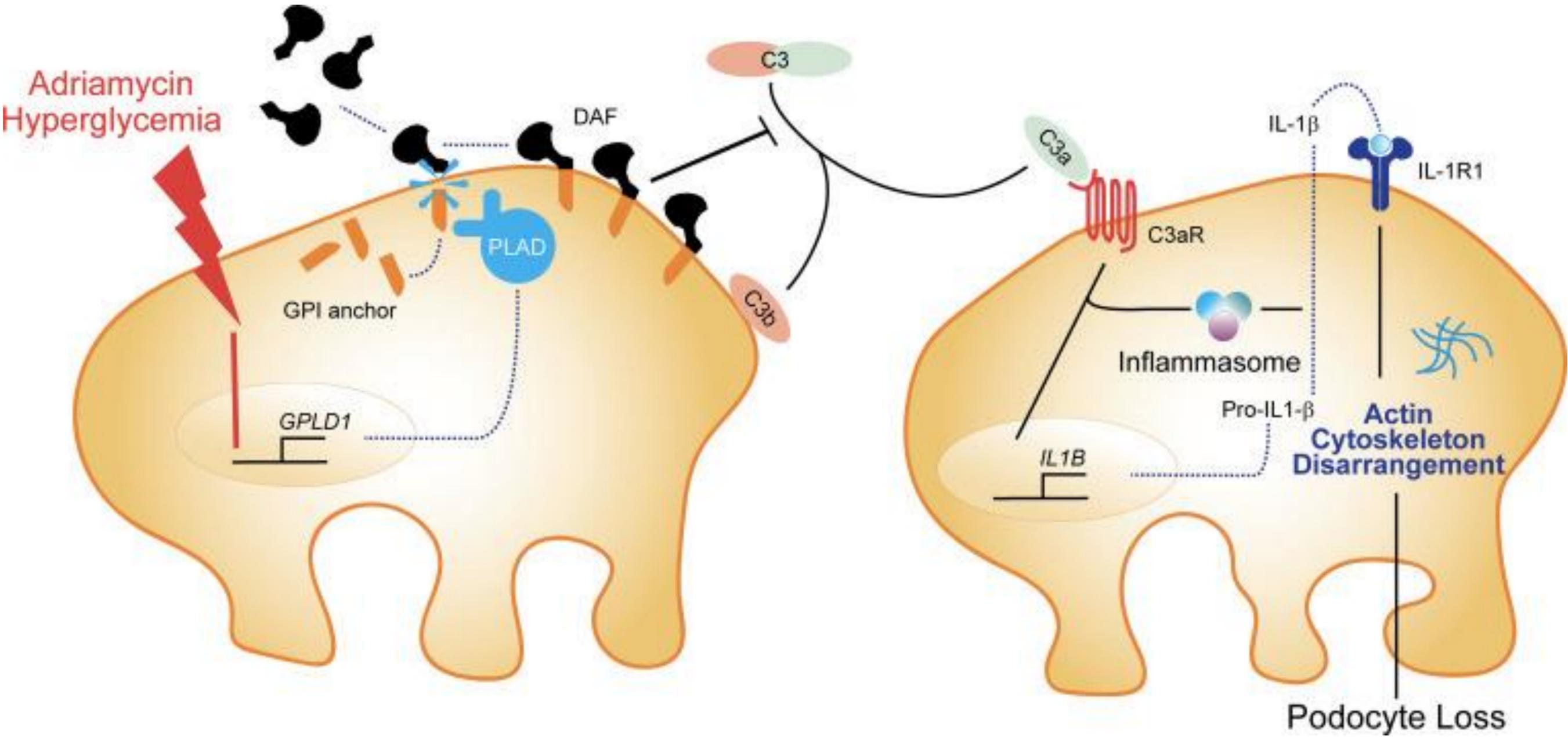


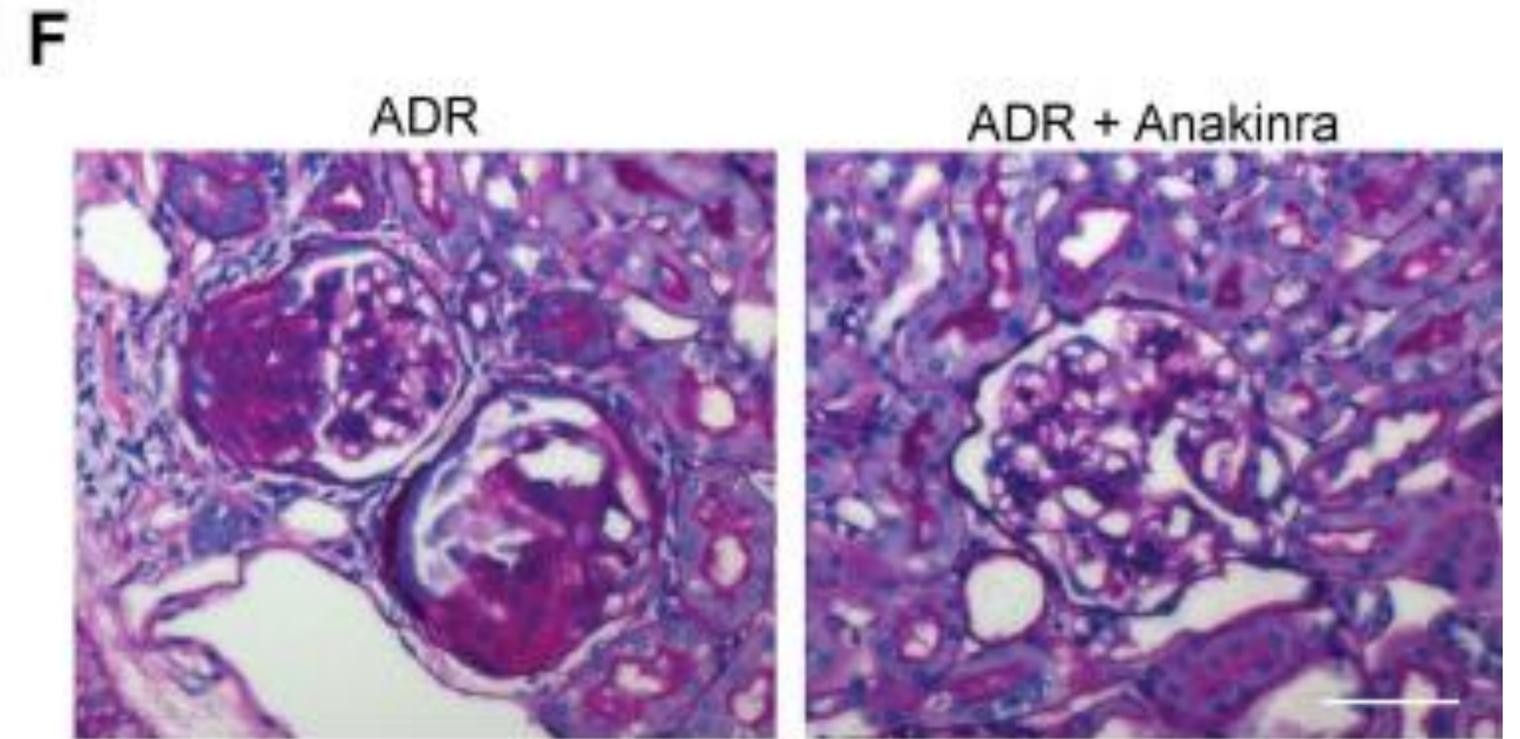
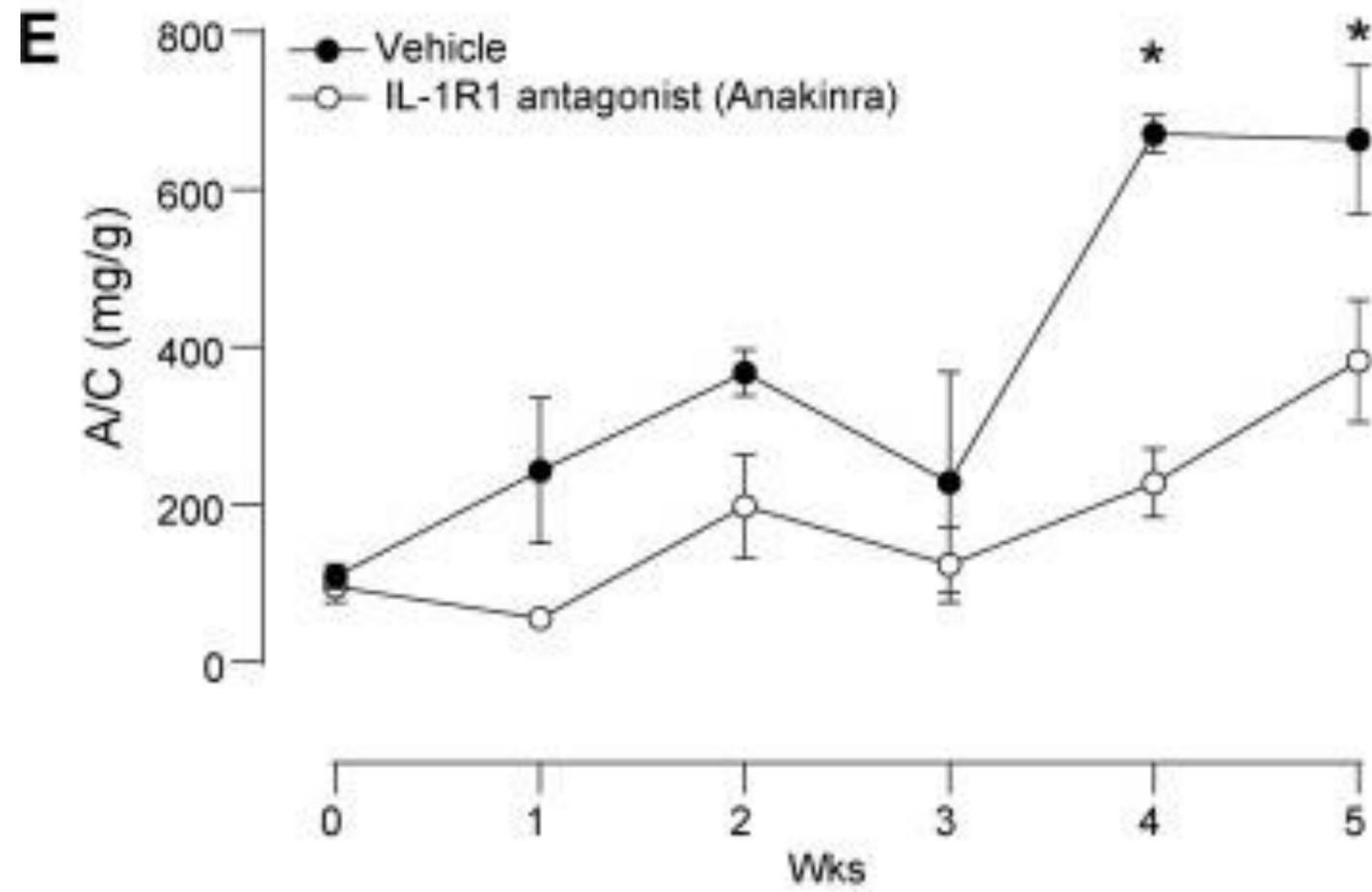
IL-1 β mediates complement-induced podocyte injury in vivo



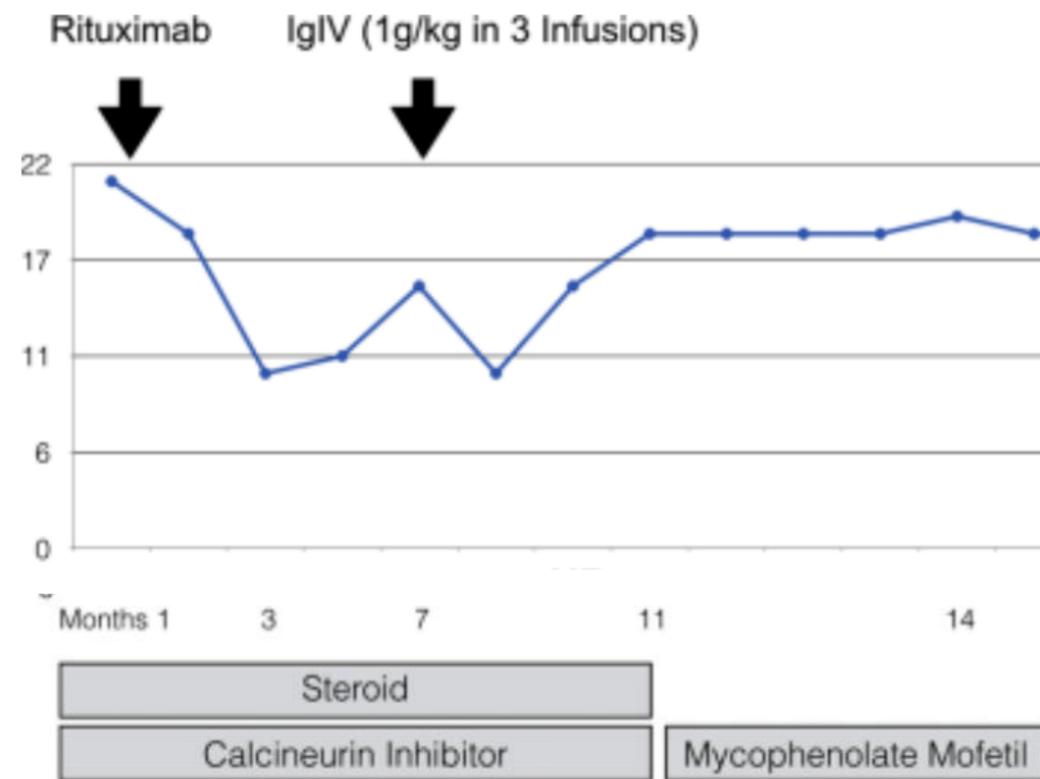
Podocyte-specific removal of DAF from podocytes increases susceptibility to ADR-induced injury through C3a/C3aR signaling.

The development and progression of glomerulosclerosis involve loss of podocyte DAF, triggering local, complement-dependent, IL-1 β -induced podocyte injury potentially identifying new therapeutic targets





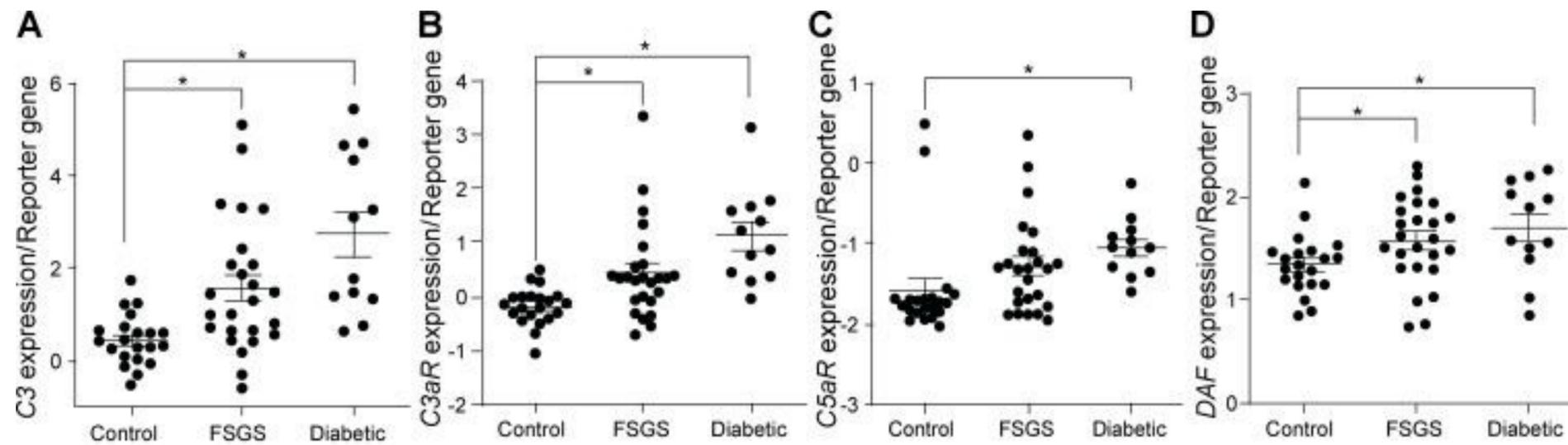
IL-1 β mediates complement-induced podocyte injury in vivo



24yo, woman, **FSGS**, treated with **Anakinra**

Complement Involvement in Podocytopathies

Increased expression of mRNA for *C3*, *C3aR*, and *C5aR* in samples from patients with FSGS or diabetic kidney disease compared with control individuals



Ju et al., *Genome Res* 2013

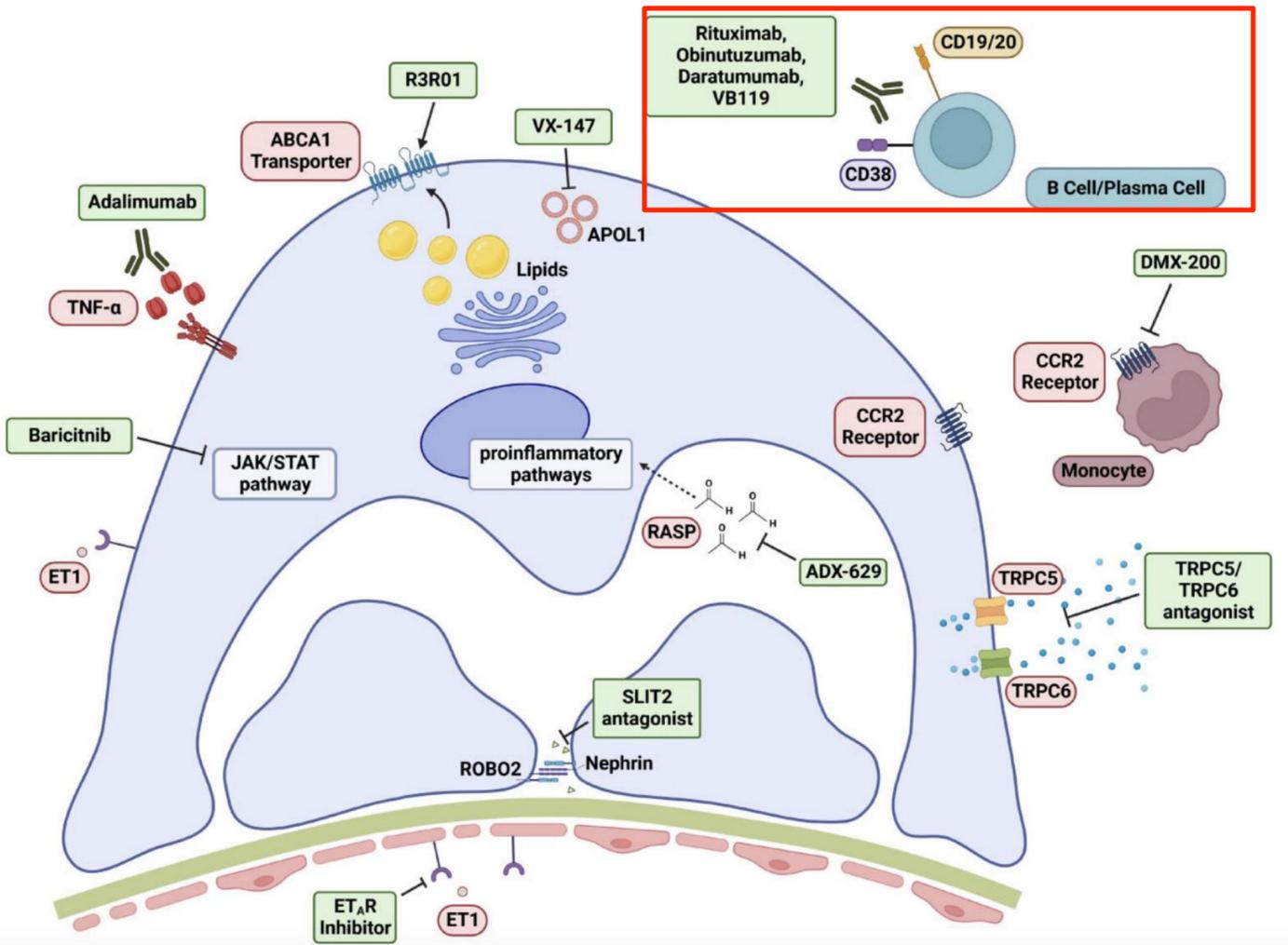
TABLE 1 | Murine models of diabetic nephropathy with documented complement activation.

Model	Induction	Diabetes type	Model description		Signs of complement activation
Streptozotocin Drug (STZ)		1	Induction of hyperglycemia through STZ injury to the beta cells of the pancreas	(33) (41) (25) (42–44)	C3aR and C5aR of glomerular endothelial cells C3 deposition in mesangium reversed in transplant DAF reduction in podocytes Lectin pathway involvement (MBL)
NOD	Genetic	1	Autoimmune destruction of beta cells	(45)	C3 deposition in glomeruli
OVE26	Genetic	1	Transgene that increases calmodulin expression in the beta cells of the pancreas	(46)	C3 gene expression in tubules
ob/ob	Genetic	2	Mutation in leptin that causes obesity induced hyperglycemia	(24)	C3/C3aR signaling in podocytes
db/db	Genetic	2	Mutation in the leptin receptor that causes obesity-induced hyperglycemia	(34)	C5a deposition in tubules
KK-Ay	Genetic	2	Mutation in nonagouti (<i>A^y</i>) that causes obesity-induced hyperglycemia	(47)	C3 deposition in glomeruli and glomerular capillaries

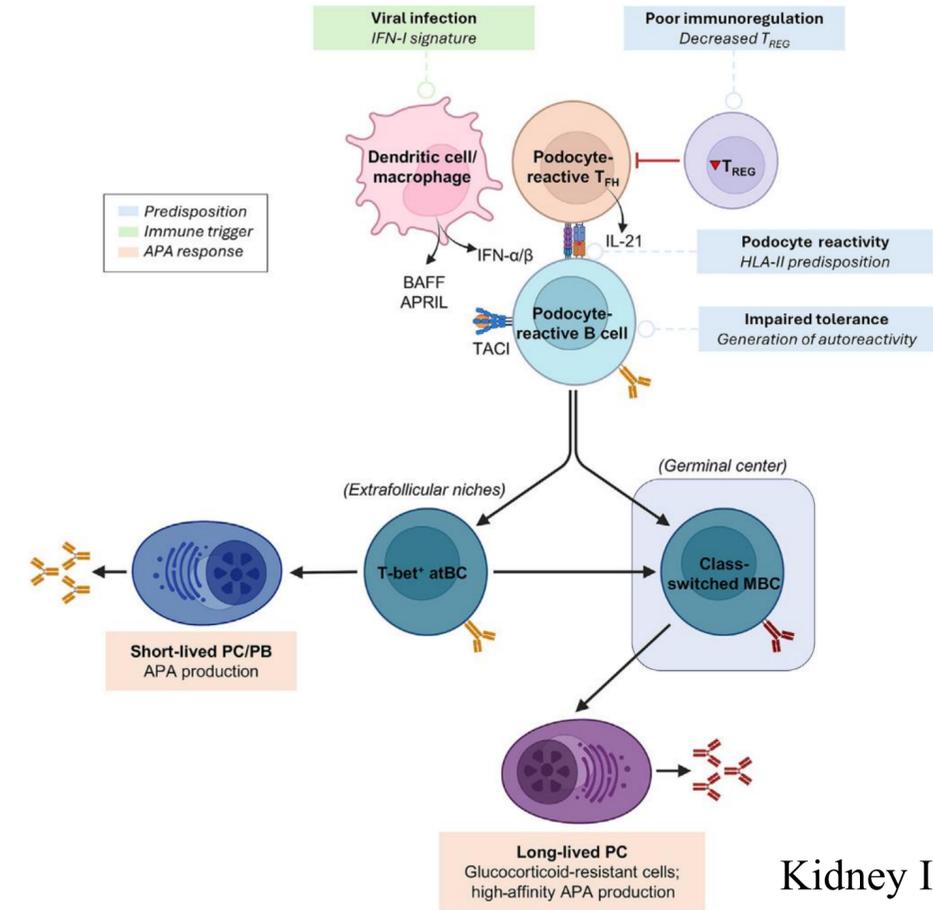
[Front Med \(Lausanne\)](#). 2021 Jan 21;7:599236.

Pre-clinical studies demonstrated that complement inhibition prevents DKD progression

Proposed model for autoimmunity in podocytopathies



Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2024

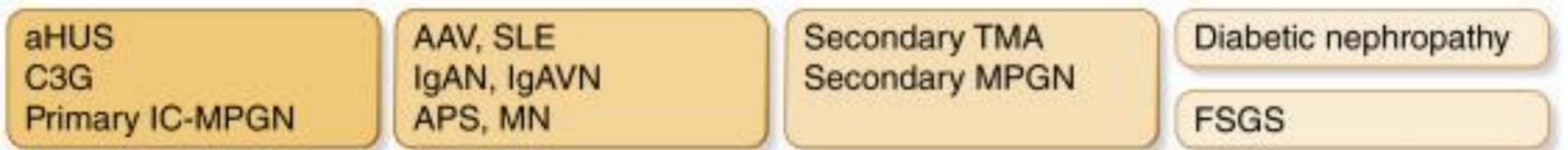


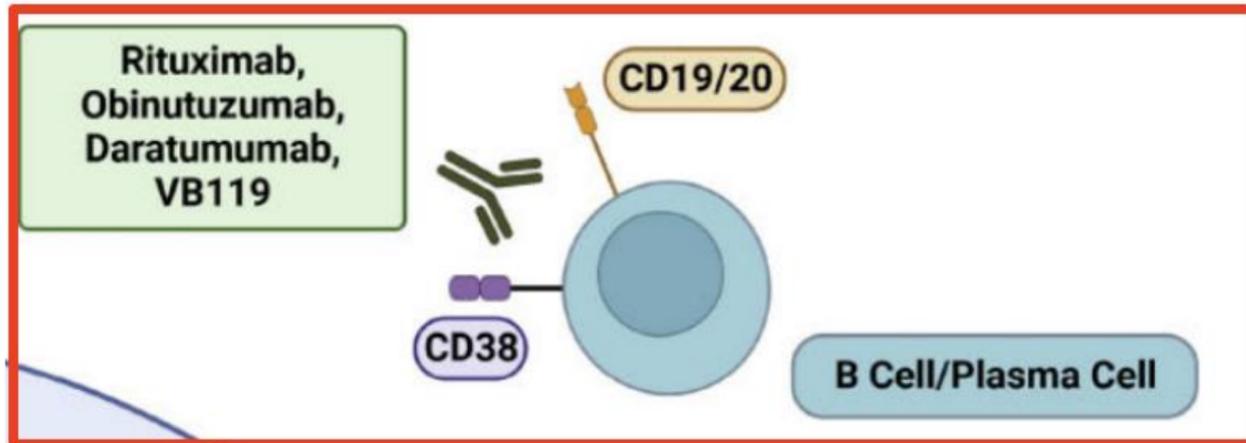
Kidney International 2024

Prototypical rare diseases



Common multifactorial diseases





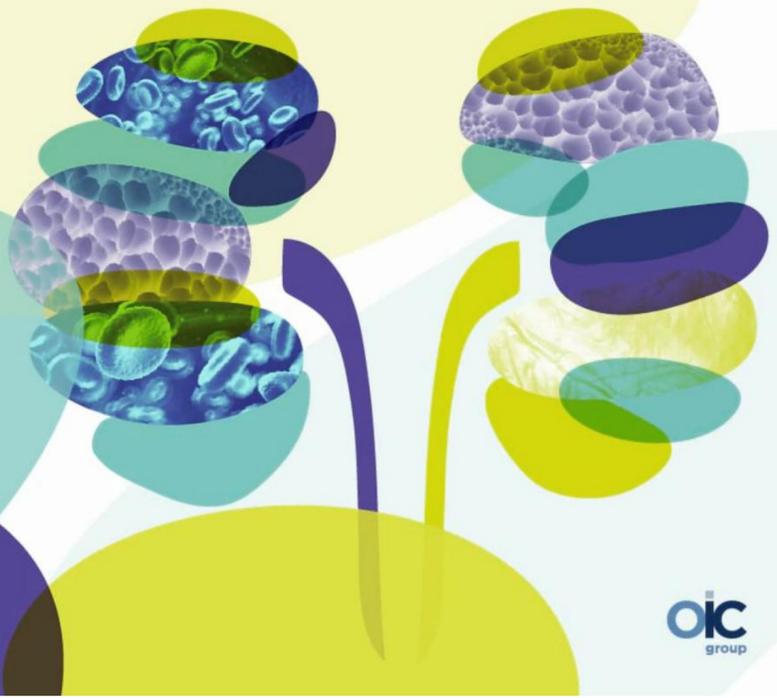
+ AP targeting therapies

Prototypical rare diseases



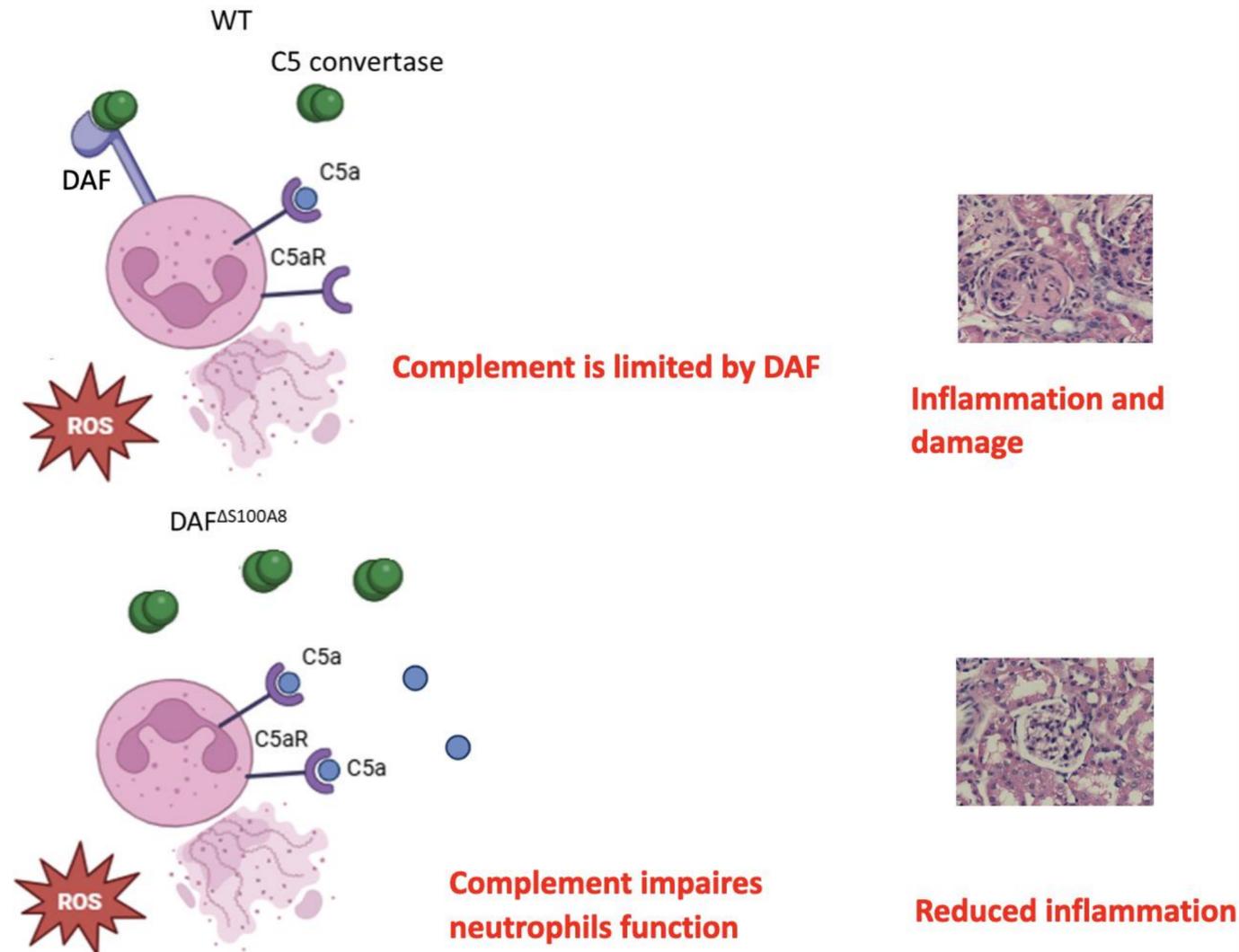
Common multifactorial diseases





18:05

Loss of DAF in neutrophils attenuates proteinuria in a murine model of FSGS
Carolina Bigatti¹, Lorenzo Cocchini¹, Andrea Angeletti¹, Paolo Cravedi²
(¹Italy, ²United States)



Thanks to...

Clinical Crew

Enrico Verrina
Carolina Bigatti
Edoardo La Porta
Francesca Lugani
Gabriele Mortari
Silvio Chiarenza
Antonella Trivelli
Alberto Magnasco
Giorgio Piaggio

Lab Crew

GianMarco Ghiggeri
Gianluca Caridi
Xhuliana Kajana
Agnese Spennacchio
Angelo Giraldi

Paolo Cravedi



Eugene Chan



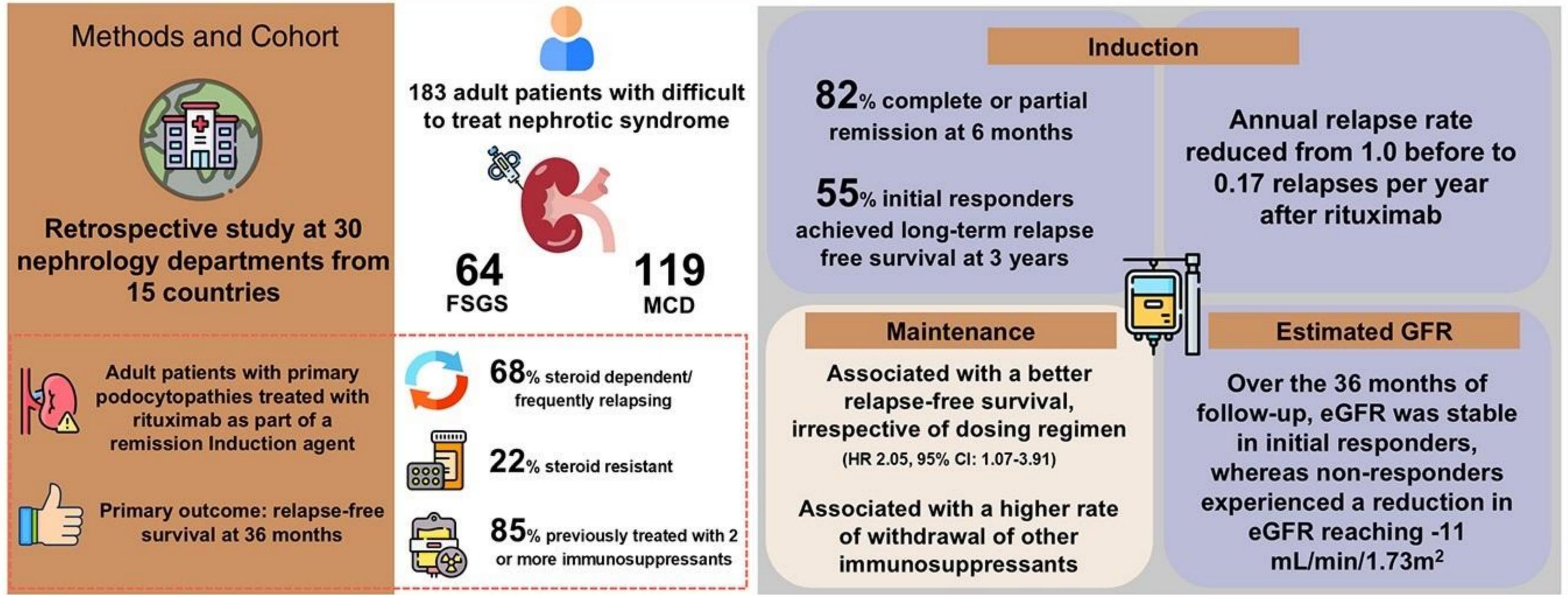
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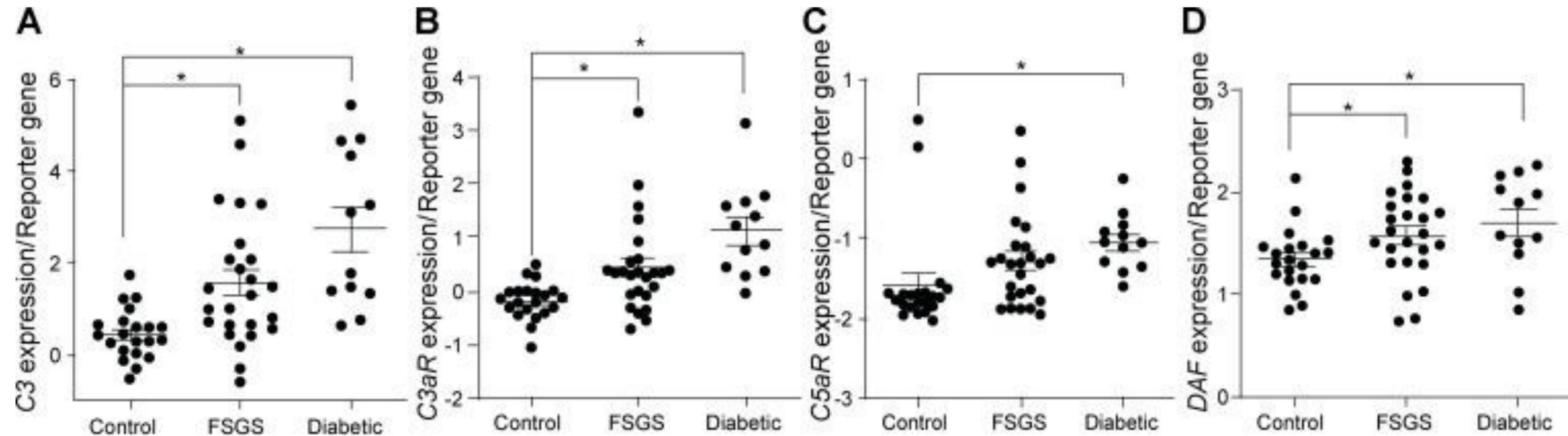


Long-term outcomes of rituximab-treated adult patients with podocytopathies

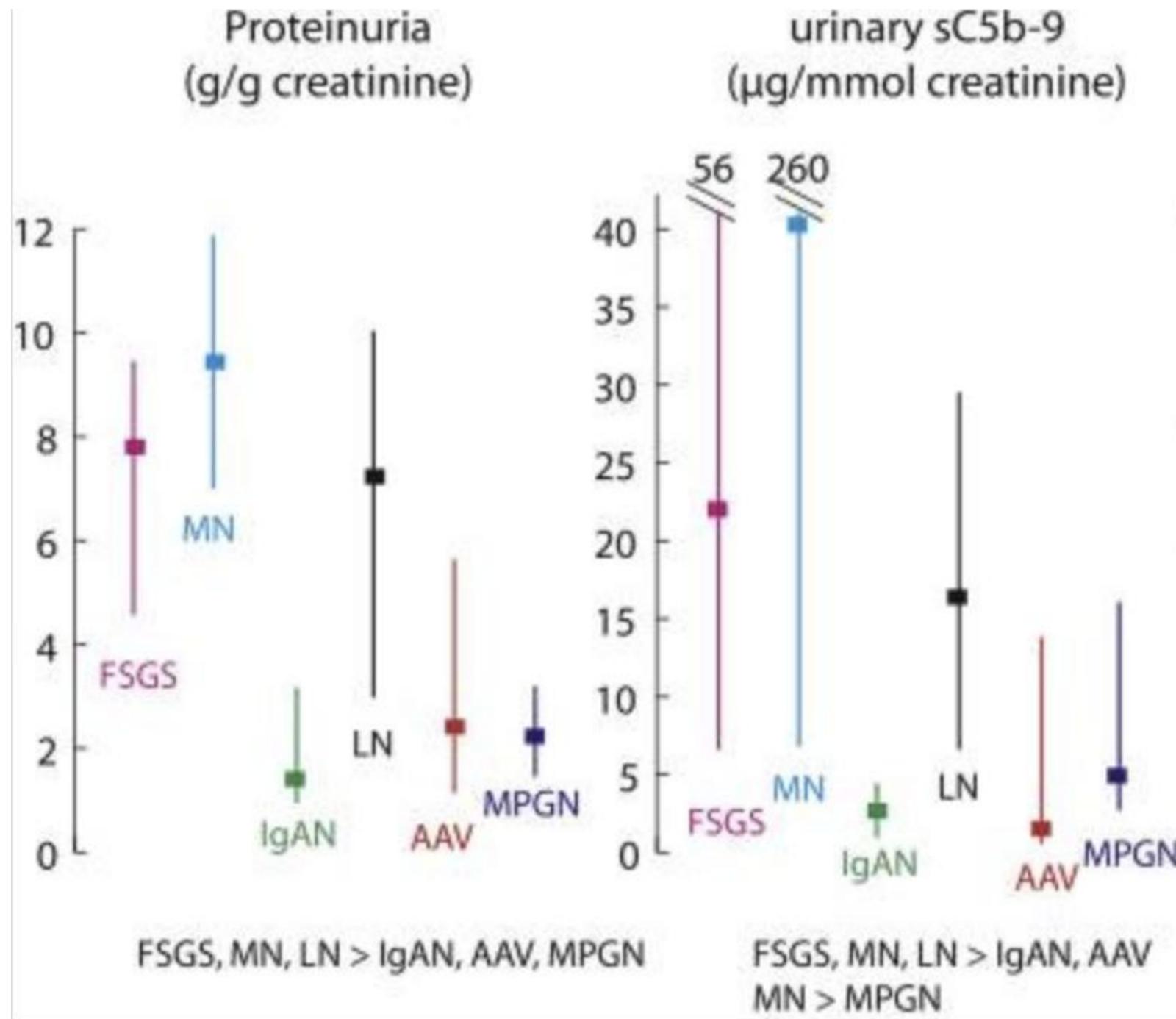


Steroid responsiveness is more useful

Is complement cascade activated in podocytopathies?



Increased expression of mRNA for *C3*, *C3aR*, and *C5aR* in samples from patients with FSGS or diabetic kidney disease compared with control individuals



Not specific for FSGS

Mice treated with sheep anti-mouse podocyte antibodies

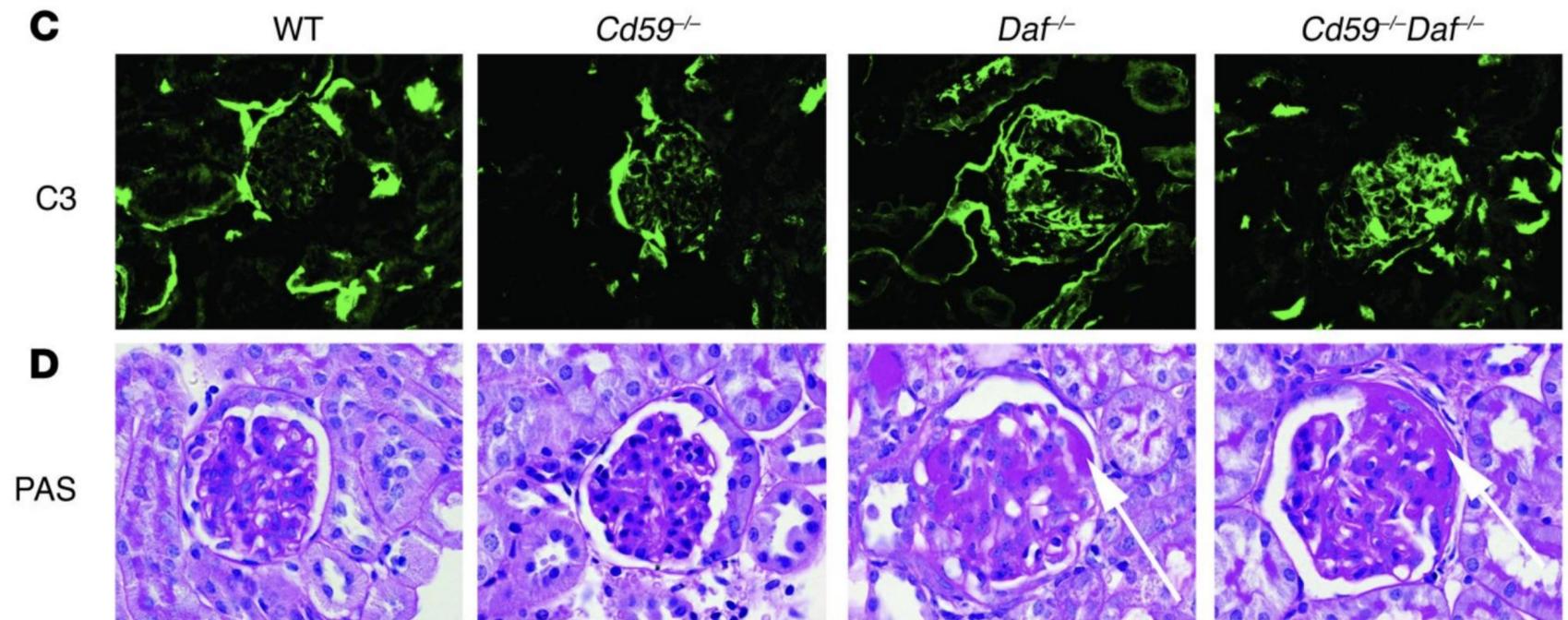
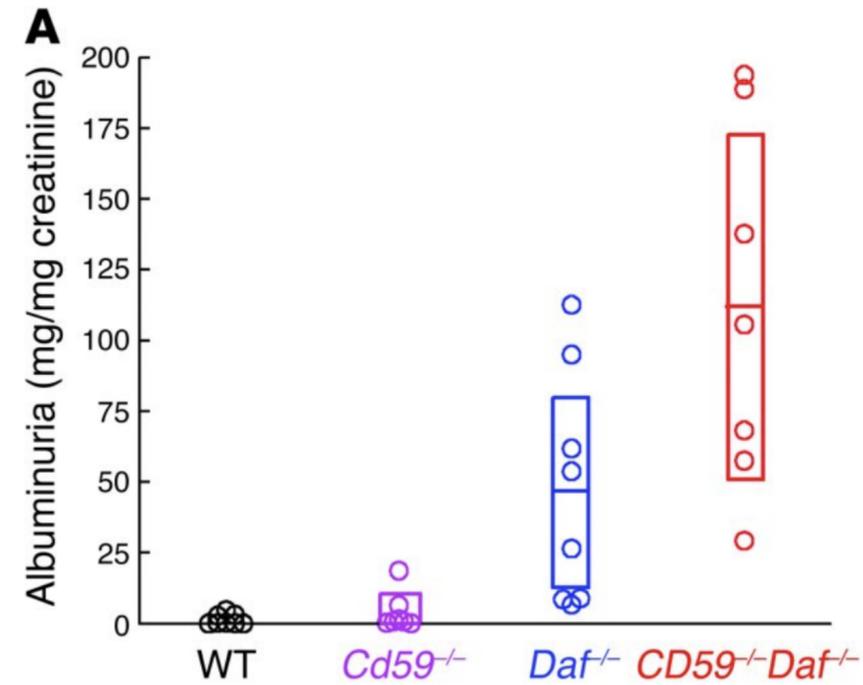
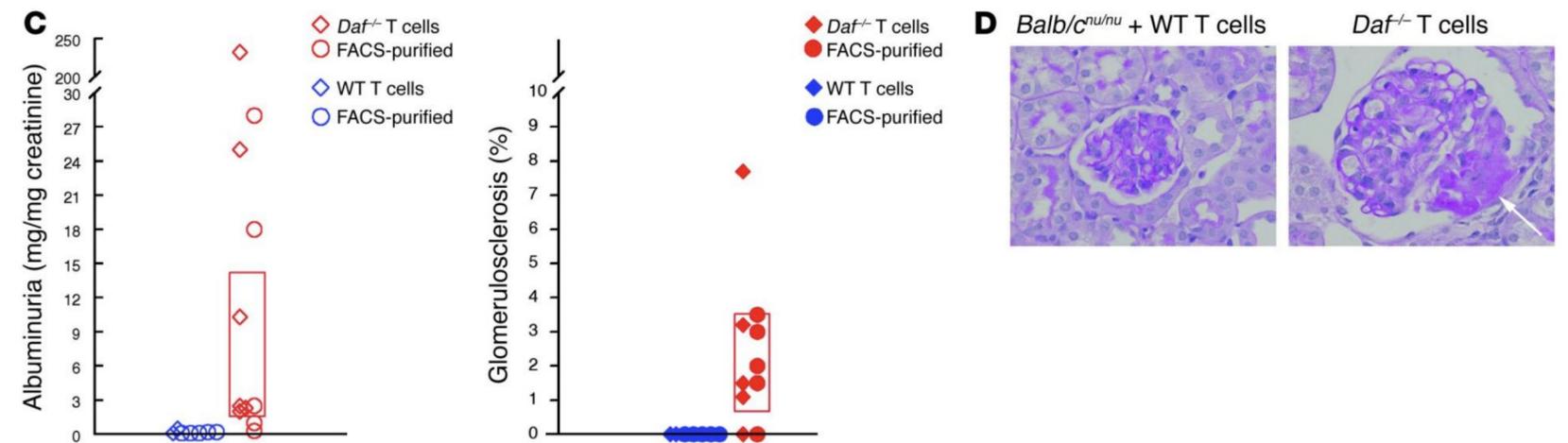


Table 1

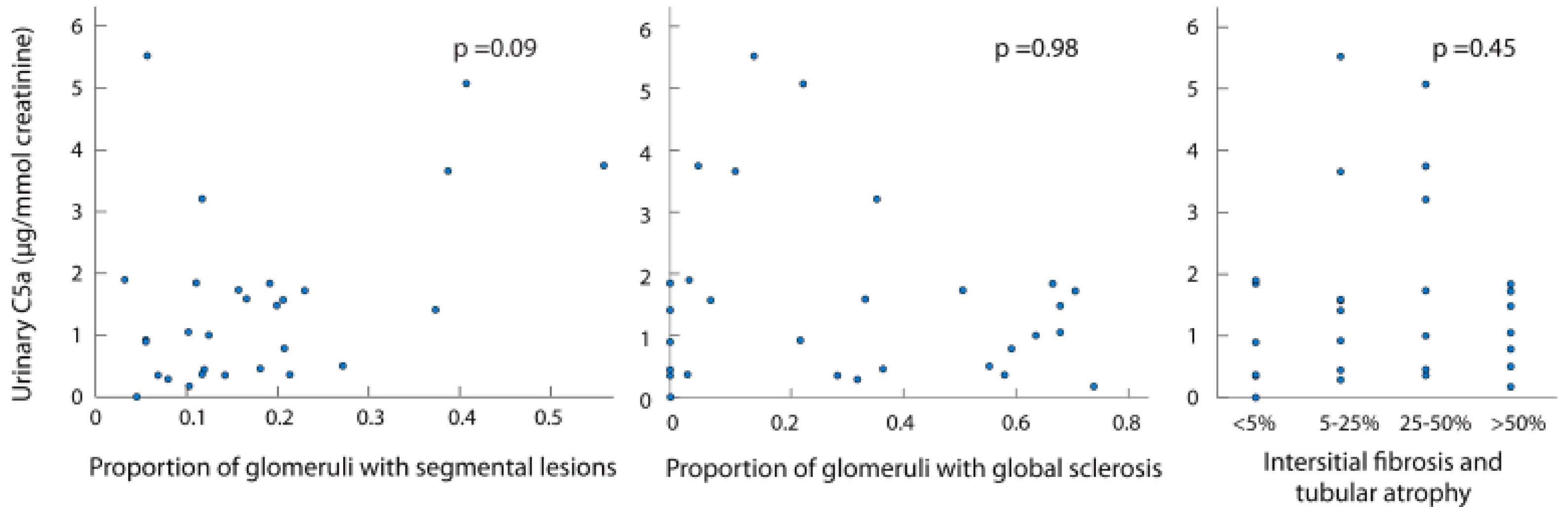
Accumulation of monocytic and T lymphocytic cells in kidneys of mice given anti-podo Abs

Cell	WT	<i>Cd59</i> ^{-/-}	<i>Daf</i> ^{-/-}	<i>Cd59</i> ^{-/-} <i>Daf</i> ^{-/-}
F4/80 ⁺ A	35.5 ± 2.8	49.2 ± 8.5	65.0 ± 6.5 ^B	95.3 ± 21.0 ^B
Thy-1.2 ⁺ A	4.7 ± 0.8	5.3 ± 0.5	15.3 ± 1.7 ^B	31.0 ± 12.5 ^B

Shown are cell numbers per renal cortical hpf. ^AThe 4 groups had unequal variances ($P \leq 0.002$, 1-way ANOVA). ^B $P < 0.02$ vs. WT and *Cd59*^{-/-} mice (Tukey's pairwise comparisons).



Complement dysregulation in T cells drives FSGS in this model



No association between urinary TP and eGFR, or chronic lesions

Is complement activated in FSGS?

Which pathway?

Current studies on complement system inhibition in various renal diseases

Disease	Inhibitor	Pathway	Phase	NCT-Number
Primary membranous nephropathy	Iptacopan	Alternative (factor B)	II	NCT04154787
	Pelecopan	Alternative (factor D)	II	NCT05162066
	Narsoplimab	Lectin (MASP2)	II	NCT02682407
	Pegcetacoplan	Central (C3)	II	NCT03453619
	Gefurulumab	Terminal (C5)	I	NCT05314231
C3G	Iptacopan	Alternative (factor B)	II, III, OLE	NCT03832114, NCT04817618, NCT03955445
	NM8074	Alternative (factor Bb)	Ib	NCT05647811
	Pelecopan	Alternative (factor D)	II	NCT05162066
	Danicopan	Alternative (factor D)	IIa, IIb	NCT03124368, NCT03369236, NCT03459443, NCT03723512
	Narsoplimab	Lectin (MASP2)	II	NCT02682407
	TP10	Inhibition (scR1)	IIa	NCT02302755
	Pegcetacoplan	Central (C3)	II, III, OLE	NCT04572854, NCT03453619, NCT05067127, NCT05809531
	ARO-C3	Central (C3)	I/II	NCT05083364
	AMY-101	Central (C3)	I	NCT03316521
	KP104	Inhibition (CFH/C5)	II	NCT05517980
IC-MPGN	Avacopan	Inflammation (C5aR)	II	NCT03301467
	Iptacopan	Alternative (factor B)	III	NCT05755386
	Danicopan	Alternative (factor D)	IIa, IIb	NCT03124368, NCT03459443, NCT03723512, NCT03369236
Lupus Nephritis	Pegcetacoplan	Central (C3)	II, III, OLE	NCT04572854, NCT05067127, NCT05809531
	Iptacopan	Alternative (factor B)	II	NCT05268289
	Vemircopan	Alternative (factor D)	II	NCT05097989
	Narsoplimab	Lectin (MASP2)	II	NCT02682407
	ANX009	Classical (C1q)	I	NCT05780515
	Pegcetacoplan	Central (C3)	II	NCT03453619
	Gefurulumab	Terminal (C5)	I	NCT05314231
	Ravulizumab	Terminal (C5)	II	NCT04564339

Nell, 2024 Biomedicines

Kant, 2022 Am J Kidney Dis

Not yet recruiting ⓘ

A Sequential Phase 2/3 Study of APL2 in Patients With Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis

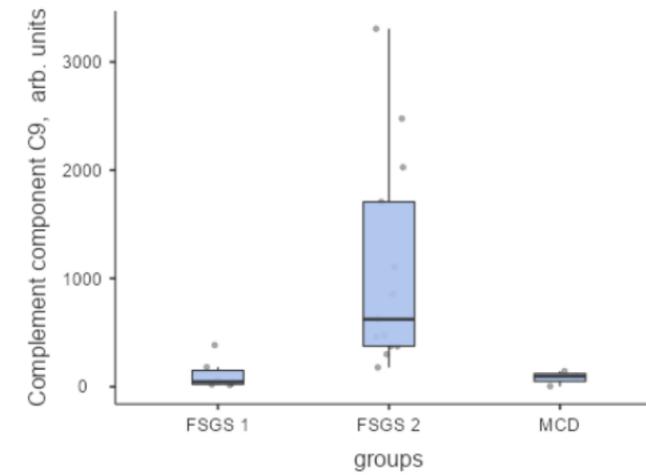
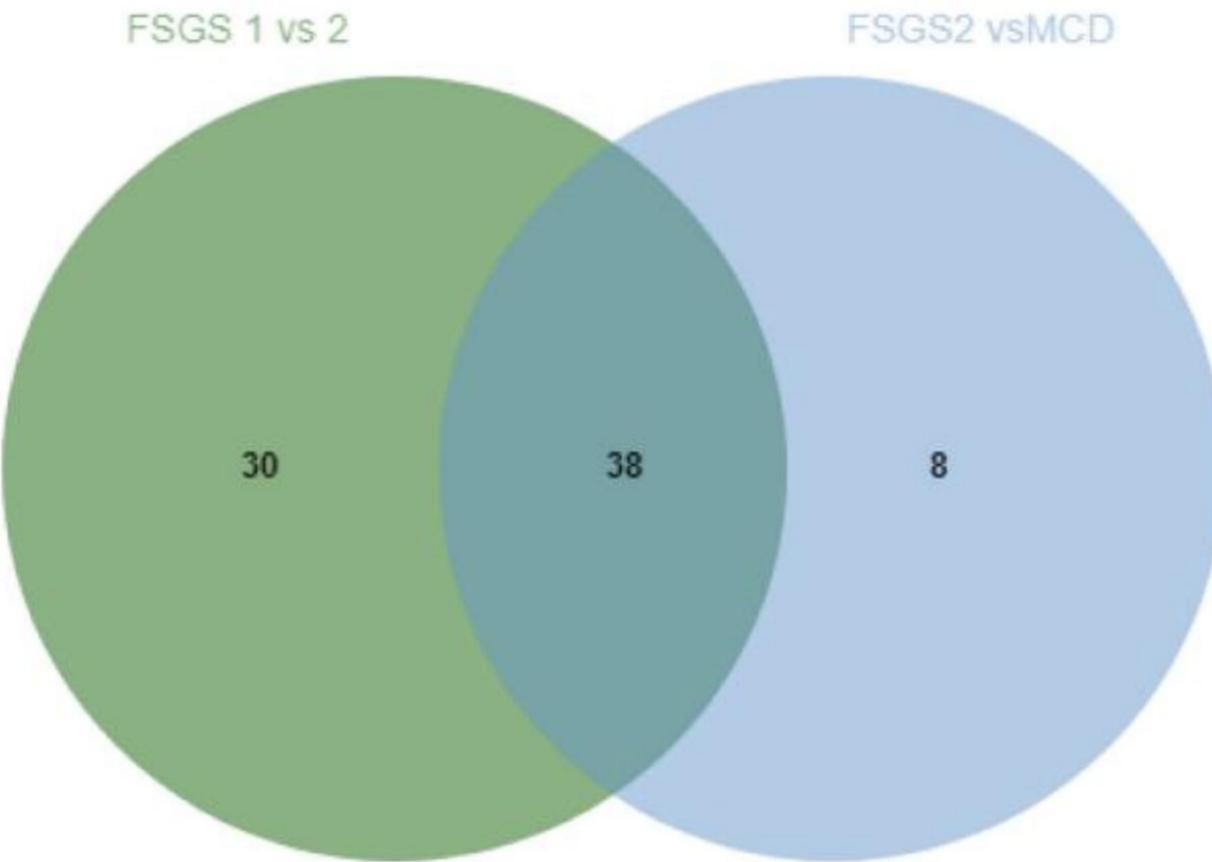
ClinicalTrials.gov ID ⓘ NCT07213960

Sponsor ⓘ Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

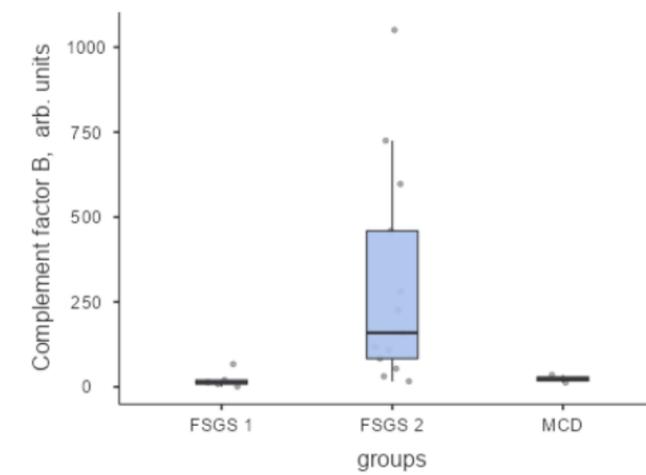
Information provided by ⓘ Apellis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Responsible Party)

Last Update Posted ⓘ 2025-10-09

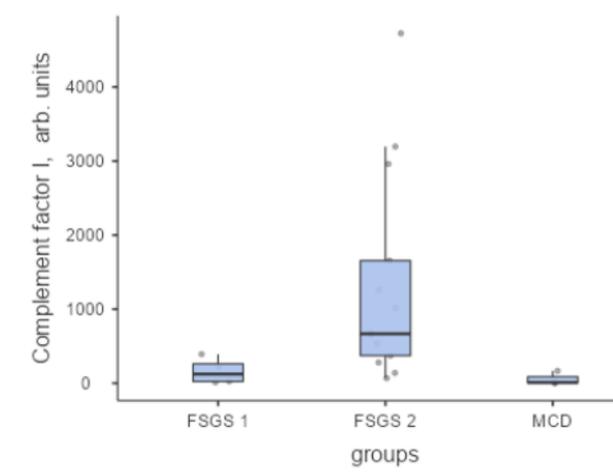
Potential Urine Proteomic Biomarkers for FSGS and MCD



(d)



(e)



(f)

Increased urinary levels of complement components C4b and factors B and I were associated with more severe FSGS