TABLE 372e-13 RECOMBINANT OR PURIFIED AUTOANTIGENS RECOGNIZED BY AUTOANTIBODIES ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS (*CONTINUED*)

Autoantigen	Autoimmune Diseases	Autoantigen	Autoimmune Diseases
Plasma Protein and Cytokine Autoimmunity			
C1 inhibitor	Autoimmune C1 deficiency	Glycoprotein IIb/IIIg and Ib/IX	Autoimmune thrombocytopenia purpura
C1q	Systemic lupus erythematosus, membrane proliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN)	IgA	Immunodeficiency associated with systemic lupus erythematosus, pernicious anemia, thyroiditis, Sjögren's syndrome, and chronic active hepatitis
Cytokines (IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, LIF)	Rheumatoid arthritis, systemic sclerosis, normal subjects		
Factor II, factor V, factor VII, factor VIII, factor IX, factor X, factor XI, thrombin vWF	Prolonged coagulation time	Oxidized LDL (OxLDL)	Atherosclerosis
Cancer and Paraneoplastic Autoimmunity			
Amphiphysin	Neuropathy, small-cell lung cancer	p62 (IGF-II mRNA-binding protein)	Hepatocellular carcinoma (China)
Cyclin B1	Hepatocellular carcinoma	Recoverin	Cancer-associated retinopathy
DNA topoisomerase II	Liver cancer	Ri protein	Paraneoplastic opsoclonus myoclonus ataxia
Desmoplakin	Paraneoplastic pemphigus		
Gephyrin	Paraneoplastic stiff-person syndrome	βIV spectrin	Lower motor neuron syndrome
Hu proteins	Paraneoplastic encephalomyelitis	Synaptotagmin	Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome
Neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor	Subacute autonomic neuropathy, cancer	Voltage-gated calcium channels	Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome
p53	Cancer, systemic lupus erythematosus	Yo protein	Paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration

Source: From A Lernmark et al: J Clin Invest 108:1091, 2001; with permission.

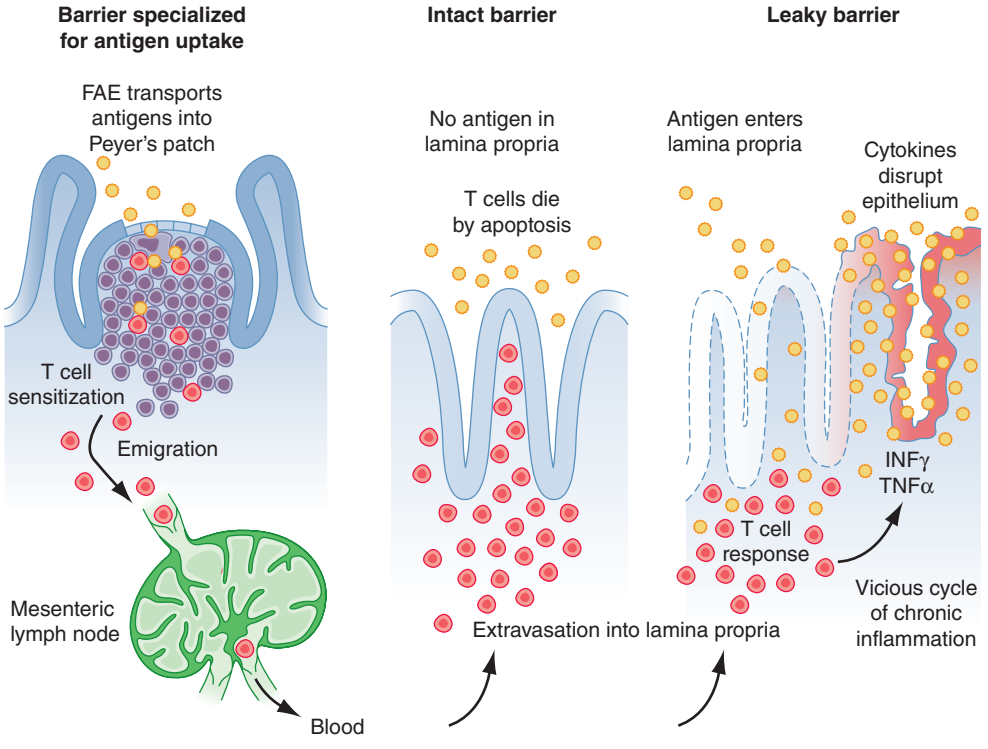

FIGURE 372e-9 Increased epithelial permeability may be important in the development of chronic gut T cell–mediated inflammation. CD4 T cells activated by gut antigens in Peyer's patches migrate to the lamina propria (LP). In healthy individuals, these cells die by apoptosis. Increased epithelial permeability may allow sufficient antigen to enter the LP to trigger T cell activation, breaking tolerance mediated by immunosuppressive cytokines and perhaps T regulatory cells. Proinflammatory cytokines then further increase epithelial permeability, setting up a vicious cycle of chronic inflammation. *(From TT MacDonald et al: Science 307:1920, 2005; with permission.)*