Fatal attraction: chemokines and rheumatoid arthritis
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APPENDIX
Chapter 2

Figure 2. Expression of chemokine and chemokine receptor staining in RA synovial tissue. CCR1 positive cells are scattered throughout the synovium, and are expressed predominantly by macrophages. There is marked CCR1 expression in the intimal lining layer. CCR2b is expressed by macrophages, especially in the synovial sublining. CCR5 is expressed by both T-lymphocytes and macrophages. CXCR4 is mainly expressed by T-lymphocytes in the synovial sublining. CCL2/MCP-1, a ligand for CCR2b is almost exclusively expressed in the intimal lining layer. CCL5/RANTES, a ligand for CCR1, CCR3 and CCR5 is expressed in both the intimal lining layer and the synovial sublining. (Single-stain peroxidase technique, positive staining in red/brown, Mayer’s hematoxylin counterstained, original magnifications x400).
Chapter 3

Figure 1 A. Expression of the chemokine receptors CCR1, CCR2b, CCR5 and the CD13/Aminopeptidase N in synovial tissue of patients with RA, OA and ReA. Original magnification 400x, 400x, 400x, 200x respectively.

Figure 1 B. Representative expression of the chemokines CCL2/MCP-1, CCL5/RANTES, CCL7/MCP-3 and CCL15/HCC-2 in synovial tissue of patients with RA, OA and ReA. Original magnification 400x, 200x, 400x, 400x respectively.
Figure 1. Acquisition and analysis of an immunohistochemical staining of CD3+ T-lymphocytes in synovial tissue using a digital image analysis system. Three different areas of each 6 high power field (hpfs) are selected, which are representative for the whole tissue section. During the analysis, staining thresholds are set for the primary staining (i.e. CD3+ T-lymphocytes), nuclear staining and background staining. The output is generated in a spreadsheet as the total number of positive cells per square millimeter (mm) of synovial tissue.
Figure 2. A. Representative photomicrograph showing CD68+ macrophages (reddish-brown staining) in rheumatoid synovial tissue before and after treatment with prednisolone or placebo (original magnification × 200). A marked reduction in the number of CD68+ macrophages was observed after 2 weeks of prednisolone treatment.

Figure 3. Representative photomicrograph showing tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α) expression (reddish-brown staining) in rheumatoid synovial tissue before and after treatment with prednisolone or placebo (original magnification × 200). A strong decrease in TNF α expression was observed after 2 weeks of prednisolone treatment.
Chapter 7

Figure 3. Representative synovial expression of CD68+ macrophages before and after treatment for a placebo patient (A,B) and a treated patient (C,D). Original magnification x400.

Figure 4. Representative synovial expression of CD4+ lymphocytes before and after treatment for a placebo patient (A,B) and a treated patient (C,D). Original magnification x400.
Figure 5. Representative synovial expression of CCR1+ cells before and after treatment for a placebo patient (A,B) and a treated patient (C,D). Original magnification x400.

Figure 6. Isotype-specific negative control. Original magnification x200.
Chapter 8

Figure 3A. Representative synovial tissue section showing infiltration by CD68+ macrophages before and after treatment with placebo or ABN912 10 mg/kg. Original magnification 200x.

![Before and After Images for Placebo and ABN912 10 mg/kg](image1)

Figure 3B. Representative synovial tissue section showing expression of CCL2/MCP-1 before and after treatment with placebo or ABN912 10 mg/kg. Original magnification 200x.

![Before and After Images for Placebo and ABN912 10 mg/kg](image2)