side effects. Thus, there is a need for better therapeutic alternatives for treating and preventing autoimmune diseases. The present disclosure addresses these needs.

SUMMARY

[0005] Provided are methods of treating an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 100-350 mg. In examples, the pharmaceutically effective amount is administered in one or more administrations (e.g., 1, 2, or 3) in the same day. In examples, the autoimmune disease is selected from the group consisting of discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), lupus nephritis, Dermatomyositis, Anti-Synthetase Inflammatory Myositis, and alopecia areata. In examples, the autoimmune disease is SLE, and wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount is about 200 mg. In examples, the administering is effective in reducing: a) a level of plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) in a tissue of the subject; b) a type I interferon gene signature (IFNGS); or c) the level of plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) in the tissue of the subject and the type I IFNGS, each of each is as compared to a baseline level of the subject before the administering. In examples, the IFNGS comprises the collective expression levels of SPATS2L, EPSTI1, HERC5, IFI27, IFI44, IFI44L, IFI6, IFIT1, IFIT3, ISG15, LAMP3, LY6E, MX1, OAS1, OAS2, OAS3, PLSCR1, RSAD2, RTP4, SIGLEC1, and USP18. In examples, the reduction in the level of pDCs in the tissue compared to the baseline value is at least about 10%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, or 70%. In examples, the autoimmune disease is lupus nephritis, and wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount is about 300 mg. In examples, wherein after the administering, the subject achieves a positive renal response as determined by one or more of an improvement in a Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) or 24-hour Urine Protein to Creatinine Ratio (UPCR) as compared to a baseline level of the subject before the administering. In examples, the autoimmune disease is discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE), and wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount is about 150-300 mg. In examples, the administering is effective in reducing one or more of: Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus Disease Area and Severity Index-Activity (CLASI-A) score, Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus Disease Area and Severity Index-Damage (CLASI-D) score, Cutaneous Lupus Activity Investigator's Global Assessment (CLA-IGA) scale, Discoid Lupus

Erythematosus Classification Criteria (DLECC) score, Score of Activity and Damage in Discoid Lupus Erythematosus (SADDLE), onset of new discoid lesions, size of lesions, or dyspigmentation of a discoid lesion, as compared to a baseline level of the subject before the administering. In examples, the autoimmune disease is alopecia areata, and wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount is about 300 mg. In examples, the administering is effective in stabilizing or reducing hair loss in the subject as determined by a stable or reduced Severity of Alopecia Tool (SALT) score and/or Alopecia Density and Extent (ALODEX) score. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is administered with one or more additional therapies. In examples, the one or more additional therapies comprises a corticosteroid. In examples, the corticosteroid is prednisone. In examples, the administration of the one or more additional therapies is tapered. In examples, the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 150-300 mg. In examples, the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 200-300 mg. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks or once about every twelve weeks. In examples, the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 300 mg and the 300 mg is administered as two doses of 150 mg each.

[0005a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof, wherein a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is to be administered to the subject, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 100-350 mg.

[0006] Provided are methods of treating discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 100 to about 300 mg.

[0006a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) in a subject in need thereof, wherein a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is to be administered to the subject, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 100 to about 300 mg.

[0007] Provided are methods of treating systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 200 mg.

[0007a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in a subject in need thereof, wherein a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is to be administered to the subject, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 100 mg to about 300 mg.

[0008] Provided are methods of treating lupus nephritis in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 300 mg.

[0008a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of lupus nephritis in a subject in need thereof, wherein a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is to be administered to the subject, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 100 mg to about 300 mg.

[0009] Provided are methods of treating alopecia areata in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an

immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is from about 300 mg.

[0009a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of alopecia areata in a subject in need thereof, wherein a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is to be administered to the subject, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 100 mg to about 300 mg.

[0010] Provided are methods of treating dermatomyositis in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein.

[0010a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of dermatomyositis in a subject in need thereof, wherein a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is to be administered to the subject.

[0011] Provided are methods of treating Anti-Synthetase Inflammatory Myositis in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein.

[0011a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Anti-Synthetase Inflammatory Myositis in a subject in need thereof, wherein a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is to be administered to the subject.

[0012] In examples, the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein of any of the provided methods of treatment is from about 100 mg to about 300 mg. In examples, ILT7 binding protein is an antibody that comprises heavy chain Complementarity-Determining Regions (HCDRs) HCDR1, HDR2, HCDR3, and light chain Complementarity Determining Regions (LCDRs) LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3 comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, respectively. In examples, ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a variable heavy chain (VH) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a variable light chain (VL) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is an antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region (VH) of SEQ ID NO:1 and a light chain variable region (VL) of SEQ ID NO:2. In examples, the ILT7 binding protein is afucosylated. In examples, the ILT7 binding protein is Daxdilimab. In examples, the administration is subcutaneous. In examples, the subject is administered the ILT7-binding protein every 4 weeks. In examples, the subject is administered the ILT7-binding protein every 12 weeks. In examples, prior to the administering, the subject is administered at least one initial dose of the ILT7-binding protein. In examples, the at least one initial dose is administered every 2 weeks for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or more doses. In examples, the at least one initial dose is about 100-300 mg.

[0013] Provided are methods of treating lupus nephritis in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 100 mg every 2 weeks for up to 4 weeks followed by 100 mg every 4 weeks for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or more doses. In examples, the subject is further administered: 100 mg of the ILT7 binding protein every 12 weeks;

or 300 mg of the ILT7 binding protein every 12 weeks following the every 4 weeks administration. In examples, the 100 mg every 12 weeks or the 300 mg every 12 weeks are continued for at least about 104 weeks.

[0013a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of lupus nephritis in a subject in need thereof, wherein about 100 mg of the ILT7-binding protein is to be administered every 2 weeks for up to 4 weeks followed by 100 mg every 4 weeks thereafter.

[0014] Provided are methods of treating lupus nephritis in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 300 mg every 2 weeks for up to 4 weeks followed by 300 mg every 12 weeks for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or more doses.

[0014a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of lupus nephritis in a subject in need thereof, wherein about 300 mg of the ILT7-binding protein is to be administered every 2 weeks for up to 4 weeks followed by 300 mg every 12 weeks thereafter.

[0015] The methods of the present disclosure can be used for treating autoimmune disorders in a subject in need thereof, reducing pDCs in a tissue of a subject in need thereof, and for reducing a type I IFNGS in a subject in need thereof. The present disclosure also relates to methods of reducing plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs), or reducing a type I interferon gene signature (IFNGS) in a tissue, of a subject in need thereof by administering an ILT7-binding protein to the subject.

[0016] The disclosure provides methods of treating an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein is administered to the subject. In examples, the effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. In examples, the subject is administered: (a) a first dose, (b) a second dose about four weeks after the first dose, (c) a third dose about twelve weeks after the first dose, and (d) subsequent doses about twelve weeks after the third dose. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0017] The disclosure also provides methods of reducing pDCs in a tissue of a subject in need thereof by administering an effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein to a subject. In examples, the effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg.

[0018] The disclosure also provides methods for reducing a type I IFNGS in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject in need thereof when the subject in need thereof's type I IFNGS is elevated relative to a normal subject's type I IFNGS. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg.

[0019] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of treating an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding

protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every twelve weeks. Additionally, the subject is administered a 200 mg dose of the ILT7-binding protein about four weeks after an initial dose.

[0020] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of reducing pDCs in a tissue of a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The subject is administered: (a) a first dose, (b) a second dose about four weeks after the first dose, (c) a third dose about twelve weeks after the first dose, and (d) subsequent doses about twelve weeks after the third dose.

[0021] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of reducing pDCs in a tissue of a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0022] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of reducing pDCs in a tissue of a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every twelve weeks. Additionally, the subject is administered a 200 mg dose of the ILT7-binding protein about four weeks after an initial dose.

[0023] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of treating an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a variable heavy chain (VH) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a variable light chain (VL) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. The subject is administered: (a) a first dose, (b) a second dose about four weeks after the first dose, (c) a third dose about twelve weeks after the first dose, and (d) subsequent doses about twelve weeks after the third dose.

[0024] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of treating systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a VH that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a VL that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. The subject is administered: (a) a first dose, (b) a second dose about four weeks after the first dose, (c) a third dose about twelve weeks after the first dose, and (d) subsequent doses about twelve weeks after the third dose.

[0025] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of treating an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a VH that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a VL that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. The ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0026] In examples, the disclosure provides for a method of treating SLE in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a VH that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a VL that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. The ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0027] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of treating an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a VH that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a VL that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. The ILT7-

binding protein is administered once about every twelve weeks. Additionally, the subject is administered a 200 mg dose of the ILT7-binding protein about four weeks after an initial dose.

[0028] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of treating SLE in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a VH that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a VL that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. The ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every twelve weeks. Additionally, the subject is administered a 200 mg dose of the ILT7-binding protein about four weeks after an initial dose.

[0029] In examples, the disclosure provides a method of treating an autoimmune disorder in a subject in need thereof. In the method, a pharmaceutically effective amount of an ILT7-binding protein is administered to the subject. The pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 200 mg. The ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a VH that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a VL that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. These and other examples are described below.

[0030] Provided is a method of treating alopecia areata in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 250 mg to 350 mg.

[0031] Provided is a method of reducing plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) in a tissue of a subject with alopecia areata, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 250 mg to 350 mg.

[0032] In examples, the administering of the ILT7-binding protein reduces plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) in the subject. In examples, the pDCs are circulating pDCs. In examples, the reduction in the pDCs is reversible. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0033] Provided is a method of treating alopecia areata in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 250 mg to 350 mg, and wherein the ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0034] Provided is a method of reducing plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) in a tissue of a subject with alopecia areata, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 250 mg to 350 mg, and wherein the ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0035] In examples, the reduction in pDCs in the tissue compared to the baseline value ranges from about 1% to about 99%. In examples, the decrease in pDCs in the tissue compared to the baseline value is at least about 50%. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein induces antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) activity against pDCs. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein at least suppresses release of type I interferon (IFN) from pDCs. In examples, the type I IFN is IFNα. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein binds to ILT7. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is an antibody comprising heavy chain Complementarity-Determining Regions (HCDRs) HCDR1, HDR2, HCDR3, and light chain Complementarity Determining Regions (LCDRs) LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3 comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, respectively. In examples, the ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a variable heavy chain (VH) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a variable light chain (VL) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is an antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region (VH) of SEQ ID NO:1 and a light chain variable region (VL) of SEQ ID NO:2. In examples, the ILT7 binding protein is afucosylated.

[0036] Provided is a method of treating alopecia areata in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 250 mg to 350 mg, wherein the ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a variable heavy chain (VH) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%,

96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a variable light chain (VL) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2, and wherein the ILT7-binding protein is administered once about every four weeks.

[0037] Provided is a method of treating alopecia areata in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an immunoglobulin-like transcript 7 (ILT7)-binding protein, wherein the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 250 mg- 350 mg, and wherein the ILT7 binding protein is an antibody comprising a variable heavy chain (VH) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a variable light chain (VL) that is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to SEQ ID NO:2.

[0038] In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is administered with one or more additional therapies. In examples, one of the one or more additional therapies is a standard of care therapy. In examples, the ILT7-binding protein is administered subcutaneously. In examples, the administering is effective in stabilizing or reducing hair loss in the subject as determined by a stable or reduced Severity of Alopecia Tool (SALT) score and/or Alopecia Density and Extent (ALODEX) score. In examples, the ILT7-bidning protein is administered to a mouse with alopecia acreata, the administering is effective in reducing a level of type 1 interferon-inducible myxovirus protein A (MxA) in a biopsy comprising a hair follicle of the mouse as determined by immunohistochemistry. In examples, the pharmaceutically effective amount of the ILT7-binding protein is about 300 mg. In examples, the 300 mg amount is administered as two separate doses of 150 mg each that are administered on the same day. In examples, the ILT7 binding protein is Daxdilimab.

Brief Description of the Figures

[0039] The accompanying figures, which are incorporated herein and form a part of the specification, illustrate some, but not the only or exclusive, example embodiments and/or features. It is intended that the embodiments and figures disclosed herein are to be considered illustrative rather than limiting.

[0040] **FIG. 1** shows the overall study design. COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; OGC: oral glucocorticoid; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous(ly); SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus; SLEDAI-2K: SLE Disease Activity Index 2000; W: week.