

# Novel endothelial progenitor cells populations as biomarkers of damage and remission in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.

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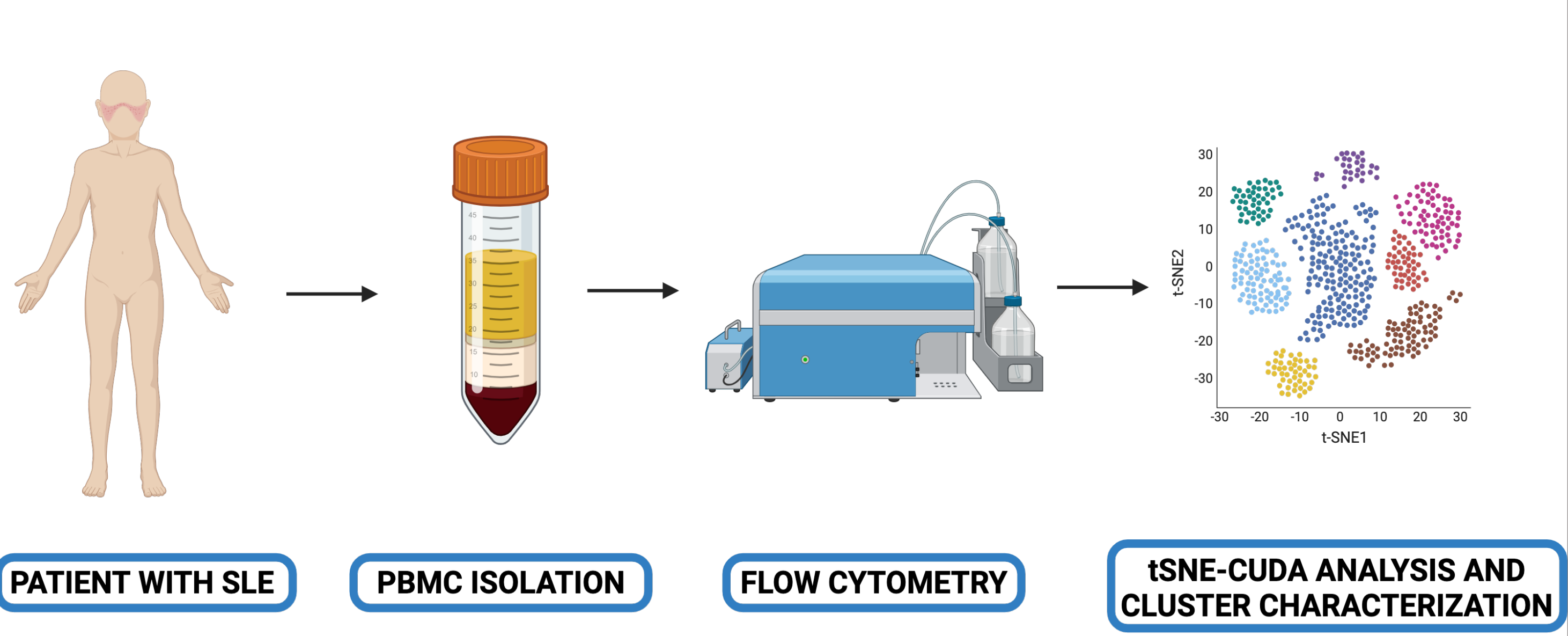
## Introduction

Endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) are essential for maintenance of vascular homeostasis and stability, key processes in the pathogenesis of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE). However, the role and phenotypic characterization of EPCs populations in SLE have not been completely elucidated.

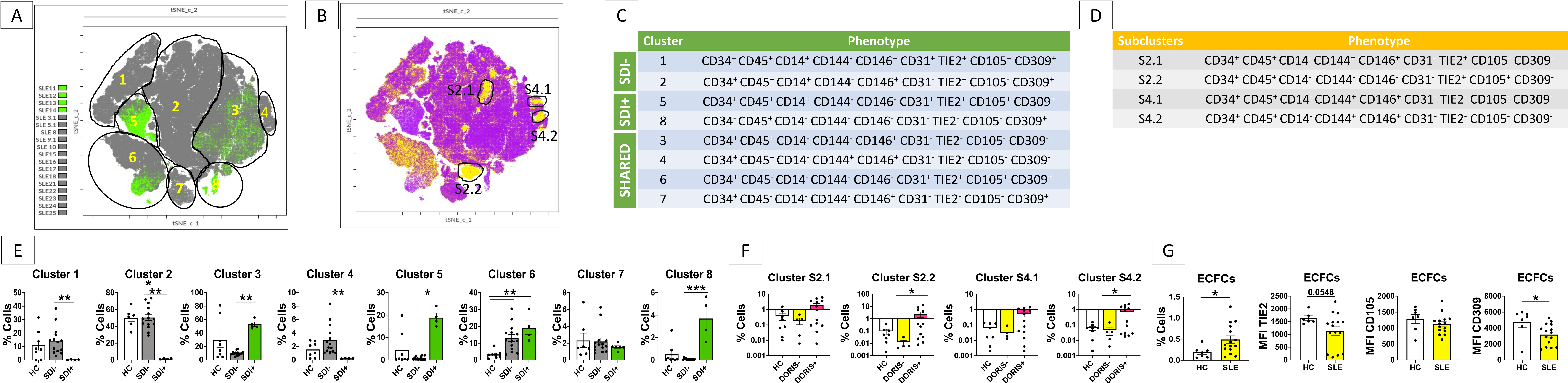
## Objective

To identify and phenotypically characterize EPCs specific populations in patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus using a novel flow cytometry tool.

## Methodology



## Results



## Conclusions

Novel EPCs-like clusters have been identified as biomarkers of remission and damage in patients with SLE, which could provide a new clinical approach to predict the disease progression and severity.