| Disease | $CD14^{++}CD16^{-}$ (classical, phagocytic) | $CD14^{++}CD16^{+}$ (Intermediate, inflammatory) | $CD14^{+}CD16^{++}$ (Non-classical, patrolling) | Functional change associated with $CD14^{++}CD16^{-}$ MC expansion | PMID # |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congestive HF | | 6.4%↑ | | CD143 (ACE) ↑, Creatine↑, GFR↓, albumin↓ | 20364047 |
| CKD | | 42 →70 cells/μl | 55 →130 cells/μl | | 20943670 |
| RA | | 5 %↑ | | Th17 cells expansion | 22006178 |
| AAA | | 2.24 %↑ | 1.9 %↑ | | 23348634 |
| Stroke | | 3 %↑ | 3 %↓ | | 19293821 |
| HIV-2 | | 7 %↑ | | Myeloid dendritic cell depletion | 23460749 |
| Sepsis | No change | 11.5 %↑ | 6 %↑ | Phagocytosis↓, CD86↑, HLA-DR↓, IL1β↓, IL-10↑ | 12028567 |
| Sepsis | 9.5 %↓ | 12 %↑ | 3.4 %↓ | HLA-DR↓, TNFα & IL1β ↓,IL-10↑ | 19604380 |
| Hepatitis B | 6.2 %↓ | 3.3 %↑ | 2.5 %↑ | HLA-DR↑,TNFα↑, IL-6↑, IL1β ↑, Th17 cells expansion | 21390263 |
| HIV | 2.5 %↓ | 3 %↑ | 3 %↑ | CD163(scavenger receptor)↑ | 21625498 |
| Denque fever | 12~18 %↓ | 3~7 %↑ | | HLA-DR↓, ICAM ↑, serum TNFα↑, IL-18↑, IFNγ ↑, | 20113369 |
| Tuberculosis | 10 %↓ | 9 %↑ | 13 %↑ | TNFα↑, apoptosis↑, Il-10↓ | 21621464 |

**Table 3. Frequency of three monocyte subsets in different diseases.** Circulating classical ($CD14^{++}CD16^{-}$, also described as $CD14^{+}CD16^{-}$, phagocytic), intermediate ($CD14^{++}CD16^{+}$, also described as $CD14^{+}CD16^{+}$, inflammatory) and non-classical ($CD14^{+}CD16^{++}$, also described as $CD14^{dim}CD16^{+}$, patrolling) MC counts were examined in human disease as indicated. The percentage change of monocyte subsets and some functional measurements are recorded. We used PMID # to cite individual manuscripts reporting these studies. ACE, angiotensin converting factor; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; CD86, co-stimulatory molecule, HLA-DR, human leukocyte antigen DR (MHC-II, major histocompatibility complex class II); RA, rheumatoid arthritis; AAA, abdominal aortic aneurysms; HF, heart failure; CKD, chronic kidney disease; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus.