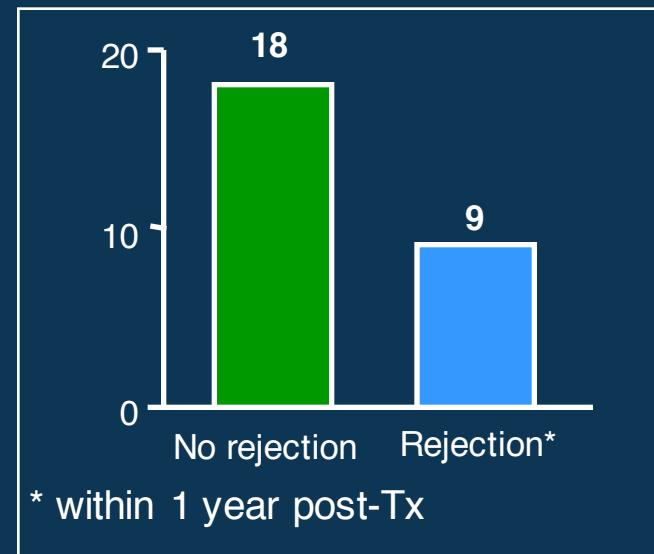
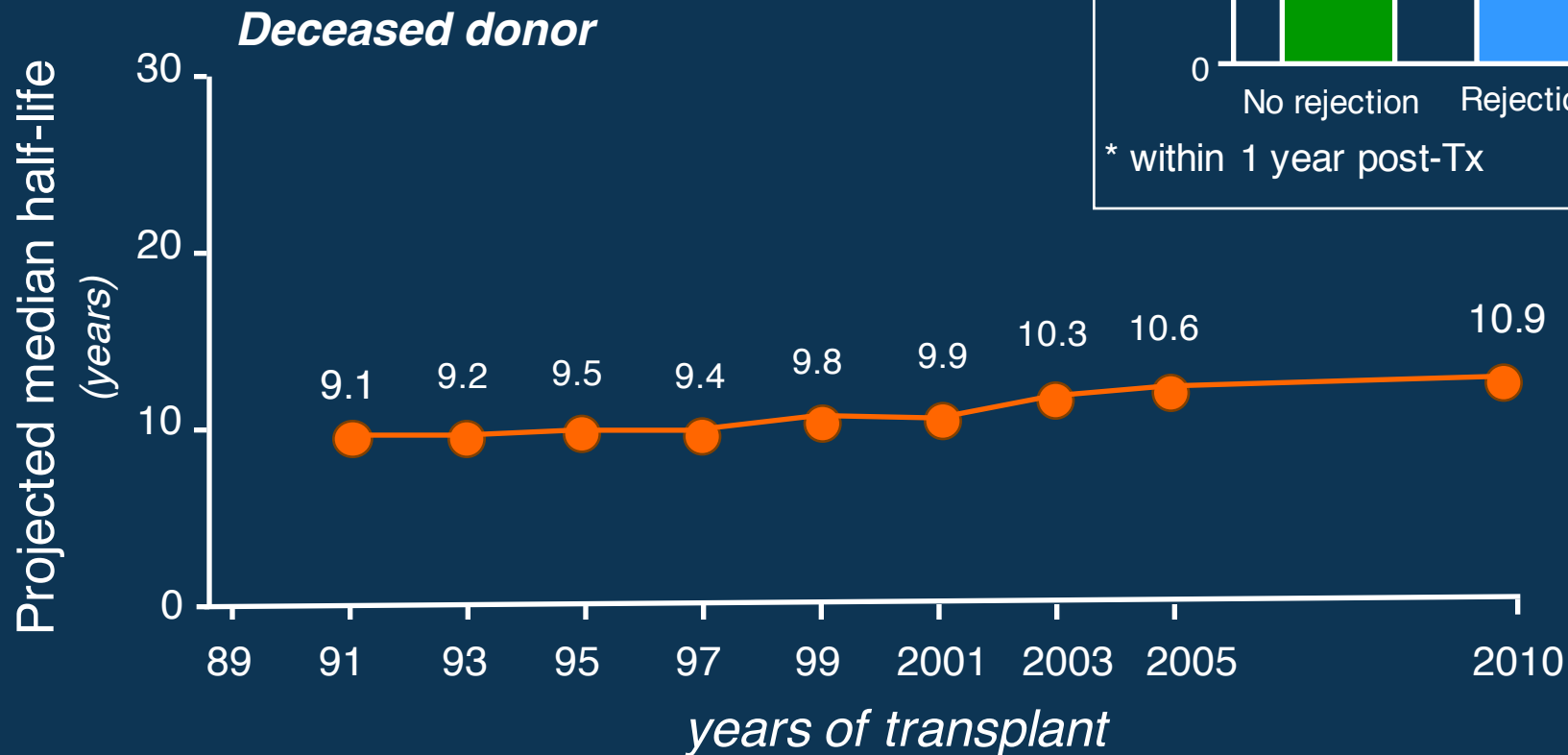


E' possibile creare un ambiente tollerogenico dopo il trapianto d'organo utilizzando cellule staminali come se fossero farmaci?

Giuseppe Remuzzi

Infections & Transplantation
Varese, 18 maggio 2017

LONG TERM GRAFT SURVIVAL AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANTATION HAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED IN THE PERIOD 1991-2010



THE PROMISE OF NOVEL IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENTS

Basiliximab

(chimeric monoclonal antibody against IL-2 R)

CAMPATH-1H

(humanized anti-CD52 antibody - T and B cells depletion)

Belatacept

(IgG/CTLA4 fusion protein selective blocker of T cell activation)

Mycophenolate

(specific suppressor of T and B lymphocytes)

Daclizumab

(humanized monoclonal antibody against IL-2 R)

Sirolimus

(m-TOR T cell proliferation inhibitor)

Everolimus

Kidney Tx
(Lancet)

Kidney Tx
(Nashan et al., Lancet)

Kidney Tx
(Vincenti et al., N Engl J Med)

Kidney Tx
(Calne et al., Lancet)

Kidney Tx
(Kahan et al., Lancet)

Heart Tx
(Eisen et al., N Engl J Med)

Kidney Tx
(Vincenti et al., N Engl J Med)

1995

1997

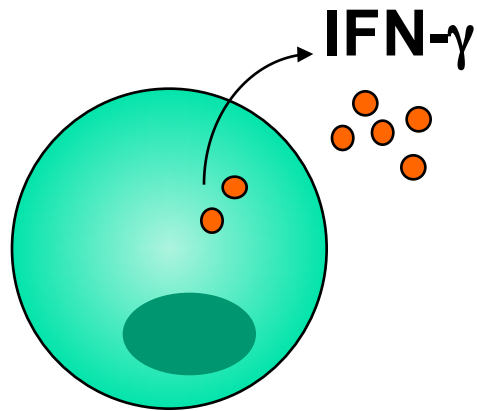
1998

2000

2003

2005

THE SPECIAL PROBLEM OF MEMORY



Activated CD8⁺ memory

	<i>IFN-γ blockade (in vitro)</i>
- Calcineurin inhibitors	<i>partial</i>
- Hydrocortisone	<i>partial</i>
- Azathioprine	<i>no</i>
- MMF	<i>partial</i>
- Basiliximab	<i>partial</i>
- Sirolimus, everolimus	<i>stimulation</i>
- Alemtuzumab*	<i>stimulation</i>

* Campath-1

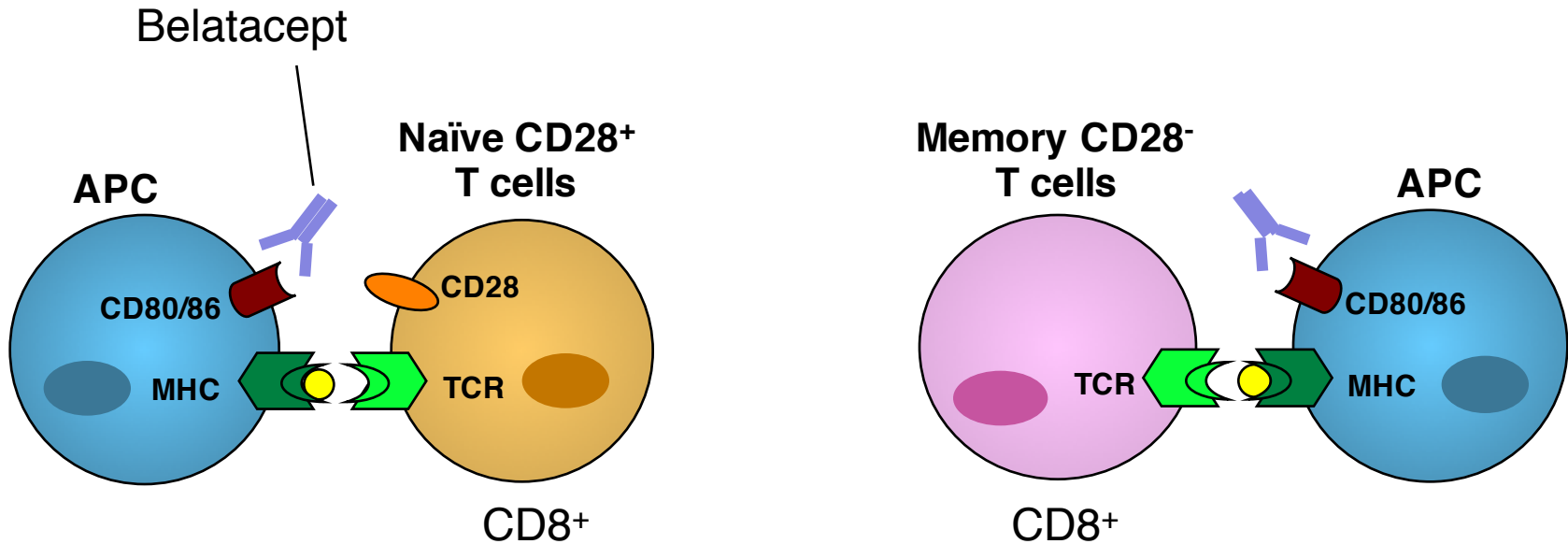
Jones et al., *Transplantation*, 2006

Page et al., *Curr Opin Organ Transplant*, 2009

Memory T cells contribute to allograft rejection through:

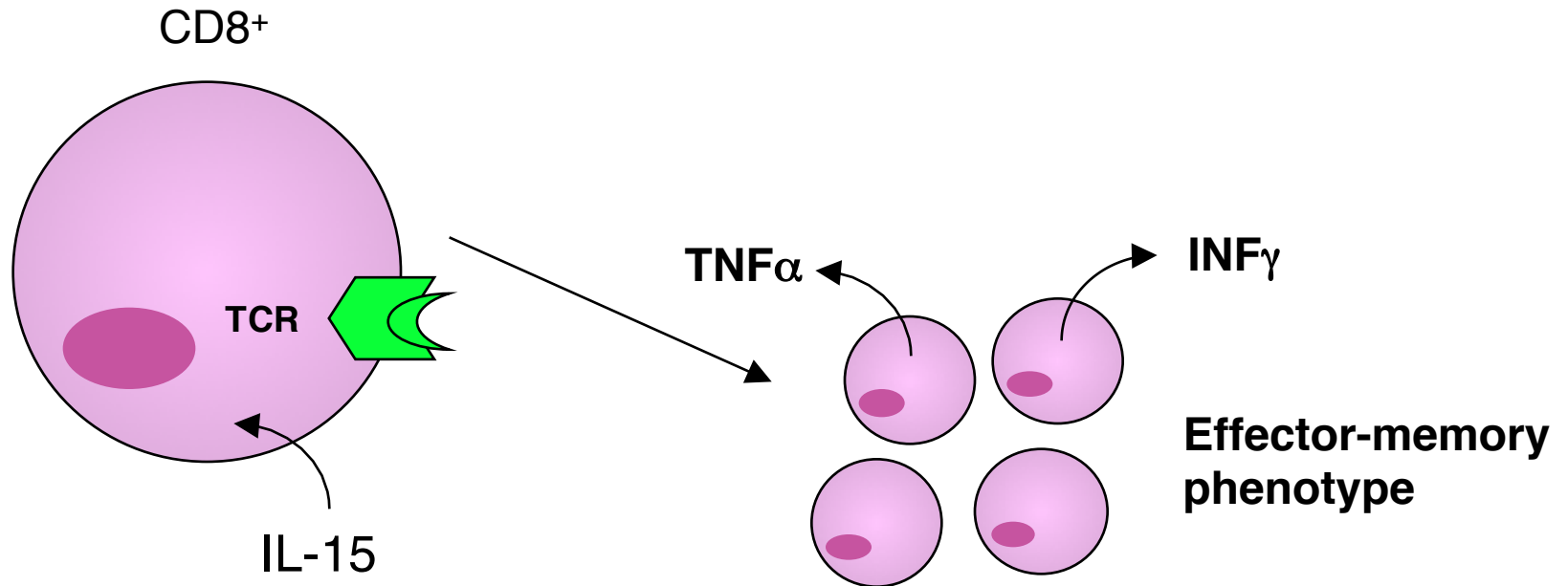
- *Activation endothelial cells*
- *Help naïve CD8, CD4 T cells and B cells*

COSTIMULATION BLOCKADE-RESISTANT REJECTION



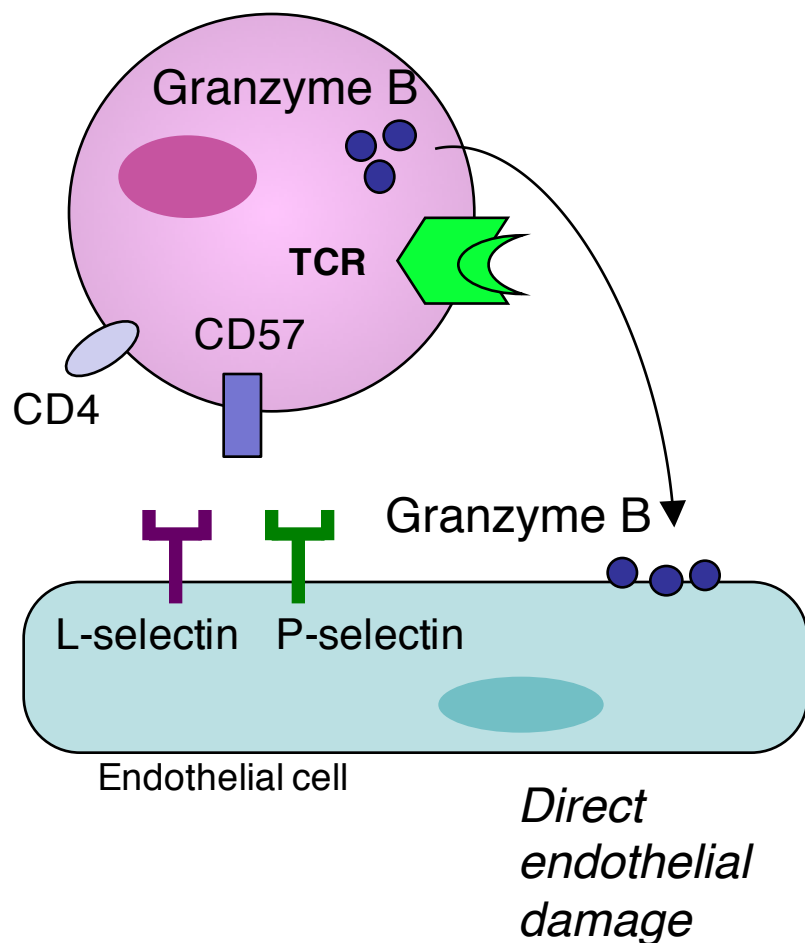
Antigen-experienced T cells, in particular CD8⁺Tcells, lose CD28 expression and became memory T cells with increased capability of mounting a rapid response upon antigen rechallenge independent of CD80/86-CD28 costimulation

BELATACEPT-RESISTANT REJECTION - CD28⁻ CD8⁺T CELLS



BELATACEPT-RESISTANT REJECTION - CD57⁺CD4⁺ T CELLS

CD28-CD57⁺ T cells

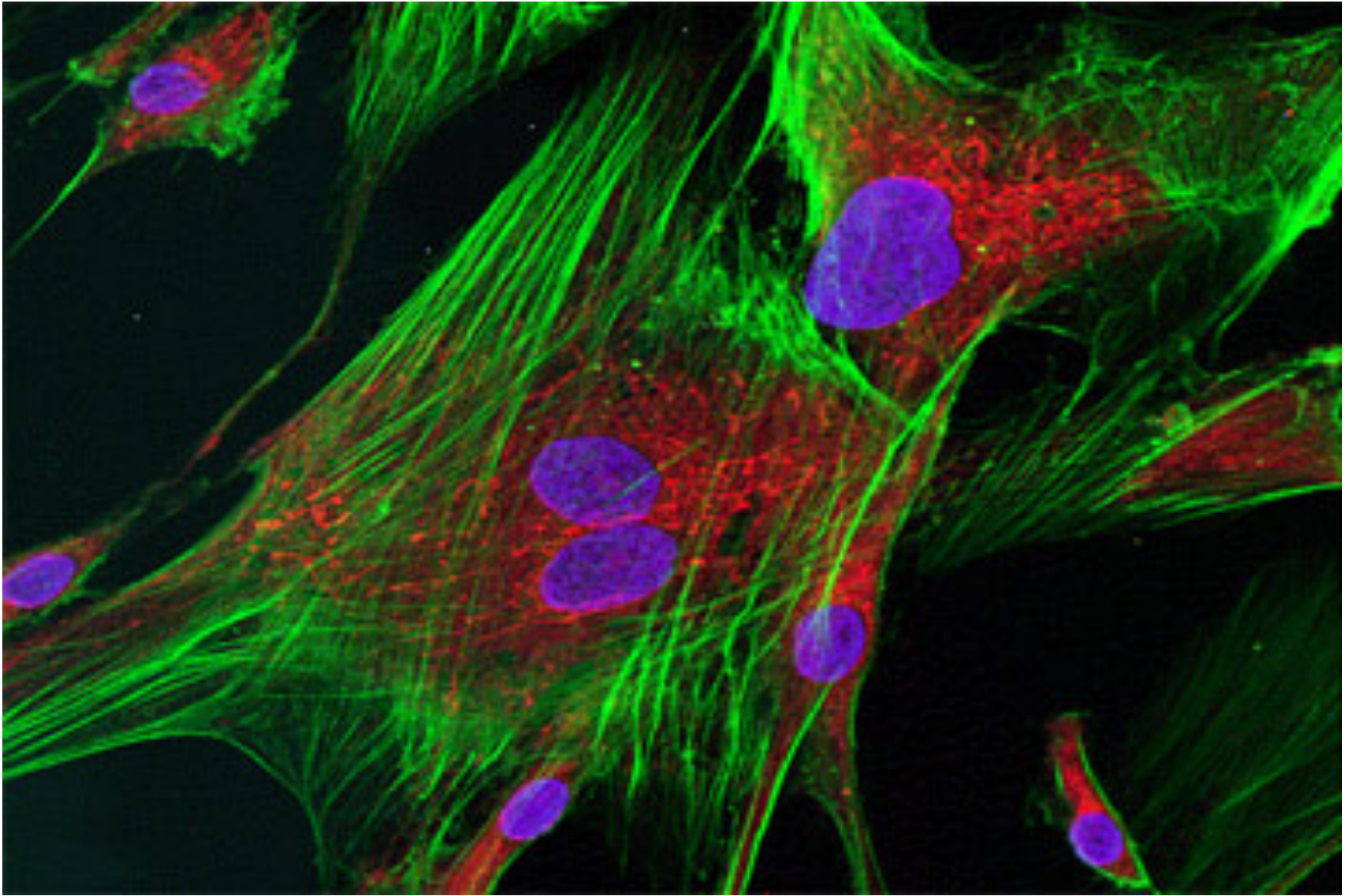


- Infiltrate the allograft during rejection
- May carry allograft-specific memory by antigen cross-reactivity
- This cell subset pre-transplant correlates with costimulation blockade-resistant rejection post-transplant

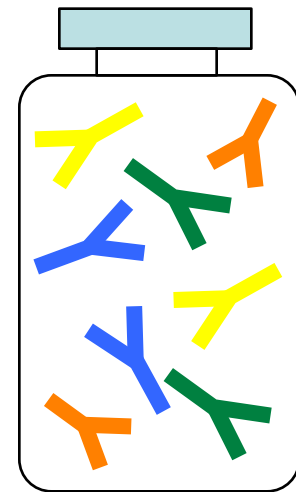


Belatacept

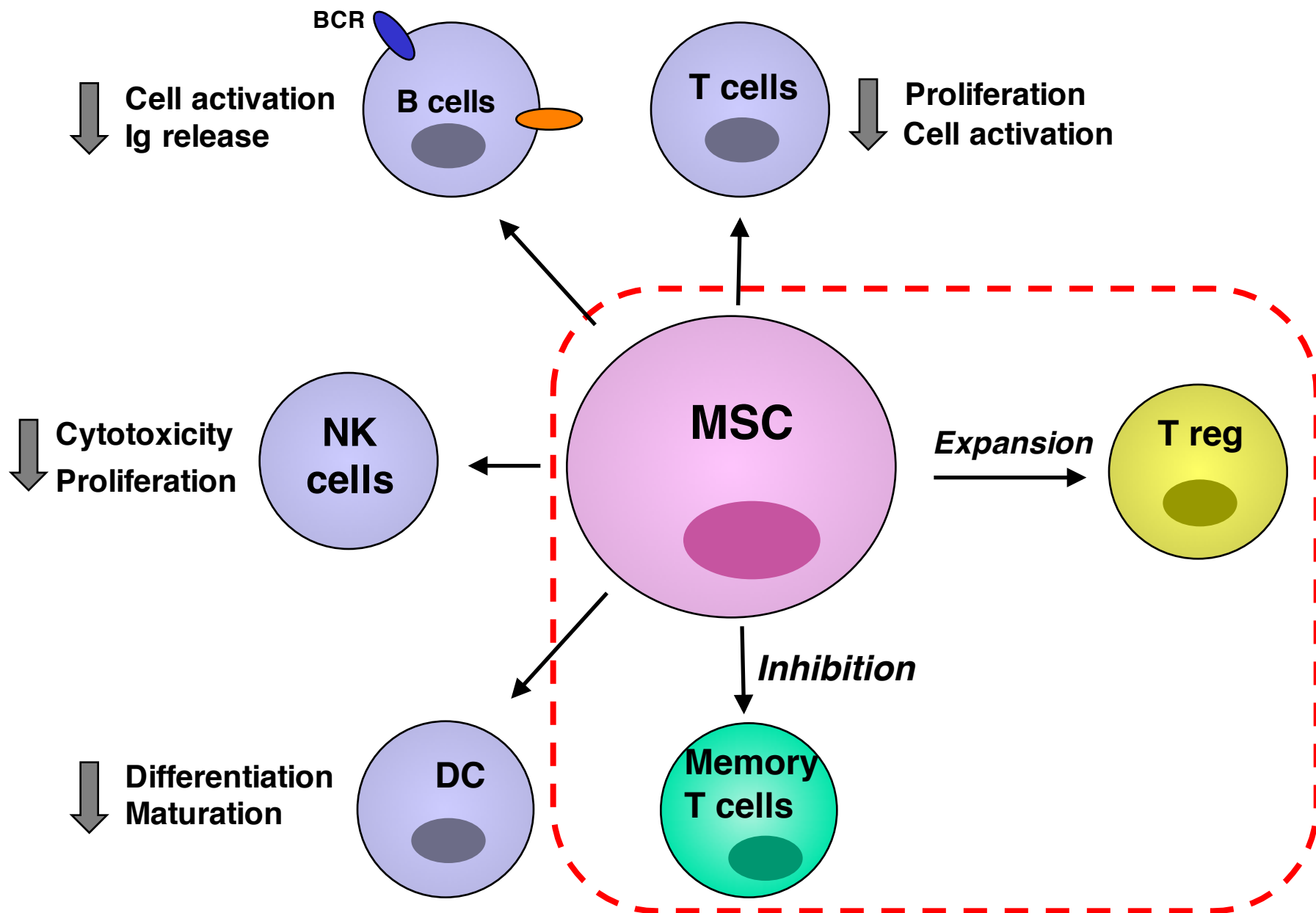
**1,420 -11,300 euro per month
depending on treatment phase**



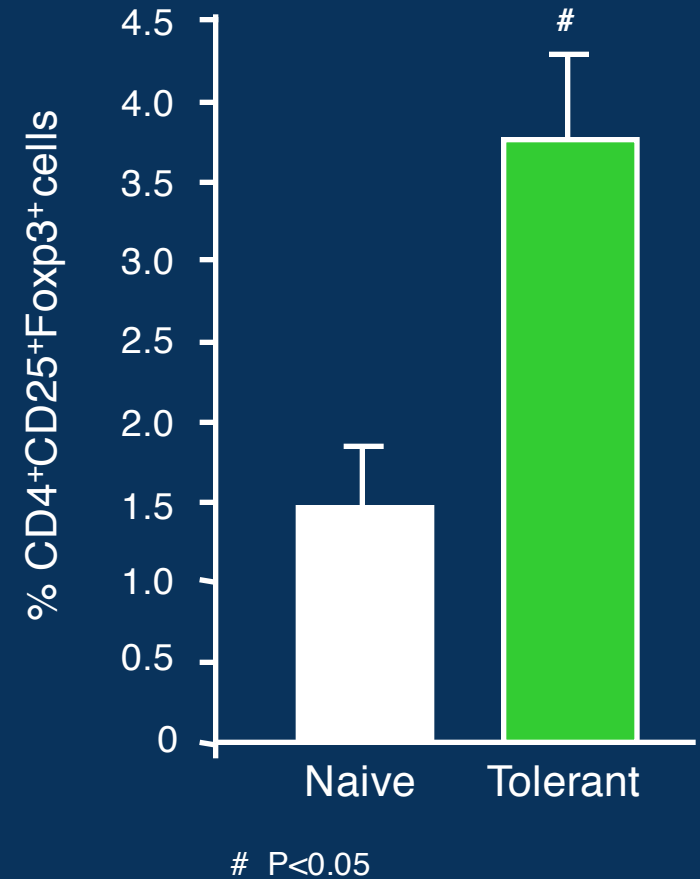
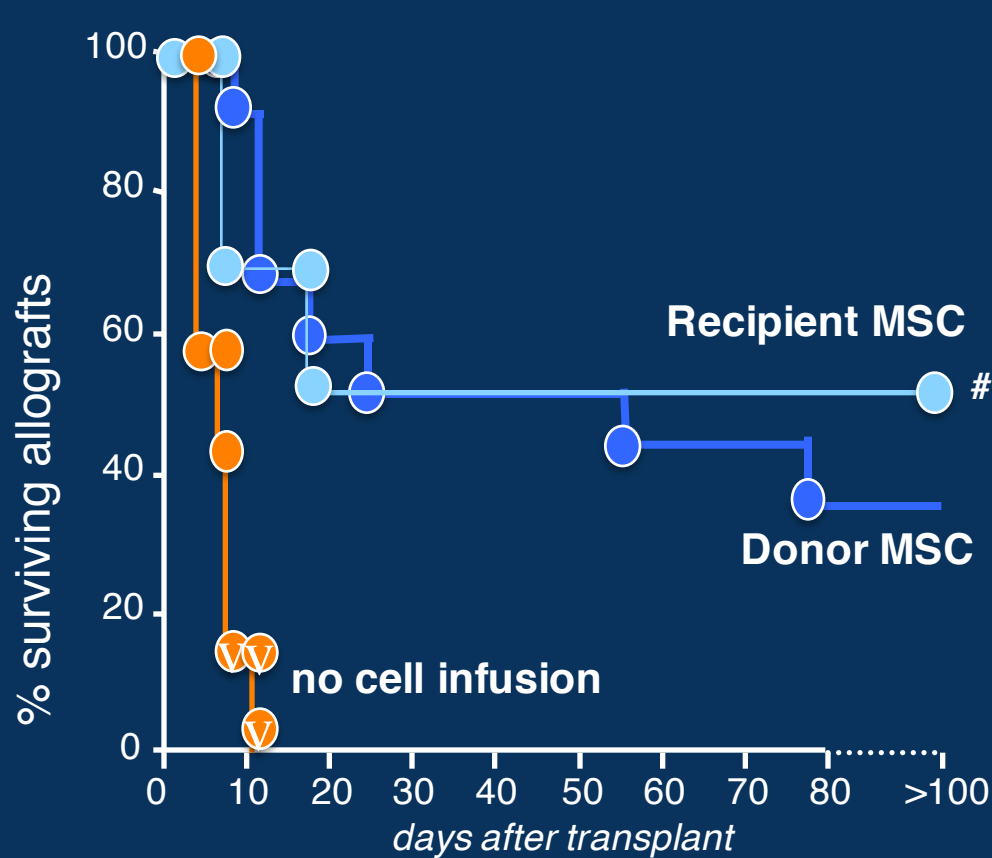
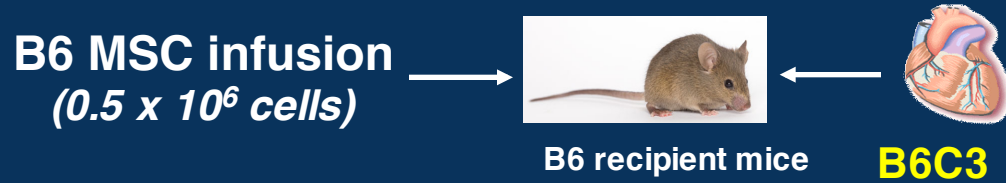
Casiraghi et al, Curr Opin Organ Transpl, 2010



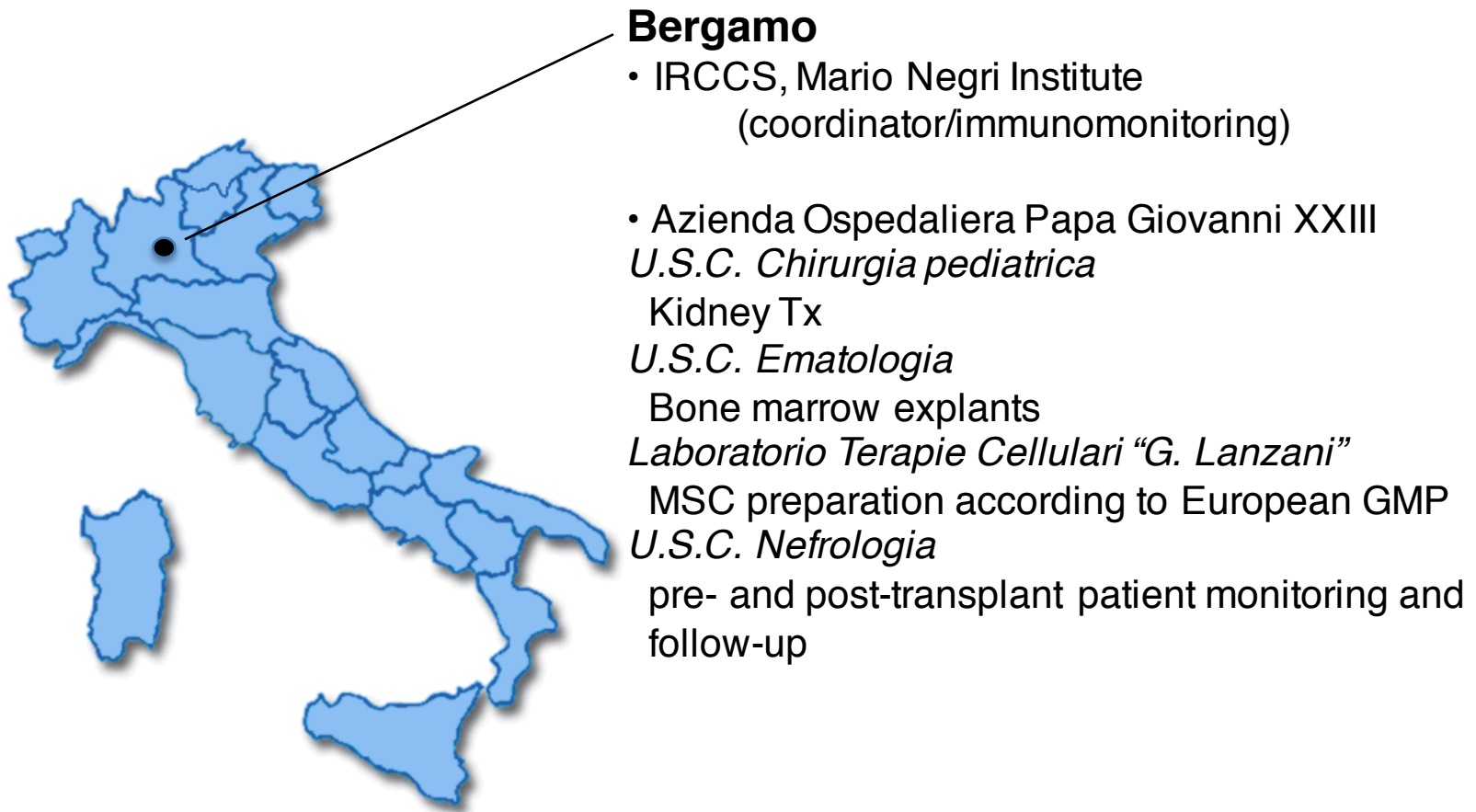
Primi anni '50



AUTOLOGOUS MSC PROLONG HEART TRANSPLANT SURVIVAL MEDIATED BY CD4⁺CD25⁺Foxp3⁺ REGULATORY T CELLS

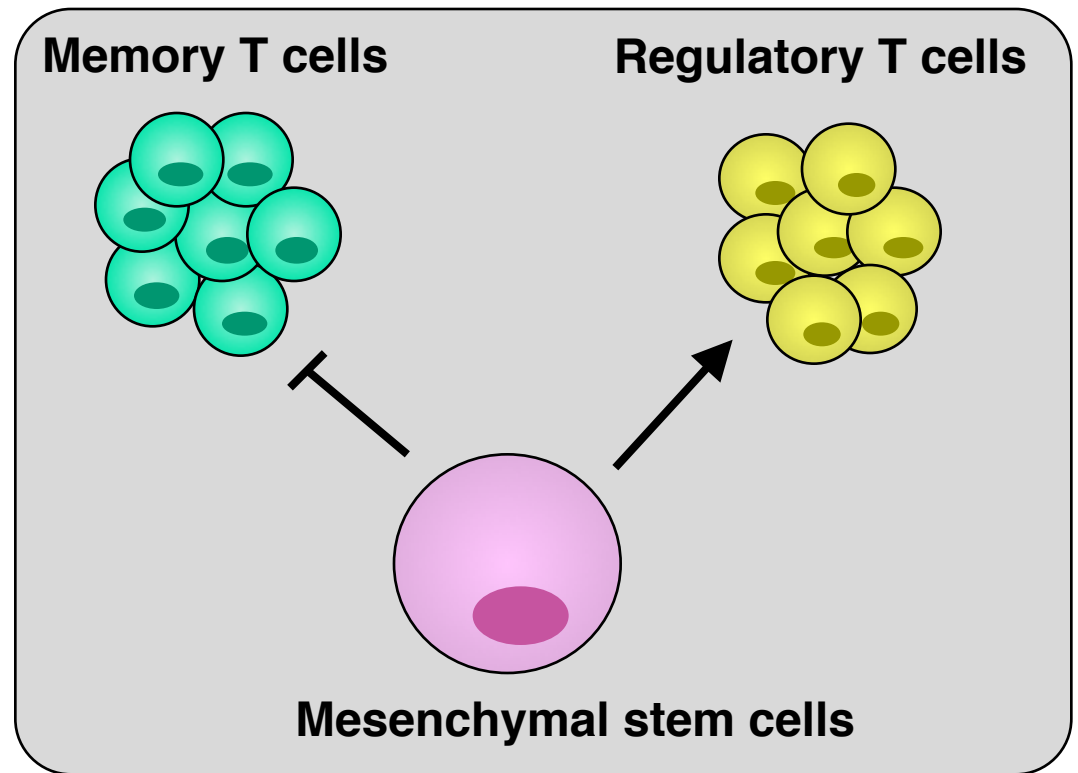


AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARROW-DERIVED MSC TO INDUCE TOLERANCE IN LIVING-DONOR KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS





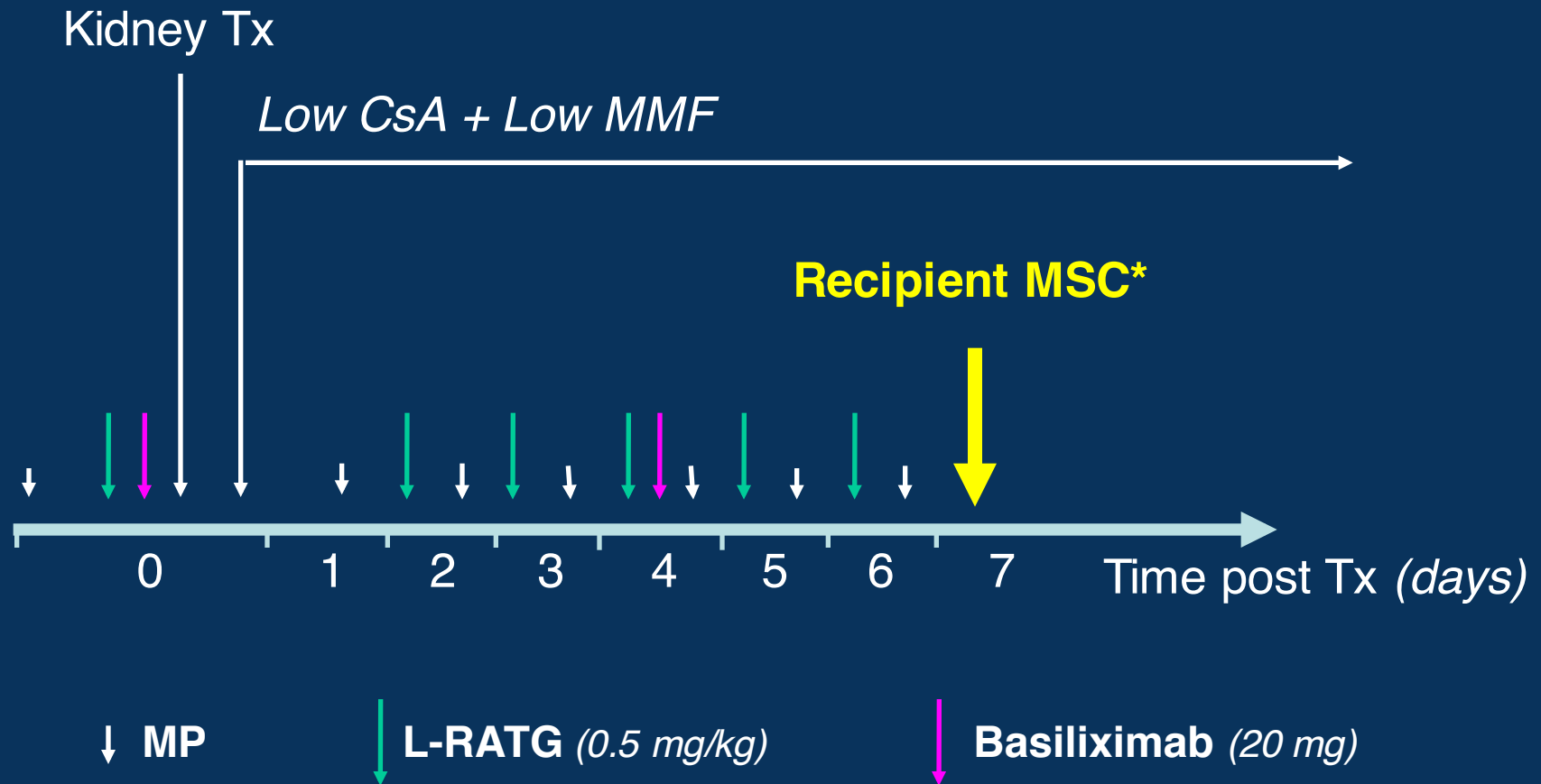
Timing is important



Timing of MSC infusion?

7 days post transplant coincides with the start of homeostatic proliferation induced by lymphopenia

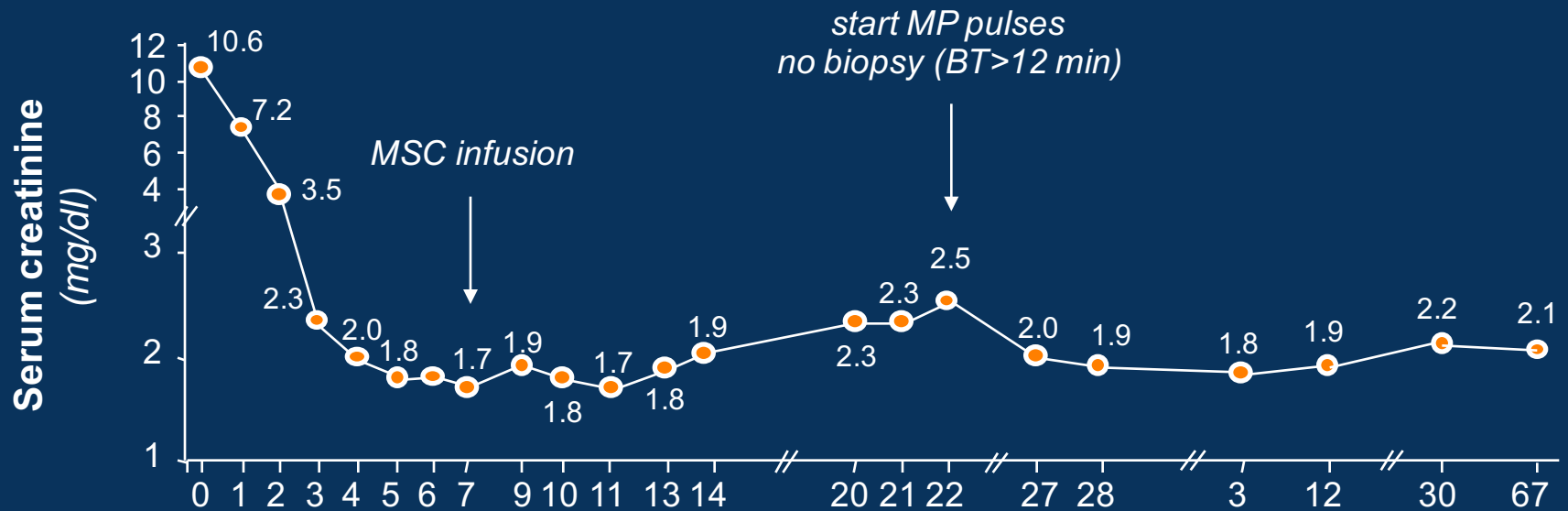
Phase a: 2 patients



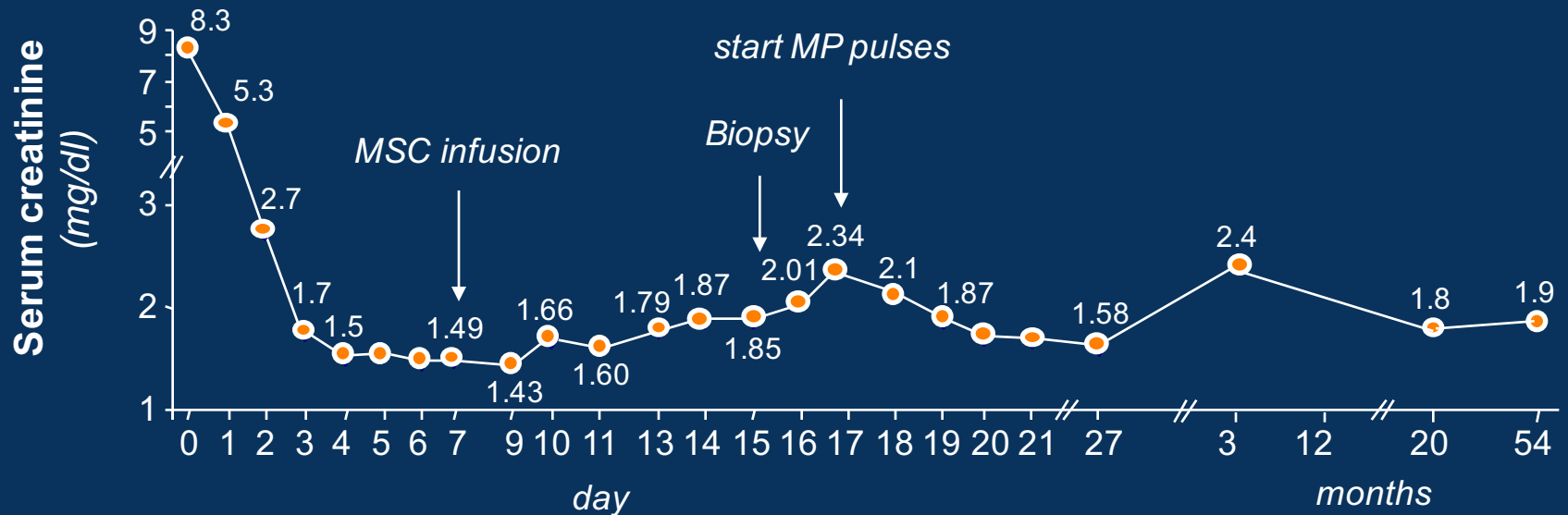
MSC in-vitro expanded for 2 passages

* Dose: 2×10^6 /kg i.v.

Patient #1 D.D.



Patient #2 G.U.



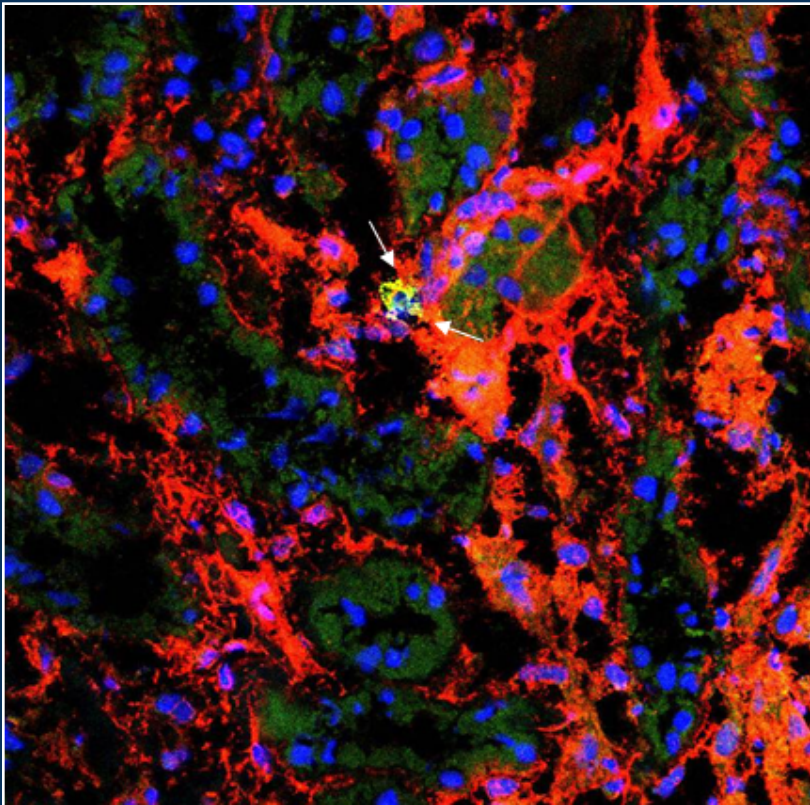
GRAFT INFILTRATING CELLS (*day +15*)

	Patient #2: G.U.	<i>Controls</i>
(cells/field)		<i>acute rejection (n=3)</i>
<i>CD4⁺ T cells</i>	1.5	80 ± 35
<i>CD8⁺ T cells</i>	9.8	103 ± 35
<i>CD20⁺ B cells</i>	1.2	20 ± 16
<i>CD68⁺ macrophages</i>	26.1	58 ± 2
<i>granulocytes</i>	30.7	5.5 ± 1.2
<i>Complement C3</i>	0.98	0.2 ± 0.3

Values are mean of 30 fields

MSC INFILTRATE THE GRAFT (day +15)

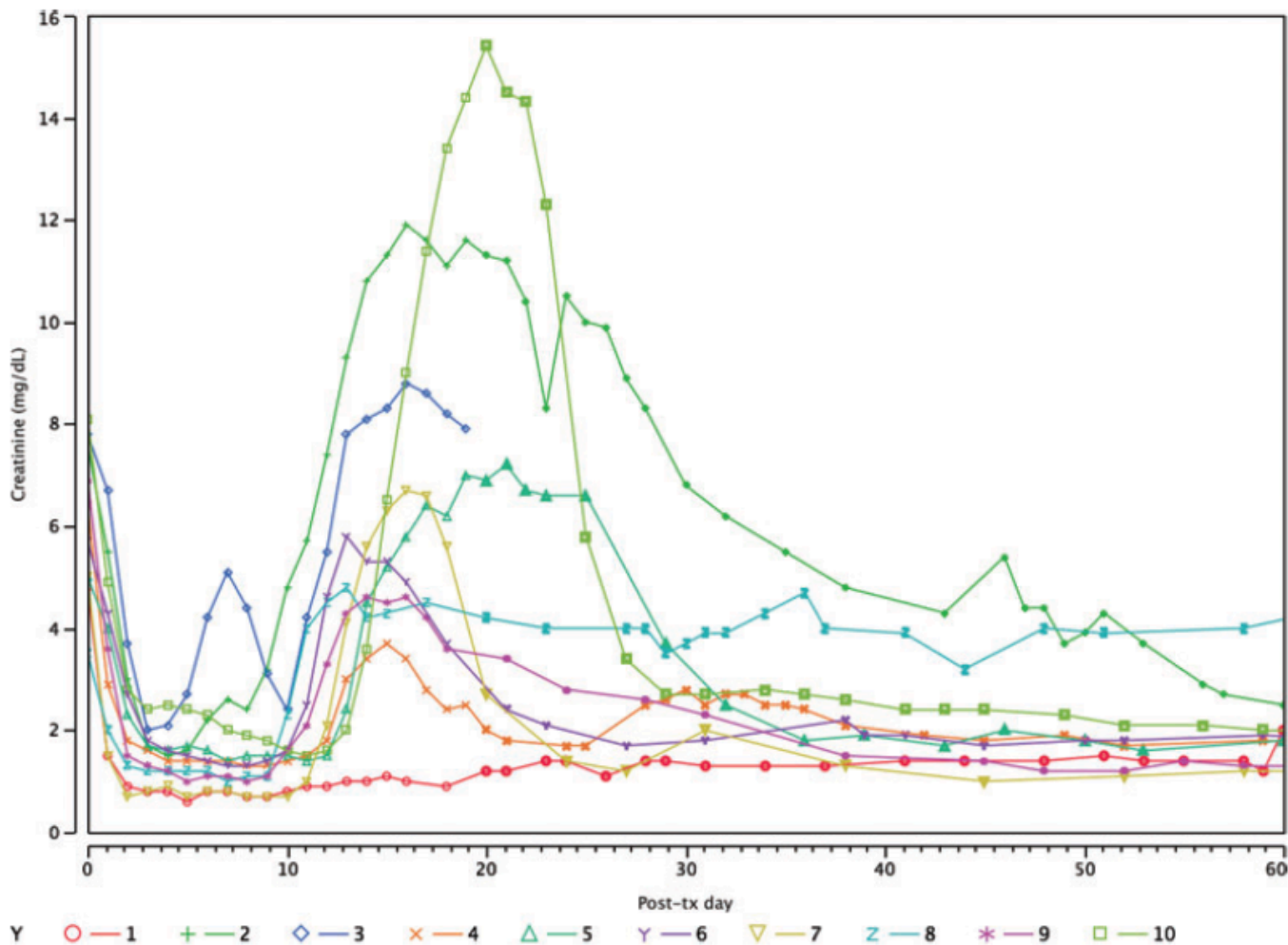
	<i>CD105⁺ CD44⁺ cells (cells/3 mm²)</i>
Patient #2: G.U.	17
Controls	
Acute rejection:	
15 day post-tx	0
Native control kidneys (n=4)	1.5 ± 2.6



A high number of CD105⁺CD44⁺ MSC was found into the kidney graft biospy of MSC infused patient

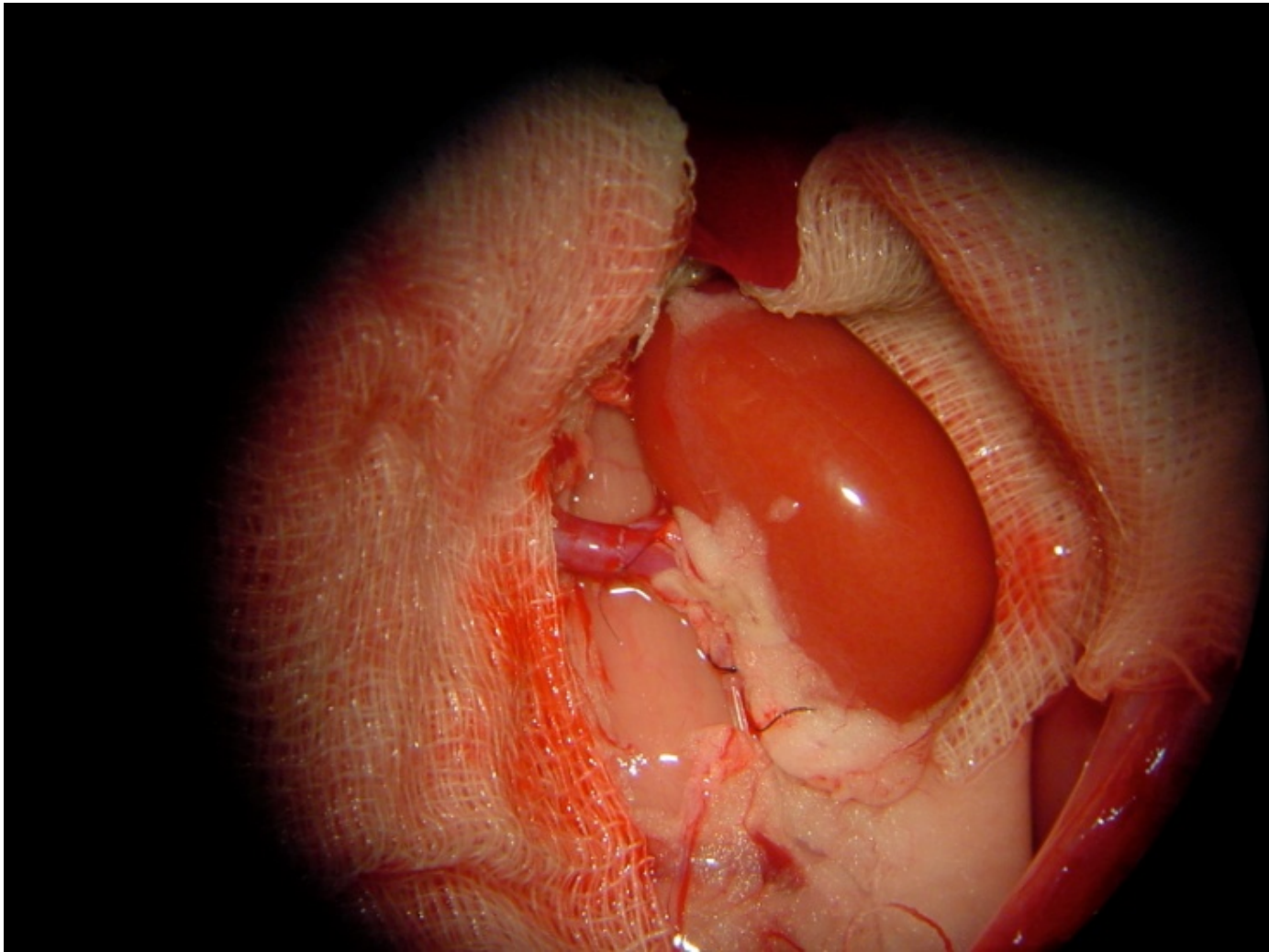
Acute Renal Endothelial Injury During Marrow Recovery in a Cohort of Combined Kidney and Bone Marrow Allografts

A.B. Farris et al.

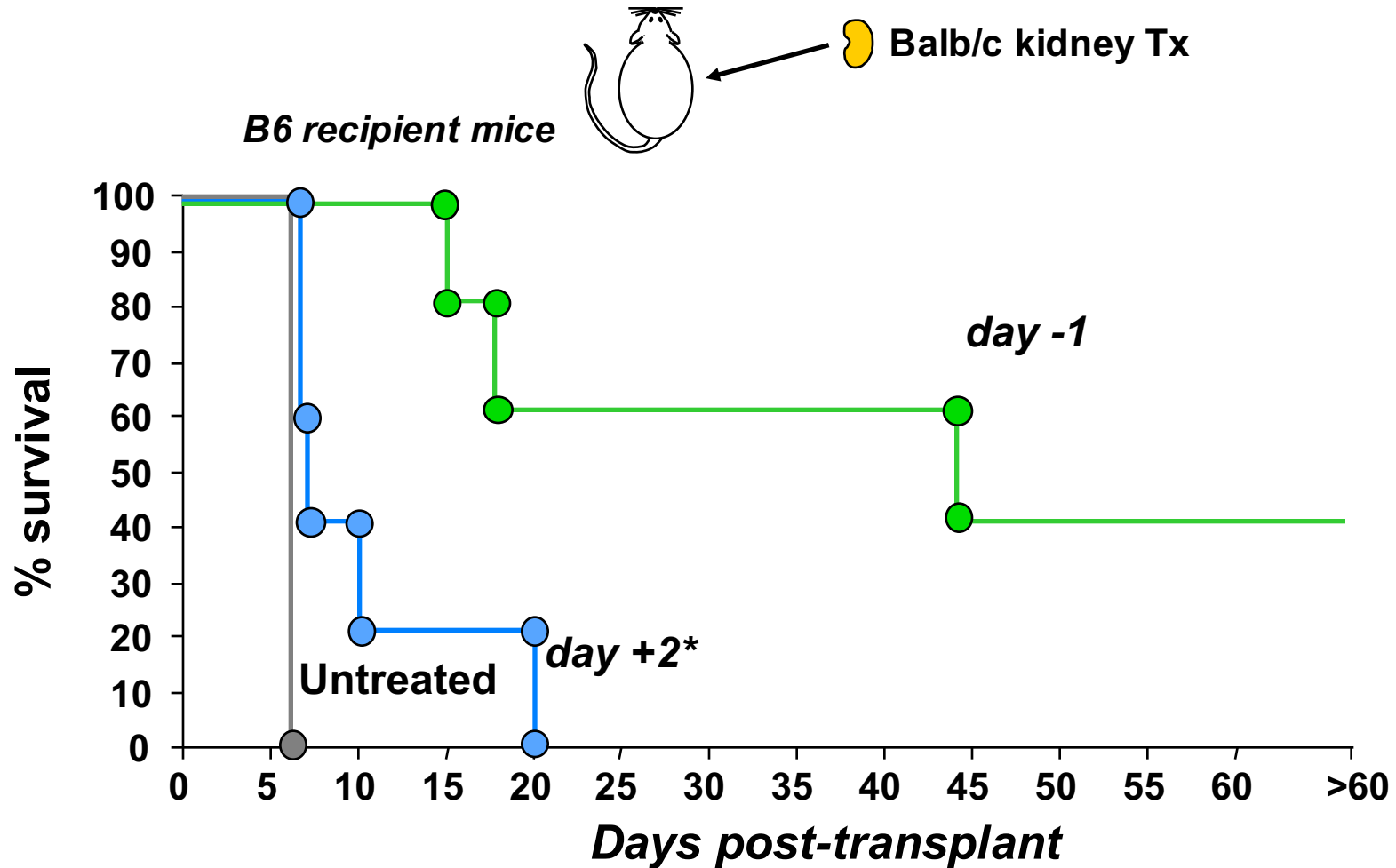








PRE-TRANSPLANT INFUSION OF MSC IN SENSITIZED MICE



5 animals for each group

Balb/c donor splenocyte (1,000,000/mouse i.v.)

autologous MSC (500,000/mouse i.v.)

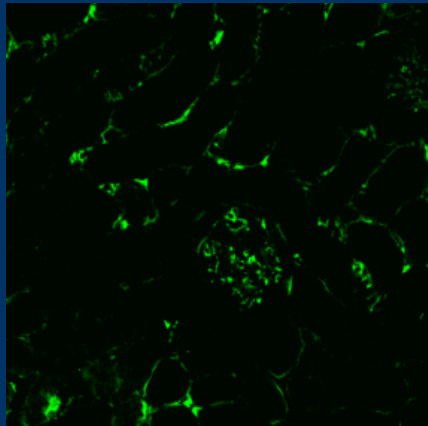
* day+7 in mice is unfeasible because of graft loss for acute rejection in all recipient mice

LOCALIZATION OF MSC DICTATES THEIR IMMUNE OR PROINFLAMMATORY EFFECTS IN KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION IN MICE

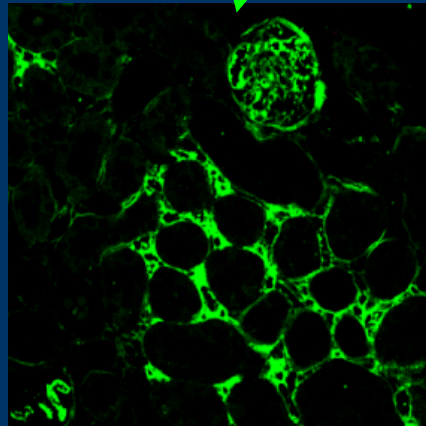
	<i>PKH 26⁺ MSC</i>	
(cells/mm ²)	kidney	spleen
MSC day +2	26.6 ± 4.0*	58.9 ± 20.9*
MSC day -1	4.7 ± 0.2	290 ± 107

* P<0.05 vs MSC day-1

C3 deposition

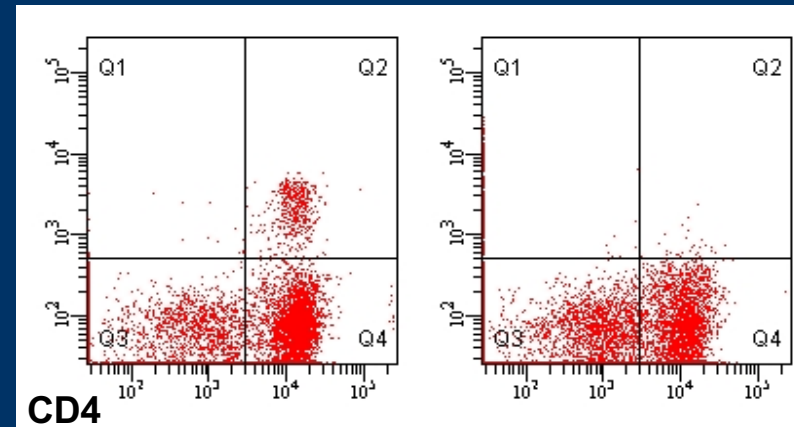


MSC day -1



MSC day +2

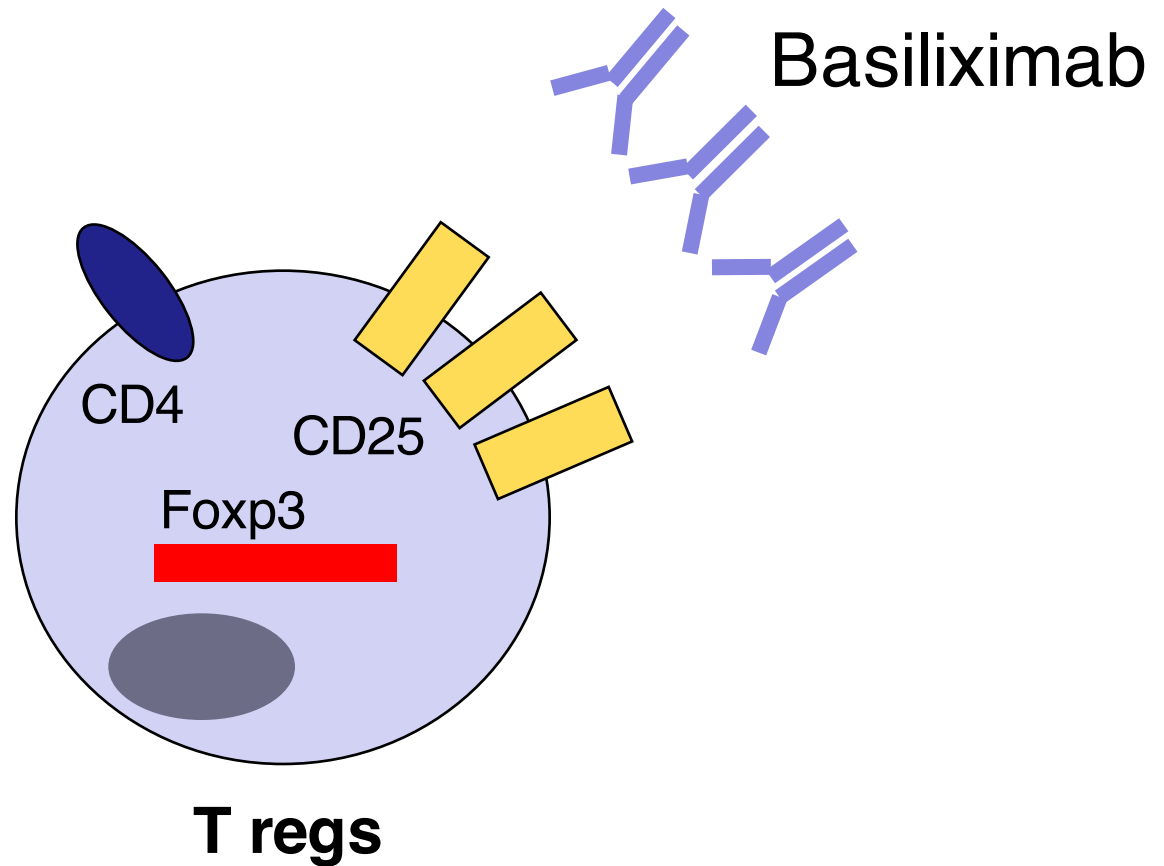
Treg induction



MSC day -1

MSC day +2

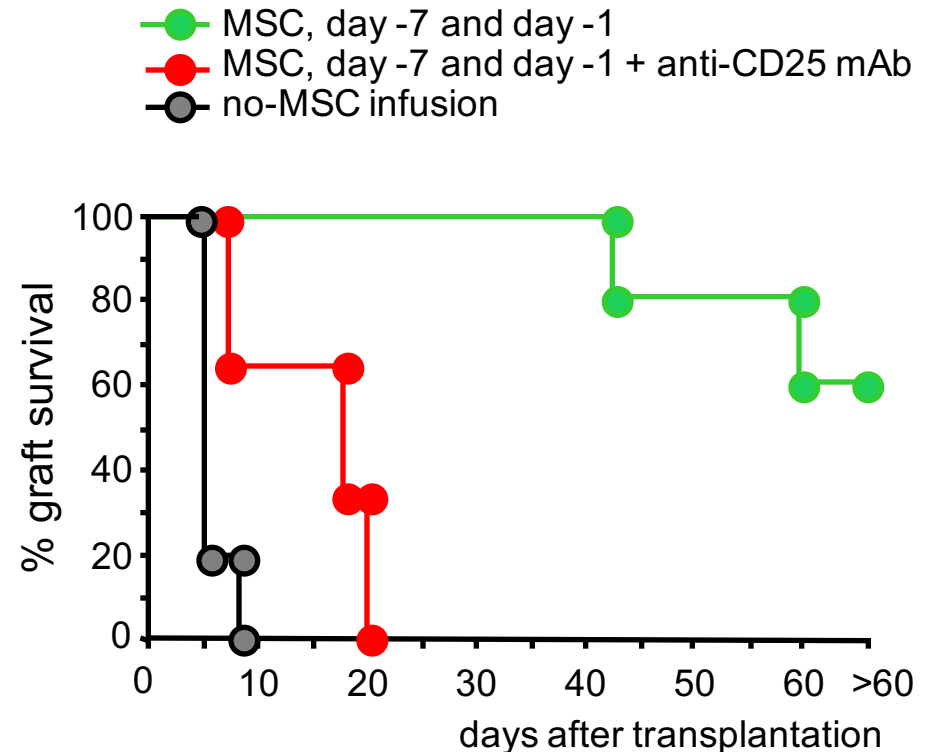
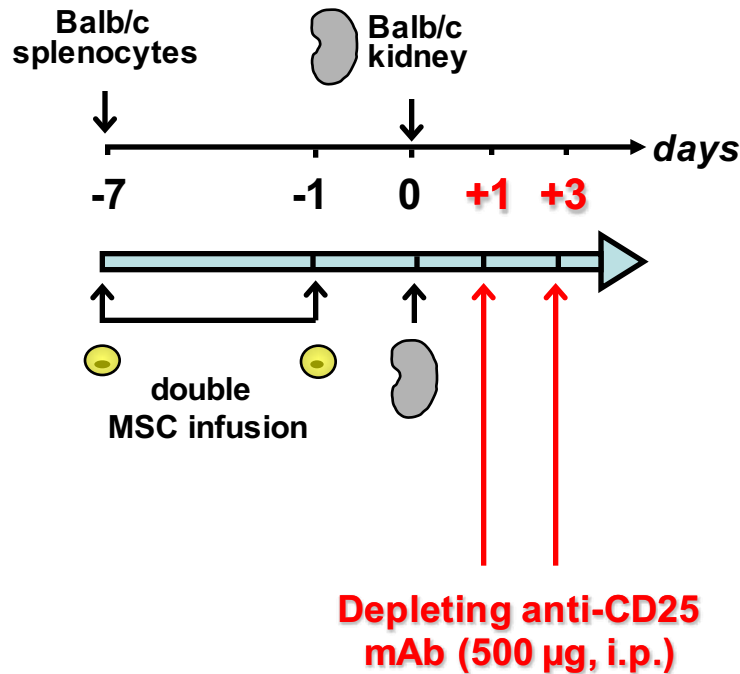
IS BASILIXIMAB PERMISSIVE FOR T REG MEDIATED TOLERANCE?



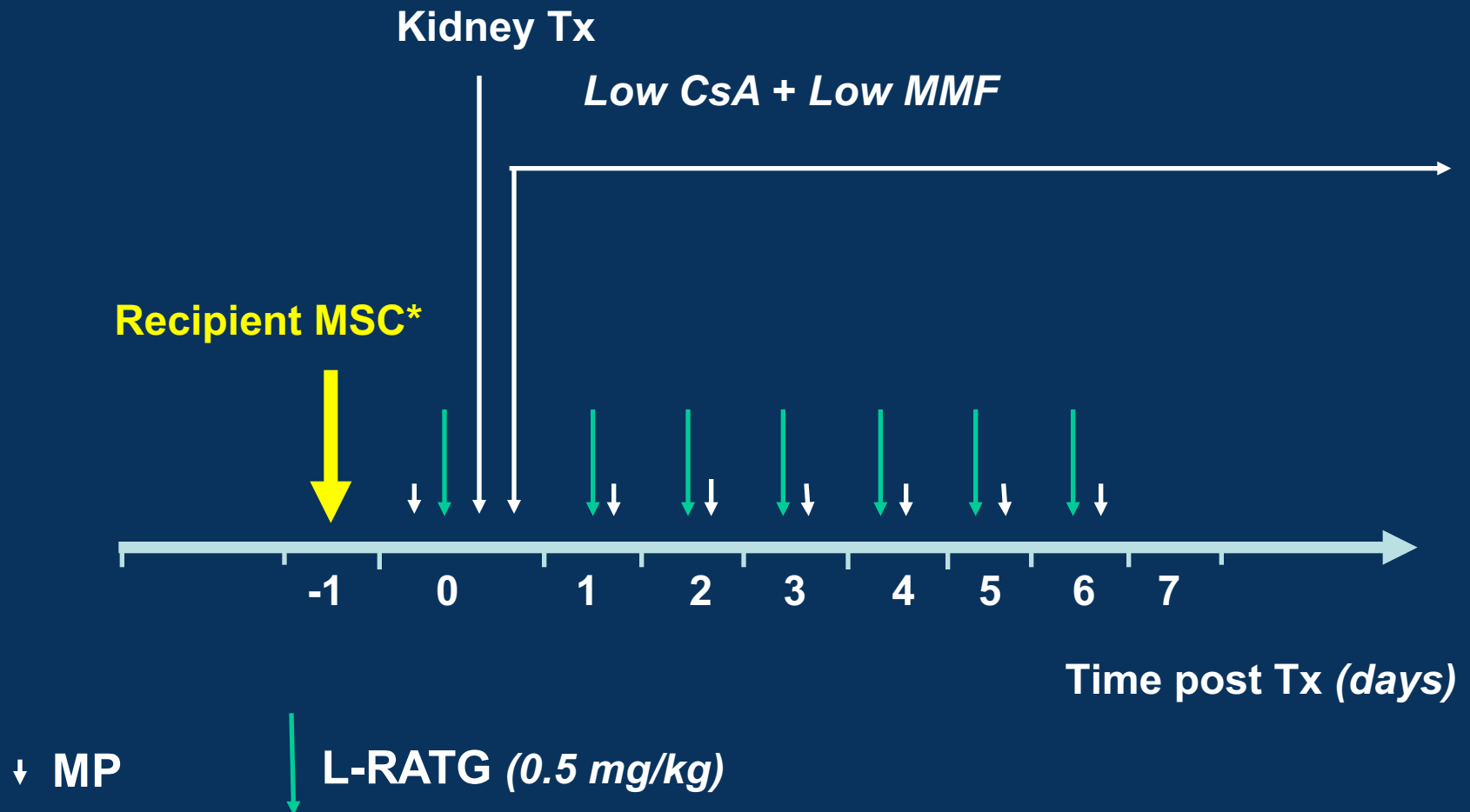
ANTI-CD25 ANTIBODY ABROGATES TOLERANCE (BY DEPLETING TREGs)



C57 recipient mice



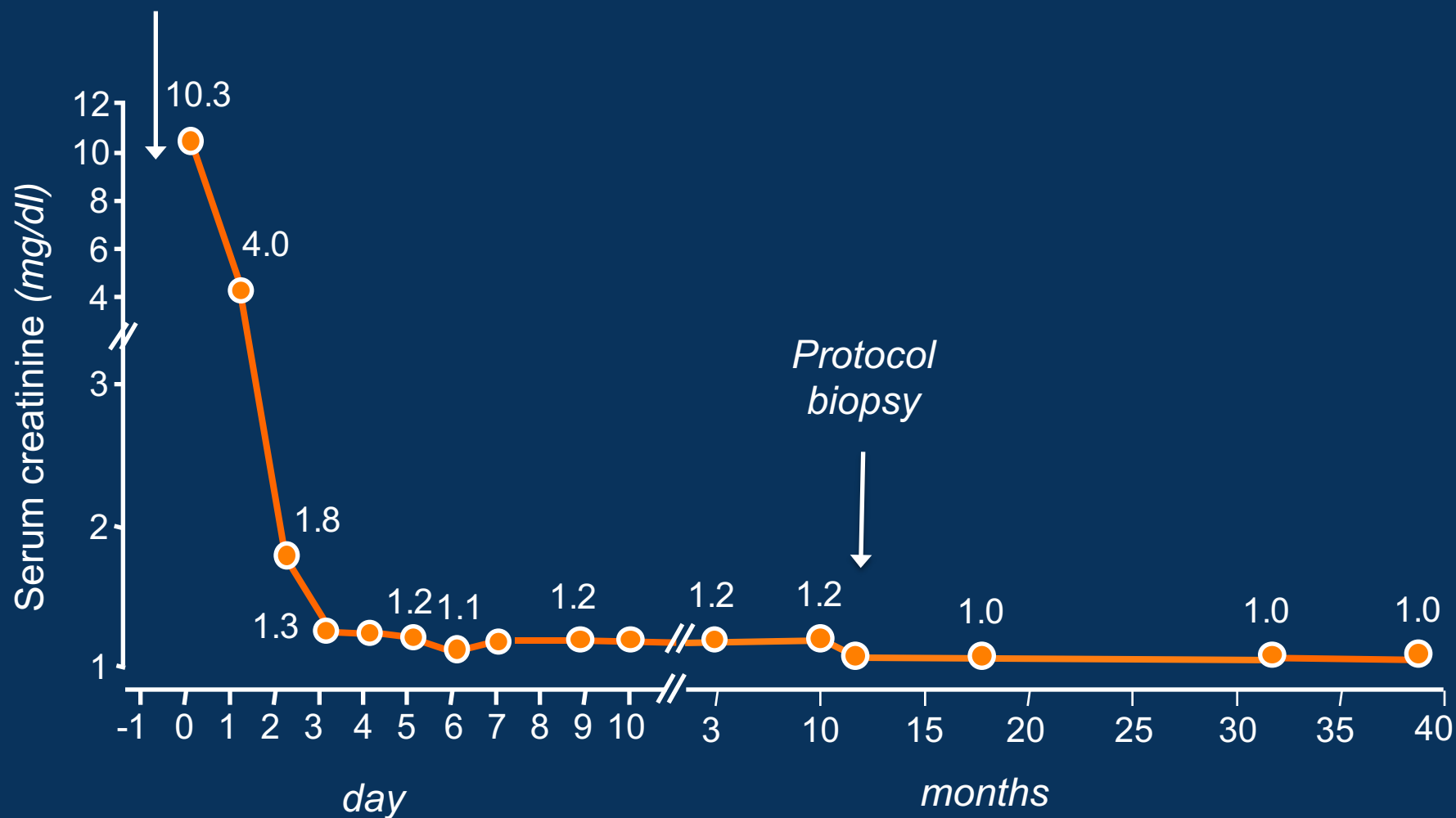
Phase b: 2 patients



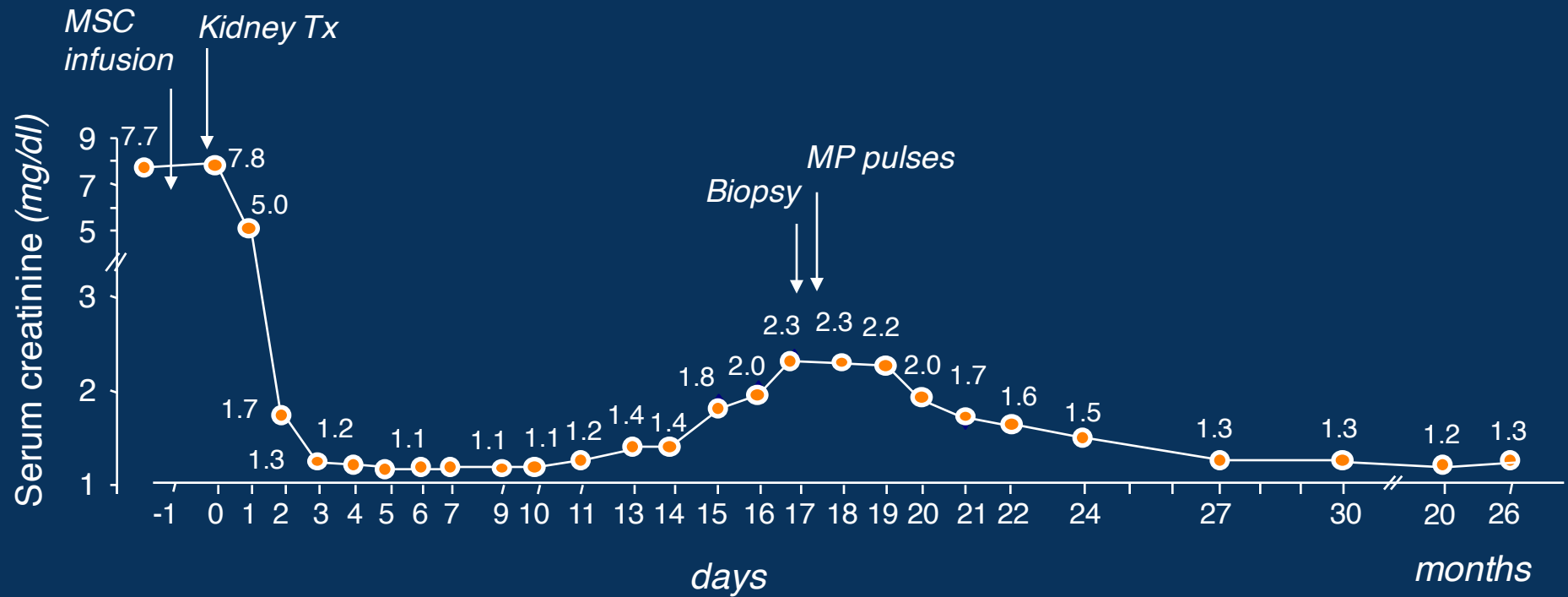
* Dose: 2×10^6 /kg i.v.

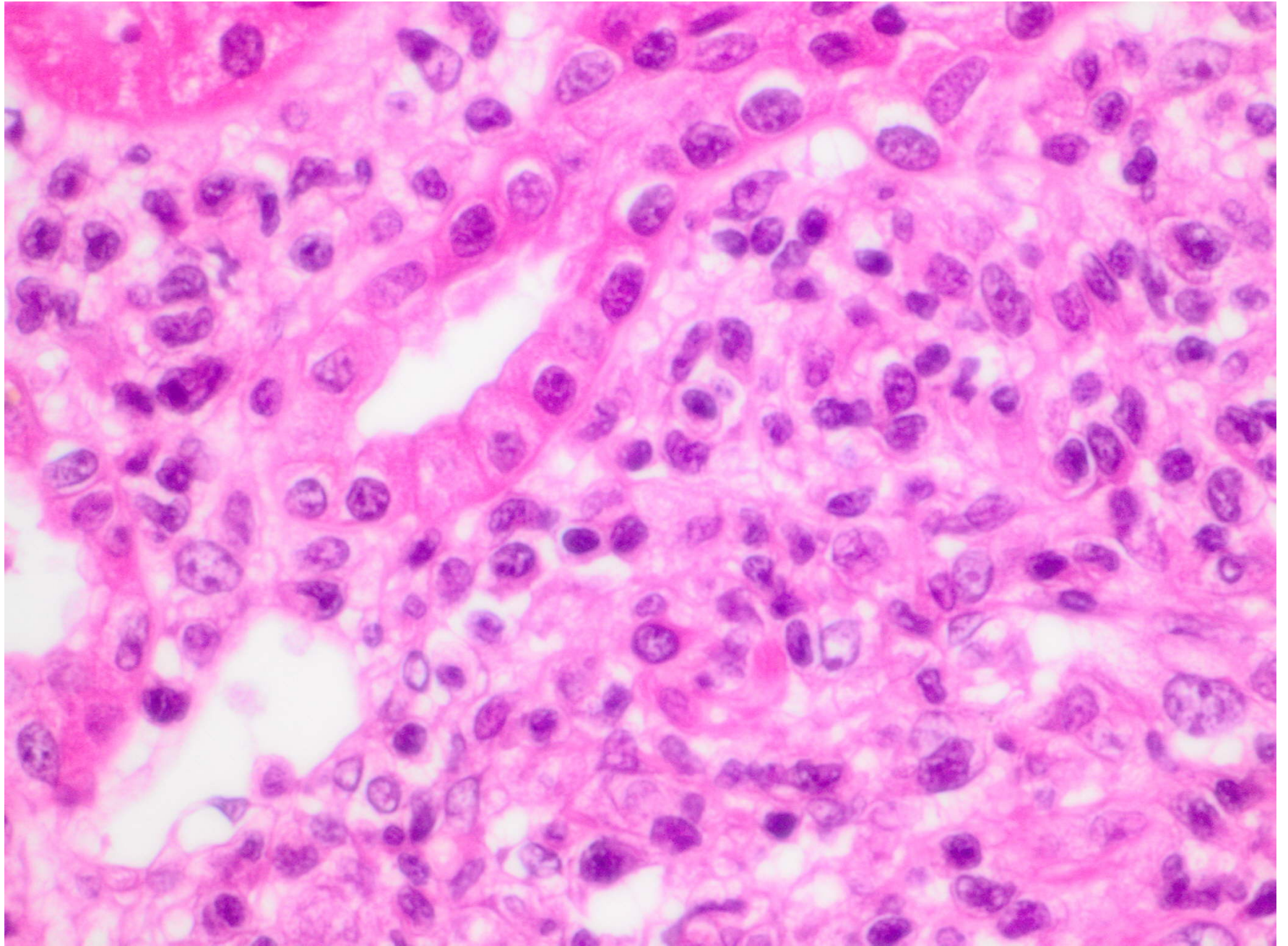
Patient #3 C.M.

MSC infusion



Patient #4 D.A.



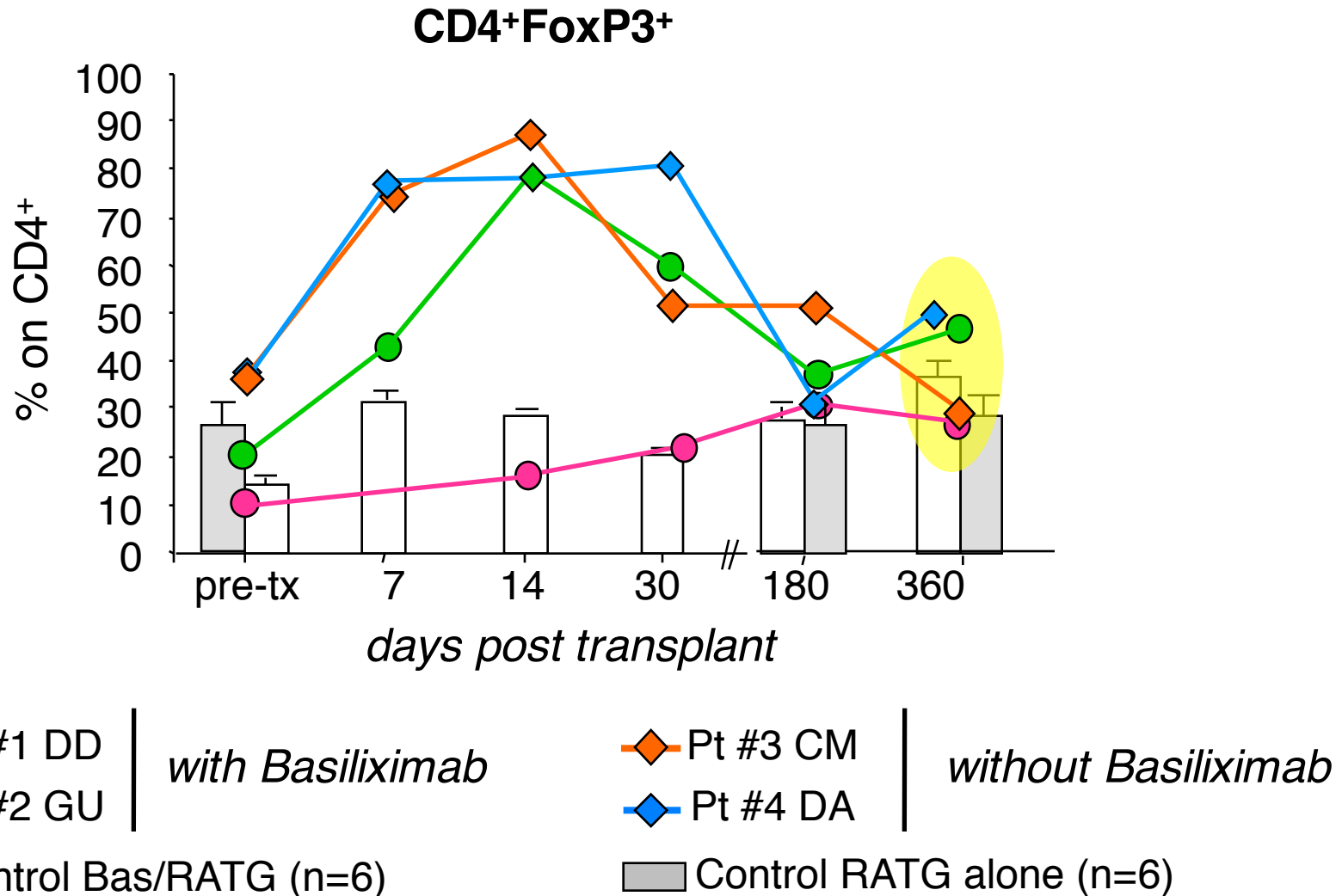


GRAFT INFILTRATING CELLS (*day +17*)

	Patient #4: D.A.	Controls
(cells/field)		acute rejection (n=3)
CD4 ⁺ T cells	19.3	80 ± 35
CD8 ⁺ T cells	20.2	103 ± 35
CD20 ⁺ B cells	8.6	20 ± 16
CD68 ⁺ macrophages	37.3	58 ± 2
granulocytes	9.7	5.5 ± 1.2

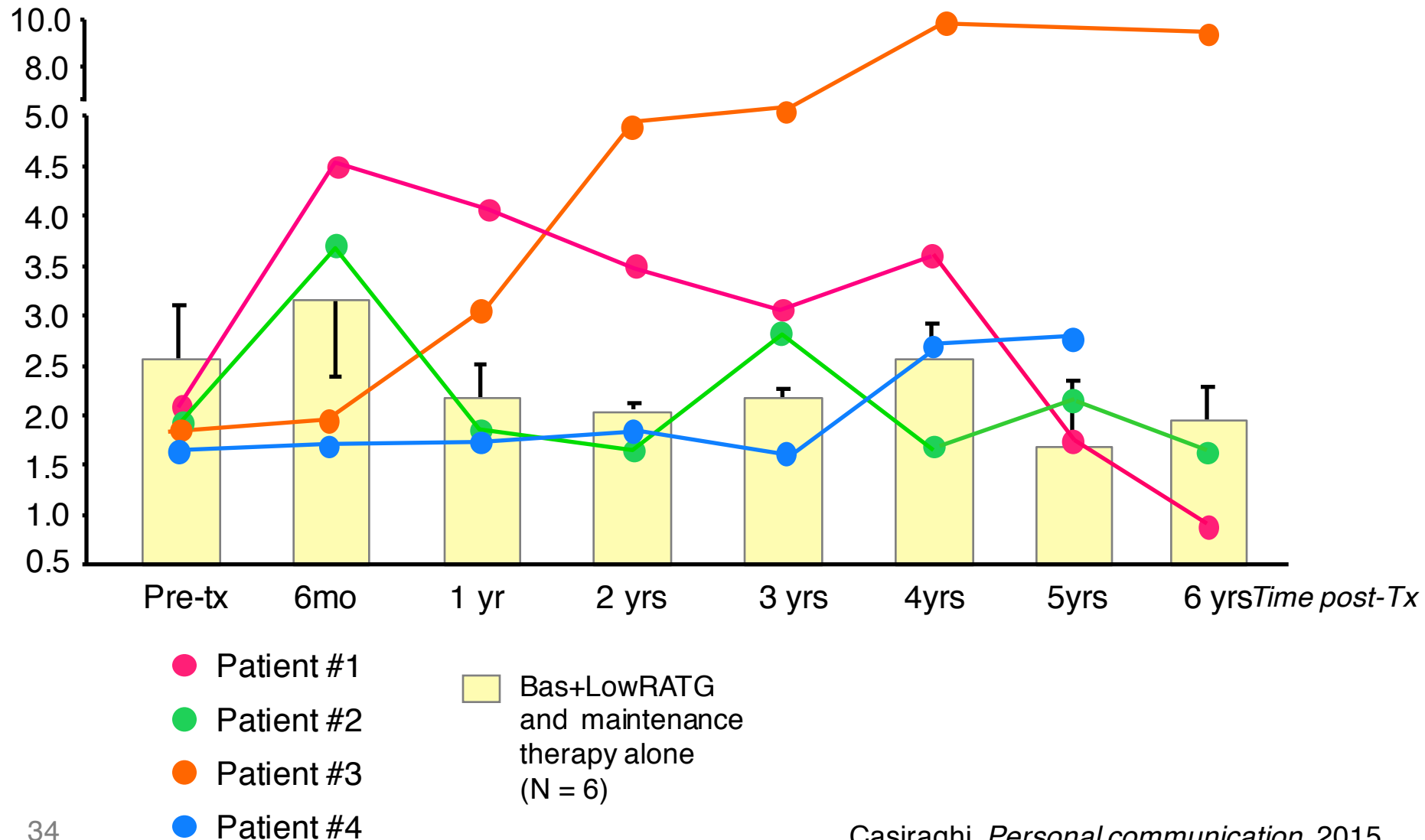
Values are mean of 30 fields

EFFECT OF INDUCTION REGIMEN WITH OR WITHOUT BASILIXIMAB ON FoxP3⁺ T CELL PROFILE



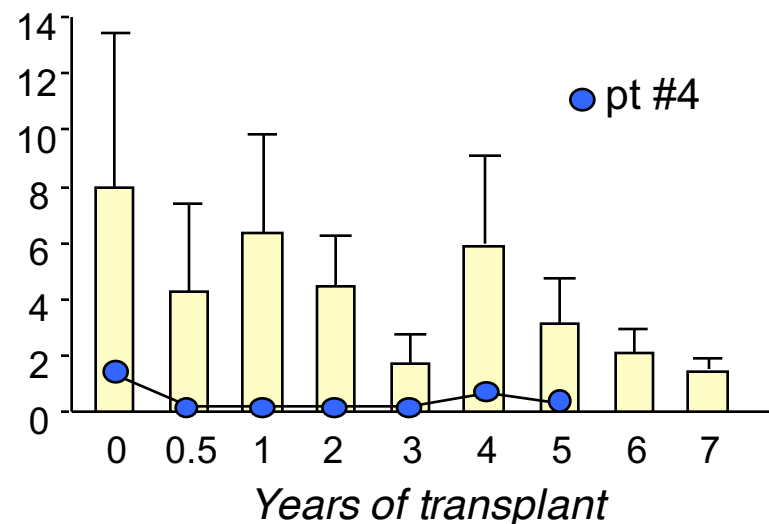
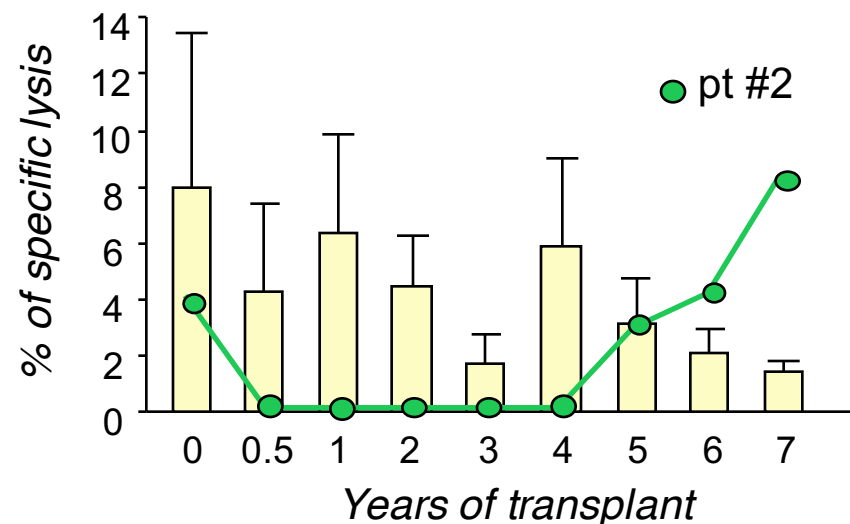
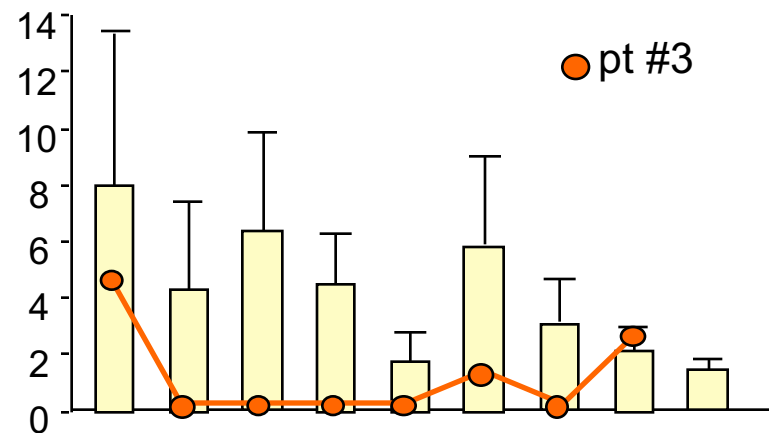
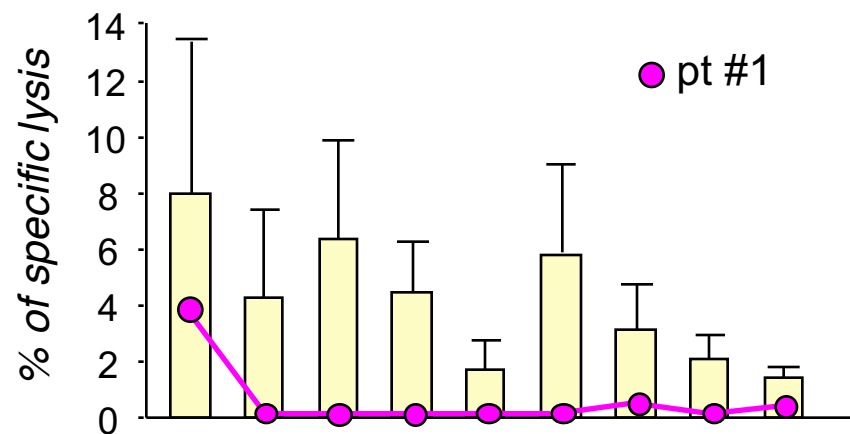
THE HIGH RATIO OF Treg/Tmemory COULD FAVOUR A STATE OF IMMUNE REGULATION

Treg/memory CD8⁺ T cells (*ratio*)



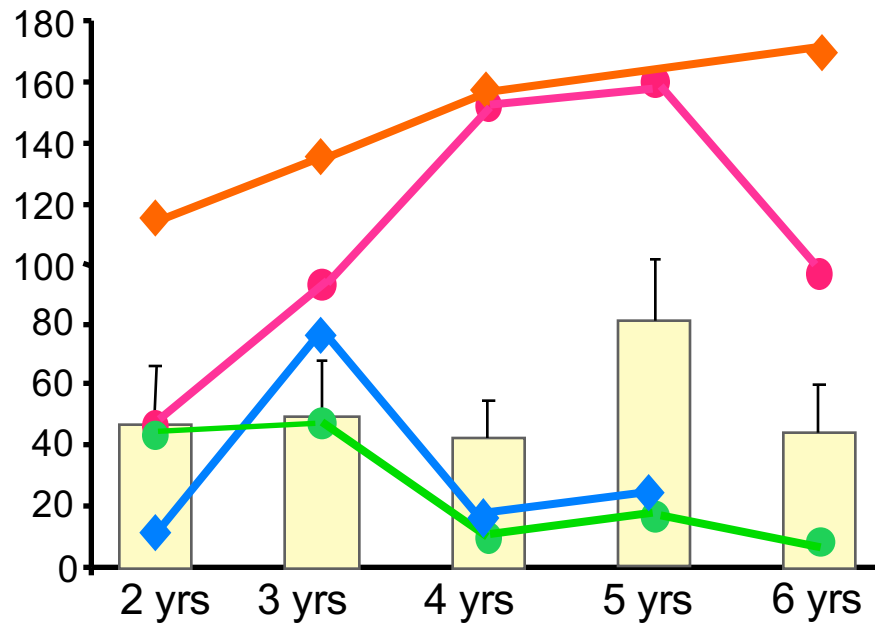
LONG-LASTING COMPLETE AND DONOR-SPECIFIC SUPPRESSION OF CD8⁺ T CELL CYTOTOXICITY

Cell mediated lympholysis vs donor



Bas+Low RATG and maintenance therapy alone (N = 6)

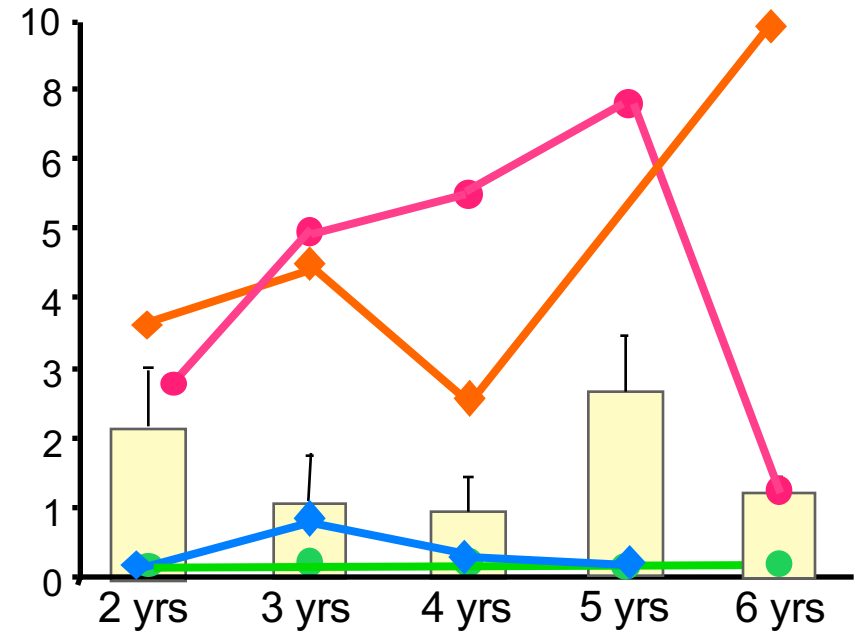
Naïve B cells (cells/ μ l) CD19⁺ IgD⁺CD27⁻



● Patient #1 ◆ Patient #3
● Patient #2 ◆ Patient #4

Controls (N = 6) * P<0.05 vs pre-tx

Transitional B cells (cells/ μ l) CD19⁺ CD24^{high}CD38^{high}

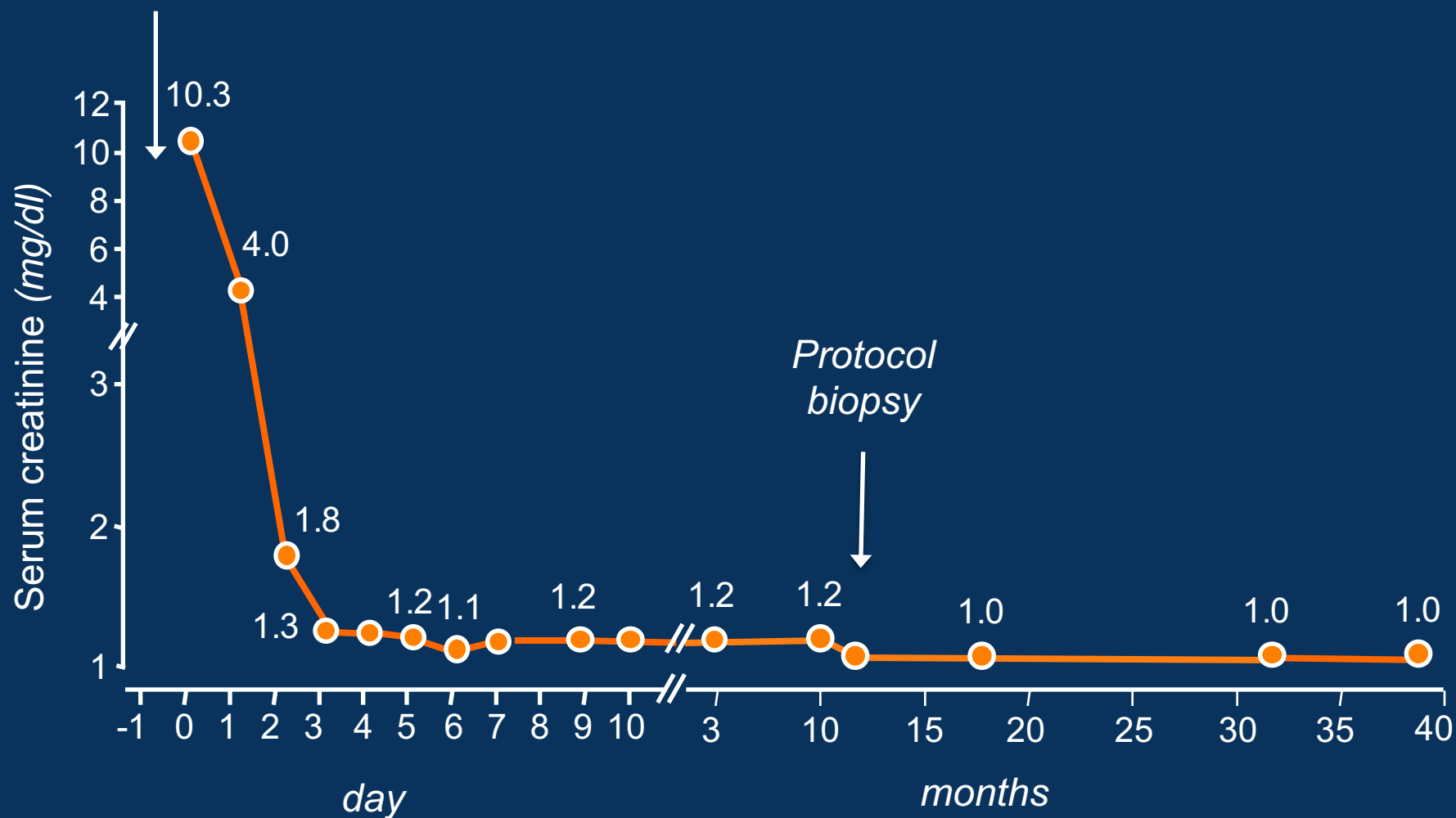


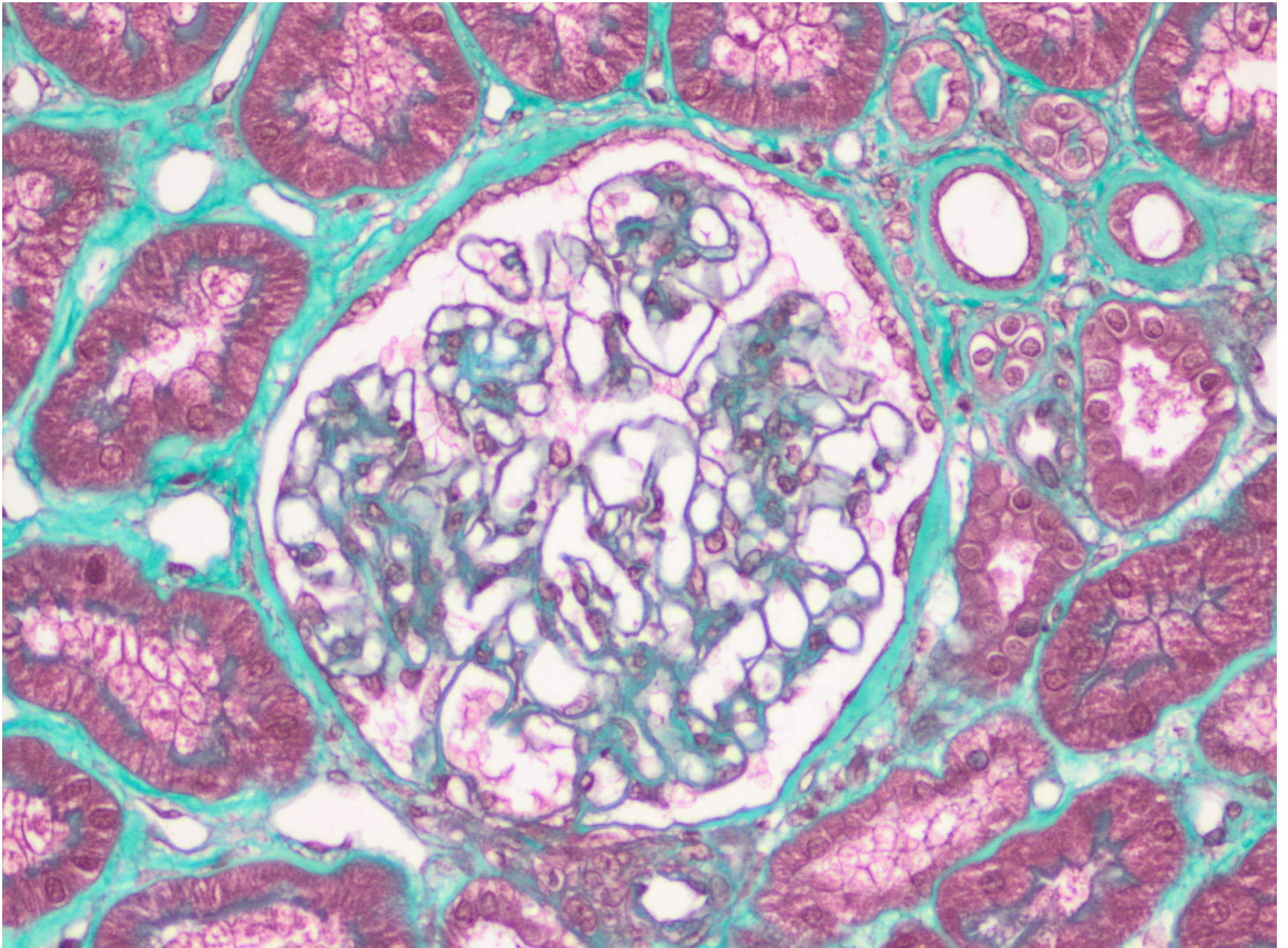
Spontaneous operational tolerance to kidney allograft is associated with elevated number of naïve and transitional B cells with regulatory properties suggesting a critical role for these B cells subsets in the regulation of alloimmune response

Newell et al., J Clin invest, 2010

Patient #3 C.M.

MSC infusion





RENAL GRAFT FUNCTION IN MSC-TREATED PATIENTS

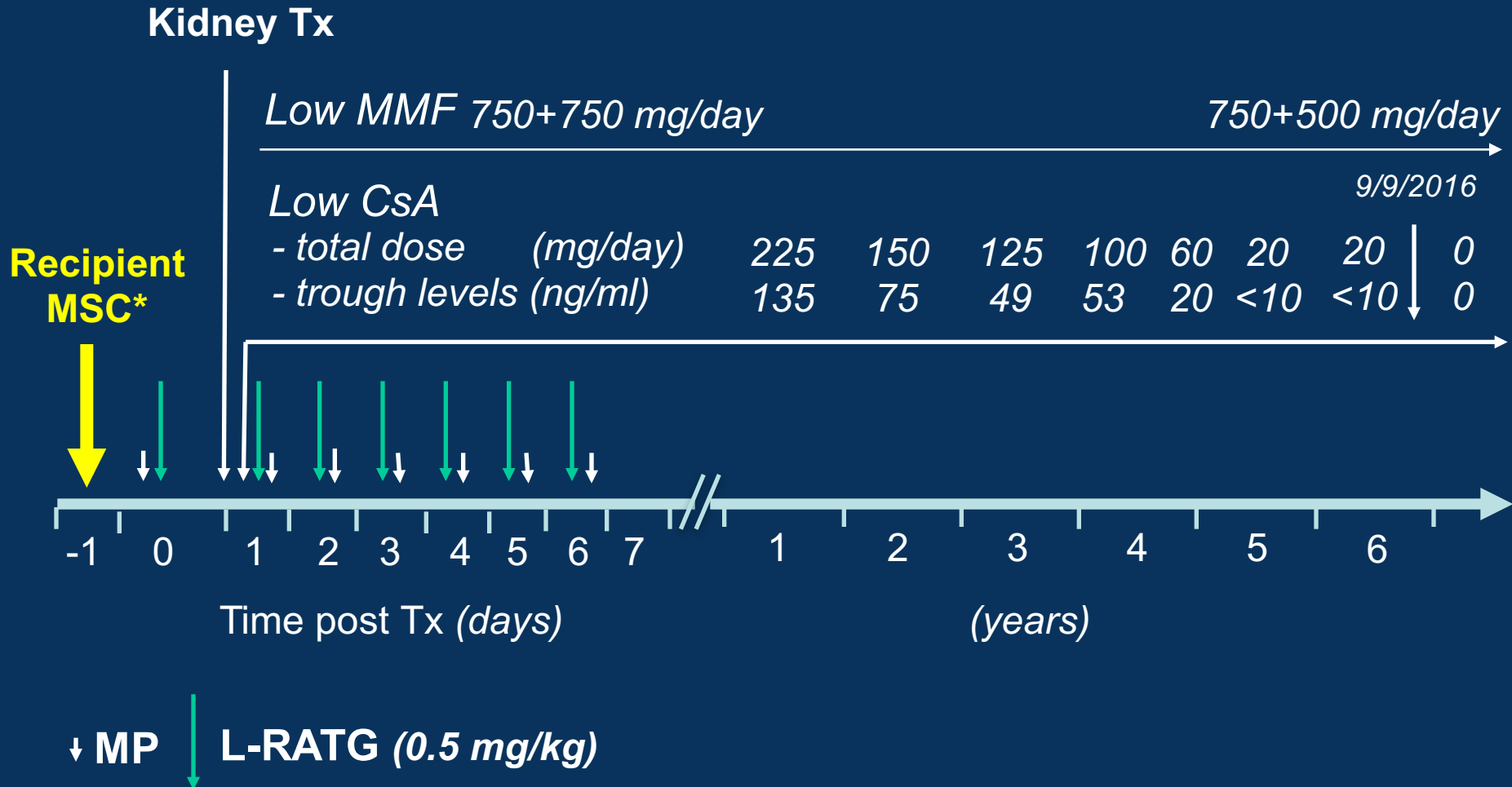
GFR slope (ml/min/1.73 m^2 /year)

<i>Patients</i>	Last follow-up (range 5-8 years)	
1	- 0.157	] Engraftment syndrome
2	- 0.398	
3	+ 2.301	
4	- 1.442°	Acute rejection
CTR ($n=6$, median)	- 1.326	

Measured GFR by iohexol plasma clearance

Casiraghi, *Personal communication*, 2017

IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUG TAPERING IN PATIENT #3 OVER 5 YEAR FOLLOW-UP



* Dose: 2×10^6 /kg i.v.

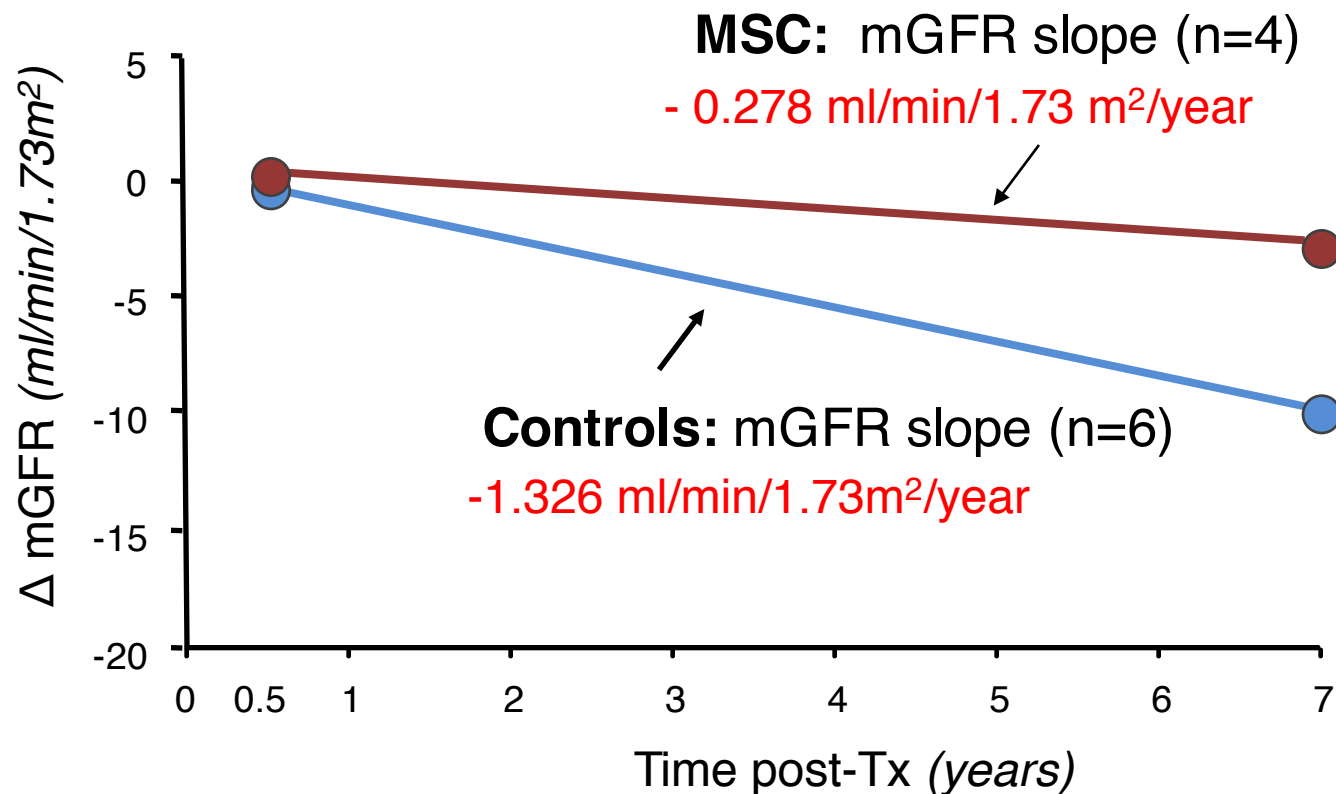
DONOR HLA-SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES

<i>Patients</i>	pre-tx	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	5 th year
1	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG
2	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG
3	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG
4	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG
CTR (<i>n</i> =6)	NEG	NEG	5 NEG 1 POS	NEG	3 NEG 3 POS

By Luminex

Threshold for DSA positivity: Mean Fluorescence Intensity > 2000

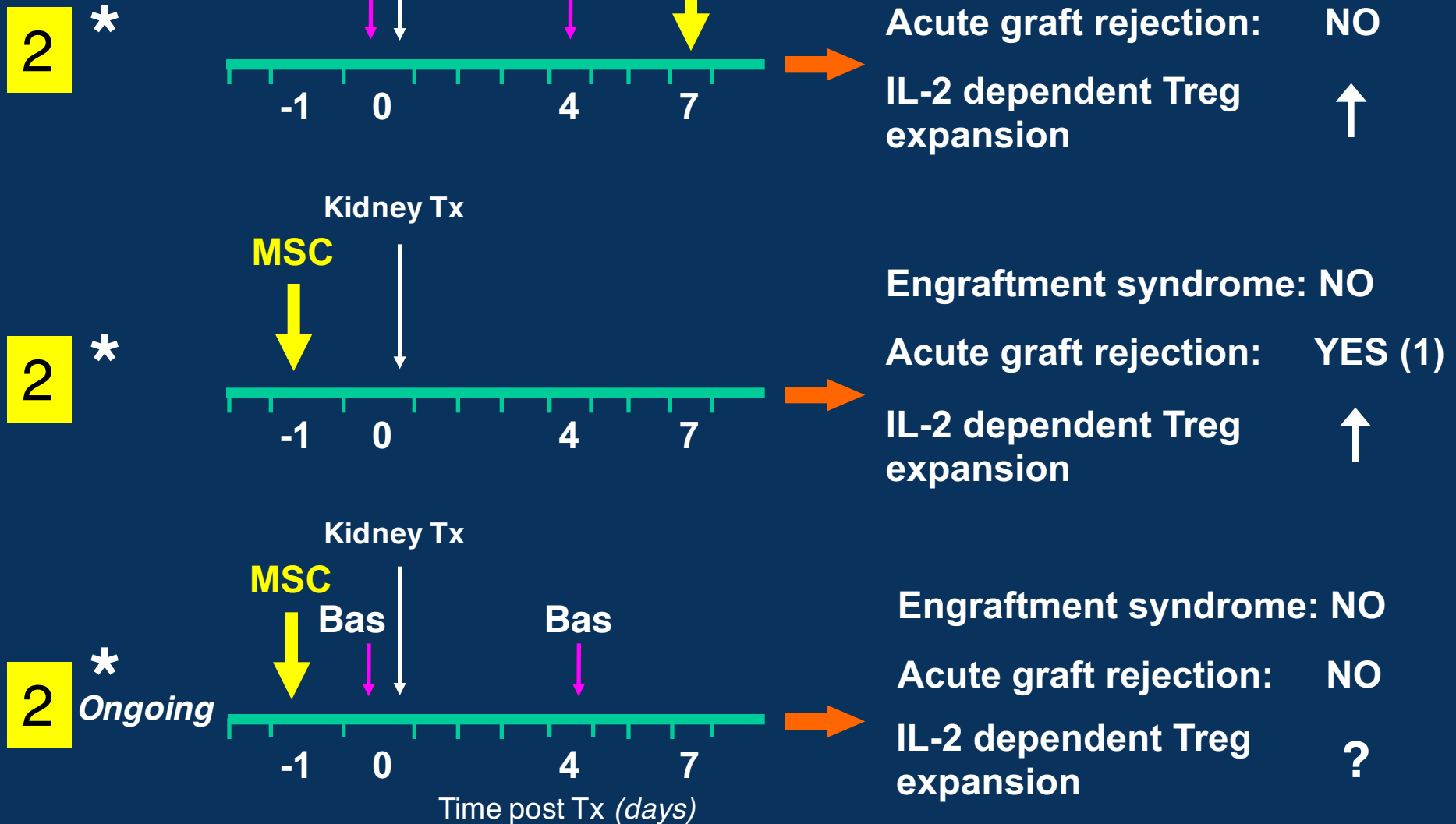
RENAL GRAFT FUNCTION IN MSC-TREATED PATIENTS



Values are median of individual GFR slopes

Measured GFR by iohexol plasma clearance

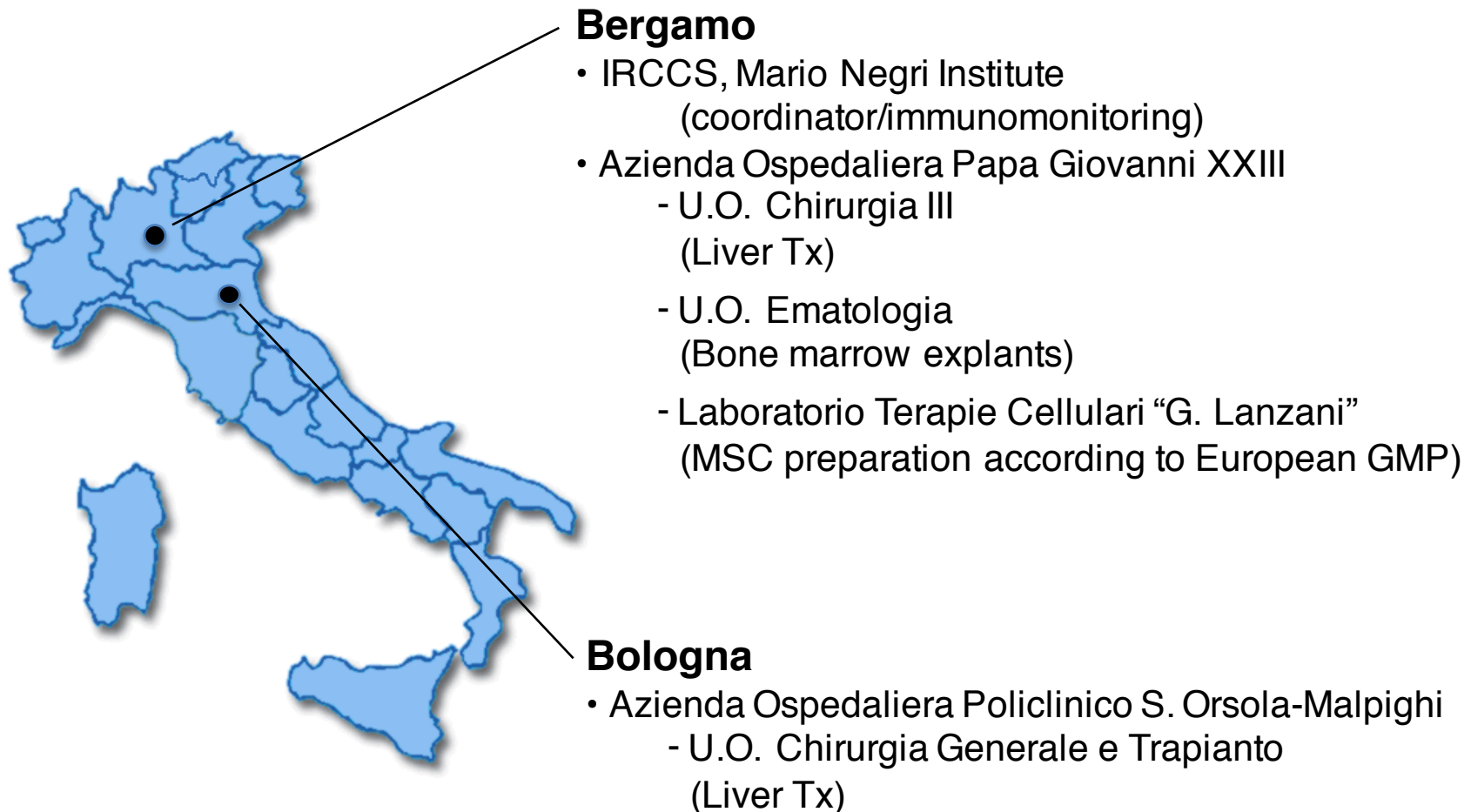
LIVING TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS



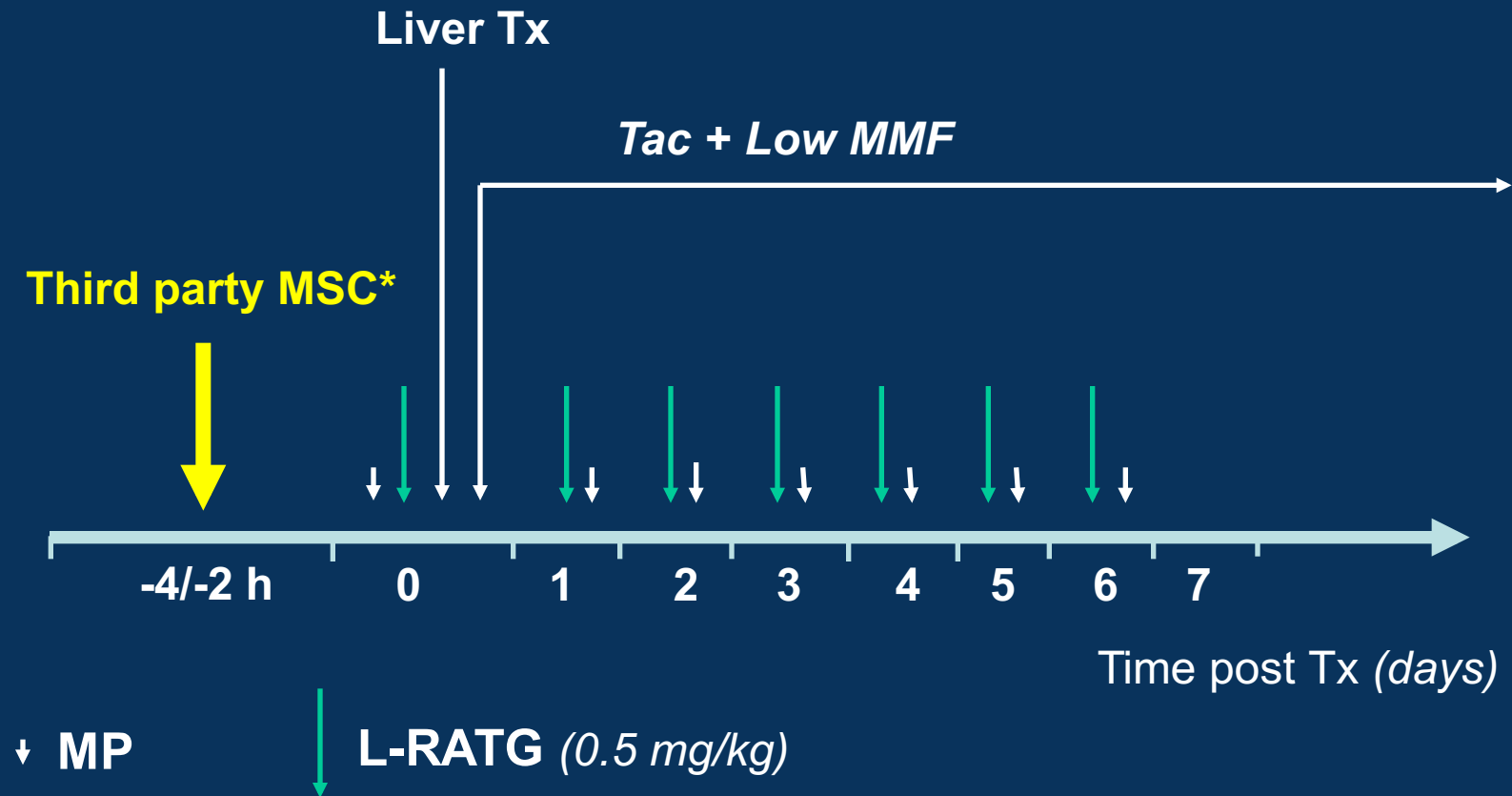




THIRD-PARTY BONE MARROW-DERIVED MSC TO INDUCE TOLERANCE IN LIVER TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS



Phase 1: A pilot explorative study



* Dose: $1-2 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$ i.v.

Group 1: MSC	(n = 10)	] - safety - immuno-mechanisms
Group 2: Control	(n = 10)	

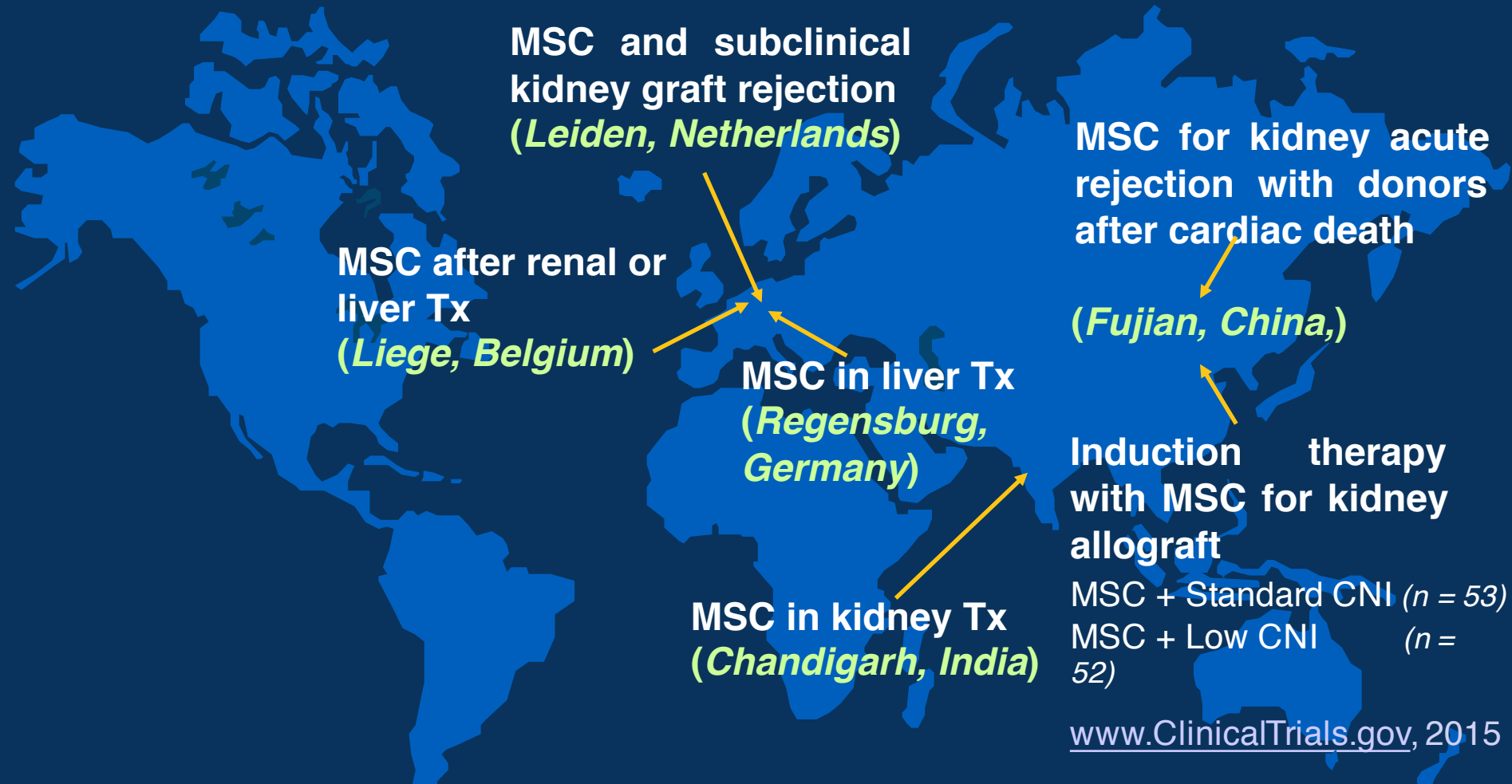
Infusion of mesenchymal stromal cells after deceased liver transplantation: A phase I–II, open-label, clinical study

Olivier Detry^{1,2,*}, Morgan Vandermeulen^{1,2}, Marie-Hélène Delbouille¹, Joan Somja³, Noella Bletard³, Alexandra Briquet⁴, Chantal Lechanteur⁴, Olivier Giet⁴, Etienne Baudoux⁴, Muriel Hannon⁵, Frederic Baron^{5,6}, Yves Beguin^{5,6}

¹Department of Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, CHU Liege, University of Liege, (CHU ULg), Belgium; ²Mesenchymal stromal cell In Solid Organ Transplantation (MISOT) consortium¹; ³Department of Pathology, CHU Liege, University of Liege, (CHU ULg), Belgium; ⁴Laboratory of Cell and Gene Therapy (LTCG), CHU Liege, University of Liege, (CHU ULg), Belgium; ⁵Interdisciplinary Cluster for Applied Genoproteomics (GIGA)-I3-haematology, University of Liege, Belgium; ⁶Department of Haematology, CHU Liege, University of Liege, (CHU ULg), Belgium

- MSC were infused on 3 ± 2 days post liver transplant
- No side effect of MSC infusion
- The immunosuppression weaning in MSC recipients was not successful

REGISTERED CLINICAL TRIALS OF MSCs IN SOLID ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION



MSC groups *n* = 105
Control groups *n* = 51

Endpoint: acute graft rejection

Riella et al., *JAMA*, 2012

Casiraghi et al., *Nat Rev Nephrol*, 2016

AUGUST 7, 2006

TIME

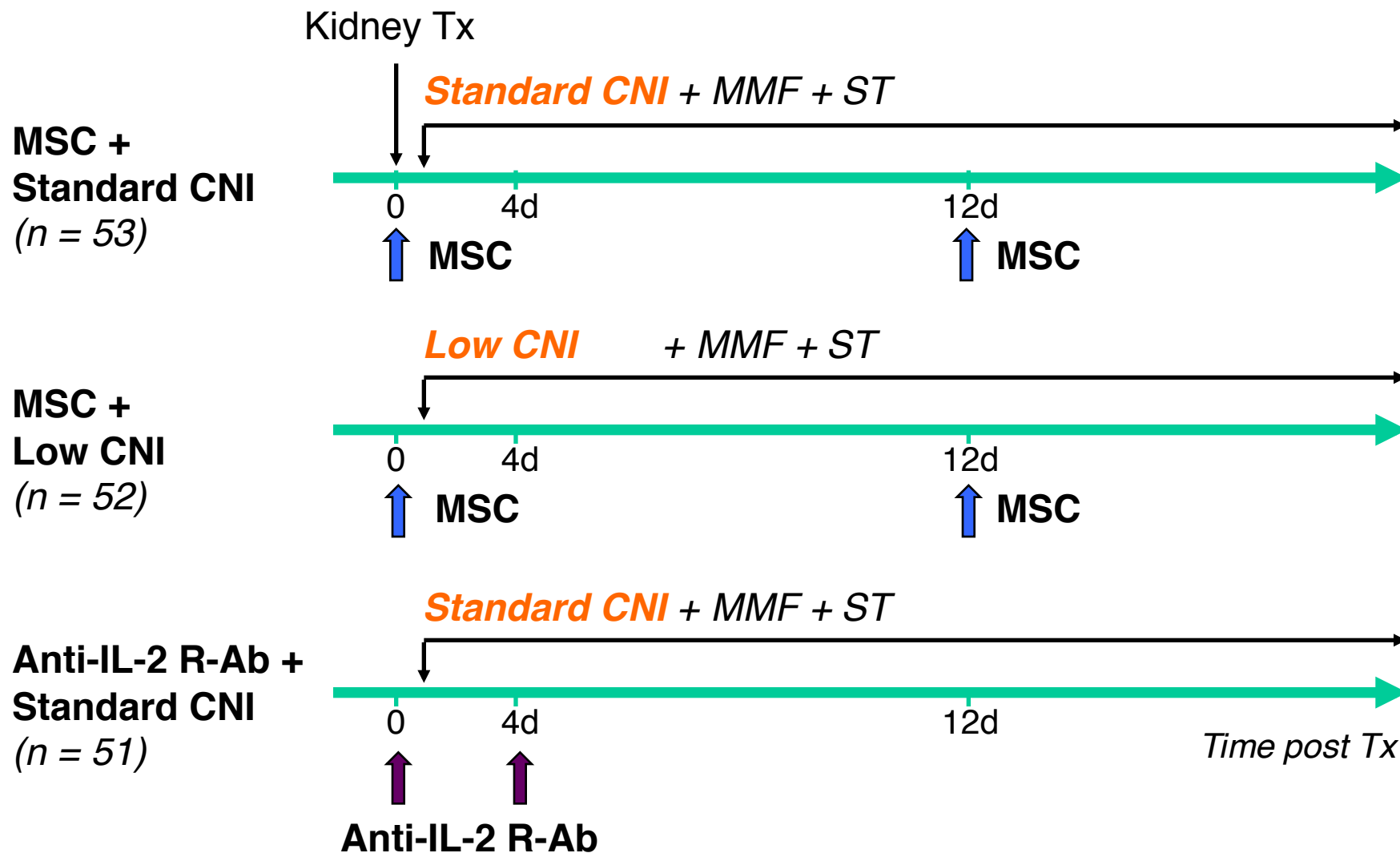
THE TRUTH ABOUT STEM CELLS

THE HOPE, THE HYPE
AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR YOU

Adult
bone marrow
stem cell

www.time.com AOL Keyword: TIME

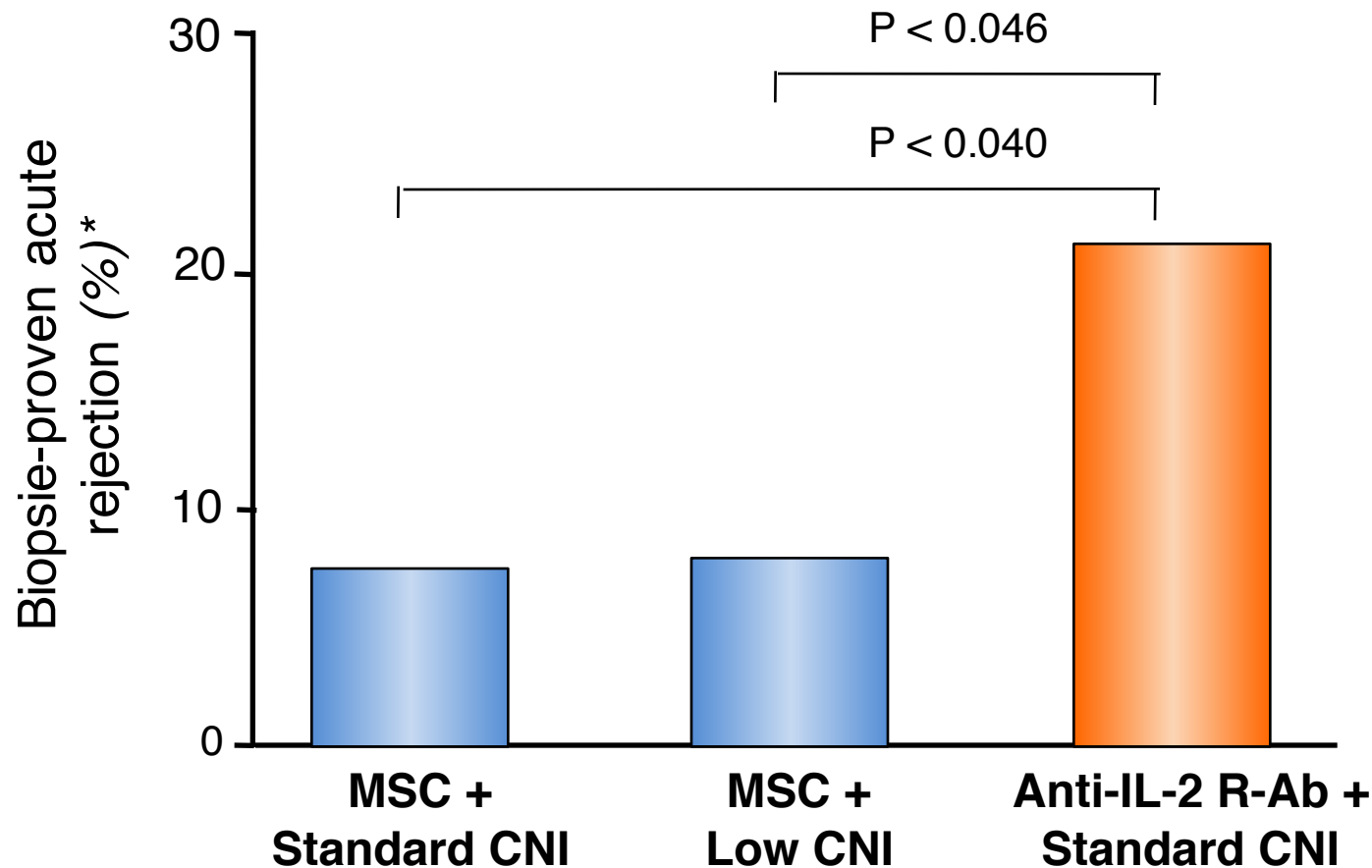
INDUCTION THERAPY WITH AUTOLOGOUS MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS IN LIVING-RELATED KIDNEY TRANSPLANT



MSC: Bone Marrow MSC ($1-2 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$)

Anti-IL-2 R-Ab

LOWER FREQUENCY OF ACUTE REJECTION EPISODES IN MSC-TREATED PATIENTS THAN IN THOSE GIVEN INDUCTION THERAPY WITH ANTI-IL-2 R-Ab



* At 6 months

NO DIFFERENCE IN ACUTE REJECTION INCIDENCE AMONG GROUPS AT 12 MONTHS POST TRANSPLANTATION

	<i>MSC + Standard CNI</i>	<i>MSC + Low-dose CNI</i>	<i>Anti-IL2R Ab + Standard CNI</i>
<i>Acute rejection (%)</i>			
At 6 months post-Tx	7.5 *	7.7 **	21.6
At 12 months post-Tx	15.1	17.3	25.5

*p<0.040, **p<0.046 vs. Anti-IL2R Ab + standard CNI

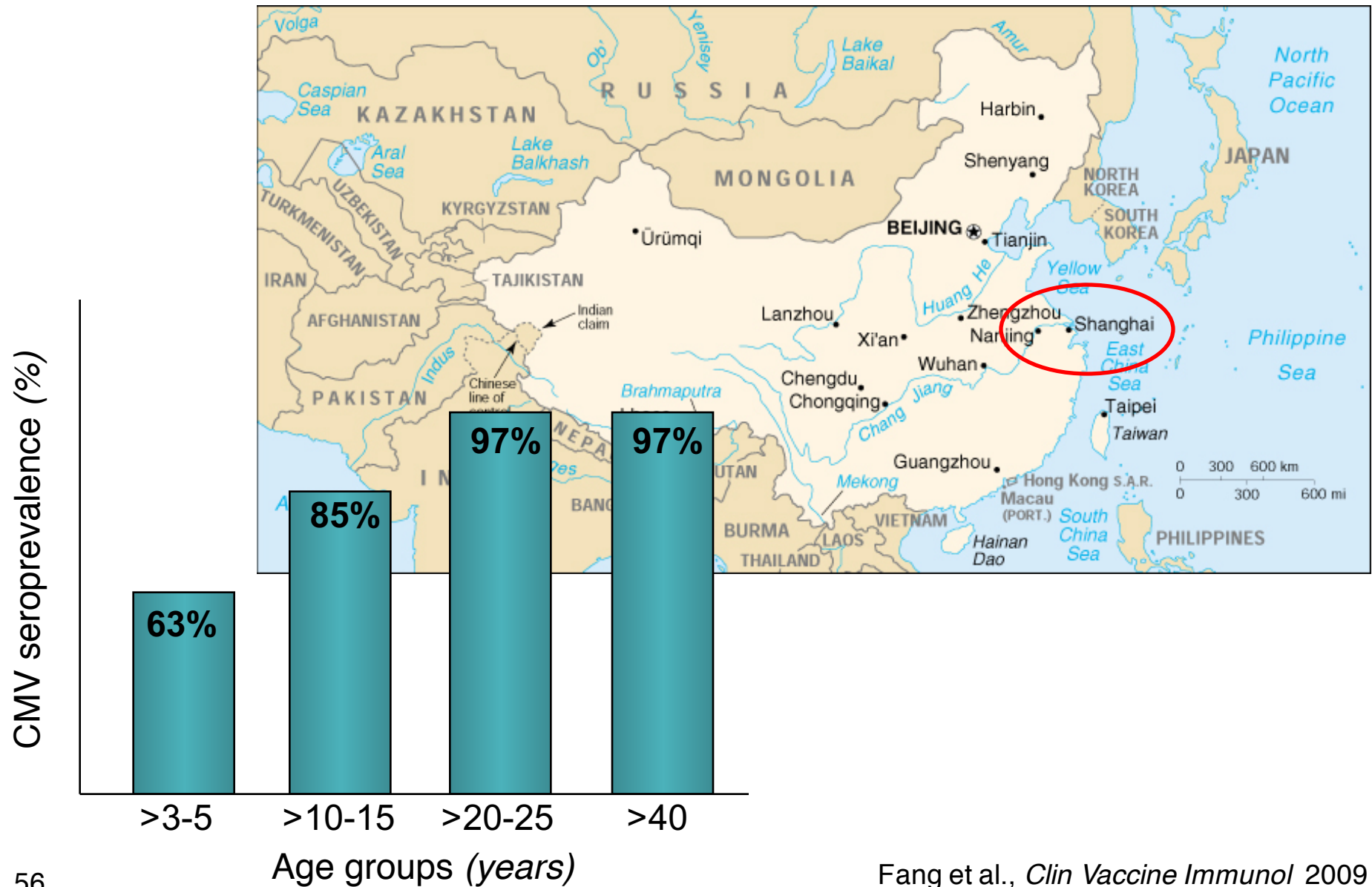
Tan et al., *JAMA*, 2012

CMV DONOR/RECIPIENT STATUS

	MSC + Standard CNI (n=53)	MSC + Low-dose CNI (n=52)	Anti-IL2R Ab + Standard CNI (n=51)
<i>CMV status</i>			
D+/R-	1	2	2
D-/R-	52	50	49

Tan et al., *JAMA*, 2012

A CMV SEROSURVEY ON 8,190 SERUM SAMPLES IN SHANGHAI (June 2006 - May 2008)



TAN'S STUDY COHORT

CMV negative Tx recipients

156

Age range (yrs)

34-40

Estimated screened individuals
on waiting list with CMV
negative living donors *

5033

* *Based on 3% CMV negative individuals in the Eastern China population (Shanghai) of comparable age range (Fang et al., Clin Vaccine Immunol 2009)*

*These slides belong to
Giuseppe Remuzzi, M.D.
Mario Negri Institute for Pharmacological
Research, Bergamo, Italy.*

*Using these slides is only authorized
when mentioning the source*