

Animal models of AMR: how they inform clinical trials

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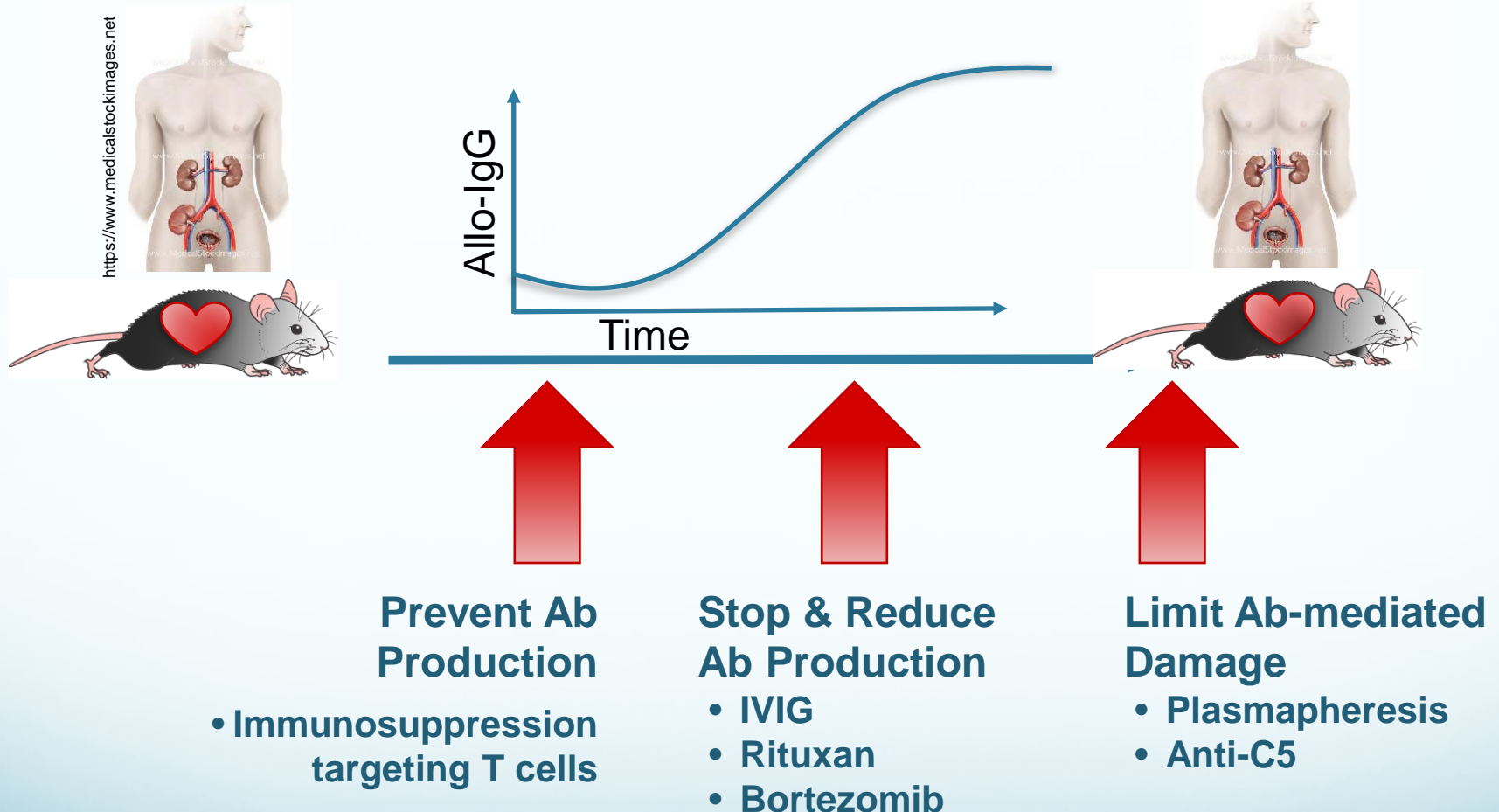
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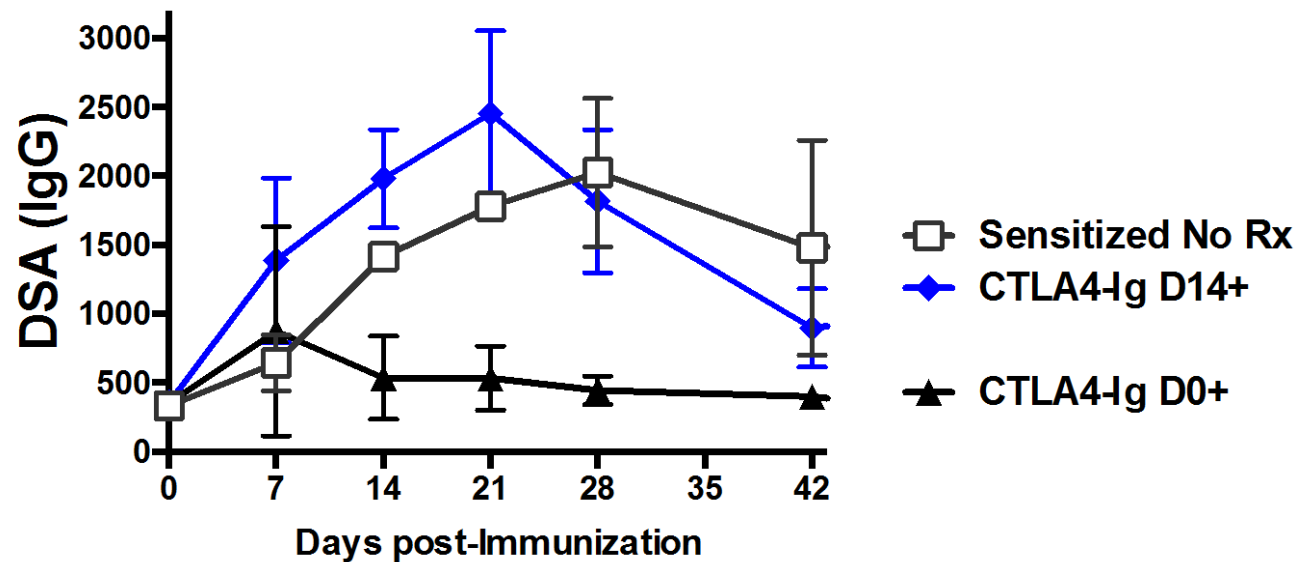
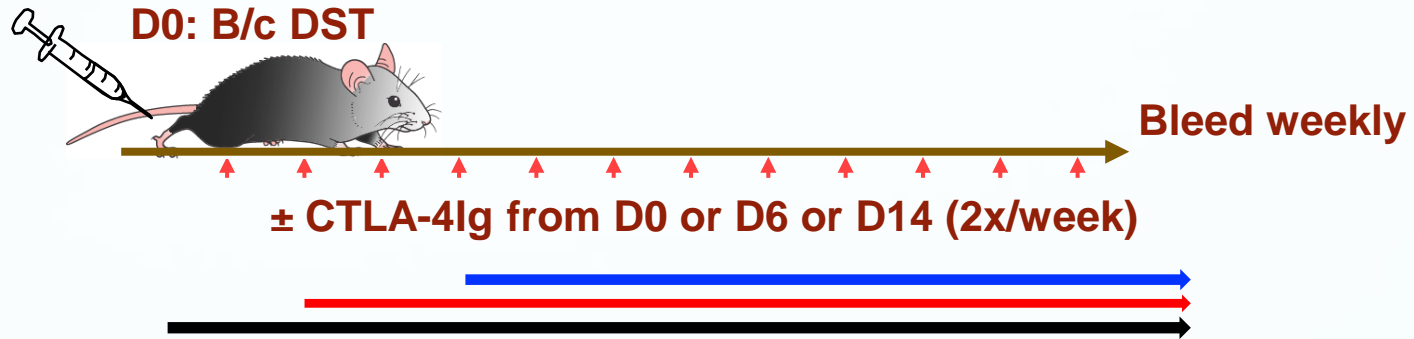
Roger Sciammas

Targeting AMR in 3 Phases



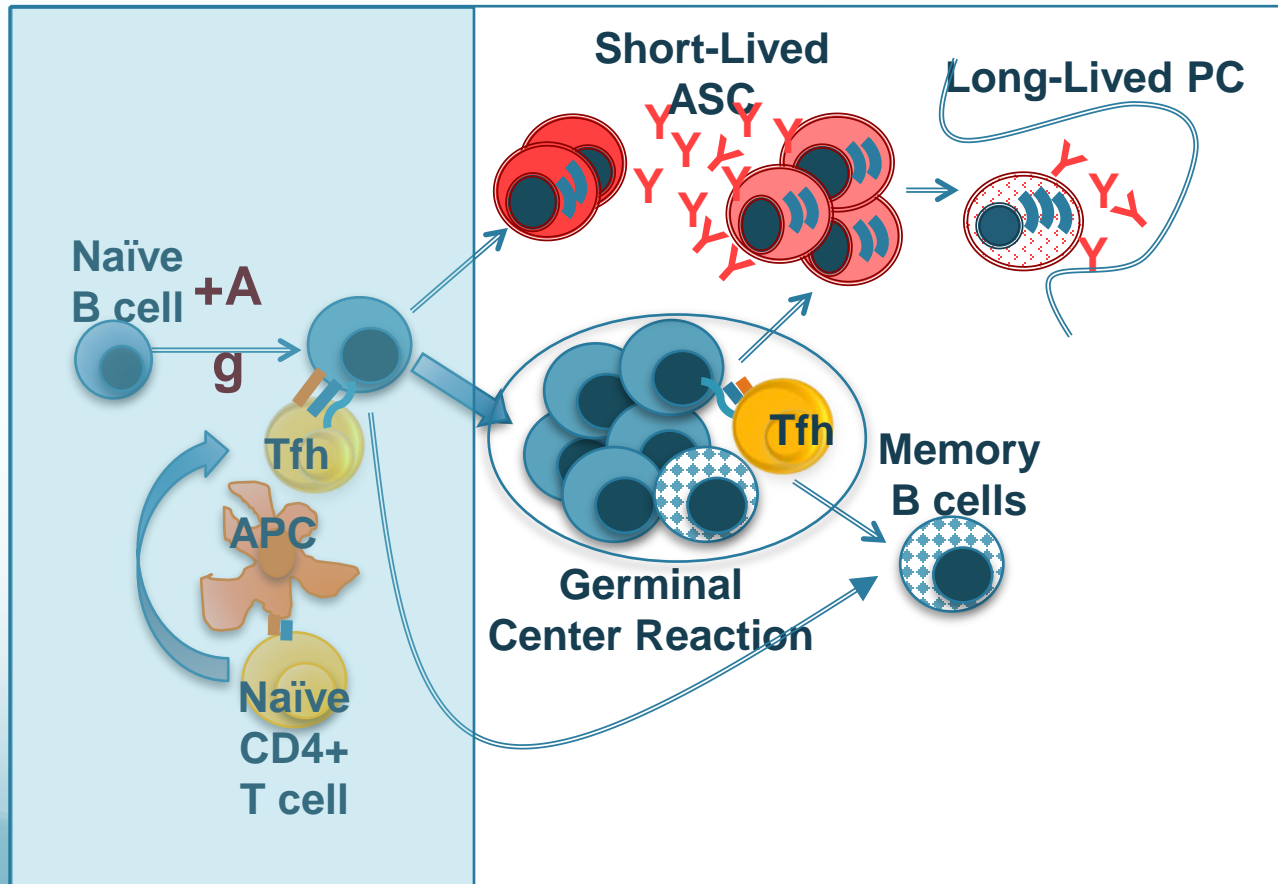
Stop ongoing B cell & PC responses rapidly and long-term

Delayed CTLA-4Ig stops ongoing antibody responses

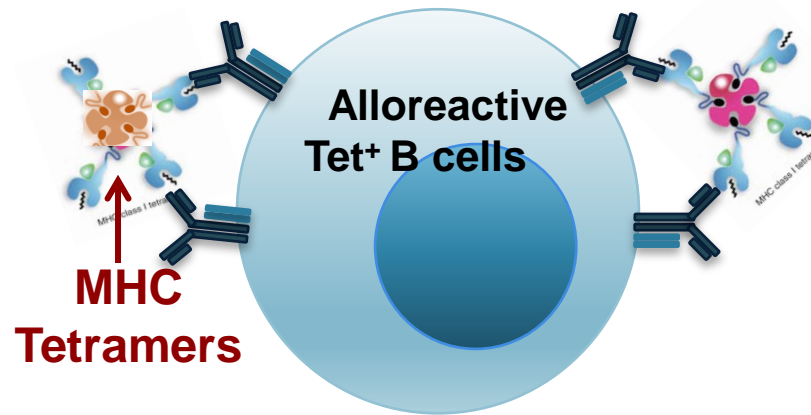


Possible Causes for delayed CTLA4-Ig treatment failure

- Late Germinal Center B cell responses are CTLA4-Ig resistant
- B cells differentiated into antibody-secreting cells (ASC) that are CTLA4-Ig resistant



Tracking allo-specific B cells with donor Class I or Class II tetramers

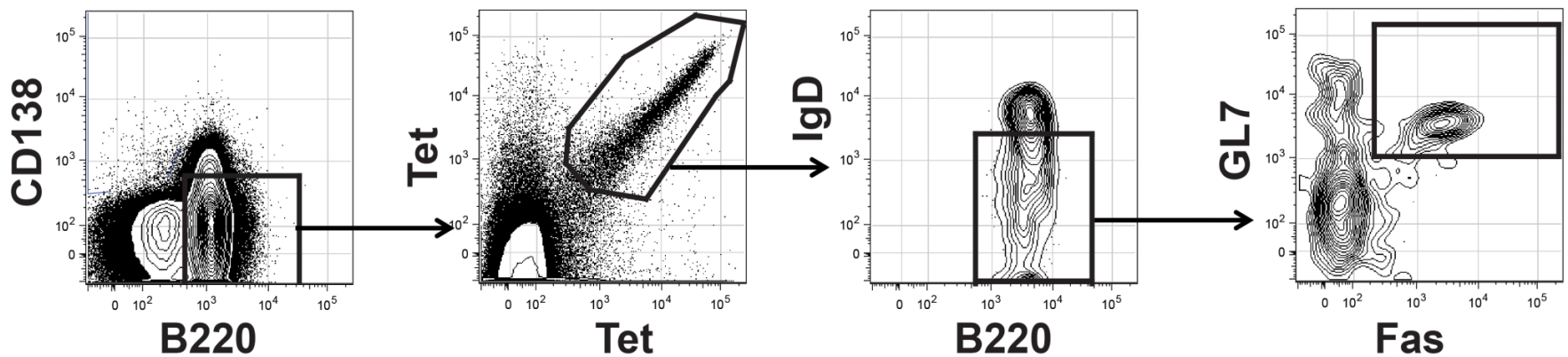


Phenotype of alloreactive B cells

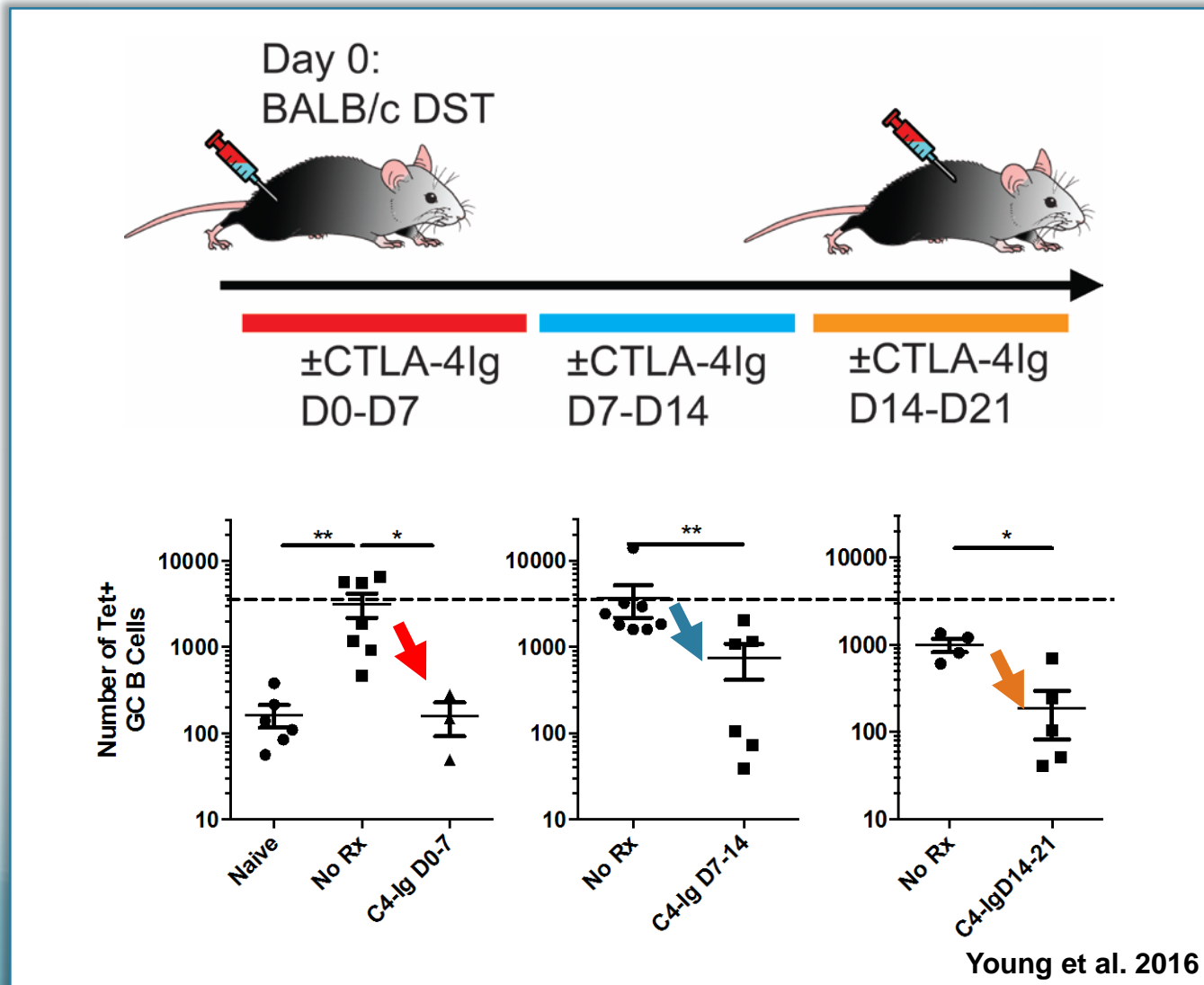
MHC Tet⁺

Activated IgD^{lo}

Germinal Center



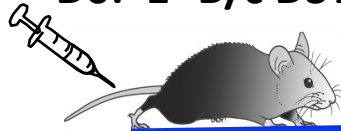
Delayed CTLA-4Ig collapses established germinal center B cell responses



Delayed CTLA4-Ig treatment inhibits alloreactive memory B cell generation

AID-Cre x Rosa29-loxP-EYFP

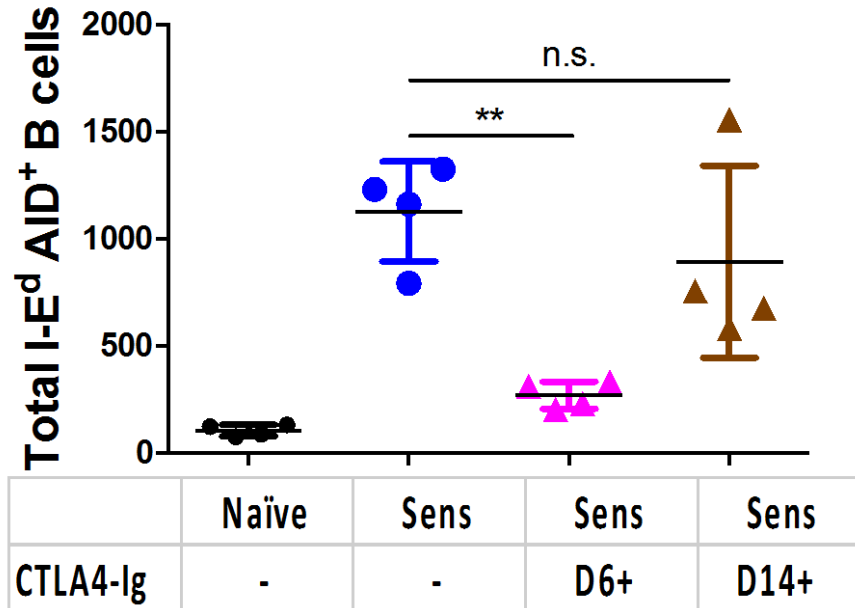
D0: 1° B/c DST



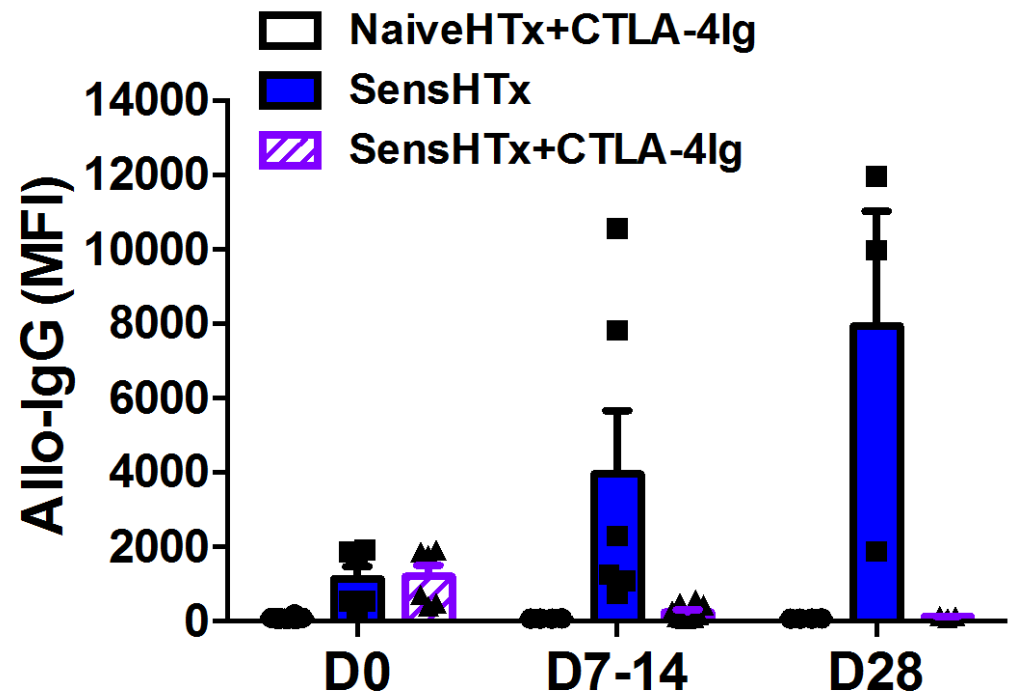
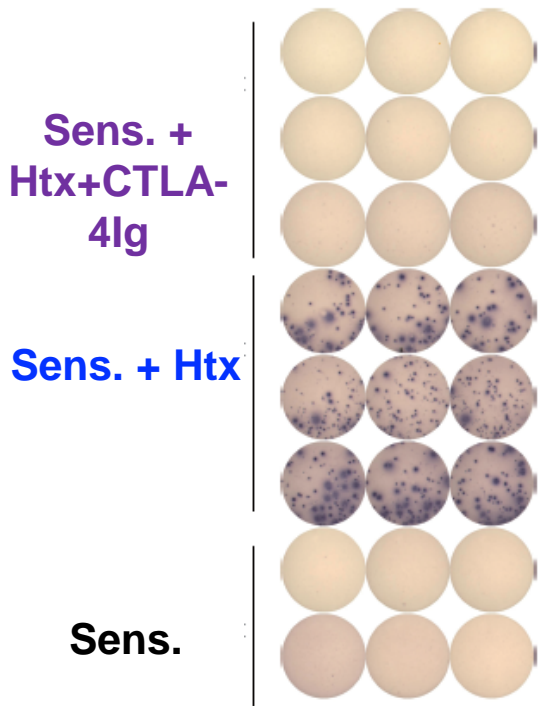
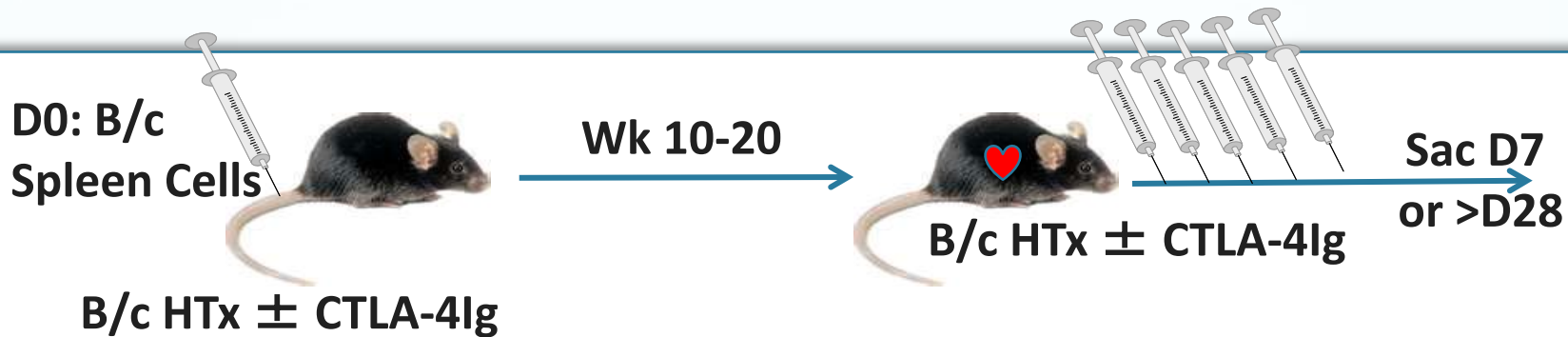
+ CTLA4-Ig (D6-43; 2x/wk)

+ CTLA4-Ig (D14-43; 2x/wk)

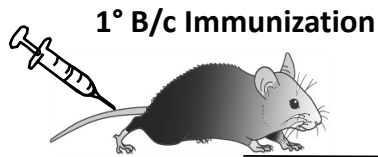
Sac on
D43



CTLA-4Ig inhibits memory B cell and recall DSA responses in sensitized recipients

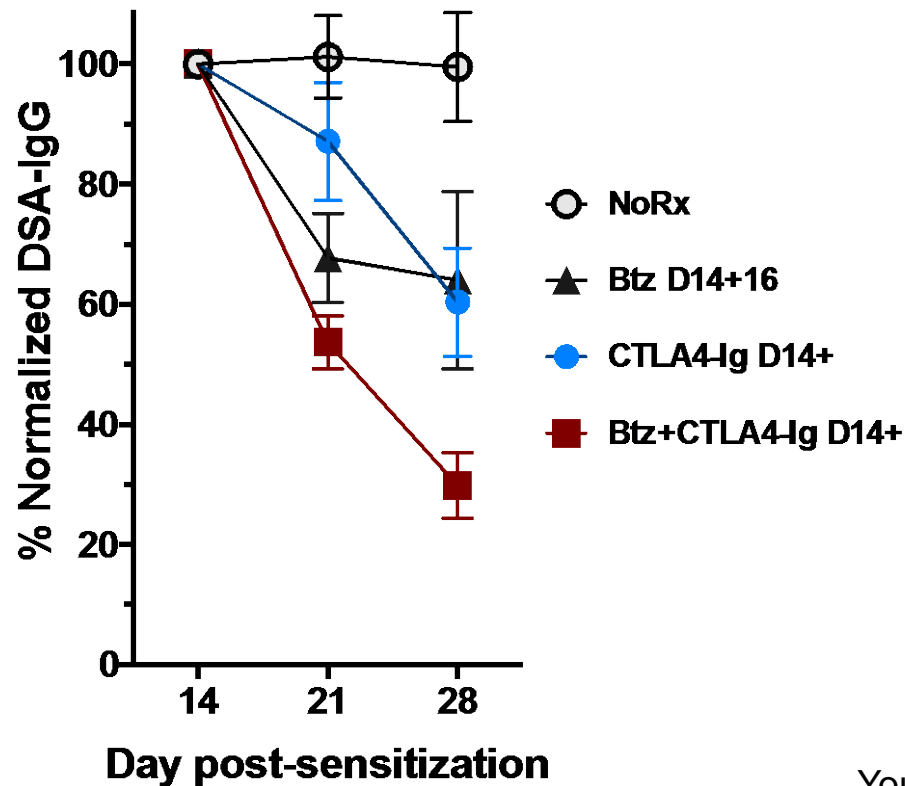


Rapid reversal of DSA responses with delayed CTLA4-Ig and Bortezomib (Btz)



± CTLA4-Ig(250 µg/mse; D14->28; 2x/week)

± Btz D14 & 16 (0.5 mg/kg)



Inhibiting acute AMR in the clinic with Belatacept and Velcade



Ronald Pelletier, MD
Transplant Surgeon
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Human Data

Animal models can inform clinical trials

