

***Acute and Chronic ABMR Outcomes
in the Context of Memory or Naïve
Alloimmunity***

FDA Workshop, ABMR in Kidney Transplantation

12 April 2017

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Relevant Financial Relationship Disclosure Statement

Peter Nickerson, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Consultant for Astellas, GSK, Novartis and Vitaeris

AND

My presentation does include discussion of off-label
or investigational use of drugs



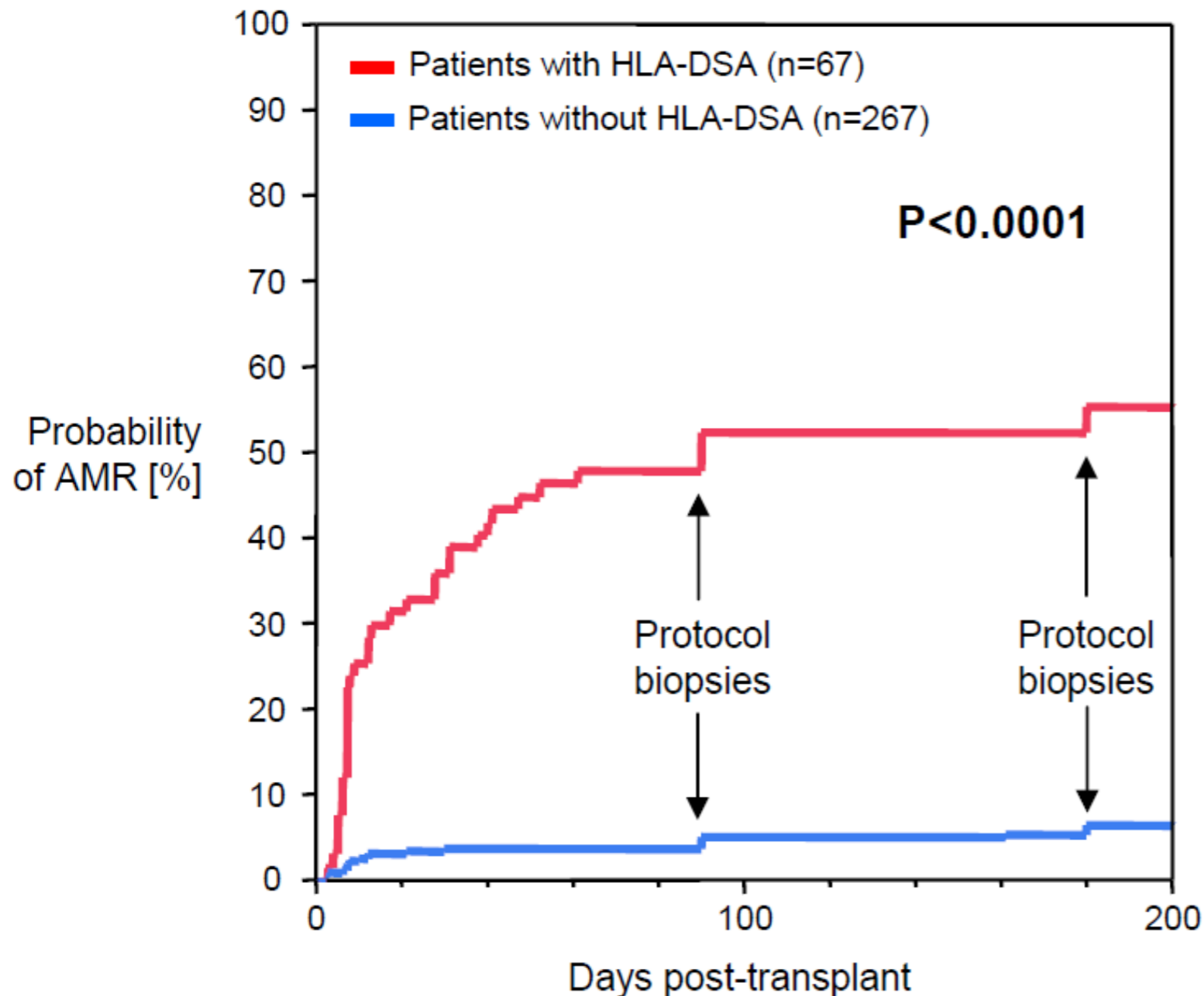
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Preformed DSA and Kidney Graft Outcomes

NATURAL HISTORY

Unrecognized Immunologic Memory

Clinical & Subclinical ABMR prevalent with Pre-transplant DSA



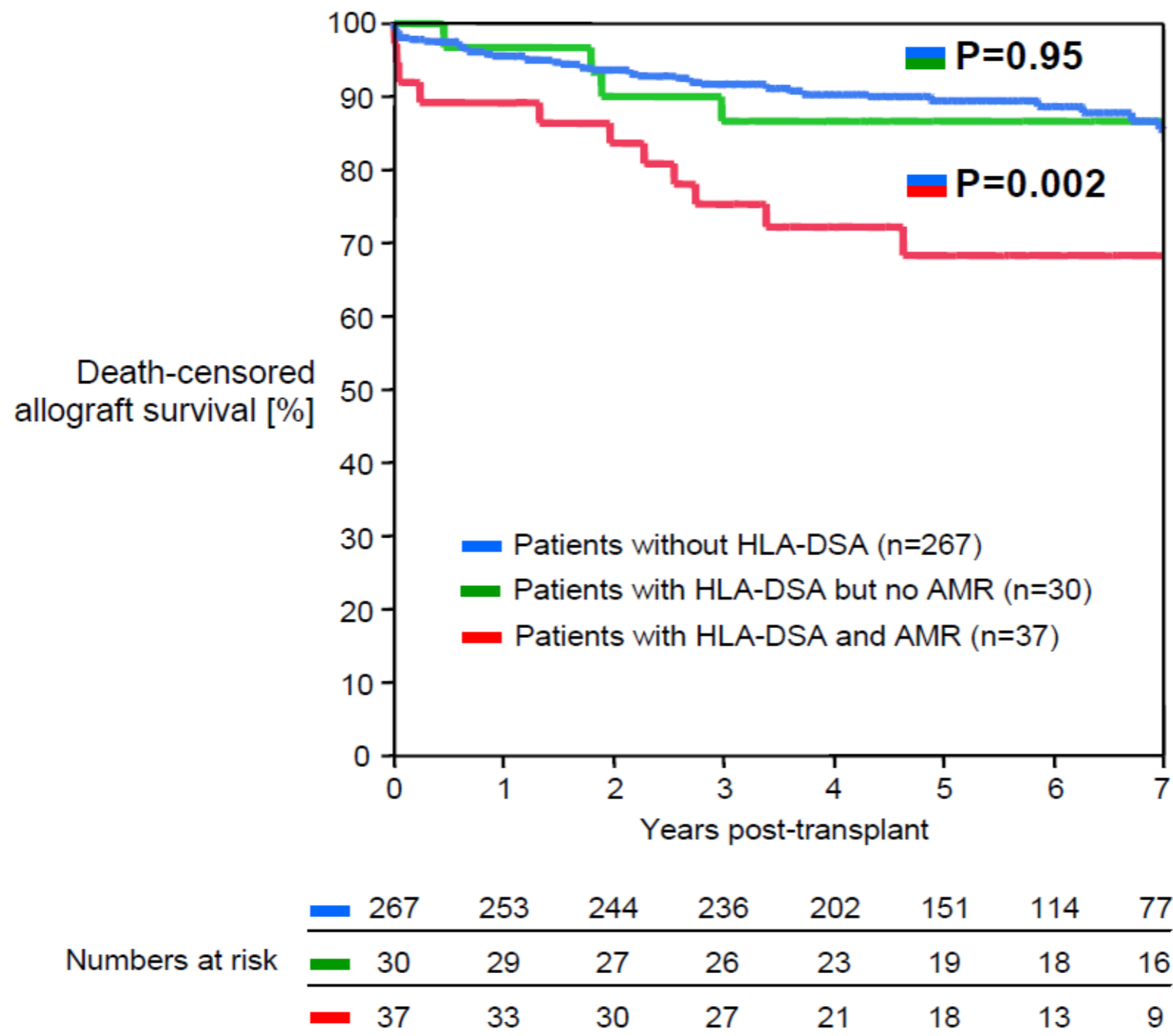
**CDC CXM negative
pre-transplant**

**Pre-Tx SAB DSA +ve
(MFI >500)**

Pre-Tx SAB DSA -ve

**55% of patients with HLA-DSA developed clinical/subclinical AMR
if not desensitized pre-transplant**

Death-censored graft survival

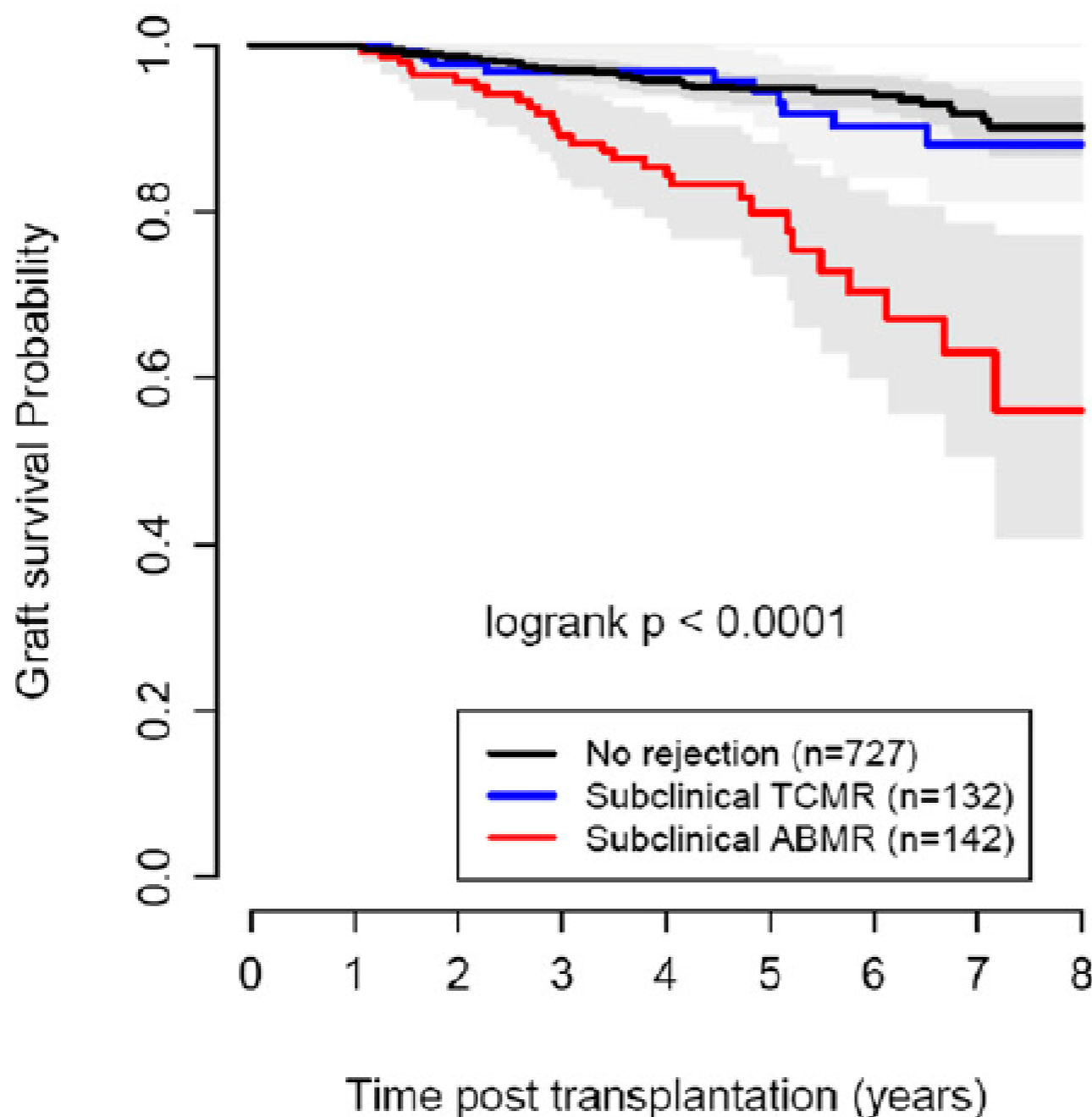


Patients with HLA-DSA and clinical/subclinical AMR had a 20% lower death-censored graft survival at 5 years

Subclinical Rejection Phenotypes at 1 Year Post-Transplant and Outcome of Kidney Allografts

Alexandre Loupy,^{*†} Dewi Vernerey,^{*‡} Claire Tinel,[†] Olivier Aubert,^{*} Jean-Paul Duong van Huyen,^{*§} Marion Rabant,[§] Jérôme Verine,^{||} Dominique Nochy,^{||} Jean-Philippe Empana,^{*} Frank Martinez,[†] Denis Glotz,^{**} Xavier Jouven,^{*} Christophe Legendre,^{*†} and Carmen Lefaucheur^{**}

JASN (2015) 26:1721-1731



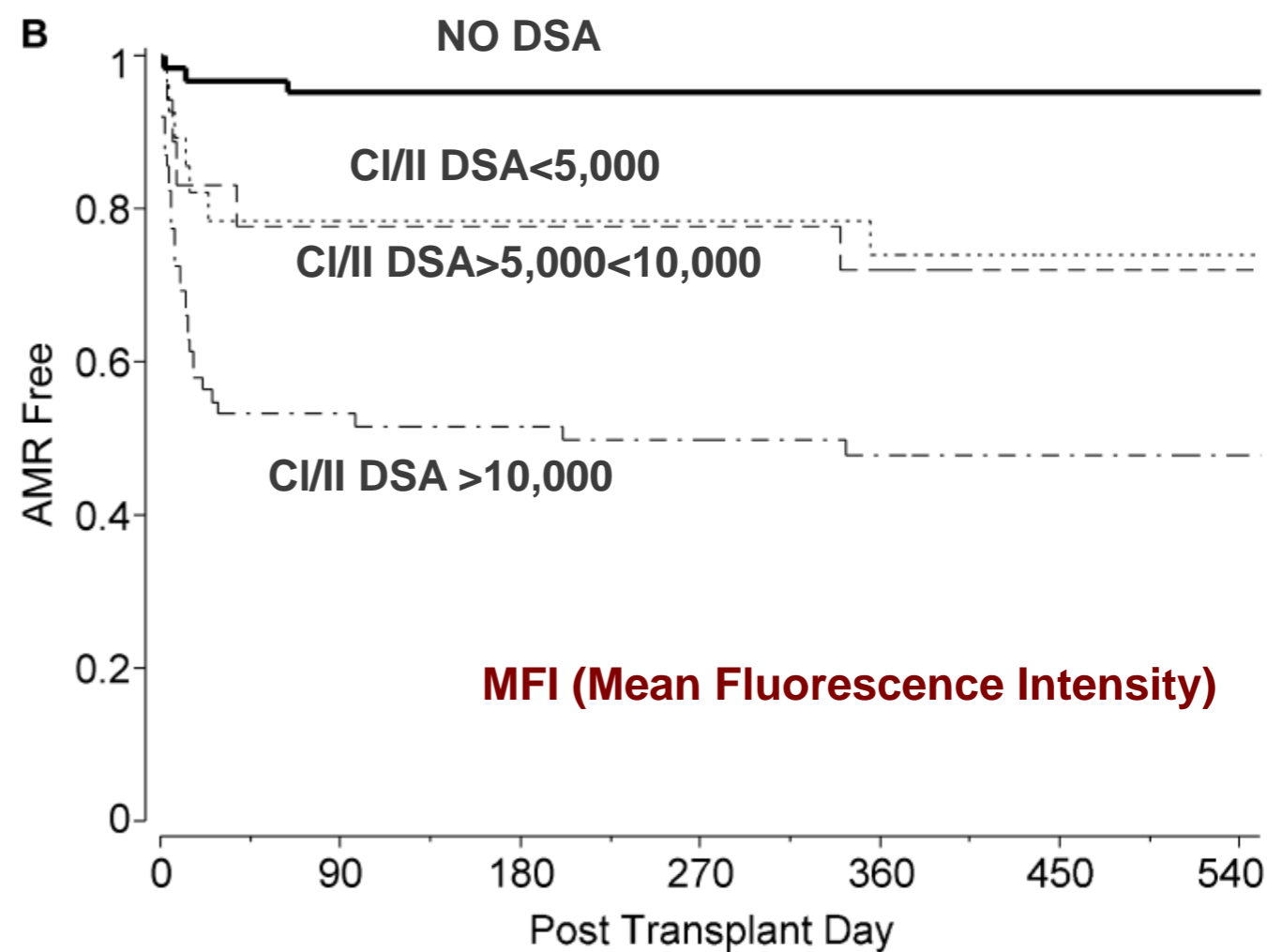
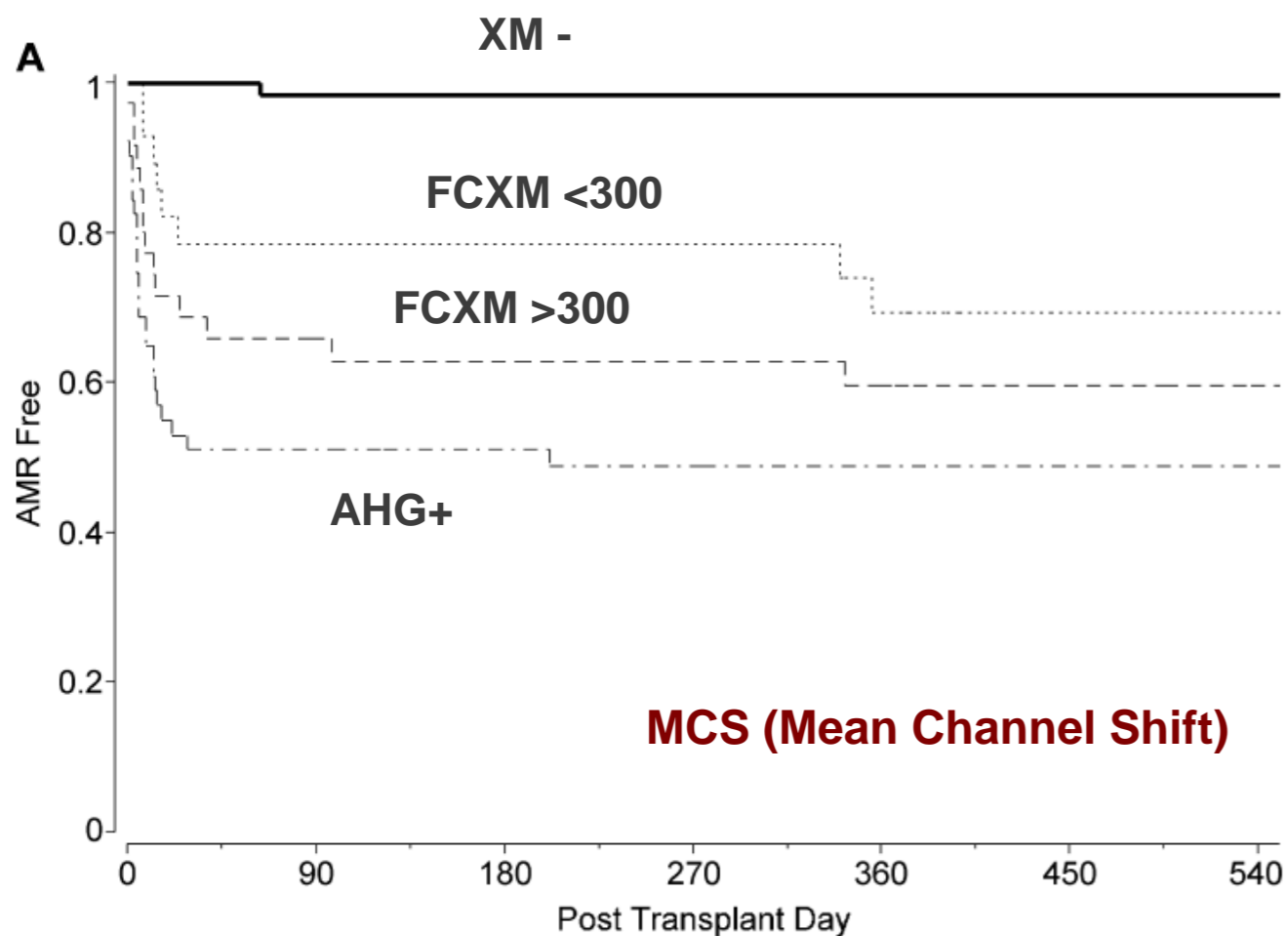
78% subclinical ABMR had pre-transplant DSA

**At 1 year all subclinical ABMR had DSA detectable
SAB MFI = 2550 ± 580**

Baseline Donor-Specific Antibody Levels and Outcomes in Positive Crossmatch Kidney Transplantation

J. M. Gloor^{a,*}, J. L. Winters^b, L. D. Cornell^b
L. A. Fix^c, S. R. DeGoey^b, R. M. Knauer^b,
F. G. Cosio^a, M. J. Gandhi^b, W. Kremers^d
and M. D. Stegall^c

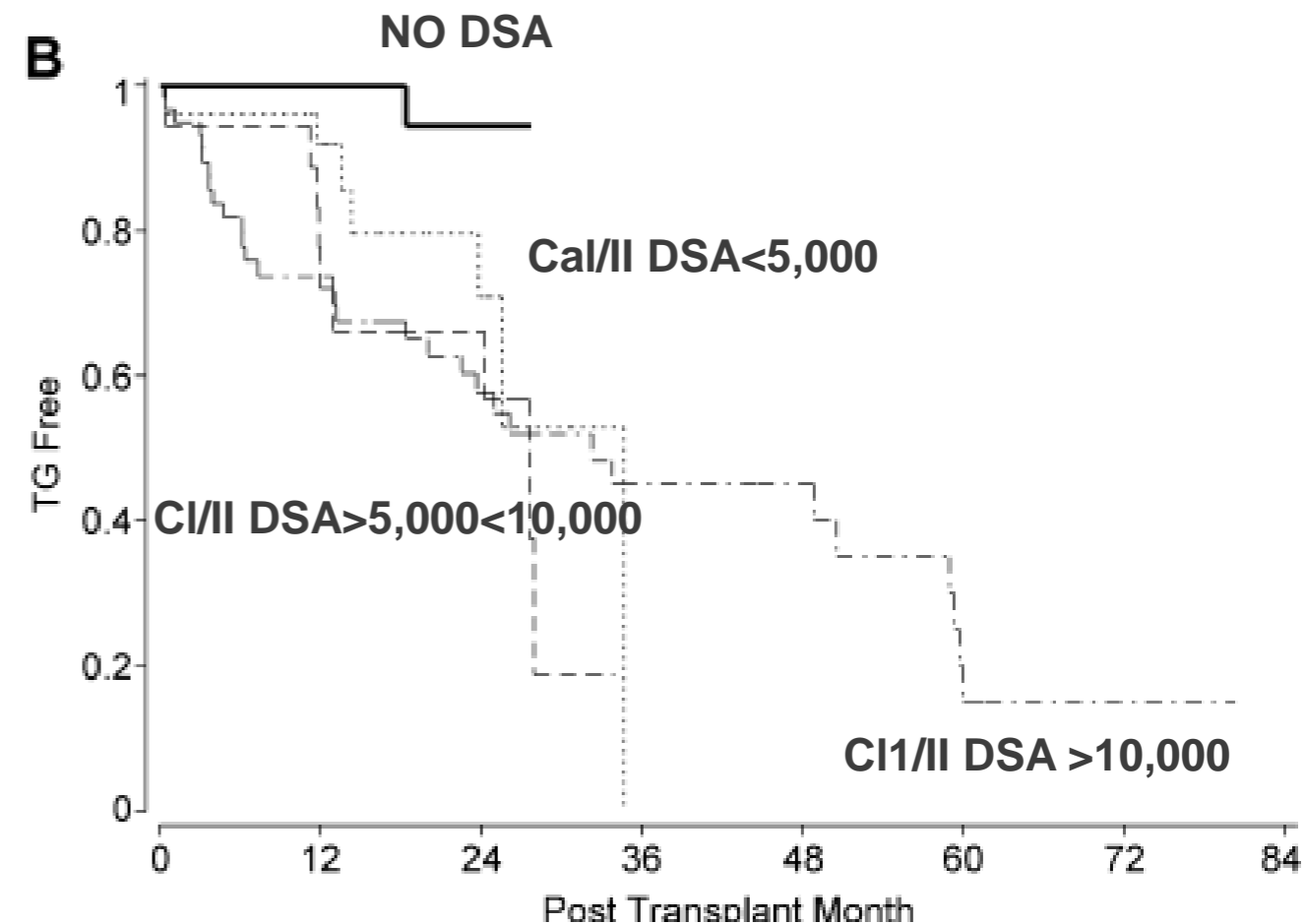
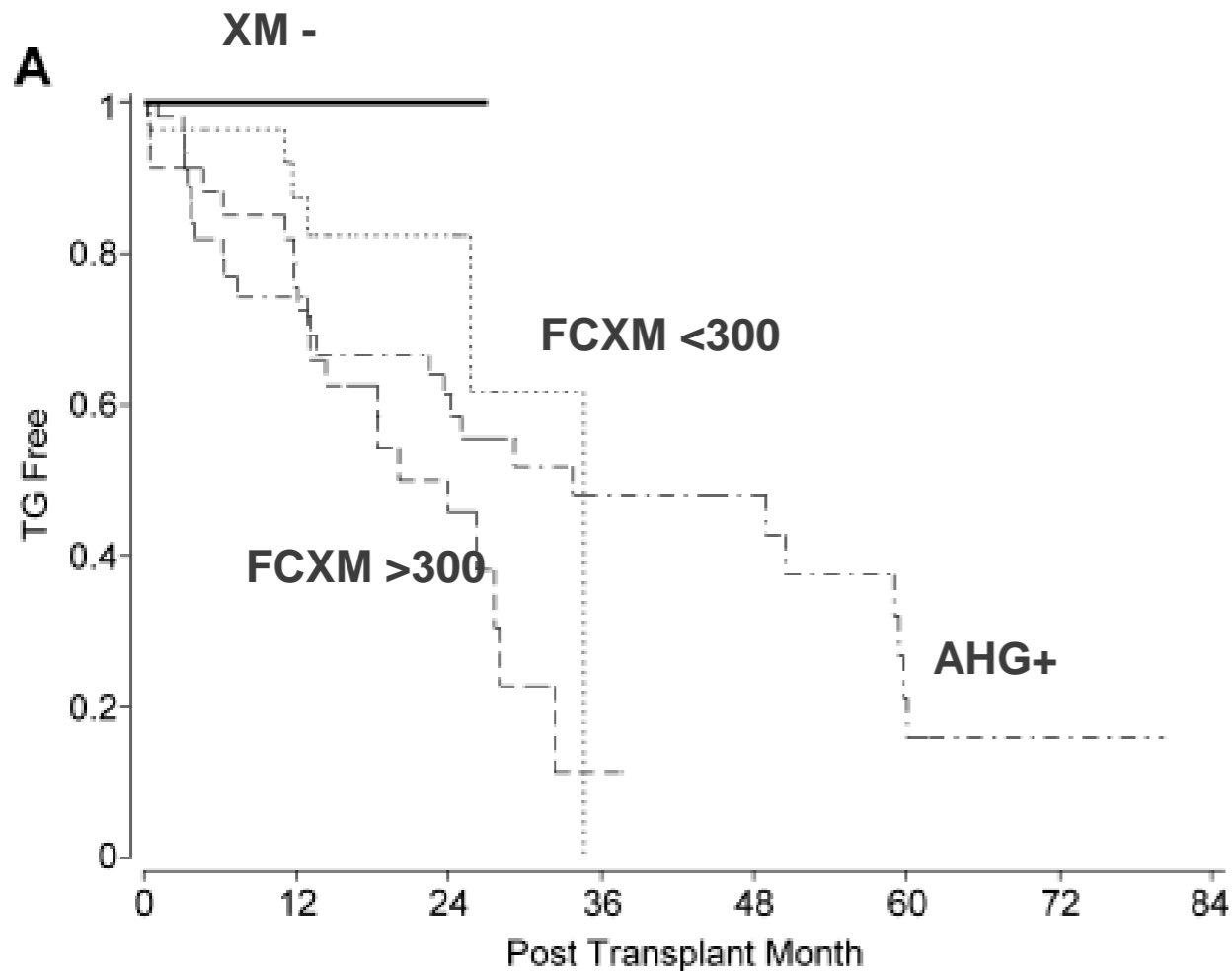
AJT (2010) 10: 582-589



Baseline Donor-Specific Antibody Levels and Outcomes in Positive Crossmatch Kidney Transplantation

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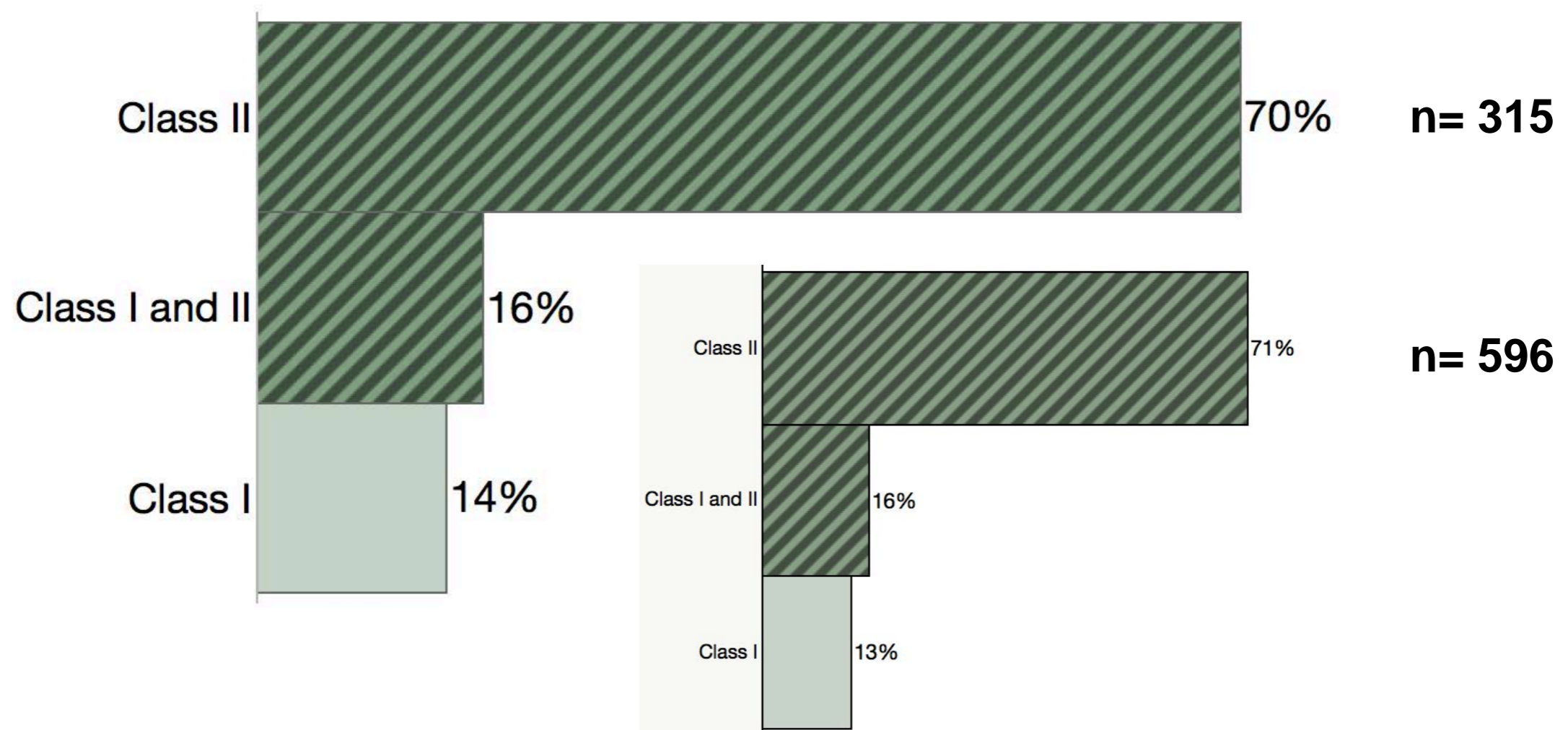


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De novo DSA and Outcomes

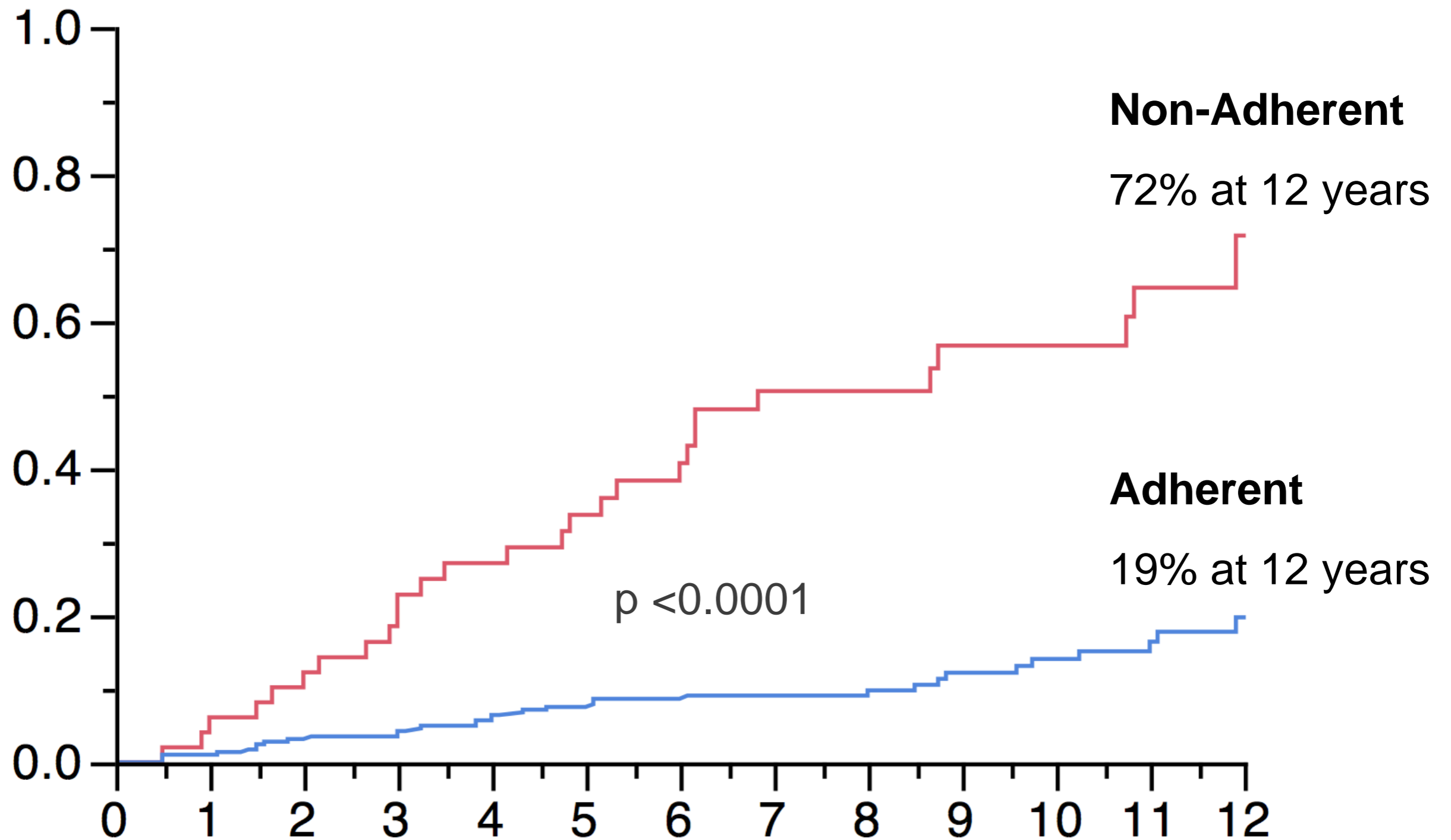
ETIOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY

Class II is the dominant de novo DSA



Only 1 patient with an isolated Class I dnDSA has resulted in graft failure, out of 596 transplants

Non-Adherence is a major risk factor for *de novo* DSA



At onset of de novo DSA, 76% meet ABMR criteria (Banff 2013)

Banff Grade 0 1 2 3

g	(55%, 32%, 13%, 0%)
i	(28%, 24%, 24%, 24%)
t	(39%, 32%, 11%, 18%)
v	(94%, 3%, 0%, 3%)
ptc	(24%, 10%, 45%, 21%)
C4d	(52% C4d positive)
cg	(87%, 8%, 5%, 0%)
ci	(29%, 37%, 19%, 5%)
ct	(11%, 53%, 26%, 10%)
cv	(40%, 47%, 13%, 0%)

TCMR_(Banff 2007) common (91% with ABMR)

- 32% Borderline
- 29% ≥ Grade 1

Only 18% have no TCMR or ABMR

Transplant glomerulopathy uncommon

IFTA common

Biopsy Predictors for Graft Loss at DSA onset

Consecutive Adult and Pediatric Kidney Transplants (n=508, 1999 to 2012)

76% ABMR_(Banff 2013) at biopsy for *de novo* DSA

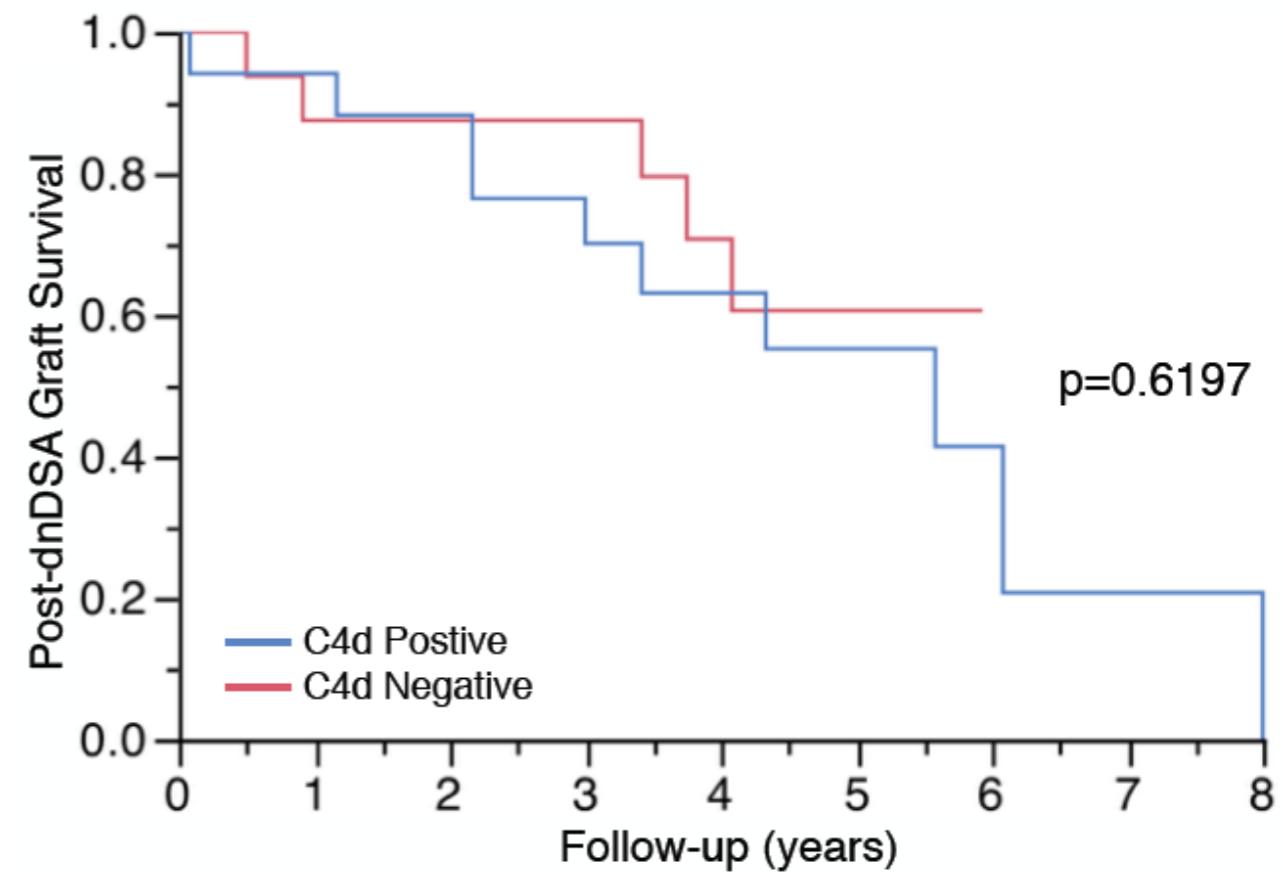
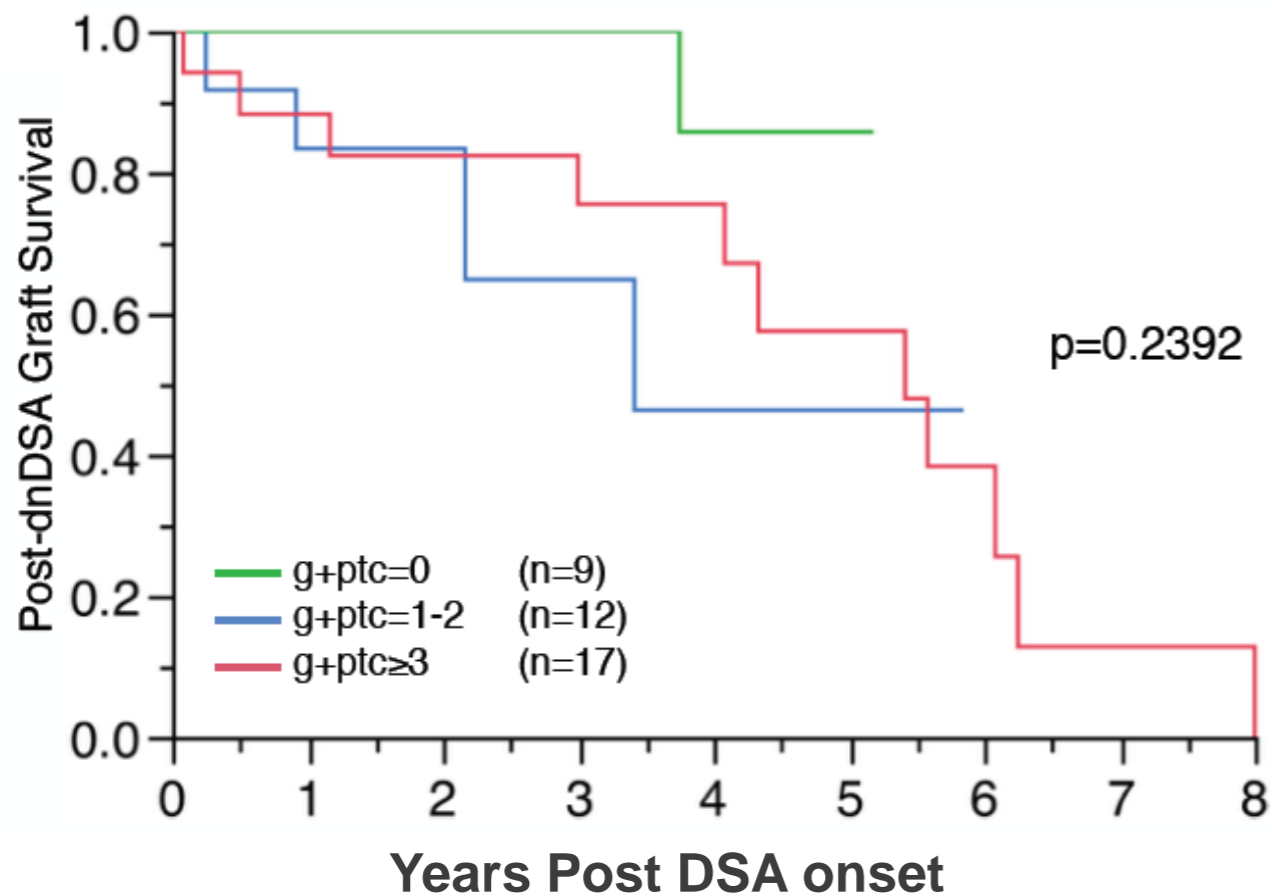
		Univariate	Multivariate			
B. Banff Histologic Predictors[‡] (n=38)						
g	(55%, 32%, 13%, 0%)	1.53 (0.8-2.9)	0.2015	-		
i	(28%, 24%, 24%, 24%)	1.77 (1.2-2.9)	0.0083	-		
t	(39%, 32%, 11%, 18%)	Tubulitis	2.73 (1.6-5.0)	0.0002	3.01 (1.7-5.6)*	<0.0001
v	(94%, 3%, 0%, 3%)	0.95 (0.1-2.1)	0.9240	-		
ptc	(24%, 10%, 45%, 21%)	1.11 (0.7-0.9)	0.6663	-		
C4d	(52% C4d positive)	1.33 (0.4-4.4)	0.6203	-		
cg	(87%, 8%, 5%, 0%)	CG	2.14 (1.0-4.1)	0.0575	3.01 (1.2-7.1)*	0.0221
ci	(29%, 37%, 19%, 5%)	1.38 (0.8-2.5)	0.2735	-		
ct	(11%, 53%, 26%, 10%)	1.36 (0.8-2.4)	0.2840	-		
cv	(40%, 47%, 13%, 0%)	1.11 (0.6-2.1)	0.7434	-		

Banff cg score increases 1 grade per 3 years of post *de novo* DSA follow-up
 ($R^2 = 0.36$, $p=0.0018$)

Biopsy Predictors for Graft Loss at DSA onset

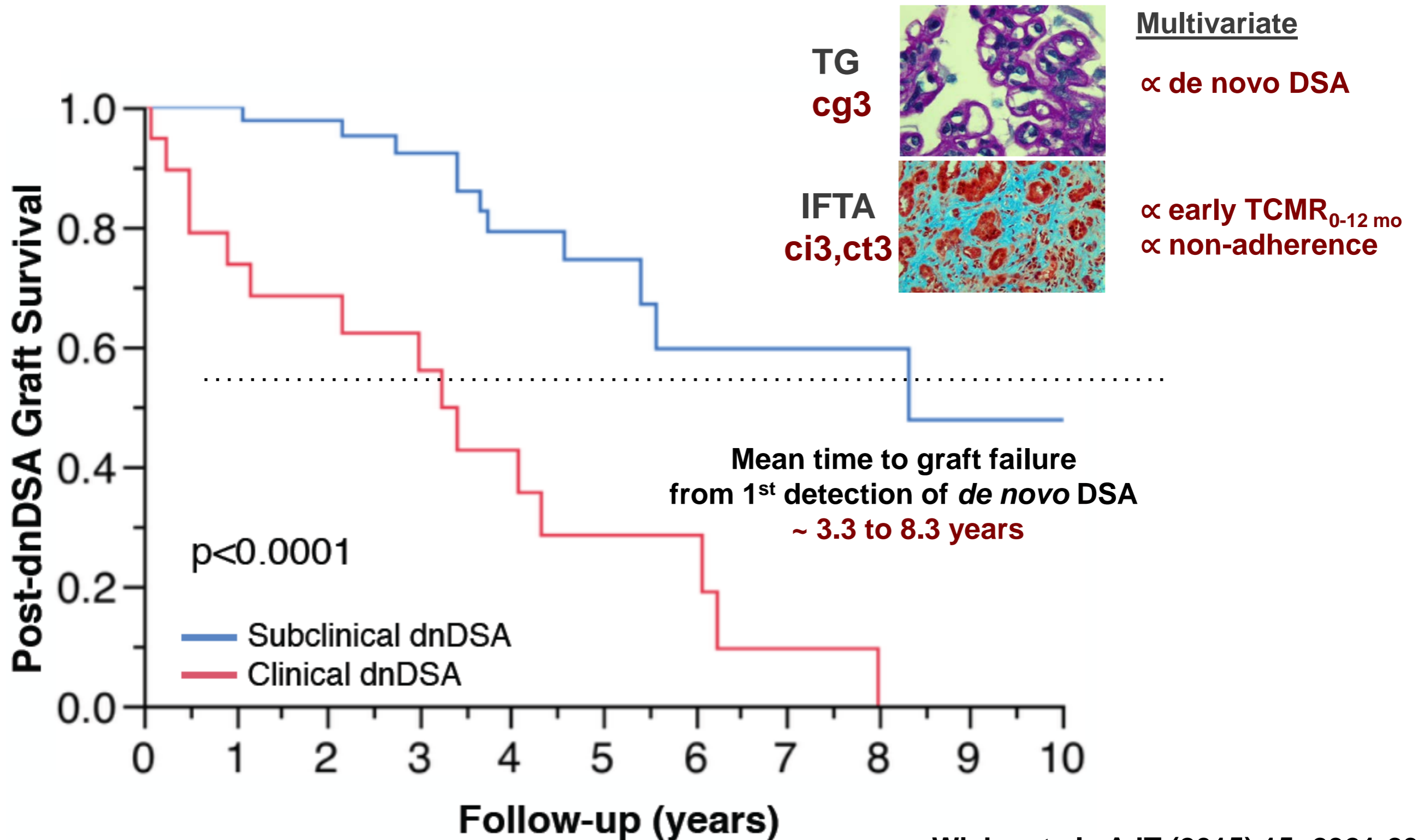
Consecutive Adult and Pediatric Kidney Transplants (n=508, 1999 to 2012)

Microvascular inflammation grade & C4d⁺ does not correlate with graft loss

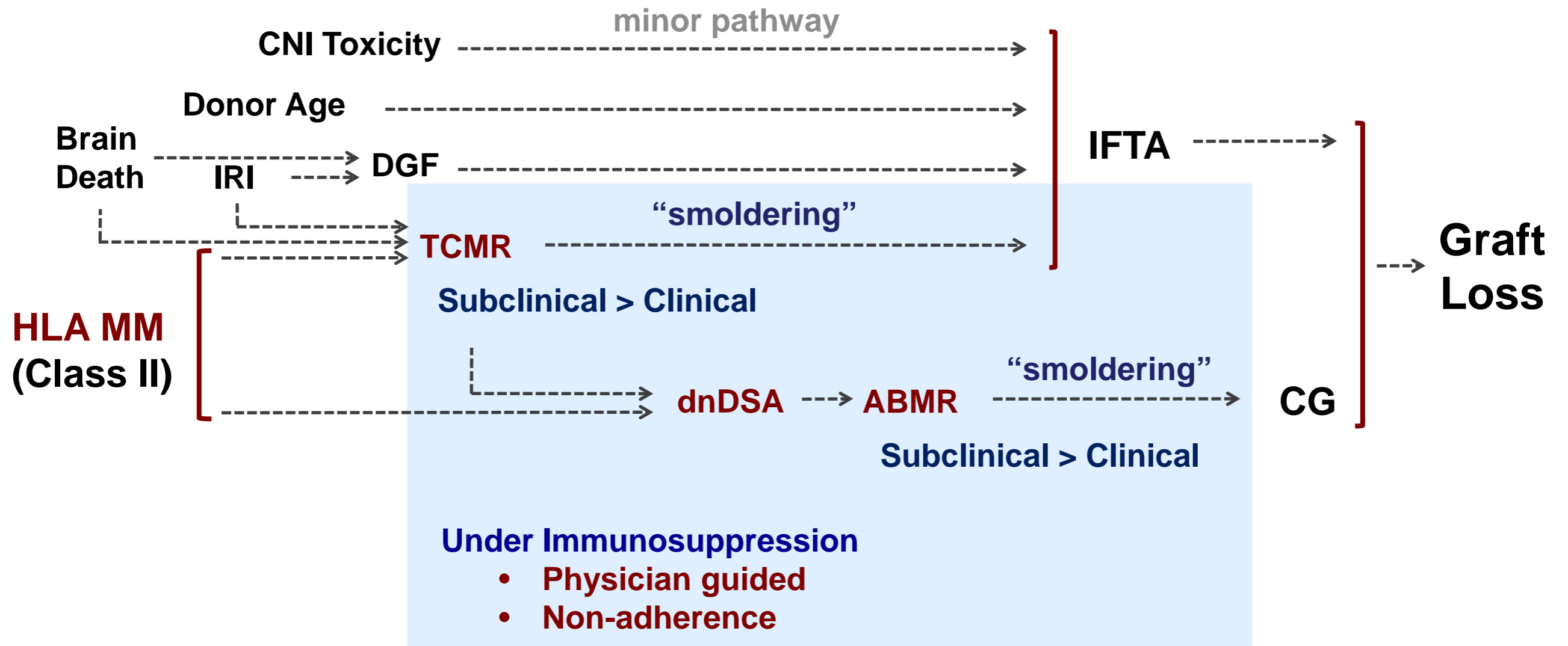


Time to Graft Loss from de novo DSA Onset

Consecutive Adult and Pediatric Kidney Transplants (n=508, 1999 to 2012)



Model of Alloimmune Mediated Graft Loss





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DSA

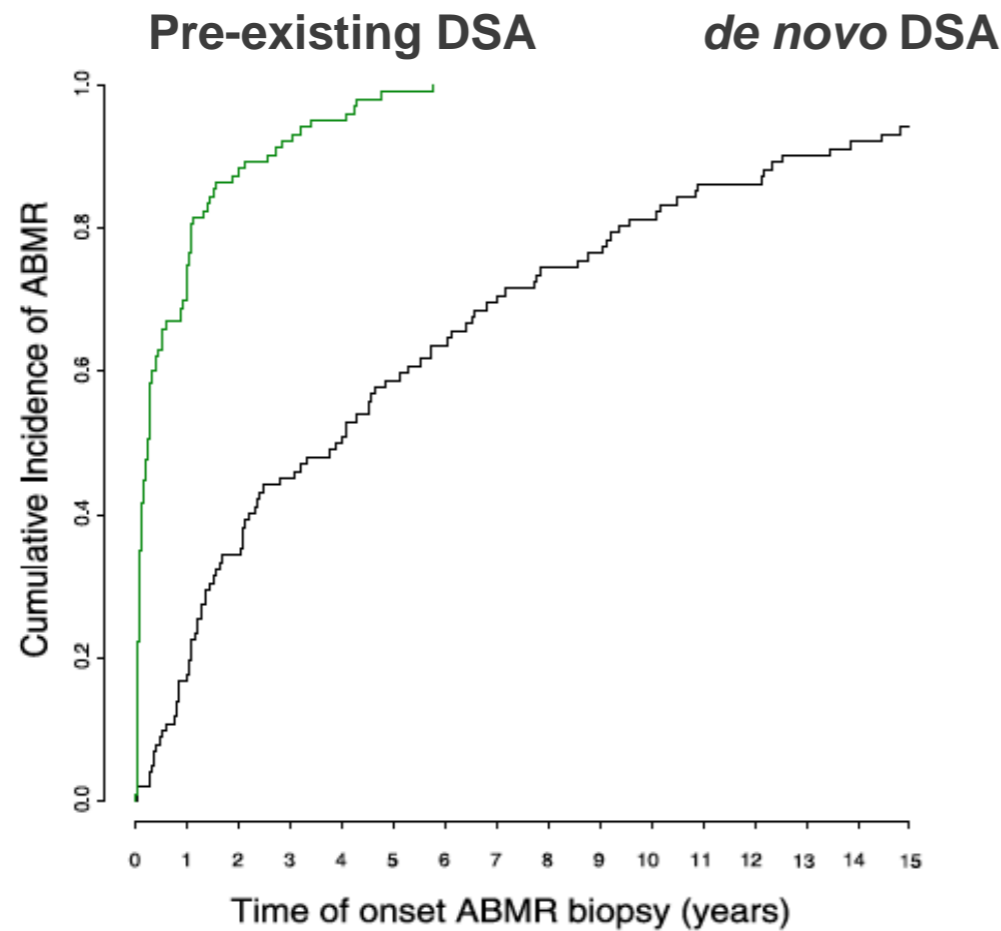
MEMORY VS. DE NOVO

Antibody-Mediated Rejection Due to Preexisting versus *De Novo* Donor-Specific Antibodies in Kidney Allograft Recipients

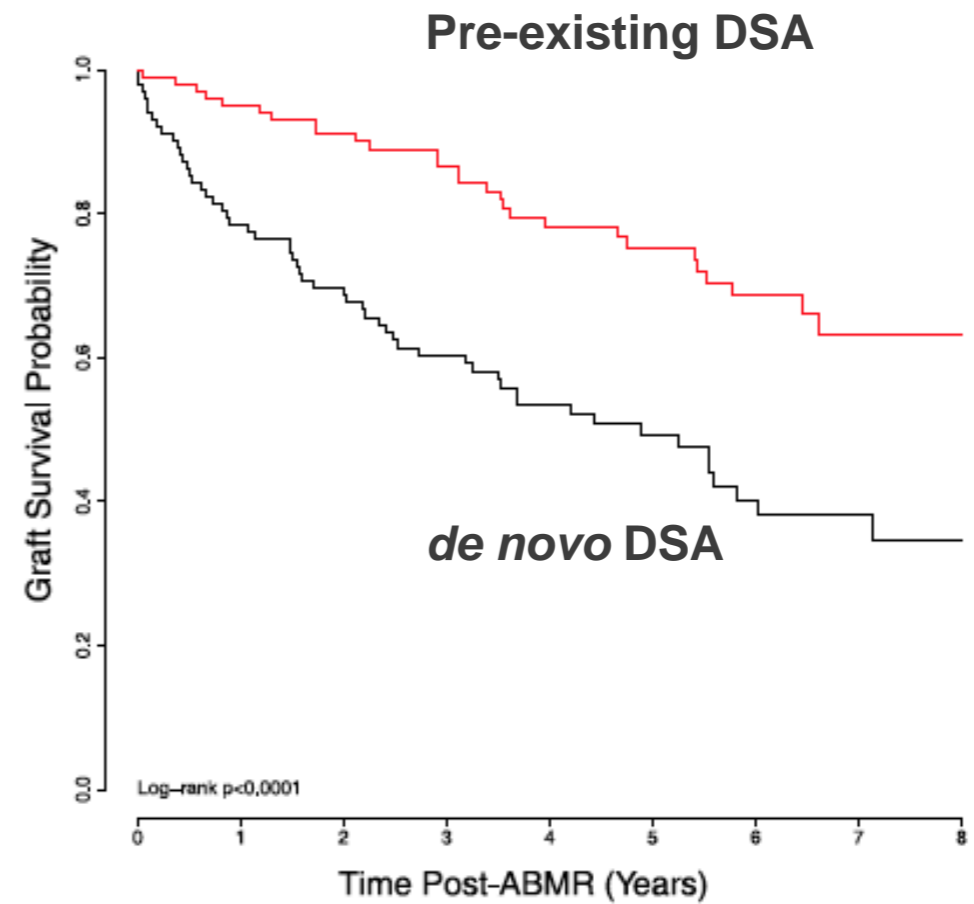
Olivier Aubert,^{*} Alexandre Loupy,^{*†‡} Luis Hidalgo,^{§||} Jean-Paul Duong van Huyen,[¶] Sarah Higgins,^{**} Denis Viglietti,^{*††} Xavier Jouven,^{*} Denis Glotz,^{*††} Christophe Legendre,^{*†‡} Carmen Lefaucheur,^{*††} and Philip F. Halloran^{||‡‡}

JASN (2017) ePub

Preexisting, compared to *de novo*, DSA ABMR occurs sooner and has a lower rate of graft failure



N at Risk	
Pre-existing DSA	103 29 13 8 5 1
<i>De novo</i> DSA	102 84 67 56 51 42 37 31 26 24 19 14 14 10 8 6



N at Risk	
Pre-existing DSA	103 95 87 74 61 49 32 17 11
<i>De novo</i> DSA	102 80 70 56 43 31 22 10 4

Antibody-Mediated Rejection Due to Preexisting versus De Novo Donor-Specific Antibodies in Kidney Allograft Recipients

Olivier Aubert,* Alexandre Loupy,*^{†‡} Luis Hidalgo,^{§||} Jean-Paul Duong van Huyen,[¶] Sarah Higgins,** Denis Viglietti,*^{††} Xavier Jouven,* Denis Glotz,*^{††} Christophe Legendre,*^{†‡} Carmen Lefaucheur,*^{††} and Philip F. Halloran^{||‡‡}

JASN (2017) ePub

de novo DSA ABMR has more TG, TCMR, IFTA and proteinuria at diagnosis

- likely delayed recognition of the process with *de novo* DSA

→ Subclinical ABMR 22.3% pre-existing vs. 8.8% *de novo* DSA

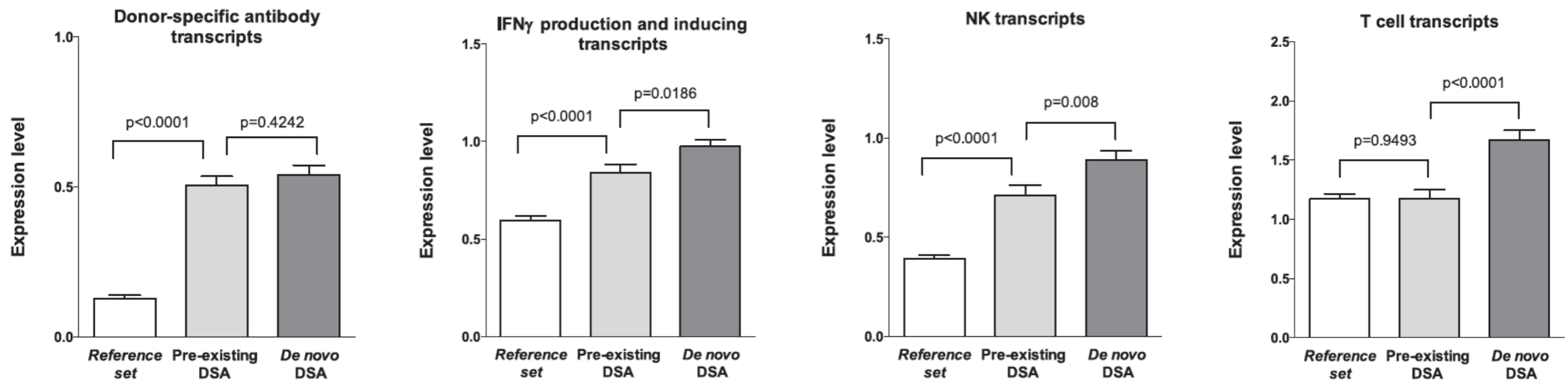
Parameters	Preexisting Anti-HLA DSA ABMR (n=103)	De Novo Anti-HLA DSA ABMR (n=102)	P Value
Histology			
g (0–3), mean (SD)	1.71 (1.02)	1.06 (0.91)	<0.001
ptc (0–3), mean (SD)	1.76 (0.98)	1.66 (1.00)	0.47
C4d positive, n (%)	53 (51.46)	39 (42.39)	0.13
cg (0–3), mean (SD)	0.48 (0.94)	1.28 (1.15)	<0.001
i (0–3), mean (SD)	0.61 (0.92)	1.23 (1.01)	<0.001
t (0–3), mean (SD)	0.59 (0.90)	1.01 (1.11)	0.003
v (0–3), mean (SD)	0.32 (0.65)	0.22 (0.60)	0.29
ci (0–3), mean (SD)	0.96 (1.04)	1.60 (0.92)	<0.001
ct (0–3), mean (SD)	0.99 (0.99)	1.60 (0.91)	<0.001
cv (0–3), mean (SD)	1.26 (1.00)	1.44 (0.98)	0.2
ah (0–3), mean (SD)	0.97 (0.92)	1.53 (1.05)	<0.001
Immunology at the time of the ABMR biopsy			
Anti-HLA DSA class 1, n (%)	40 (38.83)	26 (25.49)	
Anti-HLA DSA class 2, n (%)	63 (61.17)	76 (74.51)	0.02
Anti-HLA DSA MFI, median [IQR]	2561 [1252–6937]	7295 [1948–11,814]	<0.001
Renal function			
eGFR, ml/min per 1.73 m ² , mean (SD)	39.00±18.26	41.65±21.19	0.34
Proteinuria, g/g creatinine, mean (SD)	0.51±1.05	1.51±2.51	<0.001

Antibody-Mediated Rejection Due to Preexisting versus De Novo Donor-Specific Antibodies in Kidney Allograft Recipients

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JASN (2017) ePub

de novo DSA ABMR has more IFN γ , NK and T-cell transcripts



Differences in pathologic features and graft outcomes in antibody-mediated rejection of renal allografts due to persistent/recurrent versus *de novo* donor-specific antibodies

Kidney International (2017) **91**, 729–737;

Mark Haas¹, James Mirocha², Nancy L. Reinsmoen³, Ashley A. Vo⁴, Jua Choi⁴, Joseph M. Kahwaji⁴, Alice Peng⁴, Rafael Villicana^{4,5} and Stanley C. Jordan⁴

Table 1 | Comparison of pathologic and clinical features of types 1 and 2 ABMR

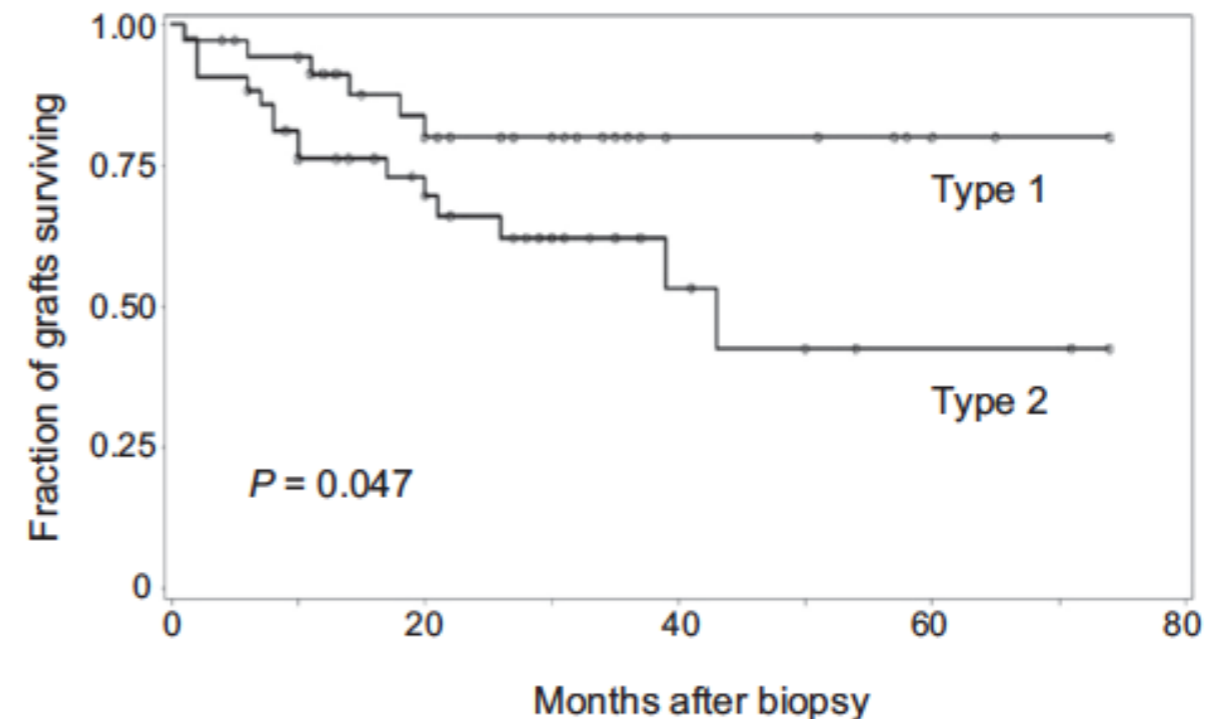
	Type 1 (n = 37)	Type 2 (n = 43)	P value
Mo post-tx of biopsy (median, IQR)	3 [1–7]	72 [30–108]	<0.0001 ^b
Biopsy indication			0.005 ^a
Acute graft dysfunction	25 (68%)	14 (33%)	
Progressive graft dysfunction	8 (22%)	23 (53%)	
Proteinuria	4 (11%)	6 (14%)	
No CMR	27 (73%)	15 (28%)	0.0008 ^a
CMR ≥ Banff 1a	10 (27%)	28 (72%)	
+ borderline			
No CMR + borderline	29 (78%)	26 (60%)	0.097 ^a
CMR ≥ Banff 1a	8 (22%)	17 (40%)	
No CMR + borderline	33 (89%)	27 (63%)	0.009 ^a
+ isolated v			
CMR ≥ Banff 1a (excluding isolated v)	4 (11%)	16 (37%)	
Banff scores			
g (median [IQR])	1 [1–2]	1 [1–2]	0.84 ^b
ptc (median [IQR])	2 [1–2]	2 [1–2]	0.83 ^b
cg (median [IQR])	0 [0–1]	1 [1–2]	0.010 ^b
max. ptcbm layers (median [IQR])	3 [2–5] (36) ^c	5 [4–7] (39) ^c	0.0004 ^b
(ci + ct) (median [IQR])	0 [0–2]	2 [2–4]	<0.0001 ^b
C4d score (median [IQR])	3 [0–3]	3 [1–3]	0.30 ^b
cg score 0	27 (73%)	20 (47%)	0.023 ^a
cg score ≥1	10 (27%)	23 (53%)	
(ci + ct) <3	33 (89%)	27 (63%)	0.009 ^a
(ci + ct) ≥3	4 (11%)	16 (37%)	
C4d score 0–1	11 (30%)	11 (26%)	0.80 ^a
C4d score 2–3	26 (70%)	32 (74%)	
ABMR activity			0.005 ^a
Acute/active	26 (70%)	16 (37%)	
Chronic, active	11 (30%)	26 (60%)	
Chronic	0	1 (2%)	

de novo DSA associated ABMR

- More Class II DSA
- More TCMR (borderline / Ia+)
- Worse graft survival

Table 2 | Comparison of donor-specific antibodies in types 1 and 2 ABMR

	Type 1 (n = 37)	Type 2 (n = 43)	P value
Anti-class I DSA only	15 (41%)	5 (12%)	0.0004 ^a
Anti-class II DSA only	10 (27%)	30 (70%)	
Anti-classes I + II DSA	12 (32%)	8 (19%)	



Early and Late Acute Antibody-Mediated Rejection Differ Immunologically and in Response to Proteasome Inhibition

R. Carlin Walsh,¹ Paul Brailey,² Alin Girnita,² Rita R. Alloway,³ Adele Rike Shields,¹ Garth E. Wall, Basma H. Sadaka, Michael Cardi,⁴ Amit Tevar,¹ Amit Govil,³ Gautham Mogilishetty,³ Prabir Roy-Chaudhury,³ and E. Steve Woodle^{1,5}

	< 6mo	> 6mo
Immunologic Response		
% of patients with >50% decline in DSA MFI D14 post-treat	77%	35%
Histologic Response		
% patients resolved or resolving with repeat bx	88%	54%
Allograft Function Response		
Mean pre-treatment eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)	40±17	27±12
Mean post-treatment eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)	66±31	37±25

Summary

Pre-existing DSA

De novo DSA

HLA DSA

Class II \geq Class I

Class II \gg I

Level of Immunosuppression

↑↑↑

↔

Non-adherence

↔

↑↑↑

ABMR

↑↑↑

↑↑

TCMR

↑

↑↑

Response to Therapy

↑↑↑

↑

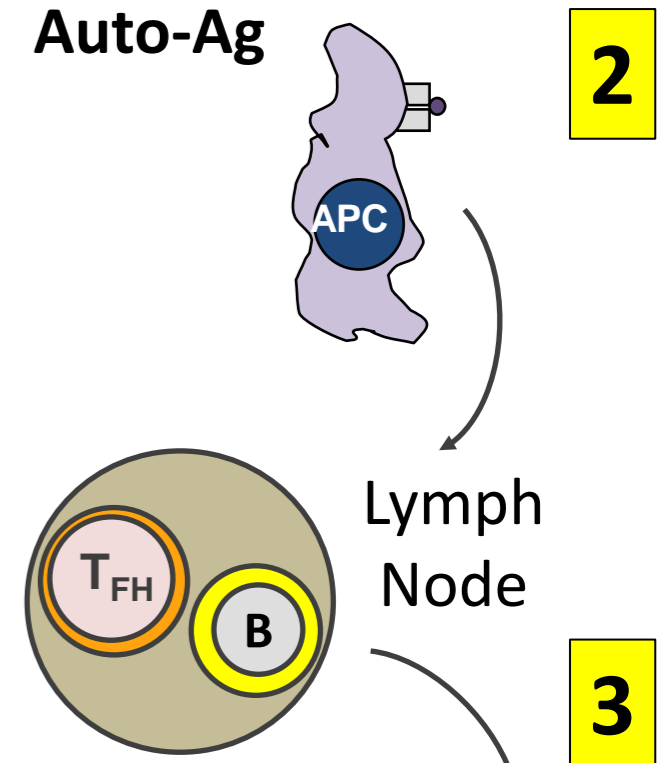
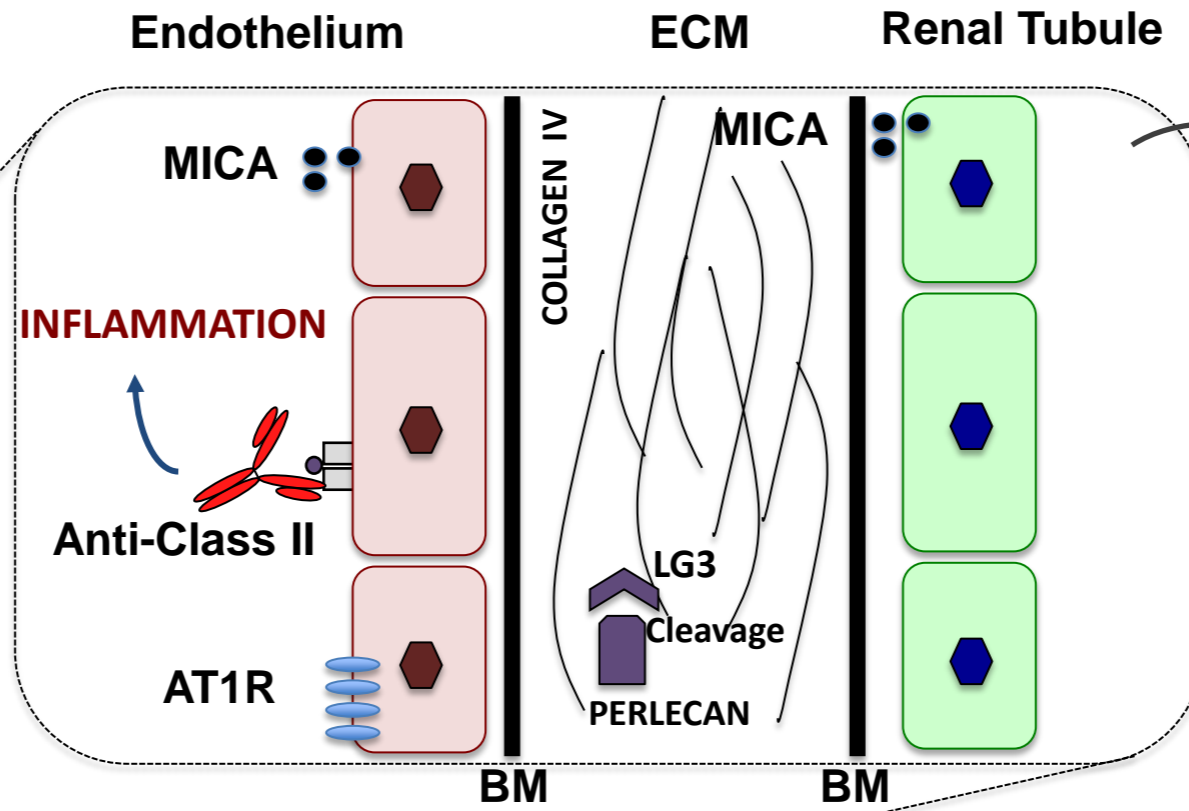
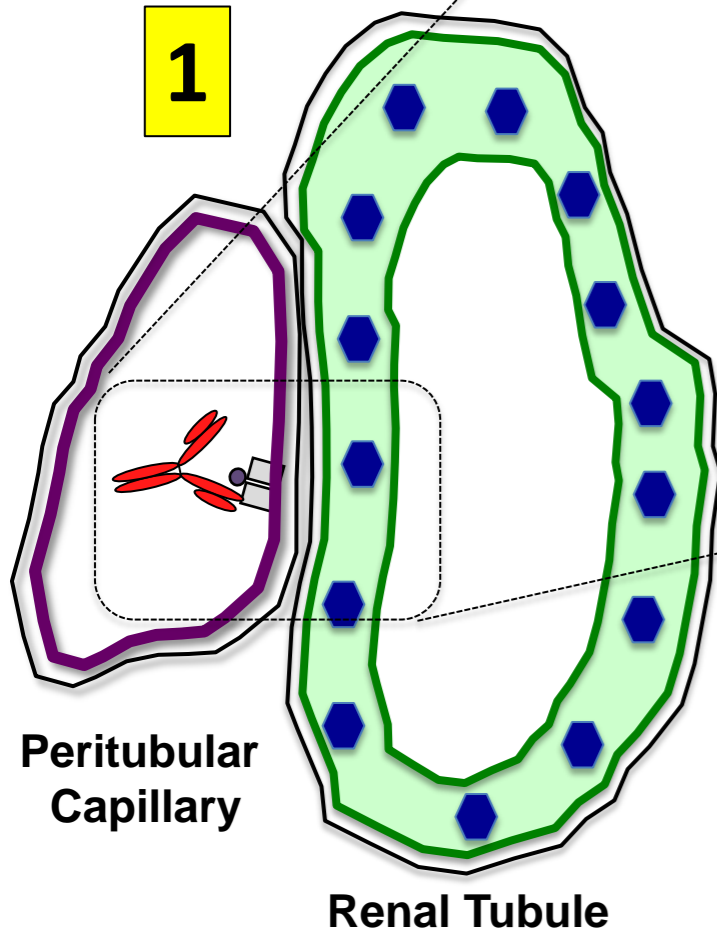


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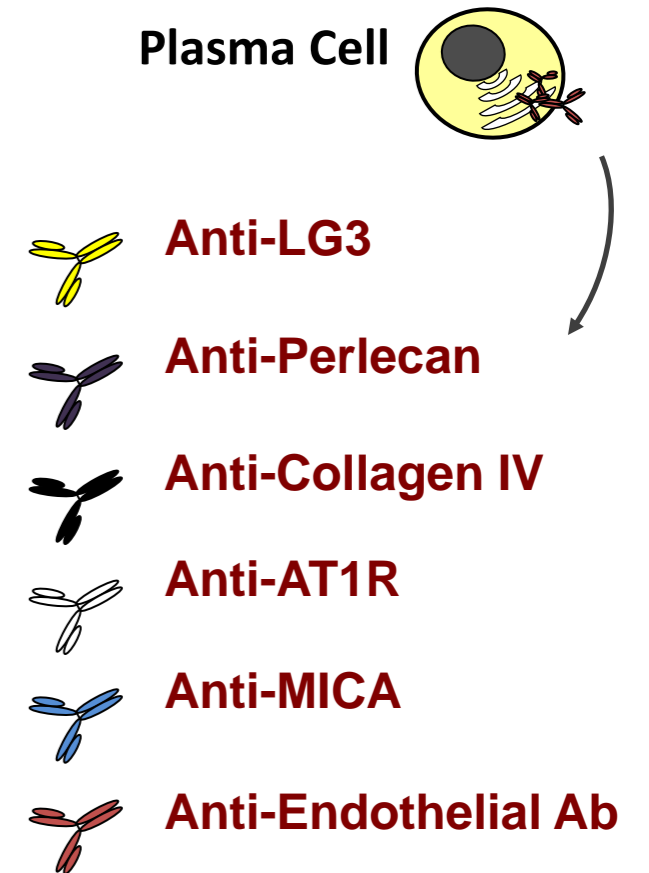
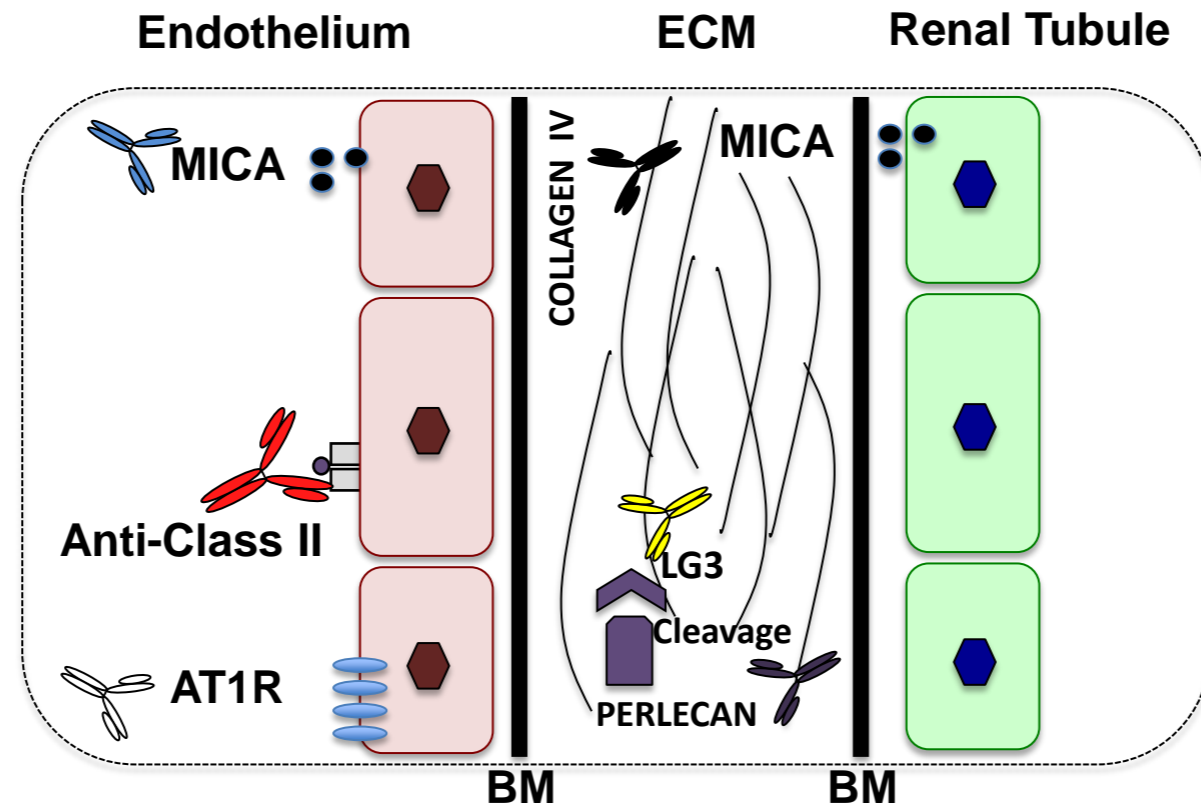
DSA

ROLE FOR NON-HLA?

Epitope Spread to Auto-antigens



4



Non-HLA Antibodies in Kidney Transplantation

AT₁R Ab

- **Pre-existing → acute rejection and/or graft loss**
 - Giral et al, AJT (2013) 13:2567-76
 - Taniguchi et al AJT (2013) 13:2577-89

Anti-Perlecan Ab

- **Associated with vascular rejection**
 - Cardinal et al, AJT (2013) 13:861-74
- **Associated with chronic allograft rejection**
 - Joosten et al, Am J Path (2002) 160:1301-10

Anti-Collagen IV and Fibronectin

- **Associated with transplant glomerulopathy**
 - Angaswamy et al, AJT (2014) 14:685-93
- **Associated with chronic allograft rejection**
 - Joosten et al, Am J Path (2002) 160:1301-10

Issues:

- **Frequently confounded by pre-existing HLA DSA**
- **Inadequate assessment for HLA DSA using solid phase technology**

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Adult & Pediatric Kidney Programs**

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