

*FDA 2017 AMR Workshop*

*Consideration of Quantitative Use of  
HLA Antibody Assays*

*And*

*Summary of the 2017 ASH/AST STAR  
workgroup meeting*

*Anat R Tambur, DMD, PhD  
Northwestern University*

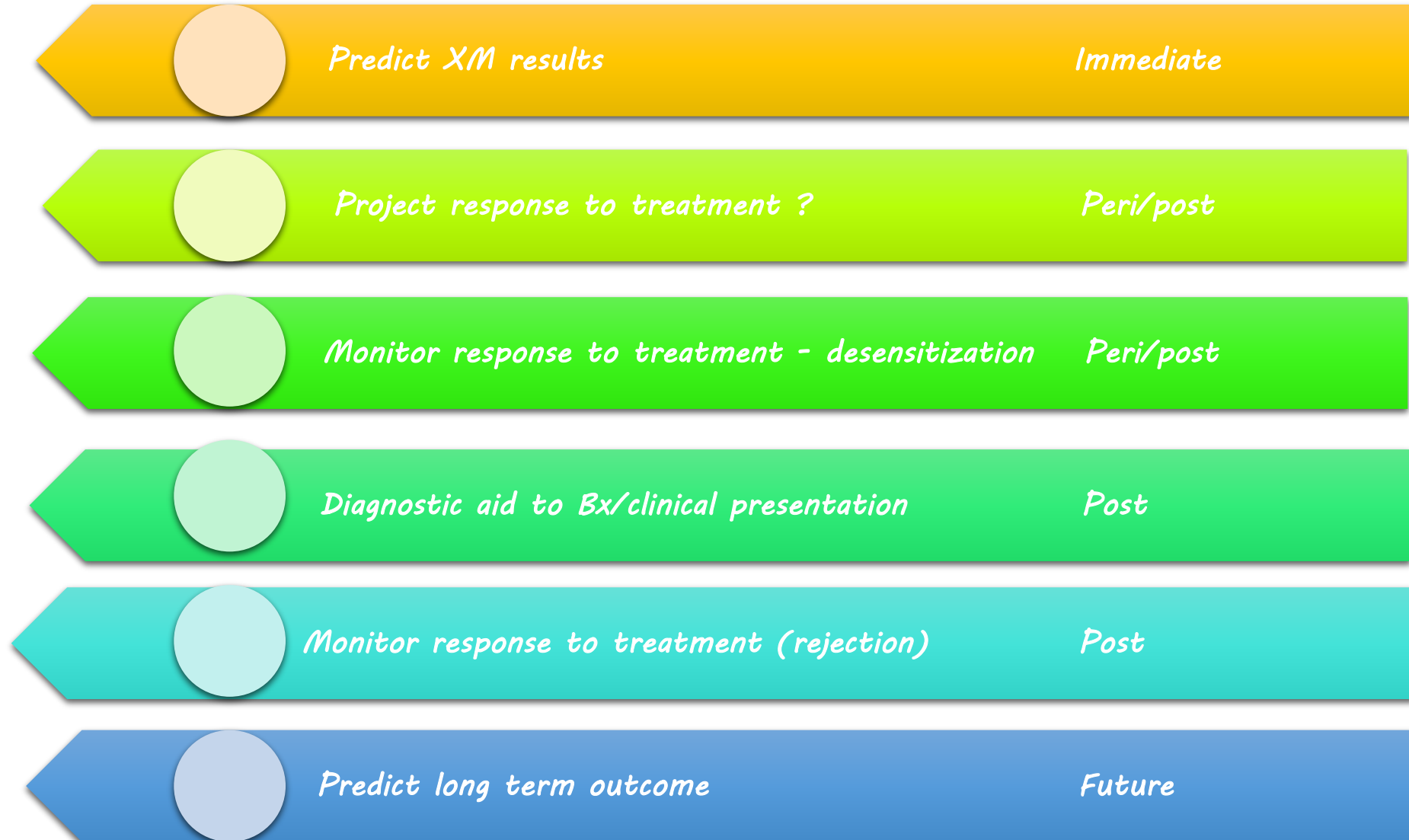
**DISCLOSURE:**

*Dr Tambur is a full time employee of Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois*

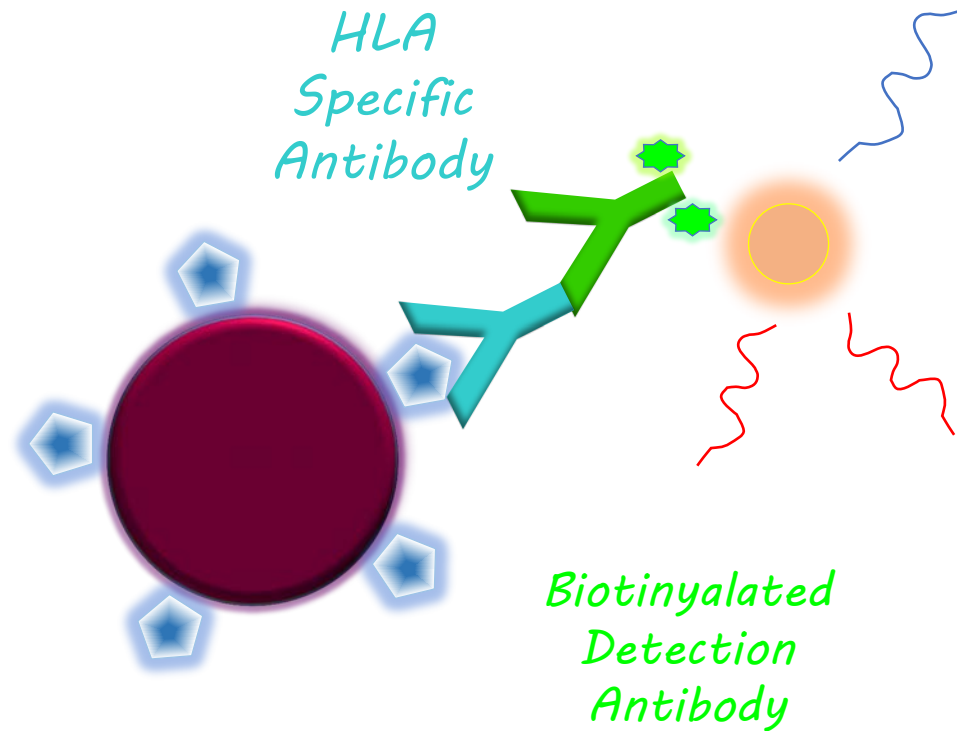
*Dr Tambur is a consultant to Astellas and direct the core lab for the Astound clinical trial*

*Dr Tambur is a consultant to CSL Behring and received consultation fees*

# Why do we need to quantify?



# What is REALISTIC to EXPECT from the Single Antigen Bead Assay



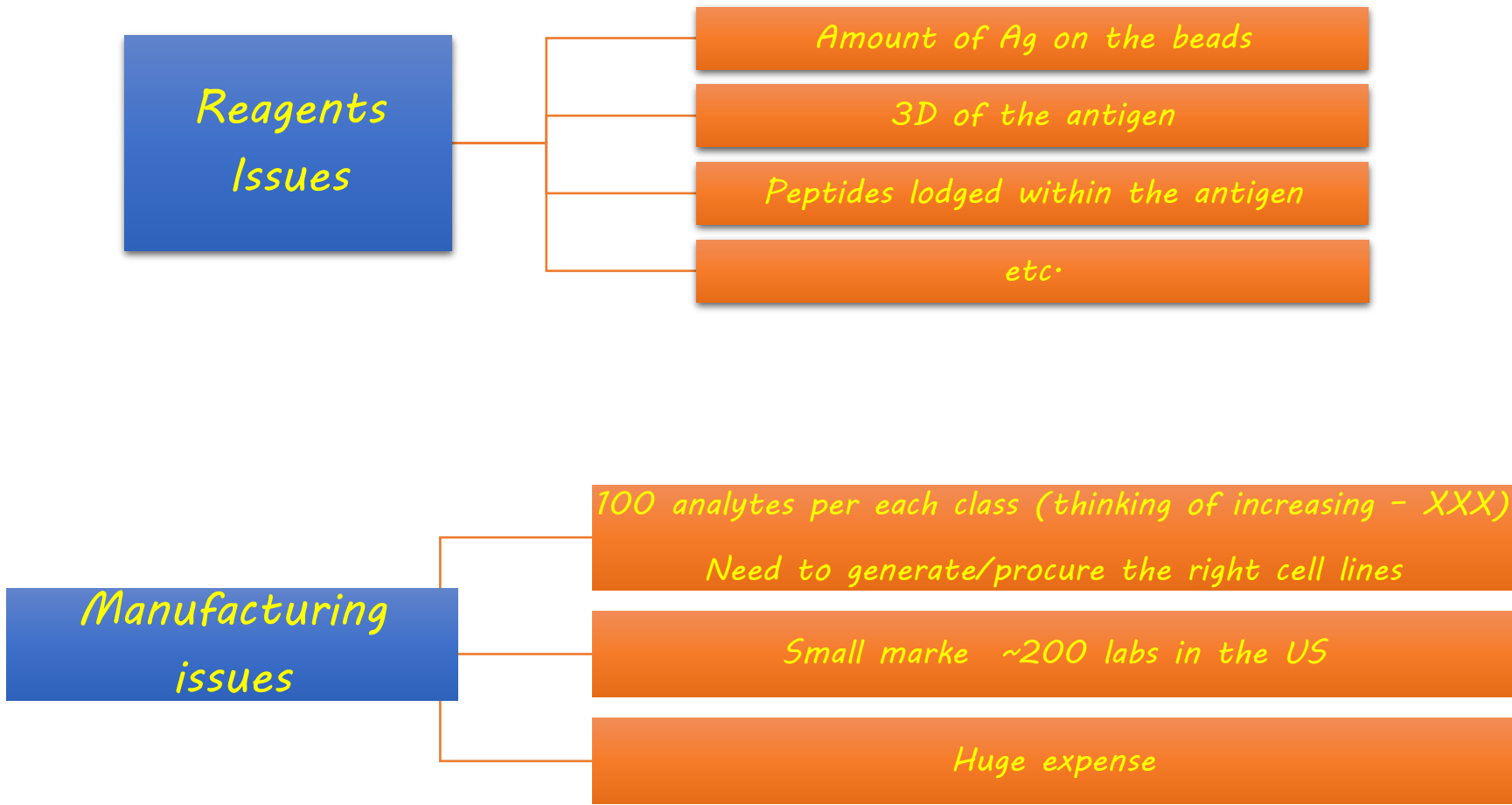
Streptavidin-  
Phytoerythrin

One molecule of fluorochrome binds to one molecule of antibody

Logical to assume the assay will be quantitative

~~MFI = antibody strength~~

# Why is it not working as expected ?



# Why is it not working ?

Assay specific

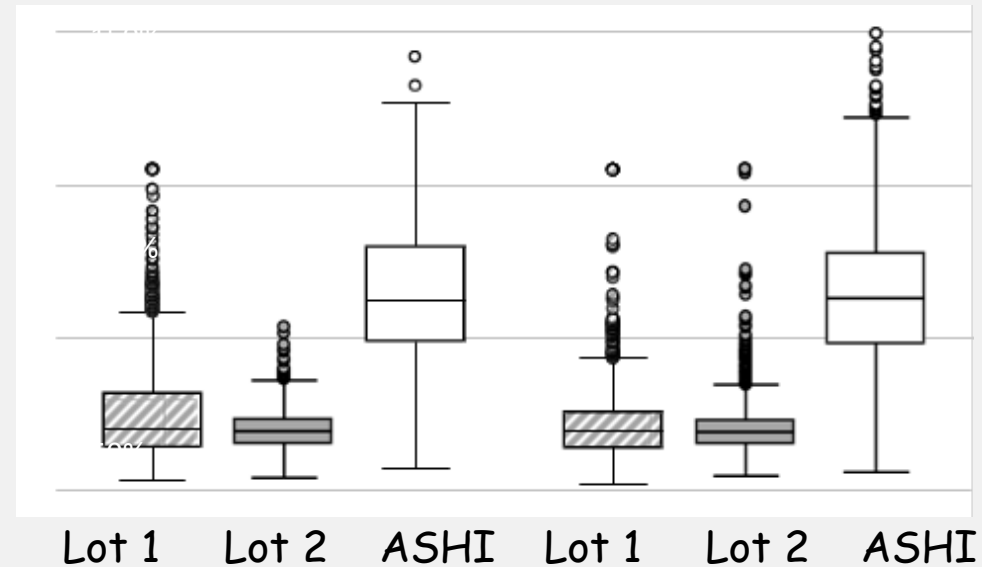
Small volume - - - 20% variability (CTOT trial)

Automation? - - - did not seem to solve the issues

HLA class I

HLA class II

%CV in MFI



*et al.* Comprehensive assessment and Standardization of Solid-Phase  
ex- Bead Arrays for the Detection of Antibodies to HLA. **AJT 2013**

Serum specific

Inhibition

(Over)saturation

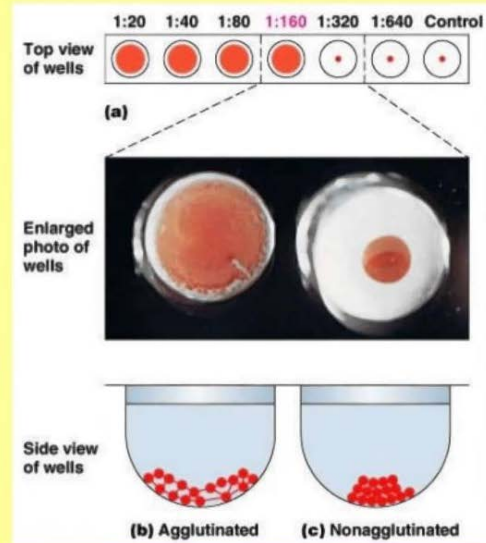
Shared epitope phenomenon

# Use of Titration Studies to Quantify Other Assays

*Agglutination assays to measure* Antibodies to Blood Group Antigens  
 Antibodies to Autoantigens  
 Antibodies in response to vaccination

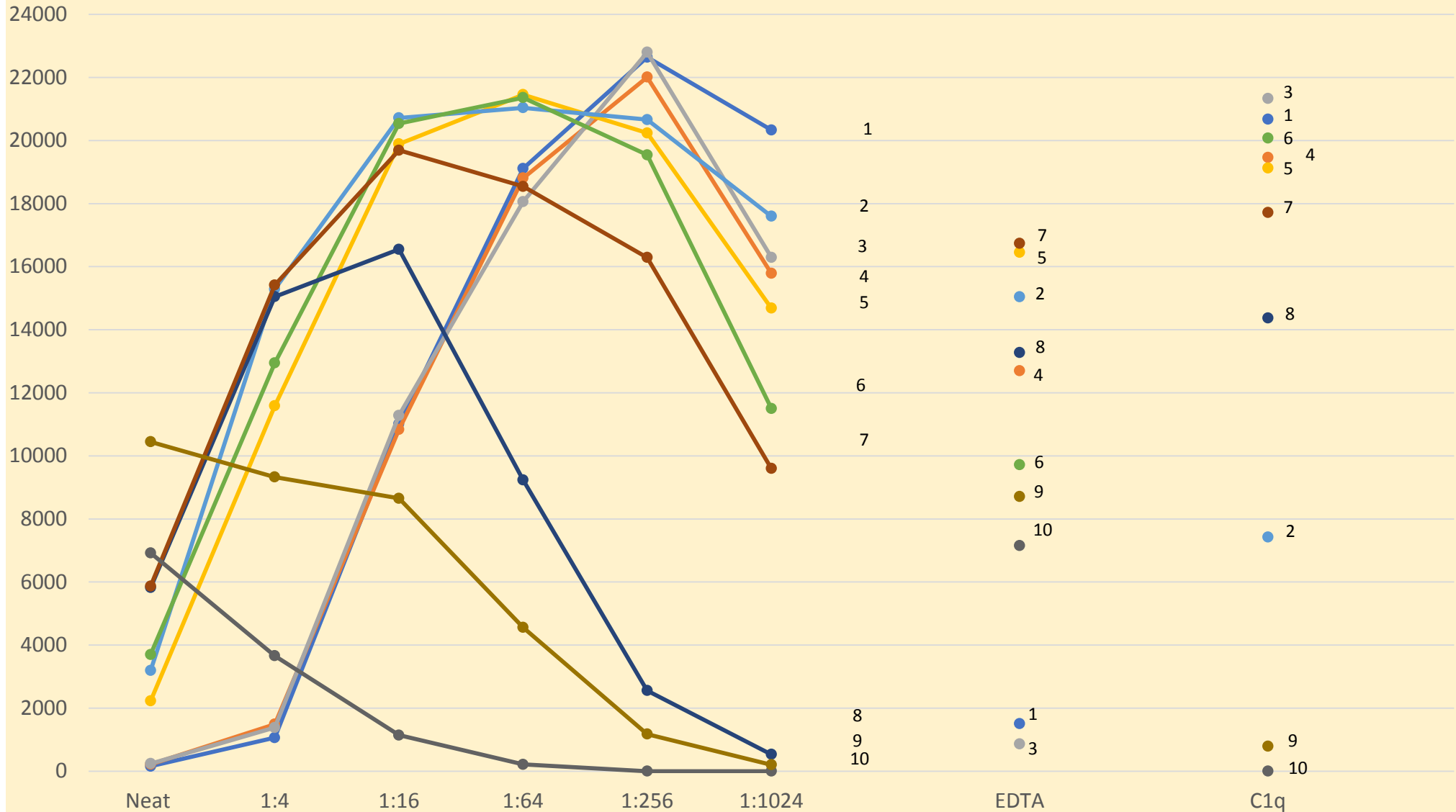
## Antibody Titer

- Antibody titre is the concentration of antibodies against a particular antigen
- Serology test is usually done using micro well plate.
- So that the test sample can be done in a very small sample.



Patient	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	Pos.	Neg.	Titer
1	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	64
2	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	8
3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	512
4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	<2
5	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	32
6	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	128
7	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	32
8	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	4

# *Titration dilutes inhibitory factors*



*Labor intensive and expensive approach to remove inhibition*



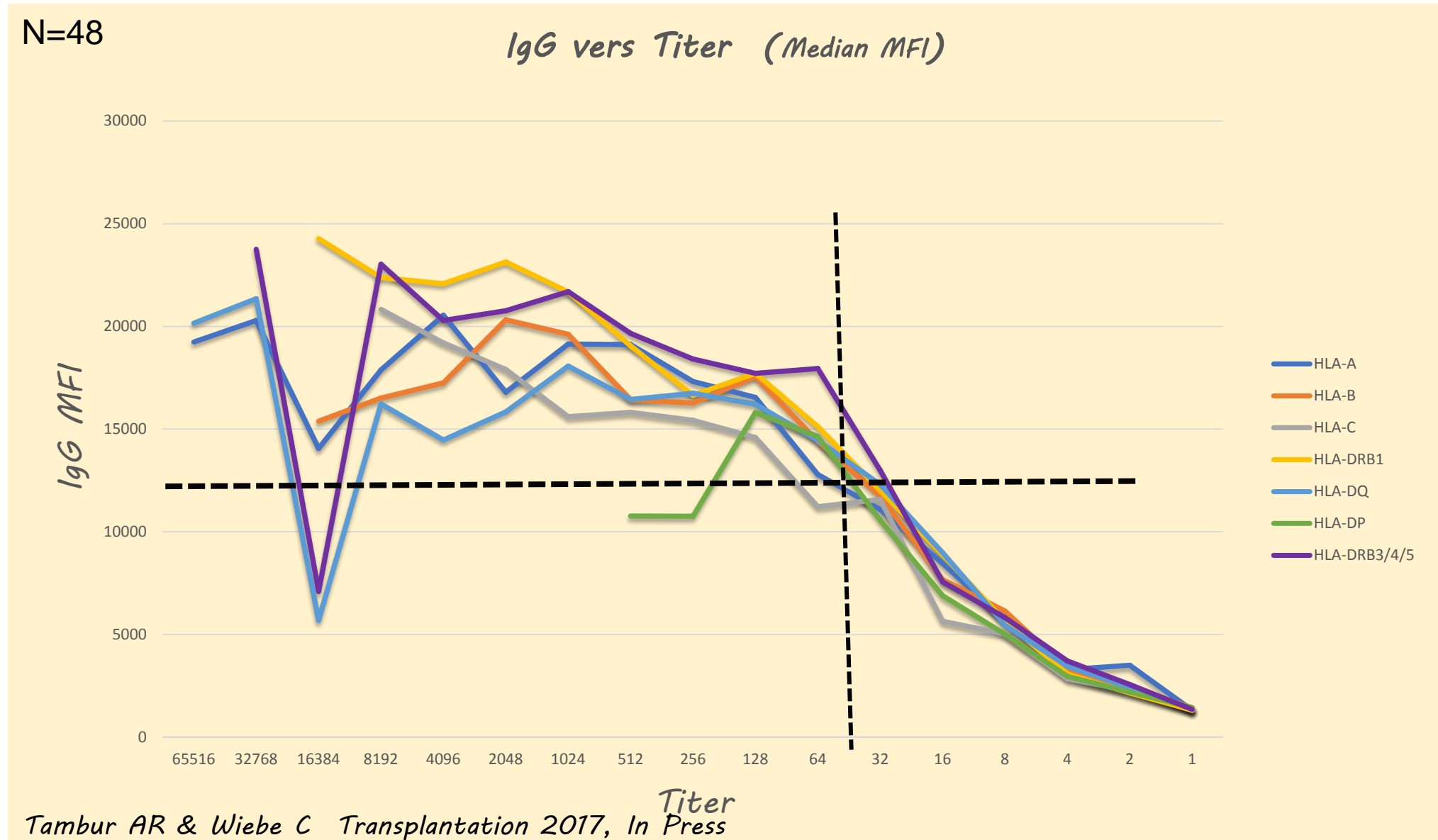
# Titration reveals (over)saturation

Titer	65516	32768	16384	8192	4096	2048	1024	512	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	N
Median IgG MFI																		
<b>A</b>	19232	20281	14052	17873	20532	16789	19132	19115	17307	16540	12786	11078	8459	5746	3288	3496	1307	595
<b>B</b>			15381	16508	17241	20314	19607	16429	16266	17548	14404	11723	7668	6132	3302	2424	1425	1146
<b>C</b>				20826	19193	17899	15601	15808	15420	14584	11215	11567	5633	5020	2837	2273	1294	268
<b>DRB1</b>			24272	22366	22068	23131	21672	19041	16641	17709	15110	11994	8871	5632	3068	2150	1311	585
<b>DQ</b>	20155	21339	5685	16218	14460	15835	18060	16443	16735	16208	14443	12296	8975	5445	3443	2414	1391	717
<b>DP</b>								10765	10747	15802	14639	10563	6880	5012	2956	2192	1433	369
<b>DRB345</b>		23754	7100	23027	20288	20762	21684	19648	18409	17705	17936	12982	7556	5814	3699	2553	1345	133

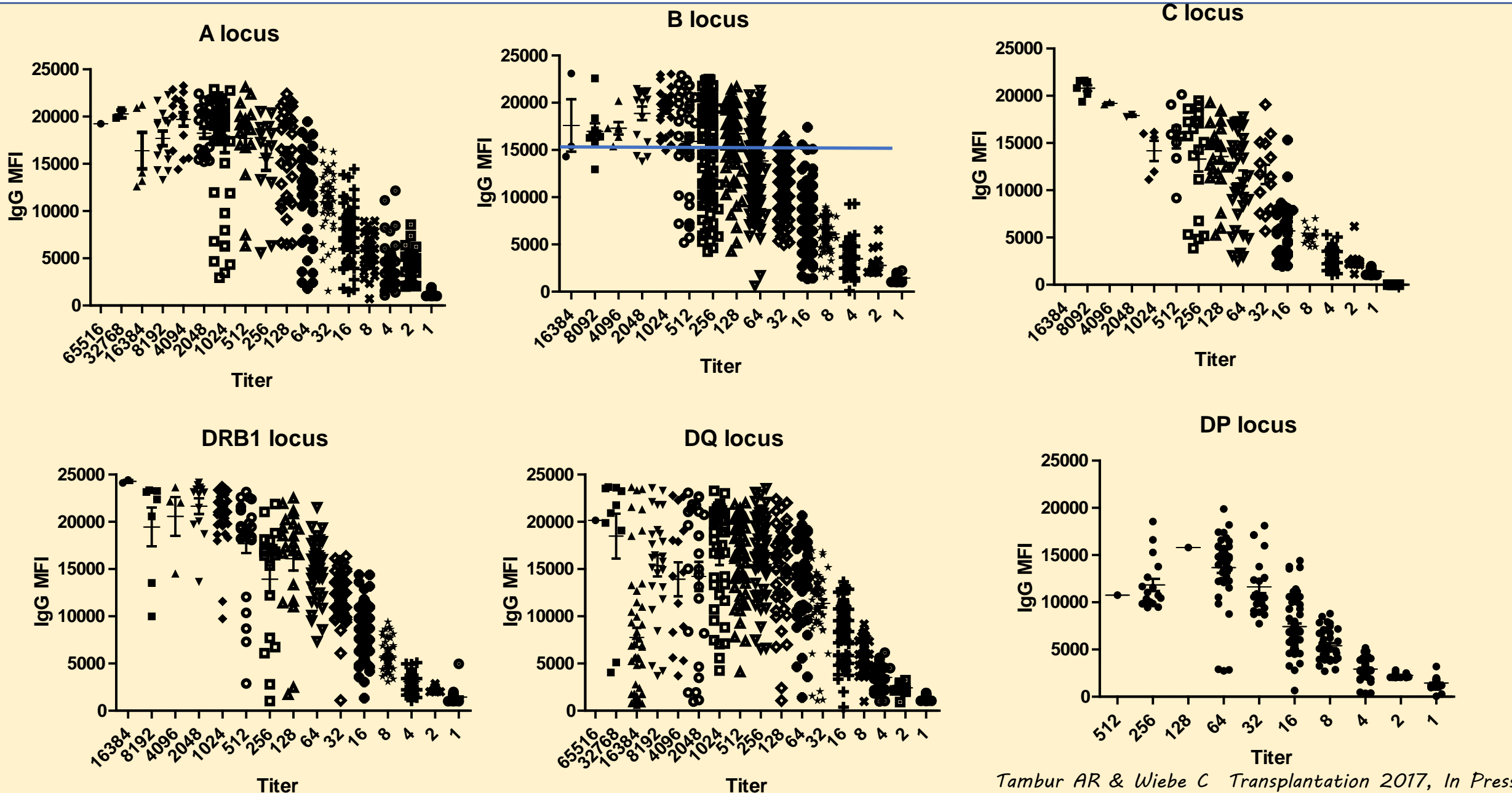
Tambur AR & Wiebe C Transplantation 2017, In Press

Critical information that is not appreciated otherwise  
SIMILAR DATA OBTAINED FOR C1q ASSY

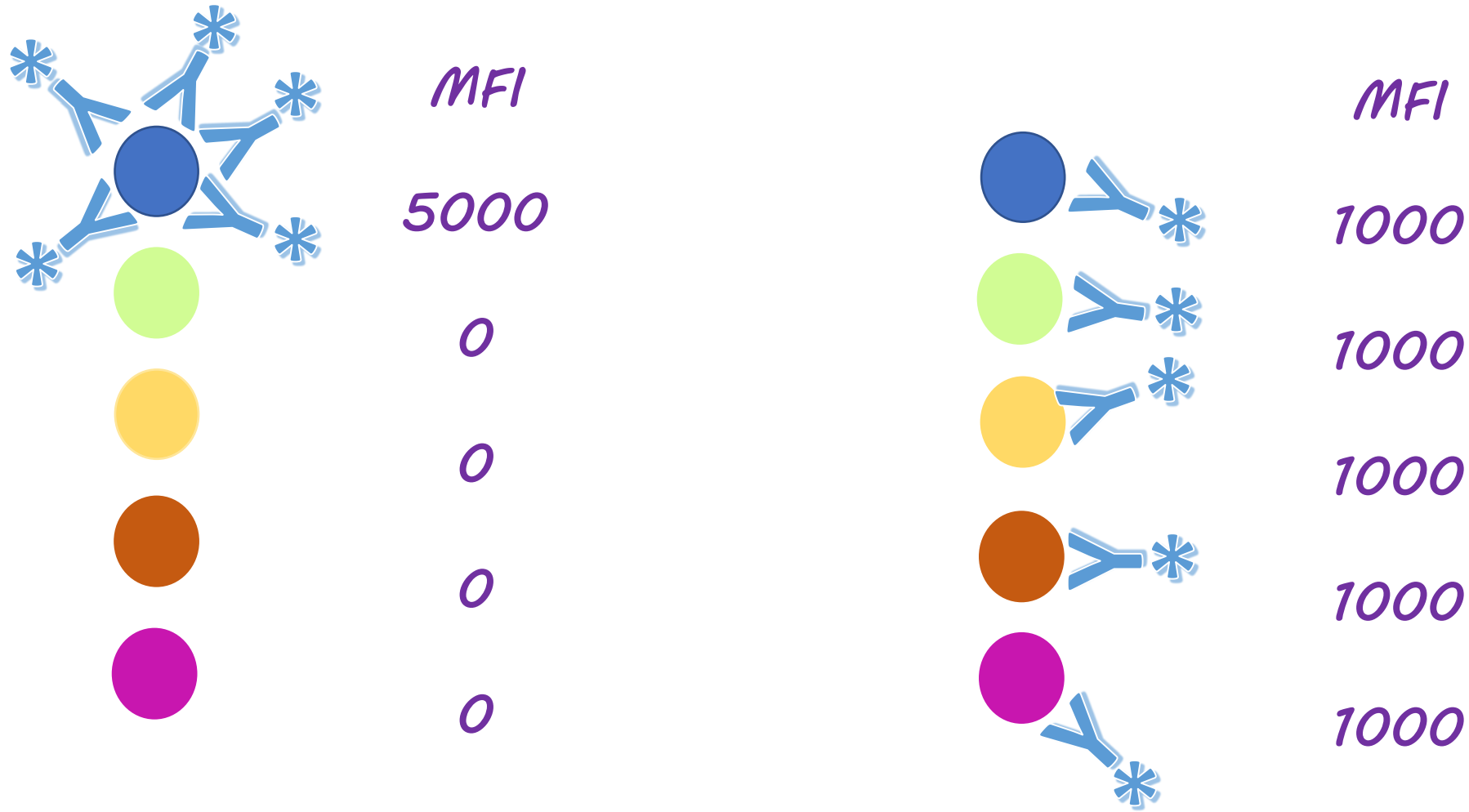
# Is there an added value to titration studies over MFI?



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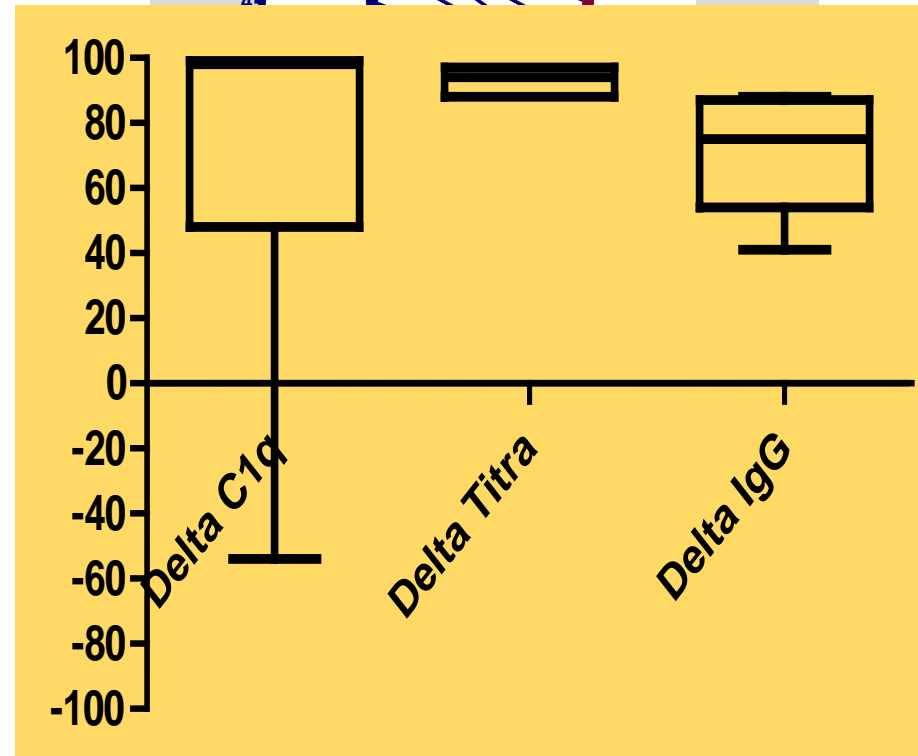
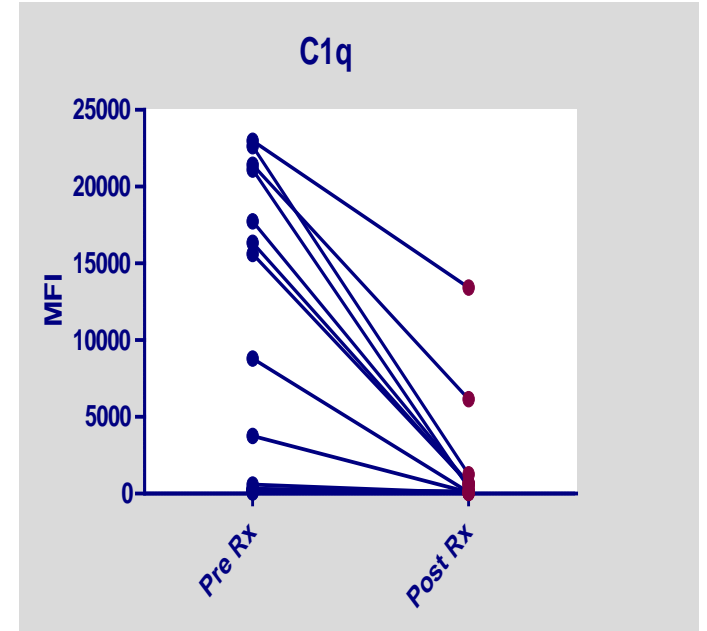
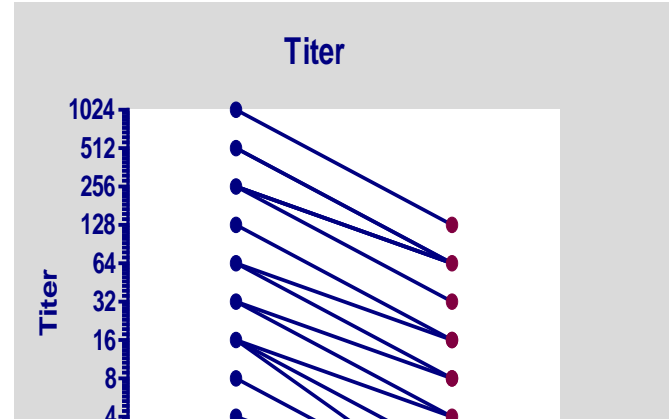
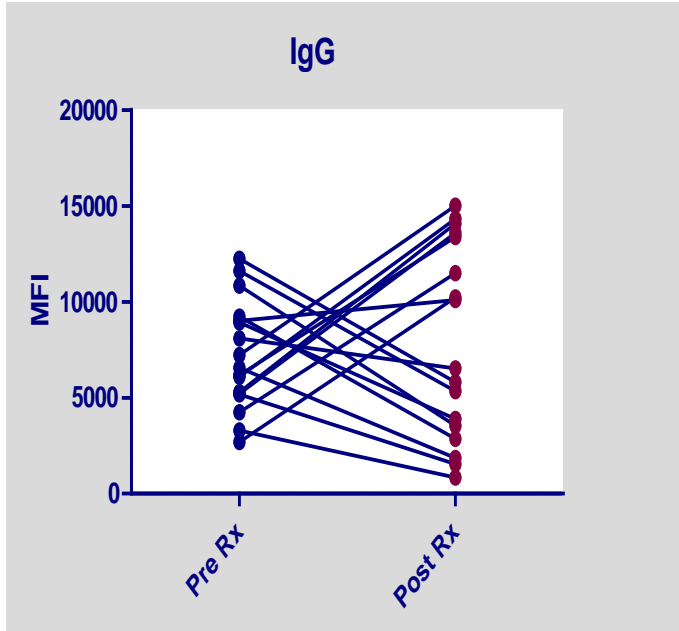


# *Titration DOSE NOT resolve phenomenon of low MFI value/bead due to "Shared Epitope" recognition*

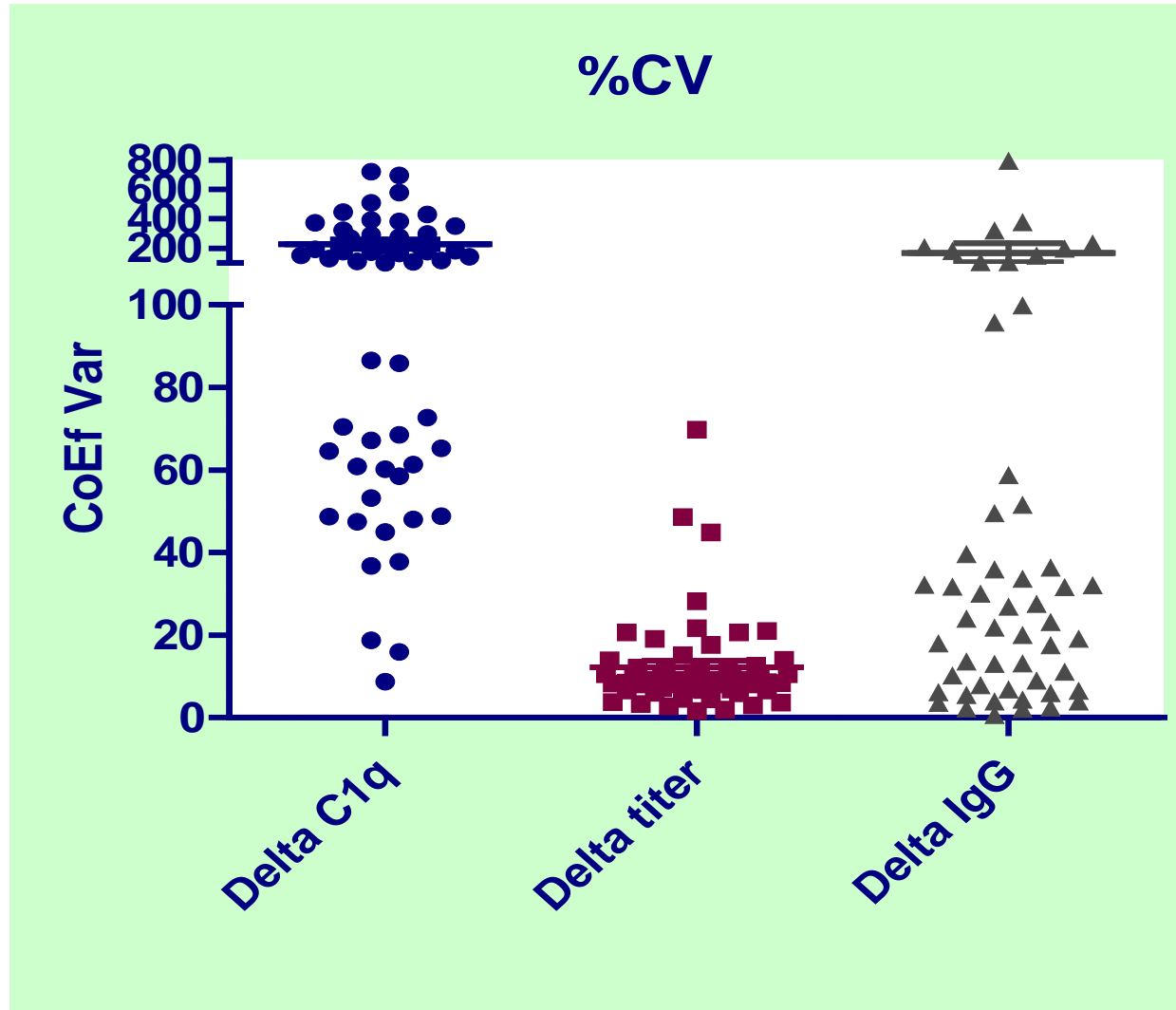


*Requires other approaches to resolve*

# Titration studies provide better tool to monitor antibody response to treatment

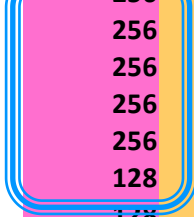
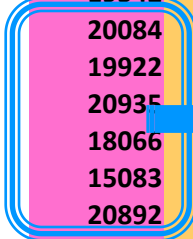
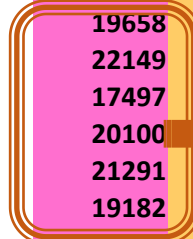
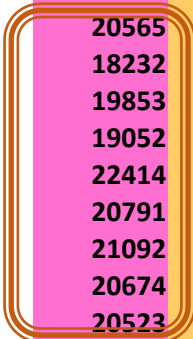


# Titration studies provide better tool to monitor antibody response to treatment

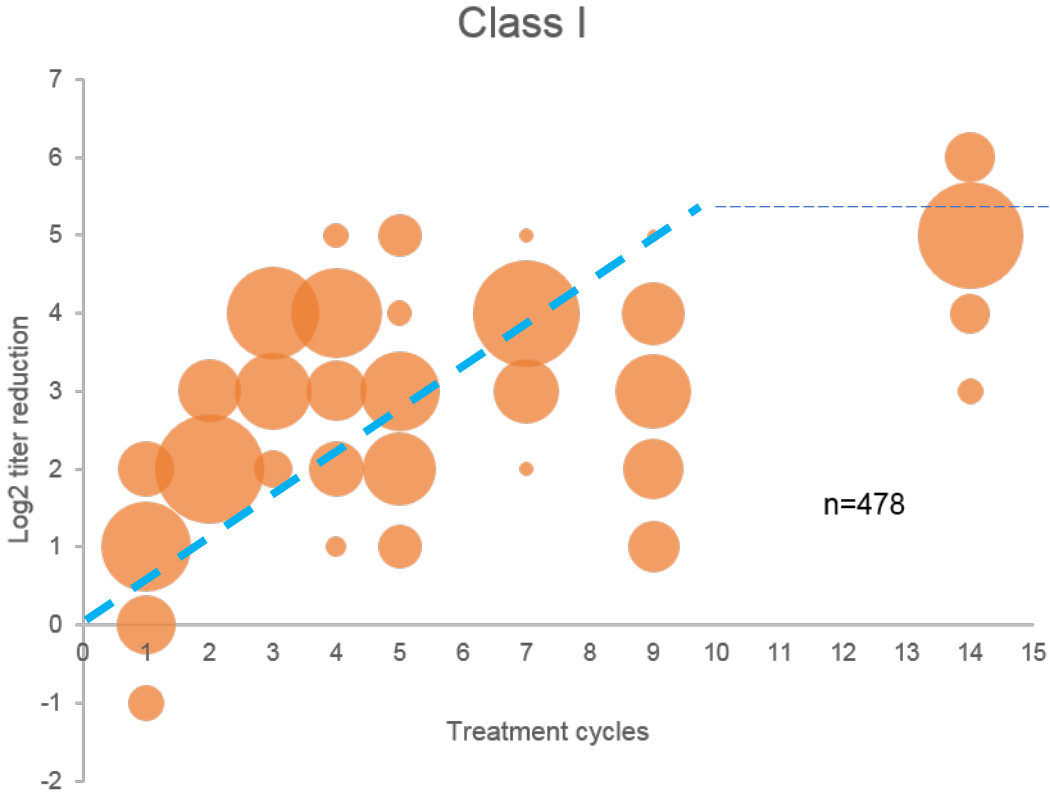


# Decision Making/Monitoring of Responses to Ab Removal Rx

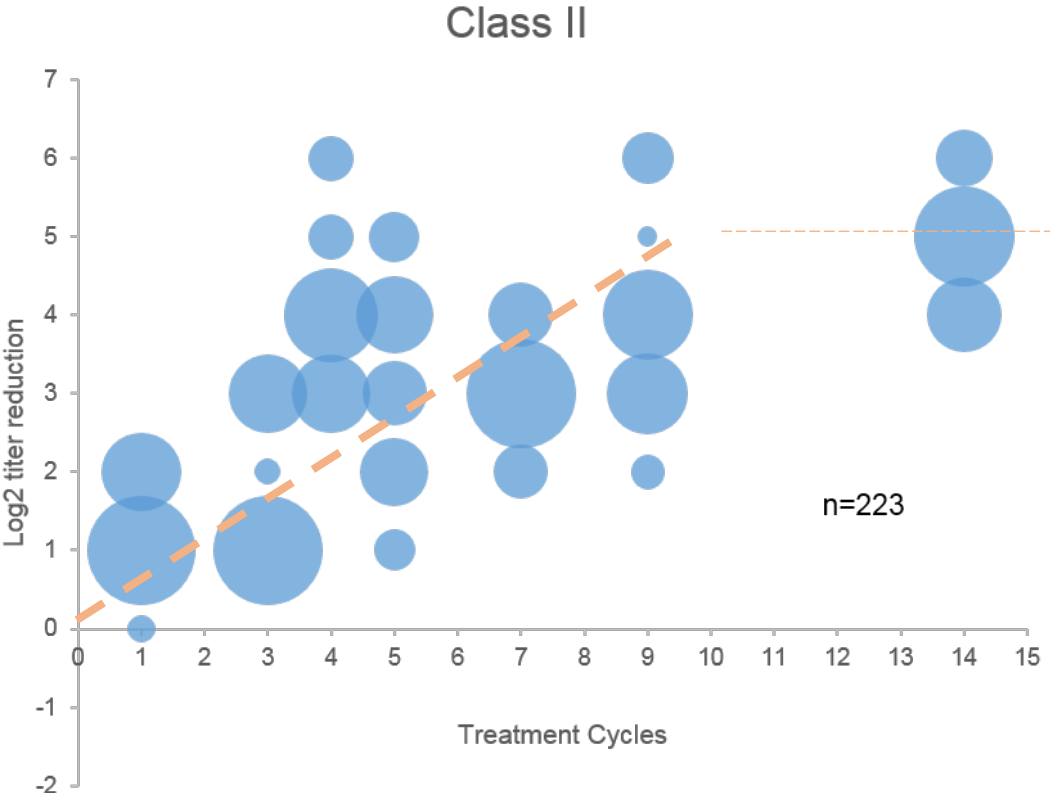
	IgG				C1q				Titer			
	Pre-RX	Pre-TX	Post-TX	F/U Post	C1q	C1q	C1q	C1q	76487-1T	76487-2T	76487-3T	76847-4T
	76487-1	76487-2	76487-3	76847-4	76487-1	76487-2	76487-3	76487-4	76487-1T	76487-2T	76487-3T	76847-4T
A*01:01	19232	21117	21724	22158	20565	16975	14106	17649	32768+	4096	4096	4096
A*23:01	19874	20702	21007	21905	18232	17839	14857	16548	32768	1024	512	1024
A*24:02	20688	21455	21421	22093	19853	17759	14557	16372	32768	1024	1024	1024
A*24:03	20905	21811	20565	21884	19052	18521	14141	16253	16384	512	256	512
A*36:01	21233	22293	21760	21812	22414	19613	15186	18130	16384	1024	512	512
A*11:02	20329	21464	15973	15871	20791	17153	1692	1122	8192	256	32	32
A*29:01	22310	21038	19491	21713	21092	15719	12107	14089	8192	256	64	128
A*03:01	22866	20822	11834	12784	20674	13816	512	289	4096	128	32	32
A*11:01	21867	21280	14475	14625	20523	15590	785	599	4096	256	32	32
A*30:02	22435	16080	9650	10606	21495	1156	24	26	2048	64	16	16
B*82:01	14275	9723	10075	10552	8758	120	399	279	2048	64	64	128
A*25:01	21119	15438	7465	7188	19658	67	6	15	1024	32	8	8
A*74:01	21858	14871	2135	2099	22149	72	9	6	1024	64	2	2
A*33:03	21808	12197	1323	1266	17497	43	28	29	1024	32	1	1
B*44:03	22888	5211	8607	8890	20100	16	9	11	512	8	16	16
B*49:01	22408	6272	5225	5768	21291	17	12	17	512	8	8	1
B*57:01	21795	10012	10160	12410	19182	32	17	20	512	16	16	16
B*44:02	19542	2967	5606	6086	18683	32	20	23	256	4	8	8
B*45:01	20084	3276	6282	7647	13809	24	12	16	256	4	8	16
B*53:01	19922	5461	5086	6636	14613	23	16	23	256	8	8	4
B*59:01	20935	4876	3991	4303	14656	29	19	25	256	8	4	4
B*13:01	18066	3275	1417	1175	11456	36	31	33	256	4	1	1
B*47:01	15083	6966	1681	1296	2780	24	12	19	128	16	1	1
B*51:01	20892	3154	2816	2818	14576	27	17	17	128	4	4	1
C*07:02	5939	1471	1462	1052	76	48	50	43	128	4	4	1
B*07:02	9302	2388	2031	2629	40	16	5	13	64	4	2	4
C*05:01	8003	1960	580	599	432	36	30	33	32	4	1	1
A*68:02	13598	916	341	395	2765	25	7	14	16	1	1	1
B*27:08	5588	919	899	1283	31	16	9	11	16	4	1	1
B*42:01	4219	858	548	714	37	18	9	18	8	1	1	1
B*55:01	5244	516	546	591	32	22	13	20	8	1	1	1
A*02:06	1392	620	317	434	25	12	5	10	4	1	1	1



# Correlation Between Antibody Titer and Response to PP/IVIg



<b>Rounds</b>	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	14
<b># Beads</b>	51	24	11	74	51	84	133	50



<b>Rounds</b>	1	3	4	5	7	9	14
<b># Beads</b>	24	28	28	45	32	49	17

**N=26 Pts**

20 patients for Class I 17 patients for Class II (NW/JH)

D Pinelli et al, abstract accepted for ATC 2017



# *Remediation...*

## *Moving forward*

*Provide vendors  
resources of patient  
samples to enable  
QC / improvement  
of assays*

*Adjust our  
expectation  
from the assay*

*Do not use  
strict MFI as  
cutoff*

*Use additional tools to  
assess presence and  
strength of antibodies*





SENSITIZATION IN TRANSPLANTATION:  
ASSESSMENT OF RISK (STAR)  
NORTH AMERICAN 2017 WORKING GROUP

*Co-Chair*

*Peter Nickerson*

*Steering Committee*

*Frans Claas; Ron Gill; Denis Glotz; Jon Kobashigawa; Michael Mengel; Peter Nickerson; Parmjeet Randhawa; Steve Woodle*

*Group Leads*

*Frans Claas; Trish Campbell; Sandy Feng; Howie Gebel; Annette Jackson; Kathryn Tinckam; Roz Mannon; Elaine Reed*

*Administrative Support*

*Victoria Converse; Anthony Celenza*

*Stakeholders*

*FDA; NIH; UNOS*

## Goals

- Establishing criteria to assess whether immune memory exists, how much risk that memory represents, and practice guidelines to manage the risk before and after transplant
- Establishing criteria to assess a patient as immunologically naïve, how much risk a given donor represents, and practice guidelines for management both before and after transplant

## Guiding Principles

- Biologically driven based on scientific data
- Focused on state-of-the-art clinical diagnostics
- Clinical practice recommendations based on “GRADE” and Strength of evidence

# Deliverables

## 1. Primer/Technical

- Definition of terms
- Overview of clinical laboratory diagnostics and their strengths and limitations

## 2. Definition of Immunologically Naïve vs. Memory – Biologic Basis

- Class I and Class II – which genetic loci are relevant?
- What clinical diagnostic tools are available and required?
- What quality assessment is required for these tools to be valid?
- Future basic science and diagnostic needs?

# Deliverables

## 3. Immunologic Memory – clinical application

- Pre-transplant assessment/management – risk stratification/desensitization
  - Class I vs. Class II
  - Determination of antibody attributes that have clinical impact
- Peri-operative assessment/management
- Post-transplant diagnostic monitoring
- Post-treatment ABMR diagnostic monitoring
- Future needs?

## 4. Immunologically Naïve – clinical application

- Post-transplant diagnostic monitoring based on risk stratification
- Post-treatment ABMR diagnostic monitoring
- Future needs?

## ***Recommendations for HLA testing to support clinical decision making in solid organ transplantation***

- ***Donor and Recipient HLA typing***

- 1. Should be “comprehensive”** requiring information regarding all major HLA loci – HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1, -DRB3/4/5, -DQA1/DQB1, and -DPA1/DPB1
- 2. Should be performed using molecular methods** and, at least for antigens with more than one allele common in the donor population, should be given at high-resolution (e.g. resolving to at least CWD alleles)

# ***Recommendations for HLA testing to support clinical decision making in solid organ transplantation***



- ***Patient HLA antibody assessment***

- 1. Should be performed by a solid phase assay and should include information regarding all major HLA loci – HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1, -DRB3/4/5, -DQA1/DQB1, -DPA1/DPB1.** Antibody information should be captured at the **allele level** (*in fact, the software provided by the manufacturer already provides the information at the allelic level, in addition to the serologic level that is currently used*)
- 2. Measures to remove inhibition must be put in place.** Verified methods include EDTA (25/60mM) and/or titration studies. Other methods such as dialysis, DTT treatment or heat-inactivation have been reported but should be further verified.
- 3. Mechanism should be put in place to detect phenomenon of potential “epitope sharing”** (such as stacking of antibodies against members of a known CREG). Methods to test for this hypothesis should be sought when possible (e.g., performing surrogate XM if possible), or as minimal practice alert the clinicians of the potential presence of such phenomenon. In such instances one cannot rely on the use of vXM and physical/lymphocyte XM must be performed.





*Why is it not working ?*

*HLA is complicated (expensive), so we tend to over-simplify things*

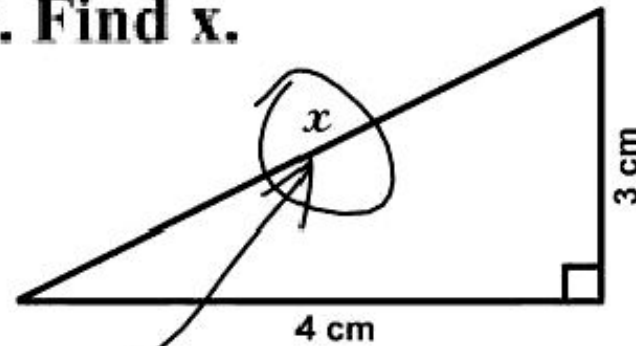
Solving equation by one Blondie:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sin x = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \cancel{\sin} x =$$

$$\text{six} = 6$$

**3. Find x.**



*Here it is*

DRB1*01:01	DR1
DRB1*01:02	DR1
DRB1*01:03	DR1
DRB1*03:01	DR17
DRB1*03:02	DR18
DRB1*04:01	DR4
DRB1*04:02	DR4
DRB1*04:03	DR4
DRB1*04:04	DR4
DRB1*04:05	DR4
DRB1*07:01	DR7
DRB1*08:01	DR8
DRB1*09:01	DR9
DRB1*09:02	DR9
DRB1*10:01	DR10
DRB1*11:01	DR11
DRB1*11:04	DR11
DRB1*12:01	DR12
DRB1*12:02	DR12
DRB1*13:01	DR13
DRB1*13:03	DR13
DRB1*14:01	DR14
DRB1*14:02	DR14
DRB1*14:54	DR14
DRB1*15:01	DR15
DRB1*15:02	DR15
DRB1*15:03	DR15
DRB1*16:01	DR16
DRB1*16:02	DR16
DRB3*01:01	DR52
DRB3*02:02	DR52
DRB3*03:01	DR52
DRB4*01:01	DR53
DRB4*01:03	DR53
DRB5*01:01	DR51
DRB5*02:02	DR51
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*03:01, DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*04:01, DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*05:01, DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*02:02	DQ2
DQA1*03:02, DQB1*02:02	DQ2
DQA1*05:01, DQB1*02:02	DQ2
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*04:01	DQ4
DQA1*03:03, DQB1*04:01	DQ4
DQA1*04:01, DQB1*04:01	DQ4
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*04:02	DQ4
DQA1*04:01, DQB1*04:02	DQ4
DQA1*06:01, DQB1*04:02	DQ4
DQA1*01:01, DQB1*05:01	DQ5
DQA1*01:02, DQB1*05:01	DQ5
DQA1*01:02, DQB1*05:02	DQ5
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*05:02	DQ5
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*05:03	DQ5
DQA1*01:03, DQB1*05:03	DQ5
DQA1*01:03, DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*01:04, DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*05:01, DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*01:01, DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*01:02, DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*03:01, DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*01:01, DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*01:02, DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*03:01, DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*01:02, DQB1*06:04	DQ6
DQA1*03:01, DQB1*06:04	DQ6
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*06:09	DQ6
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*03:01, DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*03:02, DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*05:01, DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*05:03, DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*05:05, DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*06:01, DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*01:01, DQB1*03:02	DQ8
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*03:02	DQ8
DQA1*03:01, DQB1*03:02	DQ8
DQA1*02:01, DQB1*03:03	DQ9
DQA1*03:01, DQB1*03:03	DQ9
DQA1*01:03, DQB1*03:03	DQ9
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*01:01	DP1
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*01:01	DP1
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*02:01	DP2
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*03:01	DP3
DPA1*01:05, DPB1*03:01	DP3
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*03:01	DP3
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*04:01	DP4
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*04:02	DP4
DPA1*02:02, DPB1*05:01	DP5
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*05:01	DP5
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*06:01	DP6
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*06:01	DP6
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*09:01	DP9
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*10:01	DP10
DPA1*01:04, DPB1*11:01	DP11
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*11:01	DP11
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*13:01	DP13
DPA1*02:02, DPB1*13:01	DP13
DPA1*03:01, DPB1*13:01	DP13
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*14:01	DP14
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*15:01	DP15
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*17:01	DP17
DPA1*02:01, DPB1*18:01	DP18
DPA1*01:05, DPB1*18:01	DP18
DPA1*01:04, DPB1*18:01	DP18
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*19:01	DP19
DPA1*03:01, DPB1*20:01	DP20
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*23:01	DP23
DPA1*01:03, DPB1*28:01	DP28
DPA1*01:05, DPB1*28:01	DP28
DPA1*04:01, DPB1*28:01	DP28

95 Alleles  
42 Antigens

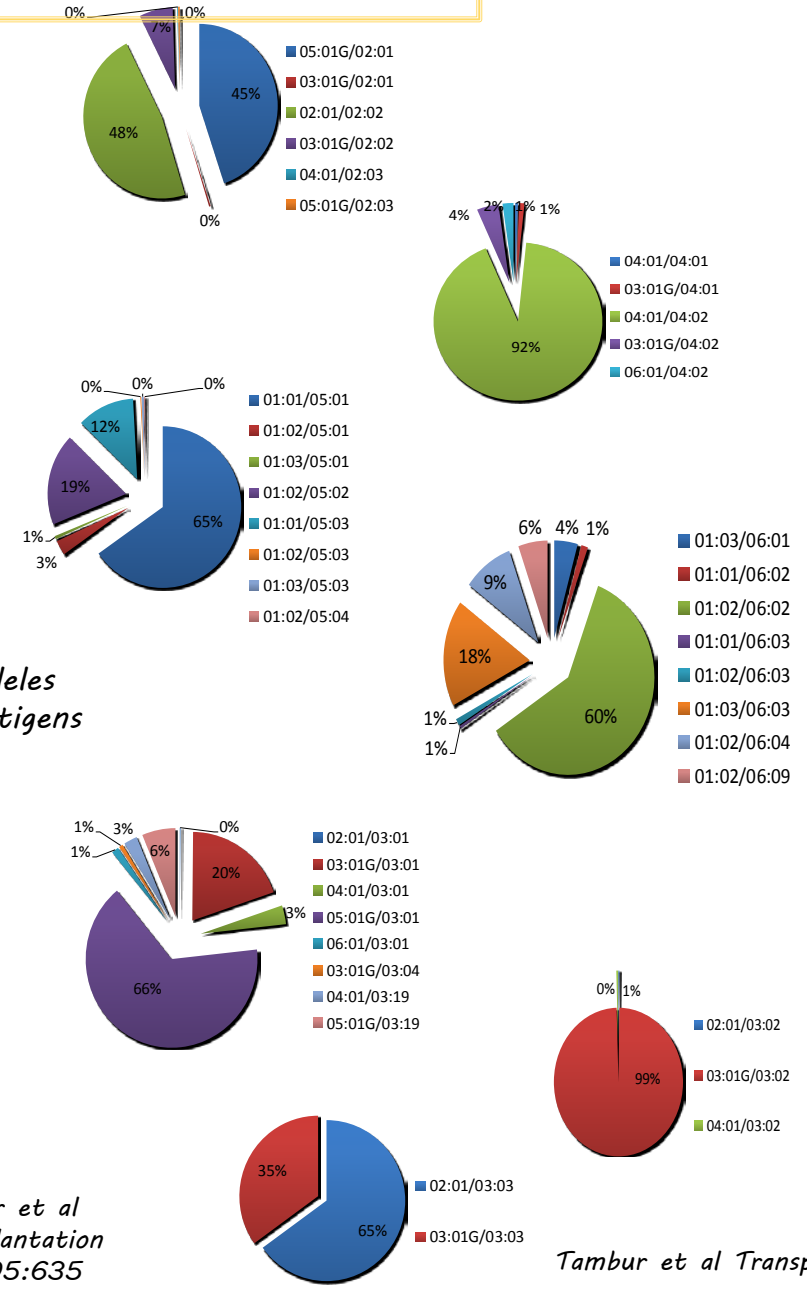
# Composition of HLA-DQ Specific Antigenic Peptides

DQA	DQB	Serologic equivalent
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*03:01	DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*04:01	DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*05:01	DQB1*02:01	DQ2
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*02:02	DQ2
DQA1*03:02	DQB1*02:02	DQ2
DQA1*05:01	DQB1*02:02	DQ2
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*04:01	DQ4
DQA1*03:03	DQB1*04:01	DQ4
DQA1*04:01	DQB1*04:01	DQ4
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*04:02	DQ4
DQA1*04:01	DQB1*04:02	DQ4
DQA1*06:01	DQB1*04:02	DQ4
DQA1*01:01	DQB1*05:01	DQ5
DQA1*01:02	DQB1*05:01	DQ5
DQA1*01:02	DQB1*05:02	DQ5
DQA1*01:04	DQB1*05:03	DQ5
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*05:03	DQ5
DQA1*01:03	DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*01:04	DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*05:01	DQB1*06:01	DQ6
DQA1*01:01	DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*01:02	DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*03:01	DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*05:03	DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*05:05	DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*06:01	DQB1*06:02	DQ6
DQA1*01:01	DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*03:01	DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*06:03	DQ6
DQA1*01:02	DQB1*06:04	DQ6
DQA1*03:01	DQB1*06:04	DQ6
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*06:09	DQ6
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*03:01	DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*03:02	DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*05:01	DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*05:03	DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*05:05	DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*06:01	DQB1*03:01	DQ7
DQA1*01:01	DQB1*03:02	DQ8
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*03:02	DQ8
DQA1*03:01	DQB1*03:02	DQ8
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*03:02	DQ8
DQA1*02:01	DQB1*03:03	DQ9
DQA1*03:01	DQB1*03:03	DQ9
DQA1*03:02	DQB1*03:03	DQ9
DQA1*04:01	DQB1*03:03	DQ9
DQA1*06:01	DQB1*03:03	DQ9

43 Alleles  
7 Antigens

Tambur et al  
Transplantation  
2013;95:635

# Frequency of HLA-DQ Alleles among NU donors



Tambur et al Transplantation 2013;96:1065

DRB1	DQB1	EUR rank	AFA rank	API rank	HIS rank
1301	0603	5	15	16	9
1301	0501	63	NA	NA	NA
1301	0604	66	45	NA	NA
1301	0303	68	28	NA	68
1301	0501	69	27	NA	53
1301	0602	76	73	NA	NA
1301	0609	79	34	NA	NA
1301	0301g	NA	74	NA	NA
1301	0302	NA	NA	NA	81
1301	0608	NA	36	NA	67
1301	0611	NA	NA	NA	92
1302	0604	11	19	24	11
1302	0609	23	13	21	35
1302	0501	61	21	NA	44
1302	0603	64	NA	NA	NA
1302	0602	97	NA	NA	NA
1302	0301g	NA	101	NA	NA
1302	0502	NA	41	NA	72
1302	0503	NA	NA	NA	73
1302	0605	NA	86	83	NA
1303	0301g	18	17	89	26
1303	0502	102	NA	NA	NA
1303	0201g	NA	18	NA	49
1303	0302	NA	79	NA	NA
1303	0402	NA	91	NA	58
1303	0609	NA	81	NA	NA
1304	0301g	78	24	NA	34
1304	0302	NA	102	NA	NA
1305	0301g	29	NA	NA	47
1309	0603	NA	NA	NA	75

*I don't have high resolution typing but I can impute...*

*Donor typed as DR13 DQ6*

*Which allele of DQ6 is DSA?*

*What is the donor is part EUR part AFA?*

*And somehow we know the HR typing for the DRB1?*

*Is it the  
DRB1\*13:02 w DQB1\*06:04*

*or  
DRB1\*13:02 w DQB1\*06:09*

## *New End-Points for New Generation Clinical Trials - DSA? Make Sure DSAs are Measured Appropriately*

- HR typing of donors (at least “for cause”) for all HLA loci*
- Assigned Abs based on HR (provided with the kits)*
- Determine whether SAB-kit indeed includes reagents to test DSA*
- Remove potential inhibitory factors from serum*
- Account for potential “Shared-Epitope” reactions*
- MFI should not be used as a strict cut-off value*
- Monitoring efficacy of treatment is best done by dilution studies*



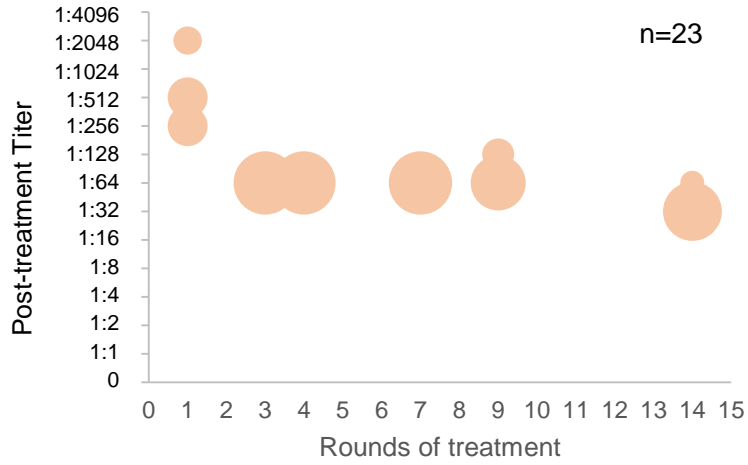
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ASSESSMENT OF RISK (STAR)  
NORTH AMERICAN 2017 WORKING GROUP

*Thank You to our Sponsors:*

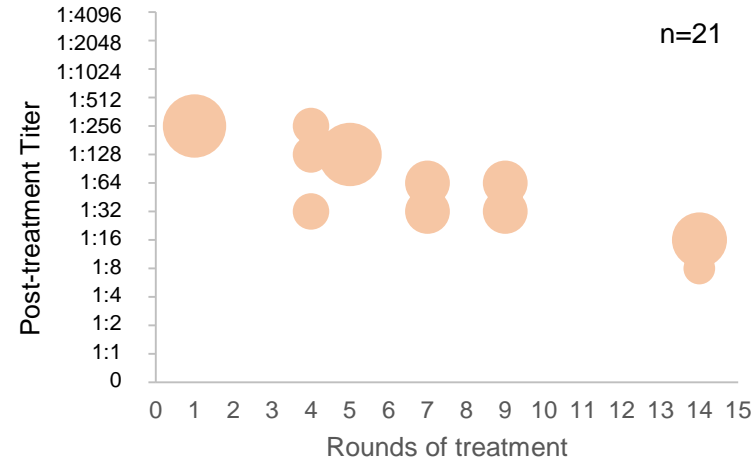


Mark Terasaki  
& Laurinda Jaffe  
in Memory of  
Paul Terasaki

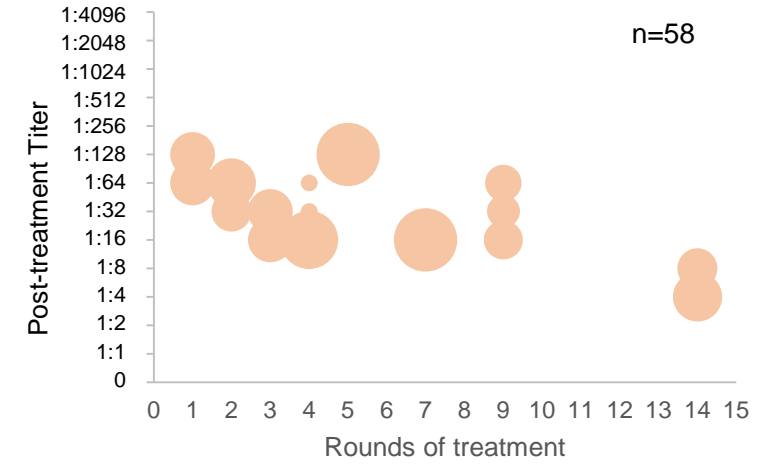
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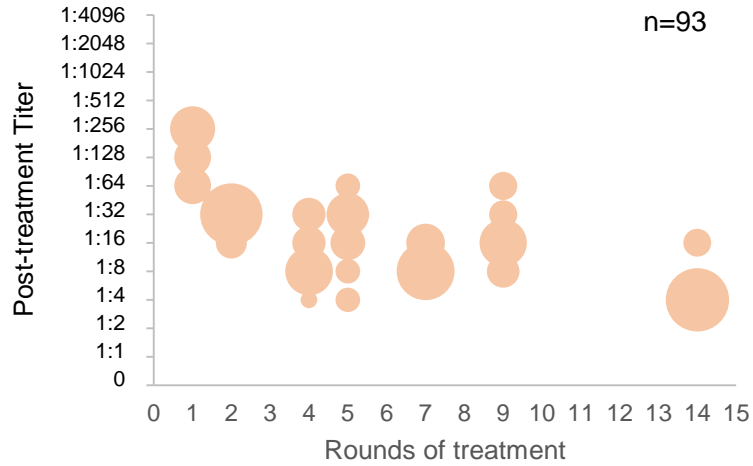
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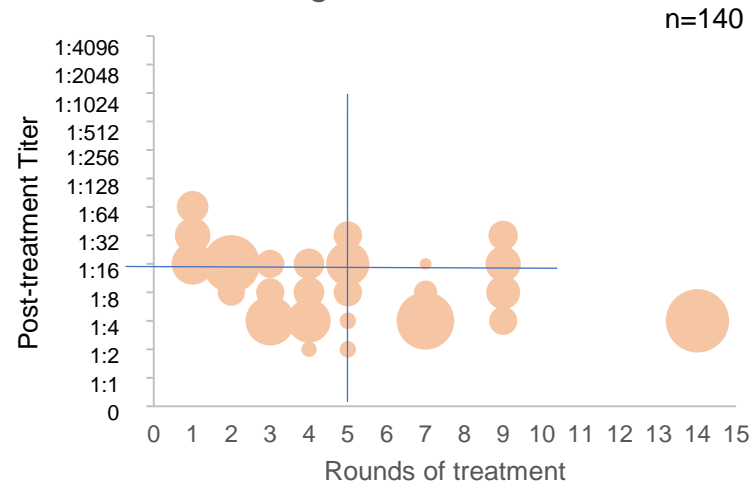
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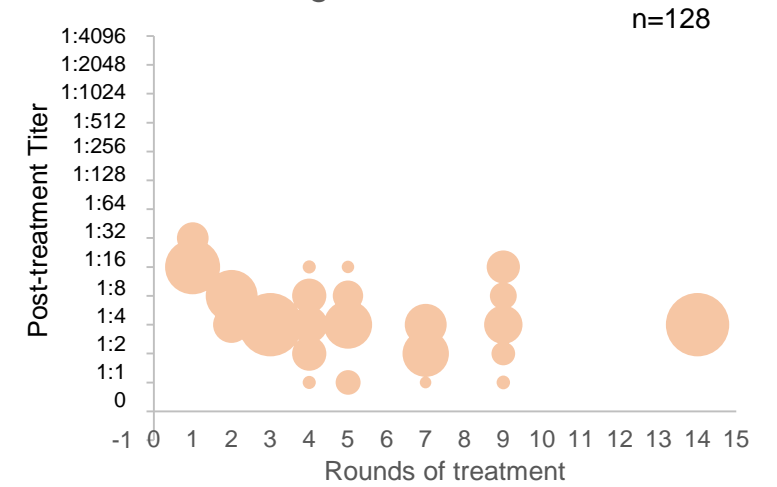
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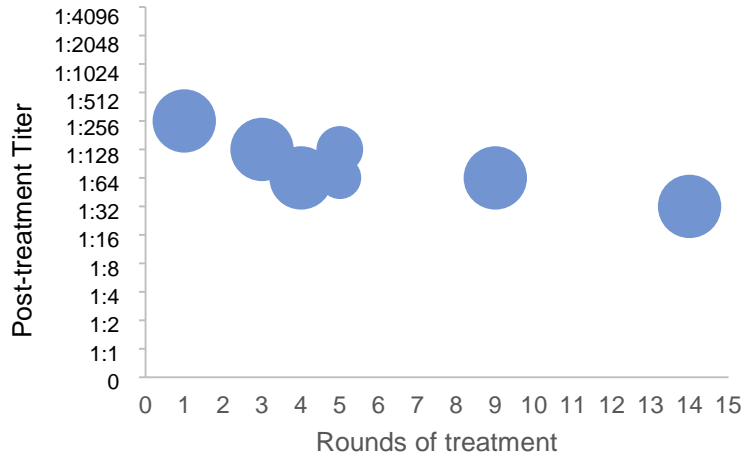
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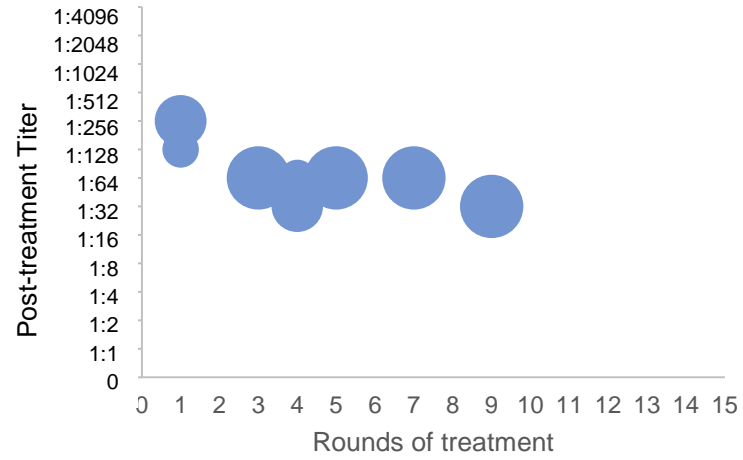
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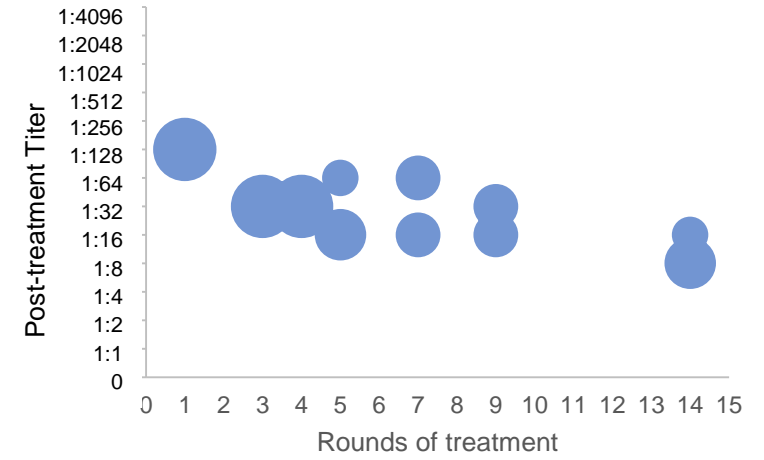
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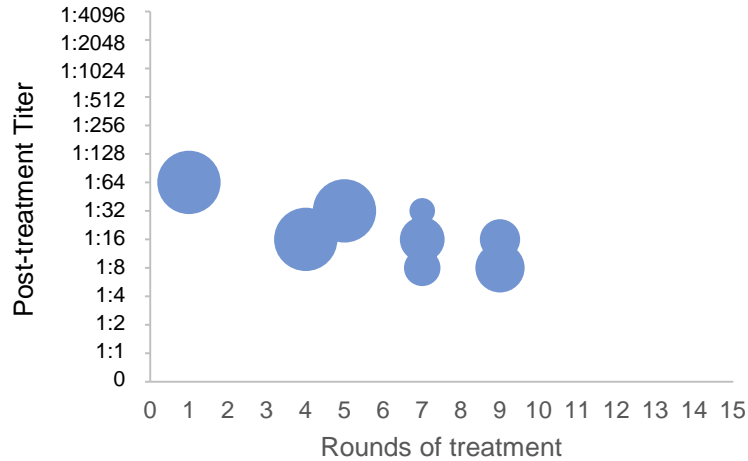
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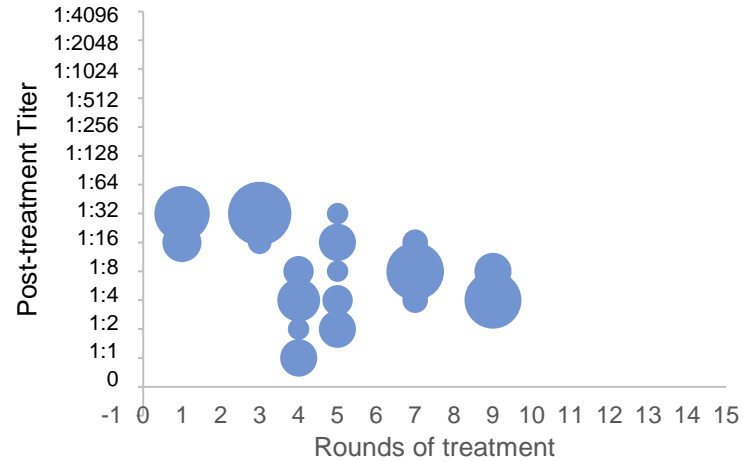
Original Titer 1:256



Original Titer 1:128



Original Titer 1:64



Original Titer 1:32

