

Circulating Antibodies: What, When, Why to Use Desensitization Therapy

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CUTTING EDGE of **TRANSPLANTATION**

TRANSPLANT SUMMIT 2019

***NO SIZE FITS ALL:** Uncovering the
Potential of Personalized Transplantation*

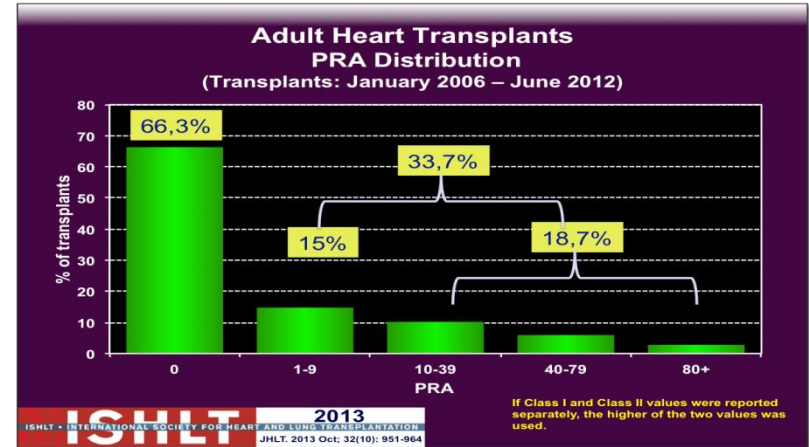
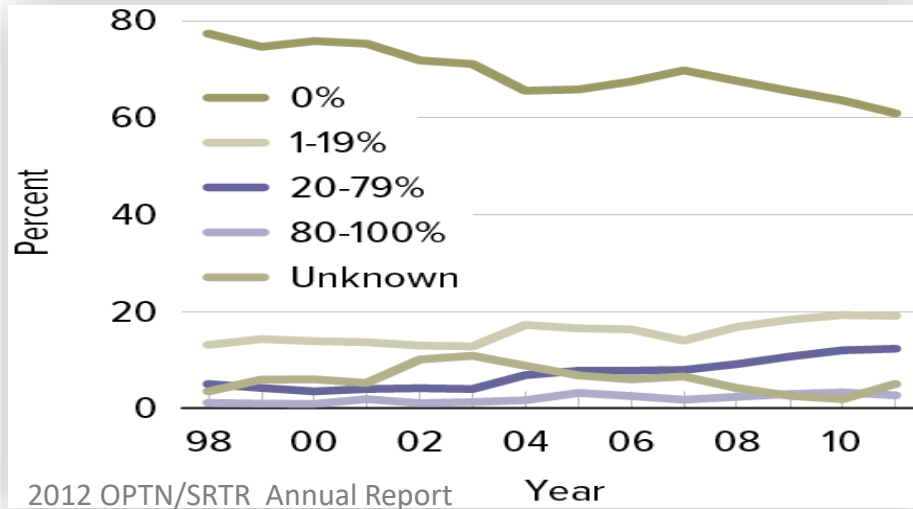
Disclosure

- Grant/Research Support: Alnylam, Pfizer, Alexion
- Consultant/Independent Contractor: Pfizer, Alnylam, Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals, AstraZeneca
- Honoraria: Alnylam, Akcea, Therakos

Learning Objectives

- 1) Defining the population which should be considered for desensitization therapy in heart transplantation
- 2) Discussing therapeutic options for management of circulating antibodies
- 3) Appraising efficacy of currently available treatment options
- 4) Reviewing potentially promising future therapies

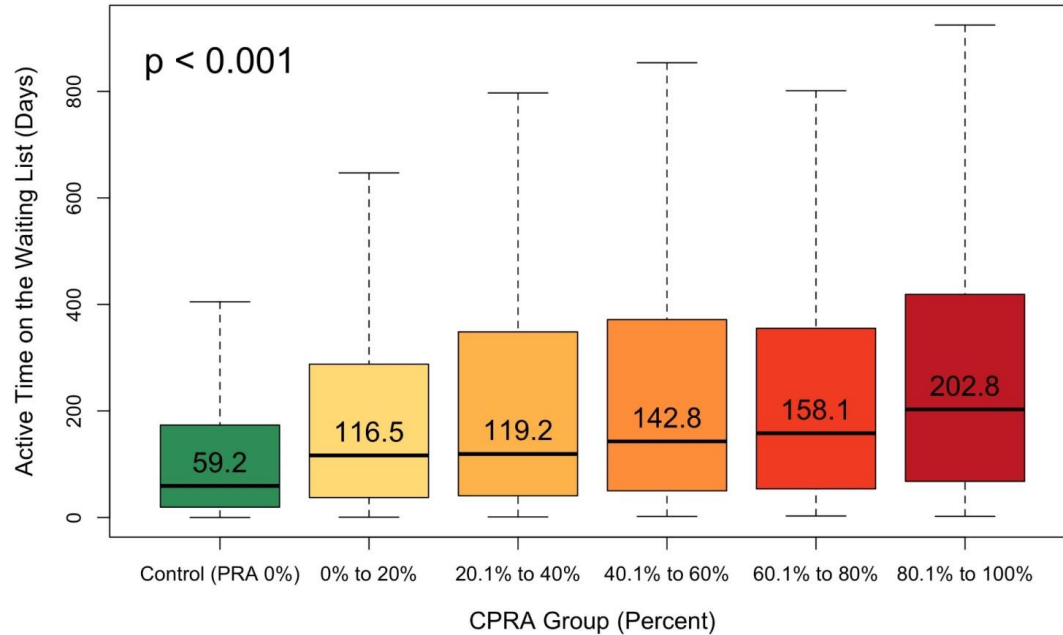
Who Needs Desensitization?



% Patients Awaiting Transplantation by PRA

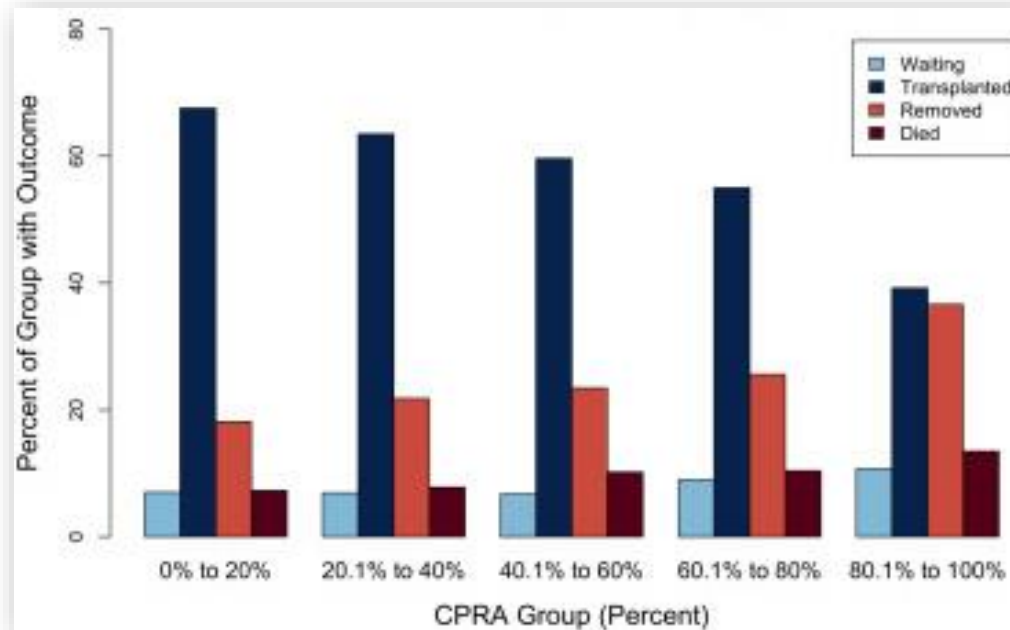
Sensitization Limits the Suitable Donor Pool..

Waiting Time by cPRA Group in Candidates Undergoing Heart Transplant

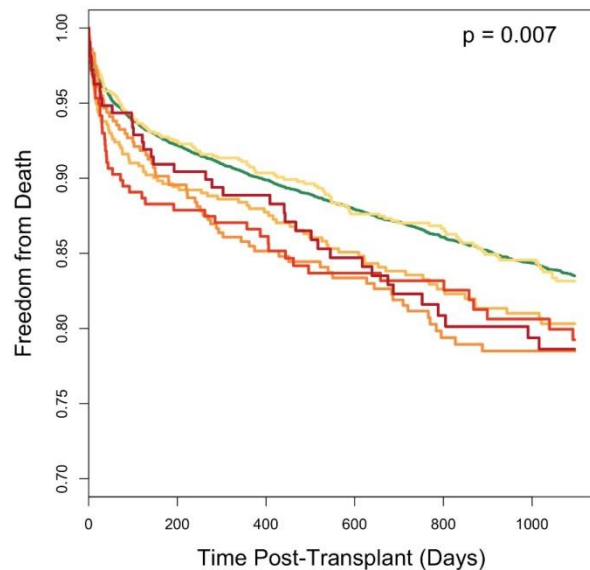


N=3855
UNOS Registry

Outcomes on the Heart Transplant Waiting List by cPRA Group



Post-Transplant Mortality According to Pre-Transplant cPRA



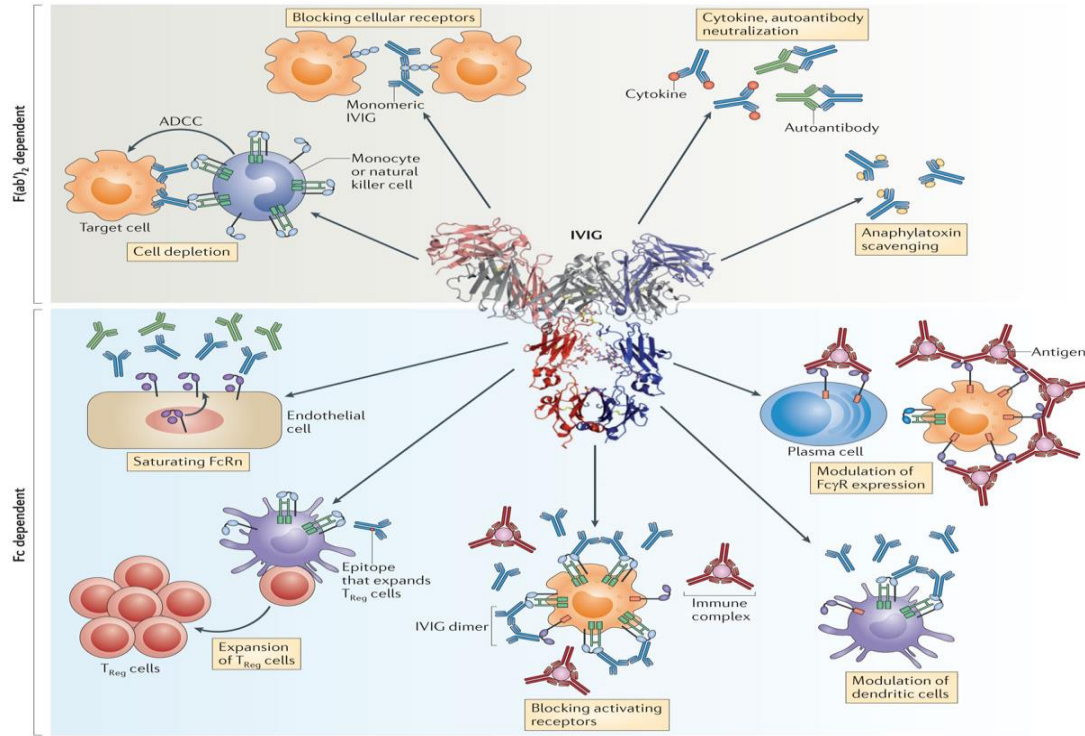
Group	Transplant	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Control (PRA 0%)	8468	6997	5729	4582
CPRA 0% to 20%	910	726	528	369
CPRA 20.1% to 40%	518	404	304	203
CPRA 40.1% to 60%	357	281	202	147
CPRA 60.1% to 80%	259	192	144	108
CPRA 80.1% to 100%	214	162	125	95

How Do We Do It? - Desensitization Therapies

Combined Strategies

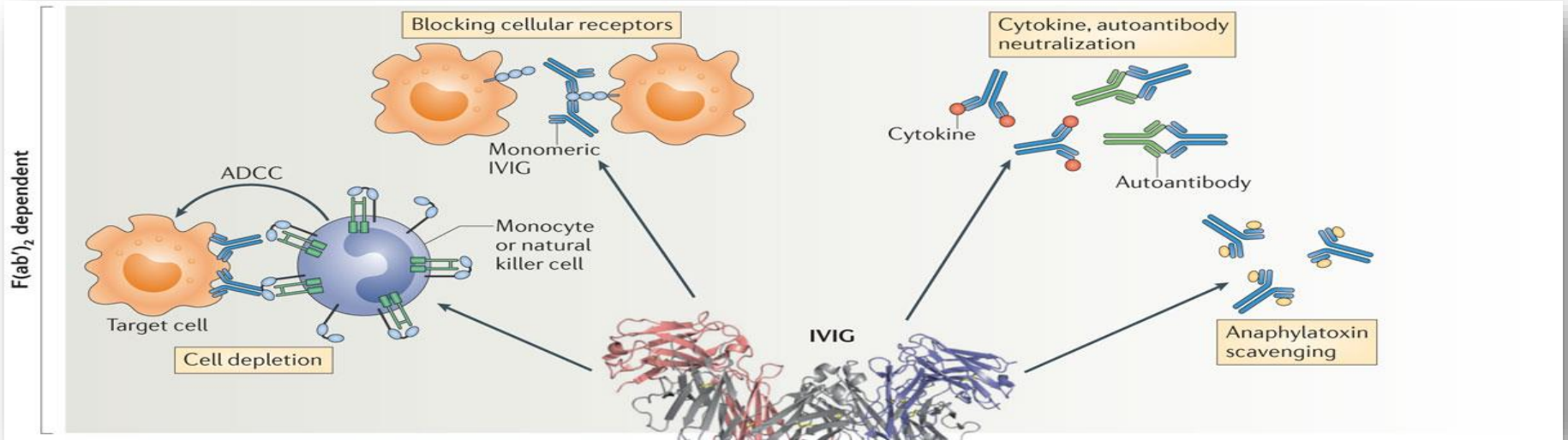
Approaches	Therapies
Antibody removal	Therapeutic Plasma Exchange, Immunoadsorption
To alter antibody production B cell modulation Plasma cell depletion	Rituximab/Obinutuzumab Bortezomib/Carfilzomib
Immunomodulation (Ab inactivation)	IVIG
Complement blockade	Eculizumab

Multimodal Mechanisms of IVIg Activity

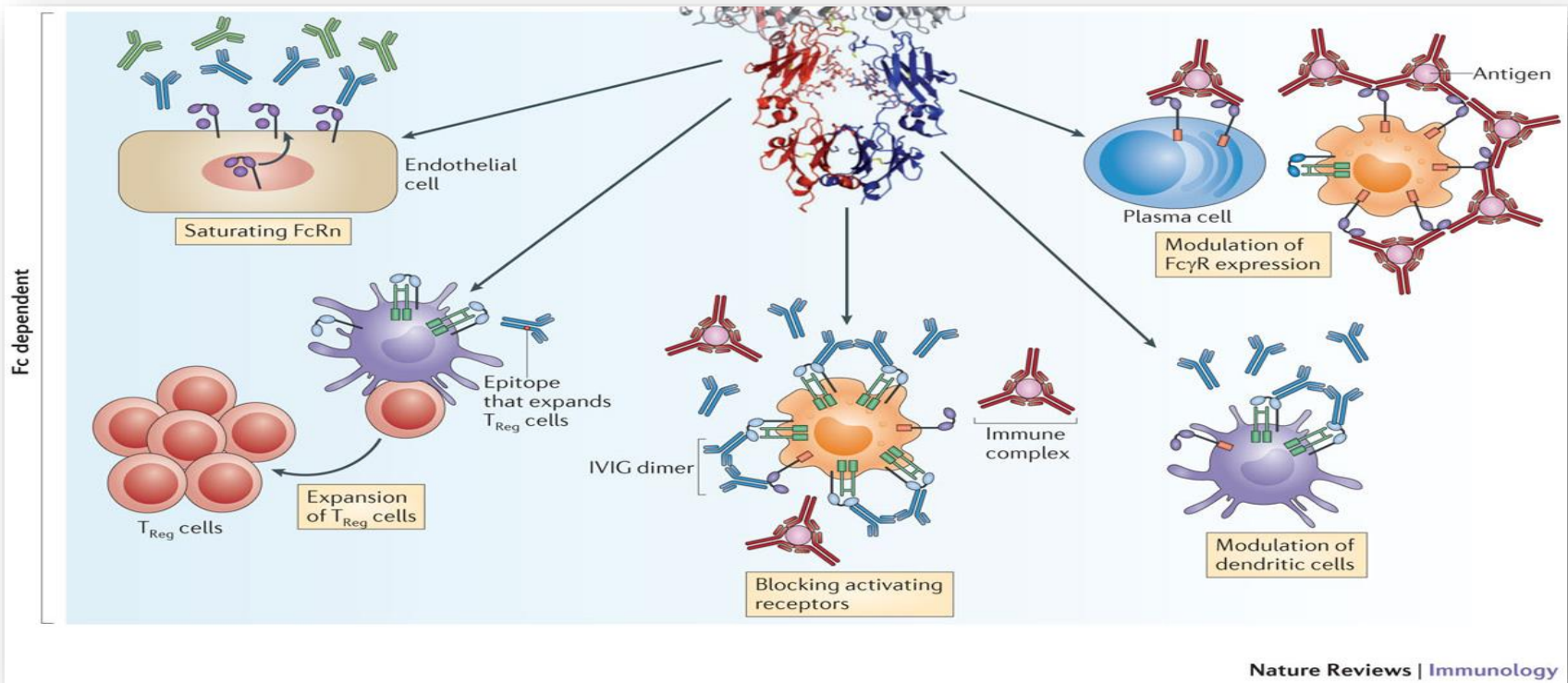


Nature Reviews | Immunology

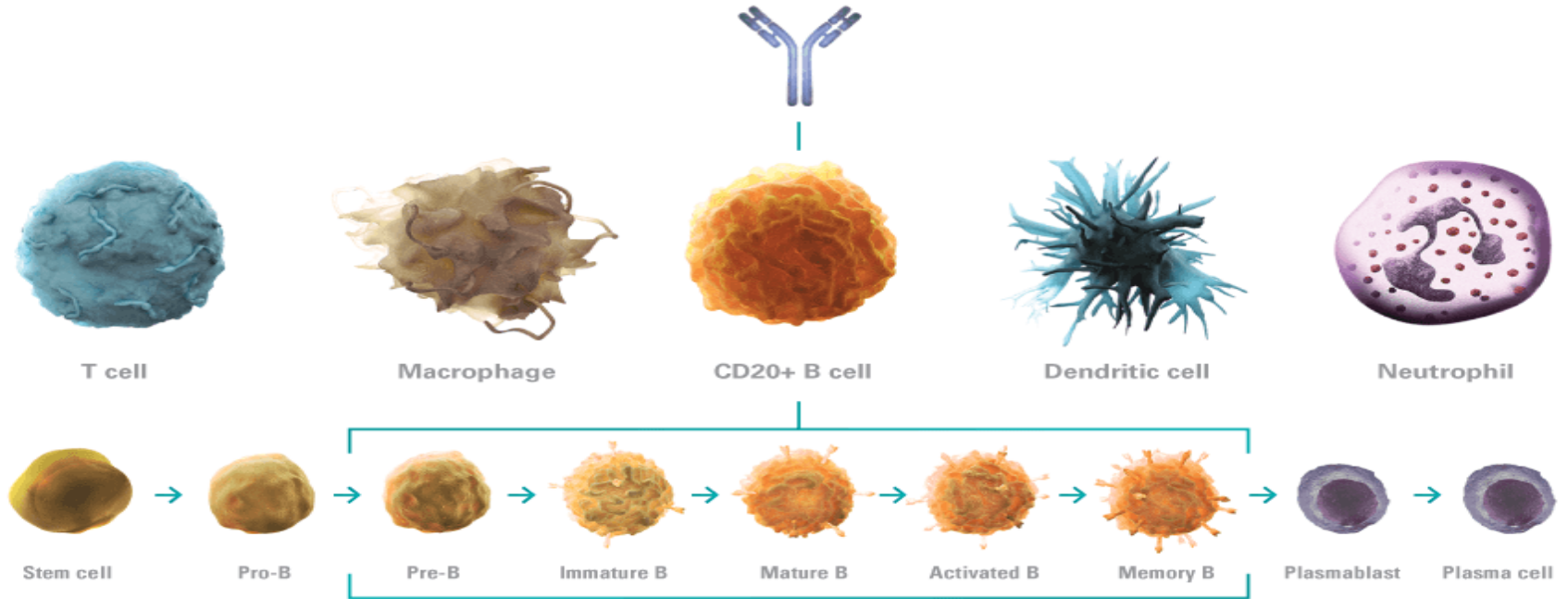
Mechanism of IVIg Activity - F(ab')₂ Dependent Pathway



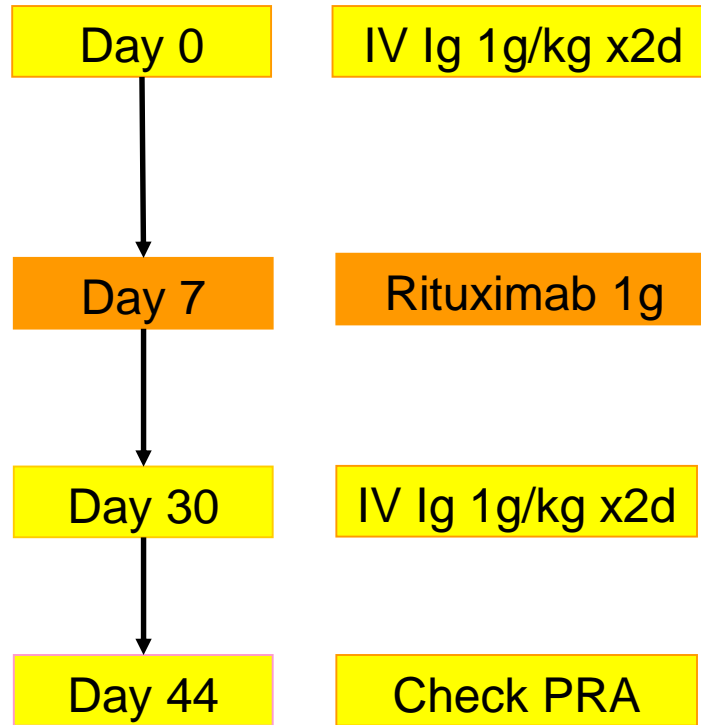
Mechanism of IVIg Activity - Fc-dependent Pathway



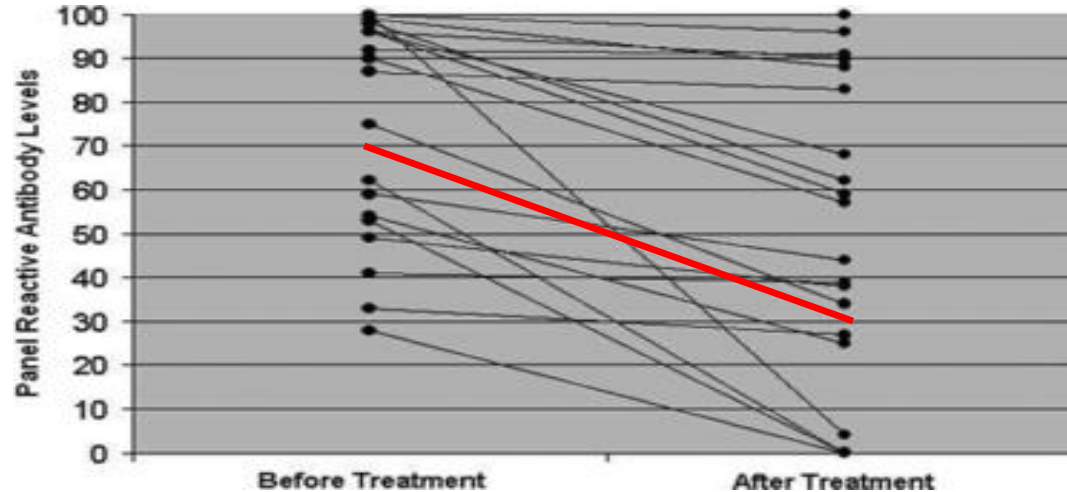
Rituximab/Obinutuzumab



Desensitization Protocol – Rituximab/IVIg



Desensitization

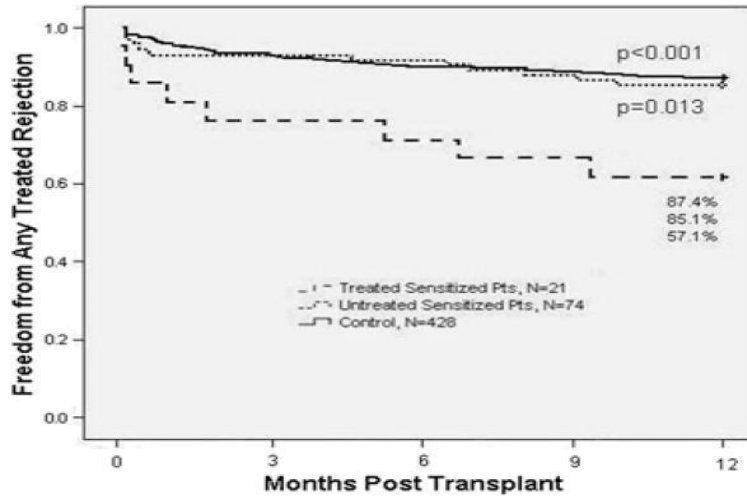


N=21

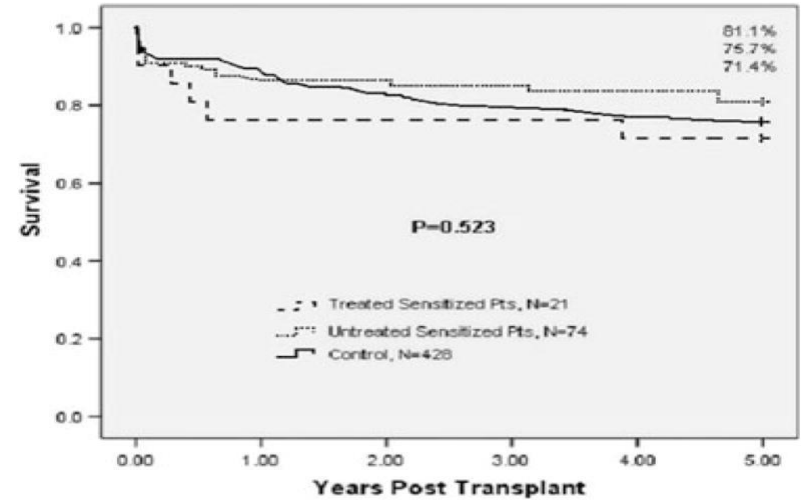
Individual reductions in mean PRA levels of treated sensitized heart transplant candidates.

Treatments: plasma exchange, IVIg, rituximab

Desensitization – Post-transplant Outcomes



1-year Freedom From Any Treated Rejection

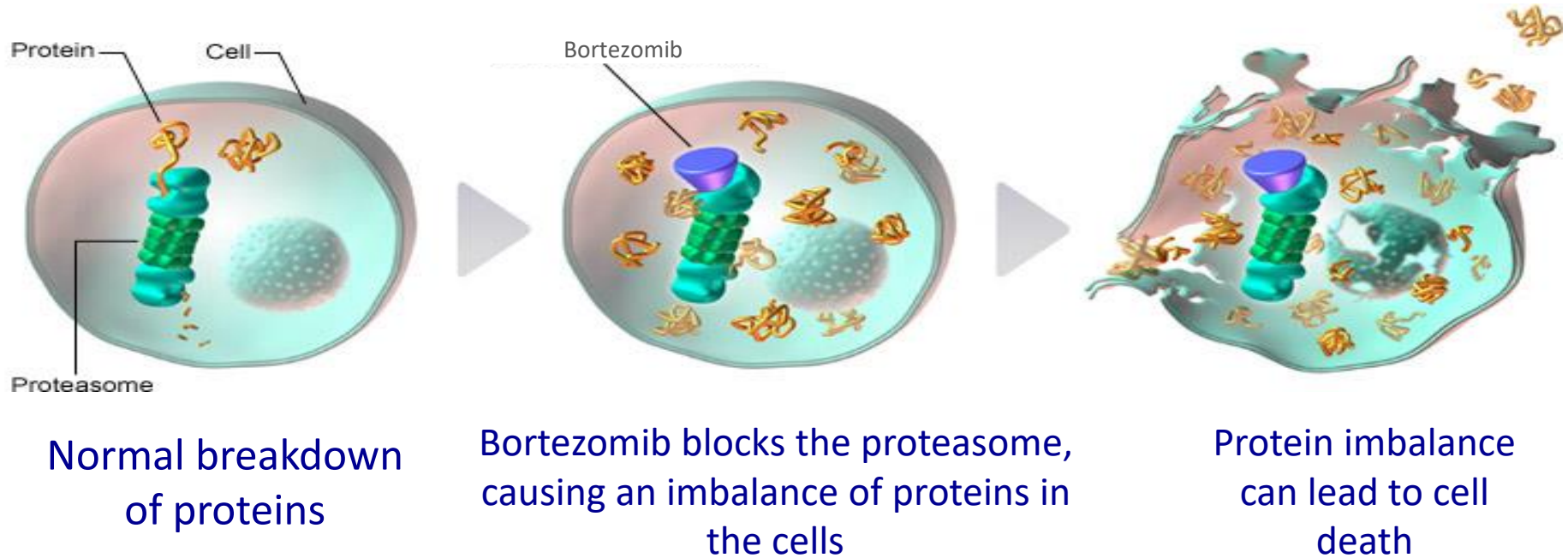


5-year Survival

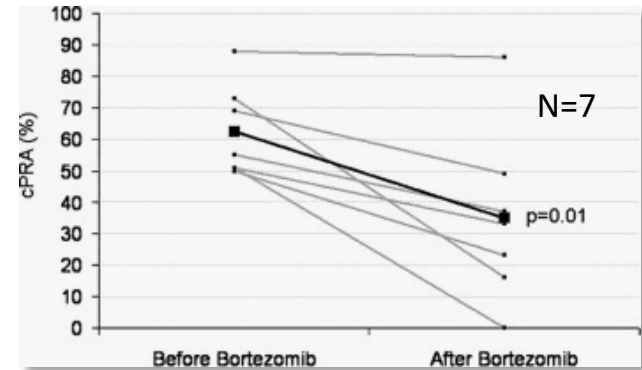
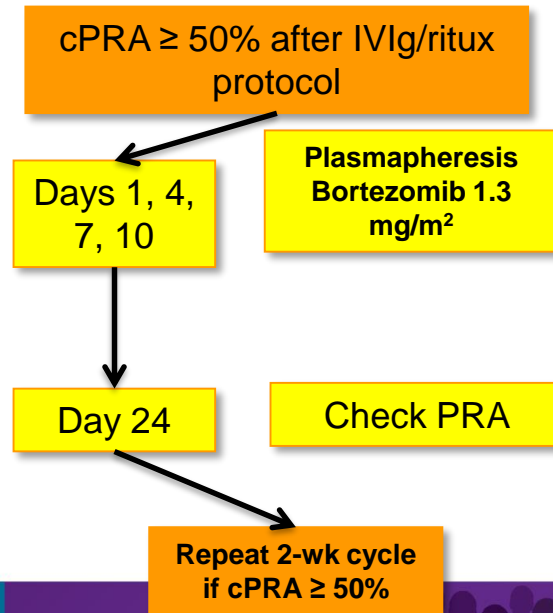
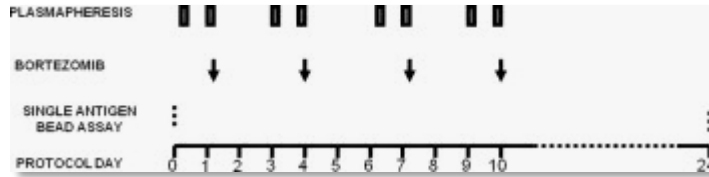
Treatments: plasma exchange, IVIg, rituximab

Mechanism - Bortezomib

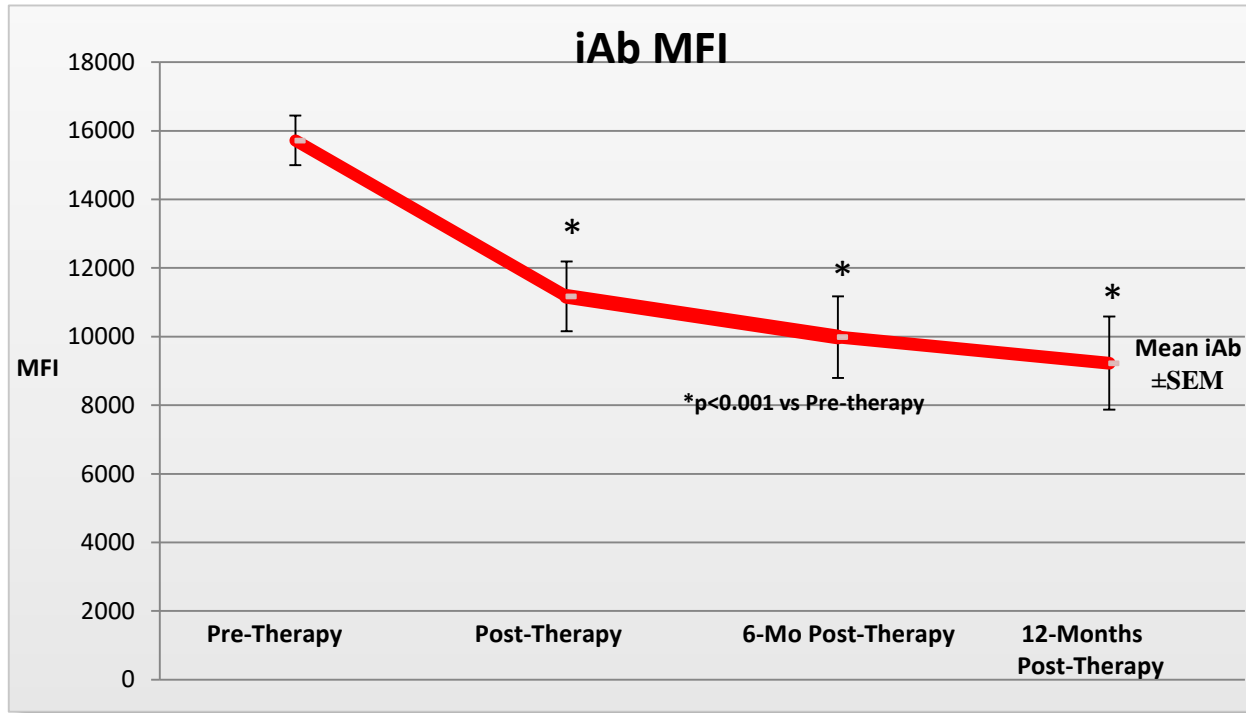
Proteasome inhibitor active against plasma cells



Refractory Antibodies – Plasmapheresis/bortezomib:

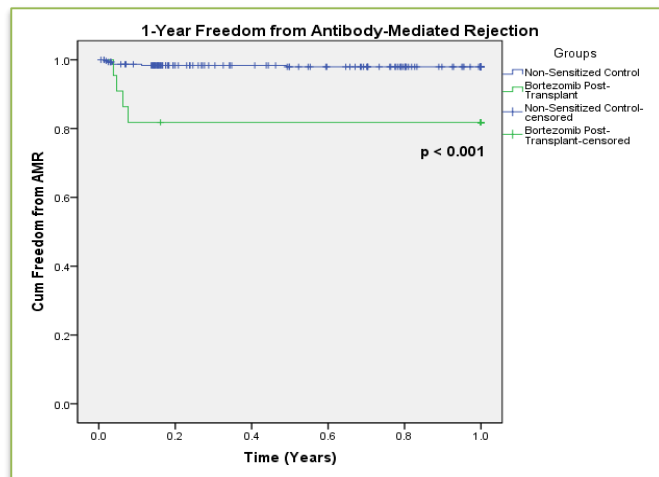


Twelve-month follow-up for iAb MFI following desensitization with PP/BTZ (n=21)



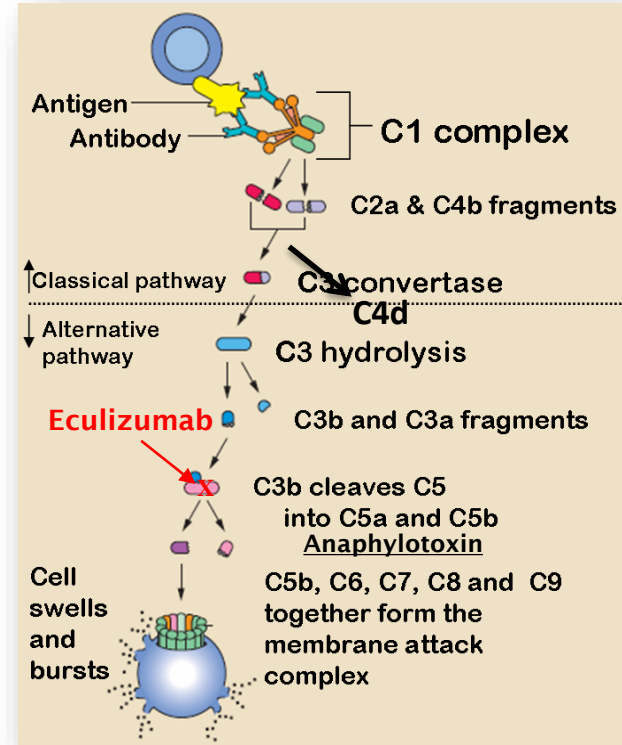
Transplant outcomes for PP/BTZ desensitized patients vs. non-sensitized controls

Endpoints	PP/BTZ Treated (n=22)	Non-Sensitized (n=315)	p-value
1-Year Survival	100.0%	88.9%	0.12
1-Year Freedom from Any-Treated Rejection	77.0%	82.8%	0.38
1-Year Freedom from Acute Cellular Rejection	89.5%	90.7%	0.91
1-Year Freedom from Antibody-Mediated Rejection	81.8%	98.0%	<.01
1-Year Freedom from Biopsy Negative Rejection	100.0%	92.5%	0.21
1-Year Freedom from Treated Infection (IV antibiotics)	70.9%	71.3%	0.88



Eculizumab

- Eculizumab is a humanized monoclonal antibody that binds and prevents activation of complement component C5 by the amplified C3 convertase molecules.
- Eculizumab is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for treating paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).



Eculizumab Protocol – DUET Study

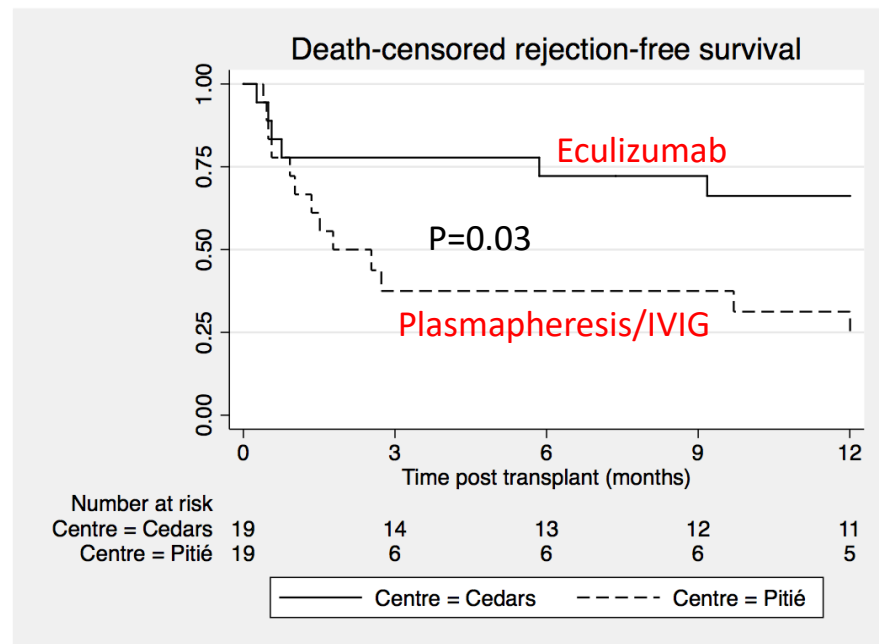
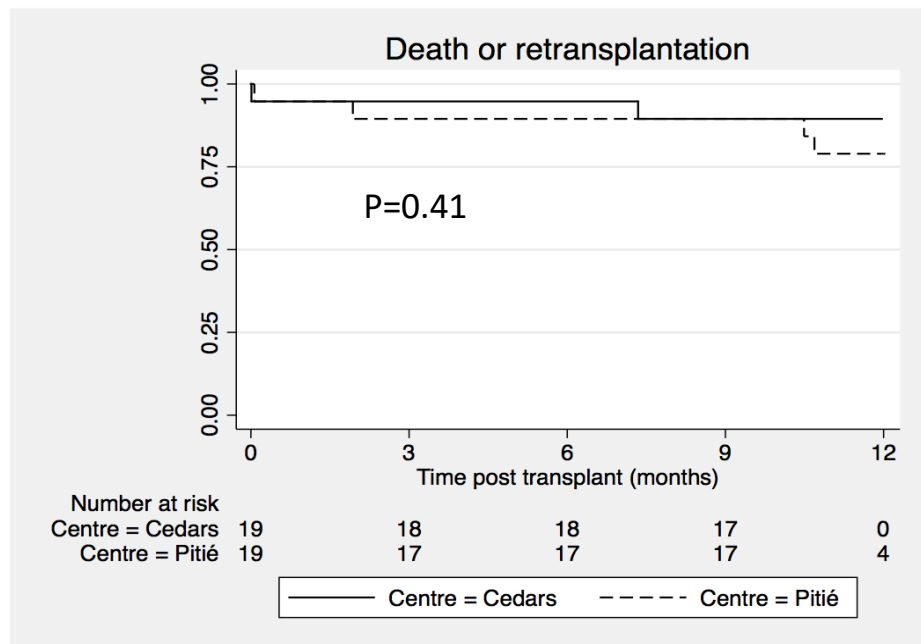
- Eculizumab Protocol:
 - Meningococcal vaccine ≥ 2 weeks prior to transplant or Gram Neg antibiotic prophylaxis
 - Methylprednisolone IV, Anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG) 1.5 mg/kg x 5 days followed by IVIG 1 gm/kg x 2 days
 - Eculizumab
 - Day 0: 1200 mg
 - Day 1,7,14,21: 900 mg
 - Day 28,42,56: 1200 mg
- Tacrolimus, mycophenolate, prednisone

The De-novo Use of Eculizumab Alongside Conventional Maintenance Therapy in Presensitized Patients Receiving Cardiac Transplantation: An, Open-Label, Investigator-Initiated Pilot Trial: [The DUET Cardiac Trial]

Preliminary Outcomes

Endpoints	N=18
1-Year Actuarial Survival	88.5%
1-Year Actuarial Freedom from Cellular Rejection (ISHLT $\geq 2R$)	100.0%
1-Year Actuarial Freedom from Antibody-Mediated Rejection (AMR ≥ 2)	88.2%
1-Year Actuarial Freedom from Any Treated Rejection	88.2%
Average 6-Month Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (%)*	63.5 ± 3.3
% of Patients with DSA at 1 Month Post-Transplant	77.8% (14/18)
1-Year Freedom from Treated Infection	50.0%

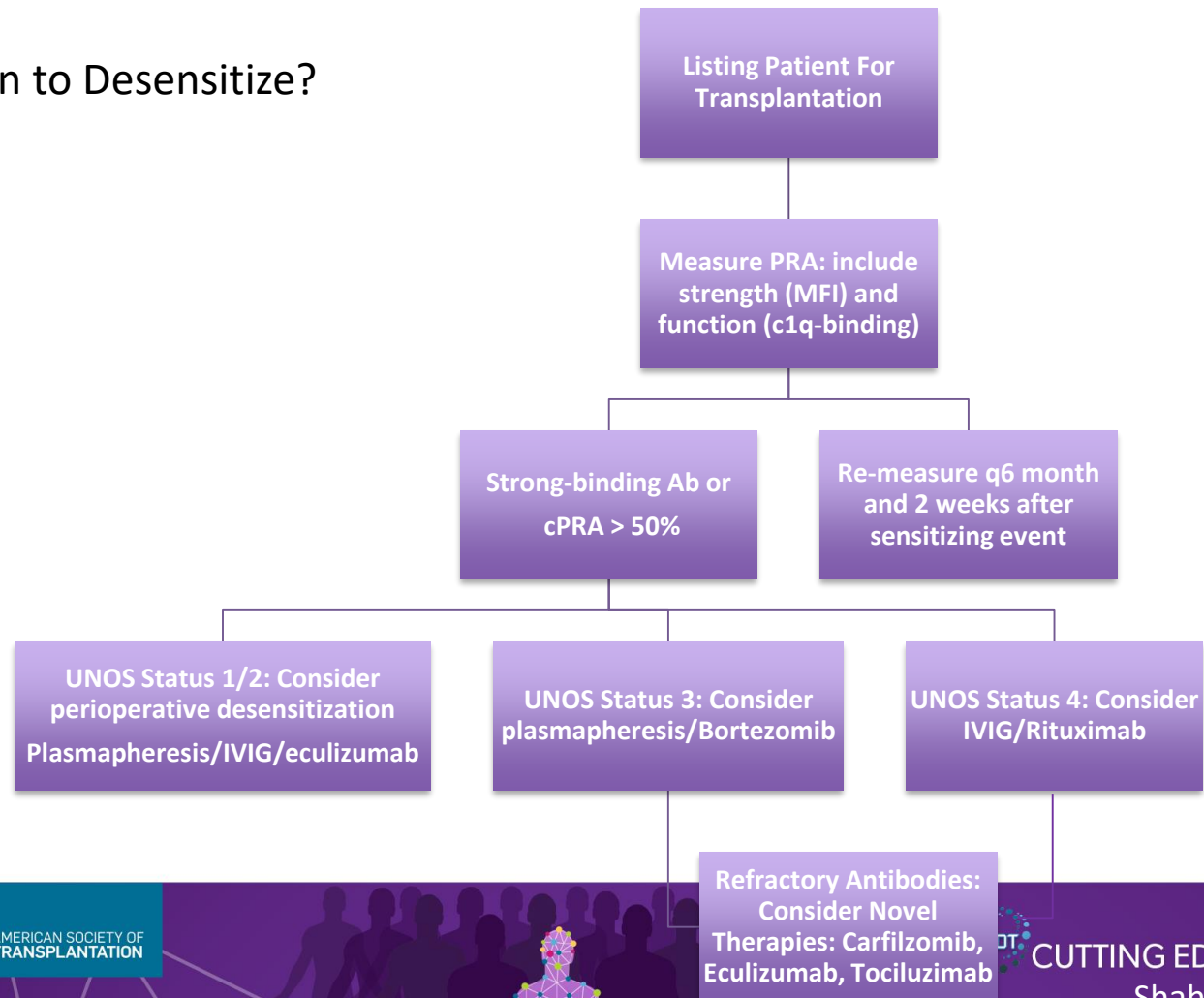
Eculizumab vs Plasmapheresis/IVIG



Courtesy A. Loupy

Biopsy proven AMR

When to Desensitize?



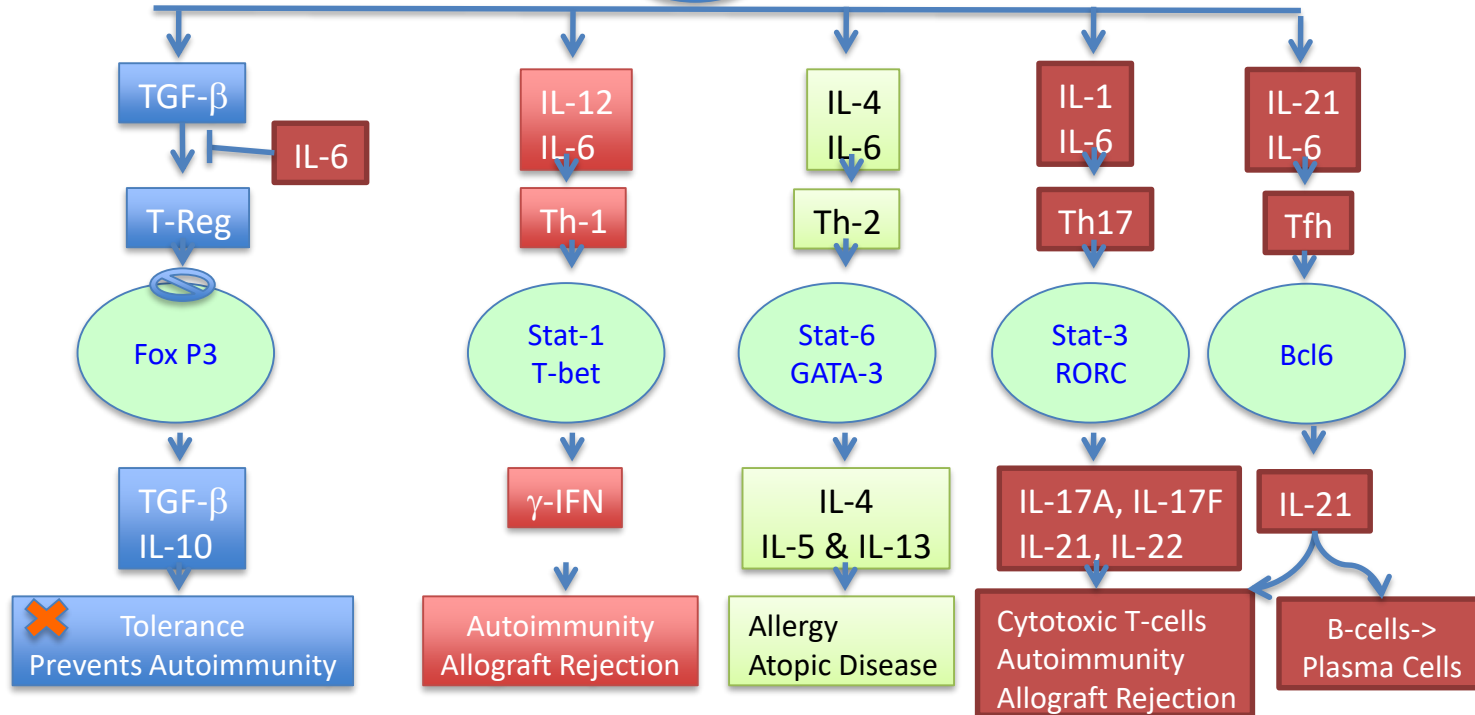
Tocilizumab

- First-in-class, humanized, monoclonal antibody directed against the IL-6 receptor (IL-6R).
- FDA approved for the treatment of refractory inflammatory diseases such as RA, idiopathic juvenile arthritis and GVHD.
- Has shown impressive efficacy in RA patients who had failed to respond to first line immunosuppressive agents.

IL-6 Shapes T-cell Immunity

Naïve T-Cell

IL-6 is critical for B-cell differentiation to plasmablasts



First Published Use of IL-6r mAb (Tocilizumab) in Human Organ Recipients

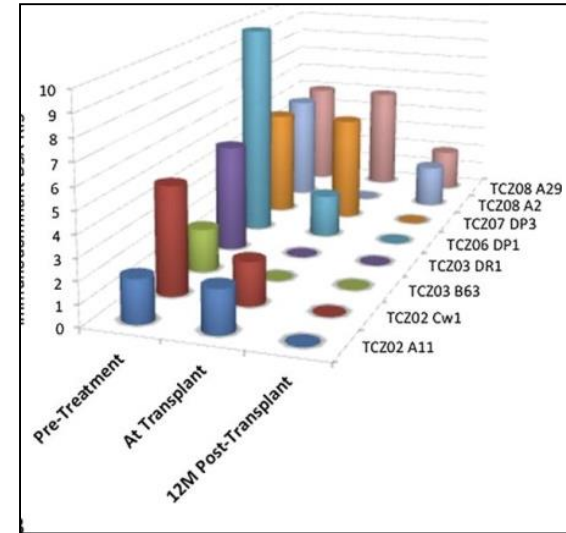
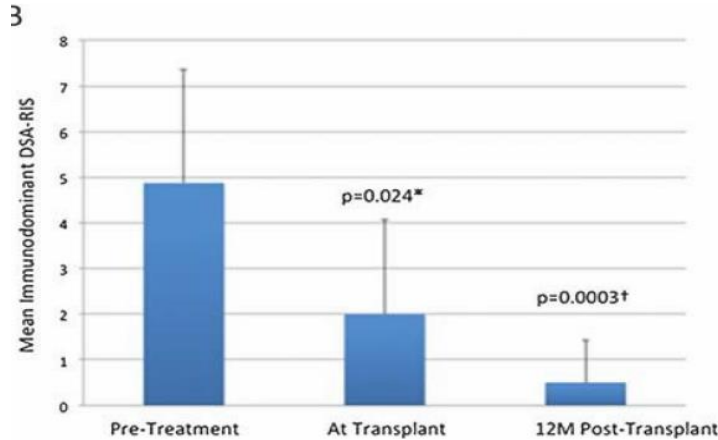
A Phase I/II Trial of the Interleukin-6 Receptor Specific Humanized Monoclonal (Tocilizumab) + Intravenous Immunoglobulin in Difficult to Desensitize Patients

Ashley A. Vo, PharmD,¹ Jua Choi, PharmD,¹ Irene Kim, MD,¹ Sabrina Louie, MPH,¹ Kristen Cisneros, RN,¹ Joseph Kahwaji, MD,¹ Mieko Toyoda, PhD,² Shili Ge, PhD,² Mark Haas, MD,³ Dechu Puliyaanda, MD,¹ Nancy Reinsmoen, PhD,⁴ Alice Peng, MD,¹ Rafael Villicana, MD,¹ and Stanley C. Jordan, MD¹

- 25-30% of patients are resistant to standard desensitization (plasmapheresis, IVIg, rituximab).

(Transplantation 2015;99: 2356–2363)

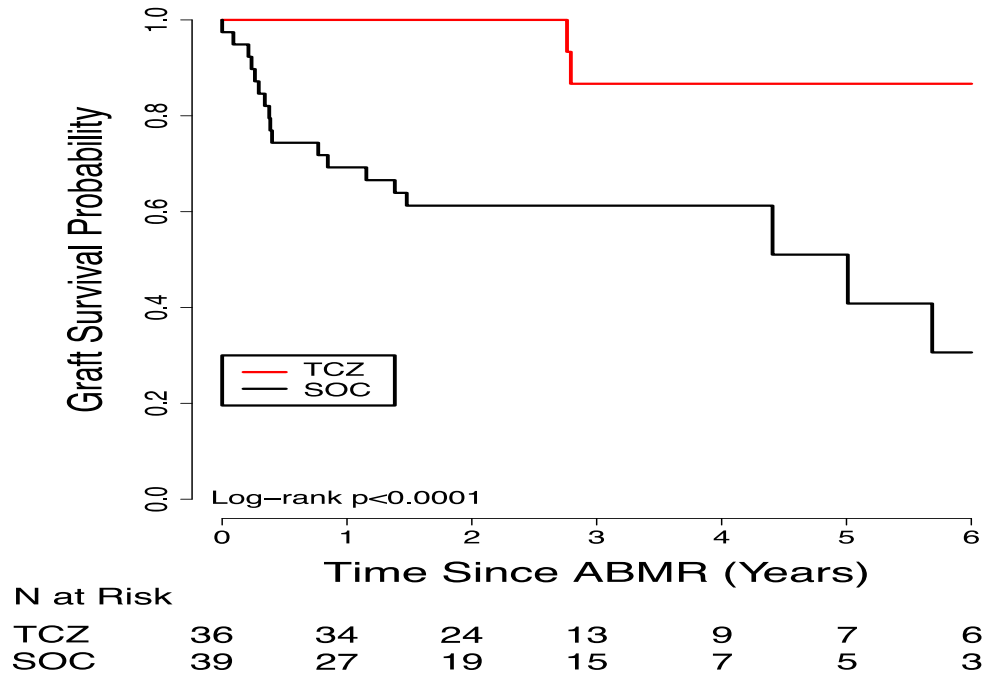
Level of Immunodominant DSAs - Tocilizumab



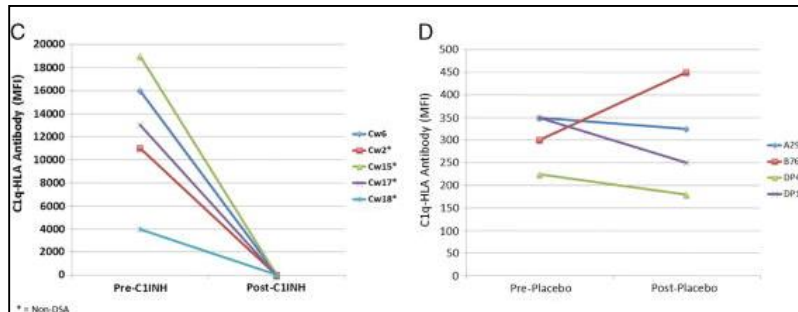
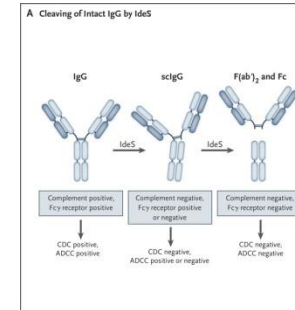
N=10

DSAs were eliminated in all but one patient who had 2 weak DSAs at 12mo but no ABMR on protocol Bx

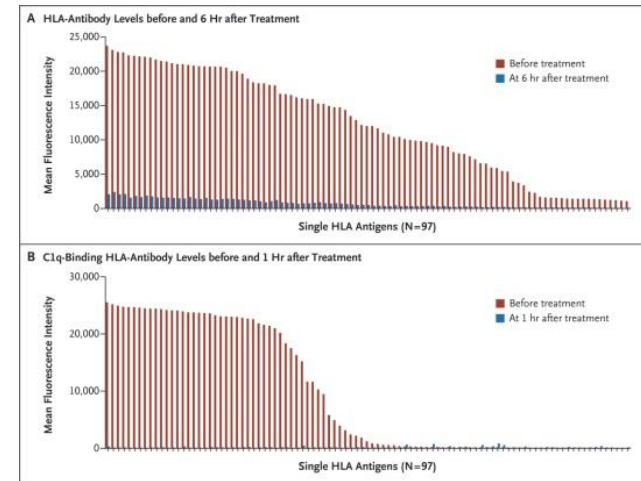
Allograft Survival Since Initial Biopsy: TCZ v. SOC



Potential Therapies



C1 Esterase Inhibitors



IdeS

Summary

- The number of sensitized awaiting heart transplantation is increasing
 - Desensitization strategies continue to evolve
 - Therapies lack precision and target multiple pathways of the immune system
 - Efficacy will be difficult to assess without robust clinical trials
-
- Desensitization strategies for heart transplant candidates will remain a priority in the U.S., as the revised allocation scheme has no provision to prioritize sensitized patients unlike the Kidney Allocation Score and the Canadian Cardiac Transplant Society Allocation Scheme