



# AdventHealth

## Early CNI-Free Strategies: Balancing Safety and Efficacy

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Lung Transplant Medical Director

A close-up, low-angle shot of several healthcare professionals, likely surgeons, wearing blue surgical gowns, white surgical caps, and blue surgical masks. They are focused on a task, possibly surgery, with their heads down and hands visible. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the blue of their scrubs against a darker background.

I have nothing to disclose.

# Overview of Today's Talk

Review of Current Immunosuppression strategies

Review of Immunology

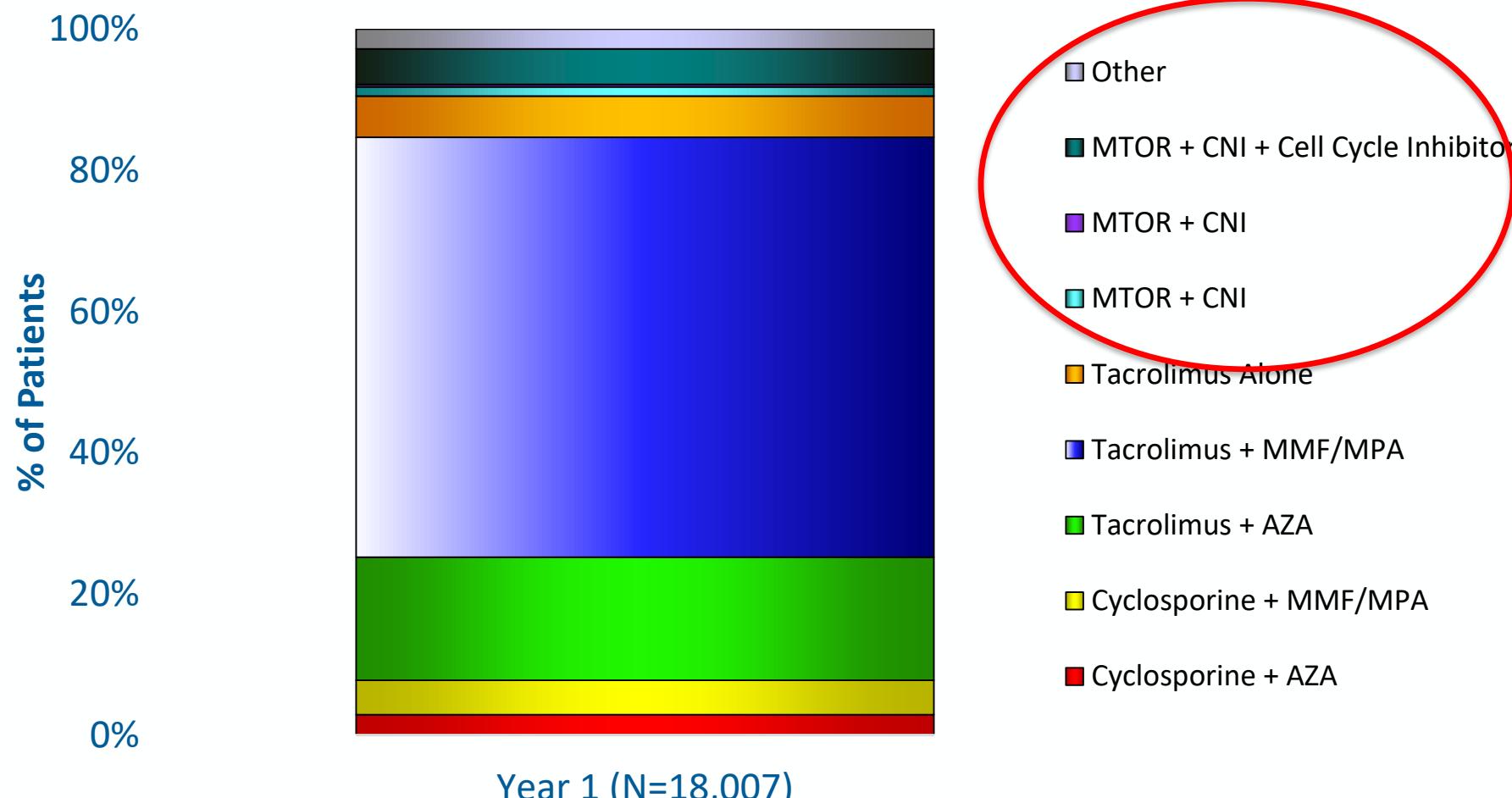
Review of Pharmacology

Safety and Efficacy of CNI-Free Regimens

# Maintenance Immunosuppression Drugs at 1 Year

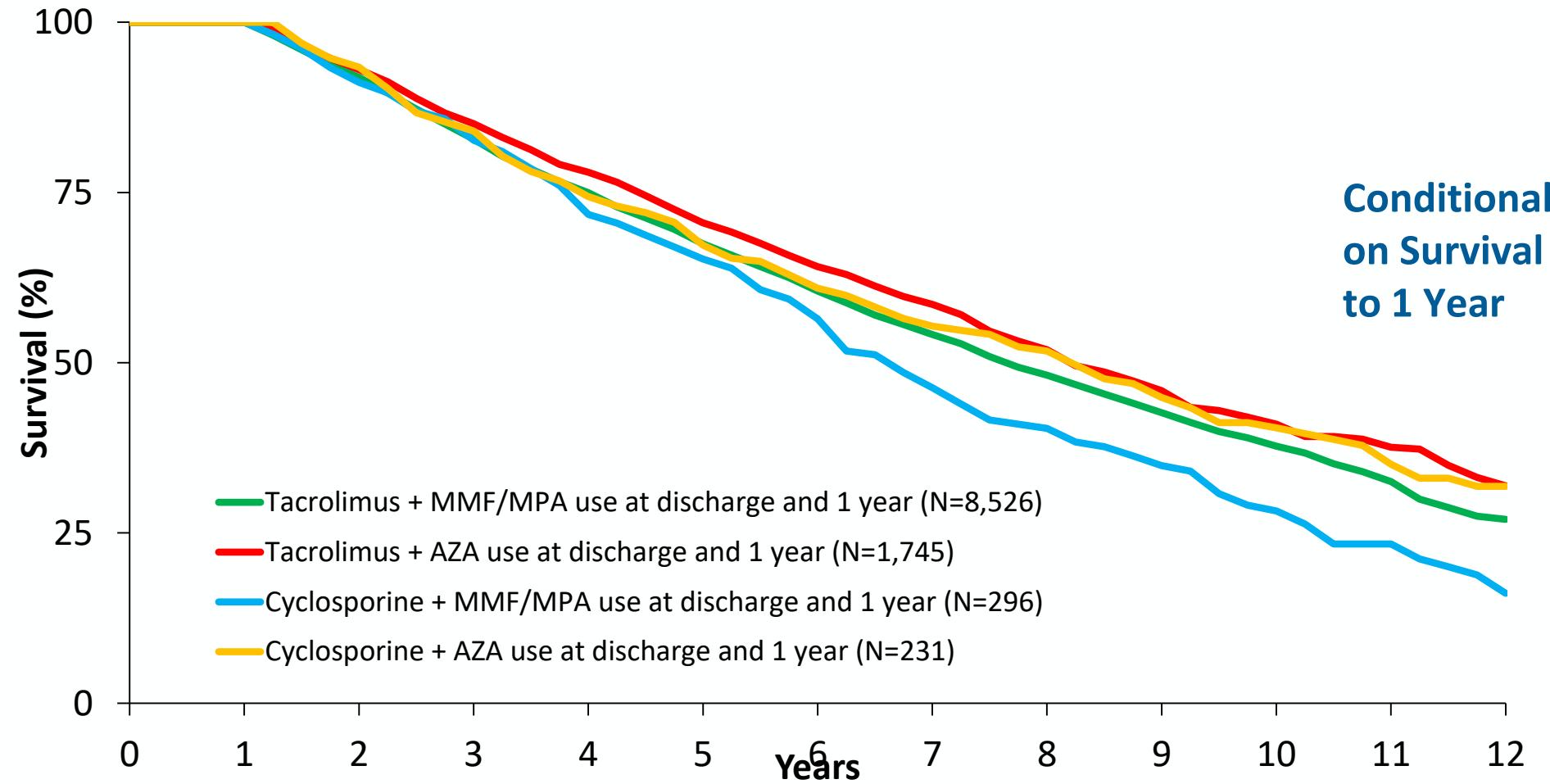
## Follow up

(January 2004 – June 2017)

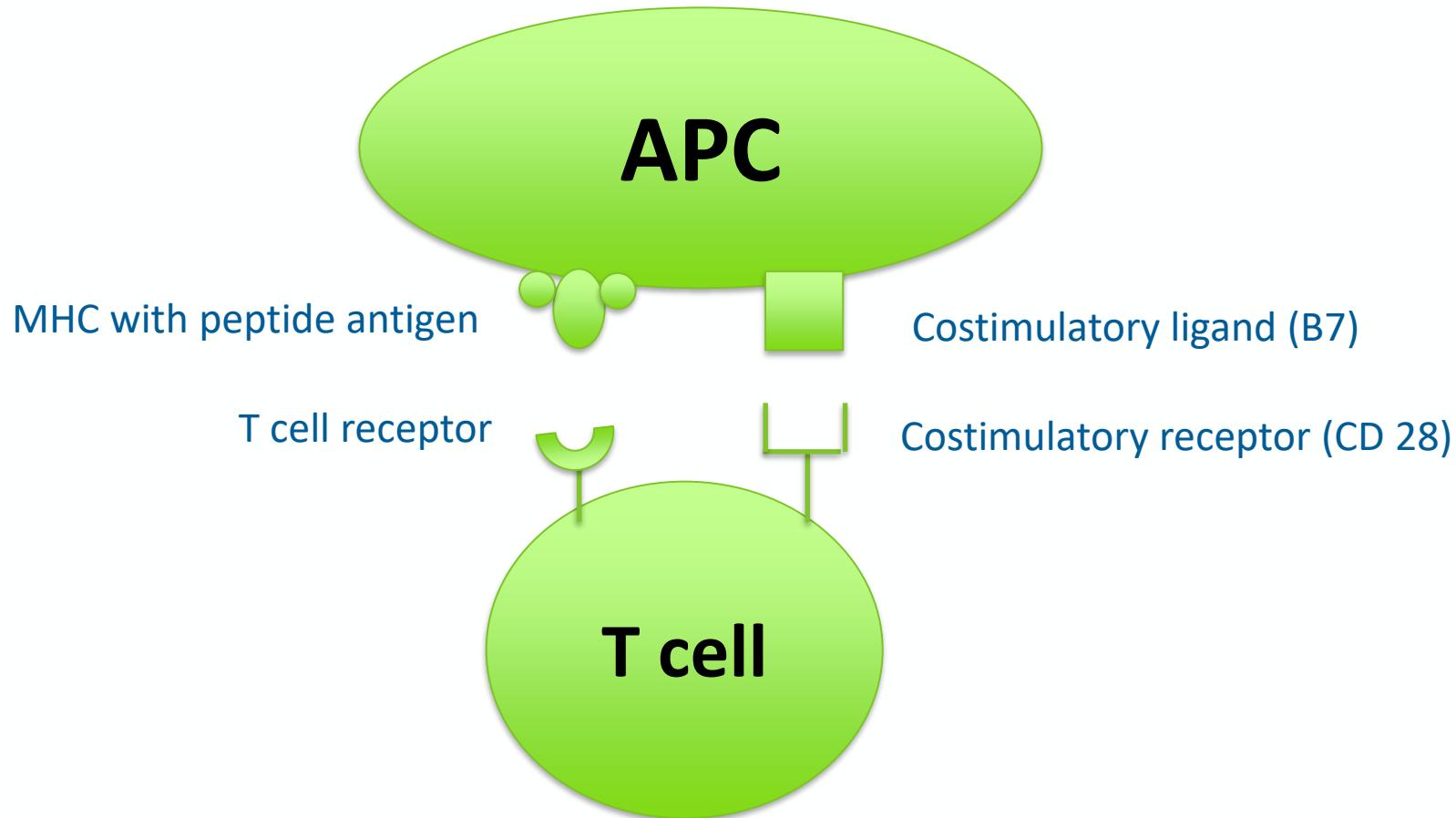


# Survival in Lung Transplant patients by Immunosuppression

January 2004 – June 2016

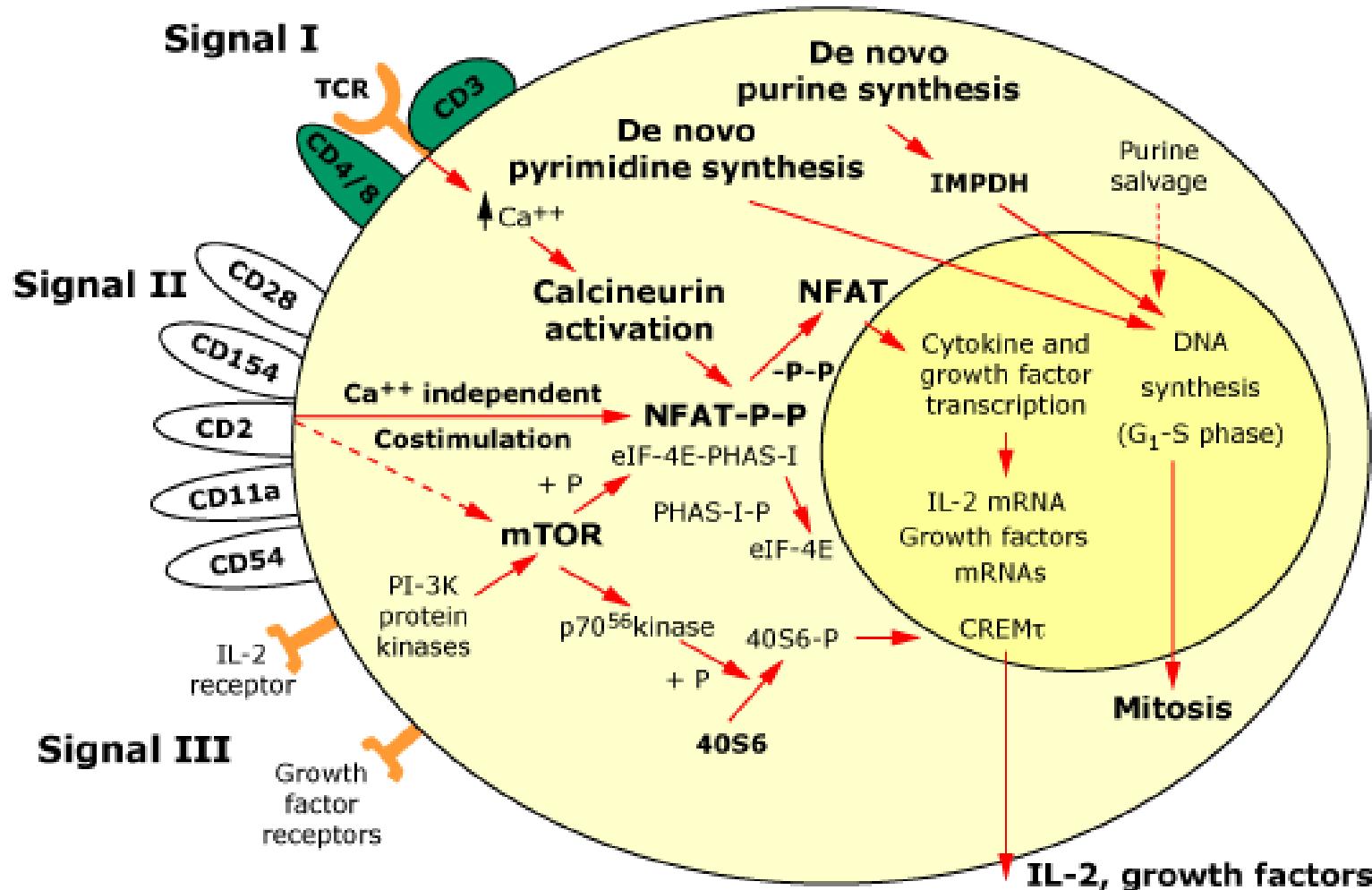


# Two signal T cell activation



APC: Antigen Presenting Cell which include: macrophages, B cells and dendritic cells

# Basics of immune therapy

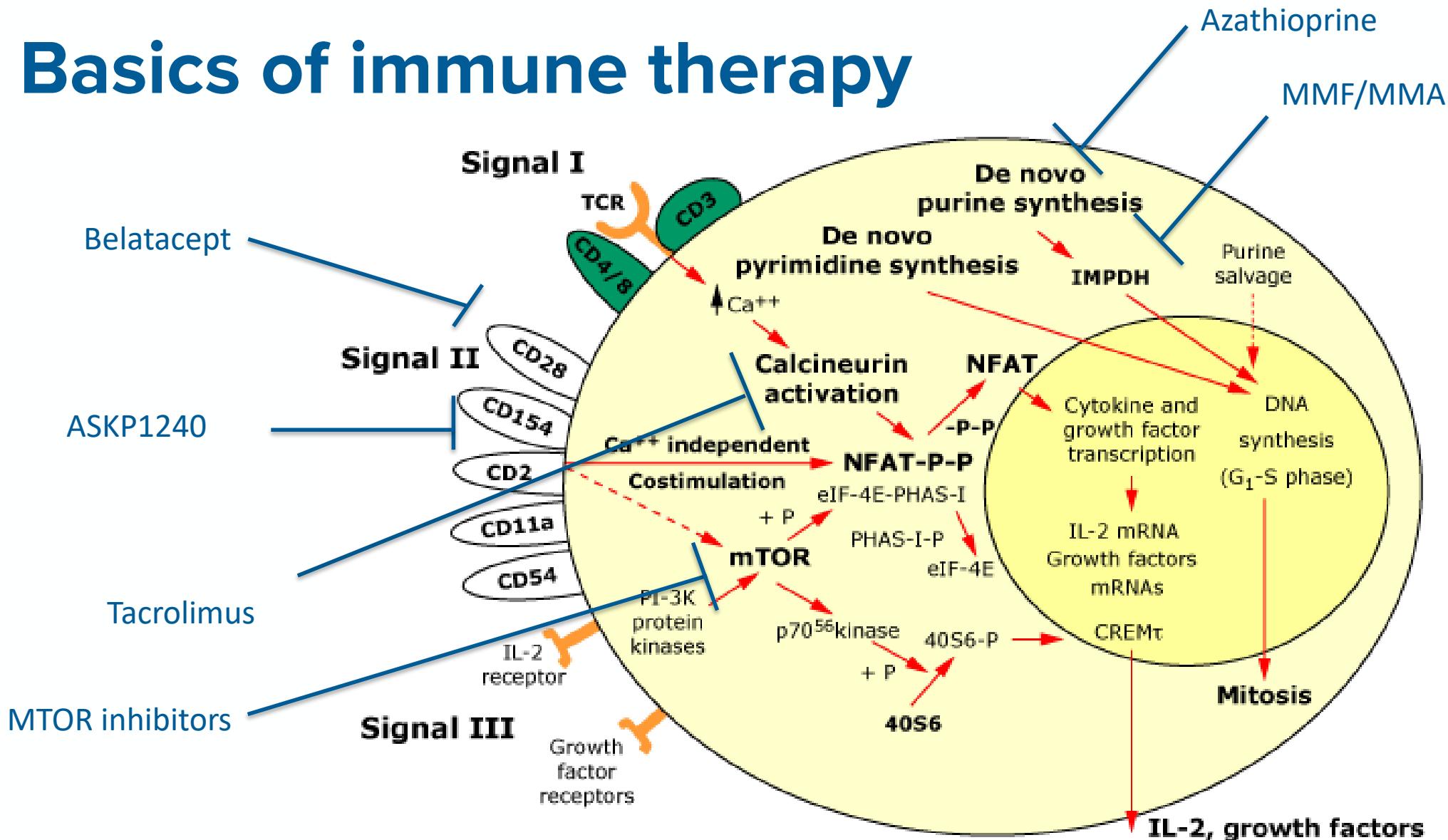


Signal I: APC presents antigen to TCR

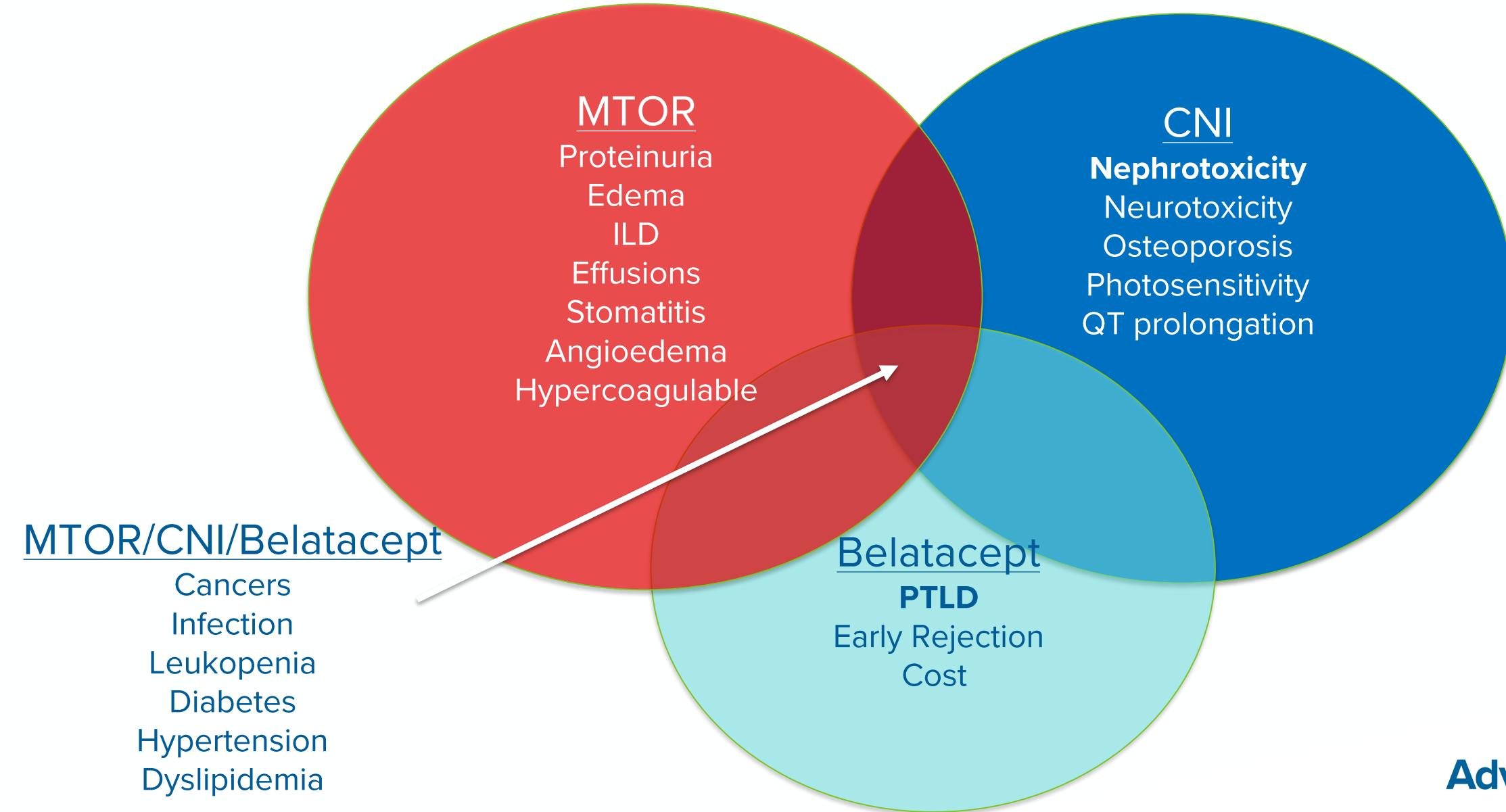
Signal II: APC binds to costimulatory receptors

Signal III: Newly synthesized IL2 and GF cause clonal expansion of newly activated T cells.

# Basics of immune therapy



# Adverse Reactions

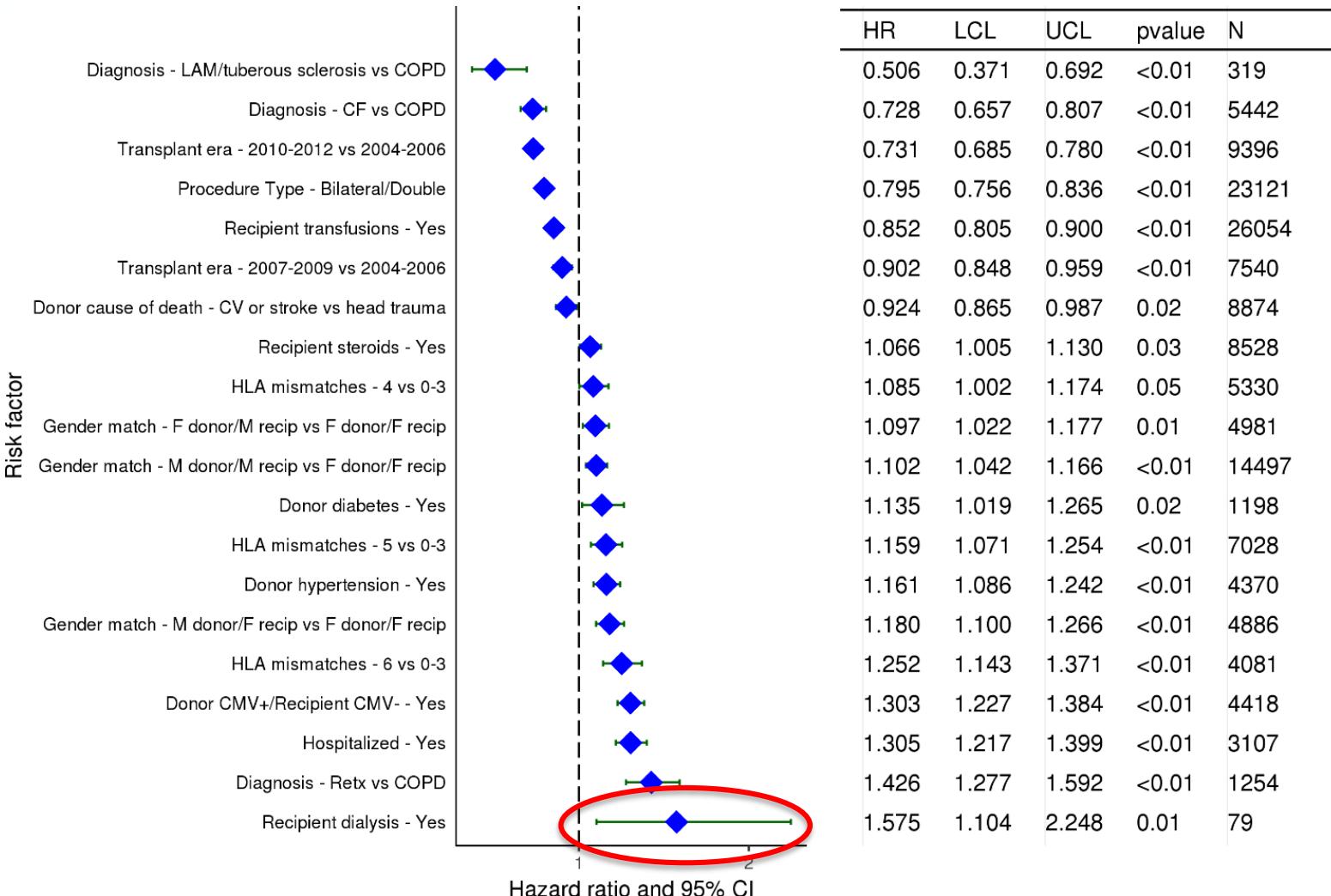


# Cumulative Morbidity Rates at 1 and 5 Years

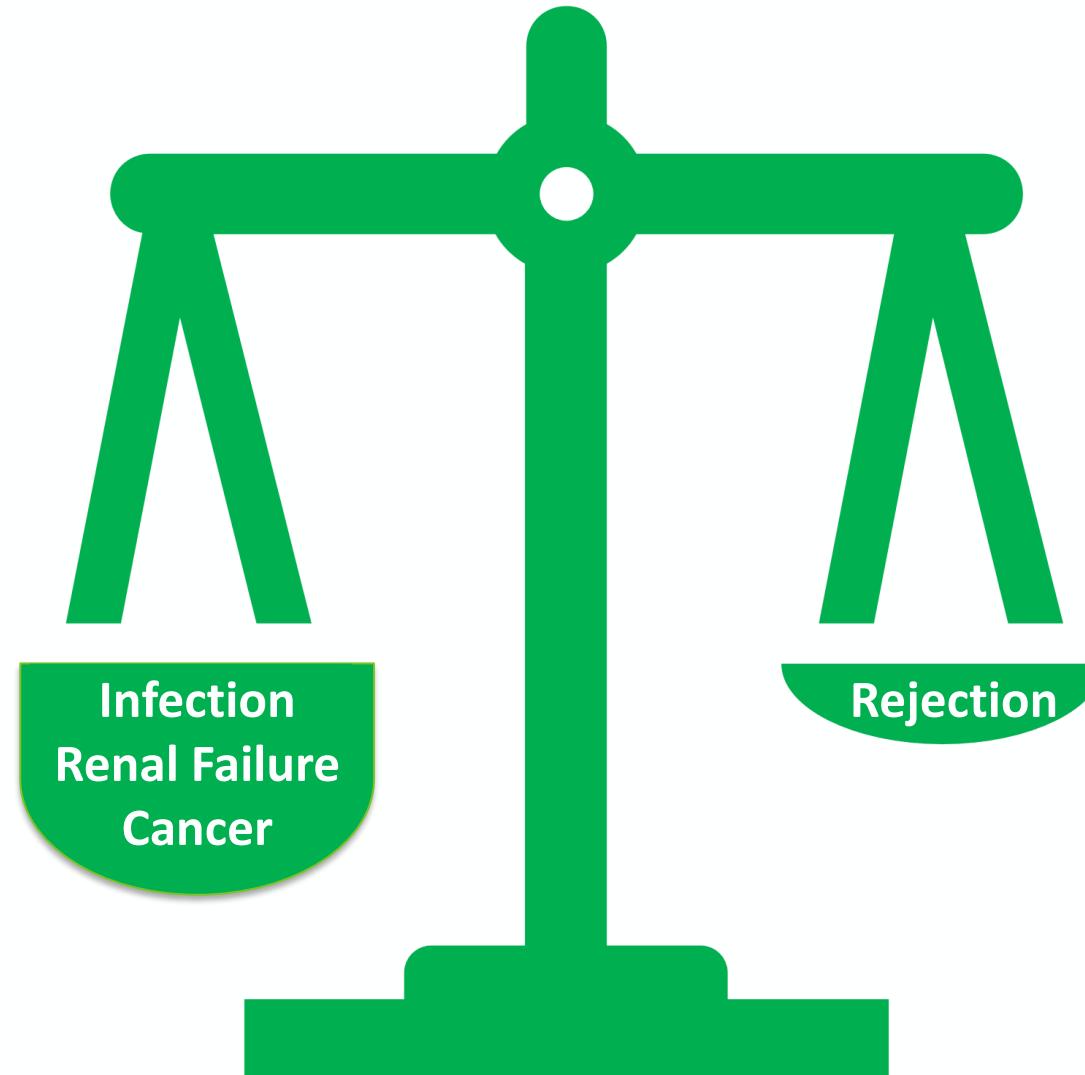
| Outcome                                       | Within<br><u>1 Year</u> | Total<br><u>number</u> | Within<br><u>5 Years</u> | Total<br><u>number</u> |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Severe Renal Dysfunction*</b>              | 5.7%                    | (N = 24,364)           | 16.3%                    | (N = 10,159)           |
| <i>Creatinine &gt; 2.5 mg/dl (221 µmol/L)</i> | 4.4%                    |                        | 12.9%                    |                        |
| <i>Chronic Dialysis</i>                       | 1.3%                    |                        | 2.8%                     |                        |
| <i>Renal Transplant</i>                       | 0.0%                    |                        | 0.6%                     |                        |

\* Severe renal dysfunction = Creatinine > 2.5 mg/dl (221 µmol/L), dialysis or renal transplant

# Risk Factors For 5 Year Mortality



# What is the most effective regimen with the lowest side effect profile?



# mTOR Inhibitors

- Proliferation signal inhibitor
- Renal-sparing
- Act synergistically with CNI to allow minimization
- Everolimus vs. MMF<sup>1</sup> in Lung Transplant Patients
  - Lower incidence of BOS ( $p=0.041$ )
  - Lower incidence of AR (0.005)
  - Lower incidence of CMV antigenemia (0.005)
  - Lower respiratory tract infection (0.003)

• <sup>1</sup> Strueber AJT 2016

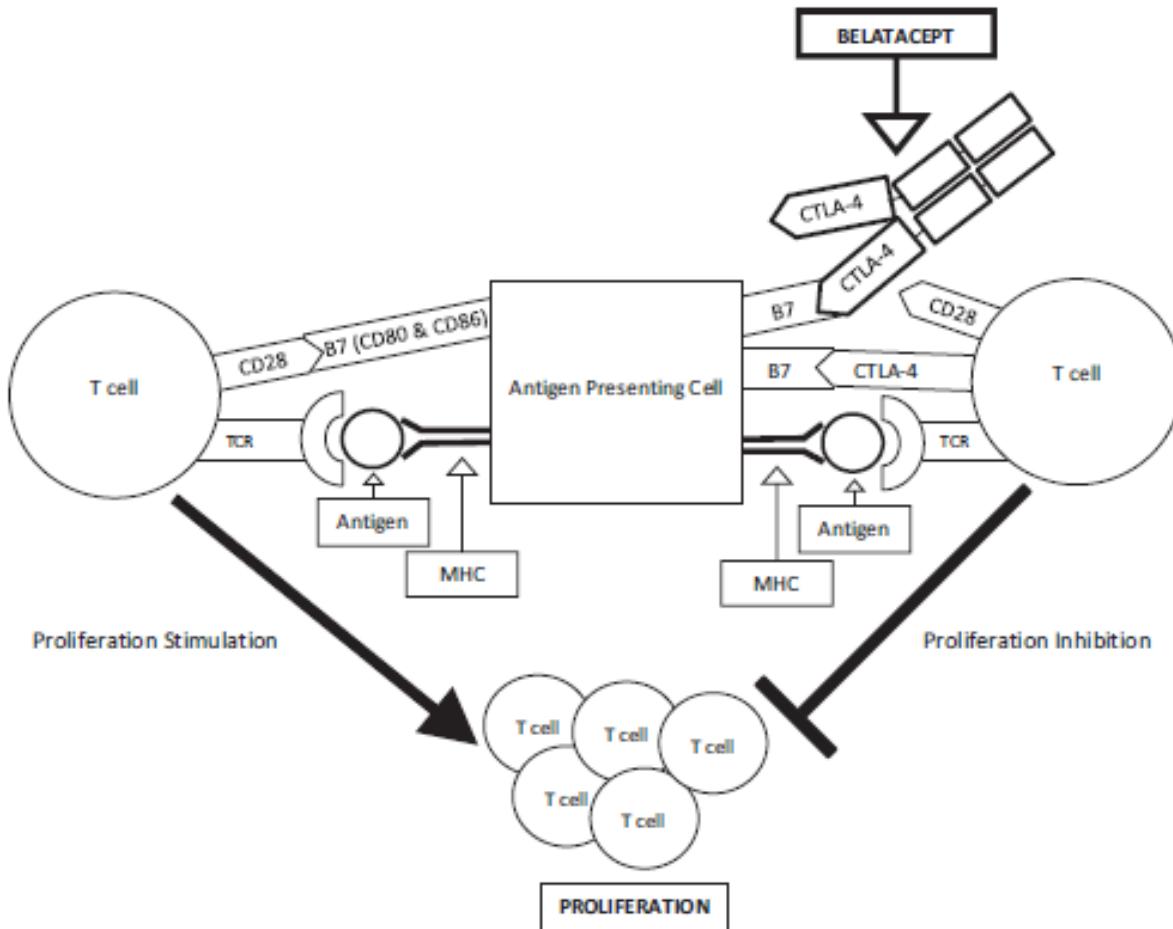
# mTOR Inhibitors: Triple vs. Quadruple Therapy

- Prospective, randomized open label study of 130 lung transplant patients
- All received cell cycle inhibitor and prednisone
- Arms:
  - Quadruple Therapy
    - Everolimus (3-5ng/mL)
    - Tacrolimus (3-5ng/mL) or Cyclosporine (25-75ng/mL)
  - Triple Therapy
    - Tacrolimus (>5ng/mL) or Cyclosporine (>100 ng/mL)

# mTOR Inhibitors: Triple vs. Quadruple Therapy

- GFR better in quadruple therapy: 65(59, 70) vs. 55 (50, 60)
- Quadruple Therapy
  - More adverse events leading to drug discontinuation (0.001)
  - More edema (0.027)
  - No increased risk of infection

# Belatacept



- Fusion protein that inhibits signaling thru the CD28 receptor by binding to CD80(B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) on the APC
- Monthly infusions
- No drug levels
- Low side effect profile
- May reduce de novo DSA by blocking B7:CD28 on plasma cells

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

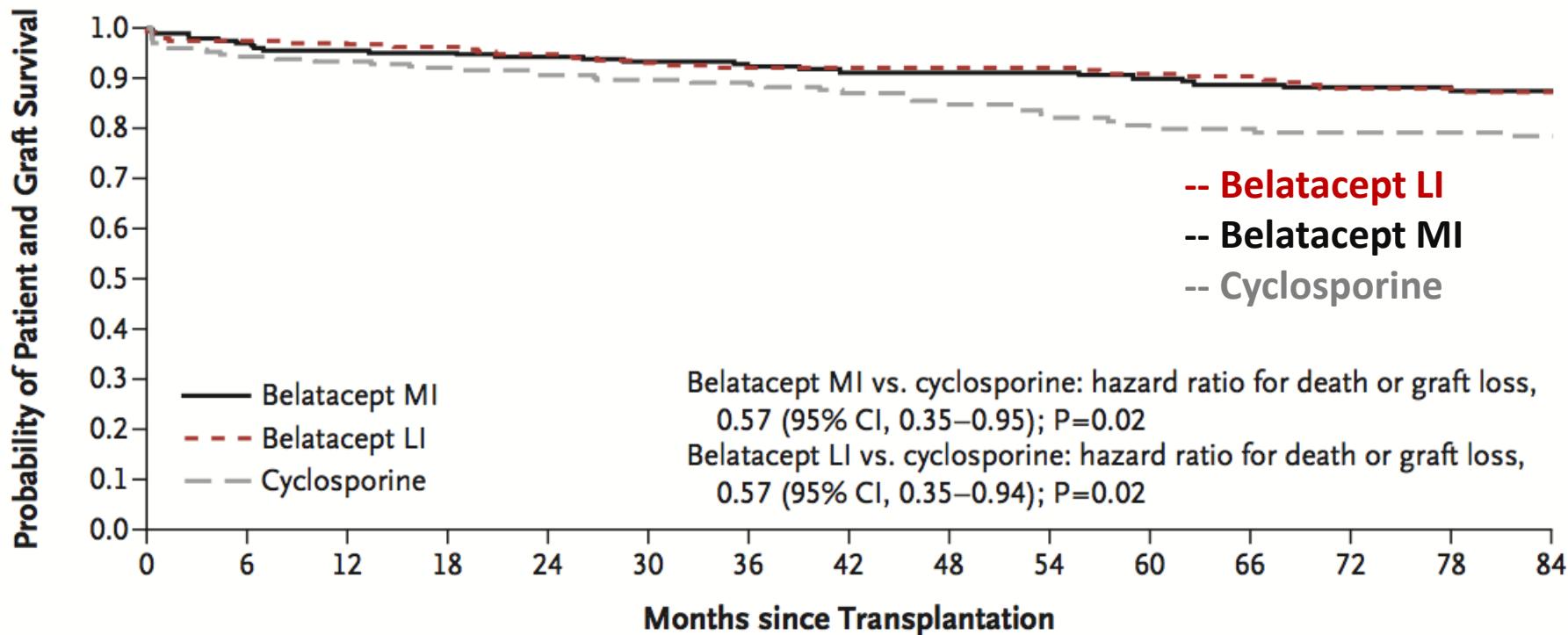
# Belatacept and Long-Term Outcomes in Kidney Transplantation

Flavio Vincenti, M.D., Lionel Rostaing, M.D., Ph.D., Joseph Grinyo, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Kim Rice, M.D., Steven Steinberg, M.D., Luis Gaite, M.D.,  
Marie-Christine Moal, M.D., Guillermo A. Mondragon-Ramirez, M.D.,  
Jatin Kothari, M.D., Martin S. Polinsky, M.D., Herwig-Ulf Meier-Kriesche, M.D.,  
Stephane Munier, M.Sc., and Christian P. Larsen, M.D., Ph.D.



# Patient and Graft Survival by Immunosuppression Regimen

A



## No. at Risk

|               |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Belatacept MI | 219 | 212 | 208 | 206 | 204 | 202 | 199 | 153 | 151 | 149 | 146 | 142 | 135 | 131 | 128 |
| Belatacept LI | 226 | 220 | 218 | 216 | 213 | 209 | 204 | 165 | 161 | 159 | 152 | 151 | 142 | 139 | 137 |
| Cyclosporine  | 221 | 208 | 206 | 202 | 199 | 197 | 186 | 137 | 123 | 117 | 112 | 107 | 102 | 100 | 92  |



# Acute Rejection compared to CSA

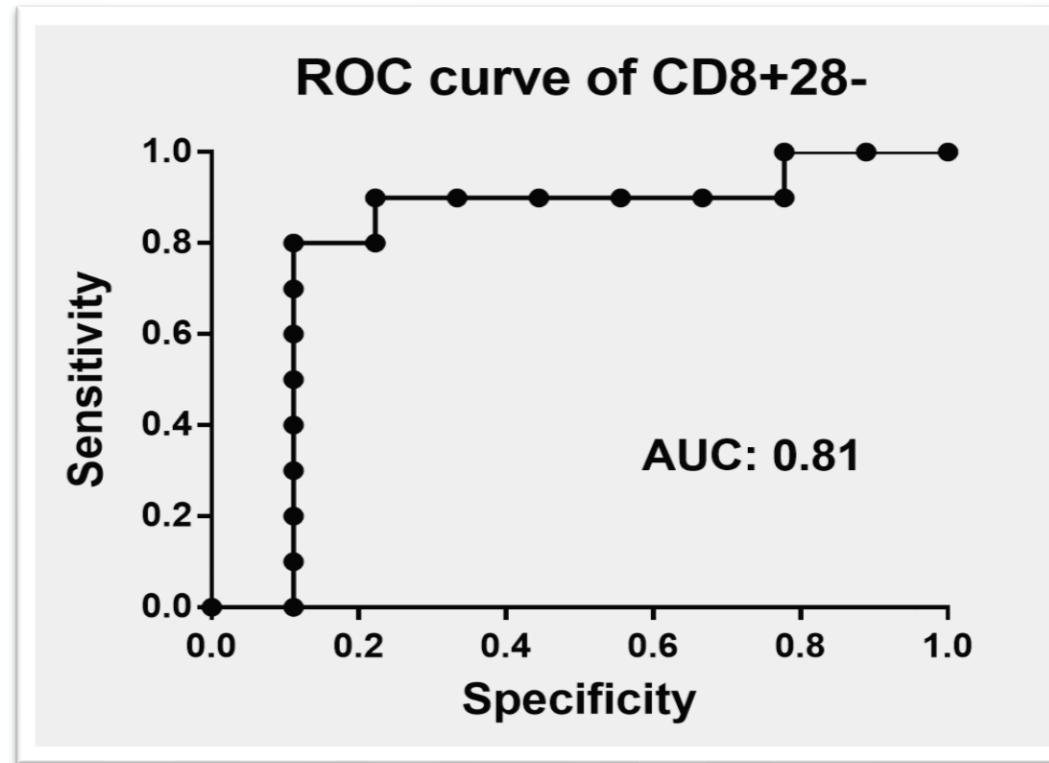
| Immunosuppression Regimen | P-value | HR (95% CI)          |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Belatacept MI             | 0.0001  | 2.649 (1.596, 4.397) |
| Belatacept LI             | 0.0302  | 1.905 (1.124, 3.232) |

# Role of Belatacept on Regulatory T Cells (Tregs)

- Tregs important for immune tolerance
- C28 signaling important for survival of Tregs
- CTLA4-Ig reduced the number of Treg by half in mice.<sup>1</sup>
- May tip the scale to effector T cells and cause rejection

# Can we predict who will reject with Belatacept?

- Belatacept will not be effective on CD28- T cells
- Recipients with more than 50% CD8<sup>+</sup>CD28<sup>-</sup> T cells pre-transplant were 19 times more likely to have rejection. (p=0.02)



# Belatacept with MTOR inhibitors

- Recipients with pre-existing memory cells (CD4+CD57+ cells) are resistant to costimulatory blockade
- Could be a benefit of depleting CD4+ with ATG/Alemtuzumab induction or use of MTOR

|                 | Induction   | AR  | GFR (SD)<br>ml/min per 1.73m <sup>2</sup> | Graft failure |
|-----------------|-------------|-----|---|---------------|
| Benefit         |             |     |   |               |
| Belatacept+ MMF | Basiliximab | 22% | 66 +/- 27                                 | 8%            |
| CSA + MMF       | Basiliximab | 14% | 44 +/- 24                                 | 11%           |
| Phase II        |             |     |   |               |
| Bela + MMF      | Thymo       | 15% | 64 +/- 27                                 | 9%            |
| Bela + siro     | Thymo       | 4%  | 62 +/- 31                                 | 8%            |
| Tacro + MMF     | Thymo       | 3%  | 54 +/- 15                                 | 0%            |

# Era of precision medicine

Precision medicine: treatments targeted to an individual on the basis of genetics, biomarkers or phenotypic characteristics that maximize efficacy and minimizes toxicities.



# Maintenance Belatacept-Based Immunosuppression in Lung Transplantation Recipients Who Failed Calcineurin Inhibitors

Carlo J. Iasella, PharmD,<sup>1</sup> Ryan J. Winstead, PharmD,<sup>2</sup> Cody A. Moore, PharmD,<sup>1</sup> Bruce A. Johnson, MD,<sup>3</sup> Ayelet T. Feinberg, RN,<sup>3</sup> Matthew R. Morrell, MD,<sup>3</sup> J. W. Awori Hayanga, MD,<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth A. Lendermon, MD,<sup>3</sup> Adriana Zeevi, PhD,<sup>5</sup> John F. McDyer, MD,<sup>3</sup> and Christopher R. Ensor, PharmD<sup>1,3</sup>



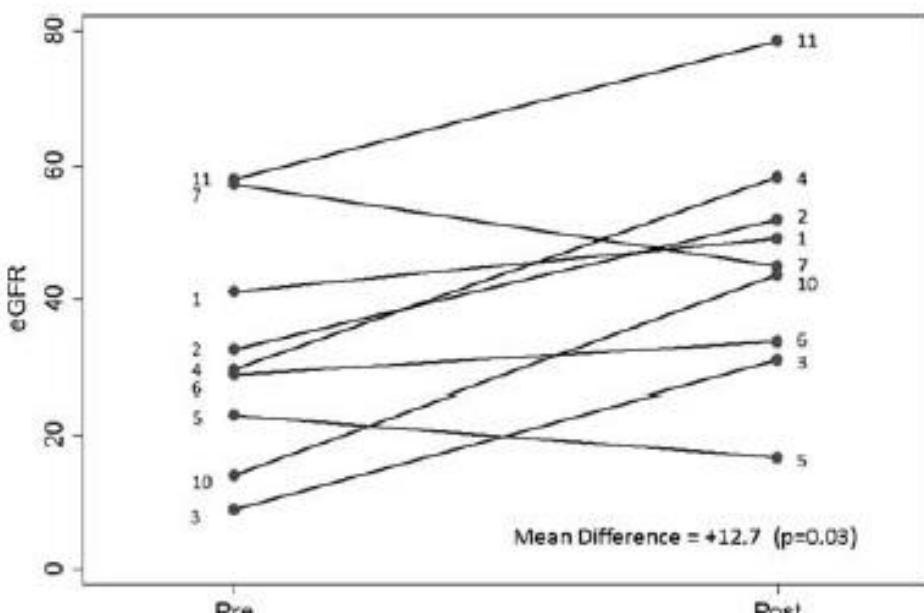
**TABLE 3.**

## Primary and secondary outcomes

| Variables              | Prebelatacept<br>(mean $\pm$ SD) | Postbelatacept<br>(mean $\pm$ SD) | P                 |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| CRSS                   | 1.25 $\pm$ 1.31                  | 1.18 $\pm$ 1.16                   | 0.75 <sup>a</sup> |
| Infection incidence, % | 24.4 $\pm$ 22.5                  | 16.0 $\pm$ 34.7                   | 0.55 <sup>a</sup> |
| eGFR, mL/min           | 32.53 $\pm$ 17.10                | 45.26 $\pm$ 17.64                 | 0.03 <sup>b</sup> |
| MAP, mm Hg             | 97.5 $\pm$ 8.01                  | 92.1 $\pm$ 7.57                   | 0.38 <sup>a</sup> |

<sup>a</sup> Data normally distributed by Shapiro-Wilk test. Paired *t* test reported. Due to small sample size, Wilcoxon Sign-Rank test also performed with no difference in findings.

<sup>b</sup> Data normally distributed by Shapiro-Wilk test. Paired *t* test reported. Wilcoxon sign-rank, *P* = 0.05.



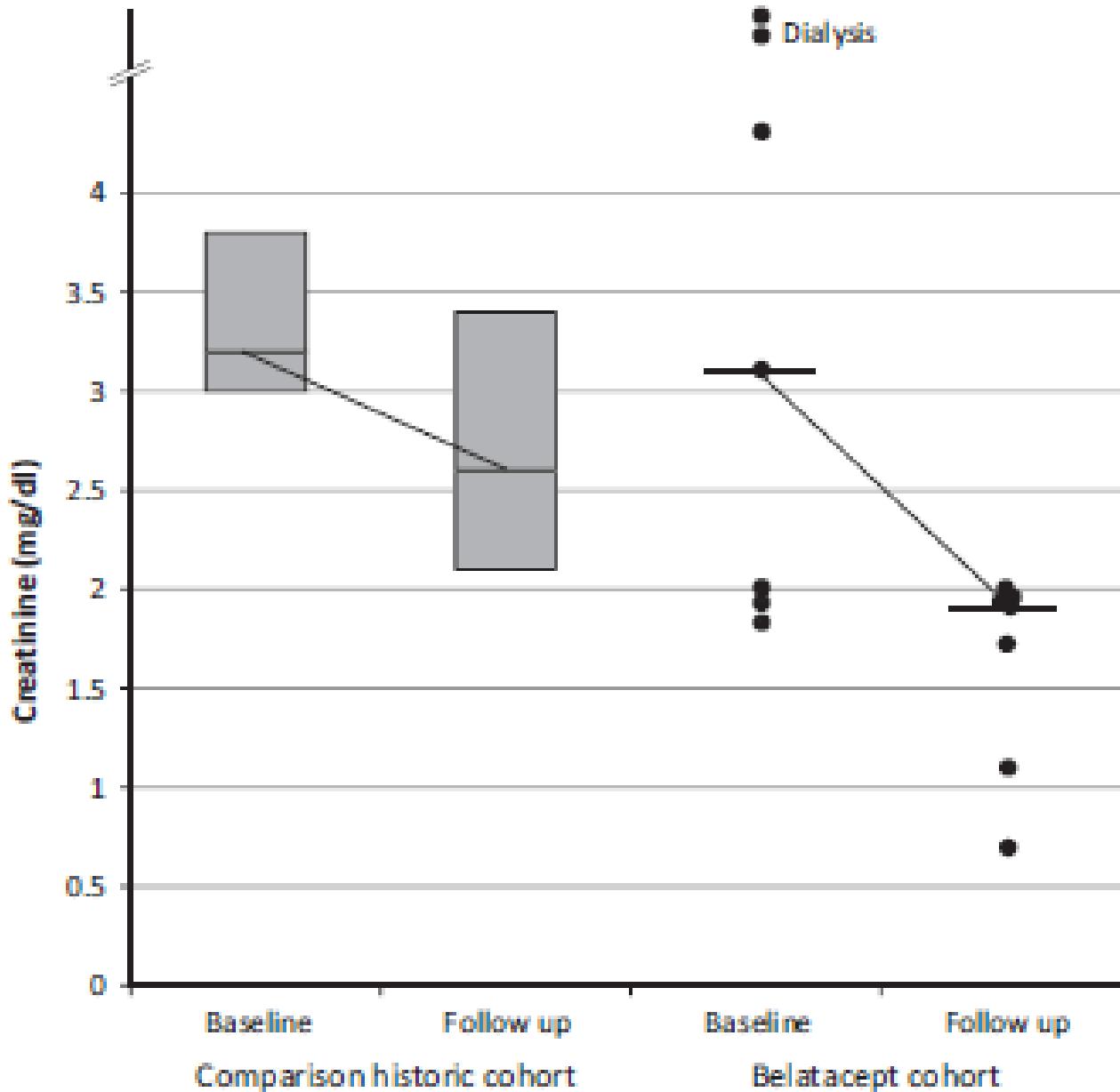
*Transplant International* 2016; 29: 453–463

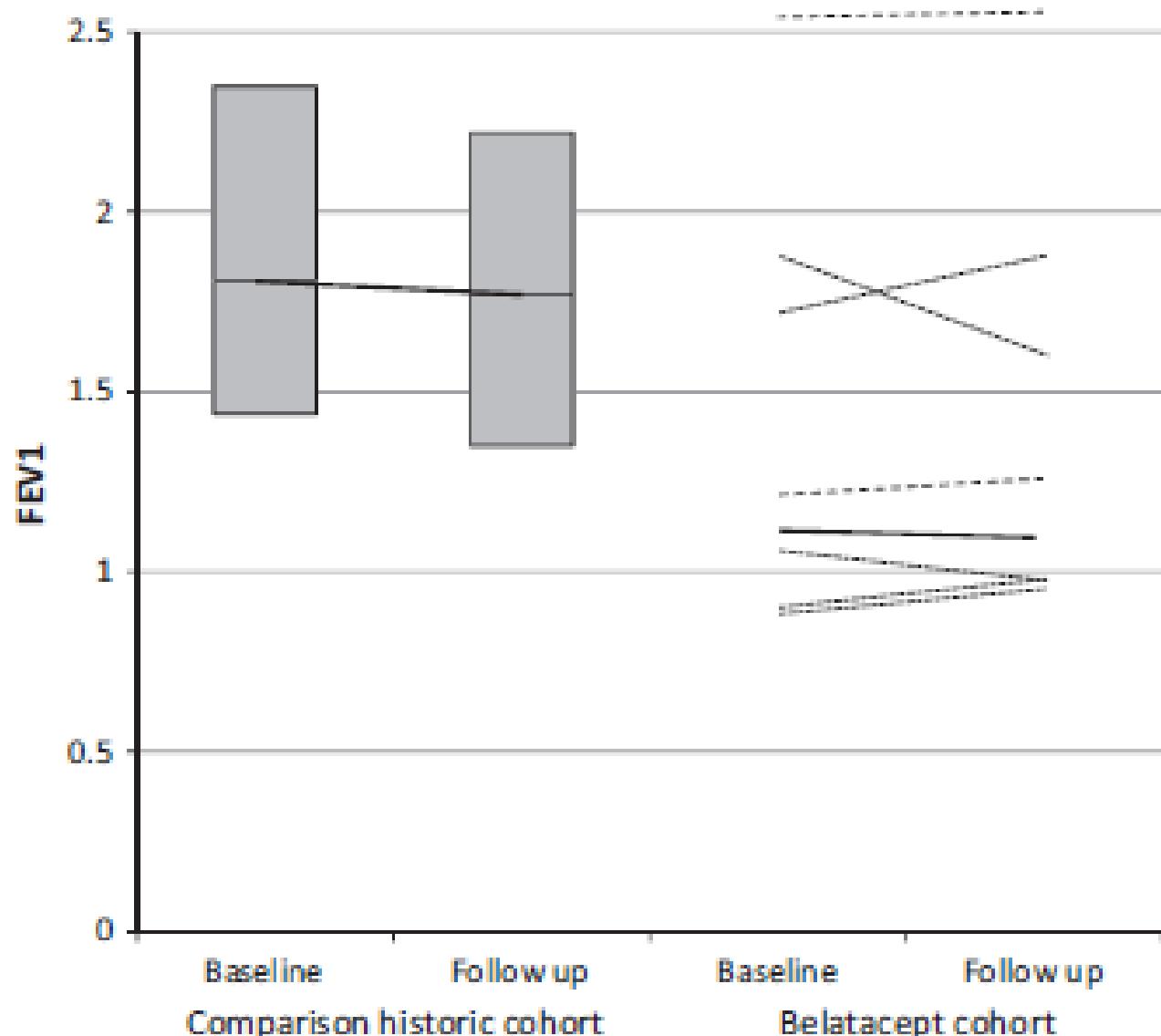
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## **Belatacept for renal rescue in lung transplant patients**

Irina Timofte<sup>1</sup>, Michael Terrin<sup>2</sup>, Erik Barr<sup>2</sup>, Pablo Sanchez<sup>3</sup>, June Kim<sup>1</sup>, Robert Reed<sup>4</sup>, Edward Britt<sup>1</sup>, Bharath Ravichandran<sup>5</sup>, Keshava Rajagopal<sup>6</sup>, Bartley Griffith<sup>3</sup>, Si Pham<sup>3</sup>, Richard N. Pierson III<sup>7</sup> & Aldo Iacono<sup>8</sup>





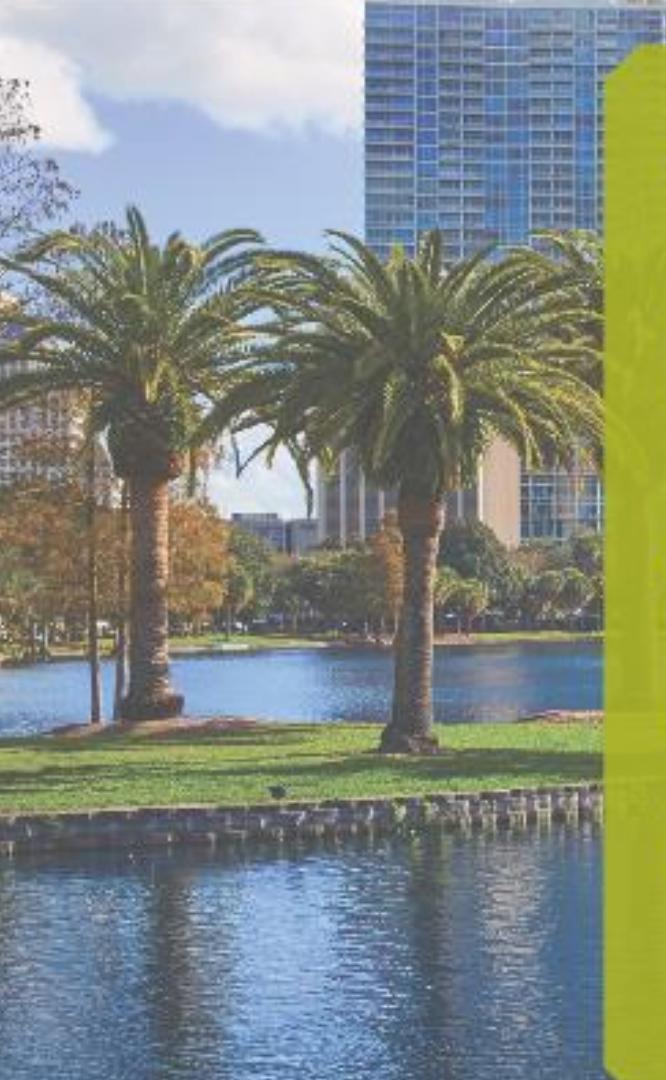


# Other drugs in the works

- Tofacitinib:
  - JAK3 inhibitor
  - Used in RA
  - Phase IIa showed effective against rejection, but high risk of infection
- ASKP1240: Blocks CD-154 and CD-40.
  - Not effective by self
  - Murine models suggest effectiveness when combined with belatacept
- FR104 and BMS-931699
  - Antibody to CD28
  - Less adverse effect on T-reg

# Conclusions

- Immunosuppression regimens are being investigated to improve survival and reduce side effects
- mTOR inhibitors may reduce rejection, CMV infection and renal dysfunction but have a high side effect profile
- Belatacept may help preserve renal function, but future studies are needed to determine who is at risk of rejection
- Future therapies are on their way including CD28 antibodies and targets of other co-stimulatory pathways.



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