

HLA Molecular Mismatch Assessment

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CUTTING EDGE of TRANSPLANTATION

TRANSPLANT SUMMIT 2019

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

Relevant Financial Relationship Disclosure Statement

Peter Nickerson, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Consultant for Vitaeris Inc. and Astellas Pharma
Honoraria from One Lambda/Thermo Fisher Inc.

AND

My presentation does not include discussion of off-label
or investigational use of drugs

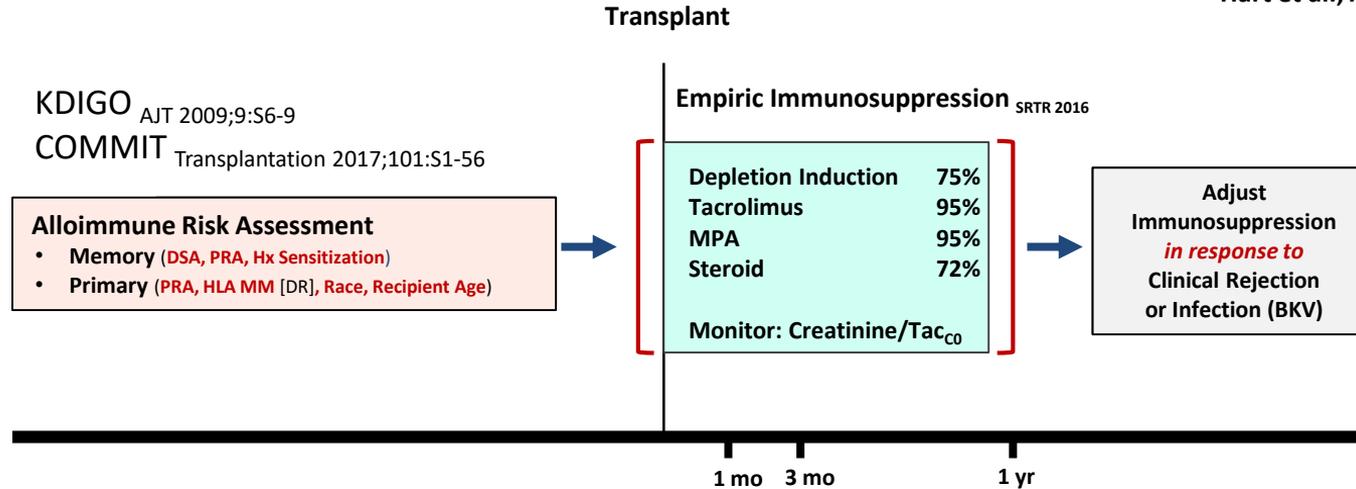
Learning Objectives

- To understand the difference between whole antigen versus molecular HLA mismatch assessment.
- To understand the computational methods available for conducting HLA molecular mismatch assessment.
- To review the literature supporting HLA molecular mismatch as a prognostic biomarker for primary alloimmunity (TCMR, DSA and ABMR) in kidney transplantation.
- To review the evidence supporting HLA molecular mismatch as a predictive biomarker for CNJ minimization in kidney transplantation.

United States

Immunosuppression “Standard of Care” in Kidney Transplantation

Hart et al., AJT (2018) S18-113



Variance in Immunosuppression

Induction: 60% Center Practice

11% Risk Profile

Transplant International 2018;31:198-211

Maintenance: 30% Center Practice

5% Risk Profile

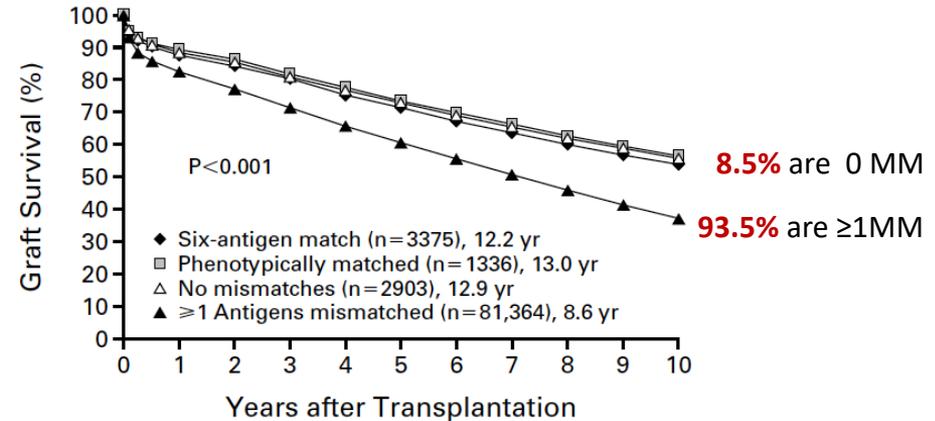
Am J Transplant 2016;16:2453-2462

HLA IDENTICAL TRANSPLANTATION PROLONGS GRAFT SURVIVAL

Murray et al., Surg. Forum (1955) 4:432-436



Takemoto et al., NEJM (2000) 343:1078-84



“We must now prepare for the second phase in which more sophisticated measures of HLA compatibility should be developed for more accurate prediction (“prognostication”) of outcome”

Mickey, Kreisler, Albert, Tanaka, Terasaki

Tissue Antigens (1971) 1:57

Prognostic Biomarker

A biomarker that indicates an increased (or decreased) likelihood of a future clinical event.

FDA-NIH Biomarker Working Group. BEST (Biomarkers, Endpoints, and other Tools) Resource. Silver Spring (MD): Food and Drug Administration (US); 2016

Sensitization in Transplantation: Assessment of Risk (STAR) 2017 Working Group Meeting Report



| Pre-Transplant donor-recipient HLA laboratory evaluation | | | | | | PROGNOSTICATION |
|--|-----------------|----------------|--|------------------|---------------|--|
| CDC crossmatch | Flow crossmatch | Single Ag Bead | History of sensitization | HLA Molecular MM | HLA identical | Immune Risk Assessment |
| DSA positive | DSA positive | DSA positive | | | | Active memory and at risk for hyperacute rejection |
| Negative | DSA positive | DSA positive | | | | Active memory and at risk for ABMR and TCMR |
| Negative | Negative | DSA positive | | | | Active memory and at risk for ABMR and TCMR |
| Negative | Negative | Negative | Pregnancy or prior transplant with repeat MM | | | At risk for latent memory with a recall B and T cell response |
| Negative | Negative | Negative | cPRA with unknown repeat MM | | | Potential risk for latent memory with a recall B and T cell response |
| Negative | Negative | Negative | No | High | | Increased risk for de novo alloimmune response |
| Negative | Negative | Negative | No | Low | | Baseline risk for de novo alloimmune response |
| Negative | Negative | Negative | No | 0 | Yes | Low risk for de novo alloimmune response |

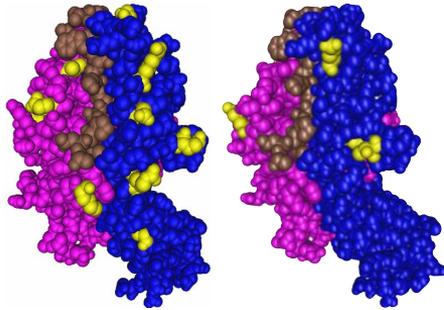
MEMORY

PRIMARY

MM, Mismatch; DSA, donor-specific antibody; ABMR, antibody-mediated rejection; TCMR, T cell-mediated rejection.

Tambur et al., AJT (2018) 18: 1604-1614

Traditional Whole Antigen Mismatch



DQ $\alpha_1\beta_1$
Molecule 1

DQ $\alpha_1\beta_1$
Molecule 2

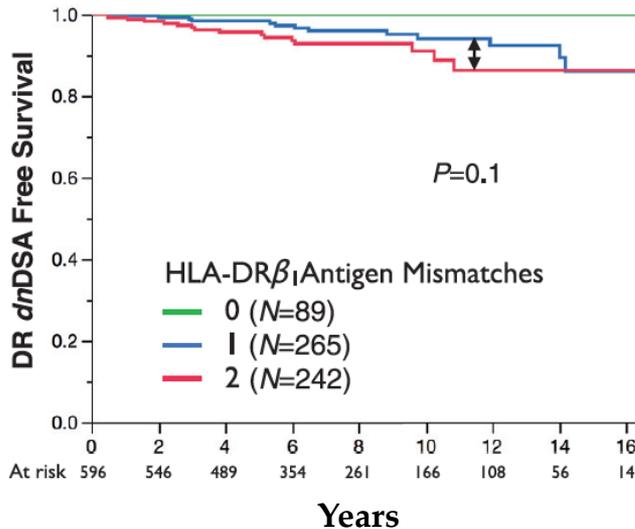
Antigen Mismatch = 2

**Risk for
Primary Alloimmunity**

Current Standard

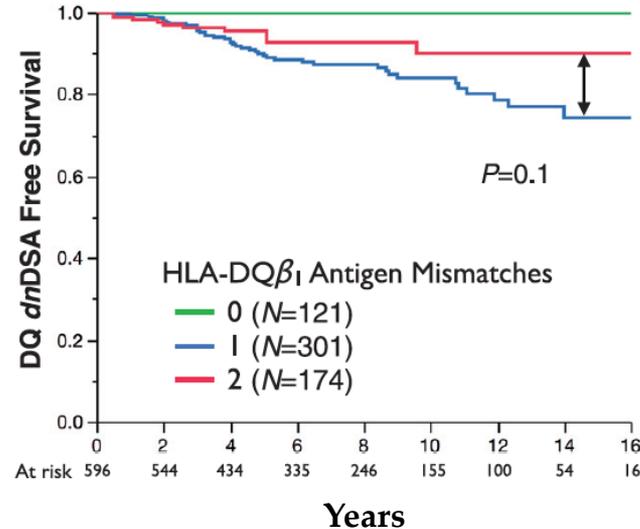
HLA-DR and DQ Whole Antigen MM are not useful to prognosticate risk for *de novo* DSA

(n=596, ROC analysis)



AUC = 0.58

Sensitivity 65% (0 vs. 1+ MM)



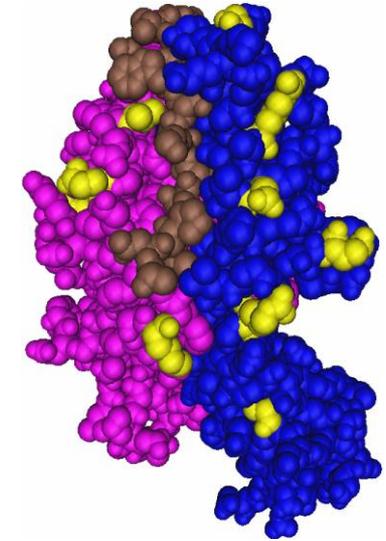
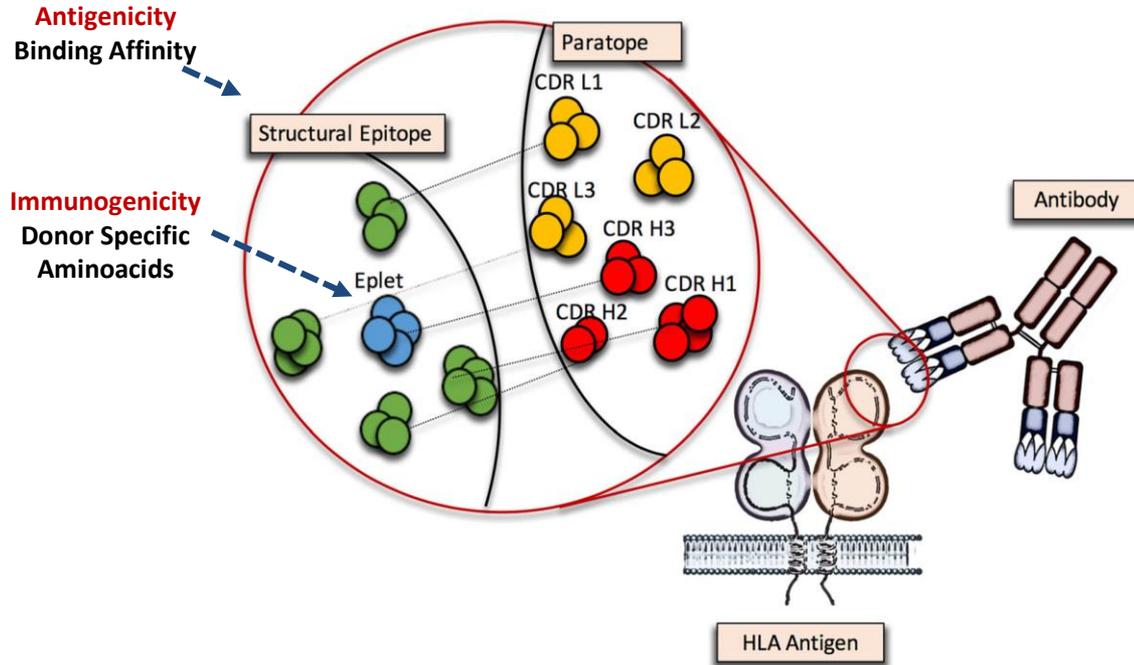
AUC = 0.54

Sensitivity 62% (0 vs. 1+ MM)

Wiebe et al., JASN (2017) 28:3353-3362

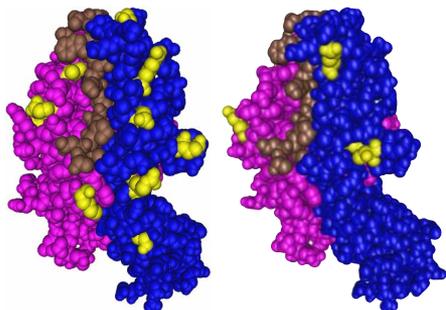
HLA Molecular Mismatch induces BCR Allorecognition

Biological Basis is the Epitope – Paratope Structural Relationship



Pediatr Nephrol (2017) 32:1861-69

Traditional Whole Antigen Mismatch



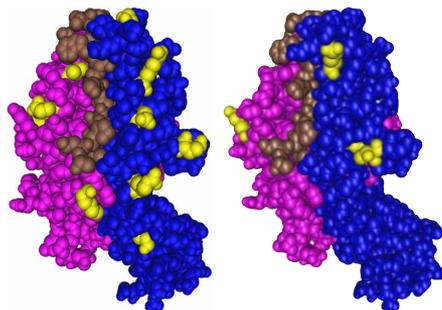
DQ $\alpha_1\beta_1$
Molecule 1

DQ $\alpha_1\beta_1$
Molecule 2

Antigen Mismatch = 2

Risk for
Primary Alloimmunity

HLA Matchmaker Eplet Mismatch Sum



DQ $\alpha_1\beta_1$
Molecule 1

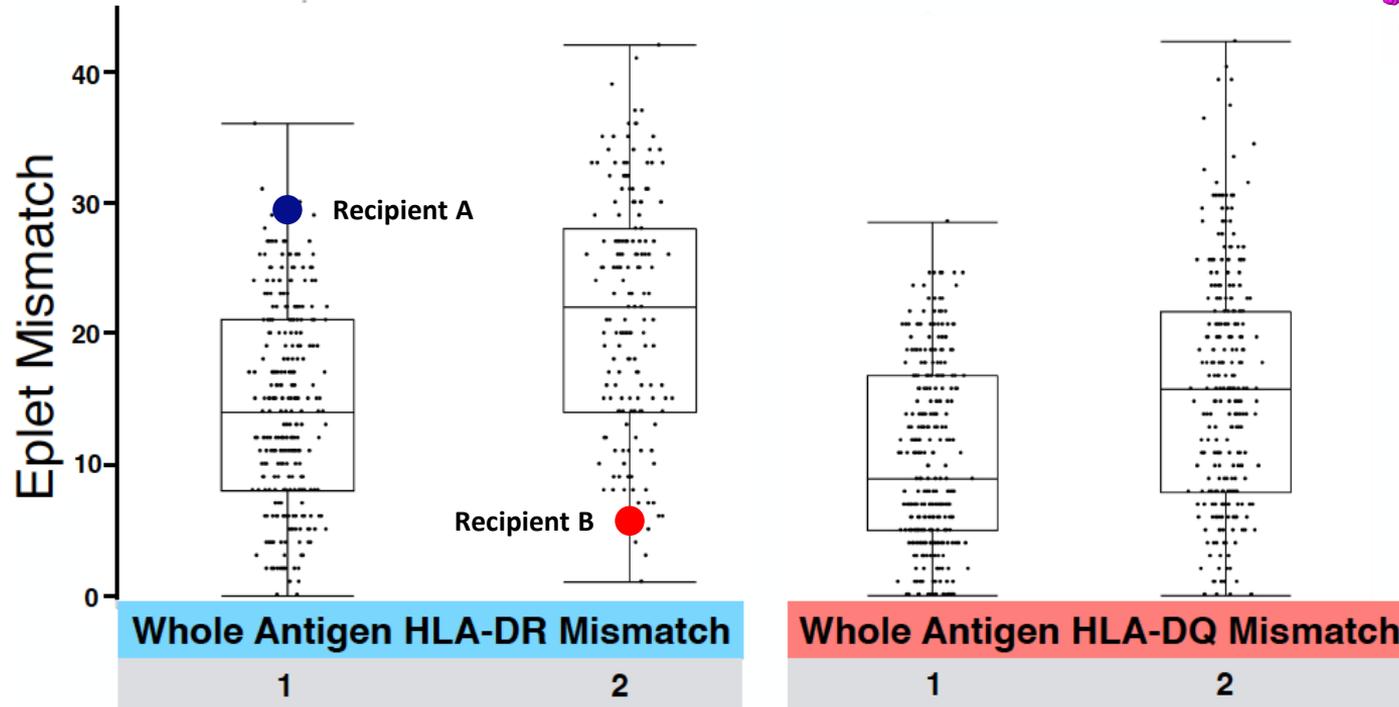
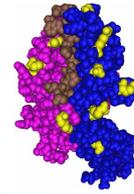
DQ $\alpha_1\beta_1$
Molecule 2

Eplet Mismatch Sum = 12

Risk for
Primary Alloimmunity

Assessing Donor – Recipient Relatedness

Traditional Whole Antigen HLA MM *versus* HLA Eplet MM



Wiebe et al., JASN (2017) 28:3353-3362



Independent Correlates of *de novo* DSA

| Total Cohort | DR <i>dn</i> DSA n=596, 29 Events | | DQ <i>dn</i> DSA n=596, 51 Events | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | HR (95% CI) | P Value | HR (95% CI) | P Value |
| Recipient age at transplant, yr | 0.97 (0.95 to 0.99) | 0.02 | 0.97 (0.95 to 0.98) | 0.002 |
| Nonadherence | 3.07 (1.40 to 6.52) | <0.01 | 3.11 (1.71 to 5.58) | <0.001 |
| Cyclosporin versus tacrolimus | 2.14 (0.93 to 4.70) | 0.07 | 1.97 (1.06 to 3.52) | 0.03 |
| HLA-DR $\beta_{1/3/4/5}$ eplet mismatch/ten mismatches | 2.79 (1.84 to 4.27) | <0.001 | | |
| HLA-DQ α_1/β_1 eplet mismatch/ten mismatches | | | 2.00 (1.52 to 2.67) | <0.001 |

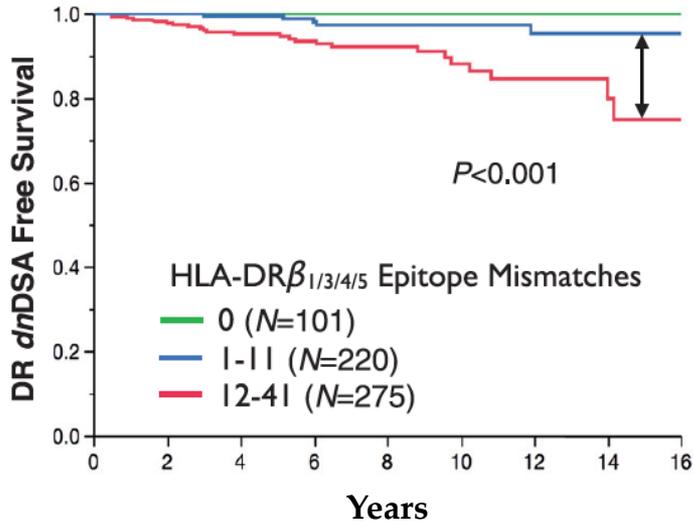
Wiebe et al., JASN (2017) 28:3353-3362

HLA Matchmaker (HLA DRDQDP matching v2.0)



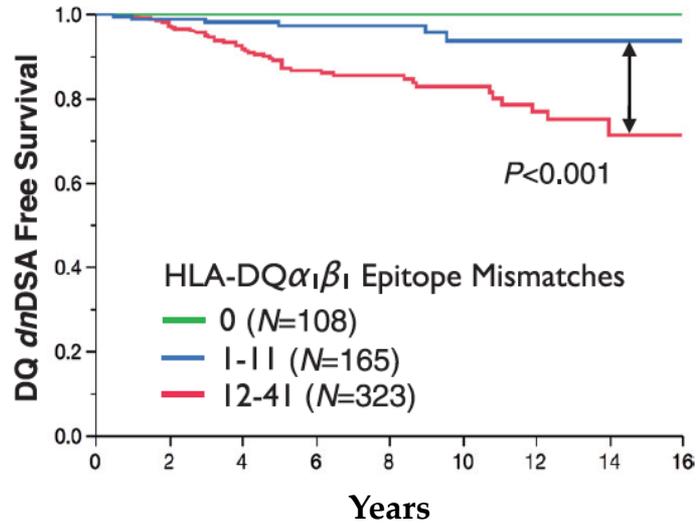
HLA-DR/DQ Molecular MM Eplet thresholds defining high risk for DSA

(n=596, ROC analysis)



AUC = 0.73

Sensitivity 90% (0-11 vs. 12+ Ep MM)

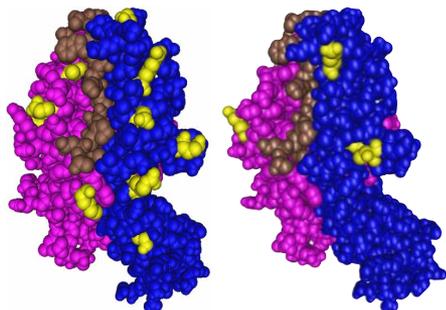


AUC = 0.72

Sensitivity 94% (0-11 vs. 12+ Ep MM)

Wiebe et al., JASN (2017) 28:3353-3362

Traditional Whole Antigen Mismatch



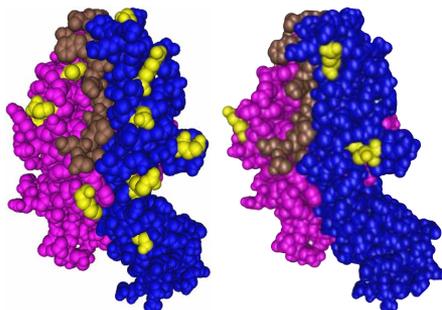
DQα₁β₁
Molecule 1

DQα₁β₁
Molecule 2

Antigen Mismatch = 2

Risk for
Primary Alloimmunity

HLA Matchmaker Eplet Mismatch Sum



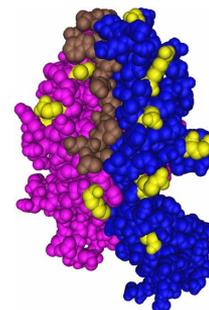
DQα₁β₁
Molecule 1

DQα₁β₁
Molecule 2

Eplet Mismatch Sum = 12

Risk for
Primary Alloimmunity

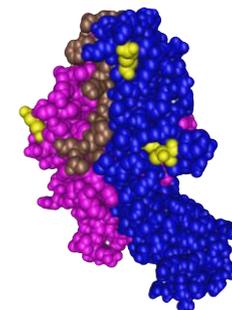
Single Molecule Eplet Mismatch



DQα₁β₁
Molecule 1

Eplet Mismatch = 9

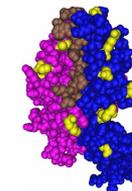
Risk for
Primary Alloimmunity



DQα₁β₁
Molecule 2

Eplet Mismatch = 3

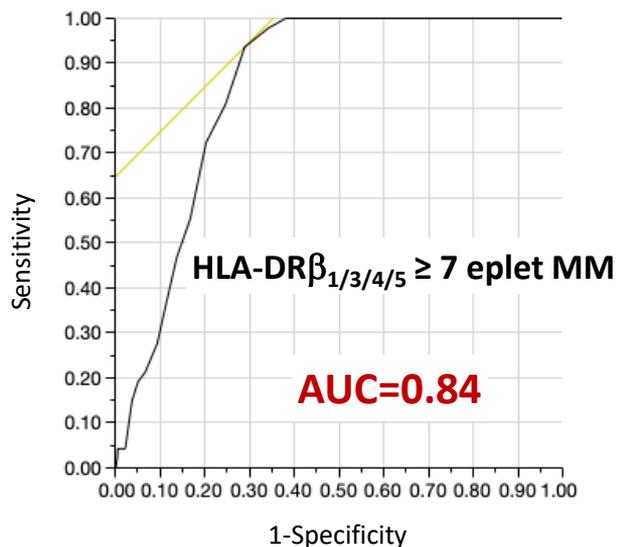
Risk for
Primary Alloimmunity



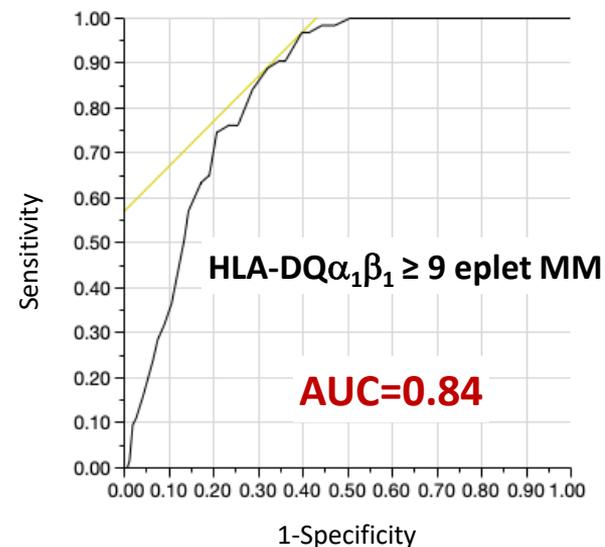
Receiver Operating Characteristic Curves

Single Molecule Eplet Mismatch

HLA-DR *de novo* DSA



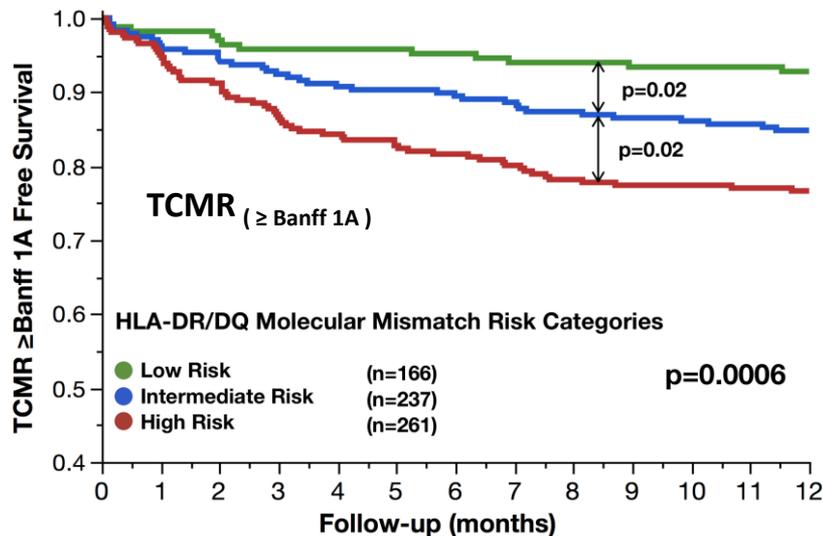
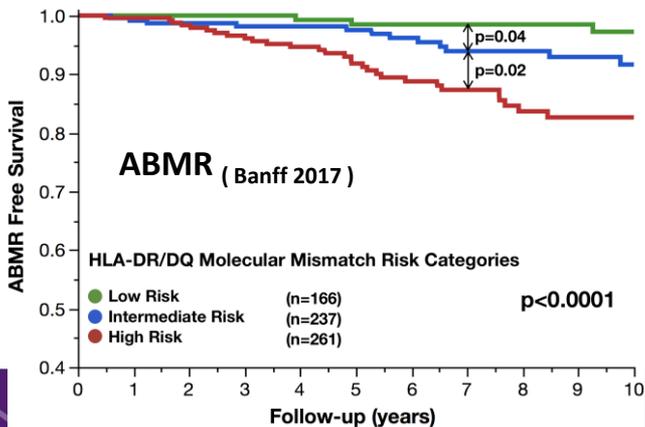
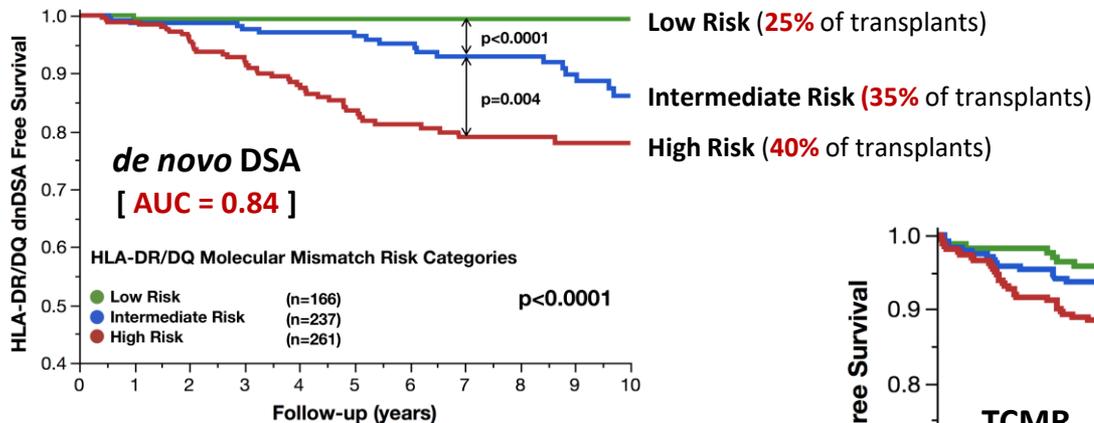
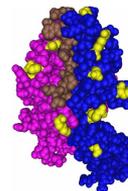
HLA-DQ *de novo* DSA



Wiebe et al., DOI:10.1111/ajt.15177

HLA-DR/DQ MOLECULAR MISMATCH SCORE:

A Prognostic Biomarker for Primary Alloimmunity in Kidney Transplantation



Wiebe et al., DOI:10.1111/ajt.15177

HLA-DR/DQ MOLECULAR MISMATCH SCORE (ACCEPTED INTO FDA BQP)



Context of Use:

Prognostic biomarker (determined at the time of transplant in conjunction with baseline HLA Ab testing to rule-out preformed alloimmunity) **categorizing kidney transplant recipients** as **high, intermediate, or low risk** categories for **de novo DSA, graft rejection and graft failure**, with categories to be used independently or in pairs for **enrichment** or use of all categories **to stratify risk** in phase 2 and 3 clinical trials

Benefit:

Improve efficiency of clinical trials **versus current standard** of primary alloimmune risk assessment



Predictive Biomarker

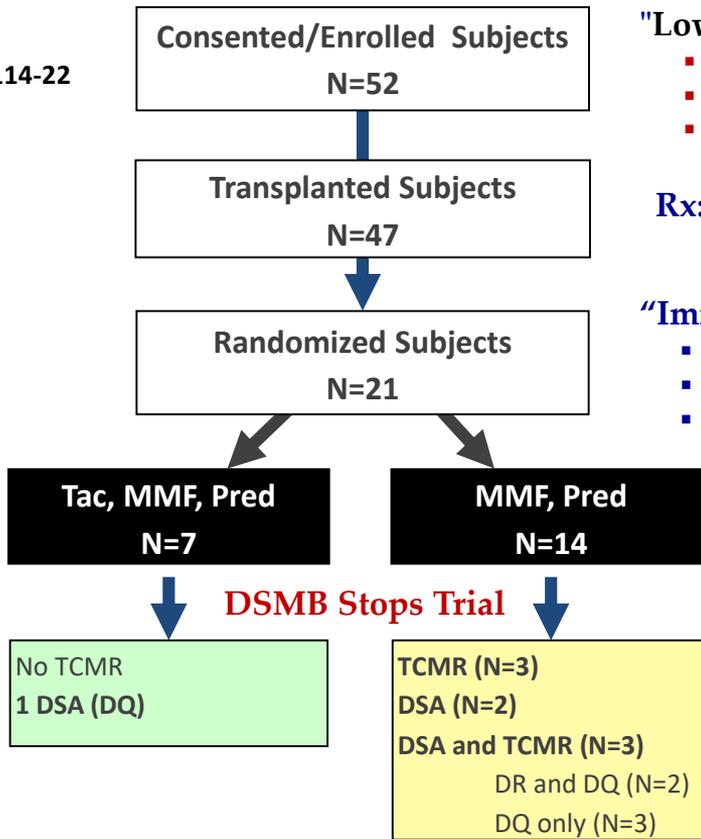
A biomarker that identifies individuals that are more likely to respond after exposure to a particular medical product or environmental agent.

FDA-NIH Biomarker Working Group. BEST (Biomarkers, EndpointS, and other Tools) Resource. Silver Spring (MD): Food and Drug Administration (US); 2016

Tacrolimus withdrawal in Immune Quiescence

(CTOT-09)

Hricik et al., JASN (2015) 26:3114-22



"Low Risk" Primary Kidney Transplant

- Living Donor – no Brain Death, minimal IRI
- No DSA, PRA <30%
- 81% Caucasian, 4.8% African American

Rx: Thymo, Tacrolimus, MMF, Prednisone

"Immune Quiescence"

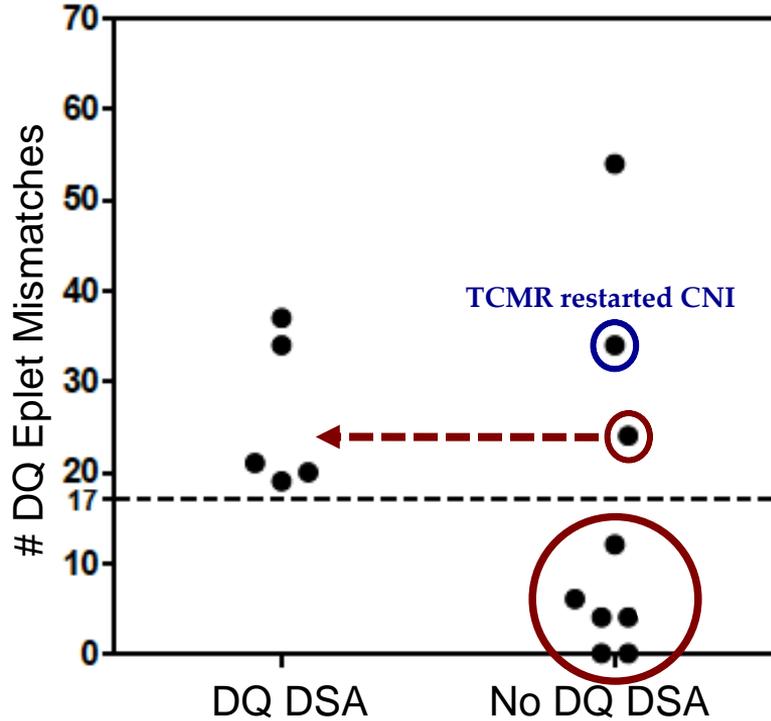
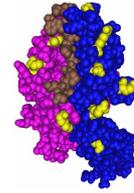
- 0 to 6 mo course: No Acute Rejection
- 6 mo Protocol Biopsy: Normal Histology
- 6 mo Antibody Screen: No DSA

Tacrolimus Tapered over 3 months

| |
|---|
| Low Risk ≠ Low Risk to Minimize |
| Quiescence ≠ Low Risk to Minimize |
| Post-transplant Biomarkers can Define Adequacy of Immunosuppression |
| Post-transplant Biomarkers <u>cannot</u> Predict Safety to Minimize |

HLA-DR/DQ MOLECULAR MISMATCH SCORE:

A Predictive Biomarker for Immunosuppressive Minimization (CTOT-09 RCT)



De novo DQ DSA associated with high Eplet MM load (≥ 17)

5/8 in Tac withdrawal
($P=0.0310$)

6/8 in longer follow-up
($P=0.0096$)

Patients do tolerate no CNI without developing de novo DSA

Hricik et al., JASN (2015) 26:3114-22

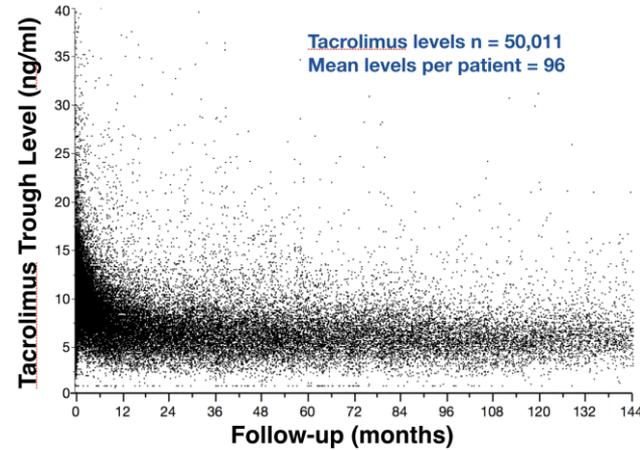
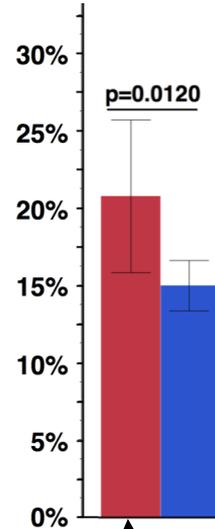
HLA-DR/DQ MOLECULAR MISMATCH SCORE:

A Predictive Biomarker for Immunosuppressive Minimization (Manitoba Cohort)

Wiebe et al. JASN (2017) 28: 3353–62



% Tacrolimus Trough Levels < 5ng/ml



No dnDSA
dnDSA

High Alloimmune Risk
(HLA-DR or DQ Eplet MM >11)

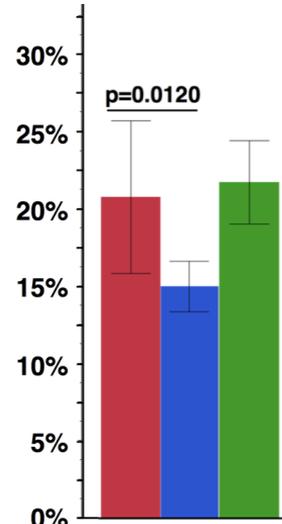
HLA-DR/DQ MOLECULAR MISMATCH SCORE:

A Predictive Biomarker for Immunosuppressive Minimization (Manitoba Cohort)

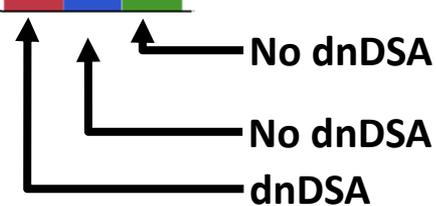
Wiebe et al. JASN (2017) 28: 3353–62



% Tacrolimus Trough
Levels < 5ng/ml



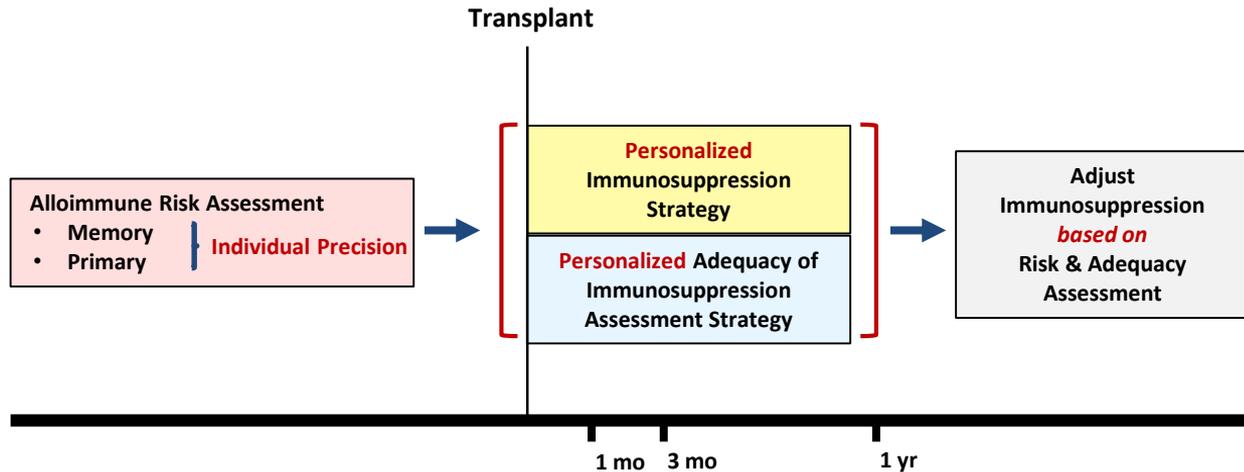
A Low Risk HLA DR/DQ Molecular Mismatch modulates the Tacrolimus C_0 required to prevent dnDSA



Low Alloimmune Risk
(HLA-DR and DQ Eplet MM ≤11)

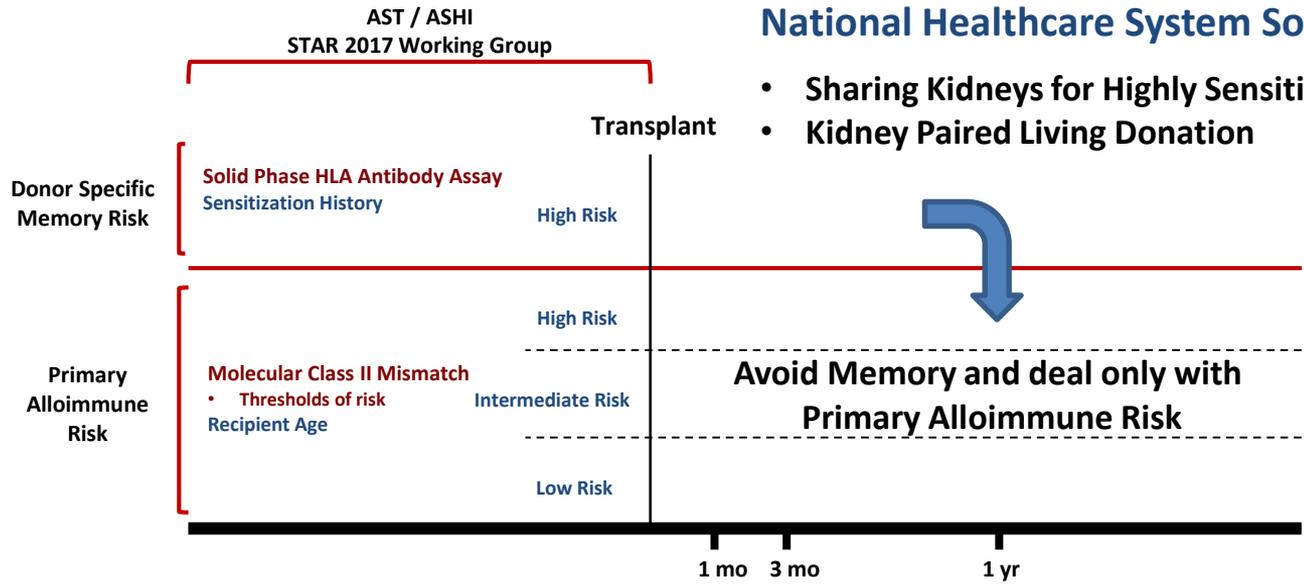
High Alloimmune Risk
(HLA-DR or DQ Eplet MM >11)

Transitioning from Empiric to Precision Medicine



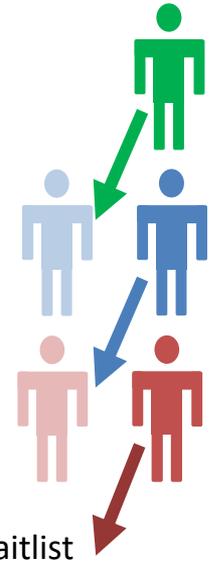
Wiebe et al., AJT (2018) 18:1615-1625

Transitioning from Empiric to Precision Medicine



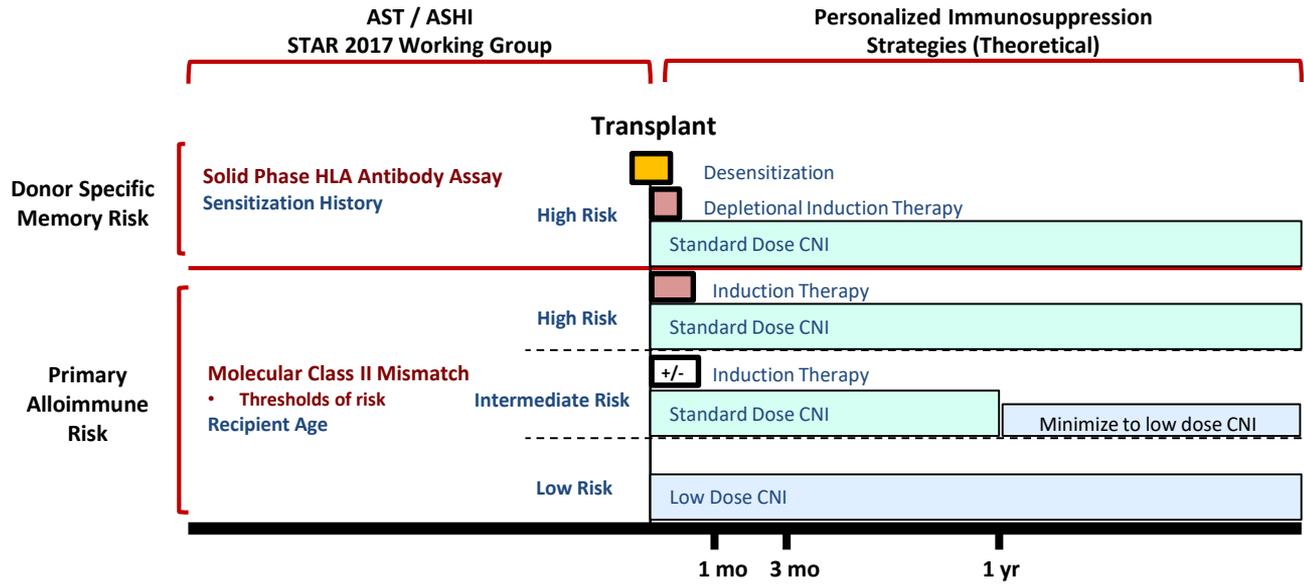
National Healthcare System Solutions

- Sharing Kidneys for Highly Sensitized Patients
- Kidney Paired Living Donation



Wiebe et al., AJT (2018) 18:1615-1625

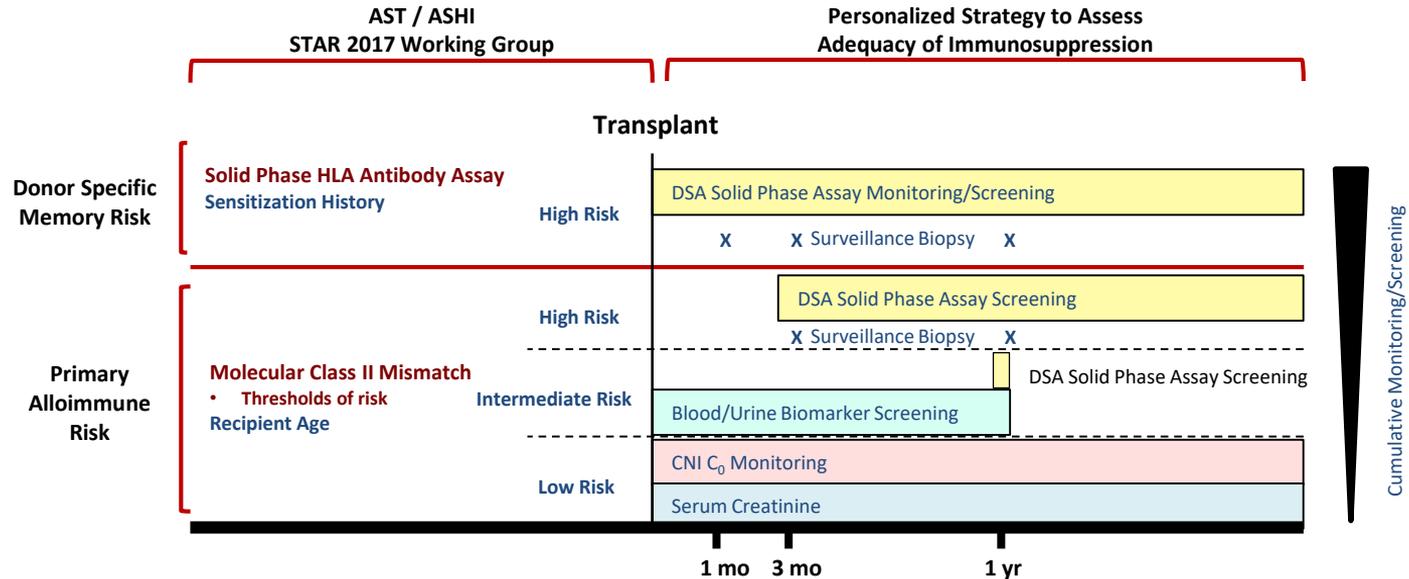
Transitioning from Empiric to Precision Medicine



Clinical Trials required to Test the Hypothesis

Wiebe et al., AJT (2018) 18:1615-1625

Transitioning from Empiric to Precision Medicine



Clinical Trials required to Test the Hypothesis

Wiebe et al., AJT (2018) 18:1615-1625

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University of Cambridge

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CIHR IRSC



National Institute of
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