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Transplantasyon İmmünolojisi
ve Genetiği Kongresi

18-21 Nisan 2024

Panfilon Zeugma Hotel Kongre Merkezi, Antalya



BİLİMSEL PROGRAM YAYINLANMIŞTIR.

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Organizasyon Sekreteryası

Donor-Derived Modified Immune Cell Therapy in Kidney Transplantation

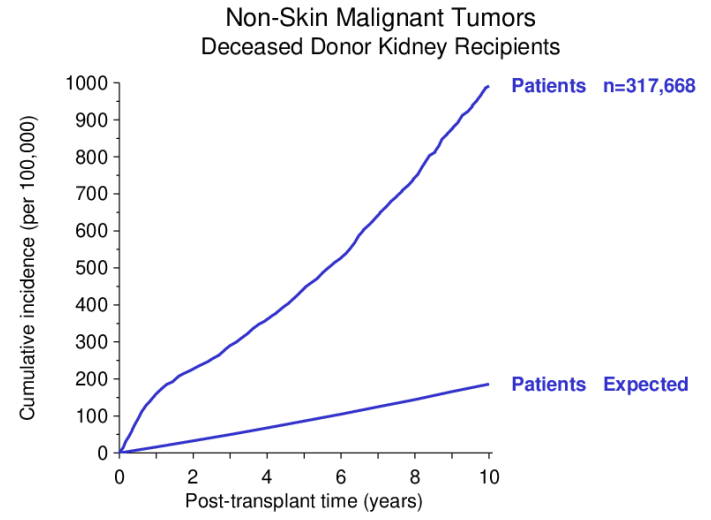
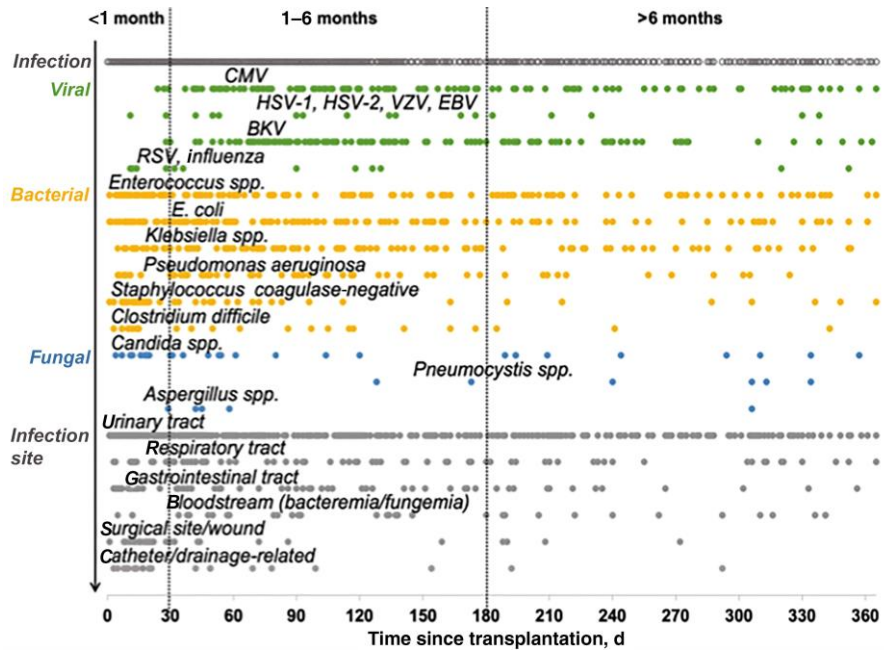
April 19, 2024 Christian Morath



Conflict of interest statement

Company association: TolerogenixX GmbH

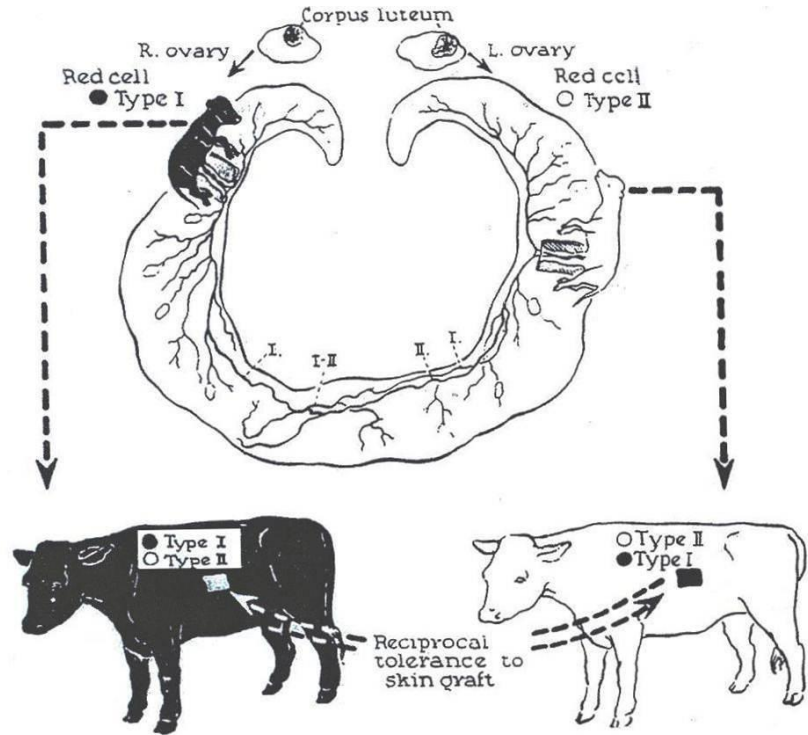
Other: The authors hold patents and licences for the use of modified immune cell (MIC) therapy in the treatment of transplant patients and autoimmune diseases.



CTS Collaborative Transplant Study K-51109-0223

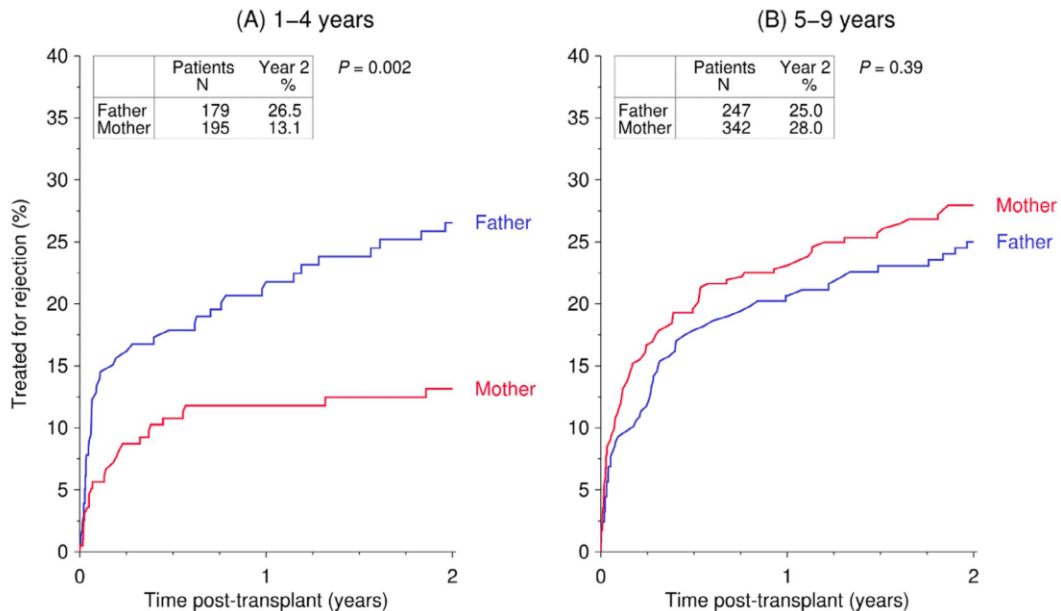
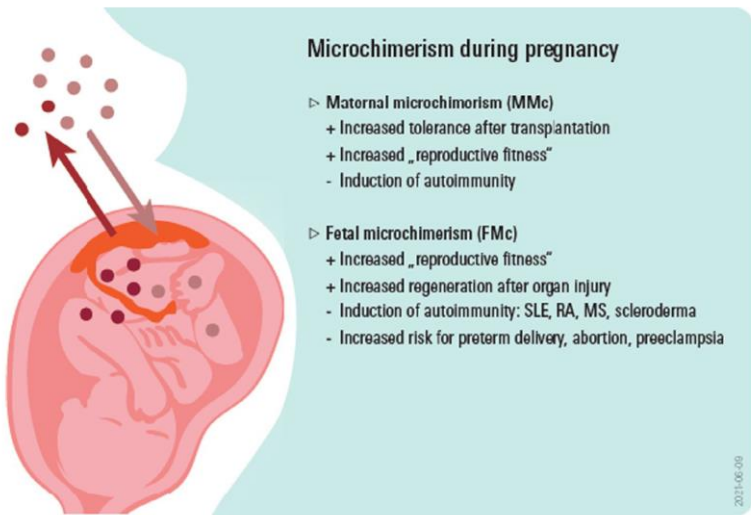
Key problems with conventional immunosuppression

Inadequate prevention of chronic rejection, increased incidence of infectious complications, increased incidence of malignancy



What would the ideal immunosuppression look like?

Learning from nature: illustration of the "natural tolerance" of Freemartin cattle, so-called Freemartinism



What would the ideal immunosuppression look like?

Microchimerism results in a 50% reduction in rejections requiring treatment due to temporary "tolerance" to NIMAs.

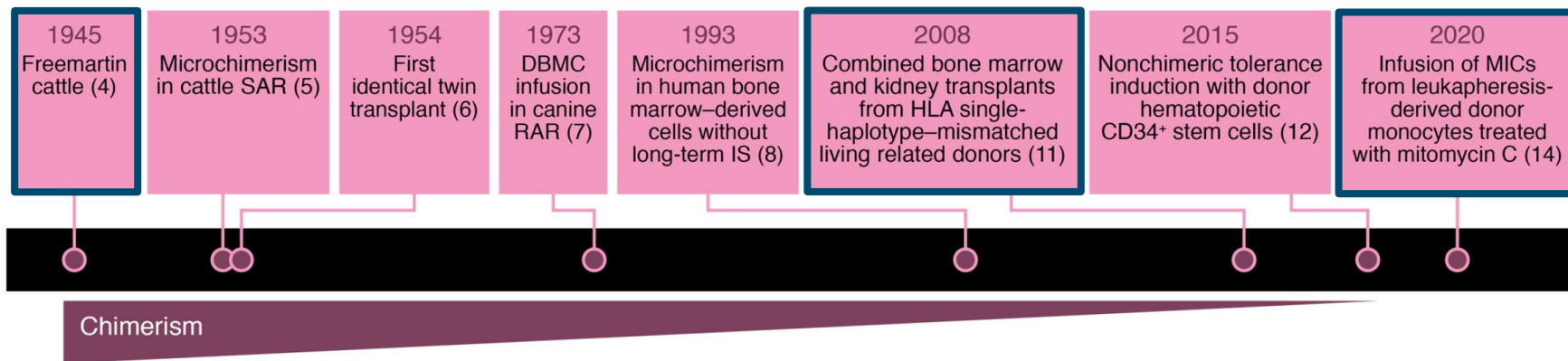


Figure 1. A brief history of time: tolerance from discovery to application. Timeline detailing the evolution of understanding immunologic tolerance and subsequent efforts to achieve it. RAR, renal allograft recipient; SAR, skin allograft recipient.

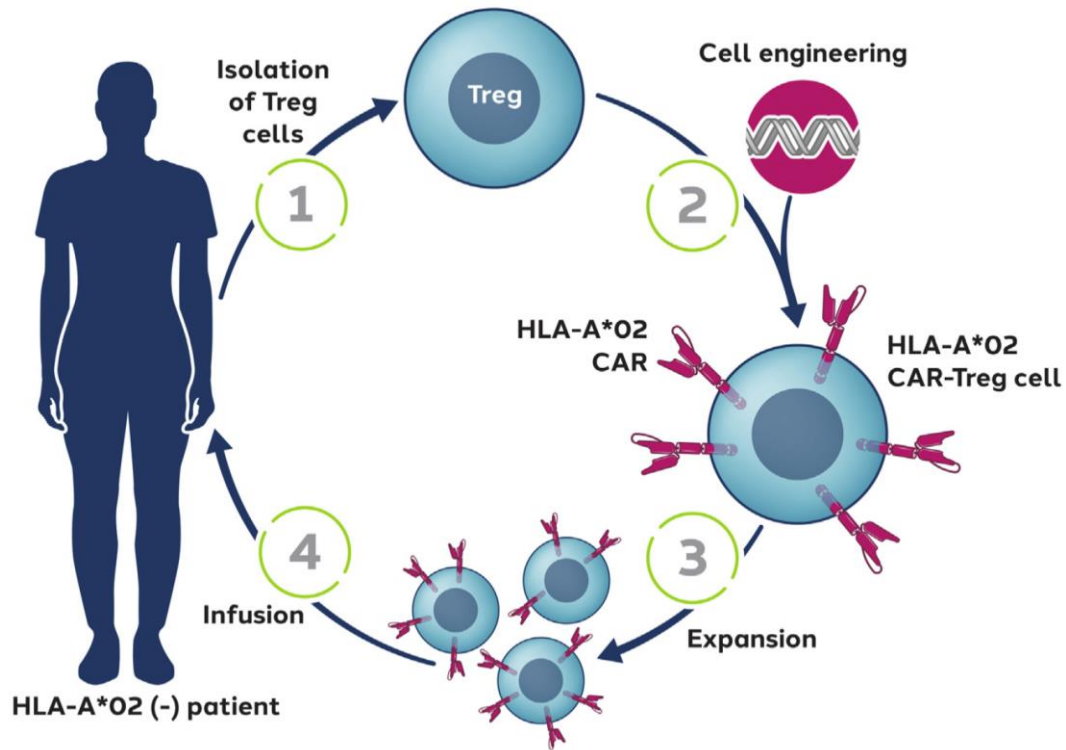
From Freemartinism to MIC cell therapy

Is permanent chimerism a prerequisite for the successful establishment of immunological tolerance?

Cell product	Cell type	Clinical findings	Immunological findings	Ref
MDR-101	Enriched CD34 ⁺ hematopoietic stem cells and defined dose of CD3 ⁺ T cells	Interim analysis of 18 HLA-matched patients: 100% graft survival, no rejection, no DSA, no GvHD, 5 patients w/o IS on day 365	9 patients with mixed chimerism on day 180	12
FCRx	CD34 ⁺ hematopoietic stem cells and CD8 ⁺ /TCR-facilitating cells	Interim analysis of 37 patients: 2 GvHD, 2 graft loss at 1 year, 2 deaths, 22 w/o IS	23 patients with stable chimerism	13
Treg (Berlin)	Autologous polyclonal regulatory T lymphocytes	3-year data: 100% graft survival, 3/11 patients with rejection >BANFF Borderline, 8/11 patients on Tac monotherapy	Less HLA-DR ⁺ CD4 ⁺ T cells, more marginal zone B lymphocytes	15
Treg (London/Oxford)	Autologous polyclonal regulatory T lymphocytes	4-year data: 100% graft survival, no rejection, 4/12 patients on Tac monotherapy	Less CD14 ^{high} CD16 ⁺ pro-inflammatory monocytes, more CD4 ⁺ CD25 ^{high} CD127 ^{low} T lymphocytes, more marginal zone B lymphocytes	16
MIC	Allogenic PBMC treated with an alkylating agent	3-year data: 100% graft survival, no rejection, no DSA with LD-CyA, LD-MPA in pat. of group C	Increased CD19 ⁺ CD24 ^{hi} CD38 ^{hi} transitional B lymphocytes, Reduced antidonor T cell response	20

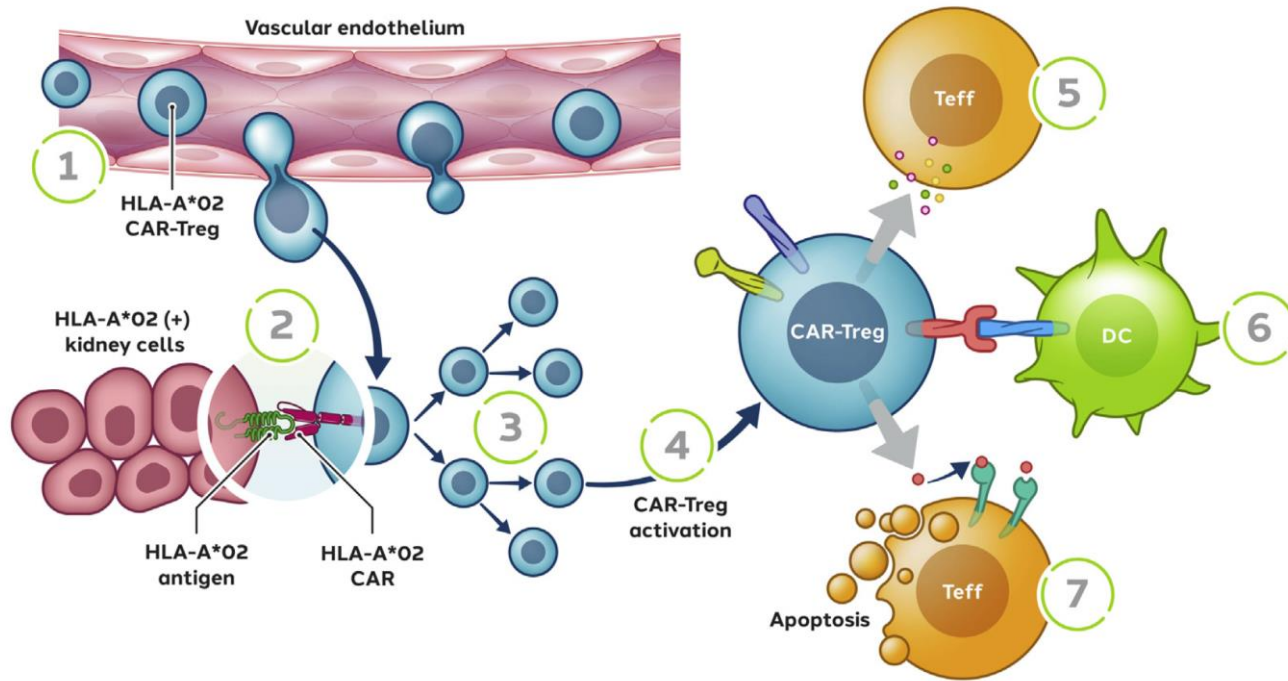
From Freemartinism to MIC cell therapy

Combined bone-marrow kidney transplantation (MDR-101, FCRx), regulatory T-cell therapies (Treg) and modified immune-cell therapy (MIC)



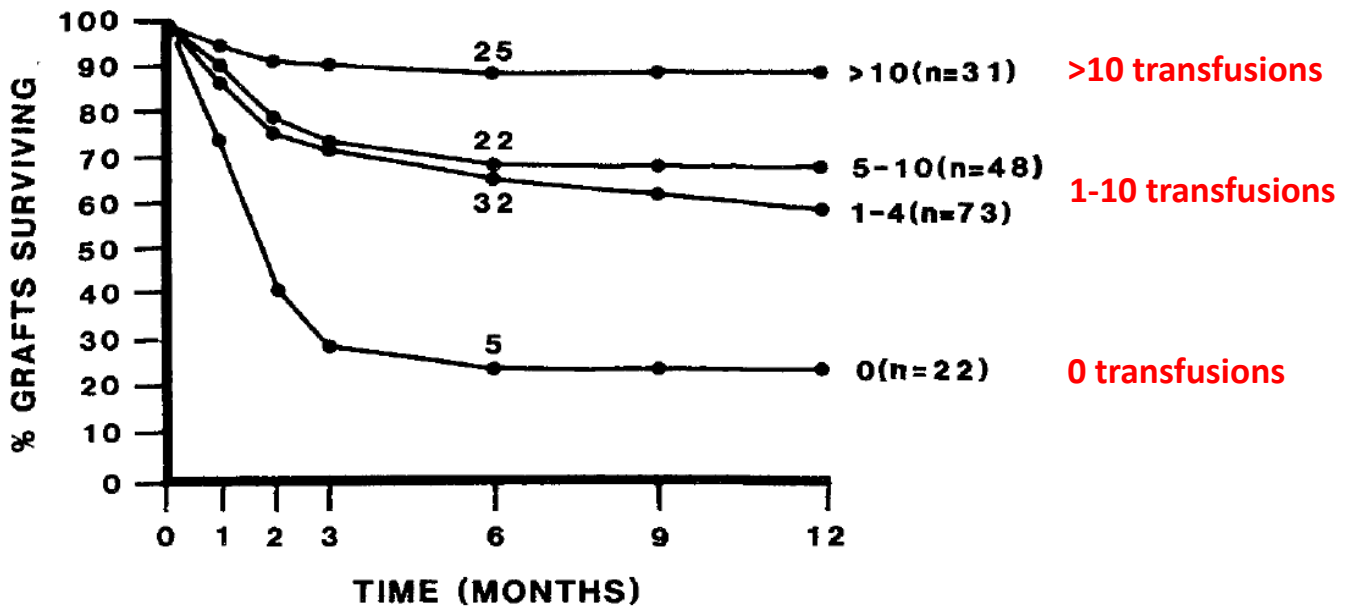
Increasing Treg effectiveness by introducing a CAR

Tregs are isolated, modified by introduction of a HLA-A*02 CAR, expanded and reinfused into the HLA-A*02-negative patient.



Increasing Treg effectiveness by introducing a CAR

HLA-A*02-negative patient receives HLA-A*02-positive organ, HLA-A*02 CAR-Treg accumulate in the organ bind to the antigen and are activated.



Early clinical observation “transfusion effect”

Improved kidney graft survival with increasing number of pre-transplant whole blood transfusions in the pre-cyclosporine era

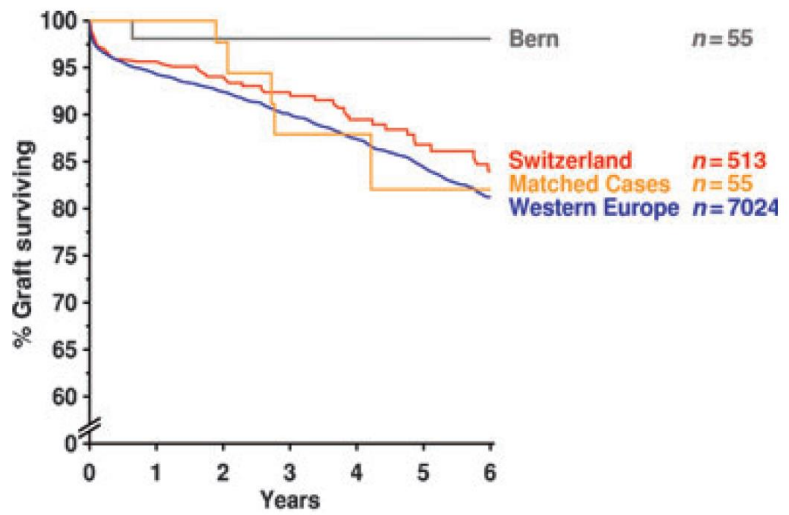


Figure 1 Graft survival after living renal allograft transplantation in patients with donor-specific transfusions (DST) ('Bern') and without DST ('Switzerland', 'Western Europe', 'Matched Cases').

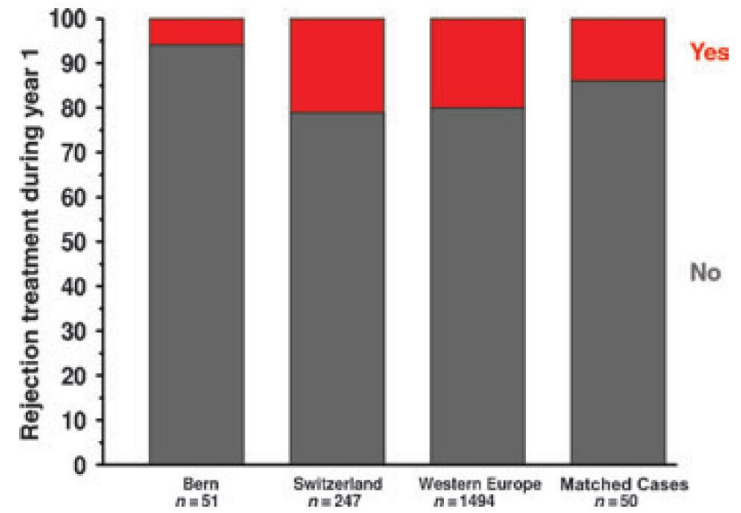
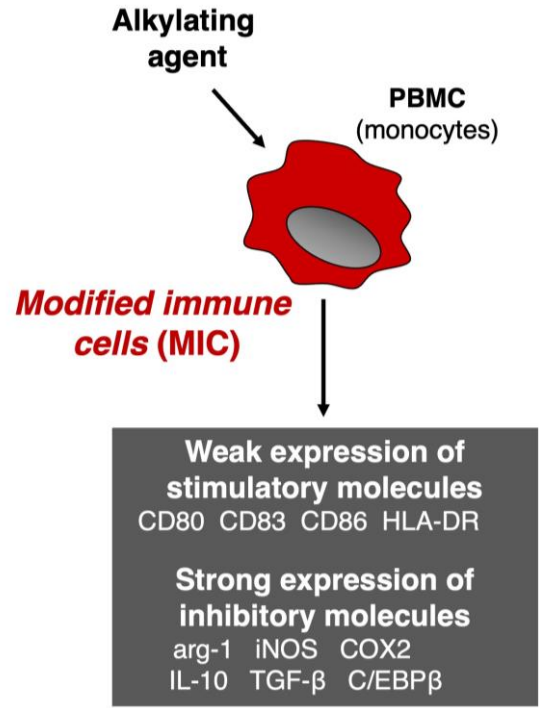


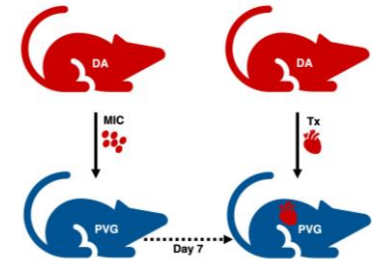
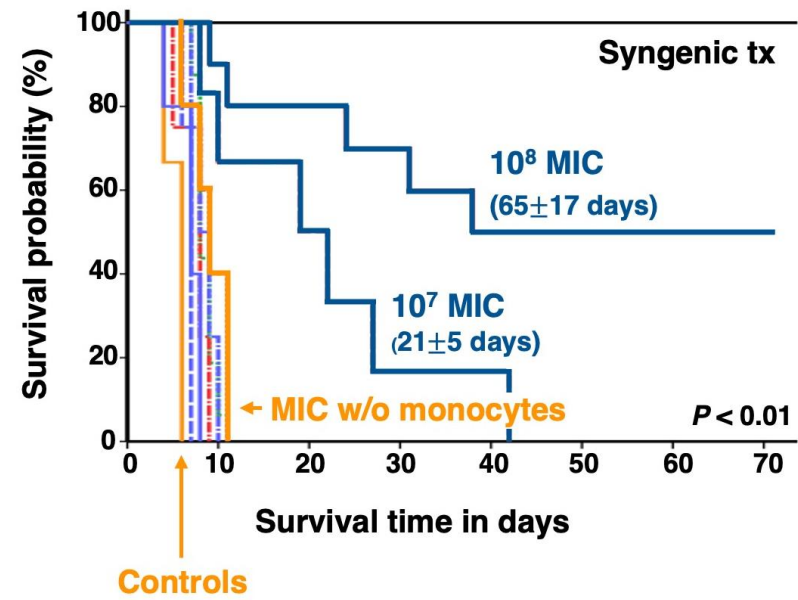
Figure 2 Percentage of patients treated for allograft rejection during the first year after living renal allograft transplantation. Patients were treated with donor-specific transfusions (DST) ('Bern') and without DST ('Switzerland', 'Western Europe', 'Matched Cases').

Donor-specific transfusions

1993-2003, N = 61, 2x 200 mL whole blood or mononuclear cells from living donor, 55 transplanted, 6 sensitized (not transplanted)

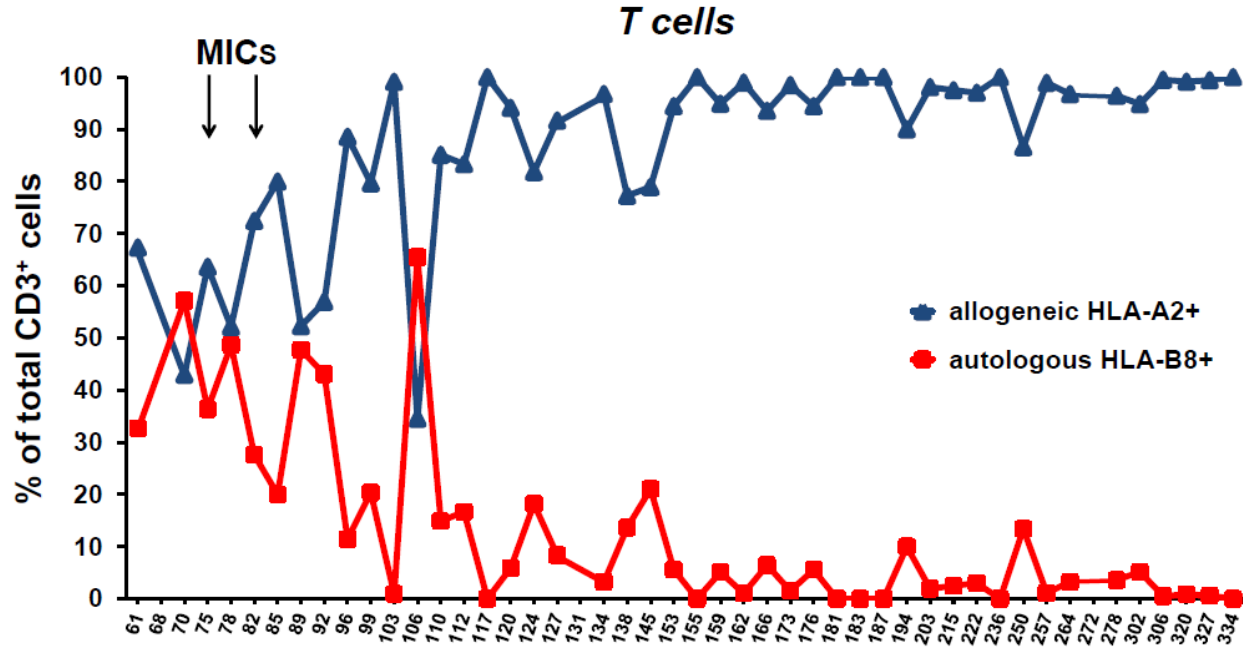


Dark Agouti (DA) to Piebald Virol Glaxo (PVG) heart transplantation



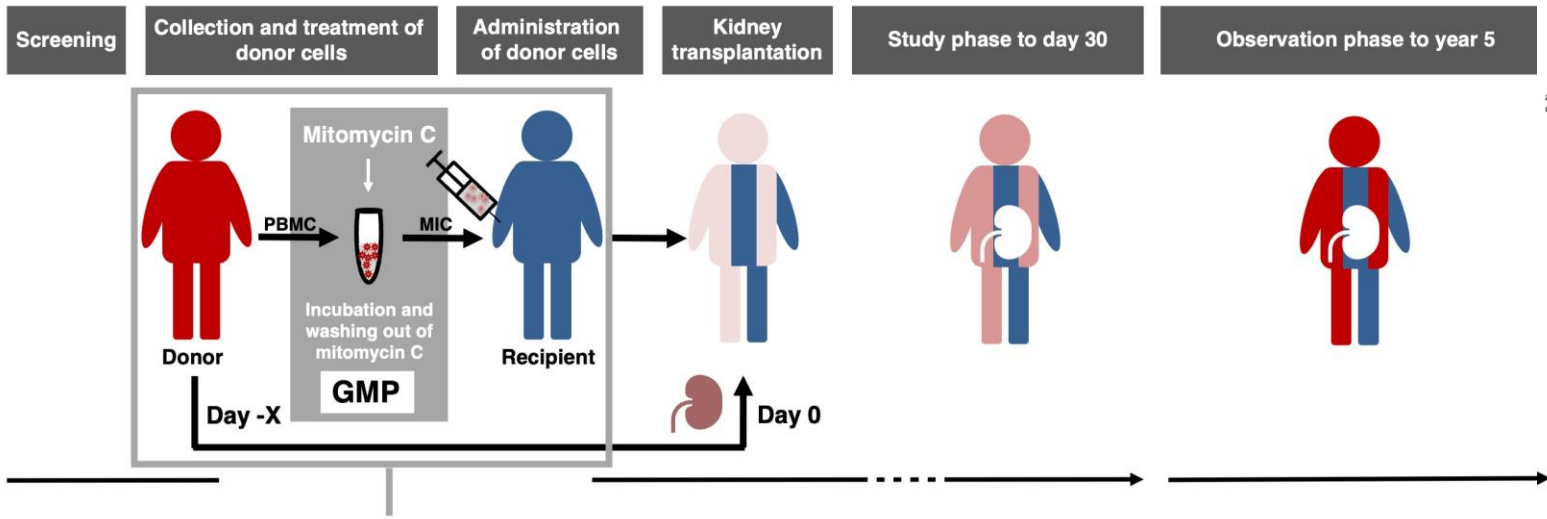
What are MIC (= Modified Immune Cells)?

Monocytes (PBMC) that are replication-incompetent after a short treatment with an alkylating agent and have immunosuppressive properties.



„First-use-in-men“

Complete cellular donor-chimerism after MIC-treatment in a child with a haplotype-identical SCT who suffered from repeated rejection



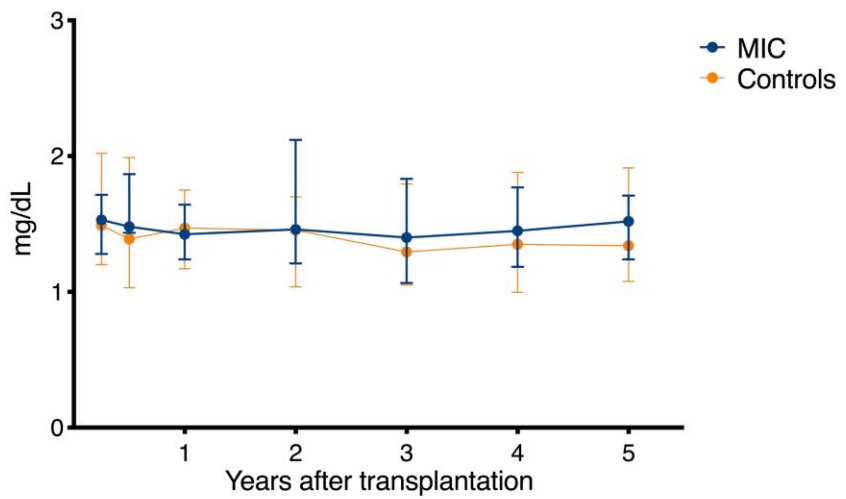
Group C: N = 4 patients (R7, 11, 12, 14) with 1.5×10^8 MIC per kg bw on day -7 (LD-CyA, LD-EC-MPS)

Group A, B: N = 6 patients with 1.5×10^6 to 1.5×10^8 MIC per kg bw on day -2 (CyA, EC-MPS, steroids)

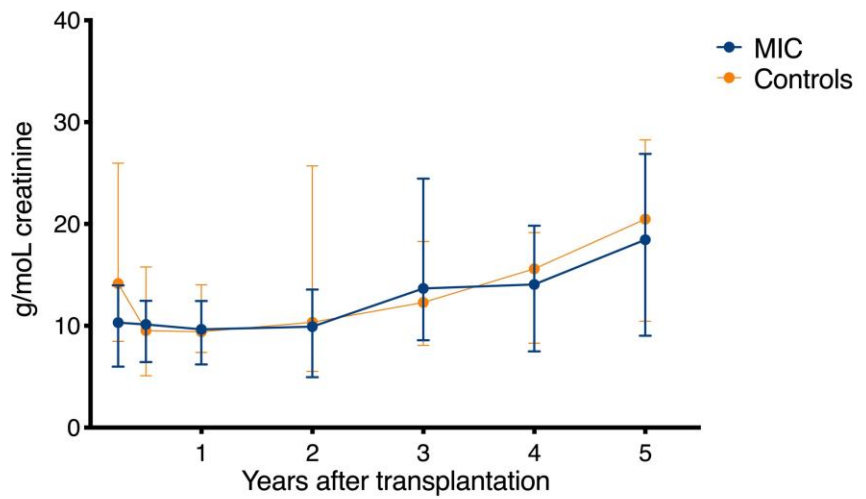
TOL-1 phase-Ib human study

Donor leukapheresis, GMP manufacturing and infusion into recipient on the same day, kidney transplantation 2 or 7 days later under triple immunosuppression

Serum creatinine
MIC patients (N = 10) vs. controls (N = 15)

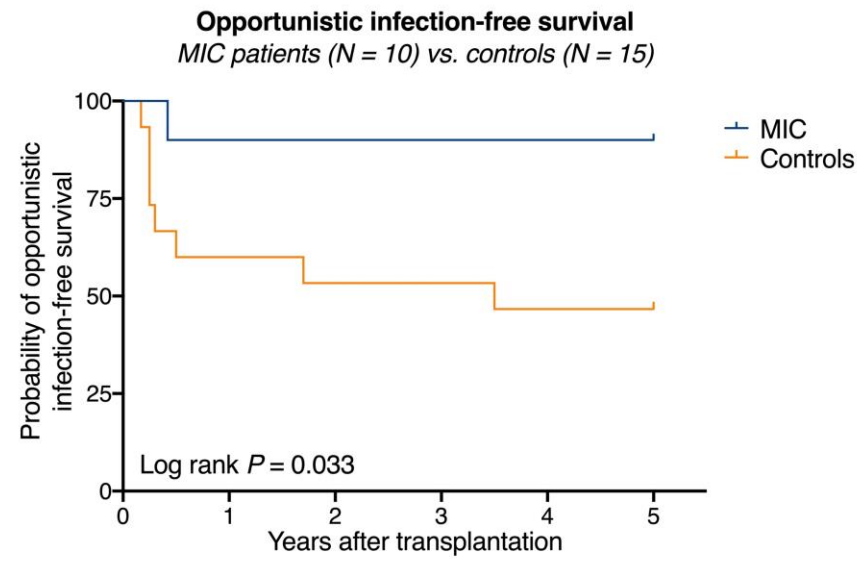
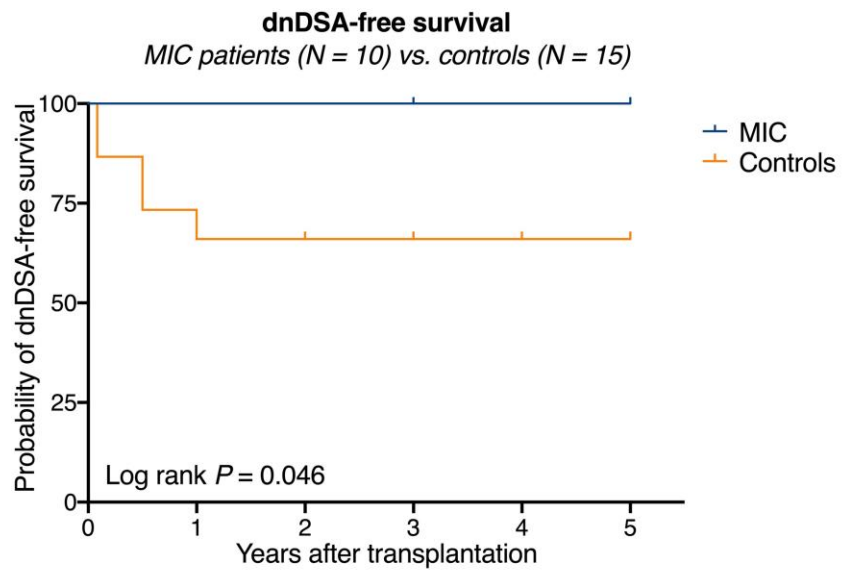


Urinary protein-to-creatinine ratio
MIC patients (N = 10) vs. controls (N = 15)



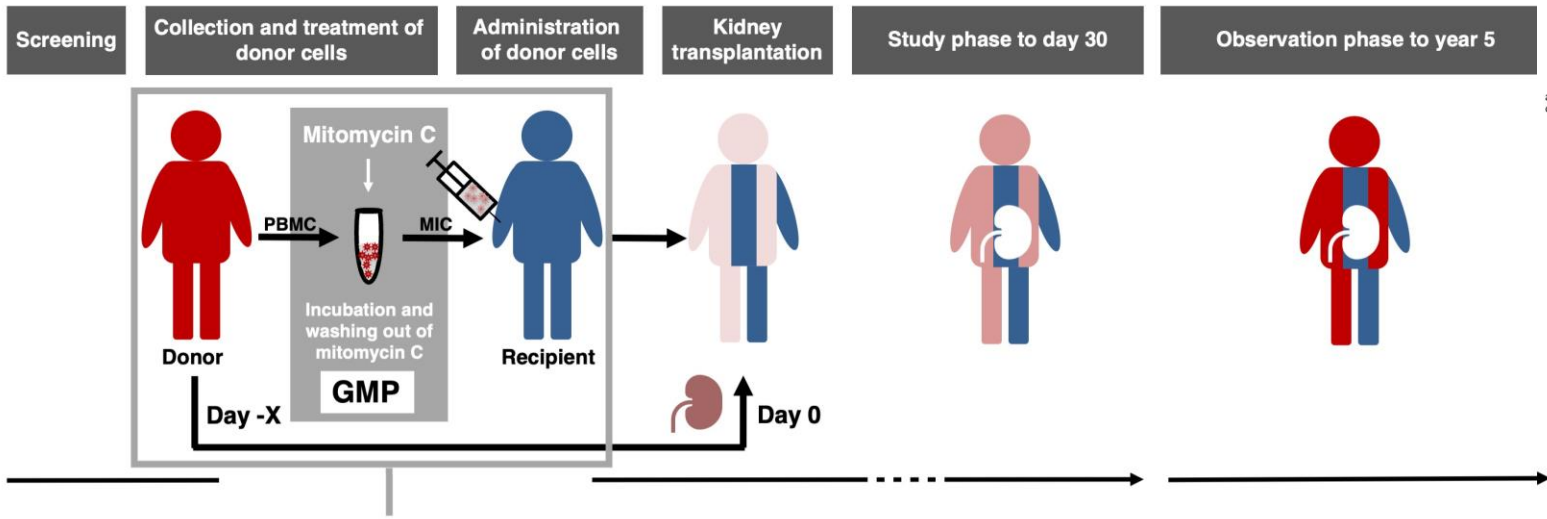
Retrospective analysis of clinical end-points

Excellent kidney graft function and no proteinuria in MIC-treated patients comparable to results in transplanted controls



Retrospective analysis of clinical end-points

No DSA, no acute rejections, „no“ opportunistic infections, and higher median anti-S1 IgG Index (53 vs. 2, $P = 0.16$) of MIC vs. controls (5-year follow-up)



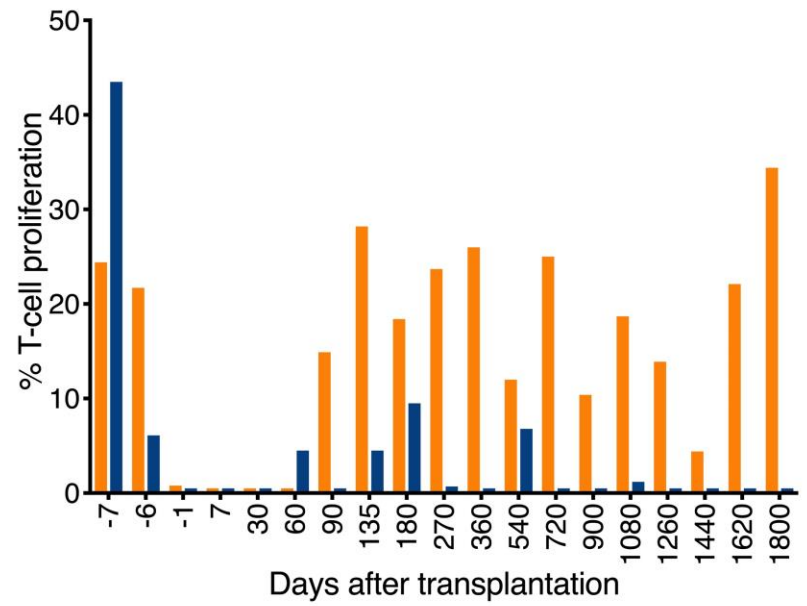
Group C: N = 4 patients (R7, 11, 12, 14) with 1.5×10^8 MIC per kg bw on day -7 (LD-CyA, LD-EC-MPS)

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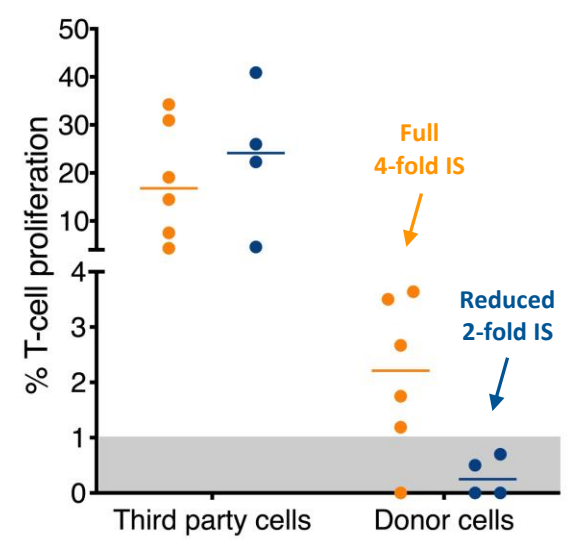
TOL-1 phase-Ib human study

Detailed immunological analysis of 4 group C patients who received the highest MIC cell count of 1.5×10^8 MIC per kg bw 7 days prior to surgery.

Third party (■) and donor-specific (■) stimulation
MIC patient R7

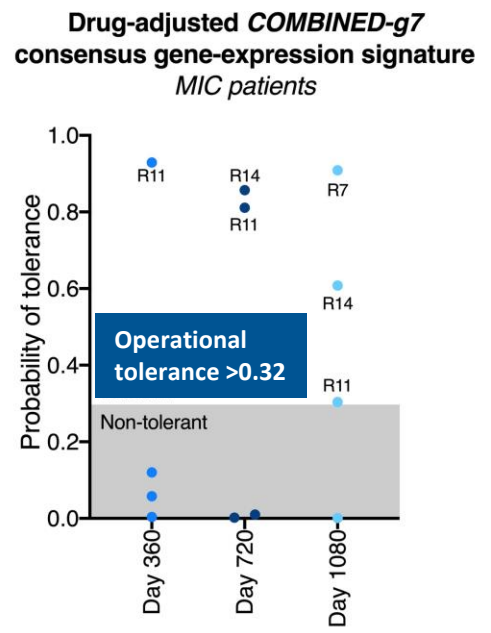
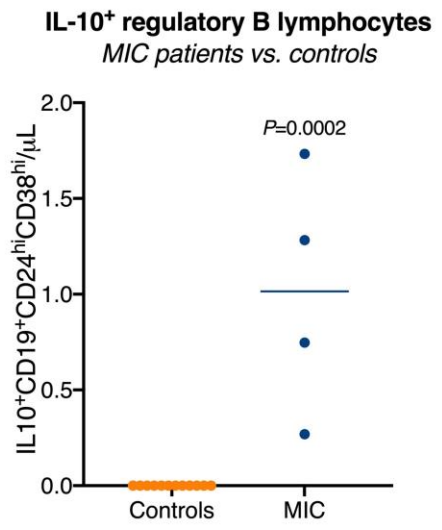
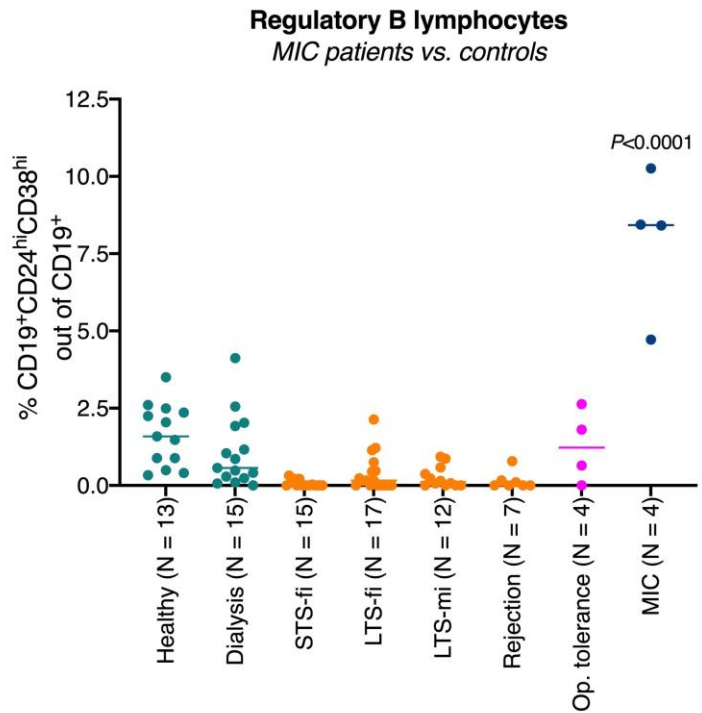


Third party and donor-specific stimulation
MIC patients (●) vs. controls (●)



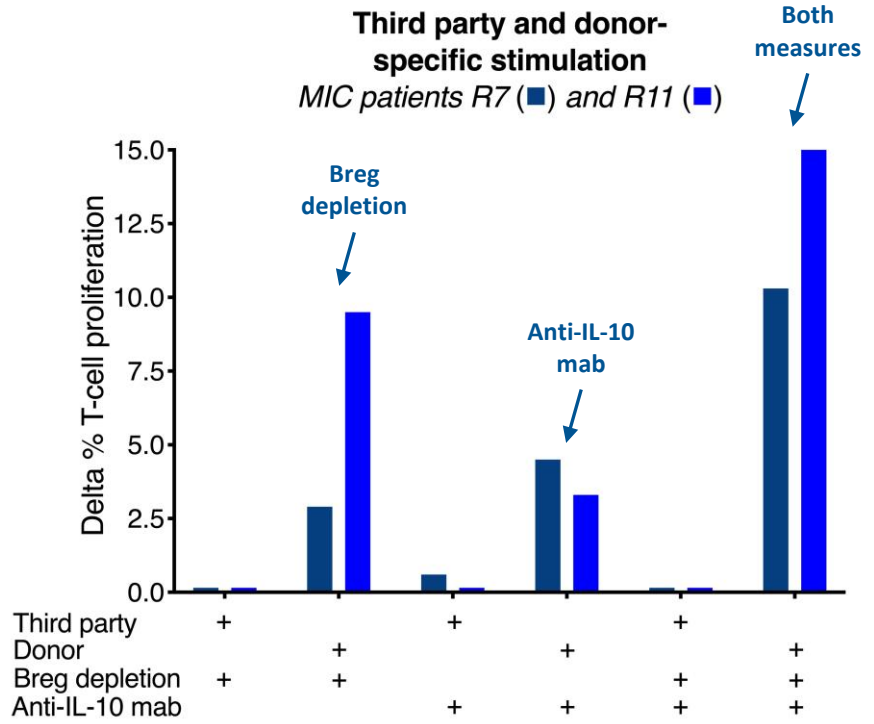
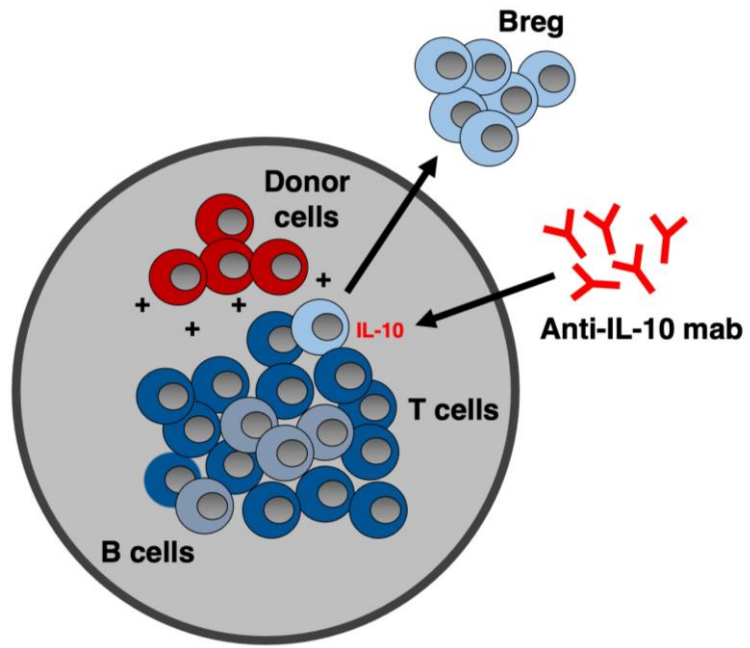
Generation of specific immunosuppression

Reduced *in vitro* lymphocyte reactivity against stimulatory donor blood cells while reactivity against third party cells is preserved



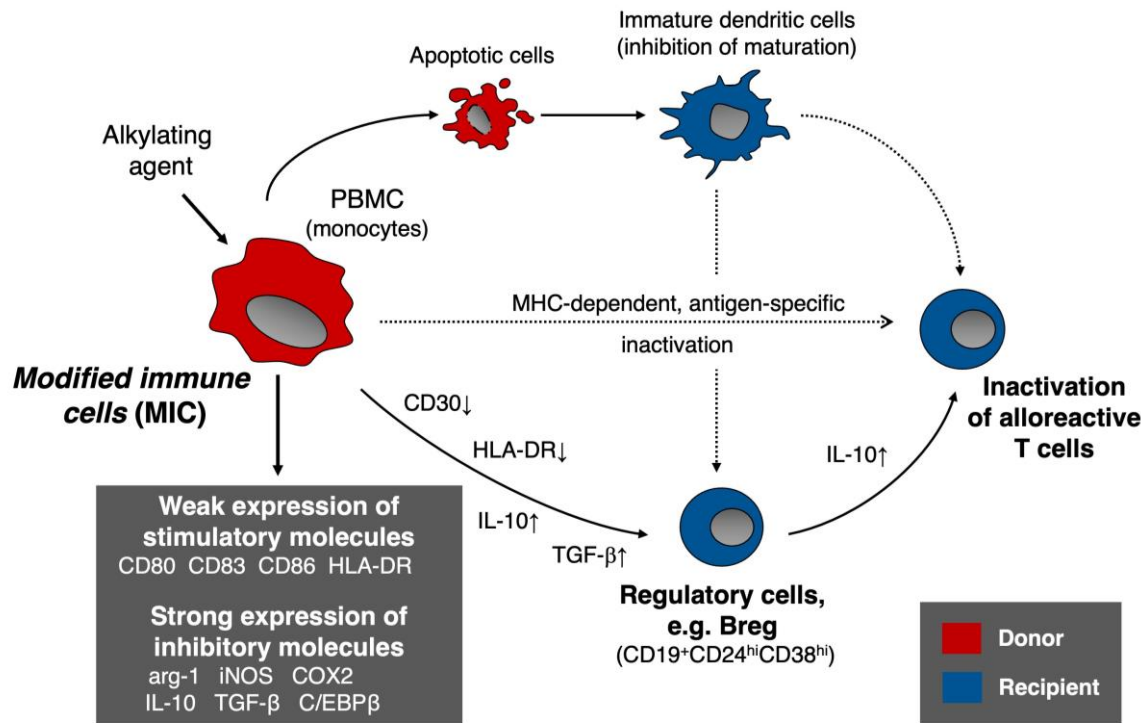
MIC induce an operationally tolerant phenotype

High levels of IL-10 producing regulatory B lymphocytes, evidence of the consensus gene expression signature of operational tolerance.



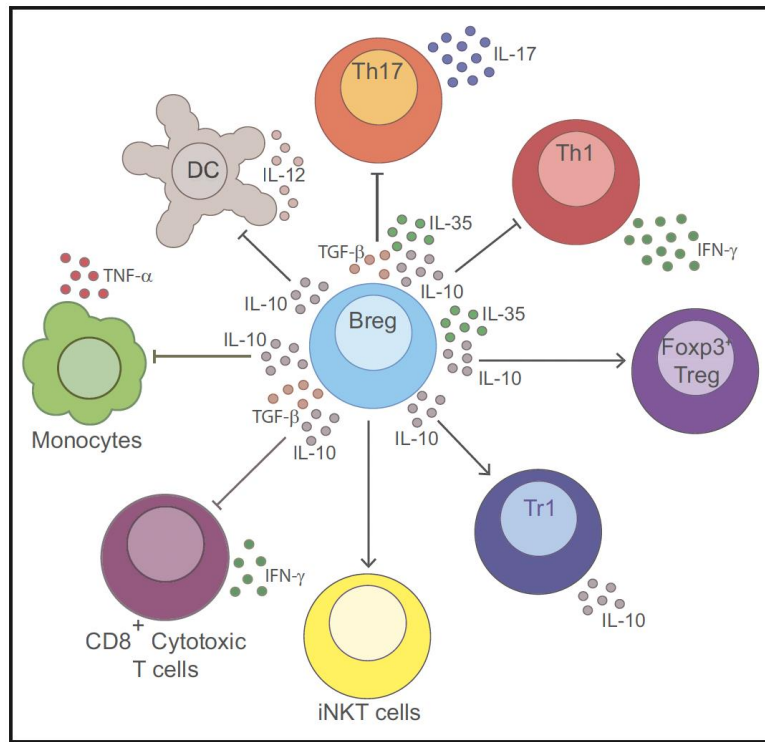
Regulatory B lymphocytes: Key cells of operational tolerance?

Increase in the anti-donor T-cell response after depletion of regulatory B lymphocytes (Breg) and/or addition of anti-IL-10 monoclonal antibody



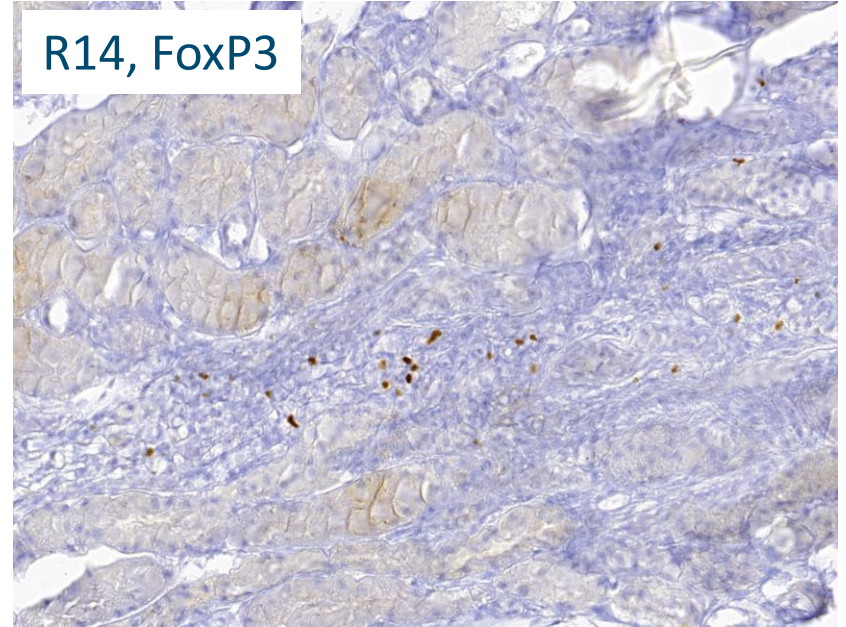
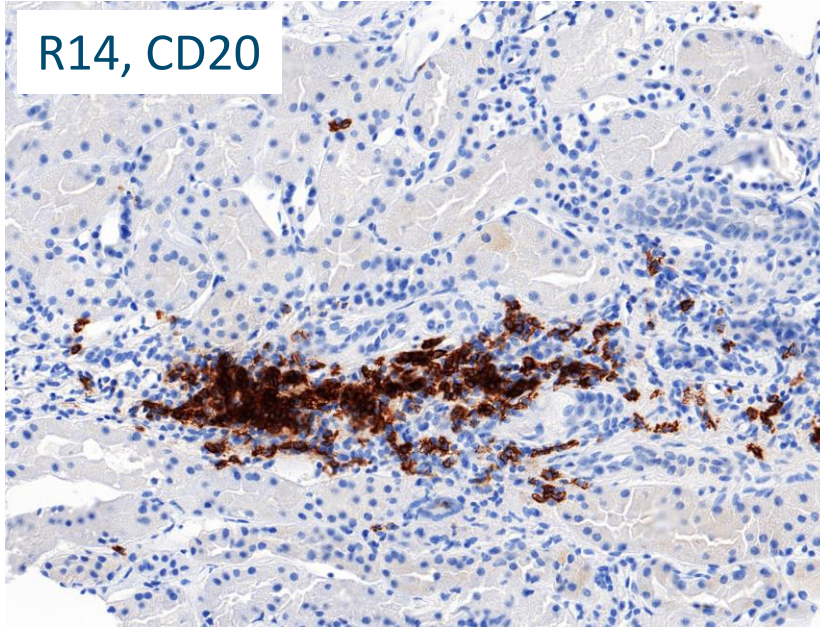
How do MIC (= Modified Immune Cells) work?

MIC lead to the formation of regulatory cell populations, such as regulatory B lymphocytes (Breg), which in turn inhibit alloreactive T lymphocytes via IL-10.



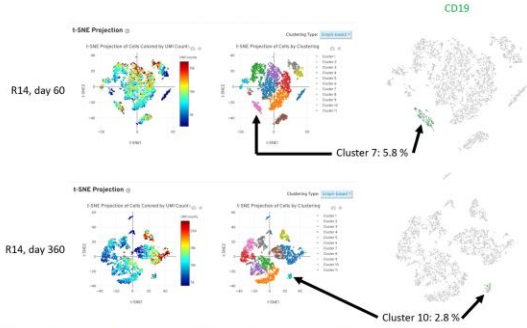
How do regulatory B lymphocytes (Breg) work?

By producing IL-10 and TGF-β, Breg suppress pro-inflammatory lymphocytes and induce Treg differentiation. Cell-cell interactions?



Kidney graft infiltrates in MIC-treated patients

B-cell infiltrates and FoxP3-positive T cells in protocol biopsies, but too few samples to obtain meaningful results



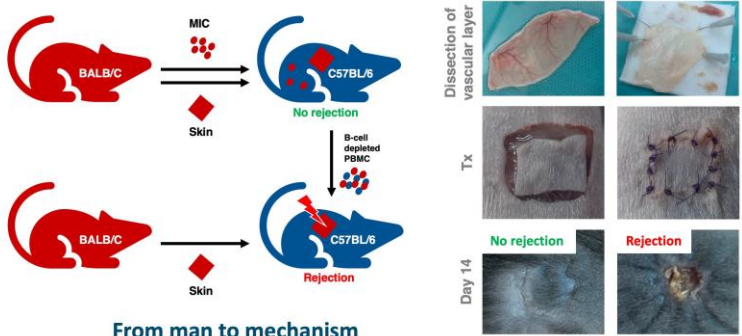
How do regulatory B lymphocytes (Breg) work?

Single-cell RNA sequencing to decipher the cellular networks that mediate immunological tolerance in MIC-treated patients

Heidelberg University Hospital | Mar 2024 | Christian Morath Collaboration EMBL Heidelberg and Saez-Rodriguez Group, work in progress, Mar 2024



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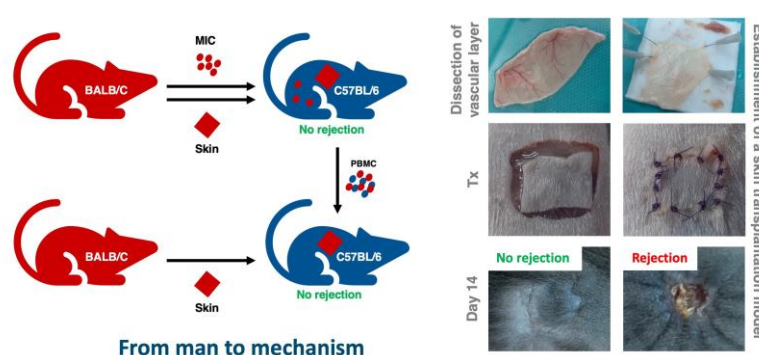
From man to mechanism

Adoptive cell transfer in the BALB/C-to-C57BL/6 skin transplantation model to demonstrate the central role of IL-10-producing regulatory B lymphocytes

Heidelberg University Hospital | Apr 2024 | Christian Morath Work in progress, Apr 2024



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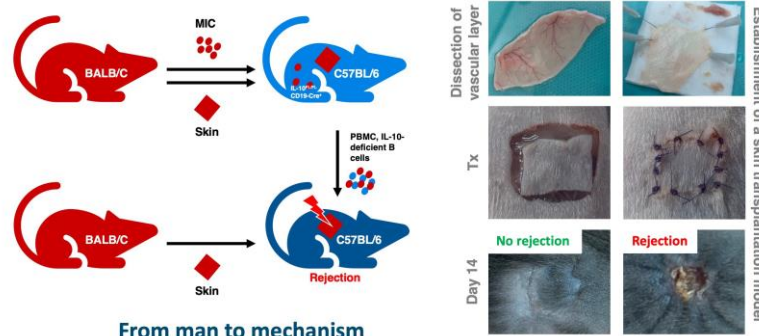
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Heidelberg University Hospital | Apr 2024 | Christian Morath Work in progress, Apr 2024



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Moving from transplant as a treatment to transplant as a cure

Sam Kant¹ and Daniel C. Brennan^{1,2}

¹Nephrology Division and ²Comprehensive Transplant Center

Research Highlights

Imma Husain, MD¹ and Xunrong Luo, PhD, MD¹

Phase I Trial of Donor-derived Modified Immune Cell Infusion in Kidney Transplantation

Morath C, Schmitt A, Kleist 2364–2376.

antibodies or donor chimerism or were absent during the 30-day study phase and up to 1 year thereafter. Detailed immunological testing was, however, only performed




Game Changer

Transplantation Tolerance: Expanded and Selective Roles for B Cells

Cecilia B. Cavazzoni¹ and Peter T. Sage¹

REVIEW ARTICLE

Regulatory B cells in transplant clinic

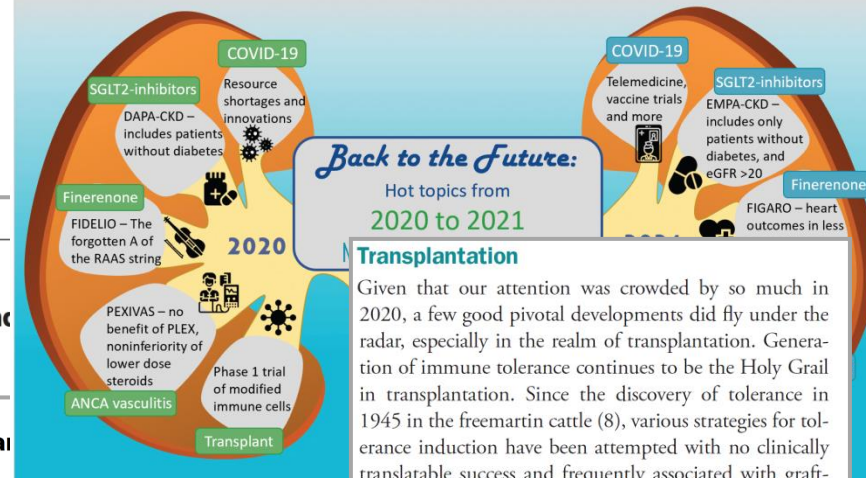
Joseph Beckett, Joanna Hester , Federica Casiraghi , and Matthew D. Griffin 

EDITORIAL www.jasn.org

Immune Modulatory Cell Therapy in Kidney Transplantation: Hints of a Durable Mechanism of Action

Matthew D. Griffin ¹, Norberto Perico,² and Federica Casiraghi²

January 2021 | ASN Kidney News | 13



Back to the Future:

Hot topics from
2020 to 2021

Transplantation

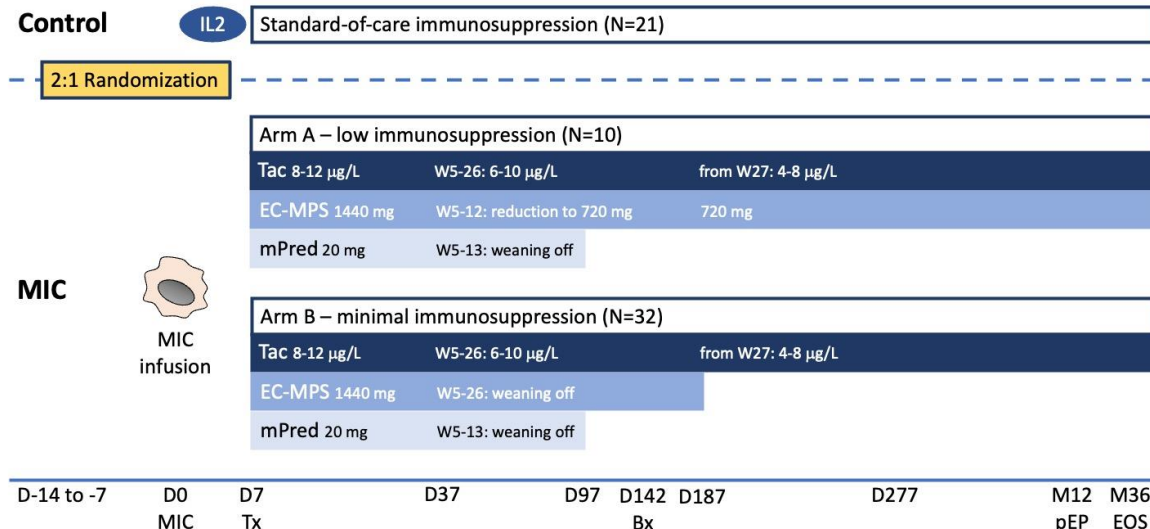
Given that our attention was crowded by so much in 2020, a few good pivotal developments did fly under the radar, especially in the realm of transplantation. Generation of immune tolerance continues to be the Holy Grail in transplantation. Since the discovery of tolerance in 1945 in the freemartin cattle (8), various strategies for tolerance induction have been attempted with no clinically translatable success and frequently associated with graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). In 2020, a phase 1 trial (n = 10) was successful in demonstrating not only safety but also efficacy with the injection of modified immune cells (leukapheresis-derived donor monocytes treated with mitomycin C). These cells developed features of immature dendritic cells and resulted in profound suppression of the T cell response, with ensuing development of durable immune tolerance (9). It remains to be seen how phase 2 trials (n = 200) of this strategy will progress, but one thing is for sure: the search for the Holy Grail could be getting closer.

Science

Translation



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TOL-2 phase-IIb study

Primary endpoint:
Operational tolerance

Key secondary endpoints:
1) Patient-relevant infections
2) BPAR, graft loss, graft dysfunction, or death

PEI SA 08.05.2017
 EMEA/H/SA/4197/1/2019/SME/ADT/III
 FDA PS005295, CRMTS #12224
 Herstellungserlaubnis DE_BW_01_MIA_2020_0118/DE_BW_01_Uniklinik HD_Med Klinik V GMP-Facility
 EudraCT number: 2021-000561-33
 ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05365672

Heidelberg
 Stuttgart
 M – LMU
 Münster
 Hamburg
 B – Charité
 M – TU



Multi-center TOL-2 phase-IIb study

MIC cell therapy plus dual immunosuppressive therapy (arm A) or single therapy (arm B, "one-pill once-a-day") compared to SOC



KMU-innovativ



DSMB approval for treatment arm B

Arm B

ID	Group	Day	S-Crea (mg/dL)	MLC (D / TP, %)	Breg (%)	Immunosuppression	Rejection, HLA-ab
01-R003	Con	367	1.09	5 / 0	11	IL-2, Tac, MPA (1,440), CS	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R013	MIC	367	0.97	0 / 23	28	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R015	MIC	367	0.99	1 / 10	25	Tac, MPA (720), CS*	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA*
01-R017	MIC	367	1.11	0 / 2	33	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R019	Con	367	3.32	0 / 34	23	IL-2, Tac, MPA (1,000*), CS	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R021	MIC	367	1.46	0 / 8	20	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R023	MIC	367	1.59	pending	pending	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
04-R001	MIC	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(-- , Center Stuttgart)	(--)
01-R025	Con	277	1.29	8 / 16	3	IL-2, Tac, MPA (1,440), CS	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R027	Con	187	2.04	0 / 6	27	IL-2, Tac, MPA (1,440), CS	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R029	MIC	187	1.43	0 / 13	30	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R031	MIC	187	1.70	0 / 6	26	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R035	Con	97	1.12	0 / 1	2	IL-2, Tac, MPA (1,440), CS	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R037	MIC	142	2.03	pending	pending	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R039	MIC	97	1.38	pending	pending	Tac, MPA (720)	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R043	MIC	37	2.27	2 / 27	46	Tac, MPA (1,440), CS – weaning	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
04-R003	MIC	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(-- , Center Stuttgart)	(--)
04-R005	Con	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(-- , Center Stuttgart)	(--)
01-R045	MIC	37	1.34	pending	pending	Tac, MPA (1,440), CS	∅ Rej, ∅ DSA
01-R047	Con	7	(--)	(--)	(--)	IL-2, Tac, MPA (1,440), CS	(--)
01-R049	Con	7	(--)	(--)	(--)	IL-2, Tac, MPA (1,440), CS	(--)
01-R051	MIC	randomized	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

Outlook

- Cellular therapies in clinical trials, e.g. HSCT, (CAR)-T_{reg}
- MIC are replication-incompetent monocytes
- MIC induce an operationally tolerant phenotype (unresponsiveness, Breg, *COMBINED-g7* signature)
- *Back to bench*: Mouse model of skin transplantation
- TOL-2 phase-IIb clinical trial
- Other indications (deceased donor transplantation, transplant rejection, SLE, other autoimmune indications)

Gefördert durch:



EUROPÄISCHE UNION



KMU-innovativ

TOLEROGENIXX



aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages

Nephrology

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Immunology

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Pathology

C. Eckert, R. Waldherr

Transplantation Surgery

A. Mehrabi, C. Michalski

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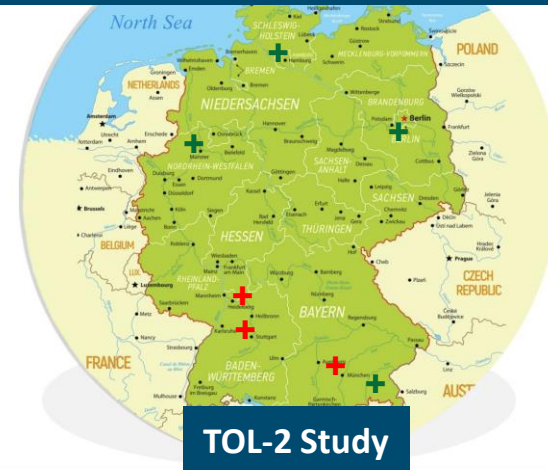
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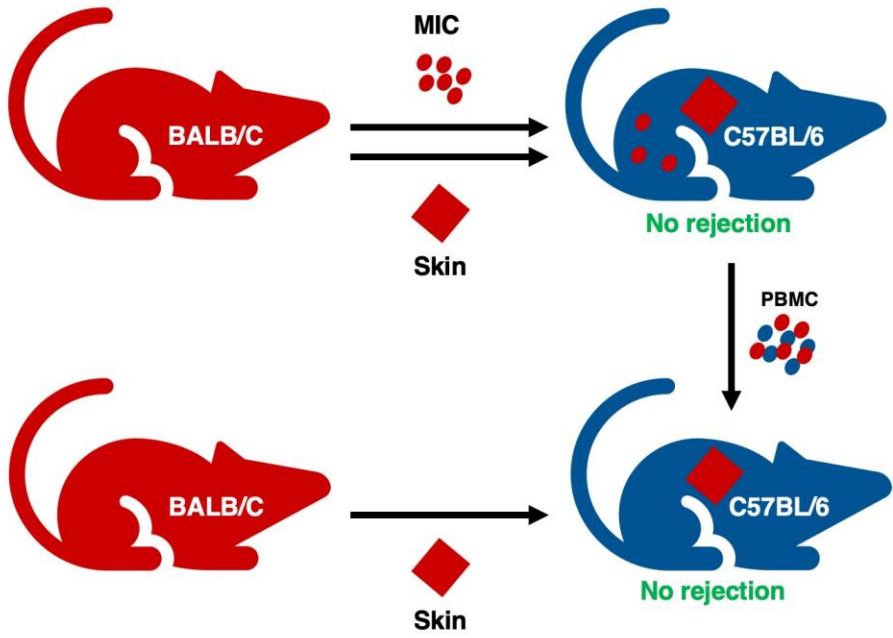
TolerogenixX

G. Ponath, M. Schaier, A. Schmitt



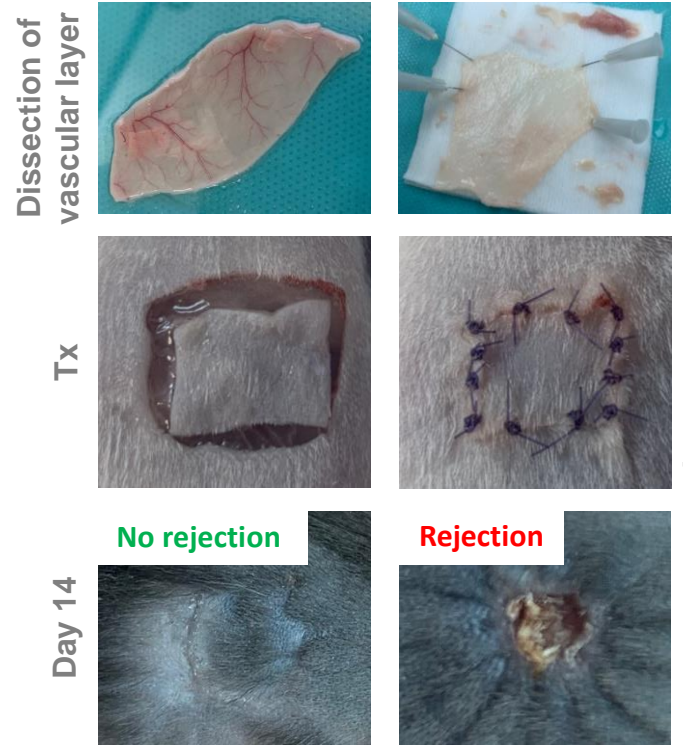
<https://www.ato.de/finanztowir-gemeinde-bunde-...>
www.nummer-60460-cm-506680x/finanztoir-506680x/FPDS



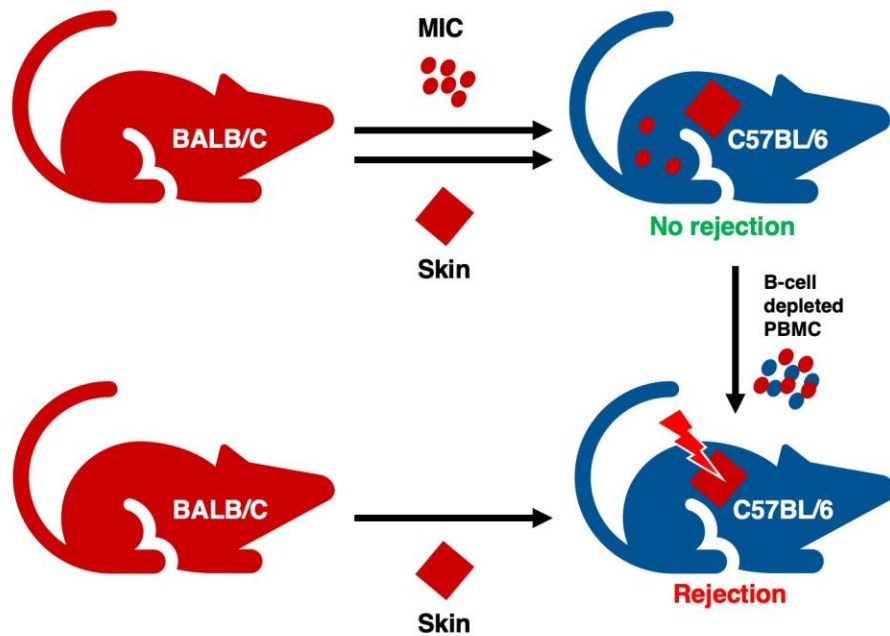


From man to mechanism

Adoptive cell transfer in the BALB/C-to-C57BL/6 skin transplantation model to demonstrate the central role of IL-10-producing regulatory B lymphocytes

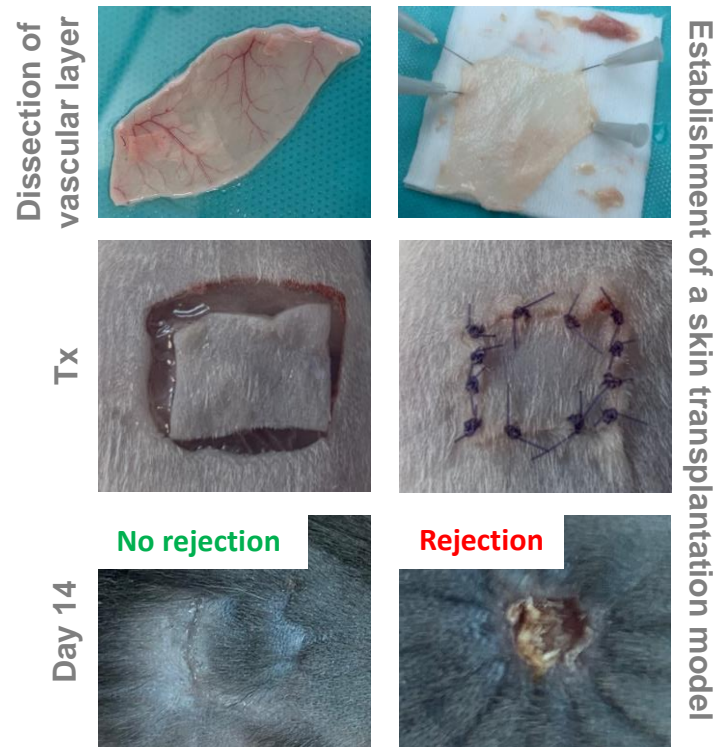


Establishment of a skin transplantation model

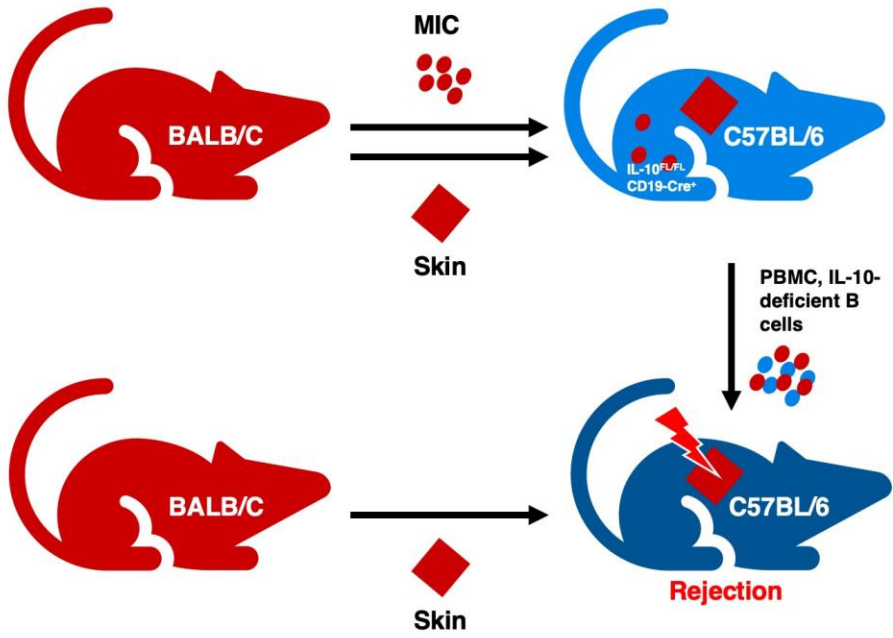


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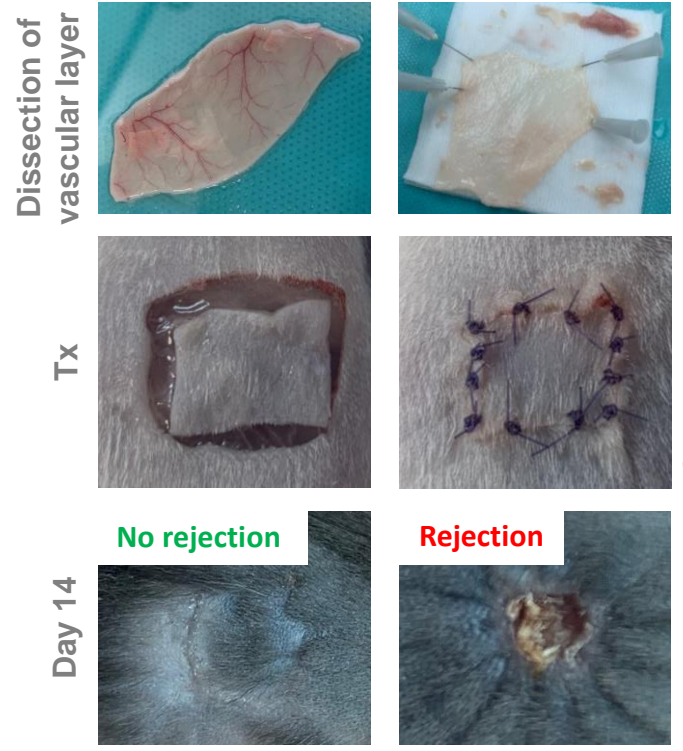


Establishment of a skin transplantation model



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Establishment of a skin transplantation model