

# Disclosure.

- **Dr Mark Stegall.**
- **Institution : Mayo Clinic, Rochester.**
- **Research contracts with Alexion and Millennium**
- **My presentation includes discussion of off-label and investigational.**
- **Yes—Eculizumab, Alexion Pharmaceuticals;**

# **Antibody Mediated Rejection**

**Mark D Stegall MD**  
**Professor of Surgery and Immunology**



**asterisk**

**Center-specific outcome**  
**Observed lower than expected**



# Antibody Mediated Rejection Three Clinical Settings

# **Antibody Mediated Rejection**

## **Three Clinical Settings**

- **Acute antibody mediated rejection  
early after transplantation →  
sensitized patient**

# **Antibody Mediated Rejection**

## **Three Clinical Settings**

- **Acute antibody mediated rejection early after transplantation → sensitized patient**
- **Combined acute cellular and humoral rejection → poor compliance**

# **Antibody Mediated Rejection**

## **Three Clinical Settings**

- **Acute antibody mediated rejection early after transplantation → sensitized patient**
- **Combined acute cellular and humoral rejection → poor compliance**
- **Chronic antibody “associated” injury → ? may be due to several “causes”**

# Antibody Mediated Rejection

## Three Clinical Settings

- Acute antibody mediated rejection early after transplantation → sensitized patient **Treatable**
- Combined acute cellular and humoral rejection → poor compliance
- Chronic antibody “associated” injury → ? may be due to several “causes”



# EarlyAMR

- **“Perfect Match”/0-ABDR, DQ mismatch kidney offered to 50 y/o woman 99% cPRA (KDPI 10%)**
- **Crossmatch: T cell FXM negative/B FXM 213**
- **Do the transplant (Saturday night)**

# Monday: Post Op Day 2

- Transplant is doing great

# Monday: Post Op Day 2

- Transplant is doing great
- Tissue Typing Lab calls

## Monday: Post Op Day 2

- Transplant is doing great
- Tissue Typing Lab calls
- Donor DPB1\*0301,1401
- Recipient DPB1\*0401,0402
- Pre-Txplant antibody: anti-DP01,  
**03,05,11** (MFI 5400)

## **Sunday: Post Op Day 6**

- **Creatinine 0.6→1.5**
- **Ultrasound—normal, ?ATN**
- **Prograf 12.2 ng/dl**

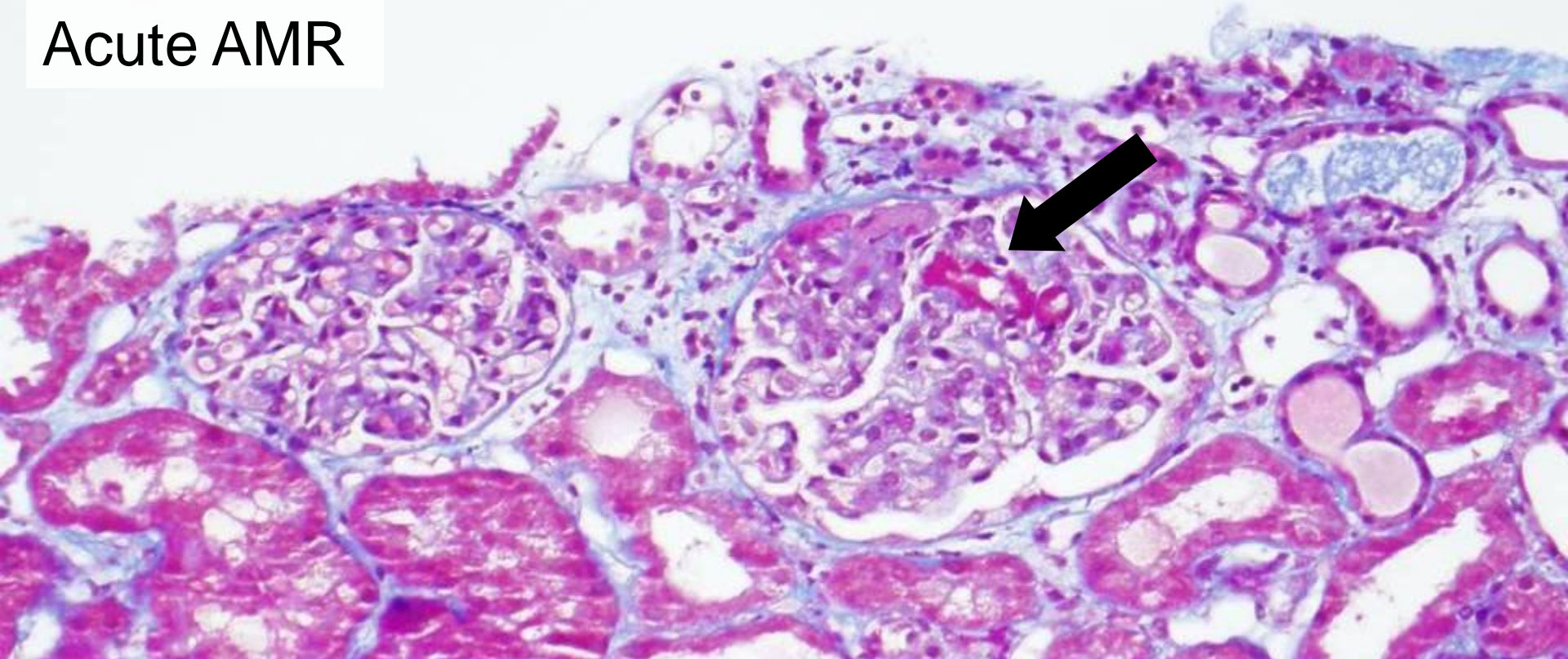
# Monday: Post Op Day 7

- **Creatine 2.7 mg/dl**
- **Low urine output**
- **Biopsy, single antigen beads ordered**

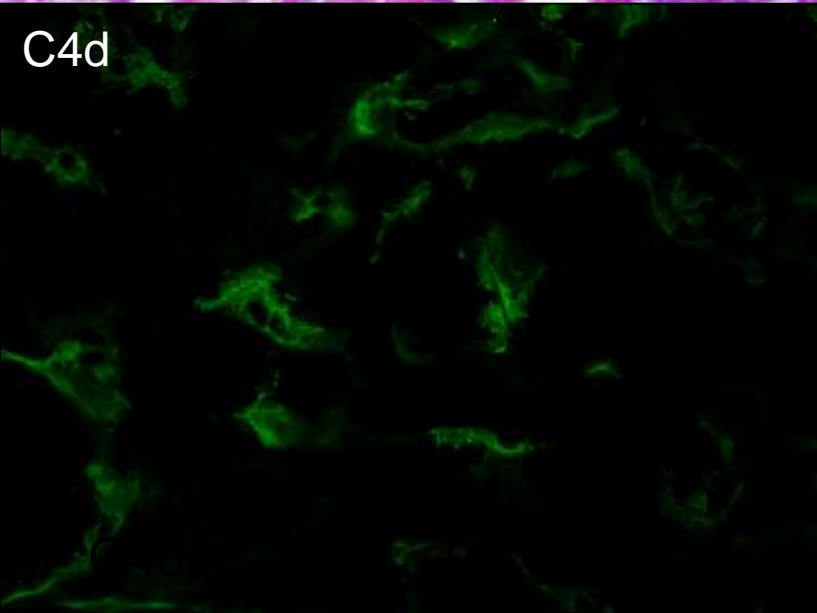
# Biopsy

- **Acute AMR**
- **Glomerular microthrombi, ATN, C4d+,**

Acute AMR



C4d





# What to do?

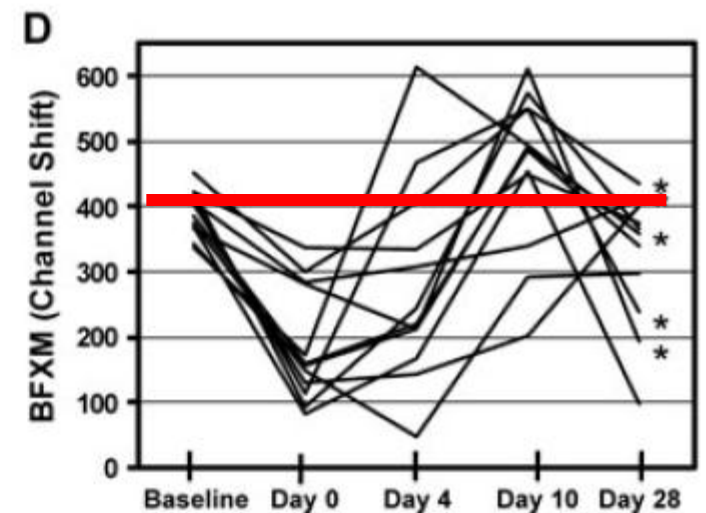
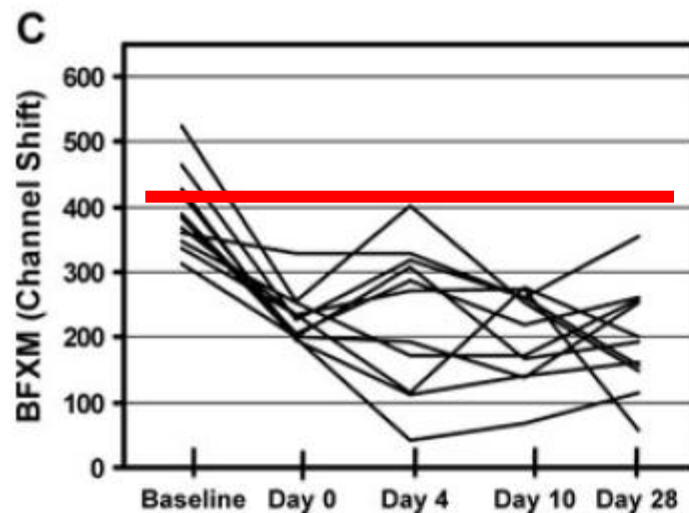
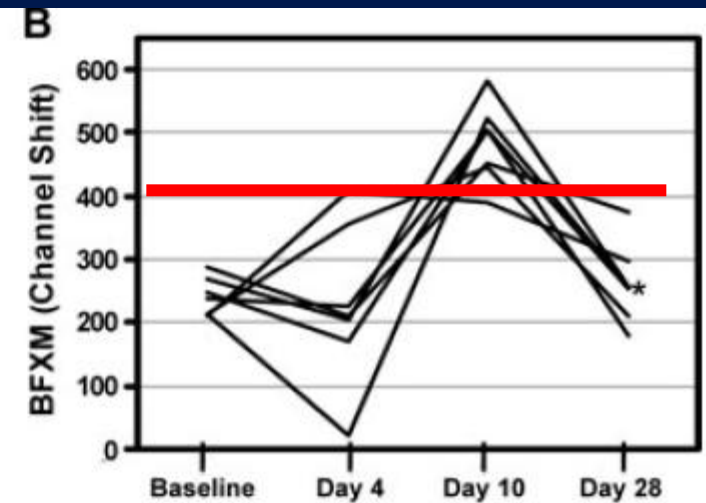
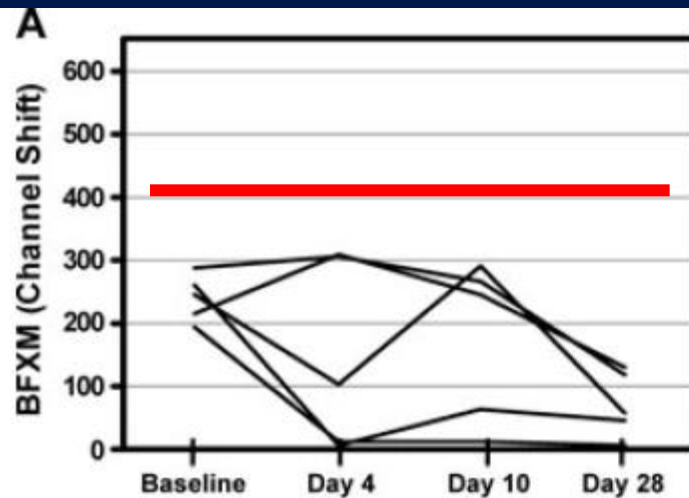
- Plasma exchange
- Daily until creatinine improves

DP 03 MFI = 12,300 (Tuesday)

# Alloantibody Levels and Acute Humoral Rejection Early After Transplantation

J. M. Burns<sup>a</sup>, L.  
H. S. Pollinger<sup>a</sup>,  
M. J. Gandhi<sup>b</sup>, P.

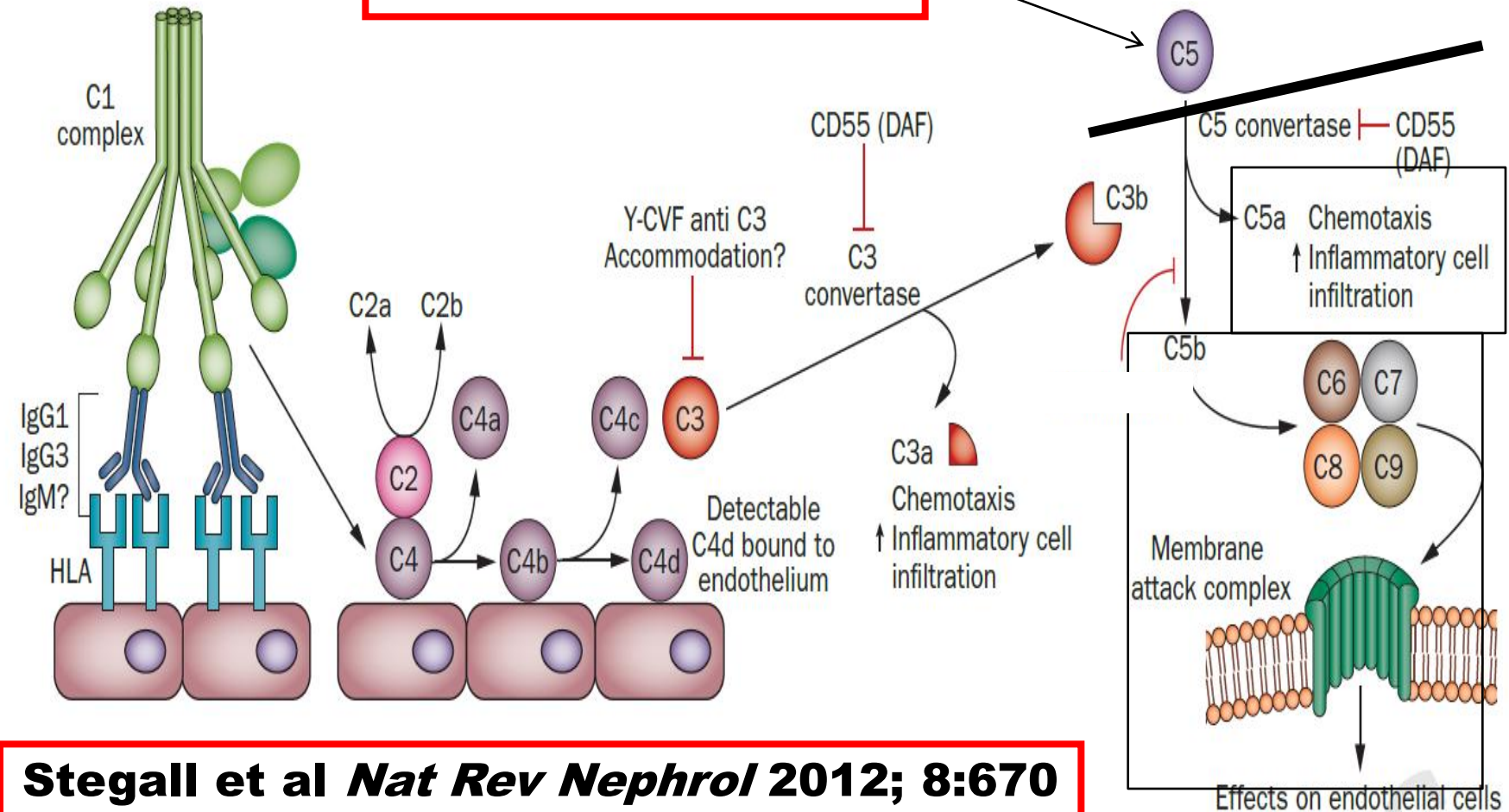
<sup>a</sup>Division of Transplantation  
<sup>b</sup>Department of Laboratory  
<sup>c</sup>Division of Nephrology  
Internal Medicine & Nephrology  
Surgery



# Complement-Mediated Antibody Damage

## Eculizumab Anti-C5 ab

REV



Stegall et al *Nat Rev Nephrol* 2012; 8:670

# Terminal Complement Inhibition Decreases Antibody-Mediated Rejection in Sensitized Renal Transplant Recipients

M. D. Stegall<sup>a,\*</sup>, T. Diwan<sup>a</sup>, S. Raghavaiah<sup>a</sup>,  
L. D. Cornell<sup>b</sup>, J. Burns<sup>a,c</sup>, P. G. Dean<sup>a</sup>,  
F. G. Cosio<sup>d</sup>, M. J. Gandhi<sup>b</sup>, W. Kremers<sup>e</sup>  
and J. M. Gloor<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>William J. von Liebig Transplant Center, Division of Transplantation Surgery, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

<sup>b</sup>Department of Anatomic Pathology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

<sup>c</sup>Department of Surgery, Division of Transplant Surgery, University of Cincinnati School of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH

**Key words:** Alloantibodies, anti-HLA antibodies, antibody-mediated rejection, complement, chronic rejection, kidney transplantation, sensitized recipients

**Abbreviations:** AMR, antibody-mediated rejection; BFXM, B-cell flow cytometric crossmatch; DSA, donor-specific alloantibody; HLA, human leukocyte antigens; PE, plasma exchange.

**Received 01 March 2011, revised 31 May 2011 and accepted for publication 01 June 2011**

# Results

Category	Eculizumab Group (n=26)	Control Group (n=51)	p value
Follow-up (mean months $\pm$ SD, range)	11.9 $\pm$ 6.1 (3.0 – 27.5)	48.8 $\pm$ 14.1 (7.8 – 69.8)	
Graft Survival at 1 year (n, %)	16/16 (100%)	49/51 (97%)	1.00
Acute antibody mediated rejection $\leq$ 3months (n, %)	2 (7.7%)	21 (41%)	0.0031
Patients developing High DSA Levels $\leq$ 3 months *	13 (50%)	22 (43%)	0.63
High DSA Biopsies C4d+ (n, %)	13 (100%)	20 (90.9%)	0.52
High DSA and C4d+ biopsies Showing acute AMR (n, %)	2 (15%)	20 (100%)	<0.0001
Cellular Rejection $\leq$ 3 months (n, %)	1 (6.2%)	1 (2.0%)	0.42

# What to do?

- **Plasma exchange**
- **Daily until creatinine improves**
- **Eculizumab after every PE**

**Need to have a  
protocol/algorithm to diagnose  
and treat early AMR**

**Need to have a  
protocol/algorithm to diagnose  
and treat early AMR**

**Rare, but you will see it**



# Antibody Mediated Rejection Three Clinical Settings

- Acute antibody mediated rejection early after transplantation → sensitized patient
- **Combined acute cellular and humoral rejection → poor compliance**
- Chronic antibody “ass **May be treatable** injury → ? may be due to several “causes”

## Case #2

- **A different patient comes back at 9 months after transplantation**
- **Baseline creatinine 1.2, now 3.5**
- **Has not taken meds for 2 months**

# Workup

- **Ultrasound—normal, ?ATN**
- **Biopsy—Banff 2a cellular rejection, C4d weak, diffuse in peritubular capillaries, peritubular capillaritis**
- **Single antigen beads--4400**

**Cellular or Humoral or both?**

# Combined Cellular and Humoral

- **Treat the cellular component**
- **Treat the antibody component if the DSA is high (ex. >4000)**

# Combined Cellular and Humoral

- **Treat the cellular component**
- **Treat the antibody component if the DSA is high (ex. >4000)**
- **Prognosis**

# Combined Cellular and Humoral

- **Treat the cellular component**
- **Treat the antibody component if the DSA is high (ex. >4000)**
- **Prognosis**
  - **Depends on the amount of chronic injury present the biopsy**
  - **Depends on persistence of DSA**

# Antibody Mediated Rejection

## Three Clinical Settings

- Acute antibody mediated rejection early after transplantation → sensitized patient
- Combined acute cellular and humoral rejection → poor compliance
- Chronic antibody “associated” injury → ? may be due to several “causes”

***May not be treatable***

## Case #3

- **Patient 5 years after transplantation**
- **Hx acute cellular rejection at 3 months**
- **Baseline creatinine 1.2 at 1 year—1.7 at 4 years, now 2.3 at 5 years**

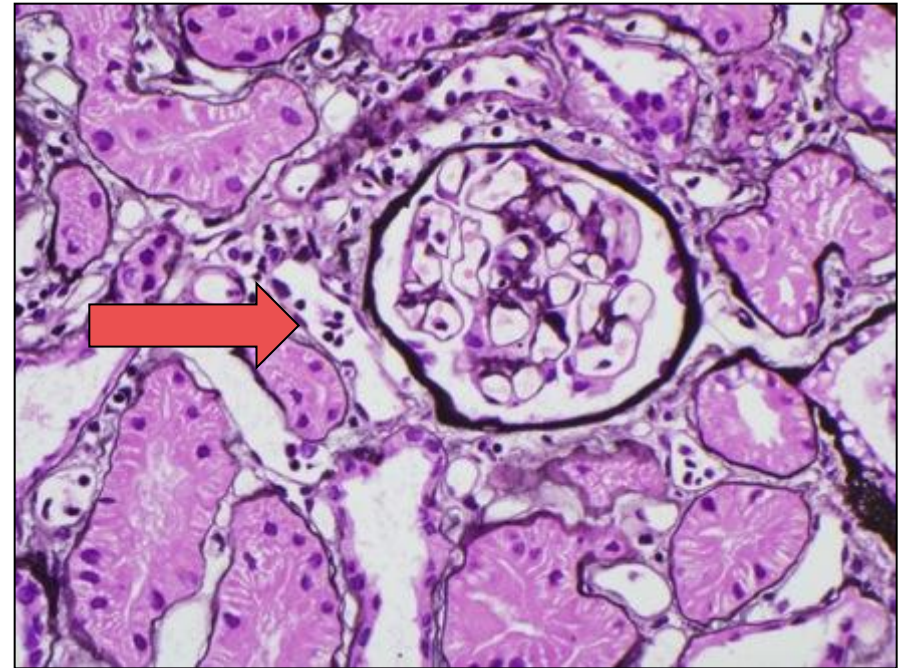
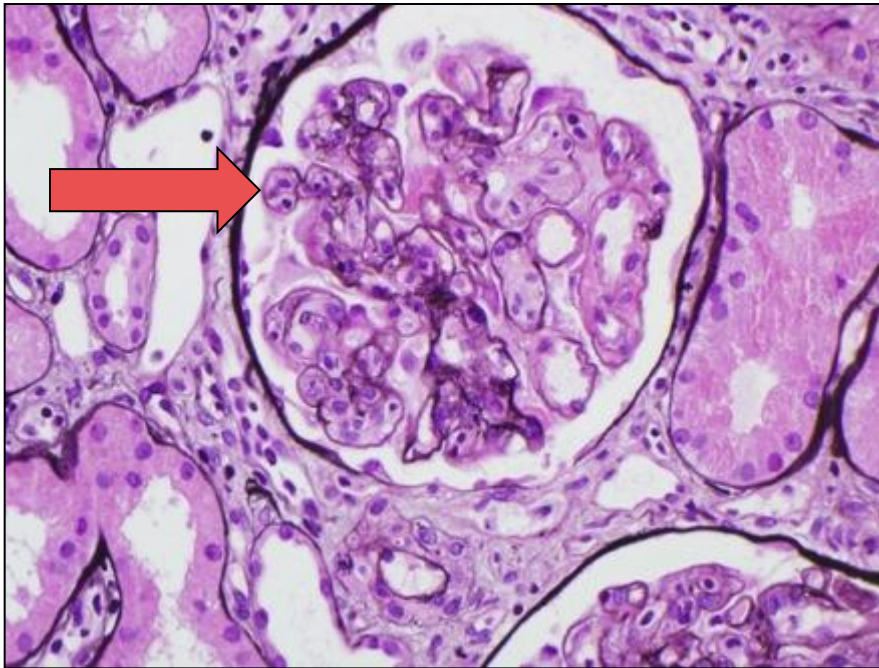


# Workup

- **Single antigen beads—anti-donor DR4 (MFI = 3200)**
- **Biopsy—chronic antibody mediated rejection (peritubular capillaritis, mild transplant glomerulopathy, C4d weakly positive)**

# Antibody-associated chronic histologic changes

- Transplant glomerulopathy by light microscopy
- Peritubular capillaritis (ptc  $\geq 2$ )



**NK cells, T cells, Macrophages**

# Chronic Antibody Mediated Rejection

- **Bad prognosis—4 yr graft survival  
~40%**

# Chronic Antibody Mediated Rejection

- **Bad prognosis—4 yr graft survival ~40%**
- **Cause: Antibody “associated” but may also become independent of DSA**

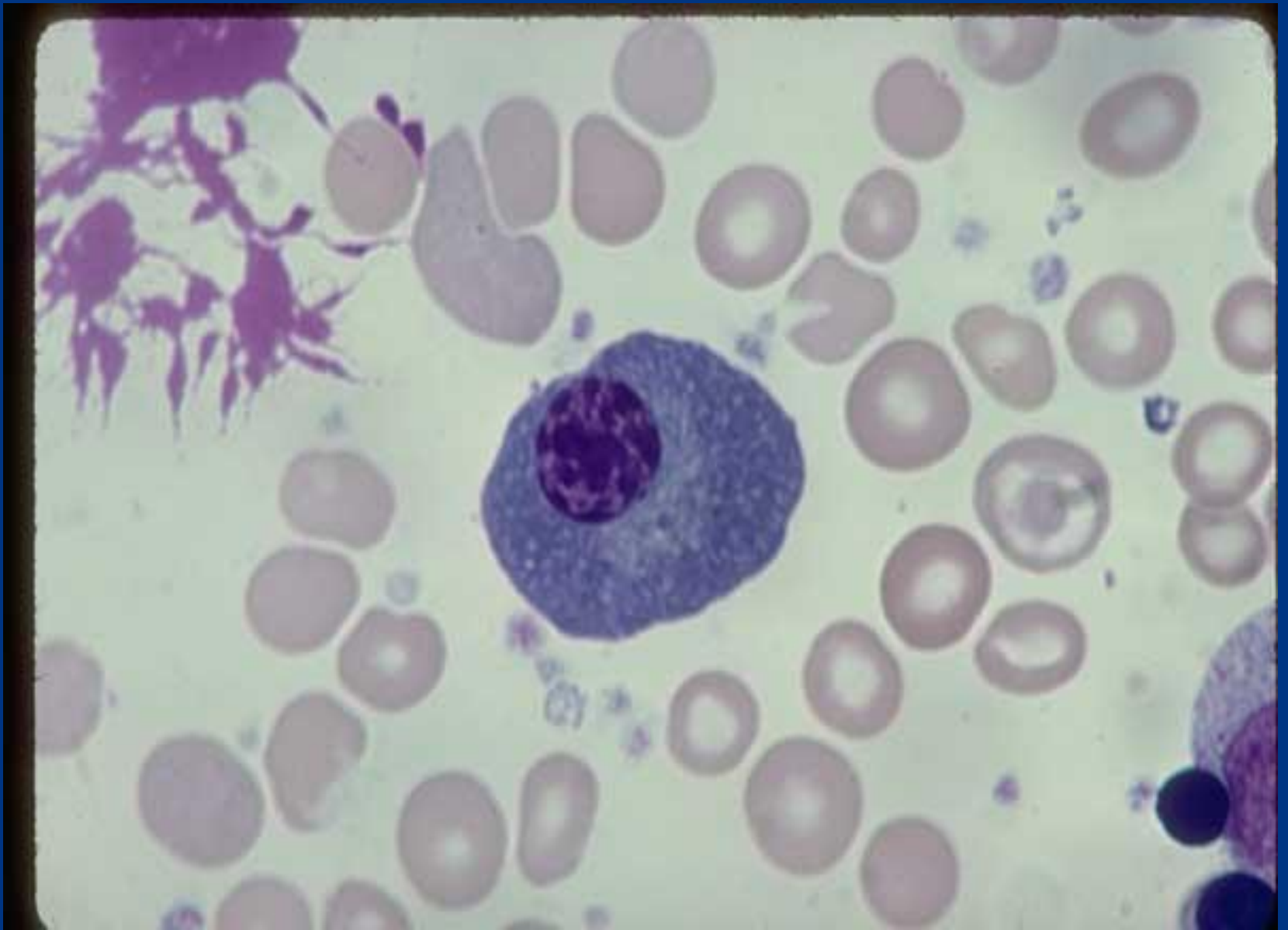
# Chronic Antibody Mediated Rejection

- **Bad prognosis—4 yr graft survival ~40%**
- **Cause: Antibody “associated” but may also become independent of DSA**
- **No effective treatment**

# What to do?

- **Velcade x 8 doses (2 cycles)**
- **Plasma exchange daily x 5**
- **High dose IVIG**

**Nothing really works**



Pro  
Hum  
Pro

## The Impact of Proteasome Inhibition on Alloantibody-Producing Plasma Cells In Vivo

D. K. P  
B. P. A  
and M

*Tayyab S. Diwan,<sup>1</sup> Suresh Raghavaiah,<sup>1</sup> Justin M. Burns,<sup>1</sup> Walter K. Kremers,<sup>2</sup> James M. Gloor,<sup>3</sup>  
and Mark D. Stegall<sup>1,4</sup>*

## Down-Regulating Humoral Immune Responses: Implications for Organ Transplantation

*Mark D. Stegall,<sup>1,3</sup> Natalie Moore,<sup>1</sup> Timucin Taner,<sup>2</sup> Han Li,<sup>2</sup> and Patrick G. Dean<sup>2</sup>*

---

Alloantibody can be a major barrier to successful organ transplantation; however, therapy to control antibody production or to alter its impact on the allograft remains limited. The goal of this review is to examine the regulatory steps that are involved in the generation of alloreactive B cells, with a specific emphasis on how known mechanisms relate to clinical situations in transplant recipients. Thus, we will examine the process of activation of mature, naïve B

**Transplantation 2013**

of long-lived plasma cells in persistent antibody ed. The regulation of memory B cells and their review current therapeutic approaches aimed at controlling alloantibody and assess their efficacy. By examining the pathways to antibody production mechanistically,



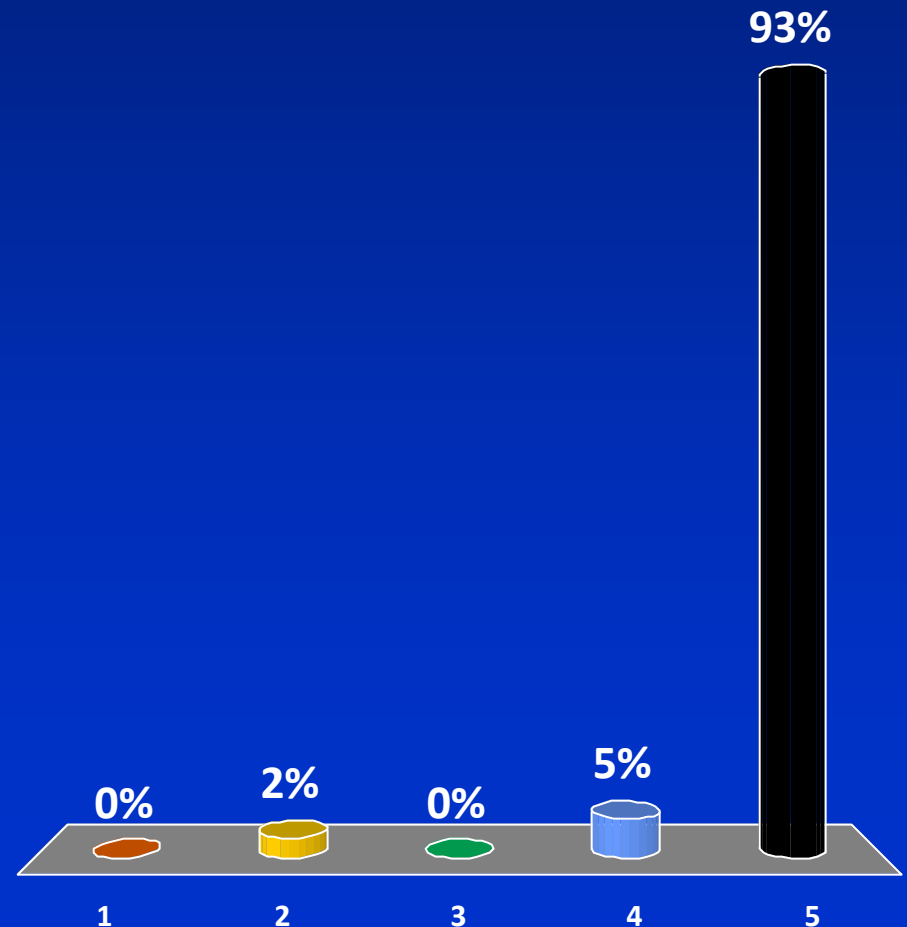
# Antibody Mediated Rejection

## Three Clinical Settings

- Acute antibody mediated rejection early after transplantation → sensitized patient **Treatable**
- Combined acute cellular and humoral rejection → poor comp **May be treatable**
- Chronic antibody “associated” injury → ? may be due to several “causes” **May not be treatable**

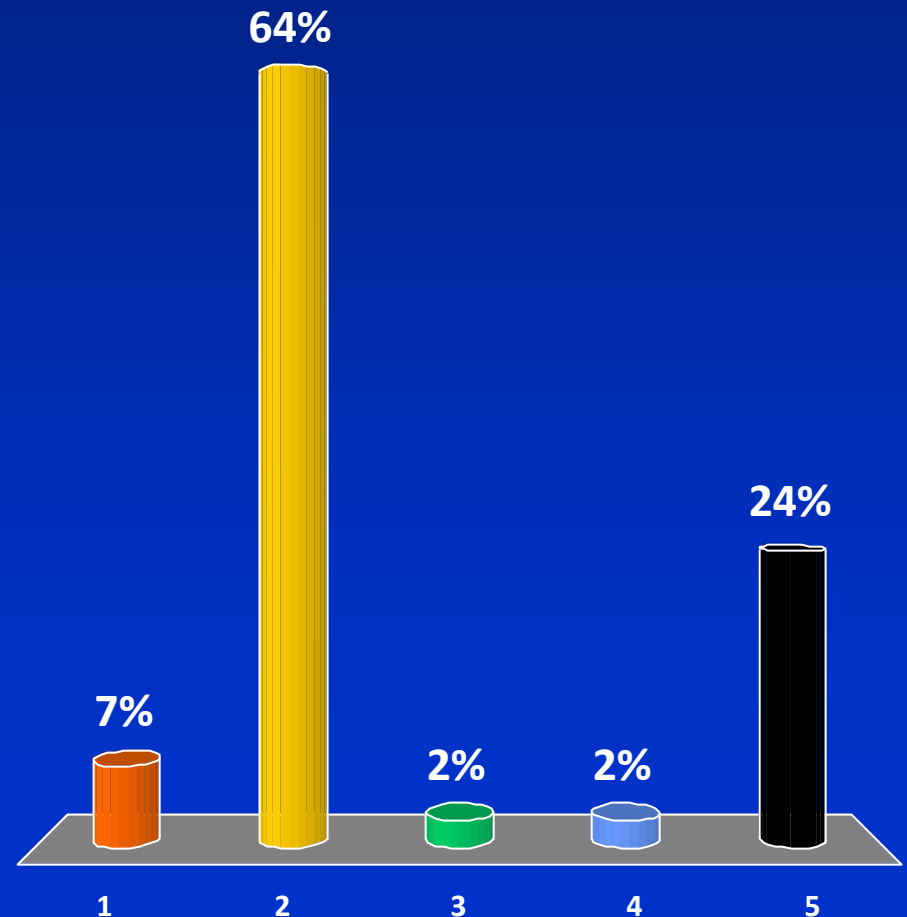
# Acute antibody mediated rejection in the first 2 weeks after transplant is:

1. Common in sensitized patients
2. Associated with high levels of donor specific alloantibody
3. C4d+
4. Treated with either/or Plasma exchange and eculizumab
5. All of the above



# Acute antibody mediated rejection 1 year after transplantation is:

1. More common in sensitized patients
2. Commonly mixed with cellular rejection
3. Treated with velcade
4. Always requires plasma exchange
5. All of the above



# Chronic antibody mediated rejection 3 years after transplantation is:

1. Commonly mixed with cellular rejection
2. Commonly associated with high levels of DSA
3. Always C4d+
4. Requires plasma exchange therapy
5. None of the above

