



Sustained Donor Chimerism and Rapid Immune Cell Reconstitution With a Low Probability of GVHD Following Familial Haploidentical (FHI) CD34 Enriched Stem Cell Transplantation with PBMNC AddBack in Patients with High Risk Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) (IND 14359)

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Background

Allogeneic stem cell transplantation (AlloSCT) from an HLA-matched sibling donor is the only known curative therapy in patients with high-risk SCD (Talano/Cairo, *EJH*, 2015). Unfortunately only about 15% of high risk patients with SCD have an HLA-matched unaffected sibling donor. T cell depletion has been employed to reduce AGVHD e.g., CD3/CD19 cell depletion (Barfiled RC, et al, Cytotherapy, 2004), αβ T-cell/CD19 cell depletion (Locatelli F, et al, Blood, 2017), CD34+ positive selection (Aversa F, et al, NEJM, 1998). MUD transplantation in high-risk SCD recipients has shown unexpectedly high rates of CGVHD (Shenoy et al, Blood, 2016). We reported a very low incidence of acute and chronic GVHD in pediatric recipients receiving CD34 enriched HPC products with PBMNC addback with 2 x 105 CD3/kg from MUD donors (Gever/Cairo et al, BJH, 2012). Furthermore, rapid NK cell reconstitution after AlloSCT is associated with a significant improvement in 1yr OS (Pical-Izard, BBMT, 2015; Dunbar et al, Hematologica, 2008). Recently, we reported promising results for high-risk SCD patients at 1 year follow-up after FHI CD34 enriched/PBMNC with addback AlloSCT with the probability of 1year overall survival (OS) n=17; 88.2% (Cl₉₅: 60.6-96.9) (Cairo, ASH, 2018), expanding the donor pool and hopefully improving outcomes for high-risk nationts with SCD. We further investigated the incidence of GVHD in patients, donor chimerism, immune cell reconstitution and NK cell function in high-risk patients with SCD following AlloSCT using FHI CD34 enrichment/PBMNC (2 x 10⁵ CD3/kg) addback.

Objective

To investigate donor chimerism, immune cell reconstitution and NK cell function in high-risk patients with SCD following AlloSCT using FHI CD34 enrichment/PBMNC (2 x 105 CD3/kg) addback.

Methods

Twenty-one eligible SCD patients (2-<21 yrs) were enrolled. Nineteen patients received hydroxyurea, azathioprine, fludarabine, busulfan, thiotepa, cyclophosphamide, R-ATG, and TLI followed by FHI AlloSCT to date (Cairo, ASH, 2018). CD34 cells were enriched using the CliniMACS® system, kindly provided by Miltenyi Biotec, with a target dose of 10 x 106 CD34+ cells/kg with a PBMNC addback dose of 2x10*5 CD3/kg in the final product. Whole blood and RBC chimerism (estimated using CD71 to isolate an eythroid lineage-enriched fraction) were determined by STR. Immune cell and subset reconstitution was assessed by flow cytometry as previously described (Gever/Cairo et al. BJH, 2012), NK function was determined by cytotoxic activity against K562 tumor targets at 10:1 E:T ratio by europium release assay and intracellular LAMP-1 (CD107a) and granzyme B expression by flow cytometry as previously described (Chu/ Cairo et al, Can Imm Res, 2015).

Disclosure

Dr. Mitchell Cairo has research funding from Otsuka and MTA with Miltenvi Biotech. Dr. Johnson has equity ownership in Cell Vault and research funding

Other co-authors have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Results

Figure 1. The cumulative incidence of grade II-IV AGVHD and late AGVHD was 6-2 % (A) and moderate and/or severe CGVHD was 6.7% (B), respectively

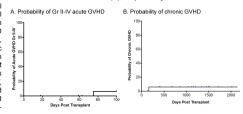


Figure 2. 100% engraftment of neutrophils (A) and 92.1% platelets

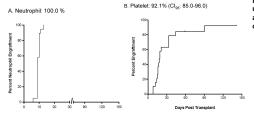
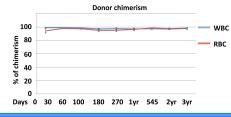


Figure 3. Whole blood donor chimerism (mean±SEM) at 1year, 2-year, and 3-year post-HISCT was 97±1%, 97±1%, 97±1%, respectively. Donor chimerism for CD71+ RBCs (mean ±SEM) at 1-year, 2-year, 3-year post-HISCT was 97±2%, 98±1%, 98±1%, respectively.



Results

Figure 4. Probability of Cell Immune Reconstitution in High Risk Patients with SCD Following FHI AlloSCT Utilizing CD34 Enrichment and PB MNC Addback

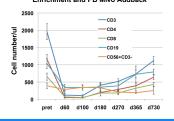


Figure 5. Probability of EFS/OS in 19 enrolled patients following familial haploidentical stem cell transplantation utilizing donor CD34+ enrichment and mononuclear (MNC) add-back determined by the product limit method of Kaplan and Meier.

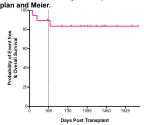
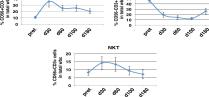


Figure 6. NK cells (CD56+/CD3-) reconstitution following FHI AlloSCT with CD34 enrichment/T cells add back was rapid and peaked at d+30



Results

Figure 7. NK cytotoxicity against K562 rapidly peaked at d+30 with enhanced CD107a and granzyme B expressions

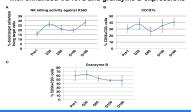


Figure 8. reconstituted NK cells expressed high level of activating receptors NKp46, NKG2D and KIR2DS and inhibitory receptors NKG2A, CD94 and KIR2DL2/3 at d+30.

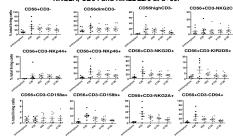
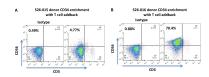


Figure 9.% CD3-/CD56+ NK cells by flow cytometry in the final products of FHI CD34 enriched/PB MNC addback



Conclusions

Despite a 5 log depletion of T cells, the PBMNC addback (fixed at 2 x 105 CD3/kg) facilitated rapid donor chimerism and immune reconstitution with a low probability of Grade II-IV AGVHD. The rapid NK reconstitution may have in part contributed to the excellent 1vr OS in the FHI study. (Supported by FDA R01FD004090 (MSC)).