

Mardi 13 mai 2025

Nouvelles cibles thérapeutiques en transplantation

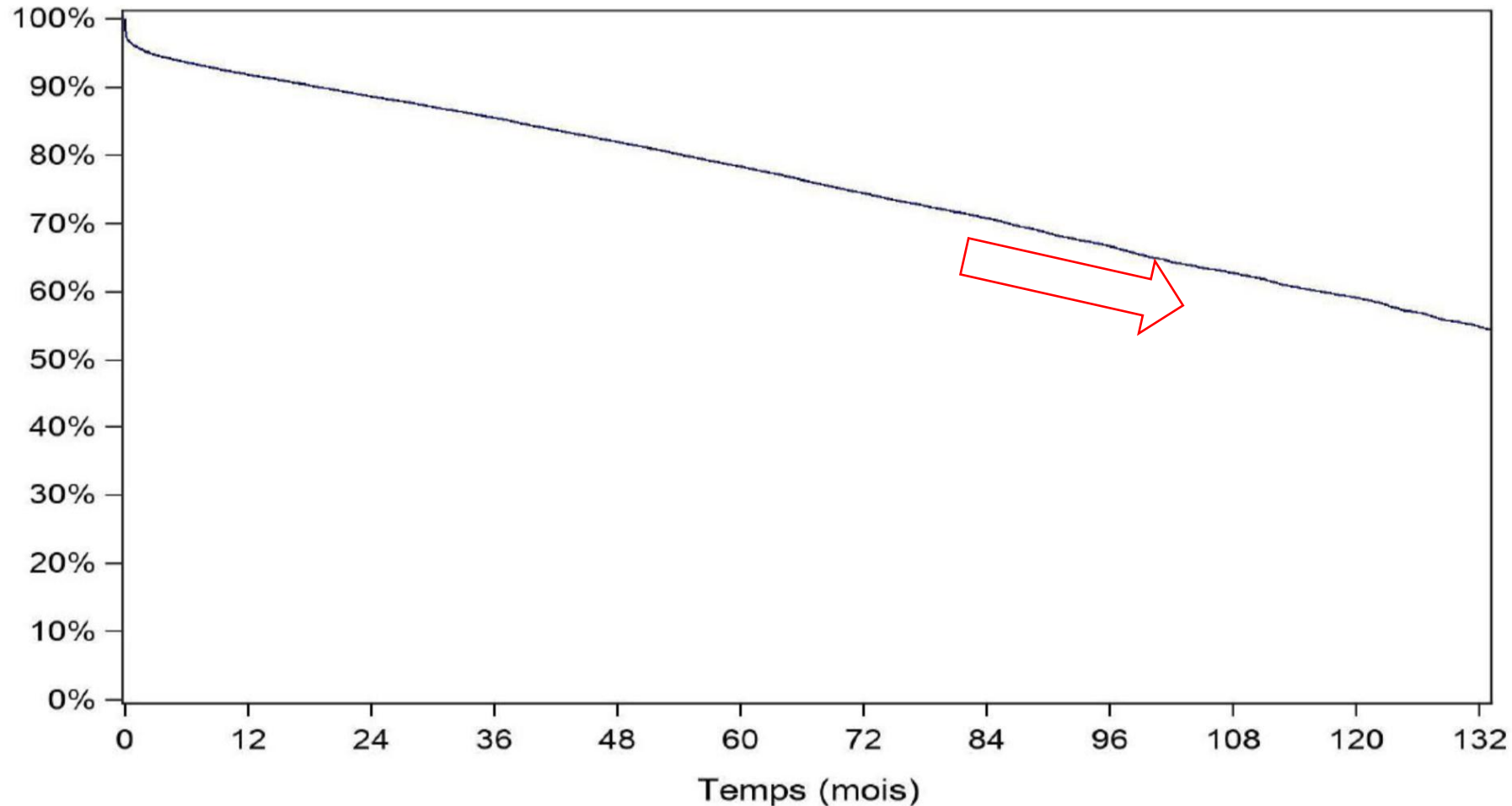
Why and how should we target NK cells ?

@Olivier_Thaunat

Lyon - France

One organ for life: unmet need in renal transplantation

38342 renal transplantations
(France - 2007 to 2018)

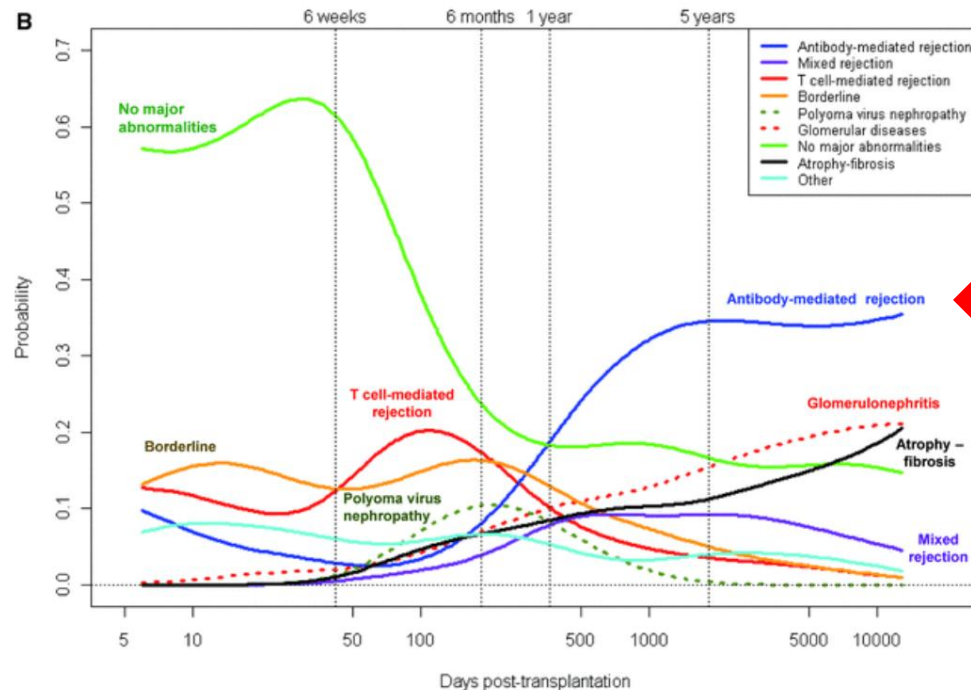


What is the cause of allograft failure?

American Journal of Transplantation 2012; 12: 388–399
Wiley Periodicals Inc.

Understanding the Causes of Kidney Transplant Failure: The Dominant Role of Antibody-Mediated Rejection and Nonadherence

J. Sellarés^{a,b}, D. G. de Freitas^{a,b}, M. Mengel^{a,c},
J. Reeve^{a,c}, G. Einecke^d, B. Sis^{a,c}, L. G. Hidalgo^{a,c},
K. Famulski^{a,c}, A. Matas^e and P. F. Halloran^{a,b,*}

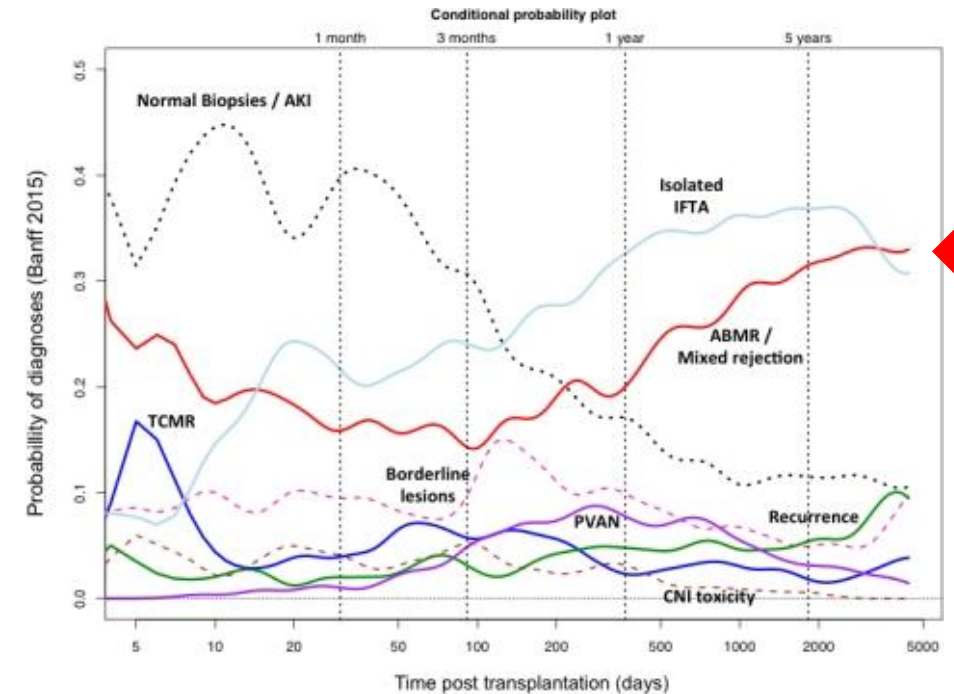


Identifying the Specific Causes of Kidney Allograft Loss: A Population Based Study

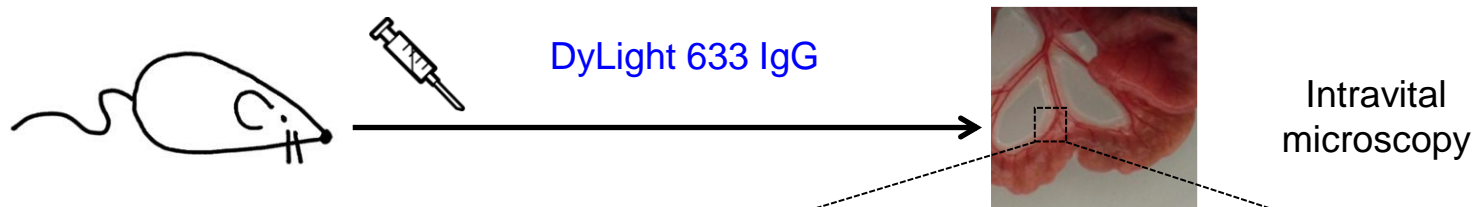
C. Loheac, O. Aubert, D. Viglietti, N. Kamar, M. Delahousse, C. Lefaucheur, A. Loupy.

Paris Translational Research Center for Organ Transplantation, Paris, France.

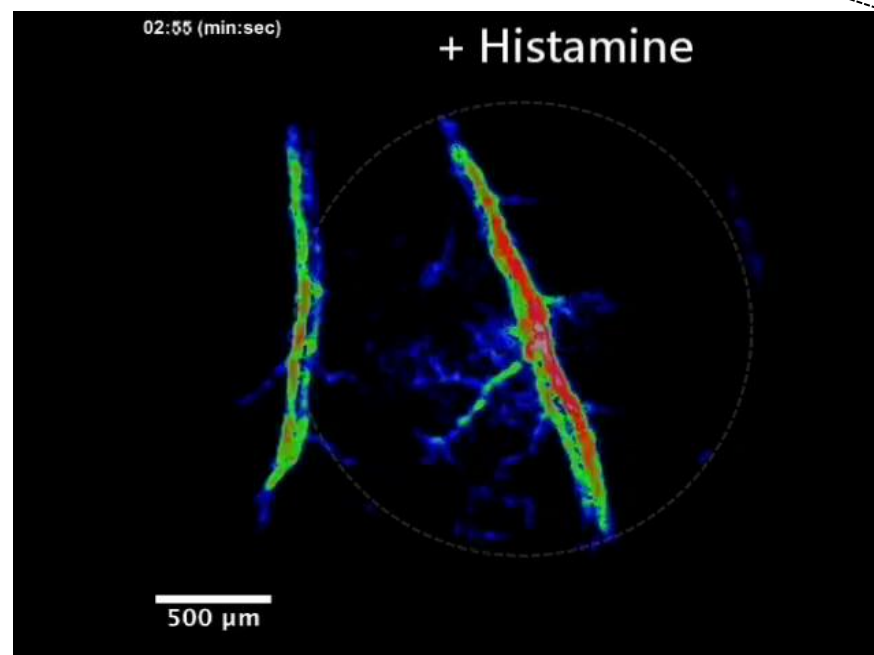
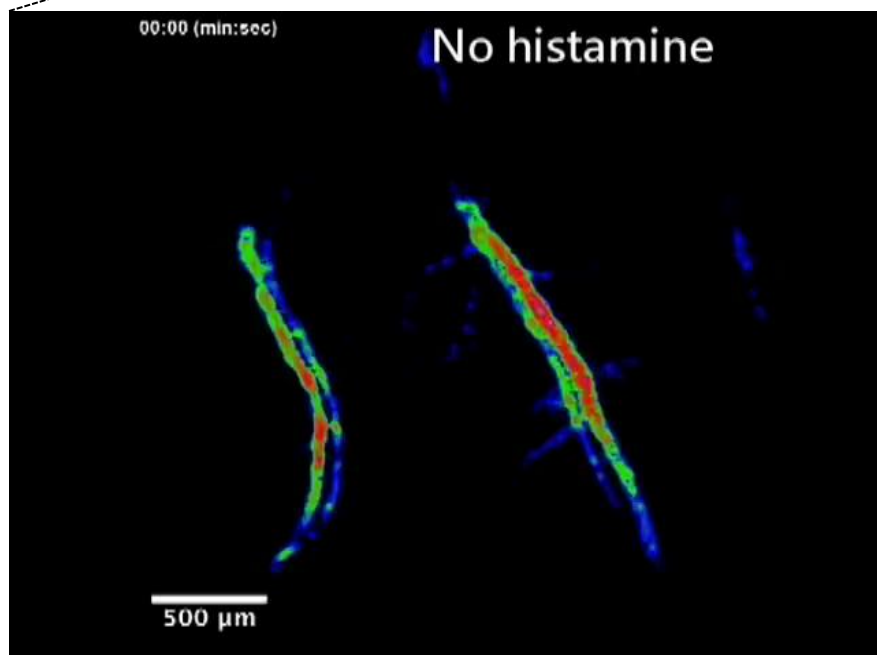
Meeting: 2018 American Transplant Congress



Size matters: DSA are sequestered in the circulation

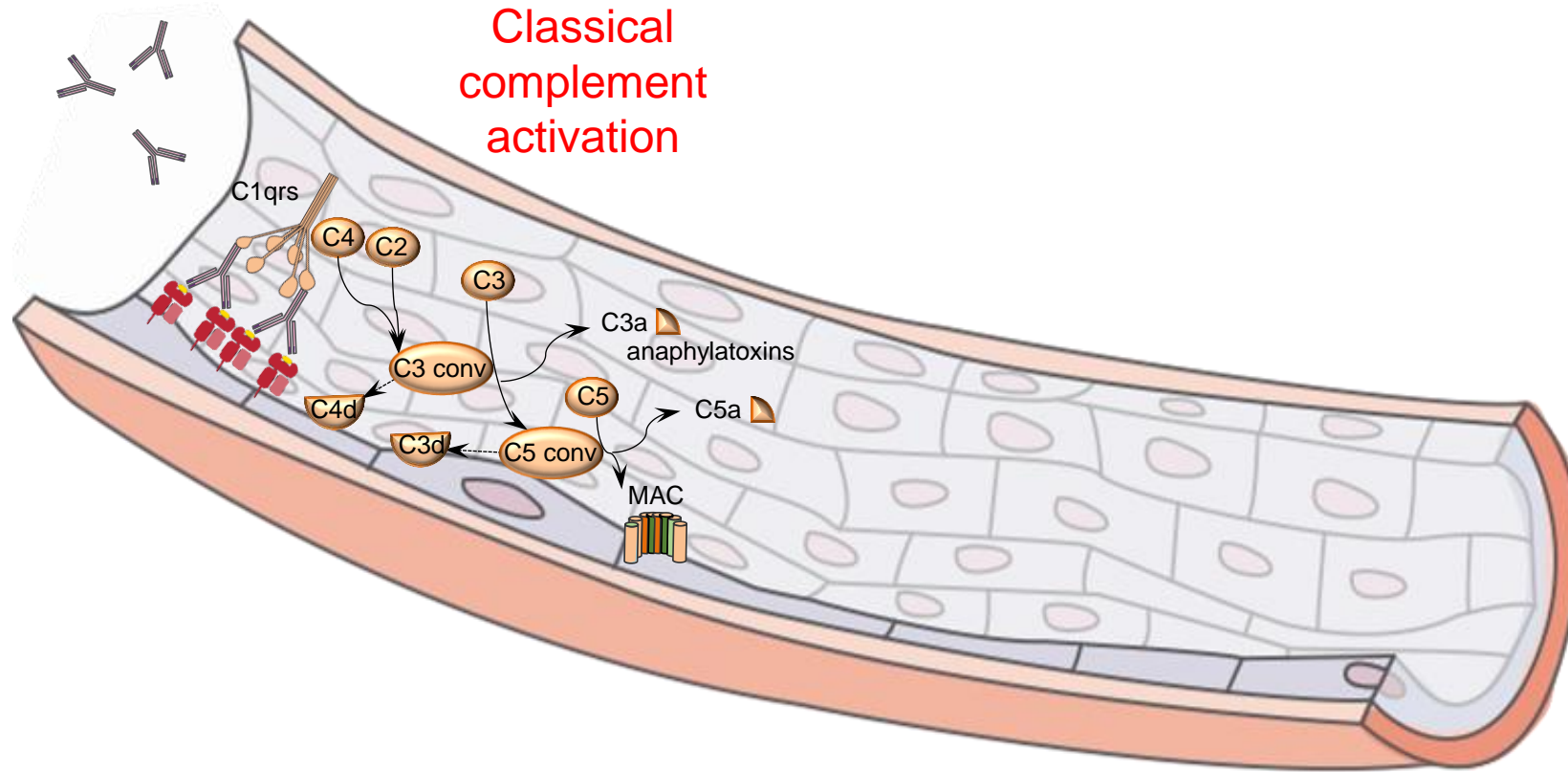


Chen, J Clin Invest, 2018



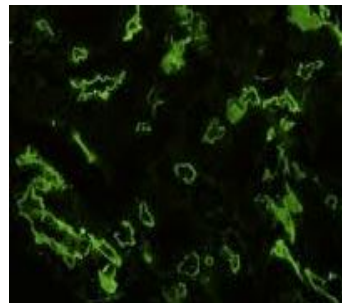
Immunopathology of AMR

Anti-HLA DSA

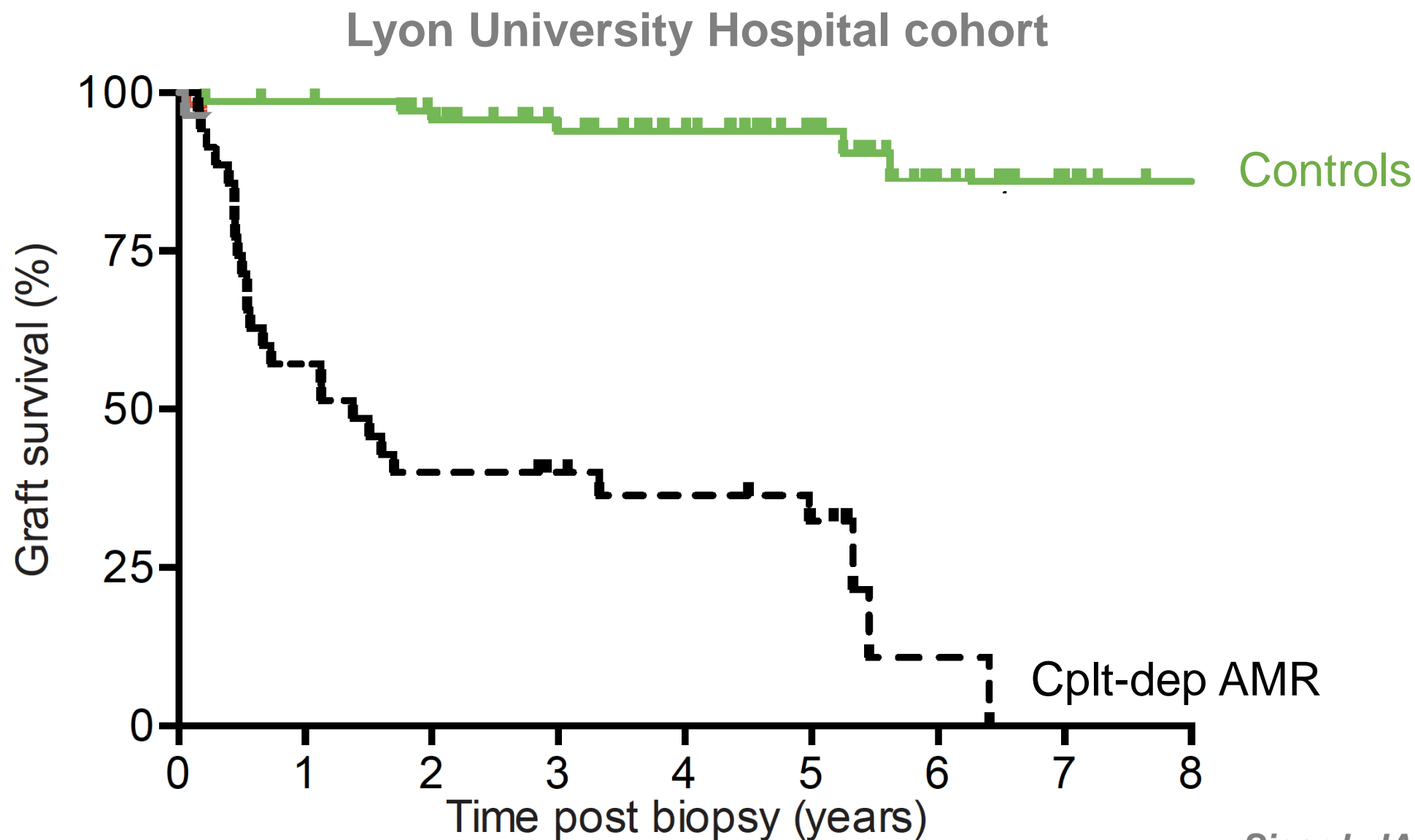


C4d

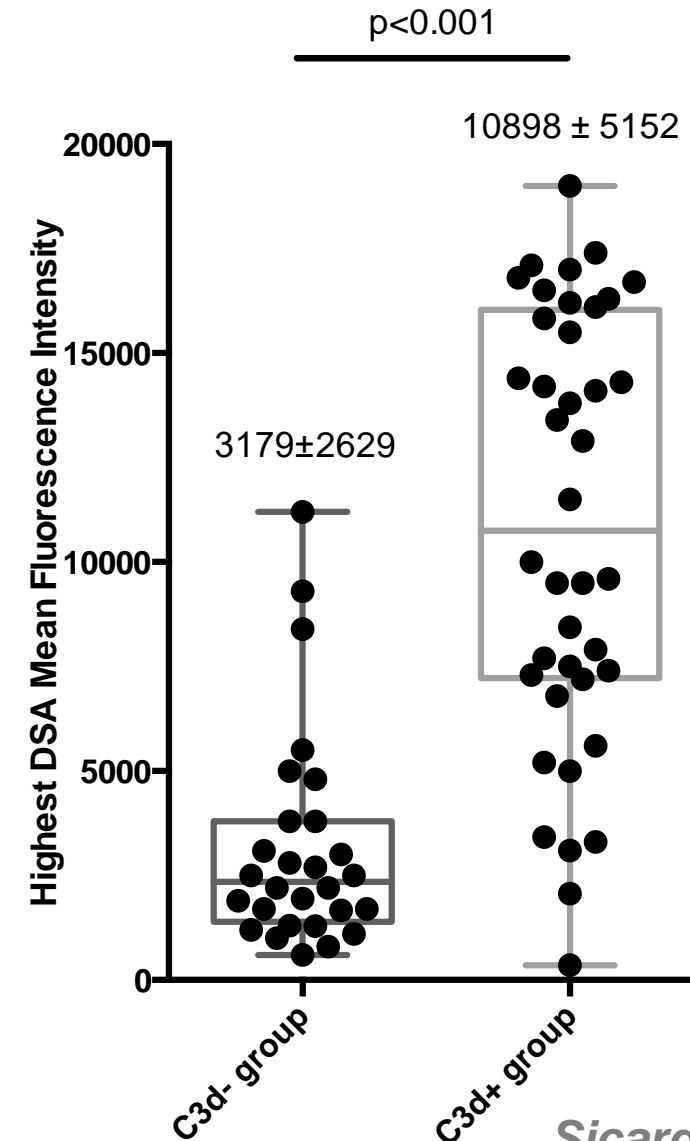
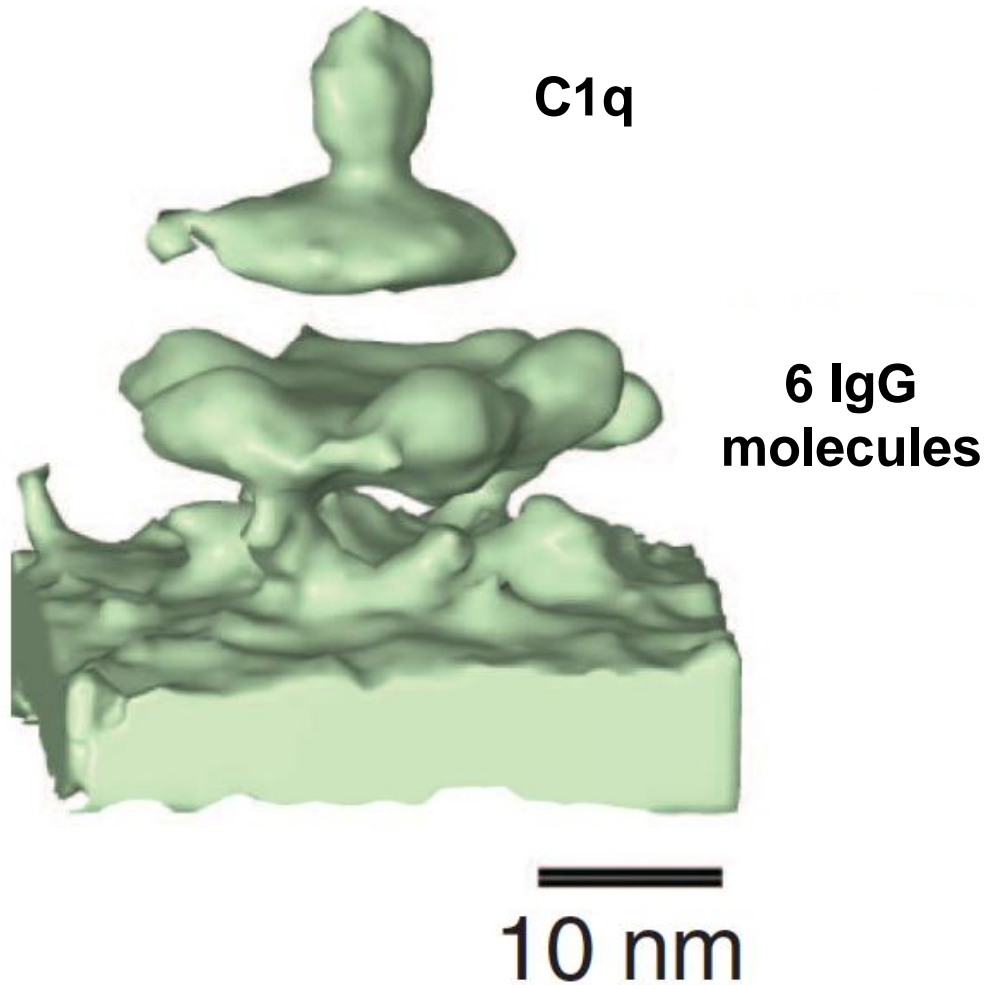
Histological features
in the biopsy



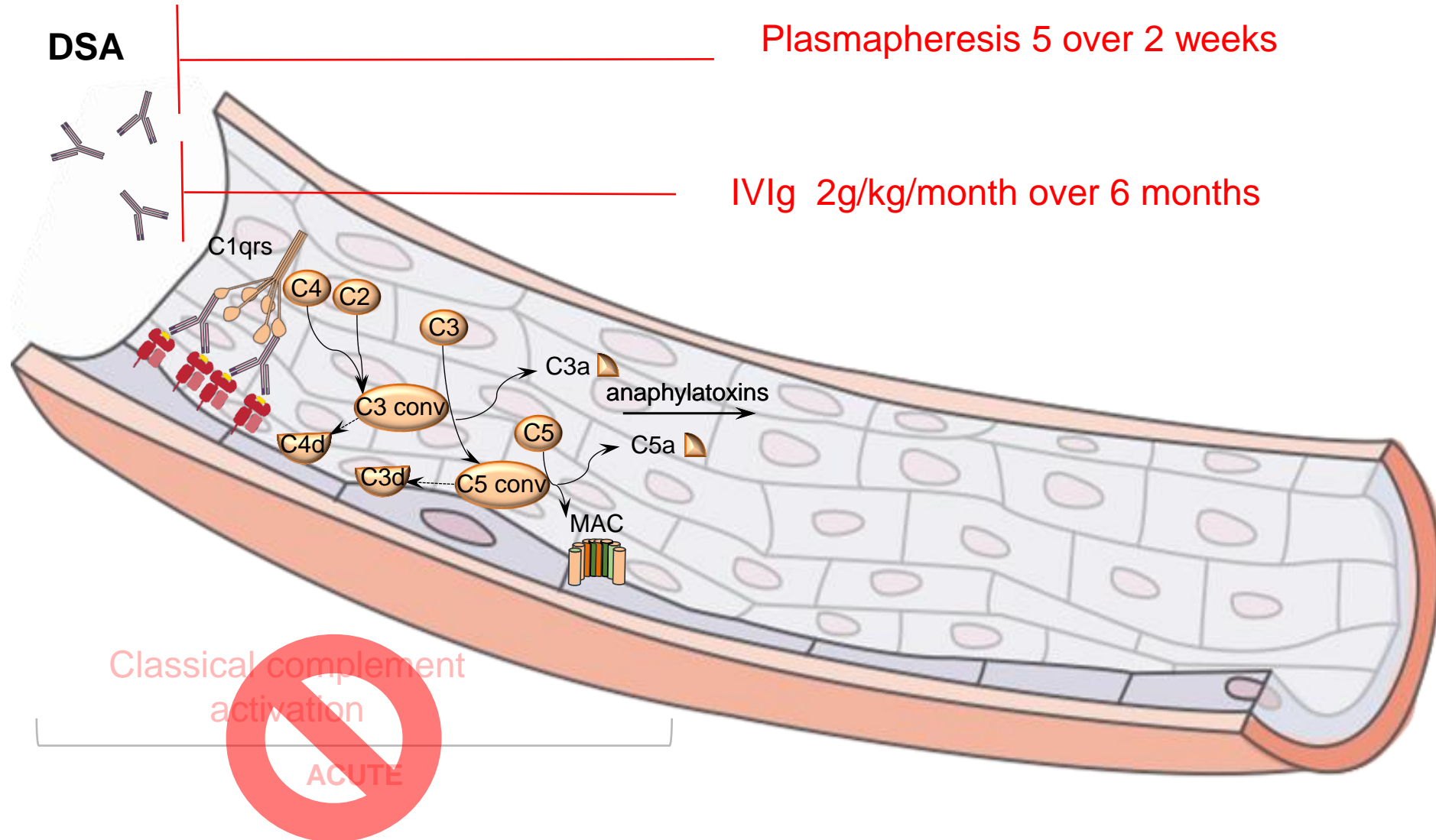
"Complement-dependent AMR" and renal graft survival



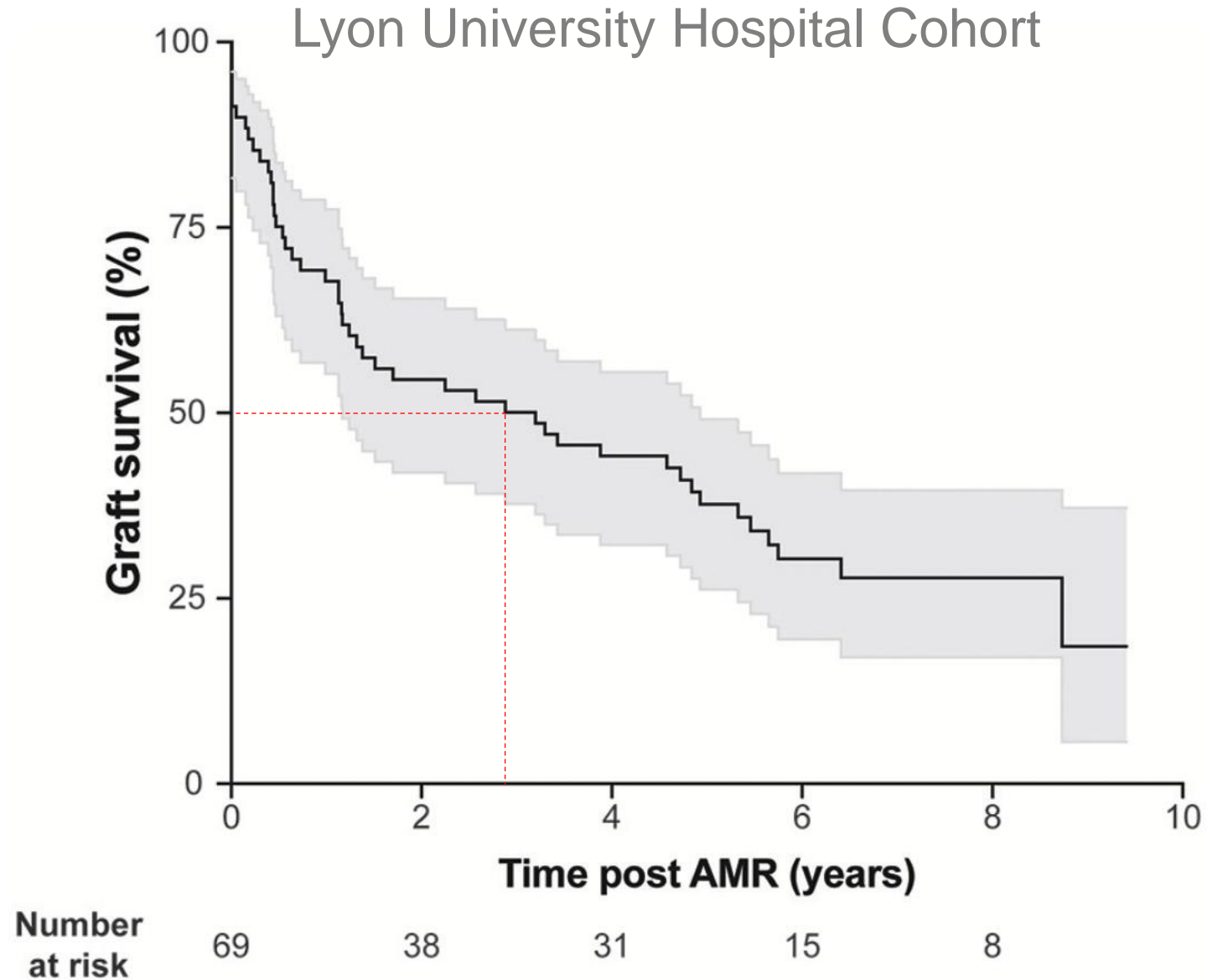
DSA-mediated complement activation



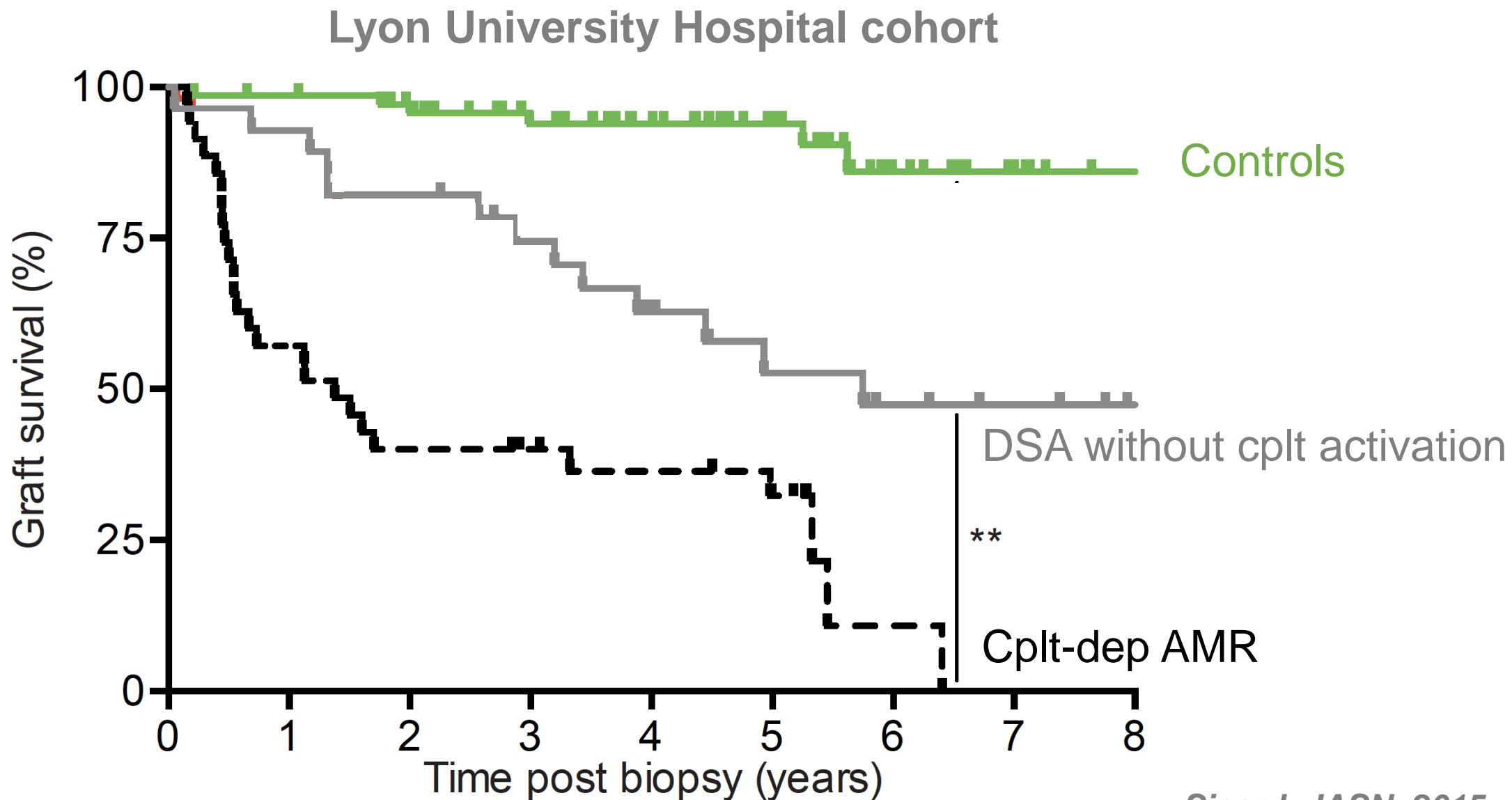
Treatment of AMR



Therapeutic outcomes in AMR



"Complement-dependent AMR" and renal graft survival



Immunopathology of AMR

Anti-HLA DSA

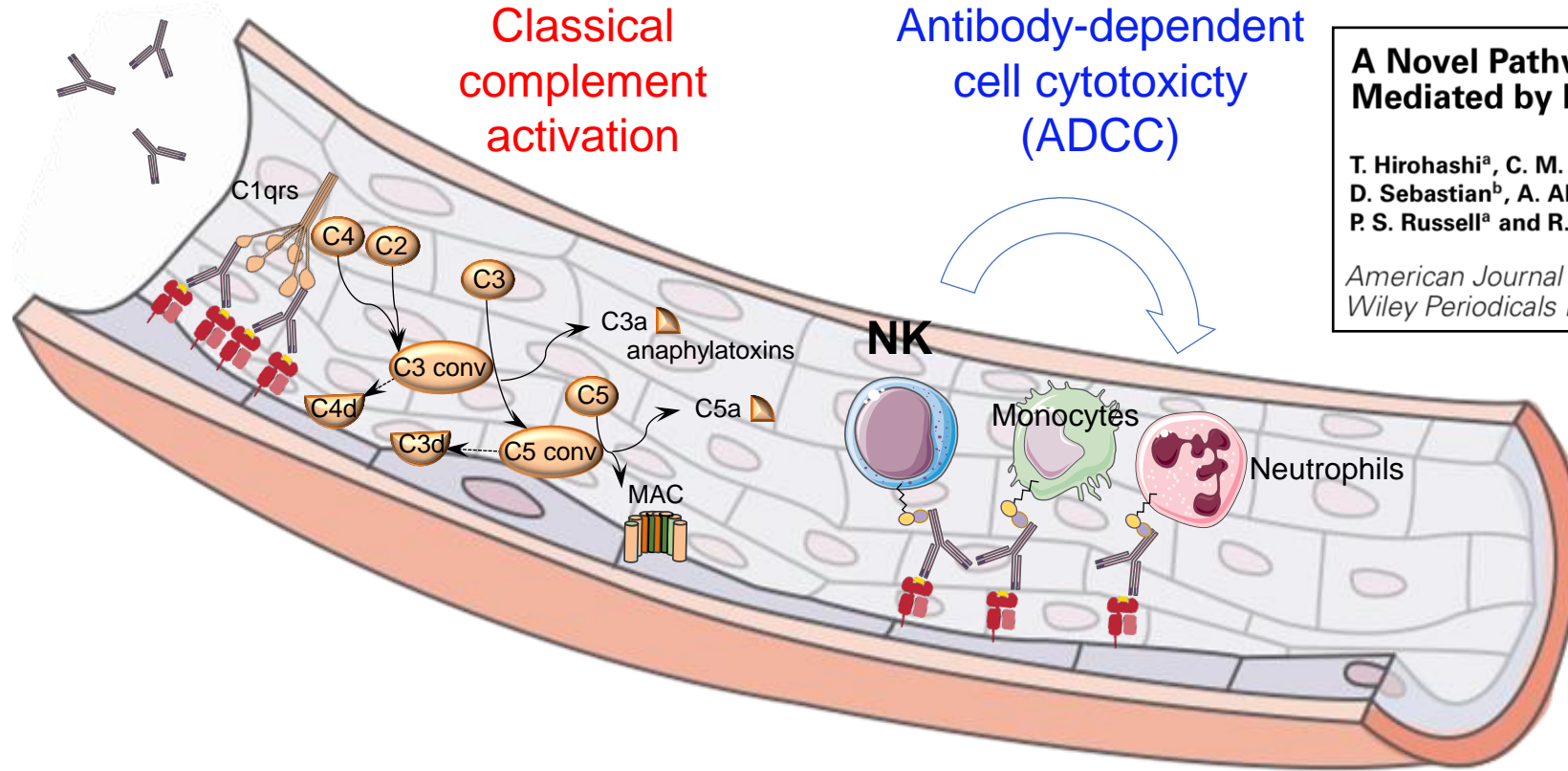
Classical
complement
activation

Antibody-dependent
cell cytotoxicity
(ADCC)

**A Novel Pathway of Chronic Allograft Rejection
Mediated by NK Cells and Alloantibody**

T. Hirohashi^a, C. M. Chase^a, P. Della Pelle^b,
D. Sebastian^b, A. Alessandrini^a, J. C. Madsen^a,
P. S. Russell^a and R. B. Colvin^{b,*}

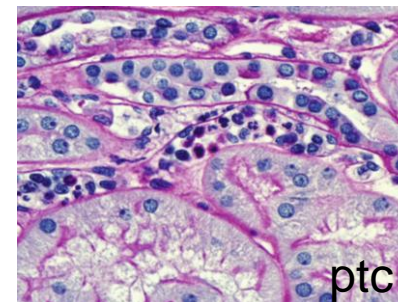
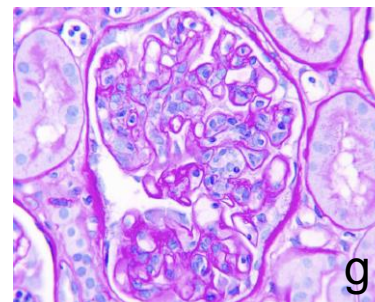
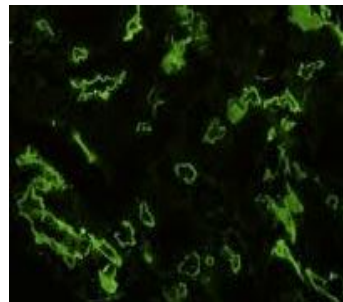
American Journal of Transplantation 2012; 12: 313–321
Wiley Periodicals Inc.



C4d

MVI

Histological features
in the biopsy



Why and how should we target NK cells ?

ADCC-dep (chronic) AMR: major cause of graft failure
=> Targeting NK cells seems a promising approach...

Innate cells are downstream effectors in rejection

e.g. role of NK in AMR

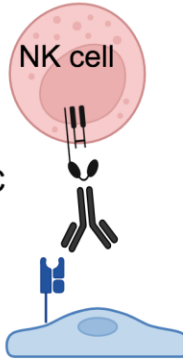
Adaptive immunity
(allorecognition)

Innate immunity
(damages)

Distinct
mechanism of
NK activation

DSA (HLA; non-HLA)

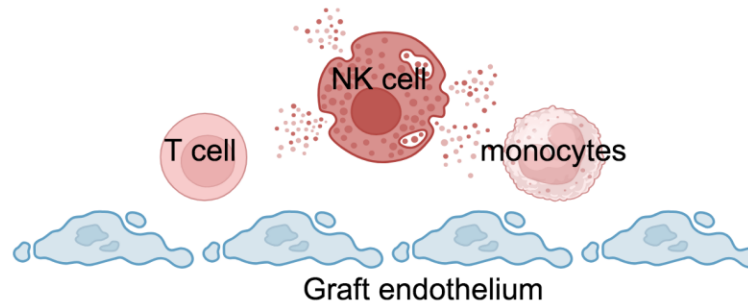
ADCC



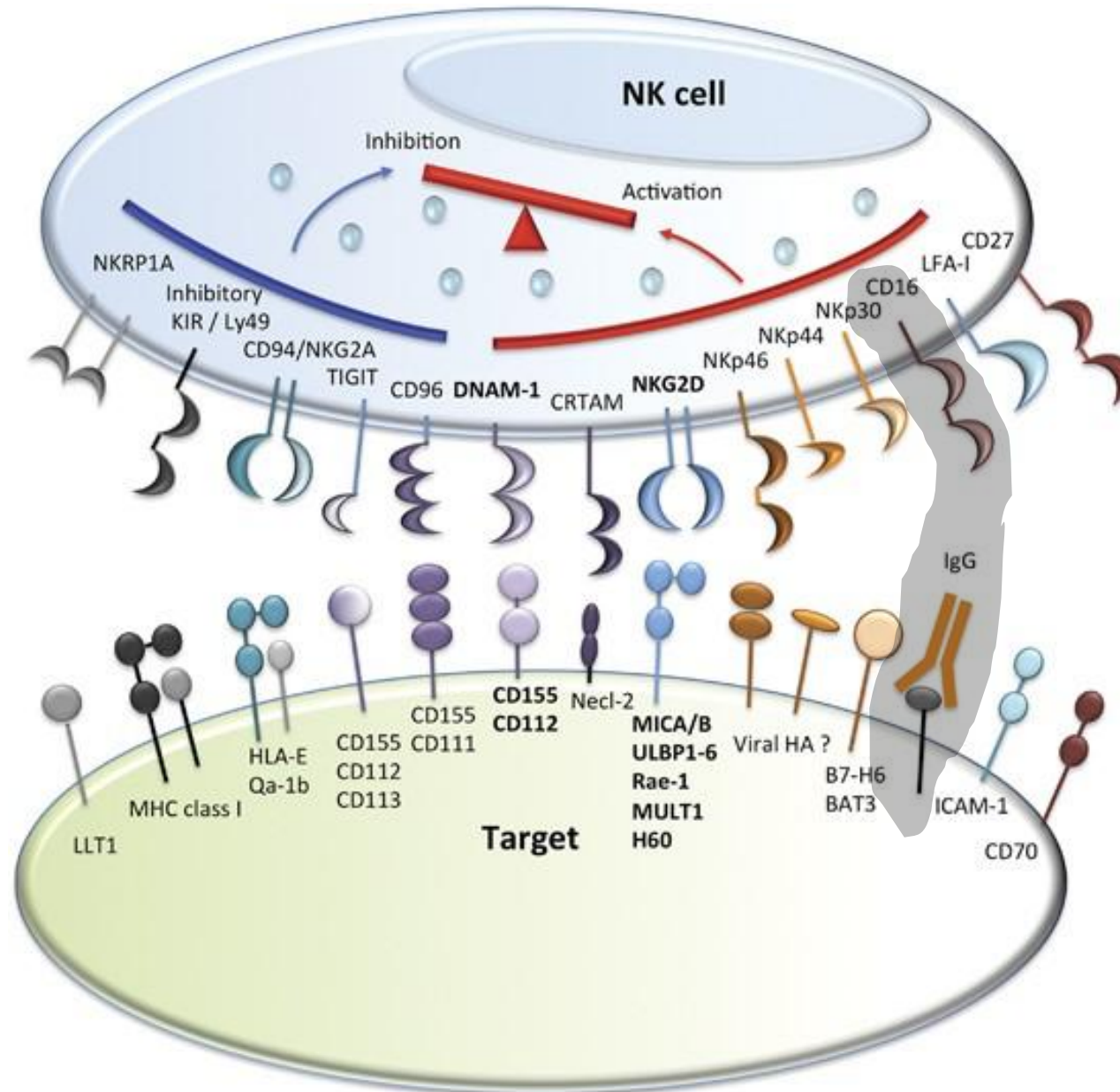
Banff 2022
categories

AMR
probable AMR

Banff scores
(g+ptc)



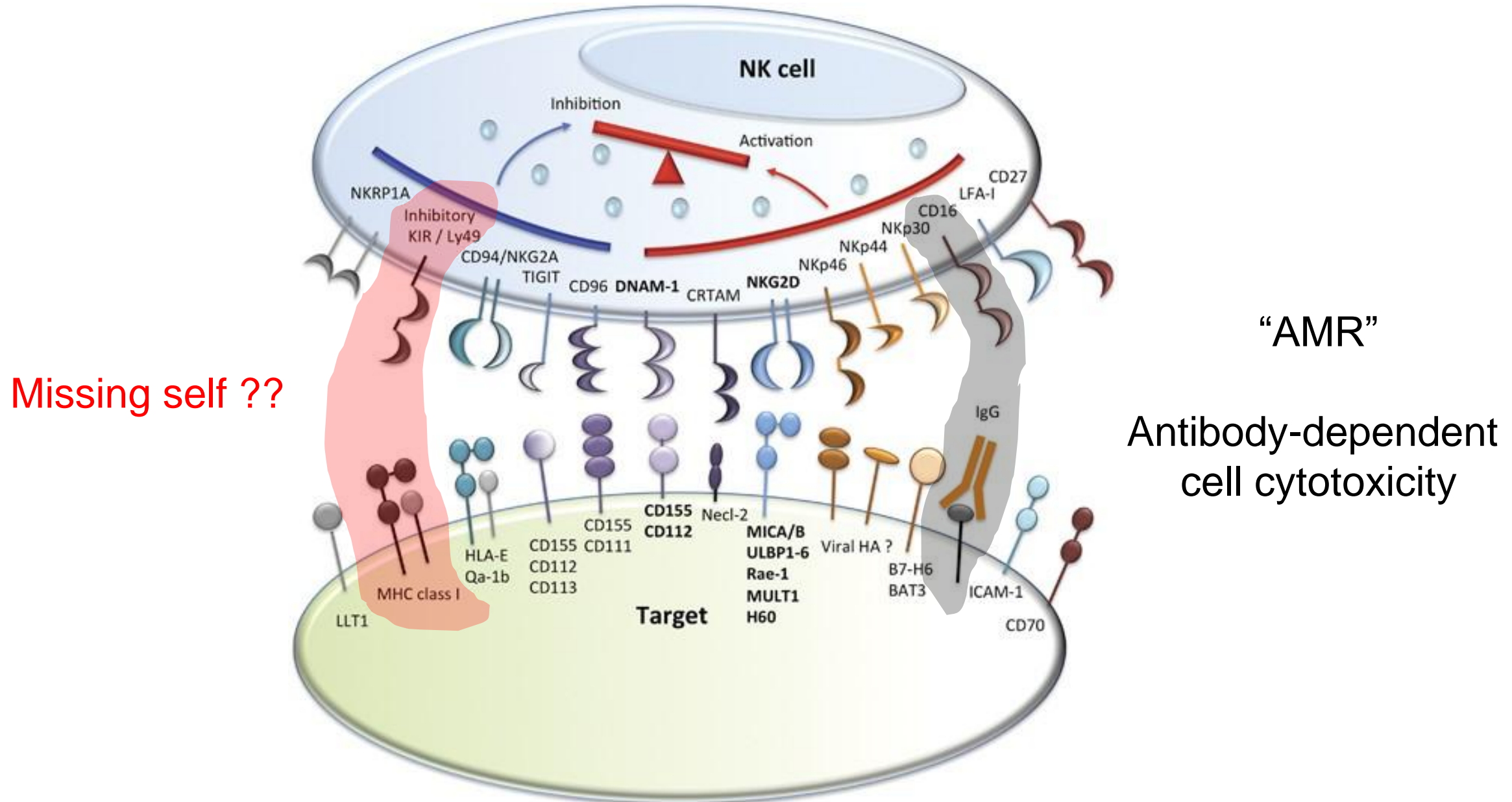
NK cell receptors



“AMR”

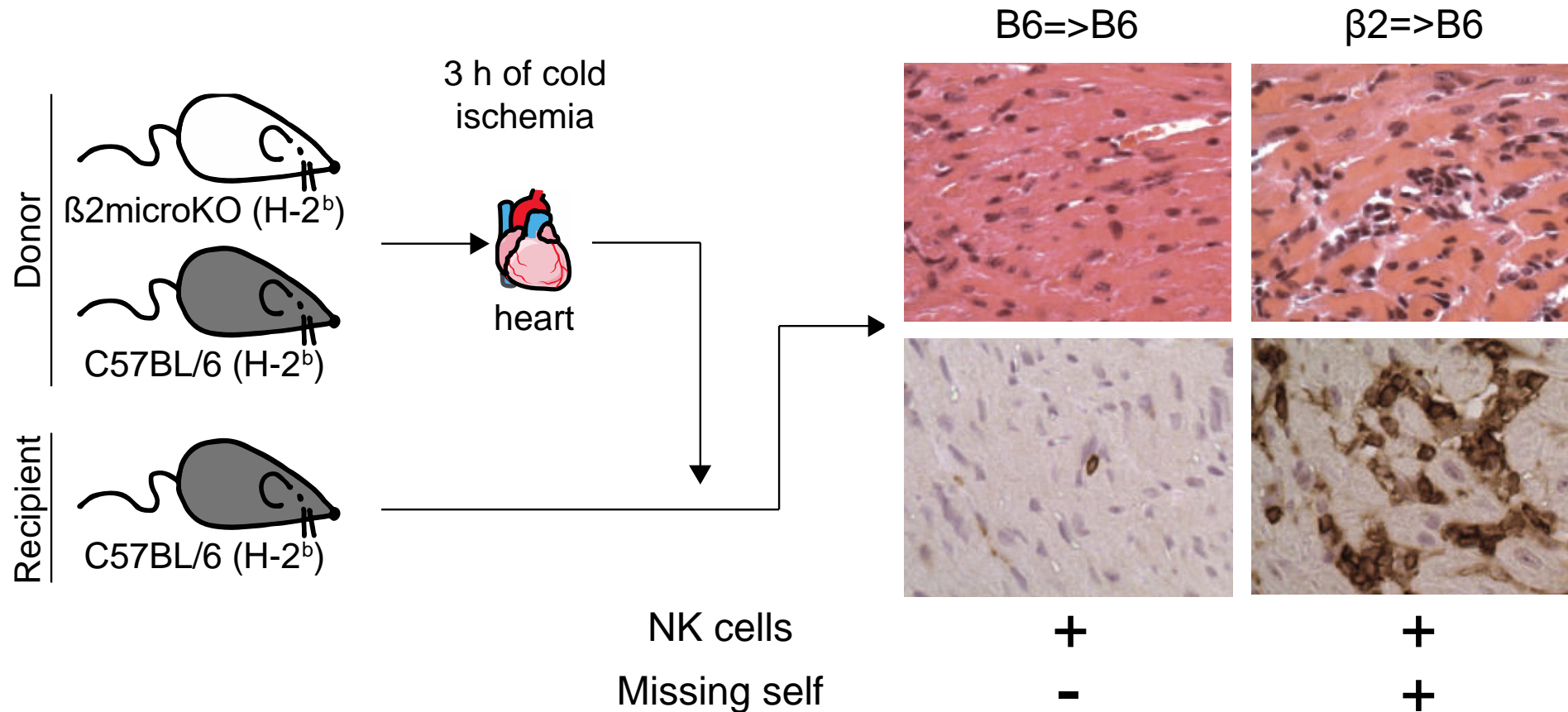
Antibody-dependent
cell cytotoxicity

NK cell receptors



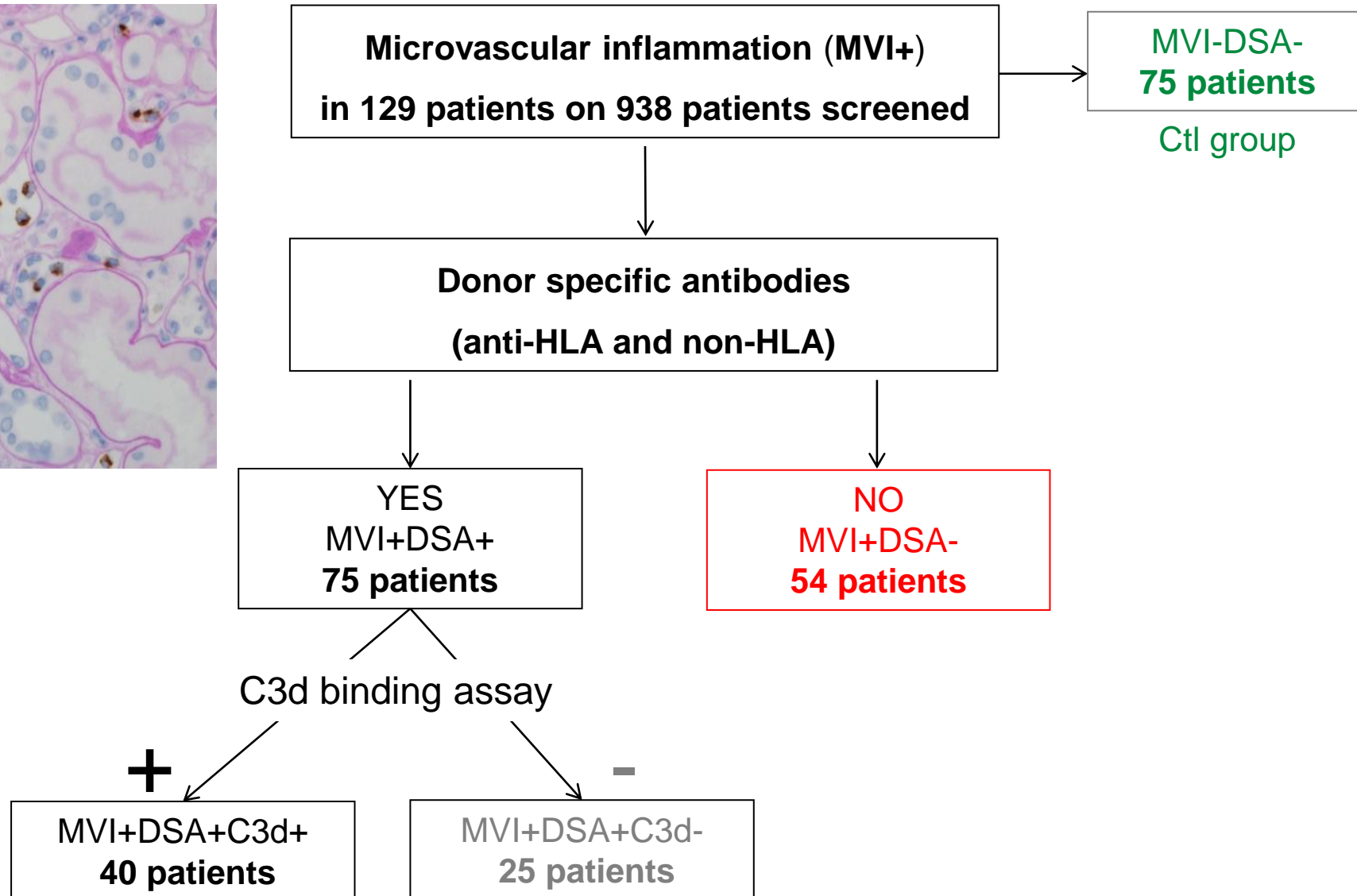
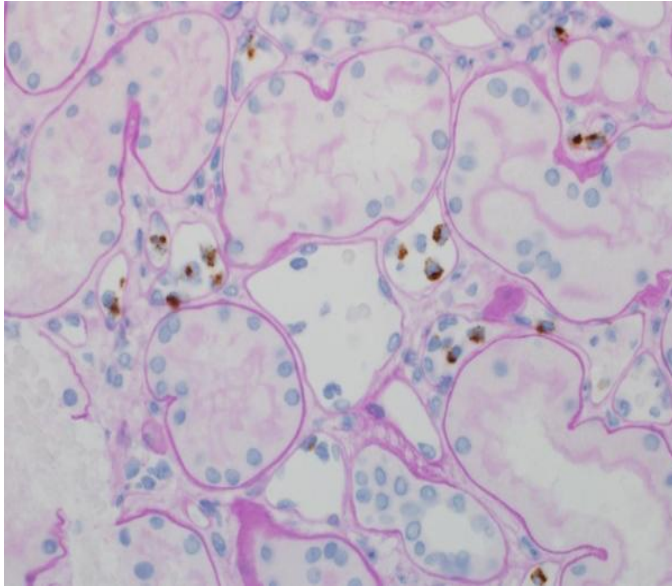
In vivo model

Nat Comms, 2019

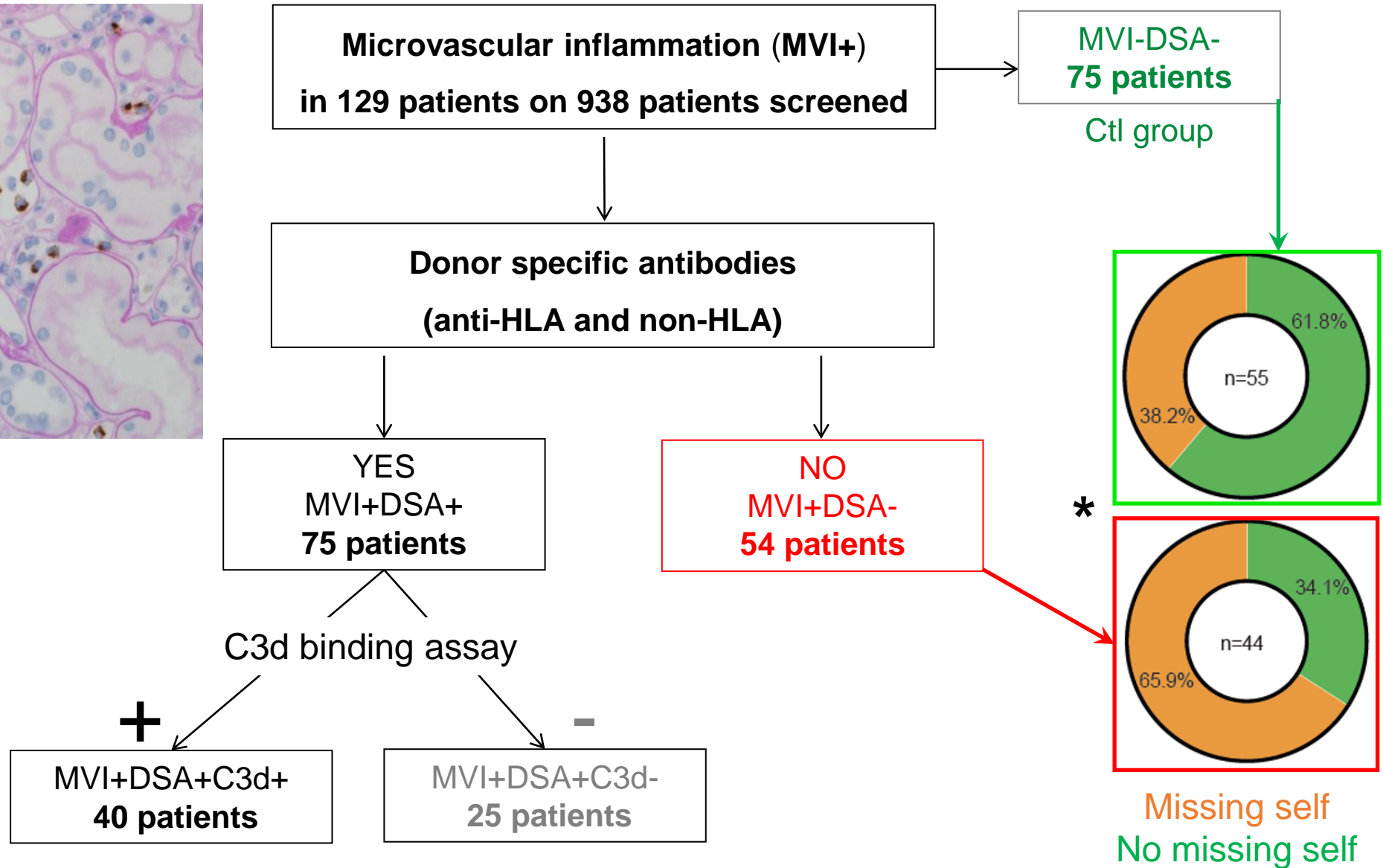
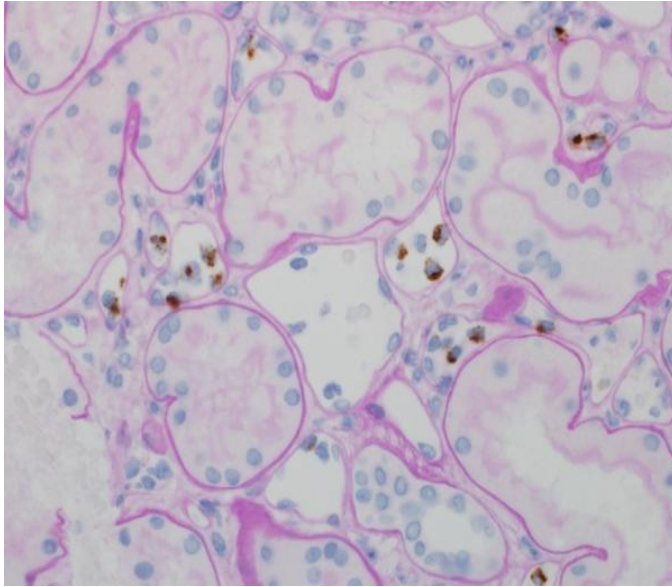


Antibody-independent MVI

Clinical validation

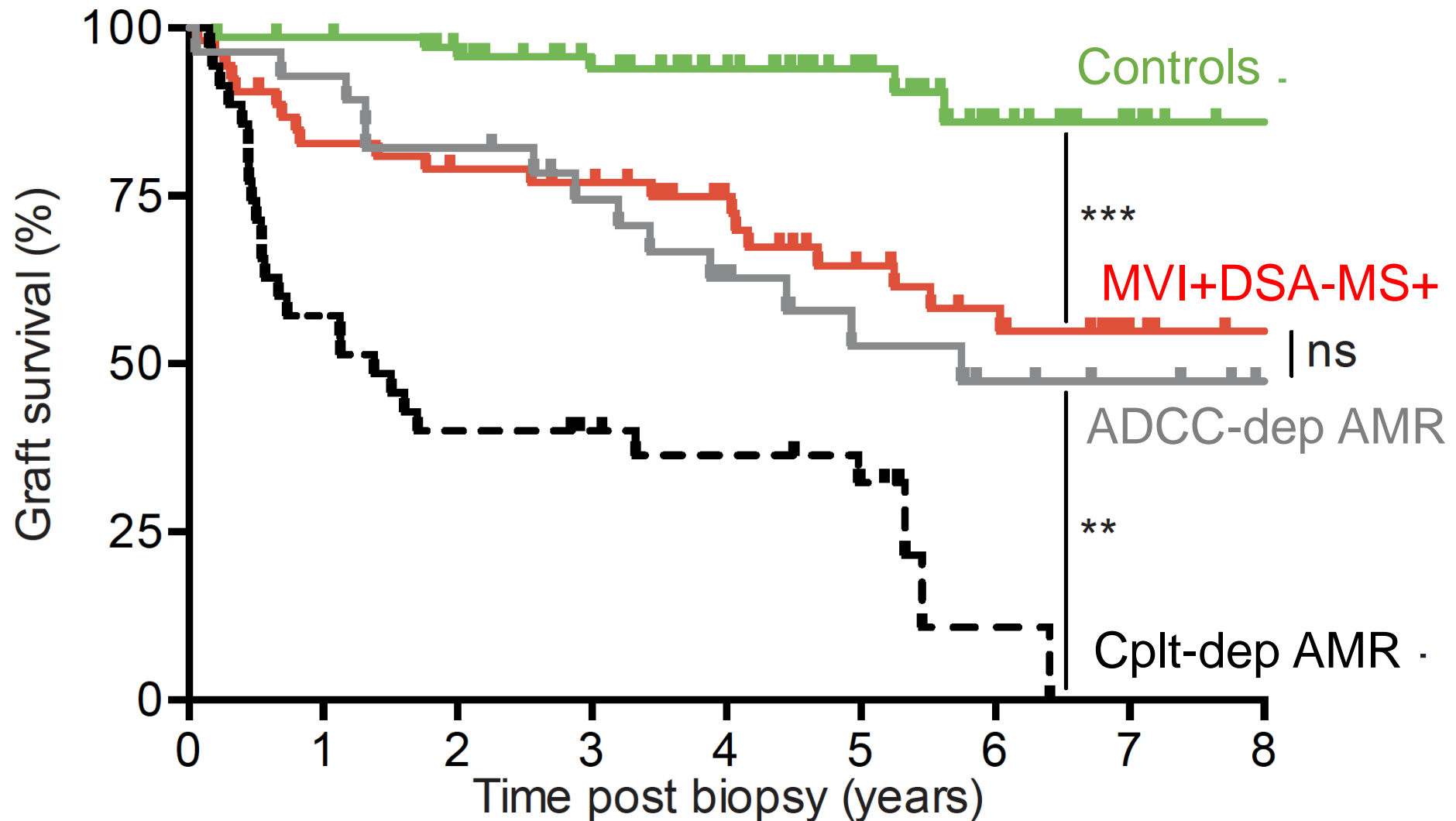


Clinical validation



Clinical validation

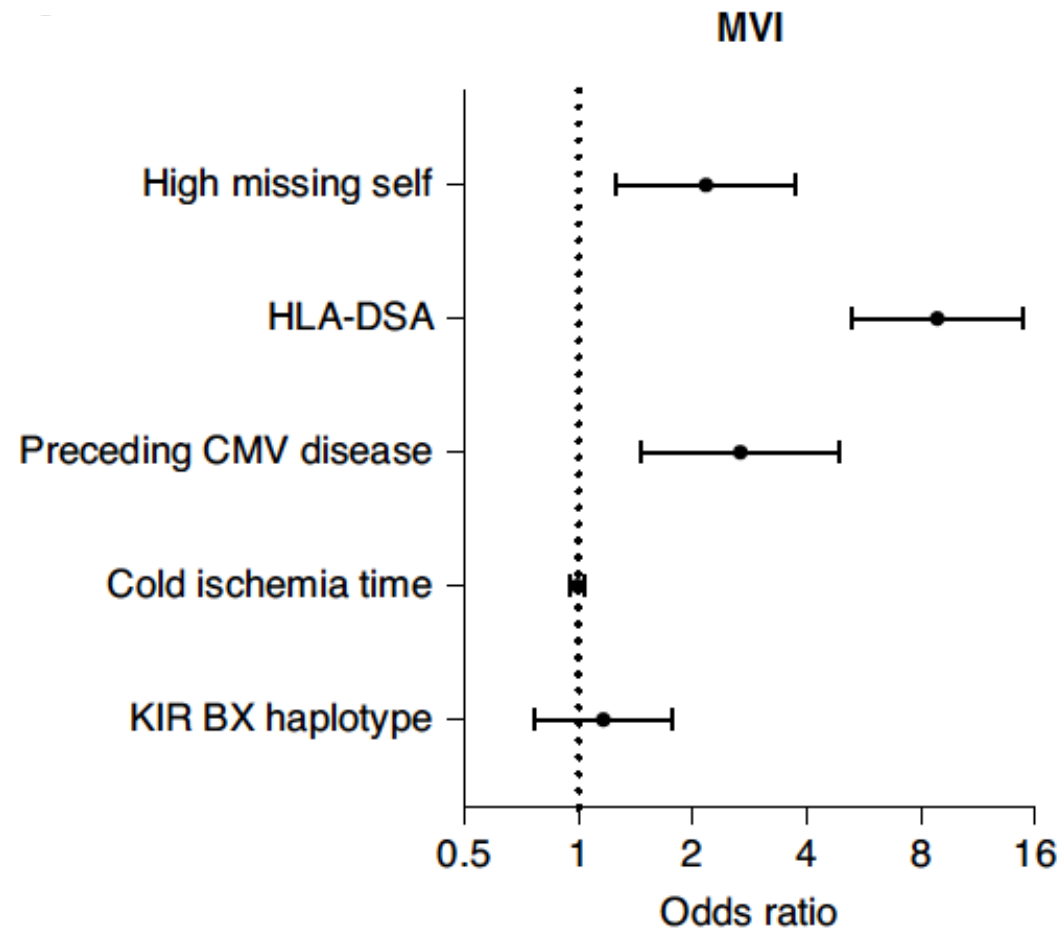
Lyon University Hospital cohort



External validation

Population-based study of 924 consecutive kidney transplantations

Collaboration with M. Naesens & J. Calleyen



MVI = final common pathway of distinct rejection endotypes

Antibody-mediated rejection

MS-induced NK-mediated rejection

Adaptive allorecognition

Innate allorecognition

Distinct mechanism of NK activation

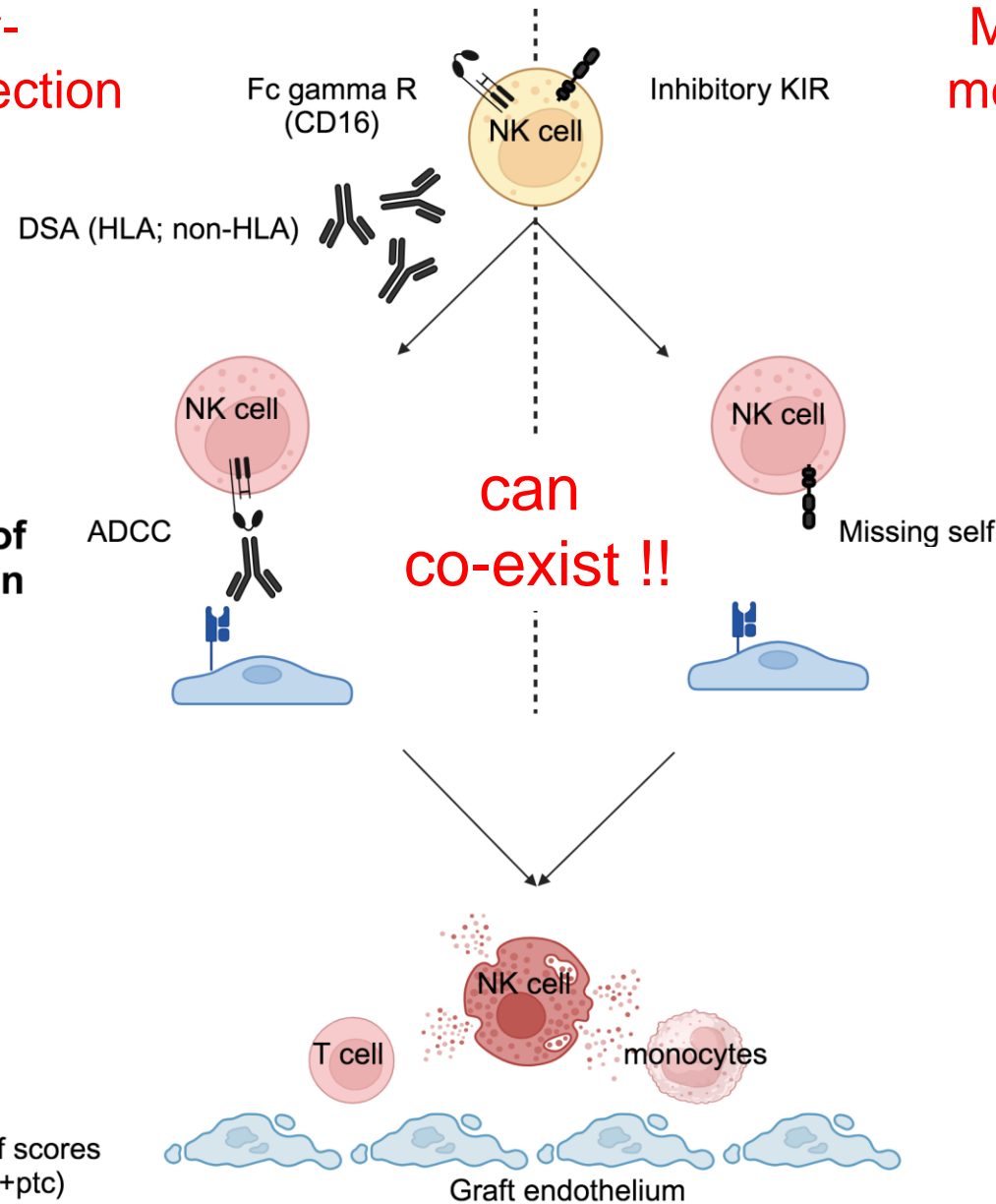
can co-exist !!

Final common pathway

Microvascular Inflammation (MVI)

Banff scores (g+ptc)

Graft endothelium



Why and how should we target NK cells ?

ADCC-dep (chronic) AMR = major cause of graft failure
=> Targeting NK cells seems a promising approach...

MS-induced NK cell-mediated rejection
=> Targeting NK cells seems a promising approach...

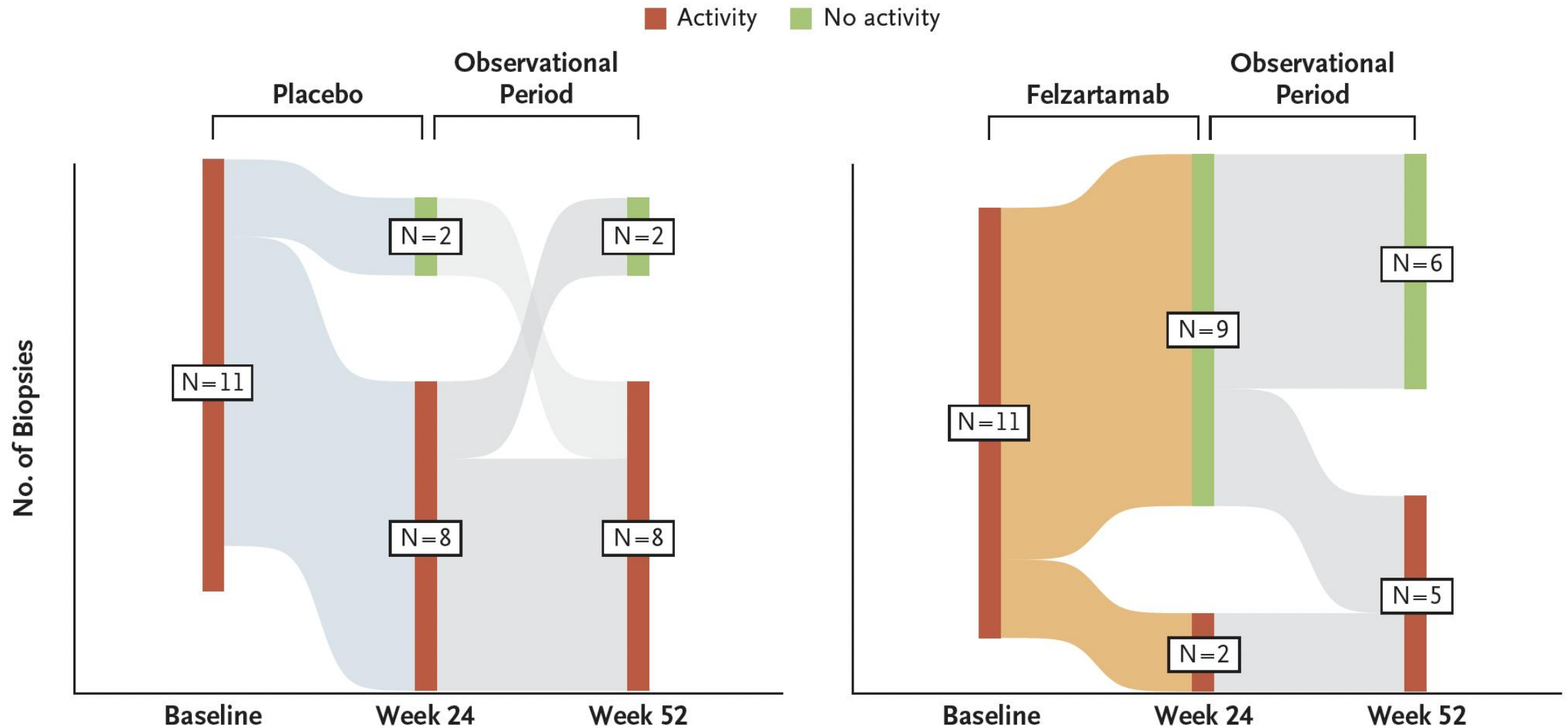
Why and how should we target NK cells ?

ADCC-dep (chronic) AMR = major cause of graft failure
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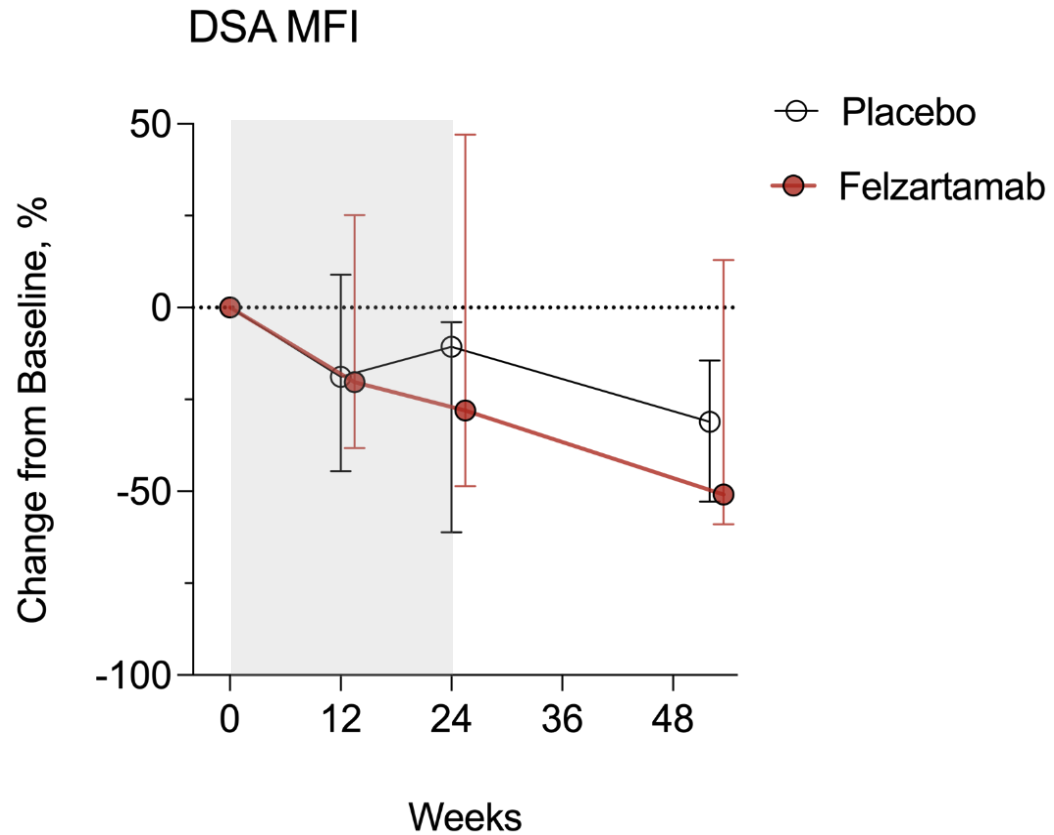
How should we do it?

Felzartamab (transiently) reverses DSA-induced MVI

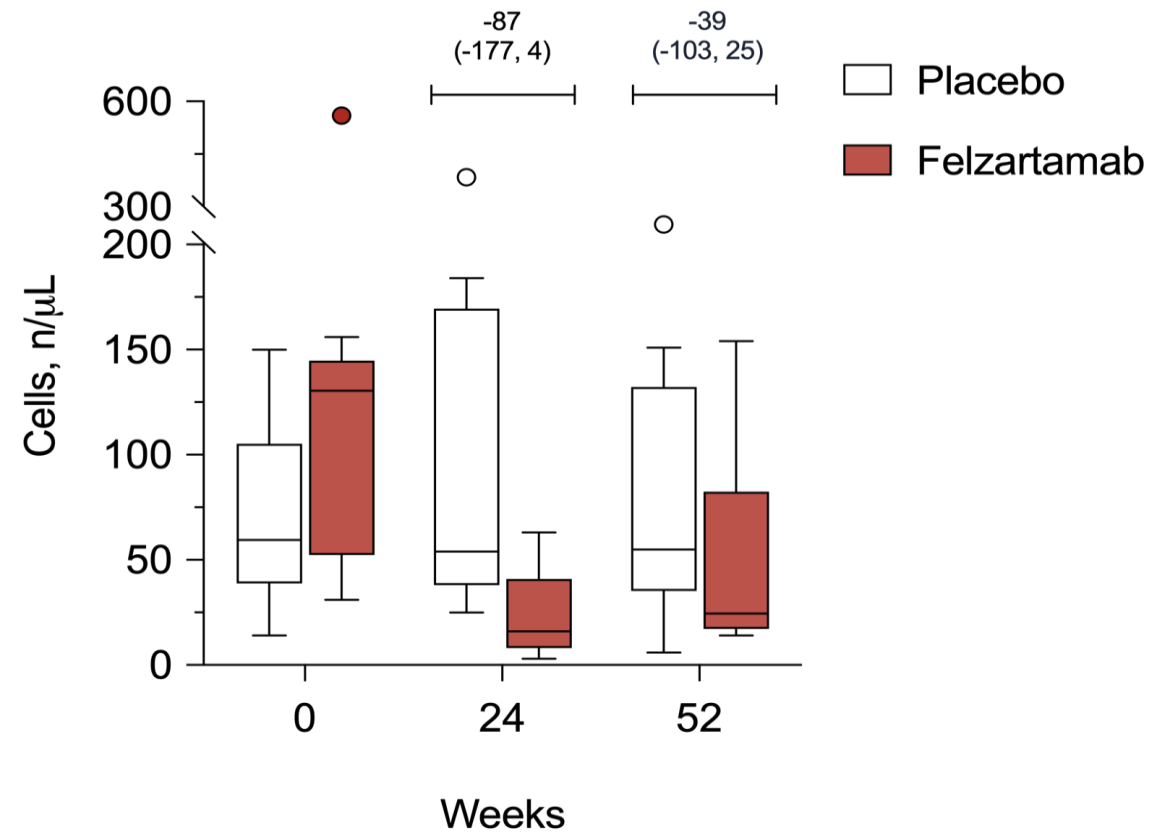


Felzartamab (anti-CD38)

Not through its action on PC...



By depleting NK!



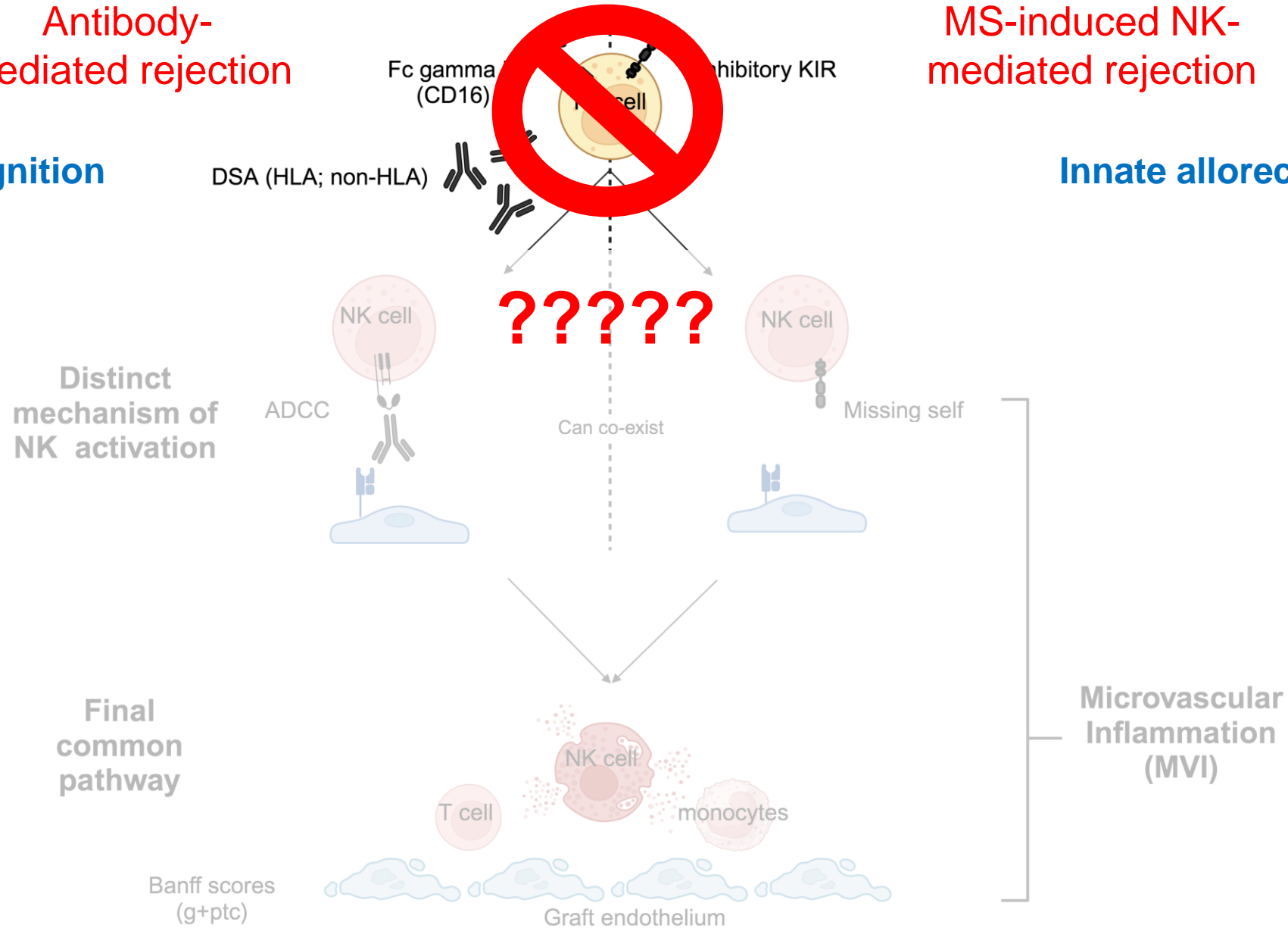
Can NK depletion cure both AMR and MS-induced MVI ?

Antibody-mediated rejection

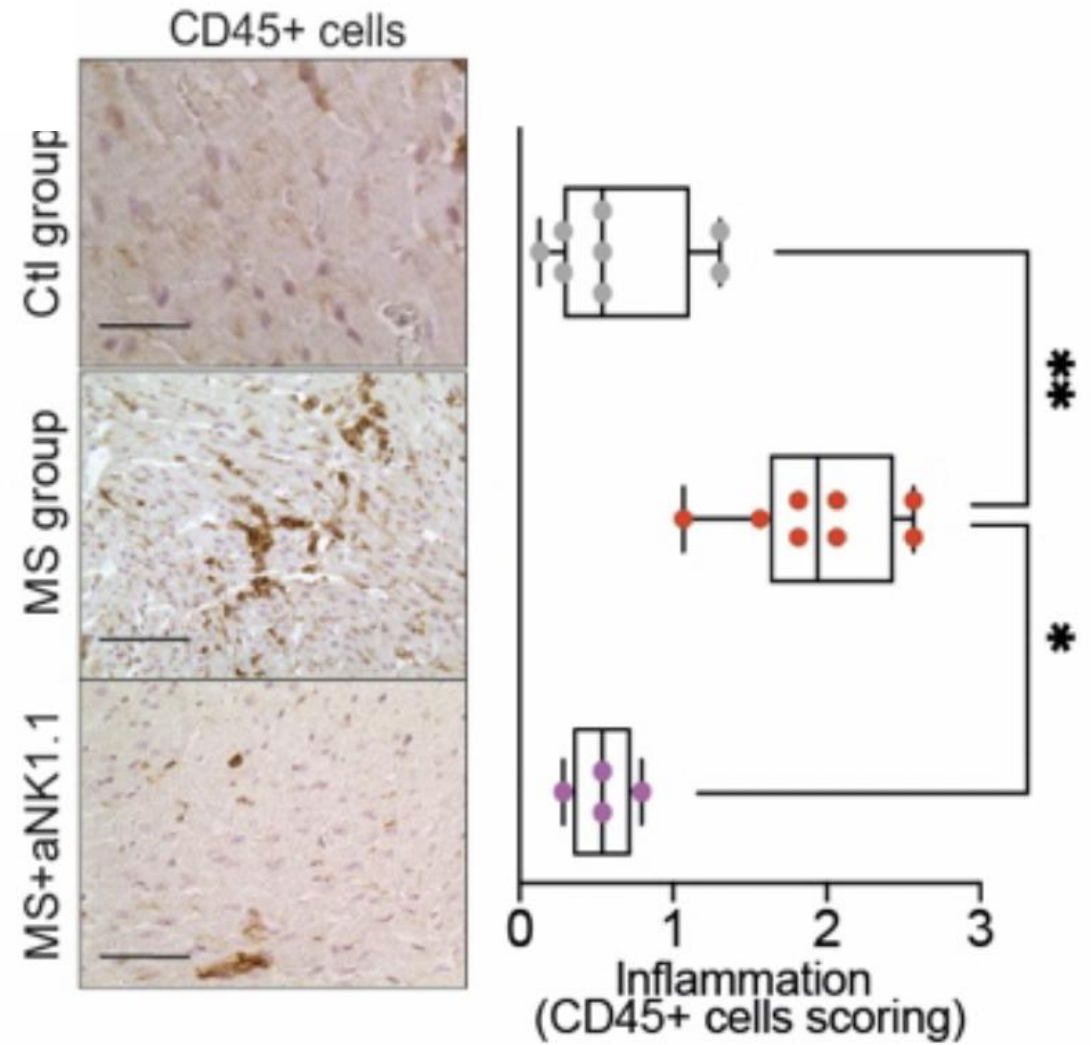
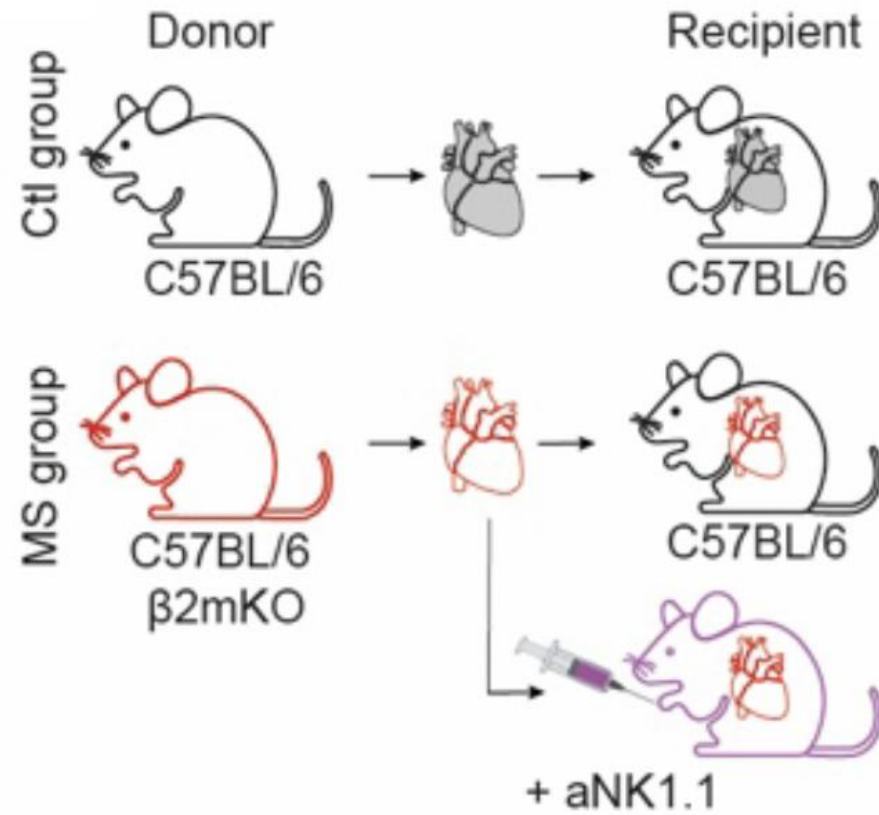
MS-induced NK-mediated rejection

Adaptive allorecognition

Innate allorecognition



In vivo model



Conclusion

Recognition of allogeneic non-self is NOT a prerogative of adaptive immunity => innate allorecognition !

Distinct allorecognition mechanisms converge toward a final common pathway => MVI lesions => chronic vascular rejection

The entering point in this final common pathway is NK cell activation

Conclusion

Sensing of allogeneic non-self is NOT a prerogative of adaptive immunity => innate allorecognition !

Distinct allorecognition mechanisms converge toward a final common pathway => MVI lesions => chronic vascular rejection

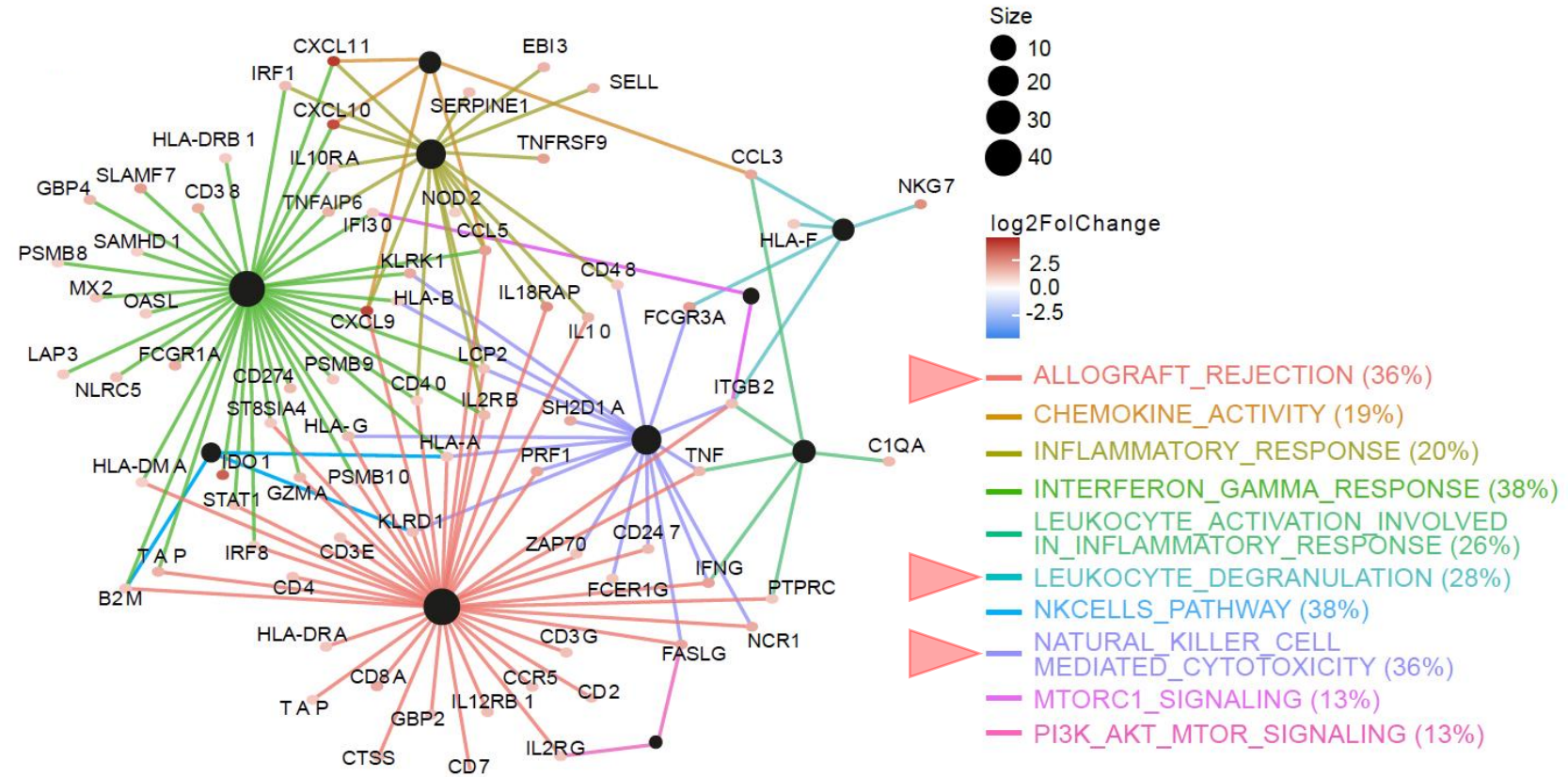
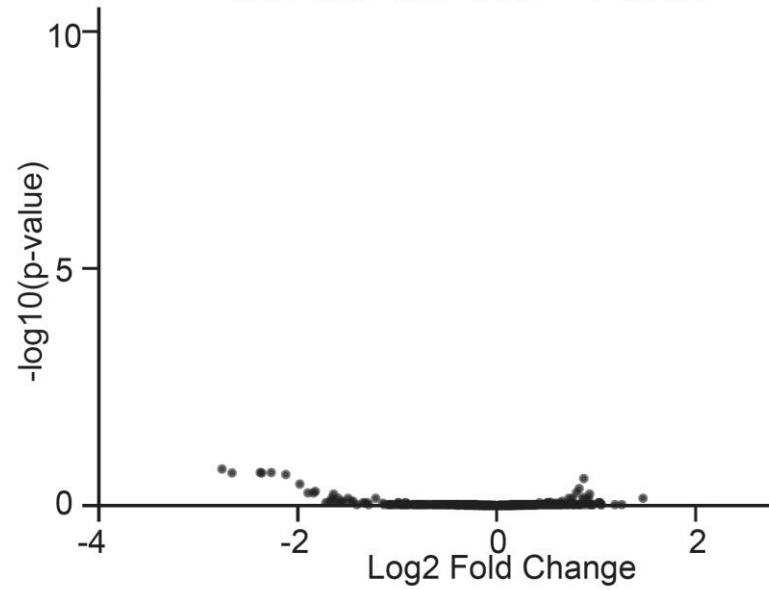
The entering point in this final common pathway is NK cell activation

The depletion of NK cells with anti-CD38 seems a promising (but transient) approach (TBC)

Perspective

Transcriptomic analysis

MVI+DSA+MS- vs MVI+DSA-MS+

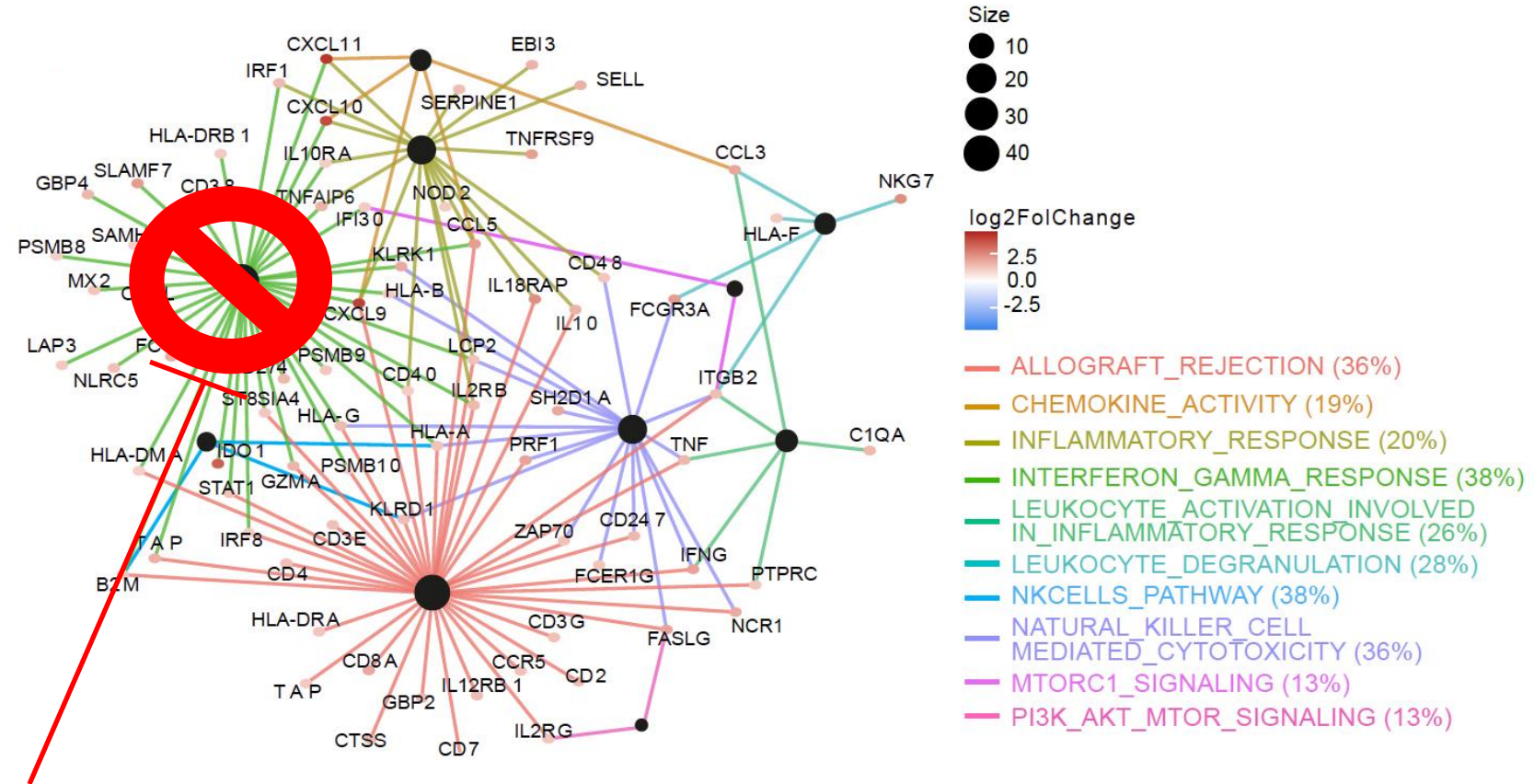
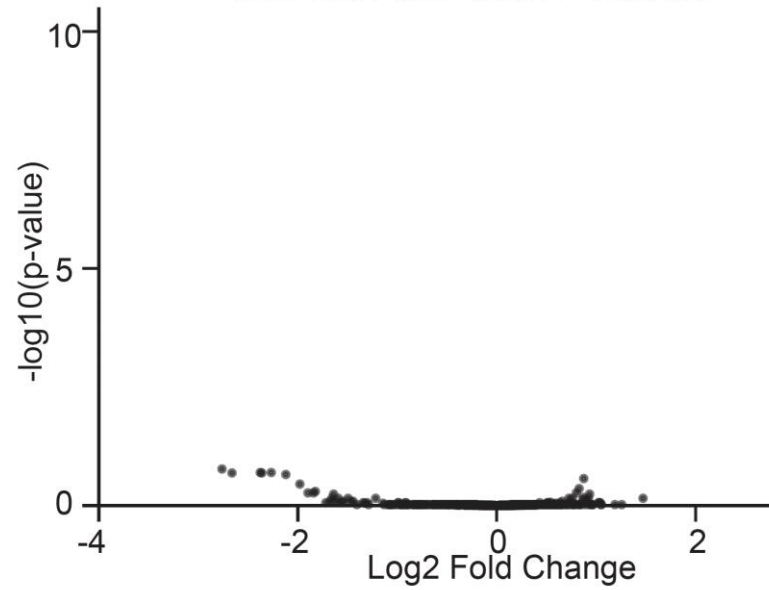


Collaboration with C. Roufosse & J. Beadle

Perspective

Transcriptomic analysis

MVI+DSA+MS- vs MVI+DSA-MS+



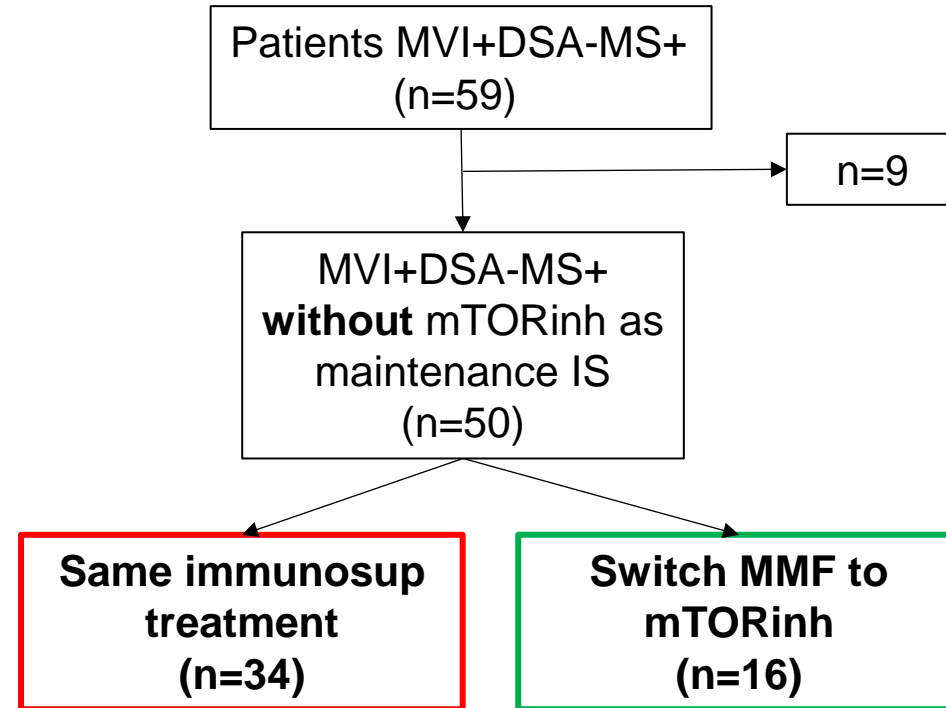
Emapalumab ?
JAKinibs ?

Transcriptomic analysis

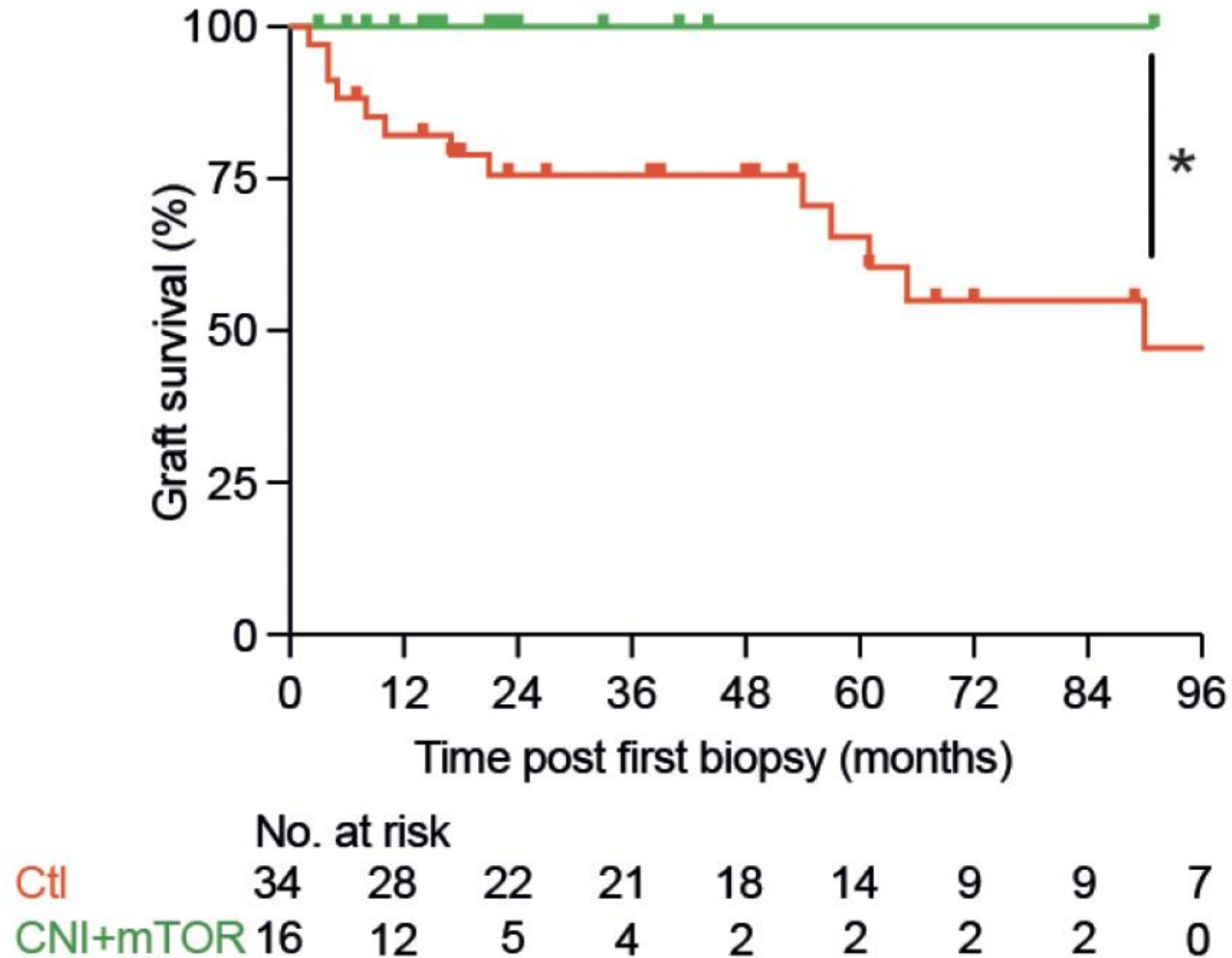


mTOR inhibitors ?

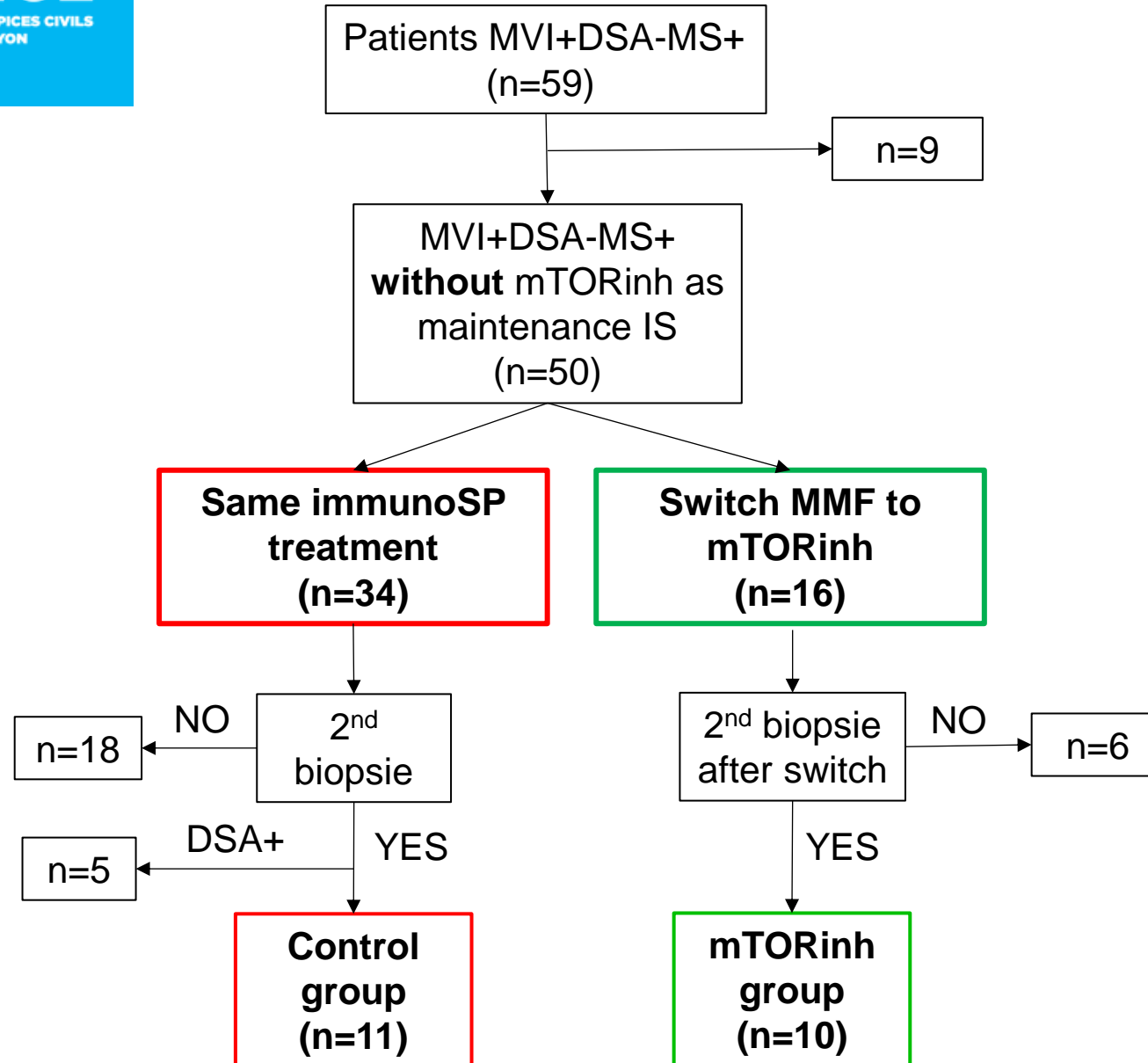
Pilot clinical study



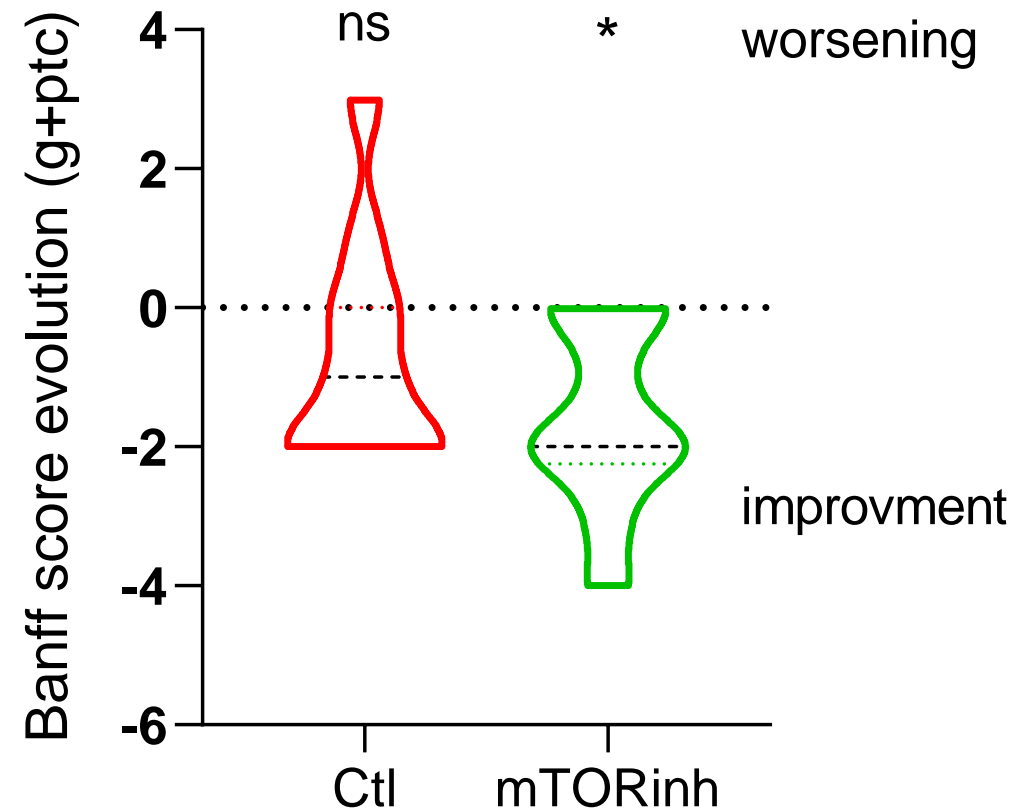
Pilot clinical study



Pilot clinical study



Pilot clinical study



Acknowledgments



Centre
International
de Recherche
en Infectiologie

T. Barba
X. Charmetant
S Hamada
CC. Chen
A. Koenig

H. Paidassi

T Walzer
A Marçais



Transplantation
E. Morelon

Pathology Lab
M. Rabeyrin



ÉTABLISSEMENT FRANÇAIS DU SANG

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C. Roufosse
J. Beadle



JP. Duong
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M. Rabant



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