

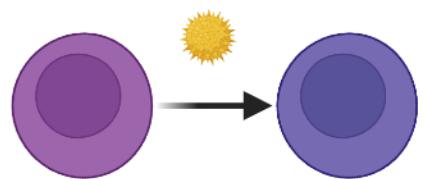
Places des anti-plasmocytaires en transplantation rénale

Juliette Leon

CCA en transplantation rénale, MD, PhD
Hôpital Necker, Service du Pr Anglicheau
Université Paris Descartes, Paris

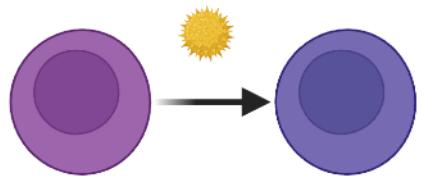
**Naive
B cells**

**Activated
B cells**



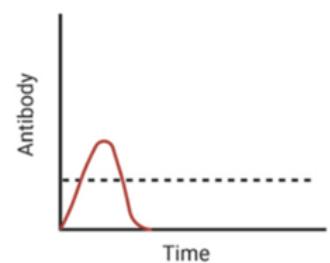
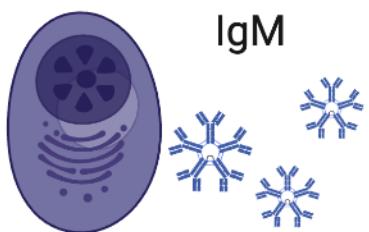
**Naive
B cells**

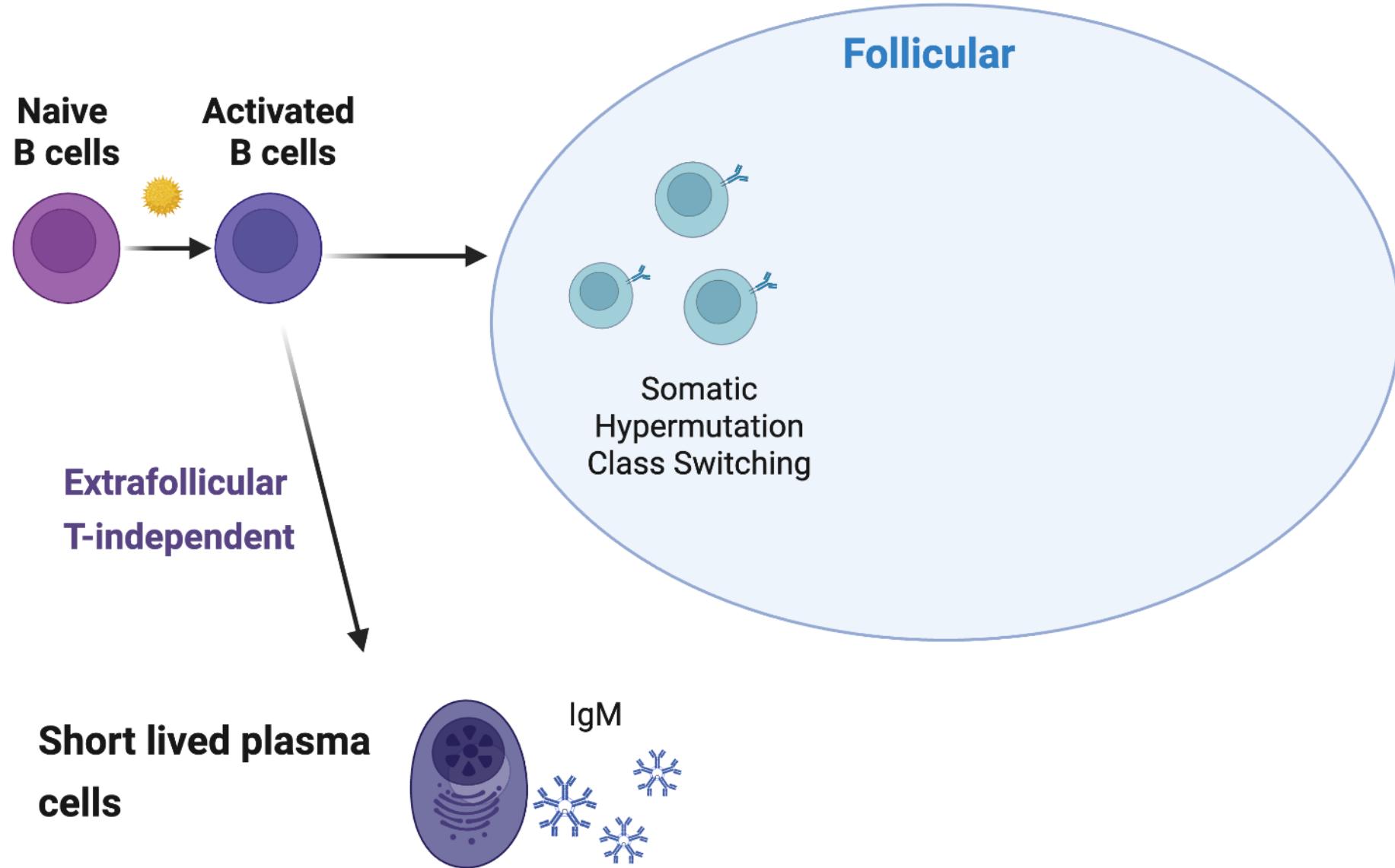
**Activated
B cells**

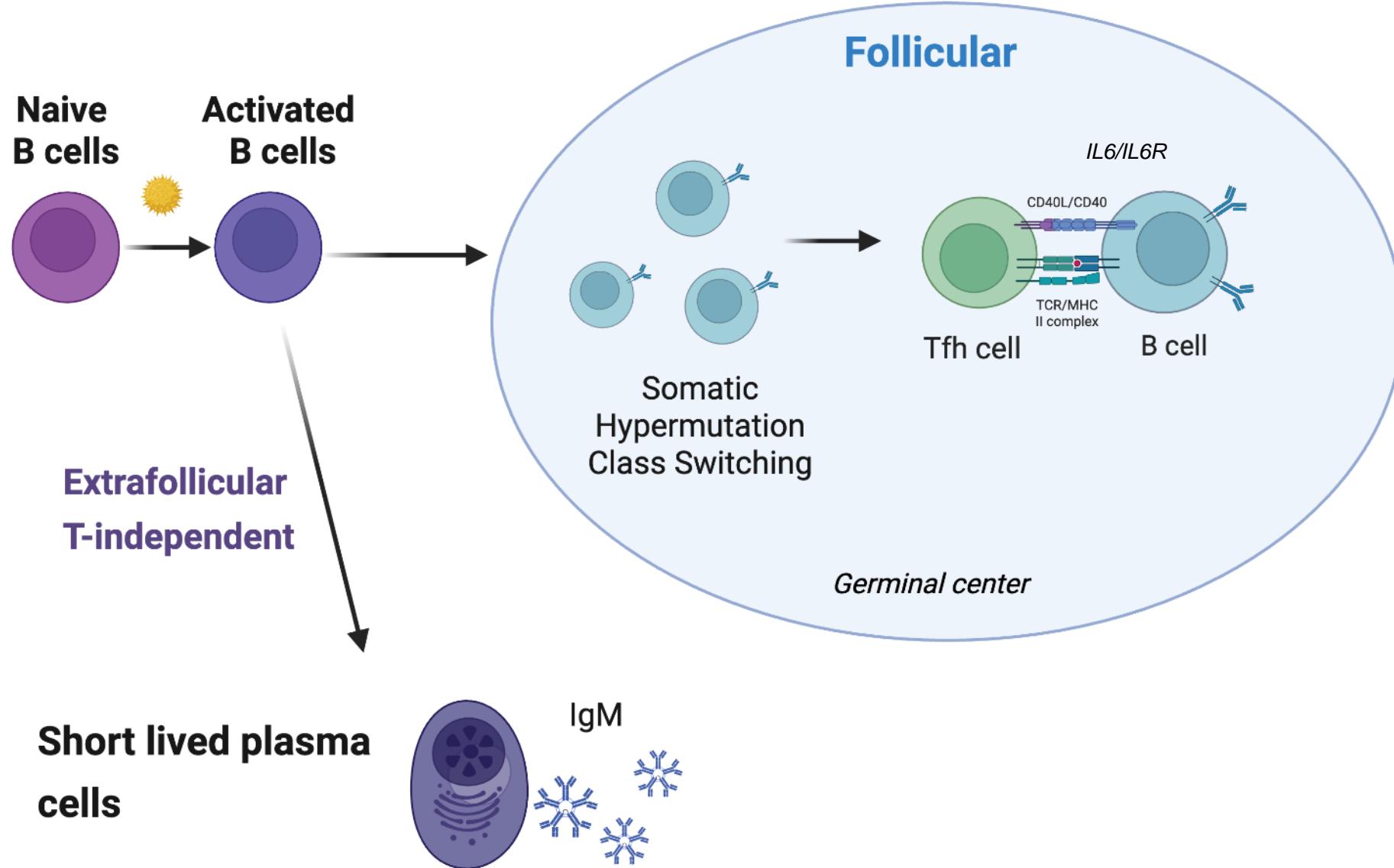


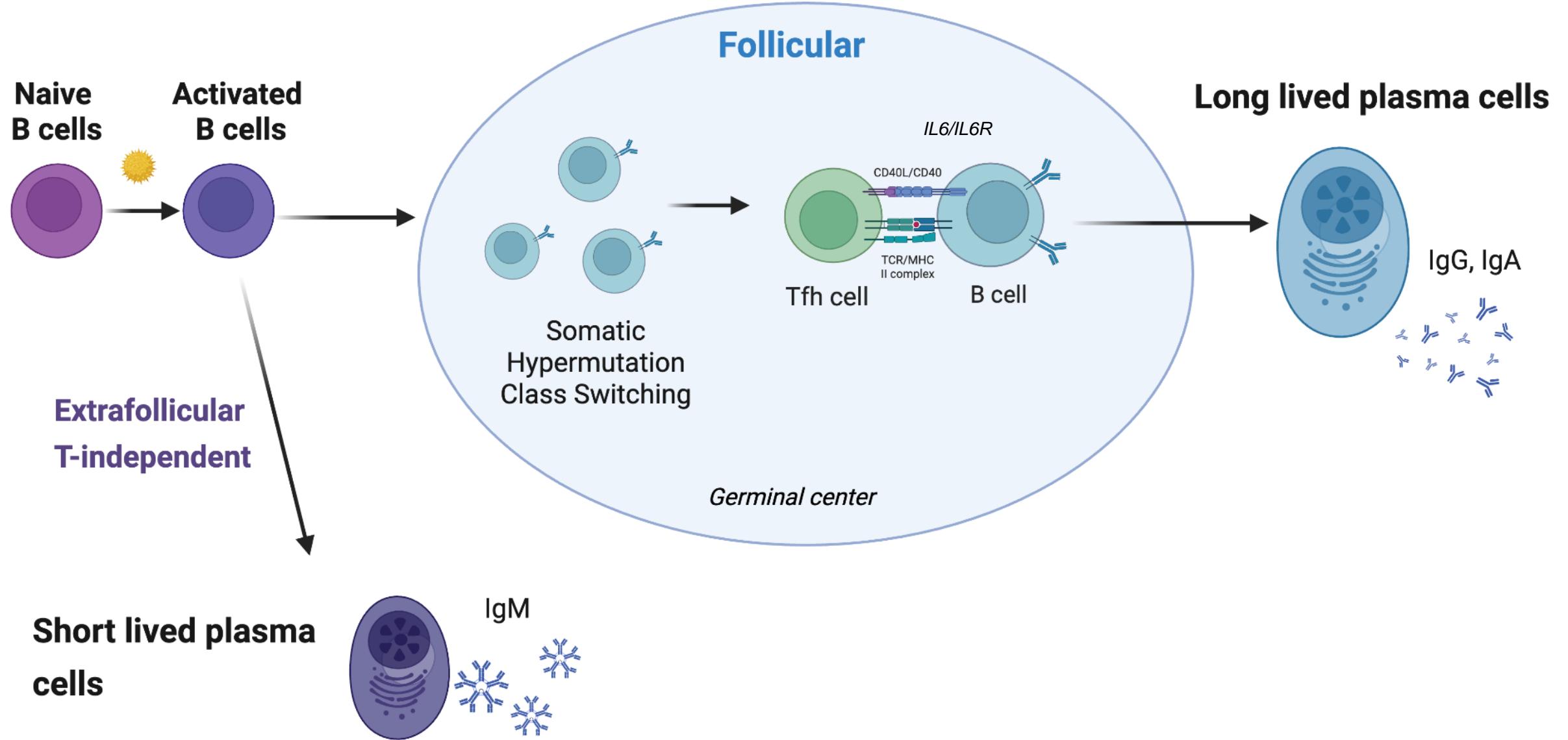
**Extrafollicular
T-independent**

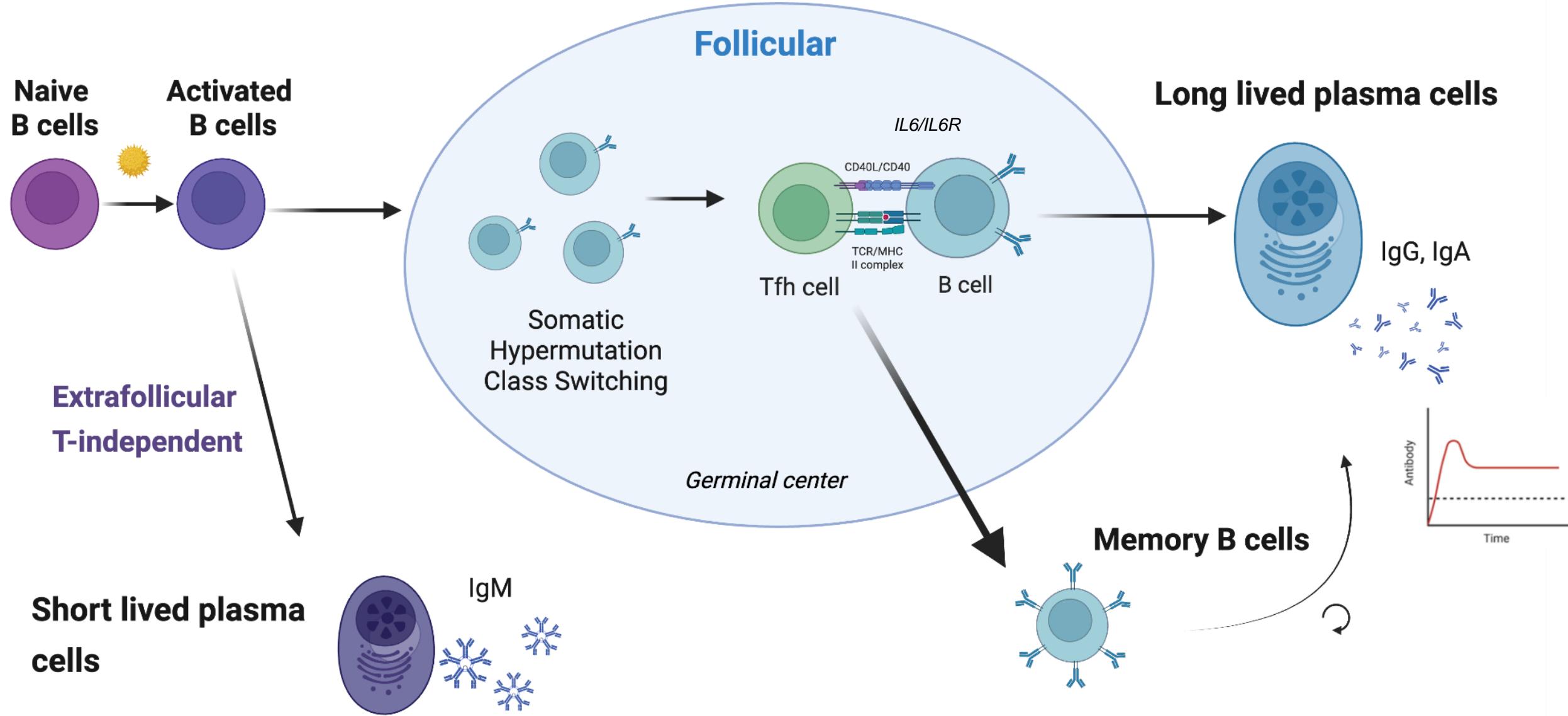
**Short lived plasma
cells**

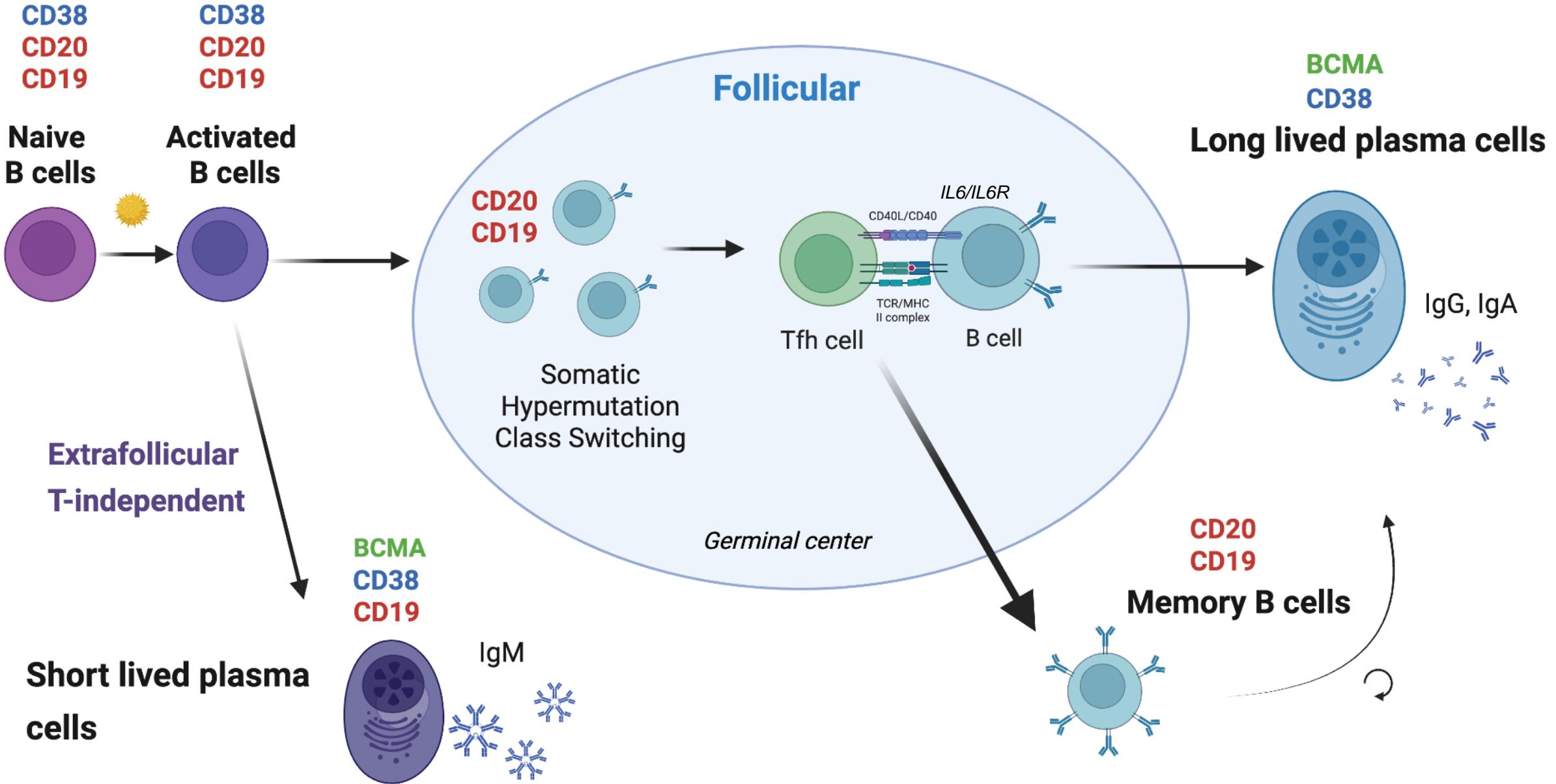






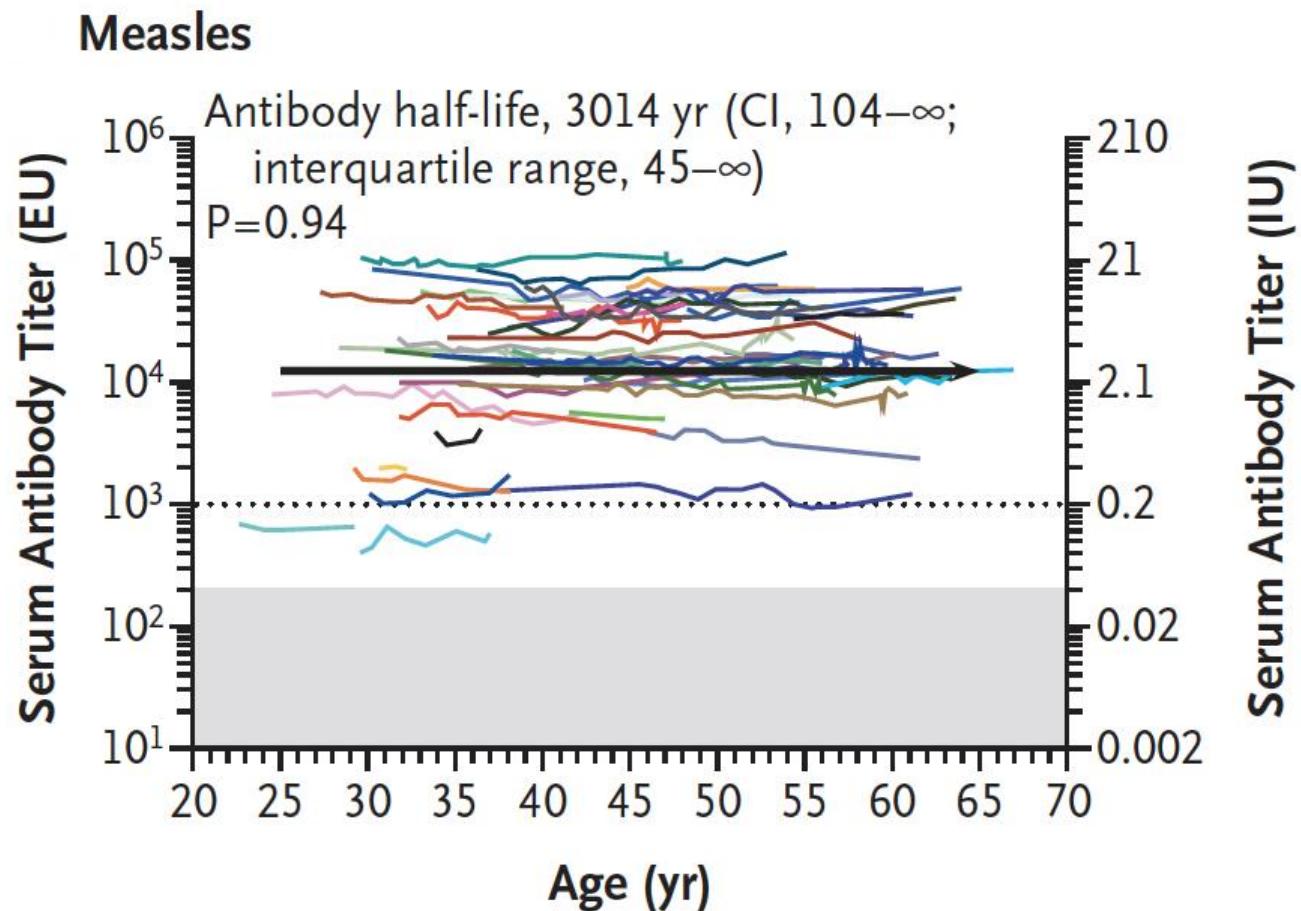
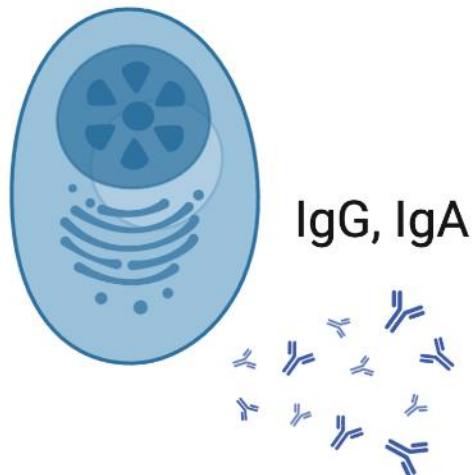






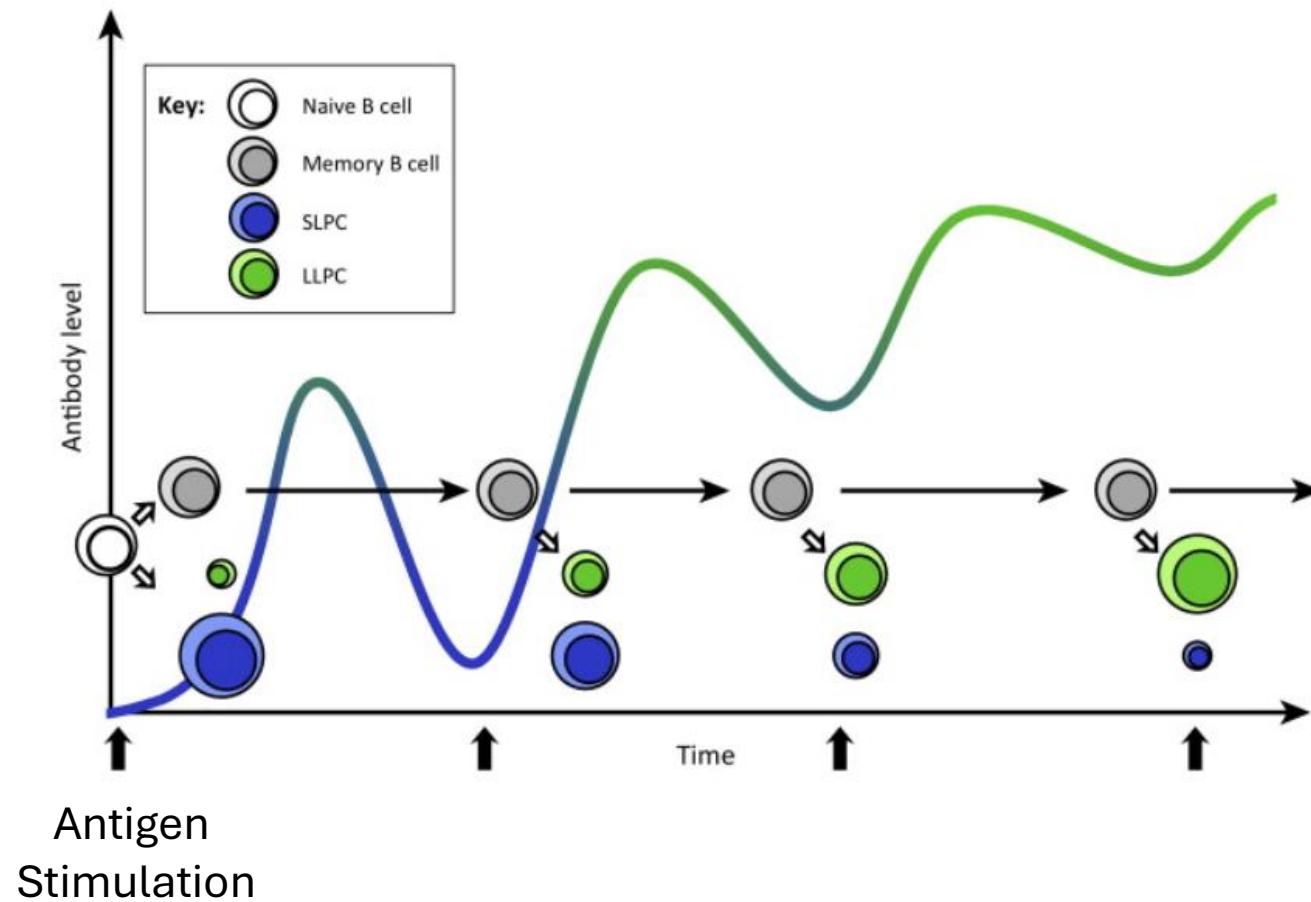
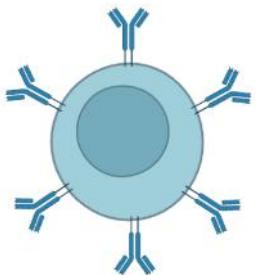
Vaccine-induced antibody levels are stable overtime

Long lived plasma cells

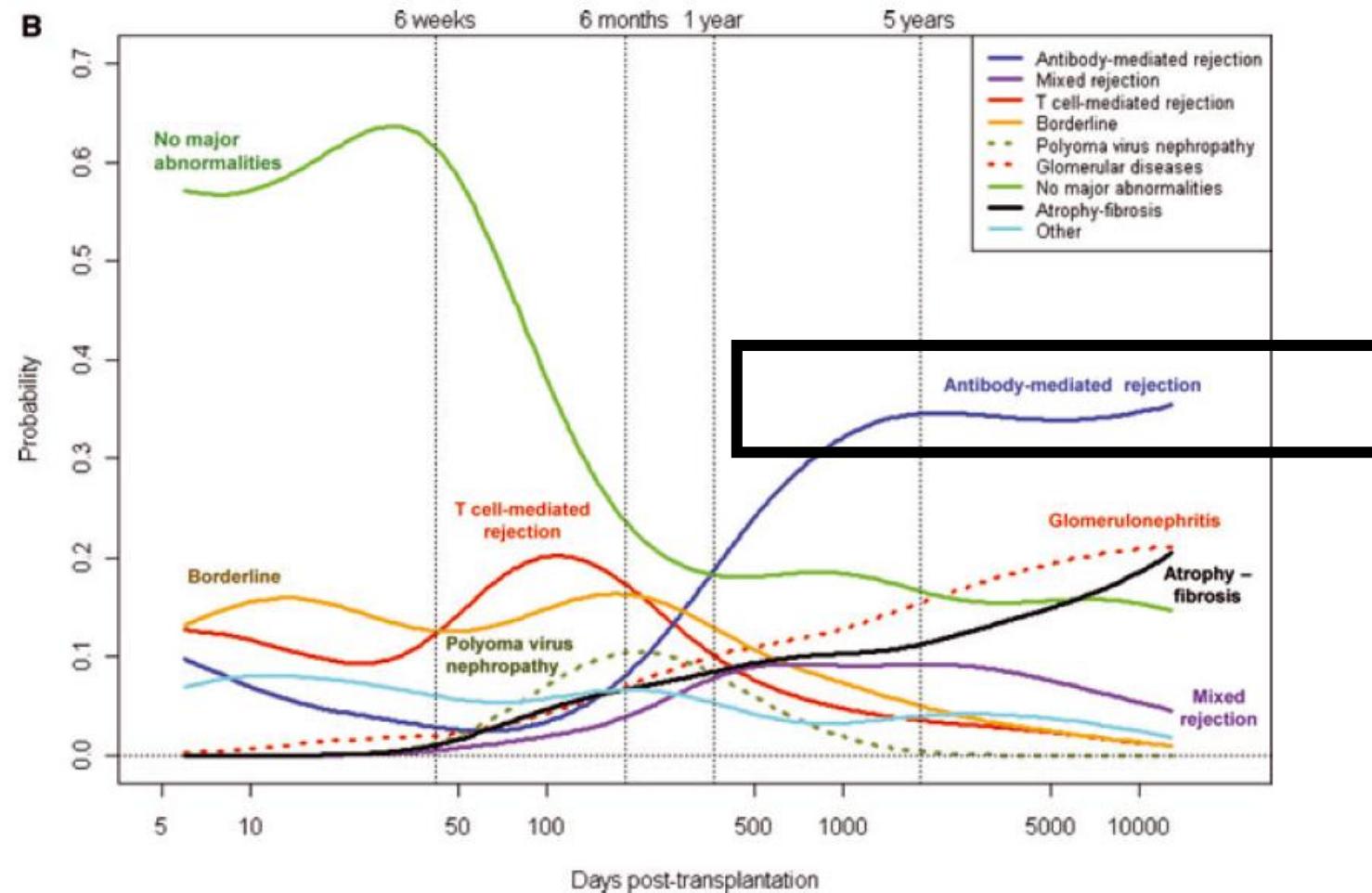


Increasing antibody titers upon recall stimulation

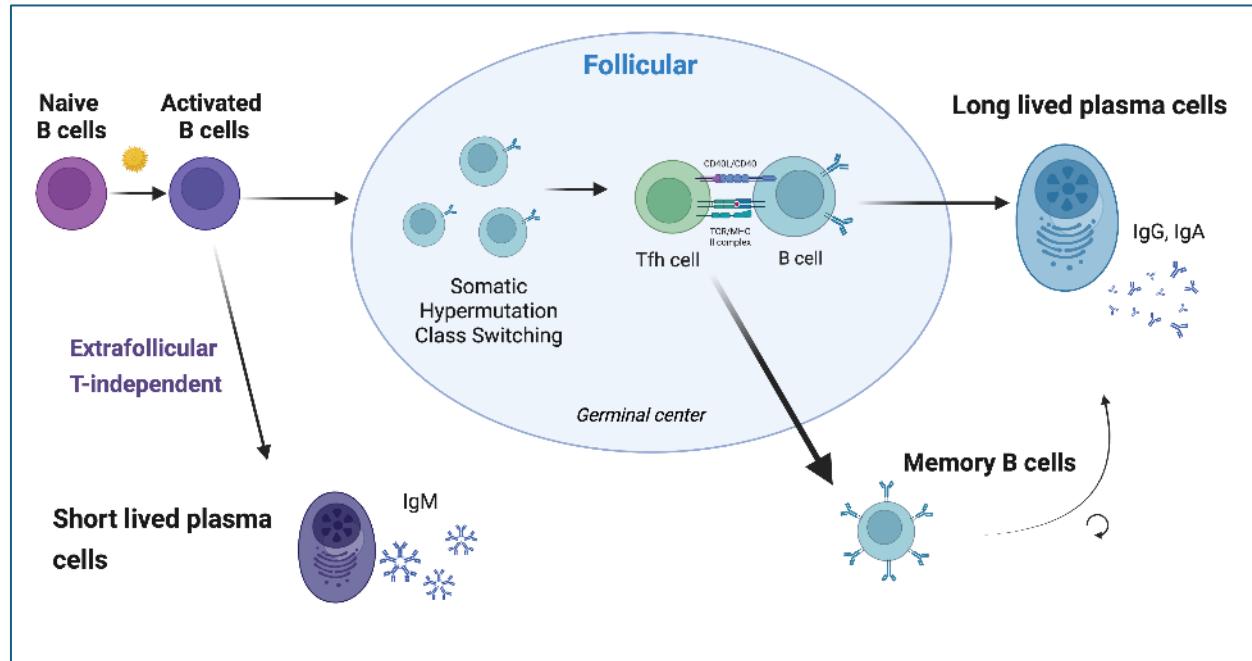
Memory B cells



Antibody-mediated rejection : main cause of late graft loss



Plasma cell targeting in kidney transplantation

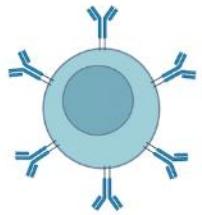


HLA Desensitization

Antibody-mediated rejection

Antibody-mediated disease

B-cell

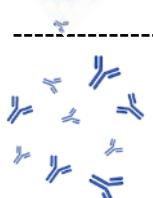
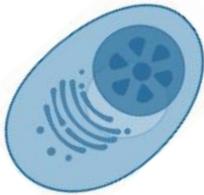


HLA desensitization in transplantation: toolbox



Ramos AJT 2007
Vo NEJM 2008

Plasma-cell



Montgomery
Transplantation 2000
Akalin CJASN 2008



Glotz AJT 2002
Jordan JASN 2004

Complement

2000

2010

2020

2030

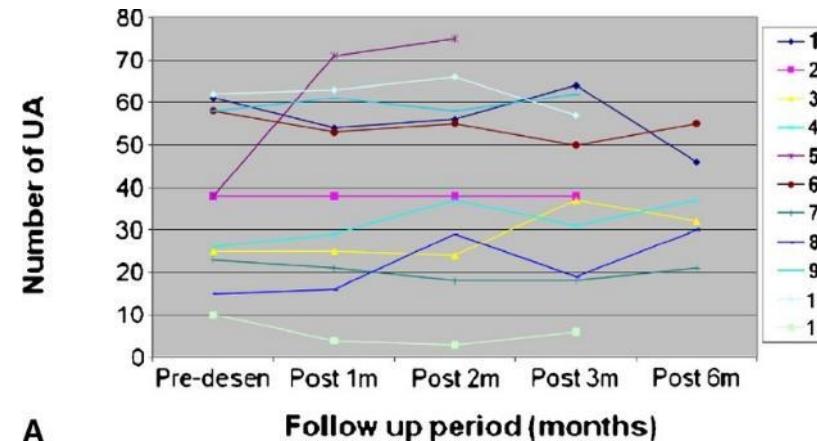


Rituximab as a sole desensitization agent

IVIG: 2 g/kg at day 0 and 30

Rituximab: 375 mg/m² at day 15

Unacceptable Antigens #

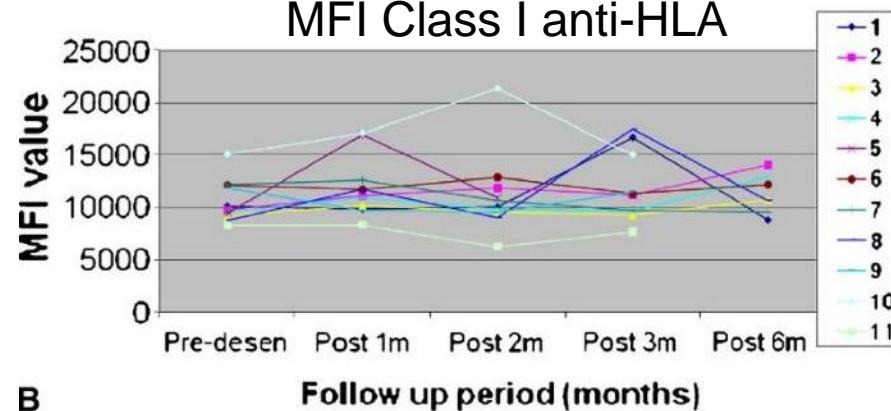


A

mean class I cPRA $97\% \pm 4\%$ and
class II cPRA of $86\% \pm 25\%$

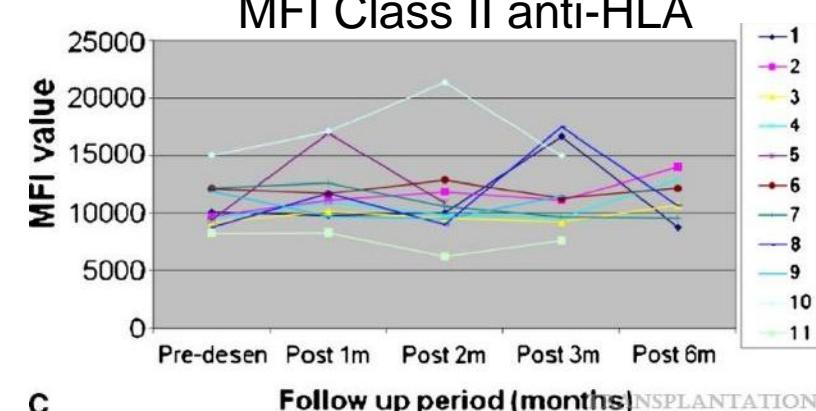
Marfo K et al. Transplantation 2012

MFI Class I anti-HLA



B

MFI Class II anti-HLA

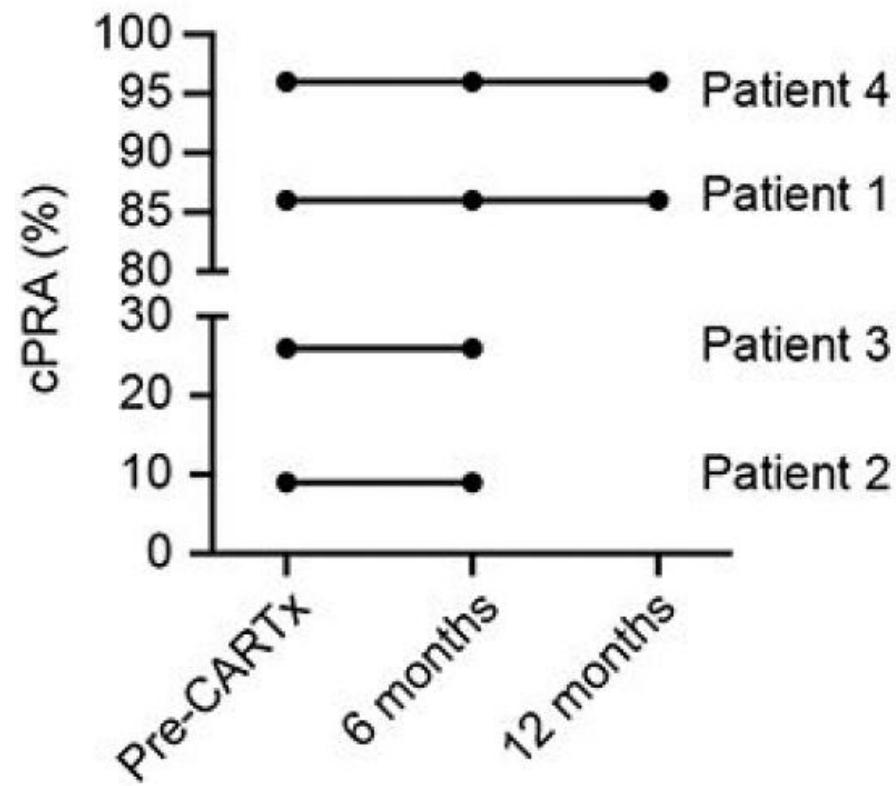


C

Unmet need for HLA desensitization in highly sensitized patients

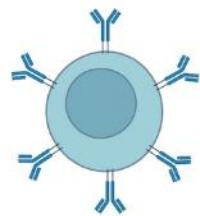


CD19-targeted CAR T fails to decrease anti-HLA Ab levels



HLA desensitization in transplantation: toolbox

B-cell



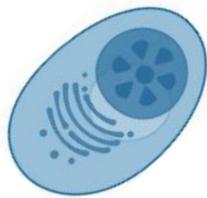
Rituximab*

Ramos AJT 2007
Vo NEJM 2008

Belimumab*

Banham Lancet 2018
Argawal Transp Immunol 2021

Plasma-cell



Bortezomib*

Perry AJT 2009
Ejaz AJT 2013

Tocilizumab*

Vo Transplantation 2015

Carfilzomib*

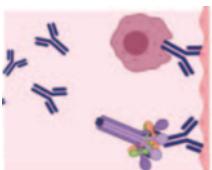
Tremblay AJT 2020

Plasma Exchange

Montgomery
Transplantation 2000
Akalin CJASN 2008

IVIG

Glotz AJT 2002
Jordan JASN 2004



Eculizumab*

Stegall AJT 2011
Cornell AJT 2015

C1-INH*

Vo Transplantation 2015

Complement

2000

2010

2020

2030

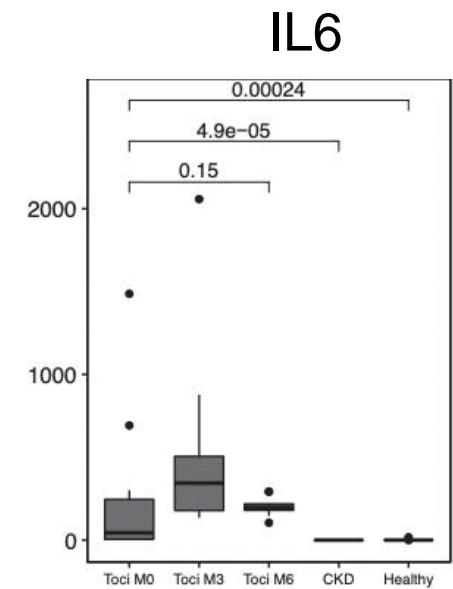
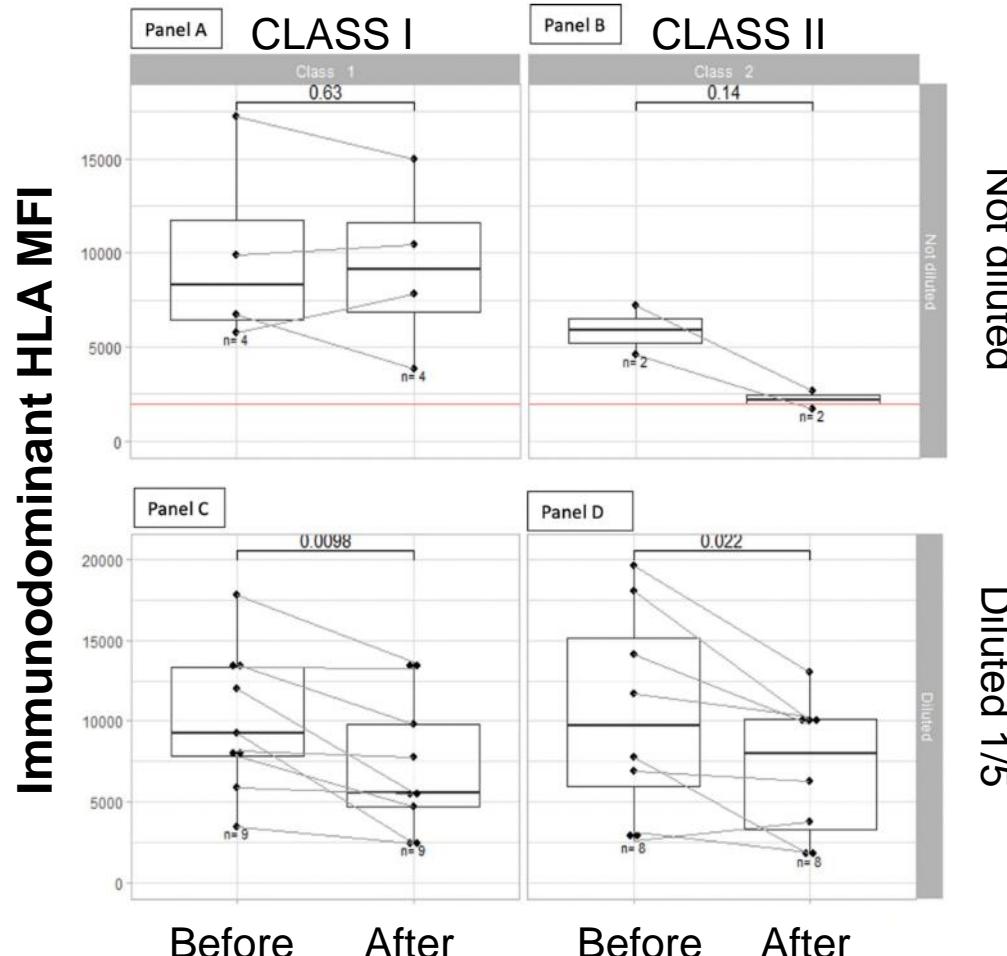


IL6 pathway : disappointing results of anti-IL6R in monotherapy

Tocilizumab 8 mg/kg IV monthly, N=13

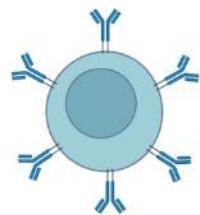
Decrease of plasmablasts
Increase of naive B cells

Marginal effect on anti-HLA MFI



HLA desensitization in transplantation: toolbox

B-cell



Rituximab*

Ramos AJT 2007
Vo NEJM 2008

Belimumab*

Banham Lancet 2018
Argawal Transp Immunol 2022 Looney Transplant direct 2023

Obinutuzumab*

Redfield AJT 2019

CD19-CAR T

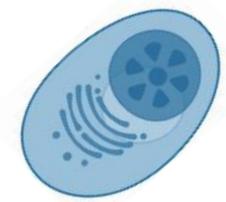
HLA-Fc fusion protein

Belatacept

Anti-CD38 mAb*

Kwun JASN 2019
Vincenti JASN 2024

Plasma-cell



Bortezomib*

Perry AJT 2009
Ejaz AJT 2013

Tocilizumab*

Vo Transplantation 2015

Carfilzomib*

Tremblay AJT 2019

BCMA-CAR T

BCMA-BiT

Plasma Exchange

Montgomery
Transplantation 2000
Akalin CJASN 2008

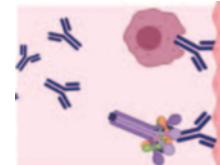
IVIG

Glotz AJT 2002
Jordan JASN 2004

Imlifidase

Jordan NEJM 2017

FcRn-blocker



Eculizumab*

Stegall AJT 2011
Cornell AJT 2015

C1-INH*

Vo Transplantation 2015

Pegcetacoplan*
Iptacopan*

Complement

2000

2010

2020

2030

Mechanisms of action of the anti-CD38 antibodies

CD38 : multifunctional receptor and enzyme

Daratumumab : IgG1 kappa

Isatuximab : IgG1 kappa

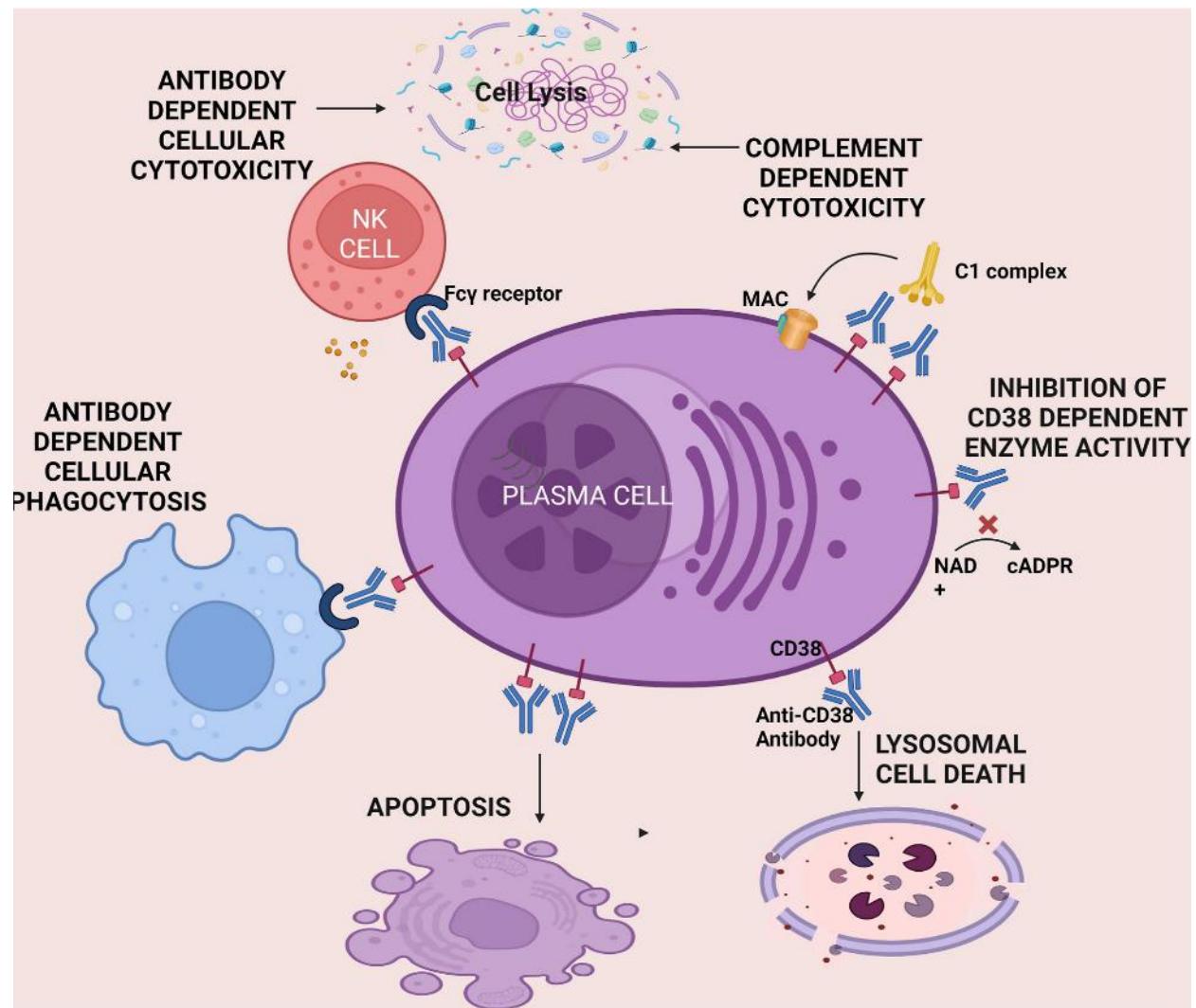
=> direct apoptosis

=> better inhibitor of CD38 activity

Felzartamab : IgG1 lambda

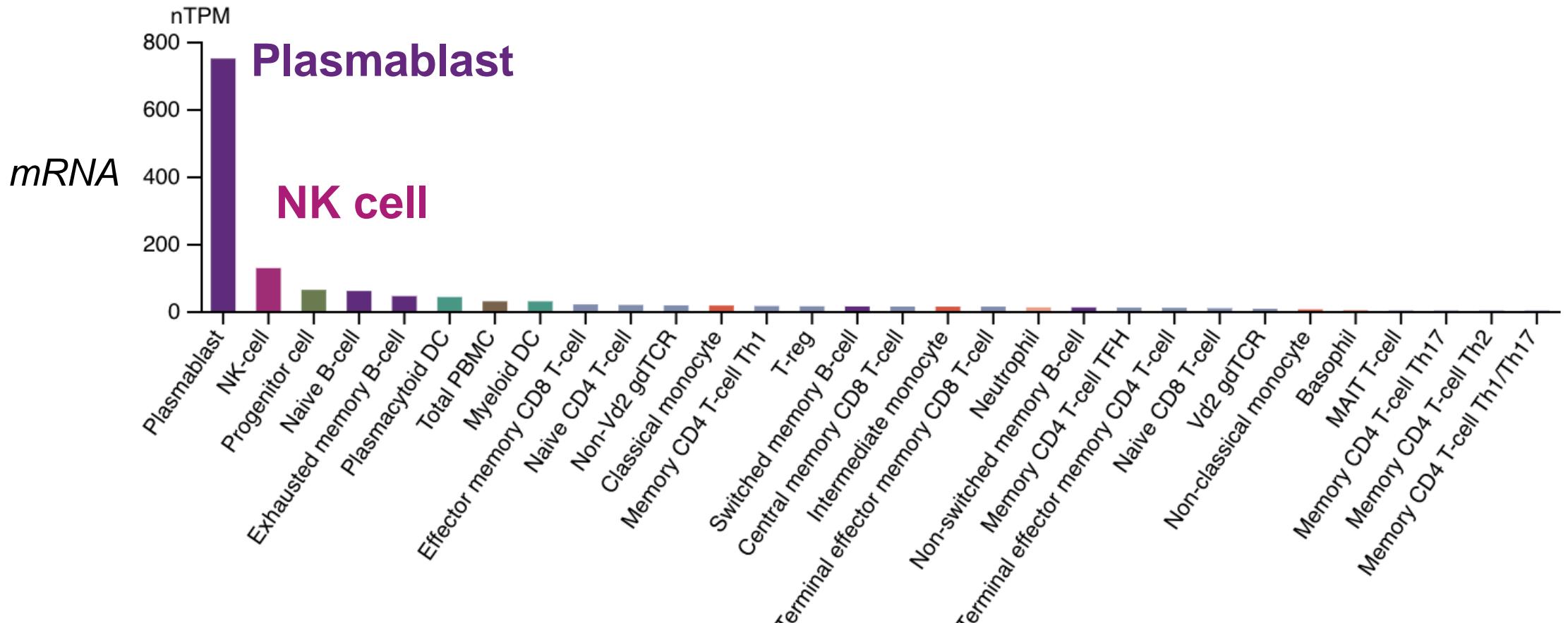
=> no complement dependent cytotoxicity

Mezagitamab : IgG1 lambda



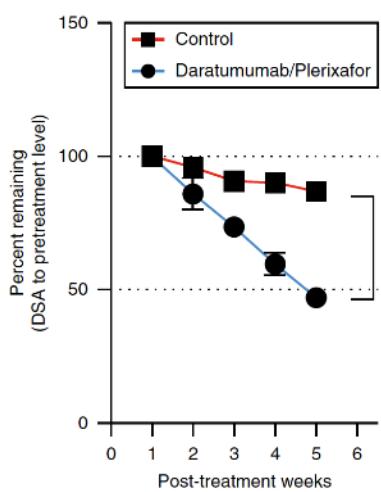
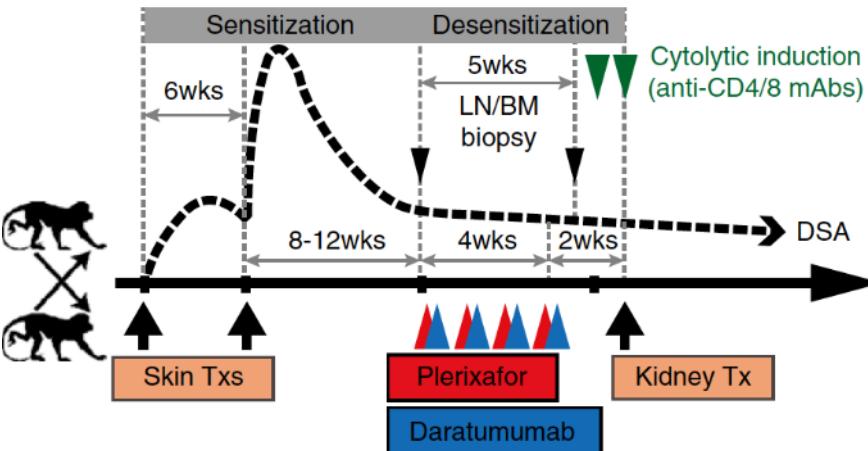
CD38 expression

The Human Protein Atlas

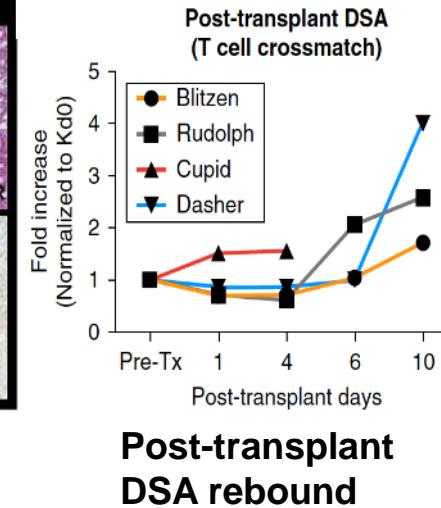
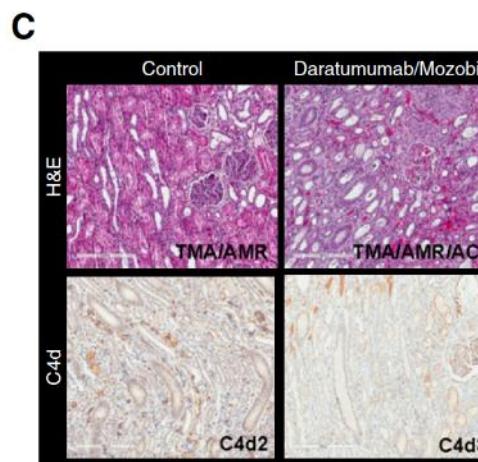
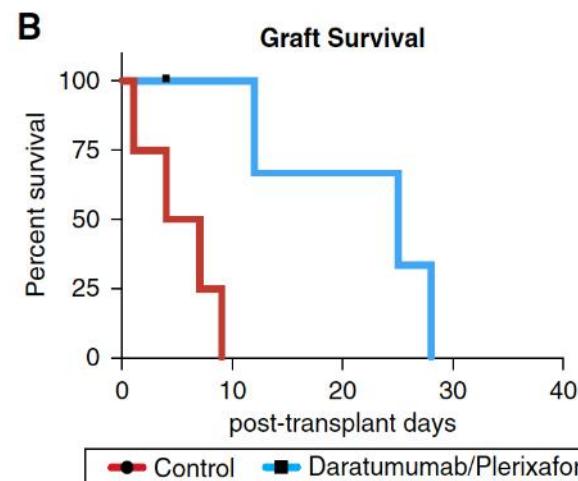
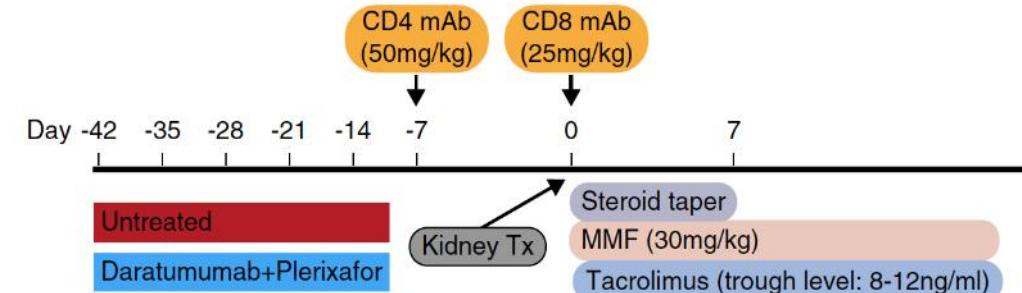




Anti-CD38 Ab: daratumumab



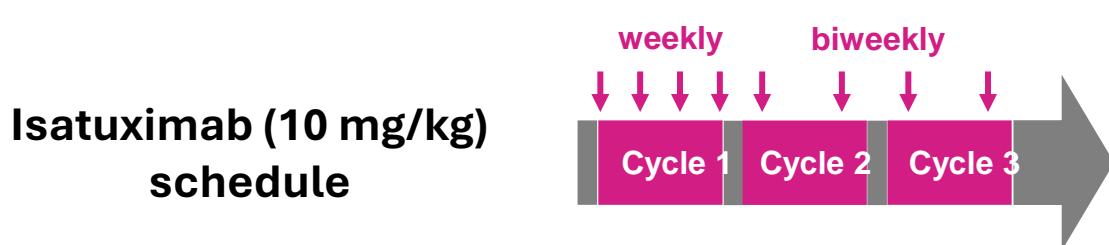
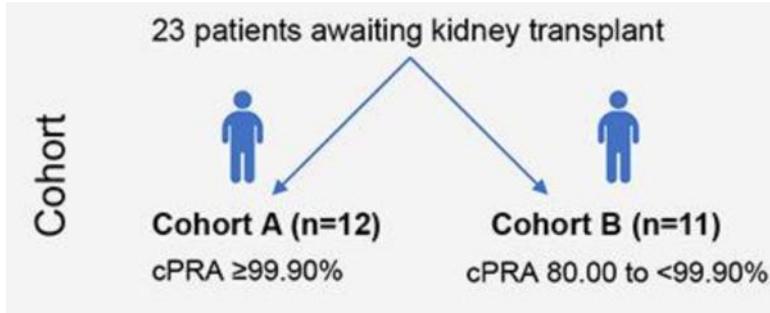
**16 mg/kg daratumumab
0.24 mg/kg plerixafor**
**8-12 weeks after the second skin transplantation,
Once a week for 1 month**



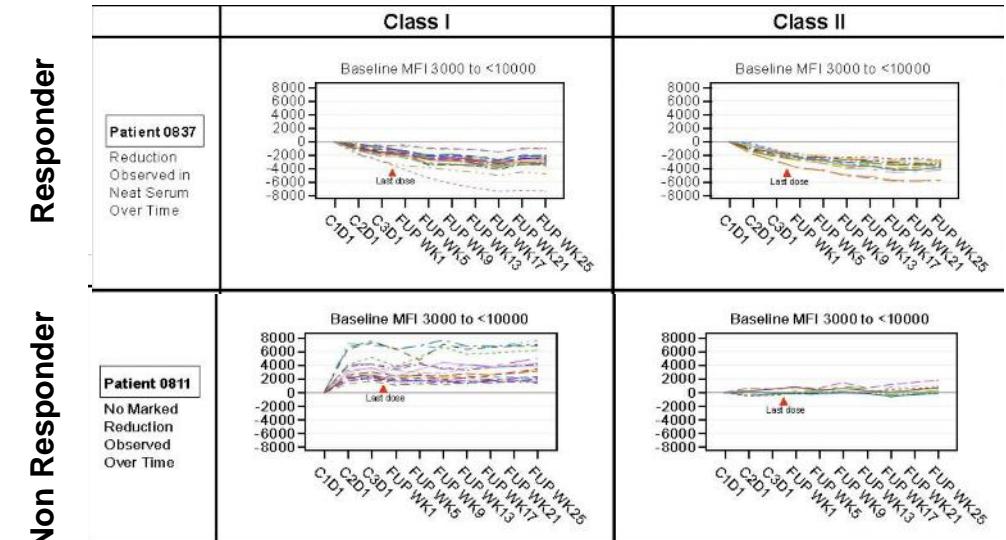
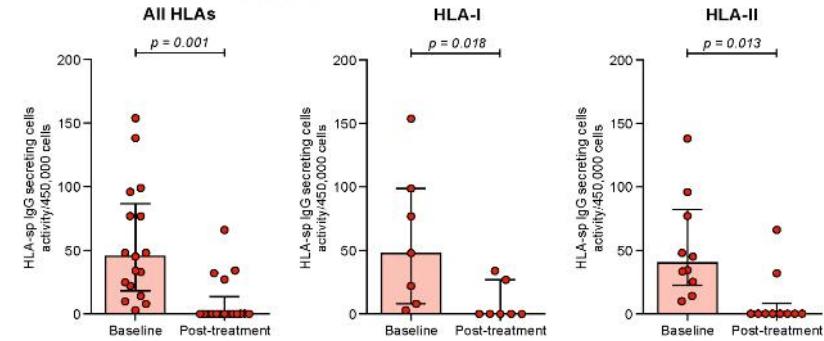
**Daratumumab depletes efficiently plasmablasts,
reduces pre-Tx DSA, and delays rejection**



Anti-CD38 Ab: isatuximab (Phase I/II CT)



Bone-marrow HLA-sp plasma cells



Only 39% of patients had reached target cPRA (i.e. resulting in at least doubling the theoretical likelihood of finding a compatible donor).

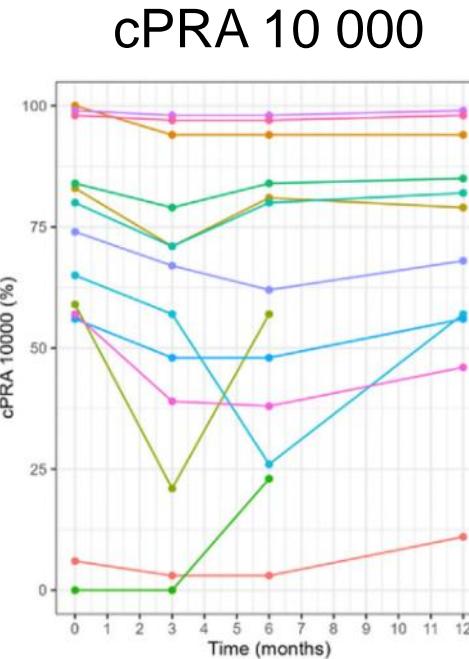


Anti-CD38 Ab: daratumumab (Phase I/II CT)

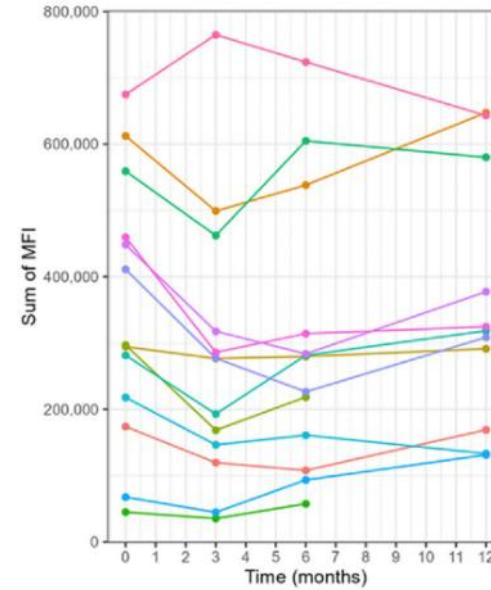
DARDAR study

14 Patients with cPRA >95%

8 weekly infusions of
16 mg/kg of daratumumab



MFI sum

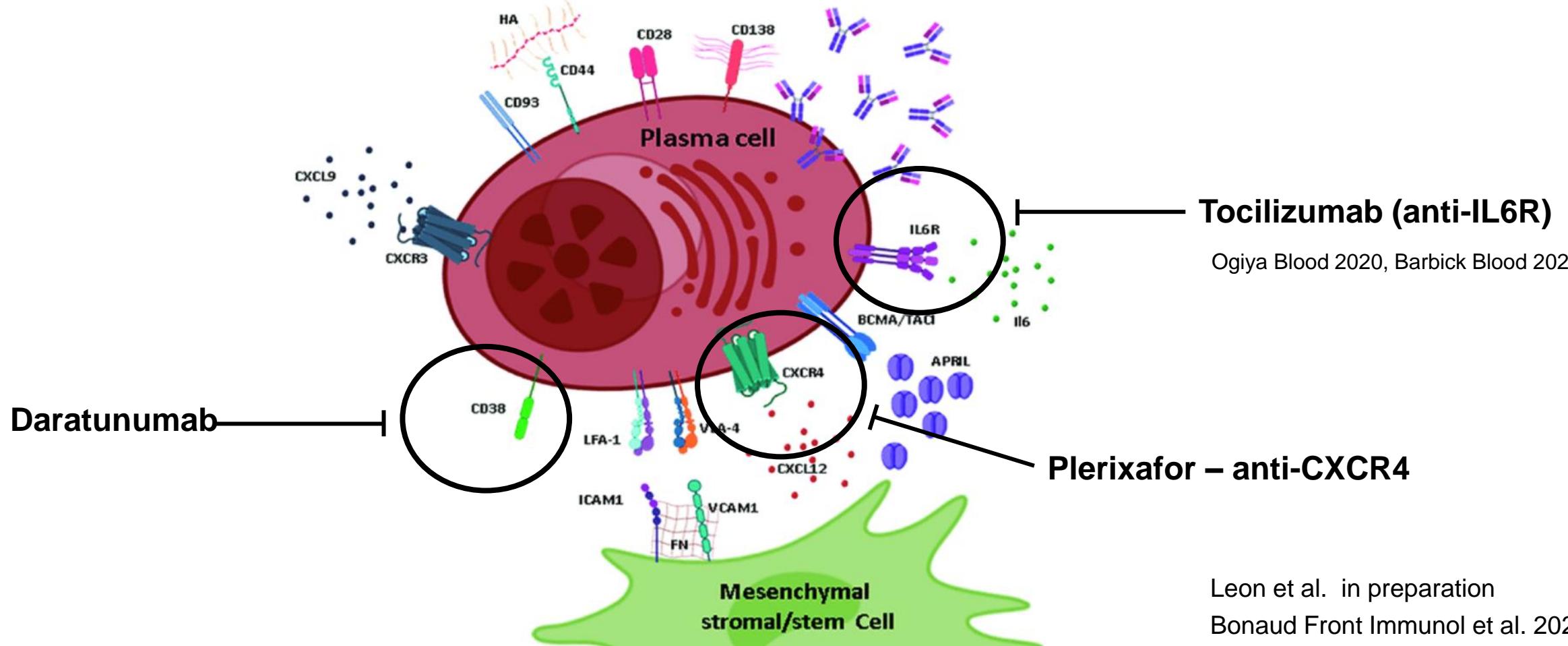


Rapid but transient and mild reduction in anti-HLA



Multi-hit plasma cell-targeted therapy

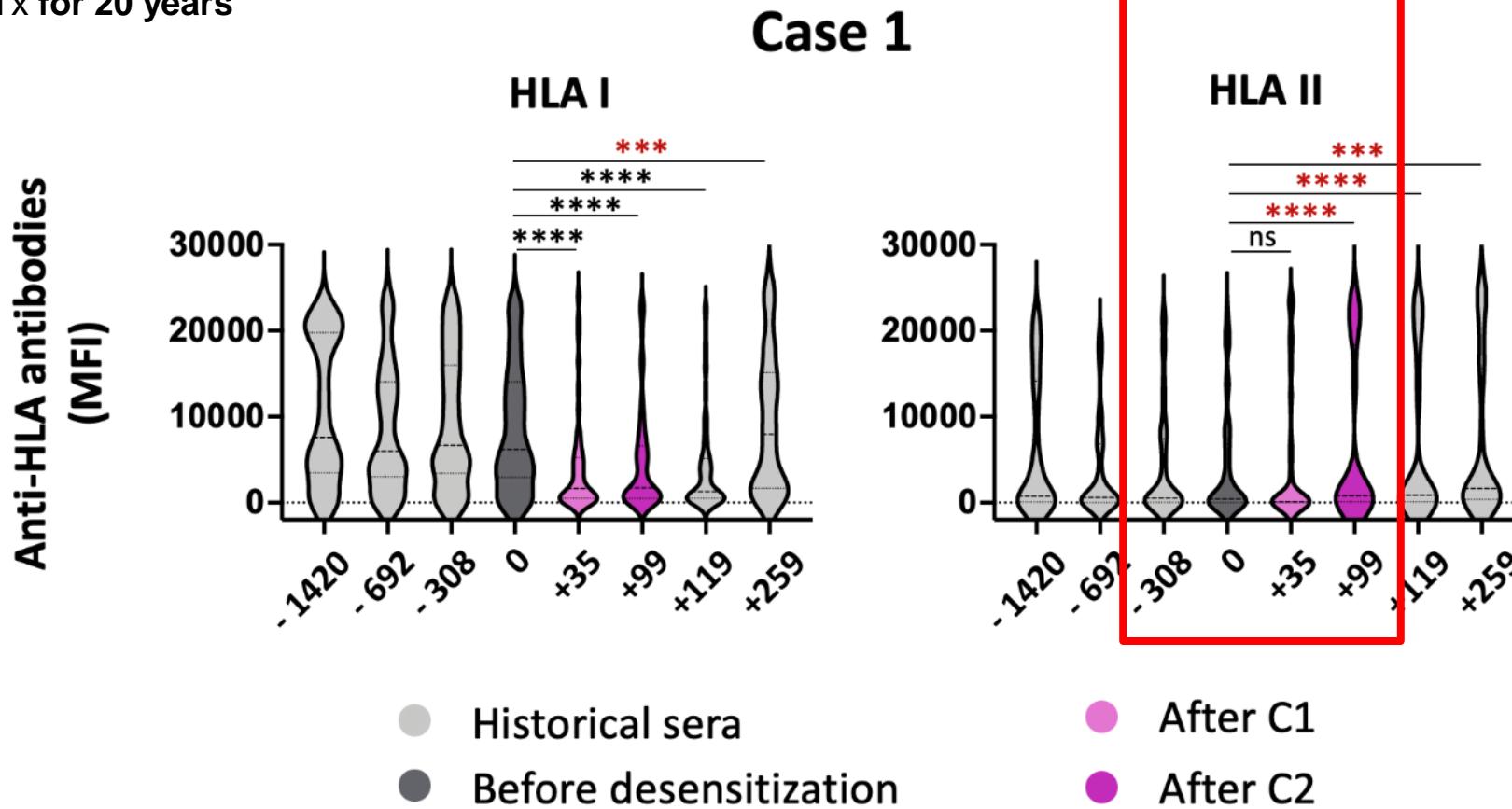
2 cycles of daratumumab-based regimen (a total of 8 doses)





Multi-hit plasma cell-targeted therapy

37 years old
Blood type O, cPRA: 99.7%
Awaiting a 2st KTx for 20 years

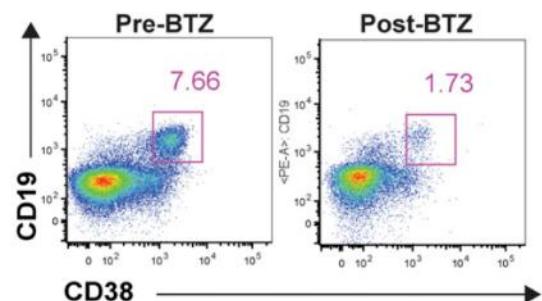


How to explain the rebound and how to face it ?

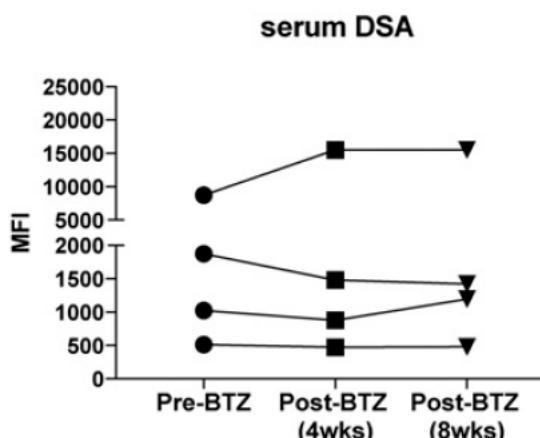
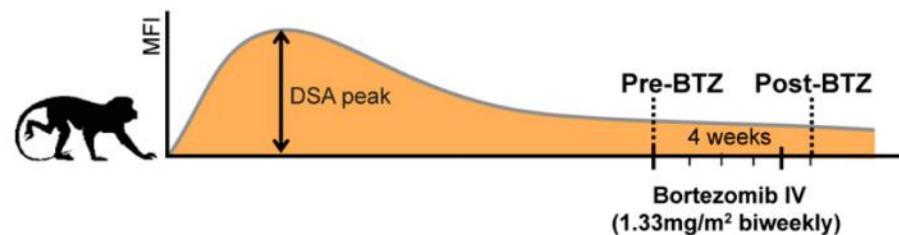
Memory B cells can promptly refuel PC compartment following depletion



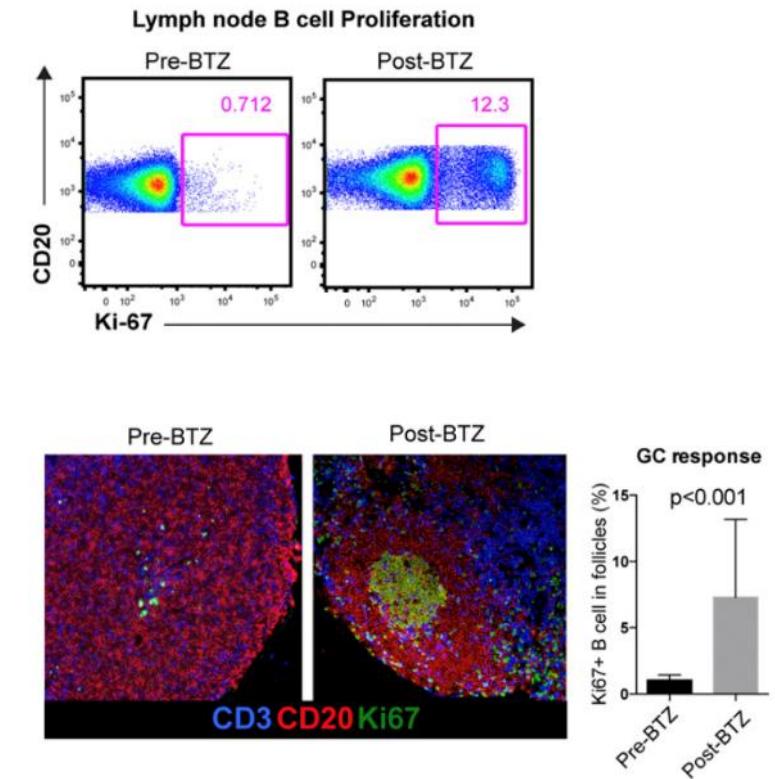
Bortezomib



Bone marrow CD20- IgD- CD19+ CD38+ and IgG-secreting cells were significantly reduced after bortezomib



However, DSA levels did not decrease

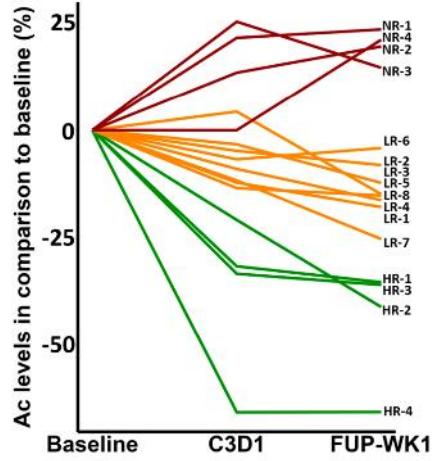


Increased B cell activation and GC response following PC depletion.

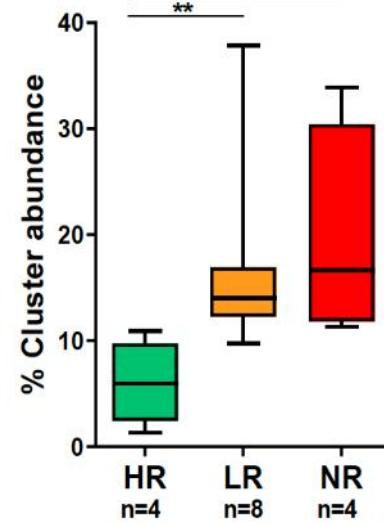
Memory B cells CD38⁻ pool is increased in anti-CD38 non-responders



Anti-CD38 Ab: Isatuximab



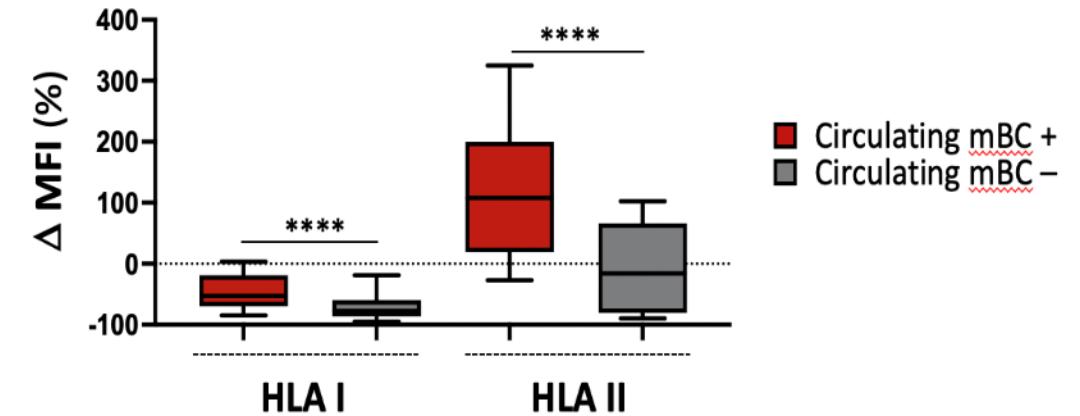
CD38- switched mBCs



Anti-CD38 Ab: Daratumumab



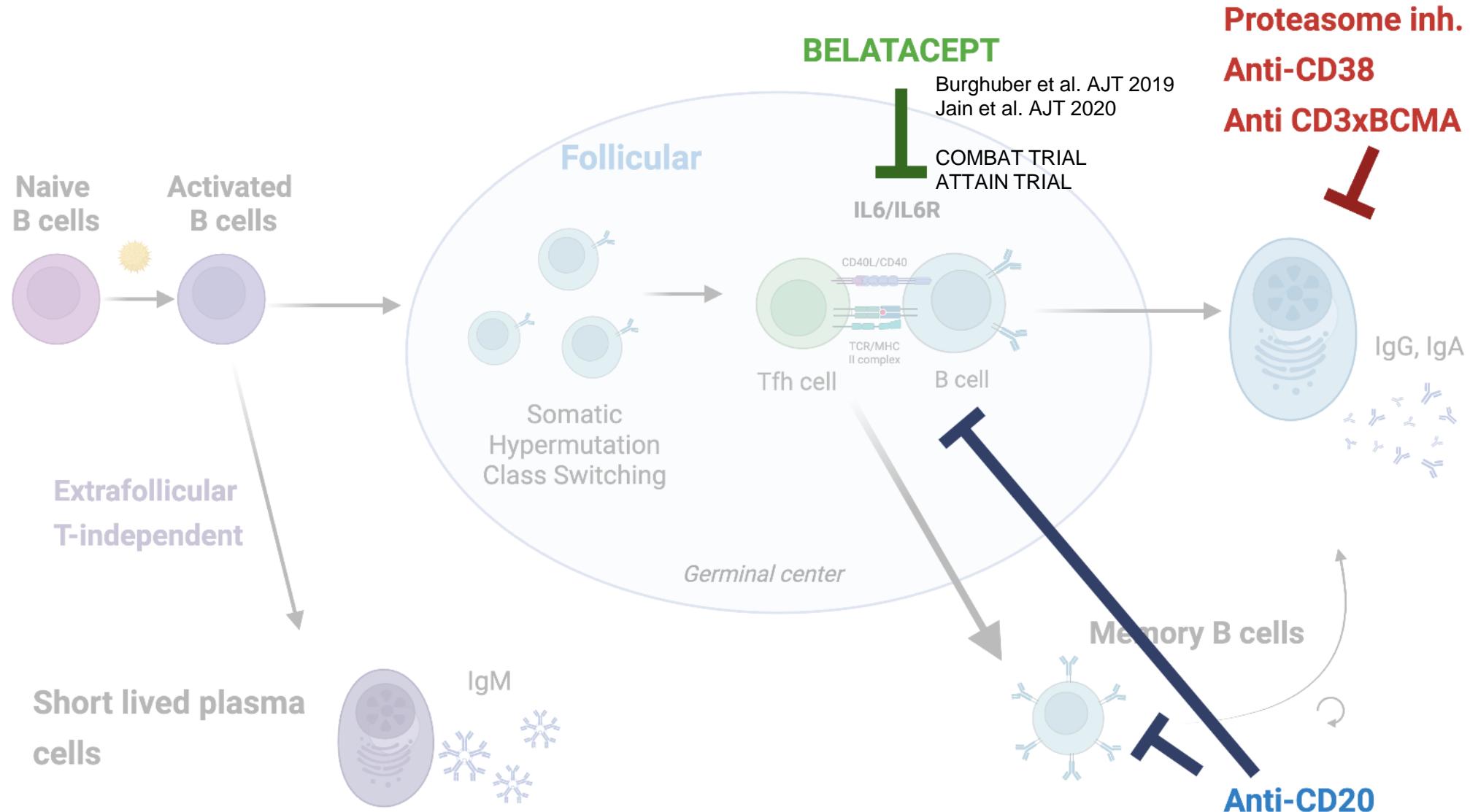
S. Charbonnier M. Devriese



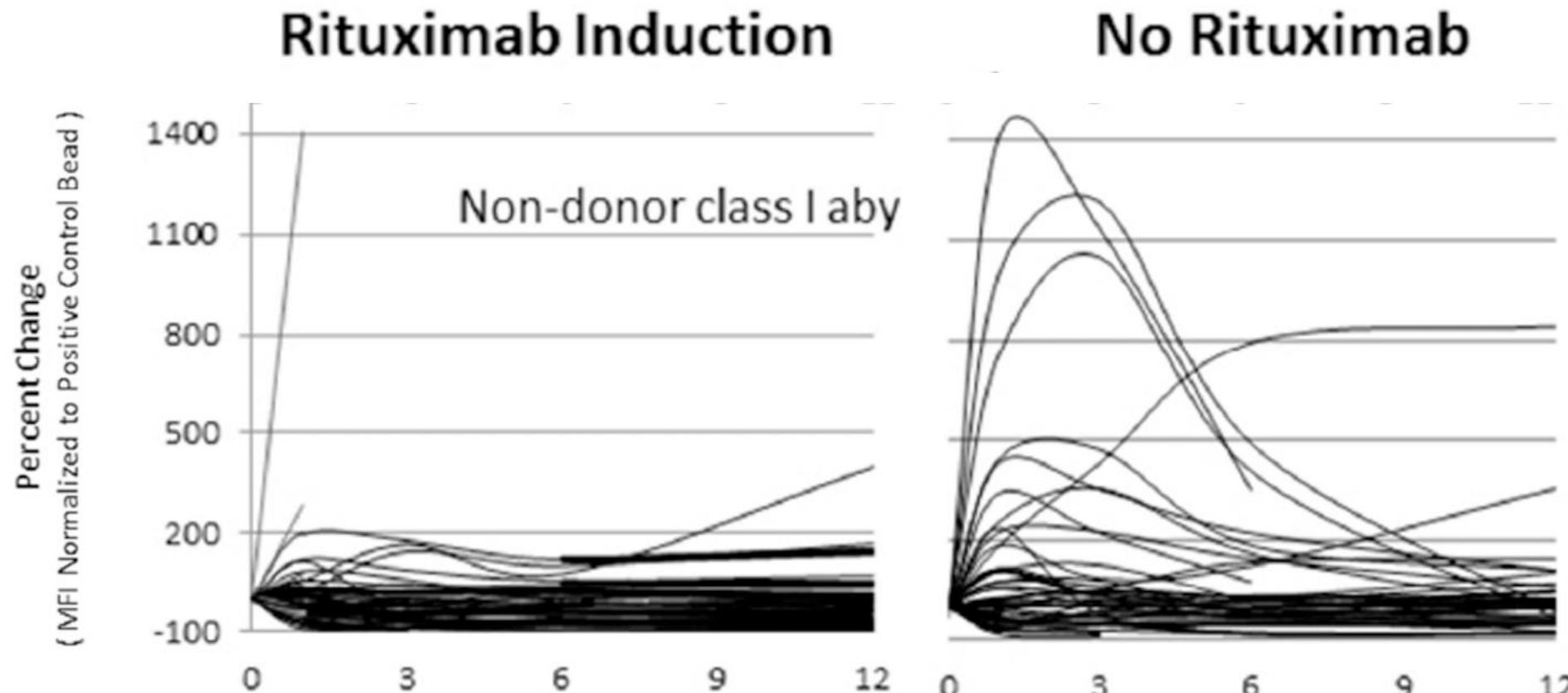
Pretreatment abundance of circulating mBC phenotypes, especially CD38neg class-switch mBCs, distinguished between high and low responders

The presence of memory B cells is associated with a resistance to desensitization

Combination of plasma cell and B cell targeted therapies



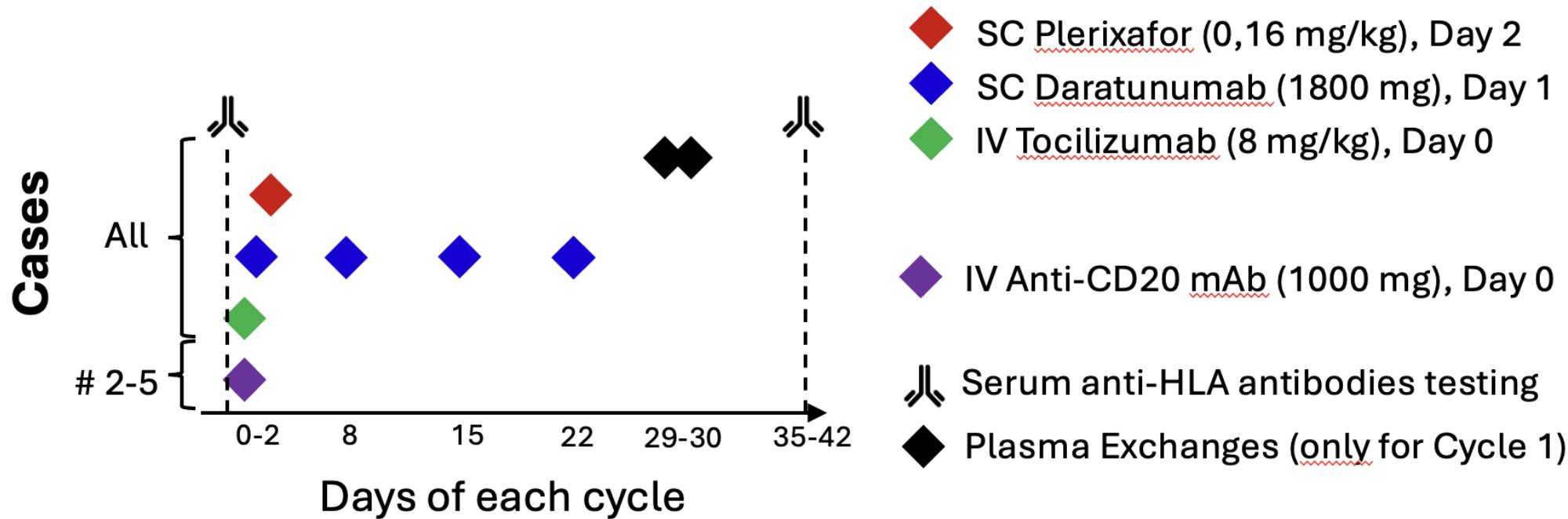
Rituximab induction and HLA Ab rebound



Rituximab induction reduced the incidence and magnitude of HLA Ab rebound, but did not impact DSA elimination

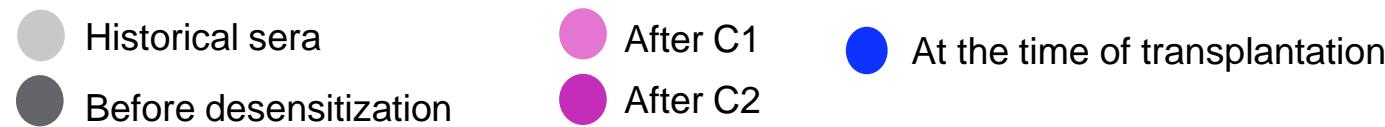
Dual targeting of B and plasma cells : desensitization protocol

2 cycles of daratumumab-based regimen (a total of 8 doses)
x 2 injections d'anti-CD20

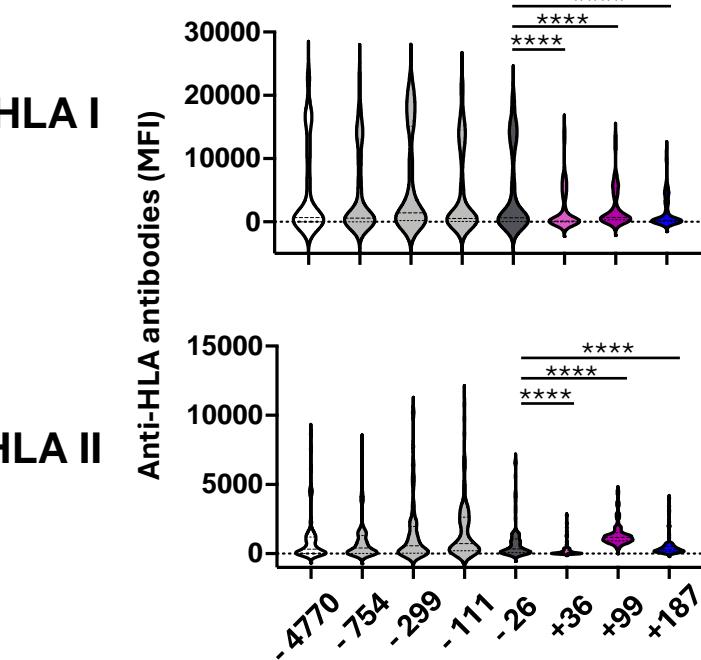


Significant decrease in anti-HLA antibody levels

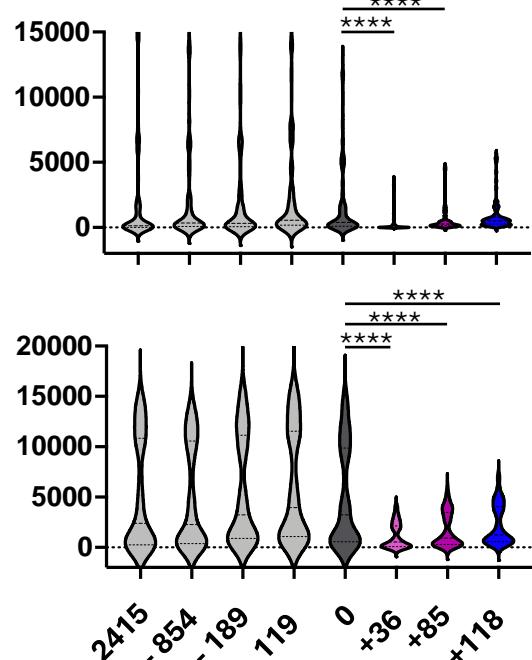
cPRA > 98%



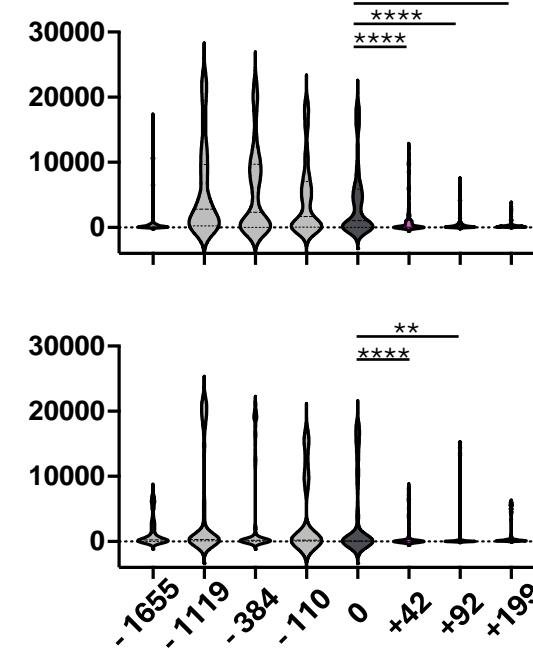
Case 2



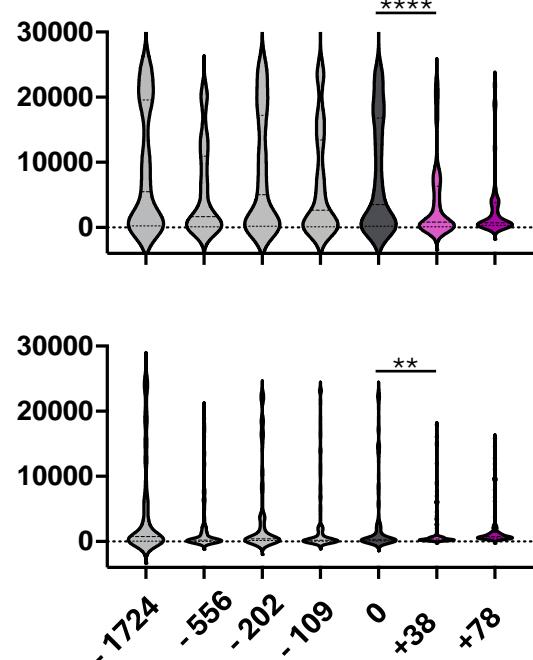
Case 3



Case 4

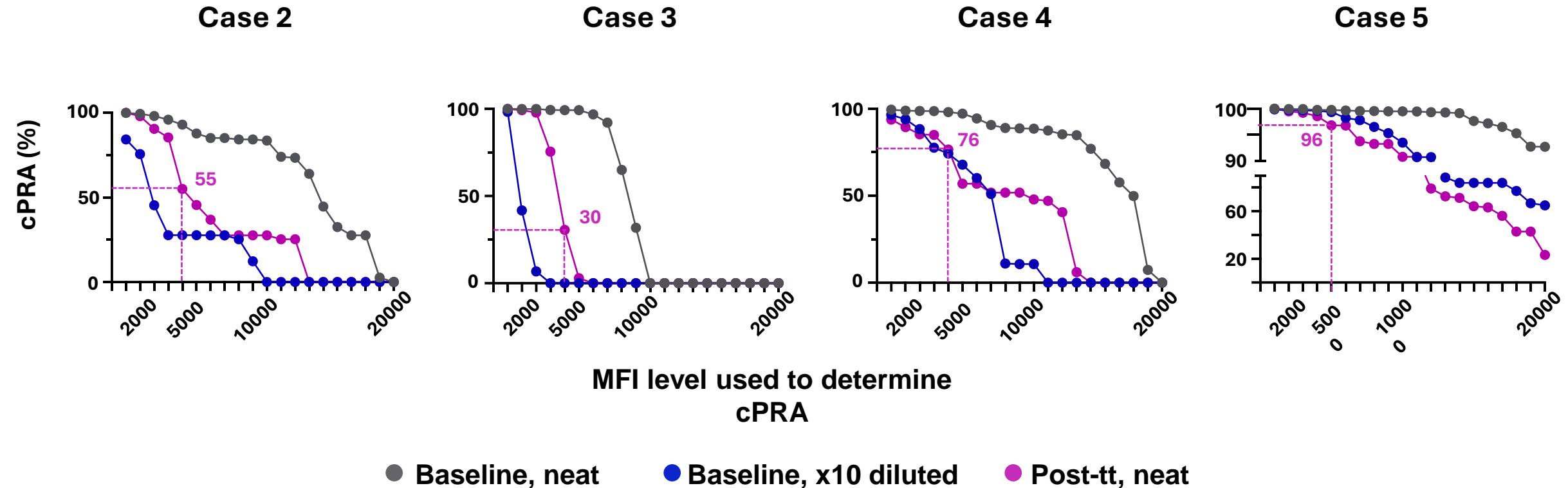


Case 5



Time-to-onset of desensitization regimen (days)

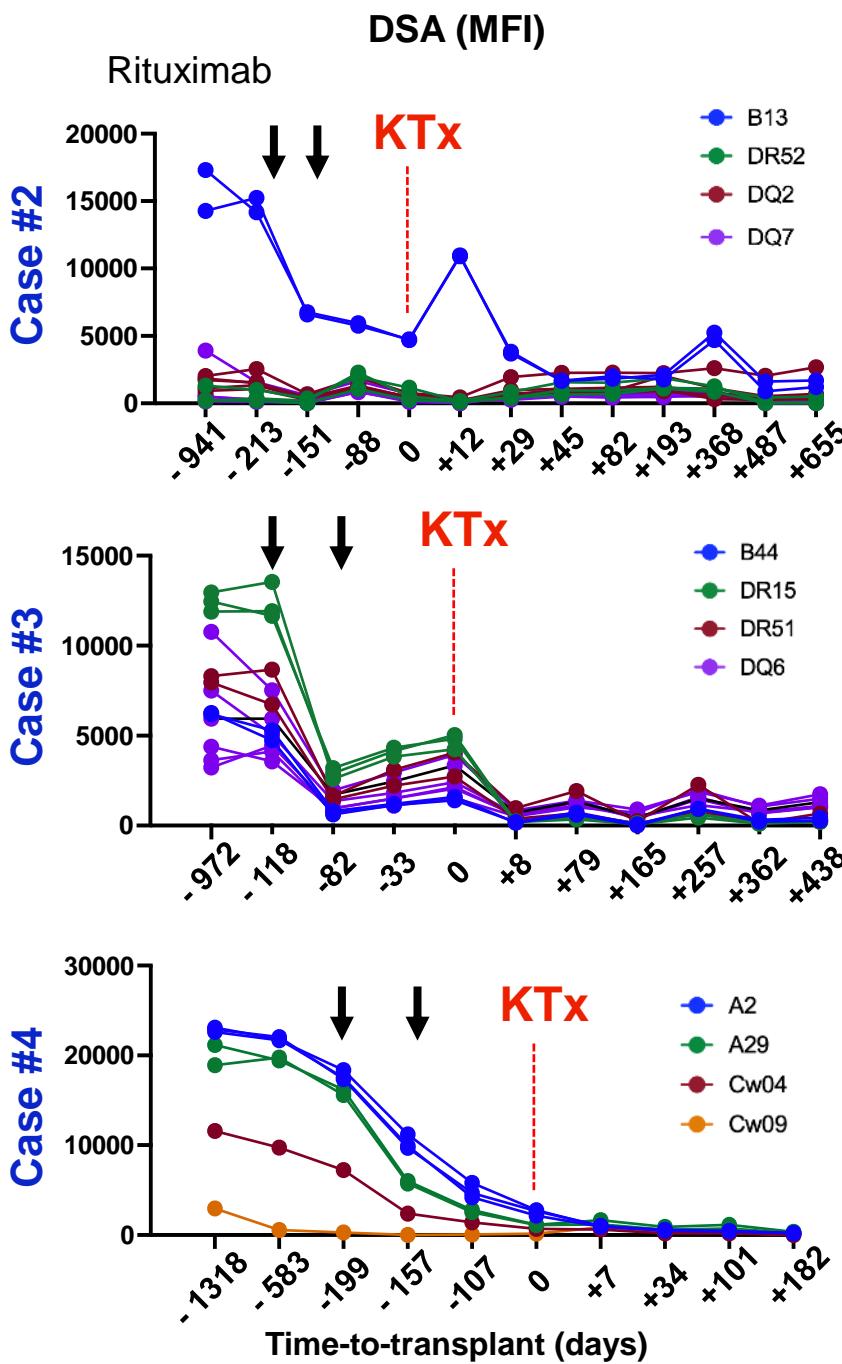
Increased access to kidney transplantation



This protocol allows a decrease of $cPRA_{5000}$ similar to a 1:10 dilution

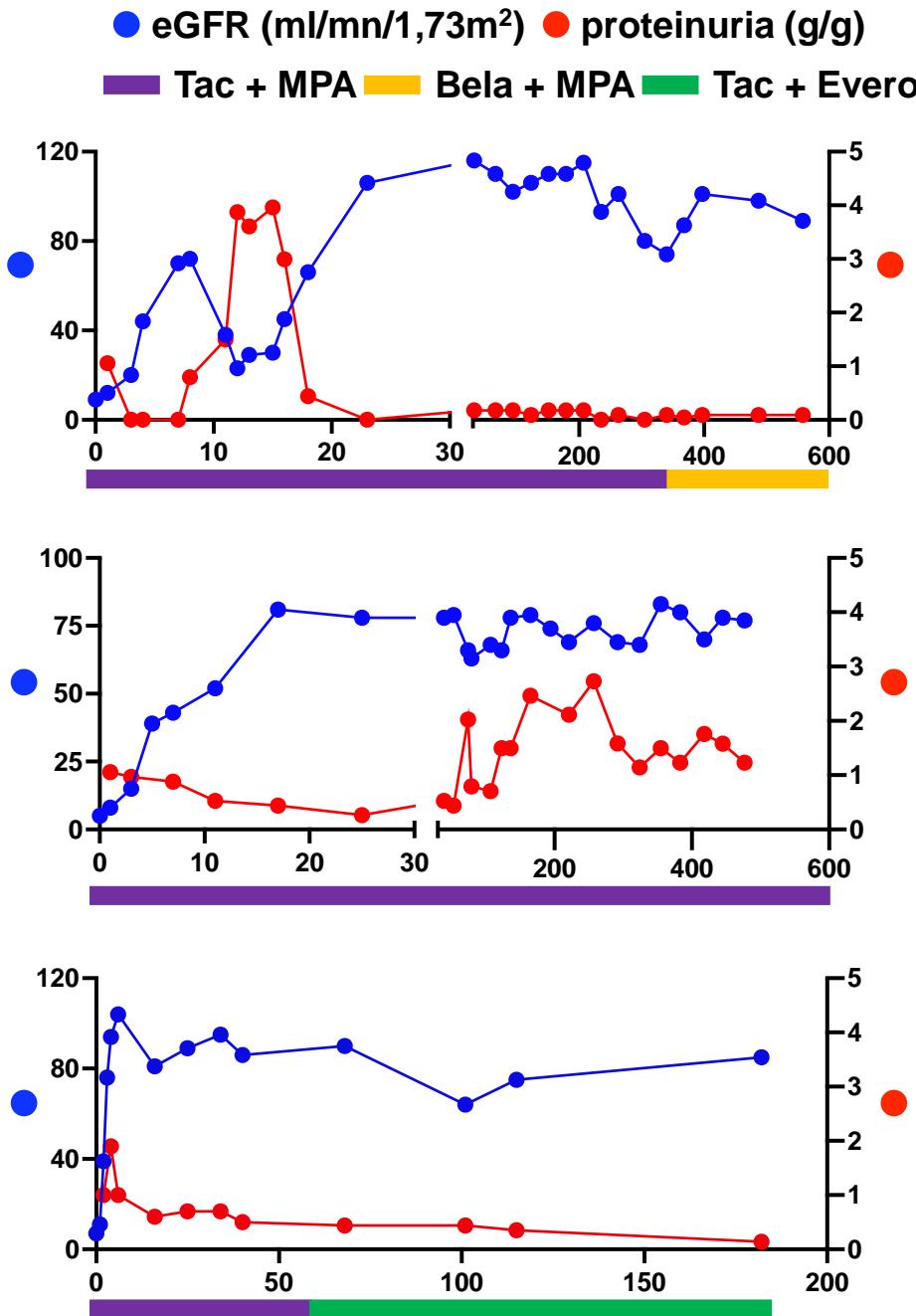


17 years



12 years

8 years

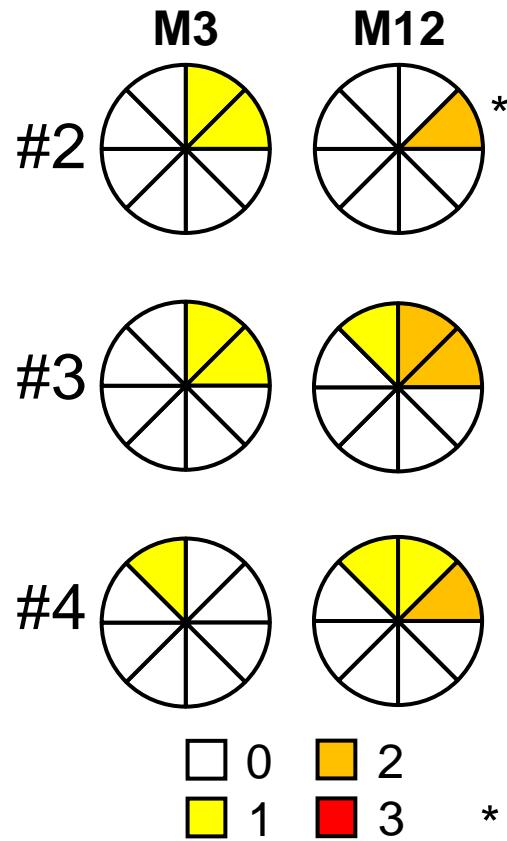
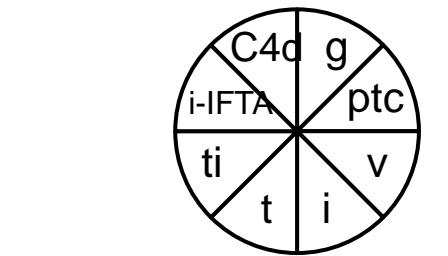


3 months

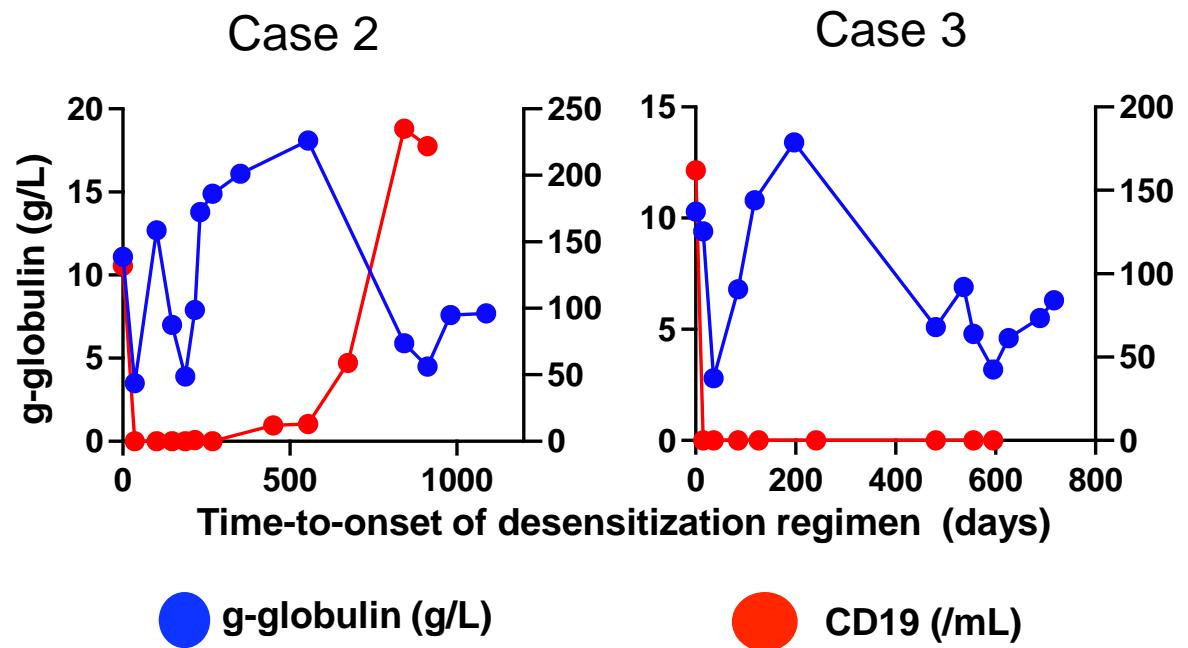
1 month

3 months

Follow-up



Presence of humoral lesions at M12

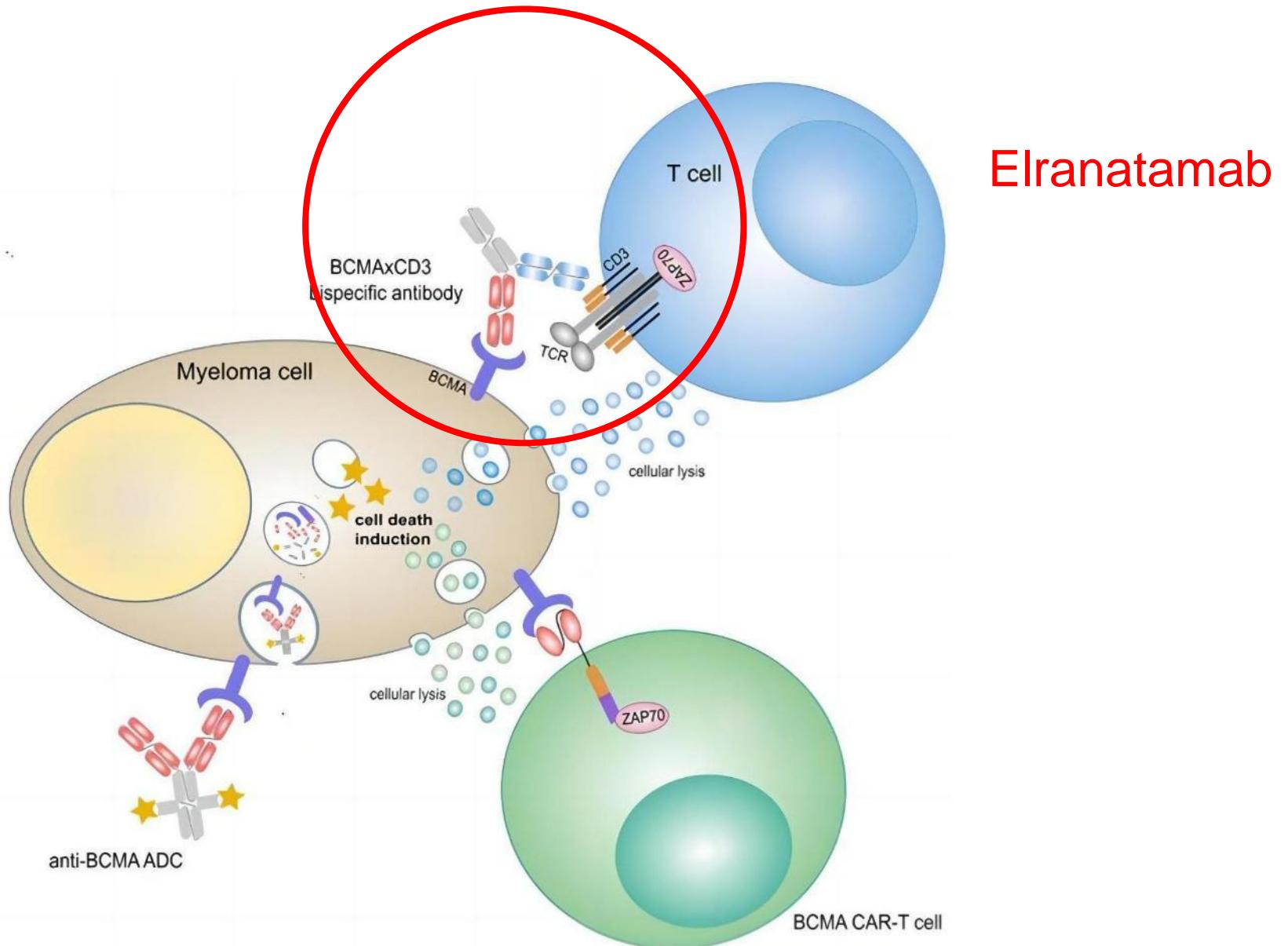


Persistent hypogammaglobulinemia

Combination of plasma cell and B cell targeted therapies

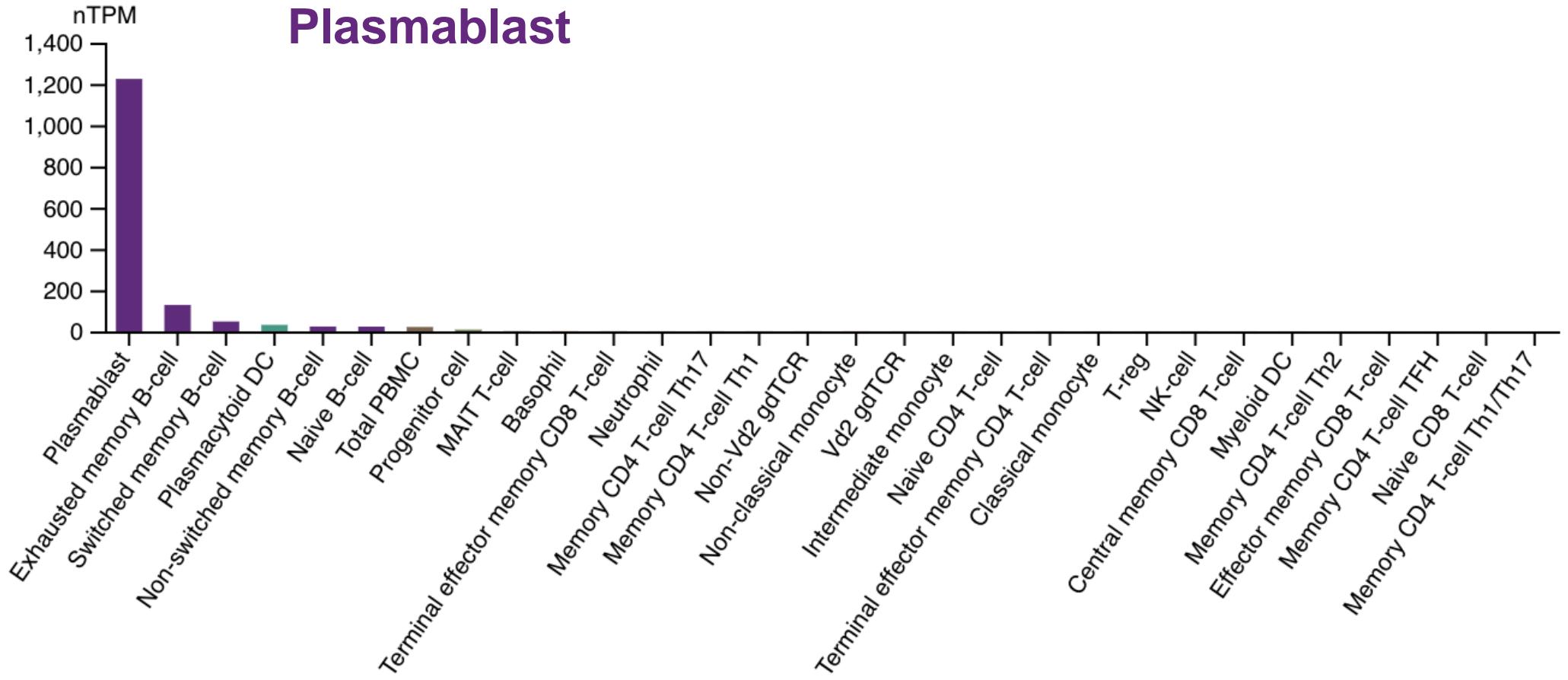
Future directions

BCMA-targeted therapy



BCMA expression

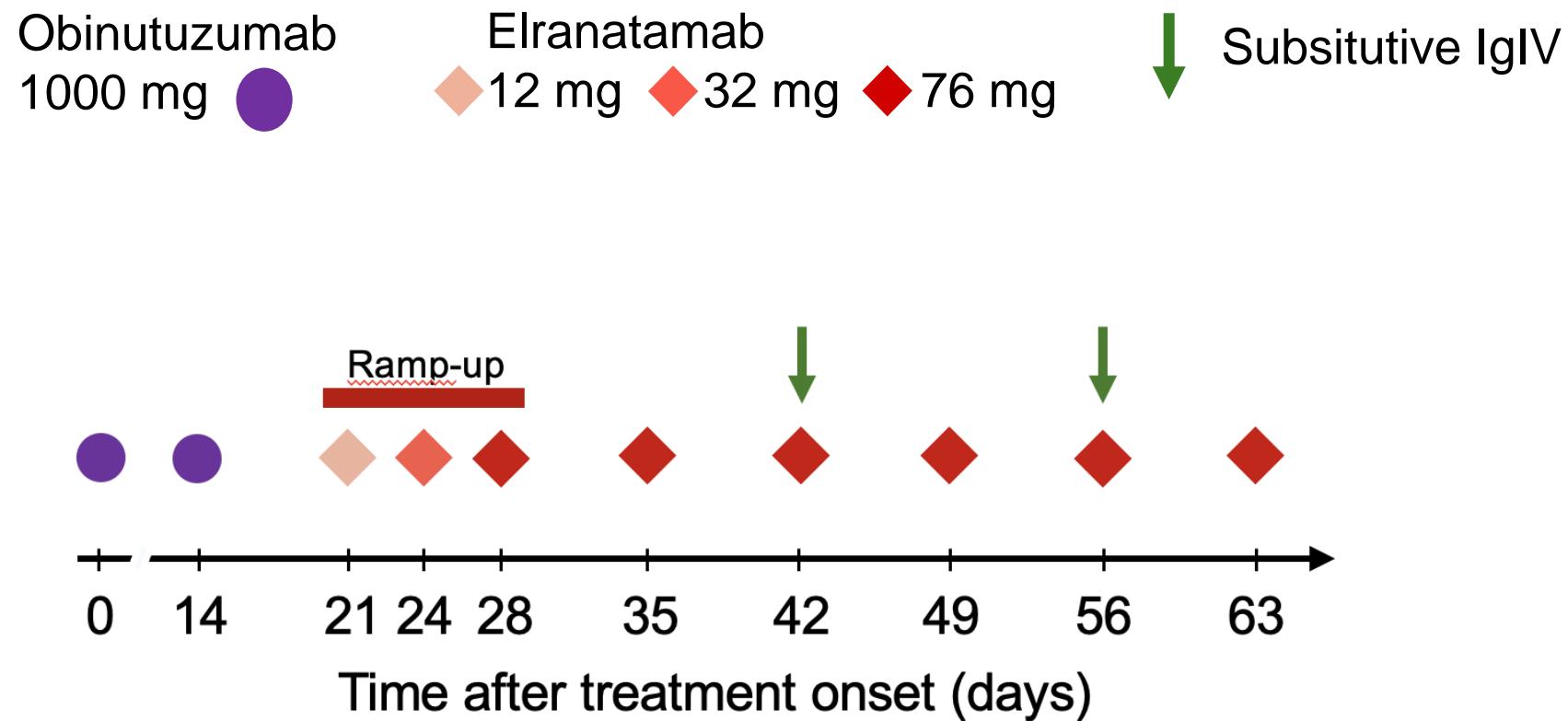
The Human Protein Atlas



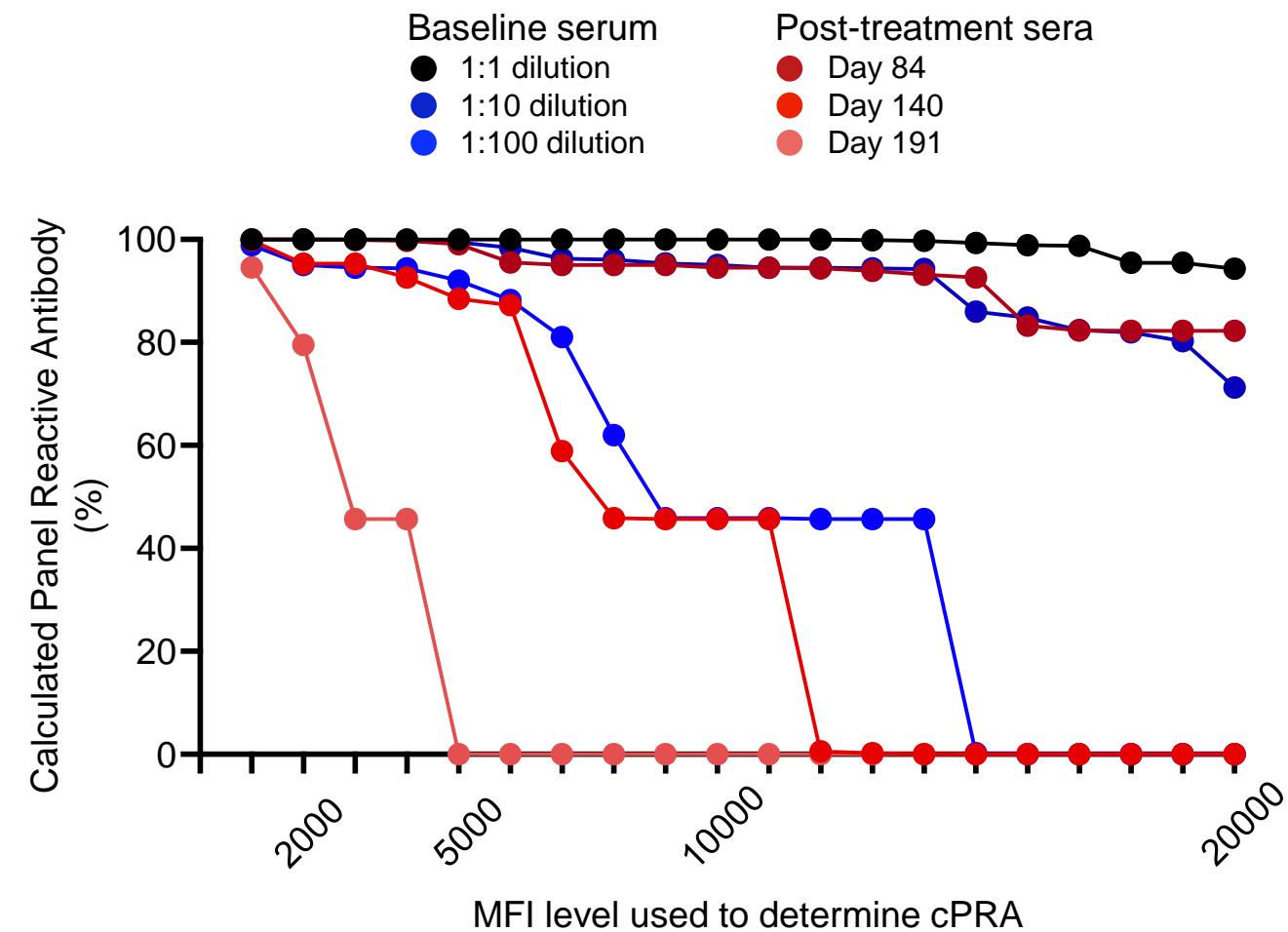
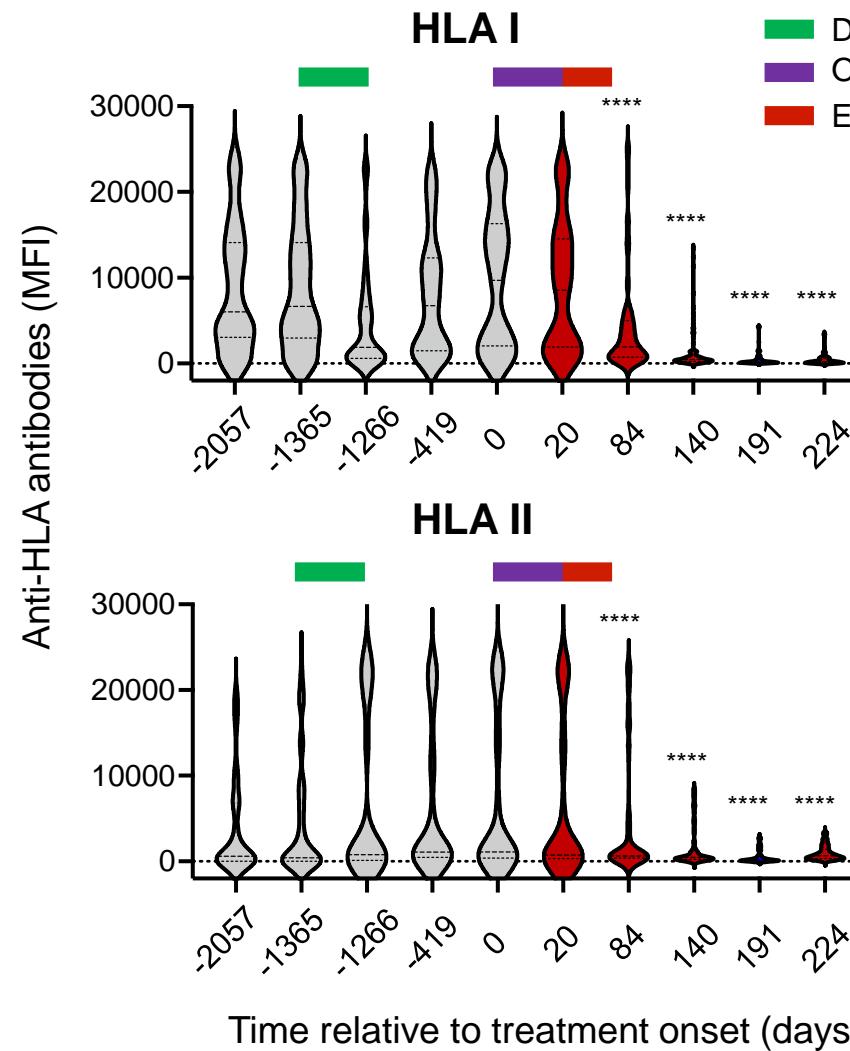
Dual strategy combining CD3/BCMA bispecific and obinutuzumab



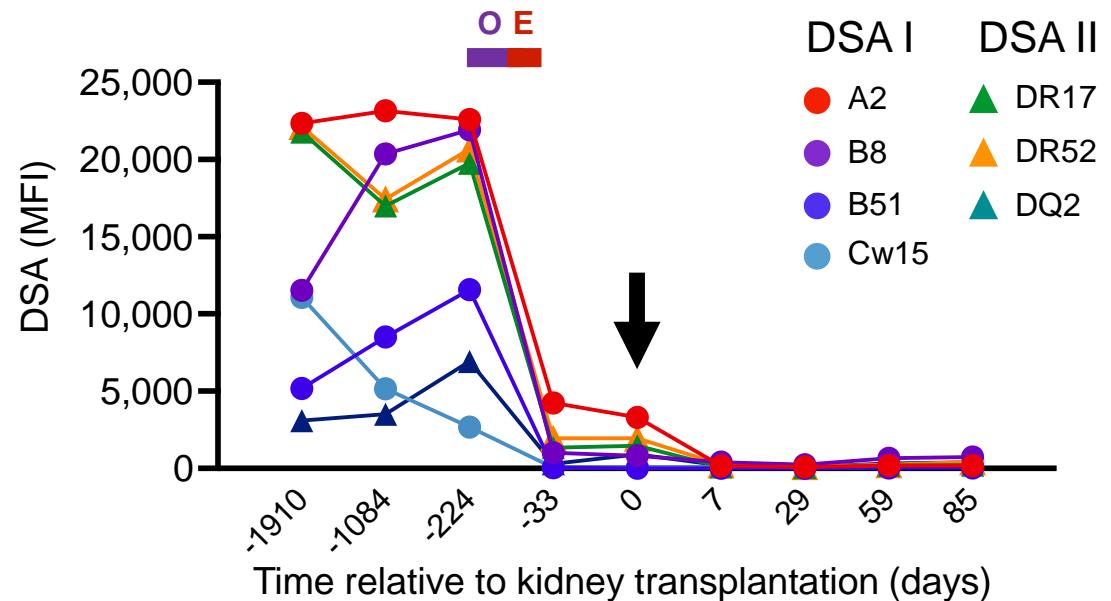
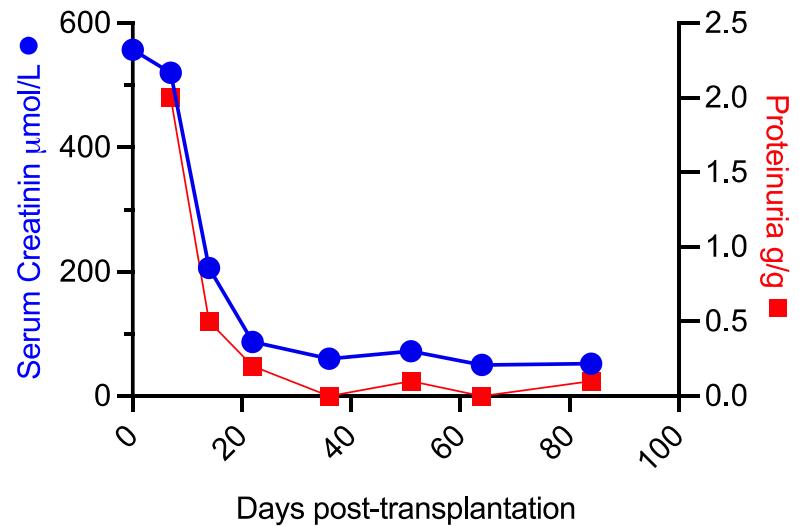
37 years old
Blood type O, cPRA: 99.7%
Awaiting a 2st KTx for 20 years



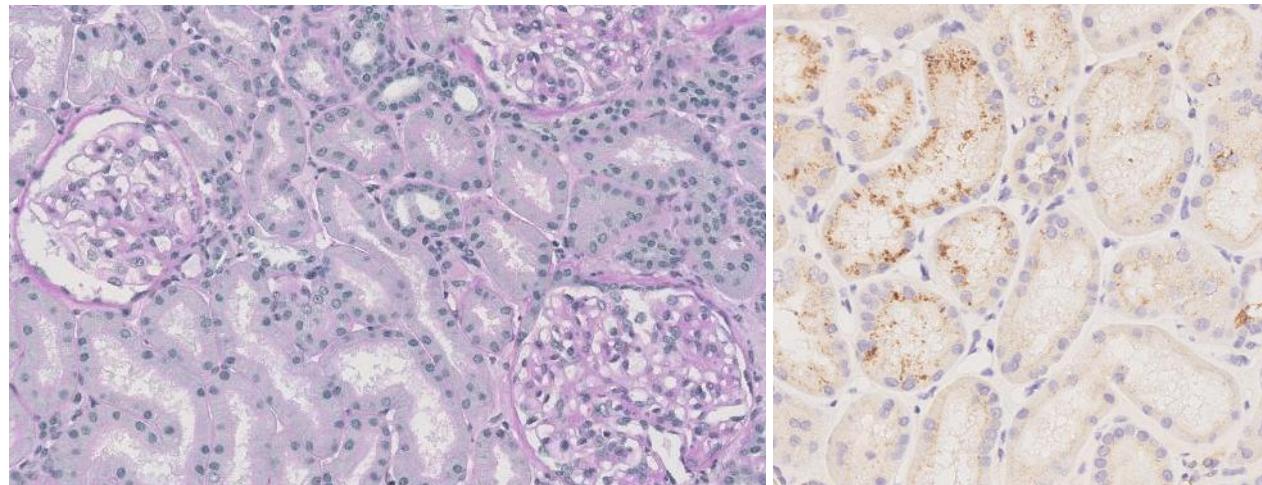
Elranatamab + Obinutuzumab induced a strong and durable antibody depletion



... and allowed a successful re-transplantation

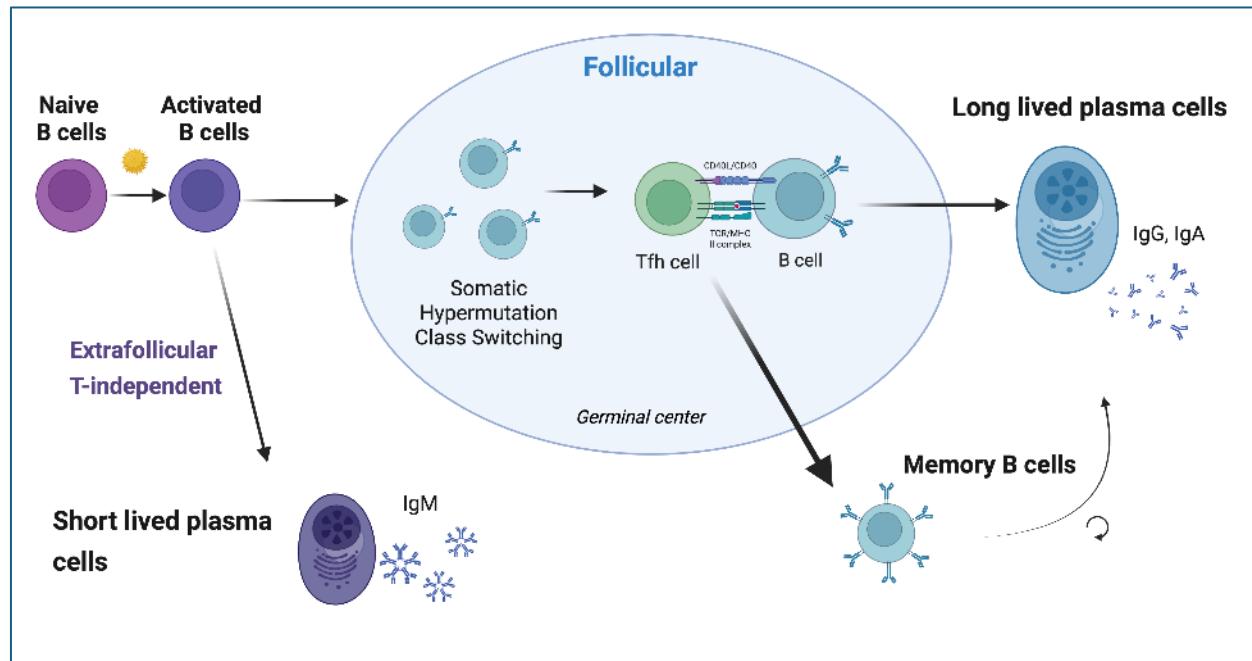


3-month biopsy



BANFF 0

Plasma cell targeting in kidney transplantation



HLA Desensitization

Antibody-mediated rejection

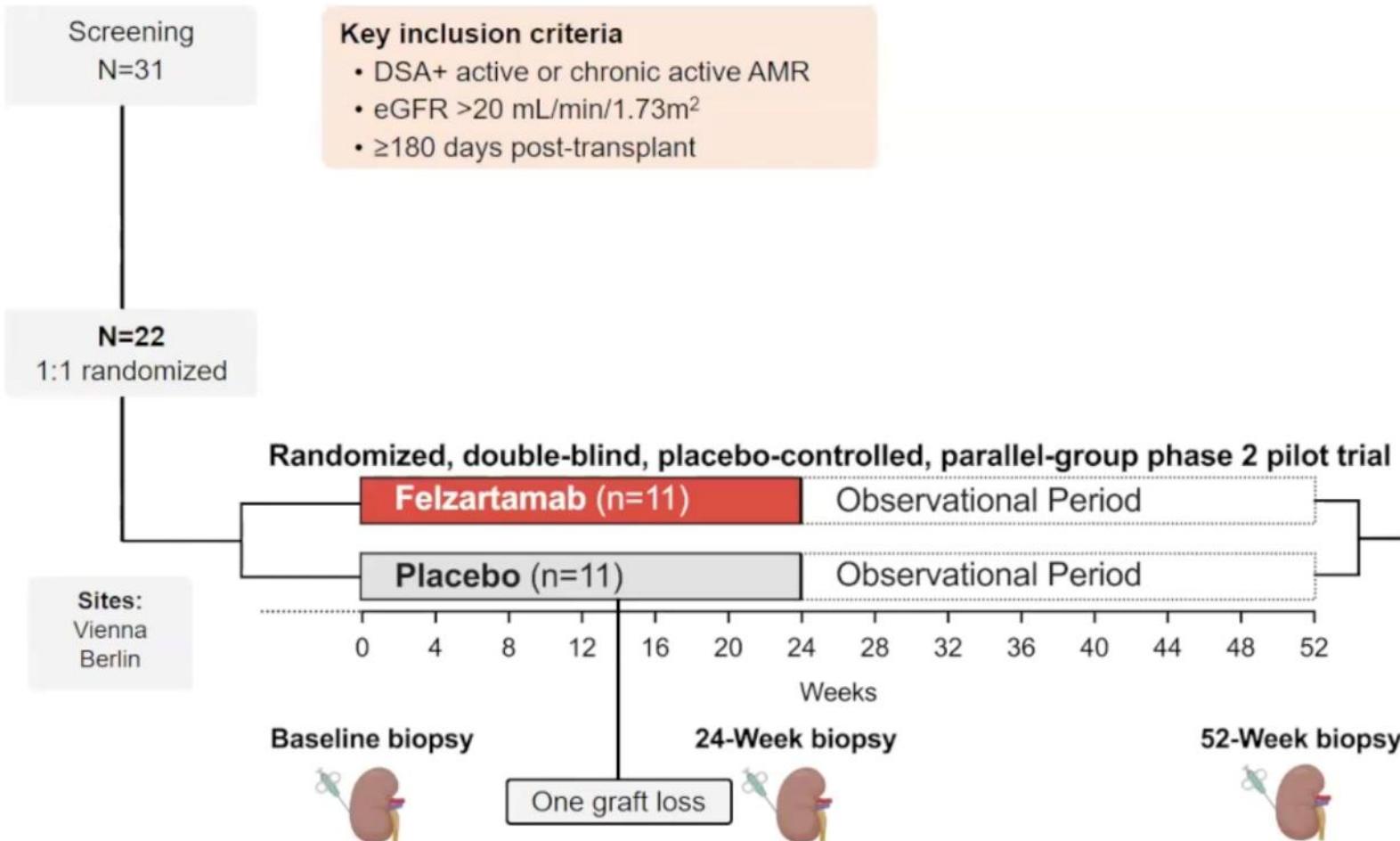
Antibody-mediated disease

Targeting CD38 in AMR

Author, year	Treatment schedule	Timing AMR	Patient, N	Associated treatment	Results	Follow-up
Kwun, 2019	Daratumumab, 8 doses	late	1	EP + IgIV + CS Anti-CD20 Eculizumab	AMR resolution DSA-MFI reduction	AMR recurrence
Spica, 2019	Daratumumab, 6 doses	early, 7 days	1	EP + IgIV + CS Anti-CD20 Eculizumab	ABOi AMR resolution ABO Ab reduction	
Doberer, 2021	Daratumumab, 9 months	late	1	0	Decrease AMR activity DSA-MFI reduction	Borderline lesions
Susal, 2023	Daratumumab, 4 doses	early, 5 days	1	EP + IgIV + CS Anti-CD20	AMR resolution ABO Ab & HLA Ab reduction	
Zhu, 2023	Daratumumab, 12 months	late	2	EP + IgIV + CS Anti-CD20	Decrease AMR activity DSA-MFI reduction	TCMR Rebound
Lemal, 2024	Daratumumab, 1 dose	early	3	EP + IgIV + CS	AMR resolution DSA-MFI reduction	
Osmanodja, 2024	Daratumumab, 9 months	early and late	2	EP + IgIV + CS Anti-CD20	Decrease AMR activity DSA-MFI reduction	

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized Phase 2 Trial of Felzartamab in Antibody-Mediated Rejection



Therapy : Felzartamab : 4 weekly IV for a month, and 5 IV monthly

Mayer et al. NEJM 2024

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized Phase 2 Trial of Felzartamab in Antibody-Mediated Rejection

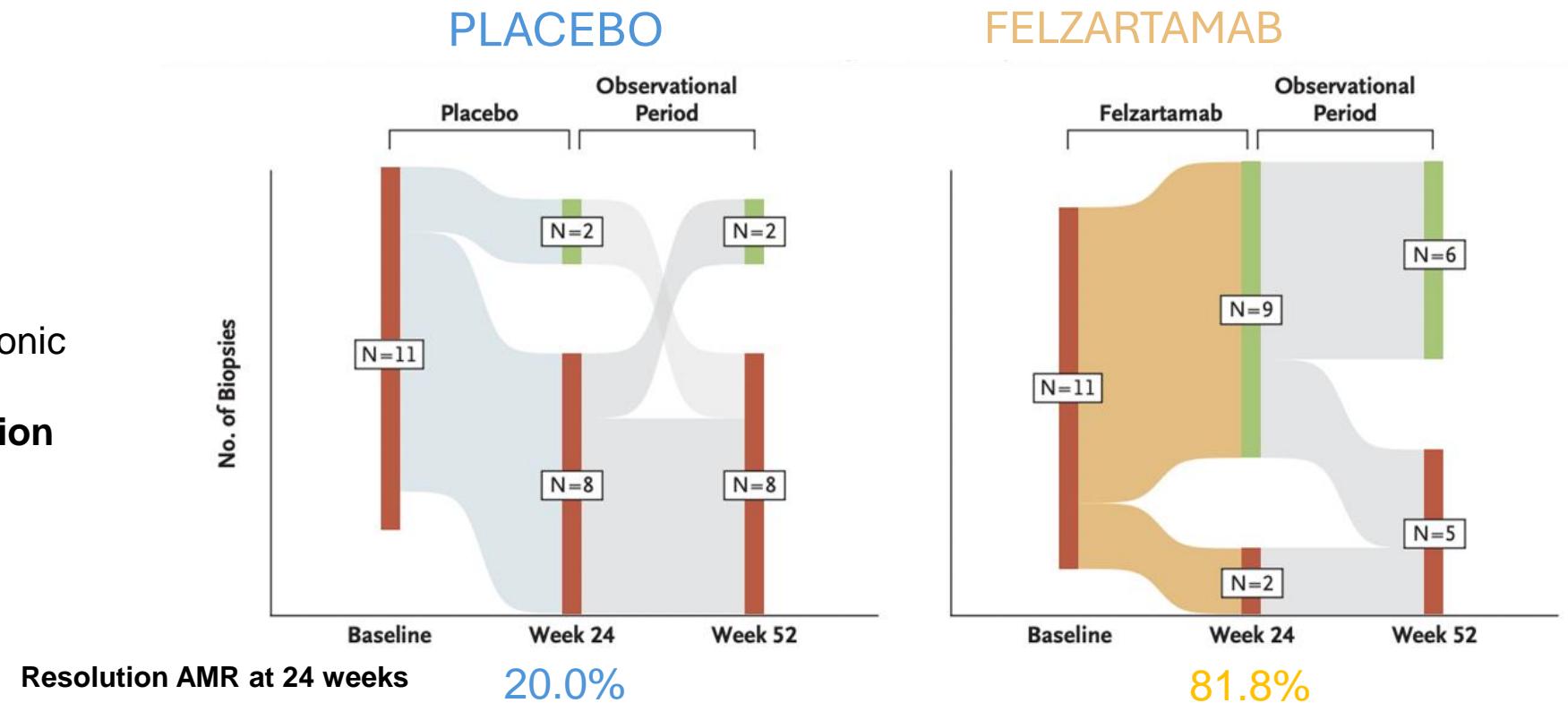
Blind, versus placebo

Population:

N= 22

ABMR with DSA+, acute or chronic
> 20 mL/min

> 6 months post-transplantation



Active

Non active : absence of AMR or chronic AMR without activity

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized Phase 2 Trial of Felzartamab
in Antibody-Mediated Rejection

Blind, versus placebo

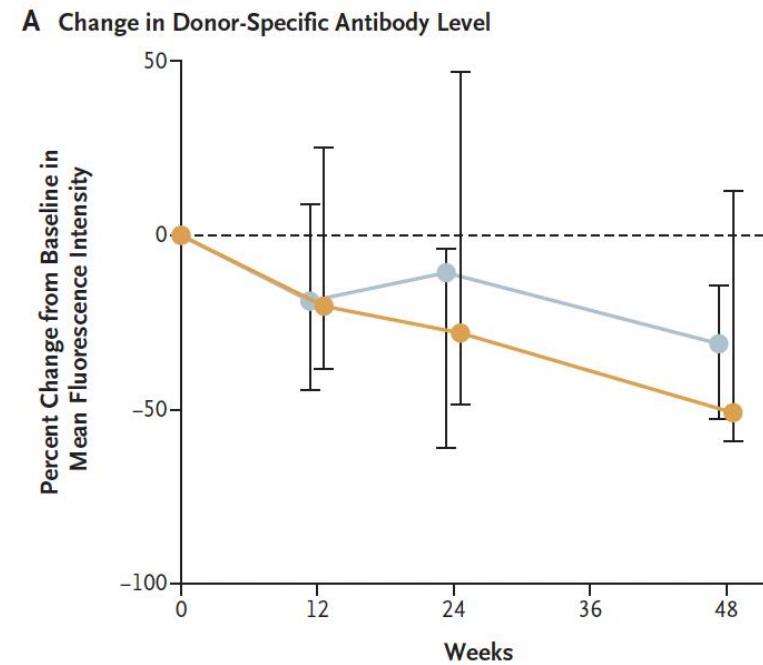
Population:

N= 22

ABMR with DSA+, acute or chronic
> 20 mL/min
> 6 months post-transplantation

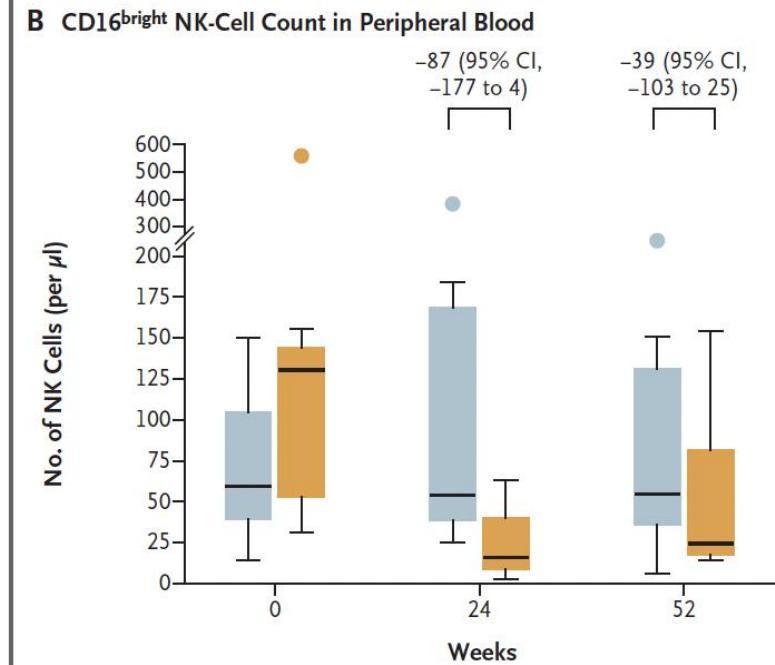
PLACEBO

Change in DSA



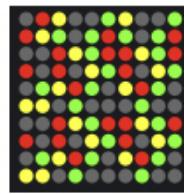
FELZARTAMAB

CD16^{hi} NK cell

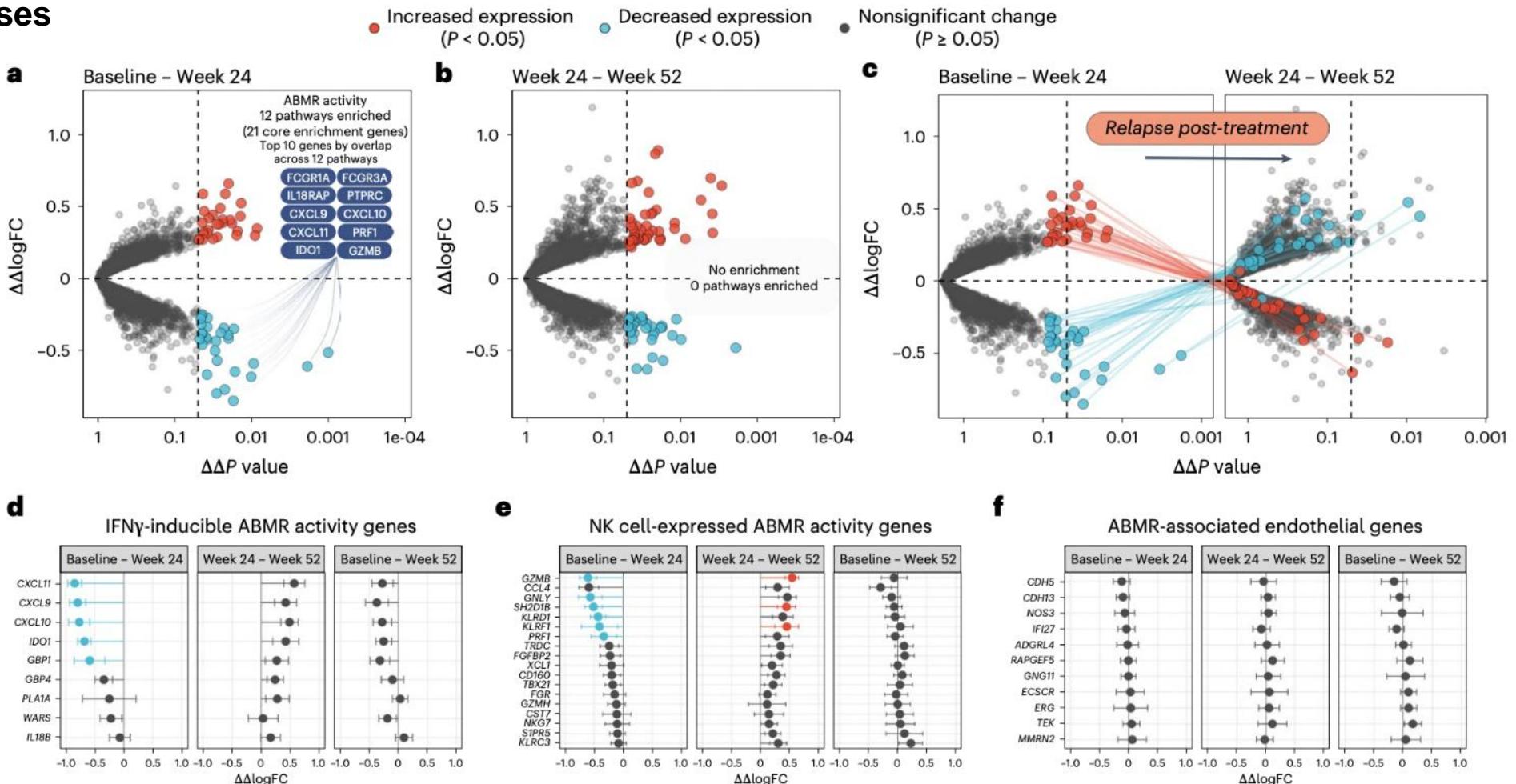
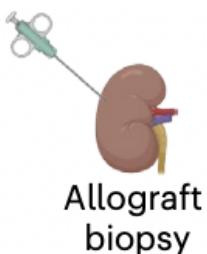


Felzartamab reduced molecular ABMR activity scores, selectively suppressing interferon gamma-inducible and NK cell transcripts

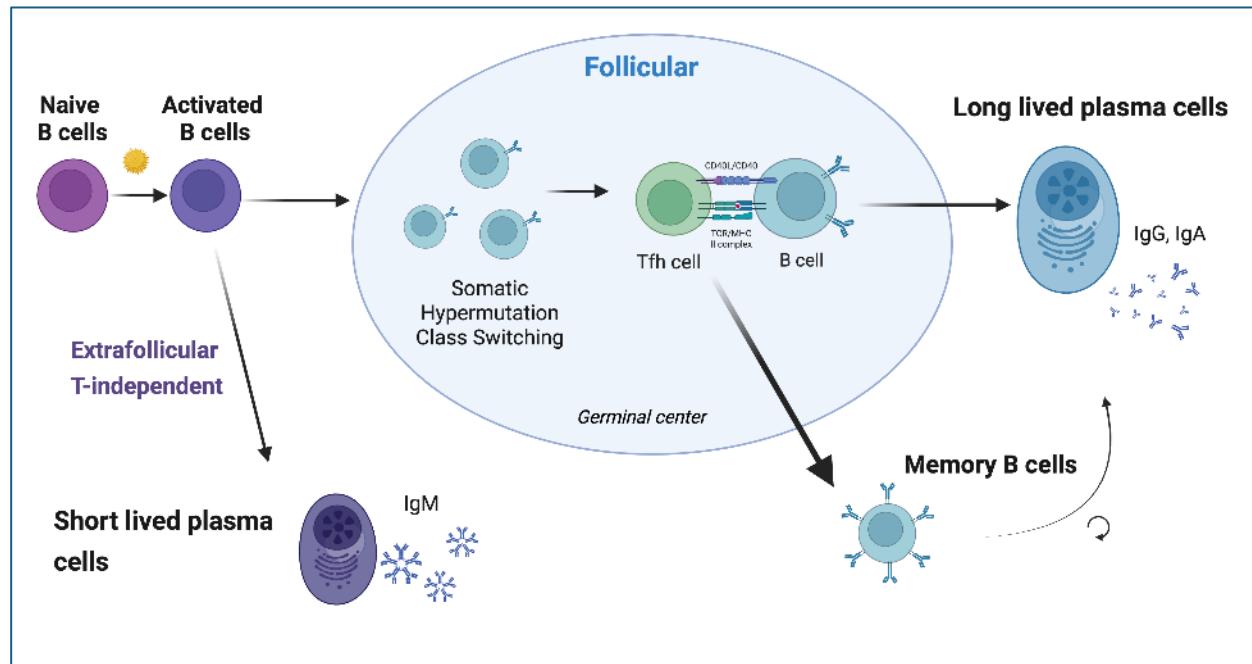
Bulk transcriptomic analyses



Week 24
vs
Week 52



Plasma cell targeting in kidney transplantation

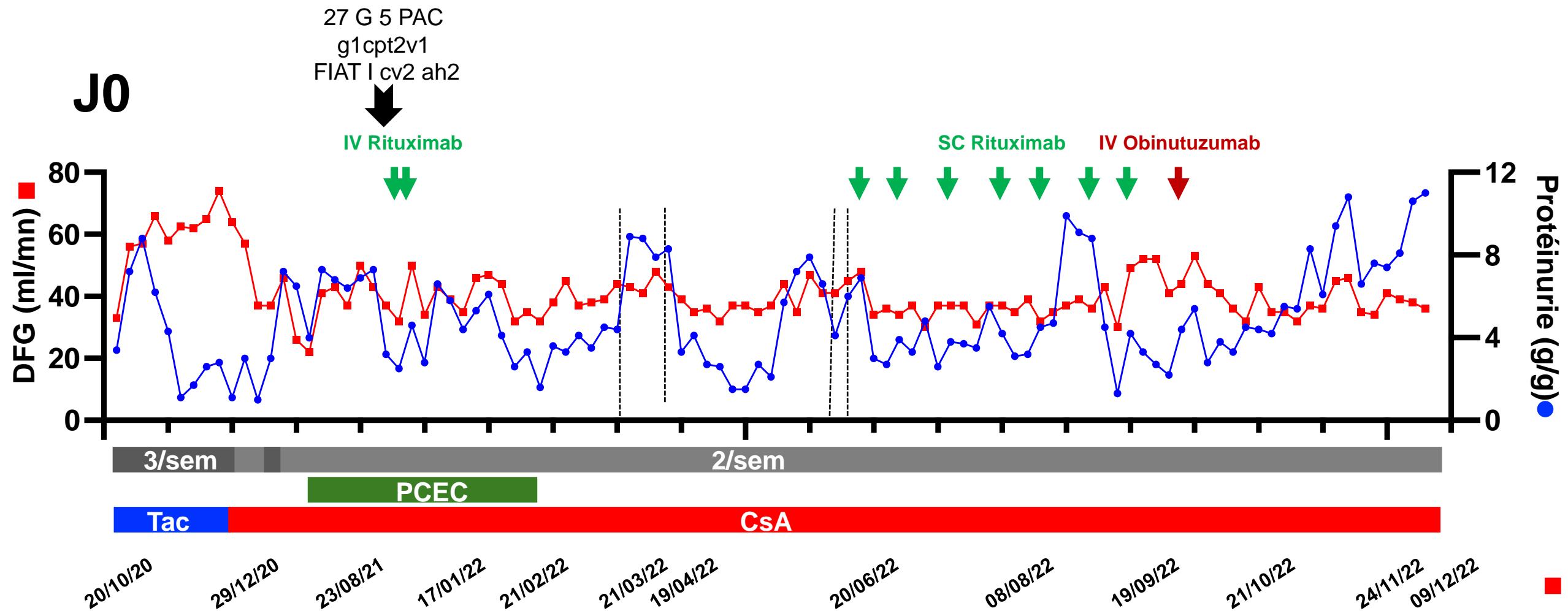


HLA Desensitization

Antibody-mediated rejection

Antibody-mediated disease ??

70 year-old, FSGS



Recurrence at day 15 post-transplant, incomplete response to Rituximab/PEX

Combined anti-CD20/anti-CD38 in FSGS recurrence

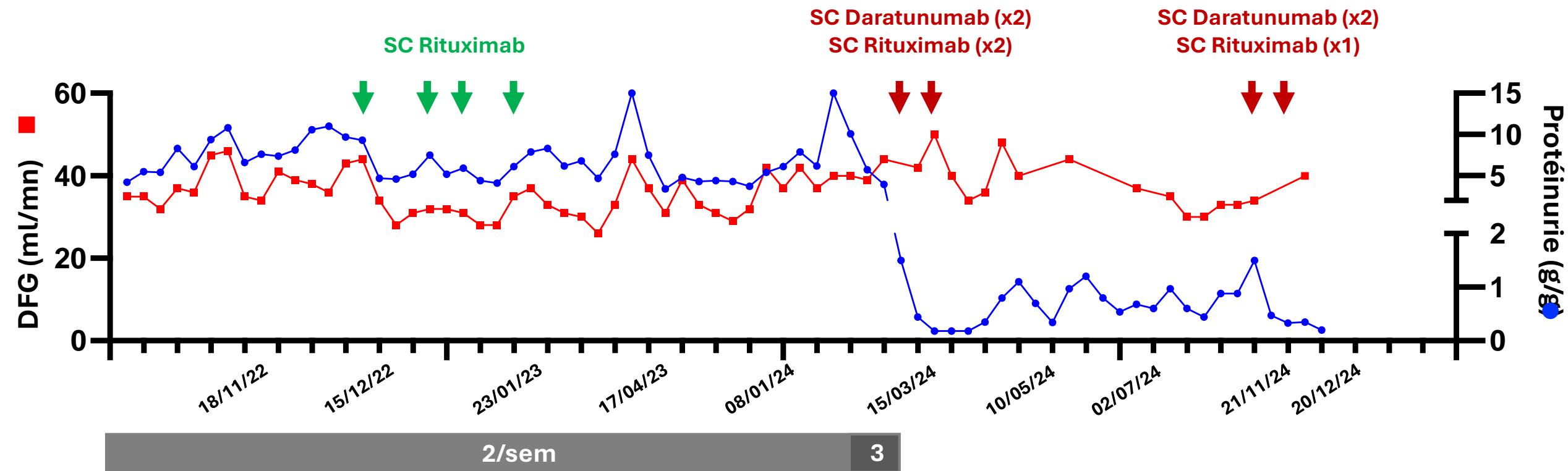
CASE REPORT · Volume 24, Issue 4, P688-692, April 2024

[Download Full Issue](#)

Efficacy of combined rituximab and daratumumab treatment in posttransplant recurrent focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

Andrea Angeletti ¹ • Sofia Bin ² • Alberto Magnasco ¹ • Maurizio Bruschi ¹ • Paolo Cravedi ² • Gian Marco Ghiggeri ¹

Affiliations & Notes ▾ Article Info ▾ Linked Articles (1) ▾



Limits of plasma-cell therapy

- Anti-CD38 : other targets and immunomodulatory effects
 - depletion of Breg, Treg => Increase of activated cytotoxic CD8+ Tcell and reverse T cell exhaustion
 - Sur-risk of TCMR ?
- Dual therapy : increase infectious risk
 - Sustained agammaglobulinemia

Conclusions

- 1- New anti-plasma cells are changing the landscape of HLA antibody treatment
- 2- The most efficient protocols would combine several therapeutics targeting B and plasma cells
- 3- New anti-plasma cell agents look very promising : bispecific Ab /Car-T cells
- 4- Unanswered questions :
 - how long their effect last ?
 - what is the best therapeutic scheme ?
 - Infectious risk management especially in dual B & plasma cells targeting
5. Missing data from larger, well-controlled trials

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