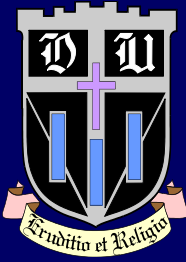




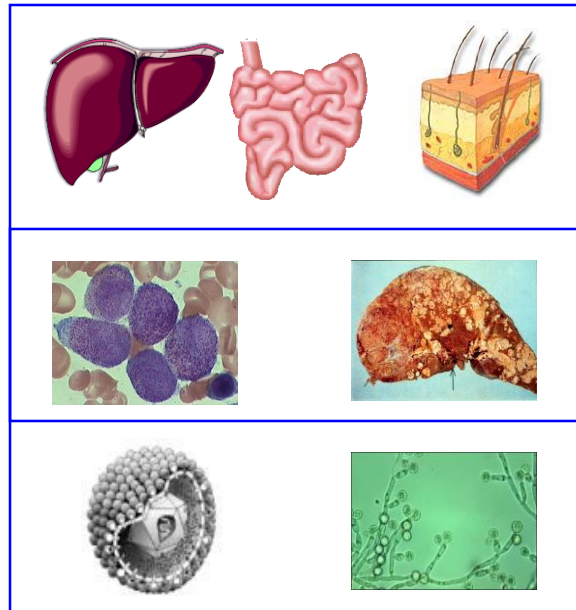
Allogeneic HCT without GVHD



Nelson Chao, MD
Duke University

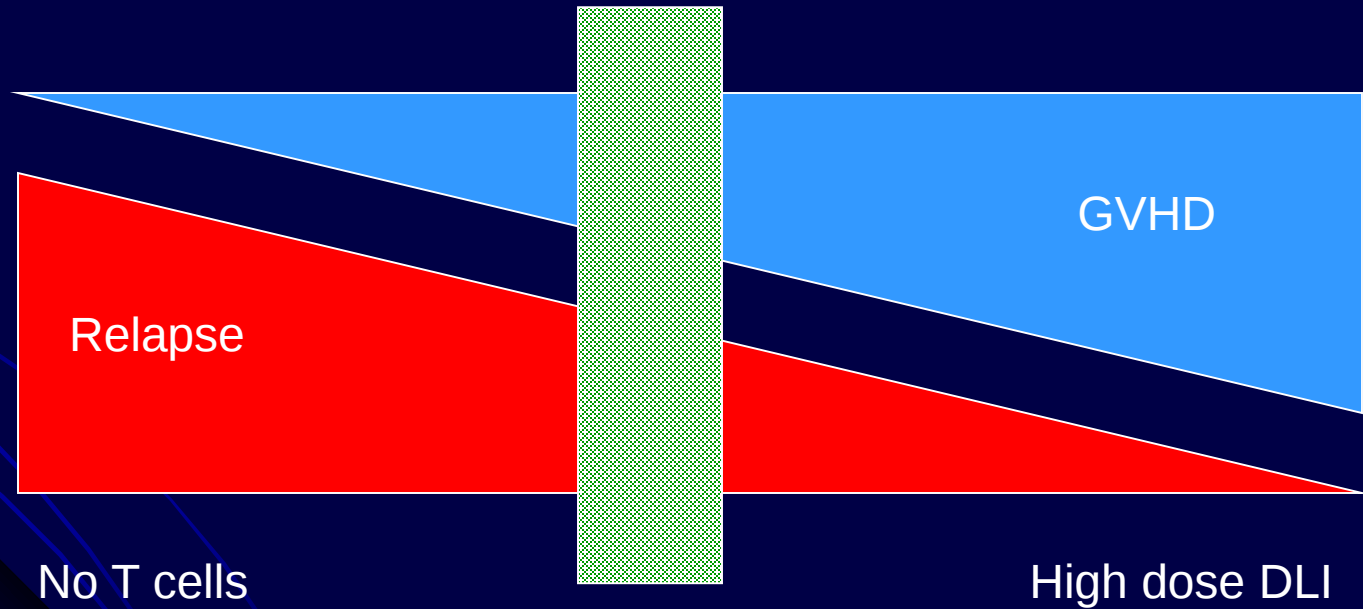
Allogeneic HCT

T cells $\xrightarrow{\text{HLA typing}}$
Immunosuppressive
therapy



Cause of GVHD...
No T cell = No GVHD

GVHD vs. GVL



Holy Grail

How to transfer of allogeneic T-cell immunity without causing GVHD

Effector memory T cells

- CD62L⁻
- Do not cause GVHD
- Contribute to T cell reconstitution directly and by enhancing de novo T-cell regeneration from T-cell depleted bone marrow
- Deplete host radioresistant T cells

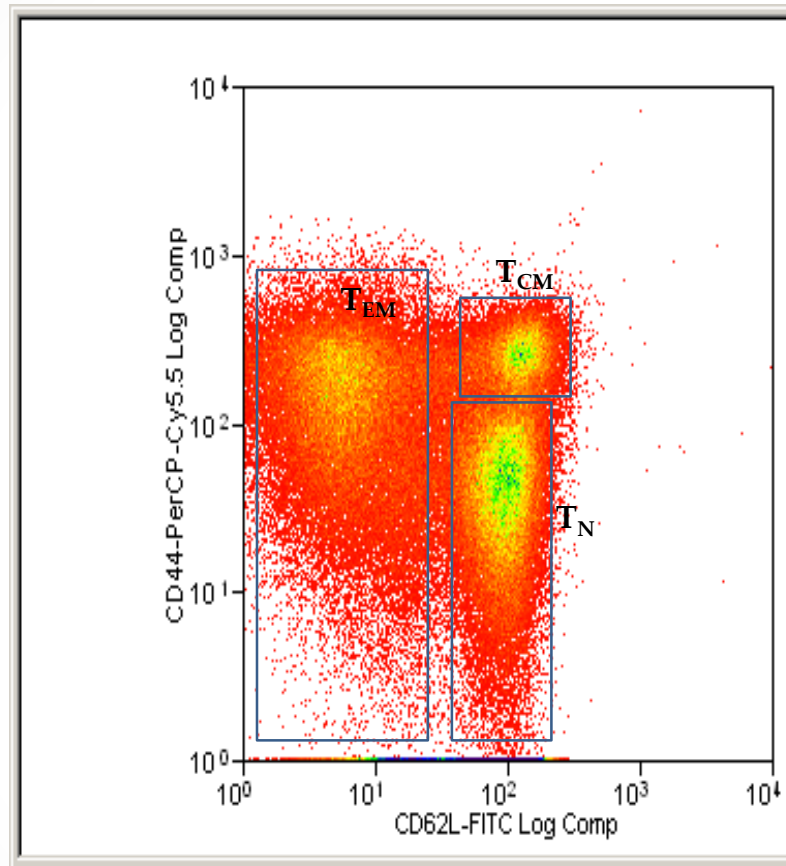
(Chen BJ et al. Blood, 2004,103:1534)

Questions: 1. Functional
2. Mechanism

T Cell Subsets

Naïve T cells
(T_N)

CD62L+CD44^{low}



Central Memory T cells
(T_{CM})

CD62L+CD44^{high}

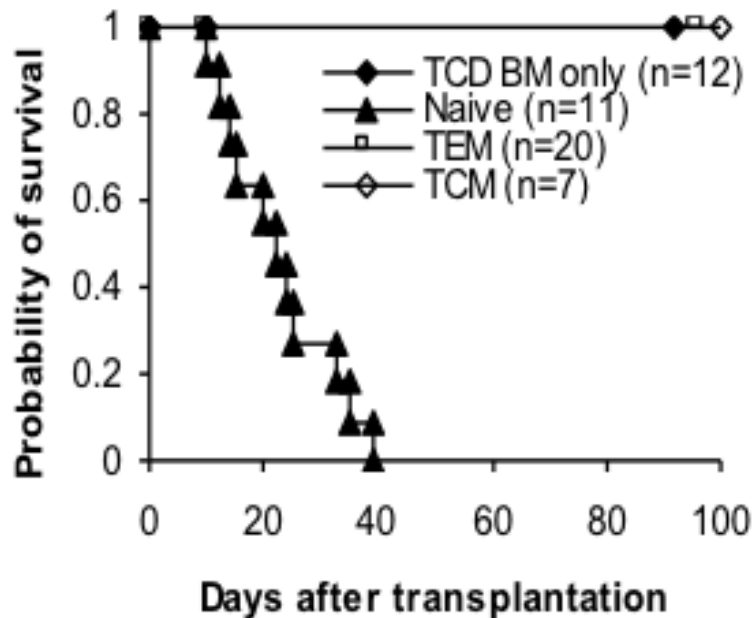
Effector Memory T cells
(T_{EM})

CD62L-CD44^{high}

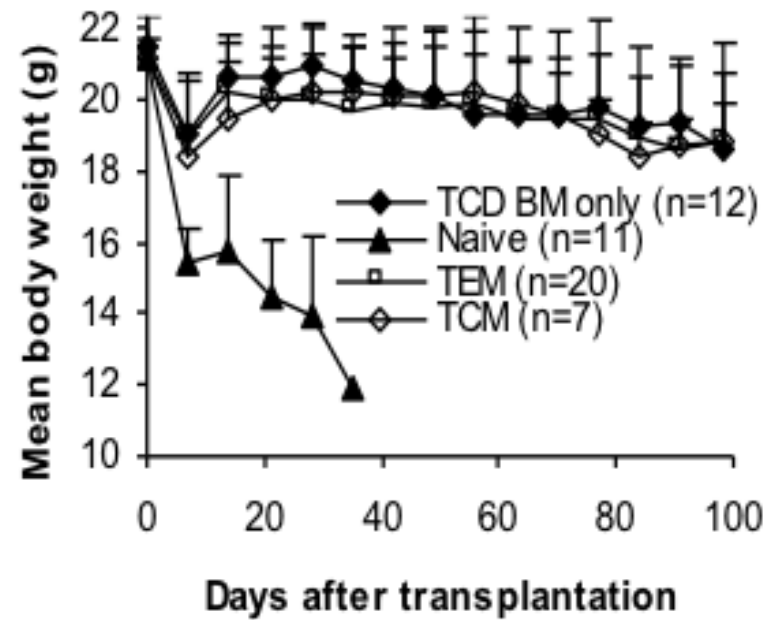
GVHD: TEM vs. TCM

Unprimed C57BL/6 (H2^b)→BALB/c (H2^d)

A. Survival



B. Weight curve



CD62L⁻ T cells promote functional immune recovery against tumor

BCL1 model

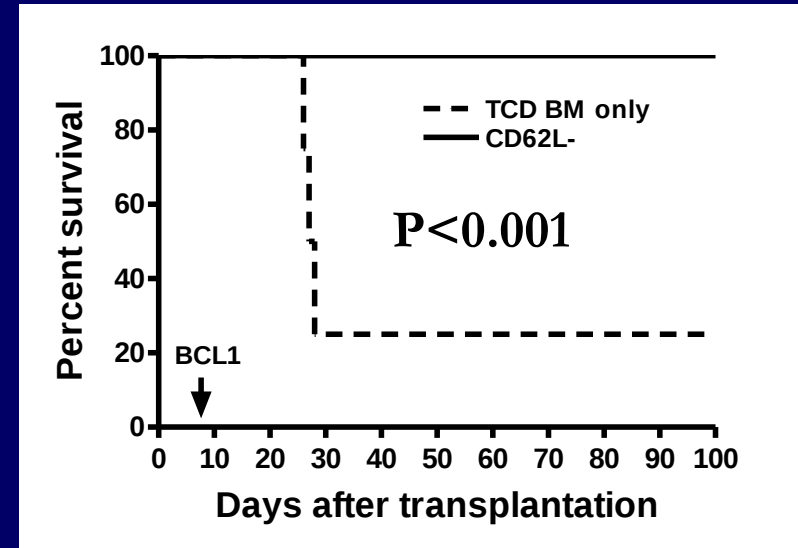
Donor: TCD BM 1×10^7

CD62L⁻ T cells 1×10^6

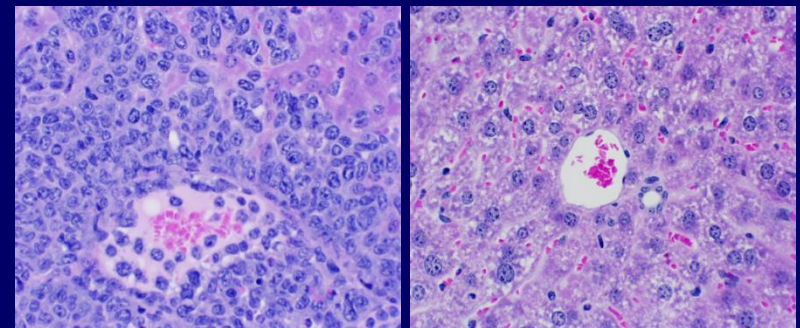
Recipient: BALB/c 8.5 Gy

- BCL1 cells: 5×10^5 , i.p., on day +7
(a kind gift from Drs. Defu Zeng and Samuel Strober)

A. Survival



B. Histology



TCD BM only

CD62L⁻

CD62L⁻ T cells promote functional immune recovery against influenza virus

Flu model

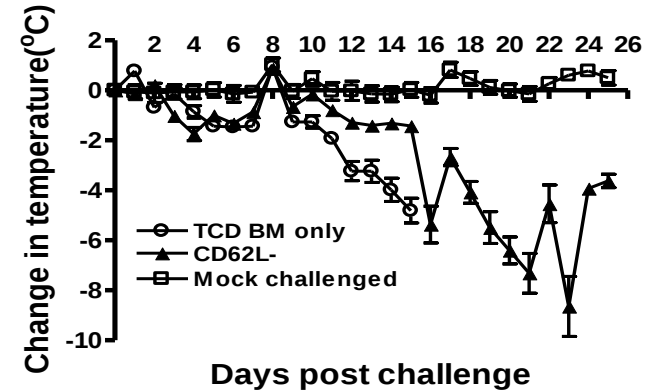
Donor: TCD BM 1×10^7

CD62L⁻ T cells 1×10^6

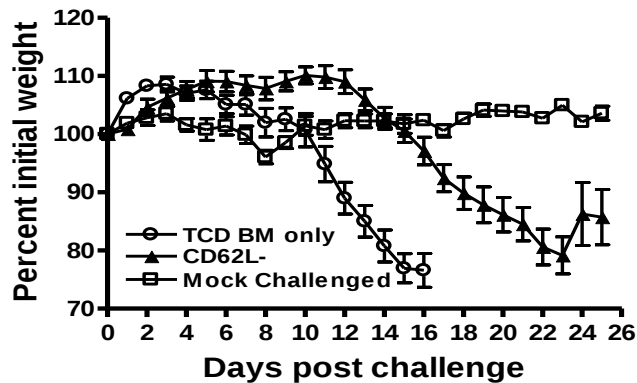
Recipient: BALB/c 8.5 Gy

➤ Influenza virus: 1.4×10^2 pfu, i.n., day +7

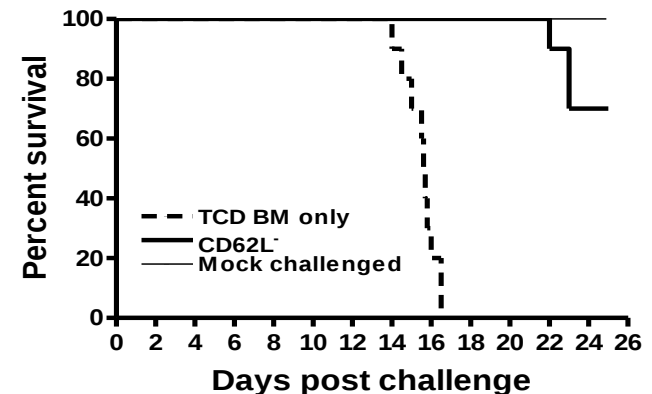
A. Temperature



B. Body Weight



C. Survival



CD62L⁻ T cells facilitate hematopoietic engraftment

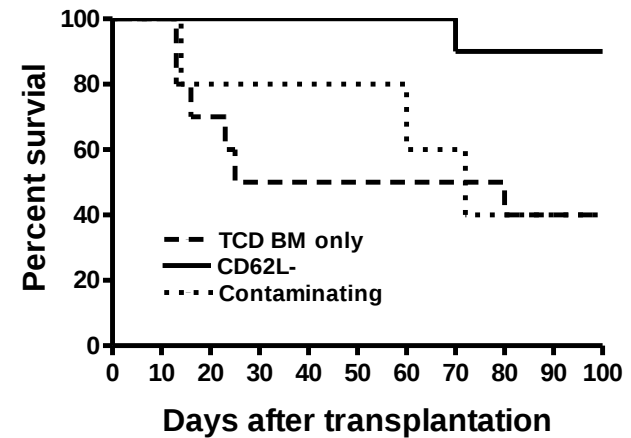
Model

Donor: TCD BM 5×10^5

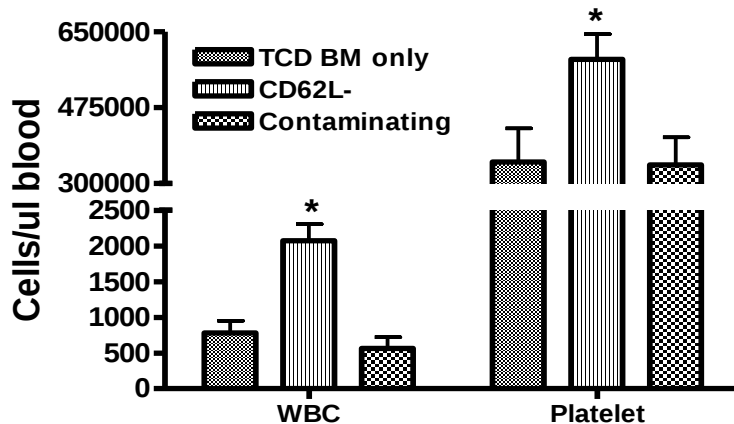
CD62L⁻ T cells 1×10^6

Recipient: BALB/c 8.5 Gy

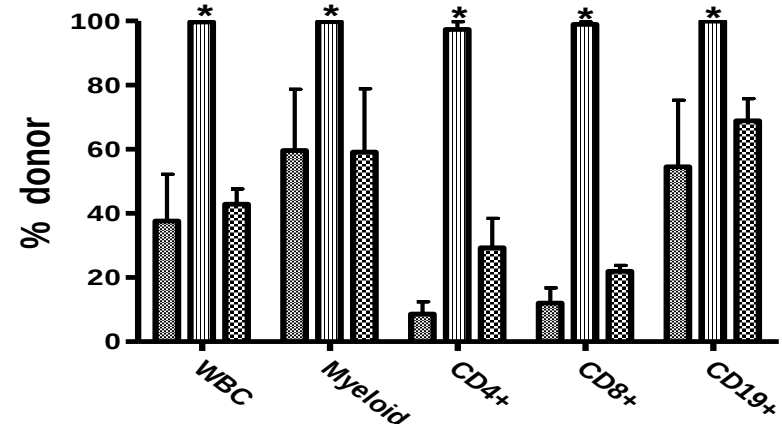
A. Survival



B. WBC and platelet

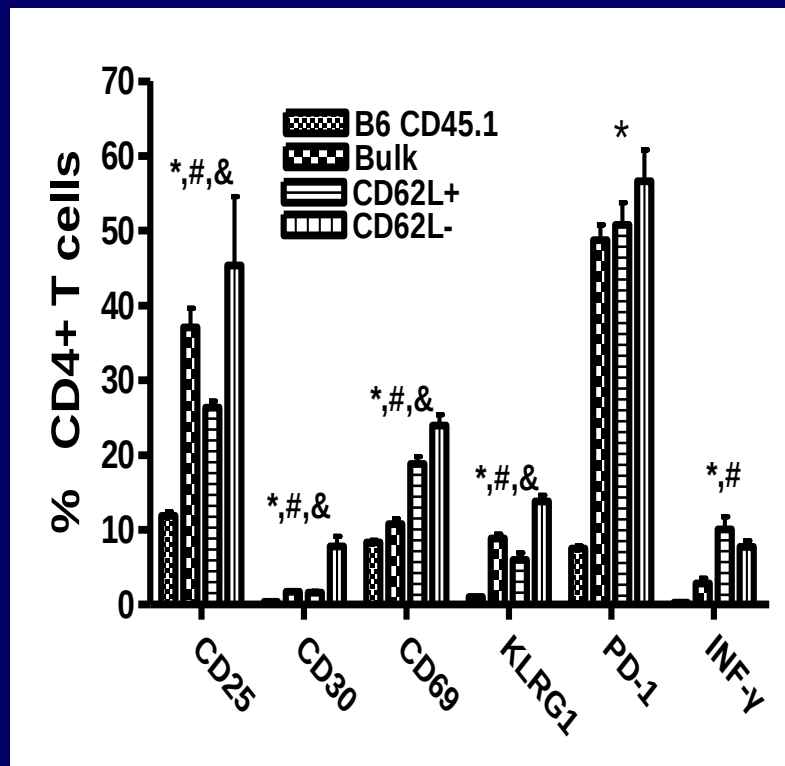


C. Chimerism

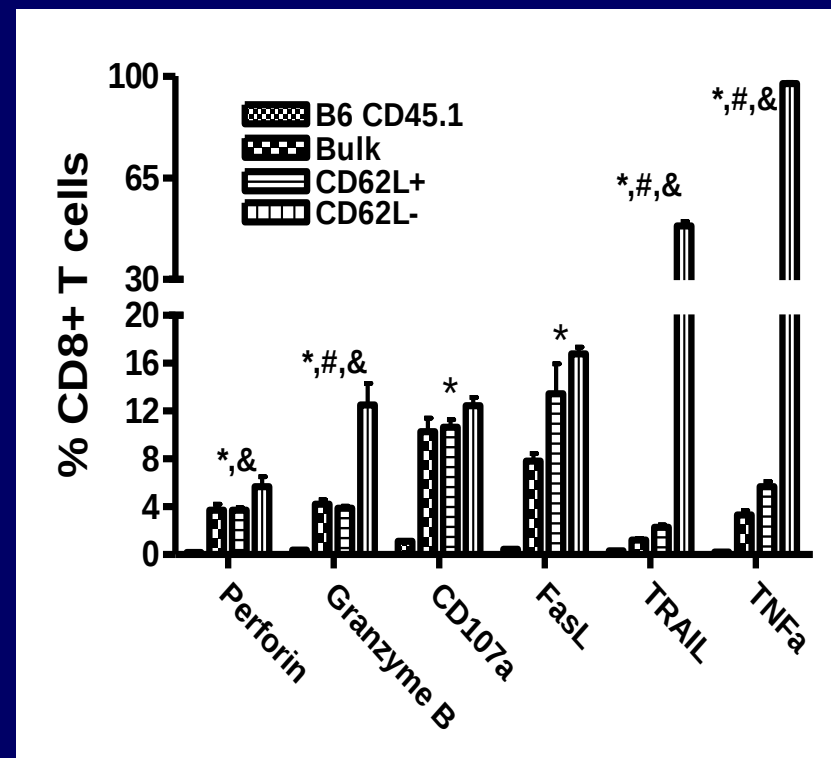


CD62L⁻ T cells are activated and express cytotoxic molecules and cytokines upon transfer into allogeneic recipients

A. CD4



B. CD8



At day 6 after transplantation

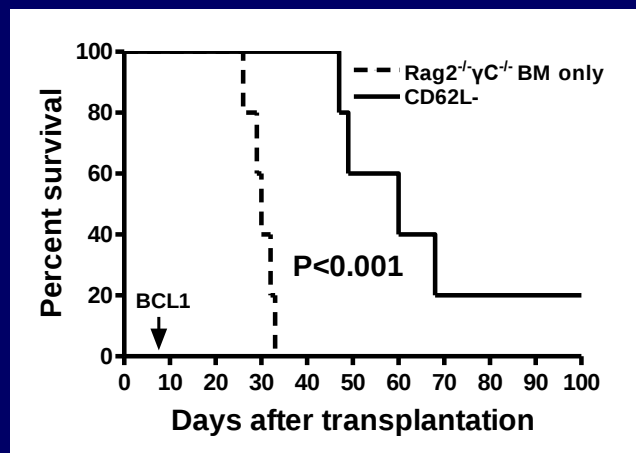
CD62L⁻ T cells lose alloreactivity over time upon transfer into allogeneic recipients

Model

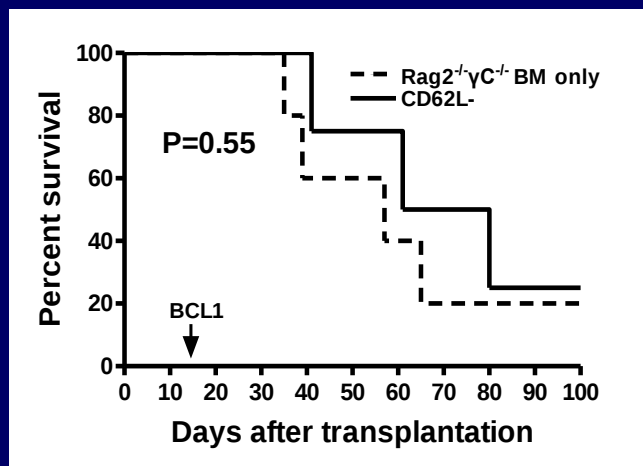
Donor: Rag2^{-/-}γC^{-/-} BMC 1x10⁷
CD62L⁻ T cells 1x10⁶
Recipient: BALB/c 8.5 Gy

➤ BCL1 cells: 5x10⁵, i.p.

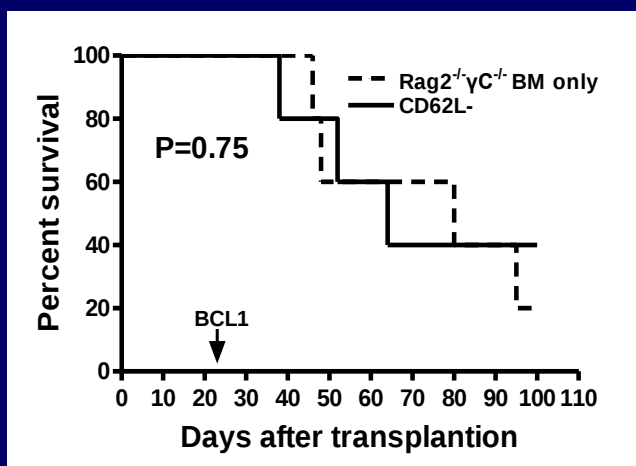
A. Day +7



B. Day +14

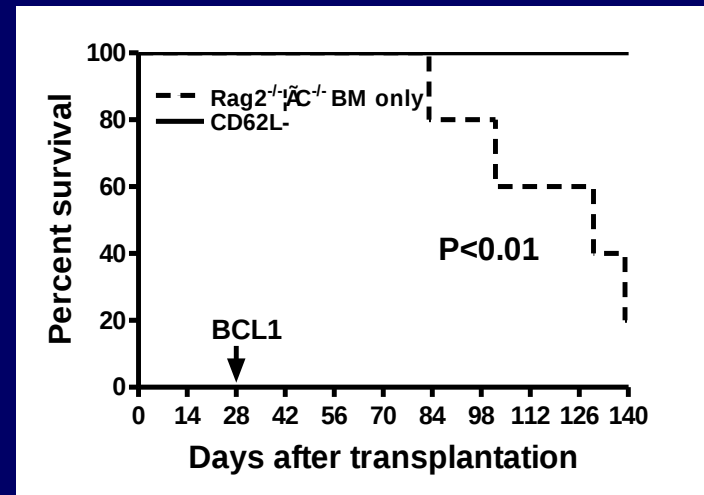
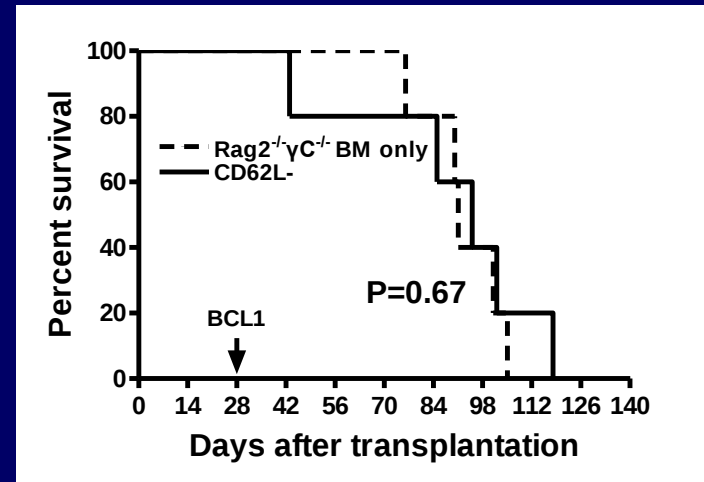
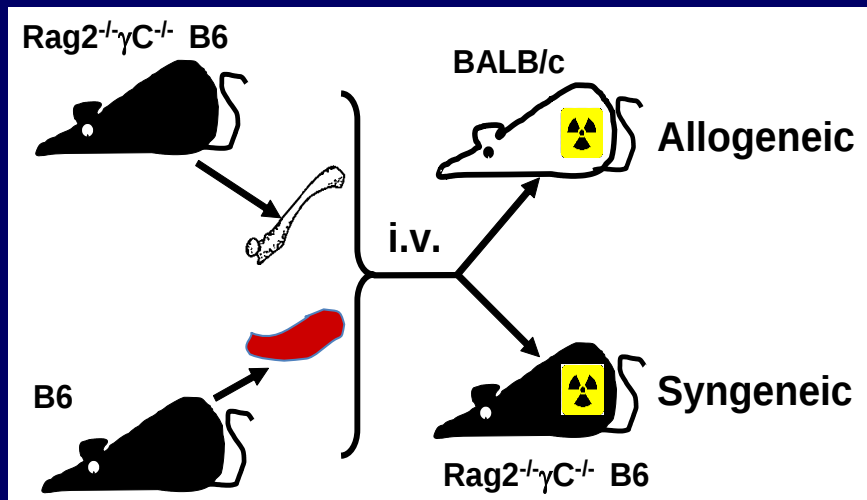


C. Day +21

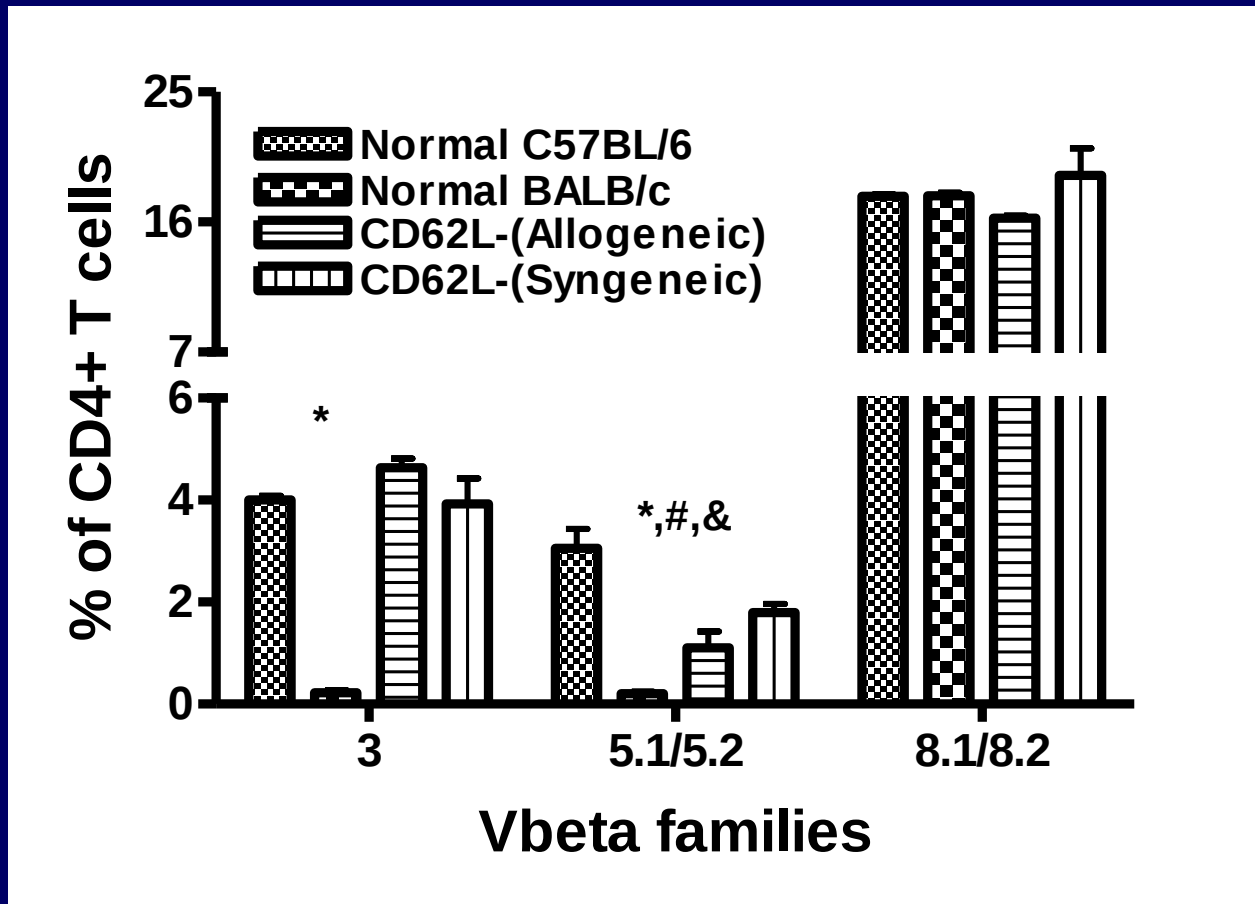


CD62L⁻ T cells lose alloreactivity over time upon transfer into allogeneic but not syngeneic recipients

Hypothesis: Gradual loss of CD62L⁻ T cells' ability to respond to alloantigens is a result of prolonged exposure to alloantigens.



CD62L⁻ T cells may become anergic and there is partial clonal deletion in allogeneic recipients

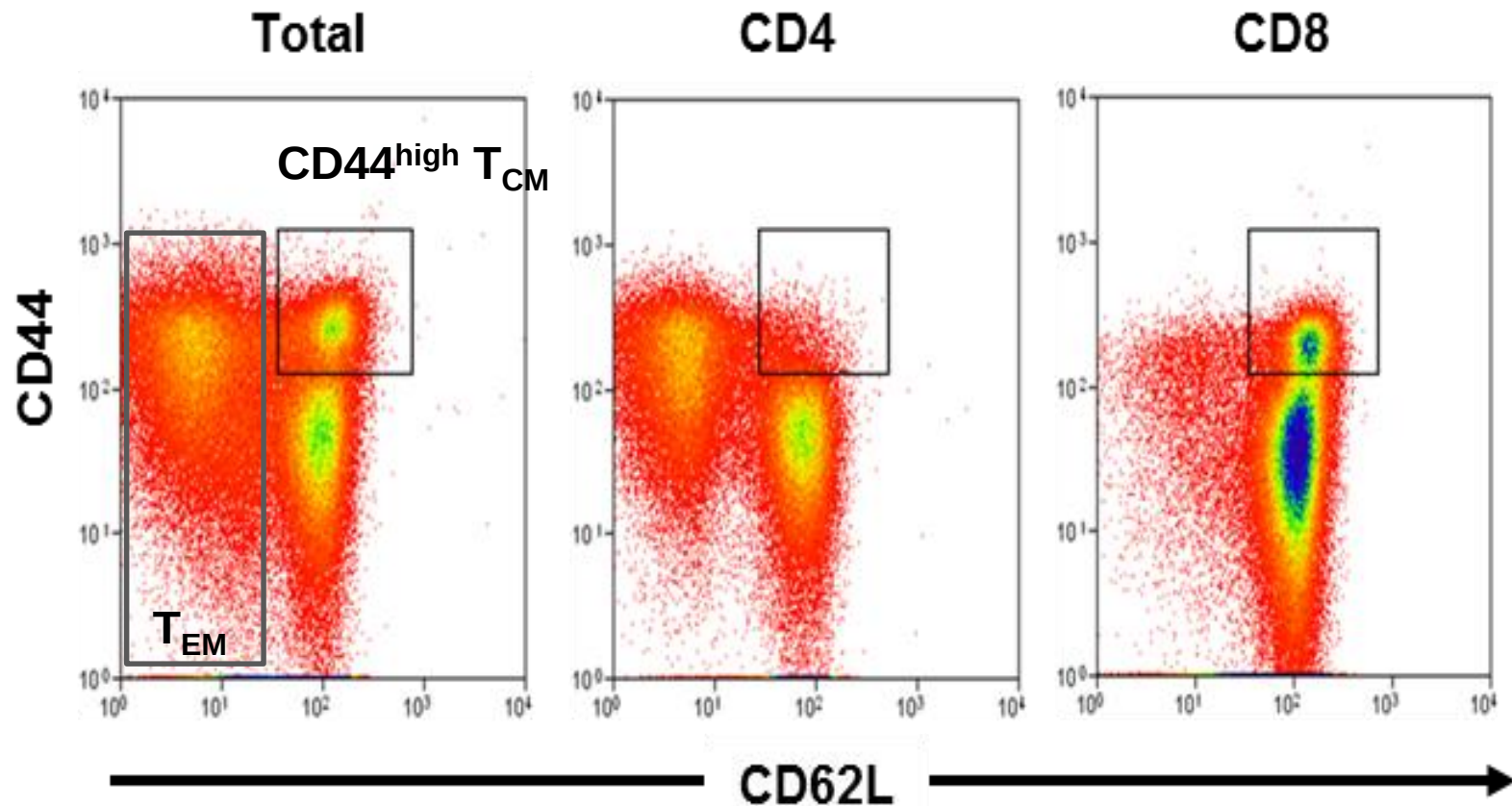


Similar results were obtained in CD8 T cells

Conclusion I

- T_{EM} do not induce GVHD, have GVL effect, enhance engraftment and have anti microbial effects.
- The role of T_{CM} in GVHD is somewhat controversial.

CD44^{high} T_{CM}



T_N: CD62L⁺CD45RB⁺CD44^{-/low}

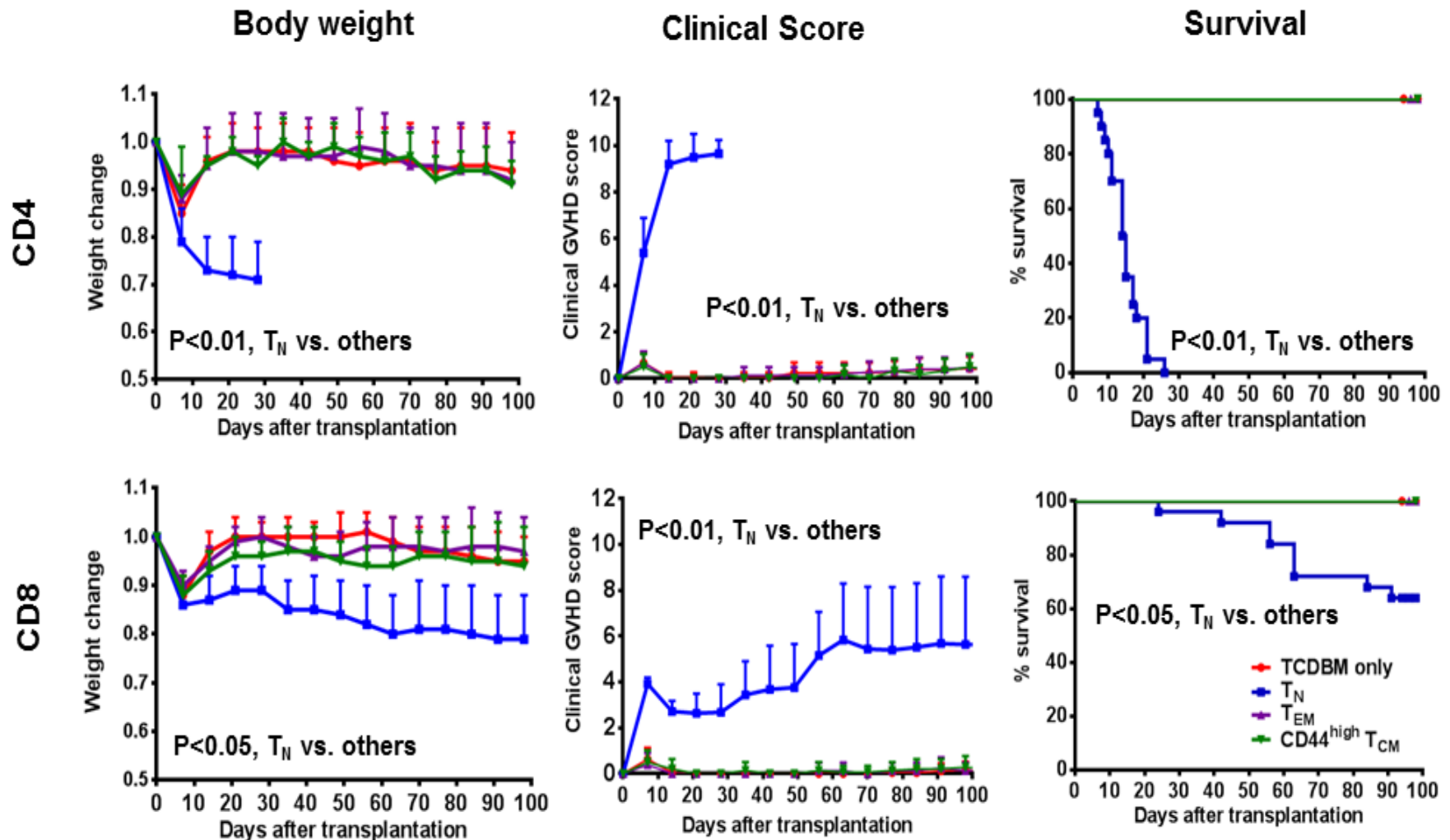
T_{EM}: CD62L⁻

% CD44^{high} T_{CM}

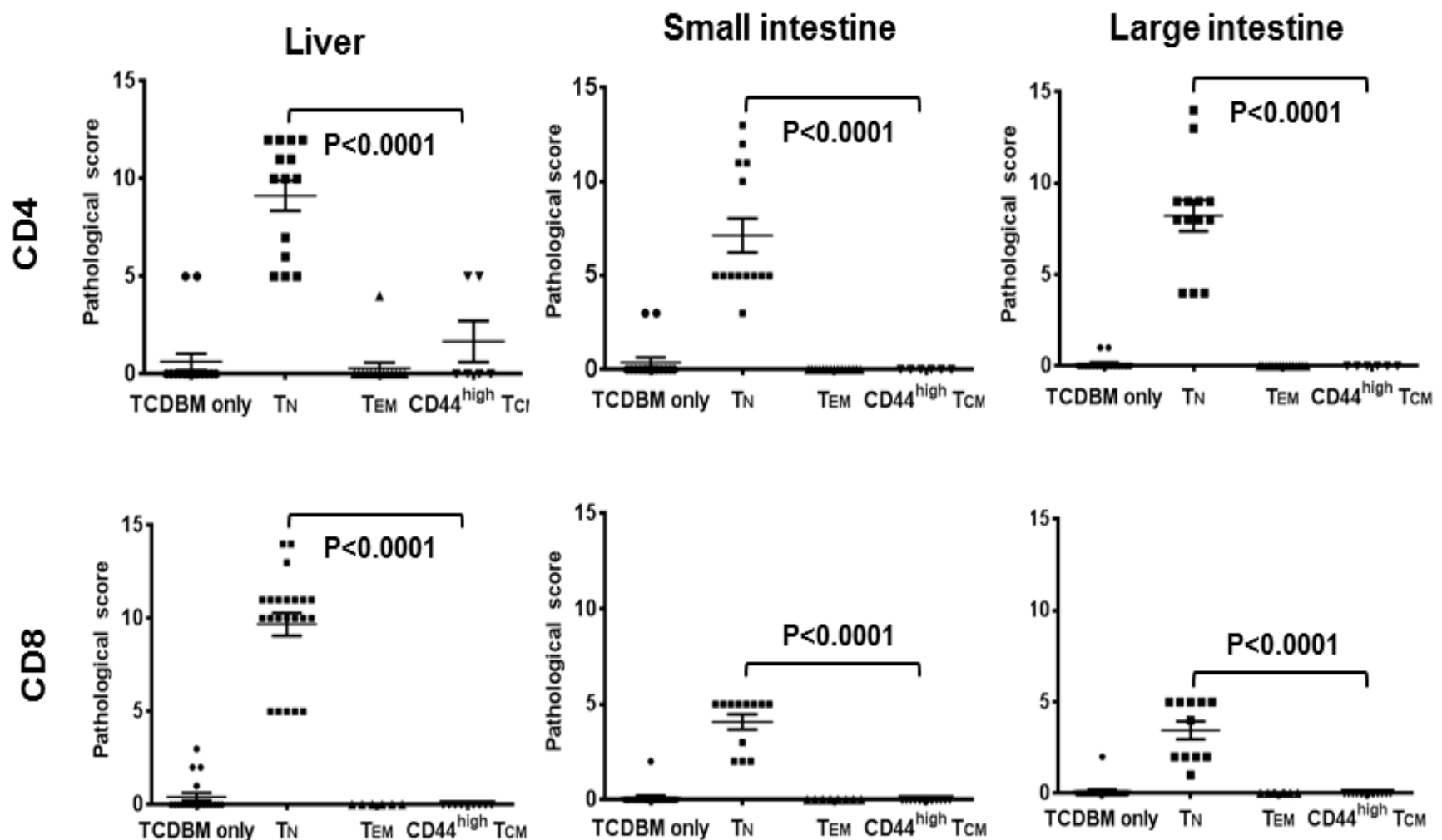
Age	Total			CD4			CD8		
	T _N	T _{EM}	CD44 ^{high} T _{CM}	T _N	T _{EM}	CD44 ^{high} T _{CM}	T _N	T _{EM}	CD44 ^{high} T _{CM}
3 months	58±3	26±2	16±0	67±2	24±1	7±1	66±1	6±1	27±1
7 months	37±4*	46±5*	15±2	46±4*	45±5*	6±1	61±3*	9±1*	29±2
15 months	7±3*	71±9*	20±6	10±3*	79±5*	10±2*	13±4*	35±10*	49±8*

*P<0.05, compared with 3 months

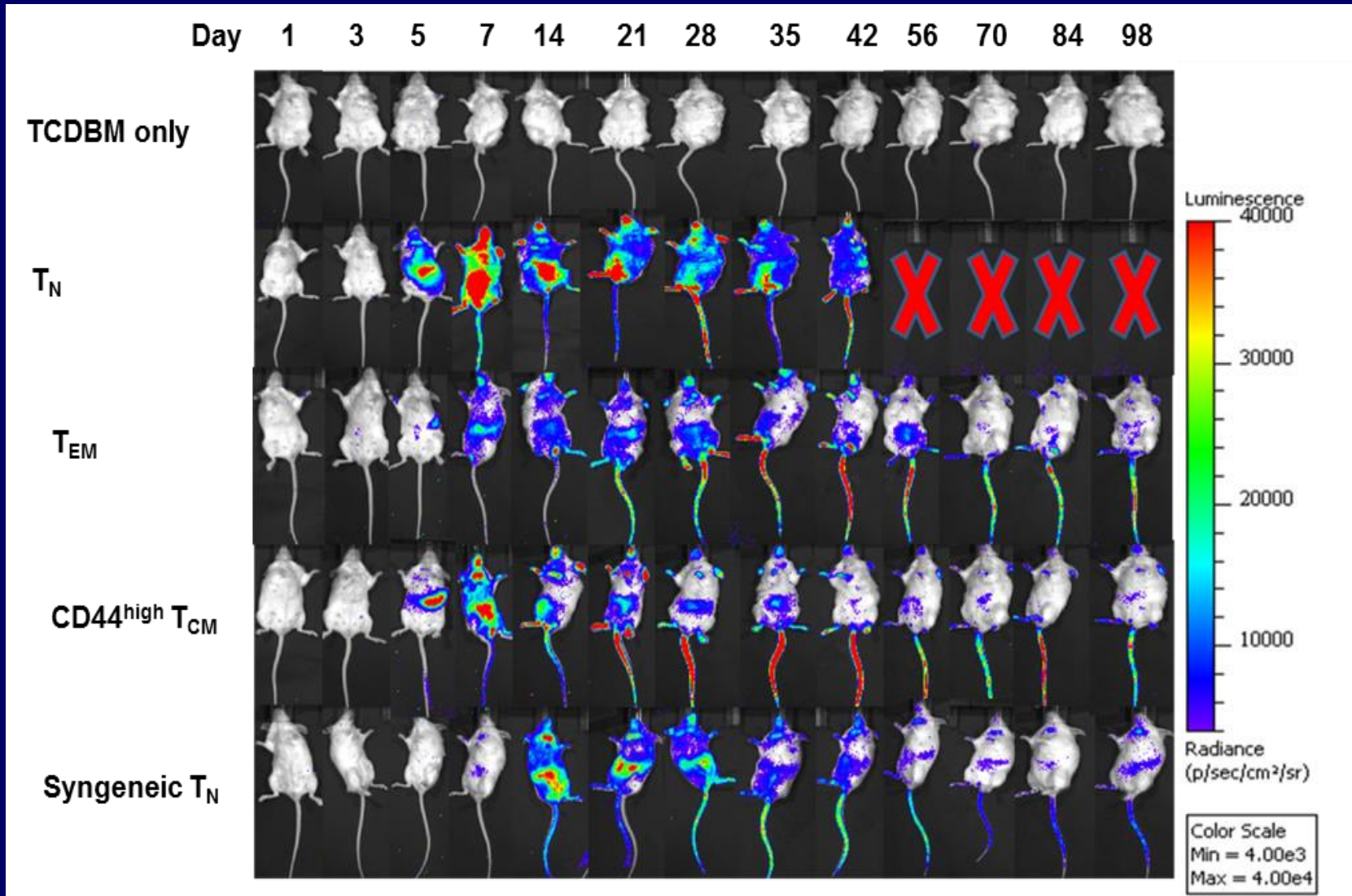
CD44^{high} T_{CM} Do Not Induce GVHD

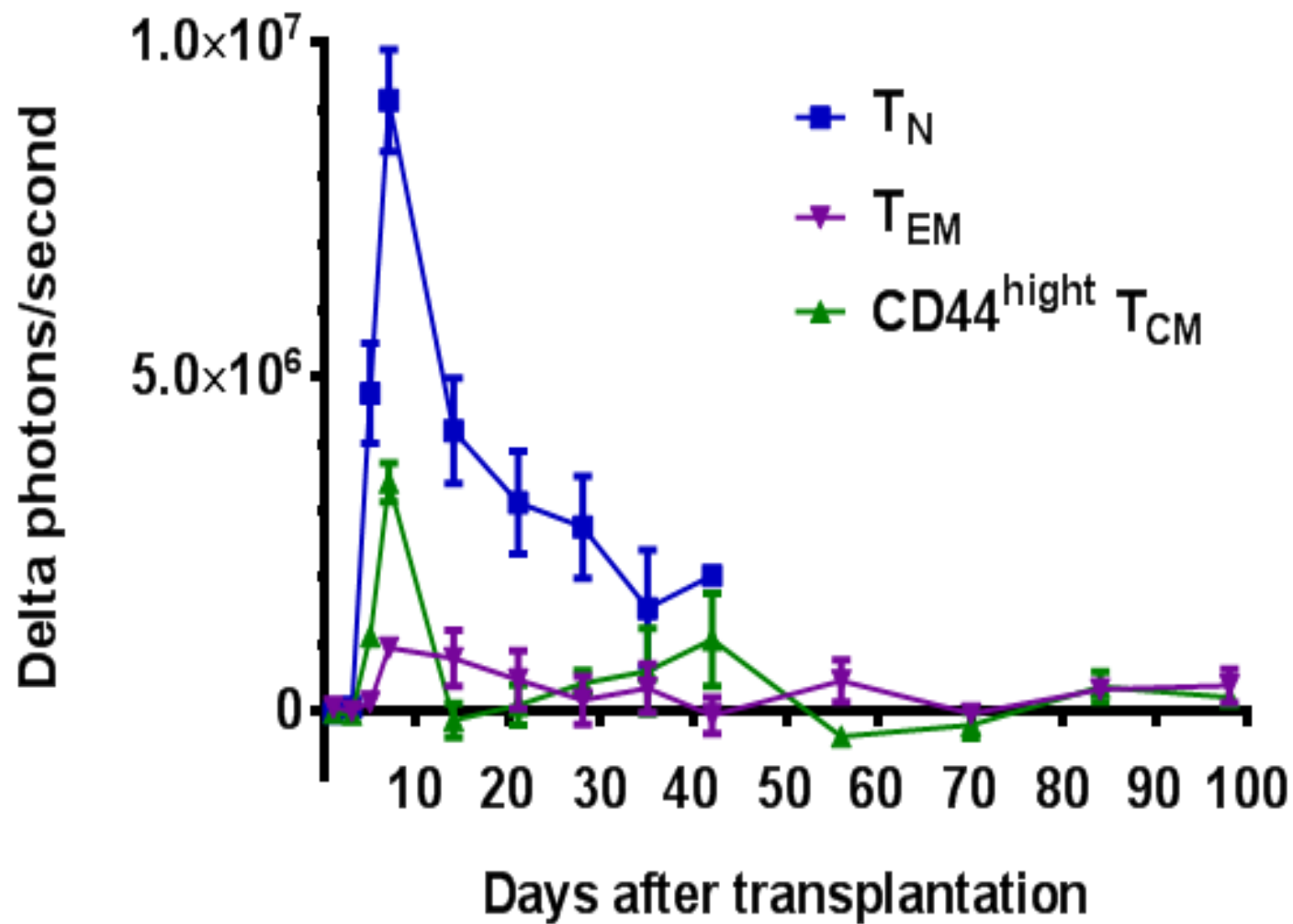


Pathological Score



In Vivo T Cell Expansion





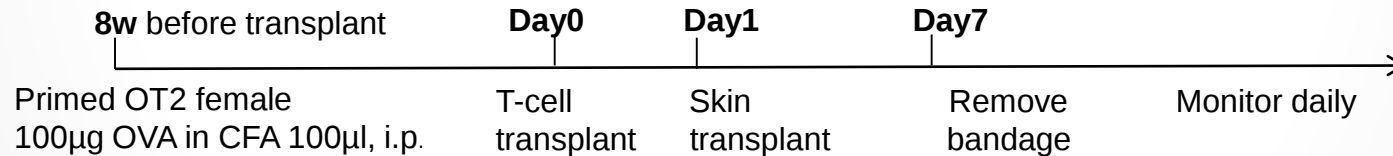
Determine T_M Memory Function

- Memory T-cell function verification:
 - Secondary skin graft rejection

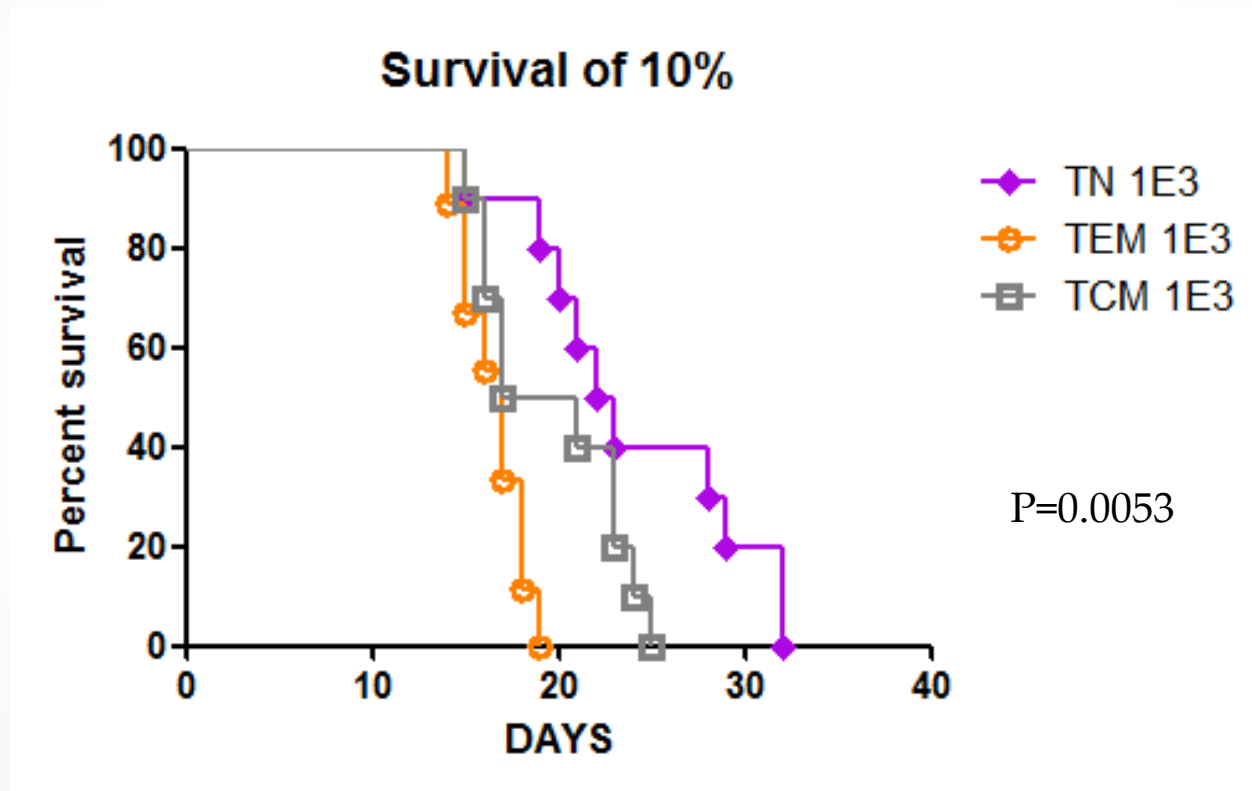
OVA skin →
Primed OT2 T_M → B6



Group	RPMI	Primed T_N	Primed T_{EM}	Primed T_{CM}
cell dose	/	1E3	1E3	1E3



Result: T_{EM} and T_{CM} reject skin
faster than T_N



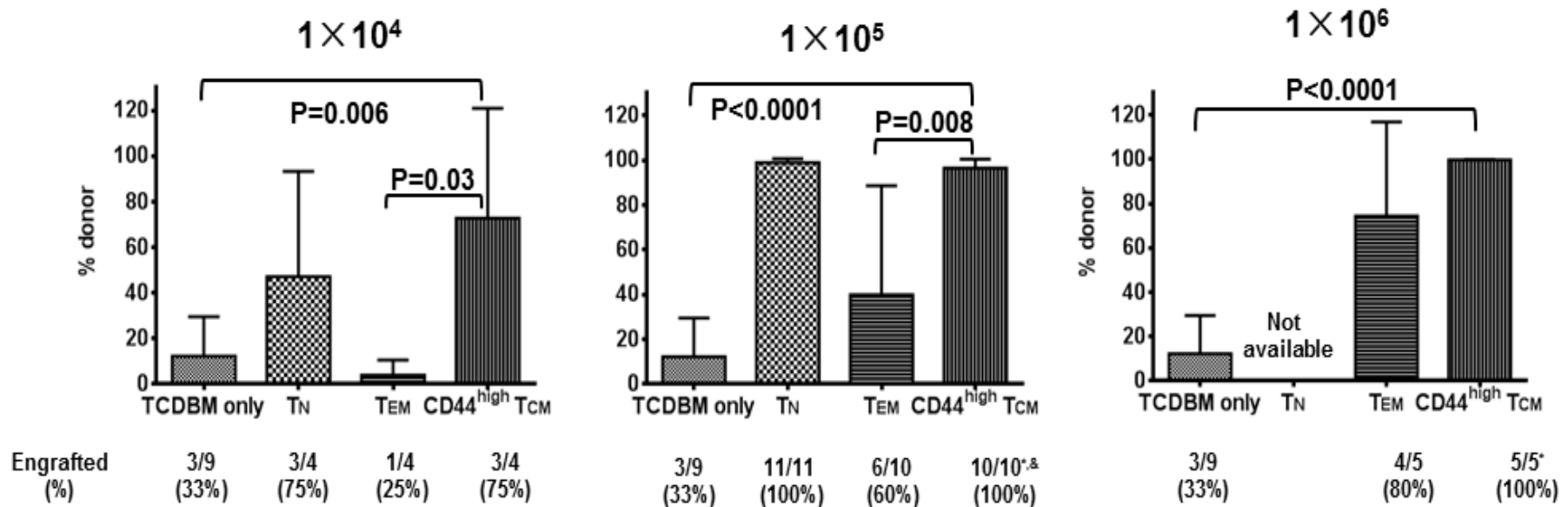
CD44^{high} T_{CM} and T_N Are Equally Potent in Facilitating Stem Cell Engraftment

Model

Graft: B6.SJL TCD BMC 1x10⁶
C57BL/6 T cells 3 different doses

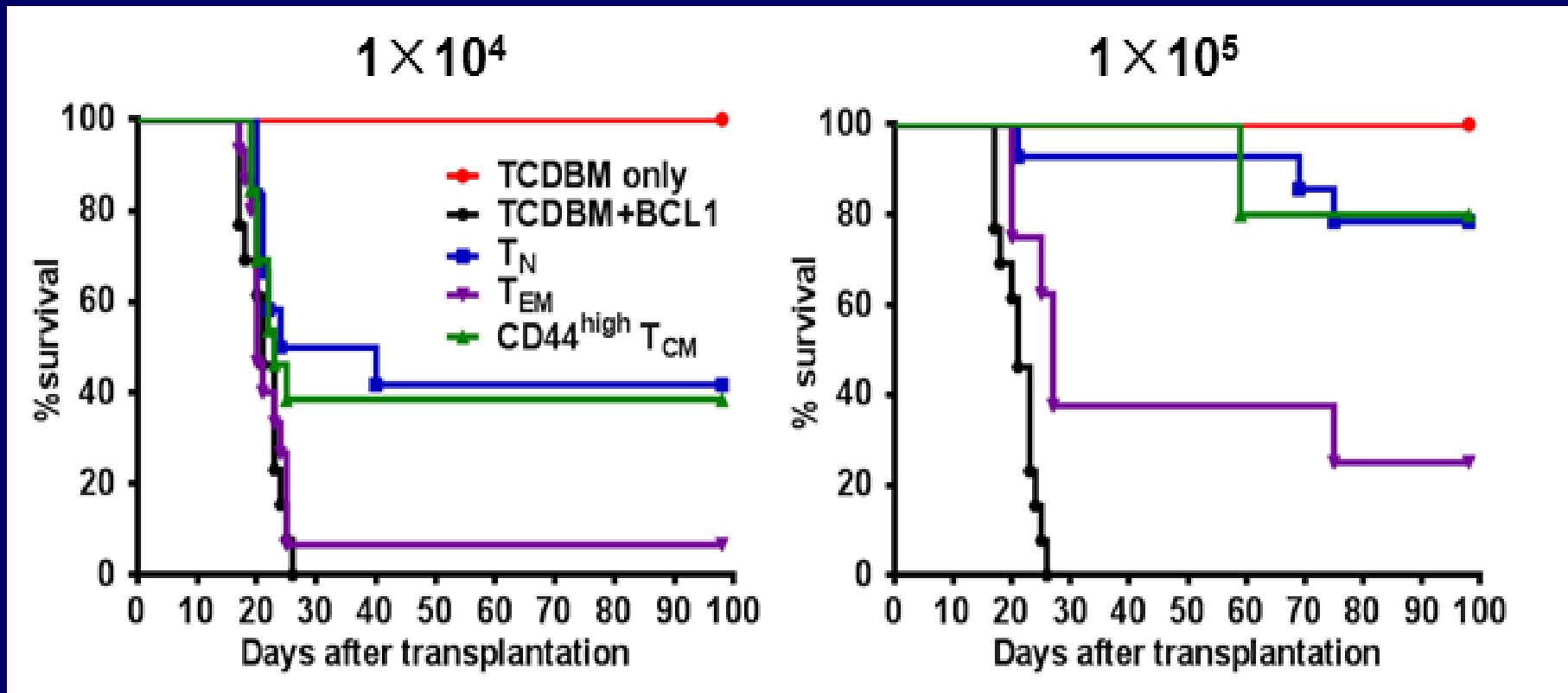
Recipient: BALB/c 7 Gy

*P<0.05, CD44^{high} T_{CM} vs. TCDBM only
&P<0.05, CD44^{high} T_{CM} vs. T_{EM}



CD44^{high} T_{CM} and T_N Mediate Comparable GVL Effect

Total



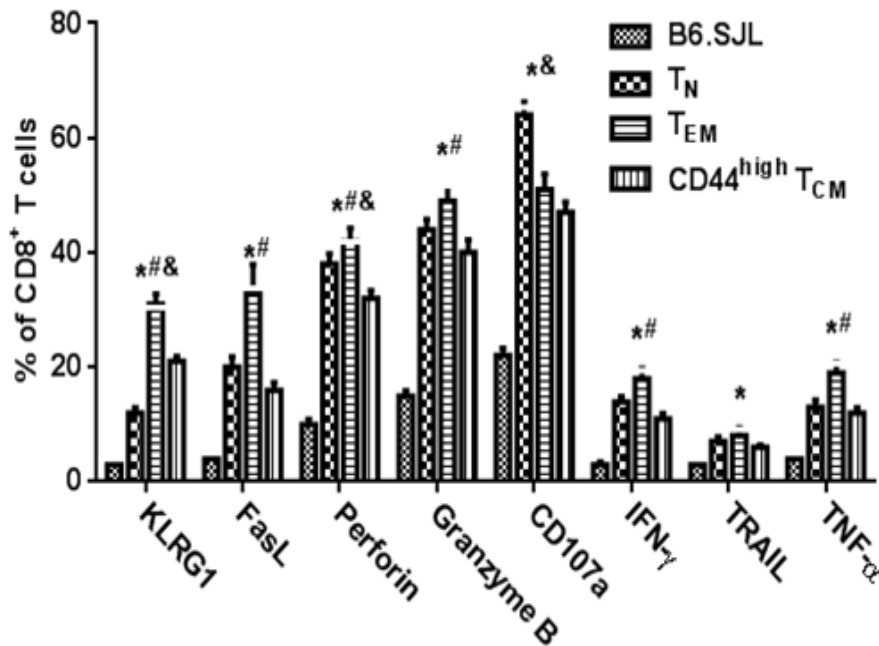
P= NS, CD44^{high} T_{CM} vs. T_N

P<0.01, CD44^{high} T_{CM} or T_N vs. T_{EM} except at 1×10^4 (P=0.09)

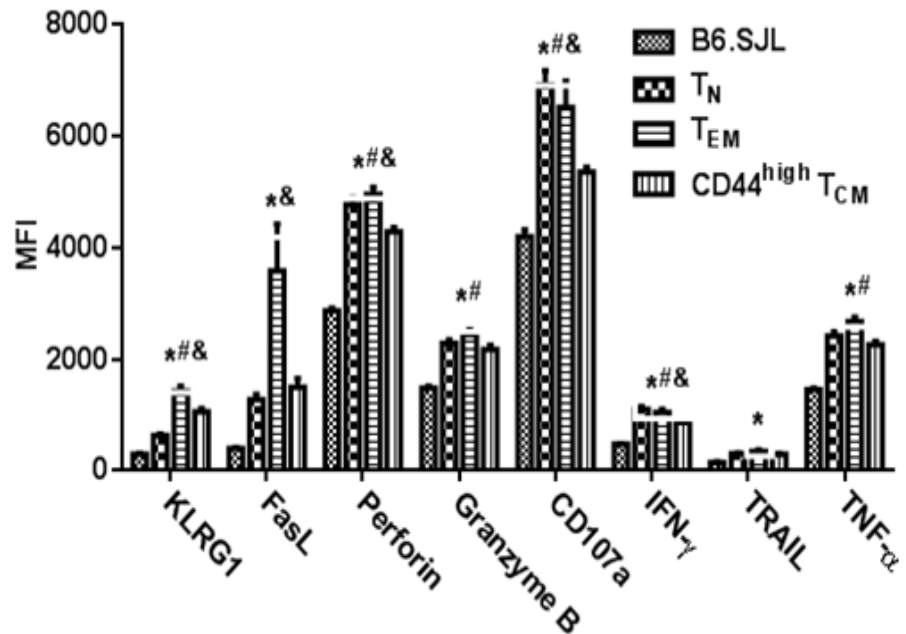
P<0.05, CD44^{high} T_{CM} or T_N vs. TCDBM+BCL1 in all comparisons

CD8⁺ CD44^{high} T_{CM} Express Multiple Cytotoxic Molecules

Percentage



MFI



*P<0.05, CD44^{high} T_{CM} vs. B6.SJL

#P<0.05, CD44^{high} T_{CM} vs. T_{EM}

& P<0.05, CD44^{high} T_{CM} vs. T_N

CD44^{high} T_{CM} Lose Alloreactivity Over Time upon Transfer into Allogeneic Recipients

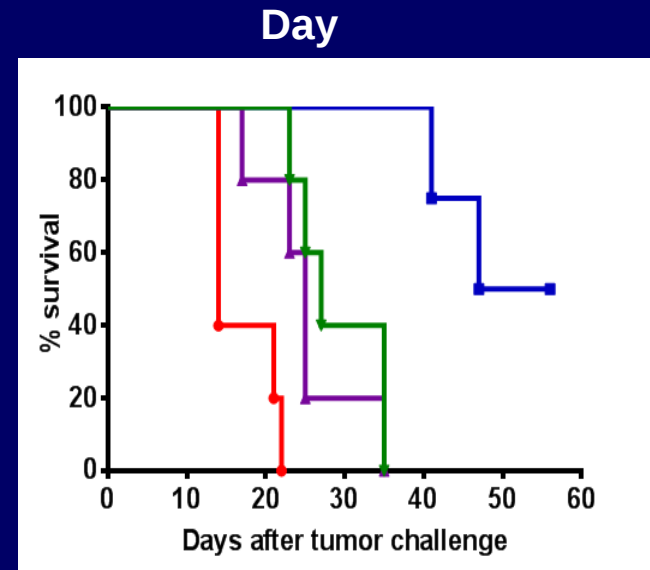
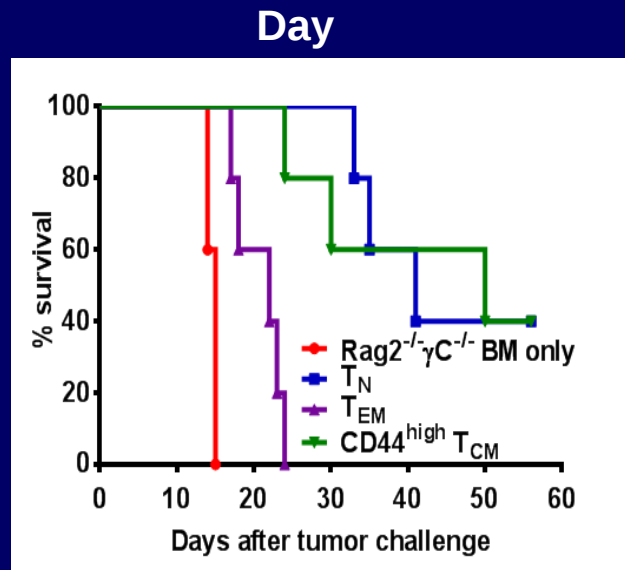
Model

Graft: Rag2^{-/-} γ C^{-/-} BMC 1x10⁷

T cell subsets 1x10⁴

Recipient: Nude BALB/c 8.5 Gy

➤ BCL1 cells: 5x10⁵, i.p.



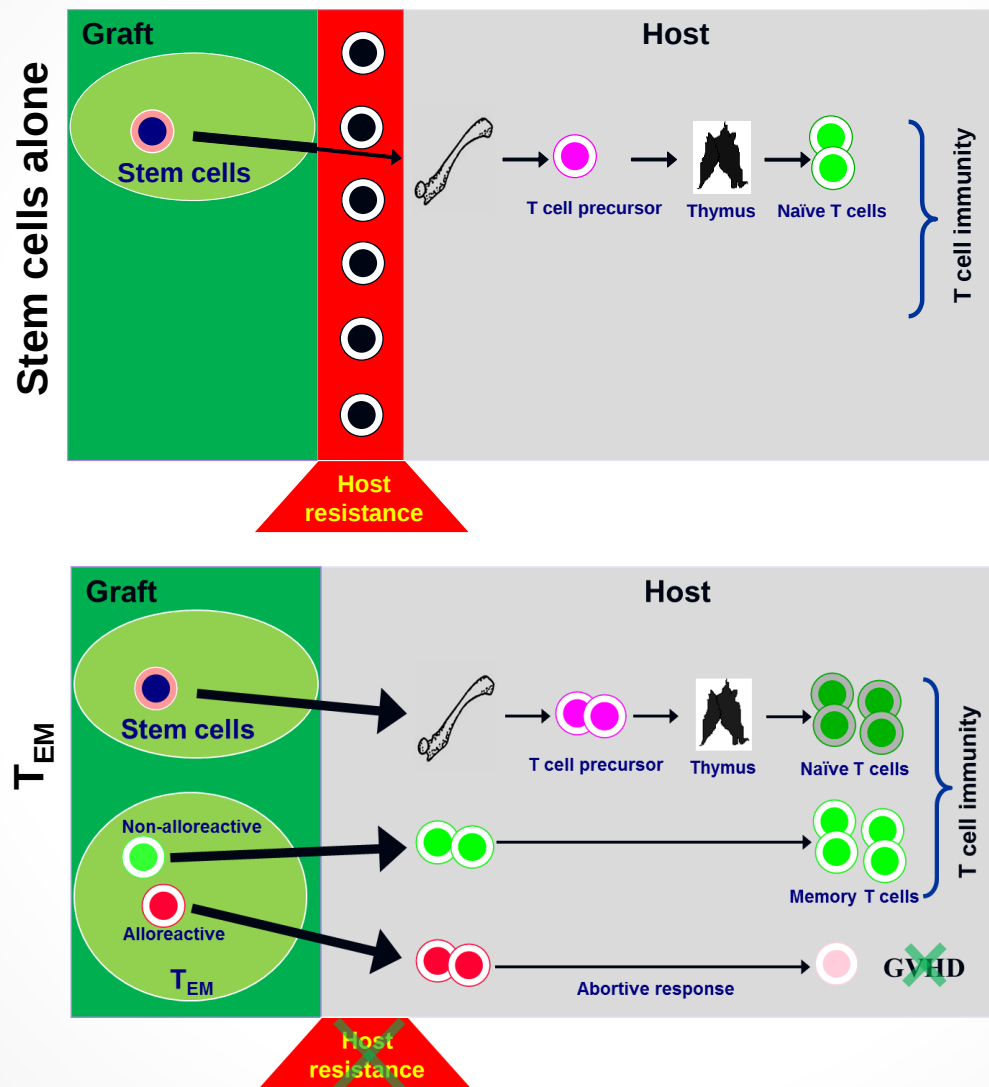


Figure 7

Conclusions II

- $\text{CD44}^{\text{high}} \text{T}_{\text{CM}}$ do not induce GVHD.
- $\text{CD44}^{\text{high}} \text{T}_{\text{CM}} = \text{T}_{\text{N}}$ in GVL and facilitation of engraftment.
- $\text{CD44}^{\text{high}} \text{T}_{\text{CM}} > \text{T}_{\text{EM}}$ in GVL and facilitation of engraftment.
- $\text{CD44}^{\text{high}} \text{T}_{\text{CM}}$ express multiple known cytotoxicity molecules.
- $\text{CD44}^{\text{high}} \text{T}_{\text{CM}}$ mediate an abortive alloresponse.

Clinical Trial

- One step selection using Miltenyi anti-CD45RA beads
- Dose escalation from $1 \times 10^5/\text{kg}$ to $1 \times 10^8/\text{kg}$ CD3+ cells in a 3 x 3 design
- Currently at dose level $5 \times 10^7/\text{kg}$
- No significant GVHD seen

Clinical Trial

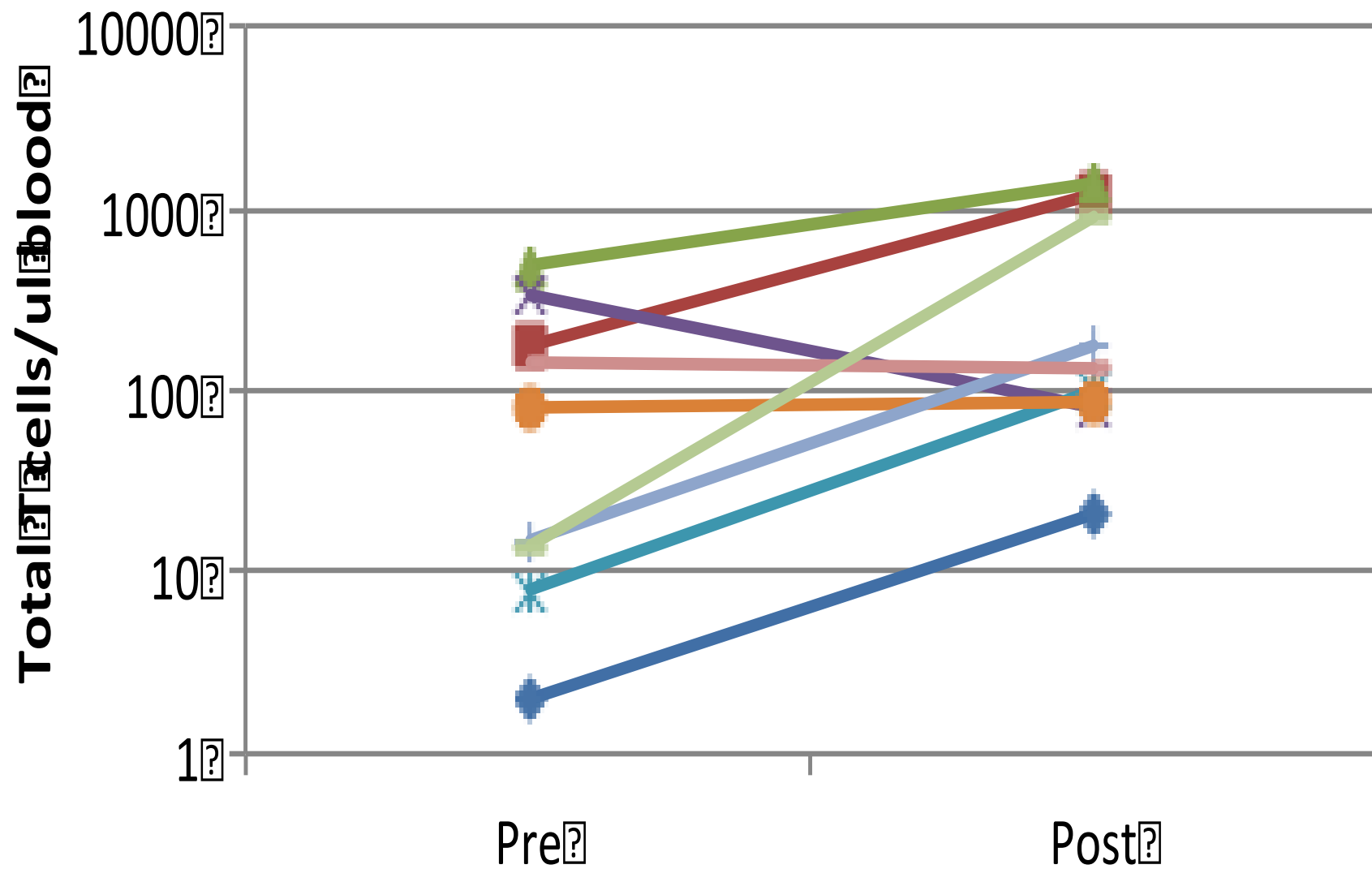
– Inclusion Criteria

- Patients who have undergone an alemtuzumab or thymoglobulin-containing allogeneic transplant procedure from an HLA-identical family donor, or an 8/8 HLA-matched unrelated donor. At least 60 days from day of transplantation
- Karnofsky performance status 50-100%.
- Donor myeloid engraftment (from peripheral blood or bone marrow) of at least 40% documented $\leq$ 60 days from protocol therapy
- No active acute GvHD $\geq$ grade II
- Prednisone (or equivalent corticosteroid) dose $\leq$ 20mg, daily mycophenolate mofetil dose $\leq$ 2000mg/d and cyclosporine/tacrolimus at $\leq$ therapeutic blood trough levels
- No change in dosing of immunosuppressive agents in the 2 weeks preceeding the naïve T-cell depleted donor lymphocyte infusion.
- No extensive chronic GvHD

Patient No.	Age/sex	Diagnosis	Donor Source	CD45RA neg. DLI Dose	Graft vs. Host Disease		Clinical Outcome (months post DLI)
					Acute	Chronic*	
1	54/F	Multiple Myeloma	Matched Sibling	$1 \times 10^5/\text{kg}$	--	--	Death/Relapse (3)
2	70/M	AML	Matched Unrelated	$1 \times 10^5/\text{kg}$	--	--	Death/Relapse (3)
3	53/F	Multiple Myeloma	Matched Sibling	$1 \times 10^5/\text{kg}$	--	--	Death/relapse (4)
4	30/M	Hodgkin Disease	Matched Sibling	$1 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$	--	--	Death/relapse (6)
5	65/M	Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	Matched Unrelated	$1 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$	--	--	Death/Pancreatitis (5)
6	55/M	Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	Matched Sibling	$1 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$	Grade II (Skin)	--	Alive/CR (9)
7	65/M	CLL	Matched Unrelated	$5 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$	Grade II (Stomach)	--	Alive/CR (7)
8	41/F	Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	Matched Unrelated	$5 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$	--	Moderate (lung)	Alive/CR (5)
9	65/M	Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	Matched Sibling	$5 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$	--	--	Alive/CR (4)
10	62/M	AML	Matched Sibling	$1 \times 10^7/\text{kg}$			Alive/CR (2)
11	67/M	MDS	Matched Sibling	$1 \times 10^7/\text{kg}$			Alive/CR (1)

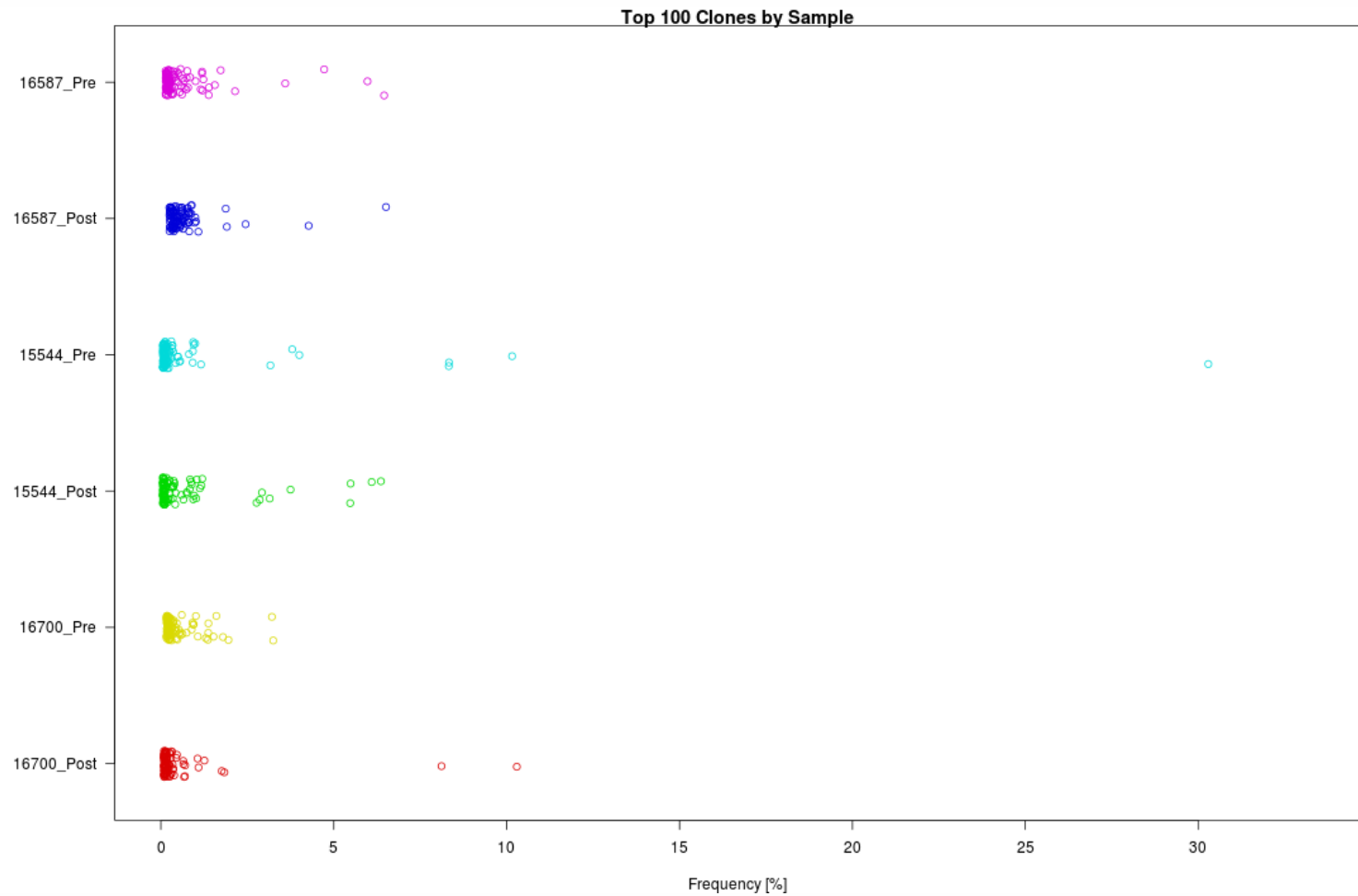
*NIH consensus criteria

Total T cells

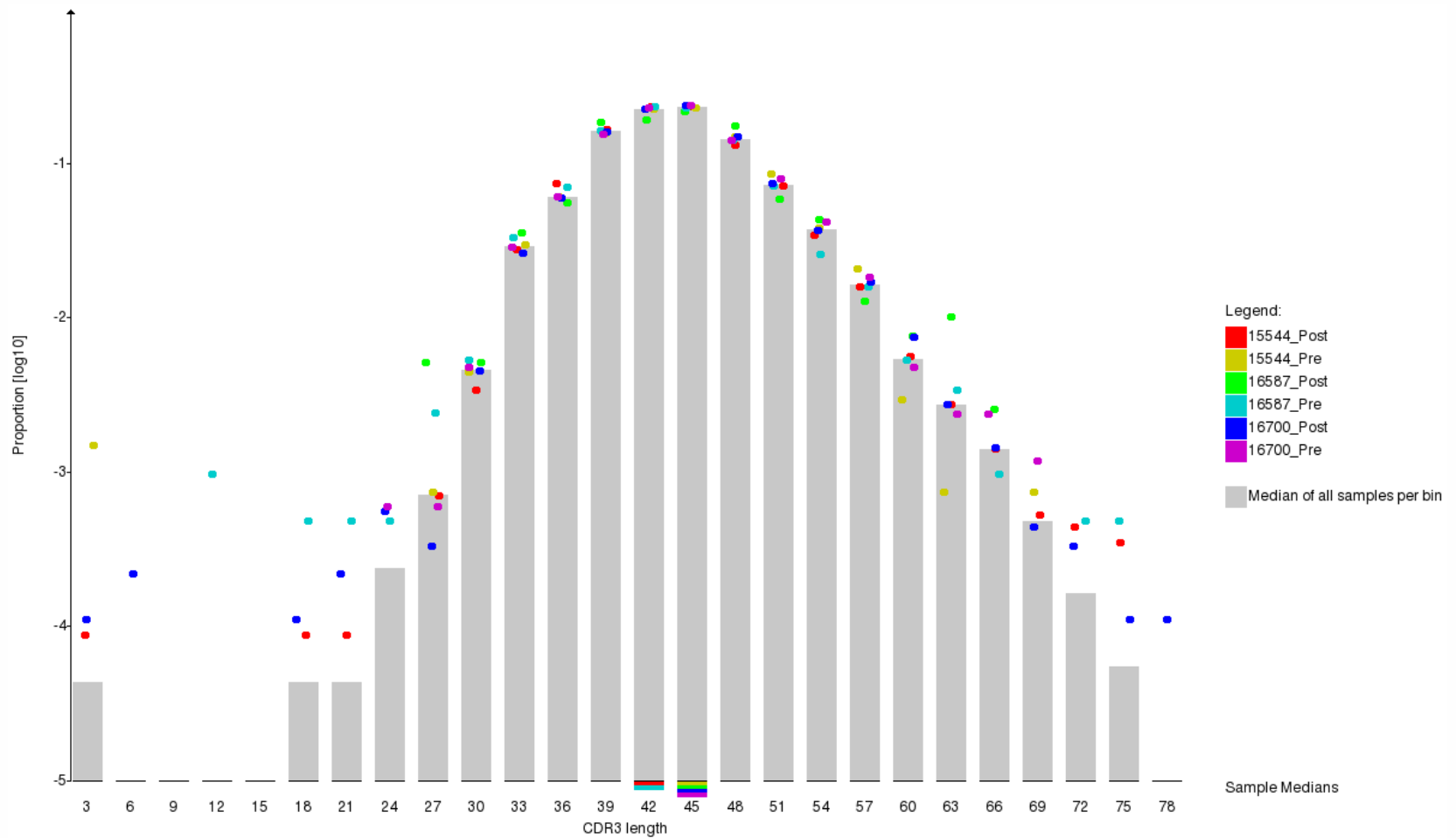


P = 0.04

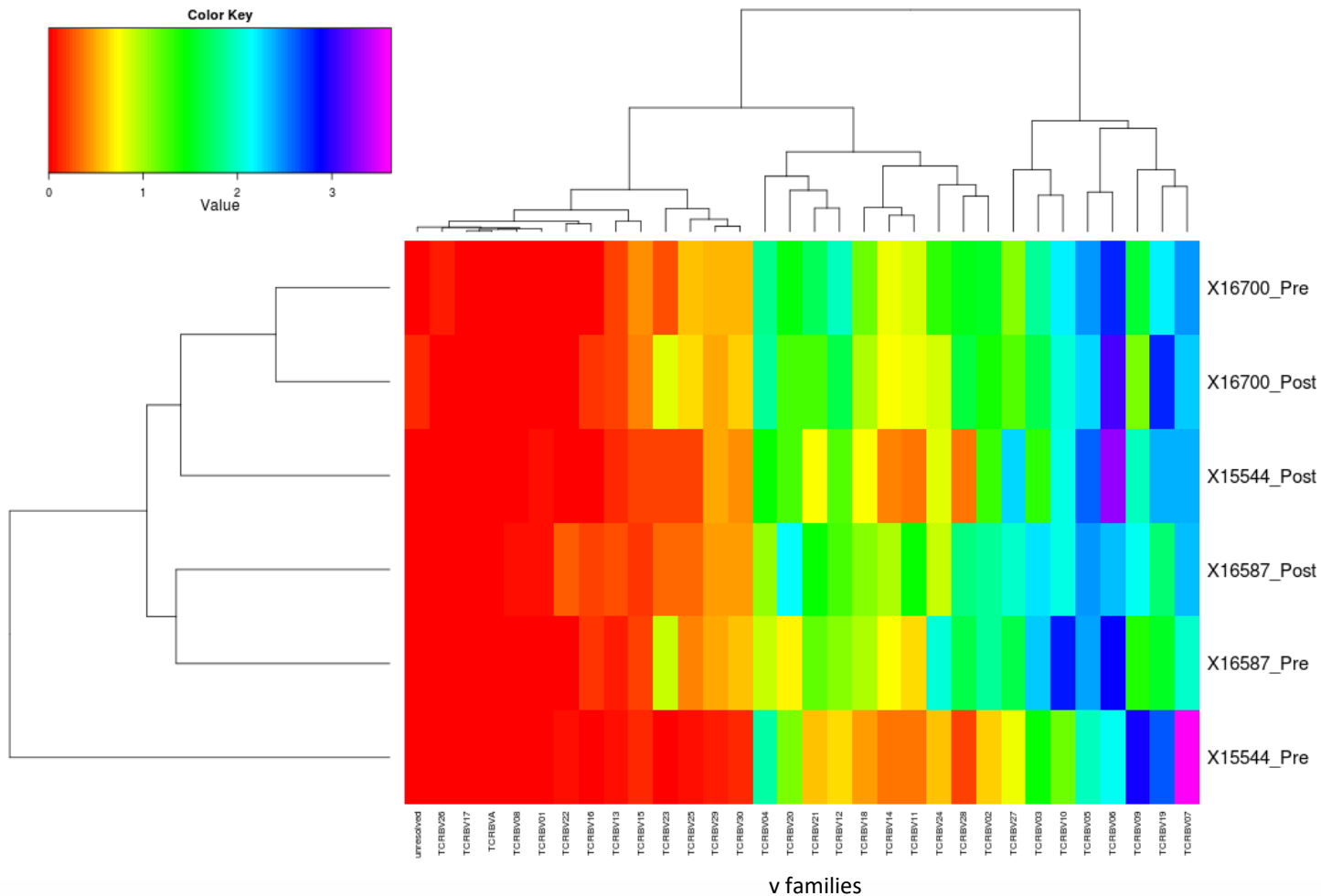
Frequencies of 100 most frequent clones per sample



CDR3 length distribution per sample



Heatmap of frequencies of v families per samples



Acknowledgements

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Defu Zeng

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Samuel Strober

Robert Negrin

Andreas Beihack

University of Texas at Dallas

Ellen S. Vitetta

University of Florida

Chen Liu