



Centre de Recherche Translationnelle
en Transplantation et Immunologie



Greffe sous Imlifidase des patients hyperimmunisés

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urologie
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INSERM - UMR 643

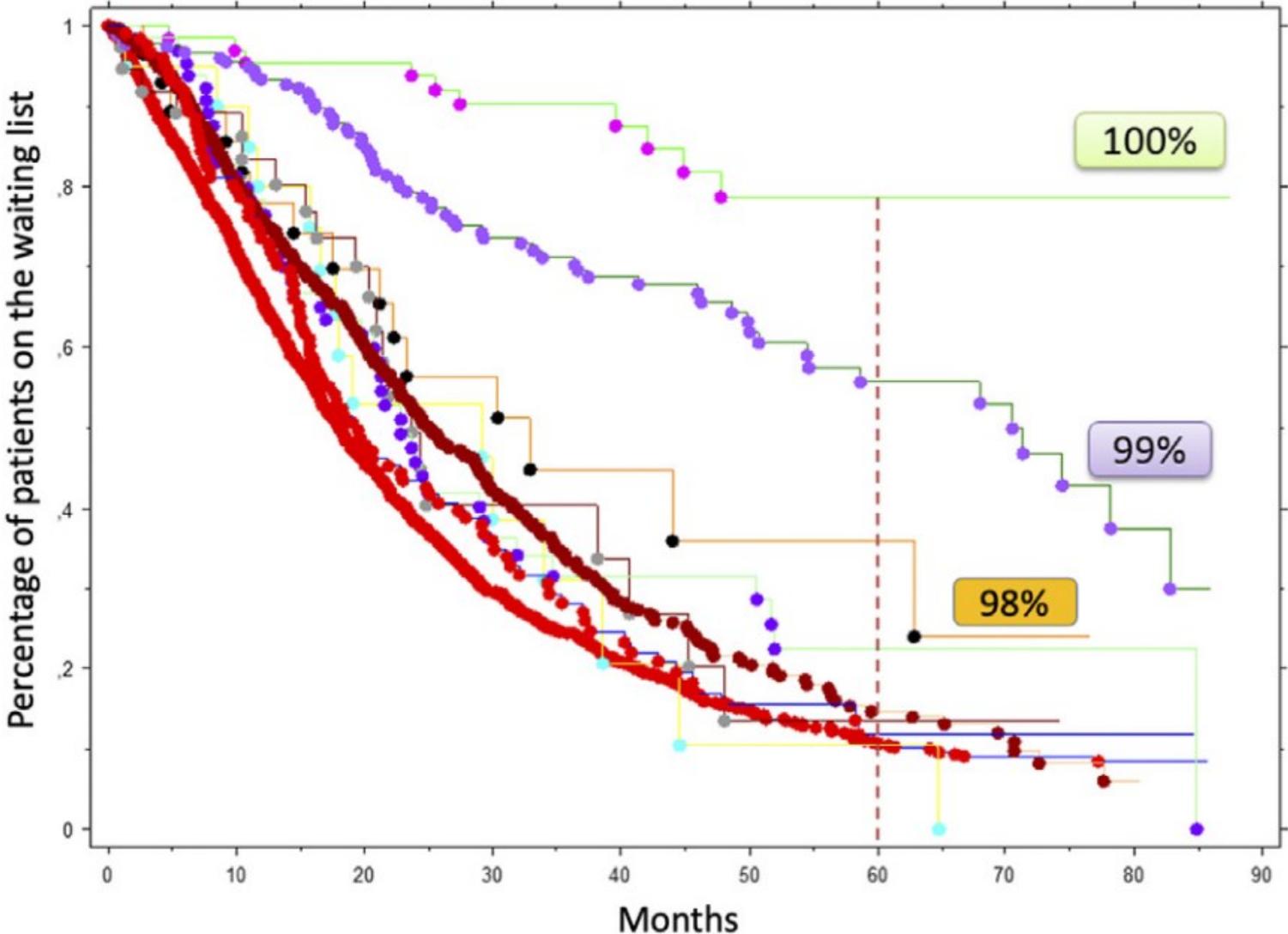
Di✓at

Données Informatisées et VALidées en Transplantation

Disclosure

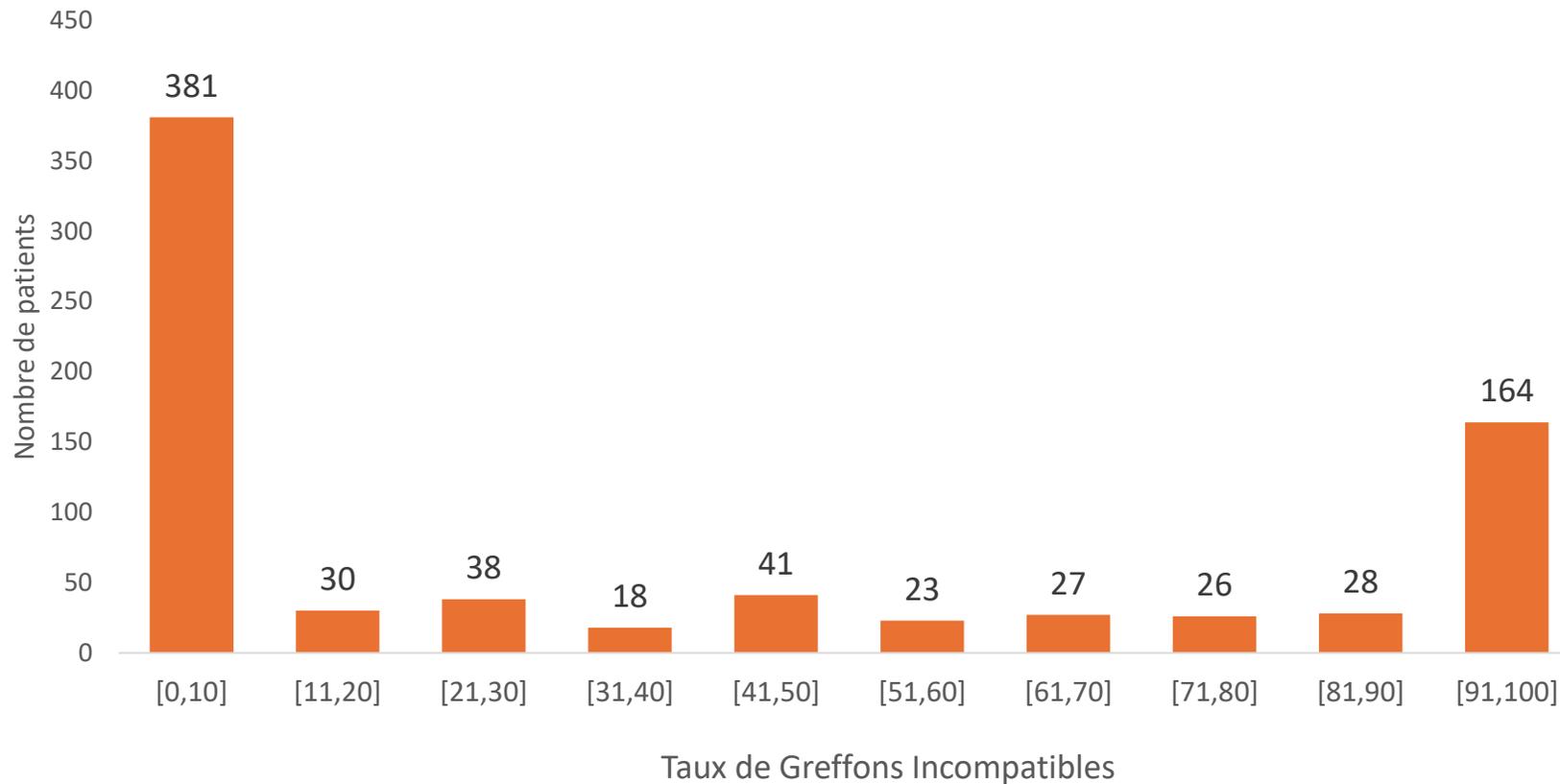
- Chiesi : Consulting fees
- **Hansa : Lecture fees**
- Sanofi : Consulting fees, Lecture fees

Access to kidney transplantation



Highly sensitized patients in Nantes

~800 patients in the waiting list for a kidney transplant (Nov 25)

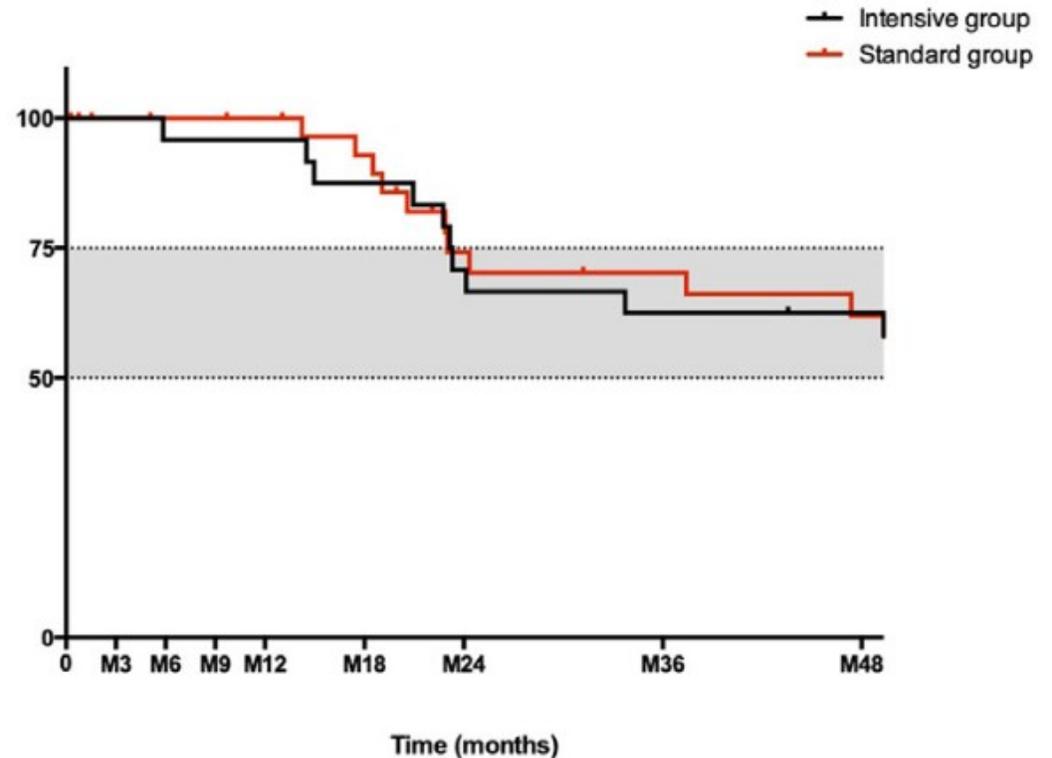
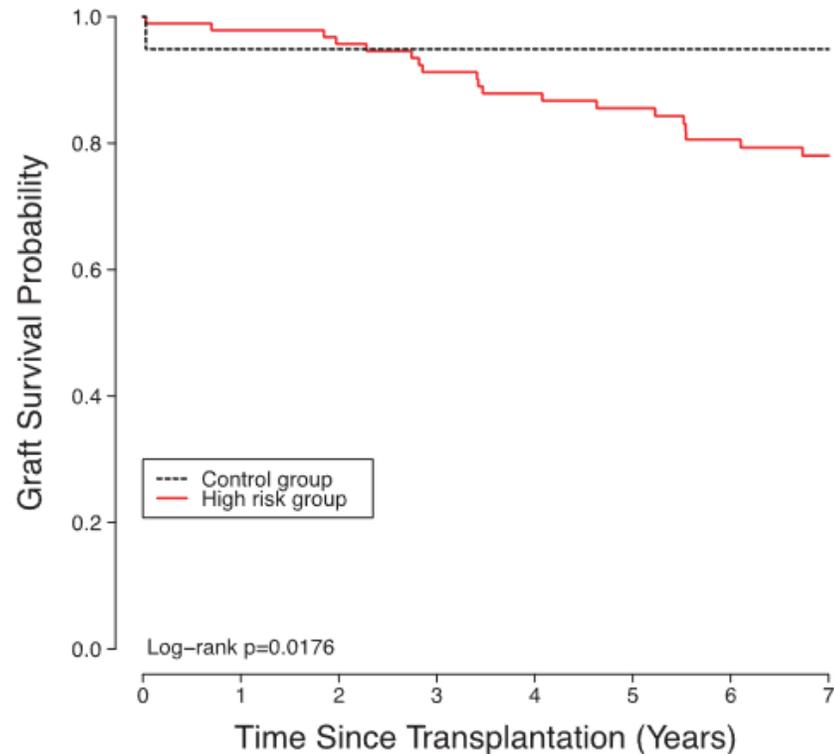


185 Highly sensitized patients
(historical TGI $\geq 85\%$,
last TGI $\geq 70\%$)

- 34 awaiting 1st transplantation
- **93 awaiting 2nd transplantation**
- **46 awaiting 3rd transplantation**
- **12 awaiting 4th transplantation**

↪ **~25% of our waiting list is considered Highly sensitized**

Desensitization strategies for highly sensitized patients: rituximab* + PLEX?



Kidney Transplantation with DSA > 3000 MFI and CDC neg

➔ **Poor mid-term allograft survival despite rituximab* + PLEX**

Non-Active Desensitization (NAD, «Delisting »)

↪ Local criteria protocol (called NAD – Non active desensitization)

- ◆ Age between 18 and 70 years old
- ◆ TGI \geq 95%
- ◆ Minimum 5-year follow-up of anti-HLA antibodies with annual single antigen testing
- ◆ Whatever time on waiting list
- ◆ No living donor
- ◆ Written consent

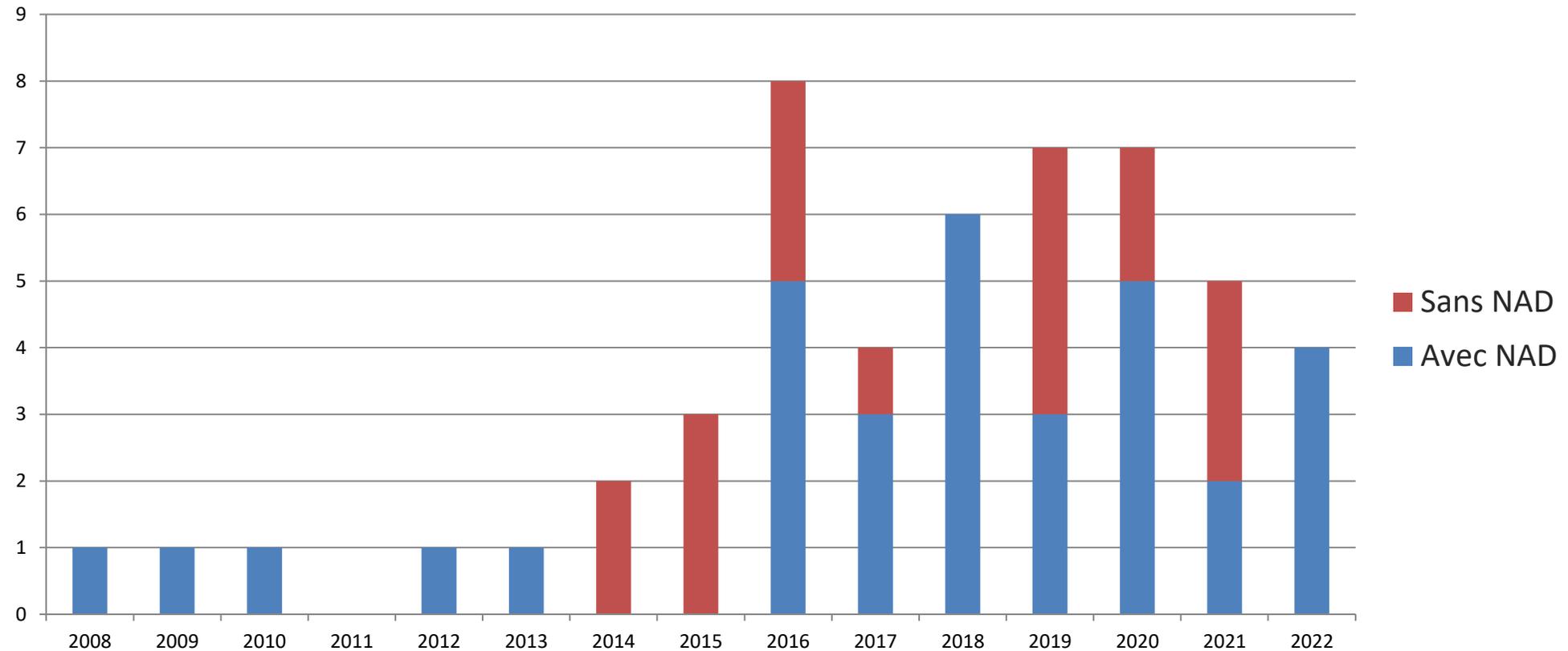
↪ Delisting

- ◆ **Anti HLA antibodies**
<3000 for 3 years
and <10000 MFI for 5 years
- ◆ **Whatever historical peak intensity**
- ◆ **Except antibodies directed against former grafts**

↪ Proposal time / Day of transplant

- ◆ Verify that sum of DSA $<$ 6000 MFI in the last studied serum
- ◆ Wait for CDC crossmatch results before transplantation
- ◆ CDC crossmatch must be negative with sera of the last 3 years

Non-Active Desensitization (NAD, «Delisting »)

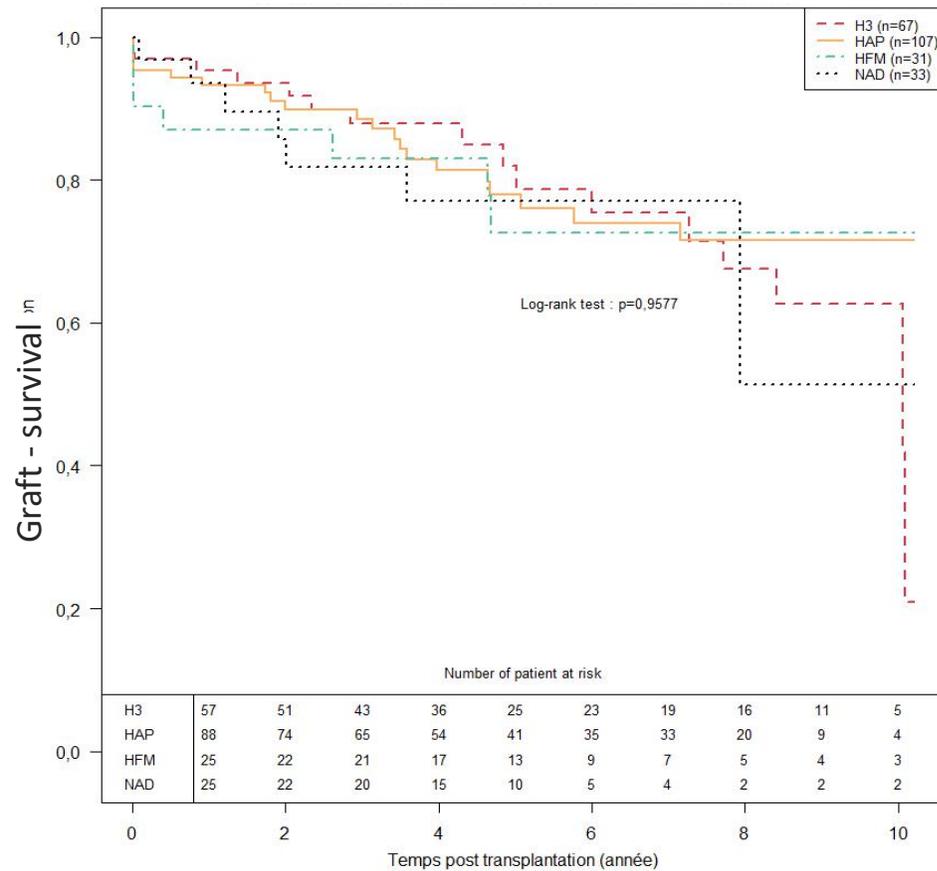


↪ Since 2008, 53 patients included in the protocol have been transplanted

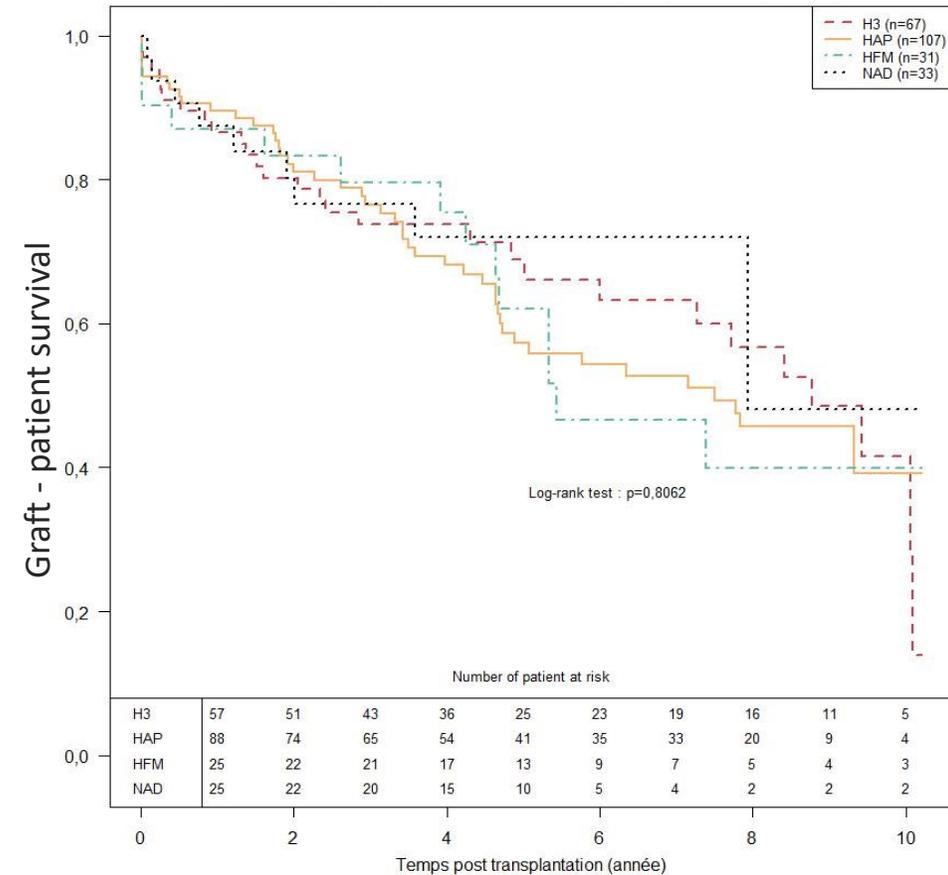
◆ For 33 of them, the organ proposal is due to the protocol

NAD transplantation: allograft and patient survival

Graft – survival depending on allocation protocol
(n=238)



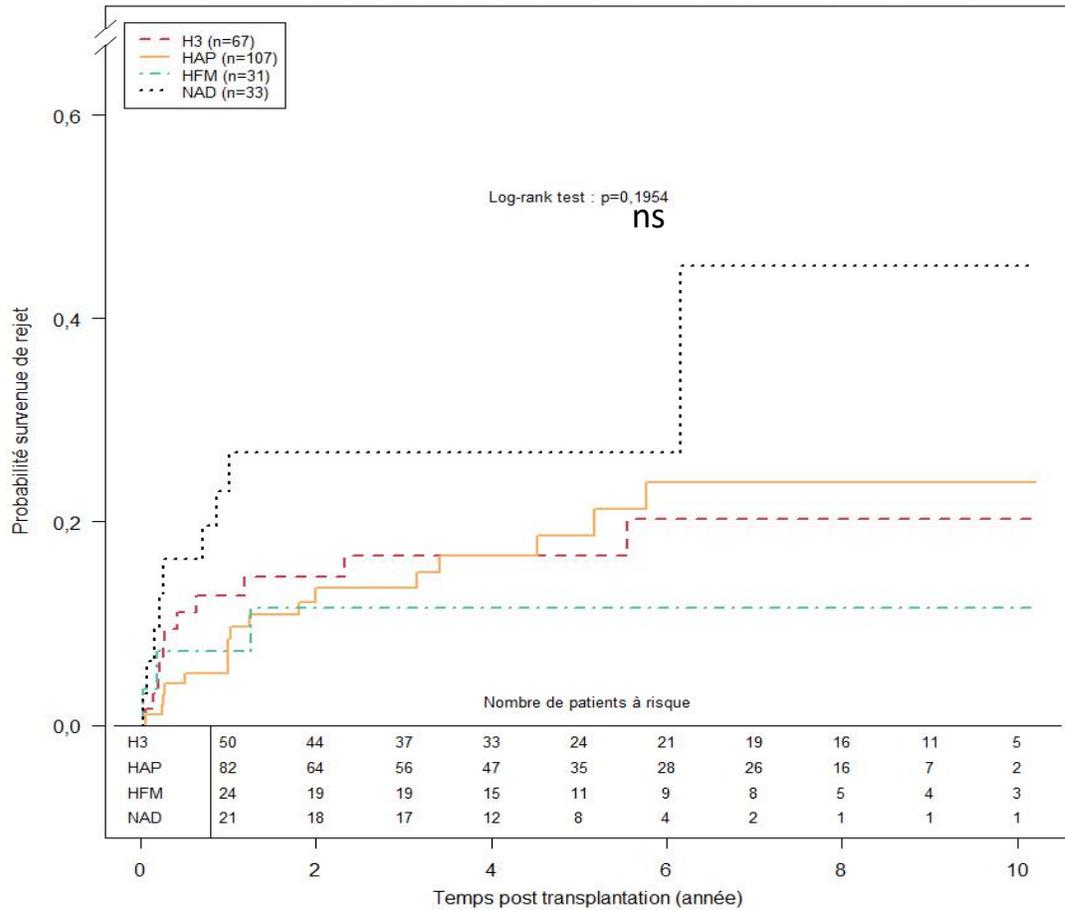
Graft- patient – survival depending on allocation protocol
(n=238)



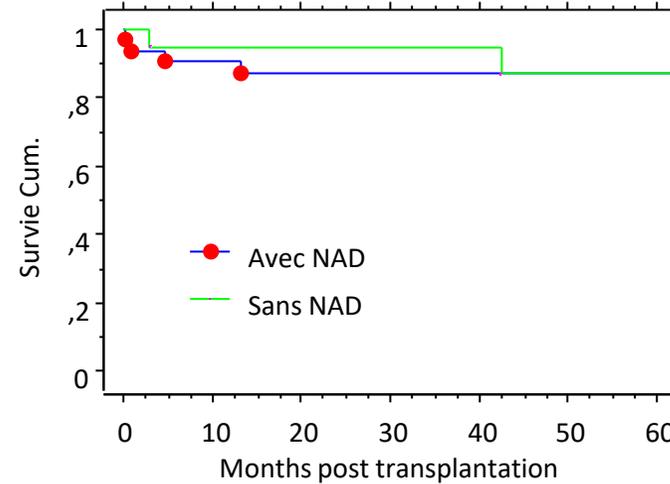
➔ **At the center level, allograft survival for patients transplanted with NAD is acceptable**

NAD transplantation: risk of rejection and infections

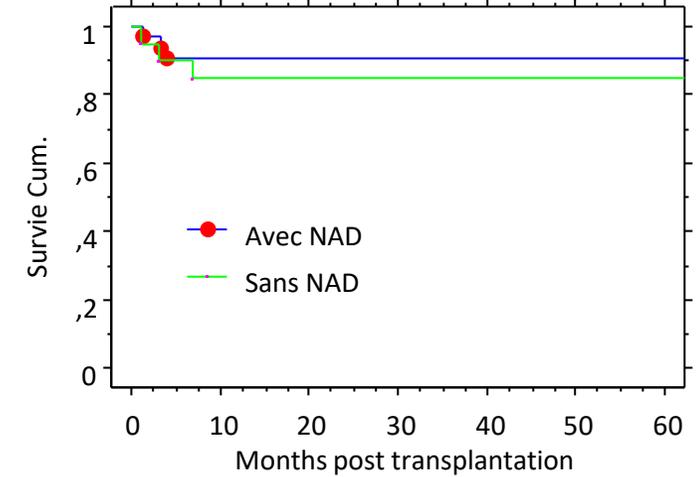
Probability of rejection depending on allocation protocol (n=238)



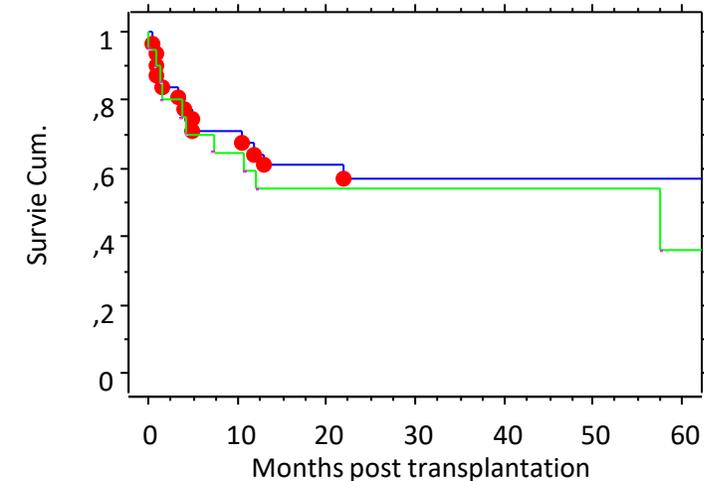
Cytomegalovirus infection (Kaplan-Meier)



BK virus infection (Kaplan-Meier)



Severe bacterial infections (Kaplan Meier)



➡ Possibly a trend towards a higher risk of rejection?

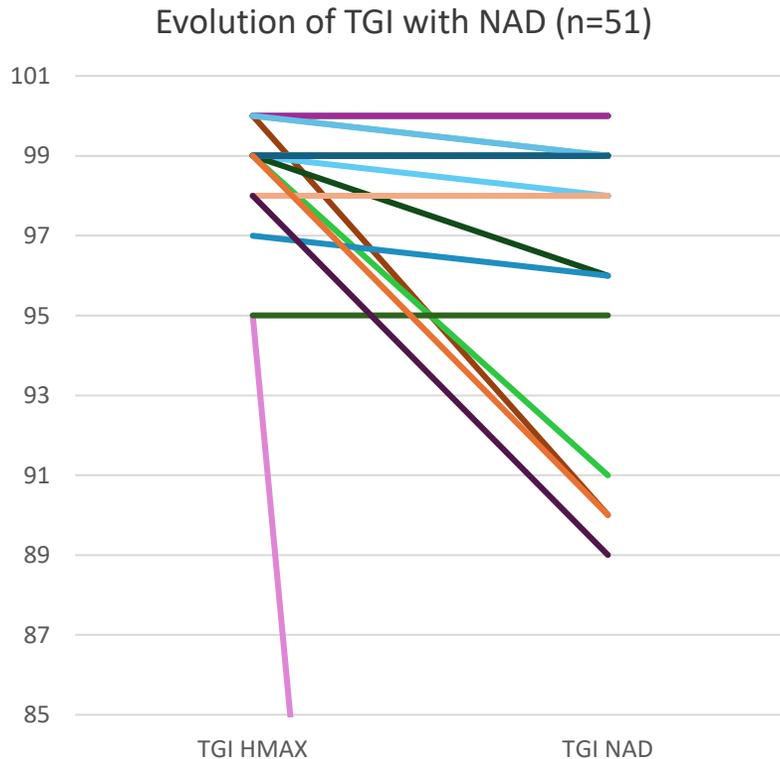
➡ No increase in infectious morbidity

How many patients take advantage of NAD?

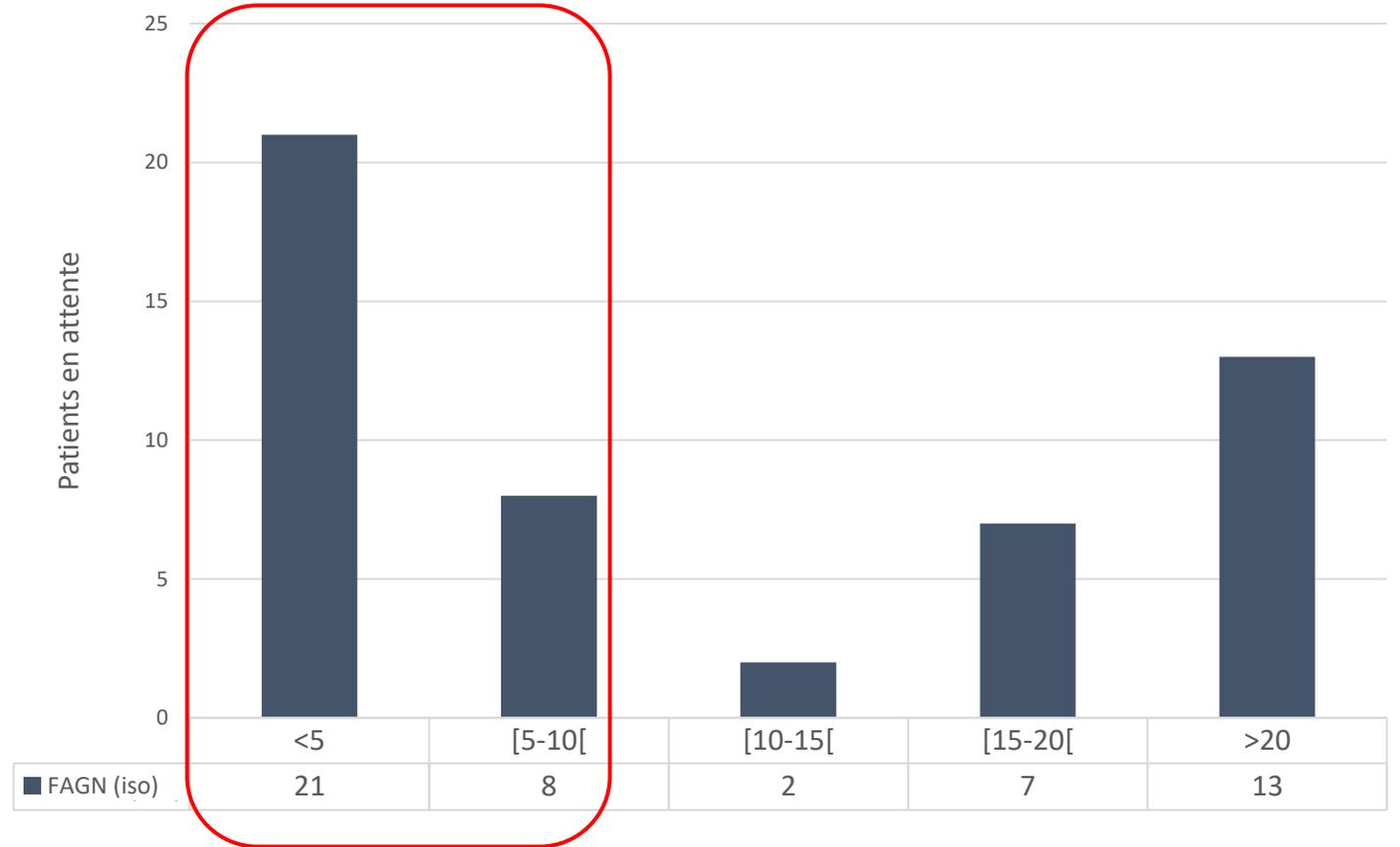
➔ Currently :
51 patients included in NAD

● with 17 in temporary contraindication

➔ Waiting for **10,4 years [1,6 – 23,6]**



NAD Protocol: Post-delisting FAGN values of the 51 included patients



➔ **More than 50% of patients in NAD did not have a clinically relevant increase in FAGN**

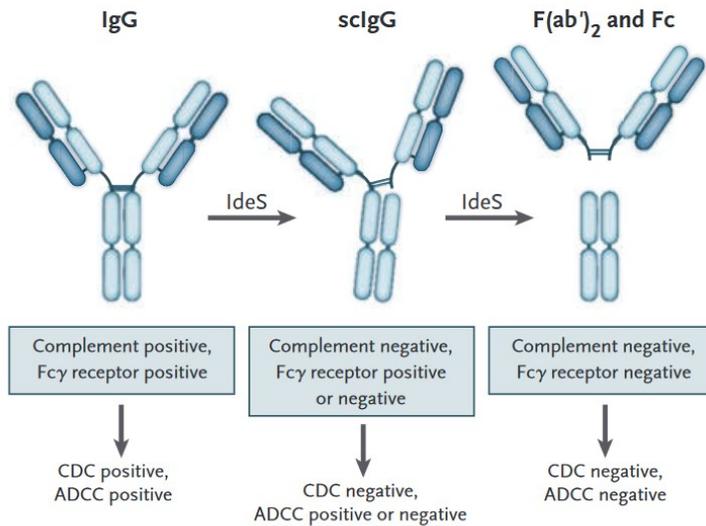
Imlifidase for desensitization in kidney transplantation



18-75 yo, highly sensitized cPRA >95%

2 DSA > 3000 MFI
ATGAM

DSA + positive XM
Alemtuzumab, RTX, IVIg

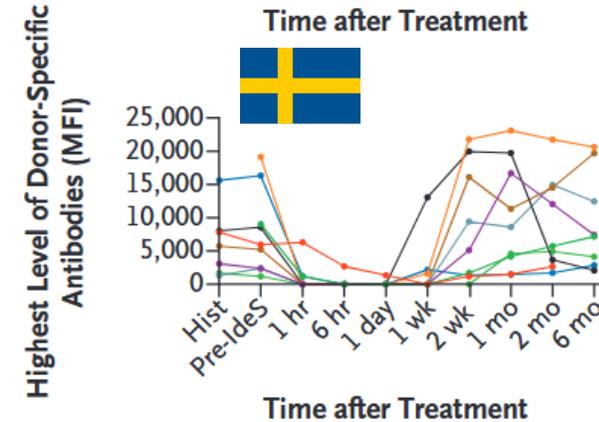
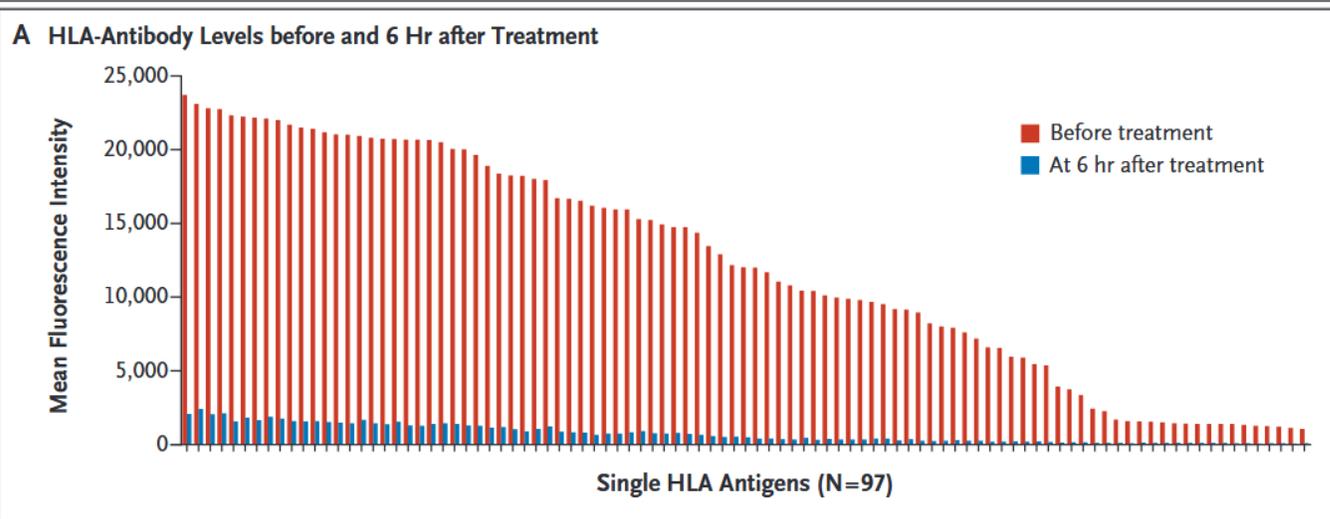


By rapid cleaving DSA,
imlifidase allows transplantation
across **positive CDC**

Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients and Donors.*

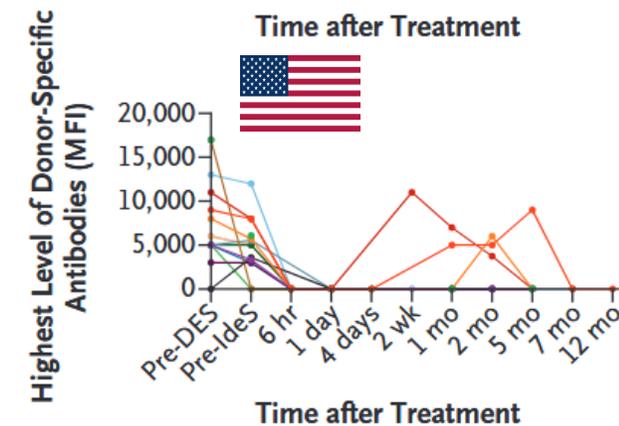
| Characteristic | Total (N=25) | Sweden (N=11) | United States (N=14) | P Value |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|
| Recipient | | | | |
| Age — yr | 46.2±14 | 52.4±12.3 | 41.4±13.9 | 0.05 |
| Male sex — no. (%) | 11 (44) | 4 (36) | 7 (50) | 0.69 |
| At least 1 previous kidney transplant received — no. (%) | 14 (56) | 5 (45) | 9 (64) | 0.27 |
| Donor | | | | |
| Deceased — no. (%) | 23 (92) | 9 (82) | 14 (100) | 0.18 |
| Cold ischemia time — hr | 15.8±7.5 | 10.6±6.8 | 19.9±5.2 | <0.001 |
| Delayed graft function — no./total no. (%) | 10/24 (42) | 0/11 | 10/13 (77) | <0.001 |
| Immunologic variables | | | | |
| Anti-HLA donor-specific antibody positive — no. (%) | 22 (88) | 9 (82) | 13 (93) | 0.18 |
| No. of anti-HLA donor-specific antibodies | 2.3±1.8 | 2.2±1.6 | 2.4±1.9 | 0.79 |
| Mean fluorescence intensity | | | | |
| Class I | 5660±2364 | 4192±2372 | 6375±1996 | 0.04 |
| Class II | 8199±5639 | 10,464±7051 | 6500±3571 | 0.06 |
| Negative anti-HLA donor-specific antibodies at 1 to 6 hr after treatment — no. (%) | 25 (100) | 11 (100) | 14 (100) | >0.99 |
| Positive cross-match at transplantation — no. (%) [†] | 20 (80) | 7 (64) | 13 (93) | 0.13 |
| Estimated GFR at 1 to 6 mo after transplantation — ml/min/1.73 m ² | 58±30 | 49±13 | 70±36 | 0.14 |
| Follow-up — mo | 4.7±1.9 | 5.7±0.9 | 4.0±2.4 | 0.03 |
| Graft loss — no. (%) | 1 (4) | 0 | 1 (7) | >0.99 |

Imlifidase for desensitization in kidney transplantation



No allograft lost

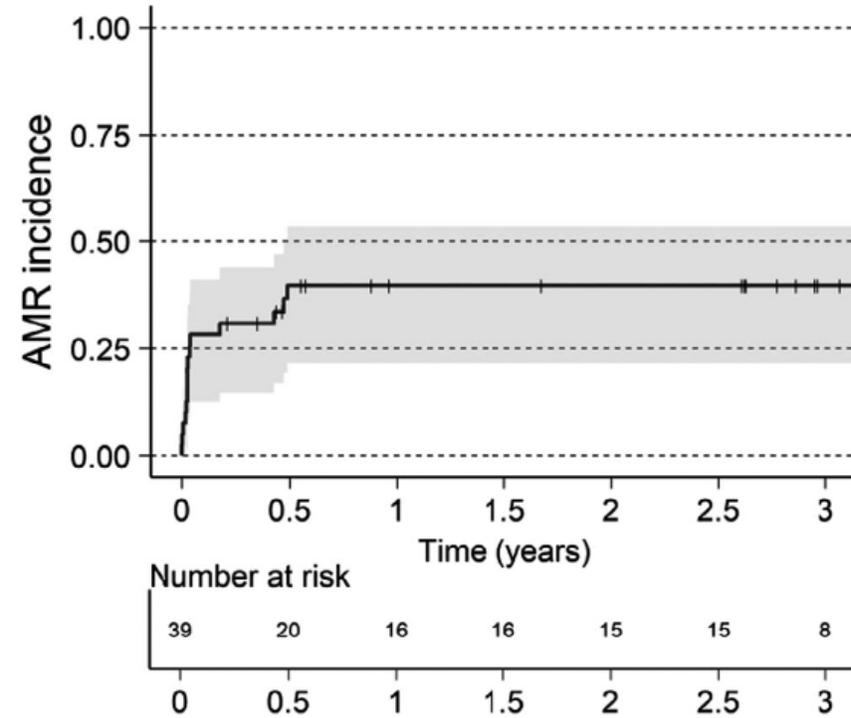
3 ABMR concurrent of DSA rebound



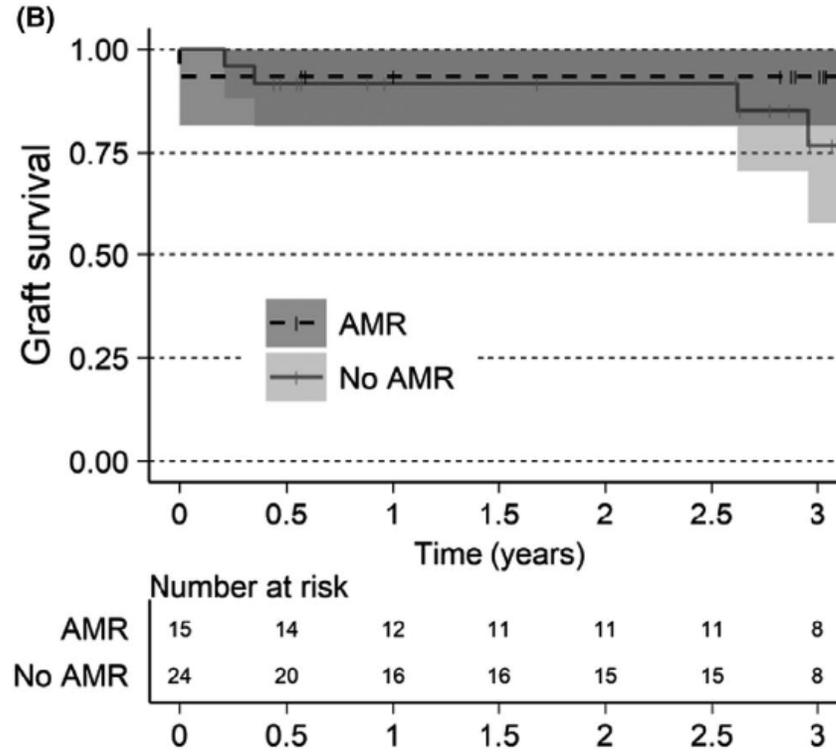
1 immediate allograft lost due to non-HLA antibodies

2 ABMR concurrent of DSA rebound

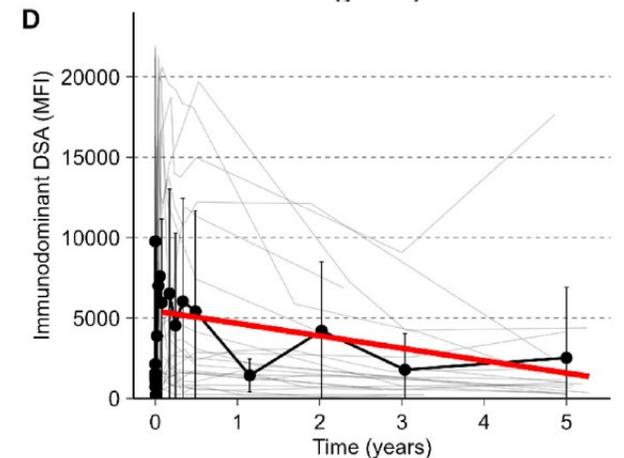
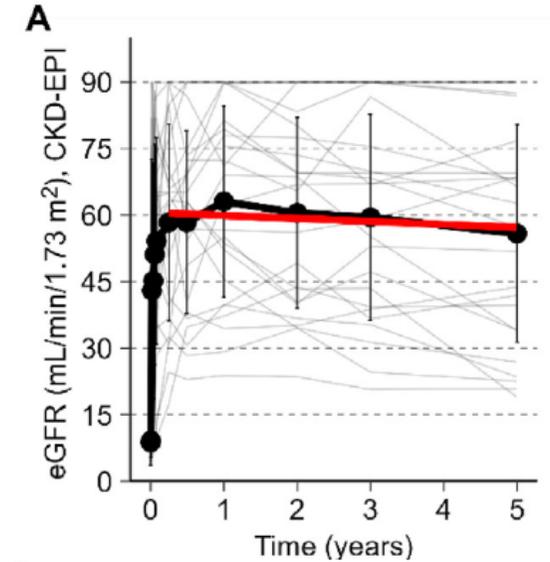
Mid/Long-term results of Imlifidase



↪ The rate of AMR at 3 years was 38%



↪ Which did not seem to impact mid-term allograft survival/function (82% at 5-years)



French guidelines for use of imlifidase in desensitization

Requirements for selecting a patient

Patients eligible for this treatment

- cPRA \geq 98% (on the last serum)
- Age \leq 65 years
- Time on the waiting list \geq 3 years
- Number of previous kidney transplantation from: 0 to 2 (multidisciplinary consensus required beyond 2 grafts)
- Kidney graft biopsy with a low risk of complication
- Patient information

Transplant unit profile

Access to plasmapheresis 7 days a week



Delisting of HLA antibodies

Allow only HLA antibodies with MFI not exceeding 5000 after 1:10 dilution

Organ offer

Donor profile: Avoid

elderly donors
donation after cardiac death
long ischemia time
acute kidney injury

DSA

MFI of immunodominant DSAA, B, DRB1, DQB1 $>$ 6000 except for Cw and DP

Pre-implifidase virtual positive crossmatch on recent serum
(No cell crossmatch)

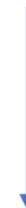


Imlifidase 0.25 mg/kg

4 to 6 hours after imlifidase infusion

Cell crossmatches

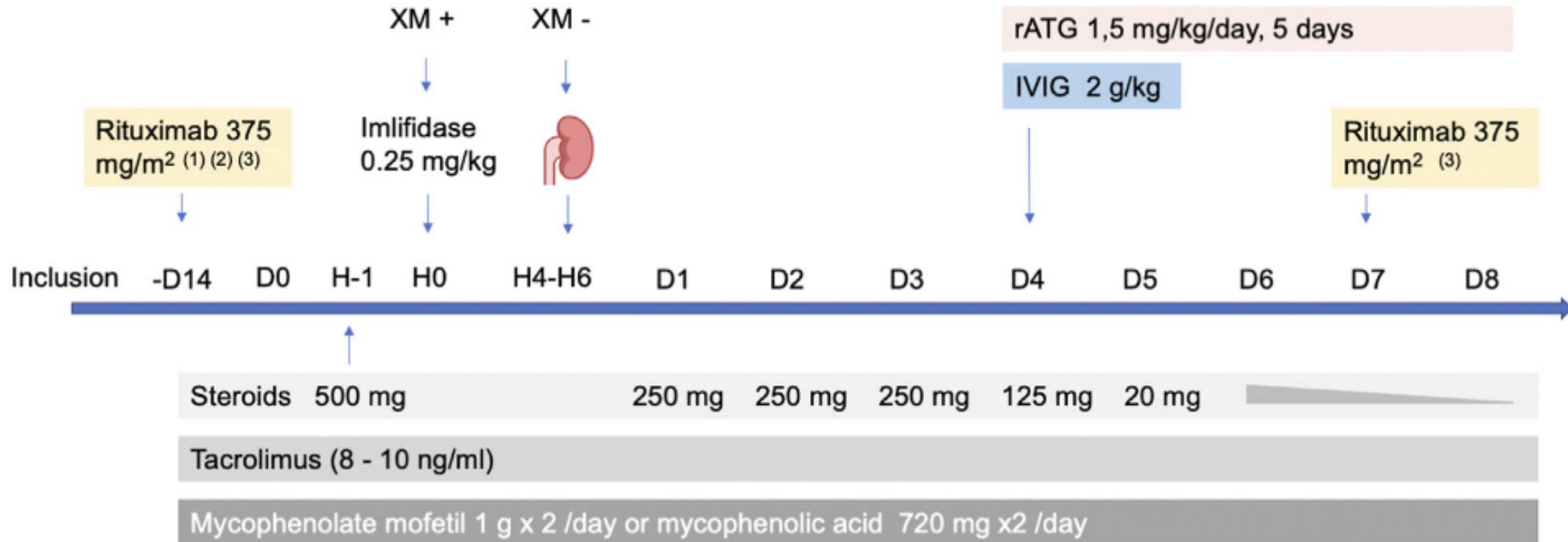
- Prospective post-implifidase negative complement-dependent cytotoxicity crossmatch
- Prospective (or retrospective) flow cytometry crossmatch on recent, and day 0 pre- and post-implifidase sera



Transplantation

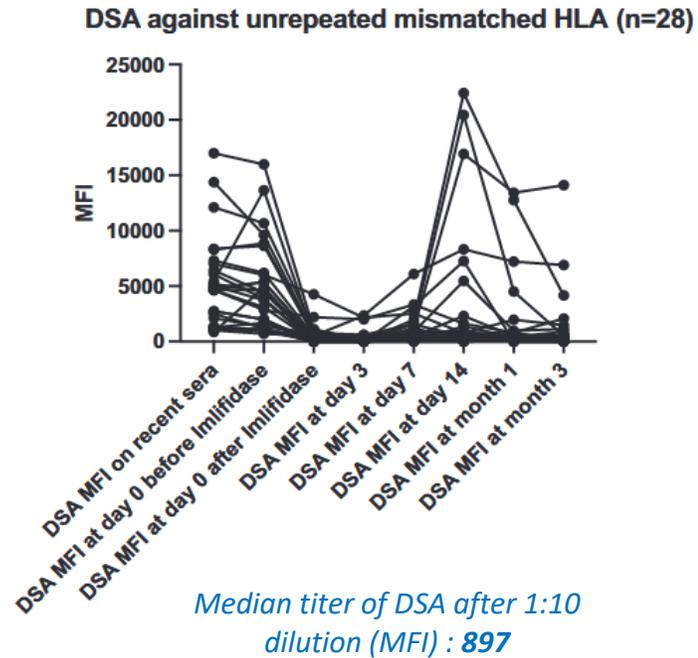


Immunosuppressive protocol

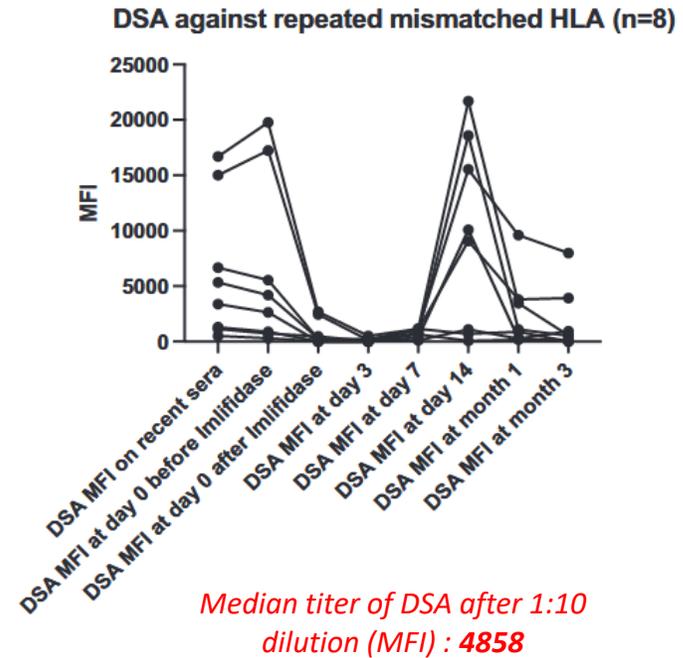
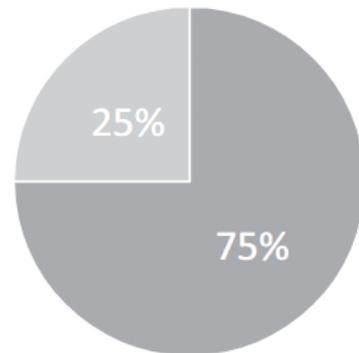


- (1) A pre-transplant injection of Rituximab can be proposed at least two weeks before transplantation (-D14)
- (2) A pre-transplant injection requires a crossmatch with an anti-rituximab antibody
- (3) This is an off-label use of Rituximab

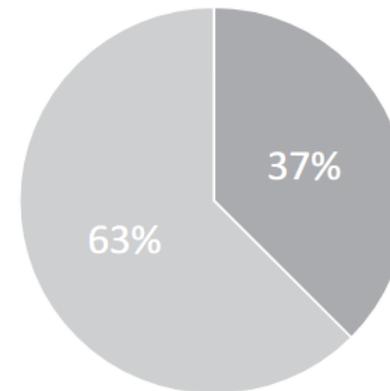
The first French patients (n = 9)



DSA against unrepeated mismatched HLA



DSA against repeated mismatched HLA



What about patients without possible delisting?

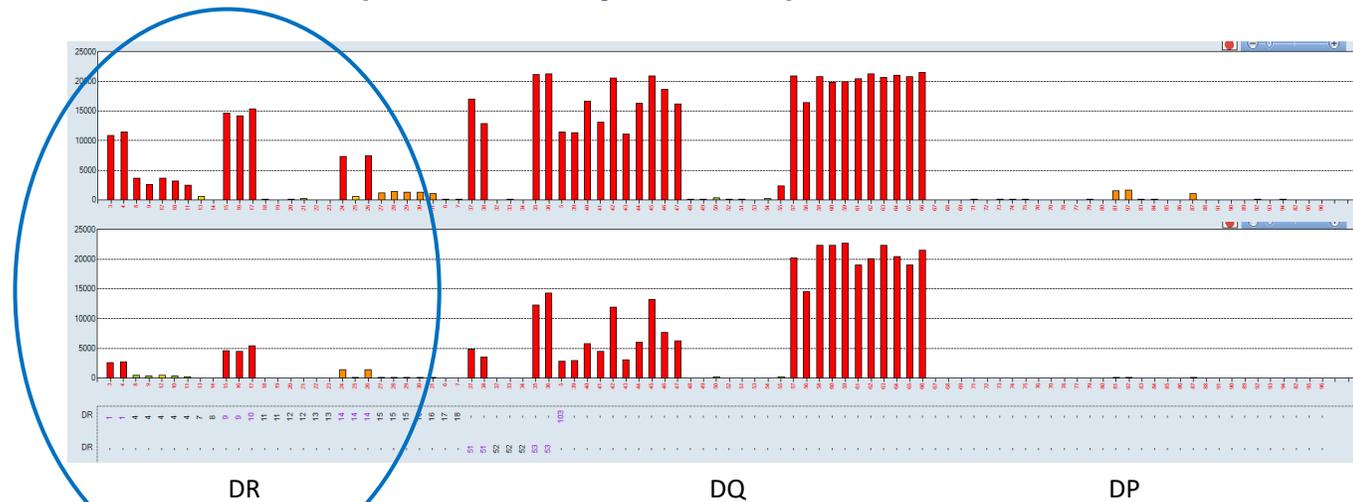
Example : 43yo F, waiting for 3rd Kidney since 2003, highly sensitized

FAGN = 0 (TGI : 100%)

● **NAD:** RETRAIT CRISTAL Ac antiHLA selon NAD : A25 A29 A43 A68 B13 B27 B37 B38 B39 B41
B47 B48 849 B850 B53 857 B58 B59 B61 B64 B65 B72 B77 DR8 DB11 DB12 (LAN)

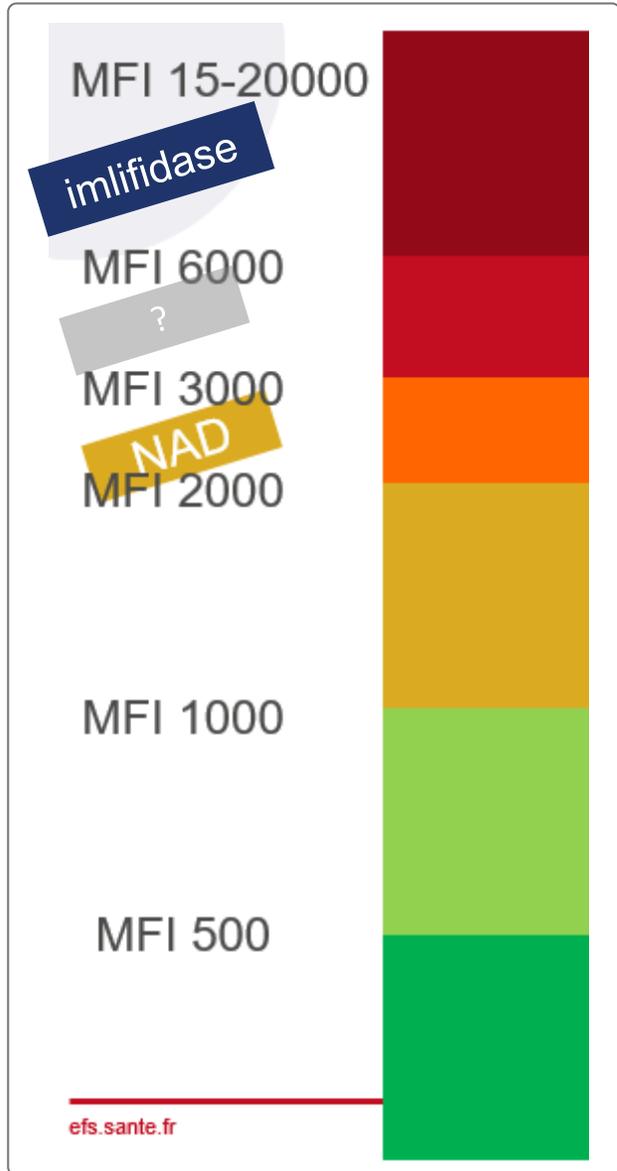
FAGN = 6

● **Sera dilution (imlifidase protocol)**

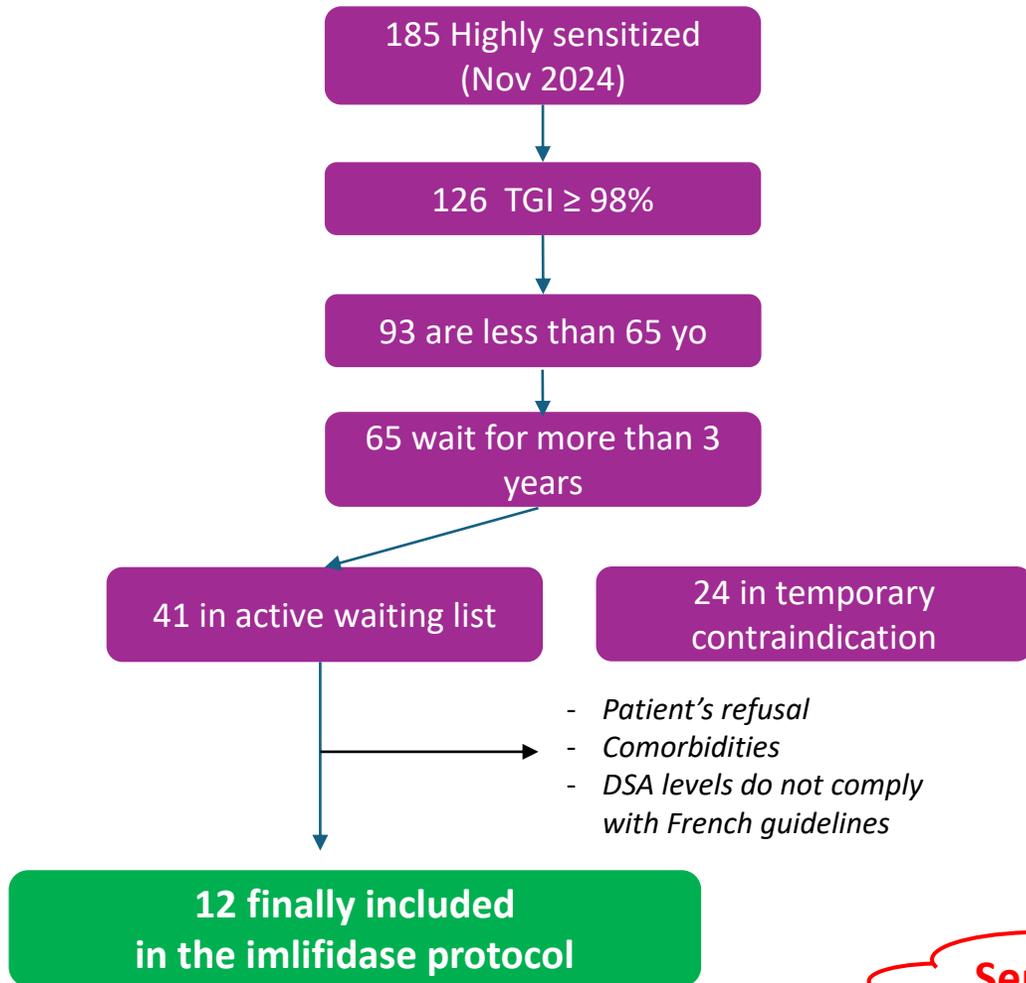


FAGN = 41

Data on file CHU & EFS Nantes



How many patients are eligible for imlifidase in our center according to French guidelines?



| TGI pre-implifidase | TGI post-dilution |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 100% | 93% |
| 100% | 71% |
| 99% | 96% |
| 99% | 83% |
| 99% | 89% |
| 99% | 88% |
| 99% | 87% |
| 99% | 95% |
| 99% | 96% |
| 100% | 99% |
| 99% | 98% |
| 99% | 98% |

Semi-annual update

5 patients transplanted in Nantes

High DSA MFI

(Very) Long Cold Ischemia Time and sometimes ECD allografts

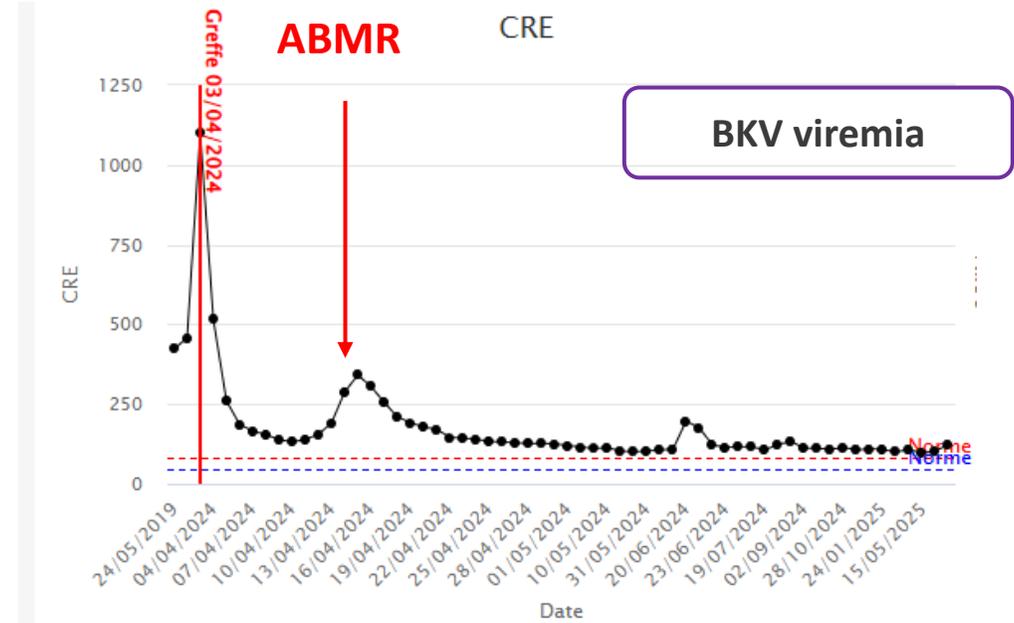
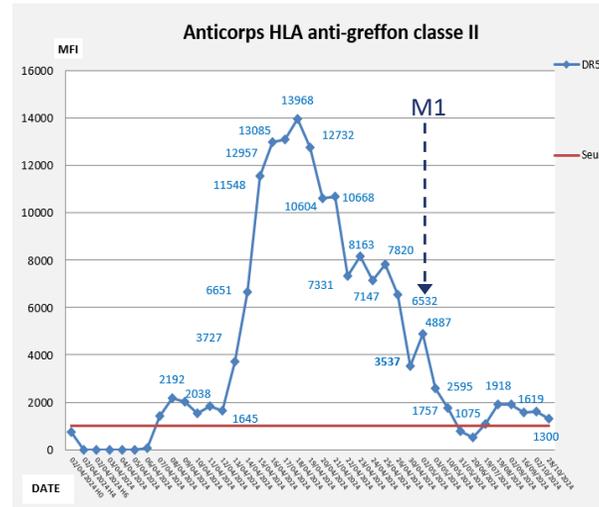
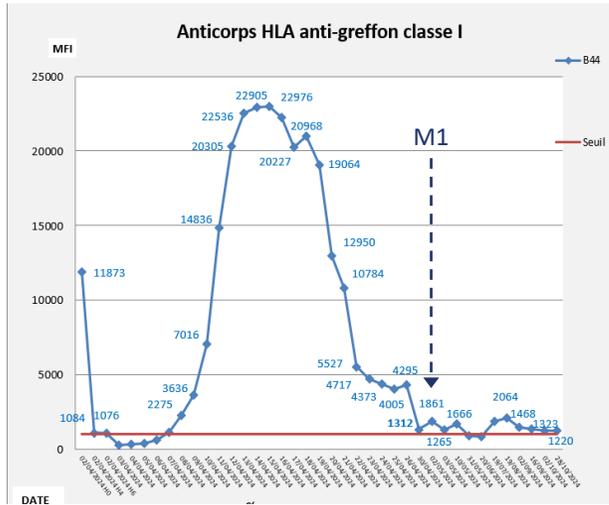
Veinous anastomosis on inferior cava vein → biopsy...

One patient with prophylactic eculizumab for aHUS

Many post-operative and infectious complications (2 ICU hospitalizations)

| | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Recipient gender | M | F | F | F | F |
| Recipient age | 47 | 40 | 53 | 43 | 57 |
| Recipient BMI | 30 | 23.8 | 17.3 | 20.5 | 27.5 |
| Transplant rank | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| TGI pre-Imlifidase | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| TGI post-dilution | 93 | 71 | 96 | 83 | 87 |
| Class I DSA last serum | B44 | B8, B39 | A32, Cw2 | Cw12 | A32, B53, Cw7 |
| Max MFI of immunodominant DSA | 13744 | 8674 | 1417 | 6131 | 8500 |
| Cumulated MFI | 13744 | 14206 | 1971 | 6131 | 22765 |
| Class II DSA last serum | DR53, DQ6 | DR16, DQ5 | DR103, DR16, DR51 | DR10, DR52 | DR14, DQ5 |
| Max MFI of immunodominant DSA | 1018 | 4201 | 10270 | 8924 | 3445 |
| Cumulated MFI | 2018 | 4863 | 19673 | 12752 | 6714 |
| Class I DSA Day 0 | B44 | B8, B39 | Cw5 | Cw2 | A32, B53, Cw7 |
| Max MFI of immunodominant DSA | 11873 | 6097 | 1105 | 7373 | 8500 |
| Cumulated MFI | 11873 | 10084 | 1105 | 7373 | 22765 |
| Class II DSA Day 0 | DR53 | DQ5 | DR103, DR51, DR16 | DR10, DR52 | DR14, DQ5 |
| Max MFI of immunodominant DSA | 760 | 5068 | 12191 | 10774 | 3445 |
| Cumulated MFI | 760 | 5068 | 20104 | 15604 | 6714 |
| LCT Crossmatch | Neg | Neg | Pos | Neg | Pos |
| CMF Crossmatch | Pos | Pos | Pos | Pos | Pos |
| Repeat Mismatch | No | NA | Yes | Neg | Neg |
| Cold Ischemia Time (hours) | 14h25 | 17h32 | 26h | 21h33 | 17h |
| Donor Age (years) | 51 | 51 | 62 | 47 | 73 |
| Donor creatininemia (μmol/l) | 103 | 74 | 71 | 70 | 107 |
| Vascular anastomosis | Iliac | Iliac | Cava | Iliac | Iliac |
| Imlifidase Protocol | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Systematic associated drugs | | | | | |
| D0 Rituximab | No | No | No | No | No |
| Eculizumab | No | No | Yes (aHUS) | No | No |
| Other | No | No | No | No | No |
| Post-operative complications | Venous thrombosis (catheter) | None | Hematoma Venous thrombosis | Urinoma, Hematoma x2 (Hemorrhagic shock), | Pulmonary edema due to graft stenosis, Urinoma |
| Infectious complications | Digestive bacteriemia, BKV | None | UTI x2 (Septic shock), CMV | UTI x 3 | BKV, CMV |
| Duration of hospitalization (days) | 32 | 28 | 40 | 35 | 19 |
| Rehospitalization during the first 3 months | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Patient 1



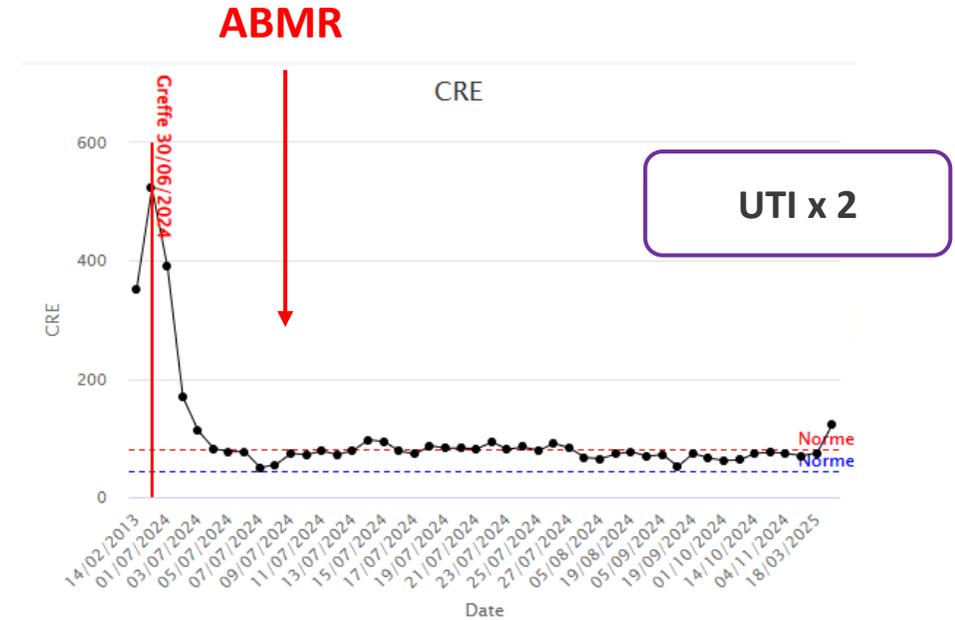
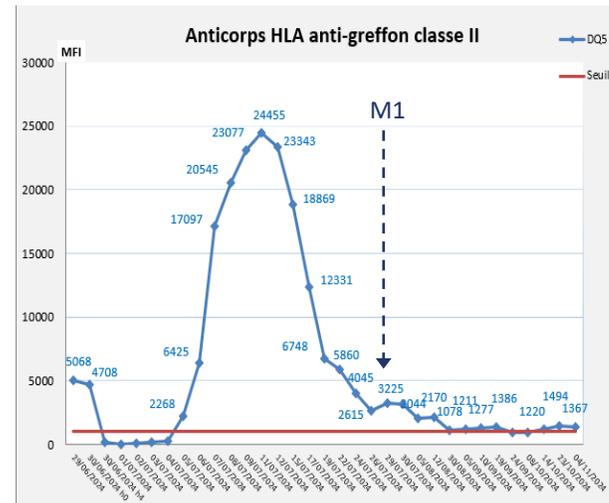
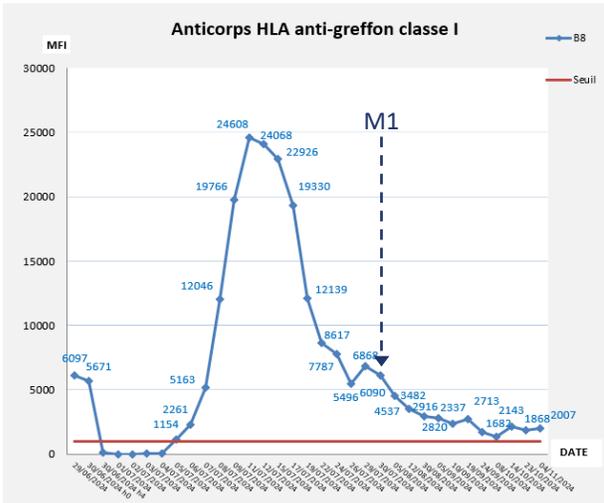
Eculizumab for ABMR (weekly then maintenance until Month 3)
10 PLEX from DSA rebound continued until Month 3

M18 post-transplant

- SCr = 123µmol/l (eGFR = 60ml/min) Pu = 0.04g/g
- DSA neg

| P1 | Time | g | i | t | v | cpt | cg | ci | ct | cv | C4d | Conclusion |
|----|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|---------------|
| | Day 6 (Rebound) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | Possible ABMR |
| | Day 13 (Allograft dysfunction) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +++ | ABMR |
| | Day 30 (control post ABMR) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | +++ | ABMR |
| | Day 90 (protocolar) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | ABMR+BL |
| | M12 (protocolar) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | neg | pAMR |

Patient 2



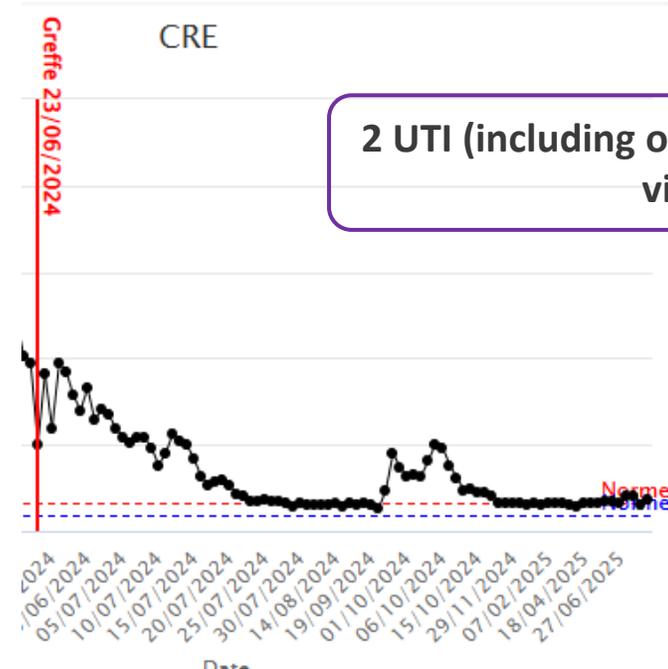
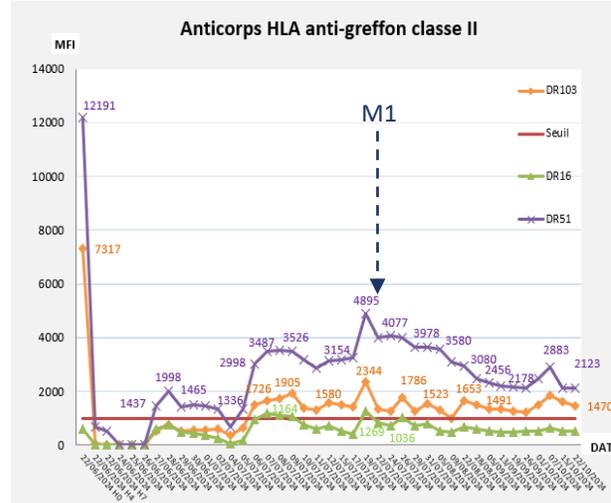
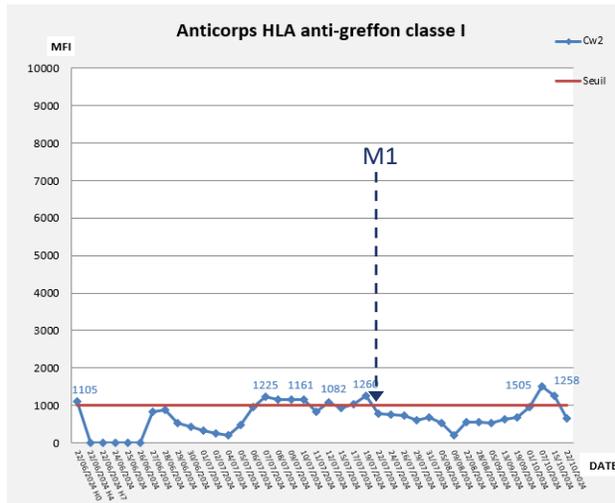
Eculizumab for ABMR (weekly then maintenance until Month 3)
10 PLEX from DSA rebound continued until Month 3

M18 post-transplant

- ◆ SCr = 84 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ (eGFR = 77ml/min) Pu = 0.15g/g
- ◆ DSA Pos (MFI 1200)

| P2 | Time | g | i | t | v | cpt | cg | ci | ct | cv | C4d | Conclusion |
|----|--------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|------------|
| | Day9 (Rebound) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | +++ | ABMR |
| | Day90 (Protocolar) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Normal |
| | M12 (Protocolar) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Normal |

Patient 3



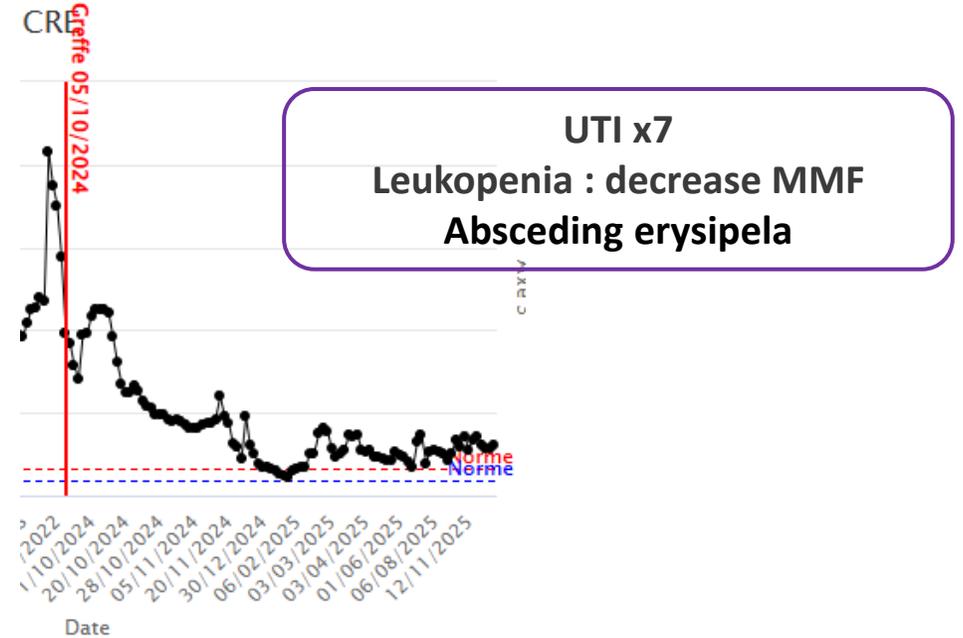
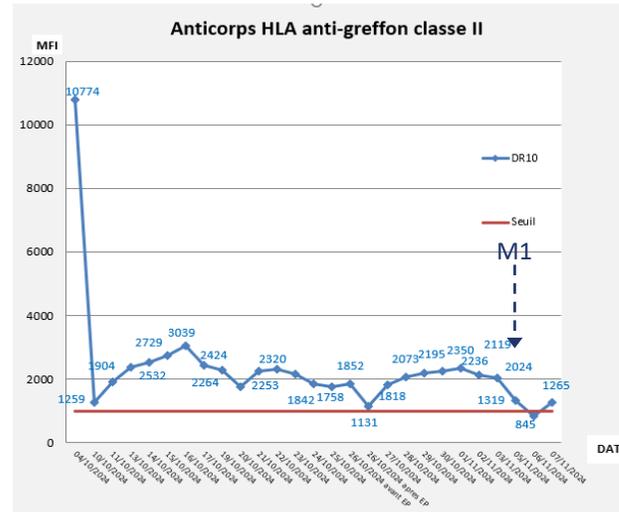
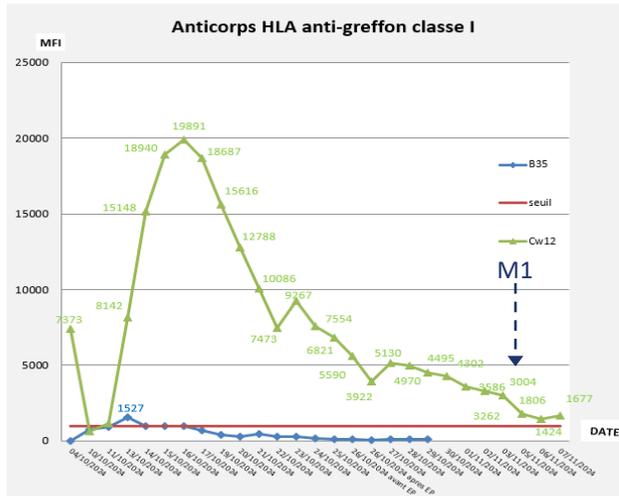
Eculizumab de novo (prophylaxis for aHUS recurrence)
10 PLEX from DSA “rising” continued until Month 3

M12 post-transplant

- ◆ SCr = 94 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ (eGFR = 60ml/min) Pu < 0.05g/g
- ◆ DSA Neg

| P3 | Time | dd-cfDNA | Conclusion |
|----|---------|----------|---|
| | Month 4 | 1.29% | Possible subclinical ABMR (but cofounding factor = UTI) ? |
| | Month 5 | 0.4% | No ABMR |

Patient 4



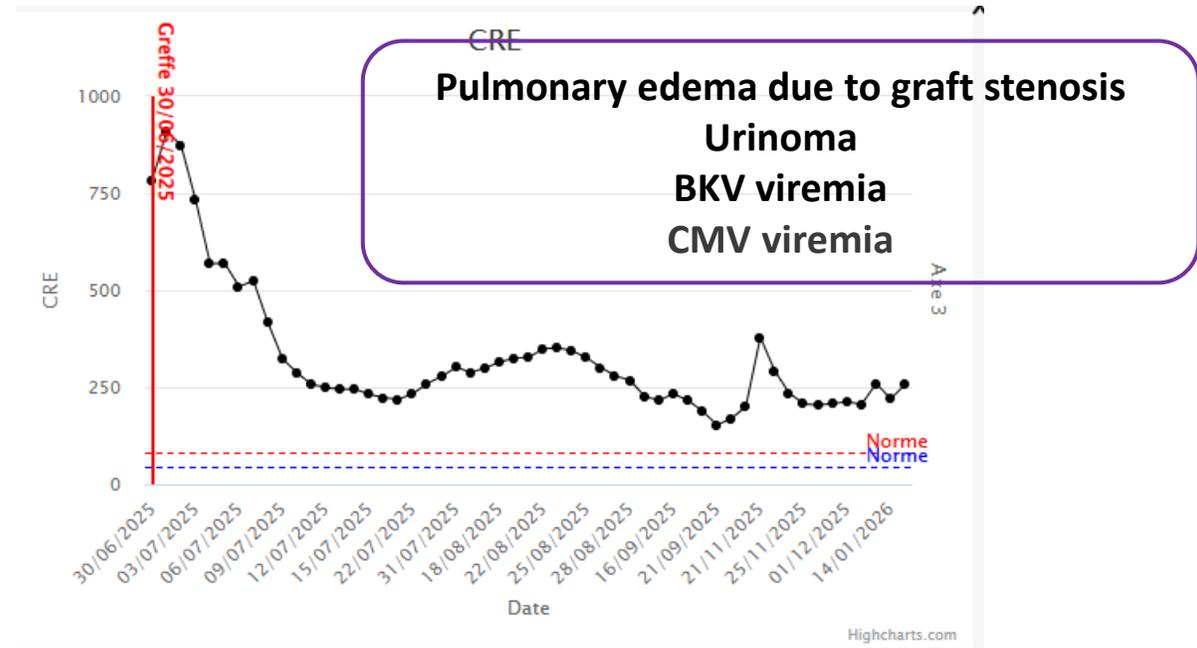
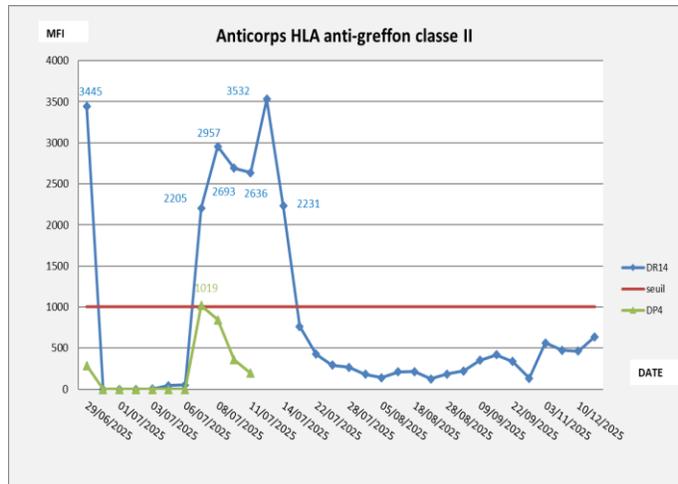
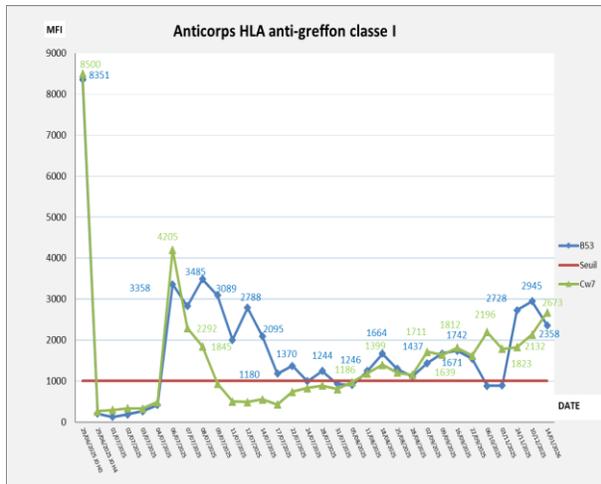
Eculizumab for ABMR (weekly then maintenance until Month 3)
10 PLEX from DSA rebound continued until Month
Tocilizumab from Month 3

M15 post-transplant

- ◆ SCr = 152 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ (eGFR = 35ml/min) Pu = 0.26g/g
- ◆ DSA MFI 2000

| P4 | Time | g | i | t | v | cpt | cg | ci | ct | cv | C4d | Conclusion |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|------------|
| | Day 30 (Rebound) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ABMR |
| | Day 90 (Protocolar) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ABMR |
| | M5 (Control post AMR) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ABMR |
| | M12 (Protocolar) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | X | 0 | pABMR |

Patient 5



**10 PLEX from DSA “rising” continued until Month 3
Histological AMR not treated because concurrent UTI**

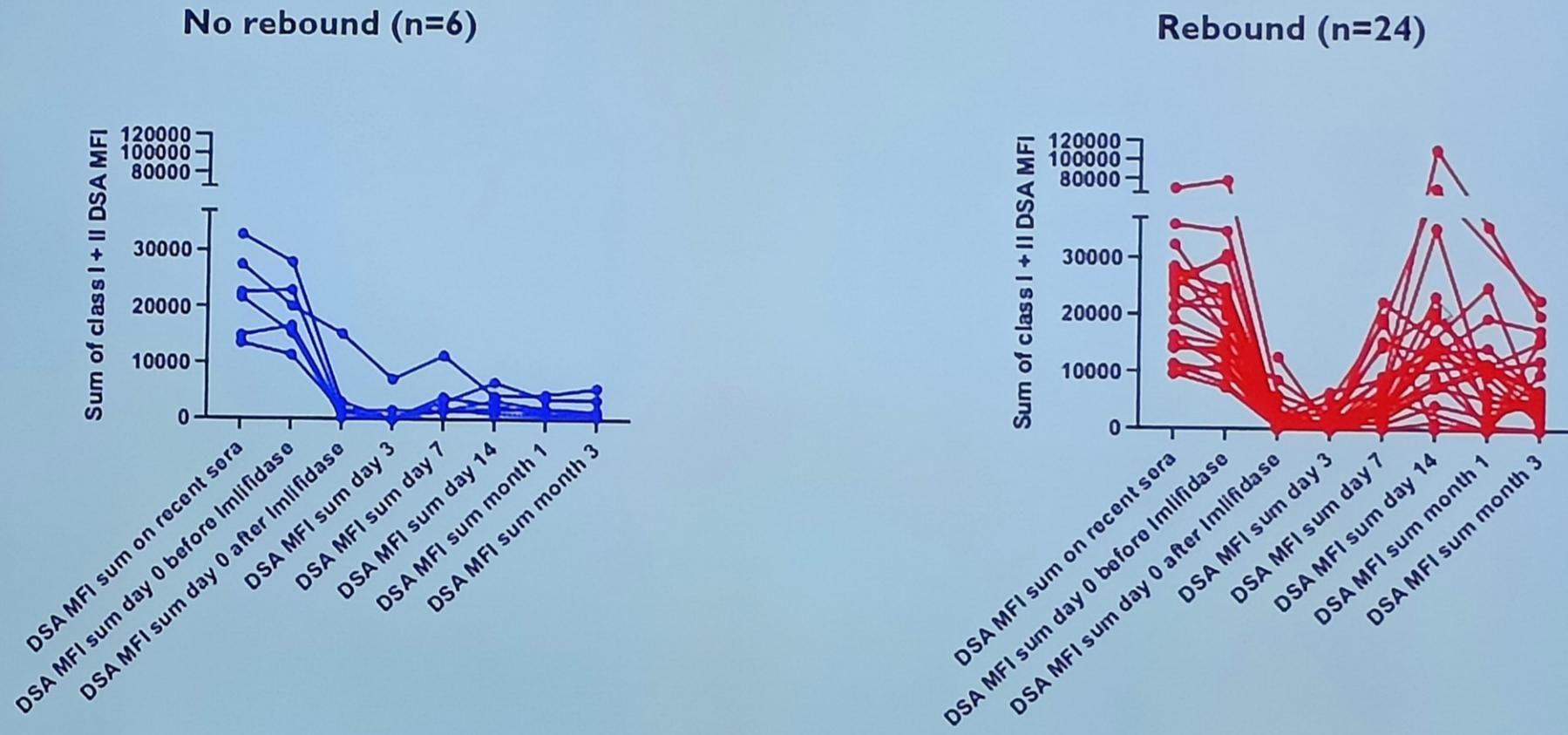
M6 post-transplant

- ◆ S_{Cr} = 257 μmol/l (eGFR = 17ml/min) Pu = 0.18g/g
- ◆ DSA MFI 2000

| P5 | Time | g | i | t | v | cpt | cg | ci | ct | cv | C4d | Conclusion |
|----|------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|--------------|
| | Day 7 (Rebound) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No Rejection |
| | M2 (Proteinuria) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | AMR |
| | M3 (Control) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | No Rejection |

French cohort – update Dec 2024

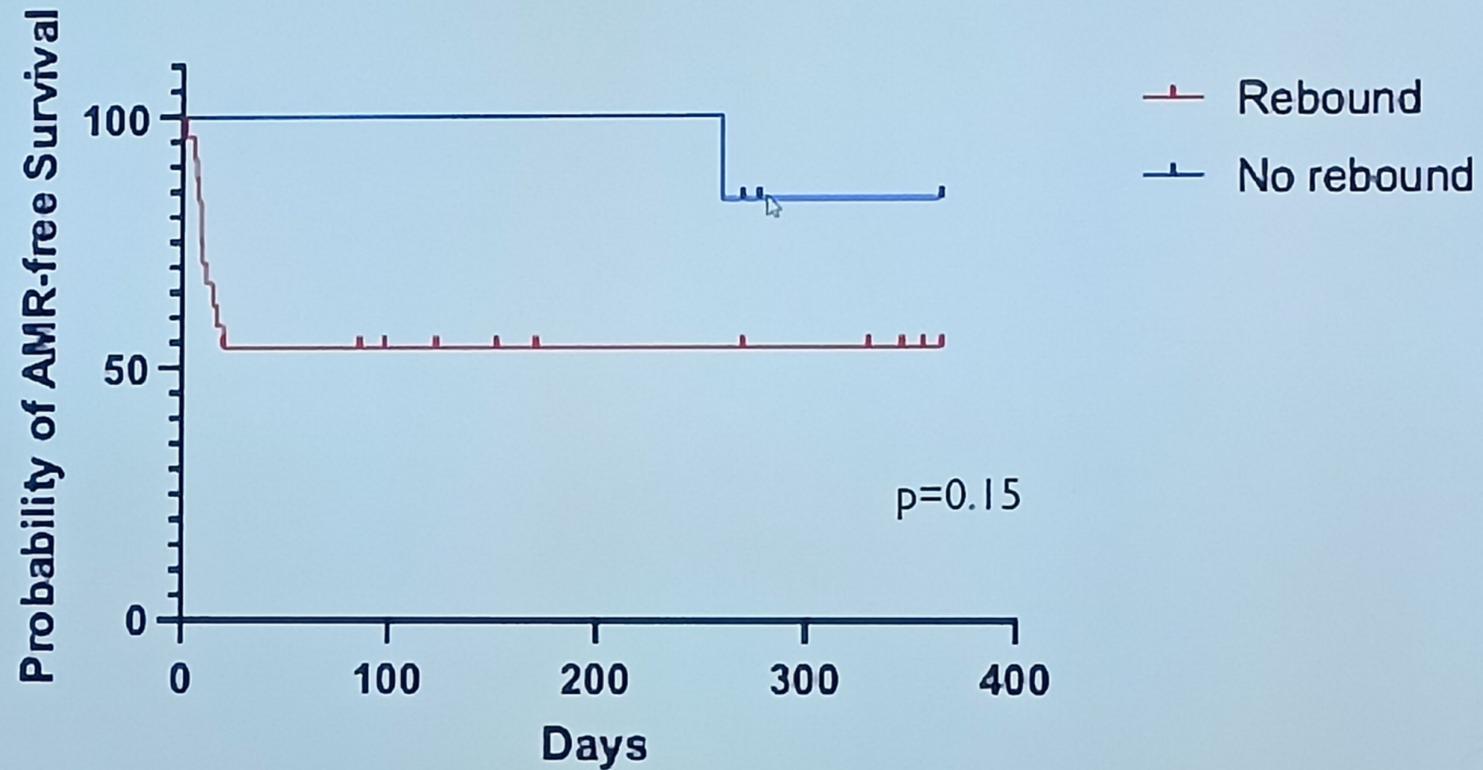
Post-transplant DSA evolution



N = 30 patients

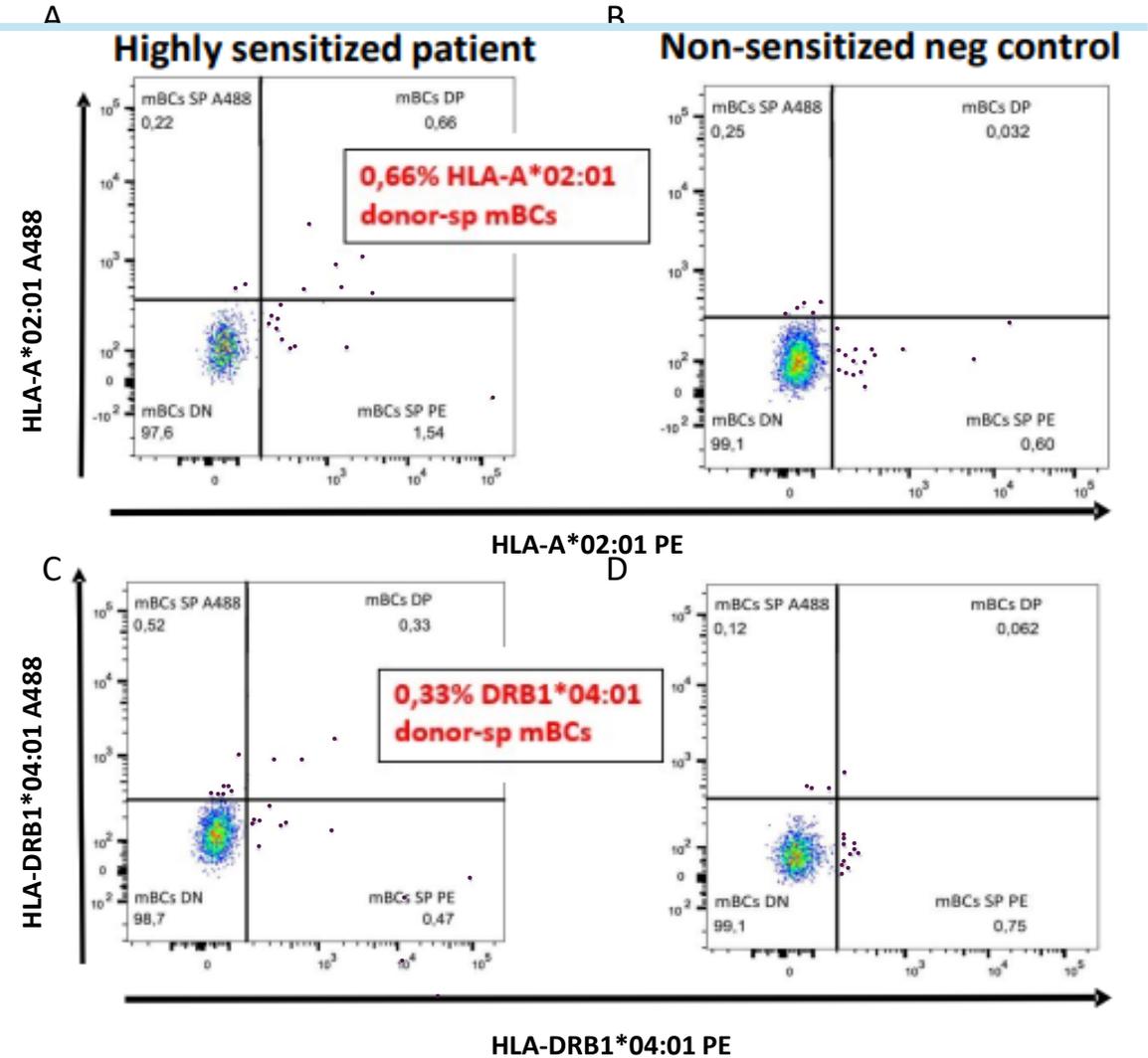
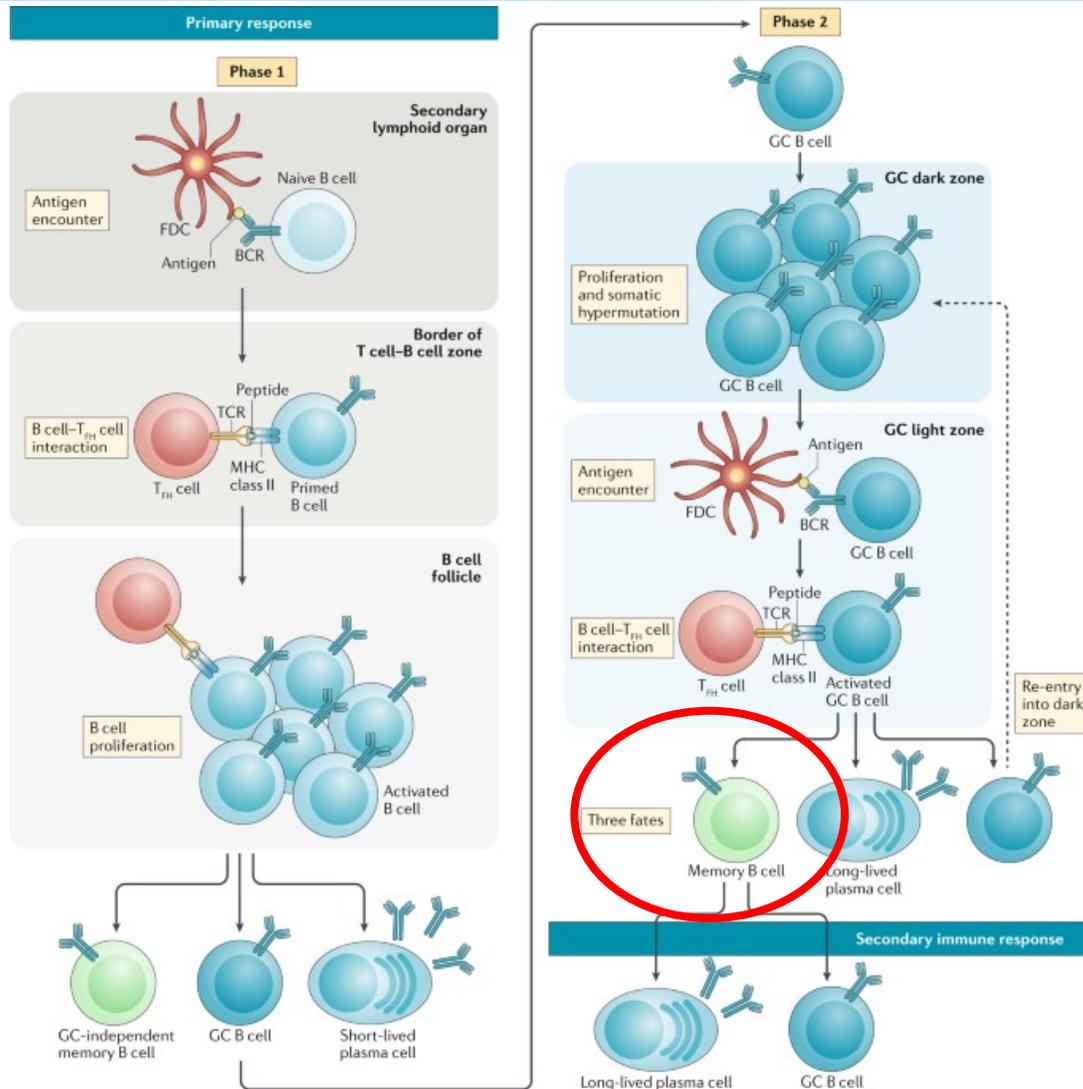
French cohort – update Dec 2024

Clinical antibody-mediated rejection



N = 30 patients

Memory B cells



Isatuximab (anti CD38) for desensitization

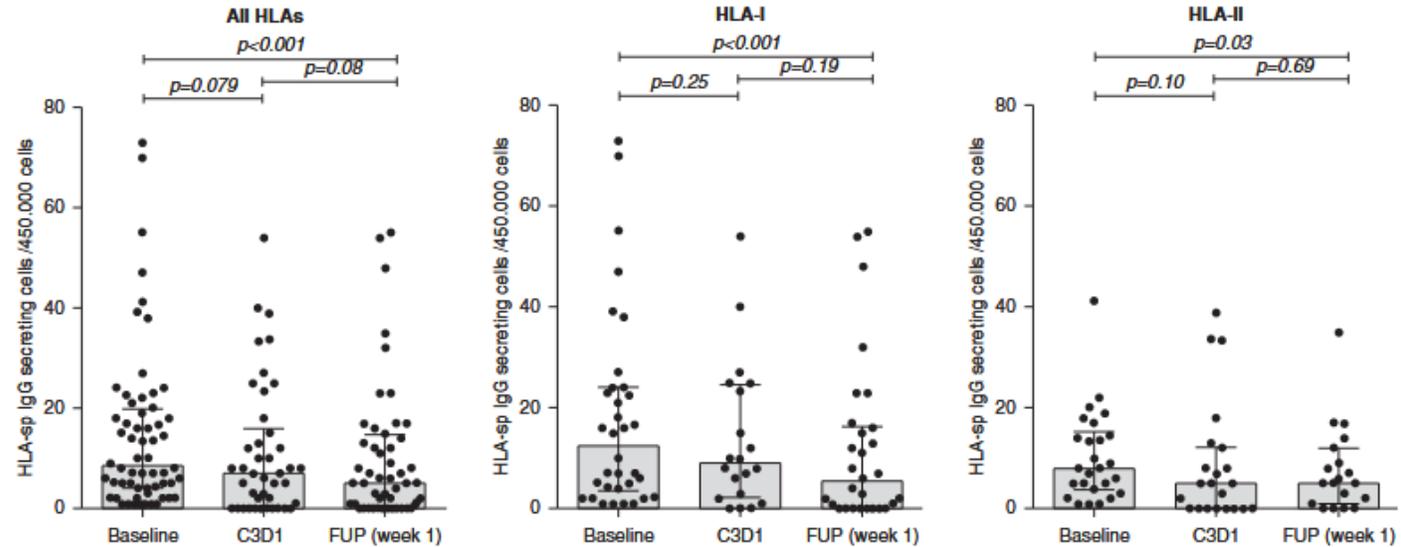


N = 23 highly sensitized patients

Phase I/II : Safety of Isatuximab (anti CD38) + effect on pre-transplant desensitization

Only 39% of patients had reached target cPRA
(i.e., decrease in the cPRA level that would result in at least doubling the theoretical likelihood of finding a compatible donor)

82% of patients had a decrease of at least one DSA < 3000



After 8 weeks of treatment, we observed a significant decrease in specific secreting memory B cells which correlates with decrease in antibody production

Memory B cells and DSA rebound after Imlifidase



N = 22 highly sensitized patients that received Imlifidase

→ Early DSA rebound was correlated with subsequent AMR

→ Increased plasmacells and switched-mBcs in patients with rapid DSA rebound and ABMR

| | ABMR (n=12) | No ABMR (n=10) | p-value |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
| Sex (male); n (%) | 5 (42 %) | 6 (60 %) | 0.392 |
| Age (mean + SD) | 50 ± 11.1 | 50.43 ± 11.04 | 0.592 |
| Time on dialysis (years) | 12.3 ± 7.6 | 11.15 ± 6.8 | 0.003 |
| Time on the waiting list (years) | 7.58 ± 3.78 | 7.3 ± 3.17 | 0.888 |
| Number of prior KT | | | 0.266 |
| 0 | 1 (8.3 %) | 1 (10 %) | |
| 1 | 4 (33.3 %) | 7 (70 %) | |
| 2 | 5 (41.2 %) | 2 (20 %) | |
| 3 | 2 (16.6 %) | 0 (0 %) | |
| Past pregnancy | 4 (33.3 %) | 3 (30 %) | 0.457 |
| Past Blood transfusion | 10 (83.3%) | 8 (80%) | 0.279 |
| Last cPRA (Mean + SD) | 99 ± 2.03 | 99.37 ± 1.4 | 0.906 |
| CDC cross-match (Positive) | 1 (8.3%) | 0 (0%) | 0.350 |
| FC cross-match (Positive) | 12 (100 %) | 10 (100 %) | 0.906 |
| Number of DSA (mean + SD) | 4.19 ± 1.91 | 4.28 ± 1.95 | 0.130 |
| Class I | 2.29 ± 0.96 | 2.29 ± 0.96 | 0.709 |
| Class II | 1.91 ± 1.7 | 2 ± 1.7 | 0.122 |
| Sum of DSA MF; median (IQR) | 10425 (6949-25047) | 15343 (7061-19400) | 0.760 |
| iDSA MFI; median (IQR) | 8360 (4799-11935) | 5651 (3370-7940) | 0.177 |
| iDSA HLA class | | | 0.392 |
| Class I | 5 (41.6%) | 6 (60%) | |
| Class II | 7 (58.39%) | 4 (40%) | |
| POST-KT IMMUNOLOGICAL DATA | | | |
| Time of highest iDSA MFI (days, mean + SD) | 15.75 ± 3.03 | 13.6 ± 5.08 | 0.4510 |
| Highest iDSA MFI; median (IQR) | 15617 (1607-20240) | 1438 (785-2436) | 0.0137 |
| Sum of DSA MFI; median (IQR) | 28059 (3381-44938) | 3609 (1791-11856) | 0.0423 |

Table. Demographical and immunological characteristics of KT patients presenting or not ABMR. ABMR Antibody-mediated rejection, CDC complement-dependent cytotoxicity, cPRA calculated panel-reactive antibodies, DSA donor-specific antibody, FC flow cytometry, IQR interquartile range, KT kidney transplantation, iDSA immunodominant DSA, SD standard deviation.

Conclusions

- **Non-Active Desensitization** is the **first option to be considered** before active desensitization for highly sensitized patients
- Desensitization with imlifidase is a **promising strategy** but restricted to **some highly sensitized patients only**
- Occurrence of **DSA rebound** seems associated with **early ABMR**
- Early and active treatment of AMR seems to provide satisfactory allograft survival and function (mid-term)
- The risk of **infectious complications** associated to desensitization and high immunological risk transplantation **requires careful selection and close monitoring** of imlifidase treated patients
- **Need to better identify patients that will present a DSA rebound... mBCs ?**



Acknowledgements

This work was made possible thanks to the close collaboration and hard work of **Dr Alexandre Walencik** and **Dr Thibault Letellier**

NANTES DIVAT Consortium

Nantes : **Gilles Blancho**, Julien Branchereau, Diego Cantarovich, Agnès Chapelet, **Jacques Dantal**, Clément Deltombe, Lucile Figueres, Clémence Petit, Eloise Grenon, Ismaël Chelghaf **Claire Garandeau**, **Magali Giral**, Caroline Gourraud-Vercel, Clarisse Kerleau, **Thibault Letellier**, Christophe Masset, **Aurélie Houzet**, Simon Ville, Christine Kandell, Karine Renaudin, **Alexandre Walencik**