

Donor Selection for Solid Organ Transplantation Guided by NGS High Resolution HLA Typing in Combination with PIRCHE

METTE CHRISTIANSEN, PHD, MSC

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY, AARHUS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, DENMARK











The immediate benefits of changed workflow from only low resolution HLA typing to high resolution NGS based

typing Efficiency

Can we use the higher quality in solid organ transplantation?



Benefits from high-resolution HLA in organ transplantation

Risk assessment - allele specific antibodies

Detection of novel and rare null alleles

Selecting the best donor/recipient pair



Finding the immunologically best donor-recipient pair

- ► HLA antigen Mismatches
- ► Select the donor/ recipient pair with fewest mismatches
- ▶ Does not take into account
 - ▶ How different the HLA antigens are
 - ► Which / how many immunologically relevant epitopes the recipient might encounter

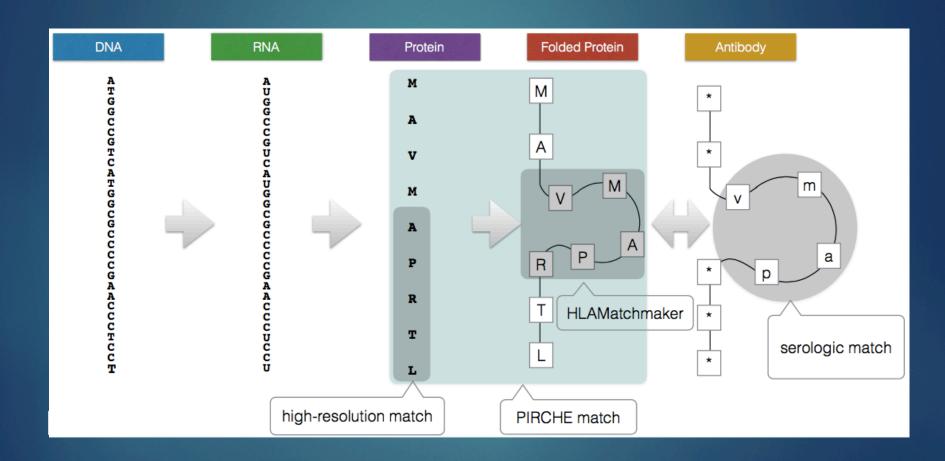


Finding the immunologically best donor-recipient pair using Predicted Indirectly Recognizable HLA Epitopes

- Prediction of T cell related immune responses against HLA derived peptides after transplantation
- Provides the number of donor- mismatched peptides, which may be detected by the patients' T cells.
- ► Selecting kidney donors with a lower PIRCHE-II score reduces immunological risk after transplantation.



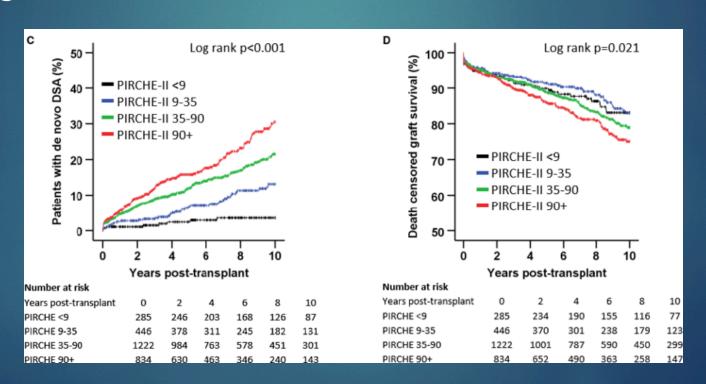
Different matching strategies





Kidney transplant study, Germany

- Retrospective single-center study, n=2787
- PIRCHE-II correlates with de novo DSA and graft survival



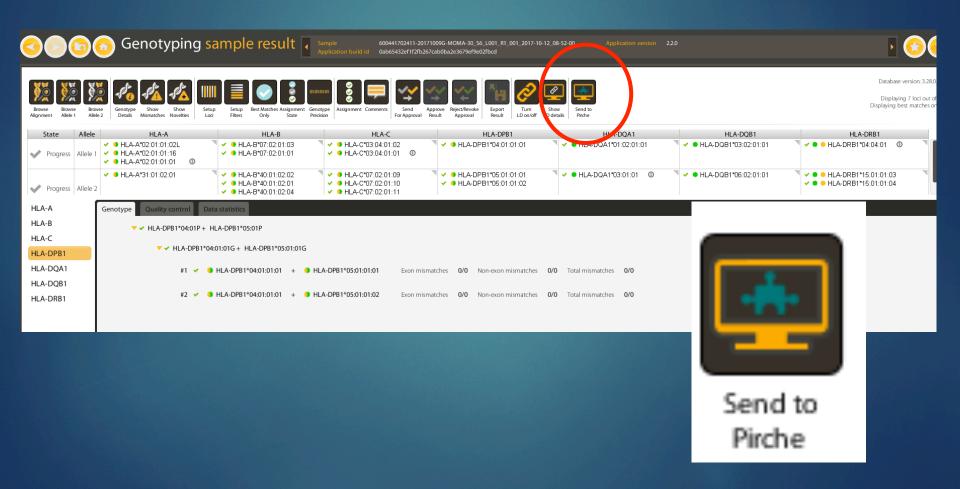
Retrospective analysis of kidney transplants with multiple donors

HOW CAN WE EXPLOIT THE FULL POTENTIAL OF HIGH RESOLUTION HLA DATA WITH THE HELP OF PIRCHE





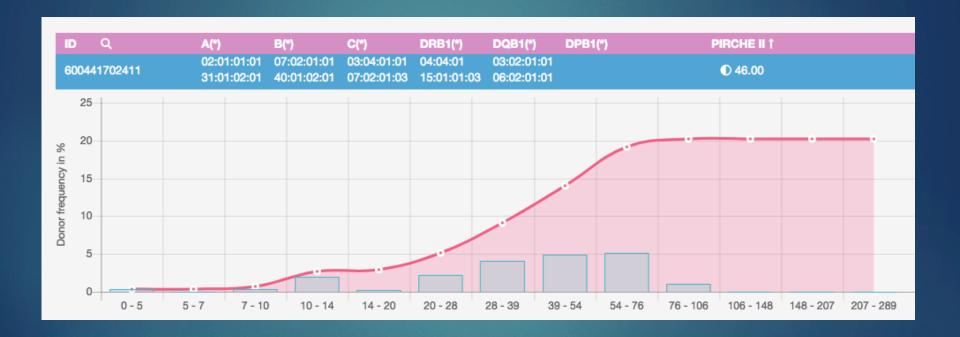
Direct link to PIRCHE in HLA Twin Case I – 10 year old patient with 5 related donors







Risk profile of patient



50% of the potential donors will have a PIRCHE II lower than 46



Calculated PIRCHE II values

PIRCHE® organ transplant report for patient ID: 600441702411



Created by mette.christiansen@rm.dk

Patient / Donor ID	A*	B*	C*	DRB1*	DQB1*	DPB1*	PIRCHE II
600441702411	02:01:01:01 31:01:02:01	07:02:01:01 40:01:02:01	03:04:01:01 07:02:01:03	04:04:01 15:01:01:03	03:02:01:01 06:02:01:01	04:01:01 05:01:01	
400441702415	03:01:01:01 31:01:02:01	07:02:01:01 40:01:02:01	03:04:01:01 07:02:01:03	04:04:01 12:01:01:01	03:01:01:05 03:02:01:01	04:01:01:01 04:01:01:01	40.00
500441702418	02:01:01:01 02:01:01:01	07:02:01:01 27:05:02:01	01:02:01:01 07:02:01:03	01:01:01 15:01:01:03	05:01:01:03 06:02:01:01	04:01:01:01 05:01:01:01	54.00
000441702413	02:01:01:01 31:01:02:01	07:02:01:01 51:01:01:01	07:02:01:03 15:02:01:01	04:07:01:01 15:01:01:03	03:01:01:01 06:02:01:01	03:01:01:01 05:01:01:01	55.00
100441702416	02:01:01:01 31:01:02:01	40:01:02:01 51:01:01:01	03:04:01:01 16:02:01	01:01:01 04:04:01	03:02:01:01 05:01:01:03	02:01:02:04 04:01:01:01	67.00
800441702417	02:01:01:01 03:01:01:01	07:02:01:01 51:01:01:01	07:02:01:03 16:02:01	01:01:01 12:01:01:03	03:01:01:05 05:01:01:03	02:01:02:01 04:01:01:04	106.00



However, donor selection is more than immunology...

А	В	С	DRB1	DQA1	DQB1	DPA1	DPB1
*02:01, *31:01	*07:02, *40:01	*03:04, *07:02	*04:04, *15:01	*01:02, *03:01	*03:02, *06:02		*04:01, *05:01
*02:01, *31:01	*07:02, *51:01	*07:02, * 15:02	* 04:07, *15:01	*01:02, * 03:03	* 03:01, *06:02		* 03:01 , *05:01
* 03:01, *31:01	*07:02, *40:01	*03:04, *07:02	*04:04, * 12:01:01G	*03:01, * 05:05	* 03:01, *03:02		*04:01
*02:01	*07:02, *27:05	* 01:02, *07:02	* 01:01, *15:01	* 01:01, *01:02	* 05:01, *06:02		*04:01, *05:01
*02:01, *31:01	*40:01, *51:01	*03:04, * 16:02	* 01:01, *04:04	* 01:01, *03:01	*03:02, *05:01	*01	* 02:01 , *04:01
*02:01, * 03:01	*07:02, * 51:01	*07:02, * 16:02	*01:01, *12:01:01G	*01:01, *05:05	*03:01, *05:01	*01	* 02:01 , *04:01

- ▶ All 5 donors can be used.
- Donor 1 (father) is immunologically the best suited donor and donor 5 (uncle) is immunologically the least preferable donor.
- ► The patient has weak DSA against all donors - flowcytometric crossmatch is needed.
- Patient can't wait for deceased donor.
- ▶ Donor 5 is despite all selected due to health problems with the other donors.



Case with two previous transplants

PIRCHE® organ transplant report for patient ID: 700441702638



Created by mette.christiansen@rm.dk

Patient / Donor ID	A *	B*	C*	DRB1*	DQB1*	DPB1*	PIRCHE II
700441702638	01:01:01:01 03:01:01:01	08:01:01:01 08:01:01:01	07:01:01:01 07:01:01:01	03:01:01:01 03:01:01:01	02:01:01 02:01:01		
800441702587 RAT2	01:01:01 03:01:01:01	08:01:01:01 57:01:01	06:02:01:01 07:01:01:01	03:01:01:01 03:01:01:01	02:01:01 02:01:01		12.00
90044180082 RAT1	02:01:01:08 03:01:01:01	08:01:01:01 15:01:01:01	03:03:01:01 07:01:01:01	03:01:01:01 11:03:01	02:01:01 03:01:01:03		24.00

First transplantation with mother in 2000 Needs second transplantation

- no repeated mismatches, PIRCHE II is low but there is a weak DSA

Conclusions



We initiated high-resolution HLA typing of organ recipients and donors for practical reasons (to fill up the NGS run) – BUT we received more:

NGS is extremely beneficial in regard to DSA

NGS enables detection of novel and rare null alleles

High resolution typing can be exploited along with PIRCHE to help selecting the best matched donor – we aim to use this prospectively