

***De novo* DSA and ABMR:**

Surrogate Endpoints and Clinical Trial Design

FDA Workshop, Session 3

28 September 2015

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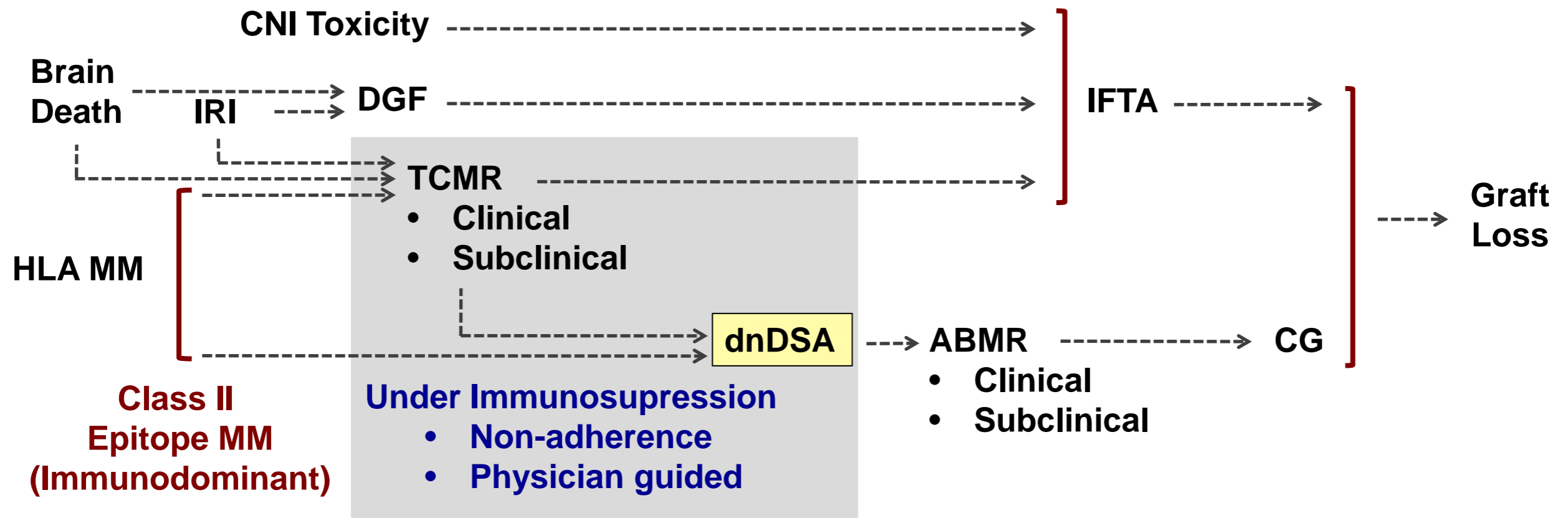
Peter Nickerson, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Astellas consultant and core investigator providing central laboratory support for the FKC-014 Canadian clinical trial

AND

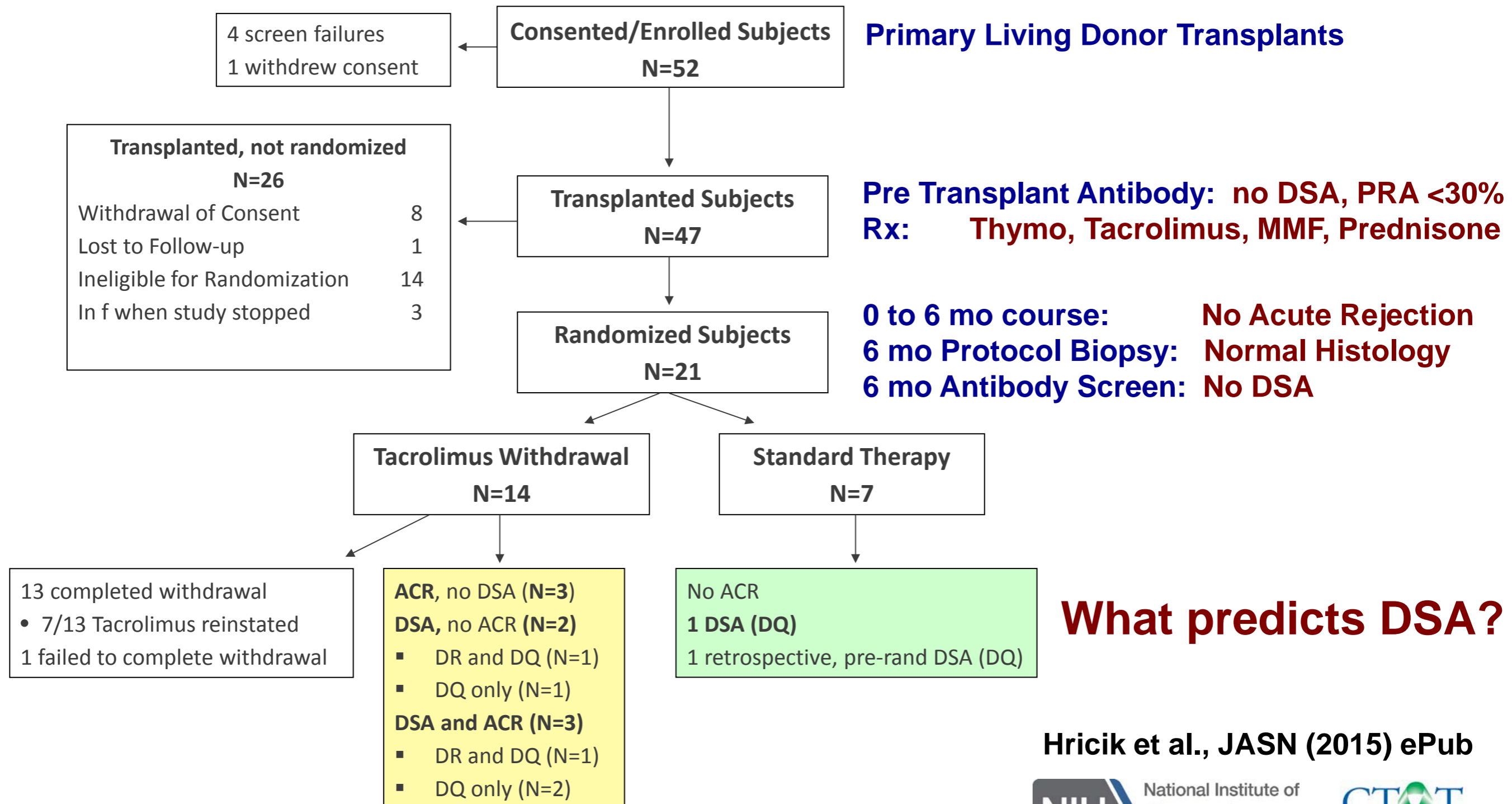
My presentation does not include discussion of off-label or investigational use of drugs

De novo DSA as a Surrogate Endpoint



- **Enrichment strategies to increase endpoint frequency**
 - Prognostic Biomarker – **Class II HLA epitope mismatch**
- **Confounder to control for**
 - **Medication Non-Adherence (MNA)**
(Requires an objective measure)

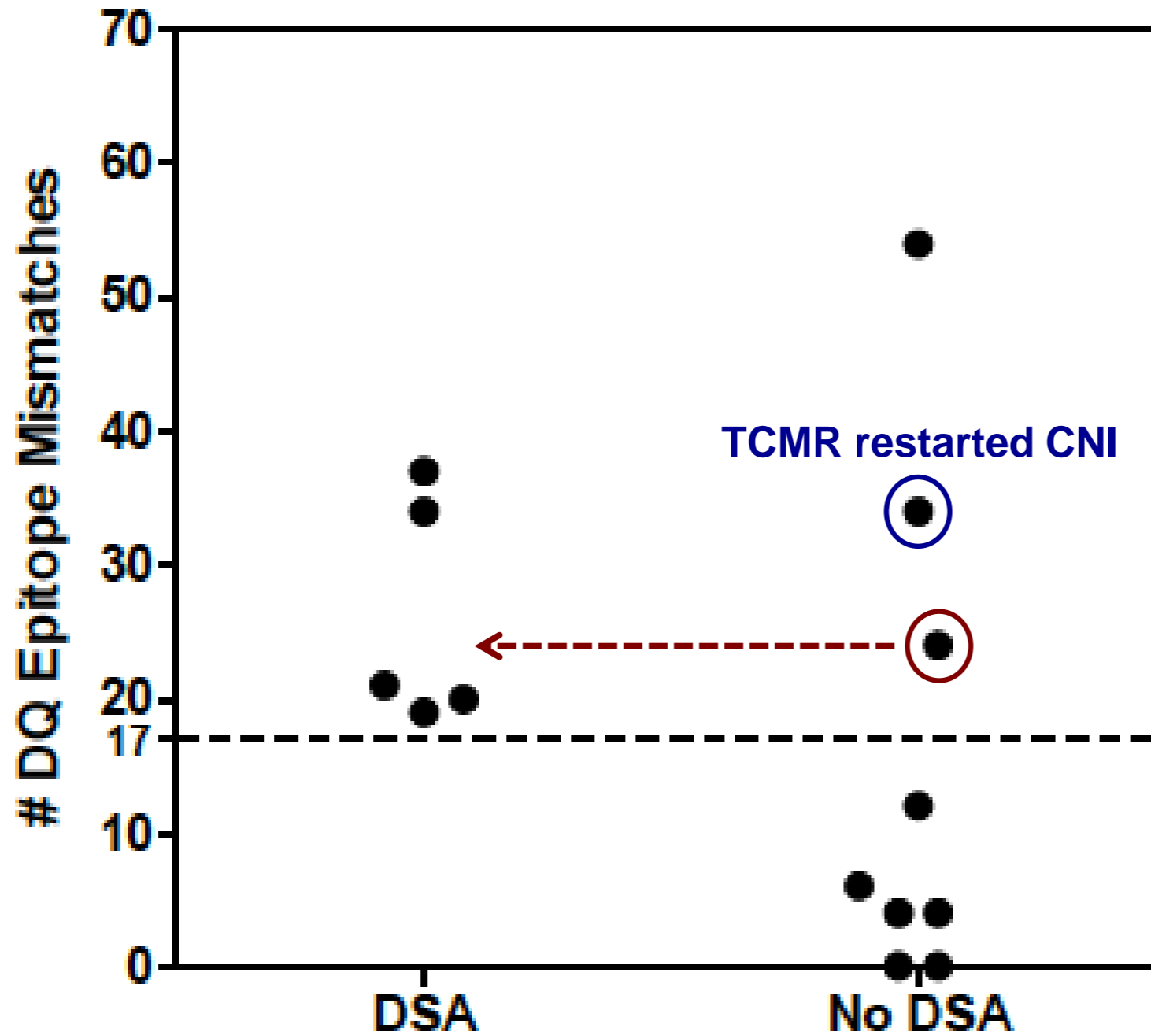
CTOT-09: Tacrolimus Withdrawal in Immune Quiescent, Low-risk, Kidney Transplant Recipients



What predicts DSA?

Hricik et al., JASN (2015) ePub

CTOT-09: Tacrolimus Withdrawal in Immune Quiescent, Low-risk, Kidney Transplant Recipients



De novo DQ DSA associated with high Epitope MM load (≥ 17)

**5/8 in Tac withdrawal
(P=0.0310)**

**6/8 in longer follow-up
(P=0.0096)**

● Tacrolimus withdrawal

Hricik et al., JASN (2015) ePub

Predictive Patterns of Early Medication Adherence in Renal Transplantation

Thomas E. Nevins,^{1,4} William N. Robiner,² and William Thomas³



MEMS

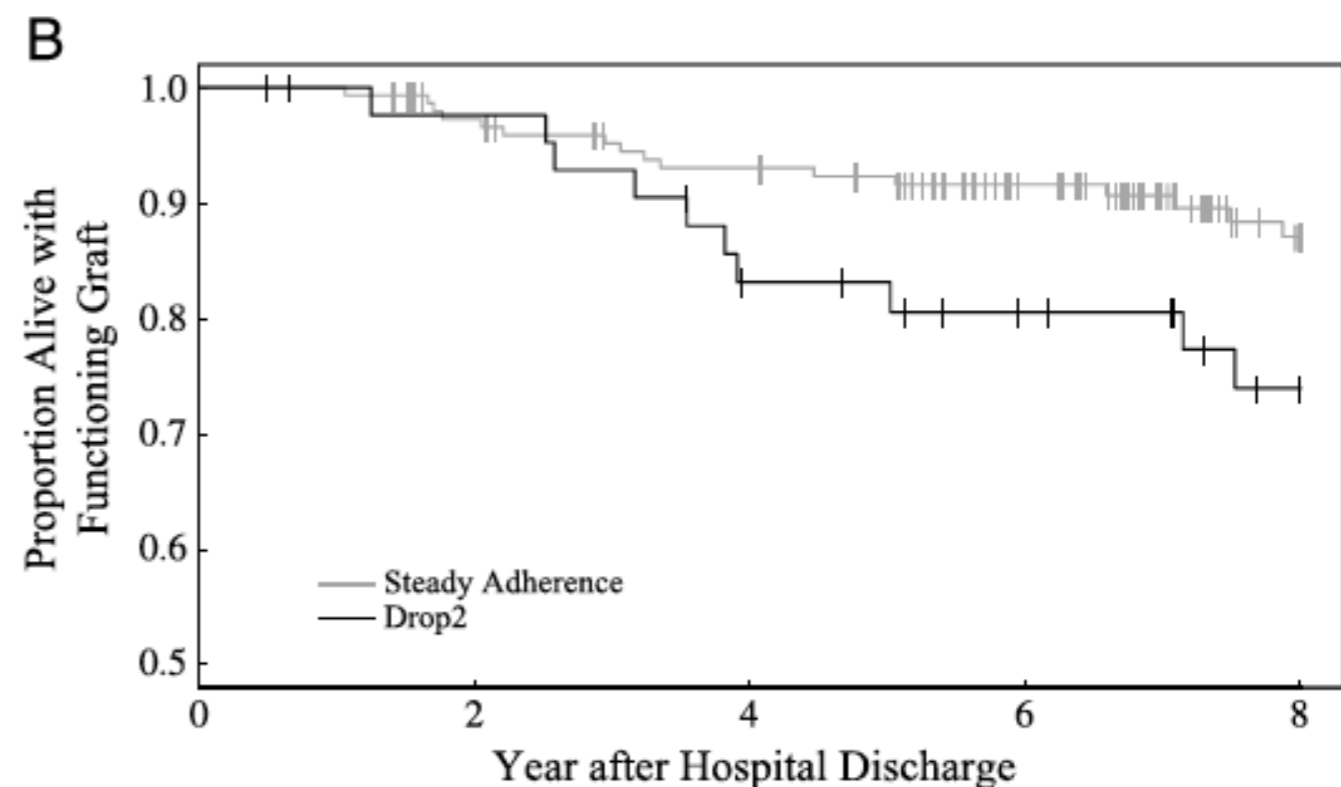
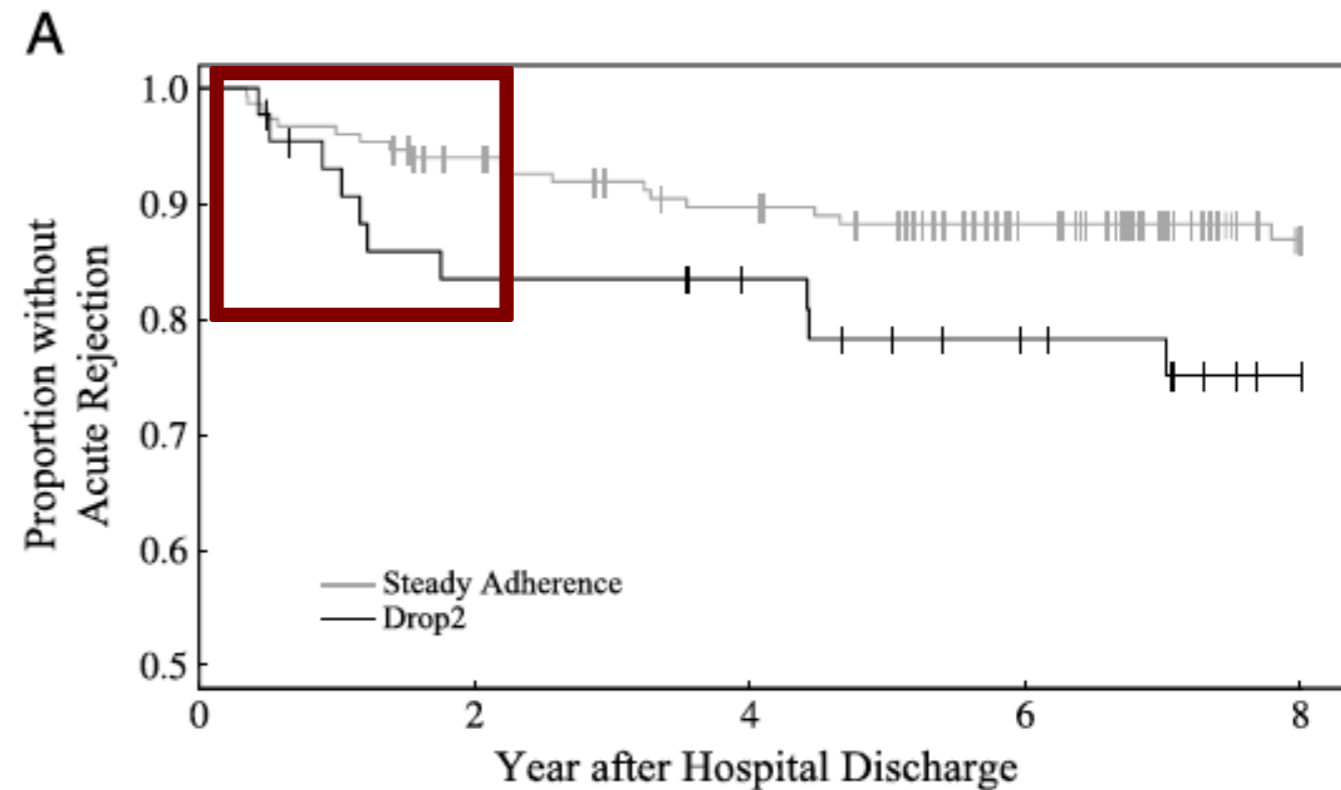
(Medication Event Monitoring System)

195 patients

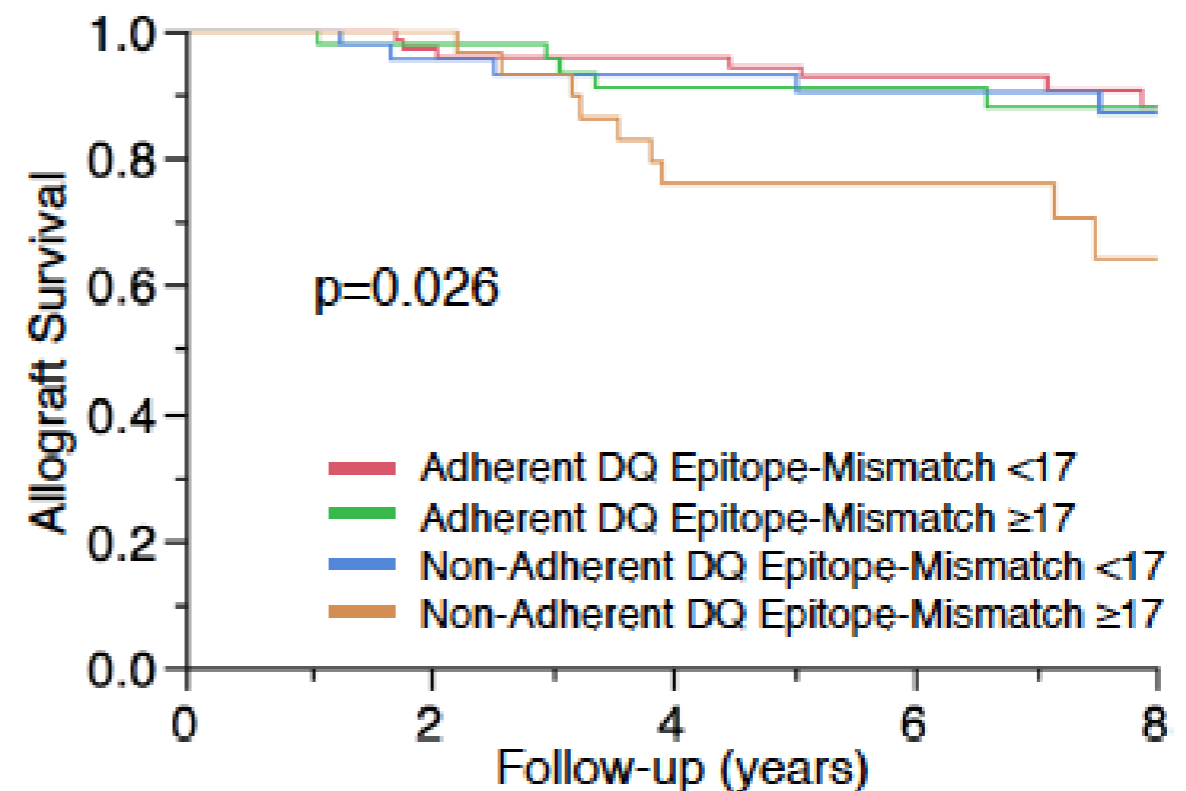
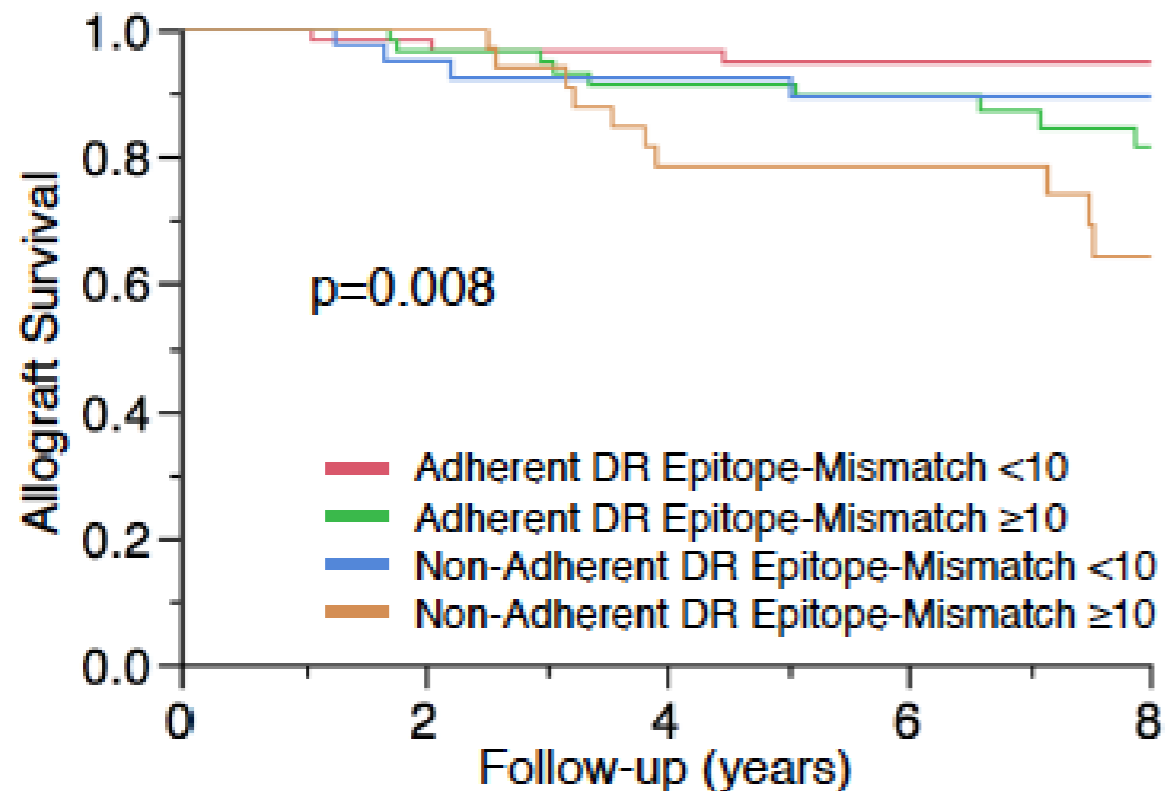
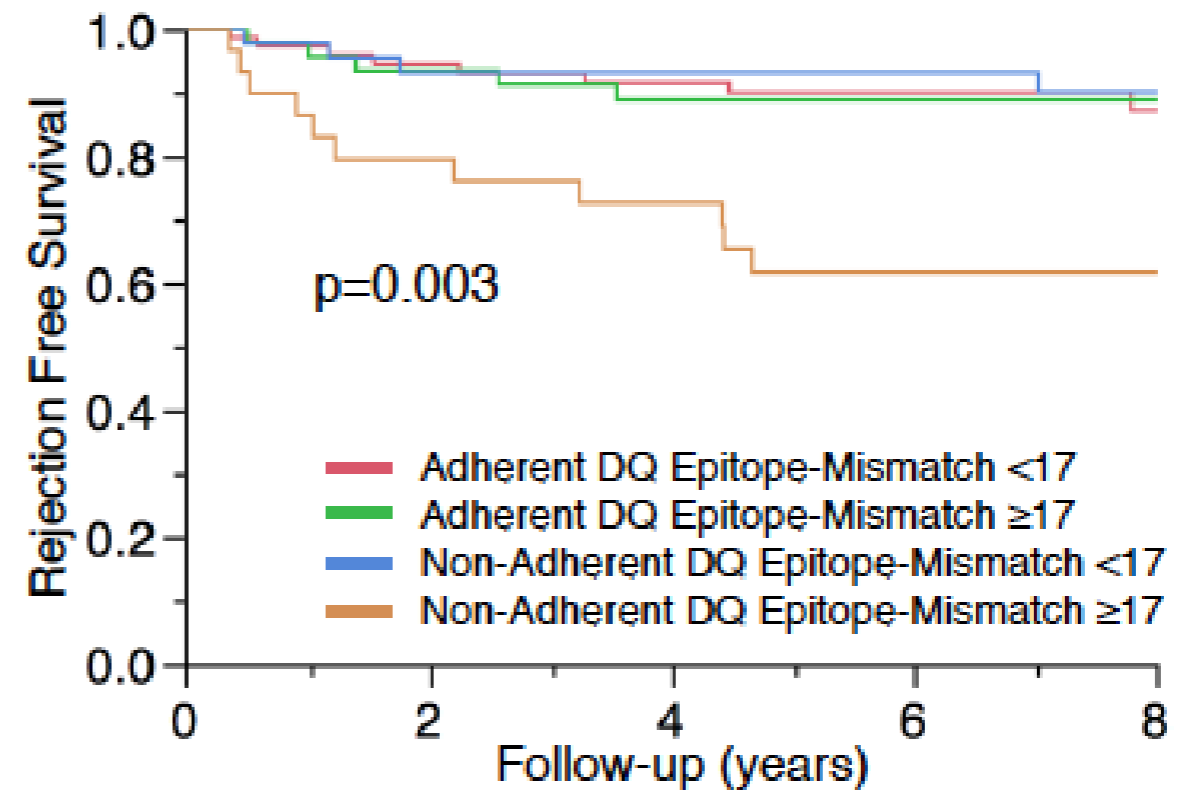
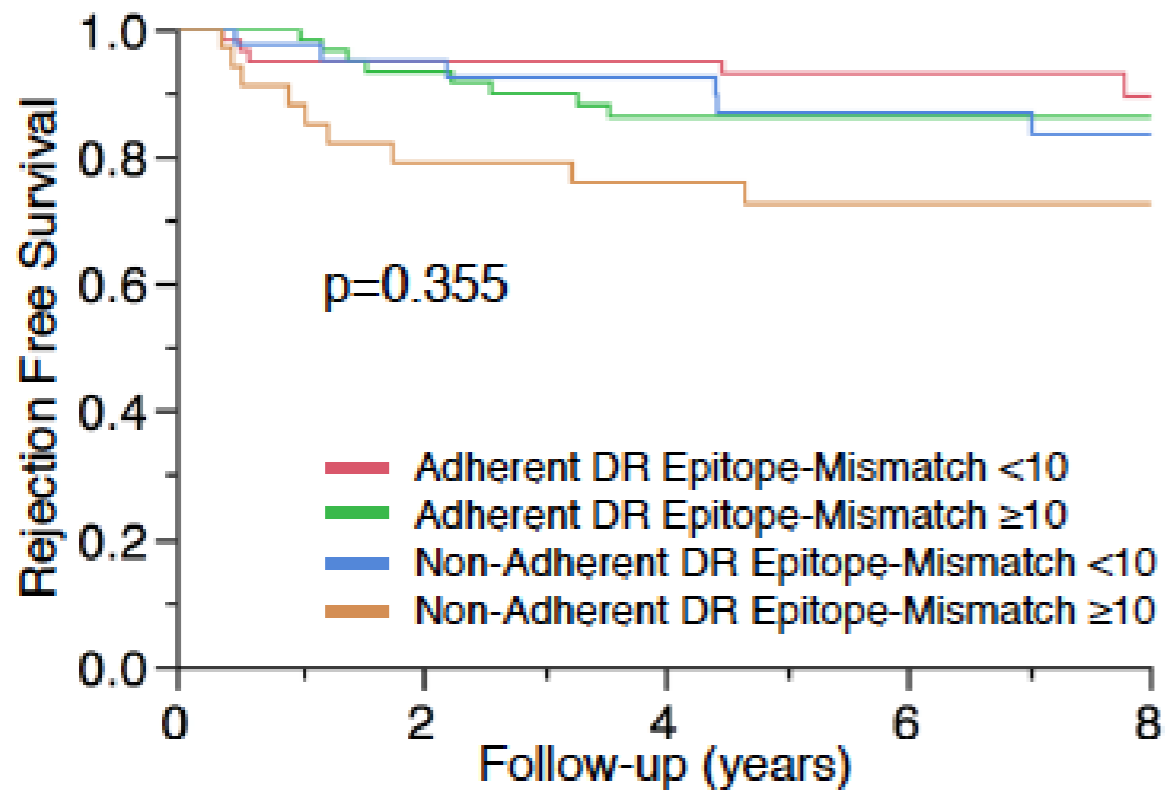
- **44 (22.6%)** decreased adherence by 7% or more in **month 2** post tx

→ **Late Acute Rejection**

→ **Early Graft Loss**



Synergistic Effect of Non-Adherence and EPITOPE MM Load



HLA-DR and -DQ Eplet Mismatches and Transplant Glomerulopathy: A Nested Case–Control Study

R. Sapir-Pichhadze^{1,2,3,*†}, K. Tinckam^{1,4},
K. Quach^{1,5}, A.G. Logan^{1,2,3}, A. Laupacis^{2,6},
R. John⁴, J. Beyene^{2,6,7} and S.J. Kim^{1,2,3,8}

American Journal of Transplantation 2015; 15: 137–148

Odds Ratio of Developing TG based upon Total Eplet Threshold

	Univariate	Multivariate **
DR + DQ: ≥ 36 vs. < 36	2.01 [1.01-4.01]	3.21 [1.26-7.56]
DQ: ≥ 18 vs. < 18	1.50 [0.75,3.00] NS	2.42 [1.03,5.70]
DR: ≥ 15 vs. < 15	2.44 [1.16,5.12]	3.64 [1.42,9.37]

** Model includes Eplet exposure, recipient age, sex, peak PRA, race, induction and donor type.

Unselected Population

Epitope MM Load		DQ	
		0-16	17-69
DR	0-9	37%	11%
	10-57	17%	35%

Exclude 0 A, B, DR MM

Epitope MM Load		DQ	
		0-16	17-69
DR	0-9	30%	11%
	10-57	19%	40%

De novo DSA as a Surrogate Endpoint

Caveats for Study Design

Be strict in ruling out pre-existing DSA

- Set low threshold for MFI
- Assess more than one pre-transplant sera

Control for MNA

- May require MEMS monitoring

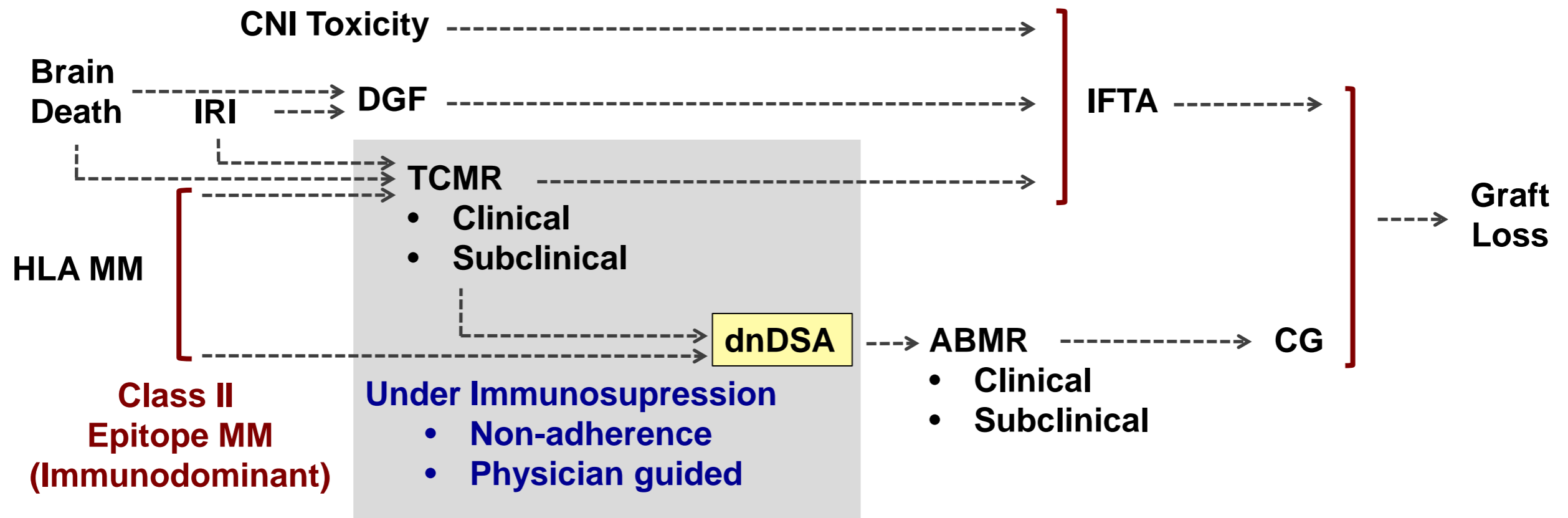
Enrich for “at risk” patients

- Target high Class II epitope MM loads

Greatest utility in Clinical Trials maybe for:

- MNA intervention studies
- Physician-guided minimization studies

Clinical Trial Design for *de novo* DSA patients



- **Enrichment strategies to increase endpoint frequency**
 - **Prognostic Biomarkers – DSA titer, MNA, tubulitis, Banff CG score**
- **Endpoints**
 - **Clinical – Graft loss**
 - **Surrogate – eGFR, Banff CG score**



Prognostic Biomarkers to ↑ Endpoint Frequency

A. Clinical Predictors (n=64)	Univariate Predictors		Multivariate Predictors	
	HR (95%CI)	p value	HR (95%CI)	p value
Recipient Age (per year)	0.98 (0.95-0.99)	0.0465	-	
Donor Age (per year)	1.00 (0.97-1.02)	0.7745	-	
HLA-A/B/DR/DQ Mismatch (per mismatch)	0.87 (0.6-1.2)	0.3833	-	
Cold Ischemic Time (per hour)	1.06 (0.99-1.3)	0.0674	-	
Delayed Graft Function (yes vs. no) DGF	3.78 (1.2-10.0)	0.0250	6.21 (1.9-18.7)	0.0047
TCMR Episodes ≤12 months (per episode)	1.74 (1.0-2.9)	0.0505	-	
Non-Adherence (yes vs. no) MNA	5.51 (2.3-15.1)	<0.0001	5.57 (2.3-15.5)	<0.0001
dnDSA Phenotype (clinical vs. subclinical)	4.96 (2.2-11.5)	<0.0001	-	
MFI _{sum} (per 1000 MFI) “DSA Titer”	1.01 (1.0-1.03)	0.0993	1.02 (1.0-1.04)	0.0286

Wiebe et al., AJT (2015) ePub

DSA MFI Caveats

- Not an FDA approved quantitative assay
- May not be linearly related to outcome
- Weak correlate with graft outcome
- Change in MFI may be a surrogate endpoint but needs prospective study demonstrating drop in MFI correlates with improved graft survival

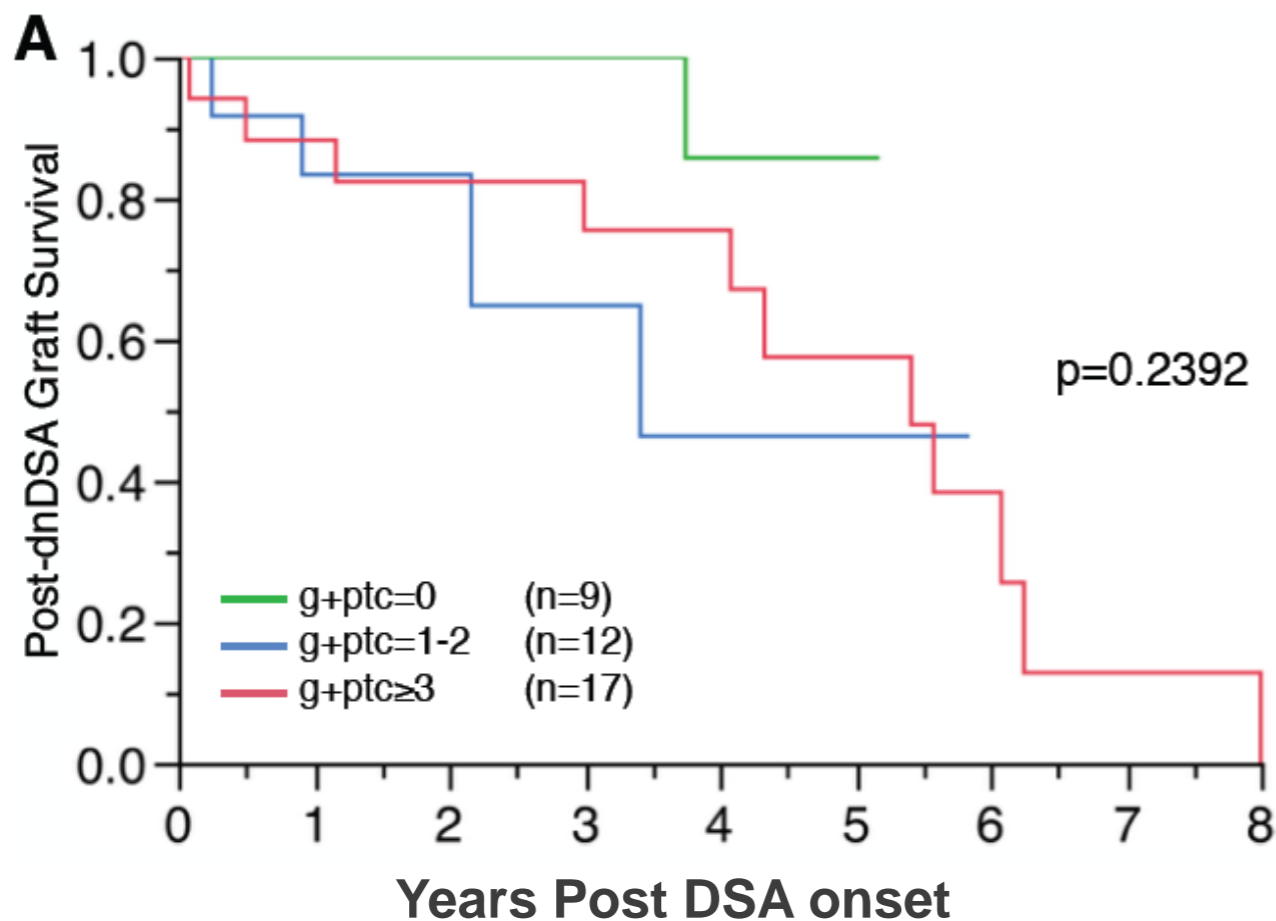
MNA Caveats

- Ideal is to objectively define (i.e. MEMS)
- Without strategy to improve adherence clinical trials which include these patients may be futile as MNA can persist
- Focusing on adherent patients to avoid error of a trial reporting a negative effect due to MNA will increase sample size

Prognostic Biomarkers to ↑ Endpoint Frequency

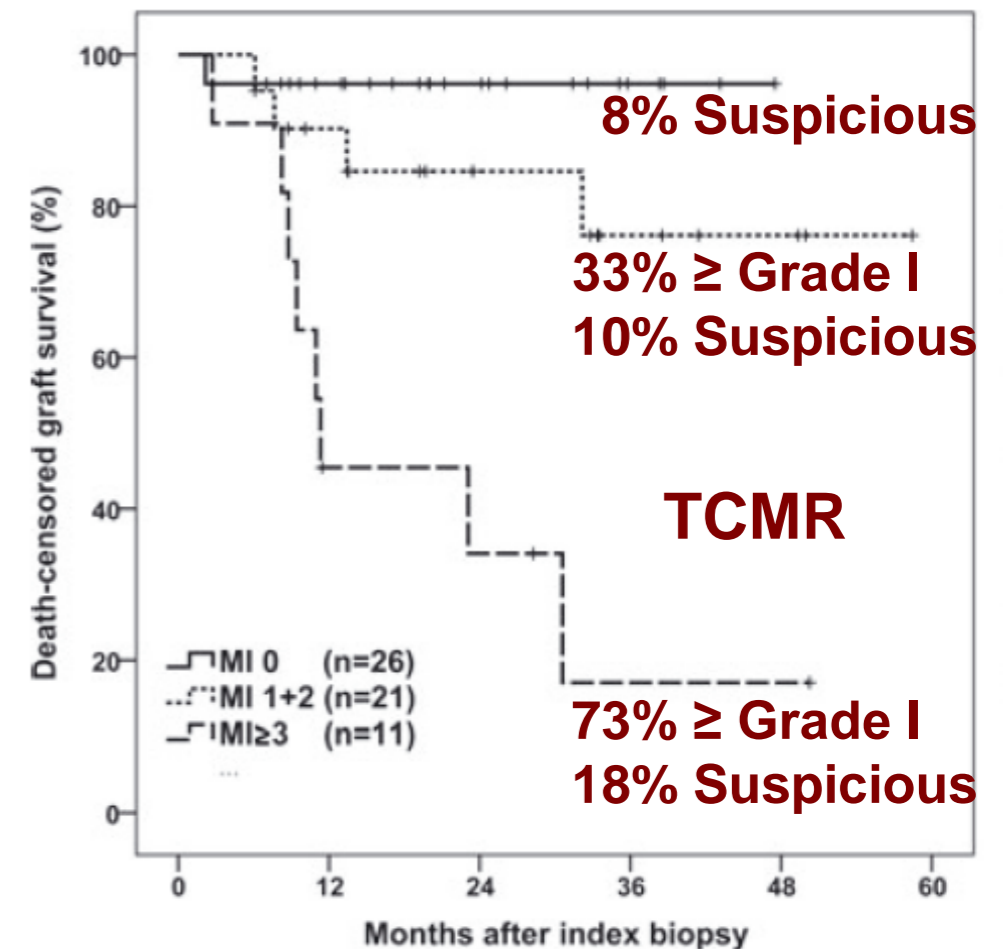
Microvascular inflammation (MVI) is present in majority of those who progress, but **Grade of MVI does not predict risk for graft loss**

CNI + MMF + Pred + 16% Thymo
DSA onset 49 mo (IQR 25 – 77)



Wiebe et al., AJT (2015) ePub

90% Alemtuzumab + Tac_{monotherapy}
DSA onset 3.8 mo (IQR 0.6 – 10.8)

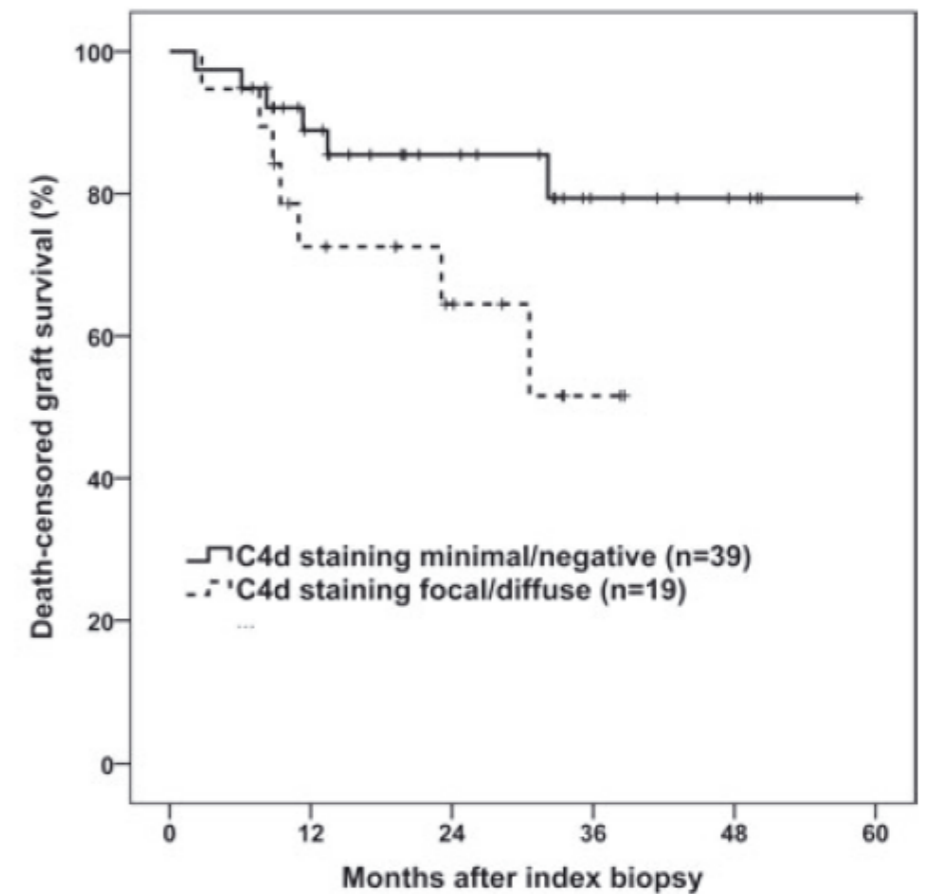
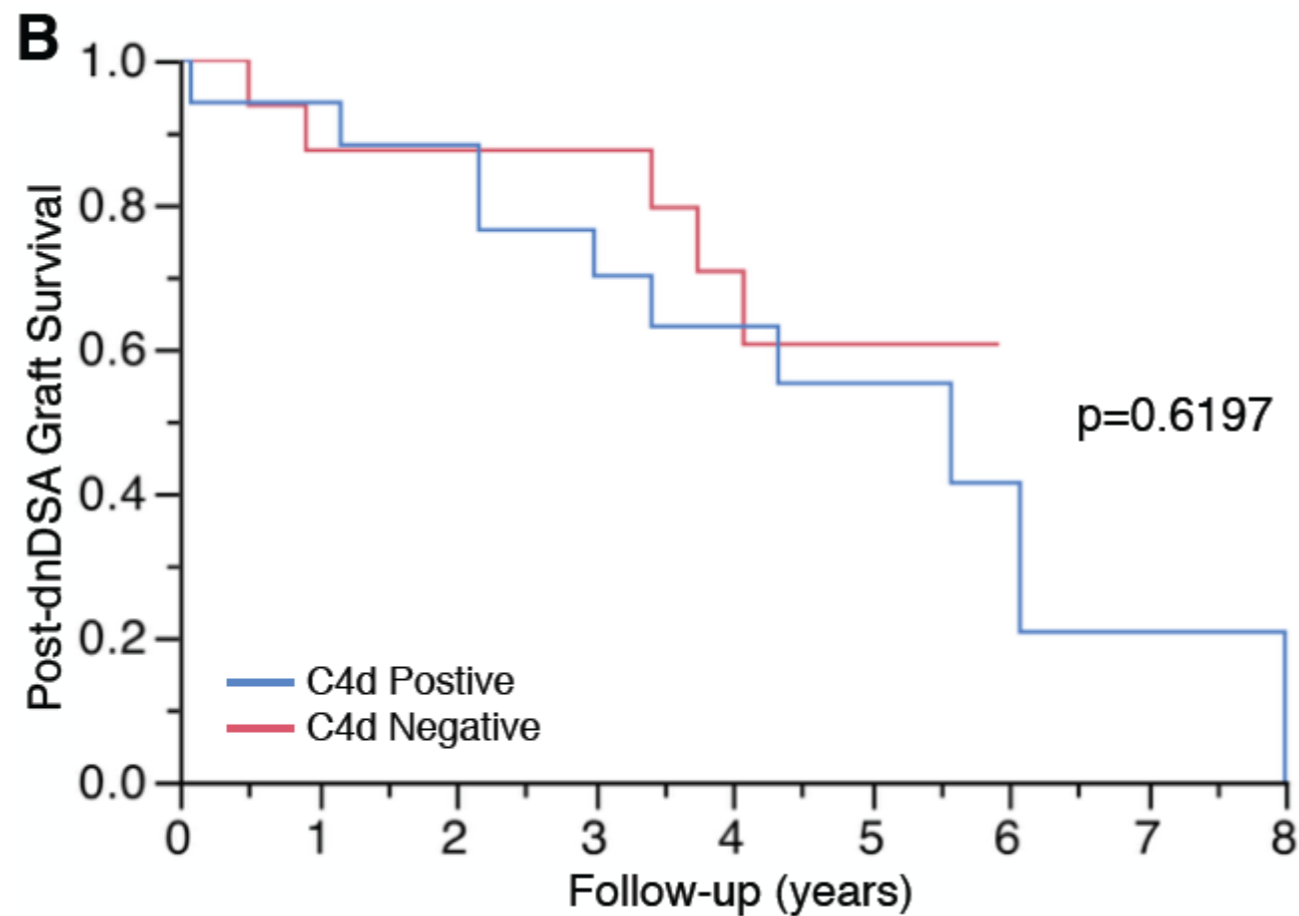


de Kort et al., AJT 2013;13:485



Prognostic Biomarkers to ↑ Endpoint Frequency

C4d does not predict graft loss



Wiebe et al., AJT (2015) ePub

de Kort et al., AJT 2013;13:485

Clinical Endpoint

Graft Survival

De novo DSA clinical trial with 5 yr graft survival as endpoint

(sample size for power 80%, α 0.05, drop-out 10%)

dnDSA Group	Median 5 year Graft Survival	Risk Reduction in Graft Loss		
		25%	35%	50%
All dnDSA	60%	601	306	150
Clinical dnDSA	28%	243	108	79
Subclinical dnDSA	75%	1591	590	377

Caveat

- **90% of clinical *de novo* DSA patients are non-adherent**

Surrogate Endpoint

eGFR

In CKD trials, FDA will consider as an ESRD surrogate endpoint:

- Doubling of serum creatinine (57% decline in eGFR), or
- A 40% decline in eGFR over 2 years, assuming a baseline of 50 ml/min

Thompson et al., AJKD (2014) 64:836

For each 1.0 ml/min/1.73m² decrease in eGFR at 3 years post-subclinical dnDSA onset, the risk of graft loss increased (HR 1.06 [1.03-1.09], p<0.0001)

Wiebe et al., AJT (2015) ePub

Subclinical *de novo* DSA clinical trial with eGFR as surrogate endpoint

Study Duration	Mean eGFR Decline (ml/min/1.73m ²)	Risk Reduction in eGFR Decline	
		50%	70%
2 years	7.83±15.6	550 (23%)	282 (31%)
3 years	10.8±20.3	490 (27%)	251 (35%)

* Power=80%, Alpha=0.05, Drop out=10%

** sample size (predicted risk reduction for graft loss)

Surrogate Endpoint

Banff CG Score



Rationale for CG

- Correlates strongly with *de novo* DSA
- Infrequent at the onset of *de novo* DSA
- Increases in grade after the onset in *de novo* DSA (**1 grade /3 yrs**)
- Is a prognostic biomarker of graft loss

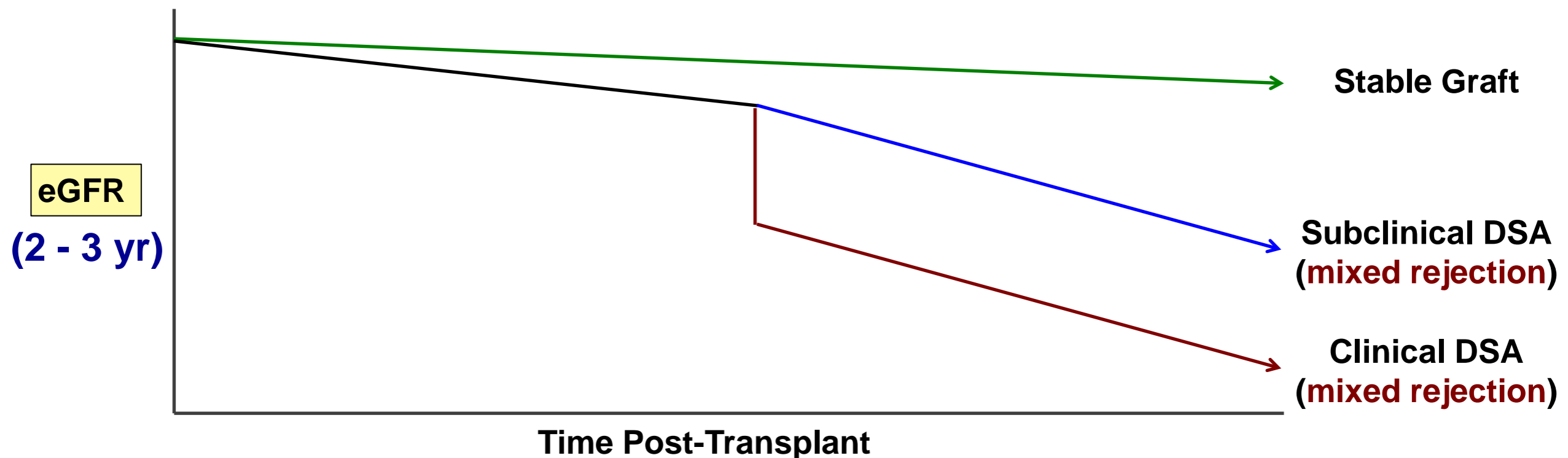
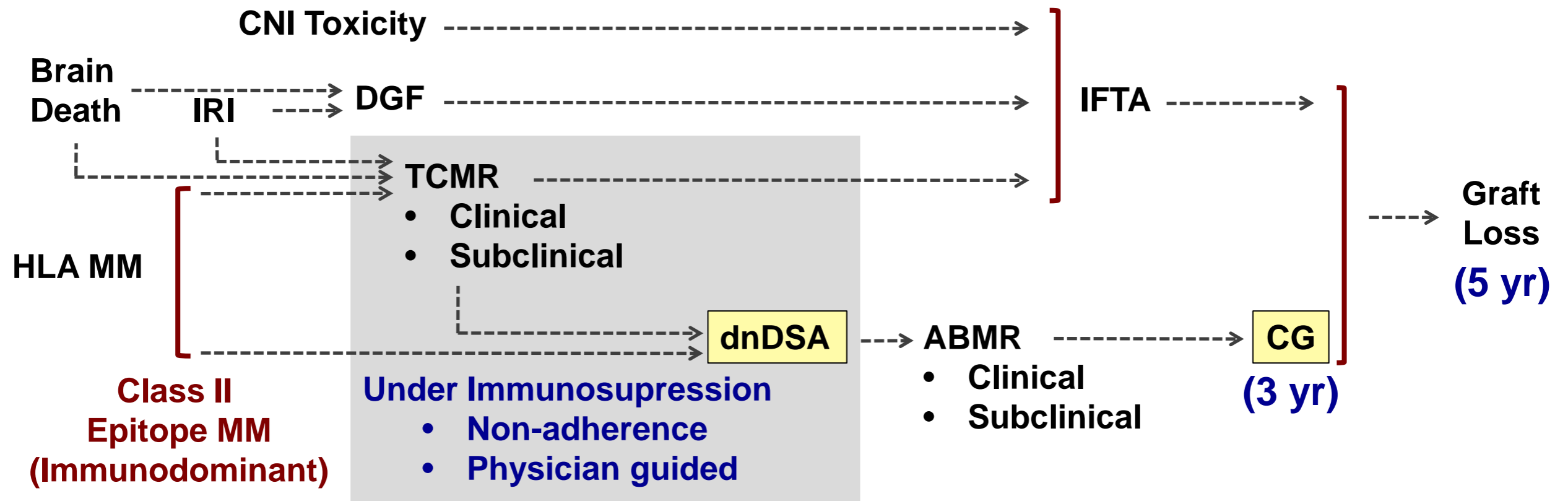
Caveat

- Validation that preventing the development and/or progression in response to treatment correlates with improved graft survival is required

Key Consideration

- **Electron Microscopy** may be a useful tool to detect changes with more sensitivity (earlier) than Light Microscopy

Potential New Surrogate Endpoints



Acknowledgements

Transplant Manitoba Adult & Pediatric Kidney Programs

David Rush

Chris Wiebe

Julie Ho

Martin Karpinski

Leroy Storsley

Patricia Birk

Aviva Goldberg

Transplant Immunology Laboratory (DSM)

Denise Pochinco

Department of Pathology

Ian Gibson

Department of Immunology

Kent HayGlass

Manitoba Centre for Proteomics & Systems Biology

John Wilkins



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CIHR IRSC



National Institute of
Allergy and
Infectious Diseases

Universität Basel

Stefan Schaub

Patricia Hirt-Minkowski

Gideon Hönger

DeKAF Consortia

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