



ABIRISK

EIP★

European Immunogenicity Platform



Immunogenicity of Biopharmaceuticals
Final ABIRISK Open meeting
9th EIP Open Scientific Symposium
LISBON 2017 - NOVEMBER 13th-16th

“Role of T-cells in immunogenicity of biologics in Intestinal Bowel disease”

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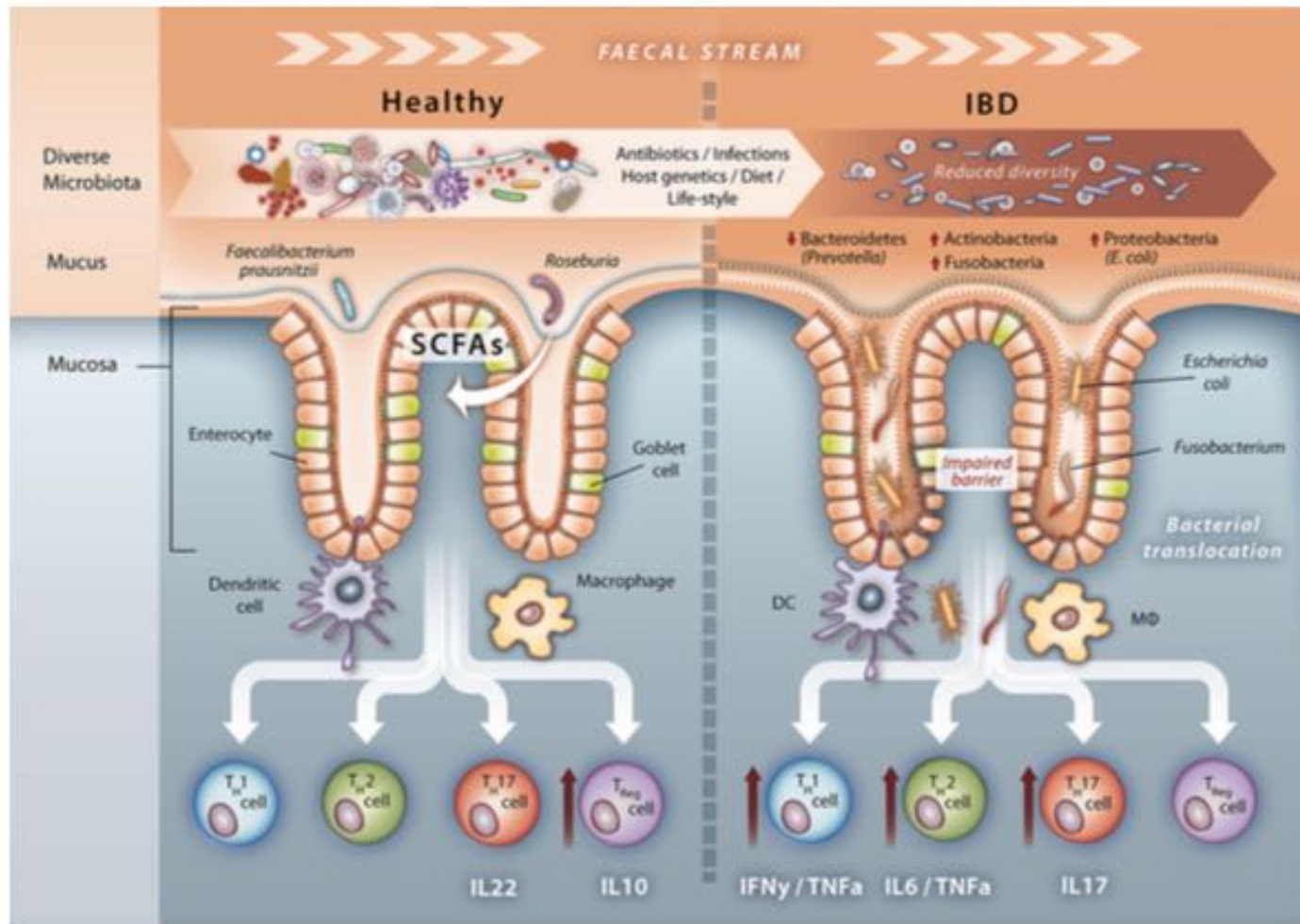


Disclosure

In relation to this presentation, I declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

A conflict of interest is any situation in which a speaker or immediate family members have interests, and those may cause a conflict with the current presentation. Conflicts of interest do not preclude the delivery of the talk, but should be explicitly declared. These may include financial interests (eg. owning stocks of a related company, having received honoraria, consultancy fees), research interests (research support by grants or otherwise), organisational interests and gifts.

Human inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a spontaneously relapsing, immunologically mediated disorder of the gastrointestinal tract, characterized by uncontrolled inflammation resulting from inappropriate and persistent activation of the mucosal immune system.



Biologics in IBD

TNF-a Blockers

Infliximab

Adalimumab

Certulizumab

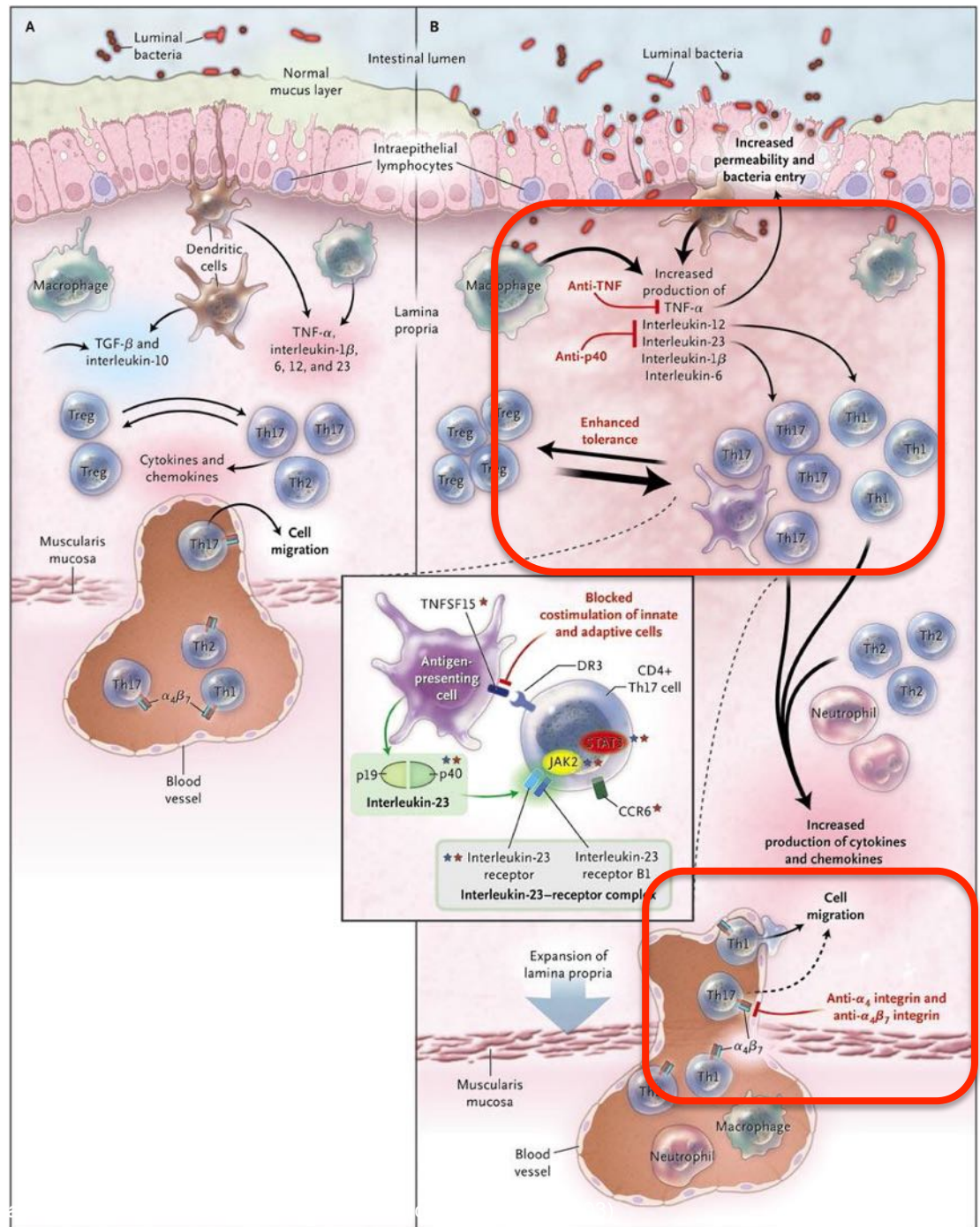
Golimumab

Anti-p40 mAbs

Ustekinumab

Anti- $\alpha_4\beta_7$ integrin

Vedolizumab



Biologics in IBD

TNF- α Blockers

Infliximab

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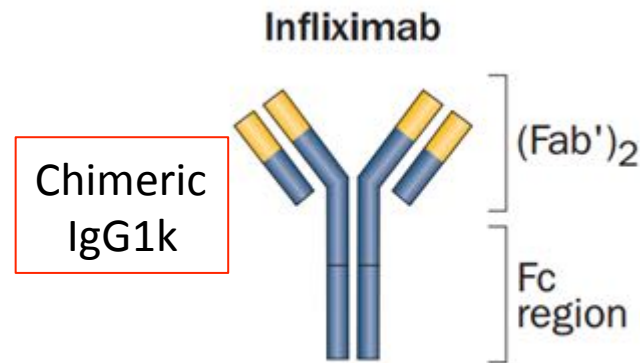
Golimumab

Anti-p40 mAbs

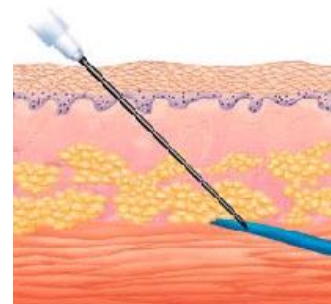
Ustekinumab

Anti- $\alpha 4\beta 7$ integrin

Vedolizumab



i.v.

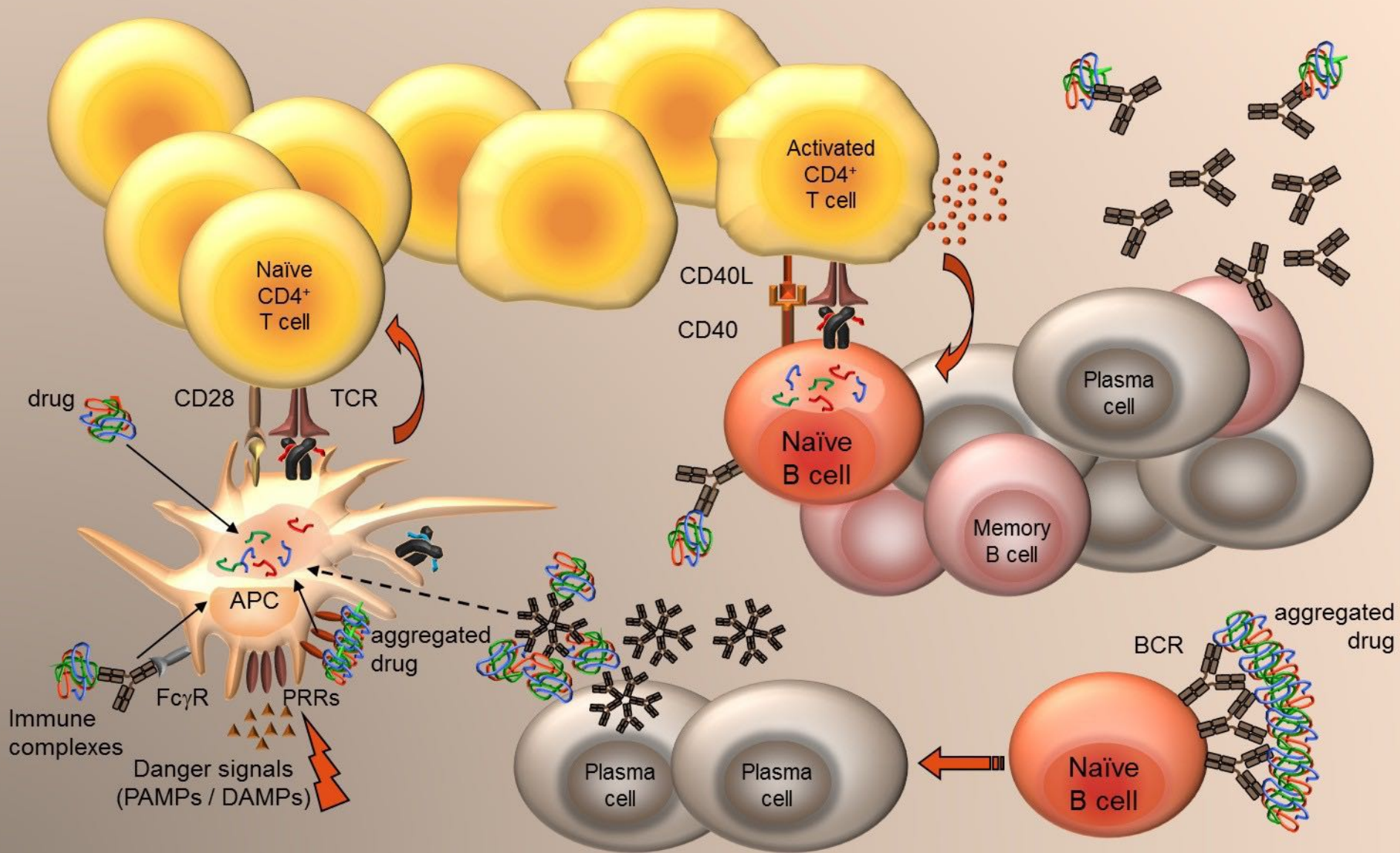


ADA in 30 %
Of Treated
patients

VIRTUALLY ALL BIOLOGICALS ARE IMMUNOGENIC

- Large and complex proteins
- Different degree of glycosylation
- Presence of xenoantigens
- Partial or complete human sequence (allotypes)
- Neoantigens on junction-sites
- Repetitive Idiotype (mAbs)
- Cross-reactivity with recall epitopes

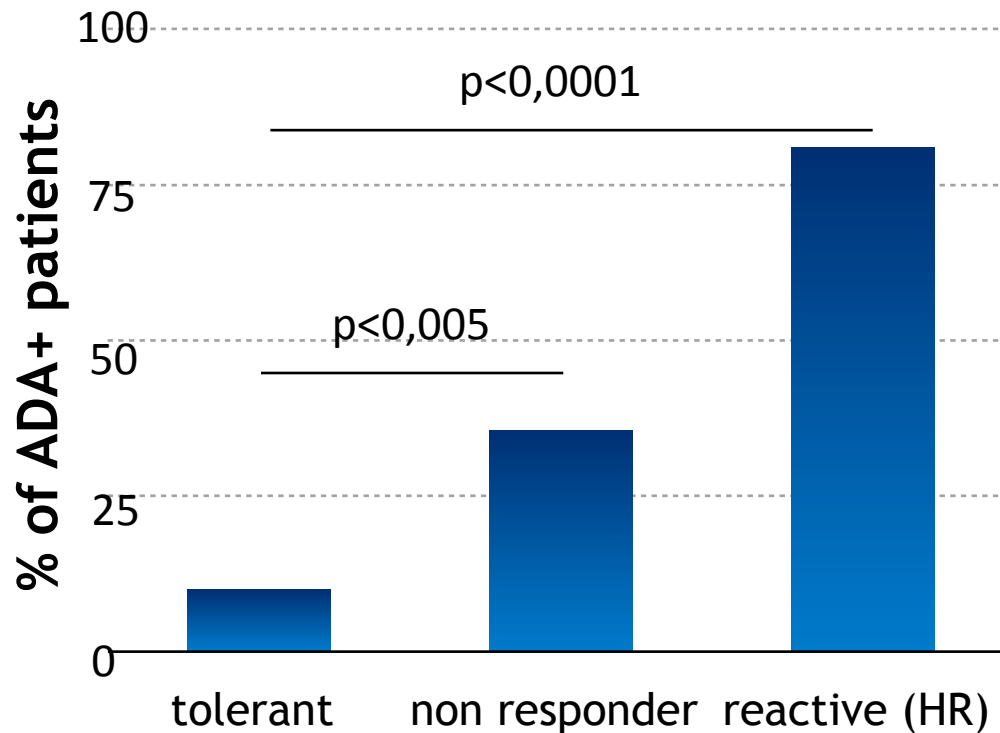
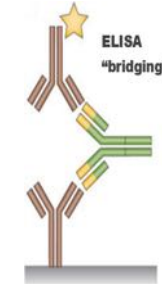
The Immune response to Biologics



ANTI-DRUG ANTIBODIES (ADA): Cross sectional study

346 *Infliximab*-treated patients

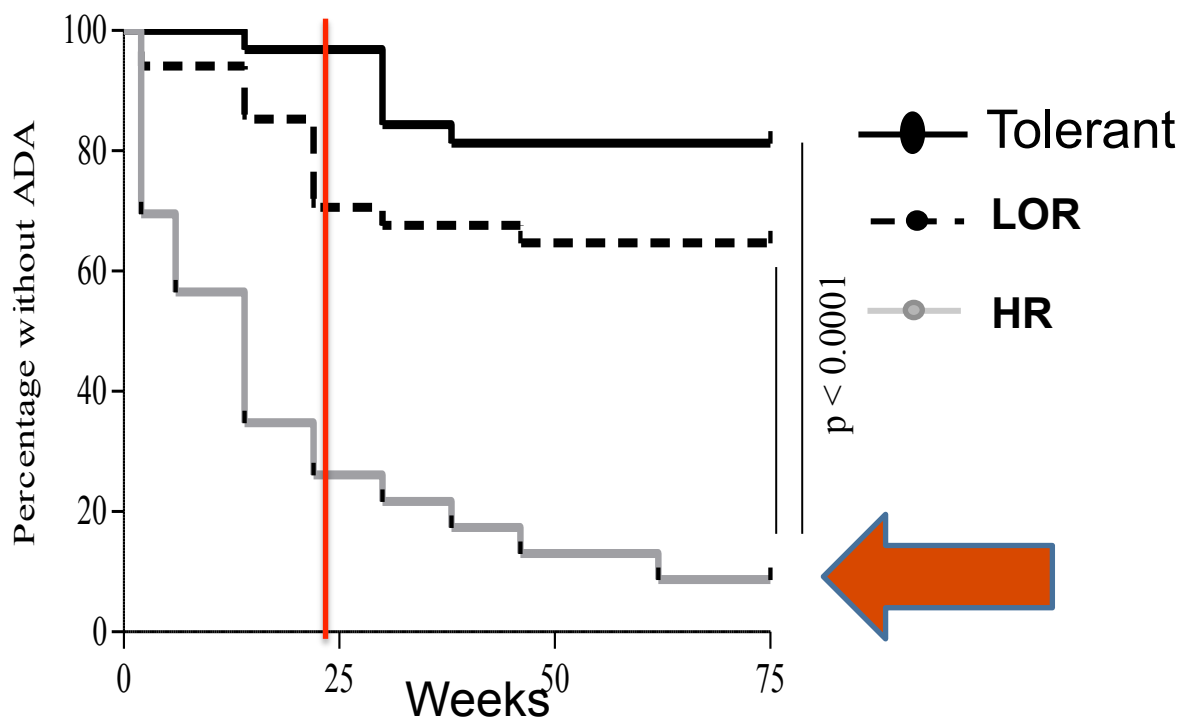
Tolerant n=200
Non responder n=93
Reactive n=53



(personal unpublished data)

ADA AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES

Longitudinal Study



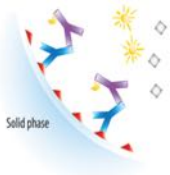
(Nencini F et al, submitted)

From 2007 to 2015,
91 IFX-treated patients

Were longitudinally monitored
(up to 40 infusions)*
for ADA development and clinical outcome
[about 1200 serum samples evaluated]

* Serum collected before each infusion

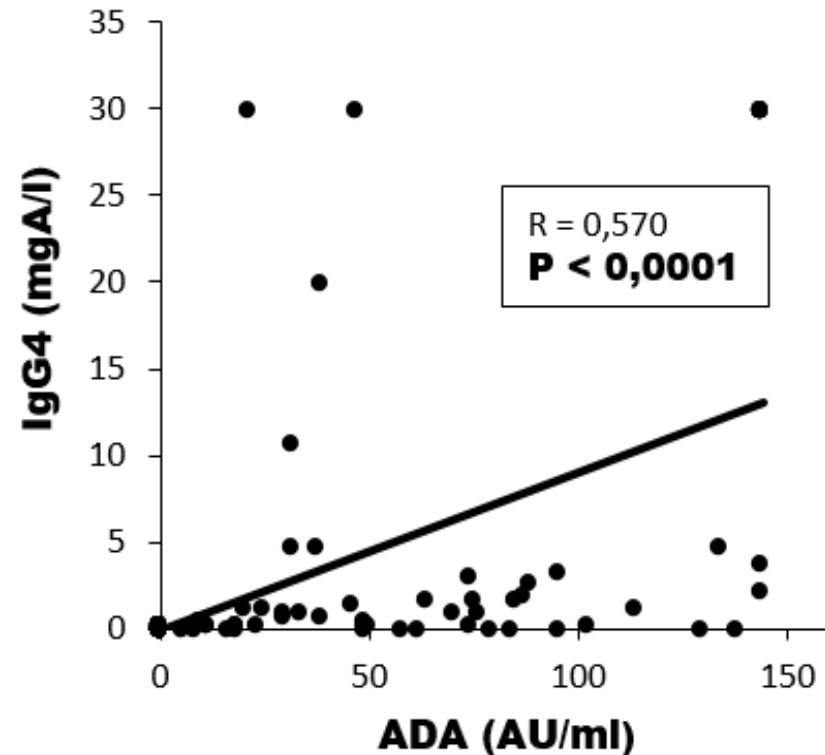
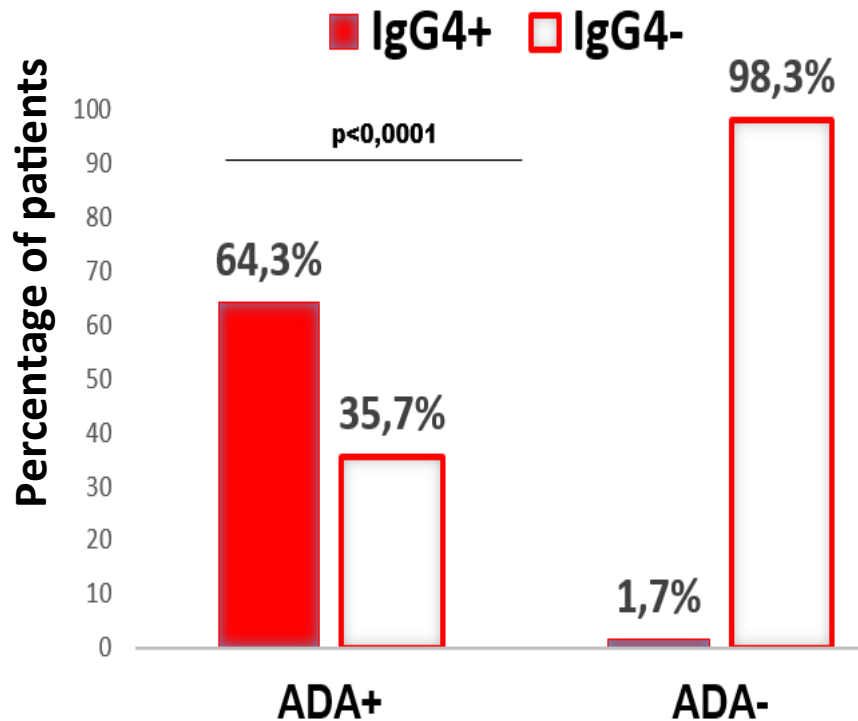
- 46.8 % of IFX-treated patients developed ADA,
- Among ADA+ patients, the large majority of them (85%) developed ADA within the first 5 infusions (about 24 weeks)



Anti-IFX IgG4 are mainly detectable in ADA+ patients

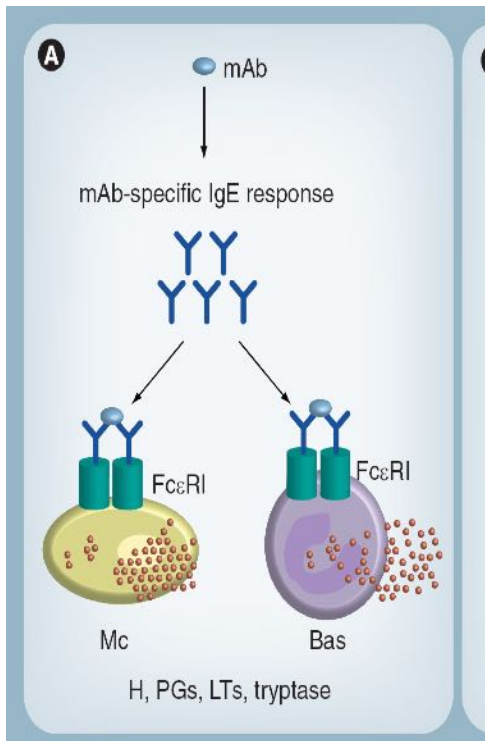
ASSAY: Modified IFX-coated ImmunoCAP provided by Thermo Fisher

PATIENTS: 172 exposed subjects with different diseases (56 ADA+ ; 116 ADA-)



IgE ADA ISOTYPE: A TRUE ALLERGIC REACTION

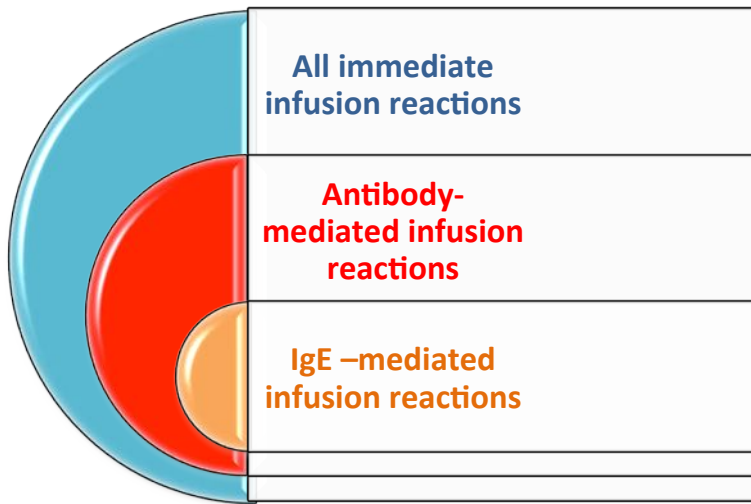
IgE-mediated reactions have been described towards several BAs



Drug	In vivo	In vitro	Ref
Muromonab	No	Yes	Georgitis, 1991
Cetuximab	No	Yes	Chung, 2008
Tocilizumab	No	Yes	Stubenrauch, 2010
Basiliximab	No	Yes	Baudouin , 2003
Omalizumab	Yes	No	Price, 2007
Etanercept	Yes	No	Bavbek, 2011
Adalimumab	Yes	No	Paltiel, 2008
Rituximab	Yes	No	Brennan , 2009
Natalizumab	Yes	Yes	MunozCano, 2010
Infliximab	Yes	Yes	Vultaggio, 2010
Rituximab	Yes	Yes	Vultaggio, 2012

Maggi E, Vultaggio A, Matucci A,
Exp Rev Clin Immunol 2011

Vultaggio A et al, Allergy 2010
Matucci A et al, Clin Exp Allergy 2013



60 patients with immediate reactions to IFX

86.6% (n=52) with detectable non isotype-specific ADA (ADA+)

**25% (n=13) with detectable IFX-specific IgE (IgE+)
(21.6% of all reactions) highly correlating with SPT**

Remarks

The presence of high affinity ADA of IgG/IgE isotypes and of IgG1/IgG4 subclasses in HR patients indicates that the immune response towards IFX is essentially a T-cell dependent phenomenon
(Baker MP et al, Sif nonself, 2010)



Topics

- T cell response to IFX is related to ADA positivity and HR in exposed patients
- A number of IFX-specific memory T cells produces biologically active IL-10
- Role for drug-induced IL-10 in the detection of cellular response to IFX and drug sensitization
- Potential biomarkers predicting drug sensitization, ADA induction and clinical outcomes to IFX

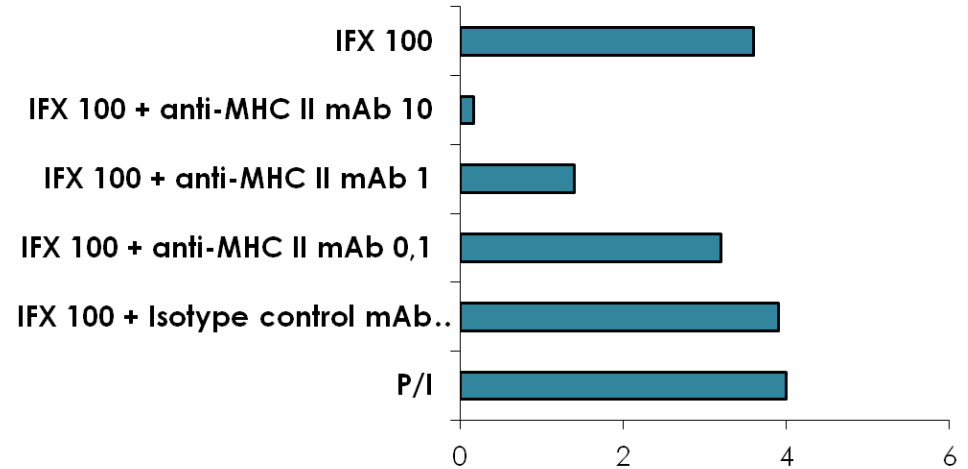
THE PROLIFERATIVE RESPONSE TO IFX IN EXPOSED PATIENTS



14

Clinical outcome:
Tolerant = 23
Non responder = 26
Reactive = 22

ADA status
N=39 ADA-
N=32 ADA+

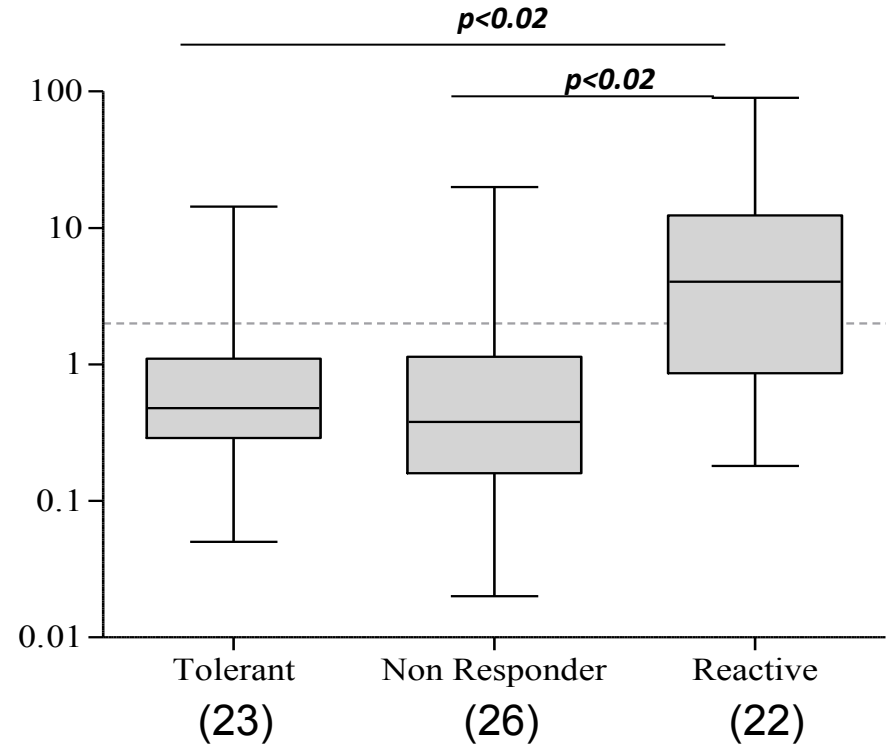
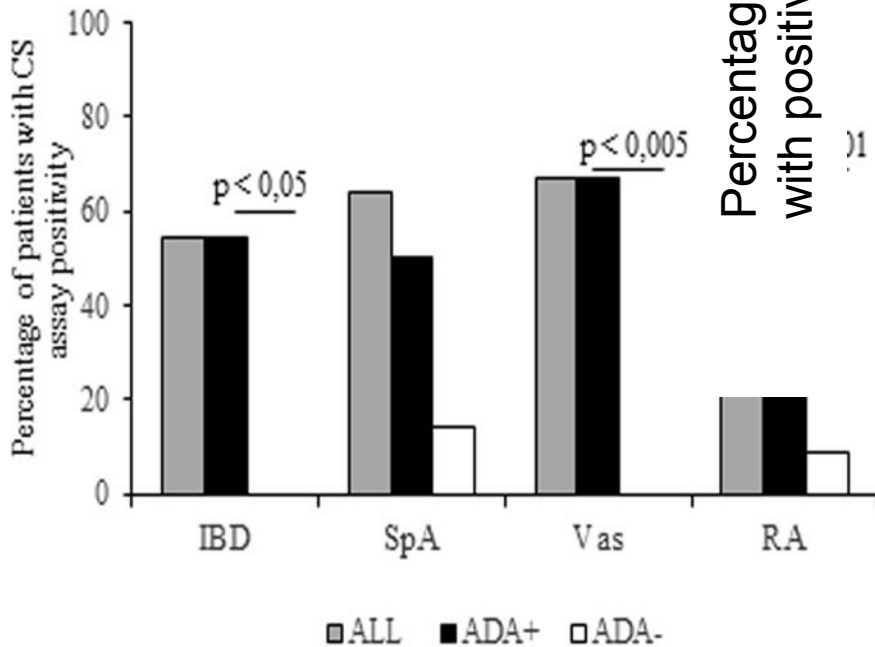


- The proliferative response was detectable even some years after drug interruption
- The proliferative response to IFX correlates significantly with ADA levels in a disease independent manner

The proliferative response to IFX correlates with ADA+ positivity and clinical outcomes, irrespective of diseases



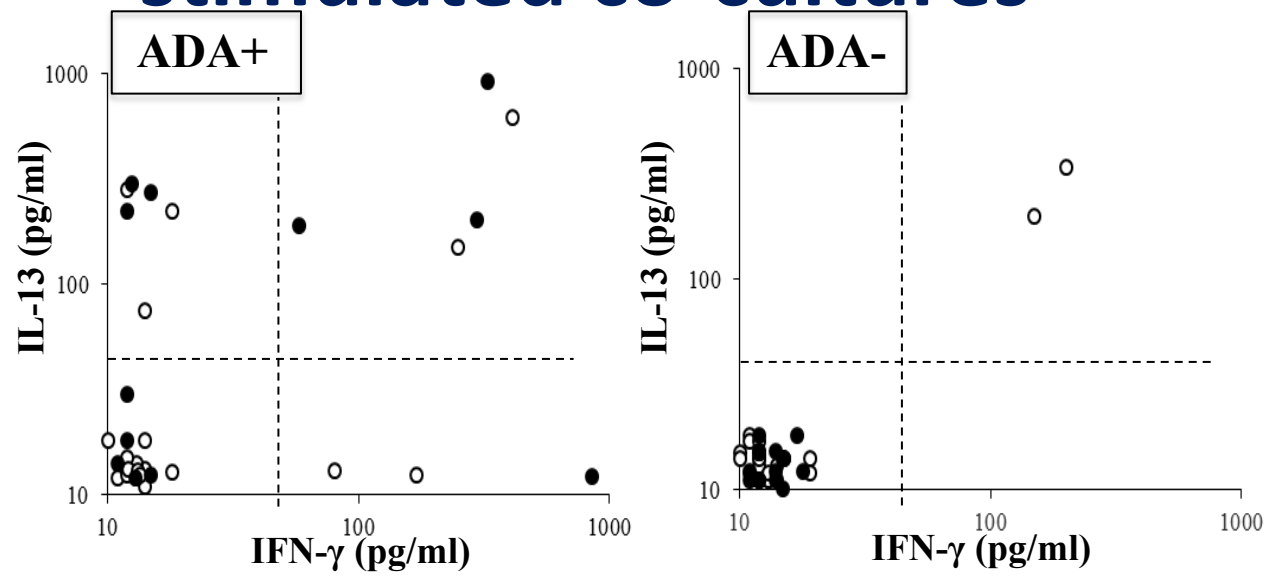
IBD Inflammatory bowel disease;
SpA Spondiloarthropathies;
Vas Vasculitis;
RA Rheumatoid arthritis.



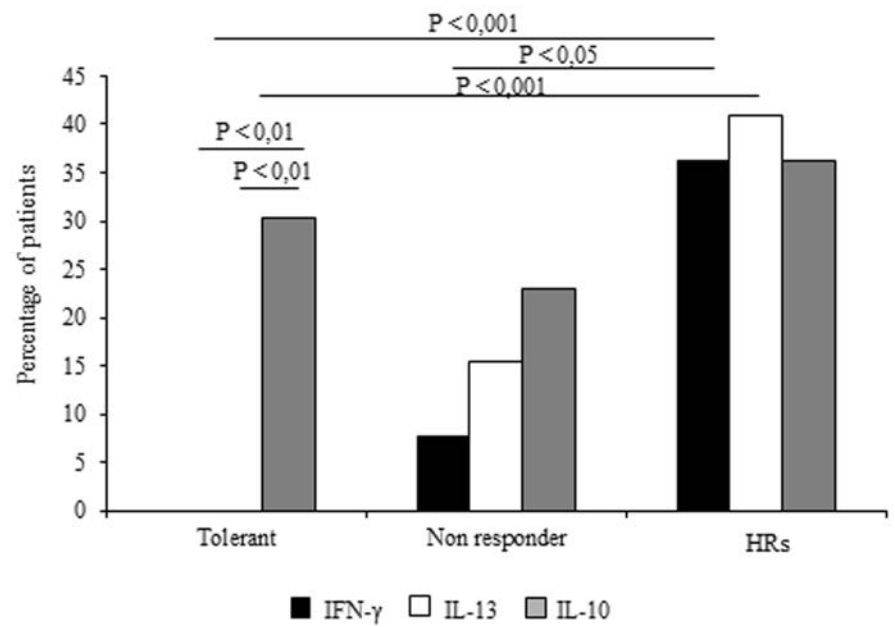
IL-10 is the frequently detected in IFX-stimulated co-cultures



● IL-10 positive supernatants



(a)



In Coculture assay (IFX-pulsed DC + CD4+ T cells) IL-10 was the most frequently detectable cytokine in supernatants

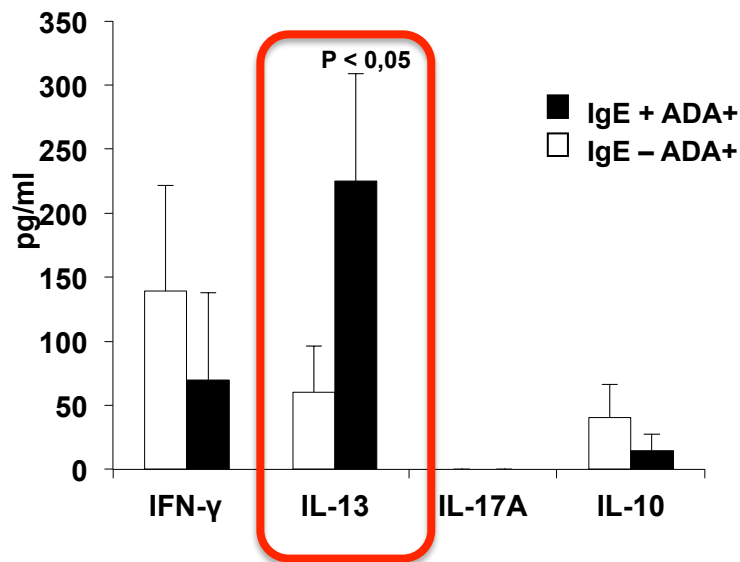
TYPE 2 CYTOKINES ARE PRODUCED IN PATIENTS WITH IgE ADA



INFLIXIMAB

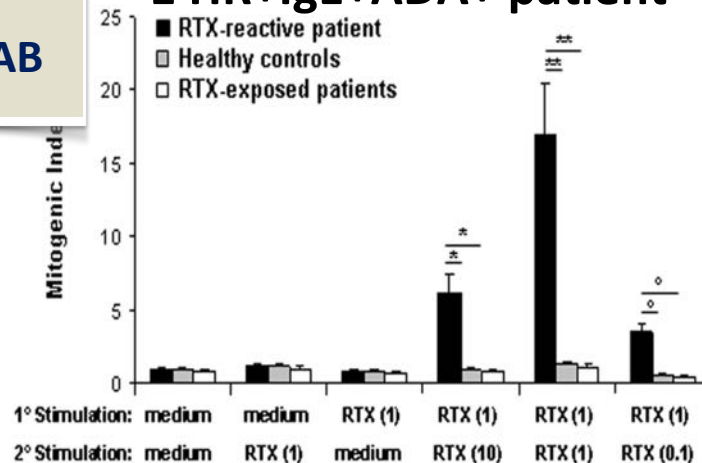
**HRs patients
(n=22)**

RITUXIMAB

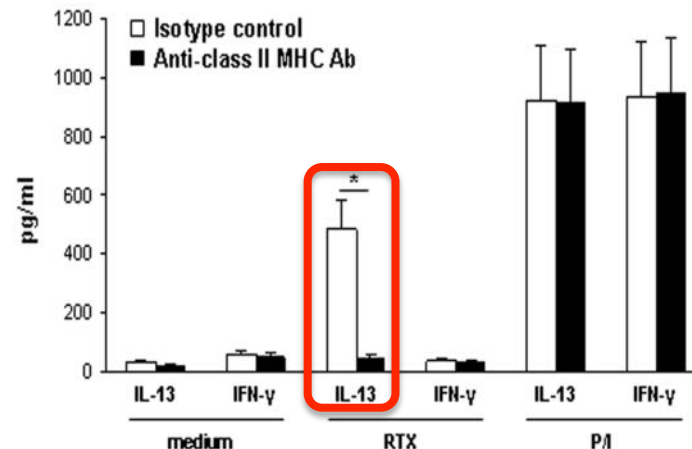


(Vultaggio A et al, Clin Exp Immunol 2016)

1 HR+IgE+ADA+ patient



B



(Vultaggio A et al, IAAI 2012)

Remarks

The cellular response to IFX is related with the clinical outcomes, as LOR and HR

The in vitro response to IFX associates with the production of IL-10 in tolerant ADA- patients and of IL-10 plus adaptive cytokines in HR+ ADA+ patients

A Th2-like response to the drug is present in HR+ IgE+ patients, whereas an anti-IFX type 1 response characterizes HR+ IgE- patients. IL-10 is upregulated in both group of patients.



Topics

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TNF α -BLOCKERS (TNF β) INDUCE REGULATORY CELLS AND CYTOKINES

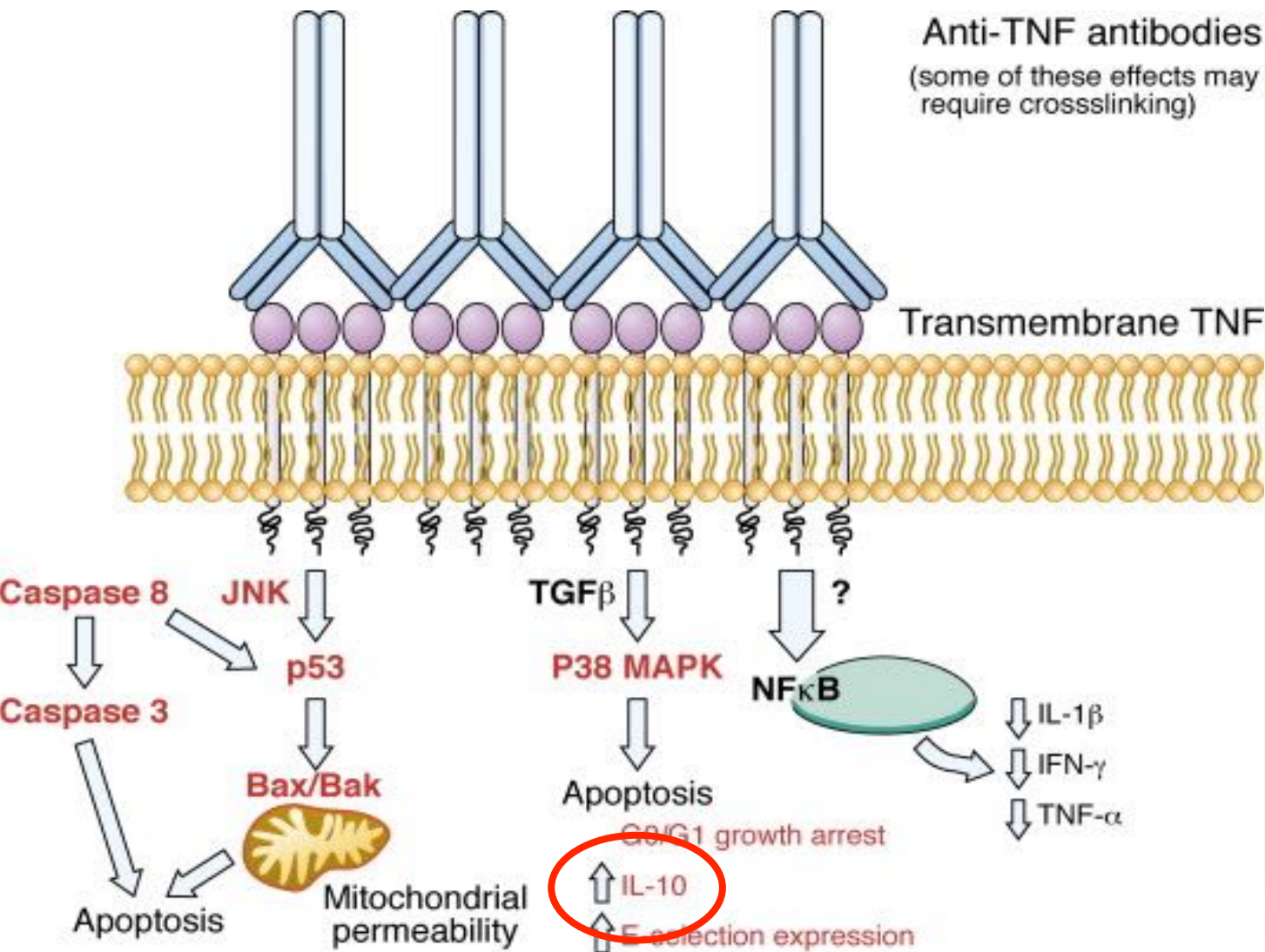
IN HEALTHY DONORS (in vitro)

- TNF β inhibit T cell proliferation, IFN-g production and expand Treg cells in PBMC by blocking TNF α -TNFR interactions (Aspalter RM et al, J Leukoc Biol, 2003)
- TNF β enhance the suppressive function by favouring the development of antigen-specific IL-10 $^+$ Th cells and the regulatory gene profile in TNF β -treated T cells (Kleijwegt FS et al, J Immunol, 2010, Boks MA et al, Clin Immunol 2014)

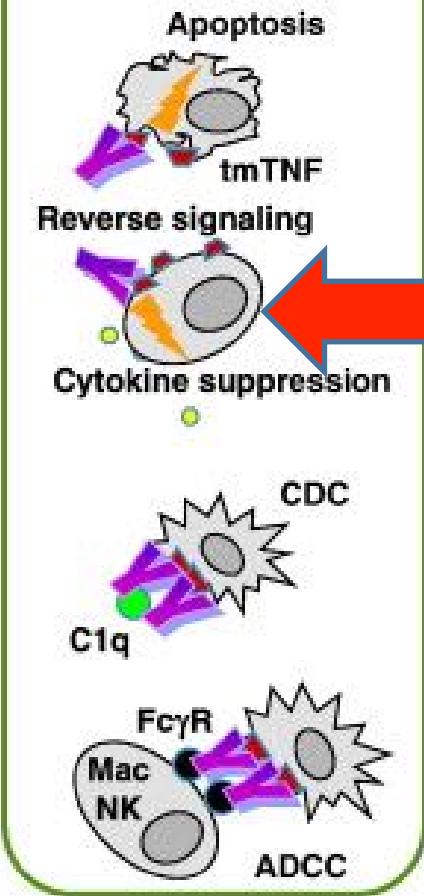
IN PATIENTS (ex vivo)

- Contradictory results on the in vivo effects of TNF β on Treg cells from RA or Sarcoidosis patients (Valencia X et al, Blood, 2006; Nadkarni S et al, J Exp Med 2007, Nie H et al, Nat Med 2013; Byng – Maddiak R et al, Rheumatology –Oxford- 2015, Verwoerd A et al, Clin Exp Immunol, 2016)
- TNF β increase IFN-g levels from peripheral T cells and enhance IL-10 serum levels in RA patients (Aerts NE et al, Rheumatology –Oxford- 2010, Ehrenstein MR et al, J Exp Med 2004)

Pathways of TNF- α blockers



tmTNF-Mediated Mechanisms



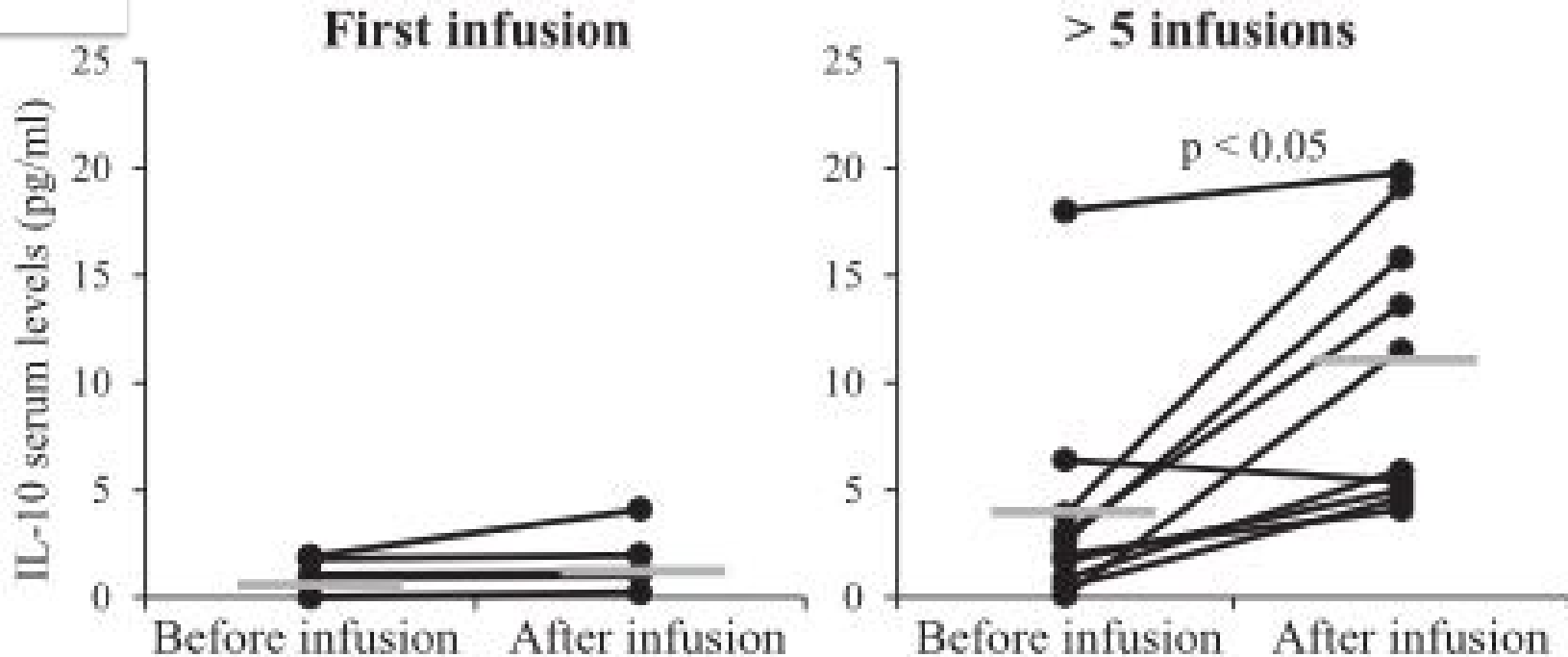
IL-10-Producing Infliximab-Specific T Cells Regulate the Antidrug T Cell Response in Exposed Patients

Alessandra Vultaggio, Francesca Nencini, Sara Pratesi, Daniele Cammelli, Maria Totaro, Sergio Romagnani, Enrico Maggi and Andrea Matucci

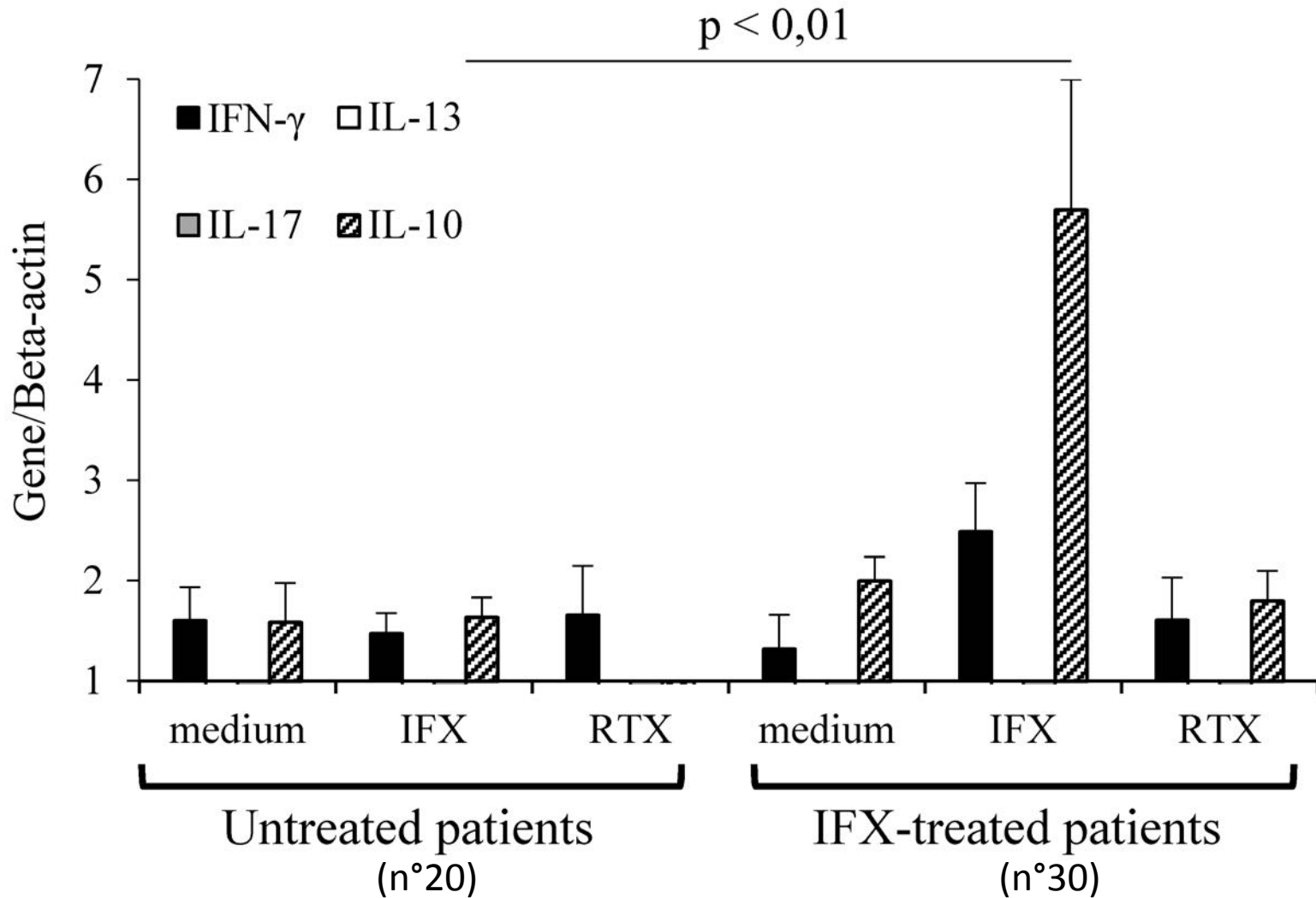
J Immunol 2017; 199:1283-1289; Prepublished online 17 July 2017;



IFX treatment induces IL-10 production in vivo



Cross sectional study: IL-10 mRNA is upregulated In drug-stimulated PBMC from exposed patients



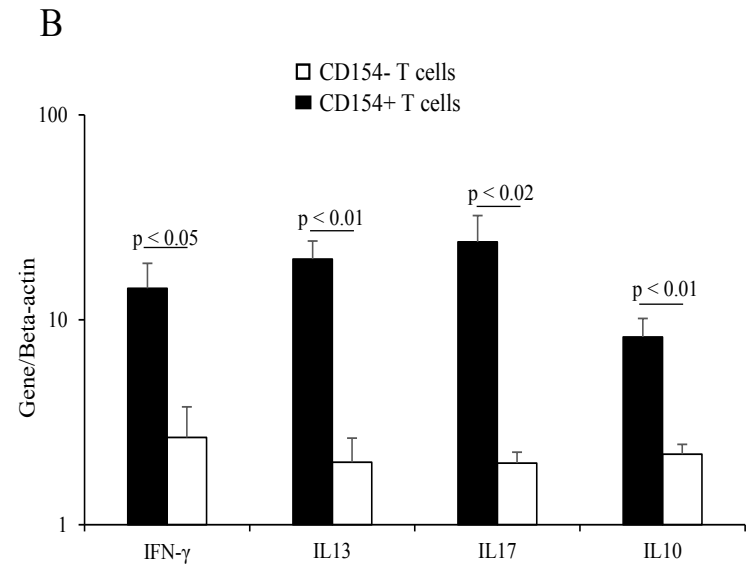
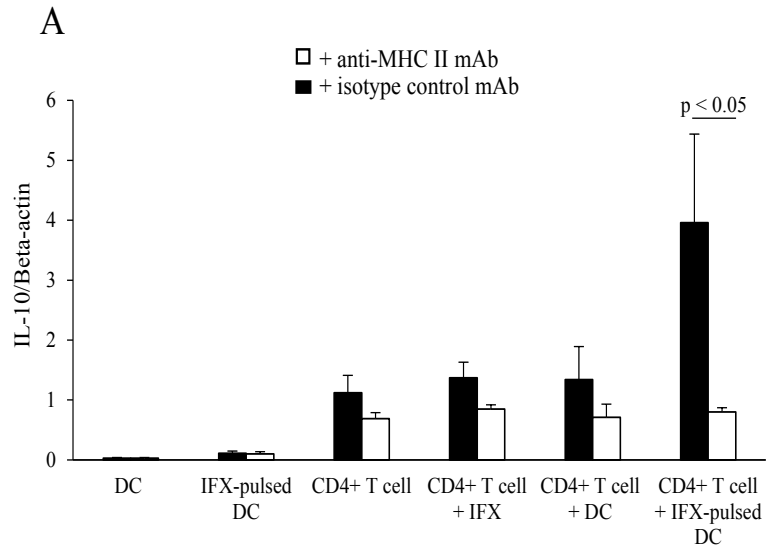
T CELL INVOLVEMENT IN IFX-INDUCED IL-10 PRODUCTION



A

**Coculture assay
(DC/T cells obtained
from n=4 patients)**

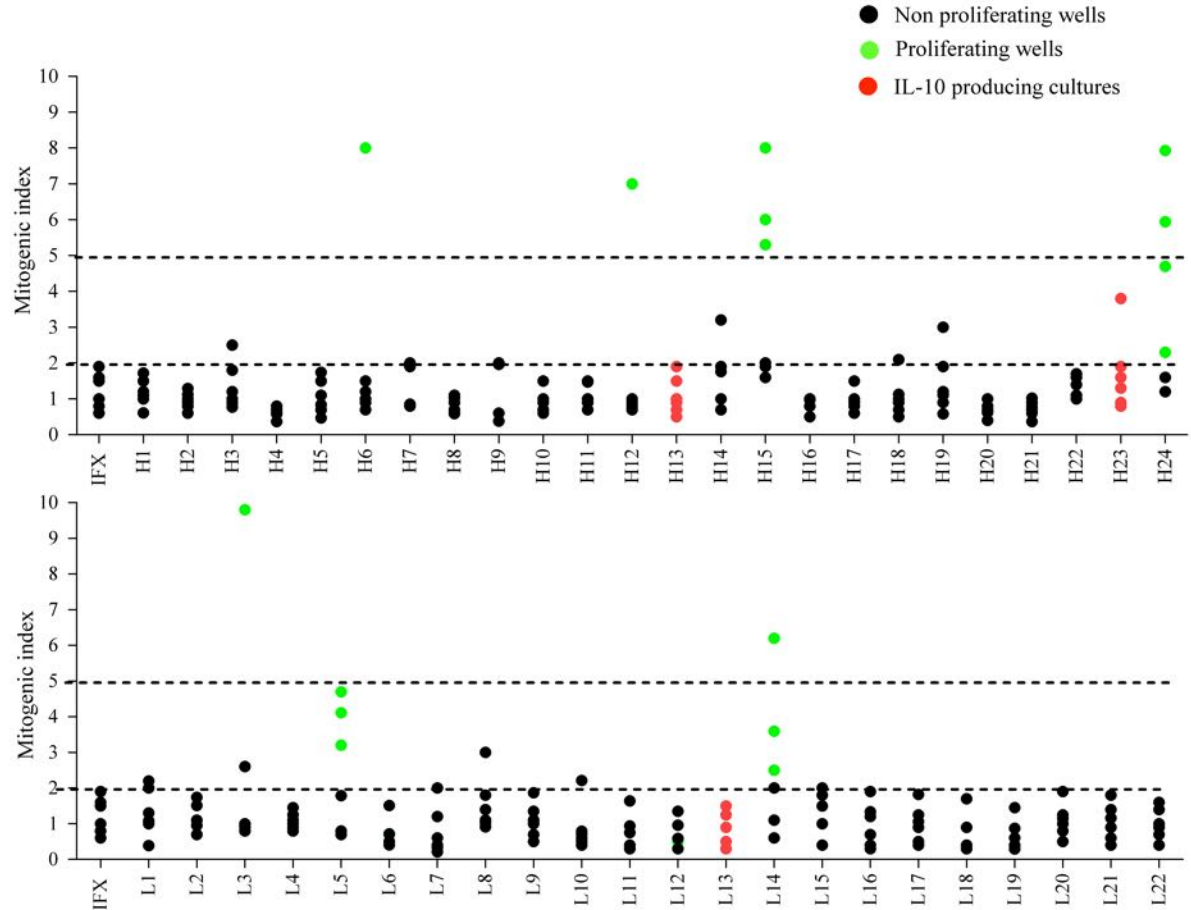
**IFX-induced TCL
from PBMC of
treated patients
(2 steps of
stimulation)
and then
CD154(CD40L)+ T
cells were obtained**



T CELL INVOLVEMENT IN IFX-INDUCED IL-10 PRODUCTION



**PBMC from one ADA+ patient
In vitro stimulated with the drug or a panel of 46 overlapping (10 mer) 15 mer-peptides covering the entire VH and VL domains of IFX**

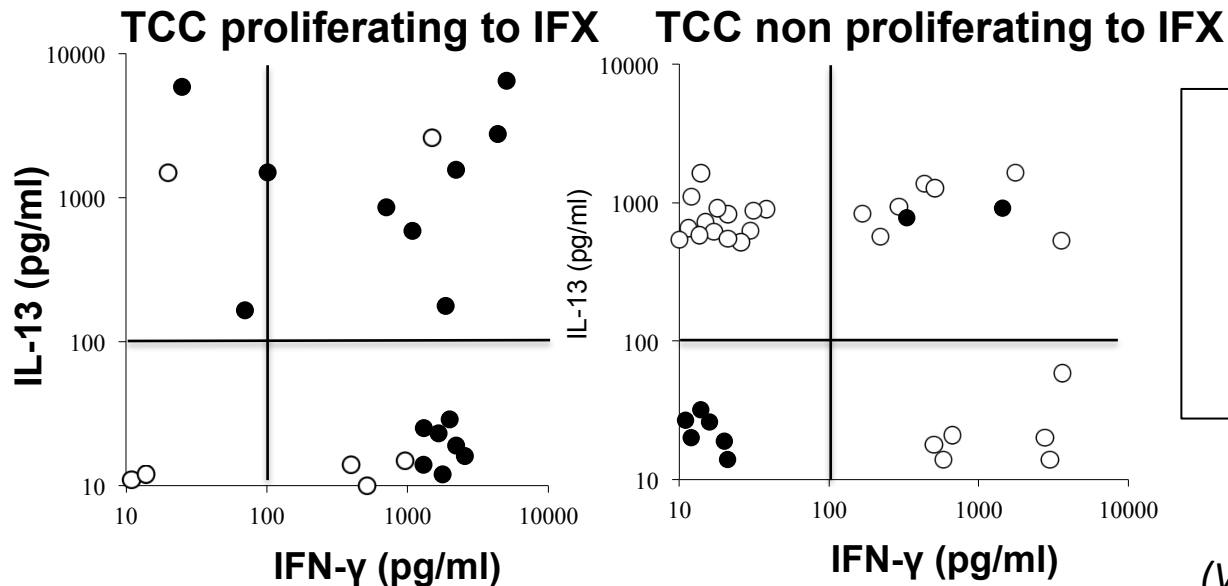


(Vultaggio A et al, J Immunol, 2017)

T CELL INVOLVEMENT IN IFX-INDUCED IL-10 PRODUCTION

● IL-10 producing TCC

Total TCC	188
Clonal Efficiency*	24.5%
TCC CD4+ CD8-	156 (83%)
TCC CD8+ CD4-	28 (14.9%)
TCC $\gamma\delta$ CD4- CD8-	4 (2.1%)
TCC CD4+CD39+CD73+	13 (7%)
IFX-Specific TCC:	58 (29,8%)
Proliferating TCC	23 (12.2%)
Non proliferating cytokine-producing TCC	35 (18.6%)



IFX-specific T cell clones (TCCs) were generated (from 1 ADA+ patient)

(Vultaggio A et al, J Immunol, 2017)

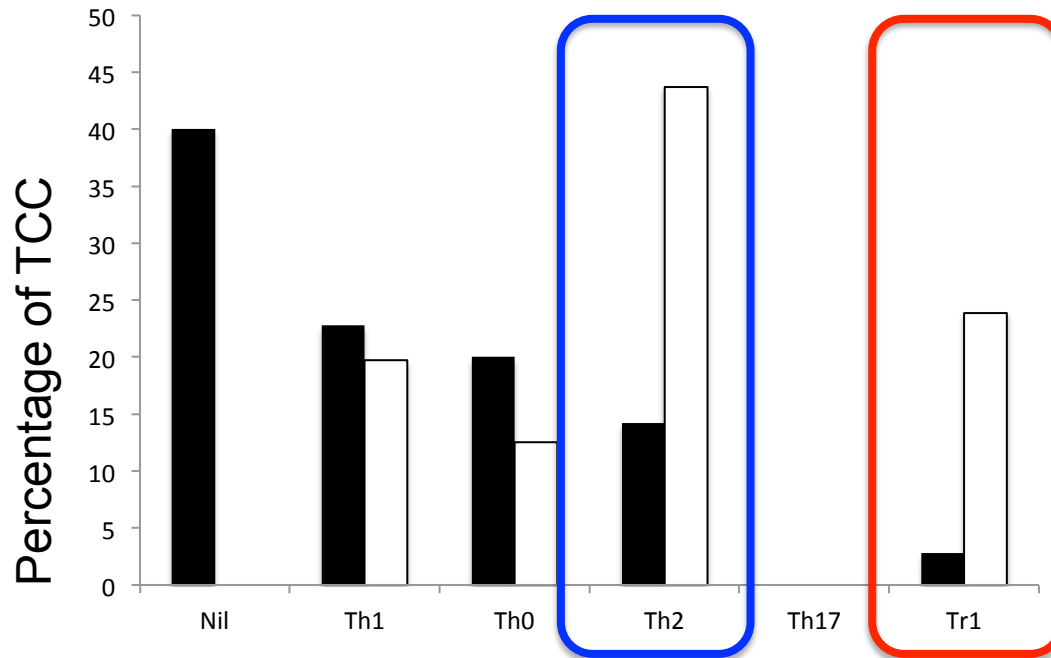
IL-10 and IL-13 are frequently produced by IFX-specific T cell clones



Methods: Limiting dilution procedure of cloning from blasts of T cell lines derived from IFX stimulated PBMC from 5 HR patients

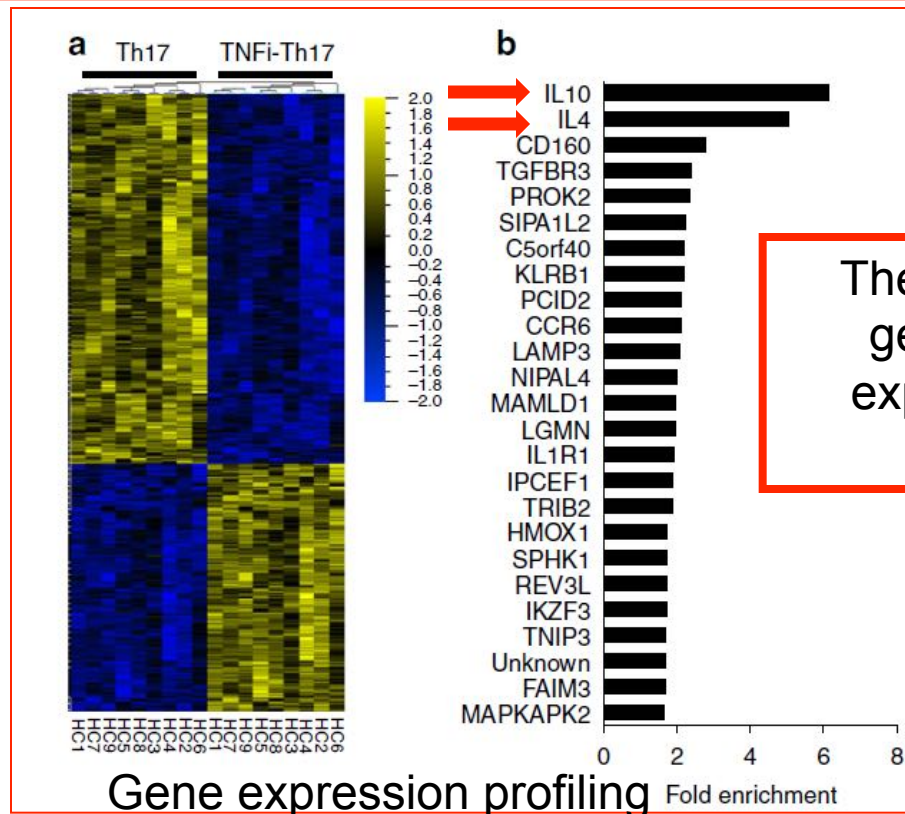
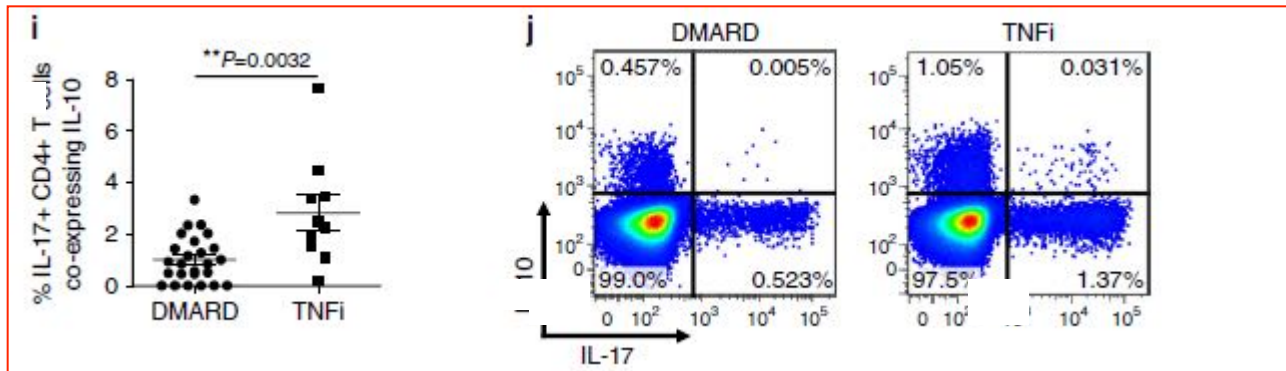
TCC: analysed: >1000

- TCC proliferating to IFX (N°50)
- TCC Producing CKs without proliferation to IFX (N° 123)



(Vultaggio A et al, unpublished)

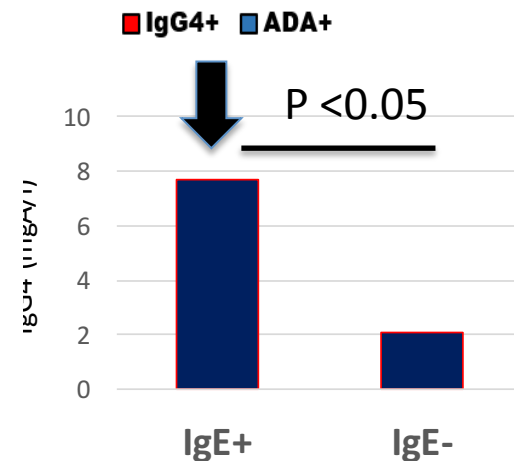
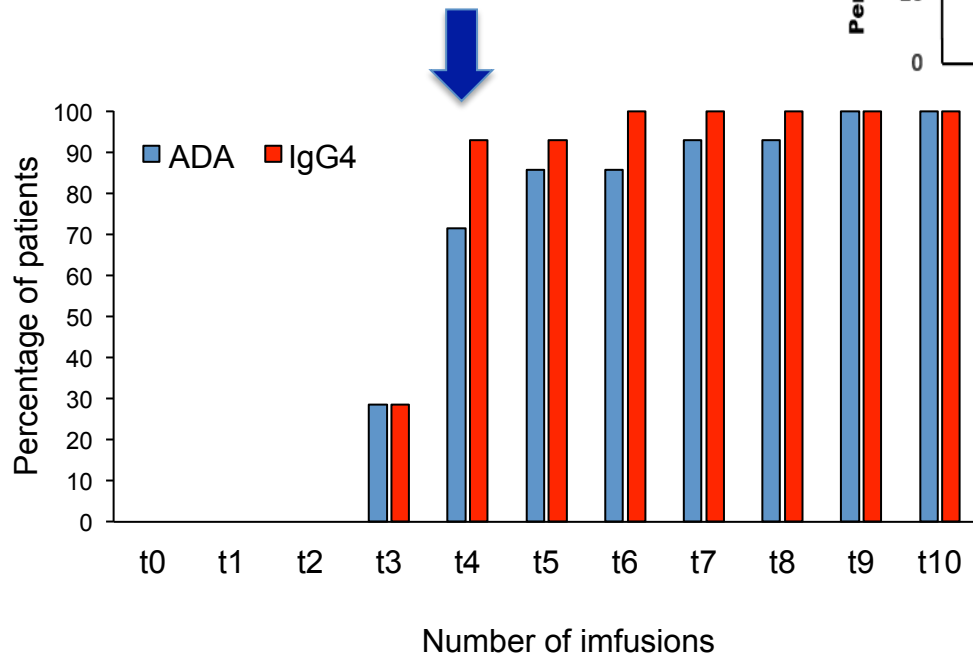
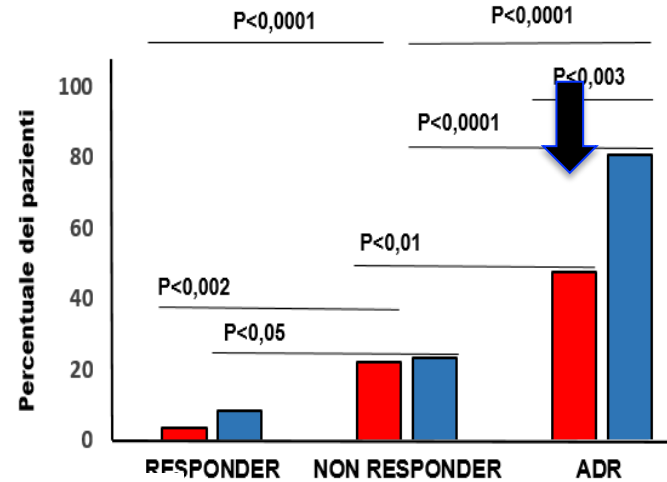
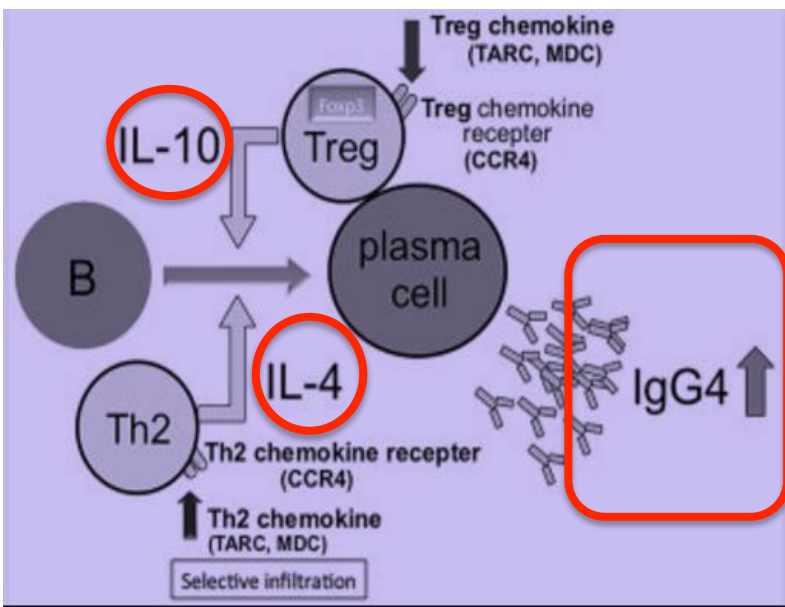
TNF- α blockers induce Th17 to produce IL-10 via the upregulation of “Aiolos” transcription factor



The top two upregulated genes in Adalimumab exposed Th17 cells are IL-10 and IL-4



EARLY ONSET AND HIGH LEVELS OF IgG4 ADA IN IgE+ HR+ PATIENTS



(Vultaggio A, in preparation)

IL-10–Producing Infliximab-Specific T Cells Regulate the Antidrug T Cell Response in Exposed Patients

Alessandra Vultaggio,* Francesca Nencini,[†] Sara Pratesi,[†] Daniele Cammelli,*
Maria Totaro,* Sergio Romagnani,[†] Enrico Maggi,[†] and Andrea Matucci*
on behalf of the ABIRISK Consortium

The Journal of Immunology, 2017, 199: 1283–1289.

QUESTIONS

IFX-specific memory T cells
are a source of biologically active IL-10

Does IL-10 from memory T cells interfere with
detection of IFX-specific T cells ?

Does it prevent drug sensitization?



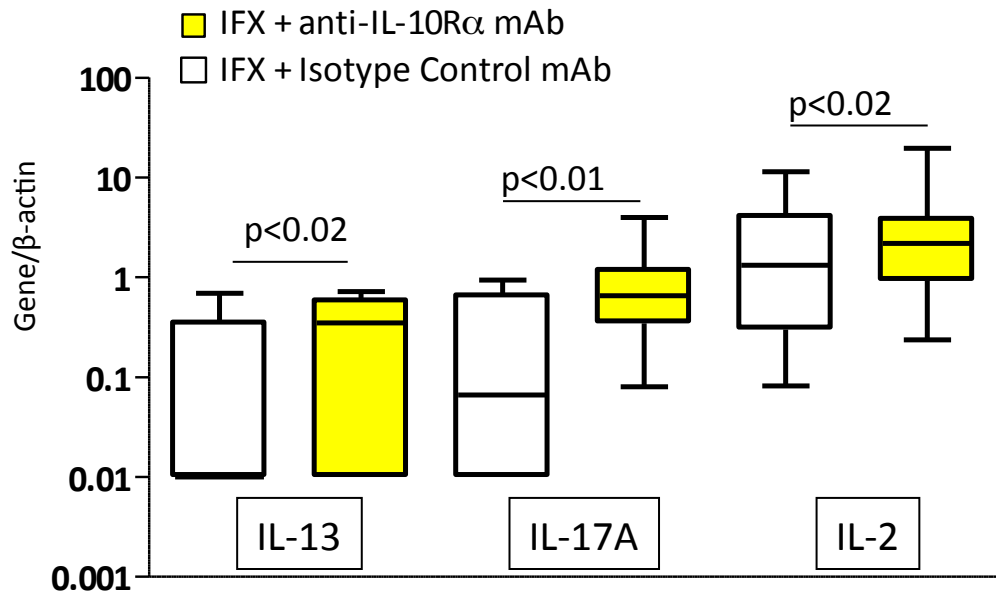
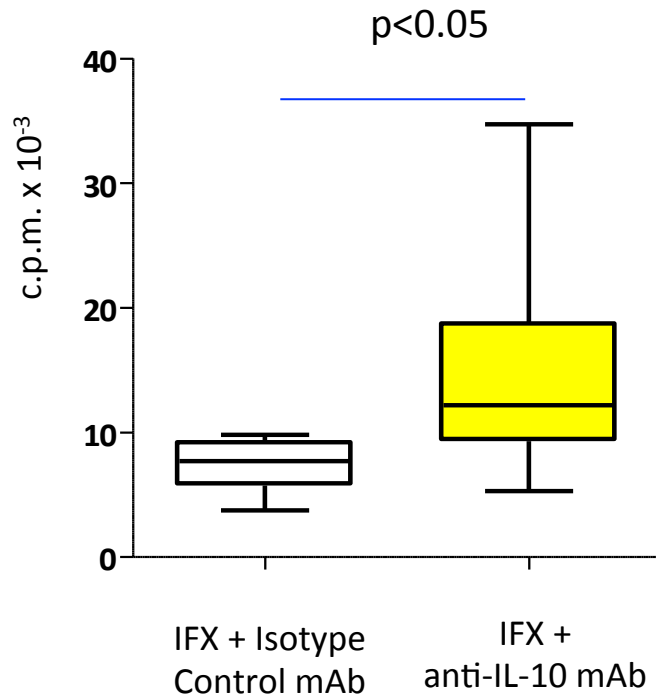
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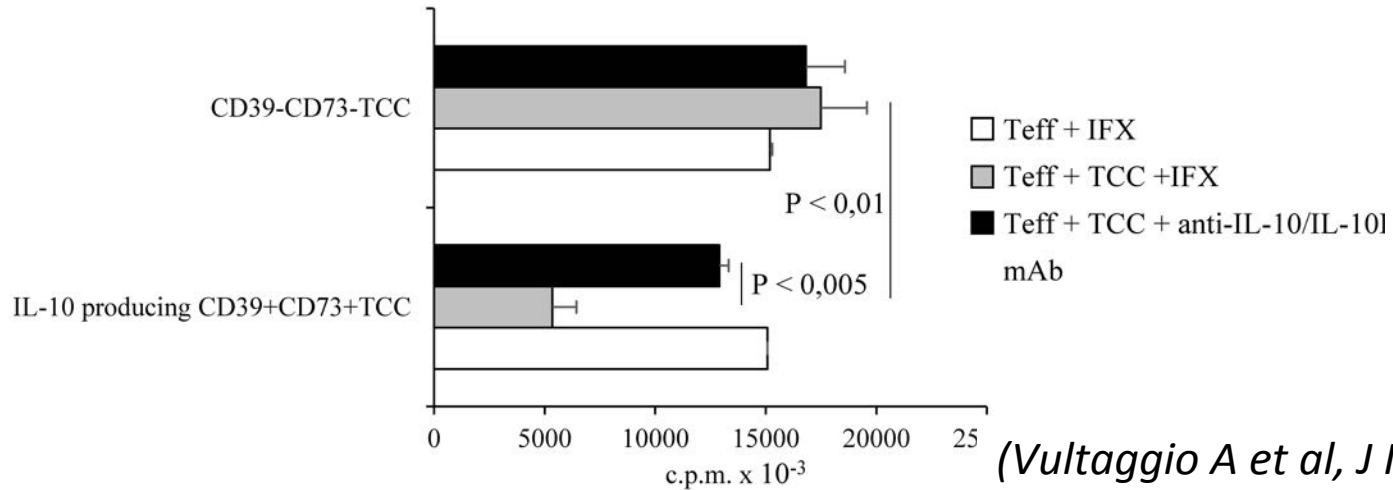
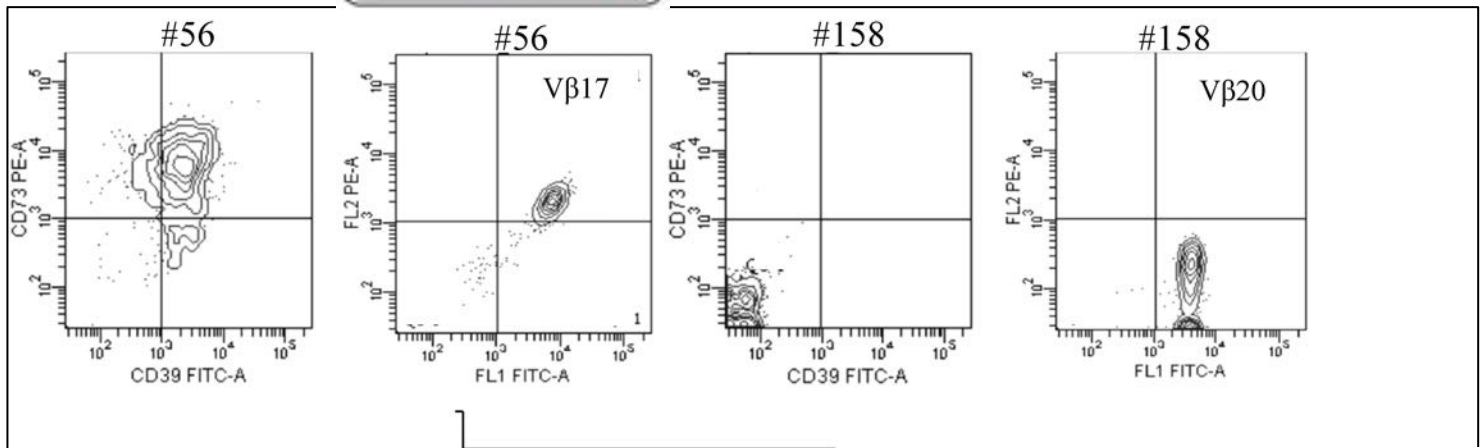
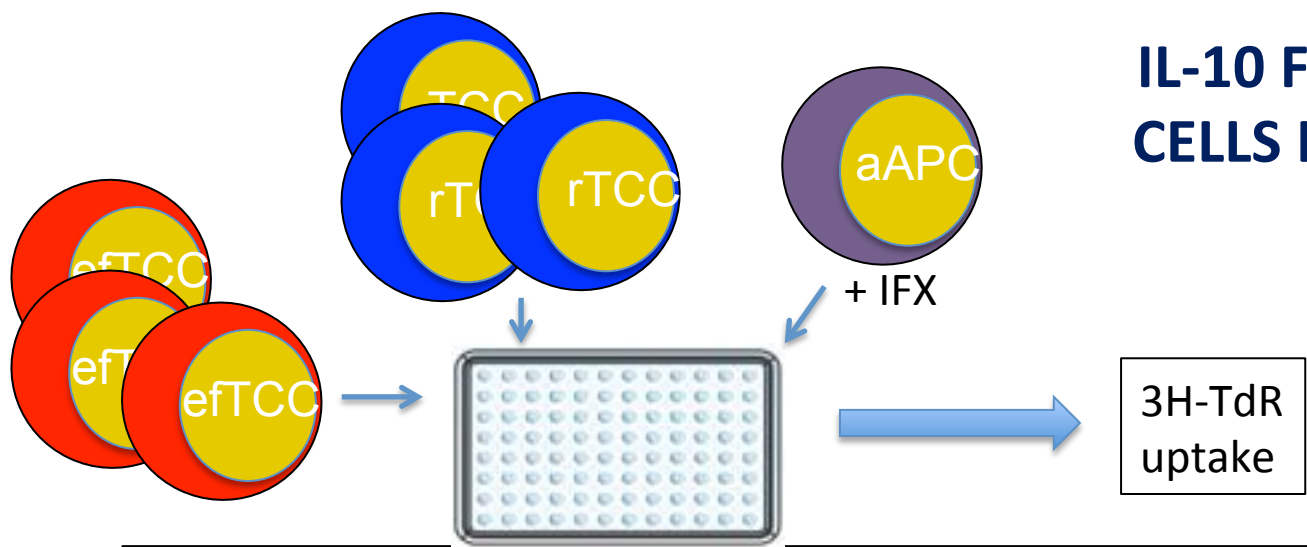
IFX-INDUCED IL-10 IS FUNCTIONALLY ACTIVE



IFX displays an IL-10-dependent inhibitory activity on spontaneous, on anti-CD3/CD28-induced and on SEB-induced proliferation



IL-10 FROM MEMORY T CELLS IS FUNCTIONALLY ACTIVE



Temporal evolution of cellular response to IFX

Patients

- **17 naïve patients** enrolled before the beginning of treatment (IFX)
- they have been monitoring during the first 8 infusions

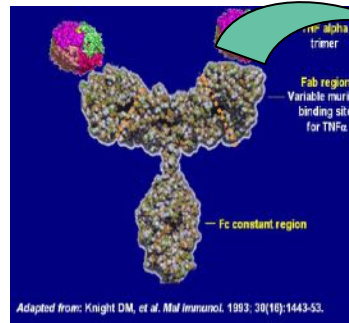
Methods

- MHC Class II (DR and DQ) assessment
- Cytokine mRNA expression of PBMCs upon re-stimulation with IFX (24h)
- Proliferative response of PBMC to peptides covering VH and VL chains (n=11 pts)
- ADA assessment
- Clinical outcome monitoring

- 5 patients developed ADA (all after the 4th infusion)
- 3 patients displayed immunogenicity-related events
 - 2 patient w/o events

IFX induces memory T cells in the great majority of exposed patients

(Manuscript in preparation)



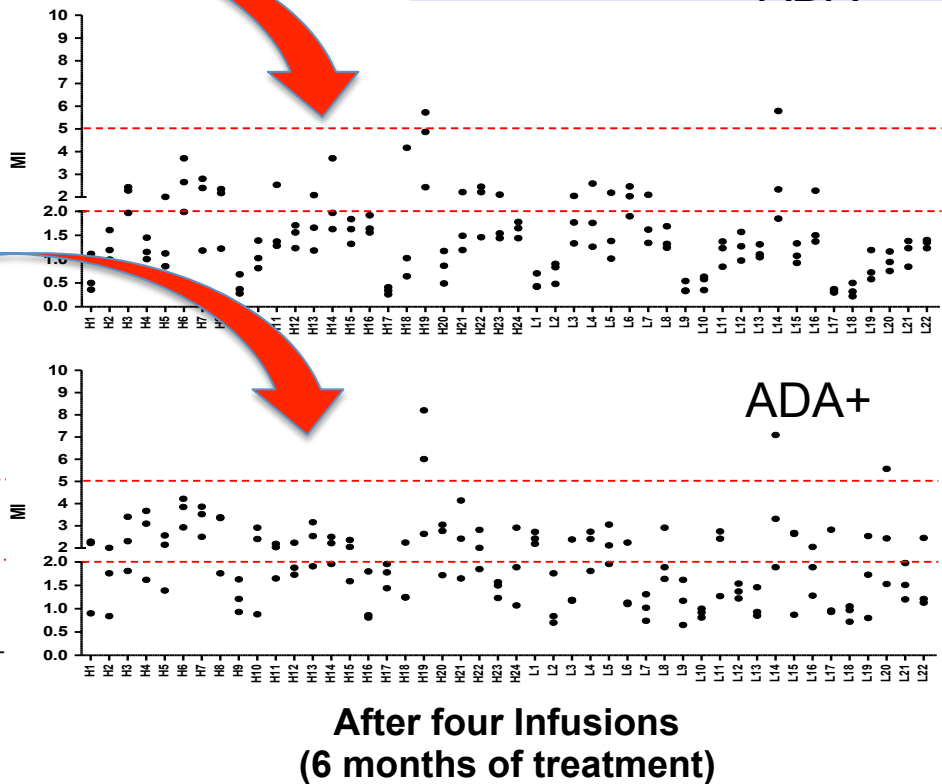
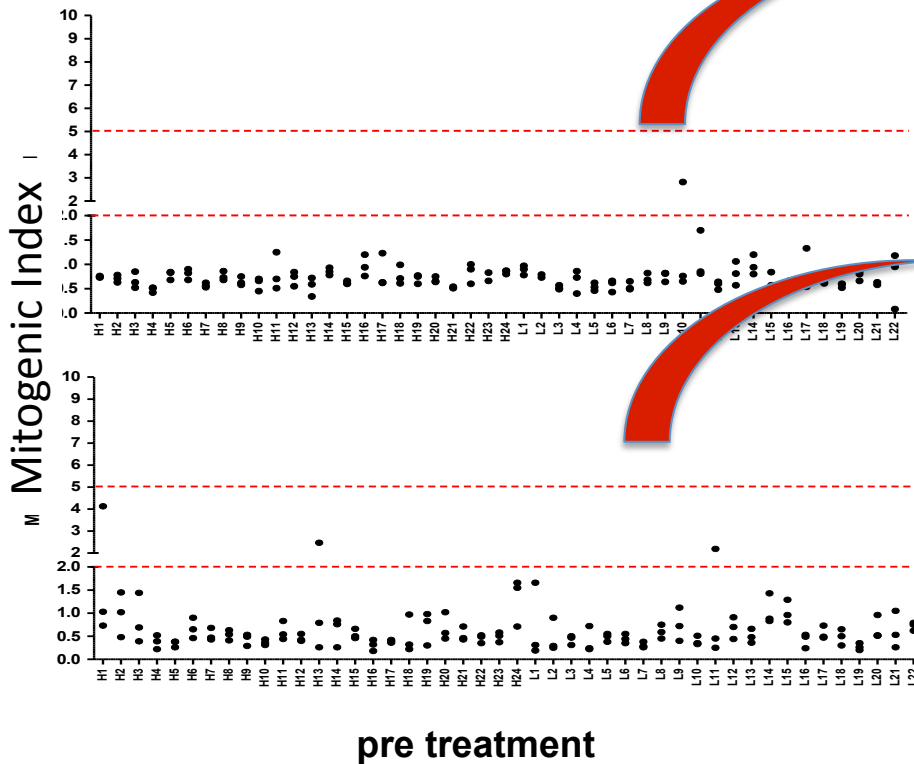
Adapted from: Knight DM, et al. *Mol Immunol*. 1993; 30(10):1443-53.

IFX full molecule

IFX-peptides

IfH1	E V K L E E S G G L V Q P G	IfA1	D I L L T Q S P A I L S V S P
IfH2	E S G G L L V Q P G G M K L	IfA2	L S P A I L S V S P G E R V S
IfH3	L V Q P G G S M K L S C V A S	IfA3	L S V S P G E R V S F S C R A
IfH4	G S M K L S C V A S G F I F S	IfA4	G E R V S F S C R A S Q F V G
IfH5	S C V A S G F I F S N H W M N	IfA5	F S C R A S Q F V G S S I H W
IfH6	G F I F S N H W M N W V R Q S	IfA6	S Q F V G S S I H W Y Q Q R T
IfH7	N H W M N W V R Q S P E K G L	IfA7	S S I H W Y Q Q R T N G S P R
IfH8	W V R Q S P E K G L E W V A E	IfA8	Y Q Q R T N G S P R L I K Y
IfH9	P E K G L E W V A E I R S K S	IfA9	N G S P R L I K Y A S E S M
IfH10	E W V A E I R S K S I N S A T	IfA10	L L I K Y A S E S M S G I P S
IfH11	I R S K S I N S A T H Y A E S	IfA11	A S E S M S G I P S R F S G S
IfH12	I N S A T H Y A E S V K G R F	IfA12	S G I P S R F S G S G S G T D
IfH13	H Y A E S V K G R F T I S R D	IfA13	R F S G S G S G T D F T L S I
IfH14	V K G R F T I S R D D S K S A	IfA14	G S G T D F T L S I N T V E S
IfH15	T I S R D D S K S A V Y L Q M	IfA15	F T L S I N T V E S E D I A D
IfH16	D S K S A V Y L Q M T D L R T	IfA16	N T V E S E D I A D Y C Q Q
IfH17	V Y L Q M T D L R T E D T G V	IfA17	E D I A D Y C Q Q S H S W P
IfH18	T D L R T E D T G V Y Y C S R	IfA18	Y Y C Q Q S H S W P F T F G S
IfH19	E D T G V Y Y C S R N Y Y G S	IfA19	S H S W P F T F G S G T N L E
IfH20	Y Y C S R N Y Y G S T Y D Y W	IfA20	F T F G S G T N L E V K R T V
IfH21	N Y Y G S T Y D Y W G Q G T T	IfA21	G T N L E V K R T V A A P S T V
IfH22	T Y D Y W G Q G T T L T V S S	IfA22	V K R T V A A P S V F I F P P
IfH23	G Q G T T L T V S S A S T K P		
IfH24	L T V S S A S T K G P S V F P		

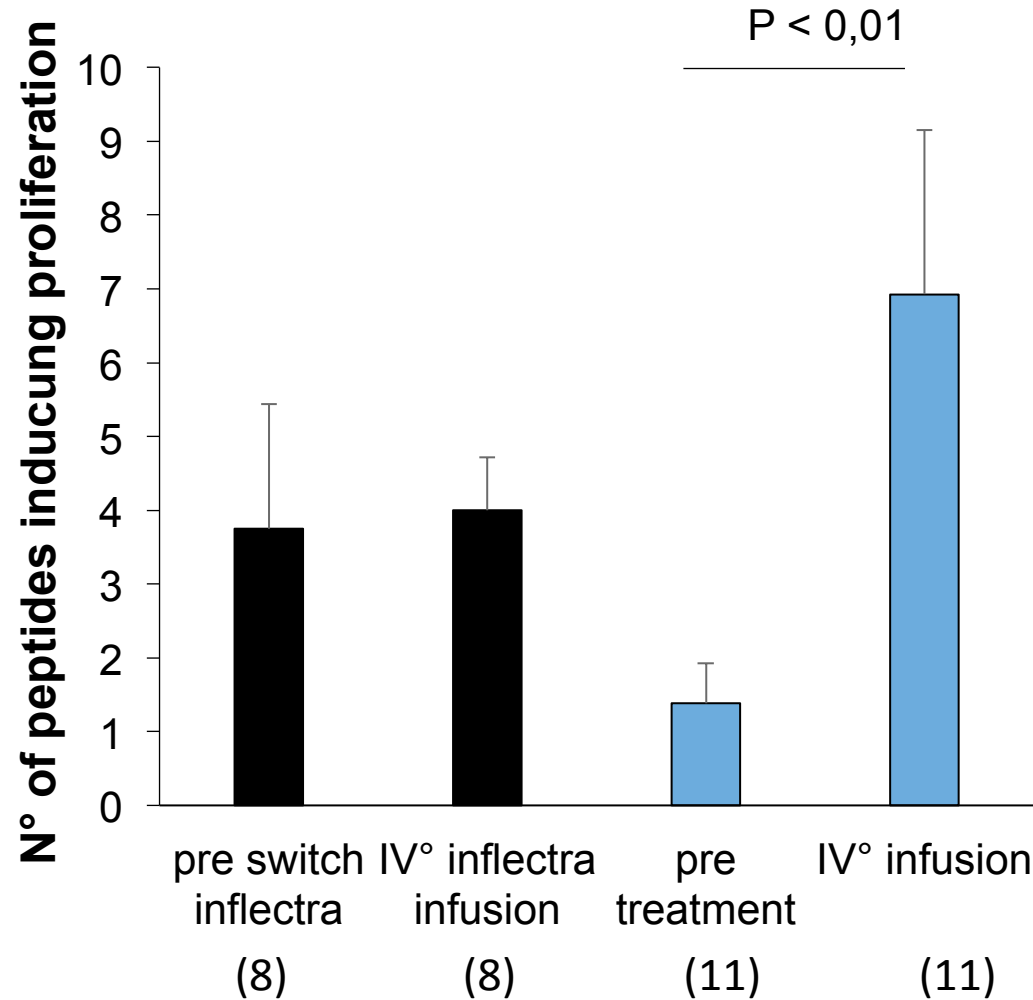
ADA-



ADA+

EARLY ONSET OF CELL SENSITIZATION TO IFX

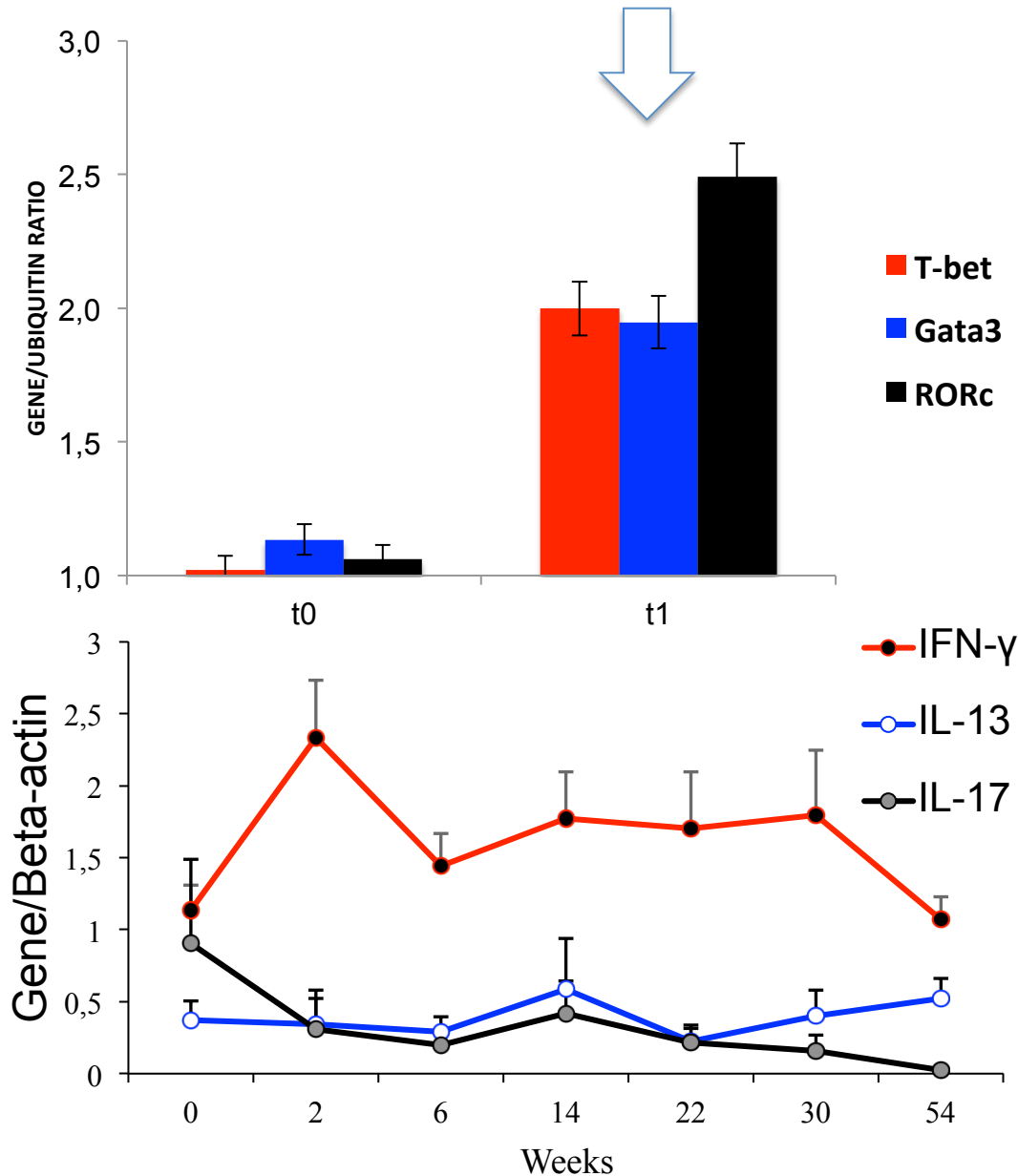
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pz#3	11:02	16:01	01:02	05:05	03:01	05:02
pz#4	04:04	13:05	03:02	05:05	03:01	04:02
pz#5	13:01	14:01	01:01	01:03	05:03	06:03
pz#6	11:01	15:01	01:02	05:05	03:01	06:02
Pz#7	04:04	13:05	03:02	05:05	03:01	04:02
Pz#8	13:01	14:01	01:01	01:03	05:03	06:03
Pz#9	11:01	15:01	01:02	05:05	03:01	06:02
Pz#10	01:01	14:01	01:01	01:04	05:01	05:03
Pz#11	01:01	16:01	01:01	01:02	05:01	05:02



- IFX biosimilar-switched pts
- IFX originator-treated pts

Nine out of 11 patients (81,8%) increased the number of peptides recognised after IV inf.

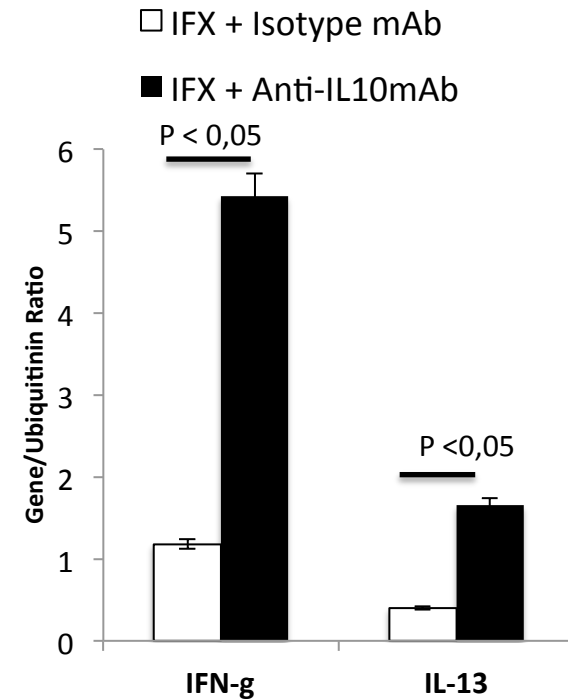
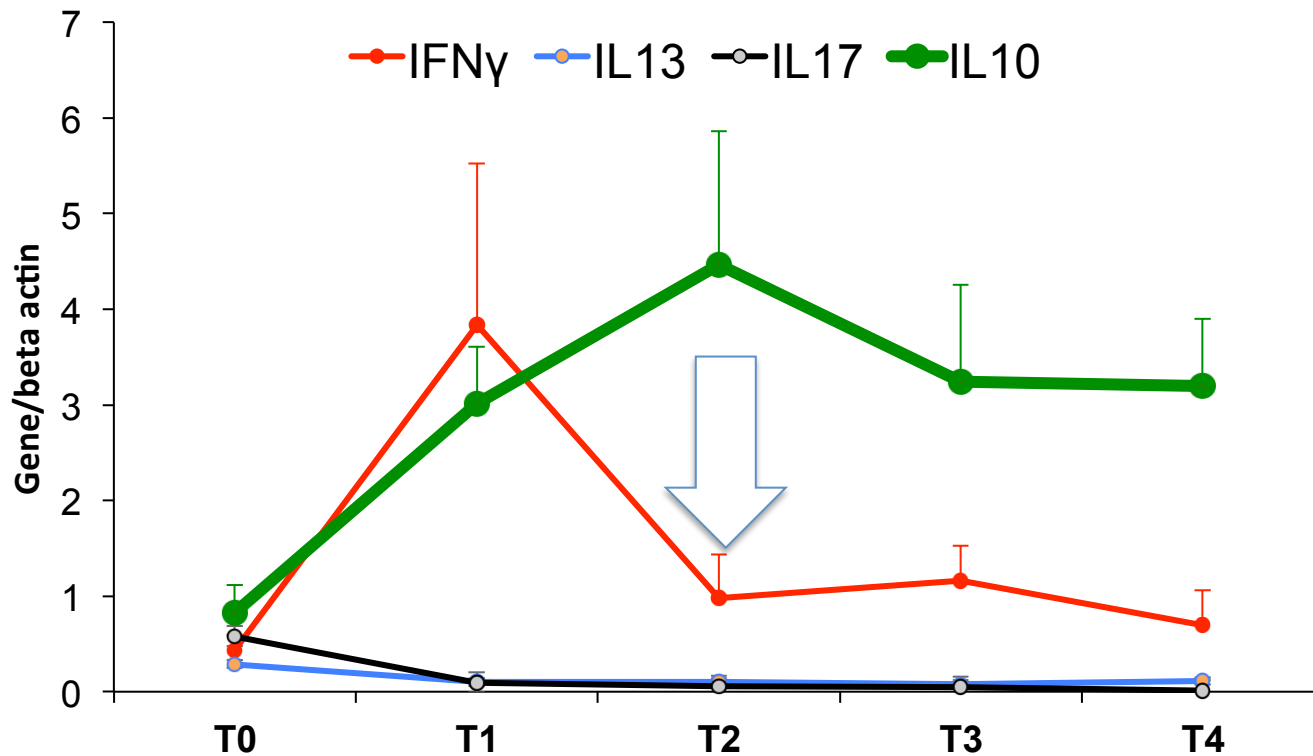
EARLY ONSET OF SENSITIZATION TO IFX IN EXPOSED PATIENTS



The increased mRNA Expression of main regulators and/or of adaptive cytokines was found in 16 out of 17 patients (94.1%) after the first drug infusions

(Manuscript in preparation)

IL-10 mRNA is early and stably expressed In exposed patients and dowregulates adaptive cytokines



(manuscript in preparation)

REMARK AND QUESTION

IFX-induced IL-10 does not prevent the drug sensitization even though it can interfere with the detection/activity of memory T cells

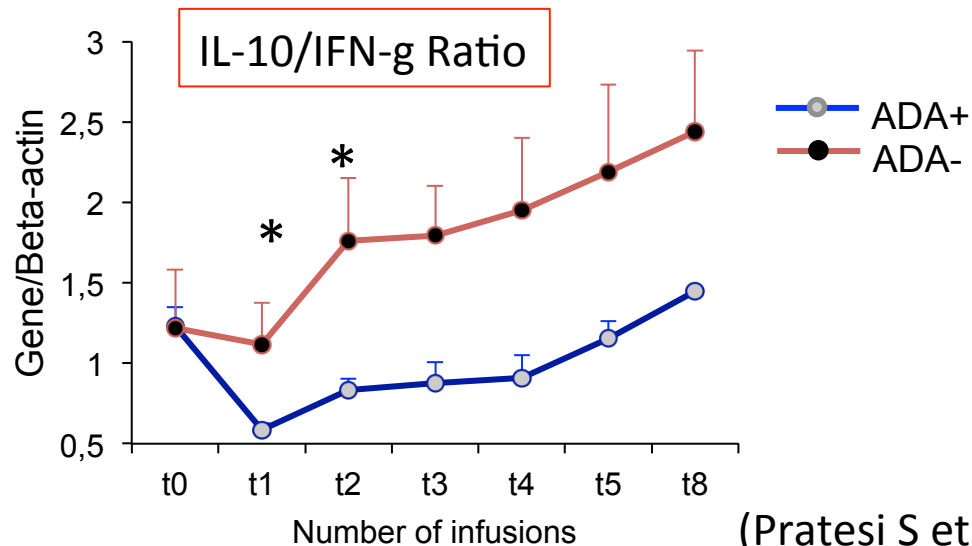
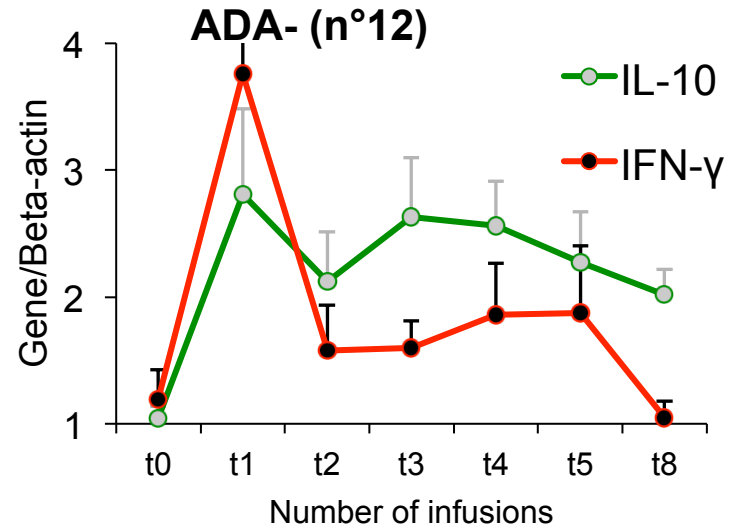
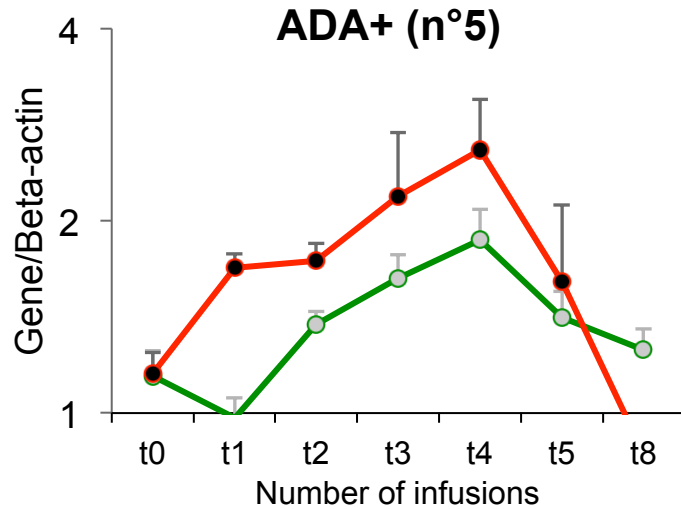
Does cytokines increase predict clinical outcomes?



Topics

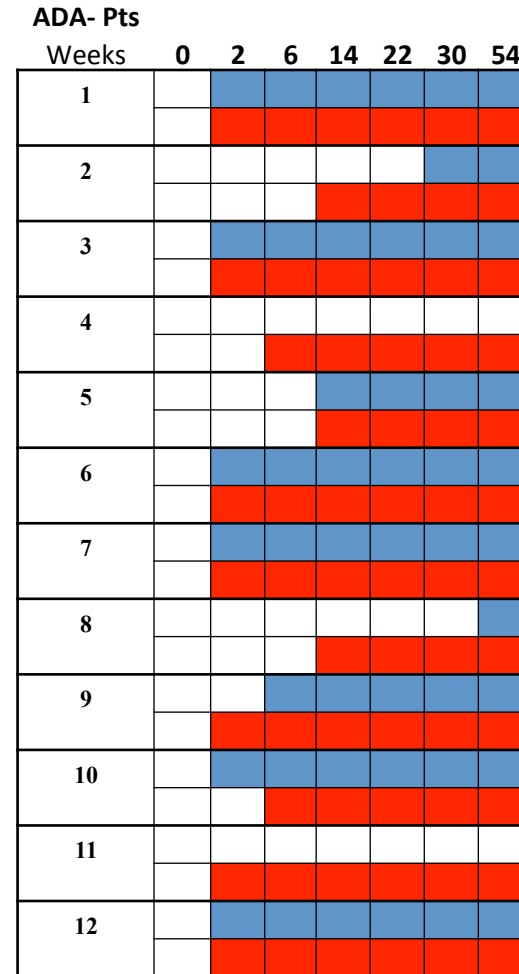
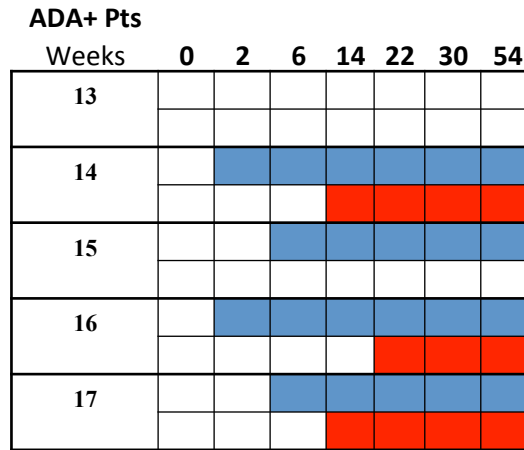
- T cell response to IFX is related to ADA positivity and HR in exposed patients
- A number of IFX-specific memory T cells produces biologically active IL-10
- Role for drug-induced IL-10 in the detection of cellular response to IFX and drug sensitization
- **Potential biomarkers predicting drug sensitization, ADA induction and clinical outcomes to IFX**

Opposite IL-10 and IFN γ RNA expression in ADA+ and ADA- patients

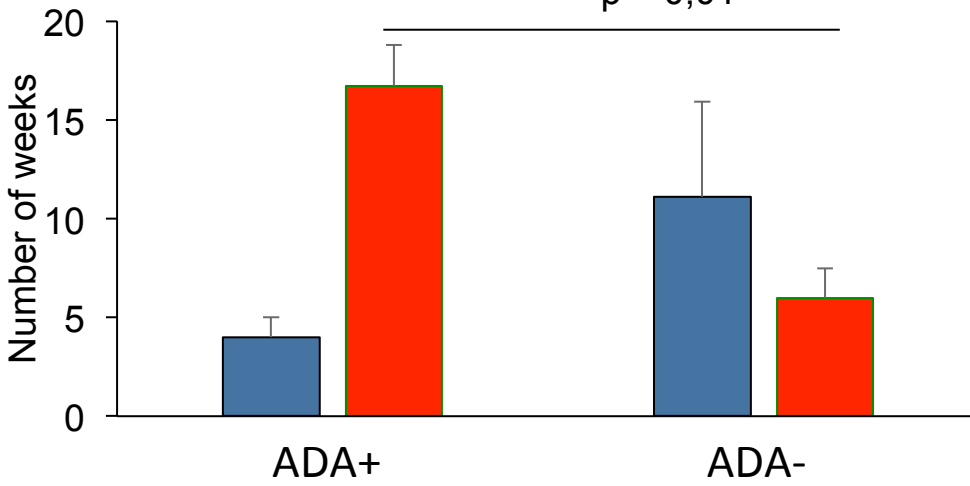


(Pratesi S et al, in preparation)

The IFN- γ mRNA usually precedes IL-10 mRNA expression in ADA+ patients



$p < 0,01$



(Pratesi S et al, in preparation)

Adaptive cytokines highly precede ADA onset and clinical outcomes

ADA+ PATIENTS	IFN γ mRNA expression (weeks)	IL-10 mRNA Expression (weeks)	ADA Onset (weeks)	Outcome onset (weeks)
Pt # 13	2	-	2	30
Pt # 14	2	14	22	30
Pt # 15	6	-	22	30
PT # 16	2	22	22	—
Pt # 17	6	14	30	—
Mean (weeks)	3,6	16,6	19,6	30

IFX-specific T cells from patients during drug reaction Don't express IL-10 mRNA in IFX-stimulated PBMC



■ CD4+CD154+ T cells ■ CD4+CD154- T cells

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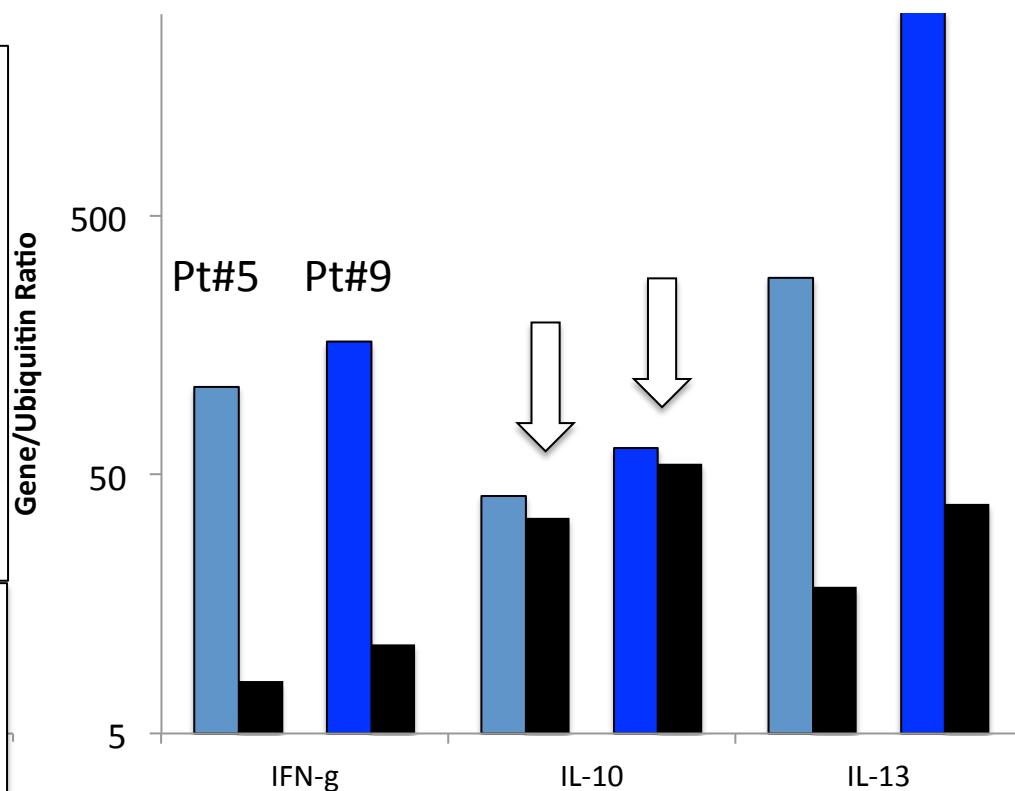
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CONCISE COMMUNICATION

DOI 10.1002/art.

Anti-adalimumab antibodies in rheumatoid arthritis patients are associated with interleukin-10 gene polymorphisms

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(Vultaggio A et al, submitted)

Conclusions



- Humoral and cellular response to IFX is related to ADA positivity and clinical outcomes in exposed patients
- IgE ADAs are detected in a proportion of patients with severe HR, showing also positive skin tests and drug-specific type 2 response.
- Drug sensitization is induced in the majority of exposed patients (including tolerant) during the very first infusions,
- A number of IFX-specific memory T cells produces biologically active IL-10 which prevents the detection of drug-specific cellular response.
- The IFX-induced IL-10 (or IFN γ) may be considered a potential biomarker to predict drug sensitization, ADA induction and clinical outcomes.

“Role of T-cells in immunogenicity of biologics in Intestinal Bowel disease”

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