

Hücresel İmmün Yanıtın Modülasyonu

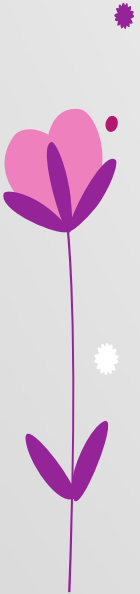
Prof. Dr. Necla TÜLEK

Ankara Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi



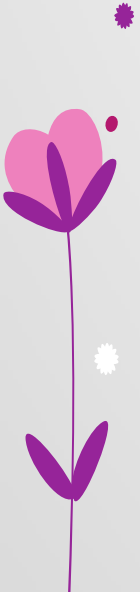
İmmunomodulator Tedavi

Hastalığı önleme ya da tedavi amacı ile patojeni değil **konağı hedef alan** ve immün yanıtı modüle eden tedavi



İmmunomodulatör Ajanların Etkileri

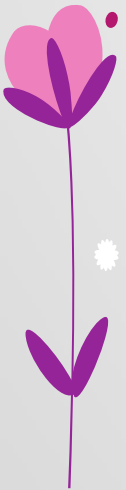
- İmmün sistemi indükleme
- İmmün yanıtı arttırma
- Spesifik immün yanıtı baskılama



İnfeksiyon Hastalıklarında İmmunomodülatör Tedavi Niçin?

20. yüzyıl aşı ve antibiyotik yılı idi

- Gitgide artan antibiyotik direnci
- İmmun fonksiyonu bozulmuş popülasyonda artış
- Yaşlı nüfusta artış
- Spesifik tedavisi olmayan etkenler
- Mevcut tedavilerin yetersiz kalması
- İlaç toksisite-yan etkileri
- Pandemik viral infeksiyonlar
- Biyoterörizm riski



İmmunomodülatör Tedavilerin Özellikleri

+

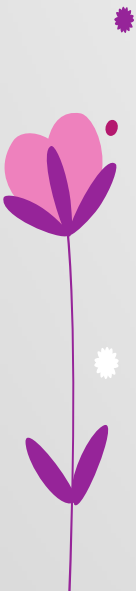
Üstünlükleri

- Patojenden çok konağı hedef alan tedaviler seçici direnç gelişim riskini azaltır
- . İmmun yanıtın geniş efektör fonksiyonlarının uyarılması birçok mikroorganizmaya karşı da korunma sağlar

Olumsuzlukları

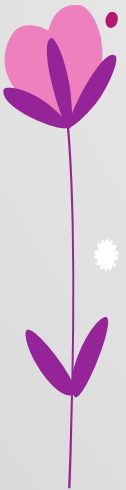
- İmmun yanıtın kompleks yapısı
- Diğer fizyolojik süreçlerle etkileşim
- Uygunsuz kullanımında zararlı yan etkiler
 - inflamasyon
 - İmmunosupresyon
 - otoimmünite

-



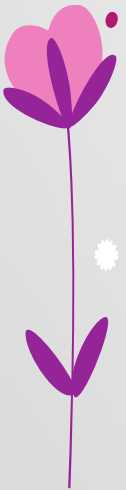
İmmunomodulatorler

- Monoklonal antikorlar
- Sitokinler ve diğer hücre dışı immün mediatörler
- **Hücresel tedavi**
 - **Donör lenfosit infüzyonundan- hedefe spesifik T lenfosit tedavisi**
- **Kimerik antijen reseptörleri**
- Patern tanıyan reseptörleri hedefleyen tedaviler
- İmmün modülatör peptitler
- Steroidler
- Probiotikler
- Helmint-modifiye mikrobiota
- Adjuvanlar
-



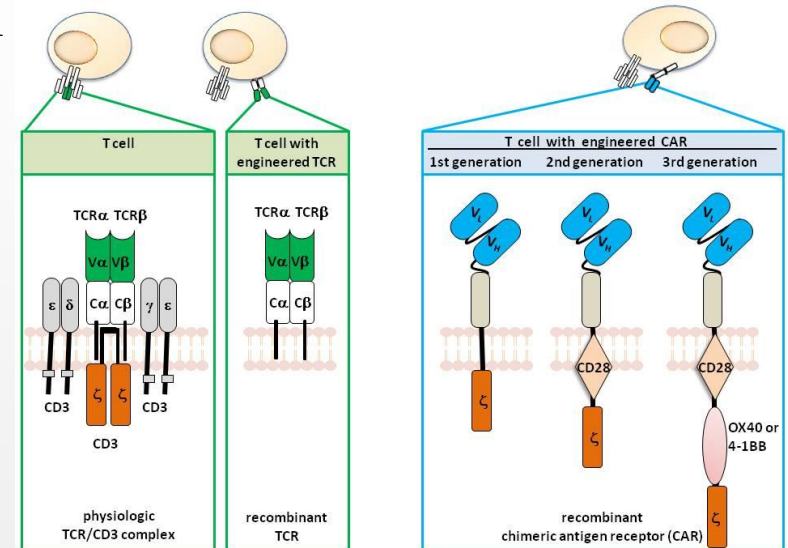
Antijen Spesifik T Hücre Ürünleri Üretimi

- Adenoviral vektörler
- IFN- γ yakalama T hücre teknolojisi
- Manyetik bead aracılı seçim
- Spesifik T hücre klonları üretimi
- Yapay antijen sunan hücreler
- Spesifik TCR'yi transfekte etmek için viral sistemler

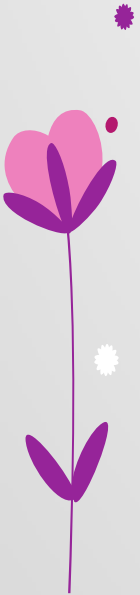


Kimerik Antijen Reseptörleri

- Sentetik kimerik antijen reseptörleri (CAR) aracılığı ile T hücreleri manipüle edilebilir.
- Efektör hücrelere transfer edilebilir
 - T hücreleri, $\gamma\delta$ T hücreleri, doğal öldürücü hücreler
- İlk kez HIV enfeksiyonunda denenmiş
- Fırsatçı fungal enfeksiyonlar için



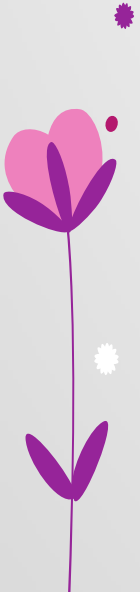
Fungal İnfeksiyonlar



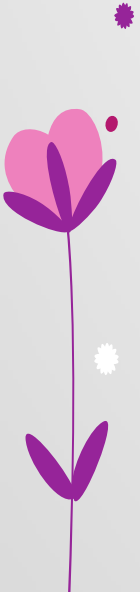
İnvazif fungal infeksiyonlar artıyor

Antifungal ilaçlarla tedavi temel yaklaşım

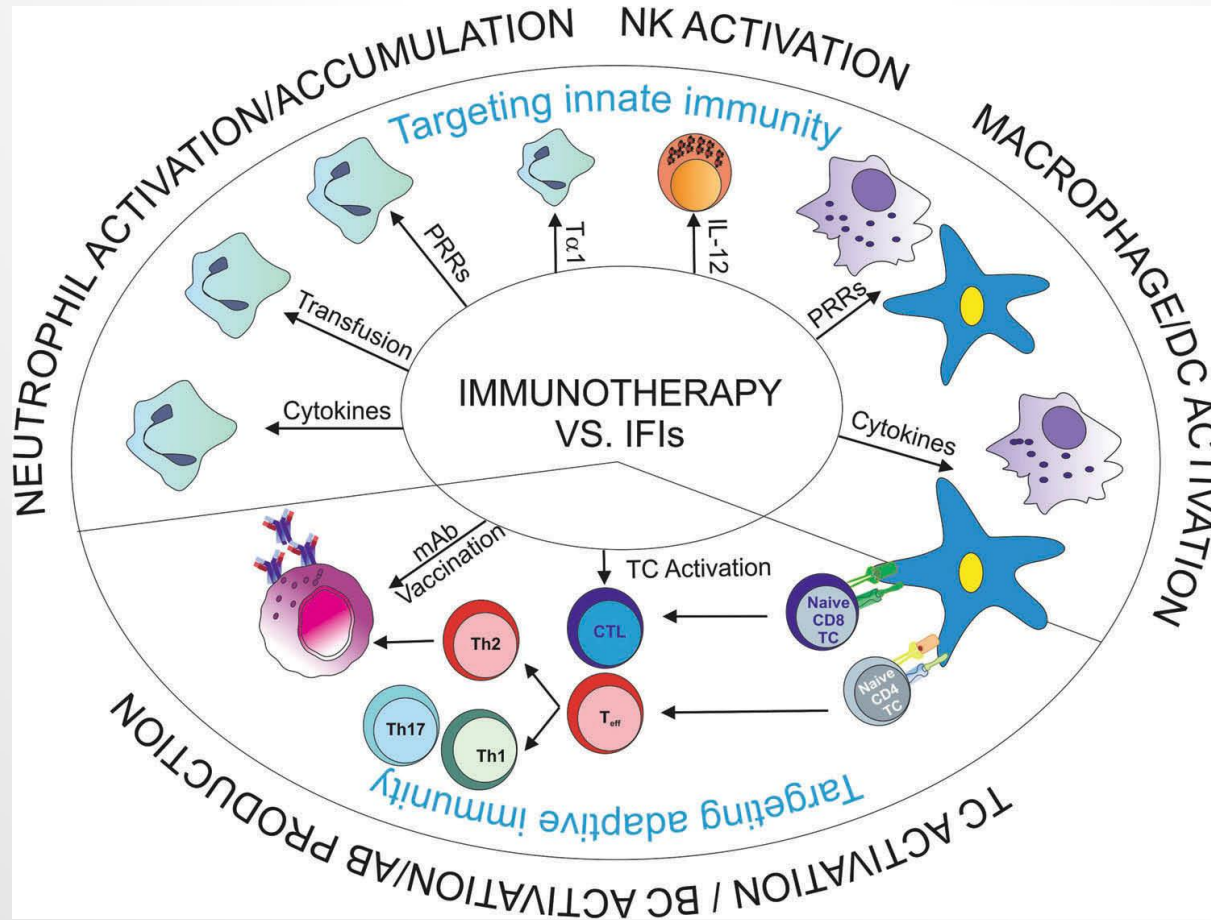
- Antifungal ilaçlar sınırlı
- Toksisite
- İlaç etkileşimi
- İlaç direnci



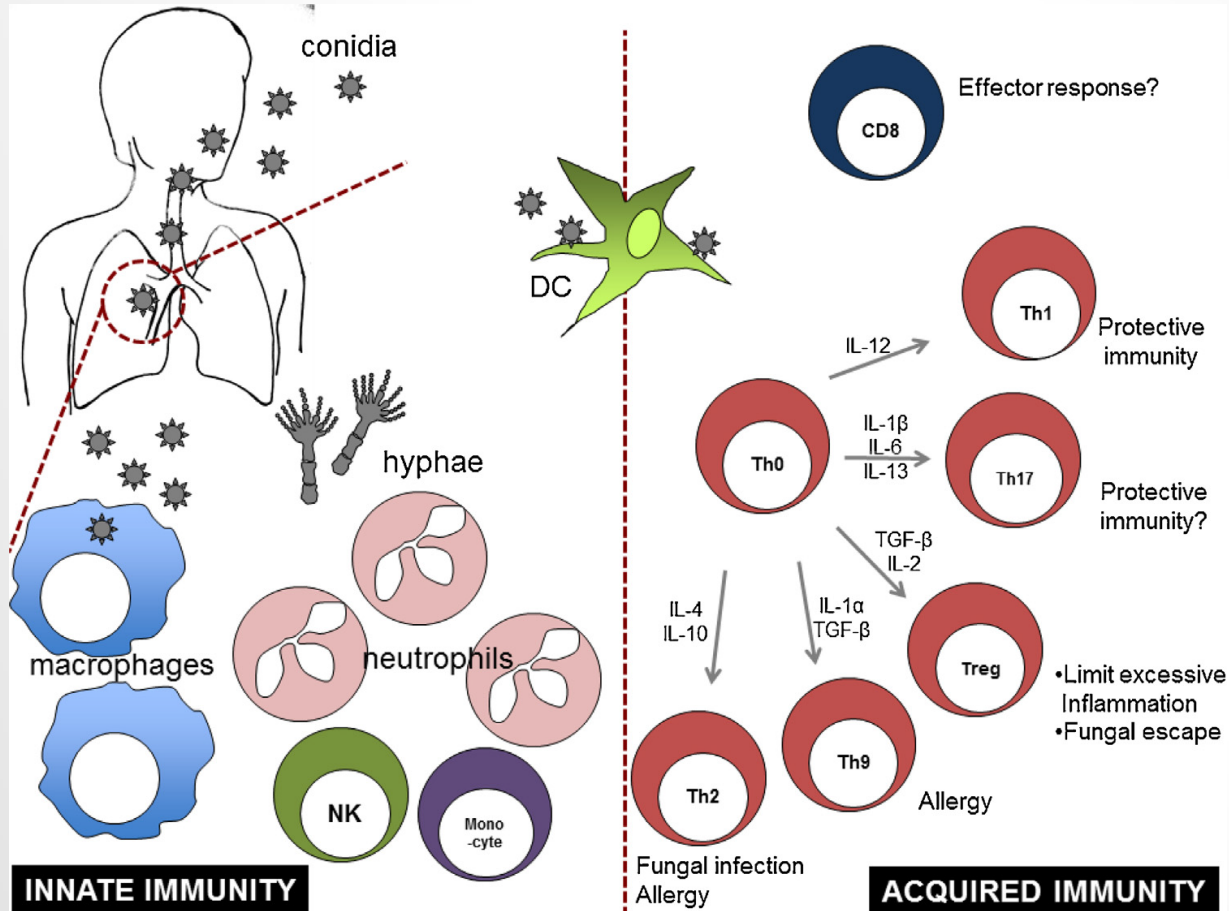
- Fungal infeksiyonlarda hastalığın şiddeti ve paterni patojen ve konağın immün yanıtı ile ilişkilidir.
- Konak immünitesinde yetersizlik kötü prognoza yol açar.
 - Nötropeni
 - Nonnötropenik hastalar: yetersiz tanınma, hücre göçünde sorun, T efektör hücre fonksiyonu ve aktivasyonunda sorunlar



Fungal İnfeksiyonlarda İmmunoterapötik Yaklaşımlar



Aspergillus Karşı İmmün Yanıt



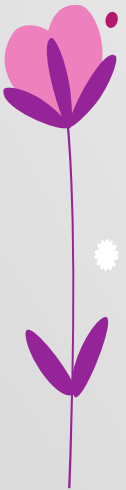
Papadopoulou, A., et al., Adoptive transfer of *Aspergillus*-specific T cells as a novel antifungal therapy for hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients: Progress and challenges. Crit Rev Oncol/Hematol (2015),

İnvazif Fungal İnfeksiyonlarda Adaftif İmmün Yanıtı Hedefleyen Yaklaşımlar

Adoptif T hücre transferi

- Treg-bazlı immunoterapi
- CD8+ bellek hücreler?
- gamma/delta ($\gamma\delta$) T hücre?
 - Aminobifosfanatlarla in vivo stimulasyon

Sitokinlerle T hücre yanıtını artırmak
(ör.rekombinant IFN- γ)



Transferring functional immune responses to pathogens after haploidentical hematopoietic transplantation

Katia Perruccio, Antonella Tosti, Emanuela Burchielli, Fabiana Topini, Loredana Ruggeri, Alessandra Carotti, Marusca Capanni, Elena Urbani, Antonella Mancusi, Franco Aversa, Massimo F. Martelli, Luigina Romani, and Andrea Velardi

Aspergillus and cytomegalovirus are major causes of morbidity/mortality after haploidentical hematopoietic transplantation. The high degree of mismatching makes cell immunotherapy impossible as it would result in lethal graft-versus-host disease (GvHD). We generated large numbers of donor T-cell clones specific for *Aspergillus* or cytomegalovirus antigens. We identified clones potentially responsible for causing GvHD by screening them for cross-reactivity against recipient mononuclear cells. Nonrecipient reactive, pathogen-specific clones were infused soon after transplantation. They

were CD4⁺ and produced high levels of interferon- γ and low levels of interleukin-10. In 46 control transplant recipients who did not receive adoptive therapy, spontaneous pathogen-specific T cells occurred in low frequency 9 to 12 months after transplantation and displayed a non-protective low interferon- γ /high interleukin-10 production phenotype. In the 35 recipients who received adoptive therapy, one single infusion of donor alloantigen-deleted, pathogen-specific clones in the dose range of 10⁵ to 10⁶ cells/kg body weight did not cause GvHD and induced high-frequency T-cell responses to patho-

gens, which exhibited a protective high interferon- γ /low interleukin-10 production phenotype within 3 weeks of infusion. Frequencies of pathogen-specific T cells remained stable over time, and were associated with control of *Aspergillus* and cytomegalovirus antigenemia and infectious mortality. This study opens new perspectives for reducing infectious mortality after haploidentical transplantations. (Blood. 2005;106:4397-4406)

© 2005 by The American Society of Hematology

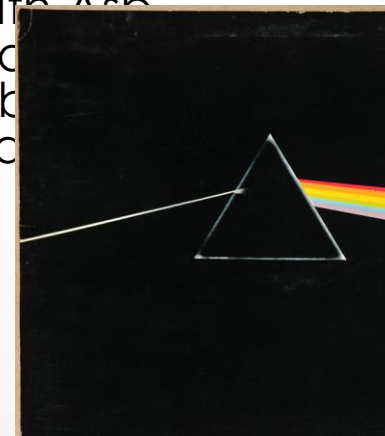
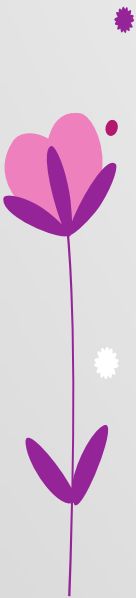
Donörden alınan T hücre klonları, *Aspergillus* ve CMV ile inkübasyon-reaktif hale getirme

Alıcıya reaktif olmayan patojen spesifik klonların infüzyonu

Üç hafta içinde koruyucu yanıt, *Aspergillus* ve CMV antijenemi kontrolü

Aspergillus spesifik T hücre alanların 9/10'unda galaktomannan antijenemisinde azalma, almayan 6/13 hastada.

- The optimal Aspergillus-specific T cell product will comprise a poly-clonal mixture of both helper and cytotoxic, memory and effector, non-alloreactive T cell populations targeting antigenic epitopes that are broadly expressed by Aspergillus and other fungi. Strategies to overcome the hurdles of the current, time- and labor-consuming, complex processes required to generate Asp-STs still need to be developed. The ultimate goal of Aspergillus-specific T-cell therapy to allow implementation of this treatment into routine clinical practices should be the simple, scalable, rapid and GMP-compliant generation of anti-Aspergillus T cell products that will provide long-lasting protection against invasive disease without inducing GvHD. Only well-designed clinical trials will ultimately address whether adoptive immunotherapy with Asp-STs, either as a prophylactic or therapeutic intervention against IA in the hematopoietic stem cell transplant setting, will be a safe and effective intervention for those patients who currently have optimal treatment options.



Immunoselection and clinical use of T regulatory cells in HLA-haploidentical stem cell transplantation.

Di Ianni M¹, Falzetti F, Carotti A, Terenzi A, Del Papa B, Perruccio K, Ruggeri L, Sportoletti P, Rosati E, Marconi P, Falini B, Reisner Y, Velardi A, Aversa F, Martelli MF.

Author information

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Haploidentical transplantation, with extensive T cell depletion to prevent GvHD, is associated with a high incidence of infection-related deaths. The key challenge is to improve immune recovery with allogeneic donor T cells without triggering GvHD. As T regulatory cells (Tregs) controlled GvHD in pre-clinical studies, the present study evaluated the impact of an infusion of donor CD4/CD25 + Tregs, followed by an inoculum of donor mature T cells (Tcons) and positively immunoselected CD34 + cells in the setting of haploidentical stem cell transplantation.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Twenty-eight patients were enrolled in this study (22 AML; 5 ALL; 1 NHL). All received immunoselected Tregs (CliniMACS, Miltenyi Biotec) followed by positively immunoselected CD34 + cells together with Tcons 4 days later. No GvHD prophylaxis was administered.

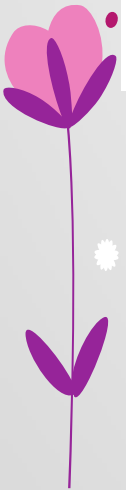
RESULTS: 26/28 patients engrafted. No acute GvHD developed in 24/26 patients; 2 developed $\geq$ grade II acute GvHD. No patient has developed chronic GvHD. CD4 and CD8 counts rapidly increased after transplant. Episodes of CMV reactivation were significantly fewer than in controls.

CONCLUSIONS: In the setting of haploidentical transplantation infusion of Tregs makes administration of a high dose of T cells feasible. This strategy provides a long-term protection from GvHD and robust immune reconstitution.

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Treg hücreleri ile konvansiyonel T hücreleri immün rekonstitüsyonu iyileştiriyor
Fırsatçı patojenlere karşı immün yanıtta iyileşme
GVHD'yi engelleme.



Sitokinlerle T hücre yanıtını artırmak (ör.rekombinant IFN- γ)

Delsing et al. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2014, **14**:166
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2334/14/166>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Interferon-gamma as adjunctive immunotherapy for invasive fungal infections: a case series

Corine E Delsing^{1†}, Mark S Gresnigt^{1†}, Jenneke Leentjens^{1,2†}, Frank Preijers⁴, Florence Allantaz Frager⁵, Matthijs Kox^{2,3}, Guillaume Monneret⁵, Fabienne Venet⁵, Chantal P Bleeker-Rovers¹, Frank L van de Veerdonk¹, Peter Pickkers², Alexandre Pachot⁵, Bart Jan Kullberg¹ and Mihai G Netea^{1,6*}

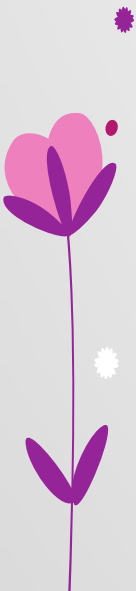
Abstract

Background: Invasive fungal infections are very severe infections associated with high mortality rates, despite the availability of new classes of antifungal agents. Based on pathophysiological mechanisms and limited pre-clinical and clinical data, adjunctive immune-stimulatory therapy with interferon-gamma (IFN- γ) may represent a promising candidate to improve outcome of invasive fungal infections by enhancing host defence mechanisms.

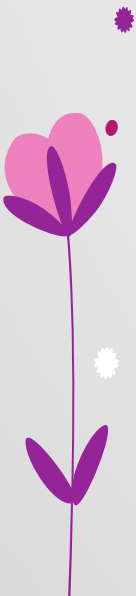
Methods: In this open-label, prospective case series, we describe eight patients with invasive *Candida* and/or *Aspergillus* infections who were treated with recombinant IFN- γ (rIFN- γ , 100 μ g s.c., thrice a week) for 2 weeks in addition to standard antifungal therapy.

Results: Recombinant IFN- γ treatment in patients with invasive *Candida* and/or *Aspergillus* infections partially restored immune function, as characterized by an increased HLA-DR expression in those patients with a baseline expression below 50%, and an enhanced capacity of leukocytes from treated patients to produce proinflammatory cytokines involved in antifungal defence.

Conclusions: The present study provides evidence that adjunctive immunotherapy with IFN- γ can restore immune function in fungal sepsis patients, warranting future clinical studies to assess its potential clinical benefit.

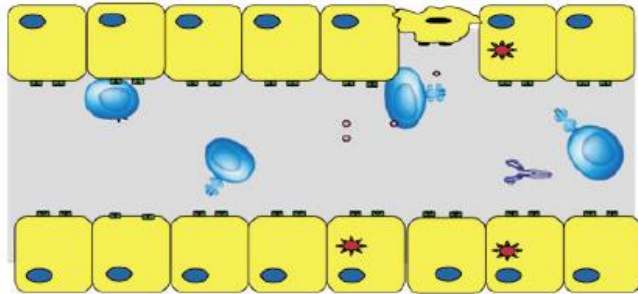
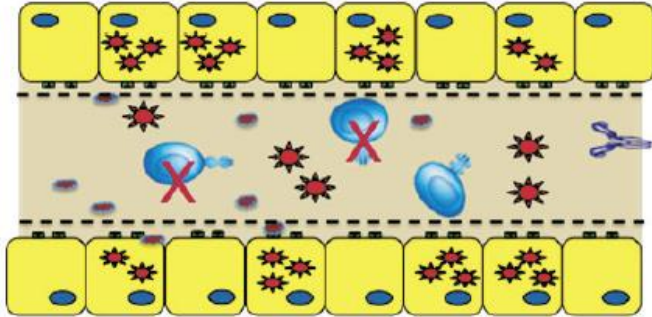


Hepatit B



A

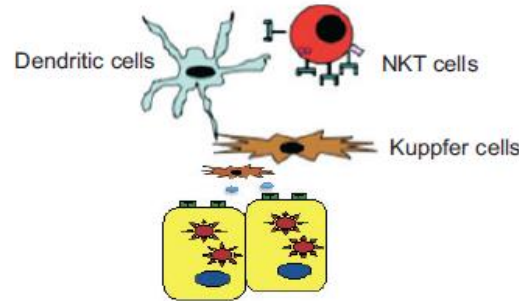
Chronic HBV infection

Resolved HBV
"functional cure"**D**

Activation of intrahepatic innate immunity

TLR 7/8 RIG-I agonists

TCR-like antibody delivery

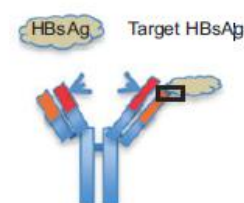
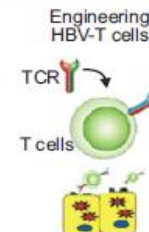
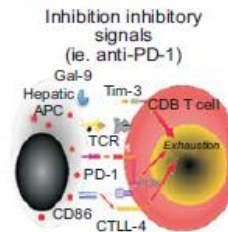


Restoration of HBV-specific immunity

T cell boosting

Antibodies

Vaccines



HBV replikasyonunun kontrolunda HBV-spesifik T hücre yanıtı için iki strateji

1-Defektif T hücre yanıtını düzenlemek

2- Yeni HBV-spesifik T hücreleri oluşturmak ve transfer etmek

HBV-spesifik T Hücre Yanıtını Güçlendirmek İçin Stratejiler

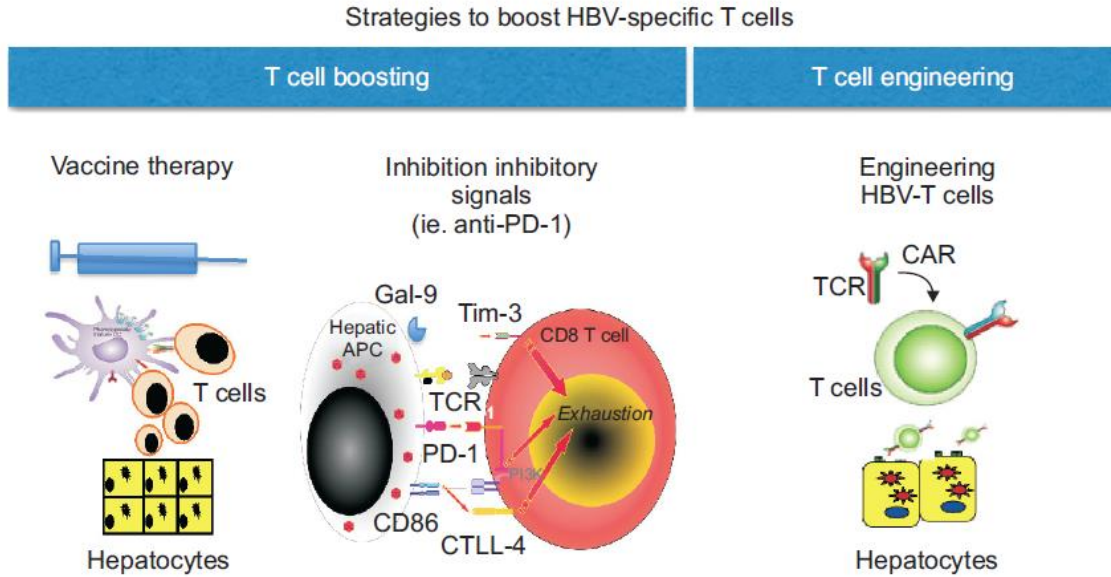
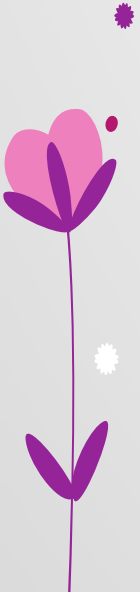


Fig. 2. Therapeutic strategies designed to restore hepatitis B virus (HBV)-specific T cell responses in CHB patients. Vaccine therapy aims to induce and boost new HBV-specific T cells and check point inhibitors (anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1) to restore the functionality of existing exhausted HBV-specific T cells. T cell engineering aims to produce new HBV-specific T cells through the introduction of genetic information (DNA or messenger RNA) encoding HBV-specific T cell receptors into the patients' T cells. APC, antigen-presenting cells; TCR, T cell receptor; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor.

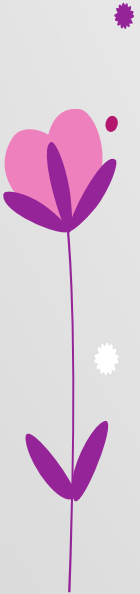
Antikor ya da solubl TCR: Endojen T hücrelerinin hedefleriyle karşılaşmasını tetikler, toplanmasını indükler şekilde tasarlanmış
Daha umut verici

Kronik Hepatit B İçin T Hücre Modülasyonu Aşamaları

- TCR-benzeri antikorlar: HBV infekte hepatositleri HBeAg ve HBsAg tarafından bloke edilmeden doğrudan tanıma:
 - In vitro
- Kontrol noktası inhibitörleri (anti-PD-1) HBV-spesifik tükenmiş T hücrelerinin fonksiyonel restorasyonu:
 - In vitro, in vivo ve hastalarda (anti-HBe kronik hepatit B ve HCC)
- Therapötik aşılar: Küratif özellikte HBV spesifik T ve B hücre immünitelerini uyarmak
 - İnsan ve hayvanlarda test ediliyor.
- TCR/CAR yönlendirilmiş T hücreler: Yeni HBV T hücrelerini klasik TCR veya CAR ile işleme
 - Transjenik farelerde test ve HBV'ye bağlı HCC relapsı olanlarda



Fırsatçı Viral İnfeksiyonlar



Kemik iliđi Transplant Hastalarında Bařlıca Sorun Oluřturan Virüsler

- CMV
- EBV
- Adenovirus
- BK-polyoma virus

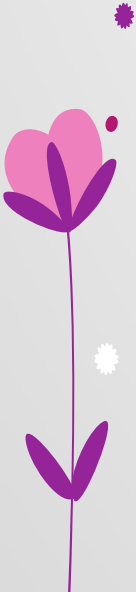
T hücre immün yanıtı yetersizse

Geç/tekrarlayan antijenemi

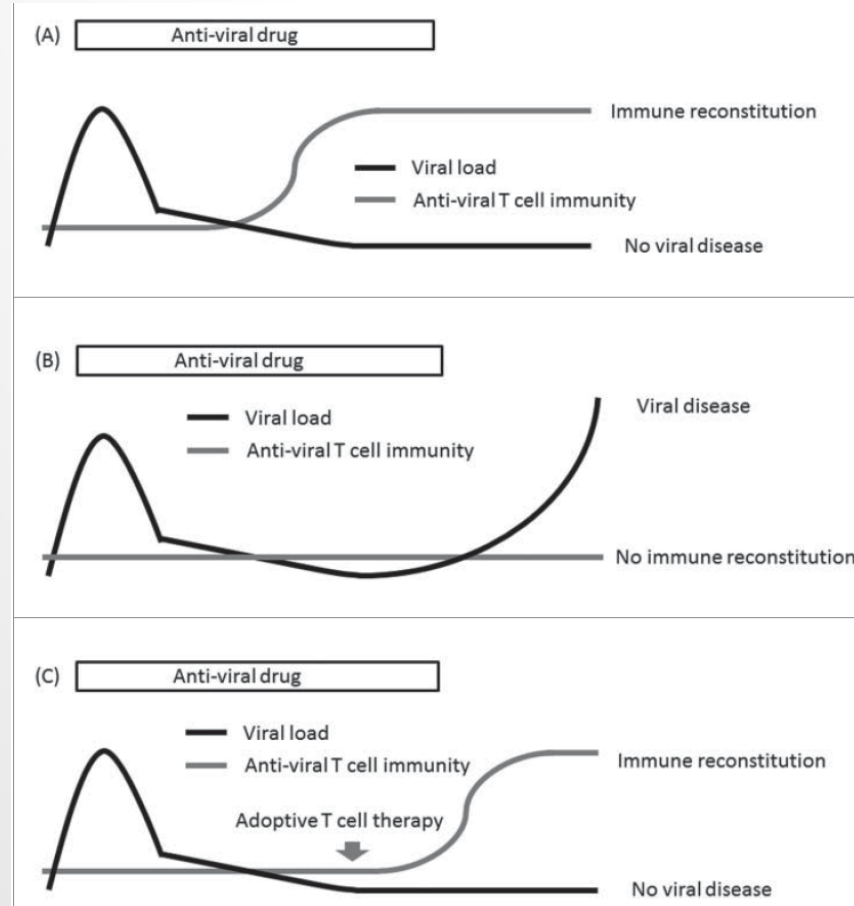
CMV hastalığı

EBV+ posttransplant lenfoproliferatif hastalık

T hücre rekonstitüsyonunu sağlayacak adaptif immunterapi hastalığın gelişimini ve organ hastalığını önlemede bir seçenek olabilir



Adoptif T Hücre Yanıtını Kullanarak Tekrarlayan/Geç Ortaya Çıkan Viral Hastalıkları Önleme Stratejisi



BACKGROUND: Cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease constitutes a serious complication after allogeneic stem cell transplantation. For the clearance of CMV, CD8+ T cells are pivotal.

STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: Here, the novel streptamer technology was used at good manufacturing practice (GMP) level for adoptive transfer of CMV-specific T cells into acute leukemia patients with recurrent high CMV antigenemia after allogeneic stem cell transplantation.

RESULTS: After a single transfusion, the frequency of CMV-specific CD8+CD45RA+CCR7- effector T cells increased dramatically from 0.0% to a maximum of 27.1% of all T cells. These T cells were clearly donor derived and did not stem from intrinsic reconstitution, as demonstrated by analysis of 1) donor chimerism through single-tandem repeats, 2) T-cell receptor excision circles, and 3) V β -chain typing by polymerase chain reaction. Clinically, the specific T-cell transfer resulted in a persistent clearance of the CMV antigenemia, which allowed the patients to discontinue toxic antiviral drug therapy without further high-level reactivation of CMV, demonstrating the power of the streptamer technology.

CONCLUSION: Taken together, the streptamer technology offers the advantage of selecting virus-specific CD8+ T cells at GMP level for adoptive T-cell transfer, thus inducing long-lasting specific CD8+ T-cell responses without increasing the risk for graft-versus-host disease.

Adoptive transfer and selective reconstitution of streptamer-selected cytomegalovirus-specific CD8+ T cells leads to virus clearance in patients after allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell transplantation

Anita Schmitt, Torsten Tonn,* Dirk H. Busch,* Götz Ulrich Grigoleit,* Hermann Einsele, Marcus Odendahl, Lothar Germeroth, Mark Ringhoffer, Simone Ringhoffer, Markus Wiesneth, Jochen Greiner, Detlef Michel, Thomas Mertens, Markus Rojewski, Martin Marx, Stephanie von Harsdorf, Hartmut Döhner, Erhard Seifried, Donald Bunjes, and Michael Schmitt*

Tekrarlayan yüksek antijenemisi olan akut lösemi hastalarında tek transfüzyon sonrası CMV spesifik CD8+CD45RA+CCR7- efektör T hücreleri oranında %0'dan %27,1 e artış
CMV antijenemide persistan klirens
Antiviral ilaç kesimi

Sorun bazı haplotiplere uygulanabilir olması

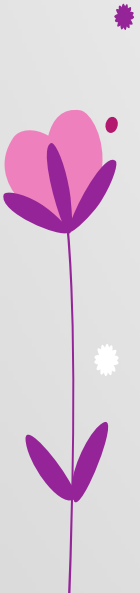
Donör Lenfosit İnfüzyonu

- Antijen deneyimli T hücre
- EBV+ posttransplant lenfoproliferatif hastalıkta kullanılmış
- Alıcının hücrelerini kullanma stratejisi

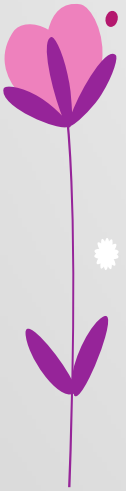


- Virüs spesifik T hücre kullanımı
 - Tetramer, pentamer, streptamer (multimerlerle) virüs spesifik T hücre seçimi ve izolasyonu
 - IFN- γ yakalama yöntemi ile IFN- γ 'dan zengin hücrelerin zenginleştirilmesi
- Genetik olarak tanımlanan T hücre reseptörü virüs kökenli peptitlerle HLA moleküllerine karşı yüksek afinite de TCR'lerin hazırlanması

Çoğunun iyi üretim pratiği hazırlanmış durumda

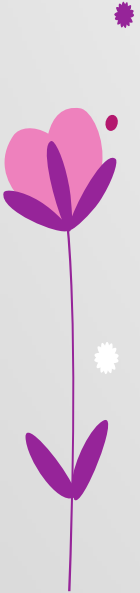


HIV İnfeksiyonları



HIV İnfeksiyonlarında İmmunomodulasyon

- Koruyucu aşı
- Terapötik aşı
- Adaptif tedavi

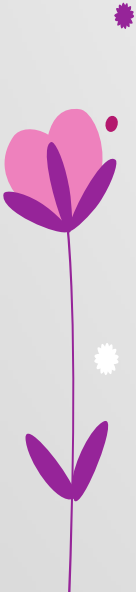


HIV Aşı Çalışmaları

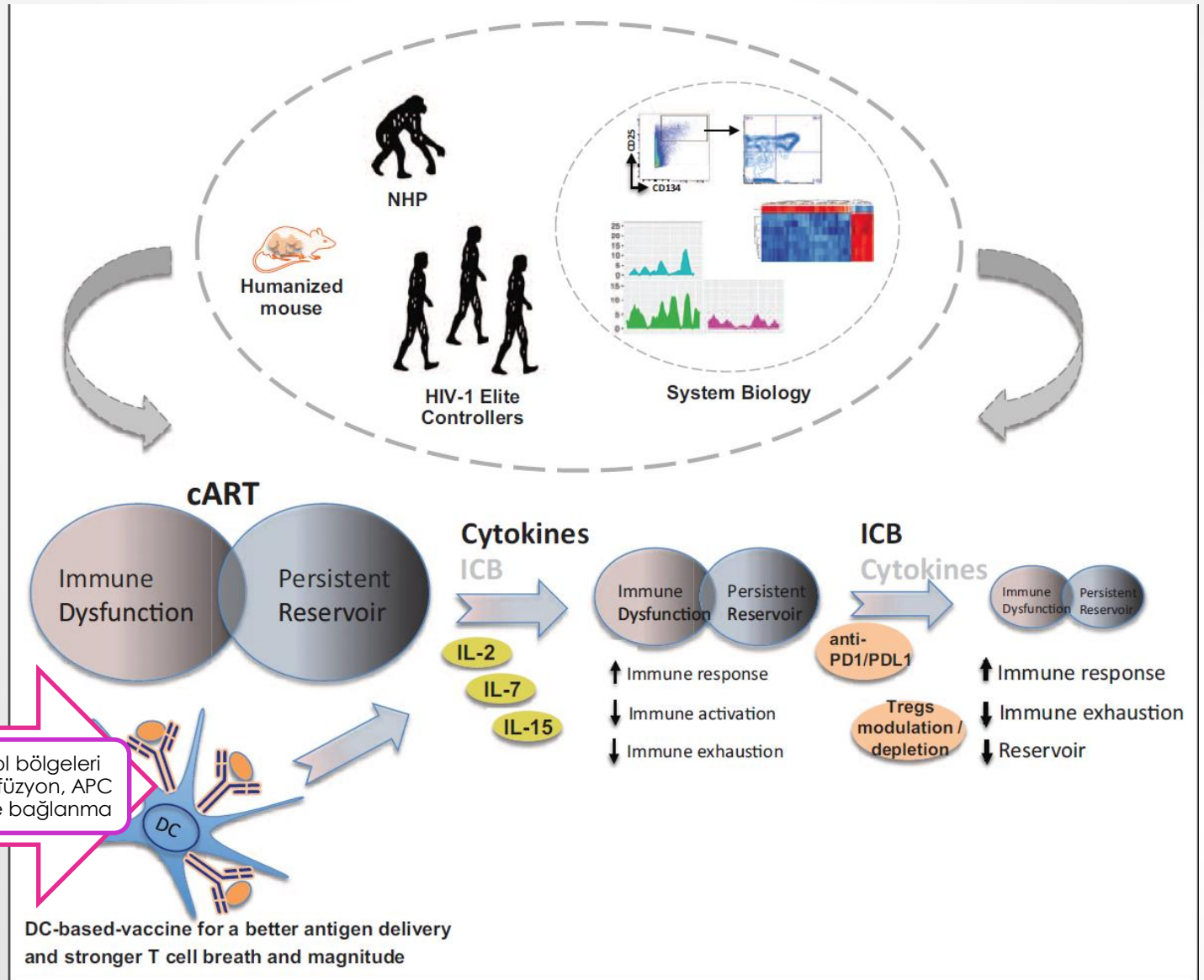
- DNA bazlı aşılar
- Viral vektörler
 - Modifiye vaccinia Ankara
 - Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV),
 - RNA, peptide or protein, Lenti-viral
- RNA
- Peptit, protein
- Dendritik hücre aşıları denenmiş-deneniıyor

Başarısızlık nedenleri
Virüsün CD8 T hücre tanınmasından kaçışı
CD8 T hücre disfonksiyonu
Potent CD4 T hücre olmaması
Viral rezervuar

Viral rezervuarı temizleyebilecek
İmmün disfonksiyonu düzeltecek
İmmün sistemi module ve mobilize edici
İnflamasyonu minimize olan
kombine immunoterapi yaklaşımlarına ihtiyaç var!

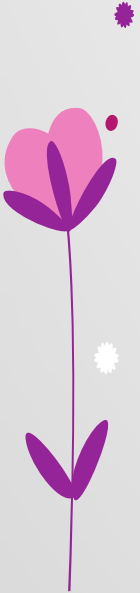


Terapötik HIV Aşısı İçin Yaklaşımlar



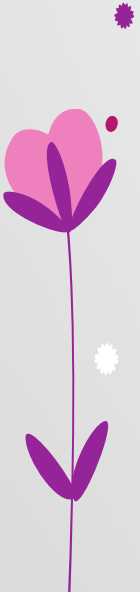
HIV İin T Hcre Tedavileri

- HIV spesifik immn yanıtı ynlendirme
- T hcrelerinin persistansı ve fonksiyonunu iyileřtirme



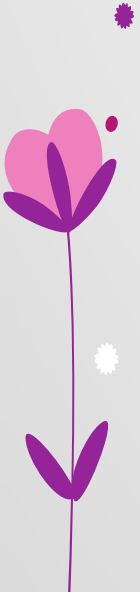
HIV Spesifik İmmün Yanıtı Yönlendirme

- HIV spesifik T hücre klonları veya poliklonal sitotoksik T hücrelerinin infüzyonu
- Yapay T hücre reseptörleri ve şimerik antijen reseptörleri (CAR) ile T hücre modifikasyonu



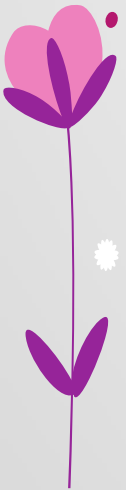
HIV Spesifik T Hücre Klonları Veya Poliklonal Sitotoksik T Hücrelerinin İnfüzyonu

- Genetik manipölasyona gerek yok
- Güvenli
- Viral kaçaklar, mutasyonlar nedeni ile yetersiz
- Polispesifik T hücre klonları kullanımı daha etkin

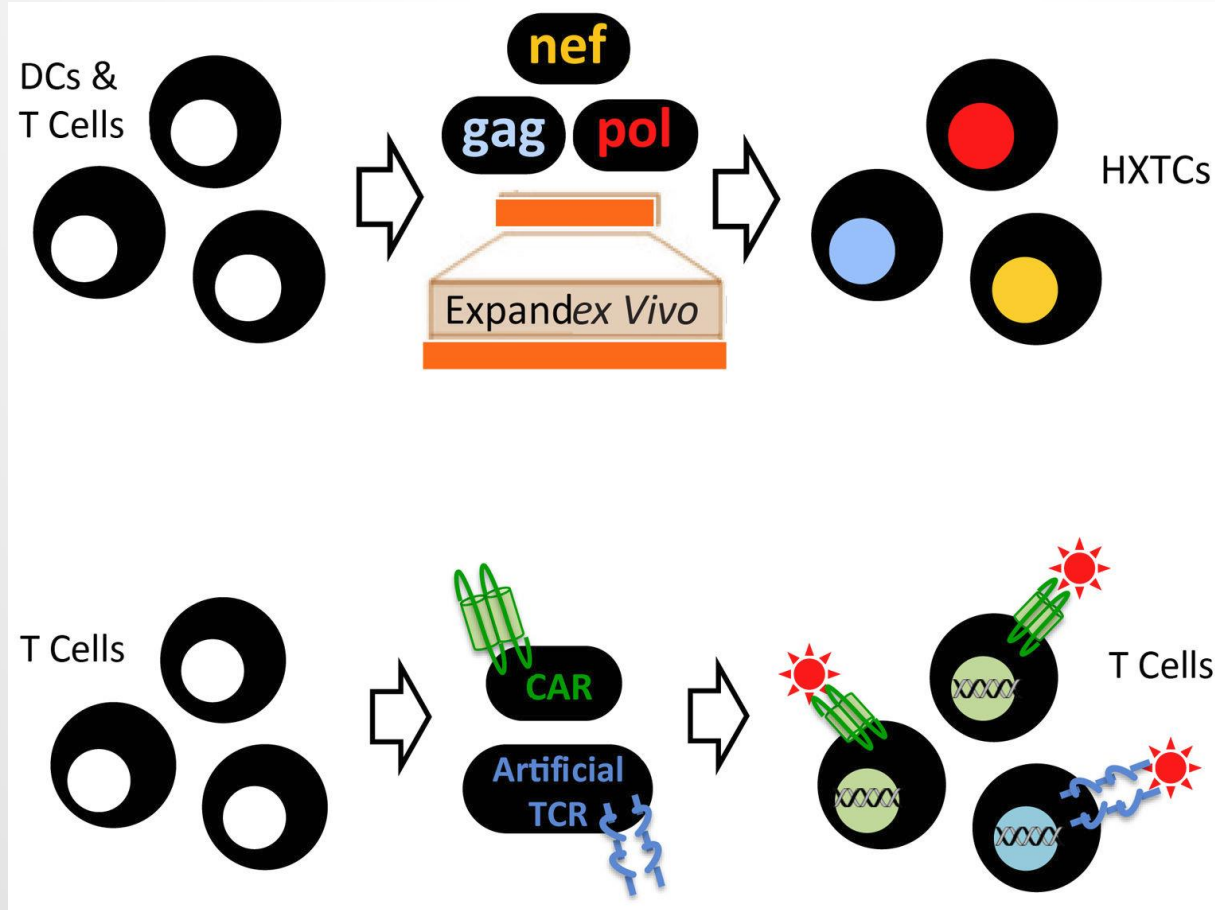


Genetik Modifikasyonla T Hücrelerini Yönlendirme

- Yapay T hücre reseptörleri ve şimerik antijen reseptörleri (CAR) T hücre modifikasyonu
- Güvenlik sorunu?
- Şimerik reseptörler daha güvenli
- İmmün kaçaklar yine sorun

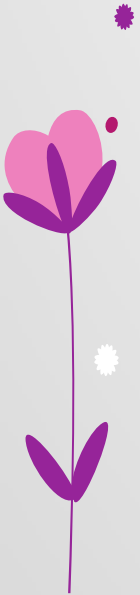


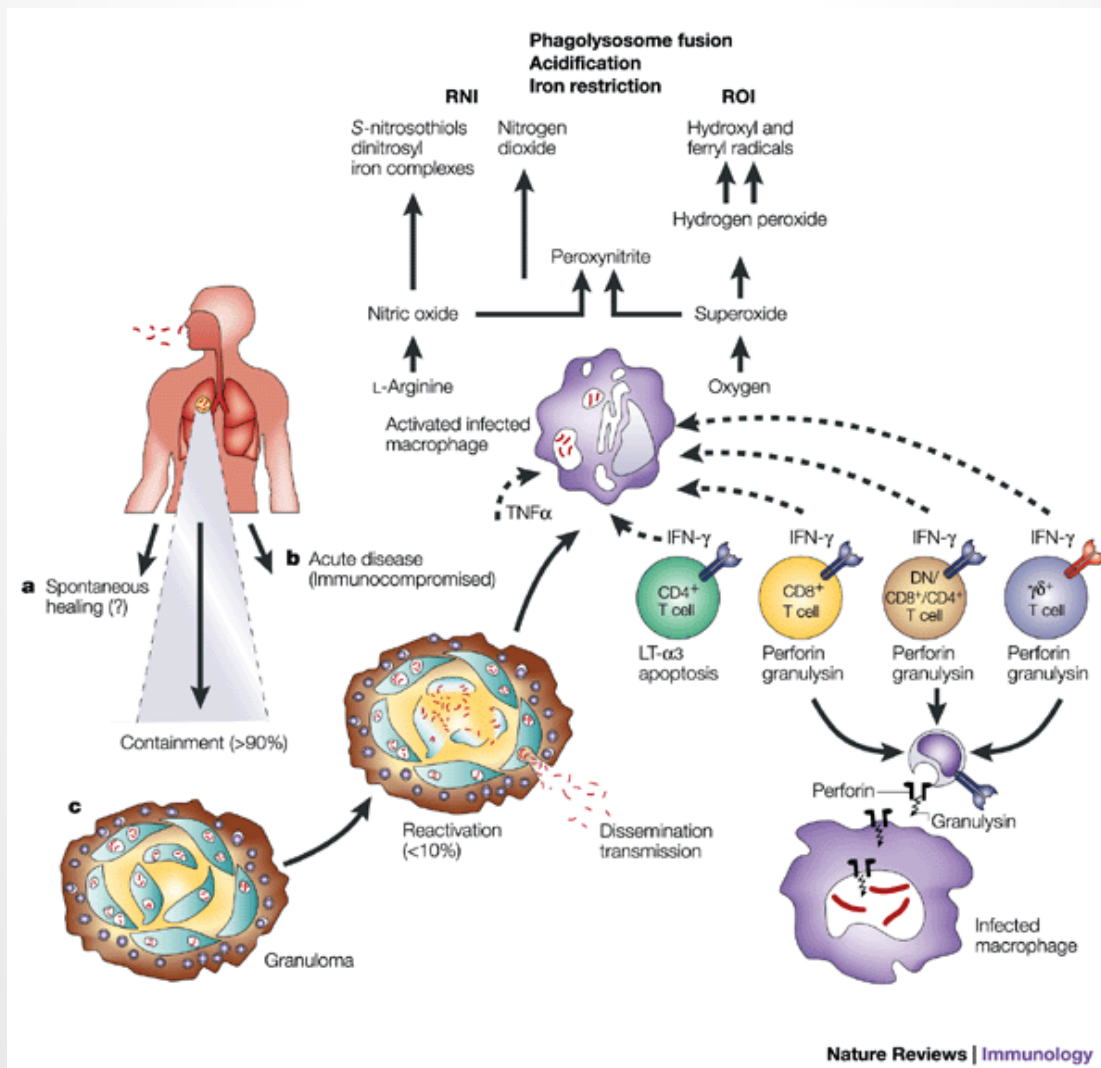
HIV Spesifik İmmun Yanıtı Yönlendirme



Patel et al. Cytotherapy. 2016 August ; 18(8): 931–942.

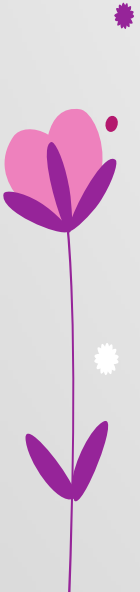
Tüberküloz



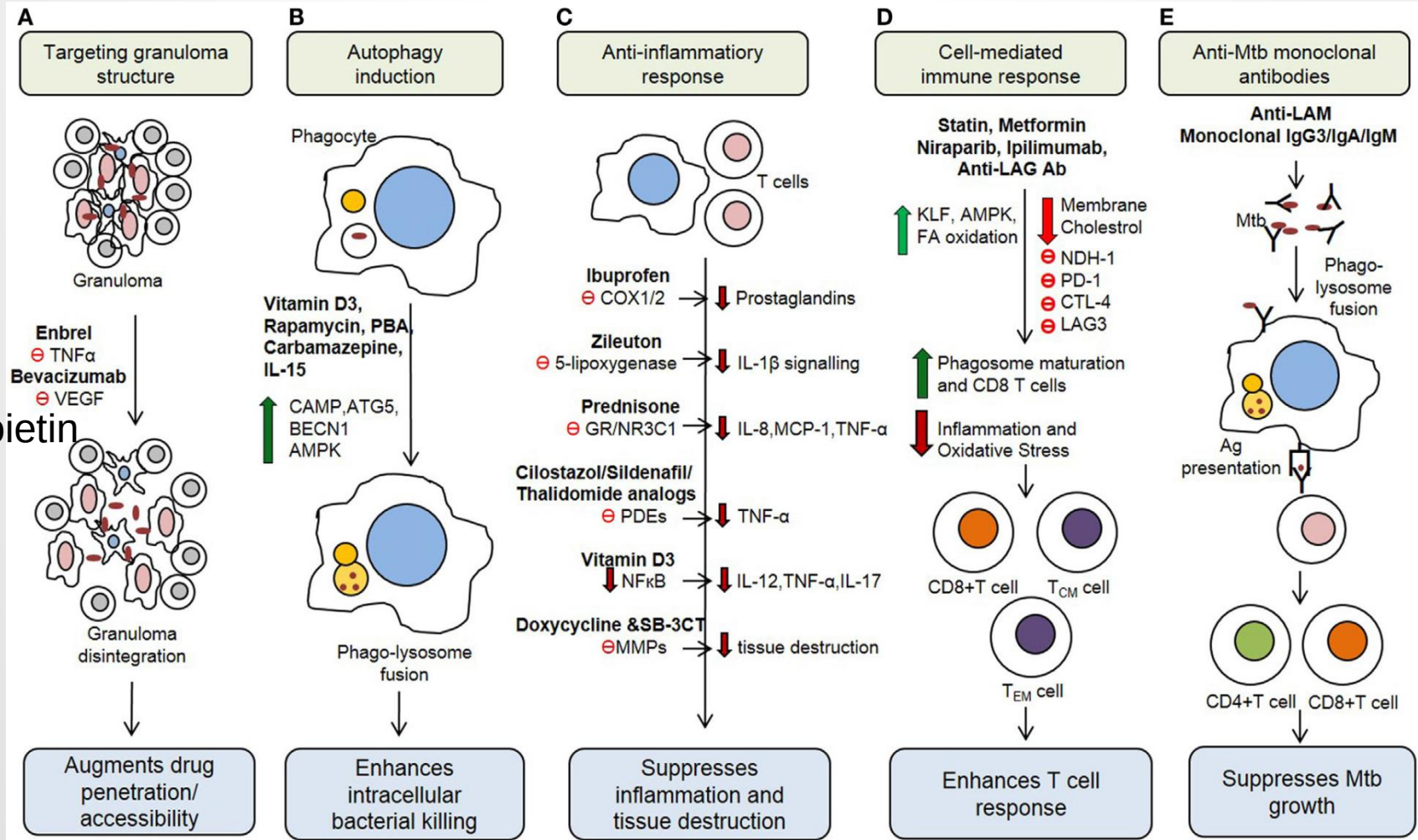


Tüberkülozda İmmunomodülasyon

- Sitokin tedavisi
 - GSF: *M. bovis* BCGozis ağır kombine immün yetmezlik
- IL-2 kronik *Mycobacterium avium* complex ve *Mycobacterium chelonae* akciğer infeksiyonu tedavisi-idiopatik CD4+ lenfositopenisi olan hastada
- IFN- α , IFN- γ : Nontüberküloz mikobakteri, IFN- γ R1 yetersizliğinde
- Spesifik T hücre tedavisi



M. Tuberculosis'e Karşı Potansiyel Konak Terapötik Hedefleri

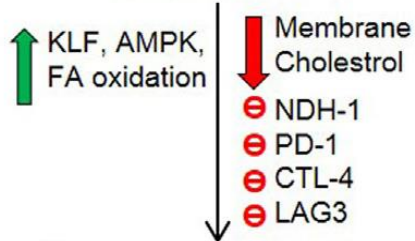


VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; PBA, phenylbutyrate; CAMP, cathelicidin antimicrobial peptide; ATG5, autophagy-related protein 5; BECN1, beclin-1; AMPK, AMP-activated protein kinase; COX1/2, cyclooxygenase-1/2; GR, glucocorticoid receptor; PDE, phosphodiesterases; MMPs, matrix metalloproteinases; KLF, Kruppel-like factor; PD-1, programmed cell death 1 receptor; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4; LAG3, lymphocyte activation gene 3; LAM, Lipoarabinomannan.

D

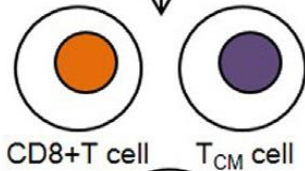
Cell-mediated
immune response

**Statin, Metformin
Niraparib, Ipilimumab,
Anti-LAG Ab**



↑ Phagosome maturation
and CD8 T cells

IF- α ↓ Inflammation and
Oxidative Stress



T_{EM} cell

Enhances T cell
response

Statin: Proinflammatory sitokin üretimini engeller, inflamasyonu ve doku hasarını baskılar. Membran kolesterol seviyesini azaltır. Fagozomal maturasyon ve otofajiyi teşvik eder, tüberküloz I. Seçenek ilaçların etkisi artırır

Nivolumab/ pembrolizumab PD-1 ekspresyonunu inhibe eder, CD8+ T hücre aracılı immün yanıtı artırır

T hücrelerinin (ör. CD8+) adoptif transferi dirençli tüberkülozda yeni bir strateji olabilir.

IFN- γ ? CD4+ T hücre yanıtını artırır
IL-2_?

TEŞEKKÜRLER.

