Overcoming an Obstacle-Flow DSA XM for HIV+ Transplant Recipients

Authors: Stephanie Langner, Ashley Smail, Darnell Mompoint-Williams, Shihka Mehta, Vineeta Kumar, Julie Houp

Introduction

Advancements in antiretroviral therapies have significantly improved the lifespan of patients with HIV. However, prolonged use of these therapies can lead to endstage renal disease, creating a need for kidney transplantation. Pre-transplant compatibility testing in this population is often complex and may obscure accurate assessments of donor-recipient compatibility. By incorporating additional assays, we aim to enhance the accuracy of compatibility evaluations, ultimately facilitating successful transplant outcomes for HIV+ recipients.

Methodology

- Cohort of 7 HIV+ waitlist candidates receiving a deceased donor kidney transplant
- LABScreen[™] Single Antigen Bead and Lifecodes[™] Single Antigen Bead assay testing was performed
- A prospective flow cytometric XM was performed
- Autologous flow cytometric XM was performed for each recipient
- Additional testing using FlowDSA-XM[™] was performed



Supporting Data

Flow cytometry XM results

UNOS ID: Relationship:	Deceased Denor			mple Source: mple ID: 23	Lymph Node 13635	Crocom	atch Dato: atched By: Crossmatch Result:	T Cell Postive/B Cell Pos
Serum Date	Sample #	Cell	Treatment	Dilution	MCS	Result	Comments	
00/24/2023	23-41436	T cells			114	Positive		
00242023	23-41438	8 cells			136	Positive		
03/22/2023	23-12233	T cels			348	Positive		
03/22/2023	23-12233	Boels			507	Positive		
03/27/2023	23-13631	T cells			690	Postve		
03/27/2023	23-13631	8 cells			1248	Positive		
03/27/2023	23-13831 HI	Toels	н		83	Pusitive		
03/27/2023	23 13631 HI	B cells	н		266	Positive		

HLA Antibody result

Test HLA-LABScreen SAB Monthly	<u>Treatment</u> MC	CPRA % 100	<u>Result</u> Positive	Comments PAN REACTIVE
HLA-LABScreen SAB II Monthly	MC	3	Weak Pos	No DSA detected.
HLA-Lifecodes SAB I Treated	MC	3	Weak Pos	No DSA detected.
HLA-Lifecodes SAB II Treated	MC	0	Negative	No DSA detected.

FlowDSA-XM[™] result

			Flow	DSA Calcula	itions				
	Nama:	MRN	Date Tested:	3/28/2023	Starford Cutoffs:	Class I > 93	Class IIa > 66	Class IIb > 6	
DONOR:	ACC***	LOH202335759	Date Ordered:	3/28/2023					
RECIPIENT:	H526	3596025	Cytometers	CANTO 1	Technologist Initials:	80			
			Control Values		MCS Average				
		Class I	Class lie	Class IIb	Sample ID:	Cless I	Class lie	Class I b	
	NE01	291	394	449	22-22150	291	379	368.5	
	N(G2	311	388	372	22-45419	292	367.5	371	
	Neg Control Average:	301	391	410.5	23-13651	290.5	381	377.5	
	CLASS I POS	602	403	371					
	CLASS II POS	405	399	387					
		, ,	legalts: MCS Value	15	MCS V5 NES Control				
Sample ID:	Sample Date:	Class I	Class IIa	Class IID	Sample ID:	Class I	Class IIa	Class I b	
22-22150	10/31/2022	272	382	370	22-22150	-10	-12	-42	
22-22150	10/31/2022	310	376	367	22-22150	NIGATVE	NIGATIVE	NIGATINE	
22-45419	12/29/2022	295	383	373	22-45419	-2	-3.5	-39.5	
22-45419	12/28/2022	289	392	369	2249419	NIGATIVE	NUGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
23-13631	3/27/2023	279	376	377	23-13631	-12.5	-10	-33	
23-13631	1/27/2023	302	386	378	23-23432	NIGATIVE	NIGATIN	NIGATINE	

Summary of results

Recipient	CPRA	Flow XM	Flow DSA XM	DSA
JM51	96	Tpos/Bpos	NEG	N
MG07	92	Tpos/Bpos	NEG	N
AM57	90	Tpos/Bpos	NEG	N
FT82	85	Tpos/Bpos	NEG	N
VE95	100	Tpos/Bpos	NEG	N
LR77	100	Tpos/Bpos	NEG	N
HS26	100	Tpos/Bpos	NEG	N

Discussion

In this study, we examined the immunological compatibility of seven HIV+ kidney transplant recipients through standard flow crossmatches and LABScreen[™] Single Antigen Bead assays. Initial findings revealed positive flow crossmatches without donor-specific antibodies (DSA), raising concerns about potential non-MHC binding related to the recipients' HIV+ status. Additionally, autologous XM was T and B positive for all recipients.

To further investigate this phenomenon, we employed the FlowDSA-XM[™] assay developed by Thermo Fisher One Lambda. This advanced assay integrates traditional flow crossmatching with microbead technology, allowing for the differentiation of HLA donor specific antibody reactivity from non-MHC reactivity. It identifies HLA Class I or II DSA bound to HLA antigens on donor cells in their native state, and its design mitigates interference from monoclonal antibody treatments or autoantibodies.

Consistent with our hypothesis, FlowDSA-XM[™] assay yielded negative results for all seven recipients. Notably, all patients underwent successful transplantation without experiencing acute antibody-mediated rejection or graft dysfunction. Although a typical decline in lymphocyte levels was observed, the HIV infections remained well controlled post-transplant. Outcomes for these HIV+ recipients were comparable to those of HIV-negative transplant patients.

Conclusion

- The initial positive results from standard flow cytometric crossmatches, combined with the absence of identifiable HLA donorspecific antibodies, raised concerns about potential interference related to the patients' HIV+ status.
- However, the FlowDSA-XM[™] assay effectively clarified this issue, yielding negative results across all cases. This allowed the medical team to proceed confidently with the transplants.
- Notably, all patients experienced successful transplantation without any episodes of rejection or graft dysfunction, underscoring the assay's utility in ensuring safe outcomes for HIV+ recipients.

Acknowledgements

- UAB Comprehensive Transplant
 Institute
- UAB Histocompatibility and immunogenetics Laboratory
- Legacy of Hope

٠

 We would like to thank Dr. Vera Hauptfeld and Dr. Jayme Locke, as well as the past and current members of the UAB HIL for their contributions to this study and this uniquely challenging patient population.



The University of Alabama at Birmingham