



XX Congresso della Società GITMO

RIUNIONE NAZIONALE GITMO

ROMA, ERGIFE PALACE HOTEL,
7-8 MAGGIO 2026

DA VITA NASCE VITA: PROMUOVERE LA DONAZIONE
DI CELLULE STAMINALI EMOPOIETICHE IN ITALIA

La selezione del donatore nel 2026 l'importanza di HLA, epitopi, anticorpi e i modelli trapiantologici

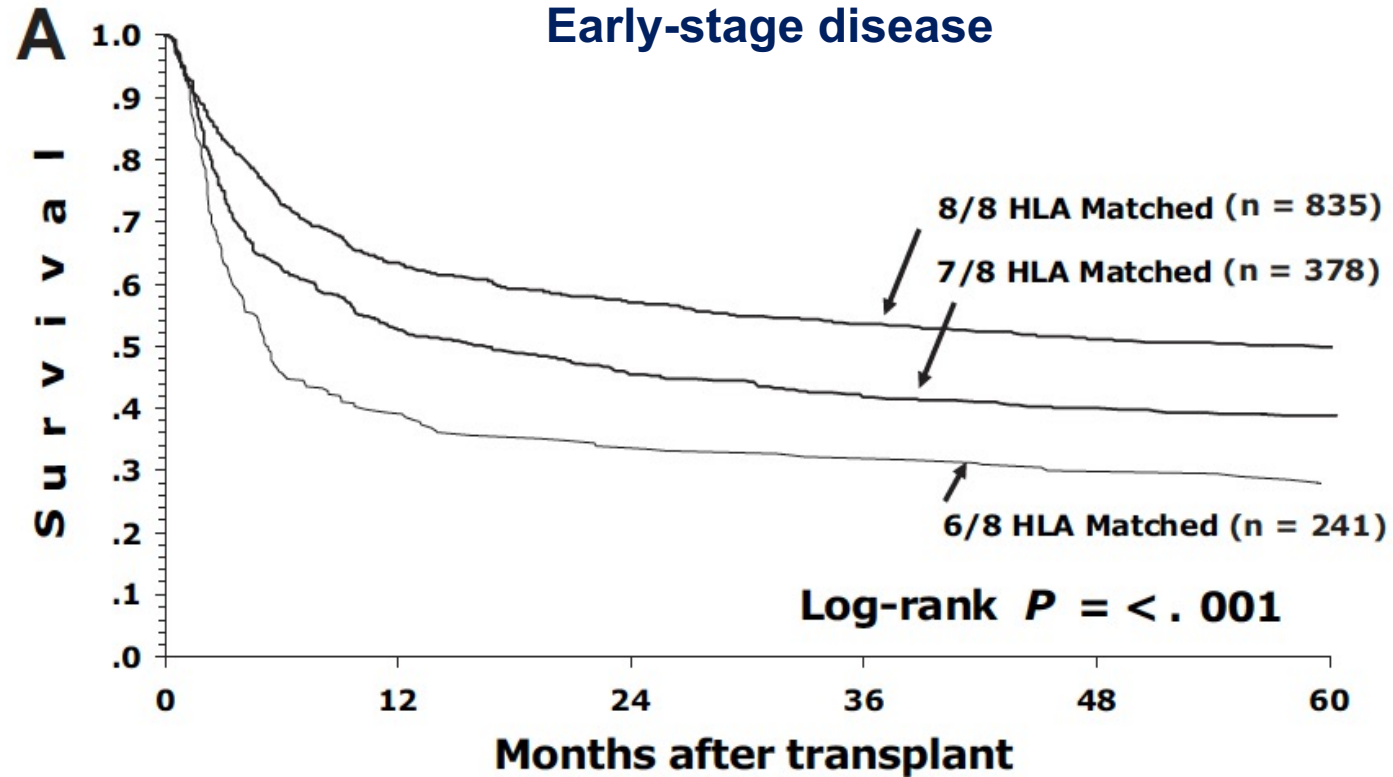
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Laboratorio d'Immunogenetica dei Trapianti - Polo di Ricerca di San Paolo
Dipartimento di Oncoematologia e Terapia Cellulare e Genica
IRCCS Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù



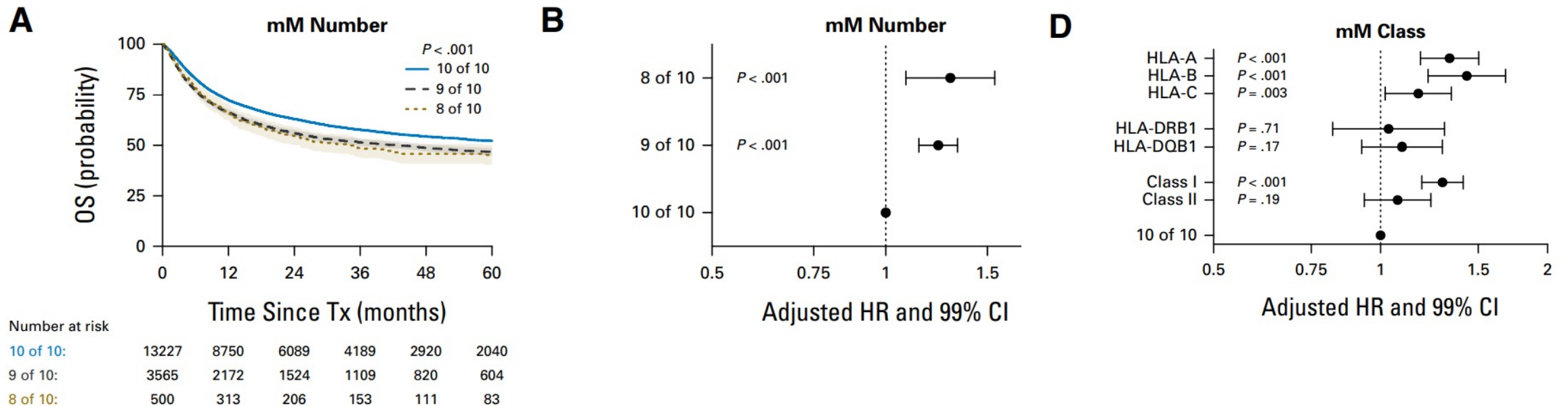
Bambino Gesù
OSPEDALE PEDIATRICO

HLA matching between donor and recipient



EBMT - study

The study included 17,292 unrelated HCTs with 6-locus high-resolution HLA typing, between 2016 and 2020, including 1,523 transplants with PTCy

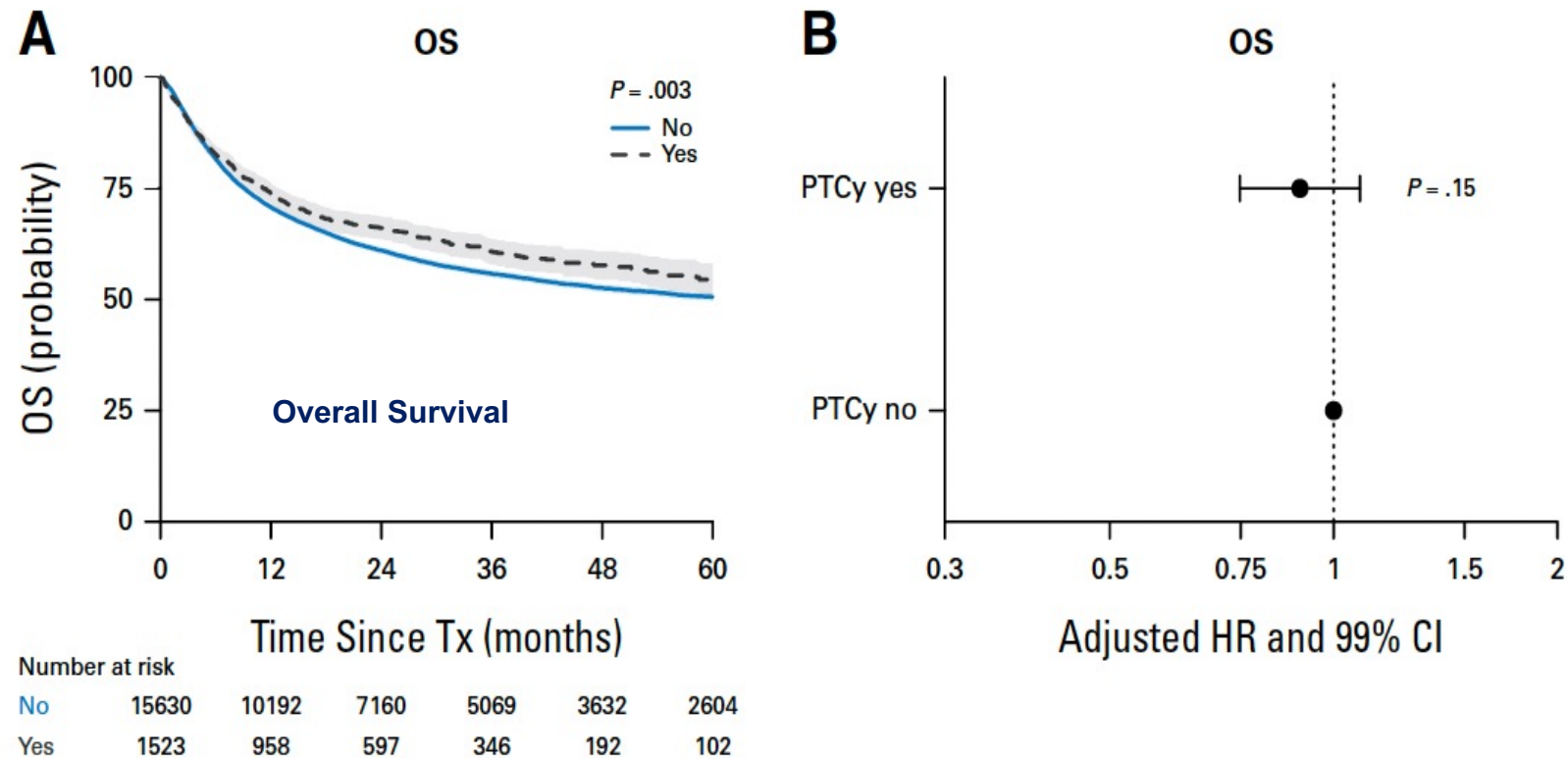


Does the use of PTCy improve the clinical outcome in matched settings...?



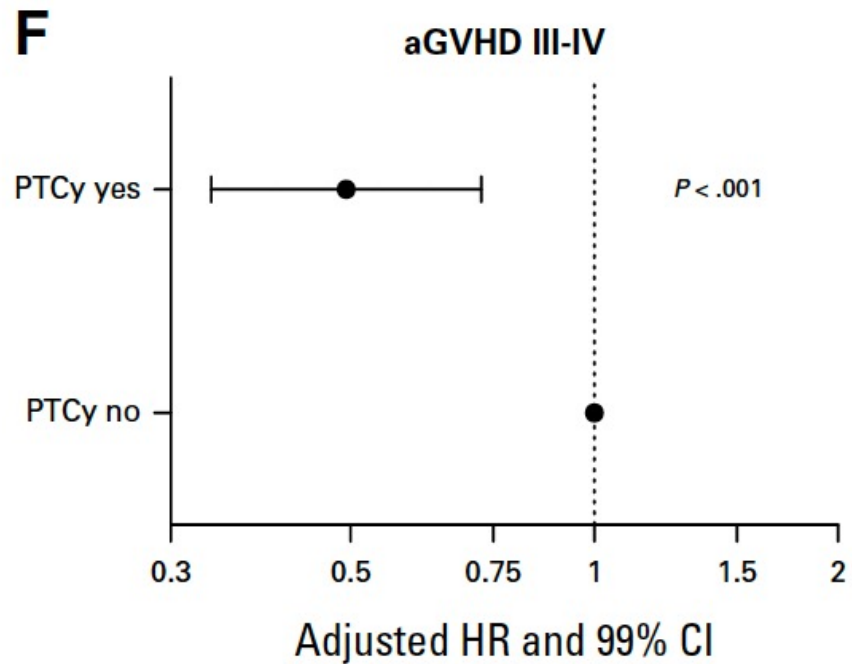
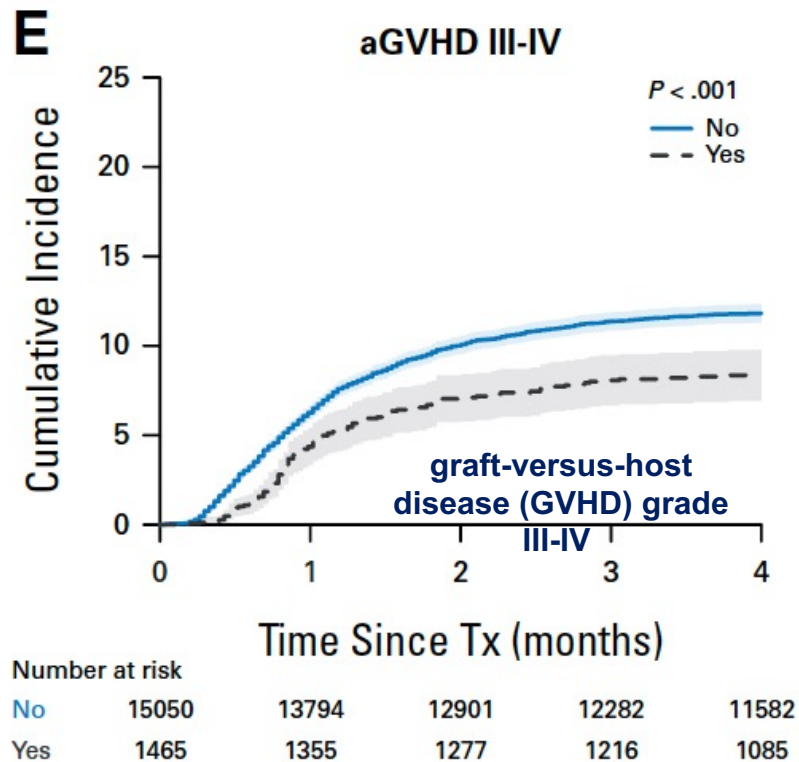
EBMT - study

Comparison between MUD recipients: **15630 - NO PTCy** and **1523 - YES PTCy**




EBMT - study

Comparison between MUD recipients:
15630 - NO PTCy and 1523 - YES PTCy



CIBMTR - study

The study included 10025 unrelated HCTs with HLA-A, -B, -C, and -DRB1 (8/8) HR typing for acute leukaemia (70.9%) or myelodysplastic syndromes (29.2%)

Comparator Group	No. of Patients	HR (95% CI)		P
Overall survival				
MUD-CNI	7272	Reference		
MUD-PTCy	1681	0.879 (0.8–0.96)		.004

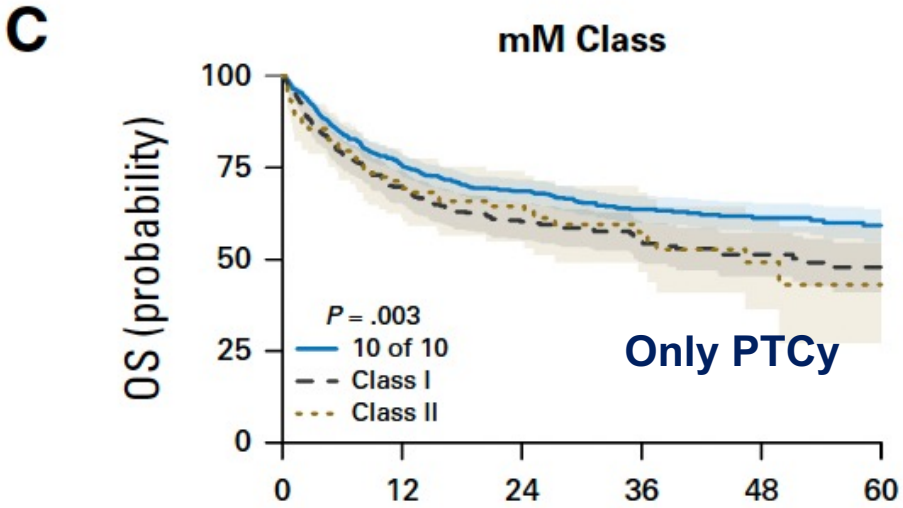
Posttransplant cyclophosphamide (PTCy)
Calcineurin inhibitor (CNI)

Does the use of PTCy reduce the importance of HLA compatibility in MUD HSCT **mismatched settings...?**



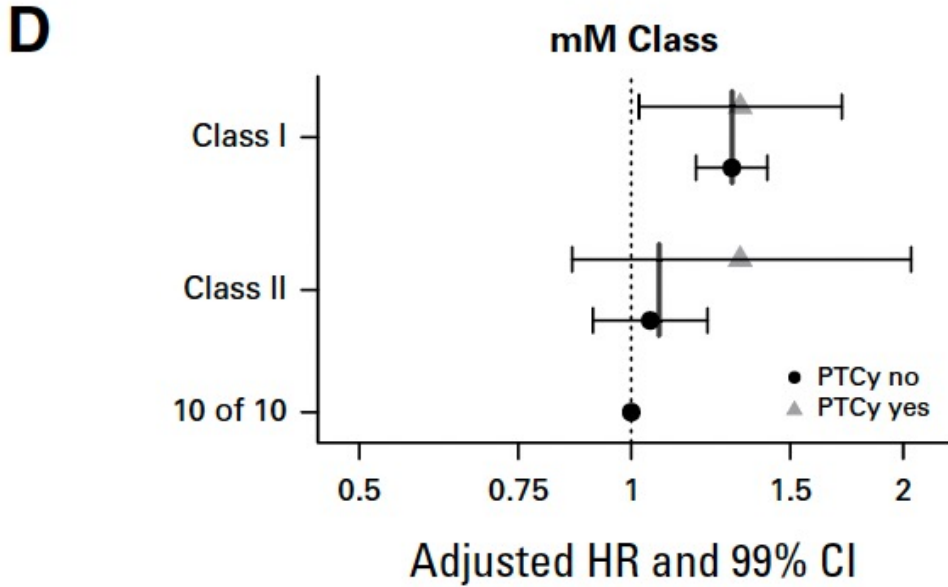
EBMT - study

The study included 1523 unrelated HSCTs with 6-locus high-resolution HLA typing only with PTCy



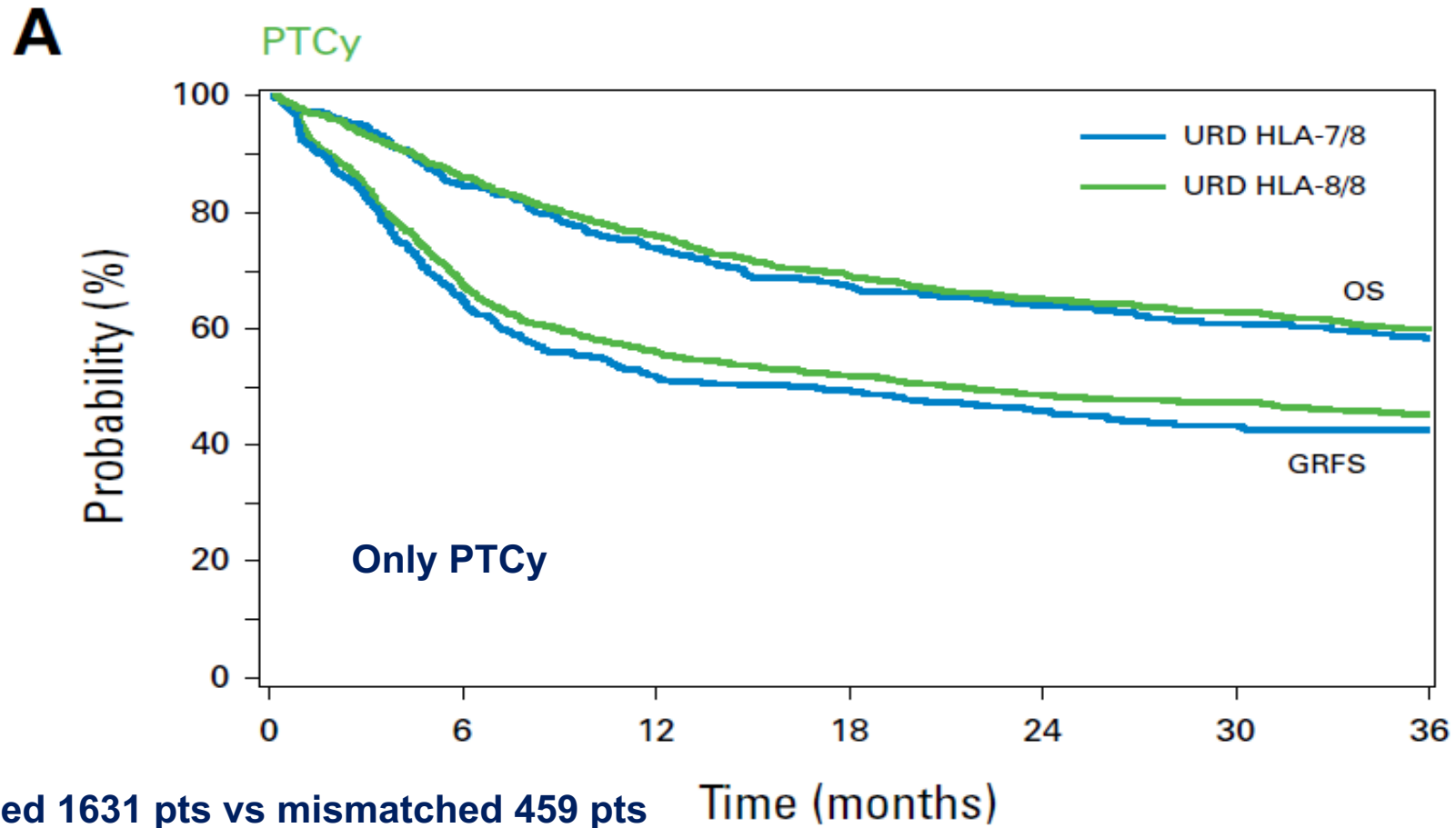
Number at risk

	0	12	24	36	48	60
10 of 10	924	582	362	210	120	66
Class I	418	253	164	94	53	29
Class II	104	67	42	26	11	1



CIBMTR - study

The study included 2090 unrelated HCTs with 8/8 high-resolution HLA typing with PTCy



Models for HLA mismatch that should be considered permissive in transplantation

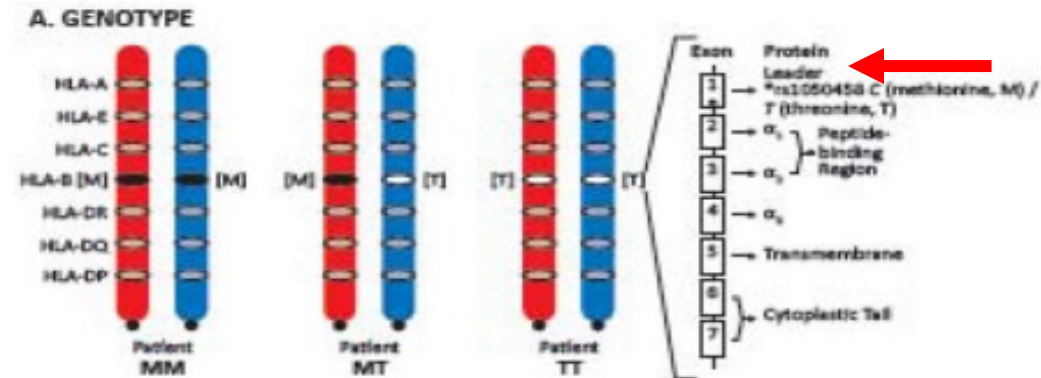


B Leader



B Leader

In exon 1 of HLA-B, the leader sequence codes for methionine (M) or threonine (T) in position -21, giving origin to 3 possible different potential genotypes: TT, MT, or MM



B Leader

Survey of 17100 patients **HLA-matched** compared with 1457 **HLA-B-mismatched**

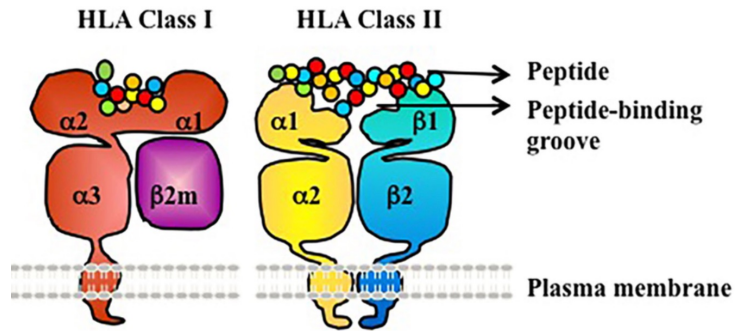
			Grades II-IV acute GVHD			Grades III-IV acute GVHD		
			Patients with endpoint/ evaluable patients*	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	p value	Patients with endpoint/ evaluable patients*	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p value
Leader genotype	Patient	TT	264/503	1.0	..	111/503	1.0	..
		MT	198/371	1.11 (0.82–1.52)	0.50	114/366	1.64 (1.15–2.32)	0.0057
		MM	32/55	1.51 (0.78–2.94)	0.22	22/55	2.40 (1.20–4.78)	0.013
	Donor	TT	250/489	1.0	..	104/489	1.0	..
		MT	210/377	1.29 (0.94–1.76)	0.11	121/373	1.82 (1.28–2.59)	0.00094
		MM	34/63	1.27 (0.68–2.39)	0.45	22/62	2.06 (1.04–4.07)	0.038

In HLA-B-mismatched the presence of M in B-leader sequence in patients and/or in the donor increases the risk of aGvHD grade III-IV

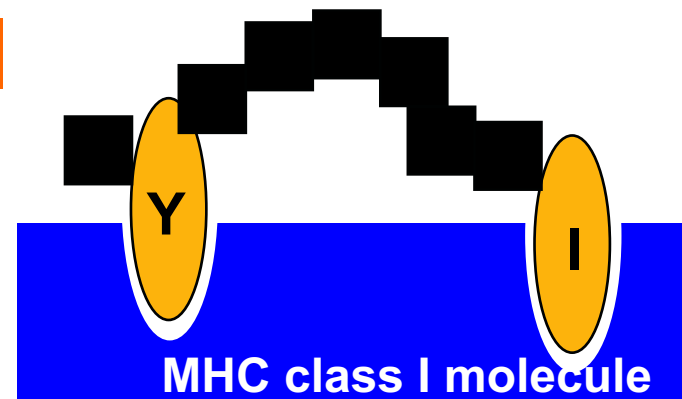
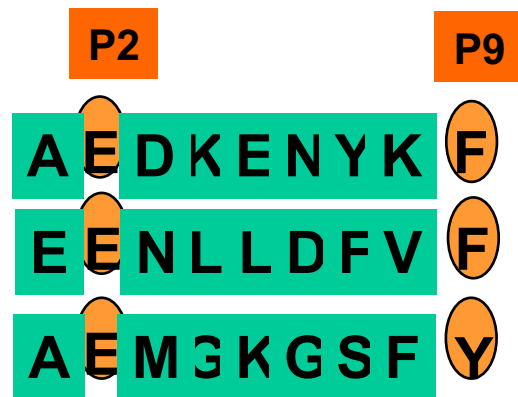
PBM in HLA-Class I



Immuno-peptidome

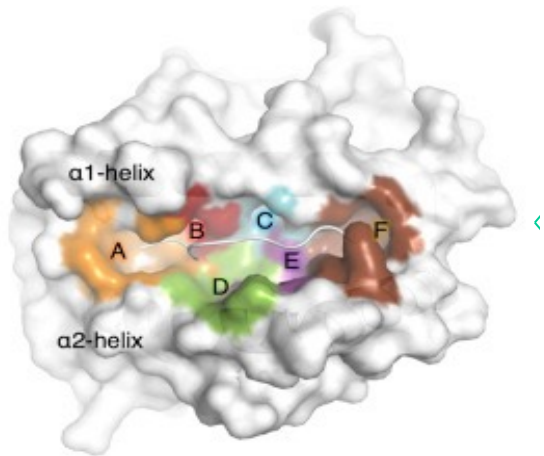


The **immuno-peptidome** is the collection of protein fragments derived from pathogens presented on the surface of the cells by HLA molecules to be "read" by T cells, acting as the crucial signal that defines "self" vs "non-self" for the immune system



PBM in HLA-Class I

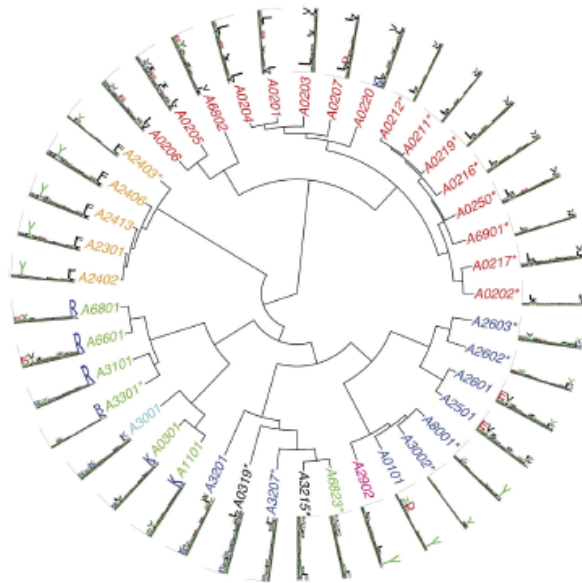
Polymorphism in peptide binding domain



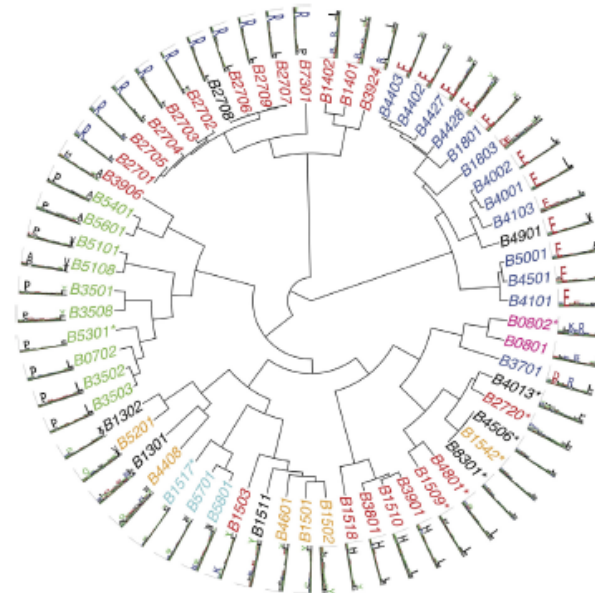
Comparison between different PBM can serve as proxy for immunopeptidome divergence and prediction of T cell alloreactivity

PBM in HLA-Class I

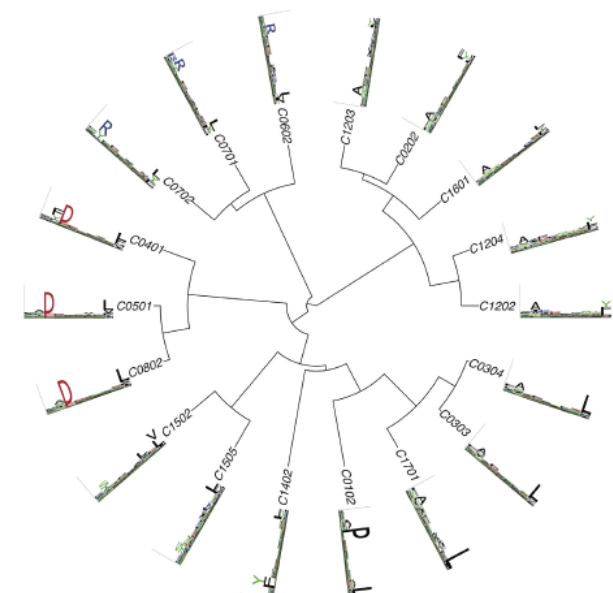
HLA-A (N=44)



HLA-B (N=63)



HLA-C (N=18)



Gfeller & Bassani-Sternberg Front Immunol 2018

- Alleles were grouped by clustering analysis of their PBM
- **21 PBM groups: 7 HLA-A, 9 HLA-B, 5 HLA-C**

PBM in HLA-Class I

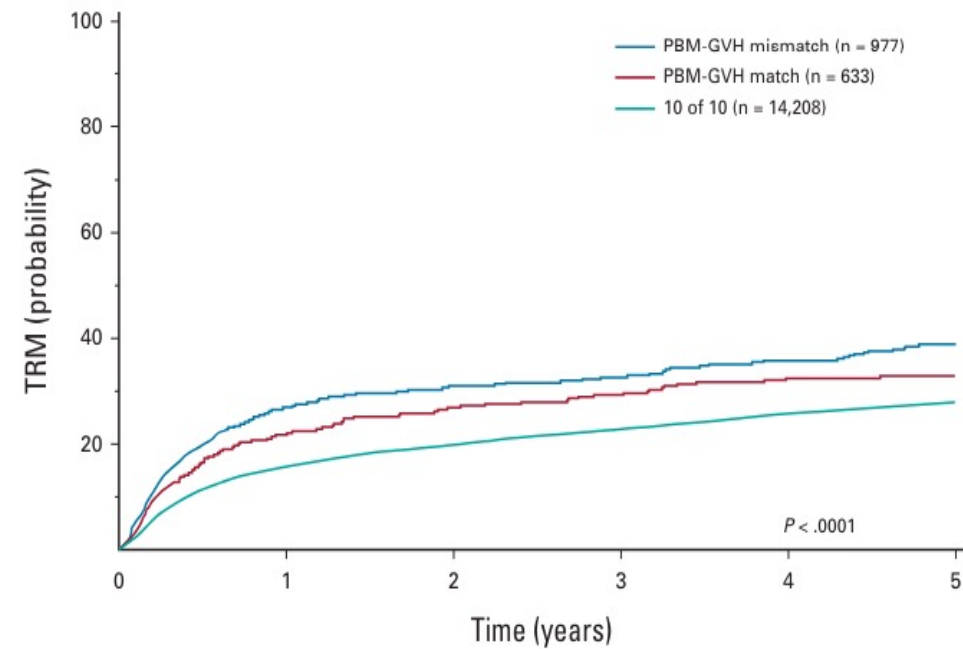
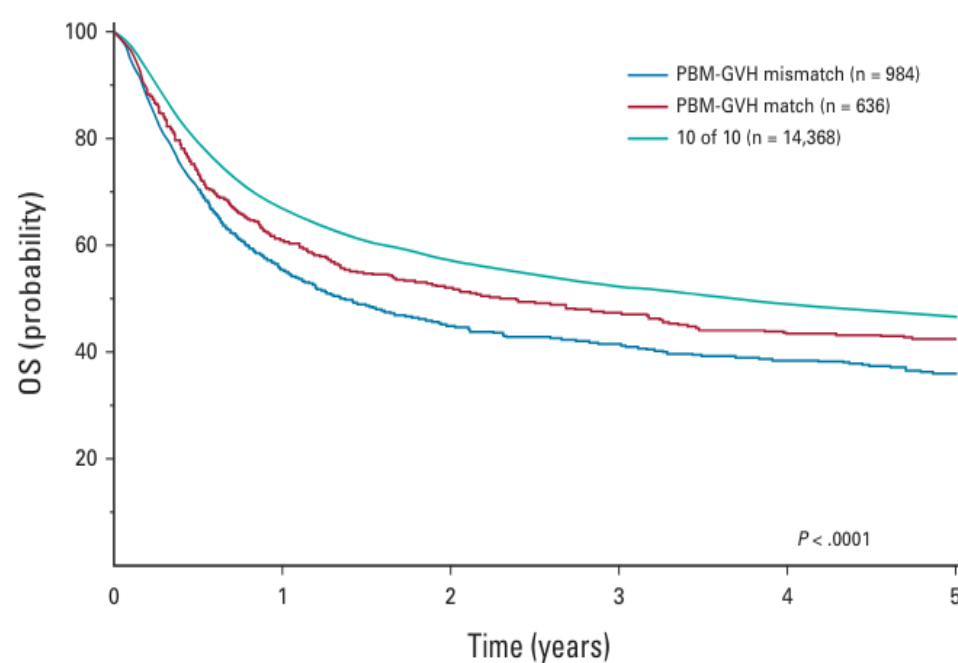
Study included 2391 patients receiving a MUD HSCT characterized by the presence of only a single HLA-mismatch class I (9/10) between 2008 and 2018

Example, No.	PBM Group			Immunopeptidome	PBM Status	Direction
	Shared	Donor	Recipient			
1	PBM-x	PBM-x	PBM-x	Low divergence	Match	None
2	PBM-x	PBM-y	PBM-y			
3	PBM-x	PBM-z	PBM-z			
4	PBM-x	PBM-y	PBM-z	High divergence	Mismatch	Bidirectional
5	PBM-x	PBM-x	PBM-y			Unidirectional GVH
6	PBM-x	PBM-y	PBM-x			Unidirectional HVG

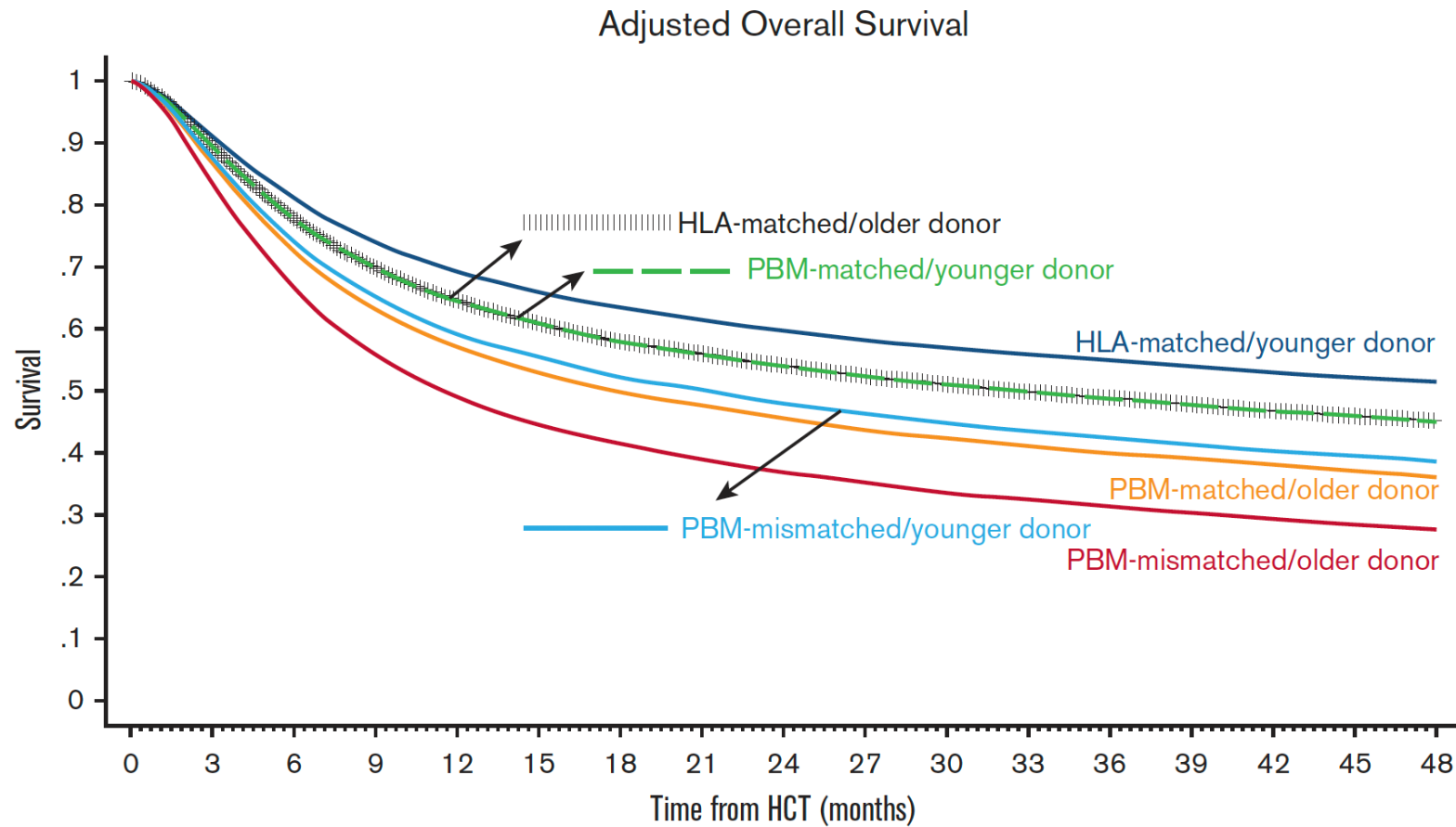
Made a distinction between PBM with wide divergences (mismatched) and those characterized by lower divergences (matched) between donors and recipients

PBM in HLA-Class I

Crivello et al showed that after 9/10 UD-HSCT HLA mismatched, the presence of wide immunopeptidome divergences in the recipient (but not in the donor - graft-versus-host direction), was associated with a lower probability of survival



PBM in HLA-Class I



More than 15000 HSCT patients transplanted between 2008 and 2018 with no PTCy treatment confirmed Crivello's results, associating the younger age of the donor with PBM match

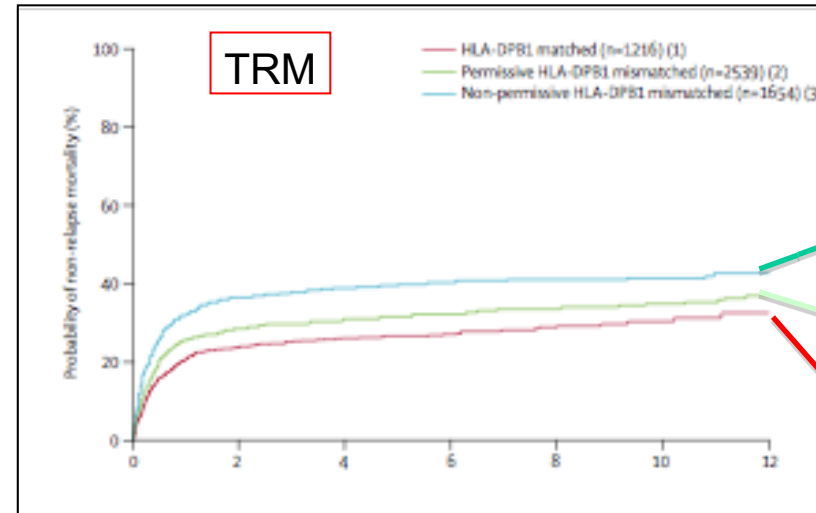
HLA-DPB1 mismatches



Permissive HLA Mismatched in MUD – HLA-DPB1

Locus DPB1 - Retrospective study on 5428 UD-HSCT (10/10)

DPB1* alleles	TCE3 group	Immunogenicity
0901 1001 1701	1	
0301 1401 4501	2	
Altre	3	



Non-permissive
TCE Mismatch

Permissive
TCE Match

Allelic DPB1 Match

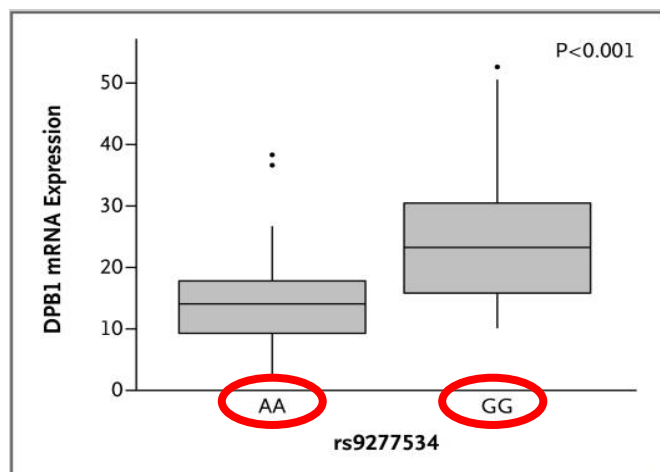
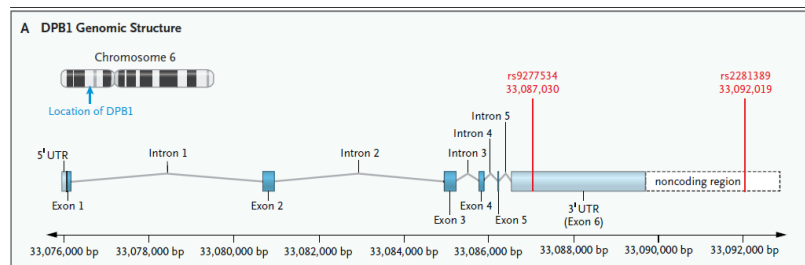
HLA-DPB1 (T-cell epitopes [TCE]) matching or permissive mismatching is associated with

- less acute GVHD
- better survival
- higher relapse

		Recipient					
		1/1	1/2	1/3	2/2	2/3	3/3
D o n o r	1/1	permissive			non-permissive (HvG)		
	1/2	permissive			non-permissive (HvG)		
	1/3	permissive			non-permissive (HvG)		
	2/2	non-permissive (GvH)			permissive		permissive
	2/3	non-permissive (GvH)			permissive		permissive
	3/3	non-permissive (GvH)			permissive		permissive

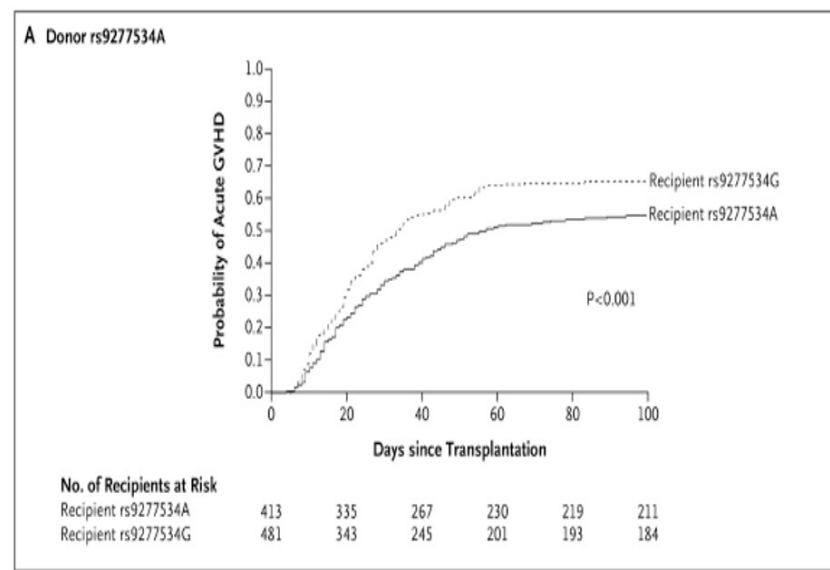
TCE Model

Permissive HLA Mismatched in MUD – HLA-DPB1



Polymorphism of A vs G in gene rs9277534 influence the expression of molecules produced by DPB1

Expression Model

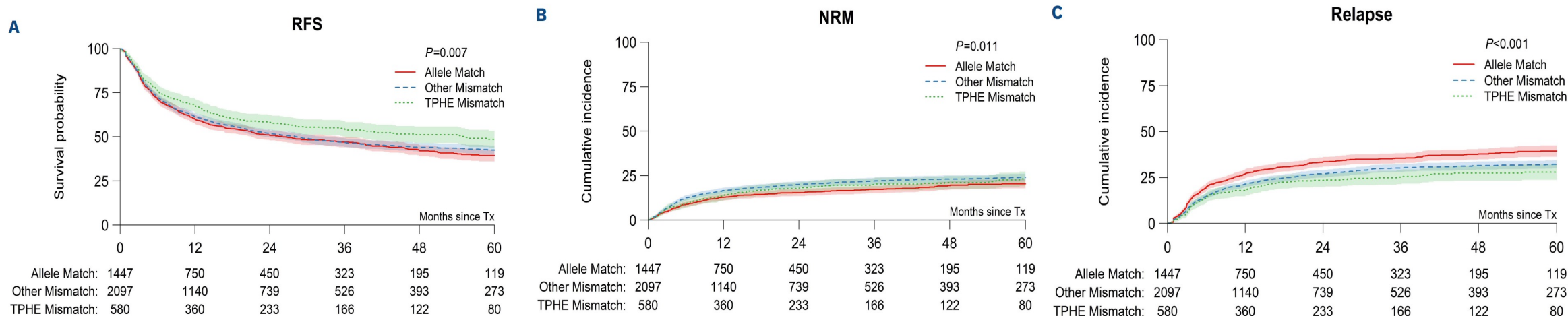


Donor A - Recipient A: less incidence of aGvHD
Donor A - Recipient G: more incidence of aGvHD

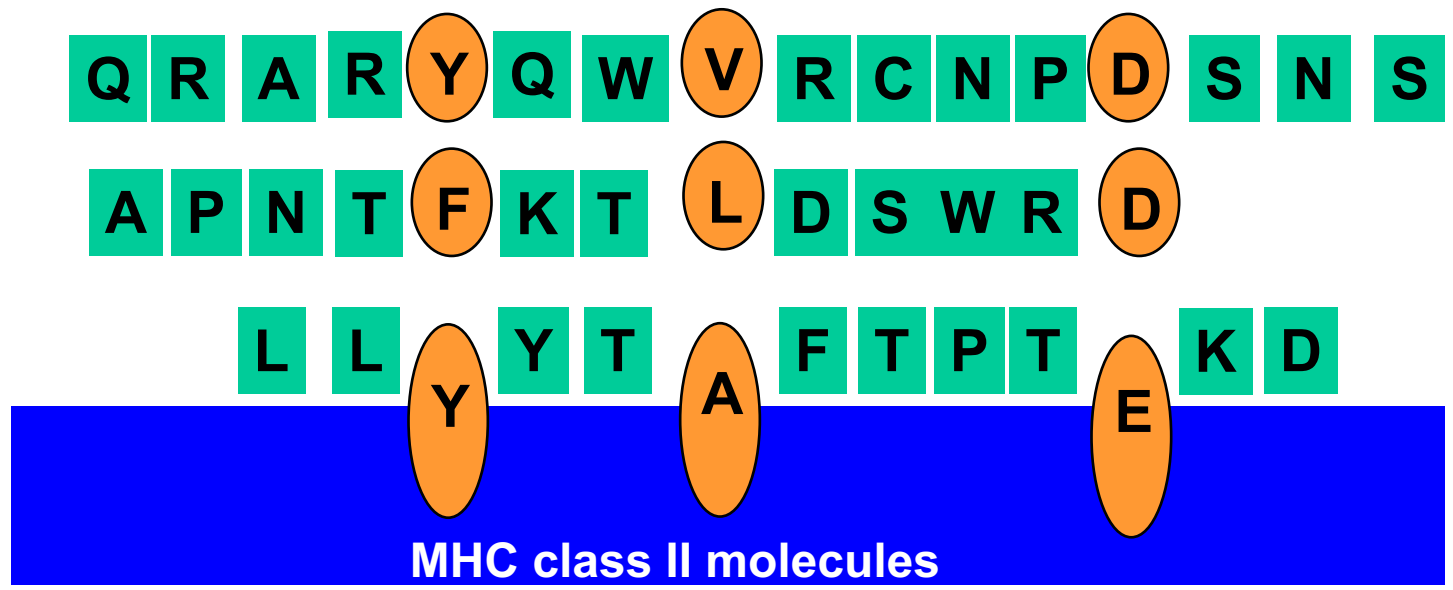
Permissive HLA Mismatched in MUD – HLA-DPB1

TPHE

Combination of **TCE-Permissive** and **High Expression** HLA-DPB1 mismatches improves clinical outcome

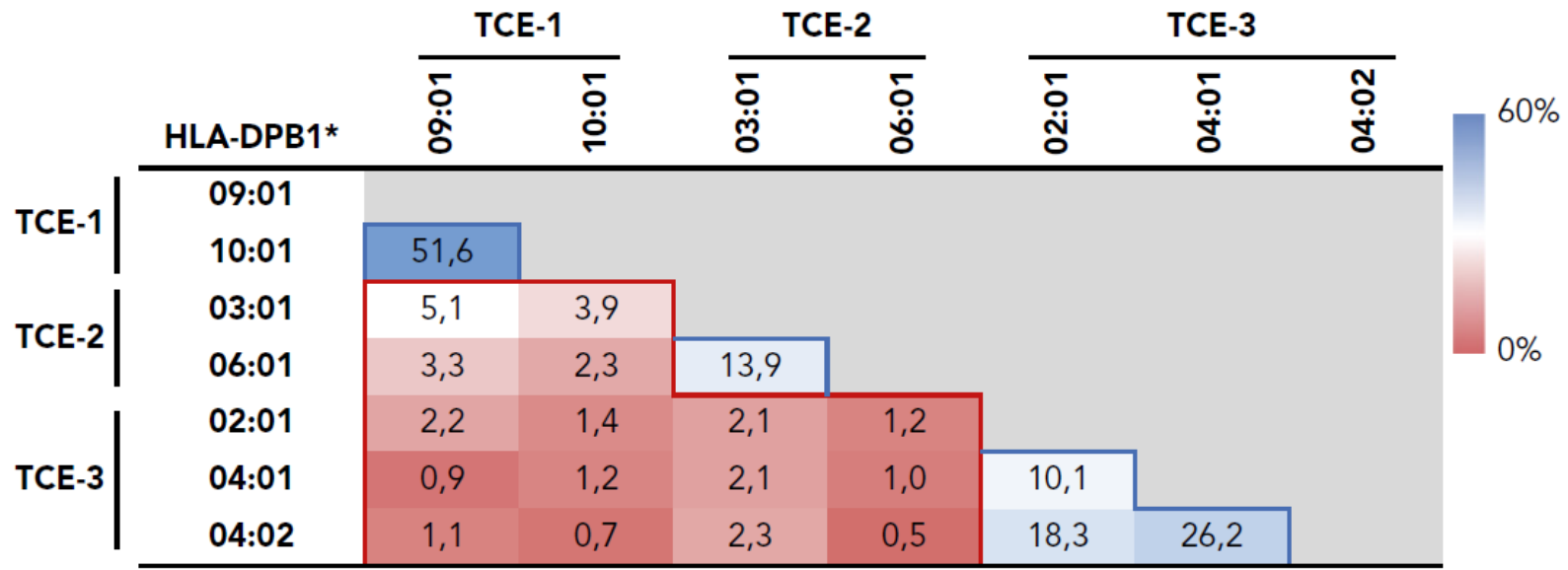


IMMUNOPEPTIDOME



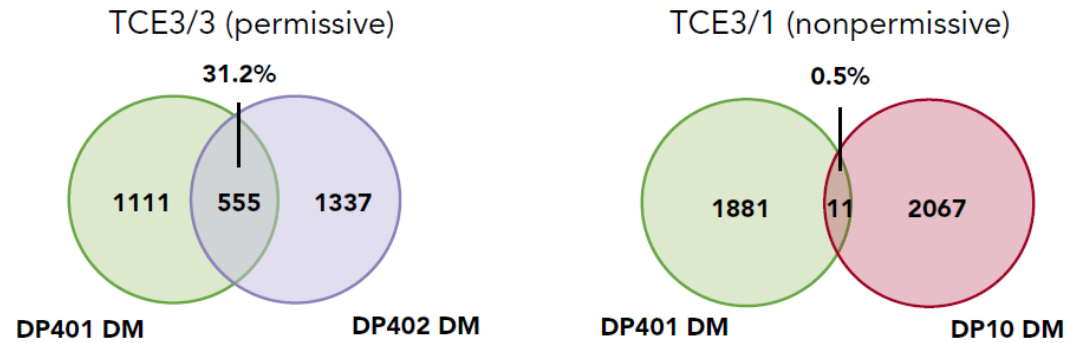
Permissive HLA Mismatched in MUD – Immunopeptidome in DPB1

DPB1* alleles	TCE3 group	Immunogenicity
0901 1001 1701	1	
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Altre	3	

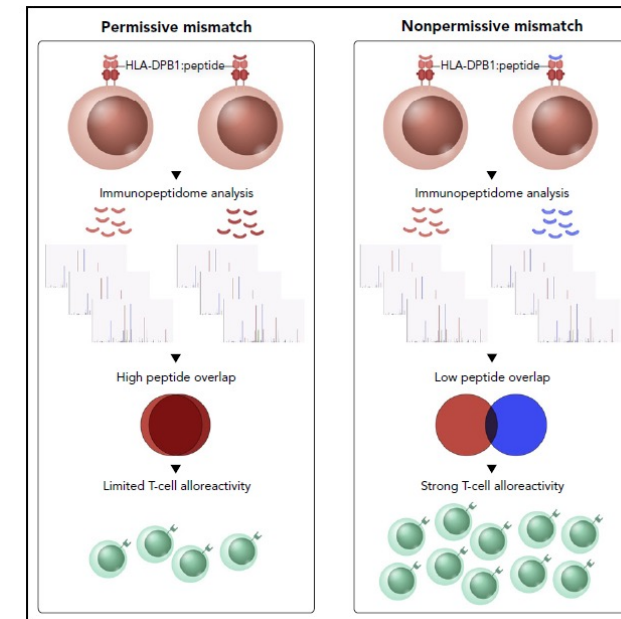


Meurer's group **investigated the diversity of peptide repertoires** within the different TCE groups in a model of specific **permissive vs non-permissive HLA-DP allelic variant combinations**

Permissive HLA Mismatched in MUD – Immunopeptidome in DPB1



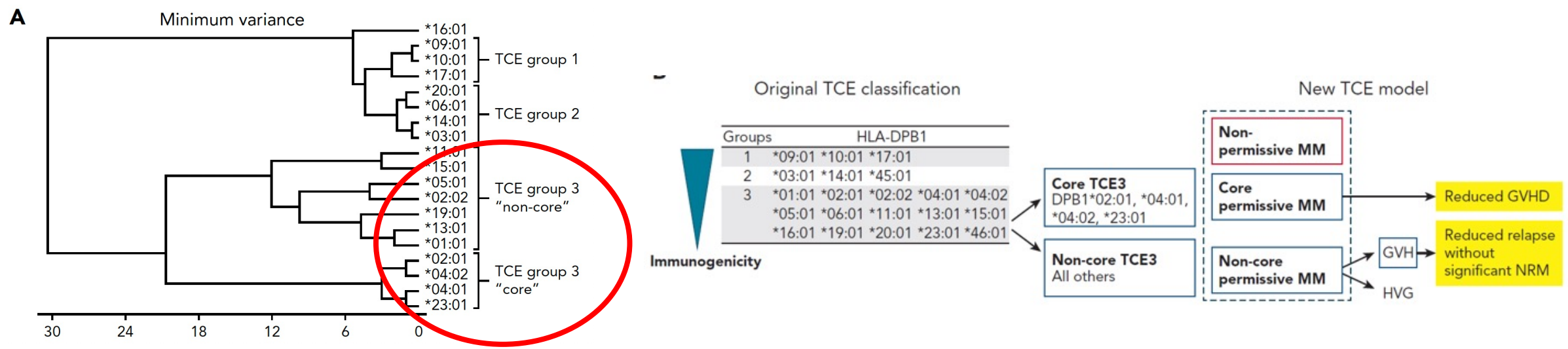
High peptide overlapping in permissive DPB1 vs low peptides overlapping in non permissive DPB1



Resulting in **different frequency and diversity** of alloreactive TCR- β clonotypes in transplanted patients

Permissive HLA Mismatched in MUD – Immunopeptidome in DPB1

Alleles of “core” TCE3 group showed to have a similar bound-peptide motifs (PBM) and immunopeptidome overlapping



TCE3 “core” alleles showed a significantly weaker (18.5%) T-cell alloreactive response from permissive donors compared with common “non-core” alleles (29.2%); P .001; demonstrating the functional relevance of the clustering

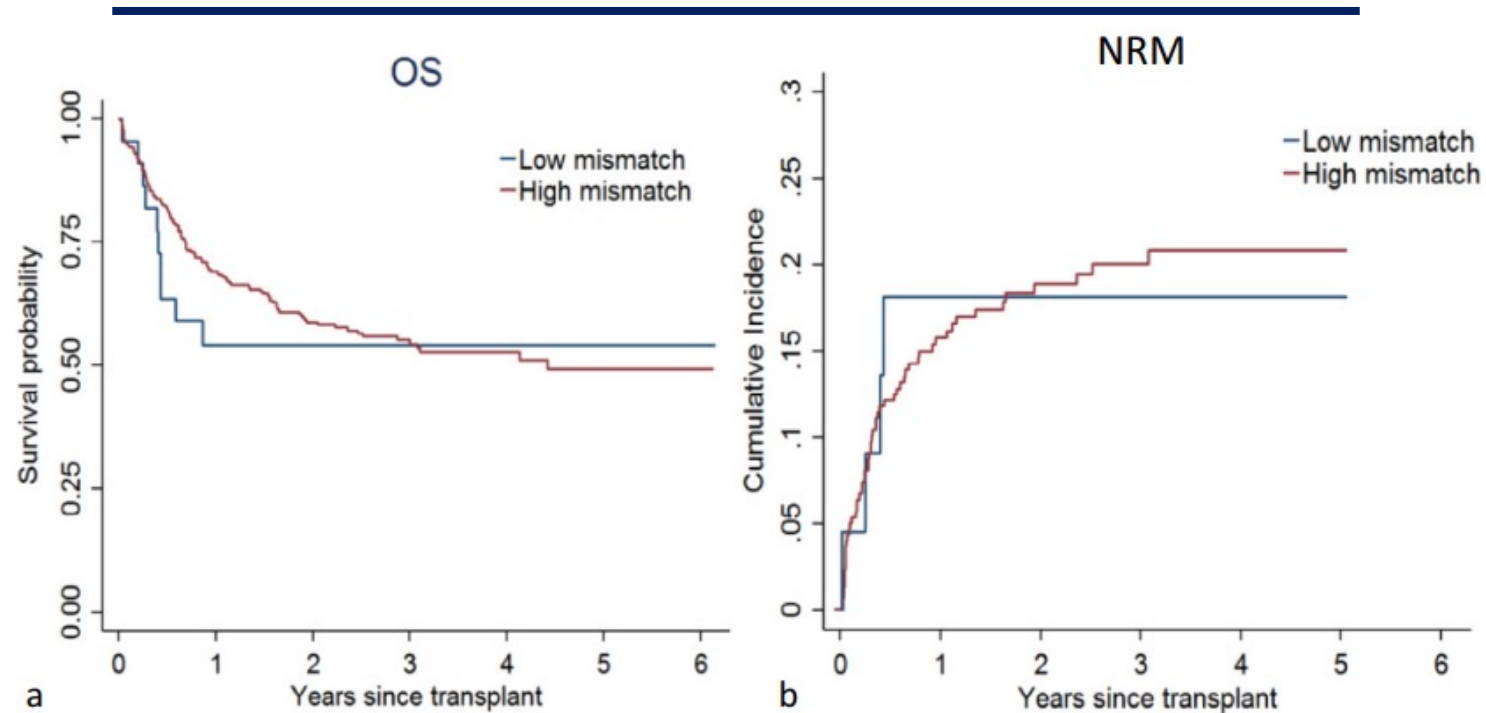
Haploidentical HSCT



Is HLA compatibility still relevant in haploidentical settings...?



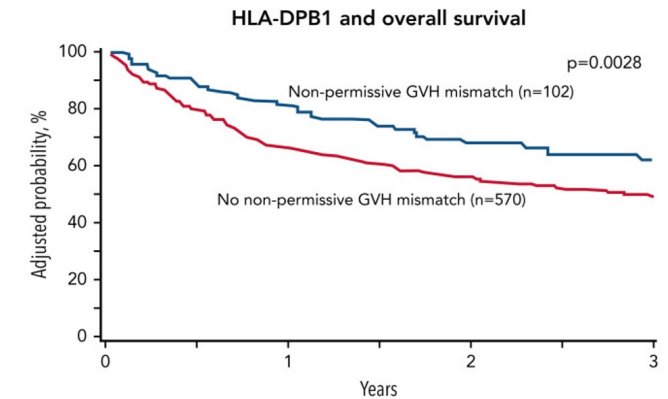
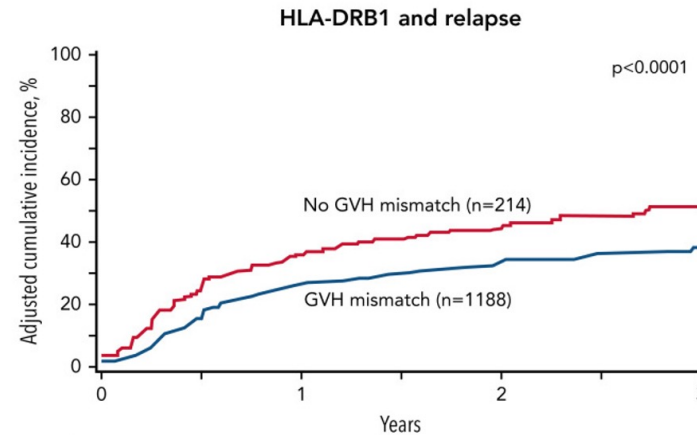
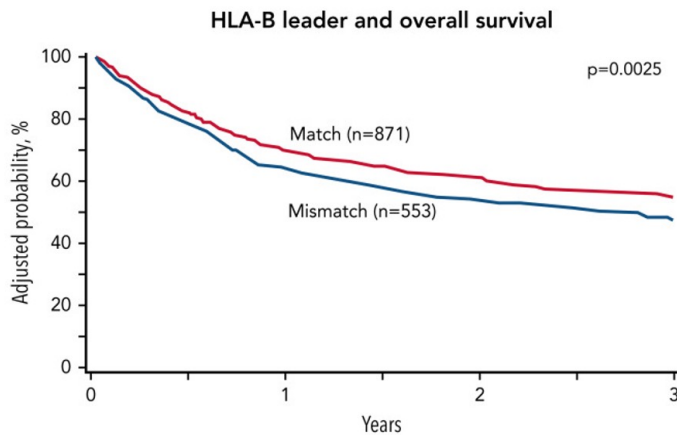
HLA Compatibility in Haploidentical



OS and NRM In univariate analysis having more HLA differences was not associated with worse OS or with increased NRM irrespective of whether they were analyzed as discrete (either 0 to 2 versus 3 to 4 and 0 to 3 versus 4 mismatches) or continuous variables.

HLA Compatibility in Haploidentical

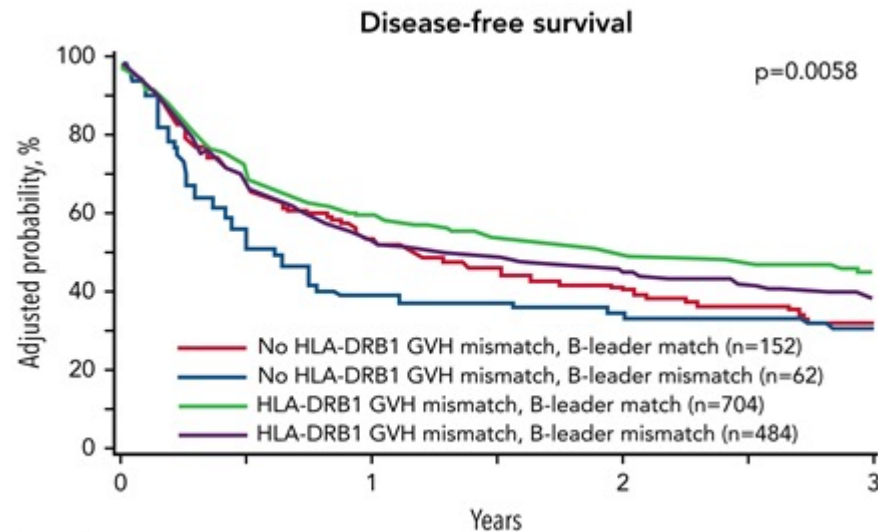
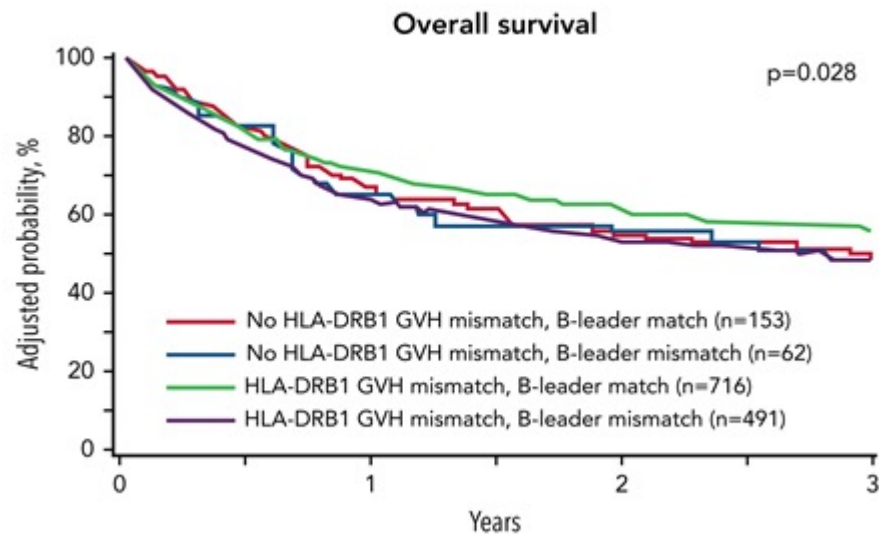
Mismatched 5/10 (928, 65%) or 6/10 (314, 22%) for HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1 and -DQB1



The clinical outcome has been associated in these patients with matched or mismatched condition for single loci, and not for the total of the mismatched loci

HLA Compatibility in Haploidentical

Mismatched 5/10 (928, 65%) or 6/10 (314, 22%) for HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1 and -DQB1



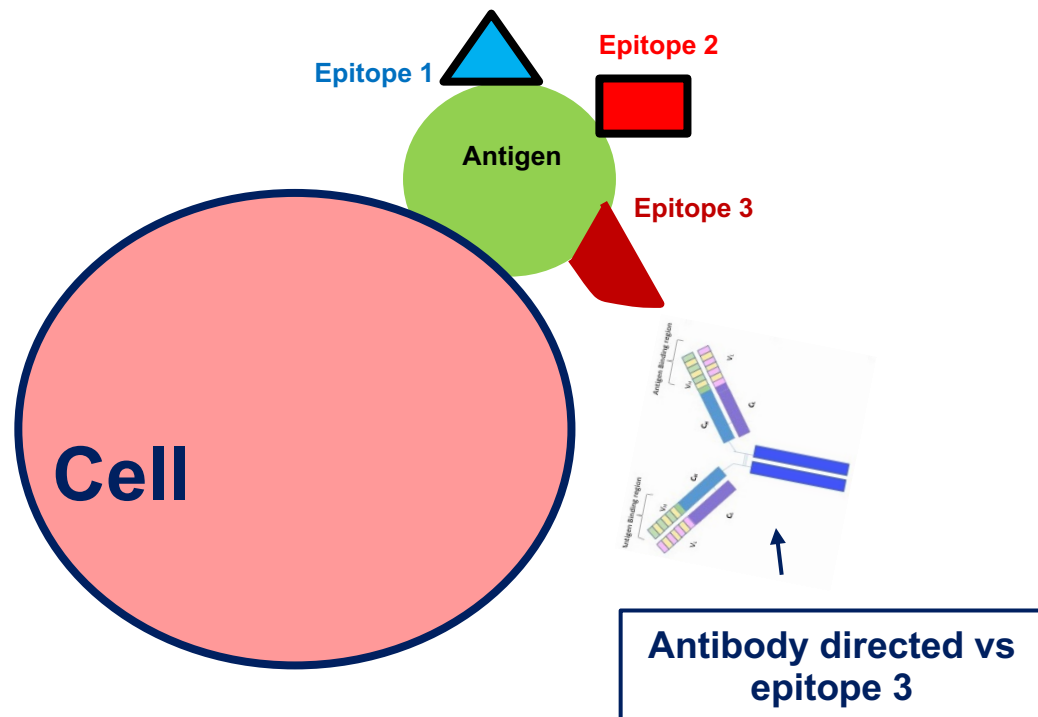
4 transplant groups by the presence of concurrent (mis)matching for the HLA-B leader and HLA-DRB1
Best combination: HLA-B leader match and HLA-DRB1 GvH mismatch

Eplet mismatches



Eplets mismatched

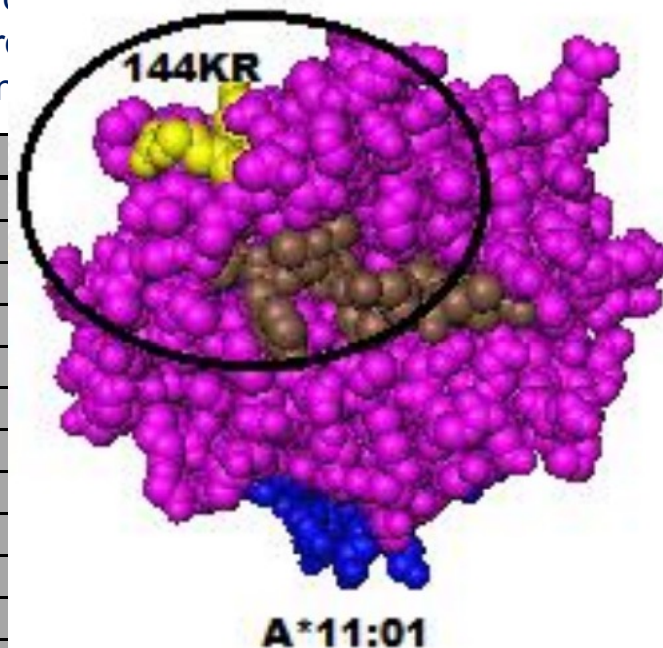
An antibody binds an epitope of an HLA antigen



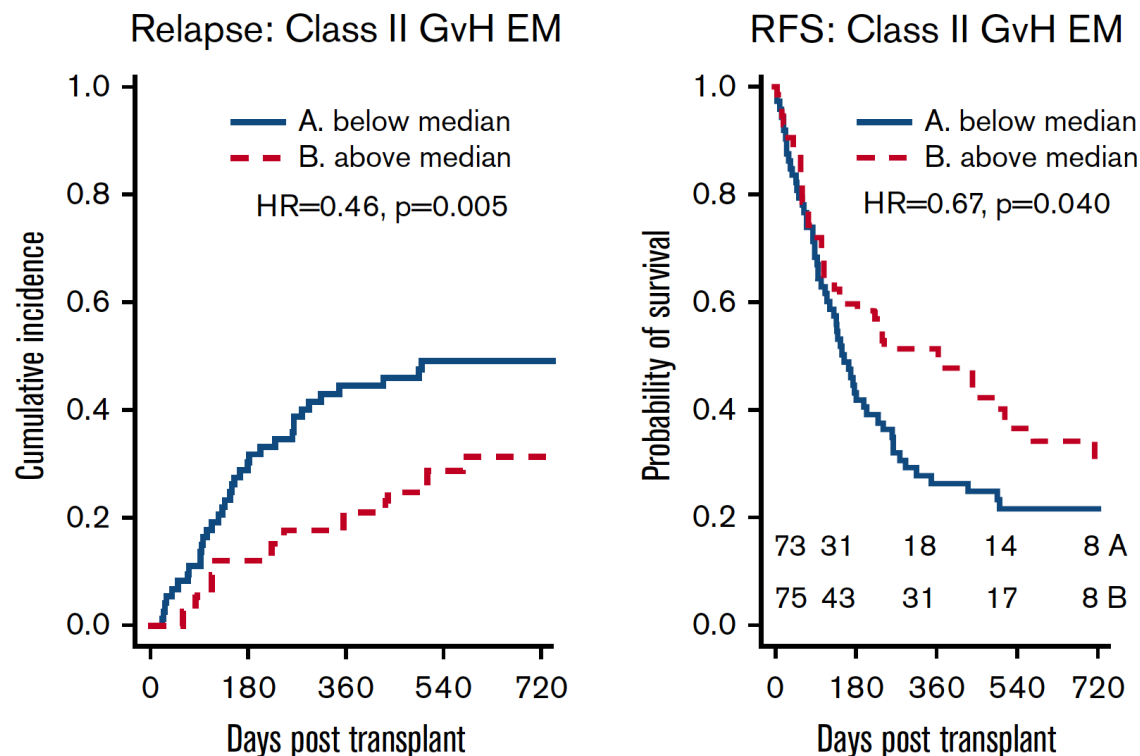
EPLETS

- Essential components of HLA epitopes recognized by antibody (“hot spots”)
- Eplet (epitope) defined as a continuous sequence of amino acids within a 3-3.5 nm distance
- Amström et al. (2004)
- Namir et al. (2005)

Locus A	248
*01:01	-	248VK
*02:01	-	248VK
*02:02	-	248VK
*02:03	-	248VK
*02:05	-	248VK
*03:01	-	248VK
*03:02	-	248VK
*11:01	-	248VK
*11:02	-	248VK
*23:01	-	248VK
*24:02	-	248VK
*24:03	44RM, 62EE, 65GKH, 70KAH, 77ENI	248VK



Eplets mismatched



Higher EM levels for HLA class II alleles have been associated with a reduced risk of relapse and relapse-free survival in 158 patients treated with HSCT haploidentical

Eplets mismatched

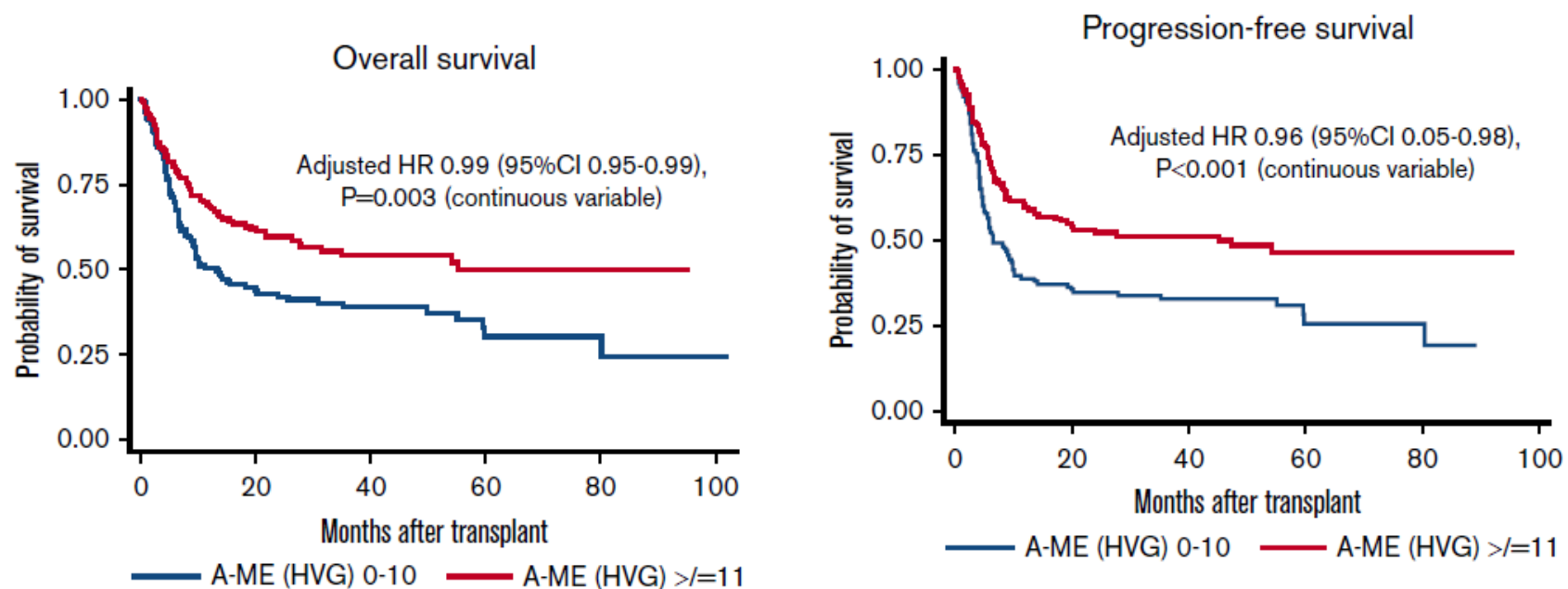
REGULAR ARTICLE



Molecular disparity in human leukocyte antigens is associated with outcomes in haploidentical stem cell transplantation

Jin Zou,^{1*} Stefan O. Ciurea,^{2*} Piyeruch Kinglin,^{3*} Min Yi,⁴ Yudit Carmazi,¹ Gabriela Rondón,⁵ Sameer Srouf,⁶ David Parfou,⁷ Richard E. Champlin,¹ and Kai Cao¹

Impact of eplet mismatched in 278 haploidentical HSCT



Eplets mismatched



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Transplant Cell Ther. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2023 February 01.

Published in final edited form as:

Transplant Cell Ther. 2022 February ; 28(2): 107.e1–107.e8. doi:10.1016/j.jct.2021.11.001.

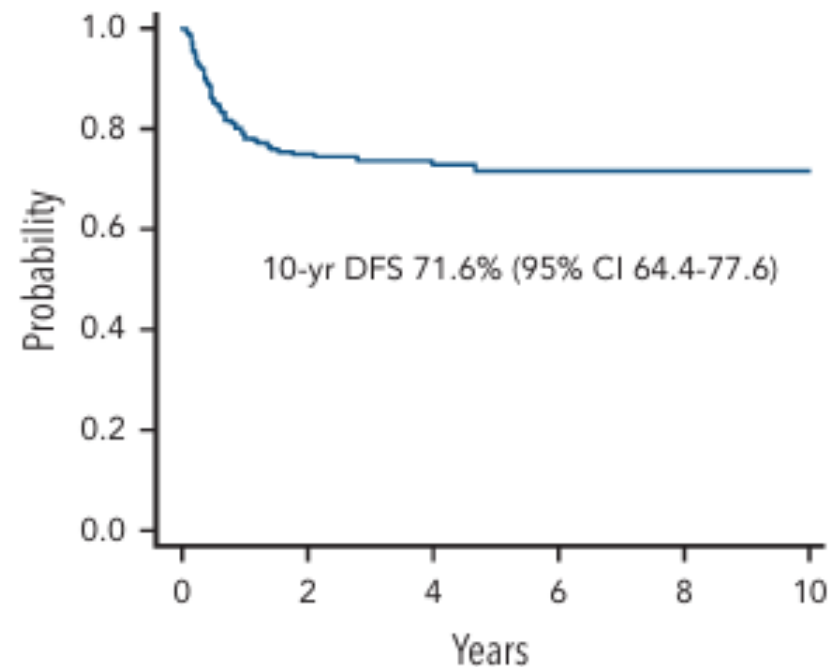
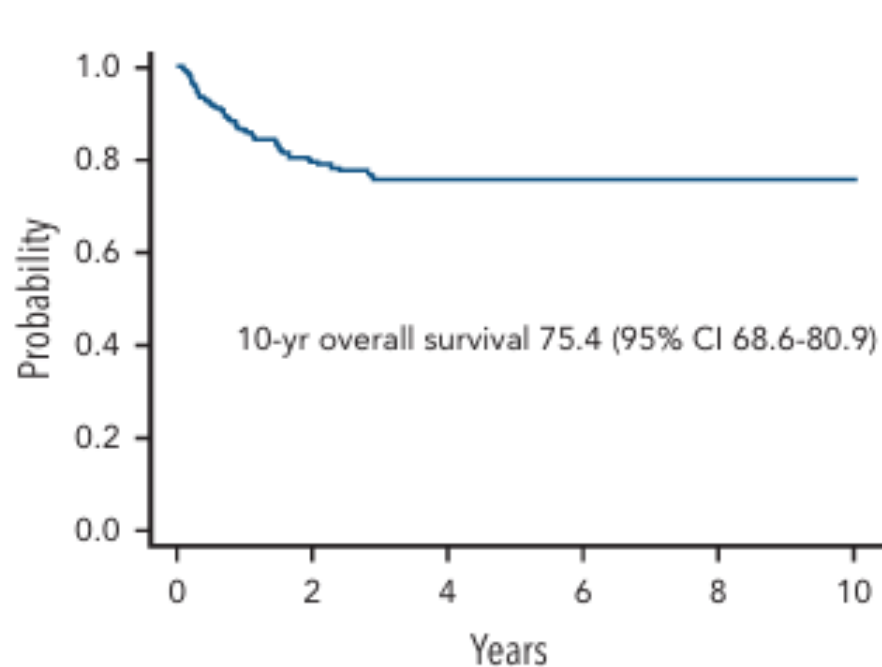
Number of HLA-Mismatched Eplets Is Not Associated with Major Outcomes in Haploidentical Transplantation with Post-Transplantation Cyclophosphamide: A Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research Study

Jun Zou^{1,*}, Tao Wang^{2,3}, Meilun He⁴, Yung-Tsi Bolon⁴, Shahinaz M. Gadalla⁵, Steven G.E. Marsh^{6,7}, Michelle Kuxhausen⁴, Robert Peter Gale⁸, Akshay Sharma⁹, Amer Assal¹⁰, Tim Prestidge¹¹, Mahmoud Aljurf¹², Jan Cerny¹³, Sophie Paczesny¹⁴, Stephen R. Spellman⁴, Stephanie J. Lee^{15,16}, Stefan O. Ciurea¹⁷

Because this study **failed to demonstrate** the predictive value of ME from HLA molecules for clinical outcomes, **other molecular mismatch algorithms in haplo-HSCT settings should be tested.**

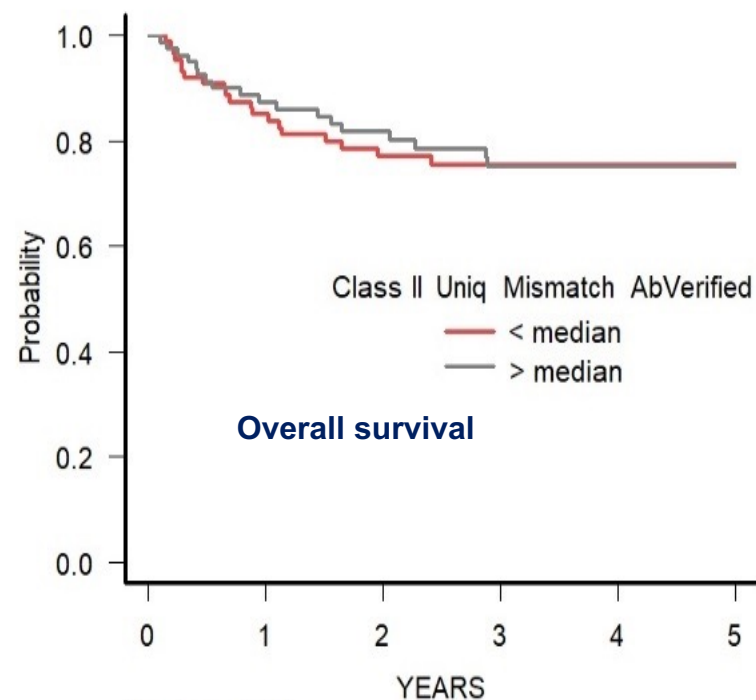
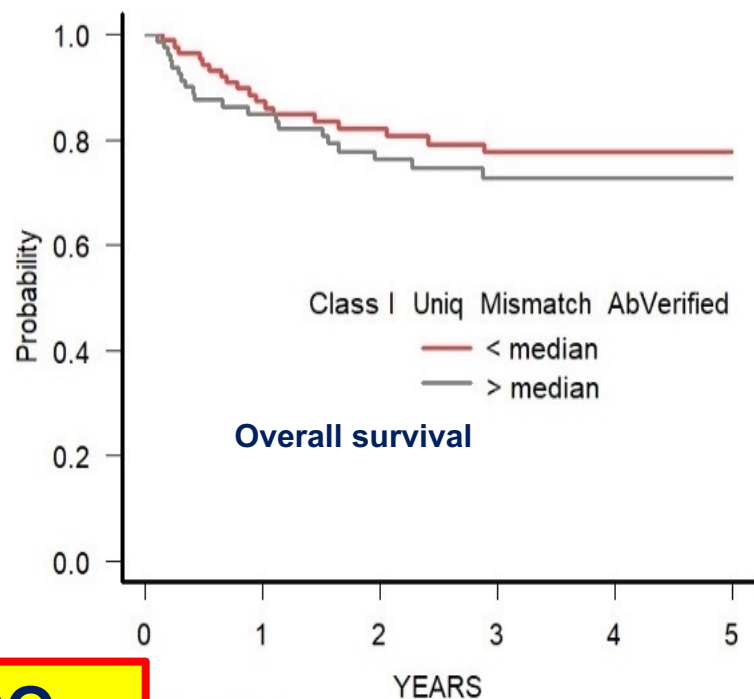


TCR $\alpha\beta$ /CD19 cell-depleted HLA-haploidentical transplantation to treat pediatric acute leukemia: analysis on a cohort of 213 children



Eplets mismatched

Our experience in OPBG in a group of pediatric patients after haploidentical HSCT

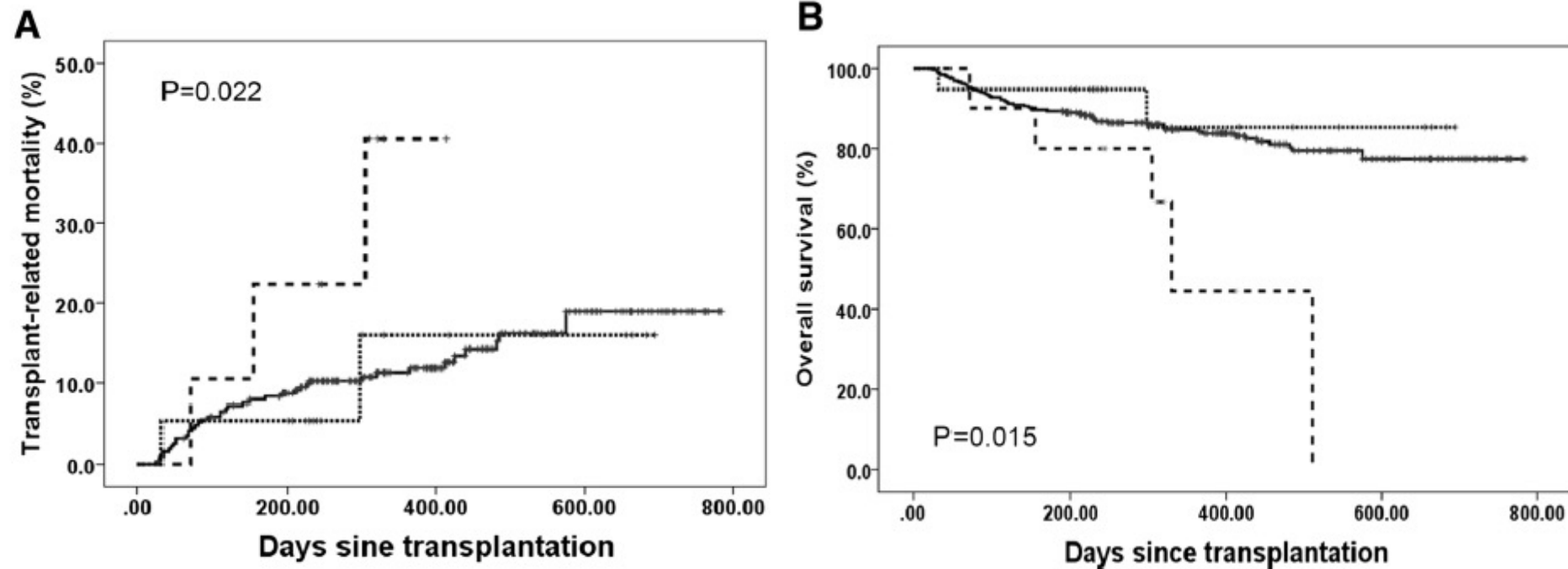


**PLEASE, DO
NOT POST**

**How should the presence of anti-HLA antibodies
in the recipient influence donor selection?**



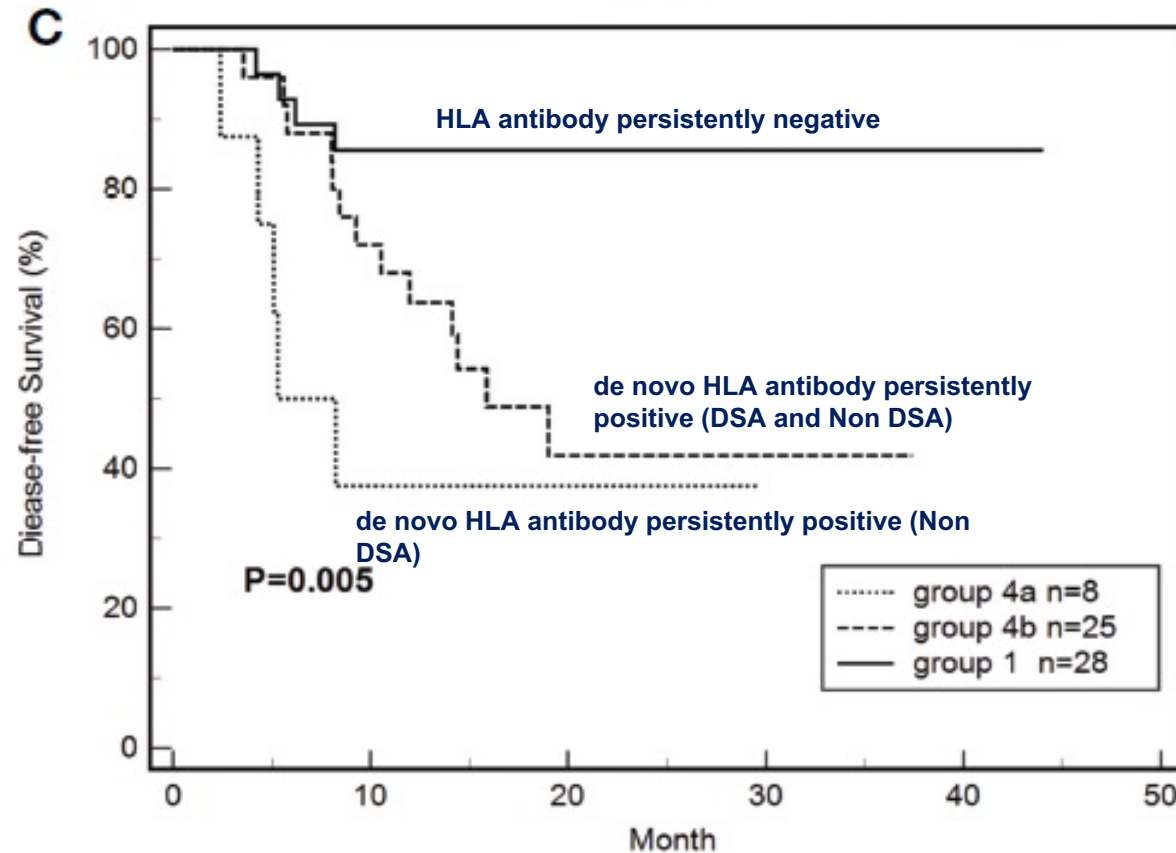
Haploidentical HSCT and donor-specific anti-HLA antibodies (DSA)



- (n = 316, solid line) DSA negative and those with a DSA MFI <2000
- (n = 19, dotted line) DSA with $2000 \leq \text{MFI} < 10,000$
- (n = 10, dashed line) DSA with a MFI $\geq 10,000$

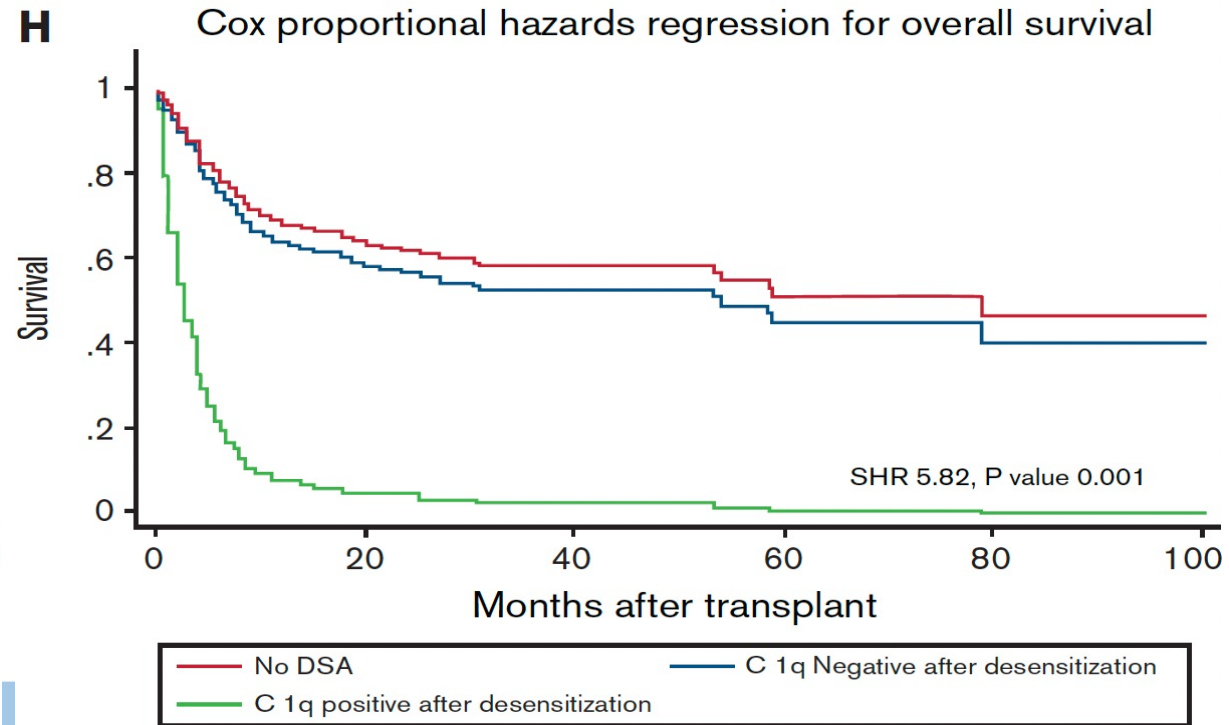
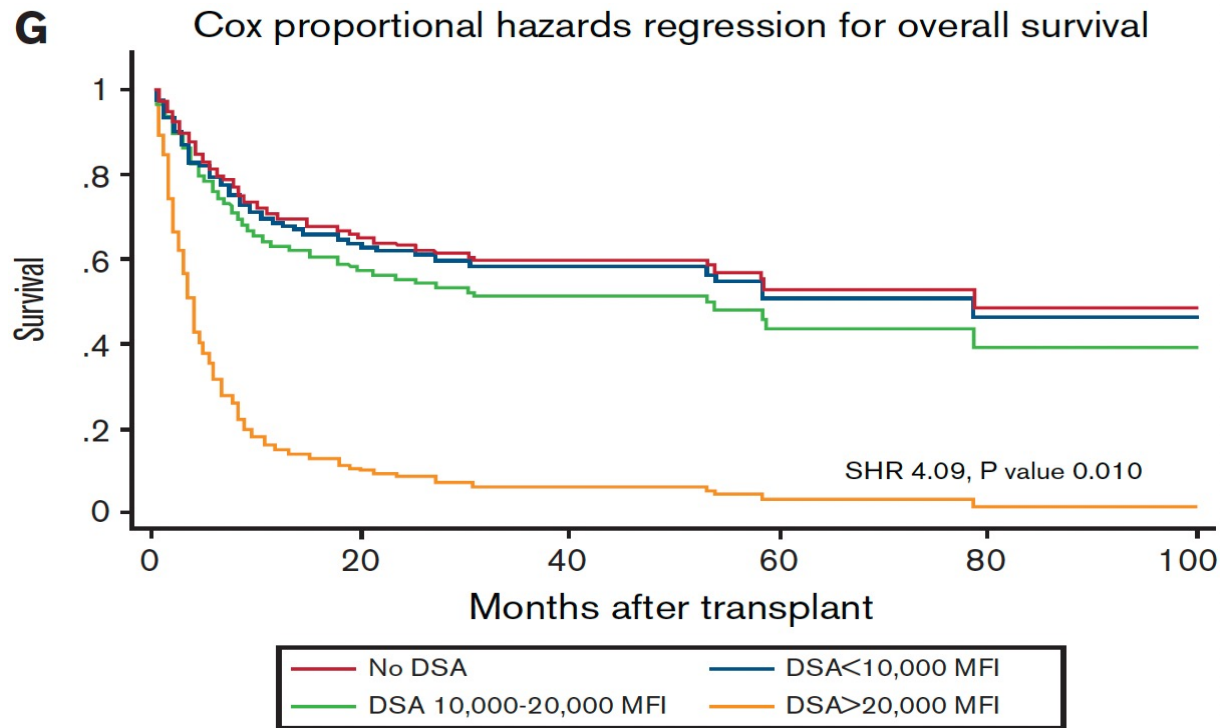
Haploidentical HSCT and donor-specific anti-HLA antibodies (DSA)

116 AML, ALL and MDS patients who were negative for pre-existing HLA antibodies



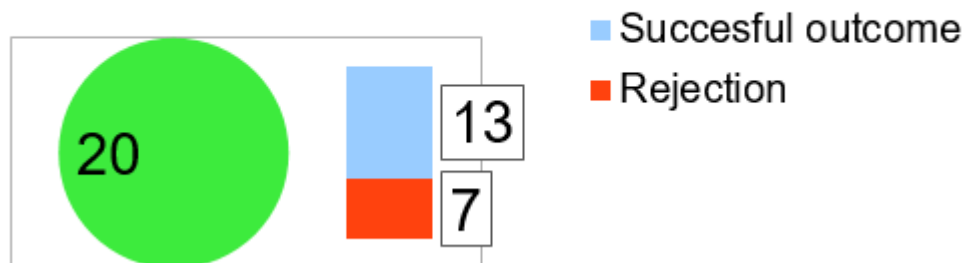
Haploidentical HSCT and donor-specific anti-HLA antibodies (DSA)

37 patients affected by malignancies with DSA were treated with a desensitization protocol before haplo-HSCT and compared with a group of 345 patients with no DSA

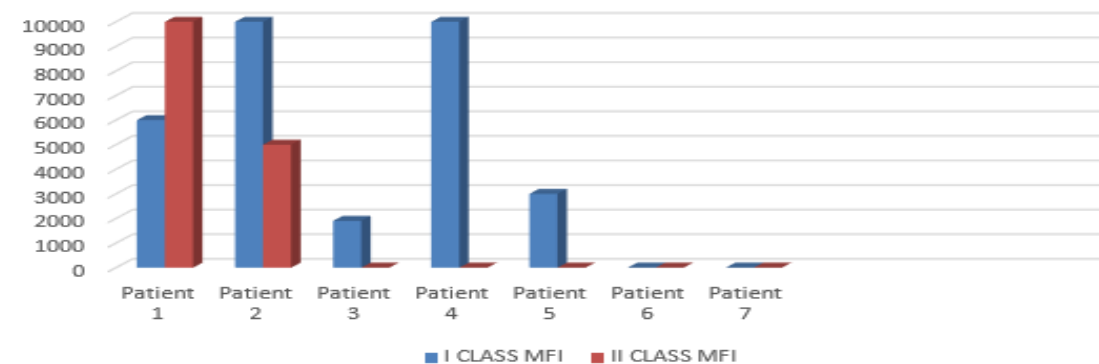


Haploidentical HSCT and donor-specific anti-HLA antibodies (DSA)

Rejection in 20 patients affected by hemoglobinopathies



GRAPHIC 1 DSAs and MFI values in patients with hemoglobinopathies who experienced Graft Failure



New EBMT recommendations

Title: HLA matching in contemporary haematopoietic cell transplantation: recommendations from the EBMT Practice Harmonisation and Guidelines Committee

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Conclusions

- **HLA compatibility, with 10/10 is better than 9/10**
- **Use of PTCy increases the probability of higher overall survival in MUD**
- **Still debating the importance of HLA matching in MUD after the use of PTCy**
- **Differences in the PBM need to be considered**
- **Role of eplet matching after haploidentical HSCT needs to be further investigated**
- **Presence of anti-HLA antibodies (DSA) and C1q is detrimental in haploidentical HSCT settings**
- **Use of artificial intelligence will probably help in the choice of the best donor for each patients**



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Many thanks for the attention

