#### **COUNCIL MEETING** Sharing Our Passion For Life

# A Day in the Life of a Transplant Center Lab

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COUNCIL MEETING: Sharing Our Passion For Life

## Disclosures

The following faculty and planning committee staff have the following financial disclosures:

Name	Institution
Neng Yu, MD	American Red Cross UMass Memorial Medical Center
Miranda Bauer, PhD	National Marrow Donor Program
Bernadette Anton R.N. BSN	National Marrow Donor Program





## The American Red Cross NE division is a non-profit entity

**American Red Cross** 

# Two Learning Objectives

- Analyze what comprehensive HLA support the stem cell transplant program can expect to receive from a testing laboratory
- Evaluate how a close HLA and HCT relationship can enhance the program performance



#### What Is Your Current TC-HLA Dialogue?

## Sound familiar?

- 1. It's been a week! Where is my result?
- 2. Did you receive the sample?
- 3. Can you run this STAT?
- 4. What does the result mean?
- 5. Did I order the right test?
- 6. Did I activate the right donors?
- 7. Our marrow clinic is Friday, can you run CD34 chimerism on Saturday?



## What's Possible

## How about requests like this?

- Patient condition changed; I am sending typing today.
  Can I have the results tomorrow?
- Difficult donor search; can you try?
- Running desensitization; STAT antibody on Tuesday and Friday ok?
- Last year, testing cost was too high; are there potential savings without lowering quality?
- Epic-HistoTrac interface in place in 2018?



#### Accessibility America Red Cross

- Sample receiving 24/7/365
- 6-day operation: Monday through Friday 6AM
  8PM,Sat 7AM- 3:30PM
- Comprehensive HLA test menu: Pre-, Peri-, and Post-HCT tests
- Director consultation: donor selection, data interpretation, support recommendation, etc.



# Menu



### HLA Typing:

Gene: HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1, -DRB345, -DQA1, -DQB1, -DPA1, -DPB1; individually or in any combination as needed. Resolution: low-intermediate, high, allelic. Method: NGS, Sanger, PCR-SSP, and PCR-SSOP

### HLA Antibody Analysis:

Specificity identification: Class I and II. Method: Luminex, single antigen beads, C1q, DSA and titer.



# Menu



T and B Cell Crossmatch: Method: CDC, AHG-CDC. Disease Association/Drug Sensitivity: Gene: any HLA genes of interest associated with any disease or drugs. Method: low-resolution reflex to allele if positive Engraftment Monitoring: Cell type: whole blood, T cells, B cells, Myeloid cells, myeloid progenitor cells, NK cells, whole marrow, CD34 (Progenitor marrow cells). Method: PCR-STR, 24 markers







Platelet crossmatch: Solid phase red cell adherence assay. Platelet Typing: Gene: HPA-1 (PLA-1), low resolution by PCR-SSP. KIR Genotyping: Gene: 2DL1-5, 2DS1-5, 2DP1, 3DL1-3, 3DS1, 3DP1. Genotyping, allele level typing upon request. Method: PCR-SSOP, PCR-SSP, SBT. Miscellaneous: Histocompatibility-related research tests, such as CCR5- $\Delta$ 32 screening, DPB1 rs9277534 Expression Marker, etc.



## Test Selection-When and What?

Recipient:

<u>Transplant Work-up</u>-All loci allelic typing by NGS when allo HCT option chosen; <u>HLA antibody analysis</u> by Single Antigen Bead (SAB)

- Related Donor: <u>HLA-A/B/DRB1</u> intermediate resolution, <u>reflex to</u> <u>Transplant Work-up</u> if matched or haplo matched
- Unrelated Donor: <u>Transplant Work-up</u>
- Cords: <u>Transplant Work-up</u>



# Test Selection-When and What?

- CT to confirm identity

HLA-A/B/DRB1 intermediate resolution- <u>Recipient/RD prior to final donor selection</u>

CT to confirm homozygosity

Active cancer patient, blood specimen is discouraged for genetic analysis. If used in Transplant Work-up and being homozygous, CT by Transplant Work-up using swab.

Antibody analysis frequency

At the beginning of donor selection, 3 weeks post sensitization event, within 30 days of transplant, and every 6 months for lengthy search process.

KIR?

If multiple donors found, if 2<sup>nd</sup> HCT due to relapse, if AML/MDS, if...



# Turn Around Time (TAT)

Schedule you needs, Systematic process, Timely communication

- Bone Marrow clinic date/time- Schedule
- Weekly QAPI date/time- Schedule
- Systematic Process not 'a la carte'
- Group email, not individual contact, reach everyone or someone and leave no room for lacking timely communication...



# Turn Around Time (TAT)

- Same day: Antibody, crossmatch
- Two day: Chimerism
- Three day: HLA typing

All samples received before 11am. Adequate sample volume for daily setup

- Day 1: FedEx-10:30 am, log in/Batch extraction/SSOP and NGS PCR setup
- Day 2: SSOP analysis, NGS library prep and sequencing
- Day 3: NGS analysis, SSO/NGS data sync, HistoTrac report







## It's So Easy to Make a Devastating Mistake!!



>97% Donor

**HCT Success** 

#### **Engraftment Failure**

d. 23 st 230.99 gt 2663 gt 3185

15

>97% Patient

el 21 sz 230.22 er 7104



16

How to QA/QC Chimerism Analysis:

- 1. Two Known % controls for quantitative accuracy.
- 2. Identity control: pre-HCT patient and donor DNA are run with post-HCT samples every time.
- 3. Patient's STR profile is confirmed twice using the two samples mandated for HLA typing.





A new lot of Luminex SSO kit arrived...

- 1. Is the kit used as stand alone method? Solid organ, disease association, etc.
- 2. Are any samples on the run parallel tested by a 2<sup>nd</sup> sequencing method?
- 3. What has changed with the lot? Primer? Probes? Database?

Less QC performed if:

- a.>90% of samples are tested by a 2<sup>nd</sup> method, parallel can be used as QC.
- b.Parallel data also serve for database validation, primer change validation for coverage, probe performance validation since parallel methods are at higher resolution.
- c.No results are released until parallel data examined, concordance or root cause analysis performed if discordant.

# Do the right thing

- Common Sense
- Science! Understand why the rule instead of memorize the rule
- How to handle FUD moment (fear, uncertainty and doubt)? STOP and Trace back
- Communicate, and communicate TIMELY
- Fault the carelessness and recklessness. Do not fault the incorrect conclusion of a carefully analyzed problem

18



### Sample Management:

- <u>Sample transportation</u>: FedEx/DHL, ARC courier, USPS, STAT courier- 24/7/365
- Sample processing: LIS-HistoTrac- 3PM
- Cell subset isolation/DNA extraction: 5PM
- PCR: Overnight



## **Transfusion Related:**



- HLA matched platelet: local and national inventory search- Before noon
- HLA antigen avoid platelet- Before noon
- HLA antigen positive platelet: platelet assist desensitization 'sponge'- Before noon
- XM negative platelet- Before noon



## HLA Antibody Analysis:

- Serum prep-DTT, adsorption, dilution, etc. Before noon
- Single Antigen Bead (SAB) assay- PM
- C1q binding assay- PM
- Antibody titer assay- PM
- DSA monitoring in parallel with desensitization-PM, STAT



## HLA Typing:



- PCR-SSOP PCR- 4-6PM
- PCR-SSOP detection- LabExpress Robot overnight
- NGS PCR- Overnight
- Sanger SBT PCR (as needed)- Overnight



#### Chimerism Analysis:



- Cell subset isolation- on robot 1-4PM CD3/CD4/CD8/CD19-20/CD33/CD34/CD56/CD71
- DNA extraction-blood, marrow, subsets 4-5PM
- PCR Overnight

#### Miscellaneous test: As needed

- KIR
- CCR5 delta 32
- HPA-1



# A Typical HCT HLA Work-up



- TC: AML pt., 71Y/F, A+, CMV-, 90kg, suggestions?
- Lab: swab/HLA, sera/HLA antibody, no sib if>70Y, type kids/grandkids, search MUD.

#### Three days later...

- Lab: Pt highly sensitized, DSA to all Bw4s, Haplo risky, here are the MUD choice:
  - 1. 1111-1111-1 (F22 Opos, CMV neg), 73kg
  - 2. 2222-2222-2 (M25, Opos, CMV neg), 93kg
  - 3. 3333-3333-3 (M24, Opos, CMV neg, 83kg

All 10/10, antibody N/A, she is AML, KIR as the tie-breaker?



# Example of Haplo Donor Selection Checklist

Discuss with HCT team, then share the general guideline with the lab, e.g.,

- Age: <32, <38, <40, and risk increment by each year</li>
- Avoidance of offspring donors for maternal recipient
- Avoidance of female donors for male recipient
- KIR 2DS2 may be beneficial in myeloid malignancies to  $\downarrow NRM$  and  $\uparrow OS.$
- KIR L-MM
- >4MM (10/10 setting) in GvH to  $\downarrow$ Relapse
- CMV+ recipient with CMV+ donor



# Example of Donor Option Preference

- 1. HLA matched sibling (<50Y)
- 2. HLA 10/10 matched MUD
- 3. Haplo>Cord=9/10 MUD with DQB1 MM>9/10 MUD with non-DQB1 MM



	nerican d Cross	HLA Services 180 Rustcraft Road Sulte 115 Dedham, MA 02026 <b>SS</b> (tel) 781-461-2148 (Tax) 781-461-2260			Blood Service East Division ASH# 10-1-MA Director: Neng CLIA# 22D0073 Director: Jorge H		Stem Cell Recipient				
				HLA R	eport						
Patient: DOB: MRN: Category: St Report Date:	em Cell Recipient 10/13/2017				R	eport to:					
HLA Typing <u>Name</u> DOB/MRN LID Relation/ Source	<u>Sample Dt</u> <u>Receive Dt</u> <u>Test Dt</u> 07/13/2017 07/14/2017 07/17/2017	<u>A*</u> 02:01 03:01	<u>B*</u> 37:01 40:01	<u>C*</u> 06:02 03:04	DRB1* 10:01 13:02	<u>DRB345*</u> 3*03:01	DQA1* D1:SXYS D1:ARSW	DQB1* 05:01 06:04	DPA1*	DPB1* 02:01 04:01	<u>Haplo</u>
	07/25/2017 07/26/2017 07/28/2017	02:01 03:01	37:01 40:01	06:02 03:04	10:01 13:02	3103:01	01:SXYS 01:ARSW	05:01 06:04		03:01	
	07/31/2017 08/01/2017 08/03/2017	02:01 03:01	37:01 40:01	06:02 03:04	10:01 13:02	3*03:01	01:SXYS 01:ARSW	05:01 06:04		02:01 04:01	
	08/01/2017 08/02/2017 08/04/2017	02:01 03:01	37:01 40:01	06:02 03:04	10:01 13:02	3*03:01	01:SXYS 01:ARSW	05:01 06:04		02:01 04:01	
	08/03/2017 08/07/2017 08/09/2017	02:01 03:01	37:01	06:02 03:04	10:01 13:02	3103:01	01:SXYS 01:ARSW	05:01 06:04		02:01 04:01	

#### Comments:

- HLA match is evaluated based on HLA-A/B/C/DRB1/DQB1 10 alleles. HLA-DPB1 TCE Algorithm v2.0 (2016-08): Biol Blood Marrow Transplant (2015) 21:233-41
- Confirmatory typing (CT) is performed for HLA-A, -B and -DRB1.
- MM=mismatch; DSA=patient carries Donor Specific Antibody.

ARS=Antigen Recognition Site, mismatch outside ARS carries minimum immunological risk.

- 07/17/2017: Recipient work-up-swab 07/13/2017.
- 07/28/2017: 1111-1111-1: 10/10, DPB1 non-permissive HvG MM.
- 08/03/2017: 2222-2222-2: 10/10, DPB1 match.
- 08/04/2017: 3333-3333-3: 10/10, DPB1 match.
- 08/09/2017: 4444-4444-4: 10/10, DPB1 match.
- 09/12/2017: 5555-5555-5: 10/10, DPB1 permissive MM.
- 10/10/2017: Recipient CT-blood 10/08/2017, typing confirmed.



KIR

#### ★ KIR genotyping (performed by PCR-SSP method)

KIR Ligands* / KIR g 1 = KIR gene prese 0 = KIR gene abse	genes mt, nt	20L1 R	20L2 3	2013 C	2DL4 HLA-G	2015	3DL1 Bw4	3DL2 HLA- A3, A11	3DL3	3DS1	2DS1 2	2DS2	2DS3	2DS4	2DS5	2DP1	3DP1	Donor KIR B-content
RDonor; 2222-2222-2 Collection date: 07/31/2017 Received date: 08/01/2017	Test date: 10/11/2017	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	NEUTRAL
Donor: 3333-3333-3 Collection date: 08/03/2017 Received date: 08/09/2017	Test date: 10/11/2017	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	NEUTRAL
Donor: 4444-4444-4 Collection date: 08/03/2017 Received date: 08/09/2017	Test date: 10/11/2017	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	BEST

\* KIR C1 Ligand = HLA-C alleles with Asparagine (Asp. AAC) at codon 80 KIR C2 Ligand = HLA-C alleles with Lysine (Lys-AAA) at codon 80 (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ipd/kir/ligand.html)

#### HLA /KIR Ligands

Recipient		A	*	E	8*	C	*
Patient	Typing	02:01	03:01	37:01	40:01	03:04	06:02
	Ligand		A3	Bw4		C1	C2

10/12/2017: The patient is AML with HLA-C1/C2 KIR ligand profile, may have higher risk of relapse than HLA-C1/C1 patients.

Donor, 2222-222-2 KIR profile:

- 2DS1and 3DS1 Negative
- There is no inhibitory KIR missing ligands in recipient
- Neutral KIR B-content

Donor, 3333-3333-3 KIR profile:

- 2DS1and 3DS1 Negative
- There is no inhibitory KIR missing ligands in recipient
- Neutral KIR B-content

Donor, 4444-4444-4 KIR profile:

- 2DS1and 3DS1 Negative
- There is no inhibitory KIR missing ligands in recipient
- BEST KIR B-content

Donor 4444-4444-4 has the best NK-KIR allo reactivity.

				HL	A Report							
HLA Antibody Analysis cPRA:												
Sample Dt / Receive Dt / LID	Test Dt	<u>Screen</u> <u>Class I</u>	<u>Screen</u> <u>Class II</u>	<u>SAB*</u> <u>Class I</u> (MFI>4,000)	<u>SAB*</u> Class II (MFI>4,000)	<u>C1q</u> <u>Class I</u>	<u>C1q</u> Class II	Dilution Class I	Dilution Class II	Comments		
10/09/17 / 10/10/17 / R606258-7	10/10/2017			A:32 B:7 8 13 18 38 39 41 42 48 49 51 52 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 63 67 78 81 82 Cw:15		B:7 8 13 18 38 39 41 42 48 51 52 54 55 56 57 59 60 61 63 67 78 81 82 Cw:15						
10/02/17 / 10/03/17 / R606258-6	10/10/2017			B:7 8 13 18 38 39 41 42 48 51 52 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 63 67 78 81 82 Cw:15								
Grey Zone Antibodies-GZA (MFI 1	,500-4,000):	A:23 24 2 B:35 37	25 45 53 64 65 i	71 73 77 2708								
Unacceptable antigen is listed base HLA antibody analysis was performed	ed on individual test by Luminex_LABScre	ed serum. en Mixed , L/	Grey Zone a ABScreen PRA	ntibodies are cumu , LABScreen Single /	llative. Antigen (SAB).							
Donor Specific Antibody	(DSA) Monitor	ring										
Sample Dt / ID 10/09/2017 / R606258-7	Donor Name			<u>Test</u> A-LumSAB1	<u>DSA</u> A24(6	MFI) 600), B39(16,400)		Comments	<u>8</u>			
10/09/2017 / R606258-7				A-LumC1Q SAB1	B39(1	4,500)						
10/02/2017 / R606258-6				A-LumSAB1	A24(7	00), B39(15,000)						

#### Comments

# A Close TC-HLA Relationship

- Ask what you need, don't worry if possible
- Both sides receptive for feedback
- Practice review, annually at minimum
- Request/receive lab presentation, CE option for residents/nurse/staff
- Joint report review and tailor donor selection with clinical condition and treatment plan



#### **Centralized Histocompatibility Testing**

 ARC Dedham\_HLA is also a Centralized Histocompatibility Testing lab for patients, related donors, and unrelated donors

#### • Key Services:

- 3 day laboratory turnaround time
- Allele level HLA testing
- HLA Antibody analysis, chimerism, and crossmatching available
- Automatic reporting of form 22's and 117's



### **Centralized Histocompatibility Testing**

#### HLA testing and other non-HLA factors

- Allele level HLA-A,-B,-C,-DRB1,-DRB3/4/5,-DQA1,-DQB1,-DPA1,-DPB1
- Intermediate resolution HLA-A, -B, -DRB1, etc.

#### Other testing options

- KIR and CCR5  $\triangle$ 32 mutation
- Antibody screening including PRA, Single Antigen Bead, titration and C1q
- Crossmatch including T cell and B cell
- Chimerism with numerous cell subsets





The difference between something good and something great is attention to detail. <u>Charles R. Swindoll</u>

#### Thank You!



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