

Purity and potency assay development

Keli Hippen
Department of Pediatrics
University of Minnesota



Overview

Lessons from regulatory T cells

- ↳ Review of transplantation and regulatory T cells
- ↳ Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction (MLR) assay
- ↳ CFSE-based proliferation assay
- ↳ Lessons learned
 1. Choosing the right assay.
 2. Technical/Technician issues.



T cell activation

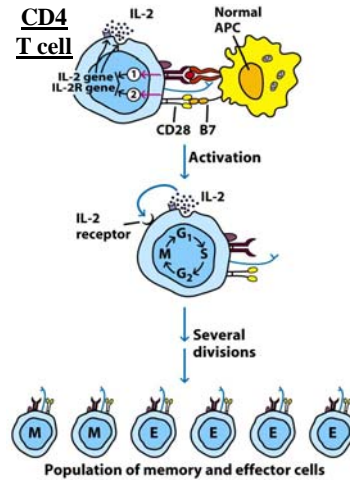
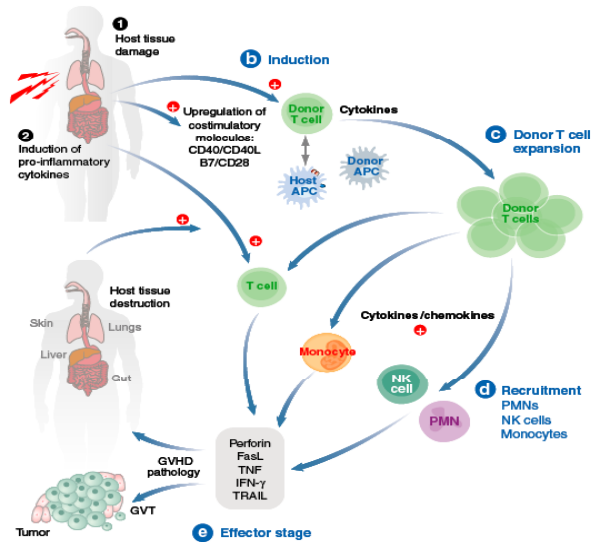


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PACT Production Assistance for Cellular Therapies
National Heart Lung and Blood Program

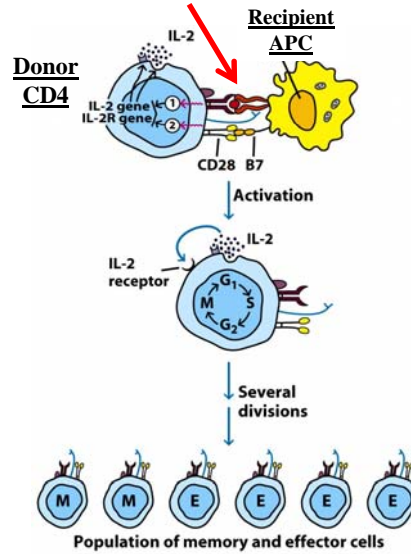
Graft-versus-host disease

- T cells in blood or marrow transplant cause GVHD
- T cells in blood or marrow also attack tumor (and suppress pathogens)
- T cell depleted blood or marrow has reduced engraftment and increased risk of infection.



PACT Production Assistance for Cellular Therapies
National Heart Lung and Blood Program

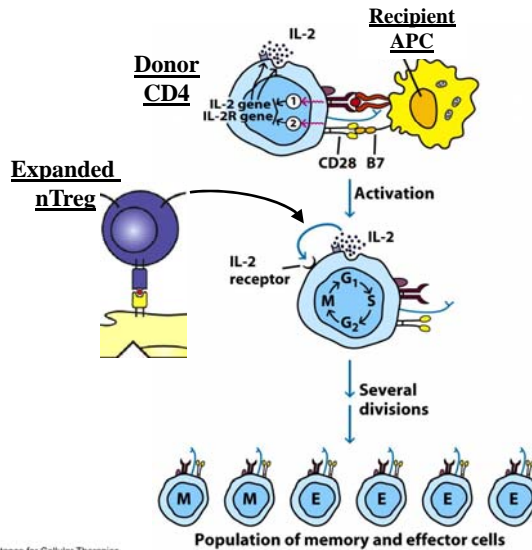
T cell activation in GVHD



PACT Production Assistance for Cellular Therapies
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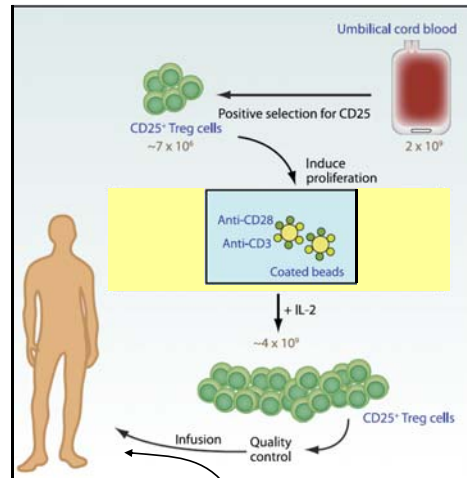
Treg suppress T cell activation



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Schema for large scale production of nTreg from umbilical cord blood



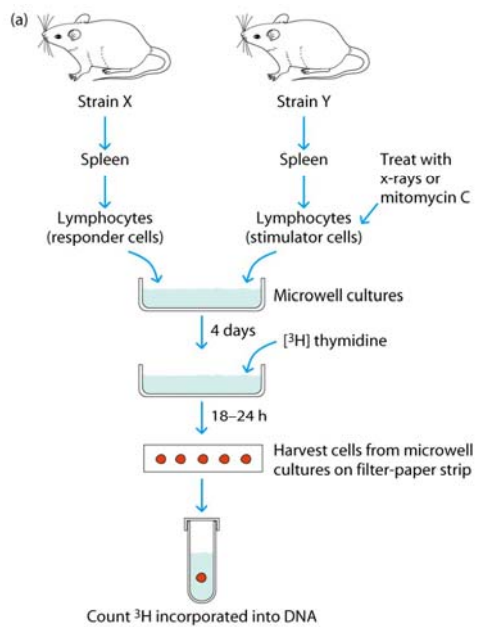
Double UCB transplant



MLR

i y e
x m a
e p c
d h t
o i
c o
y n
t
e

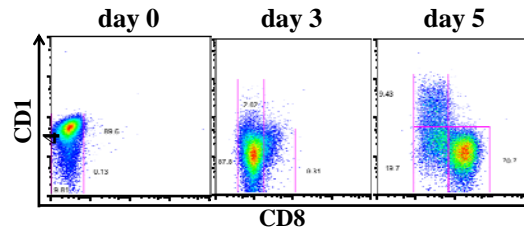
MLR = GVHD in a dish



Large scale production of Stimulators for nTreg trial QC

Stimulators (activated Macrophage DC, MoDC):

1. Positively select immature cells using CD14 from apheresis unit (~10% or 300 million cells).
2. Mature in vitro 5-7 days (requires IL-4, GM-CSF, and LPS; recovery ~30 million).
3. Very hard to have fresh MoDC on hand, but cells freeze well.



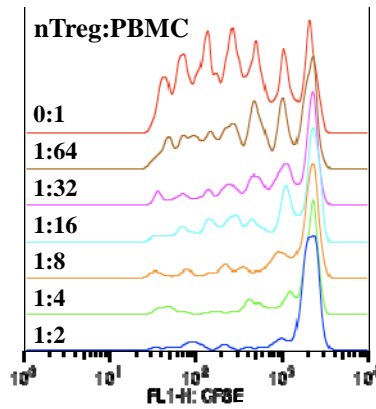
Large scale production of Responders for nTreg trial QC

Responders (CD4+25- T cells):

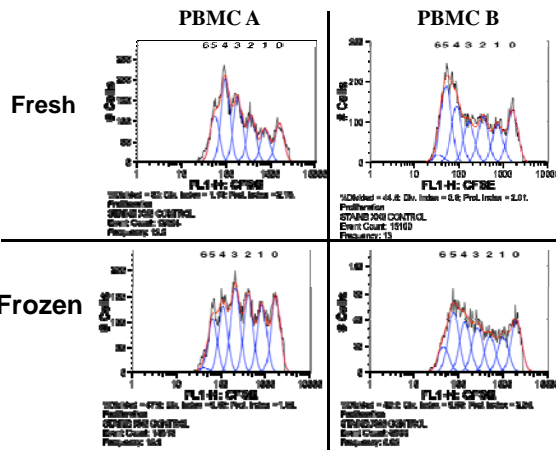
1. Negatively select CD25+ cells (deplete nTreg)
2. Positively select CD4+ cells (~1x10⁹ cells per apheresis unit).
3. Freeze as per MoDC.
4. Purified CD4 T cell recovery <25%



CFSE-based assay for nTreg potency



CFSE-labeled PBMC maintain proliferative capacity after freeze/thaw



Lessons learned from Quality Control in production of regulatory T cells

1. How to choose the right assay:
 - Cost (per assay, who is paying!)
 - Fresh vs. Frozen
2. Technical/Technician issues:
 - Who does the assay
 - Timing (fresh, frozen, ASAP)



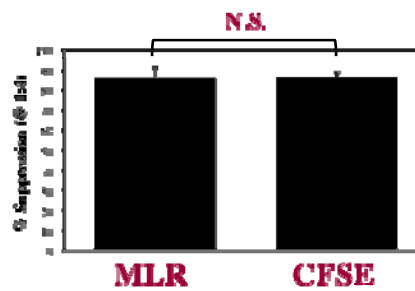
Choosing the right assay

MLR

- ↳ Benefits
 1. Mimics disease
 2. Amenable to high throughput.
- ↳ Drawbacks
 1. Cost.
 2. Radioactivity.
 3. Different Resp/Stim pairs were more or less reactive based on number of HLA mismatches).

CFSE

- ↳ Benefits
 1. Cost
- ↳ Drawbacks
 1. More labor intensive.
 2. Flow cytometry based.



Who does the assay

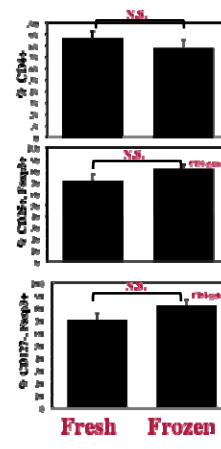
1. Shipping
2. Timing
3. Backup



Timing (when to assay)

To overtime or not to overtime, that is the (HR) question

- Fresh: Functional assay (suppression)
- Frozen: Phenotype (FACS)
- ASAP: Critical product characteristics (Foxp3)



University of Minnesota

Research

Sarah Merkel
Dawn Taylor
Niki Tennis
Christy Sieben
Amanda Bearl

Clinical

Claudio Brunstein
John Wagner
Toni Moran
Jeffrey Miller
Bruce Blazar

University of Minnesota

Molecular and Cellular Therapy

Darin Sumstad

Clinical Monitoring

Julie Curtsinger

University of Pennsylvania

Carl June
Jim Riley
Bruce Levine

