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(54) Title: EXPANSION OF ALLOANTIGEN-REACTIVE REGULATORY T CELLS

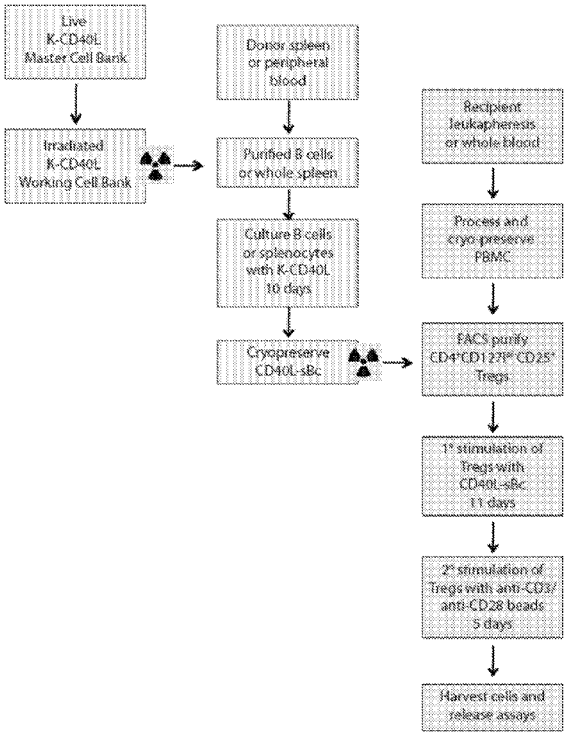

FIG. 12

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure relates generally to the manufacture of regulatory T cells (Tregs) for use in immunotherapy. In particular, the present disclosure relates to robust approaches for the expansion of alloantigen-reactive Tregs ex vivo. Alloantigen-reactive Tregs produced in this way are suitable for the induction and/or maintenance of immunologic tolerance in recipients of allogeneic transplants.

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EXPANSION OF ALLOANTIGEN-REACTIVE REGULATORY T CELLS

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

[0001] This invention was made with government support under P30 DK063720 awarded by the National Institute of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0002] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/606,329, filed March 2, 2012, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD

[0003] The present disclosure relates generally to the manufacture of regulatory T cells (Tregs) for use in immunotherapy. In particular, the present disclosure relates to robust approaches for the expansion of alloantigen-reactive Tregs ex vivo. Alloantigen-reactive Tregs produced in this way are suitable for the induction and/or maintenance of immunologic tolerance in recipients of allogeneic transplants.

BACKGROUND

[0004] Ongoing refinement of immunosuppression regimens has substantially reduced the incidence of acute rejection after solid organ transplantation. However, long-term outcomes have stagnated partly due to morbidity and mortality associated with immunosuppression. The traditional approach to immunosuppression has emphasized non-specific suppression of T cell responses.

[0005] The more recent elucidation of T regulatory cells (Tregs) and their importance in regulating immune responses has encouraged the reconfiguration of immunosuppression regimens to favor Treg development and function with the ultimate goal of inducing graft tolerance (Waldmann et al., J. Clin Immunol, 28:716-725, 2008; Kang et al., Am J Transplant, 7:1457-1463, 2007; Walsh et al., J Clin Invest, 114:1398-1403, 2004; Yeung et al., Transplant Proc, 41:S21-26, 2009; Sanchez-Fueyo et al., J Immunol, 176:329-334, 2006; Sagoo et al., Curr Opin Organ Transplant, 13:645-653, 2008; and Long et al., Transplantation, 88:1050-1056, 2009). Multiple preclinical models have shown that adoptive transfer of Tregs can mitigate graft rejection and, in combination with "Treg-supportive" immunsuppression regimens, can induce long-term tolerance (Kang et al., Am J Transplant,

7:1457-1463, 2007; Riley et al., Immunity, 30:656-665, 2009; Issa et al., Expert Rev Clin Immunol, 6:155-169, 2010; and Nadig et al., Nat Med, 16:809-813, 2010). Treg-supportive" immunsuppression regimens have included the initial de-bulking of donor-reactive T cells. Rabbit anti-thymocyte globulin (rATG), a commonly used T-cell depleting agent in transplantation, appears to spare Tregs (Sewgobind et al., Nephrol Dial Transplant, 24:1635-1644, 2009), thereby increasing Treg:T conventional cell (Tconv) ratio. Additionally, sirolimus (SRL) suppresses effector T cells while fostering Treg development (Demirkiran et al., Transplantation, 85:783-789, 2008; and Demirkiran et al., Transplantation, 87:1062-1068, 2009).

[0006] Most protocols typically expand all Tregs nondiscriminately to produce cells referred to as polyclonal Tregs (polyTregs). However, alloantigen-specific Tregs (alloTregs) are more effective and safer than non-specific Tregs in transplant settings because they provide specific rather than generic immunosuppression (Golshayan et al., Blood, 109:827-835, 2007; and Raimondi et al., J Immunol, 184:624-636, 2010). In particular, donor-reactive Tregs have the potential to induce tolerance to the transplanted organ without impeding conventional immune responses. Thus what is needed in the art are robust methods for expansion of alloTregs for use in promoting transplant tolerance and for treating graft versus host disease.

SUMMARY

[0007] The present disclosure relates generally to the manufacture of regulatory T cells (Tregs) for use in immunotherapy. In particular, the present disclosure relates to robust approaches for the expansion of alloantigen-reactive Tregs (alloTregs) ex vivo. AlloTregs produced in this way are suitable for the induction and/or maintenance of immunologic tolerance in recipients of allogeneic transplants.

[0008] The present disclosure provides methods for the production of human, donor-reactive regulatory T cells (Tregs), comprising: a) co-culturing CD19+ B cells of a human donor (first human subject) with irradiated CD40L+ human leukemia feeder cells under conditions effective in producing stimulated B cells (sBc); and b) co-culturing CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells of a human recipient (second human subject) with the sBc under conditions effective in selectively expanding human donor-reactive regulatory T cells (Tregs). In some embodiments, the human donor is unrelated to the human recipient. In some embodiments, the human donor is HLA-mismatched in relation to the human recipient

(e.g., donor is allogeneic to the recipient or said another way the transplant is a heterologous organ transplant). In some embodiments, the HLA-mismatch comprises a mismatch at one, two, three or four of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C and HLA-DR. In some embodiments, the methods further comprise step c) re-stimulating the donor-reactive Tregs by cross-linking CD3 and CD28 of the donor-reactive Tregs under conditions effective in producing re-stimulated donor-reactive Tregs. In some preferred embodiments, the donor-reactive Tregs are CD4+, Helios+ and Foxp3+. In some embodiments, the donor-reactive Tregs are CD27+ and CD62L+. In some embodiments, the methods further comprise a step before a) of isolating CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells from cryopreserved peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) obtained from the human recipient. In some embodiments, step a) comprises co-culturing the B cells and the feeder cells in medium comprising insulin, transferrin, interleukin-4 and cyclosporine A. In some embodiments, the feeder cells are KCD40L cells. In some embodiments, step b) comprises co-culturing the sBc and the CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells in medium comprising interleukin-2, after the sBc have been irradiated. In some embodiments, step c) commences 9-12 days after step b) commences. In some preferred embodiments, the re-stimulated alloTregs comprise at least 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1400 or 1600 fold more cells than the CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells at the onset of step b). Also provided by the present disclosure are compositions comprising a physiologically acceptable buffer (e.g., saline, PBS, etc.) and the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs produced using the methods described above. The present disclosure further provides methods for treating an organ transplant recipient comprising: administering from 10^7 to 10^{11} of the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs produced using the methods described above to a human recipient of a heterologous organ transplant. Also provided are medicaments for treating or preventing rejection of a solid organ allograft by the human recipient, the medicament comprising: from 10^7 to 10^{11} of the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs produced using the methods described above. In some embodiments, the organ transplant is a solid organ allograft selected from the group consisting of cardiac, lung, cardiac/lung, kidney, pancreas, kidney/pancreas, intestine and liver allografts. In some embodiments the solid organ allograft is a skin allograft. In some embodiments, the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs are administered on more than one occasion (repeatedly administered). In some embodiments, the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs are first administered after the recipient has received the heterologous organ transplant. In some embodiments, the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs are administered before and after the recipient has received the heterologous organ transplant. In some preferred

embodiments, the methods further comprise subjecting the human recipient to a Treg-supportive immunosuppression regimen before administration of the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs. In some embodiments, the Treg-supportive immunosuppression regimen comprises: administering rabbit anti-thymocyte globulin to the human recipient at an amount effective to achieve lymphocyte depletion. In some embodiments, the methods further comprise administering prednisone, mycophenolate mofetile and tacrolimus to the human subject at doses below standard of care. In some embodiments, the methods further comprise administering sirolimus to the human subject. In some preferred embodiments, the administration of the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs is effective in reducing the likelihood of acute and/or chronic transplant rejection. In some preferred embodiments, the administration of the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs is effective in prolonging survival of the solid organ allograft. In some preferred embodiments, the administration of the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs is effective in achieving one or more of the following: increasing Treg percentages over baseline, increasing donor-reactive Treg frequency, increasing donor-reactive Treg activity, and induction of tolerance gene expression profiles in PBMC and/or transplant tissue.

[0009] As used herein, the singular form "a," "an" and "the" includes plural references unless indicated otherwise.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 provides a flow chart of an exemplary donor-reactive regulatory T cell (Treg) manufacturing process.

[0011] FIG. 2A shows the CD4+CD25+CD127-/lo population of cells purifed from recipient PBMC by FACS. FIG. 2B shows the magnitude of expansion of donor-reactive Tregs achievable with the methods of the present disclosure. The arrow indicates when the Tregs were exposed to polyclonal stimulus (e.g., anti-CD3/CD28 conjugated beads).

[0012] FIG 3A is a flow cytometric analysis of the expanded donor-reactive Tregs and control donor-reactive T conventional cells (Tconv). FIG. 3B shows Treg-specific demethylated region (TSDR) analysis of expanded donor-reactive Tregs and Tconv and polyclonal Tregs (polyTregs) expanded using a polyclonal stimulus (anti-CD3/anti-CD28 coated beads).

[0013] FIG. 4A provides results of a donor specificity assay. Donor-reactive Tregs were labeled with CFSE and restimulated as indicated. FIG. 4B provides results of a mixed

lymphocyte reaction (MLR) suppression assay. Titrated number of donor-reactive Treg and polyclonally expanded Tregs were mixed with 2.5x104 autologous PBMC and 1.25x105 irradiated donor PBMC and incubated for 6 days. Tritiated-thymidine was added during the last 16 hours. Suppression of thymidine incorporation was calculated by comparing counts per minute (CPM) in wells without Tregs.

[0014] FIG. 5 shows results of a donor-reactive T cell frequency assay. Recipient PBMC were labeled with CFSE and stimulated with donor sBc for 3.5 days. The culture was harvested, stained for CD3, CD4, CD8, Foxp3 and Helios, and analyzed on a flow cytometer. The CFSE probiles of CD8, CD4+ Tconv, and Tregs were used to calculate the frequencies of donor-reactive T cells in each subset.

[0015] FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B shows PBMC and CD40L-sBc from the same donor compared for their ability to stimulate proliferation of alloreactive T cells in a one-way MLR. The responder PBMC were labeled with CFSE before MLR and the cultures were harvested on day 4 for flow cytometric analysis. Representative CFSE dilution profiles of $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells (FIG. 6A) and $CD4^+FOXP3^+HELIOS^+$ Tregs (FIG. 6B) are shown. The data is a representative of at least 10 independent experiments. FIG. 6C and FIG. 6D show autologous CD40L-sBc and allogeneic CD40L-sBc with different degree of HLA mis-matches with responder cells compared in their ability to stimulation proliferation of $CD4^+$ Tconv, $CD8^+$ T cells, and Treg cells. Each symbol represents the same responder. Results are a summary of 15 different stimulator and responder combinations.

[0016] FIG. 7A shows the expansion of purified B cells in a 10-day culture. The arrow indicates the time of restimulation. FIG. 7B and FIG. 7C show expression of HLA-DR, CD80, and CD86 in freshly isolated B cells and day 10 CD40L-sBc compared using flow cytometry. Sample overlay histograms are shown in FIG. 7B and charts summarizing results from independent experiments are shown in FIG. 7C. The data is summary of 6 independent experiments.

[0017] FIG. 8A shows allogeneic sBc used to stimulate FACS purified Tregs on day 0 and day 9. Fold expansion of Treg in the 14-day culture in 6 independent experiments is shown. The arrow indicates the time of restimulation. FIG. 8B shows alloreactivity of expanded Tregs determined by labeling the expanded Tregs with CFSE before restimulation with the same CD40L-sBc used for expansion (thick line), anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads (thin line), or syngeneic CD40L-sBc (shaded histogram). FIG. 8C shows Tregs

stimulated with CD40L-sBc for 9 days and then split with half restimulated with CD40L-sBc from the same donor and the other half with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads. Fold expansion on day 14 of three independent paired cultures is shown (p=0.52, two-tailed paired t test). FIG. 8D and FIG. 8E show appearances of Treg cultures on days 9 (FIG. 8D) and 11 (FIG. 8E) after primary stimulation. Data represents results from at least 10 independent cultures. FIG. 8F shows Tregs stimulated with CD40L-sBc for 9 or 11 days before restimulation with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads. The cultures were harvested 5 days after restimulation and total fold expansion in 3 paired cultures are compared (p=0.0026, two-tailed paired t test). FIG. 8G shows Tregs stimulated with CD40L-sBc for 11 days before restimulation with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads from Invitrogen (open symbols) or Miltenyi Biotec (closed symbols). Cell expansions over time in 3 paired cultures are shown. Two-tailed paired t test was used to compare the difference in total fold expansion on day 16 (p=0.0258).

[0018] FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B show flow cytometric profiles of ungated (a) and CD4 gated (b) Treg cultures. Data are representative of at least 14 independent experiments. FIG. 9C shows alloreactivity of Tregs expanded with primary allogeneic sBc stimulation and polyclonal restimulation on day 11 determined as described in FIG. 8B. An example of overlay histogram is shown. FIG. 9D shows a summary of 7 independent cultures analyzed as described in FIG. 9C. Each symbol represents one independent Treg culture. FIG. 9E shows a summary of *in vitro* suppression by Tregs expanded with two rounds of stimulation with allogeneic CD40L-sBc (closed circles, Allo-a, n=3), allogeneic sBc primary stimulation followed by polyclonal restimulation (open circles, Allo-p, n=8), or two rounds of polyclonal stimulations (open squares, Poly, n=5). Responders are PBMC from the Treg donor and stimulators are PBMC from the sBc donor. Data shown is mean +/- SEM suppression observed in 3 to 8 independent experiments. Two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni multiple comparison test was used to determine the statistical significance of the differences. Suppression at 1:5 ratio by different groups of Tregs are not significantly different. Suppression by PolyTregs is significantly lowered when compared to Allo-a Tregs (p<0.001 at 1:25 ratio and p<0.01 at 1:125 ratio), or when compared to Allo-p Tregs (p<0.0001 at 1:25 ratio and p<0.001 at 1:125 ratio). Allo-a and Allo-p Tregs are not significantly different from each other at all ratios). FIG. 9F shows suppression by CD40L-sBc expanded Tregs stimulated by PBMC from the sBc donor (closed circles) or a third party donor (open triangles). Result shown is representative of two independent experiments.

[0019] FIG. 10A, FIG. 10B and FIG. 10C show data from BALB/c.Rag2$^{-/-}\gamma c^{-/-}$ mice transplanted with human skin and reconstituted with PBMC allogeneic to the skin donor. Immunofluorescence micrograph images were analyzed by counting 4 to 6 high-powered visual fields per stain for each graft. Quantitative results from four experimental groups were then compared. One-way ANOVA with Bonferroni multiple comparison test was used to determine the statistical significance of the differences.

[0020] FIG. 11A is a schematic diagram of the experimental model and procedure is shown. FIG. 11B shows PBMC reconstitution determined at the end of the experiment, demonstrating that co-infusion of Tregs did not significantly alter the extent of PBMC reconstitution. FIG. 11C shows body weight of the BALB/c.Rag2$^{-/-}\gamma c^{-/-}$ mice in four experimental groups was assessed to determine general health status, demonstrating that PBMC infusion did not induce graft-versus-host disease.

[0021] FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary alloantigen-reactive Treg manufacturing process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0022] The present disclosure relates generally to the manufacture of regulatory T cells (Tregs) for use in immunotherapy. In particular, the present disclosure relates to robust approaches for the expansion of alloantigen-specific Tregs ex vivo. Alloantigen-specific Tregs produced in this way are suitable for the induction and/or maintenance of immunologic tolerance in recipients of allogeneic transplants.

[0023] The present disclosure provides methods to selectively expand donor-reactive Tregs 200 to 1,000 fold in less than 20 days. Contrary to the dogma that dendritic cells are most efficient at expanding T cells, CD40 ligand-stimulated human B cells were found to be extremely potent in inducing proliferation of Tregs. FIG. 1 shows the workflow of donor-reactive Treg manufacturing. Briefly, the process begins with stimulating purified donor B cells with lethally irradiated good manufacturing process (GMP)-certified K562-hCD40L transfectants. The stimulated donor B cells are irradiated and used to selectively expand donor-reactive Tregs from CD4+CD25+CD127lo Tregs isolated from recipients' peripheral blood by fluorescent activated cell sorting (FIG. 2A). By day 9 to 12, the Tregs that remained in the culture are virtually all donor-reactive. The Tregs are restimulated with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-conjugated beads to further expand the cells for additional 5 days. This protocol induces robust proliferation of Tregs (FIG. 2B) and can produce over a billion

donor-reactive Tregs from one unit of blood. The expanded Tregs are >95% CD4+, >60% Foxp3+, >90% with demethylated Foxp3 promotor, >90% donor-reactive, and suppress donor-stimulated T cell proliferation when present at a 1:125 Treg:responder PBMC ratio. The donor-reactive Tregs (also referred to herein as alloantigen-specific Tregs or alloTregs) find use in methods for promoting transplant tolerance and for treating graft versus host disease.

[0024] An exemplary embodiment involves the use of donor-reactive Tregs in the context of a Treg-supportive immunosuppression regimen as an approach to inducing tolerance of a liver transplant (Ltx). Treg therapy is useful for increasing the likelihood of and/or accelerating the development of tolerance. Because of the exceptionally high frequency of donor-reactive T cells, "debulking" of the host alloreactive repertoire and adjunct immunosuppression are needed to create a more favorable setting for Tregs to control alloimmunity and to ensure long-term graft tolerance (Wells et al., Nat Med, 5:1303-1307, 1999; Li et al., Curr Opin Immunol, 12:522-527, 2000; and Wells et al., Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci, 356:617-623, 2001). Importantly, some immunosuppression drugs favor Treg development and/or survival while others are neutral or antagonistic. Thus in some embodiments, Treg administration in organ transplant settings is done in combination with administration of Treg-supportive immunosuppression regimens.

[0025] Findings in Treg research in the past 15 years provide a compelling rationale for therapeutic use of donor-reactive Tregs in transplantation. The present disclosure provides the first clinical trial involving the administration of donor-reactive Tregs to solid organ transplant recipients. Development of a good manufacturing practice (GMP)-compliant protocol to reliably expand human donor-reactive Tregs (Example 1) has made this effort possible. Additionally, a set of immune monitoring assays has been developed to dissect alloimmune responses in transplant patients, which have significantly improved sensitivity and reproducibility as compared to previously described assays.

EXAMPLES

[0026] The present disclosure is described in further detail in the following examples which are not in any way intended to limit the scope of the disclosure as claimed. The attached figures are meant to be considered as integral parts of the specification and description of the disclosure. The following examples are offered to illustrate, but not to limit the claimed disclosure.

[0027] In the experimental disclosure which follows, the following abbreviations apply: M (molar); mM (millimolar); μM (micromolar); nM (nanomolar); mol (moles); mmol (millimoles); μmol (micromoles); nmol (nanomoles); gm (grams); mg (milligrams); μg (micrograms); pg (picograms); L (liters); ml and mL (milliliters); μl and μL (microliters); cm (centimeters); mm (millimeters); μm (micrometers); nm (nanometers); U (units); V (volts); MW (molecular weight); sec (seconds); min(s) (minute/minutes); h(s) and hr(s) (hour/hours); °C (degrees Centigrade); ND (not done); NA (not applicable); rpm (revolutions per minute); H_2O (water); aa (amino acid); bp (base pair); kb (kilobase pair); kD (kilodaltons); cDNA (copy or complementary DNA); DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid); ssDNA (single stranded DNA); dsDNA (double stranded DNA); dNTP (deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate); PCR (polymerase chain reaction); qPCR (quantitative PCR); RNA (ribonucleic acid); and RT-PCR (reverse transcription PCR). Additional abbreviations include: Ab (antibody); allo (allogenic); CFSE (carboxyfluorescein diacetate, succinimidyl ester); FACS (fluorescent activated cell sorting); GMP (good manufacturing practice); IHC (immunohistochemistry); Ltx (liver transplant); MELD (model for end-stage liver disease); MLR (mixed lymphocyte reaction); PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cells); poly (polyclonal); rATG (rabbit anti-thymocyte globulin); sBcs (stimulated B cells); SOC (standard of care); SRL (sirolimus/rapamycin): tac (tacrolimus); Tconv (conventional T cells); Tregs (regulatory T cells); TSDR (Treg-specific demethylation region); Tx (transplant/transplantation); and UCSF (University of California San Francisco).

EXAMPLE 1

Production of Donor-Reactive Regulatory T Cells

[0028] This example provides an exemplary GMP-compliant method to selectively expand ex vivo up to billions (10^9) of alloantigen-specific Tregs from human peripheral blood monocular cells (PBMC) in about 2 weeks (see FIG. 1).

Materials and Methods

[0029] *Recipient T cell purification and banking.* PBMC were purified from whole blood or leukopheresis products from participants using ficoll density centrifugation. The cells were washed twice and resuspended in ice cold CS10 cryopreservation solution (BioLife Solutions) at 100-200 million cells/ml/cryogenic vial. The cells were frozen in a controlled rate freezer and stored in vapor phase of liquid nitrogen until further use.

[0030] *Donor B cell purification and banking.* Donor spleen or lymph nodes from cadaveric donors or PBMC from living donors were collected and transported to the GMP facility for processing into a single cell suspension. B cells were purified using CD19 positive selection on a CliniMACS instrument. Purified $CD19^+$ B cells were banked by cryopreservation until needed for Treg expansion.

[0031] *Feeder cell preparation.* Human erythromyeloblastoid leukemia cells, K562 (ATCC No. CCL-243), were transfected with a lentivirus to express human CD40L, CD64 and HLA-DR0401 (K562-hCD40L or K40L). These cells are not tumorigenic in immunodeficient mice. The K40L feeder cells were γ -irradiated at 10,000 rads, and banked until further use.

[0032] *Banked donor B cell activation.* A modified, GMP-compliant protocol (Zand et al., Am J Transplant, 5:76-86, 2005) was used to generate stimulated B cells (sBc). Specifically, ~1-100x10^6 donor B cells purified with paramagnetic anti-CD19 microbeads on a CliniMACS (Miltenyi) were stimulated with banked, GMP-compliant, γ-irradiated K40L cells at a 1-2:1 ratio (B:K40L) for 7 days in a medium containing 10% human AB serum, insulin, transferrin, human recombinant IL-4, and cyclosporine A. On day 7, the mixed culture was restimulated with K40L feeder cells at a 1-10:1 ratio (B:K40L) for 3 days. The average expansion was 10 to 20 fold. The sBc were passed over ficoll to remove dead cells including the dead K40L cells. A set of quality assurance assays were performed on the sBc, which included a qPCR-based EBV reactivation test (Viracor) and flow cytometry to determine purity as well as expression of HLA-DR, CD80, and CD86. The sBc were γ -irradiated (1000 rads) and banked until further use.

[0033] *Treg expansion.* Recipient PBMC were thawed, counted and stained with clinical-grade, fluorescently-conjugated antibodies (CD4-PerCP Ab, CD25-APC Ab, and CD127-PE Ab). $CD4^+CD127^{lo/-}CD25^+$ cells were purified from the stained PBMC by FACS (FIG. 2A). FACS-purified Tregs were mixed with banked irradiated sBc at a 4:1 ratio of

sBc:Treg in growth medium comprising GMP-grade Optimizer Medium (Invitrogen) containing supplement, GlutaMAX-1 CTS and 2% human AB serum. On day 2, human recombinant IL-2 was added to the culture at a total concentration of 300 IU/ml when media volume was doubled. The cultures were fed with fresh medium containing IL-2 on days 5, 7 and 9 to maintain cell concentration at 2-3x10^5 cells/ml. On day 11 of the culture, cells were restimulated with beads conjugated with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 monoclonal antibodies at a 1:1 ratio for the remainder of the culture period. The cultures were fed on day 1 and harvested on day 16. The Tregs expand 200 to 1600 fold in the 16-day culture period.

[0034] Tregs are resuspended in HypoThermosal solution and kept at 4°C while awaiting the results of release assays, quality assurance review and approval. Upon product release, the Tregs are transported to the clinic for infusion. Greater than 5x10^6 Tregs are purified from one unit of recipient whole blood. With a conservative estimate of 200-fold expansion, at least 1x10^9 donor-reactive Tregs are expected to be harvested at the end of the expansion period.

[0035] *Release assays and release criteria.* The following assays and criteria are used before Treg release: viability >99%, flow cytometry for CD4 >90%, CD8 <5%, CD19 <5%, Foxp3 >60%, and TSDR >80%. Negative microbial tests for bacteria, fungus, mycoplasma, and endotoxin on culture day 12. The TSDR assay employed is currently the most accurate and reliable test for the purity and stability of Tregs. The methylation assay confirms the percentage of Foxp3+ cells determined by flow cytometry. Additionally, there is strong evidence that Foxp3 can be expressed in activated Tconv cells. However, the Foxp3 TSDR locus is methylated in activated Tconv cells while it is demethylated in bona fide Tregs.

[0036] *Post-release assays.* The following assays are performed on each product to fully document the phenotype and functionality of the cells: 1) expanded flow cytometric analysis using two panels consisting of CD4/Foxp3/CD27/CD62L and CD4/Foxp3/CD25/Helios; 2) donor specific suppression assay; 3) donor specificity assay; 4) long-term 14-day microbial test; and 5) cytokines (IL-2, IFN-gamma and IL-17) induced by donor sBc and PMA and ionomycin.

[0037] Recent experimental evidence suggests that Foxp3+ Tregs are "plastic" and can acquire expression of effector cytokines such as IFN-gamma and IL-17 (Zhou et al., Curr Opin Immunol, 21:281-285, 2009; Zhou et al., Immunity, 30:646-655, 2009; and Hori et al.,

Curr Opin Immunol, 22:575-582, 2010). It is helpful to distinguish two types of plastic Treg fates, one that results in loss of Foxp3 expression and concomitant effector cytokine expression (exTregs) (Komatus et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 106:1903-1908, 2009; Xu et al., J Immunol, 178:6725-6729, 2007; Osorio et al., Eur J Immunol, 38:3274-3281, 2008; Yang et al., Immunity, 29:44-56, 2008; and Zhou et al., Nat Immunol, 10:1000-1007, 2009) and the other one that leads to co-expression of Foxp3 and effector cytokines (effector Tregs) (Tartar et al., J Immunol, 184:3377-3385, 2010; Beriou et al., Blood, 113:4240-4249, 2009; Radhakrishnan et al., J Immunol, 181:3137-3147, 2008; Oldenhove et al., Immunity, 31:772-786, 2009; Stroopinsky et al., Eur J Immunol, 39:2703-2715, 2009; Koch et al., Nat Immunol, 10:595-602, 2009; and Hvhannisyan et al., Gastroenterology, 140:957-965, 2011). While exTregs have low or no suppressive activity and can be pathogenic in experimental autoimmune settings, it is important to note that emergence of exTreg in lympho-replete hosts primarily occurs in extreme experimental conditions (Rubtsov et al., Science, 329:1667-1671, 2010). Moreover, in all conditions, the majority of exTregs do not express effector cytokines even after supraphysiologic in vitro stimulation with PMA and ionomycin. The donor-reactive Tregs produced using the exemplary protocol we have high levels of Foxp3, TSDR, and Helios expression. These cells are infused into patients under Treg-supportive immunosuppression, therefore the chance of the infused donor-reactive Tregs turning into full-fledged pathogenic effectors in vivo is low. In contrast to exTregs, effector Tregs have been shown to be suppressive in many experimental conditions. In particular, IFN-gamma production by Tregs has been shown to be essential to their suppressive function and protection against allograft rejection (Sawitzki et al., J Exp Med, 201:1925-1935, 2005). Thus, effector cytokine production by Foxp3+ Tregs is expected to be tolerogenic rather than pathogenic. The infusion of donor-reactive Tregs that have high, stable Foxp3 expression based on TSDR assay into patients undergoing Treg-supportive immunosuppression is expected to prevent the potential conversion of the donor-reactive Tregs into pathogenic exTregs.

Results

[0038] Expansion of donor-reactive Tregs. The methods described above using CD40L-stimulated donor B cells (sBc) as antigen presenting cells (APC) are suitable for the selective expansion of donor-reactive regulatory T cells starting with FACS purified $CD4^{+}CD127^{lo/-}$ $CD25^{+}$Tregs from recipient PBMC. Extensive testing showed that virtually all the live cells that remain in the culture 8 to 10 days after stimulation are donor reactive.

The cells were then further expanded by polyclonal restimulation using anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 conjugated beads. Tregs were purified from PBMCs using FACS based on $CD4^+CD127^{lo/-}CD25^+$ cell surface phenotype as previously described (Putman et al., Diabetes, 58:652-662, 2009). Donor B cells were purified using anti-CD19 CliniMACS beads (Miltenyi) and stimulated with irradiated GMP-compliant K562 cells expressing human CD40L. The dead K540L cells were removed from the sBc by ficoll density gradient centrifugation and the purified sBc were irradiated before adding to purified Tregs. Using this protocol, up to ~1600-fold expansion of Tregs was achieved. Given that ≤10% of Tregs are reactive to a fully HLA-mistmatched donor, 1600-fold overall expansion translates into ≥ 16,000-fold increase in donor-reactive Tregs in the 16-day culture period.

[0039] A series of protocols were established to assess the phenotype and functional capacities of the expanded donor-reactive Tregs. The expanded Treg cultures were CD3+CD4+CD8-CD19-, Foxp3+, Helios+, CD27+ and CD62Lhi when compared to similarly expanded Tconv cells (FIG. 2B). Almost all donor sBc-expanded Tregs responded to restimulation with the donor sBc, but not to syngeneic sBc, indicating that they are stimulator-reactive (FIG. 4A). The donor-sBc-expanded Tregs exhibited enhanced donor-specific suppressive activity when compared with polyclonally expanded Tregs (FIG. 4B). An important issue is whether the donor-reactive Treg were stable Tregs or T effector cells that may have transiently upregulated Foxp3. Demethylation of the Foxp3 promoter has been shown to be a robust marker for stable Foxp3 expressing Treg (Wang et al., Eur J Immunol, 37:129-138, 2007; and McClymont et al., J Immunol, 186:3918-3926, 2010). Greater than 94% of the donor-reactive Tregs, and less than 1% of dsTconv, have demethylated Foxp3 promoter (FIG. 3B) as determined by a quantitative Treg-Specific Demethylation Region (TSDR) assay (Wieczorek et al., Cancer Res, 69:599-608, 2009). Together, these results demonstrate that the exemplary protocol reliably expands GMP-grade donor-reactive Tregs. Release assay results from a typical expansion are shown in FIG. 5.

EXAMPLE 2

Liver Transplantation Using donor-reactive Tregs and Treg-Supportive Immunosuppression

[0040] This example describes a dose escalation clinical trial to assess safety of autologous, donor-reactive Treg therapy in liver transplant (Ltx) recipients. However, the methods and compositions of the present disclosure are not limited to this context. In fact, the methods and compositions of the present disclosure are expected to find use in the context

of other solid organ allografts, as well as in treating or preventing graft versus host disease. Donor-reactive Tregs and Treg-supportive immunosuppression are expected to be suitable for inducing or maintaining tolerance of allografts selected from but not limited to cardiac, lung, cardia/lung, kidney, pancreas, kidney/pancreas, intestine and liver allografts.

[0041] Escalating doses of Tregs expanded ex vivo using activated donor B cells are administered to Ltx recipients in conjunction with a modified immunosuppression regimen designed to favor Treg development, persistence, and function. This regimen is comprised of rabbit anti-thymocyte globulin (rATG) induction, reduced dosing of corticosteroids (Pred), mycophenolate mofetil (MMF), and tacrolimus (tac), followed by the delayed introduction of sirolimus (SRL). Subjects are followed for one year after transplantation, during which clinical data along with peripheral blood (PBMC and serum) and liver biopsy samples are collected and analyzed.

[0042] *Primary Objectives.* The following outcomes are assessed for adult, de novo Ltx recipients: one year acute rejection rate ("Banff schema for grading liver allograft rejection: an international consensus document," Hepatology, 25:658-663, 1997); one year chronic rejection rate ("Liver biopsy interpretation for causes of late liver allograft dysfunction,", Hepatology, 44:489-501, 2006); rate of ≥ grade 3 infection three months after Treg infusion; rate of ≥ grade 3 wound complications; rate of ≥ grade 3 anemia, neutropenia, and/or thrombocytopenia.

[0043] *Secondary Objectives.* The following outcomes are also assessed: increase of Treg percentages over baseline; increase of donor-reactive Treg frequency; increase of donor-reactive Treg activity; and detection of tolerance gene expression profiles in PBMC and/or liver tissue.

[0044] *Patient population and inclusion / exclusion criteria.* The clinical trial encompasses three phases with specific inclusion/exclusion criteria at each phase to maximize participant safety.

[0045] *Pre and Ltx phase.* Patients are selected from the Ltx waiting list who have end-stage liver disease, between the ages of 20-70 years, and have a calculated MELD score of no greater than 25 (Kamath et al., Hepatology, 33:464-470, 2001). The trial specifically excludes Ltx recipients at increased risk of acute rejection and recurrent disease and limits the severity of liver disease and portal hypertension and/or hypersplenism. In some embodiment, only patients with Tregs present in PBMC at greater than 10/μl are selected.

[0046] Eligible patients undergo leukopheresis to isolate PBMC, which are cryopreserved for subsequent Treg purification and expansion. At the time of tx and after verification of the participant's ongoing eligibility, donor spleen and or lymph nodes along with liver biopsy tissue are collected and banked.

[0047] *Treg-supportive immunosuppression phase.* Ltx recipients must be out of the ICU and initiate rATG induction no later than post-tx day 3. They receive a total dose of 3–4.5 mg/kg rATG to achieve lymphocyte depletion, defined as CD3 count <50/mm3. This dose range was chosen to achieve adequate debulking (Wong et al., Transpl Int, 19:629-635, 2006) while minimizing immunosuppression. The timing and setting of rATG administration was chosen to avoid the potential for over-immunosuppression and/or cytokine release syndrome/hematologic toxicities in medically unstable recipients. Patients are assessed for eligibility to convert to sirolimus (SRL)-based immunosuppression and must have normal allograft function, as well as adequate renal function, hematologic parameters, wound healing, and hepatic artery patency between 4-6 weeks after Ltx.

[0048] The immunosuppression regimen for study subjects was specifically designed to foster Treg development while optimizing participant safety. Study participants start on standard of care (SOC) immunosuppression with half-dose corticosteroids and half-dose mycophenolate mofetile (MMF). Tacrolimus (Tac) is initiated, targeting reduced levels of 6-8 μg/L compared to SOC (10-15 μ/L). No later than post-tx day 3, patients receive a course or rATG (3.0-4.5 mg/kg total dose) to deplete lymphocytes (CD3 count <50/mm^3 or when the maximal dose has been given). Participants who are off corticosteroids convert to SRL-based immunosuppression between 4-6 weeks after tx with SRL initiation to target levels of 6-8 μg/L, and reduction of tag to trough levels of 3-5 μg/L. MMF is discontinued. Four weeks after conversion to SRL-based IS (8-10 weeks after tx), participants undergo final assessment, including allograft biopsy to ensure eligibility to receive Treg infusion. Six months after tx, SRL is further reduced to target levels of 4-6 μg/L.

Table 2-1. Immunosuppression (IS) Plan For Liver Transplant Patients

	Transplant Hospitalization LTx/Treg-supportive IS				Out-patient Follow-up Sirolimus conversion	
Day or Week	D0	D3	D5	D/C	Wk5-10	Wk11-12
Pred (mg/d)	500	→	→	20	0	0
MMF (mg/d)	1000	→	→	1000	→ → → 0	0
Tac (µg/L)	0	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	→ 3 - 5	3 - 5
rATG (mg/kg)	0	3.0 - 4.5	3.0 - 4.5	3.0 - 4.5	0	0
SRL (µg/L)	0	0	0	0	→ 6 - 8	6 - 8
dsTregs	0	0	0	0	0	Infusion

[0049] *Treg infusion phase:* Approximately 10-12 weeks after Ltx, participants are assessed for suitability to receive donor-reactive Tregs. Data regarding the kinetics of T cell recovery after rATG show stable T cell numbers between 4-12 weeks after tx. Therefore, the Treg infusion at 10-11 weeks after tx is in the setting of a debulked immune system. Participants must have normal allograft function in the context of stable SRL-based immunosuppression.

[0050] In parallel with the immunosuppression conversion, donor B cells are expanded for 10 days and then used to expand Tregs over an additional 16 days (Example 1). Expanded donor-reactive Tregs passing all release criteria are available for infusion between 10-11 weeks after tx.

[0051] After Treg infusion, blood is collected on days 1, 3, 7, and 28 for mechanistic studies. Clinical laboratory assessments continue weekly for 4 additional weeks. If liver tests remain stable, clinical laboratory assessments revert to the SOC for the remainder of study. Additional blood is drawn at 1 year after Ltx for mechanistic studies and an additional protocol liver biopsy is performed 1 year after Ltx for detailed histological and immunohistochemical analyses.

[0052] *Dose escalation plan:* Eligible patients receive either no Treg infusion or a single infusion of donor-reactive Tregs at 3 dose levels: 50, 200, and 800 million. Progression from one group to the next is based on the occurrence of dose-limiting toxicity.

Table 2-2. Comparison To Current Standard Of Care

	rATG + SRL				Standard of Care			
Week	Wk1	Wk5	Wk13	Wk24	Wk1	Wk5	Wk13	Wk24
Pred (mg/d)	500 → 20	0	0	0	1000 → 20	7.5	5.0	5.0
MMF (mg/d)	1000	1000 → 0	0	0	2000-3000	2000	1500	1000
Tac (µg/L)	6 - 8	6 – 8 → 3 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5	10-12	10-12	8-10	6-8
rATG (mg/kg)	3.0 - 4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRL (µg/L)	0	0 → 6 - 8	6 - 8	4 - 6	0	0	0	0

EXAMPLE 3

Immunologic Analyses

[0053] This example describes analyses that are done on peripheral blood and liver tissues to assess the effects of Treg-supportive immunosupression and Treg therapy on alloimmune responses. donor-reactive Treg therapy along with Treg-supportive immunosuppression is expected to have a measurable impact on the frequency of donor-reactive Treg and on anti-donor T cell responsiveness. Additionally, the exemplary therapeutic regimen described in Example 2 is expected to lead to an earlier development of an immune tolerance signature than occurs with conventional (SOC) immunosuppression regimens. Analyses include one or more of the following: 1) T cell functional and phenotypic analyses; 2) tolerance gene expression signature in PBMCs and protocol biopsy samples; and 3) histological analyses of for-cause as well as protocol biopsy samples.

[0054] *T cell phenotype and function analyses.* Multiparameter flow cytometry (MFC) is used to profile leukocyte subpopulations, determine frequencies of donor-reactive T cells, assess donor-specific suppression by Tregs, and profile donor-antigen induced gene and cytokine expression. Together, these assays permit the assessment of the contribution of four known mechanisms of immune tolerance – deletion, deviation, anergy/exhaustion, and regulation.

[0055] *Frequency of donor-reactive T cells.* This assay is used to determine the frequency of donor-reactive CD4+ Tconv cells, CD8+ T cells, and Tregs. Banked PBMC

samples are compared from pre-transplant/transplant, pre-Treg/post SRL conversion, on days 1, 3, 7, and 28 after Treg infusion, and at one year post transplant. An increase in donor-reactive Treg shortly after infusion is expected, especially in the cohorts receiving 200-800x10^6 dsRegs.

[0056] *In vitro suppression assay.* This assay is used to evaluate suppression by Tregs isolated from pre-transplant, pre-Treg infusion/post SRL conversion, at days 1 and 28 after Treg infusion, and 1 yr after liver transplant time points. Pre-transplant leukophoresed PBMC are used as responders mixed with Tregs isolated from various time points. The cultures are stimulated with irradiated donor PMBC to assess donor-specific suppression or with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 to assess non-specific suppression.

[0057] *Multiparameter flow cytometry (MFC).* MFC is used to determine the percentage of leukocyte subsets in peripheral blood using panels of antibodies developed in our lab. Samples collected from panels and markers used are summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Multiparameter Flow Cytometry Panels and Marks.

Panel	Cell #	Markers							
Leukocyte Subsets	0.25m	CD45	CD14	CD3	CD19	CD56	CD16	CD4	CD8
Effector/Memory/ Naïve T cells	0.5m	CD3	CD4	CD8	CD45RA	CD27	CD28	CD38	HLA-DR
Tregs	1m	CD3	CD4	CD25	CD127	Foxp3	Helios		
Cytotoxicity	1m	CD3	CD19	CD4	CD8	CD56	CD16	Perforin	GzB
TCR	1m	CD3	TCRab	CD19	Vd1	Vd2			
B cells	0.5m	CD3	CD19	CD20	CD27	CD38			

[0058] *T cell activation/differentiation assay.* CD4+ Tconv cells and CD8+ T cells from pre-transplant, pre-Treg/post SRL conversion, on days 1, 3, 7, and 28 after Treg infusion and 1yr post transplant are stimulated using donor sBc for 3.5 days. The sample collected at pre-transplant, pre-Treg/post SRL conversion, on days 1, 3, 7, and 28 after Treg infusion time points is analyzed for cytokine gene expression using qPCR arrays and cytokine secretion into the supernatant using a 42-plex Luminex assay. The samples collected at pre-transplant and 1 yr after transplant are used to analyze gene expression profiles using gene array and the cytokine in the supernatant is analyzed using a 42-plex Luminex assay. Using qPCR assays, changes in donor-sBc stimulated gene expression are

expected to be observed in liver transplant patients. This assay permits alternations in donor-antigen stimulated gene expression profiles to be determined.

[0059] *Gene expression analyses.* Peripheral blood samples are analyzed using microarrays with a previously identified narrow subset of genes representing the most promising biomarkers currently available to detect operational tolerance after liver transplant (Martinez-Llordella et al., J Clin Invest, 118:2845-2867, 2008).

[0060] *Histological analyses and multiplex immunohistochemistry (mIHC).* Extensive histology and mIHC analysis of protocol biopsy samples obtained pre-transplant and at 1 year after liver transplant is performed. Histological analyses evaluate 40 histopathological features to determine tissue integrity and degree of inflammation as shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2. Multiplex Immunohistochemistry Markers

mIHC panel	Rationale
C4d/CD31	Decrease in C4d deposits on the hepatic microvasculature is associated with Ltx tolerance. Determine if Treg therapy leads to decrease in C4d deposits
CD3/γδ-1/γδ-2	Portal tract ratio of γδ-1/γδ-2 >1.0 is associated with operational tolerance. Determine if Treg therapy promote this signature
CD3/CD45RO /CD45RA	Monitor the relative ratio of naïve to memory T cells; test whether Treg therapy leads to a reduction in portal-based CD3+/CD45RO+ (memory) T cells
CD4/Tbet/GATA-3/IL-17/FoxP3	Monitor the polarization of CD4+ lymphocytes within the allograft to determine whether an increase of putative regulatory T cells contributes to tolerance.
IL10/TGFβ /HLADR	Monitor expression of immunomodulatory cytokines by HLA-DR expressing cells in the liver such as Kupffer's cells and B cells.
CK19/CD31 /HLADR	Up-regulation of HLA-DR on biliary epithelium (CK19+) and vascular endothelium (CD31+) makes these cells targets of immune rejection. Determine if Treg therapy prevents DR induction.

EXAMPLE 4

Clinical Grade Manufacturing And Therapeutic Advantage Of Alloantigen-Reactive Human Regulatory T Cells In Transplantation

[0061] This example demonstrates a manufacturing process that can generate billions of human alloantigen-reactive regulatory T cells (Tregs) in short-term cultures using GMP-compliant reagents. The process uses CD40L-activated allogeneic B cells to selectively expand alloantigen-reactive Tregs followed by polyclonal restimulation to increase yield. Tregs expanded 200 to 1600 fold, were highly alloantigen reactive, and expressed the

phenotype of stable Tregs. The alloantigen-expanded Tregs were 5 to 25 times more potent than polyclonally expanded Tregs *in vitro* and were more effective at controlling allograft injuries *in vivo* in a humanized mouse model of skin transplantation.

Materials and Methods

[0062] *Cell sources.* Normal donors were recruited and consented for whole blood donation. When large numbers of cells were required, de-identified apheresis products from normal donors were obtained from the UCSF Blood Center. PBMC were isolated using a Ficoll-Paque PLUS density gradient (GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB, Pittsburgh, PA) and used fresh or after cryopreservation in CryoStor CS10 freezing medium (BioLife Solutions, Bothell, WA) using CoolCell™® devices (BioCision, Mill Valley, CA). Spleens were obtained from cadaveric organ donors with research consent. All procedures were approved by the Committee on Human Research at University of California San Francisco and Guy's hospital at King's College London.

[0063] *Generation of CD40L expressing feeder cells.* Lentiviral vectors encoding human CD40L (NM_000074), CD64 (BC032634), DRA (BC071659) and DRB 0401 [33] were produced as previously described [34]. These vectors were used to transduce K562 cells to generate a KT64-CD40L.HLADR0401 cell line and FACS was used to generate single cell clones as previously described [35]. Stable expression of expanded clones was verified by flow cytometry using antibodies to CD40L, HLA-DR, and CD64 from BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA.

[0064] *Generation of CD40L-sBc.* B cells were enriched from PBMC or spleen using the untouched human B cells enrichment kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Enriched B cells were cultured with irradiated (40Gy) 3T3 or K562 cells expressing human CD40L as described before [36]. For some experiments, dissociated splenocytes was cultured with CD40L-expressing cells without prior enrichment of B cells. The CD40L-sBc were irradiated (30Gy) and used to stimulate Tregs or cryopreserved in CryoStor CS10 freezing medium until use. For GMP-compliant expansions, peripheral blood B cells were purified using CD19 positive selection on a CliniMACS (Miltenyi Biotech, Germany), stimulated with irradiated (100Gy) K-CD40L cells in transferrin-containing X-VIVO15 medium (Lonza, Walkersville, MD) supplemented with 10% human AB serum (Valley Biomedical, Winchester, PA), GMP grade IL-4 (Miltenyi), and Cyclosporine A (Teva Pharmaceuticals, North Wales, PA).

[0065] *MLR.* Responder PBMC labeled with 1.25μM CFSE (Invitrogen) were stimulated with irradiated allogeneic CD40L-sBc (two sBcs per PBMC) or with irradiated allogeneic PBMCs (5 stimulators per responder). The cultures were harvested after 84 to 96 hrs, stained with anti-CD3 PerCP (BD), anti-CD4 PE-Cy7 (BD), anti-CD8 APC-Cy7 (BioLegend, San Diego, CA), efluor 506 fixable viability dye (eBioscience, San Diego, CA). The cells were then fixed and permeabilized using a FOXP3 Fixation/Permeabilization buffer set (eBioscience) before staining with anti-FOXP3-Alexa Fluor 647 (eBioscience) and anti-HELIOS PE (BioLegend). Flow cytometry was performed on Fortessa (BD), and analysis was done using FACSdiva (BD) or FlowJo software (Treestar, Ashland, OR).

[0066] *Treg expansion.* Tregs were isolated using a BD FACSAria II (BD) based on the cell surface phenotype of $CD4^+CD127^{lo/-}CD25^+$ and polyclonal expansions of Tregs were performed as previously described [28]. The clinically compliant sorting utilized cGMP mAbs generated and kindly provided by Noel Warner (BD). For alloantigen-reactive Treg expansions, the cultures were maintained in OpTmizer T Cell Expansion Medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 1% GlutaMAX (Invitrogen), Penicillin/ Streptomycin, and 2% human AB serum or X-VIVO15 medium supplemented with 10% human AB serum. FACS purified Tregs were mixed with CD40L-sBc at a 4:1 sBc to Treg ratio. The cultures were maintained with medium containing 300 IU/ml human IL-2 until day 9 or 11, when the cells were restimulated with new irradiated sBc at 4 sBc per Treg ratio or with anti-CD3/anti-CD28-coated beads at a 1:1 bead to cell ratio. Cultures were fed 3 days later and harvested on day 5 after restimulation.

[0067] *Flow cytometry.* Phenotype of expanded Tregs was assessed using three flow cytometric panels. The first panel consisted of anti-CD8 FITC, anti-CD4 PerCP, anti-CD3 PE, and anti-CD19APC. The second panel consisted of anti-CD4 PerCP, anti-CD62L PE, anti-CD27 APC, and anti-FOXP3 Alexa Fluor 488 (BioLegend, Clone 206D). The third panel consisted of anti-CD4 PerCP, anti-CD25 APC, anti-HELIOS PE (BioLegend), and anti-FOXP3 Alexa Fluor 488. Mouse IgG1 Alex Fluor 488 and mouse IgG1 PE (BioLegend) were used to control for FOXP3 and HELIOS staining, respectively. The stained cells were analyzed on a FACSCalibur and the data was analyzed using FlowJo. The CD40L-sBc were analyzed on an AccuriC6 (BD) flow cytometer after staining with anti-HLA-DR PE, anti-CD80 FITC, anti-CD86 PerCP-Cy5.5, and anti-CD19 APC. The data were analyzed using Cflow PLUS software (BD). All antibodies were from BD Biosciences unless otherwise noted.

[0068] *Treg specificity assay.* Expanded Tregs were labeled with 1.25μM CFSE and stimulated with allogeneic or autologous CD40L-sBc, anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads, or left unstimulated in media containing 30IU/ml IL-2. After 72 hours, the cells were collected and stained with anti-CD4 APC (BD) and propidium iodide and analyzed on an AccuriC6 flow cytometer.

[0069] *In vitro suppression assays.* Titrated numbers of expanded Tregs were mixed with 3 x 10^4 PBMCs from the Treg donor in V-bottom 96 well plates in triplicates. The cells were stimulated with irradiated PBMCs from the sBc donor for 7 days and incorporation of ^{3}[H] thymidine during the final 16-20 hours of culture was used to measure proliferation. Cultures containing no expanded Tregs were used as controls. Percent suppression was calculated as: [1 – (mean cpm PBMC with Tregs/mean cpm PBMC without Tregs)] × 100.

[0070] *TSDR methylation assay.* Genomic DNA isolated from 0.5x10^6 expanded Tregs using licensed reagents from Epiontis GmbH (Berlin, Germany) according to protocol established by Epiontis GmbH [37]. The assay was performed in triplicated and the percentages of methylated TSDR were calculated as: [mean copy numbers of unmethylated DNA/(mean copy numbers of unmethylated + mean copy numbers of methylated DNA)] x 100. For cultures expanded using female donors, the percentages from the above calculation were multiplied by 2 to correct for X chromosome inactivation.

[0071] *In vivo assessment of Treg function in humanized mouse model of skin transplant.* BALB/c.Rag2$^{-/-}\gamma c^{-/-}$ mice (Charles River) were bred and maintained in the Biological Services Unit of King's College London under specific-pathogen-free conditions. De-identified human skin was obtained from patients who had undergone routine abdominoplasty and reduction mammaplasty with informed consent and ethical approval. The skin was transplanted onto 8-12 week old BALB/c.Rag2$^{-/-}\gamma c^{-/-}$ mice and allowed to engraft for 6 weeks before injection of 10 x 10^6 HLA mismatched CD25-depleted human PBMC. Some mice were co-injected with 2 x 10^6 *ex vivo* expanded polyclonal or alloantigen-reactive Tregs. Visual and tactile inspections of the grafts were performed two times weekly. Histological analysis of the grafts was performed 6 weeks after PBMC injections. For the total duration of these experiments, 100 μg purified anti-mouse Gr1 mAB (Bio X Cell, West Lebanon, NH) was injected intraperitoneally every 4-5 days to deplete mouse granulocytes. All procedures were conducted in accordance with institutional guidelines and the Home Office Animals Scientific Procedures Act (1986). Frozen sections

(6 to 8μm) of human skin grafts were fixed with 5% paraformaldehyde and stained with antibodies against human antigens ki67 (clone 4A1, Abcam, Cambridge, MA), CD45 (clone HI30, eBioscience), CD3 (A0452, Dako, Denmark), FOXP3 (clone 259D/C7, eBioscience), involucrin (clone SY5, Sigma) and CD31 (ab28364, Abcam), followed by incubation with appropriate fluorochrome-conjugated secondary antibodies and mounted with Prolong Gold Anti-fade Reagent with 4-6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (Invitrogen). Samples were subjected to quantitative analysis using fluorescence microscopy by counting four to six non-overlapping visual fields. The individual reading the slides was blinded to the treatment conditions.

[0072] *Statistics.* Statistical analyses were performed with the aid of the Prism GraphPad software.

Results

[0073] *CD40L-stimulated B cells are potent stimulators of alloantigen-reactive Tregs.* Allogeneic PBMC, dendritic cells (DC), fresh B cells, and CD40L-stimulated B cells (referred as CD40L-sBc) have been used previously to selectively stimulate the expansion of human alloantigen-reactive cells [13-16]. However, less is known about the relative ability of these cell subsets in stimulating Tregs. A comparison of the relative potencies of irradiated PBMC, freshly isolated B cells, and CD40L-sBc in a one-way mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) demonstrated that CD40L-sBc were the most potent stimulators. Using a CFSE dye dilution assay to monitor CD4+ and CD8+ T cell proliferation, it was found that robust proliferative responses can be detected after 3.5 days of stimulation with CD40L-sBc and only a weak response was observed after stimulation using irradiated PBMCs (FIG. 6A). By further gating on CD4+FOXP3+HELIOS+ Tregs, it was found that CD40L-sBc stimulated vigorous proliferation of Tregs in these MLR cultures (FIG. 6B). Freshly isolated peripheral blood B cells did not stimulate proliferation of T cells consistent with previous reports [23]. To determine if the proliferation was in response to alloantigens expressed on CD40L-sBc, the stimulatory capacity of autologous CD40L-sBc and allogeneic CD40L-sBc with varying degrees of HLA-mismatches to the responder T cells was compared. It was found that, for the same responding PBMC, the frequencies of responding CD4+ conventional T cells (Tconv) and Tregs positively correlated to the numbers of HLA-DR mismatches and frequencies of responding CD8+ T cells positively correlated with the numbers of HLA-AB mismatches (FIG. 6C and 6D). Strikingly, frequencies of responding Tregs were consistently higher than those for CD4+ Tconv and CD8+ T cells. These results demonstrated that

CD40L-sBc were potent stimulators of alloantigen-reactive Tregs and prompted the exploration of the utility of CD40L-sBc in selective expansion of alloantigen-reactive Tregs for clinical use.

[0074] *Generation of good manufacturing practice (GMP)-compliant CD40L-expressing feeder cells.* A GMP-compatible human CD40L-expressing cell line, KT64-CD40L.HLADR0401 (abbreviated as K-CD40L) was generated to enable manufacture of Treg for clinical use. Lentiviral transduction was used to express CD40L in the myeloleukemia cell line K562, which has been used as vehicle for cancer vaccines and as artificial antigen presenting cells in manufacturing therapeutic T cells for clinical applications [24-27]. The expression of CD40L is essential to the generation of CD40L-sBc. CD64 and HLADR0401 expression does not interfere with CD40L activity while allowing for the cell line to be used for other applications including antigen-specific and polyclonal T cell expansions. Two rounds of stimulation with the K-CD40L cells on days 0 and 7 along with a constant supply of IL-4 led to 10 to 50 fold expansion of B cells purified from peripheral blood or spleens (FIG. 7A). When compared with freshly isolated B cells, the CD40L-sBc expressed significantly higher amounts of HLADR, CD80, and CD86 (FIG. 7B and 7C), consistent with their enhanced potency in stimulating allogeneic T cells. Although there was consistent increase of HLA-DR, CD80, and CD86 expression on CD40L-sBc, the levels varied from donor to donor. However, CD40L-sBc generated from multiple donors were able to induce MLR and Treg expansion, suggesting that the potency of the CD40L-sBC was not strictly correlated with the absolute levels of the co-stimulatory and MHC class II molecules as long as a threshold was met.

[0075] *CD40L-sBc robustly induce expansion of alloantigen-reactive Tregs.* The conditions for optimal stimulation of alloantigen-reactive Tregs using CD40L-sBc were tested. A protocol for polyclonal expansion of Tregs using two round stimulations (days 0 and 9) of fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) purified $CD4^+CD127^{lo/-}CD25^+$ Tregs with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads is known [28]. For expanding alloantigen-reactive Tregs, a similar protocol was followed, but the beads were replaced with irradiated CD40L-sBc on days 0 and 9. A 50 to 300-fold expansion was achieved by day 14 using this protocol (FIG. 8A). At the end of the culture (day 14), the expanded Tregs were highly responsive to the same CD40L-sBc used to stimulate Treg expansion, but failed to respond to self CD40L-sBc (FIG. 8B). This result demonstrated a marked enrichment of Tregs reactive to the alloantigens expressed by the CD40L-sBc used to stimulate Treg expansion. In fact, by day 9

after the primary stimulation, the Tregs were already highly reactive to the CD40L-sBc, similar to that observed on day 14, suggesting that there might not be a need to further enrich for alloreactivity during restimulation. Given the robust expansion of PolyTreg using anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 stimulation [28] and the ease of standardization and implementation with bead-based protocols, replacing CD40L-sBc with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads during restimulation may lead to comparable expansions. However, the results showed no significant differences in overall Treg expansions between sBc and bead restimulations (FIG. 8C). Therefore, the protocol of primary sBc stimulation followed by polyclonal restimulation with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28-coated beads was adopted.

[0076] One unit of blood yields an average of 5 million Tregs after FACS purification. Therefore, using the protocol from FIG. 8, between 250 million to 1.5 billion alloantigen-reactive Tregs may be produced based on a 50- to 300-fold expansion. It was estimated that the numbers of Tregs needed for efficacy in transplantation in humans are in the range of 300 million to several billion cells [20]. To ensure consistent production of more than 300 million alloantigen-reactive Tregs, modified conditions to improve Treg expansion were explored. It was observed that, unlike the PolyTregs activated on day 0 with beads, the CD40L-sBc-stimulated Tregs continued to cluster and blast on day 9 after the initial stimulation (FIG. 8D). This observation suggested that the CD40L-sBc were more potent than mAb-coated beads leading to prolonged activation of the Tregs. Restimulation of activated T cells could lead to activation-induced cell death thus limiting optimal expansion. Therefore, restimulation was delayed until day 11 when the cells dissociated from the clusters and became smaller (FIG. 8E). Delay restimulation significantly improved overall expansion (FIG. 8F). In addition to the timing of restimulation, it was found that the source of the beads used for restimulation greatly affected the rate of Treg expansion (FIG. 8G). Overall, by optimizing restimulation timing and restimulation reagents, the alloantigen-reactive Tregs routinely expanded 200 to 1600 fold, reliably producing more than 1 x 10^9 alloantigen-reactive Tregs in a 16-day period.

[0077] *In vitro characterization of CD40L-sBc-expanded Tregs.* Tregs expanded with the CD40L-sBc protocol were found to be $CD3^+CD4^+$ with minimal contamination with $CD8^+$ T cell and $CD19^+$ B cells (FIG. 9A). The majority of the $CD4^+$ T cells were $FOXP3^+HELIOS^+$ and co-expressed CD27 and CD62L (FIG. 9B), distinct from the pattern expressed on similarly expanded Tconv cells (FIG. 9B). Lastly, the expanded Tregs had >

80% demethylated Treg-specific demethylated region. Collectively, the phenotype of Tregs expanded using allogeneic CD40L-sBc suggested that they were stable committed Tregs.

[0078] To determine the reactivity of the expanded Tregs toward the allogeneic CD40L-sBc used for primary stimulation, Tregs harvested on day 16 were restimulated with the same CD40L-sBc. On average 87.5% (range 72.5 to 95.2%) of the alloantigen expanded Tregs proliferated in response to restimulation by the same sBc, similar to the proliferation induced using anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 beads (average 88.8%, range 73.6 to 96%), suggesting that the vast majority of the Tregs were reactive to the alloantigens expressed by the CD40L-sBc (FIG. 9C and 9D).

[0079] Consistent with these phenotypic data and the enhanced alloantigen recognition, the expanded Tregs were highly suppressive when activated *in vitro* by PBMCs from the same donor as the CD40L-sBc (FIG. 9E). Side-by-side comparison of alloantigen-expanded Tregs and polyclonally expanded Tregs showed that the donor alloantigen-reactive Tregs were 5 to 25 fold more potent at suppressing MLR than PolyTregs (FIG. 9E). Treg expanded by restimulation with CD40L-sBc or anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 beads have identical activity in suppressing MLR (FIG. 9E), demonstrating that polyclonal restimulation did not alter their alloreactivity or suppressive activity *in vivo*. The suppressive activity stimulated by PBMC from the same donor of the CD40L-sBc or a third party donor was also compared. Tregs expanded with allogeneic sBc were 9 to 27 times more suppressive when stimulated by the relevant PBMC than when stimulated by third-party cells (FIG. 9F). Together, the results show that CD40L-sBc expanded Tregs had highly enriched reactivity and suppressive activity toward the alloantigens expressed by the B cells used for their expansion.

[0080] *Alloantigen-reactive Tregs are superior at protecting skin allografts in vivo.* Using a model of alloimmune mediated injury of human skin allografts (FIG. 11A) [13], the protective function of alloantigen-reactive Tregs and PolyTregs was compared. BALB/c.Rag2$^{-/-}\gamma c^{-/-}$ mice were transplanted with human skin from a HLA-DR0401^{+} donor and the grafts were allowed to heal for 6 weeks before adoptive transfer of allogeneic PBMC depleted of CD25^{+} cells alone or in combination with different preparations of syngeneic Tregs at a ratio 5:1 effector cells:Treg cells. PBMC donors were HLA-DR0401^{-} and alloantigen-reactive Tregs from these donors were expanded using HLA-DR0401^{+} CD40L-sBc. Grafts were monitored until rejection or until up to a maximum of 6 weeks after PBMC reconstitution when the grafts were collected for histological analysis. Levels of human leukocyte engraftment in spleens were similar in the three groups of mice that received

human PBMC alone or in combination with Tregs (FIG. 11B). No animal developed xenogeneic graft-versus-host disease symptoms confirmed by the maintenance of stable body weight (FIG. 11C).

[0081] Compared to the skin grafts in control animals that did not receive PBMC (Table 4-1), skin grafts in the PBMC alone group showed intense human $CD45^+$ mononuclear cell infiltrates at the dermo-epidermal junctions with concomitant increase in keratinocyte proliferation, loss of involucrin in the upper stratum spinosum and granulosum, and decreased vascularization as indicated by the reduction in clustered $CD31^+$ cells in the dermis (Table 4-1). These changes revealed active skin inflammation and loss of dermo-epidermal integrity mediated by the allogeneic human leukocytes. As reported in a previous study [13], all these inflammatory parameters in the grafts were reduced by co-injection of PolyTregs, correlating with an increase in $FOXP3^+$ cells (Table 4-1). Strikingly, skin grafts in mice that received alloantigen-reactive Tregs were nearly completely protected from histological features of graft injuries and were indistinguishable from those in control grafts except the infiltration of $FOXP3^+$ cells at the dermo-epidermal junctions (Table 4-1). Quantitative analysis of these histological findings demonstrated significant reduction in $Ki67^+$ keratinocytes, increase in $CD31^+$ vascular endothelial cells, correlating with significantly higher $FOXP3^+$ to $CD3^+$ cell ratios in grafts of mice injected with alloantigen-reactive Tregs when compared to those in mice treated with PolyTregs (Table 4-1). These results demonstrated that alloantigen-reactive Tregs were more effective at controlling allograft damage *in vivo* than the equivalent number of PolyTregs. At a ratio of 5:1 effector:Tregs, alloantigen-reactive Tregs completely protected the skin grafts from pathological changes induced by the effectors cells.

Table 4-1. Phenotype of Expanded Alloantigen-Reactive Tregs

Marker	CD3+	CD4+	FOXP3+	TSDR	HELIOS+	CD62L+ CD27+	CD8+	CD19+
Mean	97.1	97.1	83.0	94.0	88.2	85.4	0.5	0.2
SD	2.6	1.9	10.8	15.5	6.6	6.4	0.2	0.2
N	14	14	14	10	14	10	14	14

[0082] Various modifications and variations of the present disclosure will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the disclosure. Although the disclosure has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the disclosure as claimed should not be unduly

limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the disclosure which are understood by those skilled in the art are intended to be within the scope of the claims.

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2013225721 26 Apr 2018

CLAIMS

The claims defining the invention are as follows.

1. A method for the production of human, donor-reactive regulatory T cells (Tregs), comprising:

a) co-culturing CD19+ B cells of a human donor with irradiated CD40L+ human leukemia feeder cells under conditions effective in producing stimulated B cells (sBc);

b) co-culturing CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells of a human recipient with said sBc under conditions effective in selectively expanding human donor-reactive regulatory T cells (Tregs); and

c) re-stimulating said donor-reactive Tregs by cross-linking CD3 and CD28 of said donor-reactive Tregs under conditions effective in producing donor-reactive Tregs that are CD4+, Helios+ and Foxp3+;

wherein the donor is HLA-mismatched in relation to the human recipient.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein step c) commences 9-12 days after step b) commences.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2, where said donor-reactive Tregs are CD27+, CD62L+.

4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, further comprising a step before a) of isolating CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells by fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS) from cryopreserved peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) obtained from said human recipient.

5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein step a) comprises co-culturing said B cells and said feeder cells in medium comprising insulin, transferrin, interleukin-4 and cyclosporine A.

6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein step b) comprises co-culturing said sBc and said CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells in medium comprising interleukin-2 after said sBc have been irradiated.

7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein said re-stimulated donor-reactive

Tregs comprise 200 fold to 2000 fold more cells than said CD4+, CD25+, CD127-/lo T cells at the onset of step b).

8. A composition comprising the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs produced using the method of any one of claims 1-7, and a physiologically acceptable buffer.

9. The composition according to claim 8 wherein the expanded Tregs are >95% CD4+, >60% Foxp3+, >90% with demethylated Foxp3 promoter, >90% donor-reactive, and suppress donor-stimulated T cell proliferation when present at a 1:125 Treg:responder PBMC ratio.

10. Use of a medicament in treating or preventing rejection of a solid organ allograft by the human recipient, said medicament comprising: from 10^7 to 10^{11} of the restimulated donor-reactive Tregs produced using the method of any one of claims 1-7.

11. The use according to claim 10, wherein said solid organ allograft is selected from the group consisting of cardiac, lung, cardiac/lung, kidney, pancreas, kidney/pancreas, liver, intestine, and skin allografts.

12. The use according to claim 10 or claim 11, wherein said medicament is effective in reducing the likelihood of acute and/or chronic rejection.

13. The use according to any one of claims 10-12, wherein said medicament is effective in achieving one or more of the group consisting of increasing Treg percentages over baseline, increasing donor-reactive Treg frequency, increasing donor-reactive Treg activity, and induction of tolerance gene expression profiles in PBMC and/or transplant tissue.

14. The use according to any one of claims 10-13, wherein said medicament is administered to the human recipient after the human recipient has undergone a Treg-supportive immunosuppression regimen.

15. The use according to claim 14, wherein the Treg-supportive immunosuppression regimen is effective in achieving depletion of the recipient's lymphocytes.

16. The use according to any one of claims 10-15, wherein the medicament is first administered to the human recipient after the recipient has received the solid organ allograft.

17. The method of any one of claims 1-7, the composition of claim 8 or 9, or the use according to any one of claims 10-16, wherein the HLA-mismatch comprises a mismatch at HLA-DR.

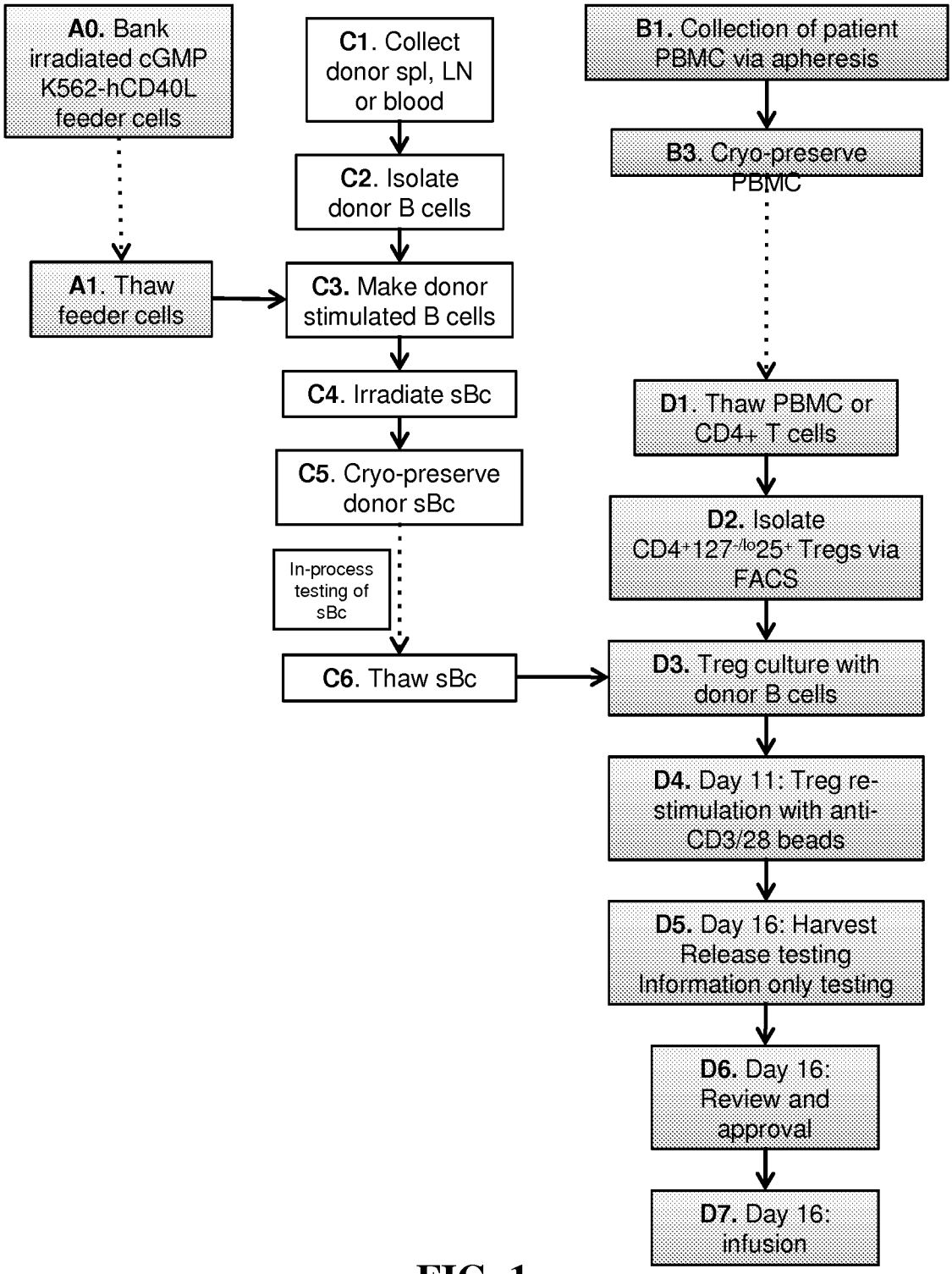
A0. Bank irradiated cGMP K562-hCD40L feeder cells
A1. Thaw feeder cells
C1. Collect donor spl, LN or blood
C2. Isolate donor B cells
C3. Make donor stimulated B cells
C4. Irradiate sBc
C5. Cryo-preserve donor sBc
In-process testing of sBc
C6. Thaw sBc
B1. Collection of patient PBMC via apheresis
B3. Cryo-preserve PBMC
D1. Thaw PBMC or CD4+ T cells
D2. Isolate CD4+127-/lo25+ Tregs via FACS
D3. Treg culture with donor B cells
D4. Day 11: Treg re-stimulation with anti-CD3/28 beads
D5. Day 16: Harvest Release testing Information only testing
D6. Day 16: Review and approval
D7. Day 16: infusion

FIG. 1

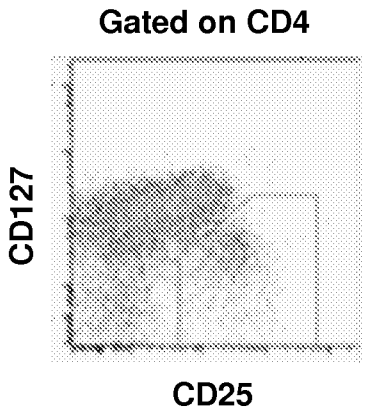
Gated on CD4
CD127
CD25

FIG. 2A

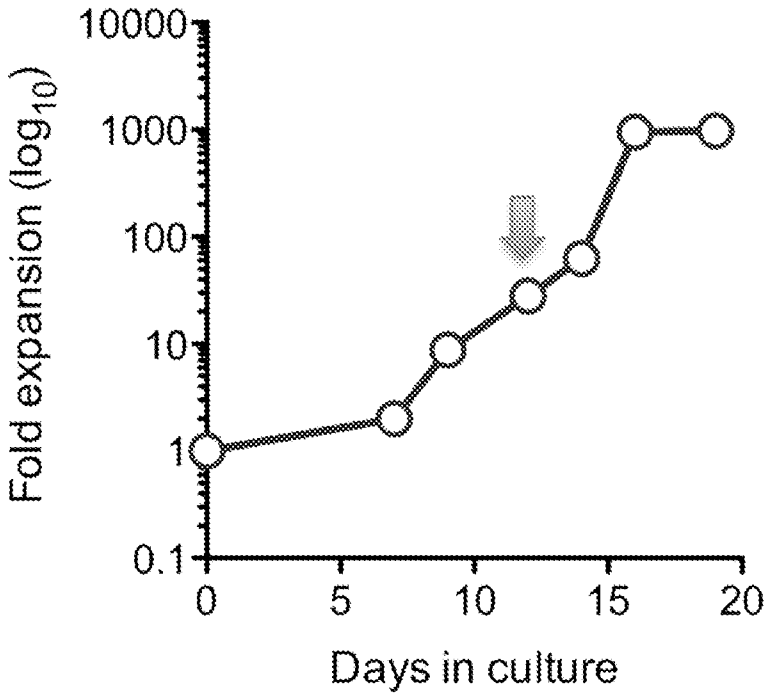
Fold expansion (log_{10})
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0
5
10
15
20
Days in culture

FIG. 2B

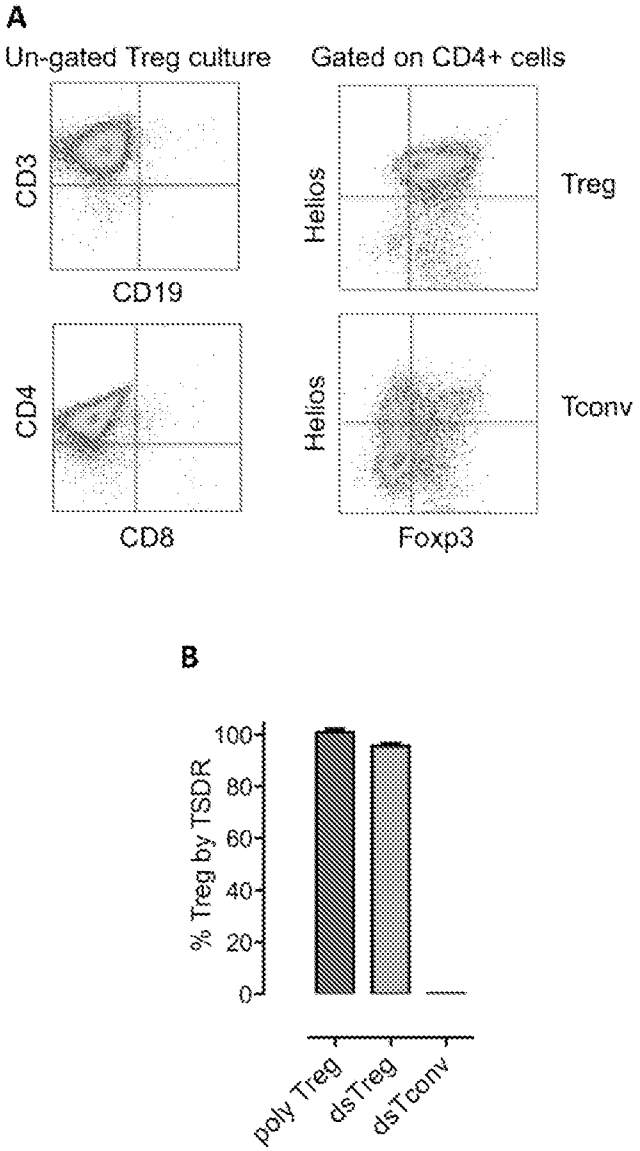
A
Un-gated Treg culture
Gated on CD4+ cells
CD3
CD19
Helios
Treg
CD4
CD8
Helios
Foxp3
Tconv
B
% Treg by TSDR
100
80
60
40
20
0
poly Treg
dsTreg
dsTconv

FIG. 3

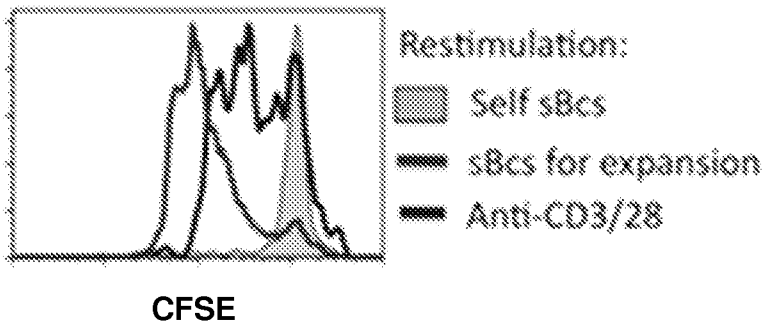
Restimulation:
Self sBcs
sBcs for expansion
Anti-CD3/28
CFSE

FIG. 4A

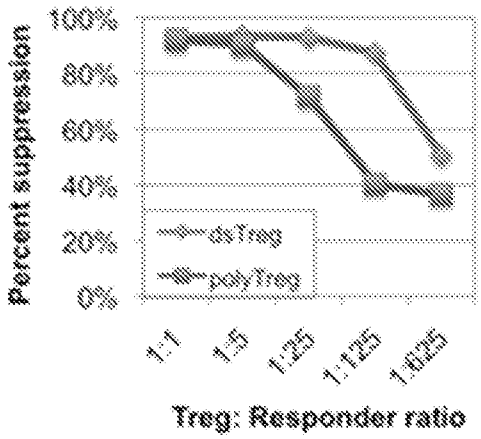
Percent suppression
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
csTreg
polyTreg
1:1
1:5
1:25
1:125
1:625
Treg: Responder ratio

FIG. 4B

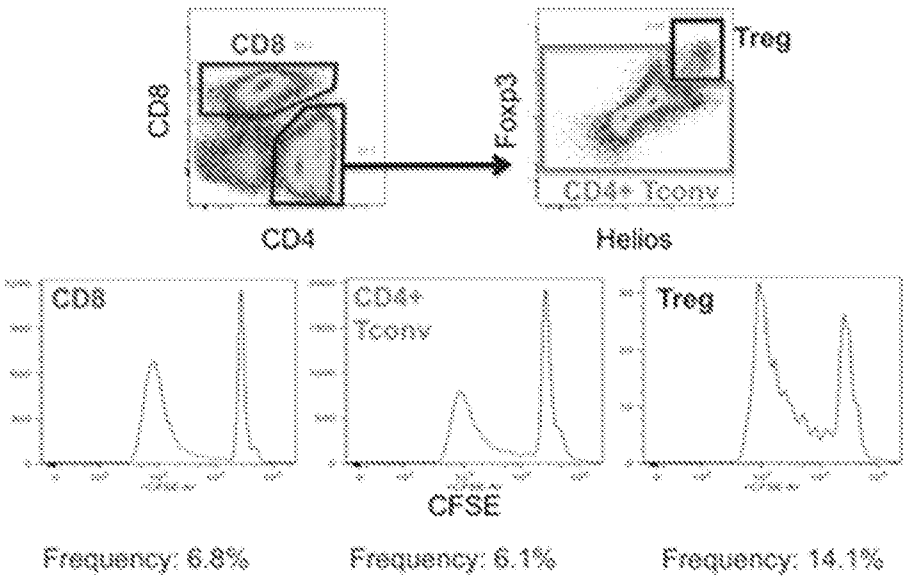
CD8
CD4
Foxp3
Helios
Treg
CD4+ Tconv
CD8
CD4+ Tconv
Treg
CFSE
Frequency: 6.8%
Frequency: 6.1%
Frequency: 14.1%

FIG. 5

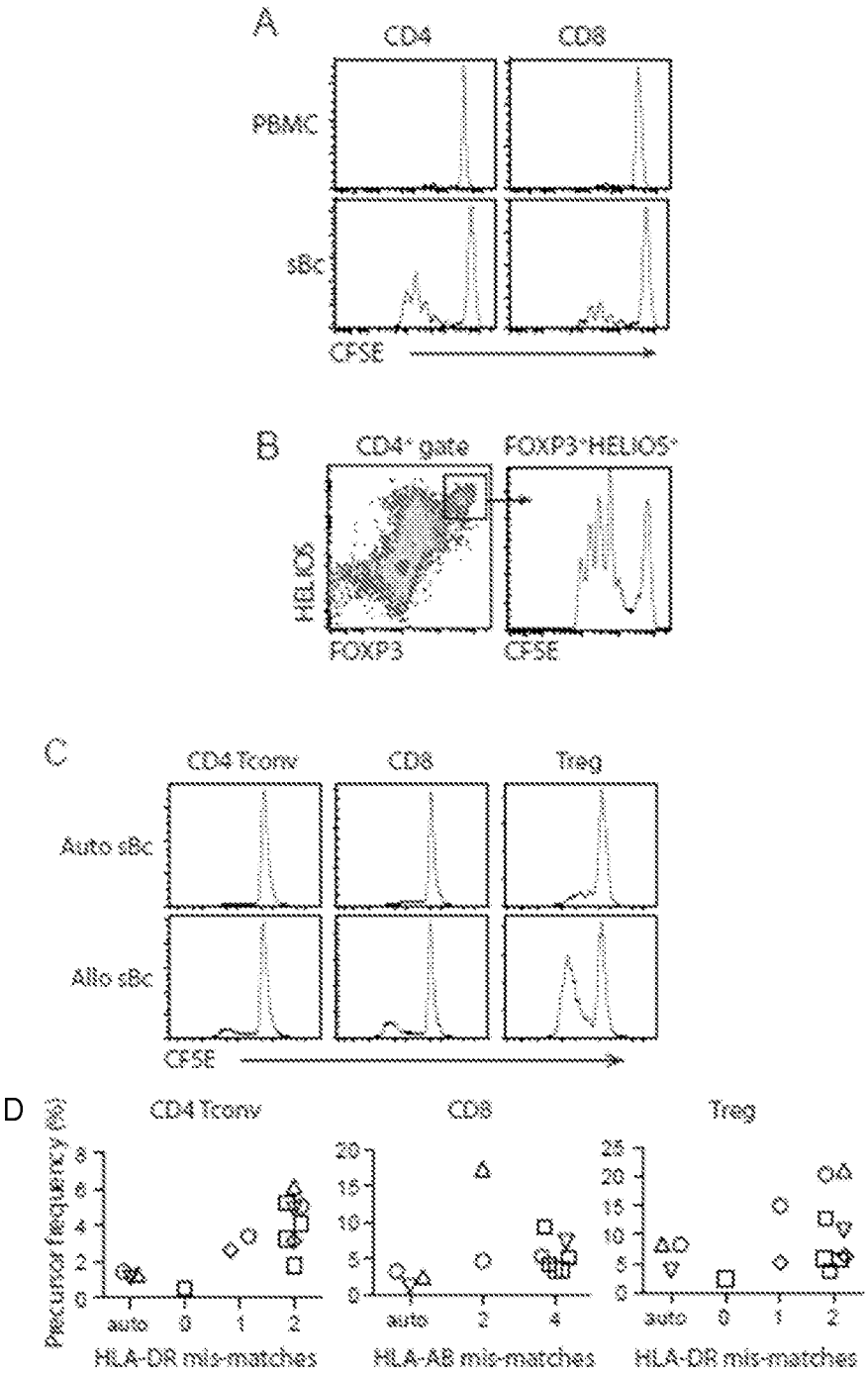
A
CD4
CD8
PBMC
sBc
CFSE
B
CD4+ gate
FOXP3+HELIOS+
HELIOS
FOXP3
CFSE
C
CD4 Tconv
CD8
Treg
Auto sBc
Allo sBc
CFSE
D
CD4 Tconv
CD8
Treg
Precursor frequency (%)
auto
0
1
2
4
HLA-DR mis-matches
HLA-AB mis-matches
HLA-DR mis-matches

FIG. 6

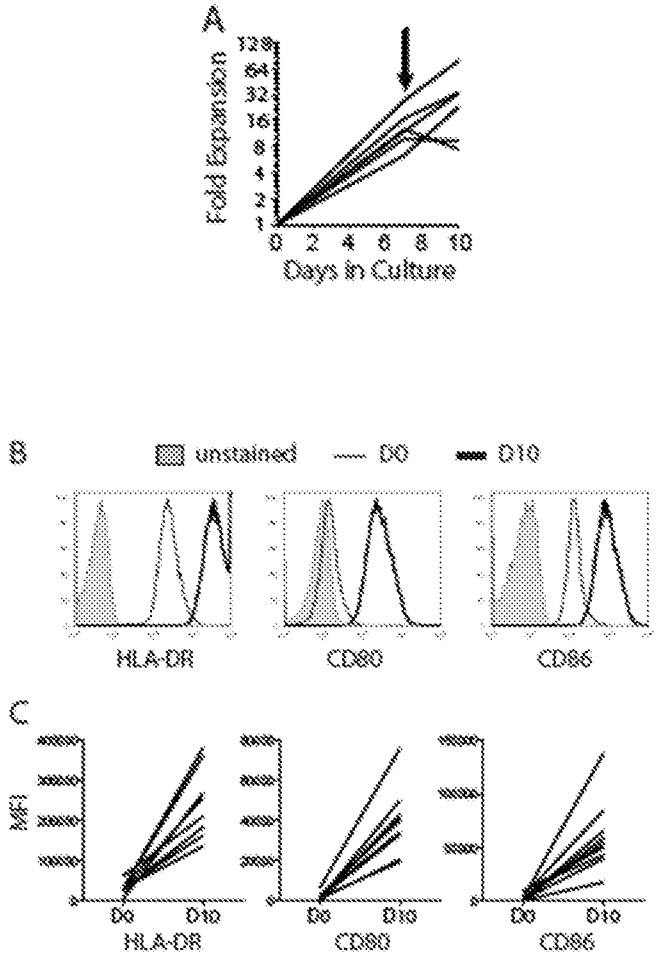
A
Fold Expansion
128
64
32
16
8
4
2
1
0 2 4 6 8 10
Days in Culture
B
unstained
D0
D10
HLA-DR
CD80
CD86
C
MFI
D0
D10
HLA-DR
CD80
CD86

FIG. 7

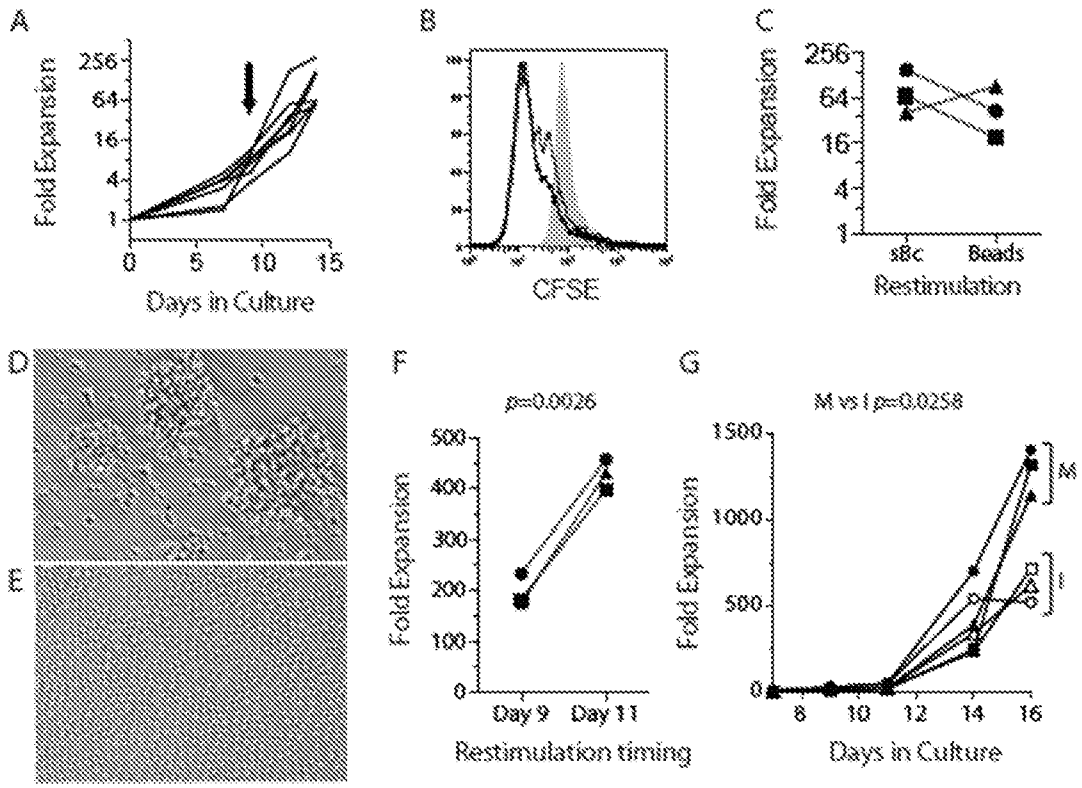
A
Fold Expansion
256
64
16
4
1
0
5
10
15
Days in Culture
B
CFSE
C
Fold Expansion
256
64
16
4
1
sRc
Beads
Restimulation
D
E
F
p=0.0026
Fold Expansion
500
400
300
200
100
0
Day 9
Day 11
Restimulation timing
G
M vs I p=0.0258
Fold Expansion
1500
1000
500
0
8
10
12
14
16
Days in Culture
M
I

FIG. 8

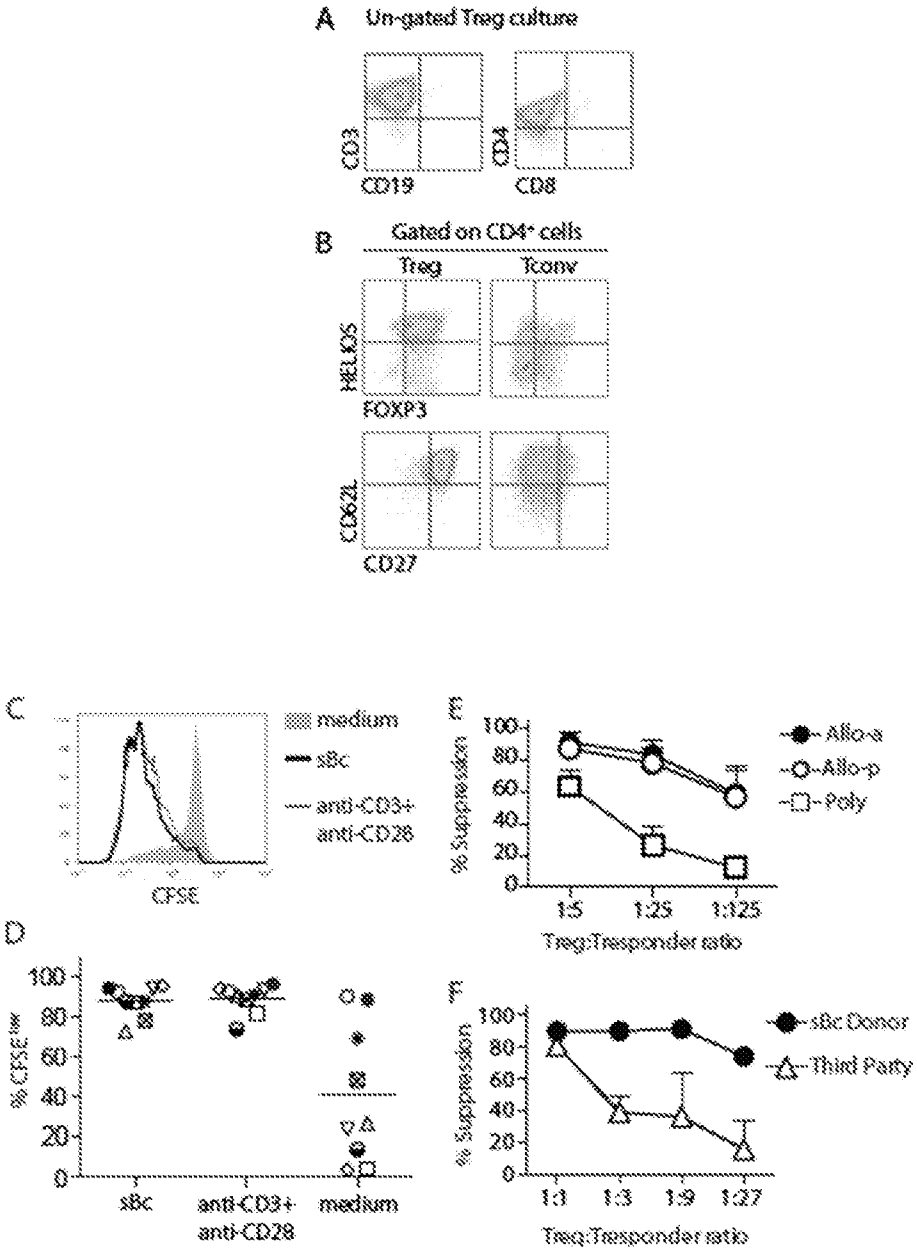
A
Un-gated Treg culture
CD3
CD19
CD4
CD8
B
Gated on CD4+ cells
Treg
Tconv
HELIOS
FOXP3
CD62L
CD27
C
medium
sBc
anti-CD3+ anti-CD28
CFSE
D
% CFSE low
100
80
60
40
20
0
sBc
anti-CD3+ anti-CD28
medium
E
% Suppression
Allo-s
Allo-p
Poly
1:5
1:25
1:125
Treg:Tresponder ratio
F
% Suppression
sBc Donor
Third Party
1:1
1:3
1:9
1:27
Treg:Tresponder ratio

FIG. 9

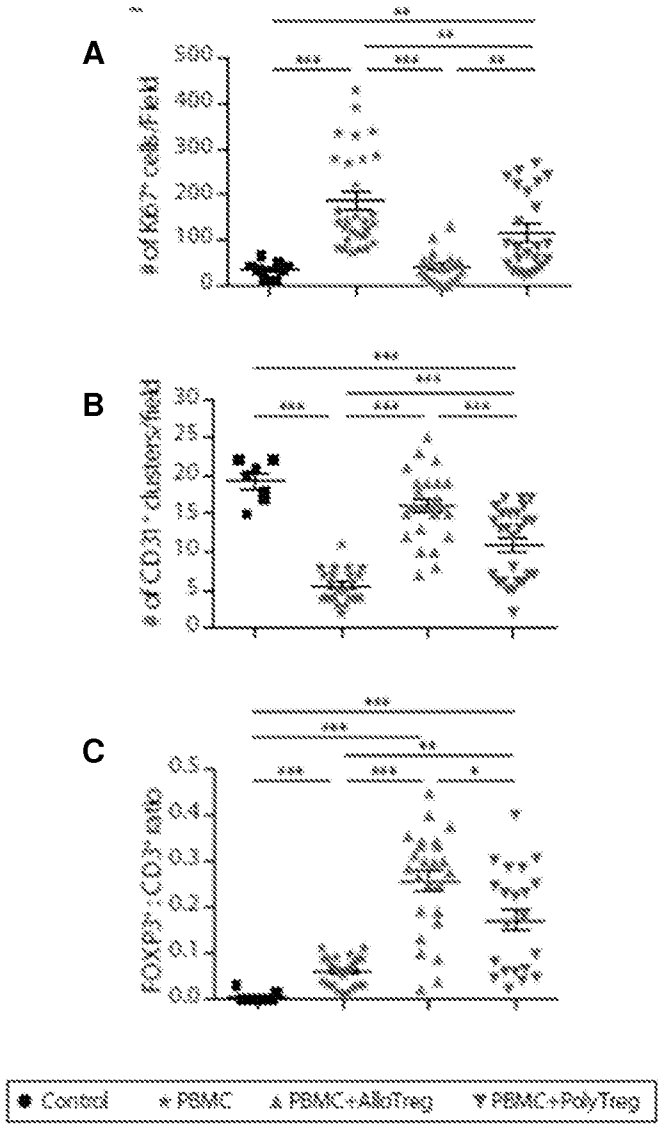

FIG. 10

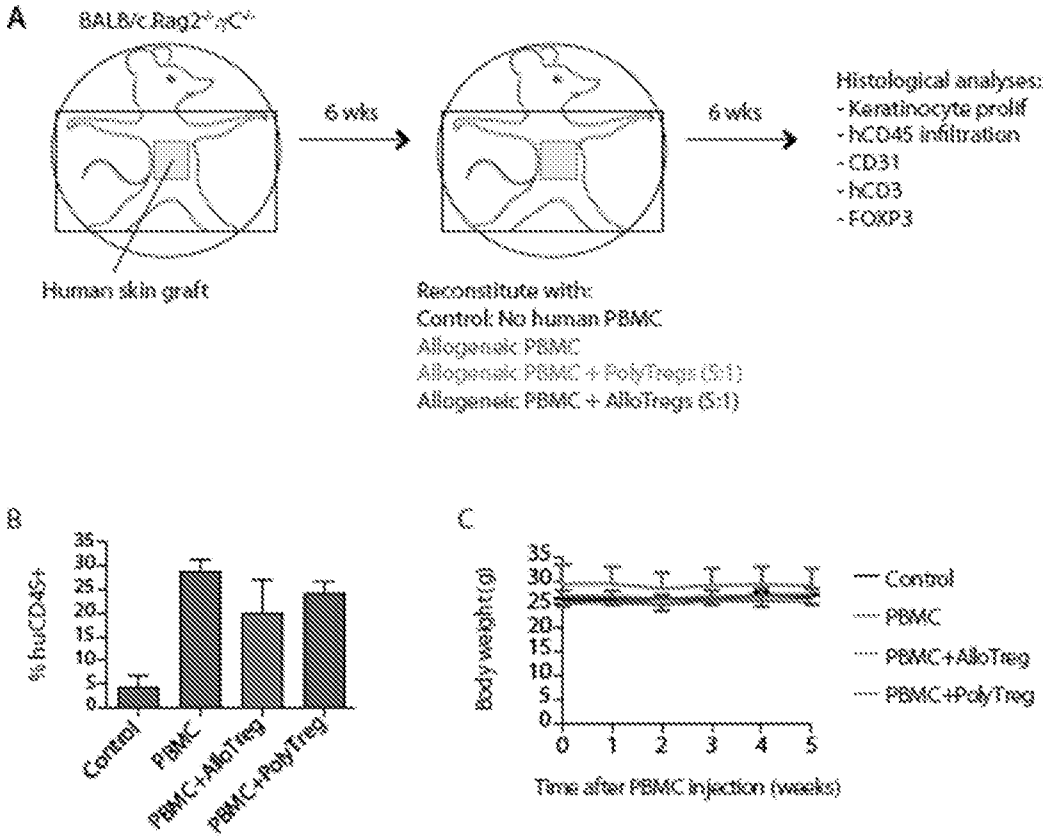
A
BALB/c Rag2$^{-/-}\gamma C^{-/-}$
6 wks
6 wks
Histological analyses:
- Keratinocyte prolif
- hCD45 infiltration
- CD31
- hCD3
- FOXP3
Human skin graft
Reconstitute with:
Control: No human PBMC
Allogeneic PBMC
Allogeneic PBMC + PolyTregs (5:1)
Allogeneic PBMC + AlloTregs (5:1)
B
% huCD45+
Control
PBMC
PBMC+AlloTreg
PBMC+PolyTreg
C
Body weight (g)
Time after PBMC injection (weeks)
Control
PBMC
PBMC+AlloTreg
PBMC+PolyTreg

FIG. 11

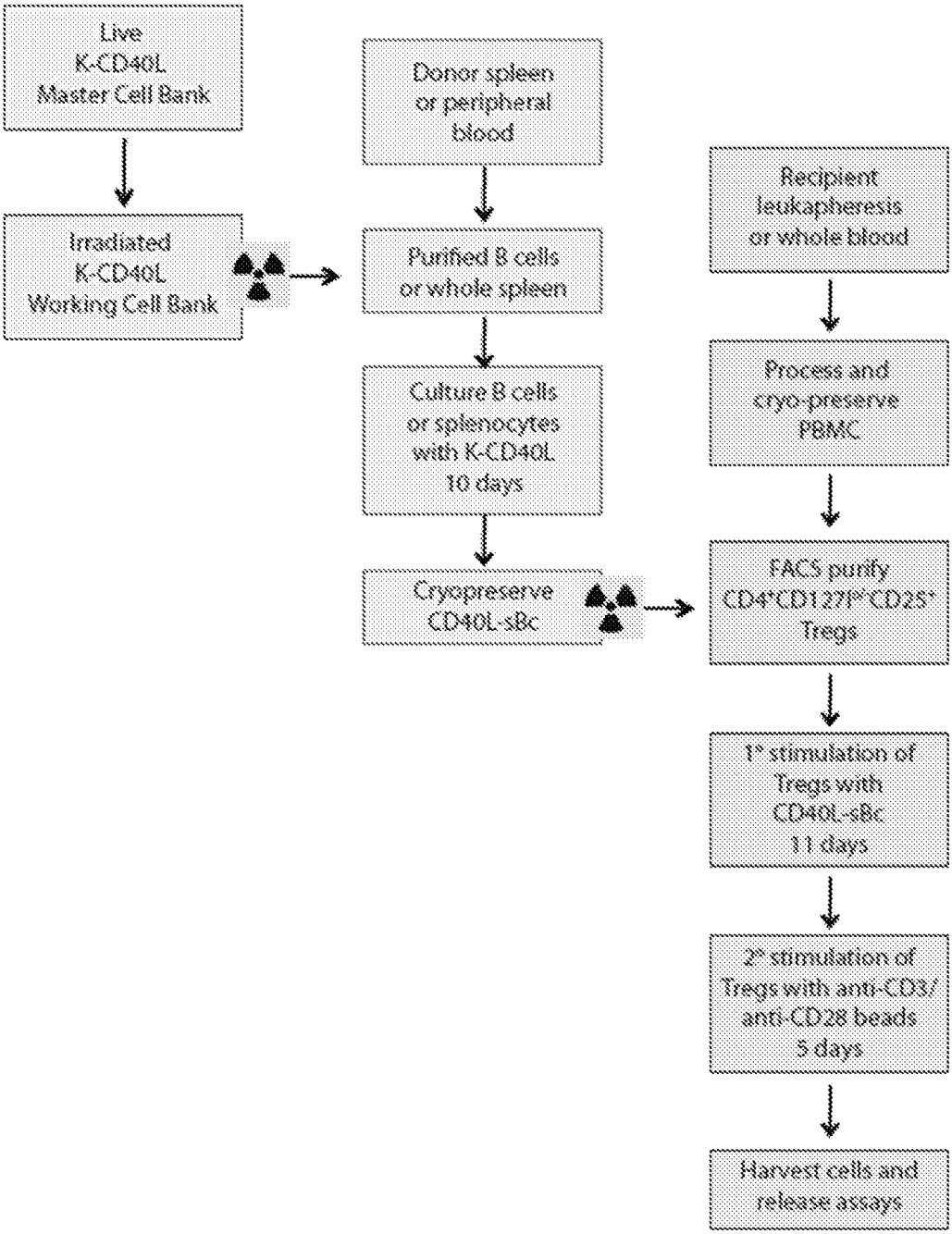
Live
K-CD40L
Master Cell Bank
Irradiated
K-CD40L
Working Cell Bank
Donor spleen
or peripheral
blood
Purified B cells
or whole spleen
Culture B cells
or splenocytes
with K-CD40L
10 days
Cryopreserve
CD40L-sBc
Recipient
leukapheresis
or whole blood
Process and
cryo-preserve
PBMC
FACS purify
CD4+CD127hi+CD25+
Tregs
1° stimulation of
Tregs with
CD40L-sBc
11 days
2° stimulation of
Tregs with anti-CD3/
anti-CD28 beads
5 days
Harvest cells and
release assays

FIG. 12