## Cellular Therapy Products and Immune Rejection: Clinical Perspective

#### CIRM / Regenerative Medicine Consortium Roundtable IMMUNE RESPONSE

Rockville Oct 24, 2011 FDA / CBER / OCTGT / DCEPT Wilson W. Bryan, M.D.

- Is immunosuppression needed for a specific cellular product?
- Considerations
  - Type of product
    - Immunosuppressants have been administered for allogeneic cells (both embryonic stem cell-derived products and differentiated cells).
    - Immunosuppressants do not appear to be necessary for autologous cellular products or for mesenchymal stem cells.
  - Site of administration
    - Immunosuppressants may not be necessary for 'immune privileged' sites (e.g., the retina)

Clinical (and preclinical?) experience with related products

#### What immunosuppressants have been used?

(from Collaborative Islet Transplant Registry (CITR))

Category	Medications Included
Polyclonal T-cell depleting	Rabbit-anti-human anti-thymocyte globulin (rATG)
antibodies	Anti-lymphocyte globulin (ALG)
Monoclonal T-cell depleting antibodies	Alemtuzumab (Campath)
Monoclonal Anti-IL2R antibodies	Daclizumab, Basiliximab
Monoclonal Anti-CD3	hOKT3g1 (Ala-Ala)
antibodies	
TNF-α antagonists	Infliximab, Etanercept
Anti-inflammatory	Deoxyspergualin
Calcineurin inhibitors	Tacrolimus, Cyclosporine
mTOR Inhibitors	Sirolimus, Everolimus
Inosine monophosphate	MMF, Mycophenolate Sodium
dehydrogenase inhibitors	
Corticosteroids	Prednisone, Methylprednisolone, others

- When has immunosuppression been administered, relative to the time of administration of the cellular product?
  - Immunosuppression started at:
    - Day -7 to Day 0 (i.e., at one week prior to, or on the day of, administration of the cell product)
  - Immunosuppression stopped at:
    - 6 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, lifetime, or individualized for each study subject
    - Consider projected duration of cell survival, and occurrence of adverse reactions to the immunosuppressant

- Adverse reactions associated with immunosuppressants, from CITR:
  - 29% of 592 serious adverse events have been related to immunosuppression
  - One death attributed to viral meningitis, possibly related to immunosuppression

- How is subject safety ensured when administering immunosuppressants?
  - Use "standard" dose and regimen of each immunosuppressant
  - Monitoring:
    - Blood levels of immunosuppressant(s); electrolytes, glucose, CBC, renal function, hepatic function
  - Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB)
  - Rules for stopping the immunosuppressant
    - For signs of infection
    - For toxicity previously associated with the immunosuppressant

# Example of rules for stopping tacrolimus:

- Occurrence of atypical (e.g., fungal) infection
- Fever unresponsive to antibiotics
- Elevated liver function tests or bilirubin
- Elevated creatinine
- Seizure
- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)

## Regulatory recommendations

- For first-in-human study of a cellular therapy:
  - Sponsor should propose <u>and justify</u> (based on preclinical, clinical, or other scientific data) whether or not to administer immunosuppressant(s) in the clinical trial.
  - If administering an immunosuppressant, specify and justify the choice of immunosuppressant, the dose, the duration of administration, monitoring procedures for toxicity, and stopping rules for the immunosuppressant.

# **OCTGT Regulatory Resources**

• OCTGT Learn Webinar Series:

http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/N ewsEvents/ucm232821.htm

 General information for OCTGT and related regulatory references

http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/G uidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/ OtherRecommendationsforManufacturers/u cm094338.htm

# Thank You...

#### Regulatory Questions

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