# **DE COLUMBIA**

### COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IRVING MEDICAL CENTER

# Transplantation of Hematopoietic Stem and Progenitor Cells from Cadaveric Organ Donors Leads to Long-Term Multilineage Engraftment in NSG Mice

### INTRODUCTION

Hematopoietic Stem and Progenitor Cells (HSPC) from cadaveric donors (CDs) have been used historically almost exclusively in the context of tolerance induction in combined bone marrow (BM) and solid organ transplantation. To date, no systematic study has addressed their functional long-term engraftment capacities. However, HSPC from banked CDs might be of high importance since they increase the still limited donor pool with on-demand availability as well as allow potential tolerance induction for patients undergoing combined transplantation.

### AIM

With our study, we aim to investigate the capacity of CD bone marrow to achieve long-term multi-lineage engraftment and evaluate, whether cells from CDs maintain equal quality to those from living donors (LDs).

### METHODS

Bone marrow was recovered from vertebral bodies of CDs and CD34<sup>+</sup> selected.

**Primary transplants**: 5x10<sup>5</sup> hCD34<sup>+</sup> cells from 24 different CDs were transplanted i.v. in to NSG mice (n=5 per donor), following 1Gy total body irradiation (TBI). Blood was drawn every two weeks, starting week 4 and human CD45<sup>+</sup> chimerism was analyzed via flow cytometry.

Secondary transplants: BM of 15 primary engrafted donors was harvested, hCD45<sup>+</sup> cells were selected with immunobeads and transplanted into 1Gy irradiated NSG mice (n=2-4 per donor). Human chimerism was analyzed as in primary transplants.

Side by side comparison: 1 CD and 1 LD were transplanted side by side following the same procedures as primary transplants.

**Competitive Assay:** 2.5x10<sup>5</sup> hCD34<sup>+</sup> cells of CD and LD were transplanted simultaneously into NSG mice (n=5 per donor) after 1Gy TBI. 6 groups were transplanted in total, with 2 different LD being paired with 3 different CD each. Blood was drawn every two weeks, starting week 4 and analyzed via flow cytometry. CD and LD cells were distinguishable based on their HLA-A2 *status*, which was confirmed pre-transplant.

lineage PB engraftment >16 weeks was seen in 19 out of 24 donors. with a mean chimerism of 40.27% +/-30.53%.

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chimerism of 19.11% +/-22.49%.

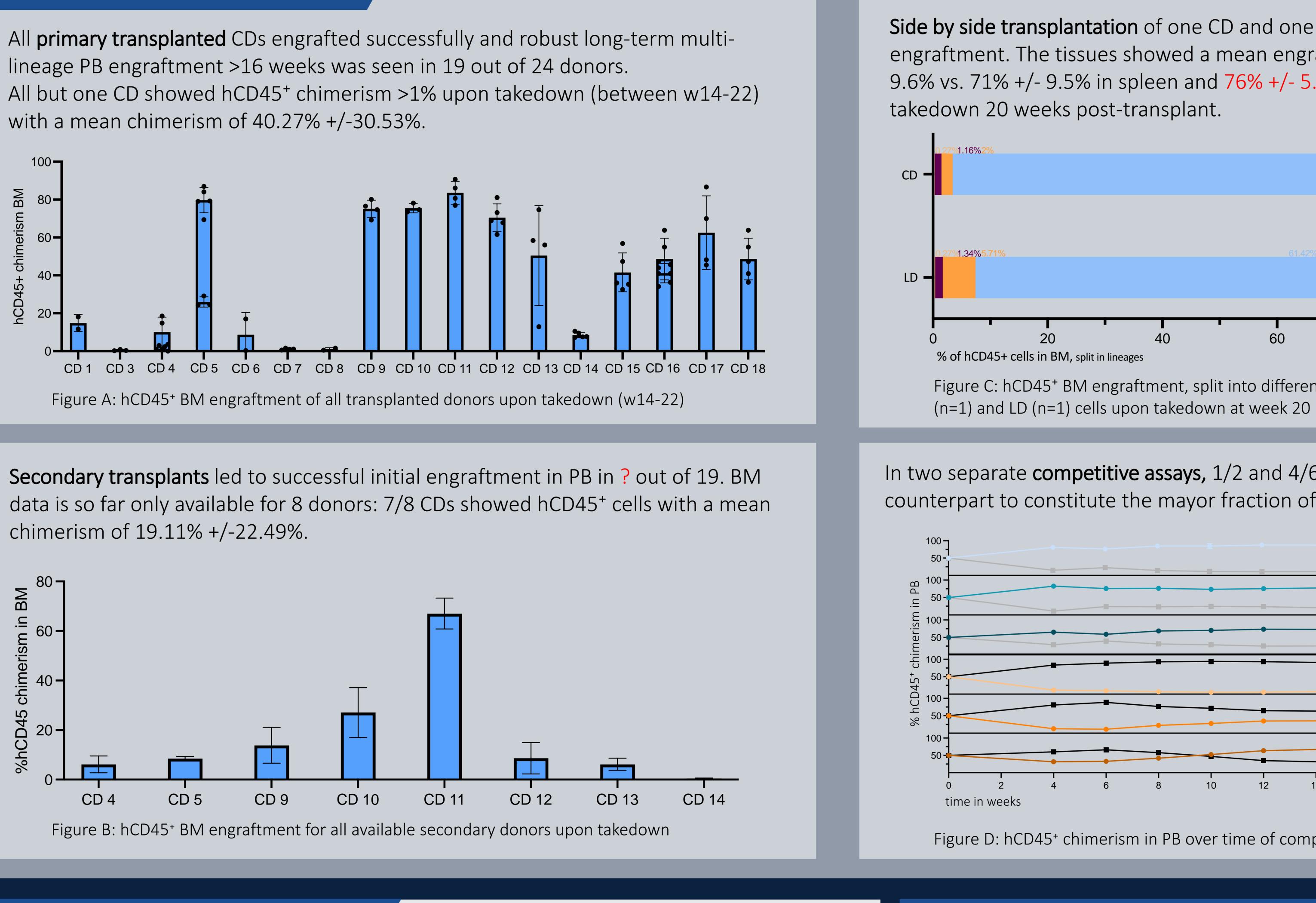
BM - 60-E 40-%hCD4 07

• CD34<sup>+</sup> HSPC from CDs retain their capacity for long-term multi-lineage engraftment and can be **serially** transplanted. • Cells from cadaveric donors seem to maintain at least equipotent engraftment potential

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## RESULTS





### CONCLUSION

as those from living donors.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Side by side transplantation of one CD and one LD led to equivalent PB and organ engraftment. The tissues showed a mean engraftment of hCD45<sup>+</sup> cells of 87% +/-9.6% vs. 71% +/- 9.5% in spleen and 76% +/- 5.3% vs. 78% +/- 4% (NS) in BM upon

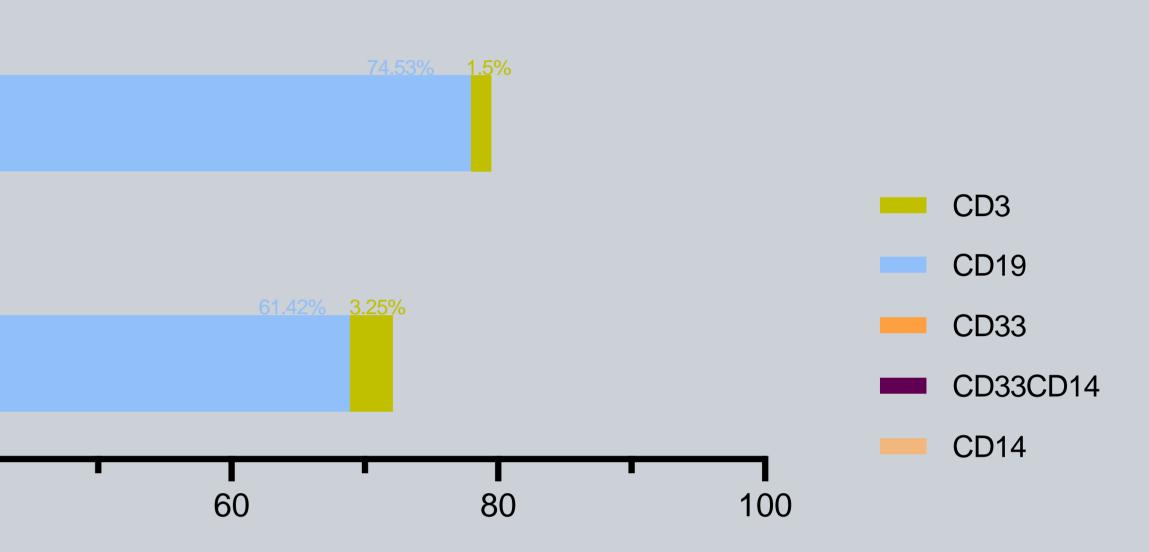


Figure C: hCD45<sup>+</sup> BM engraftment, split into different lineages of side by side transplanted CD

In two separate **competitive assays,** 1/2 and 4/6 CDs were able to win over their LD counterpart to constitute the mayor fraction of hCD45<sup>+</sup> cells.

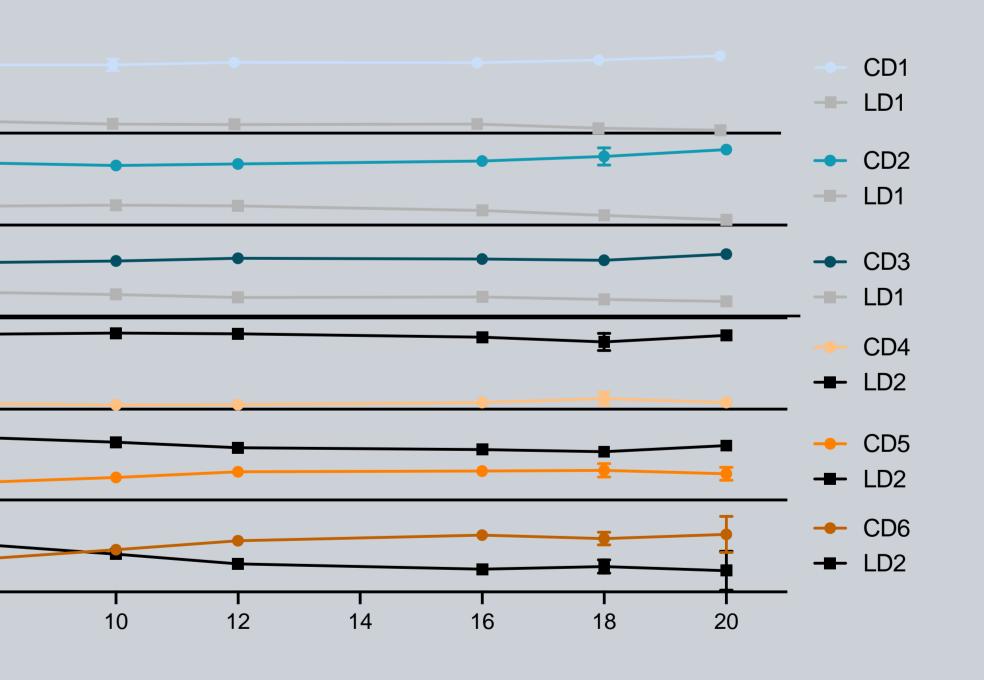


Figure D: hCD45<sup>+</sup> chimerism in PB over time of competitively transplanted CD and LD cells

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