

13th Annual Canadian Blood Services International Symposium

Blood-Borne Pathogens: Defend, Detect, and Destroy

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The Biological Impact of Pathogen Inactivation on Blood Product Quality



CBS Annual International Symposium – September 16, 2015
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Conflict of Interest Disclosures

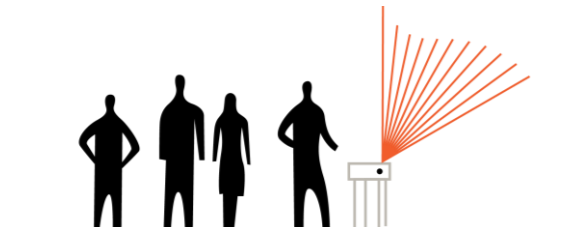
Peter Schubert

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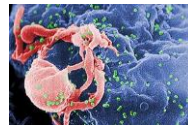
OVERVIEW

- Compare the currently available pathogen inactivation technologies and their mechanisms of action
- Discuss the impact of pathogen inactivation technology on product quality



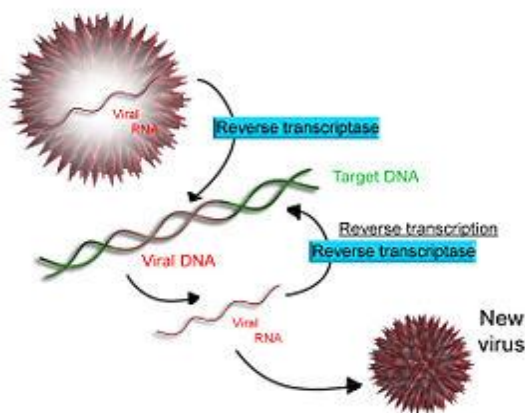
QUALITY and SAFETY

- Shelf life restriction of platelet concentrates
 - Quality reduction during storage
 - Risk of pathogen contamination
- Blood safety has historically been achieved by mitigating known risks
 - Donor screening
 - Testing of every donation for specific pathogens
- Risk still is present
 - Detection limit (concentration)
 - Unknown or unexpected pathogens



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To be infectious, agents must be able to reproduce



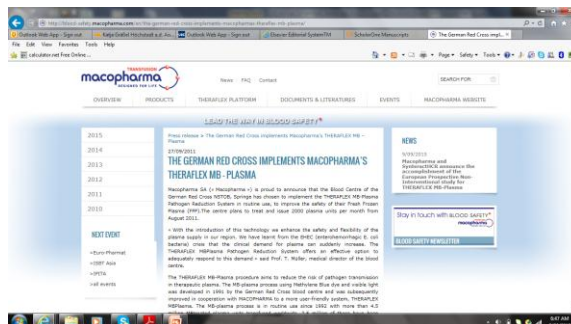
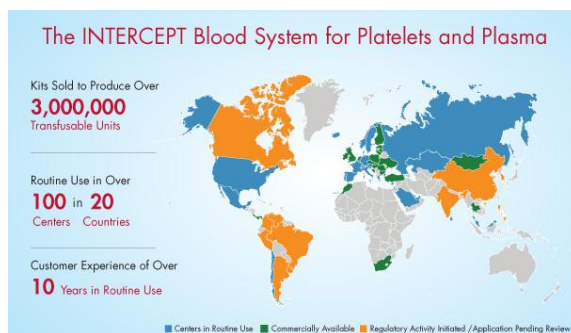
- Pathogens with nucleic acids reproduce by replicating their nucleic acid 'roadmap'.
- This is a mandatory step for all pathogenic agents except prions.

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Pathogen inactivation systems for platelet concentrates

System	Manufacturer	UV (nM)	Photo-sensitizer	Solution	Mechanism of action
Intercept	Cerus	320-400	Psoralens	Intersol/ SPP+	Irreversible cross linking of nucleic acids.
Mirasol	TerumoBCT	280-360	Riboflavin	Plasma/ SSP+	- Irreversible photo oxidative damage to nucleic acids. - Photolysis of the complex induces guanine oxidation, single strand breaks and the formation of covalent bonds.
Theraflex	MacoPharma	254	none	SSP+	Nucleic acid presumably occurs due to cyclobutyl ring formation.

Implementation of PI systems world-wide



Clinical trials with PRTs

Study	Technology	Design	N (Test/Ref) Mean Storage	Primary endpoint	Secondary endpoint
EUROSPRITE	Intercept BC/PC	56d or 8Tx	52/51 3.4d / 3.5d	CCI & CI at 1h	CCI & CI at 24h, Bleeding score
SPRINT	Intercept AP/PC	28d or 8Tx 12.5% non-inf.	318/327 3.4d / 3.6d	Grade 2 bleeding	Grade 3&4 bleeding, CCI & CI 1&24h
MIRACLE	Mirasol AP/PC	RCT 20% non-inf.	58/64 2.8d / 2.6d	CCI 1h	CCI 24h
PREPARES (CBS, Sanquin, & Norway)	Mirasol BC/PC	42d or 8Tx <15% non-inf.	618	Grade ≥2	CCI & CI 1&24h

Observation: ~25% of platelet are damaged

- What are the features for the damage?
- Why does this happen? Mechanisms....
- How can we fix it?



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Pathogen Reduction Evaluation & Predictive Analytical Rating Score (PREPAREs)

- A prospective, randomized, single-blinded, multicenter non-inferiority trial for the side by side evaluation of Mirasol-treated and standard of care Pooled Platelet products in hemato-oncological patients.
- Initiated in the Netherlands in November 2010.
- Sponsored by the Sanquin Blood Supply Foundation, the national blood operator in the Netherlands and financially supported by Terumo BCT.
- Canadian Blood Services' role in this study is to produce, at its Ottawa manufacturing site only, the Mirasol-treated pooled platelets strictly for use in PREPAREs by the participating hospitals.



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Canadian Arm of PREPAREs

- Terumo holds the Canadian Clinical Trial Authorization
- Prof. Nancy Heddle (McMaster Univ) is the principal investigator of the Canadian study
- CBS produces the Mirasol-treated platelet concentrates for the trial sites. We have now been producing Mirasol platelets for 12 months.



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Participating Study Sites: All Canadian Study Sites Now Entering Patients

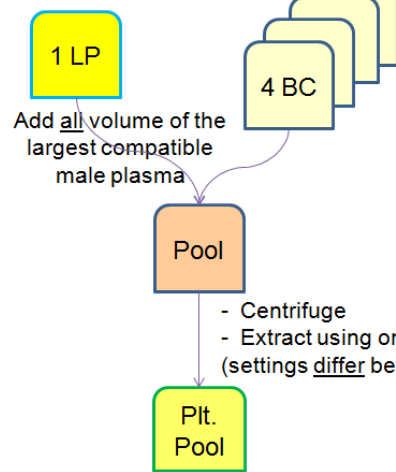
Juravinski Cancer Centre (Hamilton)	49
Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre (Toronto)	11
London Health Sciences Centre	12
Ottawa Hospital	26
Kingston General Hospital	2
Total recruitment to 2015-08-27 =	100 patients



→ now eagerly awaiting results.....

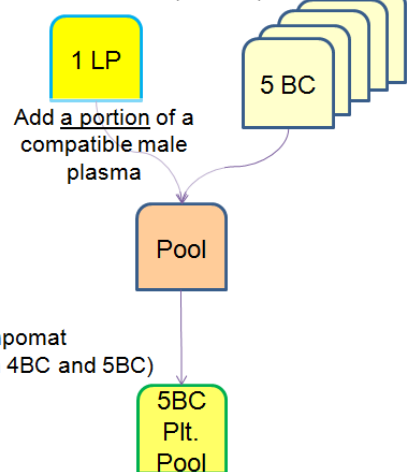
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Current Buffy Coat Process (4 BC)



Ready for transfusion

Clinical Trial Process (5 BC)

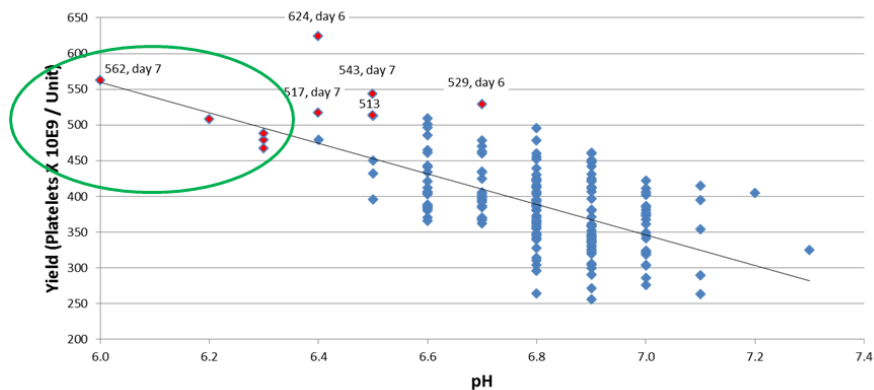


Ready for Mirasol treatment

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Connection between yield and pH

Yield of Mirasol platelets as a function of pH at QC testing
(n = 202, mean yield = 389 ± 63 , mean pH = 6.8 ± 0.2 , as of 2014-06-10)



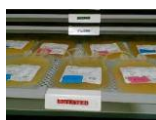
The CBS Team at the completion of Mirasol process validation



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PI effect on routine platelet quality parameters

Assay	Read-out	Equipment	Intercept	Mirasol	Theraflex
Platelet concentration	Count => yield, MPV	Hemology analyzer	±	±	±
Morphology	Shape	Microscope	↓	↓	n.d.
Metabolism	Glucose, lactate, pH	Blood gas analyzer	± / ↑	↑↑	↑ (ox)
Apoptosis	Phosphatidylserine exposure	Flow cytometer	↑	↑↑ (d7)	↑
Activation	• P-selectin (CD62P) surface expression • Glycoprotein II/III activity	Flow cytometer	↑ n.d.	↑↑ ↑	↑ n.d.
Responsiveness	• agonist-triggered activation • agonist-triggered ESC	Flow cytometer Aggregometer	↓↓ ✓	↓ ↓	↓ ↓
Clotting	Thrombus formation	microfluidic flow chambers	↓ coag time	↓	↓



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PI effect on 'novel' platelet features

PI treatment

PI system	Study objective	Citation
Mirasol	Cytokine release	Transfus Apher Sci (2012) 46(1):33-7
	mtDNA release	Vox sang (2014) 107(4):351-9
	ROS formation	Transfus Med Hemother (2015) 42(3):167-73
	NFκB signaling	Transfus Med Hemother (2015) 42(3):167-7
	TRALI in SCID mice	Transfusion (2014) 54(1):74-85
	Mitochondrial function	Transfus Apher Sci (2009) 40(2):79-85
Mirasol Intercept	mRNA, miRNA levels	Platelets (2015) 26(2):154-63
Mirasol Intercept Theraflex	mRNA profile	PLoS One (2015) 10(7):e0133070
Theraflex	Microvesicles	Transfusion (2013) 53(5):990-1000



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Proteomic approaches towards elucidating molecular mechanisms triggered by PI systems

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Transfusion Medicine Reviews

journal homepage: www.tmrreviews.com

ELSEVIER

Proteome Changes in Platelets After Pathogen Inactivation—An Interlaboratory Consensus

Michel Prudent^{a,*}, Angelo D'Alessandro^{b,1,2}, Jean-Pierre Cazenave^c, Dana V. Devine^{d,1}, Christian Gachet^{c,1}, Andreas Greinacher^e, Niels Lion^a, Peter Schubert^{d,1}, Leif Steil^f, Thomas Thiele^{c,1}, Jean-Daniel Tissot^a, Uwe Völcker^g, Lello Zolla^b

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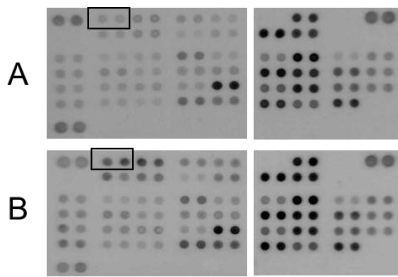
- weak impact of PI on the overall proteome profile

Impact found:

- Intercept: intracellular signaling leading to platelet activation
- Mirasol: adhesion and shape change
- Theraflex: aggregation and shape change

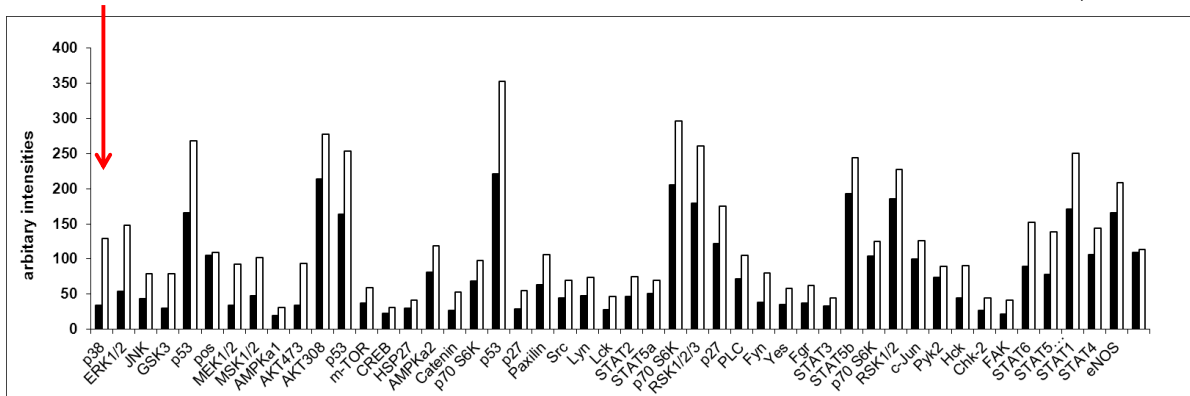


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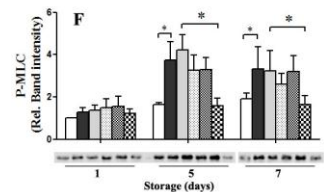
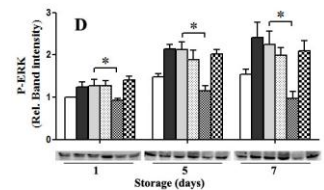
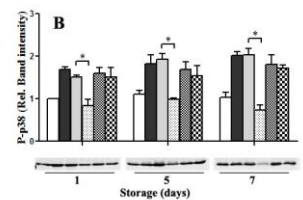
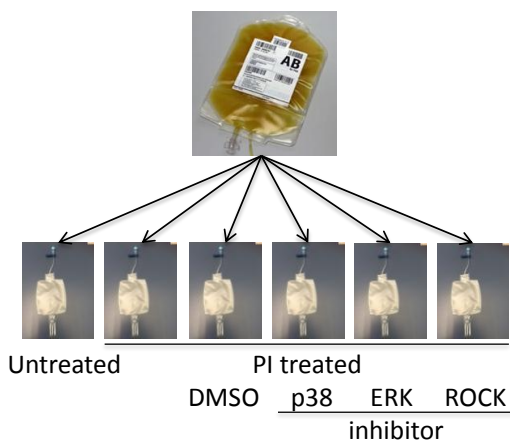


PI treatment: protein kinase profiling

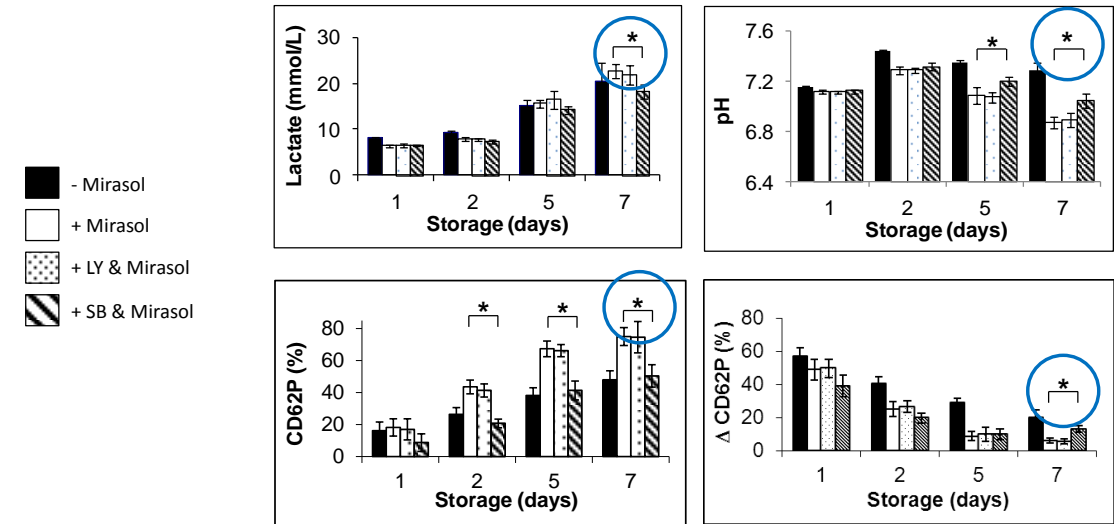
Schubert P *et al.* Transfusion 2015;55:815–823



Towards the elucidation of molecular mechanism triggered by PI



Kinase inhibitor study

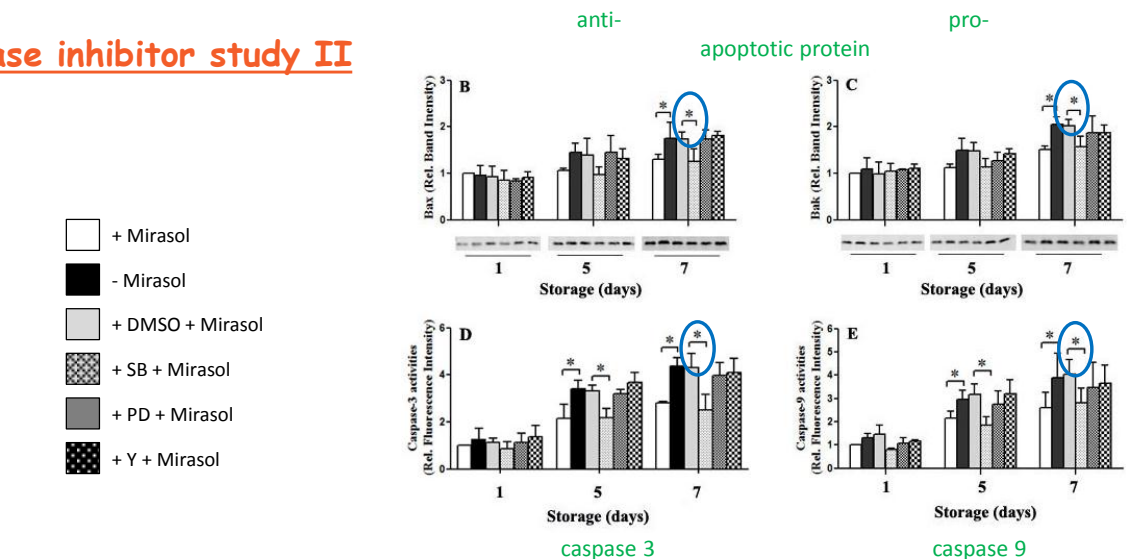


Schubert P *et al.* Transfusion 2015;55:815–823

p38 inhibition significantly improves platelet *in vitro* quality.

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Kinase inhibitor study II

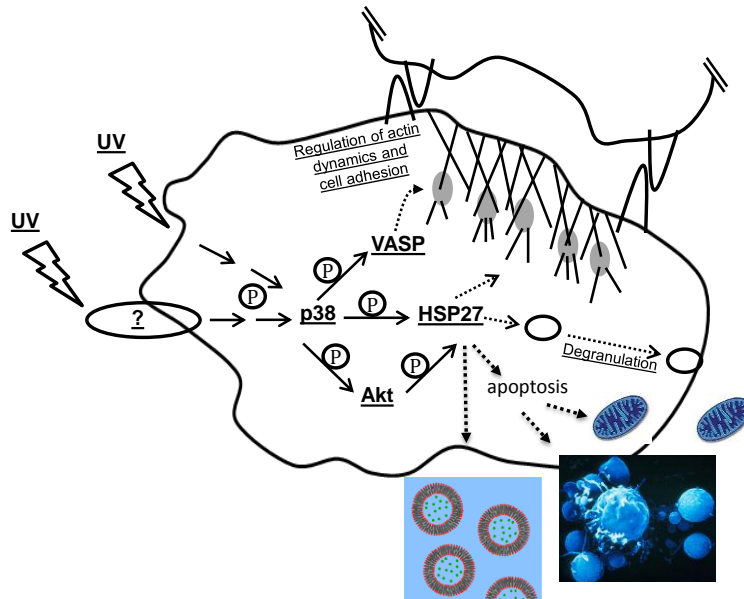


Chen *et al.* Transfusion 2015;53:848-57

p38 inhibition significantly reduced apoptosis development

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A current signaling model



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Pathogen inactivation of red blood cell concentrates

Optical density issue → high dose of UV light

Cerus: S-303 + GSH (quencher) [Henschler et al. (2011) Transfus Med Hemother, 38:33-42]

- 24h recovery ~ untreated study arm
- >35 days of storage: impact on quality



Pathogen inactivation of whole blood

- Benefits:
- early pathogen inactivation (from donor)
 - protection against TA-GvHD due to WBC inactivation
 - all productions pathogen inactivated

TerumoBCT: riboflavin + UV (Mirasol) [Goodrich et al. (2010) Biologicals, 38:20-30]

- Feasibility studies
- Recent study in Ghana/Africa: malaria inactivation in WB [Qwusu-Ofori et al. (2015) Shock, 44S1:33-38]



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From individual blood component treatment to whole blood treatment

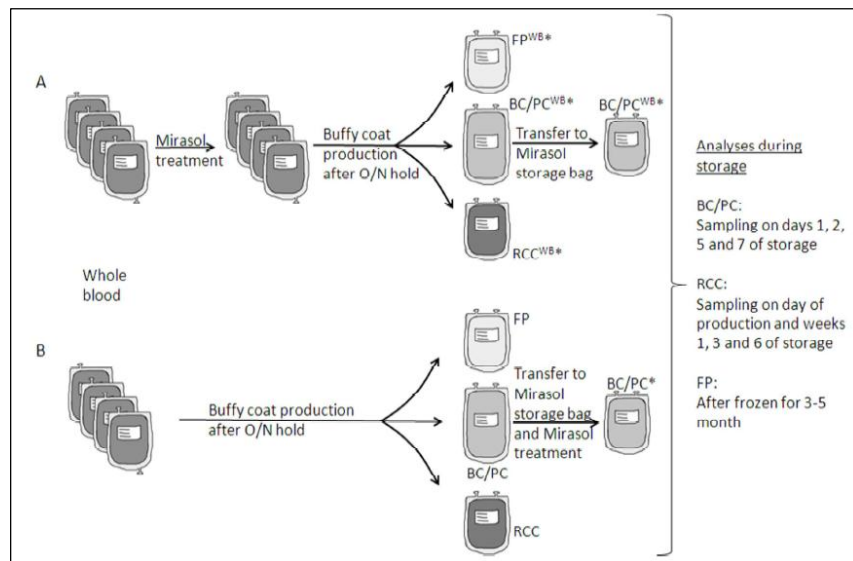
Treatment efficacy

Pathogens	Publication
WBC	Goodrich RP et al. (2010) <i>Biologicals</i> , 38:20-30.
HIV (intracellular)	Keil SD et al. (2012) <i>Vox Sang</i> , 103:144.
<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	Tonnetti L et al. (2012) <i>Transfusion</i> ; 52:409-16.
<i>Babesia microti</i>	Tonnetti L et al. (2013) <i>Transfusion</i> , 53:860-7.
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	El Char M et al. (2013) <i>Transfusion</i> , 53:3174-83.

- ❑ What effect does treatment have on RBC, platelet and plasma quality?
- ❑ Is there any difference in product quality between components produced by 'PRP' manufacture [Cancelas et al. (2011) *Transfusion*, 51(7):1460-8] and buffy coat production used outside of the US (including by Canadian Blood Services)?
- ❑ How do platelets derived from Mirasol-treated whole blood compare to buffy coat derived platelet concentrates treated with Mirasol after component production?

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Pathogen inactivation: study design



The effect of PRT on RBC *in vitro* quality

Assay	Week 0		Week 1		Week 3		Week 6	
	RCC	RCC ^{WB*}	RCC	RCC ^{WB*}	RCC	RCC ^{WB*}	RCC	RCC ^{WB*}
Red cell concentration ($\times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$)	6.2 \pm 0.3	6.3 \pm 0.3	6.2 \pm 0.2	6.2 \pm 0.2	6.3 \pm 0.2	6.1 \pm 0.2	6.1 \pm 0.2	6.0 \pm 0.2
Mean corpuscle volume (fL)	101.5 \pm 0.8	100.2 \pm 0.8	101.5 \pm 1.7	101.5 \pm 1.7	102.7 \pm 1.5	# 107.5 \pm 1.3	107.5 \pm 1.4	# 113.1 \pm 1.5
pH	7.13 \pm 0.02	7.11 \pm 0.03	7.00 \pm 0.05	6.96 \pm 0.06	6.80 \pm 0.06	# 6.80 \pm 0.07	6.60 \pm 0.02	# 6.66 \pm 0.08
Glucose (mM)	25.4 \pm 3.2	25.0 \pm 4.1	21.6 \pm 2.0	21.8 \pm 1.7	18.5 \pm 3.0	# 18.4 \pm 1.7	14.3 \pm 0.6	# 15.2 \pm 0.9
Lactate (mM)	3.8 \pm 0.0	4.2 \pm 0.1	8.8 \pm 1.6	9.0 \pm 1.6	14.4 \pm 2.9	# 13.7 \pm 1.8	17.6 \pm 3.0	# 16.0 \pm 2.2
Hemolysis (%)	0.04 \pm 0.01	0.05 \pm 0.01	0.06 \pm 0.01	# 0.40 \pm 0.01	0.12 \pm 0.03	# 0.47 \pm 0.06	0.27 \pm 0.06	# 1.04 \pm 0.09
Potassium (mM)	1.1 \pm 0.2	# 1.7 \pm 0.5	9.6 \pm 0.2	# 27.1 \pm 1.3	20.1 \pm 0.9	# 35.4 \pm 1.3	28.4 \pm 1.4	# 36.7 \pm 1.3
ATP ($\mu\text{mol/g Hb}$)	4.25 \pm 0.36	# 4.14 \pm 0.31	4.51 \pm 0.28	# 4.15 \pm 0.32	3.81 \pm 0.29	# 3.23 \pm 0.28	2.67 \pm 0.49	# 2.00 \pm 0.37
MP count ($\times \mu\text{L}^{-1} \text{ SN}$)	749 \pm 220	765 \pm 220	838 \pm 318	2227 \pm 929	1759 \pm 512	# 19900 \pm 4819	6957 \pm 1860	# 89809 \pm 39421



Reduced red cell quality
→ FDA: 28 day shelf life?

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The effect of PRT on plasma *in vitro* quality

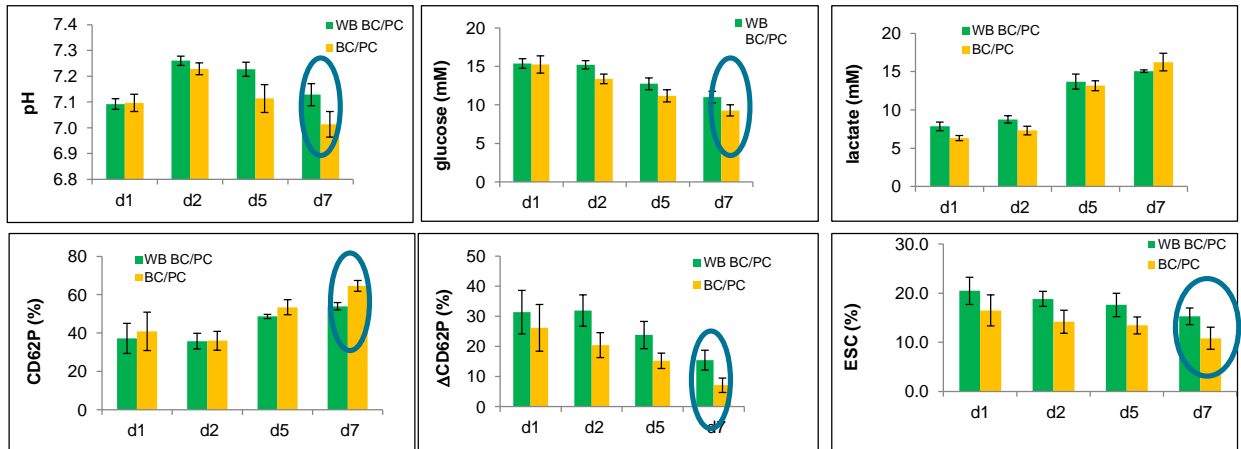
Assay	FP	FP ^{WB*}
Factor V (IU/mL)	0.81 \pm 0.07	# 0.60 \pm 0.05
Factor VII (IU/mL)	1.03 \pm 0.07	# 0.78 \pm 0.05
Factor VIII (IU/mL)	0.83 \pm 0.13	# 0.47 \pm 0.07
Factor XIII (IU/mL)	1.12 \pm 0.14	# 1.05 \pm 0.15
vWF (IU/mL)	0.90 \pm 0.18	# 0.87 \pm 0.19
Protein S (IU/mL)	0.84 \pm 0.08	# 0.73 \pm 0.04
$\alpha 2$ -Antiplasmin (IU/mL)	0.88 \pm 0.06	# 0.79 \pm 0.04
Fibrinogen (mg/mL)	2.62 \pm 0.20	# 1.85 \pm 0.14
Prothrombin (sec)	13.17 \pm 0.26	# 15.19 \pm 0.35
APTT (sec)	34.17 \pm 0.73	# 42.97 \pm 1.00



- Significant reduction of activity of several coagulant and anticoagulant proteins
- Unclear clinical relevance

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The effect of PRT on platelet *in vitro* quality



Platelet units derived from whole blood treatment showed better quality than treated platelet concentrate on day 7 of storage.



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Conclusion and future perspective

Reduction in component effectiveness
Acute recipient adverse reaction
Chronic toxicity

TTI reduction (EIA, CMV)
Leukocyte reduction
→ TA-GvHD
→ Reduction of Tx reactions



- Two sides of a coin: balancing safety vs quality
→ Research to understand molecular mechanism triggered by PI
- Outcome of clinical trial is essential for decision-making for implementation
- Whole blood pathogen inactivation seems best option, but RBC *in vitro* quality still significantly impacted
→ Research to understand molecular mechanism triggered by PI



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Thanks to all netCAD donors



Brana and our lab



netCAD staff



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