

Con il patrocinio di



Associazione Italiana Pneumologi Ospedalieri



Ospedale
San Giuseppe
MultiMedica S.p.A.



PNEUMOLOGIA 2016

Milano, 16 – 18 giugno 2016 · Centro Congressi Palazzo delle Stelline

Le terapie cellulari nella Sclerosi Sistemica

Nicoletta Del Papa

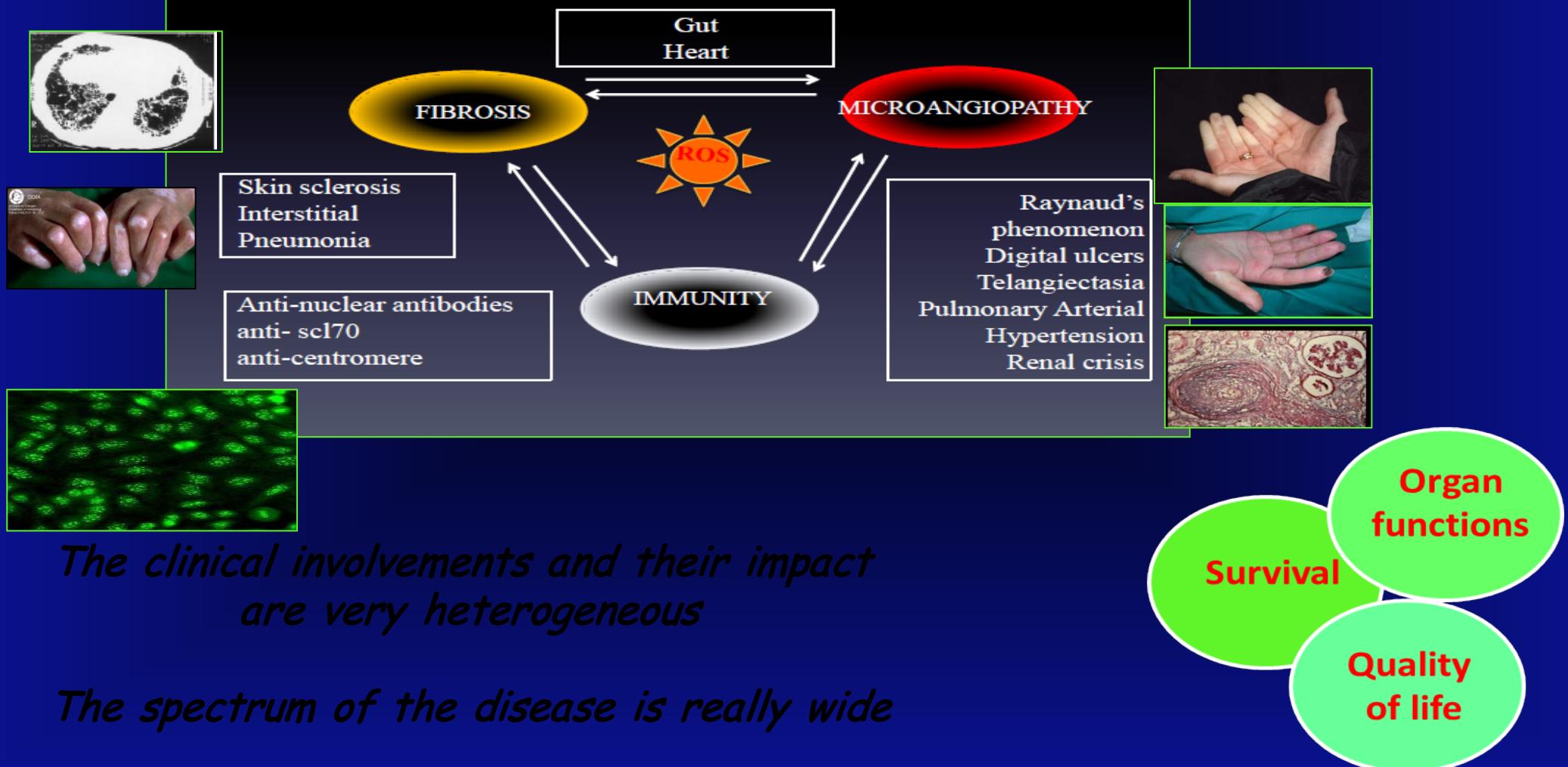
Scleroderma Clinic
UOC Day Hospital Reumatologia
Ospedale G. Pini
Milano



Istituto Ortopedico Gaetano Pini
UOC Day Hospital di Reumatologia

Systemic Sclerosis

Heterogeneity and complexity



Systemic Sclerosis

- ✓ Severe disease, especially rapidly progressive diffuse SSc
- ✓ Significant morbidity
- ✓ Excess mortality (40-50% in 5 years)

*No therapy proven effective to prevent
disease progression or reverse fibrosis*

Cellular therapies in SSc

aHSCT



may be actually effective in changing the natural history of the disease??

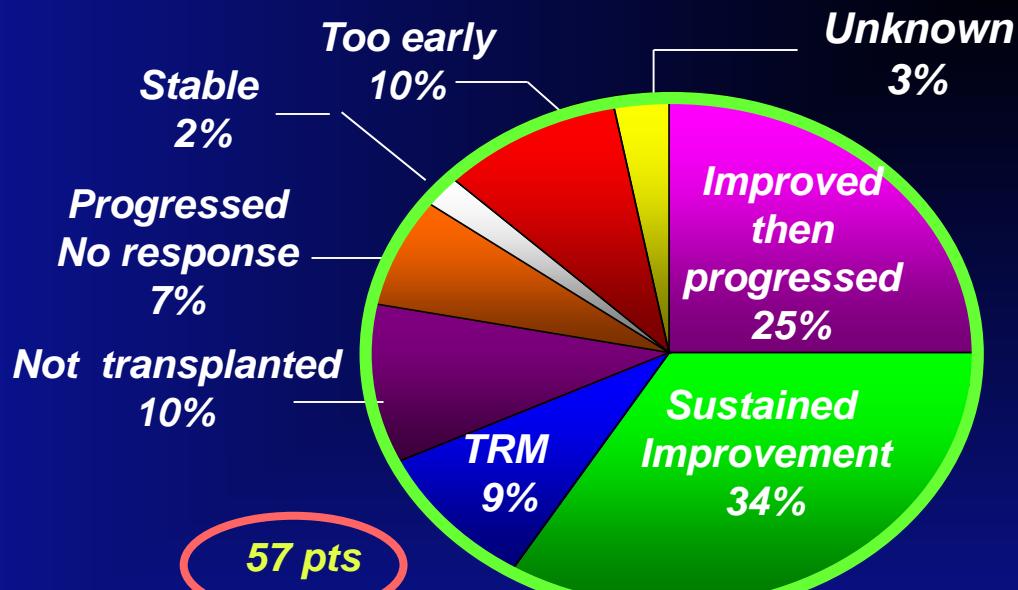
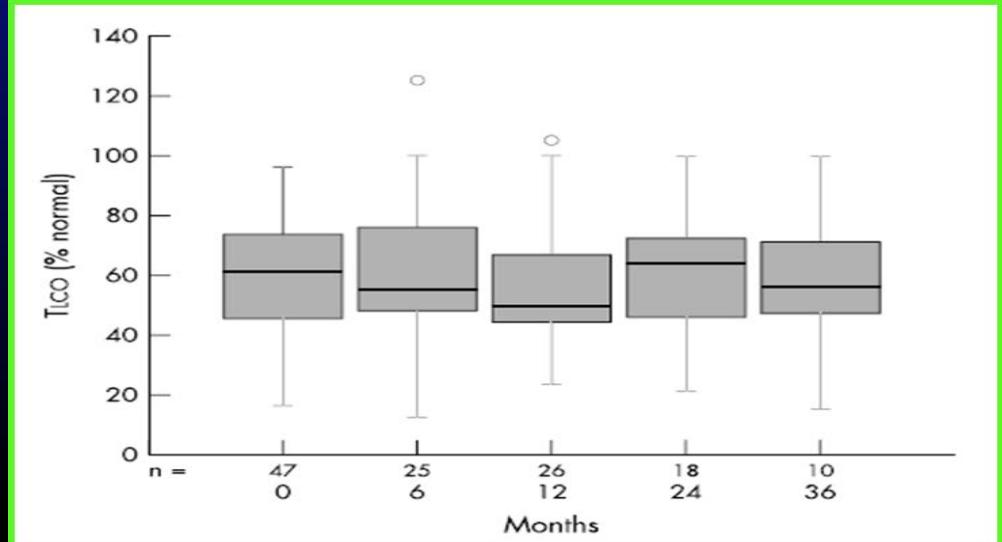
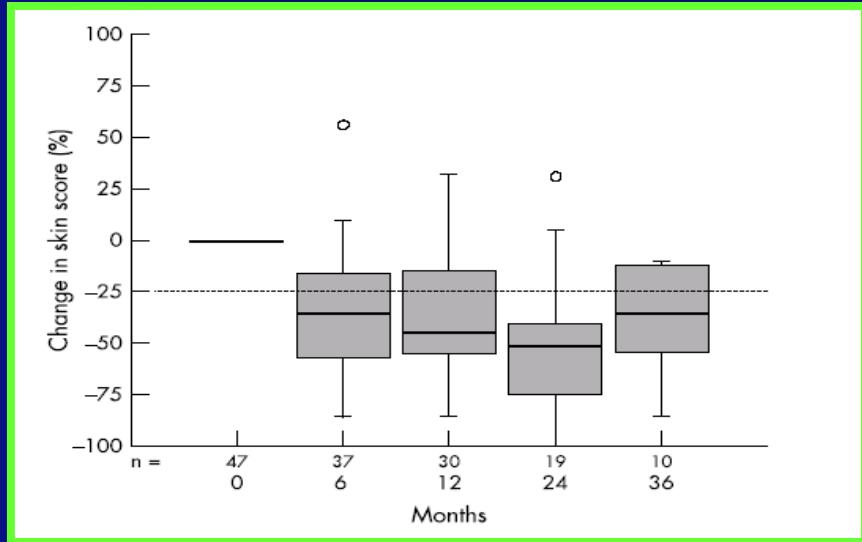
MSCs



to be studied

.....a change in rheumatologists' mind is required

Clinical outcome in SSc after transplantation



Intensive immunosuppression may reverse skin thickening, stabilise lung involvement and improve the physical functions of patients



Stem cell therapy

ASTIS trial



Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation International Scleroderma trial

Patients with severe SSc

Immunoablation + SCT

1. *Mobilisation (CYC 2x2 g/m², G-CSF 10 mg/kg)*
2. *Leukapheresis/CD34 selection*
3. *Conditioning (CYC 200 mg/kg, rabbit ATG 7.5 mg/kg)*
4. *Reinfusion CD34+ cells*

61 pts

Control treatment

- 12x monthly
iv pulse CYC 750 mg/m²*

54 pts

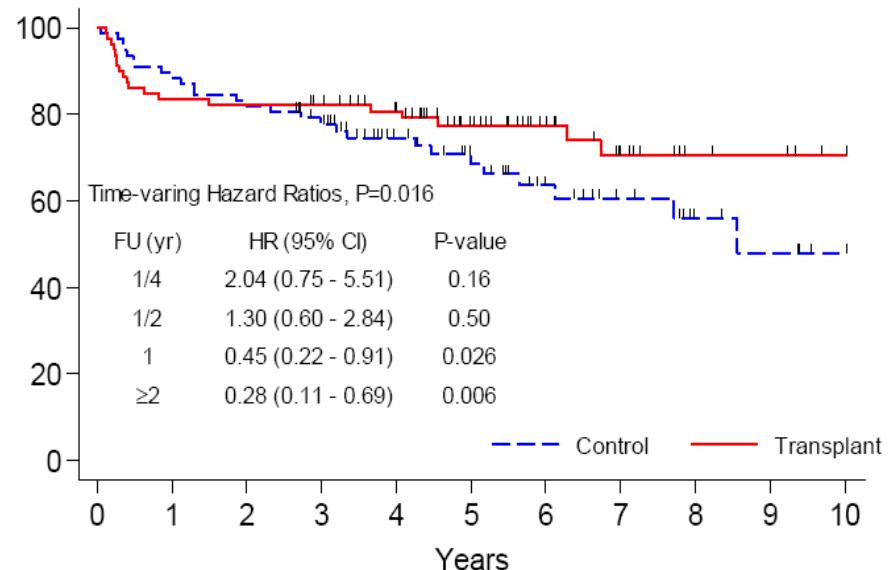
ASTIS trial

Table 2. Treatment Responses in Clinical Outcome Variables, Change in the Area under the Time Response Curve from Baseline until 2 Years Follow-up*

Clinical outcome variable	Treatment		<i>P</i> value
	Transplant (n=67)	Control (n=64)	
Weight (kg)	-0.5 ± 9.1	-0.7 ± 9.1	0.87
Modified Rodnan skin score	-19.6 ± 10.2	-8.6 ± 12.1	<0.001
Creatinine clearance (ml/min)†	-11.9 ± 28.6	-0.95 ± 22.9	0.017
LVEF (%) by cardiac echo	-1.8 ± 14.7	-1.9 ± 13.7	0.96
VC (% predicted)	5.7 ± 18.1	-2.8 ± 17.2	0.006
DLCO (% predicted)	-4.7 ± 13.4	-4.1 ± 17.6	0.84
HAQ-DI score	-0.55 ± 1.14	-0.19 ± 0.77	0.040
SF-36 score			
Physical component	9.0 ± 15.3	3.7 ± 10.7	0.028
Mental component	1.3 ± 13.9	3.1 ± 16.6	0.50

ASTIS trial

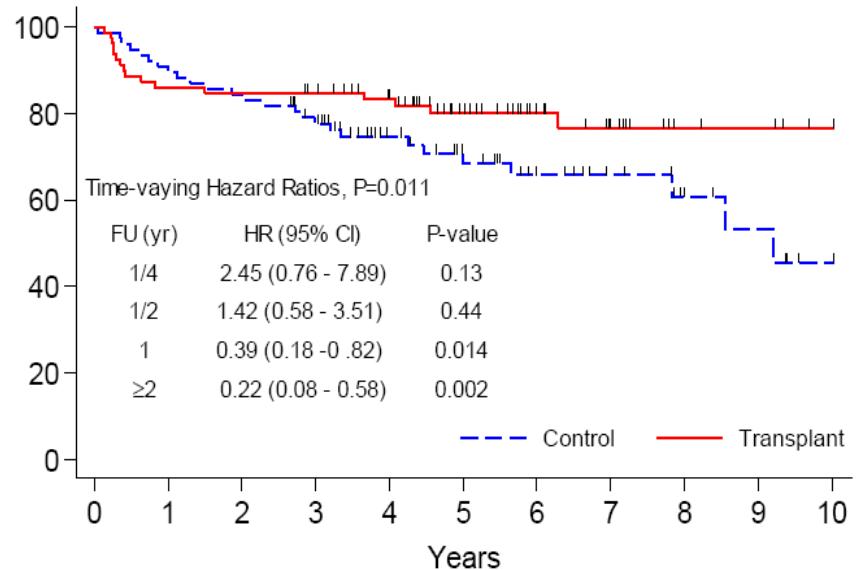
A Event-free Survival



Number at risk

Control	77	68	63	55	40	31	21	14	8	6	3
Transplant	79	66	65	62	53	37	25	17	11	10	6

B Overall Survival



Number at risk

Control	77	69	64	55	40	31	21	15	9	7	3
Transplant	79	68	67	64	55	39	26	19	12	11	7

ASTIS trial

conclusions

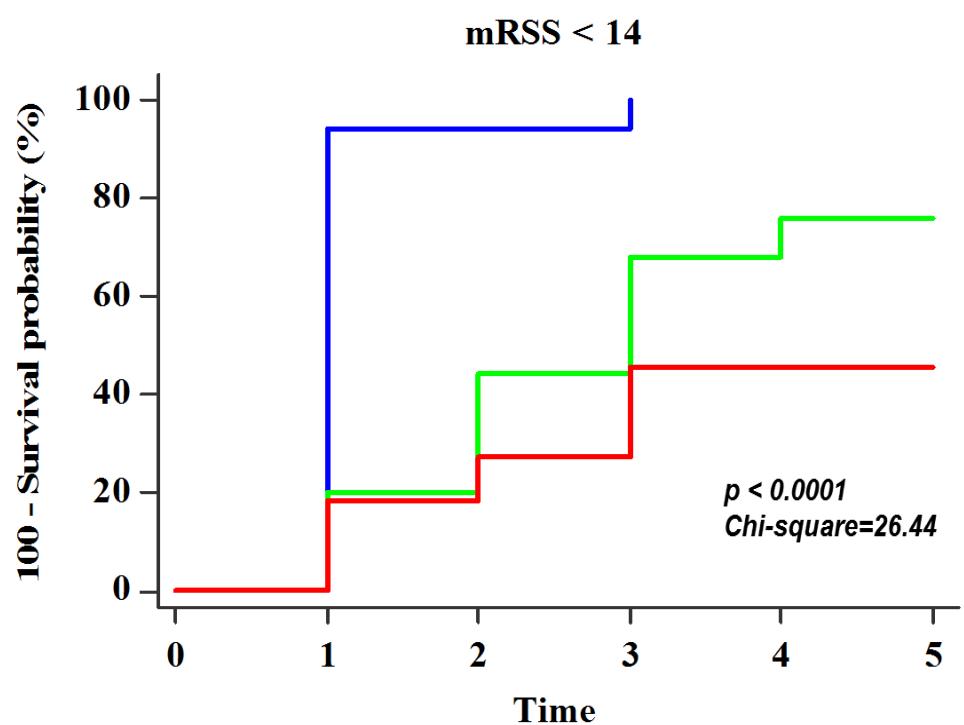
In patients with early, severe diffuse cutaneous systemic sclerosis, HSCT was more effective than cyclophosphamide, but was associated with severe toxicities including treatment-related mortality of 10.1% and viral infections.

Number of patients and their epidemiological data

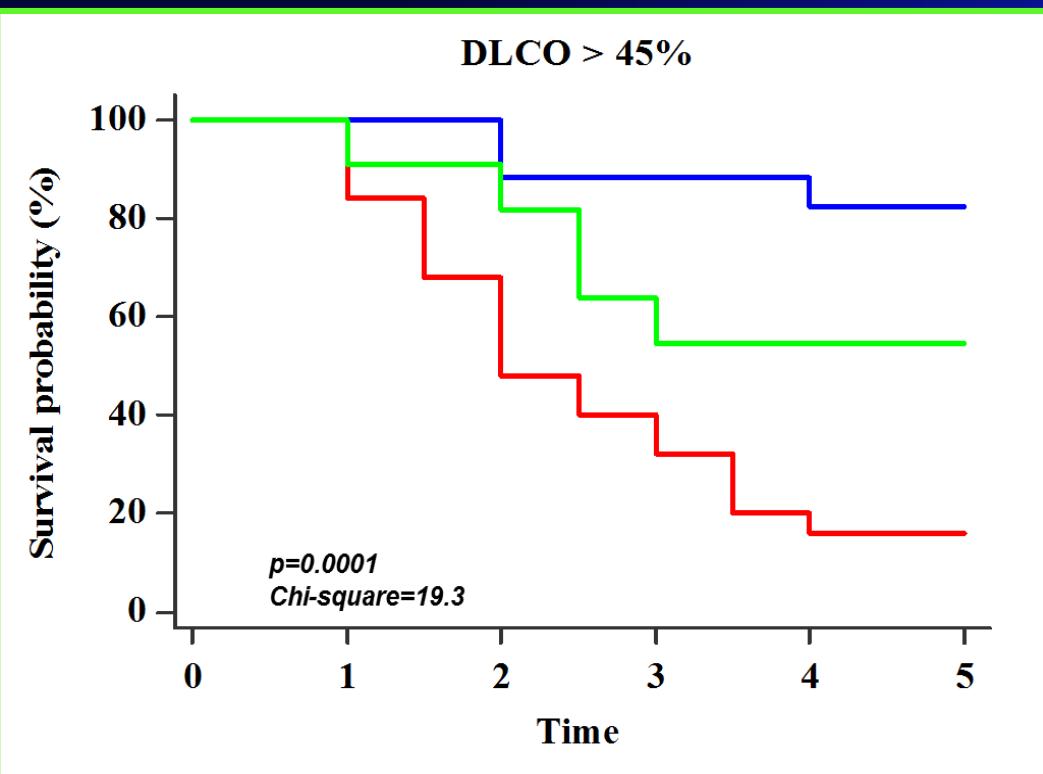
	N° pts	F/M	Enrolment period	Mean age at HSTC /disease worsening (years)	Disease duration (months)	mRSS	DLCO	ESSG
HSTC	17	12/5	2003-2009	41 (20-64)	24 (18-47)	21.9 (19.6-24.2)	68.9 (61-76.8)	5.4 (4.9-5.8)
Case control	36	26/10	1991-2010	44 (19-62)	26.3 (21-31.6)	20.4 (18.7 -22.1)	67.7 (64.7-70.7)	5.0 (5.1-5.7)

HSCT-treated patients with SSc show significant improvement of outcome parameters, with respect to matched not-trasplanted patients.

mRSS Remission curve



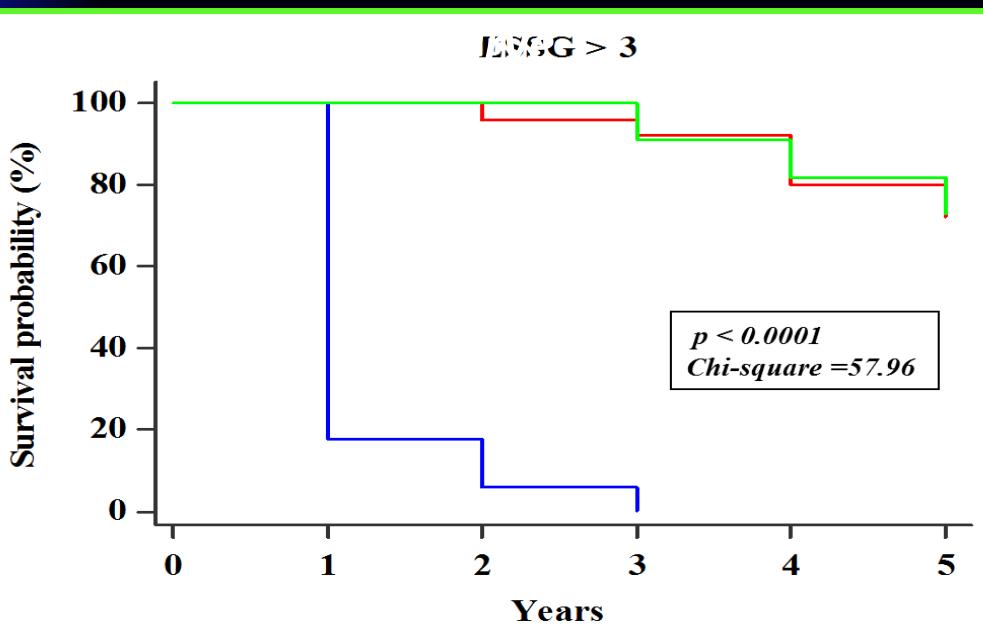
DLCO Survival curve



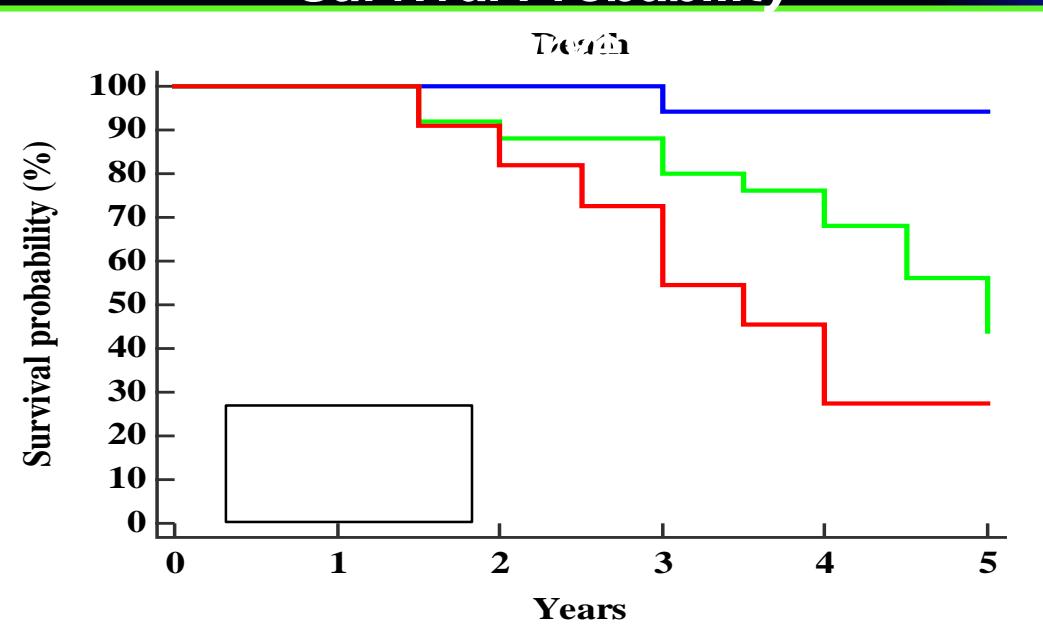
— HSCT pts
— CTX controls
— noCTX controls

HSCT-treated patients with SSc show significant improvement of several outcome parameters, including disease activity and death, with respect to matched not- trasplanted patients

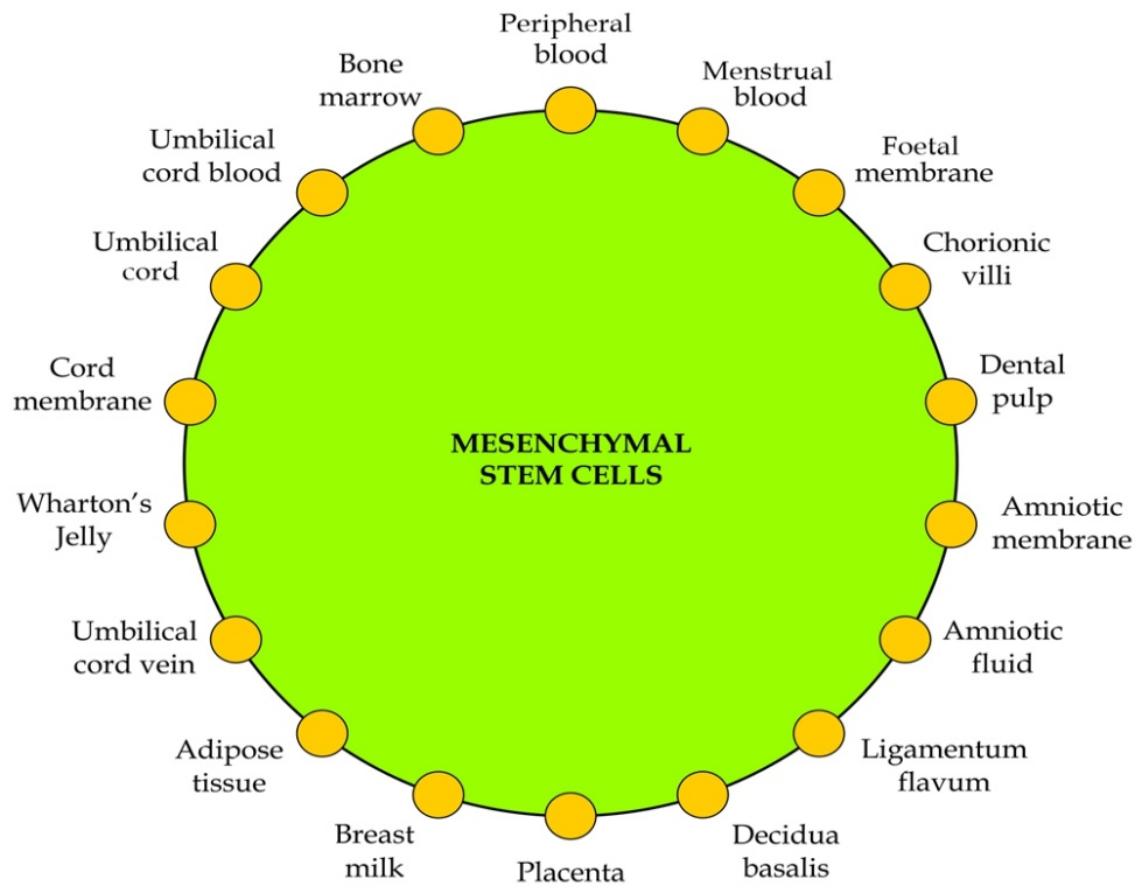
ESSG Survival



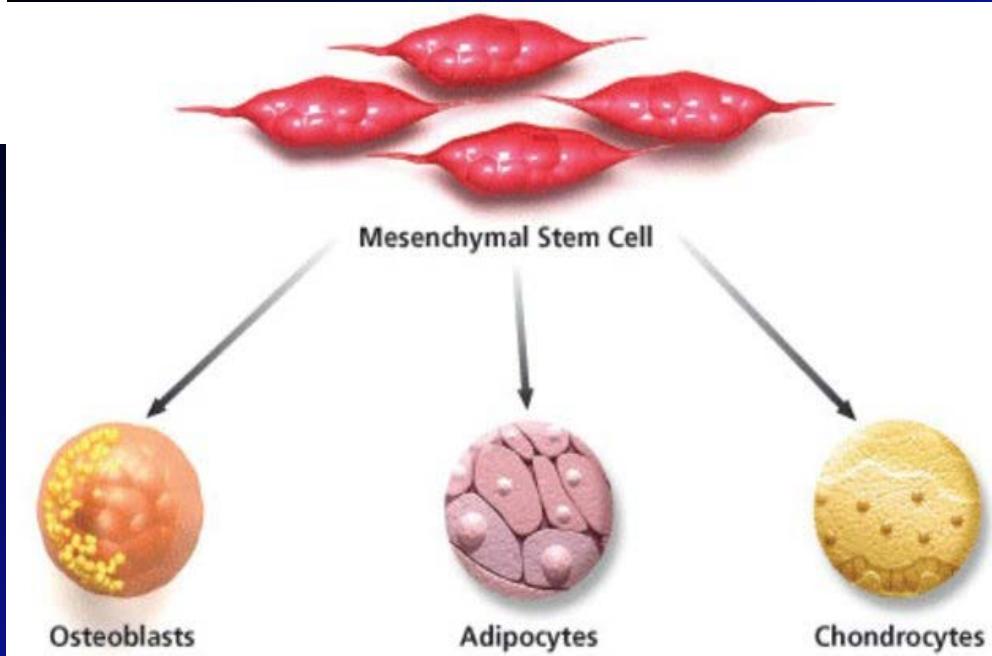
Survival Probability



— HSCT pts
— CTX controls
— noCTX controls

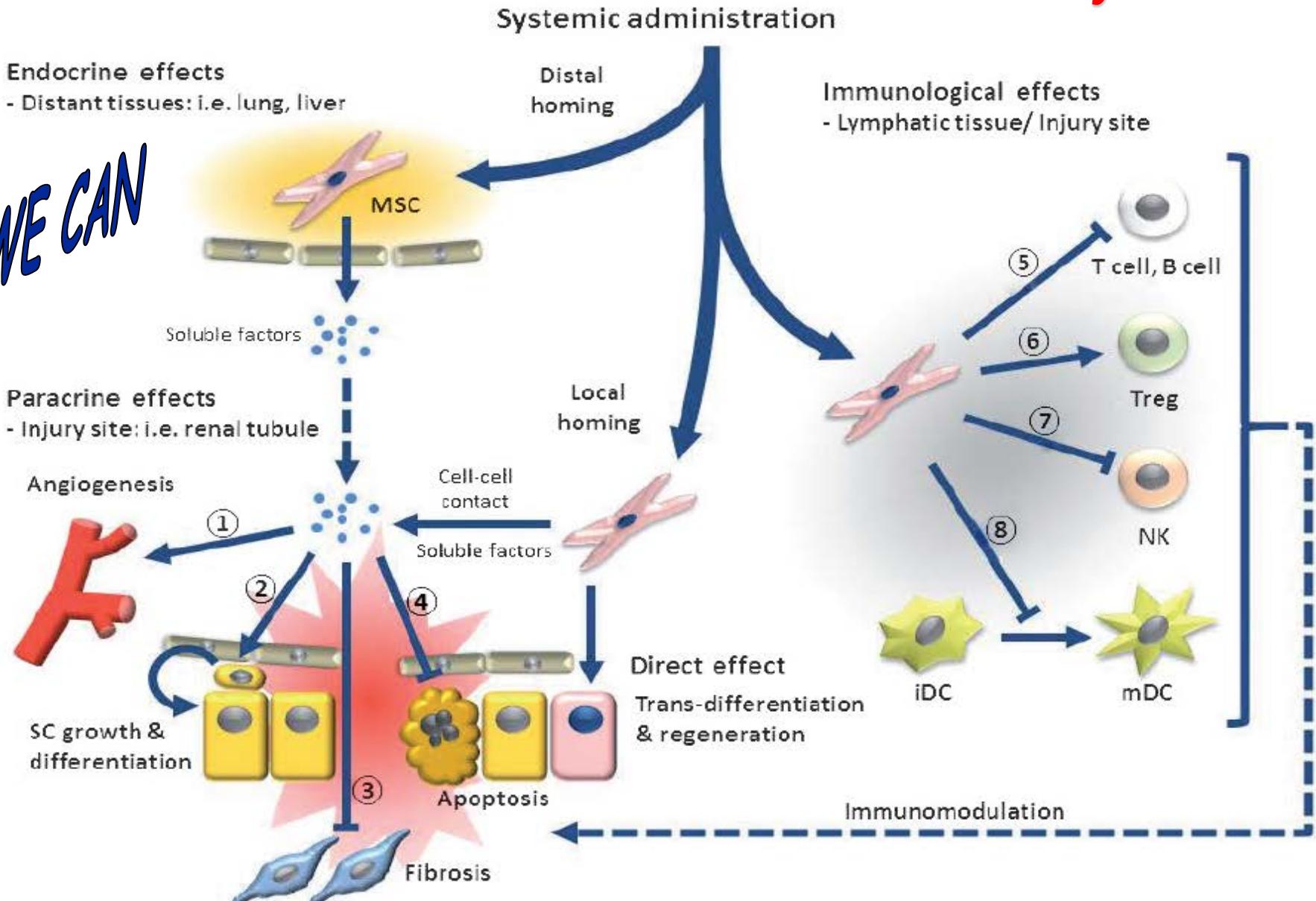


MSCs as multipotent cells



Mesenchymal stem cells

YES, WE CAN



Systemic administration of mesenchymal stem cells can trigger distal (endocrine) or local (paracrine) effects that include cell mediated actions.

Marked improvement of severe progressive systemic sclerosis after transplantation of mesenchymal stem cells from an allogeneic haploidentical-related donor mediated by ligation of CD137L

M Christopeit^{1,4}, M Schendel^{2,4}, J Föll³, LP Müller¹,
G Keysser² and G Behre¹

Leukemia (2008) **22**, 1062–1064; doi:10.1038/sj.leu.2404996;
published online 1 November 2007



	right hand sept 12, 2006	left hand sept 12, 2006	right hand mar 19, 2007	right hand mar 19, 2007
tcpO ₂ [mmHg]				
patient lying	30	23	49.8	48.4
hand below cardial niveau	32	30	53.8	56.8
Color-coded Duplex Ultrasound				
Arteria brachialis				
V _{max} /V _{min} [m/s]	1.02/0.13	0.84/0.06	0.83/0.13	0.74/0.09
RI	0.87	0.92	0.84	0.88
volumetric flow rate [ml/min] / diameter [mm]	91/3.2	48/3.2	59/2.7	48/2.7
Arteria radialis				
V _{max} /V _{min} [m/s]	0.59/0.1	0.48/0.07	0.67/0.17	0.72/0.17
RI	0.83	0.85	0.74	0.77
volumetric flow rate [ml/min] / diameter [mm]	10/1.4	--/1.5	17/1.7	15/1.5
Arteria ulnaris				
V _{max} /V _{min} [m/s]	0.61/0.13	0.4/0.04	0.48/0.1	0.45/0.08
RI	0.79	0.9	0.79	0.82
volumetric flow rate [ml/min] / diameter [mm]	7/1.2	--/0.9	2/0.7	--/--

Representation of results of vascular ultrasound before and 6 months after transplantation.

Autologous Mesenchymal Stem Cells Foster Revascularization of Ischemic Limbs in Systemic Sclerosis

A Case Report

Serena Guiducci, MD; Francesco Porta, MD; Riccardo Saccardi, MD; Stefano Guidi, MD; Lidia Ippa-Manneschi, MD; Mirko Manetti, PhD; Benedetta Mazzanti, BSc; Simone Dal Pozzo, BSc; Anna Franca Milla, PhD; Silvia Bellando-Randone, MD; Irene Miniatil, MD; Ginevra Fiori, MD; Rossana Fontana, MD; Laura Amanzi, HP; Francesca Braschi, HP; Alberto Bosi, MD; and Marco Matucci-Cerinic, MD, PhD

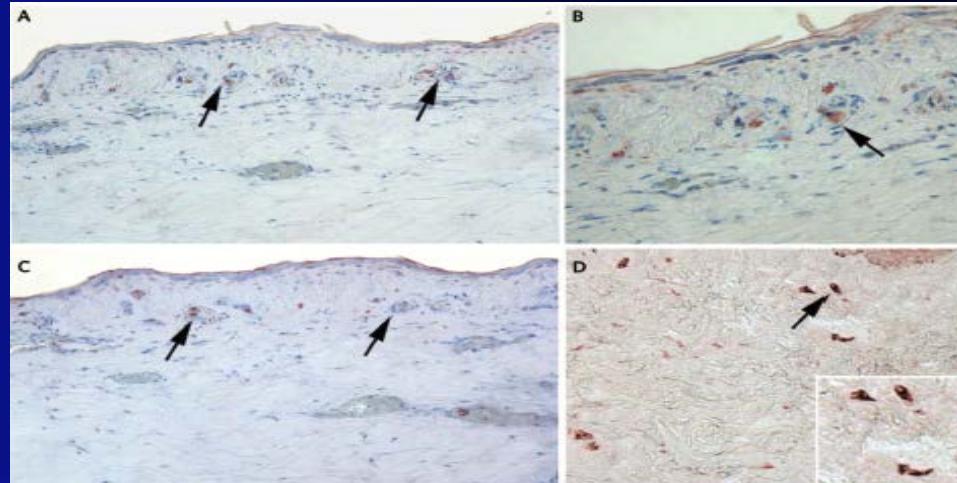
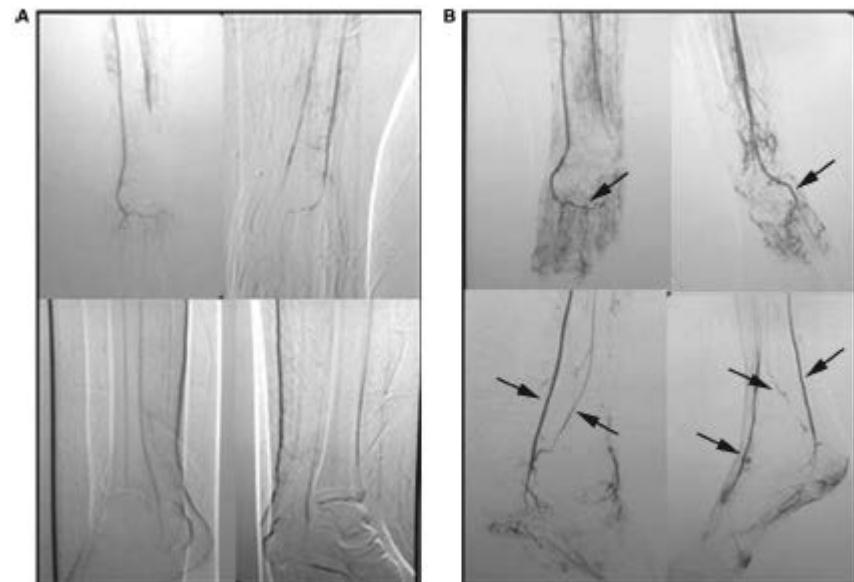


Figure 2. Angiography of patient at admission (A) and after receiving 3 cycles of expanded autologous bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells by intravenous Infusion (B).



Arrows highlight principal areas of change, with clear blood flow in the arteries of the upper and lower limbs.

MSCs and SSc

Preliminary results

- ***Improvement of dcSSc following allogenic MSCs***
(Christopeit et al. Leukemia 2008)
- ***Revascularization of leg ischemia following autologous MSCs***
(Guiducci et al. Ann Intern Med 2011)
- ***5 cases of scleroderma treated with MSCs***
(Keyszer et al. Arthritis Rheum.2011)
- ***Skin & ASC***
Scuderi et al. Cell Transplant 2012
Bank et al. J Plast Reconstr Surg 2014
Del Papa et al. Cell Transplant 2014
Granel et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2014
Del Papa et al. Cell Transplant 2015

Autologous adipose tissue in Raynaud's phenomenon

**13 refractory RP
(21 treated hands)**
- 2 CTD; 9 SSc; 2 PRP

(57%)

All received Botulinum
toxin and 11 prior
sympathectomy

18 months of follow-up

Autologous adipose tissue in Raynaud's phenomenon

- Improvement in Pain

($p < 0.001$)

- Number, duration and severity of cold attacks (math> $p < 0.001$ for all)

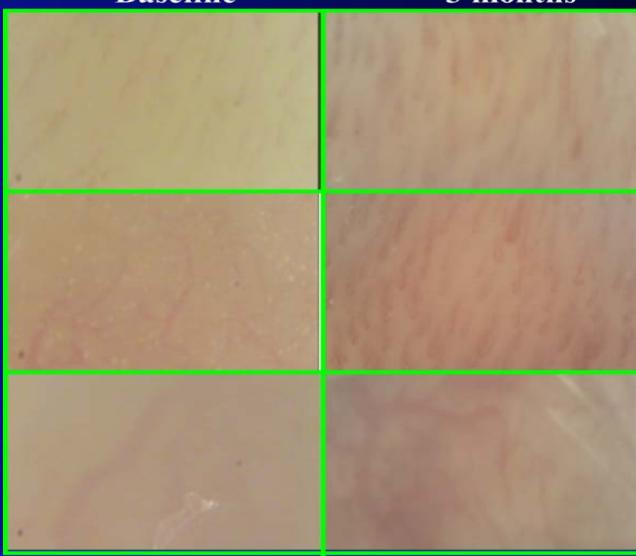
- Reduction in number of ulcers

(57% → 5%)

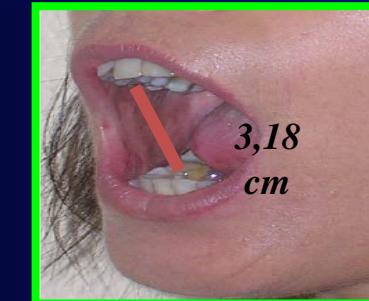
($p = 0.016$)

AUTOLOGOUS FAT GRAFTING IN THE TREATMENT OF FIBROTIC PERIORAL CHANGES IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS

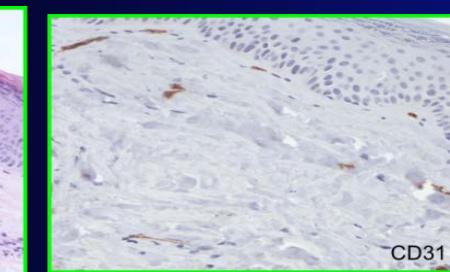
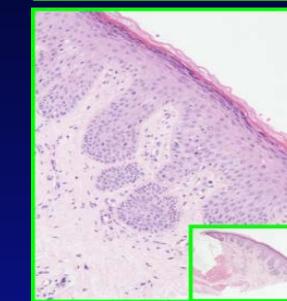
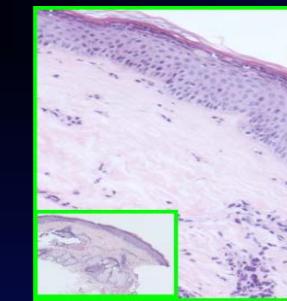
Demonstration of functional effects on mouth opening and biological changes in local vascularization



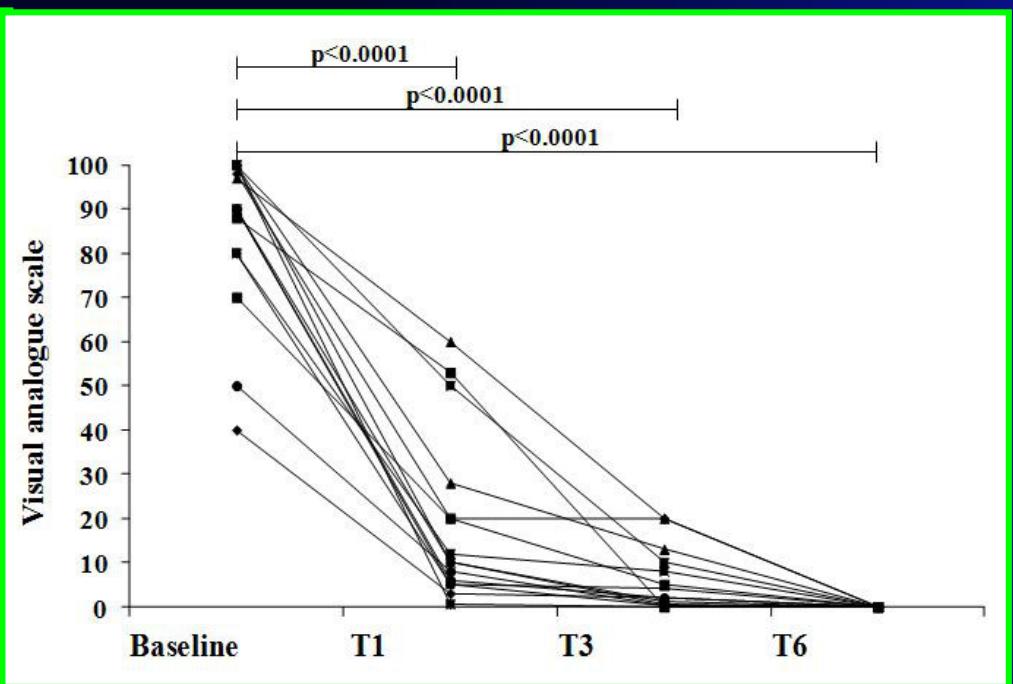
Baseline



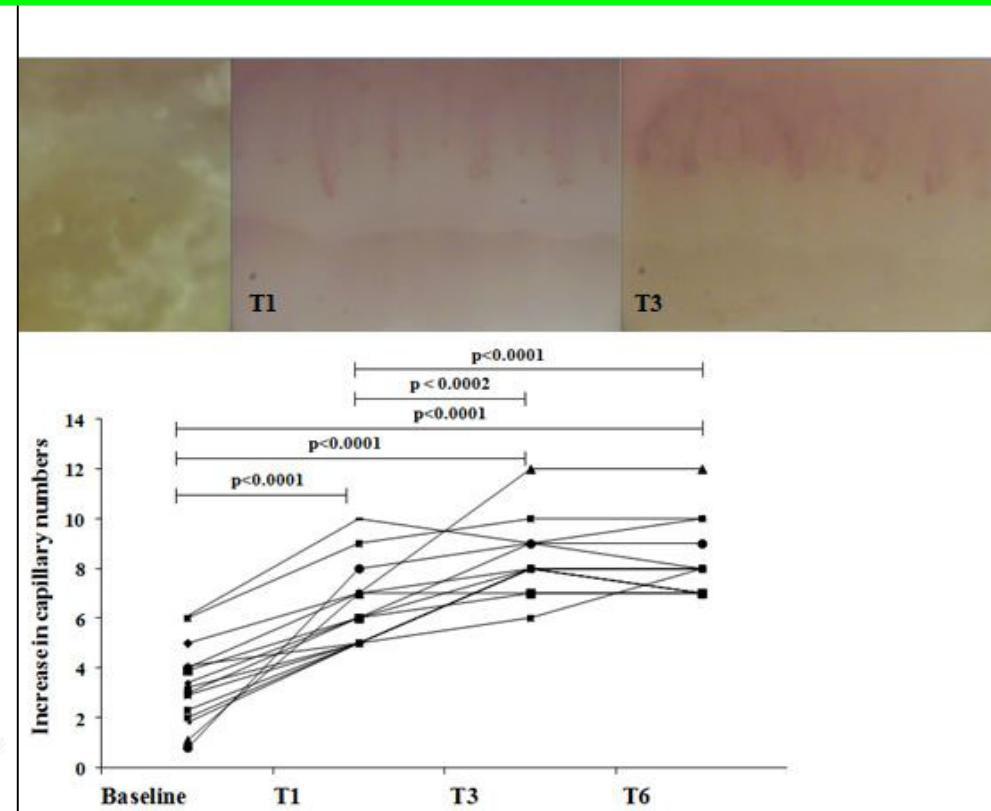
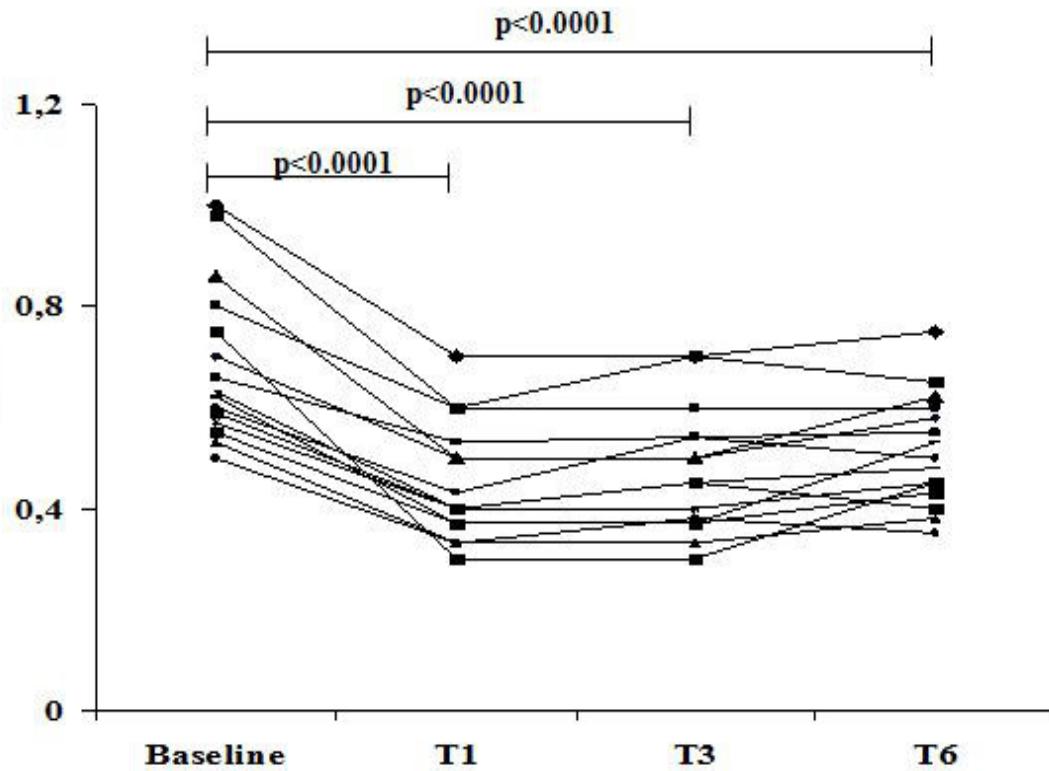
3 months



Implantation of autologous adipose tissue-derived cells induces a prompt healing of long-lasting digital ulcers in SSc, rapid resolution of DU-related pain and improvement in local vascular features



Implantation of autologous adipose tissue-derived cells induces a prompt healing of long-lasting digital ulcers in SSc, rapid resolution of DU-related pain and improvement in local vascular features



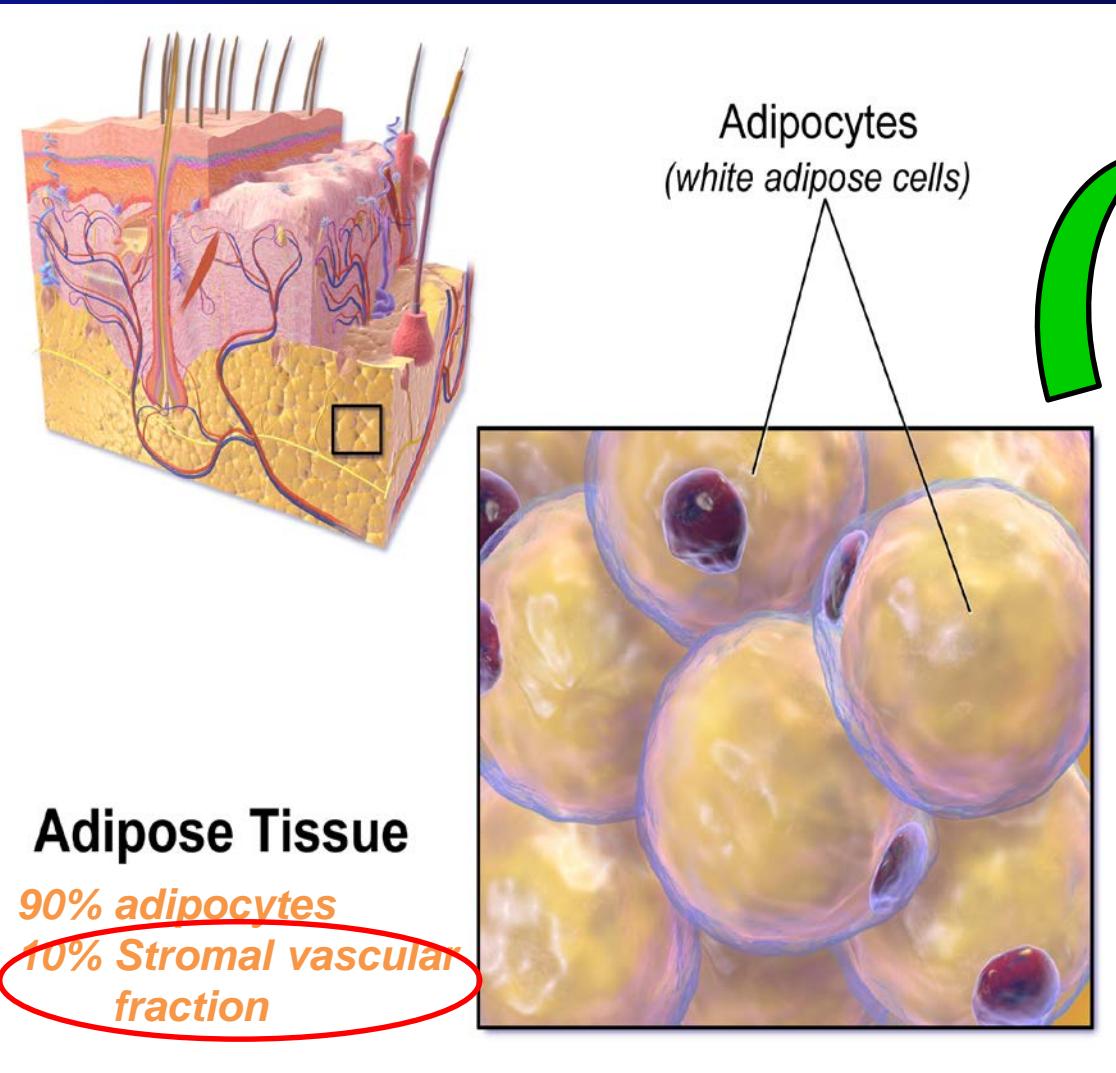
Effect of autologous adipose tissue injection on vascular manifestations

	Baseline	2 months	Change (2 months–baseline)	p Value*	6 months	Change (6 months–baseline)	p Value†
RCS/10							
Mean±SD	7.2±0.9	4.5±1.9	-2.7±2.2	<0.001	2.9±1.4	-4.3±2.1	<0.001
Median (range)	7.5 (6.5–8.0)	5.0 (4.0–5.5)	-2.0 (-6.5–1.0)		3.0 (2.5–3.0)	-4.5 (-7.0–1.5)	
Hand visual analogue scale/100							
Mean±SD	59.4±17.2	21.6±17.5	-37.8±28.6	0.001	17.8±15.3	-41.7±22.7	<0.001
Median (range)	58.5 (50.0–72.5)	19.0 (7.0–40.0)	-39.0 (-80.0–21.0)		13.6 (9.0–26.0)	-44.0 (-80.0–10.0)	
Capillaroscopy data							
<i>Number of capillary loops</i>							
Dominant hand							
Mean±SD	136.3±78.9	124.1±60.1	-12.2±40.9	0.325	138.5±60.8	2.3±47.9	0.874
Median (range)	124.0 (42–298)	118.0 (30–226)	-12.5 (-98–61)		132.5 (48–232)	8.0 (-97–92)	
Non-dominant hand							
Mean±SD	159.5±96.9	142.1±71.0	-23.5±54.1	0.181	152.3±75.2	-11.7±42.0	0.377
Median (range)	122.0 (45–298)	139.0 (42–277)	-13.0 (-137–33)		131.5 (70–308)	-10.0 (-103–34)	
<i>Number of giant capillaries</i>							
Dominant hand							
Mean±SD	20.3±20.3	17.8±18.0	-2.4±8.4	0.341	15.3±17.9	-4.9±7.8	0.035
Median (range)	12.0 (0–64)	13.0 (1–67)	1.0 (-22–7)		9.0 (0–63)	-1.0 (-17–6)	
Non-dominant hand							
Mean±SD	18.3±11.7	18.2±20.5	-5.5±7.9		18.1±18.6	-5.1±8.9	0.074
Median (range)	13.0 (0–39)	12.5 (0–77)	-3.0 (-20–3)	0.046	13.0 (0–72)	-3.0 (-23–4)	
<i>Number of dystrophic capillaries</i>							
Dominant hand							
Mean±SD	23.3±26.8	13.0±11.6	-10.3±17.9	0.115	11.0±10.3	-12.3±20.2	0.047
Median (range)	14.0 (0–79)	14.0 (0–30)	-2.0 (-53–6)		8.5 (0–29)	-1.0 (-57–5)	
Non-dominant hand							
Mean±SD	23.2±22.8	11.2±9.5	-11.4±14.9		9.7±6.7	-13.5±19.8	0.047
Median (range)	17.0 (0–58)	8.0 (0–29)	-4.0 (-37–6)	0.030	10.5 (0–22)	-6.0 (-45–15)	

Effect of autologous adipose tissue injection on scleroderma and skin thickness

	Baseline	2 months	Change (2 months– baseline)	p Value*	6 months	Change (6 months-- baseline)	p Value†
Mean circumference of F1–F5 (ring size)							
Dominant hand							
Mean±SD	61.9±2.2	60.7±2.3	-1.2±1.4	0.013	59.8±2.4	-2.1±1.1	<0.001
Median (range)	61.8 (58.8–66)	60.8 (57–65)	-0.9 (-4.6–0.6)		60 (56–64.4)	-2.3 (-4.6–0.4)	
Non-dominant hand							
Mean±SD	60.7±2.3	59.3±1.7	-1.3±1.4	0.008	58.1±2.2	-2.5±1.5	<0.001
Median (range)	61 (57–64.2)	59 (56.8–63.4)	-1.2 (-3.4–0.8)		58 (54–62.8)	-2.5 (-4.8–0.4)	
MRSS applied to hand/18							
Whole population							
Mean±SD	10.9±4.9	10.0±5.3	-0.9±1.6	0.067	9.9±6.0	-1.0±2.8	0.246
Median (range)	11.5 (3–18)	10.5 (2–18)	-0.5 (-4–1)		12 (1–18)	-2 (-5–4)	
Global MRSS/51							
Whole population							
Mean±SD	13.9±9.8	11.7±9.8	-2.3±2.5	0.010	11.5±10.1	-2.4±2.8	0.013
Median (range)	12 (3–32)	9 (2–29)	-2 (-6–3)		8.5 (1–29)	-2 (-7–2)	

Adipose tissue as source of stem cells

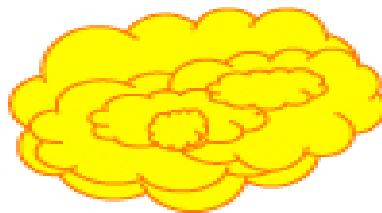


Respond to insulin

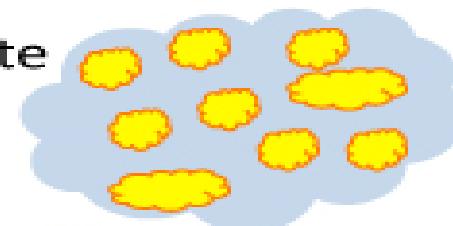
*Secret adipokines
(leptin and adiponectin)*

Store triglycerides

native fat
(excised)



lipoaspirate

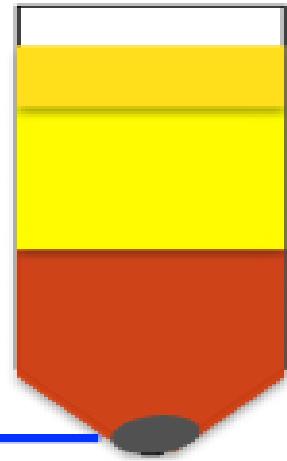


SVF

fatty portion

liquid portion

pellet



mature

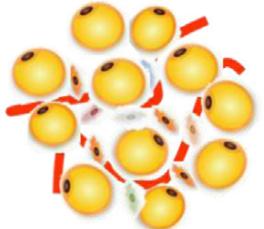
Adipocytes
Fibroblasts
Smooth muscle cells
Endothelial cells
Blood cells

progenitors

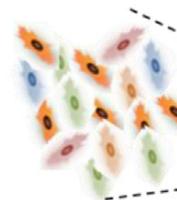
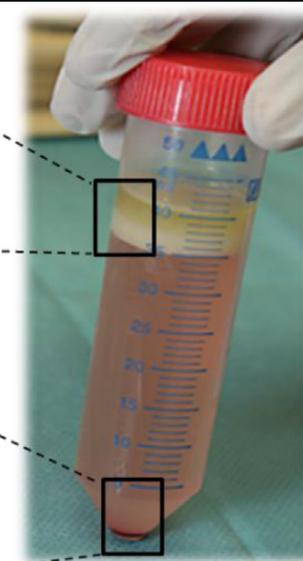
Endothelial
Progenitor Cells (EPC)
Preadipocytes
Vascular progenitors
Hematopoietic
progenitors

stem

Mesenchymal
Stromal Cells (MSC)
Hematopoietic Stem
Cells (HSC)
Pericytes
Supra-adventitial
cells



Enzymatic digestion
Centrifugation



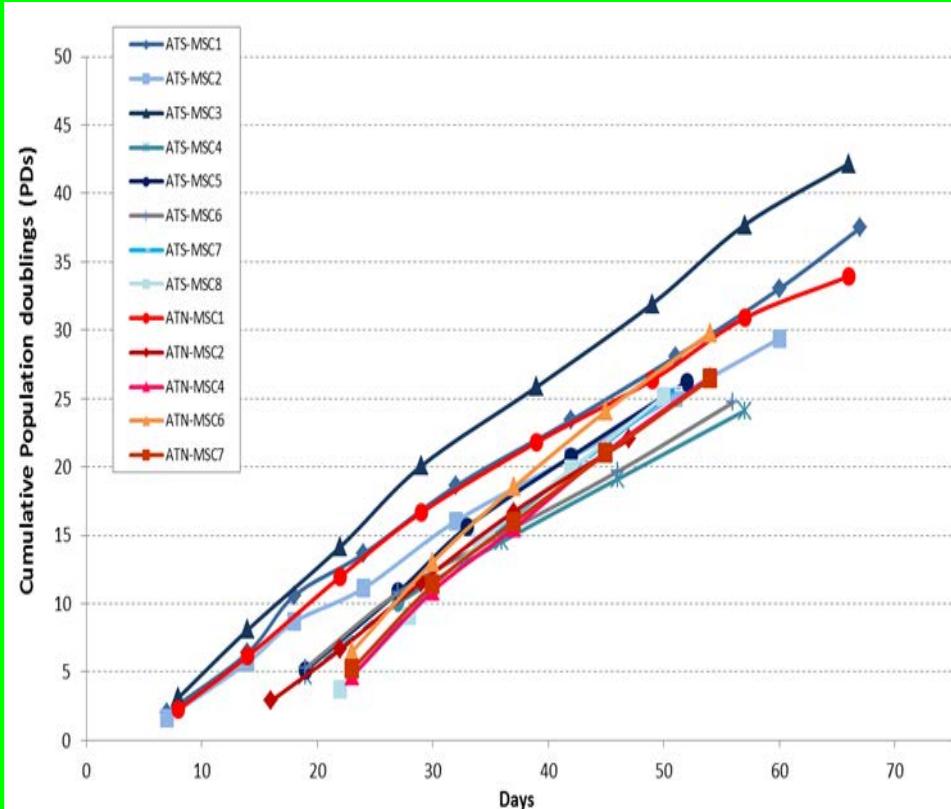
Cells	Stromal (including ASC)	Pericytes	Endothelial (mature and progenitors)	Hematopoietic
% ADSVF	15-30	3-5	10-20	25-45
Immunomodulation	++			To be investigated
Angiogenesis	+	+	+++	
Tissue reparation	+++	To be investigated	+(vessels)	
Secretome	+++			To be investigated

BM-MSC phenotypes and properties in SSc

- *Impairment of Endothelial Cell Differentiation From Bone Marrow-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells*
(Del Papa et al. Arthritis Rheum, 2006; Cipriani et al Arthritis 2007)
- *Immulogical properties* *(Larghero et al. ARD 2008)*
- *Altered phenotypes and hyperexpression of TGFbRII*
(Vanneaux et al. BMJ 2013)
- *Senescent phenotype but preserved immunomodulation properties*
(Cipriani et al. Clin Exp Immunol 2013)

Adipose-derived MSCs from SSc patients have phenotypical and functional properties similar to normal donors

Population Doublings



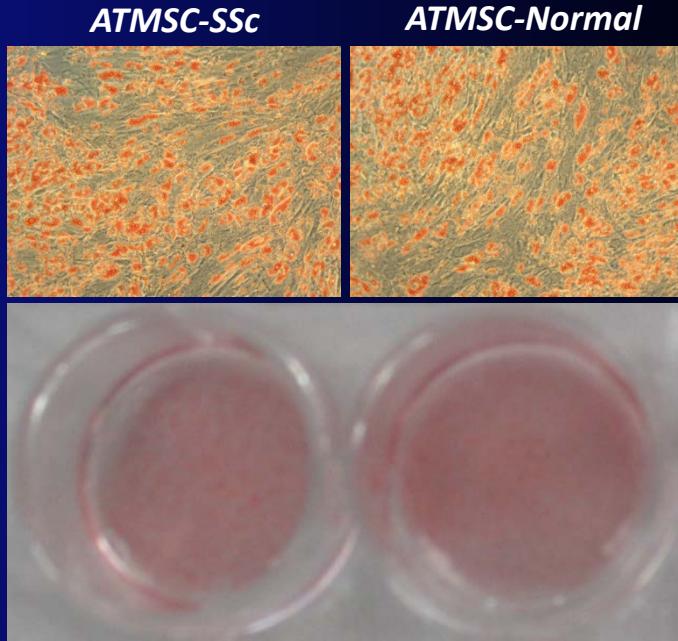
Immunophenotype



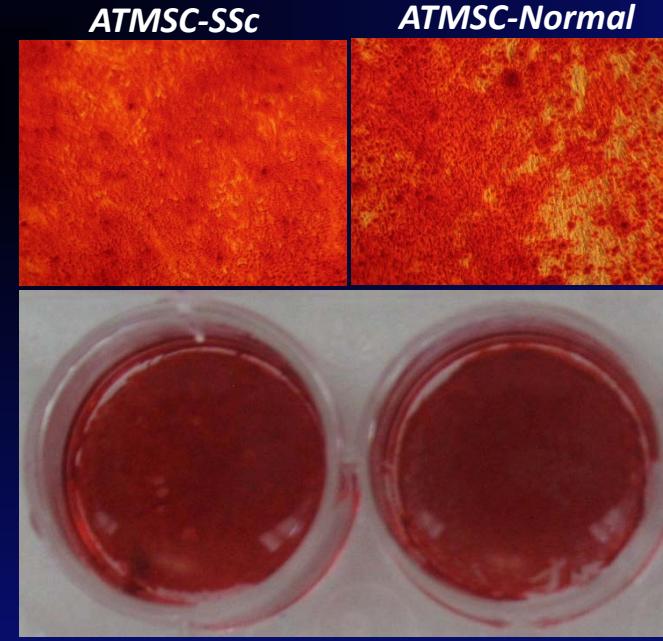
Adipose-derived MSCs from SSc patients have phenotypical and functional properties similar to normal donors

Differentiation

Adipogenic

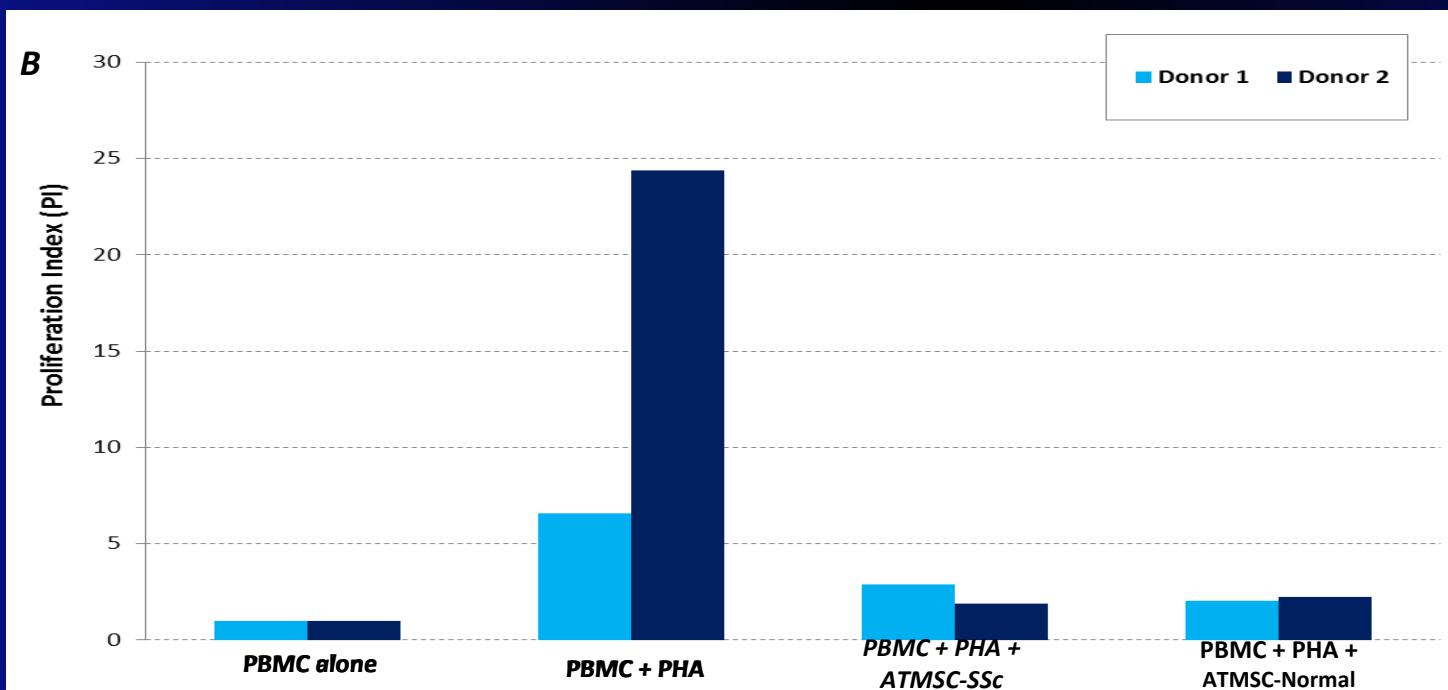
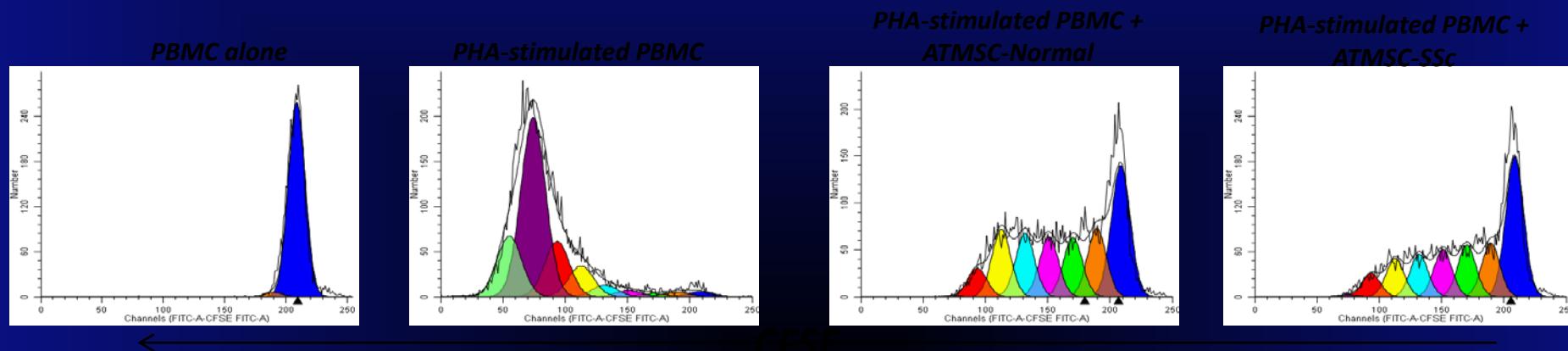


Osteogenic

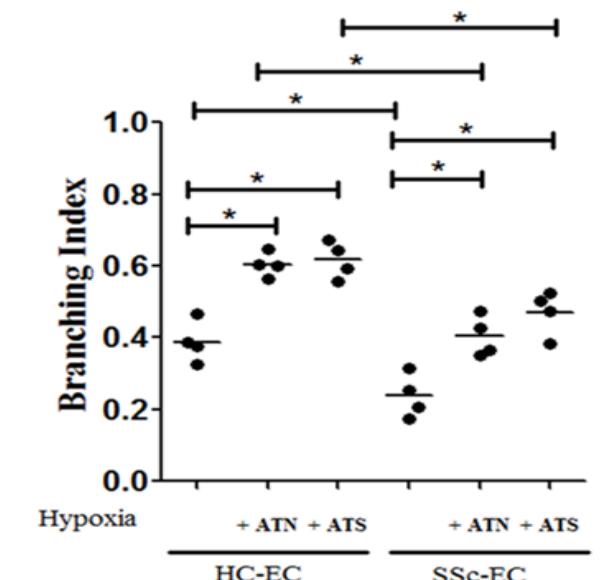
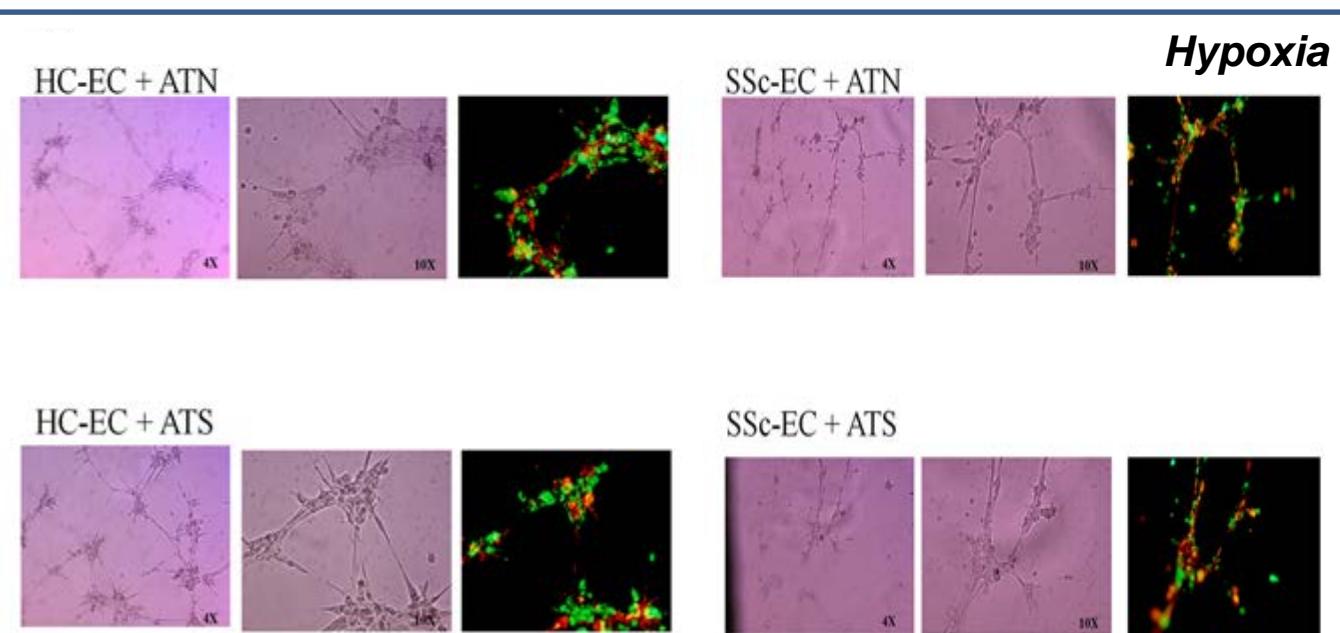
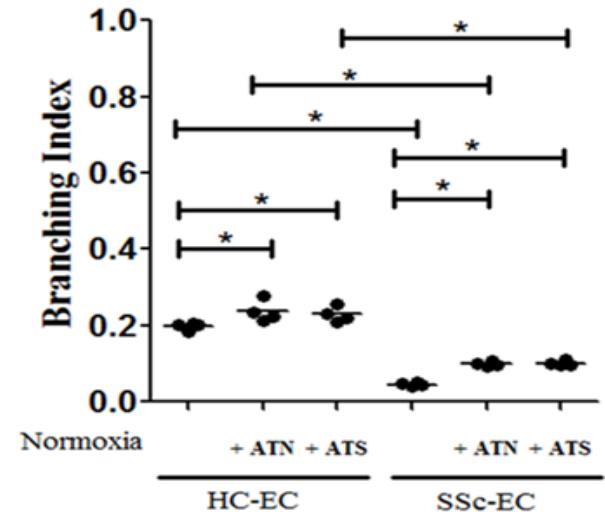
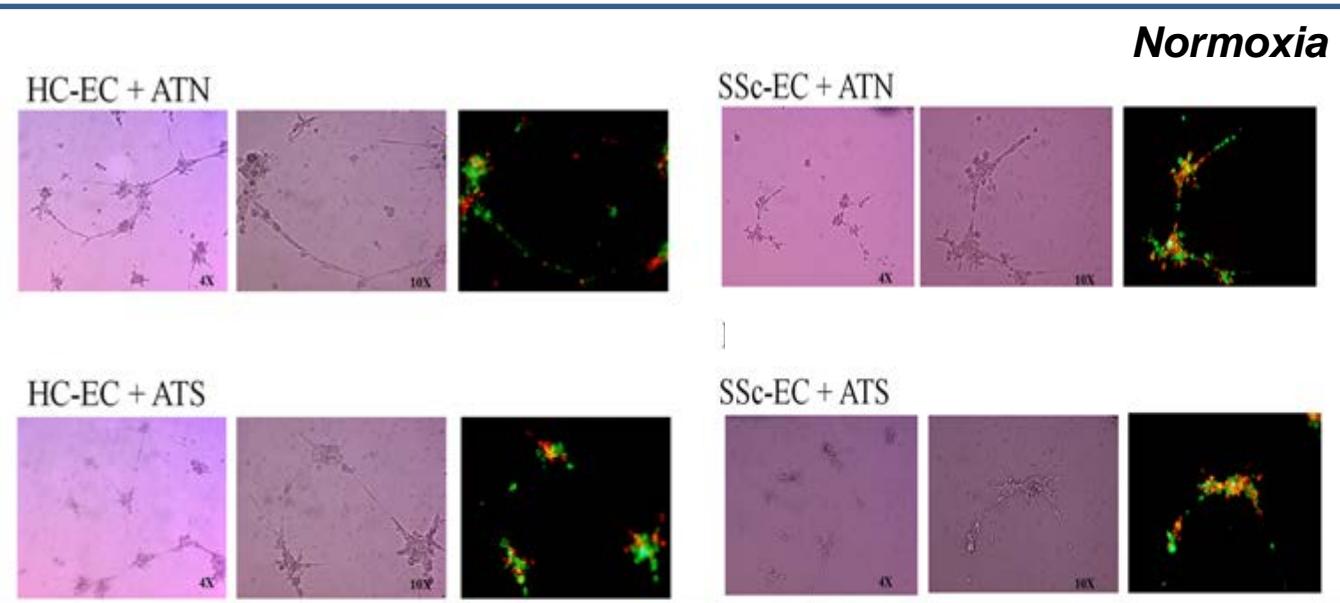


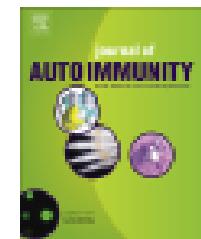
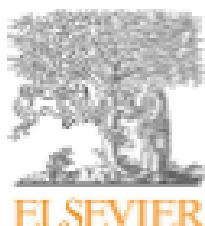
Adipose-derived MSCs from SSc patients have functional properties similar to normal donors

Immunosuppression



ATN and ATS-MSCs assist Normal-ECs and SSc-EC tube formation



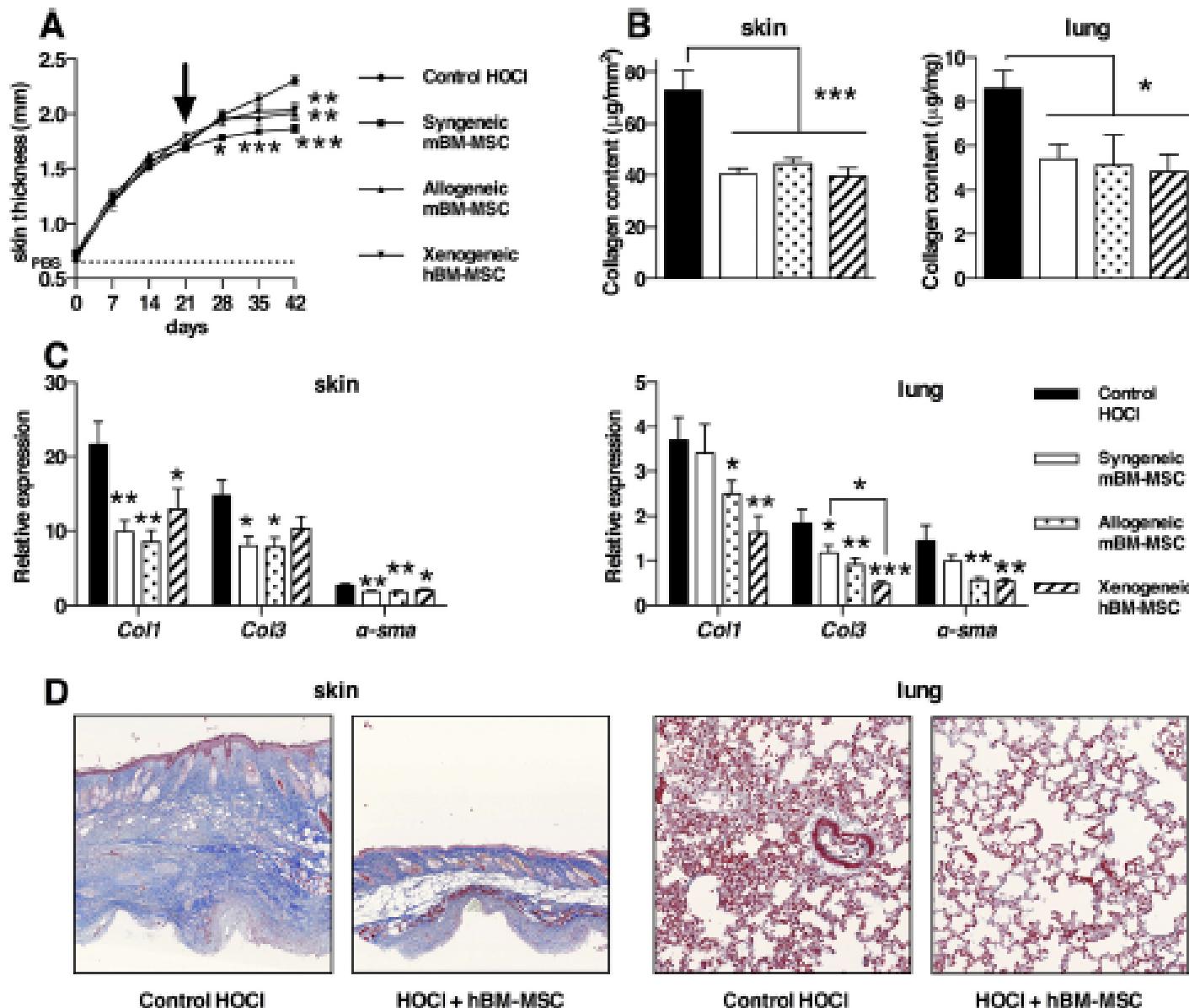


Human adipose mesenchymal stem cells as potent anti-fibrosis therapy for systemic sclerosis



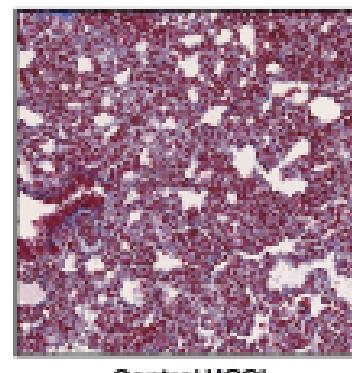
Alexandre T.J. Maria ^{a,b,c}, Karine Toupet ^{a,b}, Marie Maumus ^{a,b}, Guillaume Fonteneau ^{a,b},
Alain Le Quellec ^{b,c}, Christian Jorgensen ^{a,b,d}, Philippe Guilpain ^{a,b,c,1},
Danièle Noël ^{a,b,d,*,1}

Effect of BM-MSCs in the HOCl-induced SSc murine model

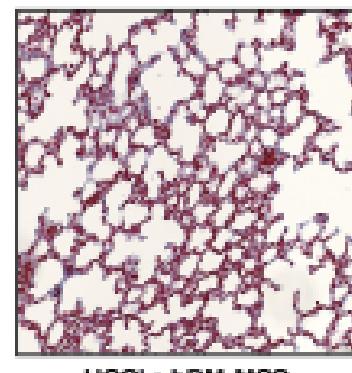


Effect of human BM-MSC and ASC in lungs in the HOCl-induced SSc model

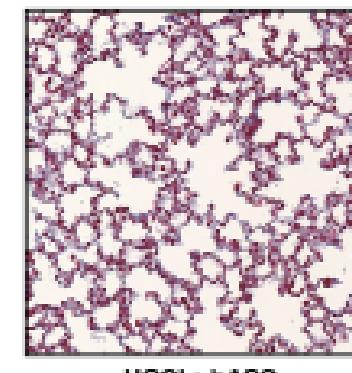
A



Control HOCl

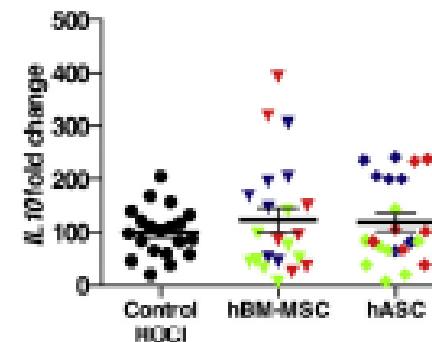
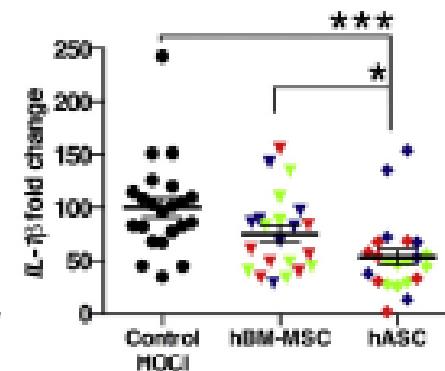
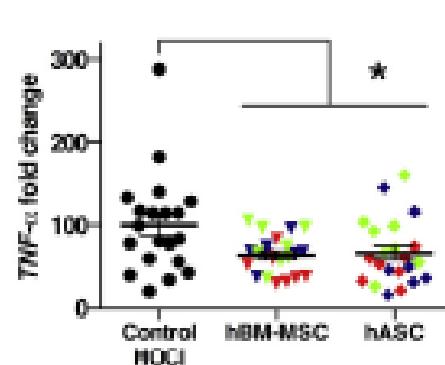
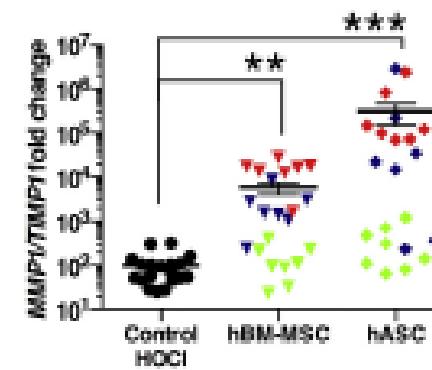
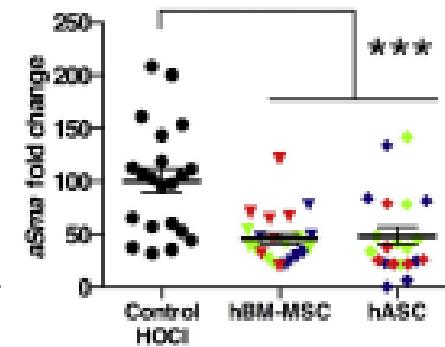
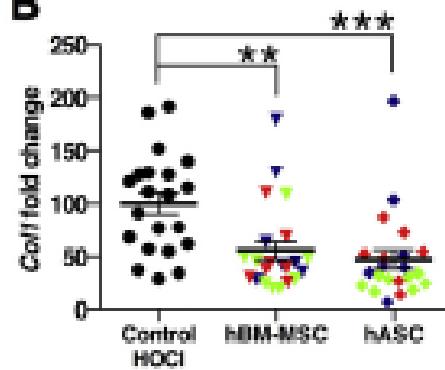


HOCl + hBM-MSC

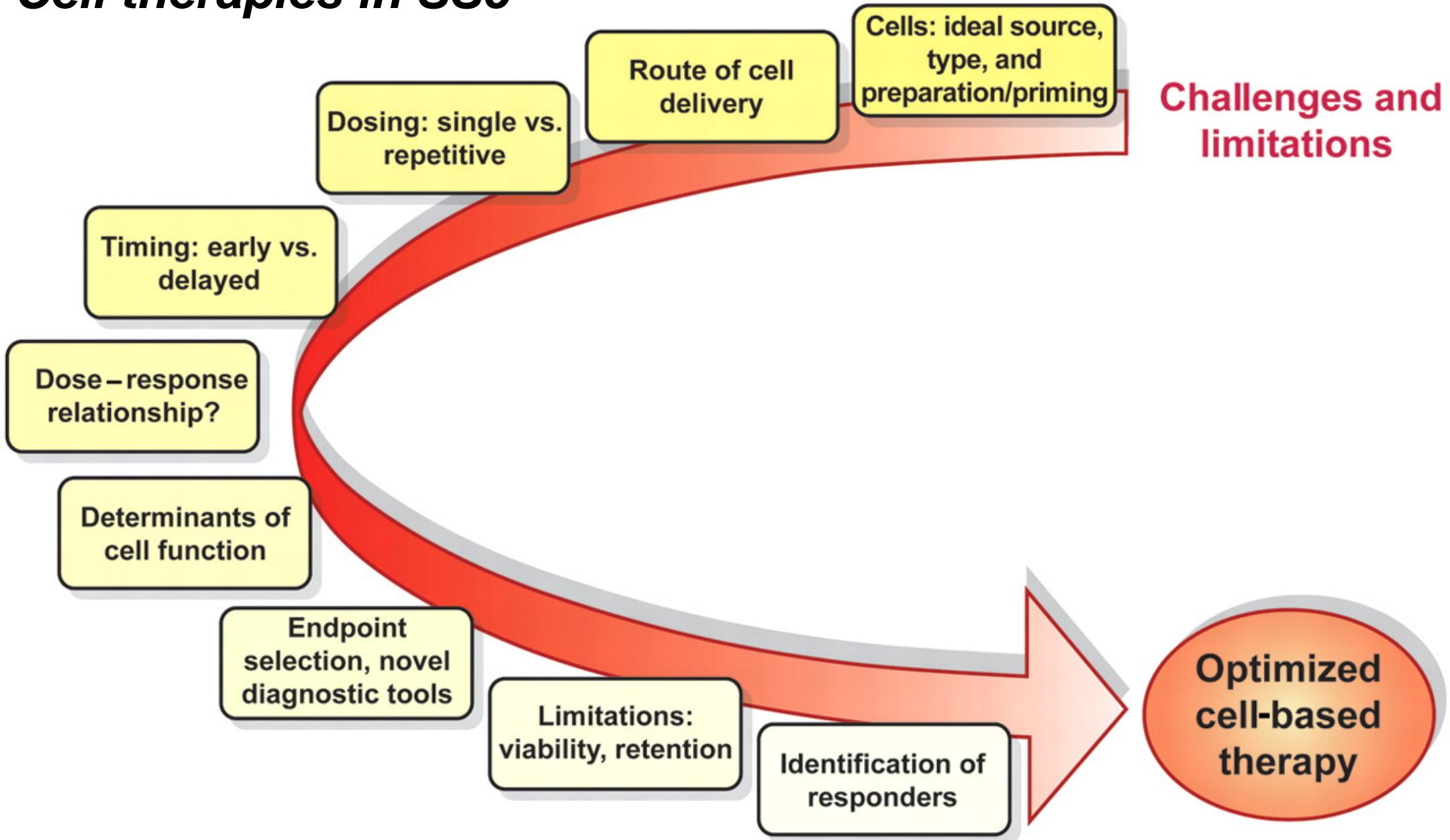


HOCl + hASC

B



Cell therapies in SSc



You know, when I was a little stem cell,
I didn't know what I wanted to be either

But I'm so confused