

Do Anti-Phospholipase A2 Receptor Antibodies Predict Recurrence of Membranous Nephropathy After Transplantation?

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Idiopathic Membranous Nephropathy

- One of the most common causes of nephrotic syndrome in adults
- MN can also be secondary to: infections, drugs, toxins, autoimmune disease, and cancer
- Idiopathic (primary) MN is the most common form (2/3 of biopsy-proven cases of MN)
- Current diagnosis of IMN relies exclusively on kidney biopsy
- IMN progresses to ESRD in 15-30%

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JULY 2, 2009

VOL. 361 NO. 1

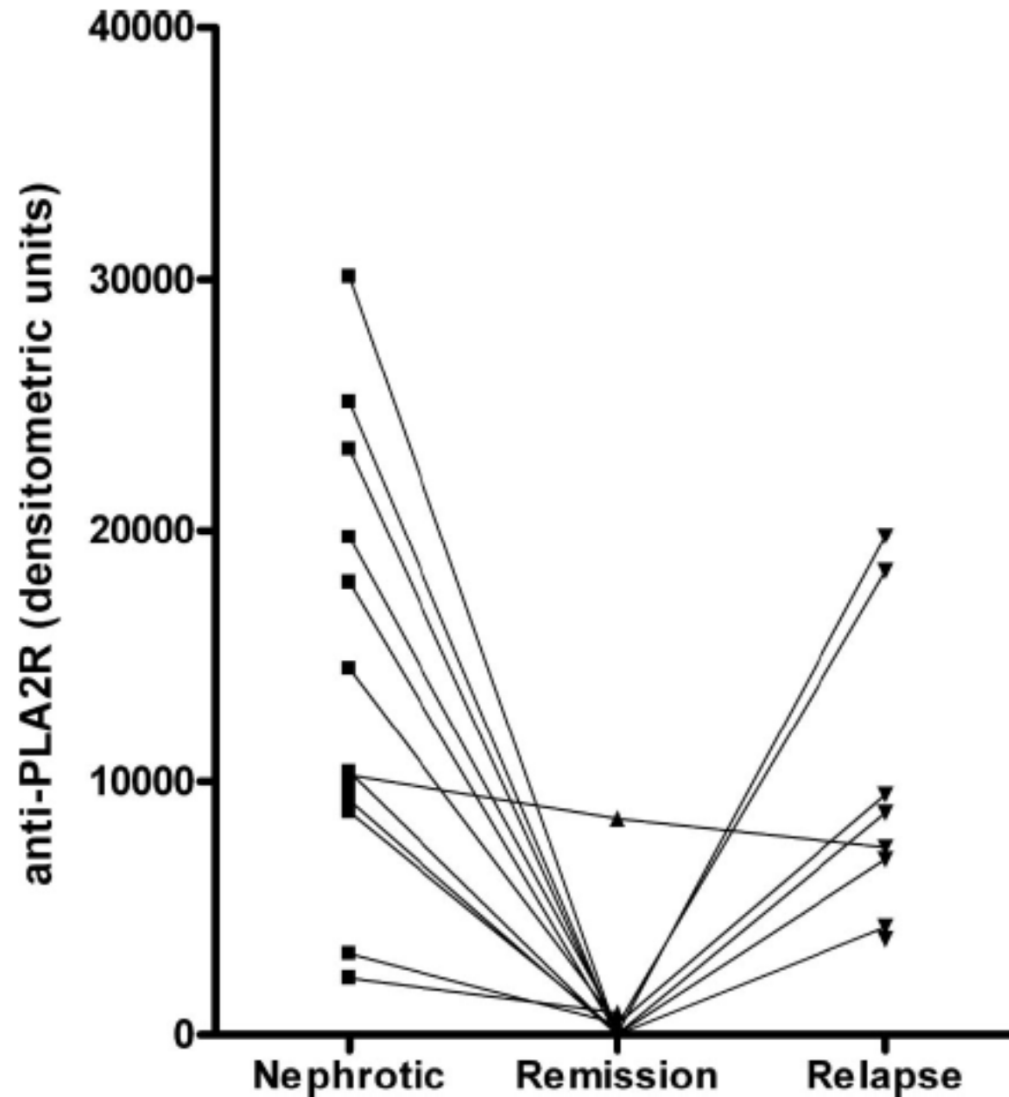
M-Type Phospholipase A₂ Receptor as Target Antigen
in Idiopathic Membranous Nephropathy

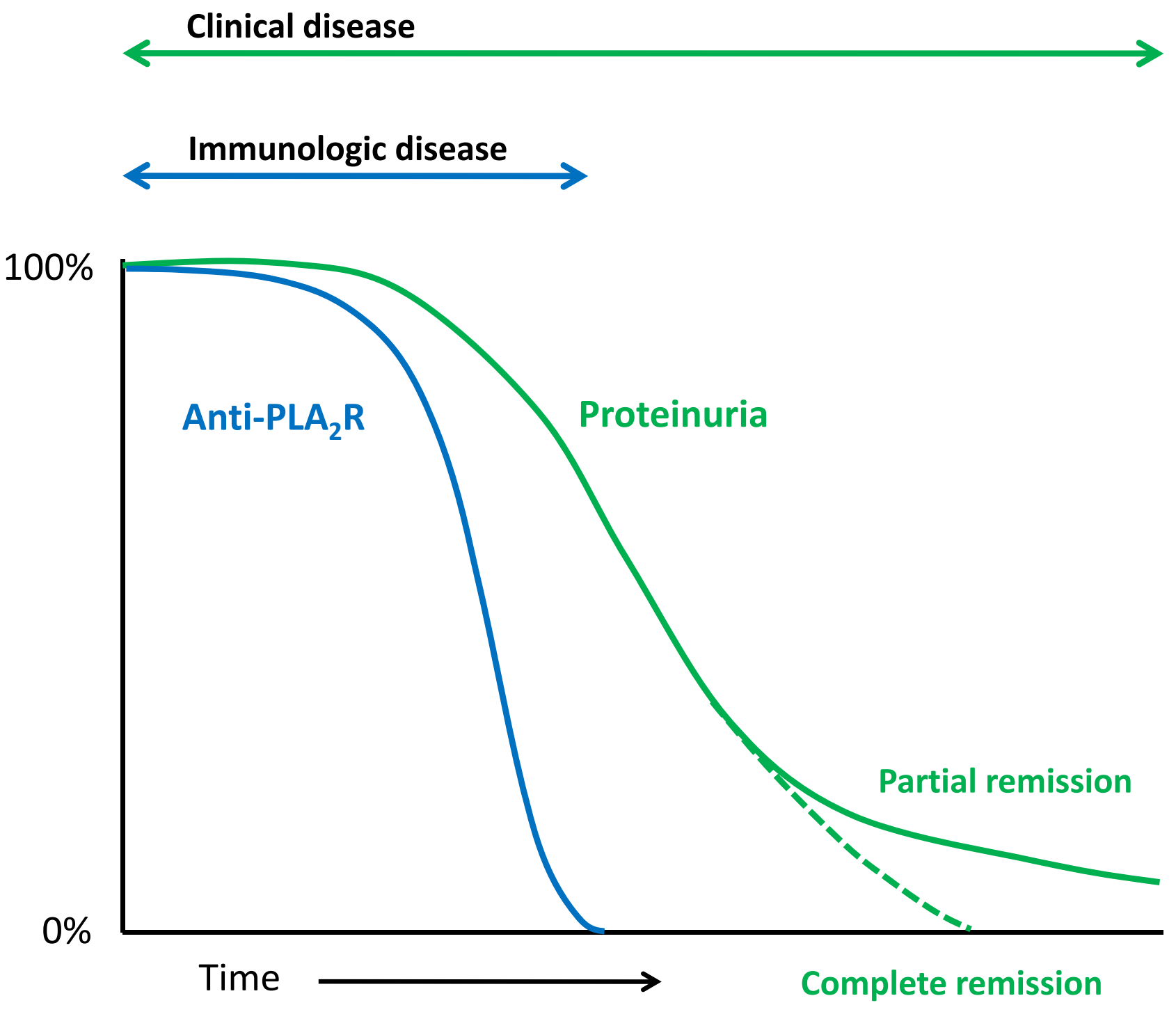
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Idiopathic Membranous Nephropathy

- Growing data from American, European and Chinese cohorts show high prevalence (above 70%) of anti-PLA2R antibodies among patients with idiopathic MN while nearly all subjects with secondary MN were negative
- IgG4 is the dominant subclass in the majority of patients.
 - IgG4 has been linked to “tolerogenic” immune responses
 - IgG4 does not activate complement in the same way that other subclasses do

Presence of anti-PLA2R antibody correlates with clinical disease





Recurrent MN

- Incidence of recurrence: 10 to 45%
- Centers performing protocol biopsy report higher incidence and earlier recurrence
- Assessment of incidence rate is imperfect:
 - Patients who lose their allograft to rejection before developing rMN
 - Subclinical disease without substantial proteinuria
- The mean time for overt recurrence is 13-15 months
 - Kidney biopsy may show recurrence as soon as one week after transplantation*

* Blosser CD et al, *AJT* (2012) 12, 1359–1661

Anti-PLA2R and rMN

- The occasionally rapid recurrence of MN following transplantation suggests the presence of a circulating factor that may be present at the time of transplantation and raises 2 important questions:
 1. Does a positive anti-PLA2R at or just before transplantation predict recurrence?
 2. Can one use anti-PLA2R seropositivity post-transplant instead of surveillance biopsies to diagnose early recurrence?

Our Study

- We examined the relationship between anti-PLA2R antibodies and recurrence of MN in the allograft
- Retrospective analysis of anti-PLA2R by western blotting of sera from 70 patients
- To date we have obtained and analyzed pre-TP serum from 34 patients
- 25/34 are from the Mayo protocol biopsy group and 9/34 sporadic patients

Pre-TP PLA2R as a predictor of recurrence

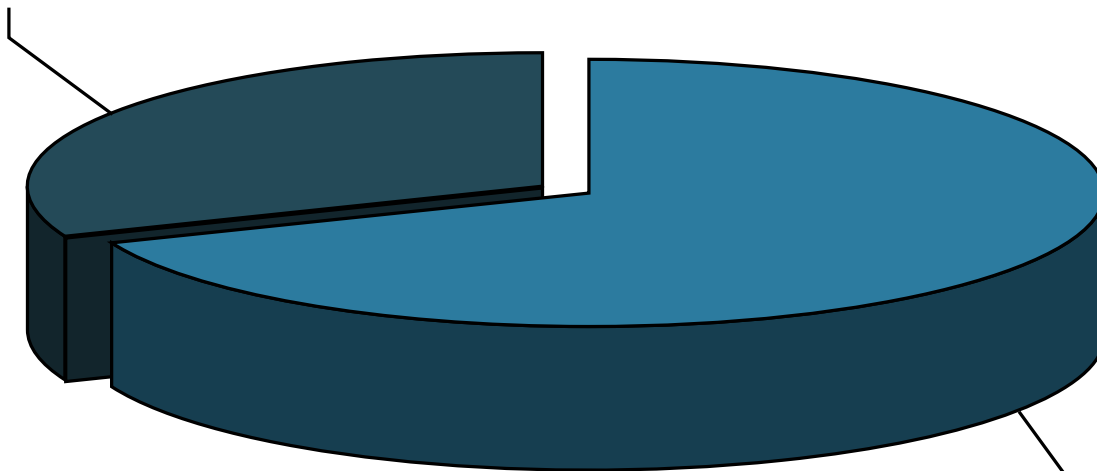
	Recurrence (+) n=25	Recurrence (-) n=9	
PLA2R Ab (+) n=23	17	6	Positive predictive value 74%
PLA2R Ab (-) n=11	8	3	Negative predictive value 27%
	Sensitivity 68%	Specificity 33%	

Pre-TP PLA2R as a predictor of recurrence among the Mayo protocol biopsy group

	Recurrence (+) n=18	Recurrence (-) n=7	
PLA2R Ab (+) n=16	12	4	Positive predictive value 75%
PLA2R Ab (-) n=9	6	3	Negative predictive value 33%
	Sensitivity 67%	Specificity 43%	

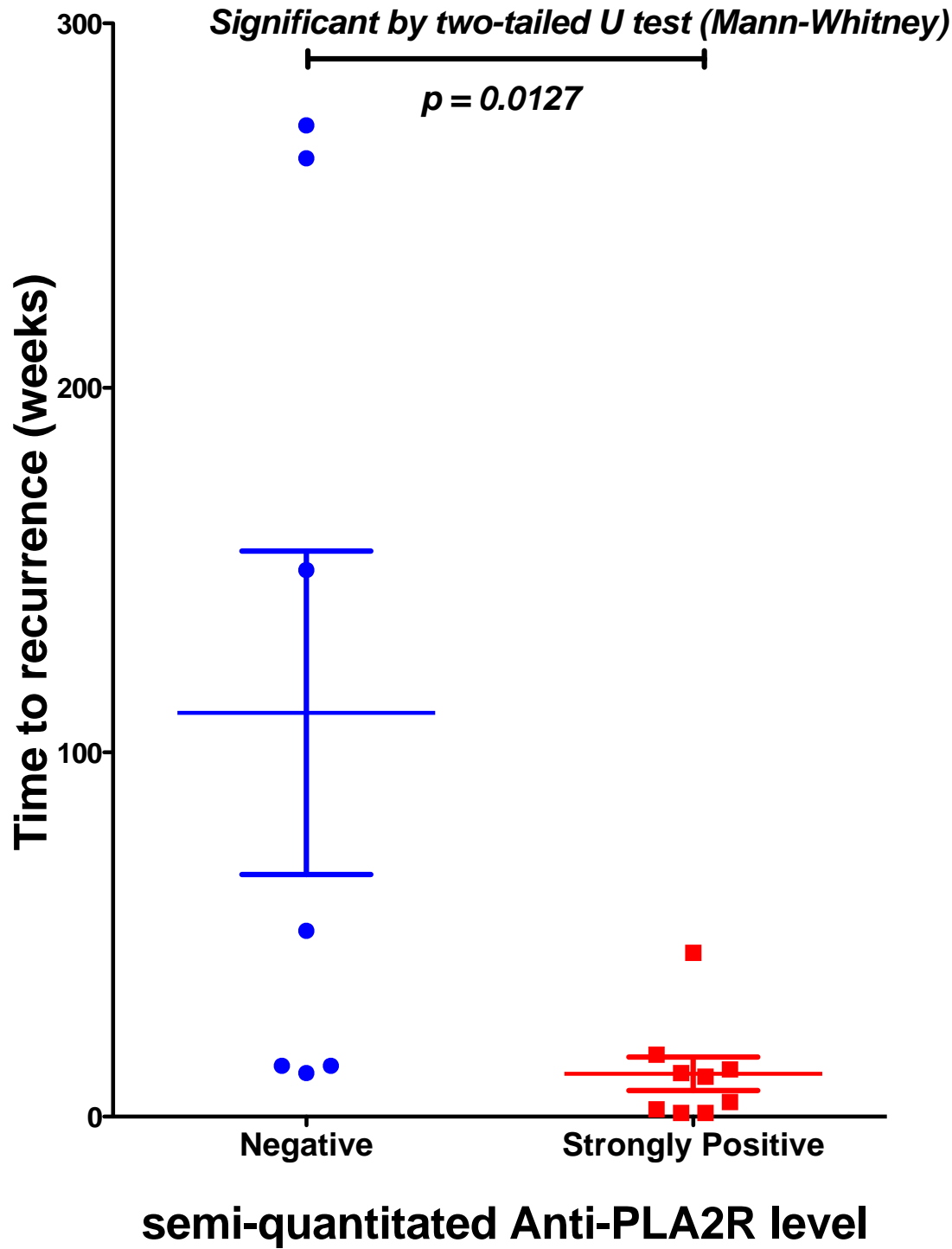
PLA2R-Ab within 4 month of recurrence as evident by biopsy/proteinuria

**5 subjects
with PLA2R-
AB negative
31%**

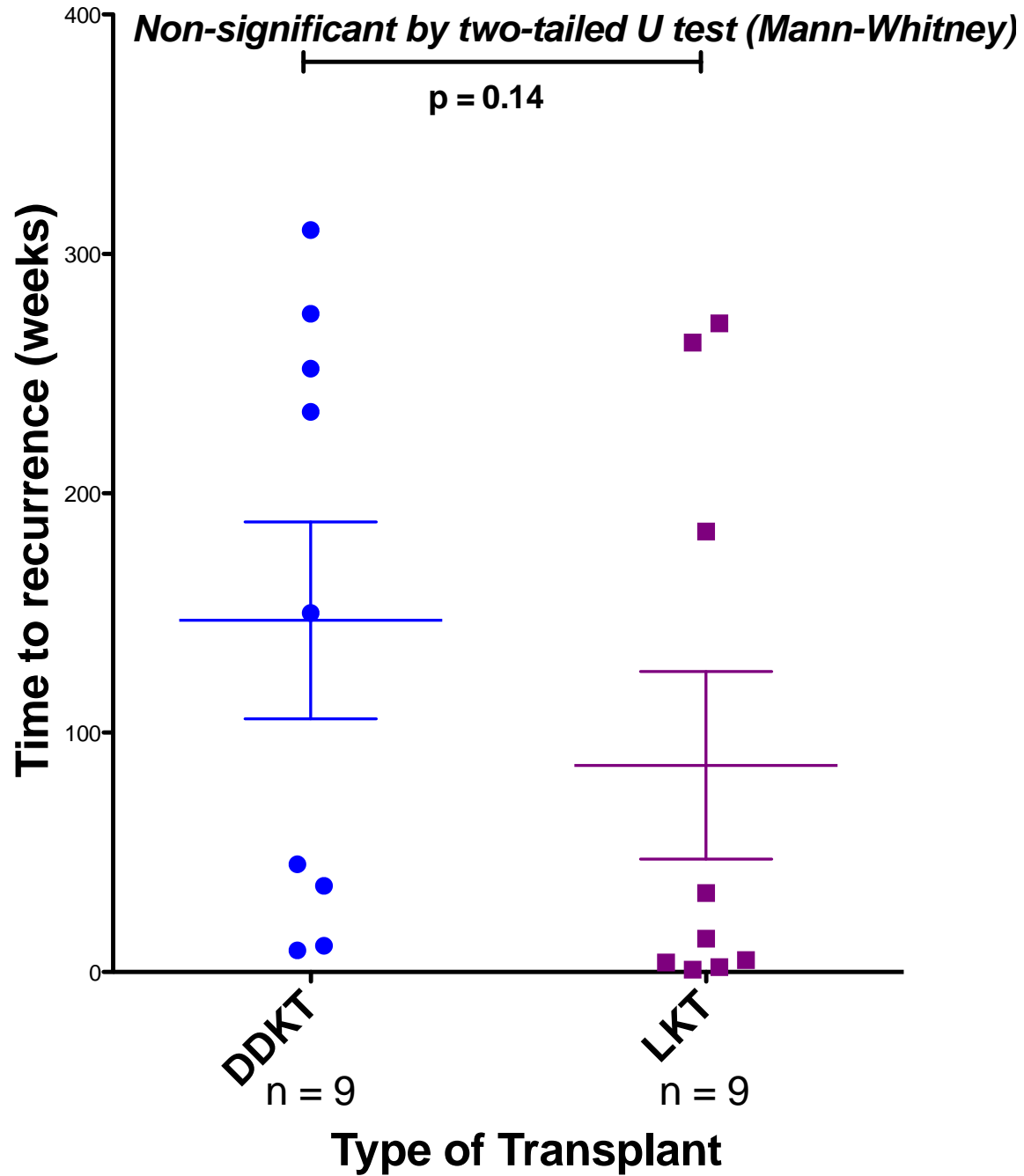


**11 subjects
with PLA2R-AB
positive
69%**

Time to recurrence (in weeks) by PLA2R-Ab titer



Time to recurrence (in weeks) by type of transplant



DDKT = Deceased Kidney Transplant

LKT = Living Kidney Transplant (Related + Un-Related)

Conclusions

- This study does not represent the true incidence of rMN.
- Positive anti-PLA2R pre-TP predicts a high risk for recurrence but not all seropositive cases have recurred to date.
- The absence of pre-TP anti-PLA2R does not rule out future recurrence, which might be explained by post-TP reappearance of anti-PLA2R or other as yet unidentified antibodies.

Conclusions

- The prevalence of anti-PLA2R at the time of recurrence is similar to that seen in primary MN.
- Our results suggest that high pre-TP anti-PLA2R levels predict early recurrence.
- We propose that the presence of anti-PLA2R before or after transplantation merits close monitoring for recurrent MN.



Last Slide
It's not over...

THANK YOU

Acknowledgments

Boston University

David Salant

Laurence Beck

Ramon Bonegio

Jean Francis

Fahim Malik

Hong Ma

Dana Sandor

Mayo Clinic

Fernando Fervenza

Fernando Cosio

Andrea Kattah

Sanjeev Sethi

Washington University

Daniel Brennan

And other contributors of samples

Funding support from: NIH/NIDDK, NEPTUNE/NephCure