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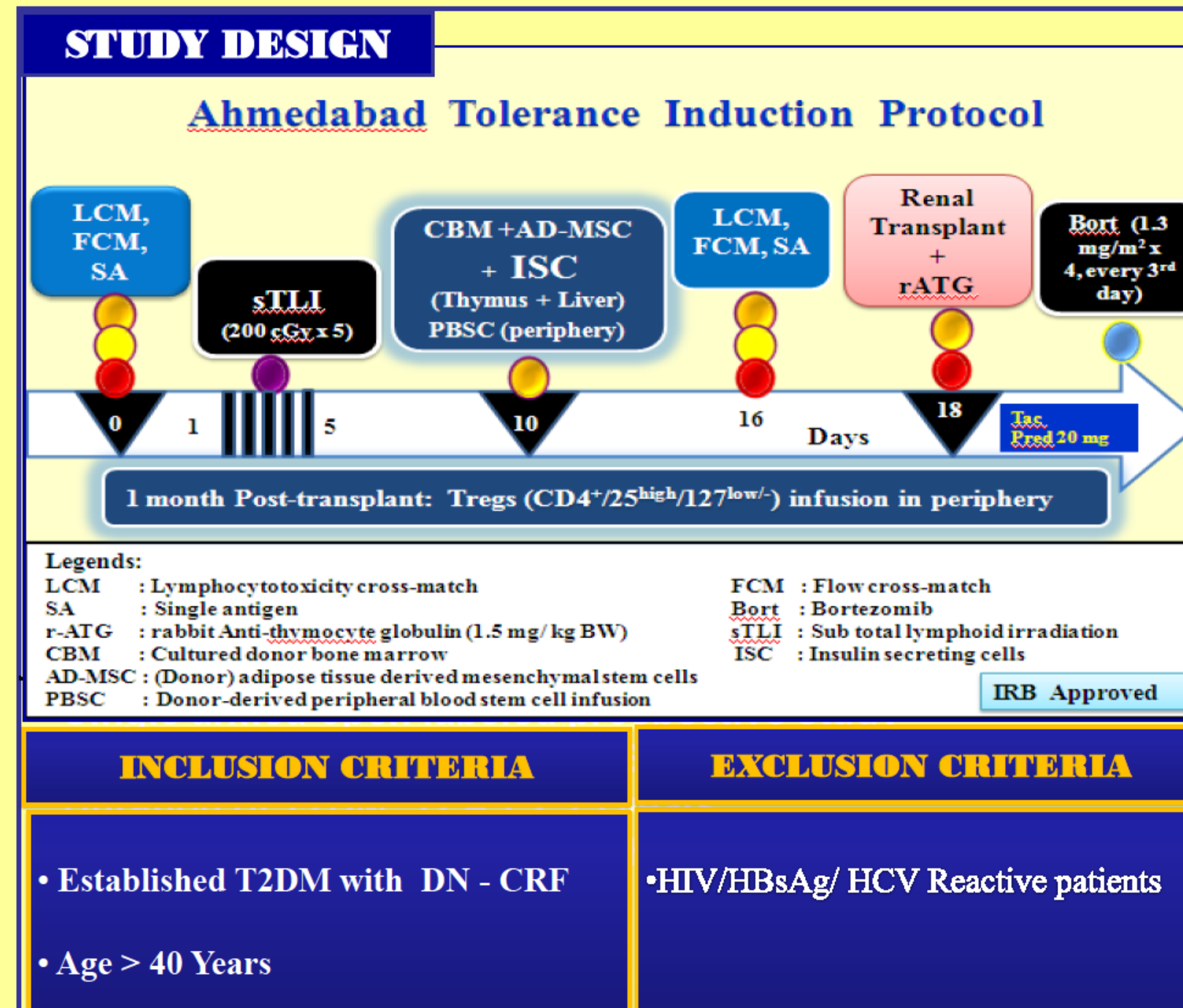
INTRODUCTION

- Type-2 DM (T2DM) is a metabolic disorder leading to diabetic nephropathy (DN) responsible for $\approx 35\%$ chronic renal failure (CRF) on waiting list of renal transplantation (RT).
- RT although well accepted, requires life-long immunosuppression (IS) mandatory to prevent allograft rejection exposing the patients to high risk of recurrence of DM, toxicity, infections and malignancy.
- Stem cell therapy (SCT) holds promise of minimizing IS, diabetogenicity and immune injuries.

OBJECTIVE:

We present early experience of pre-transplant SCT with insulin-secreting cells (ISC) and post-transplant T-regulatory cell (Treg) therapy in T2DM patients with DN-CRF subjected to living donor RT (LDRT).

MATERIAL AND METHODS



INCLUSION CRITERIA	EXCLUSION CRITERIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established T2DM with DN - CRF • Age > 40 Years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/HBsAg/ HCV Reactive patients

PATIENT DETAILS

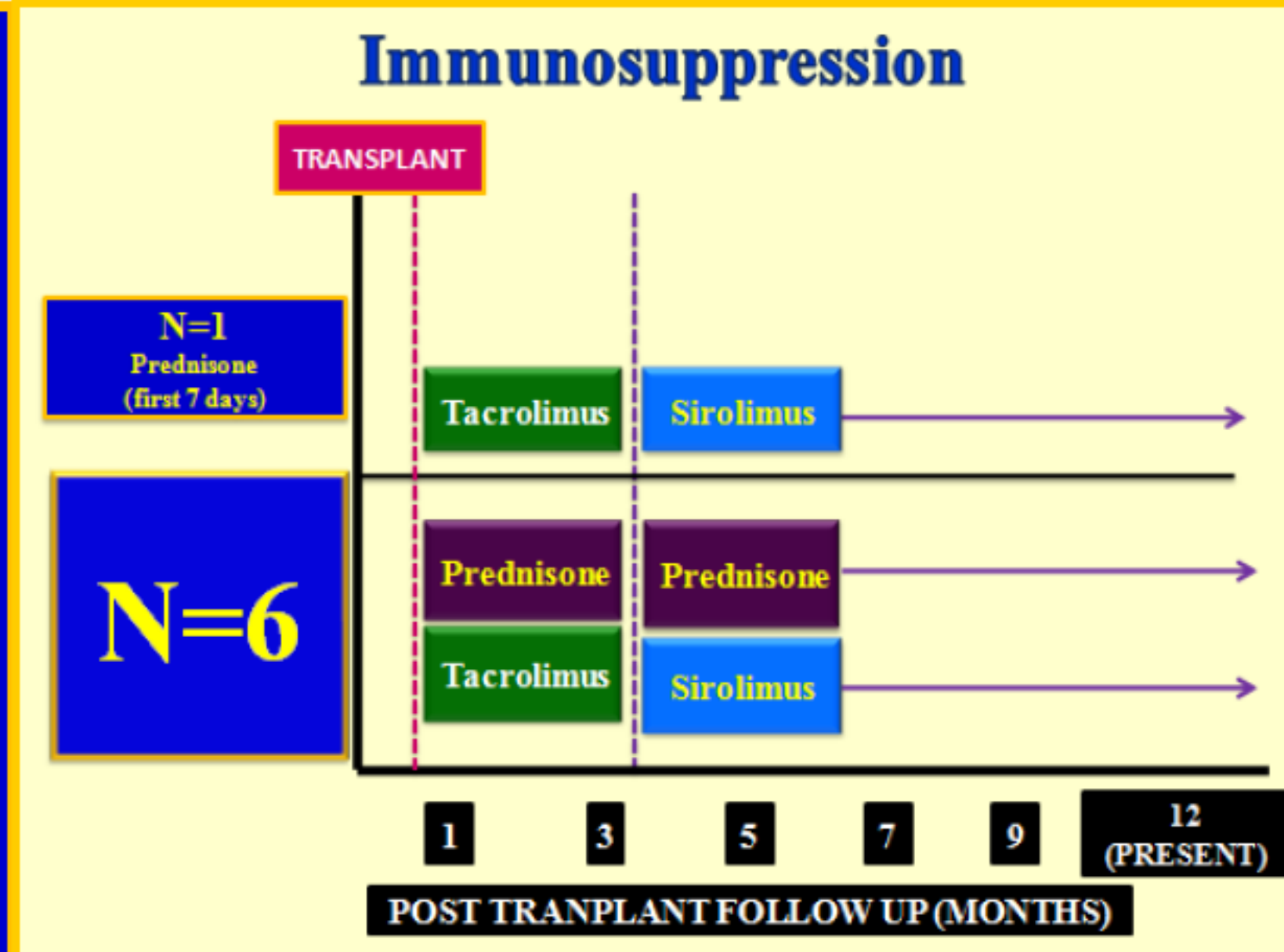
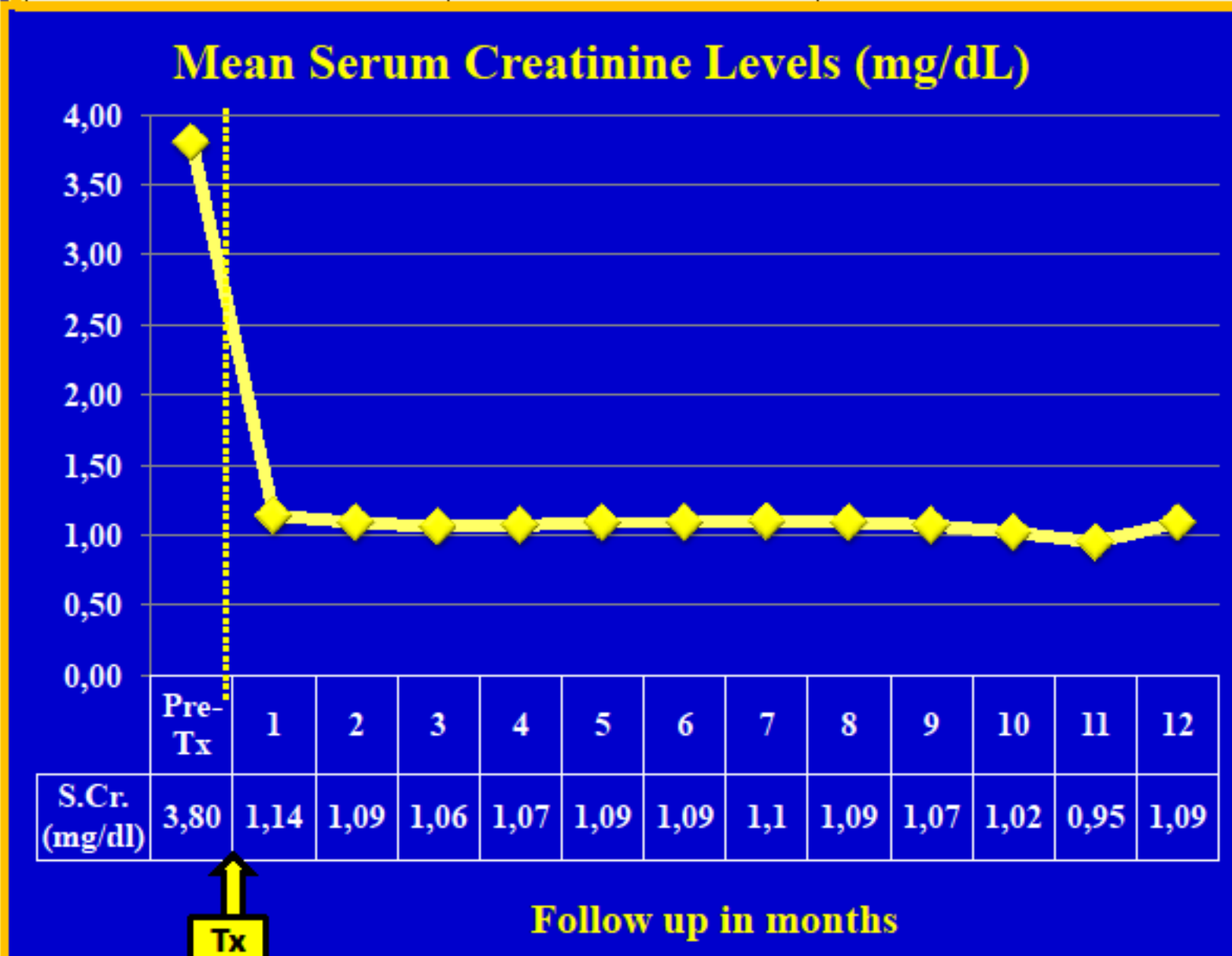
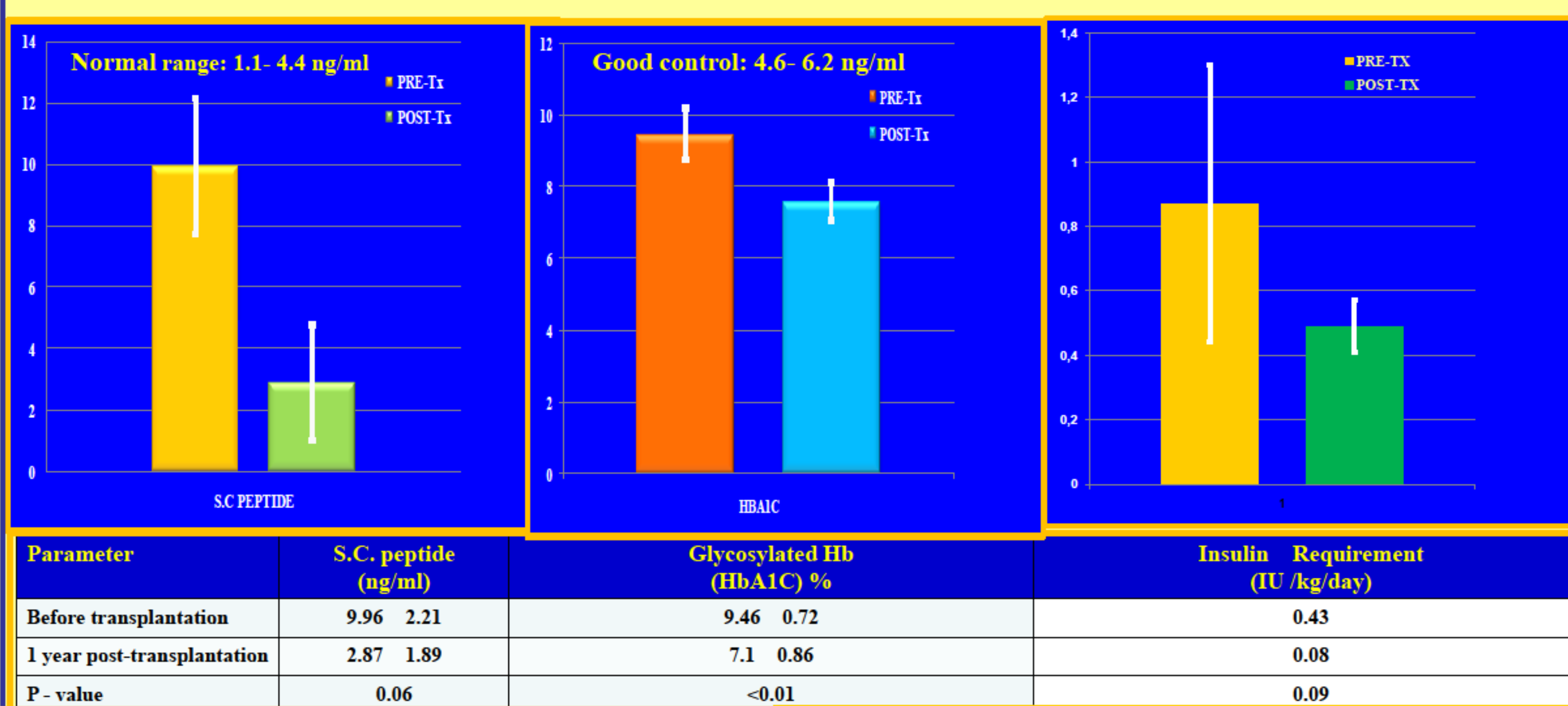
Single armed open labeled prospective study
N=7
Mean age: 44.4 ± 6.5 years
Sex : M = 7, F = 0
Duration of T2DM: 12.4 ± 2.15 years
Donors: Wife-5, Brother-1, Mother-1
Mean age: 44 ± 8.2 years
Mean HLA match: 2.3 ± 1.25

CELL INFUSION DETAILS (Mean number of cells / Kg BW)

HSC (CD34+)	0.8 ± 0.75 X 10 ⁶
AD-MSC (CD45-90+ 73+)	1.47 ± 1.24 X 10 ⁴
Insulin Secreting Cells	1.73 ± 0.99 X 10 ⁴
Tregs (CD4 ⁺ /25 ^{high} /127 ^{low} -)	55.13 ± 82.96 X 10 ⁴

No adverse effects

EFFECT OF SCT INCLUDING ISC AND Tregs ON GLYCEMIC CONTROL AND GRAFT FUNCTION STATUS AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANTATION



DISCUSSION

Review of RT in DM-CRF patients

Study	Patients	Immunosuppression	Patient Survival	Graft Survival
Boucek P et al, NDT, 2002, 17 (9): 1678-1683. ⁽¹⁾	64	CsA, Aza, Pred	1yr- 85% 5 yr- 74%	1 yr- 84% 5 yr- 77%
Bittar J, et al. Transplant Proc. 2006, 38(3):895-8. ⁽²⁾	35	CsA/Tac, MMF, Pred	5 yr- 90.5%	1yr- 82.7% 5 yr- 63%
Veroux M, et al, Urol Int. 2010;84(3):301-4. ⁽³⁾	24	13- Tac, Siro, Pred 11-Siro, MMF, Pred	100% at 29 months	100% at 29 months
Kute VB et al, Int Urol Nephrol. 2012;44(1):269-74. ⁽⁴⁾	35	CsA/Tac, MMF/ Aza, Pred	2.3 yrs- 68.5%	2.3 yrs-88.5%

- No report on use of SCT with RT in DN-CRF patients is available.
- We generated ISC in vitro and then we treated 11 IDDM patients with IS-AD-MSC+CBM successfully.⁽⁵⁾ Over mean follow-up of 23 months, they had a decreased mean exogenous insulin requirement to approx. 50%, fall in HbA1c and raised S-c-peptide levels from 0.1 to 0.38 ng/mL, and became free of diabetic ketoacidosis.⁽⁶⁾
- T2DM is an autoimmune disease, hence we used stem cell therapy.⁽⁷⁾
- Why Tregs?- Immunomodulators.⁽⁸⁾
- Why liver?- most tolerogenic organ.⁽⁹⁾
- Why infusion in thymus?- for inducing central tolerance.⁽¹⁰⁾

CONCLUSIONS

- Thymic and portal co-infusion of donor AD-MSC, HSC, ISC pre-transplant and thymic infusion of Tregs post-transplant in T2DM with DN-CRF subjected to LDRT is safe.
- It offers graft protection from immune injury with acceptable glycemic control and normal renal allograft function.

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