



Obstruktive lung disease and bronchiectasis in IEI – walking the line between eosinophilic to neutrophilic inflammation

Leif Hanitsch

Immundefektambulanz für Erwachsene

Institut für Medizinische Immunologie

Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany

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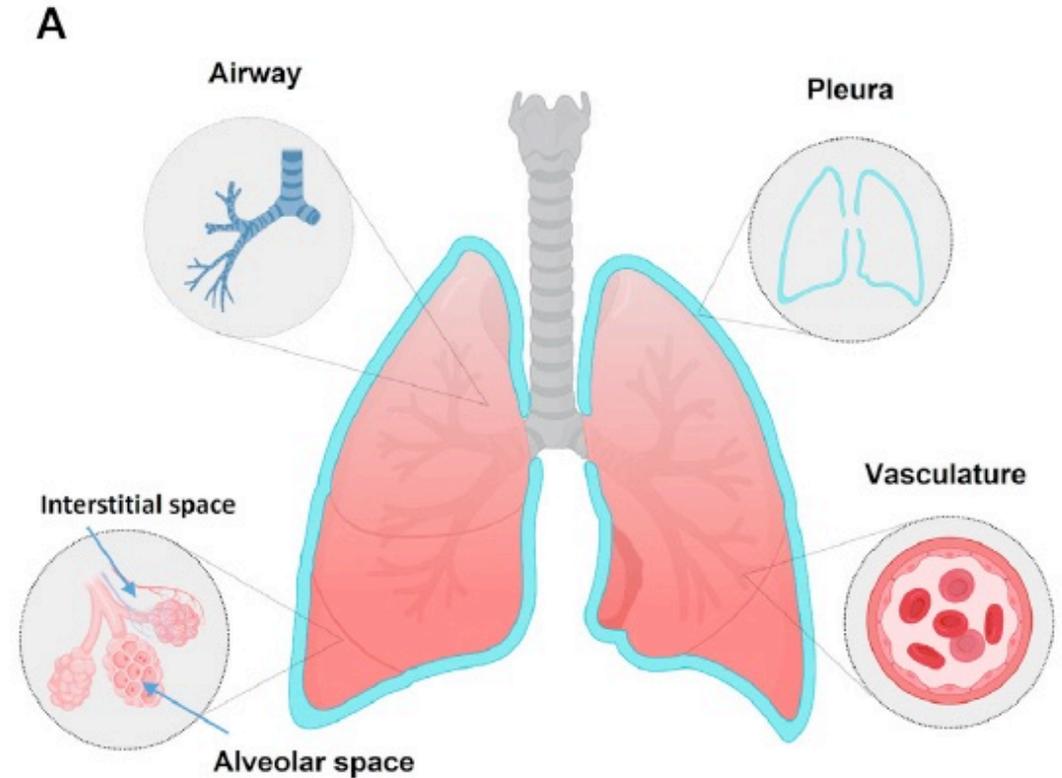
Immunbristmöte

Båstad, 6-8 September 2023

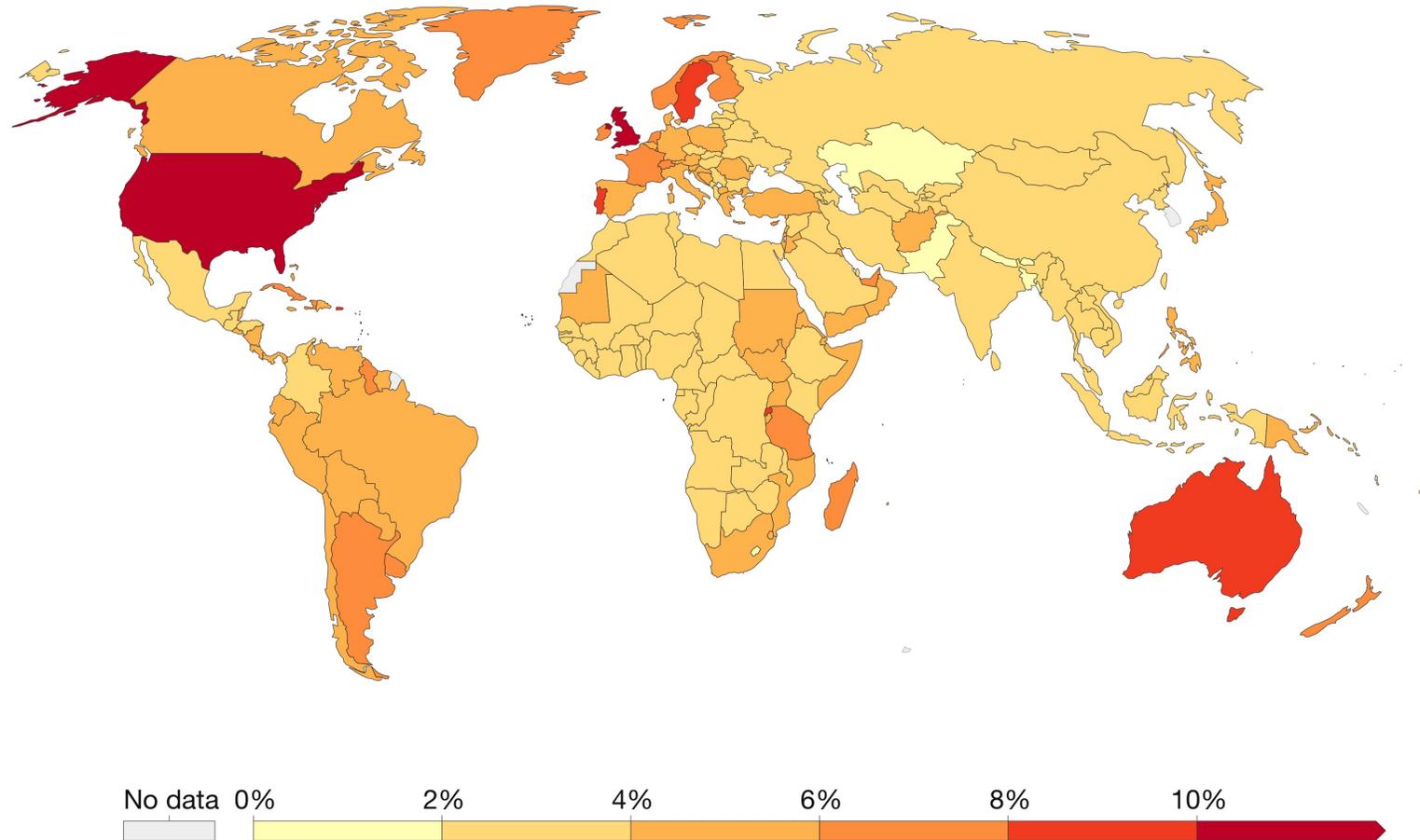
The lung in IEI

$500\text{ml} \times 14 \text{ breaths/min} \times 1440\text{min} =$
 $10.080 \text{ liter / day}$

Size of a tennis court



Prevalence of Asthma worldwide



Asthma prevalence, 2019

The share of the population with asthma. Prevalence is age-standardized so accounts for changes in the age structure of a population over time and between countries.

Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

Asthma*

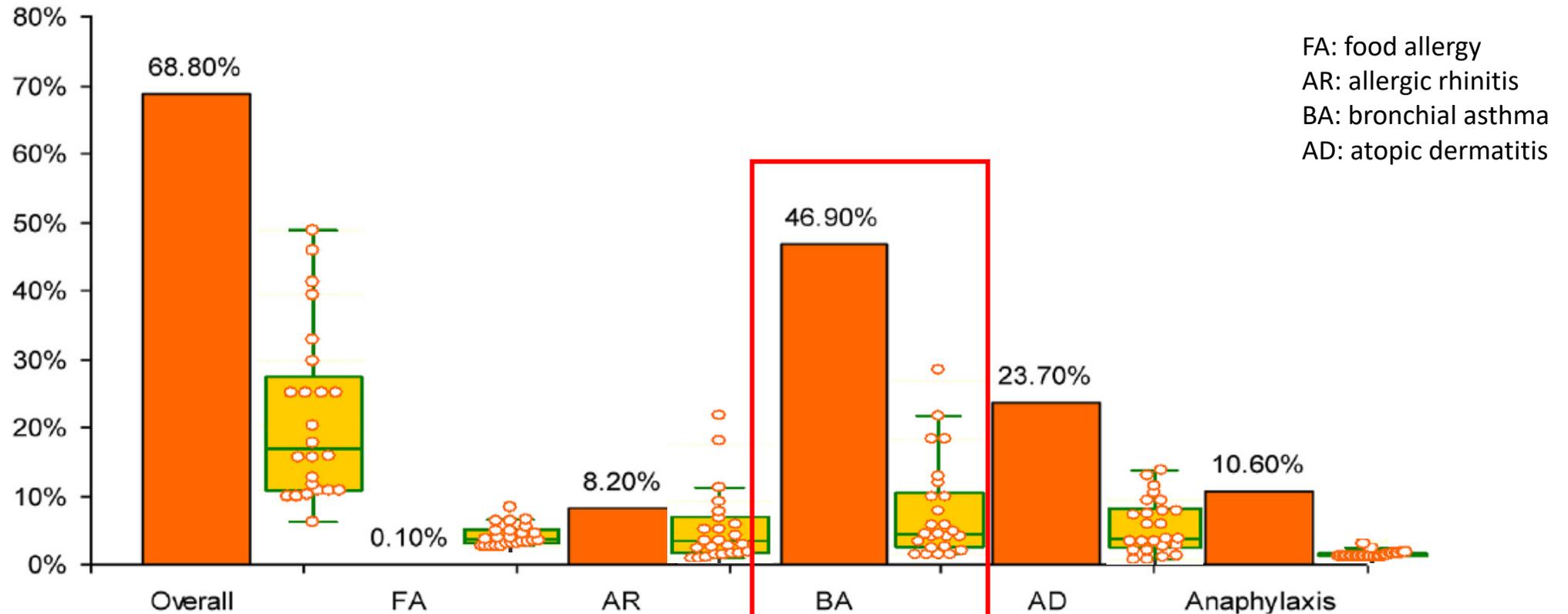
Chronic inflammation of the airways.

Clinic: wheeze, shortness of breath,
chest tightness, cough

Lung function:

- documented expiratory airflow limitation
 - Positive bronchodilator reversibility (>12% or >200ml from baseline) OR
 - Positive exercise challenge test (fall in FEV-1 of >10% and 200ml from baseline) OR
 - Positive bronchial challenge test (fall in FEV-1 >20% from baseline after methacholine or histamine)
- Documented excessive variability in lung function
 - average daily diurnal PEF variability > 10-13% OR
 - Variation in FEV-1 in lung function >12% and 200ml (outside of resp. infection)

Occurrence of atopic diseases in PID patients:

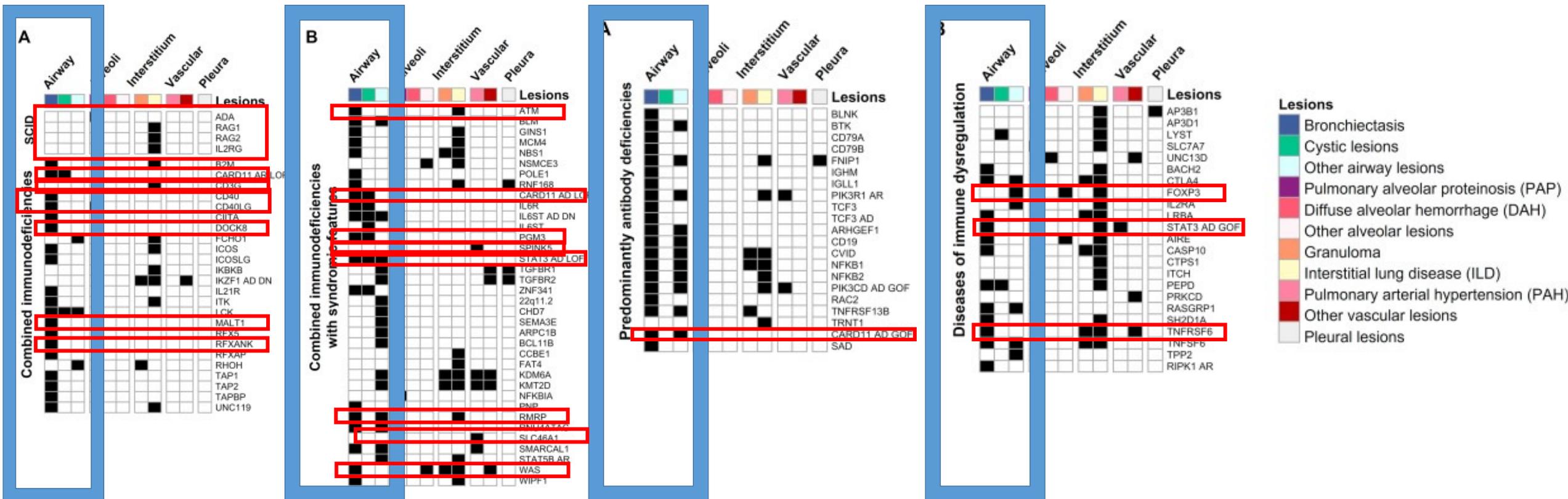


 Data from 30 different PID centers worldwide including 8450 adult and pediatric patients

 Data from USIDNET registry including 2332 adult and pediatric patients

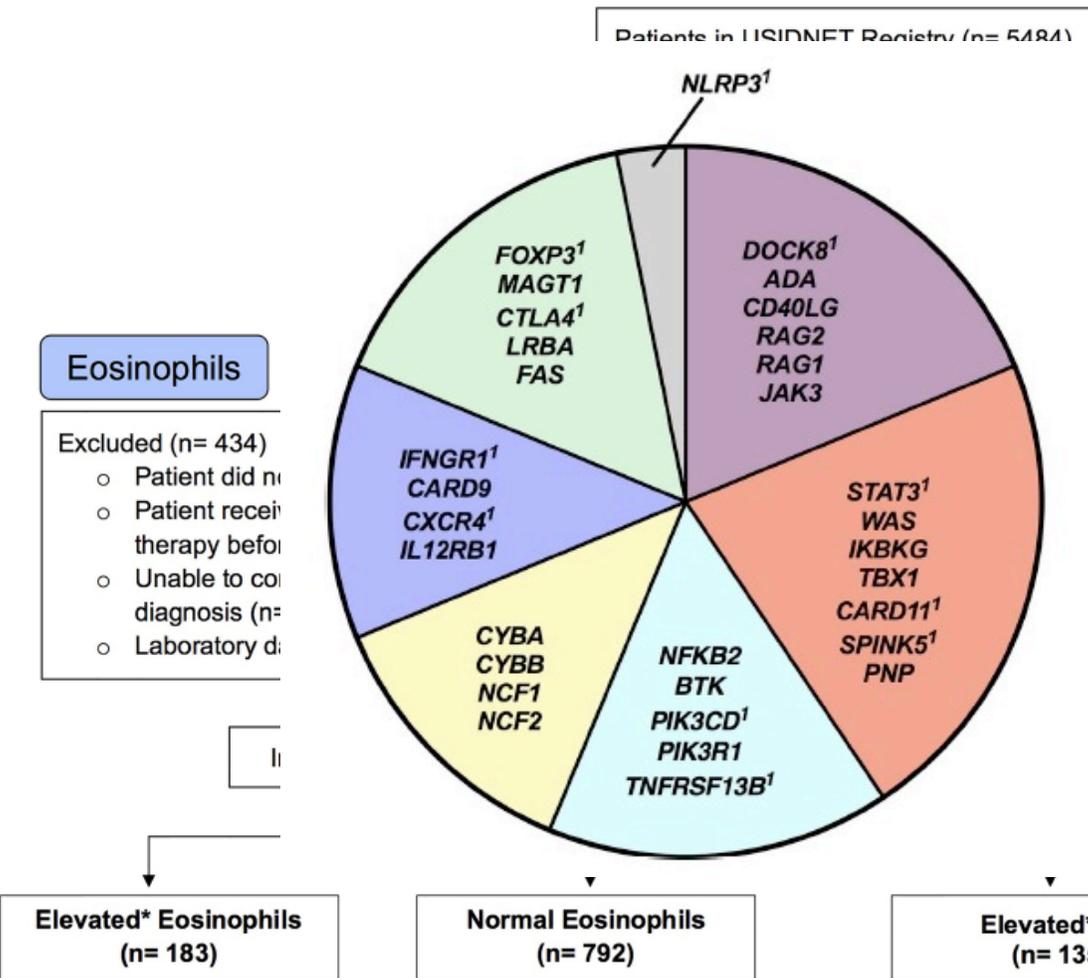
El-Sayed et al. World Allergy Organization Journal (2022) 15:100657

Pulmonary manifestations of I/EI:



: IEI associated with eosinophilia

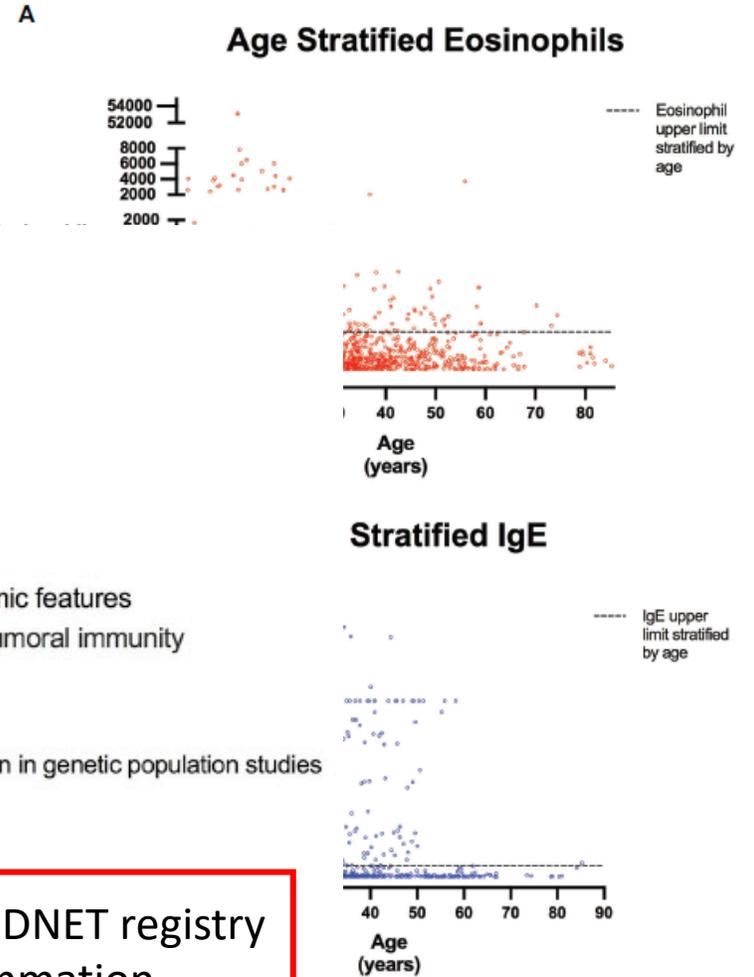
Type 2 inflammation in IEL:



- Defects in intrinsic and innate immunity
- Congenital defects of phagocytes
- Predominantly antibody defects
- Combined immunodeficiencies with syndromic features
- Immunodeficiencies affecting cellular and humoral immunity
- Autoinflammatory syndromes
- Diseases of immune dysregulation

¹Genes previously associated with allergic inflammation in genetic population studies

~20% of IEL patients from USIDNET registry show features of type 2 inflammation



Inhalative therapies in Asthma

Leukotriene
modifiers,
Biologicals

LAMA

(long-acting muscarinic antagonists)

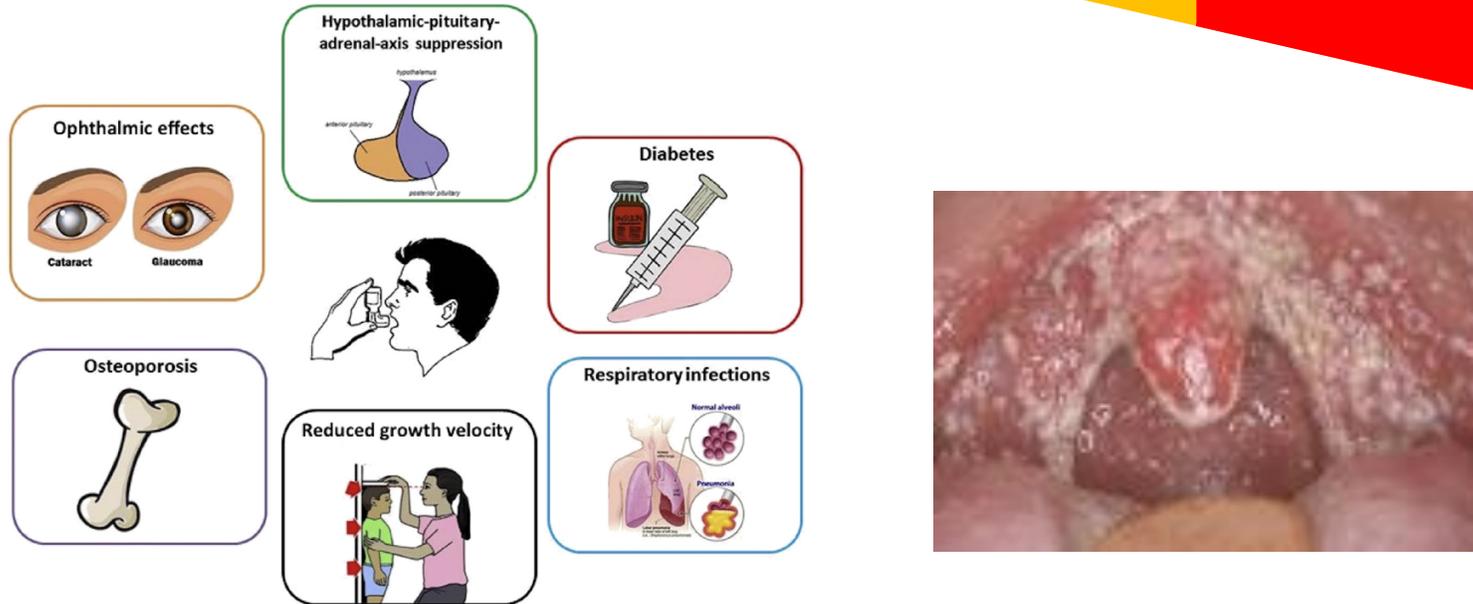
LABA

(long-acting beta agonists)

ICS

(inhalative corticosteroids)

BASIC

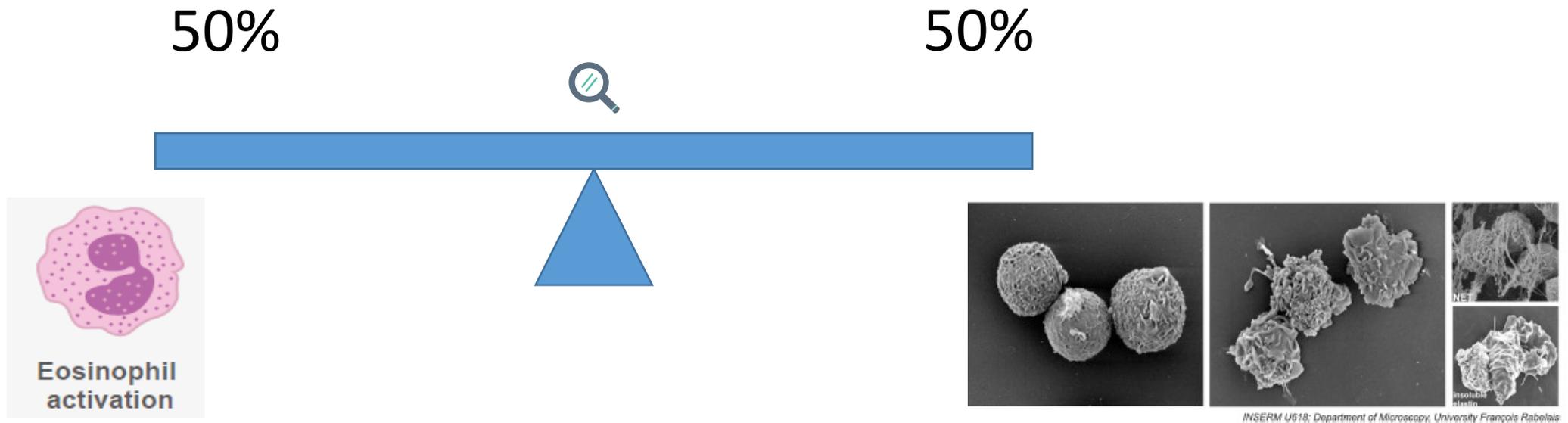


Asthma difficult to treat usually express either:

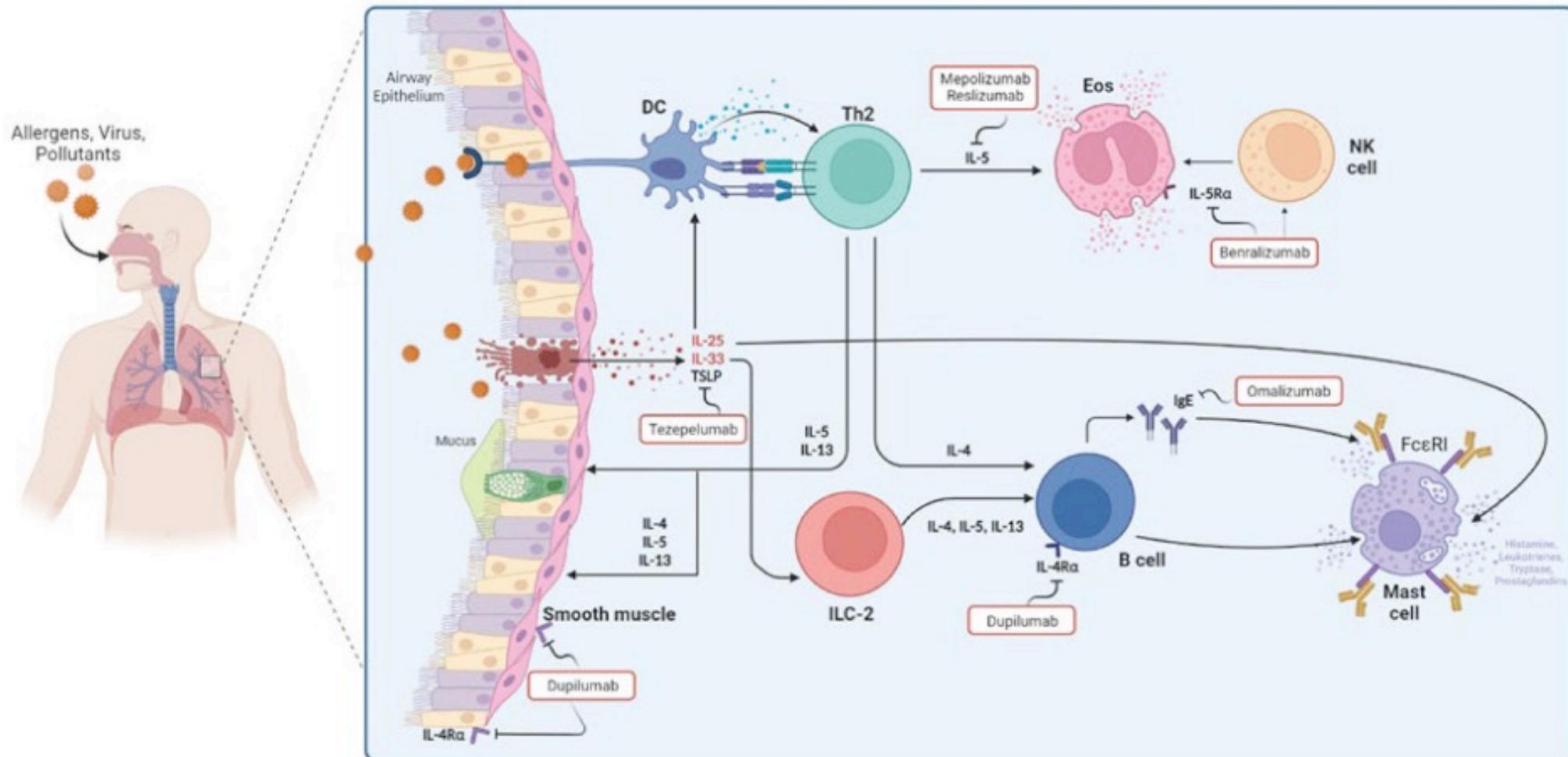
- Very strong type 2 (eosinophilic) inflammation
- Neutrophilic inflammation

FIGURE 1. Common adverse effects related to the chronic use of inhaled corticosteroids.

Neutrophilic and eosinophilic inflammation in asthma:

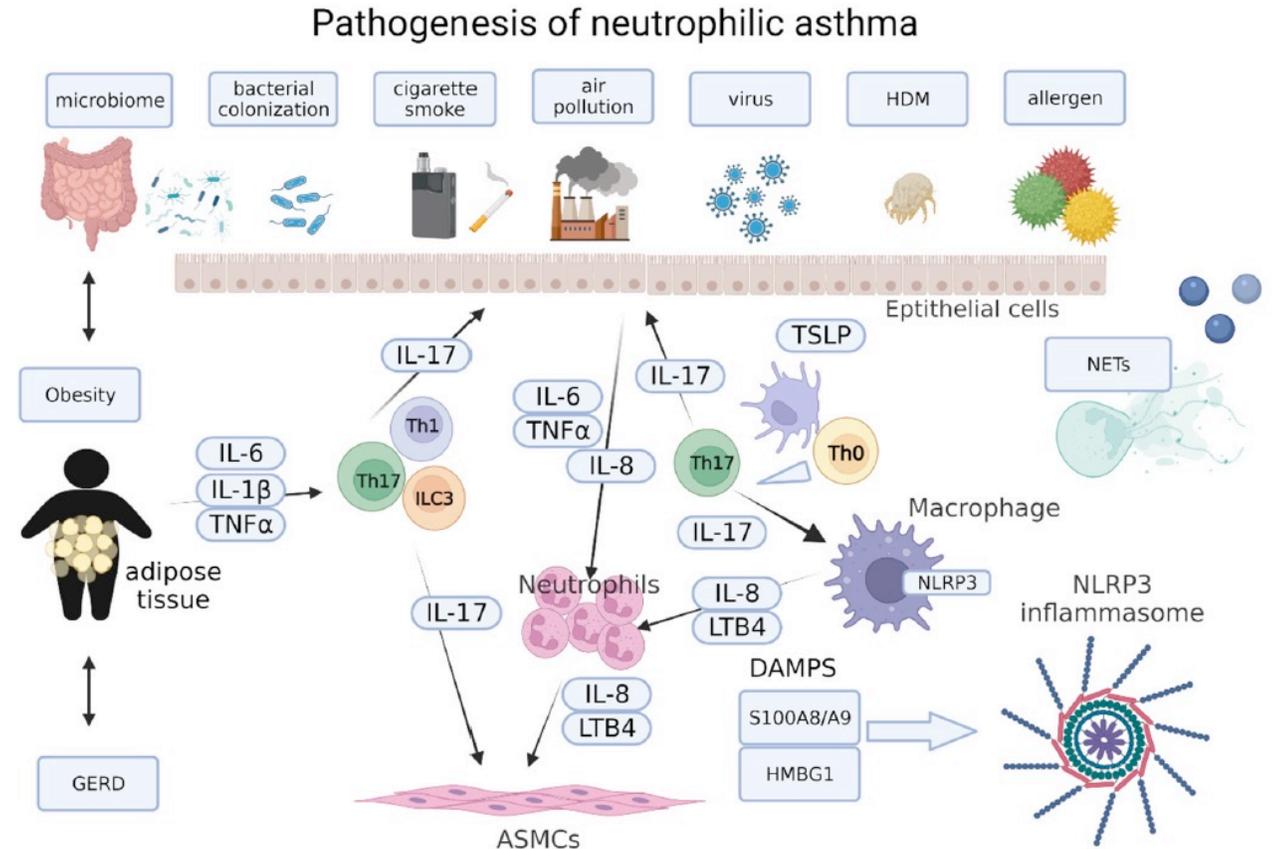


Eosinophilic / type 2 inflammation:

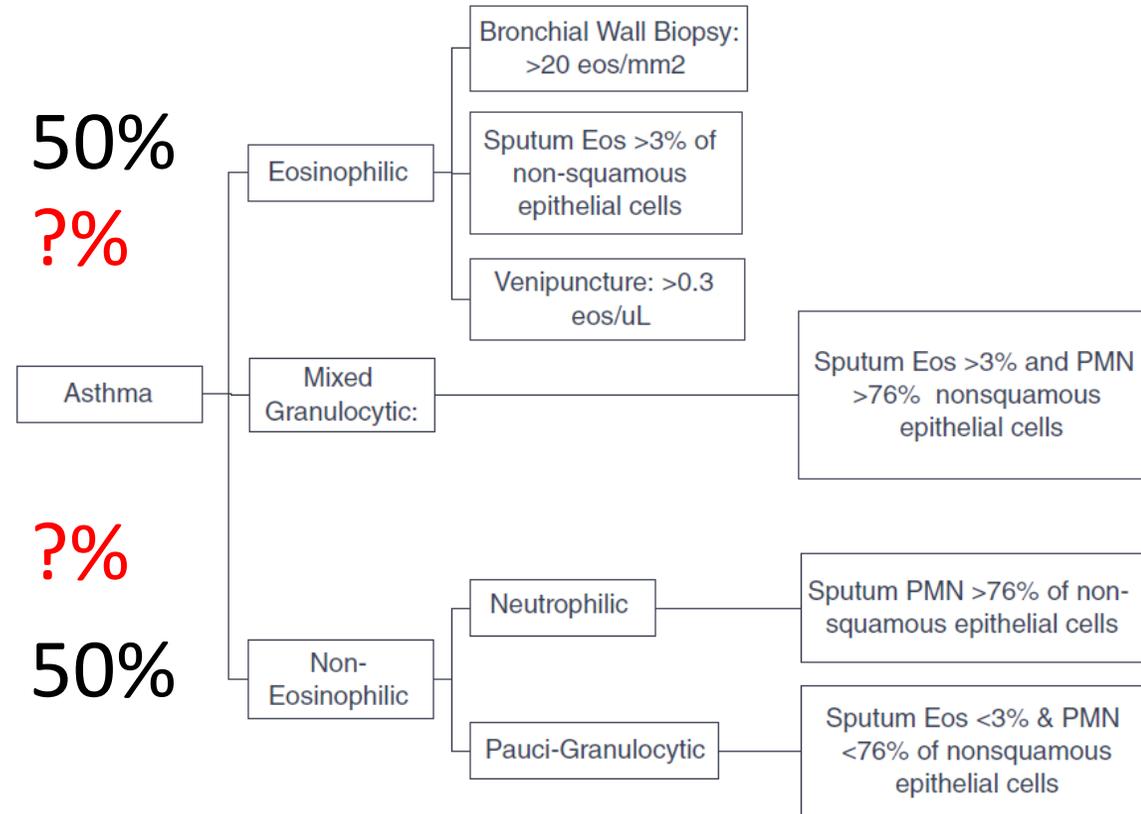


Neutrophilic (non-eosinophilic) inflammation:

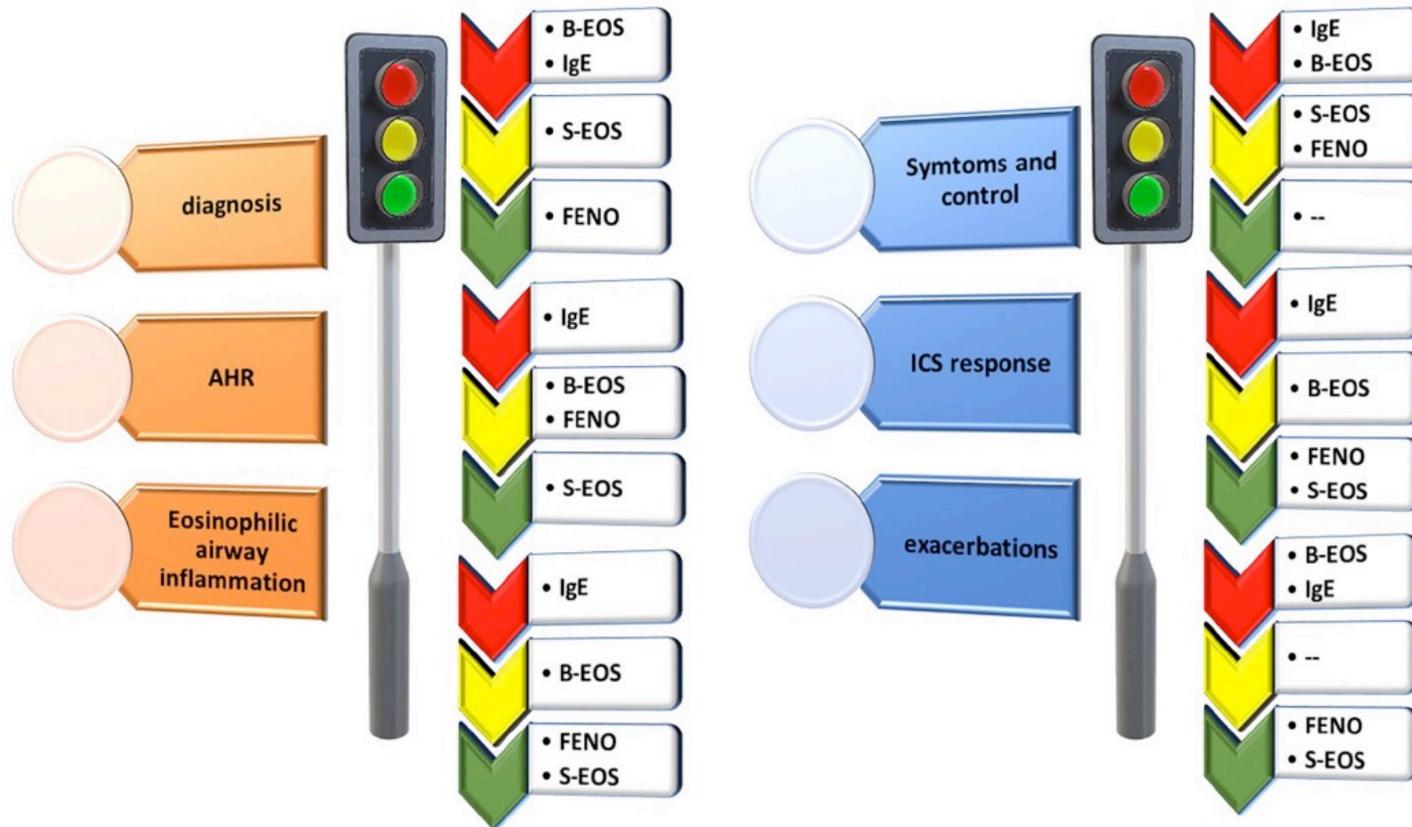
- Steroid-resistant
- Late onset
- More often in obese patients
- Related to smoking



Eosinophilic and non-eosinophilic inflammation of Asthma in I/EI patients:



Biomarkers of type 2 inflammation: What and where to look at?



Blood eosinophils?

Sputum eosinophils?

IgE in serum?

Blood neutrophils?

Cytokines in sputum?

Serum periostin?

Eosinophil-derived Neurotoxin?

Biomarkers of type 2 inflammation: What and where to look at?

In systemic inflammatory disorders levels of eosinophils in peripheral blood show a reasonably good correlation with eosinophils in sputum.

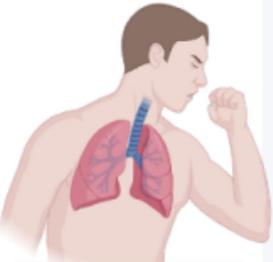
Suitable biomarkers of type 2 inflammation work in patients with IEI depend on the underlying pathomechanism.

E.g. IgE useless in relevant antibody deficiency disorders.
Role and correlation of eosinophils in blood, sputum and tissue need to be established.

Intracellular cytokine staining of IL-4, IL-5 may work?

Neurotoxin?

Biologics in Asthma treatment:



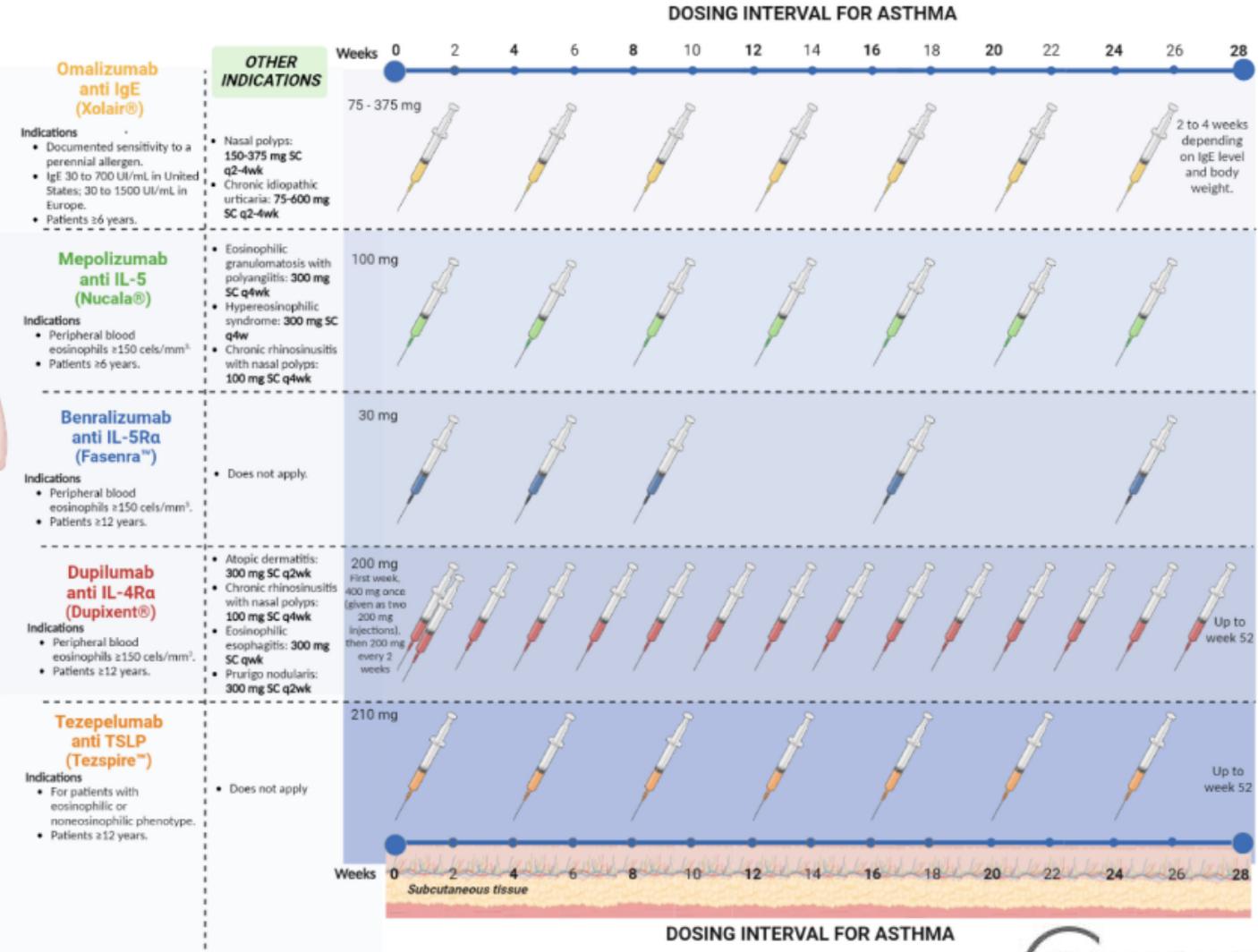
GLOBAL INDICATION FOR ASTHMA

Incomplete symptom control with high-dose inhaled glucocorticoid therapy.



CLINICAL OUTCOMES FOR ASTHMA

- Reduce asthma exacerbations.
- Improve lung function.
- Reduce oral corticosteroid use.
- Improve quality of life.



Biologics in Asthma treatment:

Efficacy of biologics in type 2 inflammation correlate well with levels of eosinophils in peripheral blood ($>150/\mu\text{l}$).

What is the current evidence for the use of biologics in PID patients with asthma?

Considering the high costs of treatment, which patients should be prioritized?

glucocorticoid therapy.

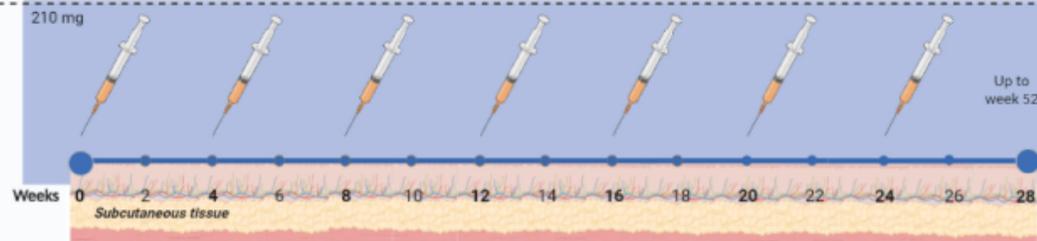
Tezepelumab anti TSLP (Tezspire™)

Indications

- For patients with eosinophilic or noneosinophilic phenotype.
- Patients ≥ 12 years.

- Does not apply

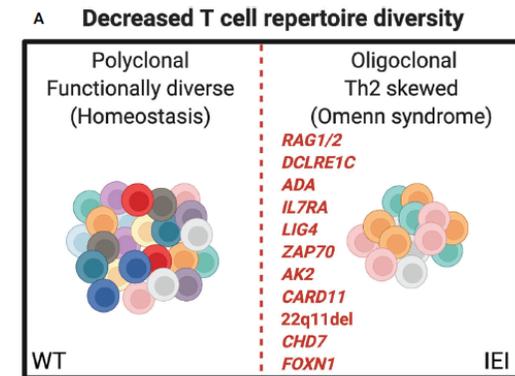
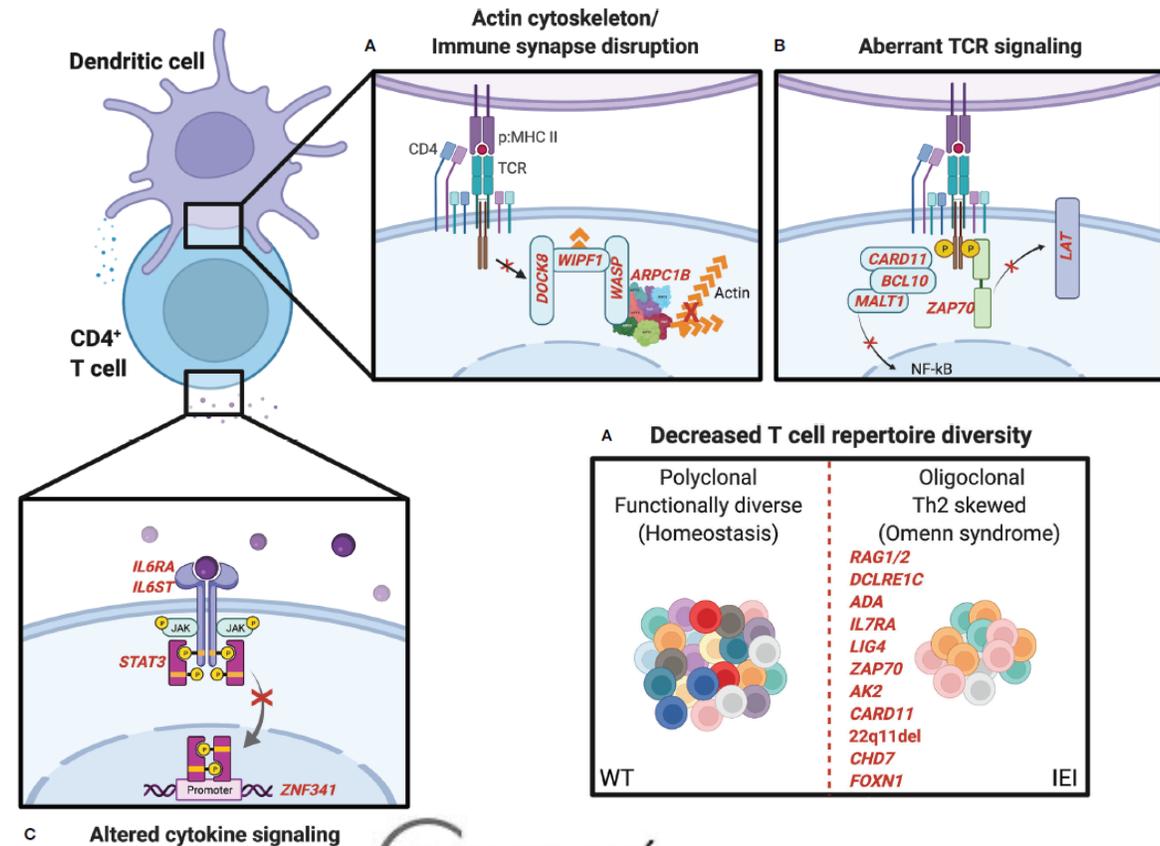
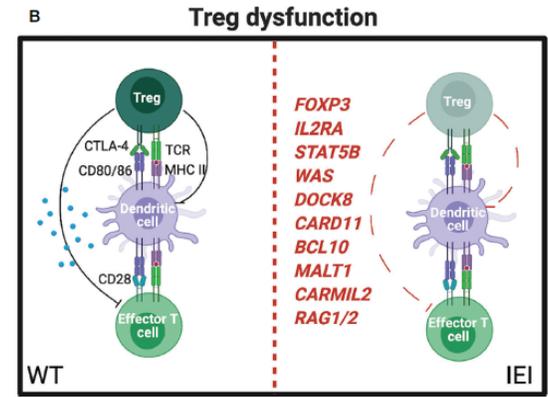
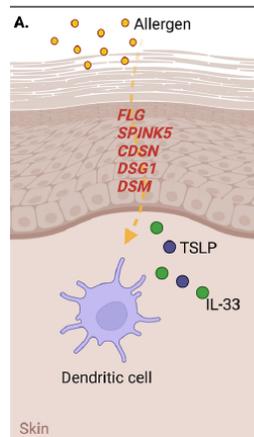
Priligo indications: 300 mg SC q2wk



- Improve lung function.
- Reduce oral corticosteroid use.
- Improve quality of life.

Linking atopic disease with IEI

- disorders of barrier function
- decreased T-cell receptor repertoire
- regulatory T cell (Treg) dysfunction
- cytoskeletal abnormalities
- aberrant TCR signaling
- altered cytokine signaling



Evidence for specific treatment of type 2 inflammation in IEL:

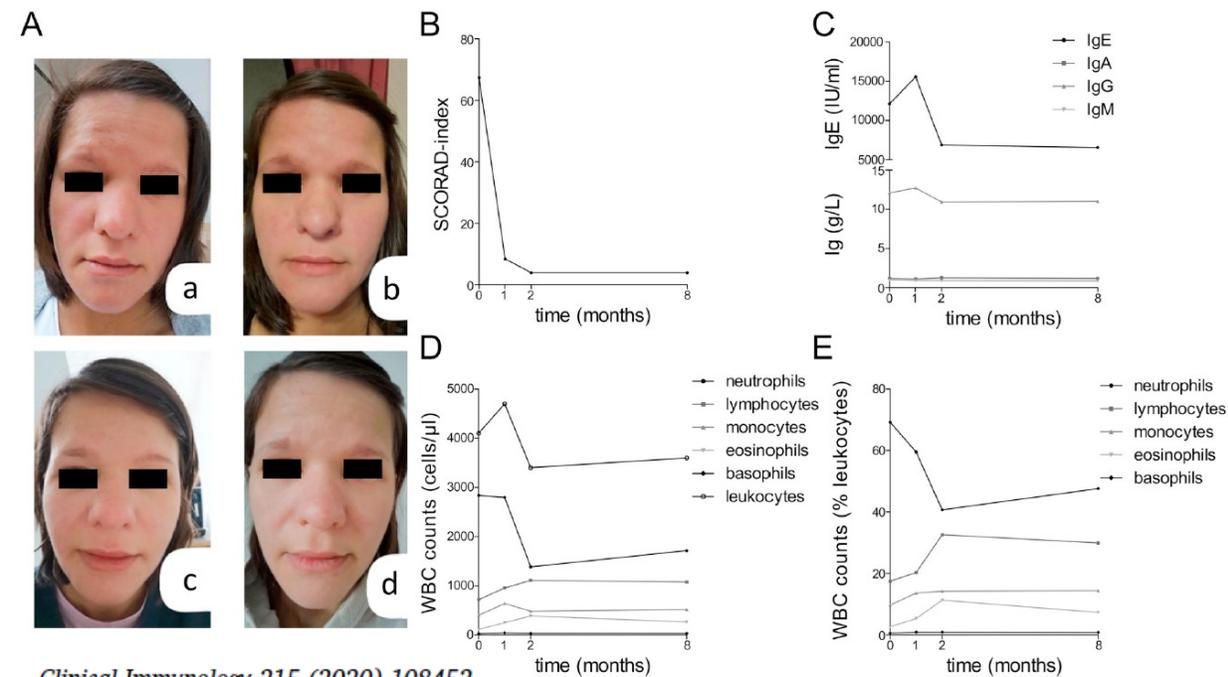


“So went Satan forth from the presence of the Lord, and smote Job with sore boils from the sole of his foot unto his crown” Job 2:7

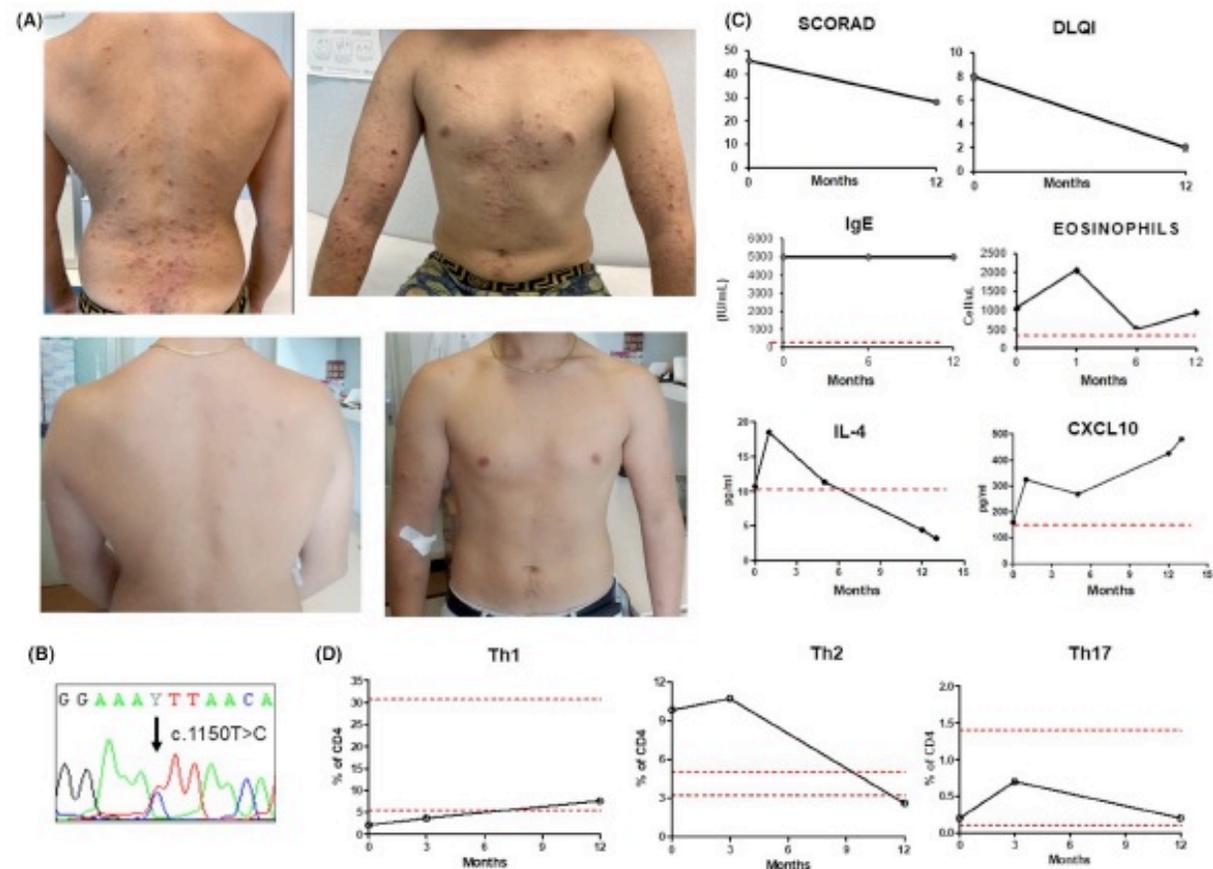
Very few case reports on patients with AD HIES (STAT3 LOF):

Dupilumab: 7x
Omalizumab: 2x
Mepolizumab: 0
Benralizumab: 0

Use of Dupilumab (anti-IL-4/IL-13) in AD HIES:

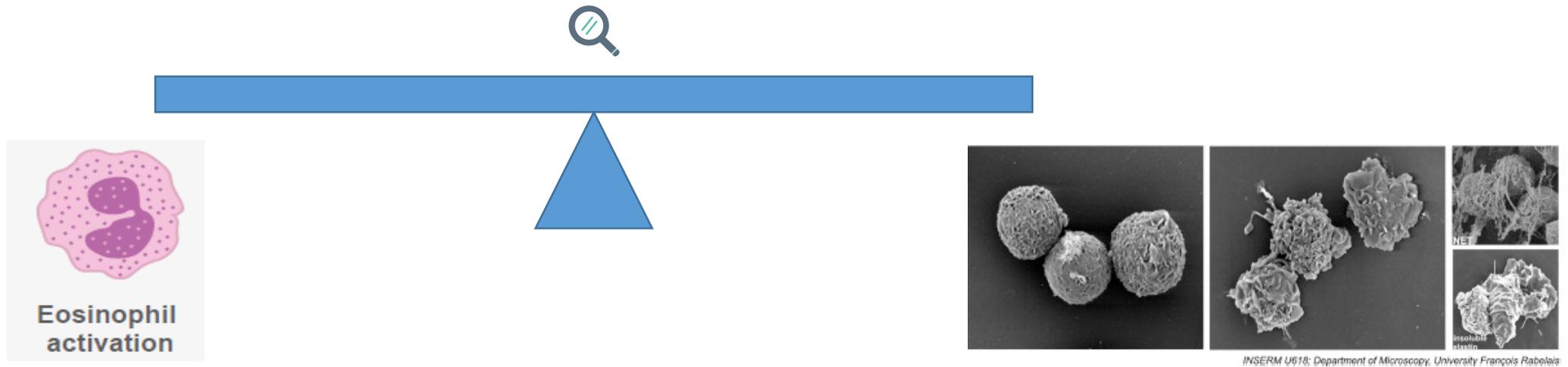


Clinical Immunology 215 (2020) 108452

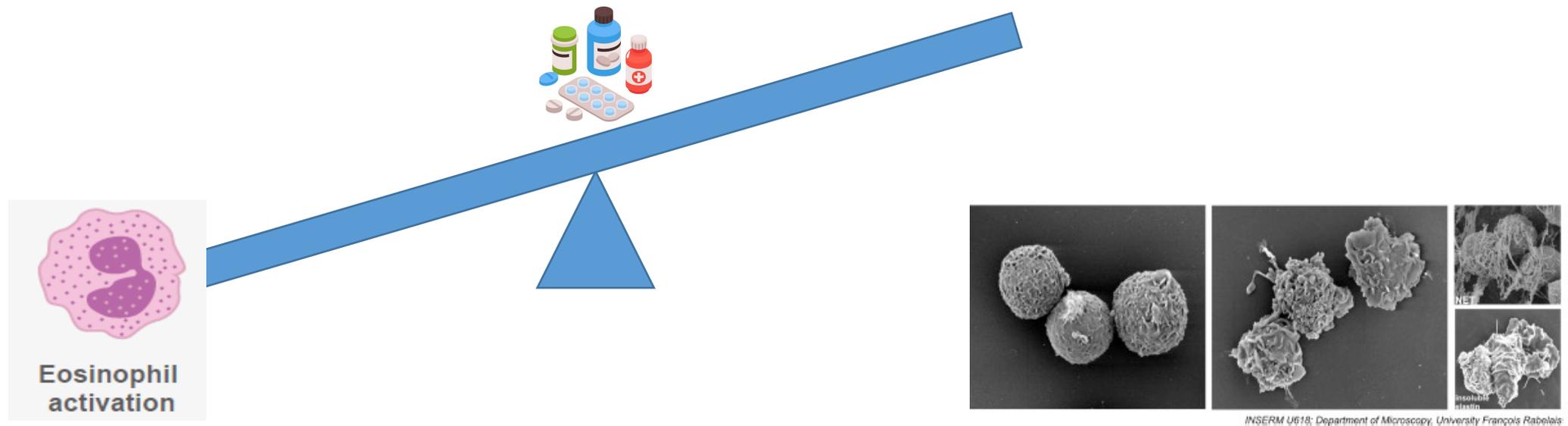


Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2022;33:e13770.

Neutrophilic and eosinophilic inflammation in asthma:



Neutrophilic and eosinophilic inflammation in asthma:



- underlying pathomechanisms are well defined in IEI patients
 - Increasing knowledge on the type of inflammation in IEI
- clinical evidence and experiences of different treatments are still very limited in IEI

IEI

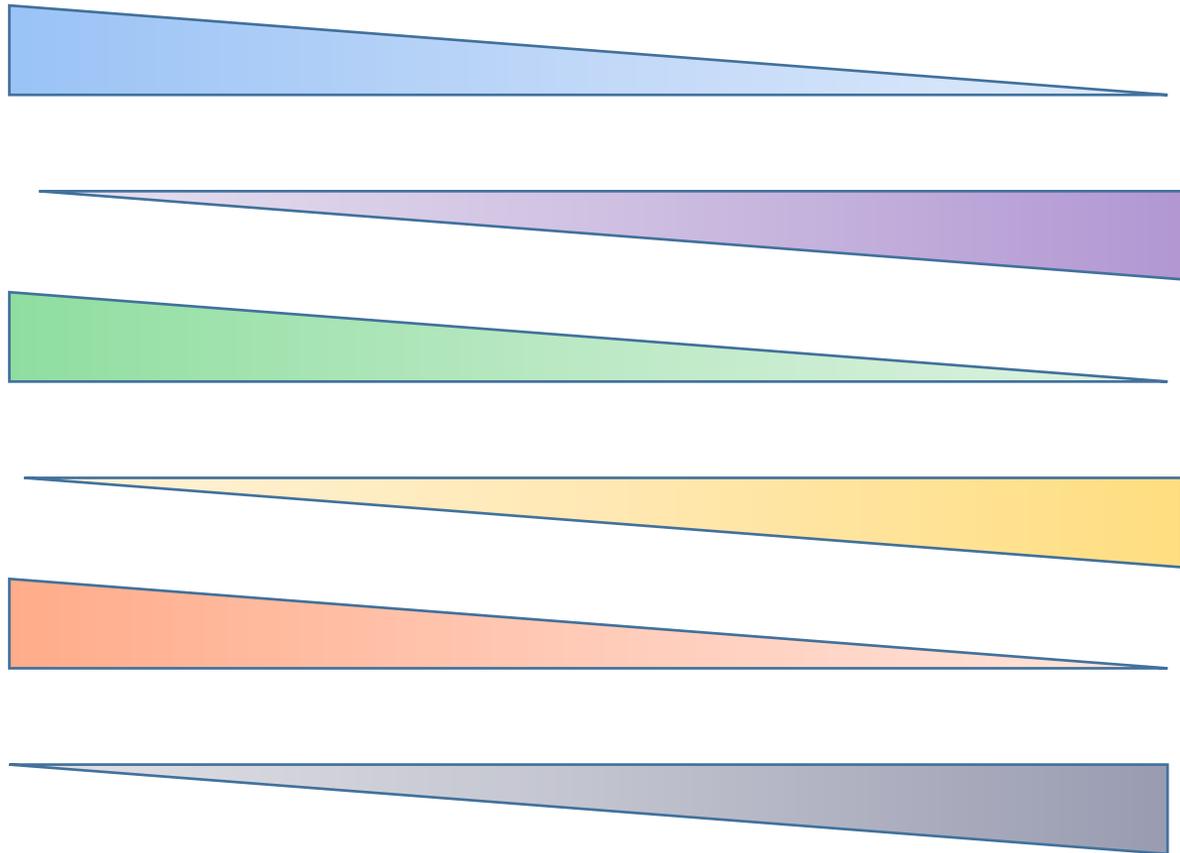
monogenic versus polygenic

Allergy?



Monogenic:

- high genetic contribution
- single mutation in one gene
- large genetic effect
- rare
- high penetrance
- no or very small environmental influence

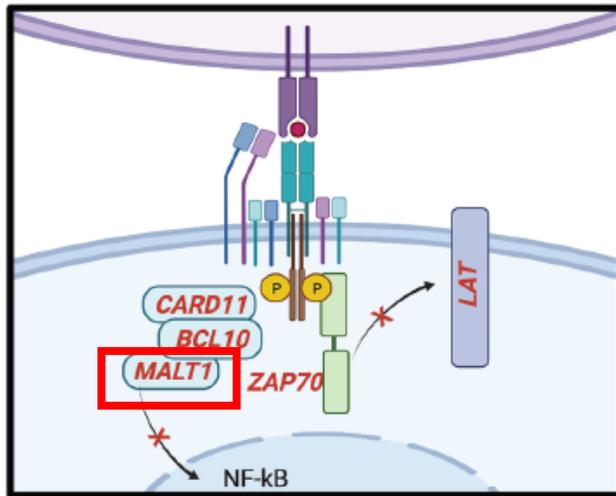


Polygenic:

- low genetic contribution
- hundreds of variants in many genes
- each variant has a small genetic effect
- common
- low penetrance
- environment is a key determinant

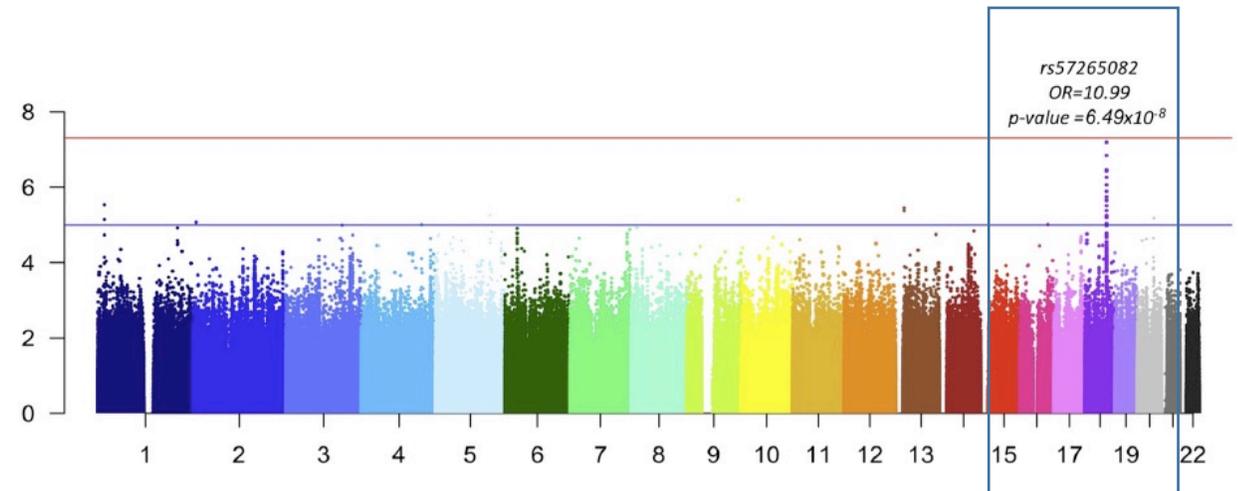
Randomized Trial of Peanut Consumption in Infants at Risk for Peanut Allergy

George Du Toit, M.B., B.Ch., Graham Roberts, D.M., Peter H. Sayre, M.D., Ph.D., Henry T. Bahnson, M.P.H., Suzana Radulovic, M.D., Alexandra F. Santos, M.D., Helen A. Brough, M.B., B.S., Deborah Phippard, Ph.D., Monica Basting, M.A., Mary Feeney, M.Sc., R.D., Victor Turcanu, M.D., Ph.D., Michelle L. Sever, M.S.P.H., Ph.D., Margarita Gomez Lorenzo, M.D., Marshall Plaut, M.D., and Gideon Lack, M.B., B.Ch., for the LEAP Study Team*

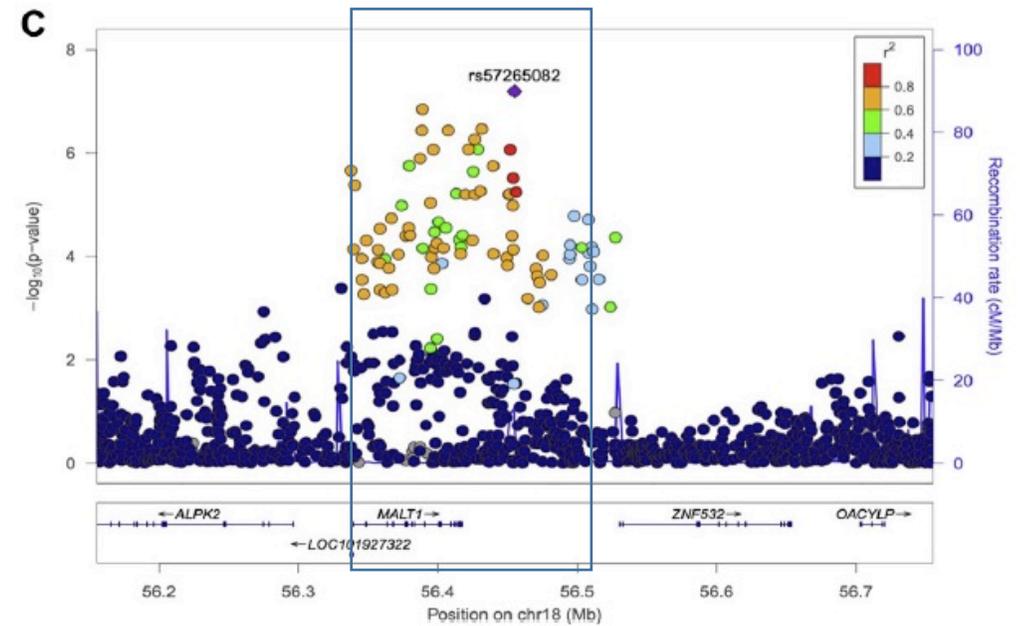


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$-\log_{10}(p)$



C

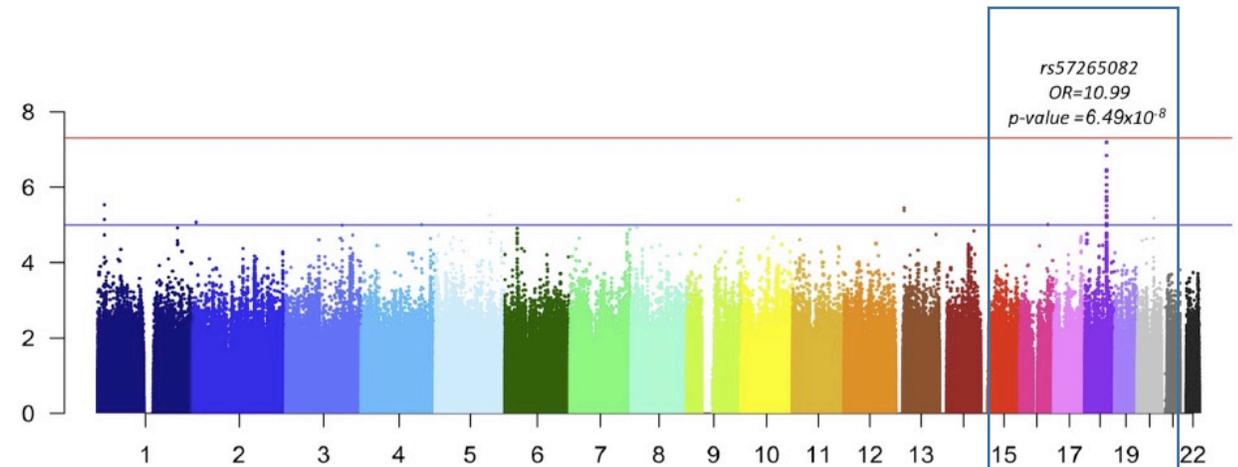


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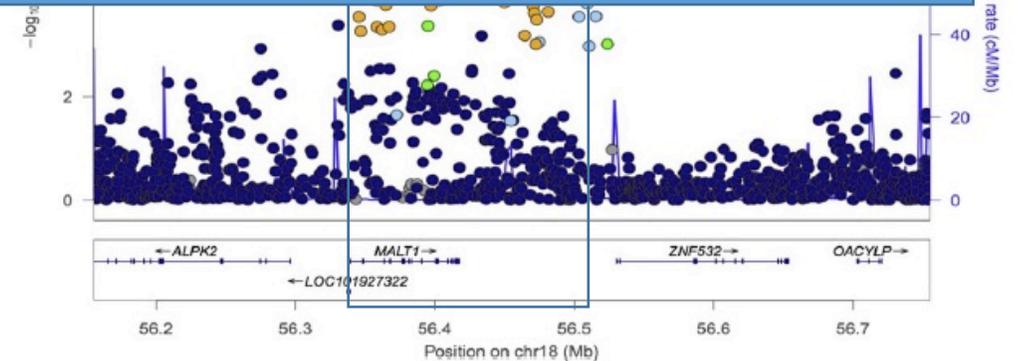
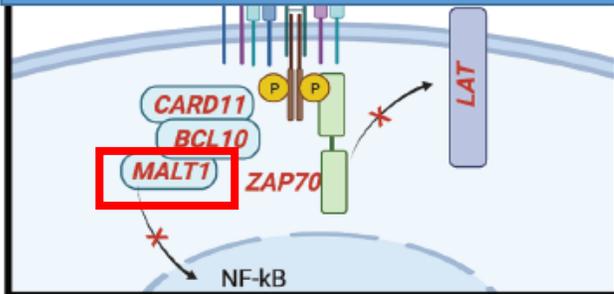
$-\log_{10}(p)$



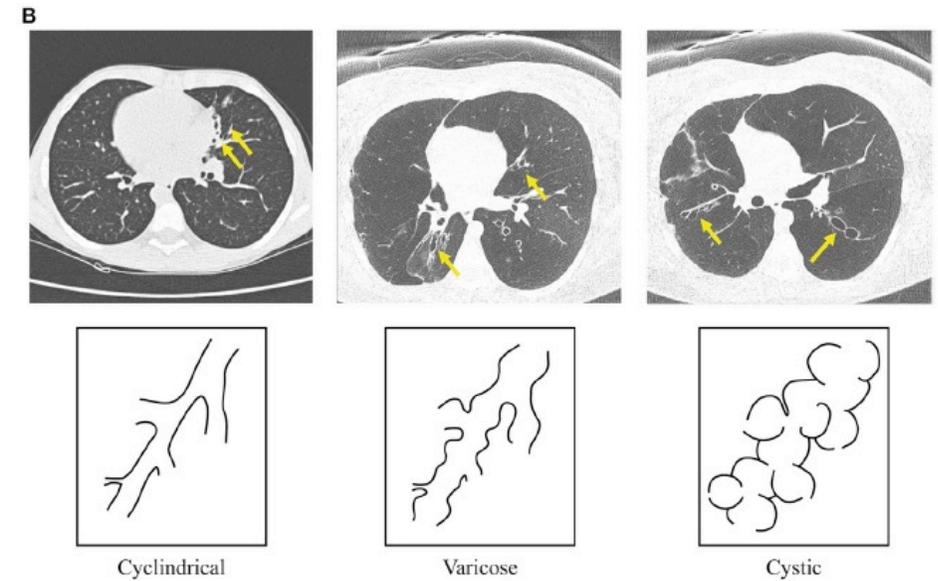
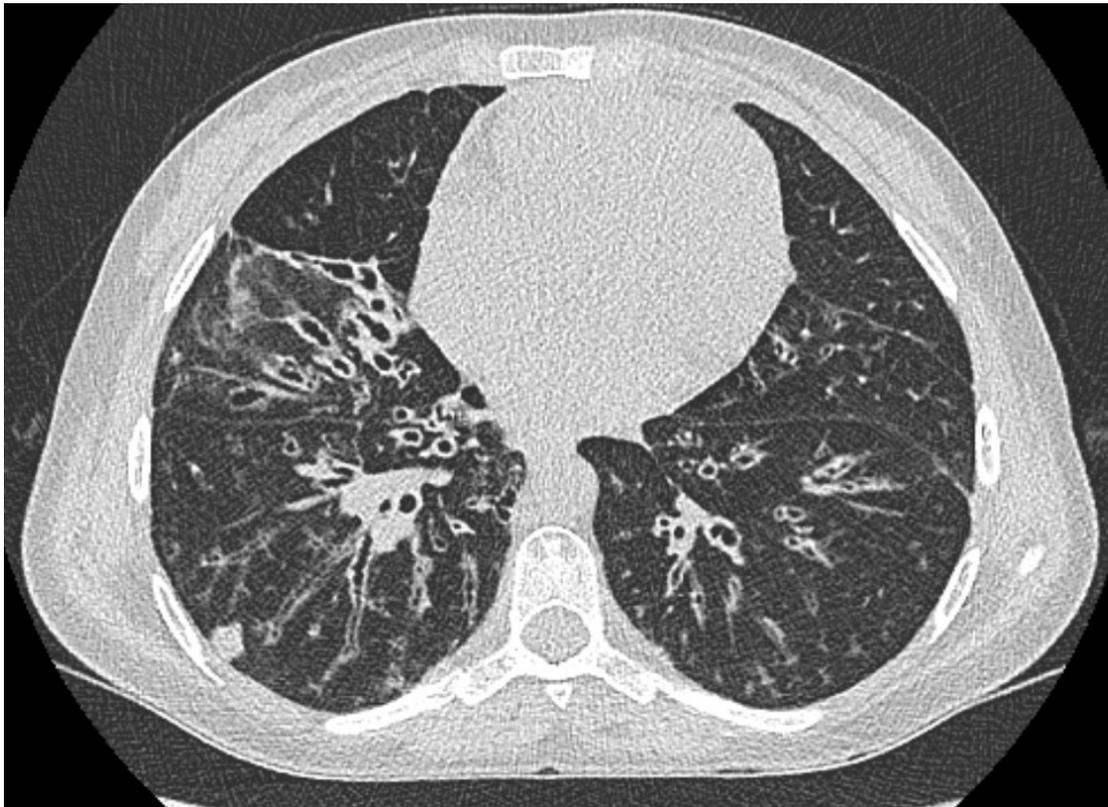
MALT1 (mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation gene) :

AR disorder: (S)CID with high IgE and eosinophilia

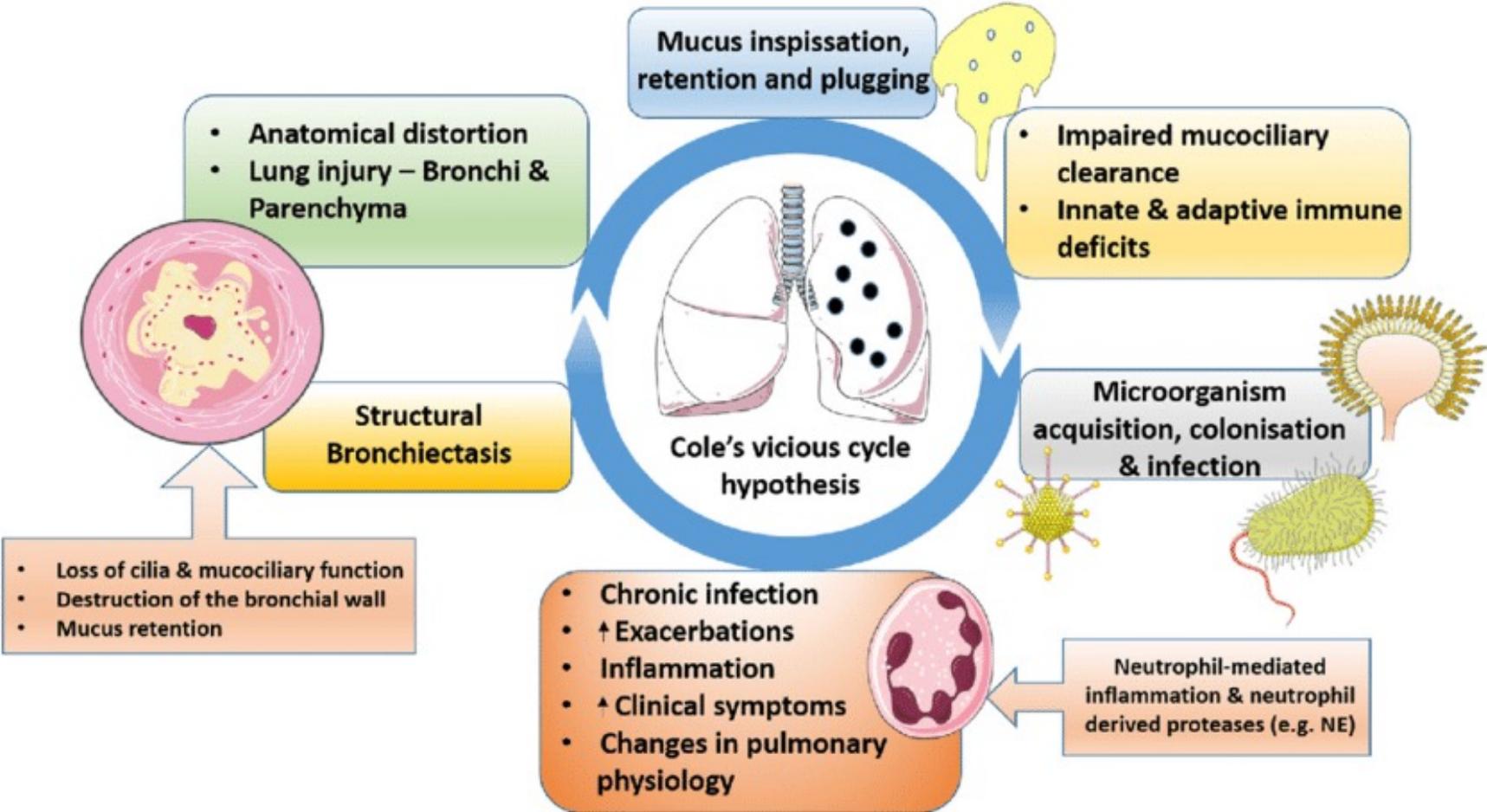
MALT1 rs57265082: carriers in the avoidance group were at increased risk for developing peanut allergy (OR 11)

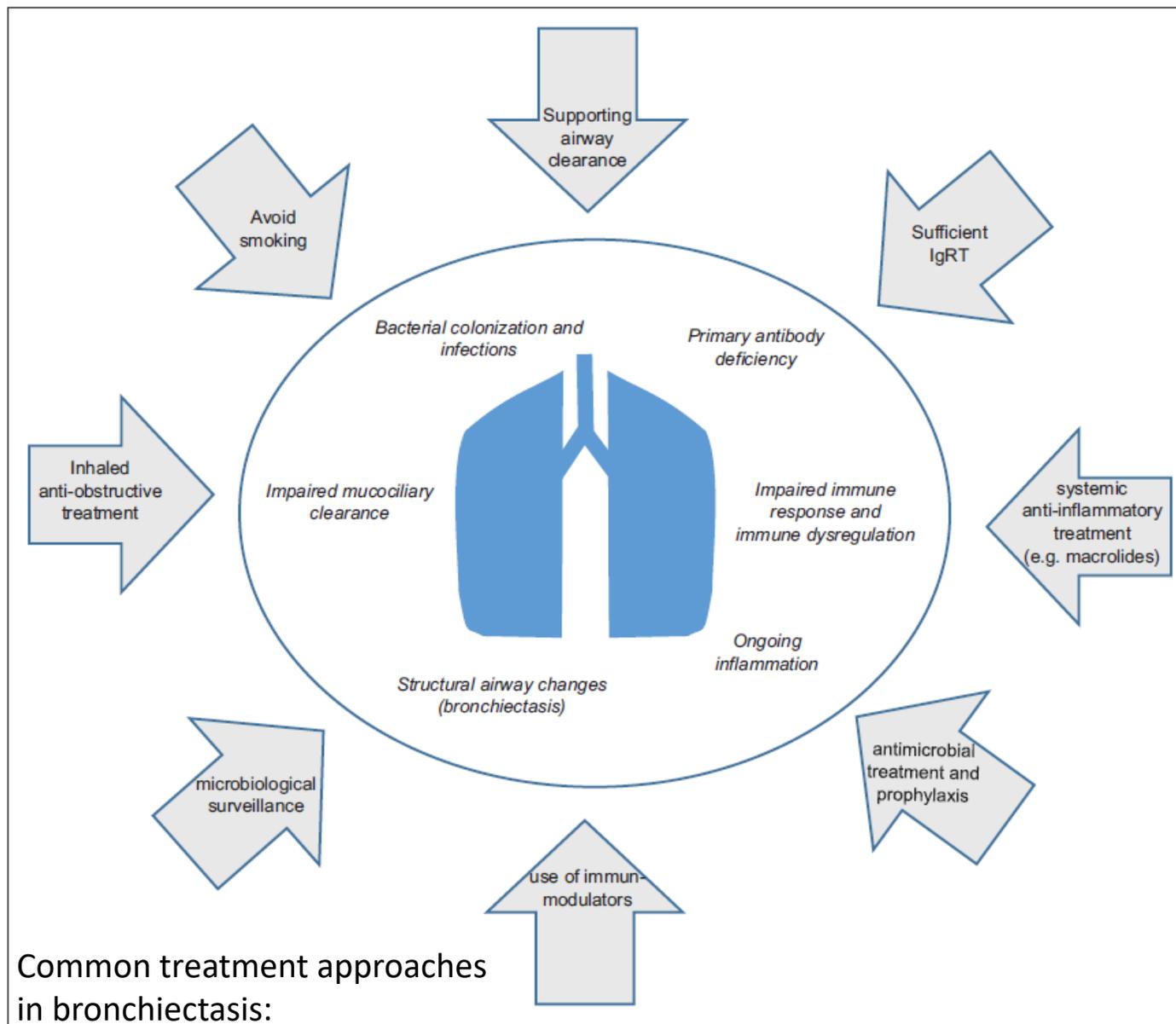


Persistent respiratory trouble? Don't stop looking...



Bronchiectasis:





Airway clearance in (non-CF) bronchiectasis:

- Any physical exercise helps
- Offer physiotherapy
- Encourage to clear the lungs
- Metaanalysis on inhalation of (hypertonic) saline solution is does not favour 0,9% vs. 3% vs. 6%
- Expectorants (NAC) or Mannitol inhalation show no clear benefit
- Negative data for DNase



© bokan76 / Getty Images

O'Donnell AE et al. Chest. 1998; 113(5).

Xie B et al. Am J Emerg Med. 2020 Dec;38(12):2713-2717

Bilton D et al. Thorax. 2014 Dec;69(12):1073-9.

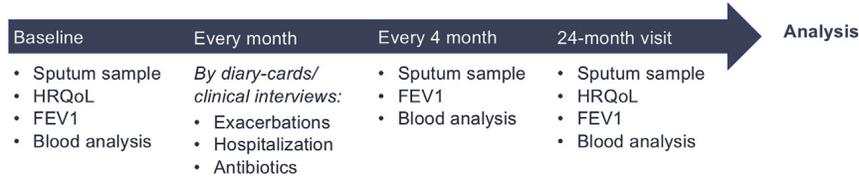
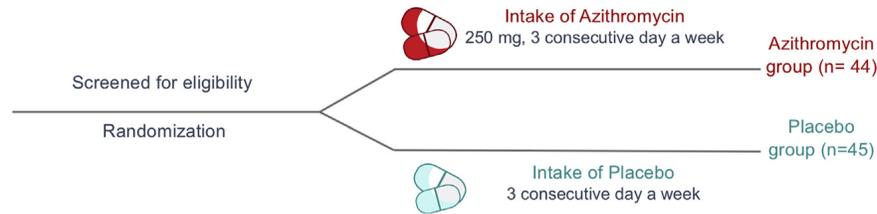
Bilton D et al. Chest. 2013 Jul;144(1):215-225.

Use of macrolides in PAD and in COPD

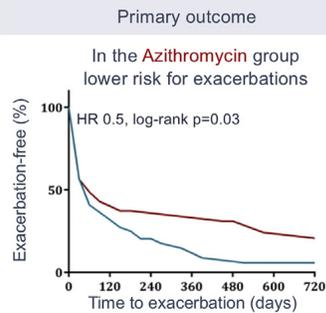


DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED RANDOMIZED TRIAL ON LOW DOSE AZITHROMYCIN PROPHYLAXIS IN PRIMARY ANTIBODY DEFICIENCIES

PAD adults with chronic infection-related pulmonary diseases (COPD, bronchiectasis, asthma) receiving treatment with IgRT.



COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
HRQoL Health Related Quality of Life
FEV1 Forced Expiratory Volume 1st sec
IgRT Immunoglobulin Replacement Treatment
PAD Primary Antibody Defect

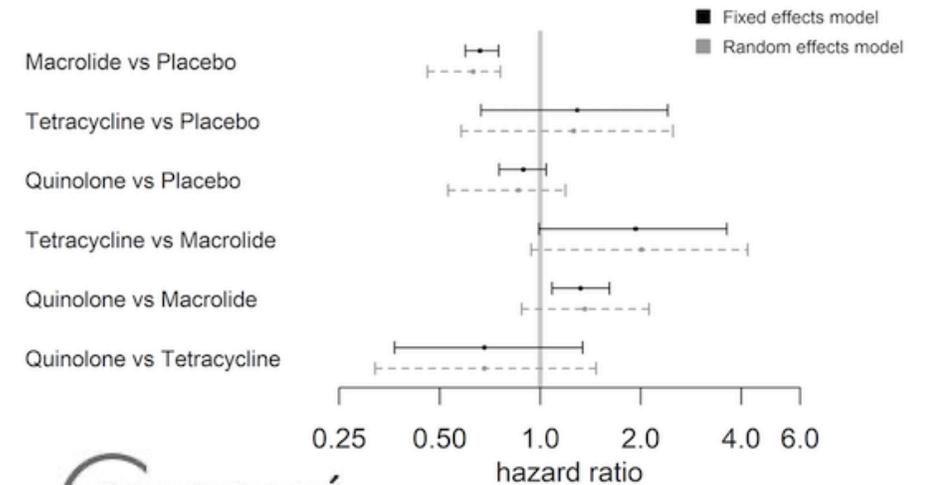


Secondary outcomes

- In the **Azithromycin** group:
- Lower risk for hospitalization
 - Lower need for additional antibiotic courses
 - No higher rate of macrolides resistant-carriage
 - No drug-related toxicity
 - Improved HRQoL
 - No effect on FEV1
 - Reduced count in blood of neutrophils

TABLE II. Baseline characteristics of the intention-to-treat population

	Azithromycin (n = 44)	Placebo (n = 45)	P value
Age (y), mean (SD)	45.0 (14.9)	45.0 (14.0)	.895
Sex, no. (%)			
Female	23 (52)	26 (58)	.602
Male	21 (48)	19 (42)	.602
Diagnosis, no. (%)			
CVID	38 (86)	35 (78)	.409
XLA	6 (14)	10 (22)	.409
Chronic pulmonary diseases, no. (%)			
COPD (all stages)	22 (50)	23 (51)	.543
Stage I	6 (14)	3 (7)	.283
Stage II	9 (20)	10 (22)	.522
Stage III-IV	7 (16)	10 (22)	.313
Bronchiectasis	36 (82)	40 (89)	.260



Inhalative treatment and management with concurrent bronchiectasis

1. SABA (short-acting beta agonist)



2. Saline solution (0,9% -6%)



3. Improved mucociliary clearance

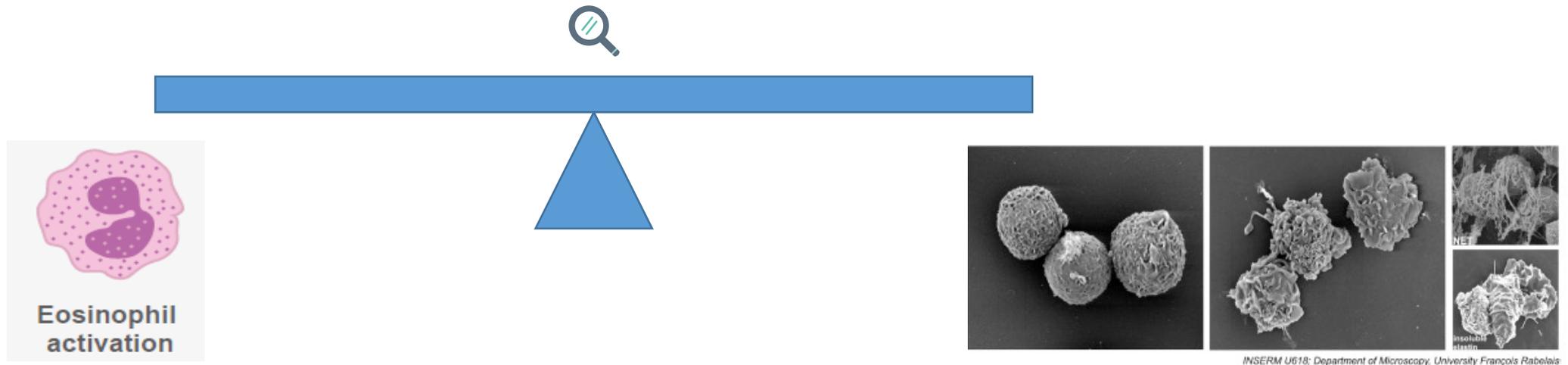


4. LAMA/LABA/ICS

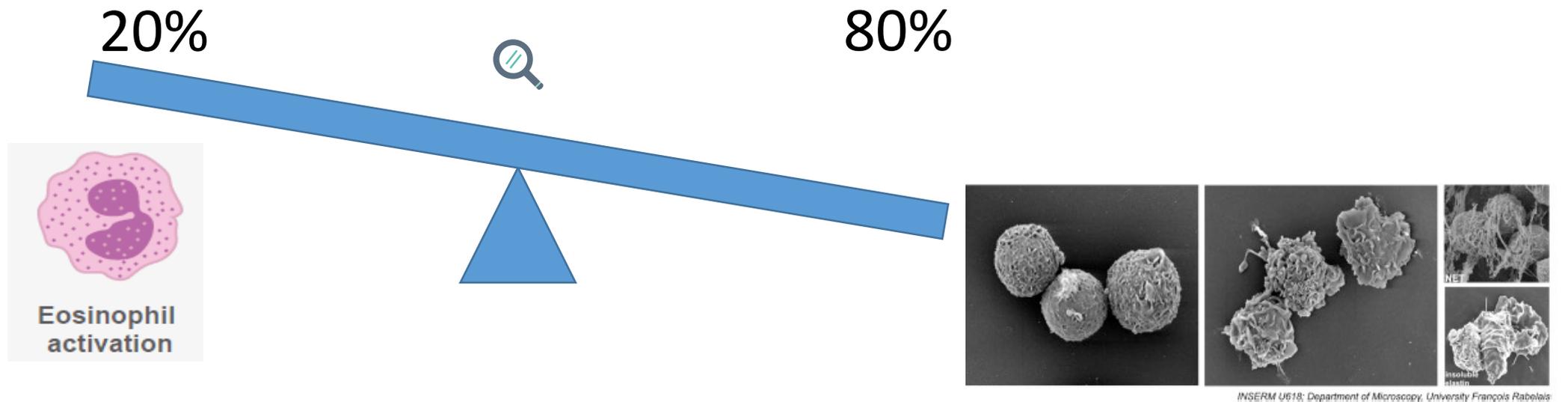
Additional elements of bronchiectasis management:

- Microbiological sputum surveillance (colonization with *Pseudomonas aerug.* or NTM?)
- Pulmonary physiotherapy, exercise and use of portable mucus clearance device
- Sufficient IgG levels
- Antimicrobial prophylaxis (macrolides, TMP/SMX) -> check cQT time (ECG) and NTM before

Neutrophilic and eosinophilic inflammation in bronchiectasis:



Neutrophilic and eosinophilic inflammation in bronchiectasis (in non-IEI patients):



Anti-IL5 and anti-IL5R α therapy for clinically significant bronchiectasis with eosinophilic endotype: a case series

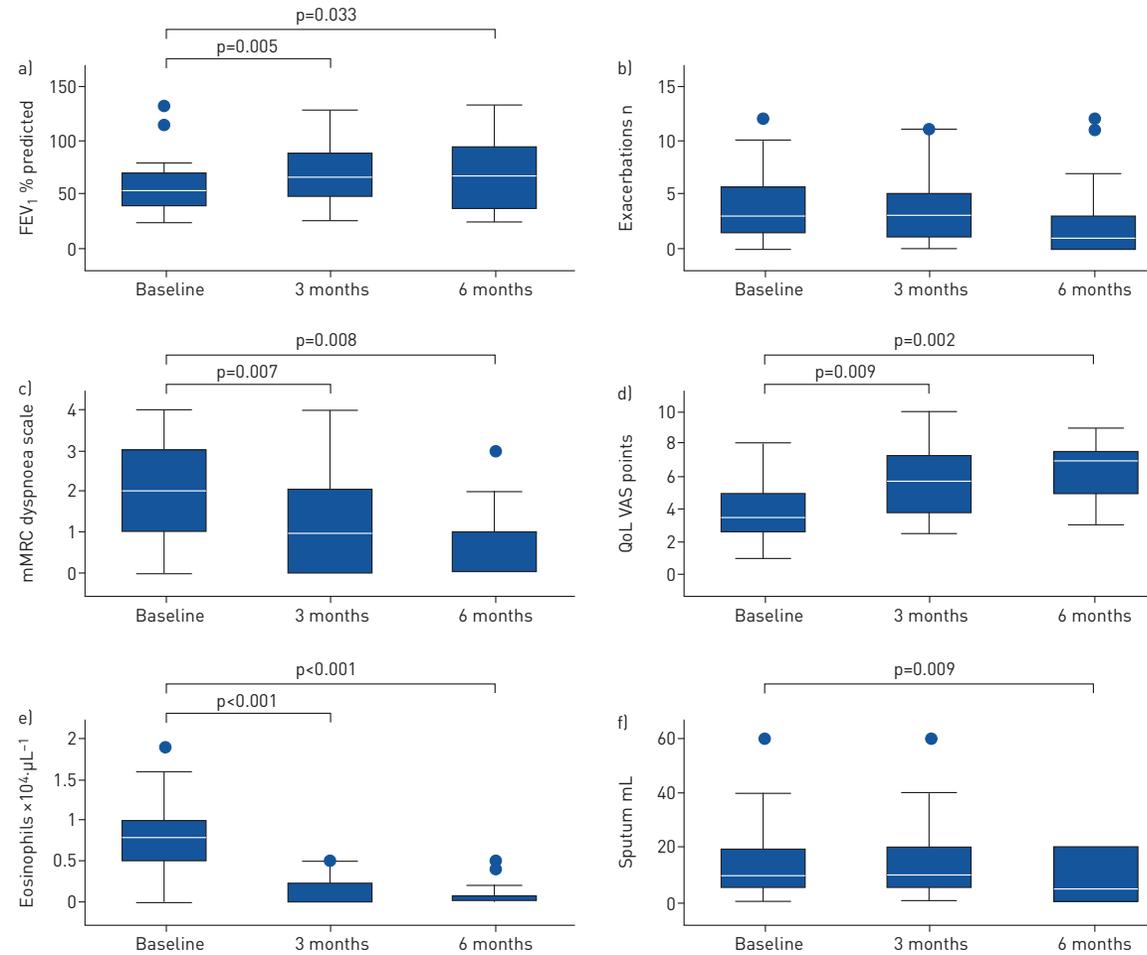


FIGURE 1 a) Forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV₁); b) annualised exacerbation frequency; c) modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnoea scale; d) quality of life (QoL); e) eosinophils; and f) 24-h sputum volume at baseline and after 3 and 6 months of treatment. VAS: visual analogue scale.

Role of neutrophils and neutrophil proteases:

	Azurophilic granules	Specific granules	Gelatinase granules	Secretory vesicles
<i>Antibacterial proteins</i>	Azurocidin Myeloperoxidase Defensins Cap 57 (bactericidal permeability-inducing protein) Lysozyme	Lipocalin 2 (NGAL) Lactoferrin hCAP18 Haptoglobin Pentraxin3 Lysozyme Gp91 ^{phox} / p22 ^{phox}	Cathelicidin (CAP-18) Lysozyme Gp91 ^{phox} / p22 ^{phox}	 Gp91 ^{phox} / p22 ^{phox}
<i>Proteases</i>	Neutrophil elastase Cathepsin G Proteinase 3 (myeloblastin)	μPA Collagenase (MMP8)	Gelatinase B (MMP9) Leukolysin (MMP25) Collagenase (MMP8)	Leukolysin (MMP25) Proteinase 3 (myeloblastin)
<i>Adhesion molecules</i>		Mac-1(CD11b/ CD18) CD 66 CD 67	Mac-1(CD11b/CD18) CD 67	Mac-1(CD11b/CD18) CD 67
<i>Receptors</i>	CD63 antigen (tetraspanin-30)	uPAR Laminin-R Thrombospondin-R	Ficolin-1	Complement R1 (CD35) FCγR (CD16) CD14 C1q-R Formylpeptide receptor (FPR1)
<i>Granule trafficking and docking</i>	VAMP-7 Rab5 or Rab27a	VAMP-7	VAMP-7 VAMP-2	VAMP-7 Rab3D
<i>Other classes of functional proteins</i>	Heparin-Binding Protein (HBP) β-Glucuronidase Granulophysin (CD63) α1-Antitrypsin α-Mannosidase N-acetyl-β-glucosaminidase Sialidase Presenilin	β2-Microglobulin Histaminase Heparanase Stomatin CRISP3	β2-Microglobulin CRISP3 Nramp1	Heparin-Binding Protein (HBP) Plasma proteins (including albumin) Alkaline phosphatase DAF CD10 CD13 Nramp1

-----> Increasing tendency of degranulation

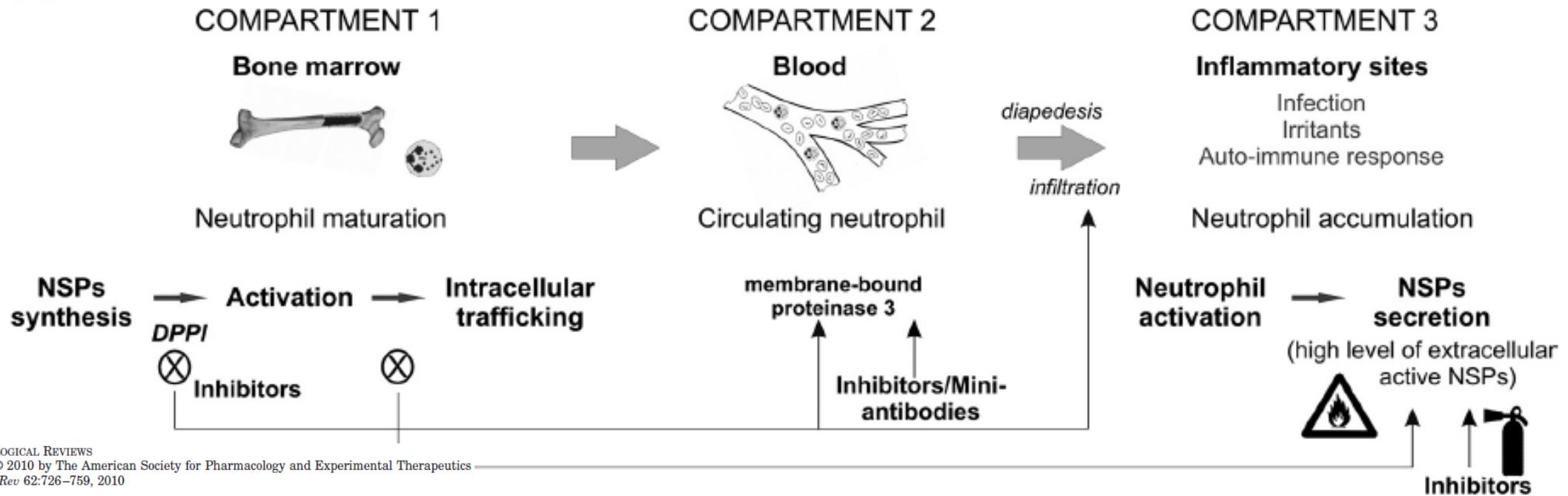
neutrophil



Secondary granula:
NE (neutrophil elastase)
PR3 (proteinase 3)
CG (cathepsin G)

are required for transendothelial migration and extravasation into inflamed tissue. NE, PR3 and CG are also part of NETs.

Treatment of neutrophilic inflammation:



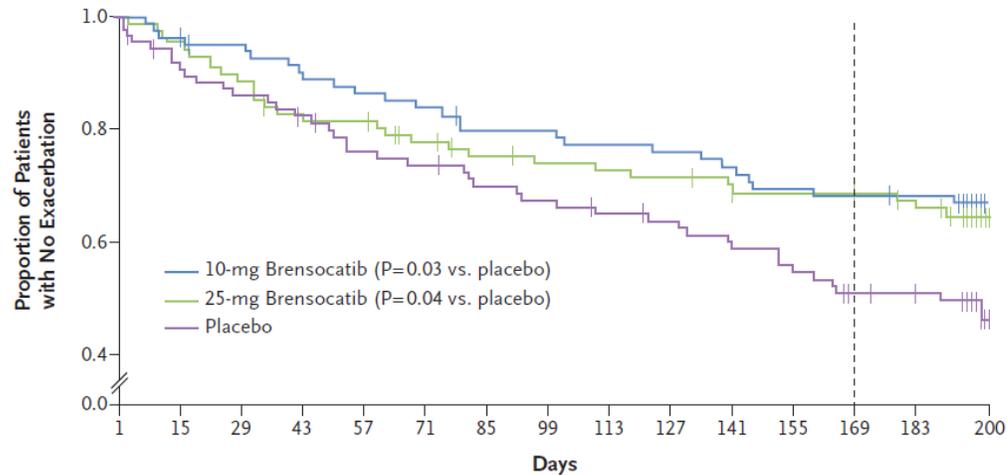
Cathepsin C (dipeptidyl peptidase 1 - **DPP1**), is an important cysteine protease that mediates the maturation process of neutrophil serine proteases (**NSPs**) and participates in the inflammation and immune regulation process associated with polymorphonuclear neutrophils.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Phase 2 Trial of the DPP-1 Inhibitor Brensocaticib in Bronchiectasis

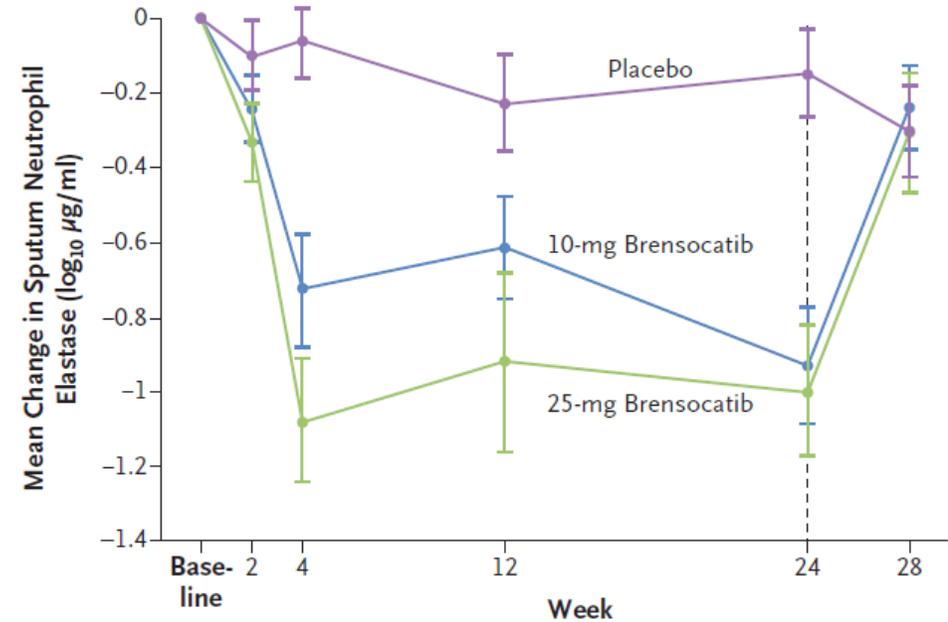
James D. Chalmers, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., Charles S. Haworth, M.B., Ch.B., M.D.,
 Mark L. Metersky, M.D., Michael R. Loebinger, B.M., B.Ch., Ph.D.,
 Francesco Blasi, M.D., Ph.D., Oriol Sibila, M.D., Ph.D., Anne E. O'Donnell, M.D.,
 Eugene J. Sullivan, M.D., Kevin C. Mange, M.D., M.S.C.E.,
 Carlos Fernandez, M.D., M.P.H., Jun Zou, Ph.D., and Charles L. Daley, M.D.,
 for the WILLOW Investigators*

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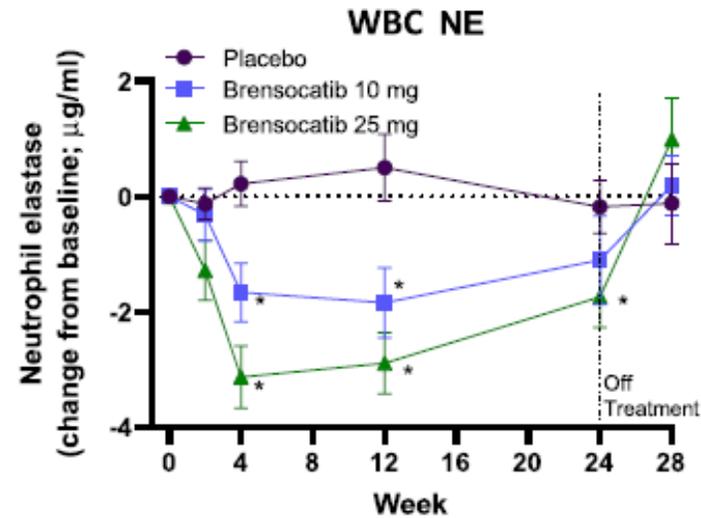
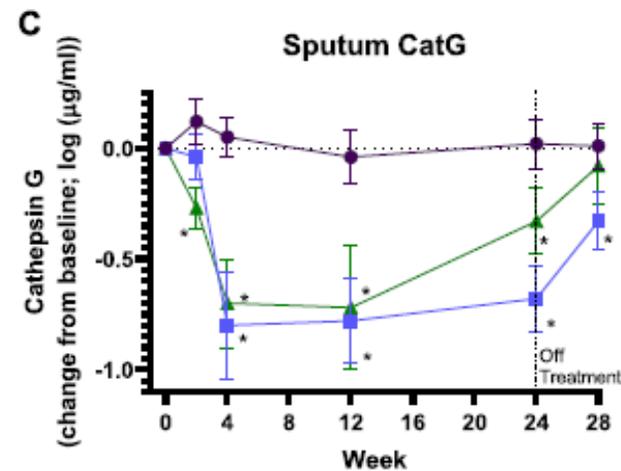
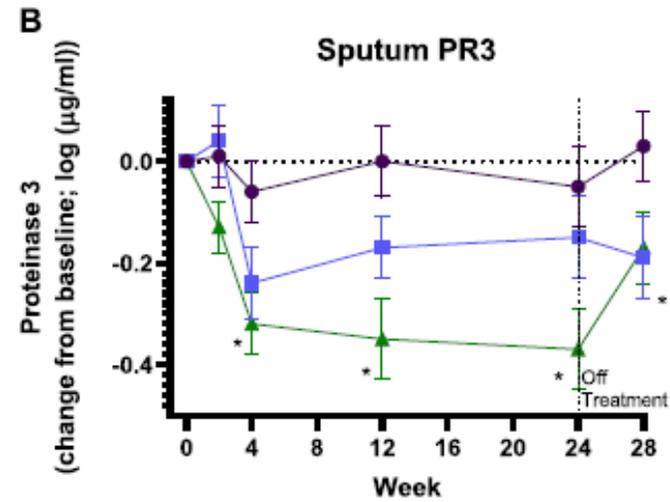
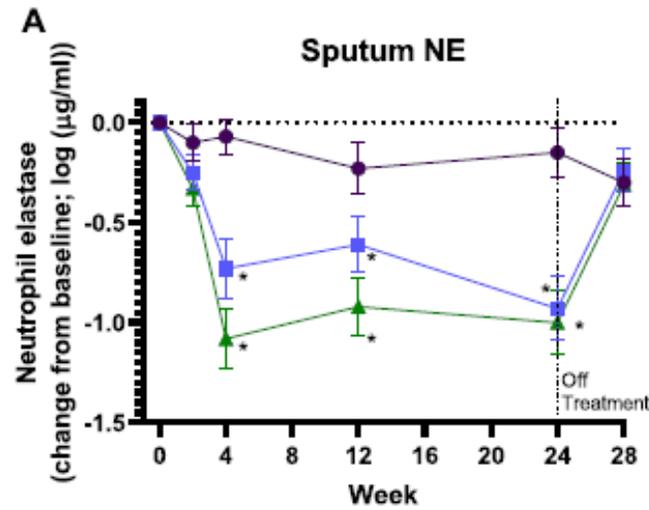


Cumulative No. of Events/
 No. at Risk

10-mg Brensocaticib	0/82	3/79	4/76	9/72	11/69	13/66	16/62	16/62	18/60	19/59	21/57	24/54	25/53	25/52	26/4
25-mg Brensocaticib	0/87	4/83	10/77	16/71	16/70	19/64	21/60	22/58	23/57	24/56	26/54	26/52	26/52	28/49	29/10
Placebo	0/87	8/78	12/73	15/69	20/63	22/61	25/57	27/55	29/52	30/50	34/47	37/44	40/38	40/37	42/5

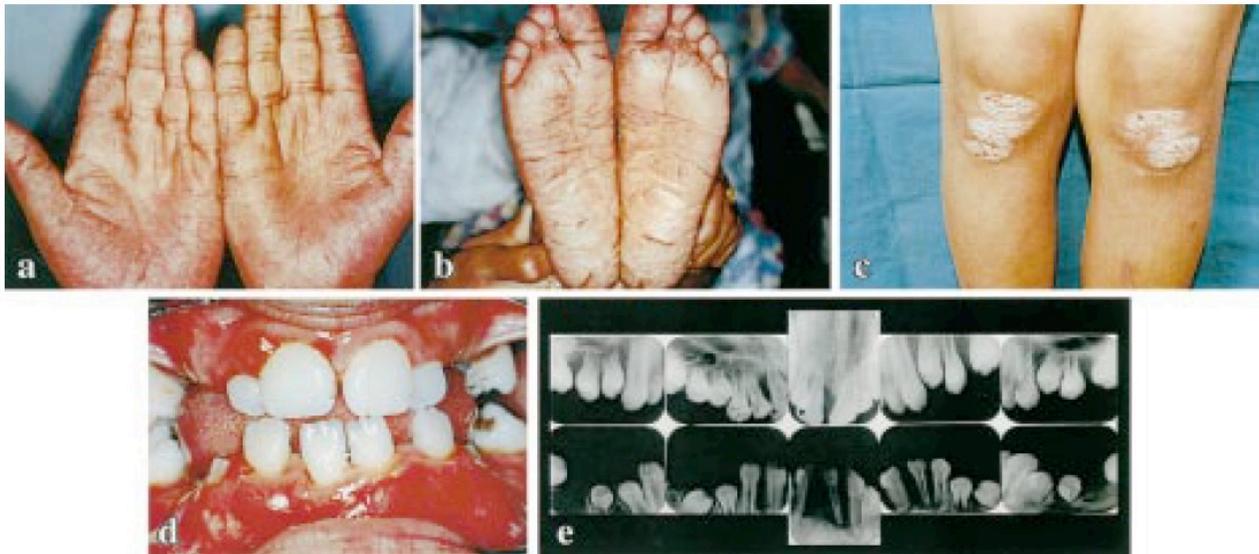


N Engl J Med 2020;383:2127-37.
 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2021713



DPP-1 Inhibition in IEI?

Mutations of the cathepsin C gene are responsible for Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome



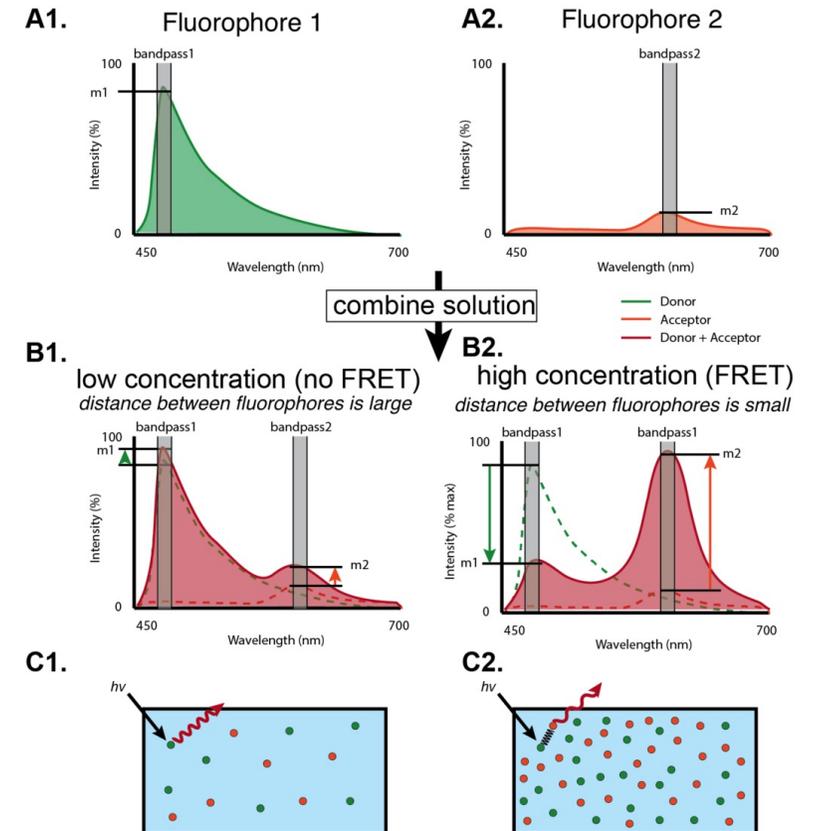
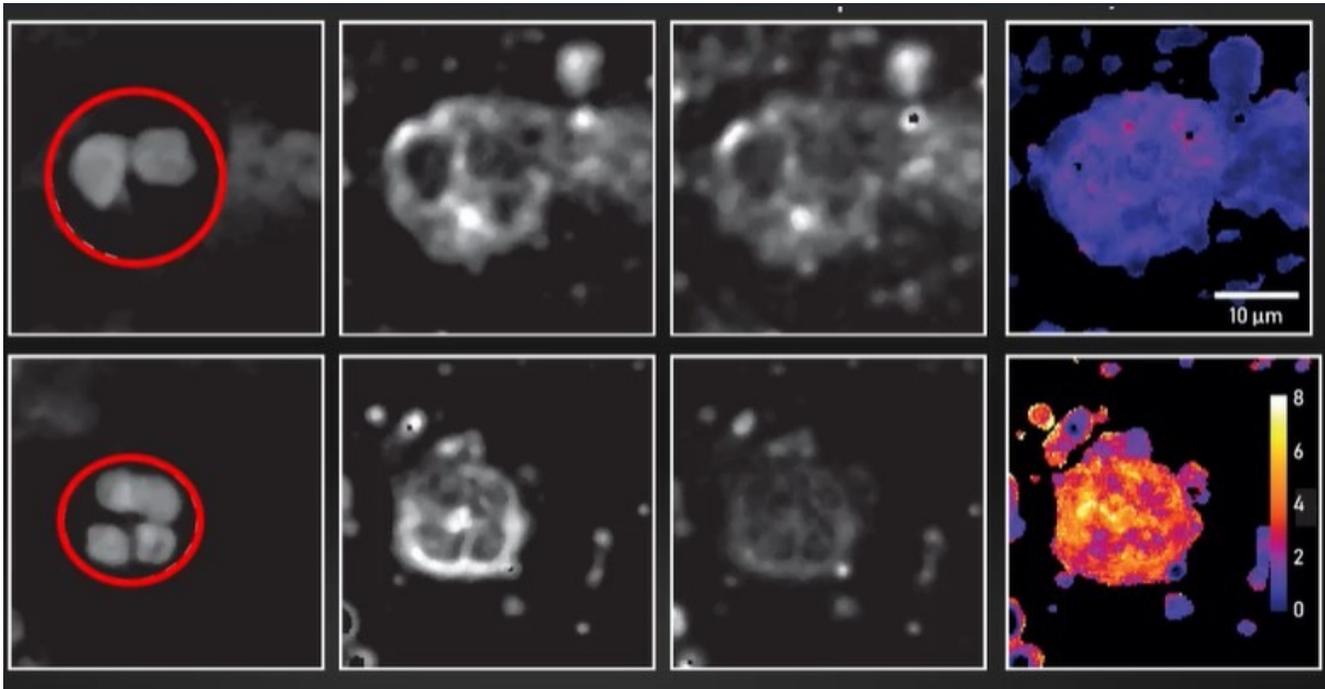
Elevated Neutrophil elastase in airways of IEI patients with bronchiectasis?

J Med Genet 1999;36:881–887

Outlook (1):

w inhibitor

w/o inhibitor



FRET: Förster resonance energy transfer

Asthma and COPD: localized immunodeficiencies?

Variable	Univariate analysis		
	cOR	95% CI	p value
IgA, mg/dL	0.997	0.994-1.000	0.080
IgA < 140 mg/dL	2.306	1.049-5.071	0.038
IgA ≥ 280 mg/dL	0.706	0.379-1.315	0.273
Age	0.957	0.929-0.986	0.003
Male sex	1.933	1.117-3.346	0.019
Eosinophil ≥ 450/μL	1.792	1.010-3.180	0.046
IgE ≥ 100 IU/mL	1.833	1.022-3.288	0.042

RR for moderate/severe airway hyperresponsiveness in young (<45 years) asthma patients (n: 234). Korean J Intern Med 2017;32:137-145

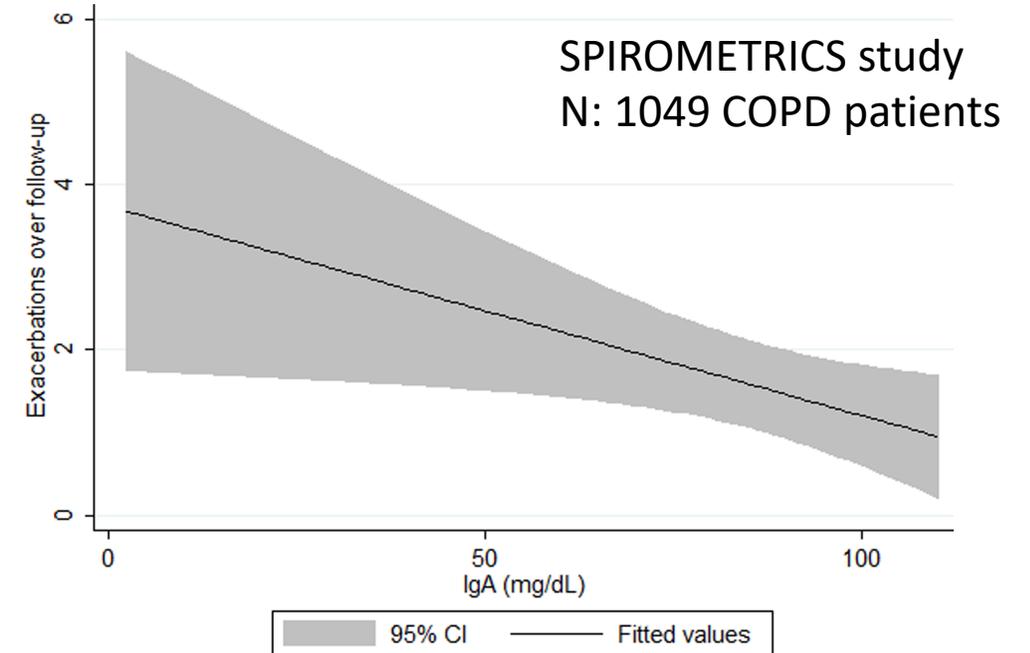


Fig 2. Unadjusted association of IgA with follow-up exacerbations among lowest decile IgA (0-120 mg/dL).

Table 2. Association of subnormal serum IgA (<70 mg/dL) with exacerbations.

	Unadjusted analysis		
	Effect size	95% CI	p-value
Dichotomous Exacerbations (Logistic regression, OR)	1.47	(0.65, 3.30)	0.353
Dichotomous severe exacerbations (Logistic regression, OR)	3.20	(1.44, 7.10)	0.004

RESEARCH

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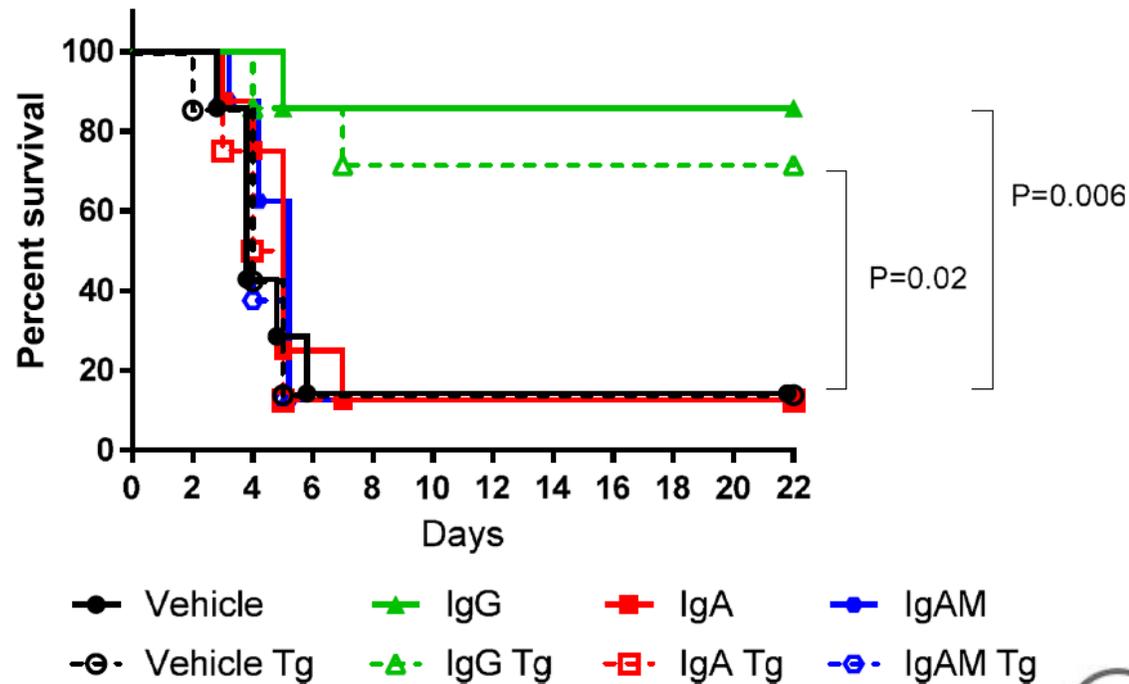
Topical application of nebulized human IgG, IgA and IgAM in the lungs of rats and non-human primates



Cédric Vonarburg^{1*}, Marius Loetscher¹, Martin O. Spycher¹, Alain Kropf¹, Marlies Illi¹, Sharon Salmon², Sean Roberts², Karin Steinfuehrer³, Ian Campbell⁴, Sandra Koernig⁴, Joseph Bain⁵, Monika Edler¹, Ulrich Baumann⁶, Sylvia Miescher¹, Dennis W. Metzger², Alexander Schaub¹, Fabian Käsemann¹ and Adrian W. Zuercher¹



b



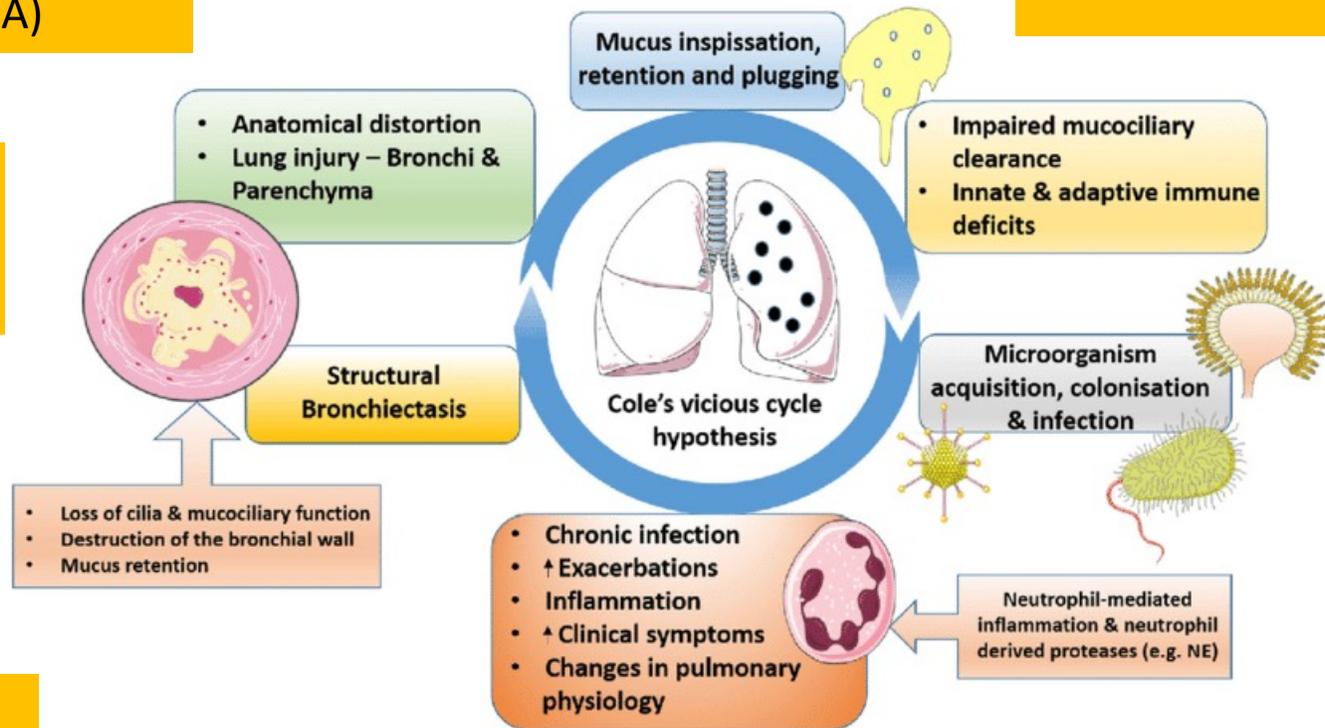
Treatment options of bronchiectasis in IEI:

Standard antiobstructive therapy
(SABA/LABA/LAMA)

Localized anti-inflammatory therapy
(ICS)

Systemic
anti-inflammatory therapy
(macrolide antibiotics)

If possible avoid systemic
anti-inflammatory therapy
(steroids)



Systemic
antimicrobial prophylaxis
(macrolide antibiotics)

Improve mucociliary
clearance

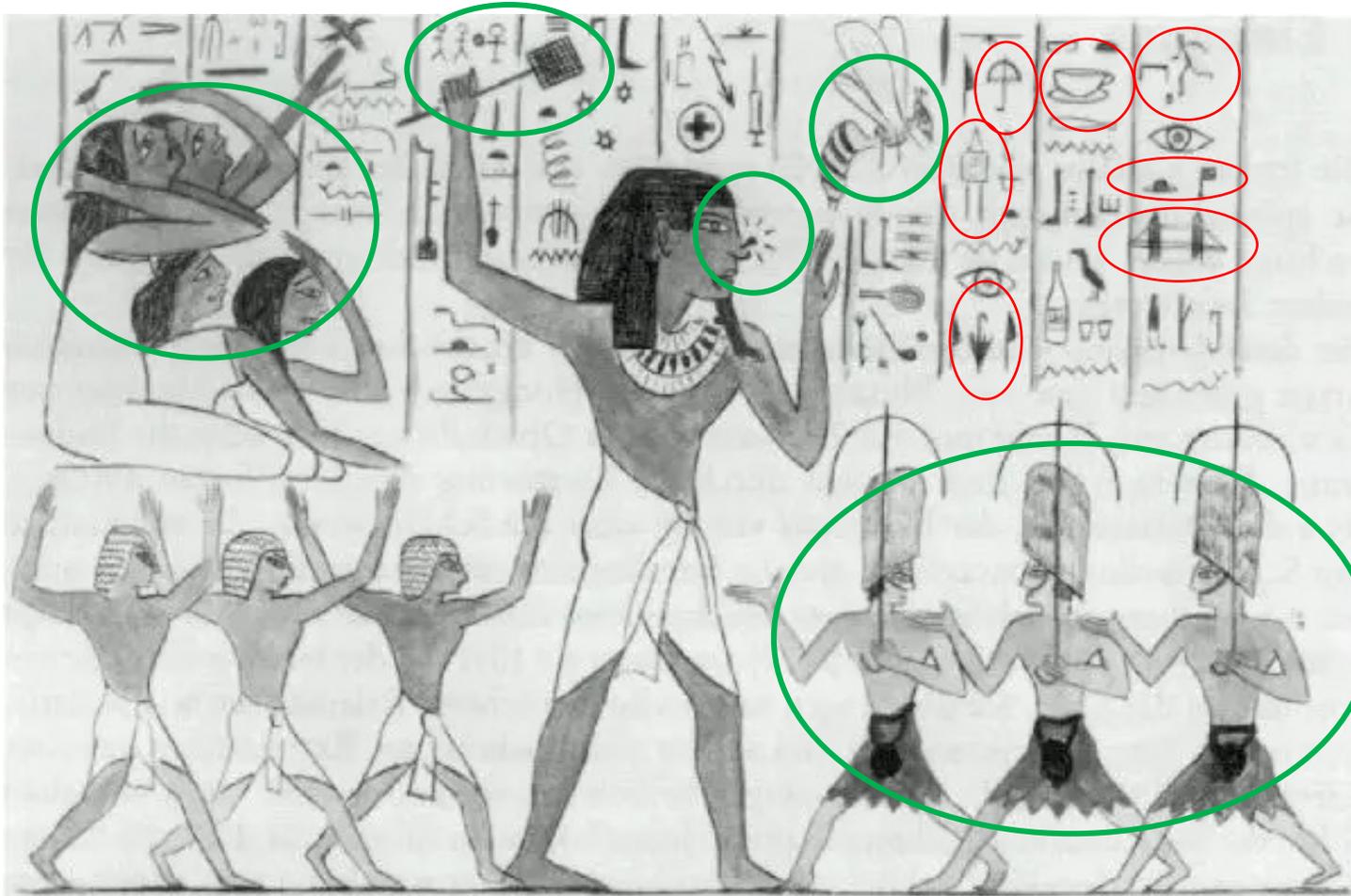
IgRT
Ig inhalation?

Biologics for
eosinophilic type?

DPP1-inhibition?

Avoid smoking

Thank you for your attention



Is this picture giving sound evidence that Pharaoh Menes died around 2800 BC of a wasp sting anaphylactic shock after trying to conquer Great Britain?