

B regulatory cells and monocyte subpopulations in patients with chronic graft-vs-host disease

Babić, Antonija; Kurić, Lejla; Zelić Kerep, Ana; Desnica, Lana; Lelas, Antonela; Milošević, Milan; Serventi-Seiwerth, Ranka; Duraković, Nadira; Perić, Zinaida; Mravak Stipetić, Marinka; ...

Source / Izvornik: **Croatian Medical Journal, 2021, 62, 154 - 164**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

<https://doi.org/10.3325/cmj.2021.62.154>

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:105:284963>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International/Imenovanje-Nekomercijalno-Bez prerada 4.0 međunarodna](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-07-06**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Dr Med - University of Zagreb School of Medicine Digital Repository](#)



Croat Med J. 2021;62:154-64

<https://doi.org/10.3325/cmj.2021.62.154>

B regulatory cells and monocyte subpopulations in patients with chronic graft-vs-host disease

Antonija Babić¹, Lejla Kurić¹, Ana Zelić Kerep², Lana Desnica², Antonela Lelas², Milan Milošević³, Ranka Serventi-Seiwerth², Nadira Duraković⁴, Zinaida Perić⁴, Marinka Mravak Stipetić⁵, Ervina Bilic⁶, Romana Čević⁷, Marko Barešić⁸, Tamara Vukić⁹, Dina Ljubas Kelečić¹⁰, Sanja Mazić¹¹, Ines Bojanić¹¹, Ana Hećimović¹², Ernest Bilic¹³, Renata Zadro¹⁴, Radovan Vrhovac⁴, Steven Z. Pavletic¹⁵, Drago Batinić¹⁶, Dražen Pulanić⁴

¹Department of Laboratory Diagnostics, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

²Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Hematology, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

³Department of Environmental Health, Occupational and Sports Medicine, Andrija Štampar School of Public Health, University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

⁴Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Hematology, University Hospital Center Zagreb and University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

⁵University Hospital Center Zagreb and University of Zagreb School of Dental Medicine

⁶Department of Neurology, University Hospital Center Zagreb and University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

⁷Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Center Zagreb, University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

⁸Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology University Hospital Center Zagreb, University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

⁹Department of Rehabilitation and Orthopaedic Aids, University Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

¹⁰Department of Internal Medicine, Section for Clinical Nutrition, University Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

¹¹Department of Transfusion Medicine and Transplantation Biology, University Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

¹²Department of Pulmonology, University Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

¹³Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital Center Zagreb and University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

¹⁴Department of Laboratory Diagnostics, University Hospital Center Zagreb and University of Zagreb Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Zagreb, Croatia

¹⁵National Cancer Institute, Center for Cancer Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

¹⁶Department of Laboratory Diagnostics, University Hospital Center Zagreb and University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

Aim To assess the correlations of B regulatory cells (Bregs) and monocyte subsets in peripheral blood with the National Institutes of Health (NIH)-consensus-defined clinical manifestations of chronic graft-vs-host disease (cGVHD), in an attempt to establish their role as cellular biomarkers.

Methods This multidisciplinary prospective study enrolled adult cGVHD patients treated in the University Hospital Center Zagreb and University of Zagreb School of Medicine. Immunophenotypic subpopulations of CD24^{high}CD38^{high} Bregs (CD27-, CD27+, and total) and monocyte (classical, intermediate, and non-classical) counts were correlated with demographic, transplant, and cGVHD-related data. Bivariate correlation analysis was performed to evaluate the correlations between Bregs and monocytes subsets and cGVHD organ involvement, as well as cGVHD severity and immunosuppression intensity.

Results Twenty-two adult patients (54.5% female) with cGVHD were enrolled. The median (range) age was 44.5 years (24-65). All patients were transplanted for hematologic malignancies and 40.9% had severe NIH cGVHD global score. The median time from cGVHD diagnosis to the analysis was 16.6 months (0-176). The organ most frequently affected with cGVHD were the eyes (68.2%), skin (45.5%), lungs (45.5%), and liver (40.9%). Lower total and CD27-Bregs counts were correlated with worse cGVHD severity, higher immunosuppression intensity, and lung cGVHD, in terms of cell count, but also with skin cGVHD, in terms of percentages. Patients with liver and joint/fascia cGVHD had a lower percentage of non-classical monocytes and patients with more severe global NIH score had a higher classical monocytes count.

Conclusion Different organs affected by cGVHD are differently associated with different subpopulations of Bregs and monocytes.

Received: June 13, 2020

Accepted: January 26, 2021

Correspondence to:

Antonija Babić
Department of Laboratory
Diagnostics
University Hospital Centre Zagreb
Kišpatičeva 12
10000 Zagreb
ababic2@kbc-zagreb.hr

Allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation (alloHCT) is a curative treatment option for an array of severe malignant diseases and non-malignant conditions. Chronic graft-vs-host disease (cGVHD) is a major late complication of alloHCT, influencing immune reconstitution and affecting different organs and tissues (1). cGVHD poses a significant morbidity and mortality burden on long-term survivors, a portion of whom require prolonged systemic immunosuppression (2). Since cGVHD is a complex multisystemic allo- and autoimmune disease, different clinical cGVHD presentations might be underlied by distinct pathophysiological processes.

Recently, major insights have been gained into the pathophysiology of cGVHD and its clinical manifestations (3,4). However, research of specific immunological events and their association to specific phenotypical manifestations is still lacking. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) cGVHD Diagnosis and Staging criteria provided much-needed guidelines for clinicians and researchers, facilitating cGVHD drug approvals and novel therapeutic approaches (5). The proposed three-phase pathophysiological model consists of an initial inflammatory phase, a dysregulated immunity phase, and a tissue fibrosis phase (4). The initial tissue injury of hematopoietic stem-cell recipient caused either by the chemotherapeutic regimen, acute GVHD, or infection, produces a number of antigens, which are processed by components of innate and adaptive immune system. The cascade of immunologic events induces the differentiation of pathogenic Th17 cells. Chronic inflammation occurring in cGVHD is consequent to the inability of regulatory mechanisms to control donor-derived effector immune mechanisms. Pathological fibrosis (excessive accumulation of extracellular matrix) is the underlying pathophysiological mechanism for some of the characteristic cGVHD clinical features, such as superficial and deep skin sclerosis, but other organs can also be involved. Many attempts have been made at finding cGVHD biomarkers, whether molecular or cellular, in peripheral blood to improve early diagnosis, prognostication, or therapy monitoring (6,7). However, due to insufficient understanding of the disease pathophysiology and complexity of clinical manifestation, developing reliable biomarkers for clinical use in cGVHD remains an active research aim.

B cells play an important role in cGVHD pathogenesis (8), and different B cell subsets have already been associated with clinical cGVHD manifestations (9,10).

Regulatory B cells (Bregs) secrete IL-10 and have

immunosuppressive activity, but they do not share a specific immunophenotype, as different subsets of B lymphocytes are capable to differentiate into Bregs (11). The CD24^{high}CD38^{high} B cells subset has been associated with immunosuppressive capacity and regulatory functions in autoimmune diseases (12,13).

Monocytes are mononuclear phagocytes that originate in the bone marrow and have a short life span in the circulation before they migrate to the tissue and differentiate into macrophages and dendritic cells (14). Three different subtypes of monocytes have been recognized according to the expression of surface markers CD14 (co-receptor for lipopolysaccharide) and CD16 (FCγIII receptor) (15): non-classical, intermediate, and classical monocytes. Relative percentages of these three subtypes have been correlated with the activity of various cardiovascular, infectious, and autoimmune diseases (16), but rarely in cGVHD.

This pilot study assessed the subpopulations of peripheral blood regulatory CD24^{high}CD38^{high} B-lymphocytes (Bregs: CD27⁻, CD27⁺, total Bregs) and monocytes (classical: CD14²⁺CD16⁻, intermediate: CD14²⁺CD16⁺, and non-classical: CD14⁺CD16²⁺) in patients with different clinical manifestations and severity of cGVHD.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

This multidisciplinary prospective study enrolled adult patients with cGVHD who received alloHCT in the University Hospital Center (UHC) and School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia from June 2017 to January 2018. The patients were extensively clinically assessed by different specialists with expertise in the field of cGVHD, and laboratory data were collected. An experienced hematologist assessed cGVHD organ and global severity according to the 2005 NIH consensus cGVHD diagnosis and staging criteria (5,17). The NIH cGVHD staging criteria score organs based on their functional impairment. Each organ is assigned a score of 0-3 (0 – no involvement, 3 – the worst involvement). The organs/organ systems scored were the skin, eyes, mouth, lungs, joint and fascia, liver, genitalia (for women), and gastrointestinal tract. The intensity of systemic immunosuppression was scored as mild (single-agent prednisone up to 0.5 mg/kg/day), moderate (single-agent prednisone >0.5 mg/kg/day and/or any single agent/modality), or high (two or more agents/modalities ± prednisone >0.5 mg/kg/day) (18). Clinician's impression of dis-

ease activity ("active" or "inactive" cGVHD) and clinician's therapeutic intent in terms of cGVHD management at the time of assessment were noted. The disease was defined as "active" if the clinician decided to increase systemic therapy due to a worsening disease, to substitute systemic therapy due to lack of response, or withdraw systemic therapy due to lack of response. The disease was defined as "non-active" if the practitioner decided to decrease systemic therapy because cGVHD was improving or not to change the systemic therapy because cGVHD was stable. Patients who had not been receiving immunosuppressive therapy at evaluation or did not meet any of the mentioned criteria were categorized as "other" (excluded from the analysis of activity) (6,19). The clinician's 10-point assessment of cGVHD severity is a part of Form A for assessing cGVHD response to therapy (19). The study was approved by the Ethics Committees of UHC Zagreb and University of Zagreb School of Medicine, and patients were enrolled after signing an approved informed consent form.

Sample collection and laboratory assessment

Whole blood was collected in K2EDTA blood collection tubes. Blood was divided into two BD-Falcon 5 mL tubes, one for monocyte subsets and one for B lymphocytes. One hundred microliters of blood per tube were incubated for 15 minutes with fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies according to the manufacturer's recommendations, and then erythrocytes were lysed with BD FACS Lysing solution (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). The antibodies used for B-lymphocyte characterization were anti-CD24-AlexaFlour488, anti-CD38-PE, anti-CD19-PerCP-Cy5.5, and anti-CD27-APC, and those used for monocyte subsets characterization were anti-HLA-DR-FITC, anti-CX3CR1-PE, anti-CD16-PerCPCy5.5, anti-CD14-APC, anti-CD192-PECy7, and anti-CD183-BV421. All monoclonal antibodies were purchased from BioLegend (San Diego, CA, USA), except anti-HLA-DR-FITC (Dako, Santa Clara, CA, USA) and anti-CD27-APC (eBioscience, San Diego, CA, USA). B-lymphocytes were processed on BD FACS Calibur and analyzed with BD CellQuest software. The cells for monocyte subsets were processed on BD FASCLytic (BD Biosciences) and analyzed using BD FACSuite software. For B-cell analysis, B-cells were first gated according to CD19 expression followed by the identification of CD27⁻ and CD27⁺ B-cell subsets, which were further analyzed according to CD24 and CD38 expression. Two phenotypically distinct B-cell subpopulations with reported regulatory activity were identified as CD27⁻CD24^{high}CD38^{high} and CD27⁺CD24^{high}CD38^{high} cells (12) (Figure 1A). In monocyte analysis, debris and doublets were

first excluded, followed by gating the monocytes according to forward and side scatter (FSC/SSC) parameters. From that, only HLA-DR⁺ cells were gated as monocytes and then analyzed according to CD14 (co-receptor for lipopolysaccharide) and CD16a (Fcγ receptor IIIa) expression (Figure 1B), as well as according to the expression of chemokine receptors CX3CR1 (fractalkine receptor) and CCR2 (CD192). Monocyte subsets were defined as classical monocytes (CD14²⁺CD16⁻) with CX3CR1^{low}CCR2^{high}, intermediate monocytes (CD14²⁺CD16⁺) with CX3CR1^{high}CCR2^{mid}, and non-classical monocytes (CD14⁺CD16²⁺) with CX3CR1^{high}CCR2^{low} (20). The absolute numbers of monocytes and B lymphocytes were calculated according to white blood count (DxH 800 Beckmann Coulter Inc. Brea, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis

Descriptive univariate data analyses (number [frequencies], median and range) were used to summarize the patients' characteristics and laboratory parameters. Bivariate correlation analysis with Spearman's rank correlation test was performed to assess the correlations between Bregs and monocytes subsets with demographic, transplant, NIH cGVHD organ scores, and other cGVHD-related data, as well as other laboratory data. The correlations with moderate or strong Spearman's rank correlation coefficient >|0.4| and with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$) were presented. The analysis was performed with IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 25 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

RESULTS

Patient population characteristics

The study enrolled 22 adult patients with cGVHD (54.5% female), with the median age of 44.5 years (range 24-65). All were transplanted for hematologic malignancies. The median time from cGVHD diagnosis to the analysis was 16.6 months (0-176). At the moment of analysis, 59.1% were receiving systemic immunosuppression, and the majority had severe (40.9%) or moderate (45.5%) NIH cGVHD global severity score. The patients' characteristics are presented in Table 1. All patients underwent extensive laboratory assessments at enrollment (Table 2).

The correlations of B-regulatory subpopulations with cGVHD characteristics

Immunophenotypically defined Bregs subpopulations were analyzed in all patients. As expected, the pa-

tients who were receiving more intensive immunosuppression at the time of evaluation had lower total B lymphocytes ($P=0.042$), as well as total Bregs ($P=0.043$) and both CD27⁻ ($P=0.039$) and CD27⁺ ($P=0.021$) Bregs count in the peripheral blood. However, lower total Bregs ($P=0.026$), but not total B lymphocyte count ($P=0.715$), was correlat-

TABLE 1. Patients' characteristics*

Characteristics	N (%)
Sex	
female	12 (54.5)
male	10 (45.5)
Age at entry, median (range)	44.5 (24-65)
Months from alloHCT to enrollment to the study, median (range)	29.0 (2.9-194.5)
Months from alloHCT to cGVHD, median (range)	9.2 (1.8-28.8)
Underlying malignant disease	
ALL/AML/MDS	13 (59.1)
CML/IMF/myeloproliferative disorders	8 (36.4)
CLL	1 (4.5)
Myeloablative conditioning	
yes	10 (45.5)
no	12 (54.5)
Donor	
unrelated	14 (63.6)
related	8 (36.4)
Cell source	
PBSC	18 (81.8)
BM	4 (18.2)
Previous acute GVHD	
no	9 (40.9)
yes	13 (59.1)
cGVHD onset	
de novo	9 (40.9)
progressive	8 (36.4)
quiescent	5 (22.7)
Clinician's impression of activity	
inactive	14 (63.6)
active	8 (36.4)
NIH cGVHD organ involvement	
eyes	15 (68.2)
lung	10 (45.5)
skin	10 (45.5)
liver	9 (40.9)
mouth	8 (36.4)
joint/fascia	5 (22.7)
genital tract (female only)	4 (33.3)
Global NIH	
mild	3 (13.6)
moderate	10 (45.5)
severe	9 (40.9)

TABLE 1 Continued. Patients' characteristics*

Characteristics	N (%)
0-10 cGVHD severity	
0	2 (9.1)
1	3 (13.6)
3	1 (4.5)
4	2 (9.1)
5	5 (22.7)
6	1 (4.5)
7	5 (22.7)
8	2 (9.1)
10	1 (4.5)
Lines of prior systemic therapy for cGVHD treatment (number) – including current	
0	5 (27.8)
1	9 (50.0)
2	2 (11.1)
3	2 (11.1)
not known	4 (18.2)
Current intensity of immunosuppression	
none	9 (40.9)
mild	0 (0)
moderate	10 (45.5)
high	3 (13.6)

*Abbreviations: alloHCT – allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; cGVHD – chronic graft vs host disease; ALL – acute lymphoblastic leukemia; AML – acute myelogenous leukemia; MDS – myelodysplastic syndrome; CML – chronic myelogenous leukemia; IMF – idiopathic myelofibrosis; CLL – chronic lymphocytic leukemia; PBSC – peripheral blood stem cell; BM – bone marrow; NIH – National Institutes of Health.

ed with a more severe cGVHD assessed on a 10-point scale (clinicians' impression of cGVHD severity) (21). Patients with lung cGVHD (Figure 2A) had lower total ($P=0.015$), CD27⁻ ($P=0.021$), and CD27⁺ ($P=0.037$) Bregs cell count. A higher Karnofsky score was correlated with a higher total ($P=0.007$), CD27⁻ ($P=0.008$), and CD27⁺ ($P=0.019$) Bregs count. The liver, eyes, mouth, and joint/fascia cGVHD did not correlate with B lymphocyte subpopulations (Table 3).

The correlations of monocyte subpopulations with cGVHD characteristics

Monocyte subpopulations were not analyzed in 4 out of 22 patients due to technical issues. Patients with joint/fascia cGVHD ($P=0.007$) and mouth cGVHD ($P=0.043$) had a lower percentage of non-classical monocytes, as well as patients with liver cGVHD ($P=0.043$), who also had a lower percentage of intermediate ($P=0.007$) and a higher percentage of classical monocytes ($P=0.004$). On the other hand, patients with genital tract cGVHD had a higher per-

centage of non-classical monocytes ($P=0.027$). Patients with a more severe global NIH score ($P=0.040$) had a higher classical monocytes count (Figure 2B) and those with a higher Karnofsky score ($P=0.020$) had a higher percentage of non-classical monocytes. Lung, eyes, and skin cGVHD and the intensity of immunosuppression did not correlate with monocyte subpopulations (Table 4).

Two major primary hematological disease groups (acute leukemia/MDS vs CML/IMF/myeloproliferative disorders) did not significantly differ in monocyte subpopulations and B regulatory cells count (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

In our study, patients with more severe cGVHD, as assessed by the clinician using the 0-10 cGVHD symptom severity scale (21), had significantly lower Bregs count and patients with better Karnofsky performance status had significantly higher Bregs count. B-cells activate the immune system by presenting antigens, secreting cytokines, and producing antibodies, and also exhibit immunosuppressive activity

by IL-10-dependent and IL-10-independent mechanisms (22). Bregs are known as the subsets of B cells with immunosuppressive activity and are able to inhibit the innate and adaptive immune responses (23,24). Bregs in humans were first described by Blair et al, who identified them in peripheral blood within the CD19+CD24^{high}CD38^{high} subset corresponding to immature transitional B-cells (12). Another human Breg subpopulation has been described within the activated/memory CD19+CD24^{hi}CD27+ B-cell subset (25), and as an IgM+ Breg subpopulation within the CD27+CD24^{hi}CD38-/low memory subset (26). The role of B cells in cGVHD is corroborated by the evidence of a breakdown in peripheral B-cell tolerance and altered immune regulation in patients after alloHCT (27), as well as reduced Bregs frequencies in patients with cGVHD compared with allogeneic transplant recipients with no history of cGVHD and healthy donors (26). B-lymphocytes are being recognized as important factors in cGVHD pathogenesis, potential biomarkers (27,28), and promising therapeutic targets (29). For example, the first and currently the only drug approved to treat cGVHD is ibrutinib, an inhibitor of Bruton's tyrosine kinase, an important enzyme in B cells develop-

TABLE 2. Descriptive analysis of laboratory parameters

	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Number of patients
Leukocytes $\times 10^9/L$	2.3	7.9	16.2	22
Lymphocytes, %	3.3	36.0	75.0	22
Lymphocytes/ μL	27.3	268.2	6975.0	22
Monocytes, %	2.0	10.2	16.6	22
Monocytes/ μL	213.9	751.7	1620.0	22
Non classical, % monocytes	0.5	4.3	15.1	18
Non classical, monocytes/ μL	3.3	30.5	123.6	18
Intermediate, % monocytes	2.1	7.5	20.1	18
Intermediate, monocytes/ μL	1.1	5.0	261.4	18
Classical, % monocytes	72.8	85.4	97.4	18
Classical monocytes/ μL	187.8	697.3	1547.7	18
B lymphocytes, %	0.5	14.0	44.0	22
B lymphocytes/ μL	2.0	297.5	1427.0	22
CD27+ Bregs, % B lymphocytes	0.0	0.1	0.5	22
CD27+ Bregs / μL	0.0	0.3	1.7	22
CD27- Bregs, % B lymphocytes	0.0	3.1	29.8	22
CD27-Bregs/ μL	0.0	11.4	54.1	22
Total Bregs, % B lymphocytes	0.0	3.2	30.3	22
Total Bregs/ μL	0.0	11.6	55.8	22
Platelets $\times 10^9 /L$	94.0	213.5	451.0	22
Erythrocyte sedimentation (mm/h)	2.0	30.0	80.0	21
ALT (U/L)	11.0	33.5	135.0	22
CRP (mg/L)	0.2	3.7	57.7	20
IgG (g/L)	4.3	10.8	26.5	19

*Abbreviations: Bregs – B regulatory cells (immunophenotypically defined); ALT – alanine aminotransferase; CRP – C-reactive protein; IgG – Immunoglobulin G.

TABLE 3. Correlations between B lymphocyte subpopulations and cGVHD-related data (N=22)

Non-parametric correlation coefficients (Spearman's rho)	B lymphocytes, %	B lymphocytes/ μ L	CD27+ Bregs, % B lymphocytes	CD27+ Bregs/ μ L	CD27- Bregs, % B lymphocytes	CD27- Bregs/ μ L	Total Bregs, % B lymphocytes	Total Bregs/ μ L
Lines of prior systemic therapy for cGVHD	r_s	-0.306	-0.308	-0.337	-0.538	-0.241	-0.531	-0.257
	P	0.216	0.213	0.171	0.021	0.335	0.023	0.303
Intensity of immuno-suppression	r_s	-0.451	-0.438	-0.124	-0.489	-0.031	-0.442	-0.051
	P	0.035	0.042	0.584	0.021	0.889	0.039	0.821
Clinician's impression of activity	r_s	-0.433	-0.462	0.007	-0.351	0.067	-0.313	0.06
	P	0.044	0.031	0.974	0.110	0.767	0.156	0.792
Karnofsky score (%)	r_s	-0.223	0.047	0.582	0.496	0.615	0.549	0.626
	P	0.319	0.835	0.005	0.019	0.002	0.008	0.002
Lung cGVHD	r_s	0.141	-0.050	-0.516	-0.446	-0.442	-0.488	-0.468
	P	0.531	0.826	0.014	0.037	0.040	0.021	0.028
Eyes cGVHD	r_s	-0.436	-0.251	0.219	-0.009	0.329	-0.019	0.313
	P	0.043	0.259	0.328	0.967	0.135	0.934	0.155
Skin cGVHD	r_s	0.076	0.295	-0.357	-0.292	-0.458	-0.231	-0.465
	P	0.738	0.182	0.103	0.187	0.032	0.302	0.029
0-10 cGVHD severity	r_s	0.099	-0.082	-0.372	-0.364	-0.347	-0.463	-0.363
	P	0.662	0.715	0.089	0.096	0.114	0.030	0.097

*Abbreviations: cGVHD – chronic graft vs host disease; Bregs – B regulatory cells (immunophenotypically defined).

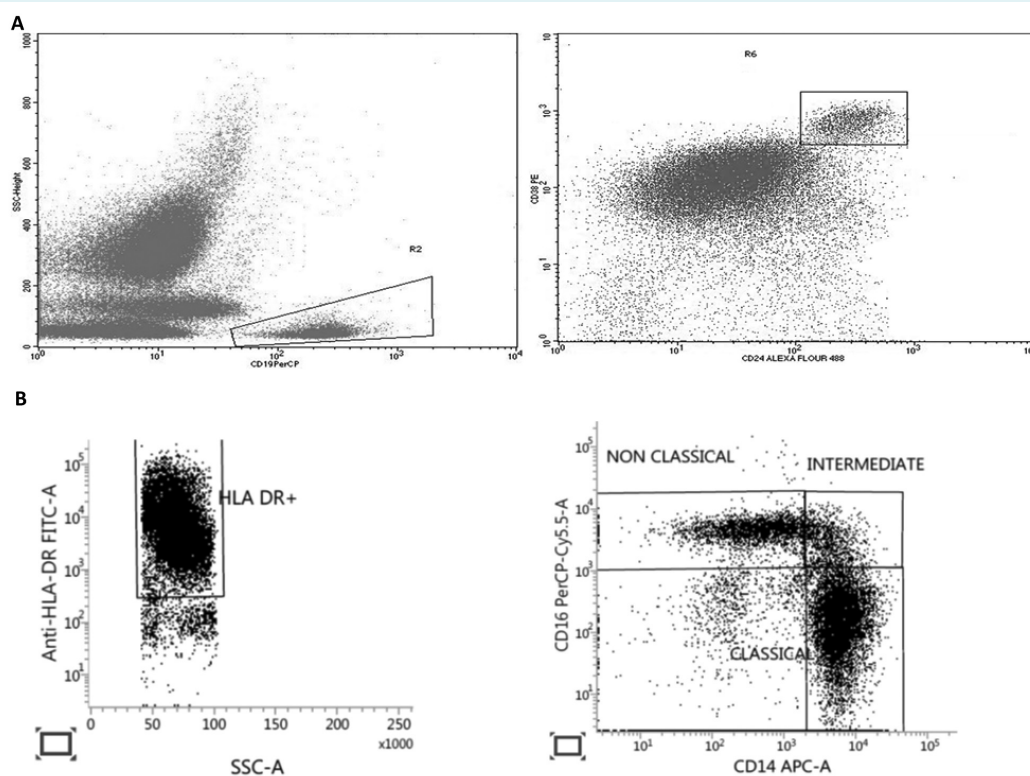


FIGURE 1. (A) Regulatory B cells were gated from CD19 positive cells as CD24++CD38++ cells. (B) Monocyte subpopulations were gated from HLA-DR positive cells according to CD14 and CD16 expression as non-classical (CD14+CD16++), intermediate (CD14++CD16+), and classical monocytes (CD14++CD16-). Abbreviations: HLA-DR – human leukocyte antigen-DR; FITC-A – fluorescein isothiocyanate; SSC-A – side scatter; APC-A – allophycocyanin.

ment (30). In addition, a potential protective effect of Bregs could pave the way for new therapeutic possibilities in the treatment of cGVHD (31).

Our preliminary results also suggest that specific organ involvement correlates with different monocyte subsets. Monocytes are a heterogeneous and functionally highly plastic cell group with an important role in the initiation of inflammation as well as its resolution and healing (20). The majority of peripheral blood monocytes, about 80%, express CD14++CD16- immunophenotype and are termed “classical” monocytes (32). Their primary role is phagocytosis and initiation of inflammation (33). The remaining 20% express CD16 and are divided into intermediate CD14++CD16+

(inflammatory subtype, contributing to local and systemic inflammation) (34) and non-classical CD14+CD16+++ subtype, the so-called patrolling monocytes. This subtype has a role in anti-inflammatory and wound healing processes (35). Joint/fascia involvement in our study was significantly associated with lower percentages of patrolling monocyte subsets, as well as liver involvement. Since non-classical monocytes have the highest CX3CR1 expression among monocyte subsets, their decrease in the blood would suggest the monocytes infiltration to the disease sites via CX3CR1/fractalkine pathway, in line with Namba et al (36). Liver involvement was also associated with lower percentages of inflammatory, but a higher percentage of classical monocyte subset. Classical monocytes were also found to

TABLE 4. Correlations between monocyte subpopulations and cGVHD-related data* (N= 18†)

Non-parametric correlation coefficients (Spearman's rho)		Monocytes, %	Monocytes/ μ L	Non classical, %	Non classical/ μ L	Intermediate, %	Intermediate/ μ L	Classical, %	Classical/ μ L
Karnofsky score (%)	r_s	0.145	-0.035	0.542	0.409	0.193	0.121	-0.270	-0.311
	P	0.518	0.878	0.020	0.092	0.442	0.633	0.278	0.209
Genital cGVHD	r_s	-0.288	-0.640	0.725	0.207	0.207	0.104	-0.518	-0.414
	P	0.391	0.034	0.027	0.593	0.593	0.791	0.154	0.268
Joint/fascia cGVHD	r_s	0.135	0.382	-0.614	-0.379	-0.376	-0.073	0.446	0.466
	P	0.549	0.080	0.007	0.121	0.124	0.772	0.064	0.052
Liver cGVHD	r_s	-0.002	0.159	-0.482	-0.287	-0.612	-0.158	0.649	0.325
	P	0.992	0.479	0.043	0.247	0.007	0.532	0.004	0.189
Mouth cGVHD	r_s	0.144	0.441	-0.158	0.037	0.028	0.371	0.083	0.482
	P	0.524	0.040	0.532	0.884	0.913	0.130	0.742	0.043
Global NIH cGVHD	r_s	0.094	0.139	-0.189	0.004	0.082	0.361	0.177	0.487
	P	0.679	0.538	0.452	0.989	0.746	0.142	0.481	0.040

*Abbreviations: cGVHD – chronic graft vs host disease.

†Four participants were not analyzed for monocyte subpopulations due to technical issues.

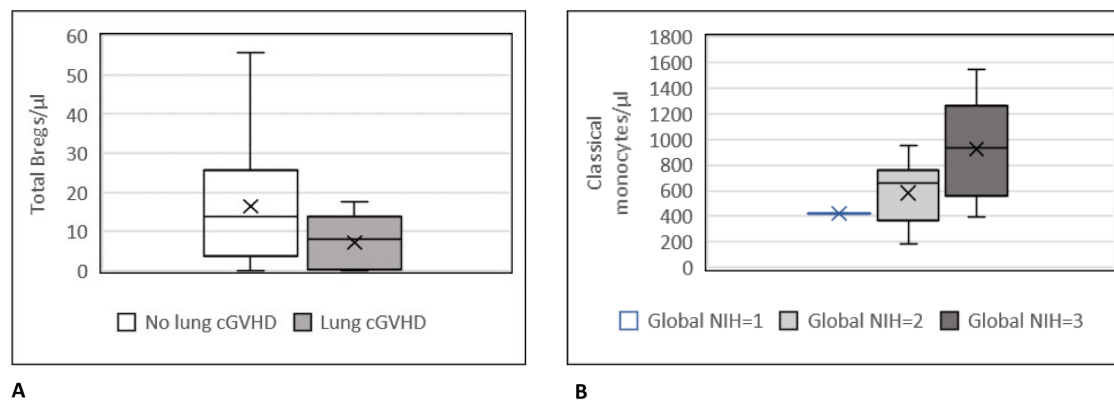


FIGURE 2. (A) Total regulatory B cell count in patients according to their chronic graft vs host disease lung involvement. (B) Total classical monocytes count in patients according to their global National Institutes of Health score.

be associated with a higher NIH global severity score and mouth cGVHD. In contrast, Konuma et al (37), who investigated circulating monocyte subsets in cGVHD patients, found no difference in the numbers and the proportions of circulating monocyte subsets. However, their study revealed that altered expressions of activation markers and chemokine and scavenger receptors on each monocyte subset were significantly associated with specific organ involvement of cGVHD. Hirayama et al have found that an absolute number of intermediate monocytes, as well as high CD29 expression, correlates with cGVHD activity (38).

Chronic graft-vs-host disease is a complex immunological disorder, challenging to diagnose and treat, with a therapeutic response that is hard to sustain. Clinical manifestations overlap with other conditions occurring in the post-transplant period, whether it is an infection, medication side effects, or consequences of previous chemotherapeutic regimens and the underlying disease itself (19). Many organ systems can be involved, leaving patients with different levels of functional impairment and diminished quality of life (39-42). The strength of this study is the prospective clinical data collection and adherence to rigorous assessments using standardized cGVHD NIH diagnostic criteria in an interdisciplinary setting of experienced subspecialists.

The results of this study add to the current understanding of cGVHD biology (3), as relates to the possible role of Bregs and monocyte subpopulations. These results indicate a possible biological difference in some of the cGVHD clinical features. Circulating monocytes were not affected by the immunosuppression level, which, along with the fact that they may be considered reporters of immunological processes, makes monocytes an excellent candidate for future cGVHD biomarker research. Although this pilot study analyzed a relatively small number of patients, it observed a strong association between cGVHD pathophysiology and clinical manifestations, warranting future research in larger cohorts with longitudinal sample collection and with a control population of alloHCT recipients without cGVHD. Bregs and monocyte subpopulations in patients after alloHCT need to be longitudinally followed up to assess the importance of changes in these cell populations in cGVHD prediction and its severity, as well as in response to different treatment modifications.

Our results add to the recently growing body of knowledge of cGVHD immunology in humans, facilitating the future development of better-targeted and personalized therapeutic options.

Acknowledgment The authors thank the many members of the multidisciplinary team for cGVHD at the University Hospital Center Zagreb, Croatia.

Funding This work was supported by the Croatian Science Foundation project IP-2016-06-8046 entitled New Biomarkers for Chronic Graft-vs-Host Disease and in part by the National Cancer Institute, Center for Cancer Research, NIH.

Disclaimer The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not represent the position of the National Cancer Institute, the National Institutes of Health, or the United States Government.

Ethical approval given by UHC Zagreb Ethics Committee approval 02/21/JG (class: 8.1.-17/41-2) and Medical School University of Zagreb Ethics Committee approval 380-59-10106-17-100/96 (class: 641-01/17-02/01).

Declaration of authorship DB and DP conceived and designed the study; AB, LK, AZK, LD, AL, RSS, ND, ZP, MMS, EB, RČ, MB, TV, DLJK, SM, IB, AH, EB, RZ, RV, DB, DP acquired the data; AB, LK, AZK, LD, AL, MM, RSS, ND, ZP, MMS, EB, RČ, SZP, DB, DP analyzed and interpreted the data; AB, LK, AZK, LD, AL, DP drafted the manuscript; all authors critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content; all authors gave approval of the version to be submitted; all authors agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Competing interests DB is the Chair of the Managerial Board of the *Croatian Medical Journal*. To ensure that any possible conflict of interest relevant to the journal has been addressed, this article was reviewed according to best practice guidelines of international editorial organizations. All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form at www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf (available on request from the corresponding author) and declare: no support from any organization for the submitted work; no financial relationships with any organizations that might have an interest in the submitted work in the previous 3 years; no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

References

- 1 Lee SJ, Vogelsang G, Flowers MED. Chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2003;9:215-33. [Medline:12720215](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12720215/) [doi:10.1053/bbmt.2003.50026](https://doi.org/10.1053/bbmt.2003.50026)
- 2 Flowers MED, Martin PJ. How we treat chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Blood*. 2015;125:606-15. [Medline:25398933](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25398933/) [doi:10.1182/blood-2014-08-551994](https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2014-08-551994)
- 3 Zeiser R, Blazar BR. Pathophysiology of chronic graft-versus-host disease and therapeutic targets. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377:2565-79. [Medline:29281578](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29281578/) [doi:10.1056/NEJMra1703472](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra1703472)
- 4 Cooke KR, Luznik L, Sarantopoulos S, Hakim FT, Jagasia M, Fowler DH, et al. The biology of chronic graft-versus-host disease: a task force report from the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Project on Criteria for Clinical Trials in Chronic Graft-versus-Host Disease. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2017;23:211-34. [Medline:27713092](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27713092/) [doi:10.1016/j.bbmt.2016.09.023](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbmt.2016.09.023)
- 5 Jagasia MH, Greinix HT, Arora M, Williams KM, Wolff D, Cowen EW, et al. National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Project on Criteria for Clinical Trials in Chronic Graft-versus-Host Disease: I. The 2014 Diagnosis and Staging Working Group Report. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2015;21:389-401.e1. [Medline:25529383](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25529383/) [doi:10.1016/j.bbmt.2014.12.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbmt.2014.12.001)
- 6 Grkovic L, Baird K, Steinberg SM, Williams KM, Pulanic D, Cowen EW, et al. Clinical laboratory markers of inflammation as determinants of chronic graft-versus-host disease activity and NIH global severity. *Leukemia*. 2012;26:633-43. [Medline:22005783](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22005783/) [doi:10.1038/leu.2011.254](https://doi.org/10.1038/leu.2011.254)

- 7 Yu J, Storer BE, Kushekhar K, Abu Zaid M, Zhang Q, Gafken PR, et al. Biomarker Panel for chronic graft-versus-host disease. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;34:2583-90. [Medline:27217465](#) [doi:10.1200/JCO.2015.65.9615](#)
- 8 McManigle W, Youssef A, Sarantopoulos S. Human Immunology B cells in chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Hum Immunol*. 2019;80:393-9. [Medline:30849450](#) [doi:10.1016/j.humimm.2019.03.003](#)
- 9 Kuzmina Z, Greinix HT, Weigl R, Kormoczi U, Rottal A, Frantal S, et al. Significant differences in B-cell subpopulations characterize patients with chronic graft-versus-host disease-associated dysgammaglobulinemia. *Blood*. 2011;117:2265-74. [Medline:21063025](#) [doi:10.1182/blood-2010-07-295766](#)
- 10 Greinix HT, Kuzmina Z, Weigl R, Kormoczi U, Rottal A, Wolff D, et al. CD19+CD21low B cells and CD4+CD45RA+CD31+ T cells correlate with first diagnosis of chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2015;21:250-8. [Medline:25460358](#) [doi:10.1016/j.bbmt.2014.11.010](#)
- 11 Rosser EC, Mauri C. Perspective regulatory B cells: origin, phenotype, and function. *Immunity*. 2015;42:607-12. [Medline:25902480](#) [doi:10.1016/j.immuni.2015.04.005](#)
- 12 Blair PA, Noreña LY, Flores-Borja F, Rawlings DJ, Isenberg DA, Ehrenstein MR, et al. CD19+CD24hiCD38hi B cells exhibit regulatory capacity in healthy individuals but are functionally impaired in systemic lupus erythematosus patients. *Immunity*. 2010;32:129-40. [Medline:20079667](#) [doi:10.1016/j.immuni.2009.11.009](#)
- 13 Flores-Borja F, Bosma A, Ng D, Reddy V, Ehrenstein MR, Isenberg DA, et al. CD19+CD24hiCD38hi B cells maintain regulatory T cells while limiting TH1 and TH17 differentiation. *Sci Transl Med*. 2013;5:173ra23. [Medline:23427243](#) [doi:10.1126/scitranslmed.3005407](#)
- 14 Abbas A. Cellular and molecular immunology. 8th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders; 2014.
- 15 Ziegler-Heitbrock L, Ancuta P, Crowe S, Dalod M, Grau V, Hart DN, et al. Nomenclature of monocytes and dendritic cells in blood. *Blood*. 2010;116:e74-80. [Medline:20628149](#) [doi:10.1182/blood-2010-02-258558](#)
- 16 Stansfield BK, Ingram D. Clinical significance of monocyte heterogeneity. *Clin Transl Med*. 2015;4:5. [Medline:25852821](#) [doi:10.1186/s40169-014-0040-3](#)
- 17 Filipovich AH, Weisdorf D, Pavletic S, Socie G, Wingard JR, Lee SJ, et al. National Institutes of Health consensus development project on criteria for clinical trials in chronic graft-versus-host disease: I. Diagnosis and staging working group report. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2005;11:945-56. [Medline:16338616](#) [doi:10.1016/j.bbmt.2005.09.004](#)
- 18 Mitchell SA, Leidy NK, Mooney KH, Dudley WN, Beck SL, LaStayo PC, et al. Determinants of functional performance in long-term survivors of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation with chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD). *Bone Marrow Transplant*. 2010;45:762-9. [Medline:19784078](#) [doi:10.1038/bmt.2009.238](#)
- 19 Aki SZ, Inamoto Y, Carpenter PA, Storer BE, Sandmaier BM, Lee SJ, et al. Confounding factors affecting the National Institutes of Health (NIH) chronic Graft-Versus-Host Disease Organ-Specific Score and global severity. *Bone Marrow Transplant*. 2016;51:1350-3. [Medline:27214071](#) [doi:10.1038/bmt.2016.131](#)
- 20 Yang J, Zhang L, Yu C, Yang X-F, Wang H. Monocyte and macrophage differentiation: circulation inflammatory monocyte as biomarker for inflammatory diseases. *Biomark Res*. 2014;2:1. [Medline:24398220](#) [doi:10.1186/2050-7771-2-1](#)
- 21 Lee SJ, Wolff D, Kitko C, Koreth J, Inamoto Y, Jagasia M, et al. Measuring therapeutic response in chronic graft-versus-host disease. National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Project on Criteria for Clinical Trials in Chronic Graft-versus-Host Disease: IV. The 2014 Response Criteria Working Group Report. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2015;21:984-99. [Medline:25796139](#) [doi:10.1016/j.bbmt.2015.02.025](#)
- 22 Ray A, Wang L, Dittel BN. IL-10-independent regulatory B-cell subsets and mechanisms of action. *Int Immunol*. 2015;27:531-6. [Medline:25999596](#) [doi:10.1093/intimm/dxv033](#)
- 23 de Masson A, Socié G, Bagot M, Bensussan A, Bouaziz J-D. Deficient regulatory B cells in human chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Oncol Immunology*. 2015;4:e1016707. [Medline:26140245](#) [doi:10.1080/2162402X.2015.1016707](#)
- 24 Mauri C, Menon M. The expanding family of regulatory B cells. *Int Immunol*. 2015;27:479-86. [Medline:26071023](#) [doi:10.1093/intimm/dxv038](#)
- 25 Iwata Y, Matsushita T, Horikawa M, DiLillo DJ, Yanaba K, Venturi GM, et al. Characterization of a rare IL-10-competent B-cell subset in humans that parallels mouse regulatory B10 cells. *Blood*. 2011;117:530-41. [Medline:20962324](#) [doi:10.1182/blood-2010-07-294249](#)
- 26 Khoder A, Sarvaria A, Alsuliman A, Chew C, Sekine T, Cooper N, et al. Regulatory B cells are enriched within the IgM memory and transitional subsets in healthy donors but are deficient in chronic GVHD. *Blood*. 2014;124:2034-45. [Medline:25051962](#) [doi:10.1182/blood-2014-04-571125](#)
- 27 Kapur R, Ebeling S, Hagenbeek A. B-cell involvement in chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Haematologica*. 2008;93:1702-11. [Medline:18728020](#) [doi:10.3324/haematol.13311](#)
- 28 Saliba RM, Sarantopoulos S, Kitko CL, Pawarode A, Goldstein SC, Magenau J, et al. B-cell activating factor (BAFF) plasma level at the time of chronic GVHD diagnosis is a potential predictor of non-relapse mortality. *Bone Marrow Transplant*. 2017;52:1010-5. [Medline:28481353](#) [doi:10.1038/bmt.2017.73](#)
- 29 Zeiser R, Sarantopoulos S, Blazar BR. B-cell targeting in chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Blood*. 2018;131:1399-405. [Medline:29437591](#) [doi:10.1182/blood-2017-11-784017](#)
- 30 Miklos D, Cutler CS, Arora M, Waller EK, Jagasia M, Pusic I, et al.

- Ibrutinib for chronic graft-versus-host disease after failure of prior therapy. *Blood*. 2017;130:2243-50. [Medline:28924018](#) [doi:10.1182/blood-2017-07-793786](#)
- 31 Sarvaria A, Basar R, Mehta RS, Shaim H, Muftuoglu M, Khoder A, et al. IL-10+ regulatory B cells are enriched in cord blood and may protect against cGVHD after cord blood transplantation. *Blood*. 2016;128:1346-61. [Medline:27439912](#) [doi:10.1182/blood-2016-01-695122](#)
- 32 Mukherjee R, Kanti Barman P, Kumar Thatoi P, Tripathy R, Kumar Das B, Ravindran B. Non-classical monocytes display inflammatory features: validation in sepsis and systemic lupus erythematosus. *Sci Rep*. 2015. [Medline:26358827](#) [doi:10.1038/srep13886](#)
- 33 Yasaka T, Mantich NM, Boxer LA, Baehner RL. Functions of human monocyte and lymphocyte subsets obtained by countercurrent centrifugal elutriation: differing functional capacities of human monocyte subsets. *J Immunol*. 1981;127:1515-8. [Medline:6268707](#)
- 34 Kurihara T, Warr G, Loy J, Bravo R. Defects in macrophage recruitment and host defense in mice lacking the CCR2 chemokine receptor. *J Exp Med*. 1997;186:1757-62. [Medline:9362535](#) [doi:10.1084/jem.186.10.1757](#)
- 35 Thomas G, Tacke R, Hedrick CC, Hanna RN. Nonclassical patrolling monocyte function in the vasculature. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*. 2015;35:1306-16. [Medline:25838429](#) [doi:10.1161/ATVBAHA.114.304650](#)
- 36 Namba N, Shinagawa K, Fujii N, Maeda Y, Ishimaru F, Ikeda K, et al. Predominant infiltration of monocytes in chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Transplantation*. 2007;83:220-4. [Medline:17264819](#) [doi:10.1097/01.tp.0000245080.71722.87](#)
- 37 Konuma T, Kohara C, Watanabe E, Mizukami M, Nagai E. Circulating monocyte subsets in human chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Bone Marrow Transplant*. 2018;1532-40. [Medline:29728699](#) [doi:10.1038/s41409-018-0187-4](#)
- 38 Hirayama M, Azuma E, Iwamoto S, Amano K, Nakazawa A, Tamaki S, et al. High frequency of CD29high intermediate monocytes correlates with the activity of chronic graft-versus-host disease. *Eur J Haematol*. 2013;91:280-2. [Medline:23795856](#) [doi:10.1111/ejh.12160](#)
- 39 Kornik RI, Rustagi AS. Vulvovaginal graft-versus-host disease. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am*. 2017;44:475-92. [Medline:28778644](#) [doi:10.1016/j.ogc.2017.05.007](#)
- 40 Kraus PD, Wolff D, Grauer O, Angstwurm K, Jarius S, Wandinger KP, et al. Muscle cramps and neuropathies in patients with allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation and graft-versus-host disease. *PLoS One*. 2012;7:e44922. [Medline:23028681](#) [doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0044922](#)
- 41 Ditz D, Rabanus R, Schulz C, Wolff D, Holler B, Holler E, et al. The lung function score and its components as predictors of overall survival and chronic graft-vs-host disease after allogeneic stem cell transplantation. *Croat Med J*. 2016;57:16-28. [Medline:26935611](#) [doi:10.3325/cmj.2016.57.16](#)
- 42 Atilla E, Atilla PA, Toprak SK, Demirel T. A review of late complications of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantations. *Clin Transplant*. 2017;31:e13062. [Medline:28753218](#) [doi:10.1111/ctr.13062](#)