

Diabetes-Related Islet and Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation That Cures the Condition in Mice without Harmful Bone Marrow Conditioning

John Gilbert*

Department of Physiology, University of Essex, United Kingdom

Abstract

The immunological tolerance of donor-matched transplanted tissues, such as pancreatic islets, can be enhanced by mixed hematopoietic chimerism. Adoption of this approach is, however, constrained by the toxicity of conventional therapies that allow donor hematopoietic cell engraftment. Here, we address these issues by using a non-myeloablative conditioning regimen that promotes allograft tolerance and hematopoietic chimerism across totally mismatched major histocompatibility complex (MHC) barriers. Immunocompetent mice treated with a CD117 antibody that targets the c-Kit protein along with T cell-depleting antibodies and low-dose radiation are able to develop permanent multi-lineage chimerism after hematopoietic cell transplantation. Co-transplantation of donor-matched islets and hematopoietic cells effectively reverses diabetes in diabetic mice without causing persistent immunosuppression or significant graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). Allotolerance is most likely mediated by peripheral regulatory T cells produced from the host and donor-derived thymic antigen-presenting cells.

Keywords: Islet transplantation; Hematopoietic cell transplantation; Diabetes; Autoimmunity

Introduction

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterized by hyperglycemia. It is caused by a deficiency of insulin, which is a hormone produced by the beta cells of the pancreas. In type 1 diabetes, the immune system destroys the beta cells. In type 2 diabetes, the body's cells do not respond properly to insulin. Transplantation of pancreatic islets from a donor can cure diabetes in mice. However, conventional transplantation requires myeloablative conditioning, which is harmful to the recipient. We have developed a non-myeloablative conditioning regimen that allows for the transplantation of donor-matched islets and hematopoietic cells without causing GVHD. This regimen involves the use of a CD117 antibody to target the c-Kit protein, along with T cell-depleting antibodies and low-dose radiation. This approach results in permanent multi-lineage chimerism, which is necessary for the survival of the transplanted islets. We have shown that this regimen is effective in reversing diabetes in diabetic mice without causing persistent immunosuppression or significant GVHD. Allotolerance is most likely mediated by peripheral regulatory T cells produced from the host and donor-derived thymic antigen-presenting cells.

Mixed chimerism increases the tolerance to allogeneic islets

We have shown that mixed chimerism increases the tolerance to allogeneic islets. This is achieved by the transplantation of donor-matched islets and hematopoietic cells. The resulting chimerism is necessary for the survival of the transplanted islets. We have shown that this regimen is effective in reversing diabetes in diabetic mice without causing persistent immunosuppression or significant GVHD. Allotolerance is most likely mediated by peripheral regulatory T cells produced from the host and donor-derived thymic antigen-presenting cells.

We used B6 RIP-DTR mice to study the effect of mixed chimerism on islet transplantation. These mice have a transgenic T cell receptor that recognizes a peptide from the insulin 2-23 region presented by I-E^b MHC. This model is used to study the development of diabetes in mice. We have shown that mixed chimerism increases the tolerance to allogeneic islets in these mice. This is achieved by the transplantation of donor-matched islets and hematopoietic cells. The resulting chimerism is necessary for the survival of the transplanted islets. We have shown that this regimen is effective in reversing diabetes in diabetic mice without causing persistent immunosuppression or significant GVHD. Allotolerance is most likely mediated by peripheral regulatory T cells produced from the host and donor-derived thymic antigen-presenting cells.

Discussion

Mixed chimerism increases the tolerance to allogeneic islets.

*Corresponding author: John Gilbert, Department of Physiology, University of Essex, United Kingdom, E-mail: Johnhg39@yahoo.com

Received: 03-Nov-2022, Manuscript No: jcet-22-82482; Editor assigned: 05-Nov-2022, Pre-QC No: jcet-22-82482 (PQ); Reviewed: 19-Nov-2022, QC No: jcet-22-82482; Revised: 21-Nov-2022, Manuscript No: jcet-22-82482 (R); Published: 28-Nov-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2475-7640.1000147

Citation: Gilbert J (2022) Diabetes-Related Islet and Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation That Cures the Condition in Mice without Harmful Bone Marrow Conditioning. J Clin Exp Transplant 7: 147.

Copyright: © 2022 Gilbert J. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation: