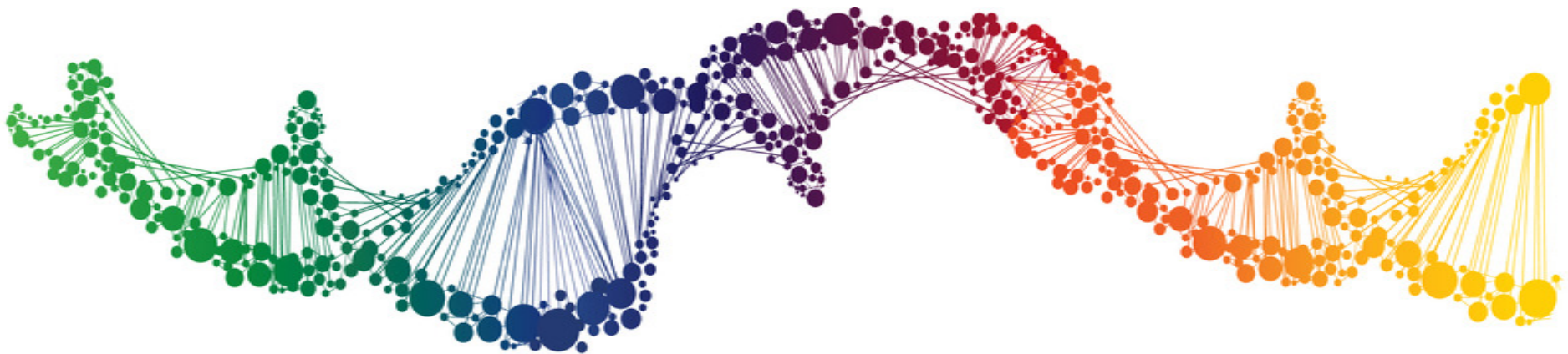
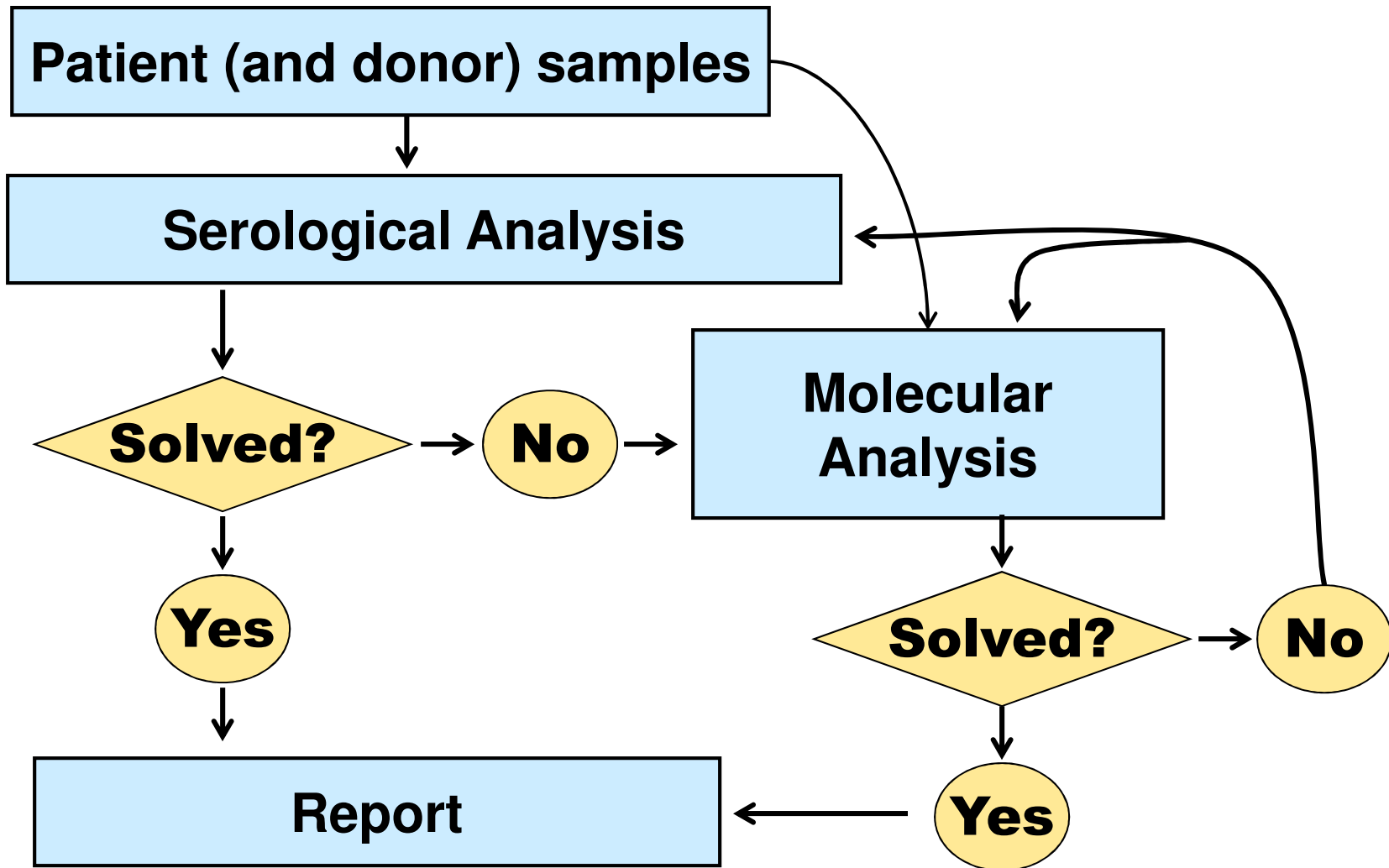


DNA testing of patients and donors

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DNA ANALYSIS AND HEMAGGLUTINATION: A POWERFUL PARTNERSHIP



TRADITIONAL SEROLOGICAL TOOLS



- Hemagglutination to test serum and RBCs
 - Simple, inexpensive, and when done correctly, has a specificity and sensitivity that is appropriate for most testing
 - Potentiators: e.g. albumin, LISS, and PEG, to enhance weakly reactive antibodies
 - Phases of reactivity (e.g., 4C, RT, 37C, IS, IAT, DAT)
 - Enzymes and chemicals: papain, ficin, α -chymotrypsin, trypsin and DTT to provide information about the antigen
 - Extensively typed RBCs for routine and selected panel(s)
 - RBCs with null phenotypes to test with patient's serum/plasma
 - Typing of patient's RBCs for common and high/low prevalence antigens
 - Absorption and elution



➤ But these “traditional” tools are subjective, labor intensive, and an “art ”

ADVANTAGES OF DNA TESTING

- Type multiply transfused patients
 - DNA isolated from white cells
 - no interference from transfused cells
- Type RBCs coated with immunoglobulin (+DAT)
 - Alternative – chemical treatment
 - Labor intensive
- Type when no commercial reagents
 - Dombrock Do^{a/b}, Hy, Jo^a, Kell system Js^{a/b}, V/VS, U, hr^S/hr^B, etc.
- Determine RHD zygosity (one copy or two copies of D)
 - Test paternal sample when OB patient has anti-D to predict fetal risk for HDN
 - Typing fetus (amniocytes)

CAN DO SOME THINGS SEROLOGY CANNOT

- Distinguish weak D from partial D antigen
 - OB patients to determine if candidate for Rh immune globulin
 - Conserve D– blood supply
- Determine RH genotype, especially for patients with SCD
 - Determine which patients have partial D, partial C, or partial e
 - partial C: switch SCD patients to C negative transfusion protocol
 - Key for antibody identification and selection of donor units as these patients can have complex Rh antibodies
- Determine allo or auto antibody
 - Patient RBCs type positive for the antigen but has the corresponding antibody in the plasma
 - Example: Jk(a+) with anti-Jka
- Resolve ABO discrepancies and determine A2 subtype
 - A₂ subtype for kidney and organ transplants
 - Discrepancy between forward and reverse type, between current and historic ABO, or weak typing

NYBC PATIENT TESTING

- Every sample submitted for antibody work-up to the NYBC Immunohematology laboratory is reflexed to HEA BeadChip assay
 - Policy implemented in 2011 with HEA performed at reflex charge to customers
 - Hospitals were communicated months prior policy was implemented, during which the HEA was performed at no cost.
- If no indication of BMT or stem cell transplant, HEA assay is not repeated on a patient sample.
- Offer “DARA” workup for patients on monoclonal antibody therapies (commonly, anti-CD38):
 - Serology and HEA testing
 - Antigen matched unit also part of "package".
 - Some customers give antigen matched (Rh, K, Fy, Jk, S) and then don't repeat antibody workup during that hospital stay (medical decision).

Slide 6

cmw3

again, avoid "reduced rate" comment....just call it part of DARA workup package or some such.

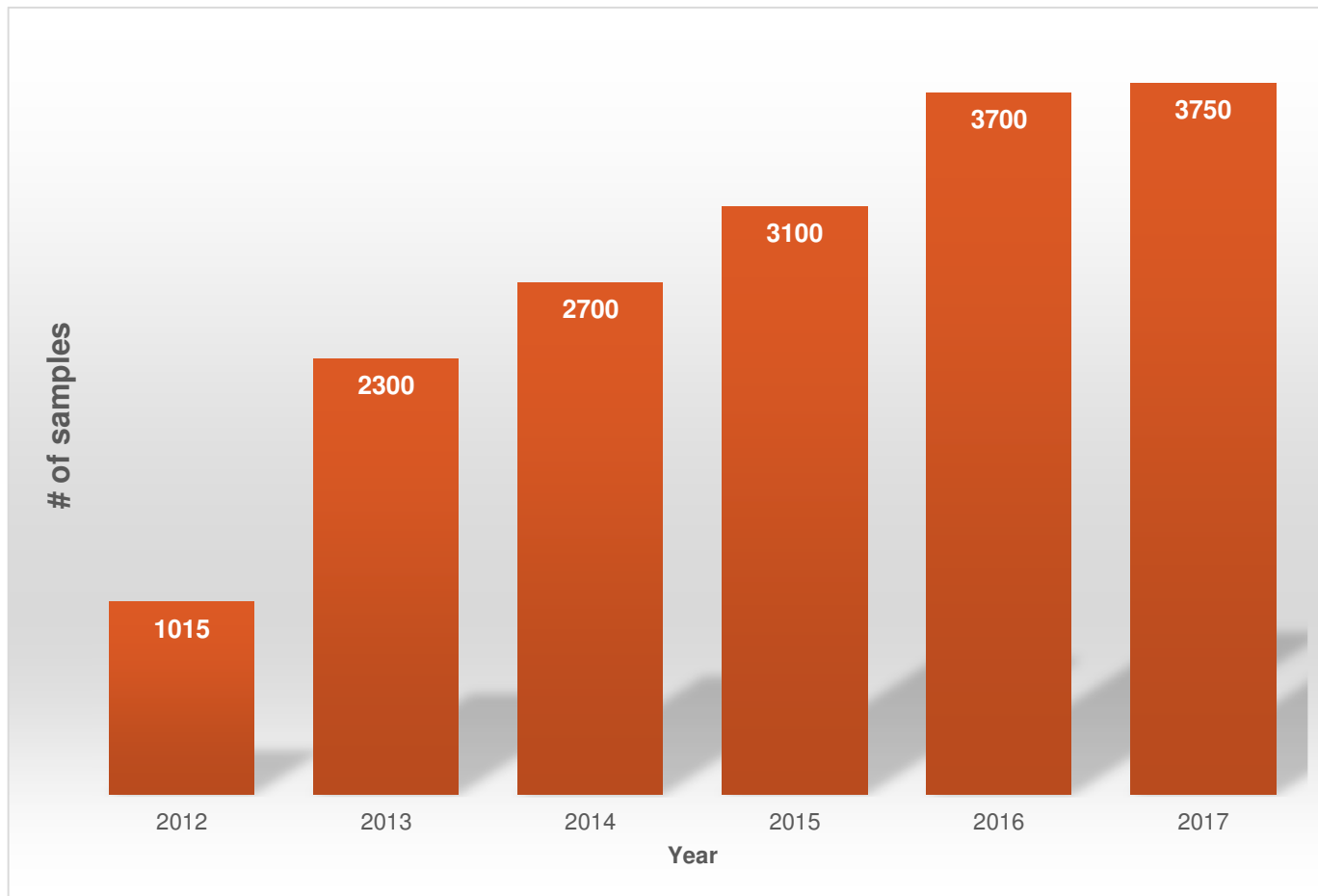
Antigen matched unit also part of "package". some of our customers give antigen matched (Rh, K, Fy, Jk, S) and then don't repeat antibody workup during that hospital stay (is medical decision).

Connie Westhoff, 6/19/2018

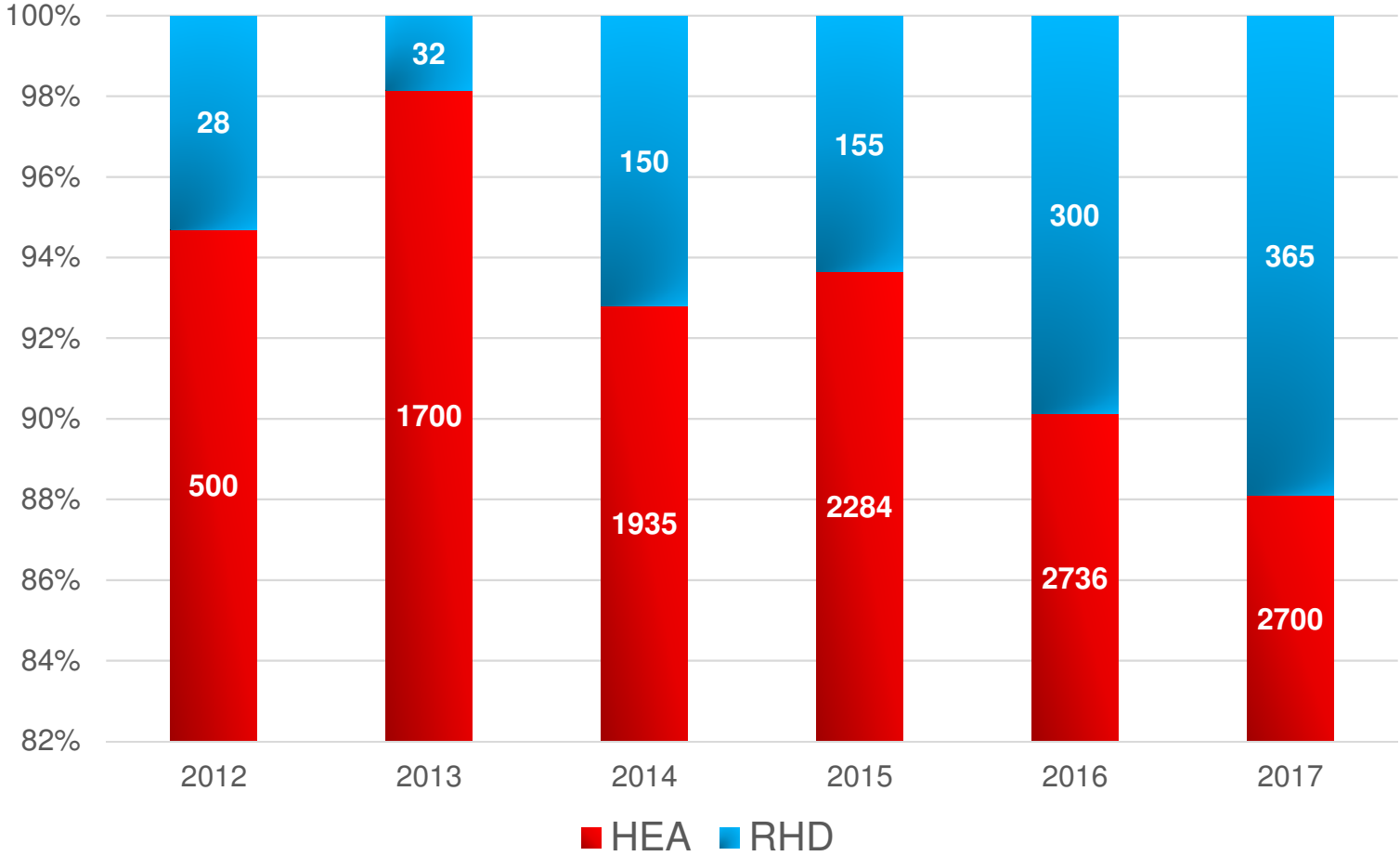
NYBC PATIENT REFERRALS

- Majority of the requests:
 - Common red cell profile - HEA PreciseType panel
 - Weak vs partial D
 - Unexpected Rh antibodies
 - Full RH genotype; commonly sickle cell patients
 - ABO genotype; for A2 and discrepancy resolution
 - RHD zygosity for prediction of risk of HDFN
- Less common:
 - Unexpected antibodies or weak antigen expression in other blood groups
 - JK, KEL, DO, FY, LU, etc
 - Testing of amniocytes
 - McLeod testing
 - NAIT cases - HPA testing

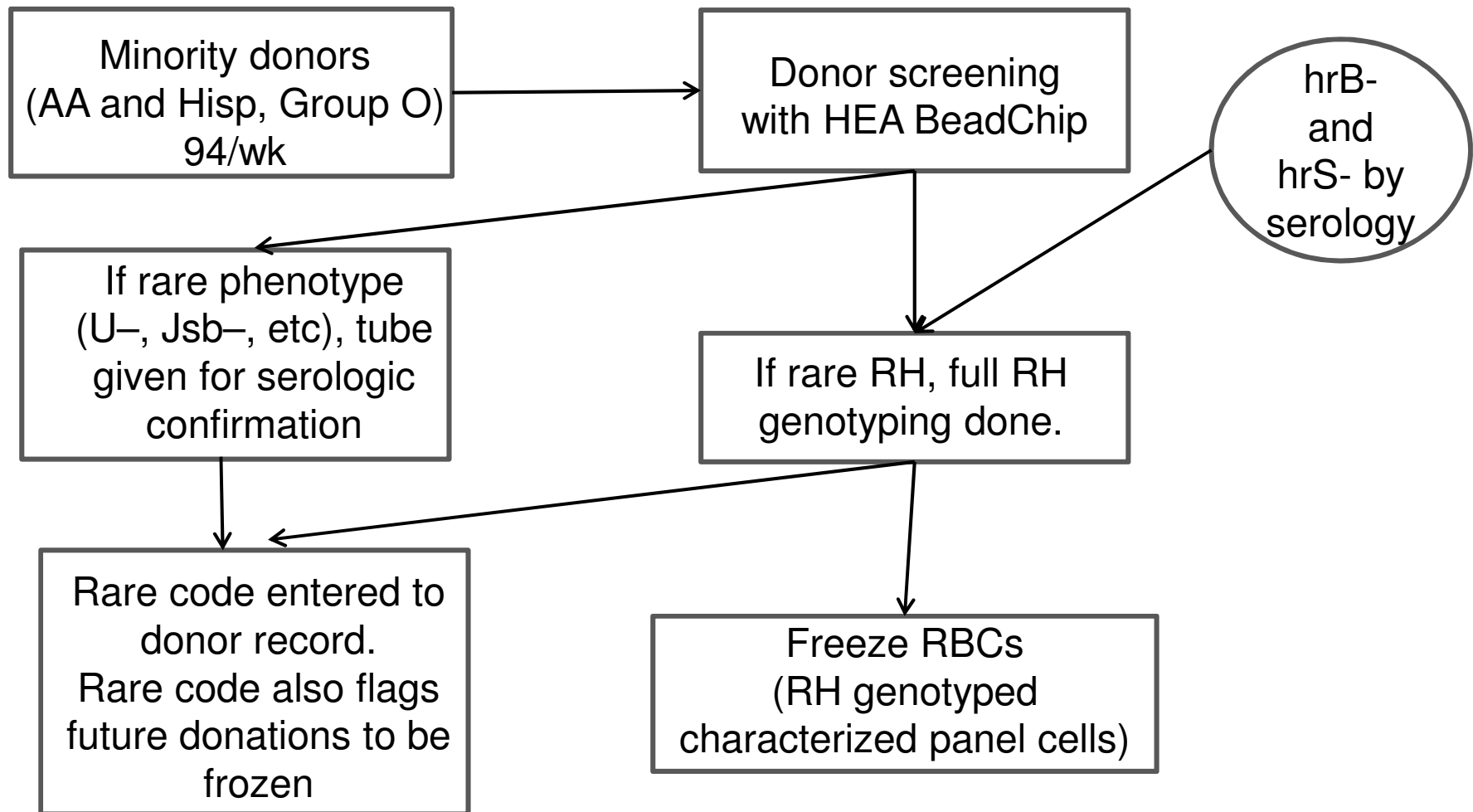
SAMPLE NUMBERS FOR DNA TESTING



HEA AND RHD REQUESTS



NYBC PREVIOUS DONOR TESTING STRATEGY



RARE PHENOTYPES

➤ From screening ~10,000 donors from 2011

Phenotype	#
hr ^B -	400
U-	25
U+var	19
Jo(a-)	44
Hy-	12
Js(b-)	36
k-	2
Lu(b-)	7
Di(b-)	3
Co(a-)	1



~50 addl
known hr^B-
by serology

CURRENT RH TESTING

- RH genotyping performed:
 - Immucor
 - RHD BeadChip
 - RHCE BeadChip
 - Lab developed tests:
 - **Labor and time intensive!**
 - *RHD* alleles: PCR-RFLP for 1136C>T
 - RHCE*ceAG allele: PCR-RFLP for 254C>G
 - AS-PCR for hybrid *RHD*DIIIa-CE(4-7)-D* (r'S)
 - DNA sequencing if needed

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Decline in blood usage has precipitated

- Competitive pressures in the industry
 - Decrease cost recovery for core blood products
-

OPPORTUNITY – extended antigen typed units

- Potential area of growth & revenue generation for blood centers
AND
 - Improve patient care
-

CHALLENGE - providing extended antigen typed

- Currently: Labor intensive
Primarily manual methods
Activity falls to IRL

CENTRALIZED TESTING MODEL

Genomics approach offers lower cost

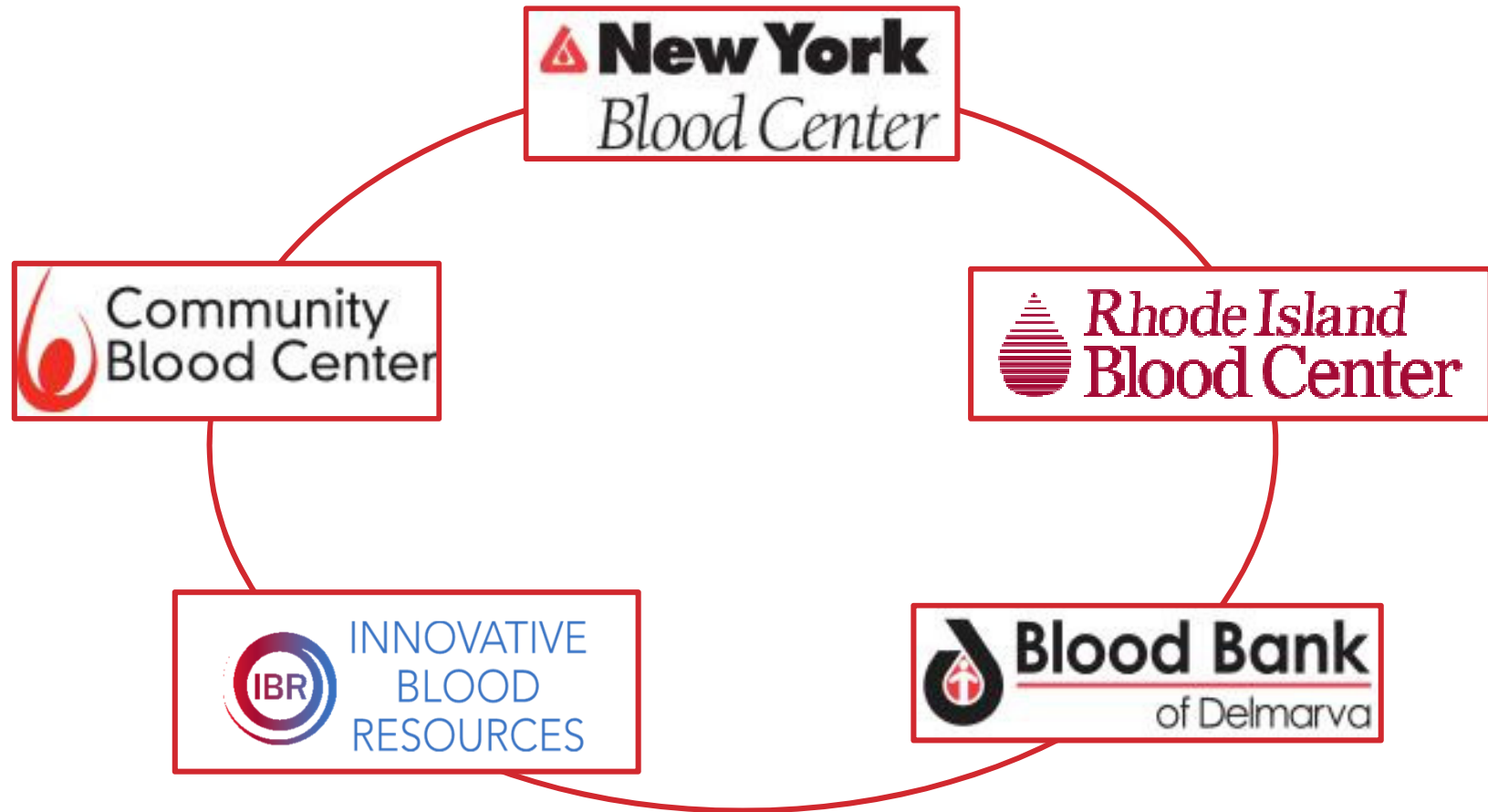
- labor, reagents, and higher throughput
-

Improved accuracy

- all antigens of interest can be tested in a single assay
 - electronic transfer to donor record
 - electronic labeling
-

Keep highly trained IRL staff for complex testing

NYBC ENTERPRISE



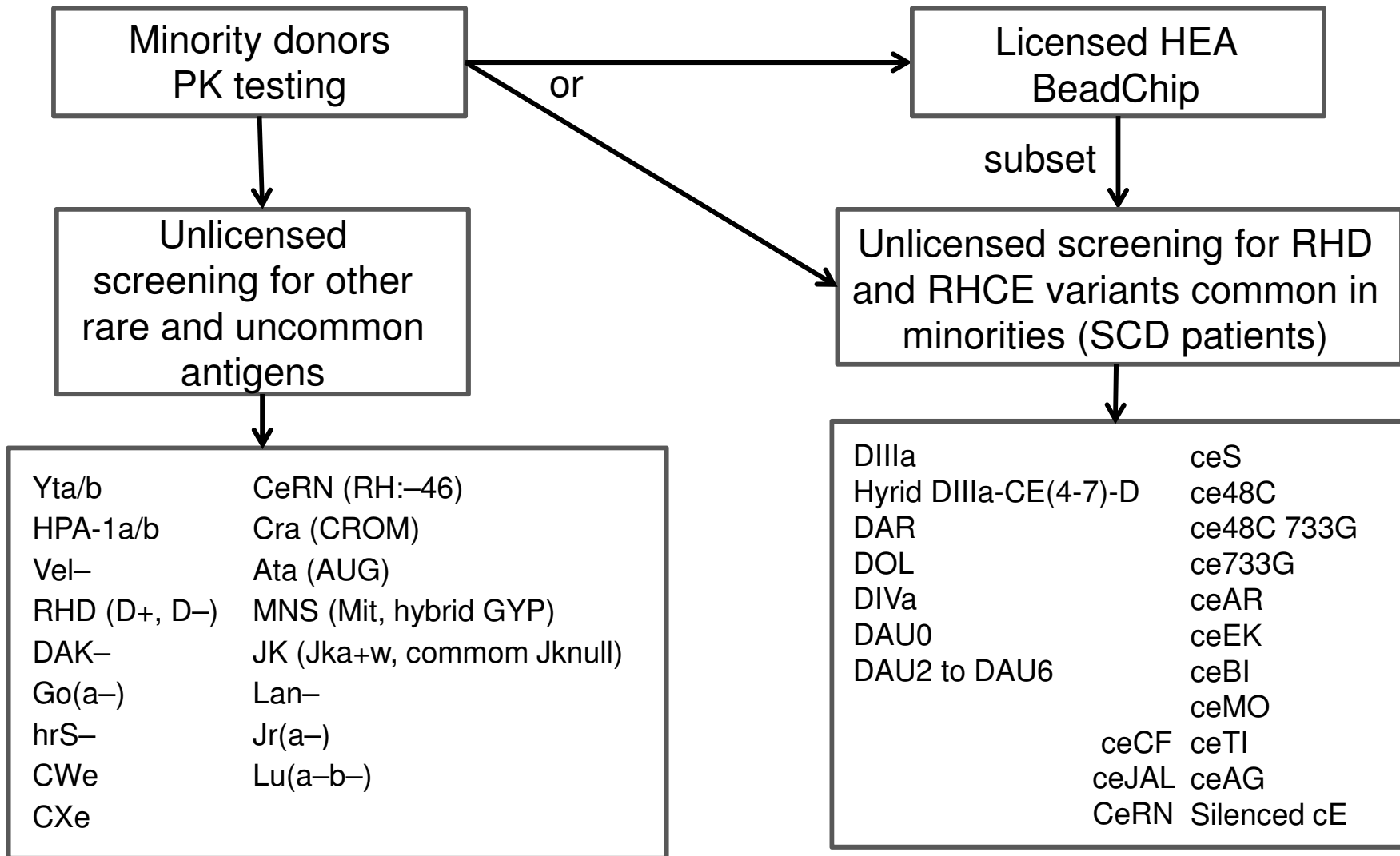
NATIONAL CENTER FOR BLOOD GROUP GENOMICS



Donor testing for NYBC partner laboratories and other blood centers nationwide

- Test donor samples on PK7300 for low cost for Rh and K
- Reflex donors to HEA testing – Group A and O
 - R1 (non-caucasian)
 - O negative; rr (non-caucasian)
 - All R2 and R0, then R1
- HEA test results are interfaced with blood center donor LIS system; no manual entries
- Greatly increase the supply of antigen negative donor units available for patient need
 - Goal to screen 500 donors per week by HEA assay

NEW STRATEGIES FOR DONOR TESTING



RH DONOR SCREENING

- Unlicensed high-throughput assay for RH molecular characterization of donors
 - Reduce cost to genotype by reducing labor and time
- More streamlined process of donor testing
- RH genotyped donors in inventory as liquid units
 - Freeze RBCs from retention tubes for panel cells
 - RH genotypes of varying antigen profiles
- Integrate RH genotypes into donor records

GOAL: “OPERATIONALIZE” PRECISE MATCHING

Bring Genomics to Transfusion with “economy of scale”

Testing patients

- improve patient care
- one time testing
- part of medical record

Testing Donors

- linked to donor record

= ++Price Point



QUESTIONS?

QUESTIONS?

