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Intragraft donor-specific antibodies and lung transplantation

Jussi M. Tikkanen¹ and Kathryn Tinckam^{2,3}

Affiliations: ¹Toronto Lung Transplant Program, Toronto General Hospital, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada. ²HLA Laboratory, Laboratory Medicine Program, Toronto General Hospital, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada. ³Division of Nephrology, Dept of Medicine, Toronto General Hospital, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada.

Correspondence: Jussi M. Tikkanen, University Health Network, 200 Elizabeth Street, M5G2C4, Toronto, ON, Canada. E-mail: jussi.tikkanen@uhn.ca

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Intragraft DSA can be found in explanted lungs of patients with chronic lung allograft dysfunction in the absence of circulating DSA. New diagnostic approaches to assess for intragraft DSA may add to our diagnostic arsenal in treating AMR. <http://bit.ly/31kS00b>

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A lung transplant recipient has suddenly developed new circulating donor-specific antibodies (DSAs). Are these antibodies causing antibody-mediated allograft injury or are they merely a marker of immune activation? Should one treat the patients with no allograft dysfunction? Are some DSAs more important than others? Yet another patient appears to have chronic lung allograft dysfunction (CLAD) and yet no history of circulating DSAs. In these increasingly recognised scenarios, how should the transplant physician respond?