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Anti-human leukocyte antigen antibody analysis in kidney transplant recipients

Donor human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-specific antibodies (DSA) play an important role in solid organ transplantation. Preexisting IgG isotype DSA are considered a risk factor for antibody mediated rejection, graft failure or graft loss. The post-transplant development of DSA depends on multiple factors including immunogenicity of mismatched antigens, HLA class II typing of the recipient, cytokine gene polymorphisms, and cellular immunoregulatory mechanisms. Interaction between complementarity determining regions of the antibody and HLA can be detected by mean fluorescence intensity or lysis of cell membrane through activation of complement. These biological functions of alloantibodies strictly depend on amino acid residue composition of functional and structural epitopes of the antigen. *De novo* developed antibodies require special attention because not all DSA have equal clinical significance. Therefore, it is important for transplant clinicians and transplant immunologists to accurately characterize DSA. In this talk the contemporary immunological techniques for detection and characterization of anti-HLA antibodies and their pitfalls are presented.

Biography

Andrew L Lobashevsky has completed his PhD from Moscow Medical Academy, Russia and Postdoctoral studies from University of Tennessee at Memphis. He is the Associate Professor and Director of histocompatibility and transplant immunology laboratory at Indiana University and IU Health Inc. He has published more than 50 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of two reputed journals.

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