# Leukocyte dynamics in health and disease: in vivo labelling of dividing leukocytes using deuterated water

Published: 29-09-2009 Last updated: 04-05-2024

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Ethical reviewNot approvedStatusWill not startHealth condition typeOther condition

**Study type** Observational invasive

# **Summary**

## ID

NL-OMON33432

#### Source

ToetsingOnline

### **Brief title**

Leukocyte dynamics in health and disease

## **Condition**

- Other condition
- Immunodeficiency syndromes

### **Synonym**

lymphopenia; immune cell loss

#### **Health condition**

lymfopenie ten gevolge van stamceltransplantatie

## Research involving

Human

## **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor:** Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZonMW ,LSBR

## Intervention

**Keyword:** (cell) population dynamics, leukocytes, stable isotope labelling

### **Outcome measures**

## **Primary outcome**

The main parameter of the study is the amount of deuterium (label) that the different leukocyte populations have incorporated in their DNA by cell division at a given time. For this purpose blood withdrawals are done both in the period during which participants drink 2H2O (uplabelling phase), and in the period after stopping with 2H2O intake (delabelling phase). Data obtained during uplabelling and delabelling phases can be interpreted by mathematical models that describe the dynamics of leukocyte populations.

### **Secondary outcome**

With the obtained materials several in vitro immunological tests will be performed, including determination of blood- and plasma levels and analysis of cell phenotypes and cell numbers within subpopulations.

# **Study description**

### **Background summary**

During the last decades, our knowledge of the immune system has been strongly improved. Still, large controversies exist as to how long the most important cells of the immune live, how fast they proliferate, and how fast they are produced in the thymus and bone marrow, under normal, healthy conditions. Lack of insight in a healthy situation hampers our understanding of how leukocyte

dynamics are changed when the immune system is disturbed, as is the case in HIV-1 infection or following hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Thanks to the combination of the recently developed stable isotope labelling technique and mathematical modelling it is now possible to study leukocyte dynamics in vivo, under physiological circumstances.

## **Study objective**

In this study we intend to give the label "deuterium" to individuals as heavy water, to determine the turnover parameters of diverse leukocyte populations in health (young adults, healthy seniors of 60 years and older, healthy individuals that had their thymus removed at young age), and compare these to situations that disturb the immune system (HIV-1 infection, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT)). Knowledge in these basic parameters is essential if we want to get more insight in (i) how HIV-1 infection influences leukocyte dynamics, (ii) how the immune system reconstitutes in HSCT-patients, (iii) what the contribution of thymus output is in the maintenance of the T cell pool, and (iv) how ageing influences leukocyte dynamics. Hopefully, a better understanding of the dynamic basis of such disturbances will also lead to better perspectives in the development or improvement of therapeutic interventions.

## Study design

The study entails an open observational study, consisting of temporary consumption of stable-isotope-labelled (deuterated, or heavy) water (2H2O), and prospective blood and urine sampling for laboratory tests. Blood withdrawals are done maximally 7 times during the period that heavy water is taken (uplabelling phase), and maximally 7 or 8 times in the period thereafter (delabelling phase). From the blood samples several cell populations will be sorted, after which the deuterium enrichment in DNA isolated from these populations can be determined by a combination of gas chromatography and mass spectometry (GC-MS). Frequent sampling of urine permits the correction of label intake by an individual at a given time point.

## Study burden and risks

The physical burden for participants of this study is minimal. Intake of small amounts of 2H2O as described in this study is not harmful and the daily intake during the uplabelling phase can take place at home. Only the initial bolus of 2H2O of 10 ml per kg of body weight, which is given in little doses at the day care, can possibly cause some dizziness or nausea. Blood withdrawals take place maximally 7 times in the period during which 2H2O is taken (uplabelling phase) and 7 times in the period after stopping 2H2O intake (delabelling phase). If necessary and possible, an 15th blood withdrawal will be done at least a year

after stopping 2H2O intake. Hence, participants will visit the UMC Utrecht 14 to 15 times. To restrict personal burden, these visits will, where feasible, coincide with regular control visits (HSCT patients, HIV-patients), and within the group of healthy individuals over 60 years the blood withdrawals (except the first one) will be carried out at the old people's home instead of the UMC Utrecht . Blood withdrawals can on rare occasions lead to subcutaneous hematomas.

## **Contacts**

#### **Public**

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# **Trial sites**

## **Listed location countries**

**Netherlands** 

# **Eligibility criteria**

### Age

Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

## **Inclusion criteria**

- a. healthy, 20-30 years of age, HIV-negative confirmed with an HIV-test
- b. healthy, 60 years or older, HIV-negative confirmed with an HIV-test
- c. healthy, 18 years or older, complete thymus removed at young age because of heart
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surgery, HIV-negative confirmed with an HIV-test

- d. stem cell transplantation patiënt, 18 years or older, treated for lymphoma with an autologous HSCT, HIV-negative confirmed with an HIV-test
- e. 18 years or older, HIV-1-infected, untreated before and during the study

## **Exclusion criteria**

Participants will be asked to answer a questionnaire which informs us about their health status. Exclusion criteria for each group separately:

- a. (i) heart- and/or kidney problems, (ii) immunologic disorder (iii) diabetes, (iv) blood transfusion within the last 6 months, (v) hormone therapy within the last 6 months, (vi) transplantation, (vii) vaccination within the last 4 weeks, (viii) infection and/or fever within the last 4 weeks, (ix) surgery within the last 4 weeks, (x) severe allergy, (xi) for women: pregnancy or parent's wish in the coming year (xii) excessive alcoholic consumption or excessive drug use
- b. (i) heart- and/or kidney problems, (ii) immunologic disorder (iii) diabetes, (iv) blood transfusion within the last 6 months, (v) hormone therapy within the last 6 months, (vi) transplantation, (vii) vaccination within the last 4 weeks, (viii) infection and/or fever within the last 4 weeks, (ix) surgery within the last 4 weeks, (x) severe allergy, (xi) excessive alcoholic consumption or excessive drug use
- c. (i) heart- and/or kidney problems, (ii) diabetes, (iii) blood transfusion within the last 6 months, (iv) hormone therapy within the last 6 months, (v) transplantation, (vi) vaccination within the last 4 weeks, (vii) infection and/or fever within the last 4 weeks, (viii) surgery within the last 4 weeks, (ix) severe allergy, (x) for women: pregnancy or parent's wish in the coming year (xii) excessive alcoholic consumption or excessive drug use
- d. (i) transplantation-related complications, (ii) severe infections (iii) heart- and/or kidney problems, (iv) diabetes, (v) hormone therapy within the last 6 months, (vi) vaccination within the last 4 weeks, (vii) severe allergy, (viii) for women: pregnancy or parent's wish in the coming year (ix) excessive alcoholic consumption or excessive drug use
- e. (i) treatment with antiretroviral therapy or expectancy of treatment in the coming year (ii) heart- and/or kidney problems, (iii) diabetes, (iv) blood transfusion within the last 6 months, (v) hormone therapy within the last 6 months, (vi) transplantation, (vii) vaccination within the last 4 weeks, (viii) surgery within the last 4 weeks, (ix) severe allergy, (x) for women: pregnancy or parent's wish in the coming year (xi) excessive alcoholic consumption or excessive drug use

# Study design

## **Design**

**Study type:** Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Other

## Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Will not start

Enrollment: 60

Type: Anticipated

# **Ethics review**

Not approved

Date: 29-09-2009

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)

# **Study registrations**

# Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

# Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

# In other registers

Register ID

CCMO NL28972.041.09