

Feasibility of early tacrolimus initiation in haploidentical-PBSCT with post-transplant cyclophosphamide after melphalan-based conditioning regimen

Wataru Kitamura¹, Toshiki Terao¹, Ken-ichi Matsuoka^{1,2}, Takumi Kondo¹, Keisuke Seike¹, Keiko Fujii^{1,3}, Hideaki Fujiwara¹, Noboru Asada¹, Daisuke Ennishi^{1,4}, Nobuharu Fujii^{1,5}, Yoshinobu Maeda¹

¹Department of Hematology and Oncology, Okayama University Hospital, Okayama, Japan, ²Department of Hematology, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Tokushima University Hospital, Tokushima, Japan, ³Division of Clinical Laboratory, Okayama University Hospital, Okayama, Japan, ⁴Center for Comprehensive Genomic Medicine, Okayama University Hospital, Okayama, Japan, ⁵Division of Transfusion and Cell Therapy, Okayama University Hospital, Okayama, Japan

Abstract

In haploidentical peripheral blood stem cell transplantation with post-transplant cyclophosphamide (PTCy-haplo), early initiation of calcineurin inhibitors may affect transplant outcome by inducing CD8⁺ transient exhaustion-like T cells which are important for chronic graft-versus-host disease and graft-versus-leukemia/lymphoma effects based on a murine model. However, to our best knowledge, there has been no report about modification of fludarabine (Flu)/melphalan (Mel)-based PTCy-haplo in a real-world setting. To evaluate the impact of early tacrolimus (TAC) initiation on outcomes, we retrospectively analyzed 19 patients at our institution between April 2017 and March 2024. The incidence and grade of cytokine release syndrome (CRS) were low (31.6% and all grades ≤ 2). In addition, despite the poor baseline characteristics including older age (median, 59 years [range, 25-72]), active diseases at the time of PTCy-haplo (n=8), and short interval between the first and second allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT) (n=8; median, 12.4 months [range, 3.9-32.9]; all patients received Flu/busulfan (Bu)-based conditioning regimen for their first allo-HSCT), only two patients (10.5%) developed sinusoidal obstruction syndrome/veno-occlusive disease (SOS/VOD). With a median follow-up of 30.2 months (range, 1.0-53.1), overall survival and disease-free at 2 years were 56.8 and 51.5%, respectively. These findings suggested that early TAC initiation using Flu/Mel-based PTCy-haplo may be potentially useful for older patients with low tolerance to CRS, high risk of SOS/VOD or recurrence, or for those who are unlikely to receive Bu-based conditioning regimen due to early relapse after allo-HSCT with Bu-based conditioning regimen.

Key words haploidentical, peripheral blood stem cell transplantation, melphalan, tacrolimus, post-transplant cyclophosphamide

Submitted June 28, 2025; Accepted August 4, 2025; Published online October 10, 2025; Issued online November 25, 2025

Correspondence: Wataru Kitamura, Department of Hematology and Oncology, Okayama University Hospital, 2-5-1, Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama, 700-8558, Japan, E-mail: p6np4mt9@s.okayama-u.ac.jp

Introduction

The use of post-transplant cyclophosphamide (PTCy) as graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) prophylaxis widely spread because of its high efficacy in reducing GVHD and low incidence of non-relapse mortality (NRM). However, the data of efficacy and safety of the fludarabine (Flu)/melphalan (Mel) as conditioning regimen for haploidentical-peripheral blood stem cell transplantation with PTCy (PTCy-haplo) in clinical practice

are lacking. Recently, Koller *et al.* reported a median age of 61 years with a 100 mg/m² dose of Mel (if patients were ≥ 56 years old) and 2-year NRM and cumulative incidence of relapse (CIR) of 27.7% and 17.2%¹. In contrast, Eastburg *et al.* reported a median age of 60 years with a 140 mg/m² dose of Mel and 1-year NRM and CIR of 34.4% and 32.2%, with high NRM making this conditioning regimen unacceptable². These results suggest that the transplant-related outcomes of Flu/Mel-based PTCy-haplo are variable. To

improve the outcomes, further optimization of GVHD prophylaxis strategy in addition to the intensity of conditioning regimen is warranted, particularly in patients at high risk of NRM or disease recurrence, or in those who are not candidates for busulfan (Bu)-based conditioning regimen.

Early initiation of calcineurin inhibitors increases chronic GVHD by inducing CD8⁺ transient exhaustion-like T cells (Tex) and granzyme B⁺ CD4⁺ T cells³. These transitory Tex are also critical for graft-versus-leukemia/lymphoma effects in murine model⁴. To clarify the relationship between the timing of tacrolimus (TAC) initiation and transplant outcomes, we have previously attempted to modify PTCy-haplo by initiating TAC (day 5 to -1) in patients with high risk of NRM or relapse⁵. In this study, overall survival (OS), CIR, and NRM were similar in both groups, but early TAC initiation in combination with the reduced-dose PTCy (80 mg/kg) lead to an increase in chronic GVHD. In addition, other previous studies have reported that these modifications of PTCy-haplo may contribute to improved incidence of cytokine release syndrome (CRS), and disease-free survival (DFS)^{6,7}; however, these previous reports were mainly based on the Flu/Bu-based conditioning regimen, and to the best of our knowledge, the data regarding modification of GVHD prophylaxis in the Flu/Mel-based conditioning regimen is lacking. Given the widespread PTCy-haplo and increasing reports on Flu/Mel-based conditioning regimen^{1,2}, the current study focused on patients receiving Flu/Mel-based reduced intensity conditioning regimen to evaluate the efficacy and safety of early TAC initiation.

Methods

Patient selection

We performed a retrospective analysis of consecutive patients over 16 years old with hematopoietic neoplasms who received Flu/Mel-based PTCy-haplo at our institution between April 2017 and March 2024 (**Supplementary Figure 1**). Fourteen cases in the early TAC group have been previously reported⁵. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Okayama University Hospital (2304-016) and performed via an opt-out approach.

Conditioning regimen and GVHD prophylaxis

All patients received conditioning regimens based on five doses of fludarabine at 30 mg/m² on day -6 to -2, two doses of melphalan at 40-60 mg/m² on day -3 to day -2, and a one or two dose of total body irradiation at 2 Gy, followed by haploidentical peripheral blood stem cell transplantation per institutional protocols.

As GVHD prophylaxis, TAC (0.02 mg/kg with the

dose being modified to target serum trough levels of 10-12 ng/mL) was initiated on day -1, followed by Cy (40-50 mg/kg) on day 3 to 4 and mycophenolate mofetil (MMF; 15 mg/kg orally twice daily with a maximum daily dose of 2,000 mg) from day 5. The modification of TAC (i.e. day 5 to -1) was mainly decided by the treating physicians based on the following principles: patients with older, other comorbidities, or a high risk of relapse. MMF was tapered off beginning on day 30 after PTCy-haplo. After discontinuation of MMF, the duration of TAC was primarily determined by the attending physician, considering the presence of GVHD and the risk of recurrence.

Definitions

Details are described in **Supplementary Methods**.

Statistical analysis

The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare continuous variables, and categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact test. The probabilities of OS, DFS, and graft-versus-host/relapse-free survival (GRFS) were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method. The probabilities of grade II-IV and III-IV acute GVHD, moderate to severe chronic GVHD, relapse, and NRM were estimated based on cumulative incidence methods and compared using Gray's test. Competing events included relapse or death without neutrophil and platelet engraftment for engraftment, relapse or death without GVHD for acute and chronic GVHD, relapse for NRM, and NRM for relapse. All statistical analyses were performed using EZR version 1.65 (Saitama Medical Center, Jichi Medical University, Saitama, Japan)⁸.

Results

Nineteen patients were included in this study and patient characteristics were shown in **Table 1**. The median patient age was 59 years (range, 25-72). Eleven male donors (57.9%) were included. Two patients had Karnofsky performance (KPS) status ≤ 70 and hematopoietic cell transplantation-specific comorbidity index ≥ 3 , and four patients met either factor. Eight patients (42.1%) had previous history of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT), with a median time to second transplant of 12.4 months (range, 3.4-32.9). All patients received conditioning regimen including Bu at the time of their first allo-HSCT. Eight patients (42.1%) had active diseases at the time of PTCy-haplo and 4 out of 11 patients (36.4%) undergoing their first transplant had refined disease risk index (rDRI) $\geq$ high. In eight patients, PTCy dose was reduced (i.e. 40 mg/kg/day $\times$ 2 days) based on the discretion of the treating physician for the following rea-

Table 1. Patient characteristics

	n=19
Age (years), median (range)	59 (25–72)
Sex, male, n (%)	11 (57.9)
Karnofsky performance status, ≤ 70 , n (%)	4 (21.1)
HCT-CI*, ≥ 3 , n (%)	4 (21.1)
Previous history of allo-HSCT, n (%)	8 (42.1)
Conditioning regimen including Bu, n (%) (n=8) †	8 (100.0)
Time from 1st to 2nd allo-HSCT (months), median (range)	12.4 (3.9–32.9)
Donor type, n (%)	
Sibling	5 (26.3)
Parent	2 (10.5)
Offspring	12 (63.2)
Donor age (years), median (range)	36 (22–64)
Female (D) to male (R), n (%)	4 (21.1)
ABO blood type, full match, n (%)	8 (42.1)
CMV serostatus, D-/R-, n (%)	1 (5.3)
Disease‡, n (%)	
Myeloid neoplasms	10 (52.6)
Lymphoid neoplasms	9 (47.4)
Disease status at PTCy-haplo, active, n (%)	8 (42.1)
Refined disease risk index§, high/very high, n (%) (n=11)	4 (36.4)
Conditioning regimen, n (%)	
Flu/Mel80/TBI	13 (68.4)
Flu/Mel100/TBI	5 (26.3)
Flu/Mel120/TBI	1 (5.3)
PTCy dose, 80mg/kg, n (%)	8 (42.1)
Infused CD34+ cell dose (10^6 /kg), median (range)	5.39 (2.43–10.37)
CRS, n (%)	
Grade 0	13 (68.4)
Grade 1–2	6 (31.6)
Grade 3–5	0 (0.0)
Time from PTCy-haplo to onset of CRS (days), median (range)	2.5 (2–3)
SOS/VOD, n (%)	2 (10.5)
Total duration of MMF (days), median (range) (n=17)	37 (30–280)
Total duration of TAC (months), median (range) (n=12)	7.4 (1.3–13.5)

allo-HSCT, allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; Bu, busulfan; CMV, cytomegalovirus; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; D, donor; Flu, fludarabine; HCT-CI, Hematopoietic cell transplantation-specific comorbidity index; Mel, Melphalan; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil; PTCy-haplo, haploidentical-peripheral blood stem cell transplantation with post-transplant cyclophosphamide; R, recipient; SOS/VOD, Sinusoidal obstruction syndrome/veno-occlusive disease; TAC, tacrolimus; TBI, total body irradiation

*Defined according to the report by Sorror ML, et al, with only patients undergoing allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. †Conditioning regimen included Bu12.8/Cy (n=2), Flu/Bu12.8 (n=1), Flu/Bu12.8/TBI (n=4), and Flu/Bu6.4 (n=1). ‡Myeloid neoplasms included acute myeloid leukemia (n=9), myelodysplastic syndrome (n=1); lymphoid neoplasms included acute lymphoblastic leukemia (n=2), adult T cell leukemia/lymphoma (n=4), T cell lymphoma (n=2), and B cell lymphoma (n=1). §Defined according to the report by Armand P, et al.

sons: seven patients received their second transplant, and one patient was elderly (72 years).

Six patients (31.6%) had mild (grade 1-2) CRS, with a median of 2.5 days after PTCy-haplo and none developed severe CRS (grade ≥ 3). Except for two patients who relapsed early after PTCy-haplo, all patients were engrafted, and the median duration of neutrophil and

platelet engraftment was 14 and 24 days, respectively (**Supplementary Figure 2A,B**). Two patients developed sinusoidal obstruction syndrome/veno-occlusive disease (SOS/VOD). These patients had some risk factors including second allo-HSCT, low KPS, and iron overload⁹. With a median follow-up of 30.2 months (range, 1.0-53.1), OS, DFS, and GRFS at 2 years were 56.8

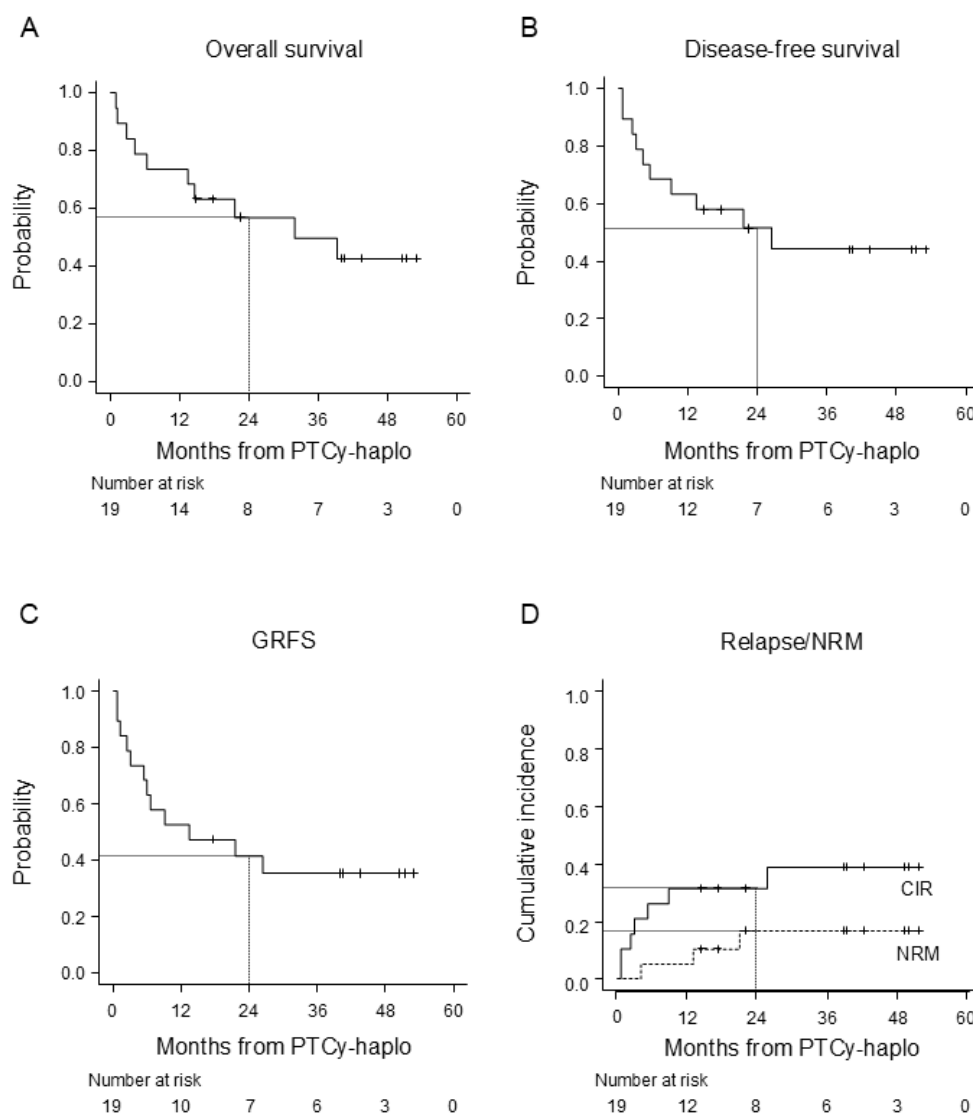


Figure 1. Outcome after haploidentical-peripheral blood stem cell transplantation with post-transplant cyclophosphamide (PTCy-haplo)

The probability of (A) overall survival, (B) disease-free survival, (C) graft-versus-host/relapse-free survival (GRFS), and (D) the cumulative incidence of relapse (CIR) and non-relapse mortality (NRM)

(95% confidence interval [CI], 31.7-75.7), 51.5 (95% CI, 27.2-71.3), and 41.4% (95% CI, 19.6-62.1), respectively (**Figure 1A-C**). Two-year CIR and NRM were 31.6 (95% CI, 12.4-52.9) and 17.0% (95% CI, 3.8-38.3) (**Figure 1D**). The clinical outcomes in patients who received second transplant and those with active disease at the time of PTCy-haplo are shown in **Supplementary Table 1**. As expected, patients with these poor baseline characteristics had lower OS and higher CIR. The cumulative incidences of grade II-IV and III-IV acute GVHD at 100 days were 26.3 (95% CI, 9.1-47.5) and 5.3% (95% CI, 0.3-22.1) (**Supplementary Figure 2C**). The cumulative incidence of moderate-to-severe chronic GVHD at 1 and 2 years were both 33.8% (95% CI, 13.1-56.1) (**Supplementary Figure 2D**). Reduced-dose PTCy was associated with an in-

crease in cumulative incidence of moderate-to-severe chronic GVHD, but statistical testing was not performed due to the small number of patients (**Supplementary Figure 3**). All but two patients who relapsed within 1-month after PTCy-haplo could discontinue MMF, with a median duration of 37 days (range, 30-280). The proportion of TAC discontinuation in patients who survived without relapse was 84.6% (10/12 patients), with a median duration of 7.4 months (range, 1.3-13.5). However, three of these patients were resumed on TAC due to the development of chronic GVHD. The infections that developed by day 100 after PTCy-haplo and the causes of death are summarized in **Supplementary Table 2**.

Discussion

In this study, we evaluated the clinical impact of the early TAC initiation in patients with haplo-HSCT with PTCy and Flu/Mel-based conditioning regimen. Although comparisons across the different studies require careful interpretation due to potentially significant unrecognized limitations, our data revealed that despite a higher proportion of patients with KPS ≤ 70 (21.1 versus (vs.) 11.9%), 2-year NRM was lower as compared to the largest previous study of patients received Flu/Mel-based conditioning regimen using PTCy to our best knowledge so far (16.8 vs. approximately 30%)¹. Furthermore, our results showed similar outcomes (2-year OS, 56.8 vs. 58.0%; 2-year DFS, 51.5 vs. 52.0%), but a higher 2-year CIR (31.6 vs. approximately 20%), because this study included patients considered to be at relatively high risk of recurrence for the following reasons: 1) a slightly higher proportion of refined disease risk index (only 1st transplant patients) $\geq$ high patients (36.4 vs. 29.8%), and 2) approximately 40% of patients received a second transplant (not described by Koller *et al.*¹). In contrast, 1-year cumulative incidence of moderate to severe chronic GVHD was high, resulting in slightly inferior 2-year GRFS (41.4 vs. 48.0%). The increased cumulative incidence of moderate-to-severe chronic GVHD was particularly notable in the reduced-dose PTCy group, and we assumed that both modification were contributed to attenuated effect of PTCy on allogeneic reactive T cell depletion^{3,5}. The maintained survival of these alloreactive T cell clones has been suggested to potentially enhanced the graft-versus-leukemia/lymphoma (GVL) effects in murine model⁴, but it is important to consider the potential trade-off between enhanced the GVL effects and increased moderate-to-severe chronic GVHD. The incidence of SOS/VOD, which was the representative serious complication after Bu-based conditioning regimen, was slightly higher compared to previous report of PTCy-haplo settings¹⁰, possibly due to the worse baseline parameters including older age and short interval between the first and second allo-HSCT. With regard to infections, previous reports have shown a trend toward fewer cases of bacterial infection and BK virus hemorrhagic cystitis in the reduced-dose PTCy group^{11,12}, but this study did not find such a tendency. This may be due to the small sample size and heterogeneity patient background. Taken together, our results imply that Flu/Mel-based conditioning regimen with early TAC initiation may be potentially useful for the following patients: 1) older patients with low tolerance to CRS, 2) patients with a high risk of SOS/VOD or recurrence, or 3) patients who had early relapse after Bu-based conditioning regimen. However, we fully acknowledge that fur-

ther comparative studies with standard TAC initiation (i, e, day 5) or Bu-based conditioning regimen are warranted to determine whether this treatment strategy could be a safe and feasible option for these patients.

The current study limited its retrospective nature and a small group of heterogeneous patients. Approximately 40% of patients underwent their second transplant, or had active disease at the time of PTCy-haplo. Furthermore, since it has been reported that PTCy dose reduction is associated with a decrease in NRM¹³, these factors had a potential impact on our findings independently of early TAC initiation. However, this is the first study to investigate the efficacy and safety of modified Flu/Mel-based PTCy-haplo in a real-world setting and our data will be the cornerstone of a future study evaluating GVHD prophylaxis in Flu/Mel-based conditioning regimen with PTCy-haplo.

In conclusion, optimizing GVHD prophylaxis strategies in Flu/Mel-based conditioning regimens for PTCy-haplo according to patient background may be important, especially in patients considered unlikely to use Bu-based conditioning regimen. Further prospective studies with larger sample sizes are required to validate our findings.

Acknowledgments

We thank all the patients who participated in this study. The manuscript was edited and proofread by Editage (<https://www.editage.jp/>).

Author Contributions

WK and TT performed conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, validation, visualization, and writing the original draft. K-IM, TK, KS, KF, HF, NA DE, and NF performed review and editing. YM performed supervision, review, and editing. All authors approved the final manuscript. WK and TT contributed equally to this work.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest. Disclosure forms provided by the authors are available on the website. K-IM is one of the Editors of Blood Cell Therapy. He was not involved in the editorial evaluation or decision to accept this article for publication.

Data Availability

The clinical data collected for this study are maintained by authors and may be shared upon reasonable request.

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<https://doi.org/10.31547/bct-2025-013>

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