












Comparison of islet isolation result and clinical applicability according to GMP-grade collagenase enzyme blend in adult porcine islet isolation and culture

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Abstract

Background: Porcine islet xenotransplantation is a promising treatment for type 1 diabetes as an alternative to human pancreatic islet transplantation and long-term insulin therapy. Several research groups have explored porcine islets as an alternative to the inconsistent and chronic shortage of pancreases from human organ donors. Studies have confirmed successful transplant of porcine islets into non-human primate models of diabetes; however, in most cases, they require more than one adult porcine donor to achieve sufficient viable islet mass for sustained function. The importance of GMP-grade reagents includes the following: specific enzymes utilized in the pancreatic isolation process were identified as a key factor in successful human clinical islet transplantation trials using cadaveric islets. As xenotransplantation clinical research progresses, isolation reagents and digestion enzymes play a key role in the consistency of the product and ultimately the outcome of the islet xenotransplant. In this study, we evaluated several commercially available enzyme blends that have been used for islet isolation. We evaluated their impact on islet isolation yield and subsequent islet function as part of our plan to bring xenotransplantation into clinical xenotransplantation trials.

Methods: Adult porcine islets were isolated from 16 to 17-month-old Yucatan miniature pigs following standard rapid procurement. Pigs weighed on average 48.71 ± 2.85 kg, and the produced pancreases were 39.51 ± 1.80 grams (mean \pm SEM). After ductal cannulation, we evaluated both GMP-grade enzymes (Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade) and compared with standard non-GMP enzyme blend (Collagenase P). Islet quality control assessments including islet yield, islet size (IEQ), membrane integrity (acridine orange/propidium iodide), and functional viability (GSIS) were evaluated in triplicate on day 1 post-islet isolation culture.

Results: Islet yield was highest in the group of adult pigs where Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade was utilized. The mean islet yield was $16\,586 \pm 1391$ IEQ/g vs

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8302 ± 986 IEQ/g from pancreases isolated using unpurified crude Collagenase P. The mean islet size was higher in Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease than in Collagenase P and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade. We observed no significant difference between the experimental groups, but *in vitro* islet function after overnight tissue culture was significantly higher in Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade than the crude control enzyme group. As expected, the GMP-grade enzyme has significantly lower endotoxin levels than the crude control enzyme group when measured.

Conclusions: This study validates the importance of using specifically blended GMP grade for adult pig islet isolation for xenotransplantation trials and the ability to isolate a sufficient number of viable islets from one adult pig to provide a sufficient number for islets for a clinical islet transplantation. GMP-grade enzymes are highly efficient in increasing islet yield, size, viability, and function at a lower and acceptable endotoxin level. Ongoing research transplants these islets into animal models of diabetes to validate *in vivo* function. Also, these defined and reproducible techniques using GMP-grade enzymes allow for continuance of our plan to advance to xenotransplantation of isolated pig islets for the treatment of type 1 diabetes.

KEYWORDS

adult porcine islets, collagenase, digestion enzymes, islet isolation, islet yield, type 1 diabetes

1 | INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (diabetes) is a chronic disease affecting over 463 million people globally, as recently reported by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF).¹ Type 1 diabetes (T1DM) is an autoimmune disease in which beta cells are completely destroyed, resulting in metabolic dysfunction as a consequence of insufficient circulating levels of insulin.^{2,3} Insulin therapy (exogenous insulin) is a principle method of treatment, but it does not mimic exactly the physiology of insulin secretion in the body.⁴ The alternative is pancreas transplantation and/or pancreatic islet cell transplantation. However, the severe shortage of available cadaveric donors limited the widespread adoption of this transplantation.⁵ In addition, the number of pancreases and islet quality decreased by several factors, including increasing donor age and obesity.⁶ For these reasons, many researchers studied alternative source of islets to solve these key supply problems.

Xenotransplantation using pig islets is one of the candidates for clinical transplantation into diabetic patients. Successful xenotransplantation from pigs to humans provides a potential unlimited supply of tissues and cells, resolving the shortage of donor tissues for transplantation.⁷ Several research groups studied islet xenotransplantation using pigs as the source of insulin-producing cells.⁸ There has been considerable research exploring the use of purified enzyme blends in islet isolation that have been specifically developed for islet isolation in an attempt to improve consistency and increase yields and function of isolated islets.⁹ Since 2006, a total of 9 groups performed non-human primate experiments using

porcine islets. In 2015, Shin JS et al¹⁰ reported on islets isolated from two pigs transplanted into 4- to 6-kg non-human primates (NHPs). Porcine islets were isolated using Liberase MTF C/T GMP-grade enzymes. They also used Cobra Venom Factor (CVF), anti-TNF-alpha monoclonal antibody and ATG induction, and sirolimus immunosuppression, in addition to anti-CD154. 3 of 5 recipients also received *ex vivo* expanded regulatory T-cell therapy. Islet grafts functioned for 180, 180, 503, 513, and over 603 days as defined by the presence of porcine c-peptides.¹⁰ Recently, Bottino et al transplanted porcine islets into non-human primates.¹¹ They isolated islets using Clzyme™ Collagenase MA and BP protease (Viacyte). The islet yield was 1000 IEQ/g-2237 IEQ/g, and islet function was using the GSIS method, the stimulation index ranged from 2.0 to 10.8.¹¹ Bottino et al used mycophenolate mofetil and anti-CD154-based immunosuppression with multi-transgenic islet donors in their study. Islet graft function was 0, 3, 5, 160, and 365 days for the 5 recipients in their study. As repeatedly shown, islet quality is very important for success of transplantation.¹¹⁻¹³ Both studies used adult pig islets and demonstrated good quality but required two or more pigs to achieve the transplantable dose for their small transplant recipients. This issue will become even more apparent in clinical trials in larger sized human patients. Nonetheless, these studies are in line with the concept that highest quality islets are an essential starting criterion, as shown for human islet transplantation,¹³ and further illustrate the additional complexity and limitation of islet xenotransplantation. Following these studies, the selection of enzyme in the isolation process is critical because it affects to islet quality such as the survival rate, viability, and function and reproducibility of isolations.

Manufacturing highly functioning, viable porcine islets involves establishing consistent isolation and digestion techniques and also needs a suitable stable enzyme type and blends of enzymes.¹⁴ In 2015, good manufacturing practice (GMP)-grade enzyme (Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade, Roche) was shown to increase islet yield in human islet isolation while addressing the key issue of GMP manufacturing and storage of the enzyme products. GMP-grade enzyme is needed to adhere to GMP guidelines for clinical trials.¹⁵ Before Liberase MTF C/T GMP-grade, crude enzymes were used for human and animal pancreatic islet isolations, but these enzymes could not be utilized for clinical trials because of lot-to-lot variation, enzyme impurity, and high endotoxin.^{16,17} When comparing human islet isolation using crude enzymes and GMP-grade enzymes, GMP-grade enzymes resulted in higher yield than crude enzyme formulations.¹⁶ These islets were able to restore blood glucose control within 7 days when transplanted into diabetic nude mice.¹⁸ Recently, several GMP-grade enzymes are being developed. O' Gorman D et al¹⁹ reported that they confirmed similar islet yield, viability, and function in human islet isolation using Collagenase NB-1 GMP-grade enzymes, developed by Serva, and Liberase MTF C/T GMP-grade, manufactured by Roche.

Following these studies, we selected collagenase with neutral protease (called Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade) and collagenase with thermolysin (called Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade). As control enzymes, Roche Collagenase P was used because of its historical use in porcine and rodent islet isolations.²⁰⁻²³

In this study, we aim to measure the outcome of utilizing GMP-grade enzymes and confirm whether isolated islets are suitable for clinical transplantation. We hypothesize that GMP-grade enzymes will have significant consistency and improve islet isolation yield, viability, size distribution, and function compared with crude enzymes.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 | Islet isolation: procurement and digestion

Porcine pancreases were obtained from adult 12- to 18-month-old Yucatan miniature pigs (OptiPharm Inc)(18.12 ± 1.77 months) of either sex. All animal procedures were performed under a protocol approved by OptiPharm Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (OPTI-IAC-19003). The pancreas was rapidly excised after dissection around the pancreas while maintaining perfusion (mean within 20 minutes). The pancreases weighed 39.51 ± 1.80 g (mean ± SEM) and were preserved in cold HTK solution (Essential Pharma) on ice until digestion using a Ricordi digestion chamber. The average cold ischemia time from removal to initiation of enzyme perfusion was 55 (55.23 ± 5.92) min. The pancreases were distended via the pancreatic duct using the aforementioned enzymes, removed fat and vessels, and were divided into 8-10 pieces. The enzyme used for digestion was Collagenase P (Roche, Indianapolis, IN, USA), Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease (Nordmark Biochemicals, Uestersen, Germany) and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade (Roche). Information about the donor and islet isolation procedure is presented in Table 1. All enzymes were dissolved in 1X HBSS for a minimum of 30 minutes (Corning 21-023-CV) and filtered through a 0.22-um filter at room temperature and stored in 4°C. Islet isolation was conducted in accordance with the modified pancreas dissociation method.^{24,25} We determined the digestion time using DTZ staining. During digestion, we sampled digested tissues, stained by DTZ, and monitored using a microscope. If an intact islet was detected, we stopped digestion and changed cold washing media. After digestion, digests were centrifuged at 200 g for 5 minutes and collected in a 1-L sterile bottle on ice with 1X HBSS added 10% FBS (Hyclone). After collection of pancreatic digest and counting islets in duplicate from a representative sample of the tissue, the digested tissue was incubated for 1 hour at 4°C in

TABLE 1 Information about the donor (porcine) and islet isolation procedure

Species	Yucatan miniature pig		
Enzyme type	Collagenase P (n = 14)	Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade (n = 8)	Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade (n = 6)
Age (Mo)	17.83 ± 2.2	18.38 ± 3.95	18.33 ± 4.2
Body weight (kg)	47.69 ± 4.79	48.98 ± 5.56	50.73 ± 2.67
Pancreas weight (g)	36.74 ± 2.43	41.06 ± 4.08	43.9 ± 2.62
Digestion time (min)	9.35 ± 0.57	9.62 ± 0.70	12 ± 0.81 ^a
Enzyme			
Collagenase (Unit)	332.9 ± 24.72	593.9 ± 59.12	697.0 ± 65.02
T or NP (Unit)	Not used	NP: 31.68 ± 3.151	T: 93 884 ± 12 439

Note: All islet isolations were from pancreases isolated from Yucatan miniature pigs at OPTIPHARM CO LTD, Korea. The age of the donor pigs was 17-18 mo, and body weight average was 48 kg. Following standard enzyme loading, porcine pancreas were enzymatically and mechanically digested with similar, non-significantly digestion times

Abbreviations: NP, neutral protease; T, thermolysin.

P value < .1.

^aCompared significant with Collagenase P and each enzyme labeled.

HTK solution before purification with gentle mixing of the tissue every 10-15 minutes.

2.2 | Islet purification

Islets were purified with a continuous gradient using a COBE 2991 cell processor (Terumo BCT). Continuous density gradient composed of HBSS solution and high-density Ficoll (Biocoll, Biochrome AG Seromed). The continuous gradient was centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 7 minutes. Gradient samples (1-10) were stained with dithizone (DTZ, Sigma-Aldrich) to confirm the fraction with an intact islet. Fractions with intact islets were centrifuged at 90 g for 1 minute with no brake and washed.²⁶

2.3 | Islet culture

After purification, islets were cultured in CMRL 1066-supplemented media (Corning Cellgro) with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (Hyclone) at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator.

2.4 | Islet yield, islet size and viability

Aliquots were made before and after purification and 24-hour tissue culture. The islets were counted using an islet number and islet equivalent number (IEQ) after staining with DTZ (Sigma-Aldrich).²⁷ Islet sizes were determined by calculating the average size of islets. Islet viability after 24-hour culture was measured using double-fluorescence staining with acridine orange (Sigma)/propidium iodide (Sigma) for 30 minutes: islet viability: 100% - (dead islet cells/total islet cells × 100%).²⁸

2.5 | Endotoxin test using isolated islet

Endotoxin concentrations were determined using a Pierce LAL Chromogenic Endotoxin Quantitation kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Isolated islets were sonicated for 30 seconds in ice. Lysed cells were incubated for 10 minutes on ice and tested for endotoxin level following the manufacturer's protocol.

2.6 | Islet function: glucose stimulated insulin secretion

A duplicate sample of hand-counted 10 islets were placed in a 24-well plate (Corning Cellgro) with a Millicell filter insert (Merck Millipore) and incubated at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 1 hour in each media: low glucose rinse (60 mg/dL), low glucose (60 mg/dL), and then high glucose (300 mg/dL) in Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate buffer (KRBB).²⁹ The supernatant was collected in labeled tubes

and stored at -20°C until analysis. Insulin levels were measured using a porcine insulin enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Porcine Insulin ELISA; cat# MBS738643, Mybiosource Inc.) and measured with a microplate reader (Tecan and Magellan V7). The stimulation index (SI) is the insulin concentration released from high glucose divided by the insulin concentration released from low glucose.³⁰

2.7 | Statistical analysis

All data were presented as mean ± standard error of mean (SEM). The statistical significance of the differences between two pairs of groups was analyzed by one-way ANOVA. A level of $P < .05$ was accepted as significant. Statistical analyses were conducted using GraphPad Prism 5 software (GraphPad Software, Inc.).

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Islet yield comparison of the enzymes

To compare islet yield between enzyme groups, an islet equivalent (IE) was counted on day 1 of tissue culture at 37°C. After day 1 culture, porcine islets isolated with Collagenase P produced on average 8302 ± 986 IEQ/g (n = 14), with a total of 337 400 ± 42 341 IEQs (n = 14) (mean ± SEM). Pig islets isolated with Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease produced a mean yield of 16 586 ± 1391 IEQ/g (n = 8), with a total of 723 013 ± 48 871 IEQs (n = 8) (mean ± SEM) ($P < .05$). Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease isolations produced a significantly higher yield of islets than Collagenase P ($P < .001$). In the Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade group, a mean yield was 16 517 ± 1127 IEQ/g (n = 6) and total IEQ was 683 369 ± 82 839 (Figure 1). Compared with Collagenase P and Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade, Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade islet isolations had significantly higher yield than Collagenase P, but there was no significant difference compared with Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease.

3.2 | Islet size comparison of the enzymes

By comparing islet size distribution between the enzymes, Collagenase P had significantly increased amount of smaller islets (50 ~ 100 μm) compared with isolation performed using Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade (Collagenase P: 62 ± 2.5%, Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease: 38.3 ± 5.9%, Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade: 45.0 ± 3.38%, $P < .001$). Islets of size 100 ~ 150 μm produced using Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease had significantly a higher ratio than Collagenase P and collagenase with thermolysin (Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade: 51.7 ± 5.2%, Collagenase P: 30.5 ± 1.8%, Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade: 44.7 ± 2.0%, $P < .001$)

FIGURE 1 islet yield comparison. Porcine islets were isolated using each enzyme and islet yield measured per gram of pancreas tissue. Islet yield was significantly increased compared to collagenase P, but Nordmark and Roche (Liberase MTF) has no significant difference in islet yield. (Collagenase P: 8302 ± 986 , Nordmark: 16586 ± 1391 , Roche: 16517 ± 1127) (*: $P < .1$, **: $P < .01$, ***: $P < .001$)

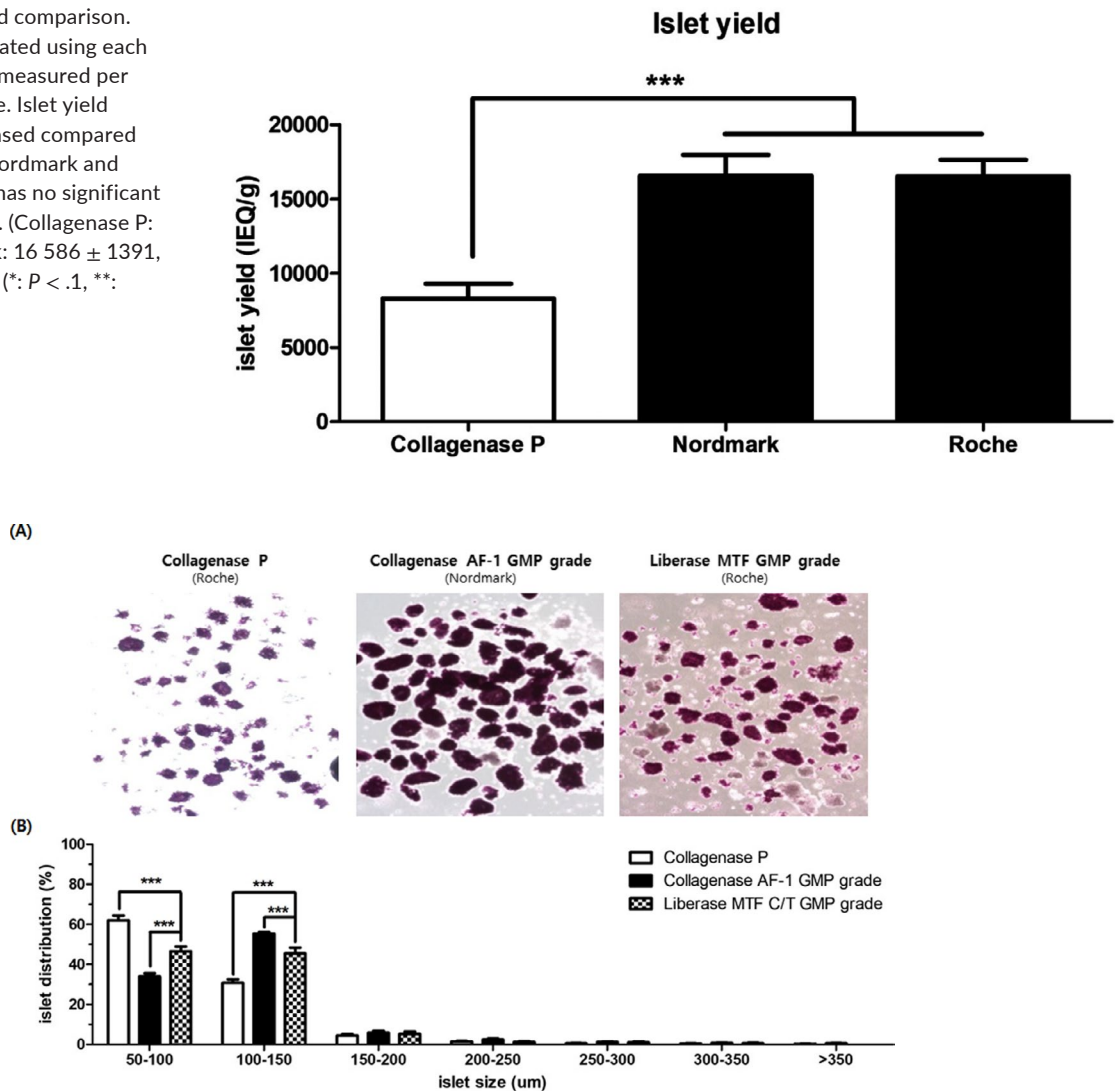


FIGURE 2 Islet morphology monitoring (X40) and islet cell size analyze through DTZ staining. A, After 1 d of tissue culture, we monitored islet morphology after DTZ staining. Our result showed that GMP grade enzyme has a larger proportion of larger islets compare with islets isolated from the crude enzyme. In islets isolated using GMP grade enzyme, Nordmark enzyme resulted in a higher proportion of larger islets than Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade. B, Islet size distribution categories were analyzed and showed that islets isolated Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade enzyme (Nordmark) had a lower distribution in 50-100 μm cell sized islets compared with Collagenase P and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade isolated islets. Smaller islets are indicative of damage and fragmentation of the islets. (*: $P < .1$, **: $P < .01$, ***: $P < .001$)

(Figure 2). There was no significant difference in islet numbers $>150 \mu\text{m}$ between these groups in our study.

3.3 | Viability of Isolated islets

Islet viability was measured in duplicate using acridine orange (AO) and propidium iodide (PI) staining on day 1 of culture following established protocols.²⁷ Islet viability was significantly different between Collagenase P ($82.7 \pm 1.3\%$), Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade ($89.3 \pm 1.21\%$), but we observed no significant difference in Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade islet isolations ($85.3 \pm 3.42\%$) (Table 2) ($P > .05$).

3.4 | Function of isolated islets

The glucose-stimulated insulin secretion (GSIS) method was used to confirm the dynamic functional response of the isolated islets in vitro when islets were stimulated with low concentration (60 mg/dL) and high concentration of glucose (300 mg/dL). The porcine insulin level was measured and analyzed by ELISA and represented as stimulation index (SI) values. After day 1 of culture at 37°C , the islets isolated using Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease had a calculated SI of (4.73 ± 0.23) and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade isolated islet (3.87 ± 0.12) were significantly higher than those isolated using Collagenase P enzyme (2.07 ± 0.02 , $P < .001$). When comparing islets isolated using Collagenase AF-1

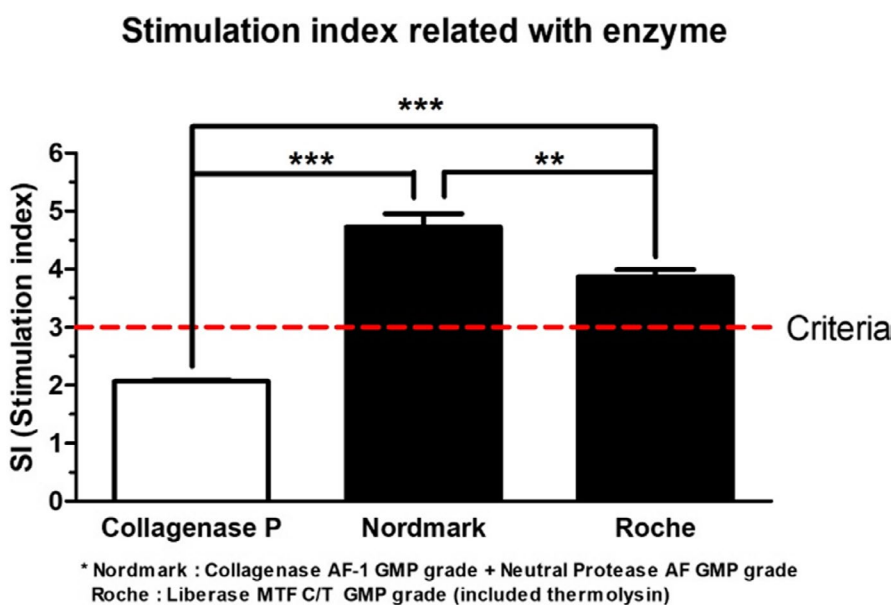
Species	Yucatan miniature pig		
Enzyme type	Collagenase P	Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade	Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade
Manufacture	ROCHE	NORDMARK	ROCHE
Grade	Crude	GMP	GMP
Islet yield	8302 ± 986 IEQ/g	16 586 ± 1391 IEQ/g ^a	16 517 ± 1127 IEQ/g ^a
Stimulation index	2.07 ± 0.02	4.73 ± 0.23 ^a	3.87 ± 0.12 ^{a,b}
Viability (%)	82.7 ± 1.3	89.3 ± 1.21 ^a	85.3 ± 3.42

Note: Our result showed that the GMP-grade enzyme has higher yield than crude enzyme. The islet isolation protocol using Liberase MTF was not established, but Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease has higher yield and stimulation index than Liberase MTF.

P value < .1.

^aCompared significant with Collagenase P and each enzyme labeled.

^bCollagenase AF-1 GMP grade and each enzyme labeled.



GMP grade with neutral protease and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade, Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease yielded significantly higher than Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade enzyme ($P < .01$) (Figure 3).

3.5 | Endotoxin level

Endotoxin level analysis was performed using an Endotoxin ELISA kit (Thermo Pierce LAL endotoxin ELISA kit) using the manufacturers' protocols. For measuring endotoxin contents, buffer ≤ 0.001 EU/mL (Endosafe LAL reagent water) was used. In Collagenase P, the endotoxin level was 118 EU/mL. The endotoxin level using Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease AF GMP grade was 14.7 ± 8.159 EU/mL ($n = 4$) (mean ± SEM), whereas that using Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade was 5.4 ± 1.04 EU/mL ($n = 3$) (mean ± SEM) (Figure 4).

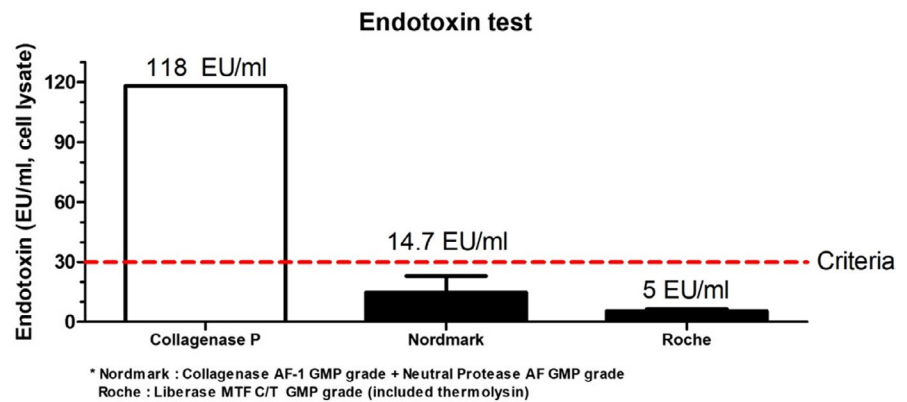
TABLE 2 Summary of islet yield using GMP-grade enzymes and crude enzyme

FIGURE 3 Glucose stimulation index using isolated islet. After 1 d culture, glucose stimulated insulin secretion (GSIS) was performed on the islets, stimulation index presented as ratio of insulin secreted in high glucose over that in low glucose. Both Nordmark and Roche enzymes resulted significantly higher stimulation index compared to Collagenase P, meeting the SI > 3 criterion. (*: $P < .1$, **: $P < .01$, ***: $P < .001$)

4 | DISCUSSION

Xenotransplantation has been developed to supplement the limitation of human allo-islet transplantation for treatment type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1D). Several parameters in the islet isolation process can affect the production of successful islet yield, viability, and function of the isolated islets. The result of islet quality decided the success of islet transplantation results.³¹ Some scientific articles reported that islet yield, viability, cost, and function varied with pig age.^{5,32,33} Lakey et al⁵ compared cost and quality of isolated islets of juvenile, neonatal, and adult pigs. In their study, they found that the neonatal porcine islet cell cluster (NPCC) has high insulin secretory function but lower islet yield. Based on this study, our group performed islet isolation based on varying pig age. We found that the yield of isolated islets was higher in 12- to 18-month-old pig (data not shown). For porcine islet transplantation into humans, the minimum dose is over 10 000 IEQ/kg per type

FIGURE 4 Endotoxin level of isolated islets. Endotoxin level was measured in islet cell lysate after isolation. Both Nordmark and Roche enzyme resulted in significantly lower endotoxin level compared to Collagenase P, meeting the criteria of <30 EU/mL



1 diabetic patient.³⁴ This effective dose may even be higher when using pig islets. If the patient needed more islets, islet isolation from 2 or 3 porcine may be necessary⁵ because of the lower insulin secretion for cure diabetes in porcine islets. This has been previously reported by Mueller et al³⁵ who found that when they performed glucose-stimulated insulin secretion profiles using human and adult porcine islets, human islets had a higher insulin level under high glucose stimulation. For these results, enzyme quality plays a crucial role in producing a large number of islets.¹⁷ Before this enzyme comparison study, we isolated porcine islets using collagenase type IV with only limited yield (5002 ± 282.1 IEQ/g; data not shown). To confirm the composition of GMP-grade enzymes suitable for porcine islet isolation, islet isolation was performed by changing the ratio of collagenase and thermolysin (or neutral protease) (data not shown). As a result, we used the optimal collagenase and thermolysin (or neutral protease) ratio, as shown in Table 1. Following this pilot study, we isolated porcine islets using crude enzymes (Collagenase P) and GMP-grade enzymes (Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade). Adult pig islet yield was higher when using GMP-grade enzymes than crude enzymes. This result showed that GMP-grade enzymes can provide sufficient islet yield for future clinical trials of islet xenotransplantation.

In 2007, Lehmann et al reported that the islet size is a key factor in determining the human islet transplantation outcome.^{36,37} They used a perfusion assay using small islets (defined as a diameter between 50 and 150 μm) and large islets (defined as a diameter between 150 and 300 μm) and found that small islets have a higher insulin level than large islets. In this study, Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease has a higher ratio of 100- to 150- μm size islets than Collagenase P and Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade (Figure 2). We measured the insulin secretion level using the GSIS method and calculated the stimulation index (Figure 3). Some researchers reported that porcine islets have a low insulin level compare with human islets, but one researcher reported that human and adult porcine islets have similar total insulin levels.^{35,38} In our study, the calculated stimulation index in isolated pig islets using GMP-grade enzymes ($SI > 3.0$) was significantly higher than those in crude collagenase enzymes ($SI < 3.0$, P value $< .001$). When we analyzed data from Graham et al's and ours, we confirmed that isolated porcine islets are

capable of secreting a similar insulin level as human islets. Also, islets isolated using Collagenase AF-1 GMP grade with neutral protease had significantly higher stimulation index than those isolated using Liberase MTF C/T GMP grade. We believe these data support that GMP-grade enzymes are the optimal enzymes for islet isolation in clinical trials. GMP-grade enzymes allow for consistency and confidence in the porcine islet production and islet recovery when used in clinical trials.

For clinical islet transplantation, the endotoxin level also plays an important role in the death of islets after transplantation.³⁹ In 2017, Wang et al³⁴ reported that the endotoxin content needed was less than 5 EU/kg recipient body weight. And in 2001, Berney et al⁴⁰ reported that the endotoxin level of the enzyme related to the islet survival-induced apoptosis and necrosis. In that study, they used collagenase type V and Liberase HI for mouse islet isolation and transplanted the islets into diabetic mice. The islet transplant group that received a high level of endotoxin islets delayed the diabetes reversal time.⁴⁰ Following that study, we analyzed the endotoxin level in isolated islets and islet-cultured media. Endotoxin was not measured in islet-cultured media (data not shown). Islets isolated using GMP-grade enzymes have a lower endotoxin level than those isolated using crude enzymes (Figure 4). Our result showed that our isolated islets meet the optimal criterion for use in clinical trials for islet xenotransplantation. Further investigation on islet transplantation into diabetic mice or NHPs using the aforementioned enzymes needs to be accomplished for clinical trials.

Islet quality is very important for transplantation into diabetic patients. It has been reported that the quality of islet affects various characteristics such as enzyme quality including grade and islet isolation technology.⁴¹⁻⁴⁴ It is also important to find the ratio of collagenase and thermolysin (or neutral protease) for islet isolation.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ In our group, we used GMP-grade enzymes to increase islet yield and confirmed viability over 80%. When the function was confirmed with the glucose-stimulated insulin secretion (GSIS) method, stimulation index (SI) value was confirmed over 3.0.

In conclusion, our group confirmed that using rapid pancreas procurement, immediate cell processing, and our islet isolation protocol, the adult porcine pancreas provides enough isolated viable islets that could be used for islet xenotransplantation in a 60-kg

diabetic patient and could have an equivalent level of function as reported for human islets. We also found that GMP-grade enzymes have higher islet isolation yield than crude enzymes. We believe that this method is a reliable and reproducible technique for porcine islet isolation using GMP-grade enzymes, and it will be of great help in islet xenotransplantation for the treatment of type 1 diabetes.

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