

1/Hello #NephTwitter! Excited to bring you this #tweetorial (#xtorial) from [@KIReports](#)

2/ Authored by [Dr Priya John](#) from Hyderabad, India.

Before we begin this #Tweetorial, check out this excellent blog from [@KIReports](#) exploring how obinutuzumab is redefining treatment in rituximab resistant membranous nephropathy.

<https://www.kireportscommunity.org/post/beyond-rituximab-obinutuzumab-redefines-treatment-in-resistant-membranous-nephropathy>

[#MedTwitter](#) [#nephtwitter](#) [@ISNkidneycare](#) [#XTwitter](#)

3/What is resistant MN in (Detectable anti-PLA2R at baseline) according to KDIGO 2021

- A. Persistent high/unchanged serum anti-PLA2R levels after one line of IST
- B. Proteinuria at 6 months
- C. Persistent high/unchanged anti-PLA2R after two lines of IST
- D. High anti-PLA2R at baseline

PMID: 34556256

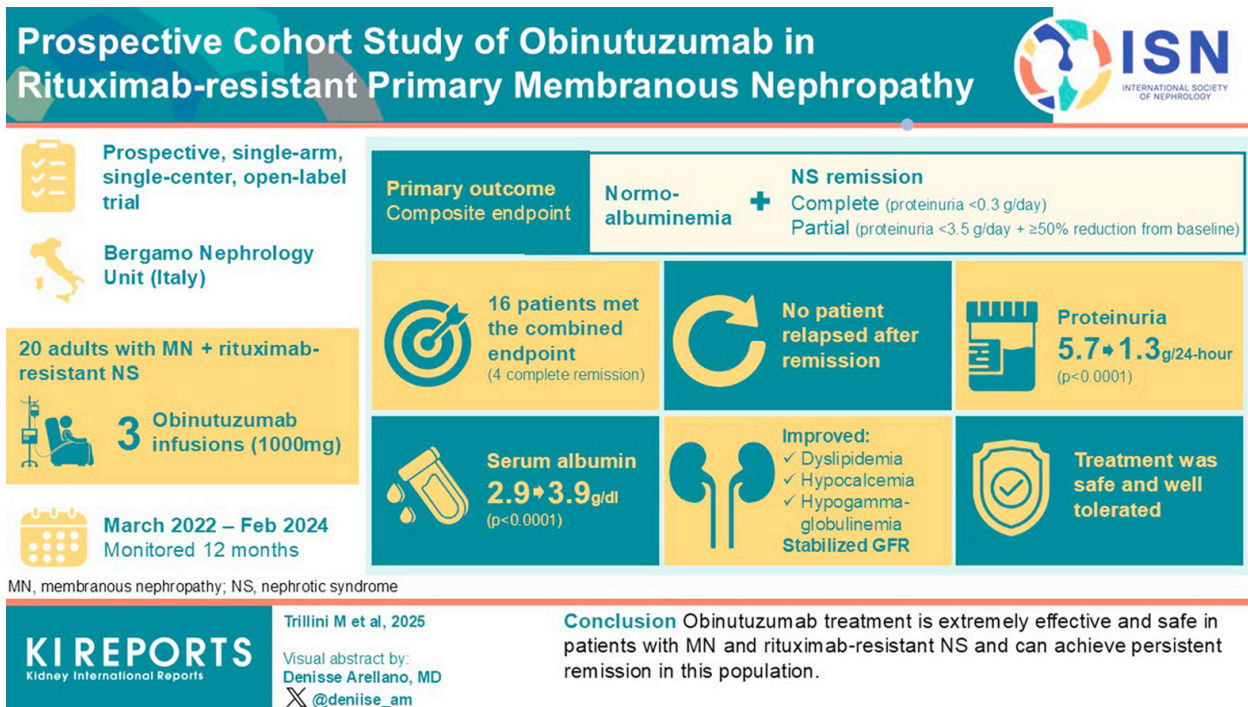
4. Defining resistance harder -anti-PLA2R –ve patients

- Persistent NS (>6 months, low albumin) → suggests resistance
- Low-grade proteinuria + normal albumin → Secondary FSGS
- Persistent proteinuria + partially low albumin → uncertain status
- Kidney biopsy (small dense deposits) → indicates ongoing disease activity

5. This Tweetorial focuses on obinutuzumab and its emerging role in improving outcomes in resistant membranous nephropathy.

PMCID: [PMC12857323](#)

VA by Denisse Arleno



6.A word about rituximab resistance:

Primary Resistance :Treatment-naïve patients

Causes: altered B-cell subsets, low CD20, high CD19⁺CD20⁻ cells

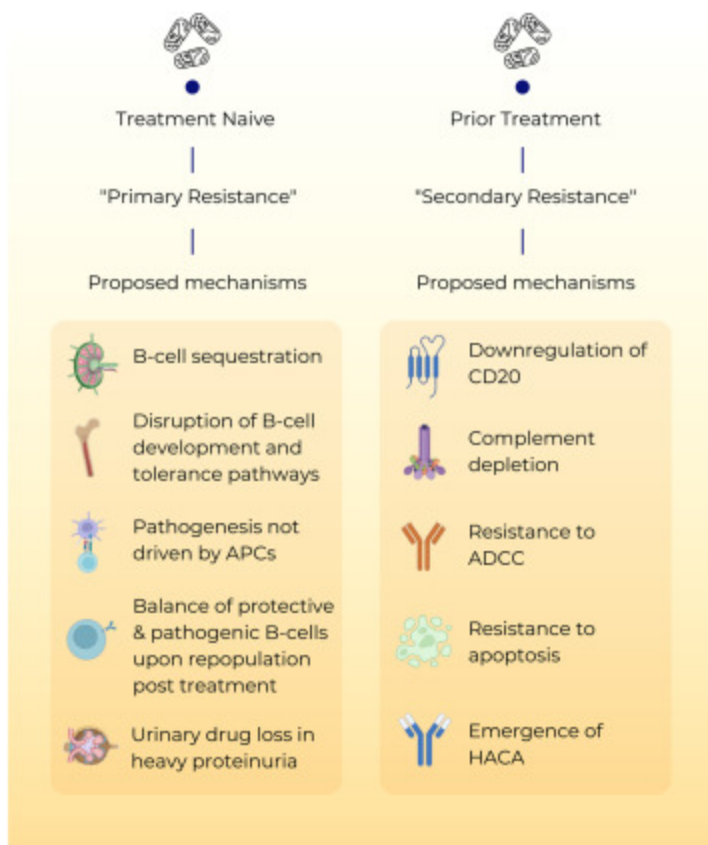
Heavy proteinuria → drug loss → poor response

Secondary Resistance After repeated exposure

↓ CD20, complement resistance

Impaired ADCC, apoptosis resistance

PMID: 38495600



7. What about Human antichimeric antibodies (HACA)

- Antibodies against rituximab (mouse-derived component)
- More common in autoimmune diseases
- Effects:
 - Increased infusion reactions
 - Poor B-cell depletion
 - Early B-cell reconstitution
 - Higher relapse rates
- Detection: ELISA
- Testing best done before rituximab dose
- Immune complexes may cause false negatives

8. Before we dive into this emerging option for rituximab-resistant MN, what remains the first-line therapy? (KDIGO 2021)

- Depends of eGFR

- CNI
- Cyclophosphamide
- CNI+Cyclophosphamide

9. KDIGO suggests eGFR based options in rituximab resistant cases

CNI+rituximab if eGFR is stable

Cyclophosphamide+glucocorticoids if eGFR is worsening

Current study looked into other potent CD 20 antibody-Obinutuzumab

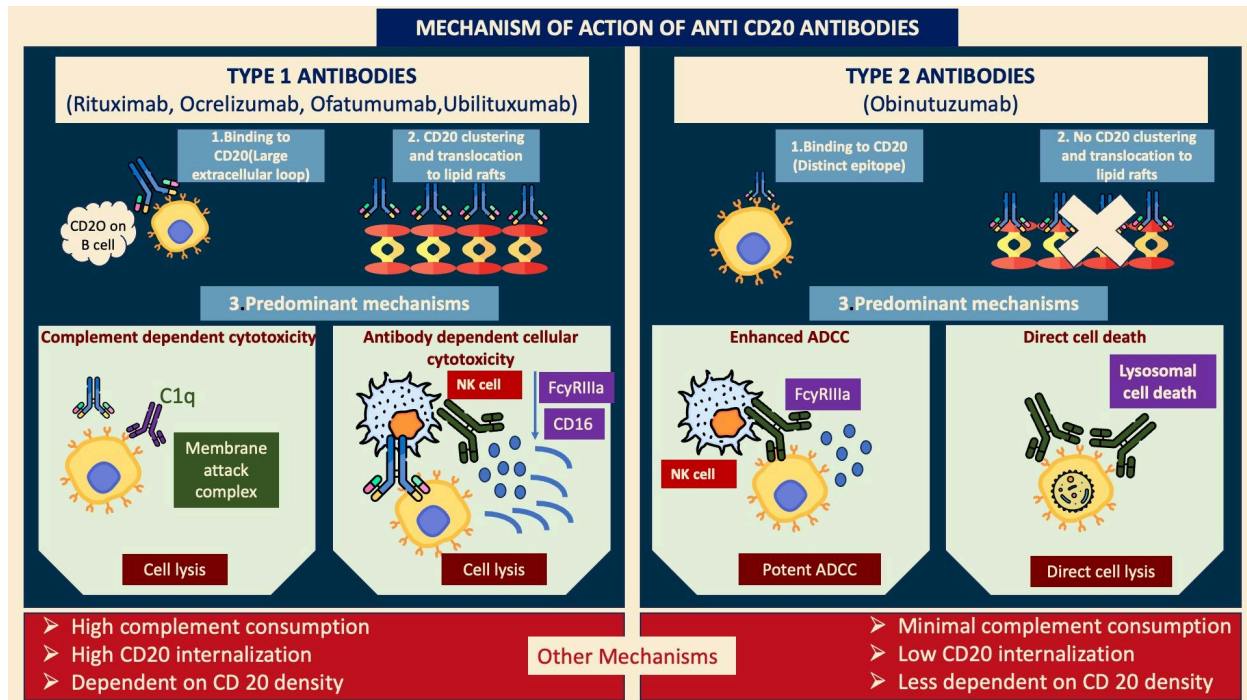
10. Is Obinutuzumab Rituximab's smarter sibling?

Check this infographic by [Dr Priya John](#)

ANTICD20 ANTIBODIES AT A GLANCE		
FEATURE	TYPE I <i>(Rituximab, Ocrelizumab, Ofatumumab, Ublituximab)</i>	TYPE II <i>(Obinutuzumab)</i>
CD 20 binding	Large loop, redistributes CD 20	Different orientation, no redistribution
Lipid raft formation	Present	Absent
Complement activation	Strong	Minimal
ADCC	Moderate → High in defucosylated agents	Very Strong(defucosylated)
Direct cell death	Weak	Strong(lysosomal, non apoptotic)
CD 20 internalization	High	Low/minimal
Mechanism dominance	CDC>ADCC	ADCC+Direct cell death
Effect of CD55/CD59	Reduced efficacy(complement dependent)	Less affected
CD20 density dependency	High dependence(except ofatumumab)	Less dependence
Complement consumption	High	Minimal
B cell depletion pattern	Circulating B cells(complement driven)	More tissue-based killing
Fc engineering	Present in some	Prominent feature
Defucosylation	Ublituximab(yes)	Obinutuzumab(yes) → Strong ADCC
Infusion reactions	Moderate----high(highest with rituximab)	High early reactions
Key mechanism	Lipid raft and complement lysis	Direct cell death and ADCC
Clinical implication	Best when complement intact	Best in complement resistant/low CDC states

10. Wait why Obinutuzumab at all? Do we have any advantages?

- Greater B-cell depletion
- Higher ADCC activity
- Direct B-cell killing (lysosomal pathway)
- Less CD20 internalization → reduced resistance
- Better tissue (lymphoid) B-cell depletion including memory B cells
- Lower immunogenicity (humanized → fewer anti-drug antibodies)



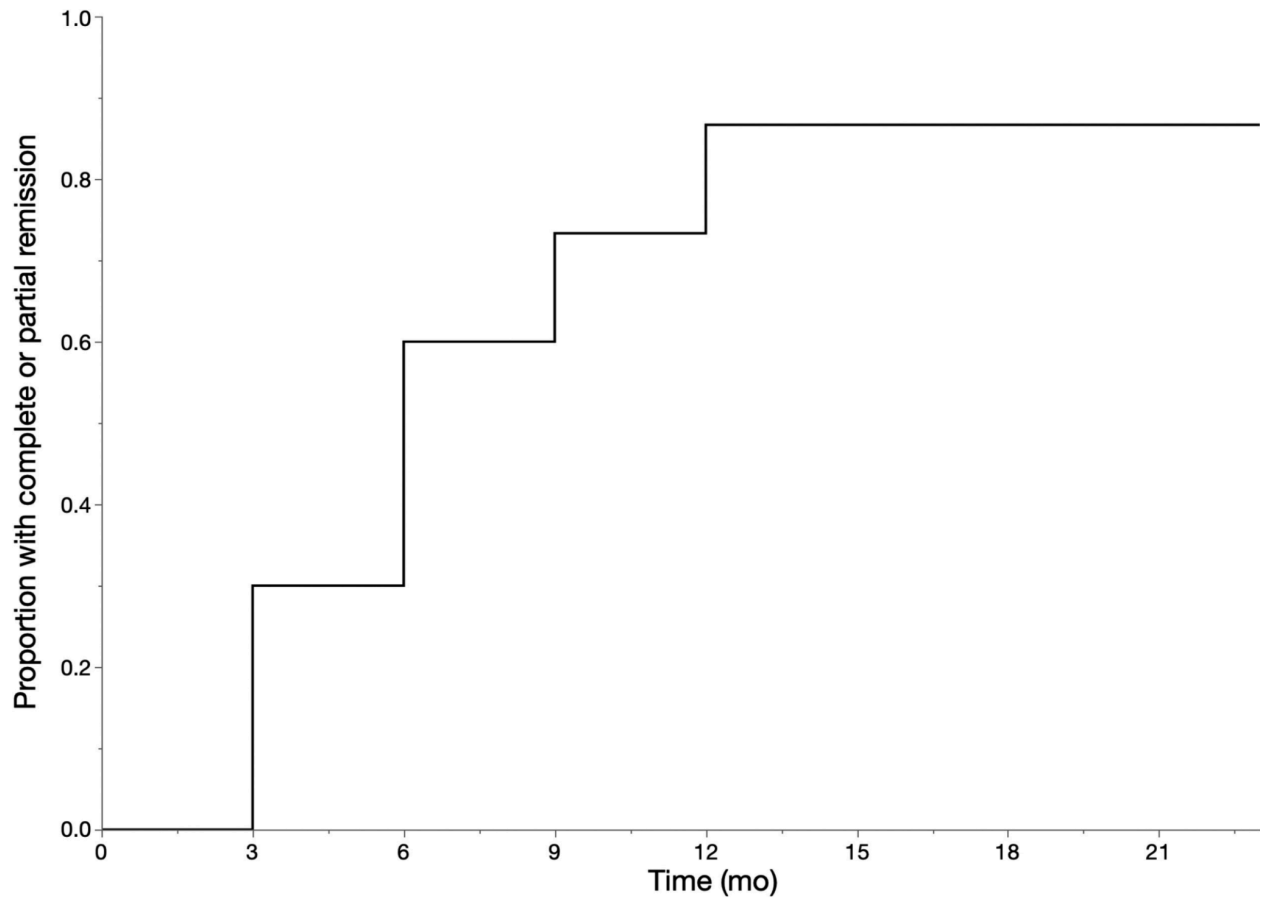
11. Current study by Trillini et al is a

- Prospective, single-center, open-label study
- 20 adults with biopsy-proven primary MN
- All had rituximab-resistant nephrotic syndrome
- Obinutuzumab: 3 doses (total 3000 mg over 4 weeks)
- Follow-up categorized into two cohorts
- Cohort A: 20 patients followed for 12 months
- Cohort B: 10 patients with extended 24-month follow-up

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41624448/>

12. Results are astonishing

- **Remission:**
 - 80% at 12 months
 - 85% overall during follow-up
- Significant reduction in proteinuria (~5.7 → 1.3 g/day)
- Serum albumin improved
- No relapses after remission
- GFR remained stable
- Improvement in lipid profile and nephrotic state

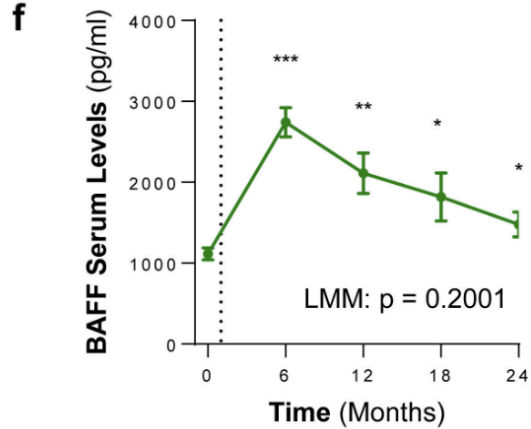
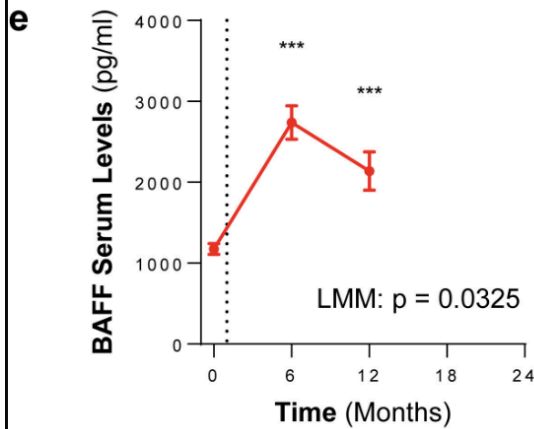
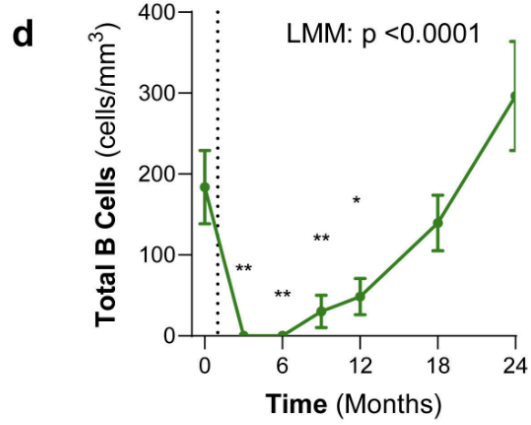
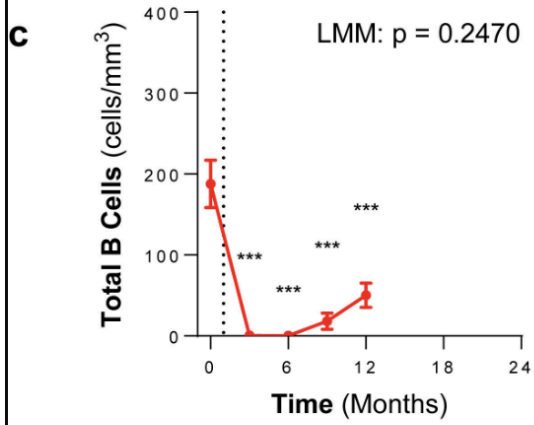
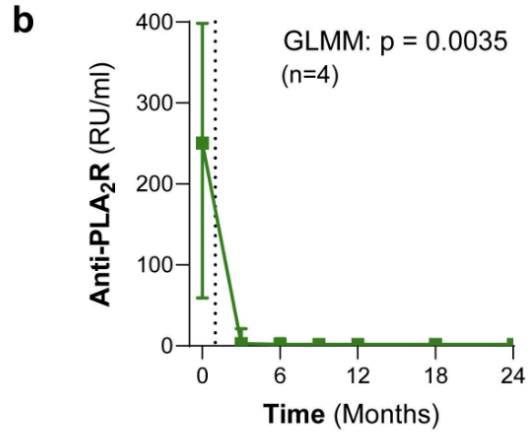
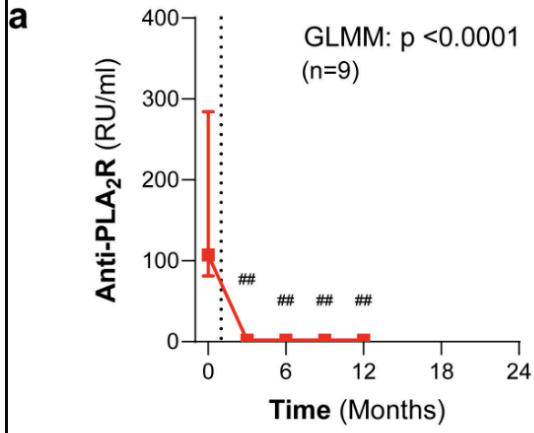


13. What about Immunological Findings

- Rapid, near-complete B-cell depletion (3–6 months)
- Gradual recovery by 9–24 months
- No relapse despite B-cell return → “immune reset”
- Sustained suppression of anti-PLA2R antibodies

Cohort A (n=20)

Cohort B (n=10)



14. This drug seriously sounds miraculous. What about safety?

No increase in opportunistic infections reported in study

Infusion reactions → mild and manageable

Low immunogenicity → fewer anti-drug antibodies

No significant cytopenias

Renal function remained stable

15. Key takeaways from the study

- Obinutuzumab shows high efficacy in rituximab-resistant MN
- Deep sustained B-cell depletion
- Significant proteinuria reduction & albumin improvement
- Durable remission with no relapses
- True “immune reset”
- Larger studies are needed for long-term validation

16. Thank you for reading along! We hope this #Tweeetorial shed light on obinutuzumab's evolving role in resistant MN.

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