



Chimeric Antigen Receptor Tcells therapy

Pr Guillaume CARTRON, MD Ph-D

Head of Hematology Department, UMR-CNRS 5235

CHRU Montpellier, University of Montpellier





Ramos CA, et al. Ann Rev Med 2016; 67: 6.1-6.19.



- Tisa-gene- Lec-leucel
 - KYMRIAH[®]
 - ALL: R/R > 2L (< 25 y)
 - DLBCL R/R > 2L
- Axi-cabtagene- Cila-Leucel
 - YESCARTA®
 - DLBCL R/R > 2L









Délai moyen « vein to vein » : 17 jours dans les essais cliniques







Pediatric R/R Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia



Hunger SP et al J Clin Oncol. 2012; 30: 1663-1669. Resimuller et al J Ped Oncol 2013



CAR-T for R/R ALL: High response rate and response duration



^b While in remission, 8 patients went on to stem-cell transplantation.

 $^{\circ}$ MRD negative = MRD < 0.01%, as assessed by flow cytometry.

CR, complete remission; CRi, complete remission with incomplete blood count recovery; MRD, minimal residual disease, NE, not estimable.

Grupp SA et al. ASH. 2018; Abs 895.

- Overall remission rate (CR + CRi) within **3 months was 82%** (65/79; 95% CI, 72-90)^{a,b}
 - 98% (64/65) achieved MRD(–)^c bone marrow
- Relapse-free survival rate among responders
 - 12-month: 66% (95% CI, 52-77)
 - 18-month: 66% (95% CI, 52-77)
 - **24-month: 62%** (95% Cl, 47-75)



Median overall survival not reached



 Overall survival rates among all infused patients

- 12-month: 76% (95% CI, 65-85)
- 18-month: 70% (95% CI, 58-79)
- 24-month: 66% (95% Cl, 54-76)

Note: All patients infused with tisagenlecleucel were included. Time is relative to infusion. CR, complete remission; CRi, complete remission with incomplete blood count recovery; NE, not estimable.

Grupp SA et al. ASH. 2018; Abs 895.



Refractory DLBCL



- Refractory disease: PD or SD as best response at anytime of treatment or relapsed < 12 mo post-ASCT
- N=636

Crump M et al. Blood. 2017; 130: 1800-1808.

CAR-T for Refractory DLBCL: ZUMA-1



Idem SHOLAR Median time to infusion: 17 d

Drop-out: #10% (111/101)

Locke FL et al, Lancet Oncol 2019; 20: 31. Neelapu SS et al, ASH 2019: #203



CAR-T for Refractory DLBCL: ZUMA-1



Curves were generated by standardizing ZUMA-1 and SCHOLAR-1 based on refractory category and post-refractory SCT and bootstrapping to resample 2000 times. Day 0 was the day of axi-cel infusion in ZUMA-1 and initiation of salvage therapy in SCHOLAR-1.

NE, not evaluable; NR; not reached; OS, overall survival.

Neelapu SS et al, ASH 2019: #4095





Median duration not reached



• 3/7 (43%) phase 1 patients have ongoing CR at 24 months

CR, complete response; NR, not reached; PR, partial response.

Neelapu et al. ASH. 2017; Abst 578.

Time to objective response and complete response



Locke et al. ASCO. 2018; Abst 3003.



Update PFS by M3 status



PFS BY RESPONSE STATUS AT M3

Locke FL et al, Lancet Oncol 2019; 20: 31

CAR T-cells in clinical trials

Les résultats des essais cliniques ne sont pas comprarables entre-eux

- 1_ Etudes non randomisées
- 2_ Critères d'inclusion différents
- 3_ Produits cellulaires différents
- 4_ Délais de production différents
- 5_ Drop out different/population analysée différente



CAR T-cells in clinical trials

| ZUMA-1 ¹ | | JULIET ² | | TRANSCEND ³ | | |
|---------------------|------------|--|------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| BOR (%, CMR, PMR) | 74 (54/20) | BOR (%, CMR, PMR) | 52 (40/12) | BOR (%, CMR, PMR) | 73 (53/20) | |
| Landmark | O\$ (%) | Landmark | O\$ (%) | Landmark | O\$ (%) | |
| 6-months | 78 | 6-months | 61 | 6-months | 75 | |
| 12-months | 60 | 12-months | 48 | 12-months | 58 | |
| 18-months | 53 | 24-months | 40 | | | |
| 24-months | 51 | | | | | |
| 36-months | 47 | Les résultats de ces études sont indépendants | | | | |
| | | et ne peuvent en aucun cas être comparés entre eux | | | | |

1- Locke FL et al, Lancet Oncol 2019; 20: 31. Neelapu SS et al, ASH 2019: #203;

2- Schuster et al, N Engl J Med 2019; 380: 45; Schuster et al ASH 2019: #

3- Abramson JS et al, ASH 2019; #241



CAR T-cells in clinical real-life



Proportion of Patients With Detectable CAR Gene-Marked T Cells in Blood Among Patients With Ongoing Response Over Time





 The proportion of patients in ongoing response with detectable CAR T cells decreased over time

Neelapu et al, ASH 2018; 2967

Proportion of Patients With Detectable B Cells in Blood Among Patients With Ongoing Response Over Time





- 75% of patients (24/32) with ongoing responses had detectable B cells 2 years after axi-cel infusion
- Throughout the course of the study, 31% of patients received intravenous immunoglobulins

Neelapu et al, ASH 2018; 2967



CAR-T cells concentrations by response

CART -cells peak of concentration

CART-cells AUC





Locke FL et al, Lancet Oncol 2019; 20: 31



Tumor microenvironment and response to CAR-T



- Analysis of samples from 25 ZUMA-1 patients treated with axicabtagene ciloleucel (minimum follow-up of 9 months)
- Immunosign²¹ is a pre-specified score based on the tissue expression of 21 genes with known immune function, comprising T cell activity-related genes
- A high Immunosign²¹ score was associated with objective responses at a minimum follow-up of 9 months (p=0.012)

Toxicities





Cytokines Release Syndrome (CRS)



Neurotoxicities

Toxicities



Fig. 2. CAR T cell therapy is associated with cytokine release syndrome and neuro-Endothelial toxicity. Cytokine release syn-Blood Endothelium \bigcirc activation 🤗 drome has occurred with CAR T cells targeting CD19 or BCMA. Brain Pericyte When the CAR T cell engages surrogate antigens, it releases a variety of cytokines and che-Altered blood-Increased vascular mokines. Macrophages and brain barrier permeability other cells of the innate Bone Inflammatory Macrophage immune system also become cytokine release mediator release activated and contribute to the release of soluble mediators. Leukemia CAR T cells are routinely observed in cerebral spinal fluid, and the cytokines may CAR increase permeability to soluble mediators and permit increased trafficking of CAR T cells and IFNγ 🧉 other lymphocytes to central \bigcirc nervous system parenchyma. IFN, interferon; AST, aspartate aminotransferase: ALT. alanine aminotransferase.

Neurotoxicity Delirium Aphasia Seizures Cerebral edema Intracranial hemorrhage

Hemodynamic instability Tachycardia Hypotension Capillary leak syndrome

Organ dysfunction

AST and ALT elevation Hyperbilirubinemia Respiratory failure

June et al., Science **359**, 1361–1365 (2018) 23 March 2018

Cytokines Release Syndrome



- Fever
- Hypotension
- Coagulopathy
- Capillary leak
- Respiratory and Cardiovascular insufficiency
- More frequent in ALL/NHL

Hay KA et al. Blood. 2017; 130: 2295-06.







CAR-T cells toxicities in real-life

| | Nastoupil | Jacobson | ZUMA-1 |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Grade≥3 CRS (median) | 7 % (3 j) | 16 % (1 j) | 13 % (2 j) |
| Grade≥3 neurotox (median) | 33 % (6 j) | 39 % (5 j) | 28 % (5 j) |
| Tocilizumab | 63 % | 67 % | 45 % |
| Corticoïdes | 55 % | 64 % | 29 % |
| ICU | 32 % | 30 % | NA |
| Toxic deaths/ related | 3%/1% | 7 % / ? | 4%/2% |
| Best ORR | 81 % | 71 % | 82 % |
| Best RC | 57 % | 44 % | 54 % |

ASH 2018 - Nastoupil L, abstract 91 ; Jacobson C, abstract 92 ; Neelapu et al, NEJM 2017



Cytokines Release Syndrome: risk factors

Risk factors

Marrow disease burden

Platelet count

CD8+ selection method

CPM-FDR lymphodepletion

CAR-T cells dose

Hay KA et al. Blood. 2017; 130: 2295-06.



Neurotoxicity: Symptoms

- Delirium
- Headache
- Decrease level of conscience or speech impairment
- Focal neurologic deficits
- Seizure
- Acute cerebral edema
- Usually after the onset of CRS or after its resolution
- More frequent in ALL/NHL

Gauthier J et al. Curr Res Transl Med? 2018; 66: 50-52.

Neurotoxicity: mechanisms



- Unknown
- Secondary to CRS:
 - Endothelial activation and vascular dysfunction
 - Hypotension, capillary leak, consumptive coagulopathy



Hay KA et al. Blood. 2017; 130: 2295-06.

CAR T-cells: Future Indications in Lymphoma

KTE-X19 in R/R Mantle Cell Lymphoma

PROGRESSION-FREE SURVIVAL



N=68, FU: 12.3 mo (7.0-32.3)

OVERALL RESPONSE RATE

Wang M et al, ASH 2019: #754



OVERALL SURVIVAL

CAR T-cells: Future Indications in Lymphoma

Yescarta in R/R Follicular Lymphoma



N=68, FU: 12.3 mo (7.0-32.3)



Jacobson CA et al, ASCO 2020: #8008

CAR T-cells: Future Indication in Myeloma

Idecaptagene vileucel in R/R Myeloma





Munshi NC et al, ASCO 2020: #8503

CAR T-cells: CAR-T in 2021

- 1_ALL R/R < 25 y
- 2_ALL R/R > 25 y
- 3_DLBCL R/R >2L
- 4_MCL R/R> 3L
- 5_ Myeloma R/R > 3L
- 6_ FL R/R > 3 L





CART: Révolution médicale ?





CART: Révolution médicale?

- Une révolution thérapeutique?
- Une révolution « sociétale »?
- Une révolution médicale?

Le Concept







CAR-T: nouvelles cibles potentielles



CAR-T et Cancer







Future for CAR-T



Fesnak AD et al. Nat Rev Cancer. 2016; 566-81.





to switch targets without re-engineering the T cells



Cho JH et al. Cell 2018; 173: 1426-1438.

SUPRA CAR: split, universal, and programmable (SUPRA) CAR system



To finely tune T cell activation strength

To sense and logically respond to multiple antigens









CAR-T in Montpellier

- Female, 18 years old
- DLBCL R/R disease 7L of treatements



Before infusion

M1 postinfusion

M2 postinfusion

M3 postinfusion

- Au 22 sept:
 - 50 patients infused
 - 10 planned for infusion before end of nov





Département hématologie adulte Département hématologie pédiatrique Pr Sirvent, Dr Sirvent, Dr Haouy Pharmacie St Eloi Dr A Quintard, Dr I Roch-Toreilles Réanimation médicale et chirurgicale Dr L Platon, Pr K klouche Dr A de Jong, Pr S Jaber Département de neurologie Dr X Ayrignac, Pr P Labauge Unité de thérapie cellulaire Pr J de Vos, AM Conge Département d'information médicale Dr I Girault, Dr Lehman Administration centrale Mr Le Ludec, Mr Du Chaffault, Mme A Moulin







