

**18-19-20 SETTEMBRE 2024**  
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## *CAR-T: Una nuova frontiera per l'Immunoterapia Cellulare*

*Pellegrino Musto*

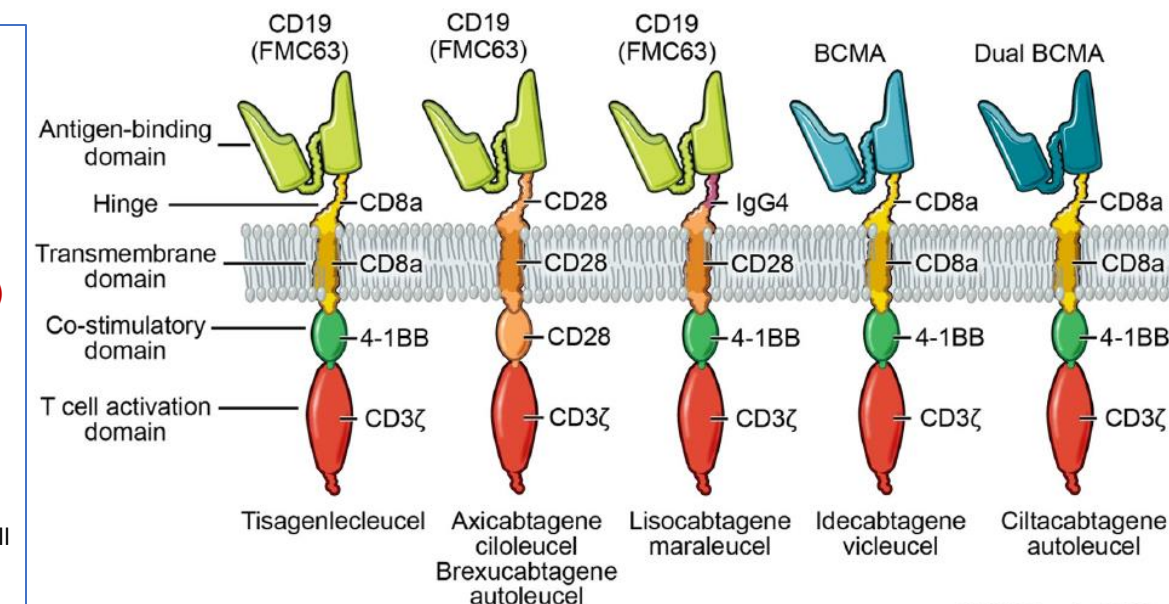
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- > **Chimeric antigen receptor (CARs)** are proteins that incorporate: 1) an **antigen recognition domain**, 2) a **co-stimulatory domains**, and 3) a **T-cell activation domains**.
- > T cells genetically modified to express CARs specifically recognize and eliminate malignant cells expressing a target antigen (**CD19, BCMA, CD30 etc**)
- > **T-cell activation and proliferation** requires both signaling through the **TCR (signal 1)** and signaling through a **costimulatory receptor (signal 2)** (CD28, 4-1BB, OX-40)
- > In the **absence of co-stimulation (signal 2)**, the T-cell will either become unresponsive (**anergic**) or undergo activation-induced cell death (**AICD/apoptosis**)



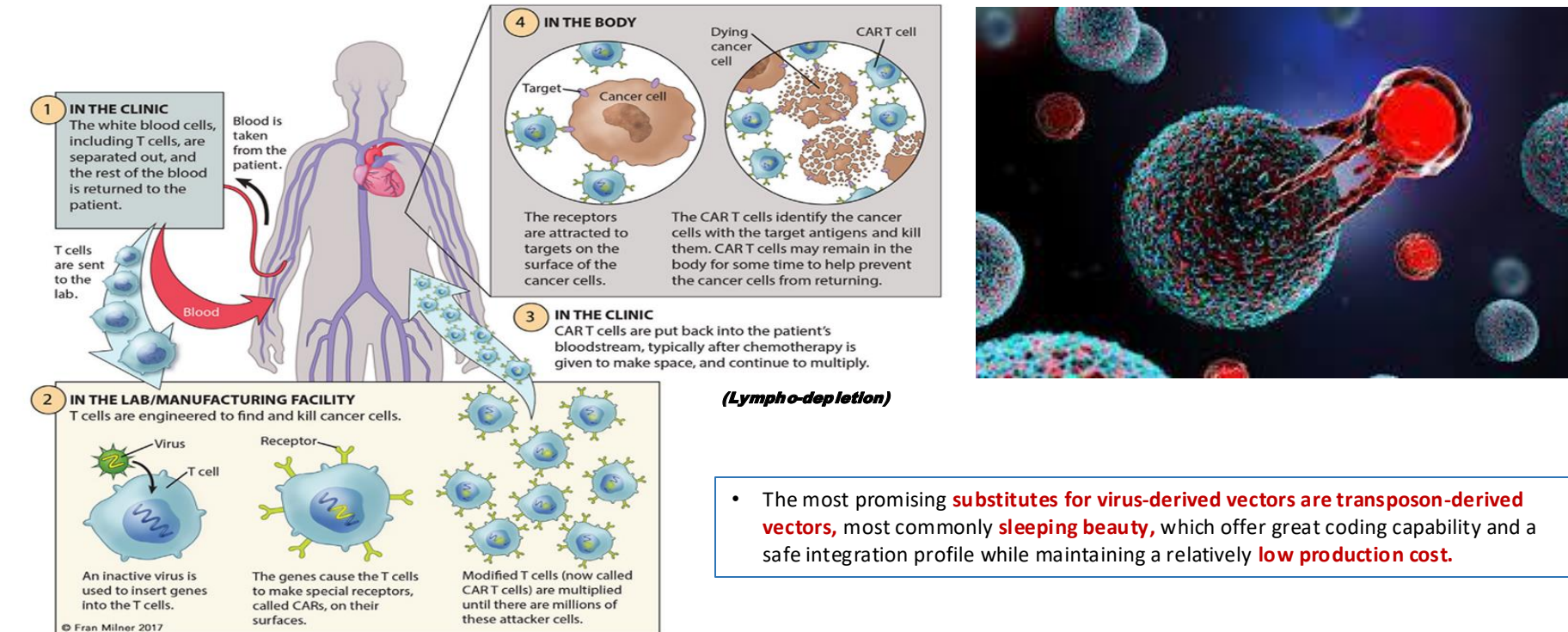
**FIGURE 1** Schematic structure of the currently Food and Drug Administration-approved indications for chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapies. Illustration by David Schumick, BS, CMI. Reprinted with the permission of the Cleveland Clinic Enterprise Creative Services © 2024. All Rights Reserved. BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen.

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### Autologous CAR T-Cell Therapy Process



• The most promising **substitutes for virus-derived vectors** are **transposon-derived vectors**, most commonly **sleeping beauty**, which offer great coding capability and a safe integration profile while maintaining a relatively **low production cost**.

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TABLE 1 Currently FDA-approved indications for CAR T-cell therapies, and the trials leading to their approval.

Product	Structure	Disease	Phase	Indication	Study	Results (ORR/CR)
Tisa-cel (Kymriah)	CD19-BBζ	B-ALL	2	R/R, ≤25 years	ELIANA	81%/60% (CRi 21%)
		LBCL	2	R/R after ≥2 lines of therapy	JULIET	53%/39%
		FL	2	R/R after ≥2 lines of therapy	ELARA	86%/69%
Axi-cel (Yescarta)	CD19-28ζ	LBCL	2	R/R after ≥2 lines of therapy	ZUMA-1	82%/54%
			3	Refractory to or relapsing at <12 months of first-line therapy	ZUMA-7	83%/65% (vs. 50%/32% in SOC arm <sup>a</sup> )
		FL	2	Refractory to or relapsing at <12 months of first-line therapy, ineligible for autoHSCT	ALYCANTE	90%/79%
			2	R/R after ≥2 lines of therapy	ZUMA-5	92%/74%
Brexu-Cel (Tecartus)	CD19-28ζ	B-ALL	2	R/R, ≥18 years	ZUMA-3	71%/56% (CRi 15%)
		MCL	2	R/R	ZUMA-2	91%/68%
Liso-cel (Breyanzi)	CD19-BBζ, with a 1:1 CD4:CD8 ratio	LBCL	2	R/R after ≥2 lines of therapy	TRANSCEND NHL 001	73%/53%
			3	Refractory to or relapsing at <12 months of first-line therapy	TRANSFORM	80%/74% (vs 45%/43% in SOC arm <sup>a</sup> )
		CLL	2	R/R and not eligible for autoHSCT	PILOT	80%/54%
Ide-cel (Abecma)	BCMA-BBζ	Multiple myeloma	2	R/R after ≥2 lines of therapy <sup>b</sup>	TRANSCEND CLL 004	43%/18%
			2	R/R after ≥4 lines of therapy <sup>c</sup>	KarMMa	73%/33%
Cilta-cel (Carvykti)	Dual BCMA-BBζ	Multiple myeloma	2	R/R after ≥2 lines of therapy <sup>c</sup>	CARTITUDE-1	97%/67%

Abbreviations: autoHSCT, autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; B-ALL, B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia; BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; CR, complete remission; CRi, complete remission with incomplete hematological recovery; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; FL, follicular lymphoma; LBCL, large B-cell lymphoma; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; ORR, overall response rate; R/R, relapsed/refractory; SOC, standard of care.  
<sup>a</sup>SOC arm: immunochemotherapy + autoHSCT.  
<sup>b</sup>Including a Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor and a B-cell lymphoma 2 (BCL-2) inhibitor.  
<sup>c</sup>Including an immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody.

Gregoire et al, Br J Haematol 2024

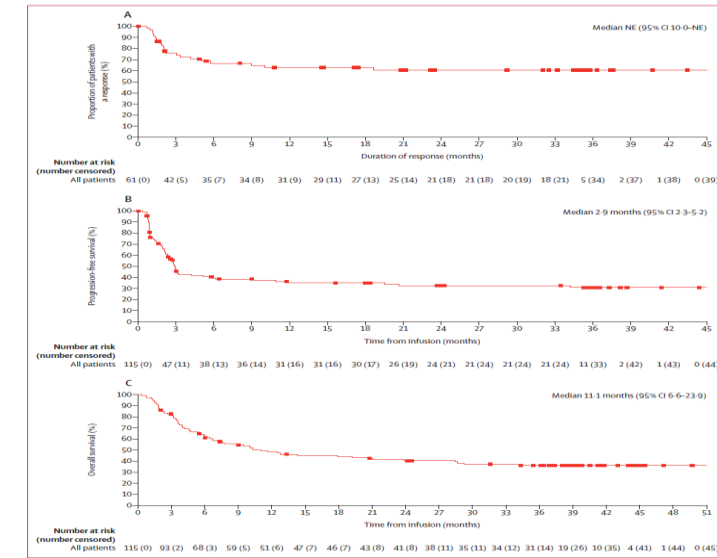
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### Long-term clinical outcomes of tisagenlecleucel in patients with relapsed or refractory aggressive B-cell lymphomas (JULIET): a multicentre, open-label, single-arm, phase 2 study

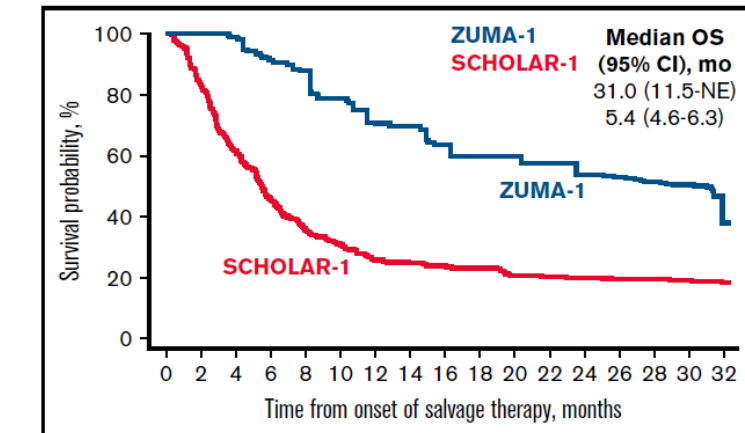
Stephen J Schuster, Constantine S Tam, Peter Borchmann, Nina Ward, Joseph P McGuirk, Harald Holte, Edmund K Waller, Samantra Jagrowski, Michael R Bishop, Lloyd E Damos, Stephen Ronan Foley, Jason R Westin, Isabelle Fleury, P Joy Ho, Stephan Mielke, Takatori Tachino, Murali Jayakumar, Jing Mei Hsu, Koji Izutsu, Marie José Kenstler, Monalisa Ghosh, Nina Wagner-Johnston, Koji Kato, Paolo Corradini, Marcelo Martinez-Prieto, Xia Han, Ranjan Tawari, Gilles Salles, Richard T Mackay



Lancet Oncol 2021; 22: 1409-15  
 Published Online September 10, 2021  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-0421\(21\)00375-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-0421(21)00375-2)  
 See Comment page 1347  
 Lymphoma Program, Abramson Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA  
 (S J Schuster MD)  
 Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Royal Melbourne Hospital and University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia  
 (S Tam MD), Ghazi Haq Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany (P Borchmann MD), Department of Blood Group Serology and Transfusion Medicine, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria (N Ward MD), Department of Internal Medicine, The University of Kansas Health System, Kansas City, KS, USA (J McGuirk MD), Department of Oncology, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Norway (I Fleury MD), Bone Marrow and Stem Cell Transplant Centre, Emory University Winship Cancer Institute, Atlanta, GA, USA (S Tachino MD), Blood and Marrow Transplant Program,

### Comparison of 2-year outcomes with CAR T cells (ZUMA-1) vs salvage chemotherapy in refractory large B-cell lymphoma

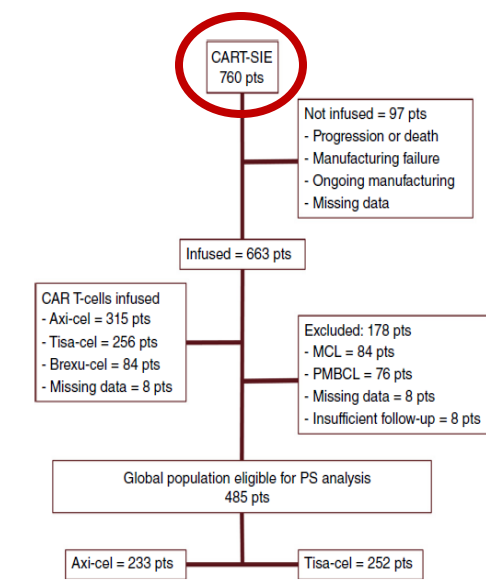
Sethu S. Neelapu,<sup>1</sup> Frederick L. Locke,<sup>2</sup> Nancy L. Bartlett,<sup>3</sup> Lazaros J. Lekakis,<sup>4</sup> Patrick M. Reagan,<sup>5</sup> David B. Miklos,<sup>6</sup> Caron A. Jacobson,<sup>7</sup> Iva Braunschweig,<sup>8</sup> Chalekan O. Okunwo,<sup>9</sup> Tanya Siddiqi,<sup>10</sup> Yi Lin,<sup>11</sup> Michael Crump,<sup>12</sup> John Kurwilla,<sup>13</sup> Eric Van Den Neste,<sup>14</sup> Umar Farooq,<sup>15</sup> Lynn Navale,<sup>16</sup> Verónica DePuy,<sup>17</sup> Jerry J. Kim,<sup>18</sup> and Christian Glasbeek<sup>19</sup>



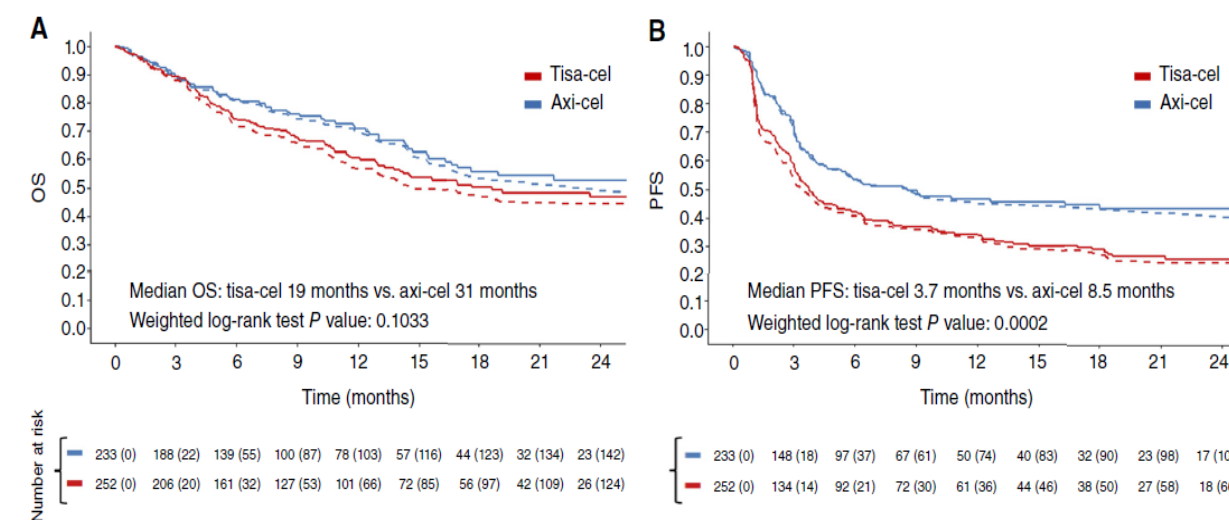
**Figure 2. Comparison of confounder-adjusted OS.** To control for confounding, the treatment-specific survival functions were obtained using augmented inverse-probability weighted complete-case estimators<sup>24</sup> on the primary common support data set for survival (ZUMA-1, N = 81; SCHOLAR-1, N = 331). mo, month; NE, not estimable.

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**Real-life CAR-T in Italy for NHLs**



**Figure 1.** Patient flow diagram. MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; PMBCL, primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma; pts, patients.



**Figure 2.** Survival from infusion of tisa-cel vs. axi-cel before (continuous line) and after (dotted lines) PS weighting. **A, OS. B, PFS.**

Stella et al, Blood Cancer Discovery 2024

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### Ide-cel approval: the KarMMa trial

FDA approved in 2021  
 EMA approved in 2021

Second generation CAR-T cell, anti-BCMA murine scFv, 4-1BB costimulatory domain

**KarMMa, phase 2 study (N = 128)**

Median prior lines: 6 (3-16) | 84% of patients were triple-class refractory | Bridging possible: Flt3-Cy lymphodepletion

EU: At least 3 prior therapies, including an IMiD, a PI, and an anti-CD38 antibody, with disease progression on the last therapy

**AE, n (%)**

	Any Grade	Grade 2/3
<b>Hematologic</b>		
Neutropenia	117 (91)	114 (89)
Anemia	89 (70)	77 (60)
Thrombocytopenia	81 (63)	67 (52)
CRS	107 (84)	7 (5)
Neurotoxicity	23 (18)	4 (3)

mOS = 24.8 mo

Munshi N, et al. NEJM 2021

### Cilta-cel approval: the CARTITUDE-1 trial

FDA approved in 2022  
 EMA approved in 2022

Second generation CAR-T cell, 2 anti-BCMA camelid VHH single domains, 4-1BB costimulatory domain

**CARTITUDE-1, phase 2 study (N = 97)**

Median prior lines: 6 (2-16) | 88% of patients were triple-class refractory | Bridging possible: Flt3-Cy lymphodepletion

EU: At least three prior therapies, including an IMiD, a PI, and an anti-CD38 antibody, with disease progression on the last therapy

12 mos sustained MRD rate: 53%  
 PFS @ 30 mos: 75%

**AE, n (%)**

	Any Grade	Grade 2/3
<b>Hematologic</b>		
Neutropenia	93 (96)	82 (85)
Anemia	79 (81)	68 (70)
Thrombocytopenia	77 (80)	68 (70)
CRS	92 (95)	8 (8)
Neurotoxicity	20 (21)	10 (10)

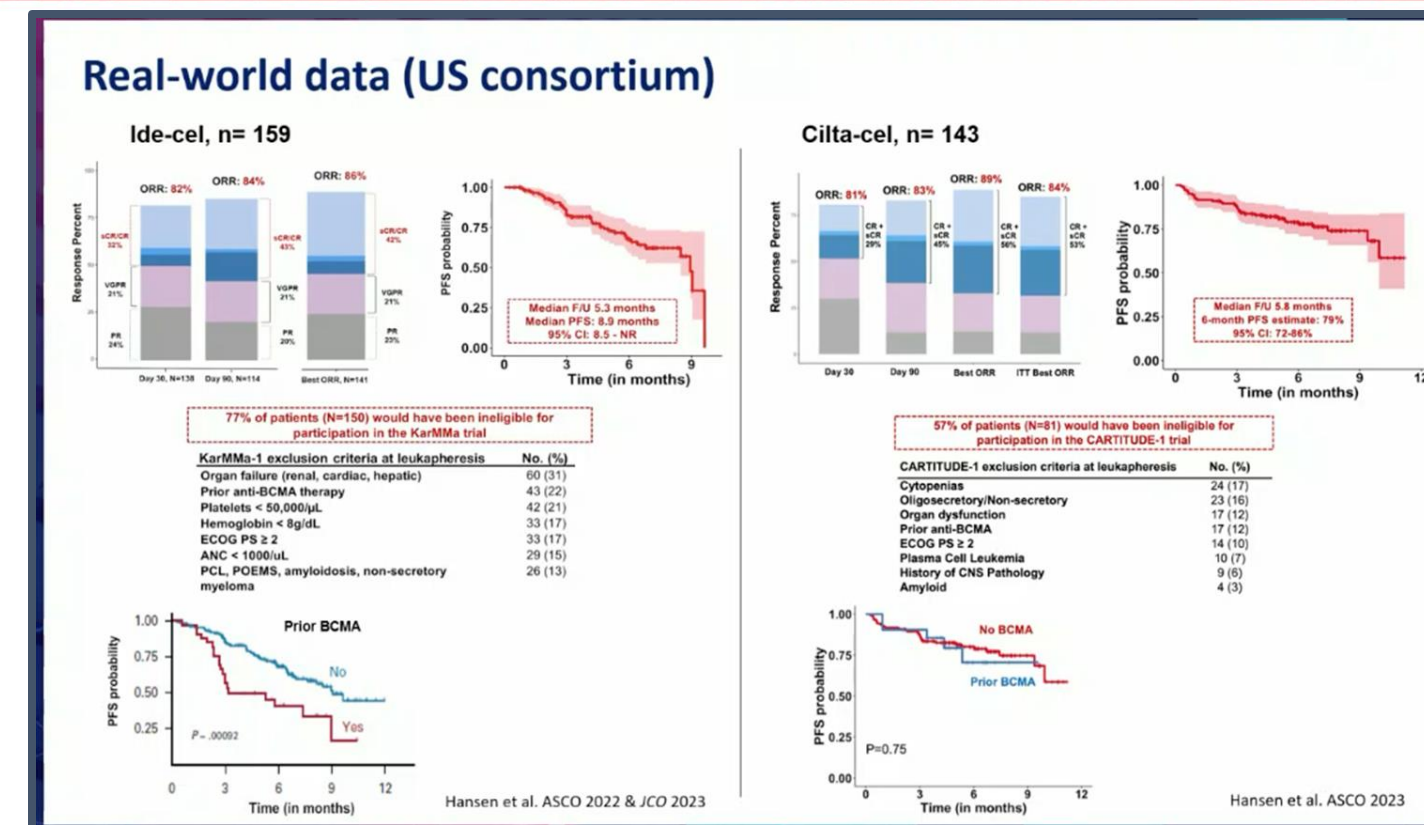
Berdeja J, et al. Lancet 2022;  
 Lin Y, et al. ASCO 2023

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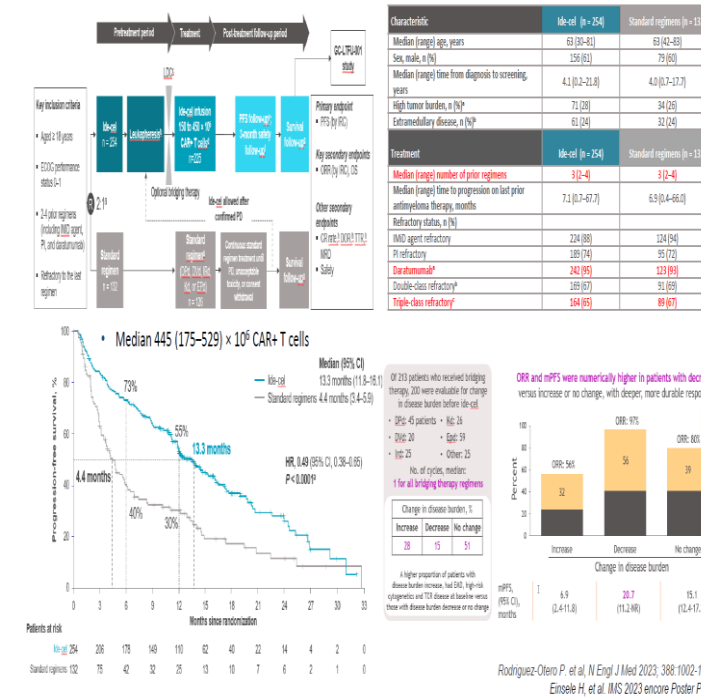
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**CAR-T in earlier phases of disease (2/4 - 1/3 prior LoT) as compared to SoC**

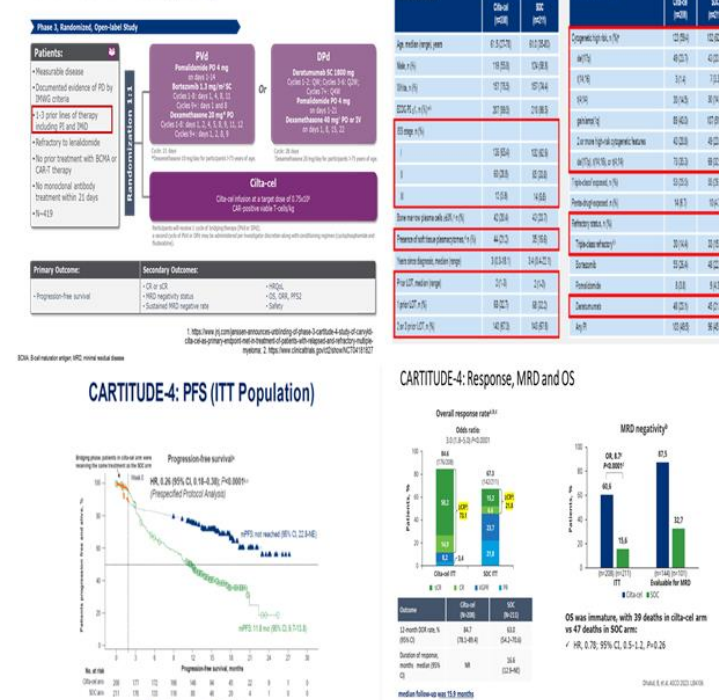


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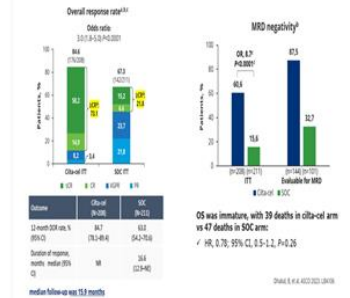
### KarMma-3: design, baseline characteristics and PFS



### CARTITUDE-4: study design



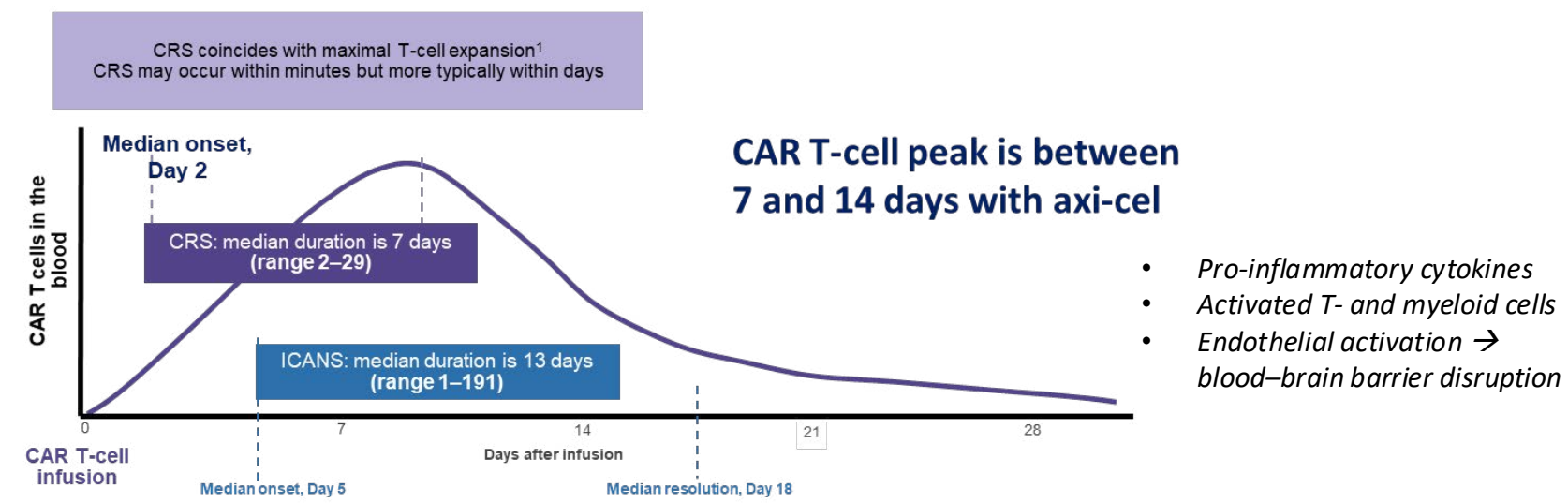
### CARTITUDE-4: Response, MRO and OS



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**Clinical trials have established the timing and duration of acute adverse events**



**While CRS and ICANS are acute AEs, other AEs (NEs, cytopenias, hypogammaglobulinemia and infections) may be also present later (>Day 30 post infusion) and can be long-lasting.**

AE: adverse event; CAR: chimeric antigen receptor; CRS: cytokine release syndrome; ICANS: immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome; NEs: neurological event

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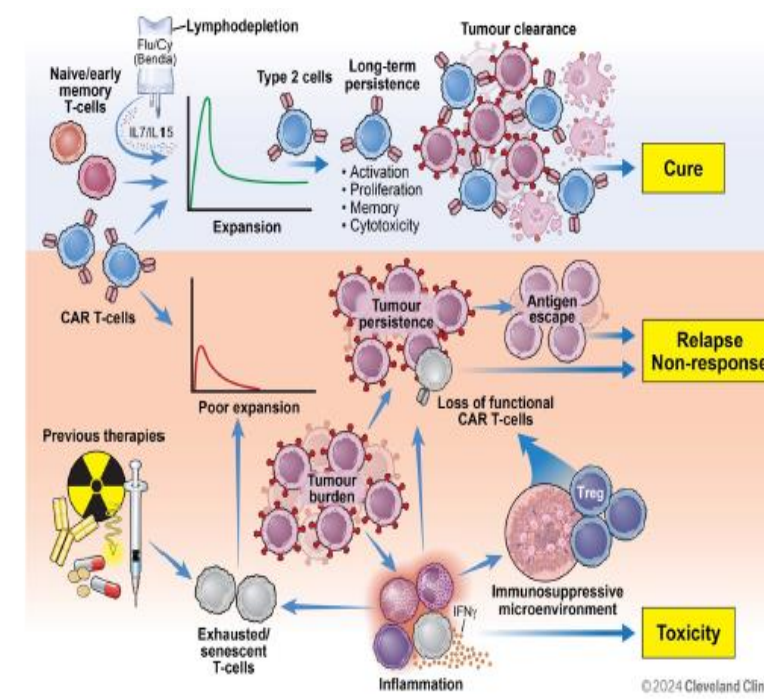


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CRS			ICANS					
Hypotension	Hypoxia	Fever	Grade	ICE score	Consciousness	Weakness	Seizures	Edema
No	No	Yes	1	7-9	depressed level of consciousness but awakens spontaneously	No motor weakness	No seizures	No raised ICP or cerebral edema
Hypotension not requiring vasopressors	Hypoxia requiring low-flow nasal cannula	Yes	2	3-6	depressed level of consciousness but awakens to voice	No motor weakness	No seizures	No raised ICP or cerebral edema
Hypotension requiring one vasopressor with or without vasopressin	Hypoxia requiring HFNC, facemask, non-rebreather/venturi mask	Yes	3	0-2	depressed level of consciousness but awakens to tactile stimulus	No motor weakness	Any focal/generalized/nonconvulsive seizures that rapidly resolve	Focal/local edema on neuroimaging
Hypotension requiring multiple vasopressors (excluding vasopressin)	Hypoxia requiring positive pressure (CPAP, BiPAP, MV)	Yes	4	0 and unarousable	requires vigorous or repetitive tactile stimuli to arouse or stupor or coma	Deep focal motor weakness (hemiparesis, paraparesis)	Repetitive or life-threatening prolonged seizure (>5 min)	Clinical signs or imaging findings consistent with diffuse cerebral edema

**FIGURE 4.** Grading for Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS). BiPAP indicates bilevel positive airway pressure; CPAP, continuous positive airway pressure; HFNC, high-flow nasal cannula; ICE score, immune effector cell-associated encephalopathy score; ICP, intracranial pressure; MV, mechanical ventilation.

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**FIGURE 2** Major determinants of response and failure after CAR T-cell therapy. Illustration by David Schumick, BS, CML. Reprinted with the permission of the Cleveland Clinic Enterprise Creative Services © 2024. All Rights Reserved. CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; Flu/Cy, fludarabine/cyclophosphamide; IFN, interferon; IL, interleukin.

**TABLE 3** Factors associated with resistance to CAR T-cell therapy.

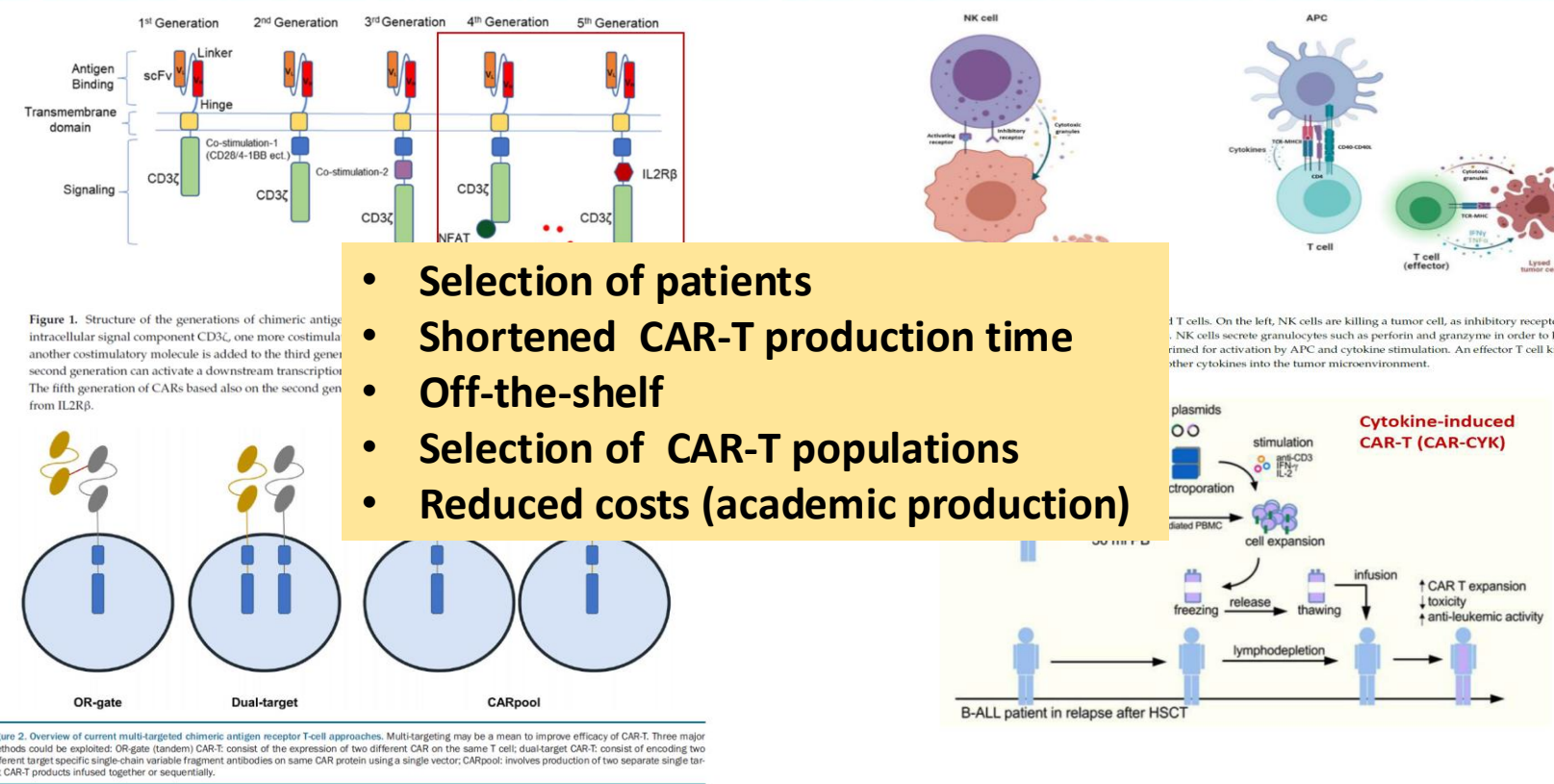
Category	Factors
T cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor in vivo expansion following infusion</li> <li>Low proportion of early memory or SCM T-cells</li> <li>High proportion of senescent CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells</li> <li>High proportion of exhausted CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells</li> <li>High proportion of Treg</li> <li>Low proportion of type 2 cells</li> <li>High expression of genes involved in IFN response and type 1 differentiation</li> </ul>
Systemic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Systemic inflammation (IL6, ferritin, CRP)</li> <li>Circulating M-MDSs</li> </ul>
Therapy-related factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher number of previous lines of therapy</li> <li>Recent exposure to bendamustine</li> <li>Previous exposure to blinatumomab in ALL<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Previous exposure to other BCMA-directed therapies in multiple myeloma<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Absence of response to bridging therapy<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Suboptimal lymphodepletion</li> </ul>
Tumour-related factors	<p><b>Tumour burden</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lymphoma</li> <li>High tumour volume</li> <li>High circulating tumour DNA</li> <li>Number of extranodal sites</li> <li>ALL: high percentage of BM blasts</li> <li>Multiple myeloma: high BM infiltration, high serum BCMA</li> </ul> <p><b>Tumour genetic alterations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TPI3 genomic alterations</li> <li>DNA copy number alterations</li> <li>Loss of the FAS death receptor<sup>28</sup></li> <li>Mutation of MYC, BCL2 or CDKN2A</li> </ul> <p><b>Tumour inflammation/immunosuppressive microenvironment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tumour IFN signature</li> <li>Tumour expression of T-cell inhibitory ligands (including PD-1 and PD-L2)</li> <li>Intra-tumoural regulatory T cells</li> <li>Higher stromal and immunosuppressive signature (including hypoxia)</li> </ul>

Gregoire et al, Br J Haematol 2024

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**How to improve CAR-T activity and reduce toxicity?**

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- Selection of patients
- Shortened CAR-T production time
- Off-the-shelf
- Selection of CAR-T populations
- Reduced costs (academic production)

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- Reati di cui al punto precedente commessi su opere altrui non destinate alla pubblicazione qualora ne risulti offeso l'onore o la reputazione (art. 171, legge n.633/1941 comma 3)
- Abusiva duplicazione, per trarne profitto, di programmi per elaboratore; importazione, distribuzione, vendita o detenzione a scopo commerciale o imprenditoriale o concessione in locazione di programmi contenuti in supporti non contrassegnati dalla SIAE; predisposizione di mezzi per rimuovere o eludere i dispositivi di protezione di programmi per elaboratori (art. 171-bis legge n.633/1941 comma 1)
- Riproduzione, trasferimento su altro supporto, distribuzione, comunicazione, presentazione o dimostrazione in pubblico, del contenuto di una banca dati; estrazione o reimpiego della banca dati; distribuzione, vendita o concessione in locazione di banche di dati (art. 171-bis legge n.633/1941 comma 2)
- Abusiva duplicazione, riproduzione, trasmissione o diffusione in pubblico con qualsiasi procedimento, in tutto o in parte, di opere dell'ingegno destinate al circuito televisivo, cinematografico, della vendita o del noleggio di dischi, nastri o supporti analoghi o ogni altro supporto contenente fonogrammi o videogrammi di opere musicali, cinematografiche o audiovisive assimilate o sequenze di immagini in movimento; opere letterarie, drammatiche, scientifiche o didattiche, musicali o drammatico musicali, multimediali, anche se inserite in opere collettive o composite o banche dati; riproduzione, duplicazione, trasmissione o diffusione abusiva, vendita o commercio, cessione a qualsiasi titolo o importazione abusiva di oltre cinquanta copie o esemplari di opere tutelate dal diritto d'autore e da diritti connessi; immissione in un sistema di reti telematiche, mediante connessioni di qualsiasi genere, di un'opera dell'ingegno protetta dal diritto d'autore, o parte di essa (art. 171-ter legge n.633/1941)
- Mancata comunicazione alla SIAE dei dati di identificazione dei supporti non soggetti al contrassegno o falsa dichiarazione (art. 171-septies legge n.633/1941)
- Fraudolenta produzione, vendita, importazione, promozione, installazione, modifica, utilizzo per uso pubblico e privato di apparati o parti di apparati atti alla decodificazione di trasmissioni audiovisive ad accesso condizionato effettuate via etere, via satellite, via cavo, in forma sia analogica sia digitale (art. 171-octies legge n.633/1941).

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