

CAR T-cells

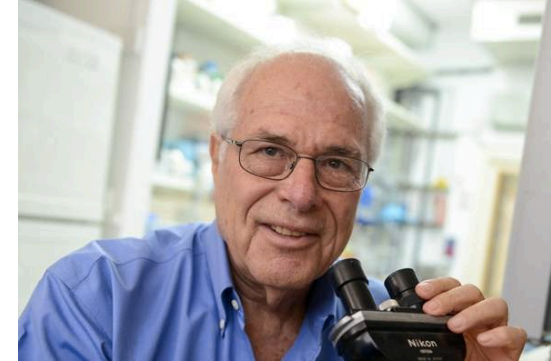
Données actualisées

enseignements tirés de 3 ans de pratique clinique

L'histoire en 3 diapos

1^o publication 1989

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
Vol. 86, pp. 10024–10028, December 1989
Immunology



Expression of immunoglobulin-T-cell receptor chimeric molecules as functional receptors with antibody-type specificity

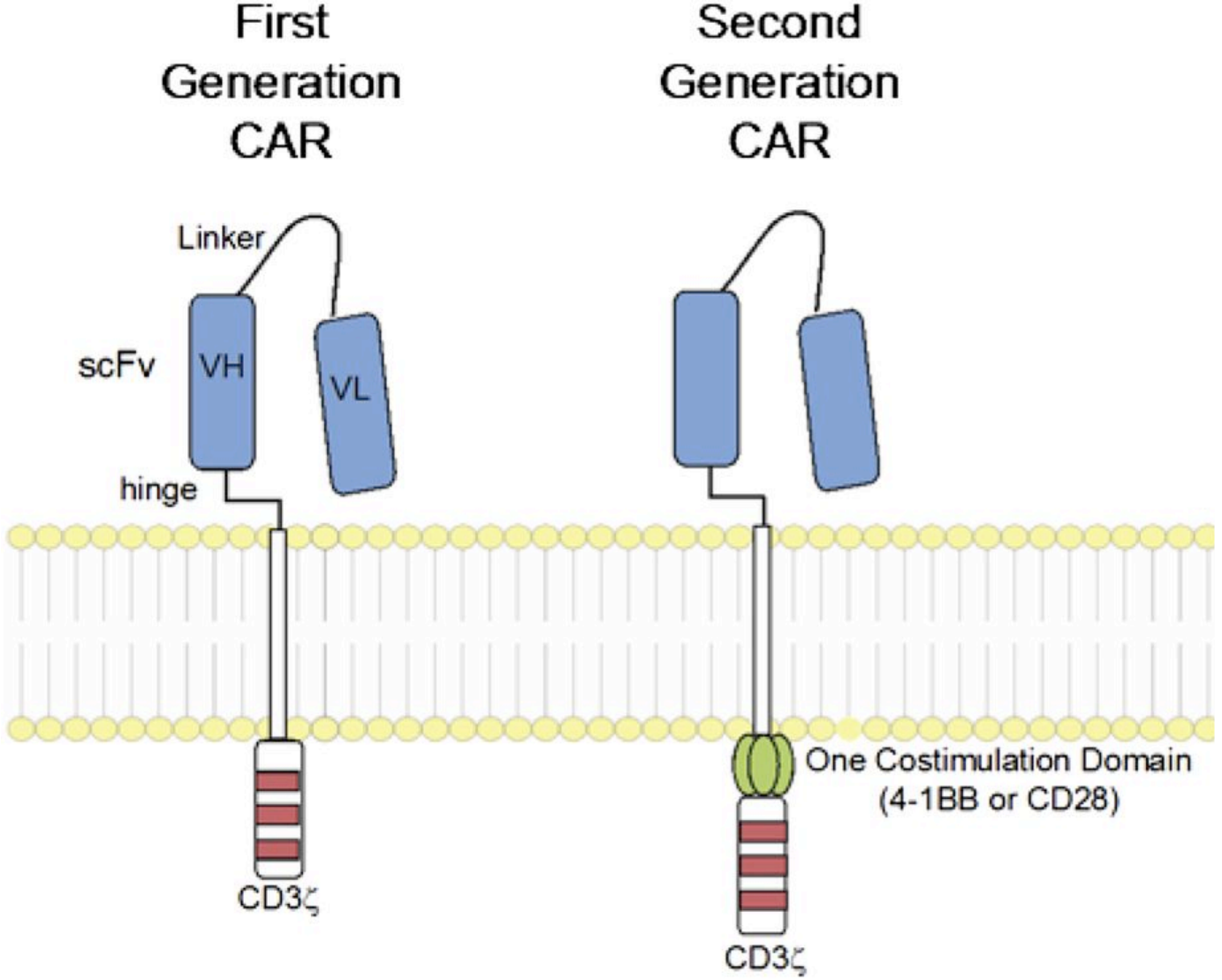
(chimeric genes/antibody variable region)

GIDEON GROSS, TOVA WAKS, AND ZELIG ESHHAR*

Department of Chemical Immunology, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel

- ✓ Affinité micromolaire → nanomolaire
- ✓ Indépendant du HLA

2° génération



Le choc médiatique

SECTIONS HOME SEARCH **The New York Times** SUBSCRIBE NOW LOG IN

 The Diagnosis Is Alzheimer's. But That's Probably Not the Only Problem.

 MIND To Improve Memory, Tune It Like an Orchestra

 PERSONAL HEALTH A Guide to Sustainable Eating

 DEADLY GERMS, LOST CURES In a Poor Kenyan Community, Cheap Antibiotics Fuel Deadly...

 TIMES INSIDER Candida Auris: The Fungus Nobody Wants to Talk About

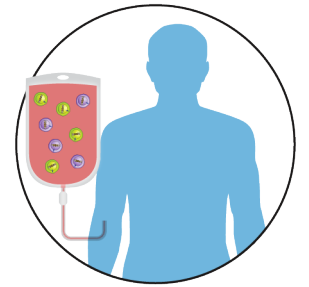
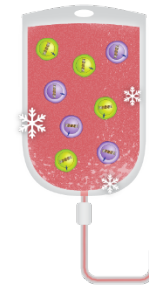
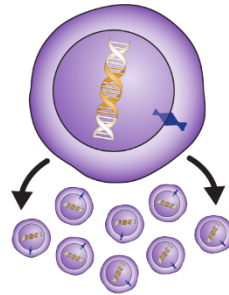
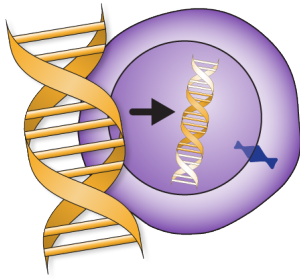
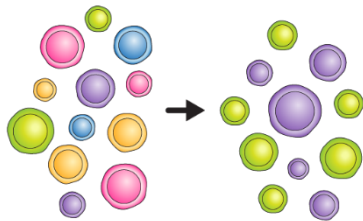
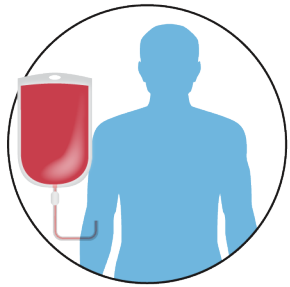
HEALTH

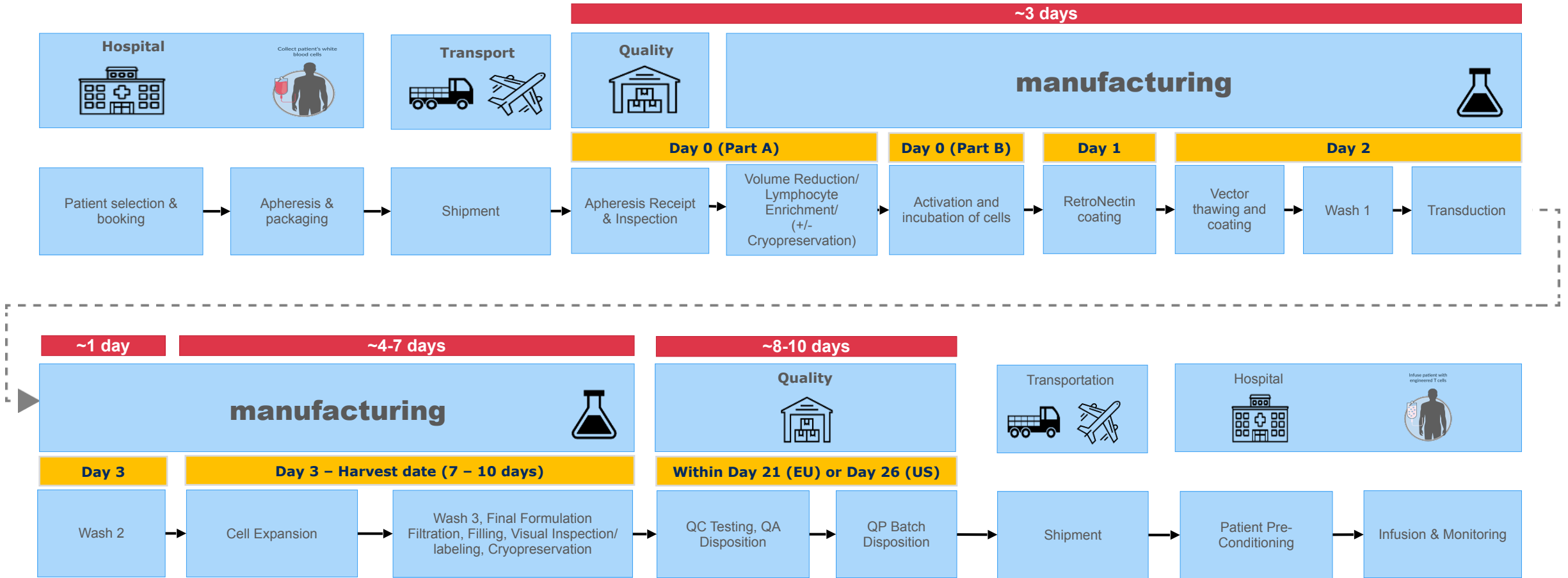
In Girl's Last Hope, Altered Immune Cells Beat Leukemia



2012

Fabrication





* Source interne Kite

Efficacité

LAL de l'enfant/adolescent

NIH Public Access

Author Manuscript

N Engl J Med. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2015 April 16.

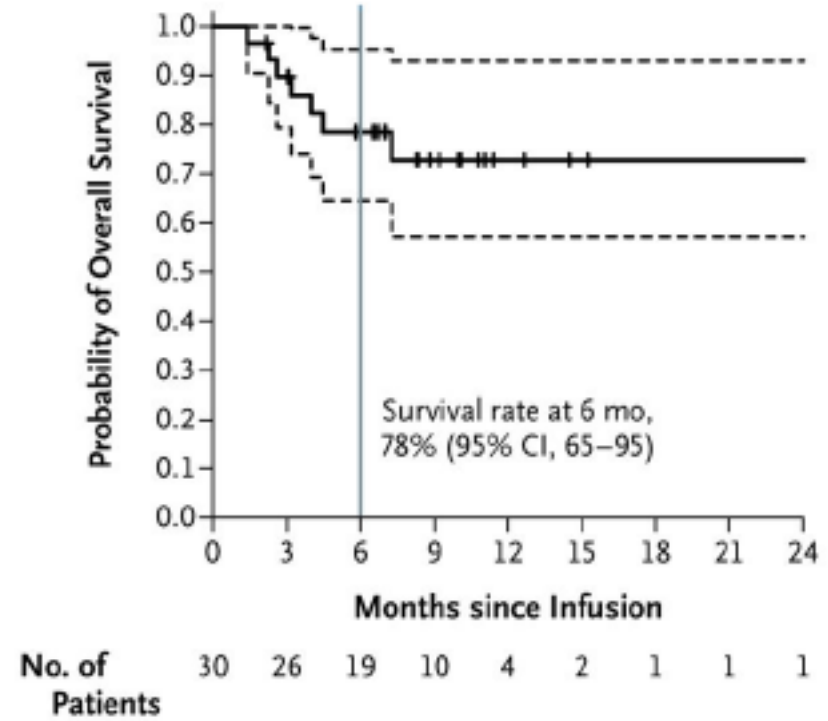
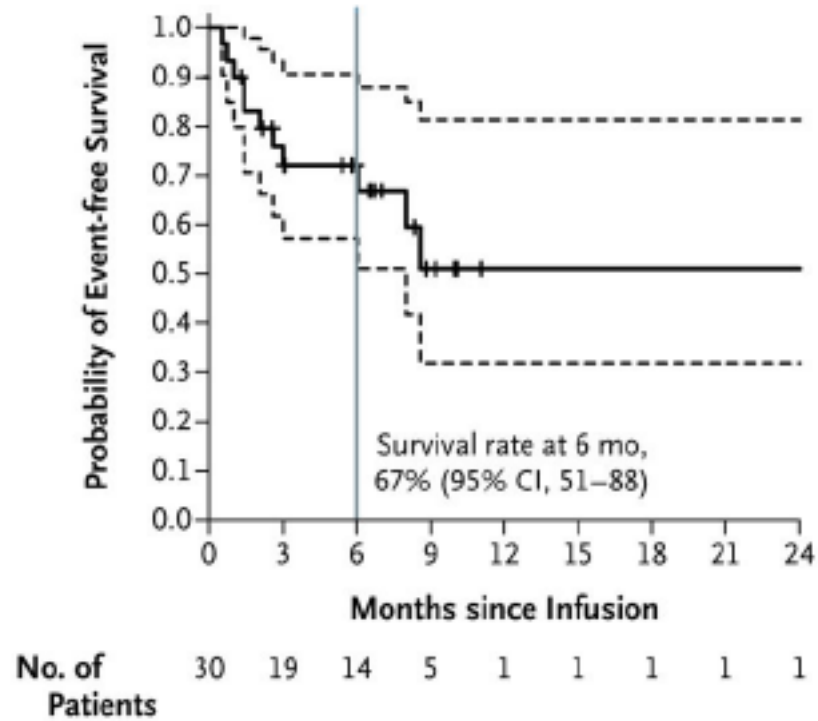
Published in final edited form as:

N Engl J Med. 2014 October 16; 371(16): 1507–1517. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1407222.

Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cells for Sustained Remissions in Leukemia

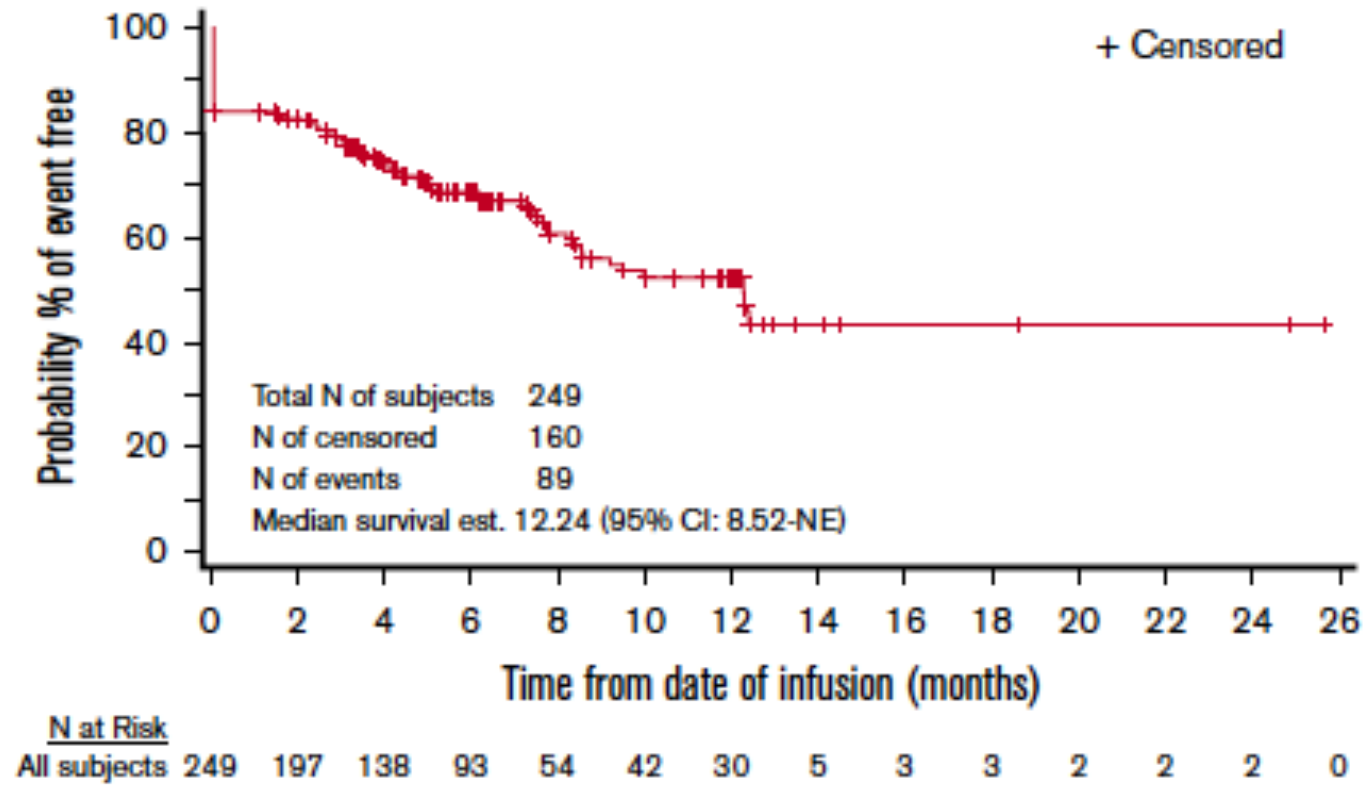
Shannon L. Maude, M.D., Ph.D., Noelle Frey, M.D., Pamela A. Shaw, Ph.D., Richard Aplenc, M.D., Ph.D., David M. Barrett, M.D., Ph.D., Nancy J. Bunin, M.D., Anne Chew, Ph.D., Vanessa E. Gonzalez, M.B.A., Zhaohui Zheng, M.S., Simon F. Lacey, Ph.D., Yolanda D. Mahnke, Ph.D., Jan J. Melenhorst, Ph.D., Susan R. Rheingold, M.D., Angela Shen, M.D., David T. Teachey, M.D., Bruce L. Levine, Ph.D., Carl H. June, M.D., David L. Porter, M.D., and Stephan A. Grupp. M.D., Ph.D.

Réponse



LAL vraie vie

Survie sans évènement



LNH B diffus à grandes cellules
(LBDGC)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Axicabtagene Ciloleucel CAR T-Cell Therapy in Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma

S.S. Neelapu, F.L. Locke, N.L. Bartlett, L.J. Lekakis, D.B. Miklos, C.A. Jacobson, I. Braunschweig, O.O. Oluwole, T. Siddiqi, Y. Lin, J.M. Timmerman, P.J. Stiff, J.W. Friedberg, I.W. Flinn, A. Goy, B.T. Hill, M.R. Smith, A. Deol, U. Farooq, P. McSweeney, J. Munoz, I. Avivi, J.E. Castro, J.R. Westin, J.C. Chavez, A. Ghobadi, K.V. Komanduri, R. Levy, E.D. Jacobsen, T.E. Witzig, P. Reagan, A. Bot, J. Rossi, L. Navale, Y. Jiang, J. Aycock, M. Elias, D. Chang, J. Wieszorek, and W.Y. Go

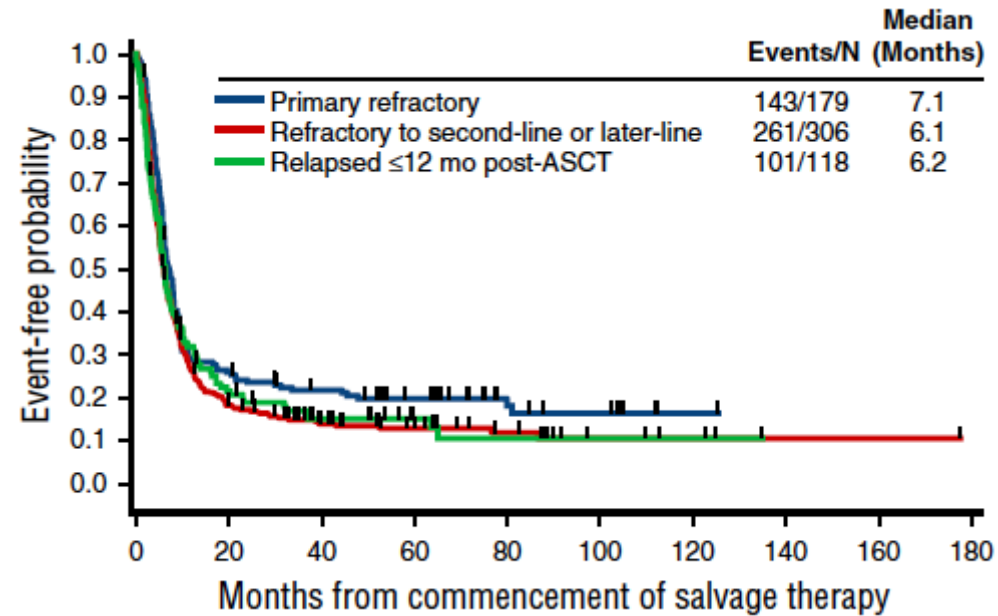
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cells in Refractory B-Cell Lymphomas

Stephen J. Schuster, M.D., Jakub Svoboda, M.D., Elise A. Chong, M.D., Sunita D. Nasta, M.D., Anthony R. Mato, M.D., Özlem Anak, M.D., Jennifer L. Brogdon, Ph.D., Iulian Pruteanu-Malinici, Ph.D., Vijay Bhoj, M.D., Ph.D., Daniel Landsburg, M.D., Mariusz Wasik, M.D., Bruce L. Levine, Ph.D., Simon F. Lacey, Ph.D., Jan J. Melenhorst, Ph.D., David L. Porter, M.D., and Carl H. June, M.D.

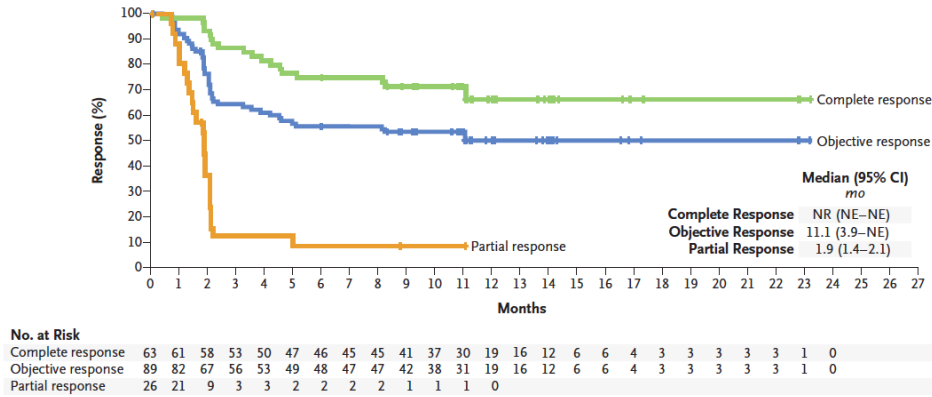
SSE avant les CAR-T cells

LNH B diffus à grandes C

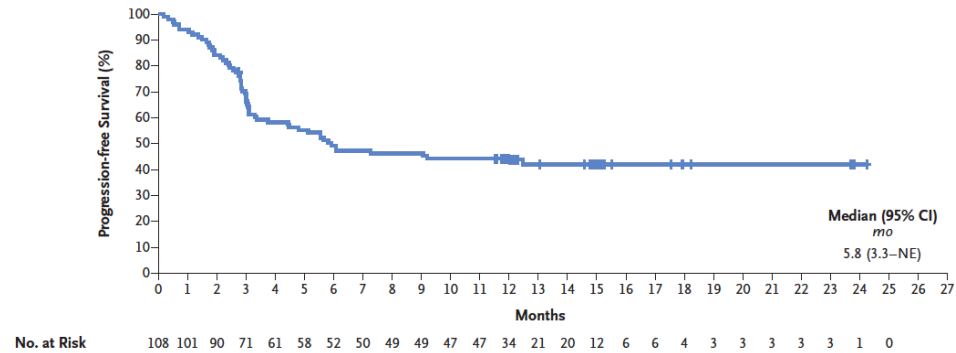


Scholar-1 (*Blood* 2017)

ZUMA-1

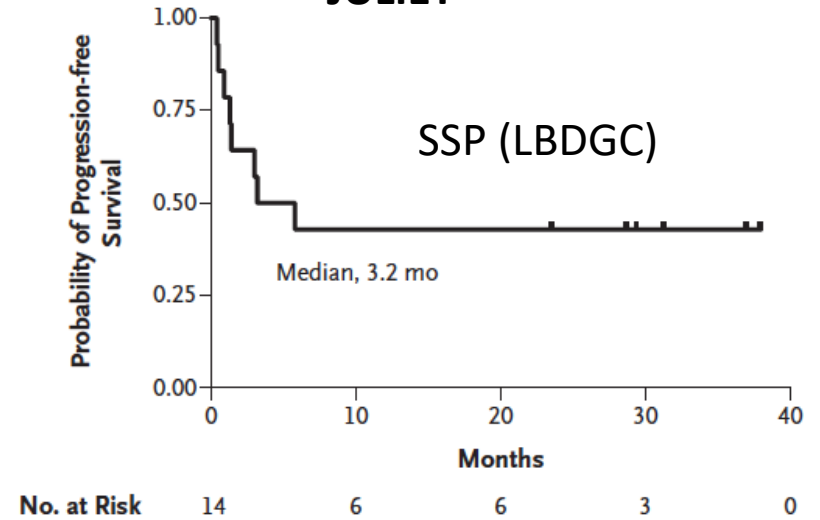


Durée de réponse



Survie sans progression

JULIET

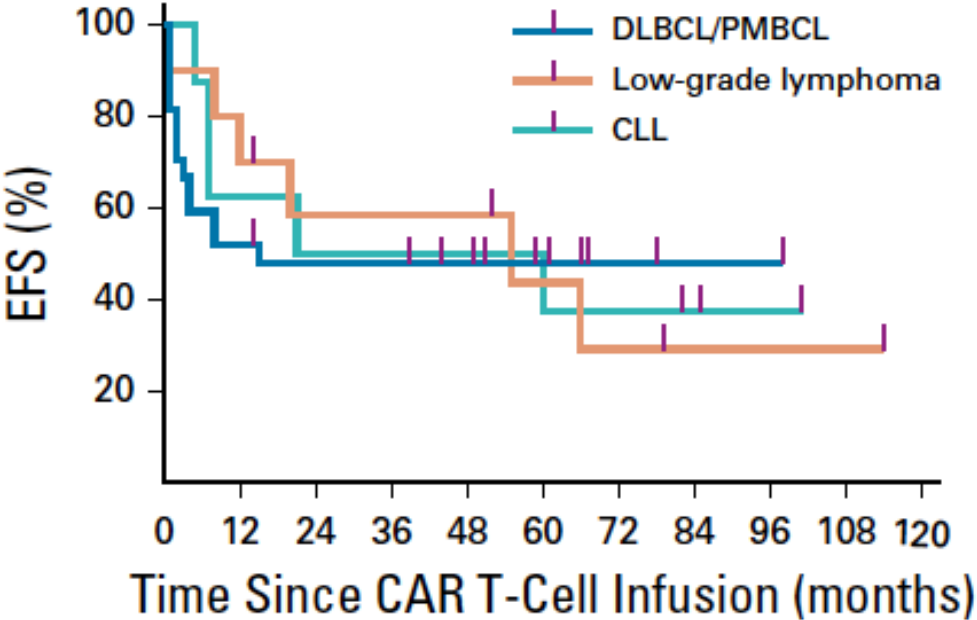


D'après Neelapu SS et al., New Engl J Med 2017; 377

Et Schuster SJ et al. New Engl J Med 2017; 377

LBDGC efficacité au long cours

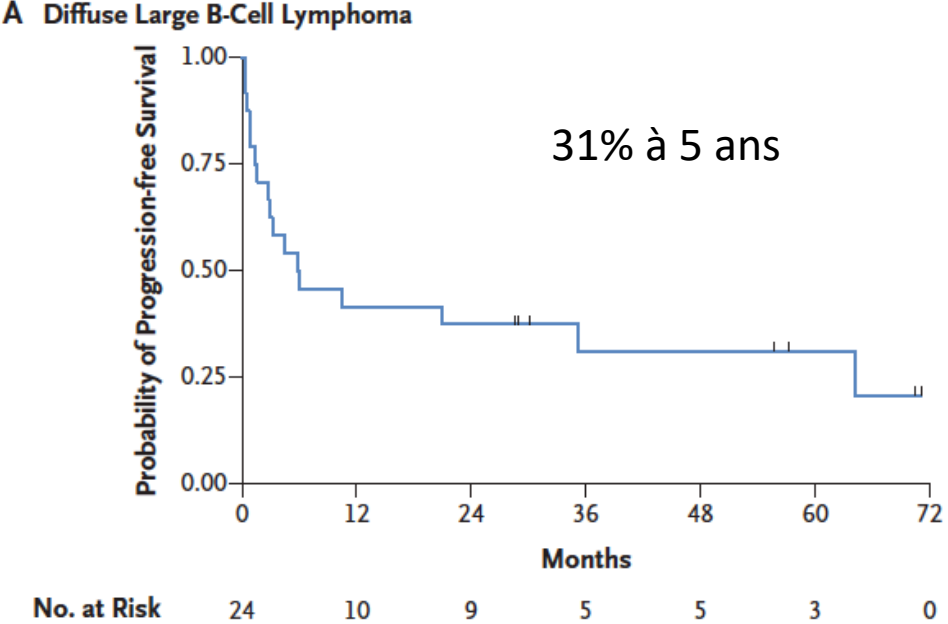
Médiane de SSE : 15 mois



No. at risk:

DLBCL/PMBCL	27	14	12	12	10	5	2	1		
Low-grade lymphoma	10	8	5	5	5	3	2	1	1	1
CLL	8	5	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	

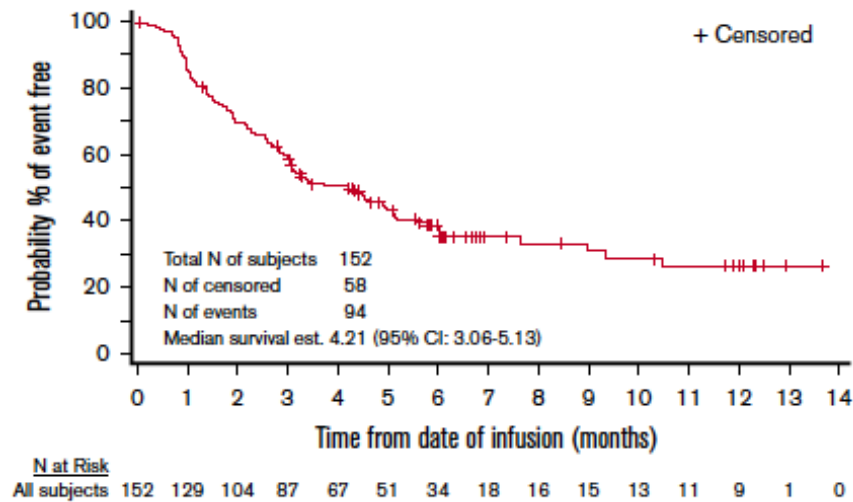
Cappell KM *JCO* 2020



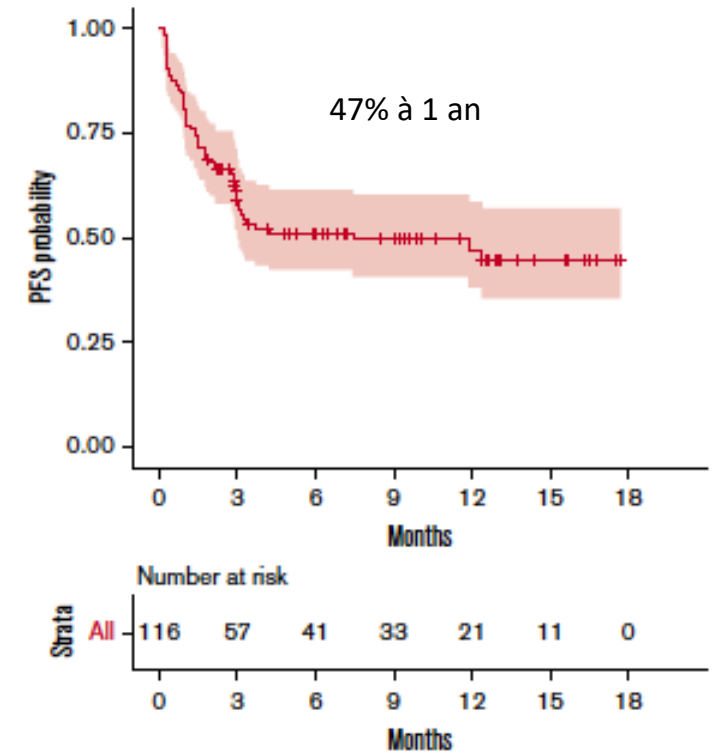
Chong EA *NEJM* 2021

LBDGC vraie vie

Survie sans évènement



Survie sans progression



LBDGC vraie vie : DESCAR-T

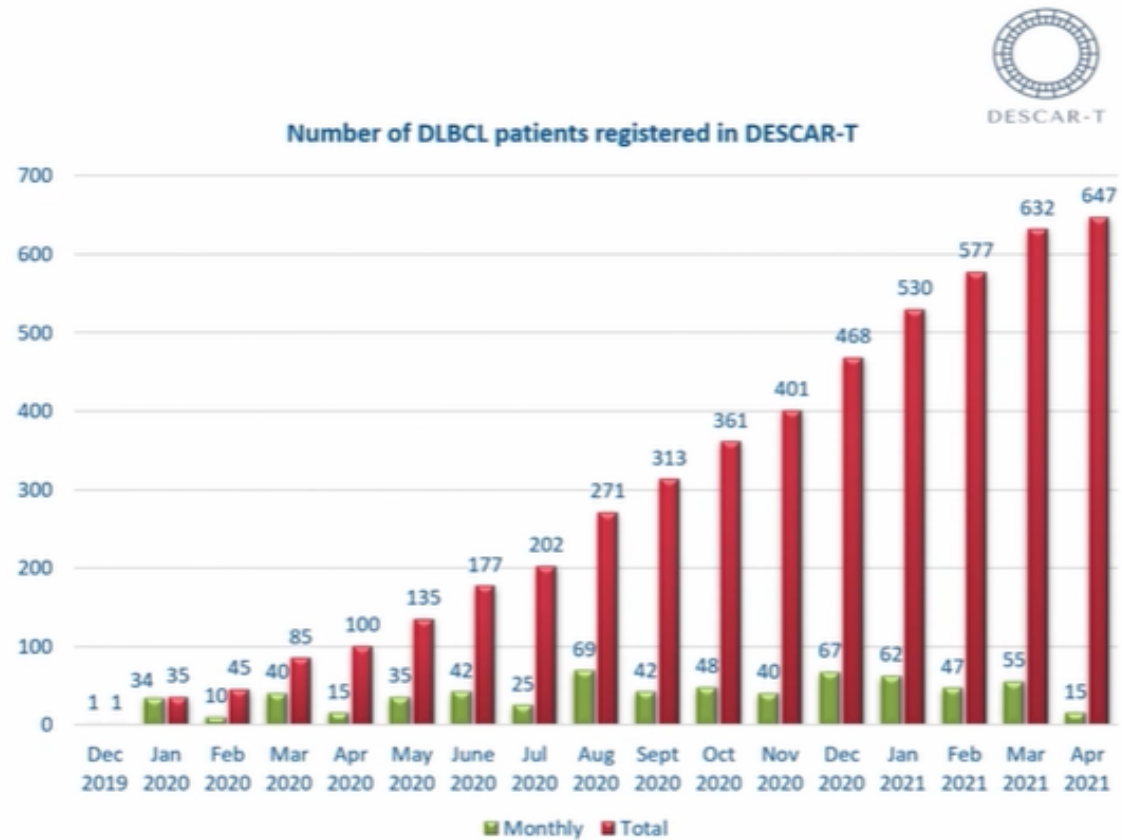
RESULTS: INCLUSIONS

Date: 12/04/2021

23 sites are qualified for CAR-T cells therapy and DESCAR-T

19 enrolling sites

Number of enrolled patients :
N = 647 DLBCL

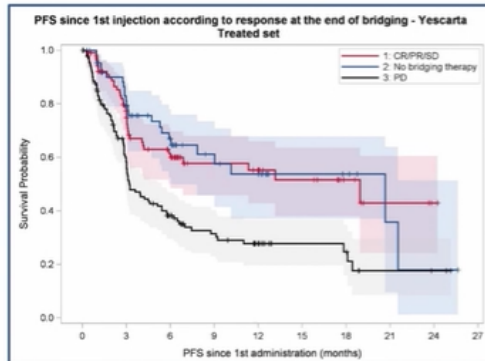


LBDGC vraie vie : DESCAR-T

PFS and OS ACCORDING TO DISEASE STATUS (Axicel; Yescarta®)

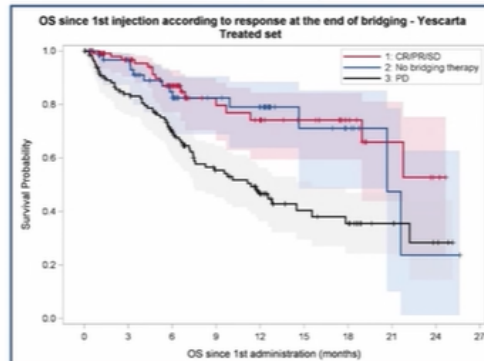
PFS at 6 months[†]:

- CR/PR/SD = 61.4% [50–71] (n=116)
- No bridging = 66.9% [52.5–77.9] (n=75)
- PD = 38.2% [29.5–46.9] (n=139)



OS at 6 months[†]:

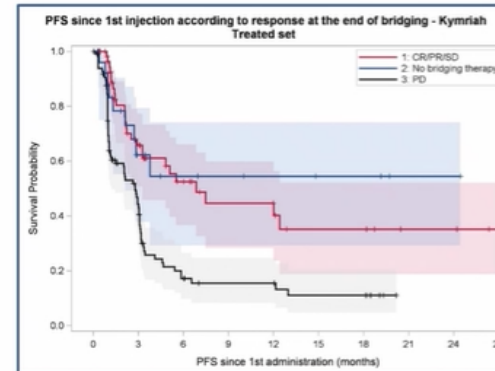
- CR/PR/SD = 87% [77–92.8] (n=116)
- No bridging = 84.7% [71.6–92.1] (n=75)
- PD = 69.7% [60.5–77.1] (n=139)



PFS and OS ACCORDING TO DISEASE STATUS (Tisacel; Kymriah®)

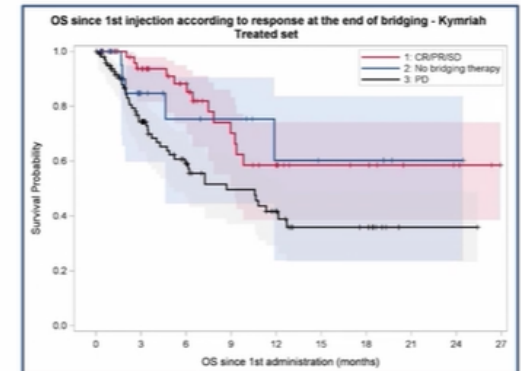
PFS at 6 months * :

- CR/PR/SD = 52.5% [36.7–66] (n=57)
- No Bridging = 54.4% [29.2–74.1] (n=34)
- PD = 17.1% [9.7–26.4] (n=100)



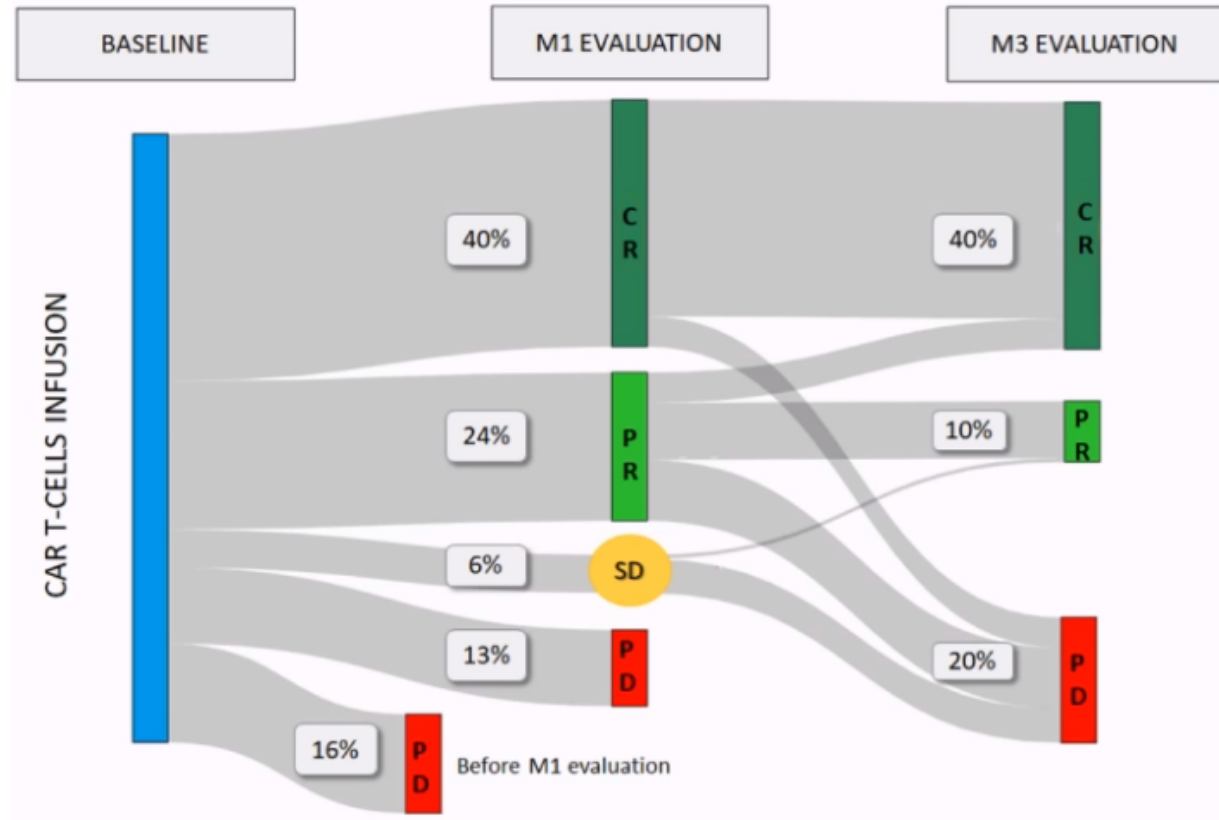
Os at 6 months * :

- CR/PR/SD = 88.2% [73.8–95] (n=57)
- No bridging = 75.3% [44.4–90.5] (n=34)
- PD = 59.1% [47–69.3] (n=100)

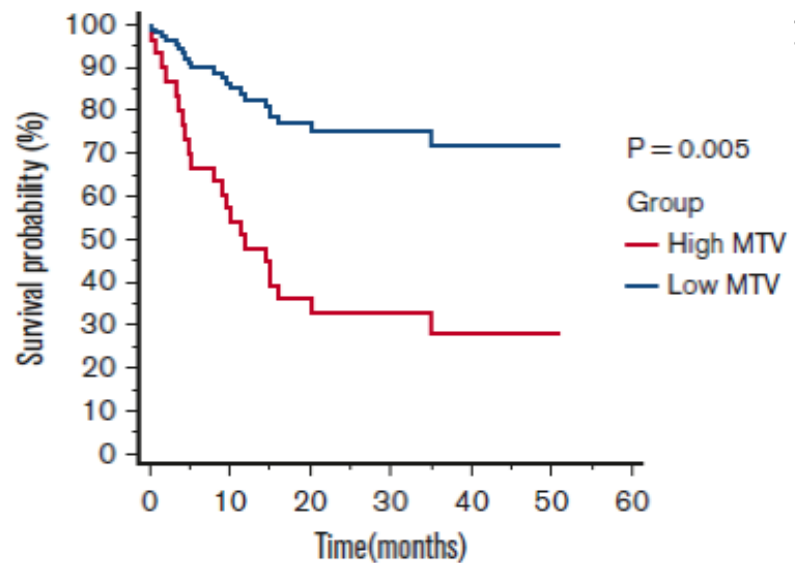
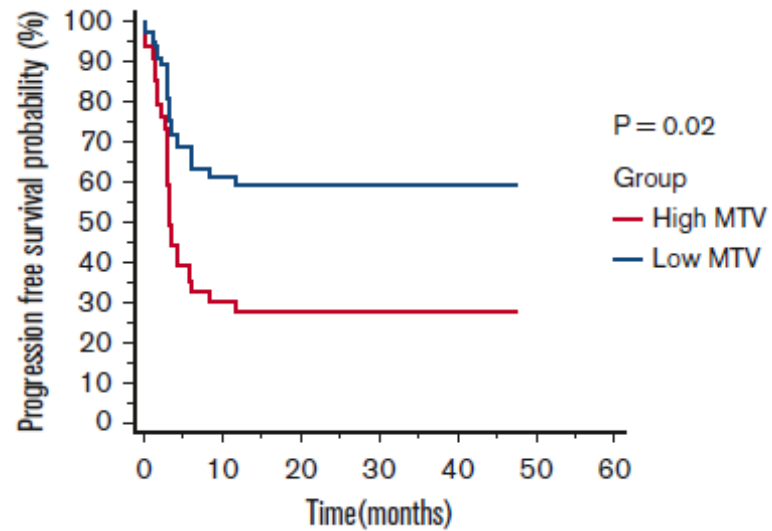


Facteurs prédictifs de réponse

LBDGC : influence de la réponse à M1

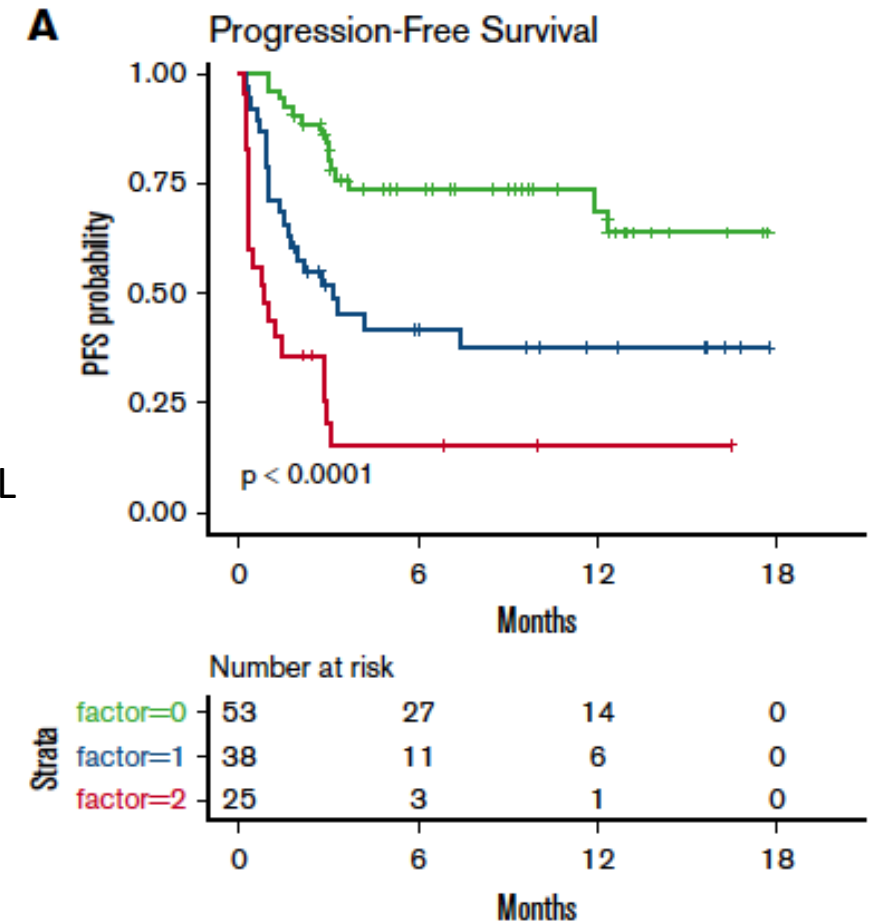


LBDGC : influence du TEP-scanner



147,5 mL

80 mL



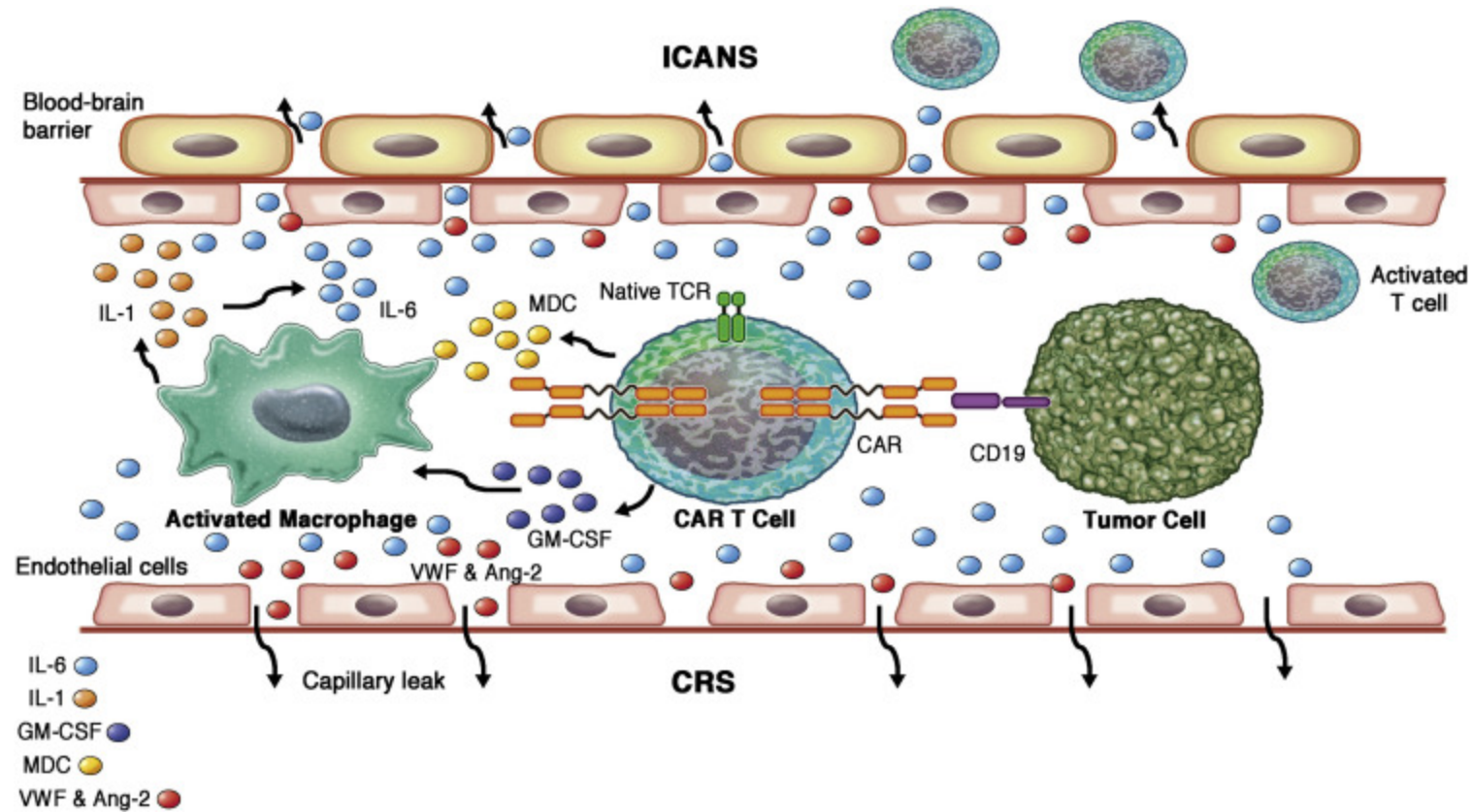
>=2 sites extra-ganglionnaires
TMTV > 80mL



Toxicité



Toxicité aiguë



Toxicité aiguë vraie vie (DESCAR-T)

EARLY CRS, NEUROTOXICITY AND INFECTIONS (Axicel; Yescarta®)

	Toxicities within 10d post CAR-T (data available in 322 pts)
CRS (all grades)	276 (85.7%)
grade 1-2	245
grade ≥ 3	30
missing	1
Neurotoxicity (all grades)	147 (45.7%)
grade 1-2	100
grade ≥ 3	47
missing	/
grade ≥ 3 opportunistic or medically significant infection	100 (31%)

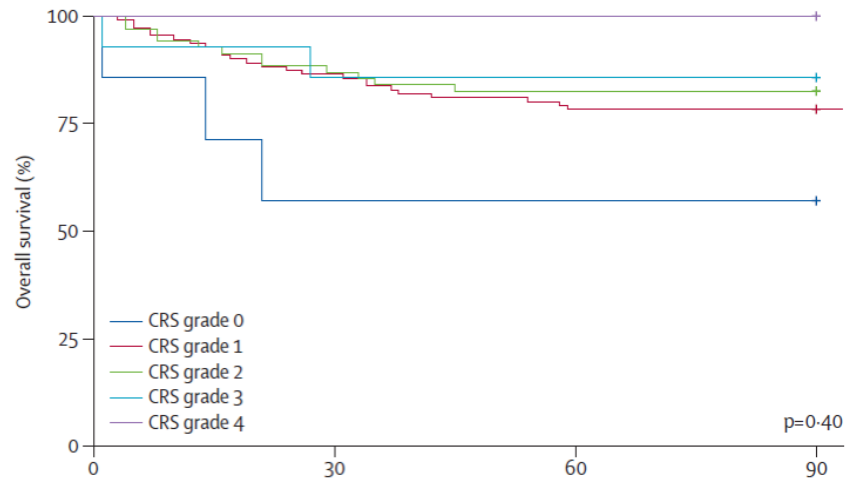
	Patients with at least one CAR-T specific toxicity within 10 days N=280
ICU hospitalization	102 (36.4%)
Treated for CAR-T specific tox	230 (82.1%)
Tocilizumab	194 (69.3%)
Siltuximab	12 (4.3%)
Corticosteroids	135 (48.2%)

EARLY CRS, NEUROTOXICITY AND INFECTIONS (Tisacel; Kymriah®)

	Toxicities within 10d post CAR-T (data available in 193 pts)
CRS (all grades)	142 (73.6%)
grade 1-2	128
grade ≥ 3	14
missing	/
Neurotoxicity (all grades)	37 (19.2%)
grade 1-2	33
grade ≥ 3	3
missing	1
Grade ≥ 3 opportunistic or medically significant infection	63 (32.6%)

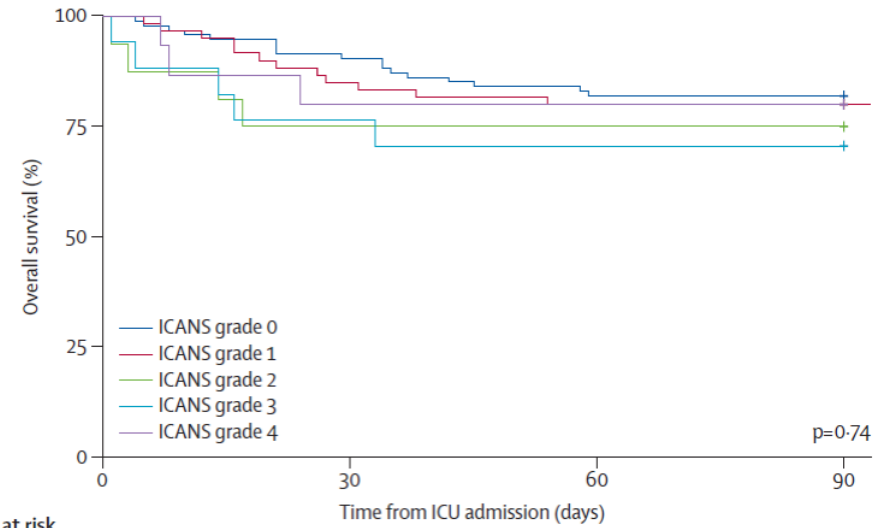
	Patients with at least one CAR-T specific toxicity within 10 days N=147
ICU hospitalization	37 (25.2%)
Treated for CAR-T specific tox	95 (64.6%)
Tocilizumab	84 (57.2%)
Siltuximab	1 (0.7%)
Corticosteroids	41 (27.9%)

Toxicité aiguë vraie vie : réanimation



Number at risk

	0	30	60	90
CRS grade 0	7	4	4	4
CRS grade 1	111	96	87	87
CRS grade 2	69	60	57	57
CRS grade 3	14	12	12	12
CRS grade 4	1	1	1	1



Number at risk

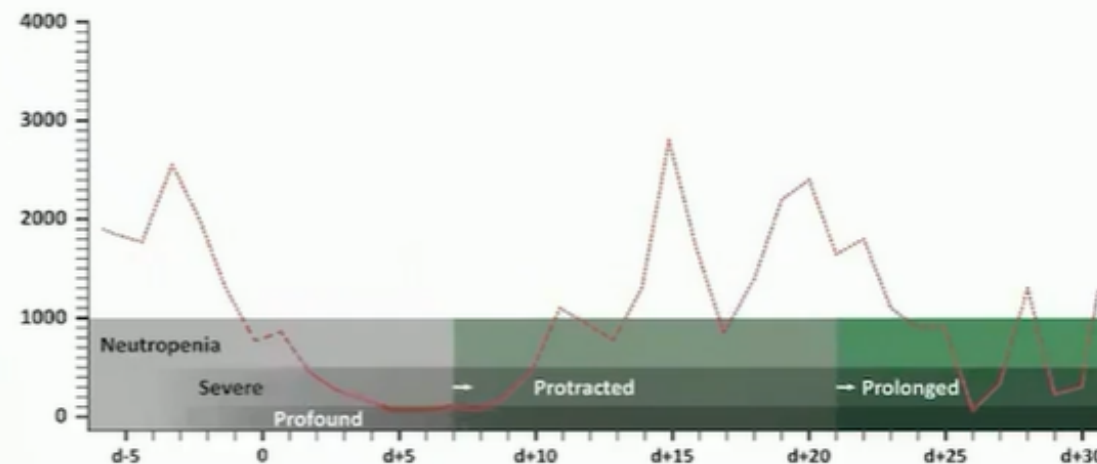
	0	30	60	90
ICANS grade 0	94	85	77	77
ICANS grade 1	60	51	48	48
ICANS grade 2	16	12	12	12
ICANS grade 3	17	13	12	12
ICANS grade 4	15	12	12	12

Toxicité au long cours



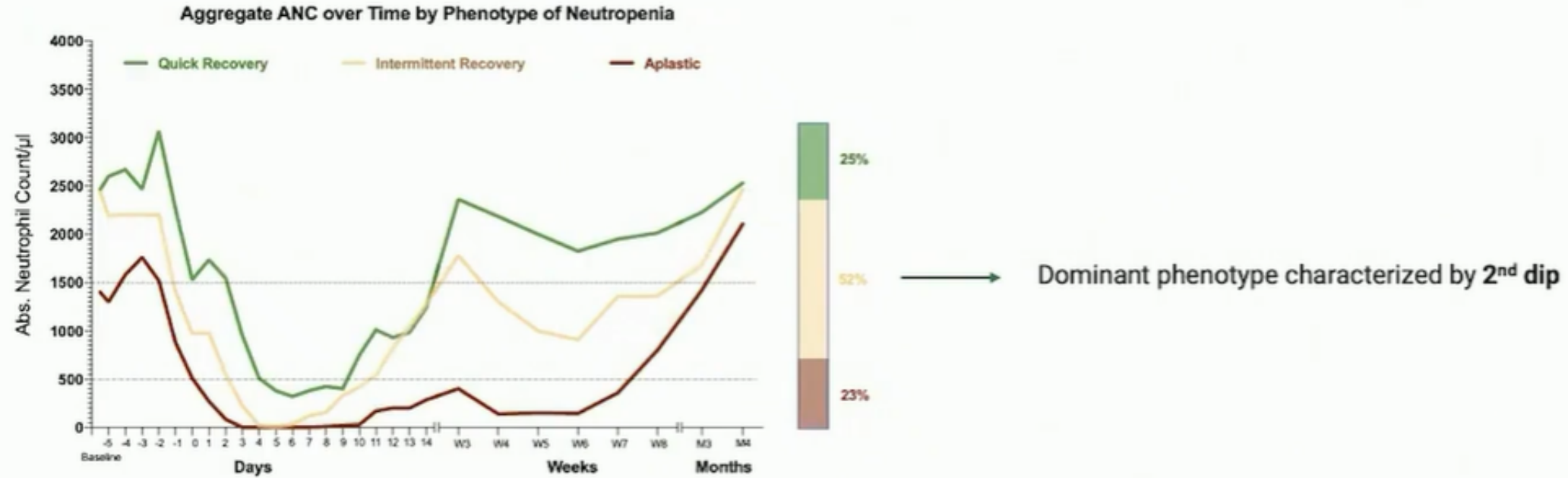
Real-Life = High incidence of hematotoxicity

Clinical features: CAR T-cell mediated hematotoxicity	Pooled (n = 235)
Severe Thrombocytopenia (PLT Count < 50 G/l)	145 (62%)
Anemia (Hb <8 g/dl or requiring transfusion)	162 (69%)
Neutropenia	
Severe (ANC ≤ 500/μl)	213 (91%)
Profound (ANC ≤ 100/μl)	169 (72%)
Protracted, severe (ANC ≤ 500/μl, ≥ 7 days)	160 (68%)
Protracted, profound (ANC ≤ 100/μl, ≥ 7 days)	60 (26%)
Prolonged (ANC ≤ 1000/μl measured ≥ 21 days after CAR transfusion)	151 (64%)



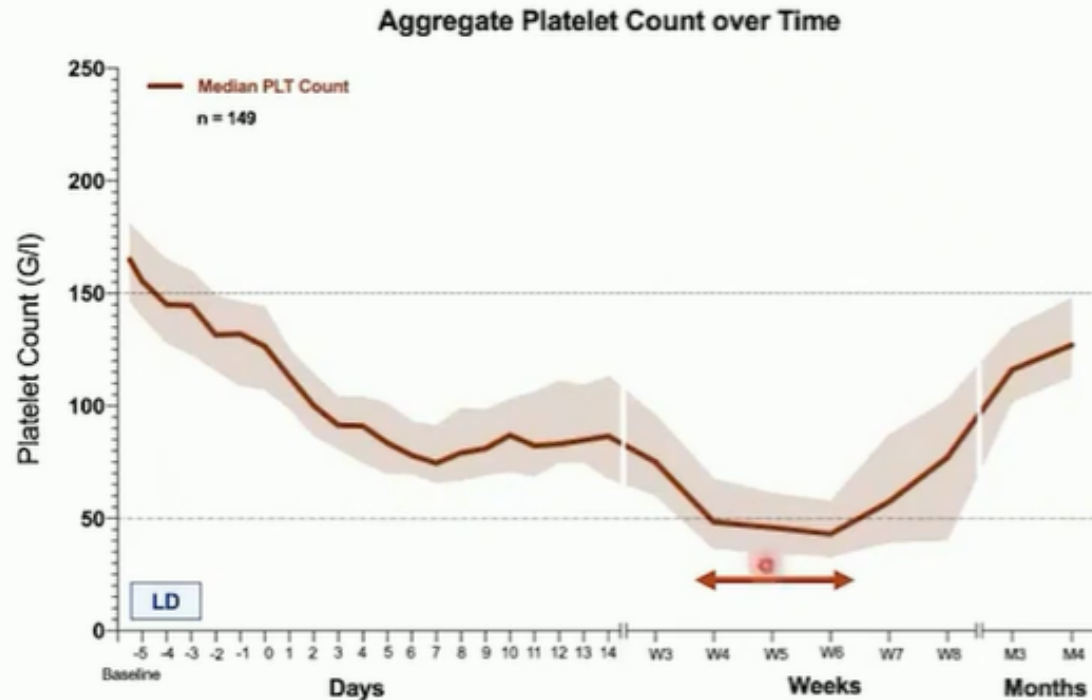
Neutropenia	ANC < 1000/μl
Severe	ANC < 500/μl
Profound	ANC < 100/μl
Protracted	Neutropenia ≥ 7 days
Prolonged	ANC < 1000/μl measured ≥ 21 days after CAR infusion

Defining clinical phenotypes of neutrophil recovery



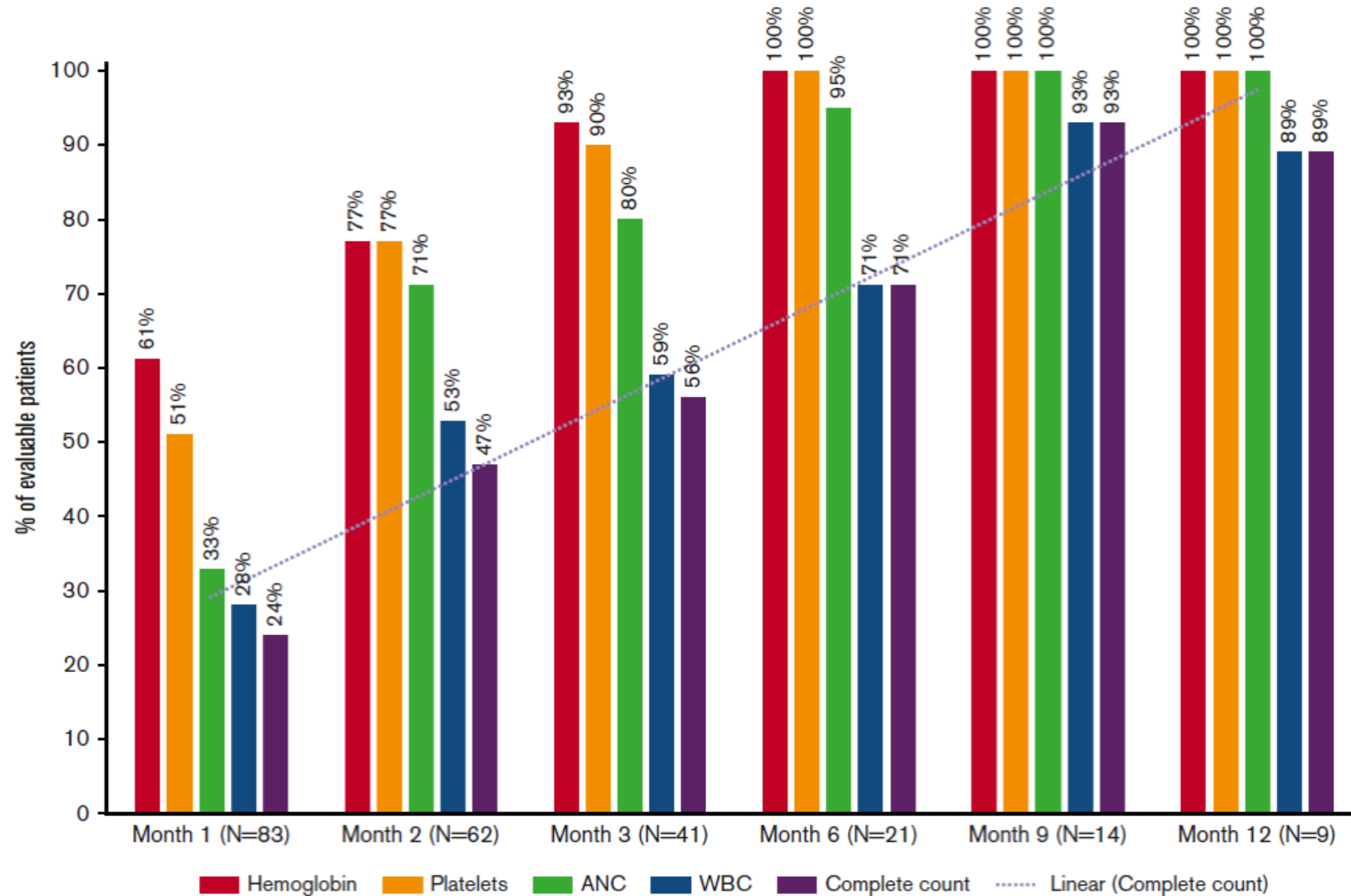
1. **"Quick Recovery"** = sustained neutrophil recovery without a second dip below an ANC < 1000/ μ l (n = 37)
2. **"Intermittent Recovery"** = neutrophil recovery (ANC > 1500/ μ l) followed by a second dip with an ANC < 1000/ μ l after day 21 (n = 78)
3. **"Aplastic"** = continuous severe neutropenia (ANC < 500/ μ l) \geq 14 days (n = 34)

The thrombocytopenic nadir is delayed until after day 21 and independent of lymphodepletion in many patients



- Thrombocytopenic nadir: Day 21 - 60
- Delayed thrombocytopenia long after lymphodepletion and resolution of acute CRS → independent mechanism?
- Platelet count recovery by day 90 is achieved by most patients

Toxicité au long cours : récupération



Nouvelles indications

LNH à cellules du manteau
(LCM)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

KTE-X19 CAR T-Cell Therapy in Relapsed or Refractory Mantle-Cell Lymphoma

M. Wang, J. Munoz, A. Goy, F.L. Locke, C.A. Jacobson, B.T. Hill, J.M. Timmerman, H. Holmes, S. Jaglowski, I.W. Flinn, P.A. McSweeney, D.B. Miklos, J.M. Pagel, M.-J. Kersten, N. Milpied, H. Fung, M.S. Topp, R. Houot, A. Beitinjaneh, W. Peng, L. Zheng, J.M. Rossi, R.K. Jain, A.V. Rao, and P.M. Reagan

N Engl J Med 2020;382:1331-42.



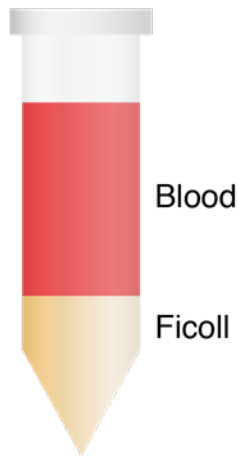
CLP Process

The T cell containing peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) fraction is enriched for mononuclear cells using Ficoll-based separation in a closed automated system¹

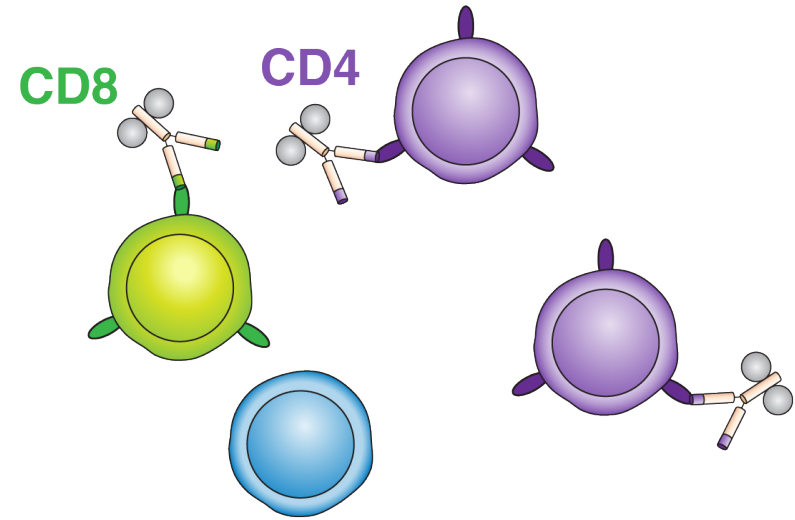
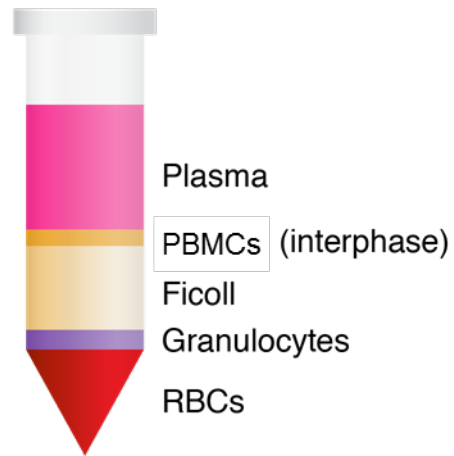
XLP™ Process

Enrichment of T cells by positive selection for CD4 and CD8 positive cells to remove blast and tumor cells^{2,3}

Layers before Ficoll Spin



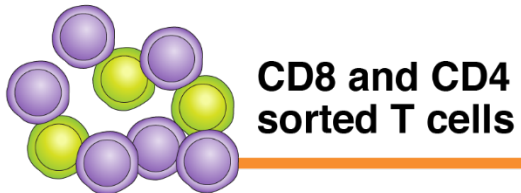
Layers after Ficoll Spin



1. Better et al. AACR 2016. 2. Wang M et al. N Engl J Med. 2020;382:1331-1342. 3. Data on file. RBC, red blood cell.



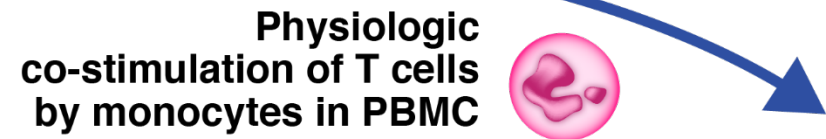
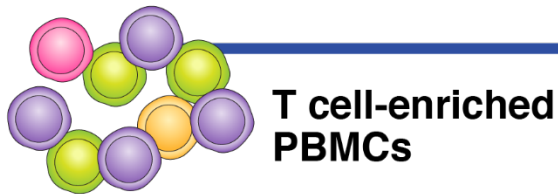
**XLP™
Process¹**



**Anti-CD3
antibody
in the presence
of IL-2 initiates
T cell activation in
a cell culture bag**

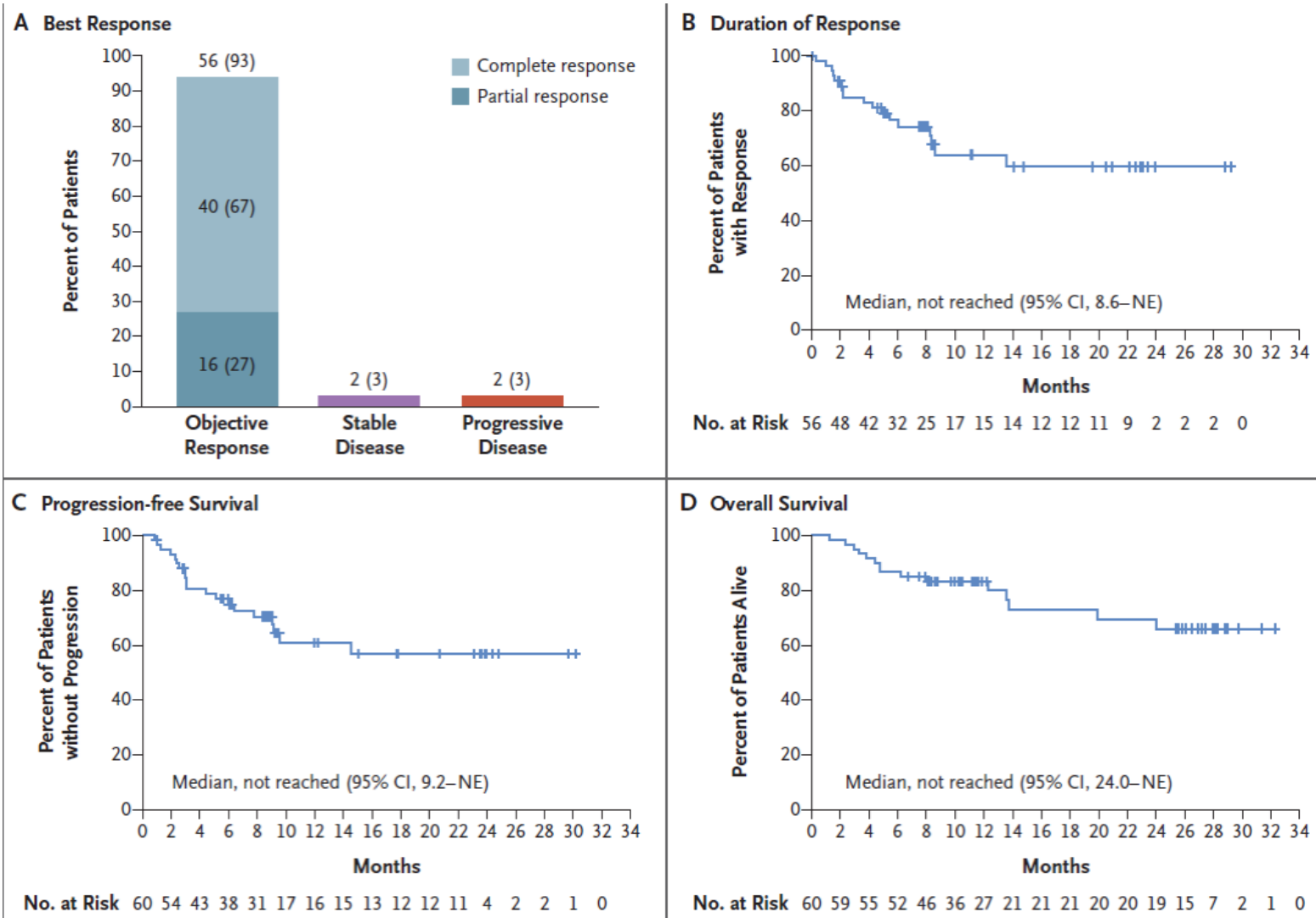


**CLP
Process^{2,3}**



1. Data on File. 2. Better et al. AACR 2016. 3. Better et al. *CellWorld* 2017.
IL, interleukin; PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cell.

CAR-T et LCM



LAL de l'adulte



blood[®]

Regular Article

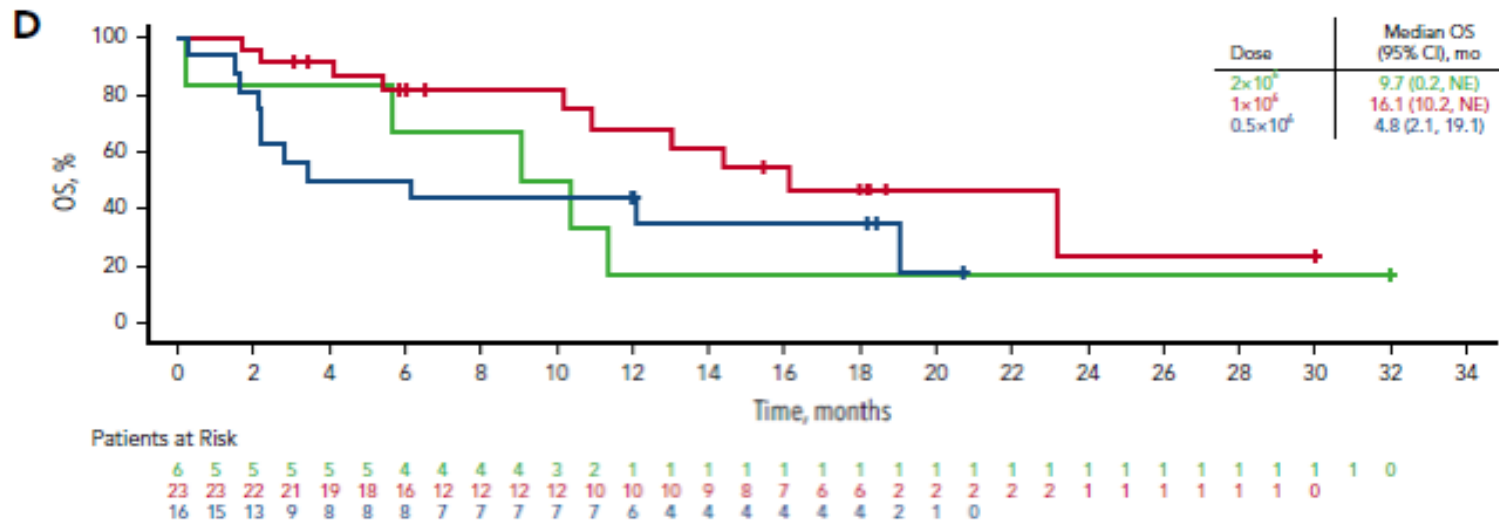
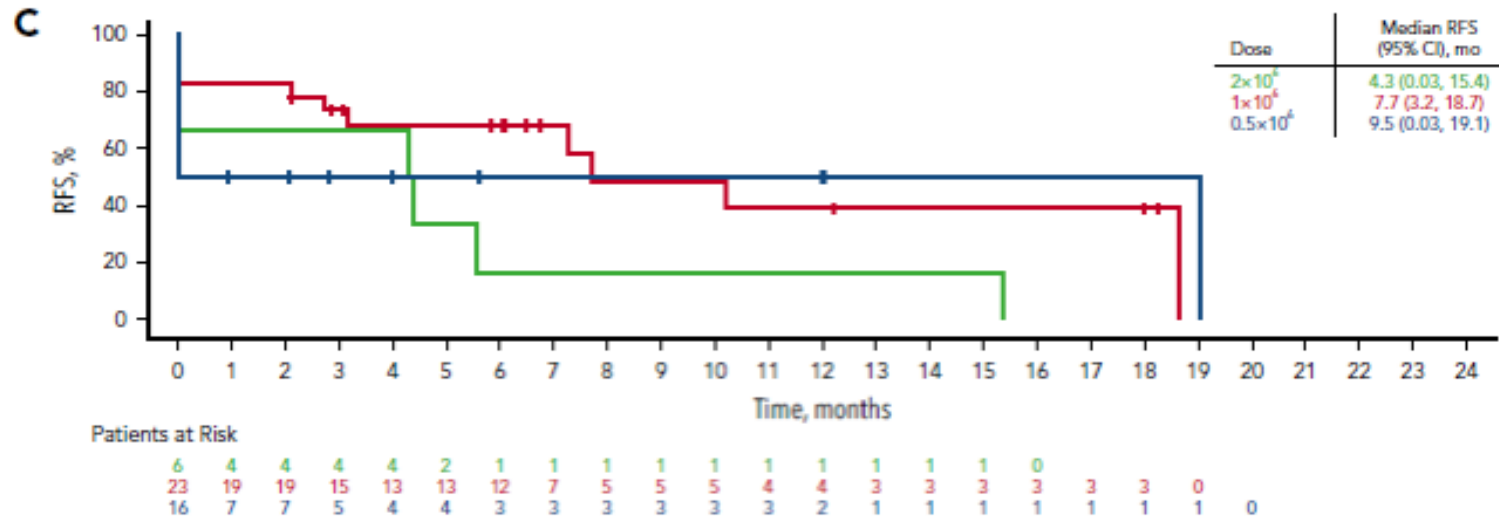
CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

KTE-X19 anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy in adult relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia: ZUMA-3 phase 1 results

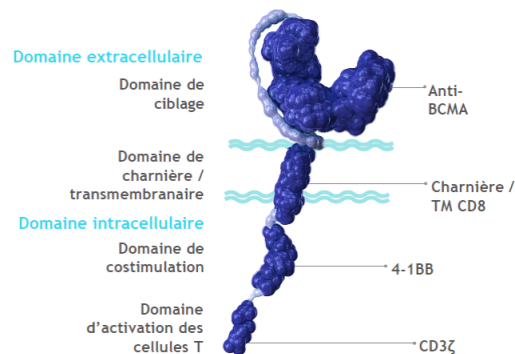
Bijal D. Shah,¹ Michael R. Bishop,² Olalekan O. Oluwole,³ Aaron C. Logan,⁴ Maria R. Baer,⁵ William B. Donnellan,⁶ Kristen M. O'Dwyer,⁷ Houston Holmes,⁸ Martha L. Arellano,⁹ Armin Ghobadi,¹⁰ John M. Pagel,¹¹ Yi Lin,¹² Ryan D. Cassaday,¹³ Jae H. Park,¹⁴ Mehrdad Abedi,¹⁵ Januario E. Castro,¹⁶ Daniel J. DeAngelo,¹⁷ Adriana K. Malone,¹⁸ Raya Mawad,¹⁹ Gary J. Schiller,²⁰ John M. Rossi,²¹ Adrian Bot,²¹ Tong Shen,²¹ Lovely Goyal,²¹ Rajul K. Jain,²¹ Remus Veza,²¹ and William G. Wierda²²

Down

CAR-T et LAL de l'adulte



Myélome



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Anti-BCMA CAR T-Cell Therapy bb2121 in Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma

Noopur Raje, M.D., Jesus Berdeja, M.D., Yi Lin, M.D., Ph.D., David Siegel, M.D., Ph.D., Sundar Jagannath, M.D., Deepu Madduri, M.D., Michaela Liedtke, M.D., Jacalyn Rosenblatt, M.D., Marcela V. Maus, M.D., Ph.D., Ashley Turka, Lyh-Ping Lam, Pharm.D., Richard A. Morgan, Ph.D., Kevin Friedman, Ph.D., Monica Massaro, M.P.H., Julie Wang, Pharm.D., Ph.D., Greg Russotti, Ph.D., Zhihong Yang, Ph.D., Timothy Campbell, M.D., Ph.D., Kristen Hege, M.D., Fabio Petrocca, M.D., M. Travis Quigley, M.S., Nikhil Munshi, M.D., and James N. Kochenderfer, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2019;380:1726-37.

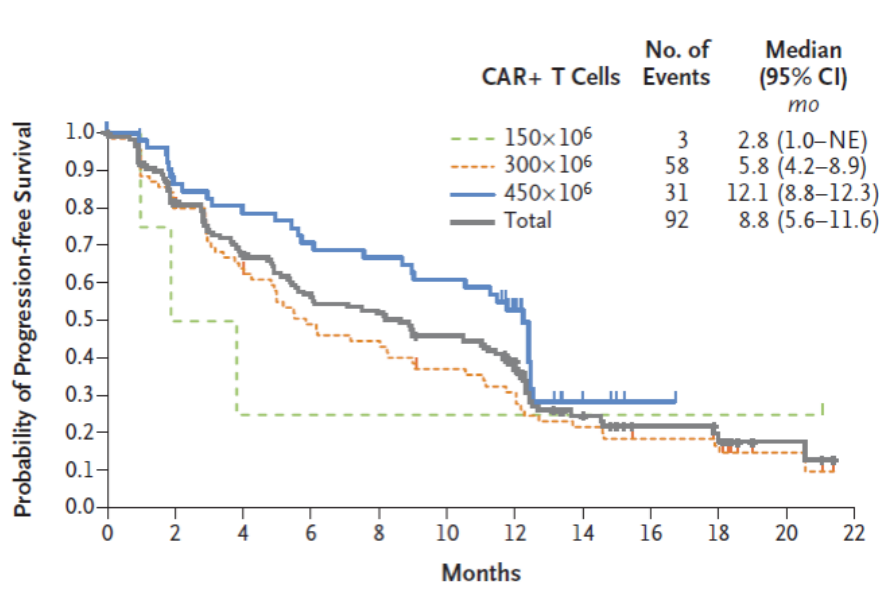
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Idecabtagene Vicleucel in Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma

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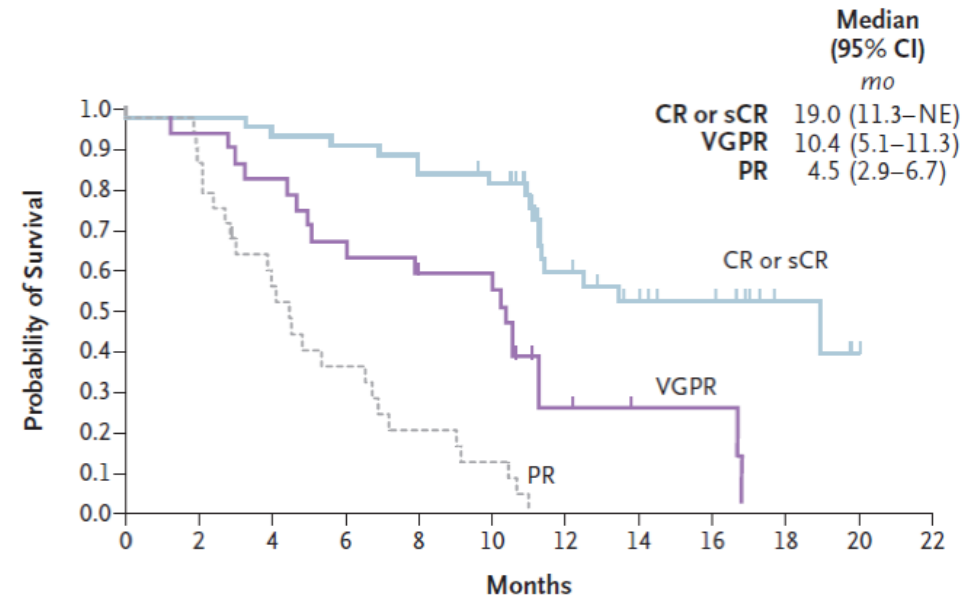
N Engl J Med 2021;384:705-16.

CAR-T et myélome



No. at Risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
150×10 ⁶	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
300×10 ⁶	70	56	42	33	29	24	17	14	11	7	3	0
450×10 ⁶	54	44	40	36	34	31	17	4	1	0	0	0
Total	128	102	83	70	64	56	35	19	13	8	4	0

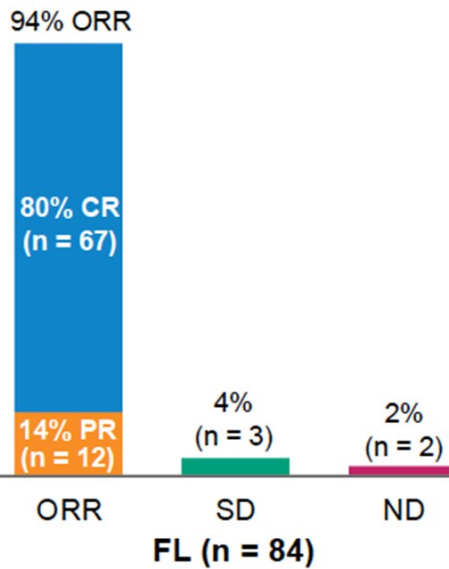
Survie sans progression



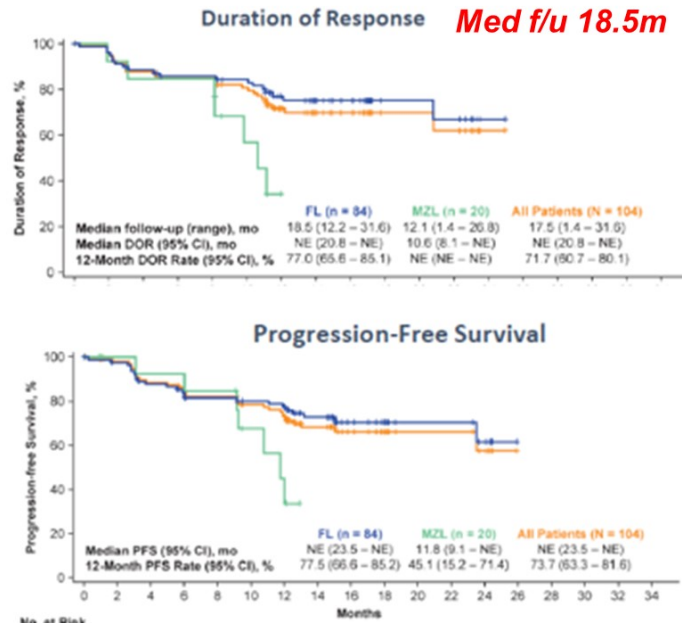
No. at Risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
CR or sCR	42	42	40	39	36	34	18	13	10	4	1	0
VGPR	25	24	21	17	15	14	4	2	2	0	0	0
PR	27	23	14	9	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Durée de réponse

LNH Folliculaires

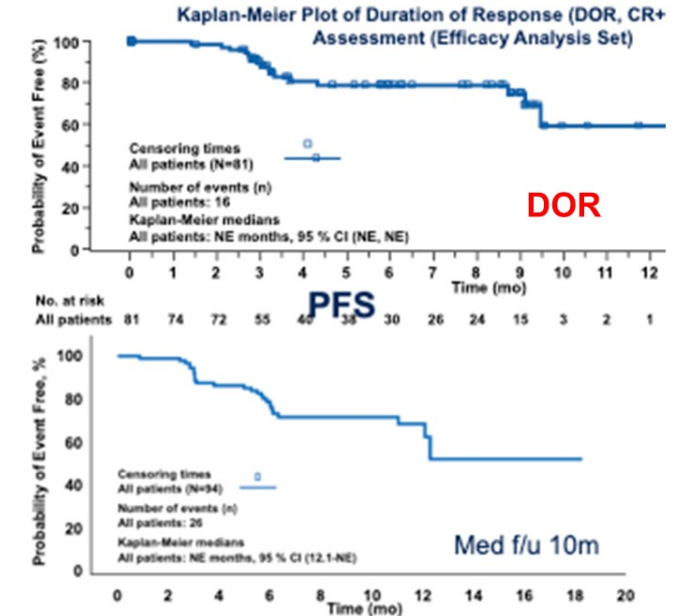


Axi-cel – ASCO 2021



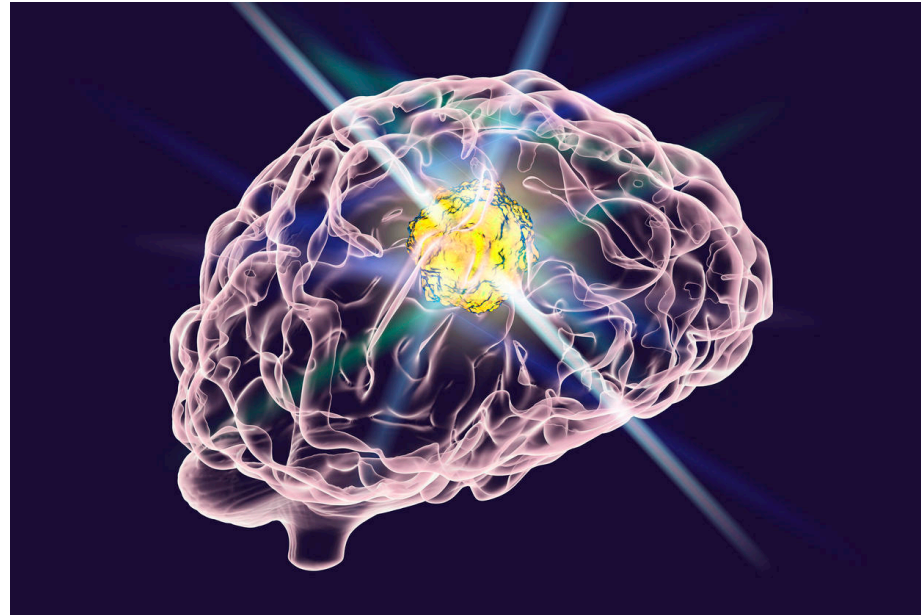
Response Rate, %	Patients Evaluable for Efficacy ^b (n=94)
CR	66.0 ^b
PR	20.2
ORR (CR+PR)	86.2

Primary endpoint: CR

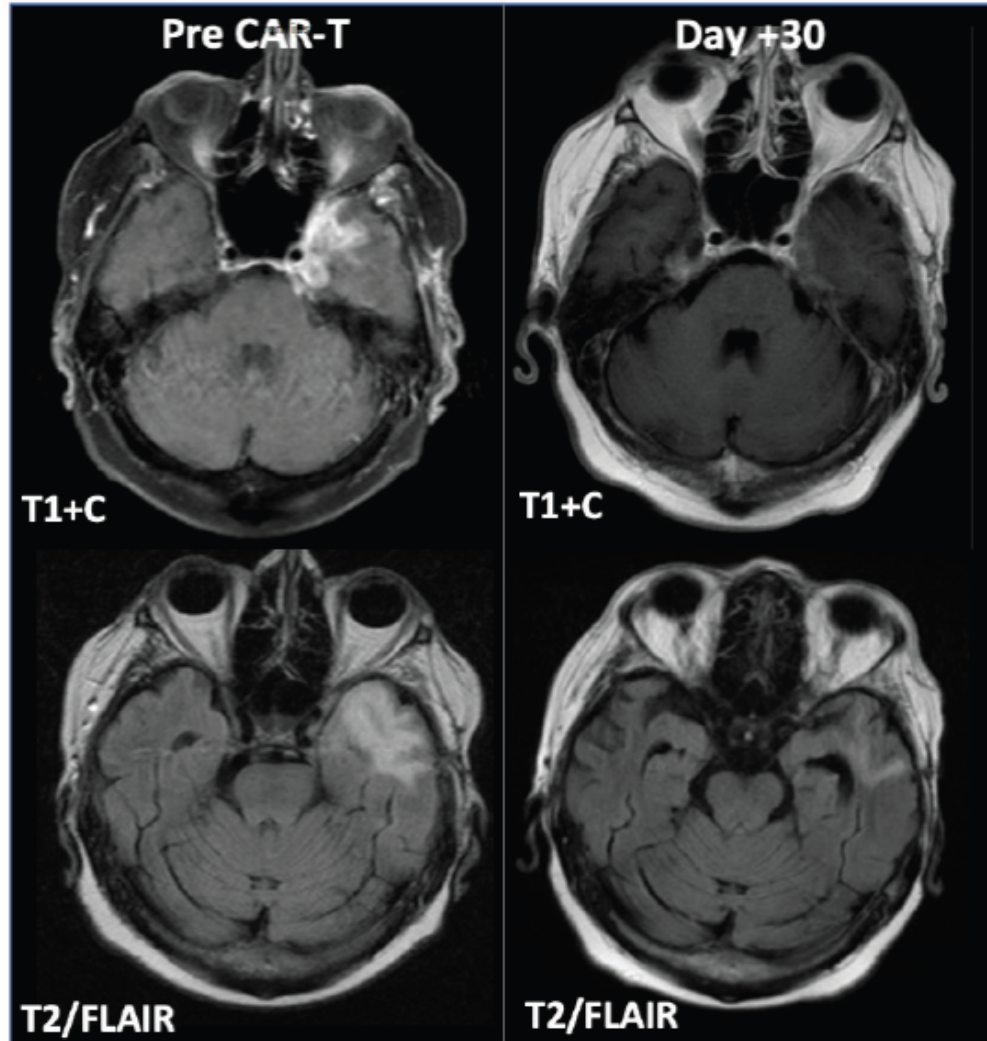


Tisa-cel – ASCO 2021

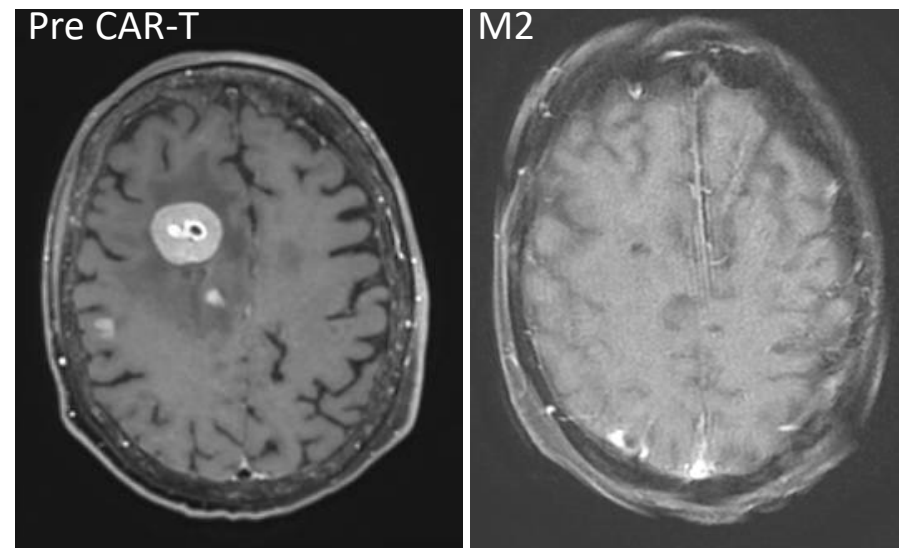
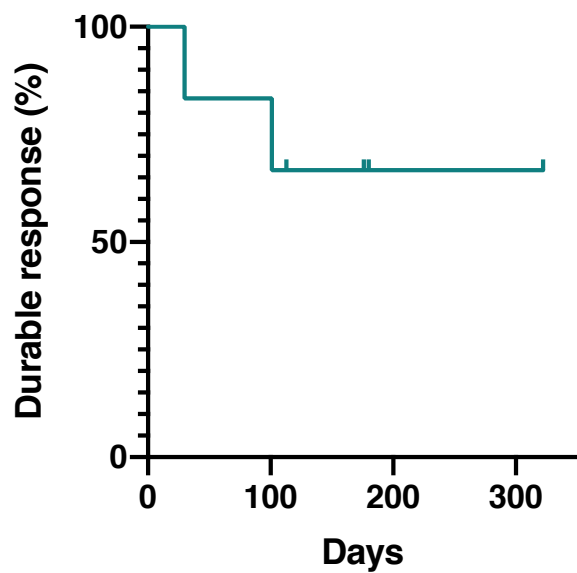
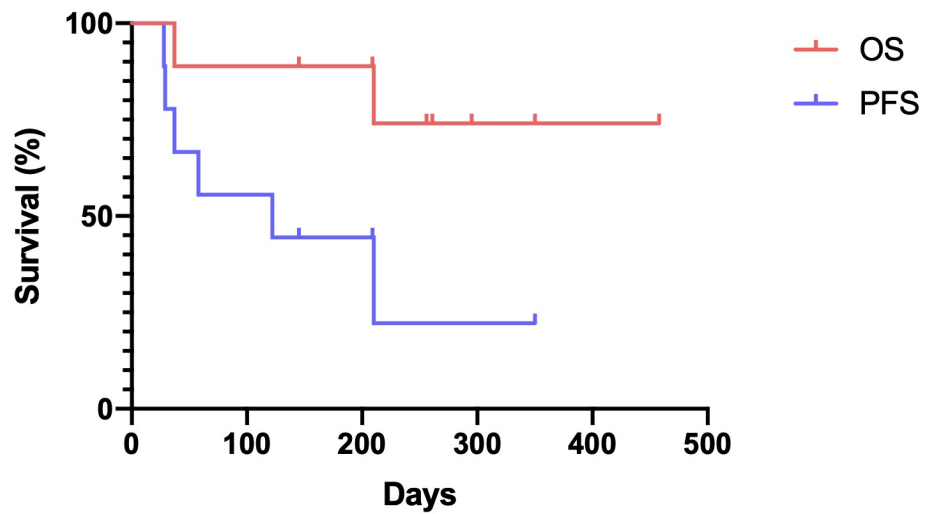
SNC



LNH SNC secondaires

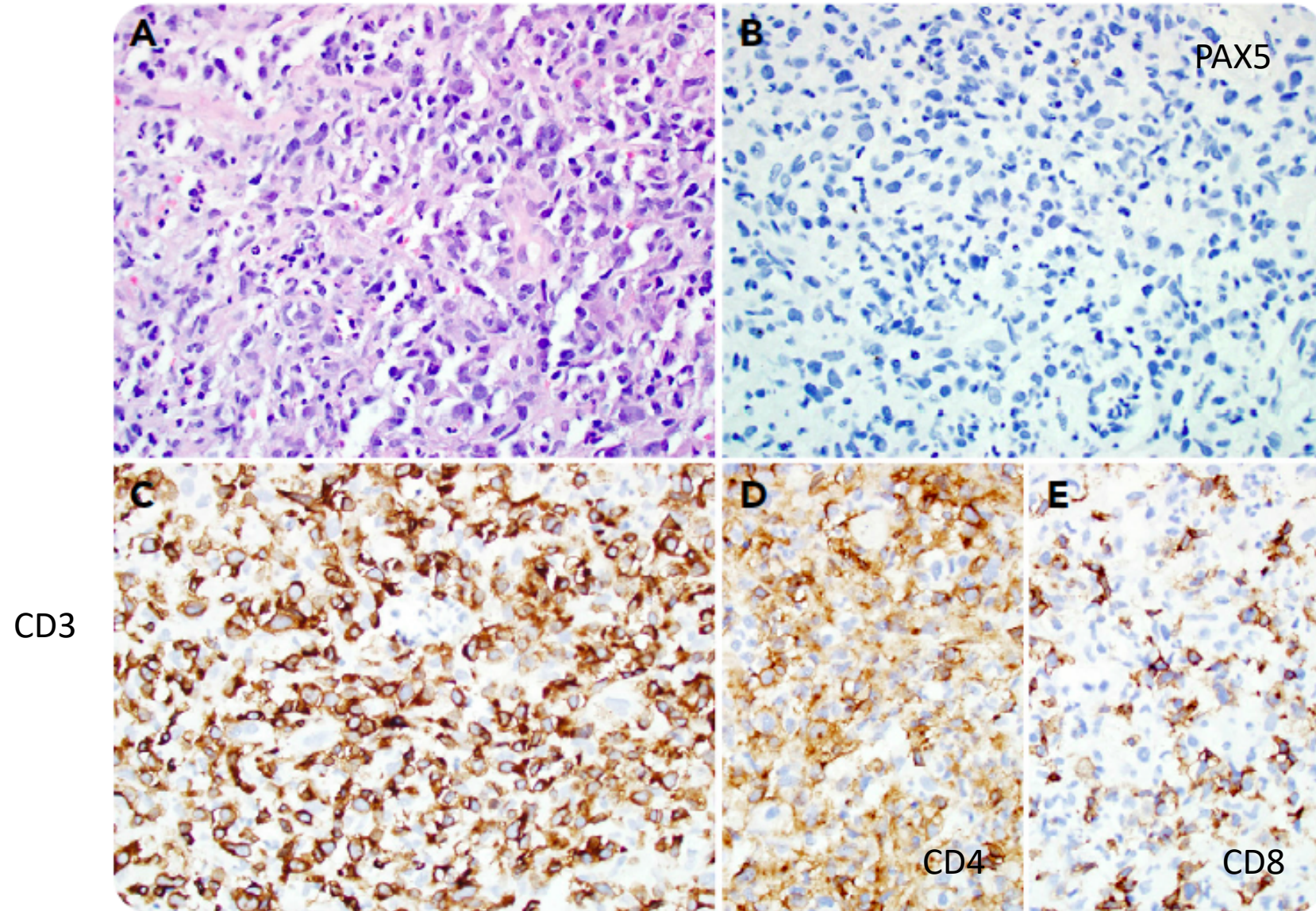


4 RC / 8 à J30

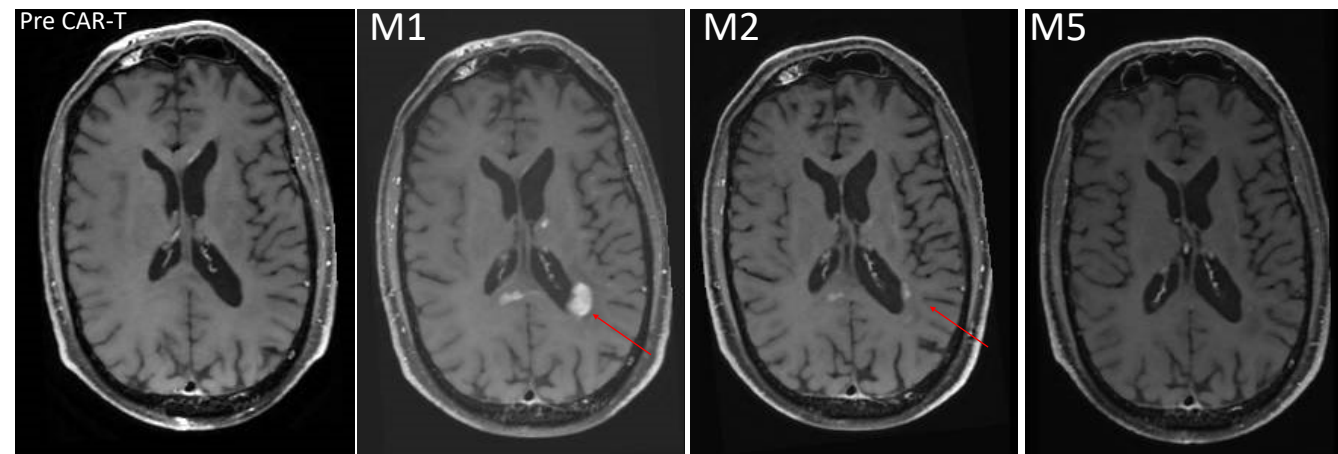


RC à 3 mois : 56%

Effet « flare »

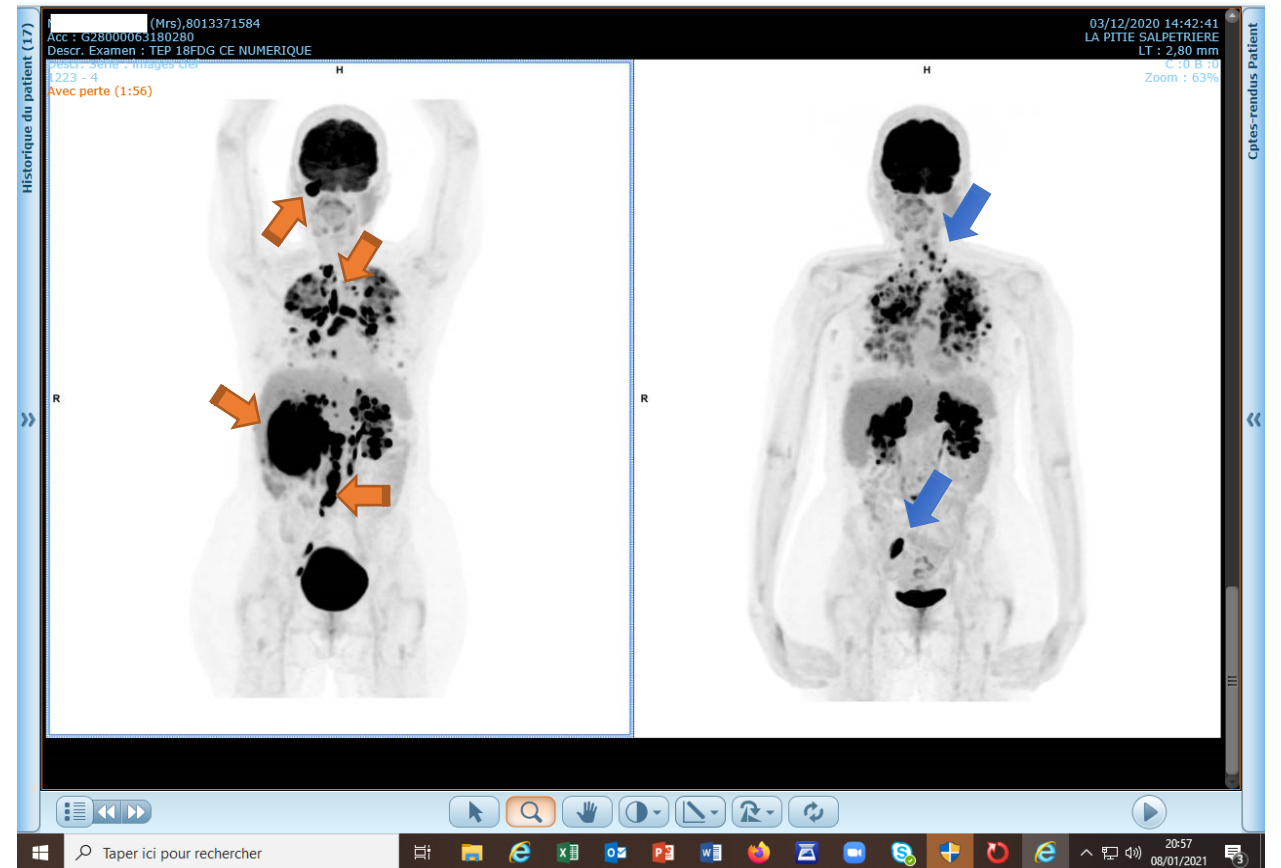
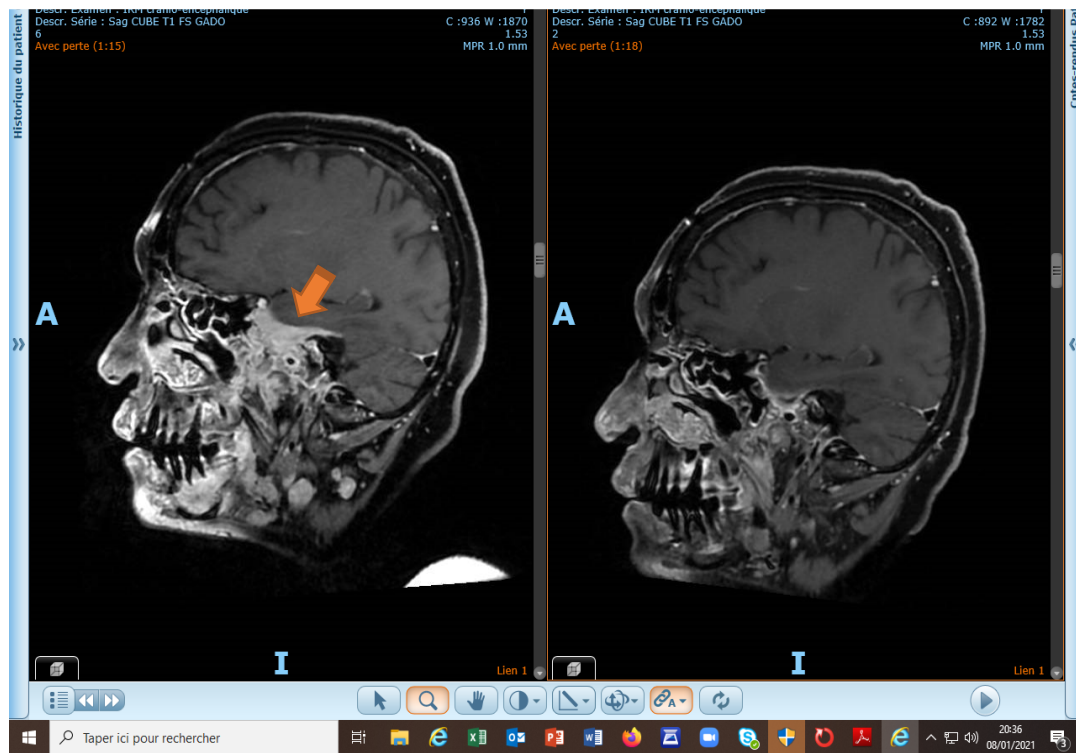


SNC : effet flare



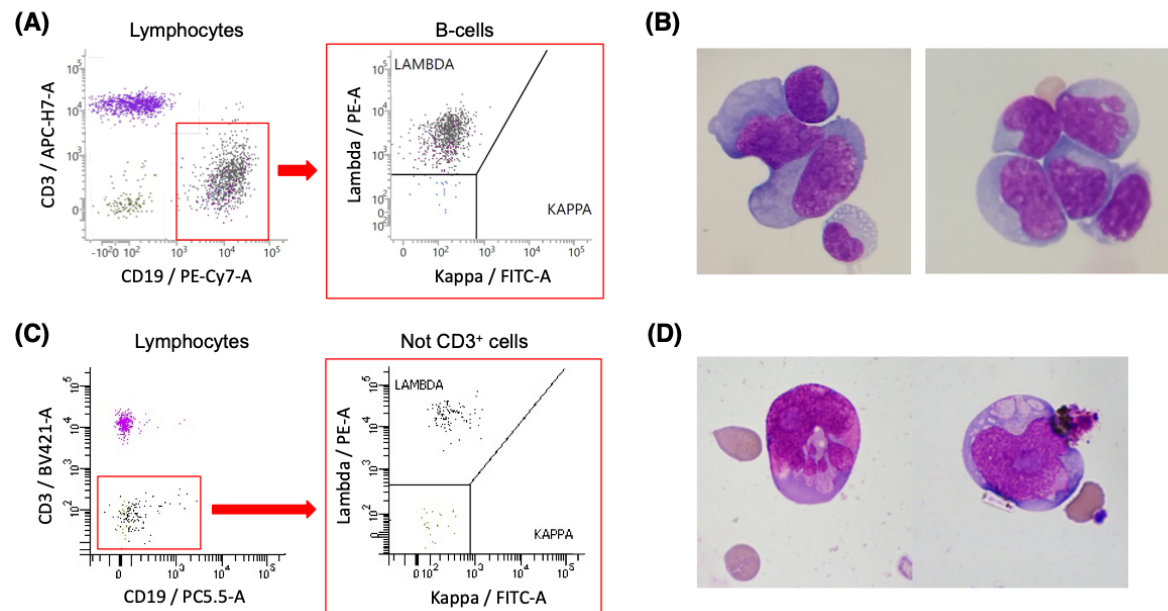
SNC / Systémique

PS 4 → PS 1/2



Évaluation M4

SNC - échappement



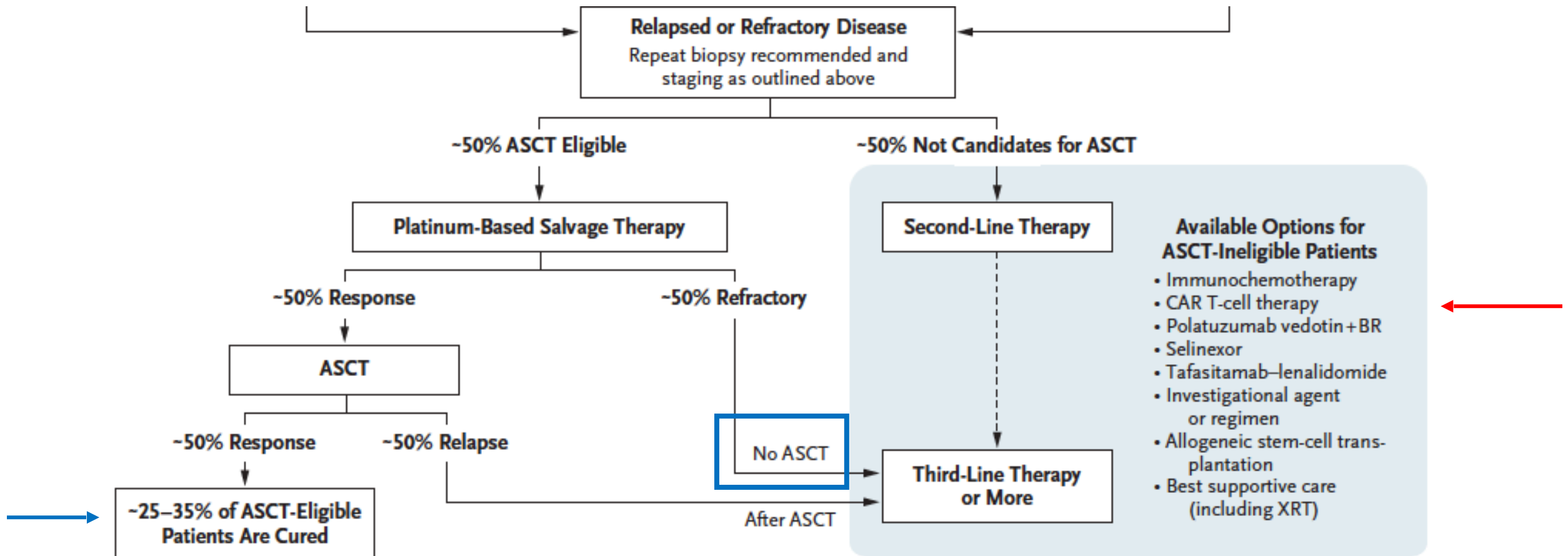


Dan L. Longo, M.D., *Editor*

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

Laurie H. Sehn, M.D., M.P.H., and Gilles Salles, M.D., Ph.D.

N Engl J Med 2021;384:842-58.



Future législation



Déclaration de l'établissement de santé prévue à l'article 2 de l'arrêté du 28 mars 2019 modifié par arrêté du 8 août 2019 limitant l'utilisation de médicaments de thérapie innovante à base de lymphocytes T génétiquement modifiés dits CAR-T Cells autologues à certains établissements de santé

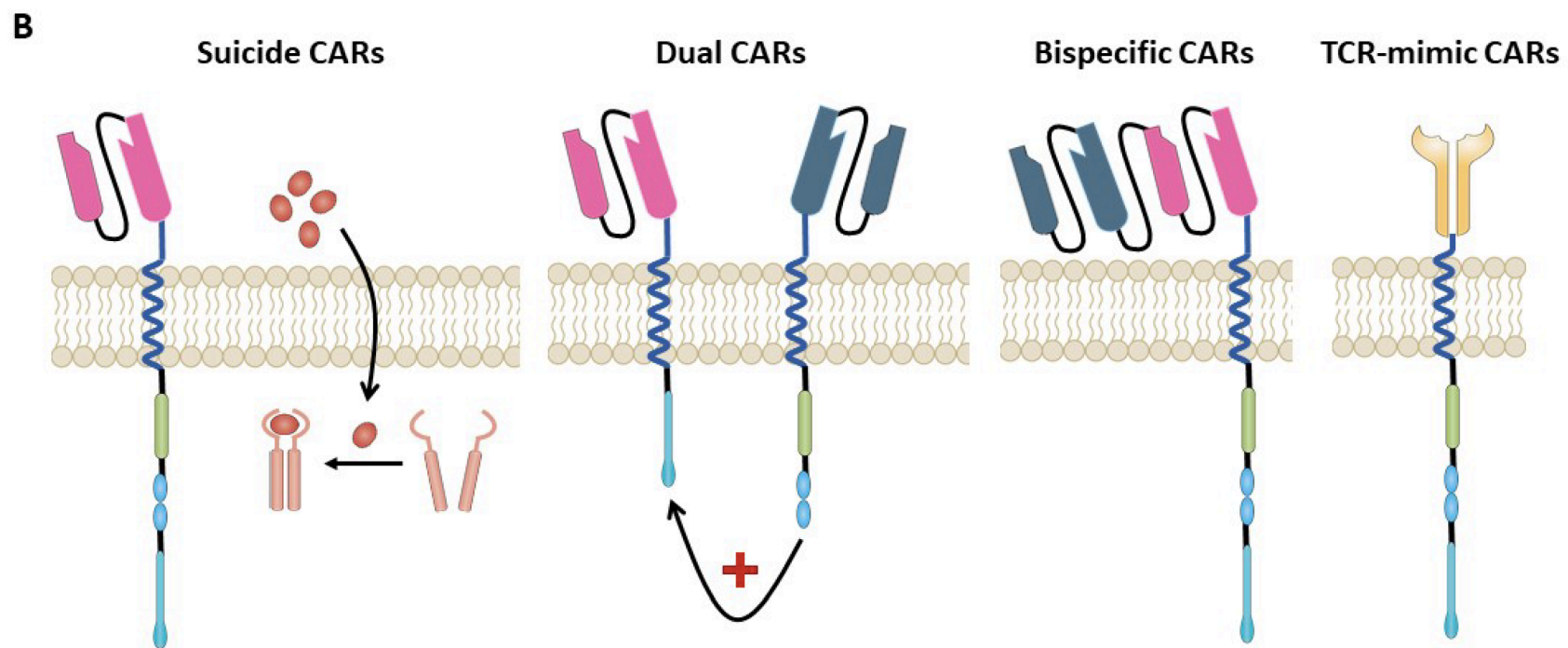
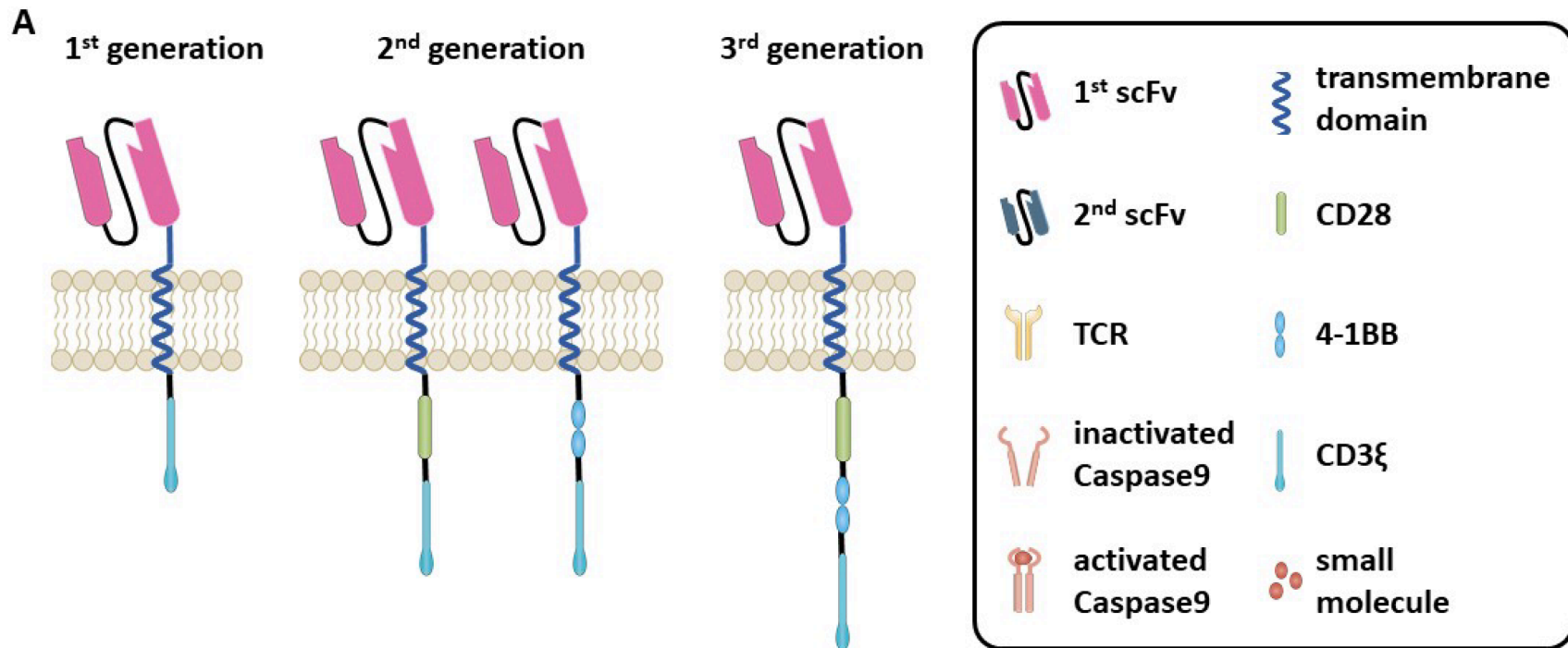
A adresser à : ars-idf-planif-autorisations@ars.sante.fr
copie : daniele.simon@ars.sante.fr

Critères opposables à l'établissement de santé déclarant jusqu'au 31/12/2021 (voir arrêté pour le texte original)
1. dispose d'une autorisation à pratiquer les allogreffes de cellules souches hématopoïétiques (art. R. 6122-25 (8°) et R6123-75 du CSP)
2. dispose d'une équipe pluridisciplinaire pouvant organiser des réunions de concertation d'hémato-oncologie au sein de l'établissement de santé ayant pour but de confirmer l'éligibilité du patient au traitement par CAR-T Cells
3. dispose d'une Pharmacie à Usage Intérieur (PUI) autorisée à la reconstitution des médicaments de thérapie innovante ou exerçait déjà cette activité avant l'entrée en vigueur du décret du 21 mai 2019 (« décret PUI »)
Option 3a. la PUI assure la réception, la conservation et la reconstitution en vue de l'administration au patient ainsi que la dispensation des CAR-T Cells
Option 3b. La conservation et la reconstitution des CAR-T Cells est organisée dans les conditions prévues à l'art. 5126-25 du CSP (donc par dérogation, dans une UTC)

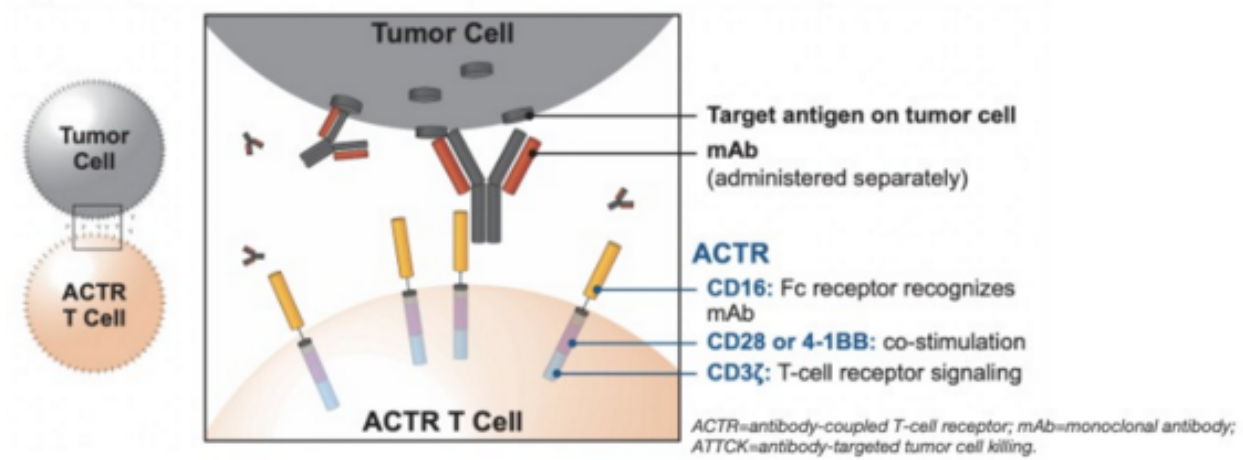
AVANT



APRÈS



ACTR

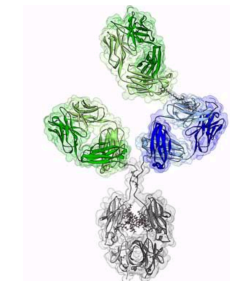
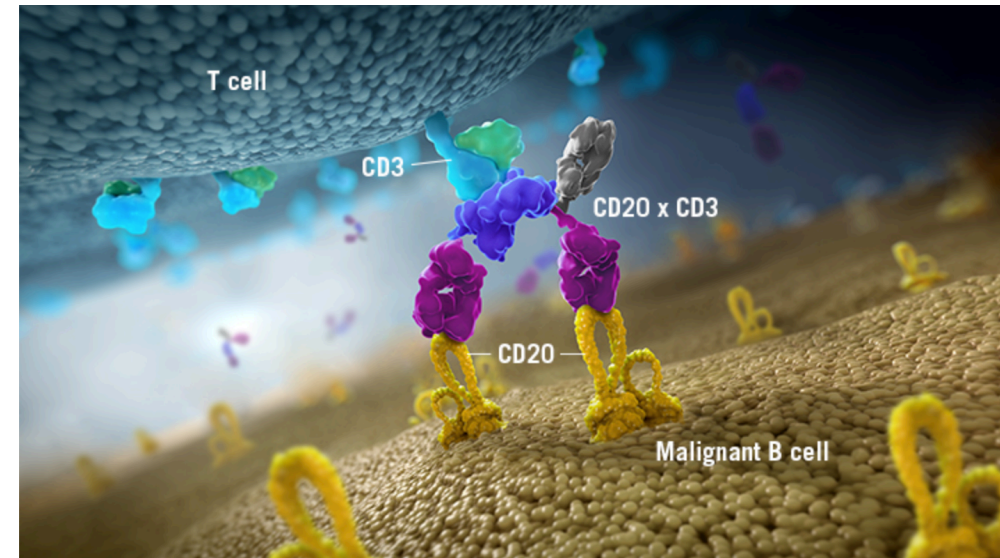
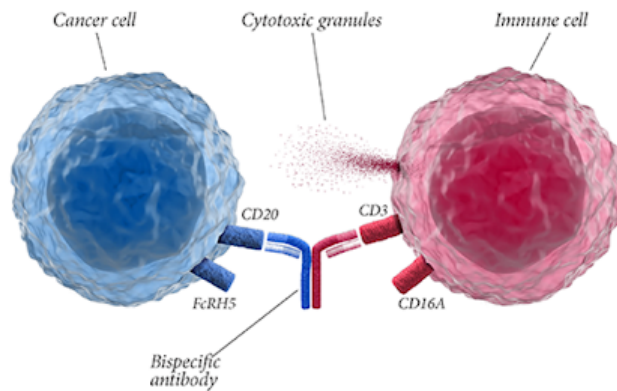


Autologue

« Engageurs » de lymphocytes T



Anticorps bispécifiques (engageurs de lymphocytes T)





C'EST FINI

MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION