

5 years from now: what will be the role of CAR-T in the therapeutic strategy of the “lymphoma world”?

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Disclosures

Disclosure	Company name
Research Support	Kite/Gilead, Allogene, Precision Biosciences, Adicet Bio, Sana Biotechnology, Cargo Therapeutics
Advisory Board / Consultant	Kite/Gilead, Sellas Life Sciences, Allogene, Adicet Bio, BMS, Fosun Kite, Caribou, Astellas Pharma, Morphosys, Janssen, Chimagen, ImmunoACT, Takeda, Synthekine, Carsgen, Appia Bio, GlaxoSmithKline, Galapagos, ModeX Therapeutics, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, ADC Therapeutics, BioOra Limited, Arovella Therapeutics, Merck, Pfizer, Poseida
Honoraria	MJH Life Sciences, PeerView, MD Education
Speaker's Bureau	None
Employment	None
Royalties	None
Stocks / Stock Options	None
Patents	Related to cell therapy

- I will discuss investigational use of CAR T-cell therapy

Treatment options for 2nd line LBCL

Treatment options in 2020

- Second-line options for **ASCT eligible**
 - R-DHAP/ DHAX/ GDP/ ICE/ ESHAP/ MINE/ GemOx
- Second-line options for **ASCT ineligible**
 - R-GemOx/ GDP/ Benda
 - Pola-BR
 - Tafa-Len
 - R2/ Ibrutinib/ Brentuximab

Treatment options in 2026

- Second-line options for **CAR-T eligible <12 mo**
 - **CAR-T (Axi-cel, Liso-cel)**
- Second-line options for **ASCT eligible >12 mo**
 - R-DHAP/ DHAX/ DHAC/ GDP/ ICE/ ESHAP/ GemOx
- Second-line options for **CAR-T ineligible <12 mo or transplant ineligible >12 mo**
 - **EpcO-GemOx**
 - **Glofit-GemOx**
 - **Mosun-Pola**
 - **Glofit-Pola**
 - **Pola-R-GemOx**
 - Pola-BR
 - Tafa-Len
 - R-DHAP/ DHAX/ DHAC/ GDP/ ICE/ ESHAP/ GemOx
 - R2/ Ibrutinib/ Brentuximab

Treatment options for $\geq 3^{\text{rd}}$ line LBCL

Treatment options in 2020

- Second-line options not given previously
- Third-line options
 - CAR-T preferred (Axi-cel, Tisa-cel)
 - Selinexor
- Allogeneic SCT (selected cases)

Treatment options in 2026

- Second-line options not given previously
- Third-line options
 - CAR-T preferred (Axi-cel, Tisa-cel, Liso-cel)
 - Bispecific Antibodies (Epcor, Glofit)
 - BV-R2
 - Lonca-T
 - Selinexor
- Allogeneic SCT (selected cases)

Treatment options for $\geq 3^{\text{rd}}$ line follicular lymphoma

Treatment options in 2020

- Second-line options not previously given
 - Anti-CD20 + CHOP / CVP / Bendamustine
 - Anti-CD20 + Lenalidomide
- Tazemetostat
- *PI3Kis (Idelalisib, Copanlisib, Duvelisib)*
- *Ibritumomab tiuxetan*
- HDT + Autologous SCT
- Allogeneic SCT (selected cases)

Treatment options in 2026

- Second-line options not previously given
 - Anti-CD20 + CHOP / CVP / Bendamustine
 - Anti-CD20+Lenalidomide
 - Tafa-R2
 - Epcor-R2
- Bispecific Abs (Mosunetuzumab or Epcoritamab)
- CAR T cell therapy (Axi-cel, Tisa-cel, Liso-cel)
- Obinutuzumab + Zanubrutinib
- Loncastuximab tesirine + rituximab
- *Tazemetostat*
- Allogeneic SCT (selected cases)

2026: Role of CAR-T in B-NHL

Subtype	Axi-cel / Brexu-cel	Tisa-cel	Liso-cel
LBCL	3 rd →2 nd line	3 rd line	3 rd →2 nd line
MCL	2 nd line		3 rd line
FL	3 rd line	3 rd line	3 rd line
MZL	3 rd line*		3 rd line
CLL			3 rd line
PCNSL	2 nd line		

*Compendium label

Future of CAR-T in lymphoma

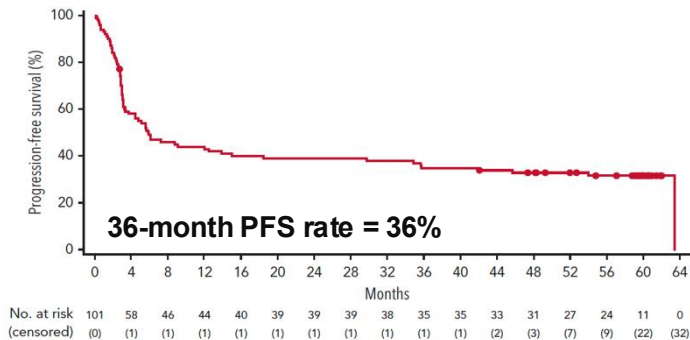
- B-cell lymphomas
 - Earlier use of CAR-T
 - Multispecific CAR-T
 - CAR-T against novel targets
 - Off-the-shelf CAR-T
 - Combination strategies
- CAR-T for T-cell lymphomas

Future of CAR-T in lymphoma

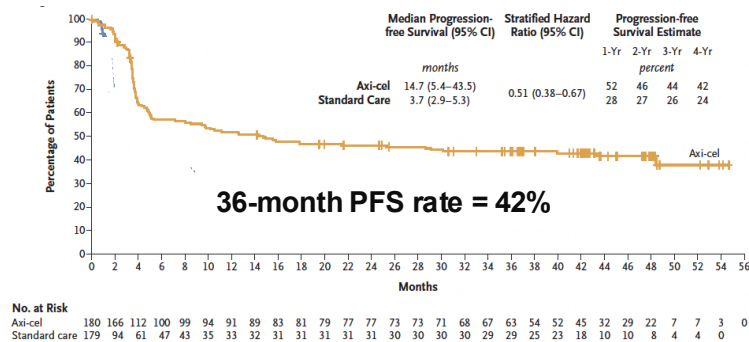
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Axi-cel in LBCL: 3rd line vs. 2nd line vs. 1st line

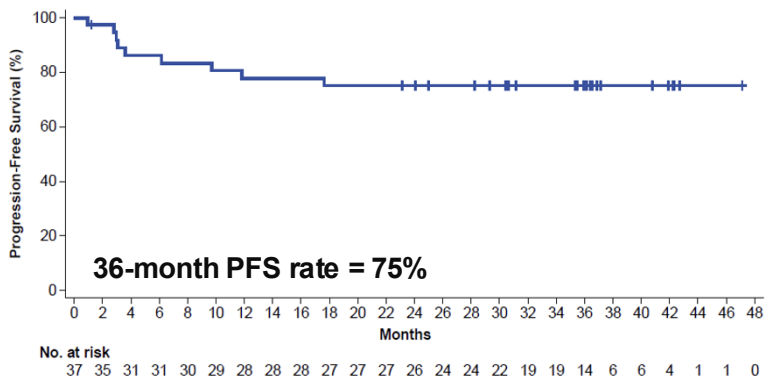
ZUMA-1: Axi-cel in $\geq 3^{\text{rd}}$ line



ZUMA-7: Axi-cel in 2nd line

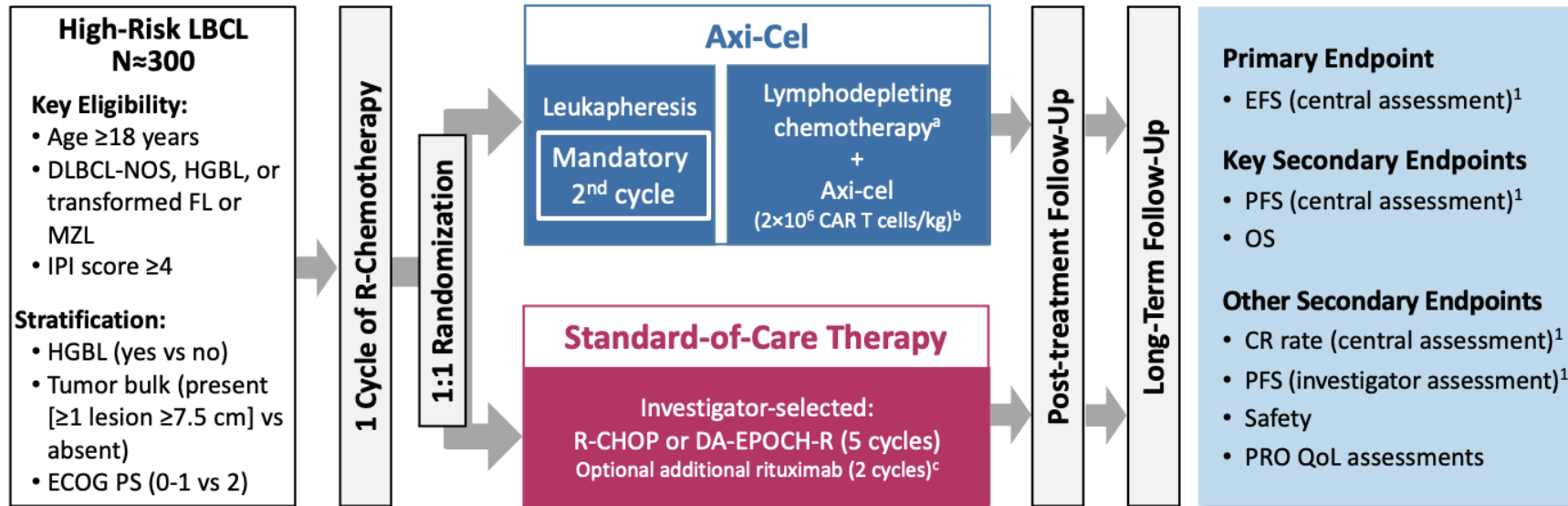


ZUMA-12: Axi-cel in 1st line



Neelapu et al, *Blood* 2023; 141(19):2307-2315
 Westin JR et al. *N Eng J Med* 2023; 389(2):148-157
 Chavez J...Neelapu et al, *Blood* 2025 Feb 12

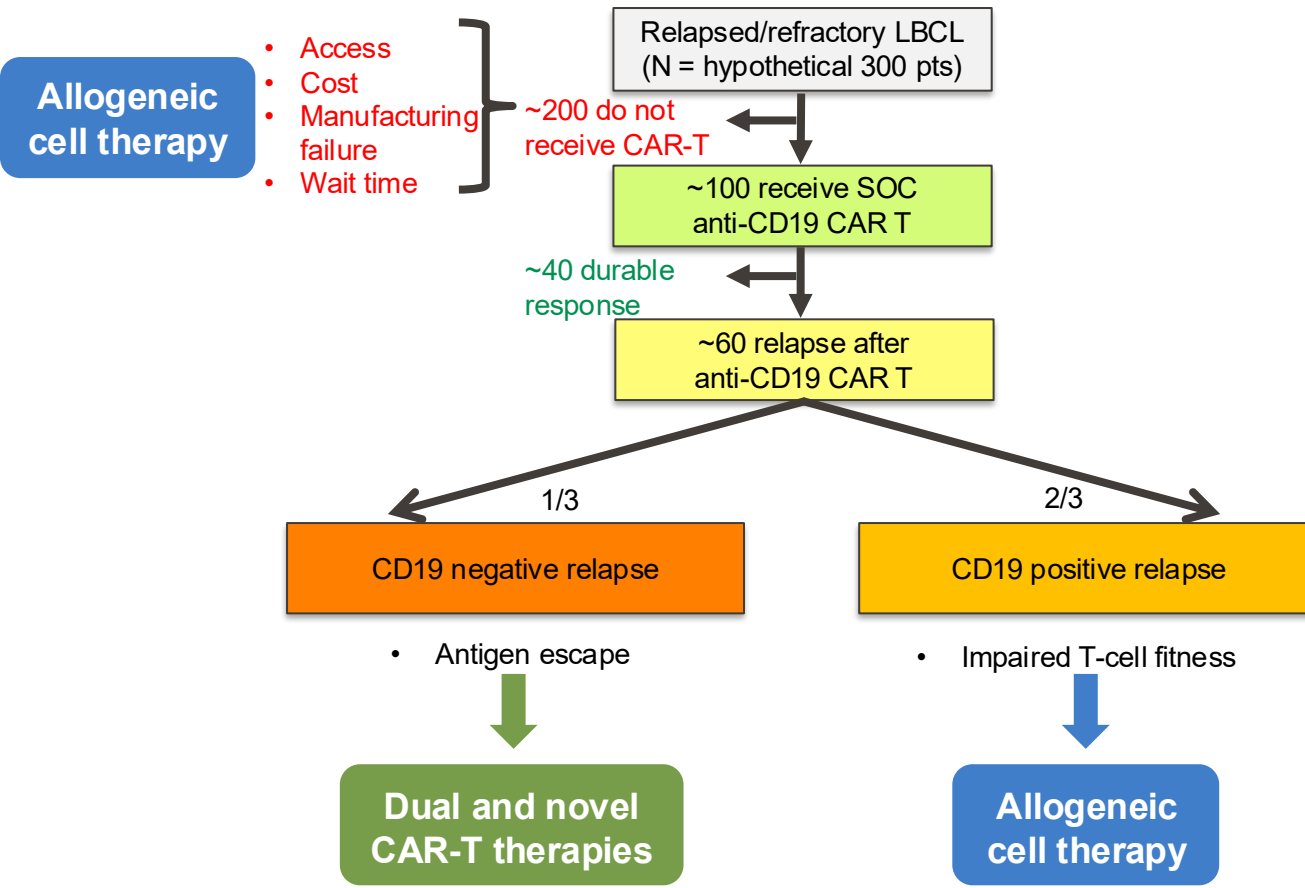
ZUMA-23: Phase 3 study design



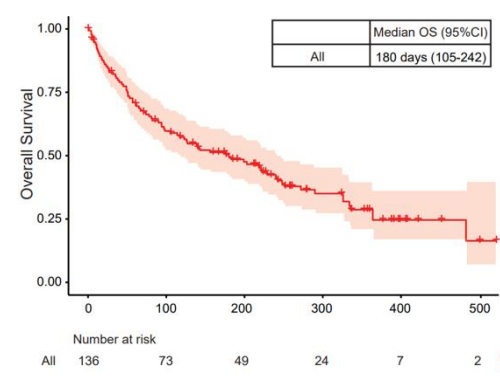
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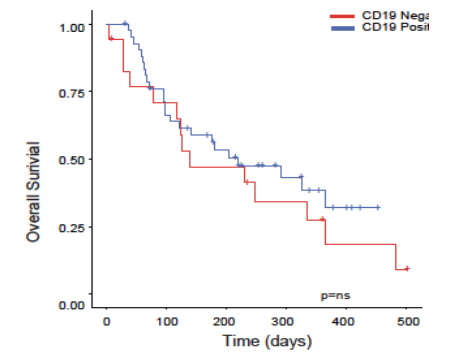
Limitations of autologous CD19 CAR T-cell therapy in LBCL



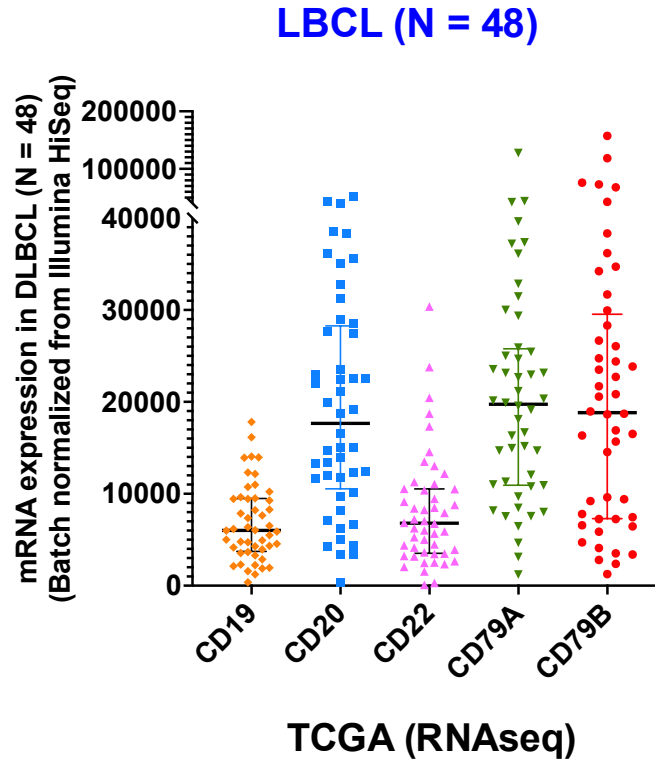
OS after CAR-T failure in LBCL



OS CD19+ vs. CD19- relapse after CAR-T failure in LBCL

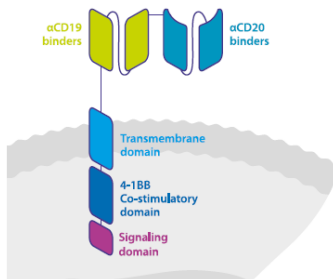


Expression of pan-B-cell antigens in LBCL



CD19/CD20 dual-targeting autologous CAR-T

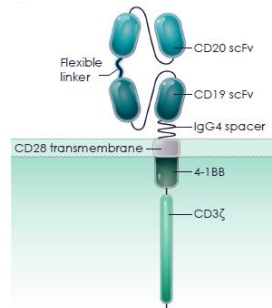
Zamto-cel



- Tandem CD19/CD20 CAR
- Administered fresh, not cryopreserved

Borchmann et al. ASH 2025, Abstract 669

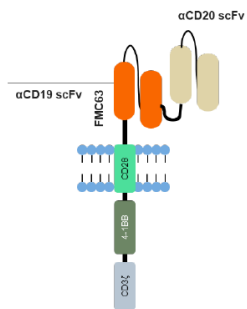
Ronde-cel



- Tandem CD19/CD20 CAR
- Selection of CD62L+ cells prior to manufacturing

Larson et al. ASH 2025, Abstract 668

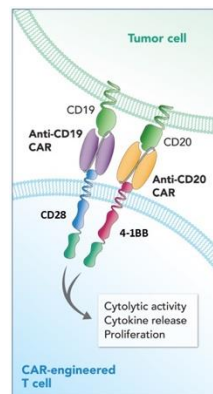
Prizlon-cel



- Tandem CD19/CD20 CAR
- Anti-CD20 scFv recognizing noncontiguous regions on CD20

Patel et al. EHA 2025

KITE-363/753



- Bicistronic CD19/CD20 CAR
- CD19 and CD20 CARs have distinct costimulatory domains

Dahiya et al. ASH 2025, Abstract 265

CAR-T against other targets in B-cell lymphomas in US

Target	Clinical Trial ID	Site(s)	Phase
CD22	NCT06340737	Stanford	1
CD20-22	NCT05607420	Multicenter	1
CD19-22	NCT05098613	Univ Colorado	1
CD19-20-22	NCT07166419	Ohio State	1
CD79b	NCT05773040	MDACC	1
CD19-79b	NCT06026319	MGH	1
BAAF-R	NCT05370430	Multicenter	1
BAFF-R	NCT06916767	Case Western	1
BAFF-R	NCT06191887	Mayo Clinic	1
CD70	NCT06492304	Multicenter	1

Future of CAR-T in lymphoma

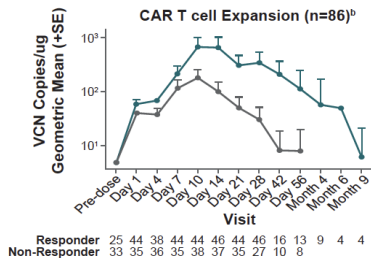
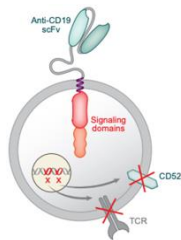
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Multicenter allogeneic CAR T cell trials in B-cell malignancies

Sponsor	Year launched	CAR T product	Target disease	Current status
Allogene Therapeutics	2019	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL/DLBCL	Phase 3
CRISPR Therapeutics	2019	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL	Terminated
Precision Biosciences / Imugene	2019	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL, B-ALL	Phase 1
CRISPR Therapeutics	2020	CD70 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL, T-NHL	Terminated
Precision Biosciences	2020	CD20 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL, CLL	Terminated
Fate Therapeutics	2020	CD19 CAR-NK	B-NHL, CLL	Terminated
Caribou Biosciences	2021	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL/DLBCL	Phase 1
Takeda	2021	CD19 CAR-NK	B-NHL	Terminated
Nkarta	2021	CD19 CAR-NK	B-NHL, B-ALL, CLL	Terminated
Adicet Therapeutics	2021	CD20 CAR-T ($\gamma\delta$)	B-NHL	Terminated
Fate Therapeutics	2021	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL, B-ALL, CLL	Terminated
Athenex	2022	CD19 CAR-NKT	B-NHL, B-ALL, CLL	Terminated
CRISPR Therapeutics	2023	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL, CLL	Phase 1
Century Therapeutics	2023	CD19 CAR-NK	B-NHL	Terminated
Sana Biotechnology	2023	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL, CLL	Terminated
Fate Therapeutics	2023	CD19 CAR-NK	B-NHL	Terminated
Sana Biotechnology	2024	CD22 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL	Terminated
Atara Biotherapeutics	2024	CD19 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL	Terminated
Poseida Therapeutics	2024	CD19-20 CAR-T ($\alpha\beta$)	B-NHL/DLBCL	Phase 1

ALPHA 1&2 studies: Efficacy in CAR naïve R/R LBCL

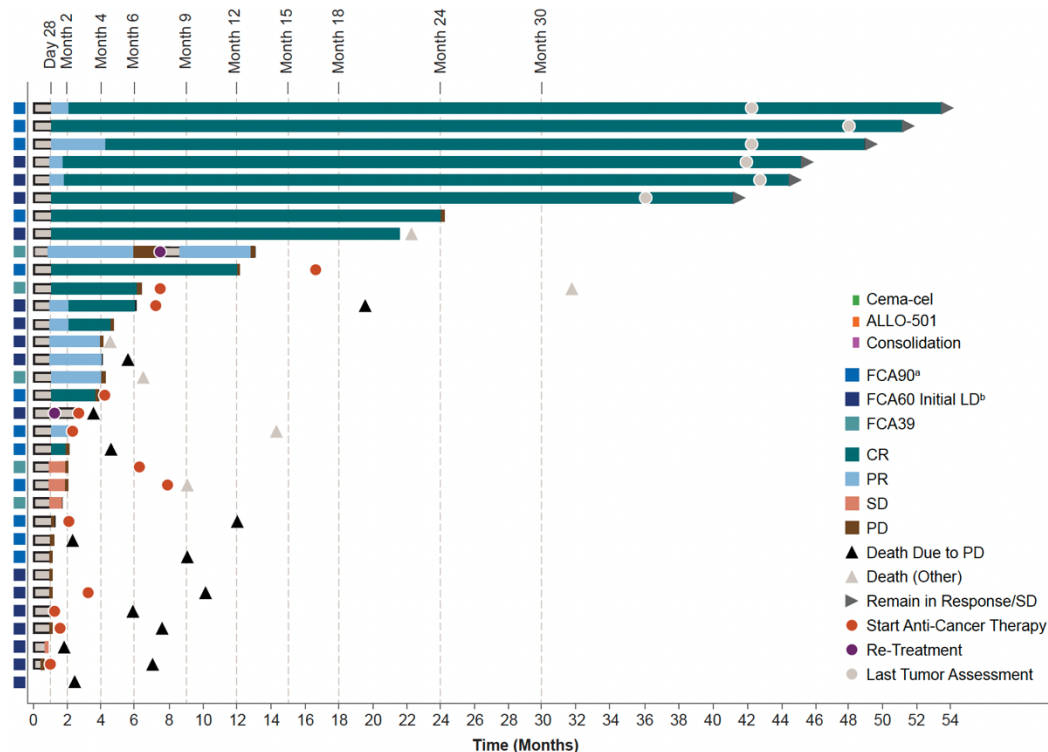
Cema-cel



Persistence up to Month 4
 - Non-Responder (n=46)
 - Responder (n=40)

Cy + Flu + Anti-CD52 Ab

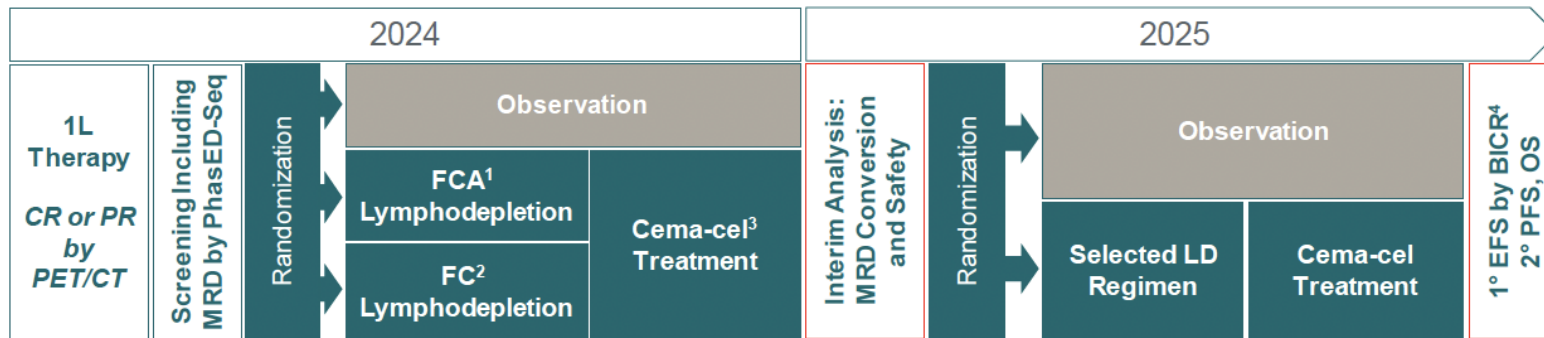
	All (N=33)	Phase 2 dose (N=12)
ORR, n (%)	19 (58)	8 (67)
CRR, n (%)	14 (42)	7 (58)
6 mo CRR, n (%)	10 (30)	5 (42)
12 mo CRR, n (%)	8 (24)	4 (33)



Median DOCR = 23 mo

(On ZUMA-1 median DOCR = 62 mo)

ALPHA 3: Phase 3 study in first line LBCL



ALPHA3 Startup Underway, Enrollment Projected to Commence Mid-2024

- All LBCL potentially eligible: no upfront risk assessment (e.g., IPI score, double-hit, HGBCL)
- Approximately 110 patients in observation and treatment arms
 - All patients treated with “Selected LD Regimen” during LD selection will count toward pivotal sample
 - Continuous enrollment planned, no pause in enrollment for LD regimen selection
- Expected median time to EFS in observation arm ~8 months
- *In vivo* CARs may be tested in this setting as well

Future of CAR-T in lymphoma

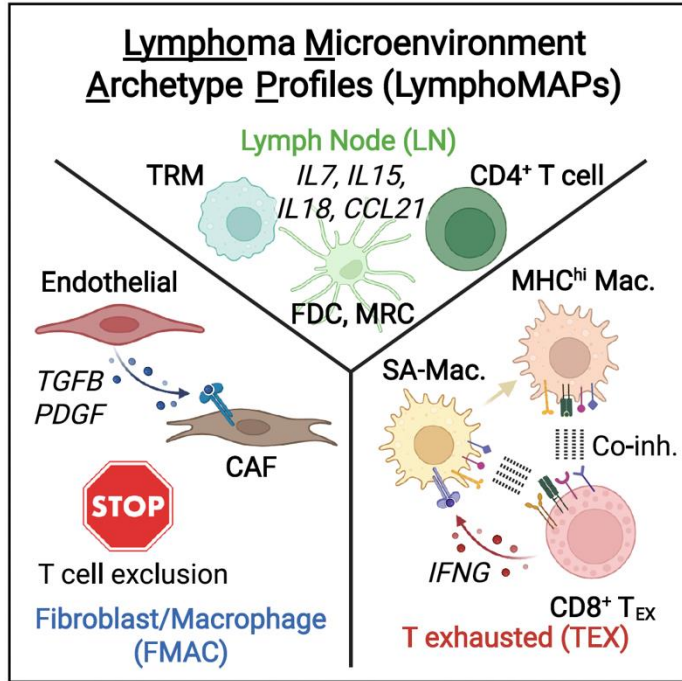
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Tumor intrinsic mechanisms associated with CD19 CAR T-cell resistance in LBCL

Resistance mechanism	Comment	Reference(s)
CD19 loss	30-40% of DLBCL, tFL, and PMBCL after axi-cel	Plaks et al. <i>Blood</i> 2021 Spiegel et al. <i>Blood</i> 2021 Spiegel et al. <i>Nat Med</i> 2021
CD58 alteration	Required for CD2 co-stimulation in CAR T cells	Majzner, et al. <i>ASH 2020, Abstract 556</i> Romain et al, <i>J Clin Invest</i> 2022
TP53 genomic alterations	Associated with dysregulation of IFN and death receptor signaling pathways and reduced CD8 T-cell infiltration	Shouval et al. <i>J Clin Oncol</i> 2021
DNA copy number alterations	Deletion 10q23.3 leading to loss of FAS death receptor was most highly associated with poor PFS and OS	Cherng et al. <i>Blood</i> 2022
Complex genomic features	Complex structural variants, APOBEC mutational signatures, genomic damage from ROS, deletion 3p21.31 containing <i>RHOA</i> tumor suppressor	Jain et al. <i>Blood</i> 2022

Combination strategies or novel CAR designs?

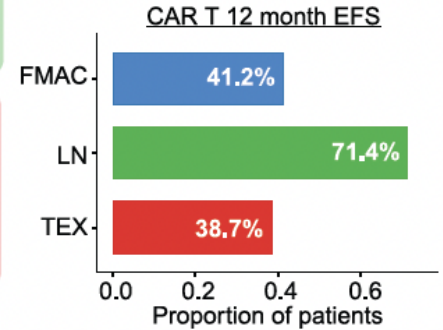
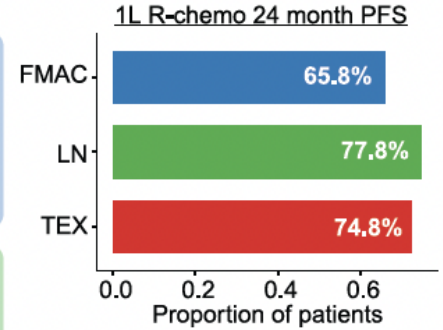
Impact of TME on CAR-T outcomes



FMAC
 Enriched for DZsig+ mol. subtype
 Enriched for high-risk features
 More frequent in later LOT
 Inferior outcomes to 1L R-chemo

LN
 Enriched for GCB mol. subtype
 Low SUVmax
 More frequent in earlier LOT
 Best outcomes post CAR T

TEX
 Enriched for ABC mol. subtype
 No assoc. with high-risk features
 Consistent across LOT
 No sig. benefit from CAR T



Combination strategies?

2030: Role of CAR-T in B-NHL

Subtype	Axi-cel / Brexu-cel	Tisa-cel	Liso-cel	CD19-20 CAR	Cema-cel / <i>In vivo</i> CAR
LBCL	3 rd → 2 nd → 1 st line IPI ^{Hi}	3 rd line	3 rd → 2 nd line	2 nd line	1 st line MRD+
MCL	2 nd line		3 rd line		
FL	3 rd → 2 nd line ^{Hi risk}	3 rd line	3 rd → 2 nd line ^{Hi risk}		
MZL	3 rd line*		3 rd line		
CLL			3 rd line		
PCNSL	2 nd line		1 st line		

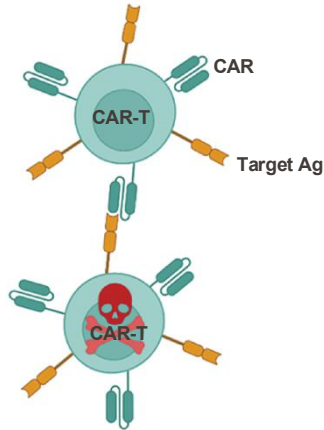
*Compendium label

Future of CAR-T in lymphoma

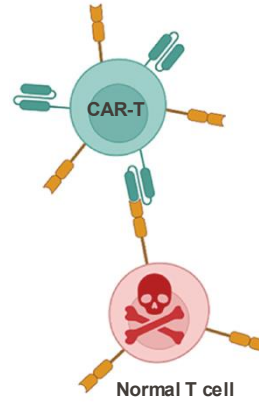
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Challenges for developing CAR-T therapy for T/NK-cell malignancies

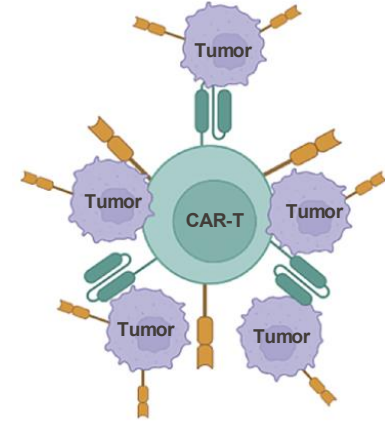
Fratricide



T-cell aplasia



Product contamination



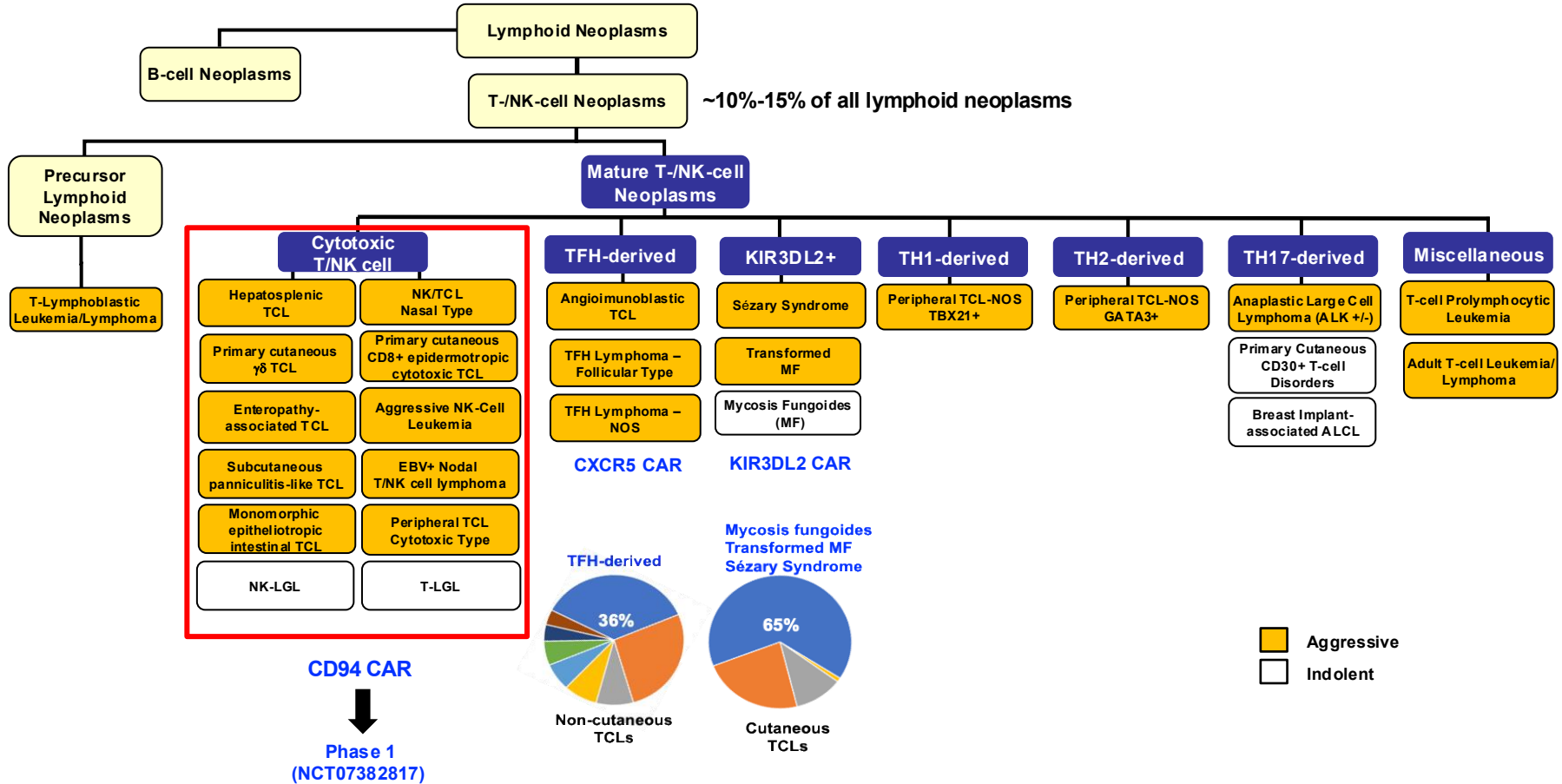
Solutions:

- Ag KO or KD
- Restricted expression Ag

- Restricted expression Ag
- Safety switch

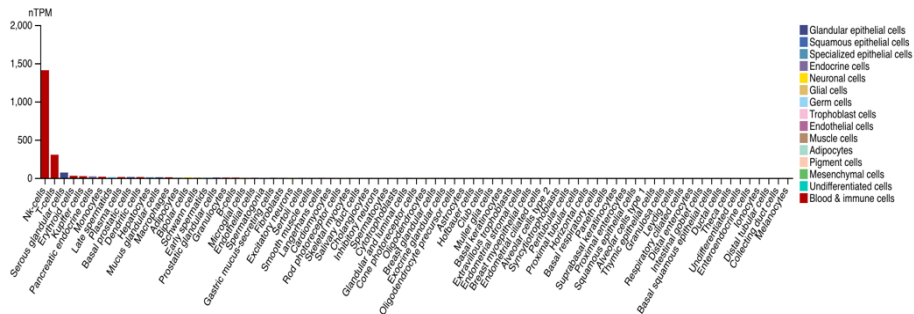
- Debulk with bridging therapy
- Allogeneic CAR T cells

T/NK-cell leukemias and lymphomas by cell of origin



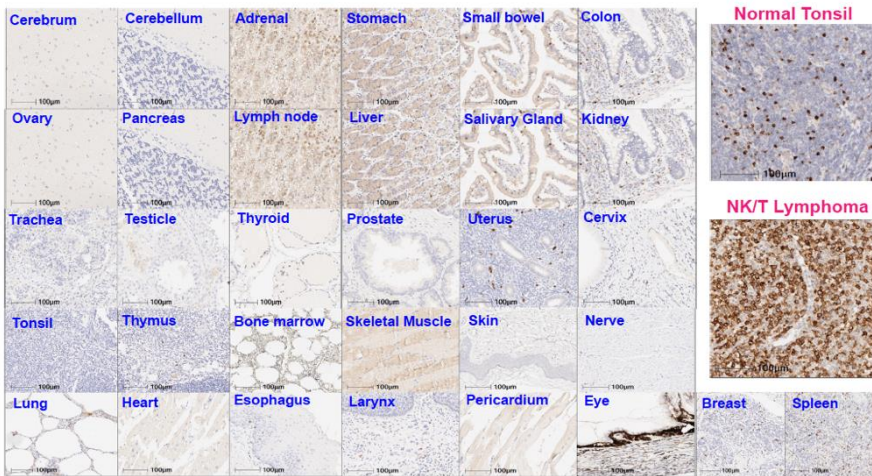
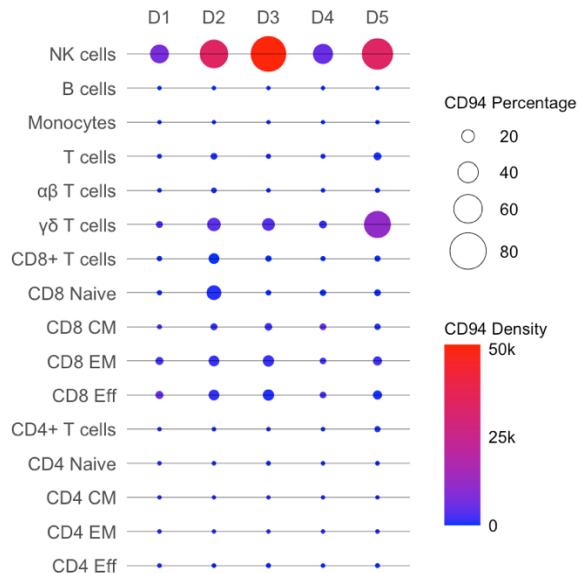
CD94 RNA and protein expression in normal tissues

RNA single cell type specificity: Cell type enriched (NK-cells)



Source: HPA

Peripheral blood immune cells



CD94 expression in T/NK malignancies

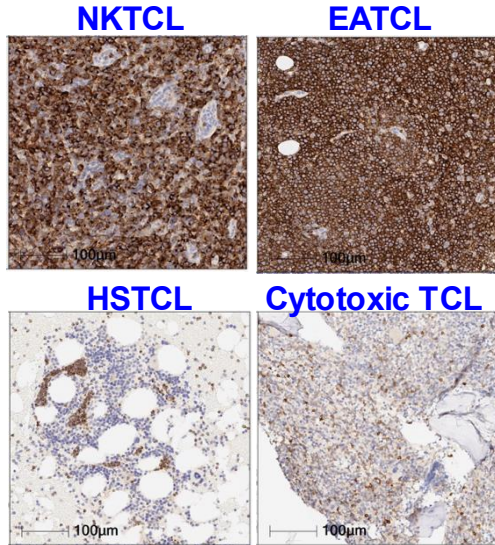
Table 1
CD94 expression on T/NK-cell proliferations.

	Diagnosis	N	Positive n (%)	CD94 MFI [§] median (range)	CD94 RFI [§] median (range)
	Reactive proliferations				
	CD4 + T-cells	15	0 (0 %)	35 (4–53)	0.4 (0.1–1.0)
	CD8 + T-cells	15	4 (27 %)	191 (22–643)	2.9 (1.2–15.2)
	Neoplastic proliferations				
	T-LGLL	43	24 (56 %)	231 (32–4805)	4.6 (1.0–1601.7)
T-cell	AITL	9	1 (11 %)	28 (0.4–2164)	0.4 (0.1–32.3)
	ALCL	13	1 (8 %)	125 (34–447)	1.7 (0.5–3.7)
	PTCL-NOS	33	1 (3 %)	27 (0.9–197)	1.0 (0.1–12.0)
	PTCL-TFH	3	0 (0 %)	17 (10–65)	1.1 (0.7–2.0)
	HSTL	10	10 (100 %)	4675 (163–10012)	54.6 (3.2–577.1)
	T-PLL	4	0 (0 %)	25 (19–162)	1.0 (0.5–1.8)
	ITCL	2	0 (0 %)	60 (7–113)	0.8 (0.4–1.1)
	ATLL	1	0 (0 %)	32	1.1
NK-cell	Reactive proliferations	15	15 (100 %)	3893 (632–19470)	54.1 (9.8–1947.0)
	Neoplastic proliferations				
	CLPD-NK	3	3 (100 %)	11,214 (560–21123)	224.3 (12.8–264.0)
	ENKTL	2	2 (100 %)	11,026 (5097–16954)	77.2 (59.9–94.4)
	ANKL	1	1 (100 %)	12,718	423.9

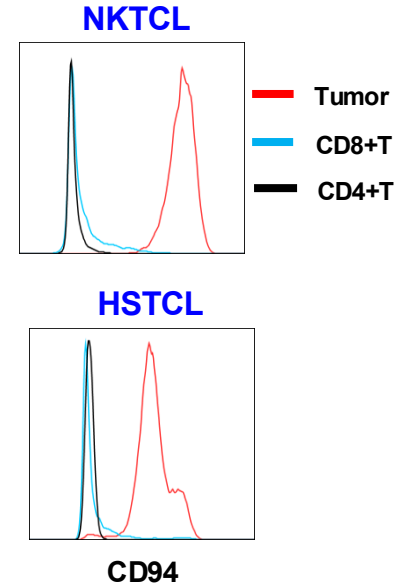
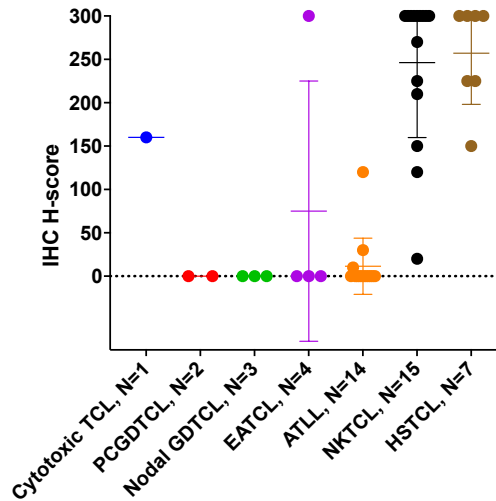
Note: AITL, angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma; ALCL, anaplastic T-cell lymphoma; ANKL, aggressive NK-cell leukemia; ATLL, adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma; CLPD-NK, chronic lymphoproliferative disorder of NK cells; ENKTL, extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma; HSTL, hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma; ITCL, intestinal T-cell lymphomas; PTCL-NOS, peripheral T-cell lymphoma not otherwise specified; PTCL-TFH, peripheral T-cell lymphoma with T follicular helper phenotype; T-LGLL, T-large granular lymphocytic leukemia; T-PLL, T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia.

[§] On neoplastic cells within each entity of T/NK-cell neoplasm.

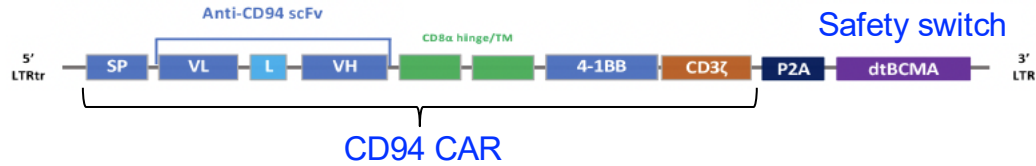
IHC: CD94 expression in T/NK malignancies (N=46)



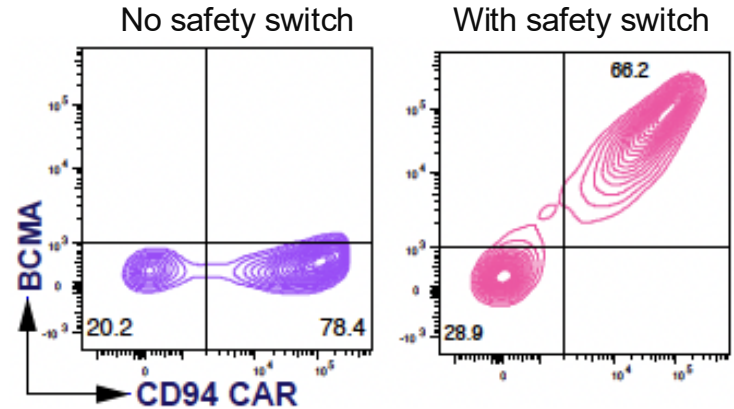
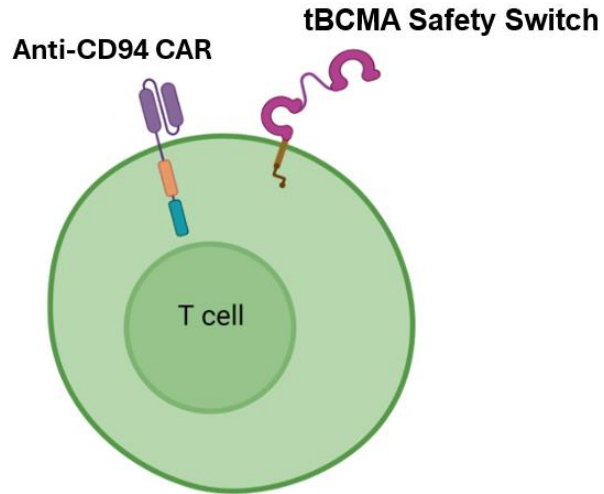
IHC H-score across T/NK neoplasms



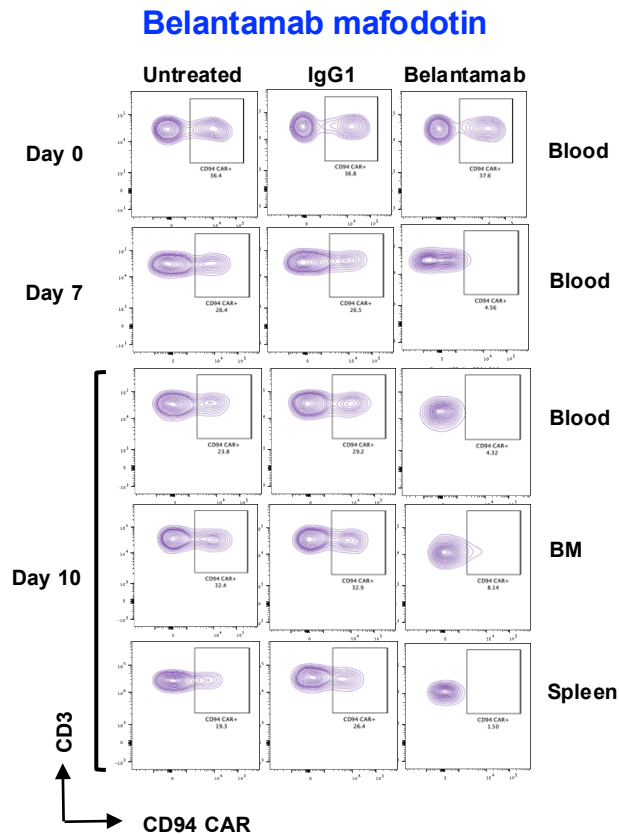
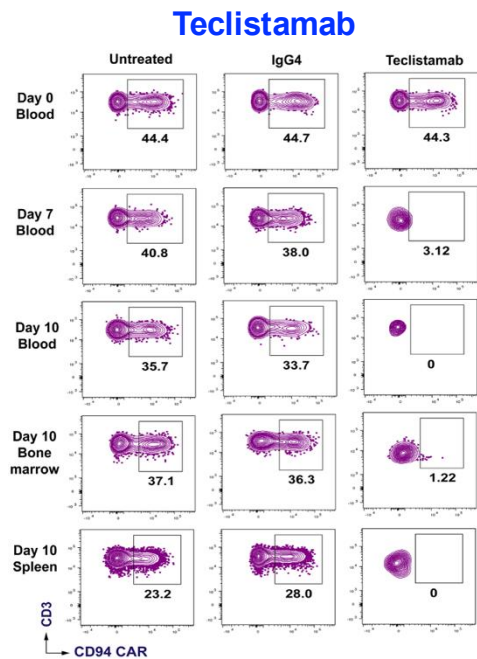
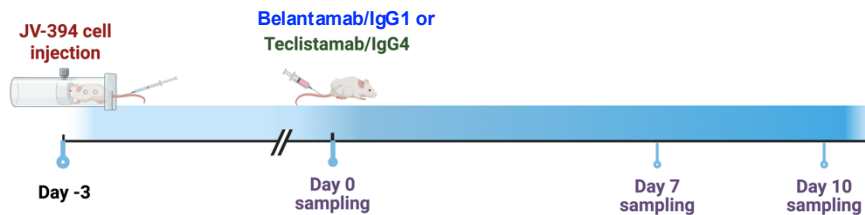
CD94 CAR with safety switch



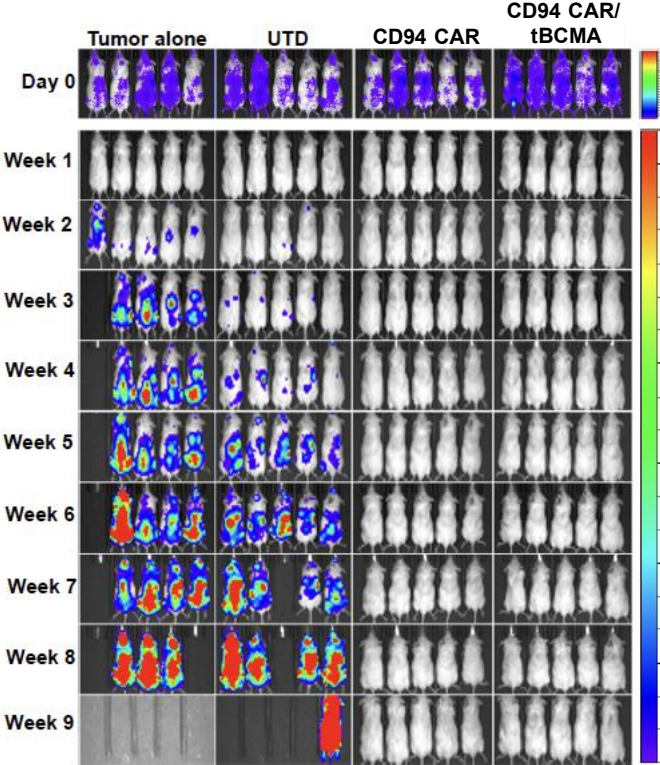
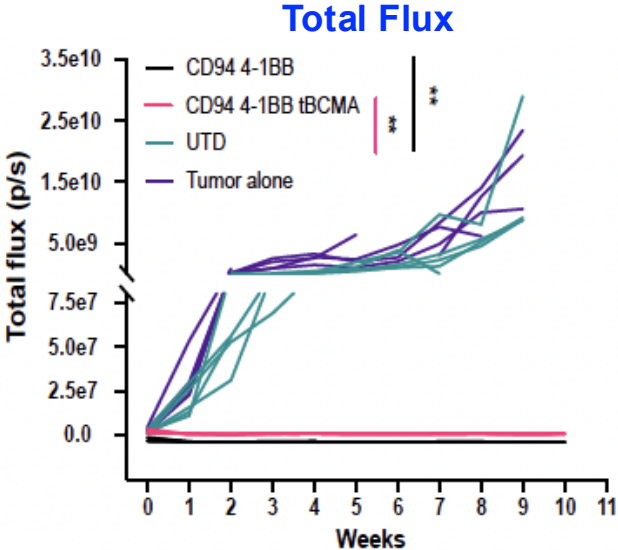
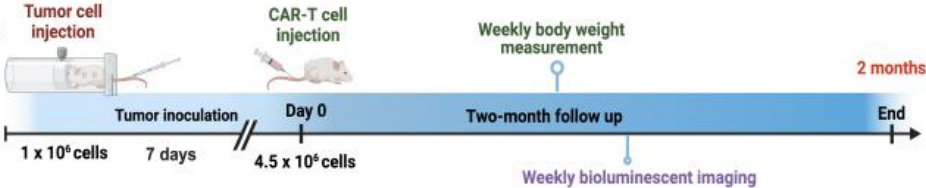
CD94 CAR expression in T cells



tBCMA+ CD94 CAR-T are eliminated by anti-BCMA TCE/ADC *in vivo*



Anti-tumor effects of CD94 CART in KHYG-1 cell line xenograft model

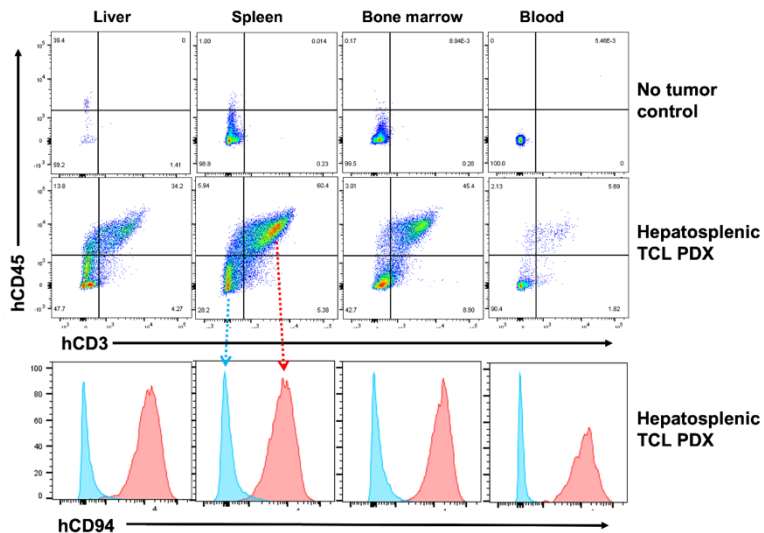


Anti-tumor effects of CD94 CART in hepatosplenic PDX model

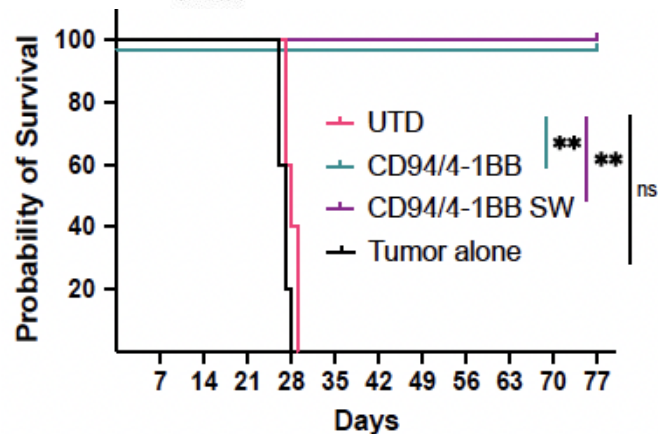
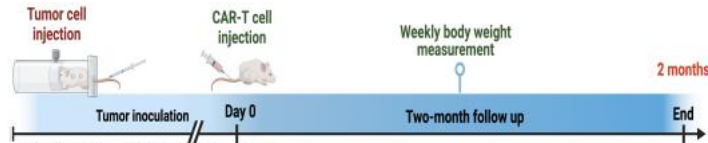
Hepatosplenic TCL PDX



Phenotype at necropsy on day 49

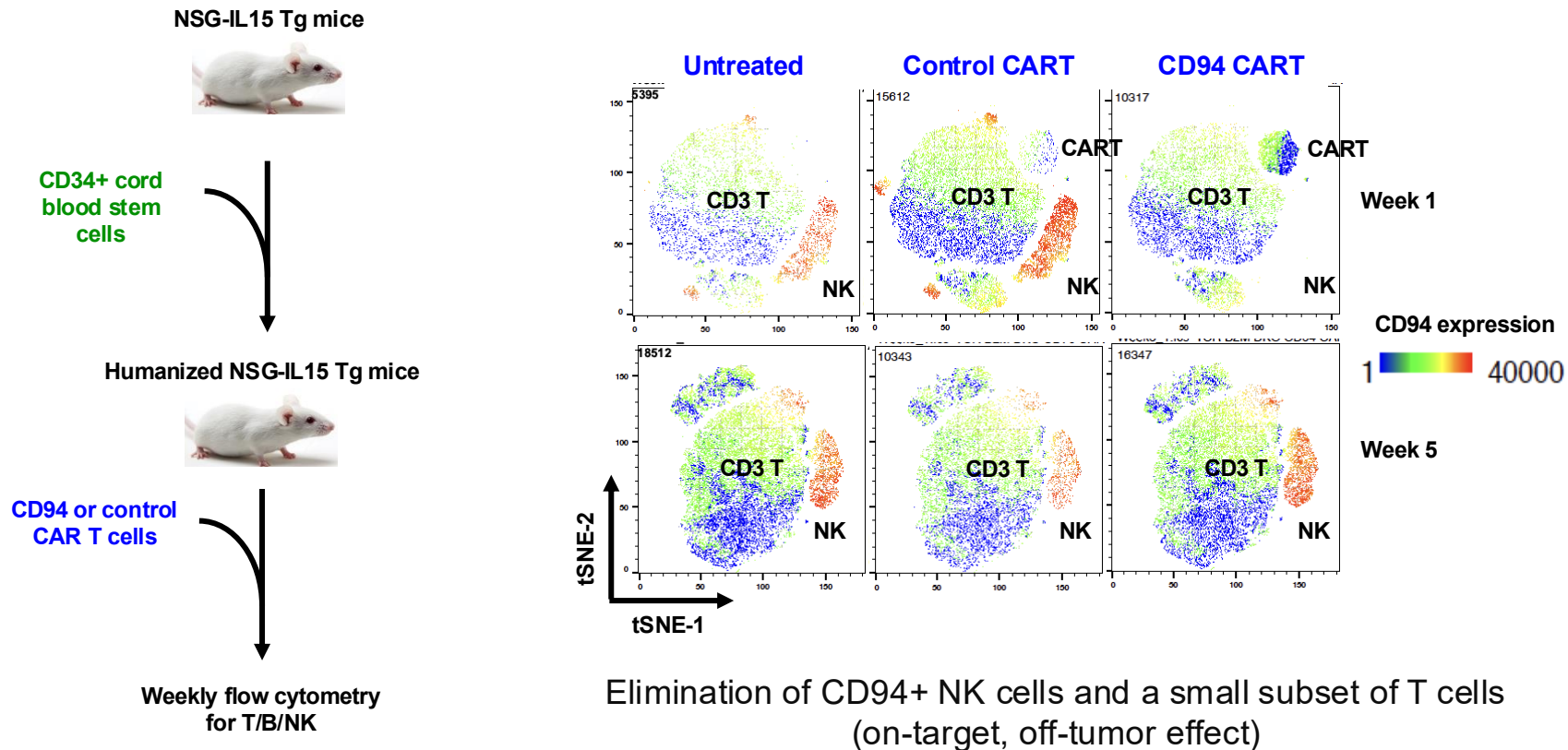


Hepatosplenic TCL PDX

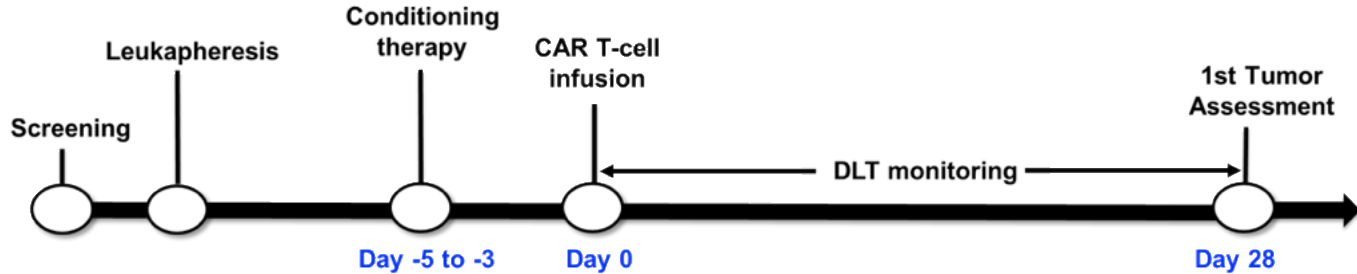


- Similar result observed in PDX model of extranodal NK/TCL

No T cell aplasia in humanized mice



Phase 1 trial of autologous CD94 CAR-T in r/r T/NK cell lymphomas



- Tumor assessment at baseline and months 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 (Lugano 2014 criteria)
- Blood samples (PBMC and plasma) at days -5, 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 21, 28, and months 3, 6, 9, 12
- Tumor biopsies at baseline, day 7-14, and progression

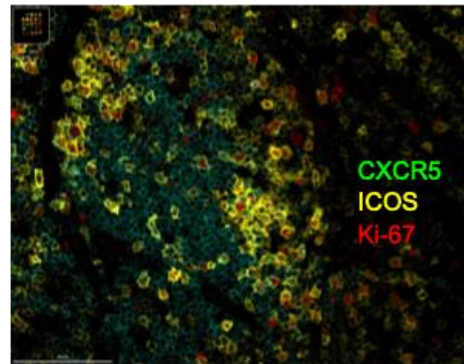
- Single center trial
- **Eligibility**: Cytotoxic, $\gamma\delta$, or NK neoplasms after 1 line of systemic therapy
- N = 9-18 patients for dose escalation (3 flat dose levels – 10×10^6 , 20×10^6 , and 40×10^6)
- N = 15 patients for dose expansion
- **Primary objective**: Safety and identify the MTD or RP2D

Trial activated in Feb 2026

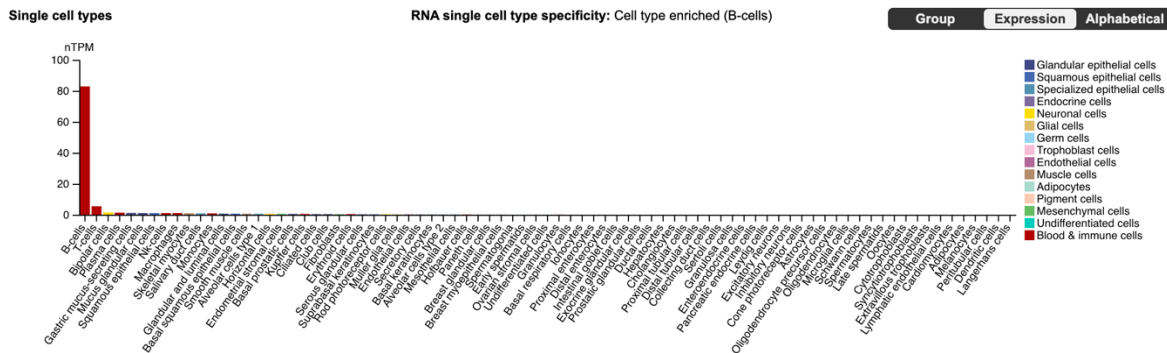
CXCR5 expression in normal and malignant cells

- CXCR5 is expressed on mature recirculating B-lymphocytes, a subpopulation of follicular helper T cells (Tfh) and skin-derived migratory dendritic cells (DCs)
- CXCL13 is the ligand for CXCR5 and controls the migration of B cells, Tfh, and DC into secondary lymphoid organs towards the chemokine gradient

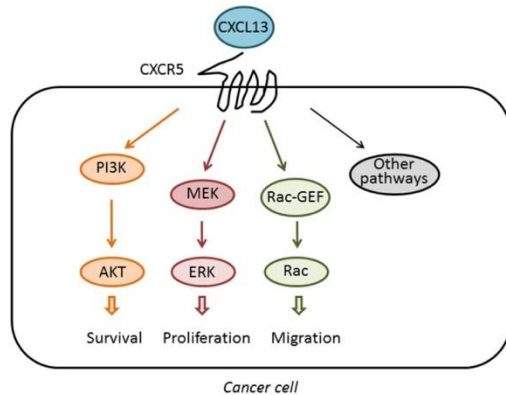
COMET of AITL patient biopsy



CXCR5 mRNA expression in normal human tissues (scRNAseq)



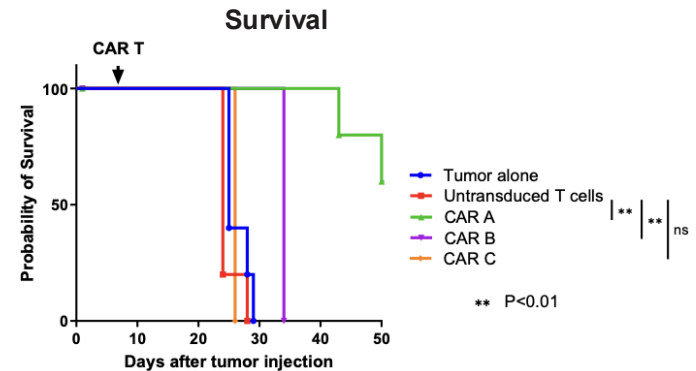
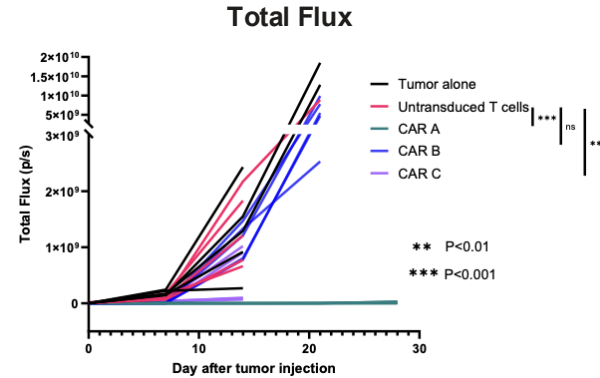
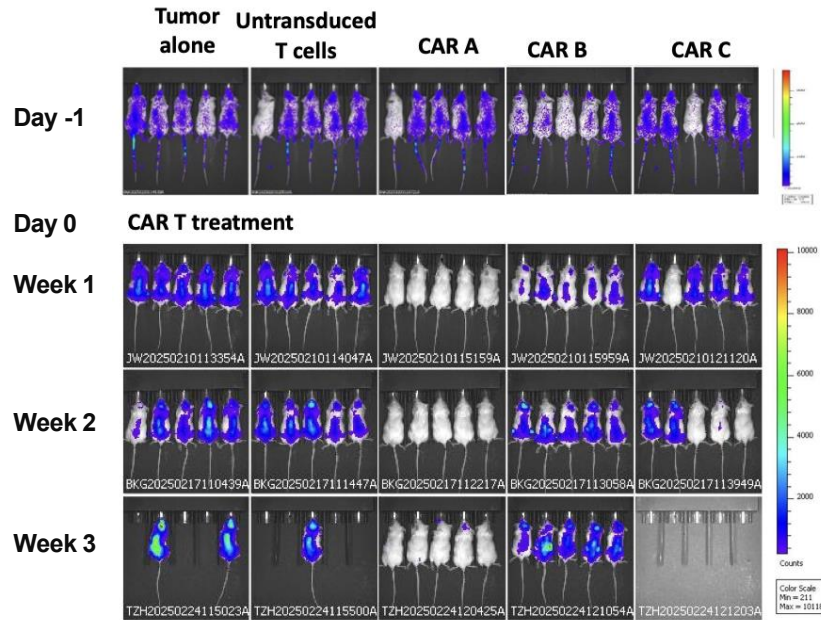
Weng et al, ASH 2025, Abstract 3709



Kazanietz MG, et al. *Front Endocrinol* (Lausanne). 2019 Jul 12;10:471. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2019.00471

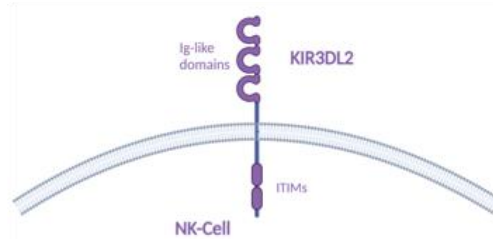
Source: HPA

Efficacy of CXCR5 CAR-T in xenograft model

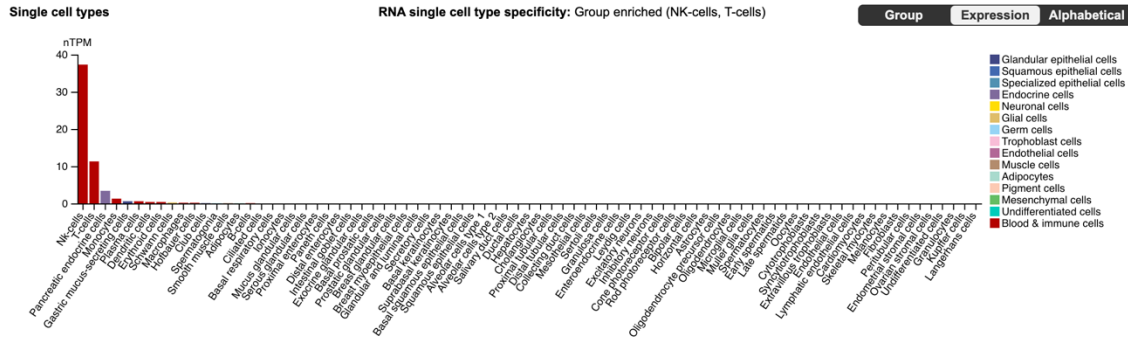


KIR3DL2 expression in normal and malignant cells

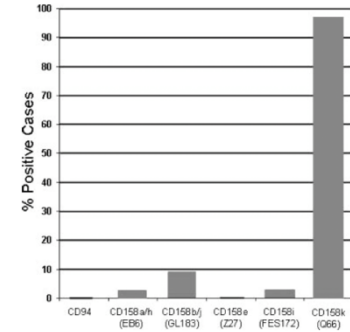
- A member of the killer cell Ig-like receptor (KIR) family
- Expressed on NK cells and a subset of T cells (mainly CD8+)



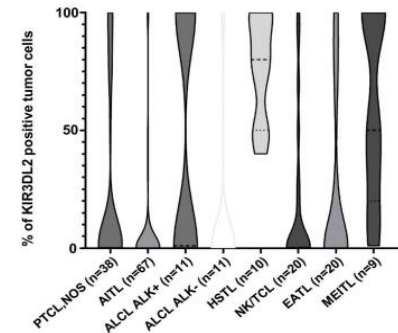
KIR3DL2 mRNA expression in normal human tissues (scRNAseq)



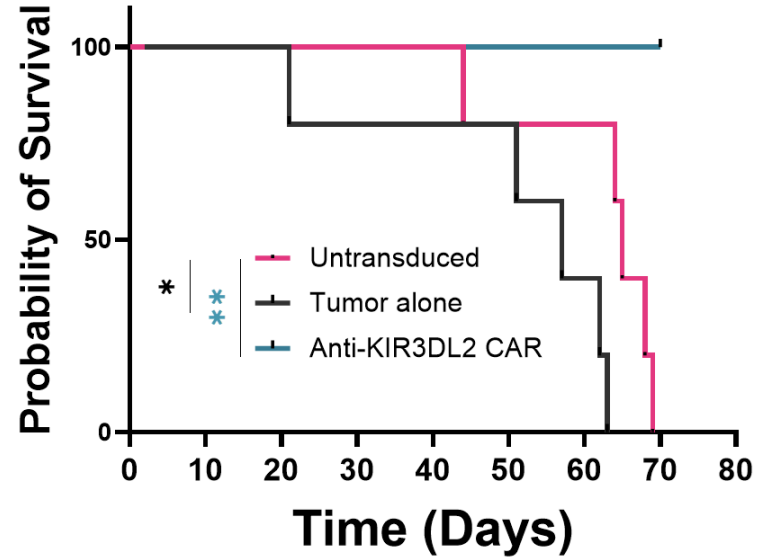
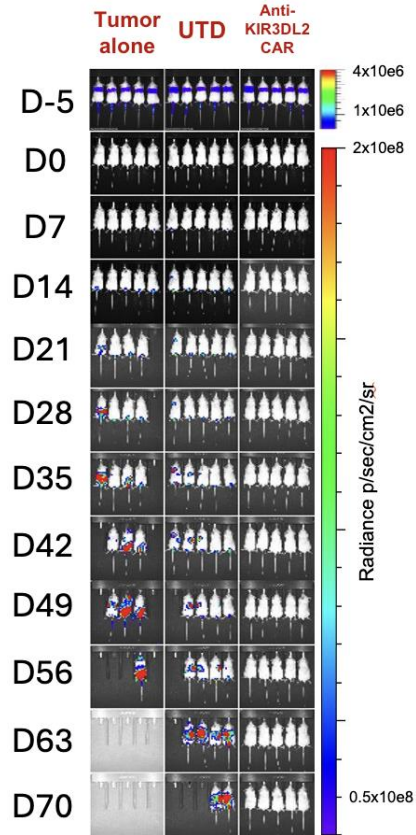
KIR protein expression in Sezary syndrome



KIR3DL2 protein expression in TCLs



Efficacy of KIR3DL2 CAR-T in xenograft model



Summary

- Markers associated with **cell of origin** such as **CD94**, **CXCR5**, and **KIR3DL2** may be targeted with CAR T cell therapy in T/NK cell lymphomas
- CD94 / CXCR5 / KIR3DL2-targeting CAR T cell therapies are **not expected to cause broad T cell aplasia or fratricide**
- **tBCMA** is a novel and highly effective safety switch that can be used with various adoptive cell therapy products

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