



POST-ORLANDO 2025

Novità dal Meeting della Società Americana di Ematologia

# Novità dal Meeting della Società Americana di Ematologia

Torino

Centro Congressi Lingotto

19-21 febbraio 2026

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**Federico Lussana**

**Anticorpi monoclonali e CAR-T**

*Dipartimento di Oncologia-Ematologia Università degli Studi di Milano  
e Azienda Socio Sanitaria Territoriale Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bergamo*



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## DICHIARAZIONE Federico Lussana

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
AbbVie					✓	✓	
Amgen					✓	✓	
Clinigen						✓	
Incyte					✓		
Jazz					✓		
Pfizer					✓	✓	



## Agenda

- **Acute lymphoblastic leukemia**

- Abstract N 443: CAR-T in Ph- ALL in CR1: phase 1 study. *Aldoss I et al.*
- Abstract N 442: Single CAR-T in Ph+ALL as first consolidation: phase 2 study. *Runxia G et al.*
- Abstract N 732: Role of alloHSCT pre or post CAR-T brexucel in the real world. *Logan A et al.*

- **Acute myeloblastic leukemia**

- Abstract N 1044: CAR-NK SENTI-202 in relapsed/refractory AML. *Farhadfar N. et al.*
- Abstract 816: CD7-targeted universal CAR T cells in R/R CD7<sup>+</sup> AML *Yong-Xian H et al.*

## **CD19-CAR T cell therapy as a definitive consolidation in older adults with B-ALL in CR1 is safe and induces durable MRD-remission**

Ibrahim Aldoss, Xiuli Wang, Jianying Zhang, Min Guan, Ruby Espinosa, Mary C Clark, Vaibhav Agrawal, Andrew Artz, Nequine Sanani, Lior Goldberg, Cashmir Gephart, Stephanie Kasten, Dileshni Tilakawardane, Jamie R Wagner, Jinny Paul, Paul Koller, L Elizabeth Budde, Anthony S. Stein, Vinod Pullarkat, Amandeep Salhotra, Ahmed Aribi, Guido Marcucci and Stephen J. Forman

**Division of Leukemia, Department of Hematology/HCT,**

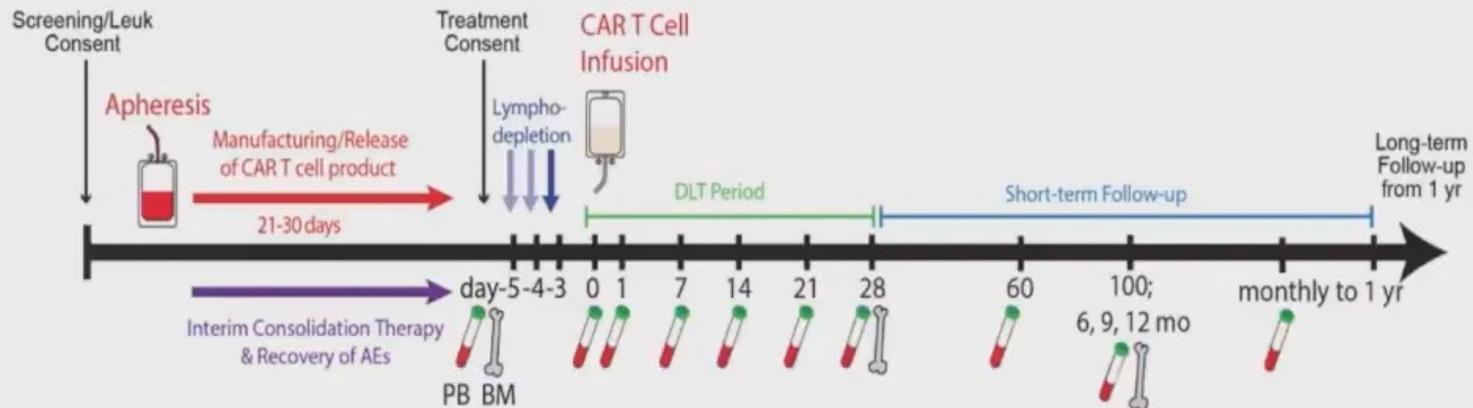
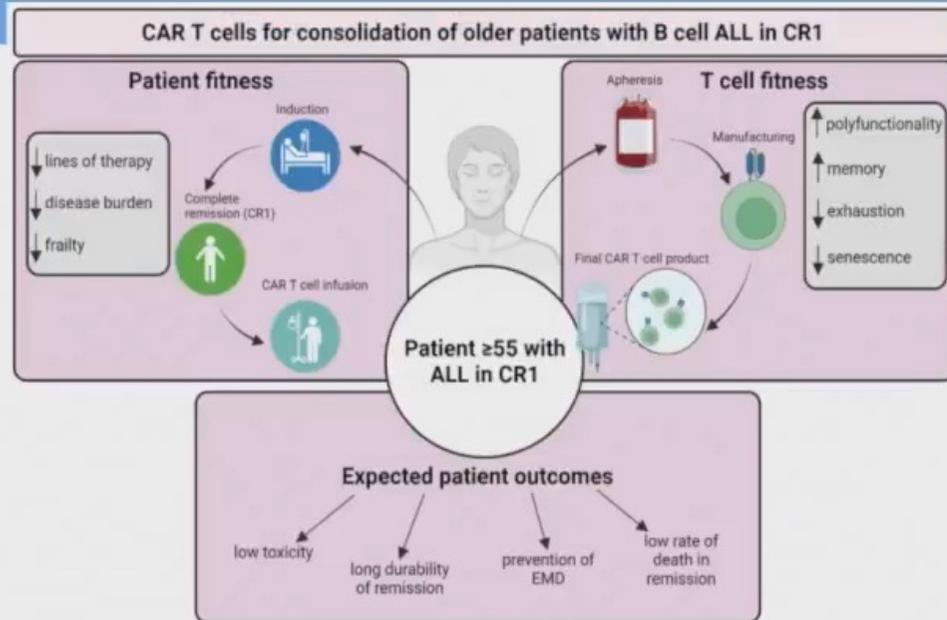
**City of Hope, Duarte, CA**

# Dismal Outcomes Among Older Adults With Ph- ALL Receiving Chemotherapy-Based Therapy

Study	No. of Patients	TKI	Median Age (years; range)	CR Rate (%)	IM Rate (%)	OS	Response, EFS, or DFS
Studies including both Ph-positive and Ph-negative ALL							
HyperCVAD <sup>2</sup>	122	NR	≥ 60	84	10	<u>20% at 5 years</u>	NR
MRC UKALL XII/ECOG E2993 <sup>3</sup>	100	None	56 (55-65)	73	18	<u>21% at 5 years</u>	5-year EFS, 19%
Modified DFCI <sup>19</sup>	30	Imatinib	58 (51-72)	67	13	52% at 2 years	2-year DFS, 52%
Ph-negative ALL studies							
CALGB 9111 <sup>4</sup>	41	None	≥ 60	77	17	<u>17% at 3 years</u>	3-year DFS, 19%
GMALL <sup>6</sup>	268	NA	67 (55-85)	76	18	<u>23% at 5 years</u>	5-year CCR, 32%
EWALL <sup>7</sup>	59	NA	65 (61-83)	76	7	<u>24% at 3 years</u>	3-year DFS, 19%
PETHEMA ALL-96 <sup>17</sup>	33	NA	65 (56-77)	58	36	39% at 2 years	2-year DFS, 46%
GRAALL-SA1 <sup>34</sup>	60	NA	66 (55-80)	82	8	<u>24% and 35% at 2 years</u>	2-year EFS, 24% and 35%
PETHEMA ALL-OLD07 <sup>20</sup>	56	NA	66 (56-79)	74	11	Median, 12.4 months	Median DFS, 8 months

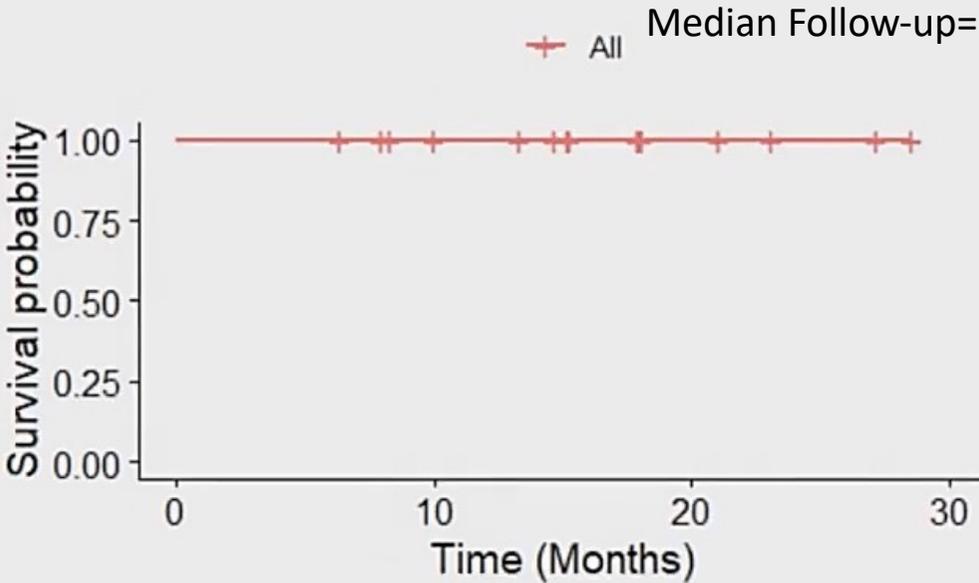
- Poor tolerability
- Disease biology
- Co-morbidities, poly-pharmacy, & psychosocial support

# CD19 CAR T Cells as Definitive Consolidation Therapy in Older Adult NCT05707273

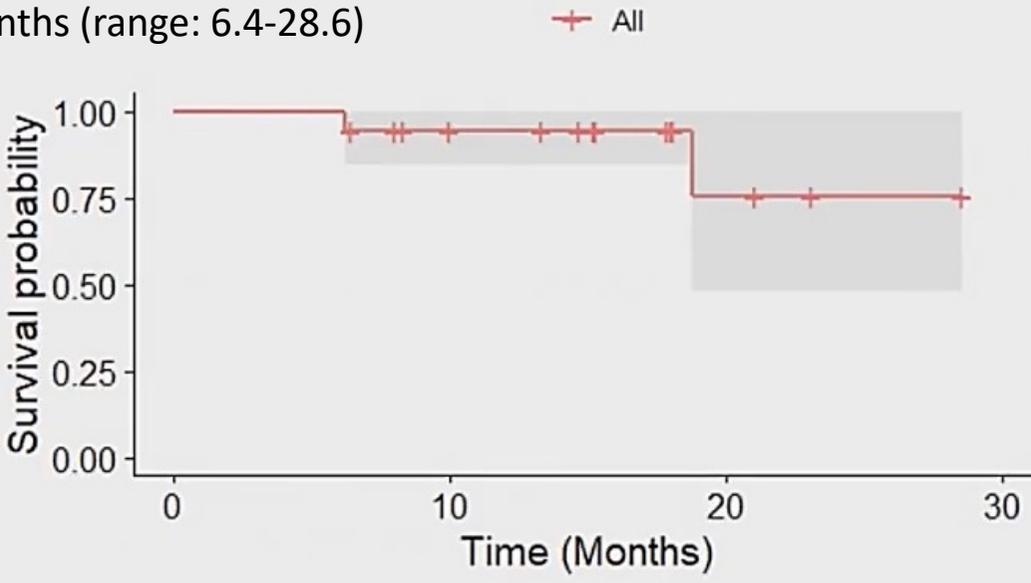


# Survival outcomes

Overall Survival (OS)



Event-Free Survival (EFS)



Number at risk

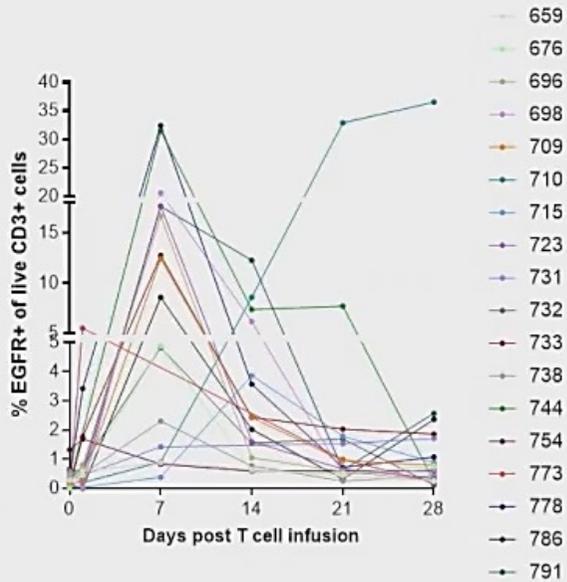
All	18	15	12	6	2	0
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Number at risk

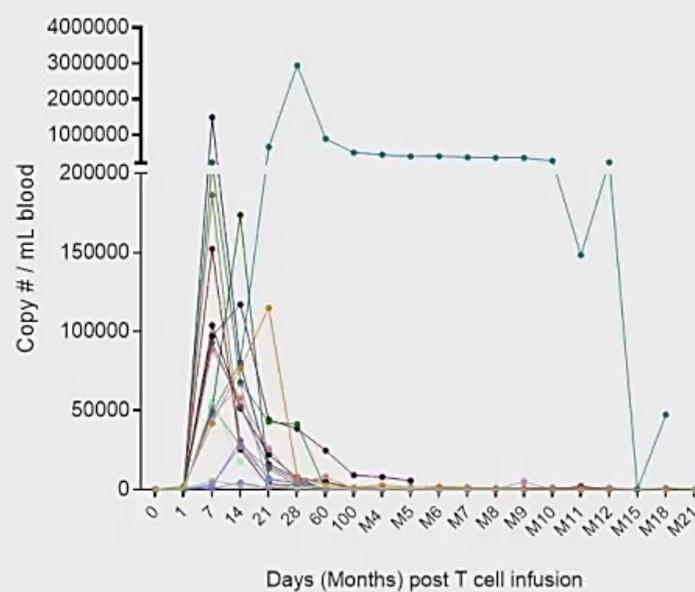
All	18	14	11	4	1	0
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# CAR T Cells Demonstrate Sufficient Expansion in the Low-Antigen Setting (MRD-)

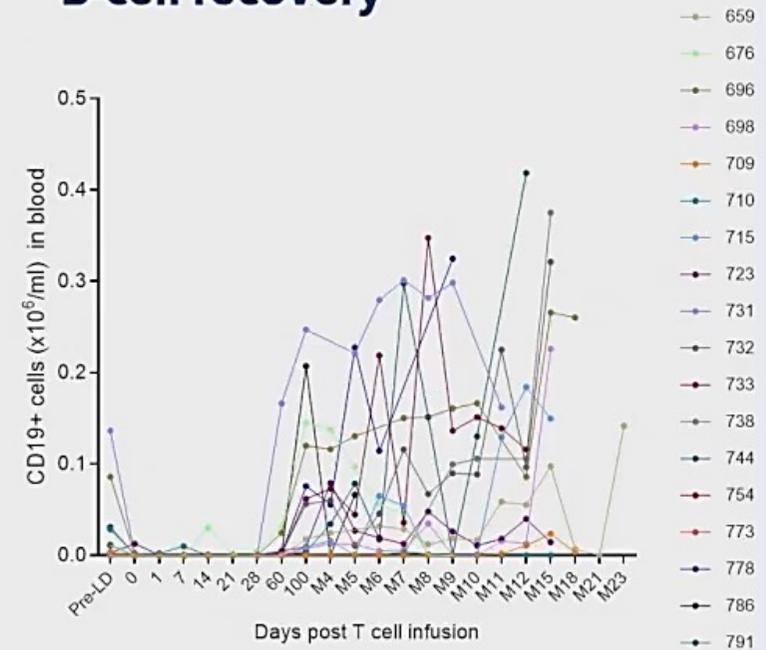
## CAR T cell expansion



## CAR T cell persistence



## B-cell recovery



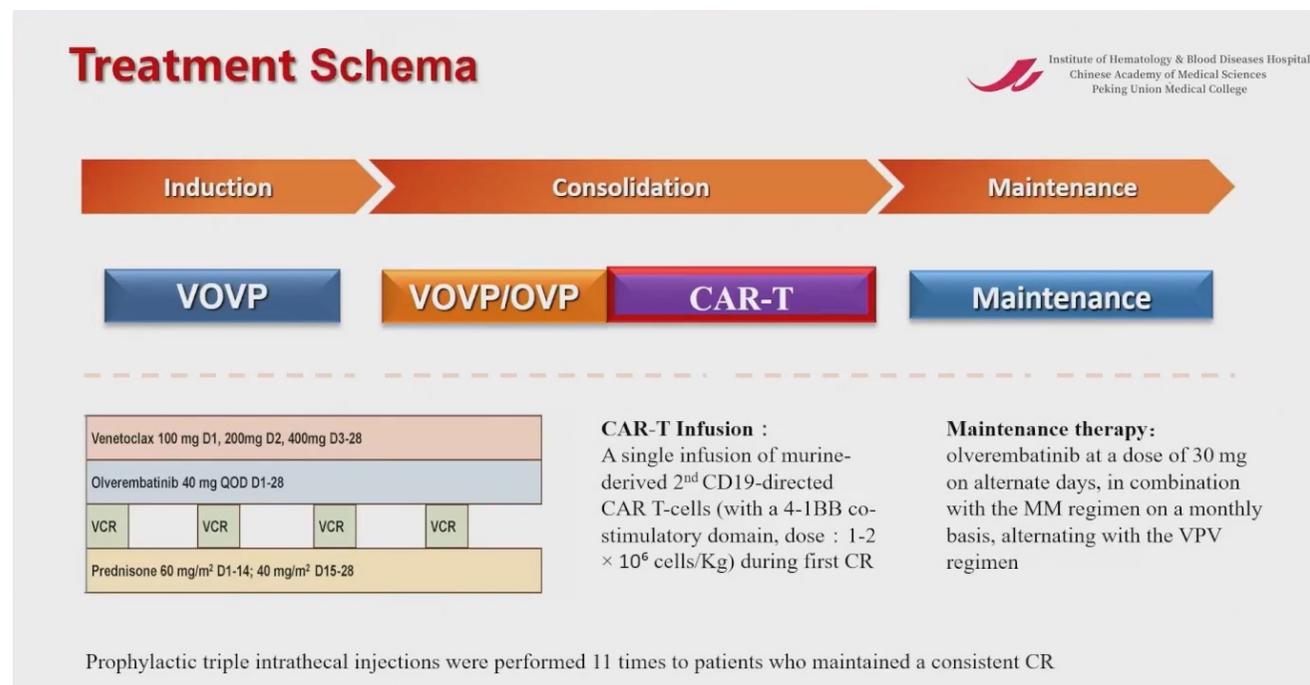
No ICANS or grade  $\geq 2$  CRS

A confirmatory multicenter study with Obe-Cel is planned in patients > 40 years



## Single CAR-T infusion during frontline consolidation in Ph+ ALL: a prospective phase 2 study

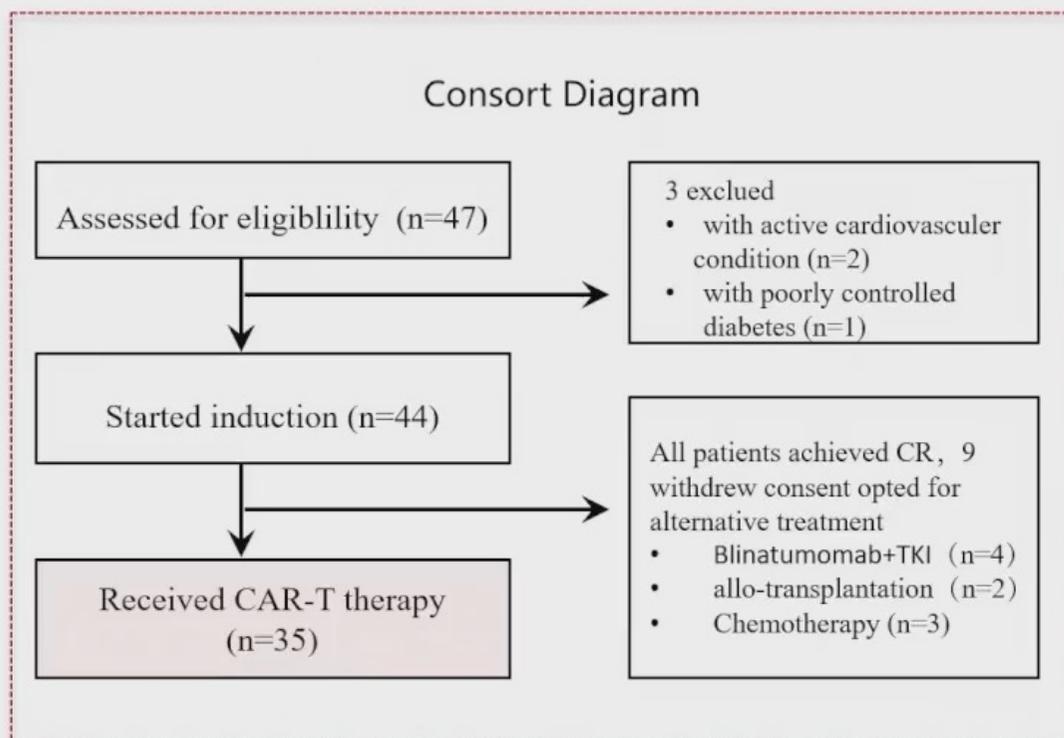
- Frontline treatment with immunotherapy and TKIs has proven highly effective
- Relapse remains a persistent clinical challenge, especially in patients with IKFZ1 plus genotype or high WBC counts
- More than half of these relapses occur at extramedullary sites





## Baseline Characteristics of patients received CAR-T infusion

Consort Diagram

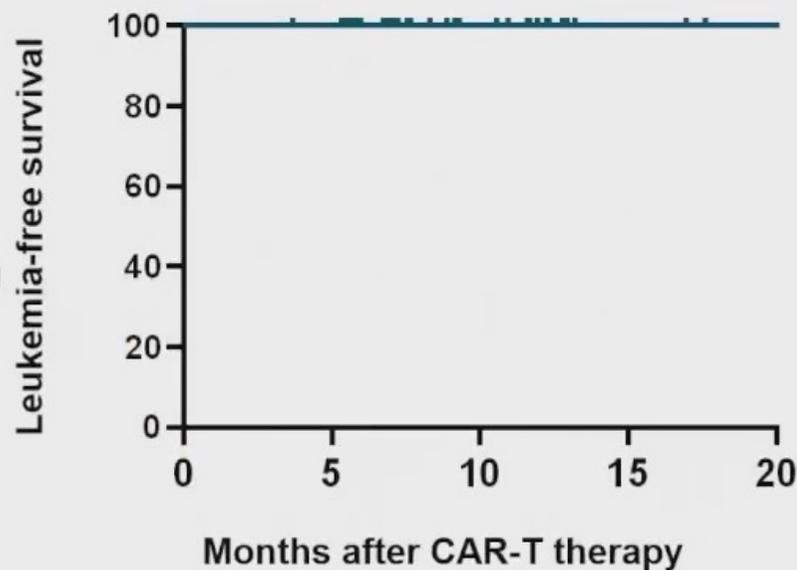


	N(%) / Median [range]
Age (median, range)	39 (20-60)
Male	18 (51.4%)
Female	17 (48.6%)
WBC (median, range)	30 (1.54-257) × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L
WBC > 70 × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	9 (25.7%)
BCR-ABL transcript	
P190	31 (88.6%)
P210	3 (8.6%)
P230	1 (2.9%)
IZKF1 <sup>plus</sup>	8 (22.8%)



## Survival rate

- After a median follow-up of 10.9 months, the 1-year estimate LFS rate was 100%
- No severe CRS  $\geq 2$  was observed, non ICANS was observed



- No patients experienced bone marrow or extramedullary relapse
- Three patients underwent hematopoietic stem cell transplantation during CR1 by personal choice



## Role of Allogeneic HCT After Brexu-cel in R/R Ph- B-ALL

**Background:** The role for consolidative allogeneic HCT remains one of the most important unresolved questions in the use of CAR-T therapy for r/r B-ALL

- Multicenter cohort: 41 US centers (standard-of-care brexu-cel)
- Included: MRD-negative CR after brexu-cel (flow or NGS)
- Groups 165 pts: Never HCT (n=69) | Pre-CAR HCT (n=49) Post-CAR-T HCT (n=47)
- Landmark analysis at day 73 (median time to consolidative HCT)
- Similarly, baseline patient characteristics

### ROCCA Real-World





## Key Outcomes: RFS and OS

- Median RFS: 260 days (Never HCT) vs Not reached (Pre-/Post-CAR-T HCT)
- 1-year RFS: 38% (Never) vs 64% (Pre-CAR-T) vs 67% (Post-CAR-T);  $p=0.002$
- Median OS: Not reached in all groups, 1-year OS: 68–79% across groups;  $p=0.13$



## Conclusions

- There is a benefit for relapse-free survival in pts receiving an allogeneic HCT at some point in the course of treatment for R/R Ph neg B-ALL:
  - before CAR-T (donor-derived product context) or after CAR-T (consolidation) may be associated with improved durability/reduced relapse compared with never transplanting
- With the current follow-up, OS was not significantly different
- Supports considering HCT consolidation in appropriate candidates but:
  - the decision should remain individualized, because OS is still immature and transplant eligibility is constrained by patient fitness, comorbidities, and post-CAR-T complications.



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# Acute myeloblastic leukemia



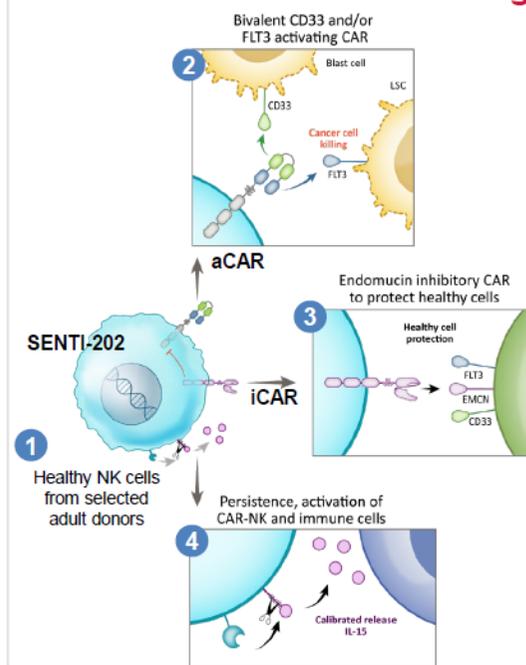
## CAR-NK SENTI-202 in relapsed/refractory AML

- SENTI-202 is an on-demand, off-the-shelf allogeneic CAR-NK approach designed to:
  - selectively kill both AML blasts and LSCs
  - protect healthy HSC/HSPCs

OR gate: recognize CD33 and/or FLT3 → intended AML blast/LSC killing

NOT gate: recognize EMCN (healthy-cell antigen) → intended sparing of HSPCs

### SENTI-202 Gene Circuit Design



1 NK cells have inherent clinical anti-AML activity

2 CD33/FLT3 OR Gated activating CAR kills AML blasts and LSCs

3 EMCN NOT Gated inhibitory CAR protects healthy HSC/HSPCs

4 crIL15 enhances both SENTI-202 and local immune cell activation and expansion



## Study Design

### Key Eligibility Criteria



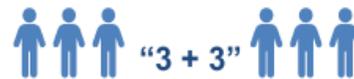
ADULT  
PATIENTS

≥18 &  
<75  
YEARS

ECOG PS  
0-1

- R/R CD33 and/or FLT3 expressing hematologic malignancies
- CD33+ by local assessment
  - R/R AML (1-3 prior therapies)
  - R/R MDS with increased blasts<sup>1</sup> (1-2 prior therapies)
- **Must have** received targeted agents if applicable mutations

### Study Design



Dose finding followed by AML, MDS and other disease specific expansion cohorts at RP2D



### Study Dosing



**2 DOSE LEVELS** and **2 SCHEDULES**

Starting dose level anticipated to be biologically active

### Key Objectives

#### Primary objective

- Safety and determination of MTD/RP2D
- Efficacy (expansion cohorts) based on ELN2022 criteria for AML

#### Other key objectives

- Measurable residual disease assessed locally
- Pharmacokinetics
- Pharmacodynamics using CyTOF on serial BM samples

- 20 R/R AML treated (6 DL1 ( $1.0 \times 10^9$  CAR+ NK cells); 14 at RP2D ( $1.5 \times 10^9$  CAR+ NK cells))
- Schedule: 3 weekly doses (28-day cycle)



## Results

### Safety & tolerability

- G1–2 pyrexia (CRS) on day of cell administration
- IL-6 generally not elevated
- Early toxicity profile appears manageable

### Efficacy

- Overall: 9/20 responded (ORR 50%)
- CR/CRh: 7/20 (39%); MLFS 2/20 (10%)
- MRD: 5/5 CR MRD-negative; 6/7 CR/CRh MRD-negative
- Median time to response ~1.2 months
- Median DoR not reached at data cut; some bridged to HSCT

**Potential to easily combine this treatment with standard-of-care agents in earlier stages of therapy**

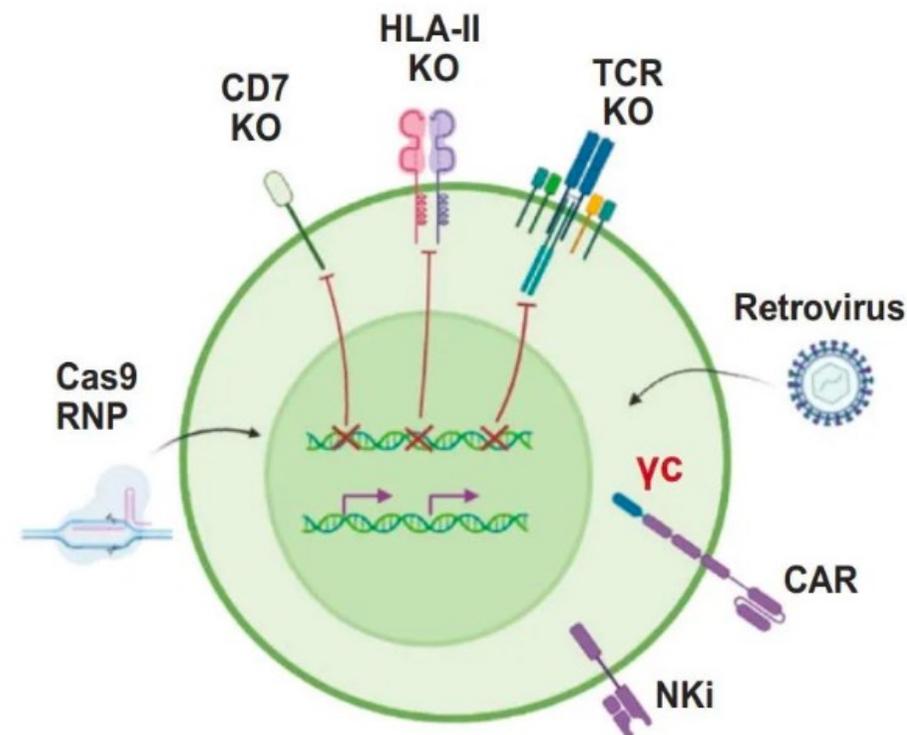


## CD7-targeted universal CAR T cells in R/R CD7<sup>+</sup> AML

**CD7 biology:** aberrant expression on blast/progenitor cells in ~30% of AML; minimal expression on normal myeloid/erythroid lineages → potential therapeutic window.

**Therapy concept:** “universal” (allogeneic) CD7 CAR-T products CTD401 → optimized CTD402.

**Program context:** CTD402 described as a multiplex-edited allogeneic anti-CD7 CAR-T designed to reduce fratricide, GvHD, and host rejection.





## Study design and patient characteristics

### Treatment workflow (single infusion)

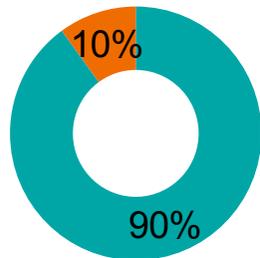


### Baseline characteristics (n=10)

Characteristic	Value
Median age (range)	34.5 y (3.5–67)
Prior therapy lines, median (range)	3 (1–7)
Prior HSCT	2 patients
Median marrow blasts (range)	39% (0.35–83)
Baseline CD7 on blasts	High ≥80%: 8 pts Partial <80%: 2 pts



## Immune effector toxicities



■ Grade 1  
■ Grade 2

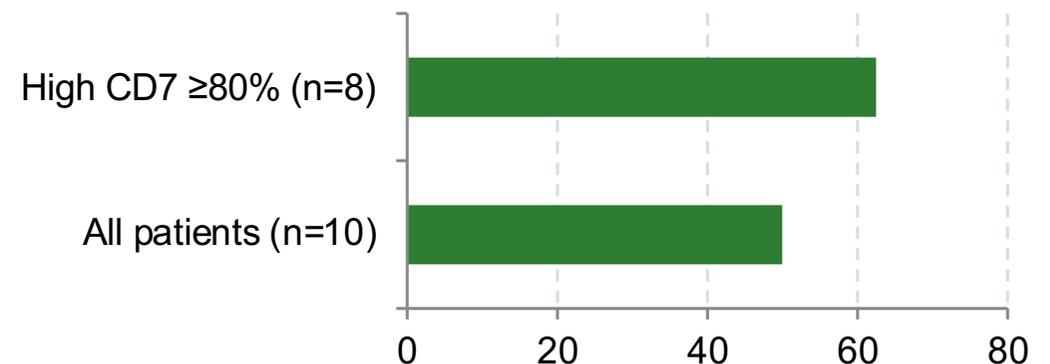
CRS: 100% mild  
(G1: 90%, G2: 10%)

### Neurotoxicity:

- 1 Grade 2 ICANS

- No dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs)
- No treatment-related deaths
- Most common  $\geq$ Grade 3 AEs: cytopenias
  - Thrombocytopenia 40%
  - Neutropenia 30%
  - Leukopenia 30%

## Best overall response: CR/CRi



- Best ORR was 50%, increasing to 62.5% (5/8) among high CD7 expression patients
- All responders achieved MRD negativity
- Median duration of response: 10.1 months (0.7–53.6)
- Consolidation after CR/CRi:
  - HSCT in 2 patients
  - Hematopoietic stem cell boost in 3 patients (no preconditioning)



## Abstract on anti-CD7 CAR-T in AML

- **Abstract 816 (Oral, China) CD7-targeted universal CAR T-cell therapy in relapsed or refractory (R/R) acute myeloid leukemia (AML): Clinical results from CTD401/402 studies**
- Abstract 1040 (Oral, China) Interim Phase 1 study of sequential CD7 CAR T-cell therapy and haploidentical HSCT without GVHD prophylaxis in patients with Relapsed/Refractory CD7-positive hematologic malignancies
- Abstract 4161 (Poster, China) Anti-CD7 CAR-T cells in patients with relapsed or refractory CD7+ Acute Myeloid Leukemia: First-in-human phase I study
- Abstract 2540 (Poster, China) CD7 CAR-T cell therapy based on “Natural Selection” for the treatment of Relapsed or Refractory CD7-positive Hematologic Malignancies: A large cohort Study
- Abstract 6946 (Poster, Rome) Fratricide-resistant anti-CD7 CAR-T cells for relapsed/refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia



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# Thank you for your attention

